[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Raunds U.D.C.

Contributors

Raunds (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1963

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bw5kuym8

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

Library

RAUNDS URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.

1963

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIBRARY

RAUNDS URBAN

DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.

1963

RAUNDS URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman, 1963: Mrs. R. Gardner

Clerk: B.M. Killick

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health: A. McInnes, M.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor: G. Whittam, F.I.A.S., M.R.S.I.

Area of District: 6,483 acres

Population: 4,620

- - - - - - - - - - -

PARTICULARS of Separate Dwellings, Population, Rateable Value and Product of 1d Rate.

	Dwellings	Population	Rateable Value £	Penny Rate £. s. d
1958 ...	1,621	4,650	35,572	136. 6. 0.2
1959 ...	1,615	4,680	39,693	139. 12. 3.9
1960 ...	1,637	4,670	40,305	157. 8. 3.77
1961 ...	1,650	4,570	40,886	161. 1. 6.42
1962 ...	1,669	4,610	41,524	162. 8. 8.99
1963 ...	1,681	4,620	116,629	164. 15. 5.16

- - - - - -

In 1874 Raunds: Rateable Value £7738 Gross Value £9232
Stanwick: " " £3800 " " £4514

Census Returns

	Population		No. of Houses	No. per house
1901	3,811	Raunds	847	4.5
1911	3,874		850	4.5
1921	3,761		920	4.08
1931	3,687		1,012	3.65
1941	5,392	Raunds and Stanwick	1,395	3.86
1951	4,579		1,512	3.02
1961	4,570		1,650	2.77

Population

	Raunds	Stanwick
1801	800	332
1831	1,370	503
1841	1,653	577
1851	1,873	609
1861	2,337	669
1877	2,580	678

-:-

Mr. Chairman,

In this report for 1963 some of the tables given in the report for 1962 are repeated. The statistics, over a period of years, give a sense of perspective and may indicate a trend. But in dealing with a small numerical basis, such as the population of Raunds, statistics must not lead to the general conclusion from the part to the whole, from Raunds to the whole of England and Wales. Nevertheless, statistics show that Raunds is a healthy district with a more than average aged population. Indeed the figures might suggest that Raunds is one third Industrial, one third Agricultural and one third a Health Resort. It should be noted that in 1963 deaths exceed births by 18% and that the crude death rate exceeds that of the County by almost 28% and that of England and Wales by 36%. This relatively high death rate is not due to disease, but to age. The table at the end of this report shows that deaths over 75 years were 54%, those over 80 years 34.7% and those over 90 years 8½% of the total deaths in 1963. And to the same point the birth rate in Raunds in 1963 was only 72% of the County and 70% of that of England and Wales.

Birth Rate

The number of births and a series of rates are given below. Up to 1950 only crude Birth Rates could be given, but for 1950 and afterwards a comparability factor has been issued so that standard Birth Rate = crude Birth Rate x comparability factor. For Raunds the comparability factor for 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 was 1.16 and in 1963 was 1.2. This relatively high comparability factor suggests a population above the average in age.

Live Births

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Raunds Urban District:-

	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	21	35	35	30	33	27	28	32
Illegitimate	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	21	35	35	32	33	28	29	32

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Illegitimate rate per 1,000 Live Births	0.0	29.87	16.4	16.4
BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of population:-				
Raunds U.D.C. - Crude	12.0	14.66	13.2	13.2
Standard ...	13.92	17.4	15.3	16.0
England and Wales - Crude ...	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2
Administrative County - Crude	17.7	18.04		18.7

Still Births

A still birth is defined as the issue of a dead child after twenty-eight weeks of pregnancy. The two still births were in hospital.

	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30029958

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births:-	1960	1961	1962	1963
Raunds Urban District	0.0	15.0	16.1	31.7
England and Wales	19.7	19.1	18.1	17.2
Administrative County	16.32	17.6		14.85

Deaths of Children under 1 year

	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1

Rate per 1,000 of Live Births	1960	1961	1962	1963
Raunds Urban District	17.86	46.0	16.1	16.4
England and Wales	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.1
Administrative County	22.57	17.61		17.7

Deaths of Children under 4 weeks

	1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	0	2	1	0	0	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2	1	0	0	1

Rate per 1,000 of Live Births	1963
Raunds Urban District	16.4
England and Wales	14.2

Deaths of Children under 1 week

	1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	1	0	0	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	1

Rate per 1,000 of Live Births	1963
Raunds Urban District	16.4
England and Wales	12.1

Peri-Natal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week)

Rate per 1,000 of Total Live and Still Births	1963
Raunds Urban District	48.0
England and Wales	29.3

This division of Infantile Mortality into under a week, under a month and under a year is an attempt to separate statistically inherent causes of death from social causes. This child died in hospital very soon after birth.

Maternal Mortality

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	0	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births:-				
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	0.39	0.33		0.28
Administrative County	0.37	0.55		0.20

There has been no maternal death since 1935, the date of the inclusion of Stanwick in the district.

Of the 243 mothers who died in England and Wales in 1963, 60 died of sepsis and the other 183 died from complications of pregnancy or childbirth or the lying in period. In 1963 the chances of death in childbirth were 1:2500 births, whereas in 1926 the chances were 1:226. In the Scandinavian countries and in the U.S.A. the chances are similar to those in England and Wales. In Italy and Portugal the chances are 1:870; in Japan 1:760 and in Ceylon 1:330. The great reduction in maternal mortality is due first to the sulphonadide drugs and later to Pencillin and other anti-biotics in the treatment of and the prevention of sepsis (usually post-natal). The reduction in the other causes of maternal mortality is due to the meticulous ante-natal care. Before the twenties and thirties of this century, medical interest in the pregnant mother was very little and nature was allowed to take its course for good or evil.

Death Rate

Below are given the number of deaths and a table of death rates per 1,000 of population. A Comparability Factor has been given so that Crude Death Rate x Comparability Factor = Standard Death Rate. The necessity of this factor for the purposes of comparison is due to an unequal distribution of age groups and also, to a lesser degree, of the sexes. For example: Bournemouth and Cheltenham are more likely to have a greater number in the older age groups than say Coventry or Wigan, where most are of the earning ages. Females have a greater expectation of life than males. This also allows for the presence in a district of institutions especially for the elderly. You may have noticed that deaths exceed births, a natural decrease of 72 - 61 = 11, or .24% of total population.

A classification of the causes of death with sex and age is given in tables at the end of the report.

Number of Deaths

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Males	35	23	27	34
Females	21	35	37	38
	56	58	64	72

DEATH RATE:-

		1960	1961	1962	1963
Raunds Urban District -	Crude ...	12.0	12.7	13.88	15.6
	Standard	10.3	10.53	11.8	13.1
England and Wales ...	... ...	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2
Administrative County	... ...	10.88	11.18		11.2

Comparability Factor 1958 = 0.85)
" " 1959 = 0.84)
" " 1960 = 0.86)
" " 1961 = 0.83)
" " 1962 = 0.85)
" " 1963 = 0.84)

These comparability factors indicate a more aged population than the average of England and Wales.

The total Death returns of a public health district are made up of (1) Residents who die in the district and (2) Residents who die outside the district and their death transferred inwardly to the home district. Below are two tables for periods of 10 and 11 years each, (1) After the National Health Service Act and (2) Before the inception of the Act. Although the figures involved are small there is consistent evidence that people are living longer and also that the number of inwardly transferable deaths is increasing in proportion to the total deaths. Most of these inward transfers are of elderly people dying in institutions outside the district. This increase in the proportion of transferable deaths suggests that the family as the basis of social life is giving way to that of the community. The old people are without doubt well treated in the State institutions but nevertheless there is a severance of a link.

After N.H.S.						Before N.H.S.					
Year	Total Deaths	No. over 70	Rate	Inward Transfers	Rate	Year	Total Deaths	No. over 65	Rate	Inward Transfers	Rate
1953	41	26	63%	16	39%	1916	48	18	37%	7	16%
1954	44	30	70%	19	43%	1917	41	18	44%	4	10%
1955	81	45	60%	23	28%	1918	54	17	31%	7	13%
1956	56	39	70%	24	43%	1919	40	26	50%	5	12.5%
1957	52	33	63%	12	23%	1920	45	22	50%	8	18%
1958	52	34	65%	20	39%	1921	39	21	54%	4	10%
1959	62	34	55%	17	28%	1922	34	12	35%	0	0%
1960	56	30	54%	18	32%	1923	46	20	44%	4	9%
1961	58	39	67%	23	40%	1924	41	18	44%	7	17%
1962	64	43	67%	32	50%	1925	32	14	44%	11	30%
1963	72	44	61%	33	45.8%						

It is to be noted that from 1953 the number is over 70 years and from 1916 the number is over 65 years. The expectation of life is distinctly better from 1953 and this table also shows distinctly more inward transfers.

Infectious Diseases

Scarlet Fever

14 cases were notified of a very mild type. This disease is now generally so mild that a diagnosis can be difficult.

Erysipelas

None.

Pneumonia

None

Typhoid and Paratyphoid

None

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

None

Measles

There were 45 notifications.

Whooping Cough

There were 3 notifications.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis

None

Enteric Fever

None

Food Poisoning

None

Influenza

None

Puerperal Pyrexia

None

Tuberculosis

One case of Pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in 1963.

Tuberculosis - Number on Register

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register during the past eleven years was as follows:-

	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
31st December, 1953	24	5
31st December, 1954	29	7
31st December, 1955	22	5
31st December, 1956	22	5
31st December, 1957	24	6
31st December, 1958	18	4
31st December, 1959	15	4
31st December, 1960	11	5
31st December, 1961	10	4
31st December, 1962	9	4
31st December, 1963	5	4

Toxic Chemicals in Agriculture

Di-Nitro compounds. The chief are DNC and DNBP and are mostly used for weed killing from the end of March until the middle of June and most commonly for corn crops and for the destruction of potato haulm, usually in August and September. Farm workers are likely to suffer.

DNC is a cumulative poison for which there is no known antidote. When the concentration in the blood of the worker is well below 20 micro-grammes per gramme of blood the effect is to produce an exagerated feeling of well-being. Wher the concentration approaches the 20 mark, the feeling of well-being is replaced by a feeling of fatigue, thirst and sweating. When a concentration of over 20 is reached the patient may be seriously ill.

Workers with DNC and DNBP should be under medical supervision for blood testing.

In this district blood may be tested at

1. Department of Pathology,
   Memorial Hospital,
   Peterborough.

2. Department of Biochemistry,
   Addenbrooks Hospital,
   Cambridge.

3. Department of Pathology,
   Royal Infirmary,
   Leicester.

Water Supply

Raunds is supplied with water by the Nene and Ouse Water Board and the following is an analysis of a sample of water from the Raunds Meadows supply:-

Sample of water labelled "Raw Water, Raunds Well (Pumping Station at Meadow Lane)" received on the 9th October, 1963 from Mr. H.B. Wilson, Nene & Ouse Water Board.

Physical Examination

Clear and bright, odourless and colourless (Hazen - less than 5.0)

General Chemical Examination

Reaction 7.0

	Parts per 100,000
Free Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	2.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	0.0029
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.0085
Nitrous Nitrogen	absent
Nitric Nitrogen (N)	0.40
Hardness $CaCO_3$ Clark)	40.0
Temporary	21.0
Permanent	19.0
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C ...	0.0660
Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)	29.25
Total Solids	86.9
Poisonous Metals	absent

Mineral Analysis	Parts per 100,000
Calcium (Ca)	16.25
Magnesium (Mg)	1.15
Carbonate (CO_3)	17.6
Chloride (Cl)	8.7
Sulphate (SO_4)	15.13
Nitrate (NO_3)	1.77
Iron	absent
Sodium	11.0

Microscopical Examination of Deposit ... None

Plumbo-Solvency - No action on lead in 3 days at 21°C

Bacteriological Examination

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.
Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil
Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 12

REMARKS

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing little organic matter and relatively few bacteria.

I am of opinion that this water as evidenced by the sample is fit for drinking purposes.

S. GREENBURGH

24th October, 1963. Public Analyst.

Stanwick receives most of its water supply from Woodford source. An analysis of a sample from this supply is given herewith:-

Sample of water labelled "Raw Water, Well at Woodford Pumping Station" received on the 9th October, 1963 from Mr. H.B. Wilson, Nene & Ouse Water Board.

Physical Examination

Very slight deposit, odourless and colourless (Hazen - less than 5.0)

General Chemical Examination

Reaction pH 7.2

	Parts per 100,000
Free Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	1.58
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.0036
Nitrous Nitrogen	absent
Nitric Nitrogen (N)	0.35
Hardness ($CaCO_3$ Clark)	35.8
Temporary	17.1
Permanent	18.7
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C ...	0.0412
Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)	24.75
Total Solids	75.9
Poisonous Metals	absent

Mineral Analysis	Parts per 100,000
Calcium (Ca)	14.86
Magnesium (Mg)	0.82
Carbonate (CO_3)	14.95
Chloride (Cl)	6.9
Sulphate (SO_4)	15.46
Nitrate (NO_3)	1.55
Iron	trace
Sodium	13.76

Microscopical Examination of Deposit

Mainly mineral matter.

Plumbo-Solvency - No action on lead in 3 days at 21°C

Bacteriological Examination

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.
Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil
Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 5

REMARKS

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing little organic matter and few bacteria.

I am of opinion that this water as evidenced by the sample is fit for drinking purposes.

S. GREENBURGH

24th October, 1963. Public Analyst.

REPORT
on the

Bacteriological Examination of the undermentioned samples of Water received on the 18th August 1964 from Mr. H.B. Wilson, Engineer, Nene and Ouse Water Board, Thrapston House, Thrapston, Northants.

SAMPLE	B.Coli in 100 mils	Number of microorganisms per mil at 37°C	Number of microorganisms per mil at 21°C
RAUNDS	absent	nil	nil
STANWICK	absent	nil	1

A. McINNES

Medical Officer of Health.

Table No. 1.

STATISTICAL TABLES

CAUSES OF DEATH

There were no deaths in the years 1 - 5, 5 - 15, 15 - 25, 25 - 35.

Causes of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 and over
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20. Other Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	F	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
24. Bronchitis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
34. All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35. Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	34	-	-	-	-	5	6	23
	F	38	1	-	2	3	9	7	16

Of the deaths over 75 the ages and sex were:

75 - 80		80 - 90		over 90	
M	F	M	F	M	F
9	5	12	7	2	4

The greatest age was 93.

Percentage of Deaths from Special Causes

		England and Wales		
	Raunds	Males & Females Combined	Males Separate	Females Separate
Tuberculosis	0.0	0.47	0.73	0.22
Circulatory Disease	54.0	53.6	50.5	56.7
Respiratory Disease	15.0	14.0	16.3	11.6
All Cancers	14.0	18.6	19.8	17.5
Lung Cancers	1.4	4.4	7.4	1.3

-:-

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Table No. 2

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS

YEAR	RAUNDS	OUNDLE & THRAPSTON	COUNTY
1935	00.0	36.0	36.0
1936	55.0	32.0	34.0
1937	46.0	34.6	36.0
1938	16.0	32.0	37.0
1939	54.0	45.6	37.0
1940	46.0	37.0	36.0
1941	17.0	79.4	44.0
1942	55.0	52.4	54.0
1943	84.0	64.3	69.0
1944	79.0	82.6	83.0
1945	20.0	129.2	109.0
1946	111.0	45.0	68.0
1947	20.0	60.0	55.0
1948	65.0	54.0	49.0
1949	15.0	62.9	46.0
1950	57.0	84.6	46.0
1951	60.0	80.0	50.0
1952	73.0	39.9	44.0
1953	00.0	40.34	41.0
1954	55.0	65.0	51.0
1955	16.0	51.3	45.0
1956	67.5	74.7	44.0
1957	61.0	60.8	41.0
1958	50.0	52.6	38.0
1959	33.3	43.0	41.0
1960	00.0	50.0	41.0
1961	30.0	41.6	51.0
1962	16.4	61.6	49.7
1963	16.4	43.6	54.1

Corresponding rates for Raunds since 1908 were:-

1908	33.0	1917	86.0	1926	36.0
1909	10.9	1918	16.0	1927	15.0
1910	00.0	1919	70.0	1928	53.0
1911	40.0	1920	37.0	1929	20.0
1912	25.0	1921	50.0	1930	00.0
1913	12.5	1922	54.0	1931	00.0
1914	51.7	1923	20.0	1932	00.0
1915	25.0	1924	50.0	1933	20.0
1916	37.5	1925	00.0	1934	20.0

In the whole of England and Wales in the year 1963 there were 59,048 illegitimate births or 69 out of every 1000 live births. For the previous 5 years 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959 and 1958 the rate was 56 per 1000 live births. The national illegitimate rate has thus gone up 23% in 1963.

A TABLE OF BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FROM SPECIAL CAUSES SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE DISTRICT ON 1st APRIL, 1935.

Table No. 3

Estimated Population		Births		DEATHS									
				All ages		Under 1		Pulm.Tubercu.		Non-Pulm.Tubercu.		Cancer	
		No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1935	4440	45	10.6	40	8.5	1	22.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	6	1.4
1936	4425	62	14.0	65	13.37	3	48.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7
1937	4423	65	14.7	67	13.7	1	15.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7
1938	4427	63	14.2	49	10.07	1	16.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	5	1.1
1939	4443	55	12.3	45	9.2	3	59.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.6
1940	4562	65	14.21	55	10.3	2	30.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	2	0.4
1941	5392	58	10.7	62	11.5	3	51.0	2	0.37	1	0.18	7	1.3
1942	5170	73	14.1	48	9.8	0	0.0	4	0.77	0	0.00	9	1.7
1943	4833	71	14.7	56	11.6	6	84.0	2	0.41	0	0.00	9	1.8
1944	4256	85	20.7	61	14.3	3	36.0	1	0.23	1	0.23	12	2.8
1945	4222	80	18.9	71	16.8	4	50.0	2	0.47	0	0.00	9	2.1
1946	4356	89	20.4	53	12.16	5	56.0	1	0.23	0	0.00	7	1.6
1947	4412	98	22.2	58	13.14	6	61.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.6
1948	4482	77	17.18	65	14.5	5	65.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	8	1.8
1949	4543	65	14.3	65	11.8	3	46.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.8
1950	4584	53	12.8	64	11.6	3	57.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1951	4579	67	16.0	62	11.1	1	15.0	2	0.43	0	0.00	10	2.2
1952	4521	55	13.1	75	13.5	2	36.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.2
1953	4663	66	16.5	41	7.2	2	30.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1954	4690	73	18.13	44	7.41	2	27.3	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.6
1955	4690	62	15.46	81	13.6	2	27.3	1	0.21	0	0.00	17	3.6
1956	4680	74	18.5	56	10.05	1	13.5	1	0.21	0	0.00	11	2.35
1957	4660	82	20.41	52	9.48	2	24.4	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.14
1958	4650	60	14.19	52	9.5	0	0.0	1	0.21	0	0.00	8	1.72
1959	4680	60	14.87	62	11.12	1	16.6	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.92
1960	4670	56	13.92	56	10.3	1	17.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.14
1961	4570	67	17.0	58	10.53	3	46.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	2.62
1962	4610	61	15.3	64	11.8	1	16.1	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	2.38
1963	4620	61	16.0	72	13.1	1		0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.46
TOTAL FOR 29 YEARS :- 1935 - 63 Raunds Urban District		1948		1699		68		34		2		256	

Birth Rate is Standard Rate from 1950 onwards. Death Rate is Standard Rate except for 1942-1948, both inclusive.

A TABLE OF BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FROM SPECIAL CAUSES 1899 - 1934 Table No. 4

Estimated Population	Births		DEATHS									
			All ages		Under 1		Pulm.Tubercu.		Non-Pulm.Tubercu.		Cancer	
	No.	Crude Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Crude Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1899 3811	109	28.6	38	9.9	11	109						
1900 3811	123	32.2	42	11.0	10	81						
1901 3901	118	30.2	44	11.2	7	59						
1902 4031	115	28.5	48	11.9	12	104						
1903 4211	109	25.8	45	10.6	14	128						
1904 4376	109	24.9	47	10.7	13	119						
1905 4381	101	23.0	36	8.2	10	99						
1906 4381	103	23.5	42	9.5	8	77.6						
1907 4284	99	23.7	47	10.9	9	91						
1908 4320	120	27.8	52	12.0	13	108	8	1.85	2	0.46	2	
1909 4320	91	21.6	40	9.2	4	44	6	1.39	2	0.46	5	
1910 4320	78	18.0	47	10.9	8	102	7	1.61	6	1.38	5	
1911 3874	76	19.6	50	12.9	5	65	4	1.03	4	1.03	6	
1912 3874	80	20.6	35	9.0	4	50	3	0.77	2	0.50	2	
1913 3874	81	20.9	51	13.1	7	86	7	1.80	6	1.54	5	
1914 3874	58	14.9	47	12.1	5	86	5	1.30	4	1.05	5	
1915 4081	80	19.7	51	12.5	9	112	2	0.50	4	1.00	6	
1916 4081	80	19.7	48	11.7	7	87	5	1.22	2	0.50	5	
1917 Births 4609) Deaths 3596)	62	15.5	41	11.1	2	32	6	1.66	3	0.83	2	
1918 Births (4221 Deaths (3767	62	14.6	54	14.3	3	48	5	1.325	5	1.326	4	
1919 Births 4215) Deaths 4004)	57	13.3	40	9.9	2	35	2	0.49	0	0.0	7	
1920 4205	80	19.0	45	10.7	5	62	4	0.936	1	0.234	5	
1921 3818	62	16.2	39	10.2	3	48	2	0.52	1	0.26	2	
1922 3842	55	14.3	34	8.8	3	54	6	1.5	0	0.0	1	
1923 3822	53	13.9	46	12.0	7	134	5	1.3	2	0.52	2	
1924 3824	60	15.6	41	10.7	5	83	3	0.78	2	0.52	6	
1925 3837	53	13.8	32	8.3	1	18	5	1.3	0	0.0	4	

1926	3753	55	14.6	50	13.3	2	36	1	0.26	0	0.0	6
1927	3690	41	11.1	37	10.0	3	73	1	0.26	0	0.0	0
1928	3715	56	15.0	32	8.6	0	00	2	0.54	2	0.54	4
1929	3753	46	12.2	48	12.7	4	87	5	1.35	1	0.27	3
1930	3753	41	10.9	34	9.0	0	00	3	0.798	1	0.266	2
1931	3687	37	10.0	40	10.8	1	27	2	0.54	1	0.27	8
1932	3626	37	10.2	48	13.2	5	135	1	0.27	0	0.0	7
1933	3561	46	12.9	48	13.4	2	44	5	1.4	0	0.0	6
1934	3617	52	14.3	45	11.3	7	135	1	0.27	1	0.27	8
TOTAL FOR 36 YEARS :- 1899 - 1934 Raunds Urban District		2685		1568		212		107 in 27 yrs.		50 in 27 yrs.		118 in 27 yrs.

The table below tells its own story, but it would be a delusion to conclude that cancer is on the increase. The apparent increase is due to more exact diagnosis. The Infantile death rate and the Tuberculosis death rate are related to social and hygenic conditions.

	Mortality Under 1 Year		Mortality Pulm. Tubercu.		Mortality Cancer	
	Total No.	Rate per 1000 Births	Total No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Total No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
Raunds Urban District						
1899-1908	107	97.0				
1909-1918	54	72.0	53	1.3	43	
1919-1928	31	54.0	34	0.9	37	
1936-1945	26	38.9	24	0.517	84	
1952-1961	16	24.43	4	0.085	96	
Administrative County						
1936-1945	1560	42.15	1028	0.44		
1952-1961	993	21.63	253	0.09		

Natural Increase of population is Birth numbers - Death numbers which, in 1963, was 72 - 61 = 11. It should be understood that Standard Rates are for comparison with the rest of England and Wales, whereas Crude Rates are the actual rate. From the foregoing Table, Standard Births : Deaths are 16 : 13.1, whereas the Crude Rates are 13.2 : 15.6, which means a reduction in population of 4,610 of 11. The natural increase in the whole of England and Wales for 1962 was 283,111; in 1961 an increase of 252,900 and during the years 1956- 1960 an average increase of 215,311. The total population of England and Wales at 30th June, 1962 was estimated to be 46,669,000 made up of 22,651,000 males and 24,018,000 females. In 1963 there was an estimated population of 47,023,000 made up of 22,832,000 males and 24,191,000 females.

It may be of general interest to know that the total population of 47,023,000 at 30th June, 1963 was according to age groups and sex, made up of:

	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75
Males	22,832	2,001	3,474	3,348	3,007	3,203	3,040	2,612	1,463	684
Females	24,191	1,898	3,296	3,284	2,886	3,201	3,163	2,960	2,163	1,340

These figures are expressed in number of thousands. Evidently the males predominate until between the ages of 25 to 35, after which the females predominate. Over 70 females : males are as 3 : 2; at 80 the rate is 2 : 1.

The groups between the working ages of 15 - 60 years represent 60% of the total; those over 60 represent 17.4% of the total. Males over 65 (pensionable age) represent 9.4% of all males and females over 60 (pensionable age) represent 20.2% of all females. Combined males and females of pensionable age represent 15% of the total population.

The comparative table below shows the decrease or increase in decades of life of males and females; the number at 5 - 15 years being numerically 100, and this is related to the number of each sex at 5 - 15 years.

			Males	Females
0 - 5 years	...	...	115	115
5 - 15 "	...	...	100	100
15 - 25 "	...	...	96.0	99.0
25 - 35 "	...	...	86.0	87.5
35 - 45 "	...	...	92.0	97.0
45 - 55 "	...	...	87.0	96.0
55 - 65 "	...	...	75.0	90.0
65 - 75 "	...	...	42.0	65.6
75 & over	...	...	19.6	40.0

There is a slight increase of females at 15 - 25 years due to the tendency for girls to be more resistant to disease than boys and of course some immigration. At the decade 35 - 45 both sexes show increases on the previous decade, and this is the decade of immigration and emigration. After the decade 35 - 45 and even during this decade, the number of males falls more rapidly than that of females. Part of this more rapid decline, especially in an industrial country, is due to factory life. Relevant to this belief is the fact that male Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Female Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths are as 7 : 2 and Bronchitis 16 : 11.

On 30th June, 1963 it was estimated that out of a population of 411,000 in Northamptonshire the number of people under 5 years was 26,100 and under 15 years round about 72,000. The under 5 years represent 6.3% in Northamptonshire and 8.4% in the whole of England and Wales; and the under 15 years are as Northamptonshire : England and Wales as 18 : 23.

The percentage of under 15 years in Northampton Borough is 21.8%; in Leeds 23%; in Bournemouth 16.3% of the total home population of each district. The conclusion is that Northamptonshire has a more aged population than the average of England and Wales, than the average for Leeds, than the average for Northampton Borough, but a less aged population than Bournemouth.

-:-:-:-:-.-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-