

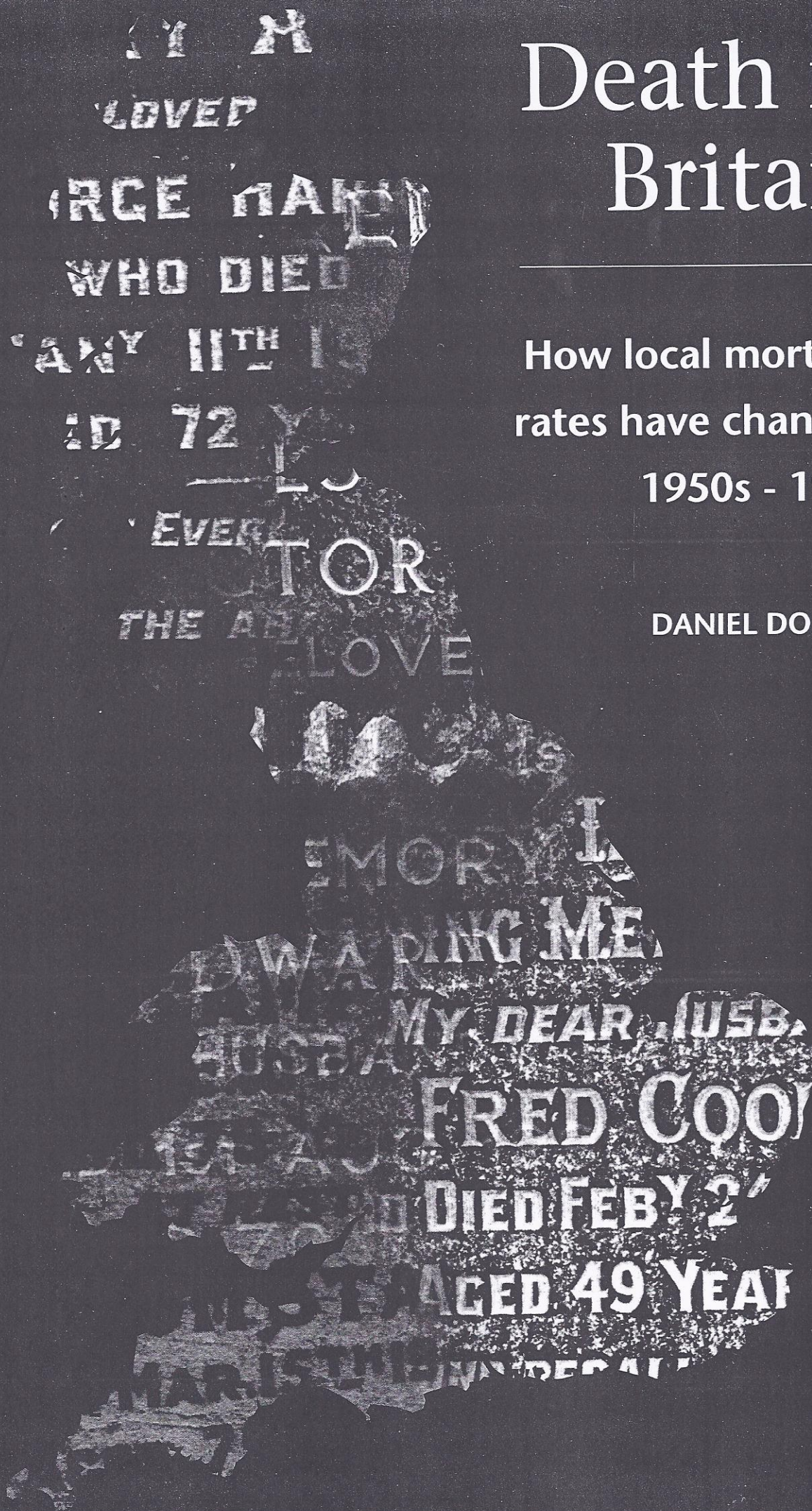
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# Death in Britain

How local mortality rates have changed:  
1950s - 1990s

DANIEL DORLING





Britain is failing to reach Target One of the World Health Organization - to reduce inequalities in health by the year 2000. In some parts of Britain, many people are dying prematurely. Although the general geographical pattern of average life expectancy is known, what is not known is where death rates have fallen most and least over the long term. This report shows where, and for whom, the consequences of Britain's failing are greatest.

*Death in Britain* details how people's chances of dying, or mortality rates, have been changing for a constant set of local areas since World War II. Breaking the population down into age and sex groups, it compares improvement and deterioration between areas. The study finds that although crude death rates have fallen for most areas, they have done so slower in some areas than in others - with the result that there is a growing divergence between local areas, despite the National Health Service being set up at the start of this period. The report finds that inequality has been growing since the early 1960s, and the death rate for the tenth of the population living in areas with the highest death rate is higher than that experienced by people living in the best areas twenty years earlier.

*Death in Britain*, the first study of long-term changes in mortality rates by local geographical area carried out in the UK, will be of interest to policy makers in health and related disciplines.

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# Death in Britain

How local mortality rates have changed: 1950s-1990s

**Daniel Dorling**

*University of Bristol*

July 1997

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Lastly, I am indebted to the staff of the Office for National Statistics and the General Register Office (Scotland) who provided the unpublished mortality data, in digital form, used to construct the remainder of this report.

Data from the Censuses of Population is Crown Copyright and is reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. It was accessed through the ESRC/JISC purchase. Data on mortality was kindly provided by the Office for National Statistics. The research this report is based on was also funded by the Economic and Social Research Council Health Variations Programme.

## Summary of terms used in this report

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>absolute mortality rate</i>       | number of deaths divided by people at risk  |
| <i>crude death rate</i>              | mortality rates not standardised by age or sex  |
| <i>excess deaths</i>                 | the number of extra people who die in a period than the national mortality rates would lead us to expect        |
| <i>life chances</i>                  | refers to mortality rates in general  |
| <i>life expectancy</i>               | probable age of death   |
| <i>mortality rate</i>                | measures the chances of a person dying in a given period; represented as a percentage of the population at risk |
| <i>standardised mortality ratios</i> | a person's relative chance of dying each year in an area, accounting for the age and sex structure of the area  |



# 1

## Introduction

---

### Aims

Statistics about the probable age at which we will die (our life expectancy) provide the most striking evidence of problems in a society. The World Health Organization requires all countries to monitor changes in life expectancy by social group and geographical area as we approach the year 2000 (the reduction in inequalities by 25 per cent is known as Target One, and Britain is committed to achieve it). Whereas in the United Kingdom figures on changes by social group are available for most of this century using a consistent set of definitions, data on mortality using a consistent set of areas have to be constructed separately and are not easily available.

This report aims to discover how life chances (a term used to refer to mortality rates in general) have been changing for a constant set of local areas since World War II. The improvements in death rates for different age and sex groups are compared. The areas used are those for which standardised mortality ratios (a person's relative chance of dying each year in an area, accounting for the age and sex structure of the area) were published in the Registrar General's *Decennial Review* of 1951. Comparisons are based on a comparable set of official statistics to those of 1951, exploring how rates have changed in each subsequent decade.

Calculations are also made on the basis of contemporary administrative boundaries and for more recent dates (up to 1995), although records with detailed geographical location were only available up to 1992 because 1991 census data are needed to calculate rates.

### Background

In some parts of Britain many people are dying prematurely. The general geographical pattern of average life expectancy is well known, being shorter in the north of Britain and in the inner areas of cities. What is not known is where death rates have fallen most over the long term, and thus whether the differences between areas are growing.

This information is not known because the boundaries of the areas for which official statistics are published have been changed so often. For example, in the 1950s one area of Britain where adults were most likely to die young was Shoreditch. In the 1960s that borough was abolished and absorbed into surrounding areas with higher life expectancy, so mortality rates appeared to improve there. It may well be the case, though, that this part of the country still has some of the highest mortality rates, and that people now living in the area which was Shoreditch are relatively worse off than they were forty years ago.

Previous research has concentrated on the different chances of dying of people assigned to socio-economic groups. This research has found that differences in chances of dying between socio-economic groups have gradually increased since the 1930s, i.e. overall rates of mortality have declined more rapidly for higher socio-economic groups.

There has been energetic debate as to the meaning and causes of this trend. A subject which has received relatively little consideration, however, is how people's



chances of dying by their geographical (rather than social) position has altered over the period. With the establishment of the National Health Service (at the start of the period being considered here), resources have been distributed on a geographical basis and thus it may be assumed that, whatever occurs in different social groups, life chances should become more equitable by area. If this turns out not to be the case then a new facet to the debate is revealed and we need to consider why inequalities are rising according to where people live, as well as changing depending on their socio-economic position.

### Methods

To prepare for this study, the changing levels of mortality were calculated for a consistent set of local areas in England, Wales and Scotland for the period from 1950 onwards using official records. The areas used are the County Boroughs, and urban and rural remainders of counties existing in 1951. They are shown in Appendix 1. A Geographical Information System was used to monitor boundary changes. Further details are given in the technical report,\* which also gives more details of the statistics quoted in this report. These are usually either mortality rates expressed as a percentage, or rates standardised to allow for age-sex structure.

There is no easy explanation as to why mortality rates by area should be diverging or converging in different parts of the country. The scope of this report, however, is simply to monitor the extent to which these changes are occurring and to measure how unusual such changes are compared to past trends.

Past ratios can also be used to measure the degree of improvement in mortality rates in different parts of the country. By using a consistent set of areas and population sub-groups we can consider these changes without being concerned that the statistics are altered by changes to the boundaries or by techniques used to enumerate the population.

On the following pages a series of tables and maps summarise the areas of particularly low mortality and high mortality at the beginning and at the end of the period examined.

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The technical report, *Changing life chances in Britain, 1950s to 1990s*, is available from the Department of Geography, University of Bristol, University of Bristol, University Road, Bristol BS8 1SS (price £11.95).



Table 1 Areas with the ten **highest** and **lowest** excess deaths for males in 1950-53

| Area                           | Infant | Children <sup>1</sup> |      | Adult |       |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|
|                                |        | 1-4                   | 5-14 | 15-45 | 45-64 |
| <i>Scotland north and east</i> |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Inverness                      |        |                       | 76   |       |       |
| Dundee                         |        |                       |      |       | 1191  |
| Edinburgh                      | -153   |                       |      |       | 1960  |
| <i>Scotland west and south</i> |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Glasgow                        | 1284   | 528                   | 242  | 2428  | 9296  |
| Lanark County                  |        | 122                   |      | 336   |       |
| <i>North East</i>              |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Northumberland urban           |        |                       |      | 431   |       |
| Durham urban                   | 461    |                       |      | 366   |       |
| Durham rural                   | 421    |                       |      | 532   |       |
| West Hartlepool                |        | 83                    |      |       |       |
| <i>Lancs/Yorks rural</i>       |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Lancashire rural               |        |                       |      | -148  |       |
| Yorkshire West Riding rural    |        |                       |      |       | -876  |
| <i>Yorkshire urban</i>         |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Hull                           | 500    |                       |      |       |       |
| Leeds                          |        |                       |      |       | 1722  |
| Bradford                       | 394    |                       |      |       |       |
| <i>Lancashire urban</i>        |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Lancashire urban               | 1192   |                       |      | 388   | 3781  |
| Salford                        |        |                       |      | 300   | 1945  |
| Manchester                     | 434    |                       |      | 710   | 5163  |
| Liverpool                      | 715    | 406                   |      | 1125  | 4532  |
| <i>East Midlands</i>           |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Lincolnshire Kesteven          |        |                       | 99   |       |       |
| <i>West Midlands</i>           |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Staffordshire urban            | 348    | 90                    | 89   |       |       |
| Birmingham                     |        |                       |      |       | 1913  |
| <i>Wales</i>                   |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Glamorganshire urban           | 491    |                       |      | 850   | 2728  |
| Montgomeryshire rural          |        |                       | 74   |       |       |
| <i>South West</i>              |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Bristol                        | -195   |                       |      |       |       |
| Devon rural                    |        |                       |      |       | -785  |
| Wiltshire rural                |        |                       |      | -247  |       |
| <i>South rural</i>             |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Kent rural                     |        |                       |      |       | -809  |
| Berkshire rural                |        |                       |      | -152  |       |
| Essex rural                    | -127   |                       |      |       | -747  |
| Norfolk rural                  |        |                       |      | -210  | -1065 |
| <i>South urban</i>             |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Southampton urban              | -157   |                       |      | -265  |       |
| Kent urban                     | -343   | -65                   |      | -228  | -1656 |
| Surrey urban                   | -495   | -57                   | -34  | -473  | -2642 |
| Middlesex                      | -916   | -224                  | -176 | -1029 | -3827 |
| Hertfordshire urban            | -170   |                       | -29  | -172  | -945  |
| Essex urban                    | -446   | -92                   | -35  | -666  | -2036 |
| <i>London</i>                  |        |                       |      |       |       |
| Croydon                        | -128   |                       |      |       |       |

The highest and lowest three figures are shown in dark coloured blocks.

Note: 1. Because mortality is low in children only the highest and lowest five areas are shown.



**Table 2 Areas with the ten highest and lowest excess deaths for males in 1990-92**

| Area                           | Infant | 1-4 | Children <sup>1</sup><br>5-14 | 15-45 | Adult<br>45-64 |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----|-------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| <i>Scotland north and east</i> |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Perth                          |        | 63  |                               |       |                |
| Edinburgh                      |        |     |                               | 443   |                |
| <i>Scotland west and south</i> |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Glasgow                        |        |     |                               | 1715  | 10047          |
| Lanark County                  |        |     |                               | 255   | 1179           |
| <i>North East</i>              |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Newcastle                      |        |     |                               |       | 1559           |
| Durham Urban                   |        | -14 |                               |       | 2398           |
| <i>Yorkshire urban</i>         |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Yorkshire West Riding urban    |        | -27 | -27                           | -273  |                |
| Leeds                          | 140    |     |                               |       | 1192           |
| Bradford                       | 163    |     | 104                           |       |                |
| Halifax                        | 96     |     |                               |       |                |
| Doncaster                      |        | 81  |                               |       |                |
| Sheffield                      |        |     |                               | -213  |                |
| <i>Lancs/Cheshire urban</i>    |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Lancashire urban               |        | -17 | -42                           |       | 2687           |
| Blackburn                      | -171   |     | 41                            |       |                |
| Oldham                         |        |     |                               |       | 1282           |
| Salford                        |        |     |                               |       | 3921           |
| Manchester                     |        | 102 | 123                           | 496   | 3005           |
| Liverpool                      |        |     | 78                            |       |                |
| Cheshire urban                 | -101   | -19 |                               |       |                |
| <i>East Midlands</i>           |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Derby                          | 94     |     |                               |       |                |
| Nottingham                     | 125    |     | 48                            |       |                |
| <i>West Midlands</i>           |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Staffordshire urban            |        |     |                               | -172  |                |
| Stoke-on-Trent                 | 196    |     |                               |       |                |
| Burton-on-Trent                |        | 96  |                               |       |                |
| Birmingham                     | 444    |     |                               |       | 3122           |
| Coventry                       | 125    |     |                               |       |                |
| Warwickshire urban             |        |     |                               | -170  |                |
| <i>Wales</i>                   |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Glamorganshire rural           | -40    |     |                               |       |                |
| <i>South West</i>              |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Gloucestershire rural          |        |     |                               |       | -960           |
| Somerset rural                 | -44    |     |                               |       |                |
| <i>South rural</i>             |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Southampton rural              | -72    |     |                               |       | -919           |
| Sussex West rural              | -39    |     |                               |       |                |
| Kent rural                     |        |     |                               |       | -915           |
| Berkshire rural                |        |     |                               | -194  | -913           |
| Essex rural                    | -60    |     |                               |       | -927           |
| <i>South urban</i>             |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Southampton urban              | -73    |     |                               | -245  | -968           |
| Kent urban                     |        |     |                               | -248  | -1306          |
| Surrey urban                   | -147   |     | -22                           | -441  | -2231          |
| Middlesex                      | 165    |     | -29                           |       | -1062          |
| Hertfordshire urban            | -99    |     | -21                           | 300   | -1199          |
| Essex urban                    | -87    |     |                               | -351  |                |
| <i>London</i>                  |        |     |                               |       |                |
| Lambeth                        |        |     |                               | 735   |                |
| Southwark                      |        |     |                               | 308   |                |
| Hammersmith                    |        |     |                               | 706   |                |
| Kensington                     |        |     |                               | 456   |                |
| St. Pancras                    |        |     |                               | 297   |                |
| Islington                      |        |     |                               | 499   |                |

The highest and lowest three figures are shown in dark coloured blocks.

Note: 1. Because mortality is low in children only the highest and lowest five areas are shown.



Table 3 Areas with the ten **highest** and **lowest** excess deaths for females in 1950-53

| Area                           | Infant | Children <sup>1</sup> |      | 15-45 | Adult<br>45-64 |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|-------|----------------|
|                                |        | 1-4                   | 5-14 |       |                |
| <b>Scotland west and south</b> |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Stirling County                |        |                       | 72   |       |                |
| Glasgow City                   | 1392   | 412                   | 121  | 4365  | 6057           |
| Paisley                        |        |                       |      | 458   |                |
| Lanark County                  |        | 94                    | 126  | 815   | 1186           |
| <b>North East</b>              |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Newcastle                      |        |                       |      | 408   |                |
| Gateshead                      | 270    |                       |      |       |                |
| Sunderland                     | 249    |                       |      |       |                |
| Durham urban                   | 543    |                       |      | 431   | 1158           |
| Middlesbrough                  |        |                       | 75   |       |                |
| <b>Yorkshire urban</b>         |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Yorkshire West Riding urban    |        |                       |      | -158  | 1014           |
| Hull                           | 281    |                       |      |       |                |
| Bradford                       |        |                       |      |       | 805            |
| Sheffield                      |        | -35                   |      |       |                |
| <b>Lancashire urban</b>        |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Lancashire urban               | 372    | 95                    | -36  | 718   | 3339           |
| Manchester                     | 446    |                       |      | 1283  | 2494           |
| Liverpool                      | 743    | 166                   |      | 1344  | 1368           |
| <b>West Midlands</b>           |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Staffordshire urban            | 315    |                       |      | 339   |                |
| Stoke-on-Trent                 |        |                       |      |       | 1045           |
| Birmingham                     |        |                       | -41  |       |                |
| <b>Wales</b>                   |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Cardiganshire rural            |        |                       | 72   |       |                |
| Glamorganshire urban           | 368    | 149                   |      | 683   | 1273           |
| <b>South West</b>              |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Bristol                        | -160   |                       |      |       |                |
| <b>South rural</b>             |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Southampton rural              | -89    |                       |      | -131  |                |
| Kent rural                     | -106   |                       |      | -133  | -322           |
| Buckinghamshire rural          |        |                       |      |       | -330           |
| Norfolk rural                  |        |                       |      |       | -350           |
| <b>South urban</b>             |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Bournemouth                    |        |                       |      |       | -268           |
| Southampton urban              | -125   |                       |      | -147  |                |
| Kent urban                     | -243   | -91                   |      | -275  | -1243          |
| Surrey urban                   | -365   | -50                   |      | -541  | -1971          |
| Middlesex                      | -654   | -186                  | -51  | -891  | -3247          |
| Hertfordshire urban            | -134   |                       | -30  | -205  | -542           |
| Essex urban                    | -349   | -85                   | -39  | -471  | -1516          |
| <b>London</b>                  |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Croydon                        |        |                       |      | -129  |                |
| Lewisham                       |        |                       |      |       | -318           |
| Wandsworth                     | -109   |                       |      |       |                |

The highest and lowest three figures are shown in dark coloured blocks.

Note: 1. Because mortality is low in children only the highest and lowest five areas are shown.



Table 4 Areas with the ten **highest** and **lowest** excess deaths for females in 1990-92

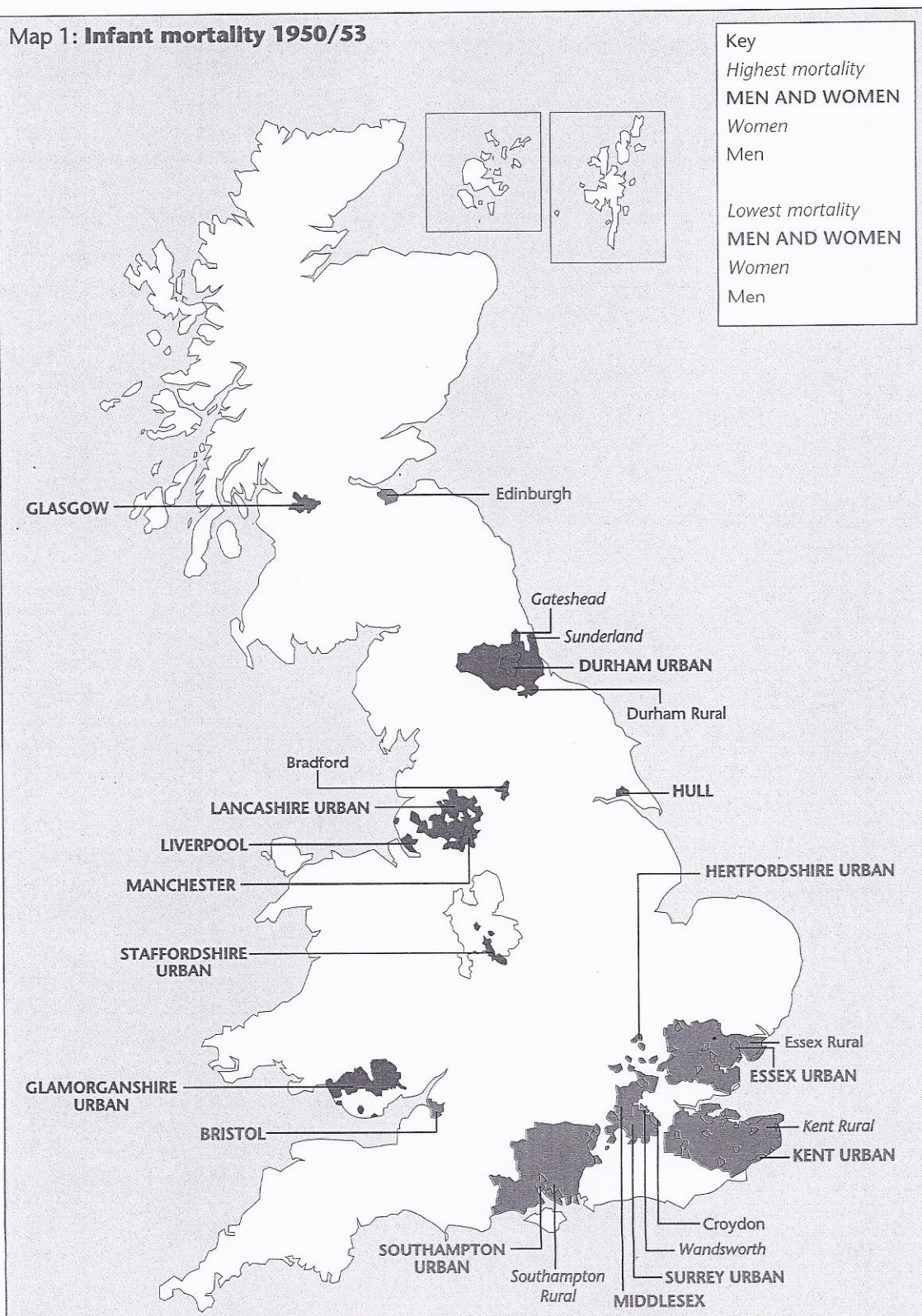
| Area                           | Infant | Children <sup>1</sup> |      | 15-45 | Adult<br>45-64 |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|-------|----------------|
|                                |        | 1-4                   | 5-14 |       |                |
| <i>Scotland north and east</i> |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Dundee                         |        |                       |      | 105   |                |
| Edinburgh                      |        |                       |      | 246   |                |
| <i>Scotland west and south</i> |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Glasgow                        |        | 56                    |      | 419   | 6001           |
| Lanark County                  |        |                       |      |       | 1066           |
| Ayr County                     |        |                       |      | 109   | 792            |
| Wigtown County                 |        |                       | 59   |       |                |
| <i>North East</i>              |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Durham urban                   |        |                       |      |       | 1460           |
| Middlesbrough                  |        |                       |      |       | 773            |
| <i>Lancs/Yorks rural</i>       |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Yorkshire West Riding rural    |        |                       | -13  | 133   |                |
| <i>Yorkshire urban</i>         |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Yorkshire West Riding urban    |        | -17                   |      |       |                |
| Leeds                          | 83     |                       |      |       |                |
| Bradford                       | 92     |                       | 53   |       |                |
| <i>Lancs/Cheshire urban</i>    |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Lancashire urban               | 78     | -20                   |      |       | 2122           |
| Blackpool                      |        | 74                    |      |       |                |
| Bolton                         | 85     |                       |      |       |                |
| Rochdale                       |        |                       | 48   |       |                |
| Manchester                     |        | 79                    |      | 114   | 1272           |
| Liverpool                      |        |                       | 49   | 140   | 1798           |
| Cheshire urban                 |        |                       |      | -70   |                |
| <i>East Midlands</i>           |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Derbyshire rural               | -43    |                       |      |       |                |
| Leicester                      | 85     |                       |      |       |                |
| <i>West Midlands</i>           |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Staffordshire urban            | 131    |                       | -18  |       |                |
| Stoke-on-Trent                 |        |                       |      |       | 735            |
| Birmingham                     | 571    | 114                   |      | 109   | 1115           |
| Coventry                       |        | 63                    |      |       |                |
| Warwickshire rural             | 85     |                       |      |       |                |
| <i>Wales</i>                   |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Glamorganshire urban           |        |                       |      | -68   |                |
| <i>South West</i>              |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Somerset urban                 | -36    |                       |      |       |                |
| Wiltshire urban                |        |                       | 75   |       |                |
| Wiltshire rural                |        |                       |      | -63   |                |
| <i>South rural</i>             |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Southampton rural              |        |                       |      |       | -625           |
| Kent rural                     |        |                       |      |       | -577           |
| Berkshire rural                | -44    |                       |      |       |                |
| Buckinghamshire rural          |        |                       |      | -74   | -465           |
| Essex rural                    |        |                       |      |       | -439           |
| Norfolk rural                  | -37    |                       |      |       | -519           |
| <i>South urban</i>             |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Southampton urban              | -46    |                       |      |       | -546           |
| Kent urban                     | 106    | -24                   | -16  | -139  |                |
| Surrey urban                   | -77    | -15                   | -13  | -153  | -1200          |
| Middlesex                      | -57    | -32                   | -16  | -112  | -1100          |
| Buckinghamshire urban          |        |                       |      | -79   |                |
| Hertfordshire urban            | -80    |                       |      | -121  | -600           |
| Essex urban                    | -92    | -15                   |      | -228  | -641           |
| <i>London</i>                  |        |                       |      |       |                |
| Lambeth                        |        |                       |      | 177   |                |
| Bermondsey                     | 77     |                       |      |       |                |
| Southwark                      |        |                       |      | 128   |                |
| Islington                      | 113    |                       |      |       |                |

The highest and lowest three figures are shown in dark coloured blocks.

Note: 1. Because mortality is low in children only the highest and lowest five areas are shown.

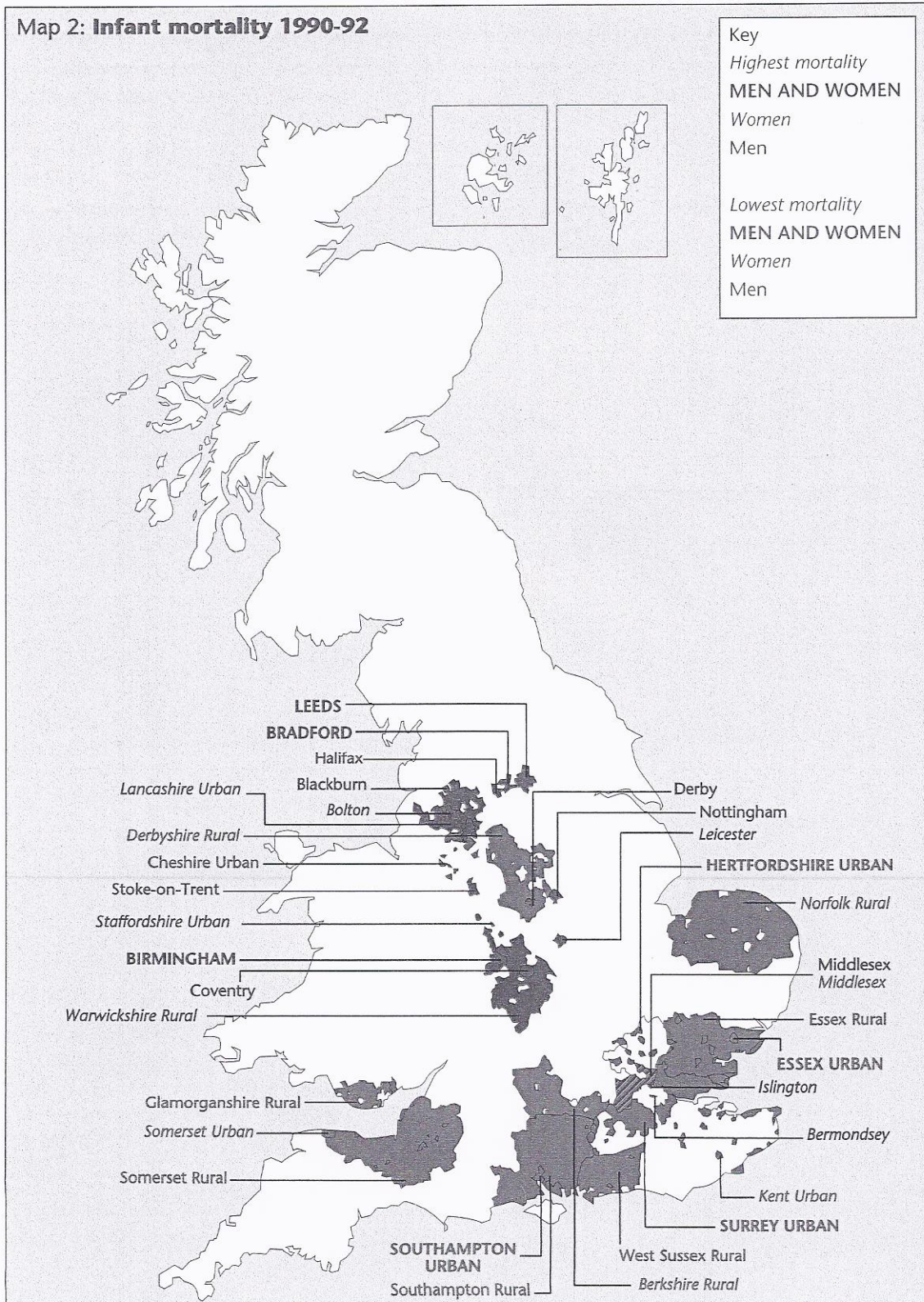


Map 1: Infant mortality 1950/53





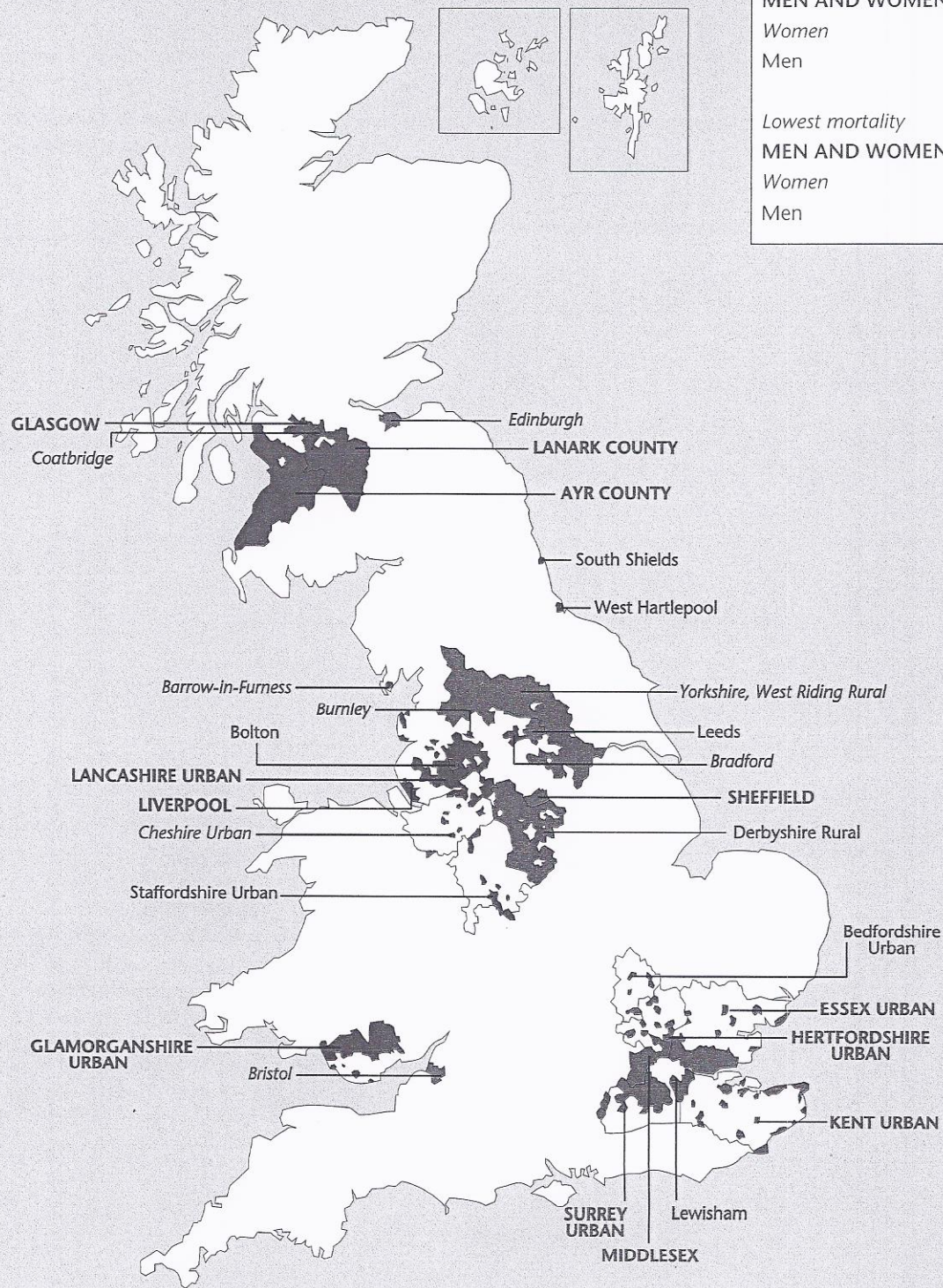
Map 2: Infant mortality 1990-92





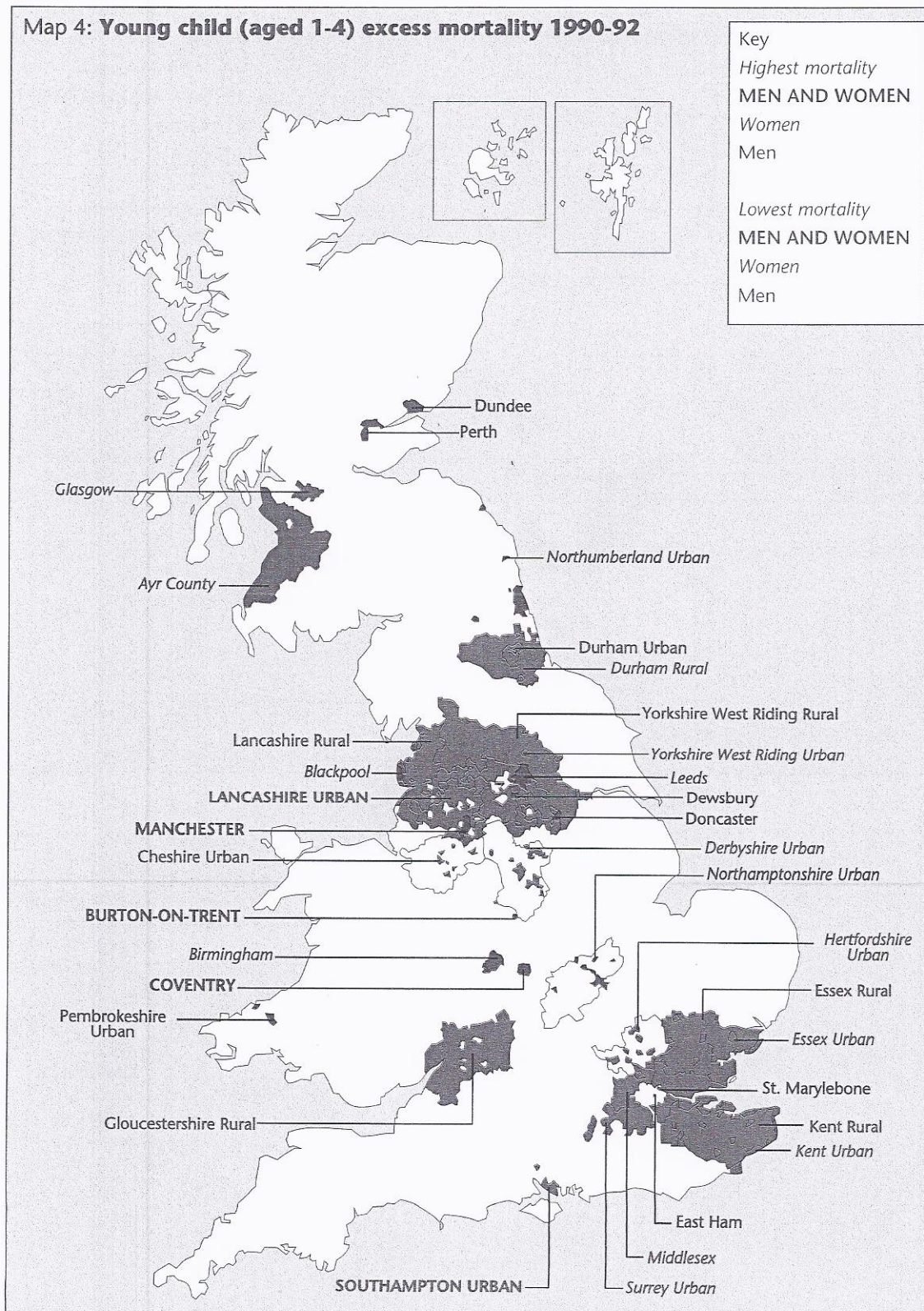
Map 3: Young child (aged 1-4) excess mortality 1950/53

Key  
 Highest mortality  
**MEN AND WOMEN**  
 Women  
 Men  
  
 Lowest mortality  
**MEN AND WOMEN**  
 Women  
 Men

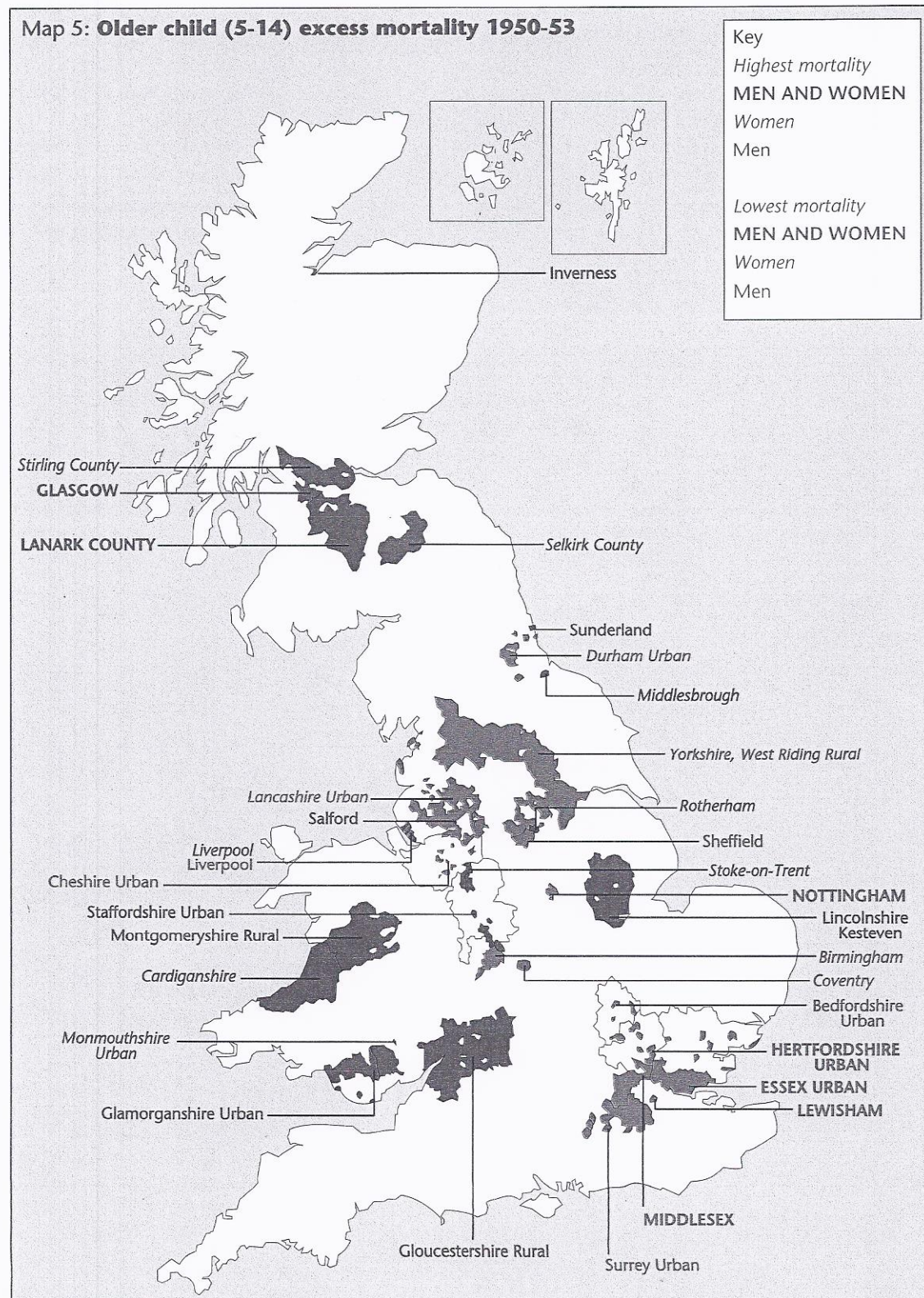




Map 4: Young child (aged 1-4) excess mortality 1990-92

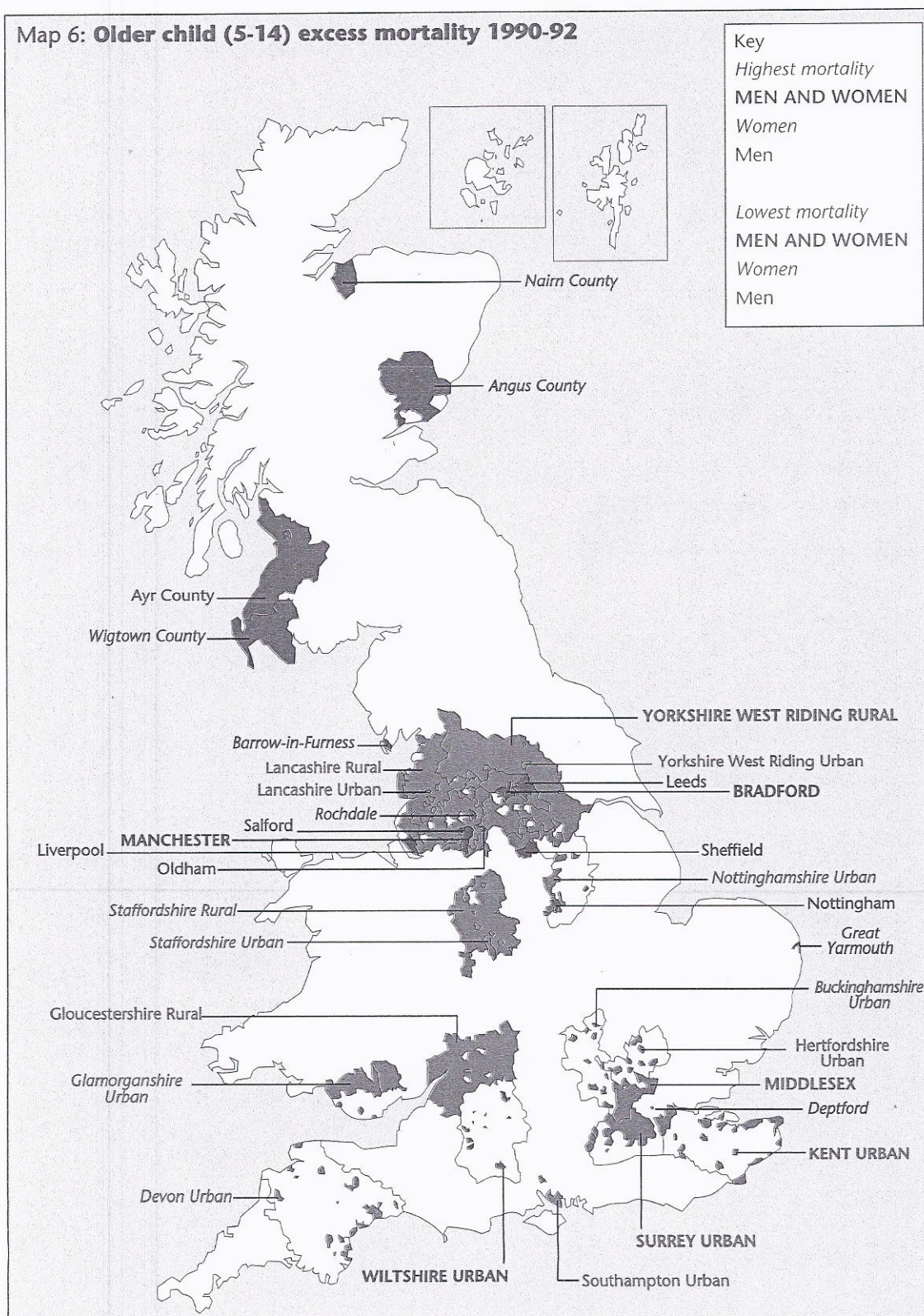






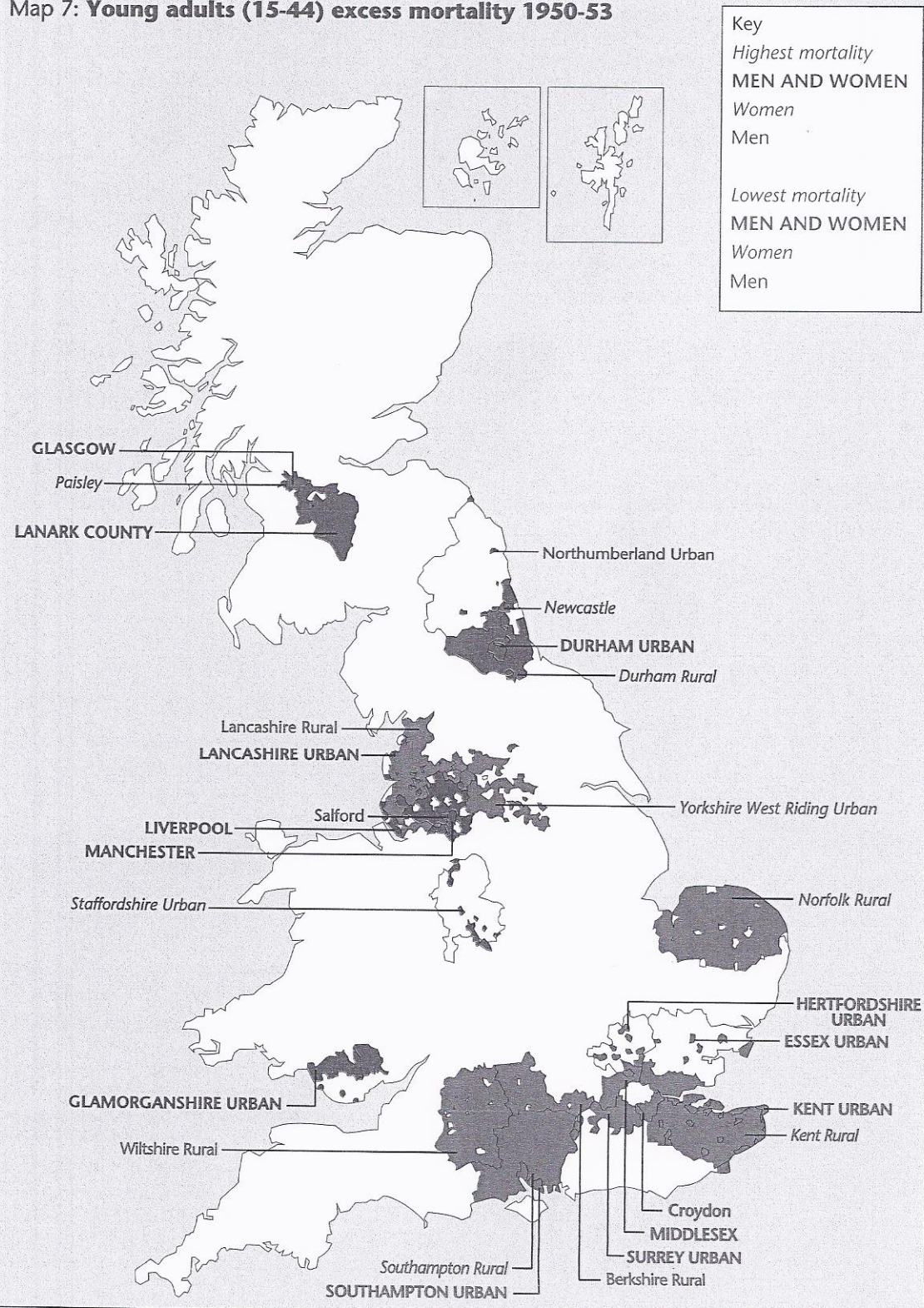


Map 6: **Older child (5-14) excess mortality 1990-92**



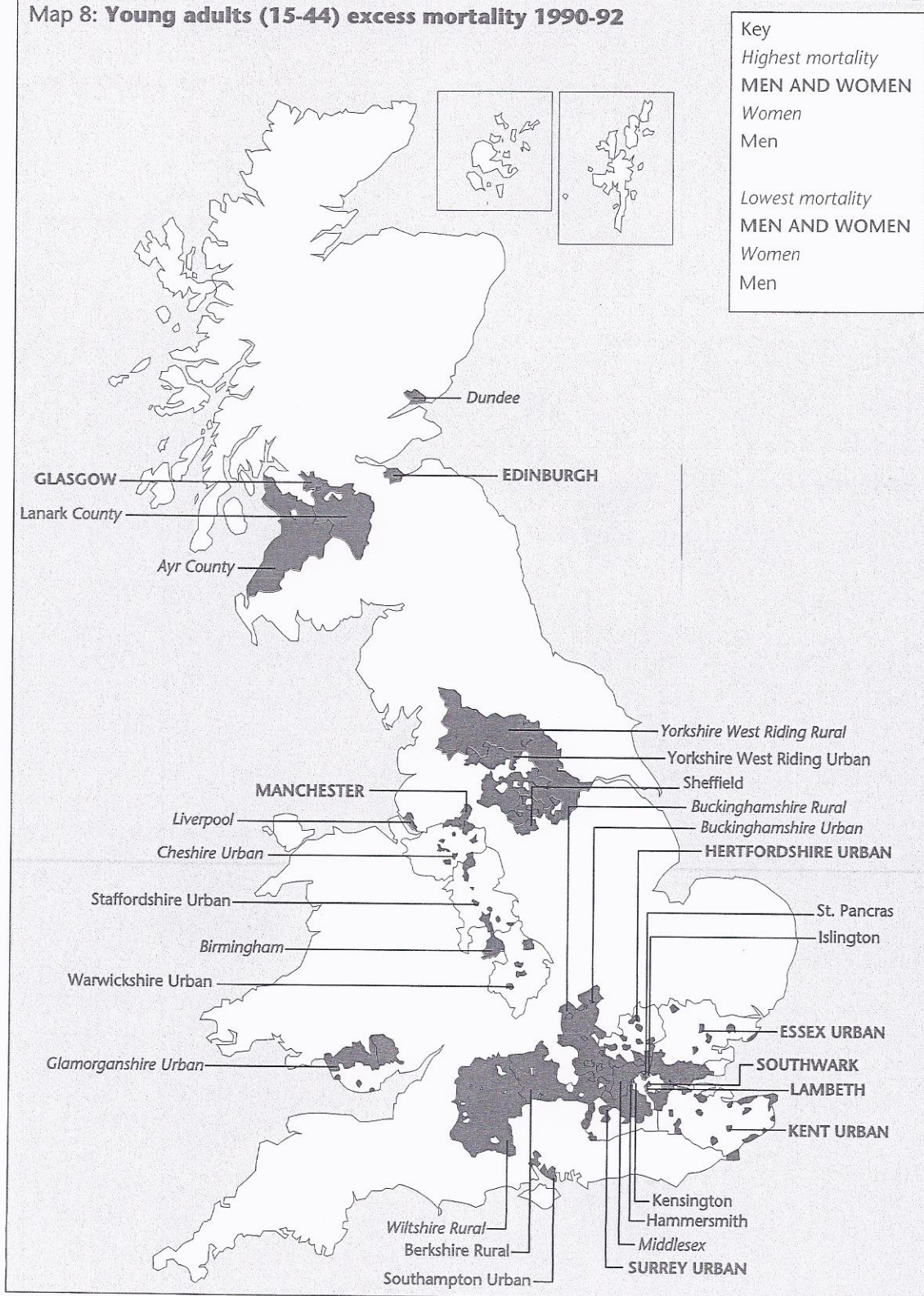


Map 7: Young adults (15-44) excess mortality 1950-53

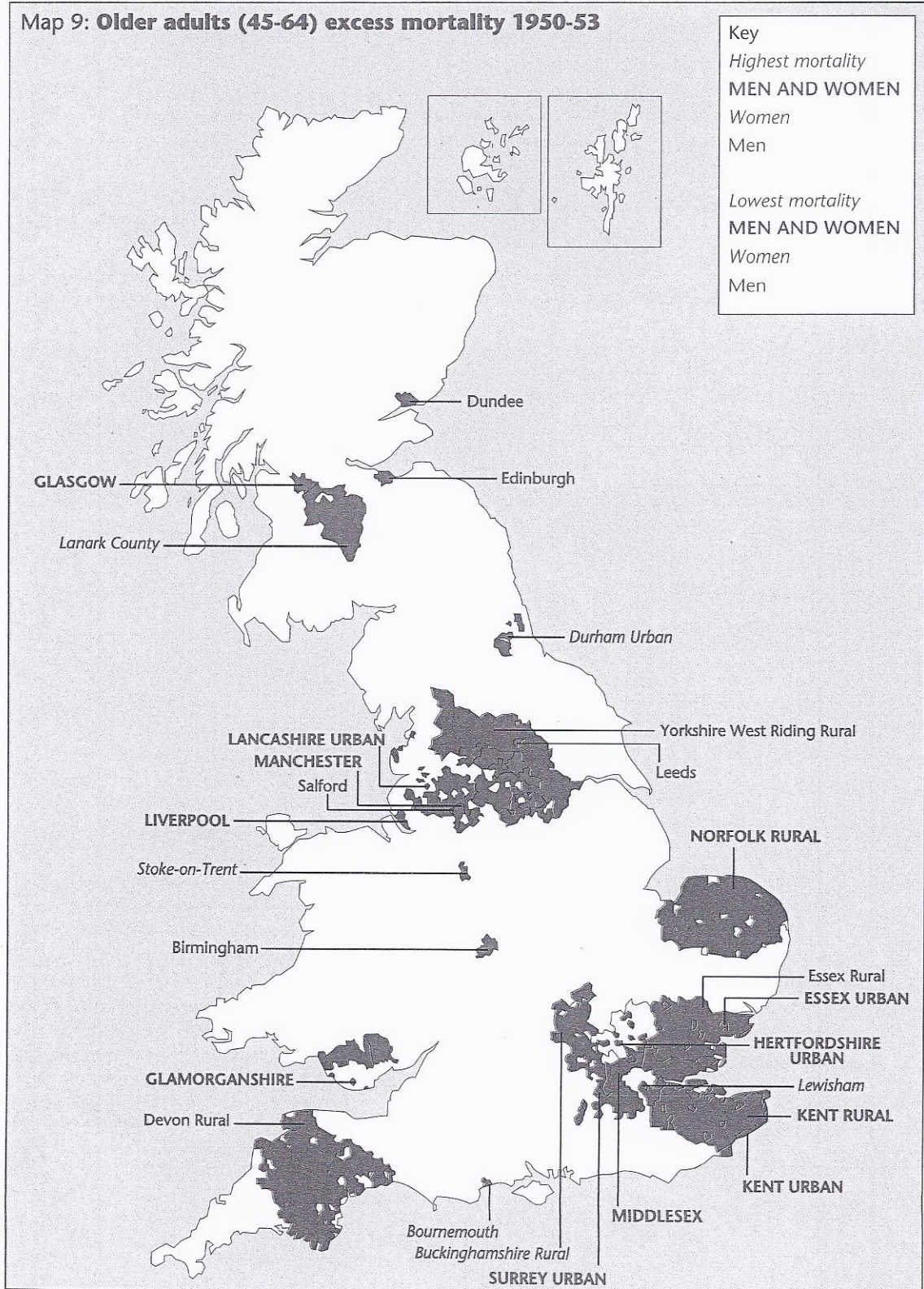




Map 8: Young adults (15-44) excess mortality 1990-92

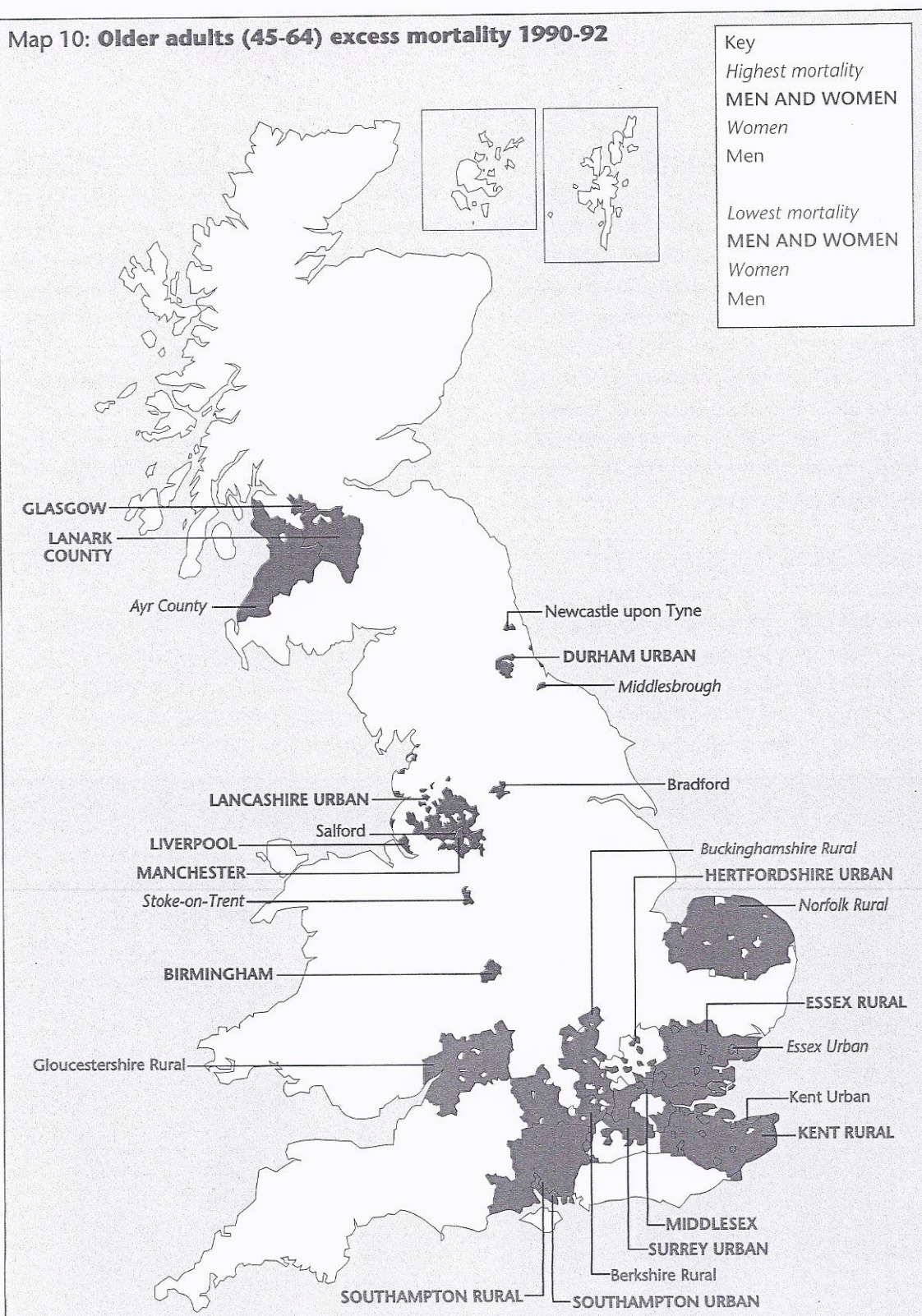








Map 10: **Older adults (45-64) excess mortality 1990-92**





# 2

## Overview

### Death rates across all ages

Mortality rates are used here to measure the chance of a person dying in a given period. Since World War II, mortality rates have fallen for men, but risen and then fallen for women (see Figure 1). A higher proportion of women now die each year than do men. This trend reflects increases in the number of elderly women in the population. To measure meaningful changes in mortality, either the rates have to be standardised by age structure, or we need to consider separate age and sex groups in turn.

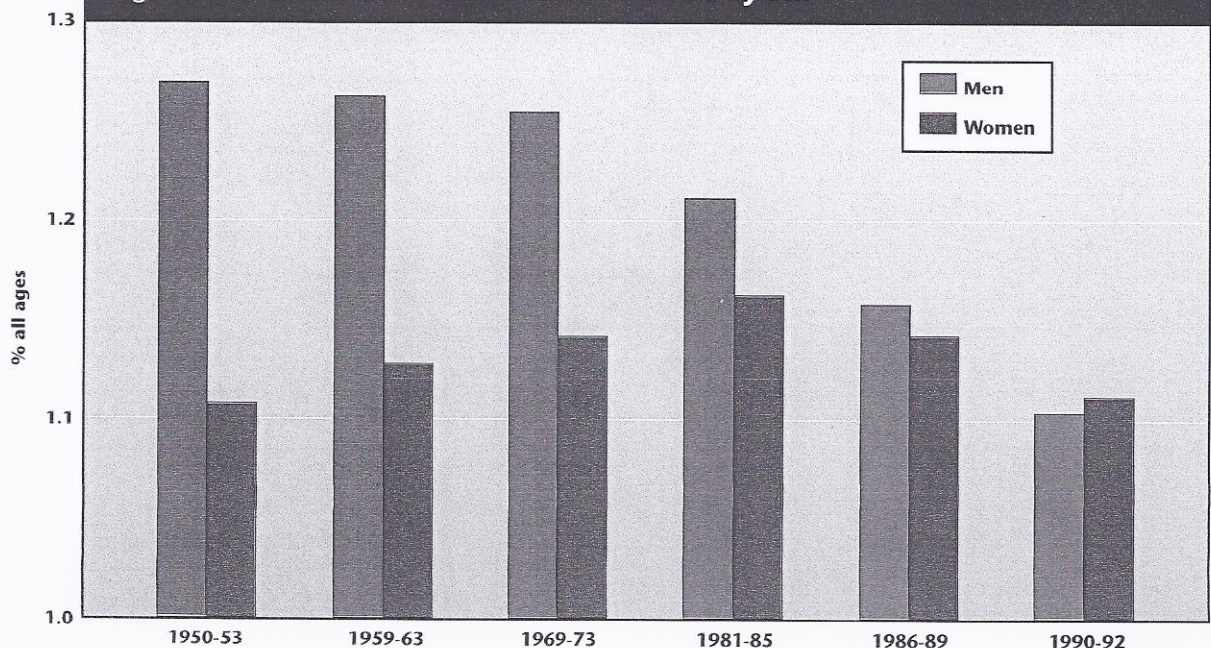
If we standardise the rates to apply to a population with a fixed age structure, then a more informative trend can be seen than the crude death rates (mortality rates not standardised by age or sex) shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows how mortality rates have fallen when standardised mortality rates are applied

for each period under consideration to the 1951 population of Britain. If the age structure of the population were the same now as it was then, less than 0.9 per cent of men and women would be dying each year given current mortality rates. Because there are now more elderly men and women in the population, current unstandardised mortality rates appear higher.

The fall in mortality over the second half of the twentieth century has been dramatic. The average man is now 30 per cent less likely to die in a given year, and the average woman is 26 per cent less likely to die.

Figure 2 shows the trend for the country as a whole, but it means little in terms of individual life chances. A man aged 55 living in a Bedfordshire town has a chance of dying most similar to that shown in the national

Figure 1: Crude death rates in Britain 1950-92 by sex





average, represented by the 1990-92 bar of Figure 2, but for most men their life chances are very different. They depend primarily on how old the man is, but are also affected by where he lives, his employment status, his relationships with other people and many other factors. This report concentrates on place and age. In particular, it identifies those groups who have not experienced the general improvement shown above.

By allowing for variations in age structure, standardised mortality ratios can be measured for different areas. These show a person's relative chance of dying each year in an area, accounting for their age or sex. All life chances reported here are relative to the contemporary average mortality rates for all of England and Wales (represented as 100).

Figure 3 shows mortality ratios standardised for age and sex for six places. It illustrates how widely

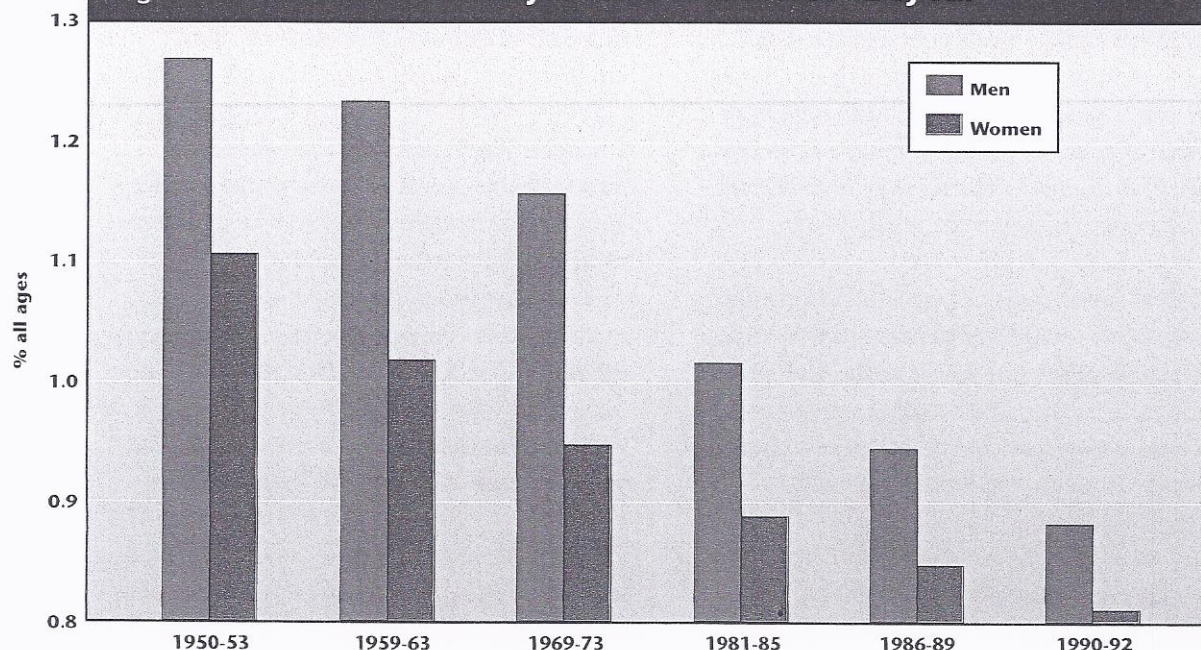
The ratios in this report have been constructed on a consistent basis using the following age and sex categories to group the population:

infant male (0 years)  
child male (1-4 years)  
adolescent male (5-14 years)  
adult male (15-44 years)  
older male (45-64)  
male 65 and over

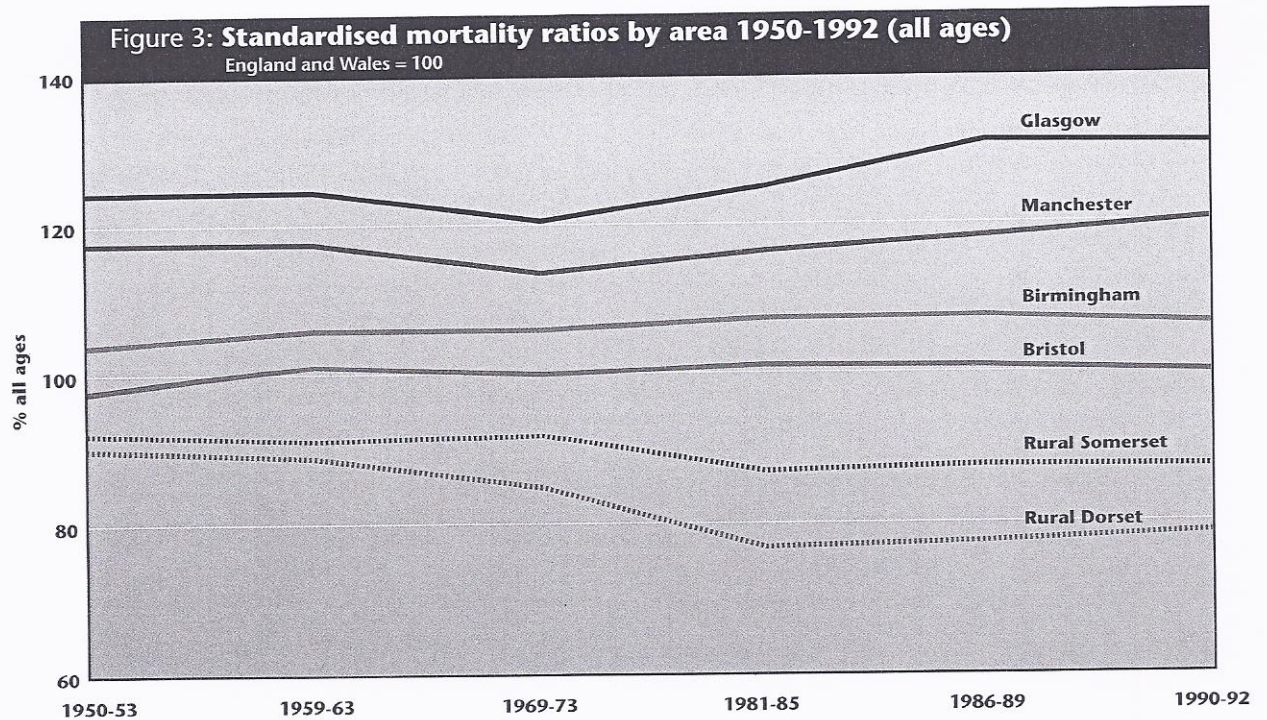
infant female (0 years)  
child female (1-4 years)  
adolescent female (5-14 years)  
adult female (15-44 years)  
older female (45-64)  
female 65 and over

These are the only groups for which sufficient information was available from past publications; in addition, past official publications only produced results for particular areas for these age groups.

**Figure 2: Standardised mortality ratios in Britain 1950-92 by sex**







they vary and how little such relative rates tend to change over time. At the end of the 1960s a person living in Glasgow was 42 per cent more likely to die per year than someone living in rural Dorset. By 1992, this 'excess' chance of dying had risen to 66 per cent and 31 per cent more likely than a resident of Bristol. Compared to Bristol, which had a mortality ratio close to the England and Wales average throughout the period, the excess chance of dying rose from 21 per cent to 31 per cent. Crude death rates have fallen for most people in places like Glasgow, but not as quickly as they have in cities further south or in rural areas (where they were also lower to begin with).

Six areas are selected in Figure 3 to highlight the diversity of experience in different parts of Britain throughout the period stated. In the latest period shown, the ratios in the two most extreme of the six areas shown above can be seen to be converging slightly. However, this is not happening everywhere. Maps 11 and 12 (overleaf) show the areas with the highest and lowest standardised mortality ratios in 1950-53 and 1990-92.

Table 5 lists those areas where standardised mortality ratios were above average in the 1981-85 period\* and are still rising. It shows how many more people died there in the latest period (1990-92) than the national mortality rates would lead us to expect ('excess deaths'). Here excess deaths are calculated as deaths above the average rate, not deaths above the best rate, which would produce far higher numbers and a much more dramatic summary.

The places listed are among those being left behind by the general improvement in mortality. They only include areas where the ratio has been rising steadily in recent years (unlike Glasgow, which saw a small improvement in the most recent period). The ratios for the early 1950s are included to see how unusual it is for these places to have such high rates relative to the nation as a whole. In the earlier period the 'worst' situation was an increase in the ratio of 3 per decade (Hackney), whereas since the 1980s increases of 7 to 10 per decade have been common, with 3 being the minimum increase among this group of areas.

\* The World Health Organization Target One project covers the period 1985 to 2000.



Table 5 **Places where standardised mortality ratios are high and rising in Britain, 1981-92**

| Area                  | Standardised mortality ratio |         |         | Excess deaths |               |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------|
|                       | 1950-53                      | 1981-85 | 1986-89 | 1990-92       | 1990-92       |
| Oldham                | 120                          | 121     | 124     | 131           | 1,102         |
| Salford               | 121                          | 125     | 126     | 131           | 1,161         |
| Greenock              | 120                          | 123     | 127     | 130           | 696           |
| Manchester            | 118                          | 117     | 119     | 121           | 3,390         |
| Birkenhead            | 112                          | 112     | 116     | 121           | 1,001         |
| Clydebank             | 112                          | 116     | 119     | 120           | 312           |
| Newcastle upon Tyne   | 112                          | 112     | 115     | 119           | 1,461         |
| Bolton                | 117                          | 112     | 113     | 118           | 926           |
| Nairn County          | 102                          | 109     | 113     | 117           | 76            |
| Liverpool             | 118                          | 115     | 116     | 117           | 3,033         |
| Falkirk               | 108                          | 106     | 116     | 117           | 241           |
| Sunderland            | 112                          | 107     | 111     | 117           | 693           |
| Hackney               | 99                           | 109     | 110     | 116           | 581           |
| Smethwick             | 98                           | 103     | 110     | 115           | 249           |
| rural Stirling County | 108                          | 109     | 113     | 115           | 755           |
| Southwark             | 116                          | 103     | 110     | 114           | 250           |
| Edinburgh             | 109                          | 108     | 112     | 114           | 2,192         |
| Huddersfield          | 109                          | 110     | 112     | 114           | 646           |
| Bermondsey            | 104                          | 106     | 109     | 114           | 212           |
| Lambeth               | 102                          | 110     | 112     | 113           | 632           |
| Zetland County        | 110                          | 105     | 107     | 112           | 88            |
| Perth Burgh           | 102                          | 108     | 111     | 112           | 168           |
| rural Durham          | 108                          | 109     | 110     | 111           | 1,475         |
| Great Yarmouth        | 102                          | 107     | 110     | 111           | 235           |
| Islington             | 104                          | 105     | 106     | 108           | 350           |
| rural Perth County    | 98                           | 102     | 104     | 106           | 240           |
| Plymouth              | 105                          | 102     | 103     | 104           | 237           |
| <b>Total</b>          |                              |         |         |               | <b>22,400</b> |

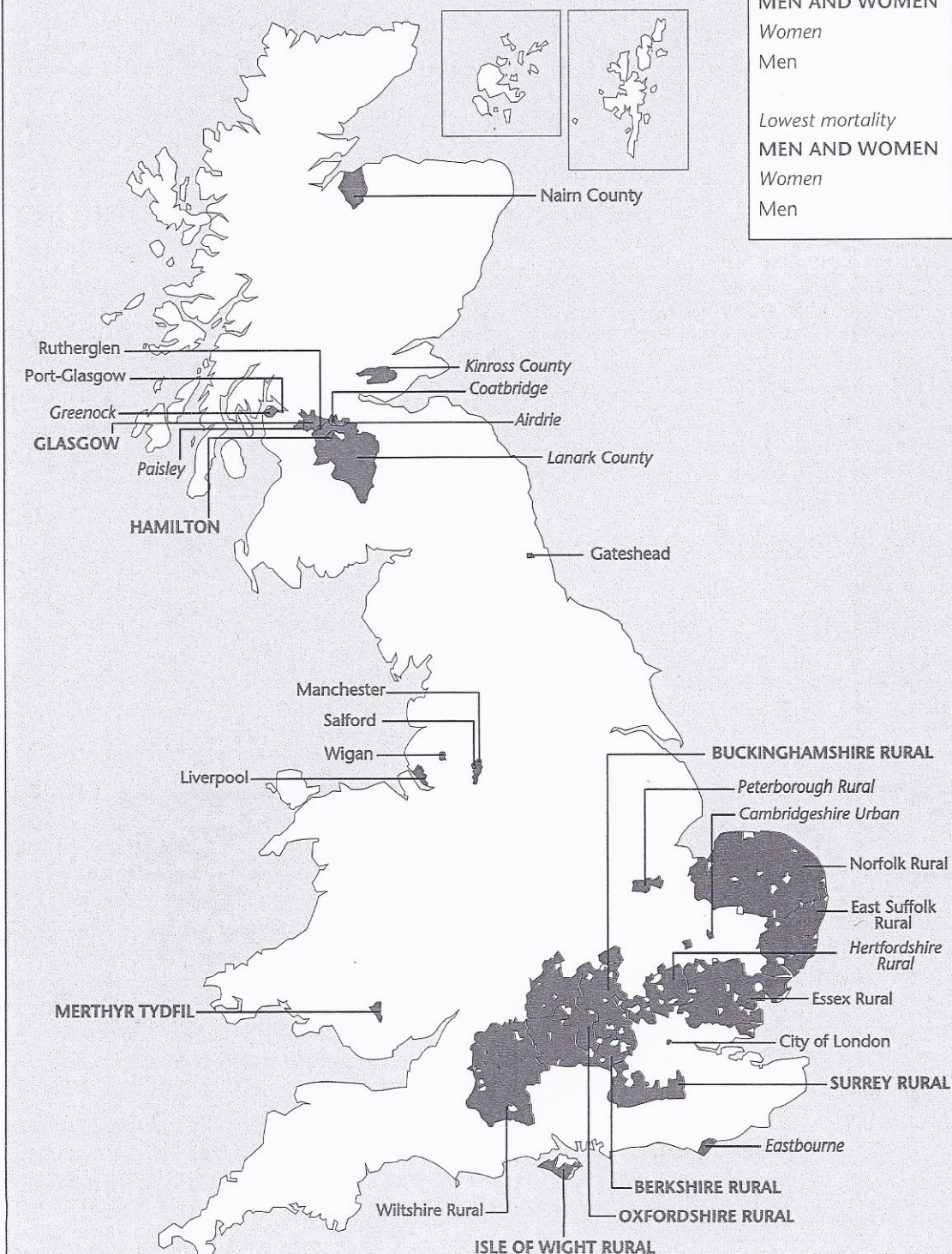
There remain areas of this country where, for certain age groups, people's mortality rates are still higher than those experienced by the population as a whole, two or three generations ago. The three areas with the highest mortality rates in the 1990s - Oldham, Salford and Greenock - had mortality ratios nearly a third higher than the national average in the early

1990s, up from about 20 per cent higher in the early 1950s. Nearly 3,000 people who have died in these three areas would still be alive, were the mortality rates not excessive. Even in Plymouth, 237 deaths would not have occurred in 1990-92 had the mortality rates in this town been the same as the average rates for England and Wales as a whole.



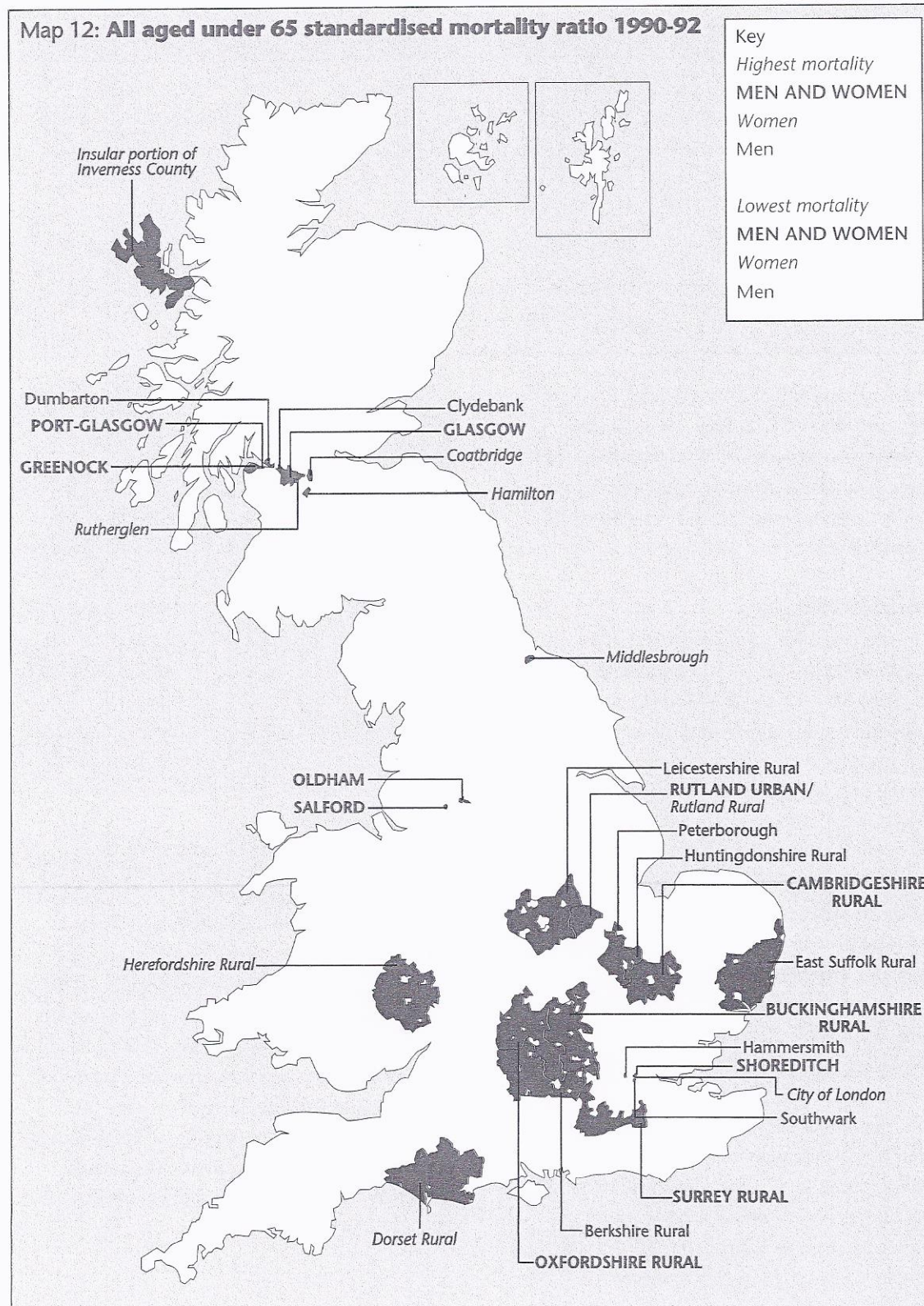
Map 11: All aged Under 65 standardised mortality ratio 1950-53

Key  
 Highest mortality  
**MEN AND WOMEN**  
 Women  
 Men  
 Lowest mortality  
**MEN AND WOMEN**  
 Women  
 Men





Map 12: All aged under 65 standardised mortality ratio 1990-92





## Death in Britain

**Table 6 Excess mortality in Britain**

| Period  | all groups: | men      |          | women    |          |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|         |             | 45 to 64 | (change) | 45 to 64 | (change) |
| 1950-53 | 4.3         | 7.5      |          | 5.6      |          |
| 1959-63 | 4.1         | 6.9      | (-0.6)   | 5.4      | (-0.2)   |
| 1969-73 | 4.2         | 7.1      | (+0.2)   | 6.8      | (+1.4)   |
| 1981-85 | 4.2         | 8.8      | (+1.7)   | 7.8      | (+1.0)   |
| 1986-89 | 4.3         | 9.8      | (+1.0)   | 8.4      | (+0.6)   |
| 1990-92 | 4.1         | 9.6      | (-0.2)   | 8.9      | (+0.5)   |

The total number of excess deaths in the areas given in Table 5 is 22,400. These deaths represent 16 per cent of all mortality in these areas. Nationally there were 77,000 such excess deaths, representing about 4 per cent of all mortality.

### Premature deaths

Table 6 shows the total proportion of excess deaths in Britain for each period for which data are available on a consistent basis using identical areas and population groups for each period. Figures are given for the whole population and for the two sub-groups in which most premature deaths occur: men and women aged 45 to 64.

The overall proportion of excess deaths has remained fairly stable over time, at between 4.1 and 4.3 per cent of all deaths. However, for both men and women aged between 45 and 64, the proportion of excess deaths has risen steadily since the early 1970s. In the period 1990-92, the proportion of excess deaths was almost ten per cent for men. The figure for all ages conceals this, because of the large and rising proportion of deaths occurring over the age of 65. Although excess mortality rates for men aged 45 to 64 fell by 0.2 per cent in the most recent years for which comparable data are available, these rates remain very high in historical terms.

**Table 7 Proportion of the population living in areas according to mortality rate**

| Period  | Standardised mortality ratio |        |          |
|---------|------------------------------|--------|----------|
|         | 115 plus                     | 95-114 | under 95 |
| 1950-53 | 10.3                         | 57.8   | 31.9     |
| 1959-63 | 7.7                          | 59.8   | 32.5     |
| 1969-73 | 6.5                          | 60.7   | 32.8     |
| 1981-85 | 6.6                          | 63.8   | 29.6     |
| 1986-89 | 8.0                          | 65.0   | 27.0     |
| 1990-92 | 8.2                          | 65.5   | 26.4     |

The proportion of people living in areas of relatively high mortality (with a standardised mortality ratio of 115 or more) fell sharply in the 1950s and 1960s, rose by 0.1 per cent points in the 1970s, by another 1.6 per cent points by the end of the 1980s and by 1990-92 (at 8.2 per cent of the population) was greater than at any time since the mid-1950s (see Table 7). However, at the same time the number of people living in areas with an average life expectancy has grown steadily. This is because the proportion of people living in areas of relatively low mortality has fallen steadily since the end of the 1960s.



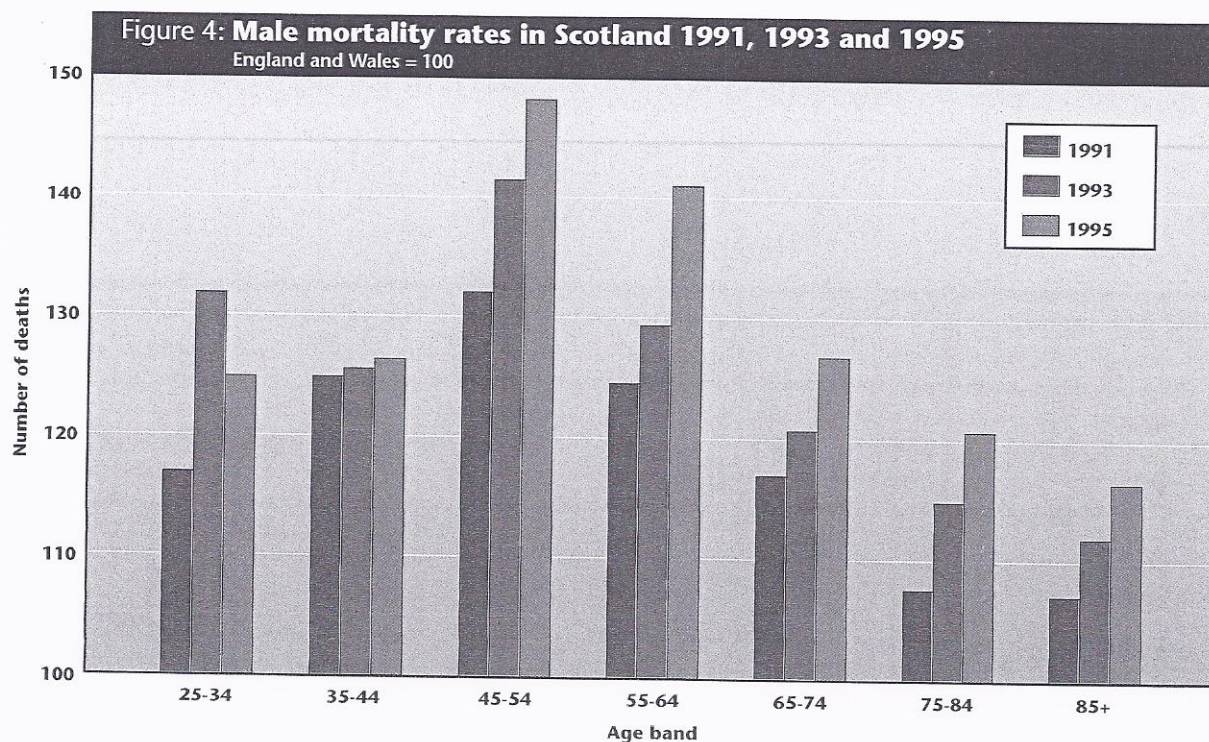
In Britain, premature death is becoming more concentrated in certain areas at the same time as it is becoming rarer at young ages. The overall picture is not a simple one: more people are living in areas of average mortality, but more are also living in areas of relatively high mortality; the 1980s have seen a deterioration in equality for many age and sex groups, although for some (such as women aged 45-64) geographical inequality began to increase earlier. Twenty-seven specific areas have experienced a steady relative increase in mortality rates in the 1980s, listed in Table 5, and only three of these areas (Southwark, Liverpool and Plymouth) are now better off than they were in the 1950s when compared to the rest of Britain.

### Relatively high death rates in Scotland

Since the mid-1980s, Scotland has shown a particular growth in mortality inequality compared with England and Wales. Between 1950 and 1985 the standard mortality rate for Scotland, relative to England and Wales as 100, never fell below 111 or rose above 112. The

rate at which death rates were declining was similar in all three nations. However, since then there have been rapid improvements across England and Wales as a whole, but a lack of rapid improvement in Scotland for those aged over 45.

By 1986-89 the standard mortality rate for Scotland relative to England and Wales had risen to 113, by 1990-92 it was 119 and by 1993-95 it had climbed to 123. The largest increase in the most recent years (for which only figures at the level of the nations making up the UK are available) has been for men aged 45-64 in Scotland, who are now 46 per cent more likely to die per year than their counterparts in England and Wales. Figure 4 includes two age subpopulations of this group (45-54 and 55-64), and illustrates how male mortality rates in Scotland have increased in recent years in relation to England and Wales. It also shows how uniform the rises have been since 1991. For women of these ages the increased likelihood of dying in Scotland is 36 per cent.





# 3

## Childhood mortality

To be able to locate parts of the country where contemporary mortality rates are actually rising, smaller areas have to be studied than whole countries. To understand whether increases in mortality are real, or simply a statistical artefact, it is best to consider separate age and sex groups of the population, as changes in the relative sizes of these groups can easily alter composite rates. This chapter deals with death rates for groups under the age of 16, and Chapter 4 deals with adult death rates.

The locations chosen for discussion in the following chapters are the most 'consistently divergent' regions in terms of changes in age-specific mortality rates.

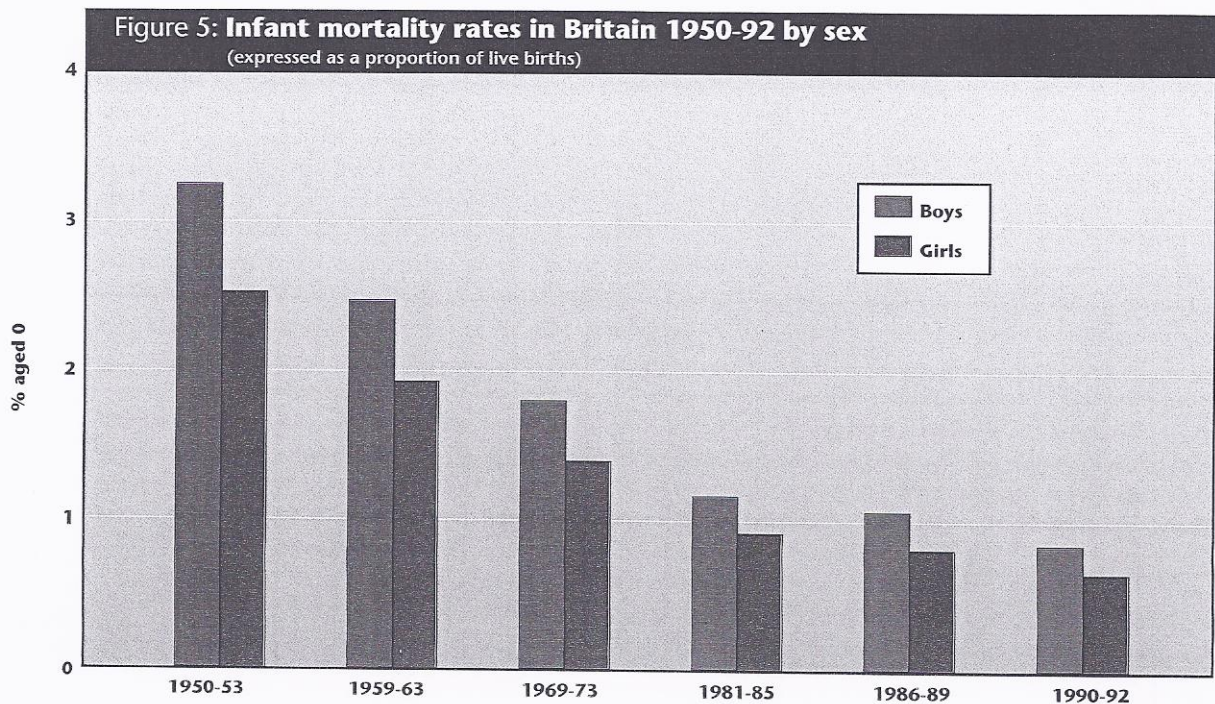
### Infant mortality

'Infant mortality' refers to death in the first year of life. Of all age groups, infants have experienced the greatest improvement in rates

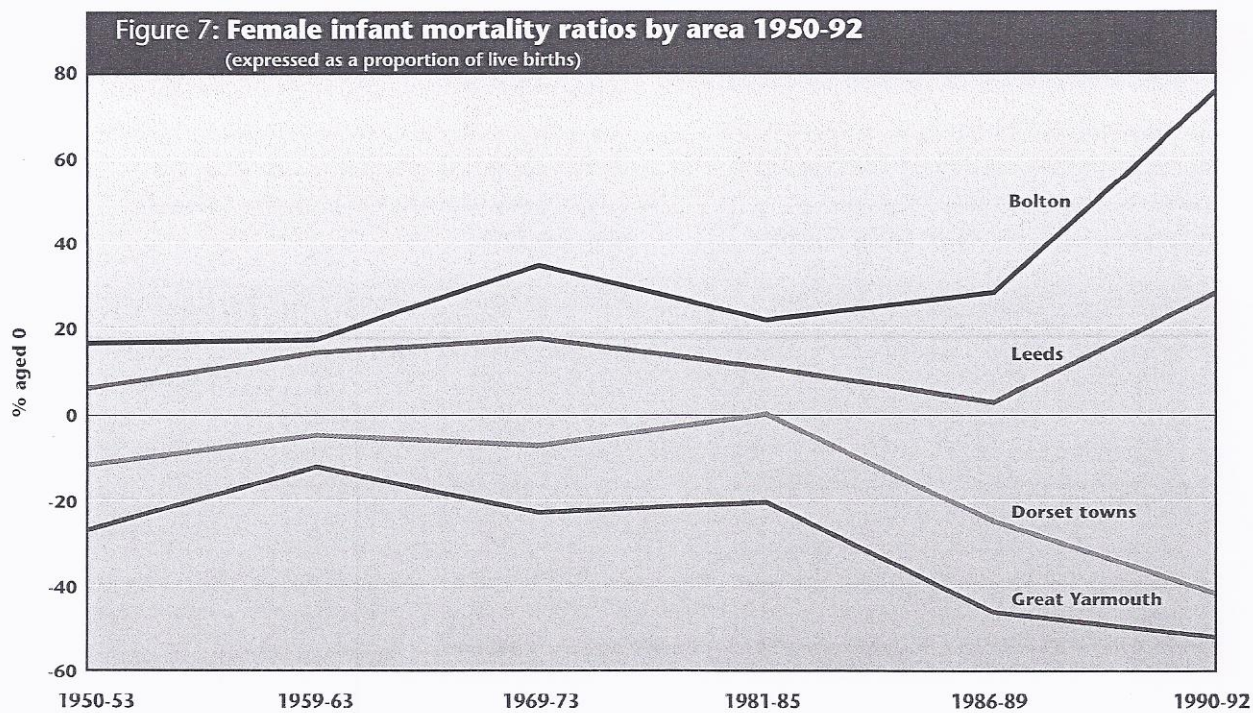
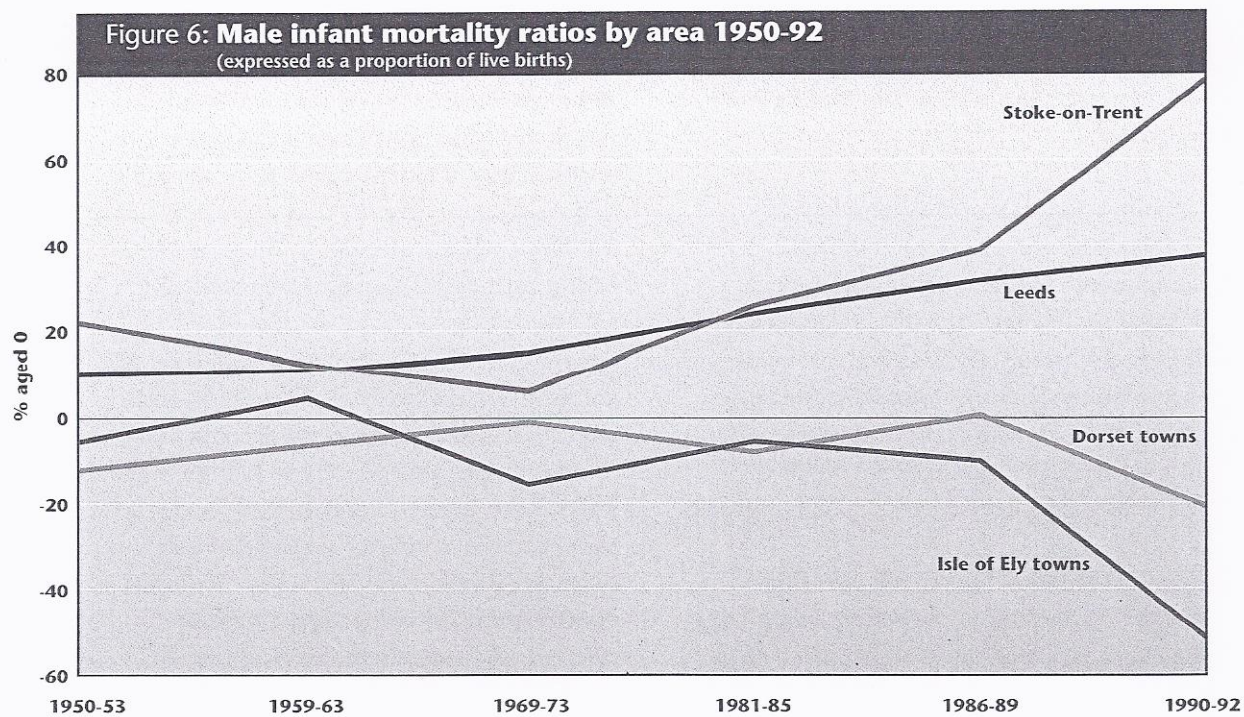
over the period being considered here, although this improvement was most dramatic before 1981. A significant proportion of infants still die in the first year of life (see Figure 5).

Although Figure 5 implies that a plateau in infant mortality rates is being reached, there are still very large variations in rates across the country, which suggests that in those areas with relatively high rates of infant death, there could still be a significant fall. In fact, different areas have experienced very different trends. Figure 6 shows four of the most divergent areas for male infant mortality (from the overall average for England and Wales).

Because of the very low numbers of deaths in this age group, and the low number of infants in the population generally, figures can fluctuate year on year quite widely. However, Figure 6 shows that rates have always been









## Death in Britain

above the national average consistently in places like Leeds and Stoke-on-Trent. The '0 line' represents the average rate for England and Wales.

Currently a high rate of divergence is seen between Stoke and the towns of the old administrative county of Ely (made up of old Wisbech metropolitan borough and the old urban districts of Chatteris, Ely, March and Whittlesey). Male infants in Stoke-on-Trent were more than three times as likely to die in the first year of life than in the Isle of Ely towns, over the latest period for which detailed information is available.

Long-run and persistent trends are more reliable. At the start of the period, infant boys born in Leeds experienced a mortality rate just 10 per cent above the national average. This has risen at every period for which figures are available, and in 1990-92 stood at an excess of 37 per cent over the national average (Figure 6).

A similar group of diverging areas can be found for female infant mortality rates (Figure 7). Again, the overall picture is of a rapid improvement in rates, but this has not been

universally distributed. Figure 7 includes two of the areas shown in Figure 6, for comparison.

Although infant mortality rates for females in Leeds were converging towards the national rate until recently, the latest figures show the gap to be greater during 1990-92 than at any time since the 1950s, while again rates in Dorset towns are falling much faster than they are nationally.

The net result of these changes is that infant girls in Leeds were, during the period 1990-92, more than twice as likely to die in the first year of life compared with those growing up in Dorset towns (in 1951 the differential was only 20 per cent). Far more dramatic trends can be identified if some of the most extreme places are chosen. For instance, rates between Bolton and Great Yarmouth diverged very widely in the 1980s (Figure 7).

In a few areas, rates have been rising consistently during the 1980s and early 1990s, towards levels that are often twice the national average and in places where rates were around the national average four decades ago. Table 8 lists all those places where infant mortality rates rose in real terms in both the 1980s and into the 1990s.

**Table 8 Places where infant mortality rates are high and rising in Britain 1981-92 (aged 0)**

| Area        | Infant mortality rate (%) |         |         |         | Change (%) |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
|             | 1950-53                   | 1981-85 | 1986-89 | 1990-92 | 1981-92    |
| For males   |                           |         |         |         |            |
| Britain     | 3.25                      | 1.15    | 1.04    | 0.81    | -30        |
| Blackburn   | 3.45                      | 1.35    | 1.36    | 1.78    | 32         |
| Halifax     | 3.80                      | 1.25    | 1.51    | 1.54    | 23         |
| Preston     | 3.51                      | 1.17    | 1.27    | 1.47    | 26         |
| Southwark   | 2.44                      | 1.21    | 1.36    | 1.40    | 15         |
| For females |                           |         |         |         |            |
| Britain     | 2.53                      | 0.89    | 0.78    | 0.62    | -30        |
| Paisley     | 2.91                      | 0.95    | 1.12    | 1.17    | 23         |



Figure 8: Child mortality rates in Britain 1950-92 by sex

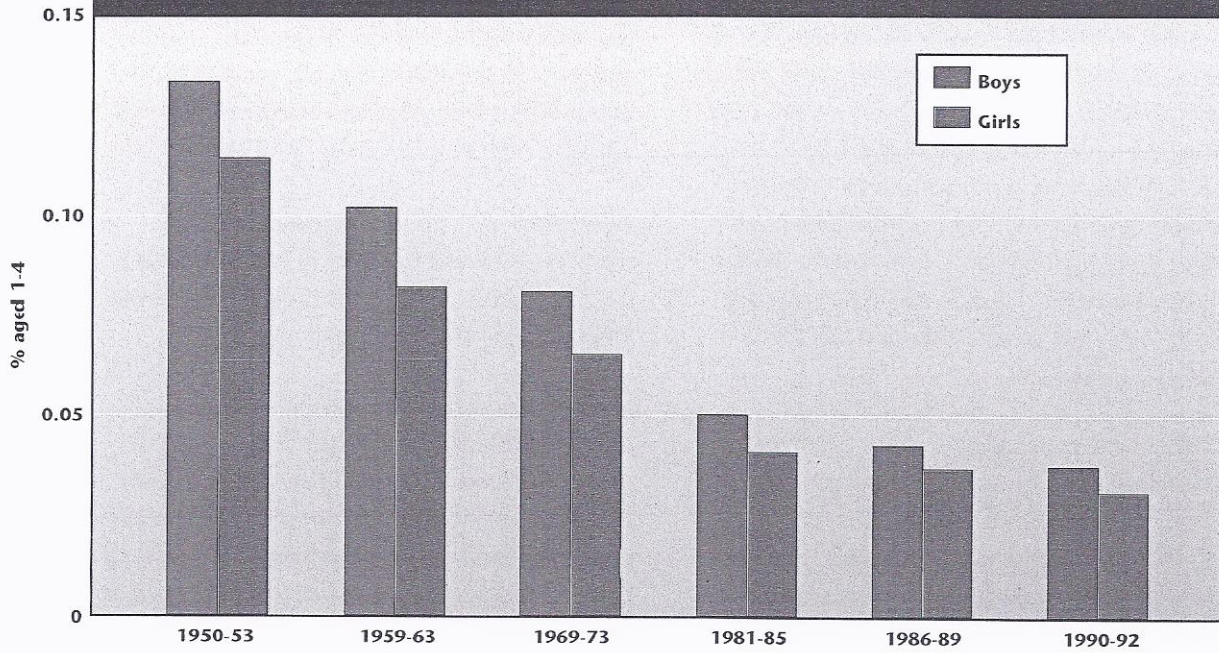
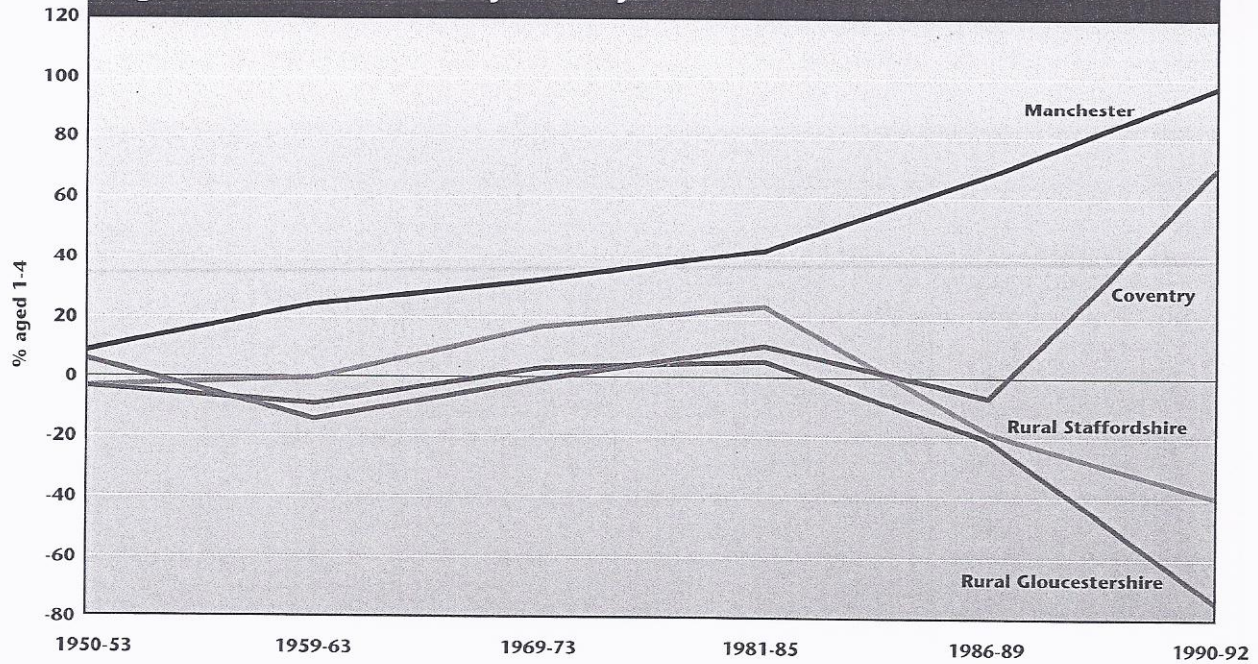


Figure 9: Male child mortality ratios by area 1950-92





## Death in Britain

When the current differences are compared with past rates, the increase in the gap can be seen to be stark. Southwark's results are notable; it had below average male infant mortality rates in the early 1950s, but by 1992 rates were approaching twice the national average. (Figures for Holborn borough have not been included in Table 8 because several children's hospitals are located there. Very poorly infants, who survive the first six months of life but then die, may have their place of death assigned to medical facilities located in Holborn.)

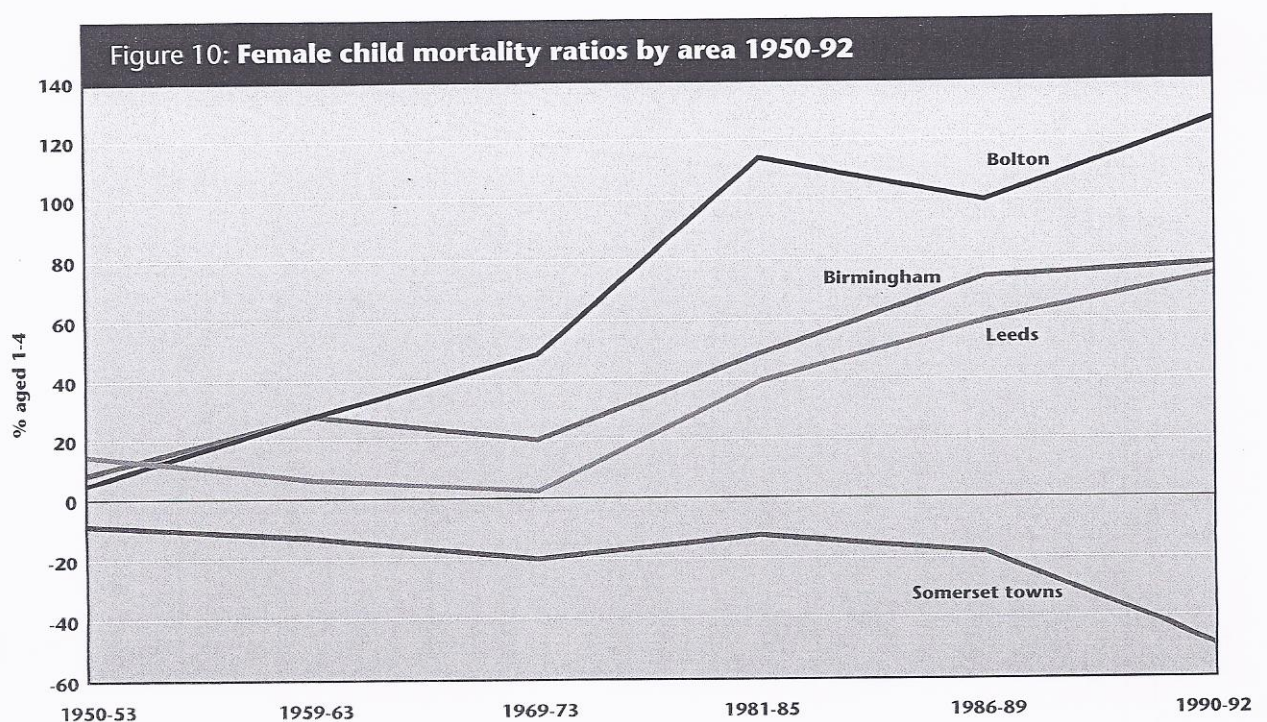
### Childhood mortality

Childhood mortality is death at between ages 1 to 4, and is identified separately from infant mortality because there are often very different causes of death. This is also one of the narrowest age bands for which mortality rates can be compared, by area, with the past. (Unfortunately, for older groups, large age ranges are often amalgamated in past published records.) Nationally, mortality rates for children age 1 to 4 are much lower than for infants, but have

fallen at a similar rate, to stabilise in the early 1980s (Figure 8). Although the age group is four times bigger than for infants, the number of deaths in this group is much smaller and so figures for individual places and small periods can vary even more over short periods of time.

Figure 9 shows a group of areas which have seen very different trends over recent years, and compares those trends with the past, when the four areas had quite similar rates.

Male child mortality rates have increased steadily in Manchester, in relation to the country as a whole, while in the rural districts of Gloucestershire they have fallen very quickly in recent years. The gap between these two places is such that, proportionally, almost eight times more male infants died in Manchester in the 1990-92 period, than in rural Gloucestershire, but it must be remembered that these are some of the most extreme figures and that rates for this small group can vary greatly year on year (as is illustrated by recent





trends in Coventry, shown in Figure 8). Nevertheless, at the start of this period none of these areas had male childhood mortality rates that varied by as much as 10 per cent from the national rate. By the end of the period they varied from twice the national rate, to almost a quarter of it.

A similar picture can be painted by looking at areas which show diverging trends for mortality among female children (Figure 10). The large cities of Bolton, Birmingham and Leeds have also experienced relative increases in female mortality rates since the end of the 1960s, whereas mortality rates in areas like the towns of Somerset are currently falling more rapidly than the national average, despite already (and consistently) being lower than that rate.

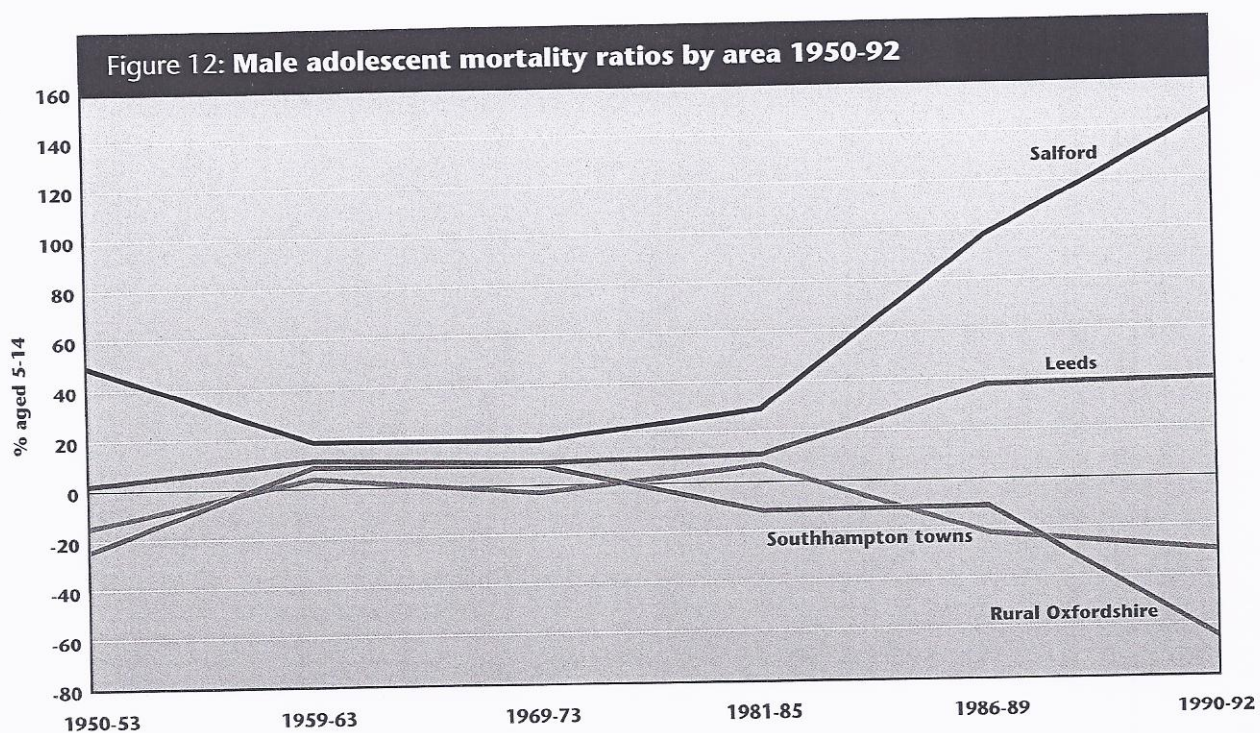
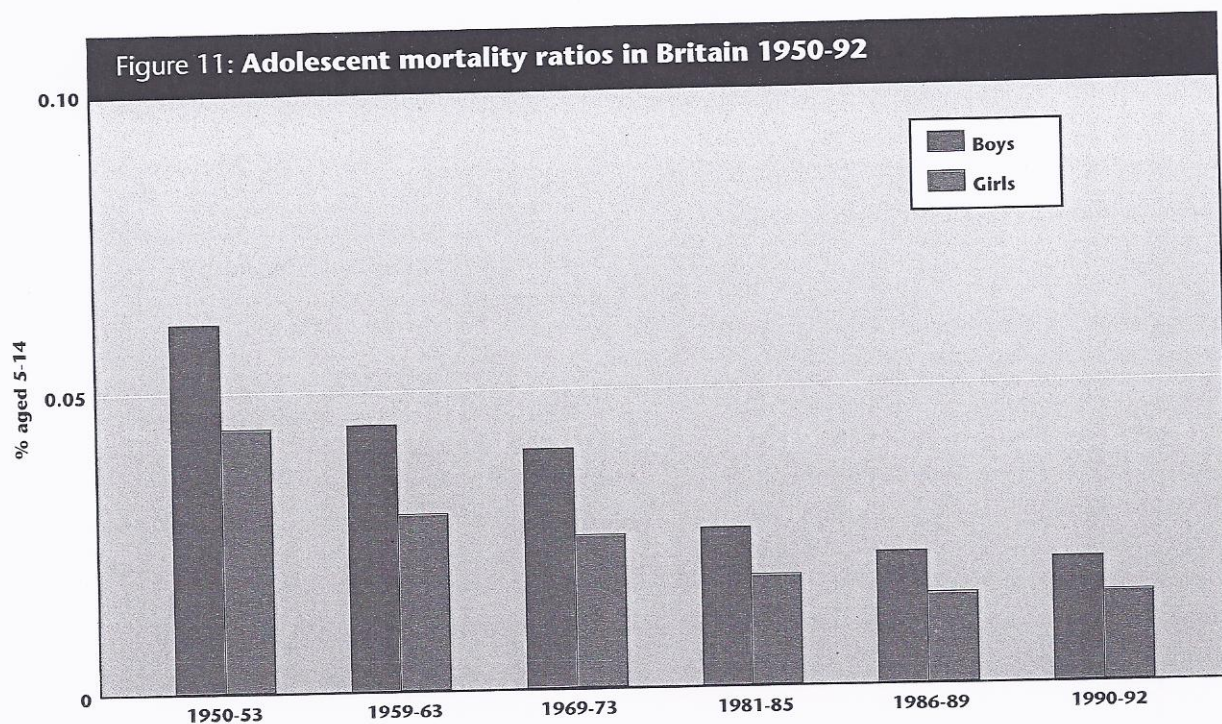
Comparing Bolton and the Somerset towns, the differences between mortality rates for this age and sex group are now more than fourfold, while in the major cities of Leeds and Birmingham mortality rates for this group are now more than 70 per cent above the national average. However, these are not the most extreme examples; they are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 lists all areas where rates have risen in real terms since 1981, and which were already above the national average. Manchester appears in the figures for both males and females. Child mortality rates in Manchester in 1950 were very similar to the national rate then. Although they have fallen to half that rate, the national rate fell to under a third of its 1950s level over the same period. Most dramatic, perhaps, is Bethnal Green, where the mortality rate for males aged 1 to 4 was, in 1990-92, higher than it was in 1950. Again, the caveat about the

**Table 9 Places where child mortality rates are high and rising in Britain, 1981-92 (aged 1 to 4)**

| Area                | Child mortality rate (%) |         |         |         | Change (%) |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
|                     | 1950-53                  | 1981-85 | 1986-89 | 1990-92 | 1981-92    |
| For males           |                          |         |         |         |            |
| Britain             | 0.14                     | 0.05    | 0.04    | 0.04    | -25.00     |
| Dewsbury            | 0.12                     | 0.05    | 0.08    | 0.11    | 108.33     |
| Bethnal Green       | 0.10                     | 0.06    | 0.06    | 0.11    | 81.03      |
| St. Helens          | 0.17                     | 0.05    | 0.06    | 0.07    | 43.32      |
| Manchester          | 0.15                     | 0.07    | 0.07    | 0.08    | 4.37       |
| For females         |                          |         |         |         |            |
| Britain             | 0.12                     | 0.04    | 0.04    | 0.03    | -24.94     |
| rural Isle of Wight | 0.09                     | 0.04    | 0.05    | 0.06    | 45.83      |
| Chelsea             | 0.13                     | 0.04    | 0.05    | 0.06    | 44.23      |
| Manchester          | 0.12                     | 0.05    | 0.06    | 0.06    | 33.37      |
| Birkenhead          | 0.14                     | 0.05    | 0.06    | 0.06    | 32.31      |
| Newport             | 0.10                     | 0.05    | 0.05    | 0.05    | 9.00       |







presence of child medical facilities apply, but it is difficult to see how these could affect only one sex for Bethnal Green.

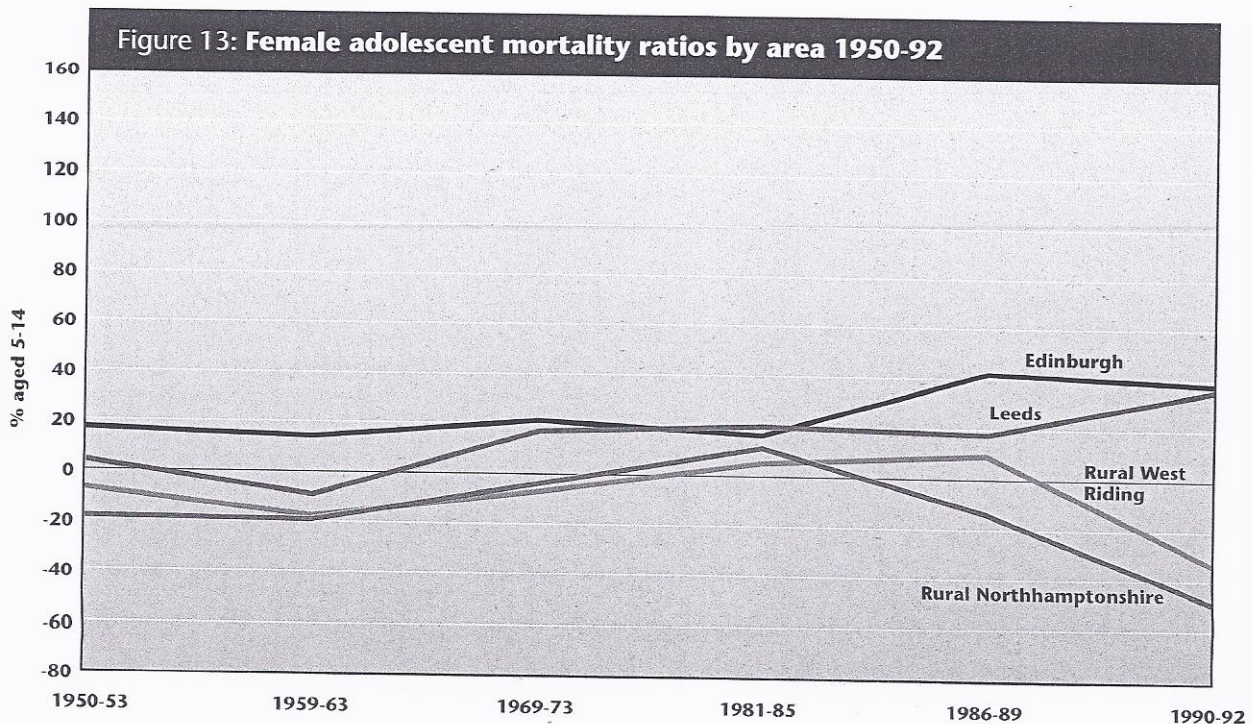
### Adolescent mortality

Adolescent mortality is death at between ages 5 and 14. It too has been falling steadily in Britain over the period of study (Figure 11). This is the age group for which mortality is least common. By the early 1990s less than one girl in every seven thousand in this age group was dying per year. It is therefore important to realise that the graphs and tables here are based on relatively few deaths.

Because the overall mortality rates are very low, some of the widest divergent trends in mortality can be found for this group by area. Figure 12 shows four places which all had quite similar adolescent mortality rates for boys (of around the national average) between 1959 and 1985. Since then the two northern areas have seen

their rates rise rapidly in the period to 1992, fastest in the smaller area, while the two southern areas have seen rates fall over the same period. As a result, by the early 1990s, boys in Salford were seven times more likely to die than those living in rural Oxfordshire, whereas thirty years earlier the difference had been only 8 per cent. Although these figures alone are not utterly reliable, they are indicative of the types of changes which are worth investigation. The divergence for the two larger areas (Leeds and Southampton), where a few percent points difference has grown into a twofold difference, is similarly interesting if less extreme.

The areas being shown in these graphs are often extreme or steadily divergent cases, but they are indicative of some of the general trends that are occurring in mortality rates across the country as overall rates fall. The repetition of northern towns showing absolute and relative rises and southern (and particularly rural) areas showing





## Death in Britain

the fastest falls, for many different groups of the population, does not occur by chance.

Figure 13 uses the same scale as Figure 12. There is less variation in mortality for women, and hence the picture is less divergent. However, it is still the case that when comparing two northern cities, and in this case two rural areas, there is usually divergence in recent years. It is worth pointing out that at no time in the last half century were the rates in the rural areas higher than those in the cities shown here, despite the fluctuations in rates based on such small numbers of deaths.

Again it is worth stressing that mortality rates for this age group are very low and falling nationally. Only a very few areas have seen consistent rises in absolute mortality rates (number of deaths divided by people at risk) to high levels for these groups over the 1980s for boys, and only one area for girls (where the rise may be caused by very few deaths). These areas are shown in Table 10, and are compared to the national decline.

The largest rise, seen in Salford, still leaves its mortality rate almost half that of the area in the early 1950s, whereas in Nottingham and Bethnal Green rises in mortality amongst boys have brought the levels to approach those of the early 1950s (where they were then below average). In all these areas, rates in the early 1980s were very similar to the national average. It has been changes during the 1980s which have led to the divergence seen across the country.

Similar places to those in Table 9 can again be seen. For example, Table 9 showed that in Bethnal Green male childhood mortality had been rising during the 1980s to a point where it was higher than in the 1950s. Male *adolescent* mortality is also unusually high in Bethnal Green, and rising steadily (by 30 per cent in real terms from 1981 to 1992). The reappearance of the same places and regions in this report provides the strongest evidence of systematic polarisation.

**Table 10 Places where adolescent mortality rates are high and rising in Britain, 1981-92 (age 5 to 14)**

| Area                 | Adolescent mortality rate (%) |         |         |         | Change (%) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
|                      | 1950-53                       | 1981-85 | 1986-89 | 1990-92 | 1981-92    |
| <b>For males</b>     |                               |         |         |         |            |
| Britain              | 0.06                          | 0.03    | 0.02    | 0.02    | -21.18     |
| Salford              | 0.09                          | 0.03    | 0.04    | 0.05    | 50.93      |
| rural Camarthenshire | 0.06                          | 0.03    | 0.04    | 0.04    | 50.62      |
| St. Helens           | 0.06                          | 0.03    | 0.04    | 0.04    | 21.88      |
| Nottingham           | 0.04                          | 0.03    | 0.04    | 0.04    | 33.85      |
| Bethnal Green        | 0.04                          | 0.03    | 0.03    | 0.03    | 30.10      |
| <b>For females</b>   |                               |         |         |         |            |
| Britain              | 0.04                          | 0.02    | 0.01    | 0.01    | -19.32     |
| Barrow-in-Furness    | 0.02                          | 0.02    | 0.02    | 0.05    | 148.96     |



# 4

## Adult mortality

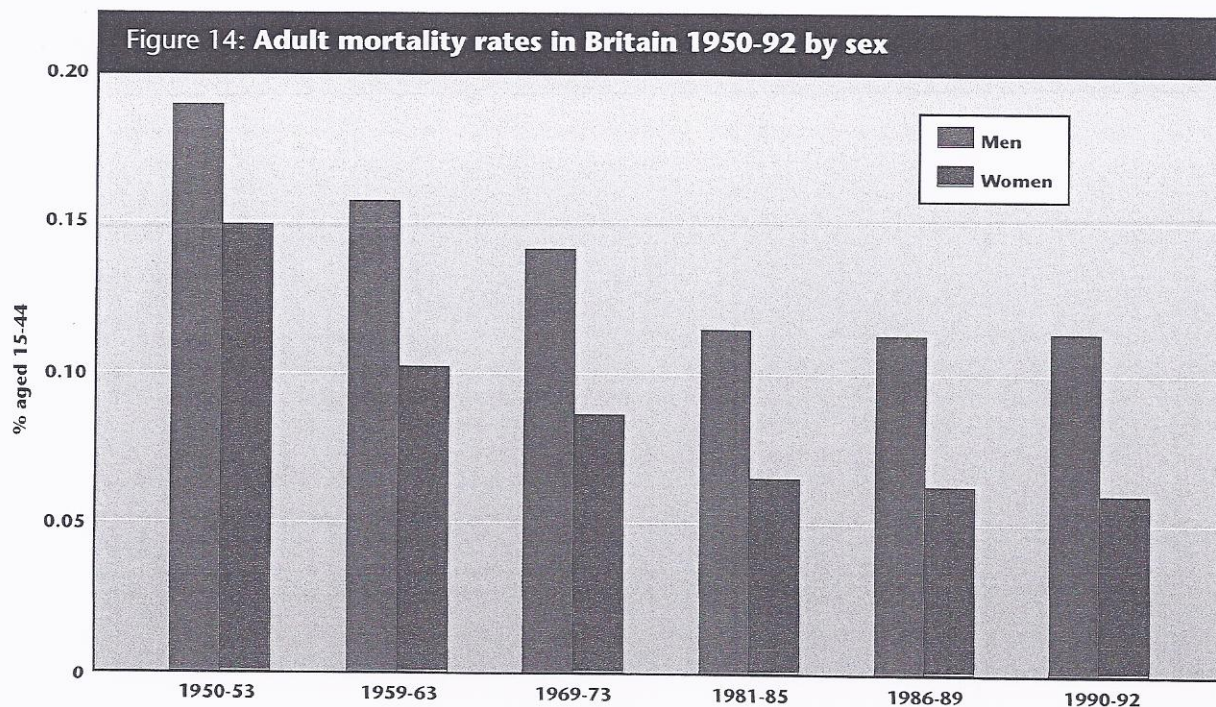
### Younger adults

Because this report is constrained to looking at the age groups for which figures were published in the 1950s and 1960s, the 15 to 44 year age range is considered as a single group, classified as young adults. One advantage of looking at such a large group is that the number of deaths being considered is quite significant, and so concerns about short-term fluctuations are much less important here.

The picture nationally is very similar as that for children, with rates falling fastest in the first three decades after World War II (Figure 14). There is one very important difference, however - the death rate for young adult men, unlike all other groups, has not fallen throughout the 1980s; in fact their chances of

dying have risen sharply when compared to women of the same age. Young adult men used to be 28 per cent more likely to die than women at the start of the period; they are now 89 per cent more likely to die in a given year:

Because the absolute mortality rate for men has been stable nationally, the changes by area are particularly simple to interpret. Many parts of the country have seen a gradual improvement, but a large minority of areas have seen rates rise in real terms. Figure 15 highlights four areas that typify this divergence. In Surrey towns and rural Berkshire, mortality rates for men fell over the 1980s as a whole. In contrast, rates in place like Southwark and Oldham have risen sharply. In the period 1950-53, a young adult man in Southwark was 47 per cent more likely



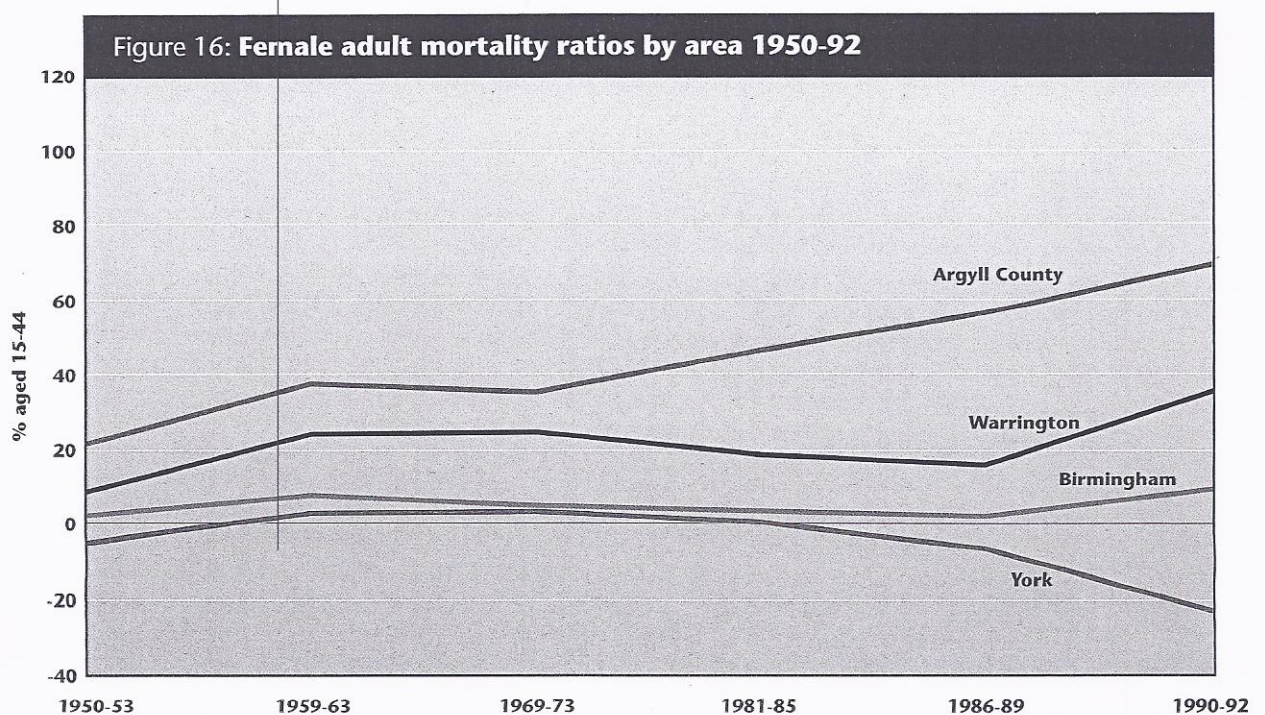
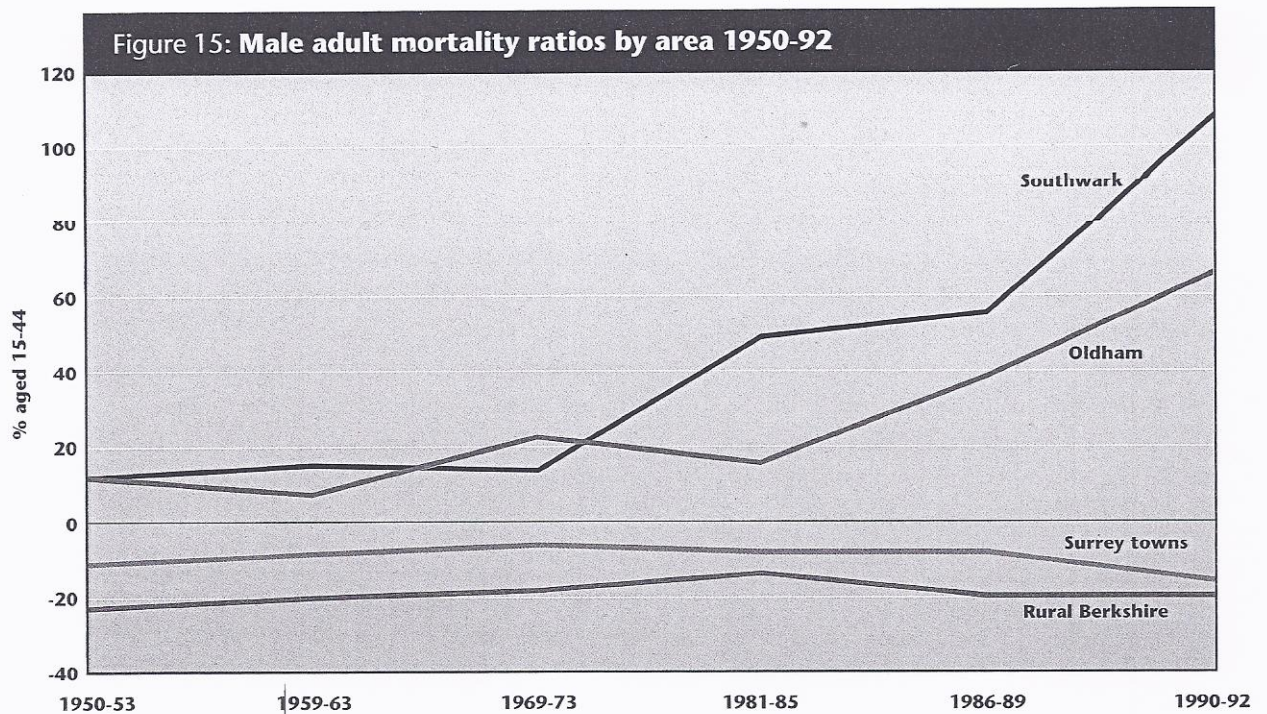


## Death in Britain

to die than one in rural Surrey; by 1990-92, the differential had grown to 164 per cent.

This is a divergence of particular concern

because it involves so many deaths, and the areas undergoing rising mortality rates are widespread as compared to the areas with rising absolute childhood mortality rates. The





divergence also appears to be increasing over time, particularly rapidly in recent years, and with no indication that it is slowing down.

Nationally, mortality rates for men aged 15 to 44 rose by 3 per cent between 1993 and 1995; rates for women in this period were stable, so the divergence does appear to be continuing.

Young adult mortality rates for women show a similar pattern to those for men, but with less extreme differences (Figure 16). Argyll County and Warrington, two areas which traditionally had above average death rates, are worsening, particularly in comparison to York, where female young adult mortality rates fell during the 1980s. For many parts of the country, typified by Birmingham, there has been little change over the period 1950-92.

Table 11 lists all the places where young adult mortality rates were higher than the national average at the start of the 1980s and where rates have risen since, ranked by how high the rates are now.

The City of London ranks highest, but is a very small area. Nevertheless, a higher proportion of young adult men are dying there now every year than just after World War II. The same is true of the old London Boroughs of Hammersmith, Islington, Southwark, Lambeth, Kensington and Bermondsey. Elsewhere, the largest increases for this group in the 1980s (all over 20 per cent in real terms) were found in Port-Glasgow, Oldham, Halifax, Brighton, Burnley, Hamilton, Dundee and Edinburgh.

All the places listed should raise concern, and be subject to further investigation. What has changed about the lives of men in these place to increase the number of deaths in these age groups so substantially? No single cause or

explanation is likely to be adequate to explain all of the excess deaths in an area, let alone the increases across so many areas.

In the three-year period around the 1991 census, well over 1,500 more men aged between 15 and 44 died than would have died had mortality rates remained unchanged in their area since 1981. The geographical distribution of all the places with more than ten additional deaths for males in this age group is as follows:

*More than 50:*

Middlesex (104), Edinburgh (74),  
Hammersmith (57), Bristol (56)

*40 to 50:*

Glasgow (49), Essex towns (43),  
Brighton (43)

*30 to 40:*

Birkenhead (37), Lewisham (37),  
rural Lanark County (35), Kensington (35),  
Oldham (32), Islington (31), Lambeth (31),  
rural Lancashire (31)

*20 to 30:*

Dundee (29), Leicestershire towns (29),  
Wallasey (29), Manchester (26),  
Oxfordshire towns (26), Wiltshire towns  
(26), Woolwich (25), Grimsby (25),  
Hertfordshire towns (24), Southwark (24),  
Halifax (24), East Ham (23), Cheshire towns  
(23), East Sussex towns (23), West Sussex  
towns (23), Norfolk towns (21),  
Bournemouth (21), Southampton (21),  
Hackney (20)

*10 to 20:*

Burnley (18), rural Glamorganshire (18),  
Bermondsey (16), Barrow-in-Furness (16),  
Durham towns (16), rural Gloucestershire  
(16), Isle of Wight towns (15), Clydebank (15),  
Worcestershire towns (15), rural  
Northamptonshire (14), Norwich (14),  
Warrington (14), Bolton (14), rural Dorset



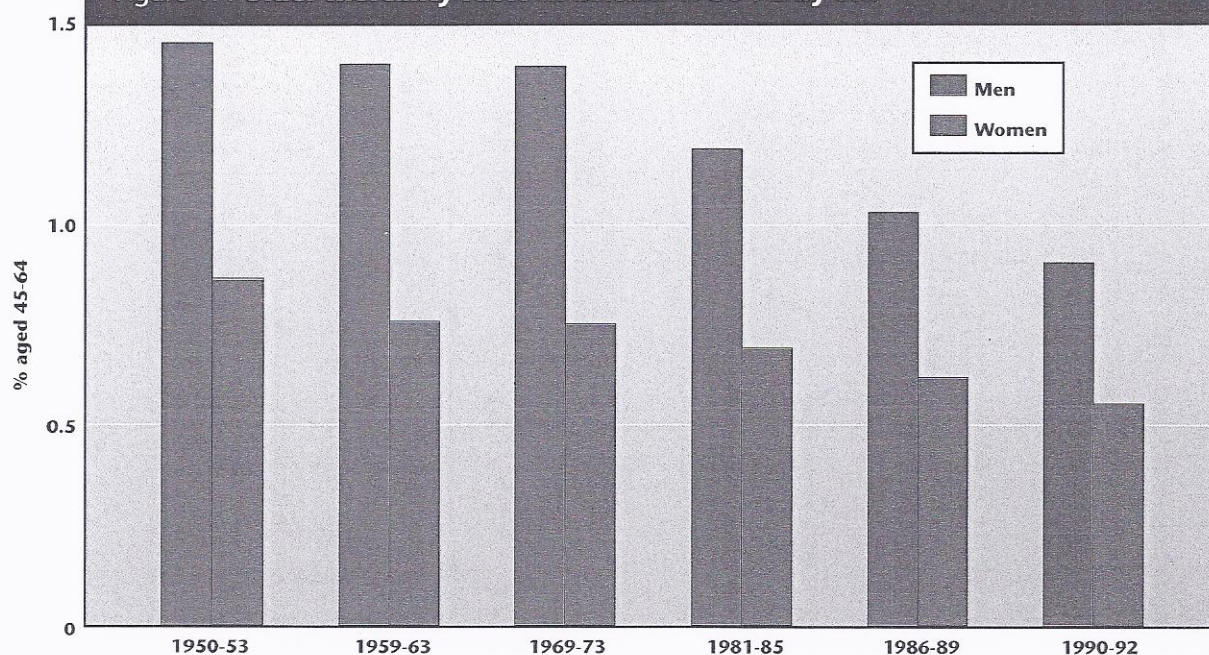
## Death in Britain

Table 11 Places where adult mortality rates are high and rising in Britain, 1981-92

| Area                   | Adult mortality rate (%) |         |         |         | Change(%) |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
|                        | 1950-53                  | 1981-85 | 1986-89 | 1990-92 | 1981-92   |
| For males              |                          |         |         |         |           |
| Britain                | 0.19                     | 0.11    | 0.11    | 0.11    | -1.40     |
| City of London         | 0.19                     | 0.24    | 0.25    | 0.32    | 32.88     |
| Hammersmith            | 0.17                     | 0.17    | 0.20    | 0.26    | 55.23     |
| Port-Glasgow           | 0.30                     | 0.15    | 0.16    | 0.24    | 61.07     |
| Southwark              | 0.21                     | 0.17    | 0.18    | 0.24    | 38.70     |
| Lambeth                | 0.18                     | 0.18    | 0.20    | 0.20    | 12.33     |
| Kensington             | 0.18                     | 0.16    | 0.16    | 0.20    | 23.08     |
| Islington              | 0.16                     | 0.16    | 0.17    | 0.19    | 15.84     |
| Glasgow                | 0.27                     | 0.18    | 0.18    | 0.19    | 6.19      |
| Oldham                 | 0.21                     | 0.13    | 0.16    | 0.19    | 41.95     |
| Bermondsey             | 0.18                     | 0.13    | 0.16    | 0.18    | 35.68     |
| Burnley                | 0.23                     | 0.14    | 0.14    | 0.18    | 30.65     |
| Camberwell             | 0.18                     | 0.15    | 0.16    | 0.17    | 8.10      |
| Halifax                | 0.23                     | 0.12    | 0.15    | 0.17    | 32.98     |
| Dundee                 | 0.24                     | 0.13    | 0.14    | 0.16    | 21.36     |
| Preston                | 0.23                     | 0.14    | 0.14    | 0.16    | 13.83     |
| Hackney                | 0.18                     | 0.14    | 0.15    | 0.16    | 14.08     |
| Brighton               | 0.19                     | 0.12    | 0.15    | 0.16    | 31.78     |
| Poplar                 | 0.20                     | 0.14    | 0.15    | 0.15    | 9.02      |
| Hamilton               | 0.26                     | 0.12    | 0.14    | 0.15    | 25.41     |
| Edinburgh              | 0.22                     | 0.12    | 0.13    | 0.15    | 20.72     |
| West Ham               | 0.19                     | 0.13    | 0.13    | 0.14    | 3.79      |
| Cumberland towns       | 0.25                     | 0.13    | 0.13    | 0.14    | 7.57      |
| Battersea              | 0.18                     | 0.12    | 0.13    | 0.13    | 11.75     |
| Barnsley               | 0.20                     | 0.12    | 0.12    | 0.13    | 15.20     |
| Denbighshire towns     | 0.21                     | 0.12    | 0.12    | 0.12    | 6.41      |
| North Riding towns     | 0.21                     | 0.12    | 0.12    | 0.12    | 4.40      |
| For females            |                          |         |         |         |           |
| Britain                | 0.15                     | 0.07    | 0.06    | 0.06    | -8.00     |
| Roxburgh County        | 0.16                     | 0.08    | 0.08    | 0.11    | 42.76     |
| Kinross County         | 0.28                     | 0.08    | 0.09    | 0.10    | 19.60     |
| Argyll County          | 0.18                     | 0.09    | 0.10    | 0.10    | 6.49      |
| Ross & Cromarty County | 0.19                     | 0.08    | 0.09    | 0.10    | 26.21     |
| Hamilton               | 0.23                     | 0.07    | 0.08    | 0.09    | 31.43     |
| rural Herefordshire    | 0.14                     | 0.07    | 0.08    | 0.08    | 22.06     |
| Derby                  | 0.12                     | 0.07    | 0.07    | 0.07    | 10.76     |



Figure 17: Older mortality rates in Britain 1950-92 by sex



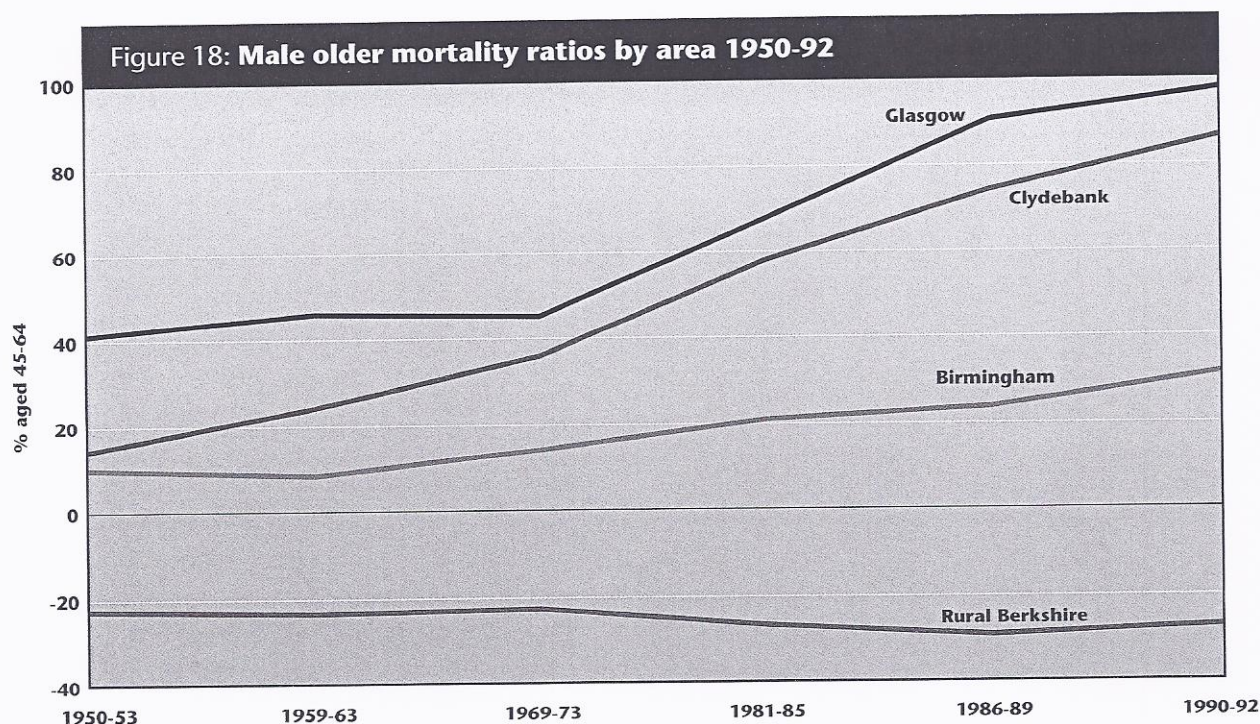
(13), Hampstead (13), St Pancras (13), Camberwell (12), Yorkshire, East Riding towns (12), Port-Glasgow (12), rural Essex (12), Bradford (11), Battersea (11), West Suffolk towns (10), Preston (10), rural Cheshire (10), rural Westmorland (10) and Croydon (10).

Although some of these numbers may appear low, it must be remembered that these are the deaths *in excess* of the number that would be expected amongst an age group in which death is normally rarely expected. These are also only figures for a relatively short period of time - many more excess deaths in this age group can be expected to have occurred in these areas since the figures were collected. Finally, the death of a young adult is likely to have a very wide impact on the local community.

The places in Table 11 are ranked according to the absolute mortality rates of men and women in the latest period. Only places which had a higher rate than the national average at the start of the 1980s are shown, and then only places where the absolute rates have been rising are included. Despite these constraints, the list is long.

The lack of concordance between places where young men and women are increasingly likely to die is interesting. By early young adulthood the causes of deaths of men and women tend to be quite different. For women, no particularly dramatic divergent trends can be seen (although the inclusion of so many rural Scottish counties is intriguing). It is for men of these ages that most questions need to be asked.





### Older mortality

Changes in mortality for the next oldest age group show a very different trend to that for younger adults. The improvement in mortality for men aged between 45 and 64 has mainly occurred since the 1980s, resulting in a narrowing of the gap between men's and women's life chances in this age group (Figure 17). However, men's chances are still much higher than women's, with just under one per cent of men in this age group dying per year, and just over half a per cent of women dying per year. Whatever their sex, mortality is of greater concern to people of these ages, because the chances are much higher than for younger adults.

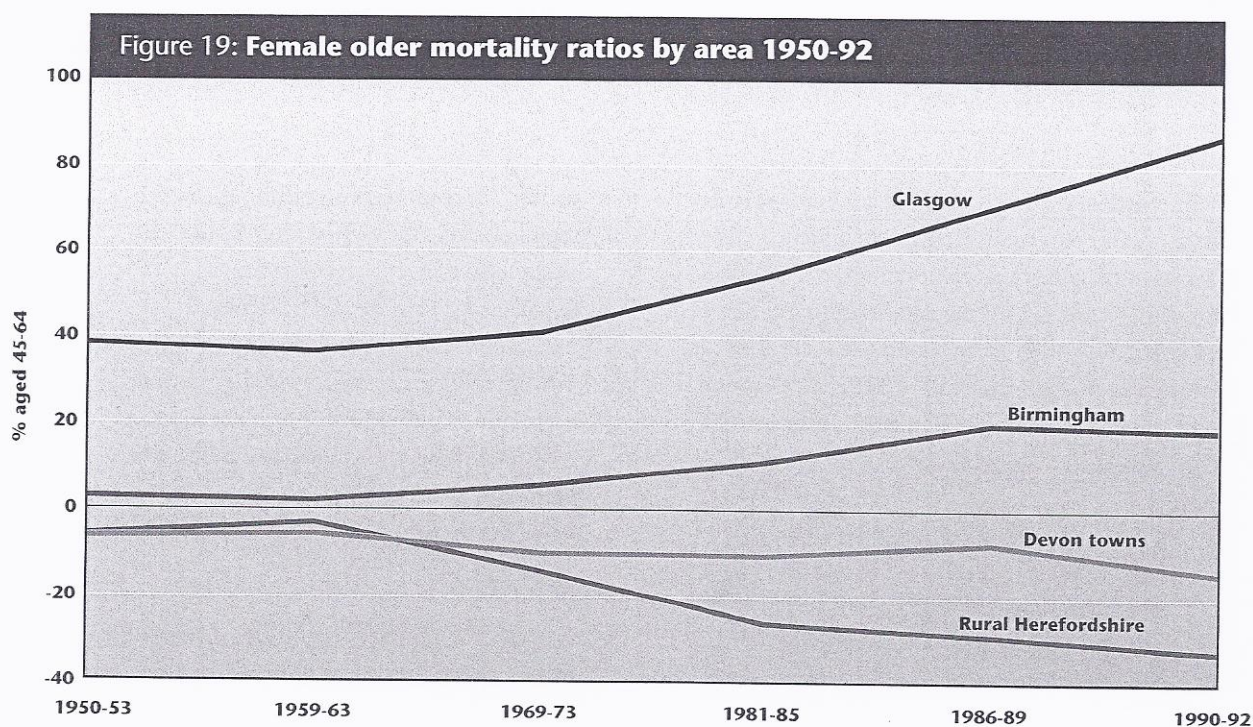
Areas can be selected which show a clear divergence in mortality rates. For men, two urban areas of Scotland have been selected where relative rates have risen quite rapidly (Figure 18). These contrast with Birmingham which has seen slower, but continued, relative increases, and rural Berkshire, where older male

mortality rates have always been more than 20 per cent below the national average.

In Glasgow alone over 1,000 men aged 45 to 64 die per year, 1.74 per cent of the population at risk. If the rate there was the same as the national average for men (0.91 per cent) then almost half these men would not die until they were at least 65 years old. Over a three-year period, the decrease in numbers of excess deaths in Glasgow would almost equal the numbers of excess deaths just discussed, in terms of younger men nationally, such is the increase in mortality rates with age. This is why spatial inequalities at these ages are very important, despite being less extreme in terms of percentages (Figure 18).

In national terms there has also been a divergence in rates at older ages, particularly in the most recent years. In 1991 men aged 45 to 64 in Scotland were 27 per cent more likely to die than their counterparts in England and





Wales. By 1995 the differential had risen to 46 per cent - a rapid (and continuous) change in a five-year period. For women the proportion of excess deaths increased from 26 per cent in 1991, to 36 per cent in 1995.

For women, Glasgow shows a similar trajectory to that seen for men (Figure 19), whereas deaths in Birmingham have stopped rising in relative terms over the most recent period. Two areas in the south of England are included in the graph to show how different the trajectories of areas with relatively good health can be.

Although there are many areas of interest in terms of relative divergences in mortality rates for this age group, only one area had a rate higher than the national average in the 1981 to 1985 period which has risen steadily since then. This is Shoreditch (for men) and it is included in Table 12 for consistency. Note how nationally there has been a rapid fall in mortality amongst older men, with almost a quarter less dying by the start of the 1990s as compared with the start of the 1980s. Against this background of rapidly falling rates it is surprising to even find one area where rates have consistently risen in recent years.

**Table 12 Places where older mortality rates are high and rising in Britain 1981-92**

| Area       | Older mortality rate (%) |         |         |         | Change (%) |
|------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
|            | 1950-53                  | 1981-85 | 1986-89 | 1990-92 | 1981-92    |
| For males  |                          |         |         |         |            |
| Britain    | 1.46                     | 1.19    | 1.03    | 0.91    | -23.67     |
| Shoreditch | 1.85                     | 1.45    | 1.54    | 1.71    | 17.63      |



# A tale of two cities

This short report has presented a mixed picture with several recurrent themes. Against a background of general national improvement in mortality rates, particular areas and particular groups can be seen to be faring less well. Two large cities at opposite ends of Britain - Glasgow and Bristol - can be used to summarise many of the findings of this research:

- 1 Nationally, mortality rates for all groups have fallen by 28 per cent between 1950 and 1992. They fell by 23 per cent in Glasgow and 27 per cent in Bristol (applying current age-sex specific rates to the 1950-53 population of each city).
- 2 Geographical inequalities are often wider than these falls. Between 1990 and 1992 a resident of Glasgow was 31 per cent more likely to die than a resident of Bristol. Between 1950 and 1953 that difference was 27 per cent.
- 3 People in Glasgow aged between 15 and 64 had a higher mortality rate in the early 1990s than did people of the same age when they were living in Bristol in the early 1950s.
- 4 Glasgow and Bristol are not untypical: nationally, 8.2 per cent of people live in high mortality areas like Glasgow (the highest proportion since the 1950s), and Bristol's overall mortality rate mirrors the national average.
- 5 There are large, and in many cases widening, differences in life chances across Britain. In many areas, adults today are experiencing worse mortality rates than many adults living in other areas experienced just after World War II.
- 6 Young adult men experience the widest inequalities in life chances. One man in 540 aged between 15 and 44 in Glasgow died each year in 1990-92, 43 per cent more per person at risk than in Bristol in 1990-92.
- 7 Over one hundred more men aged 15 to 44 died in Bristol and Glasgow combined between 1990 and 1992 than would have died had the mortality rates not risen in those cities for this age group since 1981.
- 8 If mortality rates for men aged 15 to 44 in Glasgow were reduced to the national average for 1990-92, one hundred male deaths a year would be delayed in that city alone (and 30 deaths of women of these ages).
- 9 If mortality rates for men aged 45 to 64 in Glasgow were reduced to the national average for 1990-92, five hundred deaths a year would be delayed in Glasgow (and seventy deaths of women of these ages).
- 10 Until long-standing mortality inequalities in places like Glasgow are broken and new trends such as rising deaths of young men in affluent cities such as Bristol are reversed, Britain will fail to attain Target One of the World Health Organization. There is no evidence of reductions in inequalities in mortality occurring in Britain.



Bristol and Glasgow have been used as convenient large cities to illustrate the general spatial trends in life-chances in Britain over the course of the last half century. Bristol could have been compared with the rural populations of a large Home County and similar figures on differences produced, only then mortality in Bristol would have been perceived as being unreasonably high.

This report has not taken the usual approach (which is adopted with social class differentials), and asked why mortality rates cannot be the same as in the 'best' places. Instead, places have been compared with the national average for England and Wales. Altering this base does not change the conclusions, but would make the results less comparable with other reports. This report has also only examined six broad age groups; wider differentials can be found if more groups are examined. Similarly, only large areas have been studied to maintain historical continuity. If small areas, such as wards, are examined for trends in the 1980s alone, then much wider divisions are found.



# Conclusion: inequalities by area

The account presented above concentrates largely on examples of the worst and best cases and does not look at the overall picture (although excess mortality in Britain is given in Tables 6 and 7). To get a feel for the overall position, it is helpful to divide the population into ten equal-size population groups, known as decile groups. The 'bottom' group is made up of the worst tenth of areas in terms of high mortality ratios for those aged below 65, the next group is the second-worst tenth, and so on up to the best tenth of areas, which have the lowest standardised mortality ratio for the under-65 population. These decile groups can then be compared, and the relative changes in their mortality charted over time.

The under-65 standardised mortality ratios are used because it is also important to concentrate on the deaths which are most avoidable in

society and most costly to it (which mainly occur before retirement age). The places comprising each decile of the population can thus change over time as the relative health of areas change.

Table 13 shows the absolute mortality rate in each decile over the study period. Even without allowing for population structure, it is evident that by the end of the period the mortality rate of those aged under 65 living in the worst decile area, at 3.25 per thousand, is more than 66 per cent higher than that in the best. This inequality is 43 per cent greater than it was in the early 1960s and the death rate in the worst areas is higher than that experienced by people living in the best area twenty years earlier (3.07 per thousand). There has clearly been no convergence in mortality rates between these equal sized groups of the population.

**Table 13 Absolute mortality rate per 1,000 of the population at risk aged under 65 by decile area**

| Population decile | 1950-53 | 1959-63 | 1969-73 | 1981-85 | 1986-89 | 1990-92 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                 | 5.72    | 5.20    | 5.01    | 4.10    | 3.61    | 3.25    |
| 2                 | 5.22    | 4.86    | 4.46    | 3.58    | 3.20    | 2.89    |
| 3                 | 5.13    | 4.52    | 4.30    | 3.48    | 3.05    | 2.68    |
| 4                 | 4.71    | 4.49    | 4.06    | 3.31    | 2.88    | 2.56    |
| 5                 | 4.64    | 4.25    | 3.96    | 3.12    | 2.73    | 2.45    |
| 6                 | 4.46    | 4.08    | 3.72    | 2.93    | 2.62    | 2.27    |
| 7                 | 4.17    | 3.73    | 3.58    | 2.79    | 2.45    | 2.27    |
| 8                 | 4.01    | 3.82    | 3.41    | 2.68    | 2.44    | 2.19    |
| 9                 | 3.86    | 3.70    | 3.31    | 2.60    | 2.29    | 2.05    |
| 10                | 3.68    | 3.64    | 3.07    | 2.38    | 2.15    | 1.94    |



Table 14 **Age and sex standardised mortality ratio for deaths at ages under 65 by decile area**

| Population decile | 1950-53 | 1959-63 | 1969-73 | 1981-85 | 1986-89 | 1990-92 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                 | 131.0   | 135.5   | 131.2   | 135.0   | 139.2   | 142.3   |
| 2                 | 118.1   | 123.0   | 115.6   | 118.6   | 120.9   | 121.4   |
| 3                 | 112.1   | 116.5   | 112.0   | 114.2   | 113.9   | 111.3   |
| 4                 | 107.0   | 110.7   | 108.1   | 109.8   | 106.9   | 104.9   |
| 5                 | 102.5   | 104.5   | 103.0   | 102.1   | 102.2   | 99.0    |
| 6                 | 98.6    | 97.4    | 96.9    | 95.7    | 95.6    | 93.5    |
| 7                 | 93.1    | 90.9    | 91.8    | 91.6    | 91.9    | 90.9    |
| 8                 | 88.7    | 87.6    | 88.9    | 89.3    | 89.1    | 86.5    |
| 9                 | 85.7    | 83.1    | 87.0    | 84.3    | 83.0    | 80.4    |
| 10                | 81.8    | 77.1    | 83.0    | 79.2    | 78.1    | 76.2    |

When the mortality rates are corrected to allow for the differences in the population structure of each group, the divergence in mortality rates by area becomes even more clear (Table 14).

The 10 per cent of people living in the areas of the country with the highest death rates have the worst ever recorded relative mortality rates in the most recent period, with a standardised mortality rate of 142.3. Since 1981 the standardised mortality ratio of this group has risen by 7.4 percentage points, and that of the second decile of the population has risen by 2.7 percentage points. All other decile groups have seen their relative mortality rates fall over this period. When standardised for age and sex distributions, people living in the worst areas of Britain in 1990-92 were 42.3 per cent more likely to die before age 65 than the average person, while people in the best decile area were 23.8 per cent less likely to die. The gap has grown greatly since the 1950s when those in the worst areas were only 31 per cent more likely to die than average, while people in the best areas were only 18.2 per cent less likely to die before the age of 65.

Many of the trends which have been shown here have occurred too quickly, or involve too many deaths, to be ascribed simply to changing socio-economic structures, or changing causes of deaths, or simply the reflection of past health variations. Explaining the patterns of life chances will be far more difficult than describing them. The areas listed in Table 15 constitute the population living in places with the highest premature mortality ratios in the early 1990s. The table also shows the total numbers of people who died before age 65 in each area, between 1990 and 1992.

### **Mortality and poverty**

It can be seen from Table 16 that the areas which are the poorest deciles in terms of health are also the poorest in terms of affluence on a number of indicators. People are four times more likely to have no access to a car in the highest mortality decile than the lowest. Similarly, their children are four times more likely to be living in a household without work. Adults aged under 65 in these areas are twice as likely to suffer from illness.



## Death in Britain

**Table 15 Age, sex standardised mortality ratio for deaths at ages under 65 by decile area, 1990-92**

| Rank | Area                   | SMR<65 | deaths | Rank | Area                      | SMR<65 | deaths |
|------|------------------------|--------|--------|------|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1    | Glasgow County of City | 179    | 6,489  | 27   | Blackburn                 | 136    | 728    |
| 2    | Shoreditch             | 169    | 184    | 28   | Stirling Burgh            | 135    | 264    |
| 3    | Greenock Burgh         | 168    | 552    | 29   | St Pancras                | 135    | 701    |
| 4    | Salford                | 166    | 834    | 30   | Liverpool                 | 135    | 3,836  |
| 5    | Port-Glasgow Burgh     | 166    | 206    | 31   | Paisley Burgh             | 135    | 673    |
| 6    | Clydebank Burgh        | 163    | 367    | 32   | Burnley                   | 135    | 554    |
| 7    | Oldham                 | 157    | 789    | 33   | Dundee County of City     | 135    | 1,328  |
| 8    | Southwark              | 155    | 433    | 34   | Bethnal Green             | 134    | 205    |
| 9    | Middlesbrough          | 154    | 1,031  | 35   | Finsbury                  | 134    | 151    |
| 10   | Coatbridge Burgh       | 153    | 439    | 36   | Wallasey                  | 133    | 707    |
| 11   | Dumbarton Burgh        | 148    | 197    | 37   | Bolton                    | 131    | 1,024  |
| 12   | Manchester             | 147    | 3,567  | 38   | Birkenhead                | 131    | 948    |
| 13   | Lambeth                | 147    | 1,400  | 39   | Bradford                  | 131    | 2,034  |
| 14   | Hammersmith            | 147    | 633    | 40   | Camberwell                | 130    | 948    |
| 15   | Preston                | 146    | 622    | 41   | Burton upon Trent         | 129    | 375    |
| 16   | Bermondsey             | 144    | 367    | 42   | Halifax                   | 129    | 671    |
| 17   | Hamilton Burgh         | 143    | 358    | 43   | Fulham                    | 128    | 568    |
| 18   | Rutherglen Burgh       | 141    | 181    | 44   | Paddington                | 128    | 615    |
| 19   | Poplar                 | 141    | 469    | 45   | Rochdale                  | 127    | 733    |
| 20   | Warrington             | 141    | 488    | 46   | Hackney                   | 127    | 898    |
| 21   | Bootle                 | 141    | 507    | 47   | Motherwell & Wishaw Burgh | 127    | 529    |
| 22   | Gateshead              | 140    | 661    | 48   | Kilmarnock Burgh          | 127    | 383    |
| 23   | Holborn                | 140    | 120    | 49   | Islington                 | 127    | 1,116  |
| 24   | Newcastle upon Tyne    | 139    | 1,505  | 50   | Dumfries Burgh            | 126    | 230    |
| 25   | Stepney                | 138    | 619    | 51   | Barrow-in-Furness         | 126    | 495    |
| 26   | Airdrie Burgh          | 137    | 365    | 52   | Stoke-on-Trent            | 126    | 1,849  |

**Table 16: Relationship between health inequalities and poverty**

| Health decile | SMR | Poverty indicators                  |                                     |  |
|---------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
|               |     | residents in households with no car | children in households with no work | adults under 65 with a long term illness |
| Worst         | 142 | 40.8%                               | 33.2%                               | 9.7%                                     |
| 2             | 121 | 31.4%                               | 24.2%                               | 8.4%                                     |
| 3             | 111 | 30.8%                               | 21.0%                               | 8.0%                                     |
| 4             | 105 | 26.2%                               | 19.9%                               | 8.3%                                     |
| 5             | 99  | 23.1%                               | 15.2%                               | 6.9%                                     |
| 6             | 94  | 22.3%                               | 15.7%                               | 6.4%                                     |
| 7             | 91  | 19.7%                               | 14.1%                               | 6.0%                                     |
| 8             | 86  | 17.0%                               | 11.6%                               | 5.6%                                     |
| 9             | 80  | 13.0%                               | 9.6%                                | 4.9%                                     |
| Best          | 76  | 10.9%                               | 7.9%                                | 4.5%                                     |
| Britain       |     | 23.6%                               | 17.4%                               | 6.9%                                     |



# Appendix 1

## Standardised mortality ratios by place, and the constitution of the 1950s areas used in this report

The contemporary standardised mortality rate for each period is given, followed by the geographical constitution of each place in terms of 1991 district population (with standardised mortality ratios for all six age groups for the 1990-92 districts shown in brackets for comparison with the latest period).

### London

**City of London** 1950-53: 89 1959-63: 74 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 71 1990-92: 88 is comprised of 100% of City of London (88)

**Battersea** 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 100 1969-73: 113 1981-85: 117 1986-89: 116 1990-92: 121 is comprised of 32% of Wandsworth (113)

**Bermondsey** 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 114 is comprised of 20% of Southwark (109)

**Bethnal Green** 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 100 1969-73: 85 1981-85: 119 1986-89: 124 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 16% of Tower Hamlets (109)

**Camberwell** 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 107 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 58% of Southwark (109)

**Chelsea** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 115 1969-73: 84 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 92 is comprised of 24% of Kensington and Chelsea (97)

**Deptford** 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 97 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 112 is comprised of 22% of Lewisham (107)

**Finsbury** 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 86 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 102 1990-92: 107 is comprised of 10% of Islington (108)

**Fulham** 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 93 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 105 1990-92: 103 is comprised of 51% of Hammersmith and Fulham (109)

**Greenwich** 1950-53: 97 1959-63: 93 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 34% of Greenwich (103)

**Hackney** 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 116 is comprised of 70% of Hackney (114)

**Hammersmith** 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 97 1969-73: 104 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 116 is comprised of 49% of Hammersmith and Fulham (109)

**Hampstead** 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 89 1969-73: 106 1981-85: 92 1986-89: 97 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 44% of Camden (104)

**Holborn** 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 96 1969-73: 67 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 117 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 7% of Camden (104)

**Islington** 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 111 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 108 is comprised of 90% of Islington (108)

**Kensington** 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 112 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 101 1990-92: 100 is comprised of 76% of Kensington and Chelsea (97)

**Lambeth** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 103 1981-85: 110 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 113 is comprised of 68% of Lambeth (109)

**Lewisham** 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 78% of Lewisham (107)



## Death in Britain

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**Paddington** 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 117 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 44% of City of Westminster (95)

**Poplar** 1950-53: 107 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 119 1981-85: 117 1986-89: 117 1990-92: 107 is comprised of 35% of Tower Hamlets (109)

**St Marylebone** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 85 1981-85: 90 1986-89: 92 1990-92: 86 is comprised of 27% of City of Westminster (95)

**St Pancras** 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 96 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 112 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 49% of Camden (104)

**Shoreditch** 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 119 1969-73: 81 1981-85: 119 1986-89: 102 1990-92: 115 is comprised of 10% of Hackney (114)

**Southwark** 1950-53: 116 1959-63: 124 1969-73: 106 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 114 is comprised of 22% of Southwark (109)

**Stepney** 1950-53: 118 1959-63: 116 1969-73: 111 1981-85: 113 1986-89: 111 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 48% of Tower Hamlets (109)

**Stoke Newington** 1950-53: 103 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 116 1990-92: 108 is comprised of 20% of Hackney (114)

**Wandsworth** 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 114 1969-73: 106 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 108 is comprised of 32% of Lambeth (109) & 68% of Wandsworth (113)

**Westminster** 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 88 1969-73: 80 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 96 1990-92: 94 is comprised of 29% of City of Westminster (95)

**Woolwich** 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 102 is comprised of 66% of Greenwich (103)

## County boroughs

**Barnsley** 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 107 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 31% of Barnsley (107)

**Barrow-in-Furness** 1950-53: 108 1959-63: 104 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 110 is comprised of 84% of Barrow-in-Furness (107)

**Bath** 1950-53: 95 1959-63: 98 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 96 1990-92: 92 is comprised of 94% of Bath (90)

**Birkenhead** 1950-53: 112 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 113 1981-85: 112 1986-89: 116 1990-92: 121 is comprised of 35% of Wirral (110)

**Birmingham** 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 106 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 107 is comprised of 91% of Birmingham (105)

**Blackburn** 1950-53: 113 1959-63: 121 1969-73: 123 1981-85: 122 1986-89: 124 1990-92: 122 is comprised of 69% of Blackburn (118)

**Blackpool** 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 112 is comprised of 100% of Blackpool (112)

**Bolton** 1950-53: 117 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 120 1981-85: 112 1986-89: 113 1990-92: 118 is comprised of 50% of Bolton (110)

**Bootle** 1950-53: 112 1959-63: 116 1969-73: 116 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 110 is comprised of 20% of Sefton (105)



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Bournemouth</b> 1950-53: 89 1959-63: 85 1969-73: 91 1981-85: 99 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 100% of Bournemouth (101)                  | <b>Coventry</b> 1950-53: 97 1959-63: 94 1969-73: 95 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 100% of Coventry (101)       |
| <b>Bradford</b> 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 114 1969-73: 120 1981-85: 116 1986-89: 117 1990-92: 116 is comprised of 58% of Bradford (110)                    | <b>Croydon</b> 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 99 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 100 is comprised of 73% of Croydon (99)             |
| <b>Brighton</b> 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 100 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 100% of Brighton (98)                       | <b>Darlington</b> 1950-53: 103 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 108 is comprised of 87% of Darlington (115) |
| <b>Bristol</b> 1950-53: 98 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 101 1986-89: 101 1990-92: 100 is comprised of 100% of Bristol (100)                      | <b>Derby</b> 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 108 1969-73: 78 1981-85: 117 1986-89: 118 1990-92: 116 is comprised of 51% of Derby (103)            |
| <b>Burnley</b> 1950-53: 118 1959-63: 124 1969-73: 119 1981-85: 124 1986-89: 119 1990-92: 121 is comprised of 74% of Burnley (120)                      | <b>Dewsbury</b> 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 124 1969-73: 122 1981-85: 120 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 119 is comprised of 13% of Kirklees (106)     |
| <b>Burton upon Trent</b> 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 117 1986-89: 113 1990-92: 112 is comprised of 49% of East Staffordshire (104) | <b>Doncaster</b> 1950-53: 103 1959-63: 100 1969-73: 104 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 111 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 25% of Doncaster (101)   |
| <b>Bury</b> 1950-53: 111 1959-63: 119 1969-73: 116 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 102 1990-92: 109 is comprised of 37% of Bury (110)                            | <b>Dudley</b> 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 76 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 115 1990-92: 109 is comprised of 16% of Dudley (98)           |
| <b>Canterbury</b> 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 96 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 93 is comprised of 29% of Canterbury (99)                     | <b>Eastbourne</b> 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 90 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 101 1990-92: 103 is comprised of 100% of Eastbourne (103)   |
| <b>Carlisle</b> 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 113 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 107 is comprised of 68% of Carlisle (106)                    | <b>East Ham</b> 1950-53: 95 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 97 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 46% of Newham (108)           |
| <b>Chester</b> 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 100 1969-73: 112 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 35% of Chester (100)                      | <b>Exeter</b> 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 101 1986-89: 100 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 90% of Exeter (101)          |
|  | <b>Gateshead</b> 1950-53: 117 1959-63: 111 1969-73: 111 1981-85: 116 1986-89: 123 1990-92: 118 is comprised of 36% of Gateshead (111)   |



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**Gloucester** 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 88 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 107 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 65% of Gloucester (94)

**Great Yarmouth** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 98 1969-73: 104 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 54% of Great Yarmouth (101)

**Grimsby** 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 97 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 109 is comprised of 100% of Great Grimsby (109)

**Halifax** 1950-53: 114 1959-63: 119 1969-73: 130 1981-85: 121 1986-89: 123 1990-92: 118 is comprised of 45% of Calderdale (109)

**Hastings** 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 100 1969-73: 105 1981-85: 117 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 115 is comprised of 100% of Hastings (115)

**Huddersfield** 1950-53: 109 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 110 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 114 is comprised of 32% of Kirklees (106)

**Ipswich** 1950-53: 91 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 90 1981-85: 90 1986-89: 92 1990-92: 94 is comprised of 100% of Ipswich (94)

**Kingston upon Hull** 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 104 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 107 1990-92: 105 is comprised of 100% of Kingston upon Hull (105)

**Leeds** 1950-53: 112 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 103 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 107 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 63% of Leeds (101)

**Leicester** 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 107 1990-92: 107 is comprised of 100% of Leicester (107)

**Lincoln** 1950-53: 97 1959-63: 94 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 101 1990-92: 102 is comprised of 100% of Lincoln (102)

**Liverpool** 1950-53: 118 1959-63: 115 1969-73: 115 1981-85: 115 1986-89: 116 1990-92: 117 is comprised of 100% of Liverpool (116)

**Manchester** 1950-53: 118 1959-63: 118 1969-73: 114 1981-85: 117 1986-89: 119 1990-92: 121 is comprised of 100% of Manchester (121)

**Middlesbrough** 1950-53: 117 1959-63: 118 1969-73: 85 1981-85: 117 1986-89: 116 1990-92: 122 is comprised of 77% of Middlesbrough (117)

**Newcastle upon Tyne** 1950-53: 112 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 112 1986-89: 115 1990-92: 119 is comprised of 69% of Newcastle upon Tyne (114)

**Northampton** 1950-53: 98 1959-63: 97 1969-73: 86 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 105 is comprised of 69% of Northampton (102)

**Norwich** 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 92 1981-85: 93 1986-89: 93 1990-92: 95 is comprised of 100% of Norwich (95)

**Nottingham** 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 100% of Nottingham (104)

**Oldham** 1950-53: 120 1959-63: 117 1969-73: 126 1981-85: 121 1986-89: 124 1990-92: 131 is comprised of 41% of Oldham (116)

**Oxford** 1950-53: 91 1959-63: 90 1969-73: 90 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 96 1990-92: 96 is comprised of 100% of Oxford (96)



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Plymouth</b> 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 84 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 67% of Plymouth (100)       | <b>Southend-on-Sea</b> 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 101 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 100% of Southend-on-Sea (104) |
| <b>Portsmouth</b> 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 103 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 107 is comprised of 100% of Portsmouth (107) | <b>Southport</b> 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 105 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 115 1990-92: 112 is comprised of 31% of Sefton (105)              |
| <b>Preston</b> 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 107 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 115 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 118 is comprised of 56% of Preston (117)        | <b>South Shields</b> 1950-53: 114 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 112 1986-89: 116 1990-92: 109 is comprised of 53% of South Tyneside (109)  |
| <b>Reading</b> 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 96 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 100 is comprised of 96% of Reading (97)            | <b>Stockport</b> 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 115 1986-89: 120 1990-92: 116 is comprised of 46% of Stockport (103)           |
| <b>Rochdale</b> 1950-53: 118 1959-63: 119 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 112 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 117 is comprised of 47% of Rochdale (115)      | <b>Stoke-on-Trent</b> 1950-53: 117 1959-63: 113 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 114 1986-89: 111 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 95% of Stoke-on-Trent (110) |
| <b>Rotherham</b> 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 106 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 32% of Rotherham (103)    | <b>Sunderland</b> 1950-53: 112 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 93 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 111 1990-92: 117 is comprised of 34% of Sunderland (114)          |
| <b>St Helens</b> 1950-53: 111 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 113 1981-85: 122 1986-89: 119 1990-92: 109 is comprised of 53% of St Helens (106)    | <b>Tynemouth</b> 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 111 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 105 1990-92: 108 is comprised of 29% of North Tyneside (109)      |
| <b>Salford</b> 1950-53: 121 1959-63: 125 1969-73: 123 1981-85: 125 1986-89: 126 1990-92: 131 is comprised of 36% of Salford (117)        | <b>Wakefield</b> 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 114 1969-73: 123 1981-85: 127 1986-89: 114 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 19% of Wakefield (104)           |
| <b>Sheffield</b> 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 107 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 79% of Sheffield (104)     | <b>Wallasey</b> 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 116 is comprised of 26% of Wirral (110)               |
| <b>Smethwick</b> 1950-53: 98 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 123 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 115 is comprised of 15% of Sandwell (105)      | <b>Walsall</b> 1950-53: 111 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 108 is comprised of 40% of Walsall (104)                |
| <b>Southampton</b> 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 86 1981-85: 98 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 85% of Southampton (100)     |   |



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**Warrington** 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 113 1969-73: 112 1981-85: 114 1986-89: 117 1990-92: 114 is comprised of 31% of Warrington (108)

**West Bromwich** 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 103 is comprised of 33% of Sandwell (105)

**West Ham** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 117 1990-92: 115 is comprised of 54% of Newham (108)

**West Hartlepool** 1950-53: 112 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 112 1986-89: 113 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 77% of Hartlepool (111)

**Wigan** 1950-53: 121 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 129 1981-85: 113 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 109 is comprised of 24% of Wigan (109)

**Wolverhampton** 1950-53: 103 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 58% of Wolverhampton (103)

**Worcester** 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 92 is comprised of 100% of Worcester (92)

**York** 1950-53: 103 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 99 is comprised of 100% of York (99)

### Welsh county boroughs

**Cardiff** 1950-53: 108 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 71% of Cardiff (99)

**Merthyr Tydfil** 1950-53: 120 1959-63: 118 1969-73: 112 1981-85: 114 1986-89: 117 1990-92: 114 is comprised of 90% of Merthyr Tydfil (111)

**Newport** 1950-53: 104 1959-63: 104 1969-73: 105 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 105 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 76% of Newport (103)

**Swansea** 1950-53: 108 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 101 1990-92: 99 is comprised of 90% of Swansea (98)

### County remainders

**Bedfordshire UA** 1950-53: 92 1959-63: 93 1969-73: 96 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 98 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 100% of Luton (101) & 26% of Mid Bedfordshire (98) & 67% of North Bedfordshire (96) & 50% of South Bedfordshire (97)

**Bedfordshire RD** 1950-53: 88 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 93 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 94 is comprised of 74% of Mid Bedfordshire (98) & 33% of North Bedfordshire (96) & 39% of South Bedfordshire (97)

**Berkshire UA** 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 104 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 90 is comprised of 20% of Newbury (93) & 56% of Windsor and Maidenhead (94) & 21% of Wokingham (86) & 5% of South Oxfordshire (91) & 37% of Vale of White Horse (83)

**Berkshire RD** 1950-53: 87 1959-63: 88 1969-73: 89 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 90 1990-92: 92 is comprised of 100% of Bracknell (98) & 80% of Newbury (93) & 34% of Windsor and Maidenhead (94) & 79% of Wokingham (86) & 19% of South Oxfordshire (91) & 63% of Vale of White Horse (83)



**Buckinghamshire UA 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 87 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 94** is comprised of 11% of South Bedfordshire (97) & 91% of Slough (93) & 3% of Windsor and Maidenhead (94) & 43% of Aylesbury Vale (96) & 23% of Chiltern (87) & 52% of Milton Keynes (95) & 17% of South Bucks (94) & 49% of Wycombe (90)

**Buckinghamshire RD 1950-53: 86 1959-63: 88 1969-73: 88 1981-85: 88 1986-89: 90 1990-92: 92** is comprised of 9% of Slough (93) & 7% of Windsor and Maidenhead (94) & 57% of Aylesbury Vale (96) & 77% of Chiltern (87) & 48% of Milton Keynes (95) & 83% of South Bucks (94) & 51% of Wycombe (90)

**Cambridgeshire UA 1950-53: 88 1959-63: 88 1969-73: 89 1981-85: 89 1986-89: 90 1990-92: 91** is comprised of 100% of Cambridge (91)

**Cambridgeshire RD 1950-53: 89 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 93 1981-85: 85 1986-89: 86 1990-92: 88** is comprised of 48% of East Cambridgeshire (92) & 100% of South Cambridgeshire (87)

**Cheshire UA 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 99 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 99** is comprised of 54% of Stockport (103) & 42% of Tameside (109) & 55% of Trafford (100) & 38% of Wirral (110) & 13% of Chester (100) & 75% of Congleton (98) & 61% of Crewe and Nantwich (100) & 100% of Ellesmere Port and Neston (98) & 33% of Halton (107) & 68% of Macclesfield (98) & 40% of Vale Royal (99) & 6% of Warrington (108)

**Cheshire RD 1950-53: 94 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 112 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 100** is comprised of 4% of Trafford (100) & 52% of Chester (100) & 25% of Congleton (98) & 39% of Crewe and Nantwich (100) & 20% of Halton (107) & 32% of Macclesfield (98) & 60% of Vale Royal (99) & 14% of Warrington (108) & 2% of High Peak (106)

**Cornwall UA 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 100 1990-92: 101** is comprised of 46% of Caradon (90) & 50% of Carrick (92) & 65% of Kerrier (98) & 42% of North Cornwall (96) & 60% of Penwith (95) & 70% of Restormel (97)

**Cornwall RD 1950-53: 95 1959-63: 90 1969-73: 89 1981-85: 86 1986-89: 86 1990-92: 87** is comprised of 54% of Caradon (90) & 50% of Carrick (92) & 35% of Kerrier (98) & 55% of North Cornwall (96) & 40% of Penwith (95) & 30% of Restormel (97) & 100% of Isles of Scilly (97)

**Cumberland UA 1950-53: 112 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 114 1986-89: 113 1990-92: 119** is comprised of 53% of Allerdale (108) & 36% of Copeland (113) & 29% of Eden (102)

**Cumberland RD 1950-53: 103 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 104 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 101 1990-92: 103** is comprised of 47% of Allerdale (108) & 32% of Carlisle (106) & 64% of Copeland (113) & 32% of Eden (102)

**Derbyshire UA 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 102 1990-92: 104** is comprised of 76% of Amber Valley (100) & 16% of Bolsover (103) & 90% of Chesterfield (106) & 66% of Erewash (102) & 73% of High Peak (106) & 31% of North East Derbyshire (94) & 35% of South Derbyshire (105) & 55% of West Derbyshire (97)



## Death in Britain

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**Derbyshire RD 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 117 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 96** is comprised of 6% of Sheffield (104) & 24% of Amber Valley (100) & 84% of Bolsover (103) & 10% of Chesterfield (106) & 49% of Derby (103) & 34% of Erewash (102) & 25% of High Peak (106) & 69% of North East Derbyshire (94) & 65% of South Derbyshire (105) & 45% of West Derbyshire (97)

**Devon UA 1950-53: 97 1959-63: 93 1969-73: 91 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 98 1990-92: 98** is comprised of 65% of East Devon (91) & 36% of Mid Devon (95) & 43% of North Devon (93) & 26% of South Hams (88) & 52% of Teignbridge (96) & 100% of Torbay (99) & 57% of Torridge (90) & 32% of West Devon (100)

**Devon RD 1950-53: 91 1959-63: 89 1969-73: 101 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 87 1990-92: 89** is comprised of 2% of North Cornwall (96) & 35% of East Devon (91) & 10% of Exeter (101) & 64% of Mid Devon (95) & 57% of North Devon (93) & 33% of Plymouth (100) & 74% of South Hams (88) & 48% of Teignbridge (96) & 43% of Torridge (90) & 68% of West Devon (100)

**Dorset UA 1950-53: 95 1959-63: 94 1969-73: 92 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 96** is comprised of 21% of North Dorset (85) & 100% of Poole (93) & 35% of Purbeck (89) & 38% of West Dorset (90) & 100% of Weymouth and Portland (98) & 8% of Wimborne (76)

**Dorset RD 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 89 1969-73: 85 1981-85: 77 1986-89: 78 1990-92: 79** is comprised of 79% of North Dorset (85) & 65% of Purbeck (89) & 62% of West Dorset (90) & 84% of Wimborne (76)

**Durham UA 1950-53: 109 1959-63: 107 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 110 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 111** is comprised of 55% of Gateshead (111) & 47% of South Tyneside (109) & 36% of Sunderland (114) & 19% of Hartlepool (111) & 68% of Stockton-on-Tees (108) & 38% of Chester-le-Street (100) & 84% of Derwentside (118) & 51% of Durham (100) & 20% of Easington (116) & 39% of Sedgefield (108) & 20% of Teesdale (99) & 88% of Wear Valley (113)

**Durham RD 1950-53: 108 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 117 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 110 1990-92: 111** is comprised of 8% of Gateshead (111) & 29% of Sunderland (114) & 4% of Hartlepool (111) & 10% of Stockton-on-Tees (108) & 62% of Chester-le-Street (100) & 13% of Darlington (115) & 16% of Derwentside (118) & 49% of Durham (100) & 80% of Easington (116) & 61% of Sedgefield (108) & 64% of Teesdale (99) & 12% of Wear Valley (113)

**Ely, Isle of UA 1950-53: 97 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 96** is comprised of 17% of East Cambridgeshire (92) & 75% of Fenland (94)

**Ely, Isle of RD 1950-53: 85 1959-63: 86 1969-73: 82 1981-85: 85 1986-89: 93 1990-92: 91** is comprised of 35% of East Cambridgeshire (92) & 25% of Fenland (94) & 1% of Peterborough (95)



**Essex UA 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 93 1969-73: 92 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 96** is comprised of 100% of Barking and Dagenham (101) & 100% of Havering (90) & 100% of Redbridge (99) & 100% of Waltham Forest (104) & 100% of Basildon (90) & 57% of Braintree (95) & 77% of Brentwood (105) & 100% of Castle Point (86) & 40% of Chelmsford (83) & 70% of Colchester (94) & 71% of Epping Forest (87) & 46% of Maldon (98) & 39% of Rochford (92) & 71% of Tendring (98) & 100% of Thurrock (99) & 21% of Uttlesford (93)

**Essex RD 1950-53: 89 1959-63: 93 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 88 1986-89: 89 1990-92: 90** is comprised of 43% of Braintree (95) & 23% of Brentwood (105) & 60% of Chelmsford (83) & 30% of Colchester (94) & 29% of Epping Forest (87) & 100% of Harlow (91) & 54% of Maldon (98) & 61% of Rochford (92) & 29% of Tendring (98) & 79% of Uttlesford (93)

**Gloucestershire UA 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 98 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 98 1990-92: 97** is comprised of 60% of Kingswood (91) & 100% of Cheltenham (102) & 23% of Cotswold (86) & 25% of Stroud (90) & 11% of Tewkesbury (84)

**Gloucestershire RD 1950-53: 95 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 96 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 86 1990-92: 88** is comprised of 40% of Kingswood (91) & 100% of Northavon (87) & 77% of Cotswold (86) & 100% of Forest of Dean (95) & 35% of Gloucester (94) & 75% of Stroud (90) & 89% of Tewkesbury (84)

**Hampshire UA 1950-53: 92 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 89 1981-85: 90 1986-89: 91 1990-92: 91** is comprised of 90% of Christchurch (85) & 48% of Basingstoke and Deane (89) & 28% of East Hampshire (94) & 51% of Eastleigh (88) & 100% of Fareham (89) & 100% of Gosport (94) & 31% of Hart (83) & 81% of Havant (88) & 27% of New Forest (88) & 100% of Rushmoor (96) & 49% of Test Valley (93) & 31% of Winchester (96)

**Hampshire RD 1950-53: 91 1959-63: 96 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 91 1986-89: 89 1990-92: 89** is comprised of 10% of Christchurch (85) & 8% of Wimborne (76) & 52% of Basingstoke and Deane (89) & 72% of East Hampshire (94) & 49% of Eastleigh (88) & 69% of Hart (83) & 19% of Havant (88) & 73% of New Forest (88) & 15% of Southampton (100) & 51% of Test Valley (93) & 69% of Winchester (96)

**Herefordshire UA 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 95 1981-85: 99 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 97** is comprised of 100% of Hereford (96) & 31% of Leominster (99) & 10% of Malvern Hills (97) & 19% of South Herefordshire (99)

**Herefordshire RD 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 93 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 87 1990-92: 95** is comprised of 54% of Leominster (99) & 18% of Malvern Hills (97) & 81% of South Herefordshire (99)

**Hertfordshire UA 1950-53: 91 1959-63: 90 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 90 1986-89: 92 1990-92: 92** is comprised of 31% of Barnet (95) & 100% of Broxbourne (86) & 77% of Dacorum (85) & 65% of East Hertfordshire (92) & 27% of Hertsmere (101) & 76% of North Hertfordshire (99) & 62% of St Albans (93) & 100% of Stevenage (84) & 50% of Three Rivers (91) & 100% of Watford (96) & 45% of Welwyn Hatfield (86)



## Death in Britain

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**Hertfordshire RD** 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 91 is comprised of 23% of Dacorum (85) & 35% of East Hertfordshire (92) & 48% of Hertsmere (101) & 24% of North Hertfordshire (99) & 38% of St Albans (93) & 50% of Three Rivers (91) & 55% of Welwyn Hatfield (86)

**Huntingdonshire UA** 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 96 1990-92: 95 is comprised of 47% of Huntingdon (90) & 11% of Peterborough (95)

**Huntingdonshire RD** 1950-53: 92 1959-63: 89 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 84 1986-89: 87 1990-92: 86 is comprised of 53% of Huntingdon (90) & 13% of Peterborough (95)

**Kent UA** 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 94 1969-73: 95 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 98 1990-92: 97 is comprised of 100% of Bexley (91) & 100% of Bromley (89) & 55% of Ashford (90) & 50% of Canterbury (99) & 65% of Dartford (108) & 62% of Dover (99) & 100% of Gillingham (93) & 82% of Gravesham (94) & 52% of Maidstone (93) & 80% of Rochester upon Medway (101) & 16% of Sevenoaks (92) & 77% of Shepway (99) & 64% of Swale (100) & 96% of Thanet (105) & 30% of Tonbridge and Malling (93) & 56% of Tunbridge Wells (104)

**Kent RD** 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 96 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 93 1986-89: 93 1990-92: 94 is comprised of 45% of Ashford (90) & 21% of Canterbury (99) & 35% of Dartford (108) & 38% of Dover (99) & 18% of Gravesham (94) & 48% of Maidstone (93) & 20% of Rochester upon Medway (101) & 84% of Sevenoaks (92) & 23% of Shepway (99) & 36% of Swale (100) & 4% of Thanet (105) & 70% of Tonbridge and Malling (93) & 44% of Tunbridge Wells (104)

**Lancashire UA** 1950-53: 109 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 107 is comprised of 50% of Bolton (110) & 63% of Bury (110) & 48% of Oldham (116) & 53% of Rochdale (115) & 64% of Salford (117) & 48% of Tameside (109) & 40% of Trafford (100) & 71% of Wigan (109) & 42% of Knowsley (109) & 29% of St Helens (106) & 34% of Sefton (105) & 45% of Halton (107) & 4% of Warrington (108) & 16% of Barrow-in-Furness (107) & 16% of South Lakeland (95) & 26% of Blackburn (118) & 10% of Burnley (120) & 45% of Chorley (101) & 67% of Fylde (109) & 100% of Hyndburn (110) & 77% of Lancaster (110) & 76% of Pendle (99) & 21% of Preston (117) & 41% of Ribble Valley (101) & 100% of Rossendale (117) & 58% of South Ribble (96) & 66% of West Lancashire (99) & 78% of Wyre (103)

**Lancashire RD** 1950-53: 97 1959-63: 107 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 103 is comprised of 11% of Tameside (109) & 5% of Wigan (109) & 58% of Knowsley (109) & 17% of St Helens (106) & 15% of Sefton (105) & 2% of Halton (107) & 46% of Warrington (108) & 18% of South Lakeland (95) & 5% of Blackburn (118) & 16% of Burnley (120) & 55% of Chorley (101) & 33% of Fylde (109) & 23% of Lancaster (110) & 6% of Pendle (99) & 23% of Preston (117) & 48% of Ribble Valley (101) & 42% of South Ribble (96) & 34% of West Lancashire (99) & 22% of Wyre (103)

**Leicestershire UA** 1950-53: 94 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 92 1986-89: 93 1990-92: 90 is comprised of 43% of Charnwood (90) & 24% of Harborough (87) & 63% of Hinckley and Bosworth (89) & 54% of Melton (93) & 57% of North West Leicestershire (94) & 100% of Oadby and Wigston (80)



**Leicestershire RD 1950-53: 86 1959-63: 93**  
1969-73: 92 1981-85: 89 1986-89: 89 1990-92:  
89 is comprised of 100% of Blaby (87) & 57% of  
Charnwood (90) & 76% of Harborough (87) &  
37% of Hinckley and Bosworth (89) & 46% of  
Melton (93) & 43% of North West  
Leicestershire (94)

**Lincolnshire, Holland UA 1950-53: 102 1959-  
63: 101 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 98 1986-89: 98**  
1990-92: 101 is comprised of 50% of Boston  
(94) & 29% of South Holland (92)

**Lincolnshire, Holland RD 1950-53: 91 1959-  
63: 87 1969-73: 91 1981-85: 89 1986-89: 86**  
1990-92: 88 is comprised of 50% of Boston (94)  
& 71% of South Holland (92)

**Lincolnshire, Kesteven UA 1950-53: 99 1959-  
63: 107 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 107 1986-89:**  
100 1990-92: 97 is comprised of 13% of North  
Kesteven (93) & 55% of South Kesteven (91)

**Lincolnshire, Kesteven RD 1950-53: 91 1959-  
63: 97 1969-73: 96 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 89**  
1990-92: 90 is comprised of 87% of North  
Kesteven (93) & 45% of South Kesteven (91)

**Lincolnshire, Lindsey UA 1950-53: 98 1959-  
63: 97 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 102**  
1990-92: 102 is comprised of 50% of  
Cleethorpes (91) & 21% of Glanford (103) &  
100% of Scunthorpe (102) & 44% of East  
Lindsey (96) & 29% of West Lindsey (100)

**Lincolnshire, Lindsey RD 1950-53: 91 1959-  
63: 91 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 92 1986-89: 92**  
1990-92: 94 is comprised of 30% of Boothferry  
(101) & 50% of Cleethorpes (91) & 79% of  
Glanford (103) & 56% of East Lindsey (96) &  
71% of West Lindsey (100)

**Middlesex 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 92 1969-73:**  
94 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 96 1990-92: 97 is  
comprised of 100% of Haringey (105) & 69% of  
Barnet (95) & 100% of Brent (95) & 100% of  
Ealing (102) & 100% of Enfield (95) & 100% of  
Harrow (90) & 100% of Hillingdon (94) &  
100% of Hounslow (98) & 59% of Richmond  
upon Thames (94) & 25% of Hertsmere (101) &  
100% of Spelthorne (87)

**Norfolk UA 1950-53: 95 1959-63: 97 1969-73:**  
94 1981-85: 99 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 98 is  
comprised of 36% of Breckland (91) & 28% of  
North Norfolk (95) & 17% of South Norfolk  
(89) & 34% of West Norfolk (90)

**Norfolk RD 1950-53: 88 1959-63: 92 1969-73:**  
90 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 87 1990-92: 89 is  
comprised of 64% of Breckland (91) & 100% of  
Broadland (91) & 27% of Great Yarmouth (101)  
& 72% of North Norfolk (95) & 83% of South  
Norfolk (89) & 66% of West Norfolk (90)

**Northamptonshire UA 1950-53: 99 1959-63:**  
96 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 101 1990-  
92: 101 is comprised of 90% of Corby (102) &  
29% of Daventry (95) & 70% of East  
Northamptonshire (97) & 89% of Kettering  
(101) & 13% of South Northamptonshire (96)  
& 70% of Wellingborough (95)

**Northamptonshire RD 1950-53: 88 1959-63:**  
91 1969-73: 104 1981-85: 88 1986-89: 90 1990-  
92: 94 is comprised of 10% of Corby (102) &  
71% of Daventry (95) & 30% of East  
Northamptonshire (97) & 11% of Kettering  
(101) & 31% of Northampton (102) & 87% of  
South Northamptonshire (96) & 30% of  
Wellingborough (95)



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**Northumberland UA 1950-53:** 105 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 109 is comprised of 25% of Newcastle upon Tyne (114) & 71% of North Tyneside (109) & 44% of Alnwick (101) & 46% of Berwick-upon-Tweed (97) & 100% of Blyth Valley (108) & 29% of Castle Morpeth (115) & 39% of Tynedale (107) & 100% of Wansbeck (101)

**Northumberland RD 1950-53:** 98 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 105 1990-92: 102 is comprised of 6% of Newcastle upon Tyne (114) & 56% of Alnwick (101) & 54% of Berwick-upon-Tweed (97) & 71% of Castle Morpeth (115) & 61% of Tynedale (107)

**Nottinghamshire UA 1950-53:** 97 1959-63: 97 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 98 1986-89: 97 1990-92: 97 is comprised of 89% of Ashfield (98) & 57% of Bassetlaw (102) & 72% of Broxtowe (93) & 79% of Gedling (97) & 100% of Mansfield (95) & 23% of Newark (100) & 34% of Rushcliffe (97)

**Nottinghamshire RD 1950-53:** 93 1959-63: 94 1969-73: 95 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 11% of Ashfield (98) & 43% of Bassetlaw (102) & 28% of Broxtowe (93) & 21% of Gedling (97) & 77% of Newark (100) & 66% of Rushcliffe (97)

**Oxfordshire UA 1950-53:** 97 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 90 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 92 is comprised of 49% of Cherwell (89) & 16% of South Oxfordshire (91) & 30% of West Oxfordshire (87)

**Oxfordshire RD 1950-53:** 87 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 87 1981-85: 84 1986-89: 87 1990-92: 86 is comprised of 4% of Reading (97) & 51% of Cherwell (89) & 59% of South Oxfordshire (91) & 70% of West Oxfordshire (87)

**Peterborough, Soke of UA 1950-53:** 98 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 102 1990-92: 100 is comprised of 63% of Peterborough (95)

**Peterborough, Soke of RD 1950-53:** 86 1959-63: 83 1969-73: 53 1981-85: 89 1986-89: 90 1990-92: 86 is comprised of 11% of Peterborough (95)

**Rutland UA 1950-53:** 105 1959-63: 116 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 78 is comprised of 28% of Rutland (88)

**Rutland RD 1950-53:** 92 1959-63: 90 1969-73: 93 1981-85: 92 1986-89: 92 1990-92: 93 is comprised of 72% of Rutland (88)

**Shropshire UA 1950-53:** 104 1959-63: 104 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 102 1990-92: 96 is comprised of 39% of Bridgnorth (96) & 48% of North Shropshire (95) & 42% of Oswestry (98) & 69% of Shrewsbury and Atcham (89) & 33% of South Shropshire (94) & 73% of The Wrekin (97)

**Shropshire RD 1950-53:** 94 1959-63: 94 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 91 1986-89: 90 1990-92: 93 is comprised of 61% of Bridgnorth (96) & 52% of North Shropshire (95) & 58% of Oswestry (98) & 31% of Shrewsbury and Atcham (89) & 67% of South Shropshire (94) & 27% of The Wrekin (97)

**Somerset UA 1950-53:** 98 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 98 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 97 is comprised of 51% of Wansdyke (90) & 55% of Woodspring (94) & 52% of Mendip (95) & 50% of Sedgemoor (91) & 50% of Taunton Deane (96) & 42% of West Somerset (88) & 35% of Yeovil (90)



**Somerset RD 1950-53: 92 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 92 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 88 1990-92: 88** is comprised of 6% of Bath (90) & 49% of Wansdyke (90) & 45% of Woodspring (94) & 48% of Mendip (95) & 50% of Sedgemoor (91) & 50% of Taunton Deane (96) & 58% of West Somerset (88) & 65% of Yeovil (90)

**Staffordshire UA 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 100 1990-92: 101** is comprised of 52% of Dudley (98) & 35% of Sandwell (105) & 60% of Walsall (104) & 42% of Wolverhampton (103) & 99% of Cannock Chase (94) & 11% of East Staffordshire (104) & 31% of Lichfield (107) & 81% of Newcastle-under-Lyme (100) & 56% of Stafford (105) & 41% of Staffordshire Moorlands (99) & 33% of Tamworth (89)

**Staffordshire RD 1950-53: 91 1959-63: 96 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 105** is comprised of 1% of Cannock Chase (94) & 41% of East Staffordshire (104) & 69% of Lichfield (107) & 19% of Newcastle-under-Lyme (100) & 100% of South Staffordshire (100) & 44% of Stafford (105) & 59% of Staffordshire Moorlands (99) & 5% of Stoke-on-Trent (110)

**Suffolk, East UA 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 94 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 93** is comprised of 19% of Mid Suffolk (95) & 38% of Suffolk Coastal (90) & 72% of Waveney (90)

**Suffolk, East RD 1950-53: 88 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 91 1981-85: 89 1986-89: 85 1990-92: 90** is comprised of 19% of Great Yarmouth (101) & 31% of Babergh (93) & 60% of Mid Suffolk (95) & 62% of Suffolk Coastal (90) & 28% of Waveney (90)

**Suffolk, West UA 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 102 1990-92: 100** is comprised of 22% of Babergh (93) & 31% of Forest Heath (92) & 54% of St Edmundsbury (94)

**Suffolk, West RD 1950-53: 94 1959-63: 86 1969-73: 84 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 88 1990-92: 89** is comprised of 47% of Babergh (93) & 69% of Forest Heath (92) & 21% of Mid Suffolk (95) & 46% of St Edmundsbury (94)

**Surrey UA 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 94 1969-73: 93 1981-85: 93 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 94** is comprised of 27% of Croydon (99) & 100% of Kingston upon Thames (93) & 100% of Merton (95) & 41% of Richmond upon Thames (94) & 100% of Sutton (94) & 100% of Elmbridge (85) & 100% of Epsom and Ewell (103) & 49% of Guildford (84) & 83% of Mole Valley (87) & 81% of Reigate and Banstead (99) & 100% of Runnymede (92) & 66% of Surrey Heath (93) & 43% of Tandridge (94) & 63% of Waverley (88) & 100% of Woking (93)

**Surrey RD 1950-53: 86 1959-63: 86 1969-73: 88 1981-85: 85 1986-89: 88 1990-92: 89** is comprised of 51% of Guildford (84) & 17% of Mole Valley (87) & 19% of Reigate and Banstead (99) & 34% of Surrey Heath (93) & 57% of Tandridge (94) & 37% of Waverley (88)

**Sussex, East UA 1950-53: 91 1959-63: 91 1969-73: 92 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 104** is comprised of 100% of Hove (114) & 53% of Lewes (94) & 53% of Rother (96) & 62% of Mid Sussex (90)

**Sussex, East RD 1950-53: 86 1959-63: 89 1969-73: 92 1981-85: 88 1986-89: 85 1990-92: 87** is comprised of 47% of Lewes (94) & 47% of Rother (96) & 100% of Wealden (88) & 28% of Crawley (88) & 38% of Mid Sussex (90)



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**Sussex, West UA** 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 90  
1969-73: 83 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 55% of Adur (89) & 52% of Arun (98) & 23% of Chichester (94) & 28% of Horsham (92) & 100% of Worthing (112)

**Sussex, West RD** 1950-53: 87 1959-63: 88  
1969-73: 98 1981-85: 88 1986-89: 90 1990-92: 90 is comprised of 45% of Adur (89) & 48% of Arun (98) & 77% of Chichester (94) & 72% of Crawley (88) & 72% of Horsham (92)

**Warwickshire UA** 1950-53: 94 1959-63: 95  
1969-73: 93 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 92 is comprised of 9% of Birmingham (105) & 60% of Solihull (85) & 100% of Nuneaton and Bedworth (100) & 69% of Rugby (95) & 21% of Stratford-on-Avon (92) & 75% of Warwick (95)

**Warwickshire RD** 1950-53: 92 1959-63: 94  
1969-73: 108 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 91 1990-92: 94 is comprised of 40% of Solihull (85) & 67% of Tamworth (89) & 100% of North Warwickshire (99) & 31% of Rugby (95) & 79% of Stratford-on-Avon (92) & 25% of Warwick (95)

**Westmorland UA** 1950-53: 98 1959-63: 99  
1969-73: 90 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 98 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 6% of Eden (102) & 39% of South Lakeland (95)

**Westmorland RD** 1950-53: 94 1959-63: 91  
1969-73: 88 1981-85: 90 1986-89: 97 1990-92: 89 is comprised of 33% of Eden (102) & 23% of South Lakeland (95)

**Wight, Isle of UA** 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 97  
1969-73: 93 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 101 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 100% of Medina (97) & 47% of South Wight (98)

**Wight, Isle of RD** 1950-53: 89 1959-63: 82  
1969-73: 90 1981-85: 88 1986-89: 87 1990-92: 91 is comprised of 53% of South Wight (98)

**Wiltshire UA** 1950-53: 97 1959-63: 97 1969-73: 93 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 98 1990-92: 96 is comprised of 26% of Kennet (93) & 26% of North Wiltshire (93) & 39% of Salisbury (94) & 61% of Thamesdown (97) & 65% of West Wiltshire (94)

**Wiltshire RD** 1950-53: 87 1959-63: 93 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 92 1986-89: 92 1990-92: 93 is comprised of 74% of Kennet (93) & 74% of North Wiltshire (93) & 61% of Salisbury (94) & 39% of Thamesdown (97) & 35% of West Wiltshire (94)

**Worcestershire UA** 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 101  
1969-73: 86 1981-85: 98 1986-89: 97 1990-92: 95 is comprised of 32% of Dudley (98) & 16% of Sandwell (105) & 52% of Bromsgrove (102) & 36% of Malvern Hills (97) & 83% of Redditch (90) & 38% of Wychavon (89) & 88% of Wyre Forest (97)

**Worcestershire RD** 1950-53: 91 1959-63: 95  
1969-73: 95 1981-85: 91 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 95 is comprised of 48% of Bromsgrove (102) & 15% of Leominster (99) & 35% of Malvern Hills (97) & 17% of Redditch (90) & 62% of Wychavon (89) & 12% of Wyre Forest (97)

**Yorkshire, East Riding UA** 1950-53: 94 1959-63: 96 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 103 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 64% of Beverley (92) & 50% of East Yorkshire (102) & 40% of Holderness (100) & 7% of Ryedale (93) & 6% of Scarborough (100)



**Yorkshire, East Riding RD 1950-53: 88 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 93 1981-85: 91 1986-89: 90 1990-92: 93** is comprised of 36% of Beverley (92) & 27% of Boothferry (101) & 50% of East Yorkshire (102) & 60% of Holderness (100) & 8% of Ryedale (93) & 4% of Scarborough (100) & 24% of Selby (98)

**Yorkshire, North Riding UA 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 106 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 107** is comprised of 94% of Langbaugh (107) & 14% of Stockton-on-Tees (108) & 12% of Hambleton (91) & 18% of Richmondshire (97) & 11% of Ryedale (93) & 63% of Scarborough (100)

**Yorkshire, North Riding RD 1950-53: 93 1959-63: 92 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 94 1986-89: 91 1990-92: 91** is comprised of 6% of Langbaugh (107) & 23% of Middlesbrough (117) & 9% of Stockton-on-Tees (108) & 16% of Teesdale (99) & 88% of Hambleton (91) & 3% of Harrogate (104) & 82% of Richmondshire (97) & 74% of Ryedale (93) & 26% of Scarborough (100)

**Yorkshire, West Riding UA 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 103 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 103** is comprised of 11% of Oldham (116) & 61% of Barnsley (107) & 29% of Doncaster (101) & 24% of Rotherham (103) & 3% of Sheffield (104) & 42% of Bradford (110) & 49% of Calderdale (109) & 55% of Kirklees (106) & 30% of Leeds (101) & 59% of Wakefield (104) & 28% of Boothferry (101) & 18% of Pendle (99) & 27% of Craven (104) & 65% of Harrogate (104) & 14% of Selby (98)

**Yorkshire, West Riding RD 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 97 1969-73: 96 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 97 1990-92: 97** is comprised of 8% of Barnsley (107) & 45% of Doncaster (101) & 44% of Rotherham (103) & 12% of Sheffield (104) & 6% of Calderdale (109) & 7% of Leeds (101) & 22% of Wakefield (104) & 3% of South Lakeland (95) & 15% of Boothferry (101) & 11% of Ribbles Valley (101) & 73% of Craven (104) & 32% of Harrogate (104) & 62% of Selby (98)

### Welsh county remainders

**Anglesey UA 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 113 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 99** is comprised of 35% of Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey (94)

**Anglesey RD 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 107 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 89 1986-89: 91 1990-92: 91** is comprised of 65% of Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey (94)

**Breconshire UA 1950-53: 111 1959-63: 116 1969-73: 111 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 107 1990-92: 92** is comprised of 6% of Blaenau Gwent (108) & 26% of Brecknock (101)

**Breconshire RD 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 101 1990-92: 107** is comprised of 6% of Blaenau Gwent (108) & 3% of Cynon Valley (106) & 6% of Merthyr Tydfil (111) & 74% of Brecknock (101)

**Caernarvonshire UA 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 95 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 97 1990-92: 99** is comprised of 77% of Aberconwy (96) & 48% of Arfon (102) & 36% of Dwyfor (103)



## Death in Britain

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**Caernarvonshire RD 1950-53:** 107 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 105 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 98 1990-92: 102 is comprised of 8% of Aberconwy (96) & 52% of Arfon (102) & 64% of Dwyfor (103)

**Cardiganshire UA 1950-53:** 106 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 121 1986-89: 105 1990-92: 95 is comprised of 27% of Ceredigion (97)

**Cardiganshire RD 1950-53:** 106 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 97 1981-85: 90 1986-89: 87 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 73% of Ceredigion (97)

**Camarthenshire UA 1950-53:** 111 1959-63: 112 1969-73: 105 1981-85: 116 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 100 is comprised of 26% of Carmarthen (99) & 36% of Dinefwr (105) & 48% of Llanelli (95)

**Camarthenshire RD 1950-53:** 109 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 113 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 74% of Carmarthen (99) & 64% of Dinefwr (105) & 52% of Llanelli (95)

**Denbighshire UA 1950-53:** 99 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 84% of Colwyn (100) & 42% of Glyndwr (97) & 34% of Wrexham Maelor (100) & 6% of Aberconwy (96)

**Denbighshire RD 1950-53:** 106 1959-63: 97 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 98 is comprised of 16% of Colwyn (100) & 48% of Glyndwr (97) & 61% of Wrexham Maelor (100) & 9% of Aberconwy (96)

**Flintshire UA 1950-53:** 105 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 103 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 100 is comprised of 38% of Alyn and Deeside (96) & 50% of Delyn (100) & 77% of Rhuddlan (97)

**Flintshire RD 1950-53:** 101 1959-63: 96 1969-73: 101 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 97 is comprised of 62% of Alyn and Deeside (96) & 50% of Delyn (100) & 23% of Rhuddlan (97) & 5% of Wrexham Maelor (100)

**Glamorganshire UA 1950-53:** 115 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 103 is comprised of 95% of Cynon Valley (106) & 5% of Merthyr Tydfil (111) & 53% of Ogwr (104) & 100% of Rhondda (110) & 67% of Rhymney Valley (105) & 37% of Taff-Ely (96) & 64% of Vale of Glamorgan (99) & 100% of Afan (98) & 51% of Lliw Valley (100) & 39% of Neath (107)

**Glamorganshire RD 1950-53:** 106 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 94 1990-92: 97 is comprised of 2% of Cynon Valley (106) & 47% of Ogwr (104) & 7% of Rhymney Valley (105) & 63% of Taff-Ely (96) & 29% of Cardiff (99) & 36% of Vale of Glamorgan (99) & 49% of Lliw Valley (100) & 61% of Neath (107) & 10% of Swansea (98)

**Merionethshire UA 1950-53:** 111 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 111 1990-92: 95 is comprised of 51% of Meirionnydd (92)

**Merionethshire RD 1950-53:** 105 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 101 1981-85: 91 1986-89: 95 1990-92: 88 is comprised of 10% of Glyndwr (97) & 49% of Meirionnydd (92)

**Monmouthshire UA 1950-53:** 109 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 105 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 88% of Blaenau Gwent (108) & 100% of Islwyn (97) & 38% of Monmouth (94) & 6% of Newport (103) & 89% of Torfaen (103) & 26% of Rhymney Valley (105)



**Monmouthshire RD** 1950-53: 98 1959-63: 99  
1969-73: 103 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 92 1990-92:  
90 is comprised of 62% of Monmouth (94) &  
18% of Newport (103) & 11% of Torfaen (103)

**Montgomeryshire UA** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 97  
1969-73: 104 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 104 1990-  
92: 99 is comprised of 48% of Montgomery (91)

**Montgomeryshire RD** 1950-53: 95 1959-63: 94  
1969-73: 84 1981-85: 95 1986-89: 89 1990-92:  
84 is comprised of 52% of Montgomery (91)

**Pembrokeshire UA** 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 112  
1969-73: 112 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 101 1990-  
92: 96 is comprised of 46% of Preseli (91) &  
53% of South Pembrokeshire (94)

**Pembrokeshire RD** 1950-53: 99 1959-63: 99  
1969-73: 104 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 95 1990-92:  
90 is comprised of 54% of Preseli (91) & 47% of  
South Pembrokeshire (94)

**Radnorshire UA** 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 109  
1969-73: 94 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 102 1990-  
92: 101 is comprised of 42% of Radnor (90)

**Radnorshire RD** 1950-53: 90 1959-63: 83  
1969-73: 98 1981-85: 87 1986-89: 96 1990-92:  
83 is comprised of 58% of Radnor (90)

### **Scottish areas**

**Aberdeen Burgh (inc)** 1950-53: 109 1959-63:  
107 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 112 1986-89: 115  
1990-92: 110 is comprised of 75% of Aberdeen  
City (106)

**Aberdeen County (rem)** 1950-53: 99 1959-63:  
98 1969-73: 95 1981-85: 100 1986-89: 97 1990-  
92: 100 is comprised of 25% of Aberdeen City  
(106) & 80% of Banff and Buchan (101) &  
100% of Gordon (101) & 19% of Kincardine  
and Deeside (105)

**Arbroath Burgh** 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 110  
1969-73: 164 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 115 1990-  
92: 115 is comprised of 24% of Angus (106)

**Dundee County of City** 1950-53: 116 1959-63:  
110 1969-73: 106 1981-85: 114 1986-89: 117  
1990-92: 114 is comprised of 92% of Dundee  
City (115)

**Angus County (rem)** 1950-53: 104 1959-63:  
99 1969-73: 101 1981-85: 96 1986-89: 106  
1990-92: 108 is comprised of 76% of Angus  
(106) & 8% of Dundee City (115)

**Argyll County** 1950-53: 109 1959-63: 107  
1969-73: 108 1981-85: 114 1986-89: 117 1990-  
92: 113 is comprised of 13% of Lochaber (111)  
& 88% of Argyll and Bute (112)

**Ayr Burgh** 1950-53: 107 1959-63: 110 1969-73:  
108 1981-85: 113 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 106 is  
comprised of 44% of Kyle and Carrick (107)

**Kilmarnock Burgh** 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 119  
1969-73: 113 1981-85: 114 1986-89: 111 1990-  
92: 108 is comprised of 59% of Kilmarnock and  
Loudoun (114)

**Ayr County (rem)** 1950-53: 107 1959-63: 113  
1969-73: 112 1981-85: 115 1986-89: 114 1990-  
92: 114 is comprised of 100% of Cumnock and  
Doon Valley (116) & 96% of Cunninghame  
(113) & 41% of Kilmarnock and Loudoun (114)  
& 56% of Kyle and Carrick (107)

**Banff County** 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 108  
1969-73: 103 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 113 1990-  
92: 109 is comprised of 20% of Banff and  
Buchan (101) & 31% of Moray (106)



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**Berwick County** 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 106 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 97 1986-89: 97 1990-92: 89 is comprised of 100% of Berwickshire (90) & 11% of Ettrick and Lauderdale (107)

**Bute County** 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 108 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 110 is comprised of 12% of Argyll and Bute (112) & 4% of Cunninghame (113)

**Caithness County** 1950-53: 111 1959-63: 112 1969-73: 107 1981-85: 120 1986-89: 120 1990-92: 115 is comprised of 100% of Caithness (115)

**Clackmannan County** 1950-53: 113 1959-63: 108 1969-73: 112 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 113 1990-92: 108 is comprised of 100% of Clackmannan (108)

**Clydebank Burgh** 1950-53: 112 1959-63: 115 1969-73: 115 1981-85: 116 1986-89: 119 1990-92: 120 is comprised of 77% of Clydebank (116)

**Dumbarton Burgh** 1950-53: 121 1959-63: 122 1969-73: 99 1981-85: 126 1986-89: 121 1990-92: 127 is comprised of 27% of Dumbarton (114)

**Dumbarton County (rem)** 1950-53: 109 1959-63: 108 1969-73: 109 1981-85: 101 1986-89: 100 1990-92: 100 is comprised of 100% of Bearsden and Milngavie (85) & 23% of Clydebank (116) & 80% of Cumbernauld and Kilsyth (104) & 73% of Dumbarton (114) & 3% of Renfrew (117) & 34% of Strathkelvin (107)

**Dumfries Burgh** 1950-53: 113 1959-63: 111 1969-73: 111 1981-85: 116 1986-89: 116 1990-92: 115 is comprised of 48% of Nithsdale (114)

**Dumfries County (rem)** 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 103 1969-73: 104 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 102 1990-92: 102 is comprised of 100% of Annandale and Eskdale (94) & 48% of Nithsdale (114)

**East Lothian County** 1950-53: 97 1959-63: 104 1969-73: 101 1981-85: 98 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 74% of East Lothian (102)

**Dunfermline Burgh** 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 115 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 112 is comprised of 37% of Dunfermline (107)

**Kirkcaldy Burgh** 1950-53: 113 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 114 1990-92: 113 is comprised of 33% of Kirkcaldy (110)

**Fife County (rem)** 1950-53: 109 1959-63: 107 1969-73: 104 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 108 1990-92: 107 is comprised of 63% of Dunfermline (107) & 67% of Kirkcaldy (110) & 100% of North East Fife (105)

**Inverness Burgh** 1950-53: 108 1959-63: 104 1969-73: 125 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 101 is comprised of 48% of Inverness (103)

**Inverness County (rem)** 1950-53: 98 1959-63: 100 1969-73: 151 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 109 1990-92: 106 is comprised of 70% of Badenoch and Strathspey (88) & 52% of Inverness (103) & 87% of Lochaber (111)

**Insular Portion of Inverness County** 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 102 1969-73: 111 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 118 1990-92: 116 is comprised of 75% of Skye and Lochalsh (106) & 32% of Western Isles Islands (117)



**Kincardine County (exc)** 1950-53: 96 1959-63: 98 1969-73: 98 1981-85: 101 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 105 is comprised of 81% of Kincardine and Deeside (105)

**Kinross County** 1950-53: 117 1959-63: 101 1969-73: 103 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 99 1990-92: 95 is comprised of 8% of Perth and Kinross (107)

**Kirkcudbright County** 1950-53: 101 1959-63: 107 1969-73: 114 1981-85: 104 1986-89: 105 1990-92: 103 is comprised of 4% of Nithsdale (114) & 100% of Stewartry (98) & 4% of Wigtown (113)

**Airdrie Burgh** 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 116 1969-73: 113 1981-85: 113 1986-89: 111 1990-92: 127 is comprised of 41% of Monklands (127)

**Coatbridge Burgh** 1950-53: 120 1959-63: 122 1969-73: 111 1981-85: 121 1986-89: 121 1990-92: 128 is comprised of 45% of Monklands (127)

**Glasgow County of City** 1950-53: 125 1959-63: 125 1969-73: 121 1981-85: 126 1986-89: 132 1990-92: 131 is comprised of 88% of Glasgow City (128)

**Hamilton Burgh** 1950-53: 123 1959-63: 119 1969-73: 129 1981-85: 123 1986-89: 117 1990-92: 119 is comprised of 37% of Hamilton (118)

**Motherwell and Wishaw Burgh** 1950-53: 115 1959-63: 120 1969-73: 118 1981-85: 121 1986-89: 119 1990-92: 114 is comprised of 44% of Motherwell (121)

**Rutherglen Burgh** 1950-53: 118 1959-63: 120 1969-73: 115 1981-85: 121 1986-89: 122 1990-92: 113 is comprised of 3% of Glasgow City (128)

**Lanark County (rem)** 1950-53: 114 1959-63: 118 1969-73: 114 1981-85: 111 1986-89: 111 1990-92: 113 is comprised of 100% of East Kilbride (95) & 9% of Glasgow City (128) & 63% of Hamilton (118) & 100% of Lanark (now Clydesdale) (114) & 14% of Monklands (127) & 56% of Motherwell (121) & 52% of Strathkelvin (107)

**Edinburgh Burgh** 1950-53: 109 1959-63: 109 1969-73: 105 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 112 1990-92: 114 is comprised of 93% of Edinburgh City (113)

**Midlothian County (rem)** 1950-53: 106 1959-63: 107 1969-73: 103 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 106 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 1% of Ettrick and Lauderdale (107) & 26% of East Lothian (102) & 4% of Edinburgh City (113) & 100% of Midlothian (106) & 32% of West Lothian (110)

**Moray County** 1950-53: 100 1959-63: 99 1969-73: 100 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 102 is comprised of 69% of Moray (106) & 30% of Badenoch and Strathspey (88)

**Nairn County** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 94 1969-73: 115 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 113 1990-92: 117 is comprised of 100% of Nairn (117)

**Orkney County** 1950-53: 103 1959-63: 110 1969-73: 102 1981-85: 103 1986-89: 114 1990-92: 111 is comprised of 100% of Orkney Islands (111)

**Peebles County** 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 100 1969-73: 96 1981-85: 107 1986-89: 104 1990-92: 104 is comprised of 100% of Tweeddale (104)

**Perth Burgh** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 115 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 111 1990-92: 112 is comprised of 29% of Perth and Kinross (107)



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**Perth County (rem)** 1950-53: 98 1959-63: 105  
1969-73: 98 1981-85: 102 1986-89: 104 1990-  
92: 106 is comprised of 26% of Stirling (105) &  
63% of Perth and Kinross (107)

**Greenock Burgh** 1950-53: 120 1959-63: 125  
1969-73: 120 1981-85: 123 1986-89: 127 1990-  
92: 130 is comprised of 57% of Inverclyde (124)

**Paisley Burgh** 1950-53: 117 1959-63: 119  
1969-73: 110 1981-85: 123 1986-89: 121 1990-  
92: 124 is comprised of 39% of Renfrew (117)

**Port-Glasgow Burgh** 1950-53: 126 1959-63: 122  
1969-73: 120 1981-85: 121 1986-89: 128 1990-  
92: 117 is comprised of 22% of Inverclyde (124)

**Renfrew County (rem)** 1950-53: 109 1959-63:  
108 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 105  
1990-92: 106 is comprised of 100% of Eastwood  
(91) & 21% of Inverclyde (124) & 58% of  
Renfrew (117)

**Ross and Cromarty County (rem)** 1950-53:  
100 1959-63: 105 1969-73: 180 1981-85: 112  
1986-89: 106 1990-92: 109 is comprised of  
100% of Ross and Cromarty (107) & 25% of  
Skye and Lochalsh (106)

**Insular Portion of Ross and Cromarty  
County** 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 95 1969-73: 105  
1981-85: 112 1986-89: 118 1990-92: 112 is  
comprised of 68% of Western Isles Islands (117)

**Roxburgh County** 1950-53: 103 1959-63: 109  
1969-73: 101 1981-85: 108 1986-89: 106 1990-  
92: 116 is comprised of 20% of Ettrick and  
Lauderdale (107) & 100% of Roxburgh (113)

**Selkirk County** 1950-53: 105 1959-63: 108  
1969-73: 104 1981-85: 115 1986-89: 104 1990-  
92: 106 is comprised of 68% of Ettrick and  
Lauderdale (107)

**Falkirk Burgh** 1950-53: 108 1959-63: 112  
1969-73: 106 1981-85: 106 1986-89: 116 1990-  
92: 117 is comprised of 23% of Falkirk (114)

**Stirling Burgh** 1950-53: 107 1959-63: 110  
1969-73: 100 1981-85: 113 1986-89: 115 1990-  
92: 109 is comprised of 38% of Stirling (105)

**Stirling County (rem)** 1950-53: 108 1959-63:  
113 1969-73: 110 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 113  
1990-92: 115 is comprised of 67% of Falkirk  
(114) & 36% of Stirling (105) & 20% of  
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth (104) & 14% of  
Strathkelvin (107)

**Sutherland County** 1950-53: 102 1959-63: 102  
1969-73: 109 1981-85: 113 1986-89: 111 1990-  
92: 110 is comprised of 100% of Sutherland  
(110)

**West Lothian County** 1950-53: 104 1959-63:  
103 1969-73: 105 1981-85: 109 1986-89: 112  
1990-92: 110 is comprised of 11% of Falkirk  
(114) & 3% of Edinburgh City (113) & 68% of  
West Lothian (110)

**Wigtown County** 1950-53: 108 1959-63: 120  
1969-73: 111 1981-85: 114 1986-89: 117 1990-  
92: 112 is comprised of 96% of Wigtown (113)

**Zetland County** 1950-53: 110 1959-63: 103  
1969-73: 103 1981-85: 105 1986-89: 107 1990-  
92: 112 is comprised of 100% of Shetland  
Islands (112)