

Parliament of Northern Ireland: Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General 1958; Belfast: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, p. 37.

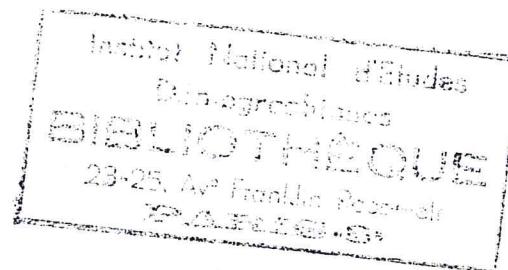
PARLIAMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND

122 P.P.

Thirty-Seventh  
Annual Report of  
the Registrar-General  
1958

*Presented to Parliament pursuant to Statute*

*Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed*  
13th October, 1959



BELFAST  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
SIX SHILLINGS NET  
H.C. 1369

13  
E  
1958

s of illegitimate children is equivalent to a rate of 1.0, as compared with a rate recorded in this children in 1958 and 1957

### Infant Mortality Rates, 1955-1958.

Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			
1955	1956	1957	1958
43	43	42	34
41	56	57	32
46	30	29	35
49	44	56	42
54	32	77	.
33	37	41	40
75	60	19	41
33	49	43	19
27	29	50	54
42	38	49	37
45	53	10	21

ks (illegitimate neo-natal deaths) of the total deaths corresponding figures for

mortality rates of illegitimate causes. Most of the rates are for all children, but it causes are based on very

of illegitimate childrenies and County Boroughs as, for the years 1955-58. ar 1958.

mortality experience of stages in life. At each age life a person of that age operated throughout the

tation of life at birth has t one year of age is also These two sets of figures ality.

h has increased by 21.3 he last decade of the 19th

century, the span lengthened by 0.8 years for males and by 1.0 for females, whereas, in the first decade of the present century the improvement in males was 3.6 years and in females 4.3 years. In the period 1936-38 to 1950-52, the improvement in males was 7.7 years and in females 9.6 years.

The expectation of life for males at birth now stands at 67.6 years compared with 47.1 at the beginning of the century and at 71.8 years for females compared with 46.7 years. For each successive period a greater increase in life expectation was recorded for females than for males.

In 1925-27 if a child survived the first year of life, the expectation of life rose from 55.4 years at age 0 to 59.9 at age 1 for males and from 56.1 to 59.5 for females. Adding in the year elapsed since birth, the gain was 5.5 for males and 4.4 for females. By 1956-58, as a result of the improvement in child mortality the gain was reduced to 2.1 and 1.9 respectively.

### Northern Ireland: Abridged Life Table, 1956-58.

Age <sub>x</sub>	Males		Females	
	$l_x$	$\frac{o}{e_x}$	$l_x$	$\frac{o}{e_x}$
0	10,000	67.55	10,000	71.79
1	9,690	68.71	9,738	72.72
2	9,673	67.83	9,724	71.82
3	9,661	66.91	9,717	70.88
4	9,652	65.97	9,710	69.93
5	9,646	65.01	9,705	68.96
10	9,624	60.16	9,689	64.07
15	9,606	55.27	9,679	59.14
20	9,569	50.47	9,658	54.26
25	9,529	45.67	9,637	49.37
30	9,472	40.93	9,603	44.54
35	9,411	36.18	9,551	39.77
40	9,306	31.56	9,460	35.13
45	9,143	27.08	9,336	30.56
50	8,886	22.79	9,159	26.10
55	8,432	18.88	8,872	21.87
60	7,748	15.33	8,468	17.79
65	6,757	12.21	7,754	14.20
70	5,467	9.50	6,762	10.91
75	3,928	7.24	5,280	8.27
80	2,390	5.29	3,643	5.87
85	1,124	3.44	1,962	3.76

This abridged life table is constructed from the estimated populations and the total deaths registered during the years 1956-58.

The column headed  $l_x$  shows the numbers who would survive to exact age  $x$  out of 10,000 born who were subject throughout their lives to the death probabilities indicated by the mortality records for the years 1956-58.

Column  $\frac{o}{e_x}$  gives the "expectation of life", that is the average future lifetime which would be lived by a person aged exactly  $x$ , if subject to those death probabilities.