

Registrar General Scotland, Her Majesty's Stationery Office: Annual Report 1952; Edinburgh, p.21.

EXTRACT FROM
1952 ANNUAL REPORT

months are highest in the large burghs. Cities and large burghs are in excess of

classified according to selected causes (see also page 36.)

ages under one month are shown in various ways the variations in the Infant Mortality rate has been attributable to neonatal rate. In 1911-15 the rate at ages between one year and the neo-natal rate, but from 1916-20 the rates gradually decreased. From 1921-30 the rate was higher than the post-natal rate and has increased since 1948. In 1952 the rate (13.5) was appreciably below

PER 1,000 BIRTHS

Age	Deaths between 1 month and 1 Year		
	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
—	69.8	—	—
—	58.5	—	—
—	53.6	—	—
—	48.9	—	—
—	44.0	—	—
4.5	38.9	37.5	58.8
3.0	33.9	32.1	55.6
9.8	21.2	20.2	37.0
5.8	27.3	26.1	45.9
7.6	19.6	18.7	33.0
0.8	18.2	17.5	30.0
2.0	15.6	15.2	21.5
1.6	15.1	14.7	22.2
3.2	13.5	13.1	20.9

for certain purposes, separately classification is shown in the table above. Infant mortality post-natal rate fell below that between one month and one year was, until 1945 when the rate for legitimate infants, exceeds the death

found in Table 29 and are discussed

mortality according to Social Class.

reputed centenarians were registered males. In ten cases the age was verified as being 100 years in seven cases, in three cases such evidence as was available was not sufficient to confirm the age, when enquiries regarding such cases were made. Of those centenarians, 97 of males and 103 of females were recorded as being at least 100 years in 353 cases. In the evidence was rather against the age being 100 years in 1918 and 1950 when there were 100 cases of age verified since 1921 was one of 100

LIFE TABLES

The following abridged life table shows the expectation of life at different age periods on the experience of the 1952 mortality rates. In the separate age groups the expectation of life is the average future lifetime a person aged x would live if the 1952 mortality rates had operated throughout.

A table is also given showing the historical picture of the expectation of life at birth beginning with the period 1861-1870. One of the greatest improvements, especially in recent years, has been the declining infantile mortality rate. To bring this out clearly the expectation of life at age 1 is also given.

It will be seen that since the period 1861-1870 the expectation of life at birth has increased by 24.9 years for males and by 25.7 years for females. The greatest improvement has taken place since the beginning of the century. In the thirty years from 1861-1870 to 1891-1900 the improvement in males was only 4.4 years and in females 3.5 years. From 1891-1900 to 1930-32 the span had lengthened by 11.3 years for males and 12.1 years for females. In the last twenty years another 9.2 years and 10.1 years have been added to the respective sexes.

In the period 1861-1870 the hazards of infant mortality are clearly shown. If there was a survival to the first year of life the expectation of life jumped from 40.3 years at age 0 to 45.6 aged 1 for males and from 43.9 to 47.5 for females. The expectation of life in 1861-70 increased by 5.3 years in the first year of life in the case of males and 3.6 in the case of females. Allowing for the fact that these lives had survived through the first year of life, the overall increase was 6.3 and 4.6 years respectively. For 1952 the male difference was only 1.6 years and the female 1.2 years.

ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE—SCOTLAND
1952

Age x	Males		Females	
	l_x	e_x	l_x	e_x
0	10,000	65.16	10,000	69.58
1	9,605	66.83	9,690	70.80
2	9,580	66.00	9,668	69.96
3	9,566	65.10	9,655	69.05
4	9,555	64.17	9,644	68.13
5	9,544	63.25	9,635	67.19
10	9,506	58.49	9,611	62.35
15	9,484	53.62	9,593	57.47
20	9,440	48.86	9,555	52.68
25	9,367	44.22	9,498	47.99
30	9,293	39.55	9,434	43.29
35	9,202	34.92	9,348	38.67
40	9,079	30.36	9,237	34.10
45	8,904	25.90	9,096	29.59
50	8,591	21.76	8,878	25.26
55	8,074	17.99	8,561	21.10
60	7,309	14.61	8,074	17.22
65	6,257	11.65	7,378	13.61
70	4,971	9.01	6,342	10.43
75	3,546	6.63	4,866	7.83
80	1,992	4.85	3,187	5.64
85	777	3.53	1,533	4.03

This abridged life table is constructed from the estimated population in 1952 and the total deaths registered in that year.

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 1952 death records. Column e_x is the "expectation of life", that is the average future lifetime which would be lived by a person aged exactly x , if likewise subject to these death probabilities.