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BOROUGH OF NELSON

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ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health 1963

J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF NELSON

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1963

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BOROUGH OF NELSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor R. Stanworth (Chairman)

Councillor J. F. Spencer (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor P. S. Cox J.P.) (ex-officio)

Alderman W. Bannister

" Mrs. E. Kay

" J. Shepherd

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bannister, J.P.

" J. C. L. Hilliard

" H. Ingham

" M. McCrae

" F. Mansfield

" Miss J. Smith

" R. Standage

" J. Stephenson

" K. Sutcliffe

" A. Whitworth

LIST OF LOCAL AND ADOPTED SANITARY ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL

Nelson Water and Gas Act, 1866.

Nelson Local Board Act, 1879.

Nelson Improvement Act, 1886.

Nelson Local Board Act, 1888.

Nelson Corporation Act, 1903.

Nelson Provisional Orders, 1871, 1873, 1876, 1890, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1904

Borough of Nelson (Extension) Orders, 1897.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 1891.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted 1896.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts adopted 1912.

The Nelson Corporation Act, 1921.

The Public Health Act, 1925, except Sections 15, 35 and 41.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS RELATING TO SANITARY MATTERS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Dates of Adoption	
1890	Common Lodging Houses
1897	Offensive trades: Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Tanner, Leather Dresser, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Fat Melter, Tripe Boiler, Glue Maker, Size Maker, Gut Scraper.
1897	Nuisances
1897 & 1907	Slaughterhouses
1911	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations
1931	Sanitary Conveniences
1939	Buildings
1951	Clean Food Bye-Laws
1953	Regulating the emission of Black Smoke
1958	Good Rule & Government and Prevention of Nuisances
July 1960	Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 24 - Bye-Laws

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	J. V. Dyer, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C. S., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	G. Pritchard, M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector	W. T. Beckwith, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	J. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
	F. Grindrod, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed : 8th April, 1963.)
Chief Clerk	N. Griffiths
Clerks	Miss K. Lambert
	Miss S. A. Fisk

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Public Health Department,
21 Carr Road,
NELSON.

27th July, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of Nelson in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1963.

The form and content are in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/64, dated 13th January, 1964. 1963 has been a year of steady, if unspectacular progress, and with a full staff of Public Health Inspectors for the greater part of the year, the Health Department can confidently maintain that our service has worked efficiently for the benefit of the Borough, with no undue delays or obstacles.

A major disappointment was the "bombshell" that future supplies of gas coke could not be guaranteed. This came just after the completion of our detailed survey of the first proposed Smoke Control Area. Obviously the Minister could not confirm the Order as it stood, and a re-survey in respect of alternative fuels showed the costs to be quite out of the question. In view of this, early in 1964 the Corporation reluctantly decided to postpone any further implementation of the Clean Air Act, and Nelson remains one of the few towns in East Lancashire without at least one smoke control area. Observations of factory chimneys have brought to light 19 offences against the Clean Air Act, 16 actually from 4 chimneys. Friendly advice and discussion with the management has been the policy, and in 3 cases, quite extensive alterations have been made to boiler plants. A persistent hard core of offenders remains, however, and I now consider that prosecution should not be ruled out.

Another highlight in 1963 was the severe winter, with the prolonged ice, deep snow, frozen water pipes and fractured gas mains. No tragedies of elderly people dying alone occurred in Nelson, and we were able to provide accommodation without undue difficulty, for people where water or gas made their homes temporarily uninhabitable. There was no undue rise in the number of deaths, early in the year, indeed, there was a marked reduction on the previous years figures. The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population remains at 32,000, despite, for the second year, an excess of births over deaths. A continued movement of families out of the area can only be the regrettable conclusion.

The unfortunate result of this, is that houses are standing unsold, and in all areas of the town, through the wind, rain, hooligans, etc., are causing a nuisance problem, unknown elsewhere in the country. We have very little powers by which to deal with them, and really can only treat them as individual unfit houses, by a Closing Order, when they have deteriorated sufficiently. This is no solution, as empty derelict houses soon depress a neighbourhood, and can set up a "chain reaction" as better class people move away.

During the year, there was a certain amount of apprehension over a number of Commonwealth immigrants who came to live in Nelson. A detailed survey showed that concern about overcrowding, noise, cooking smells, etc., was quite unfounded. These people are good workers, showed a generally higher standard of politeness and co-operation than we find amongst our own countrymen, and have made great steps to integrate into the community. Their customs and ways of life differ from ours (they may not like our cabbage smells), but they are learning rapidly, and should have plenty to offer in service to Nelson. They are here to stay, and should be made welcome. Emotional outbursts over established conditions solve nothing.

I continue to be concerned about the illegitimacy rate - well over the National figure. Whether this is due to an excess of unmarried people living, as far as the public is concerned, as man and wife, or, as is generally assumed, just above average random extra-marital sexual experiments by young people, I cannot say.

A summary of some of the more interesting findings of the 1961 Census has been reproduced as an Appendix to this Report. How many people know that 7 houses in every 10 are owner-occupied in Nelson? What a wonderful achievement - this compares with 4 in 10 for Lancashire as a whole. It is, therefore, a source of mystery to me, why so many of them are content to put up with waste water closets. The conversion rate of about 200 a year does not change. People should not need financial inducements, or legal "big sticks" to improve their living conditions. It is time, in Nelson, that the status symbol be accepted as a fresh water closet, instant hot water, and a refrigerator, instead of holidays in Spain, a car and a "telly".

I know that very few people will read the whole of this Report. People's interests vary, and if only one section is studied in detail, I hope it is found rewarding. In writing these Annual Reports, we are making history, and so like to include as much detail as possible, so that perhaps in many generations to come, a complete picture of our life today can easily be built up.

It now remains for me to thank my colleagues on the staff of your Health Department for their continued fine work throughout the year. In particular I wish to acknowledge the efforts of Mr. N. Griffiths and Miss K. Lambert, without whose generous assistance, this Report could not have been produced.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Some of the information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied from external sources, and I would place on record my acknowledgement and appreciation of this and also take the opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the following who so willingly co-operated in this respect.

Mr. T. J. Atherton	Manager, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Office, Nelson.
Mr. H. Barton	Director of Public Cleansing, Nelson.
Mr. T. Browne	Baths Manager, Nelson.
Mr. F. Cook	Housing Superintendent, Nelson.
Dr. S. C. Gawne	County Medical Officer of Health, County Offices, Preston.
Mr. W. Knight	Borough Treasurer, Nelson.
Registrar General	General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.
Mr. E. Robinson	Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Nelson.
Mr. J. Gilchrist Smith	Engineer, North Calder Water Board, Nelson.
Miss N. Simpson	Manager, Ministry of Labour Office, Nelson.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	3,446
Ordnance Level, Lowest point	350 feet
Ordnance Level, Highest point	1,100 feet
Ordnance Level, centre of town	458 feet

Drainage of surface water - Natural, chiefly to Walverden Stream and Pendle Water.

Subsoil - Clay with understratum of sandstone and out-croppings of coal.

Population - Census, 1961	32,292
Males	15,176
Females	17,116
Intercensal variation - Decrease	2,092
Males	757
Females	1,335
- Census, 1951	34,384
Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year 1963	32,000
Number of inhabited houses -	
- Census, 1961	12,110
- Census, 1951	12,162
End of 1963, according to Rate Books	12,251
Number of uninhabited houses -	
- Census, 1961	364
- Census, 1951	222
End of 1963 according to Rate Books	295
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963.	£860,450
General Rate, 1963/64 (s.d. in the £)	11/-
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1963-64	£3,150

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1963/64 was £13,425 which is equivalent to a rate of 4.26d. in the £.

The registrar-general's estimate of the home population for mid-1963 was the same as the estimate for the previous year, but this was 292 less than the Census figure for 1961.

SOCIAL CONDITONS

The chief industries of the area are the manufacture of textiles, furniture, confectionery, boxes and cartons, paper wrappers, metal goods and engineering.

The employment position in the town was affected by a number of factors, such as weather, trade recession and re-organisation of the cotton industry. During the first three months the exceptionally severe weather curtailed construction work, and many building trade workers were unemployed for much longer periods than is customary during the winter months.

The short-time working in cotton which had been a feature of 1962 continued throughout the first half of 1963, and in the early spring the engineering industry in the town was affected by short-time working for the first time for many years. Although most of the other industries in the area did not discharge workers or have recourse to short-time working, the trade recession which affected the whole country was reflected locally in the cessation of recruitment of labour at many firms. It accordingly became increasingly difficult for people, especially men, to find work or a change of work.

This situation was aggravated by the closure of four more textile mills and by the discharge of some workers (generally in the older age groups) from other textile mills whose re-equipment programmes necessitated a reallocation of labour.

Nevertheless, despite the uncertainty in textiles, which is still the town's main industry, the more progressive firms went ahead with the installation of modern automatic equipment. At one firm the need to run the new equipment to full capacity has led to the controversial measure of employing women volunteers on night-shift work - a measure new, at least, to this area.

Towards the end of the year all industries shared in the nation-wide revival of trade, and the amount of short-time working reduced steadily to negligible proportions. Employment opportunities, particularly for young women, increased, and the year ended on a more buoyant note.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

January

Easterly winds and temperatures around freezing point which were features of the latter part of December, continued more or less all January except for a very short spell around the 4th and 5th and again from the 25th - 29th.

Snow falls which occurred from the 2nd - 5th, were rather heavy on the 3rd when strong winds caused some drifting. From the 7th - 12th it was generally dry, but day temperatures remained around freezing-point and night frosts were severe from the 11th. It was foggy on the 11th and freezing fog occurred during the night followed by further snow showers, some fairly heavy on the 14th, 15th and 16th, although on the 14th and 15th, day temperatures rose to 2° - 3° above freezing point. Heavy snowfalls occurred during the night of the 19th and continued almost all the following day, when these were accompanied by gale-force winds giving severe blizzard conditions.

One or two fine days with some bright sunshine followed, but temperatures remained sub-zero until the 25th when the daily maximum rose to a few degrees above freezing point and remained so until month-end. The night temperatures of the 27th, 28th and 29th were above freezing point, the first for about 4 weeks, although they dropped again on the 30th and some snow showers followed.

The night frosts were very severe and there were many freezing days; ground frost was recorded every day and air frost on 28 days. In spite of the snowfalls it was a relatively dry month with above average sunshine. Mean temperatures, maximum 32.5°F. and minimum 22.5°F., making it the coldest January on our records (which commenced in 1926), and reported nationally as the coldest month of the century.

February

The bitterly cold weather of January with day and severe night frosts continued through the first week of February with snow showers which were heavy on the 7th, and strong winds which had commenced on the 6th caused some drifting.

A change occurred with the second week, a thaw commenced during the day of the 8th and afterwards day temperatures were above freezing on every day but one, although the nights remained cold. Severe snow showers occurred on the 11th and 12th, and snow and rain showers on the 14th.

During the third week the very cold weather returned with day temperatures around freezing-point and extremely cold nights, but these conditions did not continue, as the last week was fine and sunny with warmer days, although the night temperatures showed little if any improvement. The minimum on the 25th dropped as low as 12.9°F.

Altogether it was a quite bright, dry, but very cold month, there having been almost 60% more than average bright sunshine, the sunniest since 1956, and short of 70% average precipitation. Neither the maximum nor minimum temperatures reached the monthly average on any day of the month. The mean maximum was 7.9°F. below average and the lowest since February 1947, whilst the mean minimum was 9.0°F. below average and the lowest on our records for February. Ground and air frost were recorded on every day of the month.

March

March saw the end of the very cold winter and it was a very wet month. The opening days were fine and sunny but very cold, with maximum and minimum temperatures below seasonable average. On the 6th both increased above this, for the first time in the year, but this heralded quite a wet spell which lasted until the 18th. During this time temperatures fluctuated somewhat, cold days from the 10th - 12th were followed by two quite mild days on the 14th and 15th and then temperatures remained seasonable until the 21st. Barometric pressure increased appreciably that day and the wind got round into the north to east sector, day and night temperatures fell, and in fact, ground frost occurred again during two or three nights. However, this was short-lived, the wind got round to south, temperatures increased and on the 24th heavy rain occurred, 0.87" being measured. Several wet days with varying temperatures followed, but the last day of the month was warm and sunny.

In spite of the many temperature fluctuations the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were average for March, and so was the amount of bright sunshine, but the rainfall was 40% above normal making it the wettest March since 1957.

April

During the first fortnight the maximum daily temperatures were constantly subnormal, by as much as 6° or 7° some days, and the night temperatures also were below average. Snow fell on the 4th and 5th, and again on the 11th and 12th, Good Friday and Easter Saturday.

After Easter there was an improvement, the days were warmer and with two exceptions remained so until month-end. On the 23rd the maximum was as high as 61°F., or approximately 9° above average. From the 14th night temperatures also, with one exception (the 19th), were above average. This improvement meant that the means for the month were only 1° less than normal, although air frost had been recorded twice and ground frost on 12 occasions, mostly during the first half of the month.

May

May brought cold, dull and changeable weather, but on the whole it was drier than usual.

It was particularly cold during the first week, although afterwards the night temperatures were normal; the days, with two exceptions, remained below average until the 25th when there was an appreciable improvement. The weather became more settled and day and night temperatures increased, and although there was a fall on the 28th and 29th both these days had over 13 hours bright sunshine. On the 30th, the day temperature again rose, followed by a rapid increase into the seventies on the following day which was the warmest since 2nd September, 1961.

Although there was some rain measured on 18 days, the total was almost half an inch below average and it was the driest May for 3 years and the sunniest since 1959, in spite of the fact that the total bright sunshine was more than 12 hours below the average for May.

June

June opened with 12 days of ideal weather. Day temperatures were nicely above average, in the seventies from the 7th - 12th; most days were very sunny, five had more than 14 hours each; and until the 12th there had been no measureable rain.

However, approximately a third of an inch of rain fell on the 12th, and on the 13th the temperature showed a drop of 10°F. From then conditions deteriorated. For the next six days the day temperatures fluctuated and afterwards were below average until month-end, but the mean maximum for the month was normal.

Apart from four cold nights at the beginning of the month the night temperatures were generally above average and the mean minimum temperature was rather above normal. Rainfall totalled 3.59", and this fell during the period 12th to 30th inclusive. It was more than an inch over average and made it the wettest June for 5 years. There were no really sunny days during this latter period, but the total bright sunshine for the month as a whole was a little more than average, 2% to be precise.

July

Dull days were the feature of early July, and some were rather cold, in fact only one day, the fifth, was of July standard, and from the 10th there were also a number of quite cold nights. The first and second days were rather wet there being ¾" of rain each day, although there was no rainfall of significance afterwards.

On the 20th there was a marked change, barometric pressure increased, the day temperature rose to a few degrees above the seasonable average, almost 14 hours of bright sunshine were recorded and the night was less cold than of late. Afterwards there were many very warm days and the maximum thermometer recorded 80°F. on the 30th, which was the warmest day since 29th August, 1961. Total bright sunshine for the month was 109% of average.

August

The warm, pleasant days continued into August, on the first and second the maximum temperatures were in the seventies, but there was a decline on the 3rd and again on the 4th when the maximum failed to reach normal. It remained sub-normal for the rest of the month which gave a mean for the month of 4.2°F. below average. Night temperatures were variable throughout the month. Although almost half were reasonable, there were two periods when the nights were quite cold, one from the 14th - 18th inclusive, and the second commencing on the 28th was still operative at month end. That day the air minimum dropped to 40.7°F. and the grass minimum was only 34.1°F.

Only 70.9% of average bright sunshine was recorded during the month. On the first day there were 13.4 hours, but afterwards there were 13 days either without, or with less than half an hour.

It was the dullest August since 1959, but also the driest since that year, as there was only 82% of normal rainfall.

September

Apart from the first two days it was rather cold until halfway through the month, when temperatures improved and from the 15th - 17th inclusive the maximum daily temperatures were above or around 70°F. On the 18th there was a drop of something like 15°F. with many variations to follow. By month-end the days were rather cold, and two or three quite wet. A noteable feature being that in spite of a dry spell mid-month, there was almost half an inch above the average rainfall, and furthermore 44% of the total fell in two days, the 24th and 25th with 0.76" and 1.28" each respectively. The mean temperatures were rather below normal.

October

More than half the days of the month, mainly in the second week and around the latter part of the third week, had temperatures above the seasonable average. Ground frost was recorded on two occasions, but the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were a little above average.

There were many quite sunny days, but the total amount of bright sunshine was only 89% of average, and the rainfall 73% of normal. It was the driest October for 10 years.

November

Until the 11th the days and nights were very mild, after which there were many variations in daily temperatures until the 25th. During this latter period there were several quite cold days and nights, on the 16th, 17th, 20th and 21st air frost was recorded. From the 25th although the days were rather cold the temperatures were steady. Ground frost occurred during eight nights of the month.

Some fog was experienced on 3 days, particularly on the 16th, and the amount of bright sunshine recorded during the month was only 68% of the November average. The most noteable feature was the rainfall. Until the 25th there had only been two days (2nd and 3rd) without rain, giving a total of over 6½ inches. Five days had rainfall of half an inch or more, in fact on the 21st there was as much as 0.94". Conditions improved on the 26th, and with the exception of 0.2" on the 28th the remaining days were dry.

On the whole it was a mild, dull, but very wet month. It was the dullest November for ten years and the wettest since 1960.

December

The first two or three days of the month were mild and the month finished in a similar manner, but the interim period was very cold. Daily maximum temperatures dropped below average on the 4th and remained so until the 27th. The minimum or night temperatures followed a similar pattern.

From the 18th to the 24th was a very cold spell with night temperatures hovering around the 20°F. level giving from 12° - 14° of air frost, and on the 24th there were 18.3° of ground frost. The mean maximum temperature was 2.8°F. below average and the mean minimum 3.6°F. below average. Ground frost was recorded on 23 days and air frost on 15. There was also fog on 4 days.

It was, however, a comparatively sunny month with a few hours more than average bright sunshine, and it was also very dry, with only 40% of average rainfall. In fact it was the driest December since 1933.

The general sunshine over the year was 98% of average, but it was the sunniest year since 1960. After two sunny winter months of January and February, the other three seasons of the year were generally dull, although sunshine was above average during June, July, September and December. The sunniest day was the 2nd June with 14.7 hours of bright sunshine.

Although heavy snowfalls were experienced during the early months of the year and March, April, June, September and November had all well above average rainfall, the annual precipitation was only 88.6% of average, making it the driest year since 1959. The wettest day was 25th September with 1.28", the wettest day since 11th February, 1962, which incidentally had exactly the same amount.

With regard to temperatures, January was the coldest month on our records followed by February the coldest since 1947. Of the summer months only June had a normal mean maximum temperature, the others being below average. The mean maximum temperature for the year was 50.8°F. against an average of 53.1°F. The warmest day was the 30th July with a maximum temperature of 80.0°F., and the coldest days were the 10th and 23rd January each with a minimum air temperature of 10.0°F.

The following Tables give various statistical information on the Climatological Conditions throughout the year.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE 1963

Height of Instrument above Sea Level 546 feet

Month	Uncorrected Readings				Pressure at Mean Sea Level					
	Mean Reading		Range		Highest Reading			Lowest Reading		
	Inches	Milli-bars	Inches	Milli-bars	Inches	Milli-bars	Day of month	Inches	Milli-bars	Day of month
January	29.651	1004.1	1.488	50.4	30.924	1047.2	27	29.418	996.2	4
February	29.252	990.6	1.199	40.6	30.531	1033.9	27	29.303	992.3	15
March	29.149	987.1	1.687	57.1	30.646	1037.8	23	28.910	979.0	10
April	29.267	991.1	1.299	44.0	30.398	1029.4	26	29.105	985.6	10
May	29.379	994.9	0.977	33.1	30.451	1031.2	29	29.462	997.7	10
June	29.323	993.0	0.815	27.6	30.218	1023.3	8	29.403	995.7	18
July	28.493	964.9	0.520	17.6	30.460	1031.5	27	29.902	1012.6	23
August	29.161	987.5	0.573	19.4	30.053	1017.7	6	29.468	997.9	24
September	29.406	995.8	0.845	28.6	30.324	1026.9	14	29.450	997.3	26
October	29.415	996.1	1.001	33.9	30.437	1030.7	25	29.438	996.9	31
November	28.895	978.5	1.350	45.7	30.171	1021.7	29	28.768	974.2	18
December	29.471	998.0	1.027	34.8	30.717	1040.2	23	29.639	1003.7	25
For the 12 months	29.238	990.1	2.068	70.0	30.924	1047.2	27th Jan.	28.768	974.2	18th Nov.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

THERMOMETER READINGS AND MEAN TEMPERATURES

Month	In Screen										Mean Temp.	Mean Range	On Grass			In Ground	
	Maximum					Minimum										Mean Temp.	
	Mean	Highest Max. Temp.	Day of month	Lowest Max. Temp.	Day of month	Mean	Highest Min. Temp.	Day of month	Lowest Min. Temp.	Day of month			Mean Min.	Lowest Temp.	Day of month	1 ft.	4 ft.
January	32.5	42.3	26	27.2	11	22.5	33.2	29	10.0	12&23	27.50	10.0	20.8	12.1	14	32.9	39.7
February	33.7	40.1	8	27.1	2	23.3	30.7	15	13.0	25	28.50	10.4	21.8	9.5	25	*	38.0
March	46.2	54.9	15	38.5	1	35.3	45.8	15	19.1	2	40.75	10.9	30.6	14.8	2	*	38.3
April	50.5	61.0	23	42.7	12	39.1	48.8	28	31.1	12	44.80	11.4	33.2	21.8	12	*	41.7
May	55.7	73.0	31	47.5	2	42.0	48.0	27	34.3	4	48.85	13.7	35.6	26.9	4	49.0	45.4
June	63.1	76.9	11	54.0	28	49.1	55.5	18	40.6	4	56.10	14.0	45.8	33.1	4	56.9	50.3
July	64.5	80.0	30	54.5	10	49.7	60.3	22	41.7	14	57.10	14.8	45.3	35.4	14	58.2	53.0
August	60.7	73.4	2	55.6	19	50.0	58.2	3	40.8	28	55.35	10.7	46.2	34.0	28	58.6	55.2
September	59.2	72.6	16	52.2	21	46.8	55.0	24	39.1	20	53.00	12.4	42.8	33.2	20	55.2	54.2
October	54.6	63.0	8	47.5	30	44.6	50.4	24	37.8	27	49.60	10.0	41.0	31.9	14&27	50.6	52.0
November	48.7	54.2	10	41.8	20	40.5	48.8	5	27.9	16	44.60	8.2	37.0	25.5	21	45.7	49.2
December	40.4	49.1	30 & 31	31.5	22	30.8	41.0	4	17.9	24	35.60	9.6	28.2	13.7	24	37.9	44.9
For 1963	50.8	80.0	30th July	27.1	2nd Feb.	39.5	60.3	22nd July	10.0	12 &23 Jan.	45.14	11.3	35.7	9.5	25th Feb.	-	46.8
For 1962	51.1	72.4	7th June	28.5	1st Jan.	40.0	60.1	20th Aug.	12.1	1 & 2 Jan	45.53	11.0	36.1	7.5	25th Dec.	46.3	46.7

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Rainfall and Humidity

Month	Mean Relative Humidity %	Total Rainfall		Mean Daily Rainfall		Greatest amount in one day			No. of days with Rain	No. of days without Rain
		Inches	Milli-metres	Inches	Milli-metres	Inches	Milli-metres	Day of month		
January	91.7	1.21	30.7	0.39	9.9	0.36	9.1	3	10	21
February	92.4	2.31	58.7	0.08	2.0	1.24	31.5	6	6	22
March	84.3	3.67	93.2	0.12	3.0	0.87	22.1	24	18	13
April	82.7	4.00	101.6	0.13	3.3	0.68	17.3	13	20	10
May	73.8	1.88	47.8	0.06	1.5	0.31	7.9	10	18	13
June	77.3	3.59	91.2	0.12	3.0	0.81	20.6	28	19	11
July	76.2	2.59	65.8	0.08	2.0	0.74	18.8	1	17	14
August	80.4	3.75	95.3	0.12	3.0	0.69	17.5	3	23	8
September	80.2	4.61	117.1	0.15	3.8	1.28	32.5	25	18	12
October	82.2	3.49	88.6	0.11	2.8	0.53	13.5	3	17	14
November	86.5	6.63	168.4	0.22	5.6	0.94	23.9	21	24	6
December	85.5	1.66	42.2	0.05	1.3	0.84	21.3	30	12	19
For 1963	82.8	39.39	1000.5	0.11	2.8	1.28	32.5	25th Sept.	202	163
For 1962	83.9	40.14	1019.6	0.11	2.8	1.28	32.5	11th Feb.	189	176

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Month	Total Bright Sunshine (hours)	Mean Daily Bright Sunshine (hours)	Highest in one day		No. of days with Bright Sunshine	No. of days without Bright Sunshine
			Amount (hours)	Day of month		
January	37.7	1.2	6.0	21	18	13
February	73.6	2.6	8.2	26	21	7
March	87.4	2.8	8.8	23	25	6
April	97.5	3.2	10.5	7	23	7
May	160.4	5.2	13.9	31	31	-
June	180.4	6.0	14.7	2	27	3
July	161.9	5.2	13.8	20	28	3
August	99.3	3.2	13.4	1	27	4
September	121.4	4.0	10.3	20	25	5
October	67.3	2.2	6.9	22	23	8
November	24.6	0.8	4.9	1	16	14
December	21.9	0.7	4.5	19	15	16
For 1963	1133.4	3.1	14.7	2nd June	279	86
For 1962	1065.1	2.9	14.3	5th June	261	104

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE FIGURES FOR 1963 WITH AVERAGE AMOUNTS, AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE

RAINFALL

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in inches	1.21	2.31	3.67	4.00	1.88	3.59	2.59	3.75	4.61	3.49	6.63	1.66	39.39
% of average	26.9	67.7	146.2	163.3	81.4	120.1	67.6	82.6	114.1	73.3	139.9	37.9	88.6
Average 31 years	4.50	3.41	2.51	2.45	2.31	2.99	3.83	4.54	4.04	4.76	4.74	4.38	44.46
Group % of average	69.0			122.2			88.23			84.9			

SUNSHINE

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in hours	37.7	73.6	87.4	97.5	160.4	180.4	161.9	99.3	121.4	67.3	24.6	21.9	1133.4
% of average	147.2	159.6	98.1	76.7	92.9	102.0	109.0	70.9	118.5	89.5	68.3	127.3	98.1
Average 31 years	25.6	46.1	88.1	127.1	172.7	176.8	148.5	140.0	102.4	75.2	36.0	17.2	1155.7
Group % of average	124.3			92.0			97.9			88.6			

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

RAINFALL

Comparative Table showing amounts measured at various points during the year with monthly averages, and during the previous five years with annual averages.

Month or Year	Ogden Reservoir (Inches)	Sewage Works (Inches)	Coldwell Reservoir (Inches)	Climatological Station (Cemetery) (Inches)
January	2.25	0.61	1.40	1.21
February	1.15	0.53	2.21	2.31
March	4.45	3.30	4.08	3.67
April	4.82	3.83	4.86	4.00
May	2.69	2.02	2.00	1.88
June	4.93	3.30	5.20	3.59
July	2.96	2.28	3.26	2.59
August	5.14	3.65	4.96	3.75
September	6.17	4.69	5.39	4.61
October	5.82	3.55	3.93	3.49
November	7.27	6.50	7.37	6.63
December	1.77	1.37	2.15	1.66
Totals	49.42	35.63	44.81	39.39
Monthly Average	4.12	2.97	3.73	3.28
1958	55.25	46.17	50.53	45.31
1959	43.59	34.05	38.87	34.74
1960	59.62	48.77	58.15	48.57
1961	63.81	47.79	52.17	47.80
1962	54.40	41.53	45.03	40.14
Annual Average	55.33	43.66	48.95	43.31

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	249	224	473
Illegitimate	25	21	46
Total	274	245	519

Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	8.9%
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population - crude	16.2
adjusted	18.5
Comparability Factor	1.14

STILL BIRTHS:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	-	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	6	-	6

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	11.4

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:	Males	Females	Total
	280	245	525

DEATHS:	Males	Females	Total
	241	252	493

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population - Crude	15.4
adjusted	14.0
Comparability Factor	0.91
Excess of live births over deaths	26

INFANT DEATHS:		Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year of age -	Legitimate	7	4	11
	Illegitimate	1	-	1
	Total	8	4	12
Under 4 Wks. of age -	Legitimate	3	2	5
	Illegitimate	1	-	1
	Total	4	2	6
Under 1 wk. of age -	Legitimate	3	2	5
	Illegitimate	1	-	1
	Total	4	2	6

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	23.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21.7

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	11.6

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	11.6

Peri-natal Mortality Rate

Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	22.9

Maternal Deaths

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population:

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year was 32,000, the same as the estimate for the previous year. Also for the second successive year the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths, by 26 on this occasion compared with 24 in 1962. Previous to this it was as long ago as 1948 since the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths, giving what is termed a natural increase in the population. In 1948, however, this was further sustained by other factors thereby giving an increased population, whereas in 1963 the natural increase was equally offset by other factors and the population figure remained static.

In the Registrar General's final statistics for the 1961 Census which were received during the year, the population is shown as 32,292 comprising 15,176 males and 17,116 females. This is a decrease of 2,092 persons, 757 males and 1,335 females, in the ten years since the previous census. I have included an extract from these final statistics as an appendix to this report.

Live Births:

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 20 live births registered during 1963, making a total of 519 (274 males and 245 females). This was the third successive year with over 500 live births and there has been nothing comparable with this since the immediate post-war years of 1946, 47 and 48. The average over the period of the five years 1958 - 62 was 488.

In Nelson there were 466 live births registered, the same as in 1962, and 98 (8 more than last year) or 21.0% were outward transfers, that is born to mothers who resided outside the borough. On the other hand 151 live births or 29.0% of the nett total of births assignable to Nelson occurred outside the borough and were inward transferable for statistical purposes.

The number of live births in the Maternity Home increased to 301, which was 64.6% of the total occurring in Nelson, and of those 98 or 32.5% were to mothers who lived outside the borough. All these figures show a small increase on those of the previous year.

The Live Birth Rate was 16.2 per 1000 of population a decrease of 0.6 per 1000 on the rate for 1962, but 0.9 per 1000 greater than the mean rate for the previous five years.

There was an increase of 0.06 in the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General for use in adjusting the birth rate for external comparison purposes. This increase is to compensate for the reduced number of persons of child-bearing ages in the community compared with the proportion in England and Wales as a whole.

By use of this factor an Adjusted Live Birth Rate of 18.5 per 1000 population was obtained. This figure was an increase of 0.3 per 1000 on the comparable rate for 1962 and was also 0.3 per 1000 greater than the National Live Birth Rate for 1963 which itself showed an increase of 0.2 per 1000 on the previous year.

Included in the total live births were 46 illegitimate births which were equivalent to 8.9%. This was an increase of 8 on the number registered in 1962 and was the highest number recorded since 1908 when these births were first recorded separately.

These gave Illegitimate Birth Rates of 1.43 per 1000 population, 88.6 per 1000 live births and 87.6 per 1000 total (live and still) births, which exceeded the 1962 rates by 0.24 per 1000, 18.1 per 1000 and 18.7 per 1000 respectively.

Still Births:

Only 6 still births were registered, a decrease of 6 on the previous year's figure, and incidentally the smallest number since 1955, in which year there were also 6. An average of 14 was the figure for the previous 5 years.

The Still Birth Rates were, therefore, 11.4 per 1000 total births, the smallest since 1950, and 0.187 per 1000 population, the smallest since 1955. The corresponding national rates were 17.3 per 1000 total births and 0.32 per 1000 population.

Deaths:

There was a reduction again in the number of deaths registered during the year, making a total of 493 (241 males and 252 females). This was the smallest number since 1958 and 27 less than the mean for the previous five years. Calculated on the estimated population of 32,000 this gave a Crude Death Rate of 15.4 per 1000 population, which was a reduction of 0.7 per 1000 on the rate for 1962 and was the smallest death rate since 1958. The average death rate for the previous five years was 16.3 per 1000.

The Comparability factor having been reduced to 0.91, a reduction of 0.04, gave an Adjusted Death Rate of 14.0 per 1000 population. This was a reduction of 1.3 per 1000 on the rate for the previous year, and was the smallest since 1955, but still 1.8 per 1000 greater than the National Death Rate which itself showed an increase of 0.3 per 1000 on the death rate for 1962.

Looking at the causes of death, Heart and Circulatory Diseases are the most prominent again with 191 deaths or 38.7% of the total, and a death rate of 5.97 per 1000. These figures are very similar to last year. Within this group of diseases, Coronary Disease/Angina heads the list with 106 deaths or 55.5% of the group total, followed by Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System with 84 deaths. Although this latter cause had 6 less deaths than in the previous year, it still forms 17.0% of the total deaths from all causes.

There was an increase of deaths from Cancer, giving a total of 81, the highest since 1959. The death rate from this disease, the third principal cause of death in Nelson, was 253 per 1000 population, about average for recent years, compared with the National Cancer Death Rate of 2.18 per 1000. The local rate of 0.53 per 1000 for cancer of the lung and bronchus, is almost identical to the National Rate of 0.52 per 1000 population.

Although in the age group distribution of deaths the 75 - 80 years group was again the largest, deaths in this group formed 2.0% less of the total deaths compared with last year. Similarly the total deaths of persons over the age of 65 years of age showed a decrease of over 2% of the total deaths compared with 1962, but deaths in the 45 - 65 years group showed an increase of 2.4% of the total deaths.

The percentage of the total assignable deaths which occurred in hospital during the year was 42.6% a reduction of 2.6% on the previous year, but average for recent years. Looking a little closer at this analysis of deaths shows that of the 369 which actually occurred in Nelson, 85 or 23.0% were in hospitals or institutions. Also 52 of them, or 14.1%, were outward transfers to other districts. There were 176 deaths of Nelson residents outside the borough, which amounted to 35.7% of the nett deaths for the year. Of these 96.6% occurred in hospitals or institutions, which is the same proportion as last year, but a little higher than average.

Comparing the percentage ward distribution of deaths in 1963 with the percentage ward distribution of population based on the Census figures showed that Bradley, the largest ward, with almost 17% of the population had 19.0% of the deaths, whilst Cloverhill Ward with 13.0% of the population had only a little over 11.0% of the deaths, but Southfield Ward with 11.0% of the population had rather less than 9.0% of the deaths.

For the third successive year there were 8 deaths (3 males and 5 females) from suicide, giving a suicide rate of 0.25 per 1000 population. Most of these were due to coal gas poisoning.

Accidents in the home accounted for 9 deaths and a death rate of 0.28 per 1000 population. These figures are the same as the average for the 10 years 1954 - 63 inclusive. The main causes of death in these cases were falls in the home involving fractures with ensuing complications.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total of 12 infant deaths was an increase of 3 on last year and also 3 more than average over the previous five years. The Infant Mortality Rate was 23.1 per 1000 live births, an increase of 6.4 per 1000 on the rate for 1962 and 2.2 per 1000 more than the National Infant Mortality Rate for 1963, which incidentally, was the lowest such national rate on record.

An analysis of the causes of death in these 12 cases is shown in one of the tables which follow.

Half of the deaths were infants under the age of one month, which gave a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 11.6 per 1000 live births, a decrease of 3.2 per 1000 on the 1962 rate and 2.6 per 1000 less than the National Neo-natal Mortality Rate.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Again it is pleasing to report that no mother died during, or as the result of child-birth during the year.

The National Maternal Death Rate for 1963 was 0.28 per 1000 total (live and still) births.

The following Tables show:-

1. Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality for England & Wales and Nelson, 1963.
2. Nelson Vital Statistics 1963, and previous 10 years, with 5 years' averages.
3. Comparison of Nelson Birth & Death Rates with the National Rates, 1938 - 1963 inclusive.
4. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during 1963 with equivalent Death Rates.
5. Death Rates from Various Causes, 1957 - 1962 inclusive.
6. Principal Causes of Death 1963 and previous 6 years.
7. Classification of Infant Deaths 1963, according to causes and ages.
8. Analysis of Cancer Deaths 1963, according to age groups and location of growths.
9. Cancer Death Rates according to sites of growths.
10. Summary of Ages at Death, 1963.
11. Monthly Analysis of Deaths 1963, showing rates per 1000 population.
12. Monthly Analysis of Deaths in Wards 1963.
13. Deaths occurring in Hospitals and Institutions in relation to total deaths 1963.

14. Deaths occurring in Hospitals and Institutions, Annual Percentages and Averages 1954 - 1963.
15. Percentages of Total Deaths at 5 years' intervals according to Ages, from 1920 - 1960, with 1963 added for comparison.

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND NELSON FOR THE YEAR 1963

	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 home population	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 home population
Births:				
Live Births	856,276	18.2	519	16.2
Still Births	15,074	(0.32 (17.3(a)	6	(0.19 (11.4(a)
Deaths:				
All causes	572,484	12.2	493	15.4
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,962	0.063	1	0.03
Respiratory	2,613	0.056	1	0.03
Non-respiratory	349	0.007	-	-
Cancer (all forms)	102,380	2.18	81	2.53
Lung and bronchus	24,422	0.52	17	0.53
Other cancer	77,958	1.66	64	2.00
Maternal Mortality (total)	244	0.28(a)	-	-
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	195	0.22(a)	-	-
Due to Abortion	49	0.06(a)	-	-
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Infant Mortality	17,870	20.9(b)	12	23.1
Neo-natal Mortality	12,176	14.2(b)	6	11.6

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(b) Per 1,000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 47,022,700
(2) 32,000

(1) Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 18.5 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 1.14)
Death Rate 14.0 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 0.91)

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963 AND THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS, WITH 5 YEAR'S AVERAGES

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total		Infant Mortality Neo-natal	
		No. Registered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 live births
1953	33,510	487	14.5	526	15.7	10	20	1	2.01	16	33	12	25
1954	33,390	370	11.1	505	15.1	11	29	nil	nil	8	22	6	16
1955	33,220	414	12.5	494	14.9	6	14	nil	nil	5	12	3	7
1956	32,700	444	13.6	521	15.9	10	22	nil	nil	8	18	7	16
1957	32,330	431	13.3	505	15.6	12	27	nil	nil	10	23	6	14
Average for 5 yrs.		429	13.0	510	15.4	10	22	0.2	0.40	9	22	7	16
1958	32,060	432	13.5	489	15.3	9	20	nil	nil	11	26	5	12
1959	31,720	474	14.9	526	16.6	16	33	nil	nil	9	19	7	15
1960	31,470	467	14.8	533	16.9	16	33	1	2.07	8	17	7	15
1961	32,140	530	16.5	536	16.7	17	31	nil	nil	7	13	6	11
1962	32,000	539	16.8	515	16.1	12	22	nil	nil	9	17	8	15
Average for 5 yrs.		488	15.3	520	16.3	14	28	0.2	0.42	9	18	7	14
1963	32,000	519	16.2	493	15.4	6	11	nil	nil	12	23	6	12

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARISON OF NELSON BIRTH AND DEATH RATES WITH THE NATIONAL RATES OVER A PERIOD OF 26 YEARS, 1938 - 1963 INCLUSIVE

Year	Nelson										England and Wales					
	Estimated Population	Birth Rates			Death Rates						Birth Rates		Death Rates			
		Live		Still	Total		Maternal	Infant			Live	Still	Total	Maternal	Infant	
		Crude per 1000 pop'n	Adjusted per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Crude per 1000 pop'n	Adjusted per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Total per 1000	Neo-natal Live Births		Per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Total per 1000	Neo-natal Live Births
1938	35,110	9.2	-	52.8	15.6	16.6	5.86	55	40.2		15.1	-	11.6	2.97	53	-
1939	34,390	8.1	-	31.9	15.2	16.2	10.17	78	60.3		15.0	37.8	12.1	2.82	50	-
1940	33,520	9.6	-	31.8	15.8	14.4	5.95	56	32.8		14.6	36.1	14.3	2.16	55	-
1941	32,240	10.5	-	55.0	14.3	-	5.06	51	-		14.2	34.4	12.9	2.23	59	-
1942	32,580	13.8	-	46.8	15.1	-	Nil	56	-		15.8	33.0	11.6	2.01	49	27.2
1943	31,590	13.3	-	41.1	16.1	-	Nil	48	-		16.5	30.2	12.1	2.29	49	25.2
1944	31,420	15.6	-	23.8	15.3	-	1.98	24	-		17.6	27.7	11.6	1.93	46	24.3
1945	31,100	13.4	-	43.4	15.3	-	2.28	40	-		16.1	27.6	11.4	1.79	46	24.8
1946	32,650	16.2	-	50.1	15.1	-	Nil	28	-		19.1	27.2	11.5	1.43	43	24.5
1947	33,140	20.1	-	16.9	14.9	-	1.47	40	31.4		20.5	24.1	12.0	1.17	41	22.7
1948	34,530	16.4	-	25.7	15.0	-	Nil	40	28.2		17.9	23.2	10.8	1.02	34	19.7
1949	34,530	13.8	-	28.4	15.9	14.1	Nil	36	16.7		16.7	22.7	11.7	0.98	32	19.3
1950	34,670	14.1	15.1	10.1	16.3	14.5	4.04	12.2	10.2		15.8	22.7	11.6	0.86	29.8	18.5
1951	34,240	13.6	14.4	27.2	16.9	14.9	2.10	28.0	21.6		15.5	23.0	12.5	0.79	29.6	18.8
1952	33,900	13.4	14.2	21.5	13.7	12.1	2.15	17.5	13.1		15.3	22.6	11.3	0.72	27.6	18.3
1953	33,510	14.5	15.4	20.1	15.7	13.8	2.01	32.8	24.6		15.5	22.4	11.4	0.76	26.8	17.7
1954	33,390	11.1	12.1	28.8	15.1	13.5	Nil	21.6	16.2		15.2	23.4	11.3	0.69	25.5	17.7
1955	33,220	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.9	13.2	Nil	12.0	7.2		15.0	23.1	11.7	0.64	24.9	17.3
1956	32,700	13.6	14.8	22.0	15.9	15.3	Nil	18.0	15.8		15.7	23.0	11.7	0.56	23.8	16.9
1957	32,330	13.3	14.4	27.0	15.6	15.2	Nil	23.2	13.9		16.1	22.4	11.5	0.47	23.0	16.5
1958	32,060	13.5	14.5	20.4	15.3	14.6	Nil	25.5	11.6		16.4	21.6	11.7	0.43	22.5	16.2
1959	31,720	14.9	16.1	32.7	16.6	15.9	Nil	19.0	14.8		16.5	20.7	11.6	0.38	22.0	15.8
1960	31,470	14.8	16.0	33.1	16.9	16.1	2.07	17.1	15.0		17.1	19.7	11.5	0.39	21.7	15.6
1961	32,140	16.5	17.8	31.1	16.7	15.8	Nil	13.2	11.3		17.4	18.7	12.0	0.33	21.4	15.5
1962	32,000	16.8	18.2	21.8	16.1	15.3	Nil	16.7	14.8		18.0	18.1	11.9	0.35	21.4	15.1
1963	32,000	16.2	18.5	11.4	15.4	14.0	Nil	23.1	11.6		18.2	17.3	12.2	0.28	20.9	14.2

VITAL STATISTICS

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1963 WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

PART 1

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years 1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Total All Ages		Rate per 1,000 pop'n
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	0.03
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	12	0.38
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	6		
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	2	14	17	0.53
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3		
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.22
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	7		
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	5	5	0.16
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	7	5	25	38	1.19
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	13		
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	0.06
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.06
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2		
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	16	34	84	2.63
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	13	28	50		
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	25	19	65	106	3.31
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	18	12	41		
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	0.19
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4		
20. Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	10	17	54	1.69
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	11	23	37		
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	25	0.78
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14		
Totals c/f to Part 2	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	44	54	65	177	359	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	31	57	86	182		

VITAL STATISTICS

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1963 WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

PART 2

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years 1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Total All Ages		Rate per 1000 pop'n
Totals (b/f from Part 1)	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	44	54	65	177)	359	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	31	57	86	182)		
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2)	3	0.09
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1)		
23. Pneumonia	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6)	10	0.31
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4)		
24. Bronchitis	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	9	7	25)	38	1.19
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13)		
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2)	2	0.06
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-)		
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-)	1	0.03
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1)		
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1)	2	0.06
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1)		
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2)	2	0.06
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-)		
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	10	18)	51	1.59
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	18	33)		
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1)	3	0.09
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2)		
34. All other accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3)	13	0.41
	F	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	10)		
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3)	8	0.25
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5)		
Totals	M	4	4	-	-	1	2	4	16	54	67	89	241)	493	15.41
	F	2	2	-	-	1	1	3	8	41	70	124	252)		
		6	6	-	-	2	3	7	24	95	137	213			

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FOR THE YEARS 1957 - 1962 INCLUSIVE

Causes of Death	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
	Death Rate per 1000 of population					
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	0.03	0.06	00.03	00.03	00.12
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	00.03	-	00.03
3. Syphilitic disease	0.03	0.03	0.10	00.03	-	00.03
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	0.06	0.03	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	0.50	0.47	0.35	00.73	00.62	00.40
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	0.50	0.44	0.51	00.50	00.34	00.37
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	0.13	0.25	0.19	00.19	00.09	00.16
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	0.03	0.09	0.03	00.13	00.22	00.06
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1.12	1.00	0.95	01.42	01.56	01.11
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0.09	0.03	0.10	00.13	00.03	00.16
16. Diabetes	0.09	-	0.10	00.16	00.12	00.12
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.81	2.58	2.80	02.90	02.37	02.66
18. Coronary disease, angina	2.94	3.02	3.59	03.28	03.21	02.94
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0.19	0.25	0.25	00.25	00.15	00.43
20. Other heart disease	2.00	2.80	2.13	02.08	02.46	02.38
21. Other circulatory diseases	0.88	0.93	0.99	00.66	00.56	00.59
22. Influenza	0.31	0.34	0.03	00.09	-	00.16
23. Pneumonia	0.47	0.40	0.41	00.35	00.25	00.40
24. Bronchitis	1.13	0.87	0.95	00.66	00.81	00.80
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.16	0.06	0.06	00.09	00.09	00.06
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	0.09	0.12	0.25	00.22	00.09	00.22
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	0.06	0.06	0.10	00.09	-	00.06
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0.09	0.09	0.10	00.13	00.06	00.16
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	0.03	0.09	0.22	00.16	00.09	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	0.16	0.03	0.06	00.06	00.15	00.06
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	1.56	1.68	1.52	01.39	01.22	01.21
33. Motor vehicle accidents	0.16	0.15	0.16	00.16	00.09	00.19
34. All other accidents	0.31	0.50	0.70	00.47	00.37	00.43
35. Suicide	0.25	0.25	0.16	00.19	00.15	00.25
36. Homicide & operations of war	-	0.06	-	-	00.06	00.06
All causes	16.09	16.68	16.93	16.58	15.25	15.62

VITAL STATISTICS

Comparison of the Principal Causes of Death during 1963 and the previous 6 years, 1957 - 1962

Principal Causes of Death		Year: 1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	Number	205	205	199	219	225	192	191
	% of Total	40.6	41.9	37.8	41.1	41.9	37.3	38.7
	Rate per 1000 pop.	6.35	6.39	6.27	6.96	7.00	6.00	5.97
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	Number	86	76	92	88	83	90	84
	% of Total	17.0	15.5	17.5	16.5	15.5	17.5	17.0
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.66	2.37	2.90	2.80	2.58	2.81	2.63
Cancer	Number	73	92	98	67	73	76	81
	% of Total	14.5	18.8	18.6	12.6	13.6	14.7	16.4
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.25	2.87	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38	2.53
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number	46	37	38	46	54	66	53
	% of Total	9.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	10.1	12.8	10.8
	Rate per 1000 pop.	1.42	1.15	1.20	1.46	1.68	2.06	1.66
Other or Ill-defined Diseases	Number	39	39	44	48	53	50	51
	% of Total	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.4
	Rate per 1000 pop.	1.21	1.22	1.39	1.52	1.66	1.56	1.59
Accidents and Suicides	Number	28	20	26	32	29	23	24
	% of Total	5.5	4.1	5.0	6.0	5.4	4.5	4.9
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.87	0.62	0.82	1.02	0.90	0.72	0.75
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
	% of Total	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	-
	Rate per 1000 pop.	-	-	-	0.03	0.06	-	-
Tuberculosis	Number	5	1	2	2	1	-	1
	% of Total	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	0.2
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.16	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	-	0.03
All other causes	Number	23	19	27	30	16	18	8
	% of Total	4.6	3.9	5.1	5.6	3.0	3.5	1.6
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.71	0.59	0.85	0.95	0.50	0.56	0.25
Total deaths during the year		505	489	526	533	536	515	493
Estimated Population		32330	32060	31720	31470	32140	32000	32000
Annual Death Rate		15.62	15.25	16.58	16.93	16.68	16.09	15.41

VITAL STATISTICS

CLASSIFICATION OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1963 ACCORDING TO AGES AND CAUSES

Cause of Death	Neo-natal Deaths											Other Infant Deaths												Total Infant Deaths
	Age at death (days)											Age at death (months)												
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-13	14-20	21-28	Total	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	Total	
Disease of the Respiratory System																								
Acute Laryngitis and Tracheitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia																								
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bronchitis																								
Acute Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations																								
Spina Bifida and Meningocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations of the Circulatory System	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injuries, Asphyxia and Infections of the Newborn																								
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Haemorrhagic disease of the Newborn	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Immaturity, unqualified	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other and Unspecified Injuries and Re-actions																								
Asphyxia and Strangulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Totals	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	12

VITAL STATISTICS

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1963 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION OF GROWTHS

Location of Growth	Under 5 yrs		15-25		25-40		40-45		45-50		50-55		55-60		60-65		65-70		70-75		75-80		80-85		85-90		Total		Total	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:																														
Tonsil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	0.03
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:																														
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	0.13
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	-	6	6	12	0.38
Small Intestine, including Duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03
Large Intestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	6	3	9	0.28
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.06
Biliary Passages and Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.06
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:																														
Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Trachea & Bronchus of Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	0.22
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	0.31
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:																														
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	7	0.22
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.06
Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.09
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	0.13
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.09
Testis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Bladder & Other Urinary Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	0.25
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:																														
Lymphatic & Haemotopietic Tissues	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.09
Totals	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	3	1	5	2	12	8	6	2	6	8	6	4	2	4	3	1	47	34	81	2.53
	-		-		1		1		6		4		7		20		8		14		10		6		4		81			

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO SITE,

FOR THE YEARS 1957 - 1963 INCLUSIVE

Site of Cancer	Death Rate per 1,000 of population						
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:							
Tongue	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mouth	-	-	-	0.06	0.03	-	-
Tonsil	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Pharynx	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
Other parts, unspecified	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:							
Oesophagus	0.09	0.15	0.06	-	0.06	0.09	0.13
Stomach	0.40	0.62	0.73	0.35	0.47	0.50	0.38
Small intestine, inc. duodenum	0.03	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.03
Large intestine	0.19	0.12	0.35	0.19	0.22	0.19	0.28
Rectum	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.06
Liver & biliary passages	0.03	0.09	0.09	-	0.12	0.09	0.03
Pancreas	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.06
Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:							
Larynx	0.06	0.09	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03
Trachea & bronchus of lung	0.25	0.22	0.41	0.41	0.34	0.19	0.22
Lung	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.31	0.31
Mediastinum	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:							
Breast	0.16	0.09	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.13	0.22
Cervix Uteri) Corpus Uteri) Uterus)	0.06	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.16
Ovary	0.06	0.06	0.03	-	-	-	0.13
Other female genital organs	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-
Prostate	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.09
Testis	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03
Kidney	-	0.09	-	0.16	-	-	-
Bladder & other urinary organs	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.10	-	0.06	0.25
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:							
Skin	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.06	-
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain & other parts of nervous system	0.06	0.09	0.03	-	0.03	-	-
Endocrine glands	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
Bone	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-
Lymph Nodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic & Haemotopietic Tissues	0.19	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.09
Other	0.06	-	0.13	0.03	-	0.03	-
All Sites	2.25	2.87	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38	2.53

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH - 1963

Age Groups	Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Total deaths allocated to Nelson			% of each group to total deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year	4	2	1	-	5	2	8	4	12	2.43
Over 1 and under 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 " " 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 5 " " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10 " " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 " " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	0.20
" 20 " " 25 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.20
" 25 " " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 " " 35 "	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	0.61
" 35 " " 40 "	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	3	0.61
" 40 " " 45 "	2	3	1	1	-	1	1	3	4	0.82
" 45 " " 50 "	3	2	-	-	2	2	5	4	9	1.82
" 50 " " 55 "	6	5	1	3	6	2	11	4	15	3.04
" 55 " " 60 "	15	9	3	1	8	5	20	13	33	6.69
" 60 " " 65 "	26	15	1	2	9	15	34	28	62	12.58
" 65 " " 70 "	24	19	4	1	14	10	34	28	62	12.58
" 70 " " 75 "	25	35	7	5	15	12	33	42	75	15.21
" 75 " " 80 "	30	39	2	4	9	14	37	49	86	17.44
" 80 " " 85 "	26	35	3	3	8	13	31	45	76	15.42
" 85 " " 90 "	13	20	1	6	6	9	18	23	41	8.32
" 90 " " 95 "	-	6	-	1	2	1	2	6	8	1.62
" 95 " " 100 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.41
Totals	177	192	25	27	89	87	241	252	493	100.00

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

SHOWING RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1963

Month	Actual Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett deaths in Nelson			
							Number			Rate per 1,000 pop'n
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
January	23	24	1	1	12	10	34	33	67	2.09
February	23	14	1	2	7	12	29	24	53	1.66
March	14	19	-	3	6	11	20	27	47	1.47
April	17	15	2	-	5	4	20	19	39	1.22
May	12	13	1	1	12	12	23	24	47	1.47
June	9	8	2	-	12	4	19	12	31	0.97
July	12	14	3	3	11	7	20	18	38	1.19
August	14	11	1	2	7	2	20	11	31	0.97
September	15	19	4	5	1	6	12	20	32	1.00
October	15	21	1	3	7	5	21	23	44	1.37
November	13	16	5	5	5	3	13	14	27	0.84
December	10	18	4	2	4	11	10	27	37	1.16
Totals	177	192	25	27	89	87	241	252	493	15.41

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN WARDS - 1963

Month	Bradley			Central			Cloverhill			Marsden			Netherfield			Southfield			Walverden			Whitefield			Total		
	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T
January	10	1	6	4	-	4	5	-	1	7	-	1	4	1	1	3	-	1	7	-	3	7	-	5	47	2	22
February	6	2	3	2	1	-	5	-	2	7	-	3	4	-	2	3	-	1	6	-	4	4	-	4	37	3	19
March	6	1	1	3	1	2	2	-	4	7	-	2	6	-	1	1	-	2	5	1	3	3	-	2	33	3	17
April	5	2	1	7	-	2	4	-	1	6	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	32	2	9
May	9	2	5	2	-	3	1	-	4	2	-	3	3	-	2	1	-	2	7	-	3	-	-	2	25	2	24
June	5	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	3	5	-	2	17	2	16
July	9	4	4	2	1	-	3	-	3	1	-	3	3	1	2	1	-	-	6	-	4	1	-	2	26	6	18
August	8	3	2	3	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3	3	-	-	25	3	9
September	13	6	3	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	6	3	-	3	-	2	3	-	1	3	-	-	34	9	7
October	7	2	1	3	-	1	2	-	4	5	-	1	10	2	2	2	-	1	3	-	2	4	-	-	36	4	12
November	11	7	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	1	5	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	29	10	8
December	9	4	1	2	-	2	3	-	1	5	1	4	1	1	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	28	6	15
Total	98	36	32	32	3	15	31	-	25	48	1	23	48	11	18	29	-	14	46	1	29	37	-	20	369	52	176
Nett Deaths	94			44			56			70			55			43			74			57			493		

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL DEATHS DURING 1963

Quarter Ended	Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett Deaths	
	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp or Inst M. F.
31st March	60 57 117	7 15 22 or 18.8%	2 6 8	2 3 5 or 62.5%	25 33 58	25 33 58 or 100.0%	83 84 167	30 44 74 or 44.3%
30th June	38 36 74	7 7 14 or 18.9%	5 1 6	5 1 6 or 100.0%	29 20 49	26 20 46 or 93.9%	62 55 117	28 26 54 or 46.1%
30th September	41 44 85	10 12 19 or 22.3%	8 10 18	7 10 17 or 94.4%	19 15 34	19 15 34 or 100.0%	52 49 101	22 18 40 or 39.6%
31st December	38 55 93	12 15 27 or 29.0%	10 10 20	8 9 17 or 85.0%	16 19 35	16 16 32 or 91.4%	44 64 108	20 22 42 or 38.8%
Total for the year	177 192 369	36 49 85 or 23.0%	25 27 52	22 23 45 or 86.5%	89 87 176	86 84 170 or 96.6%	241 252 493	100 110 210 or 42.6%

VITAL STATISTICS

Percentage of Deaths which occurred in Hospitals, Institutions, Etc., annually from 1954 - 1963 inclusive, with averages

Year	Deaths in Nelson				Inward Transfer Deaths from Other Areas		Nett Deaths Assigned to Nelson	
	Total Number in Nelson	% occurring in hospital, Inst. Etc.	Outward Transfers to Other Areas	% occurring in hospital, Inst. Etc.	Total Number	% occurring in hospital, Inst. Etc.	Total Number	% occurring in hospital, Inst. Etc.
1954	411	22.1	59	88.1	153	93.4	505	36.0
1955	406	21.9	58	81.0	146	73.9	494	30.3
1956	414	20.8	54	87.0	161	96.9	521	37.4
1957	408	19.8	49	93.8	146	94.5	505	34.2
1958	381	17.6	50	84.0	158	90.5	489	34.3
Average	404	20.3	54	87.0	153	90.2	503	34.6
1959	366	15.3	34	82.3	194	95.9	526	40.7
1960	362	20.4	43	81.4	214	95.3	533	45.8
1961	375	18.4	40	77.5	201	93.5	536	42.2
1962	356	19.9	47	78.7	206	96.6	515	45.2
1963	369	23.0	52	86.5	176	96.6	493	42.6
Average	366	19.4	43	81.4	198	95.4	521	43.2
Average 10 years 1954 - 63	384	20.0	49	83.7	175	93.1	512	38.9

VITAL STATISTICS

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES, (AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS) FROM 1920-1960

WITH 1963 ADDED FOR COMPARISON

Ages	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1963
Under 1 year	13.2	7.7	7.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.4
1 - 5 years	2.2	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.8	Not available	0.4	0.6	0.4	-
5 -15 years	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.4		0.4	0.6	0.4	-
15-45 years	20.2	15.5	12.0	12.6	10.0		2.1	2.6	2.8	2.4
45-65 years	26.1	32.8	29.8	28.5	28.1		26.9	25.5	22.3	24.2
65 years & over	35.1	36.6	46.6	50.2	57.1		69.1	69.7	72.6	71.0
Total deaths	410	478	483	460	530	478	564	494	533	493
Population	43,095	39,990	39,760	37,096	33,520	31,100	34,670	33,220	31,470	32,000
Death Rate	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.8	15.3	16.3	14.9	16.9	15.4

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Particulars of the staff of the Health Department are given on page 5 of this report.

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health services within the Borough, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community.

Liaison between County Council Services and Borough Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the North West Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospitals in the Burnley district available to Nelson residents are as follows:-

Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson.
Hartley Hospital, Colne.
General Hospital, Burnley.
Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to Marsden Hospital, Burnley, and the committee also provides recuperative accommodation at the Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

Maternity Hospitals available in the group are as follows:-

Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson.
Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne.
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

This service is also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee and separate clinics are held twice a week, for both male and female patients, at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston, are available for the use of your Authority.

Samples of water, milk, ice-cream, etc., were submitted for examination and the results are given in the appropriate sections of this report.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The responsibility for the care of the aged in their own homes belongs to the Lancashire County Council as the Health Authority for the borough. Under their divisional scheme the specially appointed Welfare Organiser co-operates with representatives and officers of all statutory and voluntary bodies and organisations concerned with this aspect of public health.

Your Council also provides a Welfare Scheme which is supplementary to that of the County Council. This provides eight full-time paid welfare workers whose duties are to visit the aged in their own homes and do such work as lighting fires, shopping, collecting pensions and similar duties.

These are financially supported by the Mayor's Welfare Fund and also voluntary contributions from employers and voluntary organisations.

During the year these workers made 36,338 visits. This is very satisfactory and a much apprciated service.

Also provided by your Council, there are four Social Clubs for aged persons in the town with a total membership approaching 1000.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951
SECTION 47

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

The Chest Clinic for the area is situate at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley, to which known, and suspected, cases of tuberculosis are referred by medical practitioners. Patients are also visited in their own homes by Health Visitors employed by the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6. These Health Visitors work in co-operation with the Chest Clinic and advise on the care and after-care of patients.

OTHER SERVICES

The Borough of Nelson forms part of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6 and the following is a summary of the services provided by the County Council and administered from the Divisional Health Office, Oakleigh, Reedley, Nr. Burnley.

- Ambulance Service
- Care of the Aged in their own homes
- Care of Mothers and Young Children
  - Child Welfare Centres
  - Ante-natal Clinics
  - Post-natal Care
  - Dental Care
  - Day Nurseries
  - Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children
  - Problem Families
- Chiropody Service for the Aged, Handicapped Persons & Expectant Mothers
- Domiciliary Laundry Service
- Domiciliary Midwifery Service
- Health Visiting
- Home Help Service
- Home Nursing
- Immunisation and Vaccination
- Laundry Service for Incontinent Patients
- Mental Health Service
- National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare Services
  - Residential Accommodation
  - Short-stay Accommodation
- Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care
  - Health Education and Propaganda
  - Care and After-Care
  - Convalescent Home Care
  - Tuberculosis - Provision of Extra Nourishment
    - Home Help
    - Health Visiting
    - Protection of Children
    - Loan of Nursing Equipment
    - Night Helps and Evening Helps

Registration of Private Homes for Disabled & Aged Persons
Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons
Welfare of the Blind & Partially Sighted Persons
Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons
Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

Information regarding these services are given in my report as Divisional Medical Officer.

WEEKLY RATE OF CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT

The arrangement has continued during the year whereby the Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance has supplied me with the number of claims to sickness benefits made by the local population each week. Whilst the figures are mainly for Nelson, a certain number of claims are included from persons living in the surrounding area, as the claimants are entitled to use the National Insurance Office most convenient to them.

The total new claims for the year was almost 12,000 or some 2000 less than in the previous year, giving a weekly average of 230 against 250 in 1962. The peak period was again the beginning of January, although the new claims totalled only half of those recorded twelve months previously.

Particulars supplied by the Ministry of Pensions Office are as follows:-

Number of New Claims per week - Working Population, 1963

January	8	379	April	2	270	July	2	181	October	1	234
January	15	303	April	9	265	July	9	156	October	8	212
January	22	283	April	16	154	July	16	54	October	15	237
January	29	338	April	23	239	July	23	138	October	22	233
February	5	303	April	30	229	July	30	212	October	29	271
February	12	282	May	7	215	August	6	184	November	5	218
February	19	271	May	14	185	August	13	172	November	12	250
February	26	267	May	21	191	August	20	191	November	19	231
March	5	270	May	28	194	August	27	198	November	26	252
March	12	277	June	4	172	September	3	217	December	3	247
March	19	321	June	11	158	September	10	183	December	10	241
March	26	298	June	18	194	September	17	209	December	17	237
			June	25	166	September	24	235	December	31	530 *

* 2 weeks

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water for domestic and industrial purposes is supplied by the North Calder Water Board to Nelson and the surrounding townships. The total population supplied is rather more than double that of the Borough's 32,000, and the average daily consumption per head of population is around 47.5 gallons per day, of which 35.5 gallons is for domestic purposes. Annually the Board provides approximately 1200 m. gallons of water for all purposes over their area of supply, of which about three quarters is for domestic use.

The supply is derived from upland surface gathering grounds and boreholes, and as usual was satisfactory in both quantity and quality during the year. The gathering grounds to the west and east of the town are centred on Pendle Hill and the Ogden and Blackmoss Valleys, and on Boulsworth Moor and Coldwell Valley. Northeastwards Emmott Moor serves as a gathering ground for the northern part of the Board's area. The two boreholes, at Whitehough and Corn Close, are capable of supplying over 1 m. gallons per day. Total reservoir capacity for storage purposes amounts to over 410 m. gallons, with compensation reservoir capacity of 135 m. gallons.

Water treatment plants are in use at Barley, Coldwell and Laneshaw, serving the three service reservoirs at Ridgaling, Waidshouse and Bents. The first two service reservoirs serve Nelson, and are situated at altitudes of 755 and 718.5 feet respectively, heights well above the urban areas of the district, which in general lie between the 400 and 600 feet contours.

Bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water on 46 occasions, and of the treated water going into supply on 91 occasions. Satisfactory results were returned on 130 samples. All ten of the chemical analyses on raw and treated water gave satisfactory results. The waters have no plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of 19 dwellings, all premises in the borough are served by public mains directly into the premises. These excepted premises, with an estimated population of 51, are all in the outlying parts of the district, remote from mains supplies. Eight new dwellings were connected to the water supply during the year, necessitating the laying of 137 yards' extensions from the mains. In addition, 556 yards of mains were replaced during the year. Ten rows of houses, embracing one hundred dwellings, had joint service pipes replaced. It is estimated that a further 250 houses would receive a more adequate water supply if the joint service pipes to those properties were replaced.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The whole of the district is sewered, with the exception of a few isolated properties which are some distance from the sewerage system. The Sewage Works at Linedred, situated within the areas of two adjoining local authorities, is under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. A dry weather flow of about 1.75 m. gallons of sewage are dealt with daily, equal to almost 55 gallons per head of population.

The process of sewage purification takes the form of screening and settlement of suspended solids, followed by the bacteriological treatment process using percolating filters and humus tanks. Recirculation of part of the effluent is carried out in dry weather, the effluent being finally discharged into Pendle Water. Storm water up to three times the dry weather flow is subjected to the full process of sewage purification, and above this factor storm water passes through settlement tanks to be discharged direct into Pendle Water. Storm water above six times dry weather flow is diverted to streams at suitable points as it passes through the town. Screenings from the settlement tanks are buried on the site, whilst the heavy sludge and liquid sludge are stored and digested, later to be made available for agricultural and horticultural use.

The purity of the final effluent is checked frequently both by the Borough Engineer and by inspectors of the Lancashire Rivers Board. Indeed, part of the effluent may be pumped up to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, to replace water drawn from the canal for cooling purposes at the Huncoat Power Station by the Central Electricity Authority.

The cost of this most vital service amounts to a mere 2d. per person per week.

During the year work was commenced on the laying of a new sewer to extend eventually from Valley Mills to Bradley Road. Seven new dwellings were connected to the sewerage system.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Number of privy middens	23
Number of closets attached to these middens	22
Number of pail closets	23
Number of trough closets	Nil
Number of waste water closets	3,819
Number of fresh water closets	9,450

Conversions during 1963:

Number of privy closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of privy closets to pails etc.	Nil
Number of pail closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of waste water closets to fresh water closets	209
Number of premises at which movable dustbins were substituted for fixed receptacles	Nil

The above figures relate to sanitary accommodation at all premises, including factories, schools, etc. at the end of the year.

There are 12,587 dwellings on the water carriage system.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The responsibility for the detection of pollution in watercourses lies with the Lancashire Rivers Board.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The duties of public cleansing, comprising the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse and the cleansing of streets, are performed by the Cleansing Department, under the control of the Director of Cleansing. This Department also undertakes the cleansing and repair of drainage, and the maintenance of various public conveniences in the town. In connection with its own transport fleet it has vehicle repair shops, and undertakes the testing of vehicles under Ministry of Transport approval. Transport is also hired to other Corporation departments.

A fleet of purpose-built vehicles is maintained for cleansing purposes, and the introduction of a rear-loading dual-tip refuse collection vehicle has been a further step towards the ultimate of a dustless collection of refuse. There are more than 13,000 movable dustbins in the borough.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Swinden Holme, where the level of the ground is being raised, to be laid out later as playing fields. Over 10,000 tons of refuse are collected annually, which amounts to more than 6 cwt. per person. As far as circumstances permit,

the aim is to provide a weekly collection of refuse from domestic premises. Trade refuse is collected weekly, and putrescible waste from butchers and greengrocers is collected twice weekly, a charge being made for this service. Cesspool emptying is done upon request.

Metals, textiles and paper are salvaged from the collected waste.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Nearly 4,000 visits were paid to 2,525 premises of all types in the course of routine inspection and the investigation of complaints. The types of complaint remained much the same as in former years, predominantly relating to dwellinghouses and covering such matters as lack of repair, defective drainage, and the ever present water under floor.

In keeping with the present-day trend of wilful damage to vacant property is "dumping disease", the attraction which an empty house yard or a vacant plot of ground has for some people who find an irresistible urge to cover the emptiness with rubbish from their house. It is surprising how far from their home some people will carry an old sofa or bed - it can't be the neighbours to an empty house, who dump, for it is they who complain. The Cleansing Department will willingly remove surplus household furniture free of charge. The habit of throwing waste food on to back streets to feed birds is equally to be deplored - apart from the defacing of buildings which occurs when feral pigeons are attracted to the area, the practice is also extremely likely to attract rats.

Other animal complaints during the year referred to the way in which pigeons, rabbits and hens were kept, and referred to the smell or noise arising from the activity. Complaints were also made regarding noisy dogs, noisy business activities, and noisy people. Informal action resulted in a reduction in the noise level or even a banishment of it.

In all, 399 defects or nuisances were discovered during the year, when informal action was taken on 157 occasions, and statutory action was necessary in 15 instances.

	INSPECTIONS	RE-INSPECTIONS
Bakehouses	131	13
Boiler plants	10	1
Butchers' shops	140	8
Closets water	33	14
Closets waste water	57	91
Closets pail	2	7
Cold stores	9	-
Complaints received	388	366
Complaints confirmed	210	31
Drains inspected	89	54
Drains olfactory test	2	-
Drains colour test	164	121
Drains defective	63	93
Educational talks given	1	-
Fish frying establishments	62	4
Food (preserved) manufacturers	108	2
Food catering establishments	207	40
Food shops & warehouses	273	41
Factories - power	24	17
Factories - non-power	12	7
Fishmongers' shops	19	1
Houses defective	213	519
Houses detailed inspection	1	10
Houses overcrowding	14	-
Houses smoke control	671	478

	INSPECTIONS	RE-INSPECTIONS
Ice-cream manufacturers	13	2
Ice-cream retailers	3	-
Infectious/notifiable diseases	35	35
Insect infestations	9	2
Interviews	428	2
Houses - slum clearance	17	-
Markets	93	-
Meat & Food inspections	483	-
Meat & Food condemnations	253	-
Meetings with owners	111	-
Meetings with contractors	42	-
Miscellaneous	221	5
Notices served:		
Verbal	55	-
Informal	100	-
Statutory P.H.A.	15	-
Offensive accumulations	24	28
Pet stores	6	-
Public houses	4	-
Rats and mice	17	10
Samples submitted:		
Ice-cream	50	-
Milk (biological test)	148	-
Milk (methylene blue test)	148	-
Milk (phosphatase test)	21	-
Milk (turbidity test)	7	-
Other foods	2	-
Water, etc.	56	-
Slaughterhouses	221	1
Smoke observations	79	-
Tents, vans & sheds	2	-
Verminous premises	2	-
Water supply	15	15

SHOPS ACTS

The provisions of the Shops Acts are administered by the Shops Inspector, a member of the staff of the Town Clerk.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There are no licensed sites within the Borough.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements of atmospheric pollution were continued during the year, when recordings of deposits of solid matter, both soluble and insoluble, along with determinations of the atmospheric sulphur content, were made at the Climatological Station in Walton Lane.

The aggregate of total solids amounted to 86.17 tons per square mile, the lowest annual figure since measurements were commenced in 1952. For the ten years previous to 1962, total deposits had averaged 150 tons per square mile per year, and 1962 was the first year in which this figure was below 100 tons, although recordings were possible in only eleven months of that year. The individual monthly figures for 1963 were also remarkable in that the total solids recorded during five of those months were the lowest ever for those particular months. The figure for January was the lowest ever for any month at 2.81 tons, the previous lowest having been 3.44 tons in July of 1955.

Although at first sight most gratifying, these figures showing almost a halving of atmospheric pollution should be read with caution. Since the measurement of atmospheric pollution depends so much on the siting of the recording apparatus and climatic conditions, it is obvious that the one recording station, with virtually open country to the north and east of it,

will receive little pollution when the wind is in the north and east. During the first two months of 1963, it is probable that the wind direction was largely from these quarters, which would account for the apparently almost total freedom from pollution during those months, a most unlikely situation when one considers the increased amount of coal which must have been burned during that exceedingly cold period. Even allowing for reservations such as this, it is apparent that atmospheric pollution in the town is generally decreasing.

Seventy-nine observations, each of thirty minutes' duration were made of factory chimneys during the year. The number of offences recorded during these observations was unusually high, 19 in fact - but 16 of these observations showing offences related to four chimneys, and the observations were taken to produce evidence that these particular chimneys were liable to emit excessive amounts of smoke. As a direct result of these observations, the owners of three of the offending boiler plants took action to abate the smoke nuisances, calling in expert fuel technologists to advise them, and acting upon that advice, which in two of the cases was to involve large scale alterations to the plant.

On the domestic side, the survey of premises in the area intended to be the first of a series of smoke control areas was completed, estimates of cost worked out, and the draft order prepared for approval by Committee. Unfortunately the day of presentation of this draft order to Committee was also the day on which the Minister of Housing and Local Government announced that supplies of gas coke in the North West, other than those to confirmed smoke control areas, could not be guaranteed. On-peak electricity supplies also seemed an unreliable source of heating, as did certain of the premium solid smokeless fuels. Hard coke was said to be in plentiful supply, and since a more elaborate type of appliance than the open fire grate was necessary for the successful burning of hard coke, the Minister would approve the payment of grant for such appliances, which were necessarily more expensive. This disastrous information, which was later to be applied to the country as a whole, came as a complete surprise to most local authorities, many of whom called a halt to their smoke control programmes in order to assess fully the implications of the Ministry's announcement.

The Minister would obviously not confirm the order about to be presented to him by Nelson Corporation, since it relied on conversions of appliances to burn gas coke. The only decision possible in the circumstances was for Health Committee to ask for a re-survey of the proposed smoke control area. Inquiries were made regarding the likelihood of certain of the premium solid smokeless fuels being available for this area, since the use of such fuels would not involve conversions of appliances other than to approved open fires, that is, the type of applicance estimated for in the first survey. The manufacturers stated that the availability of such fuels could not be relied upon. The whole area, amounting to close on 600 houses, was then re-costed on the basis of installing under-floor draught grates, and openable and closed stoves. The revised estimate showed the total cost to be fractionally over three times the original estimate. When examined individually, the increased cost per house varied greatly : in some houses, which under the old estimate would require extensive works of alteration, the increase would be less than three fold, but in about 20% of cases the increased cost would be seven or eight times the first estimate. In two instances the expenditure would rise from a first estimate of £1 to an estimated £46 : 10 : 0.

In the face of these facts of increased cost, both to house-owners and Corporation, and the anticipated shortage of solid smokeless fuels of various types in the next few years, as envisaged in the White Paper "Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy", the question of proceeding with the formation of smoke control areas in Nelson was still under discussion at the end of the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Corporation provide facilities for swimming and bathing, indoors at the Public Baths in Bradley Road and outdoors at Marsden Park. The Public Baths comprise two swimming baths, one 75 feet by 30 feet and one 50 feet by 20 feet. The Open Air Swimming Pool has a swimming area of 100 feet by 35 feet, with a shallower area of 40 feet radius on one of the long sides.

Mains water is supplied to both premises, where filtration and chlorination plant is installed to maintain the purity of the water on a continuous circulation basis. The Open Air Pool operates on a 6 hour turnover period, the Public Baths on a 3 hour cycle for the larger bath and a 1 hour cycle for the smaller bath. Plans were in hand to install an additional filter at the Public Baths, which would give a 60% increase in turnover.

Bathing facilities are also provided at the Public Baths, where 8 slipper baths for ladies and 10 for men are provided.

DISINFESTATION

The services of the Department were enlisted on 47 occasions by the occupiers of private dwellings who wished for assistance in disinfestation. In addition, many other householders were supplied with insecticidal powders for their own use. These services have been provided free of charge for many years, and together with free disinfectant, have proved useful and beneficial. A charge is made for disinfestation of premises other than dwellings.

D.D.T., dieldrin, lindane, and malathion, with pyrethrins as an activator in some cases, have all given satisfactory results. The method of application of a particular insecticide varies according to the circumstances of the infested premises, and may be by means of smoke generator, residual spray, powder blower, or lacquer.

Verminous infestations are rarely found nowadays, cockroaches being the most usual insects encountered, with other non-parasitic insects such as silver fish and golden-spider beetles being reported occasionally. One rather unusual disinfestation concerned the house moth, when literally thousands of them were found to be breeding inside the speaker of a radio.

Since the closing down of the Nelson disinfection and disinfestation plant, bedding and other articles which require to be disinfested in the course of scabies treatment are dealt with at the Disinfestation Centre in the County Borough of Burnley. Seven families were treated for scabies during the year, one family requiring two courses of treatment. Forty-one parents and children, together with bed mattresses, bed linen and personal clothing, were treated. The treatment of persons takes the form of personal bathing on three consecutive days, on the first two of which an insecticidal emulsion is applied to the body. Bedding and clothing is subjected to steam disinfestation, a complete change of clean clothing being taken by the patient to wear after his bath and medical treatment. Transport of patients and bedding to and from Burnley is effected by the Department's van. During 1963, almost £40 was paid to Burnley Corporation in respect of treatments of scabies patients and their bedding and clothing.

RODENT CONTROL

This important public health measure is enforced by the Director of Cleansing, who employs a full-time rodent operative. Action relating to rodent control during the year is shown in the following table.

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling-houses	All Other	
No. of properties in district	12,036	3,832	41
No. of properties inspected	312	79	6
Total inspections (inc. re-inspections).	392	168	14
No. of properties infested by:			
Rats - Major	-	-	1
Minor	55	33	5
Mice - Major	-	-	-
Minor	62	26	-
No. of infested properties treated . ..	117	59	6
Total treatments (inc. re-treatments) ..	117	59	6
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-

SCHOOLS

Conditions at the 23 schools were found to be satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established within the district.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	19	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	142	41	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Totals	159	60	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)..	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes .	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

No notification of outworkers was received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

There are no such premises within the district.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

The abolition of the waste water closet remains the chief sanitary requirement. This obsolete and insanitary piece of Victoriana is still present to the extent of 3,819 closets, approximating to 29% of the total. It is true that the Standard Grant Scheme of the House Purchase and Housing Act of 1959 has been and still is responsible for an accelerated rate of closet conversions, but the rate of progress is still painfully slow. Since the inception of the Scheme 1,745 waste water closets have been converted, although the number of conversions has shown a decrease during the last two years, down to 209 in 1963. The Standard Grant Scheme has been instrumental in raising the standard of amenities in dwellings, in that it provides for grant to be paid for the provision not only of a water closet but also of a fixed bath or shower and wash hand basin, a hot water supply, and a food store. Applications for Standard Grants during 1963 were approved in 247 cases, and 235 dwellings were improved during this period.

HOUSING

The Report of the General Register Office on the 1961 Census reveals several interesting aspects on housing conditions. The Census was taken in April 1961, and the figures on that occasion will naturally vary slightly from others quoted in various parts of this Annual Report, which refers to 1963.

Of the 12,474 structurally separate dwellings noted on the Census, 6 were of one room only, 294 of two rooms, 459 of three rooms, 7,293 of four rooms, 3,024 of five rooms, 1,105 of six rooms, 225 of seven rooms, 46 of 8 or 9 rooms and 22 of ten or more rooms. Over half the total number of houses then are of the four-room type.

As long ago as the turn of the century, in a Command Paper to inquire into the causes of infantile deaths, it was noted as a special feature of this valley that the number of people who owned their own houses was exceptionally high. The Census Report shows this figure to be as high as 69.8%, compared with 44.1% for the County as a whole, and 52.0% for the County Districts. Thus the number of rented dwellings is low, at 13.3% being exactly half the figure for the County as a whole. The number of Council-owned properties is also appreciably lower than in the County generally, at 14.3% against 22.8%.

The actual disposition of households by tenure is compared in the table below. All figures are in rates per 1000 households.

Tenure	Nelson	Lancashire including Cty. Boroughs	Lancs. C.C. Administrative County
Owner occupied	698	441	520
Households by virtue of employment	9	22	28
Rented as with a farm or business	5	11	13
Rented from local authority	143	228	226
Rented unfurnished	133	267	195
Rented furnished	12	31	18

It is probably this pride of personal ownership that accounts for the higher-than-County-average in household amenities such as hot water and a fixed bath. Amounting to an increase of 6 to 7%, the actual figure was that 79.52% of occupied dwellings possessed a fixed bath. With over 9,500 houses containing baths, this was 1,259 more than was revealed in the 1951 Census. Hot water on tap was provided in 87.77% of dwellings, and 76.51% of houses had the exclusive use of a cold water tap, hot water tap, fixed bath and water closet.

The standard of housing is generally of a very satisfactory level, and such defects as arise are in the main due to lack of regular maintenance of the property. In many cases difficulty is still being experienced by property owners in getting a contractor interested in a job which, apart from its price, will be relatively small. Plumbing work, such as the repair or replacement of defective eavesguttering and downspouts, is particularly difficult to get attention within a reasonable period. It is unfortunate that, when the question of expediting repair work was considered in Committee the execution of work in default or by agreement was not considered practicable, since a comparable system for the cleansing or repair of drainage shows admirable results, abating nuisances from these causes in the quickest possible time and to the advantage of everyone concerned.

During the year 105 houses were found by inspection to be in need of repair in varying degrees, and informal notices embracing 322 items of disrepair were served upon owners or occupiers as appropriate. Repairs completed during 1963 amounted to 208 defects. Fifteen statutory notices were served during this period.

The following table analyses the defects found and remedied in dwellinghouses.

	Found During 1963	Remedied During 1963	Found in 1962 Remedied in 1963
Roof, etc.			
Defective roof	33	21	6
Defective chimney stack	8	2	1
Defective eavesgutters	32	20	4
Defective rainwater downspout ..	28	19	1
Walls, external			
Defective pointing	10	4	2
Defective stonework	6	-	-
Doors			
Defective door/door frame.....	12	7	-
Windows			
Defective window frame/sashes ..	14	6	4
Defective pointing	7	4	2
Broken sashcords	12	5	3
Broken glazing	-	-	1
Ceilings			
Defective ceiling plaster	14	6	2
Walls, internal			
Defective wall plaster	17	9	2
Damp walls	16	12	-
Defective skirting board	2	-	-
Floors			
Defective flag floor	2	1	1
Defective wood floor	3	-	-
Staircases			
Defective/absent handrail	3	-	-
Firegrates, flues, etc.			
Defective firegrate	2	1	1
Defective hearth	1	-	-
Sinks, baths, etc.			
Defective sink	1	1	1
Defective sink waste pipe	11	4	-
Drainage			
Defective drainage	3	3	1
Defective tippler	4	2	-
Defective soil pipe	4	3	-
Blocked drainage	11	8	-
Blocked waste water closet	12	11	-
Sanitary accommodation			
Defective compartment	6	2	-
Defective roof	6	3	-
Defective closet seat	6	2	-
Defective w.c. cistern	4	3	-
Defective w.w.c. flush	2	-	-
Yards			
Defective yard surface	5	2	-
Defective yard gate	4	-	-

	Found During 1963	Remedied During 1963	Found in 1962 Remedied in 1963
Miscellaneous			
Accumulation of refuse	8	7	1
Defective coal store	2	1	-
Defective water supply	1	1	-
Premises insecure against trespass .	7	3	-
Dirty house	3	2	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

	Houses	Flats
Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-		
(i) By the Local Authority	-	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities	-	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons	7	1

1. Total no. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year 1733

2. Inspections of dwellings during the year:

(i) (a) Total no. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 116
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose .. 743
(c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 105

(ii) Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which .. ..
(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) .. .. -
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made 12

3. Houses Demolished:

In Clearance Areas:	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Displaced during year Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S. 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the M.O.H.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Closed:

	Number	Displaced during year Persons	Displaced during year Families
(1) Under Ss. 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(2) Under Ss. 17(3) & 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under S. 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

5. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	75	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	9	1
(b) Ss. 9 & 16 Hsg. Act, 1957 ..	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

6. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):

Position at end of year:	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Ss. 34 or 53	-	-

7. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-

8. Housing Act, 1949 & Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year:	No. of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected in schemes of - Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ..	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority .	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry.	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings inc. in (e) above	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts (give brief particulars).	Nil	

9. House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants:

Action during year:	No. of Dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	250
(b) Applications approved by local authority.	247
(c) Work completed	235
(d) Remarks..	Nil

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES

As in former years, there is no housing shortage in Nelson, the number of vacant houses, about 300, remaining constant throughout the year. These were generally of the older terraced properties, and were being offered for sale.

The number of active applications for the tenancy of one of the Council's 1733 dwellings rose slightly during the twelve month from 448 to 461, and the following table, from information supplied by the Housing Superintendent, shows the requirements of the applicants.

	At comm. of 1963	At end of 1963
No. of active applications	448	461
Type of house required:		
(a) 2 bedroomed type	96	120
(b) 3 bedroomed type	103	94
(c) 4 bedroomed type	-	-
(d) Aged Persons' Bungalows	198	204
(e) Flats	29	28
(f) Disabled Persons' Bungalows	10	8
(g) Aged Persons' Houses	12	7

No local authority housing scheme was in hand or contemplated at year end, but the erection of 50 houses by private builders was contemplated during the coming year. There are no special difficulties in providing suitable sites for housing development.

OVERCROWDING

Ten cases of suspected overcrowding in dwellings were investigated during the year, when it was found that in each case the number of occupants was less than the permitted number for the house. Overcrowding to Housing Act standards is virtually unknown in Nelson, but the standard is of necessity a low one.

To quote again from the 1961 Census Report, approximately a third of Nelson's population occupied houses at a density of between ½ and under ¾ person per room. 14.4% of the population had more than 2 rooms per person, and 16.8% had a room each. 2.05%, a reduction from the figure of 3% at the time of the 1951 Census, lived at a density of over 1½ persons per room. The majority of rooms in Nelson houses have a permitted number of 2 persons per room.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

All milk supplies sold retail within the district are subject to sampling by officers of both the Lancashire County Council and Nelson Corporation. Milk supplies to schools and nurseries are sampled by the County Officer, as are milks from all sources which are to be subjected to chemical analysis. The latter type of sample numbered 97 during 1963, of which 90 proved to be satisfactory. Details of these and samples of other foods taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are given later in this section. Samples of milk taken by your inspectors and submitted for biological examination and the various statutory tests totalled 357, details of which are given below.

Total no. of samples submitted for Biological examination 160	RESULTS		
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NO RESULT
(i) Tuberculosis	-	131	17
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	62	98	-
(iii)Brucellosis - Culture Test....	17	27	18
(iv) Brucellosis - Biological Test.	30	101	7

Samples submitted for Statutory Tests	No. of samples	Result		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	148	106	40	2
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	21	20	1	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test ...	21	20	1	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	7	7	-	-

No sample of milk has been found to contain tubercle bacilli since 1956.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following foodstuffs were found in the course of inspection to be unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered voluntarily for destruction.

Type of Food	Containers	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	483		10	2	4	4½
Fruit	993	1	0	3	24	3½
Vegetables	295		6	3	24	10¾
Fish	174			2	19	0
Milk	21				18	10
Miscellaneous	124			4	27	13½
Totals	2090	2	0	2	6	10¼

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection continued during the year, when 221 visits were paid to the one private slaughterhouse, maintaining a 100% inspection of meat and offal intended for human consumption. The following table summarizes the findings on post-mortem examination.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	373	57	1	2074	285	-
Number inspected	373	57	1	2074	285	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	2	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	87	27	1	151	32	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci ...	23.3%	47.4%	100.0%	7.4%	11.2%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.05%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Meat and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption amounted to 1,298 lbs. from the 2,790 animals examined.

The Meat Inspection Regulations of 1963, which came into force on 1st October, 1963, empowered local authorities to make a charge for meat inspection services. The agreed charges for this service in Nelson were 2s. 6d. per horse or bovine animal other than a calf, 9d. per calf or pig, and 6d. per sheep, lamb, or goat. The income for the last quarter of the year amounted to £33 : 8 : 9.

FOOD PREMISES

The routine inspection of all types of premises where food was prepared, stored or offered for sale was maintained during 1963, when 1,250 inspections were made. Eighty three defects were found and 64 were remedied, as detailed in the Table below.

	Found During 1963	Remedied During 1963	Found in 1962 Remedied in 1963
Structural defects			
Defective roof	2	-	-
Defective wall surface	7	4	-
Defective door	1	-	-
Defective floor	1	-	-
Defective floor covering	-	-	5
Defective ceiling	7	3	2
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-
Defective tippler	-	-	1
Obstructed drain	2	1	-
Defective sink waste pipe	1	-	-
Defective water closet	2	1	-
Defective water closet seat	-	-	2
Defective water closet cistern	1	1	-
Insufficient lighting to w.c. compartmt	1	1	-
Absence of i.v.s. to w.c. compartment .	-	-	1

	Found During 1963	Remedied During 1963	Found in 1962 Remedied in 1963
Hygiene defects			
Defective/absent/insufficient sink	-	-	2
Defective wash hand basin	1	-	7
Absent/insufficient hot water supply ...	2	-	1
Want of redecoration	18	6	4
Dirty floor	4	1	-
Dirty equipment	1	1	-
Defective equipment	2	2	-
Inadequate food protection	20	5	1
Inadequate storage for waste	1	-	-
Dirty protective clothing	-	-	1
Absence of clothing locker	1	-	-
Dirty w.c. compartment	2	1	2
Accumulation of rubbish	4	3	-
Animals in food room	2	2	-

No. of food premises, by type of business, in district at year end:

Type of business	Number
General grocers and provision dealers	170
Greengrocers & fruiterers (inc. those selling wet fish, game, etc)..	42
Fishmongers (inc. those selling poultry, game, etc).	5
Meat shops, (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc)	60
Bakers and/or confectioners.	77
Fried Fish shops	28
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc..	70
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack-bars, and similar catering establishments	60
Others..	13

No. of food premises registered

Type of business	Legislation under which Registration effected	No. registered at end of year	No. of inspections of registered premises during year
Butchers	Lancs. Cty. Ccl.	37	79
Bakers & Confectioners/Mixed	(Rivers Bd. &	58	102
Baking & Catering/Cafe	General Powers)	1	6
Mixed and Grocery	Act, 1938 - s.	8	15
Fish friers	116 or Food &	-	-
Cooked Meats, etc.	Drugs Act, 1955, s. 16.	6	17
	Total	110	199

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples obtained under the provisions of the Act by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

A total of 160 samples was obtained, consisting of 97 samples of milk (6 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 63 others comprising:-

1 Potted fish
1 Honey
2 Liquid paraffin
1 Castor Oil
1 Blackcurrant health drink with vitamin C
1 Butter
1 Sugar crystals, tinted
1 Cake coating
1 Lard
2 Margarine
1 Cumberland sausage
1 Cinnamon sugar
3 Ice-cream
1 Table salt
1 Epsom salts
1 Prune juice, canned
1 Dairy cream, sterilised
2 Custard powder
1 Apple juice, canned
1 Potatoes, canned
1 Vitavel syrup
1 Syrup of Figs
1 Pickled onions
1 Curry powder
1 Mincemeat
1 Dairy cream
2 Tea
2 Tincture of iodine
1 Boric lint B.P.C.
1 Tapioca
2 Vegetables, canned
3 Jam
1 Cake mixture
3 Self raising flour
1 Gravy browning
1 Canadian Cheddar cheese
1 Soup, canned
1 Fish, canned
2 Fresh fruit
1 Penicillin lozenges
1 Hydrogen peroxide solution B.P.
1 Sauce
1 Cooking salt
1 Table jelly
1 Cherries, canned
1 Hypon tablets
1 Sago
1 Sweet pepper flakes
1 Dried fruit
1 Fish, bottled

I give below details of samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.6%, therefore deficient 13.3% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Formal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 2% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.80%, therefore deficient 6.6% fat. Low in solids-not-fat.	Farmer notified.
1 Formal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 8% extraneous water. Contained .5 international units penicillin per ml.	Farmer interviewed. Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Cherries, canned	Contained permitted artificial colouring which was not declared in list of ingredients.	Packers notified.
1 Informal milk	Contained .01 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Formal milk	Contained .02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.
1 Formal milk	Contained .05 international units penicillin per ml.	
1 Dried fruit	Soluble solids only 61%. Should be 64%.	Manufacturers notified.
1 Plain flour	Nicotinic acid content only 1.26 mgm./100 gms. Limit not less than 1.6 mgm/100 gms.	Millers notified.

ICE CREAM

Fifty samples of ice-cream were examined bacteriologically, with the following results:-

Provisional Grade 1	-	40
Provisional Grade 2	-	3
Provisional Grade 3	-	3
Provisional Grade 4	-	4

Provisional Grade 1 is naturally the superior grade bacteriologically, although grade 2 can be classed as fairly satisfactory. The products of eight manufacturers were on sale in the district, three of them being manufactured in Nelson. Fourteen of the samples were of the locally produced ice cream, all of which gave satisfactory results.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

The total notifications received during the year was 267, and whilst this did not include an epidemic of any particular disease it was more than double the total of notifications received in each of the previous two years, and was also rather above average over recent years.

This was on account of the number of measles notified, 231, which was the largest number since 1960. Most of these were children in the pre-school ages and the period of occurrence extended over the first half of the year. The distribution was not confined to any particular part of the town, the cases being well distributed, and the incidence rate was 7.22 per 1000 of population compared with the national incidence of 12.783 per 1000.

Ten cases of scarlet fever notified gave an incidence rate of 0.31 per 1000 population which was similar to the national incidence of 0.371 per 1000.

Only 10 cases of dysentery were notified which was less than a third of the average for the previous five years. Most of these were confirmed by laboratory examination of faeces and proved to be of the Sonne type. The incidence rate here was only 0.22 per 1000 compared with the rate for England and Wales as a whole of 0.675 per 1000 population.

Although the number of cases of food poisoning, 14, was a decrease of two on the total for the previous year, it was, with the exception of 1962, the largest number since 1956 and almost double the annual average for the period 1958 - 1962 inclusive. The incidence rate was 0.44 per 1000 population compared with the national incidence rate of 0.125 per 1000.

In one outbreak, covering five cases, all in one family, laboratory examination of faeces specimens showed them to contain Clostridium Welchii. It was thought that the vehicle of infection in these cases was probably a minced-meat pie made at home the day before consumption, although no part of the pie was available for bacteriological examination.

Only 2 cases of whooping cough were notified, a disease which is on the decline. There has been no case of poliomyelitis since 1958 and no case of diphtheria since 1948. Credit for this goes to the schemes for immunisation facilities for which are available at the School Clinic and Infant Welfare Centre or through the services of general medical practitioners.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

This is provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee at Marsden Hospital, Burnley, when required, for all infectious diseases with the exception of smallpox. If on occasions, accommodation thereat is not available arrangements are then made through the Bed Bureau for admission of the patient to an isolation hospital under the control of a neighbouring Hospital Management Committee.

Only one patient, suffering from scarlet fever, was admitted during the year.

The following Tables give further information relative to Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1963

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	Age Periods:								
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over
Scarlet Fever	10	-	1	-	2	2	3	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -										
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	231	14	32	41	38	29	74	3	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	3
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	250	14	34	42	41	31	80	4	-	4

		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -						
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	14	3	-	6	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	2	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	17	4	-	8	4	1
Grand Total	267					

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR 1963 WITH THOSE OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Notifiable Diseases	Cases Notified			Cases removed to hospital		
	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961
Scarlet Fever	10	8	21	1	1	1
Measles	231	82	55	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	13	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	3	15	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -						
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -						
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	17	7	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	3	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	14	16	6	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	267	127	121	1	4	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

COMPARISON OF 1963 FIGURES WITH FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS 5 YEARS AND AVERAGE

Notifiable Diseases	Notifications received during					Total for 5 yrs.	Average number per yr.	Notifications 1963
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	31	37	11	21	8	108	21.6	10
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	27	139	516	55	82	819	163.8	231
Whooping Cough	7	7	69	13	-	96	19.2	2
Pneumonia	13	13	3	15	3	47	9.4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	2	-	-	2	0.4	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -								
Paralytic	7	-	-	-	-	7	1.4	-
Non-Paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Acute Encephalitis -								
Infective	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	35	46	15	7	17	120	24.0	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	1	1	3	0.6	-
Erysipelas	-	3	2	3	-	8	1.6	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Food Poisoning	13	2	3	6	16	40	8.0	14
Totals	136	247	622	121	127	1253	250.6	267

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5	15	34	39	39	32	47	10	7	3	-	-	231
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	4	-	-	1	-	14
Totals	10	17	35	40	44	39	54	16	7	3	2	-	267

WARD ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Bradley	Central	Cloverhill	Marsden	Netherfield	Southfield	Walverden	Whitefield	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	5	1	2	1	-	10
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	40	22	33	27	26	20	41	22	231
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	4	14
Totals	44	22	34	34	29	23	54	27	267

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1963

Notifications (Corrected)	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1,000 home population	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1,000 home population
Typhoid Fever	242	0.005	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	341	0.007	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	607	0.013	-	-
Scarlet Fever	17,437	0.371	10	0.31
Whooping Cough	34,733	0.739	2	0.06
Diphtheria	33	0.001	-	-
Erysipelas	1,739	0.037	-	-
Smallpox	-	Nil	-	-
Measles	601,106	12.783	231	7.22
Acute Pneumonia	14,170	0.301	1	0.03
Acute Poliomyelitis -				
Paralytic	39	0.001	-	-
Non-Paralytic	12	0.000	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -				
Infective	125	0.003	-	-
Post Infectious	165	0.004	-	-
Dysentery	31,730	0.675	7	0.22
Food Poisoning	5,860	0.125	14	0.44
Puerperal Pyrexia	6,484	0.138	2	0.06
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	16,355	0.348	3	0.09
Meninges & C.N.S.	144	0.003	-	-
Other	2,464	0.052	2	0.06
Anthrax	10	0.000	-	-

Estimated Home Population (1) 47,022,700
(2) 32,000

(1) Provisional Figures based on Registrar General's Quarterly Returns

TUBERCULOSIS

Only 5 new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 3 respiratory cases (2 males and 1 female) and 2 non-respiratory cases (both males).

Following the marked increase in the number of new cases in 1962 due to the operation of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit in the district, it is pleasing to report that 1963 had the smallest annual number of new cases on record, giving an incidence rate of 0.16 per 1000 population, respiratory 0.09 per 1000 and non-respiratory 0.06 per 1000 population. The National incidence rates for tuberculosis were, respiratory 0.348 per 1000 population and non-respiratory 0.55 per 1000. The last figure includes 144 cases of tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system which alone gave a rate of 0.003 per 1000 population. No case of this type occurred in Nelson.

One death occurred from respiratory tuberculosis and gave a death rate of 0.03 per 1000 population. The tuberculosis mortality rates for England and Wales as a whole, are, total rate 0.063 per 1000 population; respiratory 0.056 per 1000 and non-respiratory 0.007 per 1000.

In addition to the new cases notified there were a further 6 cases, added to the register, these being notified cases in other areas which were transferred or removed into Nelson.

Removals from the register during the year totalled 107. The chief reason for this large number, was that a review of the patients on the register was carried out during the year by the Chest Clinic, and as a result it was found possible for various reasons to remove quite a number from the register. Of these 107 cases, 81 were removed as recovered cases, 19 had left the district and 7 had died.

At the end of the year the register contained the names of 103 patients, 90 respiratory cases (53 males and 37 females) and 13 non-respiratory cases (11 males and 2 females). Of these 20 (16 males and 4 females) were immigrants to this country.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was necessary under these Regulations which empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis engaging in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 - SECTION 172

No action was found necessary under this section for the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Present day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and in most cases no action is taken unless specifically requested. Only 4 houses involving 7 rooms were disinfected during the year. Where steam disinfection of clothing is required arrangements are made with the Burnley County Borough to do this work.

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AND SEX DURING 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 to 75 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
	3		2		1		-	

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS OVER PERIOD OF 26 YEARS

1. NEW CASES

Year	Respiratory Male	Respiratory Female	Non-respiratory Male	Non-respiratory Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
1963	2	1	2	-	5	0.16
1962	12	9	3	-	24	0.75
1961	3	3	2	1	9	0.28
1960	7	7	3	-	17	0.54
1959	10	5	3	1	19	0.59
1958	17	15	-	2	34	1.06
1957	9	5	1	1	16	0.49
1956	10	10	-	2	22	0.67
1955	14	10	1	1	26	0.78
1954	12	13	1	3	29	0.86
1953	7	16	3	1	27	0.80
1952	12	12	5	2	31	0.91
1951	14	8	6	7	35	1.02
1950	13	4	6	7	30	0.86
1949	24	15	4	9	52	1.50
1948	22	10	4	7	43	1.24
1947	12	9	2	4	27	0.79
1946	25	6	3	9	43	1.31
1945	16	9	4	10	39	1.25
1944	18	9	3	11	41	1.30
1943	19	5	11	7	42	1.32
1942	20	8	6	9	43	1.31
1941	15	11	10	2	38	1.10
1940	16	10	9	7	42	0.95
1939	10	6	6	13	35	1.01
1938	9	10	13	13	45	1.28

2. DEATHS

1963	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1962	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
1961	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1960	1	1	-	-	2	0.06
1959	1	-	1	-	2	0.06
1958	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1957	3	1	1	-	5	0.15
1956	4	3	-	-	7	0.21
1955	2	1	-	-	3	0.09
1954	-	2	1	-	3	0.09
1953	5	1	1	-	7	0.21
1952	9	2	-	-	11	0.32
1951	4	2	1	1	8	0.23
1950	5	8	-	-	13	0.37
1949	12	5	2	2	21	0.60
1948	11	8	2	2	23	0.66
1947	3	4	-	-	7	0.21
1946	9	3	2	1	15	0.45
1945	10	3	-	3	16	0.50
1944	14	3	1	1	19	0.60
1943	7	5	5	1	18	0.57
1942	6	4	1	3	14	0.43
1941	9	9	3	-	21	0.62
1940	7	6	2	-	15	0.44
1939	13	4	3	-	20	0.58
1938	5	9	2	2	18	0.51

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

NUMBER OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING 1963

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
Number of cases on register commencement of year	91	79	170	19	10	29	110	89	199
Number of cases added to register during the year:-									
(a) New Cases	2	1	3	2	-	2	4	1	5
(b) Inward Transfers from other districts	4	1	5	1	-	1	5	1	6
Total cases	97	81	178	22	10	32	119	91	210
Number of cases removed from register during year:-									
(a) Died	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7
(b) Recovered	33	35	68	9	4	13	42	39	81
(c) Left District	7	6	13	2	4	6	9	10	19
(d) ? Whereabouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deletions	44	44	88	11	8	19	55	52	107
Number of cases on register at end of year	53	37	90	11	2	13	64	39	103

APPENDIX

CENSUS 1961

Extract of information

from

Registrar General's Report

CENSUS 1961

Ward distribution of population by sex and in quinquennial age-groups

Age Groups	Wards of the Borough: Bradley M.	Bradley F.	Central M.	Central F.	Cloverhill M.	Cloverhill F.	Marsden M.	Marsden F.	Netherfield M.	Netherfield F.	Southfield M.	Southfield F.	Walverden M.	Walverden F.	Whitefield M.	Whitefield F.	Total Males	Total Females	Total Persons
0 - 4	162	147	77	79	167	136	158	143	175	158	151	133	203	190	100	94	1193	1080	2273
5 - 9	174	176	56	72	143	137	151	123	146	132	130	128	167	146	97	89	1064	1003	2067
10 - 14	254	228	85	81	153	155	196	171	147	136	143	120	165	154	115	122	1258	1167	2425
15 - 19	178	157	64	76	132	123	130	147	126	139	99	104	125	136	87	83	941	965	1906
20 - 24	118	104	59	60	81	112	87	106	100	118	80	111	126	146	90	87	741	844	1585
25 - 29	125	120	73	58	116	114	105	105	114	130	114	118	148	164	91	76	886	885	1771
30 - 34	129	141	67	64	147	123	119	110	111	123	130	116	160	143	106	86	969	906	1875
35 - 39	166	191	79	75	130	153	139	140	149	144	125	117	142	149	93	109	1023	1078	2101
40 - 44	161	175	60	68	114	140	97	134	95	121	109	114	130	140	84	91	850	983	1833
45 - 49	165	198	70	94	152	173	153	156	126	144	119	135	152	163	103	114	1040	1177	2217
50 - 54	192	215	107	110	142	151	161	160	142	184	130	132	172	209	135	155	1181	1316	2497
55 - 59	193	200	95	126	139	169	122	166	142	136	131	131	163	218	116	144	1101	1290	2391
60 - 64	160	208	86	119	135	187	126	151	114	163	118	144	187	229	97	157	1023	1358	2381
65 - 69	105	190	73	107	110	145	96	110	75	124	83	131	115	185	99	139	756	1131	1887
70 - 74	110	196	64	85	65	109	73	102	65	85	48	62	78	124	69	115	572	878	1450
75 - 79	78	139	24	47	38	76	49	85	39	69	32	42	46	74	36	71	342	603	945
80 - 84	48	75	14	29	22	34	23	50	19	37	6	19	31	44	11	39	174	327	501
85 - 89	13	18	4	8	7	8	8	14	3	15	4	8	10	15	5	17	54	103	157
90 - 94	2	5	1	3	1	1	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	8	20	28
95 - 99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	2533	2883	1158	1361	1994	2246	1997	2179	1888	2160	1752	1865	2320	2632	1534	1790	15176	17116	32292
	5416		2519		4240		4176		4048		3617		4952		3324		32292		

CENSUS 1961

Ward distribution of total population by sex and marital condition and of population under 21 years of age

Ward of the Borough	Total Persons	Total Population - Sex and Marital Condition										Population under 21 years of age		
		Males					Females							
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Person	Males	Females
Bradley	5416	2533	991	1410	111	21	2883	972	1434	447	30	1521	793	728
Central	2519	1158	391	710	47	10	1361	446	696	200	19	621	296	325
Cloverhill	4240	1994	741	1190	60	3	2246	778	1215	236	17	1182	613	569
Marsden	4176	1997	774	1122	88	13	2179	740	1135	288	16	1261	656	605
Netherfield	4048	1888	741	1073	63	11	2160	735	1123	266	36	1203	617	586
Southfield	3617	1752	657	1018	63	14	1865	637	1009	208	11	1043	538	505
Walverden	4952	2320	838	1388	83	11	2632	874	1396	340	22	1337	685	652
Whitefield	3324	1534	565	898	56	15	1790	632	870	268	20	819	416	404
Totals	32292	15176	5698	8809	571	98	17116	5814	8878	2253	171	8987	4614	4373

CENSUS 1961

Occupied household spaces, persons enumerated therein and rooms contained in permanent dwellings subdivided according to the type of building of which they form part

Building type	Containing number of	Ward of the Borough								Total
		Bradley	Central	Cloverhill	Marsden	Netherfield	Southfield	Walverden	Whitefield	
1. Wholly residential permanent building containing one dwelling	Dwellings	2028	959	1546	1465	1480	1339	1884	1286	11987
	Households	1984	927	1522	1440	1423	1285	1824	1260	11665
	Persons	5139	2311	4085	3975	3768	3429	4767	3158	30632
	Rooms	8360	4216	7200	6488	6427	5897	8696	5729	53013
2. Not wholly residential permanent building containing one dwelling	Dwellings	73	68	49	25	74	65	60	57	471
	Households	68	62	48	24	73	60	59	56	450
	Persons	201	173	144	67	208	182	181	164	1320
	Rooms	317	301	201	109	315	280	287	240	2050
3. Permanent building containing more than one dwelling	Dwellings	-	2	2	2	6	-	2	2	16
	Households	-	2	2	2	6	-	2	1	15
	Persons	-	2	6	2	9	-	4	2	25
	Rooms	-	4	8	4	20	-	7	4	47

Total :	Dwellings	12,474
	Households	12,130
	Persons	31,977
	Rooms	55,110

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Distribution of Population by Category of Tenure

The number of households, the number of persons enumerated therein and the number of rooms occupied

Tenure Category		Wards of the Borough								
		Bradley	Central	Cloverhill	Marsden	Netherfield	Southfield	Walverden	Whitefield	Total
Owner - occupier	- Households	971	712	1300	652	1133	1113	1551	941	8373
	Persons	2558	1826	3500	1729	3089	3052	4163	2493	22410
	Rooms	4190	3153	5949	2887	4940	4918	7229	4221	37487
Renting with Business	- Households	8	13	2	4	9	6	8	8	58
	Persons	20	38	5	10	26	18	28	28	173
	Rooms	33	59	9	21	48	42	39	41	292
Holding by Employment	- Households	14	21	17	5	13	5	11	12	98
	Persons	55	61	55	13	44	19	40	41	328
	Rooms	71	101	92	28	64	28	72	64	520
Renting from Council	- Households	776	9	107	746	7	13	10	48	1716
	Persons	2080	36	360	2197	13	47	43	64	4840
	Rooms	3007	45	566	3330	27	60	46	117	7198
Renting furnished	- Households	29	17	8	1	33	9	14	31	142
	Persons	57	28	18	1	73	26	24	66	293
	Rooms	119	77	36	3	147	40	57	126	605
Renting unfurnished	- Households	226	206	115	45	285	185	277	259	1598
	Persons	570	497	297	94	740	449	654	632	3933
	Rooms	962	863	535	176	1197	785	1214	1119	6851

Total : Households 11,985
Persons 31,977
Rooms 52,953

CENSUS 1961

Country of birth and sex of residents born outside the United Kingdom (except that the figure for Ireland includes persons born in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland)

Birthplaces	Wards of the Borough																Total	
	Bradley		Central		Cloverhill		Marsden		Netherfield		Southfield		Walverden		Whitefield			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ireland	30	31	12	15	11	14	15	11	27	29	14	15	16	16	19	24	144	155
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	23	1	10	-	1	-	2	3	7	2	6	-	3	-	34	2	86	8
British West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
British East and Central Africa	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
British Caribean Territories	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	13	3
Malta	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other Commonwealth Areas	2	3	11	1	5	2	4	5	-	2	2	3	8	5	7	2	39	23
Foreign Areas	14	19	9	10	10	14	8	10	20	22	10	5	11	16	19	22	101	118
Totals	70	55	46	27	29	31	29	31	59	58	33	23	40	37	82	53	388	315

Nationality of Residents born outside the British Isles (Persons with Nationality not stated are excluded)

Nationalities	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
United Kingdom Citizens	13	8	14	4	7	7	7	12	13	12	2	2	6	9	15	12	77	66
Other British	15	3	12	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	8	1	1	1	20	1	60	8
European Nationals	5	9	5	6	4	3	4	1	10	7	7	2	6	6	7	5	48	39
Other Aliens	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Totals	34	20	31	10	15	11	12	14	23	19	17	5	14	16	42	18	188	113

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