

Correction Notice

Population Trends No. 133

1st December 2008

A production error in Table 3 of the report entitled *Divorces in England and Wales during 2007* has been corrected in this publication. Numbers of divorces shown by age group within the report were correct. However, divorce rates by age group for 1997 to 2004 were produced using incorrect estimates of the marital status of the population. A corrected version of the table is available below.

ONS apologises for any inconvenience caused.

Issued by: National Statistics Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG

TelephoneMedia Office0845 604 1858Contact Centre0845 601 3034

Home births in the UK, 1955 to 2006

Andrea Nove, Ann Berrington and Zoë Matthews University of Southampton

This article presents data on trends in the percentage of maternities taking place at home in the UK. As well as the national trend, the article examines how home maternity levels vary according to mother's age, number of previous live births within marriage, country of birth, region, local authority and NHS Trust. Examination of trends and variations in home maternity levels provides a context for debates regarding factors that may influence where women give birth.

Introduction

Giving birth at home used to be the norm. In 1927, just 15 per cent of live births in England and Wales took place in institutions¹. Nowadays, giving birth in hospital is the norm. Maternal and perinatal mortality rates decreased markedly in the UK at the same time as the proportion of births taking place in hospital was increasing, and it was generally assumed that increased rates of hospitalisation caused the improvements in mortality rates². In the late 1980s, however, evidence began to be presented to suggest that for women with low-risk pregnancies, home birth was as least as safe as hospital birth³. Evidence also began to be presented indicating that women giving birth at home tended to have fewer obstetric interventions and feel more positive about the experience than those giving birth in hospital^{4,5}.

Since the early 1990s⁶, and most recently in 2007⁷, government policy in England has been that women should be provided with a choice about where to give birth, and the information they need in order to make the best choice for them. In 2002, the Welsh Assembly set a target for 10 per cent of births to take place at home by 2007⁸. In light of this, this paper examines trends in home birth in the UK.

National trends

In 1955, there were 683,640 maternities in England and Wales, of which 33.4 per cent took place at home. In 2006 there were 662,915 maternities, of which 18,100 (2.7 per cent) took place at home. **Figure 1** illustrates that the shift away from home maternity took place largely in the years 1963 to 1974, during which time the percentage of maternities taking place at home fell from 30.0 per cent to 4.2 per cent, at a rate of two to three percentage points each year.

Box one

Data sources

The home maternity figures for England and Wales are derived from birth registration data, and are mostly taken from ONS Series FM1 (the overall, age-specific and marital status/previous live births figures are from Table 8.1, and the regional figures from Table 8.2). Data for the years 1955–63 and 1974–79 are from a summary volume, data for the years 1980–97 are from printed volumes and data for the years 1988–2006 are from the ONS website⁹. Home maternity figures for the years 1964–73 are taken from Macfarlane et al (2000)¹⁰. Data on home maternity by mother's country of birth and local authority of residence were taken from special tabulations produced by ONS.

The figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland are taken from special tabulations provided by General Register Office Scotland (GROS) and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), which were derived from birth registration data.

Figure 1 also shows that the percentage of maternities taking place at home reached an all-time low in 1985 to 1988, when it stood at 0.9 per cent. Since 1988, there has been a slight upward trend, with year-on-year growth typically of 0.1 to 0.2 percentage points, except for a plateau between 1997 and 2001.

In England and Wales, the general fertility rate (GFR)¹⁶ has recently been fairly stable following the increased fertility in the 1950s and 60s and subsequent decrease in the late 1960s and early 1970s¹⁷. The major shift away from home birth between 1963 and 1974 coincided with a sharp fall in the GFR (down from 92.9 in 1964 to 67.2 in 1974), which reduced the pressure on hospital beds in maternity units¹⁸.

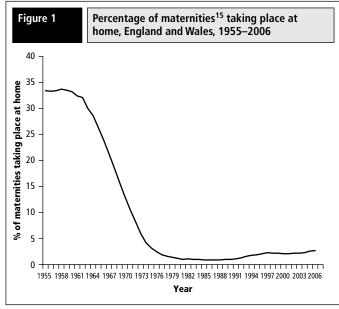
Box two

Definitions

In the figures for England and Wales, a maternity is a pregnancy resulting in the birth of one or more children, including stillbirths. Pregnancies resulting in multiple births are counted only once. A maternity is counted as taking place at home if it takes place at the mother's usual residence.

The figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland represent live births, so babies from multiple births are each counted separately, and stillbirths are excluded. Unlike England and Wales, the figures include all live births outside a maternity unit. According to NISRA, births in transit made up 8 per cent of out-of-hospital births in 2005–06. GROS does not publish the equivalent figure but estimates that in 2006 it was about 8 per cent. Most out-of-hospital births in Scotland and Northern Ireland can therefore be assumed to have taken place at home¹¹.

Birth registration data do not distinguish between births that were planned to take place at home and those taking place at home unintentionally. It is possible that the time trends for these two types of home birth are different, but this cannot be established from birth registration data. Estimates of the proportion of home births that were not intended to take place at home vary between studies, from 23 per cent to 51 per cent^{5,12,13}. The time frames of these studies were very different, so we might expect estimates to vary if (as is likely) unintended home births make up a fairly constant proportion of all births. Furthermore, these studies used varying methods and had various flaws¹⁴.



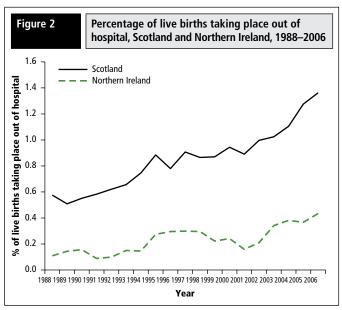
Source: Years 1955–1963 and 1974–2006: FM1 Table 8.1. Years 1964–1973: Macfarlane et al (2000)¹⁰.

Figure 2 shows the national trends for out-of-hospital births in Scotland and Northern Ireland since 1988. Despite the figures not being directly comparable (see Box 2), it is clear that in both countries the home birth rate is much lower than in England and Wales. In Northern Ireland, the percentage of live births taking place out of hospital increased from 0.1 per cent in 1988 to 0.4 per cent in 2006. Note, however, that actual numbers in Northern Ireland are very small (just 30 out-of-hospital births in 2006).

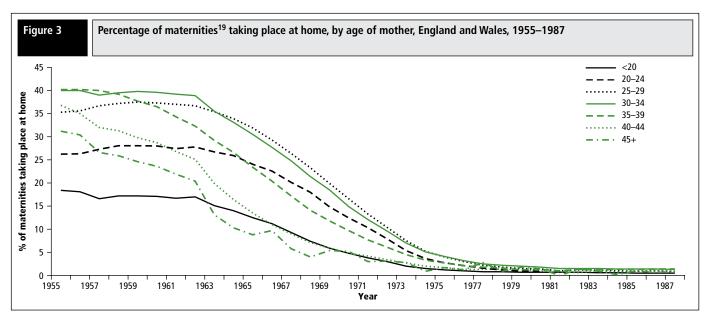
In Scotland, there has been a small increase in the percentage of live births taking place out of hospital (up from 0.6 per cent in 1988 to 1.4 per cent in 2006), but the increase began slightly later than in England and Wales. In 2006 there were 759 out-of-hospital births in Scotland.

Trends by age of mother at birth

Figure 3 shows how the home maternity rate in England and Wales varied by mother's age between 1955 and 1987 (later years are shown separately in **Figure 4**).



Source: GRO-Scotland / NISRA special tabulations.

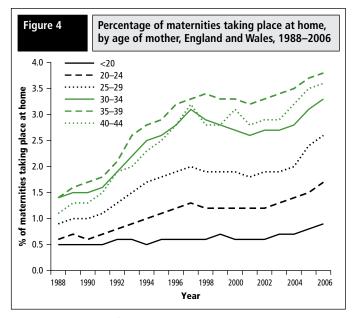


Source: FM1 Table 8.1

In 1955, incidence of home maternity varied considerably according to mother's age. Home maternity was least common among women aged under 20 (18 per cent of maternities in this age group), and most common among women aged 30–39 (40 per cent).

The decline in incidence of home maternity started earlier among women aged 40 and over, for whom the major decline had already begun by 1955. Women aged 35–39 were the next age group to experience the major fall in incidence, beginning in 1959. Incidence of home maternity among women aged under 35 did not begin to fall sharply until 1962. By the early 1980s, levels of home maternity were low in all age groups.

For women in the 20–34 age groups, between 1955 and 1964, agespecific fertility rates²⁰ (ASFRs) were rising while the home maternity rate was fairly stable. Over the same period, for women aged 35 and over, ASFRs were fairly stable while the home maternity rate was falling. Between 1965 and 1977, both ASFRs and the home maternity rate fell in all age groups except the under-20s. In this age group, the ASFR continued to rise until 1971¹⁷.



Source: FM1 Table 8.1. Data for the 45+ age group are excluded because numbers were too small for a reliable trend to be discernible

As noted earlier, the home maternity rate began to rise slowly in England and Wales in 1988. Figure 4 shows how the rise since then has varied by mother's age. Again, women in the older age groups (35 and over) led the trend, with relatively sharp increases between 1988 and 1997. Women aged 30–34 show a similar trend to those aged 35 and over, but with the growth starting a little later, in 1991.

The rise in incidence among women aged 20–29 has been slower, but began to rise more sharply in 2003. Among women aged under 20, the percentage of maternities taking place at home barely changed until 2003, at which point it started to rise slowly.

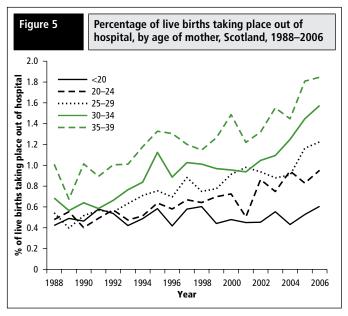
All age groups experienced a levelling-off in the home maternity rate between 1997 and 2001 (in the 25 and over age groups the rate actually dropped slightly in this period).

These changes mean that the disparity between younger and older women has become more marked since 1988. In 2006, the older the mother, the more likely she was to have a home maternity, except that women aged 40–44 were slightly less likely than those aged 35–39 to give birth at home (0.9 per cent of maternities to women aged under 20 were at home, compared with 3.8 per cent among 35–39 year-olds).

For women aged under 30, age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) have decreased steadily since 1988, while the home maternity rate has increased slightly. For women in the 30 and over age groups, the ASFR has increased slightly, while the home maternity rate has increased relatively sharply¹⁷.

The average age of women giving birth is increasing (28 per cent of women giving birth in England and Wales in 1988 were aged 30 and over; in 2006 the figure was 48 per cent). Because older mothers have a greater tendency to give birth at home, some of the observed increase in the national home maternity rate may be due to the increasing average age of women giving birth. However, the fact that home maternity rates have increased in all age groups since 1988 indicates that the overall increase is not entirely due to changes in the age profile. If the 2006 home maternity rate in England and Wales is age-standardised to the 1988 age profile²¹, it decreases from 2.7 per cent to 2.3 per cent. In other words, less than one-fifth of the increase since 1988 can be explained by changes in the age profile of women giving birth.

Figure 5 shows how the percentage of births in Scotland taking place out of hospital since 1988 has varied by mother's age, and shows a similar



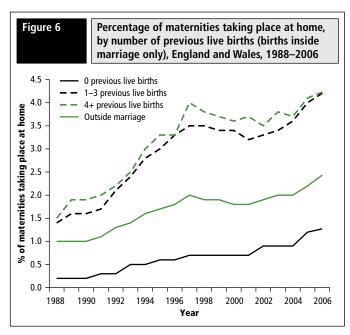
Source: GRO-Scotland. Data for the 40+ age group are excluded because numbers were too small for a reliable trend to be discernible

pattern to England and Wales. Women in the older age groups led the trend, and the 'age gap' has widened over time. In 2006, just 0.6 per cent of births to women aged under 20 took place out of hospital, compared with 1.8 per cent among 35–39 year-olds.

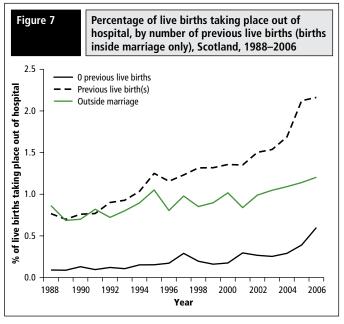
The number of home births in Northern Ireland was too small to be broken down by mother's age.

Trends by marital status and number of previous live births

Figure 6 shows how the rise in incidence of home maternity since 1988 in England and Wales has varied by marital status and number of previous live births. Data on previous live births are only collected for maternities within marriage²² (56.4 per cent of maternities in 2006), so only a partial analysis is possible. The increase since 1988 in the percentage of home maternities has been mainly driven by married



Source: FM1 Table 8.1



Source: GRO-Scotland

women who have had one or more previous live births with their current or a previous husband; an increase from 1.5 per cent in 1988 to 4.2 per cent in 2006.

The home maternity rate has also increased among married women having their first child with their current or a previous husband and women giving birth outside marriage, but in these groups the rate of increase has been slower. Among women with no previous registered live births within marriage, the percentage increased from 0.2 per cent in 1988 to 1.3 per cent in 2006, and among those giving birth outside of marriage, it increased from 1.0 per cent to 2.4 per cent.

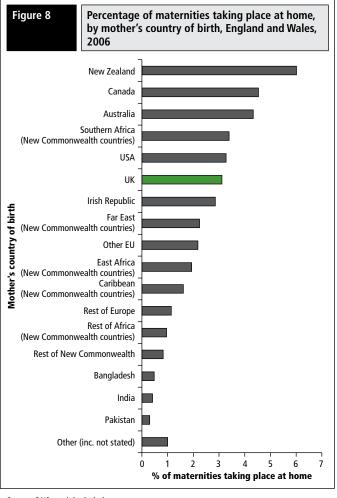
The tendency towards women having fewer children means that the proportion of maternities that are to first-time mothers is higher than it used to be. Because women having their first child have a greater tendency to give birth in hospital, this may have contributed to the slow growth in home maternity rates. However, the fact that the rate has grown even among those having their first maternity and those giving birth outside marriage indicates that any contribution is likely to be small. It is interesting to note that this demographic change appears to be holding the home birth rate down, whereas the trend towards women giving birth at older ages appears to be having the opposite effect (see earlier).

Figure 7 shows how the Scottish data vary by number of previous live births. As in England and Wales, married women giving birth to their second or subsequent child within marriage were mainly responsible for the rise in the percentage of births taking place out of hospital since 1993; the percentage of this group having an out-of-hospital birth rose from 0.9 per cent to 2.2 per cent between 1993 and 2006.

The number of home births in Northern Ireland was too small to be broken down by number of previous live births.

Variation by mother's country of birth

Figure 8 shows how the incidence of home maternity in England and Wales in 2006 varied by mother's country of birth. Maternities to women born in New Zealand were most likely to take place at home (6 per cent). This is perhaps a reflection of the situation in New Zealand, where the home birth rate is estimated to be about 7 per cent²³. However, home maternity is also relatively common among women born in Canada, Australia and the USA, countries with very low home birth rates^{24,25,26},



Source: ONS special tabulation

indicating that place of birth among women born overseas does not necessarily reflect the practice in their country of birth.

Women born in New Commonwealth countries in Southern Africa²⁷ also recorded a relatively high home maternity rate (3.4 per cent). Women

born in Pakistan, India or Bangladesh were least likely to give birth at home (0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 per cent respectively).

In 2006, women born outside the UK accounted for 22 per cent of live births in England and Wales²⁸, but women born in the five countries at the top of Figure 8 (that is, those with the highest home maternity rate) were responsible for just 1.8 per cent of births, compared to 5.3 per cent for women born in the bottom three countries. It is therefore unlikely that women born overseas are contributing much to the recent rise in the home maternity rate.

Regional trends

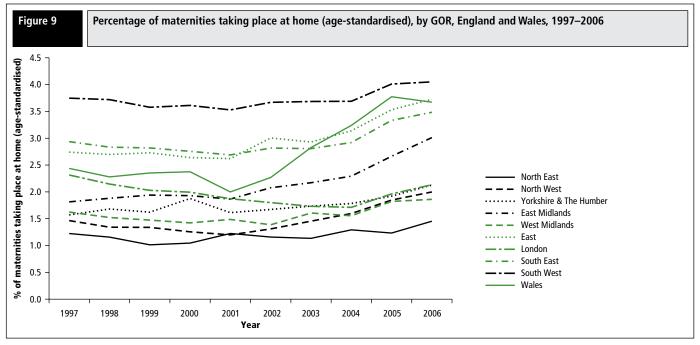
Figure 9 illustrates trends in home maternity rates in England and Wales by government office region (GOR). GORs came into being in 1996, so data from years before 1997 are not shown. Much of the recent increase in the home maternity rate took place between 1988 and 1997 (see Figure 1), so relatively little change is evident in Figure 9. Because the age profile of women giving birth varied slightly by GOR, the data have been age-standardised²⁹.

In 2006, the South West had the highest percentage of home maternities (4.1 per cent), followed by East (3.8 per cent), South East (3.6 per cent) and Wales (3.5 per cent). The North East had the lowest percentage $(1.4 \text{ per cent})^{30}$.

Wales has seen the most change since 1997, with the home maternity rate falling from 2.3 per cent in 1997 to 1.9 per cent in 2001, then rising to 3.6 per cent in 2005. Slight growth has been evident in most regions of England since 1997, the main exception being London where the rate fell from 2.5 per cent in 1997 to 1.8 per cent in 2004 before starting to rise again.

Local variations

In 2006, even within GORs with relatively high overall home maternity rates, there were local authority (LA) areas with low rates (see **Table 1**). For example, in the South West there were six LAs with fewer than 2 per cent of maternities taking place at home and three LAs with 10 per cent or more: West Somerset, Teignbridge and Penwith. Only two other LAs in England and Wales had a home maternity rate above



Source: ONS special tabulation

Table 1

Variation in LA-level home maternity rates between and within English regions and Wales, 2006

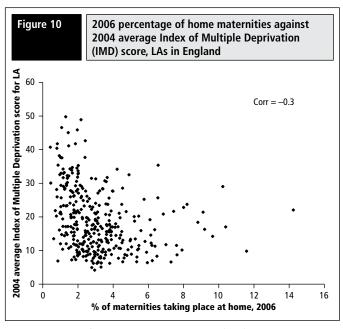
GOR / Country	Overall regional rate	Highest LA within region	Lowest LA within region
South West	4.1%	14.2%	1.1%
East	3.8%	11.6%	1.0%
South East	3.6%	6.8%	0.9%
East Midlands	3.0%	7.3%	0.7%
London	2.2%	6.6%	0.6%
Yorkshire and The Humber	2.0%	3.7%	1.0%
North West	1.9%	3.9%	0.5%
West Midlands	1.8%	4.7%	0.8%
North East	1.4%	2.5%	0.4%
Wales	3.5%	10.7%	0.9%

Source: ONS special tabulation. Three LAs were excluded: two because they had fewer than three home maternities and one because there was a very small number of births which, if included, would have distorted the figures

10 per cent (Mid Suffolk and Powys). These variations indicate that local, rather than national/regional, factors have the stronger link with women's propensity to give birth at home.

In considering what these local factors might be, it is important to take into account variations in socio-demographic profile. Figure 4 shows that older women were more likely than younger women to have a home maternity; can some or all of the local variation be explained by some areas containing a higher proportion of younger mothers? If this were the main reason for geographical variation, regional differences would diminish once different age profiles are taken into account. However, the age-standardised data in Figure 9 were very similar to the observed figures, indicating that regional variations were not due to age³¹.

A 1994 UK study⁴ found that women giving birth at home tended to be from higher socio-economic groups than women giving birth in hospital. If this were the main explanation for geographical variation, there would be a strong correlation between an area's home maternity rate and its level of deprivation. **Figure 10** plots the percentage of maternities taking place at home in 2006 against the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)³² average score for 343 of the 346 LAs in England³³, with each point representing one LA.



Source: Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), ONS special tabulation

If home maternity rate and deprivation were strongly negatively correlated, the points on the plot would appear in a diagonal line going from top left to bottom right (a high IMD score indicates a high level of deprivation). There is some evidence of a correlation (correlation coefficient = -0.3), indicating that socio-economic profile may explain some of the geographical variations in the observed data³⁴. It is not, however, a clear-cut relationship; numerous LAs had both a low IMD score (that is, little deprivation) and a low home maternity rate. One would not expect a totally clear-cut relationship at LA level, because many LAs contain areas of both high and low deprivation. The preponderance of points in the bottom left corner of the plot (low home maternity rate, little deprivation) does, however, suggest that, in some areas at least, factors other than socio-economic profile may also be related to local home maternity rates.

Given the lack of a totally clear pattern in Figure 10, it is instructive to look at the situation in some individual LAs. **Table 2** lists the 20 most deprived LAs in England (according to the 2004 average IMD score) and the 20 least deprived LAs, and shows the percentage of maternities taking place at home in each in 2006. The median percentage of home maternities in the twenty most deprived LAs in England was 1.4 per cent, compared with 3.1 per cent for the 20 least deprived LAs, and 19 of the 20 most deprived LAs had home maternity rates lower than the national average of 2.7 per cent. This indicates an aggregate link between deprivation and incidence of home maternity at LA level.

However, there were some notable exceptions to this general rule. At 6.6 per cent, the home maternity rate in Southwark was 2.4 times the national average, despite Southwark being the 17th most deprived LA in England. Only 19 English LAs recorded a higher home maternity rate than Southwark in 2006. Similarly, three LAs among the 20 least deprived recorded home maternity rates well below the national average, most notably Epsom and Ewell (0.9 per cent – only nine LAs recorded a

Table 2

Percentage of home maternities in 2006 in the most and least deprived LAs in England

20 most deprived LAs (according to 2004 Inde Deprivation averag	x of Multiple	20 least deprived LAs in England (according to 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation average score)						
Local authority	per cent home maternities	Local authority	per cent home maternities					
1. Liverpool	1.3	1. Hart	2.9					
2. Manchester	2.2	2. Surrey Heath	2.8					
3. Knowsley	1.1	3. Wokingham	3.3					
4. Tower Hamlets	2.0	4. Mole Valley	2.9					
5. Hackney	1.4	5. Waverley	3.8					
6. Islington	2.4	6. Chiltern	3.1					
7. Nottingham	1.9	7. East Hertfordshire	3.3					
8. Easington	0.8	8. West Oxfordshire	3.3					
9. Kingston upon Hull	1.5	9. Mid Sussex	3.1					
10. Middlesbrough	0.4	10. South Cambridgeshire	5.9					
11. Newham	0.8	11. South Northamptonshire	7.3					
12. Salford	0.9	12. Rutland	3.1					
13. Haringey	2.4	13. Horsham	4.5					
14. Hartlepool	1.0	14. Uttlesford	5.3					
15. Birmingham	1.1	15. Epsom and Ewell	0.9					
16. Sandwell	0.9	16. Vale of White Horse	2.8					
17. Southwark	6.6	17. Winchester	6.2					
18. Stoke on Trent	2.0	18. Elmbridge	2.5					
19. Camden	1.7	19. Harborough	1.6					
20. Newcastle upon Tyne	1.9	20. Woking	1.9					
Median value	1.4	Median value	3.1					

Source: DCLG, ONS

Table 3

Age- and parity-standardised home maternity rates at NHS trust level, 'top 20', England, 2007

NHS Trust	Number of responses	per cent of maternities taking place at home (standardised)
South Devon Healthcare	133	17.9
King's College Hospital (London)	128	17.0
Ipswich Hospital	179	8.4
East and North Hertfordshire	199	7.9
Stockport	148	7.4
Southend University Hospital	165	7.3
Medway (Kent)	198	6.7
Taunton and Somerset	168	6.7
Royal Cornwall Hospitals	190	6.4
Royal Devon and Exeter	136	6.3
West Suffolk Hospitals	135	6.3
Northern Devon Healthcare	128	5.7
Buckinghamshire Hospitals	214	5.5
Winchester and Eastleigh Healthcare	143	5.5
Dorset County Hospital	125	5.5
Northumbria Healthcare	160	5.3
East Sussex Hospitals	164	5.3
The Princess Alexandra Hospital (Harlow, Essex)	117	5.3
Basingstoke and North Hampshire	124	5.0
West Middlesex University Hospital	111	5.0

Source: Healthcare Commission

lower home maternity rate than this). Furthermore, none of the four LAs in England with a home maternity rate above 10 per cent (West Somerset, Mid Suffolk, Teignbridge and Penwith) appeared very high on the 'least deprived' list.

These exceptions to the general rule suggest that factors other than the socio-economic profile of the local population can also have a part to play in determining LA-level variations in home maternity rates. The results of a 2007 Healthcare Commission survey³⁵ of women who had had a live birth indicated that local NHS trust policy may be one of these factors. The sample was administered by NHS trusts, so it was possible to analyse the results separately according to which NHS trust provided the maternity services. Nearly all NHS trusts in England that provided maternity services were included in the survey³⁶.

Among other things, the survey asked women to state the place of birth. The results were standardised by mother's age and parity³⁷, so are not comparable with statistics from birth registration, but they did reveal a high level of variability between trusts. **Table 3** shows the 'top 20' NHS trusts in terms of the percentage of maternities taking place at home.

Two NHS trusts recorded exceptionally high home birth rates: South Devon Healthcare (which covers part of the Teignbridge LA area) and King's College Hospital (which covers part of the Southwark LA area). In both of these trusts, active steps have been taken to promote home birth as a safe and viable option for women at low risk of complications^{38,39}. The figures from these two trusts indicate that, where home birth is offered as a realistic option, take-up is far higher than the national average. Neither trust represents women from especially affluent areas, suggesting that local variation in home maternity rates is more strongly influenced by factors relating to the local NHS than by the socio-economic profile of the women giving birth in the area, and perhaps that the bias towards middle-class women having home births is less pronounced when home birth is actively supported by the local health services.

Key findings

- Over the past 50 years, there has been a major shift away from giving birth at home towards giving birth in hospital. In England and Wales in 2006, just 2.7 per cent of maternities took place at home
- The percentage of maternities taking place at home has, however, been slowly increasing since 1988 in England and Wales. In Scotland and in Northern Ireland, the increase in the percentage of home births began later, and in Northern Ireland it has been much slower than in most other parts of the UK
- Home birth is more common among women aged 30 and over, and those having their second or subsequent live birth within marriage
- Three government office regions had home maternity rates of above 3.5 per cent in 2006: South West, South East and East. Wales also had a high rate at 3.5 per cent, while Northern Ireland, Scotland and the North East had the lowest rates in the UK
- At the aggregate level, the home maternity rate tends to be higher in more affluent local authority areas in England and Wales, but a number of local authority areas bucked this trend
- A 2007 Healthcare Commission survey found a high level of variability in home maternity rates at NHS trust level in England. The two NHS trusts with the highest home maternity rates were ones in which active steps had been taken to promote home birth as a safe and viable option. Neither was in a particularly affluent area.

Acknowledgements

Our thanks are due to Julie Jefferies (ONS) for her helpful advice and constructive comments on an early draft of this article. The assistance of Nicola Tromans and Eva Natamba (ONS), Naomi O'Neill (NISRA), and Karen Hawkes (GRO-Scotland) with special tabulations is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks also to Juliette Harrison at the Healthcare Commission for providing technical details about how the survey data were standardised, and to the three anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

Notes and references

- 1 Macfarlane A & Mugford M (2000) Birth Counts: Statistics of Pregnancy & Childbirth. Volume I, London, The Stationery Office.
- 2 Maternity Services Advisory Committee (1984) Maternity Care in Action. Part II. Care During Childbirth (intrapartum care): A guide to good practice and a plan for action, London, HMSO.
- 3 Olsen O (1997) Meta-analysis of the Safety of Home Birth, *Birth* 24(1): 4–13.
- 4 Chamberlain G, Wraight A & Crowley P (1997) *Home Births: The Report* of the 1994 Confidential Enquiry by the National Birthday Trust Fund. Carnforth, The Parthenon Publishing Group.
- 5 Redshaw M, Rowe R, Hockley C & Brocklehurst P (2007) Recorded delivery: A national survey of women's experience of maternity care 2006, Oxford, National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit.
- 6 Department of Health (1993) Changing Childbirth. Report of the Expert Maternity Group (Chairman Lady Julia Cumberlege), London, HMSO.
- 7 Department of Health (2007) *Maternity Matters: Choice, access and continuity of care in a safe service.* London, Department of Health.
- 8 Welsh Assembly (2004) Home Sweet Home: Thinking About Home Birth? Available from new.wales.gov.uk/news/archivepress/ healthpress/healthpress2004/708117/?lang=en (accessed 18 April 2008).
- 9 www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=5768 (accessed 11 August 2008).
- 10 Macfarlane A, Mugford M, Henderson J, Furtado A, Stevens J & Dunn A (2000) Birth Counts: Statistics of Pregnancy & Childbirth. Volume II – Tables, London, The Stationery Office.

- 11 Some out-of-hospital births will have taken place in homes other than the mother's usual residence.
- 12 Mori R, Dougherty M & Whittle M (2008) An estimation of intrapartum-related perinatal mortality rates for booked home births in England and Wales between 1994 and 2003, *BJOG*, *An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* 115(5): 554–9.
- 13 Campbell R (1986) Home births survey. Perinatal mortality by intended place of delivery for births occurring at home. England and Wales, 1979, PhD thesis, London, London University.
- 14 For example, there will have been response bias in the Redshaw et al study, and in the Mori et al study, the data from a single English region was assumed to apply to the whole of England and Wales.
- 15 Percentages for the years 1955 to 1963 inclusive refer to live births plus stillbirths, rather than maternities, because the only available published data are based on births.
- 16 The GFR is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44.
- 17 Office for National Statistics, Birth Statistics, Series FM1.
- 18 Declercq E, DeVries R, Viisainen K, Salvesen H B & Wrede S (2001) Where to Give Birth? Politics and the Place of Birth. In DeVries et al (eds) Birth by Design: Pregnancy, Maternity Care, and Midwifery in North America and Europe, New York, Routledge.
- 19 Percentages for the years 1955 to 1973 inclusive refer to live births plus stillbirths, rather than maternities, because the only available published data are based on births.
- 20 ASFRs are calculated by dividing the number of live births to mothers of each age group by the number of women in the population of that age and then expressed per 1,000 women in the age group.
- 21 2006 age-specific home maternity rates were calculated for each of six age groups (<20, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40+) From these, the number of home maternities that would have been expected was calculated, had women giving birth in 2006 had the same age profile as women giving birth in 1988. The expected number of home maternities was divided by the total number of women giving birth in 1988, then multiplied by 100.
- 22 Even for women giving birth within marriage, only previous live births fathered by the current or a previous husband are counted.
- 23 Home Birth Aotearoa (2007) Home Birth Statistics. Available from: www.homebirth.org.nz/statistics.html (accessed 2 April 2008). Note: this is an estimate, and probably includes some births that were planned to take place at home but transferred to hospital during labour, and also births in transit.
- 24 Janssen PA, Lee S K, Ryan E M, Etches D J, Farquharson D F, Peacock D & Klein M C (2002) Outcomes of planned home births versus planned hospital births after regulation of midwifery in British Columbia, *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 166(3): 315–23.
- 25 Laws P, Abeywardana S, Walker J & Sullivan E A (2007) Australia's Mothers and Babies 2005, Sydney, AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
- 26 Martin J A, Hamilton B E, Sutton P D, Ventura S J, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S & Munson M L (2007) *Births: Final Data for 2005.* National

Vital Statistics Reports; Vol 56 (6). Hyattsville, National Center for Health Statistics.

- 27 Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Bantu Homelands, Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Venda, Walvis Bay and Swaziland.
- 28 Office for National Statistics. Birth Statistics. Series FM1, Table 9.4.29 For each GOR in each year, age-specific home maternity rates were
- calculated for each of six age groups (<20, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40+). From these, the number of home maternities that would have been expected in that GOR in that year was calculated, had women giving birth in that GOR had the same age profile as women giving birth in England and Wales as a whole. The expected number of home maternities was divided by the total number of women giving birth in England and Wales, then multiplied by 100 to indicate the percentage of home maternities that would have occurred in that GOR in that year if women giving birth in the GOR had had the same age structure as England and Wales as a whole in that year.
- 30 The figures in the text are the observed figures, not the agestandardised ones that are shown in Figure 9.
- 31 Ideally, the LA-level data would also have been age-standardised. However, because numbers of home births in some LAs were very small, there were confidentiality concerns over disclosing the data required.
- 32 Department of Communities and Local Government (2007) Indices of Deprivation 2004: LA Summaries. Available from: www.communities.gov. uk/documents/communities/xls/lasummaries2004 (accessed 5 March 2008).
- 33 Three LAs were excluded: two because they had fewer than three home maternities in 2006, and one because it recorded a very small number of births overall so, if it had been included, it would have distorted the figures.
- 34 Even though the association between deprivation and the home birth rate is not strong at the aggregate level, it is still possible that, within a given LA area, it is mainly middle-class women who have (planned) home births.
- 35 Healthcare Commission (2007) Women's Experiences of Maternity Care in the NHS in England: Key Findings from a Survey of NHS Trusts carried out in 2007, London, Healthcare Commission.
- 36 Although trust-level participation rates were high, the survey response rate at the individual level was 59 per cent, so it is likely that the results contain some response bias.
- 37 The results were standardised so that each trust's age-parity profile reflected the national age-parity distribution with respect to three age groups (16–26, 27–32 and 33+) and two parity groups (first birth and second/subsequent birth). The national distribution was taken from the survey sample, not the entire UK population. The percentages are therefore those that would be expected if each trust had the same profile of respondents according to age and parity.
- 38 Leyshon L (2004) Integrating caseloads across a whole service: The Torbay model, *MIDIRS Midwifery Digest* 14 (Supplement 1): S9–S11.
- 39 Sandall J, Davies J & Warwick C (2001) Evaluation of the Albany Midwifery Practice: Final Report, London, King's College.

The development of a 'Postcode Best Fit' methodology for producing Population Estimates for different geographies

Andy Bates Office for National Statistics

A 'Postcode Best Fit' methodology has been developed by the Office for National Statistics to produce population estimates for a range of different geographies which are entirely consistent with each other, regardless of whether or not the estimates for one geography can be aggregated to produce estimates for another geography. This article describes the Postcode Best Fit methodology, its evaluation, limitations with some of the data sources used with the method, the application of the method for producing population estimates and case studies describing how the method has been used to produce bespoke population estimates to meet specific user requirements.

Introduction

In addition to the population estimates published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) at national and local authority level, ONS is now publishing population estimates for a wider range of different geographies to meet user requirements, covering Super Output Areas, Wards, Primary Care Organisations, National Parks and Parliamentary Constituencies.

With the published ONS population estimates there is a hierarchy of estimates for different geographies, all consistent with each other. Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) estimates are consistent with Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) estimates; these in turn are consistent with the local authority estimates, which in turn are consistent with the national (England and Wales) estimate. The requirements for additional population estimates for other geographies transcend this hierarchy and cannot therefore always be attained by simply aggregating existing outputs.

Although ONS has previously developed and evaluated different demographic methods for producing population estimates at small area level¹, the limited geographical availability of some administrative data sources has made it necessary to develop a different method to produce population estimates for geographies which do not fit within the boundaries of existing outputs.

In order to meet the requirements for population estimates for a wider range of geographies, a best fitting method, labelled a 'Postcode Best Fit' (PBF) method has been developed. This Postcode Best Fit method provides a mechanism for producing population estimates for different geographical levels which are all entirely consistent. The method is versatile and easy to implement so will help to overcome the difficulty of producing annual population estimates when boundaries are subject to periodic review and change (as for wards and parliamentary constituencies for example). This method is also capable of producing population estimates for both small areas and large areas.

Description of the Postcode Best Fit methodology

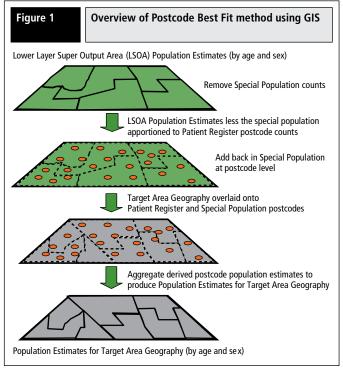
In essence the PBF method is an 'apportionment' method, apportioning population estimates from the smallest small area geography for which population estimates are published by ONS at LSOA level, to unit postcode level based on age and sex information from patient register postcode level data.

This PBF method uses the population estimates for the 34,378 LSOAs in England and Wales by age and sex (average population 1,560) and apportions these to around 1.32 million residential and communal establishment postcodes in England and Wales (with an average population of around 40) based on the counts of persons by age and sex included on the patient registers².

A special allowance is made for population sub-groups not included on the patient registers, covering prisoners, UK armed forces, and foreign armed forces and dependants². The LSOA counts for this special population are removed from the apportioning process and then added back in at unit postcode level, based on postcode information for the special population.

These postcode level population estimates can then be aggregated (or 'best fitted') to a range of higher geographies if required using a suitable postcode look-up file, for example the National Statistics Postcode Directory³ (NSPD) or Geographical Information System (GIS) (**Figure 1**). Population estimates for some areas for higher geographies may be derivable from existing outputs, and therefore PBF-derived estimates would not necessarily be required for these areas – for example wards which can be derived from aggregation of whole LSOAs.

The assumption is made that any patient register list inflation, whereby patient register counts exceed the mid-year population estimates, is consistent within a LSOA, and so when the LSOA estimates (less special



population) are apportioned to unit postcode level, this is done on the basis that the patient register counts by age and sex will closely reflect the actual population distribution (though not necessarily the actual numbers).

It is not intended that derived unit postcode estimates are themselves published or released due to the uncertainty over their accuracy at this fine level of geographical detail. Instead the purpose of these postcode estimates is that they are aggregated to other higher geographies using the NSPD or GIS.

Evaluation of PBF derived population estimates

In order to assess whether the PBF method is capable of producing population estimates which are deemed to be sufficiently reliable and accurate, an evaluation of PBF derived population estimates was undertaken.

It was initially proposed than an evaluation of PBF derived estimates could be done by comparing mid-2002 estimates for Census Area Statistics (CAS) wards from the PBF method with the previously published mid-2002 CAS ward estimates. However because of the way in which CAS wards were created from Census Output Areas, for 98.8 per cent of the 8,850 CAS wards, population estimates for these wards could in fact be derived from aggregations of LSOA estimates. In order to make a better judgement of the PBF method, the evaluation later covered the comparison of population estimates for Primary Care Organisations (PCOs, also known as Primary Care Trusts) in England, and because of associated problems with this geography, later extended to cover postcode sectors for the whole of England and Wales.

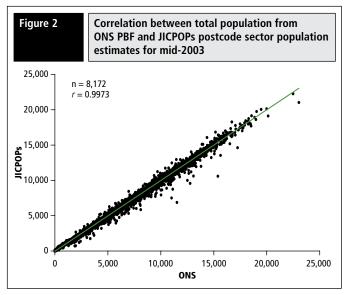
The key elements to the evaluation of population estimates for wards, PCOs and postcode sectors was a statistical analysis, including for example looking at the maximum and average absolute change and absolute percentage change in the estimates by age and sex, and the correlation of the estimates on a scatter plot.

There are 102 CAS wards where the ward boundaries are noncoterminous with the LSOA boundaries (excluding both the City of London and Isles of Scilly which were each treated as single CAS wards). When comparing the original mid-2003 population estimates for these wards with estimates derived from PBF, for the total population counts, there was a mean absolute percentage difference of 1 per cent, with no wards having an absolute percentage difference of more than 10 per cent, and just 7 wards with an absolute percentage difference between 5 and 10 per cent.

At the time of the evaluation there were 303 PCOs in England for which mid-2002 population estimates had previously been published (as a result of reorganisation there are currently 152 PCOs). 139 PCOs (45.9 per cent) were omitted from the evaluation as estimates for them could be derived by aggregation of the estimates for the component local authorities (as they are coterminous), or were subject to boundary change since 2002. Thus the mid-2002 published estimates for just 164 PCOs were considered alongside mid-2002 estimates generated by PBF for evaluation purposes. The vast majority of the PBF estimates were very close to the published estimates, with only 14 per cent of the quinary age estimates having an absolute percentage difference greater than 1 per cent and only 2 per cent having an absolute percentage difference of more than 3 per cent. There was an extremely high correlation (r = 0.9999) between the respective total population counts.

In theory, population estimates for many of the 164 PCOs considered as part of this evaluation could alternatively have been derived by aggregating the estimates for LSOAs where the geographies were coterminous. A more rigorous evaluation would therefore require independent population estimates for a geography where estimates could

Note: Postcodes are symbolised by red circles



Excludes postcode sector counts with nil population (189)

not be derived from existing estimates and which ideally had a national coverage.

At the time, ONS was aware of the availability of population estimates by quinary age and sex for postcode sectors within England and Wales produced for the Joint Industry Committee for Population Standards (JICPOPs) by two companies working together, CACI and Experian. JICPOPs kindly agreed to provide mid-2003 population estimates at postcode sector level⁴ to assist with the evaluation of the PBF method. These were compared to mid-2003 postcode sector population estimates derived from PBF.

Whilst some ONS data are used in the creation of the JICPOPs postcode sector estimates such as the local authority mid-year population estimates and projections, and 2001 Census data, non-ONS data are also used (for example, estimates of residents in households). The methodology used to produce the estimates is different from that used by ONS. Consequently the JICPOPs estimates are considered to be independent population estimates. Population estimates for postcode sectors spanning both England and Scotland were excluded from the evaluation.

Comparisons were made between the respective mid-2003 JICPOPs and ONS PBF derived postcode sector total population estimates (**Figure 2**). This indicated a very high correlation (r = 0.9973) between the two sets of estimates, though some outliers are noticeable and tend to occur where the ONS estimate is greater than the JICPOPs estimate. The outliers with the greatest absolute differences are shown in **Table 1**.

These outliers were investigated. Findings of ONS research which reviewed evidence on the 2001 Census estimates indicated that, whilst no single piece of evidence on its own was conclusive, the weight of evidence suggested that the 2001 Census did not cover all people in England and Wales, particularly young adult men. Accordingly the 2001 local authority mid-year estimates, most recently revised in September 2004, reflect this evidence; these include adjustments for missing Census forms, Longitudinal Study adjustments, the Manchester and Westminster Matching Studies and 2004 Local Authority Studies.

We can attribute the biggest differences between the two sets of estimates to revisions to ONS annual population estimates for mid-2001 onwards that were released in September 2004. These have been incorporated in the ONS PBF method, but were not included in the JICPOPs mid-2003 estimates that were released before this date.

It was apparent that for the majority of postcode sectors there were relatively small differences between the PBF and JICPOPs estimates (**Figure 3**). For over half of the postcode sectors the differences are within ± 100 , 83 per cent within ± 250 , and 95 per cent within ± 500 . Consequently only around 5 per cent are outside the range ± 500 .

From the evaluation of population estimates produced using the PBF method for CAS wards, PCOs and postcode sectors with other estimates for these areas, the comparisons indicated little difference between the respective PBF and non-PBF derived estimates. Where there were noticeable differences, these could usually be accounted for. For example, adjustments to the mid-2001 estimates for Westminster resulted in noticeable differences between these estimates and the 2001 Census count, contributing to differences between PBF and JICPOPs population estimates for mid-2003 for postcode sectors covering Westminster. As a result of this evaluation no serious concerns associated with the method and the estimates were identified, though it is recognised that there are some limitations with population estimates produced from PBF.

Limitations with population estimates produced from PBF

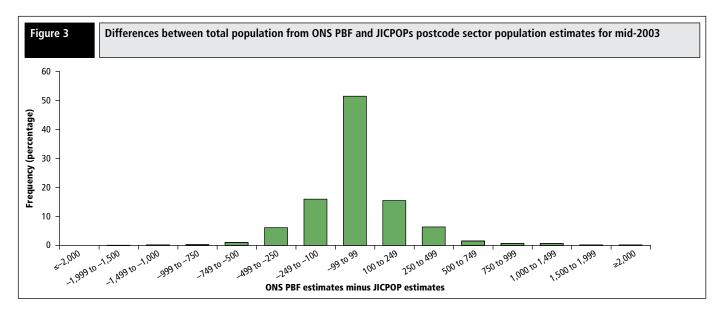
The known limitations can be categorised as follows:

- 1. Issues with the patient register postcode data
- 2. Issues with the population estimates for LSOAs and local authorities
- 3. Issues with the accuracy of the NSPD and postcode changes

1. Patient Register postcode data

Through the use of patient register postcode data within the Ratio Change methodology⁵ used to produce small area population estimates, we are aware of limitations in the use of patient registers as a proxy indicator

Table 1	Postcode Sectors with largest absolute o	lifferences between ONS P	BF and JICPOPs population est	imates mid-2003
ostcode sector	Local Authority	JICPOPs total	Difference (ONS-JICPOPs)	% Difference (ONS-JICPOPs)
9 3	Westminster	10,580	4,810	45.5
N8 8	Westminster	6,870	4,660	67.8
10 4	Westminster	7,511	3,502	46.6
2 5	Kensington & Chelsea/Westminster	9,572	3,201	33.4
23 8	Derby	14,618	2,629	18.0
111	Kensington & Chelsea	9,996	2,514	25.2
106	Kensington & Chelsea	10,612	2,471	23.3
/16 6	Thurrock	8,738	2,389	27.3
4 4	Manchester	5,850	2,257	38.6
10 5	Kensington & Chelsea	13,529	2,112	15.6



of population size. Nationally the count of persons recorded on the patient registers exceeds the national population estimate. The mid-2006 count on the patient registers exceeded the mid-year estimate by 2.9 m (5.4 per cent). The excess of persons on the patient registers compared to population estimates, often referred to as list inflation, may occur when some patients have more than one NHS number and are double counted, and patients may be on doctors' lists after having left the country. List inflation may also be localised, for example in student areas where students do not quickly re-register after finishing their course of study and moving away from an area.

We are also aware of inconsistencies in patient register postcode data over time which could negate the accuracy of any PBF estimates in some areas. An investigation has been undertaken for individual postcodes where there are large patient register counts and instances where the patient register counts fluctuate significantly over time. It emerged that a significant number of these postcodes related to halls of residence at universities. Using student count information from universities and the 2001 Census, for some postcodes a year-specific adjusted patient register postcode count was created to more closely reflect actual numbers of resident students. As patient register data are used in the production of small area population estimates, unless there was information to suggest otherwise, these adjusted patient register postcode counts by age and sex are invariably kept constant over time.

We now have year-specific population-adjusted counts of patient register data to more closely reflect the likely age and sex characteristics of the population usually resident within an area. The fact that in some areas there is significant patient register list inflation should not be an issue as long as this occurs consistently within each LSOA and across all postcodes, as the effect of apportioning the LSOA estimates to the patient register counts at postcode level where widespread list inflation occurs is that all counts by unit postcode would be reduced. The extent to which there is list inflation (or an under recording) which is not consistent within a LSOA (that is, is very localised) could, however, impact on the effectiveness of this PBF method when the constrained postcodes counts are aggregated to an alternative geography (for example, statistical wards) which may not be coterminous with the LSOA geography, that is, 'cut across' the LSOA.

2. Issues with the Population estimates for LSOAs and local authorities

The postcode population estimates are consistent if aggregated to the population estimates for LSOAs, which in turn are consistent with estimates for higher geographies such as the local authority and national population estimates.

Whilst the local authority mid-year estimates have National Statistics status, meeting standards for quality and relevance, it is recognised that some areas can be more difficult to estimate accurately than others. For example areas with high levels of migration could be expected to be more difficult to estimate accurately than areas with very low levels of migration. For this reason any inaccuracies in the local authority mid-year estimates will also be reflected in the LSOA estimates, and in turn in the postcode unit estimates.

It also needs to be recognised that the individual addresses for some postcodes may straddle the target geography (and in some cases the LSOA itself). For this reason some error may result when the unit postcode estimates are aggregated to higher geographies as this will be done on the NSPD grid reference for the postcode. All persons associated with addresses with the same postcode will therefore all be allocated to the same area within target geography, even though some addresses may physically be within a different area of the target geography.

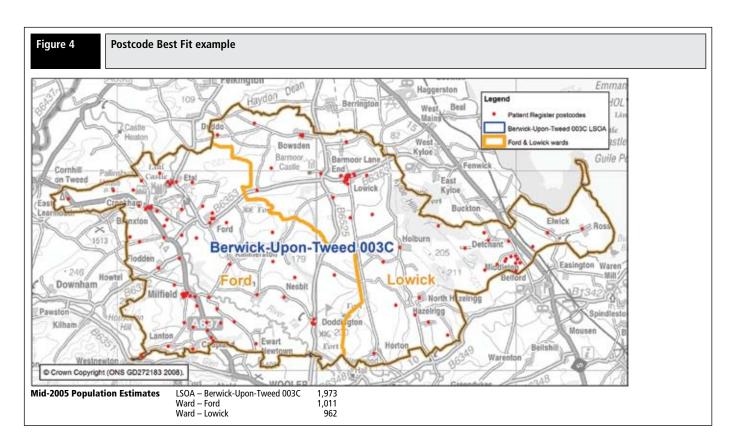
3. Issues with the NSPD and postcode changes

Postcodes with PO Box numbers

Non-geographic postcodes can either be special postcodes assigned to some large users of the postal service or PO Boxes that lie within a (pseudo) postcode sector. These PO Box postcodes will all have been assigned a grid reference, usually the local Royal Mail sorting office.

We are aware that some of the postcodes recorded on the patient registers do, in fact, relate to PO Box postcodes and therefore have an associated population, for example some relate to student halls of residences. Where these patient register PO Box postcodes can be identified as belonging to a particular establishment, they may be allocated on the NSPD to the 'wrong' LSOA as the allocation is done on the grid reference (usually the Royal Mail sorting office) rather than the physical location of the establishment. For example the postcode NP18 3YG for PO Box 179 which relates to Caerlon Campus, University of Wales, Newport is allocated on the NSPD to an LSOA some 4 km away from the actual campus, and in a different LSOA. Without a specific grid reference and LSOA adjustment this could result in postcodes within some LSOAs with too low or too high estimated population counts (in this example our LSOA estimates do reflect the actual location of the university campus).

With the mid-2006 patient register adjusted counts, 10,000 people were associated with 4,300 PO Box number postcodes, with 104 people associated with both a PO Box number and a non-geographic postcode (40 postcodes).



There were only seven occurrences of patient register PO Box number postcodes where the counts of persons associated with such postcodes were 50 or greater. In fact, 98 per cent of patient registers PO Box postcode usage related to fewer than 10 persons. Special consideration may need to be given to PO Box postcodes and the allocation of these postcodes to other geographies when applying the PBF method, though nationally this will have very little impact on any PBF derived estimates.

Postcode changes and terminated postcodes

The Royal Mail periodically make changes to postcodes, terminating old postcodes, creating new postcodes (generally when new residential properties or industrial/commercial premises are built) and changing postcodes in particular localities as part of postcode reorganisation. Such changes will impact on the PBF. There may be a time lag between the period when new residential properties are built and occupied, and the time people are included on the patient register. In addition it may take some time for terminated postcodes to be removed from the patient registers and some may remain indefinitely.

Some terminated postcodes will have been renamed and so, for PBF purposes, it is not a problem that counts relate to these terminated postcodes as long as the people (GP patients) to which they relate still exist and reside at the address previously associated with the terminated postcode. There are however procedures in place for individual PCTs to update on a quarterly basis patient register postcode information when new postcodes are introduced as part of a Royal Mail postcode reorganisation.

On the mid-2006 patient registers, there were 382 postcodes which had been terminated which had counts of over 100 persons; of these, however, only two postcodes (0.5 per cent) were terminated before 2000. This suggests that generally postcodes which have been terminated on the patient register are removed (if appropriate) or renamed (if a postcode change is involved).

Given the overall number of patient register counts relating to terminated postcodes (just 0.2 per cent), this is not considered to be a big problem,

though it may impact locally on the quality of any PBF-derived estimates produced.

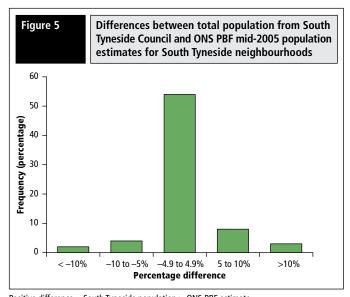
For the PBF method to work as intended, accuracy on the NSPD is essential. It needs to include valid postcodes, but importantly to have accurate grid reference information for these postcodes. Typically there will be around 40 people with the same postcode, grid references in the NSPD are available in one or 100 metre resolution, and the majority are derived from the Ordnance Survey product ADDRESS-POINT⁶ containing grid references for each address to 0.1 metre resolution. The addresses for a single postcode may straddle geographies, for example LSOAs or wards, but as these geographies are based on aggregations of Census Output Areas which were themselves based around unit postcodes, this will generally not be the case.

For the majority of postcodes on the NSPD, the grid reference will reflect the mean of matched addresses on ADDRESS-POINT with the same postcode, but allocated to the nearest address (property) of this mean.

Figure 4 gives a visualisation of how ward population estimates can be derived from LSOA population estimates using the PBF method and GIS. The LSOA of Berwick-Upon-Tweed 003C in Northumberland covers the area of two wards, Ford and Lowick. Within the LSOA there are 115 postcodes with associated population estimates for mid-2005, the average population per postcode is 17. Ford ward has 66 postcodes with population estimates, whilst Lowick ward has 49 postcodes with population estimates. These postcode population estimates can be aggregated to their respective wards, this gives mid-2005 population estimates of 1,011 for Ford and 962 for Lowick.

Case Studies highlighting application of PBF

In October 2006 ONS had communication from South Tyneside Council who enquired about the feasibility of ONS producing population estimates by age and sex for their 71 defined Neighbourhood areas covering most of South Tyneside, to assist in the validation of their own population estimates for these neighbourhoods. At the time the PBF



Positive difference = South Tyneside population > ONS PBF estimate. Negative difference = South Tyneside population < ONS PBF estimate.

method was still at a development stage and, as South Tyneside Council was able to offer digitised GIS boundaries for their 71 neighbourhoods, this was identified as being a good test of the PBF method, requiring GIS to identify the postcodes and associated estimates to be aggregated for each of the 71 neighbourhoods.

For most of these 71 neighbourhoods there was a broad consistency between the respective population estimates, however there are a few areas where there are differences of >10 per cent (**Figure 5**). Most of these differences can be explained by local circumstances.

In July 2007 ONS had contact from The Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science (Cefas) which is an agency of the UK Government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Cefas undertakes scientific research, advisory and consultancy work. Cefas approached ONS to enquire about the availability of population estimates for river catchment areas covering England and Wales to assess the impact of human-derived sewage on fisheries in England and Wales⁷, undertaken on behalf of the Food Standards Agency.

No postcode to river catchment area lookup file existed, so GIS was used to overlay the river catchment boundaries onto our postcode population estimates based on their grid reference. In this way the postcodes within each river catchment area could be identified, and the postcode population estimates within them aggregated. In this manner population estimates for all 903 river catchment areas were produced.

Other examples where PBF has been used to produce bespoke population estimates to meet specific requests include the production of updated population estimates for 2001 Census-defined urban areas in England and Wales, and population estimates for parishes and postcode sectors.

ONS is willing to undertake work to produce bespoke population estimates where these areas can be readily defined, either in terms of existing geographies, a postcode lookup file or customer supplied digitised boundary file. Potential customers are reminded that there are some limitations with the estimates produced using the PBF method and that any work undertaken may be chargeable.

Conclusion

The use of a PBF methodology as developed by ONS can go a long way to meet previously unmet demand for population estimates, such as for wards and parishes. The finer the level of geographical detail with any such estimates, the greater the uncertainty of accuracy – as is the case with the standard outputs for population estimates for local authorities, MSOAs and LSOAs.

In addition to producing population estimates for 'non-standard' small areas, the method has also been used to produce population estimates for larger areas, such as National Parks and Parliamentary Constituencies, published as experimental statistics⁸. In fact population estimates can be produced for any geography where a postcode to geography lookup or a suitable GIS digitised boundary exists. Greater confidence can be associated with large area estimates derived by PBF because of the greater likelihood that the estimates will contain whole local authorities, MSOAs or LSOAs and, in such cases, only relatively small slither areas may actually have population estimates generated solely from the PBF methodology.

As PBF derived population estimates are a by-product of LSOA population estimates, a population base does not have to be generated for each geography for which estimates are required: the only inputs required are a year-specific patient register file, the associated LSOA and special population counts and, optionally, the NSPD. To generate estimates from PBF for different geographies is not resource (staff) intensive, whereas alternative methods for producing such estimates may be.

From the evaluation undertaken, no serious limitations with the PBF methodology have been identified, but it is recognised that the accuracy of any such estimates is largely dependent upon the accuracy of not only the patient registers, but also the NSPD, and the LSOA and local authority population estimates.

Whilst there are particular limitations with the patient register counts, with appropriate checking and adjustments, the quality of any estimates derived from PBF in this way can be improved. Such checks and adjustments are currently done with the Ratio Change method for producing the LSOA and MSOA estimates.

References

- 1 Bates A (2007) Methodology used for producing ONS's Small Area Population Estimates. *Population Trends* **125**, 30–36
- 2 Bates A (2004) Small Area Population Estimates project: data quality of administrative datasets. *Population Trends* **116**, 11–17
- 3 The National Statistics Postcode Directory (NSPD) is produced by ONS and lists all unit postcodes in the United Kingdom and assigns them to a range of administrative, health, electoral and other geographies. Postcode grid references are provided and counts of the number of addresses, delivery points and small businesses in each postcode are also available. The product contains both live and terminated postcodes.
- 4 The postcode sector comprises the first half of a postcode (the outcode) and the first digit of the second half of the postcode (the incode) eg EC1A 1 and WR10 3. There are around 9,000 postcode sectors wholly within England and Wales with an average population of around 5,900, with a very small number in excess of 20,000.
- 5 Methodology Note on production of Super Output Area Population Estimates (Experimental Statistics), May 2008 accessed from www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14357
- 6 The Ordnance Survey product ADDRESS-POINT is a dataset that uniquely defines and locates residential, business and public postal addresses in Great Britain. It is created by matching information from Ordnance Survey digital map databases with more than 27 million addresses recorded by the Royal Mail.
- 7 Campos C, Kershaw S and Lee R (2007) Sanitary surveys in shellfish production areas in England and Wales. *Shellfish News* 24, 28–30, available at www.cefas.co.uk/publications/shellfishnews/ shellnews24.pdf

8 The label 'Experimental Statistics' basically refers to statistics which are being consciously 'groomed' for National Statistics status when, and if, circumstances permit. The label from 1 April 2008 now has no significance in the context of the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 or the new UK Statistics Authority's 'assessment and designation' function (unless the UK Statistics Authority decides otherwise).

Tables

Table*			Page
	Population		
1.1 (1)	International	Selected countries	36
1.2 (2)	National	Constituent countries of	39
		the United Kingdom	
1.3 (4)	Subnational	Government Office Regions	
		of England	40
1.4 (6)	Age and sex	Constituent countries of	
		the United Kingdom	41
1.5 (7)	Age, sex and legal marital status	-	44
1.6 (5)	Components of population change		
		the United Kingdom	46
2 4 (2)	Vital statistics		
2.1 (8)	Summary		
2.2 (2011)		the United Kingdom	47
2.2 (new)	Key demographic and health indicators		40
	Live births	the United Kingdom	49
3.1 (9)		England and Welse	FO
3.2 (10)	Age of mother Outside marriage: age of mother and type of registration		50 51
3.3 (11)	Within marriage, within marriage to remarried women,	England and wales	51
5.5 (11)	age of mother and birth order	England and Wales	52
	age of momer and birth order	England and wales	52
	Conceptions and abortions		
4.1 (12)	Age of women at conception	England and Wales (residents)	53
. ,			
	Expectation of life		
5.1 (13)	(In years) at birth and selected age	Constituent countries of	54
		the United Kingdom	
	Deaths	-	
6.1 (14)	Age and sex	England and Wales	55
6.2 (15)	Subnational	Government Office Regions	
		of England	56
7.1 (18)	International migration		
7.2 (19)	Age and sex	-	57
7.3 (20)	Country of last residence	8	58
	Citizenship	United Kingdom	59
8.1 (21)	Internal migration		
0.1 (21)	Internal migration	Luited Kingdom	60
	Movements within the United Kingdom	United Kingdom	00
9.1 (22)	Marriage and divorce		
9.2 (23)	Age and sex	England and Wales	61
9.3 (24)	Remarriages: age, sex and previous marital status		62
	Divorces: age and sex	-	63
	5	e	
	*Numbers in brackets indicate former table numbers in editio		
	1999 (No 95). Former tables 16 and 17 (Deaths by selected <i>Health Statistics Quarterly</i> .	causes, and Abortions) now appear III	
	mann sumsues Quarterty.		
	Population Trends tables are also available in XLS or CSV	formats via our website	
	www.statistics.gov.uk		
	Symbols		
	-	half the final digit shown	

p provisional

not applicable

:

35

Table 1.	1 Popu	llation and	vital rates	: internatio	onal								
Selected co	untries									Ν	umbers (thousa	nds)/Rates p	er thousand
Year	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus ¹	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany ²	Greece ³	Hungary
Population	(thousands)												
1971	55,928	7,501	9,673	8,540	610	9,810	4,963	1,369	4,612	51,251	78,313	8,831	10,370
1976	56,216	7,566	9,818	8,760	498	10,094	5,073	1,435	4,726	52,909	78,337	9,167	10,590
1981	56,357	7,569	9,859	8,891	515	10,293	5,121	1,482	4,800	54,182	78,408	9,729	10,712
1986	56,684	7,588	9,862	8,958	545	10,340	5,120	1,534	4,918	55,547	77,720	9,967	10,631
1991	57,439	7,813	9,979	8,982	587	10,309	5,154	1,566	5,014	57,055	79,984	10,247	10,346
1996	58,164	7,959	10,137	8,363	661 ¹²	10,315	5,262	1,416	5,125	58,026	81,896	10,709	10,193
2001	59,113	8,043	10,287	7,910	701 ¹²	10,224	5,359	1,364	5,188	59,322	82,340	10,950	10,188
2002	59,323	8,084	10,333	7,869	710 ¹²	10,201	5,374	1,359	5,201	59,678	82,482	10,988	10,159
2003	59,557	8,118	10,376	7,824	721 ¹²	10,202	5,387	1,354	5,213	60,028	82,520	11,024	10,130
2004	59,846	8,175	10,421	7,781	737 ¹²	10,207	5,401	1,349	5,228	60,381	82,501	11,062	10,107
2005	60,238	8,233	10,479	7,740	758 ¹²	10,234	5,416	1,346	5,246	60,996	82,464	11,104	10,087
2006	60,587	8,280 ^p	10,511 ^p	7,680 ^p	766 ¹²	10,280 ^p	5,427 ^P	1,345	5,270	61,350 ^P	82,370 ^P	11,150 ^P	10,077 ^p
2007								1,340 ^P	5,290 ^P		82,260 ^P		
Population	changes (per	1 000 ner an	num)										
1971–76	1.0	1,000 per an 1.7	3.0	5.2	-36.7	5.8	4.4	9.6	4.9	6.5	0.1	7.6	4.2
1976-81	0.5	0.1	0.8	3.0	6.8	3.9	1.9	6.6	3.1	4.8	0.2	12.3	2.3
1981–86	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.5	11.7	0.9	0.0	7.0	4.9	5.0	-1.8	4.9	-1.5
1986–91	2.7	5.9	2.4	0.5	15.4	-0.6	1.3	4.2	3.9	5.4	5.8	5.6	-5.4
1991–96	2.5	3.7	3.6	-13.8	25.2	0.1	4.2	-12.4	3.8	3.4	4.8	9.0	-3.0
1996–01	3.3	2.1	2.6	-10.8	12.1	-1.8	3.7	-7.3	2.5	4.5	1.1	4.5	-0.1
2001–02	3.5	5.1	4.5	-5.2	12.8	-2.2	2.8	-3.7	2.5	6.0	1.7	4.4	-2.8
2001-02	3.9	4.2	4.2	-5.7	15.5	0.1	2.0	-3.7	2.3	5.9	0.5	2.4	-2.9
2003-04	4.8	7.0	4.3	-5.5	22.2	0.5	2.6	-3.7	2.9	5.9	-0.2	3.4	-2.3
2004-05	6.6	7.1	5.6	-5.3	28.5	2.6	2.8	-2.2	3.4	10.2	-0.4	3.8	-2.0
2005–06	5.8	5.7 ^P	3.1 ^P	-7.8 ^p	10.6	4.5 ^P	2.0 ^P	-0.7	4.6	5.8 ^P	-1.1 ^P	4.1 ^P	-1.0 ^p
2006–07								-3.7 ^p	3.8 ^p		-1.3 ^P		
Livo hirth	rate (per 1,000	nonulation	nor annum)										
1971–75	14.1	13.3	13.4	13.2	17.7	17.8	14.6	15.4	13.1	16.0	10.5	15.8	16.1
1976-80	12.5	11.5	12.5	15.1	19.0	17.0	12.0	15.0	13.6	14.1	10.5	15.6	15.8
1981-85	12.9	12.0	12.0	13.7	20.2	13.5	10.2	15.6	13.4	14.2	10.7	13.3	12.3
1986–90	13.7	11.6	12.1	12.7	18.8	12.7	11.5	15.5	12.7	13.8	9.8	10.6	11.8
1991–95	13.2	11.8	12.0	9.8	16.9	11.1	13.1	10.7	12.9	12.7	10.9	9.9	11.7
1996–00	12.0	10.2	11.2	8.3	13.2	8.8	12.6	8.9	11.3	12.7	9.6	10.2	9.8
2001	11.3	9.4	11.1	8.6	11.6	8.9	12.2	9.3	10.8	13.0	8.9	9.3	9.5
2002	11.3	9.7	10.8	8.5	11.1	9.6	11.9	9.6	10.7	12.7	8.7	9.5	9.5
2003	11.7	9.5	10.9	8.6	11.2	9.2	12.0	9.6	10.9	12.7	8.6	9.5	9.3
2004	12.0	9.7	11.1	9.0	11.3	9.6	11.9	10.4	11.0	12.7	8.6	9.6	9.4
2005	12.0	9.5	11.2	9.2	10.9	10.0	11.9	10.7	11.0	12.7	8.3	9.7	9.7
2006	12.4	9.3	11.5	9.6	11.3	10.3	12.0	11.1	11.2	13.0	8.2	10.0	9.9
2007	12.7 ^P	9.1	11.4	9.8	10.8	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.1	12.8	8.3	9.8	9.7
Death rate	e (per 1,000 po	pulation per	annum)										
1971–75	11.8	12.6	12.1	9.8	9.9	12.4	10.1	11.1	9.5	10.7	12.3	8.6	11.9
1976-80	11.9	12.3	11.6	12.9	10.4	12.5	10.5	12.1	9.3	10.2	12.2	8.8	12.9
1981–85	11.7	12.0	11.4	11.3	10.0	12.8	11.1	12.3	9.3	10.1	12.0	9.0	13.7
1986–90	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.9	10.2	12.4	11.5	11.9	9.8	9.5	11.6	9.3	13.5
1991–95	11.1	10.4	10.4	12.9	9.0	11.6	11.9	13.9	9.8	9.1	10.8	9.5	14.3
1996–00	10.6	9.7	10.3	14.0	7.7	10.8	11.2	13.1	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.7	13.9
2001	10.2	9.3	10.1	14.2	6.9	10.5	10.9	13.6	9.4	8.9	10.1	9.4	13.0
2002	10.2	9.4	10.2	14.3	7.3	10.5	10.9	13.5	9.5	9.2	10.2	9.5	13.1
2003	10.3	9.5	10.4	14.3	7.2	10.9	10.7	13.4	9.4	9.2	10.3	9.6	13.4
2004	9.7	9.1	9.8	14.2	7.1	10.5	10.3	13.2	9.1	8.4	10.0	9.5	13.1
2005	9.7	9.1	9.8	14.6	7.2	10.6	10.2	12.9	9.1	8.6	10.1	9.5	13.5
2006	9.4	8.9		14.8	6.7	10.2	10.2	12.9	9.1		9.9	9.5	13.1
2007	9.4 ^p	8.9					10.2		9.2		10.0		13.0

Note:

Estimated population (mid-year), live birth and death rates up to the latest available data, as given in the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (June 2008), *the United Nations Demographic Yearbook* (May 2008), and the Eurostat website (June 2008). Rates for 2007 (United Kingdom) are based on 2006 based populations projections for 2007.

1

Republic of Cyprus - Greek Cypriot controlled area only Including former GDR throughout. Greece - mid-year population excludes armed forces stationed outside the country but includes alien forces stationed in the area. 3

Δ 5

includes alien forces stationed in the area. Malta - including work and resident permit holders and foreigners residing in Malta. Poland - excluding civilian aliens within the country but including civilian nationals temporarily outside the country. Average year data for 2000 and 2001 contain revised data according to the final results of the population census 2002. Portugal - including the Azores and Madeira islands. Spain - including the Balearic and Canary Islands. For 1971 the European Union consisted of the 6 original member countries. This has since been expanded to include: 9 countries (1976–EU15); 10 countries (2004–EU25); 2 countries (2007–EU27). In this table, all totals include the EU27. Including the Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet 6

8

9

been determined.

ueen determined.
10 Japan - excluding diplomatic personnel outside the country and foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area. Rates are based on births to or deaths of Japanese nationals only.
11 USA - excluding armed forces overseas and civilian citizens absent from the country for extended periods.
12 Indicate powniation extinction of uncertainty with the statistical s

12 Indicates population estimates of uncertain reliability. 13 Data refer to 15 April.

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

Census. 15 Mid-year estimates have been adjusted for under-enumeration. 16 For statistical purposes the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China. Data for the period 1996 to 2000 have been adjusted on the basis of the Population Census of 2000. Data from 2001 to 2004 have been estimated on the basis of the annual national sample surveys of Population Changes. Estimate of uncertain reliability. Death rates for 1999–2003 and birth rates for 2000–2003 were obtained by the Sample Survey of Population Change 2003 in China. 17 Rate is for 1990–1995. n provisional

provisional. р

continued Selected countries Year Irish Republic Italy Latvia Lithuania Luxem- bourg Malta ⁴ Nether- lands Poland ⁵ Portugal ⁶ I Population (thousands) Lithuania Luxem- bourg Malta ⁴ Nether- lands Poland ⁵ Portugal ⁶ I	Romania S		mbers (thous	andc)/Data -	
Republic bourg lands	Romania			aiius)/Kates	per thousand
Population (thousands)		Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain ⁷	Sweden
		I	I		
	20,470	4,540	1,732	34,216	8,098
	21,450	4,764	1,809	36,118	8,222
	22,353	4,996	1,910	37,741	8,320
	22,823	5,179	1,975	38,536	8,370
	23,185	5,283	2,002	38,920	8,617
1996 3,626 ¹³ 56,860 2,457 3,602 414 380 15,530 38,618 10,058 3	22,608	5,374	1,991	39,479	8,841
2001 3,839 ¹³ 56,978 2,355 3,481 442 393 16,046 38,251 10,293	22,408	5,380	1,992	40,721	8,896
	21,795	5,379	1,996	41,314	8,925
	21,734	5,379	1,997	42,005	8,958
	21,673	5,382	1,997	42,692	8,994
	21,624	5,387	2,001	43,398	9,030
	21,580 [°] 21,540 [°]	5,400 ^p 5,390 ^p	2,010 2,020 ^p	44,100 44,850 [°]	9,090 [₽] 9,140 [₽]
2007 4,340° 59,420° 2,270° 3,370° 410° 16,370°	21,540	5,390	2,020	44,850	9,140
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)					
1971–76 16.4 6.1 8.4 9.8 10.7 0.0 8.8 9.5 16.5	9.6	9.9	8.9	11.1	3.1
1976-81 12.7 2.8 4.1 6.5 2.5 -4.8 6.9 9.0 10.6	8.4	9.7	11.2	9.0	2.4
1981-86 5.8 0.3 5.8 8.1 1.8 13.7 4.6 8.7 3.2	4.2	7.3	6.8	4.2	1.2
1986-91 -1.0 0.5 5.7 10.2 10.2 8.1 6.8 4.2 -2.8 1991-96 4.3 0.4 -12.8 -1.7 13.9 8.4 6.1 2.0 3.8	3.2 5.0	4.0 3.4	2.7 -1.1	2.0	5.9 5.1
1996–01 11.7 0.4 –8.3 –6.7 13.5 6.8 6.6 –1.9 4.7	-3.0 -1.8	0.2	0.1	2.9 6.3	1.2
		0.2		0.5	
2001-02 20.3 3.1 -6.8 -3.4 9.0 7.6 6.4 -0.5 7.3	-27.4	-0.2	2.0	14.6	3.3
2002-03 20.2 7.8 -6.0 -4.3 9.0 7.6 4.7 -1.0 7.0	-2.8	0.0	0.5	16.7	3.7
2003-04 12.0 9.9 -5.2 -5.2 6.7 5.0 3.5 -0.4 5.8	-2.8	0.6	0.0	16.4	4.0
2004-05 21.5 7.4 -5.2 -6.4 8.8 7.5 2.3 -0.5 4.5 2005-06 24.0 5.7 -2.6 -7.0° 28.4° 14.9° 1.8° -0.8 2.9	-2.3 -2.0 ^p	0.9 2.4 ^p	2.0 4.5	16.5	4.0 6.6 ^p
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-2.0 [°] -1.9 [°]	–1.9 ^p	4.5 5.0 ^p	16.2 17.0 ^p	5.5 ^P
Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum)					40.5
1971-75 22.2 16.0 14.4 16.4 11.6 17.5 14.9 17.9 20.3 1976-90 21.2 12.6 12.0 15.4 11.2 17.0 12.6 10.2 17.0	19.3	19.7	16.4	19.2	13.5
1976-80 21.3 12.6 13.9 15.4 11.2 17.0 12.6 19.3 17.9 1981-85 19.2 10.6 15.2 16.0 11.6 15.3 12.2 19.0 14.5	18.9 15.6	20.3 18.0	16.3 14.2	17.1 12.8	11.6 11.3
1986–90 15.8 9.8 15.3 15.8 12.2 16.0 12.8 15.5 11.9	15.8	15.8	14.2	10.8	13.2
1991–95 14.0 9.6 10.8 13.1 13.3 14.0 12.8 12.9 11.4	11.1	13.3	10.0	9.8	13.3
1996–00 14.2 9.2 8.0 10.4 13.1 12.0 12.6 10.4 11.3	10.4	10.7	9.1	9.5	10.2
2001 15.1 9.2 8.3 9.1 12.4 10.0 12.6 9.6 11.0	9.8	9.5	8.8	10.0	10.3
2002 15.5 9.4 8.6 8.7 12.0 9.6 12.5 9.3 11.0 2003 15.4 9.4 9.0 8.9 11.8 10.1 12.3 9.2 10.8	9.7	9.5	8.8	10.2	10.7
2003 15.4 9.4 9.0 8.9 11.8 10.1 12.3 9.2 10.8 2004 15.3 9.7 8.8 8.9 11.8 9.7 11.9 9.3 10.4	9.8 10.0	9.6 10.0	8.7 9.0	10.5 10.6	11.1 11.2
2005 14.8 9.5 9.4 9.0 11.8 9.6 11.5 9.6 10.4	10.2	9.3	9.1	10.7	11.2
2006 15.2 9.5 9.7 9.2 11.7 9.6 11.3 9.8 10.0	10.1	10.0	9.4	10.9	11.7
2007 16.2 9.5 10.1 9.5 11.4 9.5 11.0 10.2 10.0	9.9	10.1	9.7	10.8	11.7
Death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) 1971–75 11.0 9.8 11.6 9.0 12.2 9.0 8.3 8.4 11.0	9.4	9.4	10.0	8.5	10.5
1976–80 10.2 9.7 12.6 10.1 11.5 9.0 8.1 9.2 10.1	9.4 9.8	9.4 9.8	9.8	8.5 8.0	10.5
1981–85 9.4 9.5 12.8 10.6 11.2 8.2 8.3 9.6 9.6	10.3	10.1	10.3	7.7	11.0
1986–90 9.1 9.4 12.4 10.3 10.5 7.4 8.5 10.0 9.6	10.8	10.1	9.6	8.2	11.1
1991–95 8.8 9.7 14.8 12.0 9.8 7.6 8.8 10.2 10.4	11.5	9.9	9.7	8.7	10.9
1996-00 8.5 9.8 13.9 11.5 9.0 7.7 8.8 9.8 10.5	12.0	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6
2001 7.9 9.6 14.0 11.6 8.4 7.6 8.7 9.5 10.2	11.6	9.7	9.3	8.9	10.5
2001 7.9 9.6 14.0 11.6 8.4 7.6 8.7 9.5 10.2 2002 7.5 9.8 13.9 11.8 8.4 7.8 8.8 9.4 10.2	12.4	9.7 9.6	9.3 9.4	8.9 8.9	10.5
2003 7.2 10.2 13.9 11.9 9.0 7.7 8.7 9.6 10.4	12.3	9.7	9.7	9.2	10.4
2004 7.0 9.4 13.9 12.0 7.6 7.2 8.4 9.5 9.7	11.9	9.6	9.3	8.7	10.1
2005 6.6 9.7 14.2 12.8 8.0 7.8 8.4 9.7 10.2	12.1	9.9	9.4	8.9	10.2
2006 6.5 9.5 14.5 13.2 8.0 8.3 9.7 9.7	11.9	9.9	9.1	8.4	10.0
2007	11.7	9.9			10.0

See notes on first page of table.

Table 1.1	Population an	nd vital rates: ir	nternational							
continued Selected countries								Numbers	(thousands)/Ra	tes per thousand
Year	EU ⁸	Russian Federation	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	China	India ⁹	Japan ¹⁰	USA ¹¹	Year
Population (thous	sands)									-
1971	438,728	130,934	13,067	22,026	2,899	852,290 ¹⁶	551,311	105,145	207,661	1971
1976	450,468	135,027	14,033	23,517	3,163	937,170 ¹⁶	617,248	113,094	218,035	1976
1981	459,807	139,225	14,923	24,900	3,195	1,008,460 ¹⁶	675,185	117,902	229,958	1981
1986	465,336	144,154	16,018	26,204	3,317	1,086,733 ¹⁶	767,199	121,672	240,680	1986
1991	473,094	148,245	17,284	28,031	3,477	1,170,100 ¹⁶	851,897	123,964	252,639	1991
1996	478,084	148,160 ¹⁴	18,311 ¹⁵	29,611 ¹⁵	3,732	1,217,550 ¹⁶	942,157 ¹²	125,757	269,394	1996
2001	482,464	145,976 ¹⁴	19,413 ¹⁵	31,021 15	3,880	1,271,850 ¹⁶	1,035,066 ¹²	127,130	285,108	2001
2002	483,643	145,306 ¹⁴	19,641 ¹⁵	31,373 15	3,939	1,280,400 ¹⁶	1,050,640 ¹²	127,400	287,985	2002
2003	485,617	144,566 ¹⁴	19,873 ¹⁵	31,66915	4,009	1,288,400 ¹⁶	1,068,21412	127,650	290,850	2003
2004	487,720	143,821 14	20,111 15	31,974 15	4,061	1,296,075 ¹⁶	1,085,600 12	127,670	293,623	2004
2005 2006	490,125 492,068 ^p	143,150 ¹⁴ 142,490 ¹⁴	20,409 ¹⁵ 20,700 ¹⁵	32,312 ¹⁵ 32,650 ¹⁵	4,099 4,180	1,303,720 ¹⁶ 1,311,020 ¹⁶	1,101,000 ¹² 1,117,730 ¹²	127,773 127,760	296,410 299,400	2005 2006
2008	492,000		20,700 ^{15,P}	32,050 ^{15,P}	4,180 4,230 ^p	1,511,020	1,134,000 ¹²	127,700	299,400	2008
Population change	ges (per 1,000 per a	nnum)								
1971–76	5.4	6.3	14.8	13.5	18.2	19.9	23.9	15.1	10.0	1971–76
1976–81	4.1	6.2	12.7	11.8	2.0	15.2	18.8	8.5	10.9	1976–81
1981-86	2.4	7.1	14.7	10.5	7.6	15.5	27.3	6.4	9.3	1981-86
1986–91	3.3	5.7	15.8	13.9	9.6	15.3	22.1	3.8	9.9	1986–91
1991–96	2.1	-1.7	11.9	11.3	14.7	10.3	21.1	2.9	12.1	1991–96
1996–01	1.8	-2.9	12.0	9.5	7.9	8.9	19.7	2.2	11.7	1996–01
2001–02	2.4	-4.6	11.7	11.3	15.2	6.7	15.0	2.1	10.1	2001–02
2002–03	4.1	-5.1	11.8	9.4	17.8	6.2	16.7	2.0	9.9	2002–03
2003-04	4.3	-5.2	12.0	9.6	13.0	6.0	16.3	0.2	9.5	2003-04
2004-05	4.9	-4.7	14.8	10.6	9.4	5.9	14.2	0.8	9.5	2004-05
2005–06 2006–07	3.8 ^p	-4.6 	14.3 15.5 [₽]	10.5 10.1 ^p	19.8 12.0 ^P	5.6	15.2 14.6	-0.1 0.1	10.1	2005–06 2006–07
Live birth rate (p	er 1,000 populatio	n per annum)								
1971–75			18.8	15.9	20.4	27.2	35.6	18.6	15.3	1971–75
1976-80			15.7	15.5	16.8	18.6	33.4	14.9	15.2	1976-80
1981-85			15.6	15.1	15.8	19.2		12.6	15.7	1981-85
1986–90 1991–95	 11.4	 10.2	15.1 14.7	14.8 13.6	17.1 16.9	 18.5 ¹⁷		10.6 9.7	16.0 13.1	1986–90 1991–95
1996–00	10.6	8.6	14.7	11.4	14.9			9.7	14.3	1991-95
2001	10.1	9.0	12.7	10.8	14.4	13.4 ¹⁶	25.4	9.2	14.1	2001
2001	10.1	9.6	12.7	10.8	14.4	12.9 ¹⁶	25.4	9.2	14.1	2001
2002	10.3	10.2	12.6	10.5	14.0	12.5 ¹⁶	24.8	8.8	14.0	2002
2004	10.4	10.5	12.7	10.5	14.3	12.3 ¹⁶	24.1	8.7	14.0	2004
2005	10.4	10.2	12.9	10.6	14.1	12.4 ¹⁶	23.8	8.3	14.0	2005
2006	10.6	10.4	12.9		14.1			8.6		2006
2007	10.6	10.9			15.2					2007
Death rate (per 1	,000 population pe	er annum)								
1971–75			8.2	7.4	8.4	7.3	15.5	6.4	9.1	1971-75
1976-80			7.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	13.8	6.1	8.7	1976-80
1981-85			7.3	7.0	8.1	6.7		6.1	8.6	1981-85
1986–90 1991–95	 10.4	 13.7	7.2 7.0	7.3 7.8	8.2 7.8			6.4 7.0	8.7 8.7	1986–90 1991–95
1996-00	10.4	14.3	6.9	7.2	7.2			7.6	8.5	1996-00
2001	9.9	15.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.4 ¹⁶	8.4	7.6	8.5	2001
2002	9.9	16.1	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.4 ¹⁶	8.1	7.7	8.5	2002
2003	10.1	16.4	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.4 ¹⁶	8.0	8.0	8.4	2003
2004	9.7	16.0	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.4 ¹⁶	7.5	8.1	8.2	2004
2005	9.8	15.2	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.5 ¹⁶	7.6	8.5		2005
2006		15.0	6.5		6.7			8.5		2006
2007					6.8					2007

See notes on first page of table.

Table 1.2	Population: nation	onal						
Constituent countr	ies of the United Kingdor	m				Numbers	(thousands) and perce	entage 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		57,714	56,078	50,986	48,102	2,884	5,092	1,636
1994		57,862	56,218	51,116	48,229	2,887	5,102	1,644
1995		58,025	56,376	51,272	48,383	2,889	5,104	1,649
1996		58,164	56,503	51,410	48,519	2,891	5,092	1,662
1997		58,314	56,643	51,560	48,665	2,895	5,083	1,671
1998		58,475	56,797	51,720	48,821	2,900	5,077	1,678
1999		58,684	57,005	51,933	49,033	2,901	5,072	1,679
2000		58,886	57,203	52,140	49,233	2,907	5,063	1,683
2001		59,113	57,424	52,360	49,450	2,910	5,064	1,689
2002 ¹		59,323	57,627	52,572	49,652	2,920	5,055	1,697
2003 ¹		59,557	57,855	52,797	49,866	2,931	5,057	1,703
2004 ¹		59,846	58,136	53,057	50,111	2,946	5,078	1,710
2005 ¹		60,238	58,514	53,419	50,466	2,954	5,095	1,724
2006		60,587	58,846	53,729	50,763	2,966	5,117	1,742
2007							5,144	
2007 by	age group (percentage	s)						
0-4		5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.4
5–15		13.3	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.5	12.5	15.4
16–44		40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	37.5	39.2	41.3
45–64N	/59F	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.9	23.4	20.6
65M/60	F—74	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	12.2	11.9	10.0
75 and	over	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.5	7.5	6.3
Projections ²								
2006		60,587	58,846	53,729	50,763	2,966	5,117	1,742
2011		62,761	60,950	55,744	52,706	3,038	5,206	1,812
2016		64,975	63,107	57,837	54,724	3,113	5,270	1,868
2021		67,191	65,269	59,943	56,757	3,186	5,326	1,922
2026		69,260	67,294	61,931	58,682	3,248	5,363	1,966
2031		71,100	69,101	63,727	60,432	3,296	5,374	1,999
2031 bv	age group (percentage	s)						
0-4		5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.7
5–15		12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	11.2	13.4
16–44		36.4	36.4	36.6	36.8	33.7	34.3	35.5
45-64 ³		23.4	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.5	24.4	23.9
65-74 ³		10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	12.0	12.4	10.7
75 and	over	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.4	13.7	12.9	10.9

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.
 2002 to 2005 mid-year population estimates for England and Wales and the United Kingdom have been updated to include the latest revised estimates that take into account improved estimates of international migration.
 2 National projections based on mid-2006 population estimates.

3 Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2026, state pension age will increase from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women.

Table 1.3 **Population: subnational**

Mid-year	North	North	Yorkshire	East	West	East	London	South	South
	East	West	and The	Midlands	Midlands	East	London	East	West
	Lust	, include	Humber	imalanas	indianas			Lust	West
Estimates	I						1		
971	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
981	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
991	2,587	6,843	4,936	4,011	5,230	5,121	6,829	7,629	4,688
993	2,594	6,847	4,954	4,056	5,246	5,154	6,844	7,673	4,734
994	2,589	6,839	4,960	4,072	5,249	5,178	6,874	7,712	4,757
995	2,583	6,828	4,961	4,092	5,257	5,206	6,913	7,763	4,782
996	2,576	6,810	4,961	4,108	5,263	5,233	6,974	7,800	4,793
997	2,568	6,794	4,958	4,120	5,262	5,267	7,015	7,853	4,827
998	2,561	6,792	4,958	4,133	5,271	5,302	7,065	7,889	4,849
999	2,550	6,773	4,956	4,152	5,272	5,339	7,154	7,955	4,88
000	2,543	6,774	4,959	4,168	5,270	5,375	7,237	7,991	4,91
2001	2,540	6,773	4,977	4,190	5,281	5,400	7,322	8,023	4,94
002 ¹	2,541	6,778	5,002	4,222	5,295	5,433	7,362	8,047	4,97
003 ¹	2,541	6,800	5,028	4,254	5,312	5,475	7,364	8,087	5,00
004 ¹	2,542	6,820	5,064	4,291	5,327	5,511	7,389	8,125	5,04
005 ¹	2,550	6,840	5,108	4,328	5,351	5,563	7,456	8,185	5,08
2006	2,556	6,853	5,142	4,364	5,367	5,607	7,512	8,238	5,12
2006 by age group (percentages)									
0-4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.8	5.7	5.2
5–15	13.0	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.5	12.4	13.5	12.8
16-44	39.0	39.5	40.2	39.5	39.2	38.7	48.5	39.0	37.
45–64M/59F	23.0	22.3	22.0	22.6	21.9	22.5	18.5	22.5	23.
65M/60F-74	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.4	8.1	11.1	12.
75 and over	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.1	5.7	8.2	9.4
Projections ²									
006	2,556	6,853	5,142	4,364	5,367	5,607	7,512	8,238	5,124
011	2,594	7,014	5,377	4,591	5,506	5,890	7,817	8,550	5,36
016	2,638	7,193	5,621	4,825	5,662	6,179	8,114	8,871	5,62
021	2,685	7,377	5,866	5,060	5,824	6,471	8,390	9,202	5,88
026	2,730	7,546	6,101	5,286	5,977	6,747	8,633	9,523	6.13
029	2,754	7,638	6,234	5,412	6,061	6,901	8,768	9,702	6,28
031	2,769	7,696	6,319	5,491	6,114	6,997	8,858	9,814	6,37
2031 by age group (percentages)									
0-4	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.9	5.5	6.7	5.5	5.
5–15	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.3	13.2	12.6	12.6	12.7	11.
16–44	35.6	36.3	37.7	35.6	35.7	34.9	43.7	35.1	33.
45–64 ³	23.0	23.2	23.0	23.8	22.8	23.7	22.9	23.6	23.
65-74 ³	11.7	10.9	10.2	11.0	10.5	10.9	7.4	10.8	11.
75 and over	12.4	11.5	10.9	12.0	11.9	12.4	6.7	12.4	13.

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.
 2002 to 2005 mid-year population estimates for England and Wales and the United Kingdom have been updated to include the latest revised estimates that take into account improved estimates of international migration.
 These projections are based on the 2006 population estimates and are consistent with the 2006-based national projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
 Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2026, state pension age will increase from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women.

Table 1.4	Populat	ion: age a	and sex													
Constituent countrie	es of the Uni	ited Kingdor	n												Numbers	(thousands)
									Age grou							
Mid-year	All ages	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– 64M/59F ¹	65M/60F ¹ and over
United Kingdom Persons 1981 1986 1991 1996	56,357 56,684 57,439 58,164	730 748 790 719	2,726 2,886 3,077 3,019	8,147 7,143 7,141 7,544	9,019 9,200 8,168 7,231	8,010 8,007 8,898 9,131	6,774 7,711 7,918 7,958	9,540 9,212 9,500 10,553	2,935 3,069 2,888 2,785	5,195 5,020 5,067 5,066	2,677 2,971 3,119 3,129	716 626 711		12,543 11,645 11,685 12,018	33,780 34,725 35,197 35,498	10,035 10,313 10,557 10,649
2000	58,886	682	2,869	7,652	7,139	8,646	8,678	11,011	2,900	4,940	3,249	755	364	11,959	36,138	10,788
2001	59,113	663	2,819	7,624	7,261	8,475	8,846	11,168	2,884	4,947	3,296	753	377	11,863	36,406	10,845
2002 ²	59,323	661	2,753	7,603	7,400	8,264	9,004	11,307	2,892	4,967	3,344	738	388	11,785	36,622	10,916
2003 ²	59,557	680	2,706	7,546	7,573	8,084	9,105	11,412	2,949	5,001	3,398	706	399	11,720	36,826	11,012
2004 ²	59,846	705	2,686	7,475	7,739	7,954	9,185	11,507	3,027	5,028	3,431	702	409	11,645	37,083	11,117
2005 ²	60,238	716	2,713	7,373	7,886	7,935	9,245	11,616	3,114	5,046	3,420	755	419	11,589	37,418	11,232
2006	60,587	732	2,765	7,241	8,020	7,896	9,262	11,744	3,240	5,029	3,416	820	423	11,537	37,707	11,344
Males 1981 1986 1991 1996	27,412 27,542 27,909 28,287	374 384 403 369	1,400 1,478 1,572 1,547	4,184 3,664 3,655 3,857	4,596 4,663 4,146 3,652	4,035 4,022 4,432 4,540	3,409 3,864 3,949 3,954	4,711 4,572 4,732 5,244	1,376 1,463 1,390 1,360	2,264 2,206 2,272 2,311	922 1,060 1,146 1,187	166 166 201	 46 65	6,439 5,968 5,976 6,148	17,646 18,142 18,303 18,375	3,327 3,432 3,630 3,764
2000	28,690	350	1,469	3,920	3,606	4,292	4,298	5,457	1,420	2,294	1,278	225	81	6,128	18,685	3,878
2001	28,832	338	1,445	3,906	3,672	4,215	4,382	5,534	1,412	2,308	1,308	227	85	6,077	18,827	3,928
2002 ²	28,964	338	1,408	3,897	3,758	4,114	4,462	5,594	1,414	2,325	1,338	226	89	6,037	18,949	3,978
2003 ²	29,109	349	1,384	3,868	3,855	4,024	4,514	5,646	1,440	2,347	1,369	219	94	6,006	19,075	4,028
2004 ²	29,278	362	1,376	3,832	3,953	3,960	4,546	5,691	1,479	2,365	1,392	223	98	5,971	19,229	4,078
2005 ²	29,497	367	1,389	3,781	4,030	3,952	4,581	5,745	1,522	2,380	1,400	247	103	5,941	19,426	4,130
2006	29,694	374	1,416	3,709	4,108	3,940	4,586	5,804	1,584	2,379	1,413	273	106	5,912	19,611	4,171
Females 1981 1986 1991 1996	28,946 29,142 29,530 29,877	356 364 387 350	1,327 1,408 1,505 1,472	3,963 3,480 3,487 3,687	4,423 4,538 4,021 3,579	3,975 3,985 4,466 4,591	3,365 3,847 3,968 4,005	4,829 4,639 4,769 5,309	1,559 1,606 1,498 1,426	2,931 2,814 2,795 2,755	1,756 1,911 1,972 1,942	550 460 509	 202 252	6,104 5,678 5,709 5,870	16,134 16,583 16,894 17,123	6,708 6,881 6,927 6,885
2000	30,196	333	1,399	3,732	3,533	4,353	4,380	5,554	1,481	2,646	1,971	530	283	5,832	17,453	6,911
2001	30,281	324	1,375	3,718	3,589	4,260	4,465	5,634	1,473	2,640	1,987	526	292	5,786	17,579	6,917
2002 ²	30,359	323	1,346	3,706	3,642	4,150	4,542	5,713	1,478	2,642	2,006	513	299	5,748	17,673	6,938
2003 ²	30,449	331	1,322	3,678	3,718	4,060	4,590	5,766	1,509	2,654	2,029	487	305	5,714	17,751	6,984
2004 ²	30,568	343	1,310	3,642	3,785	3,993	4,639	5,816	1,548	2,662	2,040	479	310	5,674	17,854	7,039
2005 ²	30,741	349	1,324	3,592	3,856	3,983	4,663	5,871	1,591	2,666	2,020	509	316	5,647	17,992	7,102
2006	30,893	357	1,349	3,532	3,912	3,956	4,675	5,940	1,656	2,650	2,002	547	317	5,625	18,096	7,172
England and Wale Persons	S															
1981	49,634	634	2,372	7,085	7,873	7,086	5,996	8,433	2,607	4,619	2,388	383	157	10,910	29,796	8,928
1986	49,999	654	2,522	6,226	8,061	7,052	6,856	8,136	2,725	4,470	2,655	461	182	10,161	30,647	9,190
1991	50,748	698	2,713	6,248	7,165	7,862	7,022	8,407	2,553	4,506	2,790	561	223	10,247	31,100	9,400
1996	51,410	637	2,668	6,636	6,336	8,076	7,017	9,363	2,457	4,496	2,801	639	285	10,584	31,353	9,474
2000	52,140	607	2,544	6,757	6,275	7,682	7,661	9,764	2,564	4,372	2,907	680	328	10,572	31,977	9,591
2001	52,360	589	2,502	6,740	6,387	7,536	7,816	9,898	2,549	4,377	2,947	677	340	10,495	32,226	9,639
2002 ²	52,572	589	2,445	6,728	6,518	7,357	7,964	10,018	2,555	4,394	2,989	664	351	10,437	32,435	9,700
2003 ²	52,797	607	2,404	6,682	6,679	7,203	8,058	10,104	2,606	4,422	3,037	634	360	10,388	32,626	9,783
2004 ²	53,057	629	2,390	6,618	6,836	7,090	8,133	10,177	2,675	4,445	3,063	632	370	10,326	32,856	9,875
2005 ²	53,419	639	2,415	6,528	6,974	7,078	8,194	10,264	2,757	4,461	3,052	680	379	10,278	33,164	9,977
2006	53,729	653	2,462	6,412	7,095	7,040	8,213	10,369	2,874	4,444	3,045	740	382	10,235	33,417	10,077
Males 1981 1986 1991 1996	24,160 24,311 24,681 25,030	324 335 356 327	1,218 1,292 1,385 1,368	3,639 3,194 3,198 3,393	4,011 4,083 3,638 3,202	3,569 3,542 3,920 4,020	3,024 3,438 3,504 3,489	4,178 4,053 4,199 4,659	1,227 1,302 1,234 1,205	2,020 1,972 2,027 2,059	825 951 1,029 1,067	94 115 150 182	32 35 42 59	5,601 5,208 5,240 5,416	15,589 16,031 16,193 16,247	2,970 3,072 3,248 3,367
2000	25,438	311	1,303	3,462	3,172	3,823	3,802	4,842	1,259	2,040	1,148	204	73	5,416	16,556	3,466
2001	25,574	301	1,281	3,453	3,231	3,758	3,881	4,907	1,252	2,052	1,175	206	77	5,376	16,688	3,510
2002 ²	25,704	301	1,249	3,448	3,311	3,672	3,957	4,958	1,253	2,067	1,202	204	81	5,346	16,804	3,554
2003 ²	25,841	312	1,230	3,425	3,399	3,594	4,007	5,002	1,276	2,085	1,229	198	85	5,324	16,920	3,597
2004 ²	25,995	323	1,225	3,394	3,493	3,538	4,036	5,037	1,310	2,100	1,248	202	89	5,295	17,060	3,640
2005 ²	26,197	327	1,237	3,348	3,565	3,530	4,073	5,080	1,351	2,113	1,256	224	94	5,270	17,241	3,685
2006	26,371	334	1,261	3,284	3,636	3,517	4,080	5,130	1,407	2,111	1,267	248	96	5,245	17,405	3,722
Females 1981 1986 1991 1996	25,474 25,687 26,067 26,381	310 319 342 310	1,154 1,231 1,328 1,300	3,446 3,032 3,050 3,243	3,863 3,978 3,527 3,134	3,517 3,509 3,943 4,056	2,972 3,418 3,517 3,528	4,255 4,083 4,208 4,704	1,380 1,422 1,319 1,252	2,599 2,498 2,479 2,437	1,564 1,704 1,761 1,734	289 346 411 457	126 148 181 227	5,309 4,953 5,007 5,168	14,207 14,616 14,908 15,106	5,958 6,118 6,152 6,107
2000	26,702	296	1,241	3,296	3,103	3,859	3,859	4,923	1,304	2,332	1,758	476	255	5,155	15,421	6,126
2001	26,786	288	1,220	3,287	3,156	3,778	3,935	4,992	1,297	2,326	1,771	471	263	5,119	15,538	6,129
2002 ²	26,868	287	1,195	3,280	3,207	3,685	4,007	5,060	1,302	2,328	1,787	460	270	5,091	15,631	6,146
2003 ²	26,956	295	1,175	3,256	3,280	3,610	4,051	5,103	1,329	2,338	1,807	436	275	5,064	15,705	6,186
2004 ²	27,062	306	1,165	3,224	3,342	3,552	4,097	5,141	1,365	2,345	1,815	430	280	5,031	15,796	6,235
2005 ²	27,223	312	1,178	3,180	3,409	3,548	4,121	5,183	1,406	2,348	1,796	456	285	5,008	15,922	6,292
2006	27,358	319	1,201	3,127	3,458	3,523	4,134	5,239	1,466	2,333	1,778	492	286	4,990	16,012	6,355

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.
1 Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women to 65 years for both sexes.
2 2002 to 2005 mid-year population estimates for England and Wales and the United Kingdom have been updated to include the latest revised estimates that take into account improved estimates of international migration.
Tel no. for all enquiries relating to population estimates:- 01329 444661

Table 1.4 continued	Populat	tion: age	and sex													
Constituent count	ries of the Un	ited Kingdo	m												Numbers	(thousands)
									Age grou	р						
Mid-year	All ages	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– 64M/59F ¹	65M/65F ¹ and over
England Persons 1981 1986 1991 1996	46,821 47,188 47,875 48,519	598 618 660 603	2,235 2,380 2,560 2,523	6,678 5,869 5,885 6,255	7,440 7,623 6,772 5,985	6,703 6,682 7,460 7,667	5,663 6,478 6,633 6,638	7,948 7,672 7,920 8,822	2,449 2,559 2,399 2,310	4,347 4,199 4,222 4,217	2,249 2,501 2,626 2,631	362 435 529 602	149 172 210 269	10,285 9,583 9,658 9,985	28,133 28,962 29,390 29,639	8,403 8,643 8,827 8,895
2000	49,233	575	2,406	6,375	5,923	7,304	7,257	9,199	2,411	4,107	2,727	641	309	9,980	30,243	9,010
2001	49,450	558	2,366	6,359	6,032	7,171	7,407	9,327	2,395	4,113	2,764	638	321	9,908	30,487	9,055
2002 ²	49,652	559	2,313	6,348	6,153	7,003	7,550	9,439	2,399	4,129	2,803	625	331	9,855	30,686	9,111
2003 ²	49,866	576	2,275	6,305	6,304	6,859	7,641	9,522	2,445	4,155	2,850	596	340	9,812	30,867	9,188
2004 ²	50,111	597	2,262	6,245	6,450	6,751	7,712	9,591	2,509	4,175	2,875	593	349	9,755	31,083	9,273
2005 ²	50,466	606	2,289	6,161	6,583	6,742	7,772	9,675	2,586	4,189	2,865	638	357	9,713	31,384	9,370
2006	50,763	620	2,335	6,051	6,696	6,708	7,793	9,777	2,697	4,171	2,860	695	360	9,674	31,627	9,462
Males 1981 1986 1991 1996	22,795 22,949 23,291 23,629	306 317 336 309	1,147 1,219 1,307 1,294	3,430 3,010 3,011 3,198	3,790 3,862 3,439 3,023	3,377 3,357 3,721 3,818	2,856 3,249 3,311 3,302	3,938 3,822 3,957 4,390	1,154 1,224 1,159 1,133	1,902 1,853 1,900 1,932	777 897 970 1,003	89 108 141 172	30 33 39 55	5,280 4,911 4,938 5,110	14,717 15,147 15,302 15,358	2,798 2,891 3,050 3,161
2000	24,030	294	1,232	3,266	2,995	3,638	3,604	4,562	1,184	1,917	1,078	192	69	5,113	15,661	3,256
2001	24,166	285	1,212	3,257	3,053	3,580	3,681	4,624	1,176	1,928	1,103	194	73	5,075	15,793	3,298
2002 ²	24,290	286	1,182	3,253	3,127	3,500	3,755	4,673	1,176	1,942	1,128	193	77	5,047	15,904	3,339
2003 ²	24,419	296	1,163	3,232	3,209	3,425	3,803	4,715	1,197	1,958	1,154	186	80	5,028	16,012	3,379
2004 ²	24,563	306	1,159	3,202	3,297	3,371	3,831	4,748	1,228	1,972	1,172	190	84	5,001	16,143	3,419
2005 ²	24,758	310	1,172	3,160	3,365	3,365	3,868	4,791	1,267	1,984	1,179	210	88	4,979	16,317	3,461
2006	24,926	317	1,196	3,100	3,432	3,353	3,875	4,839	1,320	1,981	1,190	233	91	4,957	16,475	3,494
Females 1981 1986 1991 1996	24,026 24,239 24,584 24,890	292 301 324 293	1,088 1,161 1,253 1,229	3,248 2,859 2,873 3,056	3,650 3,761 3,333 2,961	3,327 3,325 3,739 3,849	2,807 3,229 3,322 3,336	4,009 3,850 3,964 4,432	1,295 1,335 1,239 1,177	2,445 2,346 2,323 2,286	1,472 1,604 1,656 1,628	273 326 388 430	119 140 171 214	5,004 4,672 4,720 4,876	13,416 13,815 14,088 14,281	5,605 5,752 5,777 5,734
2000	25,203	281	1,174	3,109	2,928	3,667	3,653	4,637	1,227	2,190	1,649	448	240	4,867	14,582	5,755
2001	25,284	273	1,154	3,102	2,979	3,591	3,726	4,702	1,219	2,185	1,661	444	248	4,834	14,694	5,757
2002 ²	25,362	273	1,131	3,095	3,026	3,503	3,795	4,767	1,223	2,187	1,676	433	254	4,808	14,782	5,772
2003 ²	25,448	280	1,112	3,073	3,095	3,433	3,838	4,808	1,248	2,197	1,696	410	260	4,784	14,854	5,809
2004 ²	25,548	291	1,103	3,043	3,153	3,380	3,881	4,843	1,280	2,203	1,703	403	264	4,753	14,940	5,854
2005 ²	25,708	296	1,117	3,001	3,218	3,378	3,905	4,885	1,319	2,206	1,686	428	269	4,733	15,066	5,908
2006	25,837	303	1,139	2,952	3,264	3,355	3,918	4,938	1,377	2,190	1,670	461	270	4,717	15,152	5,968
Wales Persons 1981 1986 1991 1996	2,813 2,811 2,873 2,891	36 37 38 34	136 143 153 146	407 357 363 381	434 438 393 352	383 369 402 409	333 378 389 379	485 464 486 541	158 166 154 147	272 271 284 279	139 154 164 170	21 26 32 37	8 10 13 17	626 578 589 598	1,663 1,686 1,711 1,714	525 547 573 578
2000	2,907	32	138	383	352	378	403	565	152	265	180	39	19	591	1,734	581
2001	2,910	32	136	382	356	365	409	572	154	264	183	39	20	587	1,739	584
2002 ²	2,920	30	132	380	365	354	414	578	156	265	185	39	20	582	1,749	589
2003 ²	2,931	31	129	377	376	345	417	582	161	268	187	38	21	577	1,759	595
2004 ²	2,946	32	127	373	385	339	421	586	166	270	188	39	21	572	1,773	602
2005 ²	2,954	32	126	367	390	335	421	589	171	271	186	42	21	566	1,780	608
2006	2,966	33	127	361	399	332	421	592	177	273	186	45	22	561	1,790	615
Males 1981 1986 1991 1996	1,365 1,362 1,391 1,401	18 19 20 17	70 73 78 74	209 184 186 195	221 221 199 179	193 186 199 203	168 190 194 187	240 231 242 269	73 79 74 72	118 119 128 128	48 54 60 64	5 7 8 10	2 2 2 3	321 297 302 306	871 885 891 890	173 181 198 206
2000	1,408	16	71	196	177	185	198	280	75	124	71	12	4	303	895	210
2001	1,409	16	69	196	179	178	200	283	75	124	73	12	4	301	895	212
2002 ²	1,414	16	68	195	184	172	202	285	77	125	74	12	5	299	900	215
2003 ²	1,423	16	66	194	190	168	204	287	79	127	75	11	5	296	908	218
2004 ²	1,432	16	65	192	196	166	205	288	82	128	76	12	5	294	917	221
2005 ²	1,439	17	65	189	200	166	205	290	84	129	77	13	5	291	924	224
2006	1,445	17	65	185	204	164	205	291	87	130	77	15	5	288	929	227
Females 1981 1986 1991 1996	1,448 1,449 1,482 1,490	18 18 19 16	66 70 75 71	199 173 177 186	213 217 194 173	190 184 203 206	165 188 195 192	246 233 244 272	85 87 80 75	154 152 156 151	91 100 104 106	16 20 24 27	6 8 10 13	305 282 288 293	791 801 820 825	352 366 375 373
2000 2001 2002 ² 2003 ²	1,499 1,502 1,506 1,508	15 15 15 15	67 66 65 63	186 186 185 183	175 177 181 185	192 187 182 176	206 209 212 214	285 289 293 295	77 78 80 82	142 141 140 141	109 110 111 112	28 27 27 27 27	15 15 16 16	288 286 283 280	840 844 849 851	371 372 374 377
2004 ²	1,514	15	62	182	189	172	216	298	84	142	112	26	16	278	856	380
2005 ²	1,515	16	61	179	191	170	216	299	87	142	110	28	16	275	856	383
2006	1,521	16	62	176	195	168	216	301	90	143	108	30	16	273	861	387

See notes on first page of table.

Population: age and sex Table 1.4

continued Constituent countri	es of the Ur	nited Kingdor	n												Numbers	(thousands)
			1				1		Age group						1	
Mid-year	All ages	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– 64M/59F ¹	65M/60F ¹ and over
Scotland Persons 1981	5,180	69	249	780	875	724	603	880	260	460	232	35	14	1,188	3,110	882
1986 1991 1996	5,112 5,083 5,092	66 66 59	257 258 252	656 634 643	863 746 651	739 795 798	665 696 722	849 853 925	273 265 259	435 441 448	252 259 256	42 51 57	15 19 24	1,061 1,021 1,019	3,161 3,151 3,151	890 912 922
2000 2001	5,063 5,064	53 52	230 224	636 629	628 633	717 696	774 782	962 979	263 262	445 447	267 272	59 59	28 29	985 970	3,141 3,150	937 944
2002 2003	5,055 5,057	51 52	217 212	622 614	639 648	669 648	788 793	993 1,008	262 265	449 452	276 281	58 55	30 31	955 943	3,150 3,156	950 958
2004 2005 2006	5,078 5,095 5,117	54 54 55	210 211 213	609 600 588	653 659 668	635 629 627	796 794 790	1,025 1,042 1,058	270 273 280	455 457 456	286 286 287	54 59 63	31 32 32	935 929 922	3,175 3,191 3,213	968 975 983
2007 Males	5,144	57	218	576	676	629	781	1,060	301	457	290	66	32	917	3,227	1,001
1981 1986 1991	2,495 2,462 2,445	35 34 34	128 131 132	400 336 324	445 438 377	364 371 394	298 331 345	424 410 415	118 127 124	194 184 192	77 86 91	8 10 13	3 3 3	610 543 522	1,603 1,636 1,623	282 283 299
1996 2000	2,447 2,432	30 28	128 118	328 326	327 315	392 347	355 377	454 474	122 125	198 199	93 100	15 17	5	521 505	1,616 1,606	310 322
2001 2002 2003	2,434 2,432 2,435	26 26 26	115 111 108	322 319 314	319 324 329	337 325 315	379 382 383	483 490 496	125 125 126	200 202 204	103 106 108	17 17 16	6 7 7	497 489 483	1,610 1,612 1,616	327 331 336
2004 2005 2006	2,446 2,456 2,469	28 28 28	107 107 109	312 307 301	332 335 340	310 309 310	384 382 380	503 511 517	129 131 135	207 208 208	111 112 113	16 18 20	7 7 8	479 476 472	1,627 1,635 1,649	341 345 349
2007 Females	2,485	29	112	295	345	313	374	517	146	210	116	21	8	469	1,662	354
1981 1986 1991	2,685 2,649 2,639	33 32 32	121 126 126	380 320 309	430 424 369	359 368 402	305 334 351	456 439 437	142 146 141	265 250 249	155 166 168	27 32 38	11 12 16	579 518 499	1,506 1,525 1,528	600 606 612
1996 2000	2,645 2,631	28 26	123 112	315 310	324 313	406 369	367 397	470 488	137 138	250 246	164 166	42 43	20 22 23	498 480	1,535 1.535	612 616
2001 2002 2003	2,630 2,623 2,623	26 25 25	109 106 104	307 303 300	314 315 318	359 344 332	403 406 410	496 504 512	137 137 139	246 247 248	169 171 173	43 41 39	23 23 24	473 466 460	1,540 1,538 1,540	617 619 622
2004 2005	2,632 2,639	26 26 27	103 103	297 293	321 324	325 320	412 411	521 531	141 142	248 249	175 174	38 41	24 25 25	457 453	1,549 1,556	627 630
2006 2007	2,647 2,659	28	104 106	287 281	328 332	317 316	410 406	541 542	145 155	247 247	174 174	43 45	25	450 448	1,564 1,564	634 646
Northern Ireland Persons 1981	1,543	27	106	282	271	200	175	227 227	68	116	57	ıč		444	874	224 234
1986 1991 1996	1,574 1,607 1,662	28 26 24	107 106 99	261 260 266	277 256 244	217 240 257	190 200 220	227 241 266	71 70 70	115 121 123	64 69 72	16 14 15	 6 7	423 417 415	917 945 993	234 246 253
2000 2001 2002	1,683 1,689 1,697	22 22 22	95 93 91	259 255 253	237 240 243	247 243 238	243 248 251	284 290 296	73 74 75	123 123 125	75 77 79	16 16 16	7 7 7	403 397 393	1,020 1,030 1,037	259 262 266
2003	1,703 1,710	21 22	89 87	255 251 248	245 246 250	233 229	254 256	301 305	78 81	126 127	81 82	16 16	8 8	388 383	1,044 1,052	271 275
2005 2006	1,724 1,742	23 23	88 89	245 242	253 258	228 229	257 259	310 316	84 87	128 130	83 83	17 18	8 8	381 380	1,064 1,077	280 284
Males 1981 1986	757 768	14 14	54 55	145 134	140 142	102 109	87 95	109 110	32 33 32	50 50 53	21 23 26	 4		228 217	454 474	75 77
1991 1996	783 810	13 12	54 51	133 136	131 124	119 128	100 109	118 131	33	54	27	4 4	 1 1	213 212	487 511	83 87
2000 2001 2002	820 824 829	11 11 11	49 48 47	133 131 130	120 122 124	122 120 117	119 122 123	141 144 147	35 35 36	55 56 56	29 30 31	5 5 5	2 2 2	207 204 202	524 529 534	90 92 94
2003 2004	833 836	11 11	46 45	129 127	126 128	115 113	124 125	149 151	38 39	57 58	31 32 32	5	2	199 197	538 542	95 97
2005 2006	844 853	12 12	45 46	126 124	130 132	113 113	126 127	153 156	41 42	59 60	32	5 6	2	196 195	550 558	99 101
Females 1981 1986 1991	786 805 824	13 13 13	52 52 52	137 127 127	130 135 125	98 107 121	88 96 100	118 118 123	37 38 38	66 65 67	37 41 44	12 10	 4	216 206 203	420 442 458	150 157 163
1991 1996 2000	824 851 862	13 11 11	52 49 46	127 130 126	125 120 118	121 129 125	100 110 124	123 135 143	38 37 38	69 68	44 45 46	10 11 11	4 6 6	203 203 196	458 482 497	167 169
2001 2002 2003	865 868 870	10 11 10	40 45 44 43	120 124 123 122	119 119 120	123 123 120 118	124 126 128 129	143 146 149 152	38 39 40	68 68 68	40 47 48 49	11 11 11	6 6 6	190 193 191 189	501 504 506	170 173 175
2004 2005	874 880	11 11	42 43	121 119	122 123	116 115	130 131	154 157	42 43	69 69	50 50	11 11	6 6	187 186	509 514	178 181
2006 See notes on first pa	888 ane of table	11	43	118	126	115	132	160	45	69	51	12	6	185	520	183

See notes on first page of table.

Table 1.5 Population: age, sex and legal marital state
--

	ropulation		ina regar ma								
England and Wales				Males					Females	Number	rs (thousands)
Mid-year	Total population	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Aged	11		I	1	1		1			1	
16 and over 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991	36,818 37,486 38,724 39,837 40,501	4,173 4,369 5,013 5,625 5,891	12,522 12,511 12,238 11,867 11,636	187 376 611 917 1,187	682 686 698 695 727	17,563 17,941 18,559 19,103 19,441	3,583 3,597 4,114 4,617 4,817	12,566 12,538 12,284 12,000 11,833	296 533 828 1,165 1,459	2,810 2,877 2,939 2,953 2,951	19,255 19,545 20,165 20,734 21,060
1996 1999 2000	40,827 41,325 41,569	6,225 6,582 6,721	11,310 11,143 11,113	1,346 1,433 1,456	733 732 731	19,614 19,890 20,022	5,168 5,526 5,650	11,433 11,235 11,199	1,730 1,875 1,927	2,881 2,800 2,772	21,212 21,435 21,547
2001 2002 ¹ 2003 ¹ 2004 ¹ 2005 ¹ 2006	41,865 42,135 42,409 42,731 43,141 43,494	6,894 7,086 7,272 7,483 7,708 7,944	11,090 11,008 10,929 10,851 10,801 10,723	1,482 1,534 1,589 1,642 1,696 1,739	733 730 727 724 722 720	20,198 20,358 20,517 20,700 20,927 21,126	5,798 5,957 6,126 6,311 6,529 6,740	11,150 11,075 11,000 10,935 10,882 10,812	1,975 2,036 2,096 2,156 2,215 2,266	2,745 2,710 2,669 2,629 2,589 2,549	21,667 21,777 21,892 22,031 22,214 22,367
16–19 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991	2,666 2,901 3,310 3,131 2,665	1,327 1,454 1,675 1,587 1,358	34 28 20 10 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1,362 1,482 1,694 1,596 1,366	1,163 1,289 1,523 1,484 1,267	142 129 93 49 32	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	1,305 1,419 1,616 1,535 1,300
1996 1999 2000	2,402 2,543 2,523	1,209 1,280 1,276	6 6 6	0 1 1	0 1 1	1,216 1,288 1,283	1,164 1,234 1,221	21 20 18	0 1 1	0 1 1	1,186 1,255 1,240
2001 2002 ¹ 2003 ¹ 2004 ¹ 2005 ¹ 2006	2,567 2,630 2,703 2,771 2,801 2,829	1,304 1,352 1,392 1,424 1,434 1,457	5 4 3 2 2	1 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0	1,312 1,357 1,397 1,428 1,436 1,459	1,237 1,259 1,293 1,332 1,355 1,364	16 13 12 11 9 7	1 1 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0	1,255 1,273 1,306 1,343 1,365 1,370
20–24 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991	3,773 3,395 3,744 4,171 3,911	1,211 1,167 1,420 1,768 1,717	689 557 466 317 242	3 4 10 14 12	0 0 1 0 0	1,904 1,728 1,896 2,099 1,971	745 725 1,007 1,383 1,421	1,113 925 811 657 490	9 16 27 32 29	2 2 1 1	1,869 1,667 1,847 2,072 1,941
1996 1999 2000	3,291 3,047 3,088	1,538 1,449 1,470	117 78 74	3 2 3	0 0 0	1,658 1,530 1,548	1,361 1,320 1,352	260 188 180	11 8 8	1 1 1	1,633 1,517 1,540
2001 2002' 2003' 2004' 2005' 2006	3,157 3,212 3,281 3,376 3,477 3,558	1,501 1,533 1,573 1,639 1,700 1,749	74 69 68 69 66 59	3 3 3 3 3 3	1 1 1 1 1 1	1,579 1,606 1,645 1,712 1,771 1,812	1,390 1,430 1,465 1,497 1,547 1,599	178 167 161 157 150 138	8 8 8 8 7	1 1 2 2 1	1,578 1,606 1,636 1,664 1,706 1,746
25–29 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991	3,267 3,758 3,372 3,713 4,154	431 533 588 835 1,132	1,206 1,326 1,057 949 856	16 39 54 79 82	1 2 1 1 1	1,654 1,900 1,700 1,863 2,071	215 267 331 527 800	1,367 1,522 1,247 1,207 1,158	29 65 89 113 123	4 5 4 4 2	1,614 1,859 1,671 1,850 2,083
1996 1999 2000	3,950 3,687 3,605	1,273 1,304 1,305	650 497 459	46 34 31	1 1 1	1,970 1,836 1,796	977 1,051 1,065	906 725 677	93 72 65	3 3 3	1,980 1,851 1,810
2001 2002' 2003' 2004' 2005' 2006	3,487 3,365 3,284 3,280 3,354 3,434	1,293 1,286 1,281 1,297 1,344 1,400	420 375 340 319 307 295	28 26 25 24 23 23	1 1 1 1 1 1	1,742 1,688 1,647 1,641 1,675 1,718	1,059 1,054 1,060 1,089 1,143 1,198	625 568 527 501 488 471	58 52 49 47 46 46	3 2 2 2 2 2	1,745 1,676 1,638 1,639 1,679 1,716

1 2002 to 2005 mid-year population estimates for England and Wales have been updated to include the latest revised estimates that take into account improved estimates of international migration.

Table 1.5 continued	Population	i: age, sex a	and legal ma	rital status							
England and Wales										Numbers	s (thousands)
	Total population			Males					Females		
Mid-year		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 1981	3,220 3,715	236 318	1,338 1,451	55 97	3 3	1,632 1,869	118 165	1,388 1,544	75 129	8 9	1,588 1,846
1986	3,338	355	1,197	124	2	1,679	206	1,244	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
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 ¹	3,992	959	918	105	2	1,984	742	1,093	167	6	2,009
2003 ¹ 2004 ¹	3,919 3,810	979 988	864 810	102 97	2 2	1,947 1,897	766 777	1,041 982	159 149	6 5	1,972 1,913
2005 ¹	3,724	1,002	761	92	2	1,856	791	933	139	5	1,868
2006	3,606	1,010	703	84	2	1,799	800	876	127	5	1,808
35–44											
1971	5,736	317	2,513	48	13	2,891	201	2,529	66	48	2,845
1976 1981	5,608 5,996	286 316	2,442 2,519	104 178	12 12	2,843 3,024	167 170	2,427 2,540	129 222	42 41	2,765 2,972
1986	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
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 ¹ 2003 ¹	7,964	1,031	2,490	424 435	12	3,957	751 804	2,650	572 583	35 34	4,007
2003 ¹	8,058 8,133	1,089 1,141	2,471 2,441	435	12 11	4,007 4,036	858	2,631 2,613	593	32	4,051 4,097
20051	8,194	1,195	2,417	450	11	4,073	910	2,583	597	31	4,121
2006	8,213	1,249	2,371	448	11	4,080	965	2,543	595	30	4,134
45-64											
1971 1976	11,887	502 496	4,995	81 141	173 160	5,751 5,583	569 462	4,709 4,568	125 188	733 683	6,136 5,901
1981	11,484 11,040	496	4,787 4,560	218	147	5,585	386	4,358	271	620	5,635
1986	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
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 ¹ 2003 ¹	12,573 12,710	670 702	4,642 4,643	779 814	120 119	6,211 6,278	413 437	4,597 4,612	960 1,002	391 381	6,362 6,432
2003 ¹	12,852	736	4,643	850	117	6,347	465	4,625	1,045	371	6,505
20051	13,021	774	4,652	888	117	6,431	497	4,642	1,090	362	6,590
2006	13,243	818	4,676	926	117	6,537	535	4,677	1,138	356	6,706
65 and over											
1971	6,592	179	1,840	17	492	2,527	580	1,437	32	2,016	4,065
1976 1981	7,119 7,548	197 216	2,033 2,167	33 54	510 534	2,773 2,971	569 533	1,579 1,692	60 90	2,138 2,263	4,347 4,578
1986	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
1999 2000	8,262 8,287	251 252	2,431 2,449	161 171	594 593	3,437 3,466	338 327	1,922 1,938	230 243	2,336 2,313	4,825 4,821
2001 2002 ¹	8,342 8,398	254 255	2,478 2,508	183 196	595 594	3,510 3,554	318 309	1,960 1,987	259 276	2,295 2,272	4,832 4,844
2003 ¹	8,454	257	2,538	210	593	3,597	301	2,017	295	2,245	4,857
2004 ¹	8,510	258	2,566	224	592	3,640	293	2,046	314	2,216	4,870
2005 ¹ 2006	8,571 8,611	260 261	2,596 2,618	239 254	590 589	3,685 3,722	286 279	2,077 2,101	335 353	2,187 2,155	4,885 4,889
See notes on first p		201	2,010	2.34	202	5,722	213	2,101		2,133	-,00 <i>5</i>

See notes on first page of table.

Components of population change Table 1.6

Constituent countries of	of the United Kingo	dom								N	umbers (thousands)
Mid-year to mid-year	Population at start of period	Total annual		Com	ponents of char	nge (mid-y	ear to mid-ye	ar or annual ave	rages)	1	Population at end of
inia year	start of period	change	Live births	Deaths	Natural change		1	ian migration	1	Other changes	period
			DITUIS		(Live births – deaths)	Total ¹	To/from rest of UK	To/from Irish Republic	To/from rest of the world	changes	
United Kingdom ² 1971–76 1976–81 1981–86 1986–91 1991–96	55,928 56,216 56,357 56,684 57,439	+ 58 + 27 + 65 +148 +145	766 705 733 782 756	670 662 662 647 639	+ 96 + 42 + 70 +135 +117	- 55 - 33 - 5 + 13 + 29	- - - - -		53	+ 16 + 18 	56,216 56,357 56,684 57,439 58,164
1996-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06	58,164 59,113 59,323 59,557 59,846 60,238	+190 +210 +234 +289 +393 +349	706 663 682 707 717 734	623 601 605 603 591 575	+83 +62 +77 +104 +127 +159	+107 +148 +157 +185 +266 +190	 		 	 	59,113 59,323 59,557 59,846 60,238 60,587
England and Wales ² 1971–76 1976–81 1981–86 1986–91 1991–96	49,152 49,459 49,634 49,999 50,748	+ 61 + 35 + 73 +150 +132	644 612 639 689 668	588 582 582 569 563	+ 76 + 30 + 57 +120 +106	- 28 - 9 + 16 + 30 + 27	+ 10 + 11 	- 9 - 3 	- 29 - 17 	+ 13 + 14 	49,459 49,634 49,999 50,748 51,410
1996-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06	51,410 52,360 52,572 52,797 53,057 53,419	+190 +212 +225 +260 +362 +310	626 591 608 631 641 657	548 530 532 531 520 506	+ 78 + 61 + 76 +101 +121 +151	+112 +151 +149 +159 +241 +159	 	 	 	 	52,360 52,572 52,797 53,057 53,419 53,729
England ² 1971–76 1976–81 1981–86 1986–91 19991–96	46,412 46,660 46,821 47,188 47,875	+ 50 + 32 + 73 +137 +129	627 577 603 651 632	552 546 547 535 528	+ 75 + 31 + 56 +116 +104	- 35 - 11 + 18 + 21 + 24	+ 1 + 6 	- 9 - 3 	- 27 - 15 	+ 10 + 12 	46,660 46,821 47,188 47,875 48,519
1996-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06	48,519 49,450 49,652 49,866 50,111 50,466	+186 +203 +214 +245 +355 +297	593 560 578 600 608 623	514 497 498 498 487 474	+ 79 + 63 + 79 +102 +121 +149	+107 +139 +135 +143 +234 +148	 	 	 	 	49450 49652 49866 50111 50466 50763
Wales ² 1971–76 1976–81 1981–86 1986–91 1991–96	2,740 2,799 2,813 2,811 2,873	+ 12 + 3 - 1 + 12 + 4	37 35 36 38 36	36 36 35 34 35	+ 1 - 1 + 1 + 4 + 1	+ 7 + 2 - 1 + 8 + 2	+10 + 5 	 	- 2 - 2 	+ 3 + 2 	2,799 2,813 2,811 2,873 2,891
1996–01 2001–02 2002–03 2003–04 2004–05 2005–06	2,891 2,910 2,920 2,931 2,946 2,954	+ 4 + 10 + 11 + 15 + 7 + 12	33 30 31 32 33 33	34 33 33 33 33 33 31	- 1 - 3 - 3 - 1 + 2	+ 5 + 12 + 14 + 17 + 7 + 10	 	 	 	 	2,910 2,920 2,931 2,946 2,954 2,966
Scotland 1971–76 1976–81 1981–86 1986–91 1991–96	5,236 5,233 5,180 5,112 5,083	- 11 - 14 - 6 + 2	73 66 66 66 63	64 64 62 61	+ 9 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 1	- 14 - 16 - 16 - 9 - 0	- 4 - 7 - 7 		10 10 7 	+ 4 + 4 + 1 	5,233 5,180 5,112 5,083 5,092
1996–01 2001–02 2002–03 2003–04 2004–05 2005–06	5,092 5,064 5,055 5,057 5,078 5,095	- 6 - 9 + 3 + 21 + 16 + 22	56 51 52 54 54 55	59 57 58 57 57 55	- 3 - 6 - 7 - 4 - 2 0	- 3 - 3 + 9 + 25 + 19 + 22	 		 	 	5,064 5,055 5,057 5,078 5,095 5,117
Northern Ireland 1971–76 1976–81 1981–86 1986–91 1991–96	1,540 1,524 1,543 1,574 1,607	- 3 + 3 + 6 + 7 + 11	28 27 28 27 25	17 17 16 16 15	+ 11 + 10 + 12 + 12 + 9	- 14 - 8 - 5 - 5 + 2	- 7 - 4 - 3 - 3 	- - - -	7 3 1 1	- 1 + 17 - -	1,524 1,543 1,574 1,607 1,662
1996-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06	1,662 1,689 1,697 1,703 1,710 1,724	+ 6 + 7 + 6 + 8 + 14 + 17	23 21 22 22 22 23	15 14 15 15 14 14	+ 8 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 8 + 8	- 3 0 - 1 + 6 + 9	 			 	1,689 1,697 1,703 1,710 1,724 1,742

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.
 Data for Mid 2002–Mid 2005 for United Kingdom, England and for Wales, have been updated to include the latest revised population estimates that take into account improved estimates of international migration.

Table 2.1	Vital sta	tistics	summai	ry														
Constituent countries	s of the Unit	ted King	dom												Numb	pers (tho	usands) an	d rates
Year and quarter	All li birth		Live b outside n		Marria	ages	Civil Partners		Divo	rces	Dea	ths	Infa morta		Neon morta	-	Perin morta	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ³	Number	Rate ⁴	Number	Rate⁵	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ⁹
United Kingdom 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	675.5 730.7 754.8 792.3 733.2	12.0 13.0 13.3 13.8 12.6	61.1 91.3 154.3 236.1 260.4	90 125 204 298 355	406.0 397.8 393.9 349.7 317.5	49.4 			135.4 156.4 168.2 173.5 171.7	11.3 	680.8 658.0 660.7 646.2 636.0	12.1 11.7 11.7 11.2 10.9	9.79 8.16 7.18 5.82 4.50	14.5 11.2 9.5 7.4 6.1	6.68 4.93 4.00 3.46 3.00	9.9 6.7 5.3 4.4 4.1	12.25 8.79 7.31 6.45 6.41	18.0 12.0 9.6 8.1 8.7
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	700.0 679.0 669.1 668.8 695.6	11.9 11.5 11.3 11.3 11.7	271.6 268.1 268.0 271.7 288.5	388 395 401 406 415	301.1 305.9 286.1 293.0 308.6	 			158.7 154.6 156.8 160.5 166.7	 	632.1 608.4 602.3 606.2 612.0	10.8 10.3 10.2 10.2 10.3	4.05 3.81 3.66 3.54 3.69	5.8 5.6 5.5 5.3 5.3	2.73 2.63 2.44 2.37 2.54	3.9 3.9 3.7 3.6 3.7	5.79 5.56 5.39 5.53 5.92	8.2 8.1 8.0 8.2 8.5
2004 2005 2006 2007	716.0 722.5 748.6 772.2 ^p	12.0 12.0 12.4 12.7 ^p	302.6 310.2 326.8 343.2 ^p	423 429 437 444 ^p	313.6 286.8 275.1 ^p 	 	: 1.95 ¹⁰ 16.11 8.73 ^p	: 	167.1 155.1 148.1 144.2 ^p	 	583.1 582.7 572.2 574.7 ^p	9.7 9.7 9.4 9.4 ^p	3.66 3.68 3.74 3.74 ^p	5.1 5.1 5.0 4.8 ^p	2.49 2.52 2.61 2.55 ^p	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.3 ^p	5.88 5.78 5.94 5.97 ^p	8.2 8.0 7.9 7.7 ^p
2006 March June Sept Dec	178.9 186.0 195.2 188.5	12.0 12.3 12.8 12.3	77.5 80.2 85.8 83.3	433 431 439 442	30.2 ^p 76.4 ^p 120.7 ^p 47.8 ^p	 	4.87 4.36 4.49 2.38	 	37.7 36.7 37.0 36.7	 	159.9 141.4 130.7 140.2	10.7 9.4 8.6 9.2	0.90 0.94 0.93 0.97	5.1 5.0 4.8 5.2	0.61 0.65 0.67 0.68	3.4 3.5 3.4 3.6	1.45 1.50 1.54 1.45	8.1 8.0 7.8 7.7
2007 March June Sept Dec	184.4 ^p 189.8 ^p 202.8 ^p 195.3 ^p	12.3 ^p 12.5 ^p 13.3 ^p 12.7 ^p	81.9 ^p 82.6 ^p 90.5 ^p 88.1 ^p	444 ^p 435 ^p 446 ^p 451 ^p	 	 	1.69 ^P 2.37 ^P 2.96 ^P 1.71 ^P	 	38.9 ^p 37.2 ^p 36.7 ^p 31.4 ^p	 	159.3 ^p 138.0 ^p 129.9 ^p 147.5 ^p	10.6 ^p 9.1 ^p 8.4 ^p 9.6 ^p	0.91 ^p 0.99 ^p 0.87 ^p 0.88 ^p	4.9 ^p 5.2 ^p 4.3 ^p 4.5 ^p	0.64 ^p 0.66 ^p 0.59 ^p 0.60 ^p	3.4 ^p 3.5 ^p 2.9 ^p 3.1 ^p	1.47° 1.52° 1.50° 1.49°	7.9 ^p 8.0 ^p 7.3 ^p 7.6 ^p
2008 March	195.0 ^p	12.9 ^p	88.6 ^p	396 ^p			1.25 ^p				155.4 ^p	10.2 ^p	0.92 ^p	4.7 ^P	0.66 ^p	3.4 ^P	1.51 ^p	7.7 ^p
England and Wales 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	584.3 634.5 661.0 699.2 649.5	11.8 12.8 13.2 13.8 12.6	53.8 81.0 141.3 211.3 232.7	92 128 214 302 358	358.6 352.0 347.9 306.8 279.0	57.7 49.6 43.6 36.0 30.9			126.7 145.7 153.9 158.7 157.1	10.1 11.9 12.9 13.5 13.8	598.5 577.9 581.2 570.0 560.1	12.1 11.6 11.6 11.2 10.9	8.34 7.02 6.31 5.16 3.99	14.3 11.1 9.6 7.4 6.1	5.66 4.23 3.49 3.05 2.68	9.7 6.7 5.3 4.4 4.1	10.45 7.56 6.37 5.65 5.62	17.7 11.8 9.6 8.0 8.6
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	621.9 604.4 594.6 596.1 621.5	12.0 11.6 11.4 11.3 11.8	241.9 238.6 238.1 242.0 257.2	389 395 400 406 414	263.5 268.0 249.2 255.6 270.1	27.8 27.8 25.4 25.6 26.4			144.6 141.1 143.8 147.7 153.5	12.9 12.7 12.9 13.4 14.0	556.1 535.7 530.4 533.5 538.3	10.7 10.3 10.1 10.1 10.2	3.62 3.38 3.24 3.13 3.31	5.8 5.6 5.4 5.2 5.3	2.44 2.34 2.14 2.13 2.26	3.9 3.9 3.6 3.6 3.6	5.14 4.96 4.76 4.99 5.36	8.2 8.2 8.0 8.3 8.6
2004 2005 2006 2007	639.7 645.8 669.6 690.0	12.1 12.1 12.5 12.8 ^p	269.7 276.5 291.4 305.6	422 428 435 443	273.1 247.8 237.0 ^p 	26.1 23.1 21.6 ^p 	: 1.86 ¹⁰ 14.94 7.93	: 5.7 ¹⁰ 1.4 0.7 ^p	153.4 141.8 132.6 128.5 ^p	14.1 13.1 12.2 11.9 ^p	512.5 512.7 502.6 504.1	9.7 9.7 9.4 9.3 ^p	3.22 3.26 3.37 3.35	5.0 5.0 5.0 4.8	2.21 2.23 2.35 2.28	3.5 3.4 3.5 3.3	5.39 5.21 5.36 5.35 ^p	8.4 8.0 8.0 7.7 ^p
2006 March June Sept Dec	159.5 166.2 174.9 169.0	12.0 12.4 12.9 12.5	68.7 71.4 76.8 74.5	431 430 439 441	25.8 ^p 65.9 ^p 105.5 ^p 40.4 ^p	9.5 ^p 24.1 ^p 38.1 ^p 14.6 ^p	4.58 4.01 4.18 2.18	1.7 1.5 1.5 0.8	34.3 33.0 32.9 32.4	12.8 12.2 12.0 11.8	141.0 123.9 114.6 123.1	10.6 9.2 8.5 9.1	0.82 0.84 0.85 0.86	5.2 5.1 4.8 5.1	0.56 0.58 0.60 0.60	3.5 3.5 3.4 3.6	1.32 1.37 1.38 1.30	8.2 8.2 7.9 7.6
2007 March June Sept Dec	164.0 169.5 181.4 175.0	12.3 ^P 12.6 ^P 13.3 ^P 12.8 ^P	72.5 73.5 80.8 78.7	442 434 445 450	 	 	1.55 2.16 2.68 1.54	0.6 ^p 0.8 ^p 1.0 ^p 0.6 ^p	34.7 ^P 33.1 ^P 33.0 ^P 27.6 ^P	13.1 ^P 12.4 ^P 12.2 ^P 10.2 ^P	139.3 121.0 114.0 129.7	10.4 ^P 9.0 ^P 8.4 ^P 9.5 ^P	0.80 0.88 0.84 0.83	4.9 5.2 4.6 4.7	0.56 0.60 0.57 0.56	3.4 3.5 3.1 3.2	1.30 ^p 1.36 ^p 1.35 ^p 1.34 ^p	7.9 ^p 8.0 ^p 7.4 ^p 7.6 ^p
2008 March	173.3 ^P	12.8 ^P	78.3 ^P	452 ^p			1.13 ^P	0.4 ^p			136.1 ^P	10.1 ^P	0.86 ^p	5.0 ^P	0.60 ^p	3.4 ^P	1.36 ^P	7.8 ^p
England 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	550.4 598.2 623.6 660.8 614.2	11.8 12.8 13.2 13.8 12.7	50.8 76.9 133.5 198.9 218.2	92 129 214 301 355	339.0 332.2 328.4 290.1 264.2	 			 146.0 150.1 148.7	 	560.3 541.0 544.5 534.0 524.0	12.0 11.6 11.6 11.2 10.8	7.83 6.50 5.92 4.86 3.74	14.2 10.9 9.5 7.3 6.1	5.32 3.93 3.27 2.87 2.53	9.7 6.6 5.2 4.3 4.1	9.81 7.04 5.98 5.33 5.36	17.6 11.7 9.5 8.0 8.7
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	589.5 572.8 563.7 565.7 589.9	12.0 11.7 11.4 11.4 11.8	226.7 223.8 223.3 227.0 241.4	385 391 396 401 409	249.5 253.8 236.2 242.1 255.6	 			137.0 133.9 136.4 140.2 145.8	 	519.6 501.0 496.1 499.1 503.4	10.8 10.2 10.0 10.1 10.1	3.38 3.18 3.04 2.97 3.14	5.7 5.6 5.4 5.2 5.3	2.29 2.21 2.02 2.02 2.15	3.9 3.9 3.6 3.6 3.7	4.86 4.69 4.51 4.75 5.09	8.2 8.2 8.0 8.3 8.6
2004 2005 2006 2007	607.2 613.0 635.7 655.4	12.1 12.1 12.5 12.8 ^p	253.1 259.4 273.5 287.0	417 423 430 438 ^p	258.2 233.8 223.5 ^p 	 	: 1.79 ¹⁰ 14.38 7.64	: 	145.5 134.6 125.6 121.9 ^p	 	479.2 479.4 470.3 470.7	9.6 9.6 9.3 9.2 ^P	3.03 3.10 3.19 3.13	5.0 5.0 5.0 4.8	2.09 2.12 2.24 2.15	3.4 3.5 3.5 3.3	5.10 4.92 5.11 5.08 ^p	8.4 8.0 8.0 7.7 ^p
2006 March June Sept Dec	151.4 157.8 166.0 160.5	12.1 12.5 13.0 12.5	64.5 67.0 72.0 70.0	426 425 434 436	24.4 ^p 62.1 ^p 99.5 ^p 38.2 ^p	 	4.42 3.86 4.02 2.09	 	32.5 31.2 31.2 30.7	 	132.0 115.9 107.1 115.3	10.5 9.2 8.4 9.0	0.79 0.80 0.80 0.81	5.2 5.1 4.8 5.0	0.54 0.56 0.57 0.57	3.6 3.5 3.4 3.6	1.26 1.31 1.31 1.24	8.3 8.2 7.8 7.7
2007 March June Sept Dec	155.9 161.0 172.2 166.3	12.4 ^p 12.6 ^p 13.4 ^p 12.9 ^p	68.1 69.0 75.9 74.0	437 429 441 445	 	 	1.49 2.06 2.60 1.48	 	32.9 ^p 31.4 ^p 31.4 ^p 26.2 ^p	 	130.3 112.9 106.4 121.2	10.3 ^P 8.9 ^P 8.3 ^P 9.4 ^P	0.74 0.84 0.79 0.76	4.7 5.2 4.6 4.6	0.52 0.57 0.54 0.53	3.3 3.5 3.1 3.2	1.22 ^p 1.30 ^p 1.29 ^p 1.27 ^p	7.8 ^p 8.0 ^p 7.4 ^p 7.8 ^p
2008 March	164.6 ^P	12.9 ^p	73.5 ^p	447 ^p			1.08 ^p				127.3 ^p	9.9 ^p	0.81 ^p	5.0 ^p	0.60 ^p	3.6 ^p	1.27 ^p	7.8 ^p

Note: Death figures for England and Wales represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2005. Death figures for 2006 and provisional death figures for 2007 relate to registrations. Birth and death figures of regland 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. Infant, neonatal and perinatal mortality rates for Northern Ireland have now been amended to take account of the non-resident livebirths. Quarterly birth and death rates are calculated using seasonal adjustments which take into account the number of days in the month/year. Rates for 2007 and 2008 are based on 2006-based population projections for 2007. Marriage, civil partnership and divorce rates for 2007 and 2008 are based on 2006 marital status estimates.

continued Constituent countrie	es of the Uni	ted King	dom												Numl	pers (tho	ousands) ar	nd rates
Year and quarter	All I birt		Live b outside n		Marri	ages	Civ Partner		Divo	rces	Dea	ths	Infa morta		Neon		Perir	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ³	Number	Rate ⁴	Number	Rate⁵	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ⁹
Wales 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	33.4 35.8 37.0 38.1 34.9	11.9 12.7 13.2 13.3 12.1	2.9 4.0 7.8 12.3 14.4	86 112 211 323 412	19.5 19.8 19.5 16.6 14.8	 			 7.8 8.4 8.4	 	36.3 35.0 34.7 34.1 34.6	13.0 12.4 12.3 11.9 12.0	0.46 0.45 0.35 0.25 0.20	13.7 12.6 9.5 6.6 5.6	0.32 0.29 0.21 0.16 0.13	9.6 8.1 5.6 4.1 3.6	0.64 0.51 0.38 0.30 0.26	19.0 14.1 10.3 7.9 7.5
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	32.1 31.3 30.6 30.2 31.4	11.1 10.8 10.5 10.3 10.7	14.8 14.8 14.8 15.0 15.8	461 472 483 497 503	14.0 14.1 13.0 13.5 14.5	 			7.5 7.2 7.4 7.6 7.7	 	35.0 33.3 33.0 33.2 33.7	12.1 11.5 11.3 11.4 11.5	0.20 0.17 0.16 0.14 0.13	6.1 5.3 5.4 4.5 4.3	0.13 0.11 0.11 0.10 0.10	4.0 3.5 3.5 3.2 3.1	0.25 0.23 0.23 0.24 0.24	7.7 7.2 7.5 7.7 7.6
2004 2005 2006 2007	32.3 32.6 33.6 34.4	11.0 11.0 11.3 11.6 ^p	16.6 17.1 17.8 18.5	513 524 530 538	14.9 14.0 13.5 ^p 	 	: 0.07 ¹⁰ 0.56 0.29	: 	7.9 7.2 6.9 6.7 ^p	 	32.1 32.1 31.1 32.1	10.9 10.9 10.5 10.8	0.16 0.13 0.14 0.18	4.9 4.1 4.1 5.3	0.10 0.09 0.09 0.12	3.1 2.9 2.8 3.4 ^p	0.26 0.24 0.23 0.25 ^p	8.0 7.4 6.9 7.3 ^p
2006 March June Sept Dec	8.1 8.3 8.8 8.4	11.1 11.2 11.8 11.2	4.2 4.3 4.8 4.5	520 523 543 535	1.4 ^p 3.8 ^p 6.0 ^p 2.2 ^p	 	0.16 0.15 0.16 0.09	 	1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7	 	8.7 7.6 7.2 7.5	11.9 10.3 9.7 10.1	0.03 0.03 0.04 0.04	3.1 4.1 4.0 5.1	0.02 0.02 0.03 0.03	2.0 2.4 3.1 3.6	0.06 0.05 0.07 0.06	7.0 6.3 7.7 6.6
2007 March June Sept Dec	8.1 8.5 9.1 8.7	11.0 ^p 11.4 ^p 12.2 ^p 11.6 ^p	4.3 4.5 4.9 4.8	536 530 541 547	 	 	0.06 0.10 0.08 0.06	 	1.8 ^p 1.8 ^p 1.7 ^p 1.4 ^p	 	8.8 7.9 7.3 8.3	11.9 ^p 10.6 ^p 9.7 ^p 11.0 ^p	0.05 0.04 0.04 0.05	6.3 4.5 4.4 6.1	0.03 0.02 0.03 0.04	3.7 2.8 2.8 4.1	0.07 ^P 0.06 ^P 0.05 ^P 0.07 ^P	9.0 ^p 6.8 ^p 5.7 ^p 7.9 ^p
2008 March Scotland	8.7 ^p	11.7 ^p	4.8 ^p	552 ^p			0.06 ^p				8.6 ^p	11.5 ^p	0.04 ^p	4.1 ^P	0.03 ^p	3.0 ^p	0.06 ^p	6.8 ^p
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	64.9 69.1 65.8 67.0 59.3	12.5 13.4 12.9 13.2 11.6	6.0 8.5 13.6 19.5 21.4	93 122 206 291 360	37.5 36.2 35.8 33.8 30.2	53.8 47.5 42.9 39.0 33.2			8.1 9.9 12.8 12.4 12.3	6.5 8.0 10.7 10.6 10.9	65.3 63.8 63.5 61.0 60.7	12.5 12.3 12.4 12.0 11.9	0.96 0.78 0.58 0.47 0.37	14.8 11.3 8.8 7.1 6.2	0.67 0.47 0.34 0.29 0.23	10.3 6.9 5.2 4.6 3.9	1.20 0.81 0.67 0.58 0.55	18.3 11.6 10.2 8.6 9.2
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	55.1 53.1 52.5 51.3 52.4	10.9 10.5 10.4 10.1 10.4	22.7 22.6 22.8 22.5 23.9	412 426 433 440 455	29.9 30.4 29.6 29.8 30.8	31.5 31.6 31.0 30.8 31.3			11.9 11.1 10.6 10.8 10.1	10.9 10.3 9.7 10.0 10.2	60.3 57.8 57.4 58.1 58.5	11.9 11.4 11.3 11.5 11.6	0.28 0.31 0.29 0.27 0.27	5.0 5.7 5.5 5.3 5.1	0.18 0.21 0.20 0.16 0.18	3.3 4.0 3.8 3.2 3.4	0.42 0.45 0.45 0.39 0.42	7.6 8.4 8.5 7.6 8.0
2004 2005 2006 2007	54.0 54.4 55.7 57.8	10.6 10.7 10.9 11.2 ^p	25.2 25.6 26.6 28.4	467 471 477 491	32.2 30.9 29.9 29.9	32.2 30.3 28.7 28.7 ^P	: 0.08 ¹⁰ 1.05 0.69	: 2.5 ¹⁰ 1.0 0.7 ^p	11.2 10.9 13.0 12.8	10.5 10.3 12.3 12.1 ^p	56.2 55.7 55.1 56.0	11.1 11.0 10.8 10.9 ^p	0.27 0.28 0.25 0.27	4.9 5.2 4.5 4.7	0.17 0.19 0.17 0.19	3.1 3.5 3.1 3.2	0.44 0.42 0.42 0.45 ^p	8.1 7.7 7.4 7.8 ^p
2006 March June Sept Dec	13.6 14.0 14.2 13.9	10.8 11.0 11.0 10.8	6.6 6.7 6.7 6.6	487 475 471 477	3.5 8.3 12.2 5.9	13.6 32.1 46.4 22.4	0.26 0.32 0.28 0.19	1.0 1.2 1.1 0.7	2.6 3.1 3.6 3.7	10.1 11.7 13.4 14.1	14.9 13.9 12.7 13.6	11.8 10.9 9.8 10.6	0.05 0.07 0.05 0.07	3.7 5.0 3.8 5.3	0.03 0.05 0.04 0.04	2.4 3.3 2.9 3.7	0.09 0.09 0.11 0.12	6.7 6.4 7.8 8.7
2007 March June Sept Dec	14.2 14.3 14.9 14.4	11.2 ^p 11.1 ^p 11.7 ^p 11.1 ^p	7.1 6.9 7.2 7.1	501 482 485 497	3.3 8.1 12.6 5.8	13.0 ^P 31.4 ^P 48.1 ^P 22.0 ^P	0.11 0.18 0.25 0.15	0.4 ^p 0.7 ^p 0.9 ^p 0.6 ^p	33.2 33.4 30.3 30.9	12.7 ^p 12.7 ^p 11.4 ^p 11.6 ^p	15.8 13.4 12.6 14.2	12.5 ^P 10.5 ^P 9.7 ^P 10.9 ^P	0.07 0.08 0.07 0.06	4.9 5.3 4.6 3.9	0.05 0.05 0.05 0.04	3.6 3.4 3.0 2.9	0.12 ^P 0.12 ^P 0.11 ^P 0.11 ^P	8.1 ^P 8.6 ^P 7.1 ^P 7.5 ^P
2008 March Northern Ireland	15.1 ^p	11.9 ^p	7.7 ^p	507 ^p	3.4 ^p	13.4 ^p	0.10 ^p	0.4 ^p	27.6 ^p	10.6 ^p	15.1 ^p	11.8 ^p	0.06 ^p	3.9 ^p	0.04 ^p	2.8 ^p	0.11 ^p	6.9 ^p
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	26.4 27.2 28.0 26.0 24.4	17.3 17.6 17.8 16.2 14.7	1.3 1.9 3.6 5.3 6.3	50 70 128 203 260	9.9 9.6 10.2 9.2 8.3	45.4 			0.6 1.4 1.5 2.3 2.3	4.2 	17.0 16.3 16.1 15.1 15.2	11.2 10.6 10.3 9.4 9.2	0.48 0.36 0.36 0.19 0.14	18.3 13.2 13.2 7.4 5.8	0.35 0.23 0.23 0.12 0.09	13.3 8.3 8.3 4.6 3.7	0.59 0.42 0.42 0.22 0.23	22.3 15.3 15.3 8.4 9.4
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	23.0 21.5 22.0 21.4 21.6	13.7 12.8 13.0 12.6 12.7	7.0 6.8 7.1 7.2 7.4	303 318 325 335 344	7.6 7.6 7.3 7.6 7.8	 			2.3 2.4 2.4 2.2 2.3	 	15.7 14.9 14.5 14.6 14.5	9.3 8.9 8.6 8.6 8.5	0.15 0.11 0.13 0.10 0.12	6.4 5.0 6.0 4.6 5.2	0.11 0.08 0.10 0.07 0.09	4.8 3.8 4.5 3.5 4.0	0.23 0.16 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.18	10.0 7.2 8.4 8.7 8.0
2004 2005 2006 2007	22.3 22.3 23.3 24.5 ^p	13.0 12.9 13.4 13.9 ^p	7.7 8.1 8.8 9.3 ^p	345 363 380 379 ^p	8.3 8.1 8.3 8.7 ^p	 	0.01 ¹⁰ 0.12 0.11 ^p	: 	2.5 2.4 2.6 2.9 ^p	 	14.4 14.2 14.5 14.6 ^p	8.4 8.3 8.4 8.3 ^p	0.12 0.14 0.12 0.12 ^p	5.5 6.1 5.1 4.9 ^p	0.08 0.11 0.09 0.08 ^p	3.7 4.9 3.8 3.2 ^p	0.19 0.19 0.17 0.17 ^p	8.0 8.1 6.9 6.9 ^p
2006 March June Sept Dec	5.8 5.8 6.1 5.6	13.6 13.3 13.9 12.8	2.2 2.2 2.3 2.2	370 381 358 393	0.9 2.3 3.5 1.5	 	0.03 0.04 0.03 0.02	 	0.7 0.7 0.5 0.6	 	4.0 3.6 3.4 3.5	9.4 8.4 7.8 7.9	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	5.2 4.6 4.8 5.8	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03	3.2 3.6 3.5 4.9	0.04 0.04 0.05 0.04	6.7 7.3 7.4 6.3
2007 March June Sept Dec	6.1 ^p 6.0 ^p 6.5 ^p 5.9 ^p	14.2 ^p 13.7 ^p 14.7 ^p 13.2 ^p	2.4 ^p 2.2 ^p 2.5 ^p 2.2 ^p	383 ^p 365 ^p 386 ^p 380 ^p	1.0 ^p 2.4 ^p 3.8 ^p 1.6 ^p	 	0.02^{p} 0.03^{p} 0.04^{p} 0.02^{p}	 	0.9 ^p 0.7 ^p 0.7 ^p 0.6 ^p	 	4.2 ^p 3.6 ^p 3.3 ^p 3.6 ^p	9.6 ^p 8.2 ^p 7.3 ^p 8.1 ^p	0.04 ^p 0.03 ^p 0.03 ^p 0.02 ^p	6.7 ^p 5.1 ^p 4.6 ^p 3.3 ^p	0.03 ^p 0.02 ^p 0.02 ^p 0.01 ^p	4.6 ^p 2.9 ^p 3.2 ^p 2.2 ^p	0.05 ^P 0.04 ^P 0.05 ^P 0.04 ^P	7.6 ^p 6.7 ^p 7.0 ^p 6.5 ^p
2008 March	6.5 ^P	15.0 ^p	2.4 ^p	396 ^p	1.1 ^p		0.02 ^p				4.1 ^p	9.4 ^p	0.03 ^p	4.6 ^p	0.03 ^p	3.9 ^p	0.05 ^p	7.3 ^p
1 Per 1,000 popular 2 Per 1,000 live bir 3 Persons marrying 4 Persons forming a 5 Persons divorcing 6 Deaths under 1 ye	ths. per 1,000 u civil partne per 1,000 r	unmarrie ership pe	er 1,000 un	married p	6 and ove oopulation	r. aged 16	and over.	1 p	8 Stillbirt 9 Per 1,00 0 The Civi tables.	00 live b I Partner	eaths unde irths and st	illbirths.	k. into force o	n 5 Dece	mber 2005	in the Uł	< - see Note	es to

Table 2.2 Key demographic and health indicators

Constituent co	untries of the	Jnited Kingd	om							Numbers (thousa	inds), rates	s, percentage	s, mean age
				Depende	ncy ratio		Live	births				pectation of ars) at birth ⁷	
	Population	Live births	Deaths	Children ¹	Elderly ²	TFR ³	Standardised mean age of mother at birth (years) ⁴	Unstand- ardised 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 ⁸
United Kingdo 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	om 56,216.1 56,357.5 56,683.8 57,438.7 58,164.4	675.5 730.7 754.8 792.3 733.2	680.8 658.0 660.7 646.2 636.0	42.1 37.1 33.5 33.2 33.9	29.5 29.7 29.7 30.0 30.0	1.74 1.82 1.78 1.82 1.73	26.7 27.0 27.4 27.7 28.2	26.4 26.8 27.0 27.7 28.6	9.0 12.5 20.4 29.8 35.5	10,486 9,506 8,914 8,168 7,584	70.8 71.9 73.2 74.2	76.8 77.7 78.7 79.4	14.5 11.2 9.5 7.4 6.1
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	59,113.5 59,323.5 59,557.3 59,845.8 60,238.4	669.1 668.8 695.6 716.0 722.5	602.3 606.2 612.0 583.1 582.7	32.6 32.2 31.8 31.4 31.0	29.8 29.8 29.9 30.0 30.0	1.63 1.64 1.71 1.77 1.78	28.6 28.7 28.8 28.9 29.1	29.2 29.3 29.4 29.4 29.5	40.1 40.6 41.5 42.3 42.9	6,807 6,765 6,758 6,394 6,268	75.6 75.9 76.2 76.5 76.9	80.4 80.5 80.7 80.9 81.3	5.5 5.2 5.3 5.0 5.1
2006 2007	60,587.3 	748.6 772.2 ^p	572.2 574.7	30.6 	30.1 	1.84 1.90 ^p	29.1 29.3 ^p	29.5 29.5 ^p	43.7 44.4 ^p	6,067 5,968 ^p		 	5.0 4.8
England 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	46,659.9 46,820.8 47,187.6 47,875.0 48,519.1	550.4 598.2 623.6 660.8 614.2	560.3 541.0 544.5 534.0 524.0	41.4 36.4 33.1 32.9 33.7	29.7 29.9 29.8 30.0 30.0	1.70 1.79 1.76 1.81 1.73	26.5 27.0 27.4 27.7 28.2	26.4 26.8 27.0 27.7 28.7	9.2 12.9 21.4 30.1 35.5	10,271 9,298 8,725 8,017 7,414	71.1 72.2 73.4 74.5	77.0 77.9 78.9 79.6	14.2 10.9 9.5 7.3 6.1
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	49,449.7 49,652.3 49,866.2 50,110.7 50,465.6	563.7 565.7 589.9 607.2 613.0	496.1 499.1 503.4 479.2 479.4	32.5 32.1 31.8 31.4 30.9	29.7 29.7 29.8 29.8 29.9	1.63 1.65 1.73 1.78 1.79	28.6 28.7 28.9 29.0 29.1	29.3 29.4 29.4 29.5 29.5 29.5	39.6 40.1 40.9 41.7 42.3	6,650 6,603 6,602 6,232 6,110	75.9 76.1 76.5 76.8 77.2	80.6 80.7 80.9 81.1 81.5	5.4 5.2 5.3 5.0 5.0
2006 2007	50,762.9 	635.7 655.4	470.3 470.7	30.6 	29.9	1.86 1.91 ^p	29.2 29.3 ^p	29.5 29.5	43.0 43.8	5,916 5,796 ^p		 	5.0 4.8
Wales 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	2,799.3 2,813.5 2,810.9 2,873.0 2,891.3	33.4 35.8 37.0 38.1 34.9	36.3 35.0 34.7 34.1 34.6	42.0 37.6 34.3 34.4 34.9	30.9 31.6 32.5 33.5 33.7	1.78 1.87 1.86 1.88 1.81	26.2 26.7 26.9 27.1 27.5	26.0 26.6 26.5 27.0 27.8	8.6 11.2 21.1 32.3 41.2	10,858 9,846 9,043 8,149 7,758	70.4 71.6 73.1 73.8	 76.4 77.5 78.8 79.1	13.7 12.6 9.5 6.6 5.6
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	2,910.2 2,919.8 2,931.1 2,946.4 2,953.6	30.6 30.2 31.4 32.3 32.6	33.0 33.2 33.7 32.1 32.1	33.7 33.3 32.8 32.3 31.8	33.6 33.7 33.8 33.9 34.1	1.66 1.64 1.73 1.78 1.81	27.8 28.0 28.1 28.2 28.4	28.3 28.4 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5	48.3 49.7 50.3 51.3 52.4	7,017 6,953 6,984 6,588 6,442	75.3 75.5 75.8 76.1 76.6	80.0 80.1 80.3 80.6 80.9	5.4 4.5 4.3 4.9 4.1
2006 2007	2,965.9 	33.6 34.4	31.1 32.1	31.4 	34.3 	1.86 1.90 ^p	28.5 28.6	28.6 28.6	53.0 53.8	6,190 6,302 [°]	 		4.1 5.3
Scotland 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	5,233.4 5,180.2 5,111.8 5,083.3 5,092.2	64.9 69.1 65.8 67.0 59.3	65.3 63.8 63.5 61.0 60.7	44.7 38.2 33.6 32.4 32.3	28.4 28.4 28.1 28.9 29.2	1.79 1.84 1.67 1.69 1.56	26.4 26.8 27.1 27.5 28.0	26.0 26.3 26.6 27.4 28.5	9.3 12.2 20.6 29.1 36.0	11,675 10,849 10,120 9,216 8,791	69.1 70.2 71.4 72.2	75.3 76.2 77.1 77.9	14.8 11.3 8.8 7.1 6.2
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	5,064.2 5,054.8 5,057.4 5,078.4 5,094.8	52.5 51.3 52.4 54.0 54.4	57.4 58.1 58.5 56.2 55.7	30.8 30.3 29.9 29.5 29.1	30.0 30.2 30.3 30.5 30.6	1.49 1.48 1.54 1.60 1.62	28.5 28.6 28.7 28.9 29.0	29.2 29.2 29.3 29.4 29.5	43.3 44.0 45.5 46.7 47.1	7,930 7,955 7,921 7,536 7,349	73.3 73.5 73.8 74.2 74.6	78.8 78.9 79.1 79.3 79.6	5.5 5.3 5.1 4.9 5.2
2006 2007	5,116.9 	55.7 57.8	55.1 56.0	28.7	30.6	1.67 1.73 ^p	29.1 29.2 ^p	29.5 29.4	47.7 49.1	7,161 7,148 ^p			4.5 4.7
Northern Irela 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	and 1,523.5 1,543.0 1,573.5 1,607.3 1,661.8	26.4 27.2 28.0 26.0 24.4	17.0 16.3 16.1 15.1 15.2	56.1 50.6 46.1 44.1 41.8	25.3 25.3 25.5 26.1 25.5	2.68 2.59 2.45 2.16 1.95	27.8 28.1 28.1 28.3 28.7	27.4 27.5 27.5 28.0 28.8	5.0 7.0 12.8 20.3 26.0	11,746 10,567 10,071 8,303 7,742	69.2 70.9 72.6 73.8	75.5 77.1 78.4 79.2	18.3 13.2 13.2 7.4 5.8
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	1,689.3 1,696.6 1,702.6 1,710.3 1,724.4	22.0 21.4 21.6 22.3 22.3	14.5 14.6 14.5 14.4 14.2	38.6 37.9 37.2 36.4 35.8	25.5 25.7 25.9 26.2 26.3	1.80 1.77 1.81 1.87 1.87	29.1 29.2 29.2 29.4 29.5	29.4 29.5 29.5 29.7 29.7	32.5 33.5 34.4 34.5 36.3	6,976 6,930 6,743 6,609 6,418	75.2 75.6 75.8 76.0 76.1	80.1 80.4 80.6 80.8 81.0	6.1 4.7 5.3 5.5 6.3
2006 2007	1,741.6 	23.3 24.5 ^p	14.5 14.6 ^P	35.3 	26.4 	1.94 2.01 ^p	29.6 29.8 ^p	29.7 29.8 ^p	38.0 37.9°	6,397 6,306 ^p			5.1 4.9 ^p

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 All countries: figures for all years based on registered deaths.
8 Deaths at age under one year per 1,000 live births.
p provisional

Note: Death figures for England and Wales represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2005. Death figures for 2006 onwards relate to registrations. 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 total 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, England and for Wales for 2001 to 2005. Based on death registrations and revised population estimates for 2002 to 2005. Rates for 2007 are based on 2006-based population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
Percentage of males 65 and over and females 60 and over to working-age population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).

Table 3.1

England and Wales

Live births: age of mother Numbers (thousands), rates, mean age and TFRs

			Age	of mother	at birth						Age of	mother a	t birth				TFR ³
Year and quarter	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	- Mean age ¹ (years)	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean age ² (years)	
			Total	live births	(numbers)	1	ļ				Age-spe	ecific fertili	ty rates⁴		1		·ı
1961	811.3	59.8	249.8	248.5	152.3	77.5	23.3	 27.6	89.2	37.3	172.6	176.9	103.1	48.1	15.0	27.4	2.77
1964(max)	876.0	76.7	276.1	270.7	153.5	75.4	23.6	27.2	92.9	42.5	181.6	187.3	107.7	49.8	13.7	27.3	2.93
1966	849.8	86.7	285.8	253.7	136.4	67.0	20.1	26.8	90.5	47.7	176.0	174.0	97.3	45.3	12.5	27.1	2.75
1971	783.2	82.6	285.7	247.2	109.6	45.2	12.7	26.2	83.5	50.6	152.9	153.2	77.1	32.8	8.7	26.6	2.37
1976	584.3	57.9	182.2	220.7	90.8	26.1	6.5	26.4	60.4	32.2	109.3	118.7	57.2	18.6	4.8	26.5	1.71
1977(min)	569.3	54.5	174.5	207.9	100.8	25.5	6.0	26.5	58.1	29.4	103.7	117.5	58.6	18.2	4.4	26.6	1.66
1981	634.5	56.6	194.5	215.8	126.6	34.2	6.9	26.8	61.3	28.1	105.3	129.1	68.6	21.7	4.9	27.0	1.79
	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	4.9	27.0	1.77
1986																	
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 1994	673.5 664.7	45.1 42.0	152.0 140.2	236.0 229.1	171.1 179.6	58.8 63.1	10.5 10.7	28.1 28.4	62.7 62.0	30.9 28.9	82.5 79.0	114.4 112.2	87.4 89.4	34.1 35.8	6.2 6.4	27.9 28.1	1.76 1.75
1994	648.1	42.0	140.2	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	1.73
1995	649.5	41.9	125.7	217.4	186.4	69.5	12.1	28.5	60.6	28.5	76.4	106.6	89.8	37.5	7.2	28.2	1.72
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 2001	604.4 594.6	45.8 44.2	107.7 108.8	170.7 159.9	180.1 178.9	85.0 86.5	15.1 16.3	29.1 29.2	55.9 54.7	29.3 28.0	70.0 69.0	94.3 91.7	87.9 88.0	41.4 41.5	8.3 8.8	28.5 28.6	1.65 1.63
2002	596.1	43.5	110.9	153.4	180.5	90.5	17.3	29.3	54.7	27.1	69.1	91.5	89.9	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	26.9	71.3	95.8	94.9	46.4	9.8	28.8	1.73
2004	639.7	45.1	121.1	160.0	190.6	102.2	20.8	29.4	58.2	26.9	72.8	97.6	99.6	48.8	10.4	28.9	1.78
2005	645.8	44.8	122.1	164.3	188.2	104.1	22.2	29.5	58.3	26.3	71.6	97.9	100.7	50.3	10.8	29.1	1.79
2006	669.6	45.5	127.8	172.6	189.4	110.5	23.7	29.5	60.2	26.6	73.2	100.6	104.8	53.8	11.4	29.1	1.86
2007	690.0	44.8	130.8	182.6	191.1	115.4	25.4	29.5	61.9 ^p	26.0 ^p	73.3 ^P	103.5 ^p	109.5 ^P	57.0 ^P	12.1 ^p	29.3 ^P	1.91 ^p
2003 March	147.4	10.9	27.9	37.5	44.0	22.6	4.6	29.3	54.7	26.8	69.1	92.8	90.5	43.7	9.6	28.8	1.66
June	155.1	10.7	28.5	39.3	47.4	24.5	4.7	29.5	56.9	26.0	70.0	96.4	96.4	46.9	9.6	28.9	1.73
Sept	162.8	11.5	30.5	41.0	49.3	25.6	5.0	29.4	59.1	27.7	74.0	99.4	99.2	48.3	10.1	28.9	1.79
Dec	156.0	11.2	29.7	39.1	46.5	24.6	4.8	29.4	56.6	27.1	72.1	94.6	93.6	46.5	9.8	28.8	1.72
2004 March	155.2	11.0	29.3	38.7	46.6	24.7	4.9	29.4	56.8	26.5	70.8	95.0	97.9	47.4	9.8	28.9	1.74
June	157.4	10.7	29.3	39.4	47.7	25.2	5.0	29.5	57.6	25.7	70.9	96.6	100.4	48.5	10.1	29.0	1.76
Sept	165.4	11.7	31.4	41.6	49.0	26.3	5.4	29.4	59.9	27.7	75.0	101.0	102.0	50.1	10.7	28.9	1.83
Dec	161.7	11.6	31.1	40.3	47.2	26.0	5.5	29.4	58.5	27.6	74.3	97.7	98.2	49.4	10.9	28.9	1.79
2005 March		10.9	29.3	38.9	45.0	24.7	5.4	29.4	56.5	26.0	69.6	94.0	97.6	48.5	10.7	29.0	1.74
June	159.8	10.7	29.6	40.3	47.5	26.2	5.4	29.5	57.8	25.3	69.7	96.2	101.9	50.8	10.6	29.1	1.78
Sept	170.2	11.9	32.5	43.7	49.4	26.9	5.7	29.4	60.9	27.6	75.7	103.2	104.9	51.6	11.1	29.0	1.88
Dec	161.7	11.3	30.7	41.4	46.3	26.3	5.7	29.4	57.9	26.3	71.3	97.9	98.3	50.4	11.0	29.0	1.78
2006 March		11.1	30.5	40.7	45.3	26.3	5.6	29.5	58.2	26.3	70.9	96.1	101.6	52.0	11.0	29.1	1.79
June	166.2	11.4	31.2	42.9	47.6	27.1	5.9	29.5	60.0	26.6	71.8	100.4	105.7	53.0	11.3	29.1	1.85
Sept	174.9	12.0	33.5	45.6	49.0	28.9	6.0	29.4	62.4	27.7	76.1	105.4	107.5	55.9	11.4	29.1	1.93
Dec	169.0	11.1	32.6	43.5	47.5	28.1	6.2	29.5	60.3	25.7	74.0	100.5	104.3	54.4	11.8	29.2	1.86
2007 ⁵ March		10.9	31.1	42.7	45.7	27.4	6.2	29.5	59.7 ^P	25.6 ^P	70.8 ^p	98.2 ^P	106.2 [₽]	54.9 ^P	12.0 ^P	29.3 ^P	1.84 ^p
June	169.5	10.7	31.4	44.6	47.8	28.9	6.2	29.6	61.1 ^P	25.0 ^P	70.6 ^P	101.5 ^P	109.7 ^P	57.1 ^P	11.8 ^P	29.4 ^P	1.88 ^P
Sept	181.4	11.9	34.6	48.6	50.0	29.9	6.4	29.5	64.6 ^P	27.4 ^P	76.9 ^P	109.4 ^P	113.7 ^P	58.6 ^P	12.0 ^P	29.2 ^P	1.99 ^P
Dec	175.0	11.3	33.7	46.6	47.6	29.2	6.6	29.5	62.3 ^P	26.1 ^p	74.9 ^p	104.9 ^p	108.2 ^p	57.2 ^p	12.5 ^p	29.3 ^p	1.92 ^p
2008 March	173.3 ^P	11.1 ^P	33.4 ^P	46.6 ^P	47.2 ^P	28.7 ^P	6.4 ^P	29.5 ^P	62.5 ^P	26.1 ^P	73.3 ^P	103.1 ^P	110.8 ^P	58.0 ^P	12.3 ^P	29.3 ^P	1.92 ^P

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

Unstandardised and therefore takes no account of the age structure of the population.
 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.
 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 Births per 1,000 women in the age-group; all quarterly age-specific fertility rates are adjusted for days in the quarter. They are not adjusted for seasonality.

5 Birth rates for 2007 are based on the 2006-based population projections for 2007.

p provisional.

Numbers (thousands), mean age and percentages

Table 3.2

Live births outside marriage: age of mother and type of registration

England and Wales

Age of mother at birth Age of mother at birth Registration² 35-39 40 and Sole All Under 20-24 25-29 30-34 All Under 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40 and Year and Mean Joint quarter ages 20 over age¹ ages 20 over Different³ (years) Same³ address addresses Percentage of total live births Live births outside marriage (numbers) As a percentage of all in age group births outside marriage 1971 54 5 65 7 216 22.0 11.5 6.2 3.2 11 237 84 261 77 47 5.7 70 9.0 45 5 1976 53.8 19.8 16.6 9.7 4.7 2.3 0.7 23.3 92 34.2 9.1 44 52 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 141.3 396 54 1 277 13.1 57 1.1 23.8 21 4 69 0 28 2 121 101 126 147 46.6 196 33.8 77.8 211.3 52.4 9.8 30.2 44.9 25.6 1991 43.4 25.7 2.1 24.8 82.9 21.1 16.0 18.3 21.3 54.6 19.8 1992 215.2 40.1 77.1 55.9 28.9 10.9 2.3 25.2 83.7 47.2 22.8 17.3 19.3 55.4 20.7 23.9 31.2 22.9 216.5 75.0 57.5 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 1993 38.2 31.4 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 21.7 234 26.7 58.1 19.9 21.9 1997 238.2 69.5 18.2 3.7 26.2 88.7 58.6 21.2 41.1 63.4 42.2 37.0 31.3 22.5 24.3 28.6 59.5 19.3 24.8 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 29.0 60.9 18.3 20.8 241.9 61.2 25.6 1999 43.0 67.5 45.0 20.8 4.3 26.4 38.9 89.0 61.0 33.6 24.3 30.2 61.8 18.2 19.9 62.7 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 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 38.9 70.2 89.5 63.3 25.7 63.7 242.0 55.8 46.4 25.1 5.6 26.8 40.6 36.4 27.7 32.2 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 17.4 269.7 41.0 79.8 61.4 50.7 29.7 7.1 27.0 42.2 91.0 65.9 38.4 26.6 29.0 34.0 63.6 19.6 16.8 2004 67.2 29.1 2005 276.5 41.2 82.1 64.4 50.8 30.3 7.7 27.0 42.8 91.8 39.2 27.0 34.8 63.5 20.2 16.3 2006 291.4 87.7 69.3 27.0 43.5 68.6 40.1 27.1 29.2 35.5 63.7 20.8 15.6 42.3 51.4 32.2 8.4 93.0 44.3 41.6 27.7 2007 41.7 91.9 76.0 34.0 9.0 27.1 70.3 29.5 35.5 65.0 20.1 305.6 53.0 93.1 15.0 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 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 June 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 Sept 11.9 62.3 10.0 18.4 14.1 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 Dec 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 62.8 9.6 14.2 6.9 27.0 40.5 90.0 64.0 36.2 25.7 28.3 33.7 64.0 18.5 17.4 June 18.3 12.2 1.6 67.6 10.3 20.0 7.3 41.5 65.6 38.3 26.4 28.6 63.7 15.3 13.0 1.7 26.9 90.2 33.3 19.3 18.0 Sept Dec 65.8 10.2 19.5 14.9 7.3 26.9 42.2 90.4 65.6 38.0 27.7 29.5 32.9 63.3 19.4 17.4 12.5 1.6 2004 March 65.2 10.1 19.3 14.8 12.5 7.0 1.7 26.9 42.0 91.2 65.8 38.2 26.8 28.2 34.3 63.1 19.4 17.4 7.3 7.9 63.9 63.7 June 65.2 9.8 19.1 14.9 12.5 1.7 27.0 41.4 91.0 65.1 37.7 26.2 28.8 34 5 19.5 16.6 Sept 70.2 10.7 20.7 16.1 13.0 1.8 27.0 42.4 91.2 66.1 38.6 26.5 30.0 33.5 19.7 16.6 69.1 20.7 7.5 42.7 39.0 27.0 29.0 Dec 10.6 15.7 12.7 1.9 26.9 90.6 66.6 33.9 63.6 19.8 16.6 2005 March 66.3 10.1 19.6 12.2 7.3 1.9 27.0 43.0 92.0 67.0 39.0 27.1 29.6 63.1 20.3 16.6 15.2 35.2 9.8 19.7 15.4 12.5 7.4 1.8 27.0 91.2 66.5 38.2 28.1 33.5 19.8 June 66.6 41.7 26.4 63.7 16.5 73.7 10.9 22.1 17.3 13.4 7.9 2.1 26.9 43.3 92.0 68.0 39.6 27.2 29.3 35.7 63.7 20.3 16.0 Sept Dec 69.9 10.4 20.7 16.5 12.6 7.7 2.0 27.0 43.2 92.1 67.4 39.8 27.3 29.5 34.8 63.5 20.3 16.2 68.7 10.3 20.8 1.9 93.1 68.1 28.9 2006 March 16.0 12.0 7.6 26.9 43.1 39.4 26.5 34.4 63.1 20.9 16.0 71.4 16.9 12.8 7.8 27.0 43.0 92.6 68.0 39.4 26.9 28.8 35.0 20.6 15.6 10.5 21.2 2.1 63.7 June 76.8 27.0 69.0 40.7 29.2 11.1 23.1 18.6 13.4 8.4 2.2 43.9 92.8 27.3 36.9 64.1 20.5 15.4 Sept 74.5 10.3 22.6 17.8 13.2 8.4 2.2 27.1 44.1 93.3 69.2 40.9 27.8 29.8 35.7 63.6 21.0 15.4 Dec 2007 March 15.5 72.5 10.2 21.7 17.6 12.6 8.2 2.2 27.1 44.2 93.5 69.8 41.3 27.5 29.8 35.1 64.0 20.5 9.9 43.4 69.5 41.0 28.8 19.9 14.9 June 73.5 21.8 18.3 13.0 8.3 2.2 27.1 92.6 27.2 35.2 65.1 11.1 2.2 27.0 44.5 70.5 41.9 27.8 29.6 20.1 14.7 80.8 24.4 20.4 13.9 8.8 93.2 35.0 65.2 Sept Dec 78.7 10.6 24.0 19.7 13.5 8.7 2.4 27.1 45.0 93.1 71.3 42.2 28.3 29.6 36.5 65.3 19.9 14.8 2008 March 78.3^P 10.4^F 23.7^P 20.0^F 13.4^F 8.6^F 2.3^F 27.1^P 45.2 94.2⁴ 71.1^F 42.8^F 28.3^F 29.9^F 35.7^F 65.3¹ 20.0 14.7^p

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

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

3 Usual address(es) of parents.

p provisional

Table 3.3

Live births: within marriage, within marriage to remarried women, age of mother and birth order¹

England and W	ales												Nur	nbers (thou	sands) and	mean age
		1	Age	of mother	at birth	1	1	Mean age ²			Age	of mother	at birth	1	1	Mean age ²
Year and quarter	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	(years)	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	(years)
			Li	ve births w	thin marria	ige					Live births	within mar	riage to rei	married wo	men	
1971 1976 1981 1986 1991	717.5 530.5 553.5 519.7 487.9	61.1 38.1 30.1 17.8 8.9	263.7 165.6 165.7 138.0 95.6	235.7 211.0 201.5 201.3 196.3	103.4 86.1 118.7 116.4 135.5	42.1 23.9 31.5 39.8 43.8	11.6 5.8 6.0 6.4 7.7	26.4 26.6 27.2 27.9 28.9	19.4 26.7 38.8 41.7 39.4	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.1 2.9 3.6 2.6 1.6	6.6 10.5 13.4 13.2 10.8	6.1 8.7 14.1 15.4 15.8	3.4 3.6 6.2 8.7 9.1	1.1 1.0 1.4 1.7 2.1	33.1 30.4 30.9 31.7 32.4
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	428.2 416.8 404.9 395.3 380.0	5.6 5.4 5.2 5.3 5.3	61.0 54.7 49.1 45.7 43.2	157.9 148.8 139.4 130.7 120.7	144.2 145.9 145.3 144.6 140.3	51.1 53.3 56.7 59.3 60.5	8.4 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.9	29.8 30.0 30.3 30.5 30.6	33.3 32.6 31.4 30.2 27.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.8 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.4	7.2 6.4 5.8 5.1 4.3	14.0 13.9 13.1 12.4 11.3	9.1 9.3 9.5 9.7 9.1	2.1 2.2 2.4 2.4 2.4	33.2 33.4 33.6 33.9 34.1
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	365.8 356.5 354.1 364.2 370.0 369.3	4.7 4.6 4.6 4.3 4.1 3.7	40.3 40.7 40.7 40.9 41.3 40.0	111.6 103.1 97.6 98.7 98.5 100.0	136.2 133.7 134.1 138.0 139.8 137.4	62.7 63.2 65.4 69.6 72.6 73.8	10.4 11.1 11.8 12.7 13.7 14 5	30.8 30.9 31.0 31.2 31.2 31.3	25.8 23.9 22.8 22.6 21.5 20.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	3.7 3.1 2.7 2.4 2.2 2.1	10.4 9.5 8.9 8.4 7.7 6.8	8.9 8.6 8.5 8.8 8.6 8.1	2.4 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7	34.3 34.5 34.7 35.0 35.1 35.3
2006 2007 2006 March June Sept	369.3 378.2 384.5 90.8 94.8 98.1	3.7 3.2 3.1 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.7	40.1 38.9 9.8 10.0 10.4	100.0 103.3 106.6 24.6 26.0 27.0 25.7	137.4 138.0 138.2 33.3 34.8 35.6 34.3	73.8 78.3 81.4 18.7 19.3 20.5 19.8	14.5 15.3 16.4 3.7 3.8 3.8	31.4 31.5 31.4 31.4 31.4	18.7 16.9 4.6 4.7 4.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	1.9 1.8 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.4	6.8 6.1 5.3 1.5 1.5 1.6	8.1 7.7 7.0 1.9 2.0	2.7 2.7 2.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	35.3 35.4 35.5 35.3 35.4 35.4 35.4 35.5
Dec 2007 March June Sept Dec 2008 March [®]	94.5 91.6 96.0 100.6 96.3 95.0	0.7 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.6	10.0 9.4 9.6 10.2 9.7 9.6	25.7 25.0 26.3 28.3 27.0 26.7	34.3 33.2 34.8 36.1 34.1 33.8	19.8 19.2 20.5 21.1 20.6 20.1	4.0 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.1	31.4 31.5 31.5 31.4 31.5 31.5 31.5	4.4 4.4 4.1 4.3 4.1 2.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0	0.4 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.3	1.4 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.3 0.8	1.8 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.7 1.2	0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.4	35.5 35.5 35.6 35.5 35.5 35.3
2000 March	55.0	0.0	5.0		ve births	2011		51.5	2.0	0.0	0.0		live births		0.1	
1971 1976 1981 1986 1991	283.6 217.2 224.3 206.9 193.7	49.5 30.2 23.6 13.8 6.7	135.8 85.4 89.5 74.7 51.2	74.8 77.2 77.2 79.3 84.5	17.2 19.7 27.8 30.8 40.2	5.1 3.9 5.4 7.5 9.7	1.2 0.7 0.7 0.9 1.3	23.9 24.8 25.3 26.2 27.5	240.8 203.6 205.7 189.2 178.3	10.7 7.4 6.1 3.6 2.0	93.6 62.5 59.0 47.5 32.8	94.1 91.8 82.7 78.9 73.9	31.8 34.7 47.7 45.5 53.0	8.9 6.2 9.1 12.3 14.7	1.7 1.0 1.1 1.3 1.9	26.2 26.8 27.4 28.0 28.9
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	168.1 163.0 157.0 155.7 153.4	4.3 4.2 4.1 4.2 4.3	32.3 28.9 25.9 24.3 23.5	71.0 67.2 63.1 60.6 57.4	46.6 47.7 48.1 49.5 50.0	12.1 13.1 13.8 15.0 16.1	1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2	28.5 28.8 29.0 29.2 29.3	158.1 153.8 150.4 146.9 139.5	1.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9	20.6 18.5 16.6 15.5 14.4	57.3 53.4 50.0 46.4 41.8	58.5 59.1 59.4 58.9 56.6	18.1 19.2 20.7 22.2 22.6	2.4 2.6 2.7 2.8 3.1	30.0 30.3 30.5 30.7 30.9
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	146.5 143.9 145.2 151.0 154.5	3.8 3.8 3.5 3.3	21.6 22.2 22.4 22.2 22.6	52.7 48.8 47.1 48.4 48.9	49.4 49.7 51.0 54.2 55.5	16.6 16.8 18.1 19.6 20.7	2.4 2.6 2.8 3.1 3.5	29.6 29.6 29.8 29.9 30.0	134.7 132.2 130.3 132.9 133.7	0.8 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7	13.7 13.7 13.5 13.9 13.8	38.4 35.7 33.0 32.5 31.9	54.8 53.8 53.7 54.3 54.5	23.8 24.8 25.6 27.1 28.3	3.2 3.5 3.8 4.2 4.5	31.1 31.2 31.4 31.5 31.6
2005 2006 2007 2006 March June Sept	156.0 161.1 165.6 37.8 39.5 42.2	3.0 2.6 2.5 0.6 0.7 0.7	22.1 22.7 22.2 5.4 5.5 5.9 5.9	50.0 51.9 54.4 12.1 12.8 13.8 13.2	55.7 56.4 57.2 13.4 13.8 14.7 14.5	21.4 23.4 25.0 5.4 5.6 6.2 6.2	3.8 4.0 4.5 0.9 1.0 0.9	30.1 30.2 30.3 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2	132.0 134.5 135.2 32.5 35.0 34.3 32.7	0.6 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.1	13.2 12.8 12.2 3.2 3.3 3.2	32.1 32.8 33.6 7.9 8.5 8.4	52.8 52.8 52.1 12.8 13.9 13.4	28.6 30.5 31.5 7.3 7.8 8.0 7.5	4.8 5.0 5.4 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	31.7 31.8 31.9 31.7 31.8 31.8
Dec 2007 March June Sept Dec	41.6 40.1 40.7 43.0 41.9	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.6	5.9 5.5 5.4 5.7 5.6	13.2 12.8 13.4 14.3 13.9	14.5 14.0 14.0 14.9 14.2	6.2 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2	30.3 30.4 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3	32.7 31.7 34.7 35.5 33.4	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	3.1 2.9 3.1 3.3 3.0	7.9 7.8 8.5 8.9 8.4	12.8 12.3 13.5 13.6 12.7	7.5 7.3 8.1 8.2 7.9	1.3 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.3	31.8 31.9 31.9 31.9 31.8 31.8 31.9
2008 March ^p	39.5	0.5	5.4	13.1	13.6	5.8	1.1	30.3	34.1	0.1	3.1	8.6	12.9	7.9	1.4	31.8
1971	111 7	0.0	26.6		ve births	10.4	2.2	7 90	81.4	0.1	Fourtl 7.6	h and highe			6 5	20.7
1976 1981 1986 1991	111.7 71.0 82.4 80.8 76.1 66.7	0.9 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1	26.6 14.4 14.1 12.7 9.4 6.5	43.6 29.8 29.5 30.2 26.8 20.5	27.9 19.5 28.7 25.6 27.5 26.1	10.4 5.8 8.7 10.5 10.5 11.7	2.2 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.8 1.8	28.7 28.8 29.5 29.9 30.4 31.1	38.8 41.1 42.7 39.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	7.0 3.3 3.1 3.1 2.3 1.6 1.5	23.2 12.2 12.0 13.0 11.1 9.0 8.6	26.5 12.1 14.5 14.5 14.8 13.1	17.6 8.0 9.4 8.9 9.2 9.0	6.5 3.1 3.2 2.8 2.7 2.4	30.7 30.7 31.1 31.2 31.6 32.0
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	66.7 65.3 63.2 60.4 56.4 54.9	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	6.5 5.8 5.3 4.7 4.2 4.0	20.5 19.6 18.1 16.4 14.7 14.1	26.1 26.0 25.1 24.0 22.3 21.1	11.7 12.0 12.7 13.1 13.0 13.5	1.8 1.8 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.2	31.1 31.3 31.5 31.8 32.0 32.1	35.3 34.7 34.2 32.3 30.7 29.7	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.4 1.2 1.1	8.1 7.4 6.8	13.1 13.1 12.7 12.1 11.4 10.9	9.4 9.0 8.8	2.4 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.7	32.0 32.2 32.4 32.6 32.7 32.8
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	54.9 52.1 50.3 52.0 52.5 52.2 53.0 53.4	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	4.0 3.9 3.8 4.0 3.8 3.7	14.1 12.8 11.8 12.1 12.1 12.3 12.8 12.8	21.1 19.8 19.0 19.2 19.3 18.7 18.5 18.5	13.5 13.2 13.1 14.1 14.3 14.5 15.0 15.2	2.2 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.7 2.9 3.1 3.2	32.1 32.2 32.3 32.5 32.5 32.5 32.6 32.6	29.7 28.3 28.2 28.4 29.3 29.2 29.6 30.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.0 0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.9	6.4 5.9 5.6 5.7 5.7 5.6 5.9 5.9	10.9 10.4 10.3 10.2 10.5 10.2 10.3	8.7 8.4 8.5 9.2 9.4 9.4 9.7	2.7 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.3	32.8 33.0 33.1 33.1 33.2 33.3 33.2 33.3 33.2 33.4
2007 2006 March June Sept Dec	53.0 53.4 13.1 13.2 13.9 12.9	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	3.6 0.9 0.9 1.0 0.8	12.8 12.8 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.1	18.5 18.5 4.6 4.9 4.5	15.0 15.2 3.6 3.7 4.0 3.7	3.2 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8	32.6 32.5 32.5 32.6 32.6 32.7	29.0 30.1 7.4 7.2 7.6 7.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.9 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	5.9 5.9 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4	10.3 10.4 2.6 2.5 2.7 2.5	9.7 2.4 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.4	3.3 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8	33.4 33.3 33.2 33.2 33.2 33.3
2007 March June Sept Dec	12.6 13.3 14.3 13.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.9 0.9 1.0 0.9	3.0 3.1 3.4 3.2	4.4 4.6 4.9 4.6	3.5 3.8 4.1 3.8	0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	32.6 32.7 32.6 32.7	7.2 7.4 7.9 7.7	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5	2.5 2.6 2.7 2.7	2.3 2.4 2.6 2.5	0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9	33.3 33.5 33.3 33.4
2008 March ^P	13.5	0.0	0.9	3.3	4.7	3.8	0.8	32.6	7.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.7	2.5	0.9	33.3

Birth order is based on all live births within marriage to the mother by her present or any former husband.
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.
Mean age at birth refers to fourth live births only.
Provisional.

Table 4.1	Conceptions: a	ge of woman a	t conception						
England and Wales ((residents)					Numbers (thou	isands) and rates; ar	nd percentage terr	ninated by abortion
				ŀ	Age of woman at	conception			
Year and quarter	All ages	Under 16	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over
	(a) numbers (th	-							
1991 1996	853.7 816.9	7.5 8.9	40.1 43.5	101.6 94.9	233.3 179.8	281.5 252.6	167.5 200.0	57.6 75.5	12.1 14.1
1999 2000	774.0 767.0 763.7	7.9 8.1 7.9 7.9 8.0 7.6 7.9 7.8	42.0 41.3	98.8 97.7	157.6 159.0	218.5 209.3	197.1 195.3 196.7	86.0 88.7 92.2	16.0 17.0
2001 2002 2003	763.7 787.0 806.8	7.9 7.9 8.0	41.0 42.0 42.2	96.0 97.1 98.6	161.6 167.8 175.3	199.3 199.4 199.8	196.7 204.3 209.0	92.2 98.9 103.1	17.8 19.6 20.9
2004 2005	826.8 841.8	7.6 7.9	42.2 42.3	101.3 102.3	175.3 181.3 185.5	205.1 211.3	209.6 209.2 212.4	98.9 103.1 106.8 110.0	22.8 23.6
2006 2004 March	870.0 207.9		41.8	103.1 26.2	191.2 45.9	222.2 51.1		115.4	25.5 5.6
June Sept	207.9 200.1 203.6 215.2	2.0 1.9 1.8 1.9	10.9 10.6 10.0	26.2 25.0 24.0	45.9 43.7 44.1	51.1 49.3 50.7 54.0	52.6 50.4 52.7 54.0	26.6 25.9 26.6 27.6	5.6 5.7 5.6
Dec 2005 March			10.8 10.4	26.1	47.7				5.8 5.7
June Sept	204.6 204.7 210.9	1.9 2.0 2.0 2.0	10.4 10.5 10.4	25.1 25.1 25.3 26.8	45.4 45.2 45.6 49.3	50.8 51.0 53.3 56.2	51.0 50.7 53.1 54.3	26.6 26.9 27.5	5.7 5.8 6.0
Dec 2006 March	221.7 214.0 212.6		11.0 10.2 10.6	26.8 25.4 25.7	49.3 47.5 46.9	56.2 54.2 53.8	54.3 52.4 51.4	29.1 28.3	6.0 6.2 6.5
June Sept	215.1	1.8 2.1 2.0 2.0	10.0	25.7 24.7 27.3	46.9 46.3 50.6	53.8 55.3 58.9	51.4 53.6 55.1	28.3 28.3 28.9	6.4
Dec 2007 March ^{1,P}	228.2 220.6 220.1	2.0 2.0 2.1	11.0 10.7 10.9	27.3 26.4 26.7	48.8 48.9	56.3 56.9	52.0 51.5	29.9 28.9 28.7	6.5 6.4 6.5
June ^{1, P}		2.1 ptions per thousa			48.9	56.9	51.5	28.7	6.5
1991 1996	77.7 76.2	8.9 9.5	44.6 46.3	64.1 63.2	120.2 110.1	135.1 127.6	90.1 96.3	34.4 40.7	6.6 8.4
1999				63.1 62.5		118.0 115.7	95.3 95.3		9.1
2000 2001 2002	70.9 70.3 72.2	8.3 8.0 7.9	45.1 43.9 42.7 42.9	62.5 60.8 60.6	103.9 103.2 102.5 104.4	115.7 114.2 119.0	95.3 96.7 101.7	42.9 43.2 44.3 47.0	9.4 9.6 10.3
2003 2004	71.9 70.3 72.2 73.7 75.2 76.0 78.3	8.3 8.3 7.9 7.5 7.8 7.8 7.8	42.4 41.8	60.0 60.3	107.2 109.0	122.0 125.1	106.0 109.6	49.1 51.0	10.7 11.4
2005 2006			41.4 40.9	60.1 60.2	108.7 109.5	125.8 129.5	112.0 117.5	53.2 56.3	11.5 12.3
2004 March June	76.2 73.2 73.6 77.7	7.8 7.7 7.1 7.4	43.5 42.2 39.2 42.4	63.2 60.1	111.5 105.9 105.0	125.4 121.1	109.3 105.5	51.1 49.7	11.4 11.5
Sept Dec				56.8 61.5	112.9	122.6 129.9	109.9 113.2	49.7 50.6 52.8	11.1 11.4
2005 March June	75.1 74.2 75.5 79.3	7.6 8.0 7.8 7.9	41.5 41.1	60.0 59.1	108.9 106.7 105.7 113.6	123.8 122.1	109.8 108.5 113.3 116.7	51.8 52.0 52.8 55.9	11.4 11.4
Sept Dec			40.5 42.8	59.0 62.4		125.6 131.7			11.7 11.5
2006 March June	78.2 76.7 76.8	7.1 8.2 7.7	40.4 41.4	60.3 60.3 57.2	111.2 108.1	129.2 126.1	116.2 113.6	55.7 55.3	12.2 12.5 12.1
Sept Dec	81.4	8.1	38.8 42.8	63.0	104.8 114.1	127.4 134.9	113.6 118.1 122.4	56.0 58.2	12.3
2007 March ^{1,P} June ^{1,P}	80.4 79.3	8.0 8.7	42.6 42.7	62.4 62.4	111.9 110.2	130.7 129.8	119.1 117.8	57.6 56.7	12.5 12.4
991		erminated by abo		34.5	22.2	13.4	13.7	22.0	41.6
1996	19.4 20.8	51.1 49.2	39.9 40.0	36.2	22.2 25.7 28.5	13.4 15.6	14.1	22.0 21.2	37.6
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2004	22.0 22.7 23.2	52.0 54.0 55.8	43.0 44.2 45.7	38.0 39.3 40.4	28.5 29.2 29.7	17.5 17.7 18.4	14.7 14.5 14.6	21.2 20.5 20.4	37.0 35.4 34.6
2002	22.5 22.5	55.6 57.4	43.0 44.2 45.7 45.3 45.7 45.6	38.6 39.3 40.4 39.9 40.2	28.8 29.0	17.5 17.7 18.4 17.9 17.9 18.2 18.0	13.9 13.6	19.5 18.9	34.6 34.7
2004 2005 2006	22.6 22.7 23.2 22.5 22.5 22.4 22.2 22.2 22.3	52.6 54.0 55.8 55.6 57.4 57.2 57.1 59.8	45.6 46.3 48.4	40.1 40.3 41.9	28.5 29.2 29.7 28.8 29.0 28.9 28.6 28.7	18.2 18.0 18.0	13.9 13.6 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.1	21.2 20.5 20.4 19.5 18.9 18.3 17.7 17.1	37.0 35.4 34.6 34.6 34.7 33.0 32.8 31.8
2004 March					29.4		13.4		32.9
June Sept Dec	22.7 23.0 21.9 22.0	58.2 57.2 56.8 56.3	45.7 46.3 45.8 44.5	40.2 40.8 40.0 39.3	29.4 29.2 28.4 28.6	18.5 18.6 17.9 17.8	13.4 13.7 12.8 13.0	18.2 19.2 17.8 18.2	32.9 33.5 33.0 32.5
2005 March June	22.5	57.5	47.3	41.1	29.2		13.1	18.0	32.6
Sept Dec	22.5 22.7 21.4 22.2	57.5 57.0 56.2 57.5	47.3 45.8 45.3 46.9	41.1 40.3 39.0 40.6	29.2 28.9 27.5 28.7	18.1 18.6 17.5 17.8	13.1 13.9 12.6 13.1	18.0 17.8 17.2 17.7	32.6 33.8 32.1 32.7
2006 March June	22.5	59.0		41.6	29.1	18.4		17.5	31.1
Sept Dec	22.5 23.1 21.5 22.0	59.0 59.5 60.4 60.2	47.7 49.0 48.0 49.1	42.5 41.3 42.0	29.1 29.6 27.7 28.3	18.4 18.8 17.5 17.4	13.0 13.9 12.7 12.8	17.5 17.8 16.3 16.9	31.6 32.8 31.7
2007 March ^{1,P}	22.7	62.7	50.9	43.4	29.7	18.5	13.1	17.0	31.4
June ^{1,P}	22.6	62.1	50.5	43.4	28.8	18.2	12.9	17.1	31.9

Note: Conception figures are estimates derived from birth registrations and abortion notifications. Rates for women of all ages, under 16, under 18, under 20 and 40 and over are based on the population of women aged 15–44, 13–15, 15–17, 15–19 and 40–44 respectively. For a quarterly analysis of conceptions to women under 18 for local authority areas see the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk
 Figures for conceptions by age for the March and June quarters of 2007 exclude maternities where the mother's age was not recorded.

p provisional

Table 5.1

Period expectation of life at birth and selected age

Constituent countrie	s of the U	nited King	gdom														Years
				Male	25								Fei	males			
Year	At birth		1		At age	I	r		Year	At birth				At age			1
	birdi	5	20	30	50	60	70	80		biidi	5	20	30	50	60	70	80
United Kingdom 1981 1986 1991 1996	70.8 71.9 73.2 74.2	66.9 67.8 68.9 69.8	52.3 53.2 54.2 55.1	42.7 43.6 44.7 45.6	24.1 24.9 26.0 26.9	16.3 16.8 17.7 18.5	10.1 10.5 11.1 11.6	5.8 6.0 6.4 6.6	1981 1986 1991 1996	76.8 77.7 78.7 79.4	72.7 73.4 74.3 74.9	57.9 58.6 59.5 60.1	48.2 48.8 49.7 50.3	29.2 29.8 30.6 31.2	20.8 21.2 21.9 22.3	13.3 13.8 14.3 14.5	7.5 7.8 8.2 8.3
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	75.3 75.6 75.9 76.2 76.5 76.9	70.9 71.2 71.4 71.7 72.0 72.4	56.1 56.4 56.6 56.9 57.3 57.6	46.6 46.9 47.1 47.4 47.7 48.0	28.0 28.2 28.5 28.7 29.0 29.4	19.5 19.7 19.9 20.2 20.5 20.8	12.3 12.5 12.6 12.8 13.1 13.4	7.0 7.1 7.1 7.3 7.4 7.6	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	80.1 80.4 80.5 80.7 80.9 81.3	75.6 75.8 75.9 76.1 76.4 76.7	60.8 61.0 61.1 61.3 61.5 61.9	51.0 51.2 51.3 51.5 51.7 52.0	31.9 32.1 32.2 32.4 32.6 32.9	23.0 23.2 23.3 23.4 23.6 23.9	15.0 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.5 15.8	8.6 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.8 9.0
England and Wales 1981 1986 1991 1996	71.0 72.1 73.4 74.5	67.1 68.0 69.1 70.1	52.5 53.4 54.4 55.3	42.9 43.8 44.8 45.8	24.3 25.0 26.1 27.1	16.4 16.9 17.8 18.6	10.1 10.5 11.2 11.6	5.8 6.1 6.4 6.6	1981 1986 1991 1996	77.0 77.9 78.9 79.6	72.9 73.6 74.5 75.1	58.1 58.8 59.7 60.2	48.3 49.0 49.9 50.4	29.4 30.0 30.8 31.3	20.9 21.4 22.0 22.5	13.4 13.9 14.4 14.6	7.5 7.9 8.3 8.4
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	75.6 75.9 76.1 76.4 76.8 77.2	71.1 71.4 71.6 71.9 72.3 72.7	56.4 56.7 57.2 57.5 57.9	46.8 47.1 47.3 47.6 47.9 48.3	28.1 28.4 28.6 28.9 29.2 29.6	19.6 19.9 20.1 20.3 20.6 21.0	12.3 12.5 12.7 12.9 13.2 13.5	7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.6	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	80.3 80.5 80.7 80.9 81.1 81.5	75.8 76.0 76.1 76.3 76.6 76.9	60.9 61.2 61.3 61.5 61.7 62.0	51.1 51.3 51.5 51.7 51.9 52.2	32.0 32.2 32.3 32.5 32.7 33.1	23.1 23.3 23.4 23.6 23.8 24.1	15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.6 15.9	8.6 8.7 8.7 8.8 8.9 9.1
England 1981 1986 1991 1996	71.1 72.2 73.4 74.5	67.1 68.1 69.1 70.1	52.5 53.4 54.4 55.4	42.9 43.8 44.9 45.8	24.3 25.1 26.2 27.1	16.4 17.0 17.8 18.7	10.1 10.6 11.2 11.7	5.8 6.1 6.4 6.6	1981 1986 1991 1996	77.0 77.9 78.9 79.6	72.9 73.6 74.5 75.1	58.2 58.8 59.7 60.3	48.4 49.0 49.9 50.4	29.4 30.0 30.8 31.3	20.9 21.4 22.0 22.5	13.4 13.9 14.4 14.6	7.5 7.9 8.3 8.4
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	75.6 75.9 76.1 76.5 76.8 77.2	71.2 71.4 71.7 72.0 72.3 72.7	56.4 56.7 56.9 57.2 57.6 57.9	46.9 47.1 47.4 47.6 48.0 48.3	28.2 28.5 28.7 28.9 29.2 29.6	19.6 19.9 20.1 20.4 20.7 21.0	12.4 12.6 12.7 12.9 13.2 13.5	7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.6	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	80.3 80.6 80.7 80.9 81.1 81.5	75.8 76.0 76.1 76.4 76.6 76.9	61.0 61.2 61.3 61.5 61.7 62.1	51.2 51.4 51.5 51.7 51.9 52.3	32.0 32.2 32.4 32.6 32.8 33.1	23.1 23.3 23.4 23.6 23.8 24.1	15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.6 15.9	8.6 8.7 8.7 8.8 8.9 9.1
Wales 1981 1986 1991 1996	70.4 71.6 73.1 73.8	66.5 67.5 68.8 69.4	51.9 52.8 54.1 54.7	42.2 43.2 44.6 45.3	23.6 24.6 25.8 26.6	15.8 16.6 17.6 18.2	9.7 10.3 11.0 11.3	5.6 6.0 6.4 6.4	1981 1986 1991 1996	76.4 77.5 78.8 79.1	72.3 73.3 74.3 74.6	57.5 58.5 59.5 59.7	47.7 48.7 49.7 49.9	28.9 29.7 30.6 30.9	20.5 21.1 21.8 22.1	13.1 13.7 14.3 14.4	7.4 7.8 8.3 8.3
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	74.8 75.3 75.5 75.8 76.1 76.6	70.4 70.8 70.9 71.2 71.6 72.0	55.7 56.0 56.2 56.5 56.8 57.3	46.2 46.6 46.8 47.0 47.3 47.7	27.6 28.0 28.2 28.4 28.7 29.2	19.1 19.5 19.7 19.9 20.2 20.6	12.0 12.3 12.4 12.6 12.8 13.2	6.8 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.6	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	79.7 80.0 80.1 80.3 80.6 80.9	75.2 75.4 75.5 75.7 76.0 76.3	60.4 60.6 60.7 60.9 61.1 61.5	50.6 50.8 50.9 51.1 51.3 51.6	31.5 31.7 31.8 32.0 32.2 32.6	22.6 22.8 22.9 23.1 23.3 23.7	14.7 14.9 15.0 15.1 15.2 15.5	8.4 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.9
Scotland 1981 1986 1991 1996	69.1 70.2 71.4 72.2	65.2 66.0 67.1 67.8	50.6 51.4 52.5 53.1	41.1 41.9 43.0 43.7	22.9 23.5 24.6 25.3	15.4 15.8 16.6 17.3	9.6 9.9 10.4 10.9	5.5 5.7 6.1 6.3	1981 1986 1991 1996	75.3 76.2 77.1 77.9	71.2 71.9 72.7 73.3	56.4 57.1 57.9 58.5	46.7 47.3 48.1 48.8	27.9 28.4 29.2 29.8	19.7 20.1 20.7 21.2	12.7 13.0 13.5 13.8	7.2 7.5 7.9 8.0
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	73.1 73.3 73.5 73.8 74.2 74.6	68.6 68.8 69.0 69.3 69.7 70.1	53.9 54.2 54.3 54.6 55.0 55.4	44.6 44.8 45.0 45.2 45.6 45.9	26.3 26.6 26.7 27.0 27.3 27.7	18.2 18.4 18.6 18.8 19.1 19.4	11.5 11.7 11.8 12.0 12.2 12.5	6.6 6.8 6.9 7.0 7.2	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	78.6 78.8 78.9 79.1 79.3 79.6	74.0 74.2 74.3 74.5 74.7 75.0	59.2 59.4 59.5 59.7 59.9 60.2	49.4 49.6 49.7 49.9 50.1 50.4	30.5 30.7 30.8 30.9 31.1 31.4	21.8 22.0 22.1 22.2 22.4 22.7	14.1 14.3 14.4 14.5 14.7 14.9	8.1 8.2 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5
Northern Ireland 1981 1986 1991 1996	69.2 70.9 72.6 73.8	65.4 66.8 68.2 69.4	50.9 52.2 53.6 54.7	41.5 42.7 44.1 45.3	23.2 24.2 25.5 26.6	15.6 16.4 17.3 18.2	9.7 10.4 11.0 11.4	5.8 6.2 6.4 6.6	1981 1986 1991 1996	75.5 77.1 78.4 79.2	71.6 72.9 74.0 74.7	56.8 58.1 59.2 59.9	47.1 48.3 49.4 50.0	28.3 29.3 30.3 30.9	20.0 20.8 21.6 22.1	12.8 13.4 14.2 14.4	7.3 7.8 8.3 8.4
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	74.8 75.2 75.6 75.8 76.0 76.1	70.4 70.7 71.1 71.4 71.6 71.6	55.7 56.1 56.4 56.7 56.9 57.0	46.2 46.6 46.9 47.1 47.4 47.5	27.6 27.9 28.2 28.4 28.7 28.9	19.1 19.4 19.7 19.9 20.2 20.4	11.9 12.3 12.4 12.6 12.8 13.0	6.6 6.9 7.0 7.2 7.3 7.3	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	79.8 80.1 80.4 80.6 80.8 81.0	75.2 75.6 75.9 76.0 76.3 76.4	60.4 60.7 61.0 61.1 61.4 61.6	50.6 50.9 51.2 51.3 51.6 51.8	31.5 31.8 32.0 32.2 32.5 32.7	22.6 22.9 23.1 23.3 23.5 23.7	14.6 14.9 15.1 15.2 15.4 15.6	8.2 8.4 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.8

Note: All figures are based on a three-year period, so that for instance 2003 represents 2002–2004. Unless otherwise stated, the population estimates used to calculate these life expectancies are the latest available at time of publication of the 2004–2006 interim life tables (28 November 2008). All figures are based on death registrations.

Table 6.1	Deaths: a	age and se	X											
England and Wales		[Age	group			Numł	oers (thousa	ands) and rates
Year and quarter	All ages	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 (thousan	ds)													
Males 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	300.1 289.0 287.9 277.6 268.7	4.88 4.12 3.72 2.97 2.27	0.88 0.65 0.57 0.55 0.44	0.68 0.45 0.33 0.34 0.24	0.64 0.57 0.38 0.35 0.29	1.66 1.73 1.43 1.21 0.93	1.66 1.58 1.75 1.76 1.41	3.24 3.18 3.10 3.69 4.06	5.93 5.54 5.77 6.16 5.84	20.4 16.9 14.4 13.3 13.6	52.0 46.9 43.6 34.9 30.1	98.7 92.2 84.4 77.2 71.0	80.3 86.8 96.2 95.8 90.7	29.0 28.5 32.2 39.3 47.8
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	264.3 255.5 252.4 253.1 253.9 244.1 243.3 240.9 240.8	2.08 1.89 1.81 1.81 1.79 1.87 1.86 1.88	0.41 0.34 0.32 0.32 0.31 0.29 0.28 0.29 0.34	0.22 0.22 0.19 0.20 0.19 0.17 0.16 0.19 0.18	0.28 0.28 0.28 0.24 0.26 0.25 0.26 0.23	0.90 0.87 0.88 0.83 0.81 0.78 0.75 0.84 0.80	1.27 1.22 1.27 1.24 1.23 1.15 1.11 1.21 1.22	3.85 3.76 3.63 3.47 3.26 3.10 2.89 3.13 3.14	5.93 6.05 6.07 6.20 6.32 6.19 6.14 6.32 6.26	13.6 13.4 13.3 12.9 12.7 12.2 12.1 12.3 11.9	28.7 27.9 27.5 27.7 28.2 27.0 27.3 27.6 27.5	64.3 60.6 57.5 56.3 55.1 52.5 51.0 48.9 47.8	90.4 87.1 87.0 88.3 89.6 87.3 84.8 81.9 80.6	52.3 51.9 53.6 54.0 51.3 54.7 56.2 58.9
Females 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 1999 2000	298.5 288.9 293.3 292.5 291.5 291.8 280.1	3.46 2.90 2.59 2.19 1.69 1.55	0.59 0.53 0.49 0.44 0.32 0.30	0.45 0.30 0.25 0.25 0.18 0.17	0.42 0.37 0.27 0.22 0.20 0.22 0.18	0.62 0.65 0.56 0.46 0.43 0.39	0.67 0.64 0.67 0.64 0.51 0.47 0.47	1.94 1.82 1.65 1.73 1.85 1.67	4.04 3.74 3.83 3.70 3.66 3.79	12.8 10.5 8.8 8.4 8.9 9.0	29.6 27.2 25.8 21.3 18.2 18.0 17.6	67.1 62.8 58.4 54.2 50.2 45.1	104.7 103.6 106.5 103.3 96.7 93.9	72.1 73.9 83.6 95.7 108.7 117.2
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	280.1 277.9 280.4 284.4 268.4 268.4 269.1 261.7 263.3	1.55 1.49 1.43 1.31 1.50 1.43 1.37 1.51 1.46	0.30 0.25 0.27 0.24 0.28 0.23 0.22 0.27 0.24	0.16 0.19 0.16 0.15 0.13 0.13 0.14 0.12	0.18 0.18 0.19 0.19 0.16 0.18 0.17 0.19	0.39 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.35 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38	0.47 0.43 0.46 0.46 0.48 0.48 0.44 0.45	1.67 1.69 1.59 1.61 1.57 1.49 1.48 1.38 1.36	3.79 3.87 3.77 3.86 3.80 3.81 3.80 3.79	9.1 8.9 8.7 8.5 8.1 8.2 8.1 8.1	17.6 17.6 17.7 18.0 17.6 17.8 17.9 18.2	45.1 42.2 40.5 39.6 39.0 36.9 36.0 34.5 33.9	93.9 89.3 88.8 90.0 92.7 88.3 86.4 81.2 79.4	113.4 113.9 116.3 117.9 109.4 113.1 111.9 115.8
Rates (deaths per														
Males 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	12.5 12.0 11.8 11.2 10.7	16.2 12.6 11.0 8.3 6.8	0.65 0.53 0.44 0.40 0.32	0.34 0.27 0.21 0.21 0.14	0.31 0.29 0.23 0.23 0.18	0.88 0.82 0.72 0.72 0.60	0.96 0.83 0.83 0.89 0.85	0.92 0.89 0.88 0.94 1.01	2.09 1.83 1.68 1.76 1.67	6.97 6.11 5.27 4.56 4.06	19.6 17.7 16.6 13.9 11.9	50.3 45.6 42.8 38.1 34.5	116.4 105.2 101.2 93.1 85.0	243.2 226.5 215.4 205.6 198.8
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 ² 2007 ^p	10.4 10.0 9.9 9.8 9.8 9.4 9.3 9.1 9.1	6.5 6.1 5.9 5.7 5.5 5.7 5.4 5.3	0.31 0.26 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.23 0.24 0.23 0.26	0.12 0.13 0.11 0.12 0.11 0.10 0.10 0.12 0.12	0.16 0.16 0.16 0.14 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.13	0.56 0.54 0.53 0.49 0.46 0.44 0.48 0.46 0.44	0.83 0.79 0.80 0.77 0.75 0.67 0.69 0.67 0.65	0.99 0.98 0.97 0.94 0.87 0.87 0.89 0.89 0.89	1.60 1.59 1.56 1.57 1.58 1.53 1.55 1.55 1.54	3.99 3.92 3.89 3.86 3.81 3.67 3.67 3.58 3.58 3.42	10.9 10.4 10.0 9.7 9.6 9.0 8.9 8.8 8.8 8.7	31.6 29.7 28.0 27.2 26.4 25.0 24.1 23.2 22.5	79.9 75.9 74.0 73.5 72.9 69.9 67.4 64.7 62.9	194.4 187.5 186.4 187.7 191.0 176.0 172.1 163.4 162.0
2005 March June Sept Dec	10.5 9.1 8.3 9.3	6.2 5.5 5.3 5.6	0.26 0.25 0.20 0.21	0.09 0.10 0.09 0.11	0.17 0.18 0.12 0.11	0.46 0.42 0.40 0.39	0.71 0.59 0.63 0.62	0.88 0.83 0.85 0.73	1.56 1.57 1.44 1.46	3.83 3.53 3.46 3.54	9.7 8.8 8.3 8.8	26.6 23.4 22.2 24.0	77.3 65.8 59.6 66.9	201.2 162.9 146.0 176.9
2006 ² March June Sept Dec 2007 ³ March ⁹ June ⁹ Sept ⁹ Dec ⁹	10.2 9.0 8.4 8.9 9.9 8.8 8.3 9.3	5.3 5.5 5.4 5.6 5.3 5.7 5.1 5.2	0.29 0.24 0.14 0.26 0.28 0.26 0.22 0.22	0.14 0.10 0.11 0.13 0.12 0.12 0.09 0.13	0.16 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.14 0.14 0.13 0.12	0.46 0.45 0.51 0.43 0.47 0.44 0.40 0.43	0.72 0.69 0.58 0.69 0.65 0.65 0.61 0.69	0.95 0.89 0.83 0.90 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.88	1.59 1.57 1.49 1.54 1.54 1.50 1.50 1.61	3.82 3.60 3.43 3.50 3.64 3.39 3.18 3.45	9.5 8.8 8.3 8.7 9.1 8.6 8.2 9.0	25.4 23.3 21.5 22.5 24.2 22.1 20.8 22.9	73.7 63.7 58.7 62.7 69.4 61.0 57.3 63.8	189.6 158.5 143.8 162.1 183.9 153.7 141.8 168.9
2008 March ^P	9.7	5.4	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.36	0.60	0.84	1.56	3.65	9.0	23.3	65.7	178.3
Females 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996	11.8 11.3 11.4 11.2 11.0	12.2 9.4 8.0 6.4 5.3	0.46 0.46 0.40 0.33 0.25	0.24 0.19 0.17 0.16 0.10	0.21 0.19 0.17 0.15 0.12	0.35 0.32 0.29 0.29 0.29	0.40 0.35 0.33 0.33 0.31	0.56 0.52 0.47 0.44 0.46	1.46 1.26 1.12 1.05 1.04	4.30 3.80 3.24 2.87 2.63	10.1 9.5 9.2 8.2 7.1	26.0 24.1 23.4 21.8 20.6	74.6 66.2 62.5 58.7 55.8	196.6 178.2 169.4 161.6 158.9
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 ² 2006 ²	11.0 10.5 10.4 10.6 9.9 9.9 9.6 9.6	5.1 5.1 4.9 4.5 4.6 4.4 4.6 4.3	0.24 0.20 0.22 0.20 0.24 0.20 0.19 0.22 0.19	0.10 0.12 0.10 0.10 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.08	0.13 0.11 0.11 0.12 0.10 0.11 0.10 0.12	0.25 0.25 0.24 0.24 0.21 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.21	0.31 0.30 0.27 0.28 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.26 0.25	0.43 0.44 0.42 0.44 0.43 0.42 0.40 0.39 0.39	1.01 1.00 0.96 0.94 0.95 0.93 0.90 0.92 0.92	2.61 2.57 2.54 2.51 2.39 2.38 2.33 2.27	6.7 6.4 6.0 5.9 5.6 5.6 5.6	19.2 18.1 17.4 17.0 16.7 15.8 15.4 14.8 14.5	53.4 50.8 50.1 50.4 51.3 48.6 48.1 45.7 44.9	162.6 155.2 155.0 159.4 165.6 154.3 152.7 143.8 144.3
2005 March June Sept Dec	11.6 9.5 8.7 9.8	4.8 4.7 3.9 4.2	0.22 0.20 0.14 0.19	0.09 0.10 0.06 0.08	0.13 0.10 0.09 0.11	0.20 0.25 0.20 0.22	0.32 0.27 0.24 0.24	0.46 0.37 0.36 0.41	0.95 0.97 0.86 0.84	2.57 2.31 2.32 2.31	6.0 5.5 5.4 5.6	17.3 15.0 13.8 15.3	57.0 46.6 42.0 46.8	184.7 144.2 129.7 152.7
2006 ² March June Sept Dec	11.0 9.4 8.6 9.2	5.0 4.6 4.3 4.5	0.25 0.22 0.19 0.24	0.07 0.10 0.10 0.09	0.08 0.14 0.08 0.12	0.24 0.19 0.23 0.23	0.30 0.24 0.22 0.25	0.39 0.42 0.36 0.41	1.01 0.88 0.91 0.89	2.42 2.35 2.27 2.27	6.1 5.5 5.3 5.5	16.4 14.7 13.7 14.3	52.5 45.4 41.1 43.7	172.0 140.9 124.3 138.7
2007 ³ March ^P June ^P Sept ^P Dec ^P 2008 March ^P	10.8 9.2 8.5 9.8 10.4	4.5 4.6 4.1 4.2 4.5	0.24 0.22 0.15 0.16 0.20	0.07 0.10 0.06 0.10 0.07	0.12 0.13 0.11 0.12 0.09	0.27 0.18 0.18 0.20 0.22	0.26 0.22 0.28 0.25 0.23	0.38 0.44 0.35 0.38 0.41	0.96 0.87 0.87 0.97 0.93	2.29 2.32 2.22 2.26 2.34	5.9 5.5 5.2 5.7 5.6	16.2 14.1 12.9 14.7 15.0	51.2 42.9 40.0 45.5 48.6	166.4 136.7 125.3 149.1 161.8
										100		000 6		

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992 and the numbers of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2005. 2006 figures and provisional 2007 figures relate to registrations. Death rates from 2002 to 2005 have been updated to include the latest revised mid-year population estimates that take into account improved estimates of international migration.

1 Rates per 1,000 live births.

Death rates for 2006 have been calculated using the mid 2006 population estimates published on 22 August 2007.
 Death rates for 2007 are based on the 2006-based population projections for 2007.

p provisional.

Tab	le 6.2	Deaths: subnat	ional							
Gover	nment Office F	Regions of England								Rates
Year a quarte		North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Total	deaths (deat	hs per 1,000 popula	ation of all ages)							
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000		11.7 11.6 11.9 11.6 10.8	11.7 11.6 11.7 11.5 10.7	11.2 11.1 11.2 10.9 10.3	10.7 10.5 10.8 10.7 10.0	10.7 10.6 10.6 10.7 10.3	10.3 10.2 10.2 10.3 9.9	9.4 9.0 8.8 8.7 8.2	10.7 10.6 10.4 10.5 9.8	11.7 11.7 11.4 11.6 11.3
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 ¹ 2007 ^p		11.1 11.2 11.3 11.0 10.8 10.5 10.5	11.0 11.0 10.5 10.4 10.2 10.3	10.4 10.5 10.5 10.1 9.9 9.6 9.8	10.1 10.2 10.3 9.7 9.7 9.6 9.5	10.2 10.3 10.5 9.9 9.9 9.7 9.7	9.9 10.0 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.2 9.2	7.9 7.8 7.9 7.3 7.1 6.8 6.7	9.9 10.0 9.9 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.1	11.0 11.1 11.2 10.4 10.4 10.1 10.3
2006 ¹	March June Sept Dec	11.6 10.6 9.4 10.6	11.4 10.2 9.3 9.9	10.7 9.5 8.8 9.5	10.8 9.5 8.7 9.5	11.1 9.6 8.8 9.4	10.6 9.2 8.3 9.0	7.8 6.7 6.2 6.5	10.8 8.9 8.1 8.8	11.6 9.9 9.1 9.9
2007 ¹	March [®] June [®] Sept [®] Dec [®]	11.9 9.9 9.4 10.7	11.7 9.9 9.2 10.4	11.0 9.5 8.8 10.0	10.7 9.1 8.5 9.7	11.0 9.4 8.5 9.8	10.3 8.8 8.3 9.4	7.4 6.5 6.1 6.8	10.1 8.8 8.2 9.5	11.6 9.8 9.2 10.5
2008	March ^P	11.4	10.9	10.3	10.0	10.4	9.9	7.2	9.7	10.8
Infan 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	t mortality (d	eaths under 1 year 6.2 5.8 5.0 5.6 6.5	per 1,000 live bit 6.3 6.7 6.3 6.5 6.5 6.2	rths) 6.5 6.9 6.3 7.3	6.3 5.7 5.6 6.0 5.4	6.8 7.0 6.5 6.9 6.8	5.3 4.8 5.0 4.6 4.4	6.3 5.8 6.0 6.0 5.4	5.3 5.0 4.4 4.8 4.4	5.5 5.8 4.8 4.7 4.7
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007		5.4 4.8 4.9 4.6 4.7 5.4 4.7	5.8 5.4 5.9 5.4 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.0	5.5 6.1 5.7 5.8 6.0 5.7 5.7 5.7	4.9 5.6 5.9 4.9 4.8 5.4 5.4 5.3	6.4 6.6 7.4 6.3 6.6 6.6 6.4 5.9	4.5 4.3 4.5 4.2 4.0 4.1 4.3	6.1 5.5 5.4 5.2 5.2 4.9 4.5	4.2 4.5 4.2 3.9 3.9 4.1 3.9	5.4 4.3 4.1 4.5 4.5 4.0 4.2
2006	March June Sept Dec	5.4 6.4 5.4 4.5	6.0 5.5 5.2 5.7	5.4 6.1 4.8 6.6	5.9 5.0 5.3 5.5	6.6 7.0 6.7 5.3	3.8 4.3 3.6 4.6	5.5 4.6 4.8 4.7	4.3 4.2 4.2 3.9	4.2 3.7 3.6 4.7
2007	March June Sept Dec	5.1 4.5 4.0 5.3	5.1 5.5 4.3 5.2	4.5 7.2 5.2 5.7	5.3 6.5 5.1 4.3	6.4 6.1 5.5 5.7	4.2 3.9 4.7 4.4	4.5 5.1 4.7 4.0	3.9 4.3 3.9 3.5	4.4 3.9 4.1 4.2
2008		4.3	4.9	5.8	4.7	7.7	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.9
	atal mortality	/ (deaths under 4 w 4.1			4.2	4.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.8
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000		4.1 3.7 3.1 4.1 4.4	4.0 4.3 4.1 4.4 4.3	4.2 4.4 4.5 4.1 5.0	4.2 3.7 3.7 4.3 4.1	4.9 5.0 4.8 4.8 5.0	3.5 3.3 3.4 3.0 3.0	4.4 3.7 4.1 4.1 3.7	3.5 3.4 2.9 3.2 3.1	3.8 3.9 3.3 3.2 3.0
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007		3.5 3.2 2.8 2.9 3.8 3.0	3.8 3.6 4.1 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.3	3.2 4.0 4.0 3.8 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	3.4 4.0 4.2 3.5 3.5 4.0 3.6	4.4 4.8 5.1 4.7 4.9 4.6 4.5	2.9 2.9 3.0 2.9 2.6 2.9 3.0	4.1 3.6 3.7 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.1	2.9 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.8 2.7 2.8 2.6	3.7 3.1 2.9 3.2 3.2 2.9 2.8
2006	March June Sept Dec	4.1 4.0 3.4 3.7	3.8 3.8 3.5 4.1	4.0 4.2 3.3 4.7	4.2 3.9 3.9 4.0	4.6 5.1 5.4 3.2	2.7 3.2 2.5 3.1	3.4 3.3 3.5 3.6	2.9 2.7 2.9 2.5	3.2 2.4 2.6 3.6
2007	March June Sept Dec	4.0 1.8 2.6 3.7	3.8 3.7 2.7 2.9	3.3 5.2 3.5 3.8	3.4 4.5 3.5 2.8	4.8 4.6 4.2 4.6	2.9 2.6 3.1 3.6	3.0 3.5 3.1 2.7	2.6 3.0 2.5 2.4	3.0 2.5 3.1 2.7
2008		3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	5.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1
Perin 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	atal mortality	y (stillbirths and de 9.2 8.0 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.5	aths under 1 wee 8.6 8.9 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.6	k per 1,000 total 8.3 9.2 8.3 9.2 8.3 9.6	8.7 7.7 8.0 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8	10.2 9.6 9.3 9.9 9.6	7.5 7.3 7.4 7.0 7.1	9.6 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0	7.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 6.6	7.5 8.7 7.3 7.8 6.6
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 ^p		7.8 8.1 7.8 7.9 7.8 8.0 7.3	8.7 8.5 9.0 8.4 8.2 8.3 7.9	7.5 9.0 9.1 9.4 9.4 8.5 8.8	7.9 8.5 9.5 8.1 7.6 8.4 7.3	9.1 10.0 10.2 9.6 9.9 9.2 9.1	7.1 7.5 7.3 7.6 6.4 6.7 7.0	8.9 9.3 9.6 9.3 8.5 8.8 8.8 8.8	6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 6.8 7.0 6.6	7.2 6.8 7.0 7.2 6.8 6.6 6.6 6.4
2006	March June Sept Dec	8.2 8.7 7.5 7.8	9.0 8.3 8.0 7.8	7.6 9.2 8.4 8.7	8.7 9.1 8.4 7.6	9.6 10.1 9.6 7.4	7.4 7.0 6.6 6.0	9.1 8.7 8.7 8.9	7.6 6.8 6.6 7.0	6.5 6.8 6.2 7.0
2007	March ^P June ^P Sept ^P Dec ^P	7.8 6.8 7.4 7.1	8.5 7.4 7.2 8.5	7.8 9.2 8.9 9.0	6.8 8.6 7.1 6.7	9.5 9.8 7.7 9.5	7.6 6.7 7.0 6.8	8.3 9.1 8.6 7.6	6.6 7.1 6.1 6.6	6.8 6.5 6.5 6.0
2008		6.5	8.2	9.2	7.9	11.5	6.1	7.7	6.6	6.3

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths occurring in each year with the exception of 2006 figures and provisional 2007 figures which relate to registrations. Death rates from 2002 to 2005 have been updated to include the latest revised mid-year population estimates that take into account improved estimates of international migration.
 1 Total deaths rates for 2006 and 2007 have been calculated using the mid-2006 population estimates published on 22 August 2007. In editions 36, 37 and 38 of *Health Statistics Quarterly*, 2006 total death rates were calculated using mid-2005 population estimates.
 p provisional.

Office for National Statistics 56

Table 7.1	ternationa	l migrat	ion: age	and sex											
United Kingdom														Numbers (t	thousands)
		All ages			0–14			15–24			25–44		4	5 and ove	er
Year and quarter	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Inflow 1991 1996	329 318	157 157	172 161	53 33	23 14	30 19	107 115	47 50	59 65	139 142	73 77	66 65	30 28	14 16	16 12
1998	391	207	184	37	18	19	135	65	69	194	110	84	25	14	11
1999	454	250	204	42	24	18	158	78	79	224	130	95	30	18	12
2000	479	272	207	35	18	17	158	79	79	245	150	95	40	25	15
2001	479	260	219	46	26	20	158	77	81	239	135	103	37	22	14
2002	513	284	229	38	20	17	185	100	85	255	148	108	35	16	19
2003	508	260	248	41	23	18	207	99	108	218	118	100	43	21	22
2004	586	300	286	37	25	12	227	107	120	277	148	129	45	20	25
2005	563	310	253	26	13	13	229	118	110	271	156	115	38	23	15
2006	591	315	276	46	22	25	222	111	111	283	161	122	39	22	17
2005 Jan-June	239	126	113	14	8	6	83	38	45	123	70	53	19	10	9
July-Dec	324	184	139	12	5	7	146	80	65	148	86	61	19	13	6
2006 Jan-June	231	121	109	16	8	8	77	34	43	113	64	49	24	15	9
July-Dec	360	194	166	30	14	17	145	76	69	170	97	73	15	7	8
Outflow 1991 1996	285 264	145 134	139 130	44 38	20 16	25 22	76 63	38 24	38 39	131 139	69 79	62 60	33 24	18 15	15 9
1998	251	131	121	24	15	10	70	31	39	130	71	59	27	14	12
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	306	172	135	25	14	11	84	41	43	153	88	65	45	29	16
2002	358	194	164	25	15	10	92	44	48	185	106	79	56	28	28
2003	361	192	169	35	19	16	84	37	47	188	105	82	55	31	24
2004	342	172	170	28	13	15	79	36	43	172	95	77	63	28	35
2005	359	206	153	28	15	13	81	45	36	190	113	77	60	33	27
2006	400	228	173	30	17	13	87	41	46	215	131	84	68	39	29
2005 Jan-June	137	79	58	10	6	4	25	13	12	78	49	29	24	11	13
July-Dec	222	127	95	18	9	9	56	33	24	112	64	48	35	21	14
2006 Jan-June	165	93	72	12	7	5	35	17	19	86	51	35	32	18	13
July-Dec	235	135	101	18	10	8	51	24	27	129	79	50	37	21	16
Balance 1991 1996	+ 44 + 55	+ 12 + 23	+ 32 + 31	+ 8 - 5	+ 3 - 2	+ 5 - 3	+ 31 + 52	+ 9 + 26	+ 22 + 27	+ 8 + 3	+ 4 - 2	+ 4 + 5	- 3 + 5	- 4 + 2	+ 2 + 3
1998	+140	+ 76	+ 63	+ 13	+ 3	+ 10	+ 65	+ 34	+ 30	+ 64	+ 39	+ 25	- 2	-	- 2
1999	+163	+ 92	+ 71	+ 15	+ 5	+ 10	+ 71	+ 36	+ 34	+ 81	+ 51	+ 30	- 4	- 1	- 3
2000	+158	+ 94	+ 64	+ 9	+ 7	+ 3	+ 75	+ 34	+ 40	+ 70	+ 48	+ 23	+ 4	+ 5	- 1
2001	+173	+ 89	+ 85	+ 21	+ 12	+ 10	+ 74	+ 36	+ 38	+ 86	+ 47	+ 39	- 8	- 6	- 2
2002	+154	+ 90	+ 65	+ 13	+ 5	+ 8	+ 93	+ 56	+ 37	+ 70	+ 42	+ 28	- 21	- 12	- 9
2003	+147	+ 68	+ 79	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2	+122	+ 62	+ 60	+ 30	+ 12	+ 18	- 12	- 10	- 2
2004	+244	+128	+116	+ 9	+ 13	- 4	+148	+ 71	+ 78	+105	+ 52	+ 52	- 18	- 8	- 10
2005	+204	+104	+ 99	- 2	- 2	-	+148	+ 73	+ 75	+ 81	+ 43	+ 37	- 22	- 10	- 12
2006	+191	+ 88	+103	+ 16	+ 4	+ 11	+135	+ 70	+ 66	+ 68	+ 30	+ 38	- 29	- 17	- 12
2005 Jan-June	+102	+ 47	+ 55	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2	+ 59	+ 25	+ 33	+ 45	+ 21	+ 24	- 6	- 2	- 4
July-Dec	+102	+ 57	+ 44	- 6	- 4	- 2	+ 89	+ 48	+ 42	+ 35	+ 22	+ 13	-16	- 8	- 8
2006 Jan-June	+ 65	+ 28	+ 37	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3	+ 42	+ 18	+ 24	+ 27	+ 13	+ 15	- 7	- 3	- 4
July-Dec	+125	+ 60	+ 66	+ 12	+ 4	+ 9	+ 94	+ 52	+ 42	+ 41	+ 18	+ 23	-22	-14	- 8

Note: These data have been revised following changes to the TIM methodology. Therefore they may not agree with estimates that have been published previously.

Table 7.2 International migration: country of last or next residence

United Kingdom

United Kingdom									1		ers (thousands)
					Common	wealth count	ries	-	Othe	er foreign cour	ntries
Year and quarter	All countries	European Union	Australia, New Zealand, Canada	South Africa	India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Caribbean	Other	USA	Middle East	Other
Inflow 1991 1996	329 318	95 98	44 37	7 11	17 15	16 11	4 4	42 33	24 32	11 14	69 63
1998	391	109	64	20	18	10	6	31	37	13	84
1999	454	96	63	29	26	13	7	37	31	15	138
2000	479	89	63	22	34	16	6	48	24	30	146
2001	479	83	76	23	32	19	4	46	25	31	142
2002	513	87	59	28	36	11	5	50	29	33	176
2003	508	98	64	28	45	13	4	51	30	26	150
2004	586	150	59	37	62	28	6	56	27	29	131
2005	563	182	61	29	62	24	2	41	25	19	118
2006	591	205	60	21	69	32	3	34	23	21	122
2005 Jan-June	239	78	30	19	27	7	1	18	8	7	44
July-Dec	324	104	31	9	35	17	1	24	17	12	74
2006 Jan-June	231	72	28	13	26	13	1	14	9	8	46
July-Dec	360	133	32	7	43	19	2	20	14	14	76
Outflow 1991 1996	285 264	95 94	61 58	7 5	6 5	4 1	2 1	21 23	35 26	14 8	40 42
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	306	92	80	8	8	3	2	13	28	9	63
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	358 361 342 359 400	124 121 123 136 145	84 90 86 86 100	10 14 9 13 14	7 7 5 9 14	4 4 7 2	2 1 3 2 2	16 15 19 11 15	37 27 25 24 29	12 7 11 11 16	62 75 57 60 61
2005 Jan-June	137	54	38	6	4	2	1	4	6	4	18
July-Dec	222	82	48	7	5	4	1	7	18	8	42
2006 Jan-June	165	60	44	6	5	1	1	5	11	6	27
July-Dec	235	85	56	8	9	1	1	10	19	10	35
Balance 1991 1996	+44 +55	_ +5	-18 -21	+1 +5	+11 +10	+12 +10	+2 +3	+21 +10	-10 +7	-3 +5	+29 +21
1998	+140	+24	+10	+15	+12	+8	+4	+17	+10	+4	+36
1999	+163	-7	-10	+22	+22	+12	+4	+23	-2	+5	+94
2000	+158	-14	-16	+15	+29	+13	+4	+33	-10	+15	+88
2001	+173	-9	-4	+14	+24	+16	+1	+33	-3	+21	+79
2002	+154	-37	-25	+17	+29	+7	+3	+34	-9	+21	+114
2003	+147	-23	-26	+14	+38	+9	+3	+36	+3	+19	+75
2004	+244	+27	-26	+28	+56	+25	+3	+38	+2	+18	+74
2005	+204	+46	-25	+15	+53	+18	-	+30	+1	+8	+58
2006	+191	+60	-41	+7	+55	+30	+1	+19	-6	+5	+61
2005 Jan-June July-Dec	+102 +102	+25 +21		+13 +2	+23 +29	+5 +13		+13 +17	+1 -1	+3 +5	+26 +32
2006 Jan-June	+65	+13	-16	+7	+21	+13	+1	+9	2	+1	+19
July-Dec	+125	+47	-25	-1	+34	+18		+10	4	+4	+42

Note: These data have been revised following changes to the TIM methodology. Therefore they may not agree with estimates that have been published previously.

Table 7.3	International m	igration: citi	zenship						
United Kingdom									Numbers (thousands)
				Citizenship (nu	nbers)				British citizens as percentage of all
Year and quarter	All countries	British	Non-British	European Union		Commonwealth		Other foreign	citizens
					All	Old	New		
Inflow 1991 1996	329 318	110 94	219 224	53 72	85 78	26 29	59 49	82 74	33 30
1998	391	104	287	82	105	54	51	101	26
1999	454	115	338	66	123	55	68	150	25
2000	479	99	379	63	147	56	91	169	21
2001	479	110	370	57	149	65	84	164	23
2002	513	97	416	59	155	63	92	201	19
2003	508	99	409	64	167	62	105	177	20
2004	586	88	498	128	215	73	141	155	15
2005	563	96	466	149	180	62	117	137	17
2006	591	81	510	167	201	62	139	142	14
2005 Jan-June	239	40	199	64	84	35	49	51	17
July-Dec	324	56	267	85	96	27	69	87	17
2006 Jan-June	231	33	197	61	85	31	54	51	15
July-Dec	360	48	313	106	116	31	85	91	13
Outflow 1991 1996	285 264	154 156	130 108	53 44	35 32	18 17	17 14	43 32	54 59
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	306	158	149	49	51	32	19	49	52
2002	358	185	174	52	58	42	16	64	52
2003	361	191	171	50	59	42	17	62	53
2004	342	195	147	42	53	33	19	52	57
2005	359	185	174	54	60	37	23	59	52
2006	400	207	194	66	67	42	24	61	52
2005 Jan-June	137	77	60	20	23	14	9	17	56
July-Dec	222	108	114	34	37	23	14	42	49
2006 Jan-June	165	90	75	28	24	15	9	24	54
July-Dec	235	117	118	38	43	27	15	37	50
Balance 1991 1996	+44 +55	-44 -62	+89 +116	-1 +28	+50 +47	+8 +12	+42 +35	+39 +41	:
1998	+140	-22	+162	+33	+72	+34	+38	+57	
1999	+163	-24	+187	+8	+82	+26	+56	+98	
2000	+158	-62	+220	+6	+100	+24	+76	+114	
2001	+173	-48	+221	+8	+98	+33	+65	+115	
2002	+154	-87	+242	+7	+97	+21	+77	+137	
2003	+147	-91	+238	+14	+109	+20	+88	+115	
2004	+244	-107	+351	+85	+162	+40	+122	+104	
2005	+204	-89	+293	+95	+120	+25	+94	+78	
2006	+191	-126	+316	+100	+134	+20	+115	+81	
2005 Jan-June	+102	-37	+139	+44	+61	+22	+39	+34	:
July-Dec	+102	-52	+154	+50	+59	+4	+55	+45	
2006 Jan-June	+65	56	+122	+33	+61	+16	+45	+27	:
July-Dec	+125	69	+194	+67	+73	+4	+69	+54	

Note: These data have been revised following changes to the TIM methodology. Therefore they may not agree with estimates that have been published previously.

Table 8.1 Internal migration

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

Year and guarter England Wales Scotland Northern North East North Yorkshire Fast West Fast London South South and The Midlands Midlands Ireland West Fast West Humber Inflow 52.0 44.6 55.2 50.4 45.4 43.9 9.7 6.8 8.8 78.2 68.3 78.6 146.3 121.4 144.6 1976 1981 105.4 39.2 93.0 84.0 215.4 123.8 66.9 87.1 82.7 93.7 115.6 31.1 36.5 76.6 155.0 182.8 201.8 243.3 79.3 90.0 108.3 148.8 1986 95.8 51.5 55.8 12.5 40.2 96.1 85.0 122.1 197.6 120.7 1991 89.6 148.8 84.8 90.0 90.6 92.7 93.4 103.4 108.1 111.1 52.0 54.7 55.3 51.7 48.5 47.0 10.9 14.1 11.4 37.1 37.9 38.6 87.6 90.8 90.8 96.4 101.3 102.1 130.6 134.6 139.5 160.4 170.7 168.0 215.5 218.6 228.0 1994 99.7 127.7 1995 1996 103.7 105.0 131.6 138.5 1997 1998 110.9 111.2 58.5 56.3 55.3 52.6 10.2 38.6 39.0 106.5 104.0 92.6 93.0 107.7 145.0 142.8 229.6 226.1 167.3 173.9 144.0 138.7 1999 2000 50.9 48.8 105.4 106.2 148.4 145.8 162.9 163.0 111.7 108.6 58.0 59.5 11.6 11.2 38.7 39.2 95.2 96.5 111.3 112.1 93.7 94.3 228.6 224.2 143.2 140.1 95.3 98.6 95.0 95.1 94.0 92.9 60.0 64.0 62.7 40.4 42.7 41.9 147.2 150.0 144.6 145.5 138.7 159.7 154.8 148.3 155.1 161.2 2001 2002 2003 56.5 52.7 59.8 12.7 10.8 12.1 106.3 108.9 109.3 96.5 99.7 99.4 115.5 119.5 114.8 111.8 223.8 228.6 220.5 143.3 145.9 141.6 104.2 104.2 100.9 97.5 98.1 94.1 92.9 223.4 216.5 224.7 2004 2005 96.6 98.3 60.1 55.9 12.5 40.7 39.9 104.9 102.1 56.8 59.2 138.8 132.3 105.8 106.9 167.9 2006 95.6 56.5 49.6 13.0 39.7 100.1 143.9 135.8 19.8 21.5 31.6 19.3 20.2 31.2 2006 March 11.0 11.9 20.9 10.5 3.3 3.5 3.1 20.2 21.8 35.3 17.5 30.1 45.1 26.8 29.8 46.3 7.3 20.6 36.9 June Sept Dec 11.8 17.0 7.9 15.5 18.1 37.2 22.3 39.7 33.0 46.3 37.6 52.9 49.4 77.3 10.3 22.1 22.6 12.7 3.0 8.9 22.7 20.1 40.4 52.9 32.9 24.4 34.6 19.2 20.8 31.5 11.0 11.9 20.5 13.6 10.6 21.1 3.6 3.0 2.7 7.2 7.8 15.7 36.6 37.0 51.9 46.2 49.7 75.9 27.0 30.2 47.9 2007 March 19.9 17.3 21.1 19.1 30.3 18.0 37.9 23.0 39.9 20.3 31.4 33.6 47.3 June 21.2 34.7 Sept Outflow 1976 1981 1986 54.5 47.7 57.9 40.2 77.2 71.7 84.8 89.5 78.4 94.8 115.6 104.4 128.1 104.8 43.9 14.2 102.9 78.5 181.7 94.7 91.5 100.7 41.8 49.8 9.4 15.1 39.1 45.6 98.6 115.8 73.3 90.5 166.0 204.1 88.0 102.5 187.0 232.4 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 98.9 115.5 118.7 121.1 124.8 1994 106.3 50.4 49.0 12.2 43.5 109.8 91.9 86.2 95.1 206.3 190.4 103.9 1995 1996 1997 107.9 105.3 114.8 53.1 53.3 54.4 52.0 54.5 53.2 12.3 11.8 12.6 45.6 44.5 44.5 115.8 114.0 117.5 97.6 98.2 100.0 91.9 94.3 97.4 207.6 213.4 221.7 195.8 198.9 205.7 108.0 109.8 112.4 98.1 101.0 103.7 1998 111.3 54.2 53.8 12.4 43.7 115.8 97.9 97.3 100.9 125.0 217.9 209.4 110.9 101.8 101.5 101.6 102.7 101.7 100.7 228.3 231.5 244.2 262.5 262.6 260.2 53.3 52.1 51.5 49.7 54.9 53.3 50.4 12.5 11.9 11.1 1999 111.6 114.9 125.8 208.7 110.7 43.8 42.9 42.6 41.3 40.1 39.4 39.3 39.1 97.0 95.7 95.6 94.6 93.0 92.2 92.6 94.2 96.4 94.9 95.6 96.9 96.0 97.0 2000 2001 110.8 120.4 111.3 110.4 124.6 127.1 210.5 216.4 110.7 110.7 220.2 211.1 208.1 48.4 46.4 45.1 44.7 130.1 127.4 128.3 119.3 11.1 11.7 2002 107.5 111.0 2003 2004 49.7 48.1 49.2 50.0 49.0 108.0 108.4 126.0 104.1 10.2 12.7 11.1 104.1 121.5 118.2 2005 103.1 103.5 96.7 98.6 100.9 123.7 127.0 242.8 246.7 201.0 201.4 106.9 107.9 2006 110.4 44.1 98.9 23.0 25.1 38.3 24.0 9.8 11.2 16.6 11.5 2.1 2.1 4.3 2.6 20.8 23.1 36.2 23.4 19.6 22.5 34.0 22.8 20.3 22.1 36.0 22.5 25.5 26.3 52.7 53.4 80.8 59.7 21.4 22.8 38.6 25.1 2006 March 9.7 7.8 18.5 40.6 10.3 13.5 10.6 8.8 13.8 8.8 21.6 32.5 21.8 43.1 70.6 47.2 June Sept Dec 46.0 29.2 9.0 9.6 13.1 26.1 23.7 41.4 10.1 11.1 16.5 8.0 8.9 14.1 21.8 22.9 36.9 19.5 21.9 32.9 19.9 22.5 34.5 19.9 22.2 36.1 25.9 25.7 45.6 53.7 54.1 83.1 21.7 22.4 38.1 2007 March 2.1 41.3 June Sept 2.0 4.7 43.1 71.2 **Balance** 1976 1981 + 0.6 + 2.1 +14.9 -16.4 - 4.5 - 2.5 - 6.3 + 3.2 - 9.8 -19.3 -25.8 - 8.8 - 0.3 - 5.0 -11.9 - 0.4 -13.8 -11.6 - 7.8 - 5.2 +30.7 +17.0 +16.5 + 9.1 +29.1 +20.3 +46.4 +21.8 + 8.1 + 2.7 + 5.4 + 4.0 + 6.8 + 4.9 +17.1 + 8.1 + 33.7 + 35.8 + 39.2 + 13.0 - 4.1 - 2.3 1.0 - 8.0 - 9.1 - 0.7 -32.01986 1991 -14.1 + 9.2 - 49.6 - 53.3 2.6 3.5 7.5 2.2 1.2 -10.1 -12.1 - 9.0 -11.0 -11.8 1994 1995 1996 1997 - 2.9 + 0.2 + 5.8 - 3.8 + 1.5 + 1.6 + 2.0 + 4.1 + 2.1 - 6.4 - 7.7 - 5.9 - 5.9 - 4.8 - 4.4 - 6.8 - 7.4 - 7.3 +10.2 + 9.4 + 7.8 +10.3 -10.3 - 8.1 -10.4 -11.1 - 7.4 +15.1 +15.9 +18.3 +20.3 +17.7 - 45.9 - 36.9 - 45.4 - 54.5 + 25.1 + 22.7 + 29.1 + 23.8 + 16.7 +23.8 +23.6 +28.7 +31.6 - 1.2 + 1.8 - 0.4 - 2.4 + --- 7.4 - 7.3 - 4.9 + - 0.1 - 0.8 - 44.0 1998 +10.6+27.8- 0.8 - 0.7 + 1.6 - 0.3 + 0.4 + 2.3 - 0.5 + 19.8 + 13.8 + 7.4 + 8.4 + 9.4 + 15.3 + 15.5 - 1.8 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 5.0 + 6.4 + 5.9 + 1.5 - 1.3 - 8.1 - 7.2 - 6.3 - 4.1 - 6.7 - 5.6 - 4.6 +22.6 +21.2 +20.1 +19.9 +17.2 +17.2 +15.1 - 9.5 - 5.1 - 4.1 + 1.4 + 5.2 + 0.1 - 2.2 + 4.7 + 7.4 + 8.5 +14.3 - 4.0 - 4.5 - 5.1 - 3.7 +32.6 +29.3 1999 +14.9 +17.2 +19.9 +22.6 +18.7 +14.8 + 9.2 + 8.1 - 65.4 - 68.6 - 84.5 -107.8 2000 - 4.5 + 6.1 + 4.3 +13.4 +11.7 +14.5 -3.7-2.3+1.4+1.8+1.3+0.6-16.3 -18.4 -28.5 2001 2002 +32.6 +34.8 +14.6 +10.9 + 5.9 + 7.4 +33.6 +30.5 +25.4 -114.3 2003 + 0.8 - 1.0 - 3.5 -25.0 -19.9 -14.9 -105.1 - 81.5 - 78.8 2004 2005 - 4.6 - 8.0 2006 + 5.5 + 2.0 + 0.6 +16.9 +23.3+27.9 - 3.2 +1.2+ 0.8 +1.2- 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.9 + 0.9 - 1.0 + 4.6 - 15.8 + 4.5 + 5.5 2006 March + 1.5 - 3.6 + 0.7 + 1.4 - 0.9 - 1.4 - 3.5 - 1.9 - 15.8 - 0.2 + 6.6 + 6.4 + 6.9 June + 5.7 + 1.6 - 6.7 + 4.4 + 3.5 + 1.8 - 0.9 + 4.7 - 4.8 + 0.3 - 28.0 + 6.7 + 7.7 Sept - 1.4 - 0.3 - 0.4 Dec + 1.2+0.5+ 0.1- 0.7 - 1.7 + 5.4 - 19.3 + 5.7 + 7.8 - 1.9 - 1.7 - 2.2 - 2.2 - 4.0 - 0.8 - 1.9 - 4.7 - 17.1 - 17.1 - 31.2 2007 March - 6.9 + 0.9 + 4.6 + 1.5 - 0.8 + 1.2 + 4.4 + 5.0 + 5.3 + 1.0 - 2.1 + 7.9 + 1.7 + 6.6 + 4.7 + 7.8 + 9.8 June - 2.9 + 0.9 + 1.0 - 1.1 + 0.5 + 1.5 + 5.0 -10.0 + 8.0+ 5.4 Sept +4.1

Numbers (thousands)

Government Office Regions of England

Note:

Figures are derived from re-registrations recorded at the National Health Service Central Register. See Notes to tables for effects of computerisation of National Health Service Central Register at Southport on time series data.

Table 9.1

First marriages1: age and sex

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean and median age **England and Wales** All ages Persons marrying per 1,000 single population at ages Per cent Mean Median aged age³ age³ 16–19 30-34 Year and guarter Number Rate² 20-24 25-29 35-44 45 and over under 20 (years) (years) **Males** 1961 308.8 74.9 159.1 182.8 91.9 39.8 6.9 9.9 24.0 16.6 9.3 25.6 8.6 8.0 1966 1971 185.4 167.3 36.4 33.8 24.9 24.6 23.4 23.4 339.1 78.9 22.1 168.6 91.1 10.1 343.6 82.3 26.1 167.7 84.6 62.8 51.7 7.1 5.4 9.8 7.2 1976 274 4 18.5 123.7 132.5 787 32.0 25.1 237 31.1 25.4 24.1 1981 259.1 11.1 94.1 120.8 70.3 3.8 2.1 1986 253.0 45.0 6.0 105.1 73.9 30.9 4.8 26.3 25.1 64.4 1991 222.8 37.8 3.4 43.3 81.0 66.5 29.9 4.8 27.5 26.5 5.1 5.0 206.1 198.2 34.3 32.4 2.2 2.0 31.7 28.3 73.3 68.2 1.3 1.2 27.5 27.9 1994 61.1 30.2 28.5 1995 30.2 28.9 59.9 1996 1997 31.1 29.7 1.8 1.8 25.2 22.8 64.5 61.1 30.7 30.6 5.2 5.2 1.1 1.2 193.3 59.4 29.3 28.3 58.0 29.6 28.6 188.3 1998 186.3 28.9 1.7 21.0 59.4 57.8 30.2 5.2 1.2 29.8 28.9 57.7 5.3 1.2 1.2 29.2 1999 184.3 28.0 1.7 18.9 56.9 30.4 30.1 1.7 1.5 1.3 54.3 50.4 48.4 5.7 5.3 5.9 2000 27.7 30.5 29.6 186.1 58.2 32.0 18.2 2001 2002 175.7 179.1 25.5 25.3 16.2 16.2 54.5 55.2 29.6 30.9 1.1 1.0 30.6 30.9 29.7 30.1 2003 2004 189.5 192.0 26.1 1.3 1.2 0.9 16.3 15.7 12.3 49.4 48.3 57.7 57.5 51.6 32.7 33.3 6.9 7.2 6.6 6.7 1.0 1.0 1.0 31.2 31.4 31.7 30.3 25.7 30.4 2005 173 4 42.1 30.3 30.7 21.0 0.7 10.9 39.0 28.8 0.6 30.8 2006 167.2 48.6 31.8 23.5 12.6 1.0 4.1 30.3 2004 March 9.1 22.2 26.3 16.7 1.6 31.4 June 1.1 1.6 1.1 52.4 83.0 52.6 87.2 63.8 100.6 37.3 54.5 0.8 0.7 31.5 31.2 30.6 30.3 28.2 16.7 8.1 10.5 5.9 44.1 26.0 Sept Dec 33.1 17.6 10.9 30.7 39.1 24.6 1.2 31.7 30.7 20.0 10.5 0.8 7.1 22.0 3.7 1.5 30.6 2005 March 18.2 14.6 31.6 0.8 0.8 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.9 45.5 78.4 25.7 47.1 77.3 33.3 50.7 7.7 9.8 5.3 30.8 30.5 56.8 92.5 31.8 31.4 June 24.5 39.8 13.0 21.2 7.9 Sept 29.1 34.5 32.2 31.2 Dec 15.0 21.1 0.5 0.7 2006 March[#] 16.6 18.5 5.3 11.3 14.2 18.1 12.3 3.6 7.8 1.1 32.2 30.9 43.4 75.4 23.2 0.6 0.5 0.8 June 46.0 23.2 54.1 91.4 32.0 32.0 30.8 77.9 19.8 7.3 51.1 19.9 31.6 30.6 31.1 38.9 10.4 Sept 1.1 0.6 31.1 Dec 13.6 5.2 32.2 Females 1961 4.6 4.3 28.7 32.5 312.3 83.0 77.0 261.1 162.8 74.6 29.8 23.1 21.6 82.6 92.9 66.7 1966 342.7 89.3 263.7 153.4 74.1 30.2 22.5 21.2 4.8 4.0 31.1 31.1 1971 347.4 97.0 246.5 185.4 167.0 140.7 22.6 21.4 21.5 30.3 75.7 77.6 1976 276.5 76.9 31.6 1981 263.4 64.0 41.5 140.8 120.2 67.0 28.7 2.8 24.1 23.1 21.9 1986 256.8 102.4 108.7 28.6 55.6 24.1 67.1 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 9.6 9.0 5.2 5.1 4.9 4.7 1994 206.3 41.6 58.9 27.7 3.1 26.5 25.7 56.4 84.5 1995 198.6 39.3 50.8 80.5 57.1 27.6 3.1 26.8 26.0 1996 1927 373 8.0 7.4 45.7 42.5 77.2 74.1 57.2 56.1 27.8 27.2 3.2 3.3 27.2 27.5 26.4 1997 188.5 35.6 26.7 7.2 3.4 4.7 1998 187.4 34.7 39.9 72.6 56.1 26.5 27.7 27.0 185.3 6.7 1999 33.5 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 3.9 3.7 3.6 3.4 2.5 2.2 28.2 27.5 5.5 5.4 64.3 62.9 53.2 54.3 27.7 27.9 2001 177.5 30.6 31.9 25.5 3.7 28.4 4.3 5.2 2002 180.7 30.3 30.9 26.8 28.7 2003 191.2 31.2 5.4 31.3 64.0 57.4 28.4 28.9 28.1 5.6 5.2 5.6 194.3 4.9 30.1 29.1 28.3 2004 30.8 62.9 58.2 28.8 2005 176.5 27.0 3.2 2.8 24.2 56.4 53.5 26.2 29.5 28.5 2006 170.7 25.3 21.7 52.8 50.6 24.9 29.7 28.6 2004 March 23.2 53.0 14.8 33.8 4.5 15.8 32.2 26.0 25.7 14.8 32.2 3.5 6.4 6.4 3.0 28.9 28.0 4.8 69.4 65.1 29.3 28.4 lune 2.5 4.1 Sept Dec 84.5 33.6 53.3 21.2 6.3 4.1 53.0 19.3 45.4 7.5 116.1 28.9 28.1 39.9 42.3 22.7 29.6 28.7 12.4 29.7 47.9 3.0 3.1 12.8 29.3 42.5 3.2 6.3 5.1 2.1 1.8 20.0 23.6 59.4 2005 March 12.0 29.5 28.4 22.4 48.4 78.9 61.9 106.3 28.6 28.3 26.2 29.4 June 4.2 44.0 93.0 29.6 Sept 7.1 29.3 2.5 20.1 4.2 2.9 29.1 Dec 17.8 14.3 34.4 37.4 30.0 2006 March^F 16.8 10.1 2.0 9.4 17.9 19.4 11.4 3.1 4.0 29.9 28.7 2.6 4.1 2.3 6.8 7.9 4.5 1.9 1.8 2.9 June 47.1 28.1 23.4 57.9 57.7 28.0 29.9 28.7 79.6 27.7 40.6 91.6 33.9 46.9 104.1 42.4 29.4 28.4 Sept Dec^P 17.9 16.3 31.2 30.1 29.0

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

Table	9.2
-------	-----

Remarriages1: age, sex, and previous marital status

				I	Rem	arriages of d	ivorced pers	ons			1	Remarriages o	f widowed sons
'ear and	quarter	All ag	ges	Persons	remarrying pe	r 1,000 divorce	ed population	at ages	Per cent aged	Mean age ³	Median age ³	Number	Rate
		Number	Rate ²	16–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over	under 35	(years)	(years)		
Males 1961 1966 1971 1976 1981		18.8 26.7 42.4 67.2 79.1	162.9 192.2 227.3 178.8 129.5	478.6 737.8 525.2 656.8 240.7	473.6 522.5 509.0 359.7 260.9	351.6 403.1 390.7 266.8 205.8	198.3 244.4 251.3 187.9 141.9	88.6 89.4 124.8 94.0 63.9	33.9 40.8 42.8 46.7 46.1	40.5 39.3 39.8 38.4 38.1	39.2 37.4 37.0 36.0 35.9	19.1 18.7 18.7 16.9 13.8	28.8 28.3 27.5 24.7 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	46.0	69.1	91.1	94.7	68.0	29.9	17.8	44.1	42.6	6.0	8.2
2003		74.4	46.8	76.6	90.1	92.6	69.4	31.6	16.0	44.6	43.3	6.2	8.6
2004		75.1	45.7	69.3	87.2	88.4	69.5	31.1	14.5	44.9	43.6	6.0	8.3
2005		68.7	40.5	34.3	65.8	77.1	61.7	28.6	12.7	45.5	44.2	5.7	7.9
2006 ^p		64.4	37.0	34.0	56.6	68.2	57.0	26.9	11.1	46.0	44.8	5.4	7.5
2004	March	10.5	25.8	67.5	58.1	50.6	37.4	18.0	15.4	45.2	43.7	1.0	5.7
	June	20.8	51.1	59.9	86.4	94.8	77.2	35.5	13.7	45.1	43.8	1.7	9.7
	Sept	28.2	68.4	86.2	126.2	138.8	108.1	44.3	15.0	44.4	43.1	2.0	10.8
	Dec	15.5	37.6	63.6	77.6	69.2	55.2	26.4	14.3	45.3	44.0	1.2	6.8
2005	March	9.5	22.7	39.4	48.8	43.4	32.5	16.5	13.6	45.8	44.6	1.0	5.2
	June	19.4	45.8	42.4	72.0	88.7	68.2	32.9	12.8	45.6	44.5	1.7	9.3
	Sept	26.1	61.1	30.6	91.4	117.5	98.0	41.3	12.5	45.0	43.8	1.9	10.6
	Dec	13.7	32.1	24.9	50.8	58.4	47.7	23.3	12.1	46.0	44.6	1.2	6.5
2006	March ^P	8.3	19.5	27.1	33.5	35.0	27.7	14.9	11.3	46.8	45.5	0.8	4.6
	June ^P	18.3	42.1	30.6	58.2	75.4	63.6	31.2	10.6	46.2	45.1	1.7	9.3
	Sept ^P	25.7	58.7	41.6	86.2	112.2	94.6	40.7	11.3	45.5	44.3	1.9	10.5
	Dec ^P	12.2	27.8	36.6	48.1	49.9	41.8	20.5	11.2	46.3	45.0	1.0	5.6
Females 1961 1966 1971 1976 1981	:	18.0 25.1 39.6 65.1 75.1	97.1 114.7 134.0 122.2 90.7	542.2 567.8 464.4 458.9 257.5	409.6 411.2 359.0 272.3 202.1	250.2 254.8 232.7 188.0 142.9	111.5 135.9 139.8 124.0 95.5	35.6 37.8 49.3 40.9 29.0	46.8 52.4 57.0 59.8 57.9	37.2 36.2 35.7 34.9 35.1	35.9 34.3 33.0 32.4 33.4	16.5 16.8 17.7 17.0 13.5	6.5 6.3 5.9 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 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 ^p		72.0 74.1 66.1 69.2 73.1 72.9 65.9 61.0	38.4 38.5 33.5 34.0 34.9 33.8 29.8 27.0	155.0 137.8 104.6 109.0 116.8 111.3 74.3 67.2	107.0 107.5 96.9 99.3 100.5 94.3 75.5 37.6	84.8 85.6 79.3 80.3 82.5 81.6 71.0 65.9	52.3 54.2 48.5 50.6 52.0 52.1 47.0 43.3	17.8 18.4 15.9 16.8 18.3 18.0 16.8 15.7	34.7 32.0 30.7 28.2 26.1 24.0 21.2 19.6	39.7 40.1 40.4 40.9 41.5 41.9 42.6 43.1	38.3 38.9 39.2 39.7 40.3 40.8 41.6 42.1	6.2 6.2 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 5.4 5.2	2.3 2.3 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.0
2004	March	10.9	20.3	101.1	67.4	52.4	30.1	10.4	27.0	41.4	40.2	0.9	1.4
	June	20.3	37.9	105.3	99.5	90.5	57.7	20.9	23.3	42.2	41.2	1.7	2.6
	Sept	26.7	49.2	134.9	128.7	117.6	78.6	25.7	23.2	41.8	40.8	2.0	3.0
	Dec	15.0	27.7	103.7	81.4	65.8	42.1	14.9	24.3	42.0	40.7	1.3	1.9
2005	March	9.6	17.5	74.6	57.4	42.6	26.8	9.6	23.6	42.2	41.2	0.8	1.3
	June	18.3	33.2	78.8	77.6	76.4	51.4	19.6	20.2	43.0	42.0	1.5	2.3
	Sept	24.5	43.9	84.9	107.1	107.5	71.4	23.9	21.2	42.4	41.5	1.9	2.9
	Dec	13.5	24.3	59.1	59.7	57.0	38.2	13.9	20.8	42.8	41.6	1.2	1.8
2006	March ^P	8.2	14.6	39.9	42.7	38.0	22.3	8.5	21.3	43.1	41.8	0.8	1.3
	June ^P	17.3	30.5	73.4	71.5	71.0	48.5	18.5	18.5	43.4	42.4	1.5	2.4
	Sept ^P	24.1	42.1	99.5	101.7	104.1	69.4	23.9	19.5	42.8	42.0	1.8	2.8
	Dec ^P	11.7	20.5	55.5	54.5	50.5	33.0	11.8	20.0	43.0	42.0	1.0	1.6

Table 9.3	Table 9.3 Divorces: age and sex												
England and Wales	s								Number	s (thousands)	, rates, percen	tages, mean an	d median age
Year and quarter	Petitions filed	Dec	rees made abs	olute		Divorce decre	ees per 1,000	married popu	llation		Per cent aged	Mean age at divorce ¹	Median age at
4.00.00		All divorces	1st marriage	2nd or later marriage	16 and over	16–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over	under 35		divorce ¹
		Numb	oers										
Males 1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986	13.7 18.3 44.2 43.3 46.7 49.7	25.4 39.1 74.4 126.7 145.7 153.9	23.5 36.4 69.3 115.7 127.6 128.0	1.9 2.7 5.2 11.0 18.1 25.9 29.0	2.1 3.2 5.9 10.1 11.9 13.0	1.4 2.6 5.0 13.6 17.7 31.4	3.9 6.8 12.5 21.4 27.6 31.4	4.1 6.8 11.8 18.9 22.8 25.2	3.1 4.5 7.9 14.1 17.0 18.0	1.1 1.5 3.1 4.5 4.8 5.2 5.6	38.3 44.2 44.8 48.6 48.6 45.6	 38.6 39.4 38.0 37.7 37.8 38.6	36.4 36.6 35.4 35.4 36.2
1986 1991 1996		153.9 158.7 157.1	128.0 129.8 125.8	31.3	13.0 13.6 13.9	31.4 26.1 28.1	31.4 32.4 32.6	25.2 28.6 30.2	18.0 20.2 22.2	6.4	45.6 42.7 37.5	39.8	36.2 37.0 38.1
1997 1998 1999		146.7 145.2 144.6	117.3 116.0 115.1	29.4 29.2 29.4	13.1 13.0 13.0	26.0 25.8 24.1	30.4 30.7 29.7	28.7 28.4 28.4	21.1 21.5 21.9	6.1 6.1 6.3	35.9 34.3 32.1	40.2 40.4 40.9	38.4 38.7 39.2
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2006	 	141.1 143.8 147.7 153.5 153.4 141.8 132.6 128.5	112.1 114.3 116.9 121.4 121.1 111.7 104.3 101.7	29.1 29.5 30.8 32.0 32.3 30.1 28.2 26.9	12.7 13.0 13.4 14.0 14.1 13.1 12.4 12.0	22.3 20.3 23.2 24.6 25.0 23.9 22.0 20.8	27.9 27.9 30.3 30.3 28.1 26.9 26.6	27.4 28.3 29.2 30.0 30.0 27.1 25.7 23.6	21.9 22.8 23.7 25.2 25.3 23.5 22.2 21.2	6.3 6.5 7.4 7.7 7.5 7.2 7.2	29.9 28.4 26.7 24.7 23.3 21.8 20.6 20.0	41.3 41.5 42.3 42.7 43.1 43.4 43.7	39.7 40.0 40.4 40.9 41.4 42.0 42.4 42.7
2004 March June Sept Dec	 	39.5 38.1 39.0 36.9	31.2 30.1 30.9 29.0	8.3 7.9 8.1 7.9	14.6 14.1 14.3 13.5	24.9 25.2 25.3 24.8	31.6 29.7 30.6 29.4	32.0 29.3 30.2 28.4	26.5 25.4 25.6 23.9	7.8 7.8 7.8 7.5	23.8 22.9 23.2 23.3	42.5 42.7 42.7 42.7	41.2 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5
2005 March June Sept Dec	 	36.2 36.5 35.6 33.4	28.5 28.7 28.0 26.4	7.7 7.8 7.6 7.0	13.6 13.6 13.1 12.3	25.7 24.5 23.4 21.8	29.0 28.6 27.9 26.8	28.8 27.7 27.4 24.6	24.5 24.1 23.5 21.9	7.6 7.8 7.4 7.1	22.2 21.5 21.9 21.4	43.0 43.2 43.0 43.1	41.8 42.1 41.9 42.1
2006 March June Sept Dec	 	34.3 32.9 32.9 32.4	27.0 25.8 26.0 25.4	7.3 7.1 6.9 7.0	13.0 12.3 12.2 12.0	24.7 22.1 21.4 19.7	28.1 26.8 26.2 26.5	27.5 25.5 25.1 24.8	23.5 22.0 22.0 21.3	7.4 7.2 7.1 7.1	20.9 20.6 20.4 20.6	43.3 43.4 43.4 43.5	42.2 42.4 42.3 42.5
2007 ² March ^P June ^P Sept ^P Dec ^P	 	34.7 33.2 33.0 27.6	27.4 26.3 26.1 21.9	7.3 6.9 6.9 5.7	13.1 12.4 12.2 10.2	23.4 22.0 22.9 15.1	29.2 27.6 27.7 21.9	26.5 24.2 24.1 19.6	23.3 22.1 21.7 17.8	7.8 7.4 7.3 6.3	20.4 19.9 20.2 19.3	43.6 43.6 43.6 43.9	42.6 42.6 42.6 43.0
Females 1961 1966 1971 1976 1981	18.2 28.3 66.7 101.5 123.5	25.4 39.1 74.4 126.7 145.7	23.4 36.2 69.3 115.9 127.7	2.0 2.8 5.1 10.8 18.0	2.1 3.2 5.9 10.1 11.9	2.4 4.1 7.5 14.5 22.3	4.5 7.6 13.0 20.4 26.7	3.8 6.1 10.5 18.3 20.2	2.7 3.9 6.7 12.6 14.9	0.9 1.2 2.8 4.0 3.9	49.3 54.7 54.4 56.6 58.0	35.8 36.8 36.0 35.2	33.6 33.6 33.1 33.2
1986 1991 1996	130.7 	153.9 158.7 157.1	128.8 130.9 126.9	25.1 27.8 30.2	12.8 13.4 13.7	30.7 28.7 30.7	28.6 30.7 33.2	22.0 25.0 27.6	15.8 17.3 19.3	4.1 4.5 5.1	55.0 52.7 47.7	35.3 36.0 37.3	33.6 34.3 35.6
1997 1998 1999	 	146.7 145.2 144.6	118.3 116.8 115.4	28.4 28.5 29.1	12.9 12.9 12.9	28.0 28.5 25.6	31.3 31.4 30.6	26.3 26.6 26.9	18.5 18.9 19.5	4.9 4.9 5.1	45.9 44.3 41.7	37.7 37.9 38.4	36.0 36.3 36.9
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2006	 	141.1 143.8 147.7 153.5 153.4 141.8 132.6 128.5	112.6 114.6 117.5 121.9 121.8 112.0 104.8 102.1	28.5 29.2 30.2 31.6 31.6 29.7 27.7 26.5	12.6 12.9 13.3 14.0 13.0 12.3 11.9	24.5 23.9 26.8 28.2 27.8 26.5 24.4 22.7	29.0 29.2 30.3 31.4 31.7 28.5 28.0 26.9	26.6 27.6 28.3 29.1 28.9 26.1 24.4 22.7	19.4 20.5 21.6 23.2 23.6 22.2 21.1 20.1	5.2 5.4 5.7 6.1 6.4 6.2 6.0 6.1	39.6 37.8 35.9 33.7 31.9 30.0 28.8 27.8	38.8 39.1 39.4 40.2 40.6 40.9 41.2	37.3 37.7 38.2 38.7 39.2 39.8 40.1 40.5
2004 March June Sept Dec	 	39.5 38.1 39.0 36.9	31.4 30.2 30.9 29.0	8.1 7.8 8.1 7.9	14.5 14.0 14.2 13.4	28.7 28.0 27.8 26.8	33.3 30.8 31.9 30.8	30.8 28.6 29.0 27.1	24.5 23.6 23.8 22.4	6.5 6.5 6.6 6.3	32.6 31.5 31.7 31.7	40.0 40.3 40.3 40.3	39.0 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3
2005 March June Sept Dec	 	36.2 36.5 35.6 33.4	28.6 28.8 28.1 26.5	7.6 7.7 7.5 6.9	13.5 13.4 13.0 12.2	27.2 27.6 27.0 24.4	29.5 28.2 28.7 27.6	27.4 27.3 26.2 23.6	23.1 22.9 22.2 20.8	6.4 6.5 6.2 5.9	30.2 29.8 30.2 29.7	40.6 40.7 40.6 40.6	39.6 39.9 39.7 39.8
2006 March June Sept Dec	 	34.3 32.9 32.9 32.4	27.2 25.9 26.1 25.5	7.1 7.0 6.8 6.8	12.9 12.2 12.1 11.9	26.5 23.5 22.8 24.9	29.1 27.8 27.4 27.7	26.1 23.9 24.4 23.4	22.3 21.2 20.6 20.2	6.2 6.0 6.0 5.9	29.0 28.3 28.8 28.9	40.8 40.9 40.9 40.9	40.0 40.1 40.1 40.2
2007 ² March ^P June ^P Sept ^P Dec ^P	 	34.7 33.2 33.0 27.6	27.5 26.2 26.3 22.0	7.2 6.9 6.7 5.6	13.0 12.3 12.1 10.1	27.1 22.7 23.7 17.3	29.4 28.4 27.9 22.0	25.4 23.2 23.4 18.9	22.0 20.9 20.6 17.0	6.6 6.3 6.2 5.5	28.4 27.8 28.2 26.8	41.1 41.2 41.1 41.5	40.4 40.5 40.4 40.9
	007 are based	hown in this ta on 2006 marit		dardised and th ates.	nerefore take n	o account of o	hanges in the	structure of	the populatio	n by age or ma	arital status.		
Di	vorce peti	tions enter	red by yea	r and quar	ter 1995–2	008							
England and Wales	5											Number	s (thousands)

	indico		•						
Year	March Qtr	June Qtr	Sept Qtr	Dec Qtr	Year	March Qtr	June Qtr	Sept Qtr	Dec Qtr
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002	45.6 35.6 43.0 41.4 39.3 45.4 45.4	44.5 43.7 40.3 39.5 37.6 42.6 44.3	45.3 44.0 42.1 41.3 39.5 42.9 45.4	43.4 40.9 41.0 40.5 41.8 42.0 42.6	2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 ^p	46.3 45.5 38.0 38.8 38.4 33.2	42.2 41.1 39.6 36.8 35.9 33.8	43.6 42.1 38.6 37.6 36.2	41.5 39.1 36.1 35.8 27.3

Notes: Data supplied by Ministry of Justice (4 December 2007) The Divorce Reform Act 1969 became operative on 1 January 1971; the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act came into effect on 12 October 1984. Figures include petitions for nullity

Notes to tables

Time Series

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

United Kingdom

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

Population

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

Live births

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

Perinatal mortality

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

Period expectation of life

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

Deaths

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

Age-standardised mortality

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

International Migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Commonwealth is defined as all other Commonwealth countries.

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

Internal Migration

Figures in Table 8.1 are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between former Health Authorities (HAs) in England and Wales, and Area Health Boards in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Yearly and quarterly figures have been adjusted to take account of differences in recorded crossborder 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 underreport the migration of males aged between 16 and 36. Currently, however, there are no suitable sources of data available to enable adjustments or revisions to be made to the estimates. Further research is planned on this topic and new data sources may become available in the future. However, for the present time, historical estimates will not be revised and future estimates will not be adjusted.

Marriages and divorces

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

Civil Partnerships

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

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

EU Enlargement

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

Sources

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

Rounding

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

Latest figures

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

Report: Marriages abroad 2002–2007

Introduction

Some people who are residents of England and Wales go outside England and Wales to marry. Such marriages are not included in annual estimates of marriages occurring in England and Wales and this creates an issue for estimating and projecting the population by marital status. On the other hand, some people who are not usually resident in England and Wales marry in England and Wales – marriage tourists; however, there are likely to be fewer of these. It is therefore likely that published estimates of marriages underestimate the total number of marriages to, or between, England and Wales residents each year with a corresponding cumulative impact on estimates of the married population between censuses. This underestimation means that potentially there needs to be an adjustment to the marital status estimates¹ and projections² and the marriage and divorce rates³ produced by the Office for National Statistics.

This report summarises research carried out by ONS into the number of marriages that take place abroad each year to, or between, UK residents travelling abroad, and the number of marriages to, or between, overseas residents visiting the UK.

Key findings

- All sources point in the same direction, that some marriages are missing and this number is increasing over time.
- There are between 20,000 to 40,000 (more in latest years) marriages each year to UK residents that are not included in the marriages figures and the population estimates by marital status. This number is growing steadily over the years for which data are available. This results in an underestimate of the married UK resident population by approximately 0.3 per cent per annum.
- About 90 percent of marriages abroad to, or between, UK residents are to residents of England and Wales.
- There is a male/female imbalance in the International Passenger Survey (IPS) data, likely to be caused by more men going abroad to get married and returning with a wife (the spouse is then a migrant and included in the migration statistics) than vice versa.
- Analysis by sex and age group showed that people going abroad to get married was highest in the 25–34 year age group.

Background

ONS statistics on marriages in England and Wales cover only those that take place in England and Wales. As yet there are no reliable statistics of those marriages that take place abroad that involve residents in England and Wales. Conversely there are no estimates of marriages that take place in England and Wales to, or between, non-residents of England and Wales – marriage tourists.

The registration system for marriages does not collect information on nationality or country of birth. Even if this were introduced, this would not provide information on usual or intended country of residence. Non-residents wishing to marry in England and Wales simply require residence in a place for seven days prior to getting married, thus making them residents for the system of registration. This is different from Scotland, where no residential qualification is needed.

In 2000, ONS introduced a question on reason for travel into the International Passenger Survey⁴ (IPS) which it was hoped would yield reasonable data to allow this to be estimated. This asks the question of visitors from the UK who have been abroad and also the corresponding flow for those visiting the UK but who are usually resident abroad.

In addition to IPS data, the marketing research publisher Mintel⁵ produce data on the number of wedding packages, where both partners are UK residents. These figures exclude weddings not done through a tour operator or where only one partner is a UK resident. *Bride* magazine also collect information (from a survey) on the types of places that people go to get married.

If there are a significant number of marriages taking place abroad, and these are excluded from the marital status estimates and projections, then the married population between censuses will be underestimated, with other marital statuses being overestimated. There are however other sources of error in marital status estimates which might act in the same or opposite direction. For example, it may be that in the census more people may be recorded as married due to the desire, particularly amongst the older population, not to be seen as cohabiting. Table 1

Estimates of the number of people going abroad to marry

	Number of interviews	Estimate (×1,000)	Standard error (×1,000)	Confidence interval (×1,000)	Confidence interval as a proportion of estimates
UK Residents Marrying Abroad				•	
2002	74	65.2	8.3	16.3	25%
2003	65	56.0	7.8	15.3	27%
2004	55	51.0	8.1	15.8	31%
2005	61	52.6	7.3	14.4	27%
2006	107	94.7	9.9	19.4	20%
2007	96	99.5	11.0	21.5	22%
2002–06	458	419.0	18.6	36.5	9%
Overseas Residents marrying in	the UK				
2002	17	8.7	2.9	5.7	65%
2003	20	7.3	2.4	4.8	65%
2004	15	8.3	2.8	5.4	65%
2005	16	9.5	3.3	6.5	68%
2006	20	7.2	2.2	4.4	61%
2007	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2002–06	88	41.0	6.1	12.0	29%

Source: International Passenger Survey

Figures for 2007 are provisional

Currently no allowance is made for marriages abroad in the preparation of the marital status estimates. For the 2003-based marital status projections, a special 'marriages abroad variant' was produced to give a rough indication of how the future marital status composition of the population might differ if an allowance was made for these marriages abroad.

New data from the International Passenger Survey

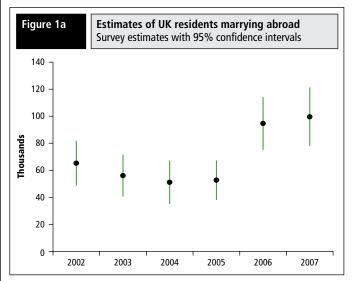
Since 2000, marriage has been included as a reason for non-migratory travel in the IPS. This is a multipurpose survey carried out at UK air and sea ports and is widely used by ONS to produce estimates of travel, tourism and migration. UK residents going abroad and overseas visitors to the UK are asked 'what is the main reason for your visit?'. 'Getting married' is given as an alternative to holiday or pleasure, visiting friends or relatives, business, work or study.

Table 1 shows the data for each year since 2002 (2007 data are provisional and subject to revision). The number of contacts or people interviewed each year is relatively small (often less than 100 in either direction) and so the standard errors on the estimates are correspondingly high – about 15 per cent for a single year's data. The 95 per cent upper and lower confidence intervals are shown in **Figure 1**. By combining data across a number of years, the size of the confidence interval reduces accordingly. It should be noted that the confidence intervals for single year's data are considerably lower for the other reasons for short travel such as holidays (about 2 per cent), business (2.2 per cent), and visiting friends and relatives (2 per cent).

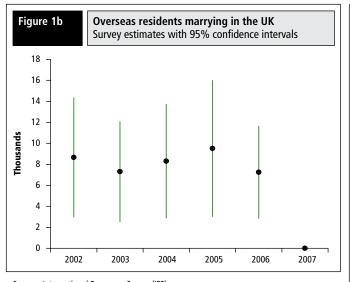
On average over 60,000 people are recorded as going abroad to marry each year, with about 8,000 overseas residents visiting the UK each year in order to marry here. The estimate for 2006 was based on almost twice as many contacts and, at 95,000, was considerably higher than the previous year's. Provisional data for 2007 show this trend continuing. It is important to remember that while a net estimate of over 50,000 people (men and women) go abroad to get married, this does not equate to 50,000 additional marriages. This number will be lower and is estimated, allowing for sampling error to be in the region 20,000 to 40,000. The vast majority (about 90 per cent) of the marriages that are estimated as taking place abroad are for residents of England and Wales. However, only about half of people coming to the UK to get married do so in England and Wales.

Overseas residents coming to the UK to get married are estimated as about 8,000 each year. This estimate has remained relatively stable over the five-year period although the standard errors and subsequent confidence intervals are much larger than those for estimates of UK residents marrying abroad. When looking at the issue of people going abroad to get married, it is important to consider it in 'net' terms. People coming to the UK to get married (but not then residing in the UK) will be included in the married population, in the same way that people going abroad to get married are excluded from the married population.

As these data are recorded using the IPS, other demographic information is collected and so the data can be analysed by age and gender and also by the countries visited.



Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS) Figures for 2007 are provisional.



Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS)

Figures for 2007 are provisional.

Differences between men and women

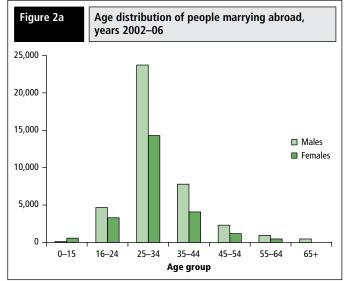
Table 2 shows that there are consistently more men than women going abroad to get married. It is likely that this can be explained by more men going abroad to marry an overseas resident. When returning to the UK, the spouse becomes a migrant and is recorded in the international migration figures. Conversely, there are more women than men coming from overseas to get married. No allowance is made for gender in the way that the IPS data are grossed from the survey data to the population numbers, so it is possible that some bias is introduced.

It is possible to analyses these data by age group. **Figure 2a** shows the age distribution of those going abroad to get married. The data are averaged over the period 2002–06 to improve the reliability of the survey estimates.

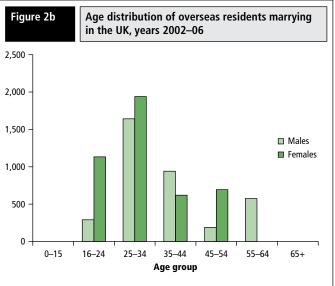
UK residents marrying abroad are most heavily concentrated in the 25–34 year old age group with a marked difference between the number of males and the number of females. For this age group there are two-thirds more men than women going abroad to get married.

Table 2	IPS es gende		people goii	ng abroad t	o marry by
	Ma	ales	Ferr	ales	
	Contacts	Estimate (×1,000)	Contacts	Estimate (×1,000)	Male: Female ratio
UK Residents M	Arrying Abro	ad			
2002	46	37.9	28	27.3	1.39
2003	39	34.5	26	21.5	1.61
2004	35	34.2	20	16.9	2.02
2005	35	30.6	26	22.0	1.39
2006	70	62.9	37	31.8	1.98
2007	67	70.4	29	29.0	2.43
2002–06	225	200.1	137	119.4	1.68
Overseas Resid	ents marrying	g in the UK			
2002	9	3.7	8	4.9	0.76
2003	6	4.3	14	3.0	1.43
2004	5	3.4	10	4.9	0.70
2005	6	4.3	10	5.2	0.83
2006	6	2.4	14	4.8	0.50
2007	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2002–06	32	18.2	56	22.8	0.80

Source: International Passenger Survey Figures for 2007 are provisional



Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS)





There are also a considerable number of marriages abroad (approximately 7,500 for males and 4,000 for females) within the 35–44 year old age group and very few amongst the oldest and youngest age groups. The only age group where there are more women than men is the 0–15 year olds, although the numbers in this category are very small and subject to large sampling errors. It is possible that these could be explained by data processing errors. A person under the age of 16 in England and Wales cannot contract a valid marriage in this or any other country.

Similar information is available for those residents from overseas that come to the UK to get married (**Figure 2b**). Again such marriages are concentrated in the 25–34 age group. This is the same for the general population of people getting married in the UK.

To try to understand the reasons why there is this differential between males and females going abroad to get married, it is possible to look at the country where the marriage takes place. **Table 3** and **Figure 3** show the countries where people are going abroad to get married. The male/female imbalance is not so marked for the USA/Canada and Mexico, indicating that couples go abroad together to get married. However, the difference is larger for countries like India, Bangladesh and Thailand where it is more likely for the man to travel abroad,

Table 3

Estimates of people going abroad to marry by country of origin/destination

UK residents marrying abroad (thousands)

		Average 2002–06	
	Males	Females	Total
Europe	11.2	7.4	18.6
Africa	2.0	2.6	4.6
Caribbean	6.3	3.3	9.6
USA/Canada	3.1	3.4	6.6
Mexico	0.6	0.7	1.3
Australia/NZ	1.3	1.0	2.4
Indian Ocean	2.6	1.1	3.7
Total to holiday destinations	27.1	19.5	46.7
Bangladesh	0.8	0.0	0.8
India	8.6	3.6	12.2
Thailand	1.2	0.0	1.2
Other	2.0	0.8	2.7
Total	39.8	23.9	63.7

Overseas residents marrying in the UK (thousands)

		Average 2002–06	
	Males	Females	Total
Europe	0.5	2.4	2.9
Africa	0.4	0.2	0.6
Caribbean	0.0	0.0	0.1
USA/Canada	0.6	1.0	1.6
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia/NZ	0.5	0.2	0.8
Indian Ocean	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total from holiday destinations	2.1	3.8	5.9
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	0.6	0.1	0.8
Thailand	0.0	0.3	0.3
Other	0.8	0.3	1.1
Total	3.6	4.6	8.2

Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS)

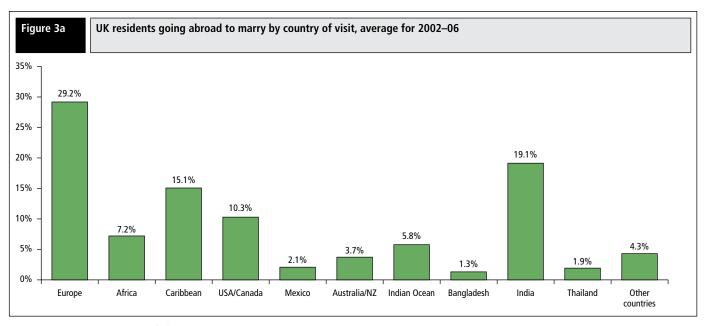
marry and return with a spouse who is then a migrant. It is more difficult to explain the large imbalance for some holiday destinations, where it is expected that the number of men and women would be equal. The most popular place to go abroad to marry over the five-year period for which there are data, is Europe, with Cyprus being a popular place to visit within Europe. This coincides with the data held by the Cypriot Government which has reported increases in marriages to UK nationals by 50 per cent between 2000 and 2004.

For marriages abroad, the IPS also provides information on the types of holiday that people are taking and their average expenditure. **Table 4** shows the split between males and females taking independent and non-independent (that is, package) holidays. While it might be expected that expenditure would be higher on package holidays, this is not the case. Average expenditure for all types of holiday for both men and women is about £1,000. The male/female imbalance is still present, even for the package holiday, indicating that this issue affects all kinds of marriages abroad.

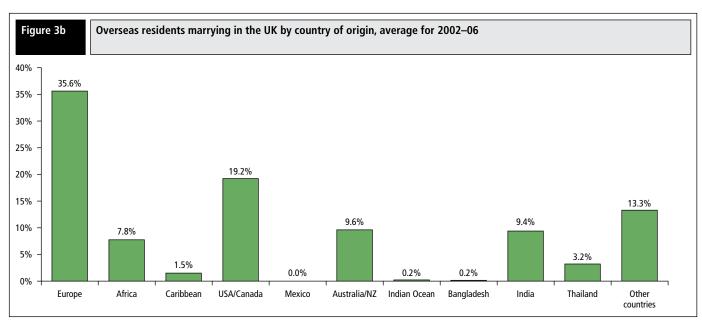
Comparison with other data sources

Mintel, the market research firm, have carried out several surveys of major tour operators offering wedding and honeymoon packages. Their estimates of the number of weddings that take place abroad can be seen in Table 5. Mintel estimate that this sector has grown by more than 50 per cent between 2001 and 2005. They also make a forecast of the levels for future years and are predicting an increase year on year to 2010. It is possible to compare the data collected by the IPS to that of Mintel. Clearly there are differences in definition, in that Mintel only collects those weddings that take place as part of a holiday package whereas the IPS collects information on all travellers. However the data are broadly comparable with the number of males going abroad recorded as 200,000 over the five-year period, compared with 202,000 estimated by Mintel. It is not clear that these should be the same order of magnitude. Mintel data exclude non-package weddings and single-resident weddings and so the IPS data would be expected to be higher, especially for males. One possible explanation is that the Mintel data are inflated by packages where there is some kind of ceremony abroad, but the actual registration has or will take place in the UK.

Additional information is also collected by *Bride* magazine who carry out surveys of their readers about marriages taking place abroad and where they are in the world. These estimates are broadly consistent with those recorded by the IPS. For example, they estimate that 36 per cent of weddings abroad take place in Europe. This can be compared with the data in **Figure 2a** which shows that IPS recorded about 30 per cent going to this destination, when the data are averaged over 2002–06.



Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS)



Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS)

Table 4

UK residents going abroad, numbers and average expenditure by type of holiday

UK residents going abroad

		Inde	ependent	Non-i	ndependent		Total
		People (×1,000)	Average expenditure (£)	People (×1,000)	Average expenditure (£)	People (×1,000)	Expenditure (£)
Males	2002	30.1	917	7.9	1084	37.9	952
	2003	18.5	976	16.1	1161	34.5	1062
	2004	21.6	1277	12.6	1498	34.2	1358
	2005	23.5	970	7.1	1376	30.6	1064
	2006	38.6	1000	20.9	1002	59.5	1000
	2002–06	132.2	1018	64.5	1190	196.7	1074
emales	2002	9.9	943	17.4	1367	27.3	2310
	2003	14.1	1344	7.3	715	21.5	2059
	2004	14.1	1135	2.8	991	16.9	2126
	2005	16.1	952	5.9	988	22.0	1940
	2006	25.2	1050	12.9	999	38.1	2049
	2002–06	79.3	1018	46.4	1190	125.7	1074

Source: International Passenger Survey

2006 data for this table are provisional

Table 5	Estimates of the number of weddings abroad (thousands)
2002	32.0
2003	35.8
2004	41.0
2005	45.0
2006	48.2
2007	49.6
2008	51.3
2009	53.2
2010	55.1
2002–2006	202.0

Source: Mintel Figures in italics are forecasts There is also a cross-border issue within the UK. There is no information from the registration system in England and Wales on marriages that take place to, or between, residents from Scotland or Northern Ireland. However Scotland do record the number of weddings that take place in Scotland to, or between, residents of England and Wales, half of which take place at Gretna Green. These are shown in **Table 6**. It is reasonable to assume that the number of Scotland and Northern Ireland residents marrying in England and Wales is smaller than vice versa. However, these numbers are very small in the context of estimating the married population.

Impacts on ONS products

Marital status estimates

Marital status estimates are produced within the ONS Centre for Demography. The figures provided above for marriages abroad would Table 6

Marriages in Scotland that take place to, or between, residents of England and Wales

		Bride's count	ry of residence	Groom's country of residence						
	All Registrat	ion Districts	Gretna	Green	All Registra	tion Districts	Gretna Green			
	England	Wales	England	Wales	England	Wales	England	Wales		
2000	6,561	313	3,817	237	6,803	320	3,837	239		
001	6,821	314	3,714	234	7,042	320	3,739	231		
002	6,976	281	3,812	211	7,155	297	3,837	213		
003	7,059	314	3,688	231	7,273	321	3,716	232		
004	7,831	361	4,124	253	8,050	360	4,132	254		
005	7,243	302	3,740	214	7,419	7,419 318		215		
2006	6,547	270	3,300	189	6,707	287	3,302	194		

Source: GRO Scotland⁶

increase the married subcategory by approximately 0.3 per cent to 0.4 per cent for males and 0.2 per cent for females per year. Although only a small proportional increase, the shortfall is cumulative and could result in a substantial bias by the end of the decade. If this trend were extrapolated back to 1991, it would suggest a figure of around 150,000 overseas marriages in total between mid-1991 and mid-2001, where both partners were England and Wales residents. This figure is very broadly comparable to the discrepancies between ONS estimates of the married population rolled forward from the 1991 Census and estimates rebased on the 2001 Census. Furthermore, the discrepancy was considerably greater for married males than married females. This supports the finding from the IPS data that more men are going overseas and marrying a (previously) overseas resident than vice versa. But there are other possible sources of error in the estimation of the married population apart from marriages abroad. It is planned to research the impact of this and introduce an adjustment to the 2007 marital status estimates to be published in November 2008. Revisions will also be made to the historical estimates from 2002 to 2006. While it is possible to deposit a marriage certificate for a wedding that takes place abroad in some circumstances⁷, the marriage cannot be registered when the couple return to the UK. Therefore, introducing an adjustment for those marrying abroad is unlikely to introduce any double counting in the estimate of the married population.

Marital status projections

Marriages abroad present two main problems for the marital status projections. The first is that the base population of married people is underestimated (with other statuses overestimated) and the second is that marriage rates are underestimated because the numerator (marriages) is underestimated and the denominator (the non-married population) is overestimated. Divorce rates will also be overestimated because of denominator error. For the 2003-based marital status projections, a 'marriages abroad variant' was introduced making an indicative adjustment for these marriages that take place abroad. Details of this are described on the Government Actuary's Department website⁸. The problem would be greater for 2006-based projections if marital status estimates were not revised because the level of underestimation will grow cumulatively between censuses.

Marriage and divorce rates

ONS (Vital Statistics Output Branch) is responsible for primary release of marriage and divorce data (numbers and rates). The numerators for rates come from counts of marriages, divorces and deaths in England and Wales, while the denominators come from the population estimates by marital status. The current series of marital status estimates are used as denominators in a number of outputs. Many tables in the annual Marriages Divorces and Adoptions volume (FM2) use them, as well as summary tables in Population Trends. By increasing the married denominator and decreasing the not married denominator such a change will increase marriage rates and decrease divorce rates. It could also potentially improve married mortality rates and worsen non-married mortality rates. However, it is unclear by how much overall levels and, more importantly, trends may change if denominators are changed.

Conclusions and next steps

It is clear that there are a number of marriages that will not be recorded by the civil registration systems in the UK. As recent trends are likely to continue, the numbers of marriages taking place abroad will increase over the next few years. The new information that has been collected by the IPS, while subject to some uncertainty due to sampling errors, provides a useful starting point for making adjustments to marital status estimates, projections and marriage and divorce rates. The exact way that these data can be incorporated into these products is currently being researched and will be reported at a later stage. However, the only true way of taking account of these complexities is to change the information collected at marriage in England and Wales such that usual residence can be determined, and have a register for marriages that take place abroad where either one or both of the parties are resident in England and Wales. The current basis for the deposit of an overseas marriage certificate (and the registration of an overseas birth or death) is nationality and not residence, which would be as difficult to define as it would be to administer. In any event, experience with the voluntary registration of births and deaths overseas suggests that the fee would be an obstacle.

References

- 1 Office for National Statistics (2007) Marital status population estimates. Found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9753
- 2 Government Actuary's Department (2005) Marital Status Projections. Available at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/ssdataset. asp?vlnk=9753
- 3 Office for National Statistics (2007) *Marriage and divorce rates*. Available at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9770
- 4 Office for National Statistics (2007) International Passenger Survey. Available at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/tsdataset.asp?vlnk=683
- 5 Mintel International Group (2006) Weddings and Honeymoons Abroad, Leisure Intelligence.
- 6 General Register Office for Scotland (2007) Scotland's Population 2006: The Register General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends. Available at www.groscotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/annualreport2006/j873204.html
- 7 General Registers Office. Available at www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/ marriages/where-can-i-marry/can-i-register-my--overseas-marriagein-england-and-wales.asp
- 8 Government Actuary's Department (2005). Available at www. gad.gov.uk/Demography_Data/Marital_status_projections/2003/ marriages_abroad.asp.

Report: Divorces in England and Wales during 2007

This report provides provisional summary statistics of divorces granted in England and Wales during 2007, and compares them with the figures for previous years. Full details of divorces in 2007 are expected to be published in 2010 in the annual reference volume *Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics* (Series FM2 no. 35).

- In 2007, the provisional divorce rate in England and Wales decreased to 11.9 divorcing people per 1,000 married population in 2007, compared with 12.2 in 2006; a decrease of 2.5 per cent. The 2007 divorce rate is the lowest since 1981, when there were also 11.9 divorces per 1,000 married people
- The provisional number of divorces in England and Wales declined in 2007 to 128,534 compared with 132,562 in 2006; a decrease of 3.0 per cent. This is the fourth consecutive year that the number of divorces has decreased and is the lowest number since 1976 when there were 126,694 divorces. The number of divorces last peaked in 2003 when there were 153,490

- For the fifth consecutive year, the highest divorce rates occurred in the late-twenties age group for both men and women. In 2007, there were 26.6 divorces per 1,000 married men aged 25 to 29 and 26.9 divorces per 1,000 married women aged 25 to 29
- The average (mean) age at divorce increased for both men and women in 2007. For men, the average age was 43.7 years, an increase from 43.4 in 2006. For women, the average age was 41.2, an increase from 40.9 years in 2006. Since 1997, the average age at divorce for both men and women has increased three and a half years from 40.2 years for men and 37.7 years for women
- The average (median) duration of marriage at divorce granted in 2007 was 11.7 years, an increase from 11.6 in 2006 and 10.0 in 1997
- One in five men and women divorcing in 2007 had a previous marriage ending in divorce. This proportion has doubled in 27 years: in 1980 one in ten men and women divorcing had a previous

Table 1

Divorces: Petitions filed and decree granted, 1981, 1991, 1997, 2001–2007

England and Wales										
	1981	1991	1997	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^p
Petitions ^{1,2} filed for:										
Nullity	1,050	619	485	492	443	463	495	441	406	352
Divorce (dissolution of marriage)	176,162	179,103	163,769	172,341	177,224	173,265	167,342	151,844	148,659	137,465
Decrees granted										
Decree of nullity	950	444	350	250	197	196	200	167	144	141
Decree absolute	144,763	158,301	146,339	143,568	147,538	153,294	153,199	141,583	132,418	128,393
of which:										
Granted to husband	42,085	43,961	43,739	44,378	44,694	46,915	47,651	44,583	41,702	40,928
Granted to wife	102,170	113,947	102,173	98,992	102,676	106,208	105,381	96,855	90,587	87,362
Granted to both	508	393	427	198	168	171	167	145	129	103

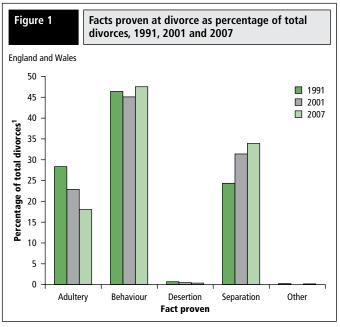
1 Source: Ministry of Justice (Table 5.5 Judicial and Court Statistics).

2 Information on petitions provided by Ministry of Justice has been produced using the Management Information System (MIS), a data warehousing facility drawing directly from court-based information systems. The facility, implemented in June 2002, enables the Ministry of Justice access to more complete data than were previously possible including late submitted data for previous years.

Notes: Petition figures supplied by Ministry of Justice may change due to late additions and amendments Petiton figures supplied by Ministry of Justice on 17 July 2008

p Figures for 2007 are provisional.

Source: FM2 Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics, Table 4.20



1 This excludes cases where divorces were granted to both parties and annulments. Source: FM2 Table 4.20

marriage ending in divorce. Sixty-nine per cent of divorces in 2007 were to couples where the marriage was the first for both parties

- In 2007, of all decrees awarded to one partner (rather than jointly to both), 68 per cent were awarded to the wife. In over half of these cases, the husband's behaviour was the fact proven. Of the divorces granted to the husband, the most common facts proven were the wife's behaviour (33 per cent of cases) and two years' separation with consent (33 per cent of cases)
- Over half (51 per cent) of couples divorcing in 2007 had at least one child aged under 16. One-fifth (20 per cent) of children were under five and 63 per cent were under eleven. The number of children in families where the parents divorced in 2007 totalled 117,193 – a decrease of 22 per cent from ten years earlier, in 1997, when there were 150,309 children. In 2007, there was an average of 1.77 children per divorcing couple (that had children aged under 16). Just over a third (34 per cent) of couples divorcing in 2007 had no children of any age recorded.
- It took less than a year from petition to decree absolute in almost three-quarters of all divorces awarded in 2007. Divorces which involved children aged under 16 generally took longer. In 2007, of those couples who had children aged under 16 years, 69 per cent took less than a year between petition and decree absolute compared with 78 per cent of those couples with no children aged under 16 years.

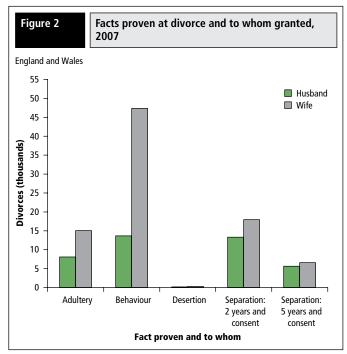
Explanatory Notes

Decrees absolute and decrees of nullity

A marriage may be either **dissolved**, following a petition for divorce and the granting of a decree absolute, or **annulled**, following a petition for nullity and the awarding of a decree of nullity. In this report the term divorce includes both decrees absolute and decrees of nullity, although, strictly speaking, it should refer only to dissolutions.

Divorce rates

All rates given here for 2007 are provisional as they were produced using the 2006 mid-year marital status estimates. These estimates are the latest



Source: FM2 Table 4.21

available and were published on 29 November 2007. The 2007 marital status estimates will be available in November 2008 and will be used to provide final rates to be published in the annual reference volume *Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics* (Series FM2 no. 35).

Mean ages

The mean ages presented in this report have not been standardised for age and therefore do not take account of the changing age structure of the population.

Median duration of marriage

The average duration of marriage at divorce in this report is represented by the median. The median is the middle value when the data are arranged in increasing order.

Children of divorcing couples

Table 4 shows children of divorcing couples. Children of the family are those as defined by the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 (section 52). As well as children born to the divorcing couple, this includes children born outside marriage, children of previous marriages, adopted and step children, provided that they were treated by both partners as children of the family. Children are analysed by age at petition, not at divorce.

Divorces in England and Wales during 2006

Full details of divorces in 2006 are still to be published in the annual reference volume *Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics* (Series FM2 no. 34). Publication is planned for spring 2009.

Petitions filed

Information on petitions was provided by Ministry of Justice using the Management Information System (MIS): a data-warehousing facility drawing directly from court-based information systems. The facility, implemented in June 2002, enables the Ministry of Justice access to more complete data than were previously possible including late submitted data for previous years.

Та	b	e	2
----	---	---	---

Divorces¹: Previous marital status, 1981, 1991, 1997 and 2001-2007

Year of divorce	Males				Fem	ales			
		To	otal	Single	women	Divorce	d women	Wi	dows
		Numbers	Percentages	Numbers	Percentages	Numbers	Percentages	Numbers	Percentages
981	Total	145,713	100	127,685	88	15,853	11	2,175	2
	Single men	127,564	88	118,750	82	7,997	6	817	1
	Divorced men	16,220	11	8,378	6	7,096	5	746	1
	Widowers	1,929	1	557	0	760	1	612	0
991	Total	158,745	100	130,897	83	26,226	17	1,622	1
	Single men	129,784	82	117,323	74	12,035	8	517	0
	Divorced men	27,554	17	13,295	8	13,487	9	772	1
	Widowers	1,407	1	370	0	704	0	333	0
997	Total	146,689	100	118,329	81	27,066	18	1,294	1
	Single men	117,272	80	104,205	71	12,604	9	463	0
	Divorced men	28,175	19	13,763	9	13,794	9	618	0
	Widowers	1,242	1	361	0	668	0	213	0
2001	Total	143,818	100	114,631	80	28,056	20	1,131	1
	Single men	114,311	80	100,541	70	13,382	9	388	0
	Divorced men	28,450	20	13,790	10	14,100	10	560	0
	Widowers	1,057	1	300	0	574	0	183	0
002	Total	147,735	100	117,533	80	29,056	20	1,146	1
	Single men	116,913	79	102,774	70	13,736	9	403	0
	Divorced men	29,709	20	14,445	10	14,688	10	576	0
	Widowers	1,113	1	314	0	632	0	167	0
003	Total	153,490	100	121,896	79	30,391	20	1,203	1
	Single men	121,395	79	106,444	69	14,533	9	418	0
	Divorced men	31,121	20	15,193	10	15,266	10	642	0
	Widowers	995	1	259	0	592	0	143	0
004	Total	153,399	100	121,756	79	30,487	20	1,156	1
	Single men	121,142	79	106,220	69	14,485	9	437	0
	Divorced men	31,173	20	15,218	10	15,379	10	576	0
	Widowers	1,084	1	318	0	623	0	143	0
005	Total	141,750	100	112,014	79	28,708	20	1,028	1
	Single men	111,675	79	97,637	69	13,641	10	397	0
	Divorced men	29,136	21	14,100	10	14,516	10	520	0
	Widowers	939	1	277	0	551	0	111	0
006	Total	132,562	100	104,824	79	26,718	20	1,020	1
	Single men	104,330	79	91,084	69	12,857	10	389	0
	Divorced men	27,330	21	13,455	10	13,356	10	519	0
	Widowers	902	1	285	0	505	0	112	0
.007p	Total	128,534	100	102,051	79	25,522	20	961	1
	Single men	101,680	79	89,043	69	12,285	10	352	0
	Divorced men	25,969	20	12,751	10	12,715	10	503	0
	Widowers	885	1	257	0	522	0	106	0

 1
 Includes both decrees absolute and decrees of nullity.

 Notes: Single men and single women are those who have never married Percentages may not sum due to rounding p Figures for 2007 are provisional

 Source: FM2 Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics, Table 4.16 and 4.17

England and Wales																				
	19	81	19	91	19	97	20	D1	20	02	20	03	20)4	20)5	20	06	200)7 ^{1p}
	Husband	Wife																		
Numbers divorcing																				
All ages	145,713	145,713	158,745	158,745	146,689	146,689	143,818	143,818	147,735	147,735	153,490	153,490	153,399	153,399	141,750	141,750	132,562	132,562	128,534	128,53
Under 20	39	283	50	321	14	158	11	97	13	87	13	94	13	93	8	70	7	67	6	5
20–24	8,615	19,812	6,477	14,639	2,706	6,713	1,607	4,546	1,695	4,721	1,764	4,773	1,782	4,565	1,619	4,146	1,336	3,458	1,268	3,21
25–29	29,114	33,299	27,753	35,582	18,110	26,435	11,713	18,231	10,916	17,227	10,312	16,539	9,671	15,867	8,610	13,905	7,925	13,182	7,828	12,65
30–34	33,064	31,104	33,532	33,195	31,825	33,967	27,480	31,489	26,792	30,982	25,890	30,345	24,274	28,368	20,625	24,381	18,087	21,409	16,576	19,86
35–39	24,688	22,459	27,957	25,661	29,121	27,715	31,322	31,164	31,937	32,282	32,755	33,519	32,059	33,013	28,332	29,864	25,954	27,479	24,393	25,66
40-44	18,187	15,276	25,199	21,979	22,244	20,125	25,470	23,190	26,989	25,017	29,437	27,610	29,832	28,558	28,480	27,570	26,682	26,128	25,981	25,54
45–49	12,767	9,902	16,896	13,607	18,042	15,053	18,048	15,501	19,601	16,591	21,062	18,225	22,039	19,195	21,675	18,919	20,879	18,471	20,881	18,96
50–59	13,774	9,805	15,408	10,543	18,771	13,303	21,585	15,905	22,852	16,915	24,724	18,127	25,549	19,160	24,306	18,215	23,565	17,833	23,002	17,46
50 and over	5,440	3,748	5,454	3,199	5,844	3,208	6,580	3,693	6,940	3,913	7,531	4,256	8,180	4,580	8,086	4,671	8,114	4,522	8,592	5,08
Not known	25	25	19	19	12	12	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	9	9	13	13	7	
Mean age at divorce years)	37.7	35.2	38.6	36.0	40.2	37.7	41.5	39.1	41.9	39.4	42.3	39.8	42.7	40.2	43.1	40.6	43.4	40.9	43.7	41.2
Rate (divorces per thousa narried men/women)	nd]	L						L]]	L]	L	1
All ages	11	.9	13	1.5	13	.0	12	.9	13	.4	14	.0	14	.1	13	.1	12	.2	11	.9
Under 20	2.0	3.0	6.3	9.9	2.3	7.8	2.0	6.0	2.9	6.9	3.3	8.2	4.4	8.7	3.9	7.9	4.0	10.3	3.4	8.6
20–24	18.5	24.4	26.7	29.9	27.5	29.8	21.6	25.5	24.5	28.3	25.8	29.6	25.9	29.1	24.9	27.9	22.5	25.1	21.4	23.3
25–29	27.6	26.7	32.4	30.7	30.4	31.3	27.9	29.2	29.1	30.3	30.3	31.4	30.3	31.7	28.3	28.8	26.9	28.0	26.6	26.9
30–34	22.8	20.2	28.6	25.0	28.7	26.3	28.3	27.6	29.2	28.3	30.0	29.1	30.0	28.9	27.2	26.2	25.7	24.4	23.6	22.7
35–39	18.6	16.6	23.1	19.9	23.6	20.8	25.0	23.0	25.9	24.0	27.0	25.5	27.2	25.7	24.8	23.9	23.5	22.7	22.1	21.2
10-44	15.2	12.9	17.7	15.0	18.6	16.1	20.5	17.9	21.5	19.1	23.4	21.0	23.6	21.5	22.4	20.6	21.1	19.6	20.5	19.2
15—49	11.0	8.7	13.6	10.9	14.0	11.4	15.3	12.8	16.7	13.8	17.9	15.0	18.6	15.8	18.2	15.4	17.3	14.9	17.3	15.3
60–59	5.8	4.3	7.1	5.1	8.0	5.8	8.7	6.5	9.2	6.8	10.0	7.3	10.4	7.8	10.0	7.5	9.8	7.4	9.6	7.3
50 and over	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.6
Aedian duration of marriage at																				

1 2007 rates are provisional as they were produced using the 2006 marital status estimates; the 2007 estimates were not available at the time of compilation of these data. Figures for 2007 are provisional. р

Notes: Full details of divorces in 2006 are still to be published in the Annual Reference Volume Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics (series FM2 no. 34). Publication is planned for spring 2009. Full details of divorces in 2007 are expected to be published in 2010.

Source: FM2 Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics, Tables 4.1, 4.9 and Population Trends Table 2.1

Table 4	Divorces ¹ : C	Couples and	children of	divorced co	ouples, 1981	, 1991, 199	07 and 2001-	-2007			
England and \	Wales										
Year of	Total number of		Number of c	ouples by numb	Number	of children age	d under 16 by a	ge-group			
divorce	couples divorced	Total	1	2	3	4	5 or more	Total	0–4	5–10	11–15
1981	145,713	86,838	34,576	36,765	11,699	3,018	780	159,403	40,281	67,582	51,540
1991	158,745	88,346	35,663	37,388	11,816	2,775	704	160,684	52,738	68,074	39,872
1997	146,689	80,670	31,339	33,996	11,482	3,018	835	150,309	41,524	67,085	41,700
2001	143,818	79,277	30,996	33,596	11,076	2,803	806	146,914	34,783	65,522	46,609
2002	147,735	80,997	31,941	34,381	11,111	2,750	814	149,335	33,682	66,351	49,302
2003	153,490	83,809	33,588	35,355	11,265	2,821	780	153,527	33,049	67,654	52,824
2004	153,399	82,017	33,211	34,651	10,833	2,577	745	149,275	30,868	65,273	53,134
2005	141,750	75,340	31,006	31,548	9,782	2,345	659	136,332	27,419	59,021	49,892
2006	132,562	69,895	29,513	29,069	8,642	2,077	594	125,030	25,334	53,640	46,056
2007p	128,534	66,037	28,387	27,286	7,961	1,845	558	117,193	23,625	50,076	43,492

1 Includes both decrees absolute and decrees of nullity.

Notes: Children are those treated as children of the family, and can include children born outside marriage, children of previous marriages, adopted and step children. (See explanatory notes) Ages are those at petition to divorce

p Figures for 2007 are provisional

Source: FM2 Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics, Table 4.11

able 5

Divorces granted to a sole party: Party to whom granted and fact proven at divorce, 1981, 1991, 1997 and 2001–2007

England a	nd Wales														
Year of	Party to				Fact prove	n						Fact prove	n		
divorce	whom granted	Total ¹	Adultery	Behaviour	Desertion	Separation (2 years and consent)	Separation (5 years)	Others ³	Total	Adultery	Behaviour	Desertion	Separation (2 years and consent)	Separation (5 years)	Others ³
					Numbers						Percer	ntages by fa	ct proven		
1981	Husband	42,073	18,262	4,343	873	13,399	5,072	124	100	43	10	2	32	12	0
	Wife	102,148	25,625	44,482	2,343	23,348	5,888	462	100	25	44	2	23	6	0
1991	Husband	43,959	18,353	9,937	348	11,006	4,209	106	100	42	23	1	25	10	0
	Wife	113,946	26,380	63,329	734	18,407	4,821	275	100	23	56	1	16	4	0
1997 ²	Husband	43,739	14,734	11,202	375	12,936	4,454	38	100	34	26	1	30	10	0
	Wife	102,173	22,858	53,845	537	19,702	5,138	92	100	22	53	1	19	5	0
2001	Husband	44,378	12,073	12,786	277	13,834	5,402	6	100	27	29	1	31	12	0
	Wife	98,992	20,766	51,982	412	19,869	5,953	10	100	21	53	0	20	6	0
2002	Husband	44,694	11,849	13,150	262	14,037	5,391	5	100	27	29	1	31	12	0
	Wife	102,676	20,980	53,330	419	21,439	6,505	3	100	20	52	0	21	6	0
2003	Husband	46,915	12,172	13,978	267	14,587	5,903	8	100	26	30	1	31	13	0
	Wife	106,208	21,159	54,966	398	22,344	7,336	5	100	20	52	0	21	7	0
2004	Husband	47,651	11,800	14,376	230	15,014	6,228	3	100	25	30	0	32	13	0
	Wife	105,381	20,235	54,483	424	22,529	7,705	5	100	19	52	0	21	7	0
2005	Husband	44,583	10,077	13,958	234	14,149	6,126	39	100	23	31	1	32	14	0
	Wife	96,855	17,915	51,211	359	20,239	7,070	61	100	18	53	0	21	7	0
2006	Husband	41,702	8,828	13,452	210	13,308	5,844	60	100	21	32	1	32	14	0
	Wife	90,587	16,108	48,782	289	18,486	6,784	138	100	18	54	0	20	7	0
2007p	Husband	40,928	8,080	13,656	170	13,312	5,646	64	100	20	33	0	33	14	0
	Wife	87,362	15,045	47,348	281	17,956	6,574	158	100	17	54	0	21	8	0

 1
 Includes cases where the age of husband or wife was not stated.

 2
 In 1997, 1 divorce granted to the wife on petition filed prior to 1 January 1971 is included.

 3
 Cases which have a combination of facts proven.

 Notes: This table excludes divorces which were granted to both parties jointly and annulment (244 in 2007) Percentages may not sum due to rounding p Figures for 2007 are provisional

 Source: FM2 Marriage, divorce and adoption statistics, Table 4.21