

# Population Trends

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## About the Office for National Statistics

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the Government Agency responsible for compiling, analysing and disseminating many of the United Kingdom's economic, social and demographic statistics, including the retail prices index, trade figures and labour market data, as well as the periodic census of the population and health statistics. It is also the agency that administers the statutory registration of births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. The Director of ONS is also the National Statistician and the Registrar General for England and Wales.

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National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political influence.

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*Health Statistics Quarterly* and *Population Trends* are journals of the Office for National Statistics. Each is published four times a year in February, May, August and November and March, June, September and December, respectively. In addition to bringing together articles on a wide range of population and health topics, *Health Statistics Quarterly* and *Population Trends* contain regular series of tables on a wide range of subjects for which ONS is responsible, including the most recently available statistics.

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*Health Statistics Quarterly* and *Population Trends* can be viewed or downloaded as Adobe Acrobat PDF files from the National Statistics website [www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p6725.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p6725.asp) (*Health Statistics Quarterly*) or [www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p6303.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p6303.asp) (*Population Trends*).

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Articles: 5,000 words max.

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Title \ Issue	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
<i>Health Statistics Quarterly</i>	by 11 Sept	by 11 Dec	by 22 Mar	by 21 June
<i>Population Trends</i>	by 23 Oct	by 2 Feb	by 4 May	by 26 July

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### Topic enquiries

Abortions: 020 7972 5537 (Department of Health)

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# in brief

## Wales's Population – a Demographic Overview 1971 to 2005

**This report, published on 18 April 2007, is the first comprehensive overview of demographic statistics on Wales and brings together a wealth of information for the period 1971 to 2005. It highlights key trends in population estimates, births, deaths, marriage and divorce over the past 35 years and focuses on population projections for the next 20 years or so. The report also provides an analysis of migration patterns both to and from Wales, together with an analysis of the number and distribution of Welsh speakers in Wales. The publication concludes with a short chapter comparing key demographic information for the UK and its four constituent countries – Wales, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.**

The population of Wales has increased by 218,000 people over the period 1971 to 2005, which equates to an average increase of around 6,200 people per year. This increase occurred despite a small fall in population numbers from 1981 through to 1984, mainly due to outward migration coupled with only a small positive natural change (births less deaths). However, Wales experienced large inward migration in the mid-to-late eighties and has remained positive particularly since mid-2001.

Prior to 1994, the trend was for people to migrate from Wales to overseas destinations. However, since 1994 the converse has occurred and Wales has experienced a net inflow of international migrants from abroad. England accounts for the majority of cross border migration movements to/from Wales.

Overall, live births in Wales fell from 43,056 in 1971 to 32,593 in 2005. However, the decline in the number of births is restricted to women under the age of 30, suggesting that women are opting to have children at an older age than previously. This possible change in social attitudes in Wales is also reflected by the percentage of live births that have taken place outside of marriage; the proportion rising dramatically from just 7 per cent in 1971 to over 50 per cent in 2005.

Wales has also experienced a drop in the number of deaths, with 2005 (32,104 deaths) recording the lowest annual total during the period. The age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) has improved for both males and females in the age group 45 and over category. Therefore, people are living longer in Wales and this is reflected in the life expectancy figures, which have increased since 1976. Life expectancy in

women rose 5.8 years to 80.7 years between 1976 and 2004. Men have enjoyed an even greater increase in life expectancy of 7.9 years to 76.3 years between 1976 and 2004. Although, women still maintain a higher life expectancy at birth than their male counterparts, the gap is narrowing.

It is assumed that the gap between male and female life expectancy at birth will continue to narrow in the future. Life expectancy at birth for males is assumed to rise to 80.3 years in 2024 and for females a smaller rise in life expectancy at birth to 84.0 years is predicted. As a result, the number of people of pensionable age is projected to increase by 22.5 per cent to 738,000 people by 2024. By contrast, the number of children under the age of 16 is projected to fall by 4.8 per cent to 545,000 by the same year. The population of Wales as a whole is projected to increase gradually from an estimated 2.95 million people in mid-2004 to 3.20 million people in 2024.

A change in social attitudes appears to be affecting marriages too, with numbers decreasing from 22,400 in 1971 to over 14,800 in 2004, despite a growing population. Both males and females are marrying later in life, although females are still marrying a little younger than their male counterparts. Since the passing of the 1994 Marriage Act, there has been an increase in the number of civil ceremonies taking place.

The number of divorces in Wales has fluctuated over the years before decreasing to 7,200 divorces in 2005 – the lowest figure since 1981. As with marriage, people are also divorcing later in life.

The 2001 Census of Population stated that the number of people in Wales aged 3 and over who stated that they spoke Welsh were 582,000. This constituted 21 per cent of the total population – the highest number since 1971. The highest proportion of Welsh speakers was within the 5–15 age group where nearly half of all people were able to speak Welsh. It is interesting to note that for almost every age group, a higher proportion of females were able to speak Welsh than males.

There is a wealth of other demographic information available on the Welsh Assembly Government's website: [www.wales.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics). For further enquiries please contact: [stats.popcensus@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:stats.popcensus@wales.gsi.gov.uk).

## Improved Methods for Estimating International Migration

ONS is undertaking a substantial and long term programme of work to improve the population statistics it produces. This work has highlighted several improvements to methodology that can be made immediately. These will principally impact on the distribution of the national population to local areas. The new methods will be used in making population estimates for 2006 (to be released in August 2007). Revisions will be made to estimates for the years 2002 to 2005 and to existing sub-national projections based on 2004 population estimates.

### The Improvements in 2007

The improved methods being implemented in 2007 relate to usually resident populations of each area and the international migration component of these figures. For this purpose, the United Nations recommended definition of a long-term international migrant is used (a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year). The estimates do not take account of people moving for less than a year.

The improvements are as follows:

- a. International in-migration:
  - i. Improving the regional distribution of international in-migrants by using household surveys in combination with the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This affects how these in-migrants are shared between the regions of England and the constituent countries of the UK.
  - ii. Improving the distribution of international in-migrants below regional level – by replacing the existing intermediate geography, used in a two-stage process of estimating local figures, with one that produces more robust estimates.
- b. Improving the way international out-migrant estimates are distributed between local authorities in each region of England and in Wales – by distributing IPS figures to local areas using new factors that reflect propensity to migrate.
- c. Improving the basis for making assumptions about the proportion of people who will not realise their original intentions

at the time of travel, in terms of their expected length of stay in the destination country – these are known as migrant and visitor switchers.

In addition improvements are planned to the method for estimating the age distribution of migrants to and from local authorities in England and Wales.

### Further Information

Further information about the changes is available on the National Statistics website at: [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14834](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14834)

In accordance with the National Statistics Revision Protocol:

- describes each of the improvements in more detail
- lists the publication dates of key products
- makes available tables summarising indicative impacts of the new methods on previously published population estimates for 2002 to 2005

These tables show the indicative impacts for each strand of the improvement package at national and regional level, for each year 2001–2002 to 2004–2005. They also show the total indicative impacts at local authority (LA) level and the separate contribution of inflows and outflows. The figures are purely indicative and are subject to change when the final revisions are published.

### The Need for a Programme of Population Statistics Improvements

Information about the population is critical to developing and monitoring economic and fiscal policy, planning and monitoring service provision and allocating resources as well as for understanding social change. For these reasons reliable population statistics are essential at both national and local levels.

To meet these needs, ONS produces population and migration estimates at a national level and on a consistent basis for all local authorities (LAs) in England and Wales. The method used to produce key population statistics requires robust estimates of population change. It is acknowledged widely that the most difficult component of population change to estimate accurately is the migration component. This has become increasingly challenging in recent years as the volume of migration has increased, making migration the most important driver of population change both nationally and in many local areas. At the same time patterns of migration have changed. While traditional streams remain (for example from the US, Canada, Australia, India and Africa), new pathways have opened up since 2004 with the expansion of the EU.

In order to meet these challenges, ONS is undertaking a substantial programme to improve migration and population estimates. When estimates first became available from the

2001 Census, these were substantially lower than those rolled forward from the previous Census (a gap of 1.1 million). Several revisions were made to the population estimates, in the period 2002 to 2004, as a result of work to reconcile the differences.

Since 2004, ONS has been reviewing its methodologies, with the key aim of:

- a. making separate improvements to the rolled forward mid-year population estimates and the 2011 Census-based population estimates, so that the risk of divergence between them is minimised
- b. providing a better understanding of the differences that remain between the Census and rolled forward estimates.

### The Wider Work Programme

To achieve this aim, several streams of work are being taken forward. These cover both new statistics (e.g. estimation of short term migration later in 2007), improving the use of existing sources of information (improvements were made to the IPS from January 2007), making better use of administrative sources (such as National Insurance numbers and the Worker Registration Scheme) and developing new or revised sources (a review of port surveys is being undertaken).

Collaborative work has also been undertaken with local authorities, LA Case Studies, to identify promising new sources that address specific local issues in population estimation. ONS published the first of the LA Case Study reports in February 2007 and held a workshop with LAs to discuss the findings at the end of February 2007. The second report was issued in April 2007 and was followed by a workshop at the end of April. Two further Case Study reports will be issued and a workshop held to discuss the findings. The Case Study reports can be found here: [www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/default.asp)

An Inter-departmental Task Force into International Migration Statistics was set up in 2006 and its recommendations published in December 2006: [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14731](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14731)

ONS is in discussion with Government Departments and Devolved Administrations to identify which of these recommendations will be taken forward and to what timetable. ONS will be providing a response to the recommendations in the summer.

ONS is also developing improved methods for comparing estimates with results from the 2011 Census. As part of this, work has been undertaken on alternative bases to the usual resident population, to identify and seek to prioritise users needs for population outputs from the Census and the Integrated Household Survey, due to be launched in 2008. A *Population Trends* article in summer 2006

reported progress in developing outputs from the 2011 Census, although final decisions on Census content have not yet been made.

New products arising from the work programmes (such as short-term migration estimates) will be released as they become available. The use of improvements to sources (such as the increase in IPS sampling of emigrants from January 2007) will have a progressive impact on improving the quality and precision of estimates. However a further set of methodological revisions to existing population estimates will not be made for at least two years.

## Mid-2006 Population Estimates for Scotland

On 26 April 2006, the General Register Office for Scotland published its *Mid-2006 Population Estimates, Scotland*. Some key points of this report are summarised as follows:

- The estimated population of Scotland on 30 June 2006 was 5,116,900, a rise of 22,100 on the previous year
- Between mid-2001 and mid-2006, Scotland's population increased by 1.0 per cent (+52,700) from 5.06 million to 5.12 million
- Between mid-1996 and mid-2006, Scotland's population increased by 0.5 per cent (+24,710) from 5.09 million to 5.12 million
- In the twelve months up to 30 June 2006, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 300 (compared with 2,300 the previous year). Compared with the previous year there were more births (+1.3 per cent) and fewer deaths (-2.3 per cent)
- Over the year there was a net migration gain of 21,200, including a net gain of 8,900 people from the rest of the UK and a net gain of 12,700 from overseas (including asylum seekers)
- Over the year 53,300 people came to Scotland from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 44,400 left Scotland to go in the opposite direction. The net inflow of 8,900 is lower than the previous year's 12,500 net inflow reflecting fewer people coming to Scotland, while the number of people leaving Scotland to go to other parts of the UK remained the same as the previous year
- The net inflow from overseas exceeded that from England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Over the year 42,200 people (including asylum seekers) came to Scotland from overseas and 29,500 left Scotland to go overseas. The net inflow of 12,700 is higher than the previous year's net inflow of 7,300 from overseas

- For Council areas, Aberdeenshire had the largest percentage population increase in 2005-06 at 1.4 per cent. City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Moray, Stirling and West Lothian also had increases of 1 per cent or more. Inverclyde had the largest percentage population decrease at 0.7 per cent, followed by East Dunbartonshire and Shetland Islands with percentage decreases of 0.5 per cent
- For NHS Board areas, Lothian (+1.1 per cent), Orkney (+0.9 per cent), Grampian (+0.8 per cent) and Highland (+0.7 per cent) had the largest percentage population increases in 2005-06. There were population decreases in Shetland (-0.5 per cent), Dumfries & Galloway (-0.2 per cent), Ayrshire & Arran (-0.2 per cent) and Western Isles (-0.1 per cent)
- Population density was 66 persons per square kilometre for Scotland and ranged from 8 persons per square kilometre in Highland Council area to 3,309 persons per square kilometre in Glasgow City Council area.

Further details may be found at: [www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html)

## Taking the Census road to Brussels

The European Union is almost ready to introduce a Framework Regulation covering the harmonisation of outputs from Member States' censuses of population and housing. A revised draft of the Regulation was scrutinised by Council of Ministers Working Party on Statistics (STATIS) on 3 May 2007. Officials from ONS were present representing the UK.

### Background to the Regulation

The proposed Council and European Parliament Framework Regulation on Population and Housing Censuses is intended to be a permanent piece of legislation concerned with establishing common rules for the decennial provision of comprehensive data population and housing to be collected from traditional census or from alternative sources such as surveys and registers, or from combinations of such sources.

The Regulation is not concerned with prescribing the ways in which Member States should collect the information. Nor is it itself concerned with specifying the particular outputs to be provided. The latter will be the subject of a subsequent Commission Implementation Regulation. A Commission Regulation would be required for each successive census round.

The proposal for the Council Regulation was adopted by the Commission on 23 February 2007 and was presented and discussed at the

meeting of the Council Working Party on Statistics (STATIS) on 5 March 2007. Because of the short time frame between the adoption of the proposal by the commission and the first discussion at STATIS, the Presidency has asked Member States for detailed comments on the proposal in writing by 13 April 2007. Subsequently a revised Presidency proposal – taking account of many of the comments made by the UK – was considered at the recent meeting of the Working Party in May.

### The Regulation

The substantive elements of the Council Regulation are that it:

1. Defines certain fundamental terms referred to specifically in the text, such as 'population', 'housing', 'usual residence', 'national', 'regional', and 'essential features of population and housing censuses'. Such terms are consistent with the latest version of the joint UN-ECE/Eurostat Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses adopted by the Conference of European Statisticians in June 2006.
2. Provides for Member States to determine the date to which the data refers (reference date) but requires that that date should fall within the reference year.
3. Requires the first reference year to be 2011. Thereafter, the reference year is to be prescribed by subsequent Commission Regulations.
4. Provides for the basis for statistics to be taken from a variety or combination of sources, including traditional censuses, rolling censuses, surveys and registers.
5. Requires Member States to provide Eurostat with validated data and metadata with respect to specific topics covering: demographic, social economic and housing characteristics of persons, households, families, housing units and buildings at both national and regional level, and that such data be provided to Eurostat within 27 months after the end of the reference year.
6. Requires the Commission to adopt a programme of those statistical data and metadata to be transmitted in an electronic form to be specified in a subsequent Commission Regulation
7. Defines the scope of the topics to be covered in the programme of statistical data together with the geographic level at which the data are to be supplied to Eurostat. These topics are limited to those that are identified as 'core' in the current Conference of European Statisticians' Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.
8. Provides for the provision of aggregated data in the form of anonymised micro data to be supplied to Eurostat on a voluntary basis.

9. requires Member States to ensure that data sources and methodologies are fit for purpose.
10. Requires measures to be taken to ensure the quality of data and metadata to be provided and to report on such measures to Eurostat as required by the Commission.
11. Provides for the content of a quality report and the quality criteria for the production and dissemination of the data to be prescribed by Commission Regulation.
12. Requires Member States to inform Eurostat of any changes or corrections to any data previously supplied not later than one month prior to the release of the corrected data, and requires the transmission of any such corrected or revised data to Eurostat no later than at their release

#### Implications for topic content for the 2011 UK Census

A number of topics on which the UK will be required to report statistics to Eurostat arising from the proposed Regulation are either not yet confirmed for inclusion in the 2011 Census or are likely to be omitted. Currently these cover:

##### Individual person topics

- Industry
- Educational attainment
- Place of birth within the UK (at County/Unitary Authority area level)
- Country of citizenship
- Ever resided abroad and year of arrival (for all persons)

##### Housing topics

- Water supply system
- Toilet and bathing facilities
- Dwellings by type of building
- Period of construction

In the event that information on these topics are not collected in the 2011 Census, data may be provided from alternative sources such as surveys or administrative records.

##### Next steps

At the STATIS meeting on 3 May, the Presidency felt that a final scrutiny and clearance of the draft Regulation, which would

take account of the comments made, should be scheduled for a further meeting on 18 June.

ONS Minister, John Healey has written to the House of Commons European Scrutiny Committee to advise them of recent developments with particular regard to the concerns that the Committee had earlier expressed about the original draft proposals.

#### Preparing further EU legislation

The UK is an active participant in an EU Census Legislation Task Force which is advising the European Commission on the scope and content of the proposed Implementing Regulation. As noted above the Commission Regulation will set out: the detail of the programme of statistical data to be provided to Eurostat by Member States from the 2011 round of European censuses (based on the core topics specified by the Council Framework Regulation) and the format by which data is to be submitted or otherwise made accessible; and the quality criteria to be adopted in the preparation of the statistics.

The Task Force next meets on 17 September 2007 and is due to make its recommendations to the Commission by the end of the year.

## Effects of problems with birth and death registration systems on ONS statistical outputs

Problems have arisen during the introduction of the new electronic registration system Registration On line (RON) at local register offices. As a result, ONS has had to suspend some statistical and administrative outputs that rely on the completeness of records of births and deaths. These are the outputs based on events registered between March and early May

2007. The scheduled publication programme and the production of individual outputs will be resumed as soon as data of sufficient quality are available.

ONS recognises the impact of this action on the user community and apologises for any inconvenience caused.

#### Problems encountered in the RON implementation

RON was implemented in most register offices on 26th March 2007. On 10th April, as a result of significant performance problems, the system was taken down. During these performance problems, and since 10th April, around half of registrars were able to use the new system and the rest took registrations from the public either manually or using the previous electronic system, RSS. Not all these registrations have, as yet, been provided to ONS for the production of statistics.

There has been no interruption to the services provided by local register offices to the public.

#### Plans to resume outputs

From 8th May, almost all register offices are submitting data electronically to ONS either through RON or the previous software system, RSS. ONS is now examining the completeness and quality of the information coming in. This will allow us to assess how soon it will be possible to resume producing the statistical and administrative outputs affected.

#### How this action affects figures in *Population Trends*

The problems described above have no impact on figures published in this edition of *Population Trends* as these all relate to births and deaths registered before March 2007. The likely impact on figures in subsequent editions is currently being assessed. Where there is an effect, this will be clearly indicated in each edition.

#### Reports and updates

Reports and updates containing information for 2006 birth and death registrations in this and subsequent editions of *Population Trends* are not affected. The timetable for the publication of reports and updates for 2007 births and deaths data will be reviewed as part of the quality assurance process.

## Recent Publications

**Economic activity population pyramid, 2002–2010** (May, available at: [www.statistics.gov.uk/economic\\_activity\\_population\\_pyramids/pop\\_pyramid\\_2002\\_2010.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/economic_activity_population_pyramids/pop_pyramid_2002_2010.asp))

**Focus on London 2007** (Palgrave Macmillan, £45, June, ISBN 978-0-230-57302-4)

**Health Statistics Quarterly 34** (Palgrave MacMillan, £30, May, ISBN 978-0-230-52597-9)

**Key population and vital statistics 2005**, VS No.32, PPI No.28 (Palgrave Macmillan, £40, April, ISBN 978-1-4049-9395-3).

**News Release – Statement on improvements to population statistics** (May, available at: [www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/pnm0507.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/pnm0507.pdf))

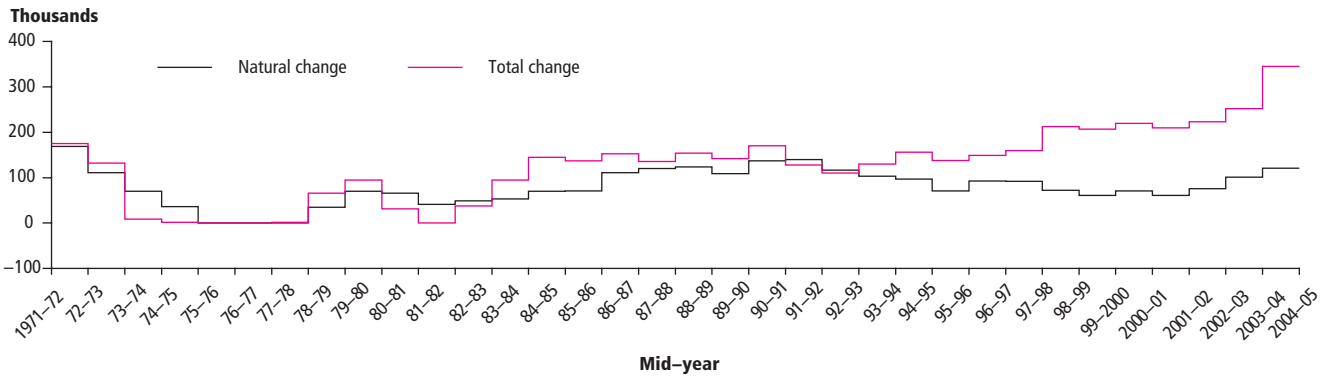
**News Release – Making sure people count on 13 May** (May, available at: [www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/pncen0507.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/pncen0507.pdf))

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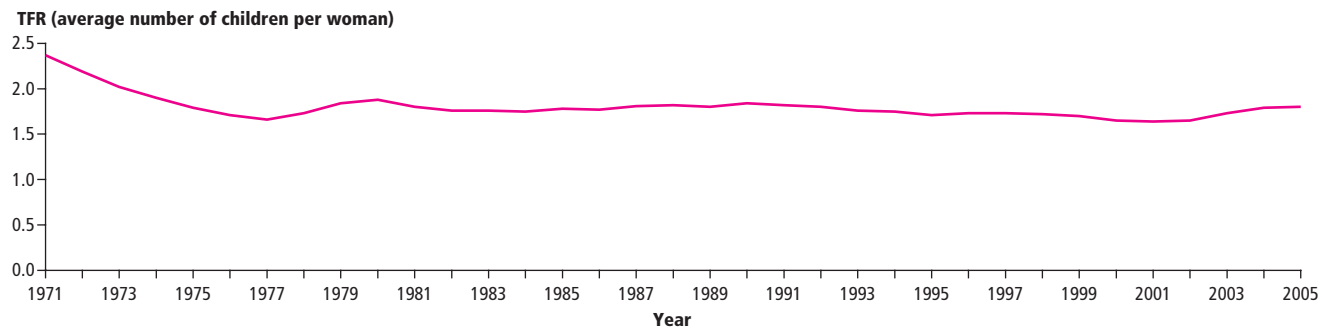
All publications are also available free of charge at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

# Demographic indicators England and Wales

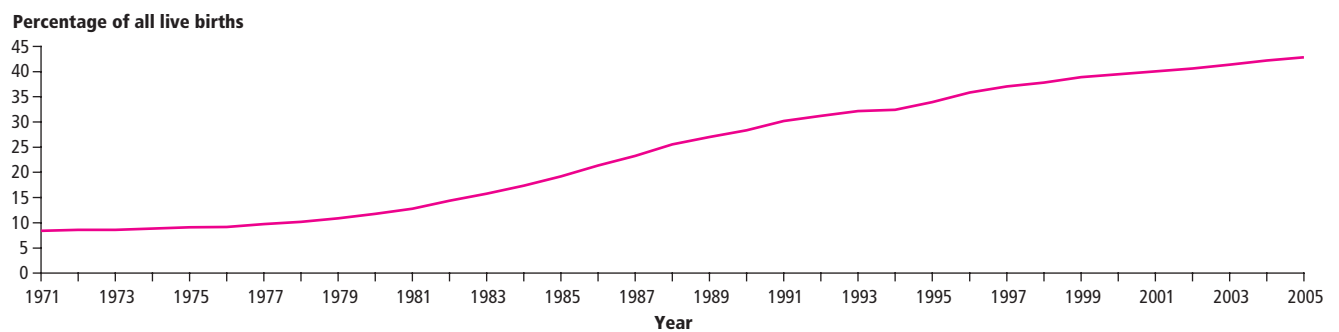
**Figure A** Population change (mid-year to mid-year)



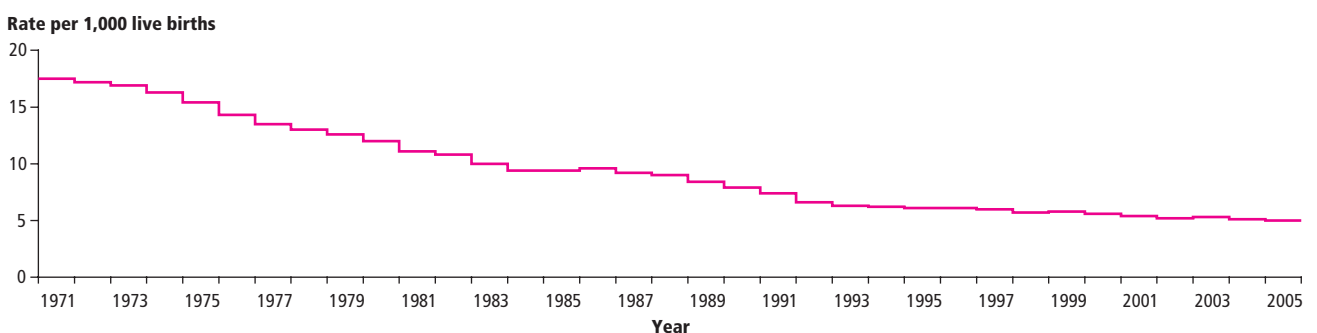
**Figure B** Total fertility rate



**Figure C** Live births outside marriage



**Figure D** Infant mortality (under 1 year)



# Fifty years of United Kingdom national population projections: how accurate have they been?

Chris Shaw

*Office for National Statistics*

This article considers the accuracy of the official national population projections made for the UK over the last fifty years. The findings take account of the revisions to population estimates following the 2001 Census and are largely similar to the findings of a previous review carried out after the 1991 Census. The total population has been projected reasonably accurately but this is largely a chance result of compensating errors in the assumptions of fertility, mortality and net migration. The largest differences between projected and actual populations are for the very young and the very old, while projections of the working age population have been comparatively accurate. Fertility and mortality errors have reduced in more recent projections, while migration errors have grown. However, this may simply reflect the volatility or stability of the respective time-series at the time the projections are made. Changes in estimates of the past and current size of the population (highlighted by the revisions made to population estimates following the 2001 Census) are also shown to play a part in explaining projection error.

## Background

The primary purpose of the national population projections is to provide an estimate of the future population of the UK as a common framework for planning in a number of different fields. The projections are based on assumptions judged to be the best that could be made at the time they are adopted. However, due to the inherent uncertainty of demographic behaviour, any set of projections will inevitably be proved wrong, to a greater or lesser extent, as a forecast of future demographic events or population structure.

It is often said, however, that projections are not forecasts. So, strictly speaking, a population projection is simply the outcome of a given set of assumptions and (aside from the possibility of computational error) cannot be 'wrong'. However, as argued elsewhere,<sup>1</sup> the makers of projections which will be used to develop government planning 'must accept the responsibility that [the projections] will be used as forecasts.' This article, therefore, considers how well the principal national projections have performed as forecasts or predictions of the future population. (Variant projections – see Box One – based on alternative assumptions are also produced<sup>2</sup> but are not discussed further in this article.) To that end, the terms 'projections' and 'forecasts' are used interchangeably in this article and the term 'errors' is used to describe differences between projected and actual demographic change. A full description of other terms used in this article is provided in Box Two.

Periodic reviews of the accuracy of past projections are useful both for projection makers (in identifying areas where improvements may be made) and for projection users (in giving an indication of the uncertainty associated with forecasting demographic variables). An obvious time for carrying out such reviews is when population estimates are rebased



following a new census. It is at that time, that the size and age structure of the population should be best estimated. A previous review was published in 1994 following the results of the 1991 Census.<sup>3</sup> The present article follows the 2001 Census rebasing and the subsequent revisions made to population estimates in 2003 and 2004.

This is also an appropriate time to take stock of national population projections as responsibility for their production was transferred in January 2006 from the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). GAD became responsible for the production of the official UK national projections in 1954 and the final projection produced by GAD was the current 2004-based set published in October 2005. This article, therefore, considers the performance of fifty years' of national projections. The analysis in this article is based on a historical projection database created in 2006 and available on the GAD website (see Box three).

The national population projections are produced for the UK and each of its four constituent countries. This article considers only the projections made for the UK as a whole. However, where possible, equivalent analyses to those presented in this article have been prepared for each of the four countries and these will be made available on the GAD website.

## Box one

### Variant projections and stochastic forecasting

Considering the performance of past projections is one way of demonstrating the uncertainties inherent in population forecasting. Another way is by providing 'variant' projections based on alternative assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration to those assumed in the principal or central projection. In the UK, such variant projections are routinely produced to accompany each set of new projections.<sup>2</sup>

The purpose of these variants is to illustrate plausible alternative scenarios and *not* to represent upper or lower limits for future demographic behaviour. Indeed, the cohort component method used in the UK (and almost universally) to produce population projections does not allow statements of probability, or confidence intervals, to be ascribed to them.

Internationally, growing attention is now being given to stochastic projection methods which aim to give users information about the expected accuracy of projections. Typically, stochastic forecasts use probability distributions for indicators of fertility, mortality and migration which are derived from some combination of three approaches:

- analysis of past projection errors (as discussed in this article)
- expert opinion (expert views on UK confidence intervals have been obtained from the National Population Projections Advisory Panel<sup>4</sup>)
- time-series analysis

ONS are now considering the use of such methods in the UK.

A See [www.gad.gov.uk/Population/2004/methodology/expert.htm](http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/2004/methodology/expert.htm)

## Box two

### Terminology

In this article, we look at how the projections have performed as predictors of future population change. For a number of different *variables* (total population, TFR, births etc), we have analysed the projection error according to forecast duration. Two main related measures are considered, the mean error and the mean absolute error.

The *projection error* is calculated to be the projected value of a variable minus its actual value as currently estimated. (These 'actual' values may, of course, in some cases have been revised or be subject to further revision, for example, following Censuses.) A positive error is, therefore, an *overprojection*, that is, the projected value exceeded the actual value and a negative error is an *underprojection*. However, overprojections of deaths are shown as negative numbers in Figure 2 as they contribute to an underprojection of the size of the total population.

The *forecast duration* is the difference between the base year of the projection and the calendar year for which the particular variable is projected. For example, the 1981-based projection of the total population at the year 2001 has a forecast duration of twenty years. For the analyses of births and TFR in Figure 4 and deaths and life expectancy at birth in Figure 5, adjoining mid-year projections have been averaged to provide calendar year figures which are compared to actual calendar year data. The migration analysis in Figure 6 is slightly different. In this case, the comparison of actual and projected data is on a mid-year to mid-year basis and the 1981-based projection for 1981–82 is defined as having a forecast duration of one year, etc. Projection assumptions are compared with actual estimates of migration and other changes (see Box four); this could only be done on a mid-year basis as 'other changes' estimates are not available for calendar years.

For each projection error and forecast duration, we have a series of *observations*. So if we are considering the accuracy of projections of the total population twenty years ahead, we have the 1985-based projection for 2005, the 1983-based projection for 2003 and so on. The number of observations obviously depends on the forecast duration. The longer the forecast duration, the fewer observations we have. We can look at the accuracy of projections one year ahead for all the projections in the database, but we can only assess the accuracy of projections thirty years ahead from the 1975-based and earlier projections.

The *mean error* is the average of the projection errors for a particular set of observations and the *mean absolute error* is the average of the projection errors irrespective of sign. For example, suppose we only have observations from the 1971-based, 1973-based and 1975-based projections for the projection error for a particular variable thirty years ahead. If these errors were +10 per cent, +5 per cent and -3 per cent respectively, then the mean error is 4 per cent and the mean absolute error is 6 per cent. The mean error gives us a measure of *bias*; it tells us that, on average, this variable was overprojected by 4 per cent. The mean absolute error gives us a measure of *precision*; it tells us that, on average, the difference between the projected value and the actual value was 6 per cent. In this article we only present these mean errors where we have a minimum of five observations.

The number of observations depends not only on the forecast duration, but also on the variable we are looking at. We have near complete information on all the variables of interest back to the 1971-based projections. But we also have information on some variables from some earlier projections. In this article, we have generally tried to use the maximum amount of information available to us. But this means there are sometimes inconsistencies in the analysis of related variables. For example, we have information on projected births, but not the assumed TFRs, for pre-1971 projections. So we can analyse the accuracy of birth projections for slightly longer durations than we can for the TFR and we have more observations for shorter durations. But it needs to be borne in mind that the fertility assumptions made at the peak of the 1960s baby boom had particularly high errors, so including 1960s projections in a particular analysis may inflate estimates of error.

## Box three

### Historic projections database

Comprehensive details of past national population projections are available from the historic projections database available on the Government Actuary's Department's website.<sup>A</sup>

GAD became responsible for the production of the official UK national projections in 1954. Projections were produced every year from a 1954-based set until the 1979-based set. They were then produced every second year until the 1991-based set. There was then a 1992-based set, since when 'full' projections have again been produced every second year until the 2004-based set. In the intervening year between full projections, 'interim' sets of national projections may be produced. An interim set of 2001-based projections was produced shortly after the publication of the first results from the 2001 Census and an interim set of 2003-based projections was published in 2004 following significant revisions to the starting population on which they were based.

The database provides detailed information on most national population projections produced since the early 1970s. It includes the projections made at two yearly intervals from the 1971-based set to the 1991-based set, followed by the 1992-based and all subsequent sets. This section of the database contains projections for both the United Kingdom as a whole and for the four constituent countries. For the 2000-based set onwards, variant projections are provided as well as the principal (central) projections.

For all projections from the 1971-based set to the 1998-based set, the database gives projected populations by five-year age group as well as components of change and summary indicators such as total fertility rates and (period) life expectancy. These older projections are presented in the same format as has been used for more recent projections, which were made available online at the time of their publication. In addition, the 2000-based and later sets also include more detailed results, such as assumed age-specific fertility and mortality rates.

Only very limited information survives from the projections made before the 1970s. But the database includes, for the UK and England & Wales (combined) only, projected populations by five-year age group from the first (1954-based) official projection made by GAD and every second projection from the 1955-based set to the 1969-based set.

For any enquiries about the historical projections database, please contact [natpopproj@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:natpopproj@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

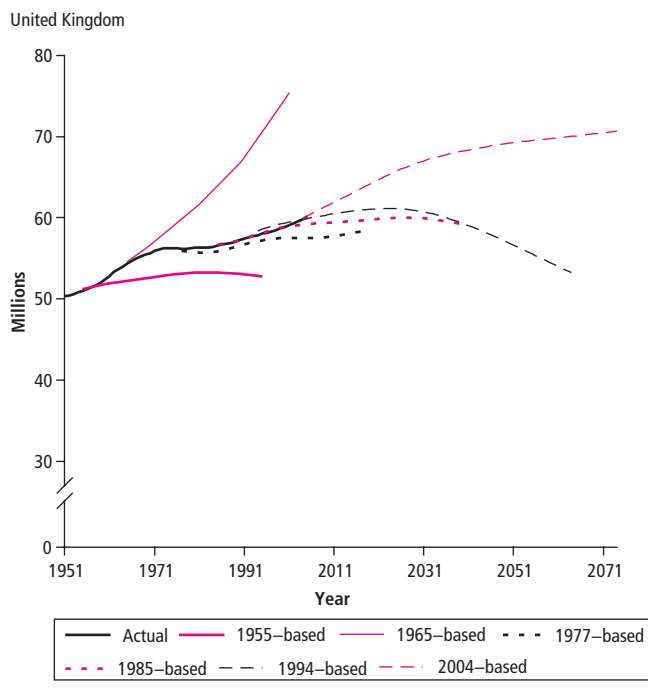
<sup>A</sup> For further details see [www.gad.gov.uk/Population\\_Projections/Historical\\_population\\_projections.html](http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population_Projections/Historical_population_projections.html)

### Projections of the total UK population

Figure 1 shows the future population of the UK from projections made at roughly ten year intervals during this 50 year period. Clearly, the six projections shown are very different from each other!

The potential scale of errors in long-term population forecasting, and the crucial importance of the level of fertility in determining future population size, are clearly demonstrated by the 1955-based and 1965-based projections.

Figure 1 Actual and projected population, 1951–2074



The 1955-based projection (the second official projection to be made by GAD and the first for which we have information up to forty years ahead) produced the lowest future population sizes of any official projection. The projected population for 1995 was under 53 million, over five million below the actual figure. While mortality improvement, and probably net migration, were also underestimated in this projection, by far the major explanation is that the 1960s baby boom was not foreseen. A similar failure to anticipate the baby boom has been observed in some other western countries where records of old projections are available.<sup>4</sup>

As fertility rates gradually rose from the mid 1950s to the mid 1960s, so the official projections made higher assumptions about future fertility and the projected future population rose dramatically. The actual TFR rose steadily from 2.28 in 1955 to reach a peak of 2.97 in 1964. Although we have extremely limited information on the assumptions made at the time, the 1965-based projection must have assumed (explicitly or implicitly) that the TFR would remain at around three children per woman. In fact, it fell sharply from its 1964 peak to a (then) record low level of 1.69 in 1977. Again, similar errors were made in other countries. An analysis of projections made in Western countries shows that birth rate predictions made in the 1960s were up to 80 per cent too high.<sup>5</sup>

In the 1965-based projection, over 1.5 million births were projected for the year 2000, well over double the actual figure. As a result, the 1965-based (and 1964-based) projections produced the highest future population sizes of any official projections. According to these projections, the UK population was going to be around 75 million by the year 2000 when it would be increasing by almost one million a year. The population at 2000 turned out to be just 59 million. To put this in context, the 1965-based projection for the year 2000 was far higher than our current principal projection for the year 2074 even though we are now, once again, allowing for continual population growth over the next seventy years.

By the time of the 1977-based projections, replacement level fertility was assumed for the long-term. This projection also assumed long-term net outward migration whereas the mid 1960s projections had assumed modest net inward flows. Although the 1977-based projection did envisage a rising population over the next forty years, the projection of 57.7 million for the year 2011 was the lowest made for that year in any official projection.

Fertility assumptions have been reduced further since the 1977-based projections and are now well below replacement level. However, this has been more than offset by higher life expectancy and migration assumptions. As a result, the projected future population has tended to increase in successive projections, especially over the last ten years. However, until the 2004-based set, the assumption of long-term below replacement level fertility meant that the population was eventually expected to peak in size and then begin to decline. But the increases in life expectancy and migration assumptions made in the 2004-based projections mean that the latest projections envisage a continually increasing population over the next seventy years.

## Sources of error in projections

Errors in projections of the total population are mainly a consequence of errors in the projections of the three components of population change (births, deaths and net migration). However, as noted in Box Four, revisions to the population estimates on which the projections were originally based also contribute to projection error. Figure 2 shows the errors in the projected total size of the UK population at mid-2005 for selected projections beginning with the 1971-based set, broken down into these various components.

The estimated population of the UK at mid-2005 was 60.2 million. The projections made over the previous thirty-four years had ranged from a maximum of 64.3 million in the 1971-based set (6.8 per cent too high) to a minimum of 57.5 million in the 1977-based set (4.4 per cent too low). Aside from the 1971-based set, all projections made in the 1970s and 1980s underprojected the total population in 2005. Since the 1991-based set, there have been errors in both directions.

Figure 2 shows that the errors in the 1970s and 1980s projections were due to overprojections of births offset by errors in the projections of deaths and net migration. (Note that the generally 'negative' errors shown for deaths mean that too *many* deaths were projected. These errors are shown as negative in the graph as they lead to the future population size being underestimated.)

Generally, the total errors in births, deaths and migration diminish with successive projections as they cover shorter periods of time (the 1971-based projection for 2005 covers a thirty-four year period, but the 1975-based projection for 2005 covers only a thirty year period, etc). Indeed, the birth and death errors from the 1996-based and 2000-based projections have been relatively small.

However, for projections made between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, there was a substantial, and consistently growing, base population error. The 2001 Census showed that the population estimates rolled forward from the 1991 Census (on which the projections made between the Censuses had been based) had increasingly overestimated the population of the UK (see Box Four, Figure A). This base population error showed that *past* net migration had been overestimated and, hence, 1991–2000 migration estimates were revised down following the 2001 Census. However, the base population error was offset by the continuing underprojection of *future* net migration during this period. And for the 2000-based projection (the last before the 2001 Census), the subsequent revisions to population estimates are by far the major source of error in the projection for the year 2005.

## Headline assumptions

Table 1 summarises the headline assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and migration made in the projections at four yearly intervals from the 1971-based set up to the latest 2004-based set. The total fertility rate (TFR) and the (period) expectation of life at birth (EOLB) provide convenient summary measures of the age-specific fertility and mortality rates assumed for future years. The TFR gives the average number of children that would be born to women if they were to experience the age-specific fertility rates assumed for the year in question throughout their childbearing years. Similarly, the (period) expectation of life at birth gives the average number of years that new born boys or girls would live if they were to experience the assumed age-specific mortality rates of the year in question throughout their lives.

There are analogous *cohort* measures for both fertility and mortality. In particular, it is important to note that the *period* expectations of life shown in Table 1 do not allow for actual or assumed changes in mortality rates beyond the year in question. For example, as shown in Table 1, the period expectation of life at birth in 2001, based on the mortality rates actually experienced in that year, was 75.8 years for males and 80.5 years for females. However, allowing for the improvements in mortality which have already occurred between 2001 and 2005 and which are currently assumed (in the latest 2004-based projections) to occur beyond 2005, an average boy born in 2001 could, in fact, expect to live to nearly 86 and an average girl to over 89. More information on the difference between period and cohort life expectancies is available on the GAD website.<sup>6</sup>

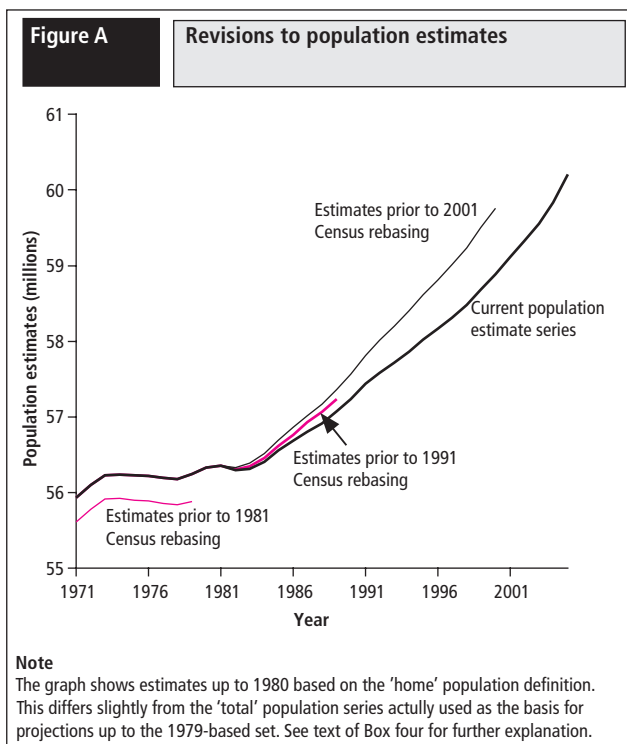
Information on the assumed cohort levels of fertility and life expectancy are routinely provided in the reference volumes accompanying each set of national projections.<sup>7</sup> Indeed, fertility assumptions are formulated on a cohort rather than period basis with annual TFR figures being derived from the assumptions made about the average family size of women born in particular years. However, the actual final value of these cohort statistics cannot be known for many years to come (in the case of life expectancy, not until all members of the cohort have died). Comparison of actual and projected assumptions on a cohort basis is therefore not straightforward and is not attempted in this article.

Table 1 shows that fertility assumptions have been gradually reduced over the last thirty years from an above replacement assumption in the 1971-based set (and undoubtedly even higher levels in the projections made in the 1960s) to the present long-term assumption of 1.74 children per woman. Mortality assumptions became more pessimistic in the early 1970s, but since the 1977-based set consistently higher assumptions about future life expectancy have been adopted. And assumptions about future net migration have changed dramatically. All projections made in the 1970s and early 1980s assumed long-term net outward migration in line with the long-term historical trend for the UK to lose population through migration.<sup>8</sup> However, the latest projections assume that net inward migration will continue at levels that were never experienced in the UK prior to the last few years.

## Box four

### Revisions to population estimates

Changes to the expected future course of fertility, mortality and migration are not the only potential sources of error in population projections. Each projection is based on the latest estimate of the size of the population and its age structure. However, these estimates can be subject to later revision. Each census provides a new benchmark for rebasing the annual population estimates, removing errors which have accumulated during the annual updating process, due to gaps or imperfections in the data available. Figure A illustrates the revisions that have been made after the last three censuses.



These revisions are generally small relative to the other sources of error in the projections. However, normally they grow in significance during the intercensal period and therefore tend to be at their greatest immediately prior to the carrying out of a new census. For example, the original mid-1989 population estimate of 57.2 million was revised upwards to 57.4 million following the 1991 Census although it was later revised back down to 57.1 million (that is, below the original estimate) after the 2001 Census. The effect of rebasing after the 1981 Census was somewhat different. In this case, the main impact was an upward revision of about 300,000 to the mid-1971 population base.

However, the most significant revisions followed the 2001 Census which revealed the population to be significantly smaller than had been expected based on the estimates rolled-forward from 1991.<sup>A</sup> So the original mid-2000 population estimate of 59.8 million used as the base for the 2000-based projections has subsequently been revised down by almost a million to 58.9 million.

### 'Home' and 'total' population

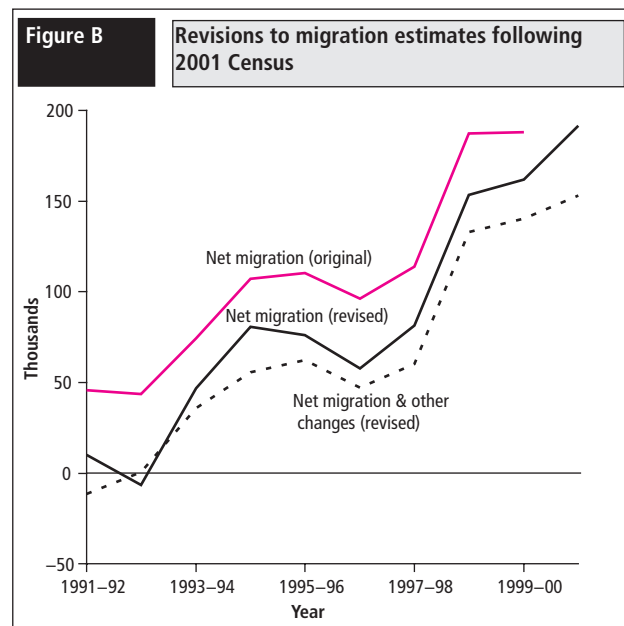
A further complication in assessing the accuracy of older projections is that, up to 1980, population estimates were published both for the 'home' population and for the 'total' population. The 'total' population was larger, primarily as it included UK armed forces stationed abroad. Since 1980, only a single set of population estimates has been produced. These are

consistent with the old 'home' population definition, that is, excluding UK armed forces stationed abroad. However, prior to 1980, the higher total population series was used as the base for national projections. The difference between the total and home population estimates gradually reduced from about 250,000 at mid-1955 to about 60,000 by mid-1979.

### Revisions to migration estimates

Revisions to population estimates are often due to errors in the estimation of migration which is by far the most difficult component of population change to measure. Revisions to population estimates are, therefore, often accompanied by revisions to migration estimates. In particular, following the overestimation of the population revealed by the 2001 Census, the estimate of net international migration for the whole of the 1991–2001 intercensal period was revised downwards by a total of about 350,000.<sup>B</sup> In addition, some 209,000 of the 1991–2001 discrepancy remains unexplained. This is included in the 'other changes' category in official components of change tables along with changes in the number of Armed Forces and other adjustments.

Figure B compares the original migration estimates for 1991 to 2001 with the revised migration estimates and with the 'migration plus other changes' series. In this article, to ensure a comprehensive coverage of all elements of population change, projections of net migration have been compared with current estimates of net migration plus other changes.



### Fertility and mortality rates

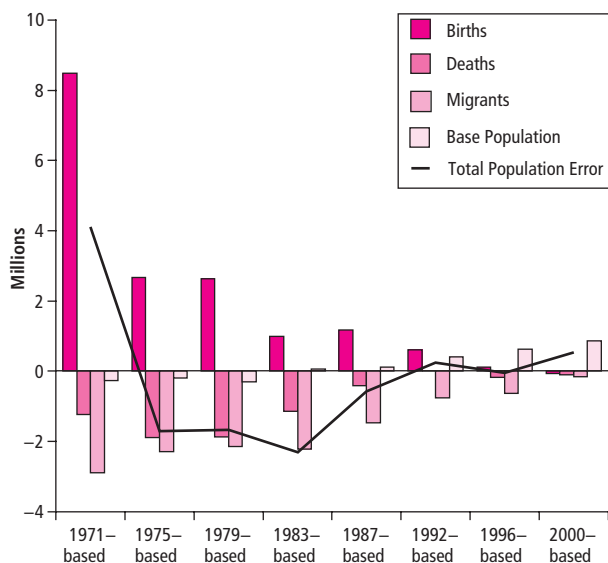
Estimates of births and deaths are considered to be measured very accurately and are rarely subject to any kind of revision. However, estimated fertility and mortality rates change when revisions are made to the population denominators. Potentially, therefore, significant revisions to the estimated number of women of childbearing age or to the estimated size of the elderly population could affect the analysis of fertility and mortality trends on which assumptions are based. In practice, however, past revisions to population estimates have tended to be focussed on young adult males and so the effect of revisions on fertility and mortality assumptions has been minor.

A Office for National Statistics (2004) *Methodology for producing revised population estimates for 1992 to 2000*.

Available from [www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/PEMethodology/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/PEMethodology/)

B Office for National Statistics (2003) *Revised international migration estimates 1992–2001 ONS First Release* (12 June 2003).

**Figure 2** Error in projected UK population at 2005 by component, selected projections



### Total population

Figure 3 shows the bias and precision estimates (see Box Two) for the projections of the total population of the UK. The mean error (Figure 3a) is positive except at a few durations around twenty years ahead, that is, there has been a tendency for the UK population to have been overprojected. As we will see later in the article, this has arisen primarily because births have tended to be overprojected. Subsequent downward revisions to population estimates following the 2001 Census also played a part. This has more than offset the effect of a general overprojection of deaths and underprojection of net migration.

The precision chart (Figure 3b) shows, as might be expected, that the projection error increases with time. On average, the mean absolute error has been about half a million after eight years and about one million after sixteen years. The peaks in the precision chart at ten, fifteen and twenty years duration simply reflect the fact that we have extra observations for these durations from projections made in the 1950s and 1960s where errors were relatively high. There is a steeper gradient in the line for durations beyond twenty years ahead. By definition, we only have information on these longer durations from older projection sets.

The very oldest projections in the database enable us to give error estimates for thirty and thirty-five years ahead. The latter is strongly

**Table 1** Assumptions in past population projections

United Kingdom

	Base year for projections								
	1971	1975	1979	1983	1987	1992	1996	2000	2004
<b>Total fertility rate</b>									
Projection for 1991 (actual = 1.82)	2.34	2.12	2.12	1.90	1.89	-	-	-	-
Projection for 2001 (actual = 1.63)	2.33	2.12	2.12	2.05	2.00	1.90	1.76	1.65	-
Projection for 2011	2.32	2.12	2.12	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.73	1.73
Projection for 2021	-	-	-	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.74	1.74
<b>Period expectation of life at birth (males)</b>									
Projection for 1991 (actual = 73.1 <sup>1</sup> )	71.0	69.8	70.2	71.6	73.0	-	-	-	-
Projection for 2001 (actual = 75.8 <sup>1</sup> )	71.9	70.4	70.6	72.3	73.8	75.4	75.3	75.7	-
Projection for 2011	72.6 <sup>2</sup>	71.0	71.1	73.0	75.1	76.8	76.9	77.4	78.5
Projection for 2021	-	-	-	73.7	75.6	77.6	77.9	78.6	80.2
Projection for 2031	-	-	-	73.8	75.7	78.2	78.5	79.3	81.4
<b>Period expectation of life at birth (females)</b>									
Projection for 1991 (actual = 78.6 <sup>1</sup> )	77.6	76.1	76.4	77.6	78.7	-	-	-	-
Projection for 2001 (actual = 80.5 <sup>1</sup> )	78.6	76.7	76.9	78.3	79.7	80.6	80.2	80.4	-
Projection for 2011	79.4 <sup>2</sup>	77.4	77.3	78.9	80.2	81.9	81.5	81.6	82.3
Projection for 2021	-	-	-	79.6	80.5	82.7	82.6	82.8	83.9
Projection for 2031	-	-	-	79.8	80.5	83.2	83.3	83.6	85.1
<b>Net migrants (000s)</b>									
Projection for 1991 (actual = 10 <sup>3</sup> )	-50	-32	-30	-27	0	-	-	-	-
Projection for 2001 (actual = 163 <sup>3</sup> )	-50	-32	-30	-27	0	50	65	155	-
Projection for 2011	-50	-32	-30	-27	0	25	65	135	145
Projection for 2021	-	-	-	-27	0	0	65	135	145

Note: The calendar year assumptions are the average of those for the adjoining mid-year to mid-year periods e.g. the assumptions for 1991 are the average of those for 1990–91 and 1991–92.

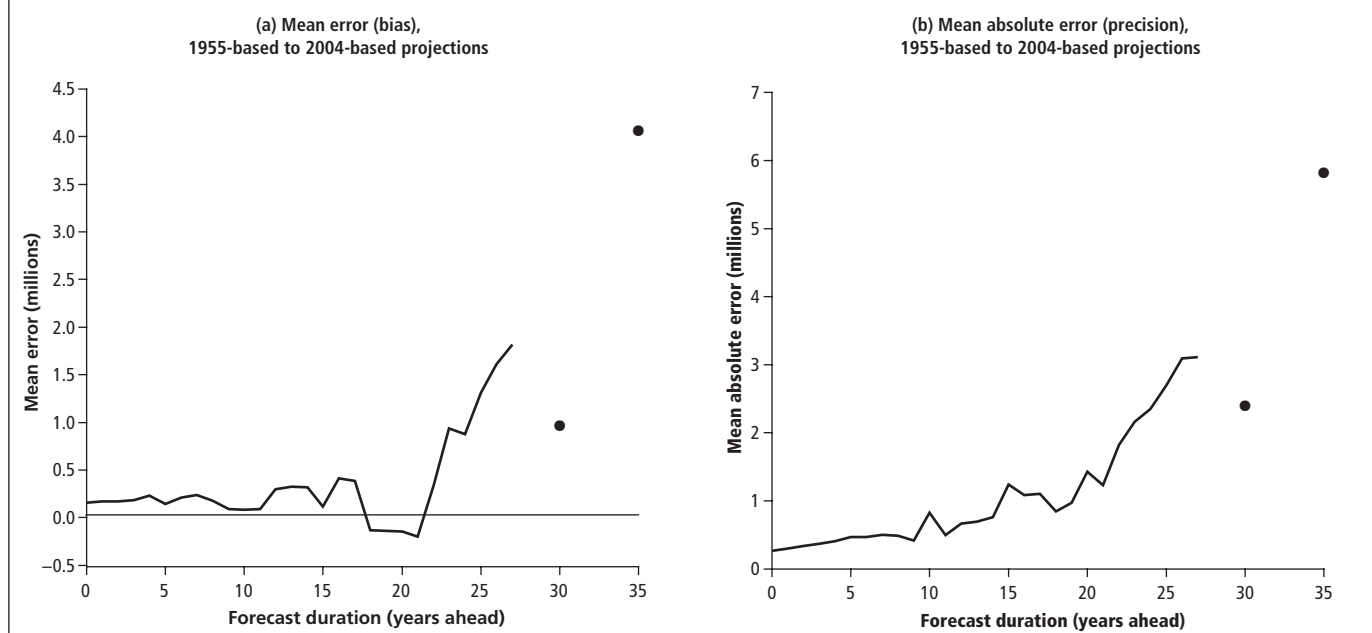
1 Actual data for 1991 and 2001 are based on the mortality rates for those single years and differ slightly from the three year averages given in Table 5.1 (page 60).

2 Projection for 2010–11

3 Three-year averages used because of fluctuations in annual data. 1991–93 used instead of 1990–92 as no estimate is available for 1990 on the present method of calculation of total international migration estimates. These actual figures do not include any allowance for 'other changes' (see Box four).

Figure 3

## Accuracy of projections of total population size



influenced by the inclusion of the 1965-based projection of the population at 2000. This projection, made at the peak of the baby boom, overprojected the population at 2000 by nearly 16 million! While errors of this size are clearly untypical, they are useful in illustrating the considerable errors that can occur in projections in exceptional circumstances. Generally, it should be borne in mind that the results for longer durations are only based on a small number of observations (results are only shown where we have a minimum of five) and can be skewed by the influence of one or two projection sets. For example, the underprojections at around twenty years ahead seen in the bias chart are largely due to the influence of large negative errors from the 1983-based projection.

An analysis of the accuracy of United Nations and World Bank projections in western countries has shown mean absolute errors for the total population rising to around five per cent after twenty years.<sup>9</sup> The mean absolute error of the projected total UK population twenty years ahead from the projections considered in this article is slightly lower at about 2.5 per cent (see Figure 8a). This may be partly due to the UK's relatively large population size. Larger populations may be easier to project as the relative importance of migration (the most uncertain of the components of population change) tends to increase with smaller population size.

## Fertility

### Total fertility rate

Figure 4a shows the key changes that have been made over the last thirty years to the assumptions about the future total fertility rate (see also Table 1). The 1971-based projections (the earliest in the historical database for which we have details of assumed fertility rates) assumed that the TFR would remain fairly constant with an assumed long-term level of just over 2.3.

The long-term assumption has been gradually reduced in subsequent projections. A lower long-term assumption of just over 2.2 was used in the 1973-based projections, but the reductions in short-term assumptions were substantially greater. It was again reduced, to around

2.1, in the 1975-based projections. This is approximately 'replacement level' fertility – the level which leads to the long-term 'natural' (that is, ignoring migration) replacement of the population. The 1985-based projections were the first to assume long-term fertility at below replacement level. Since then, there have been further reductions with the present long-term assumption of 1.74 children per woman first adopted in the 2000-based projections. The long-term assumption was not changed in the current 2004-based set, but higher short-term assumptions were adopted following the rise in fertility seen in the last few years.

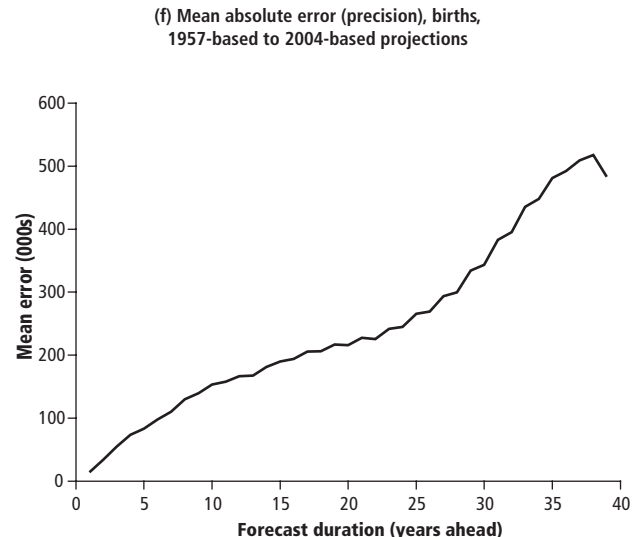
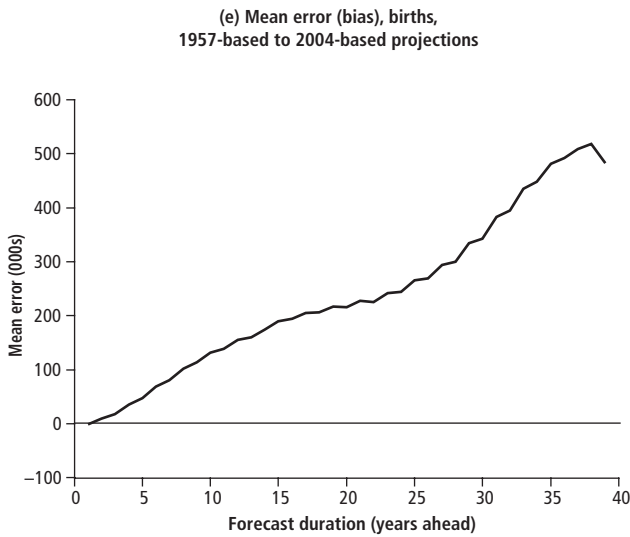
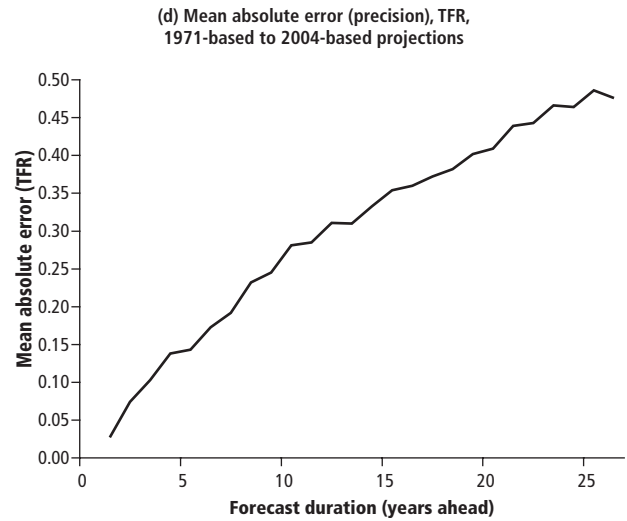
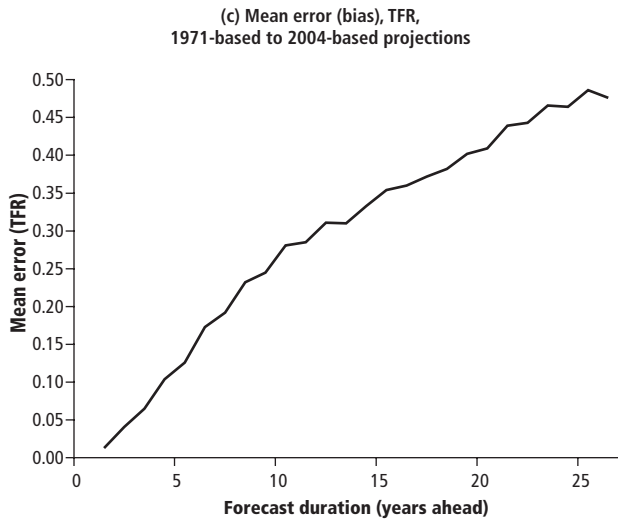
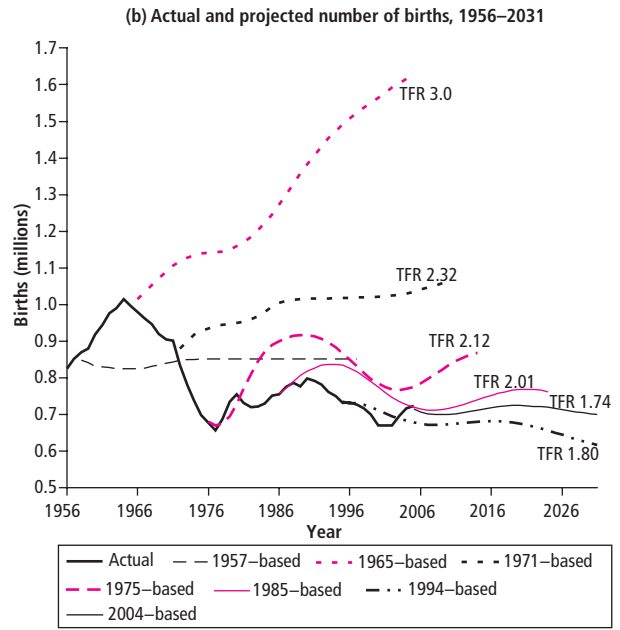
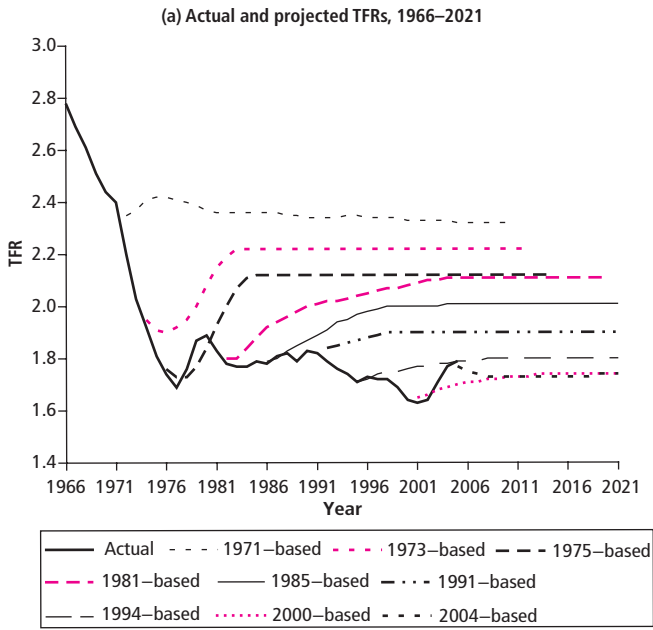
Since the 1973-based set, all projections (aside from the current 2004-based set) have assumed some upturn in fertility rates from contemporary levels. Over the last thirty years, it has generally been thought that the TFR is likely to understate the underlying 'true' level of fertility because of the effects of delayed childbearing. This is because period measures of fertility such as the TFR are affected by changes in the timing of births as well as their number.<sup>10</sup> Logically, postponement of childbearing cannot continue indefinitely and, when this process ends, period fertility rates are likely to rise. However, this does not appear to be the explanation for the recent rise in the TFR (an increase of 0.15 between 2002 and 2005). Fertility rates have been rising at all ages over 20 and the mean age at childbearing continues to increase. But whether or not this recent increase is a temporary 'blip' (a similar rise in the late 1970s was not maintained) or heralds a sustained higher level of fertility remains to be seen.

### Births

Figure 4b shows the actual and projected number of births. Generally, trends in the projected number of births follow those for the assumptions made about the TFR (the long-term TFR assumption for each projection is shown on the chart). However, the future number of births depends on the (projected) future number of women of childbearing age as well as the assumptions made about fertility rates. This explains why, for example, future births are higher in the 2004-based projections than in the 1994-based set even though the long-term TFR assumption is lower (1.74 compared with 1.80). The projected population of women of childbearing age is much higher in the 2004-based projections because net migration at these ages has been, and is assumed to continue to be, much higher than was assumed ten years ago (see below).

Figure 4

Accuracy of fertility assumptions



Although we do not have details of the underlying assumptions of fertility rates for the projections made in the 1950s and 1960s, we do have information on the projected number of births. The 1957-based and 1965-based projections are included in Figure 4b and give striking examples of the kinds of errors that can occur in fertility forecasting. The 1957-based projections completely failed to anticipate the forthcoming 1960s baby boom, although it did rather well at projecting births thirty to forty years hence! Conversely, the 1965-based projections did not foresee the rapid fertility decline that would follow the baby boom, then at its peak. Indeed, as noted above, the results of the 1965-based projections are consistent with the long-term TFR remaining at around 3.0. The result was a continual rise in the projected number of births reaching 1.6 million by 2005 (the actual number turned out to be just over 0.7 million) and the very large errors in the projection of the total population noted above. As also noted above, the large errors made in fertility forecasts around the baby boom period were not confined to the UK.<sup>5</sup>

**Bias and precision**

Figures 4c and 4d show the accuracy of the TFR assumptions according to forecast duration. For this analysis, based only on 1971-based and later projections, the mean error is consistently positive, that is, fertility levels have almost always been overprojected. Indeed, virtually the only instances of underprojection have been at durations of five years or less (see the 1975-based and 2000-based projections in Figure 4a for examples). This means that Figures 4c and 4d are virtually identical at later durations. However, as we saw above, the earliest official projections made in the 1950s, which did not foresee the 1960s baby boom, are important counter examples of underprojection. It is also worth noting that if the rise in the TFR seen over the last few years continues, then recent projections which have assumed a long-term TFR of 1.74 will also turn out to be underprojections. Over the period covered by the analysis in Figure 4d, the mean absolute error in the TFR assumptions rose to about 0.2 after eight years and about 0.4 after twenty years.

Figures 4e and 4f shows the corresponding errors for projections of births. In this case we have information from all projections back to the 1957-based set. However, this means that errors are ‘inflated’ by the inclusion of the projections made around the baby boom period. These become increasingly dominant in determining the mean errors at longer

durations (note the increasing gradient of the graphs at durations over twenty-five years ahead). Nevertheless, these are useful in showing the potential errors that can occur in exceptional circumstances.

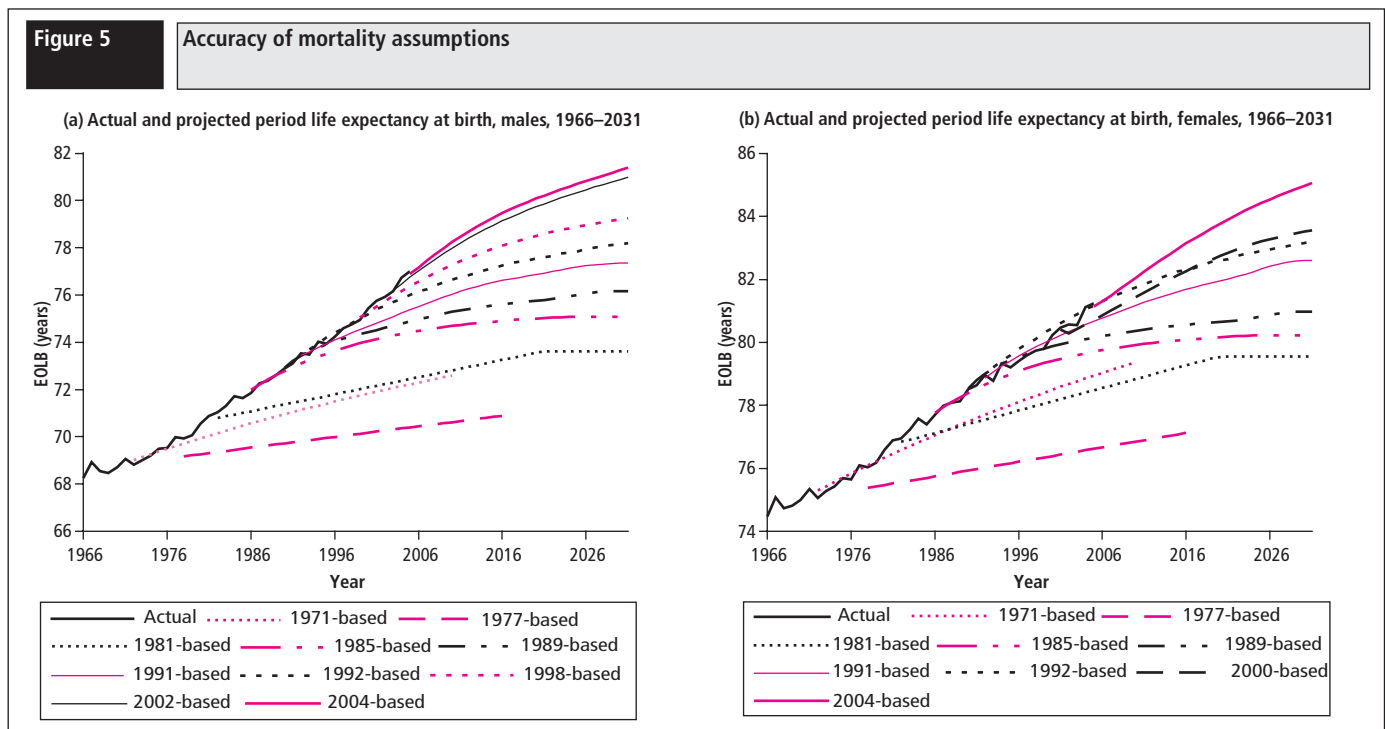
**Mortality**

**Life expectancy at birth**

Figures 5a and 5b show the key changes that have been made since the 1971-based projections to the assumptions about future life expectancy at birth (see also Table 1). As with Table 1 (discussed above), this analysis relates to *period* rather than *cohort* life expectancy.

As can be seen from the charts, period life expectancy has increased at a fairly uniform rate over the last forty years. However, the projections made during this period have assumed that there would be a reduction in the rate of improvement, so life expectancy has been consistently underprojected. Similar errors have been observed in projections made throughout the world,<sup>5,9</sup> perhaps stemming from a belief by demographers that the main causes of life expectancy improvement in the 20th century (for example, reduction of infant mortality to low levels, control of infectious diseases for young adults) were one-off gains that could not be repeated. In practice, however, these have been replaced by rapid mortality improvements at older ages with the result that overall life expectancy improvement has been maintained.

The 1971-based projections are again the earliest in the historical database for which we have details of assumed mortality rates. Life expectancy assumptions were actually reduced in the early 1970s with the 1977-based projections having the most pessimistic outlook of all. These projections assumed a very modest improvement in life expectancy to about 71 years for males and 77 years for females by 2017. In practice, these levels were actually reached in the early 1980s. Since then, virtually every set of projections has adopted more optimistic mortality assumptions than the previous one. A detailed account of the development of mortality methodology and assumptions up to the 1990s is provided elsewhere.<sup>11</sup> Further upward revisions to life expectancy assumptions in the most recent projection sets mean that official projections now assume that overall mortality improvement in the future will be comparable to that actually experienced over corresponding periods in the past.<sup>12</sup>

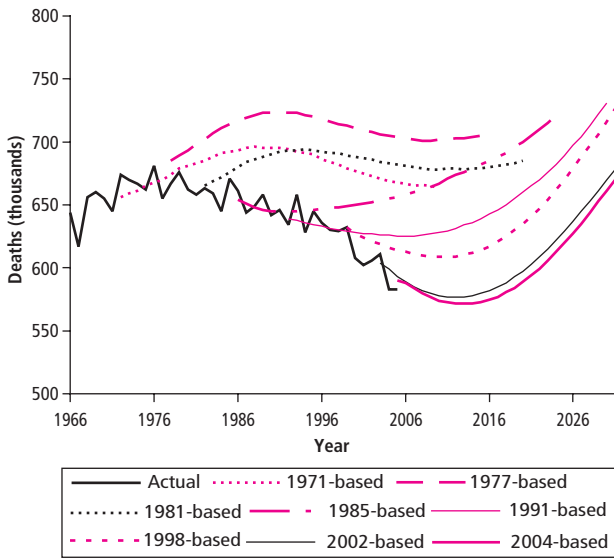




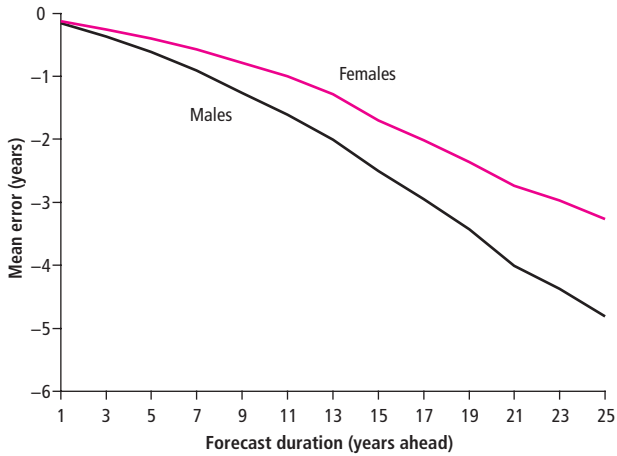
**Figure 5**  
continued

**Accuracy of mortality assumptions**

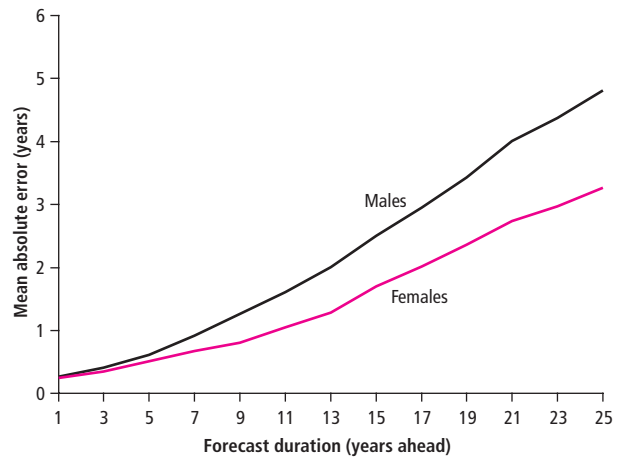
(c) Actual and projected number of deaths, 1966–2031



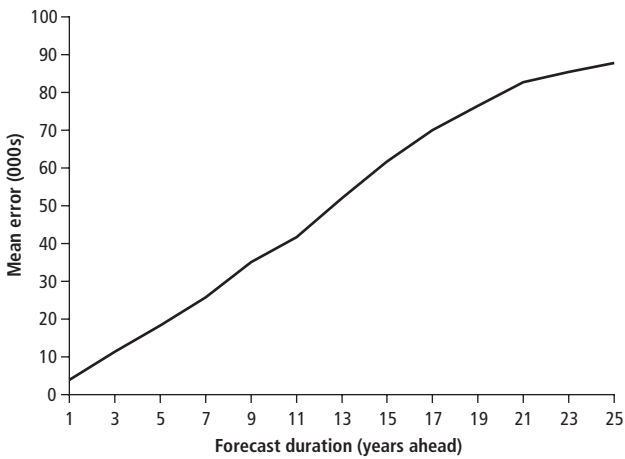
(d) Mean error (bias), life expectancy at birth  
1971-based to 2004-based projections



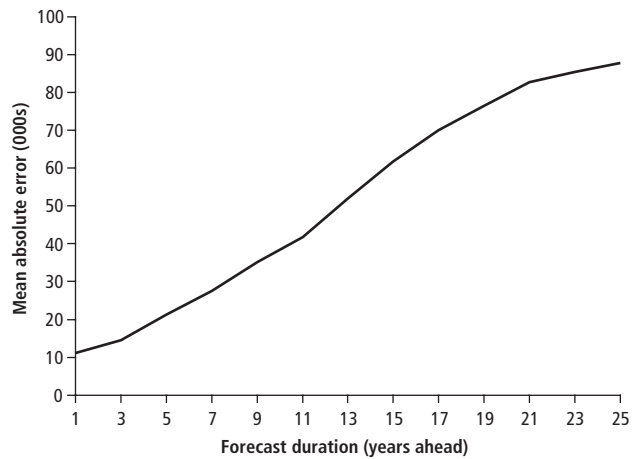
(e) Mean absolute error (precision), life expectancy at birth  
1971-based to 2004-based projections



(f) Mean error (bias), deaths  
1971-based to 2004-based projections



(g) Mean absolute error (precision), deaths,  
1971-based to 2004-based projections



### Deaths

Figure 5c considers the actual and projected number of deaths. Unfortunately, although some information survives about the projected number of births and net migration from the projections made in the 1950s and 1960s, we do not have similar information for deaths. And even where we do have births and migration data, we do not have the population numbers for each year from these earliest projections, so it is impossible to derive the death projections by subtraction either. Therefore, Figure 5c is also limited to the 1971-based and later projections.

Because assumptions about future life expectancy have been too pessimistic, the future number of deaths has been consistently overprojected. As noted above, the most pessimistic assumptions of all were adopted in the 1977-based projections. In these projections, it was envisaged that there would be around 700,000 deaths a year at the beginning of the 21st century. But in the event, the actual number fell below 600,000 in 2004 and 2005.

However, although the projected level of deaths has been gradually reduced as successively more optimistic mortality assumptions have been adopted, it is worth noting that the projected steep rise in deaths from around the year 2015 has been a consistent feature of all recent projections. This projected trend is largely a consequence of the sharply increasing number of people reaching elderly ages which will inevitably occur because of the ageing of the large cohorts born after the Second World War.

### Bias and precision

Figures 5d and 5e show the accuracy of the life expectancy assumptions according to forecast duration. Although there are some examples of short-term errors in the opposite direction (for example, Figure 5b shows that the 1992-based projection overestimated female life expectancy up to the year 2003), the mean error is consistently negative. There are no instances in this data set of overprojections of life expectancy beyond twelve years ahead, so Figure 5e is a mirror image of Figure 5d at later durations. Over the period covered by this analysis, the mean absolute error in the life expectancy assumptions for males rose to about one year after eight years duration and about two years after thirteen years duration. Errors for females were somewhat lower, reflecting the fact that life expectancy has not increased as much for women as it has for men since 1971.

Figures 5f and 5g show the corresponding errors for projections of total deaths. The mean absolute errors of 50,000 deaths after thirteen years and nearly 90,000 thousand after twenty-five years clearly have important consequences especially, as we shall see below, for the projected population at older ages. However, they are much lower than the corresponding birth errors seen in Figures 4e and 4f. This emphasises the point that errors in fertility assumptions have the greatest potential for causing large long-term errors in the projection of the total population. Analysis of Netherlands projections data<sup>13</sup> has similarly found errors in mortality forecasts to be around one third of those in fertility forecasts. One might expect mortality to be easier to predict than fertility (or migration) as the only uncertainty relates to the time that death occurs and people have little choice about this! In contrast, there is choice and uncertainty about the number of births women have (or the number of times people migrate) as well as the timing of these events.

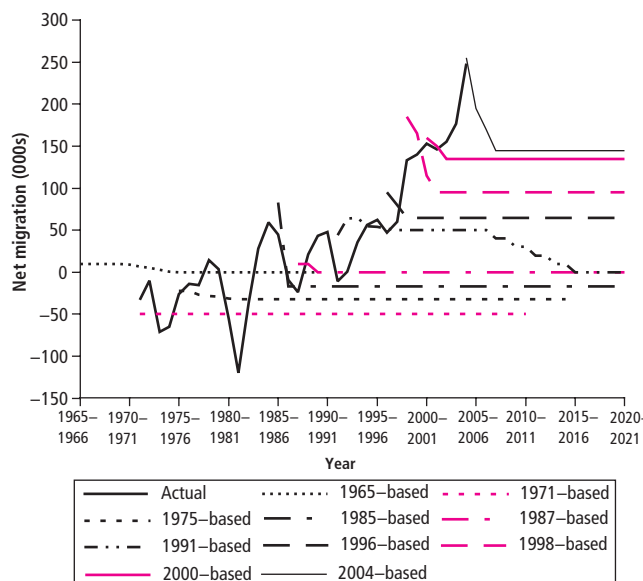
### Migration

Figure 6a shows the major changes that have been made to net migration assumptions in official projections (see also Table 1). [Some illustrative information on assumed gross migration flows is available for recent projections<sup>14</sup> but does not exist for earlier sets.]

Figure 6

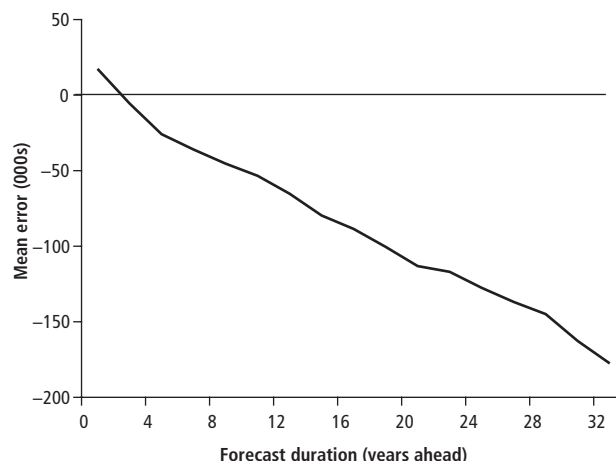
Accuracy of migration assumptions

(a) Actual\* and projected net migration, United Kingdom, 1965–66 to 2020–21

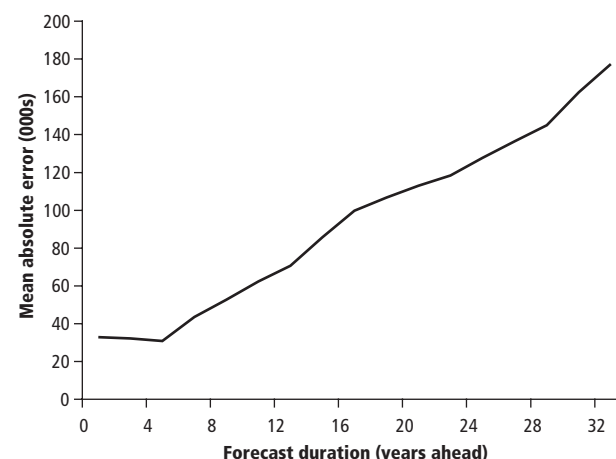


\* Actual net migration includes 'other changes' (see Box four)

(b) Mean error (bias), net migration, 1965-based to 2004-based projections



(c) Mean absolute error (precision), net migration, 1965-based to 2004-based projections



The chart begins with the 1965-based projections, the earliest for which we have migration information.<sup>15</sup> The ‘actual’ data shown in the chart are the estimates of ‘net migration and other changes’ covering one mid-year to the next used in the preparation of official mid-year estimates. These data are available from 1971–72. ‘Other changes’ (see Box Four) have been included so that all factors contributing to population change are covered in this article.

During this period, net migration to the UK has fluctuated considerably but with a clear upward trend. The UK lost population through migration for most of the 1970s and only began to experience regular net inward flows from the early 1980s. The upward trend accelerated in the 1990s and after a levelling off around the turn of the century reached a record high in 2004–05.

In the 1965-based projections, it was assumed that following an initial modest net inflow, the UK would experience net zero migration from the mid 1970s onwards. Projections made over the following twenty years all assumed net *outflows* from the UK with the largest assumed long-term net outflows (of 50,000 each year) in the 1971-based and 1973-based sets. The 1991-based projections were the first to assume net inward flows for the medium-term, but it was not until the 1996-based projections that it was assumed that these inward flows would be maintained throughout the projection period. Migration assumptions have continued to rise since then with the 2000-based projections being the first to assume annual net inward flows of over 100,000 a year. Although, following the 2001 Census, a significant downward revision was made to estimates of international migration for the 1990s (see Box Four), migration assumptions have now risen even higher. The latest (2004-based) projections assume a long-term net inflow to the UK of 145,000 persons a year, the highest migration assumption ever made in official UK projections.

Although there has been a clear upward trend in net migration over this period, and a very strong one over the last fifteen years, all official UK projections have assumed that net migration will remain at a constant level in the long-term with that level normally being reached only a few years after the base year of the projection. This is a typical feature of migration assumptions internationally.<sup>16</sup> It almost certainly reflects the extreme difficulty in predicting changes in migration more than a few years ahead rather than any belief amongst demographers that migration is actually likely to remain constant at any particular level. Probably most projection makers subscribe to the view of the leading American demographer Michael S Teitelbaum that ‘projecting immigration is impossible, but unavoidable!’<sup>17</sup>

### Bias and precision

Figures 6b and 6c show the accuracy of migration assumptions according to forecast duration. It should be stressed that these analyses are affected by revisions to migration estimates (see Box Four). For example, projections made between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses were based on the original series of migration estimates made prior to the 2001 Census (see Box Four, Figure B). Following the 2001 Census, these estimates were revised downward significantly. It is not possible to say what the projection assumptions would have been had the ‘correct’ revised migration estimates been known at the time, but this overestimation of net migration clearly made the projection assumptions higher than they would otherwise have been. But even though the migration assumptions made in, say, the second half of the intercensal period were ‘inflated’ because of the errors in the original migration estimates, they have still underprojected future net migration (at least up to 2005) as shown in Figure 6a. The short-term error in these particular migration projections would therefore have been *greater* had they been based on the historical migration time-series as now estimated.

Figure 6b shows that net migration has actually tended to be overprojected for one year ahead. However, this is heavily influenced by the effect of the downward revisions to migration estimates that followed the 2001 Census. At longer durations, net migration has been consistently underprojected. One of the few exceptions to this is the 1965-based set which overprojected net migration up to the mid 1980s (see Figure 6a). Also none of the projections made in the 1960s or 1970s anticipated the large net outward flow which occurred in 1981–82. Of course, annual net migration figures fluctuate far more than births or death, and it is impossible to predict such extreme fluctuations in advance.

Over the period covered by this analysis, the mean absolute error in net migration assumptions has been around 60,000 after ten years, 100,000 after twenty years and 150,000 after thirty years. These are higher than the corresponding errors for deaths (Figure 5g), but lower than those for births (Figure 4f). In the short-term, the migration errors mainly affect the projected population at young working ages (see below). But, inasmuch as these errors affect the projected number of women of childbearing age, they will also have an impact on the projections of future births. However, because migrants are predominantly young, errors in the migration assumptions have had much less effect (even at the longest forecast durations considered in this article) on the projections of future deaths.

### Age and sex

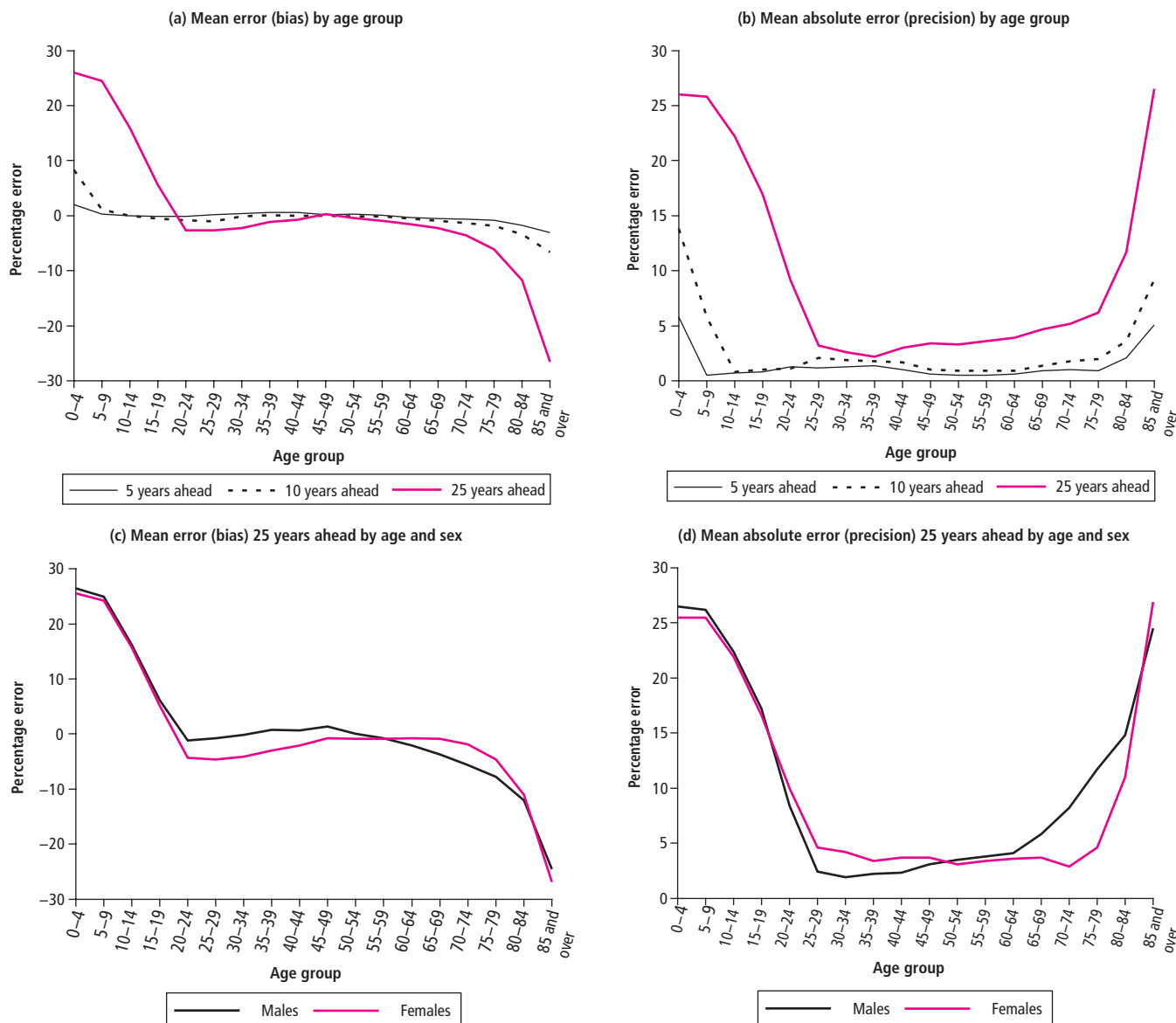
In the preceding sections of this article, we have considered separately the accuracy of the assumptions made about future fertility, mortality and migration. Earlier, Figures 1 to 3 illustrated the combined effect of the errors in these assumptions on the projected total size of the population. However, many users of projections will be more concerned about the effect on the projected size of particular age groups. This is considered in Figure 7. These analyses are based on all the projections from the historical database from the 1955-based set to the 2000-based set except in a few cases where the required data were not available (see footnote to Figure 7).

Figures 7a and 7b show the errors in the total population of each age group for five and ten years ahead as well as the much longer-term duration of twenty-five years ahead. Although the various components interact with each other, the overprojection of the population at the youngest ages is largely attributable to the overprojection of fertility seen in Figure 4, while the underprojections at the oldest ages are largely due to the overpessimistic mortality assumptions shown in Figure 5. Figure 7b shows that the average absolute error five years ahead for both the youngest (0–4) and oldest (85 and over) age groups was about 5 per cent. At ages 5–80 average errors five years ahead were much smaller (between 0.5 and 1.5 per cent).

As would be expected, errors were consistently higher at longer durations. For the oldest and youngest age groups, average errors twenty-five years ahead (based on nine projections from the 1955-based set to the 1979-based set) exceeded 25 per cent. The errors for the 85+ age group were fairly consistent across these nine projections. However, for the 0–4 and 5–9 age groups, errors varied considerably with the 1965-based set (made at the height of the baby boom) overprojecting the number of 0- to 14-year-olds at mid-1990 by over 60 per cent. Again, errors twenty-five years ahead were much smaller (between 2 and 4 per cent) at ages 25–64. Errors in the migration assumptions are the main factors at these ages. Because mortality is low at these ages, errors in the mortality assumptions are of relatively little consequence. And, by definition, the impact of the fertility assumptions twenty-five years ahead is limited to the population aged under 25.

Figure 7

Accuracy of projections by age and sex



Note: Analysis for 5 years ahead based on 24 projection sets from 1955-based to 2000-based.  
 Analysis for 10 years ahead based on 19 projection sets from 1955-based to 1994-based (excluding 1967-based and 1969-based).  
 Analysis for 15 years ahead based on 9 projection sets from 1955-based to 1979-based (excluding 1963-based, 1967-based, 1969-based and 1973-based)

Figures 7c and 7d show the errors in the projected population twenty-five years ahead by sex. At young ages, errors are similar for males and females. This indicates that the sex ratio at birth applied in the projections has been borne out in practice. A ratio of 105 boys per 100 girls has been used since the 1989-based projections; a slightly higher ratio was applied in earlier projections. For most of the oldest age groups, average absolute errors have been greater for males than females reflecting the greater underestimation of male mortality improvement discussed above. (Although aggregate results are similar for both sexes for the 85+ age group, this is because larger male errors in the 1970s projections are offset by larger female errors in the available 1950s and 1960s projection sets.)

At young adult ages, the average absolute errors have been greater for females than for males. As noted above, the total errors at these ages are largely a consequence of the underprojection of net migration. The differences between males and females largely reflect the revisions made to post-1981 population estimates following the 2001 Census.

The assumed sex distribution of migrants for population projections is normally based on contemporary estimates of migration flows. However, the overestimation of the population revealed by the 2001 Census (see Box Four) was heavily concentrated amongst males, and subsequent downward revisions to migration estimates have been much greater for males than females.

**Dependency ratios**

It is worth noting that, for many users of projections it is the relative size of the population in different age groups that is of importance. A crucial demographic indicator is the old age dependency ratio, that is, the number of elderly people in the population relative to the number of people of working age.

The accuracy of projections of the dependency ratio is not considered in this article. However, in relation to the projections considered in this article, underprojections of the elderly population (because of

overpessimistic mortality assumptions) will often have been partly offset by underprojections of the working age population (because migration assumptions have been too low). For example, as discussed above, the 1977-based projections adopted the most pessimistic mortality assumptions of any projection set and consequently underprojected the population aged 65 and over in 2002 (twenty-five years ahead) by 14 per cent. However, because the population aged 20 to 64 was also underprojected, the ratio of those aged 65 and over to those aged 20 to 64 was 'only' underprojected by about 8.5 per cent.

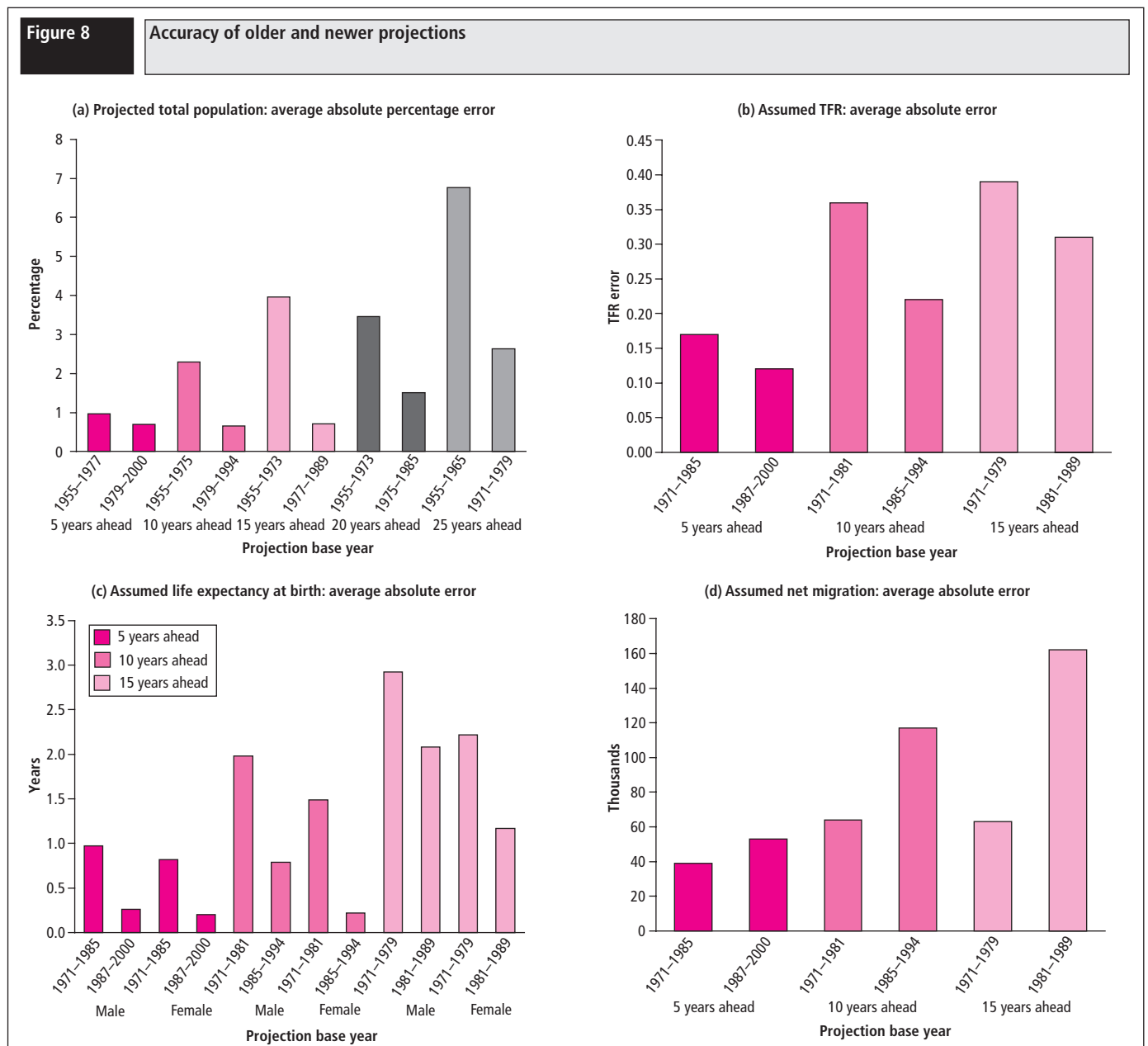
### Are projections becoming more accurate?

Given the extensive historical database of past national projections now available, an obvious question to ask is whether projections have increased in accuracy through time. One might hope and expect that projections would improve in accuracy as projection makers learn from earlier mistakes, develop greater insight into demographic processes and adopt improved methods. On the other hand, it might be argued that population forecasting becomes ever more difficult as population mobility increases and as living arrangements become ever more complex. There appears to have been comparatively little research

internationally on this topic although a couple of studies find little empirical evidence of improvement.<sup>4,9</sup>

One of the difficulties in drawing firm conclusions, even from the fairly lengthy UK projection database, is that it is virtually inevitable that a major projection error in one set of projections will be repeated not just in the next set, but probably in many projections to come. For example, it is perhaps understandable that all projections made around the 1960s baby boom period assumed that fertility levels would remain high rather than predicting the rapid decline to below replacement fertility levels which actually happened and persists to this day. Similarly, with the long-term historical context of the UK losing population through migration, it is not surprising that the projections made in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s did not anticipate the period of sustained net inward migration which began in the 1990s. In short, if demographers have not been able to predict a particular demographic change five years in advance, they will not have predicted it ten, twenty or thirty years earlier either.

Figure 8 looks at the available evidence from the UK historical database. In these graphs, the available set of projections is divided into older and newer halves and we compare the accuracy of projections of the total



population, and the assumptions of the TFR, life expectancy at birth and total net migration. In interpreting results, it should be borne in mind that the particular groupings of projections being compared differ slightly from one analysis to another. If we are looking fifteen years ahead, we can only use projections up to the 1989-based set, but if we are looking five years ahead we can go up to the 2000-based set. Also, the analysis of TFR, life expectancy and net migration is restricted to 1971-based and later projections, but for the analysis of total population we have also been able to include information from some of the projections made in the 1950s and 1960s.

Figure 8a does indeed show that, whatever the forecast duration, projections of the size of the total population have been accurate for more recent projections. This is largely explained by the improved accuracy of fertility assumptions as shown in Figure 8b. The key importance of the fertility assumption in determining the accuracy of long-term projections of total population size was discussed above.

However, one needs to be very careful about interpreting this finding. Fertility rose rapidly prior to the baby boom peak of the mid 1960s and then declined equally quickly over the following ten years. However, since the late 1970s (see Figure 4a), TFRs have remained relatively constant. Obviously, making accurate projections at a time of relative stability is likely to be an easier task than at times when levels are rapidly changing. A method for assessing the accuracy of projections, controlling for the volatility of the base period, is discussed elsewhere.<sup>4</sup>

The opposite situation occurs with net migration. Figure 8d shows that migration assumptions have been less accurate in recent projections than in older ones. However, this might also be expected given the trends since 1971. Migration has always fluctuated, but the sharp upward trend from the early 1990s (see Figure 6a) marked a change from the previous two decades. The projection period covered by the 'older' projection sets shown in Figure 8d is generally limited to the 1970s and 1980s.

Perhaps the fairest comparison is of life expectancy assumptions where actual trends have been fairly consistent over the past forty years. Figure 8c shows that accuracy has improved at forecast durations of five, ten and fifteen years. However, life expectancy has still been significantly underestimated in the most recent projections, especially for males.

## Conclusion

Demographic behaviour is inherently uncertain. The number of children we have, how long we live and the number of people who migrate from one country to another are variables that have changed continually in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Even if we understood perfectly the factors that have brought about past changes (which we clearly do not), our ability to predict the demographic future would inevitably remain limited. We do not even know, with complete certainty, the size and age structure of the current population at the time a projection is made and this article has shown that revisions to population estimates can make a non-trivial contribution to projection error. It is therefore important that users of population projections act with a knowledge of their likely limitations and that projection makers provide the information to enable them to do so.

This article has been concerned with the accuracy of past official UK national population projections. There is, of course, no guarantee that past accuracy will be a reliable guide to future accuracy. Indeed, it might be hoped that projections would become more accurate as lessons are learned from past mistakes. There is evidence of some improvement in accuracy in some (but not all) aspects of the UK projections, although this may largely reflect the relative stability of fertility levels over the last quarter of a century. If this stability does not persist, then the prospects for accurate forecasting in the future could get worse rather than better.

It is important to stress that the implications of projection accuracy will differ for different users. As well as having different requirements for the precision of projections, many users will be interested in the population at specific ages rather than the size of the total population. This article has shown that the largest errors by age are for the very young and the very old, caused respectively by errors in fertility and mortality assumptions. In contrast, despite errors in past migration assumptions, projections of the working age population have been much more accurate.

One of the main difficulties faced by projection makers is to decide whether changes in demographic time-series are likely to be short-term fluctuations or the start of a long-term change in level. We face a case in point at the time of writing in considering the upturn in fertility rates seen in the UK since 2001. Given our imperfect understanding of demographic behaviour, it is natural to be cautious about making significant changes in assumptions based on just a few years' data. But this can lead to so-called 'assumption drag', that is, assumptions lagging behind events. However, the alternative risk is that projection makers react too quickly to new trends and make changes which subsequently need to be reversed. This would be disruptive to long-term policy planning.

There is certainly evidence of assumption drag in the UK projections. Indeed, although there has been some reduction in fertility and mortality errors (but an increase in migration errors) in more recent projections, the findings of this article repeat the conclusions of the previous review of UK projections in 1994<sup>3</sup> that fertility levels have tended to be overestimated and migration levels to be underestimated, while mortality assumptions have consistently been too pessimistic. Similar results have been observed in projections made for other western countries. A forthcoming *Population Trends* article will look in more detail at population projections made for other countries.

It is important to stress, however, that there is no inevitability about the direction of these errors. The recent rise in UK fertility could be maintained, perhaps because of the influence of high levels of net migration; life expectancy might stagnate because of increasing obesity levels; net migration may fall back to levels more typical of the UK's history if economic conditions change or more restrictive policies are introduced. Under such circumstances the verdict of future assessments of projection accuracy could be quite different.

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# Understanding recent trends in marriage

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This article explores recent trends in marriage. Following consistent falls in marriage rates in the last quarter of the 20th century the early years of this century have seen some relatively large fluctuations in marriage numbers and rates.

This article illustrates some of the recent trends in marriage. One innovation is that it presents marriage data by month, controlled for the effect of peak marriage days in the week. It also discusses a recent legislative change, affecting those subject to immigration control that wish to marry, which may be one of many factors affecting latest marriage trends. Readers should bear in mind that the 2005 data shown in the article are provisional.

## Introduction

Over the last twenty-five years marriage rates have fallen considerably and the number of marriages in the UK have therefore fallen by more than 30 per cent.<sup>1</sup> The reasons for this general trend have been explored in previous articles in *Population Trends* and *Social Trends*.<sup>2-5</sup> It is widely accepted that important drivers of this trend are that men and women are deciding to delay getting married, or deciding not to marry at all.<sup>6</sup> Meanwhile there has been an increase in the number of people cohabiting, as a precursor to, or instead of marrying.

The start of the new millennium has seen some relatively large fluctuations in the number of marriages. Most recently, the provisional figures for total marriages in England and Wales for 2005 show a large change compared with 2004. There were 273,070 in 2004, and the provisional figure for 2005 is 244,710. This decrease of over 28,000 equates to a 10.4 per cent reduction in marriages. It is essential to note the provisional nature of the data used throughout relating to 2005. As in previous years, the final figure for 2005 is likely to be larger than the provisional figure by two to three thousand marriages. Clearly there will still be a substantial fall in 2005. However, this fall follows three years of increases in the number of marriages.

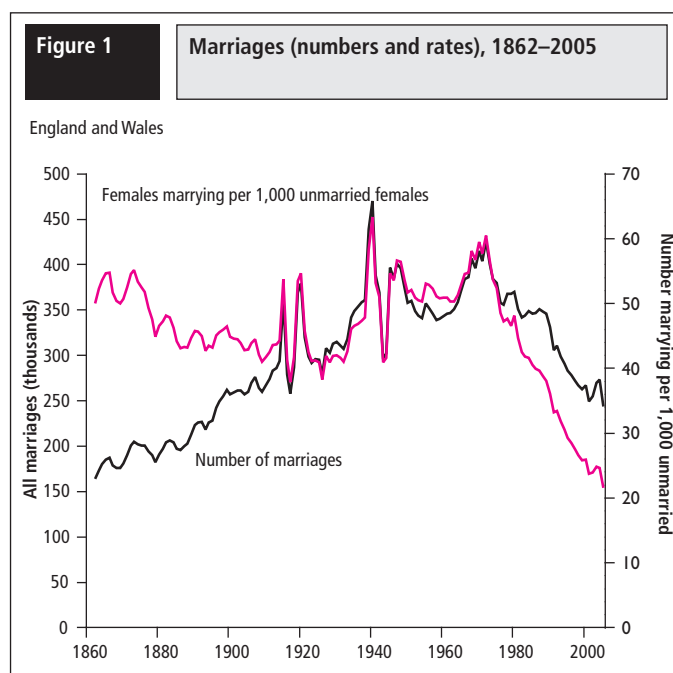
This article explores some of the recent national and sub-national marriage trends, and considers whether any of the changes in 2005 are related to legislative change. The Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 has resulted in various changes to the marriage laws for non-EEA nationals (Box One). These changes came into effect in February 2005, and require any non-EEA national subject to immigration control to meet a number of criteria when giving notice of marriage in the UK. Most of the data in this article relate to England and Wales, although some information is shown for Scotland and Northern Ireland.



## Understanding marriage trends

Changes in the number of marriages do not explain marriage trends, unless account is taken of the number of people available to marry. For example, there were just over 150 thousand marriages in 1851 but there were only around 5.5 million unmarried (that is, single, divorced or widowed) adults (age 15 and over)<sup>7</sup>, compared with around 250 thousand marriages and 21.4 million unmarried adults (aged 16 and over) in 2005. These differences are apparent in the equivalent general marriage rates calculated from the above figures. In 1851, the rate was 27 marriages per 1,000 unmarried individuals. In 2005, the equivalent number was 12. Therefore, although the number of marriages is much greater in 2005, the marriage rate is less than half that of 1851. Furthermore, within the population available to marry the age pattern is important. Many more of the unmarried population are older today and are less likely to marry or remarry because they have passed the age at which people are most likely to marry. Finally, consideration needs to be given to the current trends in marriage compared with the size of the unmarried population as a whole and the numbers of those that will ever marry in the future. For example, if marriages are being delayed, the number of marriages will fall for a time, but when these people eventually marry there will be an increase in the number of marriages, other things being equal. This last point is to a certain extent illustrated by the latest set of marital status projections which, even though they project continued falls in marriage rates, actually project a slight rise in the number of marriages.<sup>8</sup>

Short-term changes in the *number* of marriages have been sufficiently large to suggest real short-term changes in marriage *rates*, rather than changes in the population available to marry and the population's characteristics. This article explores some of these changes. However, conclusions about the changes observed are necessarily provisional. It is only with the benefit of hindsight that changes in long-term trends can be confirmed. Additionally, the potential impact of legislative change can only be answered by examining trends before and after the legislation comes into effect, we cannot examine causality.<sup>9</sup> It is also worth considering that recent changes in the factors affecting marriage behaviour (attitudes, legislation etc), may not immediately impact marriage data. Time lags in partnership behaviour due to recent events may not be evident for years to come.



## Box one

### Changes in marriage legislation in 2005

#### Legislation

In February 2005, The Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004 made various changes to the procedure for marriage for anyone subject to immigration control, broadly speaking non-EEA nationals. Where any individual to be married is subject to immigration control and is marrying in England and Wales by superintendent registrar's certificate, they must give notice in one of 76 designated register offices and meet a qualifying condition. A person subject to immigration control needs a certificate of approval from the Home Office unless he or she has a marriage visa or settled status. The same legislation applies to Scotland and Northern Ireland but it does not apply to Anglican marriages after banns or by licence in England and Wales.

The purpose of this legislation was to counter the use of marriage to circumvent UK immigration control ('sham marriages'). Currently, this legislation is being judicially reviewed under the right to marry and found a family.

#### Potential effects on marriage numbers

The legislation makes it more difficult for a sham marriage to take place and may therefore result in a reduction in the number of such marriages. In addition there may be people marrying legitimately who are either deterred from marrying or whose marriage is delayed by the legislation.

Although not National Statistics, administrative records from the Home Office suggest around 10 to 15 thousand Certificates of Approval are issued a year (these include some for Civil Partnerships rather than marriages). Any conclusion drawn from these figures must be tentative; however, the overall magnitude of the numbers is low compared with the reduction in numbers marrying between 2004 and 2005.

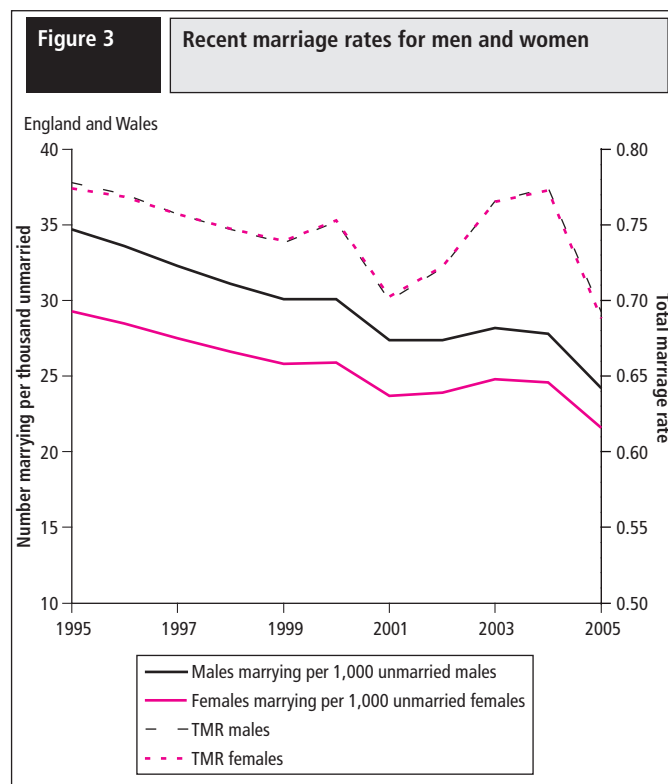
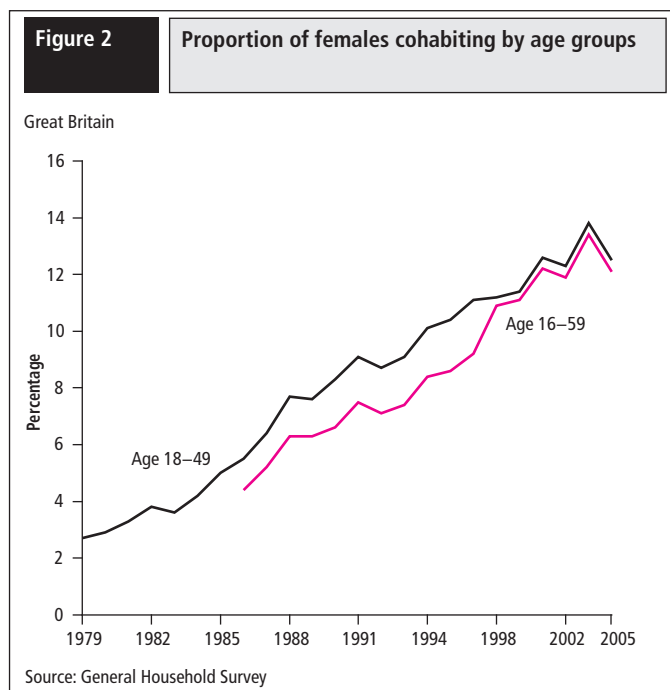
It is not possible to calculate the number of legitimate non-EEA marriages, and the nationality of marrying couples is not currently available. Since 1999, Registrars have been obliged to report suspected sham marriages to the Home Office (See Box Four).

## Long-term trends in marriages

Data are available on the total number of marriages in England and Wales from 1841 to 2005 (The figures for 2005 are provisional) and the series, from 1862, is shown in Figure 1. The chart also shows the General Marriage Rate for females, using the unmarried female population as a denominator (Box Two).

Broadly, the rise in the number of marriages in the 19th and early 20th century was due to the rise in population. Apart from the disturbance caused by the two world wars, the key historical feature of the marriage trends in the 20th century was an overall rise in marriage rates culminating in a peak in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This was the result of couples marrying at younger ages, the mean ages being the lowest ever recorded.<sup>7</sup>

Since the 1970s the number of marriages has fallen, with the exception of the second half of the 1980s when the large cohorts born in the 1960s entered the peak ages of marriage. Marriage rates have seen an almost linear decline from the beginning of the 1970s through to the end of the 1990s. One of the principal reasons for this decline has been the rise in cohabitation. Figure 2 shows how the proportion of females cohabiting has increased over the last twenty years.



### Marriages in the new millennium

The decline in marriage rates ceased in the year 2000, but returned in the year 2001. Given that the timing of marriage is determined by the couple, one might speculate, as Pison has done in France for births,<sup>10</sup> that there may be a millennium effect. The millennium may have provided a time of review, leading couples to take the decision to marry. Other couples may have chosen the novelty of marrying in the millennium year. The subsequent fall in marriages in 2001 indicates that 2000 was not a change in trend. The combined number of marriages in 2000 and 2001 were in line with the long-term trends.

The next part of this article examines what has happened in the years following 2001 in the light of the longer-term trends discussed in the previous section.

**Table 1** Post-millennium marriage numbers, annual changes and rates

Year	England and Wales total	Annual change	Percentage change	Males marrying per 1,000 unmarried males	Females marrying per 1,000 unmarried females
1999	263,515			30.1	25.8
2000	267,961	4,446	2	30.1	25.9
2001	249,227	-18,734	-7	27.4	23.7
2002	255,596	6,369	3	27.4	23.9
2003	270,109	14,513	6	28.2	24.8
2004	273,070	2,961	1	27.8	24.6
2005	244,710	-28,360	-10	24.2	21.6

Table 1 shows the number of marriages and annual changes by number and percentage. Rises in marriages were seen for 2002 and 2003 and the 2004 figure maintained the 2003 levels. The 2005 figure is provisional, and may be increased by as many as three thousand late marriage returns, but even then it would still be the largest absolute and percentage drop in the table.

Therefore, understanding this drop requires it to be seen in the context of the figures for 2002 to 2004, which are ‘above trend’. Figure 3 shows trends in marriages using two different measures of marriage rates over the last decade. There are clear disturbances to the trends in both types of rate. The effect is stronger for the total marriage rate, which controls for age. This reflects the fact that some of the increase in the population available to marry is actually at older ages. Conversely, generations currently entering the peak marrying ages are smaller, reflecting the low fertility in the late 1970s.

### Age-specific trends

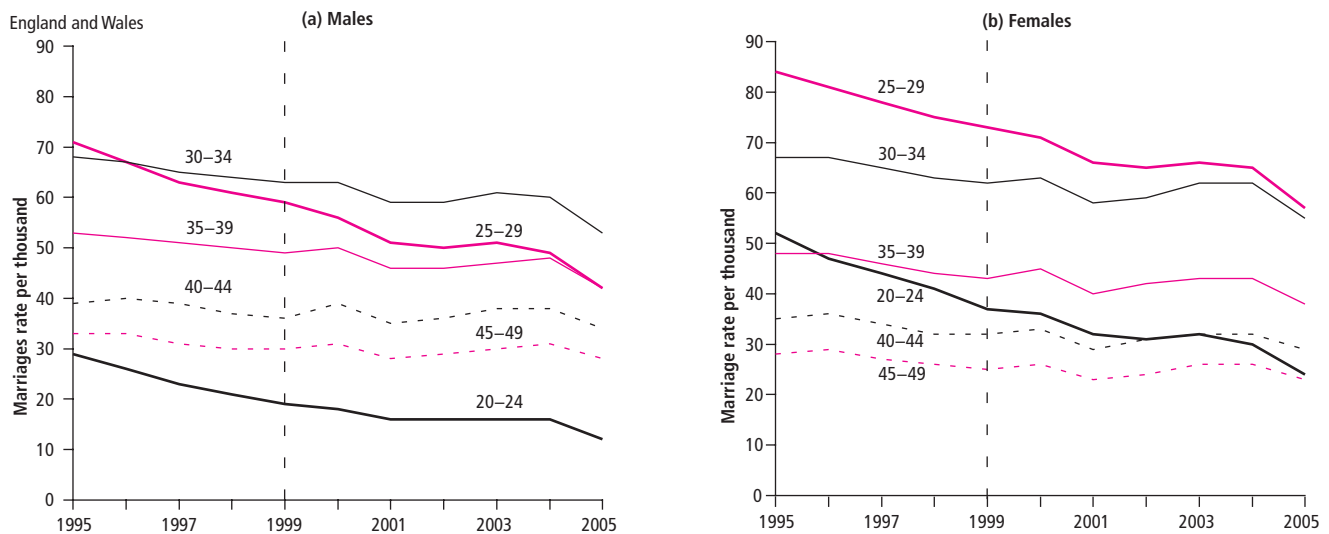
Figure 4 shows age-specific marriage rates for men and women over the main marrying age range (age 20–49) in the last decade. Trends prior to 1999 are broadly downwards for all ages, but more noticeably so for males and females aged under 30. The number of people marrying is relatively small for those ages not shown. The 16- to 19-year-olds show a fairly static rate over the last five years. The rates for people over 49-years-old are similar to those for 45- to 49-year-olds, although the rates become volatile at ages over 70.

After 1999, marriages continue to fall for individuals under 30, but trends at older ages become rather less stable. For males there are slight rises in the year 2000 rates at ages 30–44 and cessation of the previous decrease at other ages, with the exception of age 25–29. A similar change is seen for females, except for the 20–24 age group, where rates continue to fall.

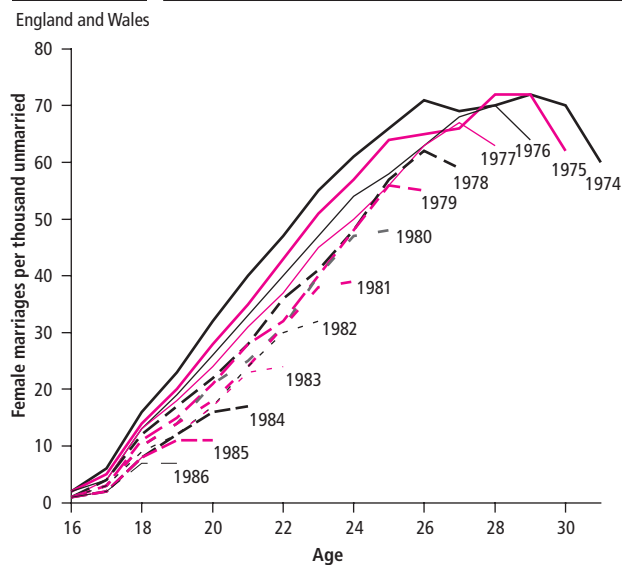
The year 2001 saw falls in marriage rates across all age groups 20–49 for both sexes. From then on there is a recovery in rates at ages over 40 for men and over 35 for women, and no further falls at younger ages, except 20- to 24-year-old-men.

Even though the 2005 figures are provisional, it is clear that across all age groups shown, and for both sexes, there has been a fall in rates. This fall is particularly strong at the peak marriage ages of 25–34, but is also strong at ages 20–24. The fall at older ages (over 40) simply returns the rates to those seen around 2001.

**Figure 4** Age-specific marriage rates, 1995–2005



**Figure 5** Female marriage rates: by birth cohort



The fall in rates at younger ages is also very noticeable when the marriage rates are rearranged in cohort form (Figure 5).

Although the rise and following fall since 2000 is reflected across the age ranges, it appears that the effect is different at different ages. Therefore, the age characteristics of the marriages that were part of the rise were not the same age as the marriages ‘lost’ in 2005. If sham marriage was the dominant reason for the rise and fall it might be expected that the same ages would have been affected. Unless there was a second counterbalancing effect, the rise *and* the fall cannot, therefore, be predominately attributed to sham marriages.

### Type of ceremony

There are a number of different types of marriage ceremony in England and Wales. These are usually organised into two main categories: religious and civil marriages. Additionally, it is useful to separate civil ceremonies carried out in approved premises (from total civil ceremonies) to highlight recent trends. Approved premise marriages allow civil ceremonies to be conducted outside of a register office. Approved venues include stately homes and other prestigious buildings, hotels and restaurants. Figure 6 shows the composition of total marriages by type of ceremony. The composition shows the following:

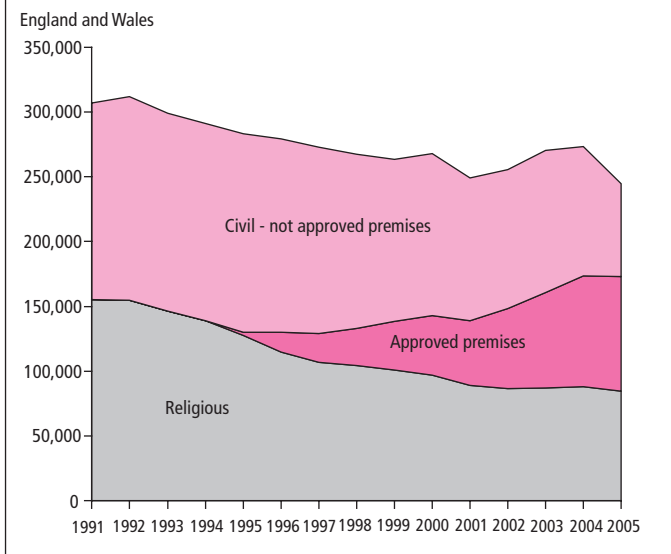
- Generally, religious ceremonies have declined over recent years. However, this decline appears to have slowed. For the first year ever, religious ceremonies are lower in number than approved premises ceremonies. The total number of religious ceremonies in 2005 was 84,440, a decrease of 3,720 since 2004. Despite this, religious ceremonies do not appear to have a strong relationship with the pattern of total marriages between 2000 and 2005.
- There is a consistent increase in marriages occurring in approved premises. In 2005, there were 88,710 approved premises ceremonies. These have increased every year since their inception in 1995, although the rate of growth has slowed in 2005. As such, they do not demonstrate any direct connection with the trends mentioned earlier.
- Civil ceremonies have decreased by 24,640 between 2004 and 2005. Those civil ceremonies not in approved premises are entirely responsible for this, having decreased by 28,200 over the same time. It should be noted that over this period it is known that some register offices have converted their marriage rooms into approved premises. As such, the availability of approved premises has increased.

## Box two

### Marriage rates

- Crude marriage rates:** The annual number of marriages per 1,000 people over 16 years old. Used to control for variances in population.
- General marriage rates:** The annual number of marriages per 1,000 men (or women) in the unmarried population over 16 years old.
- Total marriage rate:** The number of marriages that would be expected to occur per man or woman over their entire life, if their marriage rate at each age reflected current age-specific marriage rates. [Note that this is the sum of the age specific marriage rates where the denominator is made up of all marital status categories]

**Figure 6** Marriage numbers: by type of ceremony, 1991–2005



Marriages in register offices (those not in approved premises) are largely responsible for the recent fall in marriage numbers between 2004 and 2005. However the rise in 2003 and 2004 was not driven by register office marriages, but by marriages in approved premises. Between 2003 and 2004, marriages in approved premises increased by 11,366, a similar increase to the previous two years. This compares with an increase of 3,560 between 2004 and 2005. This indicates that the rise in marriages from 2002 was perhaps not related to sham marriages, assuming that those marrying for immigration purposes alone will choose the cheapest alternative to marry (a register office marriage as opposed to one in approved premises). The new legislation is only applicable to marriages by civil preliminaries. Although religious marriages that take place outside the Church of England and marriages in approved premises will also be by civil preliminaries, it is likely that any effect would fall predominately on register office marriages and not those in approved premises. This is because they are generally cheaper, quicker and easier to arrange. The much stronger downturn in civil marriage therefore suggests that sham marriages and subsequent legislation could be one of the effects on recent marriage trends.

### Marriages by month

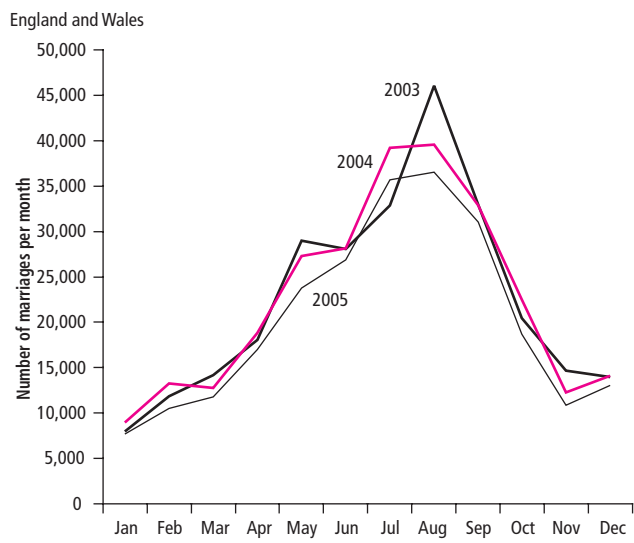
The Asylum and Immigration legislation received Royal Assent in July 2004 and took effect in February 2005. It can be expected that the successful introduction of the legislation might result in the following:

- an increase in non-EEA marriages in the months prior to February 2005. This would represent a rush to complete marriages prior to the legislation taking effect
- a decrease in the number of non-EEA marriages once the legislation takes effect

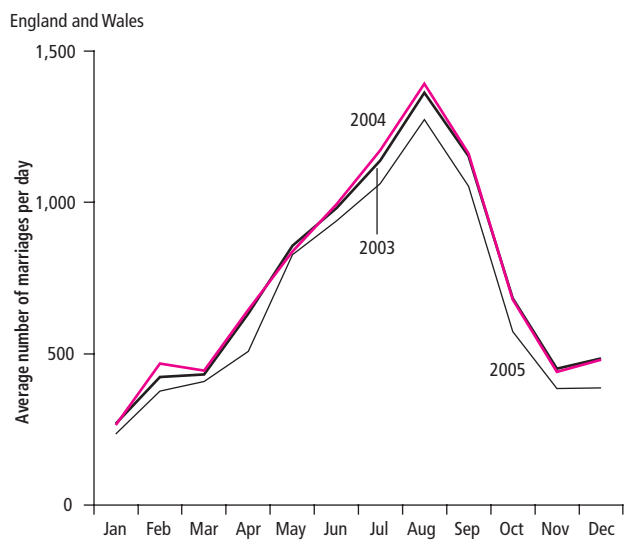
In order to investigate both of these, it is possible to look at the monthly marriage trends. Evidence of one or the other might be demonstrated if the seasonal pattern was different for the last quarter of 2004 or the first quarter of 2005.

Clearly marriages are seasonal, with more marriages in the summer months; however marriages are also highly concentrated on certain days of the week, particularly Saturday, but also Friday.<sup>11</sup> This makes

**Figure 7a** Monthly marriage trends – total marriages per month



**Figure 7b** Monthly marriage trends – adjusted average marriages per day



comparing monthly data more difficult as months will be affected by how many Fridays and Saturdays they contain. The unadjusted figures for marriages by month, and average daily figures by month adjusted for days of the week are shown in Figures 7a and 7b (Box Three describes the adjustment made for days of the week). The overall monthly data are difficult to compare because of the ‘weekday’ effect. Controlling for the days of the week within months we can see that the patterns of marriage by month in 2003 and 2004 were almost identical. There is some evidence that 2005 is below the previous two years, although in March and May the difference is negligible. For the second half of the year the 2005 line is below the 2003 and 2004 lines, but closely follows their path. This, coupled with the lack of any discernible increase in daily marriage rates in the months preceding the introduction of the marriage legislation suggests there is little conclusive evidence of a direct effect in monthly marriage data.

# Box three

## Adjusting for days of the week

The daily number of marriages depends heavily upon the day of the week. Since the distribution is uneven, the number of marriages in a given month depends highly upon the total number of weekdays in the month. For example, because months are not exactly four weeks long, some months will contain five Saturdays. These months would be expected to show a larger number of marriages. So, April 2005, which contained five Saturdays, is not a direct comparator with April 2004, which contained four.

There is no recognised technique for standardising monthly marriage figures to control for day of the week. However, the following technique was used:

1. A count of the number of marriages was made for each day of the week (for 2003).<sup>A</sup> This was used to create generalised daily proportions (Table 2)
2. A count of each weekday was calculated for every month (all years)
3. The average number of marriages per day was calculated for every month
4. Using the proportions (1) and the weekday counts (2), the average number of marriages per day (3) was weighted according to the number of days in the month. This calculation was repeated for every month.

This technique allowed the creation of adjusted monthly figures for the average daily number of marriages, taking account of the weekday pattern for the month.

<sup>A</sup> 2003 was used for all years, but provisional figures for 2004 were tested and found to make no difference to the figures once they were rounded

- the difference between London and the general pattern
- the difference between designated offices and the general pattern
- Scotland and Northern Ireland marriage patterns

## London

London is highly diverse. In 2001, 8.3 per cent of the total population of the UK were born overseas. For Inner London boroughs, the equivalent figures ranged between 23.9 per cent (Lewisham) and 44.5 per cent (Kensington and Chelsea). For Outer London the equivalent figures ranged between 5.6 per cent (Havering) and 46.6 per cent (Brent). Although this is not an ideal indicator of nationality, it shows that London is more likely to have more marriages that could involve a non-EEA national. This is reinforced by the fact that in 2001 only 33.1 per cent of foreign born UK nationals were from Europe.<sup>12</sup>

Figures 8a and 8b show the monthly marriage numbers and the adjusted daily rates for London. They are comparable to Figure 7a and 7b, which

**Table 2** Proportion of marriages in 2003 by weekday

Percentages

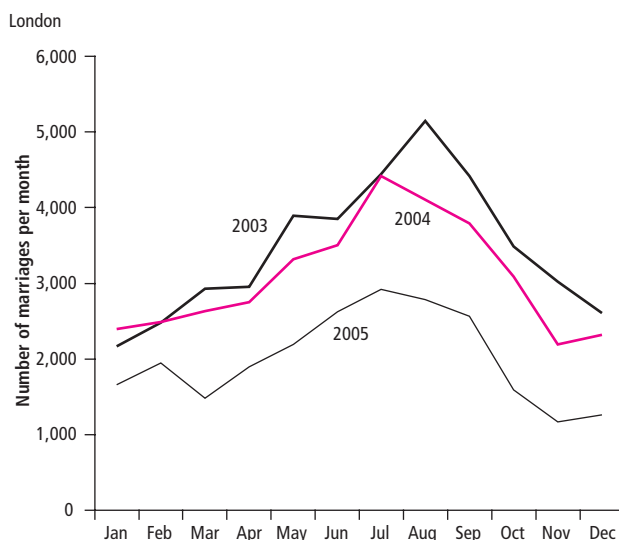
Day	England and Wales	London
Sun	4	4
Mon	4	8
Tue	3	9
Wed	4	9
Thur	5	10
Fri	18	17
Sat	61	43

Table 2 shows the proportion of marriages that occurred on each day of the week during 2003 (the latest year for which data was not provisional when the analysis was carried out). It shows that almost 80 per cent of marriages in England and Wales took place on a Friday or Saturday. The table also shows the equivalent proportions for London. Interestingly, London has a very different daily pattern from the rest of England and Wales. The number of marriages taking place between Sunday and Thursday is between 18 and 20 per cent for all Government Office regions except London. For London, the figure is 40 per cent. It is clear that London has a different marriage pattern from elsewhere. This is discussed further in the geography section.

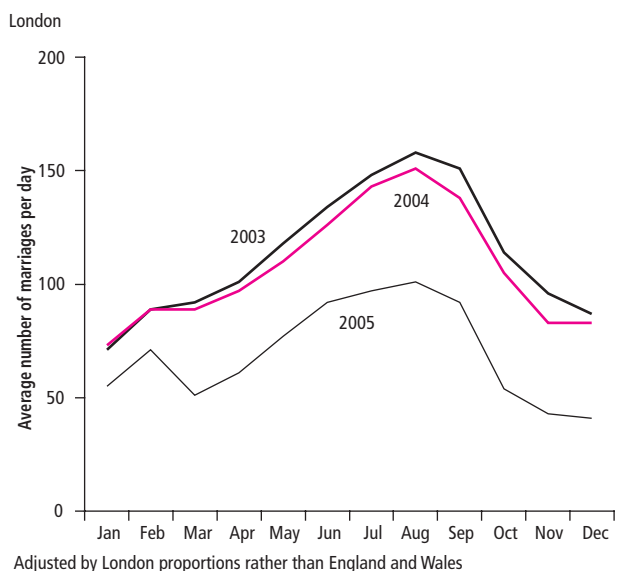
## Geography

In order to investigate geographical differences in marriage behaviour, the following are explored:

**Figure 8a** Monthly marriage trends – total marriages per month



**Figure 8b** Monthly marriage trends – adjusted average marriages per day



show the same results for the whole of England and Wales, except Figure 8b is adjusted for weekdays according to the pattern of marriages in London rather than England and Wales (the different proportions are shown in Table 2). Both these charts show a more noticeable divergence from the general pattern. Figure 8b shows that although the distribution of marriages by weekday has a clear effect, the difference between 2005 and previous years is considerable.

Between 2004 and 2005, there has been a decrease of over 30 per cent in the number of marriages in London. This is a much larger decrease than the overall drop of 10 per cent, and accounts for approximately half of the decrease in the number of marriages. There is no doubt that there is a considerable difference between marriage behaviour in London and the rest of England and Wales. The adjusted monthly data show that London marriages started to fall from around April 2004. However, from March 2005 there is a further substantial drop. Clearly the effect of the change in the law is one possible factor. However a downward trend was seen between 2003 and 2004 following the early months of the year. So in part the drop could reflect a real change in marriage trends in the region. The figures may also reflect the capacity of the registration services in some areas of London. Finally, it is known that a good proportion of the late marriages that will be added to the provisional figures are from London register offices.

**Designated offices**

Figures 9a and 9b examine the trends in marriages for the 76 designated offices. The trends here are less marked, although there appears to be a drop in marriages from around March 2005. However, there are a number of reasons that make interpreting the trends here difficult. The changes in legislation make designated offices responsible for all civil preliminaries where one or both individuals are subject to immigration control. A person subject to immigration control has to attend, together with the person he or she wishes to marry, to give both notices at a designated register office. However, the marriage itself may take place in any register office or approved premises if it is a religious marriage, it must take place in the district where they live, unless an exemption applies (for example if it is a usual place of worship). Thus a marriage affected by the legislation may not necessarily take place in a designated office area.

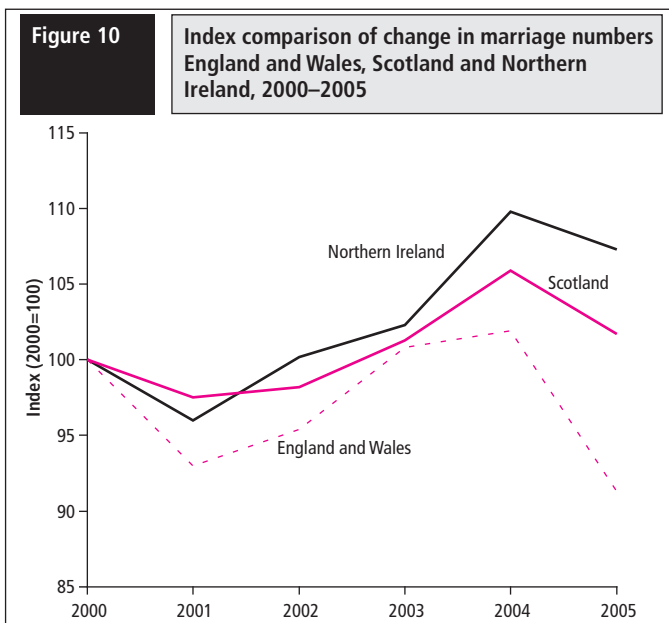
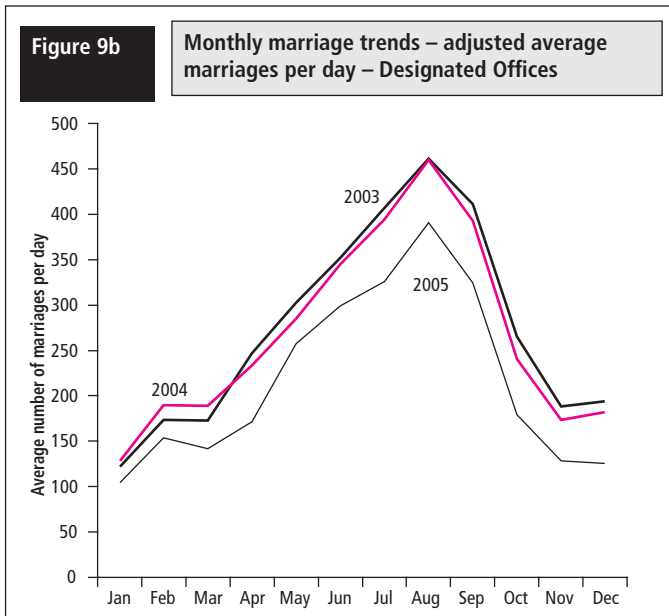
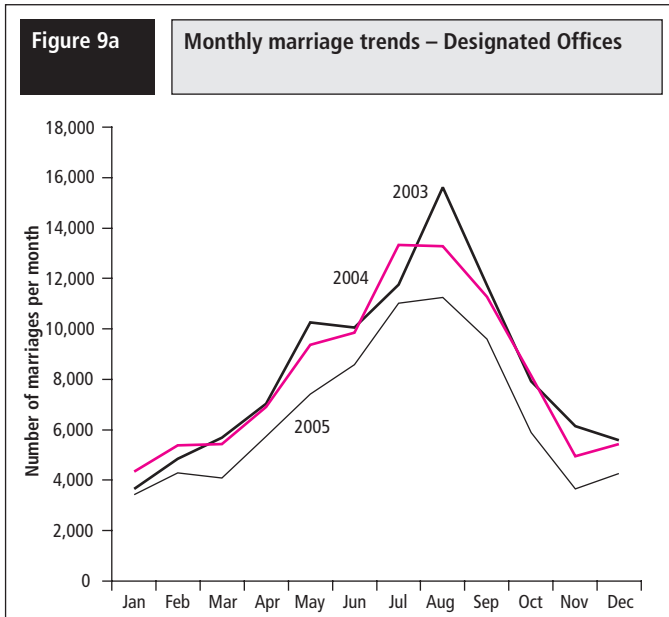
There is currently no information available to investigate the marriage location of non-EEA nationals. Therefore, the changes in marriages at designated offices is not an easy figure to interpret, and may be misleading. For example, designated offices may process fewer marriages due to the additional administrative burden of non-EEA notices. Conversely, if the legislation caused fewer non-EEA citizens to marry in the UK, there may be drop in designated office notices, but again this drop will not be easily discernable. A further important factor is that non-EEA citizens needing to use a designated office can choose any designated office in which to give notice of marriage.

As for London, many of the 76 offices have seen a considerable drop in marriages. However, it is difficult to draw any conclusions from the distribution of marriages within designated offices. Differences will reflect workload and processing time differences between the designated offices, as well as the individual marriage behaviour.

**Scotland and Northern Ireland**

Both Scotland and Northern Ireland saw a rise in the number of marriages at the start of the decade, with the rise being particularly strong between 2003 and 2004, rather than 2002 and 2003 in England and Wales.

Scotland had a four per cent decrease in total marriages between 2004 and 2005 (from 32,154 to 30,881). This decrease is composed of a 5 per



cent decrease in religious marriages and a 3 per cent decrease in civil marriages. Compared with England and Wales data, the recent variations in marriages are not as pronounced (Figure 10). However, despite the smaller variations, the pattern between 2000 and 2005 is similar to that of England and Wales.

Northern Ireland also shows a drop in marriages between 2004 and 2005 (from 8,328 to 8,140) although the drop is proportionately much smaller. Nevertheless, the pattern for Northern Ireland between 2000 and 2005 is broadly similar to that of Scotland and England and Wales with falls in 2001, rises 2002-2004 and then a fall in 2005 (Figure 10). Although the recent change in legislation relating to those subject to immigration control applies across the UK, the conclusion cannot be drawn that the falls across the UK are related solely to the legislation change.

## Discussion

Determining explanations of occasional rapid year on year changes is extremely difficult. Further, the data for 2005 are provisional and will change. However, it is clear that marriage trends in the new millennium appear to have become more variable, even without the effect of legislative change.

There are many factors that affect people's decision to enter into a marriage and the timing of that marriage. The rise in marriages at older ages in 2003 and 2004 reflect long-term trends for marrying later in life.<sup>14</sup> They may also have resulted from media discussion about marriage rights, perhaps particularly with discussions around the proposal and implementation of civil partnerships. The new millennium has seen major changes in other key demographic trends. There has been a rapid rise in fertility rates. In the same way that cohabitation has become a precursor to marriage, childbearing may also lead to decisions about formal commitment through marriage. Since the late 1990s there have been increases in inward international migration. Many of these migrants are young, but may also come from a cultural background where marriage is still the predominant form of living for a couple. Potential determinants of the timing of marriage are numerous, including parental views, income, cultural values, welfare benefits, migration<sup>15</sup> and the availability of venues, family and friends.

Along with the issues about decisions to marry and timing, a third factor needs to be considered, choice of marriage location. There is evidence that marrying abroad is becoming a significant option, but there is no requirement for UK citizens to register marriages abroad. The extent to which the number of people making this choice varies from year to year will affect the level of marriages that take place. If it is the case that marriages abroad are becoming more popular then this would explain some of the fall in marriages in the UK.

The preliminary analysis here points to a complex picture of changing marriage trends over the start of the new millennium. Although the decrease in total marriages between 2004 and 2005 is the largest percentage decrease since 1962, it is broadly in line with the general downward trend in marriage rates. It is important not to look at the change between 2004 and 2005 in isolation. The cessation of the fall in marriages in 2000, the drop in marriages in 2001, and the rises in 2002 and 2003 are also significant variations from the general trend.

This article shows that the year on year variations have affected different age groups in different ways. There is evidence from the monthly data that London, a location with a greater than average proportion of non-EEA nationals, may have seen an effect from the legislation, either in removing sham marriages, or in delaying or deterring marriages.

However, there is insufficient information to prove the extent of this effect. In particular, the lack of information on the nationality of those marrying severely hampers any direct analysis of the issue. The introduction of the new Registration Online (RON) system for the recording of civil preliminaries, will provide a new central database of information that will assist in future analysis of marriages by nationality.

The numbers of certificates of approval issued under the new legislation (see Box One) are of an order of magnitude that is lower than the fall seen between 2004 and 2005. The Home Office also receives reports of suspicious marriages (Box Four). These figures will not necessarily reflect marriages delayed by or foregone because of the legislation and are based on the judgement of Registrars. Still, although these are not a count of the numbers of sham marriages, the maximum number of reports was only two to three thousand a year. This is certainly not enough to explain a drop in marriages of over 25,000.

## Box four

### Home Office data on suspect marriages

Since 2001, the Home Office have collected data on suspect marriages reported by registrars. These data are based on Section 24 reports completed by registrars when they suspect that a marriage may be an attempt to circumvent UK immigration control. It is important to note that the form is completed if the registrar is suspicious that a marriage may be a sham marriage. It does not represent a count of the number of sham marriages. For example, the figures may be overstated if registrars are overly suspicious, or understated if registrar's suspicions are not aroused, despite the marriage being sham.

The Explanatory Memorandum to the Immigration (Procedure for Marriage) Regulations 2005 includes the following text giving the number of reports since the inception of the scheme.<sup>13</sup> The number of marriages notified since the inception of the scheme is as follows:

Registrars have a duty to report any suspicious marriages to the Immigration Service under Section 24 of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1999. There were 756 such reports in 2001 when reporting was introduced and this figure rose to 1,256 reports in 2002, 2,712 reports in 2003 and over 3,000 reports last year [2004].

The Home Office has provided ONS with data for 2005. The total number of reports was less than 270, suggesting a considerable decrease in suspicious marriages. Some limited information is available on the characteristics of these marriages, which suggests that marrying individuals reported as suspicious are two to three years younger on average than all those marrying. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that suspicious marriages are not the same as sham marriages. Also, these numbers are relatively small compared to the overall fall in marriages in 2005.

## Conclusion

Provisional data for marriages in 2005 show a substantial drop in marriage rates. It is apparent that legislation is one of many factors affecting recent marriage trends. More data and further analysis is required before the different factors can be adequately separated to draw any reliable conclusions. Nevertheless, this investigation provides a template for future investigations of marriage trends, including consideration of the effects of days of the week on seasonal patterns.

## Key findings

- The provisional 2005 general marriage rate for England and Wales fell by approximately 12 per cent compared with 2004. Over the same period, the number of marriages fell by over 10 per cent after three previous years of rises.
- The fall in marriage rates in 2005 was in line with the long-term trend. Marriage rates have fallen since a peak in 1972.
- In February 2005, legislation resulted in changes to the marriage laws for non-EEA nationals subject to immigration control. These changes may have had some effect on marriage trends, but the effect is not clear. Analysis of age specific trends and type of ceremony suggests recent marriage trends cannot be explained simply by changes in marriages involving non-EEA nationals.
- Provisional figures show the number of civil ceremonies in register offices in England and Wales dropped by 13 per cent between 2004 and 2005.
- Provisional figures show the number of marriages in London decreased by approximately 35 per cent between 2004 and 2005. The number of civil ceremonies in register offices in London decreased by approximately 39 per cent.
- In 2005, there was a clear difference between the general seasonal pattern and the seasonal pattern for London. As London is more diverse it may be that any effect of the legislation change was greater in London.

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# Using Administrative Data Sources in the Estimation of Emigration

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## Introduction

Reliable information about emigration is important for a number of reasons. It is a significant component of population change in many countries. For this reason, robust information is needed on the demographic characteristics of people leaving the country each year, to make accurate population estimates.<sup>1</sup> This includes the age, sex and area of residence of the migrant when they left the country. Information on emigration is also required to gain a better understanding of migration trends and the cumulative effects of migration on the composition of the country and the distribution of migrants abroad. For example, intended length of stay in the destination country, reason for emigration, nationality of emigrants and their occupation can help to inform the drivers of emigration, how long people are likely to stay away and the potential economic implications for both countries of their move.

Population estimates and projections, which draw on migration estimates, are essential for planning, resource allocation, business decisions and a broad range of public policy purposes. Population statistics also provide essential contextual information, in grossing-up surveys and in calculating key social and economic indicators, e.g. life expectancy, gross domestic product per head of population. However, in this country the migration component is the most difficult to estimate accurately because of the lack of direct information that is available about migrants and migration, particularly emigration. By contrast, recording of information on the other main component, natural change (that is births minus deaths), is considered to be generally reasonably complete.

Currently the International Passenger Survey (IPS) is the main source of information used to estimate migrants entering and leaving Great Britain. This is a large multipurpose port survey that interviews a 0.3

It is important that migration is measured accurately, for example to inform population estimates and projections. However, current sources of information present challenges in producing robust estimates of emigration from Great Britain. This article reports on work carried out by the Office for National Statistics to investigate the potential for using administrative data sources to contribute to the measurement of emigration.

per cent sample of travellers.<sup>2,3</sup> While a port survey is essential in the UK as it is the only way that direct estimates of migration can be made, the sample sizes are relatively small. Approximately 1 per cent of those sampled are long-term migrants (see Box One) and less than half of these are emigrants. In 2005, the sample sizes were approximately 3,000 for in-migration and 800 for out-migration and so the estimates are subject to considerable sampling error. The standard errors for estimates of total international in-migration to the UK and out-migration from the UK were 3.7 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively. The resulting estimates of migration are not sufficiently robust for all the uses to which they are put.

From January 2007, the IPS sample of emigrants was boosted in a similar way to that already used for immigration. In addition to this enhancement, alternative sources and approaches need to be found which can both provide more information about emigration and emigrants and also improve the quality of the estimates that are made. Drawing on international experience, a pilot study was conducted to assess the feasibility of running questions on emigration in household surveys in Great Britain. The findings of that pilot were reported in *Population Trends* 127.<sup>4</sup> This article summarises the work carried out into the potential use of some key administrative data sources to get better information about emigrants.

## Definition of a migrant

ONS migration statistics, which feed into the UK usually resident population estimates series, are based on the United Nations (UN) definition of a long-term migrant. This definition is shown in Box One.

### Box one

#### United Nations definition of a long-term migrant

The United Nations recommended definition of a long term international migrant is:

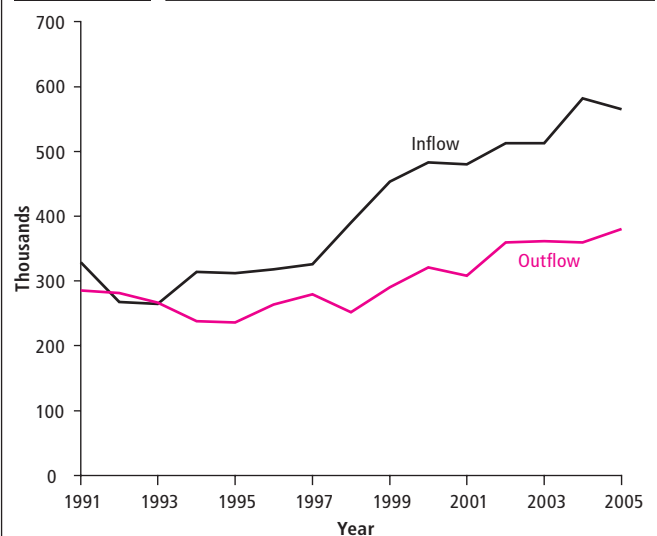
A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival the person will be a long-term immigrant.

International migration is a key component of population change. The UK has experienced increasing levels of both inward and outward international migration in recent years.<sup>3</sup> Figure 1 shows that in 1993 international migration flows to and from the UK were approximately equal, resulting in almost zero net migration. Between 1993 and 2005 migration into the country increased from 265,000 to 565,000, whilst out-migration increased more slowly, from 266,000 to 380,000 in 2005. This resulted in a net international migration inflow to the UK of 185,000 in 2005: this was slightly lower in 2005 than 2004 due to a small decrease in estimated in-migration and a small increase in estimated out-migration.

The UK has a wider range of existing data sources on immigration than on emigration. Sources such as the Census and household surveys do not collect any information on emigration (as emigrants are no longer part of the resident population). Information from administrative sources can be limited if there is no administrative imperative for people to de-register when they leave the country. Furthermore, no border control information

Figure 1

#### International migration into and out of the UK, 1991–2005



Source: ONS Migration Statistics<sup>3</sup>

is currently collected for people leaving the UK. This is a general problem in the field of international migration statistics as most countries lack reliable information on emigration. ONS have investigated whether reliable information on out-migration from the UK can be obtained from overseas data sources on in-migration from the UK. This work will be reported in a future *Population Trends* article.

## Using administrative data sources to measure emigration

Given the plethora of government departments and public bodies, it would seem likely that some administrative body would be notified when a person emigrates. Indeed, Box Two, shows a checklist for potential UK citizens moving abroad, detailing the steps that such a person should undertake in terms of notifying authorities. These steps have been considered when investigating data sources held in the UK that might provide information on UK citizens moving abroad. While, these are just examples of the kind of data that could be available, it would seem that there are many potential data sources that might provide useful information on the size and nature of emigration from the UK.

A recommendation of a previous review of international migration statistics<sup>5</sup> was that the potential of UK administrative sources on UK citizens living abroad be further investigated to inform estimates of emigration. A key potential advantage of administrative sources, relative to survey data, is that they often cover a much higher proportion of the population of interest than a survey can and may, therefore, be useful to overcome some of the sample size limitations of the survey data that are currently used. ONS has focussed some efforts on assessing some of the data sources implied in the list above to see how they could complement the existing survey estimates. The sources ONS has investigated are discussed in this article; these are pension, health and driving licence data. Further work is required to assess the usefulness of other potential sources and these are considered before the findings of the investigation into three potential administrative sources.

The list in Box Two of the steps that are taken when someone leaves the UK to emigrate was used to identify whether there are alternative administrative data sources that might have the potential to improve estimates of emigration, either on their own or if used in combination

## Box two

### Checklist for those emigrating abroad

- For emigration to countries outside of the EEA, contact should be made with the British Consul in that country and its foreign consulate in the UK.
- Obtain a state pension forecast from DWP.
- Obtain information on tax liability from HM Revenue and Customs.
- Inform the local Social Security Office, HM Revenue and Customs National Insurance Contributions Office and the Department for Work and Pensions and provide them with contact details.
- Consider taking out private health insurance to cover private medical and dental treatment and medical repatriation back to the UK.
- Inform the family doctor, dentist and other practitioners.
- Inform mortgage lender and insurance provider if a UK property is to be rented or kept empty.
- Inform the Council Tax department and electoral registration unit of the local council.
- Inform utility companies to arrange final bills and provide a forwarding address to send outstanding payments/refunds.
- Inform the bank and building society.
- Arrange for re-direction of mail with the Post Office.
- If children are emigrating, inform the school and local education authority.
- Register with the British Consulate.
- For non-EEA countries, apply for an International Driving Permit (IDP).
- Register in the UK as an overseas elector.

Source : [www.directgov.gov.uk](http://www.directgov.gov.uk)

with other sources of information. Box Three summarises the research carried out into a number of potential datasets. For the majority of these sources, it is not possible to separate long-term emigration from a shorter term absence for work, holidays or short term travel, thus making them inappropriate for the measurement of emigration. The new European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) which replaced the E111 form, and entitles the holder to reduced cost and sometimes free medical treatment whilst in a European Economic Area (EEA) country or Switzerland, may prove to be a potential source of information on emigration, but for the data to be useful, intended duration of stay abroad would need to be recorded. ONS plan to liaise with the Department of Health to monitor the development of this data source.

ONS will continue to assess the availability and potential value of other data sources e.g. airline information where a single ticket is purchased for leaving the UK, bearing in mind that Civil Aviation Authority data are already used to weight estimates of migration flows based on data collected by the IPS.

### Pension, health and driver licences data

While the list in Box Two, illustrates the myriad of data sources that could be available; initial investigations have been concentrated on information held by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) on recipients of pensions living abroad; National Health Service data captured when people report to their doctor that they are emigrating; and records held by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) on people surrendering their licence when they leave the country.

## UK citizens abroad in receipt of a state pension

### Description of the data source

The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) holds information on UK citizens that receive a state pension while living abroad. This data source might assist in the estimation of emigration of people of pension age. The data available from the DWP are a random sample of five percent of records held on pension recipients and identify their place of residence based on their postcode. By taking two snapshots of this sample database and noting changes in residence, it is possible to identify those UK citizens moving abroad that claim a pension, and thus an emigration flow can be produced.

### Data Quality Issues

These estimates are from a five per cent sample of pension recipients and they, like the estimates currently derived from the IPS, are subject to sampling error. In addition, the data are only extracted biannually and may not be as timely as one would wish. These two potential limitations could be removed by altering to using a snapshot of all records held by the DWP, removing sampling issues. This snapshot of all records is also taken more frequently by the DWP, removing issues of timeliness.

There are also coverage issues with the DWP dataset. Firstly there are people that do not claim a pension when they are eligible, for whatever reason. The extent of this undercount can be examined by comparing the total numbers of pensioners held on the DWP database with those estimated by ONS. This is shown in Table 1. Since 2000, this amounts to about 1.7 per cent of men and 3.9 per cent of women. In addition, since April 2005, it has been possible to defer claiming a state pension for a maximum of ten years to allow the claimant to continue to work, claiming a higher pension at a later date. It therefore might be expected that the estimates from the DWP database would be lower than the IPS.

In addition to coverage issues, analysis by ONS has identified further shortcomings that need to be considered before using DWP data as a source for emigration estimates. Firstly the data may include migrants that do not emigrate for the full twelve months and thus would not be defined as a migrant under the definition set out by the UN; secondly, the accuracy of the data depends on the pension recipient notifying the DWP of their change of address and with many pensions now being paid directly into bank accounts, there is less incentive to do this as a matter of priority and there may be a resulting time lag. In addition DWP have also confirmed that there could be coding errors where the overseas category could have been mistakenly coded to Great Britain.

Table 1

Proportion of the population not claiming a state pension

Great Britain		
	Percentage of men aged 65 and over not claiming a pension	Percentage of women aged 60 and over not claiming a pension
Sept 2000	1.21	4.41
Sept 2001	1.09	4.22
Sept 2002	1.34	4.24
Sept 2003	1.55	4.16
Sept 2004	1.75	3.88
Average	1.7	3.9

Source: DWP - 5 per cent sample pensions database. ONS mid-year population estimates, GROS mid-year population estimates

## Box three

### Other data sources that could be used to assess emigration

Potential data source	Description	Summary of assessment
Child benefit HM Revenue and Customs	Children moving abroad are paid child benefit for a twelve-week period	These data do not hold information of the length of stay so it is not possible to identify if they remain abroad for the full 12 month period.
Private health insurance	UK Foreign Office recommends that health insurance is obtained when someone emigrates abroad.	There are a large number of health insurance companies and so it is difficult to assess the total numbers emigrating. There are also issues of data confidentiality surrounding these data.
European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) Department of Health	This entitles the holder to reduced costs and sometimes free medical treatment in the EEA and Switzerland.	As travellers are encouraged to take out private health insurance in addition to this card, large groups are excluded.
Foreign Office	It is recommended that people moving or retiring abroad register with the British Consulate.	Data are available on the number of British Nationals registered with Consulates abroad but only where there was a risk of civil disorder. Most emigrants (who tend to move to EU or Old Commonwealth countries) would be excluded.
Council Tax Local authorities	People moving abroad need to inform their local council to avoid further tax bills.	Investigations with local councils confirm that they cannot identify those people who have moved abroad.
Incapacity benefit Department for Work and Pensions	Some emigrants are eligible for Incapacity Benefit.	These data do not distinguish a true migrant from those abroad on holiday or working abroad temporarily.
Education Statistics	Parents should notify their child's school when they emigrate.	No statistics are collated on this information.
Overseas voter registrations Electoral Commission	British citizens over 18 living abroad but registered to vote in the UK within the last 15 years can apply as an overseas voter.	There is no indication on the number that are overseas for a period of more than one year.
Vaccinations National Health Service	People may receive vaccinations prior to emigrating.	NHS data cannot distinguish a emigrant from a holiday maker.
Tax payments Inland Revenue	Data from the Inland Revenue may be able to identify gaps in tax payments which may indicate British nationals working abroad.	There is no way of distinguishing people whose tax ceases because they are abroad from those who tax ceases for other reasons.
Mail redirections abroad Royal Mail	Royal Mail provides a service to redirect mail overseas.	The reason for and the duration of the move are not recorded. Therefore long term moves abroad cannot be distinguished from moves to a second home.

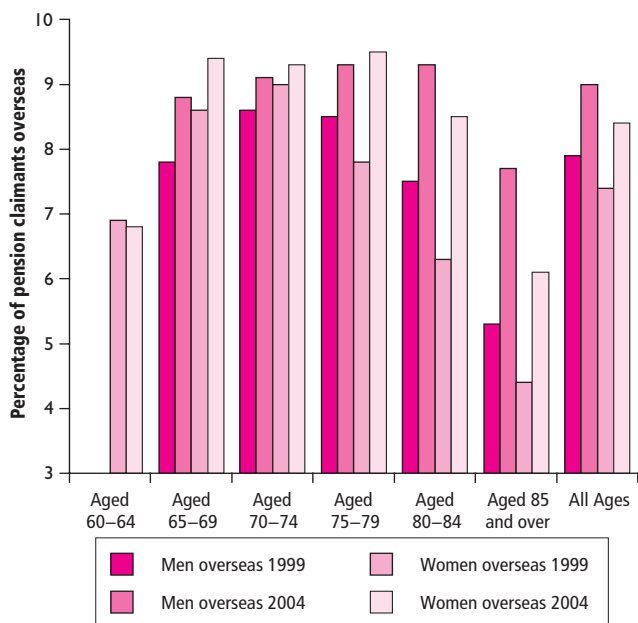
### Trends and Comparisons

Despite these potential problems, ONS have analysed the trends that emerge looking at changes over time in the DWP data for pension claimants overseas. Over recent years there have been increased numbers of pensioners living abroad. Ten years ago, there were about 7 per cent living abroad, whereas in 2004, this was closer to 9 per cent with slightly less females than males. Figure 2 shows this increase across all age groups with the exception of women aged 60–64. The proportion living abroad tends to decrease as people reach the older age groups due to death and return migration to the UK.

Over the last decade, the number of men per 100 women of recipients in Britain has increased from 53 to 60. The sex ratio of recipients overseas is higher and rose from 62 to 64 during the same period. Improvements in mortality will have contributed to this change in the sex ratio. The higher sex ratio for recipients overseas is likely to be, at least in part, due to the better health of retired people seeking to live overseas.

Because the data on the number of pensioners living abroad represents information on the stock of migrants, it is not meaningful to make a direct comparison between this and the IPS data which measure

**Figure 2** Percentage of pension claimants overseas: by age and sex



Source: DWP - 5% sample pensions database

migration flows. However, by taking snapshots of the DWP sample records, year on year, proxy flow information can be obtained and these may be compared with existing estimates of emigration from the IPS. Table 2 shows absolute numbers and average sex ratios over the period 2001-2004, for both data sources.

The DWP data identify significantly more migrants than the IPS data. This is shown in Figures 3 and 4 below. While it is possible that the IPS is underestimating out-migration, it is also possible that the DWP snapshot data is falsely inflating the number of out-migrants. This is because the DWP data will include some migrants who move overseas but return within the year e.g. people emigrating to warmer climes for the winter months. While the DWP data show a constant trend for more out-migrants year on year, there is more fluctuation in the trend for emigrants in the IPS data, due to sampling error.

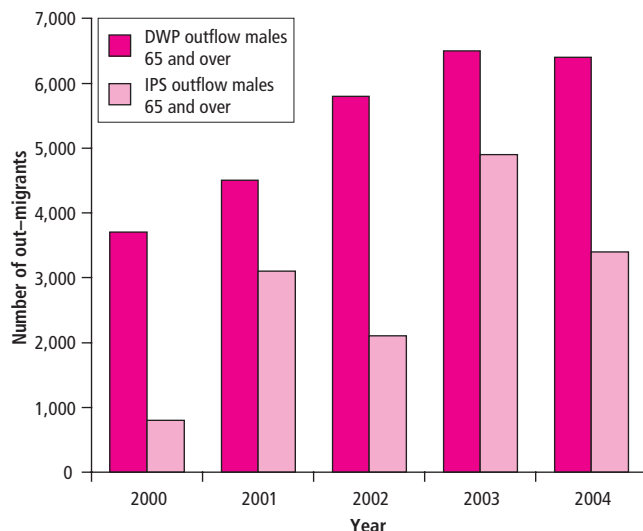
**Table 2** Outflows of migrants estimated: by both IPS and DWP data

	DWP pension recipients			IPS		
	Males 65 and over	Females 60 and over	sex ratio	Males 65 and over	Females 60 and over	sex ratio
2000	3,700	6,100	61	800	3,500	23
2001	4,500	5,600	80	3,100	4,300	72
2002	5,800	8,500	68	2,100	6,600	32
2003	6,500	8,700	75	4,900	3,000	163
2004	6,400	9,700	66	3,400	4,600	73
2000-2004	26,900	38,600	70	14,300	22,000	65

Source: DWP - 5% sample pensions database. Annual flows using snapshot data (October to September). IPS data by calendar year.

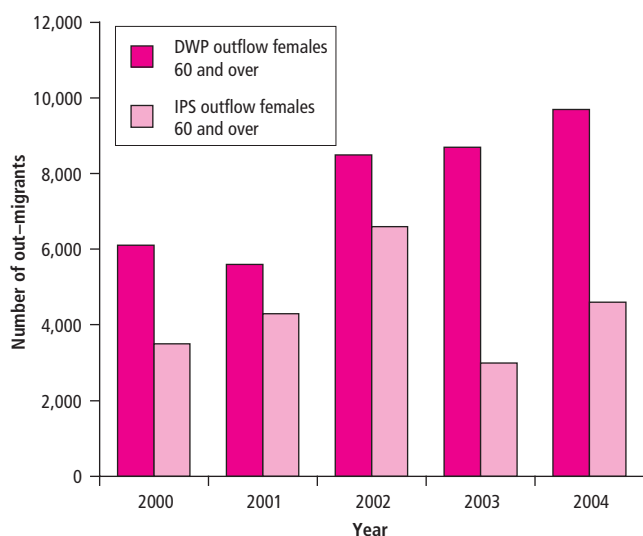
This is further illustrated when the comparison is made by country of destination of all out-migrants from Great Britain. Figure 5 shows the top ten destinations for migrants of pension age from the two datasets. The DWP data shows significantly higher numbers moving to Spain and France (traditional seasonal migration) and fewer to longer term destinations, with the exception of New Zealand, Jamaica and Pakistan where the differences may be due to small IPS sample sizes.

**Figure 3** Outflow of male migrants aged 65 and over identified in DWP and IPS data



Source: DWP - 5% sample pensions database. Annual flows using snapshot data (October to September). IPS data by calendar year.

**Figure 4** Outflow of female migrants aged 65 and over identified in DWP and IPS data



Source: DWP - 5% sample pensions database. Annual flows using snapshot data (October to September). IPS data by calendar year.

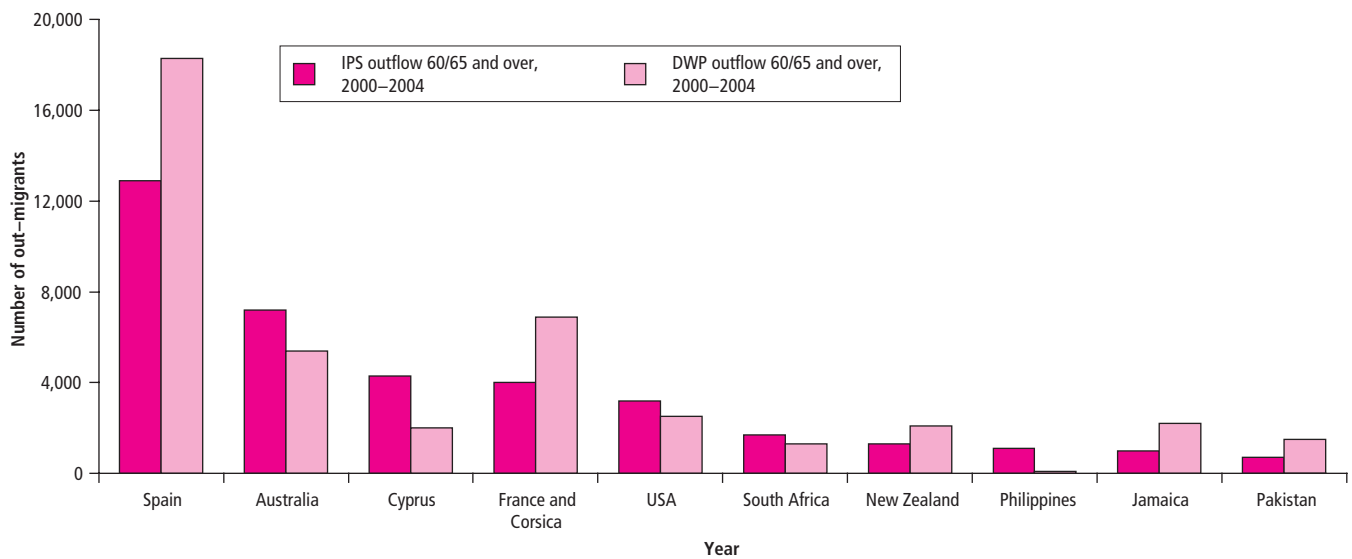
IPS data are not sufficiently robust to provide estimates at local area levels, due to the sample nature of the data source. However, it has been possible to make comparisons between the IPS out-flows and the DWP out-flow estimates at a regional level. At this level, the DWP illustrates a similar distribution to that of the IPS, but with far lower sampling errors, particularly when data for several years are aggregated together.

### National Health Service records

When people emigrate they should inform their family doctor that they are leaving the country and therefore no longer require access to the health service through their doctor. This information is then fed to the central health service database - the National Health Service Central

Figure 5

Top ten destination countries for migrants aged 60/65 and over identified in DWP and IPS data, 2000–2004



Source: DWP – 5% sample pensions database. Annual flows using snapshot data (October to September).  
IPS data (October to September)

Register (NHSCR). These data are currently an important component in the estimation of migrant flows within the UK. ONS has considered whether or not the data held on the NHSCR could be used as an alternative to existing sources for both immigration and emigration (see Annex 6.1 of a previous review of the quality of international migration statistics<sup>5</sup>). A particular question is whether these data could be used to distribute international migrants geographically at local authority level, since this is where the sample nature of the IPS makes estimation more challenging. ONS is carrying out further work on the geographical distribution of international migrants and this will be reported in a future *Population Trends* article. The research into the use of health register data to improve estimates of emigration has not provided solutions as will be discussed in the following sections.

### Description of the data

The NHSCR database is updated when people notify their doctor that they are leaving the UK to live abroad. Currently, patients who leave the country for three months or more have an embarkation flag attached to their record on the NHSCR database, but remain on the database in case they later return to the UK. For people leaving the UK for more than 3 months, information is updated by either patients notifying their doctor or notifications of deaths abroad received via the Consulate.

### Data quality

Procedures used by GP practices to keep patient registers up to date vary between practices and health areas. If there are concerns that a patient may have moved or emigrated because they have not visited their GP for some time, there is a procedure culminating in removal from the GP's list, but it is unclear how closely this guidance is followed and it is likely to vary considerably between health areas. In addition it is widely acknowledged that the under-coverage of emigration on the NHSCR data is potentially a major problem. There is little or no incentive for patients to notify the NHS of their departure from the UK. While the NHS card carries instructions to notify the health area if a patient intends to go abroad for three months or more, it is known that many emigrating individuals ignore this.<sup>6,7</sup> Because of these two data quality issues, the number of people identified as emigrants in the NHSCR data has considerable scope for error.

### Trends and comparisons

Comparisons can be made between the level of emigration recorded in the NHSCR and those recorded in the IPS. Work carried out by Bulusu in 1991 compared the number of international migrants identified in the IPS with those identified in the NHSCR. The outflows in the NHSCR were approximately a quarter of those in the IPS, suggesting a significant under-coverage of emigration in the NHSCR. However the coverage problems affecting overall counts of migrants did not necessarily distort regional distributions. IPS data suggested 27.7 per cent of international migrants left Greater London while the NHSCR suggested 28.1 per cent left Greater London. However, Bulusu concluded that the distribution based on NHSCR data may not be better than the IPS. Whereas the IPS data for emigration are based on last actual residence of long-term migrants leaving the UK, the NHSCR distribution may be biased in favour of short-term employees such as au pairs who may need to register with authorities during their stay and thus surrender their NHS card along with other papers.

ONS has now carried out further analysis on similar data for 2000–2002. Again, the outflows recorded from the NHSCR were about 25 per cent of those observed in the current ONS migration estimates indicating significant under coverage. It was also found that the number of people leaving the NHS to live abroad differ considerably between the sexes at ages 18–40, with far more females de-registering than males. In addition people of retirement age were more likely to notify their GP when they left the country, possibly due to the greater likelihood that they might need medication or medical treatment while abroad. In contrast to the earlier research, the geographical distributions of the NHSCR outflows were markedly different to those estimated by IPS.

### Drivers' Licence records

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) hold information on everyone who has a driving licence. When a person emigrates abroad, they should surrender their driving licence in exchange for a foreign driving licence. While, for countries within the EEA, it is not essential to exchange a UK driving licence when moving abroad; for some countries, it is possible to exchange a UK licence for a licence in that country. For

some countries outside of the EEA, an International Drivers Permit is required. These are issued by the Post Office and the major motoring organisations. While it is acknowledged that the data held by the DVLA only covers a subset of the population, previous reviews of potential improvements to emigration statistics had identified this as a source which ONS should investigate. The view was that it could prove a useful quality check of the international migration estimates or alternatively, it could be used in combination with other sources. The use of drivers' licence records as an alternative data source for estimating international migration was considered by Bulusu<sup>6</sup> and rejected; however there were changes in practice during 2001/2002 which may alter the conclusions drawn in the earlier research work.

### Description of the data source

The DVLA data holds two markers which could provide information about UK driving licence holders who have moved abroad. The first is the 'foreign address' marker which is set when a licence holder informs the DVLA that they are moving overseas i.e. anywhere not on the UK mainland so will include moves to Jersey and Northern Ireland. The second is the 'foreign exchange' marker which is set when an overseas issuing authority returns the exchanged licence to the DVLA.

### Data quality

In terms of coverage there are several issues concerning these data. The first is that not all records that are marked as 'foreign exchange' relate to UK residents who have emigrated. Mislaidd licences belonging to UK visitors/holidaymakers are also returned to the DVLA by overseas issuing authorities alongside licences that have genuinely been exchanged due to emigration. Unfortunately, the DVLA has no way of identifying mislaidd licences from exchanged licences. In addition, not all overseas issuing offices return exchanged licences to the DVLA. Secondly, licence holders that emigrate without informing the DVLA would be excluded. Thirdly, people that emigrate without holding a driving licence, including dependents would be excluded from the data source. Another important practical consideration is the limited data availability - these markers have only been recorded for the last five years and data were only available for analysis from 2000 and 2001.

### Findings of the analysis of pension, health and driving licence data

Initial investigations have been concentrated on information held by the DWP on pension recipients who are living abroad; National Health Service data captured when people report to their doctor that they are emigrating; and records held by the DVLA on people surrendering their licence when they leave the country. The analysis of the pension data has confirmed that there has been increased migration of older people in the last few years. The data comparison between the IPS flows and estimated flows based on DWP data has shown some differences in the estimates from the two data sources. This is likely to be due in part to definitional differences: in particular the inclusion of winter migrants to warmer parts of Europe in the DWP data, and also the risk of deflation due to the reliance of the migrant informing the DWP when they move abroad. Pension-based estimates of emigration will under-estimate where migrants do not inform the DWP of their move overseas but also over-estimate where migrants are included who do not stay overseas for a full twelve months. Further work is needed to gain better understanding of the likely quality of estimates of out-migration of people of pension age based on DWP data. These data may also be useful for considering trends over time and for quality assurance at the sub national level.

ONS have concluded that the NHSCR is unlikely to be a better source than the IPS to measure emigration; it would under-estimate the true

level of emigration because migrants do not generally inform their GP when they leave the country. However, the data do indicate better coverage at older age groups than for young adults. This finding is further confirmed by evaluating the emigration information held as part of the Longitudinal Study (LS). The LS guidance<sup>7</sup> discusses the delays in identifying emigrants due to delays in the NHS being notified and concludes that the 'NHSCR is definitely a worse source of emigrant data than the national statistics'. Initiatives such as the National Duplicate Registration initiative being carried out by the NHS Connecting for Health, which is cross matching the patient registration data from each of the Health Boards to identify and remove duplicate registrations, may improve the ability to measure immigrants. However, it is likely that there will be little impact on the accuracy of emigrants. ONS will continue to assess this as it progresses.

Having taken the data quality issues into consideration, ONS have concluded that data from DVLA would not provide reliable estimates of persons emigrating overseas. The main reason for making this decision was that the data would incorrectly include persons who have mislaidd their licence while on holiday abroad. It was decided not to pursue DVLA data at this time. However, ONS will reconsider these data at a later date, as data quality could improve over time.

### Discussion

This article has reported on work carried out by ONS to take forward a recommendation of a previous review of the quality of international migration statistics.<sup>5</sup> The recommendation was to investigate the potential of administrative data sources to assist in the estimation of international out-migration. As new data become available or existing data sources change, ONS will continue to investigate this further. An example where substantial improvements may be made in the future by using administrative data is the Home Office led e-borders project planned in the next decade. This is a joint initiative to record electronically the passport details of all people leaving and entering the UK. It is likely that this administrative source will deliver real improvements to the estimates of international migration at a national level, particularly emigration. Another data source that might be of some value is the EHIC card but this is dependent on the duration overseas being recorded. Further liaison is needed with the Department of Health to monitor the development of this new data source.

Due to the importance attached to the availability of more robust migration statistics, ONS is undertaking a substantial programme of work to improve the methods and data sources that are used to estimate migration and population.<sup>8</sup> Research carried out within the improvement programme will be reported on the National Statistics website and in *Population Trends*. Previous articles have reported on population definitions research,<sup>9</sup> the feasibility of estimating short-term migrants<sup>10</sup> and further articles are planned for future issues of *Population Trends*, e.g. to explain the methodological improvements to the estimation of the distribution of international migration between Local Authorities.

In addition, in May 2006 the National Statistician set up an inter-departmental Task Force to recommend timely improvements that could be made to estimates of migration and migrant populations in the UK, both nationally and at local levels. The inter-departmental nature of the Task Force facilitated the investigation of ways of making better use of the information that exists across government on international migrants. The Task Force also explored the potential for improving sources and for making better use of appropriate methodologies in order to improve the quality of statistical reporting. The Task Force reported in December 2006 and an implementation plan will be produced during 2007.<sup>11</sup>

## Conclusions

As part of its population and migration statistics improvement work, ONS has investigated a number of administrative sources held in the UK to assess whether they could be used to measure emigration. A number of potential data sources exist but the initial investigations of three data sources indicate some general issues that exist with the majority of administrative data, mainly that these are not likely to be able to provide estimates of emigration that satisfy the internationally agreed definition of leaving the country for more than 12 months. There are also other shortcomings relating to coverage, for example, the NHSCR has the potential to identify emigrants but is currently inadequate because many patients do not notify their GP when they move abroad.

Data provided by DWP on pension claimants moving overseas is a potentially valuable data source which should be investigated further for its potential to help inform emigration estimates. While definitional differences may mean that this data cannot provide an accurate estimate of the number of retired persons leaving the country to live overseas, it could be used to quality assure the estimates for older persons emigrating identified in the IPS data. In addition, it may assist in estimating where older people lived prior to their emigration.

## Key findings

- Emigration is a difficult component of population change to estimate accurately.
- Most potential sources cannot distinguish long-term emigrants (those that emigrate for more than 12 months) from short term emigrants and holidaymakers. In addition many data sources will only cover a subset of the emigrating population, for example the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) will underestimate emigration because emigrants do not generally inform their doctor when they leave the country.
- Some estimates of older emigrants can be made from Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) data on people abroad claiming a pension. These are potentially useful to improve estimation and ONS will continue to investigate the potential for using these and other alternative datasets in the future.

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*Population Trends* tables are also available in XLS or CSV formats via our website [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

## Symbols

.. not available            – nil or less than half the final digit shown  
: not applicable            p provisional

**Table 1.1** Population and vital rates: international

Selected countries													Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand	
Year	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany <sup>2</sup>	Greece <sup>3</sup>	Hungary	Irish Republic	
<b>Population (thousands)</b>														
1971	55,928	7,501	9,673	..	9,810	4,963	1,369	4,612	51,251	78,313	8,831	10,370	2,992	
1976	56,216	7,566	9,818	498	10,094	5,073	1,435	4,726	52,909	78,337	9,167	10,590	3,238	
1981	56,357	7,569	9,859	515	10,293	5,121	1,482	4,800	54,182	78,408	9,729	10,712	3,443	
1986	56,684	7,588	9,862	545	10,340	5,120	1,534	4,918	55,547	77,720	9,967	10,631	3,543	
1991	57,439	7,813	9,979	587	10,309	5,154	1,566	5,014	57,055	79,984	10,247	10,346	3,526	
1996	58,164	7,959	10,157	661 <sup>12</sup>	10,315	5,262	1,469	5,125	58,026	81,896	10,476	10,193	3,626 <sup>18</sup>	
1997	58,314	7,968	10,181	670 <sup>12</sup>	10,304	5,284	1,458	5,140	58,610	82,061	10,499	10,155	3,661 <sup>18</sup>	
1998	58,475	7,977	10,203	679 <sup>12</sup>	10,295	5,301	1,450	5,153	58,398	82,029	10,516	10,114	3,705 <sup>18</sup>	
1999	58,684	7,992	10,226	686 <sup>12</sup>	10,283	5,327	1,442	5,165	58,623	82,057	10,534	10,068	3,745 <sup>18</sup>	
2000	58,886	8,012	10,251	694 <sup>12</sup>	10,273	5,337	1,372	5,176	58,970	82,183	10,008	10,024	3,787 <sup>18</sup>	
2001	59,113	8,043	10,287	701 <sup>12</sup>	10,224	5,359	1,364	5,188	59,390	82,350	10,950	10,188	3,839 <sup>18</sup>	
2002	59,322	8,084	10,333	710 <sup>12</sup>	10,201	5,374	1,361	5,201	59,780	82,488	10,988	10,159	3,917 <sup>18</sup>	
2003	59,554	8,118	10,376	721 <sup>12</sup>	10,202	5,387	1,354	5,213	60,150	82,534	11,024	10,130	3,996 <sup>18</sup>	
2004	59,834	8,175	10,421	740 <sup>12</sup>	10,207	5,401	1,349	5,230	60,520	82,501	11,062	10,117	4,044 <sup>18</sup>	
2005	60,209	8,207 <sup>17,P</sup>	10,446 <sup>17,P</sup>	760 <sup>12</sup>	10,240 <sup>P</sup>	5,411 <sup>P</sup>	1,350 <sup>P</sup>	5,250 <sup>P</sup>	60,870 <sup>P</sup>	82,470 <sup>P</sup>	11,083 <sup>17,P</sup>	10,080 <sup>P</sup>	4,130 <sup>18,P</sup>	
2006	..	8,266 <sup>17,P</sup>	10,511 <sup>17,P</sup>	766 <sup>12</sup>	10,251 <sup>17,P</sup>	5,427 <sup>17,P</sup>	1,345 <sup>17,P</sup>	5,256 <sup>17,P</sup>	62,886 <sup>17,P</sup>	82,438 <sup>17,P</sup>	11,125 <sup>17,P</sup>	10,077 <sup>17,P</sup>	..	
<b>Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)</b>														
1971-76	1.0	1.7	3.0	..	5.8	4.4	9.6	4.9	6.5	0.1	7.6	4.2	16.4	
1976-81	0.5	0.1	0.8	6.8	3.9	1.9	6.6	3.1	4.8	0.2	12.3	2.3	12.7	
1981-86	1.2	0.5	0.1	11.7	0.9	0.0	7.0	4.9	5.0	-1.8	4.9	-1.5	5.8	
1986-91	2.7	5.9	2.4	15.4	-0.6	1.3	4.2	3.9	5.4	5.8	5.6	-5.4	-1.0	
1991-1996	2.5	3.7	3.6	25.2	0.1	4.2	-12.4	3.8	3.4	4.8	4.5	-3.0	4.3	
1997-98	2.8	1.1	2.2	13.4	-0.9	3.2	-5.5	2.5	-3.6	-0.4	1.6	-4.0	12.0	
1998-99	3.6	1.9	2.3	10.3	-1.2	4.9	-5.5	2.3	3.9	0.3	1.7	-4.5	10.8	
1999-2000	3.4	2.5	2.4	11.7	-1.0	1.9	-48.5	2.1	5.9	1.5	-49.9	-4.4	11.2	
2000-01	3.9	3.9	3.5	10.1	-4.8	4.1	-5.8	2.3	7.1	2.0	94.1	16.4	13.7	
2001-02	3.5	5.1	4.5	12.8	-2.2	2.8	-2.9	2.5	6.6	1.7	4.4	-2.8	20.3	
2002-03	3.9	4.2	4.2	15.5	0.2	2.4	-4.4	2.3	6.2	0.6	2.4	-2.9	20.2	
2003-04	4.7	7.0	4.3	26.4	0.4	2.6	-3.7	3.3	6.2	-0.4	3.4	-1.3	12.0	
2004-05	6.3	3.9	2.4	27.0	3.2	1.9	-0.7	3.8	5.8	-0.4	1.9	-3.7	21.3	
2005-06	..	7.1	6.3	7.9	1.1	3.0	-4.4	1.1	33.1	-0.4	3.8	-0.3	..	
<b>Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum)</b>														
1971-75	14.1	13.3	13.4	17.7	17.8	14.6	15.4	13.1	16.0	10.5	15.8	16.1	22.2	
1976-80	12.5	11.5	12.5	19.0	17.1	12.0	15.0	13.6	14.1	10.5	15.6	15.8	21.3	
1981-85	12.9	12.0	12.0	20.2	13.5	10.2	15.6	13.4	14.2	10.7	13.3	12.3	19.2	
1986-90	13.7	11.6	12.1	18.8	12.7	11.5	15.5	12.7	13.8	9.8	10.6	11.8	15.8	
1991-95	13.2	11.8	12.0	16.9	11.1	13.1	10.7	12.9	12.7	10.9	9.9	11.7	14.0	
1996	12.6	11.0	11.5	14.5	8.8	12.9	9.0	11.8	12.6	9.7	9.6	10.3	13.9	
1997	12.5	10.4	11.4	13.9	8.8	12.8	8.7	11.5	12.4	9.9	9.7	9.9	14.4	
1998	12.3	10.1	11.2	13.1	8.8	12.5	8.4	11.1	12.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	14.5	
1999	11.9	9.8	11.1	12.4	8.7	12.4	8.7	11.1	12.7	9.4	11.0	9.4	14.2	
2000	11.5	9.8	11.2	12.2	8.8	12.6	9.6	11.0	13.2	9.3	11.7	9.7	14.3	
2001	11.3	9.4	11.1	11.6	8.9	12.2	9.3	10.8	13.0	8.9	10.2	9.5	15.1	
2002	11.3	9.7	10.8	11.1	9.6	11.9	9.6	10.7	12.8	8.7	9.5	9.5	15.5	
2003	11.7	9.5	10.9	11.2	9.2	12.0	9.6	10.9	12.7	8.6	9.5	9.3	15.4	
2004	12.1	9.7	11.1	11.3	9.6	11.9	10.4	11.4	12.7	8.6	9.5	9.4	15.3	
2005	12.0	9.5	11.2	10.9	10.0	11.9	10.7	11.0	12.7	8.3	9.7	9.7	14.8	
2006	12.4 <sup>P</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Death rate (per 1,000 population per annum)</b>														
1971-75	11.8	12.6	12.1	9.9	12.4	10.1	11.1	9.5	10.7	12.3	8.6	11.9	11.0	
1976-80	11.9	12.3	11.6	10.4	12.5	10.5	12.1	9.3	10.2	12.2	8.8	12.9	10.2	
1981-85	11.7	12.0	11.4	10.0	12.8	11.1	12.3	9.3	10.1	12.0	9.0	13.7	9.4	
1986-90	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.2	12.4	11.5	11.9	9.8	9.5	11.6	9.3	13.5	9.1	
1991-95	11.1	10.4	10.4	9.0	11.6	11.9	13.9	9.8	9.1	10.8	9.5	14.3	8.8	
1996	10.9	10.0	10.3	8.5	10.9	11.6	12.9	9.6	9.2	10.8	9.6	14.0	8.7	
1997	10.8	9.8	10.2	8.8	10.9	11.3	12.7	9.6	9.0	10.5	9.5	13.7	8.6	
1998	10.8	9.7	10.3	8.0	10.6	11.0	13.4	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.8	13.9	8.5	
1999	10.8	9.8	10.3	7.4	10.7	11.1	12.8	9.6	9.2	10.3	9.8	14.2	8.5	
2000	10.3	9.6	10.2	7.7	10.6	10.9	13.4	9.5	9.1	10.2	9.6	13.5	8.2	
2001	10.2	9.3	10.1	6.9	10.5	10.9	13.6	9.4	9.0	10.1	9.4	13.0	7.9	
2002	10.2	9.4	10.2	7.3	10.6	10.9	13.5	9.5	9.2	10.2	9.5	13.1	7.5	
2003	10.3	9.5	10.4	7.2	10.9	10.7	13.4	9.4	9.4	10.3	9.6	13.4	7.2	
2004	9.7	9.1	9.8	7.1	10.5	10.3	13.2	9.1	8.4	10.0	..	13.1	7.0	
2005	9.7	9.1	..	7.2	10.6	10.2	12.9	9.1	8.6	10.1	..	13.5	6.6	
2006	9.5 <sup>P</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	

**Note:**

Estimated population (mid-year), live birth and death rates up to the latest available data, as given in the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (May 2007)*, the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook (2004 Edn)*, and the *Eurostat Yearbook 2006 (May 2007)*.

- 1 Republic of Cyprus - Greek Cypriot controlled area only
- 2 Including former GDR throughout.
- 3 Greece - Mid-year population excludes armed forces stationed outside the country but includes alien forces stationed in the area.
- 4 Malta - Including work and resident permit holders and foreigners residing in Malta.
- 5 Poland - Excluding civilian aliens within the country but including civilian nationals temporarily outside the country. Average year data for 2000 and 2001 contains revised data according to the final results of the population census 2002.
- 6 Portugal - including the Azores and Madeira islands.
- 7 Spain - Including the Balearic and Canary Islands.
- 8 The European Union consists of 25 member countries (EU25) - 1 May 2004 (10 new member countries).
- 9 Including the Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

10 Japan - Excluding diplomatic personnel outside the country and foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area. Rates are based on births to or deaths of Japanese nationals only.

11 USA - Excluding armed forces overseas and civilian citizens absent from the country for extended periods.

12 Indicates population estimates of uncertain reliability.

13 Figures were updated taking into account the results of the 2002 All Russian Population Census.

14 Mid-year estimates have been adjusted for under-enumeration.

15 For statistical purposes the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China. Data for the period 1996 to 2000 have been adjusted on the basis of the Population Census of 2000. Data from 2001 to 2004 have been estimated on the basis of the annual national sample surveys of Population Changes. Estimate of uncertain reliability. Death rates for 1999-2003 and birth rates for 2000-2003 were obtained by the Sample Survey of Population Change 2003 in China.

16 Rate is for 1990-1995.

17 As at 1 January - Eurostat Yearbook 2006 (May 2007).

18 Data refers to 15 April

p provisional.

Table 1.1  
continued

## Population and vital rates: international

Selected countries														Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand	
Year	United Kingdom	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta <sup>d</sup>	Netherlands	Poland <sup>e</sup>	Portugal <sup>f</sup>	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain <sup>g</sup>	Sweden	EU-25 <sup>h</sup>	
<b>Population (thousands)</b>															
1971	55,928	54,073	2,366	3,160	342	330	13,194	32,800	8,644	4,540	1,732	34,216	8,098	..	
1976	56,216	55,718	2,465	3,315	361	330	13,774	34,360	9,356	4,764	1,809	36,118	8,222	420,258	
1981	56,357	56,502	2,515	3,422	365	322	14,247	35,902	9,851	4,996	1,910	37,741	8,320	428,563	
1986	56,684	56,596	2,588	3,560	368	344	14,572	37,456	10,011	5,179	1,975	38,536	8,370	433,555	
1991	57,439	56,751	2,662	3,742	387	358	15,070	38,245	9,871	5,283	2,002	38,920	8,617	440,927	
1996	58,164	56,860	2,457	3,615	414	380	15,531	38,618	10,058	5,374	1,991	39,480	8,838	446,945	
1997	58,314	56,890	2,433	3,575	419	383	15,611	38,650	10,091	5,383	1,987	39,580	8,845	448,152	
1998	58,475	56,910	2,410	3,549	425	385	15,707	38,666	10,129	5,391	1,983	39,720	8,848	448,420	
1999	58,684	56,910	2,390	3,524	430	380	15,812	38,654	10,172	5,395	1,986	39,930	8,858	449,281	
2000	58,886	56,940	2,373	3,500	436	390	15,926	38,256	10,226	5,401	1,990	40,260	8,872	449,543	
2001	59,113	56,980	2,364	3,481	442	393	16,046	38,251	10,293	5,380	1,992	40,720	8,896	452,234	
2002	59,322	57,157	2,339	3,469	446	396	16,149	38,232	10,368	5,379	1,996	41,310	8,925	454,093	
2003	59,554	57,605	2,332	3,454	450	399	16,225	38,195	10,441	5,379	1,997	41,874	8,958	456,069	
2004	59,834	58,180	2,313	3,436	453	401	16,282	38,180	10,502	5,382	1,997	42,692	8,994	458,413	
2005	60,209	58,640 <sup>p</sup>	2,306 <sup>17,p</sup>	3,410 <sup>17,p</sup>	460 <sup>p</sup>	403 <sup>17,p</sup>	16,320 <sup>p</sup>	38,174 <sup>17,p</sup>	10,550 <sup>p</sup>	5,390 <sup>p</sup>	2,000 <sup>p</sup>	43,400 <sup>17,p</sup>	9,030 <sup>p</sup>	460,589 <sup>p</sup>	
2006	..	58,752 <sup>17,p</sup>	2,295 <sup>17,p</sup>	3,403 <sup>17,p</sup>	460 <sup>17,p</sup>	404 <sup>17,p</sup>	16,334 <sup>17,p</sup>	38,157 <sup>17,p</sup>	10,570 <sup>17,p</sup>	5,389 <sup>17,p</sup>	2,003 <sup>17,p</sup>	43,758 <sup>17,p</sup>	9,048 <sup>17,p</sup>	..	
<b>Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)</b>															
1971-76	1.0	6.1	8.4	9.8	10.7	0.0	8.8	9.5	16.5	9.9	8.9	11.1	3.1	..	
1976-81	0.5	2.8	4.1	6.5	2.5	- 4.8	6.9	9.0	10.6	9.7	11.2	9.0	2.4	4.0	
1981-86	1.2	0.3	5.8	8.1	1.8	13.7	4.6	8.7	3.2	7.3	6.8	4.2	1.2	2.3	
1986-91	2.7	0.5	5.7	10.2	10.2	8.1	6.8	4.2	- 2.8	4.0	2.7	2.0	5.9	3.4	
1991-96	2.5	0.4	- 12.8	- 1.7	13.9	8.4	6.1	2.0	3.8	3.4	- 1.1	2.9	5.1	2.7	
1997-98	2.8	0.4	- 9.5	- 7.3	14.3	5.2	6.1	0.4	3.8	1.5	- 1.0	3.5	0.3	0.6	
1998-99	3.6	0.0	- 8.3	- 7.0	11.8	7.8	6.7	- 0.3	4.2	0.7	0.5	5.3	1.1	1.9	
1999-2000	3.4	0.5	- 7.1	- 6.8	14.0	7.2	7.2	- 10.3	5.3	1.1	2.0	8.3	1.6	0.6	
2000-01	3.9	0.7	- 3.8	- 5.4	13.8	7.6	7.5	- 0.1	6.6	- 3.9	1.0	11.4	2.7	6.0	
2001-02	3.5	3.1	- 10.6	- 3.4	9.0	7.6	6.4	- 0.5	7.3	- 0.2	2.0	14.5	3.3	4.1	
2002-03	3.9	7.8	- 3.0	- 4.3	9.0	7.6	4.7	- 1.0	7.0	0.0	0.5	13.7	3.7	4.4	
2003-04	4.7	10.0	- 8.1	- 5.2	6.7	5.0	3.5	- 0.4	5.8	0.6	0.0	19.5	4.0	5.1	
2004-05	6.3	7.9	- 3.0	- 7.6	15.5	5.0	2.3	- 0.2	4.6	1.5	1.5	16.6	4.0	4.7	
2005-06	..	1.9	- 4.8	- 2.1	0.0	2.5	0.9	- 0.4	1.9	- 0.2	1.5	8.1	2.0	..	
<b>Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum)</b>															
1971-75	14.1	16.0	14.4	16.4	11.6	17.5	14.9	17.9	20.3	19.7	16.4	19.2	13.5	..	
1976-80	12.5	12.6	13.9	15.4	11.2	17.0	12.6	19.3	17.9	20.3	16.3	17.1	11.6	..	
1981-85	12.9	10.6	15.2	16.0	11.6	15.3	12.2	19.0	14.5	18.0	14.2	12.8	11.3	..	
1986-90	13.7	9.8	15.3	15.8	12.2	16.0	12.8	15.5	11.9	15.8	12.3	10.8	13.2	..	
1991-95	13.2	9.6	10.8	13.1	13.3	14.0	12.8	12.9	11.4	13.3	10.0	9.8	13.3	..	
1996	12.6	9.2	7.9	10.5	13.7	13.5	12.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.8	10.8	
1997	12.5	9.4	7.6	10.2	13.1	13.1	12.3	10.7	11.4	11.0	9.1	9.4	10.2	10.7	
1998	12.3	9.3	7.5	10.4	12.7	12.2	12.7	10.2	11.4	10.7	9.0	9.3	10.1	10.5	
1999	11.9	9.1	8.1	10.3	13.0	11.3	12.7	9.9	11.4	10.4	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.5	
2000	11.5	9.4	8.5	9.8	13.1	10.9	13.0	9.9	11.6	10.2	9.1	9.9	10.2	10.6	
2001	11.3	9.2	8.3	9.1	12.4	9.8	12.6	9.6	11.0	9.5	8.8	10.0	10.3	10.4	
2002	11.3	9.4	8.6	8.7	12.0	9.6	12.5	9.3	11.0	9.5	8.8	10.2	10.7	10.3	
2003	11.7	9.4	9.0	8.9	11.8	9.8	12.3	9.2	10.8	9.6	8.7	10.5	11.1	..	
2004	12.1	9.7	8.8	8.9	11.8	9.7	11.9	9.3	10.4	10.0	9.0	10.6	11.2	..	
2005	12.0	9.5	9.4	8.9	11.8	9.6	11.5	9.6	10.4	9.3	9.1	10.7	11.2	..	
2006	12.4 <sup>p</sup>	..	9.2	..	..	..	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	11.7	..	
<b>Death rate (per 1,000 population per annum)</b>															
1971-75	11.8	9.8	11.6	9.0	12.2	9.0	8.3	8.4	11.0	9.4	10.0	8.5	10.5	..	
1976-80	11.9	9.7	12.6	10.1	11.5	9.0	8.1	9.2	10.1	9.8	9.8	8.0	10.9	..	
1981-85	11.7	9.5	12.8	10.6	11.2	8.2	8.3	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.3	7.7	11.0	..	
1986-90	11.4	9.4	12.4	10.3	10.5	7.4	8.5	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.2	11.1	..	
1991-95	11.1	9.7	14.8	12.0	9.8	7.6	8.8	10.2	10.4	9.9	9.7	8.7	10.9	..	
1996	10.9	9.6	13.8	11.6	9.4	7.4	8.9	10.0	10.8	9.8	9.4	8.9	10.6	10.1	
1997	10.8	9.8	13.8	11.1	9.4	7.7	8.7	9.8	10.6	9.7	9.5	8.9	10.5	10.0	
1998	10.8	10.0	14.2	11.5	9.2	8.1	8.8	9.7	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.5	10.0	
1999	10.8	9.9	13.7	11.4	8.8	8.1	8.9	9.9	10.6	9.7	9.5	9.3	10.7	10.0	
2000	10.3	9.7	13.6	11.1	8.6	7.7	8.8	9.6	10.3	9.8	9.3	9.0	10.5	9.8	
2001	10.2	9.6	14.0	11.6	8.4	7.6	8.7	9.5	10.2	9.7	9.3	8.9	10.5	9.7	
2002	10.2	9.8	13.9	11.8	8.4	7.8	8.8	9.4	10.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	10.6	9.8	
2003	10.3	10.2	13.9	11.9	9.0	7.7	8.7	9.6	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.2	10.4	..	
2004	9.7	9.4	13.9	12.0	7.6	7.2	8.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.2	10.1	..	
2005	9.7	9.7	14.2	12.8	8.0	..	8.4	9.7	..	9.9	9.4	8.9	10.2	..	
2006	9.5 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	13.2	..	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	

See notes on first page of table.

**Table 1.1**  
**continued** **Population and vital rates: international**

Selected countries										
Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand										
Year	United Kingdom	EU-25 <sup>8</sup>	Russian Federation	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	China	India <sup>9</sup>	Japan <sup>10</sup>	USA <sup>11</sup>
<b>Population (thousands)</b>										
1971	55,928	..	130,934	13,067	22,026	2,899	852,290 <sup>15</sup>	551,311	105,145	207,661
1976	56,216	420,258	135,027	14,033	23,517	3,163	937,170 <sup>15</sup>	617,248	113,094	218,035
1981	56,357	428,563	139,225	14,923	24,900	3,195	1,008,460 <sup>15</sup>	675,185	117,902	229,958
1986	56,684	433,555	144,154	16,018	26,204	3,317	1,086,733 <sup>15</sup>	767,199	121,672	240,680
1991	57,439	440,927	148,245	17,284	28,031	3,477	1,170,100 <sup>15</sup>	851,897	123,964	252,639
1996	58,164	446,945	148,160 <sup>13</sup>	18,311 <sup>14</sup>	29,611 <sup>14</sup>	3,732	1,217,550 <sup>15</sup>	941,579 <sup>12</sup>	125,757	269,394
1997	58,314	448,152	147,915 <sup>13</sup>	18,524 <sup>14</sup>	29,907 <sup>14</sup>	3,781	1,230,075 <sup>15</sup>	959,792 <sup>12</sup>	126,065	272,647
1998	58,475	448,420	147,671 <sup>13</sup>	18,711 <sup>14</sup>	30,157 <sup>14</sup>	3,815	1,241,935 <sup>15</sup>	978,081 <sup>12</sup>	126,400	275,854
1999	58,684	449,281	147,215 <sup>13</sup>	18,926 <sup>14</sup>	30,493 <sup>14</sup>	3,840	1,252,735 <sup>15</sup>	996,430 <sup>12</sup>	126,631	279,040
2000	58,886	449,543	146,597 <sup>13</sup>	19,153 <sup>14</sup>	30,770 <sup>14</sup>	3,858	1,262,645 <sup>15</sup>	1,016,320 <sup>12</sup>	126,843	282,193
2001	59,113	452,234	145,976 <sup>13</sup>	19,413 <sup>14</sup>	31,021 <sup>14</sup>	3,880	1,271,850 <sup>15</sup>	1,035,070 <sup>12</sup>	127,130	285,108
2002	59,322	454,093	145,306 <sup>13</sup>	19,641 <sup>14</sup>	31,373 <sup>14</sup>	3,939	1,280,400 <sup>15</sup>	1,050,640 <sup>12</sup>	127,400	287,985
2003	59,554	456,069	144,566 <sup>13</sup>	19,873 <sup>14</sup>	31,660 <sup>14</sup>	4,009	1,288,400 <sup>15</sup>	1,068,214 <sup>12</sup>	127,650	290,850
2004	59,834	458,413	143,821 <sup>13</sup>	20,111 <sup>14</sup>	31,974 <sup>14</sup>	4,061	1,296,075 <sup>15</sup>	1,085,600 <sup>12</sup>	127,670	293,623
2005	60,209	460,589 <sup>p</sup>	143,500 <sup>13</sup>	20,330 <sup>14,p</sup>	32,270 <sup>14,p</sup>	4,100 <sup>p</sup>	..	1,097,000 <sup>12</sup>	127,600	296,410
2006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)</b>										
1971-76	1.0	..	6.3	14.8	13.5	18.2	19.9	23.9	15.1	10.0
1976-81	0.5	4.0	6.2	12.7	11.8	2.0	15.2	18.8	8.5	10.9
1981-86	1.2	2.3	7.1	14.7	10.5	7.6	15.5	27.3	6.4	9.3
1986-91	2.7	3.4	5.7	15.8	13.9	9.6	15.3	22.1	3.8	9.9
1991-96	2.5	2.7	-1.7	11.9	11.3	14.7	10.3	21.1	2.9	12.1
1997-98	2.8	0.6	-3.1	10.1	8.4	9.0	8.7	19.1	2.7	11.5
1998-99	3.6	1.9	-4.2	11.5	11.1	6.6	4.7	18.8	1.8	11.3
1999-2000	3.4	0.6	-4.2	12.0	9.1	4.7	7.3	20.0	1.7	10.3
2000-01	3.9	6.0	-4.2	13.6	8.2	5.7	7.3	18.4	2.3	10.3
2001-02	3.5	4.1	-4.6	11.7	11.3	15.2	6.7	15.0	2.1	10.1
2002-03	3.9	4.4	-5.1	11.8	9.1	17.8	6.2	16.7	2.0	9.9
2003-04	4.7	5.1	-5.2	12.0	9.9	13.0	6.0	16.3	0.2	9.5
2004-05	6.3	4.7	-2.2	10.9	9.3	9.6	..	10.5	..	9.5
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum)</b>										
1971-75	14.1	..	..	18.8	15.9	20.4	27.2	35.6	18.6	15.3
1976-80	12.5	..	..	15.7	15.5	16.8	18.6	33.4	14.9	15.2
1981-85	12.9	..	..	15.6	15.1	15.8	19.2	..	12.6	15.7
1986-90	13.7	..	..	15.1	14.8	17.1	..	..	10.6	16.0
1991-95	13.2	..	10.2	..	..	..	18.5 <sup>16</sup>	..	..	..
1996	12.6	10.8	8.8	13.9	12.3	15.4	9.8	27.3	9.6	14.7
1997	12.5	10.7	8.6	13.6	11.6	15.4	16.5 <sup>15</sup>	..	9.5	14.5
1998	12.3	10.5	8.7	13.3	11.3	14.5	16.0 <sup>15</sup>	26.2	9.5	14.6
1999	11.9	10.5	8.3	13.1	11.1	14.9	15.2 <sup>15</sup>	26.0	9.3	14.5
2000	11.5	10.6	8.6	13.0	10.7	14.7	14.0 <sup>15</sup>	25.8	9.4	14.7
2001	11.3	10.4	9.0	12.7	10.8	14.4	13.4 <sup>15</sup>	25.4	9.2	14.1
2002	11.3	10.3	9.6	12.8	10.5	13.7	12.9 <sup>15</sup>	25.0	9.1	13.9
2003	11.7	..	10.2	12.6	10.6	14.0	12.4 <sup>15</sup>	24.8	8.8	14.1
2004	12.1	..	10.5	12.7	10.5	14.3	12.3 <sup>15</sup>	24.1	8.7	14.0
2005	12.0	..	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12.4 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Death rate (per 1,000 population per annum)</b>										
1971-75	11.8	..	..	8.2	7.4	8.4	7.3	15.5	6.4	9.1
1976-80	11.9	..	..	7.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	13.8	6.1	8.7
1981-85	11.7	..	..	7.3	7.0	8.1	6.7	..	6.1	8.6
1986-90	11.4	..	..	7.2	7.3	8.2	..	..	6.4	8.7
1991-95	11.1	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996	10.9	10.1	14.1	7.0	7.2	7.6	5.0	8.9	7.1	8.7
1997	10.8	10.0	13.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	..	..	7.2	8.6
1998	10.8	10.0	13.5	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.0 <sup>15</sup>	9.0	7.4	8.6
1999	10.8	10.0	14.6	6.8	7.2	7.3	..	8.7	7.8	8.8
2000	10.3	9.8	15.2	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.5 <sup>15</sup>	8.5	7.6	8.7
2001	10.2	9.7	15.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.4 <sup>15</sup>	8.4	7.6	8.5
2002	10.2	9.8	16.1	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.4 <sup>15</sup>	8.1	7.7	8.5
2003	10.3	..	16.4	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.4 <sup>15</sup>	8.0	8.0	8.4
2004	9.7	..	16.0	6.6	7.3	7.0	6.4 <sup>15</sup>	7.5	8.1	8.2
2005	9.7	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.5 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes on first page of table.

**Table 1.2** Population: national

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom								Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution							
Mid-year	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England and Wales	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland								
<b>Estimates</b>															
1971	55,928	54,388	49,152	46,412	2,740	5,236	1,540								
1976	56,216	54,693	49,459	46,660	2,799	5,233	1,524								
1981	56,357	54,815	49,634	46,821	2,813	5,180	1,543								
1986	56,684	55,110	49,999	47,188	2,811	5,112	1,574								
1991	57,439	55,831	50,748	47,875	2,873	5,083	1,607								
1993	57,714	56,078	50,986	48,102	2,884	5,092	1,636								
1994	57,862	56,218	51,116	48,229	2,887	5,102	1,644								
1995	58,025	56,376	51,272	48,383	2,889	5,104	1,649								
1996	58,164	56,503	51,410	48,519	2,891	5,092	1,662								
1997	58,314	56,643	51,560	48,665	2,895	5,083	1,671								
1998	58,475	56,797	51,720	48,821	2,900	5,077	1,678								
1999	58,684	57,005	51,933	49,033	2,901	5,072	1,679								
2000	58,886	57,203	52,140	49,233	2,907	5,063	1,683								
2001	59,113	57,424	52,360	49,450	2,910	5,064	1,689								
2002	59,322	57,625	52,570	49,647	2,923	5,055	1,697								
2003	59,554	57,851	52,794	49,856	2,938	5,057	1,703								
2004	59,834	58,124	53,046	50,093	2,952	5,078	1,710								
2005	60,209	58,485	53,390	50,432	2,959	5,095	1,724								
2006	..	..	..	..	..	5,117	..								
<i>2005 by age group (percentages)</i>															
0-4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	6.4								
5-15	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.8	12.8	15.7								
16-44	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	37.5	39.5	41.3								
45-64M/59F	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.7	22.8	23.3	20.4								
65M/60F-74	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	12.1	11.7	10.0								
75 and over	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.4	7.5	6.3								
<b>Projections<sup>1</sup></b>															
2006	60,533	58,800	53,691	50,714	2,977	5,108	1,733								
2011	61,892	60,124	55,005	51,967	3,037	5,120	1,767								
2016	63,304	61,504	56,378	53,276	3,102	5,126	1,800								
2021	64,727	62,897	57,770	54,605	3,165	5,127	1,830								
2026	66,002	64,151	59,042	55,823	3,219	5,109	1,851								
2029	66,644	64,786	59,700	56,457	3,243	5,086	1,858								
<i>2029 by age group (percentages)</i>															
0-4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.4								
5-15	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.1	12.8								
16-44	36.1	36.1	36.2	36.4	34.0	34.0	35.7								
45-64 <sup>2</sup>	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.4	25.3	24.6								
65-74 <sup>2</sup>	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	11.9	12.6	11.0								
75 and over	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.2	12.9	12.4	10.5								

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> National projections based on mid-2004 population estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Between 2010 and 2020, state retirement age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women to 65 years for both sexes.

Tel no. for all queries relating to population estimates - 01329 813318

Table 1.3

## Population: subnational

Government Office Regions of England		Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution							
Mid-year	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
<b>Estimates</b>									
1971	2,679	7,108	4,902	3,652	5,146	4,454	7,529	6,830	4,112
1976	2,671	7,043	4,924	3,774	5,178	4,672	7,089	7,029	4,280
1981	2,636	6,940	4,918	3,853	5,187	4,854	6,806	7,245	4,381
1986	2,594	6,833	4,884	3,908	5,180	4,999	6,774	7,468	4,548
1991	2,587	6,843	4,936	4,011	5,230	5,121	6,829	7,629	4,688
1993	2,594	6,847	4,954	4,056	5,246	5,154	6,844	7,673	4,734
1994	2,589	6,839	4,960	4,072	5,249	5,178	6,874	7,712	4,757
1995	2,583	6,828	4,961	4,092	5,257	5,206	6,913	7,763	4,782
1996	2,576	6,810	4,961	4,108	5,263	5,233	6,974	7,800	4,793
1997	2,568	6,794	4,958	4,120	5,262	5,267	7,015	7,853	4,827
1998	2,561	6,792	4,958	4,133	5,271	5,302	7,065	7,889	4,849
1999	2,550	6,773	4,956	4,152	5,272	5,339	7,154	7,955	4,881
2000	2,543	6,774	4,959	4,168	5,270	5,375	7,237	7,991	4,917
2001	2,540	6,773	4,977	4,190	5,281	5,400	7,322	8,023	4,943
2002	2,538	6,783	4,993	4,223	5,304	5,422	7,371	8,044	4,968
2003	2,539	6,805	5,009	4,252	5,320	5,463	7,388	8,080	4,999
2004	2,545	6,827	5,039	4,280	5,334	5,491	7,429	8,110	5,038
2005	2,558	6,846	5,064	4,306	5,365	5,542	7,518	8,164	5,068
<i>2005 by age group (percentages)</i>									
0-4	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.1
5-15	13.3	13.9	13.8	13.6	14.0	13.7	12.7	13.7	13.2
16-44	39.2	39.5	39.7	39.2	39.3	38.5	48.9	39.0	36.9
45-64M/59F	22.8	22.1	22.0	22.6	21.8	22.4	18.1	22.4	23.0
65M/60F-74	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	8.1	11.1	12.4
75 and over	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.1	5.7	8.2	9.4
<b>Projections<sup>1</sup></b>									
2006	2,554	6,871	5,104	4,335	5,373	5,568	7,591	8,205	5,113
2011	2,570	6,965	5,246	4,458	5,452	5,731	7,875	8,397	5,275
2016	2,590	7,072	5,390	4,580	5,539	5,898	8,164	8,603	5,440
2021	2,612	7,185	5,535	4,703	5,630	6,067	8,438	8,823	5,611
2026	2,631	7,284	5,669	4,817	5,710	6,224	8,678	9,036	5,775
2029	2,638	7,331	5,738	4,874	5,749	6,308	8,807	9,150	5,863
<i>2029 by age group (percentages)</i>									
0-4	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.2	6.4	5.3	4.7
5-15	11.6	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.6	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.2
16-44	35.1	35.7	36.2	34.1	35.3	33.8	44.9	35.1	32.7
45-64 <sup>2</sup>	24.4	24.5	24.3	25.0	24.2	24.9	23.5	24.7	25.0
65-74 <sup>2</sup>	12.0	11.1	10.9	11.7	10.7	11.4	7.0	10.8	12.4
75 and over	11.9	11.2	11.1	12.4	11.7	12.7	6.2	12.0	14.0

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

1 These projections are based on the mid-2004 population estimates and are consistent with the 2004-based national projections produced by the Government Actuary's Department and presented in Table 1.2.

2 Between 2010 and 2020, state retirement age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women to 65 years for both sexes.

Tel no. for all queries relating to population estimates:- 01329 813318.

Table 1.4

## Population: age and sex

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85-89	90 and over	Under 16	16-64/59 <sup>1</sup>	65/60 <sup>1</sup> and over
<b>United Kingdom</b>																
<b>Persons</b>																
1981	56,357	730	2,726	8,147	9,019	8,010	6,774	9,540	2,935	5,195	2,677	..	..	12,543	33,780	10,035
1986	56,684	748	2,886	7,143	9,200	8,007	7,711	9,212	3,069	5,020	2,971	716	..	11,645	34,725	10,313
1991	57,439	790	3,077	7,141	8,168	8,898	7,918	9,500	2,888	5,067	3,119	626	248	11,685	35,197	10,557
1996	58,164	719	3,019	7,544	7,231	9,131	7,958	10,553	2,785	5,066	3,129	711	317	12,018	35,498	10,649
1998	58,475	713	2,930	7,649	7,079	8,948	8,285	10,767	2,835	4,979	3,211	736	344	12,013	35,746	10,717
1999	58,684	704	2,896	7,684	7,090	8,795	8,474	10,887	2,877	4,948	3,230	746	354	12,011	35,928	10,745
2000	58,886	682	2,869	7,652	7,139	8,646	8,678	11,011	2,900	4,940	3,249	755	364	11,959	36,138	10,788
2001	59,113	663	2,819	7,624	7,261	8,475	8,846	11,168	2,884	4,947	3,296	753	377	11,863	36,406	10,845
2002	59,322	661	2,753	7,601	7,403	8,256	9,002	11,316	2,890	4,969	3,345	739	388	11,783	36,622	10,916
2003	59,554	679	2,703	7,542	7,575	8,070	9,108	11,424	2,943	5,005	3,401	706	399	11,712	36,828	11,014
2004	59,834	705	2,684	7,477	7,720	7,937	9,192	11,517	3,021	5,033	3,435	703	409	11,646	37,064	11,125
2005	60,209	716	2,712	7,382	7,871	7,897	9,246	11,624	3,114	5,048	3,424	756	419	11,598	37,368	11,244
<b>Males</b>																
1981	27,412	374	1,400	4,184	4,596	4,035	3,409	4,711	1,376	2,264	922	..	..	6,439	17,646	3,327
1986	27,542	384	1,478	3,664	4,663	4,022	3,864	4,572	1,463	2,206	1,060	166	..	5,968	18,142	3,432
1991	27,909	403	1,572	3,655	4,146	4,432	3,949	4,732	1,390	2,272	1,146	166	46	5,976	18,303	3,630
1996	28,287	369	1,547	3,857	3,652	4,540	3,954	5,244	1,360	2,311	1,187	201	65	6,148	18,375	3,764
1998	28,458	365	1,503	3,916	3,570	4,444	4,109	5,342	1,388	2,293	1,240	215	73	6,151	18,486	3,821
1999	28,578	361	1,485	3,934	3,577	4,367	4,200	5,400	1,409	2,289	1,259	221	77	6,152	18,582	3,845
2000	28,690	350	1,469	3,920	3,606	4,292	4,298	5,457	1,420	2,294	1,278	225	81	6,128	18,685	3,878
2001	28,832	338	1,445	3,906	3,672	4,215	4,382	5,534	1,412	2,308	1,308	227	85	6,077	18,827	3,928
2002	28,963	339	1,409	3,895	3,754	4,107	4,460	5,604	1,414	2,327	1,339	226	89	6,037	18,945	3,982
2003	29,108	349	1,384	3,864	3,850	4,018	4,514	5,653	1,439	2,354	1,371	219	94	6,002	19,068	4,038
2004	29,271	361	1,375	3,833	3,933	3,954	4,553	5,694	1,476	2,374	1,394	224	99	5,970	19,210	4,091
2005	29,479	367	1,389	3,785	4,018	3,933	4,579	5,746	1,519	2,389	1,403	248	103	5,946	19,390	4,143
<b>Females</b>																
1981	28,946	356	1,327	3,963	4,423	3,975	3,365	4,829	1,559	2,931	1,756	..	..	6,104	16,134	6,708
1986	29,142	364	1,408	3,480	4,538	3,985	3,847	4,639	1,606	2,814	1,911	550	..	5,678	16,583	6,881
1991	29,530	387	1,505	3,487	4,021	4,466	3,968	4,769	1,498	2,795	1,972	460	202	5,709	16,894	6,927
1996	29,877	350	1,472	3,687	3,579	4,591	4,005	5,309	1,426	2,755	1,942	509	252	5,870	17,123	6,885
1998	30,017	348	1,427	3,733	3,509	4,504	4,176	5,425	1,447	2,686	1,971	521	271	5,861	17,260	6,895
1999	30,106	343	1,412	3,750	3,513	4,428	4,273	5,487	1,468	2,659	1,971	525	277	5,859	17,346	6,900
2000	30,196	333	1,399	3,732	3,533	4,353	4,380	5,554	1,481	2,646	1,971	530	283	5,832	17,453	6,911
2001	30,281	324	1,375	3,718	3,589	4,260	4,465	5,634	1,473	2,640	1,987	526	292	5,786	17,579	6,917
2002	30,359	323	1,344	3,706	3,649	4,149	4,542	5,712	1,476	2,641	2,006	512	299	5,747	17,677	6,934
2003	30,446	331	1,319	3,677	3,725	4,052	4,594	5,771	1,504	2,651	2,030	486	305	5,710	17,760	6,976
2004	30,563	343	1,309	3,644	3,787	3,983	4,640	5,823	1,545	2,659	2,041	478	310	5,676	17,854	7,034
2005	30,730	349	1,323	3,597	3,853	3,964	4,667	5,878	1,595	2,659	2,022	508	316	5,652	17,978	7,100
<b>England and Wales</b>																
<b>Persons</b>																
1981	49,634	634	2,372	7,085	7,873	7,086	5,996	8,433	2,607	4,619	2,388	383	157	10,910	29,796	8,928
1986	49,999	654	2,522	6,226	8,061	7,052	6,856	8,136	2,725	4,470	2,655	461	182	10,161	30,647	9,190
1991	50,748	698	2,713	6,248	7,165	7,862	7,022	8,407	2,553	4,506	2,790	561	223	10,247	31,100	9,400
1996	51,410	637	2,668	6,636	6,336	8,076	7,017	9,363	2,457	4,496	2,801	639	285	10,584	31,353	9,474
1998	51,720	631	2,594	6,740	6,212	7,925	7,304	9,552	2,503	4,411	2,875	661	311	10,599	31,591	9,530
1999	51,933	625	2,566	6,779	6,228	7,800	7,475	9,656	2,542	4,381	2,891	671	319	10,608	31,771	9,554
2000	52,140	607	2,544	6,757	6,275	7,682	7,661	9,764	2,564	4,372	2,907	680	328	10,572	31,977	9,591
2001	52,360	589	2,502	6,740	6,387	7,536	7,816	9,898	2,549	4,377	2,947	677	340	10,495	32,226	9,639
2002	52,570	589	2,445	6,726	6,520	7,349	7,962	10,027	2,553	4,395	2,990	664	351	10,435	32,435	9,700
2003	52,794	606	2,402	6,677	6,681	7,190	8,062	10,116	2,599	4,427	3,039	634	360	10,381	32,627	9,786
2004	53,046	629	2,388	6,621	6,817	7,073	8,140	10,188	2,669	4,451	3,067	633	370	10,327	32,837	9,882
2005	53,390	639	2,413	6,537	6,959	7,039	8,195	10,272	2,757	4,463	3,056	681	379	10,287	33,114	9,989
<b>Males</b>																
1981	24,160	324	1,218	3,639	4,011	3,569	3,024	4,178	1,227	2,020	825	94	32	5,601	15,589	2,970
1986	24,311	335	1,292	3,194	4,083	3,542	3,438	4,053	1,302	1,972	951	115	35	5,208	16,031	3,072
1991	24,681	356	1,385	3,198	3,638	3,920	3,504	4,199	1,234	2,027	1,029	150	42	5,240	16,193	3,248
1996	25,030	327	1,368	3,393	3,202	4,020	3,489	4,659	1,205	2,059	1,067	182	59	5,416	16,247	3,367
1998	25,201	323	1,331	3,451	3,135	3,942	3,627	4,744	1,230	2,041	1,115	194	66	5,428	16,355	3,417
1999	25,323	321	1,315	3,471	3,144	3,880	3,711	4,793	1,250	2,036	1,132	200	70	5,434	16,452	3,437
2000	25,438	311	1,303	3,462	3,172	3,823	3,802	4,842	1,259	2,040	1,148	204	73	5,416	16,556	3,466
2001	25,574	301	1,281	3,453	3,231	3,758	3,881	4,907	1,252	2,052	1,175	206	77	5,376	16,688	3,510
2002	25,702	302	1,251	3,446	3,307	3,664	3,955	4,967	1,253	2,069	1,203	205	81	5,346	16,799	3,557
2003	25,841	311	1,230	3,422	3,394	3,588	4,006	5,008	1,274	2,092	1,231	199	85	5,320	16,914	3,607
2004	25,988	322	1,223	3,395	3,473	3,531	4,043	5,040	1,307	2,109	1,251	203	90	5,294	17,041	3,653
2005	26,179	327	1,236	3,352	3,553	3,511	4,070	5,082	1,347	2,122	1,259	225	94	5,275	17,205	3,699
<b>Females</b>																
1981	25,474	310	1,154	3,446	3,863	3,517	2,972	4,255	1,380	2,599	1,564	289	126	5,309	14,207	5,958
1986	25,687	319	1,231	3,032	3,978	3,509	3,418	4,083	1,422	2,498	1,704	346	148	4,953	14,616	6,118
1991	26,067	342	1,328	3,050	3,527	3,943	3,517	4,208	1,319	2,479	1,761	411	181	5,007	14,908	6,152
1996	26,381	310	1,300	3,243	3,134	4,056	3,528	4,704	1,252	2,437	1,734	457	227	5,168	15,106	6,107
1998	26,519	308	1,264	3,289	3,077	3,983	3,677	4,808	1,272	2,370	1,760	467	244	5,171	15,235	6,113
1999	26,610	305	1,251	3,308	3,083	3,920	3,763	4,863	1,292	2,345	1,759	472	249	5,175	15,318	6,117
2000	26,702	296	1,241	3,296	3,103	3,859	3,859	4,923	1,304	2,332	1,758	476	255	5,155	15,421	6,126
2001	26,786	288	1,220	3,287	3,156	3,778	3,935	4,992	1,297	2,326	1,771	471				

**Table 1.4 continued**

**Population: age and sex**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85-89	90 and over	Under 16	16-64/59	65/60 and over
<b>England Persons</b>																
1981	46,821	598	2,235	6,678	7,440	6,703	5,663	7,948	2,449	4,347	2,249	362	149	10,285	28,133	8,403
1986	47,188	618	2,380	5,869	7,623	6,682	6,478	7,672	2,559	4,199	2,501	435	172	9,583	28,962	8,643
1991	47,875	660	2,560	5,885	6,772	7,460	6,633	7,920	2,399	4,222	2,626	529	210	9,658	29,390	8,827
1996	48,519	603	2,523	6,255	5,985	7,667	6,638	8,822	2,310	4,217	2,631	602	269	9,985	29,639	8,895
1998	48,821	598	2,453	6,356	5,869	7,524	6,915	8,999	2,353	4,140	2,698	623	293	10,003	29,868	8,950
1999	49,033	592	2,427	6,394	5,881	7,412	7,079	9,097	2,391	4,114	2,713	632	301	10,014	30,044	8,975
2000	49,233	575	2,406	6,375	5,923	7,304	7,257	9,199	2,411	4,107	2,727	641	309	9,980	30,243	9,010
2001	49,450	558	2,366	6,359	6,032	7,171	7,407	9,327	2,395	4,113	2,764	638	321	9,908	30,487	9,055
2002	49,647	558	2,312	6,345	6,155	6,993	7,548	9,448	2,397	4,130	2,804	625	331	9,853	30,683	9,111
2003	49,856	575	2,273	6,300	6,304	6,843	7,643	9,533	2,438	4,159	2,852	596	340	9,804	30,862	9,190
2004	50,093	597	2,260	6,247	6,432	6,732	7,718	9,600	2,503	4,181	2,879	594	349	9,754	31,059	9,280
2005	50,432	606	2,287	6,169	6,570	6,701	7,772	9,682	2,586	4,191	2,870	640	357	9,721	31,330	9,381
<b>Males</b>																
1981	22,795	306	1,147	3,430	3,790	3,377	2,856	3,938	1,154	1,902	777	89	30	5,280	14,717	2,798
1986	22,949	317	1,219	3,010	3,862	3,357	3,249	3,822	1,224	1,853	897	108	33	4,911	15,147	2,891
1991	23,291	336	1,307	3,011	3,439	3,721	3,311	3,957	1,159	1,900	970	141	39	4,938	15,302	3,050
1996	23,629	309	1,294	3,198	3,023	3,818	3,302	4,390	1,133	1,932	1,003	172	55	5,110	15,358	3,161
1998	23,794	306	1,258	3,254	2,960	3,743	3,436	4,470	1,157	1,916	1,047	183	62	5,123	15,462	3,209
1999	23,916	304	1,243	3,274	2,969	3,689	3,517	4,516	1,176	1,913	1,063	188	66	5,129	15,558	3,229
2000	24,030	294	1,232	3,266	2,995	3,638	3,604	4,562	1,184	1,917	1,078	192	69	5,113	15,661	3,256
2001	24,166	285	1,212	3,257	3,053	3,580	3,681	4,624	1,176	1,928	1,103	194	73	5,075	15,793	3,298
2002	24,288	286	1,183	3,251	3,123	3,492	3,753	4,682	1,176	1,944	1,128	193	77	5,047	15,899	3,342
2003	24,415	295	1,164	3,228	3,204	3,418	3,802	4,721	1,195	1,965	1,156	187	80	5,024	16,003	3,388
2004	24,554	306	1,158	3,203	3,278	3,364	3,837	4,752	1,225	1,981	1,175	191	85	5,000	16,122	3,431
2005	24,741	311	1,171	3,164	3,355	3,346	3,866	4,792	1,263	1,992	1,182	212	89	4,984	16,283	3,474
<b>Females</b>																
1981	24,026	292	1,088	3,248	3,650	3,327	2,807	4,009	1,295	2,445	1,472	273	119	5,004	13,416	5,605
1986	24,239	301	1,161	2,859	3,761	3,325	3,229	3,850	1,335	2,346	1,604	326	140	4,672	13,815	5,752
1991	24,584	324	1,253	2,873	3,333	3,739	3,322	3,964	1,239	2,323	1,656	388	171	4,720	14,088	5,777
1996	24,890	293	1,229	3,056	2,961	3,849	3,336	4,432	1,177	2,286	1,628	430	214	4,876	14,281	5,734
1998	25,027	292	1,195	3,102	2,908	3,781	3,479	4,529	1,196	2,224	1,651	440	230	4,880	14,406	5,741
1999	25,117	288	1,183	3,121	2,912	3,724	3,562	4,581	1,215	2,201	1,650	444	235	4,885	14,486	5,746
2000	25,203	281	1,174	3,109	2,928	3,667	3,653	4,637	1,227	2,190	1,649	448	240	4,867	14,582	5,755
2001	25,284	273	1,154	3,102	2,979	3,591	3,726	4,702	1,219	2,185	1,661	444	248	4,834	14,694	5,757
2002	25,358	272	1,129	3,095	3,031	3,501	3,795	4,766	1,220	2,186	1,676	433	254	4,806	14,783	5,769
2003	25,441	280	1,109	3,072	3,100	3,424	3,841	4,812	1,243	2,194	1,696	409	260	4,780	14,859	5,802
2004	25,539	291	1,103	3,044	3,155	3,368	3,881	4,849	1,278	2,200	1,704	403	264	4,754	14,936	5,849
2005	25,691	296	1,116	3,005	3,215	3,356	3,907	4,890	1,322	2,200	1,688	428	269	4,737	15,048	5,906
<b>Wales Persons</b>																
1981	2,813	36	136	407	434	383	333	485	158	272	139	21	8	626	1,663	525
1986	2,811	37	143	357	438	369	378	464	166	271	154	26	10	578	1,686	547
1991	2,873	38	153	363	393	402	389	486	154	284	164	32	13	589	1,711	573
1996	2,891	34	146	381	352	409	379	541	147	279	170	37	17	598	1,714	578
1998	2,900	34	141	384	343	401	390	553	150	271	177	38	18	596	1,723	581
1999	2,901	33	139	385	347	388	395	559	151	267	178	39	18	594	1,727	580
2000	2,907	32	138	383	352	378	403	565	152	265	180	39	19	591	1,734	581
2001	2,910	32	136	382	356	365	409	572	154	264	183	39	20	587	1,739	584
2002	2,923	30	132	380	366	356	415	579	156	265	185	39	20	582	1,752	589
2003	2,938	31	129	377	377	347	418	583	161	268	187	38	20	577	1,765	596
2004	2,952	32	127	374	385	341	422	588	166	270	188	39	21	572	1,778	602
2005	2,959	32	127	368	389	338	422	590	171	272	186	42	21	567	1,783	609
<b>Males</b>																
1981	1,365	18	70	209	221	193	168	240	73	118	48	5	2	321	871	173
1986	1,362	19	73	184	221	186	190	231	79	119	54	7	2	297	885	181
1991	1,391	20	78	186	199	199	194	242	74	128	60	8	2	302	891	198
1996	1,401	17	74	195	179	203	187	269	72	128	64	10	3	306	890	206
1998	1,407	17	72	197	174	199	192	274	73	125	68	11	4	305	894	208
1999	1,408	17	72	198	176	192	194	277	74	124	69	11	4	305	895	208
2000	1,408	16	71	196	177	185	198	280	75	124	71	12	4	303	895	210
2001	1,409	16	69	196	179	178	200	283	75	124	73	12	4	301	895	212
2002	1,414	16	68	195	183	172	202	286	77	125	74	12	5	299	900	215
2003	1,426	16	66	194	191	170	204	287	79	127	75	12	5	297	911	219
2004	1,434	16	66	192	196	167	206	289	82	128	76	12	5	294	918	222
2005	1,438	17	65	189	199	165	205	290	84	130	77	13	5	291	922	225
<b>Females</b>																
1981	1,448	18	66	199	213	190	165	246	85	154	91	16	6	305	791	352
1986	1,449	18	70	173	217	184	188	233	87	152	100	20	8	282	801	366
1991	1,482	19	75	177	194	203	195	244	80	156	104	24	10	288	820	375
1996	1,490	16	71	186	173	206	192	272	75	151	106	27	13	293	825	373
1998	1,492	16	69	187	169	202	198	278	76	146	109	27	14	290	829	373
1999	1,493	16	68	187	171	196	201	282	77	144	109	27	15	289	832	371
2000	1,499	15	67	186	175	192	206	285	77	142	109	28	15	288	840	371
2001	1,502	15	66	186	177	187	209	289	78	141	110	27	15	286	844	372
2002	1,509	15	65	185	182	183	209	293	80	140	111	27	16	283	852	374
2003	1,512	15	63	184	186	178	214	296	82	141	112	26	16	281	855	377
2004	1,518	15	62	182	189	174	216	299	85	142	112	26	16	278	859	380
2005	1,521	16	61	180	190	172	217	300	88	142	110	28	16	276	861	384

See notes on first page of table.



Table 1.4  
continued

## Population: age and sex

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom		Numbers (thousands)														
Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85-89	90 and over	Under 16	16-64/59	65/60 and over
<b>Scotland</b>																
<b>Persons</b>																
1981	5,180	69	249	780	875	724	603	880	260	460	232	35	14	1,188	3,110	882
1986	5,112	66	257	656	863	739	665	849	273	435	252	42	15	1,061	3,161	890
1991	5,083	66	258	634	746	795	696	853	265	441	259	51	19	1,021	3,151	912
1996	5,092	59	252	643	651	798	722	925	259	448	256	57	24	1,019	3,151	922
1998	5,077	58	239	644	628	766	749	941	261	445	262	59	26	1,003	3,145	929
1999	5,072	56	234	643	625	743	762	951	262	444	265	59	27	995	3,144	933
2000	5,063	53	230	636	628	717	774	962	263	445	267	59	28	985	3,141	937
2001	5,064	52	224	629	633	696	782	979	262	447	272	59	29	970	3,150	944
2002	5,055	51	217	622	639	669	788	993	262	449	276	58	30	955	3,150	950
2003	5,057	52	212	614	648	648	793	1,008	265	452	281	55	31	943	3,156	958
2004	5,078	54	210	609	653	635	796	1,025	270	455	286	54	31	935	3,175	968
2005	5,095	54	211	600	659	629	794	1,042	273	457	286	59	32	929	3,191	975
2006	5,117	55	213	588	668	628	790	1,058	280	456	287	63	32	922	3,213	983
<b>Males</b>																
1981	2,495	35	128	400	445	364	298	424	118	194	77	8	3	610	1,603	282
1986	2,462	34	131	336	438	371	331	410	127	184	86	10	3	543	1,636	283
1991	2,445	34	132	324	377	394	345	415	124	192	91	13	3	522	1,623	299
1996	2,447	30	128	328	327	392	355	454	122	198	93	15	5	521	1,616	310
1998	2,439	30	122	329	315	374	367	463	124	198	96	16	5	513	1,610	316
1999	2,437	29	120	329	313	362	372	469	125	198	98	16	6	510	1,609	318
2000	2,432	28	118	326	315	347	377	474	125	199	100	17	6	505	1,606	322
2001	2,434	26	115	322	319	337	379	483	125	200	103	17	6	497	1,610	327
2002	2,432	26	111	319	324	325	382	490	125	202	106	17	7	489	1,612	331
2003	2,435	26	108	314	329	315	383	496	126	204	108	16	7	483	1,616	336
2004	2,446	28	107	312	332	310	384	503	129	207	111	16	7	479	1,627	341
2005	2,456	28	107	307	335	309	382	511	131	208	112	18	7	476	1,635	345
2006	2,469	28	109	301	340	310	380	517	135	208	113	20	7	472	1,649	349
<b>Females</b>																
1981	2,685	33	121	380	430	359	305	456	142	265	155	27	11	579	1,506	600
1986	2,649	32	126	320	424	368	334	439	146	250	166	32	12	518	1,525	606
1991	2,639	32	126	309	369	402	351	437	141	249	168	38	16	499	1,528	612
1996	2,645	28	123	315	324	406	367	470	137	250	164	42	20	498	1,535	612
1998	2,638	28	116	315	313	392	382	478	137	248	166	43	21	490	1,535	614
1999	2,635	27	114	314	312	381	390	483	138	246	166	43	22	486	1,535	614
2000	2,631	26	112	310	313	369	397	488	138	246	166	43	22	480	1,535	616
2001	2,630	26	109	307	314	359	403	496	137	246	169	43	23	473	1,540	617
2002	2,623	25	106	303	315	344	406	504	137	247	171	41	23	466	1,538	619
2003	2,623	25	104	300	318	332	410	512	139	248	173	39	24	460	1,540	622
2004	2,632	26	103	297	321	325	412	521	141	248	175	38	24	457	1,549	627
2005	2,639	26	103	293	324	320	411	531	142	249	174	41	25	453	1,556	630
2006	2,648	27	104	287	328	317	410	541	145	247	174	43	25	450	1,564	634
<b>Northern Ireland</b>																
<b>Persons</b>																
1981	1,543	27	106	282	271	200	175	227	68	116	57	..	..	444	874	224
1986	1,574	28	107	261	277	217	190	227	71	115	64	16	..	423	917	234
1991	1,607	26	106	260	256	240	200	241	70	121	69	14	6	417	945	246
1996	1,662	24	99	266	244	257	220	266	70	123	72	15	7	415	993	253
1998	1,678	24	97	264	239	257	231	275	71	122	74	16	7	411	1,010	257
1999	1,679	23	96	262	237	252	237	279	73	122	75	16	7	408	1,014	258
2000	1,683	22	95	259	237	247	243	284	73	123	75	16	7	403	1,020	259
2001	1,689	22	93	255	240	243	248	290	74	123	77	16	7	397	1,030	262
2002	1,697	22	91	253	243	238	251	296	75	125	79	16	7	393	1,037	266
2003	1,703	21	89	251	246	233	254	301	78	126	81	16	8	388	1,044	271
2004	1,710	22	87	248	250	229	256	305	81	127	82	16	8	383	1,052	275
2005	1,724	23	88	245	253	228	257	310	84	128	83	16	9	381	1,064	280
<b>Males</b>																
1981	757	14	54	145	140	102	87	109	32	50	21	..	..	228	454	75
1986	768	14	55	134	142	109	95	110	33	50	23	4	..	217	474	77
1991	783	13	54	133	131	119	100	118	32	53	26	4	1	213	487	83
1996	810	12	51	136	124	128	109	131	33	54	27	4	1	212	511	87
1998	819	12	50	135	121	128	114	135	34	54	28	5	2	211	520	89
1999	818	12	49	134	119	125	117	138	35	54	29	5	2	209	521	89
2000	820	11	49	133	120	122	119	141	35	55	29	5	2	207	524	90
2001	824	11	48	131	122	120	122	144	35	56	30	5	2	204	529	92
2002	829	11	47	130	124	117	123	147	36	56	31	5	2	202	534	94
2003	833	11	46	129	126	115	124	149	38	58	31	5	2	199	538	95
2004	836	11	45	127	128	113	125	151	39	58	32	5	2	197	542	97
2005	844	12	45	126	130	113	126	153	41	59	32	5	2	196	550	99
<b>Females</b>																
1981	786	13	52	137	130	98	88	118	37	66	37	..	..	216	420	150
1986	805	13	52	127	135	107	96	118	38	65	41	12	..	206	442	157
1991	824	13	52	127	125	121	100	123	38	67	44	10	4	203	458	163
1996	851	11	49	130	120	129	110	135	37	69	45	11	6	203	482	167
1998	859	12	47	129	118	129	117	139	37	68	46	11	6	201	490	168
1999	861	11	47	128	117	127	120	141	38	68	46	11	6	199	493	169
2000	862	11	46	126	118	125	124	143	38	68	46	11	6	196	497	169
2001	865	10	45	124	119	123	126	146	38	68	47	11	6	193	501	170
2002	868	11	44	123	119	120	128	149	39	68	48	11	6	191	504	173
2003	870	10	43	122	120	118	129	152	40	68	49	11	6	189	506	175
2004	874	11	42	121	122	116	130	154	42	69	50	11	6	187	509	178
2005	880	11	43	119	123	115	131	157	43	69	50	11	7	186	514	181

See notes on first page of table.

**Table 1.5** Population: age, sex and legal marital status

England and Wales		Numbers (thousands)									
Mid-year	Total population	Males					Females				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
<b>Aged</b>											
<b>16 and over</b>											
1971	36,818	4,173	12,522	187	682	17,563	3,583	12,566	296	2,810	19,255
1976	37,486	4,369	12,511	376	686	17,941	3,597	12,538	533	2,877	19,545
1981	38,724	5,013	12,238	611	698	18,559	4,114	12,284	828	2,939	20,165
1986 <sup>1</sup>	39,837	5,625	11,867	917	695	19,103	4,617	12,000	1,165	2,953	20,734
1991	40,501	5,891	11,636	1,187	727	19,441	4,817	11,833	1,459	2,951	21,060
1996	40,827	6,225	11,310	1,346	733	19,614	5,168	11,433	1,730	2,881	21,212
1997	40,966	6,337	11,240	1,379	734	19,690	5,288	11,353	1,781	2,855	21,276
1998	41,121	6,450	11,183	1,405	735	19,773	5,406	11,284	1,827	2,832	21,349
1999	41,325	6,582	11,143	1,433	732	19,890	5,526	11,235	1,875	2,800	21,435
2000	41,569	6,721	11,113	1,456	731	20,022	5,650	11,199	1,927	2,772	21,547
2001	41,865	6,894	11,090	1,482	733	20,198	5,798	11,150	1,975	2,745	21,667
2002	42,135	7,076	11,015	1,535	731	20,357	5,961	11,073	2,035	2,709	21,778
2003	42,413	7,261	10,940	1,590	728	20,520	6,128	11,000	2,096	2,668	21,892
2004	42,719	7,461	10,863	1,644	726	20,694	6,306	10,935	2,156	2,628	22,025
2005	43,103	7,685	10,800	1,695	723	20,904	6,515	10,880	2,215	2,588	22,199
<b>16–19</b>											
1971	2,666	1,327	34	0	0	1,362	1,163	142	0	0	1,305
1976	2,901	1,454	28	0	0	1,482	1,289	129	0	0	1,419
1981	3,310	1,675	20	0	0	1,694	1,523	93	0	0	1,616
1986 <sup>1</sup>	3,131	1,587	10	0	0	1,596	1,484	49	1	0	1,535
1991	2,665	1,358	8	0	0	1,366	1,267	32	0	0	1,300
1996	2,402	1,209	6	0	0	1,216	1,164	21	0	0	1,186
1997	2,478	1,246	6	0	0	1,253	1,203	20	1	1	1,225
1998	2,532	1,274	6	1	0	1,281	1,230	20	1	1	1,251
1999	2,543	1,280	6	1	1	1,288	1,234	20	1	1	1,255
2000	2,523	1,276	6	1	1	1,283	1,221	18	1	1	1,240
2001	2,567	1,304	5	1	1	1,312	1,237	16	1	1	1,255
2002	2,633	1,347	4	1	1	1,353	1,266	13	1	1	1,280
2003	2,702	1,386	4	1	1	1,391	1,299	12	0	1	1,311
2004	2,770	1,423	3	0	0	1,427	1,332	11	0	0	1,343
2005	2,807	1,441	2	0	0	1,443	1,355	9	0	0	1,364
<b>20–24</b>											
1971	3,773	1,211	689	3	0	1,904	745	1,113	9	2	1,869
1976	3,395	1,167	557	4	0	1,728	725	925	16	2	1,667
1981	3,744	1,420	466	10	1	1,896	1,007	811	27	2	1,847
1986 <sup>1</sup>	4,171	1,768	317	14	0	2,099	1,383	657	32	1	2,072
1991	3,911	1,717	242	12	0	1,971	1,421	490	29	1	1,941
1996	3,291	1,538	117	3	0	1,658	1,361	260	11	1	1,633
1997	3,141	1,479	99	3	0	1,580	1,325	225	9	1	1,561
1998	3,047	1,442	86	2	0	1,530	1,306	201	8	1	1,517
1999	3,047	1,449	78	2	0	1,530	1,320	188	8	1	1,517
2000	3,088	1,470	74	3	0	1,548	1,352	180	8	1	1,540
2001	3,157	1,501	74	3	1	1,579	1,390	178	8	1	1,578
2002	3,211	1,534	69	3	1	1,607	1,428	166	8	1	1,604
2003	3,283	1,573	69	3	1	1,646	1,466	161	8	1	1,637
2004	3,358	1,621	67	3	1	1,692	1,499	156	8	2	1,665
2005	3,454	1,682	65	3	1	1,751	1,545	149	8	2	1,703
<b>25–29</b>											
1971	3,267	431	1,206	16	1	1,654	215	1,367	29	4	1,614
1976	3,758	533	1,326	39	2	1,900	267	1,522	65	5	1,859
1981	3,372	588	1,057	54	1	1,700	331	1,247	89	4	1,671
1986 <sup>1</sup>	3,713	835	949	79	1	1,863	527	1,207	113	4	1,850
1991	4,154	1,132	856	82	1	2,071	800	1,158	123	2	2,083
1996	3,950	1,273	650	46	1	1,970	977	906	93	3	1,980
1997	3,877	1,294	595	42	1	1,932	1,012	844	85	3	1,945
1998	3,789	1,304	544	38	1	1,887	1,039	783	77	3	1,902
1999	3,687	1,304	497	34	1	1,836	1,051	725	72	3	1,851
2000	3,605	1,305	459	31	1	1,796	1,065	677	65	3	1,810
2001	3,487	1,293	420	28	1	1,742	1,059	625	58	3	1,745
2002	3,348	1,276	371	26	1	1,674	1,052	567	52	3	1,674
2003	3,262	1,271	337	25	1	1,634	1,053	524	49	2	1,628
2004	3,260	1,292	318	24	1	1,635	1,080	497	47	2	1,625
2005	3,327	1,335	305	23	1	1,664	1,132	483	46	2	1,663

1 The estimates by marital status for 1986 are based on the original mid-2001 population estimates, and are subject to further revision.

**Table 1.5**  
**continued** Population: age, sex and legal marital status

England and Wales												Numbers (thousands)
Mid-year	Total population	Males					Females					
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total	
<b>30-34</b>												
1971	2,897	206	1,244	23	3	1,475	111	1,269	34	8	1,422	
1976	3,220	236	1,338	55	3	1,632	118	1,388	75	8	1,588	
1981	3,715	318	1,451	97	3	1,869	165	1,544	129	9	1,846	
1986 <sup>1</sup>	3,338	355	1,197	124	2	1,679	206	1,293	154	6	1,660	
1991	3,708	520	1,172	155	2	1,849	335	1,330	189	5	1,859	
1996	4,126	776	1,135	138	2	2,050	551	1,316	201	7	2,076	
1997	4,151	817	1,111	133	2	2,064	589	1,293	198	7	2,088	
1998	4,136	848	1,078	127	3	2,056	621	1,259	193	7	2,081	
1999	4,113	877	1,043	121	3	2,044	651	1,223	188	7	2,069	
2000	4,076	904	1,007	114	2	2,027	679	1,182	181	7	2,049	
2001	4,050	934	971	108	2	2,016	711	1,142	174	7	2,033	
2002	4,000	961	921	105	2	1,990	743	1,094	167	6	2,010	
2003	3,928	981	868	102	2	1,954	767	1,043	159	6	1,974	
2004	3,813	987	811	97	2	1,897	777	985	149	5	1,916	
2005	3,712	996	758	91	2	1,848	789	932	139	5	1,864	
<b>35-44</b>												
1971	5,736	317	2,513	48	13	2,891	201	2,529	66	48	2,845	
1976	5,608	286	2,442	104	12	2,843	167	2,427	129	42	2,765	
1981	5,996	316	2,519	178	12	3,024	170	2,540	222	41	2,972	
1986 <sup>1</sup>	6,856	396	2,738	293	12	3,438	213	2,815	350	39	3,418	
1991	7,022	477	2,632	384	11	3,504	280	2,760	444	34	3,517	
1996	7,017	653	2,426	398	12	3,489	427	2,568	497	36	3,528	
1997	7,155	708	2,433	403	12	3,556	472	2,580	511	36	3,599	
1998	7,304	768	2,442	405	13	3,627	522	2,596	523	36	3,677	
1999	7,475	832	2,459	408	13	3,711	577	2,617	533	37	3,763	
2000	7,661	899	2,481	410	12	3,802	635	2,640	547	37	3,859	
2001	7,816	963	2,494	411	12	3,881	692	2,649	558	36	3,935	
2002	7,962	1,031	2,489	424	12	3,955	751	2,650	571	35	4,007	
2003	8,062	1,089	2,471	435	12	4,006	805	2,634	583	34	4,056	
2004	8,140	1,142	2,445	444	11	4,043	858	2,614	593	32	4,098	
2005	8,195	1,195	2,415	449	11	4,070	911	2,584	597	31	4,124	
<b>45-64</b>												
1971	11,887	502	4,995	81	173	5,751	569	4,709	125	733	6,136	
1976	11,484	496	4,787	141	160	5,583	462	4,568	188	683	5,901	
1981	11,040	480	4,560	218	147	5,405	386	4,358	271	620	5,635	
1986 <sup>1</sup>	10,860	461	4,422	331	141	5,355	327	4,220	388	570	5,505	
1991	10,960	456	4,394	456	127	5,433	292	4,211	521	503	5,527	
1996	11,820	528	4,587	628	121	5,864	318	4,466	732	440	5,956	
1997	11,927	545	4,593	656	120	5,914	328	4,486	770	430	6,014	
1998	12,055	565	4,608	681	121	5,974	340	4,512	807	422	6,080	
1999	12,198	589	4,627	706	121	6,043	355	4,541	844	415	6,155	
2000	12,328	615	4,638	727	121	6,101	372	4,564	881	410	6,227	
2001	12,447	644	4,647	747	121	6,159	391	4,578	918	401	6,289	
2002	12,580	671	4,649	780	120	6,220	413	4,596	960	391	6,359	
2003	12,715	702	4,647	815	118	6,283	437	4,613	1,002	380	6,433	
2004	12,857	736	4,644	850	117	6,347	465	4,628	1,045	371	6,510	
2005	13,029	774	4,651	888	116	6,429	498	4,649	1,091	362	6,600	
<b>65 and over</b>												
1971	6,592	179	1,840	17	492	2,527	580	1,437	32	2,016	4,065	
1976	7,119	197	2,033	33	510	2,773	569	1,579	60	2,138	4,347	
1981	7,548	216	2,167	54	534	2,971	533	1,692	90	2,263	4,578	
1986 <sup>1</sup>	7,768	223	2,234	76	539	3,072	477	1,759	127	2,333	4,696	
1991	8,080	231	2,332	99	586	3,248	422	1,853	152	2,405	4,832	
1996	8,221	247	2,390	134	597	3,367	369	1,897	196	2,393	4,854	
1997	8,237	248	2,404	143	597	3,391	358	1,904	207	2,377	4,845	
1998	8,258	250	2,418	152	597	3,417	348	1,913	218	2,362	4,841	
1999	8,262	251	2,431	161	594	3,437	338	1,922	230	2,336	4,825	
2000	8,287	252	2,449	171	593	3,466	327	1,938	243	2,313	4,821	
2001	8,342	254	2,478	183	595	3,510	318	1,960	259	2,295	4,832	
2002	8,400	256	2,511	197	595	3,557	308	1,987	276	2,272	4,843	
2003	8,461	258	2,544	211	594	3,607	301	2,015	294	2,244	4,854	
2004	8,520	259	2,575	225	593	3,653	293	2,044	314	2,216	4,867	
2005	8,579	261	2,605	241	592	3,699	286	2,074	334	2,186	4,880	

**Table 1.6** Components of population change

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom											Numbers (thousands)
Mid-year to mid-year	Population at start of period	Total annual change	Components of change (mid-year to mid-year or annual averages)							Population at end of period	
			Live births	Deaths	Natural change (Live births – deaths)	Net civilian migration					Other changes
						Total <sup>1</sup>	To/from rest of UK	To/from Irish Republic	To/from rest of the world		
<b>United Kingdom</b>											
1971–76	55,928	+ 58	766	670	+ 96	- 55	-	- 55	-	+ 16	56,216
1976–81	56,216	+ 27	705	662	+ 42	- 33	-	- 33	-	+ 18	56,352
1981–86	56,357	+ 65	733	662	+ 70	- 5	-	-	-	-	56,684
1986–91	56,684	+148	782	647	+135	+ 13	-	-	-	-	57,439
1991–96	57,439	+145	756	639	+117	+ 29	-	-	-	-	58,164
1996–97	58,164	+150	740	637	+103	+ 47	-	-	-	-	58,314
1997–98	58,314	+161	718	617	+100	+ 60	-	-	-	-	58,475
1998–99	58,475	+209	713	634	+ 77	+133	-	-	-	-	58,684
1999–2000	58,684	+202	688	626	+ 62	+139	-	-	-	-	58,886
2000–01	58,886	+227	674	599	+ 74	+153	-	-	-	-	59,113
2001–02	59,113	+208	663	601	+ 62	+146	-	-	-	-	59,322
2002–03	59,322	+232	682	605	+ 77	+155	-	-	-	-	59,554
2003–04	59,554	+281	707	603	+104	+177	-	-	-	-	59,834
2004–05	59,834	+375	717	591	+127	+248	-	-	-	-	60,209
<b>England and Wales</b>											
1971–76	49,152	+ 61	644	588	+ 76	- 28	+ 10	- 9	- 29	+ 13	49,459
1976–81	49,459	+ 35	612	582	+ 30	- 9	+ 11	- 3	- 17	+ 14	49,634
1981–86	49,634	+ 73	639	582	+ 57	+ 16	-	-	-	-	49,999
1986–91	49,999	+150	689	569	+120	+ 30	-	-	-	-	50,748
1991–96	50,748	+132	668	563	+106	+ 27	-	-	-	-	51,410
1996–97	51,410	+149	655	562	+ 93	+ 56	-	-	-	-	51,560
1997–98	51,560	+160	636	544	+ 92	+ 68	-	-	-	-	51,720
1998–99	51,720	+213	630	558	+ 72	+141	-	-	-	-	51,933
1999–2000	51,933	+207	612	550	+ 61	+146	-	-	-	-	52,140
2000–01	52,140	+220	599	528	+ 71	+149	-	-	-	-	52,360
2001–02	52,360	+210	591	530	+ 61	+149	-	-	-	-	52,570
2002–03	52,570	+223	608	532	+ 76	+147	-	-	-	-	52,794
2003–04	52,794	+252	631	531	+101	+151	-	-	-	-	53,046
2004–05	53,046	+345	641	520	+121	+224	-	-	-	-	53,390
<b>England</b>											
1971–76	46,412	+ 50	627	552	+ 75	- 35	+ 1	- 9	- 27	+ 10	46,660
1976–81	46,660	+ 32	577	546	+ 31	- 11	+ 6	- 3	- 15	+ 12	46,821
1981–86	46,821	+ 73	603	547	+ 56	+ 18	-	-	-	-	47,188
1986–91	47,188	+137	651	535	+116	+ 21	-	-	-	-	47,875
1991–96	47,875	+129	632	528	+104	+ 24	-	-	-	-	48,519
1996–97	48,519	+146	620	527	+ 93	+ 53	-	-	-	-	48,665
1997–98	48,665	+156	602	510	+ 92	+ 64	-	-	-	-	48,821
1998–99	48,821	+212	598	523	+ 74	+138	-	-	-	-	49,033
1999–2000	48,033	+200	580	516	+ 64	+136	-	-	-	-	49,233
2000–01	49,233	+216	568	495	+ 73	+144	-	-	-	-	49,450
2001–02	49,450	+197	560	497	+ 63	+134	-	-	-	-	49,647
2002–03	49,647	+209	578	498	+ 79	+130	-	-	-	-	49,856
2003–04	49,856	+237	600	498	+102	+136	-	-	-	-	50,093
2004–05	50,093	+339	608	487	+121	+217	-	-	-	-	50,432
<b>Wales</b>											
1971–76	2,740	+ 12	37	36	+ 1	+ 7	+10	-	- 2	+ 3	2,799
1976–81	2,799	+ 3	35	36	- 1	+ 2	+ 5	-	- 2	+ 2	2,813
1981–86	2,813	- 1	36	35	+ 1	- 1	-	-	-	-	2,811
1986–91	2,811	+ 12	38	34	+ 4	+ 8	-	-	-	-	2,873
1991–96	2,873	+ 4	36	35	+ 1	+ 2	-	-	-	-	2,891
1996–97	2,891	+ 4	35	35	-	+ 3	-	-	-	-	2,895
1997–98	2,895	+ 5	34	34	-	+ 4	-	-	-	-	2,900
1998–99	2,900	+ 1	33	35	- 2	+ 3	-	-	-	-	2,901
1999–2000	2,901	+ 6	31	34	- 3	+ 9	-	-	-	-	2,907
2000–01	2,907	+ 3	31	33	- 2	+ 5	-	-	-	-	2,910
2001–02	2,910	+ 13	30	33	- 3	+16	-	-	-	-	2,923
2002–03	2,923	+ 15	31	33	- 3	+17	-	-	-	-	2,938
2003–04	2,938	+ 14	32	33	- 1	+16	-	-	-	-	2,952
2004–05	2,952	+ 6	33	33	0	+ 6	-	-	-	-	2,959
<b>Scotland</b>											
1971–76	5,236	-	73	64	+ 9	- 14	- 4	- 10	-	+ 4	5,233
1976–81	5,233	- 11	66	64	+ 2	- 16	- 7	- 10	-	+ 4	5,180
1981–86	5,180	- 14	66	64	+ 2	- 16	- 7	- 7	-	+ 1	5,112
1986–91	5,112	- 6	66	62	+ 3	- 9	-	-	-	-	5,083
1991–96	5,083	+ 2	63	61	+ 1	- 0	-	-	-	-	5,092
1996–97	5,092	- 9	60	60	-	- 9	-	-	-	-	5,083
1997–98	5,083	- 6	58	59	- 1	- 6	-	-	-	-	5,077
1998–99	5,077	- 5	57	60	- 4	- 1	-	-	-	-	5,072
1999–2000	5,072	- 9	54	60	- 6	- 3	-	-	-	-	5,063
2000–01	5,063	+ 1	53	57	- 4	+ 3	-	-	-	-	5,064
2001–02	5,064	- 9	51	57	- 6	- 3	-	-	-	-	5,055
2002–03	5,055	+ 3	52	58	- 7	+ 9	-	-	-	-	5,057
2003–04	5,057	+ 21	54	58	- 4	+ 25	-	-	-	-	5,078
2004–05	5,078	+ 16	54	57	- 2	+ 19	-	-	-	-	5,095
<b>Northern Ireland</b>											
1971–76	1,540	- 3	28	17	+ 11	- 14	- 7	- 7	-	- 1	1,524
1976–81	1,524	+ 3	27	17	+ 10	- 8	- 4	- 3	-	+ 17	1,543
1981–86	1,543	+ 6	28	16	+ 12	- 5	- 3	- 1	-	-	1,574
1986–91	1,574	+ 7	27	16	+ 12	- 5	- 3	- 1	-	-	1,607
1991–96	1,607	+ 11	25	15	+ 9	+ 2	-	-	-	-	1,662
1996–97	1,662	+ 10	25	15	+ 10	- 1	-	-	-	+ 1	1,671
1997–98	1,671	+ 7	24	15	+ 9	- 2	-	-	-	-	1,678
1998–99	1,678	+ 1	23	15	+ 8	- 5	-	-	-	- 2	1,679
1999–2000	1,679	+ 4	22	16	+ 7	- 2	-	-	-	- 1	1,683
2000–01	1,683	+ 6	22	14	+ 7	- 2	-	-	-	+ 1	1,689
2001–02	1,689	+ 7	21	14	+ 7	- 2	-	-	-	-	1,697
2002–03	1,697	+ 6	21	15	+ 7	- 1	-	-	-	-	1,703
2003–04	1,703	+ 8	22	15	+ 7	- 0	-	-	-	-	1,710
2004–05	1,710	+ 14	22	14	+ 8	+ 6	-	-	-	-	1,724

<sup>1</sup> For UK, England, Wales and Scotland from 1981 onwards, this column is not an estimate of net civilian migration; it also includes "other" changes. It has been derived by subtraction using revised population estimates and natural change.

Table 2.1 Vital statistics summary

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom																		Numbers (thousands) and rates		
Year and quarter	All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Civil Partnerships		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality <sup>6</sup>		Neonatal mortality <sup>7</sup>		Perinatal mortality <sup>8</sup>			
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>4</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>5</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>9</sup>		
<b>United Kingdom</b>																				
1976	675.5	12.0	61.1	90	406.0	..	..	..	135.4	..	680.8	12.1	9.79	14.5	6.68	9.9	12.25	18.0		
1981	730.7	13.0	91.3	125	397.8	49.4	..	..	156.4	11.3	658.0	11.7	8.16	11.2	4.93	6.7	8.79	12.0		
1986	754.8	13.3	154.3	204	393.9	..	..	..	168.2	..	660.7	11.7	7.18	9.5	4.00	5.3	7.31	9.6		
1991	792.3	13.8	236.1	298	349.7	..	..	..	173.5	..	646.2	11.2	5.82	7.4	3.46	4.4	6.45	8.1		
1996	733.2	12.6	260.4	355	317.5	..	..	..	171.7	..	636.0	10.9	4.50	6.1	3.00	4.1	6.41	8.7		
1999	700.0	11.9	271.6	388	301.1	..	..	..	158.7	..	632.1	10.8	4.05	5.8	2.73	3.9	5.79	8.2		
2000	679.0	11.5	268.1	395	305.9	..	..	..	154.6	..	608.4	10.3	3.79	5.6	2.63	3.9	5.56	8.1		
2001	669.1	11.3	268.0	401	286.1	..	..	..	156.8	..	602.3	10.2	3.66	5.5	2.43	3.6	5.39	8.0		
2002	668.8	11.3	271.7	406	293.0	..	..	..	160.5	..	606.2	10.2	3.50	5.2	2.36	3.5	5.57	8.3		
2003	695.6	11.7	288.5	415	308.6	..	..	..	166.7	..	612.0	10.3	3.69	5.3	2.53	3.6	5.96	8.5		
2004	716.0	12.0	302.6	423	313.6	..	..	..	167.1	..	583.1	9.7	3.61	5.0	2.46	3.4	6.00	8.3		
2005	722.6	12.0	310.2	429	284.1 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.95 <sup>10,p</sup>	155.1	..	582.7	9.7	3.68	5.1	2.53	3.5	5.82	8.0		
2006	748.5 <sup>p</sup>	12.4 <sup>p</sup>	326.8 <sup>p</sup>	437 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	572.2 <sup>p</sup>	9.5 <sup>p</sup>	3.74 <sup>p</sup>	5.0 <sup>p</sup>	2.61 <sup>p</sup>	3.5 <sup>p</sup>	.. <sup>11</sup>	.. <sup>11</sup>		
2004 March	174.3	11.7	73.6	422	39.7	..	..	..	43.1	..	159.7	10.7	0.97	5.5	0.64	3.7	1.51	8.6		
2004 June	176.2	11.8	73.2	415	86.1	..	..	..	41.5	..	139.3	9.4	0.84	4.8	0.59	3.4	1.48	8.3		
2004 Sept	185.1	12.3	78.5	424	129.4	..	..	..	42.3	..	135.1	9.0	0.90	4.9	0.64	3.5	1.59	8.5		
2004 Dec	180.4	12.0	77.3	429	58.4	..	..	..	40.2	..	149.0	9.9	0.90	5.0	0.58	3.2	1.43	7.9		
2005 March	173.2	11.7	74.5	430	34.9 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	39.4	..	165.1	11.1	0.95	5.5	0.64	3.7	1.39	8.0		
2005 June	179.0	11.9	75.0	419	78.8 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	40.0	..	141.1	9.5	0.93	5.2	0.64	3.6	1.53	8.5		
2005 Sept	190.3	12.5	82.5	434	119.9 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	38.9	..	130.9	8.7	0.91	4.8	0.66	3.5	1.49	7.8		
2005 Dec	180.1	11.9	78.2	434	50.5 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.95 <sup>10,p</sup>	36.7	..	145.5	9.7	0.90	5.0	0.59	3.3	1.42	7.8		
2006 March	178.9 <sup>p</sup>	12.0 <sup>p</sup>	77.5 <sup>p</sup>	433 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	4.86 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	159.9 <sup>p</sup>	10.7 <sup>p</sup>	0.90 <sup>p</sup>	5.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.61 <sup>p</sup>	3.4 <sup>p</sup>	1.38 <sup>p</sup>	7.7 <sup>p</sup>		
2006 June	186.0 <sup>p</sup>	12.3 <sup>p</sup>	80.2 <sup>p</sup>	431 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	4.36 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	141.4 <sup>p</sup>	9.4 <sup>p</sup>	0.94 <sup>p</sup>	5.0 <sup>p</sup>	0.65 <sup>p</sup>	3.5 <sup>p</sup>	1.44 <sup>p</sup>	7.7 <sup>p</sup>		
2006 Sept	195.2 <sup>p</sup>	12.8 <sup>p</sup>	85.8 <sup>p</sup>	439 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	4.50 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	130.7 <sup>p</sup>	8.6 <sup>p</sup>	0.93 <sup>p</sup>	4.8 <sup>p</sup>	0.67 <sup>p</sup>	3.4 <sup>p</sup>	1.46 <sup>p</sup>	7.5 <sup>p</sup>		
2006 Dec	188.4 <sup>p</sup>	12.3 <sup>p</sup>	83.3 <sup>p</sup>	442 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	140.2 <sup>p</sup>	9.2 <sup>p</sup>	0.97 <sup>p</sup>	5.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.68 <sup>p</sup>	3.6 <sup>p</sup>	..	..		
<b>England and Wales</b>																				
1976	584.3	11.8	53.8	92	358.6	57.7	..	..	126.7	10.1	598.5	12.1	8.34	14.3	5.66	9.7	10.45	17.7		
1981	634.5	12.8	81.0	128	352.0	49.6	..	..	145.7	11.9	577.9	11.6	7.02	11.1	4.23	6.7	7.56	11.8		
1986	661.0	13.2	141.3	214	347.9	43.6	..	..	153.9	12.9	581.2	11.6	6.31	9.6	3.49	5.3	6.37	9.6		
1991	699.2	13.8	211.3	302	306.8	36.0	..	..	158.7	13.5	570.0	11.2	5.16	7.4	3.05	4.4	5.65	8.0		
1996	649.5	12.6	232.7	358	279.0	30.9	..	..	157.1	13.8	560.1	10.9	3.99	6.1	2.68	4.1	5.62	8.6		
1999	621.9	12.0	241.9	389	263.5	27.8	..	..	144.6	12.9	556.1	10.7	3.62	5.8	2.44	3.9	5.14	8.2		
2000	604.4	11.6	238.6	395	268.0	27.8	..	..	141.1	12.7	535.7	10.3	3.38	5.6	2.34	3.9	4.96	8.2		
2001	594.6	11.4	238.1	400	249.2	25.4	..	..	143.8	12.9	530.4	10.1	3.24	5.4	2.14	3.6	4.76	8.0		
2002	596.1	11.3	242.0	406	255.6	25.6	..	..	147.7	13.4	533.5	10.1	3.13	5.2	2.13	3.6	4.99	8.3		
2003	621.5	11.8	257.2	414	270.1	26.4	..	..	153.5	14.0	538.3	10.2	3.31	5.3	2.26	3.6	5.36	8.6		
2004	639.7	12.1	269.7	422	273.1	26.1	..	..	153.4	14.1	512.5	9.7	3.22	5.0	2.21	3.5	5.39	8.4		
2005	645.8	12.1	276.5	428	245.1 <sup>p</sup>	22.8 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.86 <sup>10,p</sup>	5.8 <sup>10,p</sup>	141.8	13.0	3.26	5.0	2.23	3.4	5.21	8.0		
2006	699.5	12.5	291.3	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	502.6 <sup>p</sup>	9.4 <sup>p</sup>	3.37 <sup>p</sup>	5.0 <sup>p</sup>	2.35 <sup>p</sup>	3.5 <sup>p</sup>	.. <sup>11</sup>	.. <sup>11</sup>		
2004 March	155.2	11.8	65.2	421	35.0	13.5	..	..	39.5	14.6	140.5	10.7	0.87	5.6	0.58	3.8	1.34	8.6		
2004 June	157.4	11.9	65.2	414	75.0	28.8	..	..	38.1	14.0	122.1	9.3	0.74	4.7	0.52	3.3	1.31	8.3		
2004 Sept	165.4	12.4	70.2	424	113.2	43.0	..	..	39.0	14.2	118.6	8.9	0.80	4.8	0.57	3.5	1.43	8.6		
2004 Dec	161.7	12.1	69.1	427	49.9	19.0	..	..	36.9	13.5	131.3	9.8	0.81	5.0	0.53	3.3	1.30	8.0		
2005 March	154.3	11.7	66.3	430	30.1 <sup>p</sup>	11.4 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	36.2	13.5	145.7	11.0	0.85	5.5	0.57	3.7	1.25	8.0		
2005 June	159.8	12.0	66.6	417	68.0 <sup>p</sup>	25.4 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	36.5	13.4	123.8	9.4	0.82	5.2	0.56	3.5	1.35	8.4		
2005 Sept	170.2	12.6	73.7	433	104.1 <sup>p</sup>	38.6 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	35.6	13.0	114.7	8.6	0.79	4.6	0.57	3.4	1.34	7.8		
2005 Dec	161.7	12.0	69.9	433	42.9 <sup>p</sup>	15.9 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.86 <sup>10,p</sup>	5.8 <sup>10,p</sup>	33.4	12.2	128.5	9.6	0.80	4.9	0.52	3.2	1.28	7.9
2006 March	159.5	12.0 <sup>p</sup>	68.7	431 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	4.57 <sup>p</sup>	1.7 <sup>p</sup>	34.3 <sup>p</sup>	12.8 <sup>p</sup>	141.0 <sup>p</sup>	10.7 <sup>p</sup>	0.82 <sup>p</sup>	5.2 <sup>p</sup>	0.56 <sup>p</sup>	3.5 <sup>p</sup>	1.25 <sup>p</sup>	7.8 <sup>p</sup>	
2006 June	166.2	12.4 <sup>p</sup>	71.4	430 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	4.01 <sup>p</sup>	1.5 <sup>p</sup>	33.0 <sup>p</sup>	12.2 <sup>p</sup>	123.9 <sup>p</sup>	9.3 <sup>p</sup>	0.84 <sup>p</sup>	5.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.58 <sup>p</sup>	3.5 <sup>p</sup>	1.31 <sup>p</sup>	7.9 <sup>p</sup>	
2006 Sept	174.9	12.9 <sup>p</sup>	76.8	439 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	4.18 <sup>p</sup>	1.5 <sup>p</sup>	32.9 <sup>p</sup>	12.0 <sup>p</sup>	114.6 <sup>p</sup>	8.5 <sup>p</sup>	0.85 <sup>p</sup>	4.8 <sup>p</sup>	0.60 <sup>p</sup>	3.4 <sup>p</sup>	1.31 <sup>p</sup>	7.5 <sup>p</sup>	
2006 Dec	168.9	12.5 <sup>p</sup>	74.4	441 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.1 <sup>p</sup>	9.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.86 <sup>p</sup>	5.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.60 <sup>p</sup>	3.6 <sup>p</sup>	..	..		
<b>England</b>																				
1976	550.4	11.8	50.8	92	339.0	..	..	..	..	..	560.3	12.0	7.83	14.2	5.32	9.7	9.81	17.6		
1981	598.2	12.8	76.9	129	332.2	..	..	..	..	..	541.0	11.6	6.50	10.9	3.93	6.6	7.04	11.7		
1986	623.6	13.2	133.5	214	328.4	..	..	..	146.0	..	544.5	11.6	5.92	9.5	3.27	5.2	5.98	9.5		
1991	660.8	13.7	198.9	301	290.1	..	..	..	150.1	..	534.0	11.2	4.86	7.3	2.87	4.3	5.33	8.0		
1996	614.2	12.7	218.2	355	264.2	..	..	..	148.7	..	524.0	10.8	3.74	6.1	2.53	4.1	5.36	8.7		
1999	589.5	12.0	226.7	385	249.5	..	..	..	137.0	..	519.6	10.8	3.38	5.7	2.29	3.9	4.86	8.2		
2000	572.8	11.7	223.8	391	253.8	..	..	..	133.9	..	501.0	10.2	3.18	5.6	2.21	3.9	4.69	8.2		
2001	563.7	11.4	223.3	396	236.2	..	..	..	136.4	..	496.1	10.0	3.04	5.4	2.02	3.6	4.51	8.0		
2002	565.7	11.4	227.0	401	242.1	..	..	..	140.2	..	499.1	10.1	2.97	5.2	2.02	3.6	4.75	8.3		
2003	589.9	11.8	241.4	409	255.6	..	..	..	145.8	..	503.4	10.1	3.14	5.3	2.15	3.7	5.09	8.6		
2004	607.2	12.1	253.1	417	258.2	..	..	..	145.5	..	479.2	9.6	3.03	5.0	2.09	3.4	5.10	8.4		
2005	613.0	12.2	259.4	423	231.1 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.79 <sup>10,p</sup>	134.6	..	479.4	9.6	3.10	5.0	2.12	3.5	4.92	8.0		
2006	635.7	12.5	273.5	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	470.3 <sup>p</sup>	9.3 <sup>p</sup>	3.19 <sup>p</sup>	5.0 <sup>p</sup>	2.24 <sup>p</sup>	3.5 <sup>p</sup>	.. <sup>11</sup>	.. <sup>11</sup>		
2004 March	147.3	11.8	61.2	416	33.3	..	..	..	37.4	..	131.4	10.6	0.82	5.5	0.55	3.7	1.26	8.5		
2004 June	149.6	12.0	61.3	410	71.0	..	..	..	36.0	..	114.2	9.2	0.69	4.6	0.49	3.3	1.25	8.3		
2004 Sept	156.9	12.5	65.8	420	106.8	..	..	..	36											

**Table 2.1**  
**continued**

**Vital statistics summary**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter	All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Civil Partnerships		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality <sup>6</sup>		Neonatal mortality <sup>7</sup>		Perinatal mortality <sup>8</sup>		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>4</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>5</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>9</sup>	
<b>Wales</b>																			
1976	33.4	11.9	2.9	86	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	36.3	13.0	0.46	13.7	0.32	9.6	0.64	19.0	
1981	35.8	12.7	4.0	112	19.8	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	12.4	0.45	12.6	0.29	8.1	0.51	14.1	
1986	37.0	13.1	7.8	211	19.5	..	..	..	7.8	..	34.7	12.3	0.35	9.5	0.21	5.6	0.38	10.3	
1991	38.1	13.3	12.3	323	16.6	..	..	..	8.4	..	34.1	11.9	0.25	6.6	0.16	4.1	0.30	7.9	
1996	34.9	12.1	14.4	412	14.8	..	..	..	8.4	..	34.6	12.0	0.20	5.6	0.13	3.6	0.26	7.5	
1999	32.1	11.1	14.8	461	14.0	..	..	..	7.5	..	35.0	12.1	0.20	6.1	0.13	4.0	0.25	7.7	
2000	31.3	10.8	14.8	472	14.1	..	..	..	7.2	..	33.3	11.5	0.17	5.3	0.11	3.5	0.23	7.2	
2001	30.6	10.5	14.8	483	13.0	..	..	..	7.4	..	33.0	11.3	0.16	5.4	0.11	3.5	0.23	7.5	
2002	30.2	10.3	15.0	497	13.5	..	..	..	7.6	..	33.2	11.3	0.14	4.5	0.10	3.2	0.24	7.7	
2003	31.4	10.7	15.8	503	14.5	..	..	..	7.7	..	33.7	11.5	0.13	4.3	0.10	3.1	0.24	7.6	
2004	32.3	10.9	16.6	513	14.9	..	..	..	7.9	..	32.1	10.9	0.16	4.9	0.10	3.1	0.26	8.0	
2005	32.6	11.0	17.1	524	13.9 <sup>p</sup>	..	0.07 <sup>10,p</sup>	..	7.2	..	32.1	10.9	0.13	4.1	0.09	2.9	0.24	7.4	
2006	33.6	11.3	17.8	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.1 <sup>p</sup>	10.4 <sup>p</sup>	0.14 <sup>p</sup>	4.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.09 <sup>p</sup>	2.8 <sup>p</sup>	.. <sup>11</sup>	.. <sup>11</sup>	
2004 March	7.8	10.6	4.0	514	1.7	..	..	..	2.0	..	8.8	12.0	0.05	5.9	0.03	3.9	0.08	9.8	
2004 June	7.8	10.6	3.9	500	4.0	..	..	..	2.0	..	7.6	10.4	0.04	4.9	0.02	3.1	0.06	7.5	
2004 Sept	8.4	11.4	4.3	512	6.4	..	..	..	2.1	..	7.5	10.1	0.04	4.9	0.03	3.7	0.07	7.8	
2004 Dec	8.3	11.2	4.4	523	2.7	..	..	..	1.8	..	8.1	11.0	0.03	3.8	0.02	1.8	0.06	6.8	
2005 March	7.8	10.7	4.1	529	1.6 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	1.8	..	9.3	12.6	0.03	4.2	0.02	3.1	0.06	7.7	
2005 June	7.9	10.7	4.0	510	3.9 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	1.8	..	7.8	10.6	0.03	4.2	0.0	3.2	0.06	7.9	
2005 Sept	8.7	11.6	4.6	530	6.0 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	1.8	..	7.1	9.6	0.03	3.3	0.0	2.8	0.06	7.0	
2005 Dec	8.2	11.0	4.3	527	2.5 <sup>p</sup>	..	0.07 <sup>10,p</sup>	..	1.8	..	7.9	10.7	0.04	4.6	0.02	2.6	0.06	6.8	
2006 March	8.1	11.1 <sup>p</sup>	4.2	520 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	0.16 <sup>p</sup>	..	1.8 <sup>p</sup>	..	8.7 <sup>p</sup>	11.8 <sup>p</sup>	0.03 <sup>p</sup>	3.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.02 <sup>p</sup>	2.0 <sup>p</sup>	0.06 <sup>p</sup>	6.9 <sup>p</sup>	
2006 June	8.3	11.2 <sup>p</sup>	4.3	523 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	0.15 <sup>p</sup>	..	1.7 <sup>p</sup>	..	7.6 <sup>p</sup>	10.3 <sup>p</sup>	0.03 <sup>p</sup>	4.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.02 <sup>p</sup>	2.4 <sup>p</sup>	0.05 <sup>p</sup>	6.3 <sup>p</sup>	
2006 Sept	8.8	11.8 <sup>p</sup>	4.8	543 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	0.16 <sup>p</sup>	..	1.7 <sup>p</sup>	..	7.2 <sup>p</sup>	9.6 <sup>p</sup>	0.04 <sup>p</sup>	4.0 <sup>p</sup>	0.03 <sup>p</sup>	3.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.07 <sup>p</sup>	7.5 <sup>p</sup>	
2006 Dec	8.4	11.2 <sup>p</sup>	4.5	535 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5 <sup>p</sup>	10.0 <sup>p</sup>	0.04 <sup>p</sup>	5.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.03 <sup>p</sup>	3.6 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	
<b>Scotland</b>																			
1976	64.9	12.5	6.0	93	37.5	53.8	..	..	..	8.1	6.5	65.3	12.5	0.96	14.8	0.67	10.3	1.20	18.3
1981	69.1	13.4	8.5	122	36.2	47.5	..	..	..	9.9	8.0	63.8	12.3	0.78	11.3	0.47	6.9	0.81	11.6
1986	65.8	12.9	13.6	206	35.8	42.9	..	..	..	12.8	10.7	63.5	12.4	0.58	8.8	0.34	5.2	0.67	10.2
1991	67.0	13.2	19.5	291	33.8	39.0	..	..	..	12.4	10.6	61.0	12.0	0.47	7.1	0.29	4.6	0.58	8.6
1996	59.3	11.6	21.4	360	30.2	33.2	..	..	..	12.3	10.9	60.7	11.9	0.37	6.2	0.23	3.9	0.55	9.2
1999	55.1	10.9	22.7	412	29.9	31.5	..	..	..	11.9	10.9	60.3	11.9	0.28	5.0	0.18	3.3	0.42	7.6
2000	53.1	10.5	22.6	426	30.4	31.6	..	..	..	11.1	10.3	57.8	11.4	0.31	5.7	0.21	4.0	0.45	8.4
2001	52.5	10.4	22.8	433	29.6	31.0	..	..	..	10.6	9.7	57.4	11.3	0.29	5.5	0.20	3.8	0.45	8.5
2002	51.3	10.1	22.5	440	29.8	30.8	..	..	..	10.8	10.0	58.1	11.5	0.27	5.3	0.16	3.2	0.39	7.6
2003	52.4	10.4	23.9	455	30.8	31.3	..	..	..	10.1	10.2	58.5	11.6	0.27	5.1	0.18	3.4	0.42	8.0
2004	54.0	10.6	25.2	467	32.2	32.2	..	..	..	11.2	10.5	56.2	11.1	0.27	4.9	0.17	3.1	0.44	8.1
2005	54.4	10.7	25.6	471	30.9	30.3	0.08 <sup>10</sup>	2.5 <sup>10</sup>	..	10.9	10.3	55.7	11.0	0.28	5.2	0.19	3.5	0.42	7.7
2006	55.7 <sup>p</sup>	10.9 <sup>p</sup>	26.6 <sup>p</sup>	477 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.05 <sup>p</sup>	1.0 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	..	55.1 <sup>p</sup>	10.8 <sup>p</sup>	0.25 <sup>p</sup>	4.5 <sup>p</sup>	0.17 <sup>p</sup>	3.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.42 <sup>p</sup>	7.4 <sup>p</sup>
2004 March	13.5	10.7	6.4	472	3.9	15.6	..	..	..	2.9	10.9	15.3	12.2	0.06	4.6	0.04	2.7	0.13	9.2
2004 June	13.3	10.5	6.1	459	8.7	35.1	..	..	..	2.8	10.5	13.6	10.7	0.07	5.1	0.05	3.6	0.11	8.4
2004 Sept	13.8	10.8	6.4	462	12.7	50.6	..	..	..	2.7	10.2	13.1	10.2	0.07	5.3	0.05	3.4	0.11	7.8
2004 Dec	13.3	10.4	6.3	475	6.8	27.3	..	..	..	2.8	10.4	14.2	11.1	0.06	4.7	0.03	2.6	0.09	6.9
2005 March	13.4	10.6	6.2	464	3.8	15.3	..	..	..	2.6	10.0	15.6	12.4	0.07	5.0	0.04	3.3	0.09	7.0
2005 June	13.6	10.7	6.4	472	8.6	34.0	..	..	..	2.8	10.7	13.7	10.8	0.07	5.1	0.05	3.4	0.13	9.2
2005 Sept	14.2	11.1	6.7	471	12.3	48.0	..	..	..	2.7	10.1	12.8	10.0	0.08	5.6	0.06	3.9	0.11	7.6
2005 Dec	13.2	10.3	6.3	477	6.1	23.7	0.08 <sup>10</sup>	2.5 <sup>10</sup>	..	2.8	10.3	13.6	10.7	0.07	5.2	0.05	3.4	0.10	7.1
2006 March	13.6 <sup>p</sup>	10.8 <sup>p</sup>	6.6 <sup>p</sup>	487 <sup>p</sup>	3.5 <sup>p</sup>	13.9 <sup>p</sup>	0.26 <sup>p</sup>	1.0 <sup>p</sup>	2.6 <sup>p</sup>	10.0 <sup>p</sup>	14.9 <sup>p</sup>	11.8 <sup>p</sup>	10.6 <sup>p</sup>	0.05 <sup>p</sup>	3.7 <sup>p</sup>	0.03 <sup>p</sup>	2.4 <sup>p</sup>	0.09 <sup>p</sup>	6.7 <sup>p</sup>
2006 June	14.0 <sup>p</sup>	11.0 <sup>p</sup>	6.7 <sup>p</sup>	475 <sup>p</sup>	8.3 <sup>p</sup>	32.8 <sup>p</sup>	0.32 <sup>p</sup>	1.2 <sup>p</sup>	3.1 <sup>p</sup>	11.5 <sup>p</sup>	13.9 <sup>p</sup>	10.9 <sup>p</sup>	10.9 <sup>p</sup>	0.07 <sup>p</sup>	5.0 <sup>p</sup>	0.05 <sup>p</sup>	3.3 <sup>p</sup>	0.09 <sup>p</sup>	6.4 <sup>p</sup>
2006 Sept	14.2 <sup>p</sup>	11.0 <sup>p</sup>	6.7 <sup>p</sup>	471 <sup>p</sup>	12.2 <sup>p</sup>	47.4 <sup>p</sup>	0.28 <sup>p</sup>	1.1 <sup>p</sup>	3.5 <sup>p</sup>	13.2 <sup>p</sup>	12.7 <sup>p</sup>	9.8 <sup>p</sup>	9.8 <sup>p</sup>	0.05 <sup>p</sup>	3.8 <sup>p</sup>	0.04 <sup>p</sup>	2.9 <sup>p</sup>	0.11 <sup>p</sup>	7.8 <sup>p</sup>
2006 Dec	13.9 <sup>p</sup>	10.8 <sup>p</sup>	6.6 <sup>p</sup>	477 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	0.19 <sup>p</sup>	0.7 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	13.6 <sup>p</sup>	10.6 <sup>p</sup>	10.6 <sup>p</sup>	0.07 <sup>p</sup>	5.3 <sup>p</sup>	0.04 <sup>p</sup>	3.7 <sup>p</sup>	0.12 <sup>p</sup>	8.7 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>																			
1976	26.4	17.3	1.3	50	9.9	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	17.0	11.2	0.48	18.3	0.35	13.3	0.59	22.3
1981	27.2	17.6	1.9	70	9.6	45.4	..	..	..	1.4	4.2	16.3	10.6	0.36	13.2	0.23	8.3	0.42	15.3
1986	28.0	17.8	3.6	128	10.2	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	16.1	10.3	0.36	13.2	0.23	8.3	0.42	15.3
1991	26.0	16.2	5.3	203	9.2	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	15.1	9.4	0.19	7.4	0.12	4.6	0.22	8.4
1996	24.4	14.7	6.3	260	8.3	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	15.2	9.2	0.14	5.8	0.09	3.7	0.23	9.4
1999	23.0	13.7	7.0	303	7.6	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	15.7	9.3	0.15	6.4	0.11	4.8	0.23	10.0
2000	21.5	12.8	6.8	318	7.6	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	14.9	8.9	0.11	5.1	0.08	3.8	0.15	7.3
2001	22.0	13.0	7.1	325	7.3	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	14.5	8.6	0.13	6.1	0.10	4.5	0.19	8.5
2002	21.4	12.6	7.2	335	7.6	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	14.6	8.6	0.10	4.7	0.07	3.5		

Table 2.2 Key demographic and health indicators

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

	Population	Live births	Deaths	Dependency ratio		Live births				Age-standardised mortality rate <sup>6</sup>	Period expectation of life (in years) at birth		Infant mortality rate <sup>7</sup>
				Children <sup>1</sup>	Elderly <sup>2</sup>	TFR <sup>3</sup>	Standardised mean age of mother at birth (years) <sup>4</sup>	Unstandardised mean age of mother at birth (years) <sup>5</sup>	Outside marriage as percentage of total live births		Males	Females	
<b>United Kingdom</b>													
1976	56,216.1	675.5	680.8	42.1	29.5	1.74	..	26.4	9.0	10,486	..	..	14.5
1981	56,357.5	730.7	658.0	37.1	29.7	1.82	27.0	26.8	12.5	9,506	70.8	76.8	11.2
1986	56,683.8	754.8	660.7	33.5	29.7	1.78	27.4	27.0	20.4	8,914	71.9	77.7	9.5
1991	57,438.7	792.3	646.2	33.2	30.0	1.82	27.7	27.7	29.8	8,168	73.2	78.7	7.4
1996	58,164.4	733.2	636.0	33.9	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.6	35.5	7,584	74.3	79.4	6.1
2001	59,113.5	669.1	602.3	32.6	29.8	1.63	28.6	29.2	40.1	6,807	75.7	80.4	5.5
2002	59,321.7	668.8	606.2	32.2	29.8	1.64	28.7	29.3	40.6	6,765	75.9	80.5	5.2
2003	59,553.8	695.6	612.0	31.8	29.9	1.71	28.8	29.4	41.5	6,757	76.3	80.7	5.3
2004	59,834.3	716.0	583.1	31.4	30.0	1.77	28.9	29.4	42.3	6,390	76.6	81.0	5.0
2005	60,209.5	722.6	582.7	31.0	30.1	1.79	29.1	29.5	42.9	6,259	..	..	5.1
2006	..	748.5 <sup>p</sup>	572.2 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.85 <sup>8p</sup>	29.1 <sup>p</sup>	29.5 <sup>p</sup>	43.7 <sup>p</sup>	6,067 <sup>8p</sup>	..	..	5.0 <sup>p</sup>
<b>England</b>													
1976	46,659.9	550.4	560.3	41.4	29.7	1.70	..	26.4	9.2	10,271	..	..	14.2
1981	46,820.8	598.2	541.0	36.4	29.9	1.79	..	26.8	12.9	9,298	71.1	77.0	10.9
1986	47,187.6	623.6	544.5	33.1	29.8	1.76	27.4	27.0	21.4	8,725	72.2	77.9	9.5
1991	47,875.0	660.8	534.0	32.9	30.0	1.81	27.7	27.7	30.1	8,017	73.4	78.9	7.3
1996	48,519.1	614.2	524.0	33.7	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.7	35.5	7,414	74.5	79.6	6.1
2001	49,449.7	563.7	496.1	32.5	29.7	1.63	28.6	29.3	39.6	6,650	76.0	80.6	5.4
2002	49,646.9	565.7	499.1	32.1	29.7	1.65	28.7	29.4	40.1	6,603	76.2	80.7	5.2
2003	49,855.7	589.9	503.4	31.8	29.8	1.73	28.9	29.4	40.9	6,602	76.6	80.9	5.3
2004	50,093.1	607.2	479.2	31.4	29.9	1.78	29.0	29.5	41.7	6,232	76.9	81.2	5.0
2005	50,431.7	613.0	479.4	31.0	29.9	1.80	29.1	29.5	42.3	6,110	..	..	5.0
2006	..	635.7	470.3 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.87 <sup>8p</sup>	29.2	29.5	43.0	5,916 <sup>8p</sup>	..	..	5.0 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Wales</b>													
1976	2,799.3	33.4	36.3	42.0	30.9	1.78	..	26.0	8.6	10,858	..	..	13.7
1981	2,813.5	35.8	35.0	37.6	31.6	1.87	..	26.6	11.2	9,846	70.4	76.4	12.6
1986	2,810.9	37.0	34.7	34.3	32.5	1.86	26.9	26.5	21.1	9,043	71.6	77.5	9.5
1991	2,873.0	38.1	34.1	34.4	33.5	1.88	27.1	27.0	32.3	8,149	73.1	78.8	6.6
1996	2,891.3	34.9	34.6	34.9	33.7	1.81	27.5	27.8	41.2	7,758	73.9	79.1	5.6
2001	2,910.2	30.6	33.0	33.7	33.6	1.66	27.8	28.3	48.3	7,017	75.4	80.1	5.4
2002	2,923.4	30.2	33.2	33.2	33.6	1.63	28.0	28.4	49.7	6,951	75.7	80.2	4.5
2003	2,938.0	31.4	33.7	32.7	33.7	1.71	28.1	28.5	50.3	6,980	76.0	80.4	4.3
2004	2,952.5	32.3	32.1	32.2	33.9	1.77	28.2	28.5	51.3	6,582	76.3	80.7	4.9
2005	2,958.6	32.6	32.1	31.8	34.1	1.79	28.4	28.5	52.4	6,434	..	..	4.1
2006	..	33.6	31.1 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.84 <sup>8p</sup>	28.5	28.6	53.0	6,190 <sup>8p</sup>	..	..	4.1 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Scotland</b>													
1976	5,233.4	64.9	65.3	44.7	28.4	1.79	..	26.0	9.3	11,675	..	..	14.8
1981	5,180.2	69.1	63.8	38.2	28.4	1.84	..	26.3	12.2	10,849	69.1	75.3	11.3
1986	5,111.8	65.8	63.5	33.6	28.1	1.67	27.1	26.6	20.6	10,120	70.2	76.2	8.8
1991	5,083.3	67.0	61.0	32.4	28.9	1.69	27.5	27.4	29.1	9,216	71.4	77.1	7.1
1996	5,092.2	59.3	60.7	32.3	29.2	1.56	28.0	28.5	36.0	8,791	72.2	77.9	6.2
2001	5,064.2	52.5	57.4	30.8	30.0	1.49	28.5	29.2	43.3	7,930	73.3	78.8	5.5
2002	5,054.8	51.3	58.1	30.3	30.2	1.48	28.6	29.2	44.0	7,955	73.5	78.9	5.3
2003	5,057.4	52.4	58.5	29.9	30.3	1.54	28.7	29.3	45.5	7,922	73.8	79.1	5.1
2004	5,078.4	54.0	56.2	29.5	30.5	1.60	28.9	29.4	46.7	7,536	74.2	79.3	4.9
2005	5,094.8	54.4	55.7	29.1	30.6	1.62	29.0	29.5	47.1	7,349	..	..	5.2
2006	..	55.7 <sup>p</sup>	55.1 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.67 <sup>8p</sup>	29.1 <sup>p</sup>	29.5	47.7 <sup>p</sup>	7,161 <sup>8p</sup>	..	..	4.5 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>													
1976	1,523.5	26.4	17.0	56.1	25.3	2.68	..	27.4	5.0	11,746	..	..	18.3
1981	1,543.0	27.2	16.3	50.6	25.3	2.59	28.1	27.5	7.0	10,567	69.2	75.5	13.2
1986	1,573.5	28.0	16.1	46.1	25.5	2.45	28.1	27.5	12.8	10,071	70.9	77.1	13.2
1991	1,607.3	26.0	15.1	44.1	26.1	2.16	28.3	28.0	20.3	8,303	72.6	78.4	7.4
1996	1,661.8	24.4	15.2	41.8	25.5	1.95	28.7	28.8	26.0	7,742	73.8	79.2	5.8
2001	1,689.3	22.0	14.5	38.6	25.5	1.80	29.1	29.4	32.5	6,976	75.2	80.1	6.1
2002	1,696.6	21.4	14.6	37.9	25.7	1.77	29.2	29.5	33.5	6,930	75.6	80.4	4.7
2003	1,702.6	21.6	14.5	37.2	25.9	1.81	29.2	29.5	34.4	6,744	75.8	80.6	5.3
2004	1,710.3	22.3	14.4	36.4	26.2	1.87	29.4	29.7	34.5	6,609	76.0	80.8	5.5
2005	1,724.4	22.3	14.2	35.8	26.3	1.87	29.5	29.7	36.3	6,418	..	..	6.3
2006	..	23.3 <sup>p</sup>	14.5 <sup>p</sup>	..	..	1.95 <sup>8p</sup>	29.6 <sup>p</sup>	29.7 <sup>p</sup>	38.0 <sup>p</sup>	6,397 <sup>8p</sup>	..	..	5.2 <sup>p</sup>

Note: Death figures for England and Wales represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2005. Birth and death figures for England and also for Wales each exclude events for persons usually resident outside England and Wales. These events are, however, included in the totals for England and Wales combined, and for the United Kingdom. From 1981 births to non-resident mothers in Northern Ireland are excluded from the figures for Northern Ireland, and for the United Kingdom.

- 1 Percentage of children under 16 to working-age population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).  
 2 Percentage of males 65 and over and females 60 and over to working-age population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).

3 TFR (total fertility rate) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. It is sometimes called the TFR (total period fertility rate).

4 Standardised to take account of the age structure of the population.

5 Unstandardised and therefore takes no account of the age structure of the population.

6 Per million population. The age-standardised mortality rate makes allowances for changes in the age structure of the population. See Notes to tables.

7 Deaths at age under one year per 1,000 live births.

8 Calculated using 2004–based population projections for 2006.

**Table 3.1** Live births: age of mother

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands), rates, mean age and TFRs

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth							Mean <sup>1</sup> age (years)	Age of mother at birth							Mean <sup>2</sup> age (years)	TFR <sup>3</sup>
	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over		All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over		
	Total live births (numbers)								Age-specific fertility rates <sup>4,5</sup>								
1961	811.3	59.8	249.8	248.5	152.3	77.5	23.3	27.6	89.2	37.3	172.6	176.9	103.1	48.1	15.0	27.4	2.77
1964(max)	876.0	76.7	276.1	270.7	153.5	75.4	23.6	27.2	92.9	42.5	181.6	187.3	107.7	49.8	13.7	27.3	2.93
1966	849.8	86.7	285.8	253.7	136.4	67.0	20.1	26.8	90.5	47.7	176.0	174.0	97.3	45.3	12.5	27.1	2.75
1971	783.2	82.6	285.7	247.2	109.6	45.2	12.7	26.2	83.5	50.6	152.9	153.2	77.1	32.8	8.7	26.6	2.37
1976	584.3	57.9	182.2	220.7	90.8	26.1	6.5	26.4	60.4	32.2	109.3	118.7	57.2	18.6	4.8	26.5	1.71
1977(min)	569.3	54.5	174.5	207.9	100.8	25.5	6.0	26.5	58.1	29.4	103.7	117.5	58.6	18.2	4.4	26.6	1.66
1981	634.5	56.6	194.5	215.8	126.6	34.2	6.9	26.8	61.3	28.1	105.3	129.1	68.6	21.7	4.9	27.0	1.79
1986	661.0	57.4	192.1	229.0	129.5	45.5	7.6	27.0	60.6	30.1	92.7	123.8	78.0	24.6	4.8	27.4	1.77
1991	699.2	52.4	173.4	248.7	161.3	53.6	9.8	27.7	63.6	33.0	89.3	119.4	86.7	32.1	5.3	27.7	1.82
1992	689.7	47.9	163.3	244.8	166.8	56.7	10.2	27.9	63.6	31.7	86.1	117.6	87.4	33.4	5.8	27.8	1.80
1993	673.5	45.1	152.0	236.0	171.1	58.8	10.5	28.1	62.7	30.9	82.5	114.4	87.4	34.1	6.2	27.9	1.76
1994	664.7	42.0	140.2	229.1	179.6	63.1	10.7	28.4	62.0	28.9	79.0	112.2	89.4	35.8	6.4	28.1	1.75
1995	648.1	41.9	130.7	217.4	181.2	65.5	11.3	28.5	60.5	28.5	76.4	108.4	88.3	36.3	6.8	28.2	1.72
1996	649.5	44.7	125.7	211.1	186.4	69.5	12.1	28.6	60.6	29.7	77.0	106.6	89.8	37.5	7.2	28.2	1.74
1997	643.1	46.4	118.6	202.8	187.5	74.9	12.9	28.8	60.0	30.2	76.0	104.3	89.8	39.4	7.6	28.3	1.73
1998	635.9	48.3	113.5	193.1	188.5	78.9	13.6	28.9	59.2	30.9	74.9	101.5	90.6	40.4	7.9	28.3	1.72
1999	621.9	48.4	110.7	181.9	185.3	81.3	14.3	29.0	57.8	30.9	73.0	98.3	89.6	40.6	8.1	28.4	1.70
2000	604.4	45.8	107.7	170.7	180.1	85.0	15.1	29.1	55.9	29.3	70.0	94.3	87.9	41.4	8.3	28.5	1.65
2001	594.6	44.2	108.8	159.9	178.9	86.5	16.3	29.2	54.7	28.0	69.0	91.7	88.0	41.5	8.8	28.6	1.63
2002	596.1	43.5	110.9	153.4	180.5	90.5	17.3	29.3	54.7	27.0	69.2	91.6	89.8	43.0	9.1	28.7	1.65
2003	621.5	44.2	116.6	156.9	187.2	97.4	19.1	29.4	56.8	26.8	71.2	96.4	94.8	46.4	9.8	28.8	1.73
2004	639.7	45.1	121.1	160.0	190.6	102.2	20.8	29.4	58.2	26.9	72.7	98.4	99.4	48.9	10.4	28.9	1.78
2005	645.8	44.8	122.1	164.3	188.2	104.1	22.2	29.5	58.4	26.3	71.7	98.8	100.9	50.3	10.8	29.0	1.80
2006	669.5	45.5	127.8	172.6	189.4	110.5	23.7	29.5	60.4	26.6	74.3	100.9	105.5	53.8	11.4	29.1	1.87
2002 March	143.3	10.5	26.5	37.4	43.2	21.6	4.1	29.3	53.3	26	67	91	87	42	9	28.7	1.61
June	147.2	10.4	26.7	37.9	45.5	22.4	4.3	29.4	54.1	26	67	91	91	43	9	28.8	1.63
Sept	155.0	11.4	28.9	39.9	46.9	23.4	4.5	29.3	56.4	28	72	95	93	44	9	28.7	1.70
Dec	150.6	11.2	28.8	38.2	45.0	23.0	4.5	29.3	54.8	28	71	91	89	44	9	28.7	1.65
2003 March	147.4	10.9	27.9	37.5	44.0	22.6	4.6	29.3	54.6	27	69	93	90	44	10	28.8	1.66
June	155.1	10.7	28.5	39.3	47.4	24.5	4.7	29.5	56.9	26	70	97	96	47	10	28.9	1.73
Sept	162.8	11.5	30.5	41.0	49.3	25.6	5.0	29.4	59.0	28	74	100	99	48	10	28.9	1.79
Dec	156.0	11.2	29.7	39.1	46.5	24.6	4.8	29.4	56.6	27	72	95	94	47	10	28.8	1.72
2004 March	155.2	11.0	29.3	38.7	46.6	24.7	4.9	29.4	56.8	27	71	96	98	47	10	28.9	1.74
June	157.4	10.7	29.3	39.4	47.7	25.2	5.0	29.5	57.6	26	71	97	100	49	10	29.0	1.77
Sept	165.4	11.7	31.4	41.6	49.0	26.3	5.4	29.4	59.9	28	75	102	102	50	11	28.9	1.84
Dec	161.7	11.6	31.1	40.3	47.2	26.0	5.5	29.4	58.6	28	74	99	98	49	11	28.9	1.80
2005 March	154.3	10.9	29.3	38.9	45.0	24.7	5.4	29.5	56.6	26	70	95	98	48	11	29.0	1.74
June	159.8	10.7	29.6	40.3	47.5	26.2	5.4	29.5	57.9	25	70	97	102	51	11	29.1	1.78
Sept	170.2	11.9	32.5	43.7	49.4	26.9	5.7	29.4	61.1	28	76	104	105	52	11	29.0	1.88
Dec	161.7	11.3	30.7	41.4	46.3	26.3	5.7	29.4	58.0	27	72	99	99	50	11	29.0	1.79
2006 March	159.5	11.1	30.5	40.7	45.3	26.3	5.6	29.5	58.4 <sup>p</sup>	26 <sup>p</sup>	72 <sup>p</sup>	96 <sup>p</sup>	102 <sup>p</sup>	52 <sup>p</sup>	11 <sup>p</sup>	29.1	1.80
June	166.2	11.4	31.2	42.9	47.6	27.1	5.9	29.5	60.2 <sup>p</sup>	27 <sup>p</sup>	73 <sup>p</sup>	101 <sup>p</sup>	106 <sup>p</sup>	53 <sup>p</sup>	11 <sup>p</sup>	29.1	1.86
Sept	174.9	12.0	33.5	45.6	49.0	28.9	6.0	29.4	62.6 <sup>p</sup>	28 <sup>p</sup>	77 <sup>p</sup>	106 <sup>p</sup>	108 <sup>p</sup>	56 <sup>p</sup>	11 <sup>p</sup>	29.1	1.94 <sup>p</sup>
Dec	168.9	11.1	32.6	43.4	47.5	28.1	6.2	29.5	60.5 <sup>p</sup>	26 <sup>p</sup>	75 <sup>p</sup>	101 <sup>p</sup>	105 <sup>p</sup>	54 <sup>p</sup>	12 <sup>p</sup>	29.2 <sup>p</sup>	1.87 <sup>p</sup>

Note: The rates for women of all ages, under 20, and 40 and over are based upon the populations of women aged 15–44, 15–19, and 40–44 respectively.

1 Unstandardised and therefore takes no account of the age structure of the population.

2 Standardised to take account of the age structure of the population. This measure is more appropriate for use when analysing trends or making comparisons between different geographies.

3 TFR (total fertility rate) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. It is sometimes called the TPF (total period fertility rate).

4 Births per 1,000 women in the age group; all quarterly age-specific fertility rates are adjusted for days in the quarter. They are not adjusted for seasonality.

5 Birth rates for 2006 are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2006.

p provisional



**Table 3.2** Live births outside marriage: age of mother and type of registration

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands), mean age and percentages

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth							Mean <sup>1</sup> age (years)	Age of mother at birth							Registration <sup>2</sup>			
	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over		All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Joint		Sole	
																Same <sup>3</sup> address	Different <sup>3</sup> addresses		
Live births outside marriage (numbers)							Percentage of total live births in age group							As a percentage of all births outside marriage					
1971	65.7	21.6	22.0	11.5	6.2	3.2	1.1	23.7	8.4	26.1	7.7	4.7	5.7	7.0	9.0	45.5	54.5		
1976	53.8	19.8	16.6	9.7	4.7	2.3	0.7	23.3	9.2	34.2	9.1	4.4	5.2	8.6	10.1	51.0	49.0		
1981	81.0	26.4	28.8	14.3	7.9	1.3	0.9	23.4	12.8	46.7	14.8	6.6	6.2	3.9	12.5	58.2	41.8		
1986	141.3	39.6	54.1	27.7	13.1	5.7	1.1	23.8	21.4	69.0	28.2	12.1	10.1	12.6	14.7	46.6	19.6	33.8	
1991	211.3	43.4	77.8	52.4	25.7	9.8	2.1	24.8	30.2	82.9	44.9	21.1	16.0	18.3	21.3	54.6	19.8	25.6	
1992	215.2	40.1	77.1	55.9	28.9	10.9	2.3	25.2	31.2	83.7	47.2	22.8	17.3	19.3	22.9	55.4	20.7	23.9	
1993	216.5	38.2	75.0	57.5	31.4	11.9	2.5	25.5	32.2	84.8	49.4	24.4	18.4	20.2	23.5	54.8	22.0	23.2	
1994	215.5	35.9	71.0	58.5	34.0	13.4	2.7	25.8	32.4	85.5	50.6	25.5	18.9	21.2	25.2	57.5	19.8	22.7	
1995	219.9	36.3	69.7	59.6	37.0	14.4	3.0	26.0	33.9	86.6	53.3	27.4	20.4	22.0	26.2	58.1	20.1	21.8	
1996	232.7	39.3	71.1	62.3	40.5	16.2	3.2	26.1	35.8	88.0	56.5	29.5	21.7	23.4	26.7	58.1	19.9	21.9	
1997	238.2	41.1	69.5	63.4	42.2	18.2	3.7	26.2	37.0	88.7	58.6	31.3	22.5	24.3	28.6	59.5	19.3	21.2	
1998	240.6	43.0	67.8	62.4	43.9	19.6	3.9	26.3	37.8	89.1	59.7	32.3	23.3	24.8	29.0	60.9	18.3	20.8	
1999	241.9	43.0	67.5	61.2	45.0	20.8	4.3	26.4	38.9	89.0	61.0	33.6	24.3	25.6	30.2	61.8	18.2	19.9	
2000	238.6	41.1	67.5	59.1	43.9	22.3	4.7	26.5	39.5	89.7	62.6	34.6	24.4	26.2	31.0	62.7	18.2	19.2	
2001	238.1	39.5	68.1	56.8	45.2	23.3	5.1	26.7	40.0	89.5	62.6	35.5	25.3	26.9	31.6	63.2	18.4	18.4	
2002	242.0	38.9	70.2	55.8	46.4	25.1	5.6	26.8	40.6	89.5	63.3	36.4	25.7	27.7	32.2	63.7	18.5	17.8	
2003	257.2	39.9	75.7	58.2	49.2	27.8	6.4	26.9	41.4	90.2	64.9	37.1	26.3	28.5	33.3	63.5	19.0	17.4	
2004	269.7	41.0	79.8	61.4	50.7	29.7	7.1	27.0	42.2	91.0	65.9	38.4	26.6	29.0	34.0	63.6	19.6	16.8	
2005	276.5	41.2	82.1	64.4	50.8	30.3	7.7	27.0	42.8	91.8	67.2	39.2	27.0	29.1	34.8	63.5	20.2	16.3	
2006	291.3	42.3	87.7	69.3	51.4	32.2	8.4	27.0	43.5	93.0	68.6	40.1	27.1	29.2	35.5	63.6	20.8	15.6	
2002	March	58.0	9.4	16.7	13.6	10.9	6.0	1.3	26.8	40.5	89.4	63.0	36.4	25.4	27.7	31.5	63.2	18.5	18.3
	June	58.3	9.3	16.6	13.5	11.4	6.1	1.4	26.8	39.6	89.4	62.2	35.6	25.0	27.2	31.7	64.2	18.2	17.7
	Sept	63.4	10.2	18.4	14.6	12.3	6.5	1.5	26.8	40.9	89.3	63.8	36.6	26.1	27.9	32.7	63.9	18.5	17.5
	Dec	62.3	10.0	18.4	14.1	11.9	6.5	1.5	26.8	41.4	89.7	64.1	36.9	26.4	28.0	32.8	63.3	18.9	17.8
2003	March	61.0	9.8	18.0	13.9	11.6	6.3	1.5	26.8	41.4	90.1	64.5	37.0	26.9	29.1	33.3	63.0	18.9	18.1
	June	62.8	9.6	18.3	14.2	12.2	6.9	1.6	27.0	40.5	90.0	64.0	36.2	25.7	28.3	33.7	64.0	18.5	17.4
	Sept	67.6	10.3	20.0	15.3	13.0	7.3	1.7	26.9	41.5	90.2	65.6	38.3	26.4	28.6	33.3	63.7	19.3	18.0
	Dec	65.8	10.2	19.5	14.9	12.5	7.3	1.6	26.9	42.2	90.4	65.6	38.0	27.7	29.5	32.9	63.3	19.4	17.4
2004	March	65.2	10.1	19.3	14.8	12.5	7.0	1.7	26.9	42.0	91.2	65.8	38.2	26.8	28.2	34.3	63.1	19.4	17.4
	June	65.2	9.8	19.1	14.9	12.5	7.3	1.7	27.0	41.4	91.0	65.1	37.7	26.2	28.8	34.5	63.9	19.5	16.6
	Sept	70.2	10.7	20.7	16.1	13.0	7.9	1.8	27.0	42.4	91.2	66.1	38.6	26.5	30.0	33.5	63.7	19.7	16.6
	Dec	69.1	10.6	20.7	15.7	12.7	7.5	1.9	26.9	42.7	90.6	66.6	39.0	27.0	29.0	33.9	63.6	19.8	16.6
2005	March	66.3	10.1	19.6	15.2	12.2	7.3	1.9	27.0	43.0	92.0	67.0	39.0	27.1	29.6	35.2	63.1	20.3	16.6
	June	66.6	9.8	19.7	15.4	12.5	7.4	1.8	27.0	41.7	91.2	66.5	38.2	26.4	28.1	33.5	63.7	19.8	16.5
	Sept	73.7	10.9	22.1	17.3	13.4	7.9	2.1	26.9	43.3	92.0	68.0	39.6	27.2	29.3	35.7	63.7	20.3	16.0
	Dec	69.9	10.4	20.7	16.5	12.6	7.7	2.0	27.0	43.2	92.1	67.4	39.8	27.3	29.5	34.8	63.5	20.3	16.2
2006	March	68.7	10.4	20.8	16.0	12.0	7.6	2.0	26.9	43.1	93.2	67.9	39.4	26.5	28.9	34.4	63.1	20.9	16.0
	June	71.4	10.5	21.2	16.9	12.8	7.8	2.1	27.0	43.0	92.6	68.0	39.4	26.9	28.8	35.0	63.7	20.6	15.6
	Sept	76.8	11.1	23.1	18.6	13.4	8.4	2.2	27.0	43.9	92.8	69.0	40.7	27.3	29.2	36.9	64.1	20.5	15.4
	Dec	74.4	10.3	22.6	17.8	13.2	8.4	2.2	27.1	44.1	93.3	69.2	40.9	27.8	29.8	35.7	63.6	21.0	15.4

1 Unstandardised and therefore takes no account of the age structure of the population.

2 Births outside marriage can be registered by both the mother and father (joint) or by the mother alone (sole).

3 Usual address(es) of parents.

p provisional

Table 3.3

Live births: within marriage, within marriage to remarried women, age of mother and birth order<sup>1</sup>

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and mean age

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth							Mean <sup>2</sup> age (years)	Age of mother at birth							Mean <sup>2</sup> age (years)
	All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over		All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
	Live births within marriage								Live births within marriage to remarried women							
1971	717.5	61.1	263.7	235.7	103.4	42.1	11.6	26.4	19.4	0.1	2.1	6.6	6.1	3.4	1.1	33.1
1976	530.5	38.1	165.6	211.0	86.1	23.9	5.8	26.6	26.7	0.1	2.9	10.5	8.7	3.6	1.0	30.4
1981	553.5	30.1	165.7	201.5	118.7	31.5	6.0	27.2	38.8	0.1	3.6	13.4	14.1	6.2	1.4	30.9
1986	519.7	17.8	138.0	201.3	116.4	39.8	6.4	27.9	41.7	0.0	2.6	13.2	15.4	8.7	1.7	31.7
1991	487.9	8.9	95.6	196.3	135.5	43.8	7.7	28.9	39.4	0.0	1.6	10.8	15.8	9.1	2.1	32.4
1995	428.2	5.6	61.0	157.9	144.2	51.1	8.4	29.8	33.3	0.0	0.8	7.2	14.0	9.1	2.1	33.2
1996	416.8	5.4	54.7	148.8	145.9	53.3	8.9	30.0	32.6	0.0	0.7	6.4	13.9	9.3	2.2	33.4
1997	404.9	5.2	49.1	139.4	145.3	56.7	9.2	30.3	31.4	0.0	0.6	5.8	13.1	9.5	2.4	33.6
1998	395.3	5.3	45.7	130.7	144.6	59.3	9.6	30.5	30.2	0.0	0.6	5.1	12.4	9.7	2.4	33.9
1999	380.0	5.3	43.2	120.7	140.3	60.5	9.9	30.6	27.5	0.0	0.4	4.3	11.3	9.1	2.4	34.1
2000	365.8	4.7	40.3	111.6	136.2	62.7	10.4	30.8	25.8	0.0	0.4	3.7	10.4	8.9	2.4	34.3
2001	356.5	4.6	40.7	103.1	133.7	63.2	11.1	30.9	23.9	0.0	0.4	3.1	9.5	8.6	2.4	34.5
2002	354.1	4.6	40.7	97.6	134.1	65.4	11.8	31.0	22.8	0.0	0.3	2.7	8.9	8.5	2.5	34.7
2003	364.2	4.3	40.9	98.7	138.0	69.6	12.7	31.2	22.6	0.0	0.3	2.4	8.4	8.8	2.6	35.0
2004	370.0	4.1	41.3	98.5	139.8	72.6	13.7	31.2	21.5	0.0	0.3	2.2	7.7	8.6	2.7	35.1
2005	369.3	3.7	40.0	100.0	137.4	73.8	14.5	31.3	20.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	6.8	8.1	2.7	35.3
2006	378.2	3.2	40.1	103.3	138.0	78.3	15.3	31.4	18.7	0.0	0.2	1.9	6.1	7.7	2.7	35.4
2005 March	88.0	0.9	9.7	23.7	32.8	17.4	3.5	31.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.9	0.6	35.3
2005 June	93.2	0.9	9.9	24.9	35.0	18.8	3.6	31.3	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.7	35.2
2005 Sept	96.4	0.9	10.4	26.4	36.0	19.0	3.7	31.3	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.8	2.1	0.7	35.3
2005 Dec	91.7	0.9	10.0	24.9	33.7	18.5	3.7	31.3	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.7	35.3
2006 March	90.8	0.8	9.8	24.6	33.3	18.7	3.7	31.4	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.7	35.3
2006 June	94.8	0.8	10.0	26.0	34.8	19.3	3.8	31.4	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.7	35.4
2006 Sept	98.1	0.9	10.4	27.0	35.6	20.5	3.8	31.4	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	2.0	0.7	35.4
2006 Dec	94.5	0.7	10.0	25.7	34.3	19.8	4.0	31.4	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.7	35.5
	First live births								Second live births							
1971	283.6	49.5	135.8	74.8	17.2	5.1	1.2	23.9	240.8	10.7	93.6	94.1	31.8	8.9	1.7	26.2
1976	217.2	30.2	85.4	77.2	19.7	3.9	0.7	24.8	203.6	7.4	62.5	91.8	34.7	6.2	1.0	26.8
1981	224.3	23.6	89.5	77.2	27.8	5.4	0.7	25.3	205.7	6.1	59.0	82.7	47.7	9.1	1.1	27.4
1986	206.9	13.8	74.7	79.3	30.8	7.5	0.9	26.2	189.2	3.6	47.5	78.9	45.5	12.3	1.3	28.0
1991	193.7	6.7	51.2	84.5	40.2	9.7	1.3	27.5	178.3	2.0	32.8	73.9	53.0	14.7	1.9	28.9
1995	168.1	4.3	32.3	71.0	46.6	12.1	1.8	28.5	158.1	1.2	20.6	57.3	58.5	18.1	2.4	30.0
1996	163.0	4.2	28.9	67.2	47.7	13.1	1.9	28.8	153.8	1.0	18.5	53.4	59.1	19.2	2.6	30.3
1997	157.0	4.1	25.9	63.1	48.1	13.8	2.0	29.0	150.4	1.0	16.6	50.0	59.4	20.7	2.7	30.5
1998	155.7	4.2	24.3	60.6	49.5	15.0	2.1	29.2	146.9	1.0	15.5	46.4	58.9	22.2	2.8	30.7
1999	153.4	4.3	23.5	57.4	50.0	16.1	2.2	29.3	139.5	0.9	14.4	41.8	56.6	22.6	3.1	30.9
2000	146.5	3.8	21.6	52.7	49.4	16.6	2.4	29.6	134.7	0.8	13.7	38.4	54.8	23.8	3.2	31.1
2001	143.9	3.8	22.2	48.8	49.7	16.8	2.6	29.6	132.2	0.8	13.7	35.7	53.8	24.8	3.5	31.2
2002	145.2	3.8	22.4	47.1	51.0	18.1	2.8	29.8	130.3	0.7	13.5	33.0	53.7	25.6	3.8	31.4
2003	151.0	3.5	22.2	48.4	54.2	19.6	3.1	29.9	132.9	0.8	13.9	32.5	54.3	27.1	4.2	31.5
2004	154.5	3.3	22.6	48.9	55.5	20.7	3.5	30.0	133.7	0.7	13.8	31.9	54.5	28.3	4.5	31.6
2005	156.0	3.0	22.1	50.0	55.7	21.4	3.8	30.1	132.0	0.6	13.2	32.1	52.8	28.6	4.8	31.7
2006	161.0	2.6	22.7	51.9	56.4	23.4	4.0	30.2	134.5	0.5	12.8	32.8	52.8	30.5	5.0	31.8
2005 March	36.4	0.7	5.2	11.6	13.0	5.0	0.9	30.1	31.9	0.1	3.3	7.8	12.7	6.8	1.1	31.6
2005 June	38.6	0.8	5.5	12.4	13.7	5.3	1.0	30.1	34.1	0.2	3.3	8.2	13.9	7.4	1.2	31.7
2005 Sept	41.0	0.8	5.8	13.2	14.6	5.6	0.9	30.1	34.2	0.2	3.4	8.3	13.7	7.4	1.2	31.7
2005 Dec	39.9	0.7	5.6	12.7	14.2	5.6	1.0	30.2	31.8	0.2	3.2	7.7	12.5	7.0	1.2	31.7
2006 March	37.8	0.6	5.4	12.1	13.4	5.4	0.9	30.2	32.5	0.2	3.2	7.9	12.8	7.3	1.2	31.7
2006 June	39.5	0.7	5.5	12.8	13.8	5.6	1.0	30.2	35.0	0.1	3.3	8.5	13.9	7.8	1.3	31.8
2006 Sept	42.2	0.7	5.9	13.8	14.7	6.2	0.9	30.2	34.3	0.1	3.2	8.4	13.4	8.0	1.2	31.8
2006 Dec	41.6	0.6	5.9	13.2	14.5	6.2	1.1	30.3	32.7	0.1	3.1	7.9	12.8	7.5	1.3	31.8
	Third live births								Fourth and higher order live births <sup>3</sup>							
1971	111.7	0.9	26.6	43.6	27.9	10.4	2.2	28.7	81.4	0.1	7.6	23.2	26.5	17.6	6.5	30.7
1976	71.0	0.5	14.4	29.8	19.5	5.8	1.1	28.8	38.8	0.0	3.3	12.2	12.1	8.0	3.1	30.7
1981	82.4	0.4	14.1	29.5	28.7	8.7	1.0	29.5	41.1	0.0	3.1	12.0	14.5	8.3	3.2	31.1
1986	80.8	0.3	12.7	30.2	25.6	10.5	1.5	29.9	42.7	0.0	3.1	13.0	14.5	9.4	2.8	31.2
1991	76.1	0.2	9.4	26.8	27.5	10.5	1.8	30.4	39.8	0.0	2.3	11.1	14.8	8.9	2.7	31.6
1995	66.7	0.1	6.5	20.5	26.1	11.7	1.8	31.1	35.3	0.0	1.6	9.0	13.1	9.2	2.4	32.0
1996	65.3	0.1	5.8	19.6	26.0	12.0	1.8	31.3	34.7	0.0	1.5	8.6	13.1	9.0	2.6	32.2
1997	63.2	0.1	5.3	18.1	25.1	12.7	2.0	31.5	34.2	0.0	1.4	8.1	12.7	9.4	2.6	32.4
1998	60.4	0.1	4.7	16.4	24.0	13.1	2.1	31.8	32.3	0.0	1.2	7.4	12.1	9.0	2.6	32.6
1999	56.4	0.1	4.2	14.7	22.3	13.0	2.1	32.0	30.7	0.0	1.1	6.8	11.4	8.8	2.6	32.7
2000	54.9	0.1	4.0	14.1	21.1	13.5	2.2	32.1	29.7	0.0	1.0	6.4	10.9	8.7	2.7	32.8
2001	52.1	0.1	3.9	12.8	19.8	13.2	2.3	32.2	28.3	0.0	0.9	5.9	10.4	8.4	2.7	33.0
2002	50.3	0.1	3.9	11.8	19.0	13.1	2.4	32.3	28.2	0.0	0.9	5.6	10.3	8.5	2.8	33.1
2003	52.0	0.1	3.8	12.1	19.2	14.1	2.6	32.5	28.4	0.0	1.0	5.7	10.2	8.8	2.8	33.1
2004	52.5	0.1	4.0	12.1	19.3	14.3	2.7	32.5	29.3	0.0	0.9	5.7	10.5	9.2	2.9	33.2
2005	52.2	0.1	3.8	12.3	18.7	14.5	2.9	32.5	29.2	0.0	0.9	5.6	10.2	9.4	3.0	33.3
2006	53.0	0.1	3.7	12.8	18.5	15.0	3.1	32.6	29.6	0.0	0.9	5.9	10.3	9.4	3.1	33.2
2005 March	12.6	0.0	0.9	3.0	4.5	3.4	0.7	32.5	7.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.5	2.3	0.8	33.4
2005 June	13.1	0.0	0.9	3.0	4.8	3.7	0.7	32.6	7.3	0.0						

**Table 4.1** Conceptions: age of woman at conception

England and Wales (residents) Numbers (thousands) and rates; and percentage terminated by abortion

Year and quarter	Age of woman at conception								
	All ages	Under 16	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over
<b>(a) numbers (thousands)</b>									
1991	853.7	7.5	40.1	101.6	233.3	281.5	167.5	57.6	12.1
1996	816.9	8.9	43.5	94.9	179.8	252.6	200.0	75.5	14.1
1999	774.0	7.9	42.0	98.8	157.6	218.5	197.1	86.0	16.0
2000	767.0	8.1	41.3	97.7	159.0	209.3	195.3	88.7	17.0
2001	763.7	7.9	41.0	96.0	161.6	199.3	196.7	92.2	17.8
2002	787.0	7.9	42.0	97.1	167.8	199.4	204.3	98.9	19.6
2003	806.8	8.0	42.2	98.6	175.3	199.8	209.0	103.1	20.9
2004	826.8	7.6	42.2	101.3	181.3	205.1	209.6	106.8	22.8
2005 <sup>p</sup>	837.4	7.9	42.2	101.9	184.6	210.1	208.1	109.3	23.4
2002 March	191.6	1.9	10.3	24.1	41.3	48.8	49.0	23.7	4.6
June	190.4	2.0	10.5	24.2	40.7	48.2	48.8	23.8	4.8
Sept	197.4	2.0	10.2	23.4	41.4	50.2	52.4	25.2	4.9
Dec	207.6	2.0	11.0	25.4	44.4	52.3	54.2	26.2	5.2
2003 March	198.2	1.9	10.5	24.5	42.9	49.4	51.2	25.2	4.9
June	198.5	2.1	10.8	24.7	43.2	49.1	51.1	25.2	5.2
Sept	200.1	2.0	10.2	23.7	43.1	49.3	52.8	26.1	5.2
Dec	210.0	2.0	10.7	25.7	46.1	52.0	54.0	26.7	5.6
2004 March	207.9	2.0	10.9	26.2	45.9	51.1	52.6	26.6	5.6
June	200.1	1.9	10.6	25.0	43.7	49.3	50.4	25.9	5.7
Sept	203.6	1.8	10.0	24.0	44.1	50.7	52.7	26.6	5.6
Dec	215.2	1.9	10.8	26.1	47.7	54.0	54.0	27.6	5.8
2005 March <sup>p</sup>	204.6	1.9	10.4	25.1	45.4	50.8	51.0	26.6	5.7
June <sup>p</sup>	204.6	2.0	10.5	25.1	45.2	51.0	50.7	26.9	5.8
Sept <sup>p</sup>	210.7	2.0	10.4	25.3	45.6	53.3	53.1	27.5	6.0
Dec <sup>p</sup>	217.6	2.0	10.9	26.4	48.4	55.1	53.3	28.4	5.8
2006 March <sup>2,p</sup>	213.6	1.8	10.1	25.1	46.7	53.3	51.7	27.9	6.1
<b>(b) rates (conceptions per thousand women in age group)<sup>1</sup></b>									
1991	77.7	8.9	44.6	64.1	120.2	135.1	90.1	34.4	6.6
1996	76.2	9.5	46.3	63.2	110.1	127.6	96.3	40.7	8.4
1999	71.9	8.3	45.1	63.1	103.9	118.0	95.3	42.9	9.1
2000	70.9	8.3	43.9	62.5	103.2	115.7	95.3	43.2	9.4
2001	70.3	8.0	42.7	60.8	102.5	114.2	96.7	44.3	9.6
2002	72.2	7.9	42.8	60.3	104.6	119.1	101.6	47.0	10.3
2003	73.7	8.0	42.3	59.8	107.1	122.8	105.9	49.1	10.7
2004	75.3	7.5	41.7	60.3	108.9	126.2	109.4	51.0	11.4
2005 <sup>p</sup>	75.7	7.8	41.3	59.8	108.4	126.3	111.6	52.8	11.4
2002 March	71.3	7.7	42.9	61.3	105.1	116.4	98.4	45.8	9.9
June	70.1	8.1	42.9	60.4	101.9	114.8	97.1	45.5	10.2
Sept	71.8	7.7	41.2	57.5	102.1	119.4	103.5	47.6	10.2
Dec	75.4	8.0	44.1	62.1	108.9	125.1	107.6	49.4	10.7
2003 March	73.5	7.8	42.8	60.8	107.2	121.8	104.5	48.6	10.3
June	72.8	8.3	43.3	60.3	106.1	120.6	103.5	48.0	10.8
Sept	72.5	7.9	40.5	56.8	104.2	120.2	106.4	49.3	10.5
Dec	76.0	7.8	42.5	61.4	110.9	126.8	109.7	50.5	11.2
2004 March	76.2	7.8	43.4	63.1	111.5	126.3	109.1	51.1	11.4
June	73.3	7.7	42.1	60.1	105.8	122.1	105.3	49.8	11.5
Sept	73.7	7.1	39.2	56.8	105.0	123.6	109.8	50.6	11.1
Dec	77.8	7.4	42.4	61.6	113.0	131.1	113.2	52.8	11.4
2005 March <sup>p</sup>	75.2	7.6	41.4	60.0	109.0	124.9	109.9	51.8	11.4
June <sup>p</sup>	74.3	7.9	41.1	59.1	106.8	123.2	108.7	52.0	11.4
Sept <sup>p</sup>	75.6	7.8	40.5	58.9	106.0	126.6	113.4	52.7	11.6
Dec <sup>p</sup>	78.0	7.8	42.3	61.5	112.4	130.1	115.0	54.6	11.2
2006 March <sup>2,p</sup>	78.2	7.1	40.1	59.6	110.4	127.6	115.1	54.9	12.0
<b>(c) percentage terminated by abortion</b>									
1991	19.4	51.1	39.9	34.5	22.2	13.4	13.7	22.0	41.6
1996	20.8	49.2	40.0	36.2	25.7	15.6	14.1	21.2	37.6
1999	22.6	52.6	43.0	38.6	28.5	17.5	14.7	21.2	37.0
2000	22.7	54.0	44.2	39.3	29.2	17.7	14.5	20.5	35.4
2001	23.2	55.8	45.7	40.4	29.7	18.4	14.6	20.4	34.6
2002	22.5	55.6	45.3	39.9	28.8	17.9	13.9	19.5	34.6
2003	22.5	57.4	45.7	40.2	29.0	17.9	13.6	18.9	34.7
2004	22.4	57.2	45.6	40.1	28.9	18.2	13.2	18.3	33.0
2005 <sup>p</sup>	22.3	57.1	46.4	40.4	28.7	18.0	13.2	17.8	33.0
2002 March	22.9	54.3	44.9	40.2	29.4	18.1	14.1	19.8	35.1
June	22.9	55.5	45.0	39.4	28.9	18.4	14.5	20.1	34.8
Sept	21.6	56.1	45.0	39.4	27.8	17.3	13.2	18.7	34.2
Dec	22.6	56.4	46.3	40.7	29.0	17.8	13.9	19.4	34.5
2003 March	22.8	58.9	46.1	40.2	29.5	17.9	13.8	19.7	34.5
June	23.1	58.3	46.2	40.9	29.3	18.4	14.2	19.2	36.1
Sept	21.6	56.9	45.3	39.5	28.0	17.1	13.0	18.0	33.8
Dec	22.5	55.7	45.0	40.3	29.0	18.1	13.5	18.5	34.5
2004 March	22.7	58.2	45.7	40.2	29.4	18.5	13.4	18.2	32.9
June	23.0	57.2	46.3	40.8	29.2	18.6	13.7	19.2	33.5
Sept	21.9	56.8	45.8	40.0	28.4	17.9	12.8	17.8	33.0
Dec	22.0	56.3	44.5	39.3	28.6	17.8	13.0	18.2	32.5
2005 March <sup>p</sup>	22.5	57.5	47.3	41.1	29.2	18.1	13.1	18.0	32.6
June <sup>p</sup>	22.7	57.1	45.8	40.3	28.9	18.6	13.9	17.9	33.8
Sept <sup>p</sup>	21.4	56.1	45.3	39.1	27.5	17.5	12.6	17.2	32.1
Dec <sup>p</sup>	22.6	57.5	47.2	41.0	29.1	18.1	13.3	18.0	33.4
2006 March <sup>2,p</sup>	22.4	59.2	48.0	41.9	29.5	18.6	13.1	17.6	31.4

Note: Conception figures are estimates derived from birth registrations and abortion notifications.

Rates for women of all ages, under 16, under 18, under 20 and 40 and over are based on the population of women aged 15–44, 13–15, 15–17, 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.

For a quarterly analysis of conceptions to women under 18 for local authority areas see the National Statistics website, [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

1 Conception rates for 2006 are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2006.

2 Figures for conceptions by age for the March quarter of 2006 exclude maternities where the mother's age was not recorded.

p provisional

**Table 5.1** Period expectation of life at birth and selected age

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Years

Year	Males								Year	Females							
	At birth	At age								At birth	At age						
		5	20	30	50	60	70	80			5	20	30	50	60	70	80
<b>United Kingdom</b>																	
1981	70.8	66.9	52.3	42.7	24.1	16.3	10.1	5.8	1981	76.8	72.7	57.9	48.2	29.2	20.8	13.3	7.5
1986	71.9	67.8	53.2	43.6	24.9	16.8	10.5	6.0	1986	77.7	73.4	58.6	48.8	29.8	21.2	13.8	7.8
1991	73.2	68.9	54.2	44.7	26.0	17.7	11.1	6.4	1991	78.7	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.6	21.9	14.3	8.2
1996	74.3	69.8	55.1	45.6	26.9	18.5	11.6	6.6	1996	79.4	74.9	60.1	50.3	31.2	22.3	14.5	8.3
1997	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.9	27.2	18.8	11.7	6.7	1997	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1998	74.8	70.3	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.9	6.7	1998	79.7	75.2	60.4	50.5	31.4	22.6	14.7	8.4
1999	75.0	70.6	55.9	46.3	27.6	19.2	12.0	6.8	1999	79.9	75.4	60.5	50.7	31.6	22.8	14.8	8.5
2000	75.4	70.9	56.2	46.6	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.0	2000	80.2	75.6	60.8	51.0	31.9	23.0	15.0	8.6
2001	75.7	71.2	56.5	46.9	28.3	19.8	12.5	7.1	2001	80.4	75.9	61.0	51.2	32.1	23.2	15.2	8.7
2002	75.9	71.5	56.7	47.2	28.5	20.0	12.6	7.2	2002	80.5	76.0	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2003	76.3	71.8	57.0	47.4	28.8	20.2	12.9	7.3	2003	80.7	76.2	61.3	51.5	32.4	23.4	15.3	8.7
2004	76.6	72.1	57.4	47.8	29.0	20.5	13.1	7.4	2004	81.0	76.4	61.5	51.7	32.6	23.6	15.5	8.8
<b>England and Wales</b>																	
1981	71.0	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	1981	77.0	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.1	68.0	53.4	43.8	25.0	16.9	10.5	6.1	1986	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.8	26.1	17.8	11.2	6.4	1991	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.8	27.1	18.7	11.6	6.6	1996	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1997	74.8	70.3	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.8	6.7	1997	79.7	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
1998	75.0	70.6	55.8	46.3	27.6	19.1	11.9	6.8	1998	79.9	75.4	60.5	50.7	31.6	22.7	14.8	8.4
1999	75.3	70.8	56.1	46.5	27.8	19.3	12.1	6.9	1999	80.1	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.5
2000	75.6	71.2	56.4	46.9	28.1	19.6	12.3	7.0	2000	80.3	75.8	61.0	51.1	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	76.0	71.5	56.7	47.2	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	2001	80.6	76.0	61.2	51.4	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2002	76.2	71.7	57.0	47.4	28.7	20.1	12.7	7.2	2002	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.3	23.4	15.3	8.7
2003	76.5	72.0	57.3	47.7	28.9	20.4	13.0	7.3	2003	80.9	76.4	61.5	51.7	32.5	23.6	15.4	8.8
2004	76.9	72.4	57.6	48.0	29.2	20.6	13.2	7.4	2004	81.1	76.6	61.7	51.9	32.7	23.8	15.6	8.9
<b>England</b>																	
1981	71.1	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	1981	77.0	72.9	58.2	48.4	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.2	68.1	53.4	43.8	25.1	17.0	10.6	6.1	1986	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.9	26.2	17.8	11.2	6.4	1991	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.9	27.1	18.7	11.7	6.6	1996	79.6	75.1	60.3	50.5	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1997	74.8	70.4	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.8	6.7	1997	79.8	75.3	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
1998	75.0	70.6	55.9	46.3	27.6	19.1	12.0	6.8	1998	79.9	75.4	60.6	50.7	31.6	22.7	14.8	8.5
1999	75.3	70.9	56.1	46.6	27.9	19.4	12.1	6.9	1999	80.1	75.6	60.8	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.5
2000	75.7	71.2	56.5	46.9	28.2	19.6	12.4	7.0	2000	80.4	75.8	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	76.0	71.5	56.8	47.2	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	2001	80.6	76.1	61.2	51.4	32.3	23.4	15.3	8.7
2002	76.2	71.8	57.0	47.4	28.7	20.1	12.8	7.2	2002	80.7	76.2	61.3	51.5	32.4	23.4	15.3	8.7
2003	76.6	72.1	57.3	47.7	29.0	20.4	13.0	7.3	2003	80.9	76.4	61.5	51.7	32.6	23.6	15.5	8.8
2004	76.9	72.4	57.6	48.0	29.3	20.7	13.2	7.5	2004	81.2	76.6	61.8	51.9	32.8	23.8	15.6	8.9
<b>Wales</b>																	
1981	70.4	66.5	51.9	42.2	23.6	15.8	9.7	5.6	1981	76.4	72.3	57.5	47.7	28.9	20.5	13.1	7.4
1986	71.6	67.5	52.8	43.2	24.6	16.6	10.3	6.0	1986	77.5	73.3	58.5	48.7	29.7	21.1	13.7	7.8
1991	73.1	68.8	54.1	44.6	25.8	17.6	11.0	6.4	1991	78.8	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.6	21.8	14.3	8.3
1996	73.9	69.4	54.7	45.3	26.6	18.2	11.3	6.4	1996	79.1	74.6	59.7	49.9	30.9	22.1	14.4	8.3
1997	74.3	69.8	55.1	45.6	26.9	18.5	11.6	6.6	1997	79.3	74.8	60.0	50.2	31.1	22.3	14.5	8.4
1998	74.4	70.0	55.2	45.8	27.1	18.6	11.6	6.6	1998	79.4	74.9	60.0	50.2	31.1	22.3	14.5	8.3
1999	74.7	70.2	55.5	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.9	6.8	1999	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
2000	74.9	70.5	55.8	46.3	27.6	19.1	12.0	6.8	2000	79.8	75.3	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
2001	75.4	70.9	56.2	46.7	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.1	2001	80.1	75.5	60.6	50.8	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.5
2002	75.7	71.1	56.3	46.9	28.2	19.7	12.4	7.1	2002	80.2	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	15.0	8.6
2003	76.0	71.4	56.7	47.1	28.5	20.0	12.6	7.2	2003	80.4	75.8	60.9	51.1	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2004	76.3	71.8	57.0	47.4	28.8	20.3	12.8	7.3	2004	80.7	76.0	61.2	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
<b>Scotland</b>																	
1981	69.1	65.2	50.6	41.1	22.9	15.4	9.6	5.5	1981	75.3	71.2	56.4	46.7	27.9	19.7	12.7	7.2
1986	70.2	66.0	51.4	41.9	23.5	15.8	9.9	5.7	1986	76.2	71.9	57.1	47.3	28.4	20.1	13.0	7.5
1991	71.4	67.1	52.5	43.0	24.6	16.6	10.4	6.1	1991	77.1	72.7	57.9	48.1	29.2	20.7	13.5	7.9
1996	72.2	67.8	53.1	43.7	25.3	17.3	10.9	6.3	1996	77.9	73.3	58.5	48.8	29.8	21.2	13.8	8.0
1997	72.4	68.0	53.3	43.9	25.6	17.5	11.0	6.4	1997	78.0	73.5	58.7	48.9	30.0	21.4	13.9	8.0
1998	72.6	68.2	53.5	44.2	25.8	17.8	11.1	6.5	1998	78.2	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.1	21.4	13.9	8.0
1999	72.8	68.4	53.7	44.4	26.0	18.0	11.3	6.6	1999	78.4	73.8	59.0	49.2	30.3	21.6	14.0	8.1
2000	73.1	68.6	53.9	44.6	26.3	18.2	11.5	6.6	2000	78.6	74.0	59.2	49.4	30.5	21.8	14.1	8.1
2001	73.3	68.8	54.2	44.8	26.6	18.4	11.7	6.8	2001	78.8	74.2	59.4	49.6	30.7	22.0	14.3	8.2
2002	73.5	69.0	54.3	45.0	26.7	18.6	11.8	6.8	2002	78.9	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.8	22.1	14.4	8.2
2003	73.8	69.3	54.6	45.2	27.0	18.8	12.0	6.9	2003	79.1	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.9	22.2	14.5	8.3
2004	74.2	69.7	55.0	45.6	27.3	19.1	12.2	7.0	2004	79.3	74.7	59.9	50.1	31.1	22.4	14.7	8.4
<b>Northern Ireland</b>																	
1981	69.2	65.4	50.9	41.5	23.2	15.6	9.7	5.8	1981	75.5	71.6	56.8	47.1	28.3	20.0	12.8	7.3
1986	70.9	66.8	52.2	42.7	24.2	16.4	10.4	6.2	1986	77.1	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.3	20.8	13.4	7.8
1991	72.6	68.2	53.6	44.1	25.5	17.3	11.0	6.4	1991	78.4	74.0	59.2	49.4	30.3	21.6	14.2	8.3
1996	73.8	69.4	54.7	45.3	26.6	18.2	11.4	6.6	1996	79.2	74.7	59.9	50.0	30.9	22.1	14.4	8.4
1997	74.2	69.7	55.0	45.5	26.8	18.4	11.5	6.6	1997	79.5	75.0	60.2	50.3	31.2	22.4	14.5	8.4
1998	74.3	69.8	55.2	45.7	27.0	18.6	11.6	6.6	1998	79.5	75.0	60.2	50.4	31.2	22.4	14.5	8.2
1999	74.5	70.0	55.4	45.9	27.2	18.8	11.7	6.6	1999	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.2
2000	74.8	70.4	55.7	46.2	27.6	19.1	11.9	6.6	2000	79.8	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.6	8.2
2001	75.2	70.7	56.1	46.6	27.9	19.4	12.3	6.9	2001	80.1	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.4
2002	75.6	71.1	56.4	46.9	28.2	19.7	12.4	7.0	2002	80.4	75.9	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.5
2003	75.8	71.4	56.7	47													

Table 6.1

## Deaths: age and sex

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter	All ages	Age group													
		Under 1 <sup>1</sup>	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	
<b>Numbers (thousands)</b>															
<b>Males</b>															
1976	300.1	4.88	0.88	0.68	0.64	1.66	1.66	3.24	5.93	20.4	52.0	98.7	80.3	29.0	
1981	289.0	4.12	0.65	0.45	0.57	1.73	1.58	3.18	5.54	16.9	46.9	92.2	86.8	28.5	
1986	287.9	3.72	0.57	0.33	0.38	1.43	1.75	3.10	5.77	14.4	43.6	84.4	96.2	32.2	
1991	277.6	2.97	0.55	0.34	0.35	1.21	1.76	3.69	6.16	13.3	34.9	77.2	95.8	39.3	
1996	268.7	2.27	0.44	0.24	0.29	0.93	1.41	4.06	5.84	13.6	30.1	71.0	90.7	47.8	
1999	264.3	2.08	0.41	0.22	0.28	0.90	1.27	3.85	5.93	13.6	28.7	64.3	90.4	52.3	
2000	255.5	1.89	0.34	0.22	0.28	0.87	1.22	3.76	6.05	13.4	27.9	60.6	87.1	51.9	
2001	252.4	1.81	0.32	0.19	0.28	0.88	1.27	3.63	6.07	13.3	27.5	57.5	87.0	52.7	
2002	253.1	1.81	0.32	0.20	0.28	0.83	1.24	3.47	6.20	12.9	27.7	56.3	88.3	53.6	
2003	253.9	1.81	0.31	0.19	0.24	0.81	1.23	3.26	6.32	12.7	28.2	55.1	89.6	54.0	
2004	244.1	1.79	0.29	0.17	0.26	0.78	1.15	3.10	6.19	12.2	27.0	52.5	87.3	51.3	
2005	243.3	1.87	0.28	0.16	0.25	0.75	1.11	2.89	6.14	12.1	27.3	51.0	84.8	54.7	
2006 <sup>p</sup>	240.9	1.86	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.84	1.21	3.13	6.32	12.3	27.6	48.9	81.9	56.2	
<b>Females</b>															
1976	298.5	3.46	0.59	0.45	0.42	0.62	0.67	1.94	4.04	12.8	29.6	67.1	104.7	72.1	
1981	288.9	2.90	0.53	0.30	0.37	0.65	0.64	1.82	3.74	10.5	27.2	62.8	103.6	73.9	
1986	293.3	2.59	0.49	0.25	0.27	0.56	0.67	1.65	3.83	8.8	25.8	58.4	106.5	83.6	
1991	292.5	2.19	0.44	0.25	0.22	0.46	0.64	1.73	3.70	8.4	21.3	54.2	103.3	95.7	
1996	291.5	1.69	0.32	0.18	0.20	0.43	0.51	1.85	3.66	8.9	18.2	50.2	96.7	108.7	
1999	291.8	1.55	0.30	0.17	0.22	0.39	0.47	1.67	3.79	9.0	18.0	45.1	93.9	117.2	
2000	280.1	1.49	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.38	0.47	1.69	3.87	9.1	17.6	42.2	89.3	113.4	
2001	277.9	1.43	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.38	0.47	1.59	3.77	8.9	17.6	40.5	88.8	113.9	
2002	280.4	1.31	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.38	0.43	1.61	3.77	8.7	17.7	39.6	90.0	116.3	
2003	284.4	1.50	0.28	0.15	0.19	0.35	0.46	1.57	3.86	8.5	18.0	39.0	92.7	117.9	
2004	268.4	1.43	0.23	0.13	0.16	0.38	0.46	1.49	3.80	8.1	17.6	36.9	88.3	109.4	
2005	269.4	1.39	0.22	0.13	0.18	0.37	0.46	1.42	3.73	8.1	17.8	36.0	86.4	113.2	
2006 <sup>p</sup>	261.7	1.51	0.27	0.14	0.17	0.38	0.44	1.38	3.80	8.1	17.9	34.5	81.2	111.9	
<b>Rates (deaths per 1,000 population in each age group)</b>															
<b>Males</b>															
1976	12.5	16.2	0.65	0.34	0.31	0.88	0.96	0.92	2.09	6.97	19.6	50.3	116.4	243.2	
1981	12.0	12.6	0.53	0.27	0.29	0.82	0.83	0.89	1.83	6.11	17.7	45.6	105.2	226.5	
1986	11.8	11.0	0.44	0.21	0.23	0.72	0.83	0.88	1.68	5.27	16.6	42.8	101.2	215.4	
1991	11.2	8.3	0.40	0.21	0.23	0.72	0.89	0.94	1.76	4.56	13.9	38.1	93.1	205.6	
1996	10.7	6.8	0.32	0.14	0.18	0.60	0.85	1.01	1.67	4.06	11.9	34.5	85.0	198.8	
1999	10.4	6.5	0.31	0.12	0.16	0.56	0.83	0.99	1.60	3.99	10.9	31.6	79.9	194.4	
2000	10.0	6.1	0.26	0.13	0.16	0.54	0.79	0.98	1.59	3.92	10.4	29.7	75.9	187.5	
2001	9.9	5.9	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.53	0.80	0.97	1.56	3.89	10.0	28.0	74.0	186.4	
2002	9.8	5.9	0.25	0.12	0.16	0.49	0.77	0.95	1.57	3.85	9.7	27.2	73.4	187.5	
2003	9.8	5.7	0.25	0.11	0.14	0.46	0.95	0.91	1.58	3.81	9.6	26.3	72.8	190.4	
2004	9.4	5.5	0.23	0.10	0.15	0.44	0.68	0.88	1.53	3.67	9.0	24.9	69.8	175.2	
2005	9.3	5.7	0.23	0.10	0.14	0.42	0.64	0.82	1.51	3.59	8.9	24.0	67.4	171.6	
2006 <sup>p</sup>	9.1	5.4	0.23	0.12	0.15	0.47	0.68	0.89	1.54	3.58	8.8	23.0	64.5	164.1	
2004	March	10.2	5.9	0.25	0.12	0.15	0.46	0.67	0.92	1.59	3.81	9.4	26.6	76.9	199.3
	June	9.1	5.2	0.23	0.12	0.14	0.39	0.74	0.94	1.58	3.72	8.8	24.5	66.9	164.0
	Sept	8.7	5.3	0.23	0.10	0.18	0.46	0.71	0.86	1.47	3.58	8.5	23.2	64.5	154.8
	Dec	9.5	5.5	0.23	0.08	0.11	0.43	0.58	0.78	1.49	3.58	9.2	25.4	70.8	183.0
2005	March	10.5	6.2	0.26	0.09	0.17	0.46	0.71	0.88	1.56	3.83	9.7	26.6	77.3	201.2
	June	9.1	5.5	0.25	0.10	0.18	0.42	0.59	0.83	1.57	3.53	8.8	23.4	65.8	162.9
	Sept	8.3	5.3	0.20	0.09	0.12	0.40	0.63	0.85	1.44	3.46	8.3	22.2	59.6	146.0
	Dec	9.3	5.6	0.21	0.11	0.11	0.39	0.62	0.73	1.46	3.54	8.8	24.0	66.9	176.9
2006 <sup>2</sup>	March <sup>p</sup>	10.2	5.3	0.29	0.14	0.16	0.46	0.73	0.95	1.59	3.81	9.5	25.2	73.5	190.4
	June <sup>p</sup>	9.0	5.5	0.24	0.10	0.15	0.46	0.70	0.89	1.57	3.60	8.8	23.1	63.6	159.2
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	8.4	5.4	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.51	0.59	0.83	1.49	3.42	8.3	21.3	58.5	144.4
	Dec <sup>p</sup>	8.9	5.6	0.26	0.12	0.15	0.44	0.70	0.91	1.54	3.49	8.7	22.3	62.5	162.8
<b>Females</b>															
1976	11.8	12.2	0.46	0.24	0.21	0.35	0.40	0.56	1.46	4.30	10.1	26.0	74.6	196.6	
1981	11.3	9.4	0.46	0.19	0.19	0.32	0.35	0.52	1.26	3.80	9.5	24.1	66.2	178.2	
1986	11.4	8.0	0.40	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.33	0.47	1.12	3.24	9.2	23.4	62.5	169.4	
1991	11.2	6.4	0.33	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.33	0.44	1.05	2.87	8.2	21.8	58.7	161.6	
1996	11.0	5.3	0.25	0.10	0.12	0.29	0.31	0.46	1.04	2.63	7.1	20.6	55.8	158.9	
1999	11.0	5.1	0.24	0.10	0.13	0.25	0.31	0.43	1.01	2.61	6.7	19.2	53.4	162.6	
2000	10.5	5.1	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.30	0.44	1.00	2.62	6.4	18.1	50.8	155.2	
2001	10.4	4.9	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.42	0.96	2.57	6.3	17.4	50.1	155.0	
2002	10.4	4.5	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.27	0.44	0.94	2.54	6.0	17.0	50.4	159.4	
2003	10.6	4.9	0.24	0.10	0.12	0.21	0.28	0.44	0.95	2.51	5.9	16.7	51.3	165.8	
2004	9.9	4.6	0.20	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.27	0.42	0.93	2.39	5.7	15.8	48.6	154.3	
2005	9.9	4.4	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.22	0.27	0.40	0.90	2.38	5.6	15.4	48.1	152.7	
2006 <sup>p</sup>	9.6	4.6	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.26	0.39	0.92	2.32	5.6	14.8	45.6	145.1	
2004	March	11.1	5.3	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.27	0.32	0.42	0.95	2.50	6.0	17.1	53.9	177.0
	June	9.4	4.1	0.17	0.08	0.11	0.26	0.27	0.43	0.94	2.41	5.4	15.0	46.5	144.3
	Sept	9.1	4.3	0.20	0.06	0.09	0.20	0.24	0.42	0.88	2.27	5.4	14.9	44.6	137.5
	Dec	10.1	4.6	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.17	0.27	0.40	0.93	2.36	5.9	16.1	49.5	158.4
2005	March	11.6	4.8	0.22	0.09	0.13	0.20	0.32	0.46	0.95	2.57	6.0	17.3	57.0	184.7
	June	9.5	4.7	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.27	0.37	0.97	2.31	5.5	15.0	46.6	144.2
	Sept	8.7	3.9	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.20	0.24	0.36	0.86	2.32	5.4	13.8	42.0	129.7
	Dec	9.8	4.2	0.19	0.08	0.11	0.22	0.24	0.41	0.84	2.31	5.6	15.3	46.8	152.7
2006 <sup>2</sup>	March <sup>p</sup>	11.1	5.0	0.25	0.07	0.08	0.24	0.31	0.39	1.01	2.42	6.1	16.4	52.5	173.6
	June <sup>p</sup>	9.5	4.6	0.22	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.25	0.42	0.88	2.34	5.4	14.7	45.4	142.2
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	8.6	4.3	0.19	0.10	0.08	0.23	0.23	0.36	0.90	2.26	5.3	13.7	41.1	125.4
	Dec <sup>p</sup>	9.2	4.5	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.23	0.25	0.41	0.89	2.27	5.4	14.3	43.7	140.0

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992 and the numbers of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2005. Provisional figures for 2006 relate to registrations.

1 Rates per 1,000 live births.

2 Death rates for 2006 are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2006.

p provisional

**Table 6.2** Deaths: subnational

Government Office Regions of England										Rates
Year and quarter	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	
<b>Total deaths (deaths per 1,000 population of all ages)</b>										
1996	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.4	10.7	11.7	
1997	11.6	11.6	11.1	10.5	10.6	10.2	9.0	10.6	11.7	
1998	11.9	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.2	8.8	10.4	11.4	
1999	11.6	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.3	8.7	10.5	11.6	
2000	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.9	8.2	9.8	11.3	
2001	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.1	10.2	9.9	7.9	9.9	11.0	
2002	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	
2003	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.4	9.9	7.8	9.9	11.2	
2004	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.5	7.2	9.4	10.4	
2005	10.7	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.5	7.0	9.4	10.5	
2006	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	6.8	9.2	10.2	
2005	March	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.1	11.5	10.9	8.2	10.9	12.1
	June	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.2	6.8	9.1	10.2
	Sept	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	6.3	8.3	9.3
	Dec	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.5	6.9	9.4	10.4
2006 <sup>1</sup>	March <sup>p</sup>	11.5	11.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8	7.8	10.9	11.7
	June <sup>p</sup>	10.6	10.2	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.3	6.7	9.0	10.0
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.3	6.2	8.2	9.2
	Dec <sup>p</sup>	10.6	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.1	6.5	8.9	10.0
<b>Infant mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)</b>										
1996	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.8	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.5	
1997	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.7	7.0	4.8	5.8	5.0	5.8	
1998	5.0	6.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	5.0	6.0	4.4	4.8	
1999	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.9	4.6	6.0	4.8	4.7	
2000	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.4	6.8	4.4	5.4	4.4	4.7	
2001	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.9	6.4	4.5	6.1	4.2	5.4	
2002	4.8	5.4	6.1	5.6	6.6	4.3	5.5	4.5	4.3	
2003	4.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	7.4	4.5	5.4	4.2	4.1	
2004	4.6	5.4	5.8	4.9	6.3	4.2	5.2	3.9	4.5	
2005	4.7	5.6	6.0	4.8	6.6	4.0	5.2	3.9	4.5	
2006	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.4	4.1	4.9	4.2	4.0	
2005	March	4.8	6.1	6.0	7.3	7.1	4.8	5.4	3.9	5.3
	June	4.8	5.4	7.0	5.1	6.4	4.2	5.7	3.4	4.4
	Sept	4.8	4.8	5.4	3.4	7.5	3.7	4.7	4.0	3.6
	Dec	4.5	6.1	5.6	3.8	5.6	3.3	5.0	4.4	4.9
2006	March <sup>p</sup>	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.9	6.6	3.8	5.5	4.3	4.2
	June <sup>p</sup>	6.4	5.5	6.1	5.0	7.0	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.7
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.3	6.7	3.6	4.8	4.2	3.6
	Dec <sup>p</sup>	4.5	5.7	6.6	5.5	5.3	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.7
<b>Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)</b>										
1996	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.8	
1997	3.7	4.3	4.4	3.7	5.0	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.9	
1998	3.1	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	4.1	2.9	3.3	
1999	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.2	
2000	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.1	5.0	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.0	
2001	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.4	2.9	4.1	2.9	3.7	
2002	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.8	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.1	
2003	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.1	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.9	
2004	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.7	3.5	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.2	
2005	2.9	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.9	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.2	
2006	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.6	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	
2005	March	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.1	4.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.5
	June	3.0	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.9	3.0	3.8	2.1	3.2
	Sept	2.7	3.1	3.9	2.8	5.7	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.7
	Dec	2.8	4.6	3.5	2.4	4.1	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.5
2006	March <sup>p</sup>	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.2
	June <sup>p</sup>	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.9	5.1	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.4
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.9	5.4	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.6
	Dec <sup>p</sup>	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.5	3.6
<b>Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)</b>										
1996	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.7	10.2	7.5	9.6	7.8	7.5	
1997	8.0	8.9	8.3	7.7	9.6	7.3	9.0	7.3	8.7	
1998	8.2	8.7	9.2	8.0	9.3	7.4	9.0	6.8	7.3	
1999	8.2	8.7	8.3	7.8	9.9	7.0	9.0	6.9	7.8	
2000	8.5	8.6	9.6	7.8	9.6	7.1	9.0	6.6	6.6	
2001	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.9	9.1	7.1	8.9	6.9	7.2	
2002	8.1	8.5	9.0	8.5	10.0	7.5	9.3	6.9	6.8	
2003	7.8	9.0	9.1	9.5	10.2	7.3	9.6	7.0	7.0	
2004	7.9	8.4	9.4	8.1	9.6	7.6	9.3	7.0	7.2	
2005	7.8	8.2	9.4	7.6	9.9	6.4	8.5	6.8	6.8	
2006 <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2005	March	6.6	8.4	9.7	9.3	9.0	6.9	8.4	6.7	6.8
	June	9.2	8.2	10.4	7.6	10.9	7.4	8.8	6.5	7.5
	Sept	7.1	7.4	8.6	7.2	11.0	6.1	8.9	7.1	5.7
	Dec	8.4	8.9	9.0	6.5	8.8	5.3	7.9	7.0	7.1
2006	March <sup>p</sup>	8.0	7.9	7.1	8.6	9.6	7.1	8.3	7.3	6.5
	June <sup>p</sup>	8.7	7.9	8.5	9.1	10.1	6.9	7.8	6.5	6.7
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	7.3	7.3	8.1	8.4	9.5	6.3	7.8	6.4	6.2
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths occurring in each year with the exception of provisional figures for 2006 which relate to registrations.

1 Total deaths rates for 2006 have been calculated using the mid 2005 population estimates published on 24 August 2006.

2 Figures for 2006 are not yet available due to the late arrival of some stillbirth registrations.

p provisional.

Table 7.1

## International migration: age and sex

United Kingdom															Numbers (thousands)		
Year and quarter	All ages			0-14			15-24			25-44			45 and over				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
<b>Inflow</b>																	
1971	200	103	97	33	17	17	65	28	37	81	48	33	21	10	11		
1976	191	100	91	32	16	17	64	32	32	77	43	34	18	9	9		
1981	153	83	71	30	16	14	48	24	24	60	34	26	15	9	7		
1986	250	120	130	45	22	23	79	34	45	101	49	51	25	16	10		
1991	328	157	171	53	23	30	106	47	59	139	73	66	31	14	17		
1996	318	157	161	33	14	19	114	49	65	142	77	65	29	17	12		
1997	326	169	157	43	22	21	126	57	68	131	76	55	27	15	12		
1998	390	207	184	37	18	19	134	65	69	194	109	84	26	15	11		
1999	454	250	204	42	24	18	158	79	80	224	130	94	30	18	13		
2000	483	275	209	36	18	18	161	82	79	244	149	95	43	26	17		
2001	480	260	219	46	25	21	158	77	81	239	135	103	37	22	14		
2002	513	284	229	38	20	17	185	100	85	256	148	108	35	16	19		
2003	513	261	252	41	23	18	211	99	112	219	118	101	42	21	21		
2004	582	297	285	39	25	14	222	105	118	274	147	127	47	20	26		
2005	565	312	253	26	14	12	228	117	111	272	156	116	39	25	14		
2004 Jan-June	233	116	117	18	13	5	86	38	48	112	56	55	18	9	9		
July-Dec	349	181	167	21	12	8	137	67	70	162	90	72	29	12	17		
2005 Jan-June	239	127	112	13	7	6	83	38	45	124	71	53	19	11	8		
July-Dec	326	185	141	13	6	6	145	80	66	148	85	63	20	14	6		
<b>Outflow</b>																	
1971	240	124	116	51	26	24	64	28	36	99	57	42	27	12	15		
1976	210	118	93	40	20	21	52	26	25	97	59	38	21	12	9		
1981	233	133	100	49	25	24	51	29	22	108	64	44	25	14	11		
1986	213	107	106	37	17	20	47	19	28	98	55	43	32	17	15		
1991	285	146	139	44	19	25	76	39	37	131	69	62	33	18	15		
1996	264	134	130	38	16	22	63	24	39	140	79	60	23	15	9		
1997	279	153	126	29	15	13	86	45	41	138	77	61	27	16	11		
1998	251	131	121	24	15	10	70	31	39	130	71	59	27	14	13		
1999	291	158	133	27	19	8	87	42	45	143	79	64	34	18	16		
2000	321	178	142	26	11	15	84	45	39	175	102	73	36	20	16		
2001	308	173	135	25	14	11	84	41	43	155	89	65	45	29	16		
2002	359	195	165	25	15	10	92	44	48	186	107	80	56	28	28		
2003	362	193	169	35	19	16	85	37	47	188	105	82	55	31	24		
2004	359	182	177	29	13	16	82	38	44	181	101	80	67	30	36		
2005	380	219	161	29	16	14	86	48	38	201	120	80	63	35	28		
2004 Jan-June	153	75	78	15	5	10	33	14	20	74	43	31	31	14	17		
July-Dec	206	107	99	14	8	6	49	24	25	107	58	49	36	16	20		
2005 Jan-June	146	84	61	11	6	5	27	14	13	82	52	30	26	12	14		
July-Dec	234	135	99	19	10	9	60	35	25	118	68	50	37	23	15		
<b>Balance</b>																	
1971	- 40	- 22	- 19	- 17	- 10	- 8	+ 1	-	+ 1	- 18	- 10	- 9	- 6	- 2	- 4		
1976	- 19	- 18	- 1	- 8	- 4	- 4	+ 12	+ 6	+ 7	- 20	- 16	- 4	- 3	- 3	-		
1981	- 79	- 50	- 29	- 19	- 9	- 10	- 2	- 5	+ 2	- 48	- 31	- 18	- 10	- 5	- 4		
1986	+ 37	+ 13	+ 24	+ 8	+ 5	+ 3	+ 32	+ 15	+ 18	+ 3	- 5	+ 8	- 7	- 1	- 6		
1991	+ 43	+ 12	+ 32	+ 8	+ 3	+ 5	+ 30	+ 9	+ 22	+ 7	+ 4	+ 4	- 2	- 4	+ 2		
1996	+ 54	+ 23	+ 31	- 5	- 2	- 3	+ 51	+ 25	+ 26	+ 2	- 2	+ 5	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3		
1997	+ 47	+ 16	+ 31	+ 14	+ 6	+ 8	+ 40	+ 12	+ 28	- 7	- 1	- 6	-	- 1	+ 1		
1998	+ 139	+ 76	+ 63	+ 13	+ 3	+ 10	+ 64	+ 34	+ 30	+ 64	+ 38	+ 25	- 1	-	- 2		
1999	+ 163	+ 92	+ 71	+ 15	+ 5	+ 10	+ 71	+ 37	+ 34	+ 81	+ 51	+ 30	- 4	- 1	- 3		
2000	+ 163	+ 96	+ 66	+ 10	+ 7	+ 3	+ 77	+ 37	+ 40	+ 69	+ 47	+ 23	+ 7	+ 6	+ 1		
2001	+ 172	+ 88	+ 84	+ 21	+ 11	+ 10	+ 74	+ 36	+ 38	+ 84	+ 46	+ 38	- 8	- 6	- 2		
2002	+ 153	+ 89	+ 64	+ 13	+ 5	+ 8	+ 93	+ 56	+ 37	+ 69	+ 41	+ 28	- 22	- 13	- 9		
2003	+ 151	+ 68	+ 83	+ 7	+ 4	+ 2	+ 126	+ 61	+ 65	+ 31	+ 12	+ 19	- 13	- 10	- 3		
2004	+ 223	+ 115	+ 108	+ 10	+ 12	- 2	+ 140	+ 67	+ 73	+ 93	+ 46	+ 47	- 20	- 10	- 10		
2005	+ 185	+ 93	+ 93	- 4	- 2	- 1	+ 142	+ 69	+ 72	+ 72	+ 36	+ 36	- 24	- 10	- 14		
2004 Jan-June	+ 80	+ 41	+ 39	+ 3	+ 8	- 5	+ 53	+ 24	+ 28	+ 38	+ 13	+ 24	- 13	- 5	- 8		
July-Dec	+ 142	+ 74	+ 68	+ 7	+ 4	+ 3	+ 88	+ 42	+ 45	+ 55	+ 32	+ 23	- 7	- 5	- 2		
2005 Jan-June	+ 93	+ 43	+ 51	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 56	+ 24	+ 32	+ 41	+ 18	+ 23	- 7	- 1	- 6		
July-Dec	+ 92	+ 50	+ 42	- 6	- 4	- 3	+ 86	+ 45	+ 41	+ 30	+ 17	+ 13	- 17	- 9	- 8		

Note: Figures in this table are derived from the International Passenger Survey and other sources – see Notes to Tables. Prior to 1991 they exclude certain categories of migration such as migrants between the UK and the Irish Republic, persons seeking asylum after entering the country and other short-term visitors granted extensions of stay. From 1991, the figures in this table include all categories of migrants and therefore represent Total International Migration. For adjustments required to pre-1991 figures, see Notes to Tables.

**Table 7.2** International migration: country of last or next residence

United Kingdom			Numbers (thousands)									
Year and quarter	All countries	European Union <sup>1</sup>	Commonwealth countries						Other foreign countries			
			Australia, New Zealand, Canada	South Africa	India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup>	Pakistan <sup>2</sup>	Caribbean	Other <sup>2</sup>	USA	Middle East <sup>4</sup>	Other <sup>4,5</sup>	
<b>Inflow</b>												
1971	200	21	52	8	24	:	5	36	22	:	31	
1976	191	33	40	9	15	12	4	32	16	7	23	
1981	153	25	20	3	18	9	3	19	17	11	27	
1986	250	72	30	18	16	10	5	25	26	15	34	
1991	328	95	44	8	17	16	4	42	24	11	69	
1996	318	98	37	11	15	11	4	33	32	13	63	
1997	326	100	40	13	21	9	4	32	23	15	67	
1998	390	109	64	20	17	10	6	31	37	13	84	
1999	454	99	63	29	25	12	6	37	29	15	138	
2000	483	96	63	23	34	16	6	48	24	30	144	
2001	480	86	77	22	32	18	3	47	24	30	140	
2002	513	89	61	27	36	10	5	52	28	32	172	
2003	513	101	68	28	45	13	4	49	28	27	150	
2004	582	139	63	37	60	29	6	60	28	26	135	
2005	565	180	64	29	64	22	2	42	25	19	117	
2004 Jan-June	233	53	34	19	26	14	3	23	8	9	45	
July-Dec	349	85	29	18	34	15	3	37	19	18	90	
2005 Jan-June	239	75	33	19	28	7	1	19	9	7	42	
July-Dec	326	105	31	10	36	14	1	23	17	12	76	
<b>Outflow</b>												
1971	240	31	99	21	8	:	8	23	17	:	34	
1976	210	39	63	21	4	2	3	17	21	6	33	
1981	232	33	78	23	2	1	3	20	25	23	23	
1986	213	62	50	2	4	2	2	13	34	16	28	
1991	285	95	61	7	6	4	2	21	35	14	40	
1996	264	94	58	5	5	1	1	23	26	8	42	
1997	279	92	57	8	6	3	3	23	28	13	46	
1998	251	85	54	6	5	2	2	14	27	9	48	
1999	291	103	73	7	4	1	3	14	33	10	44	
2000	321	103	79	7	5	3	3	15	33	15	58	
2001	308	94	80	8	8	3	2	13	28	9	63	
2002	359	125	84	10	7	4	2	16	37	12	62	
2003	362	122	90	14	7	4	1	15	27	7	75	
2004	359	121	95	10	6	4	3	20	27	12	61	
2005	380	134	95	14	10	7	3	12	27	12	65	
2004 Jan-June	153	58	40	3	3	2	1	6	13	5	21	
July-Dec	206	63	55	6	4	1	3	13	14	7	40	
2005 Jan-June	146	53	42	6	4	3	1	5	7	4	20	
July-Dec	234	81	54	8	6	5	2	7	20	8	45	
<b>Balance</b>												
1971	- 40	- 10	- 46	- 13	+ 16	:	- 3	+ 14	+ 6	:	- 3	
1976	- 19	- 6	- 23	- 12	+ 12	+ 10	-	+ 15	- 4	+ 1	- 10	
1981	- 79	- 8	- 58	- 20	+ 15	+ 8	+ 1	- 2	- 8	- 12	+ 5	
1986	+ 37	+ 9	- 21	+ 16	+ 12	+ 8	+ 3	+ 12	- 8	-	+ 6	
1991	+ 43	-	- 18	+ 1	+ 11	+ 12	+ 2	+ 20	- 11	- 4	+ 29	
1996	+ 54	+ 5	- 21	+ 6	+ 10	+ 10	+ 3	+ 10	+ 6	+ 5	+ 21	
1997	+ 47	+ 9	- 17	+ 5	+ 15	+ 6	+ 1	+ 9	- 5	+ 2	+ 21	
1998	+ 139	+ 24	+ 10	+ 14	+ 12	+ 8	+ 4	+ 17	+ 10	+ 4	+ 36	
1999	+ 163	- 4	- 10	+ 22	+ 22	+ 11	+ 3	+ 23	- 4	+ 5	+ 94	
2000	+ 163	- 8	- 15	+ 15	+ 29	+ 13	+ 4	+ 33	- 9	+ 15	+ 86	
2001	+ 172	- 7	- 2	+ 13	+ 24	+ 14	+ 1	+ 34	- 4	+ 20	+ 77	
2002	+ 153	- 36	- 23	+ 17	+ 29	+ 7	+ 3	+ 36	- 10	+ 20	+ 110	
2003	+ 151	- 21	- 22	+ 14	+ 38	+ 9	+ 3	+ 34	+ 1	+ 20	+ 75	
2004	+ 223	+ 17	- 32	+ 27	+ 54	+ 25	+ 2	+ 40	-	+ 14	+ 74	
2005	+ 185	+ 46	- 31	+ 15	+ 54	+ 14	- 1	+ 30	- 1	+ 7	+ 53	
2004 Jan-June	+ 80	- 5	- 7	+ 16	+ 23	+ 12	+ 2	+ 16	- 5	+ 4	+ 24	
July-Dec	+ 142	+ 22	- 26	+ 12	+ 30	+ 14	+ 0	+ 24	+ 5	+ 11	+ 51	
2005 Jan-June	+ 93	+ 21	- 9	+ 13	+ 24	+ 5	-	+ 14	+ 2	+ 3	+ 22	
July-Dec	+ 92	+ 24	- 22	+ 2	+ 31	+ 10	-	+ 16	- 3	+ 4	+ 31	

Note: Figures in this table are derived from the International Passenger Survey and other sources – see Notes to Tables. Prior to 1991 they exclude certain categories of migration such as migrants between the UK and the Irish Republic, persons seeking asylum after entering the country and other short-term visitors granted extensions of stay. From 1991, the figures in this table include all categories of migrants and therefore represent Total International Migration. For adjustments required to pre-1991 figures, see Notes to Tables.

1 For 1971 the European Union figures are for the original six countries only. From 1976 up to and including 2003, estimates are shown for the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). From 2004, the estimates are for the EU25 (EU15 plus the 10 countries of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia). These countries are included in the definition for the whole of 2004, whether migration occurred before or after 1 May.

2 For 1971 Pakistan is included with India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

3 From 2004, the Other Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.

4 For 1971 Middle East is included in the 'Other' category of 'Other foreign' countries.

5 From 2004, Other foreign excludes the eight central and eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004.



**Table 7.3** International migration: citizenship

United Kingdom										Numbers (thousands)
Year and quarter	Citizenship (numbers)								British citizens as percentage of all citizens	
	All countries	British	Non-British	European Union <sup>1</sup>	Commonwealth			Other foreign <sup>3</sup>		
					All	Old	New <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Inflow</b>										
1971	200	92	108	..	53	17	36	54	46	
1976	191	87	104	19	57	17	40	28	45	
1981	153	60	93	12	43	12	31	38	39	
1986	250	120	130	36	50	19	31	44	48	
1991	328	109	219	53	85	26	59	82	33	
1996	318	94	224	72	78	29	49	73	29	
1997	326	89	237	72	90	31	59	76	27	
1998	390	103	287	82	105	54	51	100	26	
1999	454	116	337	67	121	54	66	150	26	
2000	483	104	379	63	148	57	91	168	22	
2001	480	106	373	60	151	67	84	162	22	
2002	513	95	418	63	159	66	93	197	18	
2003	513	106	407	64	166	63	103	177	21	
2004	582	88	494	117	219	76	143	158	15	
2005	565	91	474	145	189	68	121	140	16	
2004 Jan-June	233	40	194	43	100	40	59	52	17	
July-Dec	349	48	300	74	120	36	84	106	14	
2005 Jan-June	239	39	200	60	89	39	50	51	16	
July-Dec	326	52	274	85	100	29	71	89	16	
<b>Outflow</b>										
1971	240	171	69	..	29	13	16	40	71	
1976	210	137	73	18	30	16	13	25	65	
1981	232	164	68	16	29	14	15	24	71	
1986	213	132	81	13	29	19	10	40	62	
1991	285	154	131	53	35	18	17	43	54	
1996	264	156	108	44	32	17	14	32	59	
1997	279	149	131	53	40	20	20	38	53	
1998	251	126	126	49	33	20	13	44	50	
1999	291	139	152	59	41	29	12	52	48	
2000	321	161	160	57	47	32	15	55	50	
2001	308	159	149	49	51	32	19	49	52	
2002	359	186	174	52	58	42	16	64	52	
2003	362	190	171	50	59	42	17	62	53	
2004	359	207	152	43	55	35	20	54	58	
2005	380	198	181	56	64	39	24	62	52	
2004 Jan-June	153	90	63	21	19	13	6	23	59	
July-Dec	206	117	89	22	36	22	14	31	57	
2005 Jan-June	146	83	63	21	24	15	10	18	57	
July-Dec	234	116	118	35	39	25	14	44	49	
<b>Balance</b>										
1971	- 40	- 79	+ 39	..	+ 24	+ 4	+ 20	+ 14	:	
1976	- 19	- 50	+ 31	+ 1	+ 27	+ 1	+ 27	+ 3	:	
1981	- 79	-104	+ 24	- 4	+ 14	- 2	+ 16	+ 15	:	
1986	+ 37	- 11	+ 49	+ 22	+ 21	+ 0	+ 21	+ 5	:	
1991	+ 43	- 45	+ 89	+ 0	+ 50	+ 7	+ 42	+ 39	:	
1996	+ 54	- 62	+ 116	+ 28	+ 47	+ 12	+ 35	+ 41	:	
1997	+ 47	- 60	+ 107	+ 18	+ 50	+ 11	+ 39	+ 38	:	
1998	+139	- 23	+ 162	+ 33	+ 72	+ 34	+ 38	+ 57	:	
1999	+163	- 23	+ 186	+ 8	+ 80	+ 26	+ 54	+ 98	:	
2000	+163	- 57	+ 220	+ 6	+ 101	+ 25	+ 76	+ 113	:	
2001	+172	- 53	+ 225	+ 11	+ 101	+ 35	+ 65	+ 113	:	
2002	+153	- 91	+ 245	+ 11	+ 101	+ 23	+ 77	+ 133	:	
2003	+151	- 85	+ 236	+ 14	+ 107	+ 21	+ 86	+ 115	:	
2004	+223	-119	+ 342	+ 74	+ 164	+ 41	+ 123	+ 104	:	
2005	+185	-107	+ 292	+ 89	+ 125	+ 29	+ 97	+ 78	:	
2004 Jan-June	+ 80	- 51	+ 131	+ 22	+ 81	+ 27	+ 53	+ 29	:	
July-Dec	+142	- 68	+ 211	+ 52	+ 83	+ 14	+ 70	+ 75	:	
2005 Jan-June	+ 93	- 44	+ 137	+ 39	+ 65	+ 25	+ 40	+ 33	:	
July-Dec	+ 92	- 63	+ 155	+ 50	+ 60	+ 4	+ 56	+ 45	:	

Note: Figures in this table are derived from the International Passenger Survey and other sources – see Notes to Tables. Prior to 1991 they exclude certain categories of migration such as migrants between the UK and the Irish Republic, persons seeking asylum after entering the country and other short-term visitors granted extensions of stay. From 1991, the figures in this table include all categories of migrants and therefore represent Total International Migration. For adjustments required to pre-1991 figures, see Notes to Tables.

1 For 1971 citizens of the European Union are included in 'Other foreign' category. From 1976 up to and including 2003, estimates are shown for the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). From 2004, the estimates are for the EU25 (EU15 plus the 10 countries of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia). These countries are included in the definition for the whole of 2004, whether migration occurred before or after 1 May.

2 From 2004, the New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.

3 For 2004 onwards, Other foreign excludes the eight central and eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004.

**Table 8.1** Internal migration

Recorded movements between constituent countries of the United Kingdom and Government Office Regions of England

Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Government Office Regions of England									
					North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	
<b>Inflow</b>														
1976	105.4	52.0	50.4	9.7	39.2	93.0	78.2	84.0	75.7	146.3	..	215.4	123.8	
1981	93.7	44.6	45.4	6.8	31.1	79.3	68.3	76.6	66.9	121.4	155.0	201.8	108.3	
1986	115.6	55.2	43.9	8.8	36.5	90.0	78.6	101.9	87.1	144.6	182.8	243.3	148.8	
1991	95.8	51.5	55.8	12.5	40.2	96.1	85.0	89.6	82.7	122.1	148.8	197.6	120.7	
1994	103.4	52.0	51.7	10.9	37.1	99.7	87.6	96.4	84.8	130.6	160.4	215.5	127.7	
1995	108.1	54.7	48.5	14.1	37.9	103.7	90.8	101.3	90.0	134.6	170.7	218.6	131.6	
1996	111.1	55.3	47.0	11.4	38.6	105.0	90.8	102.1	90.6	139.5	168.0	228.0	138.5	
1997	110.9	58.5	55.3	10.2	38.6	106.5	92.6	107.7	92.7	145.0	167.3	229.6	144.0	
1998	111.2	56.3	52.6	11.7	39.0	104.0	93.0	107.9	93.4	142.8	173.9	226.1	138.7	
1999	111.7	58.0	50.9	11.6	38.7	105.4	95.2	111.3	93.7	148.4	162.9	228.6	143.2	
2000	108.6	59.5	48.8	11.2	39.2	106.2	96.5	112.1	94.3	145.8	163.0	224.2	140.1	
2001	104.2	60.0	56.5	12.7	40.4	106.3	96.5	115.5	95.3	147.2	159.7	223.8	143.3	
2002	100.9	64.0	52.7	10.8	42.7	108.9	99.7	119.5	98.6	150.0	154.8	228.6	145.9	
2003	97.5	62.7	59.8	12.1	41.9	109.3	99.4	114.8	95.0	144.6	148.3	220.5	141.6	
2004	96.6	60.1	56.8	12.5	40.7	104.9	98.1	111.8	95.1	145.5	155.1	223.4	138.8	
2005	98.3	55.9	59.2	12.2	39.9	102.1	94.1	105.8	94.0	138.7	161.2	216.5	132.3	
2005 March	21.0	11.3	12.7	3.4	7.6	21.5	18.4	20.5	19.4	29.4	36.2	43.9	26.1	
2005 June	22.0	11.7	15.4	3.3	7.8	21.8	18.4	22.0	20.9	31.8	36.5	47.5	28.8	
2005 Sept	32.7	20.6	15.0	2.9	15.6	36.4	37.6	39.4	31.9	44.6	50.0	74.6	46.3	
2005 Dec	22.6	12.3	16.0	2.5	8.9	22.5	19.7	24.0	21.8	32.9	38.5	50.4	31.2	
2006 March	19.8	11.0	10.5	3.3	7.3	20.2	17.5	20.6	19.3	30.1	36.9	45.1	26.8	
2006 June	21.5	11.9	11.8	3.5	7.9	21.8	18.1	22.3	20.2	33.0	37.6	49.4	29.8	
<b>Outflow</b>														
1976	104.8	43.9	54.5	14.2	40.2	102.9	78.5	77.2	89.5	115.6	..	181.7	94.7	
1981	91.5	41.8	47.7	9.4	39.1	98.6	73.3	71.7	78.4	104.4	187.0	166.0	88.0	
1986	100.7	49.8	57.9	15.1	45.6	115.8	90.5	84.8	94.8	128.1	232.4	204.1	102.5	
1991	112.2	47.4	46.7	9.3	40.9	104.9	85.4	81.4	87.9	113.0	202.1	184.6	98.9	
1994	106.3	50.4	49.0	12.2	43.5	109.8	91.9	86.2	95.1	115.5	206.3	190.4	103.9	
1995	107.9	53.1	52.0	12.3	45.6	115.8	97.6	91.9	98.1	118.7	207.6	195.8	108.0	
1996	105.3	53.3	54.5	11.8	44.5	114.0	98.2	94.3	101.0	121.1	213.4	198.9	109.8	
1997	114.8	54.4	53.2	12.6	44.5	117.5	100.0	97.4	103.7	124.8	221.7	205.7	112.4	
1998	111.3	54.2	53.8	12.4	43.7	115.8	97.9	97.3	100.9	125.0	217.9	209.4	110.9	
1999	111.6	53.3	54.9	12.5	43.8	114.9	97.0	96.4	101.8	125.8	228.3	208.7	110.7	
2000	110.8	52.1	53.3	11.9	42.9	111.3	95.7	94.9	101.5	124.6	231.5	210.5	110.7	
2001	120.4	51.5	50.4	11.1	42.6	110.4	95.6	95.6	101.6	127.1	244.2	216.4	110.7	
2002	119.3	49.7	48.4	11.1	41.3	107.5	94.6	96.9	102.7	130.1	262.5	220.2	111.0	
2003	126.0	48.1	46.4	11.7	40.1	104.1	93.0	96.0	101.7	127.4	262.6	211.1	108.0	
2004	121.5	49.2	45.1	10.2	39.4	104.1	92.2	97.0	100.7	128.3	260.2	208.1	108.4	
2005	118.2	50.0	44.7	12.7	39.3	103.1	92.6	96.7	98.6	123.7	242.8	201.0	106.9	
2005 March	25.4	10.3	10.0	2.8	8.2	20.8	18.4	19.5	19.6	25.4	52.7	41.5	21.3	
2005 June	28.0	11.4	10.4	2.7	9.0	23.2	21.8	22.0	21.5	25.6	52.6	43.0	22.7	
2005 Sept	36.0	16.7	13.9	4.7	13.4	35.4	31.4	33.1	35.2	44.1	79.0	70.2	38.1	
2005 Dec	28.9	11.5	10.5	2.6	8.8	23.7	21.0	22.1	22.3	28.5	58.6	46.3	24.8	
2006 March	23.0	9.8	9.7	2.1	7.8	20.8	18.5	19.6	20.3	25.5	52.7	40.6	21.4	
2006 June	25.1	11.2	10.3	2.1	8.8	23.1	21.6	22.5	22.1	26.3	53.4	43.1	22.8	
<b>Balance</b>														
1976	+ 0.6	+ 8.1	- 4.1	- 4.5	- 1.0	- 9.8	- 0.3	+ 6.8	- 13.8	+ 30.7	..	+ 33.7	+ 29.1	
1981	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	- 2.3	- 2.5	- 8.0	- 19.3	- 5.0	+ 4.9	- 11.6	+ 17.0	- 32.0	+ 35.8	+ 20.3	
1986	+ 14.9	+ 5.4	- 14.1	- 6.3	- 9.1	- 25.8	- 11.9	+ 17.1	- 7.8	+ 16.5	- 49.6	+ 39.2	+ 46.4	
1991	- 16.4	+ 4.0	+ 9.2	+ 3.2	- 0.7	- 8.8	- 0.4	+ 8.1	- 5.2	+ 9.1	- 53.3	+ 13.0	+ 21.8	
1994	- 2.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	- 1.2	- 6.4	- 10.1	- 4.4	+ 10.2	- 10.3	+ 15.1	- 45.9	+ 25.1	+ 23.8	
1995	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	- 3.5	+ 1.8	- 7.7	- 12.1	- 6.8	+ 9.4	- 8.1	+ 15.9	- 36.9	+ 22.7	+ 23.6	
1996	+ 5.8	+ 2.0	- 7.5	- 0.4	- 5.9	- 9.0	- 7.4	+ 7.8	- 10.4	+ 18.3	- 45.4	+ 29.1	+ 28.7	
1997	- 3.8	+ 4.1	+ 2.2	- 2.4	- 5.9	- 11.0	- 7.3	+ 10.3	- 11.1	+ 20.3	- 54.4	+ 23.8	+ 31.6	
1998	- 0.1	+ 2.1	- 1.2	- 0.8	- 4.8	- 11.8	- 4.9	+ 10.6	- 7.4	+ 17.7	- 44.0	+ 16.7	+ 27.8	
1999	+ 0.1	+ 4.7	- 4.0	- 0.8	- 5.1	- 9.5	- 1.8	+ 14.9	- 8.1	+ 22.6	- 65.4	+ 19.8	+ 32.6	
2000	- 2.2	+ 7.4	- 4.5	- 0.7	- 3.7	- 5.1	+ 0.8	+ 17.2	- 7.2	+ 21.2	- 68.6	+ 13.8	+ 29.3	
2001	- 16.3	+ 8.5	+ 6.1	+ 1.6	- 2.3	- 4.1	+ 0.9	+ 19.9	- 6.3	+ 20.1	- 84.5	+ 7.4	+ 32.6	
2002	- 18.4	+ 14.3	+ 4.3	- 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 5.0	+ 22.6	- 4.1	+ 19.9	- 107.8	+ 8.4	+ 34.8	
2003	- 28.5	+ 14.6	+ 13.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.2	+ 6.4	+ 18.7	- 6.7	+ 17.2	- 114.3	+ 9.4	+ 33.6	
2004	- 25.0	+ 10.9	+ 11.7	+ 2.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	+ 5.9	+ 14.8	- 5.6	+ 17.2	- 105.1	+ 15.3	+ 30.5	
2005	- 19.9	+ 5.9	+ 14.5	- 0.5	+ 0.6	- 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 9.2	- 4.6	+ 15.1	- 81.5	+ 15.5	+ 25.4	
2005 March	- 4.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	+ 0.7	- 0.6	+ 0.6	- 0.0	+ 1.0	- 0.1	+ 4.0	- 16.5	+ 2.4	+ 4.8	
2005 June	- 5.9	+ 0.3	+ 5.0	+ 0.7	- 1.2	- 1.5	- 3.5	- 0.0	- 0.6	+ 6.2	- 16.1	+ 4.5	+ 6.1	
2005 Sept	- 3.4	+ 3.9	+ 1.2	- 1.7	+ 2.3	+ 1.0	+ 6.2	+ 6.3	- 3.3	+ 0.5	- 29.0	+ 4.5	+ 8.2	
2005 Dec	- 6.2	+ 0.8	+ 5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 1.2	+ 1.9	- 0.6	+ 4.4	- 20.1	+ 4.1	+ 6.4	
2006 March	- 3.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.9	+ 0.9	- 1.0	+ 4.6	- 15.8	+ 4.5	+ 5.5	
2006 June	- 3.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	- 0.9	- 1.4	- 3.5	- 0.2	- 1.9	+ 6.6	- 15.8	+ 6.4	+ 6.9	

Note: Figures are derived from re-registrations recorded at the National Health Service Central Register. See Notes to tables for effects of computerisation of National Health Service Central Register at Southport on time series data. Figures have been adjusted for minor changes caused by database realignment during HA reorganisation. See Notes to tables.

**Table 9.1** First marriages<sup>1</sup>: age and sex

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean and median age

Year and quarter	All ages		Persons marrying per 1,000 single population at ages						Per cent aged under 20	Mean age <sup>3</sup> (years)	Median age <sup>3</sup> (years)
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45 and over			
<b>Males</b>											
1961	308.8	74.9	16.6	159.1	182.8	91.9	39.8	9.3	6.9	25.6	24.0
1966	339.1	78.9	22.1	168.6	185.4	91.1	36.4	8.6	9.9	24.9	23.4
1971	343.6	82.3	26.1	167.7	167.3	84.6	33.8	8.0	10.1	24.6	23.4
1976	274.4	62.8	18.5	123.7	132.5	78.7	32.0	7.1	9.8	25.1	23.7
1981	259.1	51.7	11.1	94.1	120.8	70.3	31.1	5.4	7.2	25.4	24.1
1986 <sup>4</sup>	253.0	45.0	6.0	64.4	105.1	73.9	30.9	4.8	3.8	26.3	25.1
1991	222.8	37.8	3.4	43.3	81.0	66.5	29.9	4.8	2.1	27.5	26.5
1994	206.1	34.3	2.2	31.7	73.3	61.1	30.2	5.1	1.3	28.5	27.5
1995	198.2	32.4	2.0	28.3	68.2	59.9	30.2	5.0	1.2	28.9	27.9
1996	193.3	31.1	1.8	25.2	64.5	59.4	30.7	5.2	1.1	29.3	28.3
1997	188.3	29.7	1.8	22.8	61.1	58.0	30.6	5.2	1.2	29.6	28.6
1998	186.3	28.9	1.7	21.0	59.4	57.8	30.2	5.2	1.2	29.8	28.9
1999	184.3	28.0	1.7	18.9	56.9	57.7	30.4	5.3	1.2	30.1	29.2
2000	186.1	27.7	1.7	18.2	54.3	58.2	32.0	5.7	1.2	30.5	29.6
2001	175.7	25.5	1.5	16.2	50.4	54.5	29.6	5.3	1.1	30.6	29.7
2002	179.1	25.3	1.3	16.4	48.9	55.0	31.1	5.9	1.0	30.9	30.1
2003	189.5	26.1	1.3	16.3	49.8	57.6	32.7	6.9	1.0	31.2	30.3
2004	192.0	25.7	1.2	15.9	48.4	57.6	33.3	7.2	1.0	31.4	30.4
2005 <sup>p</sup>	171.0	22.2	0.9	12.3	41.8	51.1	29.8	6.5	1.0	31.7	30.7
2002 March	20.7	11.9	1.1	8.8	21.3	24.1	15.1	3.5	1.7	31.0	30.0
June	49.7	28.3	1.3	17.4	54.9	61.7	34.9	6.5	0.9	31.0	30.1
Sept	77.8	43.8	1.8	27.9	88.3	95.5	50.8	8.0	0.8	30.7	29.9
Dec	31.0	17.4	1.1	11.3	30.5	37.9	23.3	5.3	1.3	31.4	30.4
2003 March	22.3	12.5	1.1	8.8	21.8	25.7	16.7	4.3	1.7	31.4	30.4
June	52.3	28.9	1.4	17.5	55.5	64.1	36.4	7.5	0.9	31.2	30.3
Sept	82.1	44.8	1.7	27.5	89.8	100.7	52.9	9.8	0.7	31.0	30.1
Dec	32.8	17.9	1.1	11.1	31.5	39.2	24.6	6.0	1.2	31.6	30.7
2004 March	23.5	12.6	1.0	9.2	22.3	26.3	16.7	4.1	1.6	31.4	30.3
June	52.4	28.2	1.1	16.8	52.8	63.8	37.2	8.1	0.8	31.5	30.6
Sept	83.0	44.2	1.6	26.3	87.6	100.7	54.5	10.5	0.7	31.2	30.3
Dec	33.1	17.7	1.1	11.0	30.9	39.2	24.5	5.9	1.2	31.7	30.7
2005 March <sup>p</sup>	19.4	10.4	0.8	7.0	18.1	22.0	14.5	3.7	1.4	31.6	30.6
June <sup>p</sup>	46.8	24.4	0.8	13.0	45.5	56.7	33.1	7.6	0.6	31.8	30.8
Sept <sup>p</sup>	76.0	39.3	1.2	21.2	77.9	91.5	49.8	9.6	0.5	31.4	30.5
Dec <sup>p</sup>	28.3	14.6	0.7	7.8	25.2	33.6	21.5	5.2	0.8	32.2	31.1
<b>Females</b>											
1961	312.3	83.0	77.0	261.1	162.8	74.6	29.8	4.6	28.7	23.1	21.6
1966	342.7	89.3	82.6	263.7	153.4	74.1	30.2	4.3	32.5	22.5	21.2
1971	347.4	97.0	92.9	246.5	167.0	75.7	30.3	4.8	31.1	22.6	21.4
1976	276.5	76.9	66.7	185.4	140.7	77.6	31.6	4.0	31.1	22.8	21.5
1981	263.4	64.0	41.5	140.8	120.2	67.0	28.7	2.8	24.1	23.1	21.9
1986 <sup>4</sup>	256.8	55.6	24.1	102.4	108.7	67.1	28.6	2.7	13.9	24.1	23.1
1991	224.8	46.7	14.0	73.0	90.6	62.7	28.1	2.8	7.9	25.5	24.6
1994	206.3	41.6	9.6	56.4	84.5	58.9	27.7	3.1	5.2	26.5	25.7
1995	198.6	39.3	9.0	50.8	80.5	57.1	27.6	3.1	5.1	26.8	26.0
1996	192.7	37.3	8.0	45.7	77.2	57.2	27.8	3.2	4.9	27.2	26.4
1997	188.5	35.6	7.4	42.5	74.1	56.1	27.2	3.3	4.7	27.5	26.7
1998	187.4	34.7	7.2	39.9	72.6	56.1	26.5	3.4	4.7	27.7	27.0
1999	185.3	33.5	6.7	36.7	70.8	56.0	26.5	3.5	4.4	28.0	27.3
2000	187.7	33.2	6.5	35.2	68.7	57.2	27.5	3.9	4.2	28.2	27.5
2001	177.5	30.6	5.5	31.9	64.3	53.2	25.5	3.7	3.9	28.4	27.7
2002	180.7	30.3	5.3	31.0	63.2	54.4	26.8	4.3	3.7	28.7	27.9
2003	191.2	31.2	5.3	31.3	64.4	57.3	28.4	5.2	3.6	28.9	28.1
2004	194.3	30.8	4.9	30.1	63.5	58.1	28.8	5.6	3.4	29.1	28.3
2005 <sup>p</sup>	174.0	26.7	3.1	23.9	56.2	52.8	25.8	5.1	2.4	29.5	28.5
2002 March	20.6	14.1	4.0	14.8	26.1	24.1	13.7	2.8	6.0	28.7	27.9
June	50.1	33.8	5.3	33.7	71.3	61.0	30.2	4.7	3.3	28.8	28.0
Sept	78.8	52.6	7.4	55.5	115.1	92.3	41.4	5.8	3.0	28.5	27.7
Dec	31.1	20.7	4.7	19.5	39.4	39.5	21.7	4.0	4.8	29.2	28.4
2003 March	22.1	14.7	4.2	15.8	25.5	25.2	15.5	3.6	6.1	29.0	28.0
June	53.0	34.7	5.6	33.8	73.3	63.7	31.3	5.8	3.4	29.0	28.2
Sept	83.3	54.0	6.9	55.1	118.1	98.4	44.7	6.9	2.7	28.7	28.0
Dec	32.7	21.2	4.6	20.0	39.8	41.4	21.7	4.4	4.6	29.3	28.6
2004 March	23.2	14.8	4.5	15.8	26.2	25.6	14.8	3.5	6.4	28.9	28.0
June	53.0	33.8	4.8	32.1	70.0	65.0	32.2	6.4	3.0	29.3	28.4
Sept	84.5	53.3	6.3	53.0	117.1	99.4	45.4	7.5	2.5	28.9	28.1
Dec	33.6	21.2	4.1	19.2	40.3	42.3	22.7	4.8	4.1	29.6	28.7
2005 March <sup>p</sup>	19.8	12.3	2.9	11.8	22.4	23.4	12.7	3.1	5.0	29.4	28.5
June <sup>p</sup>	48.0	29.6	3.0	26.1	62.1	59.2	29.0	6.2	2.1	29.6	28.6
Sept <sup>p</sup>	77.7	47.3	4.1	43.5	105.8	91.8	41.7	6.9	1.8	29.2	28.3
Dec <sup>p</sup>	28.4	17.3	2.4	14.0	33.9	36.3	19.5	4.0	2.9	30.0	29.1

1 Figures for all marriages can be found in Table 2.1.

2 Per 1,000 single persons aged 16 and over.

3 The mean/median ages shown in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of changes in the structure of the population by age or marital status.

4 Marriage rates for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 population estimates) and are subject to further revision.

p provisional

**Table 9.2** Remarriages<sup>1</sup>: age, sex, and previous marital status

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean and median age

Year and quarter	Remarriages of divorced persons										Remarriages of widowed persons	
	All ages		Persons remarrying per 1,000 divorced population at ages					Per cent aged under 35	Mean <sup>3</sup> age (years)	Median <sup>3</sup> age (years)	Number	Rate <sup>4</sup>
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45 and over					
<b>Males</b>												
1961	18.8	162.9	478.6	473.6	351.6	198.3	88.6	33.9	40.5	39.2	19.1	28.8
1966	26.7	192.2	737.8	522.5	403.1	244.4	89.4	40.8	39.3	37.4	18.7	28.3
1971	42.4	227.3	525.2	509.0	390.7	251.3	124.8	42.8	39.8	37.0	18.7	27.5
1976	67.2	178.8	656.8	359.7	266.8	187.9	94.0	46.7	38.4	36.0	16.9	24.7
1981	79.1	129.5	240.7	260.9	205.8	141.9	63.9	46.1	38.1	35.9	13.8	19.7
1986 <sup>5</sup>	83.4	91.0	141.4	158.9	141.3	106.0	49.9	38.5	39.1	37.7	11.6	16.7
1991	74.9	63.0	81.1	111.3	100.6	72.7	38.4	34.3	40.3	39.0	9.0	12.5
1994	76.6	60.0	180.6	131.7	110.2	71.5	36.1	31.5	41.1	39.6	8.4	11.5
1995	77.0	58.6	190.0	132.1	111.4	72.2	34.9	30.3	41.3	39.8	7.8	10.8
1996	78.0	57.9	166.2	135.2	111.2	73.8	35.0	28.2	41.7	40.2	7.7	10.6
1997	76.8	55.7	170.9	132.2	110.3	72.9	33.6	27.0	42.0	40.5	7.4	10.3
1998	74.0	52.7	167.0	124.7	104.1	71.6	32.0	24.8	42.4	40.8	6.9	9.6
1999	72.6	50.7	125.7	120.7	102.9	70.2	31.2	23.3	42.7	41.2	6.6	9.3
2000	75.4	51.8	97.9	113.2	103.6	74.4	32.6	20.8	43.2	41.8	6.5	9.1
2001	67.7	45.7	75.7	96.6	95.8	67.6	28.5	19.7	43.5	42.0	5.8	8.0
2002	70.5	46.9	66.5	92.8	96.6	70.5	30.3	17.8	44.1	42.6	6.0	8.2
2003	74.4	46.8	76.6	90.5	92.4	69.4	31.5	16.0	44.6	43.3	6.2	8.6
2004	75.1	45.7	69.7	87.4	88.4	69.5	31.0	14.5	44.9	43.6	6.0	8.2
2005 <sup>p</sup>	68.1	40.2	33.6	65.1	76.6	61.3	28.3	12.7	45.5	44.3	5.7	7.9
2002	March	10.3	27.8	49.0	64.0	55.4	39.8	18.0	44.4	42.9	1.0	5.1
	June	19.7	52.7	60.8	98.8	106.6	79.1	34.4	44.2	42.7	1.7	9.2
	Sept	25.9	68.2	94.8	130.8	149.4	107.1	41.3	43.5	42.0	2.0	11.0
	Dec	14.6	38.5	61.2	76.8	74.0	55.6	26.4	44.7	43.3	1.2	7.2
2003	March	10.7	27.2	59.5	63.9	52.2	37.1	19.6	45.3	43.9	1.0	5.7
	June	21.0	53.0	74.9	94.3	105.2	77.4	36.5	44.8	43.5	1.8	10.0
	Sept	27.8	69.3	108.0	132.3	142.6	108.7	43.6	44.0	42.7	2.0	11.1
	Dec	14.9	37.2	63.5	70.9	68.7	53.6	26.3	45.1	43.8	1.4	7.5
2004	March	10.5	25.8	67.9	58.3	50.5	37.3	17.9	45.2	43.7	1.0	5.7
	June	20.8	51.0	60.2	86.7	94.8	77.1	35.5	45.1	43.8	1.7	9.7
	Sept	28.2	68.3	83.4	126.6	138.7	110.8	44.3	44.4	43.1	2.0	10.8
	Dec	15.5	37.5	61.7	77.8	69.2	55.2	26.4	45.3	44.0	1.2	6.8
2005	March <sup>p</sup>	9.4	22.6	38.4	48.5	43.2	32.4	16.4	45.8	44.6	1.0	5.2
	June <sup>p</sup>	19.3	45.7	41.5	71.7	88.4	68.1	32.8	45.6	44.5	1.8	9.3
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	25.9	60.6	29.6	90.5	116.3	97.3	40.9	45.0	43.8	1.9	10.5
	Dec <sup>p</sup>	13.5	31.6	25.1	49.4	57.7	47.0	23.0	46.0	44.6	1.2	6.4
<b>Females</b>												
1961	18.0	97.1	542.2	409.6	250.2	111.5	35.6	46.8	37.2	35.9	16.5	6.5
1966	25.1	114.7	567.8	411.2	254.8	135.9	37.8	52.4	36.2	34.3	16.8	6.3
1971	39.6	134.0	464.4	359.0	232.7	139.8	49.3	57.0	35.7	33.0	17.7	6.3
1976	65.1	122.2	458.9	272.3	188.0	124.0	40.9	59.8	34.9	32.4	17.0	5.9
1981	75.1	90.7	257.5	202.1	142.9	95.5	29.0	57.9	35.1	33.4	13.5	4.6
1986 <sup>5</sup>	80.0	68.7	190.9	155.9	111.6	75.6	24.4	51.2	36.0	34.7	11.2	3.8
1991	73.4	50.3	111.9	118.1	89.7	55.3	20.9	47.4	37.1	35.7	8.6	2.9
1994	76.9	47.3	167.3	121.0	91.4	54.4	20.6	44.4	37.9	36.3	7.9	2.7
1995	76.9	45.7	166.5	118.8	91.9	54.8	19.8	42.8	38.1	36.6	7.5	2.6
1996	78.9	45.6	183.5	120.6	93.6	56.0	20.4	40.8	38.6	37.1	7.3	2.6
1997	77.1	43.3	188.5	119.4	90.8	54.6	19.6	39.0	38.9	37.4	7.0	2.5
1998	73.3	40.1	175.0	114.5	87.1	52.2	18.4	37.1	39.3	37.9	6.6	2.4
1999	72.0	38.4	155.0	107.0	84.8	52.3	17.8	34.7	39.7	38.3	6.2	2.3
2000	74.1	38.5	137.8	107.5	85.6	54.2	18.4	32.0	40.1	38.9	6.2	2.3
2001	66.1	33.5	104.6	96.9	79.3	48.5	15.9	30.7	40.4	39.2	5.6	2.0
2002	69.2	34.3	107.5	101.2	81.7	51.2	16.9	28.2	40.9	39.7	5.7	2.1
2003	73.1	34.9	117.0	101.0	82.4	52.0	18.3	26.1	41.5	40.3	5.9	2.2
2004	72.9	33.8	111.7	94.9	81.5	52.2	18.0	24.0	41.9	40.8	5.8	2.2
2005 <sup>p</sup>	65.4	29.5	74.1	75.0	70.3	46.7	16.6	21.1	42.6	41.6	5.3	2.1
2002	March	10.4	20.9	77.7	72.2	49.6	30.1	29.8	40.8	39.6	0.9	1.3
	June	19.4	38.6	111.0	108.7	90.7	57.5	27.6	41.1	39.8	1.6	2.4
	Sept	24.9	49.0	139.6	141.4	120.5	75.0	22.9	40.6	39.5	1.9	2.8
	Dec	14.5	28.6	101.1	81.7	65.2	41.7	14.9	41.3	40.0	1.3	1.8
2003	March	10.9	21.1	95.5	69.6	50.3	29.7	27.7	41.6	40.2	0.9	1.4
	June	20.5	39.2	115.2	104.9	91.9	58.2	21.2	41.7	40.6	1.7	2.6
	Sept	26.6	50.3	138.5	147.1	120.6	78.1	24.9	41.2	40.1	2.0	2.9
	Dec	15.1	28.6	118.4	82.0	66.1	41.6	15.5	41.7	40.5	1.3	1.9
2004	March	10.9	20.3	101.4	67.9	52.3	30.1	27.0	41.4	40.2	0.9	1.4
	June	20.3	37.9	105.7	100.1	90.3	57.7	20.9	42.2	41.2	1.7	2.6
	Sept	26.7	49.2	135.3	129.5	117.4	78.6	25.7	41.8	40.8	2.0	3.0
	Dec	15.0	27.7	104.1	81.9	65.6	42.1	14.9	42.0	40.7	1.3	1.9
2005	March <sup>p</sup>	9.5	17.4	74.1	57.2	42.0	26.8	9.5	42.2	41.2	0.8	1.3
	June <sup>p</sup>	18.3	33.1	78.9	77.9	76.3	51.3	19.5	43.0	42.0	1.5	2.3
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	24.3	43.5	84.5	105.9	106.3	70.8	23.7	42.4	41.5	1.9	2.9
	Dec <sup>p</sup>	13.4	23.9	59.0	58.6	56.2	37.7	20.7	42.8	41.6	1.1	1.7

1 Figures for all marriages can be found in Table 2.1.

2 Per 1,000 divorced persons aged 16 and over.

3 The mean/median ages shown in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of changes in the structure of the population by age or marital status.

4 Per 1,000 widowed persons aged 16 and over.

5 Marriage rates for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 population estimates) and are subject to further revision.

p provisional

**Table 9.3 Divorces: age and sex**

England and Wales														
Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean and median age														
Year and quarter	Petitions filed	Decreases made absolute			Divorce decrees per 1,000 married population						Per cent aged under 35	Mean age at divorce <sup>1</sup>	Median age at <sup>1</sup> divorce	
		All divorces	1st marriage	2nd or later marriage	16 and over	16–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over				
Numbers														
<b>Males</b>														
1961	13.7	25.4	23.5	1.9	2.1	1.4	3.9	4.1	3.1	1.1	38.3	..	..	
1966	18.3	39.1	36.4	2.7	3.2	2.6	6.8	6.8	4.5	1.5	44.2	38.6	36.4	
1971	44.2	74.4	69.3	5.2	5.9	5.0	12.5	11.8	7.9	3.1	44.8	39.4	36.6	
1976	43.3	126.7	115.7	11.0	10.1	13.6	21.4	18.9	14.1	4.5	48.6	38.0	35.4	
1981	46.7	145.7	127.6	18.0	11.9	17.7	27.6	22.8	17.0	4.8	48.6	37.7	35.4	
1986 <sup>2</sup>	49.7	153.9	128.0	25.9	13.0	31.4	31.4	25.2	18.0	5.2	45.6	37.8	36.2	
1991	..	158.7	129.8	29.0	13.6	26.1	32.4	28.6	20.2	5.6	42.7	38.6	37.0	
1996	..	157.1	125.8	31.3	13.9	28.1	32.6	30.2	22.2	6.4	37.5	39.8	38.1	
1997	..	146.7	117.3	29.4	13.1	26.0	30.4	28.7	21.1	6.1	35.9	40.2	38.4	
1998	..	145.2	116.0	29.2	13.0	25.8	30.7	28.4	21.5	6.1	34.3	40.4	38.7	
1999	..	144.6	115.1	29.4	13.0	24.1	29.7	28.4	21.9	6.3	32.1	40.9	39.2	
2000	..	141.1	112.1	29.1	12.7	22.3	27.9	27.4	21.9	6.3	29.9	41.3	39.7	
2001	..	143.8	114.3	29.5	13.0	20.3	27.9	28.3	22.8	6.5	28.4	41.5	40.0	
2002	..	147.7	116.9	30.8	13.4	23.1	29.4	29.1	23.7	6.9	26.7	41.9	40.4	
2003	..	153.5	121.4	32.0	14.0	24.6	30.6	29.8	25.2	7.4	24.7	42.3	40.9	
2004	..	153.4	121.1	32.3	14.1	25.6	30.4	29.9	25.3	7.7	23.3	42.7	41.4	
2005	..	141.8	111.7	30.1	13.0	23.1	27.1	25.4	23.2	7.5	21.8	43.1	42.0	
2003	March	..	39.4	31.2	8.2	14.6	26.1	33.5	31.4	26.0	7.7	25.3	42.1	40.7
	June	..	38.6	30.4	8.1	14.1	23.7	30.3	30.7	25.5	7.4	25.0	42.2	40.9
	Sept	..	37.9	30.0	7.9	13.8	24.7	29.5	28.8	24.8	7.3	24.4	42.3	41.0
	Dec	..	37.6	29.7	7.8	13.6	23.8	29.0	28.5	24.4	7.3	24.3	42.4	41.1
2004	March	..	39.5	31.2	8.3	14.6	25.4	31.7	31.9	26.5	7.8	23.8	42.5	41.2
	June	..	38.1	30.1	7.9	14.1	25.7	29.8	29.3	25.3	7.8	22.9	42.7	41.5
	Sept	..	39.0	30.9	8.1	14.3	25.8	30.7	30.2	25.6	7.8	23.2	42.7	41.5
	Dec	..	36.9	29.0	7.9	13.5	25.2	29.5	28.4	23.9	7.5	23.3	42.7	41.5
2005	March	..	36.2	28.5	7.7	13.5	25.0	28.0	27.0	24.2	7.6	22.2	43.0	41.8
	June	..	36.5	28.7	7.8	13.5	23.7	27.6	26.0	23.8	7.8	21.5	43.2	42.1
	Sept	..	35.6	28.0	7.6	13.0	22.7	26.9	25.7	23.2	7.4	21.9	43.0	41.9
	Dec	..	33.4	26.4	7.0	12.2	21.1	25.8	23.1	21.7	7.1	21.4	43.1	42.1
2006	March <sup>p</sup>	..	34.2	27.0	7.3	12.9	22.4	27.1	25.4	23.1	7.5	20.9	43.3	42.2
	June <sup>p</sup>	..	32.9	25.8	7.1	12.2	20.1	25.9	23.6	21.6	7.3	20.6	43.4	42.4
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	..	32.9	26.0	6.9	12.1	19.5	25.3	23.3	21.6	7.1	20.4	43.4	42.3
<b>Females</b>														
1961	18.2	25.4	23.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	4.5	3.8	2.7	0.9	49.3	..	..	
1966	28.3	39.1	36.2	2.8	3.2	4.1	7.6	6.1	3.9	1.2	54.7	35.8	33.6	
1971	66.7	74.4	69.3	5.1	5.9	7.5	13.0	10.5	6.7	2.8	54.4	36.8	33.6	
1976	101.5	126.7	115.9	10.8	10.1	14.5	20.4	18.3	12.6	4.0	56.6	36.0	33.1	
1981	123.5	145.7	127.7	18.0	11.9	22.3	26.7	20.2	14.9	3.9	58.0	35.2	33.2	
1986 <sup>2</sup>	130.7	153.9	128.8	25.1	12.8	30.7	28.6	22.0	15.8	4.1	55.0	35.3	33.6	
1991	..	158.7	130.9	27.8	13.4	28.7	30.7	25.0	17.3	4.5	52.7	36.0	34.3	
1996	..	157.1	126.9	30.2	13.7	30.7	33.2	27.6	19.3	5.1	47.7	37.3	35.6	
1997	..	146.7	118.3	28.4	12.9	28.0	31.3	26.3	18.5	4.9	45.9	37.7	36.0	
1998	..	145.2	116.8	28.5	12.9	28.5	31.4	26.6	18.9	4.9	44.3	37.9	36.3	
1999	..	144.6	115.4	29.1	12.9	25.6	30.6	26.9	19.5	5.1	41.7	38.4	36.9	
2000	..	141.1	112.6	28.5	12.6	24.5	29.0	26.6	19.4	5.2	39.6	38.8	37.3	
2001	..	143.8	114.6	29.2	12.9	23.9	28.2	27.6	20.5	5.4	37.8	39.1	37.7	
2002	..	147.7	117.5	30.2	13.3	26.8	30.4	28.3	21.6	5.7	35.9	39.4	38.2	
2003	..	153.5	121.9	31.6	14.0	28.2	31.6	29.1	23.2	6.1	33.7	39.8	38.7	
2004	..	153.4	121.8	31.6	14.0	27.9	32.0	28.8	23.6	6.4	31.9	40.2	39.2	
2005	..	141.8	112.0	29.7	13.0	25.2	28.0	24.8	22.0	6.3	30.0	40.6	39.8	
2003	March	..	39.4	31.3	8.1	14.5	30.1	33.7	30.9	23.9	6.3	34.4	39.7	38.5
	June	..	38.6	30.7	7.9	14.1	28.0	31.5	29.6	23.4	6.1	33.7	39.8	38.7
	Sept	..	37.9	30.0	8.0	13.7	28.0	30.2	28.3	23.1	6.0	33.3	39.8	38.8
	Dec	..	37.6	29.9	7.6	13.5	26.8	31.0	27.6	22.4	6.1	33.3	39.9	38.9
2004	March	..	39.5	31.4	8.1	14.5	28.8	33.6	30.7	24.5	6.5	32.6	40.0	39.0
	June	..	38.1	30.2	7.8	14.0	28.1	31.0	28.6	23.6	6.5	31.5	40.3	39.3
	Sept	..	39.0	30.9	8.1	14.2	27.8	32.2	28.9	23.8	6.6	31.7	40.3	39.3
	Dec	..	36.9	29.0	7.9	13.4	26.8	31.0	27.0	22.4	6.3	31.7	40.3	39.3
2005	March	..	36.2	28.6	7.6	13.4	25.9	29.0	26.0	22.8	6.4	30.2	40.6	39.6
	June	..	36.5	28.8	7.7	13.4	26.2	27.7	25.9	22.7	6.5	29.8	40.7	39.9
	Sept	..	35.6	28.1	7.5	12.9	25.7	28.2	24.8	21.9	6.2	30.2	40.6	39.7
	Dec	..	33.4	26.5	6.9	12.1	23.2	27.1	22.4	20.6	5.9	29.7	40.6	39.8
2006	March <sup>p</sup>	..	34.3	27.2	7.1	12.8	24.2	28.3	24.5	22.0	6.2	29.0	40.8	40.0
	June <sup>p</sup>	..	32.9	25.9	7.0	12.1	21.5	27.1	22.5	20.9	6.1	28.3	40.9	40.1
	Sept <sup>p</sup>	..	32.9	26.1	6.8	12.0	20.9	26.7	22.9	20.3	6.0	28.8	40.9	40.1

1 The mean/median ages shown in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of changes in the structure of the population by age or marital status.  
 2 Divorce rates for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 population estimates) and are subject to further revision.  
 Rates for 2006 are based on 2005 marital status estimates.  
 p provisional.

**Divorce petitions entered by year and quarter 1995–2005**

England and Wales									
Numbers (thousands)									
Year	March Qtr	June Qtr	Sept Qtr	Dec Qtr	Year	March Qtr	June Qtr	Sept Qtr	Dec Qtr
1995	46.8	41.9	45.7	40.5	2001	45.4	42.6	42.9	42.0
1996	45.6	44.5	45.3	43.4	2002	45.4	44.3	45.4	42.6
1997	35.6	43.7	44.0	40.9	2003	46.3	42.2	43.6	41.5
1998	43.0	40.3	42.1	41.0	2004	45.5	41.1	42.1	39.1
1999	41.4	39.5	41.3	40.5	2005	37.9	39.5	38.5	36.1
2000	39.3	37.6	39.5	41.8	2006	36.7	34.9	36.4	34.6

Notes: Data supplied by Her Majesty's Court Service (14 February 2006) with the introduction of Management Information System Data (from 2001).  
 The Divorce Reform Act 1969 became operative on 1 January 1971; the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act came into effect on 12 October 1984.  
 Figures include petitions for nullity

# Notes to tables

## Time Series

For most tables, years start at 1971 and then continue at five-year intervals until 1991. Individual years are shown thereafter.

## United Kingdom

The United Kingdom comprises England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not part of the United Kingdom.

## Population

The estimated and projected resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and US Armed Forces in the United Kingdom are included on a residential basis wherever possible. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time addresses.

## Live births

For England and Wales, figures relate to the number of births occurring in a period; for Scotland and Northern Ireland, figures relate to births registered in a period. By law, births must be registered within 42 days in England and Wales, within 21 days in Scotland, and within 42 days in Northern Ireland. In England and Wales, where a birth is registered later than the legal time period, and too late to be included in the count for the year of occurrence, it will be included in the count for the following year.

## Perinatal mortality

In October 1992 the legal definition of a stillbirth was changed, from baby born dead after 28 completed weeks of gestation or more, to one born dead after 24 completed weeks of gestation or more.

## Period expectation of life

The life tables on which these expectations are based use death rates for the given period to describe mortality levels for each year. Each individual year shown is based on a three-year period, so that for instance 1986 represents 1985–87. More details can be found in at [www.gad.gov.uk/life\\_tables/interim\\_life\\_tables.htm](http://www.gad.gov.uk/life_tables/interim_life_tables.htm)

## Deaths

Figures for England and Wales represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993, though provisional figures are registrations. Figures for both Scotland and Northern Ireland represent the number of deaths registered in each year.

## Age-standardised mortality

Directly age-standardised rates make allowances for changes in the age structure of the population. The age-standardised rate for a particular condition is that which would have occurred if the observed age-specific rates for the condition had applied in a given standard population. Table 2.2 uses the European Standard Population. This is a hypothetical population standard which is the same for both males and females allowing standardised rates to be compared for each sex, and between males and females.

## International Migration

The UN recommends the following definition of an international long-term migrant.

An *international long-term migrant* is defined as a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

Figures in Tables 7.1–7.3 are compiled from several main sources of migration data:

- The richest source of information on international migrants comes from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), which is a sample survey of passengers arriving at, and departing from, the main United Kingdom air and sea ports and Channel Tunnel. This survey provides migration estimates based on respondents' *intended* length of stay in the UK or abroad and excludes most persons seeking asylum and some dependents of such asylum seekers.
- Two adjustments are made to account for people who do not realise their intended length of stay on arrival. First, visitor data from the IPS are used to estimate 'visitor switchers': those people who initially come to or leave the UK for a short period but subsequently stay for a year or longer. (For years before 2001, estimates of non-European Economic Area (non-EEA) national visitor switcher inflows are made from the Home Office database of after-entry applications to remain in the UK). Second, people who intend to be migrants, but who in reality stay in the UK or abroad for less than a year ('migrant switchers'), are estimated from IPS migrant data.
- Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependents.
- Estimates of migration between the UK and the Irish Republic estimated using information from the Irish Quarterly National Household Survey and the National Health Service Central Register, agreed between the Irish Central Statistics Office and the ONS.

For years prior to 1991, the figures in Tables 7.1–7.3 are based only on data from the IPS. After taking into account of those groups of migrants known not to be covered by the IPS, it is estimated that the adjustment needed to net migration ranges from about ten thousand in 1981 to just over twenty thousand in 1986. From 1991, the figures in Tables 7.1–7.3 are based on data from all sources and represent Total International Migration.

*Old Commonwealth* is defined as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa;

*New Commonwealth* is defined as all other Commonwealth countries.

*Middle East* is defined as Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

## Internal Migration

Figures in Table 8.1 are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between former Health Authorities (HAs) in England and Wales, and Area Health Boards in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Yearly and quarterly figures have been adjusted to take account of differences in recorded cross-border flows between England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Prior to reorganisation of health authority databases from Family Health Service Authorities (FHSAs) to HAs some database boundaries were realigned. This included in a few cases transferring patients between databases to fit the new boundaries. For the most part, this movement was done outside the NHSCR system and therefore had no effect on migration data. However a small number were transferred within the system. As migration estimates derived from NHSCR are the product of an administrative system (when patients re-register with GPs) this had the effect of generating small numbers of spurious migrants where no actual change of address had taken place. We have been advised of adjustments required to data by the Department of Health and these have been made to migration data.

The NHS Central Register (NHSCR) at Southport was computerised in early 1991, prior to which a three month time lag was assumed between a person moving and their re-registration with an NHS doctor being processed onto the NHSCR. Since computerisation, estimates of internal migration are based on the date of acceptance of the new patient by the HA (not previously available), and a one month time lag assumed.

It has been established that NHSCR data under-report the migration of males aged between 16 and 36. Currently, however, there are no suitable sources of data available to enable adjustments or revisions to be made to the estimates. Further research is planned on this topic and new data sources may become available in the future. However, for the present time, historical estimates will not be revised and future estimates will not be adjusted.

## Marriages and divorces

Marriages are tabulated according to date of solemnisation. Divorces are tabulated according to date of decree absolute. In Scotland a small number of late divorces from previous years are added to the current year. The term 'divorces' includes decrees of nullity. The fact that a marriage or divorce has taken place in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland does not mean either of the parties is resident there.

## Civil Partnerships

The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force on 5 December 2005 in the UK, the first day couples could give notice of their intention to form a civil partnership. The first day that couples could normally form a partnership was 19 December 2005 in Northern Ireland, 20 December 2005 in Scotland and 21 December 2005 in England and Wales.

Civil partnerships are tabulated according to date of formation and area of occurrence. The fact that a civil partnership has taken place in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland does not necessarily mean either of the parties is resident there.

## EU Enlargement

The coverage of European countries in Table 1.1 has been updated to reflect the enlargement of the EU to 25 member countries (EU25) on 1 May 2004. The new member countries are: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. The main data source for these countries is the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

## Sources

Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland have been provided by the General Register Office for Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency respectively. The International Passenger Survey (Tables 7.1–7.3) is conducted by the Surveys and Administrative Sources Directorate of ONS.

## Rounding

All figures are rounded independently; constituent parts may not add to totals. Generally numbers and rates per 1,000 population are rounded to one decimal place (e.g. 123.4); where appropriate, for small figures (below 10.0), two decimal places are given (e.g. 7.62). Figures which are provisional or estimated are given in less detail (e.g. 123 or 7.6 respectively) if their reliability does not justify giving the standard amount of detail. Where figures need to be treated with particular caution, an explanation is given as a footnote.

## Latest figures

Figures for the latest quarters and years may be provisional and will be updated in future issues when later information becomes available. Where figures are not yet available, cells are left blank.

# Report:

## Live births in England and Wales, 2006: area of residence

This report provides summary statistics of live births in England and Wales during 2006 and compares them with figures for previous years. It also presents numbers and provisional fertility rates by area of residence of the mother. Further details of births in 2006 are planned for publication in the volume *Birth statistics 2006* (Series FM1 no.35) on the National Statistics website ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)) in December 2007.

### Key observations

- The provisional general fertility rate (GFR) for 2006 was 60.4 live births per thousand women aged 15–44, a slight increase on the 2005 figure of 58.4. The GFR was last higher ten years previously in 1996 when it was 60.6.

**Table 1** Summary of key live birth statistics

England and Wales

Year	Number of live births	Total fertility rate (TFR) <sup>1</sup>	General fertility rate (GFR): all live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44	Sex ratio: male births per 1,000 female births	Mean age of mother at childbirth (years) <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of births outside marriage	Percentage of births to non-UK born mothers
1996	649,485	1.74	60.6	1,055	28.2	35.8	12.8
1997	643,095	1.73	60.0	1,051	28.3	37.0	13.1
1998	635,901	1.72	59.2	1,051	28.3	37.8	13.6
1999	621,872	1.70	57.8	1,055	28.4	38.9	14.3
2000	604,441	1.65	55.9	1,050	28.5	39.5	15.5
2001	594,634	1.63	54.7	1,050	28.6	40.0	16.5
2002	596,122	1.65	54.7	1,055	28.7	40.6	17.7
2003	621,469	1.73	56.8	1,051	28.8	41.4	18.6
2004	639,721	1.78	58.2	1,054	28.9	42.2	19.5
2005	645,835	1.80	58.4	1,049	29.0	42.8	20.8
2006	669,531	1.87 <sup>3</sup>	60.4 <sup>3</sup>	1,047	29.1 <sup>p</sup>	43.5	21.9

1 The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

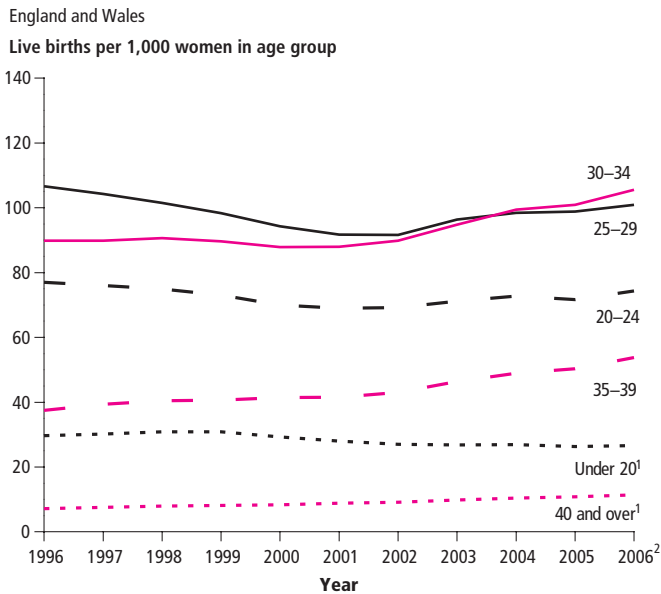
2 The mean is standardised and shows the mean age of the mothers who had births in 2006. See explanatory note 4.

3 Fertility rates are provisional as they are calculated using the 2004–based population projections for 2006.

p Provisional.

- There were 669,531 live births in England and Wales in 2006 compared with 645,835 in 2005, an increase of 3.7 per cent.
- If the provisional patterns of fertility by age were to remain unchanged, as represented by the total fertility rate (TFR), then each woman would have an average of 1.87 children. This is the fifth consecutive annual increase from the low point in 2001 when the TFR was 1.63. The TFR is now at its highest level since 1980.
- Provisional calculations show that there have been increases in the fertility rates of women in all age groups in 2006 (see Figure 1). Women in their early thirties continued to have the highest fertility rates at 105.5 live births per thousand women aged 30 to 34.
- The average (mean) age of mothers at live birth has been rising steadily since the mid-1970s (see Figure 2). In 2006, the provisional standardised mean age of mothers giving birth increased to 29.1 years, up from 29.0 in 2005 and 28.2 in 1996. The standardised average age of mothers at birth in 2006 was 2.7 years higher than when the lowest average age was seen in 1974 (26.4). See Explanatory Note 4.
- Fertility rates for women aged 40 and over have been increasing for the last 20 years. In 2006 the provisional rate reached 11.4 live births per thousand women aged 40–44, more than double the 1986 rate of 4.8. Birth rates for women aged 40 and over are at their highest level since 1967. In 2006 there were 23,703 live births to mothers aged 40 and over, nearly double the number in 1996 (12,103) and treble the number in 1986 (7,561).
- Over the past ten years, the fertility rates of women in their twenties have fluctuated. However in 2006 the fertility rates for women aged 20–24 and 25–29 are at their highest since 1998, at 74.3 and 100.9 live births per thousand women respectively.
- In the decade since 1996, the fertility rates of women in their late thirties have increased by 43 per cent to 53.8 live births per thousand women aged 35–39 in 2006 (from 37.5 in 1996).
- The rise in the proportion of live births outside marriage continued: 42.8 per cent of live births were outside marriage in 2005, increasing to 43.5 per cent in 2006.

**Figure 1** Age-specific fertility rates, 1996–2006



1 The rates for women aged under 20, and 40 and over, are based upon the population of women aged 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.  
 2 Based on the 2004-based population projections for 2006.

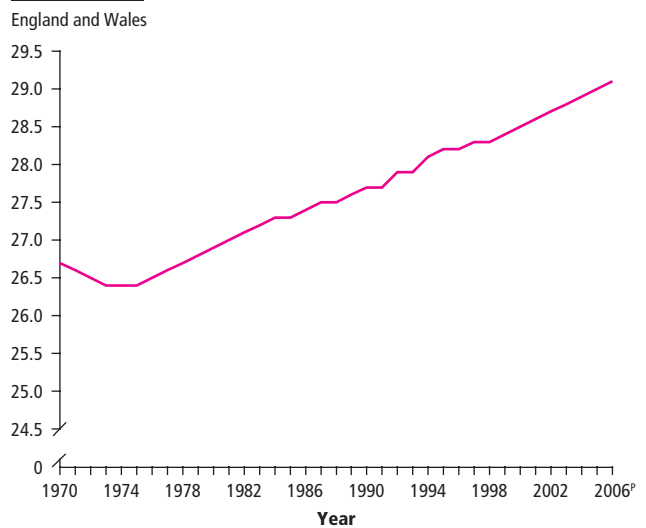
- The proportion of live births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom continued to rise. In 2006, 21.9 per cent of live births were to mothers born outside the United Kingdom compared with 20.8 per cent in 2005 and 12.8 per cent in 1996.
- Between 2005 and 2006, the increase in the proportion of births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom was greater than the overall increase in births. The number of live births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom increased by nearly 10 per cent from 134,189 in 2005 to 146,944 in 2006 compared with a 2.1 per cent increase for mothers born in the United Kingdom. The increase is even more notable across a decade: the number of live births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom in 2006 is 77 per cent higher than in 1996 (83,123).
- The increase in the number of births in England and Wales to mothers born outside the United Kingdom is due partly to the number of births to mothers born in countries belonging to the European Union. In 1996, there were 11,527 live births in England and Wales to mothers born in one of the other 23 member states of the European Union as constituted in 2006, (excluding the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland). This was 1.8 per cent of all live births that year. In 2006, this proportion more than doubled to 3.8 per cent, with 25,558 births. See Explanatory Note 6.
- The number of live births to mothers born in the European Union has increased by a quarter (25.2 per cent) between 2005 and 2006, six times the overall increase in live births. See Explanatory Note 7.

Variations in fertility by area are shown in Tables 2 and 3 where numbers of live births, and provisional GFRs and TFRs are presented for administrative and health areas. See Explanatory Note 3.

- The highest level of fertility among Government Office Regions of England in 2006, as represented by the GFR, was in London with 65.4 live births per thousand women aged 15–44, followed by the West Midlands (62.2). The lowest GFR was in the North East (55.9).

- The highest fertility level among Government Office Regions of England in 2006, as represented by the TFR was in the West Midlands where there was an average of 1.96 children per woman. The lowest was in the North East with 1.78.
- Two London boroughs recorded the highest GFRs in England and Wales. The borough of Newham was highest with 90.4 live births per thousand women aged 15–44, followed by Barking and Dagenham (85.5). The lowest GFR was in Durham county district (36.2).
- Newham had the highest TFR of 2.56 children per woman, after Rutland (see Explanatory Note 3). The lowest TFR was in Westminster (1.12) followed by Kensington and Chelsea (1.17).
- In Wales, the national GFR was 57.8 live births per thousand women aged 15–44 and the TFR was 1.84 children per woman.
- In Wales, the unitary authority with the highest GFR was Caerphilly (63.4); the highest TFR was recorded at 2.13 in Merthyr Tydfil. The lowest fertility was seen in Ceredigion where the GFR was 38.1 and the TFR was 1.38.

**Figure 2** Standardised mean age of mother at birth, 1970–2006



p Provisional.  
 See explanatory notes 4 and 5.

### Explanatory Notes

1. In this report, all fertility rates and standardised mean ages of mothers for 2006 are provisional. At subnational level they have been calculated using mid-2005 population estimates and at the national level the 2004-based population projections for 2006 have been used. These are available on the Government Actuary’s Department website ([www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp](http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp)). The population figures used to calculate national level fertility rates for 2005 and earlier years are ONS mid-year population estimates. The population estimates used were the most up-to-date at the time of publication of this report. Further information on population estimates can be found on the National Statistics website ([www.statistics.gov.uk/popest](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest)).
2. Numbers of births, GFRs and TFRs are given by mother’s usual area of residence, based on 2006 Local and Strategic Health Authority area boundaries (Local Health Boards in Wales).



3. The TFR has been calculated using the number of live births and the 2005 mid-year population estimates (sub-nationally) and the 2004-based 2006 projections (nationally) for women by single year of age. This generally produces a better match of births to those at risk of having births. However, local authority level population estimates are only considered reliable in five-year age bands. Thus, especially in small local authorities, it should be noted that rates computed using single year of age data may produce spurious results. In particular the rate for Rutland is affected by the low estimated female population aged 20, 21 and 22.
4. The provisional standardised mean age is a measure which allows fertility trends to be separated out from the effects of changes in the population's age structure over time. The unstandardised mean age shows the mean age of mothers who had births in 2006 and is not adjusted for the age structure of the population.
5. Data collected on the number of births for 1981 were affected by a registrars strike. Figures for this year are based on a 10 per cent sample of registrations.
6. For comparability, the 1996 births data for mothers born outside the United Kingdom was reclassified according to the 2006 country classification list and the definition of the European Union, as constituted in 2006, was used for both years' data. The percentage of births to mothers born in Europe excludes births where the mother was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland.
7. In 2006 there were 25 member states of the European Union. The following countries joined the European Union in 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. A full breakdown of the country groupings as constituted in 2006 can be found here:  
[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_population/CountryOfBirth.xls](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/CountryOfBirth.xls)
8. Further information on live births in 2006 can be found in Reference Tables 2.1 and 3.1 to 3.3 in this publication and at the births topic-based summary on the National Statistics website:  
[www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=369](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=369)

Table 2

## Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, general fertility rates and total fertility rates, 2006

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR <sup>1</sup>	TFR <sup>2</sup>	- continued	Live births	GFR <sup>1</sup>	TFR <sup>2</sup>
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>669,531</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>1.87</b>
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>635,679</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>1.87</b>	Burnley	1,173	65.5	2.14
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>29,184</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>1.78</b>	Chorley	1,205	59.4	1.90
Darlington UA	1,282	65.1	2.12	Fylde	578	44.7	1.56
Hartlepool UA	1,188	65.4	2.16	Hyndburn	1,119	69.1	2.22
Middlesbrough UA	1,878	64.4	2.02	Lancaster	1,379	46.4	1.51
Redcar and Cleveland UA	1,528	56.6	1.89	Pendle	1,224	69.2	2.22
Stockton-on-Tees UA	2,385	61.5	1.99	Preston	1,895	63.9	1.93
Durham	5,402	54.0	1.76	Ribble Valley	488	47.0	1.61
Chester-le-Street	606	58.2	2.01	Rossendale	839	62.9	2.09
Derwentside	985	58.6	1.91	South Ribble	1,186	56.7	1.89
Durham	773	36.2	1.30	West Lancashire	1,136	53.5	1.80
Easington	1,093	59.2	1.94	Wyre	1,027	53.2	1.84
Sedgefield	1,027	60.1	2.00	<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>15,786</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>1.75</b>
Teesdale	187	45.3	1.65	Knowsley	1,887	58.4	1.96
Wear Valley	731	61.8	2.13	Liverpool	5,494	52.0	1.57
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>1.81</b>	Sefton	2,713	52.0	1.73
Alnwick	301	54.7	2.03	St Helens	2,117	60.1	1.97
Berwick-upon-Tweed	192	44.9	1.60	Wirral	3,575	59.1	1.97
Blyth Valley	933	57.8	1.84	<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>62,953</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>1.90</b>
Castle Morpeth	393	48.2	1.73	<b>East Riding of Yorkshire UA</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>1.82</b>
Tynedale	509	49.8	1.74	Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	3,500	64.6	1.93
Wansbeck	669	55.8	1.85	<b>North East Lincolnshire UA</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2.08</b>
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>12,524</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>North Lincolnshire UA</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>2.12</b>
Gateshead	2,251	58.0	1.85	<b>York UA</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>1.49</b>
Newcastle upon Tyne	3,221	49.0	1.51	<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>1.88</b>
North Tyneside	2,256	58.7	1.87	Craven	455	49.9	1.78
South Tyneside	1,560	51.4	1.69	Hambleton	808	55.1	1.97
Sunderland	3,236	54.3	1.70	Harrogate	1,556	53.0	1.72
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>84,155</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>1.88</b>	Richmondshire	560	59.0	1.89
<b>Blackburn with Darwen UA</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>2.49</b>	Ryedale	440	51.1	1.81
<b>Blackpool UA</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>2.00</b>	Scarborough	1,039	56.5	1.98
<b>Halton UA</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>2.07</b>	Selby	886	58.0	2.06
<b>Warrington UA</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>15,688</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>1.85</b>
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>7,511</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>1.86</b>	Barnsley	2,746	61.8	2.05
Chester	1,281	52.5	1.63	Doncaster	3,612	63.7	2.10
Congleton	931	54.2	1.81	Rotherham	2,989	58.9	1.91
Crewe and Nantwich	1,390	63.3	2.11	Sheffield	6,341	55.6	1.71
Ellesmere Port & Neston	890	56.9	1.91	<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>29,155</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>1.96</b>
Macclesfield	1,627	58.0	1.86	Bradford	8,153	78.9	2.38
Vale Royal	1,392	58.3	1.97	Calderdale	2,513	63.9	2.13
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>1.76</b>	Kirklees	5,531	67.6	2.12
Allerdale	891	50.1	1.65	Leeds	9,155	55.2	1.68
Barrow-in-Furness	796	59.5	2.02	Wakefield	3,803	57.9	1.89
Carlisle	1,170	55.8	1.75	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>50,717</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>1.86</b>
Copeland	774	56.4	1.85	<b>Derby UA</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>1.98</b>
Eden	476	50.8	1.68	<b>Leicester UA</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>1.99</b>
South Lakeland	810	47.5	1.65	<b>Nottingham UA</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>1.65</b>
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>34,864</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>Rutland UA<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>391</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>2.81</b>
Bolton	3,645	66.1	2.09	<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>8,008</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>1.86</b>
Bury	2,311	61.3	1.96	Amber Valley	1,256	55.4	1.81
Manchester	7,268	63.6	1.82	Bolsover	903	63.1	2.11
Oldham	3,325	74.3	2.38	Chesterfield	1,094	56.2	1.83
Rochdale	2,856	66.9	2.13	Derbyshire Dales	560	49.3	1.77
Salford	3,014	65.5	1.95	Erewash	1,220	54.6	1.78
Stockport	3,280	58.3	1.87	High Peak	1,003	56.6	1.89
Tameside	2,772	61.4	2.00	North East Derbyshire	876	50.6	1.71
Trafford	2,766	62.9	1.95	South Derbyshire	1,096	62.0	2.04
Wigan	3,627	57.8	1.84				

Note: Rates are provisional - at subnational level, they are based on the most up-to-date mid-2005 population estimates released in August 2006. At national level, however, they are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2006.

1 The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44.

2 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

3 The TFR has been calculated using the number of live births and the 2005 mid-year population estimates (sub-nationally) and the 2004-based 2006 projections (nationally) for women by single year of age. This generally produces a better match of births to those at risk of having births. However, local authority level population estimates are only considered reliable in five-year bands. Thus, especially in small local authorities, it should be noted that rates computed using single year of age data may produce spurious results. In particular the rate for Rutland is affected by the low estimated female population aged 20, 21 and 22.

Table 2  
continued

## Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, general fertility rates and total fertility rates, 2006

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR <sup>1</sup>	TFR <sup>2</sup>	- continued	Live births	GFR <sup>1</sup>	TFR <sup>2</sup>
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>	<b>37,138</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>2.05</b>
Blaby	1,023	58.2	1.90	Birmingham	16,287	71.5	2.11
Charnwood	1,635	47.9	1.53	Coventry	4,216	64.3	1.94
Harborough	859	58.4	1.93	Dudley	3,548	59.4	1.90
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,120	56.8	1.83	Sandwell	4,166	69.2	2.16
Melton	506	55.9	1.95	Solihull	2,110	55.3	1.86
North West Leicestershire	1,002	58.7	1.88	Walsall	3,615	71.9	2.32
Oadby and Wigston	519	46.8	1.68	Wolverhampton	3,196	64.2	1.96
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>6,830</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>6,025</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>1.83</b>
Boston	711	70.2	2.38	Bromsgrove	888	53.2	1.75
East Lindsey	1,156	53.2	1.90	Malvern Hills	620	49.9	1.81
Lincoln	1,065	52.2	1.62	Redditch	1,111	66.6	2.04
North Kesteven	1,004	52.7	1.77	Worcester	1,243	59.6	1.79
South Holland	788	56.9	1.95	Wychavon	1,158	55.4	1.81
South Kesteven	1,323	55.2	1.87	Wyre Forest	1,005	54.8	1.76
West Lindsey	783	52.0	1.87	<b>EAST</b>	<b>66,864</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>1.91</b>
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>8,588</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>Luton UA</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>2.43</b>
Corby	745	68.0	2.33	<b>Peterborough UA</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>2.42</b>
Daventry	864	60.3	2.02	<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>2.14</b>
East Northamptonshire	976	61.5	2.09	<b>Thurrock UA</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>2.02</b>
Kettering	1,153	66.7	2.10	<b>Bedfordshire</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Northampton	3,028	70.1	2.13	Bedford	1,938	60.8	1.85
South Northamptonshire	899	54.2	1.78	Miid Bedfordshire	1,555	58.6	1.82
Wellingborough	923	64.6	2.16	South Bedfordshire	1,450	61.6	2.01
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>8,311</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>6,641</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>1.61</b>
Ashfield	1,378	59.1	1.92	Cambridge	1,317	38.8	1.26
Bassetlaw	1,157	55.7	1.90	East Cambridgeshire	916	59.2	1.85
Broxtowe	1,062	48.0	1.49	Fenland	1,006	64.1	2.22
Gedling	1,176	53.7	1.74	Huntingdonshire	1,810	56.1	1.79
Mansfield	1,221	61.0	2.00	South Cambridgeshire	1,592	59.2	1.81
Newark and Sherwood	1,194	57.2	1.92	<b>Essex</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>1.89</b>
Rushcliffe	1,123	53.2	1.65	Basildon	2,293	65.9	2.05
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>67,688</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>1.96</b>	Braintree	1,669	61.8	1.98
<b>Herefordshire, County of UA</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>1.86</b>	Brentwood	722	53.4	1.66
<b>Stoke-on-Trent UA</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>2.08</b>	Castle Point	826	53.8	1.86
<b>Telford and Wrekin UA</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>2.03</b>	Chelmsford	1,818	55.1	1.70
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>1.83</b>	Colchester	1,932	56.1	1.71
Bridgnorth	409	46.3	1.55	Epping Forest	1,439	59.6	1.87
North Shropshire	580	55.6	1.91	Harlow	1,151	67.9	2.08
Oswestry	384	52.5	1.77	Maldon	553	51.3	1.71
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,032	58.2	1.92	Rochford	840	57.8	1.95
South Shropshire	374	57.6	2.02	Tendring	1,320	60.8	2.13
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>8,522</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>1.80</b>	Uttlesford	807	62.7	2.08
Cannock Chase	1,168	60.2	1.97	<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>13,499</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>1.90</b>
East Staffordshire	1,267	60.9	2.07	Broxbourne	1,168	65.4	2.07
Lichfield	988	57.3	1.91	Dacorum	1,690	60.9	1.91
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,175	47.0	1.51	East Hertfordshire	1,562	56.8	1.71
South Staffordshire	926	49.5	1.78	Hertsmere	1,213	62.7	1.97
Stafford	1,284	55.5	1.80	North Hertfordshire	1,431	58.9	1.79
Staffordshire Moorlands	806	47.9	1.65	St Albans	1,890	69.1	1.99
Tamworth	908	58.3	1.87	Stevenage	1,115	64.7	2.08
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>1.74</b>	Three Rivers	986	59.1	1.84
North Warwickshire	658	54.1	1.78	Watford	1,189	67.3	1.92
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,566	64.7	2.07	Welwyn Hatfield	1,255	58.6	1.87
Rugby	1,111	61.4	1.98	<b>Norfolk</b>	<b>8,518</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>1.81</b>
Stratford-on-Avon	1,185	54.7	1.71	Breckland	1,331	58.6	1.89
Warwick	1,514	48.7	1.44	Broadland	1,118	52.3	1.75
				Great Yarmouth	1,018	61.2	2.06
				King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,535	63.7	2.12
				North Norfolk	790	53.1	1.84

1 The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44.

2 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

Table 2  
continued

## Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, general fertility rates and total fertility rates, 2006

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR <sup>1</sup>	TFR <sup>2</sup>	- continued	Live births	GFR <sup>1</sup>	TFR <sup>2</sup>
Norwich	1,715	56.0	1.62	<b>Windsor and Maidenhead UA</b>	1,724	60.6	1.79
South Norfolk	1,011	50.6	1.70	<b>Wokingham UA</b>	1,725	53.6	1.64
<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>1.92</b>
Babergh	846	57.2	1.94	Aylesbury Vale	2,040	59.3	1.87
Forest Heath	808	59.7	1.65	Chiltern	952	58.9	1.94
Ipswich	1,701	68.9	2.09	South Bucks	692	58.7	1.84
Mid Suffolk	929	59.1	2.06	Wycombe	2,133	65.7	2.01
St Edmundsbury	1,149	60.3	1.91	<b>East Sussex</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>2.03</b>
Suffolk Coastal	1,094	54.5	1.92	Eastbourne	1,011	59.1	1.87
Waveney	1,169	59.2	2.03	Hastings	1,129	69.3	2.26
<b>LONDON</b>	<b>120,883</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>1.84</b>	Lewes	811	52.5	1.80
<b>Inner London</b>	<b>51,385</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>1.73</b>	Rother	698	57.4	2.15
Camden	3,012	46.2	1.28	Wealden	1,340	58.6	2.12
Hackney plus City of London <sup>3</sup>	4,613	79.3	2.26	<b>Hampshire</b>	<b>14,195</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,770	54.4	1.51	Basingstoke and Deane	2,015	61.4	1.91
Haringey	4,076	70.6	2.01	East Hampshire	1,176	57.2	1.96
Islington	2,803	53.5	1.50	Eastleigh	1,403	60.0	1.93
Kensington and Chelsea	2,321	42.4	1.17	Fareham	970	48.7	1.70
Lambeth	4,908	67.9	1.94	Gosport	1,028	64.6	2.03
Lewisham	4,568	73.1	2.14	Hart	1,030	59.0	1.78
Newham	5,523	90.4	2.56	Havant	1,297	61.9	2.13
Southwark	4,753	70.7	1.99	New Forest	1,530	53.7	1.84
Tower Hamlets	4,152	70.2	1.83	Rushmoor	1,314	64.8	1.94
Wandsworth	5,000	58.7	1.58	Test Valley	1,222	56.7	1.86
Westminster	2,886	40.6	1.12	Winchester	1,210	54.5	1.76
<b>Outer London</b>	<b>69,498</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>Kent</b>	<b>16,243</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>1.95</b>
Barking and Dagenham	3,208	85.5	2.55	Ashford	1,410	65.0	2.14
Barnet	4,834	63.7	1.81	Canterbury	1,416	46.8	1.53
Bexley	2,788	60.5	1.93	Dartford	1,199	63.9	1.98
Brent	4,700	71.6	2.03	Dover	1,118	57.6	1.96
Bromley	3,740	59.6	1.81	Gravesham	1,199	62.5	2.02
Croydon	5,024	63.6	1.93	Maidstone	1,712	60.7	1.88
Ealing	5,064	71.1	2.00	Sevenoaks	1,304	63.2	2.02
Enfield	4,543	72.9	2.21	Shepway	1,155	63.8	2.11
Greenwich	4,236	75.4	2.14	Swale	1,587	63.8	2.10
Harrow	2,924	62.3	1.84	Thanet	1,482	64.2	2.09
Havering	2,426	54.4	1.75	Tonbridge and Malling	1,344	60.6	1.94
Hillingdon	3,691	63.3	1.88	Tunbridge Wells	1,317	63.6	2.08
Hounslow	3,828	76.9	2.20	<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>7,992</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>1.80</b>
Kingston upon Thames	2,046	56.5	1.62	Cherwell	1,903	68.4	2.14
Merton	3,091	65.5	1.81	Oxford	1,863	44.9	1.41
Redbridge	3,977	71.6	2.11	South Oxfordshire	1,583	64.2	1.96
Richmond upon Thames	2,767	63.5	1.68	Vale of White Horse	1,449	64.7	2.06
Sutton	2,426	63.4	1.94	West Oxfordshire	1,194	65.6	2.17
Waltham Forest	4,185	76.8	2.23	<b>Surrey</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>1.84</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>98,529</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1.87</b>	Elmbridge	1,732	64.4	1.85
Bracknell Forest UA	1,484	59.0	1.79	Epsom and Ewell	826	60.5	1.87
Brighton and Hove UA	3,100	49.9	1.43	Guildford	1,490	52.2	1.58
Isle of Wight UA	1,282	54.0	1.82	Mole Valley	810	57.1	1.87
Medway UA	3,257	60.8	1.92	Reigate and Banstead	1,711	68.2	2.07
Milton Keynes UA	3,415	71.9	2.20	Runnymede	856	47.3	1.46
Portsmouth UA	2,471	56.2	1.67	Spelthorne	1,192	67.0	2.09
Reading UA	2,246	64.3	1.81	Surrey Heath	974	60.2	1.89
Slough UA	2,317	85.0	2.47	Tandridge	896	61.4	2.04
Southampton UA	2,907	55.1	1.58	Waverley	1,359	63.0	1.95
West Berkshire UA	1,828	62.3	2.02	Woking	1,239	63.8	1.90

1 The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44.

2 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

3 City of London has been grouped with Hackney, and Isles of Scilly grouped with Penwith, because of the very small number of births in these areas.

Table 2  
continued

## Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, general fertility rates and total fertility rates, 2006

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR <sup>1</sup>	TFR <sup>2</sup>	- continued	Live births	GFR <sup>1</sup>	TFR <sup>2</sup>
<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>6,211</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>1.83</b>
Adur	650	62.4	2.06	Cheltenham	1,231	51.7	1.59
Arun	1,406	60.2	2.06	Cotswold	719	49.5	1.64
Chichester	1,060	56.6	1.85	Forest of Dean	793	55.3	1.94
Crawley	1,407	65.7	1.97	Gloucester	1,476	63.0	2.04
Horsham	1,325	57.3	1.88	Stroud	1,151	58.5	2.00
Mid Sussex	1,460	60.3	1.90	Tewkesbury	841	57.4	1.87
Worthing	1,144	63.0	1.99	<b>Somerset</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>1.94</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>54,706</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>1.83</b>	Mendip	1,070	54.0	1.84
<b>Bath and North East Somerset UA</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>1.60</b>	Sedgemoor	1,133	58.3	2.00
<b>Bournemouth UA</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>1.61</b>	South Somerset	1,589	58.0	1.95
<b>Bristol, City of UA</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>1.74</b>	Taunton Deane	1,199	59.4	1.95
<b>North Somerset UA</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>2.04</b>	West Somerset	289	56.4	2.10
<b>Plymouth UA</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>1.98</b>
<b>Poole UA</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>1.93</b>	Kennet	888	62.5	2.18
<b>South Gloucestershire UA</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>1.88</b>	North Wiltshire	1,481	58.7	1.93
<b>Swindon UA</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>2.02</b>	Salisbury	1,247	58.4	1.92
<b>Torbay UA</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>1.94</b>	West Wiltshire	1,386	59.6	1.97
<b>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>WALES</b>	<b>33,627</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>1.84</b>
Caradon	795	57.4	2.05	Isle of Anglesey	697	57.9	1.90
Carrick	844	51.3	1.64	Gwynedd	1,331	60.5	1.90
Kerrier	1,068	61.7	2.07	Conwy	1,149	61.5	2.07
North Cornwall	807	56.9	1.97	Denbighshire	989	57.7	1.92
Penwith plus Isles of Scilly <sup>3</sup>	591	53.8	1.87	Flintshire	1,719	58.2	1.88
Restormel	1,068	59.1	1.92	Wrexham	1,597	61.7	1.95
<b>Devon</b>	<b>6,802</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>1.77</b>	Powys	1,221	55.8	1.91
East Devon	986	50.2	1.77	Ceredigion	590	38.1	1.38
Exeter	1,194	42.9	1.30	Pembrokeshire	1,278	62.3	2.10
Mid Devon	804	62.5	2.16	Cardmarthenshire	1,887	58.4	1.93
North Devon	928	60.6	2.09	Swansea	2,543	56.5	1.80
South Hams	721	54.2	1.95	Neath Port Talbot	1,515	58.8	1.96
Teignbridge	1,163	55.1	1.91	Bridgend	1,526	59.6	2.00
Torridge	565	55.6	1.97	The Vale of Glamorgan	1,360	56.8	1.87
West Devon	441	55.9	2.03	Cardiff	4,216	54.7	1.64
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>3,473</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>1.92</b>	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,778	58.9	1.86
Christchurch	395	59.5	2.14	Merthyr Tydfil	692	63.0	2.13
East Dorset	653	51.8	1.94	Caerphilly	2,167	63.4	2.03
North Dorset	651	59.6	2.07	Blaenau Gwent	770	56.7	1.93
Purbeck	356	47.1	1.61	Torfaen	1,069	61.0	2.03
West Dorset	766	51.9	1.92	Monmouthshire	854	55.7	1.93
Weymouth and Portland	652	57.8	1.95	Newport	1,679	59.3	1.95
				<b>Normal residence outside England and Wales</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>

1 The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44.

2 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

3 City of London has been grouped with Hackney, and Isles of Scilly grouped with Penwith, because of the very small number of births in these areas.

Table 3

## Live births by health area of usual residence of mother, numbers, general fertility rates and total fertility rates, 2006

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), and health authorities/boards<sup>1</sup>

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR <sup>2</sup>	TFR <sup>3</sup>	- continued	Live births	GFR <sup>2</sup>	TFR <sup>3</sup>
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>669,531</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>WALES</b>	<b>33,627</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>1.84</b>
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>635,679</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>1.87</b>	Anglesey	697	57.9	1.90
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>29,184</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>1.78</b>	Gwynedd	1,331	60.5	1.90
North East	29,184	55.9	1.78	Conwy	1,149	61.5	2.07
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>84,155</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>1.88</b>	Denbighshire	989	57.7	1.92
North West	84,155	59.6	1.88	Flintshire	1,719	58.2	1.88
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>62,953</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>1.90</b>	Wrexham	1,597	61.7	1.95
Yorkshire and The Humber	62,953	60.4	1.90	Powys Teaching	1,221	55.8	1.91
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>50,717</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>1.86</b>	Ceredigion	590	38.1	1.38
East Midlands	50,717	58.4	1.86	Pembrokeshire	1,278	62.3	2.10
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>67,688</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>1.96</b>	Carmarthenshire	1,887	58.4	1.93
West Midlands	67,688	62.2	1.96	Swansea	2,543	56.5	1.80
<b>EAST</b>	<b>66,864</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>1.91</b>	Neath Port Talbot	1,515	58.8	1.96
East of England	66,864	60.9	1.91	Bridgend	1,526	59.6	2.00
<b>LONDON</b>	<b>120,883</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>1.84</b>	Vale of Glamorgan	1,360	56.8	1.87
London	120,883	65.4	1.84	Cardiff	4,216	54.7	1.64
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>98,529</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1.87</b>	Rhondda Cynon Taff Teaching	2,778	58.9	1.86
South East Coast	49,126	59.8	1.88	Merthyr Tydfil	692	63.0	2.13
South Central	49,403	60.4	1.86	Caerphilly Teaching	2,167	63.4	2.03
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>54,706</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>1.83</b>	Blaenau Gwent	770	56.7	1.93
South West	54,706	57.1	1.83	Torfaen	1,069	61.0	2.03
				Monmouthshire	854	55.7	1.93
				Newport	1,679	59.3	1.95
				<b>Normal residence outside</b>			
				<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>

Note: Rates are provisional - at subnational level, they are based on the most up-to-date mid-2005 population estimates released in August 2006. At national level, however, they are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2006.

1 Strategic Health Authorities in England and Local Health Boards in Wales.

2 The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44.

3 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

# Report:

## Death registrations in England and Wales, 2006: area of residence

This report presents the numbers of deaths from all causes registered in England and Wales in 2006 and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs), both shown by area of usual residence of the deceased. Table 1 presents the data by administrative areas and Table 2 by health areas.

### Key Observations

- The highest level of mortality among the Government Office Regions in England in 2006, as represented by the SMR, was in the North East (112), followed by the North West (111). The lowest SMRs were in the South West (91) and South East (93).
- Among local and unitary authorities, the highest SMRs were in Halton UA (130) then Knowsley and Liverpool (both 128), followed by Hartlepool UA (126). The lowest occurred in Kensington and Chelsea (58), followed by Westminster (70) and Hart (74).
- The local authority with the highest SMR for males was in Manchester (133), while the lowest occurred in Kensington and Chelsea (60).
- For females, the highest SMR was in Halton UA (134) and the lowest was in Kensington and Chelsea (57).
- Among the Strategic Health Authorities in England, the highest SMRs occurred in North East (112). The lowest occurred in South Central and South West (both 91).
- In Wales, the highest SMRs were in Bridgend and Blaenau Gwent Local Health Boards (both 117), while the lowest SMR was in Ceredigion (81).

### Explanatory Notes

#### Occurrences and registrations

The year in which a death is registered may not correspond to the year in which the death occurred. Up to 1992 Office for National Statistics (ONS) publications gave numbers of deaths registered in the data

year. However, since 1993 most ONS published figures represent the number of deaths that occurred in the data year. In most years (and for most causes of death) this change has little effect on annual totals. However, figures based on date of occurrence provide a more reliable basis for assessing the impact on mortality of external factors (such as flu outbreaks or cold weather), while registrations are more timely.<sup>1</sup> Two annual extracts are, therefore, taken from the ONS deaths database.

- The first annual extract, produced in April following the data year, comprises deaths that were registered in that year. Outputs produced using this extract include this report and a report by cause of death in the summer edition of *Health Statistics Quarterly*.<sup>2</sup> Annual vital statistics tables, released via CD-ROM, are also based on deaths registered each year.
- The second extract, produced in the September following the data year, comprises deaths that occurred in that year. This extract forms the basis for the mortality annual reference volumes in the DH series.

As noted in *In Brief of Health Statistics Quarterly* 34, ONS are currently undertaking a public consultation on mortality outputs. As part of this exercise, ONS are inviting data users to give their views on changing the reporting basis for the majority of mortality outputs from occurrences to registrations. This consultation will close on Friday 13 July 2007. More information on this consultation, including how to respond, can be found at the following web address:

[www.statistics.gov.uk/about/consultations/mortality\\_outputs.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/consultations/mortality_outputs.asp)

### Standardised mortality ratios

To make meaningful comparisons of the level of mortality between different areas, it is necessary to take into account differences in their population structure. In Tables 1 and 2 this is done by using standardised mortality ratios (SMRs). These ratios, expressed in percentage terms, compare mortality in one population with mortality in a 'standard' population, while allowing for differences in age structure. For each area, the ratio is derived by comparing the number of deaths actually registered with the number that would have been expected if the mortality rates by

sex and age for England and Wales applied to the area's population. If local mortality rates are high compared with national rates, the number of deaths observed will be greater than the expected number and the SMR will be greater than 100. However, for areas with low mortality, SMRs will be less than 100. More details can be found in ONS annual reference volumes.<sup>3</sup>

As noted above, the SMRs presented here allow for comparisons to be made with a national average as the results take into account differing age structures in the populations of local areas. However, direct comparisons between areas, or between the sexes, can be misleading as can comparisons across time. For example, where two local areas have identical death rates in every age group, but different population age structures, their SMRs in relation to England and Wales may differ.

As well as presenting results for all persons, separate figures are also given for males and females. The latter were calculated using national age-specific death rates which were particular to each sex and each year. For this reason it is not possible to directly compare results for males and females and for different years.

### Population estimates

The SMRs contained in this report are provisional because they are based on the 2005 mid-year population estimates.

The population estimates used in this report are the most up-to-date at the time of its publication. Population estimates for mid-2005 were published on 24 August 2006. The estimates incorporate the findings of the local authority population studies, the results of which were published in July 2004. Further information on population estimates can be found on the National Statistics website ([www.statistics.gov.uk/popest](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest)).

### References

- 1 Office for National Statistics (2006). *Mortality Statistics: cause 2005*, series DH2 no. 32, section 2.2.
- 2 Report: Death registrations in England and Wales, 2006: causes, appears on the National Statistics website as a web supplement to *Health Statistics Quarterly* 34, at the following address: [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=6725](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=6725).
- 3 Office for National Statistics (2005). *Mortality Statistics: general 2004*, series DH1 no. 37, section 2.6.



Table 1

## Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2006 registrations

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>502,599</b>	<b>240,889</b>	<b>261,710</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>470,326</b>	<b>225,315</b>	<b>245,011</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>26,870</b>	<b>12,855</b>	<b>14,015</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Darlington UA</b>	1,104	518	586	113	115	112
<b>Hartlepool UA</b>	990	469	521	126	123	130
<b>Middlesbrough UA</b>	1,382	693	689	119	124	114
<b>Redcar and Cleveland UA</b>	1,477	687	790	108	105	111
<b>Stockton-on-Tees UA</b>	1,741	831	910	112	109	115
<b>Durham</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>
Chester-le-Street	526	282	244	110	122	99
Derwentside	1,043	486	557	121	119	122
Durham	777	354	423	105	98	111
Easington	1,028	491	537	118	118	118
Sedgefield	970	463	507	118	116	119
Teesdale	270	137	133	98	104	92
Wear Valley	716	333	383	113	114	112
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>106</b>
Alnwick	354	150	204	97	84	110
Berwick-upon-Tweed	286	127	159	83	78	87
Blyth Valley	813	397	416	115	116	114
Castle Morpeth	518	271	247	94	97	92
Tynedale	620	280	340	96	90	101
Wansbeck	692	304	388	115	104	125
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>11,563</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>112</b>
Gateshead	2,052	997	1,055	113	114	111
Newcastle upon Tyne	2,739	1,319	1,420	112	114	110
North Tyneside	2,149	1,008	1,141	110	110	111
South Tyneside	1,699	830	869	112	115	110
Sunderland	2,924	1,428	1,496	121	122	119
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>69,826</b>	<b>33,375</b>	<b>36,451</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Blackburn with Darwen UA</b>	1,285	631	654	122	126	117
<b>Blackpool UA</b>	1,921	910	1,011	122	124	120
<b>Halton UA</b>	1,195	577	618	130	126	134
<b>Warrington UA</b>	1,908	906	1,002	116	113	118
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>
Chester	1,189	563	626	97	95	99
Congleton	858	430	428	94	97	90
Crewe and Nantwich	1,182	571	611	108	109	107
Ellesmere Port & Neston	790	399	391	103	106	100
Macclesfield	1,549	716	833	93	90	96
Vale Royal	1,191	570	621	101	100	103
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
Allerdale	1,109	524	585	110	108	112
Barrow-in-Furness	779	378	401	107	114	102
Carlisle	1,078	524	554	102	105	100
Copeland	718	327	391	108	101	115
Eden	500	248	252	88	89	87
South Lakeland	1,200	537	663	91	88	94
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>24,975</b>	<b>11,966</b>	<b>13,009</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>113</b>
Bolton	2,521	1,200	1,321	110	111	110
Bury	1,834	866	968	115	116	115
Manchester	3,999	2,010	1,989	125	133	119
Oldham	2,214	1,024	1,190	120	120	121
Rochdale	1,992	981	1,011	117	121	113
Salford	2,436	1,146	1,290	124	125	123
Stockport	2,674	1,299	1,375	97	102	93
Tameside	2,254	1,050	1,204	120	118	121
Trafford	1,999	927	1,072	99	96	102
Wigan	3,052	1,463	1,589	120	120	120

Note: SMRs are based on mid-2005 population estimates with 2006 live births (used for calculations involving deaths under 1 year).

Table 1  
continued

## Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2006 registrations

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>11,898</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>6,294</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>107</b>
Burnley	988	447	541	123	115	130
Chorley	900	447	453	103	106	100
Fylde	985	443	542	98	95	100
Hyndburn	864	386	478	118	113	123
Lancaster	1,477	701	776	104	108	102
Pendle	863	414	449	106	108	104
Preston	1,240	610	630	115	116	115
Ribble Valley	549	274	275	97	102	93
Rossendale	626	300	326	113	115	111
South Ribble	1,000	466	534	103	99	107
West Lancashire	1,092	499	593	109	103	114
Wyre	1,314	617	697	98	97	99
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>14,501</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>7,507</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>111</b>
Knowsley	1,499	719	780	128	129	127
Liverpool	4,613	2,228	2,385	128	130	126
Sefton	3,063	1,472	1,591	101	106	97
St Helens	1,751	867	884	112	118	106
Wirral	3,575	1,708	1,867	107	112	103
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>49,401</b>	<b>23,781</b>	<b>25,620</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,402	1,623	1,779	96	95	97
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	2,582	1,258	1,324	123	125	122
North East Lincolnshire UA	1,659	782	877	108	108	109
North Lincolnshire UA	1,630	782	848	106	105	107
York UA	1,707	815	892	93	95	92
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>
Craven	627	292	335	92	91	93
Hambleton	802	375	427	88	84	93
Harrogate	1,564	707	857	94	92	96
Richmondshire	428	195	233	94	89	99
Ryedale	544	276	268	86	88	84
Scarborough	1,431	664	767	104	105	104
Selby	697	340	357	99	98	99
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>12,655</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>104</b>
Barnsley	2,405	1,148	1,257	119	119	118
Doncaster	2,949	1,493	1,456	111	115	107
Rotherham	2,464	1,213	1,251	108	110	105
Sheffield	4,837	2,312	2,525	99	101	97
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>19,673</b>	<b>9,506</b>	<b>10,167</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>104</b>
Bradford	4,486	2,119	2,367	113	113	113
Calderdale	1,860	920	940	103	110	97
Kirklees	3,690	1,736	1,954	108	107	108
Leeds	6,447	3,174	3,273	100	103	97
Wakefield	3,190	1,557	1,633	110	112	109
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>41,808</b>	<b>20,358</b>	<b>21,450</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>
Derby UA	2,245	1,120	1,125	102	105	100
Leicester UA	2,576	1,251	1,325	117	117	116
Nottingham UA	2,408	1,244	1,164	112	119	106
Rutland UA	286	136	150	75	73	78
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>105</b>
Amber Valley	1,223	565	658	102	100	104
Bolsover	816	401	415	111	113	108
Chesterfield	1,144	538	606	111	109	112
Derbyshire Dales	788	361	427	96	93	99
Erewash	1,132	533	599	107	105	109
High Peak	849	401	448	96	93	99
North East Derbyshire	1,066	500	566	103	98	107
South Derbyshire	714	346	368	97	93	100
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>
Blaby	745	376	369	89	88	90
Charnwood	1,390	677	713	100	99	100
Harborough	655	306	349	85	78	92

Table 1  
continued

## Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2006 registrations

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Hinckley and Bosworth	967	440	527	98	91	105
Melton	462	231	231	94	98	91
North West Leicestershire	883	442	441	105	107	103
Oadby and Wigston	565	272	293	100	98	102
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>7,534</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>
Boston	707	352	355	107	110	105
East Lindsey	1,803	899	904	104	101	106
Lincoln	877	418	459	109	111	108
North Kesteven	1,009	530	479	94	98	90
South Holland	935	470	465	95	96	95
South Kesteven	1,317	613	704	100	96	104
West Lindsey	886	434	452	98	95	100
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>104</b>
Corby	535	281	254	125	129	122
Daventry	610	272	338	97	87	107
East Northamptonshire	739	329	410	98	91	105
Kettering	799	376	423	100	100	100
Northampton	1,736	881	855	107	111	102
South Northamptonshire	673	319	354	93	86	100
Wellingborough	663	332	331	99	100	99
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>102</b>
Ashfield	1,166	577	589	112	116	108
Bassetlaw	1,166	567	599	109	108	111
Broxtowe	1,039	499	540	99	97	100
Gedling	1,109	553	556	98	100	96
Mansfield	1,055	534	521	112	116	108
Newark and Sherwood	1,153	545	608	102	100	104
Rushcliffe	917	437	480	87	86	88
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>52,120</b>	<b>25,363</b>	<b>26,757</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Herefordshire, County of UA</b>	1,863	973	890	90	97	83
<b>Stoke-on-Trent UA</b>	2,540	1,223	1,317	115	118	113
<b>Telford and Wrekin UA</b>	1,292	608	684	104	100	108
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>
Bridgnorth	519	250	269	94	92	96
North Shropshire	638	327	311	102	108	96
Oswestry	401	178	223	97	91	104
Shrewsbury and Atcham	902	447	455	88	93	84
South Shropshire	474	216	258	87	80	95
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>8,104</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>107</b>
Cannock Chase	903	466	437	119	125	112
East Staffordshire	1,064	503	561	110	108	112
Lichfield	939	405	534	103	92	113
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,209	602	607	99	104	95
South Staffordshire	1,136	529	607	108	103	112
Stafford	1,253	623	630	99	102	96
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,023	477	546	104	99	109
Tamworth	577	279	298	111	107	115
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>105</b>
North Warwickshire	613	267	346	109	97	121
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,251	596	655	119	115	122
Rugby	871	386	485	99	90	107
Stratford-on-Avon	1,225	561	664	96	92	99
Warwick	1,116	531	585	86	85	87
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>	<b>25,011</b>	<b>12,407</b>	<b>12,604</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>105</b>
Birmingham	8,865	4,406	4,459	108	112	103
Coventry	2,878	1,422	1,456	106	108	103
Dudley	3,019	1,478	1,541	103	105	102
Sandwell	3,200	1,588	1,612	121	127	116
Solihull	1,825	936	889	91	98	86
Walsall	2,634	1,296	1,338	112	114	110
Wolverhampton	2,590	1,281	1,309	112	113	112

Table 1  
continued

## Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2006 registrations

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>97</b>
Bromsgrove	921	400	521	97	88	105
Malvern Hills	874	400	474	92	88	96
Redditch	659	323	336	105	104	106
Worcester	771	365	406	96	95	97
Wychavon	1,111	572	539	89	94	85
Wyre Forest	964	449	515	95	93	97
<b>EAST</b>	<b>51,846</b>	<b>24,812</b>	<b>27,034</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Luton UA</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Peterborough UA</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Thurrock UA</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>
Bedford	1,326	650	676	97	98	97
Mid Bedfordshire	954	478	476	94	93	96
South Bedfordshire	934	434	500	97	91	103
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>
Cambridge	903	426	477	97	97	98
East Cambridgeshire	628	308	320	83	82	83
Fenland	1,042	482	560	107	102	112
Huntingdonshire	1,292	635	657	96	95	97
South Cambridgeshire	1,037	515	522	82	82	82
<b>Essex</b>	<b>12,831</b>	<b>6,168</b>	<b>6,663</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>
Basildon	1,526	704	822	106	102	110
Braintree	1,255	595	660	97	97	98
Brentwood	674	312	362	88	86	90
Castle Point	884	415	469	97	92	102
Chelmsford	1,183	561	622	83	81	84
Colchester	1,413	683	730	96	99	94
Epping Forest	1,232	607	625	100	103	98
Harlow	607	307	300	93	97	90
Maldon	602	280	322	101	97	104
Rochford	729	370	359	88	90	85
Tendring	2,087	1,019	1,068	94	97	91
Uttlesford	639	315	324	92	93	91
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>97</b>
Broxbourne	688	319	369	92	87	98
Dacorum	1,178	572	606	92	92	93
East Hertfordshire	989	473	516	89	87	90
Hertsmere	899	416	483	94	93	96
North Hertfordshire	1,196	552	644	101	99	102
St Albans	1,057	496	561	91	88	93
Stevenage	644	308	336	101	99	103
Three Rivers	754	326	428	89	81	96
Watford	676	315	361	106	104	108
Welwyn Hatfield	969	460	509	98	96	99
<b>Norfolk</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>4,347</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94</b>
Breckland	1,407	641	766	96	89	102
Broadland	1,326	617	709	95	89	100
Great Yarmouth	1,133	529	604	105	102	108
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,621	801	820	95	94	96
North Norfolk	1,290	656	634	85	89	82
Norwich	1,161	575	586	94	100	88
South Norfolk	1,102	528	574	83	80	87
<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>
Babergh	859	429	430	88	90	86
Forest Heath	424	218	206	83	84	81
Ipswich	1,133	541	592	97	97	97
Mid Suffolk	817	414	403	85	86	85
St Edmundsbury	935	445	490	91	88	94
Suffolk Coastal	1,344	630	714	89	87	91
Waveney	1,346	633	713	90	88	92

Table 1  
continued

## Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2006 registrations

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<b>LONDON</b>	<b>51,203</b>	<b>25,259</b>	<b>25,944</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Inner London</b>	<b>16,931</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93</b>
Camden	1,265	640	625	97	95	98
City of London <sup>1</sup>	32	20	12	:	:	:
Hackney	1,248	704	544	108	123	94
Hammersmith and Fulham	873	447	426	80	84	77
Haringey	1,229	655	574	99	106	91
Islington	1,164	629	535	114	119	108
Kensington and Chelsea	810	420	390	58	60	57
Lambeth	1,658	886	772	113	118	108
Lewisham	1,696	827	869	106	107	105
Newham	1,474	782	692	114	117	111
Southwark	1,476	766	710	94	99	90
Tower Hamlets	1,198	675	523	115	120	110
Wandsworth	1,714	812	902	97	97	97
Westminster	1,094	550	544	70	67	73
<b>Outer London</b>	<b>34,272</b>	<b>16,446</b>	<b>17,826</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>
Barking and Dagenham	1,474	686	788	111	109	112
Barnet	2,461	1,098	1,363	86	83	89
Bexley	1,903	916	987	93	93	93
Brent	1,502	774	728	83	84	82
Bromley	2,598	1,191	1,407	85	84	86
Croydon	2,582	1,228	1,354	98	94	103
Ealing	1,892	987	905	91	93	88
Enfield	2,137	1,013	1,124	94	93	94
Greenwich	1,788	901	887	106	118	97
Harrow	1,565	770	795	85	88	83
Havering	2,198	1,043	1,155	97	97	97
Hillingdon	1,916	1,002	914	95	104	87
Hounslow	1,499	741	758	105	103	107
Kingston upon Thames	1,125	521	604	90	88	93
Merton	1,292	592	700	86	84	88
Redbridge	1,875	874	1,001	93	91	95
Richmond upon Thames	1,323	613	710	87	86	89
Sutton	1,478	666	812	93	91	95
Waltham Forest	1,664	830	834	110	118	104
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>75,497</b>	<b>35,018</b>	<b>40,479</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Bracknell Forest UA</b>	697	326	371	90	87	93
<b>Brighton and Hove UA</b>	2,398	1,187	1,211	98	107	91
<b>Isle of Wight UA</b>	1,678	786	892	91	93	90
<b>Medway UA</b>	2,163	1,049	1,114	113	113	112
<b>Milton Keynes UA</b>	1,402	657	745	98	94	103
<b>Portsmouth UA</b>	1,750	875	875	102	108	96
<b>Reading UA</b>	1,043	488	555	94	92	95
<b>Slough UA</b>	778	419	359	94	99	89
<b>Southampton UA</b>	1,892	952	940	98	103	92
<b>West Berkshire UA</b>	1,100	524	576	90	87	92
<b>Windsor and Maidenhead UA</b>	1,180	557	623	95	93	97
<b>Wokingham UA</b>	1,020	470	550	87	80	94
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>91</b>
Aylesbury Vale	1,302	593	709	95	88	102
Chiltern	833	412	421	90	93	87
South Bucks	584	272	312	88	85	91
Wycombe	1,151	550	601	82	81	83
<b>East Sussex</b>	<b>6,411</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>
Eastbourne	1,281	552	729	91	90	92
Hastings	1,097	505	592	117	120	114
Lewes	1,047	498	549	79	81	78
Rother	1,377	616	761	93	92	93
Wealden	1,609	746	863	88	86	89
<b>Hampshire</b>	<b>11,227</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>6,065</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>
Basingstoke and Deane	1,101	512	589	92	87	96

1 SMRs for City of London and Isles of Scilly have not been calculated because of the very small numbers of deaths and populations in these areas.

Table 1  
continued

## Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2006 registrations

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
East Hampshire	1,086	491	595	97	91	102
Eastleigh	984	447	537	92	87	97
Fareham	1,000	456	544	86	81	92
Gosport	769	365	404	102	103	102
Hart	515	248	267	74	71	77
Havant	1,203	560	643	92	88	97
New Forest	1,948	901	1,047	81	78	83
Rushmoor	643	292	351	96	90	101
Test Valley	964	431	533	91	86	95
Winchester	1,014	459	555	85	81	89
<b>Kent</b>	<b>13,523</b>	<b>6,186</b>	<b>7,337</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>101</b>
Ashford	936	407	529	90	78	102
Canterbury	1,567	674	893	98	92	103
Dartford	732	338	394	100	95	105
Dover	1,174	533	641	98	94	101
Gravesham	834	367	467	97	90	105
Maidstone	1,319	597	722	98	91	105
Sevenoaks	963	460	503	83	82	83
Shepway	1,175	528	647	99	95	103
Swale	1,225	609	616	109	111	107
Thanet	1,753	810	943	108	108	107
Tonbridge and Malling	890	441	449	90	91	89
Tunbridge Wells	955	422	533	90	87	93
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>
Cherwell	1,030	502	528	91	92	90
Oxford	1,033	489	544	94	93	96
South Oxfordshire	1,115	540	575	89	90	89
Vale of White Horse	1,018	509	509	90	92	89
West Oxfordshire	918	441	477	91	92	91
<b>Surrey</b>	<b>9,459</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>91</b>
Elmbridge	1,030	451	579	80	75	84
Epsom and Ewell	635	277	358	89	84	94
Guildford	1,012	454	558	83	79	87
Mole Valley	781	374	407	83	83	83
Reigate and Banstead	1,266	557	709	98	92	103
Runnymede	712	334	378	90	90	89
Spelthorne	800	403	397	90	92	87
Surrey Heath	596	254	342	87	77	95
Tandridge	724	323	401	84	77	91
Waverley	1,149	481	668	87	78	94
Woking	754	353	401	93	91	95
<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>8,792</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>4,898</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>96</b>
Adur	731	315	416	95	90	99
Arun	2,147	958	1,189	94	92	94
Chichester	1,355	610	745	91	88	95
Crawley	782	403	379	90	86	95
Horsham	1,148	530	618	88	85	90
Mid Sussex	1,203	510	693	91	83	99
Worthing	1,426	568	858	100	95	103
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>51,755</b>	<b>24,494</b>	<b>27,261</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Bath and North East Somerset UA</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Bournemouth UA</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Bristol, City of UA</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>North Somerset UA</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Plymouth UA</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Poole UA</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>South Gloucestershire UA</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Swindon UA</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Torbay UA</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
Caradon	909	429	480	95	92	98
Carrick	1,014	483	531	86	89	84
Kerrier	984	480	504	91	92	89
North Cornwall	916	440	476	89	88	90
Penwith	771	352	419	93	92	94

Table 1  
continued

## Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2006 registrations

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), unitary authorities/counties/districts &amp; London boroughs

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Restormel	1,061	502	559	93	92	95
Isles of Scilly <sup>1</sup>	22	14	8	:	:	:
<b>Devon</b>	<b>8,073</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>
East Devon	1,842	874	968	88	89	87
Exeter	983	470	513	90	97	84
Mid Devon	703	291	412	86	74	97
North Devon	1,056	513	543	98	99	96
South Hams	897	442	455	87	88	85
Teignbridge	1,390	644	746	84	84	85
Torridge	661	315	346	86	85	88
West Devon	541	249	292	88	87	90
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>85</b>
Christchurch	625	307	318	80	82	78
East Dorset	967	484	483	75	75	75
North Dorset	636	306	330	82	80	84
Purbeck	496	229	267	84	79	89
West Dorset	1,215	532	683	86	79	93
Weymouth and Portland	720	345	375	93	94	91
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>
Cheltenham	1,129	519	610	95	95	96
Cotswold	811	357	454	82	75	88
Forest of Dean	851	420	431	99	102	96
Gloucester	969	460	509	97	94	99
Stroud	1,175	531	644	98	94	102
Tewkesbury	775	374	401	91	91	91
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>5,369</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
Mendip	1,009	464	545	89	86	92
Sedgemoor	1,144	538	606	92	90	94
South Somerset	1,653	799	854	91	91	90
Taunton Deane	1,100	522	578	89	91	87
West Somerset	463	225	238	81	83	79
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>
Kennet	681	320	361	92	89	94
North Wiltshire	1,133	531	602	98	93	103
Salisbury	1,116	514	602	88	85	90
West Wiltshire	1,125	564	561	86	90	83
<b>WALES</b>	<b>31,083</b>	<b>14,861</b>	<b>16,222</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>103</b>
Isle of Anglesey	752	377	375	97	101	94
Gwynedd	1,271	579	692	97	95	99
Conwy	1,518	726	792	101	103	100
Denbighshire	1,177	551	626	101	102	101
Flintshire	1,385	681	704	102	103	102
Wrexham	1,323	592	731	106	101	111
Powys	1,456	711	745	93	91	95
Ceredigion	707	326	381	81	76	86
Pembrokeshire	1,325	638	687	101	101	101
Carmarthenshire	2,190	1,053	1,137	110	111	109
Swansea	2,504	1,182	1,322	105	103	106
Neath Port Talbot	1,590	731	859	111	109	113
Bridgend	1,454	694	760	117	116	118
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,243	574	669	101	96	106
Cardiff	2,663	1,306	1,357	101	104	99
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,437	1,198	1,239	111	117	107
Merthyr Tydfil	566	266	300	112	111	113
Caerphilly	1,635	828	807	108	115	102
Blaenau Gwent	797	377	420	117	121	115
Torfaen	893	417	476	99	97	101
Monmouthshire	882	442	440	92	96	89
Newport	1,315	612	703	99	99	99
<b>Normal residence outside England and Wales</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

1 SMRs for City of London and Isles of Scilly have not been calculated because of the very small numbers of deaths and populations in these areas.

Table 2

## Deaths by health area of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2006 registrations

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England) and health authorities/boards<sup>1</sup>

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>502,599</b>	<b>240,889</b>	<b>261,710</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>470,326</b>	<b>225,315</b>	<b>245,011</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>26,870</b>	<b>12,855</b>	<b>14,015</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>113</b>
North East	26,870	12,855	14,015	112	112	113
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>69,826</b>	<b>33,375</b>	<b>36,451</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>110</b>
North West	69,826	33,375	36,451	111	112	110
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>49,401</b>	<b>23,781</b>	<b>25,620</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>
Yorkshire and The Humber	49,401	23,781	25,620	104	106	103
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>41,808</b>	<b>20,358</b>	<b>21,450</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>
East Midlands	41,808	20,358	21,450	102	102	103
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>52,120</b>	<b>25,363</b>	<b>26,757</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>
West Midlands	52,120	25,363	26,757	104	105	103
<b>EAST</b>	<b>51,846</b>	<b>24,812</b>	<b>27,034</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>
East of England	51,846	24,812	27,034	95	94	96
<b>LONDON</b>	<b>51,203</b>	<b>25,259</b>	<b>25,944</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>
London	51,203	25,259	25,944	94	96	93
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>75,497</b>	<b>35,018</b>	<b>40,479</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>
South East Coast	42,746	19,494	23,252	94	91	96
South Central	32,751	15,524	17,227	91	90	93
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>51,755</b>	<b>24,494</b>	<b>27,261</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
South West	51,755	24,494	27,261	91	91	91
<b>WALES</b>	<b>31,083</b>	<b>14,861</b>	<b>16,222</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>103</b>
Anglesey	752	377	375	97	101	94
Gwynedd	1,271	579	692	97	95	99
Conwy	1,518	726	792	101	103	100
Denbighshire	1,177	551	626	101	102	101
Flintshire	1,385	681	704	102	103	102
Wrexham	1,323	592	731	106	101	111
Powys Teaching	1,456	711	745	93	91	95
Ceredigion	707	326	381	81	76	86
Pembrokeshire	1,325	638	687	101	101	101
Carmarthenshire	2,190	1,053	1,137	110	111	109
Swansea	2,504	1,182	1,322	105	103	106
Neath Port Talbot	1,590	731	859	111	109	113
Bridgend	1,454	694	760	117	116	118
Vale of Glamorgan	1,243	574	669	101	96	106
Cardiff	2,663	1,306	1,357	101	104	99
Rhondda Cynon Taff Teaching	2,437	1,198	1,239	111	117	107
Merthyr Tydfil	566	266	300	112	111	113
Caerphilly Teaching	1,635	828	807	108	115	102
Blaenau Gwent	797	377	420	117	121	115
Torfaen	893	417	476	99	97	101
Monmouthshire	882	442	440	92	96	89
Newport	1,315	612	703	99	99	99
<b>Normal residence outside England and Wales</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

Note: SMRs are based on mid-2005 population estimates with 2006 live births (used for calculations involving deaths under 1 year).

<sup>1</sup> Strategic Health Authorities in England and Local Health Boards in Wales.



## Other population and health articles, publications and data

### *Health Statistics Quarterly 35*

Publication August 2007

- Planned articles:**
- Alcohol-related deaths by occupation, England and Wales, 2001–2005
  - Introducing new data on gestation-specific infant mortality in England and Wales, for babies born in 2005

- Reports:**
- Deaths related to drug poisoning: England and Wales, 2002–2006
  - Infant and perinatal mortality, 2005: health areas, England and Wales
  - Unexplained deaths in infancy, 2006
  - Death registrations in England and Wales, 2005: area of residence

- Annual Update:**
- Mortality statistics: injury and poisoning, England and Wales, 2005

### *Population Trends 129*

Publication September 2007

- Planned articles:**
- Review of European population projections

- Reports:**
- Divorces in England and Wales, 2006

### Forthcoming Annual Reference Volumes

Title	Planned publication
Mortality statistics: injury and poisoning, 2005, DH4 no 30*	June 2007

\* Available through the National Statistics website only; [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)





