THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S
STATISTICAL REVIEW
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

FOR THE YEAR
1958

PART III
COMMENTARY

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TABLES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Populations

The estimates of population appearing in this volume and described as " home " or " total " populations, have the following content:

Home population—the population, of all types, actually in England and Wales, distributed by area according to residence.

Total population—the home population *plus* members of H.M. Forces belonging to England and Wales and serving overseas but *excluding* the Forces of other countries temporarily in England and Wales.

2. Numbering of Tables

Of the tables referred to in this review, those numbered in Arabic numerals will be found in " Part I, Tables, Medical " and those lettered will be found in " Part II, Tables, Population " for the year in question, while those numbered in Roman numerals appear in this volume.

3. Standardised mortality comparison

The Comparative Mortality Index which was introduced in 1942 has been replaced from 1958 onwards by a Standardised Mortality Ratio which shows the number of deaths registered in the year of experience as a percentage of those which would have been expected in that year had the sex/age mortality of a standard period (1950–1952) operated on the sex/age population of the year of experience.

These Standardised Mortality Ratios are shown in **Tables XXXII, XXXVII, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXVIII, LXXXVI, XCII** of the present volume.

4. Indication of reliability

Rates given as 0 indicate that the actual rate is less than one half of a unit. A dash (—) in any column indicates that there were no events.

Rates based upon less than 20 events are distinguished by italic type as a warning to the user that the smallness of the experiences may affect their reliability as a measure of the underlying mortality.

Numbers

If d represents the deaths in an area and p the population in that area then, if d/p is small, the standard error (s.e.) of d is approximately $\sqrt{d}$ assuming that the deaths are independent of one another. Clearly, the larger the number of deaths the smaller will be the proportionate variability. A deviation either way of twice the s.e. may be expected about once in 20 times. Using this criterion one might expect towns each averaging 20 deaths per year to yield in the same year numbers ranging between 11 and 29 without such differences having any statistical significance. Alternatively it could be said that if 20 deaths were recorded for a town, this number would have a 95 per cent confidence interval of approximately ± 9 there being a 95 per cent chance that the underlying mortality is represented by a number of deaths within this interval.

If d is thought to be an extreme variation it would be more reliable to use as the standard error not $\sqrt{d}$ but $\sqrt{d'}$ where d' is the number of deaths expected if some standard rate (e.g. the national rate) were applied.

Rates

The appropriate standard error of a death rate when d represents the number of deaths and p the population is

$$\frac{\sqrt{d}}{p} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{m}{\sqrt{d}}$$

where m is the death rate. The difference between two local death rates m_1 and m_2 can only be regarded as significant if it amounts to more than twice the standard error of the difference, viz.

$$2\sqrt{\frac{m_1{}^2}{d_1} + \frac{m_2{}^2}{d_2}}.$$

Comparison of adjusted rates

Before comparisons are made, other known sources of variation (such as differences in the sex and age composition of the population) must be removed. If C is the local death Area Comparability Factor, then mC is to be compared with m', the national death rate. The s.e. of mC is

$$\sqrt{\frac{mC}{p}}$$

and

$$mC \pm 2\sqrt{\frac{mC}{p}}$$

is to be compared with m'. As already indicated, m' can be used instead of m in the calculation of the s.e.; m' has the advantage of itself having a small sampling error.

5. Definition of Areas

London A.C. = administrative county of London which consists of the City of London (including the Inner and Middle Temples) and the metropolitan boroughs.

C.B. = county borough ; **M.B.** = municipal borough ; **Met.B.** = metropolitan borough ; **U.D.** = urban district ; **R.D.** = rural district.

6. Standard Regions

The constitution of the standard regions of England and Wales used in this volume is as follows:

REGION I *Northern*	REGION IV *Eastern*	REGION VI *Southern*	*Wales II (remainder)*
Cumberland	Bedfordshire	Berkshire	Anglesey
Durham	Cambridgeshire	Buckinghamshire	Caernarvonshire
Northumberland	Ely, Isle of	Dorset	Cardiganshire
Westmorland	Essex, Part of[2]	Oxfordshire	Denbighshire
Yorkshire, North Riding	Hertfordshire, Part of[3]	Southampton	Flintshire
	Huntingdonshire	Wight, Isle of	Merionethshire
REGION II	Norfolk		Montgomeryshire
East and West Ridings	Suffolk, East		Pembrokeshire
Yorkshire, East Riding	Suffolk, West	REGION VII	Radnorshire
Yorkshire, West Riding		*South Western*	
		Cornwall	REGION IX
REGION III	REGION V	Devon	*Midland*
North Midland	*London and South Eastern*	Gloucestershire	Herefordshire
Derbyshire, Part of[1]	Essex, Part of[4]	Somerset	Shropshire
Leicestershire	Hertfordshire, Part of[5]	Wiltshire	Staffordshire
Lincolnshire—	Kent		Warwickshire
Parts of Holland	London Admin. County		Worcestershire
Parts of Kesteven	Middlesex	REGION VIII	
Parts of Lindsey	Surrey	*Wales I (South East)*	REGION X
Northamptonshire	Sussex, East	Brecknockshire	*North Western*
Nottinghamshire	Sussex, West	Carmarthenshire	Cheshire
Peterborough, Soke of		Glamorganshire	Derbyshire, Part of[6]
Rutland		Monmouthshire	Lancashire

1. All except Buxton M.B., Glossop M.B., New Mills U.D., Whaley Bridge U.D. and Chapel en le Frith R.D.
2. All except East Ham C.B., West Ham C.B., Chingford M.B., Wanstead and Woodford M.B., Leyton M.B., Walthamstow M.B., Ilford M.B., Barking M.B., Dagenham M.B., Waltham Holy Cross U.D. and Chigwell U.D.
3. All except Barnet U.D., Bushey U.D., Cheshunt U.D., East Barnet U.D. and Elstree R.D.
4. All areas stated in 2 above.
5. All areas stated in 3 above.
6. All areas stated in 1 above.

7. Conurbations

The conurbation areas used in this volume are those which were agreed in 1950, under the aegis of the Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research and the Central Statistical Office, for the presentation of official statistics generally.* They each consist of an aggregation of entire local authority areas and are constituted as follows:

Tyneside

Durham		*Northumberland*	
Gateshead C.B.	Felling U.D.	Newcastle upon Tyne C.B.	Longbenton U.D.
South Shields C.B.	Hebburn U.D.	Tynemouth C.B.	Newburn U.D.
	Jarrow M.B.		Wallsend M.B.
	Whickham U.D.	Gosforth U.D.	Whitley Bay M.B.

* See *Census 1951, England and Wales, Preliminary Report*, page xxii, H.M.S.O., price 5s. 0d. net; also *Census 1951, England and Wales, Report on Greater London and Five Other Conurbations*, page xv, H.M.S.O., price £5 5s. 0d. net.

West Yorkshire

Yorkshire, West Riding

Bradford C.B.	Aireborough U.D.	Heckmondwike U.D.	Ossett M.B.
Dewsbury C.B.	Baildon U.D.	Holmfirth U.D.	Pudsey M.B.
Halifax C.B.	Batley M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Queensbury and Shelf U.D.
Huddersfield C.B.	Bingley U.D.	Horsforth U.D.	Ripponden U.D.
Leeds C.B.	Brighouse M.B.	Keighley M.B.	Rothwell U.D.
Wakefield C.B.			
	Colne Valley U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Shipley U.D.
	Denby Dale U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Sowerby Bridge U.D.
	Denholme U.D.	Mirfield U.D.	Spenborough M.B.
	Elland U.D.	Morley M.B.	Stanley U.D.

South East Lancashire

Cheshire	*Lancashire*		
Stockport C.B.	Bolton C.B.	Horwich U.D.	Urmston U.D.
	Bury C.B.	Irlam U.D.	Wardle U.D.
Alderley Edge U.D.	Manchester C.B.	Kearsley U.D.	Westhoughton U.D.
Altrincham M.B.	Oldham C.B.	Lees U.D.	Whitefield U.D.
Bowdon U.D.	Rochdale C.B.	Littleborough U.D.	Whitworth U.D.
Bredbury and Romiley U.D.	Salford C.B.		Worsley U.D.
Cheadle and Gatley U.D.	Ashton-under-Lyne M.B.	Little Lever U.D.	
Dukinfield M.B.	Audenshaw U.D.	Middleton M.B.	
Hale U.D.	Chadderton U.D.	Milnrow U.D.	
Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D.	Crompton U.D.	Mossley M.B.	
Hyde M.B.	Denton U.D.	Prestwich M.B.	
Marple U.D.		Radcliffe M.B.	
Sale M.B.	Droylsden U.D.	Royton U.D.	
Stalybridge M.B.	Eccles M.B.	Stretford M.B.	
Wilmslow U.D.	Failsworth U.D.	Swinton and Pendlebury M.B.	
	Farnworth M.B.	Tottington U.D.	
Disley R.D.	Heywood M.B.		

Merseyside

Cheshire		*Lancashire*	
Birkenhead C.B.	Ellesmere Port M.B.	Bootle C.B.	Huyton-with-Roby U.D.
Wallasey C.B.	Hoylake U.D.	Liverpool C.B.	Litherland U.D.
	Neston U.D.		
Bebington M.B.	Wirral U.D.	Crosby M.B.	

West Midlands

Staffordshire		*Warwickshire*	*Worcestershire*
Smethwick C.B.	Darlaston U.D.	Birmingham C.B.	Dudley C.B.
Walsall C.B.	Rowley Regis M.B.		
West Bromwich C.B.	Sedgley U.D.	Solihull M.B.	Halesowen M.B.
Wolverhampton C.B.	Tettenhall U.D.	Sutton Coldfield M.B.	Oldbury M.B.
	Tipton M.B.		Stourbridge M.B.
Aldridge U.D.			
Amblecote U.D.	Wednesbury M.B.		
Bilston M.B.	Wednesfield U.D.		
Brierley Hill U.D.	Willenhall U.D.		
Coseley U.D.			

Greater London

London (whole county) / *Middlesex (whole county)* / *Surrey*	*Kent*	*Essex*
Croydon C.B.	Beckenham M.B.	East Ham C.B.
	Bexley M.B.	West Ham C.B.
Banstead U.D.	Bromley M.B.	
Barnes M.B.	Chislehurst and Sidcup U.D.	Barking M.B.
Beddington and Wallington M.B.	Kingston-upon-Thames M.B.	Chigwell U.D.
Carshalton U.D.	Malden and Coombe M.B.	Chingford M.B.
	Crayford U.D.	Dagenham M.B.
	Erith M.B.	Ilford M.B.
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.	Merton and Morden U.D.	
Epsom and Ewell M.B.	Mitcham M.B.	Leyton M.B.
Esher U.D.		Waltham Holy Cross U.D.
	Richmond M.B.	Walthamstow M.B.
	Surbiton M.B.	Wanstead and Woodford M.B.
	Sutton and Cheam M.B.	
	Wimbledon M.B.	
	Hertfordshire	
	Barnet U.D.	
	Bushey U.D.	
	Cheshunt U.D.	
	East Barnet U.D.	
	Elstree R.D.	

8. Urban and Rural Aggregates

Urban and Rural Aggregates relate to aggregates of conurbations, and of areas outside conurbations. The latter are subdivided into (a) Urban areas with (i) populations of 100,000 and over, (ii) populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 and (iii) populations under 50,000 (for this purpose areas are allocated according to the size of their enumerated population at the 1951 Census) and (b) Rural Districts. " Urban areas " includes Boroughs and Urban Districts as defined under the Local Government Acts, and Rural Districts are as defined under those Acts.

9. Assignment of Vital Statistics by Area

In all tables births and stillbirths are classified according to the area of usual residence of the parents (or mother) and deaths to the area of usual residence of the deceased. Accommodation provided under Parts III and IV of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is regarded as the place of residence of persons dying there. Before 1st January 1958 chronic sick and mental and mental deficiency hospitals were similarly treated for this purpose but from that date the method of classification was modified, the main change being that a death in such a hospital is now assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months the death is transferred to the area of previous usual residence.

10. General

See also the Explanatory Notes to the Tables volumes, Parts I and II.

INTRODUCTION

This Commentary is based mainly on figures already published in the medical and population tables that form the first two parts of the *Registrar General's Statistical Review* for 1958. It includes a number of tables designed to indicate trends and comparisons which cannot be included in the volumes of tables and it includes comment on some of the trends and comparisons. The Commentary also refers briefly, as in previous years, to international business with which the General Register Office was concerned during 1958 and to the registration and other work of the Office.

Morbidity statistics of various kinds now prepared by the General Register Office continue to be published. Hospital In-patient Statistics, previously published as Supplements to the *Statistical Review*, will in future be published jointly with the Ministry of Health in a new series of reports. Preliminary tables for 1958 have already appeared as Part I of the *Report on Hospital In-patient Enquiry* for the year 1958. It is intended that the report for the outstanding years 1956–57 will be published shortly, to be followed by Part II of the 1958 Report, giving fuller figures for that year with comment.

A Supplement to the *Statistical Review* to cover statistics from mental hospitals in 1957 and 1958 is being prepared, continuing the series of such Supplements for earlier years. A special volume showing numbers of patients admitted to mental hospitals in 1957 by county or county borough of residence will be published very soon.

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Somerset House,
London, W.C.2

August, 1960

POPULATION

The estimated *home* or actual population of England and Wales at mid-1958 was 45,109,000. This estimate relates to the number of people actually in the country; it includes all Armed Forces in England and Wales even though they may be drawn from other parts of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth or from any other country; it excludes any of H.M. Forces outside England and Wales even though they are drawn from this country.

The *total* population, viz. an estimate of the population belonging or economically attached to England and Wales, was 45,244,000; this includes an estimate of the proportion of H.M. Forces that may be regarded as drawn from England and Wales wherever they are stationed and excludes members of H.M. Forces drawn from other parts of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth and members of the Forces of other countries, even though they are temporarily in England and Wales.

The *civilian* population, which excludes all Armed Forces, was 44,701,000. Merchant seamen of England and Wales and visitors abroad are excluded from all three estimates; visitors to England and Wales are included. For the total population the first element should be included and the second excluded but the assumption is made, on the basis of past experience, that the two roughly balance.

Table I. Estimated population mid-1951 to mid-1958, England and Wales

(Figures in thousands)

	Total			Home			Civilian		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1951	44,007	21,233	22,774	43,815	21,044	22,771	43,284	20,530	22,754
1952	44,166	21,320	22,846	43,955	21,110	22,845	43,402	20,576	22,826
1953	44,301	21,397	22,904	44,109	21,206	22,903	43,541	20,658	22,883
1954	44,480	21,492	22,988	44,274	21,288	22,986	43,742	20,774	22,968
1955	44,623	21,569	23,054	44,441	21,389	23,052	43,916	20,879	23,037
1956	44,821	21,669	23,152	44,667	21,517	23,150	44,151	21,013	23,138
1957	45,043	21,782	23,261	44,907	21,648	23,259	44,425	21,177	23,248
1958	45,244	21,877	23,367	45,109	21,744	23,365	44,701	21,346	23,355

Estimates of the population on all three bases for recent years are shown in Table I. Considering only the population actually in England and Wales it will be seen that this has increased since 1951 by an average of 185,000 a year in round numbers, and that the rate of increase has tended to quicken slightly, the increments in the last two years amounting to 240,000 and 202,000. As a proportion of the population this annual rate of increase amounts to about one half of one per cent. This is a little less than the average rate of population increase for Northern and Western Europe and only one third of the rate of increase in Asia.

The annual growth in the population is the excess of the " natural increase " (the amount by which the number of births is greater than the number of deaths) over the net outward migration balance. The figures which make up the natural increase are shown in Table II, for the period from mid-1951 to mid-1958.

Table II. Natural increase of the population mid-1951 to mid-1958, England and Wales

Year ended 30th June	Births			Deaths			Natural increase		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1952	669,195	343,708	325,487	484,136	250,310	233,826	185,059	93,398	91,661
1953	679,757	349,569	330,188	521,161	269,141	252,020	158,596	80,428	78,168
1954	680,794	349,788	331,006	487,860	252,565	235,295	192,934	97,223	95,711
1955	665,190	342,175	323,015	524,446	269,795	254,651	140,744	72,380	68,364
1956	687,214	354,082	333,132	516,340	266,001	250,339	170,874	88,081	82,793
1957	709,658	364,569	345,089	483,659	248,948	234,711	225,999	115,621	110,378
1958	732,751	377,142	355,609	549,955	284,054	265,901	182,796	93,088	89,708

It will be seen that the annual flow of births has increased since 1955 and is now more than 730,000. Deaths tend to fluctuate more than births owing to the irregular incidence of epidemics of influenza and other respiratory infections and the uneven influence of other factors affecting mortality, e.g. severe weather or fog. Over the period of the table they may have averaged 510,000. The annual natural increase has varied from 141,000 in 1954–55, a year of lower than average births and higher than average deaths, to 226,000 in 1956–57 in which this position was reversed. It will be noticed also that while boy babies outnumber girl babies by about 20,000, the deaths of men exceed those of women by nearly as large a margin, so that in the natural increase each year the male excess is only a few thousands.

The annual loss or gain by net migration is indicated by the figures in Table III. Net migration overseas is more variable than net migration from other parts of the United Kingdom. The two elements are quite different.

Table III. Migration mid-1951 to mid-1958, to and from England and Wales

(Figures in thousands)

Year ended 30th June	Net overseas migration			Net migration within United Kingdom			Total net migration		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1952	− 45*	− 17	− 28	+ 19	+ 11	+ 8	− 26	− 6	− 20
1953	− 42	− 15	− 27	+ 18	+ 11	+ 7	− 24	− 4	− 20
1954	− 30	− 11	− 19	+ 13	+ 8	+ 5	− 17	− 3	− 14
1955	− 15	− 6	− 9	+ 20	+ 12	+ 8	+ 5	+ 6	− 1
1956	—	− 2	+ 2	+ 25	+ 13	+ 12	+ 25	+ 11	+ 14
1957	− 20	− 13	− 7	+ 20	+ 12	+ 8	—	− 1	+ 1
1958	− 5	− 11	+ 6	+ 19	+ 11	+ 8	+ 14	—	+ 14

* Including Allied Forces discharged between mid–1951 and mid–1952.

With regard to migration within the United Kingdom it is estimated, for example, that in the year mid-1957 to mid-1958, there was a net gain of some 19,000 persons (11,000 males, 8,000 females) to England and Wales from Ireland and Scotland. The immigrants are mainly younger persons in search of employment opportunities. There is at present no measure of the separate immigrant and emigrant components of the net gain from other parts of the United Kingdom. Over the seven years from mid-1951 to mid-1958 the net gain averaged 19,000 and there has been comparatively little variation from year to year.

Net migration overseas (i.e. outside the United Kingdom) is the difference between two large opposing movements of the same order of size (about 280,000). A relatively small change in either movement can therefore produce a comparatively large variation in the balance. Generally the balance is outward and over the seven years to which Table III relates it is estimated to have represented an average annual loss of 23,000 persons (11,000 males and 12,000 females). Taking migration overseas and within the United Kingdom together, therefore, the situation is that shown in the fourth main column of Table III, viz. large fluctuations from year to year due to the differing incidence of the two movements but, in the longer run, a rough balance between them. In other words at the present time the *net* movement, whether inward or outward, is relatively negligible.

Population changes

The various elements making up the total year to year movement in population are summarised in Table IV.

Table IV. Population changes mid-1951 to mid-1958, England and Wales

(Figures in thousands)

Year ended 30th June	Population at beginning as corrected			Natural increase as estimated			Migration as estimated			Population at end as estimated and published		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1952	44,007	21,233	22,774	185	93	92	− 26	− 6	− 20	44,166	21,320	22,846
1953	44,166	21,320	22,846	159	81	78	− 24	− 4	− 20	44,301	21,397	22,904
1954	44,301	21,397	22,904	196	98	98	− 17	− 3	− 14	44,480	21,492	22,988
1955	44,477	21,491	22,986	141	72	69	+ 5	+ 6	− 1	44,623	21,569	23,054
1956	44,623	21,569	23,054	173	89	84	+ 25	+ 11	+ 14	44,821	21,669	23,152
1957	44,819	21,668	23,151	224	115	109	− 1	− 1	+ 1	45,043	21,782	23,261
1958	45,045	21,783	23,262	185	94	91	+ 14	−	+ 14	45,244	21,877	23,367

Changes in population structure

The trend of changes in the sex, marital condition and age structure of the population was last discussed fully in the 1956 Commentary (pages 6–8) and it is not proposed to go into the same degree of detail now. The situation may be summarised in the following way.

Sex ratios

About 106 boys are born for every 100 girls, but the death rates for males are higher than those for females at all ages so that the number of males per thousand females falls from 1,053 (at mid-1958) at ages 0–4 to 1,000 at ages 30–34 (i.e. equality), 770 at ages 60–64 and 558 at ages 75 and over (nearly twice as many women as men). At young ages falling mortality has narrowed the differential between the two sexes and has postponed the age-group in which the excess of males at birth is counterbalanced by excess male mortality from 5–9 in 1911 to 30–34 in 1958. At older ages the death rates for males have fallen much less than those for females, and consequently the excess of females at these ages has been increasing. At the 1911 Census there were 757 men for every 1,000 women at ages 65 and over; in 1958 there were only 640.

4

Age structure

Two main movements may be discerned. First, after a large rise in the latter part of the 19th century, a sharp fall in the flow of births occurred; so that whereas in 1911 the younger age-groups of the population represented larger generations than the older age-groups (giving an unduly youthful population with 30·6 per cent aged 0–14 and 5·2 per cent aged 65 and over), in 1958 the situation has been reversed, the older age-group representing larger generations than younger age-groups (22·8 per cent aged 0–14 and 11·7 per cent aged 65 and over). The population has " grown up " or " aged " and its age structure has become more typical of a population with a relatively level flow of births, in which one would expect to have at current mortality about one in seven persons aged 65 or over. Second, and more recently, there have been upward fluctuations in the annual flow of births. There was a particularly sharp rise at the end of World War II with a peak of 880,000 live births in 1947, compared with an average annual figure of 608,000 in 1936–40. Again after a decline, at first rapid then gradual and a little irregular to 668,000 in 1955, there was a rise to 741,000 in 1958. In consequence there have been large fluctuations in the size of the child population. The proportion of the population in the 0–14 age-group which was 21·2 per cent in 1939 rose to 22·2 per cent in 1951 and 22·8 per cent in 1958.

The more recent effect of these two movements has been to increase the proportions of the population outside the working age range and thus to increase the general economic pressure of dependency. The ratio of the population in the 0–14 and 65 and over age-groups taken together to the population in the 15–64 age-group had decreased from 0·56 in 1911 to 0·46 in 1931 but in 1958 it had risen to 0·53.

Marital condition

As a result of the maintenance of relatively high marriage rates generally and in particular of an increase in the numbers of marriages at young ages, the proportion married has increased in all age-groups except the oldest where the effect of mortality in terminating marriages operates to a material extent. The following figures are illustrative:

Proportion married per 1,000 in each age-group

Age	Males			Females		
	1931 (census)	1951 (census)	1958 (estimate)	1931 (census)	1951 (census)	1958 (estimate)
15–24	70	125	156	140	272	310
25–34	640	720	751	658	798	852
35–44	855	862	870	752	820	861
45–54	847	877	883	720	759	790
55–64	795	850	862	619	624	653
65 and over	619	664	688	341	352	341

In the youngest age-group 15–24 the proportion married has been, since 1931, more than doubled for both men and women.

5

Future prospects

The long term population trend on certain assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration (closely related to current conditions), is shown in Table A5 of Part II of the *Statistical Review* for 1958. By 1978 the total population will have increased from 45,244,000 to 48,993,000. The proportion aged 0–14 will then have fallen slightly to 22·3 per cent and the proportion aged 65 and over will have risen to 14·9; the ratio of the 0–14 and 65 and over population to that aged 15–64 will have risen from 0·53 in 1958 to 0·59. The number of men in the working age range 15–64 will increase from 14,515,000 in 1958 to 15,426,000 in 1978, but they will then represent a slightly smaller proportion of the total population, 31·5 per cent as compared with 32·1 per cent in 1958. The number of persons in the National Insurance pensions age-groups (men 65 and over, women 60 and over) will rise from 6,615,000 in 1958 to 8,663,000 in 1978 and to 9,069,000 in 1988, but by the end of the century (1998) there will be a slight decline to 8,700,000.

MARRIAGES

The numbers of marriages and marriage rates for years since 1841 are given in serial form in Tables B and C of Part II and for calendar quarters since 1937 in Table D*. Further analyses of 1958 marriages by area and previous marital condition appear in Tables F, G, H, J and M. Changes since 1891 in the age distribution of those marrying according to previous marital condition are shown in Table K while figures of the mean age at marriage since 1901 appear in Table L and the monthly incidence of marriages for years since 1947 in Table N.

There were 339,913 marriages contracted in England and Wales during 1958 and Table V shows that this was about 7,000 less than 1957 and 13,000 less than 1956. The marriage rates per 1,000 total population and per 1,000 unmarried population aged 15 and over declined slightly between 1957 and 1958. The marriage rates per 1,000 males aged 20–44 and females aged 15–39, age-groups which account for about 90 per cent of all marriages, also declined slightly compared with 1957, in contrast to earlier years when these latter rates continued to rise even though the overall rates were falling as a result of the smaller numbers of unmarried persons of marriageable age in the population.

Table V. Numbers of marriages and marriage rates, 1931 and 1938 to 1958, England and Wales

Period	Marriages (*thousands*)	Per 1,000 total population	Per 1,000 unmarried population			
			Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Males aged 20–44	Females aged 15–39
1931	311·8	15·6	53·4	41·6	106·4	68·6
1938	361·8	17·6	61·2	47·8	124·5	85·5
1939–50†	381·9	17·9	68·2	53·0	139·7	106·2
1951–55†	350·9	15·8	68·3	51·4	126·0	121·4
1956	352·9	15·7	70·7	52·9	157·1	131·7
1957	346·9	15·4	70·1	52·4	158·0	132·3
1958	339·9	15·0	68·8	51·3	157·8	130·3

† Annual averages.

Marriage rates by sex, age and previous marital condition

Table G shows the numbers of marriages by single years of age for each sex and previous marital condition. Table H shows marriage rates by grouped

* Figures for calendar quarters since 1841 were last published in the 1955 Part II.

ages and previous marital condition. These rates are repeated in Table VI with similar rates for earlier years. Table VII shows the same rates expressed as ratios of the corresponding 1938 rate and Diagram 1 illustrates changes between 1911 and 1958 in the age-specific marriage rates of women.

Due to a revision of the estimates used as denominators for marriage rates by previous marital condition, it has been necessary to revise the marriage rates for men under the age of 25 in 1956, 1957 and 1958. Consequently the rates and ratios for 1956 and 1957 shown in Tables VI and VII for these men differ slightly from those published in earlier Commentary volumes and the rates shown in Table VI for 1958 differ from those already published in Table H of the Population Tables volume.

Table VI. Marriage rates by sex, age and previous marital condition, 1931 and 1938 to 1958, England and Wales

The ratios in columns 10 and 12 were calculated before rounding off the rates

Period	Annual marriage rates per 1,000 in each age-group							Marriage rate per 1,000 population over 15	Ratio to corresponding rate for 1938 taken as 1,000	Marriage rate which would have resulted had the 1938 age rates been in operation	Ratio of actual marriage rate (col. 9) to rate in column 11 taken as 1,000
	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	45–	55 and over				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BACHELORS										
1931	3·3	72·3	152·2	111·5	49·8	16·4	5·4	56·0	864	65·4	856
1938	3·2	87·0	176·8	127·5	57·0	18·5	4·8	64·8	1,000	64·8	1,000
1939–50	6·4	112·1	175·6	128·3	61·2	20·8	5·1	71·2	1,100	63·1	1,129
1951–55	6·7	132·1	172·5	107·7	49·1	18·2	5·1	70·8	1,093	60·7	1,167
1956	9·4	151·8	178·8	108·8	47·5	17·3	4·9	74·7	1,153	58·3	1,280
1957	10·6	154·6	174·8	109·4	46·8	16·5	4·9	74·3	1,147	57·5	1,292
1958	11·7	157·0	169·2	105·2	44·9	16·3	4·9	73·3	1,131	56·5	1,297
	WIDOWERS AND DIVORCED MEN										
1931		139·2	172·7	189·2	133·5	67·6	14·9	35·8	938	40·7	879
1938		153·6	174·5	248·0	152·6	79·1	15·9	38·1	1,000	38·1	1,000
1939–50		217·6	425·9	338·1	214·8	106·0	17·6	50·5	1,323	38·1	1,327
1951–55		133·7	406·8	318·8	206·4	117·2	19·7	55·2	1,447	40·3	1,370
1956		94·0	347·2	262·8	168·8	109·7	20·1	50·5	1,325	40·9	1,235
1957		75·5	289·4	255·9	157·6	105·3	20·1	48·4	1,270	40·9	1,186
1958		104·3	242·6	253·2	146·1	98·5	19·6	45·8	1,199	40·4	1,131
	SPINSTERS										
1931	17·1	106·8	119·1	57·2	21·3	7·9	2·2	51·7	842	68·4	756
1938	22·6	147·9	154·0	67·2	25·7	8·6	2·0	61·4	1,000	61·4	1,000
1939–50	36·8	191·1	153·3	72·8	28·9	10·2	2·0	69·5	1,132	56·5	1,230
1951–55	43·9	232·3	156·5	75·3	29·5	10·4	2·1	72·0	1,172	50·2	1,434
1956	54·4	262·7	163·1	79·9	30·9	10·4	2·1	77·3	1,259	47·3	1,633
1957	56·6	266·5	159·7	81·3	30·9	10·1	2·1	77·6	1,263	46·6	1,664
1958	57·8	264·3	157·1	79·3	30·5	10·0	2·1	76·9	1,253	46·1	1,670
	WIDOWS AND DIVORCED WOMEN										
1931		128·2	138·8	94·1	36·5	14·1	2·2	9·8	964	11·9	822
1938		197·1	172·4	114·2	50·1	14·7	2·5	10·2	1,000	10·2	1,000
1939–50		294·0	308·6	170·3	73·0	21·6	2·7	15·7	1,548	10·9	1,448
1951–55		403·0	355·6	188·2	84·2	29·3	3·0	16·1	1,581	9·5	1,682
1956		450·0	460·0	196·1	80·5	29·7	3·0	14·4	1,415	8·4	1,708
1957		425·7	472·7	186·3	77·6	29·9	3·0	13·6	1,340	8·1	1,670
1958		603·5	482·8	210·8	73·2	28·3	3·0	12·6	1,242	7·6	1,653

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Table VII. Ratios of marriage rates by sex, age and previous marital condition, to those of 1938 taken as 100: 1931 and 1938 to 1958, England and Wales*

All the ratios were calculated before rounding off the rates

15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	45–	55 and over	All ages†	Period	15–	‡ 20–	25–	30–	35–	45–	55 and over	All ages†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BACHELORS									WIDOWERS AND DIVORCED MEN							
100	83	86	87	87	89	114	86	1931		99	76	87	85	94	88
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1938		100	100	100	100	100	100
198	129	99	101	107	113	107	113	1939–50		244	136	141	134	111	133
205	152	98	84	86	99	107	117	1951–55		233	129	135	148	124	137
291	174	101	85	83	94	103	128	1956		199	106	111	139	126	124
327	178	99	86	82	89	102	129	1957		166	103	103	133	126	119
360	181	96	82	79	88	102	130	1958		139	102	96	125	123	113
SPINSTERS									WIDOWS AND DIVORCED WOMEN							
76	72	77	85	83	92	108	76	1931		65	81	82	73	96	89	82
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1938		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
163	129	100	108	112	119	100	123	1939–50		149	179	149	146	146	109	145
195	157	102	112	115	122	103	143	1951–55		204	206	165	168	199	122	168
241	178	106	119	120	121	104	163	1956		228	267	172	161	201	122	171
251	180	104	121	120	118	104	166	1957		216	274	163	155	203	121	167
256	179	102	118	119	117	105	167	1958		306	280	185	146	192	120	165

* Some of the rates have been revised.
† Age-standardised.
‡ Based on small numbers.

Diagram 1
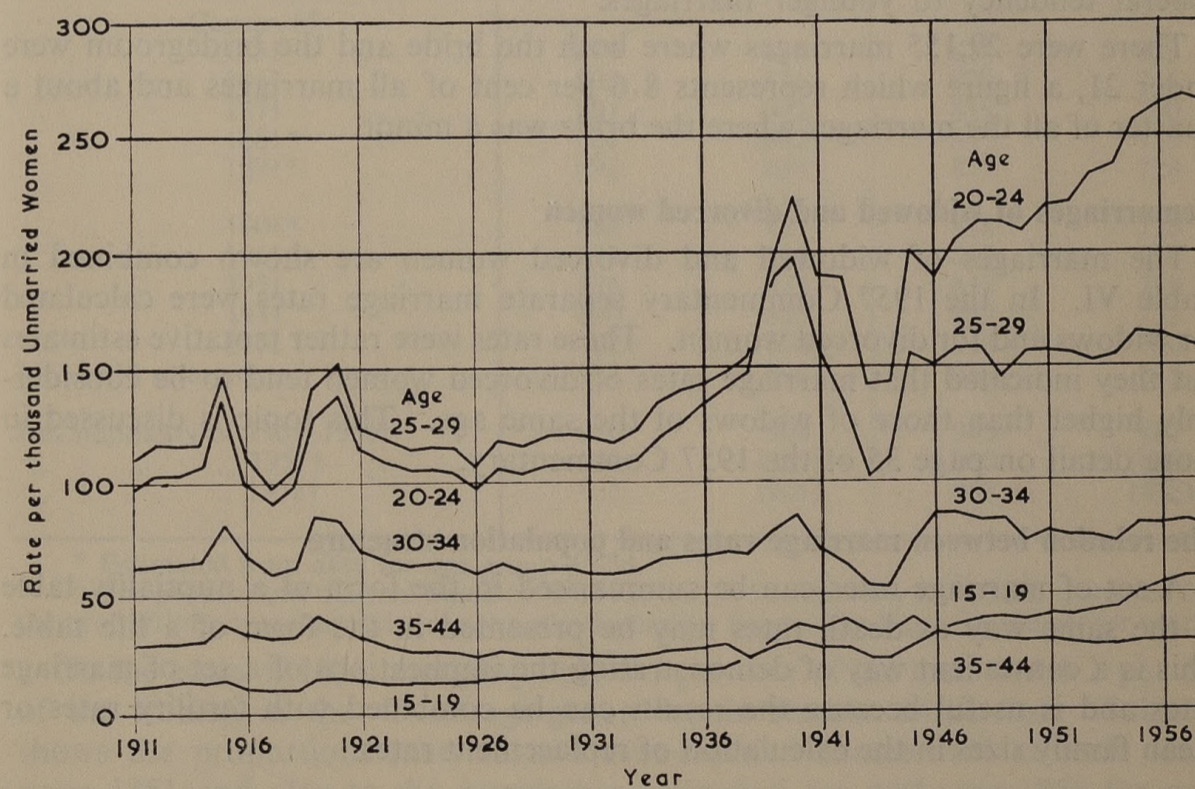
Marriage rates§ of women by age, 1911 to 1958, England and Wales

§ 1911–37 : All marriages per 1,000 spinsters, widows and divorced women. 1938–58 : First marriages per 1,000 spinsters.

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The rates for 1958 when compared with those for earlier years shown in Table VI exhibit a rise at the very youngest ages for first marriages, but the decrease which has been apparent in the older ages for several years was extended to the 25–29 age-group for bachelors and to the 20–24 group for spinsters. Nevertheless, Table VII shows that the spinster marriage rates are still high above the pre-war level as are the marriage rates for bachelors aged under 25. The changes in the marriage rates of the various age-groups are summarised in column 10 of Table VI by means of a comparison of the all ages rate with the same rate for 1938. Column 12 shows the equivalent ratio roughly standardised for age (i.e. the ratio of the actual current marriage rate per 1,000 population over 15 to the current marriage rate which would have resulted if the 1938 rates had been in operation). For both bachelors and spinsters this latter ratio was again higher in 1958 than in 1957 but most of this rise was due to the greater weight given to young marriages in this ratio.

Marriages of minors

Among the marriages contracted during 1958 there were 36,364 in which the bridegroom was aged under 21 and 119,585 where the bride was a minor. These numbers correspond with 33,443 such bridegrooms and 116,453 such brides in 1957. Among the brides aged under 21, 13,501 were aged 16 or 17 and a further 24,553 were 18 years old. Brides marrying under 21 outnumbered bridegrooms by just over 3 to 1, this ratio having fallen from over 4 to 1 in 1954 and nearly 5 to 1 in 1938.

The bridegroom was a minor in 10·7 per cent of all marriages in 1958 as compared with 6·9 per cent in 1954. Just over 35 per cent of all 1958 brides were minors compared with 28·6 per cent in 1954. These increases reflect the general tendency to younger marriages.

There were 29,155 marriages where both the bride and the bridegroom were under 21, a figure which represents 8·6 per cent of all marriages and about a quarter of all the marriages where the bride was a minor.

Remarriages of widowed and divorced women

The marriages of widowed and divorced women are shown combined in Table VI. In the 1957 Commentary separate marriage rates were calculated for widows and for divorced women. These rates were rather tentative estimates but they indicated that marriage rates of divorced women tend to be considerably higher than those of widows of the same age. This topic is discussed in more detail on page 35 of the 1957 Commentary.

The relation between marriage rates and population structure

A set of marriage rates can be summarised in the form of a nuptiality table in the same way as death rates may be presented in the form of a life table. This is a convenient way of demonstrating the implications of a set of marriage rates and is useful because the results can be combined with fertility rates or mean family sizes in the calculation of replacement rates.

Net nuptiality tables for males and females based on the marriage rates of 1951–55 were published in Appendix C of the 1956 Commentary. Since then marriage rates at the younger ages have continued to rise and abridged nuptiality tables for 1957 and 1958 were calculated to gauge the effect of this difference.

From these nuptiality tables Table VIII has been produced which shows what would happen to the proportions ever-married between ages 15 and 50 if the marriage rates of 1951–55, 1957 and 1958 were to continue.

Table VIII. Proportions ever-married, according to the net nuptiality of 1951–55, 1957 and 1958, England and Wales

(Per thousand)

Men			Age-group	Women		
Nuptiality of				Nuptiality of		
1951–55	1957	1958		1951–55	1957	1958
6	9	10	15–19	49	61	63
251	291	297	20–24	528	588	589
685	735	738	25–29	838	883	881
844	867	864	30–34	909	933	931
897	912	908	35–39	931	950	948
920	930	927	40–44	940	956	955
930	939	935	45–49	945	960	958

Table IX. Proportions married and ever-married among men and women aged 45–49, England and Wales

Censuses 1851–1951 and net nuptiality of 1951–55, 1957 and 1958

(Per thousand)

	Men		Women	
	Ever-married	Married	Ever-married	Married
Census of				
1851	879	810	874	739
1861	892	831	878	744
1871	901	842	876	740
1881*	901	842	877	734
1891*	896	836	871	728
1901*	886	827	858	726
1911	873	824	835	729
1921	876	837	832	739
1931	890	855	832	733
1951	902	878	848	780
Mid-1958 estimate	914	890	880	815
Net nuptiality of 1951–1955 ..	930	900	945	867
,, ,, ,, 1957†	939	(909)	960	(880)
,, ,, ,, 1958†	935	(905)	958	(878)

* Estimated from data for age-group 45–54.
† The proportions married based on the 1957 and 1958 nuptiality have been estimated from the proportions ever-married and are not independent figures like those for the earlier years.

On the basis of 1958 nuptiality only 6·5 per cent of the men and 4·2 per cent of the women in the 45–49 age-group would remain unmarried. Table IX shows the proportions married and ever-married enumerated at each census since 1851 and also in the population estimated for mid-year 1958 for comparison with the proportions shown in Table VIII. This comparison demonstrates that the proportions based on 1958 nuptiality, although a little lower than similar figures based on 1957 nuptiality, are rather higher than any that have

been actually recorded in England and Wales. The ever-married percentages for the 45–49 age-group based on 1958 nuptiality exceeded those at the 1951 Census by nearly 4 for men and 11 for women, and similarly exceeded the mid-1958 estimate by 2 for men and nearly 8 for women.

As these nuptiality tables are derived from a population with a particular sex and age structure it is possible for the male and female tables to be inconsistent with each other in the sense that if the marriage rates on which they are based were to continue in effect indefinitely they would produce more marriages of men under 50 than of women under 45, although these are normally about equal in number. In this way the abridged nuptiality table for 1958 would imply 3 per cent more marriages of men under 50 than of women under 45, the reason being that the sex and age structure of the present unmarried population still contains the balance of the former surplus of women which is, however, gradually becoming confined to the older ages where few marriages take place. As the sex and age structure of the population becomes more normal with the movement of this surplus of women out of the age-groups where a significant number of marriages occur, either male marriage rates will fall or the female rates will rise—probably both. Tables VI and VII show some signs that the marriage rates of older bachelors are falling more quickly than those of the older spinsters; male remarriage rates are clearly falling but these have a much smaller weight in the total number of marriages. The marriage rates of young spinsters are still rising but so are those of young bachelors.

Table L shows that the mean age at marriage was 28·35 years for men and 25·42 for women. The mean ages at marriage continue to fall. This is because the increase in the marriage rates at the younger ages is depleting the numbers who remain unmarried until older ages. This must in turn lead to fewer marriages at these older ages and a further lowering of the average age at marriage. It was shown in the 1956 Commentary that the marriage rates of 1951–55 were sufficient to deplete further the unmarried population over the age of 25 even without the further increase in marriage rates at the younger ages which has in fact occurred.

The difference between the average age at marriage of men and women increased gradually from the beginning of the century until the nineteen forties when it was slightly over three years. Since then it has decreased a little until it is now a fraction under three years. In order to obtain a useful estimate of the relative numbers of men and women in the main marrying age-groups a rough allowance has been made for this age difference by relating the average of the male populations at ages 15–44 and 20–44 last birthday (about 17½–45 in exact years) to the average of the female populations at ages 15–44 and 15–39 last birthday (15–42½ in exact years). The estimates so obtained are as follows:

Males aged 17½–45 per 1,000 females aged 15–42½ (*see text*)

| | Census | | | | | | Mid-1958 (estimate) | Nuptiality table 1951–55 | Abridged nuptiality table 1958 |
	1871	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951			
All conditions	877	876	892	846	892	988	1,006	1,039	1,041
Unmarried	786	787	808	724	800	968	1,060	1,087	1,119

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The last two columns are based on the average number of survivors in the net nuptiality tables for 1951–55 and 1958 and it should be remembered that the ratios for the unmarried in these columns are affected by the inconsistency in male and female marriage rates which has already been discussed. If the female rates were to become consistent with the male there would be fewer unmarried women left and the ratios would be slightly larger. The sequence of the figures shows that a combination of factors, including the slight increase in the proportion of male live births, the decrease in the predominantly male net emigration and the much smaller number of male war deaths in 1939–45 than in 1914–18, has been establishing a balance between the sexes.

As a consequence the rates in the actual population, both of all conditions and of the unmarried alone, have been approaching those in the life and nuptiality tables. This must have been one factor in raising the marriage rates of women although the parallel though smaller rise in the male rates indicates that it has not been the only one.

Total married women of reproductive age

The effect of high marriage rates in raising the proportion of the population which is married is an important influence on the fertility of the community which depends to a considerable extent on the number of married women of reproductive age in the population. Table X shows the proportions married in five year age-groups under 50 for selected years since 1911 when the rise in the proportion married first became apparent. The proportions are also shown for the 15–49 aggregate age-group and for the more critical 20–39 age-group within which 90 per cent of the births occur.

Table X. Married women per 1,000 total female population in each age-group and ratio of proportion to that of 1938 taken as 100: 1911, 1931, 1938, 1946, 1951, 1957 and 1958, England and Wales

| Year | Age-group | | | | | | | Aggregates | |
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	20–39	15–49
	Married women per 1,000 total female population								
1911	12	242	558	711	752	755	729	552	502
1931	18	257	587	733	755	749	733	572	529
1938	23	328	643	733	771	768	736	623	566
1946	35	436	696	800	797	784	762	686	626
1951	42	475	769	828	832	812	780	731	666
1957	60	552	814	872	862	851	810	782	703
1958	61	561	822	880	867	854	815	789	706
	Ratio of proportion to that of 1938 taken as 100 *(Calculated before rounding off the proportions)*								
1911	52	74	87	97	97	98	99	89	89
1931	78	78	91	100	98	98	100	92	93
1938	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946	153	133	108	109	103	102	103	110	111
1951	184	145	120	113	108	106	106	117	118
1957	260	168	127	119	112	111	110	125	124
1958	265	171	128	120	112	111	111	127	125

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The proportion married increases with advancing age, at first rapidly and then more slowly, to a maximum close to age 35; as new marriages are increasingly offset by widowhoods the proportion then declines slowly. The proportion married has increased within each age-group throughout the period shown in Table X. The proportion married in 1958 exceeded that of 1938 by 165 per cent at ages 15–19 and by 71 per cent at ages 20–24; the rise of 28 per cent at ages 25–29 is hardly less significant as it applies to larger proportions married.

The column for the 15–49 age-group represents the fraction of the reproductive years which fall within married life, and Table X shows a slight increase in this fraction from 50·2 per cent to 52·9 per cent between 1911 and 1931 followed by a more rapid rise to 56·6 per cent in 1938 and to 70·6 per cent in 1958. These increases are partly due to the ageing of the 15–49 age-group since 1911 which has increased the relative number of women at the older ages within this age-group where the proportion married is greater. This element can be removed by calculating the number of women who would have been married if the age-group proportions married had been those of 1911; the actual number of married women can then be divided by the standardised number to produce a set of marriage indices standardised on 1911 proportions married. These indices are compared with the unstandardised figures derived from Table X in the following statement:

Year	1911	1931	1938	1946	1951	1957	1958
Standardised ..	1·000	1·022	1·067	1·146	1·200	1·269	1·280
Unstandardised	1·000	1·054	1·127	1·247	1·327	1·400	1·406

The above figures show that the true increase in the proportion married among women aged 15–49 was 28 per cent compared with the 41 per cent suggested by the unstandardised proportions. A little less than a third of the latter increase is due to the ageing of the population and unrelated to the changing incidence of marriage.

Seasonal incidence of marriage

The numbers of marriages and rates per 1,000 population by calendar quarter are shown in serial form in Table D. Monthly numbers of marriages since 1947 are given in Table N with ratios of the daily average for each month to that for the calendar year.

The most noticeable feature of the monthly distribution of marriages is the very pronounced peak in March when a fifth of all the 1958 marriages took place. During March the daily average was nearly two and a half times that for the year as a whole and very much higher than the secondary peak in August and September with a daily average about 1·3 times the annual daily average. The tendency to a pronounced peak in March irrespective of the date of Easter appeared about ten years ago and has developed rapidly so that it now dominates the monthly distribution of marriage incidence. No doubt the cause of this peak in March is that the income tax year ends on April 5th and that some people who would otherwise have married after that date bring their marriage forward into the earlier tax year in order to take advantage of the additional tax relief. A similar phenomenon has been noticed in some other countries, the month depending on the local tax law.

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Apart from the concentration in March, there is a tendency towards an annual cycle from the secondary peak already noted in the late summer to the relatively few marriages in the winter months, but these features are affected by the concentrations associated with Easter and Christmas.

Marriage incidence in different parts of the country

The numbers of marriages in regions, counties and county and metropolitan boroughs are given in Table F, and the numbers of persons marrying in each region by age and previous marital condition in Table M. These figures have to be used with caution because the district in which the marriage takes place may contain the residence of only one of the parties and sometimes of neither. This distorts differences between marriage rates for local areas, though less so in comparisons between areas as large as regions and conurbations. Table XI shows marriage rates for regions and conurbations in 1958. In addition to the proportion of persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages, Table XI shows the number of women marrying per 1,000 unmarried women in those age-groups where marriage is most frequent and also for the 15–44 aggregate age-group in an unstandardised form and, in addition, standardised on the England and Wales age distribution between 15 and 44. The second section of Table XI shows the ratios of some of the rates for regions and conurbations to those of England and Wales.

Compared with an England and Wales figure of 15·1 marriages per 1,000 population, the Tyneside Conurbation has the highest rate for the individual areas shown in Table XI, being 10 per cent higher than England and Wales. Four other conurbations (Merseyside, Greater London, West Midlands and West Yorkshire), all with rates between 5 and 10 per cent higher than England and Wales, show high marriage rates per 1,000 population while the London and South Eastern Region has the highest rate for a complete region. At the other extreme the Eastern Region has the lowest crude rate which is 17 per cent lower than the England and Wales figure; the Southern and South Western Regions and Wales II also show relatively low crude marriage rates.

If the comparison is made in terms of the number of women marrying per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 a rather different picture emerges which indicates that many of the differences in the crude marriage rates are due not to variations in the probability of marriage but to differences in the sex, age and marital condition structure of the populations of the different areas. This latter comparison shows the West Yorkshire Conurbation and the North Midland Region with rates per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 which are 9 per cent higher than that for England and Wales; the rates for the West Midlands Conurbation and the part of the East and West Ridings Region outside the West Yorkshire Conurbation are 8 and 7 per cent respectively above that for England and Wales. On the other hand, the Merseyside Conurbation where the crude marriage rate is 10 per cent above the England and Wales rate has a rate per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 which is more than 8 per cent lower than the corresponding national rate. The effect of the difference in the basis of the rates is also demonstrated by the upward change in the rate for the North Midland Region and both parts of the East and West Ridings Region and the downward movement in the rates for the Greater London and Tyneside Conurbations when the number of marriages is expressed in terms of unmarried women aged 15–44. The effect of further standardisation on the basis of the

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Table XI. Marriage rates in regions and conurbations, 1958, England and Wales

The ratios were calculated before rounding the rates

Area	Persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages	Women marrying per 1,000 unmarried women aged							Ratio of rate to that of England and Wales		
		15–	20–	25–	30–	35–44	15–44 Unstandardised	15–44 Standardised	Persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages	Women marrying per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 Unstandardised	Standardised
ENGLAND AND WALES	15·1	57·8	264·9	167·4	94·6	42·6	112·8	112·8	1,000	1,000	1,000
Northern Region	15·5	51·9	278·6	179·6	91·8	45·9	114·9	114·4	1,030	1,019	1,015
Tyneside Conurbation	16·6	51·8	276·2	188·6	90·3	46·6	116·5	114·7	1,104	1,033	1,017
Remainder of Northern	15·1	51·9	279·5	175·9	92·5	45·5	114·2	114·3	1,004	1,012	1,013
East and West Ridings Region ..	15·4	61·6	308·7	172·9	97·8	42·5	121·5	124·8	1,021	1,077	1,106
West Yorkshire Conurbation ..	15·8	63·3	304·6	174·8	99·4	42·5	122·9	124·9	1,047	1,090	1,108
Remainder of East and West Ridings ..	15·1	60·6	311·6	171·4	96·5	42·5	120·6	124·7	1,002	1,069	1,106
North Western Region	15·2	54·4	265·5	162·8	88·6	40·2	110·5	110·1	1,008	980	976
South East Lancashire Conurbation ..	15·3	61·0	281·3	167·0	87·7	44·6	116·4	117·7	1,017	1,032	1,043
Merseyside Conurbation	16·5	45·7	238·0	161·3	97·9	37·9	103·2	100·2	1,098	915	888
Remainder of North Western ..	14·4	54·2	270·6	160·0	83·5	37·4	110·0	110·1	954	975	976
North Midland	14·8	65·8	299·0	175·5	100·6	46·3	122·5	125·6	982	1,086	1,114
Midland	15·2	58·9	276·8	164·3	96·1	47·5	117·1	116·5	1,010	1,038	1,033
West Midlands Conurbation	16·3	60·9	280·5	175·7	98·4	49·3	121·7	119·7	1,080	1,079	1,061
Remainder of Midland	14·2	56·9	273·0	152·4	93·8	45·6	112·4	113·2	942	996	1,003
Eastern	12·5	54·4	229·9	147·2	80·5	36·2	99·4	99·8	828	881	885
London and South Eastern Region ..	16·3	58·8	246·4	172·4	100·1	43·2	112·2	110·1	1,079	995	977
Greater London Conurbation	16·4	57·1	235·6	173·7	102·6	44·8	111·3	107·5	1,091	987	953
Remainder of London and South Eastern	15·7	63·7	285·7	167·5	91·3	38·3	115·4	119·2	1,043	1,023	1,057
Southern	14·1	60·9	258·6	163·6	92·1	41·1	110·1	112·1	933	976	994
South Western	14·0	55·8	262·5	159·3	95·8	39·3	108·7	110·1	926	964	977
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	14·7	54·5	259·3	167·9	90·3	44·6	110·1	110·1	978	976	976
Wales I (South East)	15·1	59·3	276·9	167·6	89·2	47·9	115·6	116·6	1,003	1,025	1,034
Wales II (remainder)	13·8	42·1	219·8	168·6	92·6	37·7	97·1	94·8	916	861	841

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England and Wales age distribution within the 15–44 aggregate age-group is in general to shift the rates a little further in the same direction. The relative proportion of unmarried women in the 15–44 age-group is of more importance as a factor affecting the relative frequency of marriage than the age distribution within that group. Nevertheless, the differences in the proportion of unmarried women in the 15–44 age-group do not account entirely for the differences in the frequency of marriage between the areas listed in Table XI. The marriage rates per 1,000 unmarried women in the North Midland Region and the West Midlands Conurbation are higher than that for England and Wales for all the age-groups identified in Table XI and the same is true for both parts of the East and West Ridings Region (apart from the 35–44 age-group) and Wales I (apart from the 30–34 age-group). Conversely, the rates are consistently lower in the Eastern Region and the rates are generally lower in the Merseyside Conurbation and the South Western Region (apart from the 30–34 age-group), the Southern Region (apart from the 15–19 age-group) and Wales II (apart from the 25–29 age-group).

DIVORCES

The numbers of dissolutions and annulments of marriage, showing new petitions filed and decrees made absolute, are given in Table O of Part II. Figures are given for single years since 1936 and for quinquennial groups of years since 1876. An analysis of the decrees made absolute in 1958 is given in Tables P1–6. These tables cover characteristics which include the party to whom the divorce was granted, the grounds on which the divorce was granted, the ages of the parties both at the time of the divorce and at the time of the marriage, the duration of the marriage, the previous marital condition of the parties and the number of surviving children of the marriage.

The present scheme of tables was introduced in 1957, and details of the changes that were then introduced appeared in the 1957 Commentary (page 48). Supplements to Table P3 (showing year of marriage and marriage ages of husband and wife in combination) and Table P6 (showing year of marriage and husband's and wife's previous marital condition cross-tabulated with partner's age at marriage) were published in 1957 and, as it is intended that these Supplements should only be published at intervals of several years, they do not appear in the 1958 volume.

There were 26,239 petitions for dissolution or annulment of marriage filed during 1958 in England and Wales of which 655 were for annulment: 22,654 decrees were made absolute which represents 19 per 10,000 married couples.

Table XII, summarising the statistics in Table O for the last three decades, relates the number of petitions filed and of decrees absolute granted to the number of married women aged 20–49. Most divorces occur in this age range, and the use of an age restricted denominator in place of the total number of married couples gives the rates a rough measure of age standardisation. If corresponding rates per 1,000 married men 25–54 are calculated, a petition rate of 3·38 is obtained in 1958 and a rate of 2·92 for decrees absolute granted. These rates are only a little below the corresponding female rates (3·52 and 3·04 respectively).

The basis of the present divorce law was established a hundred years ago but the rise in divorces was not disproportionate to the rise in population up to the First World War. Each of the two world wars has added greatly to the otherwise slow increase; the effect of the Second World War can be seen from Table XII and Diagram 2 and it has been estimated that this war may have doubled the divorce rate compared with what it otherwise would have been at the present time. The sequence of the figures is also disturbed by changes in the law such as the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1937, which extended the grounds for divorce, and enactments relating to financial assistance to litigants such as the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949.

Table XII. Divorce petitions filed and decrees absolute granted, 1931 to 1958, England and Wales

Year	Petitions filed		Decrees absolute granted	
	Number	Per 1,000 married women aged 20–49	Number	Per 1,000 married women aged 20–49
1931–35*	4,784	0·80	4,011	0·67
1936–40*	7,535	1·17	6,181	0·96
1941–45*	16,075	2·30	10,389	1·49
1946	43,163	6·09	29,829	4·21
1947	48,501	6·81	60,254	8·47
1948	37,919	5·28	43,698	6·08
1949	35,191	4·87	34,856	4·82
1950	29,729	4·09	30,870	4·24
1951	38,382	5·23	28,767	3·92
1952	34,567	4·69	33,922	4·60
1953	30,542	4·14	30,326	4·11
1954	29,036	3·93	28,027	3·79
1955	28,314	3·83	26,816	3·62
1956	28,426	3·83	26,265	3·54
1957	27,858	3·74	23,785	3·19
1958	26,239	3·52	22,654	3·04

* Annual average.

A further influence on the annual number of decrees absolute is any change in the interval between the date of the petition and the date of granting the decree absolute which could be brought about by an accumulation of business for the courts. The normal interval between the granting of a decree *nisi* and making it absolute was increased from six weeks to three months by the Matrimonial Causes (Decree Absolute) General Order, 1957, which applied to proceedings instituted on or after 30th April 1957 so that 1958 was the first complete year in which this Order applied.

From Table XII and Diagram 2 it can be seen that both the numbers and the rates for both petitions and decrees absolute have been falling slowly in recent years. The disturbance occasioned by the 1949 Act seems to have worked itself out by 1954 which therefore provides a suitable base year for comparison. The rate of petitioning per 1,000 married women aged 20–49 has fallen by 10 per cent and the similar rate of decrees absolute granted by 20 per cent since 1954. This decline must be set in perspective to the great upheaval in the divorce rates during and after the Second World War which is clearly shown up in Diagram 2. The main interest in this decline is whether it presages an end to the long term rise in divorce rates up to the period immediately after the Second World War.

The relationship between the number of petitions and the number of decrees absolute granted in any one year varies according to the factors already mentioned but over the period between 1954 and 1958 it appears that about nine out of ten of the petitions filed have resulted in a decree absolute being granted.

Diagram 2
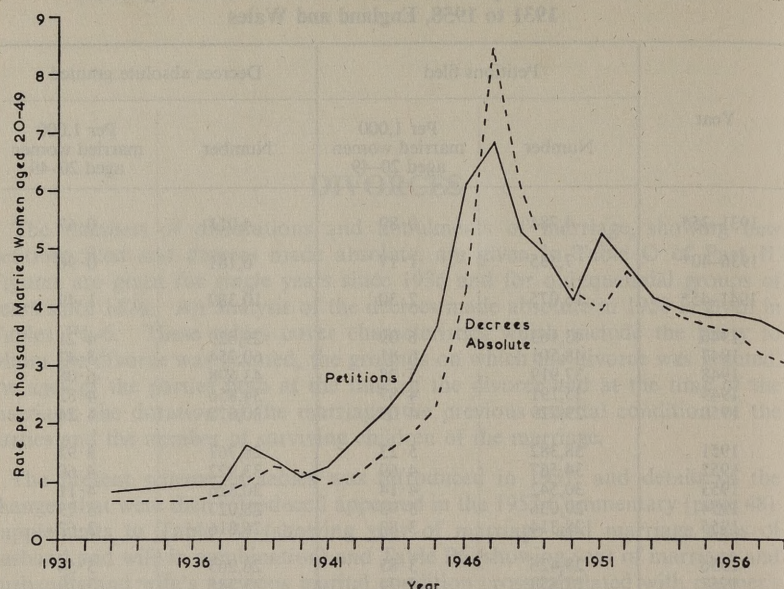
Divorce petitions filed and decrees absolute granted, per 1,000 married women aged 20–49, 1931 to 1958, England and Wales

Parties to whom and grounds on which decrees granted

Table P1 gives figures of the decrees made absolute during 1958 classified by the party to whom the decree was granted and the grounds on which granted.

Among the 22,654 decrees made absolute in 1958, 459 were annulments of which 54 per cent were granted to the husband. The remainder of the decrees were dissolutions and of these 45 per cent were granted to the husband. Among decrees granted to one party the proportional distribution by grounds is shown below:

Ground	Party to whom granted	
	Husband	Wife
All grounds	**100·0**	**100·0**
Adultery	54·5	37·2
Desertion	38·1	32·4
Cruelty	1·9	22·1
Adultery and Cruelty	0·2	1·3
Adultery and Desertion	4·2	3·5
Cruelty and Desertion	0·1	2·6
Adultery, Cruelty and Desertion ..	0·0	0·1
Others	1·0	0·8

Adultery, cruelty and desertion either separately or in combination account for 99 per cent of decrees granted to one party. Adultery is the most frequent sole cause irrespective of whether the decree is granted to the husband or the wife but it accounts for a rather higher proportion of the decrees granted to the husband than of those granted to the wife. Desertion is the second most frequent sole ground and is also slightly more frequent among decrees granted to the husband. Cruelty, the third common ground, accounted for over a fifth of the decrees granted to wives but of only 2 per cent of those granted to husbands. This distribution of grounds appears to have been fairly constant in recent years.

Present ages of parties

Dissolutions and annulments by age of husband and of wife at the date of the decree absolute are given in Table P2 with rates per 1,000 married men or women.

The slightly younger present age distribution of wives compared with that of husbands only reflects the tendency for women to marry younger than men. In the marriages dissolved during 1958, 95 per cent of the husbands and 90 per cent of the wives were aged between 25 and 60, 36 per cent of the husbands and 48 per cent of the wives were less than 35 years old. The total rate per 1,000 married couples was 1·9. The rate for husbands rose from 1 per thousand at ages 20–24 to between 3 and 4 per thousand in the 25 to 39 age-group and thereafter fell slowly with increasing age to 1·2 per thousand between 50 and 59 and a fractional value over the age of 60. The rate for wives was 2·2 per thousand between 20 and 24, 3·8 per thousand from 25 to 29 and thereafter fell slowly to 1·7 per thousand at ages 45–49 and 0·9 per thousand at ages 50–59.

Marriage ages of husband and wife in combination

Table P3 shows the marriages dissolved during 1958 classified by the marriage ages of husband and wife in combination. The absence of the classification by year of marriage prevents the calculation of satisfactory divorce rates per thousand related marriages, but some measure of the differentials involved can be obtained from Table XIII which shows the ratio of the proportional distribution of divorces during 1958 by age of the parties at the time of the marriage to a similar distribution of marriages for two years (1945 and 1954) which can be taken as representative of the marriages at risk of divorce in 1958.

Table XIII. Ratio of distribution of 1958 divorces to distribution of marriages of 1945 and 1954 by marriage ages of husband and wife in combination, England and Wales

Age of wife at marriage	Age of husband at marriage							
	All ages	Under 20	20–	25–	30–	35–	40 and over	Age not stated
All ages	**1·00**	**2·06**	**1·17**	**0·97**	**0·80**	**0·77**	**0·36**	**3·13**
Under 20	1·70	2·09	1·59	1·74	2·07	2·12	2·33	7·00
20–	1·00	1·98	1·01	0·92	0·99	1·25	1·12	1·50
25–	0·86	1·40	1·12	0·87	0·68	0·74	0·80	—
30–	0·64	—	1·36	0·74	0·52	0·66	0·53	—
35–	0·61	—	1·67	1·07	0·75	0·62	0·41	—
40 and over	0·27	—	0·50	0·78	0·66	0·52	0·22	—
Age not stated	2·94	2·00	3·00	2·00	—	—	—	3·12

Table XIII demonstrates the tendency for the likelihood of divorce to be greater with younger age at marriage. This was true for both husbands and wives separately. Thus for husbands the ratio falls from 2·06 at ages under 20 to 0·36 for those aged 40 and over and similarly for wives from 1·70 under the age of 20 to 0·27 for those aged 40 and over. Within this general framework there is a tendency in any given row or column of Table XIII for the likelihood of divorce to be lowest where the two age-groups at marriage are the same and to increase on either side of this point, rising higher in general at the younger age of the other party. This effect is a result of the tendency for the likelihood of divorce to be greater at younger age at marriage being superimposed on the rise in the likelihood of divorce with widening difference in marriage age.

Duration of marriage by marriage age of wife

Table P4 shows the number of decrees absolute granted during 1958 classified by the duration of the marriage and the marriage age of the wife. Divorce rates per thousand married women are also shown in those cells where the wife was under the age of 50 at the date of the decree, these being the only cells where estimates of the numbers of married women at risk are available. An extract from the rates section of Table P4 is reproduced in Table XIV.

Table XIV. Dissolutions and annulments of marriage made absolute in 1958 by duration of marriage and marriage age of wife. Rates per 1,000 married women

Note. Cells have been left blank where no estimate of the number of married women at risk is available.

Age of wife at marriage	Duration of marriage (completed years)							
	0–2	3	4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29
Under 20	0·3	4·1	8·4	7·7	6·1	4·0	3·7	2·6
20–	0·2	1·9	3·6	3·7	3·1	2·3	2·0	
25–	0·3	1·3	2·9	2·7	2·4	1·5		
30–	0·5	1·3	3·3	2·8	2·0			
35–	0·4	1·7	3·3	2·6				
40–44	0·3	1·1	1·9					

Comparison with Table P2 shows that age at marriage exerts a greater influence on divorce rates than does current age. There is a regular progression in the above rates; they fall with older marriage age and also in general with increasing duration (allowing for the fact that normally petitions may not be filed within three years of the date of the marriage). In Table XIV the duration groups 4 to 9 show the highest rates for all the age at marriage groups but Table P4 shows that these high rates are in fact maintained up to duration 11 followed by a generally steady decline with increasing marriage duration. The rates for marriages where the wife was under 20 at marriage reach at duration 4 to 9 a divorce rate which is about four times as large as the rate for all married women, and rates are about twice as high at all durations as the rates for marriages where the wife was aged between 20 and 24 at marriage; even at duration 20–24 the rates for the under 20 group are still almost 4 per thousand. If the rates in Table P4 were to be maintained, then after 20 years (ignoring the effect of mortality) 97 out of every thousand marriages where the wife was aged

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under 20 at marriage would have been dissolved compared with 51 per thousand for marriages where the wife was between 20 and 24 and 38 per thousand where she was between 25 and 29. On the same assumptions, after 10 years 51 per thousand of the marriages where the wife was aged under 20 at marriage would have been dissolved compared with 24 per thousand for marriages where the wife was between 20 and 24, 18 per thousand where she was between 25 and 29, 20 per thousand where she was 30–34 and 19 per thousand where she was aged between 35 and 39 at the time of the marriage.

Previous marital condition by marriage age

The decrees made absolute during 1958 are analysed in Table P6 according to the previous marital condition of both parties in combination, cross classified by the age of the wife at the time of the marriage. The general picture shown by Table P6 is little different from that of 1957 when it was shown, with the aid of the Supplement to Table P6, that the likelihood of divorce was in general lowest for first marriages and highest for marriages where the parties had previously been divorced, with those previously widowed in an intermediate position. This topic was discussed in more detail in the 1957 Commentary (pages 52–53).

Children of the marriage

Table P5 shows the dissolutions and annulments of marriage during 1958 according to the number of surviving children of the marriage. These children are children alive at the date of the petition irrespective of their age and as well as children of the dissolved marriage may include children legitimated by that marriage and also any adopted children.

The total number of children involved in the 22,654 dissolutions and annulments was 29,148, an average of 1·29 children per marriage. The average number of children per marriage falls steadily from 1·7 for those marriages where the wife was under 20 at marriage to 0·5 for the 35 to 39 age at marriage group and 0·1 for the 45 and over age at marriage group. The 20–24 age at marriage group accounts for nearly half the divorces and half the children but while the under 20 age at marriage group comprises 27 per cent of the divorces, 36 per cent of the children from dissolved marriages are in this age at marriage group.

The percentage distribution of children in each age at marriage group is shown in Table XV.

Table XV. Percentage distribution of marriages dissolved or annulled, by number of children, 1958, England and Wales

Age of wife at marriage	Number of children					
	Total	0	1	2	3	4 and over
All ages	**100**	**34**	**30**	**21**	**9**	**6**
Under 20	100	20	32	24	12	12
20–	100	33	31	22	9	5
25–	100	42	31	18	6	3
30–	100	59	25	12	3	1
35 and over	100	79	14	5	1	1

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Table XV shows that among all the marriages dissolved or annulled in 1958 just over a third were childless, 30 per cent had one child, another 30 per cent had two or three children and only 6 per cent had four or more children. The proportion of dissolved or annulled marriages which were childless rose from a fifth in the under 20 age at marriage group to nearly four fifths of those married at 35 or over. The proportion of childless married women under 50 enumerated in the 1951 Census was 12 per cent in the under 20 age at marriage group, rising to 51 per cent among those married at age 35 and over. Allowing for the differences in the two sets of data, this suggests that divorce rates for childless couples may be about twice as high as the average for the marriage age-group concerned.

WIDOWHOOD

Table SS of Part II shows the numbers of marriages ended by the death of one partner, classified by the ages of the deceased and surviving partners. The table is deficient in respect of those deceased persons for whom a statement of marital condition was not given when the death was registered. The percentages of deaths in 1958 where the marital condition was not stated at registration are shown below for men and women separately:

Percentage of deaths where marital condition was not stated

Age at death	Men	Women
15—	10·5	0·20
20—	37·2	0·92
25—	29·0	0·54
30—	21·9	0·27
35—	14·5	0·26
40—	10·8	0·17
45—	7·0	0·034
50—	5·3	0·091
55—	4·0	0·016
60—	3·5	0·039
65—	2·6	0·058
70—	2·2	0·038
75 and over	2·4	0·038
All ages	**3·6**	**0·050**

The "not stated" percentage is low for female deaths at all ages, but is substantial for male deaths particularly at younger ages. Although the marital condition of deceased females could always be inferred from the Rank or Profession (now Occupation) column of the death registers, the marital condition of deceased males can only be obtained under the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938. Particulars are not obtained for the purposes of this Act on the registration of a death on a coroner's certificate after an inquest. Male deaths by accident, poisoning or violence, which normally involve an inquest, amounted in 1958 to 60 per cent of deaths of males aged 20–24, 47 per cent of those aged 25–29, 35 per cent of those aged 30–34, and 24 per cent of those aged 35–39. These proportions account for the general scale of omission of marital condition for males. In addition to this major factor, failure to state marital condition is more likely for bachelors than for married men whose widows are commonly the informants. A rateable distribution of the "not stated" may lead to some bias in that such persons are likely to be single and to be concentrated in the younger ages, but the amount of such a bias will be small particularly in relation to the "not stated" elements consequent on registration on a coroner's certificate. It is possible that the rates per thousand married women in Table XVI are slightly over estimated.

Table XVI. Widowhood rates, 1954 to 1958, England and Wales

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Age of surviving spouse	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Deaths of wives per 1,000 married men						Deaths of husbands per 1,000 married women				
6·9	6·9	6·8	6·8	6·7	15 and over	13·7	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·1
0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	15–	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·8
0·7	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	25–	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·0
1·0	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·7	30–	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·5
1·3	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·2	35–	2·8	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·6
2·0	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·8	40–	4·5	4·5	4·5	4·6	4·6
3·0	3·0	2·9	2·9	2·8	45–	7·8	7·9	7·7	7·7	7·7
5·0	4·8	4·5	4·6	4·4	50–	13·9	13·6	13·1	13·2	13·0
7·3	7·4	7·4	7·5	7·1	55–	21·2	21·6	22·0	21·9	21·5
11·8	12·0	11·8	11·5	11·4	60–	32·5	33·0	33·3	33·0	33·1
19·1	19·1	19·0	18·3	18·3	65–	48·3	49·3	49·8	49·9	49·9
30·5	30·7	30·4	29·4	29·4	70–	69·9	70·9	72·3	69·8	72·0
56·8	57·8	59·2	56·0	57·3	75 and over	107·6	113·3	111·9	105·9	110·7

Table XVI shows widowhood rates by age for the calendar years 1954 to 1958 inclusive. These rates differ from ordinary death rates in being based on a selected population which excludes those persons whose health does not permit them to marry. Also, the deaths which generate these rates occur not at the specified ages but at ages distributed around a mean that is a little older than that of the married women whose husbands die (and conversely a little younger than that of the married men whose wives die). This difference is caused by the age differential at marriage. Nevertheless, the rates given in Table XVI reflect the main variations in mortality rates by sex and age and also the scale of annual changes. After allowance has been made for the above age differences, the death rates of husbands per thousand married women are higher than the death rates of wives per thousand married men, especially at older ages.

The general level of the widowhood rates are of much more importance than small differentials within their main structure. The chance that a married woman aged 25 will become a widow before she is 45 is a little less than 1 in 21, which compares with a chance of just over 1 in 42 of dying herself before she reaches the age of 45. From Table XVI it is clear that the current level of mortality at ages under 45 is so low that the ending of marriages by the death of one of the partners is not seriously depleting the younger married population or in particular the population of married women in the reproductive age-groups.

BIRTHS

Live births

The 740,715 live births which occurred in England and Wales in 1958 were the largest number since 1948, and the crude birth rate of 16·4 per 1,000 population was the highest since 1949. The numbers by legitimacy and the rates for the most recent years are summarised in Table XVII, extracted from the serial Tables B and C in Part II.

Table XVII. Live births by legitimacy and rate per 1,000 population, 1938, 1951–55, 1956, 1957 and 1958, England and Wales

Period	Number of live births (thousands)			Rate per 1,000 population
	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
1938	621·2	594·8	26·4	15·1
1951–55*	675·4	643·3	32·1	15·2
1956	700·3	666·8	33·5	15·6
1957	723·4	688·8	34·6	16·1
1958	740·7	704·5	36·2	16·4

* Annual average.

The increase of 2·4 per cent over the previous year was not due to a similar change in the number of potential mothers. Until the late spring of 1955 the birth rate had been fairly constant since the end of the disturbance caused by the war, with some tendency to fall, but it has been rising ever since.

Crude birth rates, however, do not allow a true appreciation of current fertility trends and levels for reasons which are explained below, and they should be regarded as only rough guides.

Birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44

As a first step to a more penetrating analysis the births may be related to the number of women of childbearing age instead of to the total population. This age range is conventionally taken as 15–44. Next, legitimate and illegitimate births separately may be related to the married and unmarried women in that age range respectively. Such rates are presented in Table XVIII with ratios comparing them with the rates for 1938.

Table XVIII. Live birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 by legitimacy, 1841–1958, England and Wales

The ratios were calculated before rounding off the rates

Year	Rate			Ratio to 1938 (taken as 100)		
	All live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44	Legitimate live births per 1,000 married women aged 15–44	Illegitimate live births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44	All	Legitimate	Illegitimate
			3-year averages			
1841	148·3	—	—	239	—	—
1851	149·8	294·9	19·4	241	268	337
1861	151·1	288·1	18·9	243	262	328
1871	155·7	296·3	17·2	250	269	298
1881	147·7	286·0	14·1	238	260	245
1891	129·7	263·9	10·5	209	240	182
1901	114·8	235·5	8·5	185	214	147
1911	98·3	197·4	7·9	158	179	138
1923*	79·1	155·2	6·5	127	141	112
1933*	61·1	114·0	5·5	98	104	95
			Individual years or annual averages			
1938	62·2	110·0	5·8	100	100	100
1939–49	71·4	112·6	10·5	115	102	182
1950–54	72·5	105·7	10·1	117	96	176
1955	72·8	103·7	10·3	117	94	178
1956	77·0	108·2	11·4	124	98	199
1957	80·0	111·5	12·1	129	101	210
1958	82·1	113·9	12·8	132	104	222

* 1923 (i.e., 1922–24) has been selected since in 1920 and 1921 conditions were still abnormal after the First World War, and 1933 (1932–34) because it marked the low point in numbers of births in the inter-war period.

In 1958 the total rate rose to above the level of the early nineteen twenties and was 32 per cent higher than in 1938. (In the crude rate this change is obscured by the fall in the proportion of women aged 15–44 in the total population since 1938.) The legitimate rate was only 4 per cent above the 1938 level, and it is clear that the bulk of the increase in the total rate since then is due to the larger proportion of women in this age range who are married. This rise can be seen from the following statement:

Year	Proportion married among women aged 15–44 (*per thousand*)	Index (1938=100)
1938	541	100
1951	646	119
1956	677	125
1957	683	126
1958	686	127

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Since 1938 the number of illegitimate births has risen by 37 per cent although in the same period the number of unmarried women aged 15–44 has fallen by a similar proportion. The effect is seen in the doubling of the illegitimate birth rate.

Reproduction rates

The *gross reproduction rate* is a measure of annual fertility which is standardised for the detailed sex-age composition of the population. It is calculated by summing the female age fertility rates (live female births per woman in each age-group) multiplied by the width of the age-groups used.

The *net reproduction rates* also shown in Table XIX differ from the gross rates by being discounted for the mortality of the period. At one time the N.R.R. was widely used, not as an index of the births and deaths of the year, but as a measure of the implications of current family building habits and mortality for the ultimate replacement of the population. In this sense it is now discredited, because it would imply unrealistic and even inconsistent assumptions, at least in societies limiting their families. It is subject to many of the temporary influences which affect annual numbers of births. The figures are given here for the convenience of users who like to keep serial records in this form up to date.

Table XIX. Gross and net reproduction rates, 1841–1958, England and Wales

Year	G.R.R.	N.R.R.	Year	G.R.R.	N.R.R.
3-year averages			Individual years or annual averages		
1841	2·237	1·349			
1851	2·264	1·381	1938	0·897	0·805
1861	2·277	1·427	1939–49	1·031	0·945
1871	2·356	1·511	1950–54	1·061	1·015
1881	2·252	1·511	1955	1·077	1·038
1891	1·973	1·369	1956	1·146	1·107
1901	1·702	1·238	1957	1·190	1·149
1911	1·428	1·121	1958	1·221	1·182
1923	1·153	0·966			
1933	0·862	0·756			

The picture given in Table XVIII is not very much affected by changes in the age distribution of women within this range. This can be seen from the gross reproduction rates in Table XIX and from the following comparison:

Index Numbers (1938 = 100)

Period	All live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44	Gross reproduction rate
1840–42	239	249
1900–02	185	190
1922–24	127	129
1938	100	100
1939–49	115	115
1950–54	117	118
1958	132	136

The question of replacement is discussed on pages 36–39.

29

Age, duration and parity

Tabulation basis

Fertility tabulations can be made on the basis of either live births or maternities, and which is more convenient depends on the use to which they are put. The tables in Part II distinguish so many characteristics, including legitimacy, age of mother, duration of marriage and number of previous children, that it is not practical or economic to provide completely parallel classifications of births and maternities.

Full analyses by legitimacy and mother's age are given for both live births and maternities (Tables AA to FF and TT), but the legitimate fertility tabulations involving duration of marriage or number of previous children are restricted to maternities (Tables HH to MM and QQ). The legitimate fertility rates by age of mother and year and duration of marriage (Table OO) were also in terms of maternities until 1955; beginning in 1956 they have been converted to a live birth basis by factors of the kind shown in Table XX. Table PP (mean family size by year of marriage) has always related to live births.

Maternities are slightly greater in number than the corresponding live births (stillbirths included in the former exceeding the multiple births excluded), but the excess is small and the maternity statistics can be converted to live birth figures with sufficient accuracy for most purposes by means of the appropriate ratios of live births to maternities. Ratios for 1938 to 1957 have appeared in previous Commentaries and for 1958 they are shown in Table XX.

Table XX. Ratio of legitimate live births to legitimate maternities by age of mother at maternity, 1958, England and Wales

Age of mother at maternity						
All ages	Under 20	20–	25–	30–	35–	40 and over
0·991	0·987	0·992	0·994	0·993	0·986	0·968

The tables distinguishing duration of marriage and numbers of previous children (Tables HH to QQ) are confined to women married once only. Comparable statistics for women married more than once and for all married women, both classified by duration of *current* marriage, relating to 1952, were published in the 1955 Commentary. Ratios comparing the three sets of fertility rates were also given there (pages 30–33).

Incomplete statement at registration

The annual statistics have been slightly incomplete through the occasional failure to obtain at birth registration a record of the mother's age or duration of marriage or the number of her previous children. The proportion of " not stated " cases of various types in the records for women married once only is shown in Table QQ. For all types of omission combined it is about ½ per cent.

As the number of omissions is so small and no severe bias in them is suspected the " not stated " cases have been proportionally distributed among the " stated " in Tables AA, HH, II, LL and MM for that form of presentation is more convenient for most users.

Illegitimate births and pre-marital conceptions

36,787 of the 747,536 maternities occurring in 1958 were illegitimate, a proportion of 4·9 per cent. Tables B and C of Part II contain serial records of the numbers of births and of rates since 1851; numbers of maternities from 1938 onwards are shown in column 2 of Table XXI.

Table XXI. Illegitimate maternities and pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities, 1938 to 1958, England and Wales

Year	Illegitimate maternities	Pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities*	Total maternities conceived extra-maritally*		Percentage of extra-maritally conceived maternities legitimated by marriage of parents before birth of child
			Numbers	Percentage of all maternities	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1938	27,440	64,530	91,970	14·4	70·2
1939	26,569	60,346	86,915	13·8	69·4
1940–1945†	43,742	42,318	86,060	12·8	49·2
1946	55,138	43,488	98,626	11·8	44·1
1947	47,491	59,633	107,124	12·0	55·7
1948	42,402	62,304	104,706	13·4	59·5
1949	37,554	59,185	96,739	13·1	61·2
1950	35,816	54,188	90,004	12·8	60·2
1951	33,444	50,477	83,921	12·3	60·1
1952	33,088	50,740	83,828	12·3	60·5
1953	33,083	50,266	83,349	12·1	60·3
1954	32,128	50,901	83,029	12·2	61·3
1955	31,649	50,638	82,287	12·2	61·5
1956	34,113	54,895	89,008	12·6	61·7
1957	35,098	56,203	91,301	12·5	61·6
1958	36,787	56,581	93,368	12·5	60·6

* From 1952 onwards the figures relate to women married *once only*.
† Annual average.

Column 3 of Table XXI shows the number of pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities, taken as equivalent approximately to those at marriage duration under 9 months from 1952 onwards, and under about 8½ months before then. The combined total of extra-maritally conceived maternities is expressed as a percentage of all maternities in column 5. At about an eighth it has been slightly lower in recent years than in 1938. The effect of the change in duration tabulation in 1952 is indicated by the fact that if the 1951 figures are adjusted to the new basis by adding half a month's maternities the percentage for that year in column 5 is raised from 12·3 to 13·0.

Legitimate maternities conceived before marriage and illegitimate maternities can usefully be considered together as they both relate to mothers who were unmarried at the time of conception. During and immediately after the period of the Second World War the numbers of illegitimate maternities and pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities tended to move in opposite directions,

leaving relatively stable the total number of extra-maritally conceived maternities. This feature has been less well marked in recent years but is still true for the period since 1938 considered as a whole.

In Table XXII the extra-maritally conceived maternities of a stated year have been related to the population at risk of producing such maternities. This is the average number of unmarried women between the beginning of April of the stated year and the same date of the previous year. As an approximation the number of unmarried women at the end of September of the previous year has been estimated and used as the exposed to risk. These women have, however, been classified by their age at maternity in the usual way.

Table XXII. Extra-maritally conceived maternities per 1,000 unmarried women (*see text*) **1938 and 1952 to 1958, England and Wales**

Age of mother	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
15–	11·8	15·0	15·5	16·0	16·5	19·0	20·2	21·2
20–	32·6	41·2	42·4	44·2	44·0	48·6	50·3	52·2
25–	24·5	37·3	37·6	37·0	39·5	42·2	45·4	47·4
30–	15·1	30·6	31·2	30·5	30·8	34·3	36·8	37·9
35–	10·4	18·1	17·6	18·5	18·6	20·4	21·9	22·0
40–	4·3	6·1	6·1	6·2	6·5	6·8	7·1	7·3
15–44	18·6	24·9	25·3	25·7	26·1	28·9	30·3	31·4
Ratio to 1938 Crude	1·00	1·34	1·36	1·38	1·40	1·55	1·63	1·69
Standardised by age	1·00	1·38	1·41	1·44	1·47	1·63	1·71	1·78

The rates for all extra-maritally conceived maternities are highest for women aged 20–24 followed by those in the 25–29 age-group. The separate age rates for illegitimate maternities and pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities in 1958 are shown in the following statement:

Group of maternities	Age at maternity					
	Under 20	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–44
Illegitimate	5·43	15·45	25·48	27·08	16·97	6·03
Pre-maritally conceived legitimate	15·72	36·72	21·92	10·81	4·99	1·31

The two groups are rather different. The rates for the pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities rise to a sharp peak in the 20–24 age-group and then decline rapidly with age. The rates for illegitimate births on the other hand rise and fall more gradually with a lower maximum between 25 and 34 and by the 40–44 age-group the rate is nearly five times that of the pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities.

The rates for all extra-maritally conceived maternities are well above the pre-war level, a rise which has not been paralleled in the total numbers of such births; the proportion of unmarried persons in the younger age-groups of the population has fallen greatly.

If the incidence of pre-marital conceptions is measured conventionally by the legitimate maternity rate for durations under 9 months, Table KK in Part II shows that the incidence is highest at ages under 20 (where the maternity rate is as high as for the remaining quarter of the first year), falls steeply to the next age-group (20–24) and more slowly thereafter.

There is a more detailed discussion on pages 19–21 of the 1955 Commentary.

Legitimate births and fertility

Age of mother and duration of marriage

The total numbers of legitimate births and the corresponding rates per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 were shown above in Tables XVII and XVIII. But fertility declines with advancing age of mother and with lengthening duration of marriage, and for a proper assessment of it these factors must be taken into account.

Table II in Part II classifies the year's legitimate maternities (to women married once only) by age of mother at maternity and the duration of her marriage. Corresponding rates, based on the estimated years of married life spent in the calendar year as shown in Table JJ, are given in Table KK. To obtain equivalent birth rates they should be multiplied by the appropriate ratio of births to maternities.

An alternative classification of the maternities, by age at *marriage* and year of marriage, is given in Table MM which also shows the number of previous children; the corresponding mean numbers exposed to risk are given in Table NN and rates in Table OO. These last two tables were modified in 1956 from the form used in 1952 to 1955. They now relate to the integral duration intervals (from one wedding anniversary to the next) ended in e.g. 1958, spanning two calendar years of risk, instead of an integral calendar year of risk, spanning two duration intervals. Table OO was also adjusted from maternity rates to live birth or fertility rates. It continues Tables 2 (*a*)–(*g*) of Appendix A to the 1955 Commentary. Table PP now shows mean family size (liveborn children) at integral durations (wedding anniversaries) reached in the calendar year, by calendar year of marriage and age at marriage, and continues Tables 1 (*a*)–(*g*) of the same Appendix.

The rates combining marriage duration with age at maternity are summarised in Table XXIII. It shows the typical pattern of decline with increasing age, as well as with each year of duration after the first. The apparent exception at the longest durations within some of the lines, mainly that for age-group under 20, is due to the fact that as it approaches the right-hand edge of the table the group becomes confined to fewer single years of age, corresponding to the very youngest *marriage* ages. In this part of a detailed table by single years of age, fertility rates change more rapidly with marriage age than with duration, and the number of women at the individual ages making up the group increases very rapidly with age.

Table XXIII. Legitimate maternity rates for women married once only by age and marriage duration, 1952–1958, England and Wales*

Age of married woman	Year	All durations	0–	1–	2–	3–	4–	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25 and over
All ages under 50	1952–55	·088	·280	·260	·222	·203	·180	·115	·048	·019	·006	·001
	1956	·092	·292	·267	·230	·215	·192	·122	·051	·020	·006	·001
	1957	·094	·300	·274	·237	·220	·201	·127	·053	·021	·006	·001
	1958	·096	·308	·279	·245	·227	·207	·131	·054	·021	·005	·001
Under 20	1952–55	·415	·460	·323	·339	·354	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1956	·406	·454	·314	·315	·333	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1957	·408	·453	·329	·317	·356	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1958	·415	·465	·332	·317	·324	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	1952–55	·253	·272	·278	·246	·237	·222	·205	—	—	—	—
	1956	·259	·277	·283	·250	·245	·229	·217	—	—	—	—
	1957	·263	·281	·288	·254	·248	·234	·218	—	—	—	—
	1958	·267	·286	·291	·263	·250	·238	·218	—	—	—	—
25–29	1952–55	·171	·237	·246	·216	·203	·187	·141	·111	—	—	—
	1956	·180	·247	·255	·226	·216	·199	·152	·113	—	—	—
	1957	·186	·265	·259	·235	·222	·211	·157	·118	—	—	—
	1958	·189	·270	·266	·239	·229	·215	·160	·118	—	—	—
30–34	1952–55	·099	·230	·238	·199	·181	·164	·107	·068	·069	—	—
	1956	·100	·247	·245	·210	·190	·173	·110	·066	·063	—	—
	1957	·103	·257	·255	·218	·192	·180	·114	·069	·062	—	—
	1958	·104	·253	·260	·224	·209	·186	·118	·071	·060	—	—
35–39	1952–55	·049	·167	·183	·148	·133	·124	·079	·042	·035	·041	—
	1956	·050	·175	·195	·152	·144	·132	·082	·045	·035	·035	—
	1957	·051	·184	·200	·158	·144	·130	·085	·046	·035	·036	—
	1958	·050	·179	·193	·165	·145	·130	·084	·046	·035	·035	—
40–44	1952–55	·015	·054	·065	·053	·049	·042	·029	·017	·012	·011	·010
	1956	·014	·054	·075	·059	·049	·042	·030	·017	·012	·010	·008
	1957	·014	·054	·067	·068	·056	·048	·031	·018	·012	·010	·008
	1958	·013	·054	·071	·058	·049	·042	·030	·018	·012	·009	·008
45–49	1952–55	·001	·004	·003	·004	·003	·003	·002	·002	·001	·001	·001
	1956	·001	·003	·004	·005	·003	·003	·002	·002	·001	·001	·001
	1957	·001	·001	·004	·003	·003	·002	·002	·002	·001	·001	·001
	1958	·001	·005	·003	·004	·005	·003	·002	·002	·001	·001	·001

* In calculating these rates the few maternities to women whose stated age and marriage duration implied an age at marriage below the legal minimum of 16 have been excluded.

Table XXIII indicates that between 1957 and 1958 there was in general a rise in maternity rates for ages under 35 and that on balance the maternity rates for older women fell slightly although the numbers of maternities at individual durations at the older ages are so small that the picture is obscured by chance fluctuations.

Cohort analysis

An appreciation of fertility trends needs more than the examination of annual fertility rates. It is necessary to take a group of people, such as those born or married in a particular period, and to follow them through their reproductive lives, either by detailed records or by statistical computation which approximates to the same results. Such a group is generally called a *cohort*, and the study of fertility records in this form, *cohort analysis*. In this country the two types of group mentioned are often distinguished by referring to those born in the same period as a *generation*, and reserving the term *cohort* for those married in the same time interval.

Cohort analysis avoids the misleading impression made by the births of any one period such as a year when either family size or the timing of births is changing.

Tables of mean family sizes and fertility rates of women married once only were computed for each marriage cohort since 1920 and published in Appendix A of the 1955 Commentary. The mean family size tables show the average number of liveborn children reached after each single year of marriage duration. The fertility rate tables show the average annual additions by which family size has been built up. Both sets give figures for all women married under the age of 45 combined and for the separate marriage age-groups.* The series is being kept up to date by Tables OO and PP.

The figures are discussed in detail in the 1951 Census *Fertility Report*.

Table XXIV and Diagram 3 show the mean ultimate family size of marriage cohorts since 1861. The earlier figures have been taken from data obtained at the 1911 Census of Population and the 1946 Sample Family Census of the Royal Commission on Population. Those from 1930 onwards have been projected, using alternative assumptions, from the position reached by the cohorts concerned in 1958. The first projected series assumes future fertility rates by marriage age and duration equal to the mean of those experienced in 1951–55, and the other (not shown in the diagram) uses similar rates equal to the mean of those experienced in 1957–58. The two assumptions give figures for mean ultimate family size which differ only slightly. The figures based on 1957–58 fertility are lower than the 1951–55 based figures for marriage cohorts before 1950 and higher for the more recent cohorts. This reflects the differences in the two sets of duration fertility rates as shown by the 20–24 age-group whose details appear below. The 1957–58 rates for this age-group are higher than those for 1951–55 at durations 0 to 14 but slightly lower for the longer marriage durations. On either basis the projected values are unlikely to be appreciably in error for marriages of 1941 or earlier. The element of projection (though not of course the margin of error) amounts to between 10 and 20 per cent of the total for marriages of 1945–48 and to 20 per cent or more from 1949 onwards when the figures gradually become more speculative.

Sums of fertility rates

Marriage age 20–24

Duration of marriage (completed years)	Mean 1951–55	1957–58	Difference
All durations	**2·175**	**2·330**	**+0·155**
Before marriage	0·033†	0·033†	(—)
0–4	1·132	1·209	+0·077
5–9	0·596	0·678	+0·082
10–14	0·273	0·279	+0·006
15–19	0·114	0·109	−0·005
20 and over	0·027	0·022	−0·005

† Assumed equal to marriages of 1945.

* For the technical problems involved and the methods used see *Census 1951, England and Wales : Fertility Report*, Chapter IV, Appendix 1. H.M.S.O. price £4 10s. 0d.

Table XXIV. **Mean ultimate family size of marriage cohorts since 1861, all marriage ages under 45, England and Wales**

Calendar year of marriage	Mean ultimate family size (*actual*)	Calendar year of marriage	Mean ultimate family size (*actual*)	Calendar year of marriage	Mean ultimate family size *projected using fertility rates for*	
					1951–55	1957–58
1861–69	6·16	1910	2·95	1930	2·09	2·09
		1911	2·83	1931	2·08	2·08
1871	5·94	1912	2·80	1932	2·08	2·08
		1913	2·81	1933	2·06	2·06
1876	5·62	1914	2·73	1934	2·04	2·04
1881	5·27	1915	2·43	1935	2·04	2·04
		1916	2·43	1936	2·01	2·01
1886	4·81	1917	2·44	1937	2·03	2·02
		1918	2·45	1938	2·06	2·06
1890–99	4·13	1919	2·57	1939	2·05	2·05
1900–09	3·30	1920	2·47	1940	2·00	1·99
		1921	2·38	1941	2·04	2·03
		1922	2·28	1942	2·09	2·07
		1923	2·23	1943	2·14	2·13
		1924	2·21	1944	2·18	2·17
		1925	2·17	1945	2·18	2·16
		1926	2·14	1946	2·19	2·17
		1927	2·09	1947	2·20	2·18
		1928	2·08	1948	2·20	2·19
		1929	2·08	1949	2·20	2·20
				1950	2·28	2·29
				1951	2·18	2·21
				1952	2·20	2·25

It is still too soon to say whether the recent rise in fertility rates is part of an upward trend in family size or merely reflects a change, not necessarily permanent, in the timing of births within marriage.

Diagram 3
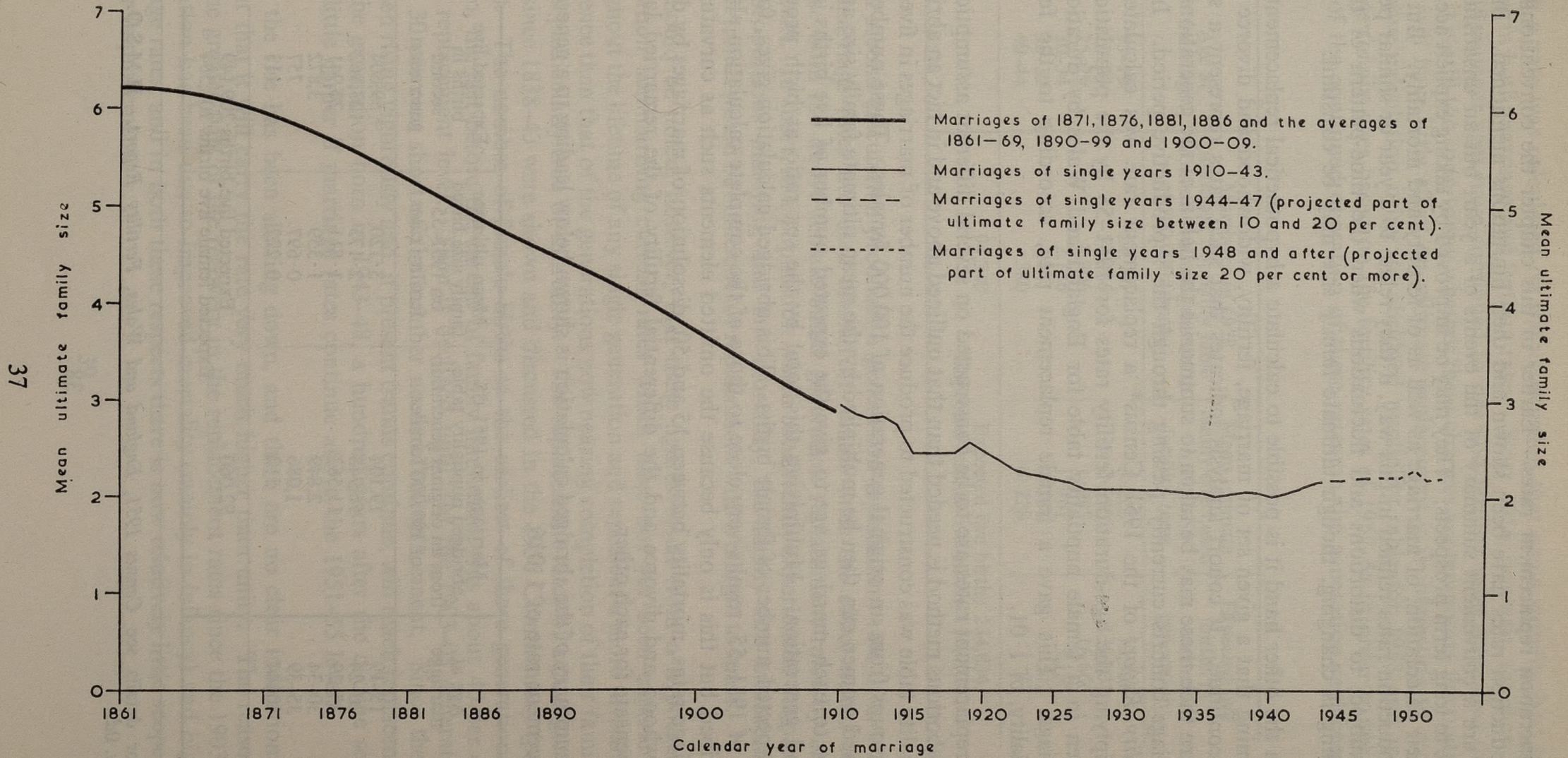
Legend:
- Marriages of 1871, 1876, 1881, 1886 and the averages of 1861—69, 1890—99 and 1900—09.
- Marriages of single years 1910—43.
- Marriages of single years 1944—47 (projected part of ultimate family size between 10 and 20 per cent).
- Marriages of single years 1948 and after (projected part of ultimate family size 20 per cent or more).

Calendar year of marriage

Mean ultimate family size

Mean ultimate family size of marriage cohorts since 1861, all marriage ages under 45, England and Wales

37

Generation replacement rates.—Earlier in this chapter the conventional net reproduction rates have been shown and their limitations mentioned. Briefly, they are a convenient summary of the events of a year, but an unsatisfactory guide to long term prospects. They may be improved by taking explicit account, in their calculation, of marriage as well as of fertility and mortality. But even reproduction rates refined in this way, if they relate to a year or similar period, are subject to distortions and fluctuations when the time-pattern of family building is changing, though ultimate family size may be constant.

On the other hand it is possible to calculate a hypothetical replacement rate assuming that a given set of marriage, fertility, widowhood and divorce rates will continue. If cohort analysis indicates that such rates represent a stable pattern then these may be taken to summarise the habits of the generations and marriage cohorts currently passing through the reproductive period. In the *Fertility Report* of the 1951 Census* a replacement rate was calculated by multiplying the age-duration fertility rates for 1951–55 by the population of women in a female nuptiality table for England and Wales by duration of marriage. This gave a female replacement rate, according to the female nuptiality, of 1·01.

If replacement rates are to be constructed on several different assumptions a less laborious method is needed than that outlined above and in fact an abridged nuptiality table was constructed to produce the number of marriages in five year age-groups from an original generation of 100,000 females. These numbers of married women can then be multiplied by the mean ultimate family size appropriate to each marriage age to give the expected number of live births in the second generation. Multiplying this total by the sex ratio at birth produces the expected number of female births. This abridged calculation gives, for the rates of 1951–55, results very close to those of the complete calculation already described but this is only because the omitted elements such as curvature of marriage rates, mortality between 15 and 50, dissolution of marriages by death, widowhood and divorce and the differential fertility of the remarried largely compensate for each other.

A summary of the abridged calculation is shown below leading to a generation replacement rate of 1·016.

Age at marriage	Marriages in 1951–55 abridged nuptiality table from an original generation of 100,000 females	Mean ultimate family size based on 1951–55 fertility rates	Expected live births in second generation
15–19	19,104	3·120	59,604
20–24	56,948	2·175	123,862
25–29	11,563	1·811	20,941
30–34	2,849	1·359	3,872
35–39	1,086	0·697	757
40–44	510	0·222	113
	92,060	Expected live births 209,149	
		Expected female live births 101,584	

* For details see *Census 1951, England and Wales, Fertility Report.* H.M.S.O. price £4 10s. 0d.

Such a rate was calculated on the assumption that some stability had been reached in both marriage and fertility rates. Since 1956, however, the marriage rates at younger ages have continued to rise and fertility rates have also risen. While it is still too soon to say whether these changes are temporary fluctuations which will have little effect on ultimate replacement it is interesting to repeat the above calculation using an abridged nuptiality table for 1958 and mean ultimate family sizes based on the fertility rates of 1957–58 in order to see the effect of the continued operation of these rates on the generation replacement rate.

Age at marriage	Marriages in 1958 abridged nuptiality table from an original generation of 100,000 females	Mean ultimate family size based on 1957–58 fertility rates	Expected live births in second generation
15–19	24,591	3·225	79,306
20–24	57,986	2·330	135,107
25–29	8,396	1·985	16,666
30–34	2,146	1·461	3,135
35–39	741	0·731	542
40–44	380	0·228	87
	94,240	Expected live births 234,834	
		Expected female live births 114,063	

This second calculation produces a generation replacement rate of 1·14. If male marriage rates are used instead of female rates the effect would be to increase both the above female based generation replacement rates by about 3 per cent. In short, in a population which consistently experienced the present high proportions marrying and low mortality, the family size indicated by current trends would be sufficient for replacement with a margin to spare.

It should be noted, however, that these figures result from a hypothetical calculation summarising current rates which have not yet been experienced throughout the lifetime of any single generation and represent a more favourable experience than that of the generations now nearing completion of their families. This is particularly true of mortality. The replacement rates of actual generations since 1838–43 were shown and discussed in the 1956 Commentary (pages 23–24). The number of female births to the earliest of these generations of women, the last before the spread of family limitation, was about 40 per cent above replacement level. Then it declined until, for the 1903–08 generation, it was 30 per cent short of the number needed for replacement. Since then it has been rising vigorously and, if present trends continue, will reach replacement with the generation born in 1943–48, a hundred years after the decline set in (or a little earlier if marriage rates continue above the 1951–55 level).

But the rise has been slowing down, and there are no clear indications as present that it will carry the rate very much higher than unity. The reason it that the greater part of the recovery in the replacement rates since the 1903–08 generation has been due to improved mortality (mainly in infancy) and higher marriage rates, and in both these respects there is now relatively little scope for further improvement.

Birth order

The legitimate maternities of the year are tabulated by birth order as well as mother's age at maternity in Table HH. In 1958, 39 per cent of the total were first births, 30 per cent second, 15 per cent third and 15 per cent fourth or later births. In Table LL the first maternities among these are further subdivided by duration of marriage.

Table MM gives a threefold classification by mother's age at marriage, duration of marriage and birth order. It makes it possible to investigate the share of births of different orders in the recent rise in fertility rates. True birth order rates would relate, say, the second maternities of mothers married in 1953 at age 20–24 to the estimated number of women in that group who have so far had one child. But it has not so far been possible to carry out the considerable work of making a series of such estimates in line with those of mean family size in the 1955 Commentary. In the meantime a series of rates has been computed relating the live births* of each calendar year from 1952 to 1958, classified by birth order, to *all* the married women of the same marriage year and marriage age as the mothers concerned. In effect the marriage age/cohort rates of Table OO (style of 1952–55, but live births) have been subdivided by birth order in proportion to Table MM. The rates for 1958 are shown in Appendix A on pages 214–215 and those for 1952–56 were published in Appendix A to the 1956 Commentary and for 1957 in Appendix A to the 1957 Commentary. The rates for all ages under 45 combined are means of the age rates weighted by the original number of spinster marriages in each cohort and age-group. Index numbers of these all-ages rates are given in Table XXV for durations up to 15 and for duration 20. Figures are not shown for 1953–55 which largely follow the pattern established by the figures shown in Table XXV. Figures for these years were last shown in the 1957 Commentary, pages 21–23.

* Maternities converted by the appropriate coefficients.

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Table XXV. **Ratios of fertility rates by birth order (live births per woman married once only, irrespective of parity) to those of 1952 taken as 100: 1952 and 1956 to 1958, England and Wales**

All marriage ages under 45

Mean marriage duration (years)	Calendar year of marriage	Calendar year of maternity	Total	Number of previous children				
				0	1	2	3	4 and over
⅓	1952	1952	100			100		
	1956	1956	106			106		
	1957	1957	110			110		
	1958	1958	117			117		
1	1951	1952	100	100		100		
	1955	1956	106	105		118		
	1956	1957	109	108		128		
	1957	1958	110	108		138		
2	1950	1952	100	100	100		100	
	1954	1956	99	96	104		92	
	1955	1957	102	98	111		98	
	1956	1958	106	98	120		117	
3	1949	1952	100	100	100		100	
	1953	1956	108	111	109		94	
	1954	1957	109	110	111		100	
	1955	1958	112	109	117		106	
4	1948	1952	100	100	100	100		100
	1952	1956	110	117	110	102		89
	1953	1957	114	123	113	107		98
	1954	1958	117	119	117	115		101
5	1947	1952	100	100	100	100		100
	1951	1956	112	134	111	101		99
	1952	1957	117	140	114	107		107
	1953	1958	121	142	118	114		112
6	1946	1952	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1950	1956	120	151	119	111	108	114
	1951	1957	117	156	116	106	98	101
	1952	1958	120	155	118	111	106	111
7	1945	1952	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1949	1956	108	131	104	100	108	123
	1950	1957	125	159	119	115	120	141
	1951	1958	119	157	115	111	112	129
8	1944	1952	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1948	1956	111	146	107	103	108	119
	1949	1957	114	154	110	105	111	123
	1950	1958	127	173	124	117	126	130
9	1943	1952	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1947	1956	105	115	101	98	107	122
	1948	1957	111	131	104	104	108	131
	1949	1958	112	135	105	103	110	131

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Table XXV—*continued*

Mean marriage duration (years)	Calendar year of marriage	Calendar year of maternity	Number of previous children					
			Total	0	1	2	3	4 and over
10	1942	1952	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1946	1956	99	95	84	92	111	132
	1947	1957	105	111	91	96	113	141
	1948	1958	109	121	96	102	118	136
11	1941	1952	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1945	1956	100	85	85	96	108	129
	1946	1957	103	89	83	97	112	139
	1947	1958	107	100	89	101	115	140
12	1940	1952	100	100		100	100	100
	1944	1956	102	81		96	110	136
	1945	1957	105	87		99	109	135
	1946	1958	105	85		97	113	142
13	1939	1952	100	100		100	100	100
	1943	1956	103	100		98	105	109
	1944	1957	106	97		102	107	119
	1945	1958	104	96		101	107	111
14	1938	1952	100	100		100	100	100
	1942	1956	114	120		129	115	100
	1943	1957	115	113		124	118	109
	1944	1958	114	105		123	120	110
15	1937	1952	100	100		100	100	100
	1941	1956	107	116		123	112	93
	1942	1957	116	131		130	120	99
	1943	1958	117	118		129	120	109
20	1932	1952	100			100		
	1936	1956	81			81		
	1937	1957	83			83		
	1938	1958	87			87		

When the births are so finely subdivided there are bound to be many small numbers subject to chance fluctuations. In Table XXV births of different orders have therefore been grouped together in such a way that the corresponding cells in Table MM contain at least 1,000 maternities. Even so there are quite a few cells where no significance can be attached to very small movements in the index numbers.

It is clear from Table XXV that the rise in rates in 1958 compared with 1957 affected most durations up to 20 years and also most birth orders. Taken by and large, moreover, there does not seem to have been much variation between different birth orders in the proportional increases of rates. The picture is similar for individual marriage age-groups under 35; after that age the data are rather sparse and the movement of the rates shows no consistent change.

The sustained rise in first birth rates at most short durations is likely to be due to the large number of births which took place just after the war: if women married then had their first children more quickly after marriage than later

cohorts fewer of them would be still childless at duration 5 or 6 (say). That would cause their rates in Appendix A of this and the 1956 and 1957 Commentaries to be smaller than those of the following cohorts, even if their true birth order rates at those durations were the same.

Keeping this qualification in mind it may be noted that over the period as a whole there seems to have been some tendency for first and fifth and higher order birth rates to rise, more than second and third birth rates. This applies to the first ten or eleven years of marriage only.

Birth occurrences and registration time lag

The statutory period allowed for registration of either a live birth or a still-birth is 42 days and as a consequence there has generally been an appreciable time lag between the occurrence of a birth and its registration. In the past the time lag has been found to decrease markedly after the introduction of an incentive to register earlier, for example, by the dependence of the issue of food ration books and Family Allowances upon birth registration. Conversely, registration has become more tardy when such incentives have been removed or have become less compelling. In 1958 the average time lag between occurrence of a birth and registration was about fourteen days.

The importance of time lags arises from their influence on the difference between the number of births registered in a period and the number occurring in that period. Occurrences are usually the more appropriate statistics for fertility measurement, but registrations are available sooner. The difference between the two is influenced by the time lag in two ways. A difference will occur, even though the time lag be constant, if birth incidence is changing; and also, even though birth incidence be constant, if the time lag is changing. In practice both factors operate. The combined effect of these factors may be measured by the ratio of occurrences to registrations, which in 1958 was $1 \cdot 0019$.

Seasonal incidence of births

The number of live births is normally greatest in the second quarter of the year and smallest in the fourth quarter. This is illustrated by Table XXVI (based on Table D in Part II) which shows that 1958 departed from the normal quarterly pattern, the first quarter having the highest number of births and the third quarter the lowest, reflecting the temporary decline in births during the late summer of 1958. Table XXVI also shows that the seasonal cycle is similar for legitimate and illegitimate births, but with somewhat wider swings for the illegitimate, although these appear to be decreasing.

The seasonal variation in the number of stillbirths is the product of two factors, the variation of births and that of stillbirth rates. The first of these has much the greater influence, but operates something like a month in advance because the average period of gestation is shorter for stillbirths than for live births. Hence the distribution resembles that of live births, but anticipates it slightly, with the result that the first quarter usually has the largest numbers.

The monthly birth figures in Table TT allow a more detailed study. The varying length of calendar months can be allowed for by using daily averages. The ratios of these averages in each month to those for the calendar year are given in Table XXVII.

Table XXVI. Ratio of quarterly births to average quarterly births taken as 100: 1939, 1949–53 and 1958, England and Wales

Period	1939	1949–53 average	1958
All live births			
1st Quarter	101	103	104
2nd ,,	107	106	102
3rd ,,	100	99	97
4th ,,	92	92	97
Year	400	400	400
Legitimate live births			
1st Quarter	101	103	104
2nd ,,	106	106	102
3rd ,,	100	99	97
4th ,,	93	92	97
Year	400	400	400
Illegitimate live births			
1st Quarter	106	105	103
2nd ,,	108	108	101
3rd ,,	99	97	97
4th ,,	87	90	99
Year	400	400	400
Legitimate stillbirths			
1st Quarter	106	106	105
2nd ,,	104	104	100
3rd ,,	97	95	97
4th ,,	93	95	98
Year	400	400	400

Table XXVII. Monthly birth incidence in relation to the average for the calendar year, 1939, 1951–54, 1957 and 1958, England and Wales

Ratio of monthly daily average to that of the calendar year taken as 1,000

Month of occurrence	Legitimate live births				Illegitimate live births				Legitimate stillbirths			
	1939	1951–54	1957	1958	1939	1951–54	1957	1958	1939	1951–54	1957	1958
January	980	990	975	1,001	1,076	994	974	998	1,043	1,043	1,024	1,043
February	995	1,038	1,029	1,029	1,041	1,053	1,058	1,067	1,045	1,081	1,064	1,067
March	1,041	1,066	1,054	1,089	1,080	1,082	1,029	1,058	1,078	1,076	1,048	1,046
April	1,073	1,060	1,044	1,051	1,046	1,088	1,044	1,008	1,068	1,080	1,042	1,074
May	1,078	1,072	1,055	1,041	1,138	1,096	1,011	1,054	1,060	1,031	1,084	952
June	1,043	1,037	1,025	980	1,044	1,060	1,047	974	1,002	993	951	966
July	1,025	1,011	975	940	1,038	1,018	993	901	984	963	1,001	918
August	985	969	964	951	960	935	966	948	972	940	954	971
September	1,004	992	1,009	1,006	969	969	988	1,068	963	933	950	1,029
October	939	932	986	975	859	882	988	976	938	944	1,009	923
November	914	906	932	958	853	891	926	995	932	947	908	1,002
December	927	931	955	981	898	938	979	983	917	973	965	1,019

For live births the table shows that the daily average is normally at a minimum in November, then rises sharply until March, remains high until May or June and then declines again except for a minor rise in September (corresponding to December conceptions).

The daily average of live births was exceptionally low in June, July and August of 1958. This effect may well be associated with the epidemic of Asian influenza which occurred in the autumn of 1957; a similar association has been noted in France.

Stillbirths tend to be relatively numerous in January to May and relatively rare in July to December, corresponding to the distribution of live births about a month later. Their ratios fluctuate more from one year to another than those of live births, mainly because of their small numbers. The seasonal variation in stillbirth *rates* is shown by Table XXVIII, which relates the average daily number of stillbirths in each calendar month to the sum of that number and of the corresponding number of live births one month later.

Table XXVIII. Stillbirth rates by calendar month (*see text*), 1939, 1951–54, 1957 and 1958, England and Wales

The ratios were calculated before rounding off the rates

Month of occurrence of stillbirth	Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)				Ratio to calendar year rate taken as 1,000			
	1939	1951–54	1957	1958	1939	1951–54	1957	1958
Year	**38·1**	**22·9**	**22·5**	**21·5**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
January	39·9	23·0	23·5	22·2	1,045	1,006	1,048	1,033
February	38·0	23·1	23·3	22·1	998	1,008	1,037	1,025
March	38·0	23·3	22·4	20·7	998	1,017	998	960
April	38·0	23·1	22·4	22·1	997	1,006	1,000	1,027
May	38·6	22·8	23·1	19·8	1,013	994	1,027	918
June	37·1	22·6	20·8	21·0	973	986	927	974
July	38·2	22·9	23·0	21·2	1,002	999	1,026	984
August	36·7	21·8	22·3	22·0	962	950	993	1,022
September	39·5	23·0	20·9	21·8	1,036	1,003	932	1,013
October	39·0	23·7	22·9	20·7	1,023	1,037	1,019	961
November	38·4	23·2	21·9	22·6	1,007	1,013	976	1,051
December	36·3	22·6	22·8	22·4	953	985	1,017	1.040

It is clear that stillbirth rates calculated on something like the true exposed to risk vary very little with the seasons*, hardly more than they do by chance as a result of small numbers. The seasonal variation is, however, statistically significant when numbers are increased by combining the four years 1951–54 ($\chi^2 = 24 \cdot 0$ with 11 degrees of freedom, P $\simeq \cdot 01$). The numbers in the individual years shown, including 1939, are too small to show either significant seasonal variation or a significant difference from the seasonal pattern for all seven years combined. The rates tend to be highest in October and lowest in August.

* Their variance is about a quarter of that of rates calculated on the basis of total births occurring in the *same* calendar month as the stillbirths.

The seasonal pattern of ratios to the calendar year average such as those in Table XXVII is distorted when the trend is not level and particularly when it changes abruptly, as it did in the spring of 1955. Diagram 4 shows the average daily number of legitimate live births in each calendar month of the years 1955 to 1958 with the estimated trend*.

Table XXIX. Monthly incidence of legitimate live births in relation to the trend, 1955 to 1958, England and Wales

The ratios were calculated before rounding off the mean numbers

| Month of occurrence | Mean number of legitimate births per day | | | | | | | | Ratio of actual to trend value | | | |
| | Actual | | | | Trend | | | | | | | |
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	1,763	1,802	1,841	1,933	1,732	1,797	1,844	1,914	1·018	1·003	0·998	1·010
February	1,748	1,851	1,941	1,987	1,727	1,803	1,852	1,916	1·012	1·027	1·048	1·037
March	1,834	1,968	1,990	2,103	1,725	1,810	1,861	1,919	1·063	1·088	1·069	1·096
April	1,820	1,941	1,971	2,028	1,724	1,816	1,870	1,921	1·055	1·069	1·054	1·056
May	1,810	1,899	1,991	2,010	1,726	1,821	1,880	1,923	1·049	1·043	1·059	1·045
June	1,792	1,845	1,935	1,891	1,731	1,824	1,890	1,925	1·035	1·011	1·024	0·982
July	1,750	1,830	1,840	1,815	1,739	1,826	1,897	1,928	1·006	1·002	0·970	0·941
August	1,677	1,764	1,819	1,835	1,748	1,828	1,901	1,930	0·959	0·965	0·957	0·951
September	1,722	1,826	1,904	1,942	1,758	1,829	1,904	1,933	0·980	0·999	1·000	1·005
October	1,664	1,717	1,861	1,883	1,769	1,831	1,908	1,936	0·941	0·938	0·975	0·973
November	1,642	1,677	1,758	1,848	1,780	1,834	1,910	1,938	0·923	0·915	0·920	0·954
December	1,708	1,742	1,802	1,893	1,790	1,838	1,912	1,941	0·954	0·948	0·942	0·975

When seasonal variations are eliminated it can be seen that the number of births turned sharply upwards about April 1955. It continued to increase throughout 1956 and 1957, rising more steeply in the first part of 1957 than in the second and this slower rate of increase was maintained throughout 1958.

The ratios of average daily births in each month to the trend values are given in Table XXIX. They provide a more accurate measure than those in Table XXVII.

Sex ratio at birth

In 1958 there were 1,059 male live births per 1,000 female live births. This ratio was about the same as the average of recent years. Serial records are shown in Table C of Part II and separate figures for legitimate and illegitimate live and still births in Table XXX.

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* The trend has been estimated by adjusting a twelve-month moving average by hand so as to smooth it and to improve the balance of positive and negative deviations.
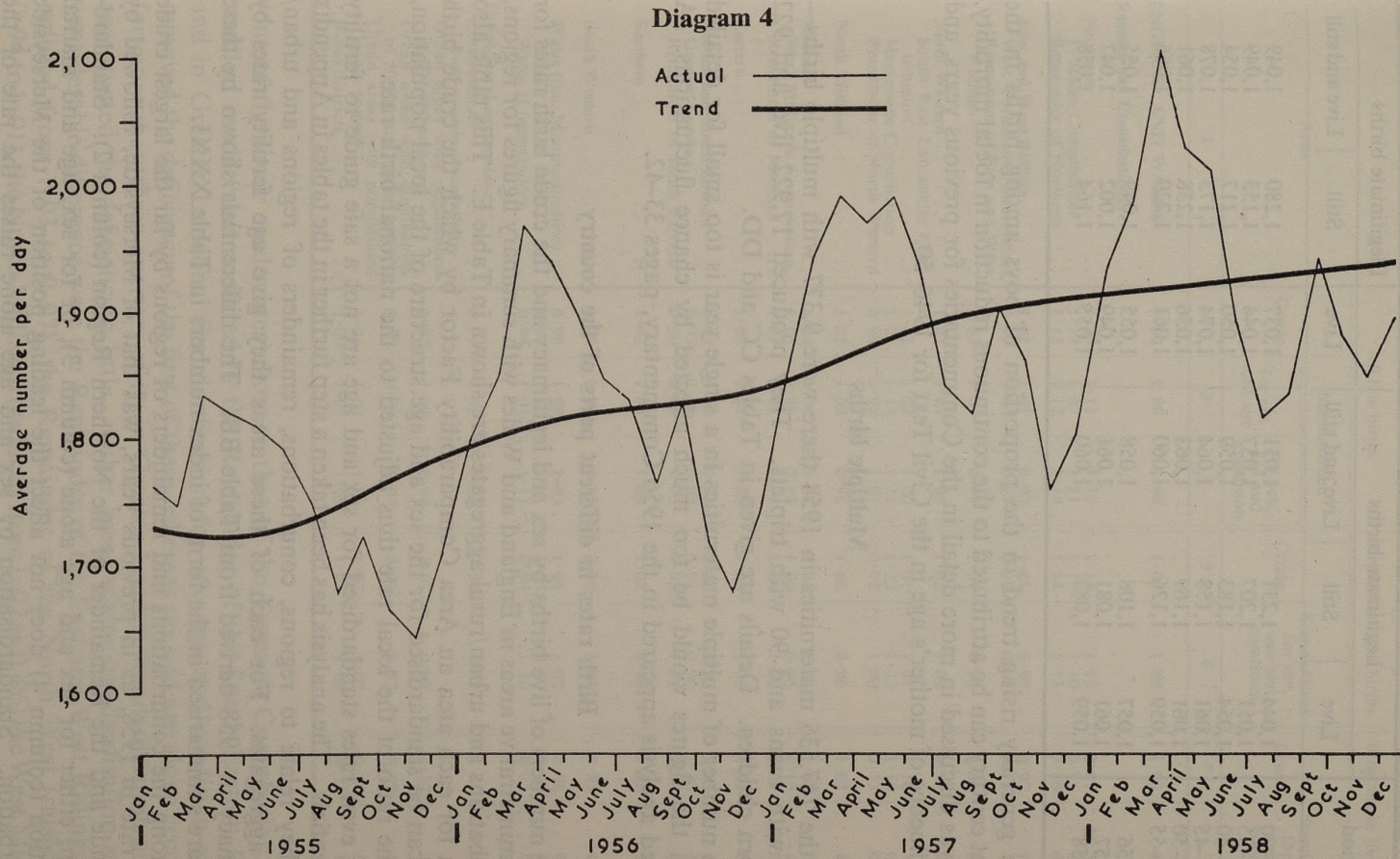
Diagram 4

Actual ————
Trend ▬▬▬▬

Average number per day

2,100
2,000
1,900
1,800
1,700
1,600

Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
1955

Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
1956

Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
1957

Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
1958

Monthly incidence of legitimate live births in relation to the trend, 1955 to 1958, England and Wales

Table XXX. Male births per 1,000 female births, by legitimacy and whether live or still, 1928 to 1958, England and Wales

Period	Legitimate births			Illegitimate births		
	Live	Still	Live and still	Live	Still	Live and still
1928–30	1,044	1,231	1,051	1,037	1,280	1,049
1931–35	1,051	1,207	1,057	1,044	1,153	1,049
1936–40	1,054	1,183	1,059	1,050	1,117	1,054
1941–45	1,061	1,158	1,064	1,074	1,173	1,078
1946–50	1,061	1,169	1,063	1,056	1,238	1,061
1951–55	1,059	1,126	1,060	1,061	1,229	1,066
1956	1,057	1,108	1,058	1,055	1,049	1,055
1957	1,061	1,081	1,061	1,049	1,002	1,047
1958	1,059	1,083	1,060	1,055	1,164	1,058

The generally rising trend in the proportion of boys among births in the present century can be attributed to the continuous reduction in foetal mortality. This was discussed in more detail in the Commentaries for previous years, and the influence of mother's age in the Civil Text for 1946–50.

Multiple births

Of the 747,536 maternities in 1958 there were 9,377 with multiple births—9,287 with twins and 90 with triplets. They produced 17,922 live and 922 stillborn children. Details are given in Tables CC and DD.

The number of multiple maternities in a single year is too small for detailed study; the figures would be too much affected by chance fluctuations. A detailed analysis appeared in the 1956 Commentary, pages 33–42.

Birth rates in different parts of the country

The numbers of live births by sex and legitimacy and the crude birth rates for all administrative areas in England and Wales with summary figures for regions, conurbations and urban/rural aggregates are shown in Table E. This table also shows for each area an Area Comparability Factor by which the crude birth rates can be standardised for the sex and age structure of the local population, and the ratio of the local rate thus adjusted to the national birth rate.

But even rates standardised for sex and age are not a safe guide to fertility differentials. The analysis has been taken a step further in the tables in Appendix B. They relate to regions, conurbations, remainders of regions and urban/rural aggregates. For each of these areas they give age fertility rates by legitimacy in 1958 derived from Table BB. The differentials shown by these rates are summarised in the form of index numbers in Table XXXI.

Among the conurbations and remainders of regions by far the largest crude birth rate in 1958, as in previous years, was that of Merseyside, followed by Tyneside and the Remainder of the Northern Region (column 2). Standardisation, either for sex and age alone (column 3), or for sex, age and marital condition (column 4) does not affect the leading position of the Merseyside Conurbation. Standardisation by sex and age alone raises the rate of the Southern Region so that it displaces the Tyneside Conurbation from third place, while standardisation by sex, age and condition brings the rate for Wales II

Table XXXI. Ratios of birth rates in regions, conurbations and urban/rural aggregates to those of England and Wales, 1958

Area	All live births			Legitimate live births		Illegitimate live births	
		Standardised			Standardised for sex, age and condition		Standardised for sex, age and condition
	Crude	for sex and age	for sex, age and condition	Crude		Crude	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ENGLAND AND WALES	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00
Regions and Conurbations:							
Northern	1·13	1·11	1·13	1·14	1·12	0·87	0·88
Tyneside Conurbation	1·13	1·07	1·11	1·15	1·10	0·91	0·85
Remainder of Northern	1·13	1·12	1·14	1·14	1·13	0·86	0·89
East and West Ridings	1·01	1·01	0·97	1·01	0·97	0·97	1·08
West Yorkshire Conurbation	0·99	1·01	0·97	0·98	0·98	1·15	1·23
Remainder of East and West Ridings	1·03	1·01	0·97	1·04	0·96	0·84	0·97
North Western	1·03	1·03	1·06	1·03	1·05	0·97	0·94
South East Lancashire Conurbation	1·02	1·02	1·00	1·01	1·01	1·16	1·19
Merseyside Conurbation	1·21	1·14	1·24	1·22	1·23	1·10	0·89
Remainder of North Western	0·94	0·98	1·01	0·95	1·00	0·73	0·75
North Midland	1·02	1·02	0·96	1·02	0·96	1·02	1·20
Midland	1·04	1·00	0·98	1·04	0·98	1·02	1·06
West Midlands Conurbation	1·05	0·98	0·95	1·04	0·96	1·15	1·15
Remainder of Midland	1·03	1·02	1·01	1·04	1·00	0·89	0·96
Eastern	1·04	1·07	1·06	1·05	1·06	0·91	0·97
London and South Eastern	0·92	0·90	0·91	0·91	0·92	1·19	1·06
Greater London	0·93	0·87	0·88	0·91	0·90	1·30	1·11
Remainder of South Eastern	0·90	0·98	1·01	0·91	1·01	0·89	0·89
Southern	1·02	1·08	1·06	1·02	1·06	1·02	1·08
South Western	0·95	1·02	1·03	0·96	1·03	0·83	0·88
Wales (inc. Monmouthshire)	0·99	1·00	1·03	1·00	1·02	0·70	0·70
Wales I (South East)	1·01	1·00	1·01	1·03	0·99	0·66	0·69
Wales II (remainder)	0·94	1·01	1·11	0·94	1·10	0·81	0·74
Urban/Rural aggregates:							
Conurbations	0·99	0·95	0·96	0·98	0·97	1·21	1·10
Areas outside conurbations:							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	1·02	1·00	0·97	1·01	0·97	1·17	1·22
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	0·99	0·99	0·97	0·99	0·97	0·97	1·00
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	1·01	1·03	1·03	1·02	1·02	0·79	0·84
Rural districts	1·00	1·07	1·09	1·01	1·08	0·75	0·81

(one of the lower crude rates) close to that of the Tyneside Conurbation. The smallest crude rates occurred in the Remainder of the South Eastern Region and in Greater London. Standardisation for sex, age and condition entirely removed the deficiency of the first of these, whereas sex and age alone accounted for more than three quarters of it; in Greater London standardisation actually accentuated the deficiency a little. Other areas where standardisation made a considerable difference were the Remainder of the East and West Ridings (ratio reduced from 1·03 to 0·97), the Remainder of the North West (raised from 0·94 to 1·01), the North Midlands (reduced from 1·02 to 0·96) the West Midlands Conurbation (reduced from 1·05 to 0·95), and the South West (raised from 0·95 to 1·03).

The peculiar sex-age-condition structure of the local population thus made a difference of 0·05 or more to the index in 8 of the 17 mutually exclusive areas; standardisation for sex and age alone gave an indication of this difference in all areas except the South East Lancashire Conurbation and the North Midland Region; in Greater London the effect of standardisation by sex and age alone was more than that of standardisation by sex, age and condition.

The ratios of column 4 are illustrated in Diagram 5.

Diagram 5
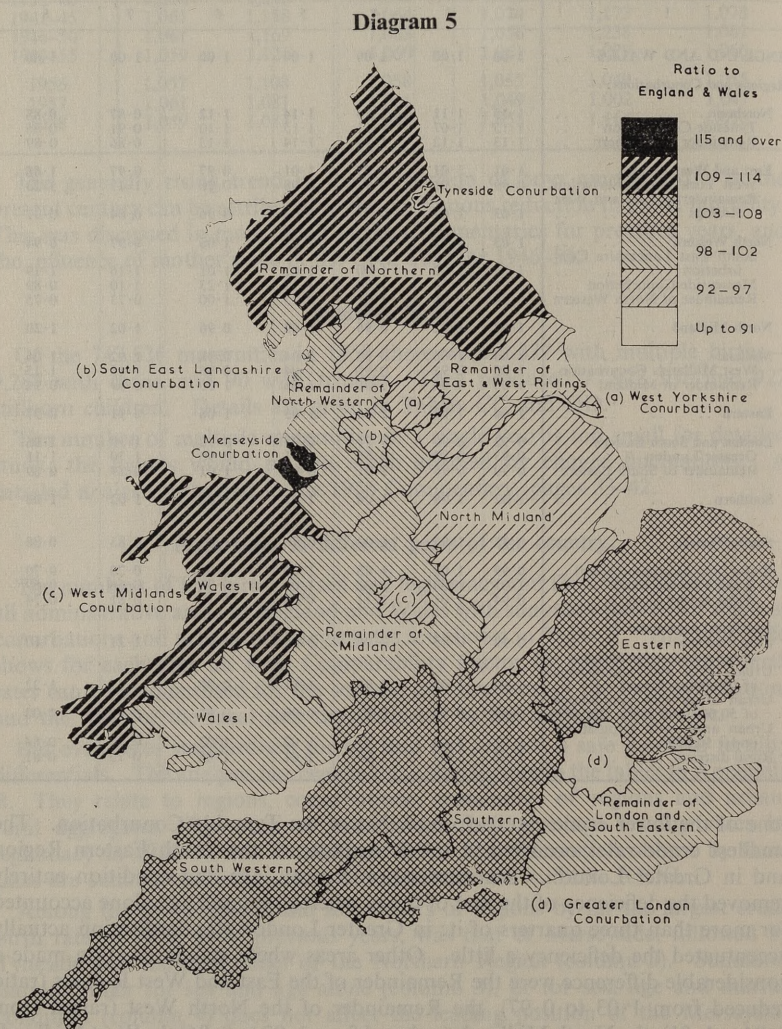
Live birth rates standardised for sex, age and marital condition, conurbations and remainders of regions, 1958, England and Wales

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Urban and rural aggregates showed no great differences in crude birth rates. Standardisation reveals, however, that this was merely because the different sex-age structure of the local population hides the excess of rural fertility rates over those of urban areas.

The legitimate birth rate indexes in columns 5 and 6, both crude and standardised, are very similar to their counterparts for all births in columns 2 and 4.

The illegitimate indexes in columns 7 and 8, however, are rather different. Among the 17 mutually exclusive areas, the crude rates were high in all the conurbations except Tyneside. But in Merseyside the excess disappeared entirely on standardisation for sex, age and condition which removed two thirds of the excess in Greater London; in the West Yorkshire and South East Lancashire Conurbations the excess was actually increased by taking account of the sex-age-condition structure of the population. Crude rates were low in Wales, the South West and in all the remainders of regions containing conurbations. Standardisation usually raised them, and nearly removed the deficiency in the Remainder of the East and West Ridings and in that of the Midlands. In the North Midland Region the crude rate was slightly above that of England and Wales, but standardisation increased it by no less than 18 per cent.

Stillbirths

The registration of stillbirths in England and Wales began on 1st July 1927, when the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, came into operation. The *Statistical Reviews*, Part II, show numbers of stillbirths in England and Wales as a whole by quarters (Table D) and annually by sex and legitimacy (Table B). Table E gives the total numbers for all county districts. Under the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, additional information has been collected at the registration of births, including stillbirths, and detailed tabulations of stillbirths by legitimacy and age of mother appear in the Fertility Analyses of Part II of the annual *Reviews*.

The stillbirth rate was fairly stable in the neighbourhood of 22 per thousand total live and still births. The figures are shown in Table XXVIII on page 45. The effects of multiple maternities, age of mother and birth order were amply discussed in the Civil Text for 1946–50, pages 141–144, where it was shown that the risk is much higher in multiple than in single births (especially at the younger ages of mother where the single birth risks are lower); is higher in male than in female births; increases with age of mother except at the youngest ages; and independently of age varies with parity, being highest at first births and lower at the second than at any other higher parity birth.

The seasonal incidence of stillbirths is discussed on pages 43–45. Tables relating to medical aspects are on pages 59 ff, 85 ff and 186 ff.

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MORTALITY

This chapter discusses generally the mortality of the year 1958. Detailed statistical tables giving the information on which the discussion is based will be found in the *Registrar General's Statistical Review*, Part I, Medical Tables, and on pages 68 to 160 of the present volume. In general, the basic figures and rates appear in the Part I Tables and the more detailed rates and mortality ratios will be found in the tables in this volume (see Table of Contents for a list of the latter).

In 1958 there were 526,843 deaths giving a crude death rate of 11·7 per 1,000 persons of all ages. This rate is little different from those recorded annually during the past 25 years; in fact in 1923 the rate was 11·6 per 1,000. Such variations as have occurred in the crude death rate in recent years have been associated either with unusually cold or mild weather, or with the presence or absence of epidemic influenza, during the first month or two of the year. Thus a rate of 11·0 occurred in 1948 when the winter was mild and there was no influenza, contrasting with 12·3 in 1947, when the winter was exceptionally cold and 12·5 in 1951 when there was an influenza epidemic early in the year. The autumn Asian influenza epidemic of 1957 caused relatively little excess mortality, but deaths continued to occur during the extension of the epidemic into the first quarter of 1958.

The relative stability of the crude death rate during the past quarter century arises from the interaction of two opposing factors, a progressive decline in mortality at each separate age, and a progressive increase in the proportion of the population at older ages. Allowing for population age changes the Standardised Mortality Ratios (1950–52 = 100) indicate a decline in mortality from 223 in 1908 to 149 in 1923 and to 92 in 1958. Thus the average reduction in mortality at all ages has been 60 per cent in the past 50 years and 40 per cent in the past 25 years.

The crude mortality rate of males (all ages) has invariably been higher than that of females, but the difference has been narrowing slightly. Crude rates per 1,000 in 1911 were male 15·6, female 13·7 (M/F = 1·14) and in 1958 male 12·4, female 11·0 (M/F = 1·13). However, in terms of Standardised Mortality Ratios the mortality of males has declined from 204 to 95, i.e. by 53 per cent, and of females from 227 to 90, i.e. by 60 per cent. In the recent period from 1950–52 the reduction of female mortality (by 10 per cent) has been double that of males (by 5 per cent). Thus the crude rates misrepresent the relative trends between the two sexes. A more favourable mortality trend among females has resulted in a larger proportion of elderly women in the population and hence a slightly smaller reduction in the *crude* female death rate compared with males.

This is illustrated in the following table comparing death rates and numbers of population in the two sexes at ages under and over 65 in 1911 and in 1958.

	Males			Females			Persons (All ages)
	Under 65	65 and over	All ages	Under 65	65 and over	All ages	
1911							
Population (*thousands*)	16,656	820	17,476	17,579	1,081	18,660	36,136
Death rate per 1,000	12·2	84·7	15·6	10·0	73·8	13·7	14·6
1958							
Population (*thousands*)	19,672	2,072	21,744	20,126	3,239	23,365	45,109
Death rate per 1,000	5·1	82·2	12·4	3·2	59·5	11·0	11·7
Percentage decline, 1911–1958	*58*	*3*	*21*	*68*	*19*	*20*	*20*

The different amount of reduction in mortality between the two sexes has now resulted in a very large excess of mortality among males compared with females of corresponding age.

Death rates per 1,000 population, 1958

	0–*	1–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65–	85 and over
M ..	25	0·99	0·44	0·95	1·81	13·5	75·1	242·6
F ..	20	0·77	0·27	0·45	1·32	7·45	49·9	215·6
M/F *ratio*	*1·25*	*1·29*	*1·63*	*2·11*	*1·37*	*1·81*	*1·51*	*1·13*

* Per 1,000 live births.

There are two age periods at which the male excess is maximal: in adolescence and early adult life (15–24), when the rate for males is more than double that for females, due very largely to the heavy toll of motor vehicle and other accidents on young men (about seven times that of young women); and in the age period 45–64 when the male rate is almost double the female. The ratio is in fact 2·07 at 55–59 and 2·01 at 60–64. At ages 55–64 diseases that contributed outstandingly to the male excess mortality were coronary disease, cancer of lung, and bronchitis, the combined mortality of which was nearly five times that of women.

Death rates per million population at ages 55–64, 1958

				M	F
Coronary disease	..	..	..	5,579	1,534
Cancer of lung	..	..	..	2,684	278
Bronchitis	..	..	..	2,044	390
Total ..	..	..	..	10,307	2,202

A method of expressing mortality that is often used for summarising national trends is the life table. However, because of its relative laboriousness of calculation, it is seldom used for detailed analytical studies, at any rate for purposes of medical statistics. A series of national life tables (English Life

Tables, Nos. 1 to 11) have been compiled at intervals from 1841 to 1950–52, and annual and triennial abridged life tables for subsequent years. Two columns of the life table are particularly informative; the column indicating the number of persons out of the original number, say 10,000, entering the table at age 0, who are still alive at exactly age x; and the $\mathring{e}_x$ column, indicating the " expectation of life ", that is, the average future lifetime which would be lived by persons aged exactly x. In both cases the calculations are made on the basis of the death rates at various ages in the period to which the life table relates. Though the life table or at least the expectation of life column gives the appearance of forecasting future probabilities of death or survival it is in fact no more than an expression of past events.

The following table compares the proportions, out of an original 100 at birth, surviving to various ages from 1 to 85 as shown by the life tables for 1910–12 and 1956–58.

Proportion surviving to the stated age out of 100 at birth

			0	1	5	15	45	65	85
						Males			
1910–12	..	..	100	88	83	80	68	44	5
1956–58	..	..	100	97·4	97·0	96·6	92	68	10
						Females			
1910–12	..	..	100	90	85	83	72	51	8
1956–58	..	..	100	98·0	97·7	97·4	94	81	22

In the 1910–12 life table only 80 per cent of boys survived to age 15 compared with over 96 per cent in 1956–58. For girls, survival to age 15 increased from 83 per cent to over 97 per cent. Not quite half of the population managed to reach age 65 in the 1910–12 life table, whereas in 1956–58 two-thirds of males and four-fifths of females survived to that age. There has thus been a very great increase in the proportion of people reaching old age, with a definite advantage of females over males. Even at age 85 the proportion of survivors has doubled for males and almost trebled for females.

A comparison of expectation of life at the same two periods also reflects the reductions in mortality that have occurred, particularly at younger ages, and brings out once more the greater improvement that has occurred among women than among men.

Expectation of life at various ages

		0	1	15	45	65	85
					Males		
1910–12 ..	..	52	58	49	24	11	3·7
1956–58 ..	..	68	69	55	27	12	4·1
					Females		
1910–12 ..	..	55	60	51	26	12	4·2
1956–58 ..	..	73·5	74	60	32	15	4·7

In both sexes the expectation of life at age 1 is now little more than at birth, in contrast with the earlier period when mortality was much heavier during infancy.

The other feature of importance which the table reveals is that although the expectation of life at birth has increased considerably (male by 16 years, female by 18·5 years), there has been much less increase at older ages. At age 65, for example, the male expectation has increased by one year, and the female by three years. Many more persons, especially female, now live to 65 or to 85, but their average survival beyond these ages has not greatly increased. Though our population contains many more people in their eighties and nineties nowadays than fifty years ago, this is due, not to any great improvement in the longevity of individual old persons, but to a larger proportion of the population entering the zone of old age.

Mortality by marital status

The death rates of single, married, and widowed and divorced men (all ages) were 4, 14, and 82 per 1,000 and for women 5, 7, and 49 per 1,000. No comparison of these rates by marital status is possible, however, until the differing age constitution of the various groups is taken into account. This can be done by standardising for age, e.g. by equivalent average death rates, or by considering separate age-groups.

Equivalent average death rates per 1,000 at ages 15–74, 1958

						Males	Females
Single	..	..	..	..	..	17·8	9·2
Married		..	..	..	..	14·1	7·8
Widowed and divorced			..	..		19·1	9·5
Total ..		..	..	..		15·1	8·4

The equivalent average death rates at ages 15–74, that is, the simple average of the rates for each of the twelve quinary age-groups from 15–19 to 70–74, indicate, for each sex, the highest rate among widowed and divorced, followed by the single, and the lowest rate among the married.

At separate age-groups, for which rates are shown in the next table, this order is found only at the highest ages, whereas at most younger ages the rate for the single is higher than for the widowed and divorced.

Death rates per 1,000 population, 1958

			Males			Females		
			Single	Married	Widowed and divorced	Single	Married	Widowed and divorced
15–			0·8	0·5	—	0·35	0·37	—
20–	..	..	1·2	0·65	0·67	0·7	0·4	3·5
25–	..	..	1·4	0·9	1·3	1·1	0·5	2·1
30–	..	..	2·6	1·0	1·9	1·8	0·8	1·7
35–	..	..	3·9	1·6	1·8	2·2	1·3	1·5
40–	..	..	5·3	2·8	4·1	3·7	2·1	2·4
45–	..	..	8·7	4·9	8·1	4·9	3·3	4·3
50–	..	..	13·2	9·1	12·4	6·6	5·1	6·5
55–	..	..	23·0	16·6	22·3	10·0	7·8	9·5
60–	..	..	37·5	26·2	34·8	15·1	12·8	15·4
65–	..	..	46·6	41·8	55·1	23·7	21·9	24·8
70–74	..	..	69·7	63·4	86·2	40·2	37·3	42·5

The factors responsible for the different levels of mortality in the three marital groups of each sex are complex and numerous. On the one hand there is the selective factor of state of health which influences the decision to marry or not to marry. Persons suffering from serious illness of a chronic nature are less likely to marry, and are more likely to die, than are other persons, so that it is not surprising that the death rates of single persons at each age over 20 are higher than the married. On the other hand there are many differences, social, occupational, economic and other, in the way of life of persons in the different groups that influence their health and their likelihood of death. Furthermore, within each separate age-group the widowed and divorced are likely on average to be older than the single or married and the effect of this is noticeable at the oldest ages, where they have the highest rates. A proper consideration of the factors involved would also require an examination of the death rates for separate causes of death, and it is hoped to do this in a future Commentary.

Geographical differences in mortality

One of the most striking and important features of the national statistics, and one that appears regularly year after year, is the variation in mortality between one part of the country and another and between urban and rural areas. This aspect of mortality is treated in considerable detail of area and cause of death in the *Registrar General's Decennial Supplements**, and this annual Commentary contains tables showing the regional distribution in 1958 of mortality from all causes, infant mortality, maternal mortality, tuberculosis, cancer, diseases of the circulatory system, bronchitis and suicide.

In making area comparisons of mortality it is necessary to allow for differences in the age structure of the population of different areas, and this can be done either by comparing corresponding sex and age groups separately or, more conveniently though with less precision, by standardisation for sex and age. Unless this is done erroneous conclusions about local or regional mortality may be drawn. For example, the relatively young age composition of the population of the Northern and of the Midland Regions of England and Wales is such as to give these areas an apparent mortality advantage compared with the country as a whole. That is to say, the crude death rates of these two regions have to be increased by 14 per cent before they can be legitimately compared with the national rate. In the opposite direction the much older age structure of the population of the South Western Region gives it an apparent mortality disadvantage which requires that its crude death rate be reduced by 10 per cent to make it comparable with the rate for the country as a whole. These correcting factors, which have been calculated for all regions and local areas, are called " area comparability factors ". The same result can be achieved by the calculation of " Standardised Mortality Ratios " which express the mortality of each region, or other area, as a percentage of that of England and Wales, taking account of the differences in population age structure in the region.

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* For the latest available figures see *The Registrar General's Decennial Supplement for England and Wales, 1951, Area Mortality.* H.M.S.O. price £3 10s. net.

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Regional Standardised Mortality Ratios, 1958

	M	F
England and Wales	**100**	**100**
Northern	107	108
East and West Ridings	107	105
North Western	112	111
North Midland	96	99
Midland	100	98
Eastern	87	91
South Eastern (excluding Greater London)	95	96
Southern	91	94
South Western	95	98
Wales I (South East)	107	108
Wales II (remainder)	104	107

Mortality in 1958, as in every year, was well above the national average in a broad area of the country stretching from Wales into the whole of northern England, and was highest in the North Western Region. In contrast low mortality was recorded in the southern part of the country and particularly in the Eastern Region. Differences in the degrees of urbanisation and industrialisation of the various regions goes some way towards explaining their mortality differences. For England and Wales as a whole mortality is higher in towns than in rural districts, Greater London however having an exceptionally favourable mortality.

Standardised Mortality Ratios, 1958

	M	F
Five northern and midland conurbations	111	108
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	105	102
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	102	100
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	100	100
Greater London	97	94
Rural districts	90	97

None the less when the groups of regions are analysed by their urban/rural aggregations the high mortality of Wales and the North occurs at each level of population density.

Standardised Mortality Ratios, 1958

	North		Midlands and Eastern		South		Wales	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Conurbations	114	110	103	100	97	94		
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	111	107	102	99	102	99	106	108
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	109	111	97	96	99	95	117	114
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	107	108	93	95	96	96	109	107
Rural districts	97	104	86	93	86	94	101	106

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Regional differences in mortality are larger for certain age-groups particularly infancy, and from certain causes, particularly bronchitis. Infant mortality rates and Standardised Mortality Ratios for bronchitis (persons, all ages) are shown in the next table.

Infant mortality rates, and Standardised Mortality Ratios for bronchitis, 1958

	Infant mortality rate		Bronchitis S.M.R.
	per 1,000 live births	per cent of England and Wales	
England and Wales	**22·5**	*100*	**100**
Northern	25·6	*114*	104
East and West Ridings	24·4	*108*	123
North Western	26·0	*116*	134
North Midland	22·6	*100*	95
Midland	23·5	*104*	111
Eastern	18·0	*80*	68
South Eastern (excluding Greater London)	18·7	*83*	65
Southern	20·2	*90*	67
South Western	20·9	*93*	60
Wales I (South East)	28·0	*124*	125
Wales II (remainder)	22·5	*100*	74
Urban/Rural aggregates			
Five northern and midland conurbations	25·2	*112*	135
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	23·4	*104*	108
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	23·4	*104*	93
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	22·3	*99*	88
Rural districts	21·4	*95*	65
Greater London	19·9	*88*	113

In the case of bronchitis Greater London does not show the favourable position it holds for mortality in general and for infant mortality. In the rest of southern and eastern England, on the other hand, the death rate from bronchitis is about half that of the North Western Region, the East and West Ridings, and South East Wales. In contrast with mortality from all causes it is to be noted that in the rural districts of Wales and the North of England mortality from bronchitis is relatively low (North of England 84, Wales 74), thus emphasising the fact that mortality from bronchitis is correlated more with urbanisation than with geographical location.

Infant mortality and stillbirths

As 1928 was the first full year of registration of stillbirths in England and Wales, it is a convenient year from which to review recent trends.

Infant mortality as a whole (deaths under one year) has declined by two-thirds since 1928 and by one-third since 1948, that is, the rate of decline has increased during the past ten years. The biggest improvement both since 1928 and since 1948 has been in the post-neonatal period (infants aged 4 weeks and under one year) where the rate has declined by over four-fifths in 30 years and by over one-half in the past 10 years, and the improvement in mortality in the

Infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births, and stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates per 1,000 total births

	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Stillbirth rate	Perinatal mortality (stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week)
1928	65·3	31·1	21·6	9·5	34·2	40·1	60·8
1938	52·8	28·3	21·1	7·1	24·5	38·3	58·6
1948	33·9	19·7	15·6	4·1	14·2	23·2	38·5
1958	22·5	16·2	13·8	2·4	6·4	21·5	35·0
Percentage reduction 1928 to 1958	*66*	*48*	*36*	*75*	*81*	*46*	*42*
Percentage reduction 1948 to 1958	*34*	*18*	*12*	*41*	*55*	*7*	*9*

late neonatal period (1 week and under 4 weeks) has been almost as great. In contrast the reduction has been relatively less in the early neonatal period (under 1 week) and for stillbirths. It would be erroneous, however, to suppose that the reduction in these two last groups has been small; both have declined by well over one-third since 1928; none the less the improvement during the last decade has been disappointing. Though there is no foundation for the suggestion sometimes made that the perinatal period provides a " hard core " of mortality that is not reducible it is evident that the rate of improvement in the perinatal period has recently been proving difficult to maintain. However, comfort can be taken from the fact that in each successive year since 1954 some reduction both in the early neonatal mortality rate and in the stillbirth rate has taken place. Both in 1957 and 1958 it has been possible to say, though only just, that these rates were the lowest they have ever been.

As a result of different rates of decline at different periods of infancy the distribution of deaths during the first year has changed much in the course of the past thirty years, the proportion of deaths in the first week increasing from one-third to nearly two-thirds of the total infant mortality.

Percentage of deaths at different periods of infancy

	Total under 1 year	Under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year
1928	**100**	33	15	52
1938	**100**	40	13	47
1948	**100**	46	12	42
1958	**100**	61	11	28

Correspondingly the proportion of deaths in the post-neonatal period (over 4 weeks) has diminished from one-half to just over one-quarter.

Associated with this redistribution of the ages at which deaths in infancy occur there has taken place an alteration in the distribution of causes of infant death.

Percentage distribution of causes of infant mortality, 1928 and 1958

	1928			1958		
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Total under 1 year	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Total under 1 year
Prenatal and natal conditions (congenital malformations, birth injury, atelectasis, ill-defined diseases, immaturity)	82	16	47	88	29	71
Other causes ..	18	84	53	12	71	29
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

Because the reduction in mortality has been concentrated in the postnatal conditions, there has been a large increase in the proportion of deaths due to conditions present before or during birth, such as malformations, birth injury and immaturity. This applies not only for total mortality under one year but also for its two principal component periods.

Infant mortality rates from the principal causes in 1958 are shown in the next table.

Principal causes of infant mortality, 1958

(Rates per 1,000 live births)

	Total under 1 year		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes	25·29	19·60	18·34	13·85	6·95	5·75
Congenital malformations	4·70	4·44	2·95	2·82	1·75	1·62
Birth injury	2·98	1·86	2·97	1·86	0·01	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	4·17	2·93	4·13	2·91	0·04	0·02
Immaturity	4·49	3·47	4·43	3·40	0·06	0·07
Pneumonia and bronchitis ..	3·96	3·17	1·37	0·93	2·59	2·23
Other causes	4·99	3·73	2·49	1·93	2·50	1·81

The diagnosis of cause of death of infants is frequently more difficult than at other ages and statistics of some of the individual causes must therefore be used with considerable caution. When, however, analysis is confined to broad groups of causes, as in the table above, some general conclusions can be legitimately drawn, viz. that from each cause the mortality of boys exceeds that

of girls, and that practically the whole of neonatal mortality can be attributed to immaturity, asphyxia neonatorum, birth injury and congenital malformations. At ages from 4 weeks to 1 year over one-third of deaths are due to pneumonia and bronchitis.

Principal causes of death

Any identification or discussion of the principal causes of death must be preceded by a consideration of the basis of classification that has been adopted to distinguish causes of death. Thus it has to be decided whether tuberculosis is to be regarded as one cause of death, or as two causes (respiratory and non-respiratory), or as several separate conditions, pulmonary tuberculosis, pleural tuberculosis, tuberculous meningitis, abdominal tuberculosis, tuberculosis of bones and joints, of skin, of glands, and so on. Cancer can be classified either as one condition, or as many, viz. cancer of each site, lung, stomach, breast, and so on, and similarly with " heart disease ". For the purpose of this section the classification used is based on the Registrar General's Abridged List of 36 causes used for the tabulation of causes of death in local areas.*

At all ages, numbers of deaths from certain causes of death are shown in the next table.

Deaths at all ages, England and Wales, 1958

		Males			Females		
		Number	Rate per 10,000 population	Per cent of total	Number	Rate per 10,000 population	Per cent of total
	All causes	270,639	124	100	256,204	110	100
1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2,949	1	1	1,050	0	0
10–15	Cancer (all sites)	50,735	23	19	45,069	19	18
11	Cancer of lung	17,040	8	6	2,780	1	1
12	Cancer of breast	73	0	0	8,949	4	3
17	Vascular lesions of central nervous system	31,298	14	12	44,879	19	18
18	Coronary disease	52,085	24	19	31,956	14	12
19, 20	Other cardiac diseases ..	36,737	17	14	52,941	23	21
23, 24	Bronchitis and pneumonia ..	32,637	15	12	21,334	9	8
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,425	2	1	1,473	1	1
33, 34	Accidents	9,989	5	4	6,888	3	3

For males, deaths from coronary disease (52,085) just exceeded deaths from cancer (all forms) (50,735), and the two together accounted for 38 per cent of all deaths. One-third of cancer deaths were attributed to cancer of lung. The next most frequent causes in order were the group classified as other cardiac diseases (14 per cent), bronchitis and pneumonia (12 per cent) and vascular lesions of the central nervous system (12 per cent).

For women, the leading cause was other cardiac diseases (52,941 or 21 per cent of the total) followed by cancer (all sites) and vascular lesions of the central

* See *The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales* for the year 1958, Part I, Tables, Medical, p. 230. This Abridged List is derived from the International Classification of Diseases.

nervous system (each 18 per cent). Coronary disease came fourth (12 per cent) and was followed by bronchitis and pneumonia.

This distribution of causes of death at all ages is very much influenced by the distribution at the older ages where the greater part of mortality occurs. About three-quarters of all deaths occur at ages 65 and over. At younger ages a very different pattern of causes is presented. Thus in males aged 15–24, 53 per cent of deaths in 1958 were caused by accidents, two-thirds of these being motor vehicle accidents, and at ages 45–64, 26 per cent of deaths of males were ascribed to coronary disease.

It is insufficient in assessing the relative importance of different causes of death to consider only the total number of deaths attributed to these causes at all ages. Consideration must also be given to the ages at which the deaths occur, since a disease that causes a certain number of deaths at young ages may be more serious, as regards its impact upon the community, than one which causes many more deaths but only at advanced ages. A death in childhood or early adult life is a more serious loss than a death at age 85.

To measure this aspect of mortality the concept has been developed of " years of life lost due to mortality from certain causes ", a concept that has been used by various authors from time to time during the past century, and is the basis of a table that appears each year in the *Registrar General's Quarterly Return* for the June Quarter. Years of life lost due to deaths from the selected causes are calculated on two bases (a) years of working life, taking this as ages 15–64 and (b) years of total life lost, taking " total life " arbitrarily as age 85. The method of calculation is (a) to calculate the mean age at death for all causes for each of the age-groups 0–, 5–, 15–, 25–, 45–, 65 and over; (b) to deduct each mean age from 85; alternatively, for the " working life " comparison, to deduct each mean age or 15, whichever is the greater, from 65; (c) to multiply each difference so obtained by the number of deaths from the particular disease in the respective age-groups; (d) to total the products, and (e) to divide by the population at all ages to produce the rates per 10,000 population shown in the table below.

Years of life lost per 10,000 population (all ages), 1958

		Ages 15–64				Total to age 85			
		M		F		M		F	
		Years of life lost	Per cent	Years of life lost	Per cent	Years of life lost	Per cent	Years of life lost	Per cent
	All causes	**742**	*100*	**458**	*100*	**2,398**	*100*	**1,565**	*100*
1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	*1*	6	*1*	32	*1*	13	*1*
10–15	Cancer (all sites) ..	114	*15*	95	*21*	435	*18*	330	*21*
11	Cancer of lung	39	*5*			157	*7*		
12	Cancer of breast			22	*5*			74	*5*
17	Vascular lesions of central nervous system	28	*4*	27	*6*	183	*8*	185	*12*
18	Coronary disease ..	85	*11*	20	*4*	396	*17*	137	*9*
19 20	Other cardiac diseases ..	29	*4*	28	*6*	203	*8*	204	*13*
23 24	Bronchitis and pneumonia	80	*11*	45	*10*	275	*11*	136	*9*
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	*1*	2	*0*	26	*1*	8	*1*
33, 34	Accidents	92	*12*	24	*5*	174	*7*	58	*4*

The effect of these calculations is to change considerably the relative positions of the leading causes indicated by the previous table of deaths at all ages.

For males, cancer (all forms) causes the greatest loss of years of life both at 15–64 (15 per cent) and up to 85 (18 per cent). For the loss of years of working life second place is now occupied by accidents (12 per cent) followed immediately by coronary disease, and bronchitis and pneumonia (each 11 per cent). For women, cancer comes first (21 per cent) and bronchitis and pneumonia second (10 per cent). Up to a few years ago this type of calculation invariably brought tuberculosis up into a position of prominence, but this is no longer so. Both in terms of numbers of deaths and years of life lost it now contributes no more than 1 per cent to the total.

In the comparison of total years of life lost up to age 85 the leading conditions among males remain cancer (all sites) (18 per cent) and coronary disease (17 per cent), but in females years lost due to other cardiac disease (13 per cent) and vascular lesions of central nervous system (12 per cent) come some way behind cancer (21 per cent).

Recent trends of selected causes of death

Tuberculosis

Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) numbered 19,797 in 1949 and 4,480 in 1958, corresponding crude rates per million persons being 459 and 99, and Standardised Mortality Ratios 149 and 32. This dramatic reduction which has occurred both in the respiratory and the non-respiratory forms of the disease, has affected all sex-age groups except the very oldest, and has been relatively greatest in adolescence and early adult life.

Death rates per 100,000 population

Ages			M		F	
			1954	1958	1954	1958
1–4	..	..	3·7	*1·1*	3·2	*1·2*
5–14	..	..	0·86	*0·51*	1·1	*0·41*
15–24	..	..	5·0	*1·6*	7·3	*1·3*
25–44	..	..	18	*7·1*	16	*5·9*
45–64	..	..	51	*28*	12	*7·2*
65–74	..	..	82	*60*	17	*12*
75 and over ..	..		45	*45*	14	*13*

Along with the reduction in mortality, notifications of tuberculosis have declined from over 50,000 in 1949 to 30,000 in 1958. Practically all of this decline has occurred in childhood and in early and middle adult life. At older ages there has been no improvement.

Cancer

Deaths from cancer (all forms) numbered 83,204 in 1949 and 95,804 in 1958, the corresponding crude rates per million being 1,930 and 2,124, and the Standardised Mortality Ratios 99 and 101. Allowing for age changes in the population there has been only a very small increase in the total mortality attributed to cancer. The movement in the two sexes has, however, been in opposite directions, the mortality of males rising and of females declining.

Standardised Mortality Ratios (1950–52 = 100)

				M		F	
				1949	1958	1949	1958
All forms	..	..	..	**96**	**106**	**101**	**97**
Stomach ..		..	..	101	92	99	85
Rectum	..	..	..	107	82	110	91
Lung	..	..	..	83	142	90	121
Breast	..	..	..	127	109	100	101
Cervix uteri	..	..				104*	96
Corpus uteri	..	..				99*	90
Prostate	..	..		99	111		
Bladder and other urinary organs				92	105	97	101
Bone	..	..	..	118	77	130	86
Leukaemia	..	..	..	90	121	90	113

* 1950. Owing to change in classification comparable figures for 1949 not available.

Of the individual cancer sites, the mortality attributed to cancer of lung and to leukaemia has increased considerably in both sexes, there has been a smaller increase in cancer of prostate and of bladder, and a reduction in cancer of stomach, rectum, uterus, and bone.

During recent years the increase both in cancer of lung and in leukaemia has been mainly at the oldest ages.

Cancer of lung. Death rates per 100,000 population

				M		F	
				1954	1958	1954	1958
25–44	..	..	..	10	9·6	2·5	3·0
45–64	..	..	..	153	166	17	20
65–74	..	..	..	303	392	38	40
75 and over	..			187	274	38	46
All ages	..	..	..	**65**	**78**	**10**	**12**

Leukaemia. Death rates per 100,000 population

				M		F	
				1954	1958	1954	1958
1–4	..			5·6	5·1	3·6	3·9
5–14	..	..	..	2·8	3·5	2·1	2·0
15–24	..	..	..	2·4	2·2	2·0	1·1
25–44	..	..	..	2·8	2·9	2·1	2·1
45–64	..	..	..	6·8	7·6	5·4	5·2
65–74	..	..	..	18	19	13	12
75 and over	..			18	25	13	19
All ages	..	..	..	**5·4**	**6·0**	**4·4**	**4·6**

Vascular lesions of central nervous system

Deaths from this group of causes numbered 60,051 in 1949 and 76,177 in 1958, corresponding rates per million being 1,393 and 1,689, and Standardised Mortality Ratios 92 and 101. Statistical assignment to this group underwent a certain amount of disturbance during the period around 1950 when the Sixth Revision of the classification was introduced. Since 1951 there has been only a small increase in numbers of deaths, attributable entirely to the increased proportion of elderly people in the population. During the past ten years, although the total deaths assigned to the group has increased, there has been a reduction in the number of deaths assigned to cerebral haemorrhage.

Death rates per million persons

						1949	1958
Subarachnoid haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	31	72
Cerebral haemorrhage		..	..	..	..	749	659
Cerebral embolism and thrombosis			..	..	..	544	823
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	70	135
			Total	..	..	1,393	1,689

Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease

The number of deaths recorded has increased from 48,003 in 1949 to 84,041 in 1958, corresponding crude rates per million being 1,114 and 1,863, and Standardised Mortality Ratios being 83 and 129. During the same period, however, the group " other myocardial degeneration " underwent a reduction in mortality of almost the same amount.

Death rates per million persons

				1949	1958
Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease..				1,114	1,863
Other myocardial degeneration	..	..	..	1,789	1,192
		Total	..	..	2,903	3,055

Although the high mortality of middle-aged men compared with women (much of it attributed to coronary disease) and the relative lack of improvement in the general mortality of middle-aged men tend to support the hypothesis that there has been a real increase in the number of deaths due to coronary disease, the possibility nevertheless exists that much of the apparent increase is no more than a nomenclatural transfer from other conditions, for example, myocardial degeneration. Total mortality from diseases of the heart has shown some decline in recent years; the Standardised Mortality Ratio in 1958 was 92 compared with 100 in 1950–52.

Pneumonia

The number of deaths from pneumonia has remained fairly steady in recent years, apart from short-term disturbances associated with weather and epidemics. Deaths in 1949 and 1958 numbered 21,030 and 24,575; the corresponding crude death rates per million were 488 and 545, and the

Standardised Mortality Ratios were 105 and 111. The higher mortality in the latter year was due to associated epidemic influenza, and there has been no definite trend upwards or downwards in recent years as regards pneumonia as a whole. There have, however, been distinct downward movements in the mortality ascribed to lobar pneumonia in contrast with bronchopneumonia.

Number of deaths

		1949	1952	1955	1958
Lobar pneumonia ..	M	2,404	2,175	1,999	1,746
	F	1,776	1,445	1,474	1,351
Bronchopneumonia	M	7,270	6,903	7,894	9,321
	F	7,149	6,733	8,332	9,991

Bronchitis

As with pneumonia, deaths from bronchitis vary with weather and winter influenza epidemics. The number of deaths was therefore higher in 1958 than in most of the previous ten years except 1951. The Standardised Mortality Ratios indicate that for males, apart from annual fluctuations, there has been little or no change in bronchitis mortality in the past decade, whereas in females there has been a substantial reduction.

Bronchitis. Standardised Mortality Ratios (1950–52 = 100)

	1949	1952	1955	1958
Males	92	91	96	98
Females	104	81	76	68

This is further illustrated in the following table of annual death rates at older ages, where it is shown also that the rates for women are very much lower than those of men of corresponding age.

Bronchitis. Death rates per 100,000 population

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
45–64 ..	M	99	111	113	111	112
	F	21	22	23	21	23
65–74 ..	M	434	485	503	484	518
	F	118	137	134	115	117
75 and over	M	856	950	973	846	951
	F	442	480	494	358	407

Ulcer of stomach and duodenum

Numbers of deaths assigned to ulcer of stomach were 2,811 in 1949 and 2,552 in 1958, with a uniform trend downwards during the intervening years. On the other hand deaths assigned to ulcer of duodenum were 2,047 in 1949 and 2,346

in 1958, with small annual fluctuations upwards and downwards in the years between. The mortality of males from gastric ulcer has been declining throughout the period, whereas mortality from duodenal ulcer has been declining only since 1954. Among women there has been little change in mortality from ulcer of stomach but a large increase between 1949 and 1955 in ulcer of duodenum.

Standardised Mortality Ratios (1950–52 = 100)

		1949	1952	1955	1958
Ulcer of stomach ..	M	101	96	89	74
	F	93	100	101	94
Ulcer of duodenum	M	86	102	100	83
	F	78	101	131	115

Accidents, poisonings and violence

The number of deaths from accidents, poisonings and violence (including suicide) has increased progressively from 18,513 in 1949 to 22,456 in 1958, corresponding rates per million being 430 and 498; the Standardised Mortality Ratios have risen steadily from, for males, 99 to 106, and, for females, 100 to 117. Among particular groups of causes, those contributing most to the increase have been motor vehicle accidents, accidental gas poisoning, falls, and, in women only, suicide.

The increase in mortality from motor vehicle accidents has been particularly rapid among young men and their annual death rate during the past five years has been as follows:

Motor Vehicle accidents. Males aged 15–24
Death rates per 100,000 population

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
26	31	29	32	35

During the period since 1949 the number of accidental deaths attributed to barbiturate poisoning has increased from 77 to 205, and deaths due to accidental poisoning by domestic gas have increased from 421 to 870. In the case of barbiturate poisoning, there has been no increase during the past three years, but the upward trend of deaths from gas poisoning gives no indication of coming to an end. Concurrently the number of deaths by suicide by means of gas poisoning has increased progressively from 1,933 in 1949 to 2,637 in 1958.

Table XXXII. Crude annual death rates per 1,000 living, and Standardised Mortality Ratios, 1841 to 1958, England and Wales

Period	Crude death rate per 1,000 living		Standardised Mortality Ratio* (1950–52=100)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1841–1850	23·1	21·6	320	396
1851–1860	23·1	21·4	313	384
1861–1870	23·7	21·4	319	383
1871–1880	22·7	20·1	308	362
1881–1890	20·3	18·1	281	327
1891–1900	19·3	17·1	268	307
1901–1910	16·4	14·4	221	248
1911–1920	15·1	13·0	187	207
1921–1930	12·9	11·4	142	159
1931–1940	13·0	11·5	125	136
1941–1950	12·5	10·9	104	107
1941	14·0	11·8	124	127
1942	12·5	10·5	109	111
1943	12·7	11·1	109	114
1944	12·6	10·7	106	108
1945	12·3	10·7	103	106
1946	12·2	10·9	101	106
1947	12·9	11·2	106	108
1948	11·5	10·1	93	95
1949	12·3	11·1	99	103
1950	12·3	11·0	98	101
1951	13·4	11·8	106	106
1952	12·2	10·5	96	93
1953	12·2	10·7	96	94
1954	12·2	10·5	95	91
1955	12·5	10·9	97	93
1956	12·5	10·9	96	92
1957	12·3	10·7	94	88
1958	12·4	11·0	95	90

* Civilians only, 1914–1918 and 1939–1949.

Table XXXIII. Abridged life table, 1956–58, England and Wales

Males		Age x	Females	
l_x	$\overset{\circ}{e}_x$		l_x	$\overset{\circ}{e}_x$
10,000	67·85	0	10,000	73·53
9,740	68·66	1	9,799	74·03
9,724	67·77	2	9,786	73·13
9,715	66·83	3	9,777	72·20
9,708	65·88	4	9,771	71·24
9,701	64·93	5	9,767	70·27
9,678	60·08	10	9,750	65·39
9,658	55·20	15	9,737	60·47
9,617	50·42	20	9,718	55·59
9,565	45·68	25	9,692	50·73
9,513	40·92	30	9,658	45·90
9,452	36·17	35	9,611	41·11
9,363	31·49	40	9,541	36·39
9,221	26·93	45	9,432	31·79
8,977	22·60	50	9,264	27·32
8,553	18·59	55	9,014	23·01
7,837	15·06	60	8,637	18·90
6,811	11·95	65	8,051	15·09
5,464	9·29	70	7,159	11·66
3,879	7·06	75	5,836	8·74
2,274	5·28	80	4,102	6·38
957	4·09	85	2,223	4·66

This abridged life table is constructed from the estimated *home* population in 1956, 1957, and 1958, and the total deaths registered in those years.

The column headed l_x shows, for each sex, the numbers who would survive to exact age x out of 10,000 born who were subject throughout their lives to the recorded age death rates of the period.

Column $\overset{\circ}{e}_x$ is the " expectation of life ", that is, the average future lifetime which would be lived by persons aged exactly x, if likewise subject to those death rates.

Table XXXIV. Expectation of life at birth and at age 1 year, 1838 to 1958, England and Wales

From English Life Table	Year	Expectation of life at			
		Birth		Age 1 year	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
No. 1	1841	40	42	47	48
2	1838–44	40	42	47	47
3	1838–54	40	42	47	47
4	1871–80	41	45	48	50
5	1881–90	44	47	51	53
6	1891–1900	44	48	52	55
7	1901–10	49	52	56	58
8	1910–12	52	55	58	60
9	1920–22	56	60	60	63
10	1930–32	59	63	62	65
11	1950–52	66	72	68	72
From annual Abridged Life Tables	1943	62	67	64	69
	1944	62	68	64	70
	1945	63	69	65	71
	1946	65	69	67	71
	1947	64	69	67	71
	1948	66	71	68	72
	1949	66	71	68	72
	1950	67	71	68	72
	1951	66	71	67	72
	1952	67	72	68	73
	1953	67	72	68	73
	1954	68	73	69	74
	1955	68	73	68	74
	1956	68	73	69	74
	1957	68	74	69	74
	1958	68	74	69	74

Table XXXV. Annual death rates per 1,000 living, by quarters in each year 1931 to 1958, with ratios to each yearly rate taken as 100, England and Wales

Year	Death rate per 1,000 living				Ratio to yearly rate taken as 100			
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
1931	16·5	11·5	9·6	11·7	134	93	78	95
1932	15·4	11·6	9·7	11·5	128	97	81	96
1933	17·1	10·8	9·4	12·0	139	88	76	98
1934	14·6	11·8	9·6	11·2	124	100	81	95
1935	13·2	12·0	9·8	12·0	113	103	84	103
1936	15·1	11·8	9·7	12·0	125	98	80	99
1937	16·2	11·6	9·7	12·3	131	94	78	99
1938	13·6	11·6	9·9	11·5	117	100	85	99
1939	15·1	11·7	9·9	11·8	125	97	82	98
1940	20·6	11·9	10·8	14·1	143	83	75	98
1941	18·4	14·2	10·1	11·5	136	105	75	85
1942	15·8	12·0	9·8	11·6	128	98	80	94
1943	14·5	11·7	10·1	15·7	112	90	78	121
1944	15·3	12·0	11·0	12·7	120	94	87	100
1945	16·5	11·5	10·0	12·6	131	91	79	100
1946	15·4	11·2	9·7	11·9	128	93	81	99
1947	17·6	11·3	9·2	11·4	143	92	75	93
1948	12·4	10·3	9·4	11·7	113	94	85	106
1949	15·2	11·2	9·3	11·8	129	95	79	100
1950	14·0	11·1	9·3	12·3	120	95	80	106
1951	19·1	11·1	9·1	11·0	153	89	73	88
1952	13·4	10·6	8·9	11·2	119	94	79	110
1953	15·8	10·4	8·9	10·7	139	91	78	94
1954	14·0	10·6	9·3	11·4	124	94	82	101
1955	15·4	11·2	9·1	11·1	132	96	78	95
1956	15·3	10·8	9·3	11·3	131	92	79	97
1957	12·2	10·6	9·7	13·4	106	92	84	117
1958	14·7	11·0	9·3	11·7	126	94	79	100

Table XXXVI. Average annual death rates per 1,000 living, by sex and age, 1841 to 1958, England and Wales

	Males									Females								
	All ages	0–*	1–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65–	85 and over	All ages	0–*	1–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65–	85 and over
1841–1850 ..	23·1	167		7·24	8·23	11·2	23·6	89·6	312·3	21·6	137		7·27	8·50	11·6	21·1	82·4	293·2
1851–1860 ..	23·1	168		6·79	7·71	10·9	23·2	86·8	308·3	21·4	139		6·84	7·98	10·9	20·1	80·0	289·0
1861–1870 ..	23·7	168		6·43	7·26	11·5	24·8	87·7	315·0	21·4	139		6·25	7·30	10·7	20·6	79·8	285·0
1871–1880 ..	22·7	163		5·29	6·24	11·3	26·1	90·2	327·4	20·1	134		5·05	6·12	9·92	21·0	80·9	296·4
1881–1890 ..	20·3	155		4·20	4·97	9·79	25·5	89·4	306·0	18·1	128		4·23	4·97	8·76	20·6	78·9	271·0
1891–1900 ..	19·3	168		3·40	4·38	8·82	25·2	89·4	286·7	17·1	138		3·49	4·06	7·58	20·3	79·5	261·3
1901–1905 ..	17·1	151		2·93	3·77	7·59	23·0	83·4	274·6	15·0	124		3·03	3·34	6·34	18·1	72·5	249·4
1906–1910 ..	15·6	129		2·67	3·45	6·76	21·7	82·0	283·0	13·8	105		2·78	3·05	5·60	16·9	70·8	250·9
1911–1915 ..	15·5	121		2·75	3·69	6·76	21·0	81·7	281·6	13·3	97		2·75	3·00	5·17	16·0	69·5	745·4
1916–1920 ..	14·9	101		3·11	4·85	7·61	19·5	81·1	267·8	12·8	79		3·18	4·06	5·91	14·4	65·9	241·9
1921–1925 ..	12·9	86		2·10	3·06	5·24	16·9	76·2	272·7	11·4	66		2·05	2·83	4·26	12·8	64·0	241·2
1926–1930 ..	12·9	77		2·06	2·93	4·84	17·0	76·3	298·1	11·4	59		1·90	2·67	3·97	12·4	62·5	254·4
1931–1935 ..	12·7	70	6·88	1·84	2·81	4·23	16·6	75·1	278·9	11·4	54	6·23	1·71	2·51	3·67	11·9	61·0	245·0
1936–1940 ..	13·3	62	5·00	1·60	2·64	3·95	17·3	76·2	286·9	11·6	48	4·40	1·40	2·17	3·22	11·5	60·1	253·0
1941–1945 ..	12·8	56	3·72	1·44	2·99	3·72	15·7	69·0	227·0	10·9	44	3·26	1·13	1·98	2·84	9·86	52·6	207·0
1946–1950 ..	12·2	41	1·90	0·79	1·42	2·58	14·5	69·9	241·6	10·9	32	1·62	0·59	1·29	2·17	8·79	52·1	208·9
1951–1955 ..	12·5	30	1·23	0·52	1·05	2·05	13·9	75·5	265·9	10·9	23	1·04	0·37	0·60	1·60	8·02	51·9	222·0
1956	12·5	27	0·98	0·43	0·93	1·85	13·5	75·8	256·2	10·9	20	0·83	0·30	0·45	1·40	7·55	51·0	222·7
1957	12·3	26	1·04	0·46	1·03	1·86	13·7	73·5	226·8	10·7	20	0·90	0·32	0·49	1·41	7·59	48·7	199·2
1958	12·4	25	0·99	0·44	0·95	1·81	13·5	75·1	242·6	11·0	20	0·77	0·27	0·45	1·32	7·45	49·9	215·6

* Per thousand live births ; related live births from 1931 to 1956.

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Table XXXVII. Deaths, death rates per million living, and Standardised Mortality Ratios (1950–52=100), from selected causes, by sex, 1950 to 1958, England and Wales

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
All causes										
Deaths	M	261,152	281,724	257,760	259,490	259,797	266,976	267,904	266,407	270,639
	F	249,149	267,656	239,724	244,039	242,099	251,888	253,427	248,463	256,204
Rate	M	12,337	13,387	12,210	12,237	12,204	12,482	12,451	12,306	12,447
	F	10,995	11,754	10,493	10,655	10,532	10,927	10,947	10,682	10,965
S.M.R.	M	98	106	96	96	95	97	96	94	95
	F	101	106	93	94	91	93	92	88	90
Tuberculosis, all forms (001–019)										
Deaths	M	9,922	8,826	7,114	5,964	5,392	4,533	3,804	3,414	3,207
	F	6,047	4,980	3,471	2,938	2,505	1,959	1,571	1,370	1,273
Rate	M	469	419	337	281	253	212	177	158	147
	F	267	219	152	128	109	85	68	59	54
S.M.R.	M	115	103	82	69	62	52	43	38	36
	F	125	103	72	61	52	41	33	28	26
All malignant neoplasms (140–205)										
Deaths	M	43,570	44,632	45,429	45,935	47,313	48,160	48,935	50,056	50,735
	F	41,700	41,448	42,213	41,989	42,782	43,180	43,775	43,961	45,069
Rate	M	2,058	2,121	2,152	2,166	2,223	2,252	2,274	2,312	2,333
	F	1,840	1,820	1,848	1,833	1,861	1,873	1,891	1,890	1,929
S.M.R.	M	98	101	101	102	103	104	105	106	106
	F	101	99	99	98	98	98	97	96	97
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)										
Deaths	M	7,985	8,128	8,039	8,016	7,818	7,942	7,712	7,951	7,934
	F	6,404	6,478	6,316	6,176	6,232	6,146	6,163	5,966	6,178
Rate	M	377	386	381	378	367	371	358	367	365
	F	283	284	276	270	271	267	266	257	264
S.M.R.	M	99	101	99	98	95	95	91	93	92
	F	102	101	97	93	92	90	89	84	85
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (162, 163)										
Deaths	M	10,219	11,127	11,942	12,835	13,941	14,761	15,544	16,358	17,040
	F	1,978	2,072	2,228	2,239	2,323	2,438	2,553	2,670	2,780
Rate	M	483	529	566	605	655	690	722	756	784
	F	87	91	98	98	101	106	110	115	119
S.M.R.	M	92	101	107	114	122	128	133	138	142
	F	96	99	105	104	107	111	115	118	121
Malignant neoplasm of breast (170)										
Deaths	M	65	63	59	81	80	77	69	70	73
	F	7,892	7,972	8,251	8,115	8,315	8,449	8,522	8,552	8,949
Rate	M	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
	F	348	350	361	354	362	367	368	368	383
S.M.R.	M	105	102	94	128	125	119	105	105	109
	F	100	99	101	99	100	100	100	99	101
Malignant neoplasm of uterus (171–174)										
Deaths	F	4,121	4,043	4,008	3,926	3,827	3,844	3,921	3,912	4,115
Rate	F	182	178	175	171	166	167	169	168	176
S.M.R.	F	103	99	97	94	91	90	91	89	93
Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)										
Deaths	M	994	984	1,102	1,116	1,142	1,223	1,229	1,301	1,301
	F	838	943	941	1,005	1,018	1,001	1,086	1,093	1,085
Rate	M	47	47	52	53	54	57	57	60	60
	F	37	41	41	44	44	43	47	47	46
S.M.R.	M	97	96	107	108	110	117	116	122	121
	F	93	104	103	109	110	107	115	115	113

Table **XXXVII**—*continued*

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diabetes mellitus (260)										
Deaths	M	1,221	1,219	1,091	1,066	1,048	1,084	1,108	1,013	1,152
	F	2,463	2,484	2,247	2,128	1,980	2,207	2,134	2,124	2,163
Rate	M	58	58	52	50	49	51	51	47	53
	F	109	109	98	93	86	96	92	91	93
S.M.R.	M	104	104	92	89	87	89	90	81	92
	F	105	104	92	86	78	86	82	80	80
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330–334)										
Deaths	M	27,175	29,003	29,158	28,762	30,516	31,098	31,034	30,537	31,298
	F	37,528	39,443	40,230	39,307	41,626	43,054	43,453	43,132	44,879
Rate	M	1,284	1,378	1,381	1,356	1,433	1,454	1,442	1,411	1,439
	F	1,656	1,732	1,761	1,716	1,811	1,868	1,877	1,854	1,921
S.M.R.	M	96	103	102	99	104	105	104	100	102
	F	98	101	101	97	100	101	100	97	99
Diseases of the circulatory system (400–468)										
Deaths	M	92,480	97,749	92,513	91,423	94,637	96,704	98,065	95,784	99,907
	F	93,396	98,922	90,151	90,477	91,331	95,222	95,470	92,566	97,738
Rate	M	4,369	4,645	4,382	4,311	4,446	4,521	4,558	4,425	4,595
	F	4,121	4,344	3,946	3,950	3,973	4,131	4,124	3,980	4,183
S.M.R.	M	98	104	97	95	97	98	99	95	98
	F	102	105	93	92	90	92	91	86	89
Arteriosclerotic heart disease (420)										
Deaths	M	35,379	37,654	39,568	39,449	42,919	44,857	47,476	48,266	52,085
	F	20,455	21,777	22,827	23,175	24,925	26,813	28,300	28,910	31,956
Rate	M	1,671	1,789	1,874	1,860	2,016	2,097	2,206	2,230	2,395
	F	903	956	999	1,012	1,084	1,163	1,222	1,243	1,368
S.M.R.	M	94	101	105	104	112	116	121	122	129
	F	96	100	103	103	108	115	119	119	129
Diseases of the respiratory system (470–527)										
Deaths	M	32,263	45,783	31,951	36,799	31,090	35,381	36,080	37,939	37,024
	F	23,145	35,824	21,038	26,364	20,056	23,345	24,428	24,066	23,784
Rate	M	1,524	2,176	1,514	1,735	1,460	1,654	1,677	1,753	1,703
	F	1,021	1,573	921	1,151	873	1,013	1,055	1,035	1,018
S.M.R.	M	88	126	87	100	83	94	95	98	96
	F	88	135	77	96	71	81	83	80	79
Influenza (480–483)										
Deaths	M	1,862	7,393	879	2,905	878	1,460	1,272	3,553	1,216
	F	2,040	8,416	871	3,560	933	1,523	1,354	3,163	1,185
Rate	M	88	351	42	137	41	68	59	164	56
	F	90	370	38	155	41	66	58	136	51
S.M.R.	M	55	220	26	85	25	42	36	99	34
	F	55	223	23	91	23	37	33	74	27
Pneumonia (490–493, 763)										
Deaths	M	9,608	12,189	10,335	11,273	9,750	11,101	11,671	12,074	12,311
	F	8,842	11,290	9,218	10,414	9,126	10,715	11,549	11,488	12,264
Rate	M	454	579	490	532	458	519	542	558	566
	F	390	496	404	455	397	465	499	494	525
S.M.R.	M	89	114	97	105	90	102	107	109	110
	F	92	115	93	104	90	104	110	107	112
Bronchitis (500–502)										
Deaths	M	17,703	22,910	17,781	19,567	17,163	19,318	19,890	18,956	20,326
	F	10,959	14,582	9,787	11,141	8,625	9,675	10,019	8,141	9,070
Rate	M	836	1,089	842	923	806	903	924	876	935
	F	484	640	428	486	375	420	433	350	388
S.M.R.	M	91	118	91	99	86	96	98	92	98
	F	95	124	91	81	68	76	77	61	68

Table **XXXVII**—*continued*

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (540, 541)										
Deaths	M	3,882	4,276	4,059	3,795	4,011	3,975	3,778	3,568	3,425
	F	1,218	1,354	1,325	1,331	1,467	1,542	1,564	1,461	1,473
Rate	M	183	203	192	179	188	186	176	165	158
	F	54	59	58	58	64	67	68	63	63
S.M.R.	M	95	105	99	92	96	94	89	83	79
	F	96	104	100	99	107	111	111	101	101
Appendicitis (550–553)										
Deaths	M	744	679	598	550	547	485	522	497	462
	F	555	493	447	356	422	360	331	302	328
Rate	M	35	32	28	26	26	23	24	23	21
	F	24	22	20	16	18	16	14	13	14
S.M.R.	M	110	101	88	81	80	70	75	71	65
	F	113	99	89	70	82	69	63	57	61
Nephritis and nephrosis (590–594)										
Deaths	M	3,352	3,155	2,898	2,706	2,645	2,554	2,554	2,250	2,158
	F	3,368	3,193	2,795	2,549	2,453	2,294	2,125	1,945	1,920
Rate	M	158	150	137	128	124	114	119	104	99
	F	149	140	122	111	107	100	92	84	82
S.M.R.	M	106	101	92	86	83	76	79	69	66
	F	109	102	89	80	76	70	64	58	57
Accidents, poisonings and violence (E800–E999)										
Deaths	M	11,905	12,447	11,992	12,333	12,630	12,932	12,992	12,858	13,343
	F	6,984	7,309	6,810	7,531	8,239	8,537	8,878	8,703	9,113
Rate	M	562	591	568	582	593	605	604	594	614
	F	308	321	298	329	358	370	383	374	390
S.M.R.	M	98	103	99	101	103	105	105	103	106
	F	101	104	96	104	112	115	118	113	117
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (E810–E825)										
Deaths	M	3,099	3,293	3,013	3,225	3,289	3,552	3,655	3,608	3,966
	F	1,035	1,099	958	1,021	1,158	1,256	1,284	1,219	1,400
Rate	M	146	156	143	152	155	166	170	167	182
	F	46	48	42	45	50	54	55	52	60
S.M.R.	M	98	105	96	102	104	112	115	112	123
	F	101	107	92	97	109	118	119	111	127
Accidents in the home and residential institutions (E870·0 and ·7–E936·0 and ·7)										
Deaths	M	1,825	2,002	1,955	2,157	2,452	2,424	2,516	2,419	2,559
	F	3,261	3,481	3,271	3,738	4,165	4,227	4,392	4,248	4,442
Rate	M	86	95	93	102	115	113	117	112	118
	F	144	153	143	163	181	183	190	183	190
S.M.R.	M	94	104	102	113	127	125	129	122	128
	F	99	104	96	108	118	118	120	113	116
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E970–E979)										
Deaths	M	2,885	2,831	2,788	3,020	3,178	3,060	3,198	3,170	3,175
	F	1,586	1,638	1,550	1,734	1,865	1,940	2,084	2,145	2,123
Rate	M	136	135	132	142	149	143	149	146	146
	F	70	72	68	76	81	84	90	92	91
S.M.R.	M	102	100	98	106	110	105	109	107	106
	F	101	103	97	108	115	119	126	129	127

Table XXXVIII.   All causes: Death rates per million living*, by sex, age, and marital condition, 1958, England and Wales

Note.   The deaths of unstated marital condition in each age-group have been distributed proportionately among those of stated condition in the age-group.

Males				Age-group	Females			
Total	Single	Married	Widowed and divorced		Total	Single	Married	Widowed and divorced
12,371	**4,148**	**14,184**	**82,250**	**All ages**	**10,964**	**5,418**	**7,052**	**49,049**
2,372	2,372	—	—	0—	1,780	1,780	—	—
819	821	*500*	—	15—	353	351	372	—
1,019	1,180	651	*667*	20—	542	659	443	*3,500*
1,063	1,429	880	*1,300*	25—	641	1,064	542	*2,125*
1,252	2,642	980	1,938	30—	945	1,785	831	1,727
1,862	3,857	1,589	1,750	35—	1,397	2,207	1,296	1,540
3,044	5,329	2,755	4,091	40—	2,240	3,738	2,064	2,410
5,269	8,676	4,864	8,077	45—	3,574	4,945	3,315	4,284
9,614	13,184	9,135	12,385	50—	5,442	6,559	5,107	6,488
17,393	22,981	16,585	22,250	55—	8,410	9,980	7,829	9,543
27,684	37,537	26,246	34,838	60—	13,781	15,095	12,799	15,388
43,776	46,590	41,750	55,141	65—	23,249	23,675	21,935	24,780
68,310	69,723	63,365	86,198	70—	40,255	40,234	37,294	42,467
139,932	119,400	118,986	172,730	75 and over	107,350	105,376	77,203	117,046

*Total population.

Table XXXIX. Death rates per 1,000 living, by sex and age, and Standardised Mortality Ratios (all ages), in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1958, England and Wales

	Males							Females						
	All ages	0–	5–	15–	45–	65 and over	S.M.R.	All ages	0–	5–	15–	45–	65 and over	S.M.R.
ENGLAND AND WALES	12·4	6·33	0·44	1·54	13·5	82·2	100	11·0	4·88	0·27	1·05	7·45	59·5	100
Urban and rural aggregates:														
Conurbations	12·4	6·38	0·41	1·55	14·5	85·0	104	10·7	4·96	0·27	1·04	7·52	60·0	101
Areas outside conurbations:														
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	12·7	6·64	0·44	1·56	14·2	86·1	105	11·0	4·81	0·24	1·05	7·72	60·7	102
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	12·8	6·41	0·47	1·59	13·6	84·1	102	11·5	5·02	0·28	1·06	7·51	59·6	100
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	13·1	6·27	0·48	1·56	13·2	82·9	100	11·4	4·95	0·28	1·08	7·31	59·6	100
Rural districts	11·5	6·07	0·44	1·48	11·6	74·4	90	10·7	4·67	0·29	1·01	7·22	57·6	97
NORTH OF ENGLAND														
Regions:														
Northern	12·9	7·25	0·39	1·63	15·0	86·6	107	10·7	5·38	0·25	1·17	8·12	64·4	108
East and West Ridings	13·2	6·76	0·53	1·73	14·3	87·5	107	11·1	5·33	0·27	1·08	7·65	62·8	105
North Western	13·8	7·30	0·46	1·68	15·9	90·0	112	12·0	5·58	0·28	1·22	8·47	65·1	111
Total	13·4	7·13	0·47	1·68	15·2	88·5	109	11·4	5·46	0·27	1·17	8·15	64·3	109
Conurbations:														
Tyneside	13·3	7·05	0·33	1·61	16·3	88·7	111	10·6	4·91	0·20	1·20	8·14	65·1	109
West Yorkshire	14·3	6·73	0·56	1·84	15·7	91·5	113	12·2	5·48	0·32	1·05	7·90	63·9	107
South East Lancashire	14·0	7·06	0·47	1·70	16·6	92·8	116	12·1	5·58	0·26	1·13	8·58	66·5	112
Merseyside	12·3	7·84	0·34	1·65	16·2	89·4	113	10·8	6·13	0·31	1·27	8·67	64·4	111
Total	13·6	7·17	0·44	1·71	16·2	91·2	114	11·7	5·60	0·28	1·15	8·35	65·2	110
Areas outside conurbations:														
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	13·4	6·92	0·46	1·67	15·7	88·8	111	11·1	5·49	0·28	1·21	7·94	63·1	107
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	13·6	7·00	0·51	1·82	15·0	87·6	109	11·9	5·63	0·28	1·18	8·15	65·9	111
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	13·7	7·08	0·50	1·67	14·3	88·1	107	11·5	5·38	0·23	1·20	8·02	64·1	108
Rural districts	12·0	7·37	0·48	1·56	12·6	80·3	97	10·6	4·92	0·28	1·14	7·81	61·7	104

Table XXXIX—*continued*

	Males							Females						
	All ages	0–	5–	15–	45–	65 and over	S.M.R.	All ages	0–	5–	15–	45–	65 and over	S.M.R.
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN														
Regions:														
North Midland	11·8	6·33	0·48	1·55	12·4	79·9	96	10·3	4·96	0·28	1·00	7·45	58·8	99
Midland	11·4	6·72	0·38	1·60	13·8	80·9	100	9·73	5·13	0·31	1·01	7·33	58·4	98
Eastern	11·2	5·06	0·41	1·35	10·9	73·9	87	10·3	4·15	0·30	0·91	6·53	54·5	91
Total	11·5	6·10	0·42	1·51	12·5	78·3	95	10·1	4·78	0·30	0·98	7·13	57·2	96
Conurbation:														
West Midlands	11·4	6·41	0·37	1·60	14·6	82·9	103	9·59	5·41	0·35	1·03	7·42	59·1	100
Areas outside conurbation:														
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	12·0	6·48	0·41	1·46	13·6	84·6	102	10·3	4·71	0·24	0·93	7·55	58·8	99
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	11·3	5·91	0·50	1·64	12·9	80·1	97	9·69	4·60	0·34	0·99	7·20	57·2	96
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	11·9	5·72	0·43	1·44	11·9	78·6	93	10·4	4·82	0·29	1·01	6·83	56·5	95
Rural districts	10·9	6·03	0·45	1·50	10·8	71·3	86	10·1	4·41	0·30	0·93	6·85	56·0	93
GREATER LONDON	11·8	5·67	0·39	1·41	13·1	80·7	97	10·3	4·24	0·25	0·96	6·92	56·4	94
SOUTH OF ENGLAND														
Regions:														
London and South Eastern (excluding Greater London)	13·6	5·14	0·40	1·46	12·3	79·5	95	12·8	4·27	0·30	1·03	6·77	57·5	96
Southern	11·4	5·65	0·47	1·28	11·8	76·3	91	11·0	4·56	0·27	0·92	6·90	56·3	94
South Western	12·7	5·95	0·42	1·49	12·4	79·6	95	12·0	4·42	0·24	1·01	7·31	58·4	98
Total	12·5	5·61	0·43	1·41	12·2	78·5	94	11·9	4·42	0·27	0·99	7·00	57·5	96
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	12·9	6·02	0·49	1·44	13·2	85·5	102	11·9	3·94	0·21	1·00	7·48	59·0	99
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	13·4	6·40	0·38	1·28	12·6	84·1	99	12·9	4·81	*0·19*	1·01	7·11	56·6	95
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	13·2	5·67	0·48	1·52	12·6	80·1	96	12·2	4·32	0·31	0·99	6·79	58·0	96
Rural districts	11·4	5·04	0·37	1·33	11·1	72·5	86	11·2	4·66	0·28	0·96	6·96	56·3	94
WALES (including Monmouthshire)														
Regions:														
Wales I (South East)	13·4	7·61	0·55	1·87	14·4	86·1	107	10·7	5·74	0·29	1·18	8·31	62·9	108
Wales II (remainder)	14·5	6·33	0·50	1·58	14·5	84·7	104	12·8	5·00	*0·29*	1·12	8·19	63·4	107
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	12·9	7·60	*0·39*	1·84	14·2	86·0	106	10·8	5·35	*0·21*	1·05	8·27	64·2	108
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000	16·6	6·67	*0·85*	2·50	18·3	88·2	117	11·3	*6·52*	*0·67*	*1·19*	9·63	64·2	114
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	14·3	7·22	0·58	1·75	14·9	88·7	109	11·4	5·83	0·31	1·17	8·21	62·8	107
Rural districts	13·4	7·10	0·55	1·77	13·7	82·0	101	11·5	5·18	*0·30*	1·26	8·28	62·2	*106*

Table XL. Deaths from certain causes: (*a*) by sex and age, (*b*) distinguishing deaths in which a post-mortem was performed or there was a record of operation, and (*c*) the percentage to all deaths, 1958, England and Wales

ISC No.	Cause of death		Males					Females					Persons
			All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages
	All causes	(a)	270,639	12,549	13,716	74,046	170,328	256,204	8,979	9,424	45,176	192,625	526,843
		(b)	72,538	6,412	7,158	26,175	32,793	50,873	4,426	3,984	13,605	28,858	123,411
		(c)	27	51	52	35	19	20	49	42	30	15	23
001–008	Tuberculosis, respiratory	(a)	2,949	10	404	1,455	1,080	1,050	7	359	361	323	3,999
		(b)	905	8	127	455	315	288	3	90	105	90	1,193
		(c)	31	80	31	31	29	27	43	25	29	28	30
010–019	Tuberculosis, other	(a)	258	29	77	89	63	223	29	47	73	74	481
		(b)	136	12	35	53	36	107	9	19	40	39	243
		(c)	53	41	45	60	57	48	31	40	55	53	51
020–029	Syphilitic disease	(a)	653	3	34	238	378	388	1	9	128	250	1,041
		(b)	305	2	18	122	163	202	1	3	49	149	507
		(c)	47	67	53	51	43	52	100	33	38	60	49
055	Diphtheria	(a)	4	3	1	—	—	4	2	1	1	—	8
		(b)	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
		(c)	50	67	—	—	—	50	50	100	—	—	50
056	Whooping cough	(a)	13	13	—	—	—	14	13	—	—	1	27
		(b)	6	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	8
		(c)	46	46	—	—	—	14	15	—	—	—	30
057	Meningococcal infections	(a)	71	61	3	5	2	74	54	7	8	5	145
		(b)	44	37	3	4	—	43	33	5	5	—	87
		(c)	62	61	100	80	—	58	61	71	62	—	60
080	Acute poliomyelitis	(a)	71	18	47	6	2	58	17	40	1	—	129
		(b)	30	8	20	2	—	26	5	20	1	—	56
		(c)	42	44	43	33	—	45	29	50	100	—	43
085	Measles	(a)	23	22	1	—	—	26	25	—	—	1	49
		(b)	9	8	1	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	19
		(c)	39	36	100	—	—	38	40	—	—	—	39

Table XI.—continued

ISC No.	Cause of death		Males					Females					Persons
			All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages
Rem. 001–138	Other diseases classified as infective or parasitic	(a)	501	103	88	158	152	480	75	86	147	172	981
		(b)	232	64	60	66	42	198	47	55	56	40	430
		(c)	46	62	68	42	28	41	63	64	38	23	44
151	Malignant neoplasm: Stomach	(a)	7,934	—	249	3,011	4,674	6,178	—	171	1,429	4,578	14,112
		(b)	1,514	—	64	629	821	877	—	36	248	593	2,391
		(c)	19	—	26	21	18	14	—	21	17	13	17
162,163	Trachea, bronchus and lung	(a)	17,040	2	594	9,118	7,326	2,780	1	192	1,219	1,368	19,820
		(b)	3,470	—	128	1,901	1,441	649	—	52	272	325	4,119
		(c)	20	—	22	21	20	23	—	27	22	24	21
170	Breast	(a)	73	—	5	24	44	8,949	—	805	3,933	4,211	9,022
		(b)	13	—	2	7	4	1,792	—	193	885	714	1,805
		(c)	18	—	40	29	9	20	—	24	23	17	20
171–174	Uterus	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	4,115	2	436	1,867	1,810	4,115
		(b)	—	—	—	—	—	655	—	89	317	249	655
		(c)	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	20	17	14	16
204	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	(a)	1,301	203	238	418	442	1,085	130	161	318	476	2,386
		(b)	304	36	54	109	105	233	29	26	70	108	537
		(c)	23	18	23	26	24	21	22	16	22	23	23
Rem. 140–205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(a)	24,387	280	1,334	7,505	15,268	21,962	189	1,264	7,160	13,349	46,349
		(b)	5,833	90	415	2,044	3,284	4,833	66	308	1,738	2,721	10,666
		(c)	24	32	31	27	22	22	35	24	24	30	23
260	Diabetes mellitus	(a)	1,152	12	92	267	781	2,163	13	65	426	1,659	3,315
		(b)	258	7	43	85	123	459	10	34	158	257	717
		(c)	22	58	47	32	16	21	77	52	37	15	22
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	(a)	31,298	29	534	5,831	24,904	44,879	25	521	6,121	38,212	76,177
		(b)	3,519	24	344	1,515	1,636	4,456	19	296	1,525	2,616	7,975
		(c)	11	83	64	26	7	10	76	57	25	7	10
420	Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease	(a)	52,085	2	1,502	18,936	31,645	31,956	—	202	5,320	26,434	84,041
		(b)	18,989	2	1,047	8,529	9,411	8,535	—	113	1,798	6,624	27,524
		(c)	36	100	70	45	30	27	—	56	34	25	33
440–443	Hypertension with heart disease	(a)	5,173	1	58	1,041	4,073	7,110	—	19	914	6,177	12,283
		(b)	828	—	29	290	509	764	—	6	212	546	1,592
		(c)	16	—	50	28	12	11	—	32	23	9	13
410–416, 421–434	Other heart disease	(a)	31,564	41	742	4,026	26,755	45,831	26	919	4,092	40,794	77,395
		(b)	3,160	32	330	1,105	1,693	3,429	23	328	954	2,124	6,589
		(c)	10	78	44	27	6	7	88	36	23	5	9
444–468	Other circulatory disease	(a)	11,015	10	314	2,191	8,500	12,780	13	260	1,486	11,021	23,795
		(b)	3,159	9	161	986	2,003	3,436	10	139	729	2,558	6,595
		(c)	29	90	51	45	24	27	77	53	49	23	28
480–483	Influenza	(a)	1,216	39	105	393	679	1,185	37	79	210	859	2,401
		(b)	209	16	58	98	37	149	17	38	51	43	358
		(c)	17	41	55	25	5	13	46	48	24	5	15
490–493, 763	Pneumonia	(a)	12,311	1,576	359	2,108	8,268	12,264	1,229	253	1,282	9,500	24,575
		(b)	3,695	1,013	182	880	1,620	2,790	786	125	456	1,423	6,485
		(c)	30	64	51	42	20	23	64	49	36	15	26
500–502	Bronchitis	(a)	20,326	285	272	6,110	13,659	9,070	204	149	1,423	7,294	29,396
		(b)	3,098	216	78	1,209	1,595	1,283	137	49	305	792	4,381
		(c)	15	76	29	20	12	14	67	33	21	11	15
470–475, 510–527	Other diseases of respiratory system	(a)	3,683	124	186	1,416	1,957	1,590	82	126	402	980	5,273
		(b)	1,654	97	81	681	795	448	63	48	147	190	2,102
		(c)	45	78	44	48	41	28	77	38	37	19	40
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	(a)	3,425	9	145	1,119	2,152	1,473	4	57	274	1,138	4,898
		(b)	2,072	6	104	815	1,147	826	3	42	197	584	2,898
		(c)	60	67	72	73	53	56	75	74	72	51	59
543, 571, 572, 764	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	(a)	1,017	224	69	253	471	1,358	143	113	230	872	2,375
		(b)	522	118	39	162	203	663	80	68	136	379	1,185
		(c)	51	53	57	64	43	49	56	60	59	43	50
590–594	Nephritis and nephrosis	(a)	2,158	52	387	749	970	1,920	34	283	461	1,142	4,078
		(b)	522	26	129	190	177	401	9	80	118	194	923
		(c)	24	50	33	25	18	21	26	28	26	17	23

Table XL—*continued*

ISC No.	Cause of death		Males					Females					Persons
			All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages
610	Hyperplasia of prostate	(a)	3,577	—	—	209	3,368	—	—	—	—	—	3,577
		(b)	1,503	—	—	140	1,363	—	—	—	—	—	1,503
		(c)	42	—	—	67	40	—	—	—	—	—	42
640–689	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	328	—	324	4	—	328
		(b)	—	—	—	—	—	267	—	265	2	—	267
		(c)	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	82	50	—	81
750–759	Congenital malformations ..	(a)	2,589	2,063	221	213	92	2,301	1,860	178	183	80	4,890
		(b)	1,321	1,040	129	105	47	1,028	817	92	80	39	2,349
		(c)	51	50	58	49	51	45	44	52	44	49	48
Rem. 001–795	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	(a)	19,429	6,071	1,188	3,331	8,839	23,497	4,112	1,225	3,755	14,405	42,926
		(b)	6,923	2,771	597	1,492	2,063	6,941	1,861	612	1,640	2,828	13,864
		(c)	36	46	50	45	23	30	45	50	44	20	32
E810–E835	Motor vehicle accidents ..	(a)	4,034	406	1,926	892	810	1,405	182	299	323	601	5,439
		(b)	2,623	218	1,239	615	551	916	95	202	221	398	3,539
		(c)	65	54	64	69	68	65	52	68	68	66	65
E800-E802, E840-E962	All other accidents ..	(a)	5,955	828	1,599	1,419	2,109	5,483	447	252	578	4,206	11,438
		(b)	3,594	521	1,046	959	1,068	2,649	270	182	388	1,809	6,243
		(c)	60	63	65	68	51	48	60	72	67	43	55
E963, E970–E979	Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	(a)	3,175	3	896	1,456	820	2,123	—	482	1,024	617	5,298
		(b)	1,968	3	563	887	515	1,430	—	335	684	411	3,398
		(c)	62	100	63	61	63	67	—	70	67	67	64
E964, E965, E980–E999	Homicide and operations of war ..	(a)	179	27	46	59	47	102	23	40	23	16	281
		(b)	118	20	32	40	26	86	20	33	18	15	204
		(c)	66	74	70	68	55	84	87	82	78	94	73

Table XLI.   Notifications of certain infectious diseases: Notification rates per 100,000 living, by sex and age, 1958, England and Wales

		Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
						Paralytic		Non-paralytic									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	..	18	22	442	475	7·6	10	2·7	0·85	1,052	1,161	0·27	—	243	226	43	31
1	.. ..	108	100	449	481	21	21	2·8	2·4	3,304	3,341	0·28	0·30	428	398	20	20
2	.. ..	337	295	563	613	22	17	4·4	2·5	4,376	4,427	0·29	0·31	484	486	9·9	10
3	.. ..	647	532	578	639	18	16	6·1	3·8	4,871	5,039	—	0·32	439	418	7·9	5·7
4	.. ..	738	721	591	666	19	13	10	6·6	5,165	5,198	1·8	0·63	420	373	4·7	3·4
5–	.. ..	657	691	366	423	11	6·9	7·6	3·2	3,652	3,633	0·94	0·92	345	319	3·2	2·3
10–	.. ..	99	117	29	33	3·2	2·8	3·7	2·0	212	217	0·43	0·34	100	89	0·92	1·0
15–	.. ..	15	12	2·0	3·8	2·8	3·1	1·2	0·85	25	30	0·07	0·14	27	51	1·5	0·96
25 and over	..	2·7	3·3	1·5	4·4	2·6	2·1	0·69	0·76	7·7	9·9	0·05	0·15	49	77	0·67	0·81
All ages	.. ..	**90**	**82**	**74**	**74**	**3·6**	**2·7**	**1·7**	**0·90**	**605**	**543**	**0·17**	**0·17**	**85**	**82**	**2·1**	**1·6**

		Acute pneumonia		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
				Infective		Post-infectious									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	..	109	93	1·5	1·2	1·1	0·85	0·52	0·30	1·1	1·5	1·3	1·8	50	48
5–	.. ..	40	35	1·1	0·44	0·93	0·44	0·37	0·21	0·62	0·80	1·5	1·6	28	23
15–	.. ..	30	24	0·30	0·39	0·17	0·11	0·45	0·31	0·31	0·53	3·9	4·4	16	19
45–	.. ..	69	39	0·11	0·02	0·13	0·08	0·37	0·23	0·20	0·15	13	14	10	9·6
65 and over	..	118	80	0·05	0·03	—	0·03	0·10	0·22	0·10	0·25	15	15	9	9
All ages	..	**56**	**42**	**0·46**	**0·30**	**0·34**	**0·19**	**0·39**	**0·26**	**0·38**	**0·50**	**6·5**	**7·8**	**19**	**18**

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Table XLI—*continued*

				Tuberculosis					
				Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years ..	..	..	..	25	25	2·3	2·2	5·3	4·4
5– ..	..	..	..	21	24	0·90	1·0	6·6	7·2
15– ..	..	..	..	89	97	0·96	0·71	9·7	14
25– ..	..	..	..	83	62	*0·23*	*0·42*	8·0	11
45– ..	..	..	..	108	26	*0·22*	*0·18*	4·4	4·8
65 and over ..	..	..	..	87	17	*0·14*	*0·12*	3·8	4·8
All ages ..	..	..	..	**76**	**43**	**0·59**	**0·56**	**6·4**	**7·7**

Table XLII. Trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, 1928 to 1958, and of deaths in the neonatal, post-neonatal and other age periods under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 1906 to 1958, England and Wales

Period	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Early neonatal period		Post-neonatal period			Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 year "birth wastage"	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths, at or over 28 weeks' gestation)	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 week "perinatal mortality"	Infant deaths at 1 week and over	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 4 weeks
						Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year					
1906–1910	117·1	40·2	24·5	15·7	76·9	11·5	13·0	22·8	22·0	32·1	—	—	—	—	—
1911–1915	108·7	39·0	24·1	14·9	69·8	11·4	12·7	20·2	19·6	30·0	—	—	—	—	—
1916–1920	90·9	37·0	23·4	13·7	53·9	11·0	12·4	16·5	14·6	22·8	—	—	—	—	—
1921–1925	74·9	33·4	21·7	11·7	41·6	10·4	11·3	12·8	11·3	17·5	—	—	—	—	—
1926–1930	67·6	31·8	21·8	9·9	35·7	10·3	11·5	10·8	9·5	15·4	—	—	—	—	—
1931–1935	61·9	31·4	22·4	9·0	30·5	10·7	11·7	9·9	8·5	12·1	—	—	—	—	—
1936–1940	55·3	29·2	21·5	7·7	26·0	10·4	11·2	8·8	7·8	9·4	—	—	—	—	—
1941–1945	49·8	26·0	18·7	7·2	23·8	9·3	9·5	8·9	7·7	7·2	—	—	—	—	—
1946–1950	36·3	21·1	16·2	4·9	15·2	7·9	8·4	5·8	5·0	4·4	—	—	—	—	—
1928	65·3	31·1	21·6	9·5	34·2	10·4	11·2	10·7	9·3	14·2	102·6	40·1	60·8	41·7	69·9
1929	73·9	32·8	22·2	10·5	41·1	10·4	11·9	11·5	10·6	19·0	111·4	40·0	61·4	50·0	71·6
1930	60·2	30·9	22·0	8·9	29·3	10·4	11·6	9·7	7·9	11·7	98·3	40·8	61·9	36·4	70·4
1931	65·7	31·5	22·1	9·5	34·2	10·4	11·7	10·8	9·2	14·2	104·5	40·9	62·1	42·4	71·2
1932	64·5	31·5	22·4	9·2	33·0	10·6	11·8	10·8	9·0	13·2	103·7	41·3	62·8	40·8	71·6
1933	62·7	32·1	22·9	9·3	30·6	11·0	11·8	9·8	8·6	12·2	102·5	41·4	63·4	39·1	72·3
1934	59·3	31·4	22·7	8·7	27·9	10·9	11·8	8·9	7·7	11·3	96·7	40·5	62·2	34·5	70·5
1935	57·0	30·4	22·0	8·4	26·6	10·7	11·3	9·1	7·7	9·8	95·4	40·7	61·9	33·5	69·9
1936	58·7	30·2	21·9	8·2	28·5	10·7	11·3	9·3	8·3	10·9	95·9	39·7	60·8	35·2	68·7
1937	57·7	29·7	22·0	7·8	28·0	10·8	11·2	9·4	8·3	10·3	94·4	39·0	60·2	34·2	67·6
1938	52·8	28·3	21·1	7·1	24·5	10·3	10·8	8·2	7·3	9·0	88·9	38·3	58·6	30·4	65·5
1939	50·6	28·3	21·2	7·1	22·2	10·3	10·9	7·9	7·0	7·3	86·9	38·1	58·5	28·4	65·3
1940	56·8	29·6	21·3	8·3	27·2	9·8	11·5	9·3	8·2	9·7	92·5	37·2	57·7	34·7	65·7
1941	60·0	29·0	20·7	8·3	31·1	10·1	10·6	11·3	9·7	10·1	92·4	34·8	54·7	37·7	62·7
1942	50·6	27·2	19·6	7·7	23·4	9·6	10·0	8·7	7·5	7·2	81·1	33·2	52·1	29·0	59·4
1943	49·1	25·2	18·3	6·9	23·9	9·1	9·2	8·8	7·8	7·3	77·5	30·1	47·9	29·6	54·6
1944	45·4	24·4	17·5	6·9	21·1	8·8	8·8	8·0	7·0	6·1	70·9	27·6	44·5	26·3	51·1
1945	46·0	24·8	18·0	6·8	21·3	9·0	9·0	8·2	7·0	6·1	73·4	27·6	45·2	28·1	51·8

Table XLII—*continued*

Period	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Early neonatal period		Post-neonatal period			Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 year "birth wastage"	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths, at or over 28 weeks' gestation)	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 week "perinatal mortality"	Infant deaths at 1 week and over	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 4 weeks
						Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year					
1946	42·9	24·5	17·8	6·7	18·4	8·7	9·1	7·1	6·1	5·2	66·9	27·2	44·3	22·6	50·7
1947	41·4	22·7	16·5	6·2	18·6	7·8	8·7	6·9	6·0	5·7	65·0	24·1	40·3	24·6	46·4
1948	33·9	19·7	15·6	4·1	14·2	7·8	7·9	5·5	4·8	3·9	56·8	23·2	38·5	18·4	42·5
1949	32·4	19·3	15·6	3·7	13·0	7·6	8·0	4·8	4·4	3·8	54·6	22·7	38·0	16·7	41·5
1950	29·6	18·5	15·2	3·3	11·1	7·2	8·0	4·3	3·7	3·1	51·7	22·6	37·4	14·3	40·7
1951	29·7	18·8	15·5	3·3	10·9	7·5	8·0	4·1	3·6	3·2	52·2	23·0	38·2	14·0	41·5
1952	27·6	18·3	15·2	3·2	9·3	7·6	7·6	3·7	3·0	2·6	49·6	22·7	37·5	12·1	40·6
1953	26·8	17·7	14·8	2·9	9·1	7·4	7·4	3·4	3·0	2·7	48·6	22·4	36·9	11·7	39·7
1954	25·4	17·7	14·9	2·8	7·7	7·6	7·4	3·0	2·6	2·1	48·4	23·5	38·1	10·3	40·8
1955	24·9	17·3	14·6	2·6	7·6	7·6	7·0	2·9	2·6	2·1	47·5	23·2	37·4	10·0	40·0
1956	23·7	16·8	14·2	2·6	6·9	7·4	6·8	2·7	2·3	1·8	46·0	22·9	36·7	9·2	39·3
1957	23·1	16·5	14·1	2·4	6·7	7·6	6·5	2·6	2·1	1·9	45·1	22·5	36·2	8·8	38·5
1958	22·5	16·2	13·8	2·4	6·4	7·5	6·3	2·6	2·1	1·7	43·6	21·5	35·0	8·6	37·3

Column headings (top span): Infant mortality per 1,000 live births* at various ages; Stillbirths and infant deaths—rates per 1,000 total births†

* Rates based on related live births from 1926 to 1956.
† The births upon which these rates are based for successive calendar years are numbers registered up to 1938 inclusive, and numbers of occurrences from 1939.

Table XLIII. Stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and deaths in the early neonatal, late neonatal, and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 live births*, distinguishing illegitimacy, 1936 to 1958, England and Wales

		1936 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
All infants	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths at or over 28 weeks' gestation) Annual rate	38·8	32·3	27·6	27·2	24·1	23·2	22·7	22·6	23·0	22·7	22·4	23·5	23·2	22·9	22·5	21·5
	per cent of 1936–39	100	83	71	70	62	60	59	58	59	59	58	61	60	59	58	55
	Early neonatal deaths (Under 1 week) Annual rate	21·6	19·3	18·0	17·8	16·5	15·6	15·6	15·2	15·5	15·2	14·8	14·9	14·6	14·2	14·1	13·8
	per cent of 1936–39	100	89	83	82	76	72	72	70	72	70	69	69	68	66	65	64
	Late neonatal deaths (1 week and under 4 weeks) Annual rate	7·6	7·5	6·8	6·7	6·2	4·1	3·7	3·3	3·3	3·2	2·9	2·8	2·6	2·6	2·4	2·4
	per cent of 1936–39	100	99	89	88	82	54	49	43	43	42	38	37	34	34	32	32
	Post-neonatal deaths (4 weeks and under 1 year) Annual rate	25·8	25·1	31·3	18·4	18·6	14·2	13·0	11·1	10·9	9·3	9·2	7·7	7·6	6·9	6·7	6·4
	per cent of 1936–39	100	97	83	71	72	55	50	43	42	36	36	30	29	27	26	25
Illegitimate infants	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths at or over 28 weeks' gestation) Annual rate	49·6	39·9	31·5	33·2	30·6	31·6	29·5	29·1	31·6	29·7	29·8	29·2	28·8	29·0	28·7	28·4
	per cent of 1936–39	100	80	64	67	62	64	59	59	64	60	60	59	58	58	58	57
	Early neonatal (under 1 week) Annual rate	34·4	28·1	24·3	23·7	23·5	22·0	24·9	21·4	21·4	21·3	19·3	20·2	20·8	18·9	19·8	18·3
	per cent of 1936–39	100	82	71	69	68	64	72	62	62	62	56	59	60	55	58	53
	Late neonatal (1 week and under 4 weeks) Annual rate	10·9	10·7	10·0	9·6	9·9	5·5	4·8	4·5	4·3	3·9	3·2	3·5	3·1	2·7	2·9	2·3
	per cent of 1936–39	100	98	92	88	91	50	44	41	39	36	29	32	28	25	27	21
	Post-neonatal (4 weeks and under 1 year) Annual rate	41·6	35·8	30·5	26·9	24·7	17·9	15·1	13·6	12·8	9·8	10·6	8·3	7·8	7·1	7·3	7·2
	per cent of 1936–39	100	86	73	65	59	43	36	33	31	24	25	20	19	17	18	17

* Rates prior to 1957 per 1,000 related live births.

Table XLIV.   Principal causes of death under 1 year: (*a*) **Age-group distribution per cent of all deaths assigned to each cause,** (*b*) **Cause distribution per 1,000 total deaths in each age-group, 1958, England and Wales**

Aetiological group	Cause of death (and ISC No.)	Number of infant deaths (under 1 year)	Age distribution per cent of total infant deaths assigned to each cause					Cause distribution per 1,000 total infant deaths in each age-group				
			Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality			Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality			Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)
				Under 4 weeks	Early (1 week)	Late (1 week and under 4 weeks)			Under 4 weeks	Early (1 week)	Late (1 week and under 4 weeks)	
	All causes	**16,685**	**100**	**72**	**61**	**11**	**28**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	Congenital malformations (750–759)	3,389	100	63	42	21	37	203	179	138	413	265
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations	8,461	100	99	95	4	1	507	699	784	202	20
Prenatal and natal group (including congenital malformations)	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760)	1,450	100	100	94	6	—	87	121	134	48	—
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum haemorrhage) (761)	355	100	99	98	2	1	21	29	34	3	0
	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	2,645	100	99	97	2	1	159	219	251	36	5
	Attributed to maternal toxaemia (769)	146	100	99	96	3	1	9	12	14	3	0
	Erythroblastosis (770)	377	100	99	94	5	1	23	31	35	11	1
	Haemorrhagic disease of newborn (771)	249	100	99	90	9	1	15	21	22	13	0
	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773)	279	100	94	87	8	6	17	22	24	12	3
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	2,960	100	98	94	4	2	177	243	272	75	10
	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin	3,957	100	29	14	14	71	237	95	56	325	598
Postnatal group	Causes classified as infective (001–138) and others mainly infective in origin (340, 391–393, 470–483, 518, 519, 690–698, 765–768)	521	100	27	8	19	73	31	12	4	58	81
	Tuberculosis, other than tuberculous meningitis (001–008, 011–019)	9	100	—	—	—	100	1	—	—	—	2
	Tuberculous meningitis (010)	3	100	—	—	—	100	0	—	—	—	1
	Scepticaemia, skin and subcutaneous tissue infections and sepsis of newborn (053, 690–698, 765–768)	105	100	64	20	44	36	6	6	2	26	8
	Whooping cough and measles (056, 085)	33	100	—	—	—	100	2	—	—	—	7
	Meningococcal infections and non-meningococcal meningitis (057, 340)	211	100	22	6	16	78	13	4	1	19	35
	Causes classified as infective not specified above (rem. 001–138)	51	100	27	10	18	73	3	1	0	5	8
	Otitis media and mastoiditis, empyema and pleurisy (391–393, 518, 519)	50	100	14	—	14	86	3	1	—	4	9
	Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza (470–475, 480–483)	59	100	10	2	8	90	4	1	0	3	11
	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490–493, 763, 500–502)	2,646	100	32	17	16	68	159	72	43	238	379
	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) (571, 764)	270	100	13	1	11	87	16	3	0	17	50
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921–E925)	376	100	9	4	5	91	23	3	2	10	73
	Lack of care, neglect (including foundlings), infanticide (E926, E980–985)	77	100	79	79	—	21	5	5	6	—	3
	Other violent causes (rem. E800–E999)	67	100	18	12	6	82	4	1	1	2	12
Unclassified	Total causes remaining.	878	100	37	25	12	63	53	27	22	61	117
	Neoplasms (140–239)	86	100	24	14	10	76	5	2	1	5	14
	Other remaining causes	792	100	39	26	12	61	47	26	20	56	103
	Immaturity, or with mention of immaturity (774, 776, 760·5–773·5)	6,188	100	99	93	6	1	371	512	564	211	12
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	2,960	100	98	94	4	2	177	243	272	75	10
	Immaturity associated with diseases of early infancy (760·5–773·5)	3,228	100	100	92	7	0	193	269	292	136	2
	All other causes	10,497	100	56	42	13	44	629	488	436	789	988

Table XLV. Principal causes of death under 1 year in the neonatal, post-neonatal and other age periods, by sex, per 1,000 live births, 1958, England and Wales

Aetiological group	Cause of death (and ISC No.)	Sex	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Early neonatal period — Under 1 day	Early neonatal period — 1 day and under 1 week	Post-neonatal period — 4 weeks and under 3 months	Post-neonatal period — 3 months and under 6 months	Post-neonatal period — 6 months and under 1 year
	All causes	M	25·29	18·34	15·73	2·62	6·95	8·42	7·31	2·82	2·25	1·87
		F	19·60	13·85	11·74	2·11	5·75	6·52	5·22	2·32	1·87	1·56
	Congenital malformations (750–759)	M	4·70	2·95	1·95	1·00	1·75	0·83	1·12	0·83	0·54	0·39
		F	4·44	2·82	1·86	0·96	1·62	0·79	1·07	0·72	0·46	0·44
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations	M	13·22	13·08	12·51	0·57	0·14	7·27	5·24	0·10	0·02	0·02
		F	9·52	9·41	9·02	0·38	0·12	5·41	3·61	0·11	0·01	0·01
Prenatal and natal group (including congenital malformations)	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760)	M	2·40	2·40	2·26	0·14	—	1·03	1·23	—	—	—
		F	1·49	1·49	1·40	0·09	—	0·72	0·68	—	—	—
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum haemorrhage) (761)	M	0·58	0·57	0·56	0·01	0·01	0·39	0·17	0·00	0·00	—
		F	0·37	0·37	0·37	0·01	0·01	0·29	0·08	—	—	—
	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	M	4·17	4·13	4·02	0·12	0·04	2·37	1·65	0·02	0·01	0·01
		F	2·93	2·91	2·86	0·06	0·02	1·70	1·16	0·02	—	0·00
	Attributed to maternal toxaemia (769)	M	0·22	0·22	0·21	0·01	—	0·12	0·09	—	—	—
		F	0·18	0·17	0·17	0·01	0·00	0·09	0·07	—	0·00	—
	Erythroblastosis (770)	M	0·48	0·48	0·44	0·03	—	0·32	0·12	—	—	—
		F	0·54	0·54	0·52	0·02	0·01	0·38	0·14	0·01	—	0·00
	Haemorrhagic disease of newborn (771)	M	0·43	0·42	0·38	0·04	0·01	0·07	0·31	0·01	—	—
		F	0·24	0·24	0·22	0·02	—	0·08	0·14	—	—	—
	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773)	M	0·45	0·43	0·38	0·04	0·03	0·15	0·23	0·01	0·01	0·01
		F	0·30	0·28	0·27	0·01	0·02	0·13	0·14	0·02	—	—
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	M	4·49	4·43	4·25	0·18	0·06	2·80	1·45	0·06	0·01	—
		F	3·47	3·40	3·22	0·18	0·07	2·03	1·20	0·07	0·00	—
	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin	M	5·96	1·76	0·89	0·87	4·20	0·13	0·76	1·62	1·45	1·13
		F	4·69	1·30	0·64	0·66	3·39	0·20	0·44	1·30	1·20	0·89
Postnatal group	Causes classified as infective (001–138) and others mainly infective in origin (340, 391–393, 470–483, 518, 519, 690–698, 765–768)	M	0·77	0·22	0·07	0·15	0·55	0·01	0·06	0·19	0·16	0·20
		F	0·63	0·16	0·04	0·12	0·48	0·01	0·04	0·16	0·15	0·16
	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490–493, 763, 500–502)	M	3·96	1·37	0·73	0·64	2·59	0·06	0·67	1·03	0·92	0·64
		F	3·17	0·93	0·45	0·48	2·23	0·08	0·37	0·89	0·80	0·54
	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) (571, 764)	M	0·44	0·06	0·01	0·05	0·38	—	0·01	0·13	0·12	0·13
		F	0·29	0·04	0·01	0·03	0·25	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·08	0·07
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921–E925)	M	0·59	0·04	0·02	0·02	0·56	0·01	0·01	0·23	0·23	0·10
		F	0·42	0·05	0·03	0·03	0·36	0·01	0·01	0·15	0·14	0·08
	Lack of care, neglect (including foundlings), infanticide (E926, E980–E985)	M	0·08	0·06	0·06	—	0·02	0·05	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
		F	0·13	0·11	0·11	—	0·02	0·09	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
	Other violent causes (rem. E800–E999)	M	0·12	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·11	0·01	0·00	0·03	0·02	0·06
		F	0·06	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·04	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·03
	Total causes remaining	M	1·41	0·56	0·38	0·18	0·86	0·19	0·18	0·28	0·24	0·33
		F	0·94	0·32	0·21	0·10	0·63	0·11	0·10	0·20	0·20	0·23
Unclassified	Neoplasms (140–239)	M	0·13	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·09	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·05
		F	0·10	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·08	—	0·01	0·03	0·02	0·03
	Other remaining causes	M	1·29	0·53	0·35	0·17	0·76	0·18	0·18	0·27	0·21	0·28
		F	0·84	0·29	0·21	0·09	0·54	0·11	0·09	0·17	0·18	0·19
	Immaturity, or with mention of immaturity (774, 776, 760·5–773·5)	M	9·70	9·63	9·05	0·58	0·07	5·29	3·76	0·07	0·01	—
		F	6·93	6·85	6·43	0·42	0·08	3·73	2·70	0·08	0·00	—
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	M	4·49	4·43	4·25	0·18	0·06	2·80	1·45	0·06	0·01	—
		F	3·47	3·40	3·22	0·18	0·07	2·03	1·20	0·07	0·00	—
	Immaturity associated with diseases of early infancy (760·5–773·5)	M	5·21	5·20	4·80	0·40	0·01	2·49	2·31	0·01	—	—
		F	3·46	3·45	3·20	0·24	0·01	1·70	1·50	0·01	—	—
	All other causes	M	15·59	8·72	6·68	2·04	6·87	3·13	3·55	2·76	2·25	1·87
		F	12·67	7·00	5·31	1·69	5·67	2·79	2·52	2·25	1·87	1·56

Table XLVI. Stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the early neonatal, late neonatal, and post-neonatal periods, and from the principal causes of infant mortality; comparison of annual and quarterly rates, 1958, England and Wales

Aetiological group	Cause of death (and ISC No.)	Annual rates (per 1,000 live births)	Quarterly rates				Quarterly rates per cent of annual rates			
			Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths at or over 28 weeks' gestation)	21·52	21·61	20·93	21·67	21·88	100	97	101	102
	Early neonatal deaths (infant deaths at ages under 1 week) ..	13·79	13·68	13·62	13·74	14·13	99	99	100	102
	Late neonatal deaths (infant deaths at ages 1 week and under 4 weeks)	2·37	2·82	2·39	2·09	2·16	119	101	88	91
	Post-neonatal deaths (infant deaths at 4 weeks and under 1 year) ..	6·37	9·04	5·63	4·43	6·26	142	88	70	98
	Infant deaths (total under 1 year)	22·53	25·54	21·64	20·25	22·55	113	96	90	100
Prenatal and natal group (including congenital malformations)	Congenital malformations (750–759) ..	4·58	4·78	4·38	4·35	4·79	104	96	95	105
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin, other than congenital malformations ..	11·42	11·36	11·31	11·36	11·67	99	99	99	102
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760) ..	1·96	1·87	1·97	1·92	2·08	95	101	98	106
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum haemorrhage) (761) ..	0·48	0·49	0·53	0·46	0·43	102	110	96	90
	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762) ..	3·57	3·72	3·59	3·49	3·48	104	101	98	97
	Attributed to maternal toxaemia (769) ..	0·20	0·21	0·20	0·22	0·17	105	100	110	85
	Erythroblastosis (770) ..	0·51	0·51	0·52	0·49	0·52	100	102	96	102
	Haemorrhagic disease of newborn (771) ..	0·34	0·40	0·37	0·28	0·29	118	109	82	85
	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773) ..	0·38	0·35	0·29	0·44	0·42	92	76	116	111
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776) ..	4·00	3·82	3·85	4·05	4·29	96	96	101	107
Postnatal group	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin ..	5·34	8·07	4·75	3·45	4·99	151	89	65	93
	Causes classified as infective (001–138); others mainly infective in origin (340, 391–393, 470–483, 518, 519, 690–698, 765–768) ..	0·70	0·97	0·65	0·55	0·62	139	93	79	89
	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490–493, 763, 500–502) ..	3·57	5·65	3·13	2·11	3·31	158	88	59	93
	Gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea of the newborn (571, 764) ..	0·36	0·47	0·32	0·32	0·34	131	89	89	94
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921–E925) ..	0·51	0·72	0·47	0·32	0·52	141	92	63	102
	Lack of care, neglect (including foundlings), infanticide (E926, E980–E985)	0·10	0·13	0·13	*0·06*	*0·09*	130	130	60	90
	Other violent causes (rem. E800–E999) ..	0·09	0·12	*0·06*	*0·09*	*0·09*	133	67	100	100
Unclassified	Total causes remaining ..	1·19	1·34	1·20	1·09	1·10	113	101	92	92
	Neoplasms (140–239) ..	0·12	0·08	0·15	0·11	0·12	67	125	92	100
	Other remaining causes ..	1·07	1·26	1·04	0·98	0·98	118	97	92	92
	Immaturity, or with mention of immaturity (774, 776, 760·5–773·5) ..	8·35	8·30	8·28	8·40	8·44	99	99	101	101
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776) ..	4·00	3·82	3·85	4·05	4·29	96	96	101	107
	Immaturity associated with diseases of early infancy (760·5–773·5) ..	4·36	4·49	4·43	4·35	4·15	103	102	100	95
	All other causes	14·17	17·24	13·36	11·85	14·11	122	94	84	100

Table XLVII. Infant deaths at various ages per 1,000 live births, and combined stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000 total births, in standard regions, conurbations, and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1958, England and Wales

	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births									Stillbirths and infant deaths. Rates per 1,000 total births				
		Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Early neonatal period		Post-neonatal period			Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 year	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths at or over 28 weeks' gestation)	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 week	Infant deaths at 1 week and over	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 4 weeks
						Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year					
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	**22·53**	**16·16**	**13·79**	**2·37**	**6·37**	**7·49**	**6·30**	**2·58**	**2·07**	**1·72**	**43·56**	**21·52**	**35·01**	**8·55**	**37·33**
Urban and rural aggregates:															
Conurbations	22·79	16·43	14·25	2·19	6·36	8·10	6·14	2·62	2·12	1·62	43·55	21·25	35·20	8·36	37·33
Areas outside conurbations:															
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	23·37	16·73	14·01	2·71	6·65	7·94	6·07	2·77	2·01	1·87	44·77	21·91	35·61	9·16	38·27
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	23·35	16·88	14·07	2·80	6·48	7·42	6·65	2·41	2·14	1·93	44·89	22·05	35·82	9·07	38·55
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 ..	22·32	15·82	13·31	2·51	6·50	6·78	6·53	2·55	2·12	1·83	43·71	21·88	34·90	8·81	37·35
Rural districts	21·38	15·38	13·21	2·17	5·99	6·89	6·32	2·48	1·92	1·59	42·06	21·13	34·07	7·99	36·19
NORTH OF ENGLAND															
Regions:															
Northern	25·61	18·60	15·52	3·08	7·01	7·97	7·55	3·00	2·41	1·60	47·99	22·97	38·13	9·86	41·14
East and West Ridings ..	24·40	17·20	14·62	2·58	7·19	8·36	6·26	2·70	2·52	1·97	46·52	22·67	36·96	9·55	39·49
North Western ..	26·02	18·44	15·85	2·59	7·58	8·75	7·10	3·30	2·49	1·79	49·78	24·39	39·85	9·92	42·38
Total ..	25·45	18·12	15·41	2·71	7·33	8·44	6·97	3·05	2·48	1·80	48·39	23·54	38·59	9·80	41·24
Conurbations:															
Tyneside	24·77	18·12	15·14	2·98	6·65	7·41	7·73	3·23	1·84	1·58	47·93	23·75	38·53	9·40	41·44
West Yorkshire ..	24·64	16·95	14·68	2·27	7·69	8·79	5·90	2·38	3·19	2·12	46·05	21·95	36·31	9·74	38·53
South East Lancashire ..	25·29	18·38	15·92	2·46	6·92	8·90	7·02	3·25	2·13	1·54	47·96	23·25	38·80	9·20	41·20
Merseyside ..	28·06	18·93	16·60	2·33	9·14	9·35	7·24	3·93	3·20	2·00	52·65	25·29	41·47	11·17	43·74
Total ..	25·74	18·13	15·67	2·45	7·62	8·77	6·90	3·20	2·62	1·80	48·65	23·51	38·81	9·84	41·21
Areas outside conurbations:															
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	24·88	18·05	15·14	2·91	6·83	8·89	6·25	2·84	2·26	1·72	48·11	23·83	38·61	9·50	41·45
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	25·00	17·97	14·98	3·00	7·02	7·95	7·02	2·72	2·12	2·18	49·03	24·65	39·25	9·77	42·17
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 ..	25·82	18·53	15·56	2·98	7·28	8·17	7·39	2·98	2·51	1·79	49·35	24·16	39·34	10·01	42·25
Rural districts ..	24·63	17·64	14·76	2·88	6·99	7·54	7·22	3·01	2·36	1·62	45·85	21·76	36·20	9·66	39·01

Table XLVII—*continued*

	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births									Stillbirths and infant deaths. Rates per 1,000 total births				
		Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Early neonatal period		Post-neonatal period			Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 year	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths at or over 28 weeks' gestation)	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 week	Infant deaths at 1 week and over	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 4 weeks
						Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year					
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN															
Regions:															
North Midland	22·59	15·80	13·47	2·33	6·79	6·86	6·61	2·96	1·98	1·86	44·96	22·89	36·05	8·92	38·33
Midland	23·54	16·87	14·59	2·28	6·67	8·09	6·50	2·63	2·14	1·90	46·04	23·04	37·29	8·75	39·53
Eastern	18·05	13·05	10·99	2·06	4·99	5·71	5·28	1·76	1·75	1·48	36·54	18·83	29·62	6·93	31·64
Total	21·59	15·39	13·16	2·23	6·20	7·00	6·16	2·46	1·97	1·76	42·84	21·72	34·59	8·25	36·78
Conurbation:															
West Midlands	23·66	17·07	14·74	2·32	6·59	8·38	6·36	2·48	2·30	1·81	45·55	22·43	36·84	8·72	39·11
Areas outside conurbation:															
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	22·47	16·11	13·59	2·52	6·37	7·49	6·10	2·55	2·01	1·81	43·48	21·50	34·79	8·69	37·26
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	21·92	15·88	13·29	2·59	6·04	7·21	6·09	2·33	1·93	1·78	42·00	20·53	33·55	8·45	36·08
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	20·10	14·06	11·97	2·09	6·04	6·22	5·75	2·38	1·92	1·74	41·03	21·36	33·07	7·96	35·11
Rural districts	20·83	14·82	12·83	1·99	6·01	6·35	6·48	2·53	1·78	1·70	42·51	22·13	34·68	7·82	36·62
GREATER LONDON	19·89	14·73	12·82	1·90	5·16	7·42	5·41	2·15	1·62	1·39	38·38	18·87	31·45	6·93	33·32
SOUTH OF ENGLAND															
Regions:															
London and South Eastern (excluding Greater London) ..	18·67	13·38	11·39	1·98	5·30	6·41	4·98	2·10	1·72	1·48	36·52	18·19	29·37	7·15	31·32
Southern	20·24	14·76	12·70	2·06	6·48	6·98	5·72	2·16	1·65	1·67	37·25	17·36	29·84	7·40	31·86
South Western	20·93	14·73	12·47	2·26	6·19	6·36	6·11	2·24	2·06	1·89	40·86	20·36	32·58	8·29	34·79
Total	20·01	14·34	12·23	2·11	5·67	6·59	5·64	2·17	1·81	1·69	38·30	18·66	30·66	7·64	32·73
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	21·16	14·80	12·38	2·42	6·36	7·29	5·09	2·46	1·74	2·16	39·32	18·56	30·71	8·61	33·08
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	22·74	16·63	13·75	2·88	6·11	6·93	6·82	1·94	2·41	1·76	42·37	20·09	33·57	8·81	36·39
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	19·48	13·79	11·68	2·11	5·69	5·93	5·75	2·26	1·74	1·68	37·36	18·24	29·71	7·66	31·78
Rural districts	19·05	13·86	12·18	1·69	5·18	6·79	5·39	2·03	1·71	1·44	37·33	18·63	30·58	6·74	32·24
WALES (including Monmouthshire) ..	26·52	18·94	15·59	3·34	7·58	7·68	7·91	3·11	2·36	2·12	52·10	26·28	41·46	10·64	44·72
Wales I (South East)	27·97	19·90	16·23	3·66	8·07	8·26	7·97	3·50	2·48	2·09	54·18	26·96	42·76	11·42	46·33
Wales II (remainder)	22·55	16·30	13·83	2·47	6·25	6·08	7·75	2·03	2·03	2·20	46·40	24·40	37·90	8·51	40·30
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	26·93	19·26	15·80	3·46	7·67	8·14	7·67	3·93	1·87	1·87	51·50	25·25	40·65	10·85	44·03
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	32·06	20·68	*18·61*	2·07	11·38	10·34	8·27	6·20	2·07	3·10	68·66	37·81	55·72	*12·94*	57·71
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	27·05	19·11	15·62	3·49	7·94	7·03	8·59	2·74	2·68	2·52	53·27	26·95	42·15	11·12	45·54
Rural districts	24·90	18·24	15·12	3·12	6·66	8·05	7·07	2·71	2·30	1·64	49·51	25·23	39·97	9·53	43·02

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Table XLVIII. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births in regional groups from the principal causes of infant mortality; regional group rates as percentages of corresponding national rates, 1958, England and Wales

Aetiological group	Cause of death (and ISC No.)	Rates per 1,000 live births					Regional group rates per cent of England and Wales rate			
		England and Wales	North of England	Midlands and Eastern	South of England	Wales	North of England	Midlands and Eastern	South of England	Wales
	All causes	**22·53**	**25·45**	**21·59**	**19·95**	**26·52**	*113*	*96*	*89*	*118*
Prenatal and natal group (including congenital malformations)	Congenital malformations (750–759)	4·58	4·82	4·48	4·30	5·37	*105*	*98*	*94*	*117*
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations	11·42	12·93	10·61	10·30	13·73	*113*	*93*	*90*	*120*
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760)	1·96	2·33	1·98	1·59	2·05	*119*	*101*	*81*	*105*
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum haemorrhage) (761)	0·48	0·48	0·49	0·44	0·68	*100*	*102*	*92*	*142*
	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	3·57	4·04	3·03	3·37	4·73	*113*	*85*	*94*	*132*
	Attributed to maternal toxaemia (769)	0·20	0·12	0·23	0·22	*0·31*	*60*	*115*	*110*	*155*
	Erythroblastosis (770)	0·51	0·57	0·44	0·52	0·47	*112*	*86*	*102*	*92*
	Haemorrhagic disease of newborn (771)	0·34	0·39	0·30	0·30	*0·40*	*115*	*88*	*88*	*118*
	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773)	0·38	0·43	0·43	0·31	*0·28*	*113*	*113*	*82*	*74*
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	4·00	4·58	3·71	3·55	4·80	*114*	*93*	*89*	*120*
	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin	5·34	6·42	5·29	4·30	6·03	*120*	*99*	*81*	*113*
Postnatal group	Causes classified as infective (001–138) and others mainly infective in origin (340, 391–393, 470–483, 518, 519, 690–698, 765–768)	0·70	0·81	0·69	0·57	1·06	*116*	*99*	*81*	*151*
	Tuberculosis, other than tuberculous meningitis (001–008, 011–019)	*0·01*	*0·01*	*0·02*	*0·01*	—	*100*	*200*	*100*	—
	Tuberculous meningitis (010)	*0·00*	*0·01*	*0·01*	—	—	*200*	*125*	—	—
Postnatal group—(contd.)	Septicaemia, skin and subcutaneous tissue infections and sepsis of newborn (053, 690–698, 765–768)	0·14	0·16	0·13	0·13	0·14	*114*	*93*	*93*	*100*
	Whooping cough and measles (056, 085)	0·04	*0·04*	*0·05*	*0·02*	*0·19*	*100*	*125*	*50*	*475*
	Meningococcal infections and non-meningococcal menigitis (057, 340)	0·28	0·34	0·26	0·22	0·52	*121*	*93*	*79*	*186*
	Causes classified as infective not specified above (rem. 001–138)	0·07	*0·07*	*0·08*	*0·06*	*0·09*	*100*	*114*	*86*	*129*
	Otitis media and mastoiditis, empyema and pleurisy (391–393, 518, 519)	0·07	*0·09*	*0·07*	*0·05*	*0·05*	*129*	*100*	*71*	*71*
	Acute upper respiratory infections, and influenza (470–475, 480–483)	0·08	0·09	*0·08*	0·08	*0·07*	*112*	*100*	*100*	*88*
	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490–493, 763, 500–502)	3·57	4·22	3·61	2·93	3·82	*118*	*101*	*82*	*107*
	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) (571, 764)	0·36	0·54	0·32	0·21	0·52	*150*	*89*	*58*	*144*
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921–E925)	0·51	0·68	0·51	0·37	*0·38*	*133*	*100*	*73*	*75*
	Lack of care, neglect (including foundlings), infanticide (E926, E980–E985)	0·10	0·09	*0·10*	0·13	*0·07*	*90*	*100*	*130*	*70*
	Other violent causes (rem. E800–E999)	0·09	*0·08*	*0·07*	0·10	*0·19*	*89*	*78*	*111*	*211*
	Total causes remaining	1·19	1·28	1·20	1·06	1·39	*108*	*101*	*89*	*117*
Unclassified	Neoplasms (140–239)	0·12	0·11	0·13	0·13	*0·02*	*92*	*108*	*108*	*17*
	Other remaining causes	1·07	1·17	1·08	0·92	1·37	*109*	*101*	*86*	*128*
	Immaturity, or with mention of immaturity (774, 776, 760·5–773·5)	8·35	9·70	7·80	7·32	9·84	*116*	*93*	*88*	*118*
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	4·00	4·58	3·71	3·55	4·80	*114*	*93*	*89*	*120*
	Immaturity associated with diseases of early infancy (760·5–773·5)	4·36	5·11	4·08	3·78	5·04	*117*	*94*	*87*	*116*
All other causes		14·17	15·75	13·79	12·63	16·67	*111*	*97*	*89*	*118*

Table XLIX. Trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and of deaths in the neonatal, and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 live births*, in standard regions, 1954 to 1958, England and Wales

		Rates in each year 1954 to 1958					Rates in 1955 to 1958 per cent of rate in 1954			
		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
Stillbirths (at or over 28 weeks' gestation) per 1,000 total births	ENGLAND AND WALES	23·5	23·5	22·9	22·5	21·5	100	97	96	91
	NORTH OF ENGLAND	25·8	25·3	24·7	25·0	23·5	98	96	97	91
	Northern	24·8	24·7	24·8	25·6	23·0	100	100	103	93
	East and West Ridings..	25·0	24·8	22·7	23·5	22·7	99	91	94	91
	North Western ..	26·8	26·0	25·8	25·7	24·4	97	96	96	91
	MIDLANDS AND EASTERN	23·6	23·3	23·2	21·9	21·7	99	98	93	92
	North Midland ..	24·1	24·3	24·8	22·0	22·9	101	103	91	95
	Midland ..	24·4	24·5	24·1	23·0	23·0	100	99	94	94
	Eastern ..	21·8	20·7	20·4	20·4	18·8	95	94	94	86
	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	20·7	20·2	20·4	19·9	18·8	98	99	96	91
	London and South Eastern	20·1	19·5	19·3	19·6	18·7	97	96	98	93
	Southern	20·5	20·5	20·9	19·3	17·7	100	102	94	85
	South Western ..	23·0	22·2	23·3	21·4	20·4	97	101	93	89
	WALES (including Monmouthshire)	27·3	28·3	26·8	25·8	26·3	104	98	95	96
Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	ENGLAND AND WALES	17·7	17·3	16·8	16·5	16·2	98	95	93	92
	NORTH OF ENGLAND	19·6	19·2	18·7	17·7	18·1	98	95	90	92
	Northern	20·4	21·3	18·9	18·6	18·6	104	93	91	91
	East and West Ridings..	18·1	17·3	18·5	17·2	17·2	96	102	95	95
	North Western ..	20·2	19·2	18·6	17·5	18·4	95	92	87	91
	MIDLANDS AND EASTERN	17·9	16·7	16·6	16·2	15·4	93	93	91	86
	North Midland ..	18·0	17·0	16·9	16·4	15·8	94	94	91	88
	Midland ..	19·4	18·0	17·6	17·6	16·9	93	91	91	87
	Eastern ..	15·5	14·6	14·8	14·1	13·1	94	95	91	85
	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	15·3	15·4	14·8	14·9	14·5	101	97	97	95
	London and South Eastern	14·8	15·2	14·6	14·8	14·4	103	99	100	97
	Southern	16·2	15·8	15·0	14·8	14·8	98	93	91	91
	South Western ..	16·3	15·5	15·0	15·7	14·7	95	92	96	90
	WALES (including Monmouthshire)	21·5	20·8	20·6	20·0	18·9	97	96	93	88
Post-neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	ENGLAND AND WALES	7·7	7·6	6·9	6·7	6·4	99	90	87	83
	NORTH OF ENGLAND	9·2	9·0	8·2	8·1	7·3	98	89	88	79
	Northern	9·2	9·9	8·2	8·2	7·0	108	89	89	76
	East and West Ridings..	9·7	8·9	7·7	7·8	7·2	92	79	80	74
	North Western ..	9·0	8·7	8·4	8·3	7·6	97	93	92	84
	MIDLANDS AND EASTERN	7·4	7·7	6·8	6·5	6·2	104	92	88	84
	North Midland ..	8·0	8·7	7·4	6·6	6·8	109	93	82	85
	Midland ..	7·9	8·1	7·2	7·0	6·7	103	91	89	85
	Eastern ..	6·2	6·0	5·8	5·7	5·0	97	94	92	81
	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	6·1	5·9	5·6	5·2	5·4	97	92	85	89
	London and South Eastern	5·5	6·0	5·7	5·1	5·2	109	104	93	95
	Southern	7·0	5·8	5·6	5·4	5·5	83	80	77	79
	South Western ..	7·2	5·7	5·2	5·3	6·2	79	72	74	86
	WALES (including Monmouthshire)	10·0	10·6	8·2	8·4	7·6	106	82	84	76

* Rates prior to 1957 per 1,000 related live births.

Table L. Maternal mortality: Deaths from principal causes, and associated maternal mortality, 1931 to 1958, England and Wales

	MATERNAL MORTALITY (complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, including abortion)															ASSOCIATED MATERNAL MORTALITY			Total attributed to, or associated with, maternal causes
										Abortion									
										Criminal abortion		Spontaneous and other							
	Puerperal phlebitis, thrombosis and embolism	Puerperal sepsis	Antepartum haemorrhage	Postpartum haemorrhage	Toxaemia	Prolonged labour	Trauma, shock: other complication of delivery	Other causes	Total maternal causes other than abortion	With sepsis	Without mention of sepsis	With sepsis	Without mention of sepsis	Abortion all forms	Total* maternal mortality	Associated with maternal causes other than abortion	Associated with abortion	Total associated mortality	
ISC No.	682, 684	640, 641, 681	643, 644, 670	671, 672	642, 685, 686	673–675	676–678	Rem. 640–648 660–689	640–648 660–689	651·2	650·2 652·2	Rem. 651	Rem. 650, 652	650–652	640–689				
1931	215	712	330		494	507			2,258	52	27	229	140	448	2,706	834	77	911	3,617
1932	226	628	334		511	514			2,213	46	23	262	139	470	2,683	623	90	713	3,396
1933	206	694	310		508	533			2,251	56	29	257	144	486	2,737	731	97	828	3,565
1934	188	800	304		538	537			2,367	67	33	295	118	513	2,880	683	64	747	3,627
1935	192	647	292		488	507			2,126	64	30	262	108	464	2,590	638	74	712	3,302
1936	183	561	302		510	455			2,011	49	24	242	105	420	2,431	541	70	611	3,042
1937	152	347	307		510	457			1,773	56	28	176	109	369	2,142	585	104	689	2,831
1938	178	277	312		472	503			1,742	54	26	173	101	354	2,096	449	81	530	2,626
1939	154	248	117	179	478	467			1,643	80	28	167	79	354	1,997	429	49	478	2,475
1940	134	195	106	180	398	125	111	124	1,373	43	33	116	76	268	1,641	368	56	424	2,065
1941	134	141	101	210	381	155	109	122	1,353	66	24	145	90	325	1,678	358	47	405	2,083
1942	128	151	87	198	410	158	94	133	1,359	64	12	175	62	313	1,672	363	49	412	2,084
1943	136	132	86	187	375	165	106	112	1,299	76	15	166	64	321	1,620	437	57	494	2,114
1944	107	105	84	179	328	176	87	113	1,179	75	7	168	63	313	1,492	383	52	435	1,927
1945	86	82	68	158	321	148	72	92	1,027	65	9	109	50	233	1,260	342	19	361	1,621
1946	102	53	85	162	359	117	83	91	1,052	41	5	69	42	157	1,209	353	37	390	1,599
1947	110	33	56	156	312	110	63	77	917	37	3	54	49	143	1,060	264	44	308	1,368
1948	67	33	46	115	249	66	55	55	686	34	4	55	32	125	811	231	16	247	1,058
1949	56	32	38	90	199	69	60	65	609	20	9	58	31	118	727	157	19	176	903
1950	62	26	44	38	185	42	54	66	517	25	21	39	18	103	620	180	21	201	821
1951	49	16	35	53	141	38	37	50	419	33	26	34	14	107	526	151	9	160	686
1952	52	10	19	39	122	32	43	56	373	19	28	28	15	90	463	153	8	161	624
1953	49	17	39	51	143	31	34	55	419	17	24	22	13	76	495	121	7	128	623
1954	51	13	32	44	104	32	41	53	370	10	25	22	19	76	446	116	5	121	567
1955	55	17	24	41	91	31	23	57	339	17	15	19	15	66	405	108	7	115	520
1956	32	13	33	24	93	34	15	58	302	20	16	20	16	72	374	119	6	125	499
1957	32	18	27	22	77	27	23	46	272	15	15	18	13	61	333	122	6	128	461
1958	40	13	25	33	66	21	20	47	265	8	12	27	16	63	328	94	4	98	426

* Note. *Excludes* the following cases in which it was stated that death followed the maternal condition after an interval of more than 12 months: 1951–40, 1952–35, 1953–32, 1954–34, 1955–34, 1956–25, 1957–16, 1958–22.

Table LI. Maternal mortality, distinguishing principal causes, and associated maternal mortality. Death rates per 100,000 total births, 1931 to 1958, England and Wales

	MATERNAL MORTALITY (complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, including abortion)									Abortion						ASSOCIATED MATERNAL MORTALITY			
										Criminal abortion		Spontaneous and other							Total attributed to, or associated with, maternal causes
	Puerperal phlebitis, thrombosis and embolism	Puerperal sepsis	Antepartum haemorrhage	Postpartum haemorrhage	Toxaemia	Prolonged labour	Trauma, shock: other complication of delivery	Other causes	Total maternal causes other than abortion	With sepsis	Without mention of sepsis	With sepsis	Without mention of sepsis	Abortion all forms	Total* maternal mortality	Associated with maternal causes other than abortion	Associated with abortion	Total associated mortality	
ISC No.	682, 684	640, 641, 681	643, 644, 670	671, 672	642, 685, 686	673–675	676–678	Rem. 640–648 660–689	640–648 660–689	651·2	650·2 652·2	Rem. 651	Rem. 650, 652	650–652	640–689				
1931	33	108	50		75	77			343	8	4	35	21	68	411	127	12	138	549
1932	35	98	52		80	80			346	7	4	41	22	73	419	97	14	111	530
1933	34	115	51		84	88			372	9	5	42	24	80	452	121	16	137	589
1934	30	128	49		86	86			380	11	5	47	19	82	462	110	10	120	582
1935	31	104	47		78	81			341	10	5	42	17	74	415	102	12	114	529
1936	29	89	48		81	72			319	8	4	38	17	67	386	86	11	97	483
1937	24	55	48		80	72			279	9	4	28	17	58	337	92	16	108	446
1938	28	43	48		73	78			270	8	4	27	16	55	324	70	13	82	407
1939	24	39	18	28	75	73			257	13	4	26	12	55	313	67	8	75	387
1940	22	32	17	29	65	20	18	20	224	7	5	19	12	44	268	60	9	69	337
1941	22	24	17	35	64	26	18	20	226	11	4	24	15	54	280	60	8	68	347
1942	19	22	13	29	61	23	14	20	202	9	2	26	9	46	248	54	7	61	309
1943	19	19	12	27	53	23	15	16	184	11	2	24	9	45	230	62	8	70	300
1944	14	14	11	23	42	23	11	15	153	10	1	22	8	41	193	50	7	56	249
1945	12	12	10	23	46	21	10	13	147	9	1	16	7	33	180	49	3	52	232
1946	12	6	10	19	43	14	10	11	125	5	1	8	5	19	143	42	4	46	190
1947	12	4	6	17	35	12	7	9	102	4	0	6	5	16	117	29	5	34	152
1948	8	4	6	14	31	8	7	7	86	4	1	7	4	16	102	29	2	31	133
1949	7	4	5	12	27	9	8	9	81	3	1	8	4	16	97	21	3	24	121
1950	9	4	6	5	26	6	8	9	72	4	3	5	3	14	87	25	3	28	115
1951	7	2	5	8	20	5	5	7	60	5	4	5	2	15	76	22	1	23	99
1952	8	1	3	6	18	5	6	8	54	3	4	4	2	13	67	22	1	23	91
1953	7	2	6	7	20	4	5	8	60	2	3	3	2	11	71	17	1	18	89
1954	7	2	5	6	15	5	6	8	54	1	4	3	3	11	65	17	1	18	82
1955	8	2	4	6	13	5	3	8	50	2	2	3	2	10	59	16	1	17	76
1956	4	2	5	3	13	5	2	8	42	3	2	3	2	10	52	17	1	17	70
1957	4	2	4	3	10	4	3	6	37	2	2	2	2	8	45	16	1	17	62
1958	5	2	3	4	9	3	3	6	35	1	2	4	2	8	43	12	1	13	56

Note. Figures for 1931 to 1938 are based on live and still birth registrations, and from 1939 onwards on occurrences.   * See footnote to Table L.

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Table LII. Maternal mortality: Deaths attributed to or associated with abortion, 1931 to 1958, England and Wales

	Spontaneous or induced for therapeutic reasons		Induced for non-therapeutic reasons		Total attributed to abortion (including criminal)	Others associated with abortion	Total attributed to, or associated with, abortion	Percentage of deaths due to abortion which had mention of sepsis
	With sepsis	Without sepsis	With sepsis	Without sepsis*				
1931 ..	229	140	52	27	**448**	77	**525**	63
1932 ..	262	139	46	23	**470**	90	**560**	66
1933 ..	257	144	56	29	**486**	97	**583**	64
1934 ..	295	118	67	33	**513**	64	**577**	71
1935 ..	262	108	64	30	**464**	74	**538**	70
1936 ..	242	105	49	24	**420**	70	**490**	69
1937 ..	176	109	56	28	**369**	104	**473**	63
1938 ..	173	101	54	26	**354**	81	**435**	64
1939 ..	167	79	80	28	**354**	49	**403**	70
1940 ..	116	76	43	33	**268**	56	**324**	59
1941 ..	145	90	66	24	**325**	47	**372**	65
1942 ..	175	62	64	12	**313**	49	**362**	76
1943 ..	166	64	76	15	**321**	57	**379**	75
1944 ..	168	63	75	7	**313**	52	**367**	78
1945 ..	109	50	65	9	**233**	19	**253**	75
1946 ..	69	42	41	5	**157**	37	**194**	70
1947 ..	54	49	37	3	**143**	44	**184**	64
1948 ..	55	32	34	4	**125**	16	**139**	71
1949 ..	58	31	20	9	**118**	19	**137**	66
1950 ..	39	18	25	21	**103**	21	**124**	62
1951 ..	34	14	33	26	**107**	9	**116**	63
1952 ..	28	15	19	28	**90**	8	**98**	52
1953 ..	22	13	17	24	**76**	7	**83**	51
1954 ..	22	19	10	25	**76**	5	**81**	42
1955 ..	19	15	17	15	**66**	7	**75**	56
1956 ..	20	16	20	16	**72**	6	**78**	56
1957 ..	18	13	15	15	**61**	6	**67**	54
1958 ..	27	16	8	12	**63**	4	**67**	56

*Deaths due to attempted abortion, formerly classed to accidental causes, are included for years 1950 onwards.

Table LIII. Death rates from maternal causes* (including abortion) per 100,000 total births† in England and Wales and four regional groups,‡ 1921 to 1958

	England and Wales			North of England			Midlands and Eastern			South of England			Wales (including Monmouthshire)		
	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other
1921	391	138	253	450	158	292	331	115	216	338	129	210	535	167	368
1922	381	138	243	421	154	267	339	120	219	330	128	201	543	175	368
1923	381	130	252	422	136	286	358	126	232	307	118	189	542	159	383
1924	390	139	251	440	156	284	339	130	209	344	122	222	514	158	355
1925	408	156	252	469	173	297	368	155	213	346	134	212	497	158	339
1926	412	160	252	475	179	296	377	154	224	343	140	203	492	163	329
1927	411	157	254	473	173	300	361	148	213	343	144	199	578	164	414
1928	425	172	252	472	186	286	373	161	212	382	157	225	579	207	372
1929	416	173	243	469	194	275	370	150	220	363	170	193	558	180	377
1930	422	184	238	496	203	293	380	173	207	347	168	179	530	196	334
1931	395	159	235	446	170	275	352	147	205	350	155	195	513	178	334
1932	404	155	249	440	171	270	374	151	223	345	135	210	591	169	423
1933	432	175	257	497	193	304	385	169	216	370	152	218	575	206	369
1934	441	195	247	494	204	290	405	199	206	359	154	205	661	275	386
1935	394	161	232	434	172	262	370	160	209	320	130	190	589	227	362
1936	365	134	231	436	153	283	331	123	208	280	104	176	517	205	312
1937	313	94	219	364	109	254	283	90	192	254	69	185	454	133	321
1938	297	86	211	342	102	240	271	72	199	235	75	160	457	124	333
1939	284	75	210	327	88	239	259	70	188	219	58	161	437	86	351
1940	268	81	186	294	82	211	252	82	170	222	72	149	339	90	250
1941	280	83	196	304	83	220	258	78	180	253	82	171	374	108	266
1942	248	77	171	266	92	174	248	72	177	223	67	156	292	85	207
1943	229	73	155	246	79	167	214	63	151	210	71	139	303	98	205
1944	192	59	133	216	67	149	162	50	112	180	53	127	267	97	170
1945	180	49	131	200	58	142	169	44	125	153	41	112	279	61	219
1946	143	31	112	152	38	115	125	24	101	133	28	105	226	43	183
1947	117	26	91	119	25	94	119	26	93	108	28	80	163	*17*	146
1948	102	24	78	106	21	85	94	21	73	92	25	67	173	*37*	136
1949	97	22	76	104	23	81	91	16	74	90	22	67	136	*33*	103
1950	87	21	66	90	21	69	82	24	57	76	16	60	155	*41*	114
1951	82	20	62	96	20	75	64	16	49	74	22	52	123	*19*	104
1952	72	16	56	69	12	57	67	15	52	78	18	60	78	*26*	52
1953	75	16	60	72	15	57	68	13	55	80	19	62	94	*16*	77
1954	70	14	56	72	16	57	74	15	59	60	11	49	94	*17*	77
1955	64	17	48	76	21	55	56	12	44	55	15	40	90	*22*	67
1956	56	13	43	59	12	47	57	16	40	48	9	38	81	*19*	62
1957	47	11	36	47	9	38	45	*10*	35	46	13	32	68	*21*	47
1958	43	12	32	43	13	30	39	*9*	29	45	12	33	57	*14*	*44*

* Note. The deaths shown for each year in this table are based on the method of classification in use at the time, the International List Numbers being as follows: 1921–30, Total=Nos. 143–150 (Sepsis=No. 146) of the 3rd Revision (1920) List; 1931–39, Total=Nos. 140–150 (Sepsis=Nos. 140, 145) of the 4th Revision (1929) List; 1940–49, Total=Nos. 140–150 (Sepsis=Nos. 140, 147) of the 5th Revision (1939) List; 1950–57, Total=Nos. 640–689 (Sepsis=Nos. 640, 641, 651, 681, 682, 684) of the 6th Revision (1948) List; 1958, 7th Revision (1955) List, Nos. as for 1950–57. Deaths due to criminal abortion are excluded from this table for years prior to 1940.
† 1921–28, registered live births only; 1929–38, registered live and still births; 1939–58, live and still birth occurrences.
‡ The composition of the three English groups is as follows: North of England: *Northern, East and West Ridings and North Western Regions;* Midlands and Eastern Regions: *North Midland, Midland and Eastern Regions;* South of England: *London and South Eastern, Southern and South Western Regions.*

Table LIV (A). Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy or childbearing, by age and cause, 1956, England and Wales

ISC No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death	All ages	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45 and over
640–648	**Complications of pregnancy**	**163**	**3**	**26**	**37**	**32**	**34**	**25**	**6**
640	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy	5	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
641	Other infections of genito-urinary tract during pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
642	Toxaemias of pregnancy	101	2	17	15	19	26	18	4
643	Placenta praevia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
644	Other haemorrhage of pregnancy	10	—	2	5	2	—	1	—
645	Ectopic pregnancy	21	1	—	10	3	5	2	—
646	Anaemia of pregnancy	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
647	Pregnancy with malposition of foetus in uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
648	Other complications arising from pregnancy	23	—	5	6	5	3	2	2
650–652	**Abortion**	**72**	**3**	**7**	**16**	**22**	**17**	**7**	**—**
650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	24	1	2	3	10	6	2	—
651	Abortion with sepsis	40	2	4	10	11	10	3	—
652	Abortion with toxaemia, without mention of sepsis	8	—	1	3	1	1	2	—
660	**Delivery without mention of complication**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
670–678	**Delivery with specified complication**	**96**	**1**	**12**	**25**	**18**	**27**	**13**	**—**
670	Delivery complicated by placenta praevia or antepartum haemorrhage	23	—	1	3	6	9	4	—
671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta	10	1	3	3	2	1	—	—
672	Delivery complicated by other post-partum haemorrhage	14	—	2	4	3	3	2	—
673	Delivery complicated by abnormality of bony pelvis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
674	Delivery complicated by disproportion or malposition of foetus	15	—	3	6	3	2	1	—
675	Delivery complicated by prolonged labour of other origin	18	—	1	7	2	5	3	—
676	Delivery with laceration of perineum, without mention of other laceration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
677	Delivery with other trauma	10	—	1	2	2	5	—	—
678	Delivery with other complications of childbirth	5	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
680–689	**Complications of the puerperium**	**66**	**2**	**9**	**25**	**12**	**8**	**5**	**5**
680	Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
681	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	8	—	1	4	—	1	2	—
682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	32	—	5	12	4	5	1	5
683	Pyrexia of unknown origin during the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism	5	—	—	1	3	—	1	—
685	Puerperal eclampsia	8	1	—	3	3	1	—	—
686	Other forms of puerperal toxaemia	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
687	Cerebral haemorrhage in the puerperium	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
688	Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
640–648 660–689	**Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (excluding abortion)**	**327**	**6**	**47**	**88**	**62**	**69**	**43**	**12**
640–689	**Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (including abortion)**	**399**	**9**	**54**	**104**	**84**	**86**	**50**	**12**

Note: Includes 25 cases in which it was stated that death followed the maternal condition after an interval of more than 12 months.

Table LIV (B). Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy or childbearing, by age and cause, 1957, England and Wales

ISC No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death	All ages	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45 and over
640–648	**Complications of pregnancy**	**127**	**6**	**18**	**19**	**28**	**29**	**19**	**8**
640	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
641	Other infections of genito-urinary tract during pregnancy	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
642	Toxaemias of pregnancy	83	4	11	13	19	18	11	7
643	Placenta praevia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
644	Other haemorrhage of pregnancy	7	1	3	—	1	—	2	—
645	Ectopic pregnancy	22	—	3	2	6	6	4	1
646	Anaemia of pregnancy	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
647	Pregnancy with malposition of foetus in uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
648	Other complications arising from pregnancy	9	1	1	2	1	4	—	—
650–652	**Abortion**	**61**	**1**	**13**	**16**	**13**	**14**	**3**	**1**
650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	24	—	6	6	3	7	1	1
651	Abortion with sepsis	33	1	7	7	10	6	2	—
652	Abortion with toxaemia, without mention of sepsis	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
660	**Delivery without mention of complication**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**—**	**—**
670–678	**Delivery with specified complication**	**94**	**1**	**9**	**23**	**21**	**26**	**10**	**4**
670	Delivery complicated by placenta praevia or antepartum haemorrhage	21	—	—	6	4	6	4	1
671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
672	Delivery complicated by other post-partum haemorrhage	18	1	3	5	2	4	1	2
673	Delivery complicated by abnormality of bony pelvis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
674	Delivery complicated by disproportion or malposition of foetus	10	—	1	3	1	5	—	—
675	Delivery complicated by prolonged labour of other origin	16	—	5	2	4	1	3	1
676	Delivery with laceration of perineum, without mention of other laceration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
677	Delivery with other trauma	14	—	—	3	5	5	1	—
678	Delivery with other complications of childbirth	9	—	—	2	2	4	1	—
680–689	**Complications of the puerperium**	**60**	**2**	**10**	**14**	**15**	**13**	**4**	**2**
680	Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
681	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	16	—	7	1	1	5	2	—
682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	25	1	3	5	8	5	2	1
683	Pyrexia of unknown origin during the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism	8	—	—	4	2	1	—	1
685	Puerperal eclampsia	5	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
686	Other forms of puerperal toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
687	Cerebral haemorrhage in the puerperium	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
688	Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
640–648 660–689	**Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (excluding abortion)**	**288**	**10**	**38**	**57**	**67**	**69**	**33**	**14**
640–689	**Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (including abortion)**	**349**	**11**	**51**	**73**	**80**	**83**	**36**	**15**

Note: Includes 16 cases in which it was stated that death followed the maternal condition after an interval of more than 12 months.

Table LIV (C). Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy or childbearing, by age and cause, 1958, England and Wales

ISC No. (7th Revision)	Cause of death	All ages	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45 and over
640–648	**Complications of pregnancy**	**105**	**6**	**17**	**26**	**22**	**20**	**12**	**2**
640	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
641	Other infections of genito-urinary tract during pregnancy								
642	Toxaemias of pregnancy	58	5	12	15	8	12	5	1
643	Placenta praevia								
644	Other haemorrhage of pregnancy	9	—	1	2	5	1	—	
645	Ectopic pregnancy	13	—	1	1	6	2	3	—
646	Anaemia of pregnancy	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	
647	Pregnancy with malposition of foetus in uterus	—							
648	Other complications arising from pregnancy	19	1	1	7	3	3	3	1
650–652	**Abortion**	**63**	**1**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**12**	**5**	**—**
650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	25	—	8	6	6	4	1	—
651	Abortion with sepsis	35	1	8	8	8	7	3	—
652	Abortion with toxaemia, without mention of sepsis	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
660	**Delivery without mention of complication**	**6**	**—**	**1**	**3**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**
670–678	**Delivery with specified complication**	**90**	**—**	**14**	**13**	**26**	**23**	**13**	**1**
670	Delivery complicated by placenta praevia or antepartum haemorrhage	16	—	3	2	2	6	3	—
671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta	8	—	1	2	3	2	—	
672	Delivery complicated by other post-partum haemorrhage	25	—	1	4	11	5	3	1
673	Delivery complicated by abnormality of bony pelvis	—							
674	Delivery complicated by disproportion or malposition of foetus	11	—	2	2	2	2	3	
675	Delivery complicated by prolonged labour of other origin	10	—	3	1	3	2	1	—
676	Delivery with laceration of perineum, without mention of other laceration	—							
677	Delivery with other trauma	10	—	—	1	3	3	3	—
678	Delivery with other complications of childbirth	10	—	4	1	2	3	—	
680–689	**Complications of the puerperium**	**64**	**2**	**12**	**17**	**14**	**14**	**4**	**1**
680	Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis	—							
681	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	9	—	1	4	2	1	1	—
682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	23	2	3	3	6	8	1	—
683	Pyrexia of unknown origin during the puerperium								
684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism	17	—	4	4	5	2	2	
685	Puerperal eclampsia	6	—	1	3	1	1	—	
686	Other forms of puerperal toxaemia	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	
687	Cerebral haemorrhage in the puerperium	5	—	1	2	—	1	—	1
688	Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	
689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation	—							
640–648, 660–689	**Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (excluding abortion)**	**265**	**8**	**44**	**59**	**62**	**59**	**29**	**4**
640–689	**Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (including abortion)**	**328**	**9**	**60**	**74**	**76**	**71**	**34**	**4**

Note: *Excludes* 22 cases in which it was stated that death followed the maternal condition after an interval of more than 12 months.

Table LV (A). Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1956, England and Wales

ISC No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death	All ages	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45 and over
001–008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
010–019	Tuberculosis, other forms	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
057·1	Acute and unspecified meningococcaemia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
080·3	Acute poliomyelitis, unspecified	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
092	Infectious hepatitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
140–199	Malignant neoplasms	7	1	2	1	1	2	—	—
200·1	Lymphosarcoma	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
201	Hodgkin's disease	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
204·0	Lymphatic leukaemia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
210–229	Benign neoplasms	5	—	1	1	1	—	2	—
241	Asthma	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
272	Diseases of pituitary gland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
274	Diseases of adrenal glands	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
291	Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic anaemias)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
345	Mutiple sclerosis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
364	Polyneuritis and polyradiculitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
401·1	Active rheumatic endocarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
410	Diseases of mitral valve	34	—	5	7	9	7	5	1
414	Other endocarditis specified as rheumatic	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
416	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
422	Other myocardial degeneration	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
434·3	Other disease of heart	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
444	Essential benign hypertension	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
452	Other aneurysm, except of heart and aorta	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
460	Varicose veins of lower extremities	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
463	Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of lower extremities	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
466	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
490	Lobar pneumonia	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
491	Bronchopneumonia	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
493	Pneumonia, other and unspecified	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
500–502	Bronchitis	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
526	Bronchiectasis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
527	Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
539·1	Diseases of oesophagus, other	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
550·1	Acute appendicitis, with peritonitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
561·3	Strangulated ventral hernia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
570	Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
571·1	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
578	Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
583	Other diseases of liver	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
587·0	Acute pancreatitis	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
591	Subacute nephritis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
600·0	Pyelonephritis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
631	Uterovaginal prolapse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
692·0	Other cellulitis and abscess, of face	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
744	Other diseases of muscle, tendon, and fascia	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
754·5	Coarctation of aorta	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
E800–E999	Accidents, poisonings, and violence	7	—	4	2	—	1	—	—
	Total	**125**	**3**	**24**	**30**	**28**	**22**	**13**	**5**
	Associated with abortion (included above)	**6**	**—**	**2**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Table LV (B). Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1957, England and Wales

ISC No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death	All ages	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45 and over
001–008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
010–019	Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
023	Other cardiovascular syphilis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
080·3	Acute poliomyelitis, unspecified	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
092	Infectious hepatitis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
140–199	Malignant neoplasms	8	—	—	3	3	1	1	—
210–229	Benign neoplasms	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
241	Asthma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
252·0	Toxic diffuse goitre	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
272	Diseases of pituitary gland	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
274	Diseases of adrenal glands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
292–4	Aplastic anaemia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
292·6	Sickle cell anaemia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
293	Anaemia of unspecified type	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
343	Encephalitis, myelitis, and encephalomyelitis (except acute infectious)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
353·2	Status epilepticus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
401·1	Active rheumatic endocarditis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
410	Diseases of mitral valve	25	2	2	3	6	9	3	—
411	Diseases of aortic valve specified as rheumatic	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
414	Other endocarditis specified as rheumatic	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
416	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	6	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
421·1	Chronic endocarditis of aortic valve, not specified as rheumatic	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
422	Other myocardial degeneration	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
430·0	Acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
443	Other and unspecified hypertensive heart disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
451	Aortic aneurysm, non-syphilitic, and dissecting aneurysm	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
456	Other diseases of arteries	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
463	Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of lower extremities	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
465	Pulmonary embolism and infarction	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
466	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
480	Influenza with pneumonia	18	3	5	3	4	2	1	—
490	Lobar pneumonia	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
491	Bronchopneumonia	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
493	Pneumonia, other and unspecified	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
500–502	Bronchitis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
517	Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
526	Bronchiectasis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
527	Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
540·1	Ulcer of stomach with perforation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
561·2	Strangulated umbilical hernia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
561·3	Irreducible incisional hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
572·1	Diverticulitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
587·0	Acute pancreatitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
592	Chronic nephritis	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
606	Other diseases of bladder	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
631	Uterovaginal prolapse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
690·1	Furuncle of neck	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
754·4	Congenital aortic stenosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
E800–E999	Accidents, poisonings, and violence	8	1	—	—	4	—	2	1
	Total	**128**	**7**	**22**	**27**	**28**	**23**	**14**	**7**
	Associated with abortion (included above)	**6**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**—**

Table LV (C). Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1958, England and Wales

ISC No. (7th Revision)	Cause of death	All ages	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45 and over
010–019	Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
080	Acute poliomyelitis	6	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
134·3	Moniliasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
140–199	Malignant neoplasms	8	—	2	2	1	2	1	—
201	Hodgkin's disease	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
204·3	Acute leukaemia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
210–229	Benign neoplasms	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
241	Asthma	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
260	Diabetes mellitus	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
272	Diseases of pituitary gland	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
274	Diseases of adrenal glands	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
292·4	Aplastic anaemia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
353	Epilepsy	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
401·1	Active rheumatic endocarditis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
410	Diseases of mitral valve	24	—	4	9	4	6	1	—
416	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
420·1	Heart disease specified as involving coronary arteries	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
422	Other myocardial degeneration	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
430·0	Acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
433·1	Other disorders of heart rhythm	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
443	Other and unspecified hypertensive heart disease	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
444	Essential benign hypertension	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
460	Varicose veins of lower extremities	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
463	Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of lower extremities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
466	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
480	Influenza with pneumonia	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
491	Bronchopneumonia	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
493	Pneumonia, other and unspecified	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
502·0	Bronchitis with emphysema	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
539·1	Diseases of oesophagus, other	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
541·1	Ulcer of duodenum, with perforation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
550·1	Acute appendicitis, with peritonitis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
552	Other appendicitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
570	Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
571·1	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
572	Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
581·0	Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcoholism	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
592	Chronic nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
720	Acute arthritis due to pyogenic organisms	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
731	Osteitis deformans	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
E800–E999	Accidents, poisonings, and violence	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	**98**	**3**	**14**	**23**	**26**	**21**	**10**	**1**
	Associated with abortion (included above)	**4**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**—**	**—**

Table LVI. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system: Death rates per million living, by sex and age, 1931 to 1958, England and Wales

	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over
Males											
1931–35 ..	85	42	64	490	963	961	1,140	1,368	1,176	723	275
1936–40 ..	61	20	44	366	742	785	937	1,210	1,216	718	296
1941–45 ..	76	24	34	339	581	674	811	1,114	1,203	741	295
1946 ..	68	22	23	239	481	615	687	1,020	1,165	768	340
1947 ..	77	15	29	241	500	632	679	1,034	1,213	812	267
1948 ..	56	10	14	211	445	603	633	961	1,166	881	334
1949 ..	33	6	13	127	368	496	591	869	1,153	927	380
1949* ..	34	7	14	127	366	497	592	869	1,159	937	400
1950* ..	38	9	8	78	229	395	428	751	1,024	891	411
1951* ..	30	7	7	46	171	292	364	636	978	953	464
1952* ..	15	4	10	35	102	201	287	503	829	843	447
1953* ..	14	4	3	18	71	156	214	413	712	814	445
1954* ..	9	2	1	13	55	130	192	370	643	778	406
1955* ..	3	1	1	8	30	93	151	307	535	705	420
1956* ..	7	1	2	7	14	71	113	231	456	640	463
1957* ..	3	—	2	3	12	40	105	193	410	605	436
1958* ..	3	1	2	6	13	38	85	166	401	572	416
Females											
1931–35 ..	74	43	143	840	1,138	911	646	475	394	306	170
1936–40 ..	55	24	98	658	1,016	759	511	377	339	272	160
1941–45 ..	72	24	76	591	916	692	427	304	269	220	123
1946 ..	60	25	69	468	842	662	382	261	242	207	119
1947 ..	70	24	63	502	899	730	411	267	249	224	133
1948 ..	52	19	53	462	812	702	367	255	235	218	105
1949 ..	33	9	30	349	684	622	348	253	245	229	127
1949* ..	33	10	30	351	682	622	348	254	249	236	139
1950* ..	29	8	15	199	429	444	273	229	212	212	144
1951* ..	25	8	14	108	278	347	238	192	180	198	135
1952* ..	18	5	6	58	169	230	166	131	148	150	159
1953* ..	17	5	3	32	122	174	146	116	130	162	140
1954* ..	11	2	3	31	84	143	145	104	107	137	117
1955* ..	6	2	4	12	56	113	101	84	95	111	115
1956* ..	4	1	—	6	35	80	79	62	70	111	125
1957* ..	4	1	—	6	12	70	75	53	55	80	91
1958* ..	3	1	1	6	14	48	58	51	69	99	101

* According to the Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List. Throughout the rest of the table rates are according to the Fifth (1938) Revision.

Table LVII. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system: Notification rates* per 100,000 living, by sex and age, 1938 to 1958, England and Wales

	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	65 and over
Males								
1938	108	20	42	141	137	136	136	52
1939	98	17	32	132	124	124	125	46
1940	104	17	29	145	146	128	123	43
1941	115	20	33	154	155	148	141	50
1942	117	22	38	165	148	153	142	49
1943	119	27	40	166	144	154	152	50
1944	122	30	41	180	158	142	149	56
1945	118	32	40	178	160	135	142	53
1946	119	32	46	179	174	125	138	54
1947	118	40	53	193	163	116	137	56
1948	117	44	51	215	161	117	139	64
1949	119	46	49	180	159	122	146	68
1950	111	53	49	159	154	107	135	67
1951	115	53	48	170	156	117	141	72
1952	112	52	51	165	147	116	135	77
1953	110	49	49	155	133	114	139	85
1954	100	41	40	143	125	106	126	82
1955	92	36	34	125	110	96	121	81
1956	88	29	28	115	101	92	121	87
1957	82	26	23	99	97	90	114	87
1958	76	25	21	89	86	81	108	87
Females								
1938	77	18	42	175	129	72	42	19
1939	71	15	33	166	116	68	37	18
1940	70	17	30	168	120	66	35	16
1941	76	19	33	185	126	69	37	19
1942	78	20	34	204	130	70	37	18
1943	83	26	40	209	142	73	40	18
1944	86	26	40	227	150	75	38	16
1945	81	26	41	223	140	69	34	16
1946	80	28	49	213	141	65	35	16
1947	83	33	51	235	146	66	35	17
1948	86	46	58	244	151	68	35	17
1949	85	44	53	238	155	71	35	17
1950	82	43	52	238	152	69	31	16
1951	81	50	52	229	149	68	33	16
1952	80	49	53	216	148	71	35	16
1953	77	45	52	201	141	73	34	18
1954	68	37	44	187	124	63	30	17
1955	60	35	38	156	112	59	30	17
1956	55	30	31	139	101	57	29	18
1957	49	30	27	116	90	55	29	17
1958	43	25	24	97	79	47	26	17

* Notifications of tuberculosis used in this and subsequent tables for 1956 onwards are those returned to the General Register Office, and not, as in previous years, those returned to the Ministry of Health. There is a small but insignificant difference between the figures from the two sources. Cases of unstated age are omitted for 1956 onwards.

Table LVIII. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system: Ratio of deaths to 100 notifications*, by sex and age, 1938 to 1958, England and Wales

	Males						Females					
	All ages	0–	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	25–	45–	65 and over
1938 ..	60	13	38	60	85	112	55	16	45	60	80	115
1939 ..	67	14	38	64	96	133	59	19	46	65	93	124
1940 ..	65	15	35	61	100	139	64	23	53	68	96	139
1941 ..	59	20	33	55	87	121	59	26	48	65	81	110
1942 ..	52	13	27	48	78	121	50	18	39	55	79	106
1943 ..	53	13	25	48	81	121	46	16	35	51	73	102
1944 ..	48	11	22	44	76	110	42	15	30	47	70	111
1945 ..	48	11	22	44	76	118	44	16	31	51	76	117
1946 ..	47	10	18	42	78	119	43	12	31	51	72	110
1947 ..	47	9	17	45	81	116	44	12	30	54	74	114
1948 ..	46	6	16	43	75	112	39	8	27	49	71	107
1949 ..	42	4	13	38	68	112	35	5	22	43	71	114
1950 ..	38	4	9	31	64	111	28	4	13	33	70	116
1951 ..	33	3	6	24	55	112	22	3	9	27	56	110
1952 ..	27	2	4	19	47	93	16	2	5	18	40	96
1953 ..	23	2	3	15	38	82	14	2	4	15	36	85
1954 ..	23	1	2	14	38	80	14	1	3	15	35	77
1955 ..	21	0	2	12	33	76	12	1	2	13	29	66
1956 ..	19	1	1	10	27	67	10	0	2	10	23	66
1957 ..	18	1	1	8	25	63	10	1	1	10	19	51
1958 ..	18	1	1	7	25	60	11	1	1	9	23	60

* See footnote to Table LVII.

Table LIX.   Tuberculosis of the respiratory system: Death rates per million living, by sex and age, and notifications* per 100 deaths, in standard regions, conurbations, and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1958, England and Wales

	Males							Females							Persons	
	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	All ages	Notifications per 100 deaths
ENGLAND AND WALES	136	3	1	9	62	266	521	45	3	1	10	53	60	100	89	664
Urban and rural aggregates :																
Conurbations	155	2	2	14	74	301	610	50	3	1	8	56	70	112	100	710
Areas outside conurbations :																
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	164	4	2	6	68	316	689	52	5	—	16	54	70	129	106	653
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	141	7	4	9	61	285	525	40	—	4	18	49	49	83	89	618
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	117	5	—	12	46	229	436	42	5	—	10	58	53	80	78	649
Rural districts	100	—	—	3	52	197	383	35	—	—	6	44	42	88	68	592
NORTH OF ENGLAND																
Regions :																
Northern	143	—	4	9	70	315	503	58	—	—	23	85	77	117	100	689
East and West Ridings	159	6	3	13	62	327	584	41	—	3	11	65	42	78	98	546
North Western	164	4	2	8	85	338	555	49	4	—	17	67	67	85	104	575
Conurbations :																
Tyneside	186	—	—	38	96	412	583	75	—	—	—	101	144	96	129	780
West Yorkshire	164	—	—	23	67	319	587	44	—	—	10	69	44	86	100	561
South East Lancashire	161	—	—	—	79	359	490	43	—	—	28	62	49	76	99	560
Merseyside	201	—	8	11	169	392	765	67	—	—	10	79	114	149	130	684
Areas outside conurbations :																
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	195	—	7	—	87	392	755	50	—	—	35	76	64	70	119	571
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	146	—	12	—	48	351	405	48	—	12	14	68	60	79	95	597
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	124	18	—	18	37	254	447	47	9	—	17	65	57	92	84	595
Rural districts	130	—	—	—	61	267	525	36	—	—	9	67	26	88	84	459

* See footnote to Table LVII.

Table LIX—continued

	Males							Females							Persons	
	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	All ages	Notifications per 100 deaths
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN																
Regions:																
North Midland	115	—	—	9	47	221	488	37	8	—	9	40	49	94	75	682
Midland	147	11	—	10	66	327	553	49	—	—	7	60	57	147	97	650
Eastern	75	—	—	8	21	138	343	27	—	—	9	21	36	80	51	914
Conurbation:																
West Midlands	175	11	—	15	72	425	591	53	—	—	—	58	76	153	112	685
Areas outside conurbation:																
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	156	12	—	9	57	291	725	49	13	—	8	32	63	170	100	679
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	120	—	—	27	42	229	573	32	—	—	13	42	28	95	75	703
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	92	—	—	12	30	165	413	34	—	—	11	47	44	70	62	790
Rural districts	72	—	—	—	41	143	270	29	—	—	10	34	28	87	51	711
GREATER LONDON	136	—	3	13	58	224	636	47	7	2	6	43	67	115	89	799
SOUTH OF ENGLAND																
Regions:																
London and South Eastern (excluding Greater London)	122	10	—	6	57	252	355	50	—	—	12	44	73	102	83	527
Southern	103	—	—	4	56	234	338	34	—	—	—	35	60	67	68	738
South Western	121	—	—	9	69	231	412	39	9	—	5	45	40	98	79	646
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	136	—	—	10	67	265	506	56	—	—	—	66	59	154	94	703
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	144	25	—	—	77	269	496	40	—	—	29	26	61	80	88	614
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	123	—	—	10	68	269	331	39	9	—	5	46	52	76	79	588
Rural districts	89	—	—	4	45	185	306	35	—	—	—	29	61	76	62	646
WALES (including Monmouthshire)	177	—	—	6	80	269	845	58	—	—	6	86	80	103	116	604
Wales I (South East)	166	—	—	9	66	261	818	60	—	—	8	86	85	113	112	625
Wales II (remainder)	207	—	—	—	118	289	902	52	—	—	—	86	69	85	127	556
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	175	—	—	—	59	305	879	56	—	—	24	35	131	76	113	715
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000	450	—	—	—	390	390	2,121	66	—	—	—	247	—	—	253	293
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	153	—	—	—	60	229	761	58	—	—	—	105	72	90	104	663
Rural districts	192	—	—	18	104	286	843	58	—	—	—	88	58	150	125	499

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(79500)

Table LX. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system: Notification rates* per 100,000 living, by sex and age, in standard regions, 1958, England and Wales

	Males							Females							Persons
	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	All ages
ENGLAND AND WALES	**76**	**25**	**21**	**89**	**83**	**108**	**87**	**43**	**25**	**24**	**97**	**62**	**26**	**17**	**59**
Standard regions:															
Northern	85	30	28	99	94	121	96	53	32	33	128	79	24	15	69
East and West Ridings	71	17	21	76	80	102	86	37	19	22	83	54	23	12	53
North Western	76	28	23	90	81	110	86	44	31	25	109	61	27	16	59
North Midland	66	23	24	95	72	85	67	37	16	22	87	52	22	18	51
Midland	80	35	27	97	89	116	67	47	43	39	108	59	24	14	63
Eastern	58	18	11	64	72	80	69	35	17	20	71	56	23	10	46
London and South Eastern	88	26	18	114	92	122	110	43	22	19	97	65	28	19	64
Southern	60	14	20	43	74	93	80	40	27	24	62	65	31	18	50
South Western	65	21	17	79	75	94	54	37	14	17	86	62	21	17	50
Wales	85	35	22	86	81	129	126	55	33	30	122	73	39	26	70
Wales I (South East)	81	42	22	93	79	115	118	58	40	30	134	78	36	27	70
Wales II (remainder)	95	15	21	69	87	167	144	47	15	30	89	59	46	25	70

*See footnote to Table LVII.

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Table LXI. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system: Ratio of deaths to 100 notifications*, by sex and age, in standard regions, 1958, England and Wales

| | Deaths per 100 notifications | | | | | | | |
| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	15–	25–	45–	65 and over
ENGLAND AND WALES	**1**	**7**	**25**	**60**	**1**	**9**	**23**	**60**
Standard regions								
Northern	1	7	26	53	2	11	31	77
East and West Ridings	2	8	32	68	1	12	18	67
North Western ..	1	10	31	65	2	11	24	54
North Midland	1	6	26	73	1	8	22	52
Midland	1	7	28	82	1	10	23	105
Eastern	1	3	17	50	1	4	16	78
London and South Eastern ..	1	6	19	50	1	7	24	59
Southern	1	8	25	42	—	5	19	37
South Western	1	9	25	76	1	7	20	57
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	1	10	21	67	0	12	21	39
Wales I (South East)	1	8	23	69	1	11	23	42
Wales II (remainder)	—	14	17	63	—	15	15	33

* See footnote to Table LVII.

Table LXII. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system: Standardised Mortality Ratios and standardised notification ratios*, by sex, in standard regions, conurbations, and urban and rural aggregates, 1958, England and Wales

| | Males | | Females | |
	S.M.R.	S.N.R.	S.M.R.	S.N.R.
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Regions and conurbations :				
Northern	**110**	**113**	**137**	**123**
Tyneside Conurbation	142	166	175	177
Remainder of Northern	98	95	123	102
East and West Ridings	**117**	**94**	**91**	**86**
West Yorkshire Conurbation	116	102	94	88
Remainder of East and West Ridings ..	117	89	89	84
North Western	**121**	**101**	**110**	**105**
South East Lancashire Conurbation ..	119	95	95	95
Merseyside Conurbation	165	152	160	158
Remainder of North Western	104	82	99	85
North Midland	**86**	**88**	**84**	**86**
Midland	**115**	**107**	**115**	**108**
West Midlands Conurbation	138	133	123	125
Remainder of Midland	93	82	107	90
Eastern	**55**	**77**	**61**	**82**
London and South Eastern ..	**95**	**115**	**103**	**102**
Greater London	99	127	103	110
Remainder of London and South Eastern	83	79	103	74
Southern	**78**	**80**	**75**	**95**
South Western	**87**	**86**	**83**	**90**
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	**127**	**113**	**131**	**128**
Wales I (South East)	120	108	138	134
Wales II (remainder)	143	126	115	113
Urban and rural aggregates :				
Conurbations	116	124	111	115
Areas outside conurbations :				
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	122	117	117	119
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	104	95	89	92
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	84	86	93	89
Rural districts	74	65	79	73

*See footnote to Table LVII.

Table LXIII. Non-respiratory tuberculosis: Death rates per million living, by sex and age, 1938 to 1958, England and Wales

	Males					Females				
	All ages	0–	15–	25–	45 and over	All ages	0–	15–	25–	45 and over
1938–40	117	221	136	79	67	93	201	121	59	46
1941–45	131	236	195	98	62	96	213	141	59	45
1946	93	180	120	60	54	75	165	107	50	35
1947	87	179	96	53	52	73	153	109	48	35
1948	72	134	79	45	52	62	130	84	41	34
1949	62	107	69	41	46	47	92	60	34	29
1950	47	75	44	34	40	40	76	54	22	29
1951	44	70	38	33	37	37	69	44	21	30
1952	33	43	27	23	36	24	38	25	16	23
1953	24	29	17	18	30	21	30	18	12	23
1954	21	16	15	18	30	17	13	15	12	22
1955	17	11	12	14	26	13	14	5·3	8·5	18
1956	13	7·3	4·4	11	20	11	5·6	7·6	9·2	16
1957	12	7·2	6·5	11	19	12	8·6	6·5	8·0	17
1958	12	5·4	7·1	9·4	20	9·5	5·8	3·2	6·1	16

Table LXIV. Non-respiratory tuberculosis: Notification rates* per million living, by sex and age, 1938 to 1958, England and Wales

	Males					Females				
	All ages	0–	15–	25–	45 and over	All ages	0–	15–	25–	45 and over
1938–40	290	744	341	151	72	264	641	403	172	61
1941–45	269	698	326	148	64	261	632	413	178	63
1946	217	569	250	123	53	210	518	334	149	47
1947	202	518	227	114	54	196	455	317	144	51
1948	197	505	243	99	53	199	473	333	138	46
1949	171	423	211	93	50	174	399	304	127	40
1950	151	350	186	93	48	164	343	288	139	39
1951	149	327	196	98	48	159	314	300	131	46
1952	135	275	196	91	50	146	272	242	135	54
1953	122	233	163	85	59	133	224	240	129	51
1954	109	192	149	93	48	133	199	245	140	56
1955	96	145	154	85	48	109	144	203	126	48
1956	87	121	131	83	49	98	113	188	118	49
1957	76	91	119	74	49	93	103	162	121	46
1958	70	75	106	82	44	83	77	142	111	50

*See footnote to Table LVII.

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Table LXV. Mass miniature radiography: Number of examinations made by mass radiography units, by sex, age, and category of person examined, 1958, England and Wales

(The total numbers of examinations have been derived from a 10 per cent sample of record cards)

Category of person examined	Males												Females												Persons	Category of person examined
	Under 14	14	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	60–	65 and over	Not stated	All ages	Under 14	14	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	60–	65 and over	Not stated	All ages	All ages	
Out-patients and in-patients of hospitals	70	110	380	690	1,350	1,440	1,950	740	530	920	—	8,180	80	90	670	850	1,700	1,890	2,260	850	520	1,080	—	9,990	18,170	Out-patients and in-patients of hospitals
H.M. Forces recruits	10	170	50,230	41,120	1,390	50	—	—	—	—	70	93,040	—	—	20	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	50	93,090	H.M. Forces recruits
School children (Mantoux test)	3,350	2,690	590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,630	3,350	2,860	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6,740	13,370	School children (Mantoux test)
School children (School groups)	36,110	36,120	31,550	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	103,830	35,040	34,870	28,720	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	98,650	202,480	School children (School groups)
Contacts (Mantoux test)	770	280	250	90	150	440	440	60	10	20	10	2,520	650	190	270	70	350	820	540	20	30	30	10	2,980	5,500	Contacts (Mantoux test)
Other contacts	6,680	2,560	4,970	2,410	4,530	3,330	2,320	720	360	370	10	28,260	5,870	2,450	5,170	2,180	2,860	2,450	2,420	790	390	330	30	24,940	53,200	Other contacts
Persons covered by special surveys	1,960	570	1,410	1,220	2,720	2,660	2,690	860	750	1,350	—	16,190	2,100	540	1,890	1,280	3,100	3,130	3,020	1,170	880	1,570	—	18,680	34,870	Persons covered by special surveys
Persons in prisons, borstals, etc.	360	320	2,470	2,550	2,960	2,130	1,590	740	480	1,910	20	15,530	90	90	310	170	290	310	300	250	210	1,310	10	3,340	18,870	Persons in prisons, borstals, etc.
Persons in factories/offices (General surveys)	—	—	88,650	110,080	255,400	243,670	197,270	70,430	39,670	14,080	360	1,019,610	—	20	134,580	116,440	106,130	97,370	79,930	22,500	6,960	2,580	210	566,720	1,586,330	Persons in factories/offices (General surveys)
General public volunteers	8,270	4,090	33,600	36,160	96,470	95,030	76,690	26,480	19,710	26,980	100	423,580	9,140	4,360	53,170	55,350	119,000	119,460	97,260	34,430	24,650	28,340	250	545,410	968,990	General public volunteers
Ante-natal cases													10	30	5,090	18,400	25,380	5,380	100	—	—	—	10	54,400	54,400	Ante-natal cases
Mental hospitals and mental institutions	670	60	1,000	2,110	5,700	7,450	7,960	3,480	2,560	4,810	30	35,830	340	110	1,170	1,660	3,420	5,350	6,910	3,750	3,800	9,280	40	35,830	71,660	Mental hospitals and mental institutions
Total	58,250	46,970	215,100	196,470	370,670	356,200	290,910	103,510	64,070	50,440	610	1,753,200	56,670	45,610	231,580	196,430	262,230	236,170	192,740	63,760	37,440	44,520	580	1,367,730	3,120,930	Total
Persons referred by general practitioners	5,100	1,020	7,330	9,060	19,660	18,910	19,690	9,440	7,420	7,460	50	105,140	4,480	1,090	10,560	13,220	23,100	17,930	13,920	5,030	3,760	4,710	40	97,840	202,980	Persons referred by general practitioners
Total (all groups)	63,350	47,990	222,430	205,530	390,330	375,110	310,600	112,950	71,490	57,900	660	1,858,340	61,150	46,700	242,140	209,650	285,330	254,100	206,660	68,790	41,200	49,230	620	1,465,570	3,323,910	Total (all groups)

Table LXVI. Mass miniature radiography: (a) Numbers of cases of respiratory tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinic supervision observed by mass radiography units, (b) rates per 1,000 examinations, by sex, age, and category of person examined, 1958, England and Wales

Category of person examined	Males: Under 14	14	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	60–	65 and over	Not stated	All ages	Females: Under 14	14	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	60–	65 and over	Not stated	All ages	Persons: All ages
Out-patients and in-patients of hospitals (a)	—	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	5	—	15	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	8	23
(b)	—	—	5·3	2·9	—	2·1	1·5	—	—	5·4	—	1·8	—	—	1·2	0·6	1·1	0·4	—	3·8	0·9	—	—	0·8	1·3
H.M. Forces recruits (a)	—	—	66	76	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
(b)	—	—	1·3	1·8	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·6
School children (Mantoux test) (a)	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	24
(b)	1·5	1·5	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	1·8	1·7	5·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·1	1·8
School children (School groups) (a)	18	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	19	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	89
(b)	0·5	0·4	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·4	0·4
Contacts (Mantoux test) (a)	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	9	5	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	21
(b)	2·6	—	—	11·1	6·7	4·5	2·3	33·3	—	—	—	3·6	7·7	5·3	3·7	—	—	4·9	1·9	—	—	—	—	4·0	3·8
Other contacts (a)	8	6	6	7	21	10	5	6	1	6	—	76	13	5	12	10	10	7	3	—	1	—	—	61	137
(b)	1·2	2·3	1·2	2·9	4·6	3·0	2·2	8·3	2·8	16·2	—	2·7	2·2	2·0	2·3	4·6	3·5	2·9	1·2	—	2·6	—	—	2·4	2·6
Persons covered by special surveys (a)	—	—	2	1	4	5	5	3	3	7	—	30	1	2	1	2	3	7	1	—	3	4	—	24	54
(b)	—	—	1·4	0·8	1·5	1·9	1·9	3·5	4·0	5·2	—	1·9	0·5	3·7	0·5	1·6	1·0	2·2	0·3	—	3·4	2·5	—	1·3	1·5
Persons in prisons, borstals, etc. (a)	—	—	3	5	11	19	23	13	19	27	—	120	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	8	128
(b)	—	—	1·2	2·0	3·7	8·9	14·5	17·6	39·6	14·1	—	7·7	—	—	3·2	—	—	6·5	—	—	—	3·8	—	2·4	6·8
Persons in factories/offices (General surveys) (a)	—	—	84	131	305	268	318	127	78	22	—	1,333	—	—	140	151	137	101	64	10	4	1	—	608	1,941
(b)	—	—	0·9	1·2	1·2	1·1	1·6	1·8	2·0	1·6	—	1·3	—	—	1·0	1·3	1·3	1·0	0·8	0·4	0·6	0·4	—	1·1	1·2
General public volunteers (a)	6	2	44	83	174	164	159	88	46	92	—	858	4	3	68	86	161	120	88	29	21	12	—	592	1,450
(b)	0·7	0·5	1·3	2·3	1·8	1·7	2·1	3·3	2·3	3·4	—	2·0	0·4	0·7	1·3	1·6	1·4	1·0	0·9	0·8	0·9	0·4	—	1·1	1·5
Ante-natal cases (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	36	7	—	—	—	—	—	78	78
(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	1·6	1·4	1·3	—	—	—	—	—	1·4	1·4
Mental hospitals and mental institutions (a)	1	—	1	6	9	17	29	15	14	24	—	116	—	—	1	1	11	12	9	3	3	9	—	49	165
(b)	1·5	—	1·0	2·8	1·6	2·3	3·6	4·3	5·5	5·0	—	3·2	—	—	0·9	0·6	3·2	2·2	1·3	0·8	0·8	1·0	—	1·4	2·3
Total (a)	40	26	222	312	529	488	543	254	161	183	—	2,758	48	29	244	281	359	262	167	42	34	32	—	1,498	4,256
(b)	0·7	0·6	1·0	1·6	1·4	1·4	1·9	2·5	2·5	3·6	—	1·6	0·8	0·6	1·1	1·4	1·4	1·1	0·9	0·7	0·9	0·7	—	1·1	1·4
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	20	4	67	121	237	211	279	137	99	109	1	1,285	18	5	91	104	179	107	70	32	32	20	—	658	1,943
(b)	3·9	3·9	9·1	13·4	12·1	11·2	14·2	14·5	13·3	14·6	20·0	12·2	4·0	4·6	8·6	7·9	7·7	6·0	5·0	6·4	8·5	4·2	—	6·7	9·6
Total (all groups) (a)	60	30	289	433	766	699	822	391	260	292	1	4,043	66	34	335	385	538	369	237	74	66	52	—	2,156	6,199
(b)	0·9	0·6	1·3	2·1	2·0	1·9	2·6	3·5	3·6	5·0	1·5	2·2	1·1	0·7	1·4	1·8	1·9	1·5	1·1	1·1	1·6	1·1	—	1·5	1·9

Table LXVII. Mass miniature radiography: (a) Numbers, (b) rates per 1,000 examinations, of non-tuberculous conditions diagnosed following examination, by sex and age, 1958, England and Wales

Category of person	Males Under 14	M 14	M 15–	M 20–	M 25–	M 35–	M 45–	M 55–	M 60–	M 65 and over	M Not stated	M All ages	Females Under 14	F 14	F 15–	F 20–	F 25–	F 35–	F 45–	F 55–	F 60–	F 65 and over	F Not stated	F All ages	Persons All ages
Malignant neoplasms																									
All groups, *excluding* persons referred by general practitioners (a)	1	2	3	2	14	42	189	213	171	206	—	843	—	1	2	1	5	5	38	27	17	38	—	134	977
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·6	2·1	2·7	4·1	—	0·5	—	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·9	—	0·1	0·3
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	—	—	2	2	12	62	250	228	205	291	—	1,052	1	—	—	—	1	18	32	30	28	49	—	159	1,211
(b)	—	—	0·3	0·2	0·6	3·3	12·7	24·2	27·6	39·0	—	10·0	0·2	—	—	—	0·0	1·0	2·3	6·0	7·4	10·4	—	1·6	6·0
Total (all groups) (a)	1	2	5	4	26	104	439	441	376	497	—	1,895	1	1	2	1	6	23	70	57	45	87	—	293	2,188
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·3	1·4	3·9	5·3	8·6	—	1·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·3	0·8	1·1	1·8	—	0·2	0·7
Non-malignant neoplasms																									
All groups, *excluding* persons referred by general practitioners (a)	2	1	5	8	20	45	63	45	26	36	—	251	—	1	6	7	18	27	76	46	30	54	—	265	516
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·7	—	0·1	—	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·7	0·8	1·2	—	0·2	0·2
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	—	—	1	1	5	2	10	5	9	4	—	37	—	—	—	1	3	7	9	7	2	8	—	37	74
(b)	—	—	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·1	0·5	0·5	1·2	0·5	—	0·4	—	—	—	0·1	0·4	0·6	1·4	0·5	1·7	—	0·4	0·4
Total (all groups) (a)	2	1	6	9	25	47	73	50	35	40	—	288	—	1	6	8	21	34	85	53	32	62	—	302	590
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·7	—	0·2	—	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·8	0·8	1·3	—	0·2	0·2
Lymphadenopathies, excluding sarcoids																									
All groups, *excluding* persons referred by general practitioners (a)	2	2	7	7	9	6	4	1	—	2	—	40	—	3	1	3	4	11	5	5	—	1	—	34	74
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	—	0·0	—	0·0	—	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	—	0·0	—	0·0	0·0
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	—	—	1	2	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	22
(b)	—	—	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·0	0·2	0·1	—	—	—	0·1	0·9	—	—	0·3	0·1	—	—	0·2	—	—	—	0·1	0·1
Total (all groups) (a)	2	2	8	9	12	7	7	2	—	2	—	51	7	1	3	8	13	5	5	—	—	1	—	45	96
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	—	0·0	—	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	—	—	0·0	—	0·0	0·0
Sarcoids, including enlarged hilar glands																									
All groups, *excluding* persons referred by general practitioners (a)	1	1	19	43	100	43	25	6	5	3	—	246	—	3	12	42	70	46	23	13	3	1	—	215	461
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·1
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	—	1	4	8	18	6	7	3	3	1	—	51	3	—	2	13	26	10	13	4	—	2	—	73	124
(b)	—	1·0	0·5	0·9	0·9	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·1	—	0·5	0·7	—	0·2	1·0	1·1	0·6	0·9	0·8	—	0·4	—	0·7	0·6
Total (all groups) (a)	1	2	23	51	118	49	32	9	8	4	—	297	6	—	14	55	96	56	36	17	3	5	—	288	585
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·1	—	0·1	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·2
Congenital cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the vascular system																									
All groups, *excluding* persons referred by general practitioners (a)	15	20	63	42	47	33	26	14	8	2	—	270	18	14	43	40	37	32	21	11	3	3	—	222	492
(b)	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·0	—	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·2
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	4	1	3	4	12	5	3	3	2	2	—	39	10	1	6	3	16	9	8	5	1	3	—	62	101
(b)	0·8	1·0	0·4	0·4	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	—	0·4	2·2	0·9	0·6	0·2	0·7	0·5	0·6	1·0	0·3	0·6	—	0·6	0·5
Total (all groups) (a)	19	21	66	46	59	38	29	17	10	4	—	309	28	15	49	43	53	41	29	16	4	6	—	284	593
(b)	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·2
Acquired cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the vascular system																									
All groups, *excluding* persons referred by general practitioners (a)	13	9	68	64	120	224	491	385	317	500	1	2,192	18	10	64	91	186	279	617	510	348	554	2	2,679	4,871
(b)	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·6	1·7	3·7	4·9	9·9	1·6	1·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·5	0·7	1·2	3·2	8·0	9·3	12·4	3·4	2·0	1·6
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	2	2	5	8	41	57	190	157	143	362	—	967	4	—	9	11	53	90	174	124	130	264	—	859	1,826
(b)	0·4	2·0	0·7	0·9	2·1	3·0	9·6	16·6	19·3	48·5	—	9·2	0·9	—	0·9	0·8	2·3	5·0	12·5	24·7	34·6	56·1	—	8·8	9·0
Total (all groups) (a)	15	11	73	72	161	281	681	542	460	862	1	3,159	22	10	73	102	239	369	791	634	478	818	2	3,538	6,697
(b)	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·7	2·2	4·8	6·4	14·9	1·5	1·7	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·5	0·8	1·5	3·8	9·2	11·6	16·6	3·2	2·4	2·0
Pneumoconiosis without progressive massive fibrosis																									
All groups, *excluding* persons referred by general practitioners (a)	—	—	—	—	38	192	662	418	295	249	1	1,855	—	—	—	—	4	11	64	37	10	4	—	130	1,985
(b)	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·5	2·3	4·0	4·6	4·9	1·6	1·1	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·0	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·1	—	0·1	0·6
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	—	—	—	—	2	61	144	100	81	84	—	472	—	—	—	—	6	15	14	7	4	—	—	46	518
(b)	—	—	—	—	0·1	3·2	7·3	10·6	10·9	11·3	—	4·5	—	—	—	—	0·3	1·1	2·8	1·9	0·8	—	—	0·5	2·6
Total (all groups) (a)	—	—	—	—	40	253	806	518	376	333	1	2,327	—	—	—	—	4	17	79	51	17	8	—	176	2,503
(b)	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·7	2·6	4·6	5·3	5·8	1·5	1·3	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·1	0·4	0·7	0·4	0·2	—	0·1	0·8
Pneumoconiosis with progressive massive fibrosis																									
All groups, *excluding* persons referred by general practitioners (a)	—	—	—	—	1	11	67	60	47	41	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	3	—	10	237
(b)	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·0	0·2	0·6	0·7	0·8	—	0·1	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·0	0·0	—	0·1	—	0·0	0·1
Persons referred by general practitioners (a)	—	—	—	—	4	12	17	10	22	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	7	72
(b)	—	—	—	—	0·2	0·6	1·8	1·3	2·9	—	—	0·6	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·2	—	—	0·4	—	0·1	0·4
Total (all groups) (a)	—	—	—	—	1	15	79	77	57	63	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	—	5	—	17	309
(b)	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·0	0·3	0·7	0·8	1·1	—	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·0	0·0	—	0·1	—	0·0	0·1

Table LXVIII. Deaths from cancer by sex and age according to histological type, and death rates per million living, 1958, England and Wales

		All ages	0–	15–	35–	45–	55–	65 and over
					Number of deaths			
All malignant neoplasms (140-205)	M	50,735	485	803	1,617	6,472	13,604	27,754
	F	45,069	322	776	2,253	6,126	9,800	25,792
Carcinoma	M	44,573	25	281	1,135	5,474	12,135	25,523
	F	39,910	21	421	1,854	5,357	8,666	23,591
Glioma	M	893	86	75	109	242	278	103
	F	650	52	60	83	149	210	96
Sarcoma	M	938	110	122	100	143	182	281
	F	1,007	91	94	96	159	203	364
Reticuloses	M	2,707	251	308	229	427	590	902
	F	2,211	151	185	157	289	434	995
Undefined	M	1,624	13	17	44	186	419	945
	F	1,291	7	16	63	172	287	746
					Death rates per million persons living			
All malignant neoplasms (140-205)		2,124	78	136	612	1,955	4,588	10,082
Carcinoma		1,873	4	61	473	1,681	4,078	9,248
Glioma		34	13	12	30	61	96	37
Sarcoma		43	19	19	31	47	75	121
Reticuloses		109	39	43	61	111	201	357
Undefined		65	2	3	17	56	138	318

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Table LXIX. Cancer (ISC Nos. 140–205): Sex and age specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites, and the percentage of mortality at each site to "all sites", 1958, England and Wales

Males

ISC No.	Site or organ	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	Per cent of all sites
140 141 142 143 144	Lip .. .. Tongue .. .. Salivary gland .. .. Floor of mouth .. .. Other parts of mouth and mouth unspecified ..	37	1	1	0	2	2	16	52	168	517	784	1·6
145 146 147 148	Oral mesopharynx Nasopharynx .. .. Hypopharynx .. .. Pharynx unspecified	22	1	1	0	1	5	13	49	96	240	205	0·9
150	Oesophagus	60	—	—	—	2	6	34	123	345	599	557	2·6
151	Stomach	365	—	—	2	10	69	303	885	1,926	2,954	2,830	15·6
152 153	Small intestine, including duodenum .. .. .. Large intestine, except rectum	175	1	—	1	9	39	109	322	880	1,893	2,557	7·5
154	Rectum	144	—	0	1	4	23	91	291	735	1,565	1,568	6·2
155	Biliary passages and liver (stated to be primary site) ..	27	3	—	0	2	5	24	61	138	207	193	1·1
157	Pancreas	91	—	—	1	3	16	75	214	472	762	886	3·9
161	Larynx	30	—	—	—	1	4	22	66	173	253	375	1·3
162 163	Bronchus and trachea, and of lung specified as primary Lung, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary	784	1	0	2	23	166	916	2,684	3,923	2,969	1,182	33·6
170	Breast	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	14	37	34	0·1
177	Prostate	166	2	—	—	—	2	18	156	922	2,707	3,511	7·1
178	Testis	9	1	—	6	21	10	12	6	19	15	34	0·4
179	Other and unspecified male genital organs	6	—	—	—	1	2	4	13	33	68	57	0·3
180	Kidney	35	14	2	2	2	11	40	89	161	194	148	1·5
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	92	1	0	0	1	9	47	203	512	932	1,091	4·0

Table LXIX—*continued*

Males

ISC No.	Site or organ	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	Per cent of all sites
190 / 191	Skin (malignant melanoma) / Skin (malignant neoplasm)	19	—	0	2	4	10	12	32	74	165	511	0·8
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	50	28	21	12	20	41	90	139	82	22	23	2·1
194	Thyroid gland	4	—	—	0	—	1	3	11	20	34	23	0·2
195	Other endocrine glands	3	4	2	—	2	1	5	6	6	7	11	0·1
196 / 197	Bone (including jaw bone) / Connective tissue	21	3	5	12	7	6	18	44	84	131	182	0·9
158 / 164 / 198	Peritoneum / Mediastinum / Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	9	1	1	1	1	5	11	21	45	37	57	0·4
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	24	2	7	7	10	13	31	53	85	95	57	1·0
201	Hodgkin's disease	22	1	3	15	25	21	29	38	45	56	34	0·9
202	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	5	4	1	1	2	3	5	9	25	17	11	0·2
203	Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	14	—	—	—	0	4	21	38	71	49	34	0·6
204	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	60	46	35	22	24	33	48	114	193	262	205	2·6
205	Mycosis fungoides	0	—	—	—	—	1	0	2	3	—		0·0
Others in 140–205	Remaining sites	56	3	1	1	7	13	46	143	255	437	602	2·4
140–205	**Total**	2,333	116	80	90	184	520	2,047	5,869	11,504	17,230	17,761	100·0
193 / 223 / 237	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system / Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system / Neoplasm of unspecified nature of brain and other parts of nervous system	63	35	24	16	26	54	111	179	113	31	23	

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Table LXX.   Cancer (ISC Nos. 140–205): Sex and age specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites, and the percentage of mortality at each site to " all sites ", 1958, England and Wales

Females

ISC No.	Site or organ	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	Per cent of all sites
140 / 141 / 142 / 143 / 144	Lip / Tongue / Salivary gland / Floor of mouth / Other parts of mouth and mouth unspecified	14	1	1	—	1	1	8	19	45	111	191	0·7
145 / 146 / 147 / 148	Oral mesopharynx / Nasopharynx / Hypopharynx / Pharynx unspecified	14	—	—	2	3	7	20	33	36	51	53	0·7
150	Oesophagus	42	—	—	0	1	5	20	62	159	321	441	2·2
151	Stomach	264	—	—	1	12	41	128	362	1,001	2,032	2,495	13·7
152 / 153	Small intestine, including duodenum / Large intestine, except rectum	237	—	—	1	11	43	141	345	784	1,766	2,910	12·3
154	Rectum	107	—	—	0	4	21	69	171	367	731	1,197	5·5
155	Biliary passages and liver (stated to be primary site)	39	—	—	1	1	6	20	67	150	257	351	2·0
157	Pancreas	75	—	—	0	2	9	40	122	305	476	718	3·9
161	Larynx	7	—	—	—	—	2	9	14	21	44	37	0·4
162 / 163	Bronchus and trachea, and of lung specified as primary / Lung, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary	119	1	—	2	11	48	135	278	401	468	404	6·2
170	Breast	383	—	—	1	39	214	556	757	1,089	1,525	2,351	19·9
171	Cervix uteri	116	—	0	—	24	99	178	246	304	348	378	6·0
172	Corpus uteri	51	—	—	—	1	8	45	131	178	248	191	2·6
173 / 174	Other parts of uterus, including chorionepithelioma / Uterus, unspecified	10	1	—	1	2	4	9	20	33	42	37	0·5
175	Ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament	124	1	1	7	11	52	199	321	359	332	255	6·4
176	Other and unspecified female genital organs	22	1	—	0	0	4	12	30	78	177	218	1·2

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Table LXX—*continued*

Females

ISC No.	Site or organ	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	Per cent of all sites
180	Kidney	22	15	3	2	1	6	19	35	68	112	154	1·1
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	37	1	—	—	—	4	16	52	143	283	378	1·9
190	Skin (malignant melanoma) .. .. }	19	1	—	1	7	13	17	26	49	100	250	1·0
191	Skin (malignant neoplasm)												
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	34	14	14	11	14	29	55	90	56	14	—	1·8
194	Thyroid gland	10	—	—	—	0	5	8	20	39	53	64	0·5
195	Other endocrine glands	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	—	0·1
196	Bone (including jaw bone) .. .. .. }	18	5	7	12	6	8	11	21	50	79	117	0·9
197	Connective tissue												
158	Peritoneum..												
164	Mediastinum ..	9	1	0	0	2	3	8	20	32	33	32	0·5
198	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes												
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	18	1	2	5	4	8	17	33	64	77	59	1·0
201	Hodgkin's disease	13	—	1	11	14	12	14	22	32	24	11	0·7
202	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	4	3	1	0	1	1	5	8	12	9	5	0·2
203	Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	12	—	—	—	1	2	11	28	59	45	11	0·6
204	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	46	37	20	11	16	25	41	66	124	191	160	2·4
205	Mycosis fungoides	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	2	—	0·0
Others in 140–205 }	Remaining sites	60	5	1	1	3	18	49	121	197	339	394	3·1
140–205	**Total**	**1,929**	**87**	**52**	**72**	**191**	**701**	**1,865**	**3,521**	**6,240**	**10,294**	**13,862**	**100·0**
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system ..												
223	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	45	19	16	15	17	39	72	113	77	33	5	
237	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of brain and other parts of nervous system ..												

Table LXXI. Cancer: Standardised Mortality Ratios by sex, for selected sites, in standard regions, conurbations, and urban and rural aggregates outside the conurbations, 1958, England and Wales

	All sites (140–205)		Buccal cavity and pharynx (140–148)		Oesophagus (150)		Stomach (151)		Intestine and rectum (152–154)		Larynx (161)		Trachea, bronchus and lung (162, 163)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Regions:														
Northern	104	105	128	119	114	107	121	129	114	107	92	84	98	110
East and West Ridings	100	102	89	122	77	82	107	109	104	102	70	92	99	95
North Western	107	103	135	86	119	130	117	122	106	107	107	126	110	103
North Midland	92	99	75	92	88	96	96	94	99	103	69	88	86	81
Midland	100	98	122	99	101	79	101	104	109	102	106	103	100	81
Eastern	90	93	75	104	86	110	82	80	101	94	77	67	86	86
London and South Eastern	107	101	92	86	103	77	91	85	93	97	122	93	119	132
Southern	93	93	85	84	84	81	82	72	95	89	103	70	91	91
South Western	90	96	80	94	103	135	84	86	90	94	93	123	79	78
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	93	107	111	183	109	154	130	159	97	108	117	160	74	57
Conurbations:														
Tyneside	116	110	135	136	139	80	124	138	120	109	77	35	128	109
West Yorkshire	103	101	95	115	90	89	111	106	103	99	57	44	106	106
South East Lancashire	111	102	150	74	116	109	123	130	120	111	110	130	116	112
Merseyside	118	115	100	72	142	179	115	124	96	122	100	64	139	134
West Midlands	109	100	129	68	98	79	108	104	114	108	102	131	117	92
Greater London	112	102	98	84	105	72	98	87	93	98	119	115	127	139
Urban and rural aggregates:														
Conurbations	111	103	111	85	108	88	107	102	102	104	105	104	123	124
Areas outside conurbations:														
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	107	103	100	98	104	105	110	106	104	102	110	137	111	88
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	103	99	106	136	106	111	104	96	97	105	108	73	101	93
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 ..	93	99	98	97	97	97	96	99	100	99	96	106	86	84
Rural districts	83	95	82	188	85	118	86	94	95	91	87	71	69	83

Table LXXI—continued

	Breast (170)		Cervix uteri (171)	Other parts of uterus (172–174)	Prostate (177)	Bladder (181·0, ·8)		Bone (including jaw bone) (196)		Lymphosarcoma, reticulosarcoma (200)		Hodgkin's disease (201)		Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)	
	M	F	F	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regions:															
Northern	80	85	147	102	88	94	106	88	87	88	73	150	119	85	111
East and West Ridings	107	98	127	89	101	113	133	91	75	57	80	111	129	111	93
North Western	99	93	108	113	87	91	95	132	142	78	82	119	113	92	84
North Midland	121	108	108	120	93	101	80	96	94	125	76	101	98	89	87
Midland	58	105	89	95	109	85	87	122	120	98	131	69	66	85	96
Eastern	83	98	84	86	97	77	92	80	85	134	128	80	108	98	101
London and South Eastern ..	101	105	83	99	106	124	109	81	85	117	118	95	90	103	119
Southern	124	102	85	89	113	90	89	76	111	84	92	101	90	130	104
South Western..	146	101	93	103	115	89	89	119	90	103	113	85	99	127	84
Wales (including Monmouthshire) ..	89	93	118	96	85	91	100	130	114	102	59	96	102	87	93
Conurbations:															
Tyneside	78	91	180	75	92	116	116	31	76	64	149	195	123	84	126
West Yorkshire	149	102	115	79	100	121	132	93	86	41	82	103	130	94	108
South East Lancashire	27	88	99	119	93	93	105	105	150	52	43	113	133	98	72
Merseyside	160	104	128	87	83	147	96	94	149	127	198	136	129	101	92
West Midlands	61	108	94	97	110	94	101	153	144	126	118	77	53	80	103
Greater London	110	105	82	95	108	125	110	83	72	121	123	106	81	103	113
Urban and rural aggregates:															
Conurbations	98	102	97	96	102	117	110	94	100	101	113	109	96	97	104
Areas outside conurbations:															
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	87	103	114	105	95	114	109	100	85	103	94	73	98	107	109
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	18	94	101	83	105	100	78	92	88	132	105	111	85	102	98
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	106	100	103	107	101	89	101	108	116	92	86	109	123	100	101
Rural districts..	135	97	91	104	97	76	83	103	96	94	93	87	89	100	86

Table LXXII. Cancer: Death rates per million living, by sex and certain ages, and Standardised Mortality Ratios (All ages) by sex, for selected sites, 1950 to 1958, England and Wales

All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)		All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R (1950–52 =100)
MALES												**All sites (140–205)**				**FEMALES**								
2,058	106	62	100	177	549	2,066	5,275	10,324	15,889	15,265	98	1950	1,840	96	56	60	194	685	1,863	3,706	6,695	10,975	13,172	101
2,120	109	74	92	178	591	2,057	5,414	10,638	16,280	17,627	101	1951	1,822	102	49	66	191	708	1,820	3,616	6,499	10,795	13,886	99
2,152	130	70	102	182	568	2,073	5,562	10,540	16,495	17,031	101	1952	1,848	103	56	66	170	709	1,836	3,680	6,424	10,683	13,169	99
2,166	102	68	104	182	575	2,077	5,616	10,604	16,419	17,279	102	1953	1,833	105	55	59	202	702	1,818	3,574	6,250	10,536	13,197	98
2,223	106	64	105	173	587	2,087	5,720	10,914	16,590	17,730	103	1954	1,861	80	52	72	197	711	1,871	3,556	6,305	10,350	13,509	98
2,252	105	68	99	189	548	2,061	5,803	11,008	17,026	17,308	104	1955	1,873	102	50	63	202	681	1,860	3,550	6,306	10,272	13,551	98
2,274	109	75	101	178	561	2,019	5,885	11,102	16,962	18,038	105	1956	1,891	100	61	71	201	697	1,809	3,559	6,250	10,350	13,682	97
2,312	100	64	109	185	534	2,035	5,950	11,231	17,111	17,849	106	1957	1,890	83	47	57	178	693	1,813	3,559	6,113	10,284	13,277	96
2,333	116	80	90	184	520	2,047	5,869	11,504	17,230	17,761	106	1958	1,929	87	52	72	191	701	1,865	3,521	6,240	10,294	13,862	97
									Kidney (180)															
28	16	1	2	3	11	38	94	104	127	59	98	1950	16	13	3	1	2	4	13	28	60	94	62	88
28	12	4	1	2	12	39	88	113	129	—	98	1951	19	15	4	1	2	6	14	40	71	87	86	102
30	15	3	1	2	13	36	81	134	153	77	104	1952	21	18	3	—	2	6	16	42	72	106	108	110
31	5	3	1	3	11	40	89	133	159	147	106	1953	19	10	3	1	2	6	15	42	70	95	79	103
32	13	1	1	2	6	40	104	144	138	41	108	1954	20	9	4	0	2	6	15	33	75	106	130	104
33	12	3	0	4	10	43	91	141	164	141	112	1955	18	13	4	1	2	5	13	40	61	90	48	95
33	12	4	1	3	12	36	92	137	180	125	110	1956	20	14	4	1	3	5	14	38	72	91	121	103
33	11	2	1	2	8	41	96	141	156	81	109	1957	19	5	3	0	3	3	10	42	67	97	92	95
35	14	2	2	2	11	40	89	161	194	148	117	1958	22	15	3	2	1	6	19	35	68	112	154	109
						Brain and other parts of nervous system (193)																		
32	11	13	8	14	34	66	86	48	11	—	91	1950	23	14	11	8	14	24	44	47	28	14	14	102
35	24	10	9	17	37	65	95	47	20	—	99	1951	22	12	7	10	13	25	39	46	26	12	8	96
39	22	13	11	17	42	76	117	46	11	15	111	1952	23	16	12	6	8	24	40	55	31	10	14	102
38	16	13	12	17	39	74	104	57	20	29	107	1953	26	18	14	7	17	25	45	56	30	11	7	114
39	13	11	10	16	40	76	118	56	25	—	109	1954	27	17	13	9	18	24	47	62	36	11	12	120
42	24	16	9	19	35	83	118	65	23	13	117	1955	27	19	11	9	14	26	44	61	40	10	—	117
41	22	17	11	17	39	74	111	75	19	—	114	1956	28	18	10	8	15	29	47	67	42	20	—	125
41	15	10	13	19	39	77	118	68	19	12	114	1957	29	9	10	8	11	27	50	76	44	14	11	126
50	28	21	12	20	41	90	139	82	22	23	136	1958	34	14	14	11	14	29	55	90	56	14	—	149

Table LXXII—*continued*

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			MALES						Bone (including jaw bone) (196)			Year				FEMALES							
All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)		All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)
21	4	4	17	5	9	16	50	91	114	*132*	105	1950	14	2	6	8	3	4	9	33	44	68	*69*	102
21	2	5	13	5	9	17	43	94	133	*180*	104	1951	14	1	3	7	6	6	11	24	39	74	*71*	98
19	4	5	13	7	5	17	32	80	117	*108*	91	1952	14	3	4	10	5	6	13	23	46	59	*47*	100
19	—	5	13	5	8	14	45	70	109	*132*	90	1953	13	2	5	7	4	4	8	23	39	77	*33*	91
17	1	4	11	4	6	13	29	75	112	*122*	81	1954	14	2	5	7	2	4	8	25	52	55	*87*	95
16	1	6	9	4	6	9	32	67	122	*115*	78	1955	12	2	4	4	4	4	8	20	36	51	*90*	79
18	1	7	14	6	9	15	32	66	98	*100*	86	1956	13	3	5	9	4	6	8	19	38	68	*58*	89
16	1	3	12	5	6	12	34	54	114	*163*	77	1957	12	2	4	6	2	3	9	17	39	68	*87*	83
16	3	5	11	6	4	13	32	62	102	*136*	77	1958	13	3	6	10	5	5	7	15	36	57	*101*	86

Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)

All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R.	Year	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R.
47	44	24	25	18	25	56	96	141	124	*132*	97	1950	37	40	24	16	18	21	33	65	96	84	*48*	93
47	46	31	22	24	29	41	81	152	138	*68*	95	1951	41	47	21	15	18	28	42	70	104	96	*38*	104
52	60	32	24	21	29	44	96	166	189	*108*	107	1952	41	42	23	17	13	25	38	69	101	140	*61*	103
53	54	30	24	16	36	47	108	148	207	*118*	108	1953	44	48	23	13	15	32	39	69	130	113	*59*	109
54	52	28	24	21	36	48	97	180	184	*162*	110	1954	44	36	21	20	15	27	38	74	125	132	*112*	110
57	38	26	25	21	34	55	106	206	244	*90*	117	1955	43	51	23	16	18	26	42	62	110	131	*120*	107
57	47	29	29	23	33	49	95	179	285	*250*	116	1956	47	41	29	19	22	21	36	77	125	151	*92*	115
60	46	28	27	24	31	47	110	194	318	*267*	122	1957	47	41	21	12	18	31	43	70	117	172	*120*	115
60	46	35	22	24	33	48	114	193	262	*205*	121	1958	46	37	20	11	16	25	41	66	124	191	*160*	113

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Table LXXII—*continued*

		MALES						Lip, tongue, rest of mouth (140–144)	Year			FEMALES						
All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)		All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)
51	*1*	*3*	16	84	283	705	985	106	1950	14		*3*	8	25	51	105	186	99
49	*1*	*4*	15	75	275	720	881	103	1951	15	*2*	*3*	8	23	57	107	235	104
44	*1*	*3*	18	75	234	622	631	91	1952	14	*1*	*3*	9	23	56	100	128	97
42	*2*	*4*	13	67	217	620	691	87	1953	12	*1*	*3*	7	22	43	100	138	86
44	*2*	*3*	18	65	222	613	878	90	1954	13	*1*	*4*	9	17	48	100	161	91
42	*1*	*4*	11	68	210	605	718	85	1955	14	*0*	*3*	12	21	35	123	174	94
37	*1*	*1*	12	50	190	541	788	75	1956	15	*1*	*4*	10	25	50	94	185	97
35	*1*	*3*	9	54	178	468	698	69	1957	14	*1*	*3*	7	21	42	105	185	91
37	*2*	*2*	16	52	168	517	784	73	1958	14	*1*	*1*	8	19	45	111	191	91

Pharynx (145–148)

All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R.	Year	All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R.
24	*1*	*2*	18	53	133	251	*279*	97	1950	14	*1*	8	17	38	37	62	*48*	100
25	*1*	*6*	15	52	133	284	*288*	101	1951	13	*1*	6	20	30	41	54	—*83*	95
26	*0*	*5*	16	50	142	270	*338*	102	1952	14	*2*	8	17	35	48	62	*47*	104
24	*1*	*6*	17	42	140	232	*338*	95	1943	12	*1*	6	18	28	39	51	*66*	89
27	*1*	*6*	15	59	141	277	*338*	106	1954	15	*2*	8	21	30	49	55	*62*	104
25	*2*	*5*	11	59	124	254	308	97	1955	14	*3*	6	20	30	43	57	*84*	100
20	*1*	*5*	10	47	109	192	262	79	1956	14	*2*	6	16	31	46	47	*87*	95
24	*1*	*4*	15	41	135	211	337	90	1957	15	*1*	6	15	33	54	61	*71*	103
22	*1*	*5*	13	49	96	240	*205*	83	1958	14	*3*	7	20	33	36	51	*53*	96

Oesophagus (150)

All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R.	Year	All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R.
71	*0*	9	46	131	444	773	721	101	1950	37	*2*	8	19	61	166	286	359	101
71	*3*	8	41	157	400	768	814	100	1951	37	*2*	6	20	71	164	279	318	101
70	*0*	7	39	148	370	843	862	98	1952	37	*1*	10	22	63	160	262	338	99
63	*2*	9	32	127	352	729	735	88	1953	38	*2*	4	26	65	143	283	414	99
61	*1*	8	37	123	330	683	811	85	1954	40	*1*	6	25	68	149	314	404	104
63	*2*	9	36	126	337	737	679	88	1955	41	*1*	10	24	57	161	334	365	106
64	*1*	10	37	141	329	696	775	88	1956	41	*2*	6	26	67	152	307	387	104
61	*1*	8	39	119	322	646	709	82	1957	41	*0*	5	27	61	152	315	375	103
60	*2*	6	34	123	345	599	557	81	1958	42	*1*	5	20	62	159	321	441	104

Table LXXII—continued

All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)	Year	All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)
			MALES										**FEMALES**					
							Stomach (151)											
379	16	98	367	952	2,086	2,963	2,324	99	1950	284	16	51	160	459	1,250	2,315	2,579	102
387	14	90	354	1,015	2,110	3,064	2,746	101	1951	286	12	54	160	448	1,220	2,392	2,667	101
382	14	80	378	978	2,009	3,079	2,523	99	1952	278	10	52	165	443	1,158	2,181	2,486	97
379	17	89	343	978	2,044	2,927	2,868	98	1953	271	14	51	157	412	1,069	2,211	2,566	93
369	12	88	318	919	1,981	2,979	2,581	95	1954	273	13	43	161	433	1,074	2,115	2,366	92
373	12	71	331	905	1,954	3,169	2,859	95	1955	268	11	42	146	395	1,058	2,080	2,605	90
360	10	76	293	909	1,907	2,938	2,712	91	1956	268	11	45	139	394	1,008	2,126	2,503	89
369	16	64	311	901	1,893	3,095	2,930	93	1957	258	11	42	119	392	977	1,967	2,380	84
365	10	69	303	885	1,926	2,954	2,830	92	1958	264	12	41	128	362	1,001	2,032	2,495	85
							Large intestine, except rectum (153)											
204	13	41	123	385	1,140	2,354	2,279	102	1950	257	11	55	160	414	977	2,254	3,014	105
202	13	44	124	363	1,127	2,326	2,508	101	1951	239	13	51	150	369	907	2,029	2,914	97
197	13	44	117	353	1,065	2,281	2,692	97	1952	248	11	44	149	396	898	2,073	3,142	98
196	13	38	127	352	1,025	2,267	2,956	97	1953	243	11	48	143	381	888	1,919	3,250	95
190	7	43	111	354	975	2,187	2,784	93	1954	238	12	56	149	373	832	1,875	2,776	92
183	12	38	112	346	932	2,066	2,487	89	1955	240	13	47	143	359	849	1,869	2,904	91
177	11	32	107	333	918	1,969	2,413	86	1956	236	11	46	139	366	797	1,829	2,763	89
176	12	38	106	316	869	1,998	2,477	84	1957	233	7	40	134	351	786	1,773	2,777	86
170	8	37	103	306	862	1,871	2,477	81	1958	232	10	40	137	335	767	1,745	2,899	85
							Rectum (154)											
175	7	29	108	388	1,017	1,753	1,868	104	1950	112	7	21	79	203	449	861	1,076	106
172	6	35	101	354	981	1,834	2,085	102	1951	106	6	27	74	193	434	770	917	99
162	6	26	97	326	889	1,796	2,031	95	1952	105	4	27	74	193	390	781	912	96
153	5	24	88	306	852	1,708	1,838	90	1953	106	9	26	84	197	378	758	875	96
157	6	27	95	288	854	1,737	2,108	91	1954	108	7	28	74	184	381	776	1,039	96
149	7	22	95	311	760	1,664	1,615	86	1955	104	7	20	69	183	378	708	1,078	91
147	4	21	77	281	794	1,679	1,938	84	1956	103	5	27	74	163	382	670	1,081	90
144	7	20	83	274	773	1,575	1,663	82	1957	98	4	22	65	152	357	666	1,043	84
144	4	23	91	291	735	1,565	1,568	82	1958	107	4	21	69	171	367	731	1,197	91

All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)	Year	All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)
							Pancreas (157)											
74	4	13	68	189	378	686	544	96	1950	63	1	9	32	138	286	437	503	101
77	3	20	63	211	389	656	678	100	1951	60	1	6	42	110	272	415	576	94
82	3	17	67	215	441	656	646	105	1952	68	1	9	40	126	285	506	642	105
81	3	20	73	197	438	649	794	104	1953	65	2	11	41	116	266	486	474	99
83	3	20	71	204	448	667	784	105	1954	67	1	10	40	111	275	462	689	100
86	2	19	69	216	441	718	795	108	1955	71	2	9	45	121	294	465	623	105
86	2	16	74	223	442	712	538	107	1956	67	2	10	32	126	276	442	549	98
87	3	15	76	218	471	656	709	108	1957	74	1	15	43	129	275	510	603	107
91	3	16	75	214	472	762	886	113	1958	75	2	9	40	122	305	476	718	107
							Trachea, bronchus and lung (162, 163)											
484	29	165	821	1,836	2,025	1,288	515	92	1950	88	8	42	107	213	341	351	241	96
530	22	175	850	1,952	2,359	1,448	729	101	1951	91	11	39	100	221	352	396	288	99
568	25	179	843	2,142	2,514	1,623	1,046	107	1952	98	7	40	107	253	344	438	324	105
607	27	173	881	2,245	2,768	1,913	868	114	1953	98	11	40	107	235	361	435	263	104
657	25	181	934	2,410	3,040	2,018	838	122	1954	102	11	41	122	235	379	388	373	107
693	24	175	895	2,539	3,310	2,280	1,000	128	1955	106	10	39	120	261	390	416	275	111
726	25	172	918	2,625	3,473	2,473	1,288	133	1956	111	10	40	122	267	393	445	428	115
759	20	169	915	2,724	3,658	2,655	1,384	138	1957	116	9	40	133	280	390	476	364	118
784	23	166	916	2,684	3,923	2,969	1,182	142	1958	119	11	48	135	278	401	468	404	121
							Breast (170)											
3	0	1	4	5	14	26	74	105	1950	350	31	215	522	770	1,052	1,567	2,283	100
3	0	1	3	8	13	24	34	102	1951	352	31	222	504	779	1,062	1,543	2,402	99
3	—	1	3	6	14	20	62	94	1952	363	30	217	513	791	1,114	1,579	2,088	101
4	—	3	4	14	15	16	44	128	1953	356	36	218	494	766	1,073	1,510	2,289	99
4	—	2	4	4	8	19	30	125	1954	364	34	228	528	747	1,060	1,537	2,354	100
4	0	1	2	12	14	28	64	119	1955	369	39	207	546	756	1,062	1,535	2,317	100
3	—	1	4	8	16	17	50	105	1956	371	35	212	531	750	1,067	1,549	2,341	100
3	—	1	2	10	17	24	47	105	1957	370	32	196	538	767	1,029	1,535	2,228	99
3	—	2	3	6	14	37	34	109	1958	383	39	214	556	757	1,089	1,525	2,351	101
			FEMALES										**FEMALES**					
							Cervix uteri (171)								**Corpus uteri (172)**			
117	19	71	188	314	335	381	359	104	1950	51	2	13	57	136	193	250	200	99
114	18	73	178	297	314	392	394	100	1951	52	1	13	53	128	205	277	171	99
111	16	79	173	289	306	359	277	97	1952	54	1	12	56	132	205	277	257	102
109	23	77	160	267	308	358	329	94	1953	53	2	8	54	145	177	273	230	98
105	20	72	172	239	302	321	304	90	1954	52	1	12	44	136	184	262	267	95
108	24	79	156	254	314	325	275	92	1955	50	2	8	47	129	175	237	281	92
108	27	78	165	235	316	328	312	91	1956	51	1	8	51	135	185	218	249	92
106	24	93	150	223	302	331	332	89	1957	52	2	7	45	133	179	277	201	93
116	22	99	178	246	304	348	378	96	1958	51	1	8	45	131	178	248	191	90

Table LXXII—*continued*

All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)		All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)
					MALES										FEMALES			
			Prostate (177)										Ovary, Fallopian tube, and broad ligament (175)						
146	—	1	21	192	912	2,244	2,426	102	1950	110	16	58	208	285	327	291	221	101
143	—	2	20	168	889	2,227	3,102	100	1951	112	13	60	201	289	328	318	265	101
142	—	2	18	161	879	2,207	2,754	98	1952	110	13	59	209	285	298	280	277	98
149	0	1	23	172	890	2,364	2,706	103	1953	112	11	64	207	280	321	301	197	100
157	0	2	21	160	904	2,520	3,297	107	1954	114	14	63	202	283	318	313	292	101
156	—	2	16	152	917	2,484	3,244	105	1955	121	13	70	207	305	335	322	359	106
165	0	0	16	163	937	2,684	3,588	111	1956	121	13	74	191	323	317	348	306	106
161	0	2	14	150	929	2,558	3,302	107	1957	124	12	73	210	315	325	330	277	107
166	—	2	18	156	922	2,707	3,511	111	1958	124	11	52	199	321	359	332	255	106
								Bladder (181·0, ·8)										
79	1	9	58	203	438	731	809	94	1950	33	1	4	17	52	154	261	359	105
84	2	11	63	210	471	766	1,033	100	1951	32	1	2	20	52	131	278	221	98
89	1	11	65	201	500	868	1,046	105	1952	32	1	5	18	50	118	273	358	97
86	0	6	59	196	465	881	1,103	101	1953	34	1	4	21	53	123	295	342	103
87	1	11	54	212	464	839	1,027	101	1954	36	2	4	15	52	147	296	391	106
91	2	8	60	197	500	929	1,013	105	1955	36	1	4	19	51	145	298	341	106
93	1	13	60	201	494	941	1,250	108	1956	36	—	4	14	42	143	294	514	104
94	1	11	51	202	493	985	1,209	107	1957	36	—	4	13	50	142	285	446	104
92	1	8	46	200	511	929	1,091	105	1958	36	—	4	16	50	140	283	372	103
								Other urinary organs (181·7)										
0	—	—	1	0	1	2	—	60	1950	1	—	—	1	3	4	7	—	123
1	—	1	0	2	2	6	—	141	1951	1	—	—	0	2	3	8	—	92
0	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	99	1952	1	—	1	1	2	3	5	—	86
0	0	—	1	1	2	4	—	98	1953	1	—	—	2	0	3	6	—	113
1	—	—	1	2	4	9	—	175	1954	1	0	0	0	3	5	3	12	111
1	—	—	0	2	3	3	—	115	1955	1	—	—	—	2	3	6	—	77
1	—	—	1	2	4	2	—	123	1956	1	—	—	1	2	5	10	12	130
1	—	2	0	2	3	12	—	186	1957	1	—	—	1	2	3	4	7	118
1	—	0	0	3	1	3	—	111	1958	1	—	—	1	3	1	5		61

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All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)		All ages	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85 and over	S.M.R. (1950–52 =100)
							Hodgkin's disease (201)											
20	22	21	28	35	41	31	15	91	1950	11	13	10	8	22	26	27	14	94
22	21	24	35	38	51	31	34	104	1951	12	15	14	12	20	24	24	30	103
23	26	23	32	45	49	36	46	106	1952	12	16	10	10	20	28	29	7	103
23	23	27	30	41	55	32	—	106	1953	13	13	12	16	22	24	24	13	106
23	24	29	30	39	51	39	27	107	1954	13	12	11	11	22	32	30	12	105
23	28	26	29	40	49	44	13	106	1955	12	12	12	14	18	30	20	42	104
24	26	28	23	49	56	47	12	108	1956	13	16	13	13	22	27	36	12	112
27	28	32	37	48	50	54	47	124	1957	12	13	11	14	23	26	30	—	104
22	25	21	29	38	45	56	34	100	1958	13	14	12	14	22	32	24	11	113

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Table LXXIII. Diseases of the circulatory system, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, and congenital malformations of circulatory system: Death rates per million living, and Standardised Mortality Ratios (1950–52=100), by sex, 1949 to 1958, England and Wales

Abbreviated List No.	ISC No.	Cause	Sex	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
B24	400–402	Rheumatic fever	M	15	12	8	7	7	7	5	5	4	3
			F	17	14	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	3
B25	410–416	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M	181	201	194	164	157	148	140	142	138	118
			F	270	306	298	247	240	237	232	223	225	208
B26	420	Arteriosclerotic heart disease including coronary disease	M	1,480	1,671	1,789	1,874	1,860	2,016	2,097	2,206	2,230	2,395
			F	779	903	956	999	1,012	1,084	1,163	1,222	1,243	1,368
	421	Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic	M	117	74	64	74	71	81	75	75	81	77
			F	100	56	47	63	60	64	60	59	70	65
	422	Other myocardial degeneration	M	1,623	1,464	1,552	1,303	1,230	1,177	1,179	1,112	976	988
			F	1,941	1,847	1,959	1,629	1,603	1,528	1,550	1,490	1,335	1,382
B27	430	Acute and subacute endocarditis	M	12	11	10	9	9	9	10	9	9	6
			F	10	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	6	6
	431–434	Other diseases of heart	M	167	161	210	202	216	231	230	235	253	260
			F	208	208	231	238	248	250	261	273	286	300
B28, 29	440–447	Hypertension with or without mention of heart disease	M	402	461	492	440	451	457	458	444	419	400
			F	399	466	494	444	453	472	498	486	464	469
B46 (part)	450	General arteriosclerosis	M	236	246	262	229	224	225	225	220	198	221
			F	227	237	255	227	233	228	251	242	231	253
	465	Pulmonary embolism and infarction	M	14	15	16	15	18	19	22	21	22	22
			F	14	15	14	16	19	19	21	25	24	29
	Rem. of 451–468	Other circulatory diseases	M	62	52	49	65	68	76	81	89	95	101
			F	73	63	56	69	70	79	85	94	93	101
	400–468	Diseases of the circulatory system	M	4,310	4,369	4,645	4,382	4,311	4,446	4,521	4,558	4,425	4,595
			F	4,037	4,121	4,344	3,946	3,950	3,973	4,131	4,124	3,980	4,183
	400–468	*Standardised Mortality Ratios*	M	96	98	104	97	95	97	98	99	95	98
			F	101	102	105	93	92	90	92	91	86	89
B22	330–334	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	M	1,228	1,284	1,378	1,381	1,356	1,433	1,454	1,442	1,411	1,439
			F	1,544	1,656	1,732	1,761	1,716	1,811	1,868	1,877	1,854	1,921
B41 (part)	754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	M	51	55	50	42	43	45	47	47	52	52
			F	41	43	42	35	34	33	33	34	39	37

Table LXXIV. Diseases of the circulatory system, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, and congenital malformations of circulatory system: Deaths and death rates per million living, and per 100 deaths from all circulatory diseases, by sex and age, 1958, England and Wales

Abbreviated List No.	Cause of death		Males — All ages	0–	15–	25–	45–	65–	75 and over	Females — All ages	0–	15–	25–	45–	65–	75 and over
B24	Rheumatic fever	Deaths	70	17	11	8	13	12	9	61	7	7	17	13	6	11
		Rate	3·2	3·2	3·9	1·3	2·4	8·6	13	2·6	1·4	2·5	2·7	2·1	3·0	9·1
		Per cent	0·1	23·9	8·8	0·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	15·2	7·0	1·3	0·1	0·0	0·0
B25	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	Deaths	2,567	6	42	416	1,157	584	362	4,867	1	55	657	2,100	1,093	961
		Rate	118	1·1	15	68	211	336	536	208	0·20	20	106	346	539	794
		Per cent	2·6	8·5	33·6	16·6	4·4	2·0	0·9	5·0	2·2	55·0	49·6	17·8	4·5	1·6
B26	Arteriosclerotic heart disease	Deaths	52,085	2	11	1,491	18,936	17,216	14,429	31,956	—	1	201	5,320	11,142	15,292
		Rate	2,395	0·38	3·9	245	3,456	12,332	21,345	1,368	—	0·36	32	877	5,494	12,628
		Per cent	52·1	2·8	8·8	59·4	72·3	58·5	34·7	32·7	—	1·0	15·2	45·0	45·9	25·4
	Degenerative heart disease	Deaths	23,152	6	15	118	1,730	5,004	16,279	33,814	4	5	85	1,187	5,150	27,383
		Rate	1,065	1·1	5·3	19	316	3,585	24,081	1,447	0·79	1·8	14	196	2,539	22,612
		Per cent	23·2	8·5	12·0	4·7	6·6	17·0	39·2	34·6	8·7	5·0	6·4	10·0	21·2	45·5
B27	Other diseases of heart	Deaths	5,845	29	30	131	1,139	1,822	2,704	7,150	21	18	99	805	1,823	4,384
		Rate	269	5·5	7·1	21	208	1,305	4,000	306	4·2	6·4	16	133	899	3,620
		Per cent	5·9	40·8	16·0	5·2	4·3	6·2	6·5	7·3	45·7	18·0	7·5	6·8	7·5	7·3
B28	Hypertension with heart disease	Deaths	5,173	1	3	55	1,041	1,831	2,242	7,110	—	—	19	914	2,167	4,010
		Rate	238	0·19	1·1	9·0	190	1,312	3,317	304	—	—	3·1	151	1,069	3,311
		Per cent	5·2	1·4	2·4	2·2	4·0	6·2	5·4	7·3	—	—	1·4	7·7	8·9	6·7
B29	Hypertension without mention of heart	Deaths	3,524	1	9	173	1,101	973	1,267	3,839	1	5	99	640	1,079	2,015
		Rate	162	0·19	3·2	28	201	697	1,874	164	0·20	1·8	16	105	532	1,664
		Per cent	3·5	1·4	7·2	6·9	4·2	3·3	3·0	3·9	2·2	5·0	7·5	5·4	4·4	3·3
B46 (part)	Other circulatory diseases	Deaths	7,491	9	14	118	1,090	1,983	4,277	8,941	12	9	147	846	1,824	6,103
		Rate	345	1·7	5·0	19	199	1,420	6,327	383	2·4	3·2	24	139	899	5,040
		Per cent	7·5	12·7	11·2	4·7	4·2	6·7	10·3	9·1	26·1	9·0	11·1	7·2	7·5	10·1
	All circulatory diseases	Deaths	99,907	71	125	2,510	26,207	29,425	41,569	97,738	46	100	1,324	11,825	24,284	60,159
		Rate	4,595	13	45	412	4,783	21,078	61,493	4,183	9·1	36	213	1,949	11,974	49,677
		Per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
B22	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	Deaths	31,298	29	49	485	5,831	9,747	15,157	44,879	25	32	489	6,121	12,144	26,068
		Rate	1,439	5·5	17	80	1,064	6,982	22,422	1,921	5·0	11	79	1,009	5,988	21,526
B41 (part)	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	Deaths	1,124	865	60	88	86	23	2	870	652	45	72	79	18	4
		Rate	52	164	21	14	16	16	3·0	37	129	16	12	13	8·9	3·3

Table LXXV. Diseases of the circulatory system, and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system: Death rates per million living, by sex, at age 45–64, in the standard regions, conurbations, and urban and rural aggregates outside the conurbations, 1958, England and Wales

	All causes		Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330–334)		Chronic rheumatic heart disease and chronic endocarditis (410–416, 421)		Arteriosclerotic heart disease (420)		Myocardial degeneration (422)		Other diseases of heart (430–434)		Hypertension with or without heart disease (440–447)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ENGLAND AND WALES	13,515	7,446	1,064	1,009	318	390	3,456	877	209	152	208	133	391	256
Regions:														
Northern	15,013	8,116	1,213	1,205	339	380	4,155	1,190	228	160	207	148	370	326
East and West Ridings ..	14,261	7,646	1,083	998	342	471	3,919	1,028	234	169	205	132	360	245
North Western	15,868	8,469	1,344	1,129	374	532	4,133	1,112	294	202	297	224	384	255
North Midland	12,409	7,455	1,007	1,002	277	375	3,030	843	207	199	233	152	381	232
Midland	13,833	7,333	1,193	984	336	402	3,064	811	262	151	222	154	431	286
Eastern	10,935	6,527	848	873	251	275	2,891	672	181	152	169	112	290	223
London and South Eastern ..	12,927	6,884	850	851	302	365	3,270	694	109	87	168	88	377	231
Southern	11,760	6,897	931	1,092	267	225	2,985	783	183	157	213	89	375	201
South Western	12,420	7,311	1,125	1,059	287	309	3,048	790	261	196	170	87	532	304
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	14,465	8,276	1,257	1,264	375	431	3,891	1,089	269	155	190	144	465	333
Conurbations	14,482	7,524	1,038	934	339	473	3,672	864	187	114	222	138	396	256
Tyneside	16,324	8,144	1,343	919	363	396	4,412	1,171	225	162	216	144	461	333
West Yorkshire	15,713	7,896	1,218	1,064	384	458	4,606	1,179	255	159	287	163	421	275
South East Lancashire ..	16,635	8,583	1,402	1,161	382	586	4,020	1,046	339	204	372	279	359	264
Merseyside	16,176	8,670	1,124	1,034	366	693	4,359	1,148	222	119	268	148	438	233
West Midlands	14,616	7,417	1,175	866	317	521	3,067	803	280	131	213	159	478	321
Greater London	13,118	6,921	814	842	316	404	3,354	685	95	68	161	83	368	230
Areas outside conurbations:														
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	14,201	7,718	1,157	1,028	365	425	3,586	927	212	140	195	131	440	265
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	13,592	7,515	1,048	1,073	229	348	3,594	966	191	160	191	128	379	252
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	13,164	7,313	1,164	1,040	308	322	3,489	891	240	185	207	130	375	257
Rural districts	11,557	7,223	944	1,088	291	291	2,861	814	222	195	196	128	371	250

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Table LXXVI. Diseases of the circulatory system, and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system: Death rates per million living, by sex, at age 65 and over, in the standard regions, conurbations, and urban and rural aggregates outside the conurbations, 1958, England and Wales

	All causes		Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330–334)		Chronic rheumatic heart disease and chronic endocarditis (410–416, 421)		Arteriosclerotic heart disease (420)		Myocardial degeneration (422)		Other diseases of heart (430–434)		Hypertension with or without heart disease (440–447)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ENGLAND AND WALES	82,205	59,471	12,019	11,797	949	1,010	15,273	8,161	9,779	9,668	2,184	1,916	3,047	2,862
Regions:														
Northern	86,559	64,350	15,329	13,543	783	721	16,671	9,822	10,538	10,751	2,238	2,051	2,650	2,970
East and West Ridings ..	87,508	62,823	13,205	13,121	843	1,032	17,243	9,539	9,962	9,355	2,027	1,872	3,427	3,216
North Western	90,025	65,142	13,728	13,429	922	1,139	16,569	8,451	11,025	10,516	2,509	2,329	2,703	2,575
North Midland	79,902	58,807	13,079	12,313	866	781	13,299	7,395	10,207	10,030	2,561	2,318	3,079	2,893
Midland	80,874	58,396	12,532	11,698	916	891	13,221	7,284	10,079	9,849	2,268	1,954	3,232	2,881
Eastern	73,909	54,527	10,594	10,817	846	885	14,160	7,656	8,594	8,565	2,011	1,725	2,686	2,443
London and South Eastern ..	80,363	56,706	9,906	10,036	1,106	1,136	15,341	7,973	8,092	8,590	1,996	1,715	3,206	3,095
Southern	76,310	56,324	11,021	11,347	1,070	1,027	14,606	8,218	9,225	9,484	2,289	1,764	2,887	2,516
South Western	79,562	58,414	11,275	12,059	900	934	14,850	7,555	12,494	11,551	2,225	1,746	3,231	2,480
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	85,674	63,029	12,961	13,287	961	1,115	16,085	8,259	10,357	10,425	1,837	1,885	3,202	3,339
Conurbations	84,971	59,958	11,540	11,129	996	1,158	15,626	8,451	8,666	8,591	2,145	1,883	3,282	3,144
Tyneside	88,722	65,077	15,778	13,404	917	827	15,111	9,481	9,444	9,500	2,000	2,058	3,222	3,558
West Yorkshire	91,467	63,883	13,507	13,570	880	953	19,267	10,508	10,200	8,875	2,160	1,945	3,600	3,227
South East Lancashire ..	92,804	66,526	14,176	13,649	961	1,193	14,882	7,719	11,637	10,965	2,647	2,474	2,882	2,380
Merseyside	89,392	64,391	13,235	12,218	627	1,126	17,941	9,241	8,118	7,506	2,510	2,379	2,529	3,080
West Midlands	82,875	59,124	13,091	11,555	773	1,044	12,773	7,285	9,909	9,518	2,386	1,927	3,557	3,299
Greater London	80,746	56,353	9,251	9,438	1,150	1,252	15,494	8,283	7,142	7,722	1,893	1,603	3,379	3,282
Areas outside conurbations:														
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	86,097	60,660	12,198	12,350	1,016	1,022	16,949	8,765	9,284	9,670	2,043	1,883	3,245	3,000
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	84,094	59,564	12,462	12,553	850	929	16,112	8,289	9,906	10,008	2,050	1,977	2,850	2,568
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	82,914	59,565	13,064	12,423	886	856	15,438	7,924	11,094	10,539	2,167	1,912	2,950	2,720
Rural districts	74,390	57,608	11,359	11,604	946	947	13,325	7,451	10,277	10,486	2,390	1,981	2,752	2,541

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Table LXXVII. Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (ISC No. 754): Deaths and death rates per million living, by sex and age, 1951 to 1958, England and Wales

Age	1951 M	1951 F	1952 M	1952 F	1953 M	1953 F	1954 M	1954 F	1955 M	1955 F	1956 M	1956 F	1957 M	1957 F	1958 M	1958 F
Deaths																
All ages ..	1,050	963	890	804	913	786	948	767	1,007	756	1,017	791	1,126	911	1,124	870
0–	582	444	604	491	623	491	647	514	645	430	677	506	725	553	726	528
1–	78	60	56	68	60	64	48	58	80	76	58	59	71	60	87	71
5–	58	35	42	51	51	37	50	42	53	55	60	49	68	55	52	53
15–	177	167	132	111	117	106	122	87	144	115	132	102	140	115	148	117
45–	126	180	40	56	46	58	60	45	67	58	65	53	94	95	86	79
65 and over ..	29	77	16	27	16	30	21	21	18	22	25	22	28	33	25	22
Death rates per million living*																
All ages ..	49·9	42·3	42·2	35·2	43·1	34·3	44·5	33·4	47·1	32·8	47·3	34·2	52·0	39·2	51·7	37·2
0–	1·67	1·35	1·75	1·50	1·77	1·48	1·87	1·57	1·88	1·33	1·88	1·49	1·95	1·58	1·91	1·47
1–	49·8	40·2	38·4	48·9	43·1	48·2	35·3	44·8	59·4	59·2	43·3	46·3	52·6	46·8	63·7	54·7
5–	18·9	11·9	13·1	16·5	15·4	11·6	14·8	13·0	15·4	16·7	17·1	14·6	19·2	16·2	14·6	15·6
15–	19·3	17·7	14·5	11·8	12·9	11·4	13·6	9·42	16·0	12·5	14·8	11·2	15·7	12·7	16·6	13·0
45–	25·7	31·7	8·00	9·76	9·05	10·0	11·6	7·69	12·8	9·81	12·2	8·88	17·4	15·8	15·7	13·0
65 and over ..	14·7	26·9	8·01	9·23	7·98	10·1	10·4	6·93	8·85	7·15	12·2	7·03	13·5	10·3	12·1	6·79

* At ages under 1 year, per thousand live birth occurrences.

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(79500)

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Table LXXVIII. Bronchitis (ISC Nos. 500–502): Infant mortality rates per thousand live births, death rates per million living at ages over one year, and Standardised Mortality Ratios (1950–52 = 100), 1949 to 1958, England and Wales

	Males											Females										
	Infant mortality rate	1–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over	S.M.R. (All ages)	Infant mortality rate	1–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over	S.M.R. (All ages)
1949	0·74	29	4·4	10	16	78	492	1,962	4,270	9,534	92	0·58	28	5·3	7·2	11	36	132	473	1,779	6,673	104
1950	0·79	41	8·0	4·6	13	72	474	1,921	4,296	9,375	91	0·57	34	4·5	6·9	10	35	107	431	1,582	6,197	95
1951	0·74	46	5·5	5·1	14	93	616	2,479	5,619	12,392	118	0·60	41	4·8	6·3	13	41	142	608	2,102	8,019	124
1952	0·64	49	8·4	2·6	14	67	476	1,939	4,392	9,163	91	0·47	37	5·2	8·5	11	29	94	369	1,375	5,241	81
1953	0·70	42	5·7	5·5	11	73	486	2,036	5,007	10,062	99	0·55	45	5·0	5·7	13	35	98	433	1,501	5,875	91
1954	0·58	43	7·1	5·9	11	67	425	1,780	4,347	8,583	86	0·41	30	6·8	5·3	8·2	24	95	330	1,133	4,358	68
1955	0·65	48	5·8	9·5	11	73	475	1,997	4,868	9,531	96	0·41	25	3·6	4·6	11	29	94	366	1,321	4,768	76
1956	0·54	58	5·4	5·5	11	57	437	2,072	5,040	9,754	98	0·35	31	4·5	4·0	10	34	89	384	1,293	4,889	77
1957	0·45	39	4·8	4·0	11	65	431	2,034	4,683	8,503	92	0·35	34	6·5	5·0	12	30	93	330	1,104	3,547	61
1958	0·54	40	7·3	9·3	10	69	434	2,044	5,181	9,506	98	0·40	32	5·3	6·4	11	31	103	390	1,168	4,067	68

F

Table LXXIX. Bronchitis: Death rates per million living, by sex, at ages 15–44, 45–64, and 65 and over, and Standardised Mortality Ratios, in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1958, England and Wales

	15–		45–		65 and over		S.M.R. (Persons all ages)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
ENGLAND AND WALES	31	17	1,115	235	6,592	2,252	100
Urban and rural aggregates:							
Conurbations	35	20	1,368	303	8,411	2,939	126
Areas outside conurbations:							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	38	22	1,221	284	7,152	2,340	108
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	22	13	1,085	216	6,469	2,015	93
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	27	11	984	184	6,094	1,832	88
Rural districts	25	14	719	124	4,096	1,514	65
NORTH OF ENGLAND							
Regions:							
Northern	51	17	1,325	286	5,804	2,228	104
East and West Ridings	39	21	1,455	268	7,865	2,539	123
North Western	47	22	1,653	379	8,212	3,048	134
Total	46	21	1,519	326	7,543	2,723	124
Conurbations:							
Tyneside	48	23	1,520	405	7,139	2,750	125
West Yorkshire	45	18	1,593	303	8,373	2,539	125
South East Lancashire	54	29	2,030	480	9,931	3,953	166
Merseyside	53	24	1,641	335	8,000	2,954	131
Total	51	24	1,763	392	8,735	3,199	142
Areas outside conurbations:							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	54	26	1,712	342	8,270	2,687	133
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	14	18	1,336	311	7,816	2,750	121
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	42	14	1,291	268	6,426	2,185	106
Rural districts	44	14	968	163	4,932	1,833	84
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN							
Regions:							
North Midland	25	19	1,028	208	6,104	2,021	95
Midland	29	13	1,200	244	7,242	2,505	111
Eastern	25	10	609	136	4,829	1,588	68
Total	27	14	970	200	6,091	2,053	92
Conurbation:							
West Midlands	32	19	1,437	286	8,477	2,876	129
Areas outside conurbation:							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	25	22	1,086	276	6,762	2,441	104
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	41	17	1,148	194	6,265	2,081	97
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	24	5	863	157	6,378	1,870	88
Rural districts	21	12	609	129	4,151	1,463	63
GREATER LONDON	24	17	1,052	239	8,147	2,763	113
SOUTH OF ENGLAND							
Regions:							
London and South Eastern (excluding Greater London)	14	19	782	134	4,832	1,383	65
Southern	25	7	661	141	4,613	1,573	67
South Western	22	7	636	104	4,194	1,469	60
Total	20	11	690	125	4,540	1,470	64
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	34	7	791	215	6,085	1,715	81
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	5	5	761	152	5,362	1,451	67
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	21	12	651	99	4,687	1,476	63
Rural districts	19	14	657	97	3,485	1,338	56
WALES (including Monmouthshire)							
Regions:							
Wales I (South East)	22	27	1,311	283	8,284	2,496	125
Wales II (remainder)	28	22	800	139	5,000	1,627	74
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	49	47	1,278	321	8,370	2,872	129
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000	91	—	1,125	125	11,333	2,250	143
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	9	18	1,361	281	8,661	2,103	121
Rural districts	19	20	812	126	4,500	1,815	74

Table LXXX. Accidents and violence: Proportion of deaths attributed to violent causes per 100 deaths from all causes, by sex and age, 1901 to 1958, England and Wales

	Males					Females				
	All ages	0–	15–	35–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	35–	65 and over
1901–10	5·05	3·22	12·88	7·22	2·31	2·31	2·85	3·06	2·18	1·54
1911–20	5·69	3·74	15·69	7·16	2·29	2·31	2·95	2·97	2·26	1·63
1921–30	5·48	4·43	15·49	7·06	2·37	2·49	3·06	4·02	2·74	1·79
1931–35	6·05	5·60	20·29	7·37	2·55	3·04	4·11	5·54	3·31	2·25
1936–40	7·30	7·30	29·58	8·67	2·89	4·10	5·73	9·52	4·82	2·83
1941–45	9·13	10·34	46·29	9·46	2·85	4·56	8·25	12·26	5·58	2·74
1946	5·08	7·86	25·39	6·09	2·22	3·00	5·91	5·84	3·45	2·27
1947	4·89	7·65	24·86	6·09	2·14	2·97	5·86	5·53	3·55	2·22
1948	4·88	8·91	24·61	6·04	2·13	3·02	7·06	5·56	3·70	2·18
1949	4·62	9·47	27·04	5·87	1·96	2·72	7·02	5·80	3·34	2·01
1950	4·56	9·20	30·36	5·93	1·94	2·80	7·24	6·59	3·44	2·13
1951	4·42	10·22	34·74	5·68	1·85	2·73	7·36	8·21	3·42	2·06
1952	4·65	10·28	37·65	5·97	1·91	2·84	7·67	9·46	3·58	2·11
1953	4·75	9·63	38·86	6·18	2·13	3·09	7·43	10·10	4·01	2·35
1954	4·86	9·49	39·22	6·33	2·35	3·40	7·00	12·20	4·14	2·75
1955	4·84	10·44	43·29	6·21	2·24	3·39	7·91	12·81	4·35	2·68
1956	4·85	9·90	43·90	6·36	2·32	3·50	7·70	13·78	4·71	2·76
1957	4·83	9·30	43·18	6·24	2·28	3·50	7·13	13·97	4·62	2·77
1958	4·93	10·07	48·19	6·53	2·22	3·56	7·26	16·44	4·75	2·82

Table LXXXI. Accidents and violence: Death rates per million living, by sex and age, 1901 to 1958, England and Wales

	All ages	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over
Males												
1901–10	827	1,231	329	262	447	555	677	914	1,257	1,623	1,818	2,621
1911–20	857	934	395	304	596	902	828	894	1,082	1,395	1,715	2,757
1921–30	709	683	375	243	449	584	536	658	917	1,259	1,616	2,842
1931–40	843	735	394	261	561	773	658	716	977	1,375	1,724	3,638
1941–50	778	726	459	319	571	648	582	613	781	1,075	1,413	2,832
1951	591	487	259	190	362	608	474	429	591	814	1,137	2,745
1952	568	473	217	167	415	643	445	436	546	796	1,092	2,450
1953	582	418	215	151	373	603	446	429	583	822	1,198	2,811
1954	593	393	168	161	369	580	426	445	583	846	1,256	3,214
1955	605	386	207	181	444	671	446	444	567	823	1,243	3,166
1956	604	392	173	151	410	608	442	428	578	874	1,259	3,320
1957	594	351	168	156	456	644	421	456	566	845	1,197	3,126
1958	614	361	196	163	481	636	469	483	584	854	1,130	3,268
Females												
1901–10	329	1,059	226	81	103	111	135	198	307	423	752	2,287
1911–20	300	767	234	98	117	120	127	127	272	382	728	2,364
1921–30	283	487	182	71	117	117	127	126	268	397	716	2,516
1931–40	412	537	215	108	183	192	199	239	355	523	1,005	3,399
1941–50	407	546	231	135	169	179	187	221	313	446	791	2,808
1951	321	350	96	45	88	87	85	126	228	327	648	2,803
1952	298	330	100	50	77	86	85	120	213	322	604	2,406
1953	329	319	94	62	73	86	88	139	232	349	670	2,727
1954	358	264	86	48	81	90	107	138	239	357	783	3,066
1955	370	300	94	59	94	85	96	143	241	377	775	3,128
1956	383	284	87	52	76	91	101	140	260	412	764	3,242
1957	374	279	83	45	79	98	103	145	258	396	762	2,991
1958	390	255	86	52	91	115	103	148	271	380	792	3,166

Table LXXXII. Motor vehicle accidents: Death rates per million living, by sex and age, and Standardised Mortality Ratios by sex, 1931 to 1958, England and Wales

	All ages	0–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over	S.M.R.† (1950–52 =100)
Males												
1931–35 ..	208	184	93	204	368	210	133	153	206	363	678	143
1936–40 ..	216	159	86	176	363	209	152	171	257	411	749	146
1941–45 ..	199	198	113	152	227	193	149	160	228	353	556	130
1946	153	144	109	161	205	139	109	102	160	241	498	99
1947	146	134	75	127	209	139	106	111	147	246	460	95
1948	126	135	63	122	173	112	79	97	142	194	400	82
1949	140	123	80	147	226	117	103	101	137	229	451	91
1950 ..	151	104	60	177	279	164	106	102	153	242	439	98
1951 ..	161	112	88	178	308	174	112	117	160	231	505	105
1952 ..	149	105	73	165	301	150	123	105	144	219	403	97
1953 ..	158	98	61	170	307	164	110	126	160	245	518	103
1954 ..	161	77	57	194	323	165	116	127	170	259	564	105
1955 ..	171	83	64	234	388	170	125	130	164	273	540	111
1956 ..	174	86	61	236	344	182	121	138	185	270	587	113
1957 ..	170	74	58	254	378	164	130	125	166	263	604	111
1958* ..	186	81	68	305	386	175	140	142	191	271	638	121
Females												
1931–35 ..	68	106	34	49	50	31	29	49	95	181	267	169
1936–40 ..	64	84	30	49	48	29	27	45	85	173	279	158
1941–45 ..	56	106	42	42	40	29	26	37	61	107	172	128
1946	47	72	30	36	27	21	20	27	56	100	185	105
1947	47	71	26	37	23	17	22	33	54	100	177	104
1948	43	79	31	25	16	14	19	21	49	101	157	96
1949	41	65	32	32	30	10	16	22	44	95	151	91
1950 ..	46	64	25	40	30	17	19	35	48	84	200	101
1951 ..	49	58	22	47	37	19	23	35	54	101	198	107
1952 ..	42	52	21	34	31	19	18	28	43	94	168	92
1953 ..	45	56	25	36	37	16	18	33	49	87	181	97
1954 ..	51	45	15	36	37	23	23	32	63	120	218	109
1955 ..	55	52	26	58	45	22	26	32	57	121	235	117
1956 ..	56	47	22	42	40	26	26	38	63	129	236	119
1957 ..	53	42	22	42	46	24	22	37	59	117	222	111
1958* ..	60	43	23	50	49	29	23	43	65	144	254	126

   * According to the Seventh Revision of the International Classification (Nos. E810–E835). Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

   † S.M.R.s are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations for the years 1940–1949 inclusive.

Table LXXXIII. Motor vehicle accidents: Deaths by sex according to nature of injury and external cause, 1958, England and Wales

			External cause of injury (and ISC No.)									
			MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS									
Nature of injury (Intermediate List)		Total deaths in motor vehicle accidents E810–E835	E812 to pedestrian	E813 to pedal cyclist	E814 to rider or passenger of motorcycle in collision with non-motor vehicle or object	E815 to rider or passenger of motorcycle in collision with other motor vehicle	E816 Other motor vehicle traffic accident involving two or more motor vehicles	E821 to rider of motorcycle without antecedent collision	E822 involving overturning in roadway	E823 involving running off roadway	E824 Other non-collision motor vehicle traffic accident	Remainder of E810–E835
Total	M	4,034	1,323	446	57	862	533	332	54	238	64	125
	F	1,405	900	56	3	63	204	38	16	61	23	41
AN 138 Fracture of skull	M	2,093	629	280	44	499	212	229	32	92	38	38
	F	651	424	32	3	33	82	28	4	23	13	9
AN 139 Fracture of spine and trunk ..	M	400	193	39	—	48	47	20	3	31	2	17
	F	211	146	5	—	4	35	2	3	12	—	4
AN 140 Fracture of limbs	M	189	112	9	2	37	14	4	—	5	3	3
	F	101	74	4	—	4	6	—	2	3	3	5
AN 141 Dislocation without fracture ..	M	10	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	2
	F	6	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
AN 142 Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AN 143 Head injury (excluding fracture) ..	M	461	169	50	3	109	48	39	2	22	9	10
	F	152	101	8	—	6	16	5	1	5	5	5
AN 144 Internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis	M	573	123	48	8	101	147	26	12	58	11	39
	F	160	86	6	—	10	37	2	2	8	—	9
AN 145 Laceration and open wounds	M	59	29	4	—	11	10	3	1	—	—	1
	F	18	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
AN 146 Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	M	8	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
AN 147 Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AN 148 Burns	M	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
AN 149 Effects of poisons	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AN 150 All other and unspecified effects of external causes	M	232	62	14	—	53	52	10	1	25	1	14
	F	100	50	1	—	5	23	1	3	7	2	8

Table LXXXIV. Deaths of pedestrians, pedal cyclists, motorcyclists, motor vehicle occupants, and others in motor vehicle traffic accidents, motor vehicle non-traffic accidents, and other road vehicle accidents, by sex, 1941 to 1958, England and Wales

	1941–45 (annual average)		1946–49 (annual average)		1950–54 (annual average)		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pedestrians:														
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	2,073	898	1,295	706	1,185	719	1,210	813	1,275	844	1,219	753	1,323	900
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents					43	8	52	9	47	9	40	6	37	4
Other road vehicle accidents ..	166	70	79	47	63	36	43	31	45	29	38	22	25	33
Pedal cyclists:														
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	557	140	464	86	462	77	437	84	458	67	428	68	446	56
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents					—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Other road vehicle accidents ..	230	51	159	29	138	27	131	19	101	9	126	21	119	17
Motorcyclists:														
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	651	27	659	48	1,018	83	1,179	89	1,132	88	1,179	96	1,251	104
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents					8	—	18	—	5	—	5	—	7	—
Motor vehicle occupants and others:														
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	762	167	549	155	519	175	726	270	790	285	782	302	946	340
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents					64	2	33	2	31	4	18	—	24	1
Other road vehicle accidents ..	47	11	26	6	27	11	17	6	11	5	6	7	8	16

Table LXXXV. Suicide: Death rates per million living, by sex and age, in standard regions, conurbations, and urban and rural aggregates outside the conurbations, in the period 1954–58, England and Wales

	Males					Females				
	All ages over 15	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	All ages over 15	15–	25–	45–	65 and over
ENGLAND AND WALES	**193**	**43**	**117**	**269**	**427**	**112**	**19**	**63**	**168**	**185**
Urban and rural aggregates:										
Conurbations	206	53	129	278	464	121	24	72	174	211
Areas outside conurbations:										
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	194	43	114	252	495	126	23	65	191	219
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	208	45	129	283	460	128	*17*	72	187	217
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	190	40	109	266	404	108	13	55	172	170
Rural districts ..	167	33	98	260	346	79	12	48	124	115
Regional summary:										
Northern	187	52	110	273	409	85	*9·3*	58	126	142
East and West Ridings	205	55	122	269	479	109	26	46	167	203
North Western ..	219	47	125	300	513	127	18	62	189	232
North Midland ..	188	37	99	275	435	104	*9·1*	61	152	196
Midland	198	37	116	281	509	111	15	57	174	215
Eastern	175	33	111	245	378	109	*16*	65	168	163
London and South Eastern	195	48	128	266	393	122	25	80	172	188
Southern	165	54	99	242	357	102	*20*	53	158	162
South Western ..	189	33	124	260	403	115	*17*	63	187	152
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	167	*20*	95	241	367	81	*16*	44	140	103
Conurbations:										
Tyneside	224	79	133	298	522	102	*17*	59	133	234
West Yorkshire ..	224	73	124	295	501	118	*25*	53	172	208
South East Lancashire	245	54	147	322	583	129	*23*	65	189	234
Merseyside	152	*32*	99	219	348	93	*12*	51	140	188
West Midlands.. ..	202	32	118	277	560	123	*13*	67	190	243
Greater London ..	199	56	132	269	409	125	30	83	176	200

Table LXXXVI. Suicide: Death rates per million living, by sex and age, and Standardised Mortality Ratios by sex, 1901 to 1958, England and Wales

	All ages	0–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over	S.M.R.* (1950–52 =100)
Males												
1901–10	157	1	4	36	91	152	252	397	523	508	382	**170**
1911–20	130	—	3	32	69	122	196	278	389	405	350	**138**
1921–30	166	—	2	31	78	111	211	346	487	513	438	**149**
1931–35	196	0	2	40	96	140	210	379	542	533	483	**163**
1936–40	172	—	2	32	89	118	177	284	462	477	466	**113**
1941–45	126	—	3	43	72	100	128	185	271	347	382	**93**
1946	138	—	5	31	49	94	154	200	300	391	465	**103**
1947	136	—	3	35	59	94	123	209	314	382	480	**100**
1948	144	—	2	29	74	86	134	219	338	469	388	**108**
1949	144	—	1	32	60	80	134	236	334	422	490	**109**
1950	136	—	1	30	60	70	122	222	323	416	421	**102**
1951	135	—	6	24	53	78	120	213	303	410	477	**100**
1952	132	—	1	34	55	78	120	198	320	389	413	**98**
1953	142	—	1	28	67	89	126	222	325	411	480	**106**
1954	149	—	3	26	59	93	145	235	340	430	439	**110**
1955	143	—	4	26	54	97	130	213	322	422	463	**105**
1956	149	—	2	25	65	94	130	221	350	426	490	**109**
1957	146	—	2	27	60	94	135	217	344	404	475	**107**
1958	146	—	2	28	64	104	147	219	329	366	457	**106**
Females												
1901–10	49	—	3	34	45	56	81	109	108	88	49	**103**
1911–20	47	—	2	30	41	50	74	100	102	81	52	**92**
1921–30	63	—	1	25	43	57	87	135	143	108	63	**110**
1931–35	80	—	0	23	49	77	108	154	166	134	84	**129**
1936–40	79	—	1	14	38	65	99	155	169	142	89	**122**
1941–45	62	—	1	9	22	52	77	108	128	117	73	**91**
1946	74	—	1	15	26	53	87	135	157	146	92	**108**
1947	76	—	—	10	28	51	80	134	160	166	114	**110**
1948	78	—	—	11	20	50	80	141	183	173	98	**113**
1949	75	—	1	15	26	45	77	127	165	165	138	**109**
1950	70	—	1	10	23	34	75	124	157	153	115	**101**
1951	72	—	—	9	20	38	66	135	160	167	105	**103**
1952	68	—	1	11	12	35	66	118	154	164	97	**97**
1953	76	—	3	10	22	39	79	127	167	171	127	**108**
1954	81	—	—	12	23	52	77	135	167	198	130	**115**
1955	84	—	1	7	19	45	75	148	190	201	126	**119**
1956	90	—	1	11	27	49	71	156	203	217	141	**126**
1957	92	—	1	12	30	47	80	145	214	230	136	**129**
1958	91	—	—	13	33	50	83	151	190	208	162	**127**

* S.M.R.s are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations for the years 1940–1949 inclusive.

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Table LXXXVII. Suicide: Proportions per 1,000 deaths according to external agent, by sex and age, 1954–58, England and Wales

	Males					Females				
	All ages 15 and over	15–	35–	55–	75 and over	All ages 15 and over	15–	35–	55–	75 and over
Domestic gas poisoning ..	431	448	431	416	476	563	590	553	561	585
Other poisoning	133	144	166	116	66	213	193	230	207	198
Hanging or strangulation ..	176	168	170	186	172	62	55	65	62	59
Drowning	86	43	70	105	123	100	56	98	112	91
Firearms or explosives ..	63	83	65	61	42	5	12	6	2	2
Cutting and piercing instruments	46	24	33	57	74	14	15	11	16	15
Jumping from high place ..	21	24	20	21	23	24	30	17	25	42
Other agents	43	66	45	39	24	19	49	20	14	8
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Total number of suicides ..	15,762	2,090	5,575	6,560	1,537	10,152	1,019	3,627	4,706	800

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Table LXXXVIII. Accidents in the home and residential institutions: Deaths and death rates per million living, by sex and age, 1958, England and Wales

		All accidents in the home and residential institutions (E870–E936)		Poisoning by utility (illuminating) gas (E890)		Burns and scalds (E916, E917)		Fall on stairs, from ladders, and from one level to another (E900–E902)		Fall on same level (E903)		Unspecified falls (E904)		Other accidents in the home and residential institutions (rem. E870–E936)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	Deaths	2,559	4,442	342	490	245	456	522	740	407	1,136	382	1,100	661	520
	Rate	118	190	16	21	11	20	24	32	19	49	18	47	30	22
0–4	Deaths	385	275	4	3	57	49	19	10	—	—	3	1	302	212
	Rate	222	167	2·3	1·8	33	30	11	6·1	—	—	1·7	0·6	174	129
5–14	Deaths	57	58	4	4	12	44	9	1	1	—	—	—	31	9
	Rate	16	17	1·1	1·2	3·4	13	2·5	0·3	0·3	—	—	—	8·7	2·7
15–44	Deaths	221	125	55	38	21	20	36	5	2	2	4	2	103	58
	Rate	25	14	6·2	4·2	2·4	2·2	4·0	0·6	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·2	12	6·4
45–64	Deaths	394	394	103	82	23	66	97	71	25	25	23	34	123	116
	Rate	72	65	19	14	4·2	11	18	12	4·6	4·1	4·2	5·6	22	19
65–74	Deaths	380	698	60	102	39	74	106	149	76	168	58	145	41	60
	Rate	272	344	43	50	28	36	76	73	54	83	42	71	29	30
75 and over	Deaths	1,122	2,892	116	261	93	203	255	504	303	941	294	918	61	65
	Rate	1,660	2,388	172	216	138	168	377	416	448	777	435	758	90	54

Table LXXXIX. Accidents in the home and residential institutions: Deaths by month of occurrence, 1952–57, and 1958, England and Wales

ISC No.	Cause of death		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
E870–E888	Poisoning	1952–57	104	96	110	100	98	82	88	97	86	112	83	90
		1958	18	19	25	24	11	23	21	10	15	21	21	27
E890–E895	Gas poisoning	1952–57	529	566	395	301	231	188	166	164	200	296	447	463
		1958	116	61	105	80	46	59	38	41	43	64	94	140
E900	Fall on stairs	1952–57	556	476	451	363	342	287	316	346	344	395	449	566
		1958	123	78	93	71	62	53	48	56	60	54	61	85
E901	Fall from ladders	1952–57	16	14	25	18	27	24	25	20	28	27	20	20
		1958	5	1	2	5	2	3	2	2	6	2	5	2
E902	Other falls from one level to another	1952–57	235	203	208	196	198	182	198	160	171	195	169	183
		1958	31	22	38	37	24	24	33	29	36	31	28	37
E903	Fall on same level	1952–57	688	706	670	527	531	532	509	540	538	591	578	650
		1958	148	131	144	134	123	103	111	119	122	131	135	166
E904	Unspecified falls	1952–57	929	851	922	747	705	601	612	545	613	675	704	857
		1958	172	140	158	128	161	136	85	96	67	79	104	142
E914	Accident caused by electric current	1952–57	22	15	25	19	14	19	19	30	21	24	31	22
		1958	9	6	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	3	4	8
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	1952–57	500	549	398	307	177	172	143	123	126	220	282	426
		1958	86	71	96	61	33	29	25	14	15	29	33	80
E917	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, and steam	1952–57	70	67	64	58	45	56	35	30	31	48	60	45
		1958	24	11	19	10	8	9	2	7	5	5	9	11
E921	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction or suffocation	1952–57	226	192	235	187	149	123	128	96	132	173	153	214
		1958	37	25	38	36	32	16	18	17	22	32	27	29
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed and cradle	1952–57	138	109	115	97	101	96	87	92	78	97	106	121
		1958	18	20	25	15	10	10	8	11	8	13	25	15
E929	Drowning and submersion	1952–57	16	19	28	38	35	52	28	33	35	29	27	21
		1958	5	5	8	10	9	6	2	3	6	6	5	2
Rem.E870–E936	All other accidents	1952–57	169	257	129	130	121	107	102	114	95	87	81	84
		1958	22	21	19	21	17	17	26	17	14	17	19	27
E870–E936	All accidents in the home and residential institutions	1952–57	4,198	4,120	3,775	3,088	2,774	2,521	2,456	2,390	2,498	2,969	3,190	3,762
		1958	814	621	774	636	540	502	417	423	426	494	570	771

Table XC. Accidents in the home and residential institutions: Deaths by cause and sex at age 65 and over, 1958, England and Wales

ISC No.	Cause of death	Home			Residential institutions		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
E870–E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	22	33	55	2	—	2
E871	Accidental poisoning by barbituric acid and derivatives	17	20	37	—	—	—
E883	Accidental poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids, and caustic alkalis	1	4	5	1	—	1
Rem. E870–E888	Accidental poisoning by other solid and liquid substances	4	9	13	1	—	1
E890–E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	185	372	557	2	1	3
E890	Accidental poisoning by utility (illuminating) gas	175	362	537	1	1	2
Rem. E890–E895	Accidental poisoning by other gases and vapours	10	10	20	1	—	1
E900–E904	Accidental falls	879	2,191	3,070	213	634	847
E900	Fall on stairs	234	437	671	9	24	33
E901	Fall from ladders	16	5	21	—	—	—
E902	Other falls from one level to another	73	120	193	29	67	96
E903	Fall on same level	260	753	1,013	119	356	475
E904	Unspecified falls	296	876	1,172	56	187	243
E910–E936	Other accidents	170	324	494	29	35	64
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	94	232	326	7	8	15
E917	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, and steam	30	31	61	1	6	7
E921	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction or suffocation	11	11	22	13	9	22
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	7	14	21	1	2	3
Rem. E910–E936	Remainder of other accidents	28	36	64	7	10	17
E870–E936	All accidents in the home and residential institutions	1,256	2,920	4,176	246	670	916

Table XCI. Accidents in the home and residential institutions: Deaths by cause, sex, and age, 1958, England and Wales

ISC No.	Cause of death		All ages	0–	5–	15–	45–	65–	75 and over
E870–E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	M	102	14	—	16	48	15	9
		F	133	9	1	29	61	20	13
E871	Accidental poisoning by barbituric acid and derivatives	M	60	1	—	9	33	9	8
		F	88	—	—	24	43	13	8
E872	Accidental poisoning by aspirin and salicylates	M	8	5	—	1	2	—	—
		F	17	3	—	1	10	1	2
E890–E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	M	377	4	6	68	112	66	121
		F	511	4	6	43	85	108	265
E900	Fall on stairs	M	332	3	2	22	62	63	180
		F	521	2	1	3	54	110	351
E901	Fall from ladders	M	32	—	—	3	13	10	6
		F	5	—	—	—	—	3	2
E902	Other falls from one level to another	M	158	16	7	11	22	33	69
		F	214	8	—	2	17	36	151
E903	Fall on same level	M	407	—	1	2	25	76	303
		F	1,136	—	—	2	25	168	941
E904	Unspecified falls	M	382	3	—	4	23	58	294
		F	1,100	1	—	2	34	145	918
E914	Accident caused by electric current	M	35	8	2	17	6	2	—
		F	19	1	1	4	8	5	—
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	M	182	31	10	20	20	30	71
		F	397	37	43	16	61	64	176
	Burns by clothing	M	56	9	5	7	7	4	24
		F	261	24	36	9	38	46	108
	from domestic fire (open)	M	16	3	3	2	1	—	7
		F	111	16	26	5	12	18	34
	gas fire, stove, etc.	M	4	—	—	1	—	1	2
		F	31	2	—	—	9	4	16
	electric fire	M	7	1	—	1	1	2	2
		F	44	1	3	2	7	10	21
	other specified	M	22	3	2	1	3	1	11
		F	35	2	2	1	4	7	19
	not specified	M	7	2	—	1	2	1	2
		F	40	3	5	1	6	7	18
	Burns by falling into fire	M	34	1	—	—	3	9	21
		F	38	—	—	—	7	7	24
	Burns by conflagration	M	45	14	2	9	2	7	11
		F	34	6	4	3	5	2	14
	Burns by other specified means	M	40	5	3	4	6	10	12
		F	58	6	3	4	9	9	27
	Burns by means not specified	M	7	2	—	—	2	—	3
		F	6	1	—	—	2	—	3
E917	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, and steam	M	63	26	2	1	3	9	22
		F	59	12	1	4	5	10	27
E921	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction or suffocation	M	198	127	2	17	28	6	18
		F	129	75	2	11	21	7	13
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed and cradle	M	101	97	—	2	1	—	1
		F	77	73	—	3	1	—	—
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	M	24	10	—	1	5	3	5
		F	41	12	1	2	10	9	7
Rem. E870–E936	Other accidents	M	166	46	25	37	26	9	23
		F	100	41	2	4	12	13	28
E870–E936	All accidents in the home and residential institutions	M	2,559	385	57	221	394	380	1,122
		F	4,442	275	58	125	394	698	2,892

Table XCII. Accidental falls: Death rates per million living, by sex and age, and Standardised Mortality Ratios by sex, 1901 to 1958, England and Wales

	All ages	0–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over	S.M.R.† (1950–52 =100)
Males												
1901–10	84	45	25	23	24	39	69	119	209	420	1,253	169
1911–20	107	38	30	39	36	56	93	155	254	454	1,373	213
1921–30	85	25	18	31	31	37	56	93	161	352	1,306	146
1931–35	93	25	18	31	33	37	47	79	146	338	1,609	146
1936–40	120	31	24	34	40	51	58	95	177	414	1,910	178
1941–45	109	35	26	40	30	41	58	87	157	337	1,448	156
1946	86	27	21	25	26	30	43	57	107	245	1,203	115
1947	97	31	26	33	42	36	50	68	108	254	1,352	126
1948	80	27	22	22	27	37	41	49	85	211	1,122	104
1949	78	20	18	28	31	33	38	57	68	185	1,162	100
1950	74	14	18	19	25	29	34	50	71	183	1,139	93
1951	86	17	17	17	34	35	40	51	85	241	1,275	108
1952	79	16	17	23	30	30	30	47	78	221	1,169	99
1953	84	14	10	22	29	30	33	52	80	246	1,254	104
1954	99	11	9	20	23	27	39	52	86	280	1,659	122
1955	94	14	16	13	25	28	38	44	85	248	1,574	115
1956	99	9	15	16	31	25	34	45	77	281	1,698	120
1957	92	15	13	20	21	23	29	47	78	262	1,491	111
1958*	92	14	10	15	27	28	32	41	82	232	1,561	112
Females												
1901–10	68	27	6	4	4	10	26	64	132	389	1,657	143
1911–20	69	20	6	5	5	8	20	50	108	356	1,752	132
1921–30	73	13	4	4	4	5	10	31	85	318	1,845	117
1931–35	100	14	5	3	3	6	8	30	92	388	2,283	138
1936–40	136	18	6	4	5	6	12	34	123	476	2,714	167
1941–45	118	17	8	5	6	6	11	26	81	346	2,135	127
1946	110	15	4	3	5	6	6	11	59	260	2,037	110
1947	111	11	7	9	4	4	5	15	58	286	1,947	108
1948	100	11	4	4	4	3	4	18	51	231	1,726	94
1949	105	10	6	3	2	2	4	13	50	232	1,840	98
1950	113	8	2	2	1	3	5	14	45	230	1,994	103
1951	117	9	—	2	5	3	3	12	46	240	2,034	105
1952	105	9	2	2	5	2	5	11	44	218	1,743	92
1953	123	7	4	2	2	4	5	15	50	241	2,018	106
1954	141	6	3	3	1	3	5	13	45	295	2,249	118
1955	144	8	3	2	—	2	6	15	50	281	2,261	118
1956	149	8	3	2	4	2	5	13	50	275	2,338	120
1957	142	9	2	1	2	2	5	14	40	250	2,178	111
1958*	149	6	2	—	3	1	5	12	41	273	2,247	115

*According to the Seventh Revision of the International Classification (Nos. E900–E904). Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

†S.M.R.s are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations for the years 1940–1949 inclusive.

Table XCIII.   Accidental deaths: Deaths, infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births, and death rates per million living at all ages and ages over one year, by sex and age, 1958, England and Wales

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Cause of death (and ISC No.)		Rate per million living (All ages)	Deaths										
			All ages	0–	1–	5–	10–14	Total under 15	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
Home accidents*:													
Coal gas poisoning	M	16	342	3	1	1	3	8	13	42	103	176	334
(E890)	F	21	490	—	3	1	3	7	9	29	82	363	483
Other poisoning	M	6	137	—	14	—	2	16	6	23	57	35	121
(E870–E888, E891–E895)	F	7	154	1	9	1	2	13	2	32	64	43	141
Falls	M	60	1,311	7	15	7	3	32	2	40	145	1,092	1,279
(E900–E904)	F	127	2,976	4	7	1	—	12	1	8	130	2,825	2,964
Burns and scalds	M	11	245	10	47	6	6	69	7	14	23	132	176
(E916–E917)	F	20	456	3	46	29	15	93	8	12	66	277	363
Choking and suffocation	M	15	335	219	28	2	2	251	5	16	35	28	84
(E921, E922, E924, E925)	F	9	215	140	13	1	2	156	3	11	23	22	59
Other	M	9	189	23	18	9	16	66	18	35	31	39	123
(Remainder of E870–E936)	F	6	151	29	20	1	2	52	5	5	29	60	99
Total home accidents	M	118	2,559	262	123	25	32	442	51	170	394	1,502	2,117
(E870–E936)	F	190	4,442	177	98	34	24	333	28	97	394	3,590	4,109
Transport accidents:													
Motor vehicle road accidents involving injury to :—													
Motorcyclist†	M	58	1,251	1	1	—	1	3	638	389	192	29	1,248
(E814, E815, E821)	F	4	104	1	5	—	1	7	40	34	21	2	97
Pedal cyclist	M	21	446	—	4	19	69	92	69	66	145	74	354
(E813)	F	2	56	—	1	2	12	15	15	7	15	4	41
Pedestrian	M	61	1,323	1	99	125	39	264	45	121	280	613	1,059
(E812)	F	39	900	1	58	59	20	138	29	31	175	527	762
Occupant of motor vehicle	M	44	946	3	5	18	16	42	208	356	253	87	904
(Remainder of E810–E825)	F	15	340	3	3	6	8	20	55	88	111	66	320

* Including deaths in residential institutions.   † Including passengers.

Table XCIII—*continued*

Cause of death (and ISC No.)		Rate per million living (All ages)	Deaths										
			All ages	0–	1–	5–	10–14	Total under 15	15–	25–	45–	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
Transport accidents :—contd.													
Other road accidents, involving injury to :—													
Pedal cyclist	M	5	119	—	1	7	15	23	15	22	41	18	96
(E843)	F	1	17	—	1	—	4	5	4	2	5	1	12
Pedestrian	M	1	25	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	6	14	22
(E840–E842, E844)	F	1	33	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	7	24	31
All other transport accidents:— including rail, air, water	M	31	680	—	11	9	10	30	106	280	213	51	650
(Remainder of E800–E866)	F	4	98	—	2	4	3	9	25	28	30	6	89
Total transport accidents	M	220	4,790	5	121	179	152	457	1,082	1,235	1,130	886	4,333
(E800–E866)	F	66	1,548	5	70	73	48	196	168	190	364	630	1,352
Other accidents:													
Poisonings	M	5	109	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	52	17	109
(E870–E895)	F	3	72	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	32	34	72
Falls	M	32	699	2	3	13	15	33	57	145	177	287	666
(E900–E904)	F	21	498	—	1	6	4	11	3	12	23	449	487
Burns	M	3	57	—	1	1	—	2	8	21	22	4	55
(E916, E917)	F	0	11	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	4	10
Drowning	M	31	671	1	60	83	64	208	83	102	160	118	463
(E929)	F	8	179	1	20	19	7	47	7	18	50	57	132
Other	M	46	1,007	17	11	27	33	88	131	375	334	79	919
(Remainder of E870–E936)	F	4	101	22	2	4	7	35	4	10	29	23	66
Total other accidents	M	117	2,543	20	75	124	112	331	282	680	745	505	2,212
(E870–E936)	F	37	861	23	23	30	18	94	17	46	137	567	767
Total all accidents	M		9,892	287	319	328	296	1,230	1,415	2,085	2,269	2,893	8,662
(E800–E936)	F		6,851	205	191	137	90	623	213	333	895	4,787	6,228
All accidents (E800–E936) Infant mortality rate and death rate per million living	M	455		0·75	234	192	160	233	504	342	414	1,396	526
	F	293		0·57	147	84	51	124	76	54	148	1,478	340

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MISCELLANEOUS

Deaths following vaccination or other prophylactic inoculation

This section gives details of deaths classified to E940–E942, vaccinia, post-vaccinal encephalitis, and other complications of smallpox vaccination, and to E943, E944, post-immunization jaundice and hepatitis, and other complications of prophylactic inoculation. There were no deaths classified to some other condition as the underlying cause with vaccination either mentioned on the certificate or ascertained by enquiry to have been associated with the death.

In 1958 seven deaths were assigned to complications of vaccination against smallpox:

(1) Male aged 2 months certified as I(a) Encephalitis, I(b) Smallpox vaccination; II Venous angioma of spine.

(2) Male aged 2 months certified as I(a) Encephalitis, I(b) Vaccinia.

(3) Female aged 8 months certified as I(a) Encephalitis, I(b) Smallpox vaccination.

(4) Female aged 9 months certified as I(a) Toxaemia and generalised vaccinia, I(b) Infantile eczema.

(5) Male aged 10 months certified as post-vaccinal encephalitis.

(6) Female aged 2 years certified as generalised vaccinia, infantile eczema.

(7) Female aged 68 years certified as cardiac failure due to a toxic myocarditis, due to urinary infection with pyonephrosis and a terminal broncho-pneumonia due to an old transverse myelitis with encephalitis following upon smallpox vaccination in 1953.

There were five deaths assigned to complications of other prophylactic inoculations, one following injection of anti-tetanus toxin:

(1) Male aged 4 months certified as I(a) Acute encephalopathy, I(b) Pertussis immunization (second injection of triple antigen).

(2) Female aged 2 years certified as acute encephalomyelitis due to polio-myelitis virus, polio vaccination recently administered.

(3) Female aged 2 years certified as I(a) Status epilepticus, I(b) Meningo-encephalitis (Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus as " triple vaccine ").

(4) Male aged 32 years certified as anaphylactic shock due to injection of anti-tetanus serum properly administered.

(5) Male aged 50 years certified as anaphylactic shock following an injection of anti-pollen vaccine.

Tetanus

Deaths from tetanus are assigned to ISC Number 061 when the condition follows vaccination or a slight injury such as a scratch; if the injury is more serious the death is assigned to the injury. In 1958 there were 20 deaths, 10 male and 10 female, assigned to tetanus, and a further 21 deaths, 16 male and 5 female, where tetanus was mentioned in the statement of cause of death, but which were assigned to other causes. Details of all these deaths are given in Table XCIV (page 162).

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Table XCIV.   Deaths due to tetanus, by sex and age, showing cause of tetanus, 1958, England and Wales

Age	Sex	Cause of tetanus
		(a) assigned to tetanus (ISC No. 061)
5 years	F	Tetanus*
6 ,,	M	Tetanus*
9 ,,	M	Struck by stick while playing
12 ,,	M	Tetanus*
14 ,,	M	Cut on right knee from falling on stone
15 ,,	M	Tetanus*
15 ,,	M	Breaches of skin on each ankle and toe
30 ,,	F	Tetanus*
32 ,,	F	Tetanus*
42 ,,	F	Ant bite on leg
46 ,,	M	Trod on nail at work
48 ,,	F	Tetanus*
50 ,,	F	Tetanus*
53 ,,	M	Splinter in thumb while chopping firewood
57 ,,	F	Tetanus*
61 ,,	M	Tetanus*
66 ,,	F	Small wound by thorn from fall in garden
73 ,,	M	Tetanus*
76 ,,	F	Tetanus*
77 ,,	F	Tetanus*
		(b) assigned elsewhere
10 years	M	Cut on left knee
12 ,,	M	Wound of toe caused by garden fork in garden
15 ,,	M	Burn on thigh from fireworks exploding in pocket
15 ,,	M	Gunshot wound with fracture of tibia and fibula
16 ,,	M	Gunshot wound of arm
20 ,,	M	Burns from ignition of clothing from coal fire
20 ,,	M	Fracture of tibia in motor accident
20 ,,	M	Injury to left foot by tractor
23 ,,	M	Injury from fall from motorcycle
23 ,,	F	Piece of wood pierced right leg in garden
26 ,,	M	Laceration from blow on bridge of nose while working on farm
28 ,,	M	Compound septic fracture of right leg in motor accident
33 ,,	F	Tetanus following abortion but with no evidence to show how caused
35 ,,	F	Tetanus in track of needle inserted for aspiration of pleural effusion
46 ,,	M	Injury to right middle finger pinched in seed drill
50 ,,	M	Run over by tractor
55 ,,	F	Tetanus accelerated by foreign bodies in the trachea
69 ,,	M	Infection of hand from fall at home
70 ,,	M	Cut on left thumb
72 ,,	M	Ulcer on left great toe
81 ,,	F	Burn on leg from firework

* No cause stated.

Deaths from encephalitis certified as secondary to infectious disease

Table XCV (page 163) shows the numbers and sex-age distribution of deaths in which an infectious disease was the underlying cause but where encephalitis was also mentioned.   The latter condition may have appeared in Part I of the certificate of cause of death as a complication of the infectious illness or in Part II as a condition contributing to the death.   The total numbers of deaths assigned to the infectious diseases in question are shown for comparison.

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Table XCV. Deaths from encephalitis certified as secondary to infectious disease, by underlying cause, sex and age, 1958, England and Wales

ISC No.	Cause of death	Sex	All deaths	Deaths from encephalitis secondary to infectious diseases											
				All ages	0–	1–	2–	3–	4–	5–9	10–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	M	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		F	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
056	Whooping cough	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
085	Measles	M	23	7	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
		F	26	5	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
086	Rubella	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
087	Chickenpox	M	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
		F	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
088	Herpes zoster	M	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		F	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
089	Mumps	M	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		F	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
483	Influenza with nervous manifestations, but without digestive or respiratory symptoms	M	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		F	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
	Total	**M**	**121**	**17**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**—**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
		F	**150**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**—**	**1**	**2**	**—**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**

Deaths in institutions

Table XCVI (page 165) analyses deaths registered in England and Wales in 1958 by sex, cause of death, and the type of place where death took place. Of the total of 526,843 deaths registered, 264,673 (50 per cent) took place in institutions: 219,007 (42 per cent) in hospitals (non-mental) belonging to the National Health Service, 13,962 (about 3 per cent) in other non-mental hospitals or nursing homes, 14,988 (about 3 per cent) in mental or mental deficiency hospitals belonging to the National Health Service, and 16,140 (3 per cent) in " other institutions ", such as homes for the aged, schools, prisons, etc. Of the remainder, 236,800 people (45 per cent of total deaths) died in their own homes and 25,370 (5 per cent) in other private houses or elsewhere.

There were 97,000 deaths due to neoplasms, of which 42,443 (44 per cent) took place in the deceased person's own home, and 45,845 (47 per cent) in non-mental hospitals in the National Health Service. Respiratory tuberculosis caused nine per thousand of the deaths in mental and mental deficiency hospitals belonging to the National Health Service, ten per thousand of the deaths in non-mental hospitals, and six per thousand of the deaths occurring at the person's own home. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease was the main cause of death in mental and mental deficiency hospitals, 38 per cent of the deaths being so assigned, compared with 16 per cent of the deaths in non-mental hospitals of the National Health Service.

Table XCVI.   Deaths by cause and sex according to type of institution, etc., in which they occurred, 1958, England and Wales

| Cause of death | ISC No. | Total deaths | | Mental hospitals and mental deficiency hospitals | | | | Other hospitals and institutions for the care of the sick | | | | Other institutions | | At deceased person's own home | | In other private houses and other places | |
| | | | | N.H.S. | | Other than N.H.S. | | N.H.S. | | Other than N.H.S. | | | | | | | |
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All causes		270,639	256,204	6,198	8,790	207	369	117,541	101,466	4,586	9,376	6,714	9,426	121,176	115,624	14,217	11,153
Infective and parasitic diseases	001–138	4,543	2,317	183	98	4	5	2,695	1,394	64	33	43	15	1,461	706	93	66
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001–008	2,949	1,050	95	37	3	1	1,679	615	39	13	18	—	1,078	359	37	25
Tuberculosis, other forms	010–019	258	223	11	4	—	1	194	172	6	5	1	1	42	36	4	4
Syphilis and its sequelae	020–029	653	388	58	28	—	—	319	149	4	3	10	5	221	180	41	23
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases	030–039	21	1	—	—	—	—	16	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Infectious diseases commonly arising in the intestinal tract	040–049	42	36	4	6	—	1	32	22	2	—	—	—	4	6	—	1
Other bacterial diseases	050–064	169	159	1	4	—	—	138	116	2	3	2	1	21	31	5	4
Spirochaetal diseases, except syphilis	070–074	19	1	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases attributable to viruses	080–096	380	399	12	17	1	2	266	279	8	8	12	8	76	77	5	8
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100–108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	110–117	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	120–138	50	58	2	2	—	—	31	37	2	1	—	—	15	17	—	1
Neoplasms	140–239	51,273	45,727	489	602	16	24	25,125	20,720	1,238	2,000	753	879	22,948	19,495	704	2,007
Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	140–148	1,267	657	5	7	—	2	532	271	39	35	47	15	631	301	13	26
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum	150–159	19,136	18,365	192	219	8	10	8,802	7,704	476	798	303	394	9,056	8,318	299	922
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system	160–165	17,899	3,092	146	36	3	—	8,392	1,563	389	120	210	46	8,511	1,200	248	127
Malignant neoplasm of breast and genito-urinary organs	170–181	6,800	17,840	71	249	2	8	3,476	7,700	211	828	130	357	2,818	7,943	92	755
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	190–199	2,926	2,904	44	55	2	1	1,710	1,545	62	136	48	45	1,034	1,019	26	103
Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	200–205	2,707	2,211	21	17	—	1	1,809	1,466	54	68	11	15	789	581	23	63
Benign neoplasm	210–229	319	499	7	16	—	1	234	373	3	13	2	6	72	82	1	8
Neoplasm of unspecified nature	230–239	219	159	3	3	1	1	170	98	4	2	2	1	37	51	2	3
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	240–289	2,217	3,980	37	82	2	4	1,166	2,140	28	91	45	83	868	1,456	71	124
Allergic disorders	240–245	625	840	7	13	—	—	178	268	5	16	15	18	386	475	34	50
Diseases of thyroid gland	250–254	96	589	3	17	—	2	52	296	2	19	1	12	34	228	4	15
Diabetes mellitus	260	1,152	2,163	16	33	1	1	715	1,343	14	53	25	47	356	637	25	49
Diseases of other endocrine glands	270–277	135	132	5	11	1	—	92	80	5	—	1	2	28	34	3	5
Avitaminoses, and other metabolic diseases	280–289	209	256	6	8	—	1	129	153	2	3	3	4	64	82	5	5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	290–299	742	1,308	17	24	—	1	440	744	8	29	16	29	247	446	14	35

Table XCVI—continued

Cause of death	ISC No.	Total deaths M	Total deaths F	Mental hospitals and mental deficiency hospitals N.H.S. M	N.H.S. F	Other than N.H.S. M	Other than N.H.S. F	Other hospitals and institutions for the care of the sick N.H.S. M	N.H.S. F	Other than N.H.S. M	Other than N.H.S. F	Other institutions M	F	At deceased person's own home M	F	In other private houses and other places M	F
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	300–326	341	565	116	159	2	8	138	245	6	27	7	26	69	92	3	8
Psychoses	300–309	243	475	94	145	2	7	107	209	2	23	6	23	31	61	1	7
Psychoneurotic disorders	310–318	15	31	1	1	—	—	7	13	1	2	—	1	6	13	—	1
Disorders of character, behaviour, and intelligence	320–326	83	59	21	13	—	1	24	23	3	2	1	2	32	18	2	—
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	330–398	33,915	47,763	747	979	30	47	15,403	19,288	847	2,304	1,446	2,128	14,800	21,452	642	1,565
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330–334	31,298	44,879	578	777	24	40	14,019	17,815	774	2,140	1,334	2,015	13,975	20,579	594	1,513
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system	340–345	689	820	19	20	1	1	474	547	17	39	26	20	145	184	7	9
Other diseases of central nervous system	350–357	1,761	1,941	147	177	5	5	776	837	53	123	85	92	655	667	40	40
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	360–369	49	20	1	—	—	—	42	17	1	1	—	—	5	2	—	—
Inflammatory diseases of eye	370–379	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other diseases and conditions of eye	380–389	14	40	—	2	—	—	11	25	—	—	1	1	2	10	—	2
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	390–398	103	57	1	3	—	1	81	43	2	1	—	—	18	9	1	—
Diseases of the circulatory system	400–468	99,907	97,738	2,995	4,456	103	184	30,177	27,321	1,374	3,509	2,901	4,531	54,935	52,774	7,422	4,963
Rheumatic fever	400–402	70	61	3	5	—	—	43	38	—	—	—	—	23	13	1	5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410–416	2,567	4,867	43	120	—	1	1,118	2,202	30	99	41	80	1,204	2,156	131	209
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420–422	75,237	65,770	2,349	3,390	86	155	19,413	15,087	971	2,470	2,151	3,348	43,716	37,693	6,551	3,627
Other diseases of heart	430–434	5,845	7,150	83	146	2	2	2,698	2,717	99	233	193	345	2,604	3,421	166	286
Hypertensive heart disease	440–443	5,173	7,110	217	324	2	3	1,813	2,190	89	244	202	312	2,650	3,700	200	337
Other hypertensive disease	444–447	3,524	3,839	105	136	3	3	1,551	1,403	54	131	89	111	1,581	1,883	141	172
Diseases of arteries	450–456	6,411	7,173	161	249	10	19	2,773	2,594	113	297	212	315	2,933	3,429	209	270
Diseases of veins and other diseases of circulatory system	460–468	1,080	1,768	34	86	—	1	768	1,090	18	35	13	20	224	479	23	57
Diseases of the respiratory system	470–527	37,024	23,784	1,085	1,534	36	52	16,450	9,860	433	605	1,015	945	17,286	10,054	719	734
Acute upper respiratory infections	470–475	59	59	4	2	—	—	23	18	—	2	—	1	31	33	1	3
Influenza	480–483	1,216	1,185	30	58	3	5	269	194	16	29	54	75	803	759	41	65
Pneumonia	490–493	11,799	11,939	712	1,218	18	39	7,022	6,281	174	331	349	470	3,305	3,330	219	270
Bronchitis	500–502	20,326	9,070	253	188	15	6	7,543	2,687	204	194	561	359	11,353	5,281	397	355
Other diseases of respiratory system	510–527	3,624	1,531	86	68	—	2	1,593	680	39	49	51	40	1,794	651	61	41
Diseases of the digestive system	530–587	8,215	6,948	116	115	1	3	6,709	5,224	144	172	51	66	1,123	1,265	71	103
Diseases of buccal cavity and oesophagus	530–539	110	146	5	18	—	1	80	92	1	5	2	8	19	20	3	2
Diseases of the stomach and duodenum	540–545	3,552	1,570	51	22	—	—	2,912	1,151	48	47	23	16	494	314	24	20
Appendicitis	550–553	462	328	3	5	—	—	426	284	9	11	1	1	22	26	1	1
Hernia of abdominal cavity	560, 561	707	742	7	8	—	—	583	597	14	16	3	9	95	103	5	9
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	570–578	1,863	2,215	33	36	1	2	1,508	1,666	27	47	19	16	251	410	24	38
Diseases of liver, gallbladder and pancreas	580–587	1,521	1,947	17	26	—	—	1,200	1,434	45	46	3	16	242	392	14	33
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	590–637	7,106	3,677	128	92	—	5	5,016	2,324	161	71	103	39	1,627	1,065	71	81
Nephritis and nephrosis	590–594	2,158	1,920	43	32	—	4	1,277	977	47	42	29	24	729	786	33	55
Other diseases of urinary system	600–609	1,274	1,542	45	58	—	—	951	1,161	20	23	22	14	224	261	12	25
Diseases of male genital organs	610–617	3,674	—	40	—	—	—	2,788	—	94	—	52	—	674	—	26	—
Diseases of breast, ovary, Fallopian tube, and parametrium	620–626	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs	630–637	—	187	—	2	—	1	—	161	—	6	—	1	—	15	—	1
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640–689	—	328	—	4	—	—	—	255	—	4	—	—	—	56	—	9
Complications of pregnancy	640–649	—	105	—	1	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	3
Abortion	650–652	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	5
Delivery without mention of complication	660	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delivery with specified complication	670–678	—	90	—	1	—	—	—	75	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	1
Complications of the puerperium	680–689	—	64	—	2	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	690–716	204	283	7	16	—	—	145	181	3	9	6	7	42	66	1	4
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	690–698	89	90	5	7	—	—	64	62	1	1	2	3	16	17	1	—
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	700–716	115	193	2	9	—	—	81	119	2	8	4	4	26	49	—	4
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	720–749	613	1,307	9	19	—	1	344	622	12	66	17	63	226	513	5	23
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever	720–727	353	1,019	3	7	—	1	185	440	8	55	11	55	144	442	2	19
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint	730–738	137	197	4	10	—	—	93	127	2	8	5	6	33	43	—	3
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system	740–749	123	91	2	2	—	—	66	55	2	3	1	2	49	28	3	1
Congenital malformations	750–759	2,589	2,301	24	28	3	2	2,017	1,801	40	26	8	11	441	395	56	38
Certain diseases of early infancy	760–776	5,618	3,800	—	1	—	—	5,093	3,390	90	61	6	5	366	308	63	35
Birth injuries, asphyxia, and infections of the newborn	760–769	3,381	2,158	—	1	—	—	3,014	1,860	62	45	4	2	260	230	41	20
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	770–776	2,237	1,642	—	—	—	—	2,079	1,530	28	16	2	3	106	78	22	15
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	780–795	2,989	5,265	102	319	6	23	875	1,252	66	238	246	506	1,623	2,764	71	163
Symptoms referable to systems or organs	780–789	96	91	—	1	—	—	54	42	—	4	2	2	33	39	7	3
Senility and ill-defined diseases	790–795	2,893	5,174	102	318	6	23	821	1,210	66	234	244	504	1,590	2,725	64	160
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external cause)	E800–E999	13,343	9,113	143	262	4	10	5,748	4,705	72	131	51	93	3,114	2,717	4,211	1,195
Railway accidents	E800–E802	300	46	—	—	—	—	74	11	—	—	—	—	3	—	223	35
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810–E825	3,966	1,400	2	3	—	—	2,550	967	20	13	1	—	43	13	1,350	404
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents	E830–E835	68	5	—	—	—	—	39	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	25	2
Other road vehicle accidents	E840–E845	152	66	1	—	—	—	107	54	—	—	—	—	5	1	39	11
Water transport accidents	E850–E858	134	4	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	118	4
Aircraft accidents	E860–E866	170	27	—	—	—	—	12	3	2	—	—	—	6	—	150	24
Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	E870–E888	158	191	2	1	—	—	71	85	2	—	2	1	65	89	16	15
Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	E890–E895	430	525	1	2	—	—	46	62	1	—	1	2	309	419	72	40
Accidental falls	E900–E904	2,010	3,474	59	198	3	6	1,521	2,656	27	108	21	76	217	388	162	42
Other accidents	E910–E936	2,504	1,113	41	37	1	—	760	470	8	7	5	8	471	357	1,218	234
Complication due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures	E940–E946	6	7	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Therapeutic misadventure and late complications of therapeutic procedures	E950–E959	8	5	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Late effects of injury and poisoning	E960–E965	154	25	5	3	—	—	78	9	3	2	2	—	65	11	1	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E970–E979	3,175	2,123	32	18	—	4	420	355	8	1	12	6	1,887	1,378	816	361
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war)	E980–E985	108	102	—	—	—	—	45	18	—	—	7	—	38	61	18	23
Injury resulting from operations of war	E990–E999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mortality analysis by method of certification

Table XCVII (page 169) shows the number of deaths in 1958 for 46 groups of causes, according to the basis of diagnosis, whether by certifying medical practitioner, coroner's certificate, or uncertified. Of the total 526,843 deaths, 78,506 were registered on the basis of a coroner's certificate after inquest or on the results of a post-mortem examination ordered by a coroner without an inquest. In 68,731 (88 per cent) of these deaths, a post-mortem examination was held.

Of the 446,542 deaths registered on a certificate from a medical practitioner, post-mortem examinations were held in 44,748 cases (10 per cent). In another 10,461, an operation or other examination was mentioned on the death certificate. There were 1,795 uncertified deaths, i.e., deaths where no doctor could give a certificate, usually because no doctor was in attendance during the last illness, and the coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest or order a post-mortem. Of such deaths 1,168 (65 per cent) were assigned to arterio-sclerotic and degenerative heart disease.

The proportion of all deaths certified after post-mortem was 22 per cent. Of deaths assigned to malignant neoplasms there had been a post-mortem in 14 per cent. For young children whose deaths were assigned to birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (ISC Nos. 760–762) the proportion certified after post-mortem was 56 per cent, and for those assigned to infections of the newborn (ISC Nos. 763–768) 70 per cent.

Table XCVII. Deaths by cause and sex, according to method of certification, 1958, England and Wales

Cause of death	ISC No.	Total deaths		Coroner						Certifying medical practitioner								Uncertified	
				Inquest held				Post-mortem without inquest		After post-mortem		Operation mentioned on death certificate		Other examination mentioned on death certificate		No examination mentioned			
				With post-mortem		No post-mortem													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All causes		270,639	256,204	10,452	5,660	5,675	4,100	31,965	20,654	24,987	19,761	5,134	4,768	295	264	191,098	200,235	1,033	762
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001–008	2,949	1,050	124	8	41	3	398	124	352	135	31	21	4	—	1,996	755	3	4
Tuberculosis, other forms	010–019	258	223	7	3	2	—	40	23	77	75	12	6	—	1	120	115	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	020–029	653	388	9	—	3	—	182	143	104	57	10	2	3	1	341	185	1	—
Typhoid fever	040	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	045–048	16	16	—	—	1	—	1	4	7	5	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	7	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Diphtheria	055	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Whooping cough	056	13	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	7	12	—	—
Meningococcal infections	057	71	74	—	—	—	—	21	27	23	16	—	—	—	—	25	31	2	—
Acute poliomyelitis	080	71	58	2	2	—	—	12	5	15	19	1	—	—	—	41	32	—	—
Measles	085	23	26	—	1	—	—	6	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	14	16	—	—
Malaria	110–117	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	Rem. 001–138	474	455	32	21	6	5	63	49	118	110	4	5	—	1	251	26.	—	1
Malignant neoplasms	140–205	50,735	45,069	235	70	72	28	1,863	1,130	6,063	4,281	2,973	3,558	235	216	39,282	35,774	12	12
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210–239	538	658	8	23	3	8	73	116	128	166	36	63	8	3	282	279	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	260	1,152	2,163	7	7	1	—	77	113	145	300	29	39	—	—	891	1,699	2	5
Anaemias	290–293	576	1,109	6	4	3	2	33	46	97	150	1	—	3	4	431	901	2	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330–334	31,298	44,879	91	46	37	29	1,892	2,632	1,527	1,771	9	7	2	1	27,664	40,291	76	102
Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	197	142	2	2	—	—	44	21	65	61	—	1	2	2	84	55	—	—
Rheumatic fever	400–402	70	61	2	—	1	—	24	21	21	20	—	—	—	—	22	19	—	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410–416	2,567	4,867	31	19	14	10	427	524	322	610	21	51	—	1	1,746	3,644	6	8
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420–422	75,237	65,770	527	89	183	48	16,721	7,701	3,385	2,386	23	8	11	8	53,667	55,082	720	448
Other diseases of heart	430–434	5,845	7,150	29	12	15	6	234	201	426	357	3	6	1	1	5,116	6,546	21	21
Hypertension with heart disease	440–443	5,173	7,110	20	3	13	2	475	443	332	316	1	2	—	—	4,327	6,333	5	11
Hypertension without mention of heart	444–447	3,524	3,839	26	3	4	3	588	635	317	297	6	—	—	—	2,579	2,888	4	13

Table XCVII—*continued*

Cause of death	ISC No.	Total deaths		Coroner — Inquest held: With post-mortem		Inquest held: No post-mortem		Post-mortem without inquest		Certifying medical practitioner — After post-mortem		Operation mentioned on death certificate		Other examination mentioned on death certificate		No examination mentioned		Uncertified	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Influenza	480–483	1,216	1,185	8	5	4	—	139	88	62	56	—	—	—	—	998	1,027	5	9
Pneumonia	490–493	11,799	11,939	89	34	29	12	1,701	1,301	1,536	1,201	2	2	1	—	8,431	9,374	10	15
Bronchitis	500–502	20,326	9,070	243	13	80	8	1,726	788	1,124	482	5	—	—	—	17,116	7,770	32	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	3,425	1,473	52	7	25	5	584	258	1,036	432	400	129	3	3	1,324	638	1	1
Appendicitis	550–553	462	328	17	9	2	1	90	60	136	97	73	50	—	—	144	111	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	1,400	1,464	35	16	11	6	293	298	426	337	214	229	2	—	417	577	2	1
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis except diarrhoea of the newborn	543, 571, 572	996	1,345	15	6	7	3	166	173	273	399	59	79	—	6	473	677	3	2
Cirrhosis of liver	581	644	532	23	17	12	2	66	59	159	157	7	4	1	1	375	291	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	590–594	2,158	1,920	10	3	2	—	135	117	376	280	1	1	—	1	1,633	1,517	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	610	3,577	—	45	—	12	—	209	—	506	—	743	—	—	6	2,056	—	1	—
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640–689	—	328	—	62	—	8	—	121	—	74	—	10	—	—	—	51	—	2
Congenital malformations	750–759	2,589	2,301	28	13	8	1	373	273	863	703	57	39	—	1	1,256	1,265	4	6
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	760–762	2,725	1,727	19	12	5	2	170	127	1,326	858	—	1	1	—	1,193	724	11	3
Infections of the newborn	763–768	573	368	4	4	2	1	89	71	312	174	—	—	—	—	166	118	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769–776	2,320	1,705	4	2	2	1	46	40	600	436	2	2	—	—	1,649	1,215	17	9
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780–795	2,989	5,265	33	22	13	4	15	70	16	22	1	—	1	—	2,887	5,123	23	24
All other diseases	Rem. 140–795	18,642	21,007	562	212	157	84	2,838	2,703	2,662	2,892	397	441	11	13	11,975	14,623	40	39
Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E835	4,034	1,405	2,607	910	1,404	487	10	4	5	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	6	1
All other accidents	E800–E802, E840–E962	5,955	5,483	3,434	2,487	2,253	2,622	120	134	29	19	11	9	—	—	85	199	23	13
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E963, E970–E979	3,175	2,123	1,953	1,427	1,206	693	12	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	E964, E965, E980–E999	179	102	113	86	42	16	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	19	—	—	—

Table XCVIII. Deaths by cause, sex, and age, connected with the administration of anaesthetics, 1958, England and Wales

ISC No.	Cause of death	All ages		0–		5–		15–		25–		35–		45–		55–		65 and over	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	All causes	205	204	18	7	10	11	3	11	6	17	12	26	27	19	36	25	93	88
001–008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
010–019	Tuberculosis, other forms	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
080	Acute poliomyelitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rem. 001–138	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
140–205	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	41	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	9	7	11	9	19	12
210–239	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	5	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	3	—	—	2	2
260	Diabetes mellitus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
410–416	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	2	1	—
420–422	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	6
430–434	Other diseases of heart	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
440–443	Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
444–447	Hypertension without mention of heart	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
490–493	Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
500–502	Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	5	—	7	1
550–553	Appendicitis	10	8	2	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	5
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	26	11	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	14	7
543, 571, 572	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis except diarrhoea of the newborn	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
581	Cirrhosis of liver	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
610	Hyperplasia of prostate	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	22	—
640–689	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
750–759	Congenital malformations	9	5	5	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rem. 140–795	All other diseases	36	58	3	3	5	5	—	3	2	6	2	6	6	3	6	7	12	25
E810–E835	Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
E800–E802, E840–E962	All other accidents	7	32	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	1	1	2	26
E963, E970–E979	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
E964, E965, E980–E999	Homicide and operations of war	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Special enquiry into deaths from aplastic anaemia and agranulocytosis

Medical certificates of cause of death may be used to give some information on deaths which have followed the administration of drugs. Since the blood dyscrasias, particularly agranulocytosis and aplastic anaemia, have appeared on death certificates in conjunction with a number of modern drugs, it is desirable that the information obtained by the Registrar General on such cases should be as complete as possible.

There are upwards of 200 deaths a year assigned to aplastic anaemia, as well as about a dozen to agranulocytosis, in which drugs are not mentioned. To determine how many of these deaths did in fact follow upon some form of drug therapy a medical enquiry was instituted during 1956–58 for all death certificates with mention of aplastic anaemia or agranulocytosis, but without mention of drug. The enquiry asked:

" Please state the cause of the aplastic anaemia (or agranulocytosis). If due to drugs, please state drug and the disease for which given ".

The enquiry applied to those certificates in which either agranulocytosis or aplastic anaemia was mentioned, but:

(a) the cause of this condition was not stated, or
(b) the condition was said to be due to drug treatment but the name of the drug was not stated, or
(c) an underlying morbid condition was stated but no drug was mentioned.

The results of the enquiry are shown in Tables XCIX and C following.

Table XCIX. Deaths from aplastic anaemia and agranulocytosis, with mention of drug or therapy, by sex and age, 1956–58, England and Wales

Drug or therapy		Aplastic anaemia All ages	0–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over	Agranulocytosis All ages	0–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over
Acetamidine	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Achromycin	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amidopyrine	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anti-tuberculous drug ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artane	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aspirin	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Barbiturate	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blood transfusion .. {	M	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{	F	5	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Butazolidin .. .. {	M	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
{	F	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Butazolidin and Equanil	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butazolidin and gold injection	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camoquin	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Carbrital	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.B. 1348	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chloramphenicol .. {	M	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
{	F	5	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chloramphenicol, sulphonamide, X-ray ..	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chloromycetin .. {	M	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
{	F	7	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chlorpromazine .. {	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
{	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Deep X-ray and stilboestrol	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digoxin and mersalyl ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dindevan, mersalyl, digitalis and penicillin	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Epanutin	F	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epanutin and phenobarbitone	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XCIX—*continued*

Drug or therapy		Aplastic anaemia All ages	0–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over	Agranulocytosis All ages	0–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over
Fergon, Physeptone ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferrous sulphate ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furadantin	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gold therapy	F	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gold therapy, salicylates, Butazolidin ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kemadrin	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Largactil .. .. {	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
{	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Largactil, Pacatal ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mercaptomerin ..	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercury	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methylthiouracil ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Myleran	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysoline, phenobarbitone, Phenurone	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neo-mercazole .. {	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
{	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nitrogen mustard ..	M	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Novalgin	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pacatal	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Penicillin .. .. {	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
{	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Phenergan	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phenobarbitone, Largactil	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Phenothiazine ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Phenylbutazone ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Phenylhydrazine ..	M	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phenytoin	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prednisolone ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prednisone	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priscol, tolazoline, and nicotinic acid ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pronestyl	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radioactive phosphorus	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiotherapy .. {	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
{	F	5	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salazopyrin	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Serpasil	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sodium amytal, paraldehyde	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soneryl, meprobamate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sparine	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Streptomycin .. {	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Streptomycin, P.A.S., and I.N.A.H. ..	M	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphapyridine .. {	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sulphonamide .. {	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
{	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Terramycin, sulphonamides {	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
{	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Thiouracil	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Triamcinolone, cortisone, penicillin ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Triethanolamine ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veractil	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not stated	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total .. 1956–58 {	M	32	1	2	3	5	12	6	3	22	1	—	2	3	5	9	2
{	F	51	8	—	6	9	9	12	7	40	1	5	8	5	10	8	3
Total .. 1956 {	M	7	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	6	1	—	1	1	2	2	—
{	F	19	5	1	3	4	3	3	—	13	—	3	1	1	4	2	2
Total .. 1957 {	M	13	—	1	2	1	5	4	—	6	—	—	1	2	1	2	—
{	F	13	1	—	—	1	4	7	—	16	1	1	6	2	4	2	—
Total .. 1958 {	M	12	1	—	—	2	5	2	2	10	—	—	1	—	2	5	2
{	F	19	2	—	5	5	1	2	4	11	—	1	1	2	2	4	1

Table C. Results of enquiry relating to deaths with mention of aplastic anaemia and agranulocytosis: (a) Changes in cause of death assignments, (b) No change in cause of death assignments, 1956–58, England and Wales

ISC No.	Cause of death	ISC No.	Cause of death

(a) Changes from aplastic anaemia (55 cases) to:—

002	Pulmonary tuberculosis (2 cases)	293	Anaemia of unspecified type
151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach (3 cases)	297	Agranulocytosis
153	Malignant neoplasm of large intestine, except rectum	299	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (4 cases)
157	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	350	Paralysis agitans
159	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified digestive organs	353.3	Epilepsy, unspecified (2 cases)
		354	Migraine
163.2	Malignant neoplasm of lung, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary	391.2	Otitis media without mention of mastoiditis, unspecified
170	Malignant neoplasm of breast	421.1	Chronic endocarditis of aortic valve, not specified as rheumatic
198.9	Malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes, unspecified site	422	Other myocardial degeneration
199	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified site	453.3	Peripheral vascular disease, other
200.1	Lymphosarcoma	472.0	Sore throat, unqualified
201	Hodgkin's disease	473	Acute tonsillitis
203	Multiple myeloma	492	Primary atypical pneumonia
204.3	Acute leukaemia (3 cases)	502.1	Chronic bronchitis without emphysema
204.4	Other and unspecified leukaemia (2 cases)	545	Other diseases of stomach and duodenum
277	Polyglandular dysfunction and other diseases of endocrine glands	591	Nephritis with oedema, including nephrosis
		592	Chronic nephritis (2 cases)
290.0	Pernicious anaemia	602	Calculi of kidney and ureter
291	Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic anaemias)	605	Cystitis
		637.1	Other diseases of female genital organs
292.3	Leuko-erythroblastic anaemia (3 cases)	722.0	Rheumatoid arthritis
292.5	Non-regenerative anaemia (2 cases)	723.0	Osteo-arthritis (arthrosis)

(a) Changes from agranulocytosis (24 cases) to:—

002	Pulmonary tuberculosis	325.0	Idiocy
053.0	Septicaemia and pyaemia, streptococcus	393.0	Acute mastoiditis, without mention of otitis media
200.1	Lymphosarcoma	434.1	Congestive heart failure
202	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	491	Bronchopneumonia (2 cases)
204.0	Lymphatic leukaemia	609	Other diseases of urethra (2 cases)
204.2	Monocytic leukaemia	704.0	Dermatitis herpetiformis
245	Other allergic disorders	705.3	Rosacea
252.0	Toxic diffuse goitre	722.0	Rheumatoid arthritis (3 cases)
289.1	Amyloidosis	E953	Therapeutic misadventure in administration of drugs or biologicals
292.4	Aplastic anaemia		
300.7	Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox), unspecified		

(a) Other causes changed (25 cases)

053.1	Septicaemia and pyaemia, staphylococcus,	to	297	Agranulocytosis
204.3	Acute leukaemia,	to	204.1	Myeloid leukaemia
204.4	Other and unspecified leukaemia,	to	204.4	Other and unspecified leukaemia,
204.4	Other and unspecified leukaemia,	to	292.4	Aplastic anaemia
292.5	Non-regenerative anaemia,	to	292.4	Aplastic anaemia
293	Anaemia of unspecified type,	to	170	Malignant neoplasm of breast
293	Anaemia of unspecified type,	to	194	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland
293	Anaemia of unspecified type (9 cases),	to	292.4	Aplastic anaemia (9 cases)
296	Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions,	to	646	Anaemia of pregnancy
331	Cerebral haemorrhage,	to	056.0	Whooping cough without mention of pneumonia
422.0	Myocardial fatty degeneration,	to	299	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs
422.1	Myocardial degeneration with arteriosclerosis,	to	292.4	Aplastic anaemia
491	Bronchopneumonia,	to	292.4	Aplastic anaemia
493	Pneumonia, other and unspecified,	to	490	Lobar pneumonia
578	Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum,	to	292.4	Aplastic anaemia
592	Chronic nephritis,	to	008	Tuberculosis, unspecified type
600.1	Abscess of kidney and perirenal tissue,	to	602	Calculi of kidney and ureter

(b) After enquiry, cases still assigned to:—

	1956	1957	1958	Total 1956–58
Aplastic anaemia ..	187	221	241	649
Agranulocytosis ..	18	12	17	47
Other causes ..	45	58	57	160
Total ..	**250**	**291**	**315**	**856**

Table XCIX includes all deaths stated to be due to agranulocytosis or aplastic anaemia following upon some form of therapy, whether this was originally stated upon the death certificate or became known as a result of the special enquiry. The total number in the three years was 145.

A further result was that a number of deaths were reassigned from aplastic anaemia or agranulocytosis to the underlying cause which initiated the train of circumstances leading to death. The details of these reassignments are shown in Table C. However, for the three years together, there were still 649 deaths assigned to aplastic anaemia and 47 to agranulocytosis.

For the years 1957 and 1958, the total number of enquiries sent and the number to which there was no reply were:

Aplastic anaemia, total 555; no reply 91; 16 per cent.

Agranulocytosis, „ 51; „ „ 14; 27 „ „

Other therapeutic misadventures

Table CI shows the number of fatal therapeutic misadventures due to adverse reaction to drug or other therapy for the two years 1957–58. The table gives details of 265 deaths, including fourteen due to anaphylactic shock, reaction, etc.

Table CII shows the number of deaths due to accidental overdoses of drugs. Of the total of 201 such misadventures, 106 were cases where the drugs were known to have been self-administered. Barbiturates were the agents in 69 of the 201 deaths, and sodium amytal in 22 cases.

In the two years only five deaths occurred as a result of mistakes in drug administration (Table CIII). Table CIV gives the details of 107 deaths due to accidents in technique.

In all these tables the agents are as described by the coroner and no attempt has been made to amalgamate synonymous terms.

Table CI. Fatal therapeutic misadventures due to adverse reaction to drug or therapy, 1957–58, England and Wales

Drug or therapy	No. of cases	Nature of adverse reaction	Terminal complication if different from preceding column
Achromycin	2	Anaphylactic reaction	
	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Achromycin, and tetramycin	1	Acute ulcerative colitis	
A.C.T.H.	1	Coma	Chronic bronchitis and emphysema
Adrenal-steroid therapy ..	1	Coronary occlusion	
Adrenocorticotrophic hormone therapy	1	Acute haematemesis	
Amethocaine	1	Sensitivity	Cardio-respiratory failure
Amethocaine hydrochloride..	1	Idiosyncrasy	
Amidopyrine	1	Agranulocytosis, septicaemia	
Anticoagulant	3		
	1	Cerebral haemorrhage	
	1	Macrocytic anaemia	Acute terminal bronchiolitis
	1	Subdural haemorrhage	
Anti-staphylococcal serum ..	1	Anaphylactic shock	
Anti-tetanus	1	Anaphylactic shock	
Aspirin	2		
	1	Agranulocytosis	Cholaemia, acute hepatitis
	1	Hypersensitivity	Anaphylaxis
Aureomycin	1	Septicaemia	Myocardial failure
Barbiturate	1	Coma	
Barbiturates and bromide ..	1	Bronchopneumonia	
Bencard's Mixed Inhalant Solution (injection)	1	Anaphylactic shock	
Butazolidin	5		
	3	Aplastic anaemia	Bronchopneumonia (1 case)
	1	Agranulocytosis	
	1	Anaemia	Myocardial degeneration
Butazolidin and Equanil ..	1	Aplastic anaemia	Cerebellar and subdural haemorrhages
Butazolidin and gold ..	1	Aplastic anaemia	

Table CI—*continued*

Drug or therapy	No. of cases	Nature of adverse reaction	Terminal complication if different from preceding column
C.B. 1348	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Chloramphenicol ..	6		
	2	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia (1 case)
	3	Aplastic anaemia	Bronchopneumonia (1 case) Septicaemia (1 case)
	1	Thrombocytopoenia and aplastic anaemia	Inhalation of blood
Chloromycetin	7		
	5	Aplastic anaemia	Bronchopneumonia (1 case)
	1	Agranulocytosis	
	1	Hypersensitivity reaction	Acute heart failure
Chlorpromazine	5		
	1	Agranulocytosis	Cerebral haemorrhage
	1	Agranulocytic angina	
	1	Exfoliative dermatitis	Toxaemia
	1	Gastro-enteritis	
	1	Idiosyncrasy	
Chlorpromazine and serpasil	1	Epileptiform convulsion	Asphyxia
Colloidal iron..	1	Sensitivity reaction	Coronary atheroma
Cortical electrocoagulation ..	1	Vaso-vagal inhibition	
Corticoid therapy	1	Toxaemia	Pneumonia
Cortisone	5		
	2	Haematemesis	
	1	Acute pancreatitis	
	1	Otitis media exacerbation	Low grade septicaemia
	1	Perforated pelvic colon	
Diaginol	1	Anaphylactic shock	
Diathermy	1	Subdural haematoma	
Digitalis	4	Pulmonary embolism	
Dindevan	2	Haemorrhage	
	1	Cerebral haemorrhage	
	1	Renal failure	
	1	Necrosis of liver	Multiple haemorrhages
Dindevan and marsilid ..	1		
Dindevan, mersalyl, digitalis and penicillin	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
Dromoran	1	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit	
Electro-convulsive therapy ..	11		
	1	Acute cardiac failure	
	1	Bilateral hypostatic pneumonia and haematemesis	
	1	Cardiac failure	
	1	Cardio-respiratory paralysis	
	1	Coronary thrombosis and atheroma	
	1	Fracture of neck of right femur	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Fractures of acetabula	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Heart failure	
	1	Inhalation of blood from acute epistaxis	
	1	Left ventricular failure	
	1	Vaso-vagal inhibition	
Epanutin	2		
	1	Aplastic anaemia	
	1	Megaloblastic anaemia	
Epanutin and phenobarbitone	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Equanil	1	Dermatitis	Toxaemia
Ethamolin	1	Pulmonary emboli	
Fergon and Physeptone ..	1	Aplastic anaemia	Heart failure
Ferrous sulphate	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Furadantin	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
Gold	4		
	1	Acute hepatic failure	
	1	Aplastic anaemia	Haemorrhage and toxaemia
	1	Nephritis (malignant hypertension)	Uraemia
	1	Subarachnoid haemorrhage	
Gold, salicylates and Butazolidin	1	Agranulocytosis	Pulmonary oedema
Heparin	2		
	1	Intraperitoneal haemorrhage	
	1	Massive intramuscular haemorrhage	
Hypaque	1	Spontaneous pneumothorax	
Hypothermia	1	Ventricular fibrillation	
Imferon	1	Anaphylactic shock	
Insulin	16		
	4	Coma	Bronchopneumonia (1 case) Failure of vital centres of brain (1 case) Pontine infarction (1 case) Pulmonary oedema (1 case)
	4	Irreversible coma	Acute cerebral oedema and bronchopneumonia (1 case) Acute hepatic renal failure (1 case) Bronchopneumonia (1 case)
	3	Hypoglycaemic coma	Bronchopneumonia (1 case)
	2	Hypoglycaemia	Cerebral damage (1 case)

Table CI—*continued*

Drug or therapy	No. of cases	Nature of adverse reaction	Terminal complication if different from preceding column
Insulin—(continued)	1	Acute heart failure	
	1	Irreversible hypoglycaemic coma	Anoxia
	1	Pulmonary oedema	
Inversine	1	Paralytic ileus	Intestinal obstruction
Iodine	1	Hypersensitivity reaction	
Largactil	4		
	2	Agranulocytosis	Congestive heart failure (1 case)
	1	Allergic purpura haemorrhagica	Gastric-intestinal haemorrhage
	1	Septicaemia	
Largactil and chlorpromazine	1	Leukopoenia	Bronchopneumonia
Largactil and Pacatal ..	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
Lumbar puncture	1	Convulsions	Cardio-respiratory failure
Malaria therapy	2		
	1	Acute toxic myocarditis	
	1	Suprarenal failure	Circulatory collapse
Mecamylamine	1	Idiosyncrasy	Portal thrombosis
Mercury	1	Toxic nephritis	
Mersalyl	4		
	1	Acute uraemia	
	1	Mersalyl dermatitis	Cardiac failure
	1	Sensitivity	Chronic bronchitis and heart failure
	1	Uraemia	
Methylthiouracil	2	Agranulocytosis	Meningitis (1 case)
Morphia, atropine, thiopentone, and sodium tularine ..	1	Laryngeal spasm	Asphyxia
Myleran	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Mysoline, phenobarbitone and Phenurone	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Nitrogen mustard	3		
	2	Aplastic anaemia	Bronchopneumonia (1 case)
	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
Neo-mercazole	2	Agranulocytosis	Generalised toxaemia (1 case)
Novalgin	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
Nupercaine	1	Convulsions due to sensitivity	
Pacatal	3		
	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Agranulocytic angina	
	1	Agranulocytosis and necrosis of liver	Bronchopneumonia
Para-aminosalicylate ..	1	Hypersensitivity	Acute liver necrosis
Pempedene tartrate	1	Paralytic ileus	
Penicillin	8		
	3	Anaphylactic shock	
	2	Anaphylactic reaction	Acute right ventricular failure (1 case) Oedema of the glottis (1 case)
	2	Sensitivity	Heart failure (1 case) Hypostatic pneumonia (1 case) Inhalation of vomit
	1	Hypersensitivity	Acute myocardial failure
Phenol	1	Rectal haemorrhage	
Phenylhydrazine	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Phenytoin	1	Aplastic anaemia	Capillary bronchitis
Pollaccine	1	Anaphylactic shock	Asphyxia
Prednisolone	1	Anaemia	
Prednisolone and radiotherapy	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Prednisone	1	Acute aplastic anaemia	
Pronestyl	1	Agranulocytosis	
Protein antigen	1	Severe hypersensitive reaction	Asphyxia
Radiation	39		
	3	Irradiation fibrosis of lungs	Cardiac failure (1 case) Pulmonary embolism (1 case)
	2	Aplastic anaemia	Congestive heart failure (1 case)
	2	Pulmonary fibrosis	Hypertensive heart disease (1 case)
	1	Acute intestinal obstruction	
	1	Agranulocytic angina	Heart failure
	1	Agranulocytosis	
	1	Cerebral haemorrhage	
	1	Fibrosis of lung	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Fibrosis of lungs	
	1	Fibrosis of tissue	Uraemia
	1	Gross fibrosis of pelvis, vesico- and recto-vaginal fistula	Pulmonary infarction
	1	Irradiation glands	Cardiac failure
	1	Irradiation reaction	Chronic myocarditis
	1	Left ventricular failure	
	1	Meningitis	
	1	Osteomyelitis	
	1	Post irradiation	Toxaemia
	1	Post irradiation fibrosis	
	1	Post irradiation fibrosis of bladder	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Post irradiation proctitis	Peritonitis
	1	Post radiation fibrosis	Uraemia
	1	Radiation necrosis	Cerebral oedema
	1	Radiation necrosis of bladder	Uraemia
	1	Radiation necrosis of colon	Pneumonia
	1	Radiation necrosis of right lung	Massive haemoptysis
	1	Radionecrosis	Cerebral anoxia

Table CI—*continued*

Drug or therapy	No. of cases	Nature of adverse reaction	Terminal complication if different from preceding column
Radiation—(*continued*) ..	1	Radionecrosis of mandible	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Radionecrotic ulcer of bladder	Coronary thrombosis
	1	Radiotherapy reaction	Left ventricular failure
	1	Radium enteritis	Pulmonary embolism
	1	Radium late effects, bladder	Uraemia
	1	Radium necrosis	Haemorrhage from recto-vaginal fistula
	1	Stenosis of ureter	Uraemia
	1	Stricture of oesophagus	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Tissue necrosis	Pyaemia
Radioactive gold	1	Bronchopneumonia	
Radioactive iodine	1	Idiosyncrasy	
Radioactive phosphorus ..	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Sodium acetrizoate	1	Arterial spasms	Cerebral infarction
Sodium antimonyltartrate ..	1	Myocardial infarction and ventricular fibrillation	
Sodium iodide	1	Acute iodism	
Sparine	1	Agranulocytosis	
Streptomycin	1	Aplastic anaemia	
Streptomycin and isoniazid ..	1	Hypersensitivity	Pulmonary tuberculosis
Streptomycin, P.A.S., and I.N.A.H.	2	Aplastic anaemia	Bronchopneumonia (1 case)
Sulphamerazine	1	Acute renal failure	Uraemia
Sulphapyridine	1	Agranulocytosis	
Sulphathiazole	1	Anuria and jaundice	Cardiac failure
Sulphonamides	7		
	3	Sensitivity	Uraemia (2 cases) Myocardial degeneration and acute nephritis (1 case)
	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Aplastic anaemia	Pneumonia
	1	Exfoliative dermatitis	
	1	Idiosyncrasy	Aspiration pneumonia
Terramycin	2		
	1	Acute enteritis	
	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
Terramycin and sulphonamides	1	Agranulocytosis	
Tetracycline	2		
	1	Enterocolitis	
	1	Intolerance	Acute suppurative bronchopneumonia
Thiouracil	2		
	1	Acute agranulocytosis	
	1	Thrombocytopoenia	Thyrotoxicosis
Transfusions	20		
	5	Homologous serum jaundice	Acute liver failure (1 case) Coronary thrombosis (1 case) Liver failure (1 case)
	3	Aplastic anaemia	Bronchopneumonia (1 case) Haemosidrosis (1 case)
	2	Serum hepatitis	Abdominal carcinomatosis (1 case) Acute liver necrosis (1 case)
	1	Acute renal necrosis	
	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
	1	Coronary occlusion	
	1	Hepatic necrosis	
	1	Hepatitis	Pyelonephritis
	1	Infective hepatitis	
	1	Pulmonary infarction	Left ventricular failure
	1	Septic phlebitis	Septicaemia
	1	Severe serum reaction	Pneumonia
	1	Transfusion reaction	Septicaemia
Triethylene melamine ..	1	Agranulocytosis	
Tuinal	1	Induced narcosis	
Veractil	1	Agranulocytosis	Bronchopneumonia
Other drugs and therapy ..	14		
Anaesthetic	7		
	1	Acute heart failure	
	1	Asphyxia (vomiting)	
	1	Died following the administration of anaesthetic	
	1	Hypersensitivity	
	1	Idiosyncrasy	
	1	Lobar pneumonia, cardiac failure	
	1	Respiratory and cardiac paralysis	
Desensitising solution ..	1	Shock	Oedema and spasm of glottis
Drug therapy	2		
	1	Anaphylactic shock	Acute asthma
	1	Hypersensitivity	Cardiac failure
Hypertensive drugs ..	1	Pulmonary embolism	
Injection (refill of artificial pneumothorax)	1	Pleural shock	
Intravenous therapy ..	1	Homologous serum jaundice	Cirrhosis of liver
Narcosis therapy	1	Adrenal vein thrombosis	
Total	265		

Table CII. Fatal therapeutic misadventures due to overdose of drugs, 1957–58, England and Wales

Drug or combination of drugs	Cases			Drug or combination of drugs	Cases		
	Medically administered	Self-administered	Administration not stated		Medically administered	Self-administered	Administration not stated
Amylobarbitone	—	3	—	Penicillin..	1	—	—
Amytal	—	3	—	Pentobarbitone	—	2	—
Amytal and insulin	—	1	—	Pentolinium tartrate	—	—	1
Ansolysen	1	—	—	Persomnia	—	1	2
Anticoagulant	—	—	1	Persomnia and Relaxa	—	—	1
Artane and barbiturate	—	1	—	Pethidine	—	—	1
Aspirin	—	9	3	Phenobarbitone..	—	2	5
Barbiturate	—	33	36	Physeptone	—	2	1
Barbiturate and phenytoin ..	—	—	1	Salicylate	—	—	1
Bromine substituted ureides ..	—	—	1	Seconal	—	2	4
Butobarbitone	—	2	—	Sedormid	—	1	—
Carbrital	—	2	—	Sodium amytal	—	16	6
Carbromal	—	1	1	Sonalgin	—	1	—
Carbromal and pentobarbitone ..	—	.	1	Soneryl	—	5	4
Chloral	—	1	—	Soneryl and salicylate ..	—	—	1
Chloral hydrate	1	1	1	Tuinal	—	6	6
Chlorodyne	—	—	1				
Codeine	—	3	—	Not stated	—	—	3
Cyclobarbitone	—	—	1				
Digoxin	—	—	1				
Dindevan	—	—	1				
Ephedrine..	—	—	1				
Insulin	—	1	5				
Nembutal	—	7	1	**Total**	**3**	**106**	**92**

Table CIII. Fatal therapeutic misadventures due to mistake in drug administration, 1957–58, England and Wales

Therapeutic misadventure associated with	Nature of misadventure
	Medically administered—4 cases
Adrenalin	Injection of 6 c.c.s of adrenalin given instead of procaine
Adrenalin	Injection of 8 c.c.s of adrenalin given instead of procaine
Adrenalin	Nasal drops injected into left arm
Resonium-A (oral pre-paration)	Erroneous intravenous injection
	Administration not stated—1 case
Soluble barbiturate and paraldehyde	Unauthorised doses of soluble barbiturate and paraldehyde

Table CIV. Fatal therapeutic misadventures due to accident in technique, 1957–58, England and Wales

Therapeutic misadventure associated with	Nature of misadventure
Air embolism 13 cases	Air embolism through cephalic vein which had been opened for intravenous infusion following colectomy for ulcerative colitis.
	Air embolism during blood transfusion and craniotomy.
	Air embolism following puncture of lung during aspiration of chest for pulmonary tuberculosis.
	Concussion due to a blow on head, due to a fall, caused by an air embolism following an injection of air (a refill to abdomen).
	Cerebral air embolism due to pleural aspiration. Vein damaged during operation for emphysema.
	Air embolism due to torn hepatic veins during removal of hepatic cyst due to biliary obstruction of unknown origin.
	Air embolism of cerebral blood vessels, and heart failure (patent foramen ovale) whilst undergoing an air encephalogram for headaches.
	Air embolism during treatment for therapeutic pneumo-peritoneum.
	Acute myocardial failure due to an air embolism. Pulmonary vein torn during thoracotomy for pulmonary carcinoma.
	Air embolism following insufflation of the Fallopian tubes for infertility.
	Air embolism during infusion of dextrose solution during operation for carcinoma of bladder.
	Air embolism following exploratory needle puncture of left pleural cavity.
	Haemorrhage and air embolism due to tearing of the auricle during pericardectomy.
Anaesthesia	Amyloid disease due to chronic cystitis and pyelonephritis with chronic septic bed sore, due to degeneration of spinal cord, following spinal anaesthesia. Phenol contaminated anaesthetic by leaking through cracks in ampoule.

Table CIV—*continued*

Therapeutic misadventure associated with	Nature of misadventure
Apparatus 4 cases	Cardiac failure due to compression of great vessels, due to escape of pressurised oxygen into stomach and abdomen. Resuscitation for collapse following vulvectomy for pruritis vulvae.
	Acute infective enterocolitis and subarachnoid haemorrhage, premature baby placed in a defective incubator which over-heated.
	Intrapulmonary haemorrhage following ether explosion whilst under anaesthetic (oxygen and ether).
	Dropsy left arm and pleural effusion, sequelae of parotid tumour with radiation burns and dense scarring of chest.
Diathermy 2 cases	Hypostatic pneumonia and acute yellow atrophy of the liver following burns accidentally received whilst undergoing short wave diathermy treatment.
	Bilateral basal bronchopneumonia following second degree burns of left buttock, sustained whilst undergoing infra-red physio-therapy treatment in hospital.
Infection 17 cases	Post operational tetanus, contracted in a hospital theatre, appendicectomy.
	Post operational tetanus, contracted in a hospital theatre block, during operation for haemorrhoids.
	Acute meningitis following disc fenestration, prolapsed IV disc.
	Myocardial failure, septicaemia (staphylococcal in origin), from an abscess of right hip, after injections of paraldehyde, given as a sedative.
	Congestive cardiac failure, pycocyaneus infection of Southey's tube puncture.
	Staphylococcal pyaemia, due to an infected scalp wound, minor operation for the removal of a wart on the occipital.
	Infection of a wound, due to a pin fixature of a fracture of right femur.
	Staphylococcal pyaemia, infection of operation wound, operation performed for osteoarthritis of hip.
	Peripheral vascular failure, toxaemia, peritonitis, due to wound infection, following operation for right inguinal hernia.
	Staphylococcal septicaemia as a result of a bladder infection, following fulguration of papilloma of bladder.
	Pyocyaneous meningitis, due to a germ entering the system when a lumbar puncture was performed.
	Acute circulatory failure, due to duodenal ulcer haemorrhage and bilateral adrenal haemorrhages, associated with bacillus coli septicaemia, pulmonary emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Given transfusion of contaminated blood.
	Haemolytic jaundice following blood transfusion for anaemia. Old haemolysed blood was used for transfusion.
	Hepatic coma, due to viral hepatitis (serum transmitted). Had blood transfusions for anaemia following blood loss after a miscarriage.
	Septicaemia caused by transfusion of grossly infected blood, but correctly matched, for the relief of acute anaemia caused by simple chronic duodenal ulceration.
	Cardiac failure, staphylococcal septicaemia. Thrombophlebitis of arm following intravenous infusion.
	Septicaemia, due to septic spot. Heel puncture for obtaining blood sample.

Table CIV—*continued*

Therapeutic misadventure associated with	Nature of misadventure
Injection 2 cases	Perforation of the bladder, due to infection for retention, following prostatectomy for benign prostate enlargement. Retroperitoneal extravasation of barium through wall of rectum during injection for radiographic examination. Rectal prolapse and internal haemorrhoids.
Instruments 40 cases	
Adrenalectomy ..	Collapse of lung due to pneumothorax, due to accidental opening of the pleura during operation, a left adrenalectomy in treatment of advanced carcinoma of breast.
Biopsy	Haemorrhage into bronchi and trachea, due to perforation of pulmonary vein following endoscopic biopsy of bronchial carcinoma.
Bronchoscopy ..	Respiratory and heart failure, the result of double pneumothorax, following rupture of the upper part of the trachea during bronchoscopy associated with carcinoma of the larynx. Haemorrhage following laceration of bronchus, following bronchoscopy for carcinoma of lung.
Cholecystectomy ..	Paralytic ileus, biliary peritonitis, only cause propoundable was pin hole in common bile duct by insertion of a needle through it at operation, cholecystectomy, four to five days before death.
Cystoscopy	Peritonitis following partial breach of bladder due to cystoscopy and cautery of bladder for cystitis.
Hysterectomy ..	Uraemia due to damage to ureter during hysterectomy for fibroids. Haemorrhage from tear of right external iliac vein, hysterectomy for carcinoma of uterus and bladder. Peritonitis due to perforation of small intestine. Hysterectomy for fibroid tumours of the uterus. Generalised peritonitis due to accidental severage of right ureter during operation for vaginal hysterectomy for prolapse of uretus.
Lobectomy	Cardiac failure due to haemorrhage resulting from tear in the pulmonary artery during middle lobectomy for bronchiectasis.
Oesophagectomy ..	Old coronary occlusion, accelerated by haemopericardium from mechanical rupture of a surface vessel on the heart, oesophagectomy for carcinoma.
Oesophagoscopy ..	Mediastinitis and pleurisy following laceration of the oesophagus during oesophagoscopy. Acute mediastinitis and thoracic empyema, due to perforation of the oesophagus following oesophagoscopy. Empyema and pneumothorax following rupture of the oesophagus, caused by perforation of the oesophagus by either oesophagoscope or bougie. Mediastinitis from perforation of oesophagus after passage of oesophagoscope for oesophageal obstruction. Suppurative bronchitis and empyema following perforation of oesophagus during oesophagoscopy. Toxaemia, shock, and pulmonary collapse, due to perforation of oesophagus following oesophagoscopy. Hiatus hernia due to misadventure following operation to repair rupture of oesophagus. Mediastinitis due to rupture of oesophagus following oesophagoscopy. Perforation of oesophagus, and corrosion by zinc and copper paint inhaled by deceased. Tube inserted at hospital and oesophagus penetrated. Bronchopneumonia following perforation of oesophagus during oesophagoscopy. Shock and haemorrhage due to perforation of the oesophagus following oesophagoscopy.

Table CIV—*continued*

Therapeutic misadventure associated with	Nature of misadventure
Instruments—(*contd.*)	
Pneumonectomy	Massive haemorrhage due to a tear developing in vein from lung to heart during pneumonectomy for pulmonary tuberculosis. Right haemothorax due to leaking right pulmonary artery due to right pneumonectomy for tumour of the lung. Haemorrhage due to tear of pulmonary vein during operation of pneumonectomy for lung cancer.
Sigmoidoscopy ..	Toxaemia due to peritonitis as a consequence of a perforation of the intestine. The perforation occurring during a sigmoidoscopy under general anaesthetic. Cardiac failure, peritonitis, perforation of rectum by a sigmoidoscope for rectal bleeding. Rectum tethered by adhesions. Peritonitis due to rupture of the bowel following a sigmoidoscopy.
Tracheotomy	Massive haemorrhage following perforation of innominate artery by pressure from a tracheotomy tube for treatment of tetanus.
Valvotomy	Shock, acute haemorrhage, damage to left ventricle during operation for mitral valvotomy. Myocardial degeneration, chronic rheumatic heart disease.
Miscellaneous	Peritonitis, perforation of stomach wall by soft rubber catheter (for feeding). Peritonitis due to traumatic puncture of colon, after introduction of rubber catheter into colostomy prior to barium enema for X-ray. Catheter inside heart due to exchange transfusion for rhesus incompatibility. Shock and internal haemorrhage due to perforation of lung during surgical pleural aspiration. General peritonitis following perforation of uterus during diagnostic curettage. Perforation of oesophagus by instrumentation, due to carcinoma. Shock, haemorrhage due to injury to portal vein during operation. Atelectasis, operation for closure of foetal fistula in bladder due to suprapubic catheterisation for prostatic hypertrophy. Toxaemia due to perforation of gangrenous intestine due to operation for reduction of hernia. Extravasation of urine due to perforation of bladder during endoscopic resection of bladder neck for simple prostatic obstruction.
Needling 4 cases	Haemorrhage due to needle puncture of the aorta and inferior vena cava. Infusion of marrow from a donor into the aorta. Acute general peritonitis, due to puncture of a bile duct, which was misplaced in the course of a needle biopsy of the liver for jaundice. Haemopericardium due to puncture of the heart by needle of syringe during aspiration of the chest, following operation for hiatus hernia. Haemoptysis following exploratory needling of lung associated with lung abscess. Diabetes mellitus and toxic myocarditis.
Packs, swabs, etc. 6 cases	Bronchopneumonia due to peritonitis, due to carcinoma of colon with metastases (excised), also retained swab in abdomen. Acute pneumonia, pelvic sepsis and intestinal fistula due to skin towel left in body after operation. Inhaled a sponge during a dental operation. Pulmonary embolus. Lobar pneumonia accelerated by intestinal obstruction due to polyposis of colon accelerated by presence of theatre pack in peritoneal cavity.

Table CIV—*continued*

Therapeutic misadventure associated with	Nature of misadventure
Packs, swabs, etc.— *(contd.)*	Myocardial fibro fatty degeneration, due to chronic rheumatic endocarditis and myocarditis, accelerated by a gauze pack accidentally left in the trachea after an operation for cleft palate. Toxaemia, acute intestinal obstruction. Peritoneal adhesions due to abdominal pack left in abdomen at previous operation, cholecystotomy.
Post-operative repair 5 cases	Toxaemia due to acute intestinal obstruction, due to strangulation of the small intestine by a sac on the floor of the pelvis, caused by the sloughing of sutures following an operation for carcinoma of rectum. Toxaemia and toxic myocarditis, due to strangulation of the small bowel inside abdominal wound, due to absence of sutures in its inner layer, following operation for suspected intestinal obstruction. Toxaemia and toxic myocarditis, due to acute diffuse peritonitis and subnemic abscess due to ruptured oesophageal jejunal anastomosis, due to operation for carcinoma of the stomach. Acute generalised peritonitis due to perforation of suture lines, operation for Meckel's diverticulum. Intrapulmonary haemorrhage due to slipping of ligature after pneumonectomy operation for carcinoma of lung.
Transfusion with incompatible blood 4 cases	Circulatory collapse, following incompatible blood transfusion, given during operation for relief of carcinoma of rectum. Intravascular haemolysis, renal failure, following incompatible blood transfusion. Partial gastrectomy for carcinoma. Hyperpyrexia, kernicterus, due to blood group incompatibility of exchange transfusion. Pulmonary embolus, renal failure, due to incompatible blood transfusion.
Other misadventures 9 cases	Haemorrhage from oesophageal varices following removal of a teratoma of the upper abdomen, and accidental ligature of a large vein. Subdural haemorrhage and meningitis, due to laceration of the dura mater, due to surgical removal of nasal polypi. Rupture of right pulmonary artery, due to resection of aortic aneurysm of arch of aorta. Haemothorax due to tearing of the pulmonary ligament and pleura, due to cardiac massage for cardiac onset during operation for reduction of fractured radius. Generalised peritonitis due to perforation of the pylorus, due to operation for congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. Bronchial obstruction by dionysil and mucus during bronchogram for the investigation of bronchial asthma. Myocardial degeneration, foreign body in operation wound. Circulatory collapse due to reaction following blood transfusion, arising from some accident in connection therewith. Acute necrosis of liver brought about by either drugs administered or by virus infection during blood transfusions.
Total **107 cases**	

Medical enquiries

In order that causes of death may be classified more precisely in accordance with the International Statistical Classification, enquiries are sent to certifying practitioners requesting further information about certain causes. During 1958, some 25,000 enquiries of this sort were sent and about 20,000 replies were received.

A sample of these enquiries, those relating to deaths registered in October 1958, has been analysed in the following tables. To provide a true picture of enquiries during a whole year, the figures quoted need to be multiplied by 12. A total of 1,695 enquiries were sent, to which 1,462 replies were received:—

	All ages		Under 15		15–44		45–64		65 and over	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Replies received	1,462	100	62	100	126	100	380	100	894	100
With additional information:										
Classification changed	1,089	75	31	50	83	66	290	76	685	77
Classification confirmed.. ..	181	12	24	39	31	25	35	9	91	10
No additional information ..	192	13	7	11	12	9	55	15	118	13

The results of the numerically more important enquiries are set out below:—

ISC No.	Certified cause of death	Replies received	Classification changed
140–205	Malignant neoplasms	794	624 more definite site 5 not cancer
including 141.9	tongue	46	12 base of tongue 32 other parts 2 other sites
148	pharynx	17	3 tonsil 1 other mesopharynx 5 hypopharynx 2 other sites
153.8 153.9	colon .. .. intestine	} 358	41 caecum, appendix, ascending colon 43 transverse colon 94 descending colon 123 sigmoid colon 18 rectum 11 other sites 2 not cancer
156	liver, not specified as primary ..	44	8 primary in liver 15 primary elsewhere
174	uterus	72	26 cervix 40 corpus 2 other sites
199	Unspecified site	118	79 site specified
230–239	Neoplasms of unspecified nature	67	47 malignant 8 benign 8 not neoplasm
including 237	Brain, nervous system	50	30 malignant, brain 2 malignant, other sites 7 benign, brain 1 benign, other site 4 cerebrovascular lesions

ISC No.	Certified cause of death	Replies received	Classification changed
293	Anaemia of unspecified type ..	20	8 anaemia of specified type 7 underlying cause of anaemia
466	Venous embolism and thrombosis	62	45 underlying cause
522	Pulmonary congestion and hypostasis	20	15 underlying cause
540	" Peptic ulcer "	30	12 ulcer, stomach 8 ulcer, duodenum 1 cancer, stomach 2 diseases of gall-bladder
545	" Gastrectomy "	18	9 ulcer, stomach 5 ulcer, duodenum 2 cancer, stomach
570.5	Intestinal obstruction	22	6 cancer 10 other specified causes
578	Ill-defined diseases of intestines and peritoneum	20	3 cancer 1 ulcer, stomach 2 ulcer, duodenum 7 other defined diseases
586	" Cholecystectomy " or " obstructive jaundice "	13	9 cholecystitis and cholelithiasis 4 other causes
610	" Prostatectomy "	30	26 simple enlargement 3 cancer of prostate
780–795	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	47	39 defined diseases
E825	Motor vehicle accident, unspecified	12	10 details of person injured, type of accident, vehicles involved
E973	Suicide by unspecified gas ..	12	12 domestic coal gas

In addition to these enquiries on deficient entries of cause of death, requests are also sent to certifying practitioners who initial statement B on the back of the medical certificate of cause of death to indicate that they may later be able to give additional information, e.g., from the results of a post-mortem not completed at the time of certification, for the purpose of more precise statistical classification. In 1958 there were 21,000 requests of this nature. Of the 18,000 replies, about half confirmed the original certification and half led to a change in classification.

Live births, stillbirths and stillbirth rates by age and parity of mother and place of confinement

In England and Wales in 1958 there were 757,003 live and still births, 17,007 more than in the previous year. The following tables give details of the distribution of these births by place of confinement, age and parity of mother.

Table CV. Births by place of confinement, 1958, England and Wales

Note. Institutions described as Other hospitals are mainly maternity homes.

Place of confinement	Live births	Stillbirths	Total births	Total births per cent by place of confinement*	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births*
N.H.S. hospital ..	444,368	12,838	457,206	60·4 (60·6)	28·1 (28·8)
Other hospital ..	26,462	303	26,765	3·5 (3·7)	11·3 (12·3)
At home	252,061	2,882	254,943	33·7 (33·4)	11·3 (12·5)
Other	17,824	265	18,089	2·4 (2·3)	14·6 (15·0)
Total	**740,715**	**16,288**	**757,003**	**100·0**	**21·5 (22·5)**

* The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1957.

Table CVI.   Live births by age and parity* of mother and place of confinement, 1958, England and Wales

Note. Institutions described as Other hospitals are mainly maternity homes.

Age-group	Parity of mother															
	0				1–3				4 and over				Total			
	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other
All ages ..	240,928	11,748	46,847	8,922	178,446	13,865	174,827	8,547	24,994	849	30,387	355	444,368	26,462	252,061	17,824
Under 25 ..	134,107	6,104	27,019	6,530	41,922	2,668	41,853	3,655	544	31	774	22	176,573	8,803	69,646	10,207
25– ..	92,947	5,051	17,208	2,217	106,204	8,816	110,844	4,454	11,921	410	17,295	219	211,072	14,277	145,347	6,890
35 and over	13,386	566	2,440	144	30,073	2,364	21,801	423	12,482	406	12,246	114	55,941	3,336	36,487	681
Not stated	488	27	180	31	247	17	329	15	47	2	72	—	782	46	581	46

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

Table CVII.   Stillbirths by age and parity* of mother and place of confinement, 1958, England and Wales

Note.   Institutions described as Other hospitals are mainly maternity homes.

Age-group	Parity of mother															
	0				1–3				4 and over				Total			
	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other
All ages ..	6,428	161	806	172	5,150	127	1,595	80	1,260	15	481	13	12,838	303	2,882	265
Under 25 ..	3,070	66	409	83	834	19	271	28	16	—	6	—	3,920	85	686	111
25– ..	2,686	71	290	56	3,017	72	958	45	514	5	195	8	6,217	148	1,443	109
35 and over	612	19	90	5	1,289	36	360	7	717	10	278	5	2,618	65	728	17
Not stated	60	5	17	28	10	—	6	—	13	—	2	—	83	5	25	28

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

Table CVIII. Percentage distribution of births for each place of confinement within each age and parity* group, 1958, England and Wales

Note.   Institutions described as Other hospitals are mainly maternity homes.

Age-group	Parity of mother															
	0				1–3				4 and over				Total			
	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other
All ages ..	**78**	**4**	**15**	**3**	**48**	**4**	**46**	**2**	**45**	**1**	**53**	**1**	**60**	**4**	**34**	**2**
Under 25 ..	78	3	15	4	47	3	46	4	40	2	56	2	67	3	26	4
25– ..	80	4	14	2	47	4	47	2	41	1	57	1	56	4	38	2
35 and over	81	3	15	1	56	4	39	1	50	2	48	—	59	3	37	1
Not stated	65	4	24	7	41	3	54	2	44	1	55	—	54	3	38	5

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

Table CIX. Stillbirth rates per 1,000 total births, by age and parity* of mother and place of confinement, 1958, England and Wales

Note.   Institutions described as Other hospitals are mainly maternity homes.

Age-group	Parity of mother															
	0				1–3				4 and over				Total			
	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other
All ages ..	**26**	**14**	**17**	**19**	**28**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**48**	*17*	**16**	*35*	**28**	**11**	**11**	**15**
Under 25 ..	22	11	15	13	20	7	6	8	*29*	—	8	—	22	10	10	11
25– ..	28	14	17	25	28	8	9	10	41	*12*	11	*35*	29	10	10	16
35 and over	44	*32*	36	*34*	41	15	16	*16*	54	*24*	22	*42*	45	19	20	*24*
Not stated	109	*156*	86	475	*39*	—	*18*	—	*217*	—	*27*	—	96	*98*	41	378

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

Table CX. Stillbirth rates per 1,000 total births, by parity* of mother and place of confinement, 1958, England and Wales, standard regions and Wales

Note. Institutions described as Other hospitals are mainly maternity homes.

Area	Parity of mother																			
	0					1–3					4 and over					Total				
	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	Total	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	Total	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	Total	N.H.S. hospital	Other hospital	At home	Other	Total
ENGLAND AND WALES	26	14	17	19	24	28	9	9	9	18	48	17	16	35	30	28	11	11	15	22
Standard Regions:																				
Northern	29	17	18	20	26	31	10	10	10	20	51	15	17	45	31	31	13	13	15	23
East and West Ridings	27	6	15	15	24	32	11	10	9	20	55	29	12	—	32	31	9	11	12	23
North Western	29	20	25	27	28	31	8	9	11	20	51	22	16	44	32	31	13	12	19	24
North Midland	31	10	13	20	26	32	4	10	10	19	52	—	17	20	32	33	7	11	16	23
Midland	27	16	20	17	25	33	16	9	9	20	55	—	17	60	33	31	16	12	15	23
Eastern	24	22	13	18	21	30	9	8	4	16	39	26	16	—	26	27	15	10	12	19
London and South Eastern	21	14	16	25	21	22	11	8	11	16	40	19	9	31	25	23	12	9	19	19
Southern	23	6	12	10	19	25	7	7	11	15	35	13	10	—	21	25	7	8	10	17
South Western	26	5	12	14	22	25	10	9	9	17	45	—	21	143	33	27	7	11	14	20
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	32	18	25	19	30	28	4	14	8	21	56	56	25	—	39	32	12	18	13	26
Wales I (South East)	34	19	23	11	31	31	4	14	2	22	58	62	26	—	40	34	12	17	6	27
Wales II (remainder)	26	—	41	39	28	21	—	15	19	19	51	—	21	—	38	26	—	19	26	24

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Vital Statistics

Table A1 of Part II shows the populations of Great Britain and Ireland and of the constituent countries for each census since 1801, and also the mid-year population estimates for each year since 1921.

For the current year, *home* population estimates with marriage, live birth, death and infant mortality rates are shown in Table W of Part II. These are repeated with similar rates for earlier years in Table CXI.

Table CXI.   Vital statistics: 1954 to 1958, Great Britain and Ireland

	Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic(1)
Estimated mid-year home population (in thousands)						
1958 { Males	26,347	20,462	1,282	2,480	684	1,439
Females	28,187	22,032	1,333	2,689	719	1,414
Persons	54,534	42,494	2,615	5,169	1,402	2,853
Marriages(2)						
1958	405,466	320,636	19,277	41,186	9,256	15,111
Persons marrying per 1,000 living						
1954	15·2	15·5	15·1	16·4	13·2	10·8
1955	15·8	16·1	16·3	16·8	13·6	11·3
1956	15·6	15·8	15·6	17·1	13·4	11·6
1957	15·2	15·5	15·1	16·6	13·4	10·0
1958	14·9	15·1	14·7	15·9	13·2	10·6
Live births(2)(3)						
1958	930,006	698,255	42,460	99,480	30,301	59,510
Per 1,000 living						
1954	15·9	15·2	15·5	18·0	20·8	21·3
1955	15·8	15·0	14·9	18·0	20·8	21·2
1956	16·4	15·7	15·7	18·5	21·1	21·0
1957	16·8	16·1	15·9	19·0	21·5	21·2
1958	17·1	16·4	16·2	19·2	21·6	20·9
Deaths(4)						
1958	638,288	494,201	32,642	62,065	15,132	34,248
Per 1,000 living						
1954	11·4	11·3	12·6	12·0	10·9	12·1
1955	11·7	11·6	13·0	12·0	11·1	12·6
1956	11·7	11·6	12·4	12·0	10·6	11·7
1957	11·5	11·4	12·5	11·9	10·9	11·9
1958	11·7	11·6	12·5	12·0	10·8	12·0

(1) The Irish Republic rates are based on *home* population throughout.
(2) The marriage and live birth rates are based on *home* populations.
(3) England and Wales: occurrences.   Remainder: registrations.
(4) The death rates are based on total deaths and *home* populations.

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Table CXI—continued

	Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic(¹)
Infant mortality (deaths of infants under one year of age(²))						
1958	22,402	15,559	1,126	2,758	850	2,109
Per 1,000 live births						
1954	27	25	32	31	33	38
1955	27	25	31	30	32	37
1956	25	23	29	29	29	36
1957	25	23	28	29	29	33
1958	24	22	27	28	28	35

(¹) The Irish Republic rates are based on *home* population throughout.

(²) England and Wales: for 1957 and 1958, based on deaths per 1,000 occurrences; for earlier years, based on deaths per 1,000 related live births. Remainder: based on deaths per 1,000 births registered.

Population.—The home population of Great Britain and Ireland at mid-1958 was estimated to be 54,534,000, which represented an increase of 2·5 per cent on the 1951 Census figures. The increase amounted to 3·2 per cent in England; 0·62 per cent in Wales; 1·4 per cent in Scotland and 2·3 per cent in Northern Ireland. In the Irish Republic the population had fallen below the 1951 Census figure by 3·6 per cent.

Marriage rates.—During 1958 the marriage rate in Great Britain and Ireland again decreased to 14·9 per thousand compared with 15·2 in 1957 and 15·6 in 1956. The Irish Republic was the only country where the marriage rate did not fall. The marriage rate in Scotland remained significantly higher than the rate for Great Britain and Ireland combined, and that for the Irish Republic significantly lower.

Birth rates.—The live birth rate in Great Britain and Ireland again increased, being 17·1 per thousand compared with 16·8 in 1957 and 16·4 in 1956. There was an increase in all countries with the exception of the Irish Republic where the rate fell to 20·9. The rates in England and Wales remained as always significantly lower than those in Scotland and Ireland.

Death rates.—The death rate in Great Britain and Ireland was 11·7 per thousand population in 1958 compared with the 1957 rate of 11·5. In the individual countries the rates were the same or only slightly different from those of the preceding year.

Infant mortality rates.—At 24 per thousand live births the infant mortality rate in Great Britain and Ireland reached a new low level. The rates for the individual countries improved slightly, apart from the Irish Republic where the rate rose to 35.

Cause of death.—A table showing standardised mortality ratios, age specific death rates and infant mortality rates from selected causes for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland is published as Appendix A to Part I.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS

United Nations

Population Commission

The Commission meets in alternate years and did not have a session in 1958. The 1957 Commentary includes an account (pages 209–10) of the Commission's ninth session.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission met in New York from the 28th April to the 16th May 1958 for its tenth session. Sir Harry Campion, Director of the Central Statistical Office, was the United Kingdom representative and Mr. A. E. Joll of the General Register Office attended the session.

One of the persistent aims of the Commission has been to improve the standard of comparability between the statistics of one country and another. To this end a number of publications have been prepared under its auspices and, on this occasion, the Commission approved a revised edition of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*[1] in which some groups had been re-arranged and greater clarity given to definitions that needed re-statement. In fulfilment of the same aim the Commission commended a second revised edition of *Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses*[2]. An earlier draft of this had already been considered in detail by the Population Commission and by various regional groups, including a European working group (see page 196). The Commission recommended that the *Principles* should be published together with the *Handbook of Population Census Methods*[3] which was being prepared for use at training centres and by governments. The Commission noted that two regional census training centres were being arranged for the second half of 1958: one in Tokyo, the other at Lima. An analogous document recommended for publication after account had been taken of comments made by governments, regional groups and the Commission, was the second draft of *General Principles for a Housing Census*[4]. The Commission's resolution particularly requested that governments should be invited to give the benefit of their experience in applying the recommendations made in this document and that arrangements should also be made for field tests, the results of both to be presented to the Commission at a later session. The Commission was informed, in a memorandum from the International Labour Office, that an *International Standard Classification of Occupations*[5] had been issued in 1958.[6] The Commission reported[7] that several representatives indicated that, while they might not be able to use the Classification as such in their censuses, they would undertake to provide for international comparability as far as possible, at least on a broad basis.

Among progress reports, the Commission considered one on *International Definitions and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living*. The Commission was informed that the proportional mortality ratio (percentage of deaths at 50 and over to total deaths), which had been recommended by WHO's Expert Committee on Health Statistics as a comprehensive health indicator and which

the Commission criticised, was experimental. The classification of indicators proposed by a WHO Study Group on the Measurement of Levels of Health was welcomed and the Secretary-General was asked to continue work on trying to improve the indicators and to present a further progress report for consideration at the next session.

The Commission adopted a resolution recommending that the Secretary-General should put in hand the preparation of a *Compendium of Social Statistics* to be issued not later than 1963 in the context of the periodical *Report on the World Social Situation*.

Another memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General was a draft list of series of *Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development* which the Commission thought would, subject to specified revision, give a useful guidance to advanced countries and be equally applicable to those less developed.

Conference of European Statisticians

The sixth plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians, at which the United Kingdom was represented by Sir Harry Campion, was held in Geneva from the 2nd to the 6th June 1958.

Among the papers considered on that occasion was a report[8] on the third session of the European Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing. The agreed proposals of the Working Group for improving uniformity in *classification by type of activity, by status and by socio-economic groups*, as well as proposals for tabulations of the whole population by economic and social characteristics, were endorsed. The Conference considered the Working Group's statement on *household and family statistics* (to which reference is made in the 1957 Commentary) and invited the Working Group to give these statistics further study.

A bibliography[9] of articles and other sources of information on the *development and use of data-processing machines* was among other matters considered by the Conference, which also recommended that the International Statistical Institute should be approached with a view to continuing work on a draft *list of statistical terms* prepared by the Secretariat.

European Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing

Mr. B. Benjamin and Mr. W. J. Littlewood of the General Register Office attended the fourth session of the Working Group at Geneva from the 14th to the 21st November.

In order to bring its sizeable agenda within manageable proportions the Working Group was divided into three for discussions on (a) household, family and dependency statistics, (b) tabulation programme for population censuses and (c) population programme for housing censuses. Mr. Benjamin was Chairman of the first of these sub-groups.

Three documents were issued as a result of this meeting. Two of them: European Programme for National Housing Censuses[10] and European Programme for National Population Censuses[11] gave an indication of the extent to which European countries had been able to formulate a common approach to questions of census classification and the presentation of results. The other

document was the Report[12] of the Working Group which showed that, although most of the items on the agenda had been dealt with, there had been insufficient time to consider two matters of importance: *urban-rural classification* and the *definition of locality*. It was recommended that these should be considered by a small group of seven representatives, including one from the United Kingdom, before the next session of the Conference of European Statisticians.

Economic and Social Council

At the twenty-fifth session held from the 15th April to the 2nd May the Council established an *Economic Commission for Africa* and at the twenty-sixth session, July 1st to 31st at Geneva, the *Report of the Statistical Commission*[7] was considered and a resolution in two parts adopted. The first part of the resolution merely took formal note of the report, the second part was a recommendation to Member states to compile basic data on industry around the year 1963.

World Health Organization

Expert Committee on Health Statistics

At the sixth session of this Expert Committee, which was held in Geneva from the 29th September to the 4th October 1958, Dr. Logan was both Chairman and *Rapporteur*.

Perhaps the most important subject on the agenda paper for this meeting was the Expert Committee's detailed consideration of the special problems encountered in the course of development towards international comparability in sickness statistics. The *measurement of morbidity* presents a variety of problems not encountered in the field of mortality statistics, problems that arise out of the special characteristics of *illness* in contrast with *death*. Death is a definite event, whereas illness may occur many times, either from the same or from different causes. Death occurs at a point in time, illness may have a duration lasting from less than a day to many years. Illness may vary greatly in its severity leading to different reactions on the part of the patient, to different degrees of disturbance of ordinary activities and to various kinds of medical treatment: some illnesses may cause no disability whatever, others may lead to some minor restriction of ordinary activities, and others again may lead to absence from work or to confinement to bed or to admission to hospital. In the measurement of morbidity account has to be taken of these special aspects of illness.

The Committee made a series of recommendations[13] as to the meaning which should be given to various *terms used in morbidity statistics* both in relation to basic measurements and to their application to special fields such as general surveys of sickness, hospital in-patient morbidity statistics, notifications of disease, industrial sick absence statistics and social security morbidity statistics.

In the course of reviewing a long range programme in health statistics, the Expert Committee gave preliminary thought to preparation for the *eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases*. Recommendations were made with reference to three sections of the Classification which appear most in need of critical appraisal and early attention: causes of stillbirth; mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders; and cardiovascular diseases.

The Committee took note of various regional seminars and meetings on health statistics that had been arranged by WHO since the previous session, of the activities of national committees on vital and health statistics, and of the role of statistical methodology in field and research work done under the auspices of WHO. The Committee recommended that the proposed *publications on health statistics methods*, some of which were already well advanced, should be a collective responsibility of the Secretariat and that their preparation should be continued as speedily as possible.

The Committee took note of a report of the Sub-Committee on Cancer Statistics[13] and emphasised the statistical competence needed for *epidemiological studies on cancer*.

Health indicators for measurement of levels of living and the international programme of social statistics drawn up by United Nations were other matters of which the Expert Committee took note.

European Conference on Hospital Statistics and their application in health administration

This Conference was called by the WHO Regional Office for Europe in fulfilment of a recommendation, made by the Expert Committee on Health Statistics in its fifth report, which urged that a study be made of *hospital morbidity statistics* at present in use in different parts of the world. The Conference recommended[14] that WHO should encourage the collection of hospital statistics and their exchange between European countries. It was the view of the Conference that the International Classification of Diseases is suitable for the *diagnostic coding of hospital records*, but that much shorter lists would be appropriate for the presentation of statistics; WHO was urged to consider standards for such shorter lists. The Conference also emphasised the importance of hospital records, and of statistics resulting from them, to medical research and for hospital planning. Dr. Logan was one of the two *Rapporteurs* at the Conference which was held in Geneva from the 24th to the 28th November 1958.

South-East Asian Seminar on Certification and Classification of Causes of Mortality and Morbidity

The declared objectives of this Seminar, held in New Delhi from the 13th to the 25th October 1958, were to bring those responsible for statistical policy in the countries of the area into touch with expert opinion, to pool regional experience on practical problems and ways of meeting them, and to work out collectively suitable solutions for regional problems and to consider whether any recommendations should be made in preparation for the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases. The Seminar was attended by Dr. Logan who read papers on death certification, on hospital statistics and on the statistical activities of WHO.

The Seminar recommended that governments should introduce or extend the use of the international form for medical *certification of cause of death* and made a number of other recommendations for improving methods of collecting and analysing statistics of cause of death. The Seminar also made a number of detailed recommendations on various sections of the *International Classification of Diseases*.

WHO Centre for the Classification of Diseases

During 1958 the WHO Centre at the General Register Office under the direction of Dr. Logan began work on an instruction manual intended for the training and guidance of coders using the seventh revision of the International List. The Centre completed the coding of three thousand certificates of cause of death according to modifications of the international rules and prepared a table to show the effect of the different methods on the resulting statistics. Work was also begun on a similar exercise involving six thousand certificates comprising three parallel sets of which one was coded at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Canada, another at the National Office of Vital Statistics in the United States and the third at the General Register Office.

The Centre made a multiple cause analysis in which the distribution of *diabetes* in England and Wales was compared with that in the Netherlands and a similar analysis comparing deaths in New York City from *cardiovascular and renal disease* with those in Greater London. The Centre also took part in drafting a questionnaire intended for the purpose of collecting information from national offices about methods of classification. A number of overseas visitors came to the Centre in the course of 1958.

Cardiovascular Diseases

A European Advisory Group on Cardiovascular Diseases met at the Regional Office at Copenhagen in April 1958 to advise on the role which should be assigned to the Regional Office in studies of congenital heart disease, rheumatic heart disease and hypertension and to consider the epidemiological approach to ischaemic heart disease[15].

In October 1958 Geneva was the venue of the first meeting of an Expert Committee on Cardiovascular Diseases and Hypertension appointed by WHO primarily to discuss public health problems associated with these conditions and to consider, particularly for epidemiological purposes, criteria for classifying diagnoses of hypertension and coronary heart disease[16].

Mental Health

A technical meeting to discuss epidemiological methods in mental health was arranged for September 1958 at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine under the auspices of WHO in collaboration with the World Federation for Mental Health, the Milbank Memorial Fund and the Medical Research Council. Dr. Logan and Miss E. M. Brooke took part in the meeting.

A draft paper on epidemiological methods presented by Dr. Reid of the London School of Hygiene was discussed and, after being revised in the light of discussion, recommended for despatch to WHO as a " source paper ". Other matters on the agenda for the meeting included co-operation with geneticists, proposed studies on pre-natal environmental factors in the aetiology of mental disorder, the setting up of research units in particular areas, the standardising of diagnostic definitions, liaison with surveys of physical disease and training in epidemiological methods.

Executive Board

The Board had two meetings in the course of 1958. Sir John Charles, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, took the Chair at the twenty-first session which met in Geneva in January. *A progress report on health and vital*

statistics, submitted by the Director-General of WHO in conformity with a resolution (WHA10.17) of the Health Assembly, was one of the papers before the Board which also considered the report[17] of a Study Group on Classification of *Atherosclerotic Lesions* held in Washington, D.C. in October 1957. This Study Group had been brought together following the recommendation of an earlier Study Group on Atherosclerosis and Ischaemic Heart Disease which in 1955 reported " that the need for epidemiological and clinical standardisation and a standard terminology in respect of atherosclerosis, ischaemic heart disease and related conditions appeared so urgent that . . .WHO should consider . . . a study group to recommend methods of examining, assessing and reporting on necropsies, with particular regard to coronary-artery and myocardial lesions"[18].

Eleventh World Health Assembly

The Health Assembly, which opened on the 28th of May 1958 at Minneapolis, was preceded by a two-day celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of WHO. Mr. Joll was a member of the United Kingdom delegation. The occasion was marked by an announcement that the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare was prepared to make a grant of $300,000 to WHO for preliminary study of how the Organization might most effectively contribute to medical research, initially in the fields of cancer and heart disease. The United States delegation was also active in following up a resolution on the future programme for health statistics which it had fostered at the Tenth World Health Assembly. The Director-General had presented an interim report to the Executive Board, but the American view that progress was slow found expression in a further draft resolution adopted by this Assembly which[19] called for a final report at an early session of the Executive Board.

International Statistical Institute

International aspects of the 1960 censuses of population was one of the subjects discussed when the Thirty-First Session of the Institute was held in Brussels in September 1958. A paper on the latest developments in demographic analysis of census results was contributed by Mr. Benjamin who attended the session.

Other Meetings

Seventh International Cancer Congress

The General Register Office was represented by Dr. Logan and Dr. A. McKenzie at the Congress which took place in London from the 6th to the 12th July 1958. Each presented a paper: Dr. Logan on the general principles of clinical stage classification of malignant neoplasms and Dr. McKenzie on survival in cancer of the digestive tract[20].

International Union Against Cancer: Research Committee

Dr. Logan is a member of the Committee which had a short meeting in Paris in March to review draft proposals for the clinical stage classification of malignant tumours of the breast and of the larynx.

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Visitors from Overseas

Forty-three students and others from overseas visited the General Register Office during 1958. The countries from which they came were Australia, British Guiana, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, East Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, The West Indies, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Most of them were officials sent by their Governments and came by virtue of Fellowships awarded by the United Nations, the World Health Organization or the Colombo Plan.

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THE REGISTRATION SERVICE

Searches and certificates

Table T1 shows the growth in the registers of births, marriages and deaths since 1866 and the extent to which the registers and indexes at the General Register Office have been used in a series of years since then.

The number of searches paid for by members of the public in 1958, at 220,348, was lower than in 1957. The number of searches undertaken for Government departments, mainly to verify ages of applicants for retirement pensions, declined to 233,554. This continues the trend prior to 1956 when there was a temporary increase due to the verification, for national insurance purposes, of the births of persons entering at late ages into national insurance in 1948.

The number of certificates issued from the registers in 1958, at 295,770, also showed a reduction compared with 1957 when the demand was exceptionally heavy. Table T2 shows that this decrease applied to birth, marriage and adoption certificates, but that death certificates showed a slight increase. The proportion of short birth certificates to all birth certificates issued by the General Register Office was 48·3 per cent, the highest proportion since the short birth certificate was introduced in 1947.

Re-registration of births of legitimated persons

If the parents of a child marry after the child's birth, the marriage will in certain circumstances legitimate the child. In these cases the birth should be re-registered to show the child as a legitimate child of its parents; but the date when the parents apply for re-registration may be determined more by the need to produce a birth certificate, e.g. for entry to school, than by the date of the marriage which legitimated the child.

Table T3 shows the number of births re-registered in each year since 1927, the year after provision was first made for re-registration. Attention was drawn in the 1956 Commentary* to fluctuations in the numbers during the 30 years 1927 to 1956. The relative stability in the figures since 1951 continued in 1958, when 2,636 births were re-registered.

Adopted Children

The number of entries in the Adopted Children Register are shown in Table T4 for each year since 1951 and for groups of years from 1927 to 1955 (the original provision for the register was made in 1926). From a peak of more than 21,000 entries in 1946, there was a drop to less than 13,000 entries in 1950. The figure of 13,304 in 1958 continued the fairly constant annual rate of adoption since that date. Table T5 shows that 39 per cent of the children concerned were adopted by relatives, the mother and her husband in the great majority of cases. This table also shows the ages at which children were adopted: 54 per cent of adoptions took place under the age of 2 years, 30 per cent between the ages of 2 and 10 years and 16 per cent over the age of 10.

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* *The Registrar General's Statistical Review, 1956, Part III, Commentary*, page 269. H.M.S.O. London, price 16s. 6d.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CENTRAL REGISTER

During the year 1958, the National Health Service Central Register (which is maintained by the General Register Office on an agency basis) received notifications of 1,520,198 persons who were reported as having registered with doctors for the first time. It was found from the register that 211,273 of these were already on doctors' lists.

The Central Register also notified Executive Councils of the names of 980,283 persons for removal from doctors' lists by reason of death (533,969), enlistment (141,625), embarkation (301,219), or becoming long term patients in mental hospitals (3,470). It was not in fact possible for Executive Councils to remove from doctors' lists all the persons notified to them in this way, because, in many cases, there were insufficient identifying particulars. In addition, 1,332,809 persons were notified as having changed their doctor on removal from the area of one Executive Council to another.

PARLIAMENTARY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS

Electoral registers

As required by the Electoral Registers Act, 1949, and the Representation of the People Act, 1949, a local register of electors based on a canvass is prepared in the autumn of each year. This distinguishes between those who are parliamentary and local government electors by virtue of residence on the qualifying date and local government electors who on the qualifying date had a non-resident qualification by occupying as owner or tenant any rateable land or premises of not less than £10 rateable value per occupier. There is also a service register for any member of the Armed Forces and other persons employed in the service of the Crown in a post outside the United Kingdom and for their wives if with them.

The qualifying date for inclusion on the register is 10th October in England and Wales and the registers must be used for elections held in the twelve months beginning on the 16th February of the next year.

A person not of full age on the qualifying date but of full age on the following 15th June is to be included on the register though there is no entitlement to vote before the following 2nd October. Such persons are shown separately as "Young Electors" in Table CXII. There are 250,464 "Young Electors" in the 1958 register of electors. This group should include all persons—except aliens and others who are not entitled to be registered—aged between 20 years 4 months and 21 years on the qualifying date. It can be estimated that the total number of persons in this age-group in England and Wales is about 385,000. After allowing for those not entitled to be registered, the discrepancy is substantial. It would appear that the main reason is probably that many householders, in completing the forms from which the register is compiled, either fail to appreciate that persons in this age-group should be included, or fail to indicate that they are not yet 21.

Total electorate

The particulars recorded in Tables U and V for 1958 have been taken from statements furnished to the Registrar General by Electoral Registration Officers and Clerks to local authorities and relate to the register which came into force on 16th February 1958.

Table U refers to parliamentary and Table V to local government electors and elections. Table CXII shows a few summary figures for 1958 and earlier years.

Table CXII. Parliamentary and local government electors, 1954 to 1958, England and Wales

Register (qualifying date in brackets)	Parliamentary Register				Local Government Register
	Total at qualifying date	Services Register (included in col. 2)	"Young Electors" (not included in cols. 2 and 3)		
			Total	Services (included in col. 4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1954 (20th Nov. 1953) ..	30,525,190	276,156	212,229	15,001	30,640,141
1955 (10th Oct. 1954) ..	30,590,931	285,376	242,907	19,578	30,707,251
1956 (10th Oct. 1955) ..	30,679,509	289,615	248,420	18,259	30,795,617
1957 (10th Oct. 1956) ..	30,737,369	295,084	243,793	22,593	30,855,871
1958 (10th Oct. 1957) ..	30,795,834	283,383	250,464	26,707	30,914,568

The number of parliamentary electors in England and Wales corresponds almost exactly with the estimated *total* population aged 21 and over, excluding aliens resident here and those categories of persons not qualified to vote. This indicates that the discrepancies in different constituencies, due mostly to time lags in adding names to the registers or removing them, largely cancel out when aggregated for England and Wales as a whole. The percentages which the total parliamentary electorate represented of the estimated *total* population in the years 1954 to 1958 were:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	68·6	68·6	68·4	68·2	68·1

The proportion of the *total* population included in the local government register was 68·3 per cent in 1958. This is a slightly higher proportion than the parliamentary register mainly on account of local government electors with non-resident qualifications. There are about 119 thousand of these in England and Wales.

Electors in parliamentary constituencies

Table CXIII shows for 1956 and 1958 the distributions of parliamentary constituencies, classified into county and borough, by their number of parliamentary electors.

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Table CXIII. Total number of electors in parliamentary constituencies, distinguishing county and borough constituencies, 1956 and 1958, England and Wales

Total number of electors at qualifying date	Number of constituencies			
	1956		1958	
	County	Borough	County	Borough
Under 30,000	1	—	1	—
30,000–	1	—	1	1
35,000–	5	6	5	5
40,000–	21	13	20	15
45,000–	43	29	38	36
50,000–	56	72	55	78
55,000–	61	76	54	65
60,000–	38	48	39	49
65,000–	17	29	23	24
70,000–	5	22	11	21
75,000–	—	3	1	4
80,000 and over	—	1	—	1
Total	**248**	**299**	**248**	**299**

In 1958 the average number of electors in a constituency was 56,300, a county constituency having 55,545 electors on the average and a borough constituency 56,926. Between 1956 and 1958 the average number of electors rose slightly from 56,087, a rise which is made up of an increase of 1,097 in the average number of electors per county constituency coupled with a fall in the average number of electors in a borough constituency of 520 from 57,446. As a result of these changes the difference between the average number of electors in county and borough constituencies has been more than halved from 2,998 to 1,381. A comparison of the distribution of constituencies by number of electors in 1956 and 1958 shows for county constituencies a consistent shift upwards in the 1958 distribution as compared with 1956, but no such consistent pattern is visible for the borough constituencies where the fall in the average number of electors appears to be a residual between movements in opposite directions in the different size groups. As there were no changes in constituency boundaries over these two years, it would appear that these changes in the average number of electors per constituency are caused either by the natural increase in the population or by migration from one type of constituency to another. The population aged 21 or over increased by 0·6 per cent between 1956 and 1958 while the average number of electors in a county constituency rose by 2·0 per cent and in a borough constituency fell by 0·9 per cent.

Local government elections

Table CXIV shows the percentage of the electorate voting in contested local government elections in each year between 1951 and 1958, classified by the type of local authority area. Figures are shown for county councils for those years when county council elections were held.

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Table CXIV. Local government elections. Percentage of electorate voting in contested elections, 1951 to 1958, England and Wales

District	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Administrative counties	—	43·2	—	—	36·5	—	—	33·3
County boroughs	44·4	49·9	45·2	42·8	43·8	37·6	40·0	40·3
Metropolitan boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts ..	45·9	50·9	46·8	45·7	45·0	39·4	44·1	42·9
Rural districts	45·2	52·0	47·3	47·1	48·2	41·3	45·2	46·2
Total	**45·1**	**48·0**	**46·2**	**44·3**	**41·6**	**38·7**	**42·2**	**38·6**

It can be seen from Table CXIV that the proportion voting in county council elections is considerably lower than in elections for the other types of local authority among which the county boroughs again had in 1958 the lowest proportion and the rural districts the highest. The other urban areas (metropolitan boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts) were almost half way between the other two. There seems to have been a tendency for the proportion of the electorate voting to fall since 1952. Superimposed on this trend there are annual fluctuations, particularly for rural districts where the proportion voting tends to be higher in the years when county council elections are held; these are the same years in which the rural district council elections are concentrated.

A discussion of local council elections in urban areas appeared in the 1957 Commentary (pages 220–222).

Elections for County Councils and Rural District Councils

County Councils

Elections for county councils are held every three years and took place in the week ending 16th April 1958. An analysis of these elections appears in Table V of the Population Tables volume. There were 21,537,653 electors for county councils: 2,444 out of 4,012 councillors (61 per cent) were returned unopposed so that the electorate in contested areas was 12,593,253: of this number one third actually voted.

In England the proportion of councillors returned unopposed was 56·6 per cent but there was considerable variation in the frequency of contests. In this respect counties such as Cornwall, Herefordshire, Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland), Rutland and Westmorland with 85 per cent or more of their councillors returned unopposed can be contrasted with the County of London, with no uncontested elections, Middlesex with only 2 out of 87 seats not contested and Essex with 7 out of 109 seats not contested. About four fifths of the county councils in England had more than half their councillors returned unopposed and over a quarter of all county councils had no less than three quarters of their councillors returned unopposed.

The proportion of councillors who were returned unopposed in Wales was, at 81 per cent, considerably higher than in England. In Wales there was a low proportion of contests to seats but a high proportion of the electorate voting in those elections which were contested. All the county councils in Wales had more than 70 per cent of their councillors returned unopposed, being much more uniform in this respect than the English counties.

Table CXV shows county council elections classified by the percentage of the electorate who voted in contested elections and by the standard region in which the county is situated.

Table CXV. Local government elections. Percentage of electorate voting in contested County Council elections, 1958, England and Wales

Area	Percentage of electorate voting							Total County Councils	Total electorate	Electorate voting	Percentage voting
	Under 30	30–	35–	40–	50–	60–	70 and over				
ENGLAND AND WALES	**8**	**14**	**16**	**10**	**7**	**1**	**6**	**62**	**12,593,253**	**4,197,784**	**33·3**
England	*8*	*14*	*16*	*9*	*2*	*—*	*—*	*49*	*12,300,109*	*4,038,427*	*32·8*
Wales (including Monmouthshire) ..	*—*	*—*	*—*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*6*	*13*	*293,144*	*159,357*	*54·4*
Standard regions:											
Northern	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	5	426,156	156,898	36·8
East and West Ridings	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	686,594	252,870	36·8
North Western	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1,132,996	404,927	35·7
North Midland*	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	9	638,599	229,241	35·9
Midland	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	863,845	269,504	31·2
Eastern†	1	—	5	3	—	—	—	9	1,846,585	579,003	31·4
London and South Eastern ..	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	5,703,053	1,829,667	32·1
Southern	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	520,349	160,438	30·8
South Western	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	481,932	155,879	32·3
Wales I (South East)	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	187,581	95,718	51·0
Wales II (remainder)	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	9	105,563	63,639	60·3

* Includes the whole of Derbyshire.
† Includes the whole of Essex and Hertfordshire.

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In respect of England the most noticeable feature of Table CXV is the difference between the northern areas and the rest. The average percentage of electors voting in contested elections in the Northern, East and West Ridings, North Western and North Midland regions was 36·2 per cent compared with 31·8 per cent in the rest of England. It was noted in the 1957 Commentary (page 222) that in urban areas there is a tendency for the proportion of the electorate voting in contested areas to fall as the size of the total electorate increases. In the northern part of England the larger urban areas are nearly always county boroughs and are therefore outside the scope of county council elections, and it may be that the limitation of the county council electorate to those living in the non-county boroughs, urban and rural districts partly accounts for the higher proportion voting in county council elections in the northern part of England.

The main feature of Table CXV, however, is the difference between Wales and England. In Wales 54·4 per cent of the electorate voted in contested areas compared with only 32·8 per cent in England. It appears from Table CXV that the proportion voting was rather lower in South East Wales than in the rest of Wales but the main difference was between Glamorganshire and the rest of Wales. If the figures for Glamorganshire are excluded from those for South East Wales the proportion of the electorate voting in contested elections rises to 60·7 per cent. Glamorganshire with 42·9 per cent was the only county in Wales where less than half the electorate voted in contested elections. In six counties the percentage voting was over 70 per cent and in one of these (Radnorshire) the proportion reached 83·9 per cent. This is in contrast to England where more than half the electorate voted in contested elections in only two counties—Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland) and Rutland—and the percentages for these counties are based on three and two contests respectively.

Rural Districts

In 1958 there were 391 rural districts in England and Wales with contested elections out of a total of 474. In 80 of the remaining rural districts all the councillors were returned unopposed and in the other three no election was held.

In those rural districts where there was a contested election, three quarters of the councillors were returned unopposed, the proportion being a little higher in England (76 per cent) than in Wales (70 per cent). An average of 46·2 per cent of the electorate in contested areas actually voted and the regional variations in this figure are given in Table CXVI which shows rural district elections classified by the percentage of the electorate voting in contested elections and the standard region where the rural district is situated.

The rural district elections show a similar difference between Wales and England to that demonstrated for county councils; 43·3 per cent of the electorate in contested rural district elections voted in England compared with 64·7 per cent in Wales. Only four of the 47 contested rural district elections in Wales had less than half the electorate voting while in England there were 200 out of 344, a clear majority. In England the regional pattern found for county council elections is not repeated for the rural district council elections but the Southern Region stands out with the lowest proportion voting in contested rural district elections: this was only 35 per cent while the other regions had between 43 and 49 per cent.

Table CXVI. Local government elections. Percentage of electorate voting in contested Rural District elections, 1958, England and Wales

Area	Percentage of electorate voting												Total Rural Districts	Total electorate	Electorate voting	Percentage voting
	Under 25	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75 and over				
ENGLAND AND WALES	**16**	**19**	**28**	**36**	**47**	**58**	**47**	**37**	**25**	**32**	**19**	**27**	**391**	**1,623,089**	**749,703**	**46·2**
England	*16*	*19*	*28*	*35*	*47*	*55*	*45*	*31*	*22*	*25*	*12*	*9*	*344*	*1,406,414*	*609,520*	*43·3*
Wales (including Monmouth-shire)	*—*	*—*	*—*	*1*	*—*	*3*	*2*	*6*	*3*	*7*	*7*	*18*	*47*	*216,675*	*140,183*	*64·7*
Standard regions:																
Northern	2	1	4	3	1	9	4	5	5	5	1	2	42	151,098	67,025	44·4
East and West Ridings ..	—	2	—	3	7	5	1	3	—	4	—	—	25	128,785	56,559	43·9
North Western	—	1	—	1	4	1	5	1	2	3	—	—	18	74,476	36,363	48·8
North Midland*	3	—	4	6	7	5	10	4	1	4	2	1	47	202,262	87,014	43·0
Midland	1	—	1	2	6	7	7	4	2	—	2	1	33	154,155	71,936	46·7
Eastern†	4	4	4	6	7	7	5	8	2	4	1	1	53	205,777	89,780	43·6
London and South Eastern	1	2	3	4	2	6	5	1	3	1	1	—	29	92,042	42,435	46·1
Southern	4	6	6	2	4	3	5	1	4	—	1	1	37	153,696	53,643	34·9
South Western	1	3	6	8	9	12	3	4	3	4	4	3	60	244,123	104,765	42·9
Wales I (South East) ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	3	3	4	4	20	133,194	85,363	64·1
Wales II (remainder) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	4	3	14	27	83,481	54,820	65·7

* Includes the whole of Derbyshire.

† Includes the whole of Essex and Hertfordshire.

Table CXVII. Local government elections. Rural Districts: percentage voting by total electorate and density of population, 1958, England and Wales

	Percentage of electorate voting												Total Rural Districts	Total electorate	Electorate voting	Percentage voting
	Under 25	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75 and over				
Electorate at qualifying date																
Under 5,000 ..	—	2	1	3	3	3	—	2	3	9	4	11	41	50,795	30,269	59·6
5,000– ..	6	2	4	6	15	16	19	11	10	14	10	11	124	271,581	140,746	51·8
10,000– ..	8	10	17	17	20	25	20	20	10	7	5	4	163	680,036	300,621	44·2
20,000– ..	2	5	6	9	8	13	8	4	2	2	—	1	60	569,397	257,334	45·2
50,000 and over	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	51,280	20,733	40·4
Total ..	16	19	28	36	47	58	47	37	25	32	19	27	391	1,623,089	749,703	46·2
Persons per acre (*at 1951 Census*)																
Less than ·05..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	8	9,830	5,688	57·9
·05– ..	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	4	3	4	22	30,534	18,280	59·9
·10– ..	1	—	1	2	2	4	4	3	3	8	5	13	46	88,501	57,909	65·4
·15– ..	3	1	2	4	6	5	8	4	4	6	2	3	48	102,486	50,054	48·8
·20– ..	1	2	3	6	7	7	6	7	4	8	5	—	56	113,108	53,922	47·7
·25– ..	3	1	2	5	6	6	12	8	2	—	1	—	46	155,634	66,198	42·5
·30– ..	7	7	11	9	11	15	9	6	5	4	2	—	86	424,163	183,392	43·2
·50– ..	—	6	6	6	10	13	5	4	3	1	1	2	57	435,537	199,387	45·8
1·00 and over..	1	—	2	4	3	8	2	1	—	1	—	—	22	263,296	114,873	43·6
Total ..	16	19	28	36	47	58	47	37	25	32	19	27	391	1,623,089	749,703	46·2

The two sections in Table CXVII show contested elections in rural districts classified by the percentage voting and then by the total electorate at the qualifying date and the density of population measured in persons per acre at the 1951 Census. The two sections show a rather similar picture. The total electorate section shows the familiar pattern of an increase in the total electorate of an area being associated with a decrease in the percentage of the electorate who actually vote. In those rural districts with fewer than 5,000 total electorate, nearly 60 per cent of the electorate voted and the proportion fell to 45 per cent for those with a total electorate between 20,000 and 50,000 and to 40 per cent for those rural districts with electorates of over 50,000. The trend is a little less well defined when persons per acre is used as a factor of classification but here the general picture is one of higher proportions voting in sparsely settled rural districts and lower proportions in the more densely settled rural districts.

Central Index of Service Voters

During 1958, the Central Index of Service Voters (which is maintained by the General Register Office on an agency basis) received from Electoral Registration Officers 58,638 declarations by persons qualified to be included in the electoral registers as service voters. The categories of persons qualified as service voters are:

(i) any person who is a member of H.M. Forces;

(ii) any person employed in the service of the Crown in a post outside the United Kingdom;

(iii) any woman who is the wife of a service voter and is residing outside the United Kingdom to be with her husband.

A further 26,261 declarations were received in respect of persons under the age of 21 years. The Central Index notified Electoral Registration Officers of 32,826 persons who had made declarations before reaching the age of 21 years but who, during 1958, attained that age. Altogether 91,464 new service voters were added to the electoral registers.

In the same period Electoral Registration Officers were notified of 105,835 names of persons whose declarations ceased to be in force, and 22,468 declarations by persons under full age were cancelled because they ceased to have a service qualification before attaining full age.

APPENDIX A

FERTILITY RATES BY BIRTH ORDER, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1958

Live births per woman married once only, irrespective of parity

Figures are rounded and may not add to totals

1958

Calendar year of marriage	All ages under 45						Under 20						20–24						25–29						Calendar year of marriage
	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	
1958	·112	·111	·001	·000	·000	·000	·195	·194	·001	·000	—	—	·087	·086	·001	·000	·000	—	·081	·078	·002	·001	·000	·000	1958
1957	·341	·320	·020	·001	·000	·000	·416	·382	·033	·001	·000	·000	·326	·309	·016	·001	·000	·000	·326	·308	·016	·002	·000	·000	1957
1956	·256	·155	·094	·007	·001	·000	·306	·147	·149	·009	·000	·000	·249	·161	·082	·006	·000	·000	·250	·166	·075	·007	·001	·001	1956
1955	·231	·093	·113	·023	·002	·000	·271	·077	·150	·041	·003	·000	·232	·103	·108	·019	·002	·000	·226	·100	·104	·018	·002	·001	1955
1954	·217	·064	·106	·038	·007	·001	·256	·049	·127	·066	·013	·001	·223	·073	·109	·034	·006	·001	·210	·071	·101	·031	·006	·001	1954
1953	·193	·046	·089	·042	·013	·003	·236	·035	·102	·067	·026	·006	·201	·054	·094	·039	·011	·002	·181	·049	·087	·034	·009	·003	1953
1952	·165	·032	·070	·041	·016	·006	·205	·024	·074	·062	·031	·013	·175	·037	·077	·041	·014	·005	·150	·033	·066	·034	·011	·005	1952
1951	·137	·022	·053	·036	·016	·009	·182	·017	·057	·055	·032	·020	·146	·026	·060	·037	·015	·008	·119	·022	·049	·030	·012	·006	1951
1950	·122	·016	·042	·034	·018	·013	·167	·012	·043	·050	·034	·028	·130	·018	·048	·035	·017	·011	·105	·016	·040	·027	·013	·009	1950
1949	·092	·010	·027	·026	·015	·014	·133	·008	·029	·037	·030	·031	·098	·012	·032	·028	·014	·012	·076	·010	·026	·021	·010	·009	1949
1948	·080	·007	·022	·023	·014	·015	·125	·006	·025	·034	·027	·033	·087	·008	·026	·025	·014	·014	·066	·007	·018	·019	·011	·010	1948
1947	·065	·005	·015	·018	·013	·015	·107	·005	·018	·027	·023	·034	·072	·005	·018	·021	·013	·015	·052	·005	·013	·015	·010	·009	1947
1946	·054	·003	·011	·014	·011	·015	·092	·004	·013	·022	·020	·034	·061	·004	·013	·017	·012	·015	·040	·003	·009	·011	·008	·009	1946
1945	·044	·002	·008	·012	·009	·013	·076	·003	·011	·018	·016	·028	·048	·003	·009	·013	·010	·013	·030	·002	·005	·008	·006	·008	1945
1944	·038	·002	·006	·010	·008	·013	·062	·002	·007	·014	·013	·026	·043	·002	·007	·011	·009	·013	·023	·001	·004	·006	·005	·008	1944
1943	·033	·001	·004	·008	·007	·012	·057	·002	·006	·013	·011	·025	·038	·002	·006	·009	·008	·013	·014	·000	·002	·004	·003	·004	1943
1942	·028	·001	·004	·007	·006	·011	·057	·002	·006	·012	·012	·026	·030	·001	·004	·008	·006	·011	·010	·001	·001	·003	·002	·004	1942
1941	·022	·001	·003	·005	·005	·009	·050	·001	·004	·010	·011	·024	·025	·001	·003	·006	·005	·009	·006	·000	·001	·002	·001	·002	1941
1940	·016	·000	·002	·003	·003	·007	·043	·001	·003	·008	·009	·022	·019	·001	·002	·004	·004	·008	·003	·000	·000	·001	·001	·001	1940
1939	·013	·000	·001	·002	·003	·007	·041	·001	·002	·006	·007	·024	·014	·000	·001	·003	·003	·007	·002	·000	·000	·000	·000	·001	1939
1938	·009	·000	·001	·001	·002	·006	·036	·000	·002	·004	·006	·023	·011	·000	·001	·002	·002	·006	·001	·000	·000	·000	·000	·000	1938
1937	·006	·000	·000	·001	·001	·004	·031	·000	·001	·004	·005	·021	·007	·000	·000	·001	·001	·004	·001	—	·000	·000	·000	·000	1937
1936	·004	·000	·000	·001	·001	·003	·022	·000	·001	·002	·003	·016	·005	·000	·000	·001	·001	·003	·000	—	·000	·000	·000	·000	1936
1935	·003	·000	·000	·000	·000	·002	·015	·000	·000	·001	·002	·012	·003	·000	·000	·000	·000	·002							1935
1934	·002	·000	·000	·000	·000	·001	·011	·000	·000	·001	·001	·009	·002	·000	·000	·000	·000	·001							1934
1933	·001	·000	·000	·000	·000	·001	·007	·000	·000	·001	·001	·006	·001	·000	·000	·000	·000	·001							1933

1958—continued

Calendar year of marriage	30–34						35–39						40–44						Calendar year of marriage
	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	
1958	·075	·072	·002	·001	·001	·000	·055	·052	·001	·001	·000	·000	·020	·020	·001				1958
1957	·301	·282	·016	·003	·000	·001	·194	·184	·009	·001	·000	·000	·045	·042	·002	—	·001	·000	1957
1956	·222	·143	·068	·008	·002	·002	·135	·092	·038	·003	·000	·001	·031	·026	·005	·000	—	·000	1956
1955	·179	·071	·088	·015	·003	·001	·090	·043	·037	·006	·002	·001	·020	·013	·006	·001	—	·000	1955
1954	·152	·044	·075	·024	·006	·003	·062	·019	·032	·008	·002	·001	·009	·004	·004	·001	·000		1954
1953	·124	·031	·057	·025	·008	·003	·042	·013	·018	·008	·002	·001	·004	·002	·002	·000			1953
1952	·100	·020	·043	·023	·009	·005	·028	·007	·011	·007	·002	·001	·002	·001	·000	·001			1952
1951	·074	·013	·031	·018	·007	·005	·015	·004	·004	·004	·002	·001	·000	—	·000				1951
1950	·061	·009	·021	·016	·010	·006	·011	·002	·003	·003	·002	·001							1950
1949	·035	·005	·010	·009	·006	·006	·004	·001	·002	·001	·000	·000							1949
1948	·025	·003	·006	·006	·004	·005	·002	·000	·000	·001	·001	·000							1948
1947	·015	·002	·004	·004	·003	·003	·001	·000	—	·000	·000	·000							1947
1946	·010	·001	·002	·002	·002	·002	·000	—	·000	·000	·000	·000							1946
1945	·005	·000	·001	·001	·001	·002													1945
1944	·004	·000	·001	·001	·001	·001													1944
1943	·002	·000	·000	·001	·000	·001													1943

APPENDIX B

AGE FERTILITY RATES IN REGIONS, CONURBATIONS AND URBAN/RURAL AGGREGATES, 1958

Table 1.   All live births per 1,000 women

Area	Age of mother at maternity						
	15–44	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–44
ENGLAND AND WALES	82·2	31·0	158·3	161·5	93·6	45·8	12·9
Regions and conurbations:							
Northern	92·5	28·4	172·0	176·8	107·1	56·4	15·4
Tyneside Conurbation	89·6	26·0	166·2	171·2	99·5	58·0	15·2
Remainder of Northern	93·7	29·2	174·2	178·9	110·1	55·7	15·5
East and West Ridings	82·7	31·1	166·5	163·3	90·4	44·7	12·2
West Yorkshire Conurbation	82·1	32·1	168·5	163·6	90·9	41·2	11·0
Remainder of East and West Ridings	83·2	30·5	165·1	163·1	90·1	47·1	13·0
North Western	84·1	31·1	165·2	164·0	96·9	47·9	13·2
South East Lancashire Conurbation	83·0	34·9	170·0	157·6	94·2	45·7	12·2
Merseyside Conurbation	94·3	28·8	171·1	183·6	112·1	58·6	17·8
Remainder of North Western	79·5	29·2	157·2	159·1	91·3	44·4	11·9
North Midland	84·6	34·0	164·1	164·2	94·3	46·3	13·1
Midland	83·0	30·8	154·0	156·7	95·0	50·0	14·7
West Midlands Conurbation	81·4	31·2	149·6	149·5	93·7	50·7	14·7
Remainder of Midland	84·7	30·3	158·5	164·3	96·3	49·3	14·7
Eastern	87·6	31·7	167·0	180·3	100·2	45·4	12·6
London and South Eastern	73·3	29·9	139·6	147·1	84·9	39·3	11·3
Greater London	71·8	30·8	135·1	140·7	83·6	38·5	11·1
Remainder of South Eastern	78·2	27·4	155·0	169·5	88·9	41·8	12·1
Southern	88·0	33·6	173·7	178·3	97·2	47·0	13·1
South Western	83·3	30·7	161·7	168·0	95·7	45·8	12·5
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	82·3	32·1	159·6	151·4	94·1	50·3	14·6
Wales I (South East)	82·6	34·2	164·6	147·6	90·9	49·9	14·0
Wales II (remainder)	81·7	26·8	146·3	162·4	103·4	51·2	16·1
Urban/Rural aggregates:							
Conurbations	78·4	31·1	149·7	151·5	90·3	43·9	12·4
Areas outside conurbations:							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	83·0	34·3	163·7	156·5	90·6	47·3	13·0
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	81·3	32·2	157·3	158·1	89·8	46·1	12·6
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	84·3	30·6	164·6	168·8	95·8	46·2	12·7
Rural districts	87·2	28·8	165·5	179·4	102·0	48·1	14·1

APPENDIX B—continued

Table 2.   Legitimate live births per 1,000 married women

Area	Age of mother at maternity						
	15–44	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–44
ENGLAND AND WALES	113·9	425·2	267·6	190·2	102·5	50·2	14·1
Regions and conurbations:							
Northern	131·3	465·3	295·1	206·7	116·8	61·7	16·8
Tyneside Conurbation	127·9	470·0	294·2	201·8	109·1	64·1	16·4
Remainder of Northern	132·6	463·7	295·4	208·5	119·8	60·8	16·9
East and West Ridings	112·0	415·2	263·2	185·9	97·0	47·9	13·0
West Yorkshire Conurbation	110·8	441·0	271·0	188·0	97·3	44·2	11·8
Remainder of East and West Ridings	112·8	400·4	258·2	184·5	96·7	50·4	13·8
North Western	118·2	485·0	289·8	194·5	106·9	52·9	14·6
South East Lancashire Conurbation	112·6	483·0	281·5	182·3	102·5	49·6	13·2
Merseyside Conurbation	141·8	516·7	330·8	226·4	126·8	66·4	20·3
Remainder of North Western	111·3	469·3	275·1	188·9	100·7	49·2	13·2
North Midland	112·9	384·9	252·7	185·2	100·4	49·1	13·7
Midland	113·0	427·7	253·5	181·5	102·0	53·7	15·9
West Midlands Conurbation	110·4	444·1	249·2	172·0	100·2	54·3	15·8
Remainder of Midland	115·8	412·0	257·8	191·4	103·8	53·1	16·0
Eastern	120·4	411·2	277·0	212·0	109·7	49·4	13·6
London and South Eastern	102·1	411·1	245·7	178·1	94·5	43·9	12·6
Greater London	99·2	420·2	238·3	170·1	93·1	43·0	12·3
Remainder of South Eastern	111·5	384·5	270·1	205·6	99·2	47·1	13·7
Southern	122·3	390·2	287·3	210·2	106·7	51·7	14·3
South Western	117·0	412·2	277·2	198·5	105·2	50·8	13·8
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	117·2	457·2	279·9	180·7	104·3	55·6	16·3
Wales I (South East)	115·7	460·2	278·8	172·5	99·7	54·9	15·4
Wales II (remainder)	121·6	446·7	283·5	206·6	118·0	57·4	18·6
Urban/Rural aggregates:							
Conurbations	108·6	445·0	259·8	180·0	99·3	48·4	13·6
Areas outside conurbations:							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	113·0	439·3	265·1	179·2	97·3	50·8	13·9
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	112·3	429·9	259·4	184·8	97·9	50·3	13·8
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	117·1	413·4	272·4	197·5	104·6	50·9	13·9
Rural districts	122·4	391·6	283·2	213·3	112·5	52·8	15·5

Table 3. Illegitimate live births per 1,000 single, widowed and divorced women

Area	Age of mother at maternity						
	15–44	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–44
ENGLAND AND WALES	12·79	5·48	18·40	28·44	28·36	16·82	5·73
Regions and conurbations:							
Northern	10·82	4·43	14·35	24·62	29·08	18·10	6·54
Tyneside Conurbation	10·73	3·67	13·74	24·60	28·92	18·29	7·95
Remainder of Northern	10·85	4·70	14·59	24·63	29·16	18·02	5·96
East and West Ridings	13·07	4·66	19·77	32·86	32·80	20·55	7·05
West Yorkshire Conurbation	15·48	5·17	23·10	37·21	40·32	21·90	6·74
Remainder of East and West Ridings	11·41	4·35	17·40	29·45	26·88	19·38	7·32
North Western	12·08	4·96	17·24	27·72	26·68	16·30	5·25
South East Lancashire Conurbation	15·25	5·75	23·11	36·52	32·35	20·73	6·03
Merseyside Conurbation	11·49	5·19	15·85	25·96	23·82	14·49	5·40
Remainder of North Western	9·60	4·11	13·01	20·96	23·33	13·23	4·40
North Midland	14·44	5·71	20·81	34·43	37·65	23·64	8·80
Midland	13·27	5·22	18·33	28·76	35·23	21·70	6·33
West Midlands Conurbation	14·52	5·48	19·88	32·81	38·31	23·27	6·98
Remainder of Midland	11·97	4·96	16·61	24·55	32·00	20·10	5·65
Eastern	12·32	6·32	16·64	26·46	25·00	16·67	5·99
London and South Eastern	14·20	6·28	21·49	30·54	26·46	13·90	4·84
Greater London	15·10	6·52	22·77	32·35	27·56	14·04	4·95
Remainder of South Eastern	11·27	5·57	16·88	23·71	22·50	13·44	4·50
Southern	13·69	6·50	19·83	29·29	29·74	17·45	6·19
South Western	11·17	5·57	14·68	24·60	26·22	14·16	5·33
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	8·89	4·15	12·61	17·20	19·53	14·37	4·20
Wales I (South East)	8·57	4·08	11·45	18·51	20·27	13·00	4·62
Wales II (remainder)	9·64	4·33	15·23	14·49	17·94	17·18	3·33
Urban/Rural aggregates:							
Conurbations	14·52	5·84	21·31	32·36	30·15	16·81	5·63
Areas outside conurbations:							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	15·22	6·14	21·64	36·19	35·88	23·27	7·56
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	12·60	5·65	17·72	27·39	27·68	18·82	5·62
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	10·44	4·75	14·61	23·40	25·27	13·95	5·48
Rural districts	10·20	5·07	14·19	20·30	22·84	14·84	4·97

APPENDIX C

MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE AND STATISTICS AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES, 1958

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J. O. F. Davies, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 18th November 1958)

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Surgeon Commander J. M. Holford, O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P., R.N. (until 28th March 1958)

T. Lloyd Hughes, M.D., D.P.H. (until 20th August 1958)

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W. N. Leak, M.A., M.D (from 18th November 1958)

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APPENDIX D

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1st JANUARY 1960

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G. Rhodes (*Medical Statistics*)
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W. A. Rolph (*Establishment*)
Vacant (*Local Services and National Health Service Central Register*)

Chief Executive Officers:

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V. M. Harris (*Accounts*)
R. P. Thorby (*Census*)

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B. Benjamin, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.A. (*Population*)

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Statisticians:

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Miss E. M. Brooke, M.Sc.
J. R. L. Schneider, B.Sc. (Econ.)
J. A. Rowntree, B.Sc. (Econ.)

APPENDIX E

ARTICLES BY OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE PUBLISHED DURING 1958

Benjamin, B.	Inter-generation differences in occupation. *Population Studies*, Vol. XI, No. 3, March, page 262.
Benjamin, B.	Too many neighbours. *Impulse*, November, page 2.
Brooke, Eileen M.	Recent progress in mental health statistics. *Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health*, September, Vol. 17, page 208.
Heasman, M. A.	Vital statistics. 1958 *Medical Annual*.
Logan, W. P. D.	Medical records and national morbidity statistics. *The Medical Record*, Vol. 5, No. 1, August, page 24.
Logan, W. P. D.	Trends of mortality in childhood in England and Wales. *Modern Trends in Paediatrics*, Second Series, page 1.
Logan, W. P. D.	Methods of epidemiological research on chronic disease: their validity and their practicability. *Symposium on Public Health Aspects of Chronic Disease*, page 93. WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen.
Heasman, M. A. with Liddell, F. D. K. and Reid, D. D.	The accuracy of occupational vital statistics. *British Journal of Industrial Medicine*, Vol. 15, page 141.
Heasman, M. A. with Beattie, M. K.	Pituitary and adrenal glands of elderly mental hospital patients with or without hypertension. *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, Vol. 75, page 83.
Logan, W. P. D. with Bradley, W. H. and Martin, A. E.	The London fog of December 2nd–5th, 1957. *Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health*, July, Vol. 17, page 156.

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Report on
Hospital In-patient Enquiry
for the year 1958

Part I: Preliminary Tables

This Report is the first of a new series published jointly by the Ministry of Health and the General Register Office; it contains summary tables and data on selected important conditions for 1958 and certain figures for 1955–57. (Part II will contain detailed tables with commentary.) The Enquiry, based on a 10 per cent sample of discharges (including deaths) from National Health Service hospitals (other than psychiatric hospitals) in England and Wales, covered the whole country for the first time in 1958 and figures for each hospital region can therefore be studied.