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In this issue

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Articles: 5,000 words max.

Dates for submissions

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

Please send to:

Ian Thurman, executive secretary
Population Trends
Office for National Statistics
Zone B6/04
1 Drummond Gate
London SW1V 2QQ
Tel: 020 7533 5125
E-mail: ian. thurman@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Contact points at ONS

People with enquiries about the statistics published regularly in *Health Statistics Quarterly* and *Population Trends* can contact the following enquiry points.

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General enquiries

National Statistics Customer Contact Centre
Room 1015 Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport NP10 8XG
Tel: 0845 601 3034
E-mail: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk
Website: www.statistics.gov.uk

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in brief

Population estimates by Primary Care Organisation (PCO): mid-2001 to mid-2003

On 10 February 2005, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published mid-2001, mid-2002 and mid-2003 population estimates for England by Primary Care Organisation. PCOs are the smallest area of health care administration, and are made up of 300 Primary Care Trusts (PCTs – first introduced April 2000) and three Care Trusts (CTs – first introduced April 2002).

These estimates are based on the 2001 Census, and include adjustments made in light of the Local Authority Population Studies. They use the cohort component methodology, as used in the mid-year estimates for England and Wales by Local Authority. These PCO estimates are fully consistent with the latest mid-2001 to mid-2003 Local Authority estimates.

For all three years the PCO with the largest population was Sutton and Merton, with a population of 369,900 in mid-2003. The PCO with the smallest population was Central Derby, with a population of 64,200 in mid-2003.

Nationally, the population at pensionable age has increased by 1.5 per cent between mid-2001 and mid-2003. Compared to the total population increase of 0.8 per cent, this reflects increases in life expectancy. In mid-2003 Bexhill & Rother PCO has the greatest proportion of the population at pensionable age (31.9 per cent). This proportion has only increased slightly, from 31.7 per cent in mid-2001. Conversely, Newham PCO has the smallest proportion of the population at pensionable age (10.0 per cent in mid-2003). Newham has experienced a decrease in pensionable age population, of 3.0 per cent between mid-2001 and mid-2003.

Bexhill & Rother PCO also has the greatest proportion of the population aged 85 and over (4.4 per cent in mid-2003). This proportion has fallen slightly since mid-2001, where people aged 85 and over accounted for 4.6 per cent of the population. Nationally the proportion of the population aged 85 and over (1.9 per cent) has not changed over this period.

Bradford City Teaching PCO has the greatest proportion of the population under 16 (28.2 per cent) in mid-2003. This proportion has not changed from the mid-2001 estimate. Conversely, Westminster PCO has the smallest proportion of the population under the age of 16 (13.2 per cent). The equivalent national average is 19.7 per cent.

The national sex ratio (males/females) was 0.96 in mid-2003. Tower Hamlets PCO has the highest sex ratio in mid-2003, at 1.05. This has not changed since mid-2001. Eastbourne Downs has the lowest sex ratio in mid-2003, at 0.88. This has only increased slightly from 0.87 in mid-2001. The low sex ratio in this PCO is influenced by the high proportion of the population aged 85 and over (4.0 per cent in mid-2003), and reflects the greater life expectancy for females compared to males.

The PCO data, and population estimates on other geographies, can be found from the population estimates homepage at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest.

New marital status projections for England and Wales

The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) published new marital status projections for England and Wales (combined) on 10 March 2005. These cover both legal marital status and the population cohabiting. The projections are 2003-based. So they are based on the ONS mid-2003 (legal) marital status estimates for England and Wales (see Report in *Population Trends* 118) and the ONS mid-2003 cohabitation estimates for England and Wales (see page 67). They are also consistent with GAD's interim 2003-based national population projections (see article in *Population Trends* 118). Details are available from the GAD website at http://www.gad.gov.uk/marital_status_projections/2003/index_principal.htm and there will also be a report on the new marital status projections in the June issue of *Population Trends* (120). The previous set of marital status projections were 1996-based (see *Population Trends* 95 for details).

Ten years on top for Jack

Jack and **Emily** were the most popular names given to babies in England and Wales in 2004. Jack has now been the top boys' name for ten years while Emily has been most popular for two years.

Chloe, the most popular girls' name for seven years until 2002 dropped to number five, behind **Ellie, Jessica** and **Sophie**.

Parents of baby boys have remained consistent in their choices, with the top five of **Jack, Joshua, Thomas, James** and **Daniel** unchanged since 2002. Looking at the top 50 names for boys, **Henry** jumped six places to enter at 48, followed by **Toby**, up one place to 50. **David** and **Reece** dropped out of the top 50. Last year's big climber **Alfie** was less popular this year, down nine places to 27, while **Charlie** went up nine places to 16. **Mohammed** went up again to enter the top 20 for the first time.

Evie was the highest new entry in the girls' top 50, up 22 places to 39. Other new entries for girls were **Madison** (up 30 to 43), **Maddison** also featured in the top 100 and **Niamh** (up seven to 48). **Rachel, Sarah** and **Shannon** all dropped out of the top 50. Other leading girls' names increasing in 2004 were **Lily** (up eight to number 16), **Isabelle** (up 12 to 30) and **Ruby** (up 19 to 31).

In Wales, the top boys' name was **Joshua** ahead of **Jack** with **Dylan, Ethan, Rhys** and **Morgan** also making the top 10. **Megan** was most popular for girls in Wales with **Emily** in fourth and **Ffion** and **Caitlin** also making the top ten.

Some up-and-coming girls' names that didn't make this year's top 50 were **Keira** (up 100 places to 51) and **Kiera** (up 30 to 92). If the two spellings were added together they would have been 30th most popular. **Scarlett** jumped 53 places to 72.

Leo showed a big increase for boys (up 22 places to 59), as did **Louie** (up 21 to 91) and **Freddie** (up 23 to 96).

Less common boys' names that showed noticeable increases in popularity in 2004 but are not high enough to rank in the top 100 include **Bobby, Ashton** and **Jenson**. The girls' names **Maya, Sienna** and **Abi** all showed big increases in popularity, although numbers remain relatively low.

A further look at this year's popular names can be seen on the National Statistics website: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=184

Top 50 boys' and girls' names in England and Wales in 2004

Boys	Girls
1. Jack	1. Emily
2. Joshua	2. Ellie
3. Thomas	3. Jessica (+1)
4. James	4. Sophie (+1)
5. Daniel	5. Chloe (–2)
6. Samuel (+2)	6. Lucy (+1)
7. Oliver (–1)	7. Olivia (+1)
8. William (+1)	8. Charlotte (+1)
9. Benjamin (–2)	9. Katie (+2)
10. Joseph	10. Megan (–4)
11. Harry	11. Grace (+2)
12. Matthew	12. Hannah (–2)
13. Lewis	13. Amy (+2)
14. Ethan (+1)	14. Ella (–2)
15. Luke (–1)	15. Mia (–1)
16. Charlie (+9)	16. Lily (+8)
17. George (–1)	17. Abigail (+3)
18. Callum (+1)	18. Emma
19. Alexander (+1)	19. Amelia (+3)
20. Mohammed (+2)	20. Molly (–1)
21. Ryan	21. Lauren (–4)
22. Dylan (+6)	22. Millie (+6)
23. Jacob +4	23. Holly (–7)
24. Adam (–7)	24. Leah (+3)
25. Ben (+1)	25. Caitlin (–4)
26. Jake (+5)	26. Rebecca (–1)
27. Alfie (–9)	27. Georgia (–1)
28. Connor (–4)	28. Bethany (–5)
29. Cameron (–6)	29. Eleanor
30. Liam (–1)	30. Isabelle (+12)
31. Nathan (–1)	31. Ruby (+19)
32. Harvey (+4)	32. Daisy (–1)
33. Jamie (–1)	33. Freya (+8)
34. Owen (–1)	34. Isabella (+3)
35. Tyler	35. Elizabeth (–3)
36. Max (–2)	36. Jasmine (–6)
37. Louis (+5)	37. Erin (–1)
38. Kyle (+1)	38. Alice (–5)
39. Michael (–1)	39. Evie *New* (+22)
40. Kieran (–3)	40. Amber
41. Aaron (+2)	41. Paige (+3)
42. Bradley (+2)	42. Abbie (–4)
43. Edward (+2)	43. Madison *New* (+30)
44. Brandon (–4)	44. Phoebe (+1)
45. Alex (–4)	45. Poppy (–2)
46. Archie (+4)	46. Aimee (+3)
47. Harrison	47. Courtney (–13)
48. Henry *New* (+6)	48. Niamh *New* (+7)
49. Charles (–1)	49. Anna (–10)
50. Toby *New* (+1)	50. Isabel (–3)

Top 10 boys' and girls' names in Wales in 2004

Boys	Girls
1. Joshua	1. Megan
2. Jack	2. Ellie (+1)
3. Thomas	3. Chloe (–1)
4. Dylan (+1)	4. Emily
5. Ethan (–1)	5. Sophie (+2)
6. Rhys (+1)	6. Ffion (–1)
7. Daniel (–1)	7. Katie (+1)
8. Morgan	8. Jessica (+1)
9. James	9. Caitlin (–3)
10. Benjamin (+3)	10. Lucy (+6)

Recent Publications

Annual Abstract of Statistics 2005 (*Palgrave Macmillan, £41, March, ISBN 1-4039-9073-5)*

Atkinson Review: final report. Measurement of Government Output and Productivity for the National Accounts (*Palgrave Macmillan, £50, January, ISBN 1-4039-9646-6*)

Health Statistics Quarterly 25 (*Palgrave Macmillan, £25, February, ISBN 1-4039-9086-7*)

Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics 2002 (FM2 no. 30) *(March, available on the National Statistics website at* http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=581)

Mortality statistics, childhood, infant and perinatal 2003 (DH3 no. 36) *(March, available on the National Statistics website at* http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=6305)

Social Trends 2005 *(Palgrave Macmillan, £41, March, ISBN 1-4039-9070-0)*

All of the above Palgrave Macmillan titles can be ordered on 01256 302611 or online at www.palgrave.com/ons. All publications listed can be downloaded free of charge from the National Statistics website.

Demographic indicators

England and Wales

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

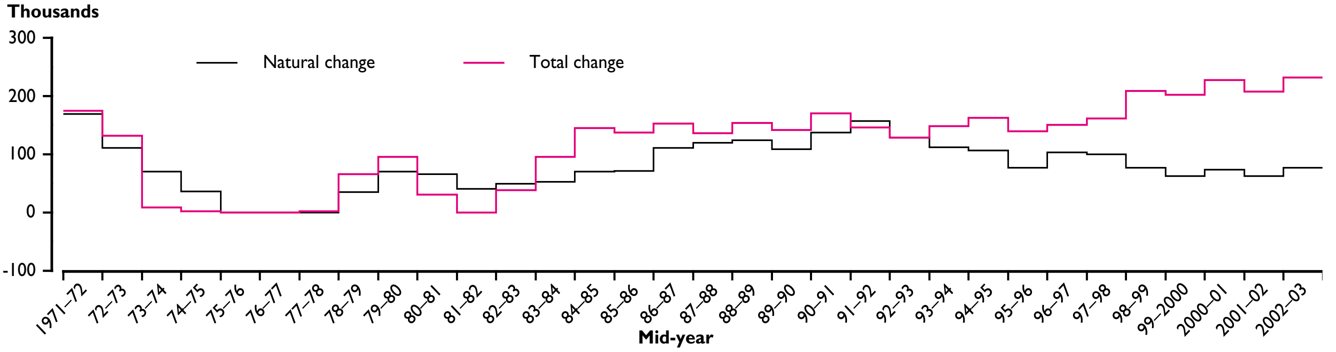


Figure B Total period fertility rate

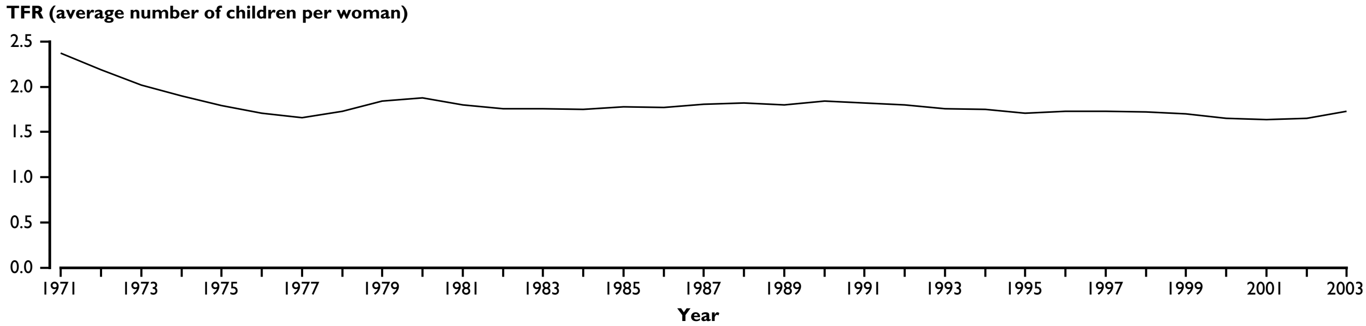


Figure C Live births outside marriage

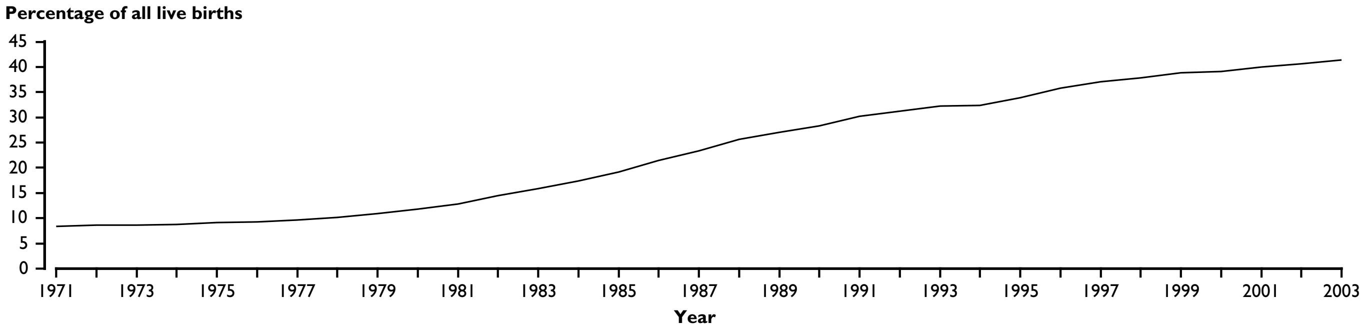
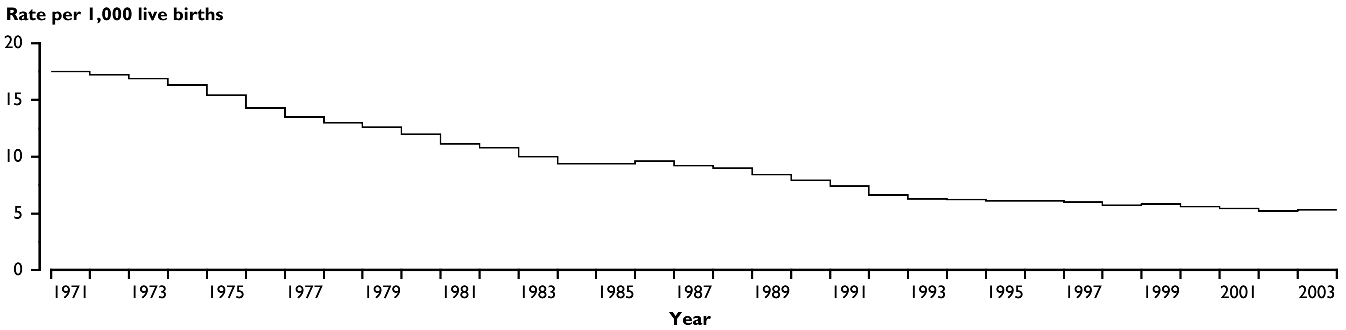


Figure D Infant mortality (under 1 year)



The demographic situation in the European Union

David Pearce
Office for National Statistics and
Francois-Carlos Bovagnet
Eurostat

This article is an update of a similar article published in *Population Trends* 104[1] and complements the article on European-wide issues in population statistics, published in *Population Trends* 118.[2] The main areas of demography are covered, namely population change, population composition, fertility and mortality. Eurostat are currently working on a new set of population projections which should be available shortly, but were not completed when this article was drafted.

Introduction

This article describes the recent demographic situation in the European Union (EU), comparing it with the world situation. It also includes some limited comparisons between the current 25 country European Union and the EU before the most recent enlargement in May 2004 to include an additional ten countries. The statistics are taken from a variety of different sources, principally Eurostat's annual report, *Population Statistics* 2004[3] and 'First results of the demographic data collection for 2003 in Europe'[4] published in *Statistics in Focus*, 13/2004. More detail is available from both these sources. Some data also comes from the US Census Bureau website, Eurostat's New Cronos database and their estimates which are known as Nowcasts.

The World Picture

Population change

The estimated population of the 25 countries of the EU was 456.9 million at the beginning of 2004, an increase of 2.1 million or 0.5 per cent during 2003. Most of this increase was accounted for by net inward migration with only 200 thousand resulting from natural increase (an excess in the number of births over the number of deaths).

The EU share of the world population has been declining for many years. In 1960 it was 12.4 per cent, but by 2004 it had fallen to 7.2 per cent. Thus in 1960 about one in eight people lived in the EU. By 2004 this proportion had dropped to one in 14. Table 1 provides a summary of the population growth since 1960 for selected regions and countries.

Over the last 44 years the population of the world has more than doubled, from three to 6.4 billion people. Over 90 per cent of this increase has been in less developed countries, constituting 70 per cent of the world population in 1960. Over the period the population of China has doubled to 1.3 billion with the population of India reaching one billion in 2000.

In contrast the population of the European Union (25 countries) increased by 80 million between 1960 and 2004, contributing 2.4 per cent towards world population growth. The distribution of the population between the major regions at mid-1960 and 2004 is shown in Figure 1.

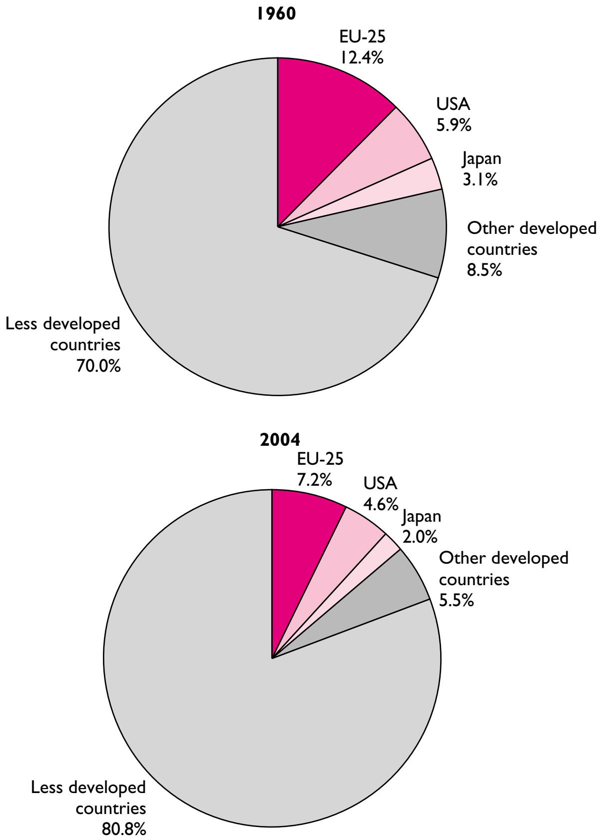
Table 1 **Population change, 1960–2004***

Millions

Area	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
World	3,040	3,707	4,453	5,282	6,080	6,373
More developed countries**	910	1,003	1,081	1,143	1,193	1,206
Of which						
European Union	378	407	427	440	453	458
USA	181	205	228	250	282	293
Less developed countries**	2,129	2,704	3,372	4,139	4,886	5,166
Of which						
China	651	820	985	1,148	1,269	1,299
India	446	555	687	842	1,003	1,065

* Mid year estimates. The estimates for mid 2004 are provisional.
** See Note A.
Source: See Note B.

Figure 1 **World population by major regions, 1960 and 2004**



Source: See Note B.

Fertility

The decline in fertility throughout the world, reported in an article in *Population Trends* 104 has continued. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) or the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of childbearing persisted throughout her childbearing life were 4.95 for the world based on rates for the period 1960–64. By 2002, the rate had almost halved, to 2.66. As is to be expected, the decline has been more dramatic for less developed countries as they move through the demographic transition, from high mortality and high fertility to lower mortality and then lower fertility. Thus, for this region, the TFR has dropped from just over six children per woman for the period 1960–64 to under three in 2002 compared with, for example, a decrease from 2.66 to 1.46 for the European Union and from 3.31 to 2.06 for the United States for the same period. One of the most dramatic changes in fertility has been in China where the TFR has declined from 5.72 for the period 1960–64 to 1.65 in 2002 and 1.68 in 2003. An almost equally dramatic drop has been observed in Brazil, from 6.15 in the early 1960s to 2.05 in 2002. Table 2 shows the changes for selected areas or countries over the last 40 years while Figure 2 illustrates the range of TFRs in 2002 for selected areas or countries.

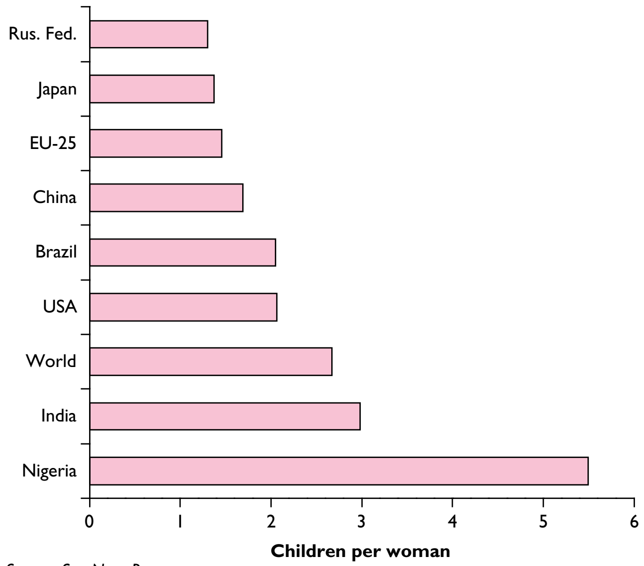
Table 2 **Total Fertility Rates, 1960–2003**

Millions

Area	1960–64	1970–74	1980–84	1990–94	2000	2004
World	4.95	4.48	3.58	2.93	2.66	2.65
More developed countries*	2.67	2.11	1.84	1.68	1.58	1.59
Of which						
European Union	2.66	2.22	1.79	1.57	1.46	1.48
USA	3.31	2.02	1.82	2.05	2.06	2.07
Less developed countries*	6.01	5.43	4.15	3.27	2.92	2.9
Of which						
China	5.72	4.86	2.55	1.92	1.65	1.68
India	5.81	5.43	4.47	3.56	2.98	2.91

* See Note A.
Source: See Note B.

Figure 2 **Total Fertility Rate of major regions, 2002**



Source: See Note B.

Mortality

Infant mortality has also shown a marked decline, more than halving over the last 40 years for the world as a whole, from 117 deaths of babies under 1 per 1,000 live births in the early 1960s to just over 50 for the early 2000s. There has been a downward movement everywhere, though the rate of change has varied as Table 3 shows. The decline in infant mortality has been sharper in the European Union than in the United States. In the early 1960s the rate was higher in the EU, about the same in the early 1980s at 11 deaths per 1,000 live births in the United States but higher in the United States in the early 2000s. Within the European Union, however, the pattern of change has varied between countries.

Table 3 **Infant mortality rates, 1960–2003**

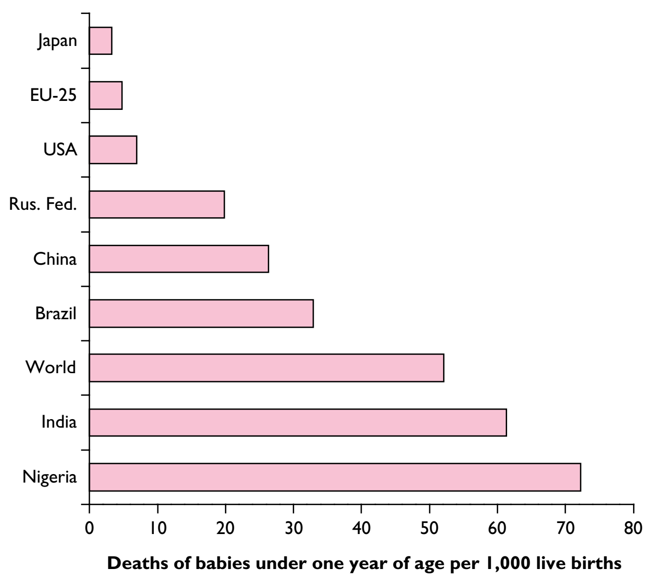
Millions

Area	1960–64	1970–74	1980–84	1990–94	2002	2003
World	117	93	78	62	53.5	52.3
More developed countries*	33	21	15	10	8.4	8.2
Of which						
European union	34	23	13	8	4.8	4.6
USA	25	18	11	8	6.9	6.8
Less developed countries*	134	104	87	68	58.7	57.4
Of which						
China	121	61	52	46	27.6	26.4
India	157	132	106	78	61.3	59.6

* See Note A.
Source: See Note B.

There were also significant variations between countries as Figure 3 shows.

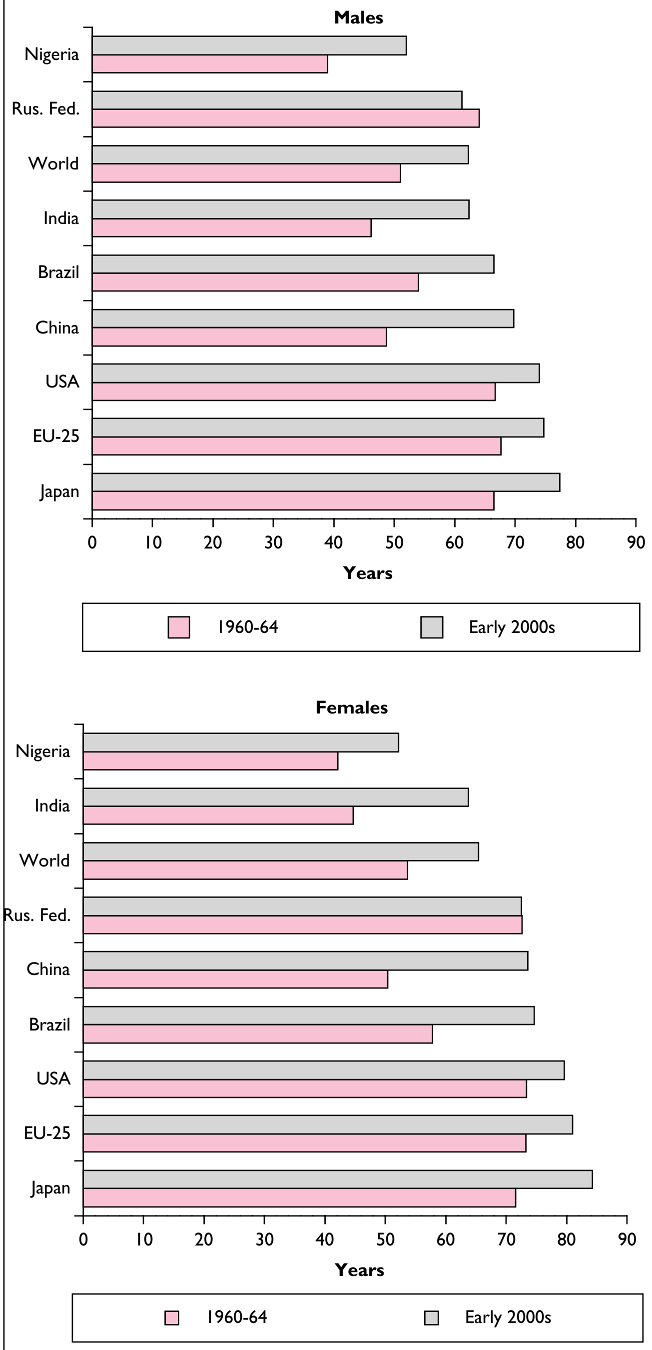
Figure 3 **Infant mortality rate of major regions, 2002**



Source: See Note B.

With decreasing mortality people are living longer as Figure 4 shows.

Figure 4 **Life expectancy at birth by sex in major regions, 1960–64 and early 2000s**



Source: See Note B.

While, for the world as a whole, life expectancy at birth has increased by some 11 years for both men and women over the last 40 years, the current world average for both sexes is still considerably lower than it was in the European Union, United States and Japan in the early 1960s. For all the areas or countries included in Figure 4, life expectancy has increased. The one exception is the Russian Federation, where for men the figure is now lower than it was 40 years ago when the expectation of life at birth was 64.0 years compared with a current level of 61.2 years, one year lower than that for the world as a whole (62.2 years). Changes in lifestyle and responsibilities resulting from political and social changes which have occurred in CIS and central and eastern Europe have led to increases in male mortality from, for example, alcohol-related causes, including accidental deaths.[5] For women, the expectation of life at birth in Russia has remained relatively stable over the same time period, with a slow increase to the 1980s, to just over 72 years, and a small decline in the 1990s.

Population Structure

With more developed countries having experienced relatively low levels of fertility and mortality for many decades they tend to be categorised as ageing populations, compared with less developed countries where lower levels of fertility, in particular, as well as lower mortality rates are far more recent. The result of these differences in timing as countries go through the demographic transition is reflected in quite different age structures, as illustrated in Table 4.

The outcome of these different age structures is seen in the age dependency ratio or the ratio between the population aged under 20 or 60 years and over to the population of 'working age', taken for this measurement to be 20 to 59 years, as illustrated in Figure 5.

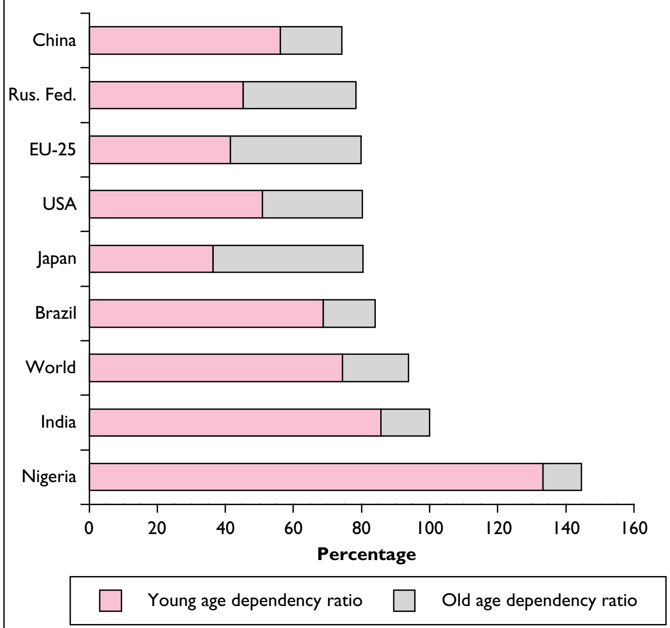
Figure 5 shows that in Nigeria there are some 145 dependents to every 100 people of working age. More than 130 of these dependents are children, similarly in China most of the dependents are children. By contrast in Japan there are 80 dependents for every 100 people of working age and over half of the dependents are people aged 60 or over.

Table 4 **Proportion of population aged under 20 and 60 and over, 2002**

	Area			Percentages		
	More developed countries			Less developed countries		
	Total	EU-25	USA	Total	China	India
Under 20 years	24.5	23.0	28.2	*41.6*	*32.2*	*42.8*
60 years and over	19.9	21.4	16.3	*7.9*	*10.4*	*7.2*

Source: See Note B.

Figure 5 **Total, young and old age dependency ratio in major regions, 2002**



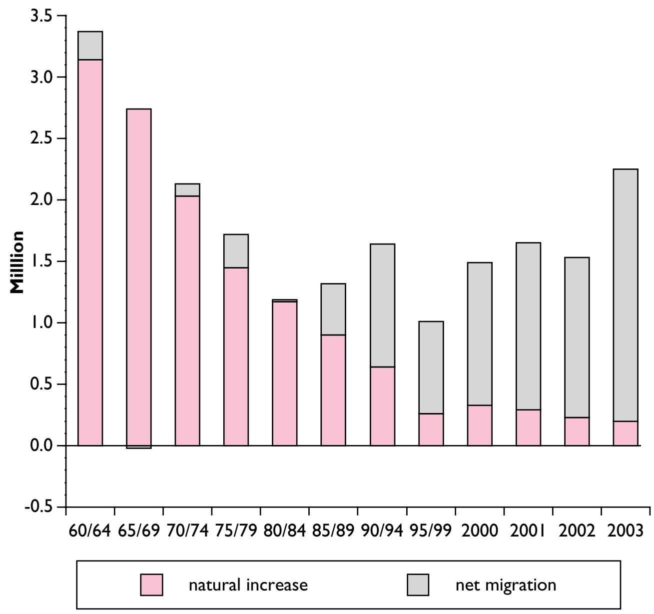
Source: See Note B.

The European Picture

Population Change

The expansion of the European Union from May 2004 to include ten accession countries has increased the population by 74 million, with Poland contributing over half (38.2 million) and Malta, the smallest contributor, some 400 thousand. In the 1960s, 1970s and the 1980s the major component in annual population increase was natural increase or the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. During this period the pattern of annual net international migration was variable with some years seeing a net inflow while in other years there was a net outflow. However, over the last 15 years net international migration has been the dominant factor, as Figure 6 indicates.

Figure 6 **Components of population growth in the EU-25, 1960–2003**



The figures for the five-year time periods are annual averages.
Source: See Note B.

The overall increase in the population of the European Union masks, however, some quite different patterns for individual countries with several of the new countries in Central and Eastern Europe actually experiencing annual declines in population size as shown in Table 5.

There were population decreases in the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as well as Hungary, Poland and Germany. The other interesting points to observe are:

- that the relatively high natural decrease in Germany was balanced out by a net inward movement from outside the country
- the high net inflows for Italy (partly to do with the regularisation of foreigners) Spain and Cyprus
- the relatively high levels of natural increase in Ireland, the Netherlands and France.

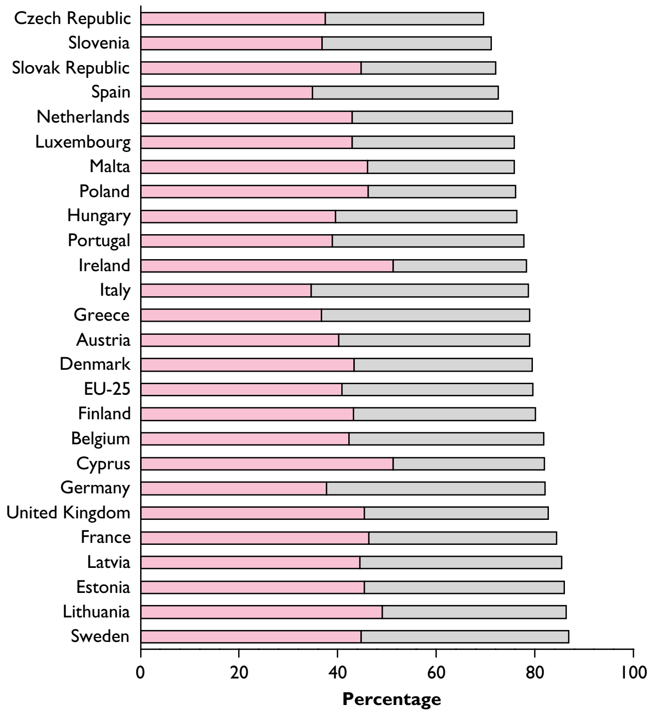
The crude rate of population change for EU-25 compared with EU-15 was slightly depressed by enlargement, both because of overall lower levels of net inward migration and natural increase.

Table 5 Population change in 2003 and size at January 2004

Country	Natural change (per 1,000 pop)	Net migration (per 1,000 pop)	Total change (per 1,000 pop)	Size (000s)
Belgium	0.5	3.4	3.9	10,396
Czech Republic	–1.7	2.5	0.8	10,212
Denmark	1.3	1.3	2.6	5,398
Germany	–1.7	1.7	–0.1	82,532
Estonia	–3.7	–0.3	–4.0	1,351
Greece	0.0	3.2	3.1	11,041
Spain	1.3	17.7	18.9	42,345
France	3.5	0.9	4.4	59,901
Ireland	8.2	7.8	16.0	4,028
Italy	–0.5	10.3	9.8	57,888
Cyprus	3.6	17.6	21.2	730
Latvia	–4.9	–0.4	–5.3	2,319
Lithuania	–3.0	–1.8	–4.8	3,446
Luxembourg	2.9	4.4	7.3	452
Hungary	–4.1	1.5	–2.5	10,117
Malta	2.3	4.3	6.5	400
Netherlands	3.7	0.4	4.0	16,258
Austria	0.0	4.0	4.0	8,114
Poland	–0.4	–0.4	–0.7	38,191
Portugal	0.4	6.1	6.4	10,475
Slovenia	–1.0	1.7	0.7	1,996
Slovak Republic	–0.1	0.3	0.2	5,380
Finland	1.5	1.1	2.6	5,220
Sweden	0.7	3.2	3.9	8,976
United Kingdom	1.4	4.0	5.4	59,652
European Union (25 countries)	0.4	4.5	4.9	456,815
European Union (15 countries)	0.8	5.3	6.1	382,673

Source: See Note B.

Figure 7 Total age dependency ratio per EU-25 country, 1 January 2003



Source: See Note B.

Population Composition

The accession of the ten new Member States has resulted in a slightly 'younger' European Union population; that is a higher proportion of young people and lower proportion of older people. Thus for example the mean age for men as at 1 January 2003 for the ten accession countries was 36.2 years compared with 38.8 years for the 15 countries. The corresponding figures for women were 39.7 and 41.7 years respectively, the higher averages for women reflecting lower mortality rates. Figure 7 shows the total age dependency ratio divided into the young age (under 20) and old age (60 and over) parts for each of twenty-five European Union countries. From Figure 7 it can be seen that the younger countries of the EU include Ireland and Cyprus whilst at the other extreme the older countries include Italy and Germany.

The European Picture

Fertility

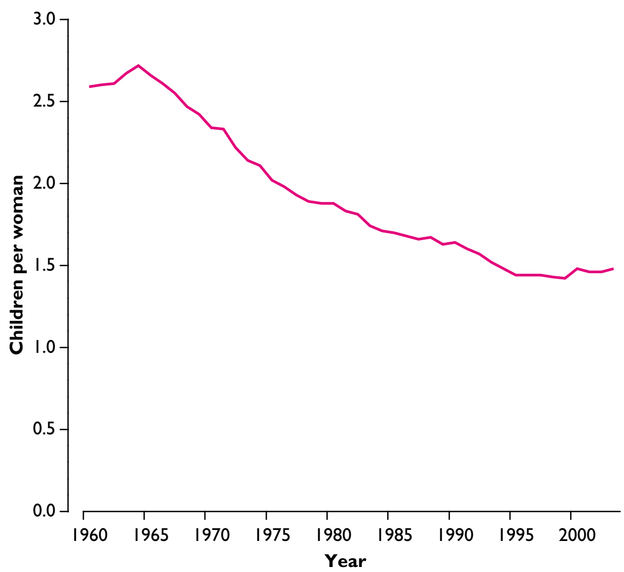
Over the period 1960 to 2003 there were 257 million live births in the European Union, with an annual peak of 6.2 million live births in 1964 for the former 15 countries and 1.3 million in 1976 for the ten accession countries. In 2003 there were 4.73 million live births in the EU as a whole, representing a crude birth rate of 10.4 per 1,000 population. This compares with a crude birth rate of 18.7 in 1964, 14.9 in 1974, 12.8 in 1984 and 11.1 in 1994. The total fertility rate also peaked in 1964 as shown in Figure 8.

One interesting point to observe is that after an almost continuous fall in the TFR from 1964 to the late 1990s, over the last few years (the early 2000s) there has been a small recovery.

One of the outcomes of a universal decline in fertility has been that the absolute difference between the highest TFRs and the lowest TFRs for individual countries has shrunk, leading to a convergence in the rates. Figure 9 compares the total fertility rate in each Member State in 1980 and 2003, in descending order of TFRs in 2003. Table 6 gives TFRs for selected years since 1960.

Some 40 years ago every country in the current European Union had a TFR above replacement level or the fertility rate at that time at a level of around 2.1 to 2.2[6] that a population would need to experience to replace itself. For a few countries the rate was above three, with the highest

Figure 8 Total fertility rate in the EU-25, 1960–2003



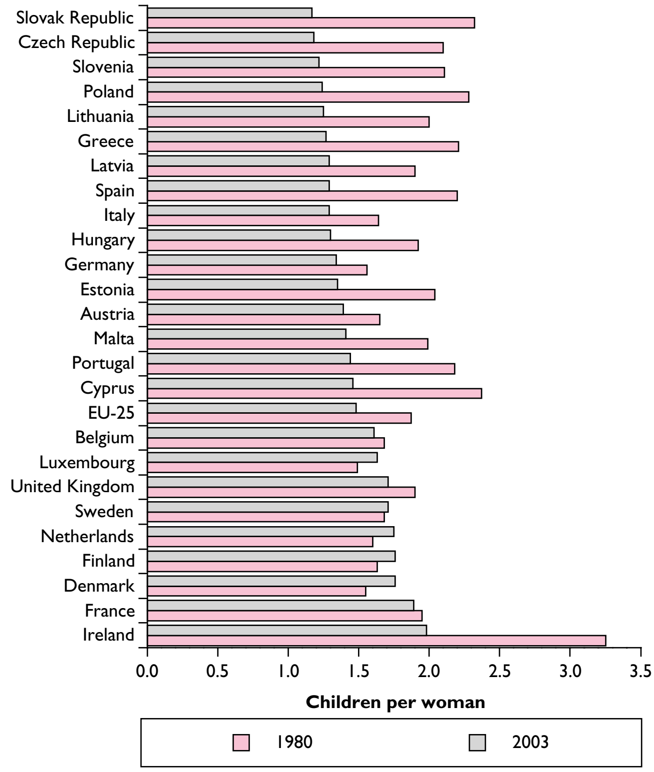
Source: See Note B.

rates occurring in Ireland (3.76) and Cyprus (3.51). Today, each country not only has a TFR below two, but in some instances, such as the new European Member States the rate is not much above one (1.16 in Latvia, 1.17 in the Slovak Republic and 1.18 in the Czech Republic). The TFR, as an annual rate, represents the childbearing experience of all women of childbearing age during that year or the childbearing experience of women born over a 30 to 35 year period and therefore reflects both levels and timing of fertility, of many generations. The fertility experience of women born in particular years is a more stable measurement as it removes the effect of the timing of the births that occurred.

Figure 10a provides the completed average family sizes for women born in 1930, whose childbearing years would have spanned the period from the late 1940s to around 1980. The corresponding measurement for women born in 1963 is shown in Figure 10b whose childbearing years would have started at the end of the 1970s and spanned the period to date. For the 1930 generation, data are only available for the former 15 countries that made up the EU before May 2004, while for the 1963 generation there is no information for Cyprus.

The figure shows that for the two selected generations there is less variation between the highest and lowest average family size for the more recent cohort, though in both instances Ireland has the highest figure. Fertility was above the current replacement level of 2.1 in all countries, except Luxembourg, for the 1930 generation. For the 1963 generation all countries were either at replacement level or below, except for Ireland and the Slovak Republic, closely followed by Poland and France. As the annual fertility rates have generally fallen over the last 30 years, post-1963 generations will have still smaller average family sizes, an issue that countries have had to take into account in formulating fertility assumptions for national projections.

Figure 9 **Total fertility rate per EU-25 country, 1980 and 2003**



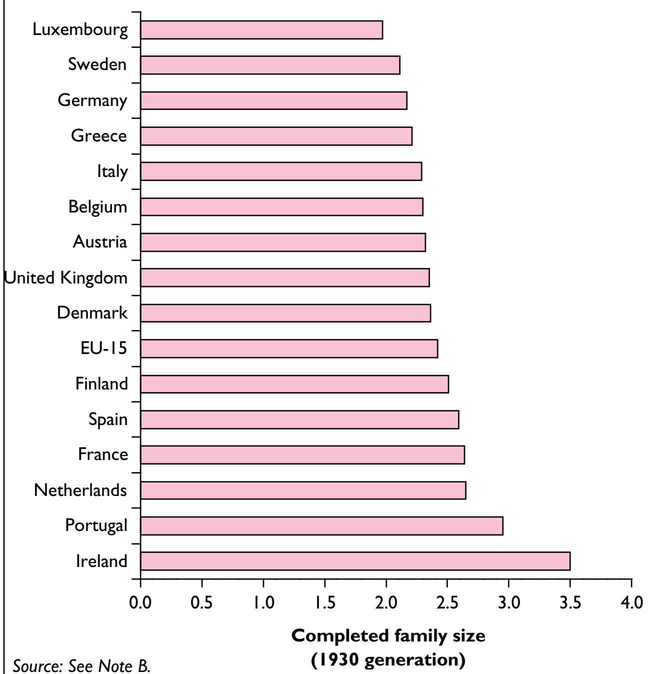
Source: See Note B.

Table 6 **Total fertility rate for selected years, 1960–2003**

Country	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003
Belgium	2.56	2.25	1.68	1.62	1.66	1.62	1.61
Czech Republic	2.11	1.91	2.10	1.89	1.14	1.17	1.18
Denmark	2.57	1.95	1.55	1.67	1.77	1.72	1.76
Germany	2.37	2.03	1.56	1.45	1.38	1.34	1.34
Estonia		2.16	2.02	2.04	1.34	1.37	1.35
Greece	2.28	2.39	2.21	1.39	1.29	1.27	1.27
Spain	2.86	2.90	2.20	1.36	1.24	1.26	1.29
France	2.73	2.47	1.95	1.78	1.88	1.88	1.89
Ireland	3.76	3.93	3.25	2.11	1.90	1.97	1.98
Italy	2.41	2.42	1.64	1.33	1.24	1.27	1.29
Cyprus *	3.51	2.54	2.46	2.42	1.64	1.49	1.46
Latvia		2.01	1.90	2.01	1.24	1.23	1.29
Lithuania	2.60	2.40	2.00	2.03	1.39	1.24	1.25
Luxembourg	2.28	1.98	1.49	1.61	1.76	1.63	1.63
Hungary	2.02	1.98	1.92	1.87	1.32	1.30	1.30
Malta	3.62	2.02	1.99	2.05	1.72	1.46	1.41
Netherlands	3.12	2.57	1.60	1.62	1.72	1.73	1.75
Austria	2.69	2.29	1.65	1.46	1.36	1.40	1.39
Poland	2.98	2.20	2.28	2.04	1.34	1.25	1.24
Portugal	3.10	2.83	2.18	1.57	1.55	1.47	1.44
Slovenia	2.18	2.10	2.11	1.46	1.26	1.21	1.22
Slovak Republic	3.07	2.40	2.32	2.09	1.30	1.19	1.17
Finland	2.72	1.82	1.63	1.78	1.73	1.72	1.76
Sweden	2.20	1.92	1.68	2.13	1.54	1.65	1.71
United Kingdom	2.72	2.43	1.90	1.83	1.64	1.64	1.71
European Union (25 countries)	2.59	2.34	1.88	1.64	1.48	1.46	1.48
European Union (15 countries)	2.59	2.38	1.82	1.57	1.46	1.50	1.50

* From 1980 the figures are for the Government-controlled area only of Cyprus.
Source: See Note B.

Figure 10a Completed average family sizes for women born in 1930, EU-15

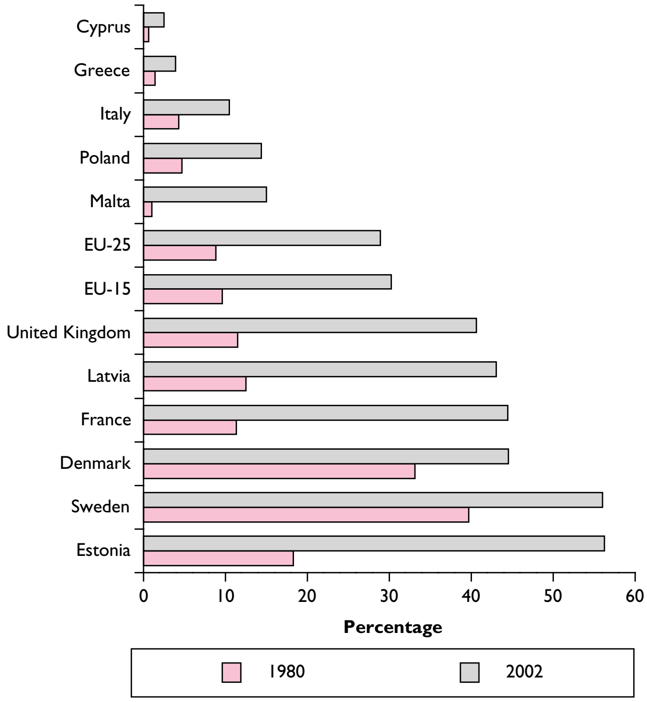


Source: See Note B.

Figure 10b Completed average family sizes for women born in 1963, EU-25

Source: See Note B.

Figure 11 Highest and lowest percentages live births outside marriage in 2002 with reference to 1980



Source: See Note B.

Two other significant changes both over time and with variations between countries have been the age of childbearing and the proportion of births occurring outside marriage. Over the twenty-year period from 1960 to 1980 the mean age of childbearing in the European Union as a whole dropped from 28.0 years to 26.9 years; from 1980 to 2000 this average increased to 29.0 years, as a result of delayed childbearing. Thus the average age of women having a first birth increased from 24.7 years in 1980 to 27.8 years in 2000.The mean age of childbearing in 2002 varied from 26.9 in Lithuania, 27.0 years in the Slovak Republic, 27.5 years in Estonia and 27.6 years in Latvia to over 30 years in Sweden (30.1), Italy (30.3), Netherlands (30.4), Ireland (30.6) and Spain (30.7 in 2000, the latest year available).

One of the most dramatic changes over the last twenty years has been the proportion of births outside marriage, reflecting the prevalence of new forms of partnership, in particular consensual unions, and changing social attitudes and norms. One out of every twenty live births in the European Union in 1960 was outside marriage. In 1980 this proportion had risen to one out of 11, but in 2003 it was nearly one out of three. In general the proportion is lower in Southern European countries, as illustrated by Figure 11, which compares the proportion of births outside marriage in 1980 and 2002, the last year for which all country figures are available.

The European Picture

Mortality

Despite an increase in the population over the last 40 years and a population distribution that is getting older, the annual number of deaths has remained relatively stable because of decreasing mortality rates. Since 1980, the annual number of deaths has been about 4.5 million, comprising 3.7 million in the former 15 countries of the EU and 0.8 million in the 10 accession countries. A more informative way at looking at changes over time and country variations in mortality is through life expectancy, or the average number of years a person would live at a specific exact age if he or she were subject for the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions or age-specific probabilities of dying. Another key measurement of mortality is the infant mortality rate or the deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live births. Table 7 provides these measurements for selected years since 1960.

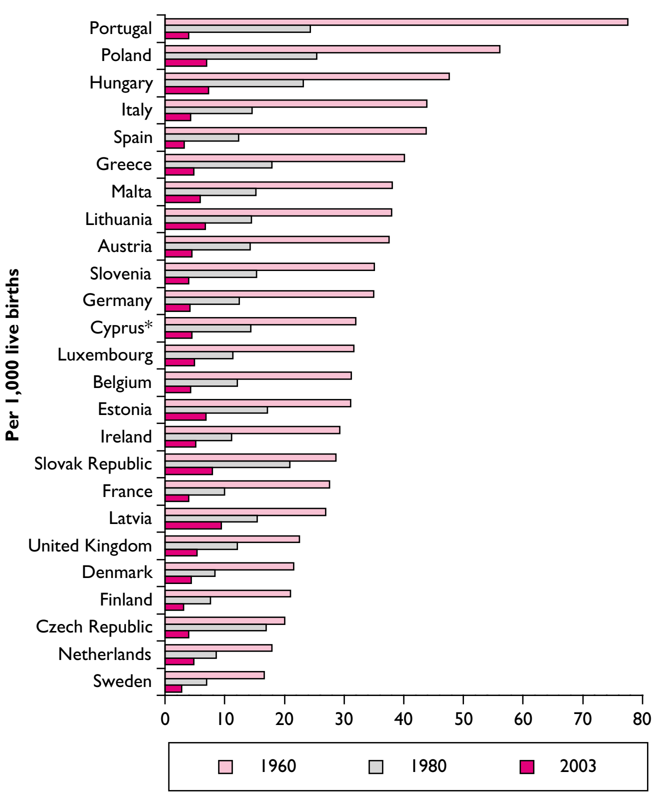
Table 7 shows that over the last forty years life expectancy at birth has increased in the EU-25 by 7.7 years for men and 8.5 years for women. Because of slightly higher mortality rates for men in some of the EU accession countries the increase for men and women in the former 15 EU Member States is almost the same (8.7 years for men and 9.0 years for women). Perhaps even more striking has been the fall in infant mortality,

Table 7 **Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality, EU-25**

Year	Life expectancy at birth		Deaths of children under one year	
	Males	Females	1,000s	Per 1,000 live births
1960	67.1	72.6	255	36.5
1965	67.7	73.6	206	28.8
1970	68.0	74.4	162	24.7
1975	69.0	75.6	120	19.9
1980	69.8	76.8	86	14.6
1985	70.9	77.8	64	11.6
1990	71.7	78.8	50	9.2
1995	72.8	79.7	32	6.7
2000	74.4	80.8	25	5.2
2003	74.8*	81.1*	22	4.6
2003 (EU-15)	75.8*	81.6*	17	4.3

* 2002
Source: See Note B.

Figure 12 **Infant mortality rate in the EU-25, 1960, 1980 and 2003**



* First figure for 1965; last two figures for Govt. Controlled Area.
Source: See Note B.

from 36.5 deaths of infants under one in 1960 to a current level of about 4.5, nearly an eight fold decrease over forty years. The decrease in infant mortality has been universal throughout the European Union as Figure 12 shows, in descending order of the rate in 1960.

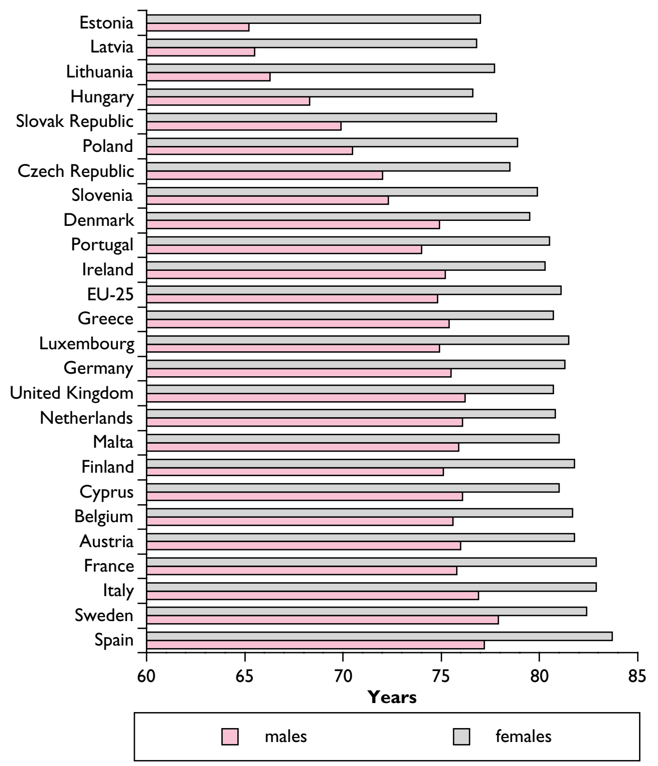
It can be seen that Sweden has had the lowest infant mortality rate throughout the whole period, with a current figure of less than three deaths of infants aged under one per 1,000 live births. Historically infant mortality in northern Europe has generally been lower than in both eastern and southern Europe, but this picture has largely disappeared for southern Europe, with prevailing low rates in Spain (3.2), Portugal (4.0) and Italy (4.3).

There are also country variations in life expectancy as can be seen in Figure 13.

Life expectancy at birth for males is highest in Sweden at 77.9 years and lowest in the three Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) at around 65–66 years. In contrast, for females, life expectancy at birth is highest in Spain at 83.7 years. Based on 2003 mortality rates, 17 out of the 25 Member States had a life expectancy at birth for women of over 80 years, including Slovenia which was 79.9 years in 2002.

Based on prevailing mortality rates, on average, a man reaching age 60 in 1960 and living in the European Union could expect to live to age 76; by the early 2000s such a man could expect to live to about 80 years. The corresponding figures for women are 79 years and 84 years. Thus there have been increases of four years and five years in life expectancy at exact age 60 for men and women respectively over the last 40 years. This has had a significant impact on the numbers of older people and with it the demand for health and other services as well as for benefits and financial support.

Figure 13 **Life expectancy at birth per EU country, 2003*†**



* For Belgium, Estonia, EU-25, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovak Republic and Slovenia the data refer to 2002.
† For Cyprus the data refer to 2001.
Source: See Note B.

Note A

'More Developed Countries' consist of all countries in Europe (except Turkey), plus Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and USA.
'Less Developed Countries' consist of Turkey, Africa, Latin America, Asia (excluding Japan) and Australia and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand).

Note B

Sources used for the tables and figures are principally Eurostat's annual report, *Population Statistics* 2004[3] and 'First results of the demographic data collection for 2003 in Europe'[4] published in *Statistics in Focus*, 13/2004. Data from the US Census Bureau website, Eurostat's New Cronos database and their estimates which are known as Nowcasts, are also used.

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Replacement fertility, what has it been and what does it mean?

Steve Smallwood and Jessica Chamberlain
Population and Demography Division
Office for National Statistics

Replacement fertility is a term commonly used by demographers when referring to levels of childbearing and yet is rarely explained. It is normally presented as being around 2.1 children per woman. Continued below replacement fertility in developed countries and fertility falling in developing countries has given the concept of replacement fertility a higher profile. This article explains how replacement level is calculated and explores the concept further. Past replacement fertility levels are calculated for England and Wales. A possible alternative definition of replacement is also presented. Simple projection scenarios are used to show the effect on population of below replacement fertility, and also of postponement of fertility. The importance and implications of below replacement fertility are discussed.

Introduction

Replacement fertility is a term that appears to be self-explanatory and has gained a common usage in demographic literature and the media. However, it is more complex than is often assumed. This article aims to provide a clear explanation of replacement fertility, with regards to its components and calculation. Modelling work was undertaken to investigate the effect of different fertility levels and trends on population growth and structure. In particular, there is a focus on below replacement level fertility because the countries of the United Kingdom, like nearly all European countries, are experiencing below replacement fertility. The focus on fertility being below replacement level poses a number of questions such as: What is meant by 'replacement'? Does it matter demographically that fertility is below replacement? This article also shows that replacement fertility is more than a demographic curiosity. Below replacement fertility can have important demographic and social implications. However, these consequences are only likely to arise with persistent long-term below replacement fertility. The article is intended to be of interest to a wide audience and the technical sections can be omitted by the reader with a more general interest.

The concept of replacement fertility may seem relatively simple, the level of fertility required to ensure a population replaces itself in size. To replace themselves women, on average, need to have one female child, who survives long enough for a female grandchild to be born, and so on for succeeding generations.[1] An average of two children will 'replace' all mothers and fathers, but only if the same number of boys as girls are born and all female children survive to the end of reproductive age. However, as explained later, mortality and the unbalanced sex ratio at birth mean that replacement level fertility is actually a little higher than 2.0. Although migration can be a significant driver of population change for the purposes of calculating replacement fertility migration is normally ignored. The calculations are based on rates so it is only the extent to which mortality and fertility rates are changed by migrants that migration has any effect on the calculations. Note that while men are clearly important in terms of reproduction, analysis of fertility levels tend to be exclusively female-based and the effect of men on replacement fertility in this analysis is restricted to the sex ratio at birth.

The understanding of replacement fertility is made more complex by the need to consider both the period and cohort dimensions. On a period basis, replacement fertility is the level of fertility needed to exactly replace all the women in a population constructed using mortality and fertility at a particular point in time. It is a measure that represents the demographic situation of a point in time, and thus, like the TFR, is synthetic as no individual experiences the rates from which it is composed. Replacement on a cohort basis, is the level of fertility needed to ensure that a generation born at a particular point in time is replaced. We discuss both these concepts in the context of England and Wales later.

In England and Wales, as in all developed countries, a total fertility rate (TFR) or completed family size (CFS) of 2.1 is usually taken as roughly approximate to the level of replacement fertility. However, it is important to remember that this level of 2.1 children is an average across all women. Therefore, to ensure replacement fertility a substantial proportion of women have to have three or more children in order to compensate for those remain childless or have only one child.[2]

Demographic factors that affect replacement fertility

Two components interact with fertility to determine the level of replacement fertility; they are mortality and the sex ratio at birth. High infant, child and young adult mortality rates were the key determinants of replacement fertility levels in the past in developed countries. Mortality up to the end of a woman's fertile life is now very low in developed countries, and therefore its effect on the replacement fertility level has substantially decreased, and is now similar to or smaller than that of the sex ratio. However, mortality is still the key component in the calculation of replacement fertility levels in developing countries, especially in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The sex ratio at birth for a population is usually around 105 males born for every 100 females. However, there are some countries where it differs, for example in China the sex ratio at birth is given in official statistics as 109 males to 100 females.[3] If male births increase relative to female births, an overall rise in the number of births is needed to compensate and replace the population.[4] The sex ratio is perhaps a secondary factor, in that mortality had the greater effect on calculating replacement in the past, but with low mortality it does have an effect and can change over space and time, and therefore should be considered when looking at replacement fertility levels. However, in England and Wales the sex ratio has varied between 104 and 106 over the twentieth century[5] so it has not greatly affected levels of replacement fertility.

If mortality did not exist until after childbearing ages (and ignoring migration) the replacement level fertility is wholly dependent on the sex ratio. Given the stability of the sex ratio, replacement fertility will tend towards a figure of around 2.05 and would not realistically fall much below that level.

Migration further complicates the concept of replacement fertility. Calculations are based on rates derived from the vital events (births and deaths) and the population within a country in each year. These rates may vary either upwards or downwards because of the effect of migrants. These effects are, however, likely to be marginal as, in the UK for example, the overseas-born form only one twelfth of the total population.[6]

However, migration is an important component of population size and composition by ethnic group. Continued net inward migration is projected for the United Kingdom.[7] Therefore, population and individual cohorts are likely to be larger than they would have been in the absence of migration. It would be possible to calculate replacement level for a period or cohort given a level of actual or assumed migration, as Calot and Sardon have done for France.[8] We do not do so in this article, although some of the projections presented later do include the effect of migration on the population.

The calculation of replacement fertility in England and Wales

In the next section of the article we present calculations of replacement fertility and also some illustrative population projections. The projections are based mainly on data for England and Wales. Note that the projections show population in terms of an index with the base year equal to 100 and natural change as a proportion of the population. This is in order to avoid any confusion with population numbers in either official estimates or projections.

Replacement fertility – the period perspective

Most demographic measurement is done in terms of a particular period of time, normally a calendar year or group of years, hence the term 'period'. Period replacement fertility uses the fertility and mortality rates in a particular year to calculate a level of fertility that would produce sufficient births that a population age distribution constructed using current mortality would remain unchanged. Although period measures are by their nature synthetic (as no group of individuals experience the fertility and mortality rates of a particular period through their life time) they are still useful in assessing the demographic situation. The level of actual fertility in a particular year is directly related to the total number of births, which in turn largely determines the size of that birth generation relative to others. Thus, as we shall see below, below replacement fertility on a period basis has a direct effect on future population size.

The detailed calculation of period replacement fertility is described in Box one. Briefly it involves the construction of a female population by assuming a set number of births (a radix) and then applying age-specific mortality rates for the period concerned. Age-specific fertility rates for the period are then applied to the population and scaled so as to produce the number of female births that match the size of the original radix. The sum of the scaled fertility rates gives a measure of the level fertility required to replace the population. This can then be compared with the actual TFR.

Figure 1 shows period replacement fertility for England and Wales, as well as calculations by the authors the chart includes an approximated calculation carried out by Sardon[9] (see Box one). Our calculations have only been carried out from 1938, when age of mother became available on birth registration data. The advantage of Sardon's approximation is that he was able to calculate a longer historical series. Where the series overlap the results of both calculations are very similar.

For the latest year, 2003, period replacement fertility for England and Wales was 2.07. This compares with a figure of 2.30 for 1938, the first year that data are available for a detailed calculation of the figure. The fall occurs because of improvements in mortality. Sardon's estimates suggest that period fertility was below replacement level between the

Box one

CALCULATION OF PERIOD REPLACEMENT LEVEL FERTILITY

Period replacement

The first step is to calculate a life table using mortality data for the period. This is done by using age-specific mortality rates converted to probabilities of dying between exact ages applied to a notional group of women born at the same time. This group is known as the life table radix (often assumed to be 10,000 or 100,000). This produces a 'synthetic' population (*l*) at each exact age (*x*) that would exist if the radix group experienced the mortality of the period.

The *lx* population is then converted at fertile ages in to a population at age last birthday (Lx) by interpolating the lx values.

The period age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) can then be applied to the Lx population to give the number of births produced at each age given current fertility rates.

In order to produce the number of female births to replace the population radix the fertility rates are multiplied by a factor, calculated by dividing the radix by the total number of female births. To determine the number of female births the actual sex ratio was used to split the births into male and female.

The sum of the adjusted fertility rates equals the replacement fertility level. The calculation for 2001 is illustrated in the table in this box.

Cohort replacement

The calculation of cohort replacement is identical in method to the calculation of period replacement; except that instead of using age-specific mortality rates and age-specific fertility rates from a particular period, rates that apply to a particular cohort are used.

Cohort 'reproductive capacity' replacement

In this calculation the female births are subjected to the actual and projected mortality rates that apply to them, up to the end of their fertile life. The resulting population is totalled at fertile ages (here assumed to be 14–46). The fertility rates are adjusted so that this total population equals the numbers in the original female cohort life table population aged 14–46.

Sardon approximation for calculating replacement

Sardon calculated replacement fertility as the inverse of two factors: the product of the probability of survival to the mean age of motherhood; and, the assumed proportion of female births. For example, if the probability of survival to the mean age of motherhood was 0.8 and the proportion of female births was 0.488 replacement level would be 1 /(0.80 x 488) = 2.56.

Calculation of period replacement fertility for 2001

England and Wales

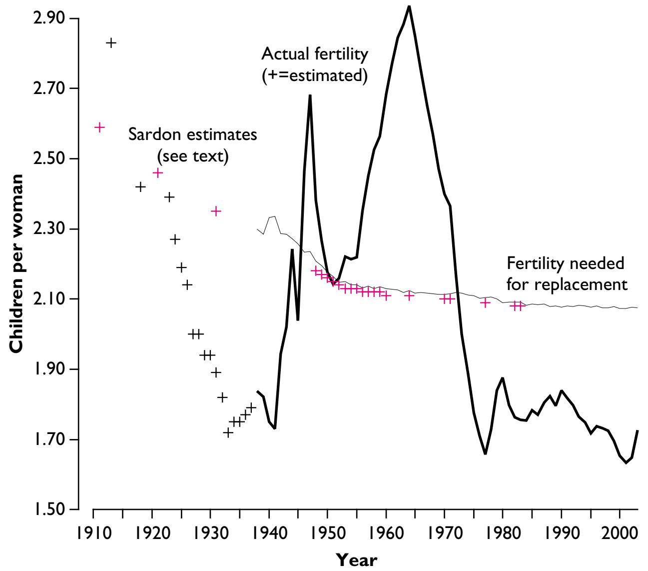
Age x	Female q_x[1]	l_x $l_x=l_{x-1}-(l_{x-1} \times q_{x-1})$	L_x $L_x=(l_x+l_{x+1})/2$	ASFR per 1,000	Scaled ASFR Scaling factor= 1.2653	Number of births produced by scaled ASFRs
0	0.00492	100,000.0				
1	0.00036	99,507.8				
2	0.00020	99,472.3				
3	0.00020	99,452.2				
4	0.00014	99,432.5				
5	0.00013	99,418.9				
6	0.00011	99,405.9				
7	0.00010	99,394.6				
8	0.00013	99,384.4				
9	0.00010	99,371.0				
10	0.00007	99,360.9				
11	0.00012	99,354.2				
12	0.00009	99,342.7				
13	0.00011	99,333.5				
14	0.00015	99,322.5	99,315.2	0.9	1.1	113
15	0.00018	99,308.0	99,299.3	3.5	4.5	443
16	0.00022	99,290.5	99,279.5	11.4	14.5	1,437
17	0.00025	99,268.4	99,255.9	27.4	34.8	3,453
18	0.00028	99,243.4	99,229.4	42.7	54.2	5,380
19	0.00027	99,215.5	99,202.2	55.9	71.0	7,040
20	0.00027	99,189.0	99,175.8	62.6	79.4	7,875
21	0.00031	99,162.5	99,147.0	66.3	84.1	8,335
22	0.00030	99,131.4	99,116.3	69.4	88.1	8,732
23	0.00034	99,101.3	99,084.6	72.1	91.5	9,063
24	0.00026	99,067.9	99,055.1	75.1	95.3	9,441
25	0.00027	99,042.2	99,028.8	81.4	103.3	10,233
26	0.00038	99,015.3	98,996.6	87.3	110.8	10,966
27	0.00036	98,977.9	98,960.2	92.9	117.9	11,663
28	0.00033	98,942.6	98,926.5	95.5	121.1	11,983
29	0.00037	98,910.4	98,892.0	99.1	125.7	12,429
30	0.00037	98,873.6	98,855.4	101.1	128.3	12,678
31	0.00048	98,837.3	98,813.6	98.2	124.5	12,307
32	0.00051	98,789.8	98,764.4	90.8	115.2	11,375
33	0.00049	98,739.0	98,714.7	80.6	102.2	10,090
34	0.00058	98,690.3	98,661.5	70.5	89.5	8,826
35	0.00072	98,632.7	98,597.2	61.7	78.3	7,720
36	0.00068	98,561.8	98,528.5	50.9	64.5	6,357
37	0.00070	98,495.2	98,460.8	40.6	51.6	5,076
38	0.00079	98,426.3	98,387.2	30.6	38.8	3,815
39	0.00085	98,348.1	98,306.1	22.9	29.0	2,851
40	0.00093	98,264.1	98,218.6	16.9	21.4	2,101
41	0.00107	98,173.0	98,120.4	11.0	13.9	1,368
42	0.00117	98,067.7	98,010.2	7.0	8.9	872
43	0.00143	97,952.7	97,882.6	3.9	5.0	490
44	0.00139	97,812.5	97,744.3	2.1	2.6	259
45	0.00160	97,676.1	97,598.2	2.2	2.8	276
46	0.00179	97,520.3				
TFR				1.63		
Replacement TFR					2.07	
Total births						**205,047**

Actual sex ratio, 2001		
Births	Males	304,635
	Females	289,999
Ratio		1.0505
Therefore target births = 205,047		

1 Source: GAD mortality database - available from Government Actuary's Department on request.

Figure 1 **Period actual and replacement level fertility 1910–2003**

England and Wales



mid-1920s and the mid-1940s. There then followed the post World War II (WWII) baby boom and the more sustained 1960s baby boom where the TFR was up to 0.8 children higher than the replacement level at 2.9 children per woman. Since the early 1970s the TFR has been below replacement level, and from the mid-1970s it has been around 1.7 to 1.8, 0.3 to 0.4 children per woman lower than replacement.

Just because period fertility is below replacement level does not mean that a population will immediately see natural decline (more deaths occurring than births). The age structure of the population and changes in mortality will determine when natural decline occurs. In England and Wales, even though fertility has been below replacement level since the 1973, births have exceeded deaths (except in the exceptionally low fertility year of 1976), normally by around 10 to 20 per cent each year. This is almost certain to continue in the very near future, as can be illustrated by running a simple population projection using the current population structure, current fertility rates and current mortality rates and assuming no migration. Box two further describes the data and assumptions used in all of our modelling scenarios. Figure 2 shows that, under these assumptions, the population of England and Wales would increase for the next few years and would start to decrease very gradually within a decade. Scenarios 2 and 3 show that, even without increased fertility, with net inward migration or improving mortality population increase will continue further into the future. Both improving mortality and net inward migration are assumed in official population projections.[7] However, if below replacement fertility continues for many generations then a 'reverse compound interest' effect operates as successively smaller generations fail to replace themselves. Although it must be noted that is is difficult to project the childbearing behaviour of women who are themselves not yet born. If we run our first projection scenario (constant fertility, no mortality improvement and nil migration) forward 70 years the population is only around 77 per cent of the starting population and by 100 years 63 per cent. Figure 3 shows the age distributions resulting from the three population projection scenarios. In all three the populations age, with fewer aged under 16 and more aged 65 and over.

Box two

Data and assumptions used in projection scenarios

All data from England and Wales

Scenario	Base population	Fertility	Mortality	Migration
1. Constant fertility, constant, mortality no migration	Mid-2003 population	Actual fertility Calendar year 2003	Mid-2003 to mid-2004 rates from 2003-based principal projection	None
2. Constant fertility, improving mortality, no migration	Mid-2003 population	Actual fertility Calendar year 2003	2003-based principal projection	None
3. Constant fertility, improving mortality, net inward migration	Mid-2003 population	Actual fertility Calendar year 2003	2003-based principal projection	2003-based principal projection
4. Replacement fertility, constant mortality, no migration	Mid-2003 population	Replacement fertility Calendar year 2003	Mid-2003 to mid-2004 rates from 2003-based principal projection	None
5. Replacement fertility, improving mortality, no migration	Mid-2003 population	Replacement fertility Calendar year 2003	2003-based principal projection	None
6. Replacement fertility, improving mortality, net inward migration	Mid-2003 population	Replacement fertility Calendar year 2003	2003-based principal projection	2003-based principal projection
7. Cohort postponement projection	Stationary population constructed using 2002 mortality and replacement level fertility	Assumption constructed by postponing fertility by cohort (see text and Figure 7)	Calendar year 2002	None

Figure 2 **Constant current fertility projections, change in population size under three scenarios**

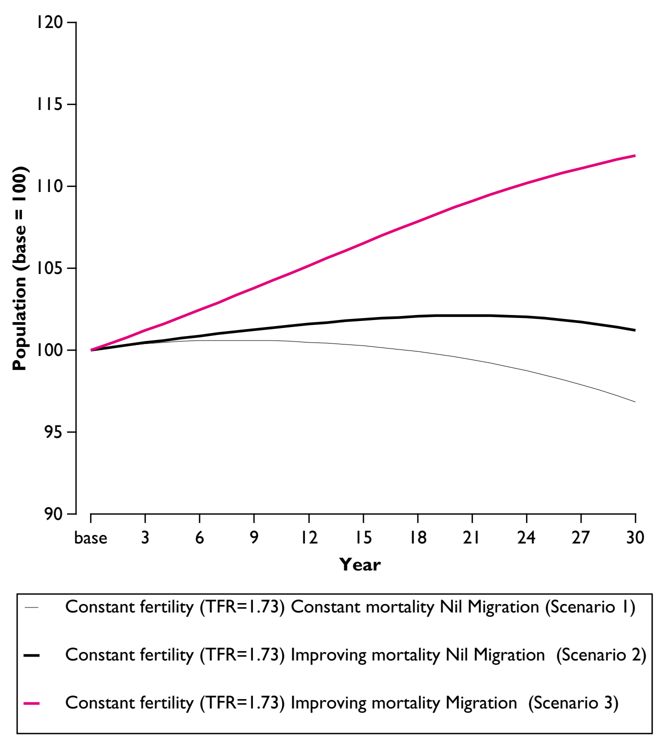


Figure 3 **Constant current fertility projections, percentage under 16 and 65 and over under three scenarios**

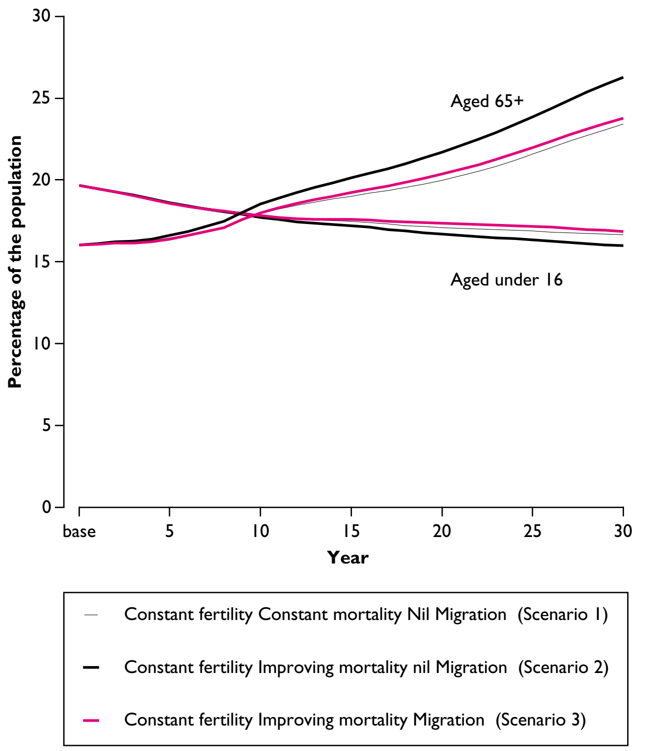


Figure 4 **Replacement fertility projections, change in population size under three scenarios**

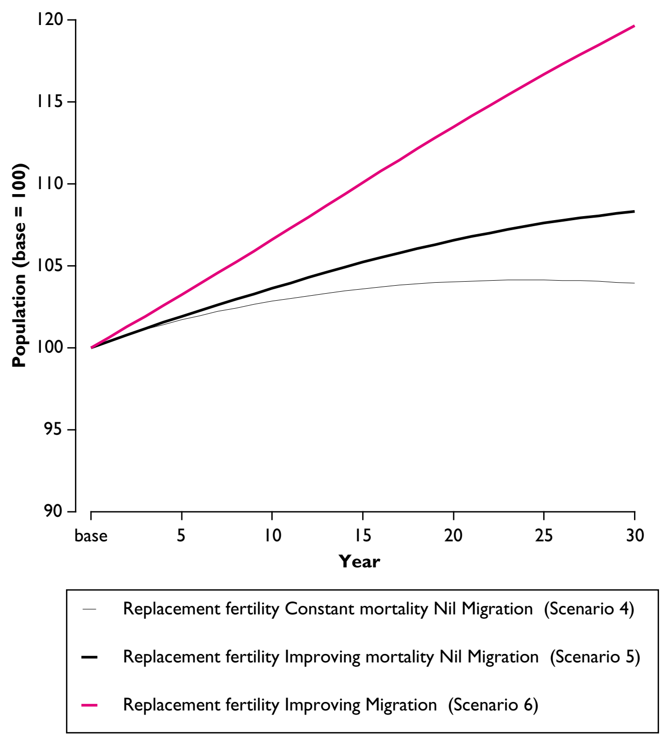
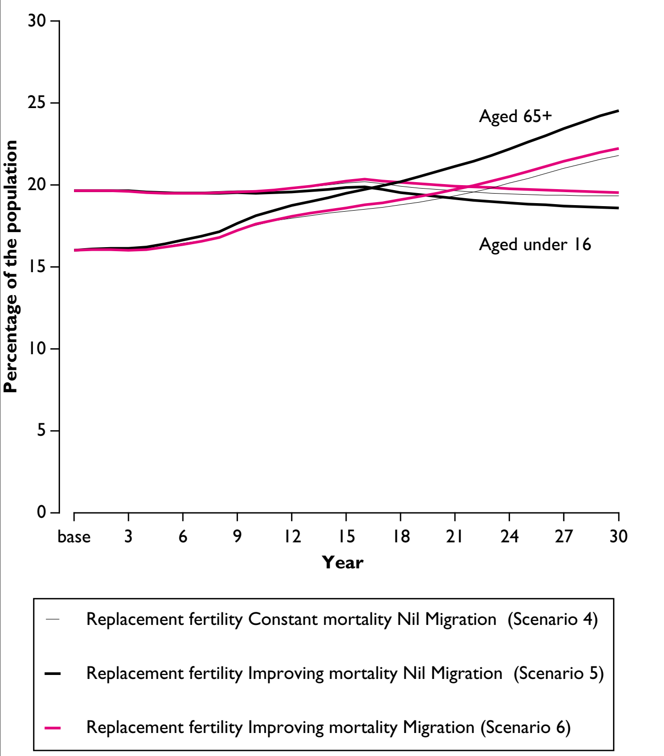


Figure 5 **Replacement fertility projections, percentage under 16 and 65 and over under three scenarios**



Let us now take our first three scenarios and instead of assuming constant fertility at current rates, assume an immediate increase to replacement level. Figure 4 shows that a rise to replacement level fertility would result in population increase in all of our three scenarios, the population being around four per cent higher than the base year after thirty years, assuming no migration or mortality improvement. This rise may seem smaller than might be expected, however without such a rise in fertility the population falls by around four per cent (Figure 2). Assuming improving mortality and then the addition of net inward migration produces a larger rise in the population.

An immediate increase to replacement fertility produces a clear effect on the age distribution of the population (Figure 5). All three replacement scenarios show that the proportion under 16 remains fairly constant rather than falling, as in the previous scenarios, and under all three scenarios the proportion over 65 still continues to increase. However, compared with scenarios 1 to 3, the point at which the under 16 lines and the 65 and over lines cross over is delayed for around a decade and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is lower.

Thus from a period perspective it is clear that future population size is affected by whether fertility is below replacement level, however the direction and amount of population change is dependent on the current age distribution of the population, as well as migration and mortality. Even an immediate return to replacement level fertility would not halt population ageing, although it would attenuate it. In the short-term it would actually increase the overall dependency ratio as there would be a greater proportion of the population aged under 16 or over 65. The scenarios here have only been shown for a relatively short projection period of 30 years. Previous work by Shaw has shown that fertility would have to rise substantially above replacement level for pension age dependency ratios at the end of this century to be near those at the start of this century.[10]

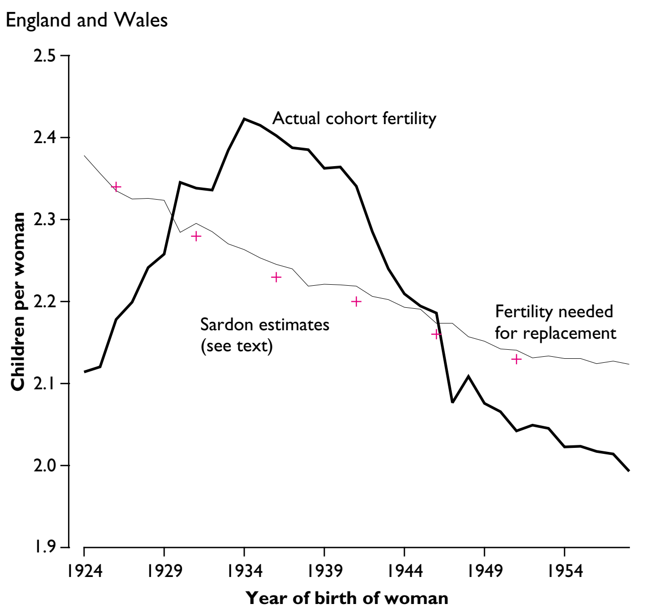
Replacement fertility – the cohort perspective

As mentioned previously, period measures of fertility are synthetic, as they are derived from a series of rates that no individual woman will experience. However, by looking at age-specific rates that would apply to a group of women born at a particular time (a cohort) we can produce a measure that is much less synthetic, since these are the rates that women born in a particular year would experience through their childbearing life.

Thus, using the appropriate fertility and mortality rates, a cohort replacement level of fertility can be calculated. Box one describes the calculations involved and Figure 6 shows the result for cohorts born, in England and Wales, between 1924 and 1960. Again, we see a gradual fall in the replacement fertility level because of improving mortality, that is, for successive cohorts more women have survived to childbearing ages. Again the chart shows some approximate calculations by Sardon[9] which match our more detailed estimates. The chart shows that for cohorts of women born in the mid to late 1920s their fertility was below replacement level. Women born from around 1930 to the end of WWII experienced above replacement level fertility whilst women born since then who have completed, or are close to completing, their childbearing being only around 0.1 of a child below replacement level.

The last two decades have seen a rise in the average age at which women bear children. It is likely that in part the rise in mean age reflects a postponement of childbearing. The effect of postponement is to make period measures of fertility, like the TFR, unrepresentative of the final fertility of particular cohorts of women.[11]

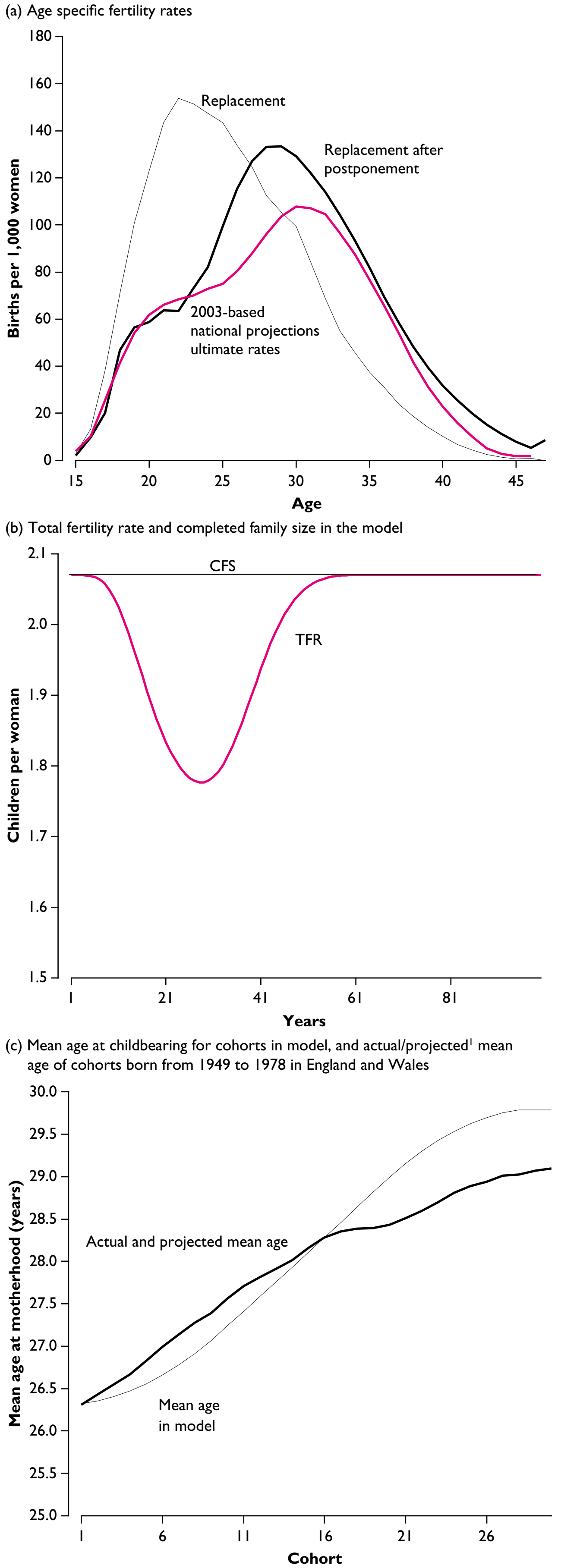
Figure 6 **Cohort actual and replacement level fertility 1924–1960**



The effect of postponing births in a population is also to reduce population size. Thus even a population in which each cohort is replacing itself will, other things being equal, decline in size if postponement is occurring. Although in such a population each person is replaced, the population gets 'stretched' into the future meaning fewer people alive at any one time. A simple demographic model demonstrates this effect. We start with a 'stationary population', where mortality is unchanging and there are sufficient births for the population to be replaced. To make the model of fertility change as realistic as possible we used an age distribution for replacement close to that of the 1949 cohort, the last cohort to replace itself in England and Wales. We then assumed that women begin to postpone births, but that they still have sufficient births to replace their generation. The postponement was constructed to produce the current assumed age pattern of fertility in the national population projections[12] and takes place over 30 cohorts. Within the model the effect will be a rise in mean age of childbearing as well as the total fertility rate being below replacement level for around 60 years (see Figure 7).

The results of this model in term of population size and population ageing are shown in Figures 8 and 9. Figure 8 shows that the population is still declining slightly even 100 years on from the start of the postponement, as the successively smaller cohorts replace themselves, and is around 12 per cent lower than the base. In fact a recent short paper by Schoen,[13] pointed out that it is theoretically possible for a population to decrease, even if each cohort has above replacement level fertility, if the level of postponement is sufficient. The effect on the age distribution, shown in Figure 9, might initially seem unexpected in that by the time 100 years has passed the proportions of the population aged under 16 and 65 or over are almost the same as in the base stationary population. In fact what eventually develops is a new stationary population, which, because mortality is constant in this model, will be similar to the original stationary population at the start of the projection.

Figure 7 **Assumptions for cohort replacement fertility with childbearing postponement scenario**



1 Using the 2002-based projections

Figure 8 **Cohort replacement with postponement, change in population size**

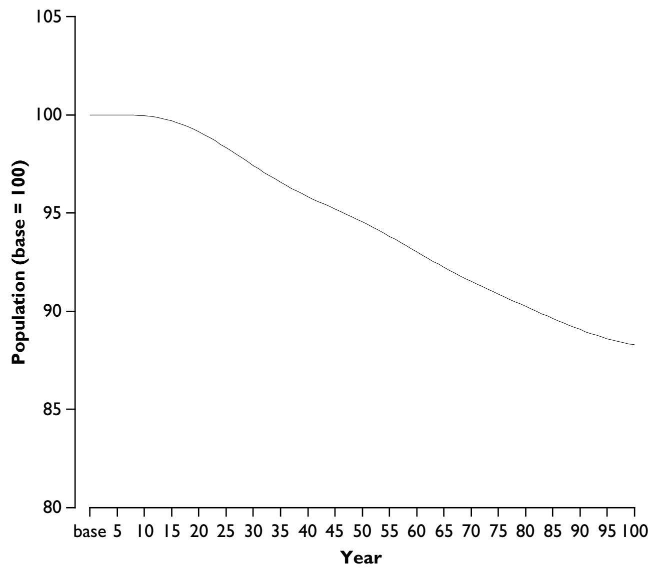
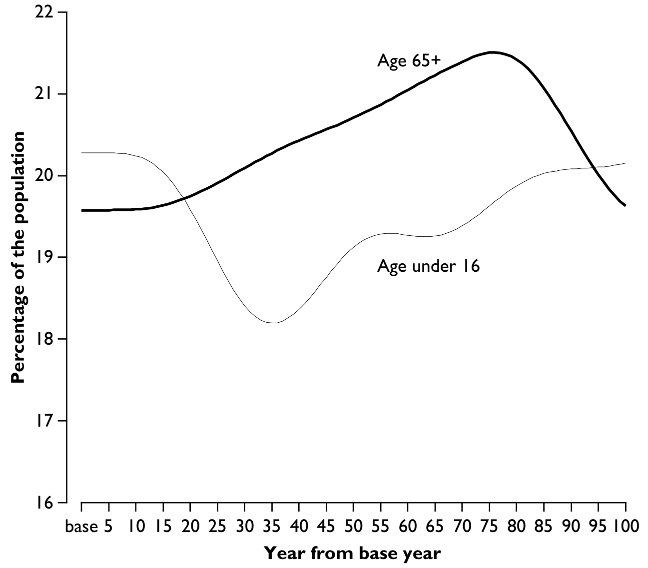


Figure 9 **Cohort replacement with postponement, percentage under 16 and 65 and over**

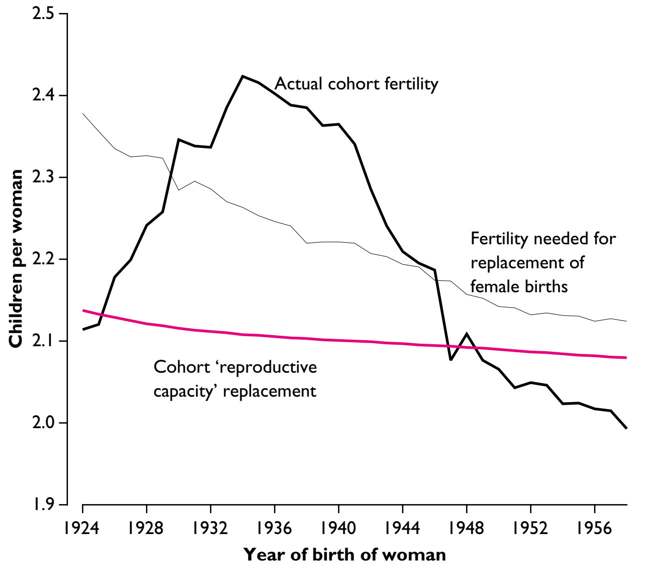


Further thoughts on the concept of cohort replacement

Traditionally replacement fertility is thought of in terms of replacing the numbers of the cohort born. Thus if we return to the actual cohort replacement shown in Figure 6 the level of fertility shown is that which would produce a sufficient number of births to replace each cohort, given the mortality that each cohort experienced. However, mortality has been improving for many years (hence the declining replacement level trend in Figure 6) and is projected to continue to improve. Therefore the calculation of replacement of births gives an inflated measure of a cohort replacing itself, as a greater proportion of children are likely survive through to adulthood and old age than in the cohort bearing the children.

Sardon made this point in his paper in 1993,[9] and in a paper with Calot[8] presented some calculations for French fertility to take account of mortality improvement. We have carried out a calculation to consider this

Figure 10 **Cohort actual and replacement level fertility under different definitions of replacement**



aspect for England and Wales cohort replacement fertility. We call this calculation 'reproductive capacity', and we calculate replacement, not of the numbers of the cohort at birth, but the fertility required to replace the number of person years of women of fertile age, given actual and projected future mortality improvement (projected mortality from the 2002-based national population projections). This seems an intuitively more plausible form of replacement, as it results in the same number of women at ages exposed to having children as there are in the cohort being considered. The results are shown in Figure 10.

For England and Wales the interpretation that 1920s born cohorts had below replacement fertility changes when the definition of replacement changes. The improved mortality of this cohort's female children, from birth to the completion of childbearing age, removes the higher fertility needed to counteract the cohort's own higher mortality. However, mortality at ages below the end of childbearing ages is now very low therefore the redefinition of replacement tends towards the current period level of replacement, because even large improvements in mortality will have little further effect.

Of course mortality continues to improve at ages beyond the cessation of childbearing. To take this into account one could calculate a level of fertility that would produce an equivalent number of years lived in total to the number of years lived by the cohort producing the children, i.e. replacing the person years lived for the cohort. If large improvements in mortality were to continue to occur[14] such a measure would have 'replacement' fertility levels of below 2.0.

Global variation in replacement fertility level

World fertility

Espenshade *et al* recently criticised the tendency for the level of replacement fertility to be presented to the public by the media, and even some demographers, as 2.1 children per woman, 'frozen' once and for all, valid for all times and places[15], including developing countries. For example, from the *2002 Revision* of the official United Nations population estimates and projections, 'the United Nations Population Division projects that future fertility levels in the majority of developing countries will likely fall below 2.1 children per woman, the level needed to ensure the long-term replacement of the population, at some point in the twenty-first century'.[16] If the improved mortality assumed in the UN projections comes to pass then replacement level will approach 2.1 in developing countries. The statement could be seen, however, as implying that 2.1 is always the level of replacement fertility.

Replacement fertility values are highly country and region specific, primarily due to differing mortality levels. Work by Espenshade *et al*[15] shows that recent period replacement level fertility, across the world, ranges from a low of 2.05 in Réunion to a high of 3.43 in Sierra Leone. Table 1 shows the TFRs and the TFR value for replacement fertility for different regions of the world. Box three demonstrates how misleading using 2.1 as replacement can be.

Table 1 **TFR and replacement level TFR (TFRr) for the world and major regions, 1995–2000**

	TFR	TFRr
World	2.82	2.34
More developed regions	1.57	2.09
Less developed regions	3.10	2.37
Least developed regions	5.47	2.75
Northern America	2.00	2.09
Europe	1.41	2.10
Oceania	2.41	2.18
Latin America/Caribbean	2.69	2.17
Africa	5.27	2.70
Asia	2.70	2.32

Source: Espenshade et al[15]

Wilson and Pison recently estimated that in 2003 the world population crossed the threshold of 50 per cent of the world's people living in a country or region in which fertility is below replacement level (using 2.1 as the measure of replacement).[17] They recognised, however, that in some areas of the world replacement will be higher than 2.1, therefore, it is likely that even more than half of the world's population are in areas with below replacement fertility.

European Fertility

For developed countries assuming a replacement level of around 2.1 is less contentious. Table 2 shows for 33 European countries the year in which their TFR was last at 2.1 children per woman or above, in order of the year of occurrence. All of the European Union (EU25) countries have below replacement fertility on a period basis, with some, such as Germany having had fertility well below replacement for several decades.[18] In some countries, such as Spain and Italy, fertility has now even fallen to what are classed as 'lowest low' fertility levels (a TFR of below 1.3[19]). A table showing the EU25 total fertility rates for selected years can be found in the article by Pearce and Bovagnet (Table 6) in this issue of *Population Trends*.[20] England and Wales has experienced below replacement fertility on a period basis since 1973. However, as we have seen, this is not a new phenomenon; fertility was also below replacement in England and Wales for most of the period between the two World Wars.

Turning to cohort fertility, Table 2 also shows the year of birth of the last generation to achieve fertility of an average of 2.1 children, or more, per woman. By the 1960 cohort only four of the 23 countries of the EU25, for which data are available, had above replacement fertility (France, Ireland, Poland and the Slovak Republic), as well as Norway, Serbia Montenegro and Romania. However, many other countries had cohort fertility only a little below 2.1 children per woman. Two graphs showing the EU25 completed family size for cohorts born in 1930 and 1963 can be found in the article by Pearce and Bovagnet (Figure 10) in this issue of *Population Trends*.[20] For the 1963 cohort the lowest cohort fertility was in Italy and Germany, with 1.57 and 1.58 children per woman respectively.

Box three

ACTUAL REPLACEMENT VERSUS 2.1

The values in Table 1 for replacement fertility in North America, Europe and more developed regions equate, as expected, to a TFR of 2.1. The TFR required for replacement fertility in Oceania and Latin America/Caribbean is also very close to 2.1. However, in Africa, Asia, the less developed regions and least developed regions replacement fertility levels are higher than 2.1. Therefore, globally the fertility needed for replacement is higher than the often assumed TFR of 2.1.

The table below shows the percentage differences between actual TFR, replacement level TFR and 2.1 for different regions of the world. The first column shows the difference between the actual TFR in 1995–2000 and a TFR of 2.1, and the second column shows the difference between the actual TFR and the region specific replacement level TFR in 1995–2000. They show that if a TFR of 2.1 was assumed to be replacement level then fertility in the least developed regions was 160 per cent above replacement level, but when the correct replacement level fertility is shown to actually have been 99 per cent above replacement level. The problems associated with assuming replacement level fertility is always 2.1 are further highlighted in the third column, which shows the gap between a TFR of 2.1 and the actual TFR required for replacement. This shows on a global scale a TFR of 2.1 would actually result in fertility 10 per cent below replacement level. Furthermore, if fertility in the least developed regions fell to 2.1 then fertility would actually be 24 per cent below replacement, since the replacement fertility level for the least developed regions is actually a TFR of 2.75. Where demographic literature talks about fertility in developing countries falling to a replacement level of 2.1 there is an implicit assumption that mortality is at least around developed country levels of the 1960s and 1970s. In particular, with the threat of the HIV/AIDS maintaining or even raising mortality rates, there is the possibility that the level of world replacement fertility will remain well above 2.1. The problem of increased mortality from HIV/AIDS is also compounded by the fact that HIV-positive women have reduced fertility. Studies have shown their fertility rate to be 20 to 30 per cent below those of their uninfected counterparts.[15]

Percentage gap between actual fertility, replacement fertility and a TFR of 2.1, for the world and major regions, 1995–2000

	TFR/2.1	TFR/TFRr	2.1/TFRr
World	34	21	–10
More developed regions	–25	–25	0
Less developed regions	48	31	–11
Least developed regions	161	99	–24
Northern America	–5	–4	1
Europe	–33	–33	0
Oceania	15	11	–4
Latin America/Caribbean	28	24	–3
Africa	25	95	–22
Asia	13	16	–10

Source: Espenshade et al[15]

Table 2 must be interpreted with caution as it does not show how far below replacement level fertility has fallen. However, it demonstrates that cohort fertility falls below replacement fertility for cohorts born around 20-30 years before the point when period fertility falls below replacement level. Of the five EU countries where fertility was last at replacement level in the 1960s, only Germany experienced natural population decline (more deaths occurring than births) in 2003.[20]

Table 2 Last year TFR was 2.1 or above and last birth year cohort fertility was 2.1 or above, 33 European countries

Countries	Year TFR last at 2.1 or more	Last birth cohort year completed fertility was 2.1 or more
(Bold = in European Union)		
Croatia	1966	pre 1944
Sweden	1967	1937
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	1968	pre 1935
Finland	1968	1939
Denmark	1968	1944
Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)	1969	1937
Switzerland	1970	1939
Austria	1971	1940
Belgium	1971	1941
Netherlands	1972	1942
United Kingdom[1]	1972	1949
Norway	1974	1961
Italy	1976	1943
Hungary	1977	pre 1944
Bosnia and Herzegovina	pre 1979	1951
Bulgaria	1979*	1952
Slovenia	1980	pre 1945
Greece	1980	pre 1935
Czech Republic	1980	1951
Spain	1980	1952
Portugal	1981	1951
France	1984	1961
Lithuania	1987	pre 1960
Latvia	1988	pre 1960
Poland	1988	1962
Slovak Republic	1988	1963
Serbia and Montenegro	1988	1966
Estonia	1989	pre 1945
Romania	1989	1961
Ireland	1990	yet to be <2.1
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	1993	yet to be <2.1
Cyprus	1995	n/a
Malta	1996	pre 1945
Iceland	1996	yet to be <2.1
Albania	currently 2.1†	n/a

Notes:
* Data for 1980 not available, below 2.1 in 1981
† data to 1999 only
Source Eurostat[18]

THE IMPACT OF BELOW REPLACEMENT FERTILITY

Population ageing

Sustained below replacement fertility has two important demographic effects, population ageing and population decline. Fertility is the principal determinant of age composition; continued low fertility produces a population with relatively few young people and relatively many old people. Improvements in mortality at older ages also lead to population ageing. The potential consequences of population ageing and decline have been widely discussed in demographic literature and population ageing has even been labelled a ‘demographic timebomb’. There have been many fears expressed about the consequences of an ageing population. In particular, concerns have been expressed about providing pensions and the shortage of new entrants into the labour force. As a population ages, each person of working age will have to support more aged dependants. Not only could this put a strain on the pension and health systems, but it has also been hypothesised to potentially have many other negative effects on the economy and productivity. Other concerns regarding an ageing population include housing and care. At least some of these concerns may be met by changes in life course patterns, topics which are outside the remit of this article.

Population decline

Below replacement fertility will eventually lead to natural decline (more deaths occurring than births), and therefore in the absence of net in-migration, the population will decline. Of 191 UN countries 43 are projected to have population decrease between 2000 and 2050.[21] However, the effects of migration and mortality are difficult to disentangle. For example, in Western and Northern Europe some of the countries with the lowest fertility in the world are also those that are in the majority attracting international migrants.

The effect of below replacement fertility on the size of the population is quite long term as 'population momentum' can delay the effect. If there are large cohorts in their childbearing years, even if fertility declines, the number of births may still remain high or even increase. In many parts of the world, age structures are still adjusting to the relatively new low fertility levels and in most cases will not fully adjust for decades.[22] So fertility that is only a little below replacement has a small effect on the population size or age structure in the short run, but in the long run has a cumulative, multiplicative effect.[23] The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) has projected that the UK population will only start to decline from around 2050, despite fertility being assumed to continue being below replacment.[7] Population decline is associated with many of the same economic, productivity and social concerns as population ageing.

Concerns about below replacement fertility and consequent population decline were experienced in the 1930s, when Western societies were experiencing unprecedented low fertility.[24] However, nowadays there are some who are not convinced that low or negative levels of population growth are harmful.[22] Some argue that low or negative population growth is beneficial as it would help protect the environment and ensure long-term environment and resource sustainability. Others would argue that while the world population as a whole continues to grow it would be inappropriate to argue for higher fertility.[22]

Will below replacement fertility continue?

When fertility started to decline in European countries it was initially assumed that below replacement fertility would be transitory and limited, and that there would be a return to replacement level fertility (or above). This was reflected in population projections, which Westhoff[25] said showed a 'a magnetic force' toward replacement level fertility. This was in part recognition of the unavoidable necessity of two children per women, on average, in very long-term projections to avoid eventual population extinction. It was only as recently as their 1998-based projections that UN population projections no longer assume a return to replacement level fertility in the long-term in Europe.[26] It is now believed by many demographers that below replacement fertility is likely to be a sustained and widespread experience. Cliquet stated in 1991 that 'given present cultural and economic conditions, fertility will remain considerably below replacement level, and that, granted, that cultural and economic conditions don't change fundamentally, a spontaneous reversal is very improbable.'[2] . Although low fertility on a period basis may be partly a transient phenomenon as it may not be a true indication of fertility on a cohort basis, where women are postponing births to later ages.[27] In England and Wales the trend in cohort fertility has been gradually downward, with the 1958 cohort being the first to have a completed family size of less than two children per woman (1.99).

However, Vishnevsky has proposed an alternative scenario, in which below replacement fertility is an aberration. He hypothesises that fertility levels are the result of 'homeostatic demographic systems' that aim at their own inherent goals of self-maintenance and survival. Therefore, below replacement level fertility in his theory is an 'overshoot' of demographic systems readjusting themselves to lower mortality, and inevitably will be reversed in the future.[28] Although this hypothesis is not specific enough to be tested empirically, it remains very influential partly because fertility intention surveys consistently show the two-child family is still a strong normative goal.[23] However, recently there was a Eurobarometer survey which suggested that the average ideal family size in Germany had fallen to well below two.[29] Easterlin also proposed, in his cyclical theory of fertility rates, that below replacement fertility is a temporary experience.[30]

How low can fertility go?

Most research regarding fertility assumes that a certain level of fertility will occur, however, sustained very low fertility has caused demographers to look at this assumption. Researchers have started to look at: why people have children; if the reasons for having children can be fulfilled with just one child; and, if there are biosocial mechanisms that underlie fertility and mean that there is a level below which fertility will not fall.[31] These concerns led Coleman to state that 'the really fundamental problem is not the level of fertility and trends over time but the basic question of whether we will have any children at all, and if we do whether there is any imaginable reason why the average should be two.'[32]

As mentioned previously, studies have shown that men and women desire two children,[33] however this is not reflected in actual fertility levels. This gap between fertility desires and achieved fertility shows there may be the possibility of increases in fertility or at least lend support to some of the recent reductions in fertility being the result of postponement. There is also discussion across Europe about whether governments should introduce policies to try and increase fertility, and, if so, what, if anything would work. The approach of the UK is summed up in part of the statement on population policy presented to the UN Conference on Population in Mexico in 1984 and Population and Development in Cairo in 1994.[34]

'… The prevailing view is that decisions about fertility and childbearing are for people themselves to make, but that it is proper for government to provide individuals with the information and the means necessary to make their decisions effective…'

Below replacement fertility is also linked to postponement of fertility. Postponement has become one of the most prominent features of fertility patterns in developed countries. Most countries in Europe have experienced significant increases in the mean age at first birth.[35] Mean age may also rise as childlessness increases, which has been happening in England and Wales. It is hard to distinguish between voluntary and involuntary childlessness, but it is likely that a proportion of the increase in childless, and smaller completed family size, is due to postponement of births to such an age where women find it more difficult to achieve their fertility desires.[36] Many factors have been posited as to why postponement of fertility is occurring. Sobotka sums these up by saying 'the shift towards late timing of parenthood is an outcome of fundamental social, economic and cultural transformation, which altered the norms related to parenthood as well as the nature of decision-making of the timing of childbearing'.[37]

Conclusion

The common number used by demographers to define replacement fertility level is 2.1 children per woman. The analyses in this article demonstrate that while the traditional concept of replacement fertility is useful we need to be careful in taking replacement fertility of 2.1 as a constant figure in all places and for all time. Replacement fertility provides a useful concept for thinking about population dynamics since, eventually, below replacement fertility is likely to lead to a decline in population size. However, this decline may be delayed long into the future by: the current population structure; improvements in mortality; and, inward migration. Furthermore below replacement fertility contributes to the ageing of the population.

In the developed world the concern is about fertility rates being below replacement level. Lutz[38] recently described Europe's population as being at a turning point in history, as below replacement fertility had operated for such a time that natural decrease in the population was about to occur. He also concluded that postponement of births may contribute to population decline, a finding confirmed in this article.

However, the interaction of fertility, mortality and migration means that replacement fertility does not necessarily maintain a constant population size. Thus taking replacement fertility as some kind of target or ideal level of fertility in the short term is misplaced. Nevertheless it is clear that the further fertility falls below replacement the greater likelihood of more rapid population decline and population ageing. Countries with severe and sustained reductions of fertility to 'lowest low' levels, such as the Mediterranean and former Eastern Bloc countries may have cause for concern, even if their current low period fertility rates may in part be the result of postponement of fertility. Even then, whether the population declines will depend on whether population momentum, mortality improvements and migration outweigh the effect of below replacement fertility.

Fertility levels in England and Wales are such that, even in the absence of future inward migration and having already experienced below replacement fertility for 30 years, the population will not dramatically rise or fall over the next 30 years. Very long-term below replacement fertility affecting many generations would however lead to a more rapid population decline later in the century. Population ageing is inevitable unless fertility rises substantially, with consequential increases in population size. Increases in fertility would have some effect on the pace and overall level of ageing, but the population will still age. Therefore we should not be overly obsessed in this country, in terms of population size, by fertility being below replacement level and births being delayed. Higher fertility would delay population ageing and increase population growth.

Key findings

- Replacement fertility is not a fixed level. It has varied through time and differs between countries. In particular, as traditionally defined, it has declined in developed countries, and is continuing to decline in developing countries, because of improving mortality.
- Based on 2003 fertility and mortality rates the replacement fertility rate in England and Wales is 2.07 children per woman.
- Using period fertility rates, fertility in England and Wales has been below replacement level since 1973.
- Using the 'traditional' definition of cohort replacement, the 1950 cohort was the first cohort in England and Wales not to replace itself since the major reductions in infant and child mortality. Cohort born in the 1920s also had fertility below replacement level.
- Cohort replacement fertility in the 20th century was higher than 2.1 until the 1950 cohort, but if mortality improvements for the children born are taken into account then replacement level has been around 2.1 for all cohorts born since 1920.

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The creation of 'Consistent Areas Through Time' (CATTs) in Scotland, 1981–2001

Daniel J Exeter, Paul Boyle
Zhiqiang Feng and Robin Flowerdew
School of Geography & Geosciences, University of St Andrews
Nick Schierloh
Census and Population Statistics Division, General Register Office for Scotland

Small area analysis of socio-demographic change over time is often impeded by the changing configuration of census zones for each decennial UK census. Approaches for matching zone configurations exist, but these typically require population estimation techniques, which inevitably involve some error. Because of the postcode-based geographical zoning system used in Scottish censuses, it is possible to create a local-area geography which is consistent for recent censuses. Here we present a methodology used to create three sets of consistent areas through time (CATTs) that can be used for analysing comparable small area data output from the 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses.

Introduction

The decennial collection of national census data is a costly and lengthy process. To justify the exercise it is essential that good use is made of the various outputs and the evidence suggests that it is good value for money.[1] However, while much use is made of the census, most studies use the data cross-sectionally and only relatively rarely are attempts made to analyse change through time by comparing the outputs from consecutive censuses. There are perhaps two main reasons for this. First, questions can change or disappear between censuses, making it impossible to investigate change through time. Second, and the focus of this article, boundaries change between censuses, making it difficult to compare data from two or more censuses for small geographical areas. Those studies that have investigated changes in population health and socio-demographics through time have therefore usually been restricted to large spatial units, such as Standard Regions or Parliamentary Constituencies.[2,3] Such analyses are aided by the fact that the most detailed tabulations are usually provided for larger areas[4] and because these areas are less susceptible to significant boundary changes between censuses than smaller areas such as Output Areas (OAs), Enumeration Districts (EDs), Wards or Pseudo Postcode Sectors. While the use of higher geographies may be useful for reporting changing demographic, socio-economic and health patterns through time, they can mask important local variations.

Of course, a number of methods exist that enable two or more geographies to be combined into a common geography.[5-8] Most approaches use an areal interpolation process that involves the proportional redistribution of information from the source geographies to the target geography, based on a pre-defined weighting scheme. Necessarily, however, these techniques introduce error, which varies depending on the procedure that is used.[8]

Here we present an alternative approach, which uses 1981 EDs in Scotland as the base geography from which 'Consistent Areas Through Time' (CATTs) can be derived. It is possible to extract small area census data outputs from 1981, 1991 and 2001 for these areas without the need for areal interpolation methods. The method presented here is only possible because the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) has endeavoured to maintain comparability between census areas since 1981. For the first time in Scotland, therefore, CATTs are available which allow for the reliable analysis of changing demographic, social and economic circumstances at the local level.

Existing approaches for creating 'consistent' geographies

Various approaches exist for creating consistent geographies through time. Norman *et al.*[8] define four different approaches: freezing geographical history; updating historic data to contemporary zones; creating designer zones; and the aggregation of individual data to the geography that is best suited to the research question.

The simplest areal interpolation approach[5,9] relies upon areal weighting, which assumes that the variable of interest (for example, population) is uniformly distributed within the source zone. If the proportion of the source zone that is in the target zone is known, it is simple to calculate the estimated value for the area of intersection, and then to sum the values to achieve a target zone estimate.

The problem with such areal interpolation is that variables are usually not distributed evenly over geographic space, and hence the error may be substantial. If part of the source area is known to be uninhabited (perhaps because it is under water, or predominantly industrial), dasymetric mapping techniques can be used to adjust the estimates. More generally, Flowerdew and Green[5] have developed techniques for 'intelligent' areal interpolation, which can take into account any additional information relating to the source zones, which may provide further clues about the distribution of the variable of interest within the source zones.

Another approach is to 'remove' the boundaries and use the grid references of each areal unit to construct a smoothed population surface. Tobler's pycnophylactic interpolation[10] is one method, but there are a number of other weighting methods such as inverse distance, kernel estimation and kriging. Bracken and Martin[6] used surface modelling techniques to link 1981 and 1991 ED data for England and Wales. The 1991 ED data were left unchanged, but the 1981 ED data were remodelled to the 1991 geography. Although the boundaries for some EDs did not change between 1981 and 1991, the boundaries for many others did change. In these cases the 1981 ED grid references were allocated to a 1991 grid reference that was within 100 metres of the 1981 ED grid reference. If no match was possible, the 1981 data were reapportioned to the nearest 1991 EDs, and a distance function was used so that the population and variable totals were preserved. This approach provided a 'best fit' solution to matching the 1981 and 1991 geographies but, as with all these methods, it inevitably introduces error that will vary geographically.

An alternative strategy, which does not rely on areal interpolation, was introduced in the 1980s to allow results from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses to be analysed and compared in England and Wales. Approximately 48,300 Census Tracts were created in urban areas and each Census Tract comprised one or more EDs from 1971 and 1981 that nested within unchanged boundaries. These 48,300 Census Tracts allowed for comparisons between the 81,000 EDs from 1971 and 82,500 EDs from 1981 that fell in these urban areas, and they accounted for 76 per cent of the total population in 1981.[11] In rural areas, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) used Civil Parishes as their consistent geography. These areas covered 28,350 EDs from 1971 and 29,800 1981 EDs. However, although Morgan and Denham[11] envisaged that the Census Tracts and Parishes would be a convenient geography to which future Small Area Statistics (SAS) datasets could be linked, the OPCS did not publish lookup tables to link the 1991 Census data to the Census Tracts and the zones have rarely been used.

In this article, we present a method for creating consistent geographical areas in Scotland, which is similar in concept to the Census Tracts, but which allows for consistent comparisons of data from the three censuses conducted in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

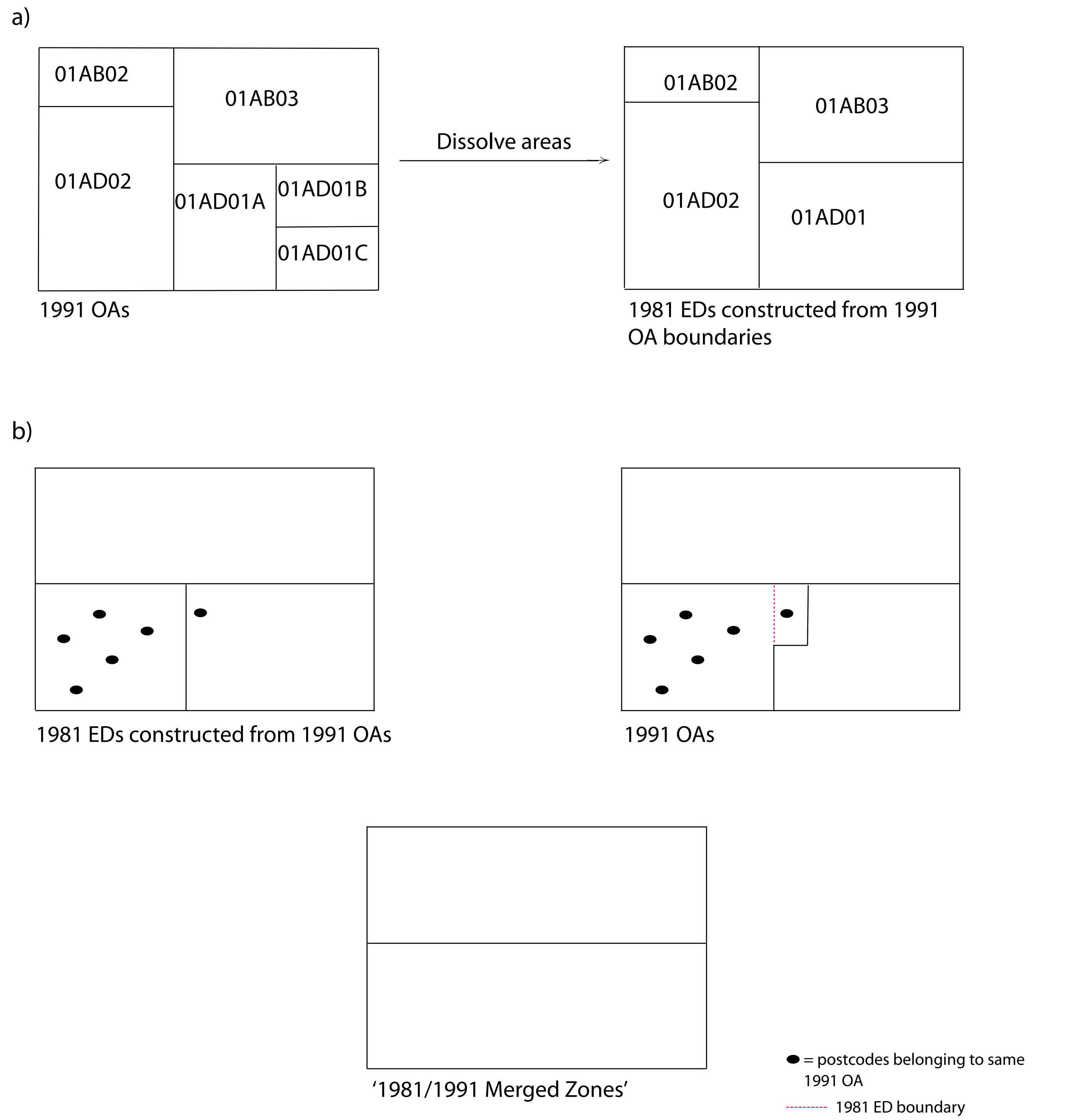
Constructing consistent areas through time (CATTs) in Scotland

The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) is responsible for the preparation, collection and outputs of Scotland's Census. For each census, the GROS constructs Enumeration Districts (EDs) to manage the workloads of the enumerators who collect census returns. Unlike in England and Wales, the 1981 Scottish EDs were constructed from aggregations of one or more whole unit postcodes. There were 17,767 Scottish EDs in 1981, which were also used for census outputs. In 1991, the GROS defined 38,254 OAs, based on aggregations of postcodes, which were used to distribute census outputs. These generally nested neatly within 1981 EDs. In 2001 the GROS developed 42,604 OAs from postcodes for the small area output of census results with the aim that they would nest within the boundaries of other administrative units as much as possible. However, a consultation exercise was conducted which informed the decisions about which geographies the 2001 OAs should nest within; Box 1 provides the preferred ranking. Each 2001 OA was assigned a 'master' postcode, which was used by the GROS to allocate the OAs to all of the 'higher' geographies. With the exception of Council Areas (into which 2001 OAs fit exactly), all higher geographies are best-fit approximations.[12] Because less weighting was given to the structure of the 1991 OAs, the relationship between 1991 and 2001 is far from perfect. Consequently, it is not simple to analyse change through time at the local level using data from these two censuses. This is addressed here.

In 1981 the 17,767 Scottish EDs were not digitised, but were represented geographically by population-weighted grid centroids. In 1991 there were 38,098 OAs with digitised boundaries (the other 156 OAs were large communal establishments and were geographically represented as points rather than polygons). In most cases, the 1991 OAs were simply neat subdivisions of 1981 EDS and the naming convention made it relatively easy to identify these cases; 1991 OAs tended to have the same name, except with an alphabetical suffix added. For example, the 1991 OAs 5601AB03A, 5601AB03B and 5601AB03C were subdivisions of the 1981 ED 5601AB03. By aggregating the three 1991 OAs together, small area census data outputs for 1991 and 1981 can be accurately compared for the same geographical areas (Figure 1a). The majority of 1981 EDs were split into two (6,015) or three (6,109) 1991 OAs, but the 1981 ED 6018AA01 was divided into 22 1991 OAs because of significant population growth in the area (Portlethen, Aberdeenshire). Thus, for 16,096 of the 1981 EDs, directly equivalent combinations of 1991 OAs could be produced. However, this left 1,670 1981 EDs which could not be reconstructed from 1991 OAs in the same manner.

Despite the fact that there were significantly more 1991 OAs than 1981 EDs, the confidentiality requirements introduced for the 1991 Census meant that a relatively small number of 1981 EDs were too small to be retained as distinct 1991 OAs and these had to be increased in size. No 1991 OA could contain less than 50 people, or 16 households (in 1981 the comparable rule was that no ED could contain less than 25 people or eight households[13]). In cases where the 1981 ED did not meet both of these rules in 1991, the zone was increased in size by allocating one

Figure 1 **Creating the '1981/1991 merged zones'**



or more postcodes from a neighbouring 1981 ED. In these cases, the boundaries of 1991 OAs did not fit neatly within the boundaries of the 1981 EDs, as a 1991 OA could overlap with two or more 1981 EDs.

Fortunately, a lookup table was created by GROS, which identified each of these cases, linking all postcodes which were allocated to a different 1991 OA than might have been expected, and providing a reason for this decision. Most of these anomalies occurred because there were too few persons or too few households for the 1981 ED to become a distinct 1991 OA. Other reasons included postcodes that were in special (suppressed) 1981 EDs that became ordinary (unsuppressed) 1991 OAs; the deletion of postcodes between censuses; administrative boundary changes of larger zones such as wards; and zone re-labelling between the 1981 and 1991 Censuses.

For the creation of CATTs, these problems needed to be resolved. Where 1991 OAs included postcodes that fell in more than one 1981 ED the two 1981 EDs were merged (Figure 1b). There were some instances where three or more EDs needed to be aggregated. This resulted in a total of 15,921 '1981/1991 merged zones' which encompassed all of Scotland.

Manual checking of the '1981/1991 merged zones' highlighted a small number of occasions where two non-neighbouring 1981 EDs were combined into a single '1981/1991 merged zones'. In these instances we merged all of the 1981 EDs that fell between non-adjacent '1981/1991 merged zones'. In addition we found a small number of errors in the GROS lookup table that created non-adjacent zones that were very distant from each other. These generally arose from typographic errors, and were rectified using the postcode information in the Central Postcode Directory (CPD). These manual modifications decreased the number of '1981/1991 merged zones' from 15,921 to 15,739 unique zones for which reliable comparisons can be made between 1981 and 1991 Census data.

The final step was to account for the 2001 Census geography. The GROS attempted to maintain consistency between the 1991 and 2001 Census geography, but the consultation exercise suggested that maintenance of settlement or locality boundaries was more important than retaining consistency with 1991 OAs (Box 1).[12,14] In addition, the dramatic increase of approximately 30,000 postcodes in the 1990s, and increased confidentiality thresholds, meant that inconsistencies were inevitable at the OA level. Some 2001 OAs were created by sub-dividing 1991 OAs, but because the naming convention used to label OAs changed between 1991 and 2001 it was more difficult to identify these occurrences without using Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

It was possible that some '1981/1991 merged zones' and 2001 OAs comprised more than one polygon. This might have occurred when a particular zone spanned a water body, or when two or more islands were aggregated into one zone to maintain confidentiality thresholds. Thus, the '1981/1991 merged zones' and 2001 OA polygon files contained more polygons than the total number of zones in each file. We therefore overlaid the 42,747 polygons representing the 42,604 2001 OAs onto the 16,260 polygons representing the 15,739 '1981/1991 merged zones', within a GIS, to create a new polygon file, which contained 112,415 polygons (see Figure 2i–iii). This large number of polygons demonstrates that there were some substantial differences between the '1981/1991 merged zones' and the 2001 OA boundaries. The key issue was to distinguish deliberately redrawn boundaries, where households were moved between areas, from the sliver polygons that were created by merging the two polygon files.[16] Thus, were areas B1 and B5 in Figure 2iii slivers, or intentional boundary changes designed to reallocate people between different areas, perhaps because of confidentiality requirements.

In order to identify and remove the sliver polygons that did not include any households the GROS performed a point-in-polygon overlay of each residential address in Scotland derived from ADDRESS-POINT™

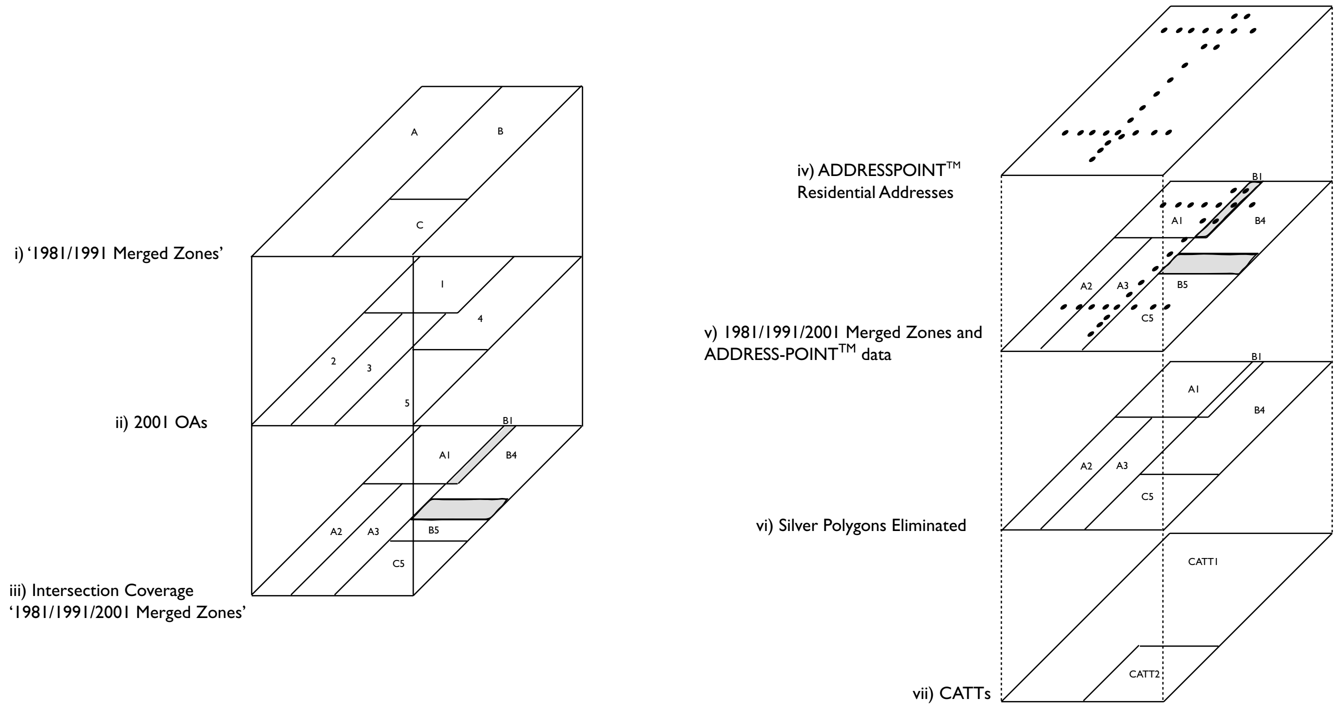
Box one

The hierarchy of zones that the 2001 OAs in Scotland were designed to nest within

(Ranking	Aggregation
1 (most important)	2001 Council Area
2	2001 Locality[15]
3	1991 OA
4	2001 Postcode Sector
5 (least important)	2001 Electoral Ward

Source: [12]

Figure 2 **Combining the '1981/1991 merged zones' with 2001 OAs**



A, B, C	= '1981/1991
1,2,3,4,5	= 2001 OAs
A1,A2,A3,B1,B4,B5,C5	= '1981/1991/2001 Merged
•	= ADDRESSPOINT™ addresses
☐	= 'Silver' polygons

which is a point coverage containing 2,378,170 addresses. The number of residential addresses that fell within a single polygon ranged from 0 to 1,739. There were 57,639 polygons that contained at least one residential address and the mean number of addresses in a polygon was 41.

In Figure 2v area B1 was identified as a genuine boundary change designed to reallocate people between areas (this may have occurred because the households in B1 were in the same postcode as households in 2001 OA 1, rather than 2001 OA 4). On the other hand, area B5 did not include any addresses, and hence could be ignored as a ‘sliver’ in our intersection of the ‘1981/1991 merged zones’ and the 2001 OAs. Thus, in Figure 2vii polygon B5 was eliminated since it contained no addresses. Note that the elimination of polygons, such as B5 in Figure 2vii, was controlled so that the 2001 OA boundaries were retained.

Eliminating all polygons within the ‘1981/1991/2001 merged zones’ file that did not contain any addresses resulted in a boundary file with 58,030 polygons. This file included all 42,747 of the 2001 OAs termed ‘1981/1991/2001 merged zones’, but there were 47 ‘1981/1991 merged zones’ missing. These were in the urban areas of Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Renfrewshire and resulted from estate demolition since 1991. These areas had been merged with neighbouring zones in 2001.

The majority (31,286) of the 2001 OAs fell within a single ‘1981/1991 merged zone’, but some large 2001 OAs overlapped up to 10 ‘1981/1991 merged zones’. To ensure consistency through time, whenever a 2001 OA overlapped more than one ‘1981/1991 merged zone’, the affected zones were aggregated. For example, in Figure 2vi one 2001 OA (‘1’) overlaps ‘1981/1991 merged zones’ ‘A’ and ‘B’. Thus, these ‘1981/1991 merged zones’ were aggregated to create one of the CATTs shown in Figure 2vii. Aggregating all the necessary polygons reduced the number of zones considerably to 5,741. These zones are unique CATTs (referred to as ‘CATT0’) for which census data from 1981, 1991 and 2001 can be reliably compared.

Unfortunately, while these CATTs are genuinely consistent, their size and shape varies considerably. A number of large, unusually shaped zones were created (Figure 3a), a problem which also occurred in the development of Census Tracts.[11]

Bearing in mind that previous attempts to integrate different geographies had usually relied on postcodes to decide whether boundary changes were significant,[7,8,17] our approach was extremely conservative. We had used the strict criteria that any polygon with at least one address point should be treated as an intentional sliver and this usually resulted in the merger of neighbouring zones. We therefore created two further sets of CATTs that were slightly less conservative. First, the construction of CATT1s relaxed the rule so that a sliver polygon that contained less than two addresses was eliminated. This resulted in 8,588 CATT1s, (Figure 3b). Second, CATT2 relaxed the rule slightly more, so that slivers with two or less addresses were eliminated, resulting in 10,058 CATTs (Figure 3c). Thus, three sets of CATTs have been created (CATT0, CATT1 and CATT2). Given that 2001 OAs contained a minimum of 20 households, removing polygons containing one or two points was not considered too significant. Indeed, only 102 of the 42,604 OAs in 2001 contained as few as 20 households.

Case study: The population and size of CATTs in Fife

As the number of CATTs increases, so too does the similarity between the CATTs and the 2001 OAs. There were 2,924 2001 census OAs in Fife, with populations ranging from 50 to 562, with a mean of 119. There were 247 CATT0s in Fife, with 2001 populations ranging from 58 to 143,868, with a mean population of 1,614. There was one CATT0 zone that included a considerable proportion of Fife and this is a good example of the daisy-chain effect that can occur in the creation of CATTs, because the strategy of aggregating two or more ‘1981/1991 merged zones’ to accommodate 2001 OAs was a recursive process (Figure 4a). Therefore, while the CATT0 configuration is the most reliable, because any sliver with a single address was treated as a ‘genuine’ boundary change, the zones are not particularly practical in some parts of Scotland.

Relaxing the rule so that slivers were ignored if they included zero or one residential address increased the number of CATTs to 485 in Fife (Figure 4b). The large CATT0 polygon was split into 107 individual zones. The maximum 2001 population dropped considerably to 36,283, and the mean population reduced to 778. The number of zones increased again to 616 with the CATT2 generation (Figure 4c). These had a maximum 2001 population of only 18,510 and a mean of 605. Furthermore, the large CATT0 zone that covered most of Fife was split into 167 smaller CATTs in the CATT2 generation. Many of the small settlements that were initially absorbed into rural zones in the CATT0 version have been retained and are more clearly defined in Figure 4c.

Table 1 **Population summary statistics for the three sets of CATTs and, for comparison, 2001 OAs and Census Area Statistics (CAS) Sectors**

	2001 OA	2001 Sector	CATT0	CATT1	CATT2
Min	50	51	50	50	50
Max	2,357	20,512	143,868	36,283	18,510
Mean	119	5,011	882	589	503
Std. Dev.	45	3,441	3,907	1,274	831
Total	**42,604**	**1,010**	**5,741**	**8,588**	**10,058**

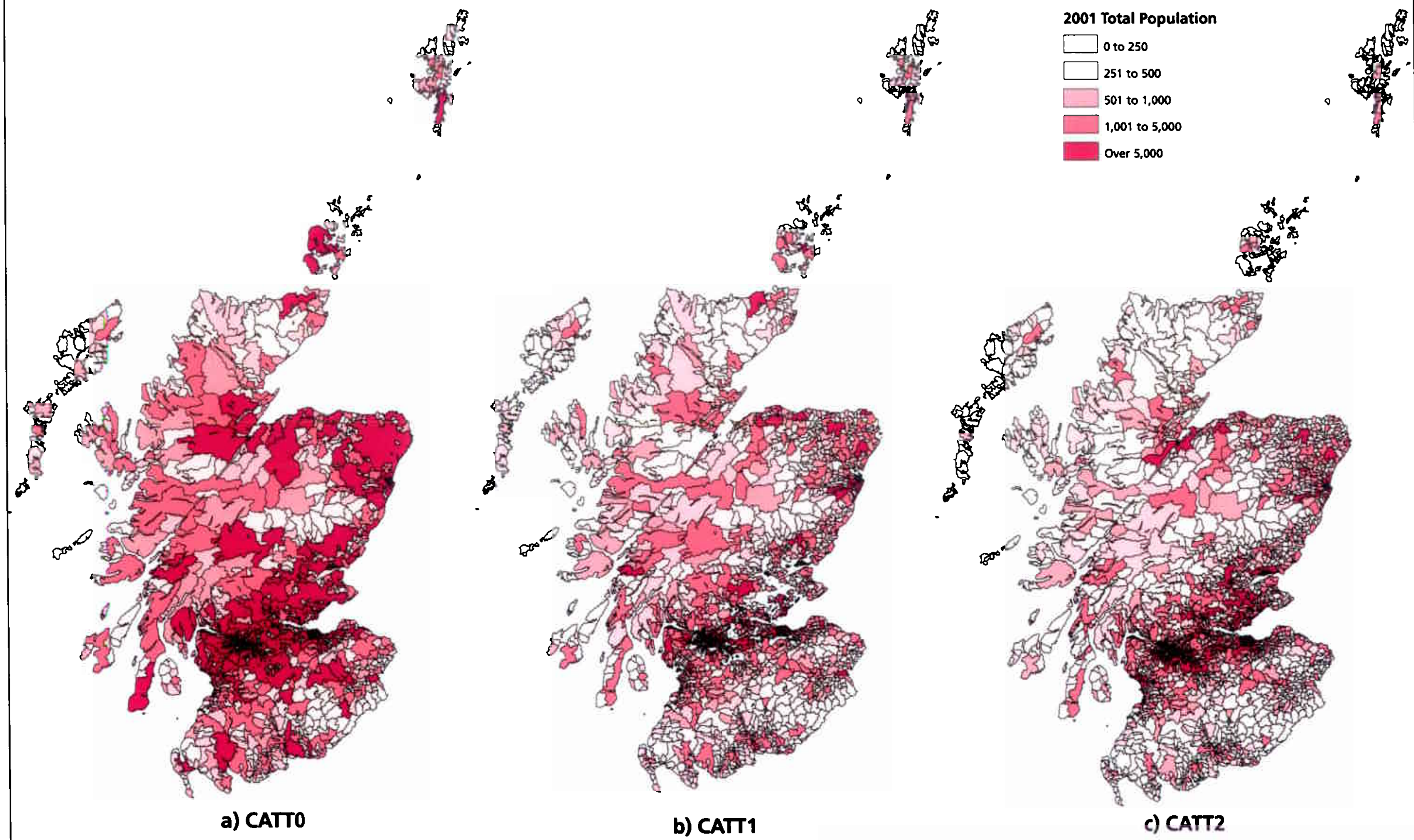
Table 1 provides a list of summary statistics for the total populations from the 2001 census populations for OAs and the CATTs. One of the ‘costs’ of creating a consistent geography through time was that there was no control over the maximum population within a particular CATT. The minimum population threshold for OAs in 2001 was 50 and only one or two CATTs (depending on the generation) had a population of exactly 50. Between 15 (CATT2) and 54 (CATT0) CATTs have a population greater than 10,000, which is comparable in size to a typical 2001 Census Area Statistic Postcode Sector (Table 1).

Note also that one outcome of the construction of the CATTs (in each generation) was the creation of ‘mainland islands’, which are small CATT zones surrounded by larger CATT zones. These mainland islands are scattered throughout Scotland, but tend to be located in rural or suburban areas. The islands represent towns/villages whose boundaries did not change through time.

The creation of consistent areas through time means that *changes* in census variables can also be examined. In 1981, there were 326,627 residents in Fife. The population of each CATT2 in Fife ranged from 52 to 12,569, with a mean of 540. While the total Scottish population declined between 1981 and 2001, the total population of Fife increased by eight per cent to 353,181. In 2001, the population in the CATT2s ranged from 58 to 18,510, with a mean of 584.

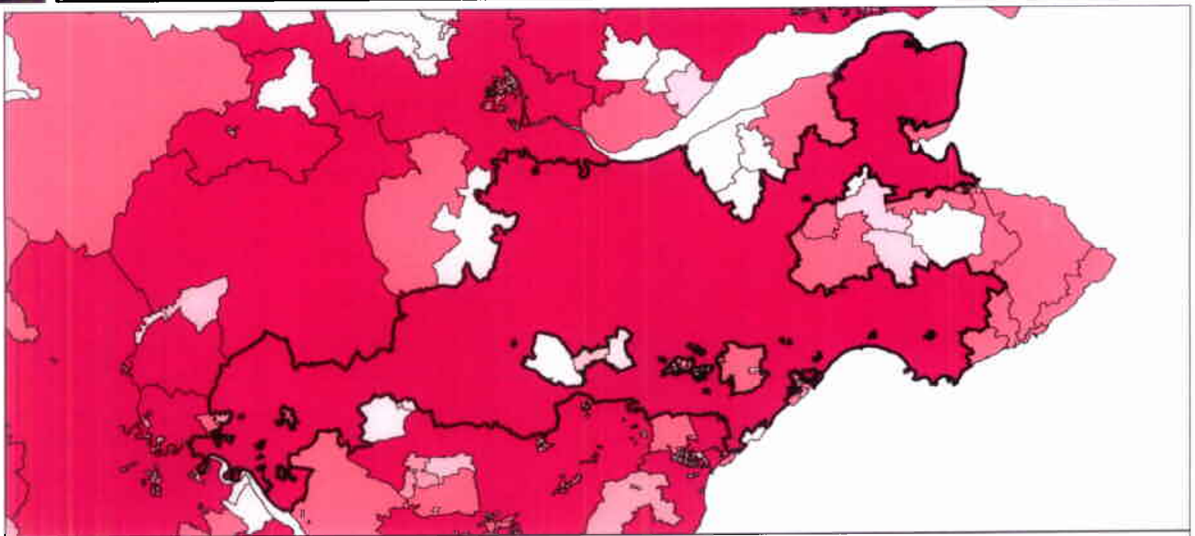
Between 1981 and 2001, the CATT2-level population change in Fife ranged from a decrease of 64 per cent to an increase of 1,067.50 per cent, with a mean growth of 4.9 per cent. As Figure 5 demonstrates, the areas of population growth were typically the geographically larger, more rural CATT2s, while the population in the more urban or suburban areas tended to decline over time.

Figure 3 **The 2001 total populations for the three different generations of CATTs in Scotland**

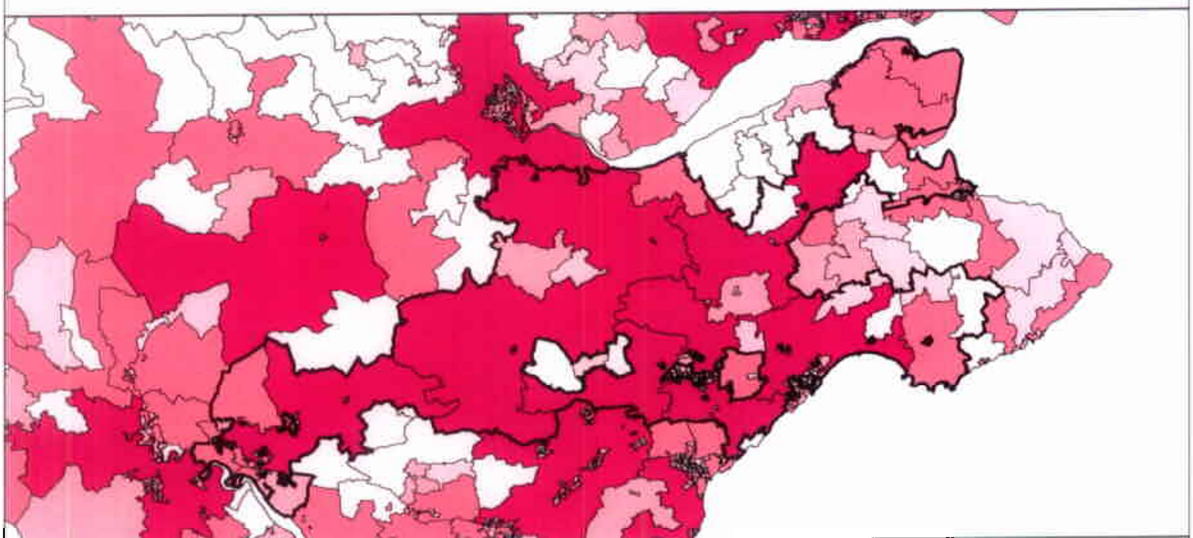


ONS would usually recommend that count data are displayed in proportional symbol maps. In this case the author has chosen choropeth maps to illustrate the specific points that are being made in this article.

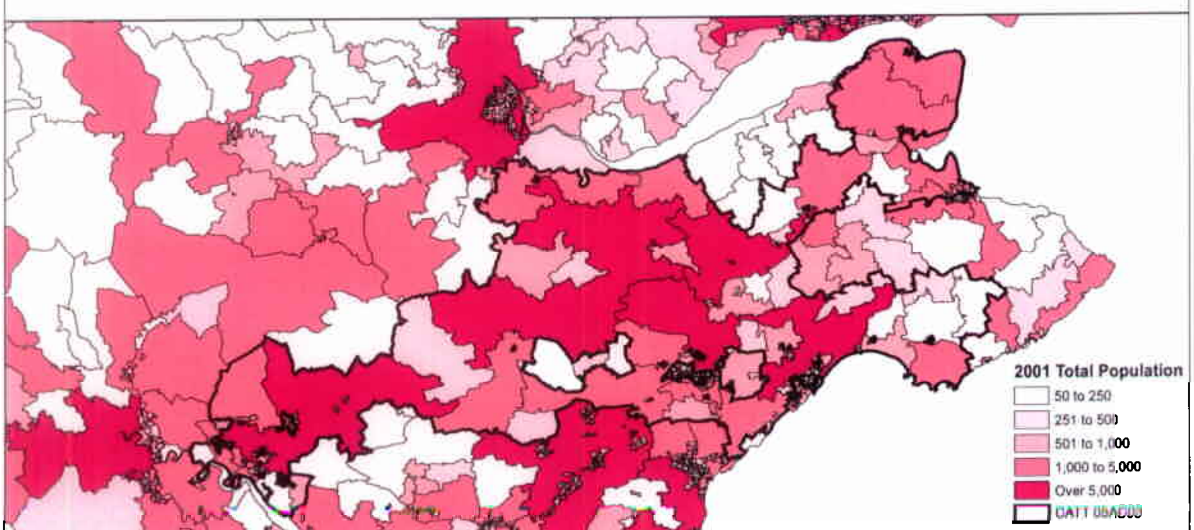
Figure 4 **The 2001 total populations for the three different generations of CATTs in the Fife Pseudo Council Area**



a) CATT0



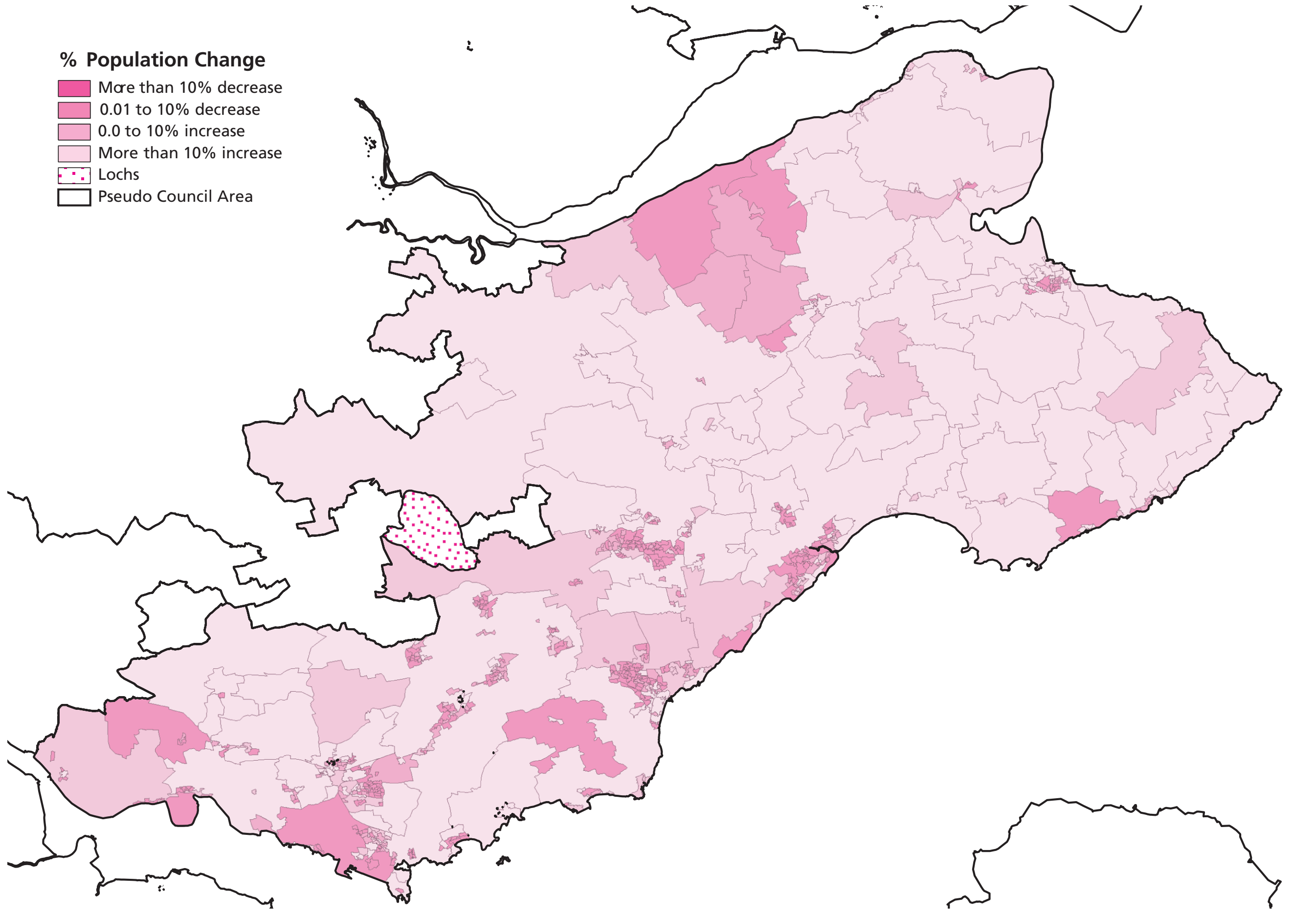
b) CATT1



c) CATT2

ONS would usually recommend that count data are displayed in proportional symbol maps. In this case the author has chosen choropeth maps to illustrate the specific points that are being made in this article.

Figure 5 Percentage population change (1981–2001) for CATT2s in the Fife Pseudo Council Area



Linking 1981, 1991 and 2001 data to CATTs

Nine geographical conversion tables (GCTs) have been constructed to link 1981 EDs and OAs from 1991 and 2001 to each set of CATTs. Each GCT consists of three fields: the source zone (for example, 1981 ED), the target zone (for example, CATT2), and the population for the target zone and the particular census year (for example, 1981 total population). Unlike traditional GCTs, there is no need for a weight as each of our CATTs is constructed from one or more complete 1981 EDs, 1991 OAs and 2001 OAs, and therefore no further data manipulation is required.

Population weighted grid references derived from 2001 OA centroids have been created for each generation of the CATTs, which can be used to create approximations of higher geographies, such as Postcode Sectors, Wards, and Parliamentary Constituencies, using point-in-polygon queries. Note that when aggregating from CATTs to Postcode Sectors and Wards, it is possible that there will be fewer zones than in the official data sets, because some CATTs may overlap more than one of the target zones.

Conclusion and future research

A number of approaches exist for creating consistent geographies through time. However, these approaches usually involve estimation and hence some error results. Here, we present a method for creating 'Consistent Areas Through Time' (CATTs) where the basic rule was that each CATT should be created from one or more complete 1981 ED, 1991 OA or 2001 OA. This approach is more accurate than interpolation techniques because the populations derived for each area are based on data from complete census zones (barring, at most in CATT2, two residential addresses).

Three sets of CATTs have been produced. The first, CATT0, consists of 5,741 zones and is the most conservative as it involved the strictest criteria for aggregating zones together. The configuration of zones is compromised to some extent due to the merging processes used to create them, and many of the CATT0 zones are very large. The least conservative set of zones, CATT2, contains 10,058 zones, and is recommended by the authors for use in most analyses. We envisage the CATTs being appropriate for a wide range of data analyses that are pertinent to the health and well being of the Scottish population.

Undoubtedly, the configuration of the OAs (or their equivalent) for the 2011 Census will differ from those from the 2001 Census in order to reflect the population distribution. However, the CATT2s could be modified to accommodate the 2011 Census OAs, by adopting the same approach that was used for integrating the 2001 Census geography with the '1981/1991 merged zones'. Thus, the 2011 OA zones could be overlain upon the CATT2 zones while ADDRESS-POINT™ data would be used to distinguish between deliberate boundary changes and sliver polygons. In this case, the CATT2s would be used as the target geography, and whenever the 2011 OA zone overlapped more than one CATT2 zone, the affected CATT2s would be merged.

It is not possible to adopt the methodology presented in this article to create a consistent small area geography between 1981 and 2001

Key findings

- Because Scottish census zones have been constructed from postcodes since 1981, it is possible to create a local area geography that is consistent over this period
- Existing methods for creating consistent geographies usually depend on the proportional allocation of data from source zones to target zones, which inevitably incurs error
- We present an alternative method for creating three sets of 'Consistent Areas Through Time' (CATTs), which uses a 'merging' strategy. If a source zone overlaps more than one target zone, then the affected zones were merged
- Three sets of CATTs have been produced, which are based on more or less strict rules about when zones should be merged
- The CATTs provide a local-area Scottish geography which allows 1981, 1991 and 2001 census data to be compared reliably through time

for England and Wales, as the EDs in England and Wales were not constructed using postcodes as the base geography. However, the recently developed Super OAs in England, Wales and Northern Ireland will allow the methodology presented here to be used for comparing small areas from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses.

The lookup tables required to aggregate the 1981 EDs and OAs from 1991 and 2001 to the CATT2 level have been made available from UKBORDERS: http://www.edina.ac.uk/ukborders and MIMAS: http://www.census.ac.uk/cdu.

Contact

Daniel Exeter, School of Geography & Geosciences, University of St Andrews, KY16 9AL, Fife, Scotland.

E-mail: d.exeter@st-andrews.ac.uk

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15. There were 587 localities in 2001, which ranged in population from 443 to 629,501, and had an average population of 7,742. In 2001, localities were based on the boundaries of the 1991 localities, and were subdivisions of Settlements, which were groups of neighbouring urban postcodes, with a minimum population of 500 residents.
16. In 2001 boundaries may have been 'improved' from 1991 so that they fell more neatly along the middle of a road, for example. However, when comparing the two coverages this would have created a sliver, which did not involve the redistribution of any households between the two zones.
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Tables

* Numbers in brackets indicate former table numbers in editions of *Population Trends* prior to spring 1999 (No 95). Former tables 16 and 17 (Deaths by selected causes, and Abortions) now appear in *Health Statistics Quarterly.*

Population Trends tables are also available in XLS or CSV formats via our website 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[1]	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany[2]	Greece	Hungary	Irish Republic
Population (thousands)													
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 [10]	8,059	10,157	656	10,315	5,262	1,469	5,125	58,376	81,896	10,476	10,193	3,626
1997	58,314 [10]	8,072	10,181	666	10,304	5,284	1,458	5,140	58,809	82,052	10,499	10,155	3,661
1998	58,475 [10]	8,092	10,214	675	10,295	5,301	1,450	5,153	58,853	82,029	10,520	10,114	3,705
1999	58,684 [10]	8,093	10,226	683	10,283	5,330	1,442	5,165	59,099	82,057	10,534	10,068	3,745
2000	58,886 [10]	8,103	10,239	690	10,273	5,330	1,370	5,176	58,749	82,164	10,554	10,024	3,777
2001	59,113 [10]	8,121	10,263	698	10,220	5,349	1,360 [p]	5,190	59,037 [p]	82,260	10,565 [p]	10,190	3,826 [p]
2002	59,322 [10]	8,140 [p]	10,307 [p]	710 [p]	10,200 [p]	5,368	..	5,210	59,344 [p]	82,431 [p]	10,598 [p]	10,160 [p]	3,884 [p]
2003	59,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)													
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	2.6	5.9	2.4	15.4	–0.6	1.3	4.2	3.9	5.4	5.8	5.6	–5.4	–1.0
1991–96	2.5 [10]	6.3	3.6	23.5	0.1	4.2	–12.4	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	–3.0	4.3
1997–98	2.8 [10]	2.5	3.2	13.5	–0.9	3.2	–5.5	2.5	0.7	–0.3	2.0	–4.0	12.0
1998–99	3.6 [10]	0.1	1.2	11.9	–1.2	5.5	–5.5	2.3	4.2	0.3	1.3	–4.5	10.8
1999–2000	3.4 [10]	1.2	1.3	10.2	–1.0	0.0	–49.9	2.1	–5.9	1.3	1.9	–4.4	8.5
2000–01	3.9 [10]	2.2	2.3	11.6	–5.2	3.6	–7.3 [p]	2.7	4.9 [p]	1.2	1.0 [p]	16.6	13.0 [p]
2001–02	3.5 [10]	2.3 [p]	4.3 [p]	17.2 [p]	–2.0 [p]	3.6 [p]	..	3.9	5.2 [p]	2.1 [p]	3.1 [p]	–2.9 [p]	15.2 [p]
2002–03	3.9 [10]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)													
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	9.7	11.1	12.4	8.7	12.4	8.7	11.1	12.6	9.4	11.0	9.4	14.2
2000	11.5	9.7	11.2	12.2	..	12.6	9.5	11.0	13.2	9.3	11.7	9.7	14.3
2001	11.3	9.3	11.1	11.6	..	12.2	..	10.8	13.1	9.0	10.2	..	15.1
2002	11.3	..	..	11.1	..	..	..	10.7	..	..	..	..	15.5
2003	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.9	..	..	..	..	..
Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)													
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	9.7	10.3	7.4	10.7	11.1	12.8	9.5	9.2	10.4	9.9	14.2	8.5
2000	10.3	9.5	10.2	7.7	..	10.9	13.4	9.5	9.1	10.2	10.5	13.5	8.2
2001	10.2	9.2	10.1	6.9	..	10.9	..	9.3	8.9	10.0	10.2	..	7.8
2002	10.2	..	..	7.3	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	7.5
2003	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	..

Note:
Estimated population, live birth and death rates up to the latest available date, as given in the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (April 2004), the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook (2000 Edn), Eurostat Yearbook 2003* and the *New Cronos database (Eurostat).*

1 Government-controlled area only.
2 Including former GDR throughout.
3 The European Union consists of 25 member countries (EU25). The live birth and death rates have been estimated by Eurostat, the statistical office of the EU.
4 Including the Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined.
5 Rates are based on births to or deaths of Japanese nationals only.
6 Excludes Hong Kong.
7 Estimate prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations.
8 Includes Hong Kong.
9 Rate is for 1990–1995.
10 These revised population estimates were published on 9 September 2004 (for mid-2001 and mid-2002) and 7 October 2004 (for mid-1992 to mid-2000), following the local authority population studies, and replace all earlier versions. All figures shown on this table are now therefore on a consistent basis.

p Provisional

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

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	United Kingdom	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxem–bourg	Malta	Nether–lands	Poland	Portugal	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	EU–25[3]
Population (thousands)														
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[10]	57,380	2,491	3,710	416	373	15,531	38,618	9,927	5,374	1,991	39,280	8,841	447,706
1997	58,314[10]	57,523	2,469	3,706	421	376	15,611	38,650	9,946	5,383	1,987	39,350	8,846	448,863
1998	58,475[10]	57,588	2,449	3,702	426	377	15,707	38,666	9,968	5,391	1,983	39,450	8,851	449,434
1999	58,684[10]	57,646	2,432	3,700	432	379	15,812	38,654	9,990	5,395	1,986	39,630	8,861	450,326
2000	58,886[10]	57,680	2,370	3,500	436	390	15,864	38,646	10,198	5,400	1,988	39,733	8,861	450,401
2001	59,113[10]	57,844	2,360	3,480	441	390	15,987	38,640	10,263	5,380	1,990	40,122	8,883	451,972
2002	59,322[10]	58,018[P]	2,340[P]	3,470[P]	446[P]	..	16,100[P]	38,620[P]	10,336[P]	5,380[P]	2,000[P]	40,409[P]	8,909	..
2003	59,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)														
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	2.6	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[10]	2.2	–12.8	–1.7	14.9	8.4	6.1	2.0	1.1	3.4	–1.1	1.8	5.2	3.1
1997–98	2.8[10]	1.1	–8.1	–1.1	11.9	2.7	6.1	0.4	2.2	1.5	–2.0	2.5	0.6	1.3
1998–99	3.6[10]	1.0	–6.9	–0.5	14.1	5.3	6.7	–0.3	2.2	0.7	1.5	4.6	1.1	2.0
1999–2000	3.4[10]	0.6	–25.5	–54.1	9.3	29.0	3.3	–0.2	20.8	0.9	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.1
2000–01	3.9[10]	2.8	–4.2	–5.7	11.5	0.0	7.8	–0.2	6.4	–3.7	1.0	9.8	2.5	3.5
2001–02	3.5[10]	3.0[P]	–8.5[P]	–2.9[P]	11.3[P]	..	7.1[P]	–0.5[P]	7.1[P]	0.0[P]	5.0[P]	7.2[P]	2.9	..
2002–03	3.9[10]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)														
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	10.0	12.6	12.2	12.7	10.2	11.4	10.7	9.0	9.3	10.1	10.5
1999	11.9	9.3	8.0	9.8	13.0	11.4	12.7	9.9	11.6	10.4	8.8	9.6	10.0	10.5
2000	11.5	9.4	..	9.3	13.1	10.8	13.0	9.8	11.8	10.2	..	9.8	10.2	10.6
2001	11.3	9.3	..	..	12.4	..	12.6	..	10.8	..	..	..	10.3	10.4
2002	11.3	9.3	..	..	12.1	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3
2003	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)														
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	13.6	11.1	9.4	7.7	8.7	9.8	10.6	9.5	9.5	8.9	10.5	10.0
1998	10.8	10.0	14.0	11.0	9.1	8.1	8.8	9.7	10.7	9.7	9.6	9.2	10.5	10.0
1999	10.8	9.9	13.5	10.8	8.8	8.2	8.9	9.9	10.8	9.9	9.5	9.1	10.7	10.0
2000	10.3	9.7	..	10.5	8.6	7.6	8.8	9.5	10.6	9.7	..	9.1	10.5	9.8
2001	10.2	9.6	..	..	7.2	..	8.8	..	10.4	9.8	..	8.9	10.5	9.7
2002	10.2	..	..	..	8.5	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.8
2003	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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[3]	Russian Federation	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	China	India[4]	Japan[5]	USA
Population (thousands)										
1971	55,928	..	130,934	13,067	22,026	2,899	852,290 [6]	551,311	105,145	207,661
1976	56,216	420,258	135,027	14,033	23,517	3,163	937,170 [6]	617,248	113,094	218,035
1981	56,357	428,563	139,225	14,923	24,900	3,195	1,008,460 [6]	675,185	117,902	229,958
1986	56,684	433,555	144,154	16,018	26,204	3,317	1,086,733 [6]	767,199	121,672	240,680
1991	57,439	440,927	148,245	17,284	28,031	3,477	1,170,100 [6]	851,897	123,964	252,639
1996	58,164 [10]	447,706	147,739	18,311	29,610	3,714	1,223,890 [6]	939,540	125,761	265,463
1997	58,314 [10]	448,863	147,105	18,524	29,910	3,761	1,236,260 [6]	955,220	126,065	268,008
1998	58,475 [10]	449,434	146,540	18,730	30,160	3,792	1,248,100 [6]	970,933	126,400	270,300
1999	58,684 [10]	450,326	145,940	18,940	30,400	3,811	1,259,090 [6]	986,611	126,630	272,691
2000	58,886 [10]	450,401	145,560	19,160	30,690	3,831	1,275,130 [7,8,P]	1,002,142	126,840	275,260
2001	59,113 [10]	451,972	143,950	19,390	31,020	3,850 [P]	1,285,230 [7,8,P]	1,017,540 [P]	127,130 [P]	284,800
2002	59,322 [10]	..	144,080 [7P]	19,710 [P]	31,360	3,940 [P]	1,294,870 [7,8,P]	1,033,000 [P]	127,400 [P]	291,040 [7P]
2003	59,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971–76	1.0	..	6.3	14.8	13.5	18.2	19.9 [6]	23.9	15.1	10.0
1976–81	0.5	4.0	6.2	12.7	11.8	2.0	15.2 [6]	18.8	8.5	10.9
1981–86	1.2	2.3	7.1	14.7	10.5	7.6	15.5 [6]	27.3	6.4	9.3
1986–91	2.6	3.4	5.7	15.8	13.9	9.6	15.3 [6]	22.1	3.8	9.9
1991–96	2.5 [10]	3.1	–0.7	11.9	11.3	13.6	9.2 [6]	20.6	2.9	10.2
1997–98	2.8 [10]	1.3	–3.8	11.1	8.4	8.2	9.6 [6]	16.4	2.7	8.6
1998–99	3.6 [10]	2.0	–4.1	11.2	8.0	5.0	8.8 [6]	16.1	1.8	8.8
1999–2000	3.4 [10]	0.1	–2.6	11.6	9.5	5.2	12.7 [8P]	15.7	1.7	9.4
2000–01	3.9 [10]	3.5	–11.1	12.0	10.8	5.0 [P]	7.9 [8P]	15.4 [P]	2.3 [P]	34.7
2001–02	3.5 [10]	..	0.9 [P]	16.5 [P]	11.0	23.4 [P]	7.5 [8P]	15.2 [P]	2.1 [P]	21.9 [P]
2002–03	3.9 [10]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971–75	14.1	..	..	18.8	15.9	20.4	27.2 [6]	35.6	18.6	15.3
1976–80	12.5	..	..	15.7	15.5	16.8	18.6 [6]	33.4	14.9	15.2
1981–85	12.9	..	..	15.6	15.1	15.8	19.2 [6]	..	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 [6,9]	..	..	..
1996	12.6	10.8	8.8	13.9	12.3	15.4	9.8 [6]	27.3	9.6	14.7
1997	12.5	10.7	8.6	13.6	11.6	15.4	9.1 [8]	..	9.5	14.5
1998	12.3	10.5	8.8	13.3	11.3	14.6	8.1 [8]	26.2	9.5	14.6
1999	11.9	10.5	8.3	13.1	11.0	15.0	7.8 [8]	..	9.3	14.5
2000	11.5	10.6	6.7	13.0	10.8	14.8	8.1 [8]	..	9.4	14.7
2001	11.3	10.4	9.1	12.7	..	..	7.2 [8]	..	9.4	14.1
2002	11.3	10.3	..	12.7	..	..	7.1 [8]	..	..	..
2003	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971–75	11.8	..	..	8.2	7.4	8.4	7.3 [6]	15.5	6.4	9.1
1976–80	11.9	..	..	7.6	7.2	8.2	6.6 [6]	13.8	6.1	8.7
1981–85	11.7	..	..	7.3	7.0	8.1	6.7 [6]	..	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 [6]	8.9	7.1	8.7
1997	10.8	10.0	13.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	4.9 [8]	..	7.2	8.6
1998	10.8	10.0	13.6	6.8	7.2	6.9	5.0 [8]	9.0	7.4	8.6
1999	10.8	10.0	14.7	6.8	7.4	7.4	5.0 [8]	..	7.8	8.8
2000	10.3	9.8	15.3	6.7	7.5	7.0	5.1 [8]	..	7.6.	8.7
2001	10.2	9.7	15.6	6.6	..	..	5.0 [8]	..	7.6	8.5
2002	10.2	9.8	..	6.8	..	..	5.0 [8]	..	..	..
2003	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
Estimates							
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[3]	57,714	56,078	50,986	48,102	2,884	5,092	1,636
1994[3]	57,862	56,218	51,116	48,229	2,887	5,102	1,644
1995[3]	58,025	56,376	51,272	48,383	2,889	5,104	1,649
1996[3]	58,164	56,503	51,410	48,519	2,891	5,092	1,662
1997[3]	58,314	56,643	51,560	48,665	2,895	5,083	1,671
1998[3]	58,475	56,797	51,720	48,821	2,900	5,077	1,678
1999[3]	58,684	57,005	51,933	49,033	2,901	5,072	1,679
2000[3]	58,886	57,203	52,140	49,233	2,907	5,063	1,683
2001[3]	59,113	57,424	52,360	49,450	2,910	5,064	1,689
2002[3]	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
of which (percentages)							
0–4	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.4*	*5.2*	*6.5*
5–15	*14.0*	*13.9*	*14.0*	*14.0*	*14.2*	*13.4*	*16.3*
16–44	*40.2*	*40.2*	*40.2*	*40.4*	*37.5*	*40.0*	*41.4*
45–64M/59F	*21.6*	*21.6*	*21.6*	*21.5*	*22.5*	*22.4*	*19.9*
65M/60F–74	*10.9*	*11.0*	*10.9*	*10.8*	*11.9*	*11.7*	*9.8*
75 and over	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*8.4*	*7.3*	*6.1*
Projections[1]							
2006	60,254	58,531	53,463	50,483	2,980	5,068	1,723
2011	61,401	59,649	54,615	51,595	3,020	5,034	1,753
2016	62,618	60,835	55,834	52,770	3,064	5,000	1,783
2021	63,835	62,023	57,060	53,954	3,106	4,963	1,811
of which (percentages)							
0–4	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.3*	*4.9*	*6.0*
5–15	*11.9*	*11.9*	*12.0*	*12.0*	*11.9*	*10.9*	*13.1*
16–44	*36.3*	*36.3*	*36.4*	*36.5*	*34.5*	*34.5*	*37.1*
45–64[2]	*26.4*	*26.4*	*26.2*	*26.2*	*26.0*	*28.0*	*25.9*
65–74[2]	*10.4*	*10.4*	*10.3*	*10.2*	*11.6*	*11.5*	*9.6*
75 and over	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.4*	*10.6*	*10.1*	*8.5*

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.
1 National projections based on mid-2003 population estimates.
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.
3 These revised population estimates were published on 9 September 2004 (for mid-2001 and mid-2002) and 7 October 2004 (for mid-1992 to mid-2000), following the local authority population studies, and replace all earlier versions. All figures shown on this table are now therefore on a consistent basis.

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Table 1.3 **Population: subnational**

Government Office Regions of England[1] 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
Estimates									
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[4]	2,594	6,847	4,954	4,056	5,246	5,154	6,844	7,673	4,734
1994[4]	2,589	6,839	4,960	4,072	5,249	5,178	6,874	7,712	4,757
1995[4]	2,583	6,828	4,961	4,092	5,257	5,206	6,913	7,763	4,782
1996[4]	2,576	6,810	4,961	4,108	5,263	5,233	6,974	7,800	4,793
1997[4]	2,568	6,794	4,958	4,120	5,262	5,267	7,015	7,853	4,827
1998[4]	2,561	6,792	4,958	4,133	5,271	5,302	7,065	7,889	4,849
1999[4]	2,550	6,773	4,956	4,152	5,272	5,339	7,154	7,955	4,881
2000[4]	2,543	6,774	4,959	4,168	5,270	5,375	7,237	7,991	4,917
2001[4]	2,540	6,773	4,977	4,190	5,281	5,400	7,322	8,023	4,943
2002[4]	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
of which (percentages)									
0–4	*5.3*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*6.4*	*5.7*	*5.2*
5–15	*13.9*	*14.4*	*14.3*	*14.1*	*14.5*	*14.0*	*13.1*	*14.0*	*13.5*
16–44	*39.1*	*39.4*	*39.6*	*39.3*	*39.3*	*38.7*	*48.5*	*39.3*	*36.9*
45–64M/59F	*22.4*	*21.8*	*21.8*	*22.4*	*21.7*	*22.3*	*17.9*	*22.1*	*22.9*
65M/60F–74	*11.8*	*11.2*	*11.1*	*11.1*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*8.3*	*10.9*	*12.2*
75 and over	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*8.0*	*5.8*	*8.1*	*9.3*
Projections[2]									
2004	2,535	6,811	5,022	4,275	5,330	5,499	7,431	8,122	5,031
2008	2,525	6,852	5,079	4,366	5,380	5,646	7,614	8,300	5,163
2013	2,516	6,914	5,154	4,479	5,451	5,833	7,858	8,527	5,328
2018	2,510	6,987	5,234	4,594	5,531	6,025	8,105	8,765	5,498
2023	2,502	7,057	5,313	4,706	5,609	6,212	8,331	9,005	5,668
2028	2,489	7,107	5,379	4,804	5,672	6,380	8,523	9,222	5,823
of which (percentages)									
0–4	*4.7*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*5.6*	*5.4*	*6.3*	*5.4*	*4.8*
5–15	*11.2*	*12.1*	*12.1*	*11.9*	*12.5*	*12.3*	*11.7*	*12.1*	*11.3*
16–44	*33.7*	*35.4*	*35.7*	*33.9*	*34.7*	*34.0*	*43.8*	*35.0*	*32.8*
45–64[3]	*25.3*	*24.9*	*24.6*	*25.6*	*25.1*	*25.0*	*24.2*	*25.1*	*25.3*
65–74[3]	*12.7*	*11.1*	*11.0*	*11.5*	*10.7*	*11.2*	*7.4*	*10.8*	*12.1*
75 and over	*12.3*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*12.1*	*11.4*	*12.2*	*6.6*	*11.7*	*13.7*

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

1 From 1 April 2002 there are four Directorates of Health and Social Care (DHSCs) within the Department of Health. The GORs sit within the DHSCs as follows: North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber GORs are within North DHSC, East Midlands, West Midlands and East GORs are within Midlands and Eastern DHSC, London GOR equates to London DHSC and South East and South West GORs are within South DHSC. See 'In brief' *Health Statistics Quarterly* 15 for further details of changes to Health Areas.

2 These projections are based on the mid-2003 population estimates and are consistent with the 2003-based national projections produced by the Government Actuary's Department and presented in Table 1.2.

3 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.

4 These revised population estimates were published on 9 September 2004 (for mid-2001 and mid-2002) and 7 October 2004 (for mid-1992 to mid-2000), following the local authority population studies, and replace all earlier versions. All figures shown on this table are now therefore on a consistent basis.

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	65/60 and over
United Kingdom																
Persons																
1976	56,216	677	3,043	9.176	8.126	7,868	6,361	9,836	3,131	5,112	2,348	390	147	13,797	32,757	9,663
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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
Males																
1976	27,360	348	1,564	4,711	4,145	3,981	3,214	4,820	1,466	2,204	775	101	31	7,083	17.167	3,111
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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
Females																
1976	28,856	330	1,479	4,465	3,980	3,887	3,147	5,015	1,665	2,908	1,573	289	116	6,714	15,590	6,552
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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
England and Wales																
Persons																
1976	49,459	585	2,642	7,967	7,077	6,979	5,608	8,707	2,777	4,540	2,093	351	135	11,973	28,894	8,593
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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
Males																
1976	24,089	300	1,358	4,091	3,610	3,532	2,843	4,280	1,304	1,963	690	91	29	6,148	15,169	2,773
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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
Females																
1976	25,370	285	1,284	3,876	3,467	3,447	2,765	4,428	1,473	2,577	1,403	261	106	5,826	13,725	5,820
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	26,786	288	1,220	3,287	3,156	3,778	3,935	4,992	1,297	2,326	1,771	471	263	5,119	15,538	6,129
2002[1]	26,868	287	1,194	3,280	3,214	3,684	4,007	5,059	1,300	2,326	1,787	460	270	5,090	15,635	6,143
2003	26,953	295	1,172	3,256	3,287	3,602	4,056	5,108	1,325	2,335	1,808	436	275	5,061	15,714	6,179

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

1 These revised population estimates were published on 9 September 2004 (for mid-2001 and mid-2002) and 7 October 2004 (for mid-1992 to mid-2000), following the local authority population studies, and replace all earlier versions. All figures shown on this table are now therefore on a consistent basis.

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

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
England																
Persons																
1976	46,660	551	2,491	7,513	6,688	6,599	5,298	8,199	2,616	4,274	1,972	332	127	11,293	27,275	8,092
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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
Males																
1976	22,728	283	1,280	3,858	3,413	3,339	2,686	4,031	1,228	1,849	649	85	27	5,798	14,320	2,610
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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
Females																
1976	23,932	269	1,211	3,656	3,275	3,260	2,612	4,168	1,387	2,425	1,323	246	100	5,495	14,968	5,481
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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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
Wales																
Persons																
1976	2,799	33	151	453	388	379	309	509	161	267	121	19	7	680	1,618	501
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[1]	2,891	34	146	381	352	409	379	541	147	279	170	37	17	598	1,714	578
1998[1]	2,900	34	141	384	343	401	390	553	150	271	177	38	18	596	1,723	581
1999[1]	2,901	33	139	385	347	388	395	559	151	267	178	39	18	594	1,727	580
2000[1]	2,907	32	138	383	352	378	403	565	152	265	180	39	19	591	1,734	581
2001[1]	2,910	32	136	382	356	365	409	572	154	264	183	39	20	587	1,739	584
2002[1]	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
Males																
1976	1,361	17	78	233	197	193	157	249	75	114	41	5	2	350	849	162
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]	1,401	17	74	195	179	203	187	269	72	128	64	10	3	306	890	206
1998[1]	1,407	17	72	197	174	199	192	274	73	125	68	11	4	305	894	208
1999[1]	1,408	17	72	198	176	192	194	277	74	124	69	11	4	305	895	208
2000[1]	1,408	16	71	196	177	185	198	280	75	124	71	12	4	303	895	210
2001[1]	1,409	16	69	196	179	178	200	283	75	124	73	12	4	301	895	212
2002[1]	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
Females																
1976	1,438	16	73	220	191	187	153	260	86	152	80	14	6	330	770	339
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]	1,490	16	71	186	173	206	192	272	75	151	106	27	13	293	825	373
1998[1]	1,492	16	69	187	169	202	198	278	76	146	109	27	14	290	829	373
1999[1]	1,493	16	68	187	171	196	201	282	77	144	109	27	15	289	832	371
2000[1]	1,499	15	67	186	175	192	206	285	77	142	109	28	15	288	840	371
2001[1]	1,502	15	66	186	177	187	209	289	78	141	110	27	15	286	844	372
2002[1]	1,509	15	65	185	182	183	212	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

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
Scotland																
Persons																
1976	5,233	67	291	904	806	692	591	897	282	460	202	31	11	1,352	3,023	858
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
Males																
1976	2,517	34	149	463	408	347	290	429	128	193	65	8	2	693	1,556	269
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
Females																
1976	2,716	32	142	440	398	345	301	468	154	267	137	23	8	659	1,468	589
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
Northern Ireland																
Persons																
1976	1,524	26	111	306	243	198	163	231	73	111	53	8	2	471	840	212
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
Males																
1976	754	13	58	157	127	102	81	111	34	47	19	3	-	242	442	70
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
Females																
1976	769	13	53	149	116	96	81	120	38	64	33	6	2	229	398	143
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

Table 1.5 Population: age, sex and legal marital status

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	Total population	Males: Single	Males: Married	Males: Divorced	Males: Widowed	Males: Total	Females: Single	Females: Married	Females: Divorced	Females: Widowed	Females: Total
Aged											
16 and over											
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[1]	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
16–19											
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[1]	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
20–24											
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[1]	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
25–29											
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[1]	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

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

1 Following evidence from the 2001 Census, estimates of under-enumeration were revised for 1991 estimates and a revised population estimate back series by age and sex issued for 1982–1990. These revisions have yet to be taken account of in the marital status estimates for 1986.

See 'Notes to tables'.

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
30–34											
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[1]	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
35–44											
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[1]	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
45–64											
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[1]	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
65 and over											
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[1]	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

See notes opposite.

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): Live births	Deaths	Natural change (Live births – deaths)	Net civilian migration: Total[1]	To/from rest of UK	To/from Irish Republic	To/from rest of the world	Other changes	Population at end of period
United Kingdom											
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
1995–96[2]	58,025	+140	722	645	+ 77	+ 62	–	..		..	58,164
1996–97[2]	58,164	+150	740	637	+103	+ 47	–	..		..	58,314
1997–98[2]	58,314	+161	718	617	+100	+ 60	–	..		..	58,475
1998–99[2]	58,475	+209	713	634	+ 77	+133	–	..		..	58,684
1999–2000[2]	58,684	+202	688	626	+ 62	+139	–	..		..	58,886
2000–01[2]	58,886	+227	674	599	+ 74	+153	–	..		..	59,113
2001–02[2]	59,113	+208	663	601	+ 62	+146	–	..		..	59,322
2002–03[2]	59,322	+232	682	605	+ 77	+155	–	..		..	59,554
England and Wales											
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
1995–96[2]	51,272	+138	640	569	+ 71	+ 67	..	..	..	..	51,410
1996–97[2]	51,410	+149	655	562	+ 93	+ 56	..	..	..	..	51,560
1997–98[2]	51,560	+160	636	544	+ 92	+ 68	..	..	..	..	51,720
1998–99[2]	51,720	+213	630	558	+ 72	+141	..	..	..	..	51,933
1999–2000[2]	51,933	+207	612	550	+ 61	+146	..	..	..	..	52,140
2000–01[2]	52,140	+220	599	528	+ 71	+149	..	..	..	..	52,360
2001–02[2]	52,360	+210	591	530	+ 61	+149	..	..	..	..	52,570
2002–03[2]	52,570	+223	608	532	+ 76	+147	..	..	..	..	52,794
England											
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
1995–96[2]	48,383	+136	606	533	+ 73	+ 63	..	..	..	..	48,519
1996–97[2]	48,519	+146	620	527	+ 93	+ 53	..	..	..	..	48,665
1997–98[2]	48,665	+156	602	510	+ 92	+ 64	..	..	..	..	48,821
1998–99[2]	48,821	+212	598	523	+ 74	+138	..	..	..	..	49,033
1999–2000[2]	48,033	+200	580	516	+ 64	+136	..	..	..	..	49,233
2000–01[2]	49,233	+216	568	495	+ 73	+144	..	..	..	..	49,450
2001–02[2]	49,450	+197	560	497	+ 63	+134	..	..	..	..	49,647
2002–03[2]	49,647	+209	578	498	+ 79	+130	..	..	..	..	49,856
Wales											
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
1995–96[2]	2,889	+ 3	34	35	– 1	+ 4	..	..	..	..	2,891
1996–97[2]	2,891	+ 4	35	35	–	+ 3	..	..	..	..	2,895
1997–98[2]	2,895	+ 5	34	34	–	+ 4	..	..	..	..	2,900
1998–99[2]	2,900	+ 1	33	35	– 2	+ 3	..	..	..	..	2,901
1999–2000[2]	2,901	+ 6	31	34	– 3	+ 9	..	..	..	..	2,907
2000–01[2]	2,907	+ 3	31	33	– 2	+ 5	..	..	..	..	2,910
2001–02[2]	2,910	+ 13	30	33	– 3	+ 16	..	..	..	..	2,923
2002–03[2]	2,923	+ 15	31	33	– 3	+ 17	..	..	..	..	2,938
Scotland											
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
1995–96	5,104	– 12	59	61	– 2	– 9	..	..		..	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	+ 5	..	..		..	5,064
2001–02	5,064	– 9	51	57	– 6	– 3	..	..		..	5,055
2002–03	5,055	+ 3	52	58	– 7	+ 9	..	..		..	5,057
Northern Ireland											
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
1995–96	1,649	+ 13	24	15	+ 8	+ 5	..	..		–	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	–	..	..		–	1,697
2002–03	1,697	+ 6	21	15	+ 7	– 1	..	..		..	1,703

1 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.

2 These revised population estimates were published on 9 September 2004 (for mid-2001 and mid-2002) and 7 October 2004 (for mid-1992 to mid-2000), following the local authority population studies, and replace all earlier versions. All figures shown on this table are now therefore on a consistent basis.

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		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[5]		Neonatal mortality[6]		Perinatal mortality[7]	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[8]
United Kingdom																
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	306.0P	..	166.7P	..	612.0	10.3	3.69	5.3	2.53	3.6	5.94	8.5
2002 Sept	173.8	11.7	71.0	409	120.8	..	41.1	..	139.8	9.3	0.83	4.8	0.56	3.2	1.37	7.8
Dec	168.9	11.4	69.9	414	54.4	..	39.8	..	157.0	10.5	0.92	5.4	0.62	3.7	1.41	8.3
2003 March	165.6	11.3	68.7	415	38.0	..	42.6P	..	162.5	11.1	0.96	5.8	0.65	3.9	1.45	8.7
June	173.4	11.7	70.3	405	85.0P	..	42.0P	..	145.8	9.8	0.88	5.0	0.60	3.4	1.49	8.5
Sept	182.2	12.2	75.7	415	127.0P	..	41.3P	..	140.7	9.4	0.89	4.9	0.62	3.4	1.52	8.3
Dec	174.3	11.6	73.6	423	56.0P	..	40.8P	..	162.2	10.8	0.96	5.5	0.66	3.8	1.49	8.5
2004 March	174.3P	11.7P	73.6P	422P	..	..	..	..	161.1P	10.9P	0.96P	5.5P	0.64P	3.7P	1.46P	8.3P
June	176.2P	11.9P	73.1P	415P	..	..	..	..	139.7P	9.4P	0.88P	5.0P	0.60P	3.4P	1.40P	7.9P
Sept	184.7P	12.4P	78.2P	423P	..	..	..	..	135.5P	9.1P	0.92P	5.0P	0.64P	3.5P	1.45P	7.8P
England and Wales																
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	268.0P	26.1P	153.5P	14.0P	538.3	10.2	3.31	5.3	2.26	3.6	5.34	8.5
2002 Sept	155.0	11.7	63.5	409	105.7	42.0	38.0	13.6	122.7	9.3	0.82	4.7	0.50	3.2	1.23	7.9
Dec	150.6	11.4	62.3	414	46.9	18.6	36.6	13.1	138.2	10.4	0.83	5.5	0.55	3.7	1.26	8.3
2003 March	147.4	11.3	61.0	414	34.0P	13.4P	39.4P	14.6P	143.0	11.0	0.86	5.9	0.60	3.9	1.32	8.9
June	155.1	11.8	62.8	405	75.0P	29.2P	38.6P	14.1P	128.3	9.7	0.80	5.1	0.55	3.5	1.34	8.6
Set	162.9	12.2	67.6	415	111.0P	43.0P	37.9P	13.7P	123.9	9.3	0.79	4.8	0.55	3.4	1.36	8.3
Dec	156.0	11.7	65.8	422	48.0P	18.7P	37.6P	13.6P	143.1	10.8	0.86	5.5	0.59	3.7	1.32	8.4
2004 March	155.2P	11.8P	65.2P	420P	..	..	39.4P	14.5P	142.0P	10.8P	0.86P	5.6P	0.59P	3.8P	1.29P	8.3P
June	157.4P	11.9P	65.2P	414P	..	..	38.0P	13.9P	122.5P	9.3P	0.78P	5.0P	0.53P	3.4P	1.24P	7.9P
Sept	165.4P	12.5P	70.1P	424P	..	..			119.0P	9.0P	0.81P	4.9P	0.57P	3.5P	1.30P	7.8P
England																
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	253.0P	..	145.8P	..	503.4	10.1	3.14	5.3	2.15	3.7	5.01	8.5
2002 Sept	147.1	11.8	59.5	404	99.9	..	36.1	..	114.6	8.6	0.69	4.7	0.47	3.2	1.15	7.8
Dec	142.9	11.4	58.4	409	44.5	..	34.7	..	129.3	9.8	0.79	5.5	0.53	3.7	1.19	8.3
2003 March	139.9	11.4	57.2	409	32.0P	..	37.5P	..	133.8	10.9	0.83	5.9	0.55	3.9	1.25	8.9
June	147.3	11.8	58.9	400	71.0P	..	36.6P	..	119.6	9.1	0.76	5.1	0.52	3.6	1.28	8.6
Sept	154.5	12.3	63.4	411	105.0P	..	36.0P	..	116.0	8.7	0.74	4.8	0.52	3.3	1.28	8.3
Dec	148.2	11.8	61.8	417	46.0P	..	35.7P	..	134.0	10.1	0.82	5.5	0.56	3.8	1.26	8.4
2004 March	147.3P	11.8P	61.2P	416P	..	..	37.4P	..	132.8P	10.7P	0.82P	5.6P	0.55P	3.8P	1.22P	8.2P
June	149.6P	12.0P	61.3P	410P	..	..	36.0P	..	114.6P	9.2P	0.73P	4.9P	0.51P	3.4P	1.17P	7.9P
Sept	156.9P	11.9P	65.8P	419P	..	..			111.1P	8.9P	0.76P	4.8P	0.54P	3.4P	1.23P	7.8P

Notes: Rates for the most recent quarters will be particularly subject to revision, even when standard detail is given, as they are based on provisional numbers or on estimates derived from events registered in the period.
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 to 2003. Provisional figures for 2004 relate to registrations. Death rates for 2004 are based on the mid-2003 population estimates.

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.

Birth rates for 2004 are based on the 2003-based population projections for 2004.

Marriage and divorce rates in England and Wales for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 estimates) and are subject to further revision. Marriage and divorce rates for 2004 in Scotland are based on 2003 marital status estimates. Figures for 2003 may not add precisely due to rounding.

See 'Notes to tables'.

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		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[5]		Neonatal mortality[6]		Perinatal mortality[7]	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[8]
Wales																
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	..	7.9	..	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	..	8.6	..	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	14.4p	..	7.7p	..	33.7	11.5	0.13	4.3	0.10	3.1	0.24	7.5
2002 Sept	7.9	10.7	4.0	505	5.8	..	1.9	..	7.7	10.5	0.04	4.6	0.03	3.7	0.07	8.7
Dec	7.7	10.4	3.9	513	2.4	..	1.9	..	8.5	11.6	0.03	4.0	0.02	3.1	0.06	8.0
2003 March	7.5	10.3	3.8	505	1.7p	..	2.0p	..	8.9	12.3	0.04	4.7	0.03	3.8	0.06	7.7
June	7.8	10.7	3.9	494	4.0p	..	2.0p	..	8.3	11.4	0.03	4.0	0.02	2.7	0.06	7.3
Sept	8.3	11.2	4.2	503	6.2p	..	1.9p	..	7.6	10.2	0.04	4.6	0.03	3.5	0.07	8.2
Dec	7.8	10.5	4.0	511	2.5p	..	1.9p	..	8.8	11.9	0.03	3.8	0.02	2.3	0.05	6.9
2004 March	7.8p	10.6p	4.0p	514p	..	..	2.0p	..	8.9p	12.2p	0.05p	5.8p	0.03p	4.1p	0.07p	9.2p
June	7.8p	10.6p	3.9p	500p	..	..	2.0p	..	7.7p	10.5p	0.04p	4.6p	0.03p	3.0p	0.06p	7.3p
Sept	8.4p	11.5p	4.3p	512p	..	..	..	..	7.5p	10.2p	0.05p	6.2p	0.03p	4.0p	0.06p	7.6p
Scotland																
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	30.7p	31.3p	10.1p	10.2p	58.5	11.6	0.27	5.1	0.18	3.4	0.42	8.0
2002 Sept	13.2	10.4	5.7	431	11.9	48.9	2.6	9.6	13.6	10.7	0.07	5.2	0.05	3.7	0.10	7.3
Dec	13.1	10.2	5.9	450	6.2	25.3	2.7	10.0	15.2	11.9	0.07	5.1	0.04	3.4	0.10	7.9
2003 March	12.8	10.3	5.9	462	3.7p	15.2p	2.5p	9.4p	15.7	12.6	0.07	5.5	0.05	3.8	0.09	6.9
June	12.9	10.3	5.8	447	8.4p	34.2p	3.0p	11.1p	14.1	11.2	0.06	4.3	0.03	2.5	0.11	8.2
Sept	13.8	10.8	6.2	448	12.3p	49.7p	2.6p	9.7p	13.3	10.4	0.07	4.9	0.05	3.4	0.11	8.1
Dec	13.0	10.2	6.0	464	6.3p	25.5p	2.7p	10.1p	15.4	12.1	0.07	5.6	0.05	3.8	0.12	8.9
2004 March	13.4p	10.7p	6.3p	472p	3.9p	15.8p	2.7p	10.0p	15.3p	12.2p	0.06p	4.6p	0.04p	2.8p	0.12p	9.2p
June	13.3p	10.6p	6.1p	459p	8.7p	35.7p	2.7p	10.2p	13.6p	10.8p	0.07p	5.1p	0.05p	3.6p	0.11p	8.3p
Sept	13.8p	11.0p	6.4p	462p	12.7p	51.5p	2.7p	9.9p	13.1p	10.3p	0.07p	5.3p	0.05p	3.5p	0.11p	7.7p
Northern Ireland																
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	17.0	1.9	69	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	127	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	0.82	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	0.98	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	0.74	3.5	0.19	8.9
2003	21.6	12.7	7.4	344	7.8p	..	2.3p	..	14.5	8.5	0.12	5.3	0.87	4.0	0.18	8.1
2002 Sept	5.5	13.0	1.9	335	3.3	..	4.9	..	3.5	8.2	0.02	4.2	0.02	2.9	0.05	8.6
Dec	5.2	12.2	1.7	336	1.3	..	4.9	..	3.7	8.6	0.03	5.2	0.02	3.8	0.05	10.1
2003 March	5.4	12.7	1.8	344	0.8p	..	6.6p	..	3.9	9.2	0.03	5.0	0.02	3.7	0.04	7.8
June	5.4	12.7	1.8	331	2.2p	..	5.4p	..	3.4	8.1	0.02	4.3	0.02	3.0	0.04	7.2
Sept	5.6	13.0	1.9	341	3.3p	..	5.6p	..	3.5	8.1	0.04	6.3	0.03	4.5	0.04	7.8
Dec	5.3	12.4	1.9	359	1.4p	..	5.6p	..	3.7	8.6	0.03	5.6	0.03	4.9	0.05	9.7
2004 March	5.7p	13.4p	2.0p	352p	..	..	..	..	3.9p	9.2p	0.03p	5.5p	0.02p	3.5p	0.05p	7.9p
June	5.4p	12.8p	1.8p	337p	..	..	..	..	3.6p	8.4p	0.03p	5.9p	0.02p	4.4p	0.05p	9.5p
Sept	5.8p	13.4p	2.0p	339p	..	..	..	..	3.4p	8.1p	0.04p	6.0p	0.02p	4.1p	0.05p	8.3p

See notes opposite.

1 Per 1,000 population of all ages.
2 Per 1,000 live births.
3 Persons marrying per 1,000 unmarried population 16 and over.
4 Persons divorcing per 1,000 married population.
5 Deaths under 1 year.
6 Deaths under 4 weeks.
7 Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week. 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.
8 Per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.
p Provisional.

See 'Notes to tables'.

Table 2.2 **Key demographic and health indicators**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

				Dependency ratio		Live births					Expectation of life (in years) at birth		
	Population	Live births	Deaths	Children[1]	Elderly[2]	TFR[3]	Standardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[4]	Unstandardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[5]	Outside marriage as percentage of total live births	Age-standardised mortality rate[6]	Males	Females	Infant mortality rate[7]
United Kingdom													
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	*21.4*	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[8]	733.2	636.0	33.9	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.6	*35.5*	7,584	74.3	79.4	6.1
1999	58,684.4[8]	700.0	632.1	33.4	29.9	1.69	28.4	28.9	*38.8*	7,318	75.0	79.9	5.8
2000	58,886.1[8]	679.0	608.4	33.1	29.9	1.64	28.5	29.1	*39.5*	6,974	75.4	80.2	5.6
2001	59,113.5[8]	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[8]	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	..	..	5.3
England													
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[8]	614.2	524.0	33.7	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.7	*35.5*	7,414	74.5	79.6	6.1
1999	49,032.9[8]	589.5	519.6	33.3	29.9	1.69	28.4	29.0	*38.5*	7,138	75.3	80.1	5.7
2000	49,233.3[8]	572.8	501.0	33.0	29.8	1.65	28.5	29.2	*39.1*	6,821	75.7	80.4	5.6
2001	49,449.7[8]	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[8]	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	..	..	5.3
Wales													
1976	2,799.3	33.4	36.3	42.0	30.9	1.78	..	26.0	*8.7*	10,858	..	..	13.7
1981	2,813.5	35.8	35.0	37.6	31.6	1.86	..	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[8]	34.9	34.6	34.9	33.7	1.81	27.5	27.8	*41.2*	7,758	73.9	79.1	5.6
1999	2,900.6[8]	32.1	35.0	34.4	33.6	1.72	27.6	28.1	*46.1*	7,637	74.7	79.6	6.1
2000	2,906.9[8]	31.3	33.3	34.1	33.5	1.68	27.7	28.2	*47.2*	7,180	74.9	79.8	5.3
2001	2,910.2[8]	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[8]	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	..	..	4.3
Scotland													
1976	5,233.4	64.9	65.3	44.7	28.4	1.80	..	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
1999	5,072.0	55.1	60.3	31.7	29.7	1.51	28.3	28.9	*41.2*	8,493	72.8	78.4	5.0
2000	5,062.9	53.1	57.8	31.4	29.8	1.48	28.4	29.0	*42.6*	8,082	73.1	78.6	5.7
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	28.8	29.3	*45.5*	7,922	..	..	5.1
Northern Ireland													
1976	1,523.5	26.4	17.0	56.1	25.3	2.70	..	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	10.2
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	1.96	28.7	28.8	*26.0*	7,742	73.8	79.2	5.8
1999	1,679.0	23.0	15.7	40.2	25.5	1.86	28.8	29.0	*30.3*	7,699	74.5	79.6	6.4
2000	1,682.9	21.5	14.9	39.5	25.4	1.75	29.0	29.2	*31.8*	7,279	74.8	79.8	5.1
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	29.3	29.5	*34.4*	6,744	..	..	5.3

Notes: Some of these indicators are also in other tables. They are brought together to make comparison easier.

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 2003. Births and death figures for England and also for Wales exclude events for persons usually resident outside England and Wales. These events are, however, included in 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 the United Kingdom.

1 Percentage of children under 16 to working population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
2 Percentage of males 65 and over and females 60 and over to working 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 TPFR (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 under one year per 1,000 live births.
8 These revised population estimates were published on 9 September 2004 (for mid-2001 and mid-2002) and 7 October 2004 (for mid-1992 to mid-2000), following the local authority population studies, and replace all earlier versions. All figures shown on this table are now therefore on a consistent basis.

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: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean[1] age (years)	Age of mother at birth[3,4]: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean[2] age (years)	TFR[5]
	Total live births (numbers)								Age-specific fertility rates[3,4]								
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)[5]	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)[5]	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	1.80
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	28.0	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
2000 March	148.7	11.4	26.4	42.5	44.1	20.6	3.6	29.1	55.3	29	69	95	87	40	8	28.5	1.64
June	150.7	11.1	26.0	42.8	45.7	21.4	3.7	29.2	56.0	29	68	95	90	42	8	28.6	1.66
Sept	155.0	11.8	27.8	43.6	46.2	21.7	3.9	29.1	57.0	30	72	96	90	42	9	28.5	1.69
Dec	150.1	11.5	27.5	41.8	44.1	21.4	3.9	29.1	55.2	29	71	92	86	41	9	28.5	1.64
2001 March	145.5	11.0	26.5	39.8	43.3	21.0	4.0	29.2	54.3	28	68	93	86	41	9	28.6	1.62
June	148.8	10.8	26.4	40.3	45.5	21.7	4.0	29.3	54.9	27	67	93	90	42	9	28.7	1.64
Sept	153.0	11.4	28.1	41.0	46.4	22.0	4.1	29.2	55.8	29	71	93	91	42	9	28.6	1.67
Dec	147.4	11.1	27.8	38.9	43.7	21.8	4.2	29.2	53.8	28	70	88	85	42	9	28.6	1.61
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[P]	155.2	11.0	29.3	38.7	46.5	24.7	4.9	29.4	56.9	26	71	95	100	48	10	28.9	1.75
June[P]	157.4	10.7	29.3	39.3	47.7	25.3	5.0	29.5	57.7	26	71	97	103	49	10	29.0	1.77
Sept[P]	165.4	11.7	31.4	41.6	49.0	26.3	5.4	29.3	59.9	28	75	102	102	50	11	28.9	1.84

Notes: 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 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.

4 Birth rates for 2004 are based on the 2003-based population projections for 2004.

5 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 TPFR (total period fertility rate). During the post Second World War period the TFR reached a maximum in 1964 and a minimum in 1977.

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: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean[1] age (years)	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Registration[2]: Joint: Same[3] address	Joint: Different[3] address	Sole
	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
1997 March	58.6	10.2	17.4	15.7	10.2	4.2	0.9	26.1	37.0	88.7	58.4	31.1	22.4	23.9	28.7	58.4	19.5	22.0
June	58.9	10.1	17.1	15.5	10.6	4.7	0.9	26.3	36.1	89.1	58.0	30.1	22.0	24.3	28.4	59.6	19.4	21.0
Sept	61.4	10.5	17.9	16.5	10.9	4.7	0.9	26.2	37.3	88.8	58.9	31.8	22.7	24.4	27.8	59.9	18.9	21.2
Dec	59.3	10.4	17.2	15.7	10.4	4.6	0.9	26.2	37.8	88.3	59.2	32.2	23.0	24.8	29.3	60.0	19.2	20.7
1998 March	58.5	10.4	16.5	15.3	10.7	4.6	1.0	26.3	37.5	89.0	59.5	31.9	23.1	24.4	29.6	60.5	18.4	21.1
June	58.4	10.3	16.2	15.4	10.8	4.7	0.9	26.3	36.8	89.6	59.1	31.8	22.5	24.0	28.3	61.0	18.2	20.8
Sept	63.2	11.3	17.9	16.3	11.5	5.2	1.0	26.3	38.1	89.2	60.0	32.3	23.6	25.2	28.5	60.9	18.4	20.7
Dec	60.5	11.0	17.2	15.4	10.9	5.0	1.0	26.3	38.9	88.5	60.4	33.3	24.0	25.7	29.7	61.2	18.4	20.4
1999 March	59.0	10.8	16.4	15.0	10.9	5.0	1.0	26.3	38.8	89.7	60.5	33.4	24.1	25.4	29.5	61.4	18.2	20.4
June	59.8	10.5	16.5	15.3	11.2	5.2	1.1	26.5	38.0	89.2	60.6	33.0	23.4	25.3	31.3	61.6	18.2	20.1
Sept	62.9	11.1	17.7	16.0	11.7	5.4	1.1	26.4	39.3	88.7	61.7	34.1	24.7	25.6	29.3	62.2	18.1	19.6
Dec	60.2	10.6	17.0	14.9	11.1	5.3	1.1	26.4	39.5	88.4	61.2	34.0	24.8	26.2	30.8	62.0	18.4	19.5
2000 March	59.0	10.2	16.5	14.8	10.9	5.4	1.2	26.5	39.7	89.7	62.6	34.8	24.7	26.1	31.7	62.5	18.1	19.5
June	57.9	10.0	16.1	14.4	10.9	5.5	1.1	26.6	38.5	89.7	61.9	33.5	23.8	25.7	30.6	62.9	17.8	19.2
Sept	61.7	10.6	17.6	15.3	11.3	5.7	1.2	26.5	39.8	89.7	63.3	35.0	24.5	26.5	30.4	62.7	18.1	19.2
Dec	60.1	10.3	17.3	14.7	10.9	5.7	1.2	26.5	40.0	89.5	62.8	35.2	24.7	26.6	31.4	62.6	18.6	18.8
2001 March	58.0	9.9	16.7	13.9	10.8	5.7	1.1	26.5	39.8	90.4	63.0	34.9	24.8	26.9	28.0	62.5	18.7	18.8
June	58.1	9.6	16.3	14.1	11.2	5.7	1.3	26.7	39.1	89.0	61.5	34.9	24.5	26.4	32.2	63.3	18.6	18.6
Sept	61.8	10.2	17.6	14.7	12.0	6.0	1.3	26.7	40.4	89.5	62.6	35.9	25.8	27.2	32.2	63.5	18.4	18.2
Dec	60.2	9.9	17.5	14.1	11.3	5.9	1.4	26.7	40.9	89.2	63.1	36.4	25.9	27.2	33.9	63.4	18.6	18.0
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[p]	65.2	10.1	19.3	14.8	12.5	7.0	1.7	26.9	42.0	91.3	65.8	38.1	26.9	28.3	34.1	63.1	19.4	17.4
June[p]	65.2	9.8	19.1	14.8	12.6	7.3	1.7	27.0	41.4	91.3	65.0	37.7	26.3	28.8	34.1	63.9	19.5	16.7
Sept[p]	70.1	10.7	20.7	16.1	13.0	7.9	1.8	26.9	42.4	91.3	66.0	38.7	26.5	29.9	33.1	63.7	19.7	16.6

1 The mean ages in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of the structure of the population by age or marital status.
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[1]**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and mean age

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth							Mean[2] age (years)	Age of mother at birth							Mean[2] 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
2002 Sept	91.6	1.2	10.5	25.3	34.6	16.9	3.0	31.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.3	2.2	0.6	34.7
Dec	88.3	1.2	10.3	24.1	33.1	16.6	3.0	31.0	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.1	2.1	0.6	34.8
2003 March	86.4	1.1	9.9	23.6	32.4	16.4	3.1	31.1	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.6	34.9
June	92.4	1.1	10.3	25.1	35.2	17.6	3.1	31.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.2	0.7	34.9
Sept	95.2	1.1	10.5	25.7	36.3	18.3	3.3	31.2	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.2	2.3	0.6	34.9
Dec	90.2	1.1	10.2	24.2	34.1	17.4	3.2	31.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.1	2.2	0.7	35.1
2004 March[p]	89.9	1.0	10.0	24.0	34.0	17.7	3.2	30.8	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.9	2.1	0.6	34.7
June[p]	92.2	0.9	10.2	24.5	35.2	18.0	3.3	30.8	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	2.1	0.6	34.7
Sept[p]	95.2	1.0	10.7	25.5	36.1	18.4	3.6	30.8	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.0	2.2	0.7	34.7
	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
2002 Sept	37.9	1.0	5.9	12.3	13.3	4.7	0.7	29.7	33.5	0.2	3.4	8.5	13.9	6.6	1.0	31.4
Dec	37.5	1.0	5.8	12.1	13.2	4.8	0.7	29.8	31.3	0.2	3.3	7.7	12.8	6.4	1.0	31.4
2003 March	35.7	0.9	5.3	11.5	12.7	4.6	0.8	29.9	31.3	0.2	3.4	7.8	12.6	6.3	1.0	31.4
June	37.3	0.9	5.5	12.1	13.3	4.8	0.7	29.9	34.8	0.2	3.6	8.5	14.5	7.1	1.0	31.5
Sept	39.5	0.9	5.7	12.7	14.3	5.1	0.8	30.0	34.7	0.2	3.6	8.4	14.3	7.1	1.1	31.5
Dec	38.4	0.9	5.6	12.2	13.9	5.0	0.8	30.0	32.1	0.2	3.4	7.8	13.0	6.6	1.1	31.5
2004 March[p]	36.9	0.8	5.3	11.7	13.3	5.0	0.8	29.7	33.0	0.2	3.4	7.8	13.4	7.0	1.1	31.2
June[p]	37.5	0.8	5.5	12.0	13.4	5.1	0.8	29.7	34.8	0.2	3.5	8.2	14.3	7.1	1.1	31.2
Sept[p]	40.3	0.8	5.9	12.8	14.6	5.2	0.9	30.0	34.1	0.2	3.5	8.2	13.8	7.2	1.1	31.6
	Third live births								Fourth and higher order live births[3]							
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
2002 Sept	13.1	0.0	0.9	3.1	4.9	3.5	0.6	32.4	7.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.2	0.7	33.1
Dec	12.4	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.5	3.2	0.6	32.3	7.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.1	0.7	33.2
2003 March	12.5	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.6	3.3	0.6	32.3	6.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	0.7	33.1
June	13.1	0.0	1.0	3.1	4.9	3.5	0.6	32.4	7.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.5	2.2	0.7	33.2
Sept	13.7	0.0	0.9	3.1	5.1	3.8	0.7	32.5	7.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.6	2.3	0.7	33.0
Dec	12.7	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.6	3.6	0.7	32.6	7.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.6	2.1	0.7	33.1
2004 March[p]	12.9	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.8	3.4	0.6	32.4	7.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.2	0.7	33.2
June[p]	13.1	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.9	3.6	0.7	32.5	7.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.7	33.1
Sept[p]	13.3	0.0	1.0	3.1	4.9	3.6	0.8	32.5	7.5	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.7	2.4	0.8	33.3

1 Birth order is based on all live births within marriage to the mother by her present or any former husband.
2 The mean ages shown in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of changes in the structure of the population by age, marital status or parity.
3 Mean age at birth refers to fourth births only.
p Provisional.

Table 4.1 **Conceptions: age of women 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
(a) numbers (thousands)									
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
1998	797.0	8.5	44.1	101.6	163.3	232.4	201.4	82.9	15.4
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
2002P	787.0	7.9	42.0	97.1	167.8	199.4	204.3	98.9	19.6
2003P	-	-	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 March	193.1	2.0	10.5	25.1	40.4	53.2	48.3	21.9	4.2
June	188.7	2.1	10.4	24.3	39.3	51.5	47.5	21.8	4.3
Sept	190.0	2.1	10.0	23.5	38.4	52.0	49.7	22.2	4.2
Dec	195.2	2.0	10.4	24.7	40.9	52.7	49.8	22.7	4.3
2001 March	189.2	1.9	10.2	24.3	40.4	50.0	47.8	22.3	4.4
June	187.4	2.1	10.2	24.0	39.8	48.8	47.7	22.8	4.4
Sept	189.3	1.9	10.0	23.1	39.2	49.5	49.9	23.2	4.4
Dec	197.9	2.0	10.6	24.6	42.3	51.1	51.3	23.9	4.7
2002 MarchP	191.6	1.9	10.3	24.1	41.3	48.8	49.0	23.7	4.6
JuneP	190.4	2.0	10.5	24.2	40.7	48.2	48.8	23.8	4.8
SeptP	197.4	2.0	10.2	23.4	41.4	50.2	52.4	25.2	4.9
DecP	207.6	2.0	11.0	25.4	44.4	52.3	54.2	26.2	5.2
(b) rates (conceptions per thousand women in age group)[1]									
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
1998	74.2	9.0	47.1	65.1	107.7	122.2	96.8	42.4	8.9
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
2002P	72.2	7.9	42.8	60.3	104.6	119.1	101.6	47.0	10.3
2003P	-	-	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 March	71.9	8.5	45.2	64.6	106.0	117.1	94.5	43.4	9.4
June	70.2	8.5	44.5	62.5	102.9	114.0	93.1	42.9	9.6
Sept	69.8	8.4	42.0	59.9	98.8	114.9	96.5	42.9	9.3
Dec	71.6	8.0	43.6	62.6	104.8	117.4	97.0	43.8	9.4
2001 March	70.7	7.8	43.3	62.7	104.8	114.5	95.0	43.7	9.7
June	69.2	8.4	42.8	61.0	101.4	111.6	94.0	44.0	9.5
Sept	69.1	7.7	41.1	57.8	98.4	113.1	97.6	44.2	9.3
Dec	72.1	8.1	43.5	61.4	105.6	118.0	100.5	45.4	10.0
2002 MarchP	71.3	7.7	42.9	61.3	105.1	116.4	98.4	45.8	9.9
JuneP	70.1	8.1	42.9	60.4	101.9	114.8	97.1	45.5	10.2
SeptP	71.8	7.7	41.2	57.5	102.1	119.4	103.5	47.6	10.2
DecP	75.4	8.0	44.1	62.1	108.9	125.1	107.6	49.4	10.7
(c) percentage terminated by abortion									
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*
1998	*22.3*	*52.4*	*42.0*	*37.8*	*27.8*	*17.1*	*14.9*	*21.5*	*37.9*
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*
2002P	*22.5*	*55.6*	*45.3*	*39.9*	*28.8*	*17.9*	*13.9*	*19.5*	*34.6*
2003P	-	-	*45.6*	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 March	*22.9*	*53.8*	*44.3*	*39.6*	*29.6*	*17.7*	*14.5*	*20.4*	*35.3*
June	*23.2*	*55.1*	*44.4*	*39.2*	*29.7*	*18.1*	*15.1*	*20.9*	*35.1*
Sept	*22.0*	*53.2*	*43.8*	*38.7*	*28.2*	*17.4*	*14.0*	*19.8*	*35.4*
Dec	*22.8*	*54.0*	*44.1*	*39.8*	*29.2*	*17.5*	*14.4*	*20.8*	*35.9*
2001 March	*23.4*	*54.4*	*44.9*	*40.2*	*29.8*	*18.6*	*14.8*	*20.7*	*34.9*
June	*23.8*	*58.8*	*47.0*	*41.1*	*30.3*	*18.6*	*15.3*	*21.0*	*36.0*
Sept	*22.5*	*55.0*	*45.7*	*40.1*	*29.2*	*18.1*	*13.8*	*19.9*	*33.5*
Dec	*22.9*	*54.9*	*45.2*	*40.0*	*29.5*	*18.1*	*14.4*	*20.2*	*34.1*
2002 MarchP	*22.9*	*54.3*	*44.9*	*40.2*	*29.4*	*18.1*	*14.1*	*19.8*	*35.1*
JuneP	*22.9*	*55.5*	*45.0*	*39.4*	*28.9*	*18.4*	*14.5*	*20.1*	*34.8*
SeptP	*21.6*	*56.1*	*45.0*	*39.4*	*27.8*	*17.3*	*13.2*	*18.7*	*34.2*
DecP	*22.6*	*56.4*	*46.3*	*40.7*	*29.0*	*17.8*	*13.9*	*19.4*	*34.5*

Notes: Conceptions 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 under 18 for local authority areas see the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk.

1 Rates for 1992 to 2000 are based on the revised mid-year population estimates released on 7 October 2004. Rates for 2001 and 2002 are based on the revised mid-year estimates released on 9 September 2004.

P Provisional

Table 5.1	**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
United Kingdom																	
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
England and Wales																	
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
England																	
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
Wales																	
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
Scotland																	
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
Northern Ireland																	
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

Note: Figures from 1981 are calculated from the population estimates revised in the light of the 2001 Census. All figures are based on a three-year period.

Table 6.1 Deaths: age and sex

England and Wales | Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter	All ages	Age group												
		Under 1[1]	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
Numbers (thousands)														
Males														
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
Females														
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
Rates (deaths per 1,000 population in each age group)														
Males														
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
2002 March	10.8	6.7	0.35	0.14	0.19	0.52	0.77	0.94	1.59	4.04	10.1	29.5	80.9	216.3
June	9.5	5.7	0.22	0.13	0.14	0.50	0.78	0.96	1.51	3.77	9.4	26.7	70.2	177.7
Sept	9.0	5.3	0.22	0.10	0.15	0.49	0.80	1.00	1.60	3.72	9.2	25.1	66.7	163.4
Dec	10.1	6.0	0.22	0.10	0.15	0.46	0.74	0.88	1.56	3.86	10.0	27.6	75.9	193.2
2003 March	10.5	6.4	0.27	0.12	0.16	0.48	0.77	0.94	1.62	3.94	10.0	27.8	72.8	214.3
June	9.4	5.5	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.45	0.74	0.92	1.60	3.78	9.2	25.4	70.2	179.1
Sept	9.0	5.2	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.52	0.79	0.93	1.57	3.63	9.1	24.6	66.1	165.9
Dec	10.3	5.8	0.29	0.13	0.13	0.39	0.69	0.84	1.52	3.91	10.0	27.7	77.0	202.8
2004[2] March[P]	10.5	5.7	0.29	0.11	0.15	0.52	0.78	1.03	1.65	3.92	9.7	27.4	79.3	210.1
June[P]	9.1	5.4	0.24	0.13	0.13	0.41	0.71	0.99	1.60	3.70	9.0	24.7	68.0	168.4
Sept[P]	8.8	5.3	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.42	0.75	0.94	1.46	3.65	8.8	23.5	65.6	160.3
Females														
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
2002 March	11.7	4.7	0.21	0.11	0.12	0.29	0.26	0.44	1.01	2.59	6.2	18.4	55.8	185.2
June	9.9	4.4	0.18	0.07	0.14	0.20	0.31	0.44	0.91	2.54	5.9	16.6	47.9	147.1
Sept	9.5	4.1	0.19	0.10	0.12	0.22	0.23	0.47	0.91	2.41	5.8	15.9	45.6	140.3
Dec	10.8	4.9	0.21	0.12	0.08	0.24	0.27	0.40	0.94	2.62	6.2	17.0	52.4	165.6
2003 March	11.4	5.3	0.26	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.33	0.48	1.00	2.59	6.1	17.6	54.8	184.6
June	10.0	4.8	0.24	0.09	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.43	0.90	2.58	5.8	16.1	49.3	153.6
Sept	9.6	4.5	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.21	0.30	0.43	0.97	2.38	5.6	15.3	46.8	147.6
Dec	11.2	5.2	0.26	0.09	0.10	0.24	0.25	0.40	0.94	2.49	6.2	17.8	54.3	177.5
2004[2] March[P]	11.3	5.4	0.24	0.10	0.09	0.28	0.33	0.42	0.96	2.49	6.2	17.6	55.1	180.1
June[P]	9.5	4.5	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.20	0.28	0.43	0.96	2.42	5.6	15.0	46.8	142.2
Sept[P]	9.1	4.5	0.20	0.07	0.11	0.26	0.28	0.42	0.92	2.33	5.5	14.9	44.7	136.7

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 2003. Provisional figures for 2004 relate to registrations.

1 Rates per 1,000 live births.

2 Based on the mid-2003 population estimates published on 9 September 2004.

P Provisional

Table 6.2 **Deaths: subnational**

Government Office Regions of England[1] — Rates

Year and quarter		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Total deaths (deaths per 1,000 population of all ages)										
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		11.2	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
2002	March	12.6	12.3	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.1	8.6	11.1	12.2
	June	10.7	10.6	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.5	7.4	9.4	10.6
	Sept	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.2	9.4	9.1	7.2	9.1	10.2
	Dec	11.5	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.1	8.0	10.2	11.3
2003	March	12.1	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.7	8.5	10.7	11.9
	June	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.4	7.4	9.5	10.8
	Sept	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.1	7.3	9.2	10.2
	Dec	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.5	8.0	10.3	11.9
2004[2]	March[P]	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.7	8.2	10.7	11.9
	June[P]	10.7	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.2	7.0	9.1	10.0
	Sept[P]	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.9	6.6	8.8	9.5
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)										
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
2002	March	3.9	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.7	4.4	5.7	4.9	4.6
	June	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.8	4.5	5.4	4.6	4.1
	Sept	5.2	4.3	5.5	4.8	6.7	4.1	4.9	3.8	3.7
	Dec	4.5	5.5	6.9	5.0	7.2	4.2	6.1	4.6	4.7
2003	March	6.2	5.9	6.9	5.9	8.3	5.0	6.0	4.3	5.3
	June	4.2	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.7	4.0	5.6	3.9	3.4
	Sept	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.8	4.3	3.7
	Dec	5.0	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.9	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.2
2004	March[P]	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	7.4	4.7	5.4	4.4	5.1
	June[P]	4.1	5.1	6.2	5.1	6.4	4.6	4.7	3.3	5.4
	Sept[P]	3.2	5.7	4.9	4.1	6.7	4.1	5.3	3.5	4.0
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)										
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
2002	March	2.8	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.0	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.2
	June	4.1	3.8	3.1	4.1	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.2
	Sept	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.5	4.9	2.4	3.5	2.5	2.5
	Dec	3.4	3.8	4.6	3.2	5.0	2.6	3.7	3.1	3.6
2003	March	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.1	5.8	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.1
	June	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	2.8	4.1	2.5	2.8
	Sept	2.3	3.5	2.9	3.9	5.5	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.5
	Dec	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1
2004	March[P]	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.8	5.6	3.2	3.9	2.8	3.5
	June[P]	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.0
	Sept[P]	1.5	3.8	3.3	3.2	5.2	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.1
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)[3]										
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	9.0	9.5	10.2	7.3	9.5	7.0	7.0
2002	March	7.1	8.8	10.6	9.5	11.1	7.3	9.3	7.7	6.8
	June	8.1	8.6	9.4	8.8	9.7	7.4	10.0	6.9	7.2
	Sept	7.8	8.3	7.6	7.7	9.5	7.4	8.7	6.3	6.5
	Dec	9.6	8.4	8.5	8.0	9.8	7.9	9.1	6.6	6.9
2003	March	9.3	8.5	10.9	10.1	9.8	7.7	10.1	6.9	6.9
	June	7.9	8.9	7.6	10.5	11.6	6.6	10.0	6.5	7.8
	Sept	6.9	9.0	7.6	8.2	10.9	7.2	9.1	7.4	6.3
	Dec	7.5	9.5	9.8	9.5	8.4	7.8	8.8	7.1	6.9
2004	March[P]	9.9	7.9	8.4	8.6	10.2	7.8	8.6	7.0	6.3
	June[P]	8.5	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.9	7.5	8.1	6.5	7.0
	Sept[P]	6.2	7.7	9.1	7.9	9.7	7.2	8.6	6.9	7.6

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths occurring in each year with the exception of provisional figures which relate to registrations.
1 The regions presented in this table have changed from the Regional Offices of the Department of Health to the Government Office Regions. See 'In brief' *Health Statistics Quarterly* 15 for details.
2 Crude death rates for 2004 are based on the mid-2003 population estimates published on 9 September 2004.
3 In October 1992 the legal definition of a stillbirth was changed, from a baby born dead after 28 completed weeks of gestation or more, to one born dead after 24 completed weeks of gestation or more.
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
Inflow															
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
1994	314	162	153	38	23	15	101	42	59	148	80	68	28	17	11
1995	312	170	142	33	22	11	111	52	59	141	80	61	27	16	11
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
2001 March	100	56	44	10	5	5	29	17	12	55	29	26	6	4	2
June	113	67	46	11	7	4	31	17	15	59	35	25	12	9	3
Sept	178	90	88	16	9	8	71	30	41	82	47	34	9	4	5
Dec	89	49	40	8	4	4	25	13	12	45	26	19	11	6	6
2002 March	105	59	46	7	4	3	37	20	17	53	31	22	8	4	3
June	117	68	49	10	6	4	39	19	19	58	37	21	9	5	4
Sept	197	103	93	14	7	7	75	39	36	96	53	43	11	4	7
Dec	95	54	41	6	4	3	34	21	13	48	27	21	7	3	4
Outflow															
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
1994	238	120	118	30	17	13	62	27	35	117	63	54	29	13	16
1995	236	127	109	33	16	17	69	31	38	107	64	42	28	16	12
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
2001 March	60	32	28	5	3	2	14	6	8	34	18	15	8	5	3
June	65	34	30	7	3	4	15	8	8	34	19	15	9	5	4
Sept	103	61	42	7	5	2	28	13	14	52	32	20	16	10	6
Dec	81	44	36	7	4	3	26	12	14	36	20	16	12	9	3
2002 March	75	45	30	8	7	2	19	8	11	34	21	13	13	9	4
June	81	45	36	5	3	2	22	9	13	43	26	17	10	6	4
Sept	124	64	59	9	5	4	33	17	16	64	35	29	18	7	11
Dec	80	41	39	4	1	2	18	10	8	45	24	21	15	6	9
Balance															
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
1994	+ 77	+ 42	+ 35	+ 8	+ 5	+ 3	+ 38	+ 15	+ 24	+ 31	+ 17	+ 14	–	+ 5	– 5
1995	+ 75	+ 43	+ 33	–	+ 6	– 6	+ 42	+ 21	+ 21	+ 34	+ 15	+ 19	– 1	–	– 1
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
2001 March	+ 40	+ 24	+ 16	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3	+ 15	+ 11	+ 4	+ 21	+ 11	+ 11	– 2	–	– 1
June	+ 48	+ 32	+ 16	+ 4	+ 4	–	+ 16	+ 9	+ 7	+ 26	+ 16	+ 10	+ 3	+ 4	– 1
Sept	+ 75	+ 29	+ 46	+ 9	+ 3	+ 6	+ 44	+ 17	+ 27	+ 30	+ 15	+ 14	– 7	– 6	– 1
Dec	+ 8	+ 4	+ 4	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	– 1	+ 1	– 2	+ 9	+ 6	+ 3	– 1	– 3	+ 2
2002 March	+ 30	+ 14	+ 16	– 1	– 3	+ 2	+ 18	+ 12	+ 6	+ 19	+ 10	+ 9	– 5	– 4	– 1
June	+ 36	+ 23	+ 13	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2	+ 16	+ 10	+ 6	+ 15	+ 11	+ 4	– 1	– 1	+ 1
Sept	+ 73	+ 39	+ 34	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4	+ 43	+ 23	+ 20	+ 32	+ 17	+ 15	– 7	– 3	– 4
Dec	+ 14	+ 13	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2	–	+ 16	+ 11	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3	–	– 8	– 4	– 4

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.

The table shows final revised Total International Migration estimates for 1991–2001. See 'Report: Revised International Migration Estimates 1991 to 2001' in *Population Trends* 113.

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

United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	All countries	European Union[1]	Commonwealth countries: Australia, New Zealand, Canada	South Africa	India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka[2]	Pakistan[2]	Caribbean	Other	Other foreign countries: USA	Middle East[3]	Other[3]
Inflow											
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
1994	314	95	32	9	17	11	3	40	29	12	67
1995	312	89	36	5	17	10	3	40	27	13	72
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
2001 March	100	16	18	3	8	3	1	9	6	6	29
June	113	20	20	5	9	6	2	10	4	6	32
Sept	178	33	25	7	11	6	1	20	8	12	55
Dec	89	18	12	5	5	3	1	9	5	6	23
2002 March	105	17	14	7	7	3	1	11	7	6	33
June	117	18	19	8	11	2	1	8	5	6	38
Sept	197	31	17	5	12	2	3	26	12	14	74
Dec	95	24	11	7	5	3	–	7	4	6	27
Outflow											
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
1994	238	76	47	4	4	4	4	19	27	13	41
1995	236	76	52	6	4	2	3	15	30	10	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
2001 March	60	16	20	2	2	–	–	2	4	1	12
June	65	23	16	2	2	1	–	4	5	1	10
Sept	103	36	19	3	2	1	2	3	10	4	23
Dec	81	20	24	2	3	1	–	4	8	2	16
2002 March	75	30	16	3	1	1	–	3	7	1	13
June	81	26	20	2	2	–	–	3	10	3	14
Sept	124	44	22	3	3	2	1	6	14	6	23
Dec	80	24	26	3	1	1	–	4	7	2	13
Balance											
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
1994	+ 77	+ 19	– 14	+ 5	+ 13	+ 7	– 1	+ 21	+ 2	– 1	+ 25
1995	+ 75	+ 13	– 16	– 1	+ 13	+ 8	–	+ 25	– 3	+ 3	+ 32
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
2001 March	+ 40	– 1	– 2	+ 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	+ 7	+ 2	+ 5	+ 17
June	+ 48	– 2	+ 3	+ 4	+ 7	+ 5	+ 1	+ 6	– 1	+ 5	+ 22
Sept	+ 75	– 3	+ 6	+ 4	+ 9	+ 5	–	+ 17	– 2	+ 8	+ 32
Dec	+ 8	– 2	– 12	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	+ 5	– 2	+ 4	+ 7
2002 March	+ 30	– 14	– 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 8	+ 1	+ 4	+ 20
June	+ 36	– 9	–	+ 7	+ 10	+ 2	–	+ 5	– 6	+ 4	+ 24
Sept	+ 73	– 13	– 5	+ 3	+ 9	–	+ 2	+ 19	– 1	+ 8	+ 51
Dec	+ 14	– 1	– 15	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3	–	+ 3	– 3	+ 4	+ 15

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 onwards the European Union is as currently constituted.
2 For 1971 Pakistan is included with India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
3 For 1971 Middle East is included in the Other Category of Other Foreign Countries.

The table shows final revised Total International Migration estimates for 1991–2001. See 'Report: Revised International Migration Estimates 1991 to 2001' in *Population Trends* 113.

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[1]	Commonwealth			Other foreign	
					All	Old	New		
Inflow									
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*
1995	312	84	228	61	85	27	58	82	*27*
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*
2002 March	105	16	89	12	35	16	19	42	*16*
June	117	25	91	12	39	18	21	41	*22*
Sept	197	30	167	24	56	18	38	86	*15*
Dec	95	23	72	15	29	13	15	28	*24*
2003 March	109	26	83	14	31	15	17	38	*24*
June	104	22	83	14	37	16	21	32	*21*
Sept	205	39	166	27	62	21	40	77	*19*
Dec	94	19	75	10	36	11	25	30	*20*
Outflow									
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*
1995	236	136	101	38	29	18	12	34	*57*
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	191	171	50	59	42	17	62	*53*
2002 March	75	45	29	7	11	8	3	12	*61*
June	81	38	42	15	11	7	3	17	*48*
Sept	124	59	65	21	21	13	8	23	*47*
Dec	80	43	37	9	16	14	2	12	*54*
2003 March	76	40	36	16	8	5	3	13	*53*
June	77	40	37	15	11	9	2	11	*51*
Sept	118	70	48	11	16	10	6	21	*59*
Dec	90	41	49	8	23	17	6	18	*45*
Balance									
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	:
1995	+ 75	– 52	+ 127	+ 23	+ 56	+ 9	+ 46	+ 48	:
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	:
2002 March	+ 30	– 29	+ 59	+ 4	+ 24	+ 8	+ 16	+ 31	:
June	+ 36	– 13	+ 49	– 3	+ 28	+ 11	+ 17	+ 24	:
Sept	+ 73	– 29	+ 102	+ 3	+ 36	+ 5	+ 31	+ 63	:
Dec	+ 14	– 20	+ 35	+ 6	+ 13	– 1	+ 13	+ 16	:
2003 March	+ 33	– 14	+ 47	– 2	+ 23	+ 9	+ 14	+ 25	:
June	+ 27	– 18	+ 45	– 2	+ 26	+ 7	+ 19	+ 21	:
Sept	+ 87	– 31	+ 118	+ 16	+ 45	+ 11	+ 34	+ 56	:
Dec	+ 4	– 22	+ 26	+ 1	+ 13	– 6	+ 19	+ 12	:

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 onwards the European Union is as constituted. on 1 January 1995. These do not include the 10 new member states admitted to the EU in May 1994. However, these member states will be included in the 2004 international migration estimates for the EU.

The table shows final revised Total International Migration estimates for 1991–2001. See 'Report: Revised International Migration Estimates 1991 to 2001' in *Population Trends* 113.

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
Inflow													
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
2003 March	20.1	12.5	13.6	3.3	8.0	22.0	19.1	22.8	19.6	30.9	32.9	45.3	27.5
June	21.5	13.2	11.9	2.9	8.3	23.9	19.9	23.1	20.6	32.1	33.9	47.7	30.7
Sept	33.3	22.5	20.8	3.3	15.6	37.4	39.3	43.0	31.4	46.3	46.3	75.0	49.6
Dec	22.6	14.5	13.5	2.7	10.0	26.0	21.1	25.9	23.4	35.3	35.1	52.6	33.8
2004 March	20.7	12.7	12.9	3.0	8.0	22.1	19.0	22.6	19.9	32.6	34.2	47.1	29.0
Outflow													
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
2003 March	27.5	9.6	10.1	2.2	8.5	21.2	18.5	19.2	20.3	26.2	57.1	42.8	21.9
June	26.2	10.7	10.5	2.1	8.8	22.8	20.9	21.5	21.7	25.9	56.2	44.8	22.5
Sept	43.6	16.5	15.0	4.6	13.6	36.6	32.3	33.0	36.3	45.4	84.6	73.8	38.4
Dec	28.7	11.2	10.7	2.7	9.1	23.5	21.3	22.4	23.3	29.9	64.7	49.7	25.2
2004 March	26.6	10.1	10.2	2.3	7.8	21.2	18.9	20.1	20.6	26.7	58.8	43.9	22.6
Balance													
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
2003 March	– 7.4	+ 2.9	+ 3.4	+ 1.0	– 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	– 0.7	+ 4.8	– 24.1	+ 2.5	+ 5.6
June	– 4.7	+ 2.5	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	– 0.5	+ 1.2	– 0.9	+ 1.6	– 1.1	+ 6.2	– 22.3	+ 2.8	+ 8.3
Sept	–10.3	+ 5.9	+ 5.7	– 1.3	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	+ 7.0	+10.0	– 4.9	+ 0.8	– 38.3	+ 1.2	+11.1
Dec	– 6.0	+ 3.3	+ 2.8	– 0.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.4	– 0.2	+ 3.5	+ 0.0	+ 5.4	– 29.5	+ 2.9	+ 8.6
2004 March	– 6.0	+ 2.6	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	– 0.7	+ 5.9	– 24.6	+ 3.3	+ 6.4

Notes: 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[1]: 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[3] (years)	Median age[3] (years)
	Number	Rate[2]	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over			
Males											
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	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	25.4	1.3	16.4	48.9	55.0	31.1	5.9	1.0	30.9	30.1
2003[p]	188.0	25.8	1.3	16.0	49.3	57.0	32.4	6.8	1.0	31.2	30.3
2001 March	18.7	11.0	1.2	8.3	19.6	22.0	13.6	3.1	2.0	30.7	29.7
June	49.9	29.1	1.5	18.0	59.1	61.8	33.0	6.0	1.0	30.6	29.7
Sept	78.1	45.0	2.0	27.7	93.2	97.5	49.4	7.3	0.8	30.4	29.6
Dec	29.0	16.7	1.3	10.8	29.2	36.2	22.1	4.8	1.5	31.1	30.2
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[p]	22.1	12.3	1.1	8.7	21.5	25.5	16.5	4.2	1.6	31.4	30.4
June[p]	51.9	28.7	1.3	17.4	55.1	63.7	36.1	7.4	0.9	31.2	30.3
Sept[p]	81.4	44.5	1.7	27.3	89.0	99.8	52.5	9.7	0.7	31.0	30.1
Dec[p]	32.2	17.6	1.1	10.8	31.0	38.6	24.1	5.9	1.2	31.6	30.7
Females											
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	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	30.4	5.3	31.0	63.2	54.4	26.8	4.3	3.7	28.7	27.9
2003[p]	189.0	30.9	5.2	30.9	63.7	56.8	28.0	5.1	3.6	28.9	28.1
2001 March	18.6	13.0	4.0	14.2	23.8	21.6	12.3	2.4	6.5	28.4	27.5
June	50.6	35.0	5.9	36.3	75.2	60.4	28.4	4.2	3.6	28.4	27.7
Sept	79.3	54.3	7.5	57.9	120.5	92.7	40.6	4.8	3.0	28.2	27.6
Dec	29.0	19.8	4.7	19.0	37.1	37.7	20.6	3.5	5.1	28.9	28.2
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[p]	30.0	14.5	4.1	15.6	25.2	24.9	15.4	3.6	6.0	29.0	28.0
June[p]	52.5	34.4	5.5	33.6	72.8	63.2	31.0	5.8	3.4	29.0	28.1
Sept[p]	82.6	53.5	6.8	54.7	117.1	97.7	44.2	6.8	2.7	28.7	28.1
Dec[p]	32.1	20.8	4.5	19.6	39.1	40.7	21.3	4.4	4.6	29.3	28.6

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

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.
p Provisional.

See 'Notes to tables'.

Table 9.2 Remarriages[1]: age, sex, and previous marital status

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean and median age

Year and quarter		Remarriages of divorced persons: All ages Number	All ages Rate[2]	Persons remarrying per 1,000 divorced population at ages 16–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over	Per cent aged under 35	Mean[3] age (years)	Median[3] age (years)	Remarriages of widowed persons: Number	Rate[4]
Males													
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		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[P]		74.0	46.5	75.8	89.7	91.5	68.9	31.4	*16.0*	44.6	43.3	6.2	8.5
2001	March	9.2	25.3	56.7	63.0	49.8	34.9	16.9	*19.7*	44.0	42.7	0.9	5.1
	June	19.2	52.1	84.7	103.9	108.3	76.8	33.0	*19.4*	43.5	42.2	1.7	9.3
	Sept	25.3	67.7	89.0	143.2	152.9	104.6	39.1	*20.9*	42.9	41.4	1.9	10.5
	Dec	13.9	37.3	68.0	75.7	71.3	53.5	24.8	*18.3*	44.1	42.8	1.3	6.9
2002	March	10.3	27.8	49.0	64.0	55.4	39.8	18.7	*18.0*	44.4	42.9	0.9	5.1
	June	19.7	52.7	60.8	98.8	106.6	79.1	34.4	*17.3*	44.2	42.7	1.7	9.2
	Sept	25.9	68.2	94.8	130.8	149.4	107.1	41.3	*18.6*	43.5	42.0	2.0	11.0
	Dec	14.6	38.5	61.2	76.8	74.0	55.6	26.4	*16.9*	44.7	43.3	1.3	7.2
2003	March[P]	10.6	27.1	59.5	62.9	51.6	37.0	19.5	*16.3*	45.3	43.9	1.0	5.7
	June[P]	20.9	52.8	74.9	93.5	104.6	77.0	36.3	*15.8*	44.8	43.5	1.8	9.9
	Sept[P]	27.6	68.9	105.9	132.0	141.4	108.1	43.4	*16.5*	44.0	42.7	2.0	11.0
	Dec[P]	14.7	36.9	62.5	69.8	67.9	53.1	26.0	*15.1*	45.2	43.8	1.3	7.3
Females													
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		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[P]		73.0	34.7	115.7	100.3	81.9	51.7	18.2	*26.1*	41.5	40.4	5.8	2.2
2001	March	9.4	19.3	74.0	64.6	45.5	26.7	9.3	*32.2*	40.3	39.0	0.8	1.2
	June	18.6	37.8	110.0	108.3	88.0	54.3	18.6	*30.2*	40.6	39.3	1.7	2.4
	Sept	24.1	48.5	128.3	134.7	117.5	72.9	21.9	*30.6*	40.2	39.0	1.9	2.7
	Dec	13.9	28.0	105.7	79.6	65.5	39.7	13.8	*30.6*	40.7	39.4	1.2	1.8
2002	March	10.4	20.9	77.7	72.2	49.6	30.1	10.3	*29.8*	40.8	39.6	0.9	1.3
	June	19.4	38.6	111.0	108.7	90.7	57.5	19.4	*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	*28.6*	40.6	39.5	1.9	2.8
	Dec	14.5	28.6	101.1	81.7	65.2	41.7	14.9	*27.4*	41.3	40.0	1.3	1.8
2003	March[P]	10.9	21.0	93.2	68.7	50.1	29.7	18.2	*27.6*	41.6	40.3	0.9	1.4
	June[P]	20.4	39.0	114.3	104.3	91.5	57.8	11.3	*25.3*	41.8	40.6	1.7	2.5
	Sept[P]	26.4	50.0	137.2	146.6	119.9	77.8	21.2	*26.2*	41.2	40.1	2.0	2.9
	Dec[P]	15.0	28.3	117.5	81.0	65.4	41.2	15.4	*25.9*	41.7	40.6	1.4	1.8

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

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.
p Provisional.

See 'Notes to tables'.

Table 9.3 Divorces: age and sex

England and Wales | Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean and median age

Year and quarter	Petitions filed	Decrees made absolute: All divorces	Decrees made absolute: 1st marriage	Decrees made absolute: 2nd or later marriage	Divorce decrees per 1,000 married population: 16 and over	16–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over	Per cent aged under 35	Mean age at divorce[1]	Median age at[1] divorce
	Numbers												
Males													
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	18.1	11.9	17.7	27.6	22.8	17.0	4.8	*48.6*	37.7	35.4
1986	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
2003p	..	153.5	121.4	32.0	14.0	24.6	30.6	29.8	25.2	7.4	*24.7*	42.3	40.9
2001 March	..	36.1	28.8	7.3	13.2	20.8	29.7	28.8	22.9	6.6	*28.8*	41.4	39.9
June	..	36.0	28.4	7.6	13.0	20.9	27.7	28.4	22.7	6.6	*28.3*	41.6	40.1
Sept	..	35.4	28.2	7.3	12.7	19.4	26.3	28.0	22.5	6.3	*28.3*	41.5	39.9
Dec	..	36.3	28.9	7.4	13.0	20.0	27.9	28.0	23.0	6.5	*28.1*	41.6	40.0
2002 March	..	35.8	28.3	7.5	13.2	23.2	28.9	29.0	23.3	6.7	*27.0*	41.8	40.3
June	..	37.4	29.6	7.8	13.6	22.5	29.8	29.8	24.2	6.9	*26.8*	41.8	40.4
Sept	..	38.0	30.0	8.0	13.7	23.4	29.5	29.7	24.1	7.1	*26.6*	41.9	40.5
Dec	..	36.6	29.0	7.6	13.2	23.4	29.3	27.9	23.1	6.9	*26.4*	42.0	40.5
2003 Marchp	..	39.4	31.2	8.2	14.6	26.1	33.5	31.4	26.0	7.7	*25.3*	42.1	40.7
Junep	..	38.6	30.4	8.1	14.1	23.7	30.3	30.7	25.5	7.4	*25.0*	42.2	40.9
Septp	..	37.9	30.0	7.9	13.8	24.7	29.5	28.8	24.8	7.3	*24.4*	42.3	41.0
Decp	..	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 Marchp	..	39.4	31.2	8.3	14.5	24.7	29.9	29.8	26.2	7.8	*23.8*	42.5	41.2
Junep	..	38.0	30.1	7.9	14.0	25.0	28.1	27.3	25.0	7.8	*22.9*	42.7	41.5
Females													
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	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	29.2	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
2003p	..	153.5	121.9	31.6	14.0	28.2	31.6	29.1	23.2	6.1	*33.7*	39.8	38.7
2001 March	..	36.1	28.8	7.3	13.1	25.3	30.8	27.9	20.6	5.4	*38.3*	39.0	37.6
June	..	36.0	28.5	7.5	13.0	23.7	29.4	27.6	20.5	5.4	*37.7*	39.2	37.8
Sept	..	35.4	28.3	7.1	12.6	22.9	27.9	27.4	20.2	5.2	*37.9*	39.1	37.7
Dec	..	36.3	29.0	7.3	12.9	23.8	28.6	27.4	20.8	5.4	*37.3*	39.1	37.8
2002 March	..	35.8	28.5	7.3	13.1	26.3	29.9	28.1	21.2	5.5	*36.2*	39.4	38.0
June	..	37.4	29.7	7.7	13.5	27.5	30.6	28.7	22.0	5.7	*35.9*	39.4	38.2
Sept	..	38.0	30.2	7.8	13.6	27.1	30.9	28.5	22.1	5.9	*35.6*	39.5	38.2
Dec	..	36.6	29.2	7.4	13.1	26.4	30.0	27.9	21.1	5.6	*36.0*	39.5	38.2
2003 Marchp	..	39.4	31.3	8.1	14.5	30.1	33.7	30.9	23.9	6.3	*34.4*	39.7	38.5
Junep	..	38.6	30.7	7.9	14.1	28.0	31.5	29.6	23.4	6.1	*33.7*	39.8	38.7
Septp	..	37.9	30.0	8.0	13.7	28.0	30.2	28.3	23.1	6.0	*33.3*	39.8	38.8
Decp	..	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 Marchp	..	39.4	31.3	8.1	14.4	27.9	31.8	29.0	24.3	6.5	*32.6*	40.0	39.0
Junep	..	38.0	30.0	7.8	13.9	27.2	29.4	27.0	23.4	6.5	*31.5*	40.3	39.3

Notes: Divorce rates for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 estimates) and are subject to further revision.
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.
p Provisional.
See 'Notes to tables'.

Divorce petitions entered by year and quarter 1995–2003

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	2000	39.3	37.6	39.5	41.8
1996	45.5	44.5	45.3	43.4	2001	39.7	40.6	40.7	41.2
1997	35.6	43.7	44.0	40.9	2002	41.0	42.3	42.6	44.7
1998	43.0	40.3	42.1	41.0	2003	42.3	40.6	41.9	43.2
1999	41.4	39.5	41.3	40.5	2004	45.4	41.1	42.2	39.1

Note: 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
Source: The Court Service.

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 populations of an area include all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. Members of HM forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time addresses.

Live births
For England and Wales, figures relate to numbers occurring in a period; for Scotland and Northern Ireland, figures relate to those registered in a period.

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.

Expectation of life
The life tables on which these expectations are based use current death rates 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 *Population Trends* 60, page 23.

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
A migrant is defined as someone who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the 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 dependants 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 dependants.
- 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 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 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 10 thousand in 1981 to just over 20 thousand in 1986. From 1991, the figures in Tables 7.1–7.3 are based on data from all the 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, and the term 'divorces' includes decrees of nullity. The fact that a marriage or divorce has taken place in England and Wales does not 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, except for the projections in Table 1.2 which are provided by the Government Actuary. The International Passenger Survey (Tables 7.1–7.3) is conducted by the Surveys and Administrative Sources Directive 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.

Shaded background
A shaded background indicates figures that are or may be subject to change: the grey shading signifies that the underlying estimates relate to those originally published; the coloured shading indicates estimates that have already been revised, from the original, but will or may be subject to further revision.

Report:

Cohabitation population estimates for England and Wales, 2003

Introduction

Population estimates by legal marital status for England and Wales are produced annually by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The Government Actuary's Department (GAD), produces projections at regular intervals. However, legal marital status does not provide a complete picture of relationships due mainly to the fact that they do not reflect the numbers cohabiting. Population estimates by *de facto* marital status reflect the actual status in terms of whether or not a person is co-residentially cohabiting. The categories of *de facto* marital status are:

- single (never married);
- married (and living with spouse);
- separated (but still legally married);
- divorced; and
- widowed.

For each category, the cohabitational status is identified, that is, single (never married) cohabiting, single (never married) not cohabiting, etc.

ONS produced the 2003 population estimates for England and Wales by *de facto* marital status to provide the base populations for the GAD's 2003-based *de facto* marital status population projections. Other possible uses of population estimates by *de facto* marital status include provision of control totals of the number cohabiting for weighting surveys. The *de facto* marital status estimates are produced by age and sex and are in respect only of *opposite-sex* co-residential cohabiting adults (those aged 16 and over). The previous set of *de facto* marital status population estimates that ONS produced were for 1996, details of these are given in *Population Trends* 95.[1]

Data Sources

Three main data sources were considered as the most important for population estimates by *de facto* marital status: the General Household Survey (GHS); the Labour Force Survey (LFS); and the 2001 Census. GHS 2002 data and LFS 2002 and 2003 data were used to help derive totals in each marital status (at the time of making the estimate GHS 2003 data was not available). LFS data and a three-year average of GHS data (2000/2001/2002) were used in deriving age groups. Census data were used to produce single year of age estimates within the five-year age groups. Although the Census data referred to 2001 rather than 2003, its coverage and detail outweighed this disadvantage.

Method used to derive 2003 de facto Marital Status Population Estimates

The method used to derive the previous, 1996-based, set of *de facto* marital status population estimates was followed closely. This method was written up in the *Population Trends* article referred to above. However, one improvement for this 2003 set of estimates is that, because weighted GHS estimates have become newly available since the 1996 set were derived, it is no longer necessary to weight GHS before their use within the method. Another improvement for the 2003 set arises from the fact that the information used to derive estimates is based on the 2001 Census. In addition, it is advantageous that 2003 is relatively close to the Census year.

Overview of the method

Estimates of the numbers cohabiting are derived from survey data but in order to ensure consistency in total numbers between the *de facto* marital status estimates and other population estimates there are a number of stages in the method used to produce the *de facto* marital status population estimates. These stages can be summarised as follows:

(i) Derive total numbers cohabiting and not cohabiting by sex.
(ii) Disaggregate those totals by marital status (including separated).
(iii) Scale estimates to satisfy the three constraints:

- the number of men cohabiting *equals* the number of women cohabiting and the number of men and women cohabiting *plus* those not cohabiting *equals* the number of men and women in the population;
- the number of men and women by *de facto* marital status must be consistent with the legal marital status population estimates by sex; and
- the number of legally married but separated men *equals* the number of separated women.

(iv) Ensure estimates satisfy these constraints via a two-stage sequence of iterations.
(v) Disaggregate the estimates of the cohabiting and separated populations by age.
(vi) Divide legally married into two categories of married and living with spouse or married but separated.

More information is given below about each of these six stages.

Stage (i)

The first stage was actually to decide the lowest level of disaggregation at which there was good agreement between the data sources in the numbers of men and women who were cohabiting. The levels investigated were:

(a) by sex (that is, for men and women);
(b) by sex and marital status; and
(c) by sex, marital status and five-year age group.

As with the previous set of *de facto* marital status population estimates, it was found that there was only reasonably good agreement at the highest level – that is the *total* numbers of men and women who were cohabiting. The estimates of the proportions cohabiting derived from weighted GHS and LFS estimates and applied to the population estimates, once averaged, gave the figures 2.02 and 1.96 million for men and women respectively. Because of the uncertainty attached to these estimates, and also to avoid giving the impression of spurious accuracy, an estimate of 2 million was chosen, rather than an estimate a little above or below that figure. The numbers of cohabiting men and women are set to be equal in this method, for reasons that are explained in the *Population Trends* article.

Stage (ii)

The next stage was to disaggregate this total number cohabiting into marital status categories by sex. That is, disaggregate the total number of cohabiting men into the four categories of single, separated, widowed and divorced and then do likewise for women. This was achieved by applying the proportions in each marital status as indicated using data from the GHS and LFS. As there was little discrepancy between the corresponding estimated proportions, they were averaged and applied to the 2 million estimated totals.

Subtracting the total number of men and women cohabiting from the number of men and women in the population gives the number of men and women not cohabiting. (The numbers not cohabiting differ between men and women, 18.5 million men and 19.9 million women.) A similar procedure was then followed to obtain the numbers *not* cohabiting in each marital status, but this time including the married and living with spouse category.

Stages (iii) and (iv)

At this stage *initial* estimates of the numbers of men and women who were (a) cohabiting and (b) not cohabiting by marital status were available. These were based on the 2 million estimate of the numbers of men and women cohabiting, and the remainder, who were not cohabiting. However, when adding together, say the estimated number of cohabiting divorced men with the estimated number of non-cohabiting divorced men, the total did not agree with the population estimates by legal marital status of the number of divorced men. The same was true for the other legal marital statuses and for the status of married but separated the number of men did not equal the number of women, which is a requisite assumption of the method. Consequently, the initial set of estimates of the cohabiting and the non-cohabiting by marital status were revised in a two-stage operation using iterative routines.

In the first stage of the iterative process, totals of the cohabiting and non-cohabiting were made to total the marital status population estimates for each sex and marital status category. This was achieved by scaling the numbers cohabiting and not cohabiting in such a way that the *ratio* of the two numbers was preserved. This adjustment inevitably disturbed the total numbers (over all marital statuses) cohabiting and not cohabiting. In the next iteration therefore the estimates were all scaled such that the total numbers cohabiting and not cohabiting equalled the estimated totals of cohabiting and non-cohabiting men and women. This process was repeated until the change from one iteration to the next was very small.

The second stage of iterations was then undertaken, starting with modified estimates of the numbers of separated men and women, so that the totals (cohabiting and non-cohabiting) were equal, at a value equal to the average of the (unequal) estimates from the final estimates of the first stage. Further iterations were undertaken to ensure agreement with the estimated totals of cohabiting and non-cohabiting men and women. This two-stage operation yielded *final* estimates of the numbers cohabiting and not cohabiting by marital status and sex. These initial and final estimates are given in Table 1.

Stage (v)

The next task was to disaggregate the total numbers cohabiting by sex and marital status into constituent numbers by five-year age group.

Table 1 **Initial and final estimates of the numbers of adults cohabiting and not cohabiting, by sex and marital status, 2003**

England and Wales — Millions

	Males						Females					
	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Cohabiting												
Initial estimates	1.44	-	0.08	0.45	0.04	2.00	1.42	-	0.07	0.46	0.04	2.00
Final estimates	1.41	-	0.09	0.48	0.03	2.00	1.43	-	0.05	0.48	0.04	2.00
Not cohabiting												
Initial estimates	5.23	11.35	0.32	0.91	0.71	18.52	4.39	11.06	0.56	1.46	2.42	19.89
Final estimates	5.86	10.46	0.39	1.11	0.70	18.52	4.70	10.52	0.43	1.62	2.63	19.89
Total												
Initial estimates	6.67	11.35	0.40	1.35	0.75	20.52	5.82	11.06	0.63	1.92	2.46	21.89
Final estimates	7.26	10.46	0.48	1.59	0.73	20.52	6.13	10.52	0.48	2.10	2.67	21.89

The estimates were derived from a two-stage process of iterations as described in stages (iii & iv).
Note: figures may not add exactly due to rounding.
Source: Office for National Statistics

The proportions of the total number cohabiting that were in each five-year age group were calculated from the GHS and LFS for each sex and marital status category (including separated). The age profiles of these proportions were very similar between the different data sources, although some smoothing was undertaken for the age profiles for men and women who were separated and widowed. The age profiles were averaged to produce a means of disaggregating the total number cohabiting and not cohabiting.

Having derived the numbers cohabiting and not cohabiting in each five-year age group for each sex and marital status, the numbers were compared with the corresponding GHS estimates and apart from the proportions of cohabiting men and women who were separated, the two sets of proportions agreed well.

The final stage was then to disaggregate the five-year totals of numbers cohabiting by single year of age, as this level of disaggregation was required for the projection model. This was achieved by using the Beers interpolation method and 2001 Census data by single years of age. This method ensured the five-year age group totals were preserved.

This resulted in the production of final estimates for the cohabiting population by single years of age, sex and marital status. These final estimates were then used to derive the corresponding number of the population not cohabiting. The numbers cohabiting were subtracted from the total population in each age group. For example, the number of 16-year-old single non-cohabiting men was calculated by subtracting the number of 16-year-old single cohabiting men from the total number of 16-year-old single men as given by the population estimates. The same calculations were carried out for women, and for divorced and widowed men and women.

Stage (vi)

The population estimates by single year of age, sex and legal marital status do not distinguish the separated population but only give the total married population. Both the separated cohabiting and non-cohabiting populations for single years of age were calculated using the Beers interpolation method. By subtracting these from the married population, as given by the population estimates, an estimate of the number of married and living with spouse men and women by single year of age was calculated.

Quality checks

Table 1 shows the extent to which the initial estimates derived from the surveys were modified by sex and marital status – stages (iii & iv). This serves to act as a warning about the uncertainty surrounding these estimates.

To assess the differences between the initial and final estimates, as seen in Table 1, the figures were compared to the differences observed in 1996. It was found that, in general in 2003, the differences were smaller than those observed in 1996, and it was also noted that the direction of change was the same in both years.

Once the estimates were disaggregated by age, both the cohabiting and non-cohabiting populations were compared to equivalent 2002 GHS

Table 2 **Estimated population cohabiting by age, sex and marital status, 2003**

England and Wales — Thousands/Percentages

	Males					Females				
	Single (never married)	Separated (but still legally married)	Divorced	Widowed	Total non-married[1]	Single (never married)	Separated (but still legally married)	Divorced	Widowed	Total non-married[1]
Number cohabiting (thousands)										
16–19	15	0	–	0	15	64	–	–	0	64
20–24	212	–	1	0	213	351	1	3	0	355
25–29	402	4	11	–	418	423	4	14	–	442
30–34	362	11	37	1	410	284	9	57	–	350
35–39	209	15	76	1	301	163	10	76	2	251
40–44	109	13	91	1	215	80	9	97	2	189
45–54	76	24	151	5	257	51	12	154	9	227
55–64	15	12	83	8	118	9	4	66	11	90
65–74	5	4	26	8	42	3	1	11	10	24
75 and over	1	1	3	7	12	0	0	1	8	10
All aged 16 and over	1,406	85	478	31	2,000	1,427	50	480	43	2,000
Percentage cohabiting[2]										
16–19	*1*	*0*	*8*	*0*	*1*	*5*	..	..	*0*	*5*
20–24	*13*	*4*	*32*	*0*	*13*	*24*	*7*	*33*	*0*	*24*
25–29	*32*	*16*	*44*	*4*	*32*	*40*	*11*	*29*	*13*	*39*
30–34	*37*	*22*	*36*	*34*	*36*	*37*	*12*	*36*	*4*	*35*
35–39	*31*	*22*	*39*	*28*	*32*	*32*	*12*	*28*	*13*	*29*
40–44	*26*	*20*	*38*	*18*	*29*	*27*	*13*	*31*	*10*	*27*
45–54	*17*	*20*	*32*	*15*	*24*	*18*	*11*	*27*	*9*	*21*
55–64	*6*	*15*	*24*	*10*	*15*	*6*	*7*	*16*	*4*	*10*
65–74	*3*	*11*	*16*	*4*	*8*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*2*	*2*
75 and over	*1*	*4*	*6*	*2*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*1*
All aged 16 and over	*19*	*18*	*30*	*4*	*20*	*23*	*10*	*23*	*2*	*18*

1 Non-married population includes separated.
2 Percentage cohabiting in each marital status and age group. For example, one per cent of single men aged 16 to 19 were cohabiting in 2003.
– fewer than 1,000 on rounding
-- denominator under 1,000
Note: figures may not add exactly due to rounding.
Source: Office for National Statistics

data (by five-year age group). All numbers agreed quite well, with the exception of the separated population and the cohabiting widowed population. This is unsurprising given the smaller sample numbers involved for these groups in the GHS and the assumption made for the separated population that the numbers of men and women are equal. The GHS suggests there are larger numbers of separated women than men.

The final estimates by single year of age were also compared to the previous set of *de facto* marital status estimates, which were for 1996. However, there are many sources of difference between these two sets of estimates, including the impact of the availability of the 2001 Census. The 2001 Census is reflected in the 2003 set of cohabitation estimates but not in the 1996. As a result whilst the comparison did not give cause to doubt the validity of the 2003 set of cohabitation estimates, it was recognised that the complexities of this comparison make it difficult to use it as a quality assurance tool for the 2003 cohabitation estimates.

The Resulting Estimates

The cohabitation estimates are summarised in Table 2. Seven out of ten cohabiting men and women are single (never married), and nearly one in four are divorced. Relatively few are separated or widowed. The age profiles of cohabiting people vary according to marital status as might be expected; the single being the youngest, followed by the separated, the divorced and the widowed. The peak age group for single men and women is 25 to 29; and for divorced men and women 35 to 39.

Cohabitation is most common for men and women in their late twenties and thirties but the prevalence of cohabitation is higher amongst single women than single men at virtually every age, whilst the proportions cohabiting amongst divorced women are generally lower than amongst divorced men. Overall, the pattern of the proportions cohabiting in Table 2 forms a coherent whole and is similar to that found in estimates for earlier years.

References

1. Shaw C and Haskey J (1999) New estimates and projections of the population cohabiting in England and Wales. *Population Trends* **95**, pp 7–17.

Useful Website Addresses

Mid-2003 marital status population estimates: England and Wales
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=13296&image.x=24&image.y=9

Population projections
http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population_Projections/Population_projections_background.htm

Report:

Marriages in England and Wales, 2003

This Report provides provisional summary statistics of marriages taking place in England and Wales during 2003, and compares them with figures for previous years. Final details of marriages in 2003 will be published in the annual reference volume *Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics 2003* (Series FM2 No. 31) – publication date to be confirmed.

Key observations:

- There were 267,700 marriages in England and Wales in 2003, an increase of 4.7 per cent from 255,596 in 2002. This is the second successive annual increase in the number of marriages. These increases follow the lowest annual number of marriages since 1897 in 2001 (Table 1).

- The provisional marriage rates increased for both men and women. For men, the rate increased to 27.9 men marrying per 1,000 unmarried men in 2003 from 27.4 in 2002. The rate for women increased to 24.6 women marrying per 1,000 unmarried women in 2003 from 23.9 in 2002 (Table 2).

- The average (mean) age at marriage continued to increase for both men and women in 2003. The mean age for men marrying increased to 35.6 years from 35.3 in 2002. For women, it increased to 32.9 years from 32.6 in 2002. The mean ages for first marriages in 2003 were 31.2 years for men and 28.9 for women. The figures in 2002 were 30.9 and 28.7 respectively (Table 5).

- Marriages that were the first for both parties accounted for 59 per cent of all marriages in 2003, the same proportion as in 2002. Remarriages for both parties accounted for 19 per cent of all marriages, similar to the proportion in 2002. Altogether, 81 per cent of marriages in 2003 involved a person marrying for the first time (Tables 3 and 4).

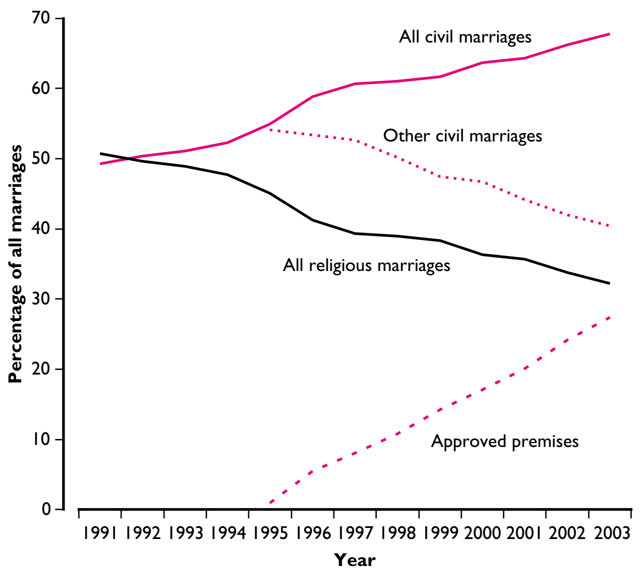
- There were more than 181,500 civil marriage ceremonies in 2003, accounting for over two-thirds (68 per cent) of all marriages. The proportion was 66 per cent in 2002 (Table 1). Figure 1 shows that the proportion of civil marriage ceremonies first exceeded religious ceremonies in 1992; since then the proportion of civil marriages has increased year on year, while religious ceremonies have decreased each year.

- Twenty-seven per cent of all marriages in England and Wales took place in approved premises in 2003. These marriages accounted for 40 per cent of all civil ceremonies. In 2002, 24 per cent of marriages took place in such premises, accounting for 36 per cent of civil ceremonies. In 1996, just 5 per cent of all marriages (9 per cent of civil marriages) took place in approved premises (Table 1). Figure 1 shows how the number of marriages in approved premises has increased since their introduction in 1995; over the same period, the number of other civil marriages, mainly in register offices, has decreased.

- In 2003, religious marriages accounted for 43 per cent of marriages that were the first for both parties; this proportion decreased to 14 per cent for marriages that were remarriages for both parties (Table 4).

Figure 1 **Marriages by type of ceremony as a percentage of all marriages, 1991–2003**

England and Wales



Source: Office for National Statistics, FM2 Table 3.32

BACKGROUND NOTES:

These statistics relate only to marriages solemnised in England and Wales. Marriages of England and Wales residents that take place outside England and Wales are not included in the figures.

Approved premises are buildings such as hotels and stately homes licensed by local authorities under the Marriage Act 1994, for the solemnisation of civil marriages. In addition, some local authorities have made accommodation available for civil marriage as approved premises in place of register offices. This provision for marriages in approved premises came into effect on 1 April 1995.

The population estimates by marital status used to calculate rates in this release are the latest available. Mid-2003 estimates were published on 4 November 2004, while revised marital status estimates for 1991 to 2002 were published on 7 October 2004.

The mean ages presented in this first release are not standardised and therefore take no account of the structure of the population by age or marital status.

Table 1 **Summary of marriages, 1981, 1991, 1996, 1999–2003**

England and Wales

	1981	1991	1996	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [1] p
Total marriages	351,973	306,756	278,975	263,515	267,961	249,227	255,596	267,700
Quarterly totals								
March	63,708	41,488	36,477	32,461	31,492	28,836	31,893	33,730
June	98,403	89,538	80,688	73,152	74,194	70,876	71,124	74,620
September	119,758	121,508	114,018	109,489	116,695	105,331	105,671	111,010
December	70,104	54,222	47,792	48,413	45,580	44,184	46,908	48,300
Previous marital status								
First marriage for both	227,713	192,238	160,680	155,027	156,140	148,642	151,014	158,560
First marriage for one	67,048	63,159	64,653	59,540	61,550	55,943	57,768	59,560
Remarriage for both	57,212	51,359	53,642	48,948	50,271	44,642	46,814	49,530
Manner of solemnisation								
Civil ceremonies	172,514	151,333	164,158	162,679	170,800	160,238	169,210	181,580
of which:								
in approved premises	-	-	15,210	37,709	45,792	50,149	61,749	73,340
Religious ceremonies	179,459	155,423	114,817	100,836	97,161	88,989	86,386	86,080
of which:								
Church of England and Church in Wales	118,435	102,840	75,147	67,219	65,536	60,878	58,980	59,850
Roman Catholic	26,097	19,551	13,989	12,399	11,312	10,518	10,044	9,730
Nonconformist[2]	29,017	25,472	18,617	14,136	13,435	11,163	10,623	9,870
Other Christian bodies	4,422	5,597	4,988	4,554	4,316	4,047	4,221	4,170
Other	1,488	1,963	2,076	2,528	2,562	2,383	2,518	2,460

1 Figures for 2003 may not add precisely due to rounding.
2 In this table Nonconformist denominations are taken as the following: Methodist, Calvanistic Methodist, United Reformed Church, Congregationalist, Baptist.
p Provisional
Source: Office for National Statistics, FM2 Tables 2.1, 3.1, 3.33

Table 2 **Marriage rates,[1] 1991–2003**

England and Wales — Rate per thousand

Year of marriage	All marriages: Persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages	All marriages: Men marrying per 1,000 unmarried men aged 16 and over	All marriages: Women marrying per 1,000 unmarried women aged 16 and over	First marriages (Number marrying per 1,000 single population aged 16 and over): Men	First marriages: Women	Remarriages (Number marrying per 1,000 widowed or divorced population): Men	Remarriages: Women
1991	12.1	39.3	33.2	37.8	46.7	43.8	18.6
1992	12.2	39.6	33.4	37.8	46.3	45.1	19.3
1993	11.7	37.7	31.8	35.8	43.8	43.4	18.7
1994	11.4	36.3	30.6	34.3	41.6	42.3	18.6
1995	11.0	34.7	29.3	32.4	39.3	41.4	18.4
1996	10.9	33.6	28.5	31.1	37.3	41.2	18.7
1997	10.6	32.3	27.5	29.7	35.6	39.9	18.1
1998	10.3	31.1	26.6	28.9	34.7	37.9	17.2
1999	10.1	30.1	25.8	28.0	33.5	36.6	16.7
2000	10.3	30.1	25.9	27.7	33.2	37.4	17.1
2001	9.5	27.4	23.7	25.5	30.6	33.2	15.2
2002	9.7	27.4	23.9	25.3	30.3	33.8	15.8
2003 p	10.1	27.9	24.6	25.8	30.9	34.6	16.5

1 The population estimates by marital status used to calculate rates in this release are the latest available. Mid-2003 estimates were published on 4 November 2004, while revised marital status estimates for 1991 to 2002 were published on 7 October 2004.
p Provisional
Source: Office for National Statistics, FM2 Table 2.2

Table 3 Previous marital status of person marrying, 1981, 1991, 2001–2003

England and Wales

Year of marriage	Men	Women							
		Total		Spinsters		Divorced women		Widows	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1981	**Total**	**351,973**	***100.0***	**263,368**	***74.8***	**75,147**	***21.4***	**13,458**	***3.8***
	Bachelors	259,106	*73.6*	227,713	*64.7*	29,078	*8.3*	2,315	*0.7*
	Divorced men	79,099	*22.5*	33,209	*9.4*	41,352	*11.7*	4,538	*1.3*
	Widowers	13,768	*3.9*	2,446	*0.7*	4,717	*1.3*	6,605	*1.9*
1991	**Total**	**306,756**	***100.0***	**224,812**	***73.3***	**73,408**	***23.9***	**8,536**	***2.8***
	Bachelors	222,823	*72.6*	192,238	*62.7*	29,061	*9.5*	1,524	*0.5*
	Divorced men	74,860	*24.4*	31,085	*10.1*	40,551	*13.2*	3,224	*1.1*
	Widowers	9,073	*3.0*	1,489	*0.5*	3,796	*1.2*	3,788	*1.2*
2001	**Total**	**249,227**	***100.0***	**177,506**	***71.2***	**66,120**	***26.5***	**5,601**	***2.2***
	Bachelors	175,721	*70.5*	148,642	*59.6*	25,954	*10.4*	1,125	*0.5*
	Divorced men	67,678	*27.2*	27,874	*11.2*	37,268	*15.0*	2,536	*1.0*
	Widowers	5,828	*2.3*	990	*0.4*	2,898	*1.2*	1,940	*0.8*
2002	**Total**	**255,596**	***100.0***	**180,675**	***70.7***	**69,234**	***27.1***	**5,687**	***2.2***
	Bachelors	179,121	*70.1*	151,014	*59.1*	26,891	*10.5*	1,216	*0.5*
	Divorced men	70,506	*27.6*	28,632	*11.2*	39,271	*15.4*	2,603	*1.0*
	Widowers	5,969	*2.3*	1,029	*0.4*	3,072	*1.2*	1,868	*0.7*
2003 [1 p]	**Total**	**267,700**	***100.0***	**189,170**	***70.7***	**72,660**	***27.1***	**5,830**	***2.2***
	Bachelors	187,510	*70.0*	158,560	*59.2*	27,730	*10.4*	1,220	*0.5*
	Divorced men	73,940	*27.6*	29,480	*11.0*	41,700	*15.6*	2,760	*1.0*
	Widowers	6,200	*2.3*	1,130	*0.4*	3,220	*1.2*	1,850	*0.7*

1 Figures for 2003 may not add precisely due to rounding.
p Provisional
Source: Office for National Statistics, FM2 Tables 3.18 and 3.19

Table 4 Marriages by previous marital status and manner of soleminisation, 1991, 2001–2003

England and Wales

Year of marriage		Total marriages		Civil marriages		Religious marriages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1991	**Total marriages**	**306,756**	***100.0***	**151,333**	***49.3***	**155,423**	***50.7***
	First marriage for both	192,238	*62.7*	64,614	*21.1*	127,624	*41.6*
	First marriage for one	63,159	*20.6*	44,643	*14.6*	18,516	*6.0*
	Remarriage for both	51,359	*16.7*	42,076	*13.7*	9,283	*3.0*
2001	**Total marriages**	**249,227**	***100.0***	**160,238**	***64.3***	**88,989**	***35.7***
	First marriage for both	148,642	*59.6*	77,048	*30.9*	71,594	*28.7*
	First marriage for one	55,943	*22.4*	44,601	*17.9*	11,342	*4.6*
	Remarriage for both	44,642	*17.9*	38,589	*15.5*	6,053	*2.4*
2002	**Total marriages**	**255,596**	***100.0***	**169,210**	***66.2***	**86,386**	***33.8***
	First marriage for both	151,014	*59.1*	82,564	*32.3*	68,450	*26.8*
	First marriage for one	57,768	*22.6*	46,207	*18.1*	11,561	*4.5*
	Remarriage for both	46,814	*18.3*	40,439	*15.8*	6,375	*2.5*
2003 [1 p]	**Total marriages**	**267,700**	***100.0***	**181,580**	***67.8***	**86,080**	***32.2***
	First marriage for both	158,560	*59.2*	91,080	*34.0*	67,480	*25.2*
	First marriage for one	59,560	*22.2*	47,710	*17.8*	11,860	*4.4*
	Remarriage for both	49,530	*18.5*	42,800	*16.0*	6,740	*2.5*

1 Figures for 2003 may not add precisely due to rounding.
p Provisional
Source: Office for National Statistics, FM2 Table 3.31

Table 5 Age at marriage by sex and previous marital status, 1991, 2001–2003

England and Wales — Numbers

Year	Age	Men Total	Men Bachelors	Men Divorced	Men Widowers	Women Total	Women Spinsters	Women Divorced	Women Widows
1991	**Total**	**306,756**	**222,823**	**74,860**	**9,073**	**306,756**	**224,812**	**73,408**	**8,536**
	16–19	4,632	4,630	2	-	17,738	17,704	31	3
	20–24	75,331	74,378	935	18	107,028	103,689	3,277	62
	25–29	100,891	91,675	9,113	103	87,244	72,523	14,481	240
	30–34	50,403	34,560	15,626	217	38,425	21,000	16,992	433
	35–39	25,132	10,252	14,537	343	19,591	5,785	13,272	534
	40–44	17,881	3,998	13,350	533	14,164	2,075	11,272	817
	45–49	11,503	1,520	9,291	692	9,587	911	7,634	1,042
	50–54	7,426	778	5,746	902	5,304	447	3,850	1,007
	55–59	4,938	429	3,352	1,157	2,679	255	1,525	899
	60–64	3,414	302	1,719	1,393	2,052	173	626	1,253
	65–69	2,463	185	761	1,517	1,455	129	272	1,054
	70–74	1,433	70	298	1,065	858	63	123	672
	75–79	876	32	85	759	432	38	37	357
	80 and over	433	14	45	374	199	20	16	163
	Mean age [1]	**31.6**	**27.5**	**40.3**	**60.5**	**29.1**	**25.5**	**37.1**	**55.1**
	Median age [1]	**28.4**	**26.5**	**39.0**	**62.0**	**26.3**	**24.6**	**35.7**	**55.6**
2001	**Total**	**249,227**	**175,721**	**67,678**	**5,828**	**249,227**	**177,506**	**66,120**	**5,601**
	16–19	1,945	1,931	14	-	6,896	6,841	55	–
	20–24	24,651	24,379	269	3	45,317	44,396	903	18
	25–29	67,934	65,202	2,700	32	73,799	68,113	5,591	95
	30–34	61,409	50,916	10,382	111	51,865	37,836	13,759	270
	35–39	36,397	21,362	14,795	240	29,144	13,451	15,260	433
	40–44	20,475	7,161	13,010	304	16,528	4,226	11,790	512
	45–49	12,782	2,527	9,835	420	10,523	1,438	8,419	666
	50–54	10,167	1,218	8,224	725	7,548	657	6,108	783
	55–59	5,860	497	4,544	819	3,552	287	2,593	672
	60–64	3,420	262	2,300	858	1,991	123	1,090	778
	65–69	1,988	127	1,042	819	1,027	74	372	581
	70–74	1,139	86	394	659	551	31	124	396
	75–79	680	38	134	508	330	26	41	263
	80 and over	380	15	35	330	156	7	15	134
	Mean age [1]	**34.8**	**30.6**	**43.5**	**61.0**	**32.2**	**28.4**	**40.4**	**55.2**
	Median age [1]	**32.1**	**29.7**	**42.0**	**61.6**	**29.9**	**27.7**	**39.2**	**55.1**
2002	**Total**	**255,596**	**179,121**	**70,506**	**5,969**	**255,596**	**180,675**	**69,234**	**5,687**
	16–19	1,820	1,807	13	-	6,806	6,745	59	2
	20–24	25,093	24,846	246	1	45,078	44,127	928	23
	25–29	64,619	62,229	2,361	29	71,540	66,278	5,168	94
	30–34	62,998	52,963	9,928	107	53,970	40,307	13,383	280
	35–39	38,731	23,398	15,105	228	31,570	15,093	16,057	420
	40–44	22,465	8,422	13,734	309	18,414	4,996	12,853	565
	45–49	13,859	2,936	10,482	441	11,614	1,740	9,211	663
	50–54	10,477	1,348	8,425	704	7,921	792	6,357	772
	55–59	7,179	569	5,688	922	4,357	319	3,317	721
	60–64	3,869	315	2,665	889	2,125	149	1,224	752
	65–69	2,184	161	1,177	846	1,135	71	465	599
	70–74	1,214	71	461	682	593	34	143	416
	75–79	683	34	160	489	310	16	51	243
	80 and over	405	22	61	322	163	8	18	137
	Mean age [1]	**35.3**	**30.9**	**44.1**	**61.0**	**32.6**	**28.7**	**40.9**	**55.0**
	Median age [1]	**32.6**	**30.1**	**42.6**	**61.4**	**30.3**	**27.9**	**39.7**	**55.1**
2003 [2,p]	**Total**	**267,700**	**187,510**	**73,940**	**6,200**	**267,700**	**189,170**	**72,660**	**5,830**
	16–19	1,800	1,790	10	-	6,860	6,810	60	–
	20–24	25,520	25,250	270	-	46,370	45,370	970	20
	25–29	64,930	62,680	2,200	50	72,090	67,110	4,880	100
	30–34	65,460	55,990	9,340	130	56,840	43,520	13,050	270
	35–39	40,830	25,520	15,080	230	33,370	16,740	16,230	410
	40–44	24,970	9,740	14,890	340	20,280	5,830	13,920	530
	45–49	15,360	3,450	11,450	460	13,000	2,120	10,160	710
	50–54	11,250	1,590	8,990	660	8,730	890	7,070	780
	55–59	8,270	810	6,460	1,000	5,190	450	3,910	830
	60–64	4,350	370	3,040	940	2,540	170	1,540	830
	65–69	2,440	180	1,400	860	1,270	80	580	620
	70–74	1,340	90	550	700	660	40	210	400
	75–79	680	30	180	470	300	30	50	210
	80 and over	460	20	80	360	160	20	30	120
	Mean age [1]	**35.6**	**31.2**	**44.6**	**60.7**	**32.9**	**28.9**	**41.5**	**55.1**
	Median age [1]	**32.9**	**30.3**	**43.3**	**61.1**	**30.6**	**28.1**	**40.4**	**55.5**

1 The mean and median ages shown in this table are not standardised and therefore take no account of the structure of the population by age or marital status.
2 Figures for 2003 may not add precisely due to rounding.
p Provisional
Source: Office for National Statistics, FM2 Tables 3.15–3.19

Annual Update:

Marriages and divorces during 2002, and adoptions in 2003: England and Wales

Introduction

This Update summarises some of the findings from the Office for National Statistics annual reference volume *Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics 2002* (series FM2 no. 30), published in March 2005. It presents data and analysis on trends over the past decade in marriages and divorces up to 2002, and in adoptions up to 2003, in England and Wales. Particular attention is given to:

- the marital status of the population
- marriages by previous marital status, average age at marriage, type of ceremony and address as an indication of cohabitation
- divorces by previous marital status, average age at divorce, duration of marriage, children involved in divorce, fact proven, and interval between petition and decree absolute
- adoptions by age of child and marital status of the parents.

The annual reference volume contains more detailed information on these, and other, themes. It is available on the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=581).

Marital Status of the Population

Declining marriage rates combined with consistently high divorce rates in the last decade have resulted in a decrease in the number of married people in the population of England and Wales.

The latest available population estimates[1] show that the population of England and Wales in mid-2002 was 52.6 million people. The number of people in 2002 aged 16 or over, and so legally able to marry, was 42.1 million, 4 per cent more than in 1992. Between 1992 and 2002, the population of single people aged 16 and over increased by 20.7 per cent to 13.0 million, while the number of married people decreased by

Table A **Population aged 16 and over by marital status, 1992–2002**

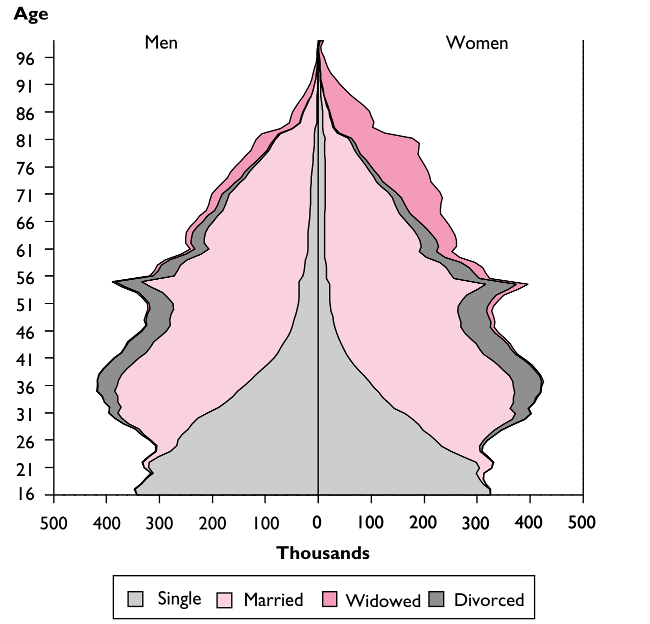
England and Wales

	Population aged 16 and over								
	Thousands					Percentages			
Year	Total	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
1992	**40,524.2**	10,802.1	23,326.7	2,719.3	3,676.1	*26.7*	*57.6*	*6.7*	*9.1*
1993	**40,531.2**	10,872.8	23,177.1	2,810.8	3,670.5	*26.8*	*57.2*	*6.9*	*9.1*
1994	**40,563.0**	10,973.4	23,032.7	2,902.4	3,654.4	*27.1*	*56.8*	*7.2*	*9.0*
1995	**40,686.3**	11,173.0	22,881.2	2,994.7	3,637.3	*27.5*	*56.2*	*7.4*	*8.9*
1996	**40,826.7**	11,392.4	22,742.7	3,076.7	3,614.9	*27.9*	*55.7*	*7.5*	*8.9*
1997	**40,965.9**	11,625.0	22,592.7	3,159.5	3,588.7	*28.4*	*55.1*	*7.7*	*8.8*
1998	**41,121.4**	11,856.7	22,467.4	3,231.2	3,566.1	*28.8*	*54.6*	*7.9*	*8.7*
1999	**41,325.1**	12,107.7	22,377.2	3,308.2	3,532.0	*29.3*	*54.1*	*8.0*	*8.5*
2000	**41,568.7**	12,370.2	22,312.1	3,383.0	3,503.4	*29.8*	*53.7*	*8.1*	*8.4*
2001	**41,864.8**	12,691.7	22,239.5	3,456.2	3,477.3	*30.3*	*53.1*	*8.3*	*8.3*
2002	**42,135.0**	13,037.4	22,087.9	3,569.8	3,440.0	*30.9*	*52.4*	*8.2*	*8.5*

Source: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest

Figure 1 **Population aged 16–100 years, by sex and legal marital status, mid-2002**

England and Wales



Source: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest

5.3 per cent to 22.1 million. Single people aged 16 and over made up 30.9 per cent of the adult population in 2002, compared with 26.7 per cent in 1992, whereas married people formed 52.4 per cent in 2002 and 57.6 per cent in 1992. The number of divorced people increased by 31.3 per cent to 3.6 million in the ten years to 2002 (Table A).

Figure 1 shows the estimated mid-2002 distribution of the population in England and Wales by marital status and age. Among both men and women, the majority of people are single through to the late twenties age group. The biggest change in the marital status of the population occurs through the thirties and early forties age groups as men and women are more likely to be married. Among people aged 40 to 44, 67 per cent of men and 69 per cent of women are married, while 12 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women are divorced. After the age of 60, a much greater proportion of women are widowed than men. This increases with age and by the age of 80 three-fifths of women are widowed, compared with just over a quarter of men.

Marriages

There were 255,596 marriages in England and Wales in 2002,[2] an increase of 2.6 per cent from 249,227 in 2001. The number in 2001 was the lowest annual figure since 1897. The number of marriages in 2002 was 18 per cent lower than in 1992 (Table B).

Marriages that were the first for both parties accounted for 59 per cent of all marriages in 2002, one percentage point less than in 2001. This proportion was 62 per cent in 1992. Altogether 82 per cent of marriages in 2002 involved a person marrying for the first time, the same proportion as in 2001 and similar to the proportion of 83 per cent in 1992. First marriage rates for men and women, irrespective of the partner's previous marital status, have fallen each year since 1992. The rates for women are higher than those for men: 30.3 women per 1,000 single women aged 16 or over married for the first time in 2002, compared with 25.3 men. The corresponding rates in 1992 were 46.3 and 37.8 respectively.

Figure 2 shows first marriage rates by sex and age group over the period 1992 to 2002. The rate declined for both men and women in the age groups up to and including 30–34. The first marriage rate for men aged 20–24 decreased by 60 per cent from 40.2 single men marrying per 1,000 single male population in 1992 to 16.2 in 2002. For men aged 25–29 the decrease was 39 per cent from 80.3 in 1992 to 48.8 in 2002. As a result of these falls, the first marriage rate for men aged 40–44 is now higher than for those aged 20–24, while the rate for men aged 30–34 is higher than that for men aged 25–29. For women aged 20–24 the first

Table B **Summary of marriages, divorces and adoptions, 1992–2003**

England and Wales

Year	Marriages				Divorces[1]			Adoptions
	Total	First marriage for both parties	Remarriage for both parties	Persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages[3]	**Total**	Number of couples with children[2] under 16	Persons divorcing per 1,000 married population[3]	Adoptions by date of court order
1992	**311,564**	191,732	53,536	12.2	**160,385**	91,425	13.8	7,466
1993	**299,197**	181,956	52,690	11.7	**165,018**	94,915	14.2	6,799
1994	**291,069**	174,200	52,860	11.4	**158,175**	88,491	13.7	6,165
1995	**283,012**	166,418	52,619	11.0	**155,499**	85,867	13.6	5,840
1996	**278,975**	160,680	53,642	10.9	**157,107**	86,933	13.8	5,741
1997	**272,536**	156,907	52,718	10.6	**146,689**	80,670	13.0	5,212
1998	**267,303**	156,539	50,122	10.3	**145,214**	80,476	12.9	4,617
1999	**263,515**	155,027	48,948	10.1	**144,556**	79,298	12.9	4,987
2000	**267,961**	156,140	50,271	10.3	**141,135**	76,776	12.7	5,086 [5]
2001	**249,227**	148,642	44,642	9.5	**143,818**	79,277	12.9	5,384 [5]
2002	**255,596** [4]	151,014 [4]	46,814 [4]	9.7	**147,735**	80,997	13.4	5,485 [5]
2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,354

1 Includes decrees of nullity.
2 Children aged under 16 at the date of petition for divorce, not at decree absolute. Children are those who have been treated as 'children of the family', and may include stepchildren and adopted children.
3 All the rates in this table are different to those previously published due to revisions in the population estimates. See Background Note 1.
4 These figures are different from those published as provisional in the first release of 2002 marriages data.
5 These figures have been revised from those which were previously published.

Source: FM2 no. 30 (2002) Tables 2.1, 2.2, 4.10 and 6.1b

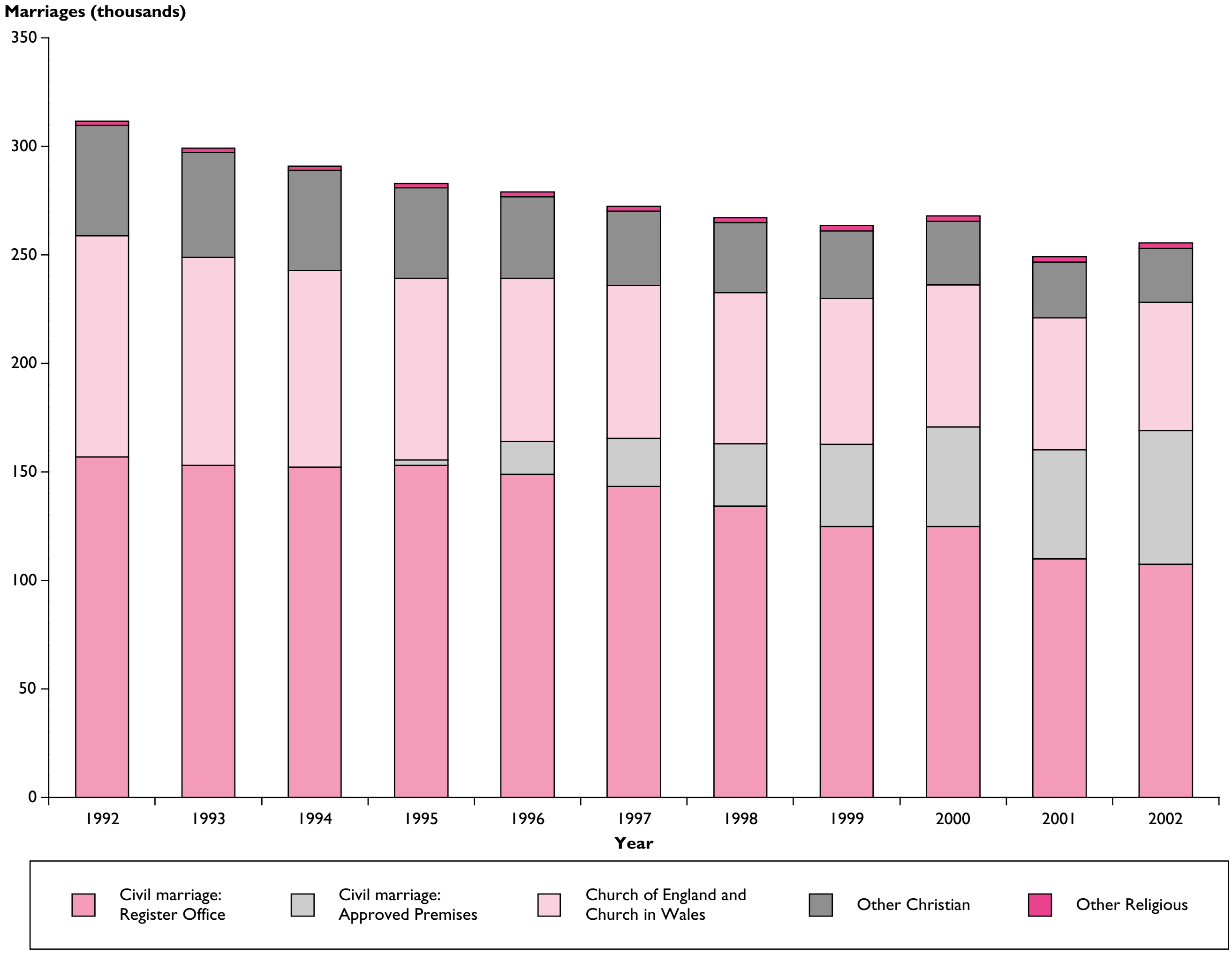
Figure 2 **First marriage rates by age group, 1992–2002**

England and Wales

Source: FM2 no. 30 (2002) Table 3.10

Figure 3 **Marriages by type of ceremony, 1992–2002**

England and Wales



Source: FM2 no. 30 (2002) Table 3.33

marriage rate fell by 55 per cent over the same period to 30.9 single women marrying per 1,000 single female population. For those women aged 25–29 the rate fell by 31 per cent to 63.0 per 1,000 single female population. The first marriage rate for women aged 35–39 was higher than for women aged 20–24 for the first time ever in 2002.
Figure 2 shows that the rates for both men and women aged 35–39, and for women aged 40–44, have remained fairly steady between 1992 and 2002; there has been a slight increase in the rate for men aged 40–44 over the same period.

Marriages that were remarriages for both parties accounted for 18 per cent of all marriages in 2002, the same proportion as in 2001 and one percentage point more than in 1992. Remarriage rates for widowed and divorced people, irrespective of the partner's marital status, increased for both men and women between 2001 and 2002. The number of men remarrying per 1,000 widowed and divorced males increased from 33.2 in 2001 to 33.8 in 2002. The corresponding increase for women was from 15.2 in 2001 to 15.8 in 2002. However, the long-term trend over the period 1992 to 2002 was for decreasing remarriage rates: the rate for men declined by 25 per cent from 45.1 in 1992, while that for women fell by 18 per cent from 19.3 in 1992. In contrast to first marriage rates, the remarriage rates for men are higher than those for women.

The average (mean) age at marriage for both men and women increased by more than three years in the 10 years to 2002. Men were aged, on average, 35.3 years at marriage in 2002, compared with 32.0 in 1992. The mean age for women increased from 29.5 to 32.6 over the same period. The mean ages for first marriages in 2002 were 30.9 years for men and 28.7 for women, compared with 27.9 and 25.9 10 years previously.

The increase in average age at marriage is primarily a reflection of falls in the proportions of people getting married among people aged under 30. Only 36 per cent of men who married in 2002 were aged under 30, compared with 57 per cent in 1992. Forty-eight per cent of women marrying in 2002 were in this age group, compared with 67 per cent in 1992.

Figure 3 shows the changes in the type of marriage ceremony between 1992 and 2002. The proportion of civil marriage ceremonies first exceeded religious ceremonies in 1992; since then the proportion of civil marriages has increased year on year, while religious ceremonies have decreased each year. There were 169,210 civil marriages in 2002, accounting for two-thirds of all marriages. The corresponding proportion in 1992 was just over 50 per cent. The recent increase in civil marriages coincided with the introduction of approved premises in 1995.[3] Twenty-four per cent of all marriages in 2002 took place in approved premises, representing 36 per cent of civil ceremonies. In 1996, just 5 per cent of all marriages took place in approved premises. The proportion of all marriages solemnised in the Church of England or the Church in Wales fell by 29 per cent between 1992 and 2002; such marriages accounted for 23 per cent of all marriages in 2002, compared with 33 per cent in 1992.

The residential addresses of the couple immediately before marriage have been shown to be good indicators of whether a couple were cohabiting prior to marriage.[4] In 2002, identical residential addresses were given by 77 per cent of all couples getting married. However, this figure varied depending on the marital status of the people marrying and the type of ceremony. The proportion was 89 per cent for couples where both parties had previously been divorced and 72 per cent for marriages that were the first for both parties. Eighty-seven per cent of couples marrying with a civil ceremony gave identical residential addresses at marriage, compared with 59 per cent of couples who married with a religious ceremony. These percentages reflect the larger proportion of divorced people marrying with a civil ceremony: nearly nine out of ten couples where both parties had been previously divorced were so married, while just over half of marriages that were the first for both parties involved a civil ceremony.

Divorces

There were 147,735 divorces granted in England and Wales in 2002, a rise of 2.7 per cent on the 2001 figure. This is the second successive increase in the annual number of divorces and is the highest figure since 1996. However, the number of divorces in 2002 was over 12,000 fewer than in 1992, a fall of 8 per cent (Table B).

Table B also shows the divorce rate increased to 13.4 divorcing people per 1,000 married population in 2002 from 12.9 in 2001. Figure 4 shows divorce rates by sex and age group over the period 1992 to 2002. The highest divorce rates are for those aged 25–29 for both sexes. However,

Figure 4 **Divorces rates by age group, 1992–2002**

England and Wales

Source: FM2 no. 30 (2002) Table 4.1

the graph shows divorce rates for men aged under 35 and women aged under 30 have fallen between 1992 and 2002. Among men aged 20–24, the rate decreased by 8 per cent from 26.6 per 1,000 married population in 1992 to 24.4 in 2002, while for those aged 25–29 it fell by 9 per cent from 32.1 in 1992 to 29.4 in 2002. For women aged 20–24 the rate decreased by 5 per cent from 30.0 in 1992 to 28.4 in 2002, while for those aged 25–29 it fell by 3 per cent from 31.3 in 1992 to 30.4 in 2002. In contrast, the divorce rates for the older age groups increased over this period. The largest percentage increases were for people in their fifties: for men aged 50-59 the rate increased by 24 per cent from 7.4 in 1992 to 9.2 in 2002, and for women it rose by 30 per cent from 5.2 in 1992 to 6.8 in 2002.

The average age at divorce rose by just over three years between 1992 and 2002, an increase similar to that of the average age at marriage. The average age for men divorcing was 41.9 years in 2002, compared with 41.5 in 2001. For women, the average age at divorce increased to 39.4 in 2002 from 39.1 in 2001.

The median duration of marriages ending in divorce in 2002 was 11.1 years. Between 1992 and 1996, the figure remained at 9.8 or 9.9 years; it then increased steadily to 10.9 in 2001 and 11.1 in 2002.

Seventy per cent of divorces in 2002 were to couples where the marriage had been the first for both parties. The proportion has fallen from 73 per cent in 1992 and this downward trend largely reflects the fall in the proportion of first marriages. Conversely, the proportion of divorces where one or both parties had been previously divorced was higher in 2002 than in 1992. Twenty per cent of divorces in 2002 were where one party had been previously divorced, compared with 17 per cent in 1992, while divorces where both parties had been previously divorced made up 10 per cent of all divorces, compared with 9 per cent in 1992.

Almost 81,000 couples divorcing in 2002 had at least one child[5] aged under 16 at the time of petition for divorce (Table B). This represents 55 per cent of all divorcing couples, a proportion that had remained fairly constant over the previous ten years. There were 149,335 children aged under 16 in the families where the parents divorced in 2002. This equates to an average of 1.84 children per divorced couple that had children aged under 16, the same as in 1992. Nearly a third of all divorcing couples in 2002 had no children of any age.

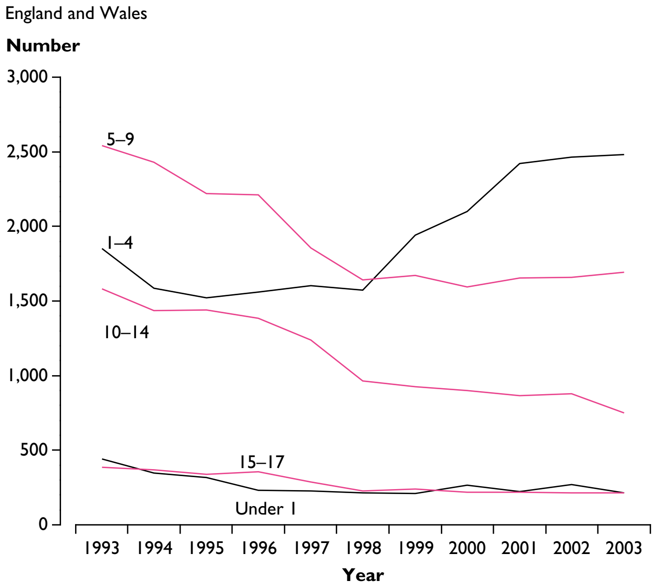
Seventy per cent of all divorces in 2002 were granted to the wife, compared with 72 per cent in 1992. The most common fact proven for these divorces was the husband's behaviour (52 per cent of cases), followed by two years' separation with consent (21 per cent) and adultery (20 per cent). In contrast, of the divorces granted to the husband, the most common fact proven was two years' separation with consent (31 per cent of cases), followed by behaviour (29 per cent) and adultery (26 per cent).

In 40 per cent of all divorces in 2002, the interval between petition and decree absolute was less than six months. For couples with children aged under 16 this proportion decreased to 34 per cent. Only 7 per cent of all divorces took longer than two years from petition to decree absolute. Divorces with two years' separation with consent as the fact proven were the most likely to granted quickly with 53 per cent granted within six months of petition. Divorces with behaviour as the fact proven had the lowest proportion (just under a third) granted within six months.

Adoptions

There were 5,354 children adopted[6] in England and Wales in 2003, 2.4 per cent less than in 2002 and 21.3 per cent fewer than in 1993 (Table B). The number of children adopted declined steadily from 6,799 in 1993 to 4,617 in 1998, before increasing each year to 5,485 in 2002.

Figure 5 **Adoptions by age group, 1993–2003**



Source: FM2 no. 30 (2002) Table 6.2b

Figure 5 shows the trends in adoptions by age group over this period. The number of children adopted has fallen in each age group, other than for those aged 1 to 4. The largest decrease was for children aged 10 to 14, where the number adopted fell by 53 per cent. The number of children adopted aged under 1 and 15 to 17 fell by 52 and 44 per cent respectively, while the number of children aged 5 to 9 fell by 33 per cent. Conversely, the number of adopted children in the 1–4 age group increased by 34 per cent over the same period.

Seventy-four per cent of children adopted in 2003 were born outside marriage, compared with 57 per cent in 1993. The proportion of adopted children who were born outside marriage has increased fairly steadily over this period.

Key findings

- There were 255,596 marriages in 2002, 2.6 per cent more than in 2001, which was the lowest annual number since 1897.
- Marriage rates have decreased between 1992 and 2002. The most pronounced decline has been for marriages that were the first for both parties, and for those aged under 30.
- The first marriage rate for women aged 35–39 was higher than for women aged 20–24 for the first time ever in 2002.
- Two-thirds of marriages were solemnised with a civil ceremony, and just under a quarter of all marriages took place in approved premises.
- There were 147,735 divorces in 2002, an increase of 2.7 per cent and the highest annual number since 1996. The divorce rate increased to 13.4 divorcing people per 1,000 married population in 2002 from 12.9 in 2001.
- Over the period 1992 to 2002, the average age at marriage and divorce increased by over three years.
- Nearly a third of all divorcing couples in 2002 had no children of any age.
- Seventy per cent of all divorces in 2002 were granted to the wife. The most common facts proven were behaviour for divorces granted to the wife and two years' separation with consent for those granted to the husband.
- There were 5,354 adoptions in 2003, 2.4 per cent more than in 2002, but 21 per cent fewer than in 1993.

References and Background Notes

1. The population estimates by marital status used to calculate rates in this Update are the latest available: revised estimates for 1991 to 2002 were published on 7 October 2004. Further information on population estimates can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/popest.
2. Marriage figures relate only to marriages taking place in England and Wales. Marriages of England and Wales residents that take place outside England and Wales are not included in the figures.
3. Approved premises are buildings such as hotels and stately homes licensed by local authorities under the Marriage Act 1994 for the solemnisation of marriages. In addition, some local authorities have made accommodation available for civil marriage as approved premises in place of register offices. The provision for marriages in approved premises came into effect on 1 April 1995.
4. Haskey J (1997). Spouses with identical residential addresses before marriage: an indicator of pre-marital cohabitation. *Population Trends* **89**, pp. 13–23.
5. In this context, 'children' are children of the family, and include both stepchildren and adopted children treated as children of the family. Their ages are as at date of petition for divorce.
6. The adoption figures in this Update are based on the date of court order, and do not include foreign adoptions.

Other population and health articles, publications and data

Health Statistics Quarterly 26
Publication 26 May 2005

Planned articles
- Healthy Life Expectancy; a review of sources and method
- Sex differences in mortality, a comparison of the United Kingdom and other developed countries
- Death certification: issues from a pilot of the Shipman Inquiry's interim proposals

Report:
- Death registration in England and Wales, 2004: cause

Population Trends 120
Publication 30 June 2005

Planned articles:
- Living arrangements in contemporary Britain – living-apart-together: estimated prevalence and numbers
- The age difference in England and Wales: patterns and trends
- Who cares? Geographical variation in informal caregiving in England and Wales: evidence from the 2001 Census
- The demographic characteristics of the oldest old in the UK

Report:
- Marital status projections
- Eurostat projections
- Live births in England and Wales, 2003: area of residence
- Death registrations in England and Wales 2003: area of residence

Forthcoming Annual Reference Volumes

Title	Planned publication
Key population and vital statistics 2003, VS no. 29, PP1 no. 26	April 2005
Conception statistics 2002 - supplement to Birth Statistics 2003*	June 2005
Mortality statistics: injury and poisoning 2003, DH4 no. 28*	June 2005

* Available through the National Statistics website only; http://www.statistics.gov.uk