OBSERVATIONS ON ALL BIRTHS (23,970) IN BIRMINGHAM, 1947*

III. SURVIVAL

BY

J. R. GIBSON and THOMAS MCKEOWN

From the Department of Social Medicine, University of Birmingham

Observations previously published on the duration of gestation (Gibson and McKeown, 1950) and birth weight (McKeown and Gibson, 1951) lend themselves to an examination of the association between these variables and foetal mortality. Data available for single births in Birmingham during 1947 are exhibited in Table I, separately for stillbirths, first-year deaths, and births which survived to the end of the first year of life. We have previously discussed the representativeness of these records, and need here note only that there are no conspicuous differences between the proportions complete in each of the three classes.

TABLE I

DATA AVAILABLE FOR ALL SINGLE BIRTHS (23,279) BORN IN BIRMINGHAM, 1947	Data	AVAILABLE	FOR	ALL	SINGLE	Births	(23, 279)	BORN	IN	BIRMINGHAM,	194
--	------	-----------	-----	-----	--------	--------	-----------	------	----	-------------	-----

Data Available	Stillbi	rths	First-Y Deat		Births sur the First		Total E	Births
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Birth Weight	518	98·3	754	98.6	21,255	96.7	22,527	96.8
tion of Gestation All Single Births	412 527	78·2 100	570 765	74 · 5 100	16,163 21,987	73 · 5 100	17,145 23,279	73·7 100

* This research was assisted by a grant from the Birmingham University Students' Social Services Fund.

TABLE II

Duration of Gestation	Total Births		births b)		ar Deaths c)	(b)+(c)		
(completed weeks)	(a)	Number	Percentage of (a)	Number	Percentage of (a)	Number	Percentage of (a)	
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	16 16 23 50 44 76 111 266 435 762 1,485 3,394 4,784 3,019 1,423 497 231 112	3 8 8 17 13 18 9 23 28 26 45 51 59 31 37 11 6 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 7 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	12 7 9 20 11 15 19 26 25 29 47 80 117 60 31 9 4 2	$75 \cdot 0$ $43 \cdot 7$ $39 \cdot 1$ $40 \cdot 0$ $25 \cdot 0$ $19 \cdot 7$ $17 \cdot 1$ $9 \cdot 8$ $5 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 8$	15 15 17 37 24 33 28 49 53 55 92 131 176 91 68 20 10 6	$\begin{array}{c} 93 \cdot 7 \\ 93 \cdot 7 \\ 73 \cdot 9 \\ 74 \cdot 0 \\ 54 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	
46 All Births of known Duration of Gestation and Weight	5	397	2.4	523	3.1	920	5.5	
All Births of known Weight	22,454	514	2.3	720	3.2	1,234	5.5	

INCIDENCE OF STILLBIRTH AND DEATH IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE RELATED TO DURATION OF GESTATION

* Of 17,145 births for which duration of gestation and birth weight were known, 73 were excluded because the duration of gestation was less than 28 weeks, and 323 as indicated in Part II of this study.

Tables II and III relate the incidence of stillbirth and death in the first year of life to duration of gestation and birth weight respectively, and give the percentage of total births which died before the first birthday. We may note the following facts:

- (a) Mortality rates are highly correlated with birth weight and with duration of gestation.
- (b) Few infants survive if born before the completion of 30 weeks' gestation, and none at less than 2 lb. in weight.
- (c) Mortality rates diminish rapidly with each completed week of gestation

TABLE III

Birth Weight (lb.)	Total		births b)		ar Deaths	(<i>b</i>)+(<i>c</i>)		
	Births (a)	Number	Percentage of (a)	Number	Percentage of (a)	Number	Percentage of (a)	
$ \begin{array}{r} 1 & - \\ 1 & - \\ 2 & - \\ 2 & - \\ 2 & - \\ 2 & - \\ 3 & - \\ 3 & - \\ 3 & - \\ 3 & - \\ 4 & - \\ 5 & - \\ 5 & - \\ 5 & - \\ 6 & - \\ 6 & - \\ 6 & - \\ 6 & - \\ 6 & - \\ 6 & - \\ 6 & - \\ 6 & - \\ 7 & - \\ 7 & - \\ 8 & - \\ 8 & - \\ 9 & - \\ 9 & - \\ 10 & - \\ 10 & - \\ 10 & - \\ 11 & - \\ \end{array} $	4 19 49 60 68 89 170 223 580 977 2,107 3,080 4,358 3,617 3,350 1,668 1,127 438 331 82 39	2 11 23 30 25 29 31 28 42 31 45 38 64 37 34 14 15 37 2 2 2	50.0 57.9 46.9 50.0 36.8 32.6 18.2 12.6 7.2 3.2 2.1 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.0 0.8 1.3 0.7 2.1 2.4 5.1	2 8 23 21 20 22 32 28 54 54 58 86 72 97 65 60 34 21 10 3 2 2 2	50.0 42.1 46.9 35.0 29.4 24.7 18.8 12.6 9.3 5.9 4.1 2.3 2.2 1.8 1.8 2.0 1.9 2.4 5.1	4 19 46 51 45 51 63 56 96 89 131 110 161 102 94 48 36 13 10 4 4 4	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 93 \cdot 9 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 66 \cdot 2 \\ 57 \cdot 3 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	
$11\frac{1}{2}-$ 12 - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and over	11 4 3	1				1		
All Births of known Weight	22,454	514	2.3	720	3.2	1,234	5.5	

Incidence of Stillbirth and Death in the First Year of Life related to Birth Weight

up to 34 weeks, and with each half-pound increase in weight up to 4 lb. Rates are fairly constant after 39 completed weeks and above $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The evidence for a slight increase after 45 weeks and above 11 lb. is, in the absence of adequate numbers, only suggestive.

(d) Trends in mortality rates by weight and by gestation are not strictly comparable, since indices of weight and duration of gestation cannot be equated.

In short, contrary to the general impression, there is little to choose between duration of gestation and birth weight as indices of the probability of survival. We shall discuss the significance of this observation in a later communication.

J. R. GIBSON AND THOMAS MCKEOWN TABLE IV

Duration of		Percentage of Total Births Alive at:									
Gestation (completed weeks)	Total Births	Birth	One Day	One Week	One Month	Six Months	Nine Months	One Year			
28	16	81.2	31.2	12.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6·2			
29	16	50.0	37.5	18.7	18.7	6.2	6·2	6·2			
30	23	65.2	47.8	26.1	26.1	$26 \cdot \overline{1}$	$2\tilde{6}\cdot\tilde{1}$	26.1			
31	50	66.0	56.0	34.0	32.0	28.0	26.0	26.0			
32	44	70.5	54.5	47.7	47.7	45.5	45.5	45·5			
33	76	76.3	68.4	57.9	57.9	56.6	56.6	56.6			
34	111	91.9	85.6	83.8	81.1	74.8	74.8	74.8			
35	266	91.4	88.7	87.2	85.0	83.1	82.0	81.6			
36	435	93.6	93.1	$92 \cdot \overline{2}$	90·6	88.7	87.8	87.8			
37	762	96.6	96.2	95.3	94.6	93.3	92.8	92·8			
38	1,485	97.0	96·2	95.5	95·1	94.0	93.9	93.8			
39	3,394	98.5	98.3	97.8	97.5	96.6	96.2	96.1			
40	4,784	98.8	98.6	98·2	98.0	96.8	96.4	96·3			
41	3,019	99.0	98.7	98·4	98·0	97.3	97.1	97·0			
42	1,423	97.4	97.3	96.8	96.8	95.4	95.4	95·2			
43	497	97.8	97.6	97.2	96.8	96.0	96.0	96·0			
44	231	97.4	97.0	96.1	96.1	95.7	95.7	95·7			
45	112	96.4	96.4	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94·6			
46	5	_		_	_	_	_	_			
All Births of known Duration of Ges- tation and Weight	16,749	97.6	97 · 1	96.4	96.0	94.9	94.6	94.5			
All Births of known Weight	22,454	97.7	 97·1	96.5	 96·1	 95∙0	94.6	94.5			

PERIOD OF SURVIVAL RELATED TO DURATION OF GESTATION

Tables IV and V relate the period of survival to duration of gestation and birth weight respectively, and Tables VI and VII exhibit the corresponding stillbirth and neonatal death rates, deaths at between 1 and 12 months being expressed per thousand infants alive at one month. Two points should be noted: first, that the changes in association with the duration of gestation and with birth weight are more marked for the neonatal death rate than for the stillbirth rate; and second, that although the risk of death is much reduced after the end of the first month of life, it is still very definitely associated with the duration of gestation and with the weight at birth. No doubt this effect is diminished as the year progresses, but our data do not permit us to separate deaths at between 1 and 12 months.

Since weight at birth and the duration of gestation are correlated, it is of course of considerable interest to separate their effects on survival rates, and Table VIII enables us to inspect the regression of mortality rates on duration of gestation with birth weight fixed (reading down the columns) and on birth weight with length of gestation fixed (reading along the rows). We have here expressed the number of stillbirths and neonatal deaths (added together) as a percentage of total births. Unfortunately, the data do not entirely separate the effects of the two variables;

TABLE V

		Percentage of Total Births Alive at:								
Birth Weight (lb.)	Total Births	Birth	One Day	One Week	One Month	Six Months	Nine Months	One Yea		
1 -	4	50.0	0.0	i	_			_		
$1\frac{1}{2}$	19	42 · 1	5.3	0.0		_		_		
2 –	49	53.1	36.7	10.2	8.2	6.1	6.1	6.		
$2\frac{1}{2}$	60	50·0	25.0	20.0	16.7	15.0	15.0	15.0		
3 –	68	63.2	50.0	39.7	36.8	35.3	33.8	33.1		
$3\frac{1}{2}$	89	67.4	58.4	47·2	46.1	43 ·8	42.7	42.		
4 –	170	81.8	75.9	71.2	68.8	64·7	63.5	62.		
4 <u>1</u> -	223	87.4	83.9	82·1	81.2	75.8	75.3	74.		
5 –	580	92.8	90.9	88.4	86.4	84.3	83.4	83.		
5 1 -	977	96.8	96.0	94.3	93.3	91.4	91·0	90 ·		
6 –	2,107	97.9	97.3	96.7	96.0	94·3	93.8	93.		
6 <u>1</u> -	3,080	98.8	98.5	98.0	97.6	96.8	96.6	96.		
7_	4,358	98.5	98·2	97.9	97.6	96.6	96.4	96.		
7 1 -	3,617	99·0	98.8	98.7	98.3	97.5	97.3	97.		
8 –	3,350	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.5	97.6	97.2	97.		
8 <u>1</u> -	1,668	99·2	99·0	98·9	98.6	97.8	97.4	97.		
9_	1,127	98.7	98.5	98·2	98.0	97.2	97.0	96.		
9 <u>1</u> -	438	99.3	99.3	99·1	98.8	$98 \cdot \overline{2}$	97.7	97.		
10 ² -	331	97.9	97.9	97.6	97.3	97.0	97.0	97.		
10 1 -	82	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	96.3	96.3	95.		
11 –	39	94.9	94.9	94.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	89.		
111-	11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.		
12-	4	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75·0	75.0	75.		
$12\frac{1}{2}$ and over	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.		
All Births of known Weight	22,454	97.7	97·1	96.5	96·1	95.0	94.6	94 ·:		

PERIOD OF SURVIVAL RELATED TO BIRTH WEIGHT

for example, the weight-composition of births within any single lb. interval is undoubtedly influenced by the duration of gestation. Yet we are not able to narrow the weight interval without reducing further the number of births in each cell. In spite of these limitations the data do suggest that:

- (a) the association between mortality and weight when gestation is constant is stronger than that between mortality and length of gestation when weight is constant,
- (b) for births of the same weight, mortality is slightly increased when the duration of gestation is unduly prolonged,
- (c) for births delivered after the same period of gestation, the proportion of deaths is slightly increased in the highest weight group (9 lb. and over).

SUMMARY

Data are presented which relate the mortality experienced by single births as stillbirths or deaths in the first year of life to duration of gestation (Tables II, IV, and VI) and birth weight (Tables III, V, and VII). The regression of mortality on

J. R. GIBSON AND THOMAS MCKEOWN

TABLE VI

Duration of Gestation (completed weeks)	Stillbirths (per thousand total births)	Neonatal Deaths (per thousand live births)	Deaths 1–12 months (per thousand infants alive at one month)
28- 30- 32- 34- 36- 38- 40- 42- 44-	344 342 258 85 45 20 12 25 29	810 542 270 84 24 13 9 7 15	500 136 31 51 23 14 14 15 3
All Births of known Dura- tion of Gestation and Birth Weight	24	17	16
All Births of known Weight	23	17	16

MORTALITY RELATED TO DURATION OF GESTATION

TABLE	VII	
-------	-----	--

MORTALITY RELATED TO BIRTH WEIGHT

Birth Weight (lb.)	Stillbirths (per thousand total births)	Neonatal Deaths (per thousand live births)	Deaths 1-12 months (per thousand infants alive at one month)
1-	565	1,000	
2–	486	750	143
3–	344	359	76
4-	150	108	81
5–	47	48	29
6–	16	14	17
7–	13	8	13
8-	10	5	14
9_	12	6	14
10 and over	26	7	9
All Births of known Weight	23	17	16

length of gestation when weight is fixed, and on birth weight when duration of gestation is fixed, is exhibited in Table VIII. The data require no detailed comment, but we may note the following points:

- (1) There is little to choose between duration of gestation and birth weight as indices of the probability of survival.
- (2) The changes in association with duration of gestation and with birth weight are more marked for the neonatal death rate than for the stillbirth rate.

TABLE VIII

Duration of Contation		Birth Weight (lb.)								
Duration of Gestation (completed weeks)	1-	2–	3-	4-	5-	6-	7–	8-	9 and over	Total
28-30	100·0 (3)	93·3 (30)	72·2 (18)	25·0 (4)				_		81·8 (55)
31–34	100·0 (9)	100·0 (33)	47·6 (42)	27·5 (80)	27 · 7 (83)	8·8 (34)			_	39·1 (281)
35–37	100·0 (2)	80·0 (5)	64·5 (31)	25·0 (100)	8·9 (303)	6·1 (479)	2·6 (380)	2·6 (114)	4 · 1 (49)	8·3 (1,463)
38–39		75·0 (4)	57·1 (14)	23·5 (68)	8·5 (412)	2·8 (1,381)	2·2 (1,810)	1 · 1 (900)	2·4 (290)	3·2 (4,879)
40-41		60·0 (5)	71·4 (7)	13·3 (30)	7 · 1 (294)	2·4 (1,633)	1·6 (2,978)	1 · 3 (2,074)	1 · 8 (782)	2·1 (7,803)
41–46	-	_	50·0 (2)	33·3 (6)	6·5 (77)	5·3 (436)	3·0 (787)	1 · 8 (622)	3·0 (338)	3·4 (2,268)
All Births of known Duration of Gesta- tion and Birth Weight	•	92·2 (77)	58·8 (114)	24·3 (288)	9·5 (1,169)	3·4 (3,963)	2·0 (5,955)	1 · 3 (3,710)	2·3 (1,459)	4·0 (16,749)
All Births of known Weight	100·0 (23)		58·0 (157)		9·2 (1,557)	3·0 (5,187)	2·0 (7,975)	1 · 5 (5,018)	2·1 (2,035)	3·9 (22,454)

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS STILLBORN OR DEAD IN THE FIRST MONTH OF LIFE RELATED TO DURATION OF GESTATION AT DIFFERENT BIRTH WEIGHTS

Numbers in brackets are the numbers of total births.

- (3) Though much reduced after the end of the first month, the risk of death is still associated with the duration of gestation and with the weight at birth.
- (4) The association between mortality and weight when gestation is constant is stronger than that between mortality and length of gestation when weight is constant.
- (5) For births of the same weight, mortality is slightly increased when the duration of gestation is unduly prolonged; and, for births delivered after the same period of gestation, the proportion of deaths is slightly increased in the highest weight group examined (9 lb. and over).

We are greatly indebted to Dr. Jean Mackintosh and her colleagues in the City of Birmingham Maternity and Child Welfare Department for the facilities which they have placed at our disposal.

References

Gibson, J. R., and McKeown, T. (1950). British Journal of Social Medicine, 4, 221. McKeown, T., and Gibson, J. R. (1951). Ibid., 5, 98.