Parliament of Northern Ireland: Forty-first Annual Report of the Registrar-General 1962; Belfast: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1963, p. 37.

PARLIAMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND

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the Registrar General
1962

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20th June 1963

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...d Still-birth rates per 1,000 Births
...2.

	Number		Rate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
·	354	391	20·62	24·22
·	12	17	0·70	1·05
	56	34	3·26	2·11
·	42	33	2·45	2·04
	22	20	1·28	1·24
	79	82	4·60	5·08
·	45	105	2·62	6·50
·	26	21	1·51	1·30
·	72	79	4·19	4·89

...AND STILL-BIRTHS

...edical practitioner or a coroner
...n during the year. The circum-
...re considered by the coroners
...held. In 605 cases the deaths
...tem examination had proved

...ification, 1962.

	Certified by Coroners		
	Without inquest		
	Without Post-Mortem Examination	After Post-Mortem Examination	After Inquest
	618	605	498
	311	415	271
	307	190	227
	138	286	160
	26	20	9
	119	72	117
	36	24	28
	128	126	77
	32	19	18
	67	23	44
	72	35	45

...certified by doctors, 119 by
...aminations were held in 137

The expectation of life is the average number of years which would be lived by a group of people of given age who are continuously subject to given mortality rates, usually those of a selected year or years.

The abridged life table shown as Table S is based on the mortality rates for 1960-62 and shows the expectation of life at various age-points together with the number of persons who would survive to given age x out of 10,000 born, if subjected throughout their lives to this mortality experience.

Thus 97 per cent. of males and 98 per cent. of females would survive the first year of life; 96 per cent. of males and 97 per cent. of females would reach the age of 20; 78 per cent. of males and 86 per cent. of females would reach the age of 60 and the men could then expect an average future lifetime of 15 years compared with 18 years of women.

Based on the mortality experience of 1960-62 the expectation of life at birth was 67·6 years for males and 72·4 years for females; at age one year the expectations were 68·7 years for males and 73·2 years for females. Table S1 affords comparison of these figures with those for certain preceding years.

TABLE S. *Northern Ireland: Abridged Life Table*, 1960-1962.

Age$_x$	Males		Females	
	l_x	$\overset{\circ}{e}_x$	l_x	$\overset{\circ}{e}_x$
0	10,000	67·64	10,000	72·40
1	9,699	68·74	9,761	73·17
2	9,682	67·86	9,741	72·32
3	9,668	66·95	9,730	71·40
4	9,661	66·00	9,724	70·44
5	9,655	65·04	9,719	69·48
10	9,629	60·21	9,704	64·59
15	9,610	55·32	9,692	59·66
20	9,573	50·53	9,675	54·76
25	9,526	45·77	9,652	49·88
30	9,472	41·01	9,619	45·05
35	9,400	36·31	9,576	40·24
40	9,311	31·63	9,499	35·54
45	9,160	27·11	9,390	30·93
50	8,912	22·80	9,208	26·49
55	8,476	18·84	8,931	22·23
60	7,790	15·28	8,554	18·10
65	6,754	12·24	7,916	14·36
70	5,476	9·51	6,958	10·99
75	3,952	7·21	5,489	8·27
80	2,358	5·40	3,724	6·00
85	1,099	3·72	1,937	4·23

This abridged life table is constructed from the estimated populations and the total deaths registered during the years 1960-1962.

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 1960-1962.

Column $\overset{\circ}{e}_x$ 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.