Office for National Statistics

Population Trends

Contents

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The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to Parliament. ONS is the UK government's single largest statistical producer. It compiles information about the UK's society and economy, and provides the evidence-base for policy and decision-making, the allocation of resources, and public accountability. The Director-General of ONS reports directly to the National Statistician who is the Authority's Chief Executive and the Head of the Government Statistical Service.

The Government Statistical Service

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) is a network of professional statisticians and their staff operating both within the Office for National Statistics and across more than 30 other government departments and agencies.

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Population Trends	by 14 Dec	by 31 Mar	by 30 June	by 29 Sept

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in brief

CHANGES TO ONS PUBLICATIONS

Population Trends: The future

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) proposes that both *Health Statistics Quarterly* and *Population Trends* will become electronic journals. The aim is to make this change from January 2010.

ONS intends that both journals will continue to have a strong 'brand identity' and will maintain their status and reputation as journals of record, with peer-reviewed scientific content to recognised standards. The journals will continue to be included in international citation indexes. The 'web' publication approach will be accompanied by greater integration with the statistical content of the ONS website, and ONS plans to take the opportunity to promote wider access to *Health Statistics Quarterly* and *Population Trends* throughout the academic and policy communities.

Further details of these developments will be announced in due course. Palgrave Macmillan will contact current subscribers to both journals as necessary about the option to migrate their accounts to receive the new online journals.

Future of life events publications

ONS publishes several annual reference volumes currently displayed as pdf files enhanced with Excel files. As part of modernising ONS outputs, the format of *Conception Statistics*, *Cancer Statistics* (MB1) and *Congenital Anomaly Statistics* (MB3) due to be published in 2009 and 2010 will be reviewed. Proposals for changes are also being developed for both the content and format of *Mortality Statistics: Childhood, Infant and Perinatal* (DH3), *Marriage, Divorce and Adoption Statistics* (FM2), *Mortality Statistics: Deaths Registered* (DR) and *Birth Statistics* (FM1) due to be published in 2010. Further details will be published later in the year.

Comments from users of annual reference volumes are welcome. Email: vsob@ons.gov.uk

Social Trends: Life begins at 40!

The belief that 'life begins at 40' looks to be true for *Social Trends*, one of the flagship publications of the Government Statistical Service. ONS is proud to publish *Social Trends*, and to continuously develop it, recognising the significant input of many people who contribute content to *Social Trends* and help to quality assure it. *Social Trends* celebrates its 40th year in 2010 and to mark the anniversary ONS is changing its publishing strategy by making some chapters available online earlier than usual. The theme for this edition is 'forty years of social trends in the UK'. After the 40th edition, it is intended to phase out the print publication to evolve into a fully fledged web-only publication.

The aim of developing a web-only *Social Trends* is to:

- increase opportunities for publicising and promoting *Social Trends* content
- ensure more timely release of topic-based statistical summaries, and
- strengthen links with material published elsewhere

Social Trends is currently available as a printed publication as well as being available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/socialtrends

Full reports for each edition from *Social Trends* 30 onwards are available from the Social Trends Archive as interactive pdf files. Excel spreadsheets containing the data used in the publication can be accessed and downloaded by clicking the relevant chart or table.

Further information on these changes at: www.statistics.gov.uk/socialtrends39

Multidisciplinary conference on research in mortality

Mortality and longevity are of fundamental importance to the world of medicine, finance and social care. The pace of change is not merely evolving over time: new science and new analysis techniques are providing insights into developments at a previously inconceivable rate. This conference will be invaluable to those needing to understand and influence change, and to those who are driving or responding to developments in the many disciplines involved. It will bring together practitioners and researchers. It is particularly important for:

- Policy makers and practitioners in business and financial services
- Academic and medical researchers
- Pensions and life assurance actuaries who make decisions on mortality bases
- Early career researchers
- Users of research, including potential funders such as research councils
- Other professionals wishing to keep pace with developments.

The organising committee invites submissions of posters addressing these themes from actuaries, academic and medical research users. Submissions from PhD/Masters students are particularly welcomed. Subsidised places will be available for PhD/Masters students and a prize will be offered for the best paper by a PhD/Masters student.

Joining Forces on Mortality and Longevity: A Multidisciplinary Conference on Research in Mortality will take place on 21-22 October 2009 at the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

More information available at: www.actuaries.org.uk/events/mortality2009

Launch of the ESRC Centre for Population Change

The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Centre for Population Change is formally launched on 6 October 2009. The centre aims to improve the understanding of the key drivers and implications of population change within the UK. It is a joint initiative between the Universities of Southampton, St Andrews, Edinburgh, Strathclyde, Stirling and Dundee, in partnership with the Office for National Statistics and the General Register Office Scotland.

The research is based around four themes:

- the dynamics of fertility formation
- household change and living arrangements across the life course
- the demographic and socio-economic implications of national and transnational migration
- the modelling of population growth and enhancing the evidence base for policy

It will focus on understanding the dynamic interconnections between the components of population change in the UK's ageing society and set them in the global context.

The Centre is directed by Professor Jane Falkingham and brings together a multidisciplinary team of over 30 academics and associates drawn from Anthropology, Demography, Economics, Geography, Gerontology, Sociology, Social Policy and Social Statistics.

The launch will take place simultaneously in two locations; the Nightingale Building, University of Southampton, Southampton and Room 3, Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, with a video link-up between the two. Speakers include a Scottish Government Minister, Guy Goodwin (Director for Population, Healthy and Regional Analysis, ONS), Dr Alan Gillespie (Chair of the Economic and Social Research Council), Professor James Vaupel (Director of Max Planck Demographic Research Institute and Chair of the ESRC Centre for Population Change Advisory Board), Professor Jane Falkingham (Centre Director) and Professor Paul Boyle (lead of the Centre for Population Change Scottish Consortium). Drinks and canapés will be served from 18.00 with speeches commencing at 18.30hrs.

If you would like to join the launch at either venue or to receive more information about the Centre, or are interested in becoming an associate member please email cpc@soton.ac.uk or write to:

The ESRC Centre for Population Change, 58/2043, University of Southampton, SO17 1BJ

Autumn events for 2011 Census

A series of consultation roadshow meetings for users of census statistical outputs are scheduled for October throughout England and Wales. Among the topics that will be covered are:

- geographic areas for outputs
- disclosure control
- dissemination (including, funding, licensing, metadata and Samples of Anonymised Records)

Dates and venues for these free events are:

- 13 October at Civil Service Club, Great Scotland Yard, London
- 14 October at Marriott Hotel, Mill Lane, Cardiff
- 19 October at Newcastle Marriott Metrocentre, Marconi Way, Gateshead
- 20 October at Manchester Malmaison, Piccadilly, Manchester
- 21 October back to the Civil Service Club, Great Scotland Yard, London

A full agenda and registration form are available at:

www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011-census/consultations/roadshows/index.html

Planning for the 2011 Census operation continues with a full Rehearsal in Lancaster, Isle of Anglesey and parts of Newham scheduled for 11 October.

The legislative process for the 2011 Census also gets underway in October with the laying of the Draft Census Order for England and Wales as soon as Parliament resumes after the summer recess. The Draft Order sets out the date of the Census, the people legally responsible for making a return and who should be included, and details of the information to be collected from each person. Once Parliament has approved the Draft Order, Regulations can be made setting out the roles and responsibilities of the field staff in delivering the questionnaires and collecting the completed returns.

2008-based national population projections

The Office for National Statistics' (ONS) next set of national population projections for the UK and constituent countries will be published on 21 October 2009. These will be based on the official ONS, General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) 2008 mid-year estimates of the population.

The projections will be summarised in an ONS Statistical Bulletin, accompanied by an ONS News Release; there will be separate releases on the projections for Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales published by GROS, NISRA and

the Welsh Assembly Government Statistical Directorate (WAG).

Detailed results from the 2008-based projections for all UK countries will be available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8519.

An article describing the results of the new projections will appear in the Spring 2010 edition of *Population Trends* and a detailed reference volume in the ONS PP2 series will be published online.

The new projections will be based on updated assumptions of future fertility, mortality and net migration that have been agreed in consultation with GROS, NISRA and WAG. In addition to the principal (or central) population projections, ONS will also be producing an extensive set of variant projections based on alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration. Nine key variants will be published with the principal projections on October 21, and all remaining variants are published on 18 November 2009.

ONS has also conducted work to develop a stochastic population forecasting model for the UK. This model takes uncertainty about future demographic behaviour into account by expressing fertility, mortality and migration assumptions in terms of their assumed probability distributions. A progress report describing work to date and planned work for the future was published in August 2009 and is available at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates

UK Statistics Authority publishes review of migration statistics

The UK Statistics Authority's report *Migration Statistics: the Way Ahead* was published on on 9 July 2009. The report, which reviewed progress to improve official migration statistics, concluded that the cross-government Improvement Programme is doing much useful work to deliver specific improvements in the short to medium term. However, it could take decades to achieve the longer-term goal for high-quality migration statistics derived from an integrated statistical system that draws on administrative and survey/census data.

International migration has increased substantially with EU enlargement. Accurate measurement of the flows of people into, out of, and around the country is essential to obtaining reliable population estimates, which are at the heart of national and local policy development, resource allocation and service delivery.

The Authority identified a number of ways in which the Programme could become more transparent to users and increase engagement:

- provide clearer ONS quality assurance (QA) methodology and involve local government experts in the QA process
- flag those local authority population estimates with relatively high levels of uncertainty, indicating the reason for the uncertainty
- publish information to clarify how e-Borders[1] data might be used in the estimation of migration statistics
- publish project papers and details of investigations currently underway and their progress, to give users a better understanding of progress
- each department involved in the Programme to provide the programme board with details every six months of the work being undertaken and associated expenditure
- ONS, Home Office and the Department for Work and Pensions to adopt a 'conceptual framework' to enable users of migration statistics to understand how the different sets of figures relate to each other and to the process of migration more generally

Despite improvements achieved by the Programme, the risk remains of significant discrepancies between census-based population counts and data from administrative sources. Until it is clear how developments such as e-Borders can contribute to the delivery of migration statistics, doubts will remain over the feasibility of delivering more significant improvements.

The report is available to download at: www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/reports---correspondence/reports/index.html

[1] The e-Borders system is currently under development with the primary aim of securing the UK borders. It will eventually record all people travelling in and out of the UK (except across the Irish land border). This provides the statistical benefit of being able to count people into and out of the country.

ONS Longitudinal Study refresh

The annual refresh of vital event registrations linked to the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (ONS LS) was completed in July 2009. Researchers using the LS now have access to an extra year of vital event information to use in their research. Vital events are now available for 2007 with the exception of cancer registrations, which are available for 2006.

Longitudinal studies deal with change over time among individuals or groups. The ONS LS contains linked census and vital event data for 1 per cent of the population of England and Wales.

Information from the 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses has been linked together, along with information on events such as births, deaths and cancer registrations. After each census, data on more than 500,000 sample members are included. During the 30 years of the study around 1 million people have been recorded in the sample at some point.

The LS was set up in the 1970s to meet the need for better data on mortality and fertility. Since then it has been used to address a wide range of research questions including studies of social mobility, ageing and migration.

Studies that make the fullest use of LS data link social, occupational and demographic information at successive censuses to data on vital events. Examples are studies of mortality, cancer incidence and survival, and fertility patterns.

ONS actively promotes wide use of the LS while maintaining the confidentiality of the individuals in the sample. LS records available for analysis are anonymised but the database contains individual-level data that have not been aggregated or disguised. To ensure confidentiality, these microdata are only held at ONS sites and can only be accessed from a secure area known as the Virtual Microdata Laboratory (VML). Support officers are available to help you extract and use the data. LS users can be sent aggregated data in the form of tabulations, which are checked using LS Clearance Protocol to ensure no statistics can be produced that are likely to identify an individual. Researchers who need to work with individual-level data may visit the VML in London to analyse their data.

For further information, or for an informal discussion about using the LS, contact:

Government and other non-academic users
Tel: +44 (0)1633 45 5844
Email: maus@ons.gsi.gov.uk
Website: www.ons.gov.uk/about/who-we-are/our-services/longitudinal-study

Academic users
Email: celsius@lshtm.ac.uk
Website: www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk

Beyond 2011

Building a future for population and socio-demographic statistics

Last year the National Statistician and Registrars General initiated 'Beyond 2011', a UK-wide programme of work designed to look at the data requirements of users beyond the 2011 Census and how they might best be met.

Current key sources for socio-demographic statistics – in particular the decennial census – provide adequate measures of the population and its characteristics, often with high levels of accuracy for detailed levels of geography. However, users increasingly want outputs to be available more frequently to build an accurate picture of population change: how do people and households change over time; where do they move to and from; and what are their characteristics?

In recent years cross-governmental efforts have led to improvements in inter-censal estimates of the population and its characteristics, especially with respect to migration statistics. Nevertheless, it is clear that these initiatives need a coherent framework of sources to ensure cost-effective and sustained improvements in the long term.

To achieve this vision, Beyond 2011 will assess options for integrating a number of data sources to produce population and socio-demographic statistics which are fit-for-purpose in the long term. It will consider alternative census designs, household surveys, and a wide range of administrative data available across government, and investigate which outputs could be produced from bringing together these different data sources.

A number of potential alternative models are being investigated. Some countries take different approaches, but not all of these will be applicable in a UK context. For example, Scandinavian countries rely heavily on registers and administrative data to produce more frequent population counts, but have less detail available on characteristics of small populations. Other countries, such as the USA, use a decennial short form-based census, which is supplemented by a large household survey to provide detailed characteristics of the population. In France a rolling census runs continuously but only covers certain areas of the country every few years.

It is clear the priorities in a UK context need to be driven by what users need, and by what use will be made of our population statistics in the future. One of the key aims of the programme is therefore to engage with a wide range of users on the challenges facing them, the changing needs for statistics in their area of work and the outputs that are needed over the next decade.

Some of the key questions are:

- How frequent should a population count be available, taking into account the available resources?
- At what levels of accuracy are population statistics needed?
- Which socio-demographic statistics are needed at very detailed levels of geography?
- How can we best balance the trade-off between accuracy and timeliness of our population statistics?

Beyond 2011 will be actively engaging with users over the coming months to inform on this work. Please email *beyond2011@ons.gov.uk* if you want to contribute to the discussion or to find out more about its activities.

Mid-2008 population estimates for Northern Ireland

On 30 July 2009 the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) published its Mid-2008 population and migration estimates for Northern Ireland. The key points of this report are:

- The estimated population of Northern Ireland on 30 June 2008 was 1,775,000, a rise of 15,900 people or 0.9 per cent compared to the previous year
- The population increase between 2007 and 2008 was a result of:
  1. natural growth of 10,600 people (25,200 births and 14,600 deaths)
  2. net migration gain in Northern Ireland of 5,700 people (27,500 people came to Northern Ireland to live and 21,700 people left), and
  3. a net loss of 500 due to other changes, primarily Her Majesty's Forces stationed in Northern Ireland

In the decade to 2004 the overall annual rate of population increase was around 7,000 persons (0.4 per cent) each year. The 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 increases in population were significantly larger at 14,000 people (0.8 per cent), 17,000 people (1.0 per cent), 17,500 people (1.0 per cent) and 15,900 people (0.9 per cent) respectively.

Natural growth has again become the main driver of population growth in Northern Ireland, following considerable migration to Northern Ireland since European Union expansion in 2004.

Over the year there was a net migration gain of 5,700 people. This includes net gains of 1,400 people from the rest of the UK and 4,300 people from other countries. Population growth due to migration was smaller in 2007-08 than in 2006-07 (+9,800).

Within Northern Ireland, Craigavon Local Government District had the biggest increase in population (+2.3 per cent) while Dungannon (+2.0 per cent), Magherafelt (+1.7 per cent), Newry and Mourne (+1.9 per cent) Local Government Districts all experienced population growth greater than 1.5 per cent.

www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm

Regional Trends

The experiences of children and young people in the UK can vary greatly, depending on where a child lives and the type of area it lives in, according to this year's lead article in *Regional Trends*.

Published on 24 June 2009, the latest edition also features an article on women in business and detailed statistical portraits of three regions – Yorkshire and The Humber, East Midlands and East of England. There are also articles designed to help researchers measure change over time in small areas and how area classifications can be used to interrogate the Indices of Multiple Deprivation.

This edition has a new format – now having more articles of interest to policy makers in both central and local government, academics and students, the media and general public. Articles fall into three broad categories:

- Topic based articles – showing the regional variations that exist in a particular topic
- Regional portraits – a more detailed focus on what it is like to live and work in a specific region, and
- Guidance articles

Presentations of regional data have been rebranded, bringing together subnational data tables, regional profiles (formerly known as Regional Snapshot) and *Regional Trends* as a single web publication.

Tables will be updated during the year and can be accessed through the Directory of Online Tables at: www.statistics.gov.uk/regionaltrends/data

Furthermore, regional profiles of English regions and countries of the UK will be extended to cover the economy, society and environment and population and migration. These are available at www.statistics.gov.uk/regionaltrends/regionalprofiles

More information at: www.statistics.gov.uk/RegionalTrends41/

Focus on children and young people

Published for the first time on 11 June 2009, *Focus on Children* and *Focus on Young People* provide an insight into the lives of children and young people, including information on their characteristics, experiences, wellbeing and lifestyle.

Divided into 10 chapters, the reports draw together a wide range of information viewed from the child or young person's perspective wherever possible. The chapters are:

- Population
- Families and Households
- Education
- Labour Market
- Health
- Transport
- Finance
- e-Society
- Crime and Justice, and
- Lifestyles and Sport

The reports include findings such as:

- In the second quarter of 2008, around 1.8 million children (15 per cent) were living in a workless household where no one of working age was in work. This proportion has decreased over the last decade, along with the general reduction in levels and rates of worklessness.
- From January to March 2009 unemployment rates in the UK for those aged 16 and 17 stood at 29.3 per cent, accounting for 9 per cent of unemployed people aged 16 and over. Those aged 18 to 24 and unemployed accounted for 30.5 per cent of all unemployed peopled aged 16 and over, with unemployment rates for young men at 18.6 per cent being higher than young women at 13.3 per cent.
- The average amount of pocket money given to children aged five to 18 in the UK which amounts to £4.80 per child. The amount of pocket money given to children does not, however, mirror the amount of income each household receives. The highest average amount of pocket money per household (£14.90 per week) was given to children living in the household group with the lowest income level, while the second highest amount of pocket money per household (£11.85 per week) was given to children in the group with the highest level of income.

The full reports are available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/children/ www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/youngpeople/

The Registrar General's Review of Scotland's population

Scotland's population rose again last year, reaching its highest level since 1981.

This is one of the key findings in *Scotland's Population 2008: The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends* which was published on 7 August.

In the 12 months between 1 July 2007 and 30 June 2008 the population increased by around 24,300 (0.5 per cent) to 5.17 million.

Duncan Macniven, the Registrar General for Scotland, said:

> In 2008, Scotland remained an attractive destination for migrants, with 20,000 more people coming here (mainly from England) than leaving. Births also exceeded deaths by 4,000, the highest natural increase since 1992.

Key points in the review are:

Population
The estimated population of Scotland on 30 June 2008 was 5,168,500.

Changes in the population vary across Scotland. In the 10 years from 1998 to 2008 the council areas with the highest percentage increases and decreases in population were:

- West Lothian up 11 per cent; East Lothian up 9 per cent; Perth and Kinross up 7 per cent
- Inverclyde down 6 per cent; Eilean Siar down 5 per cent; Dundee City down 5 per cent

From 1998 to 2008 the ageing of the population was reflected by the number of children under 16 decreasing by 9 per cent and the number of people aged 75 and over increasing by 13 per cent.

Migration
In the year to 30 June 2008 due to people moving to Scotland from other parts of the UK, and out of Scotland to other parts of the UK, the population increased by around 11,500 people.

In the year to 30 June 2008 due to people moving to Scotland from overseas, and out of Scotland to go overseas, the population increased by around 7,700 people.

Most people moving to and from Scotland are young – between 16 and 34. In every age group more people moved to Scotland from the rest of the UK than migrated in the opposite direction. Moves to and from overseas increased the population in every age group up to 35.

Births
There were 60,041 births registered in Scotland in 2008. The number of births has increased over the past six years and the total for 2008 was the highest since 1995.

The average age of mothers increased from 27.4 in 1991 to 29.4 years in 2008. Similarly, the average age of fathers increased from 30.0 in 1991 to 32.3 years in 2008.

The percentage of babies born to unmarried mothers has been rising steadily for several years. 2008 was the first year this was more than 50 per cent for Scotland as a whole.

87 per cent of mothers who gave birth in 2008 were born in the UK, of whom 77 per cent were born in Scotland. 5 per cent of mothers were born in other countries in the EU, of whom 3 per cent from the A8 countries that joined the EU in 2004 (such as Poland).

Deaths
There were 55,700 deaths registered in Scotland in 2008, the second lowest number since the introduction of civil registration in 1855.

The main causes of death were:

- 15,269 (27 per cent) from cancer
- 8,841 (16 per cent) from coronary heart disease
- 7,443 (13 per cent) from respiratory diseases (such as pneumonia)
- 5,367 (10 per cent) from strokes

Between 1981 and 2008 the percentage of deaths caused by coronary heart disease fell from 29 per cent to 16 per cent, but the percentage of deaths caused by cancer rose from 22 per cent to 27 per cent.

In 2008 there were 1,411 deaths from causes entirely related to alcohol. After a sharp rise in the 1990s the number of deaths from these causes appears to have levelled off in the last few years.

Life expectancy in Scotland has improved greatly over the last 25 years, increasing from 69.1 years for men and 75.4 years for women born around 1981 to 75 years for men and 79.9 years for women born around 2007.

Despite recent improvements, Scottish men and women have poorer life expectancy than people in most of the EU – about four years lower for men, and almost five years lower for women, when compared to those countries where life expectancy is highest.

Marriages and civil partnerships
There were 28,903 marriages in Scotland in 2008. This includes 7,354 marriages (25 per cent) where neither the bride nor groom lived in Scotland. The total figure does not include people living in Scotland who married elsewhere.

For first marriages the average age of bride and groom increased by around two-and-a-half years in the last 10 years, to 32.5 years for men and 30.6 years for women.

Just over half of all marriages (53 per cent) were civil ceremonies carried out by a registrar, compared to just under one-third (31 per cent) in 1971.

In 2008 there were 525 civil partnerships, 245 male couples and 280 female couples. This is a drop of around 500 compared to 2006, which was the first full year in which civil partnerships could be registered.

In 2008 there were 11,474 divorces and 14 dissolutions of civil partnerships (when a civil partnership is ended) in Scotland.

Adoptions
In 2008, 418 adoptions were recorded in Scotland. Since the early 1990s the yearly number of adoptions has halved.

Households and housing
At mid-2008 there were 2.3 million households in Scotland, 290,000 more than in 1991. The number of households has increased steadily, but the growth has slowed over the last year. The increase in the number of households between 2007 and 2008 (17,500) was the lowest in the last five years.

Registration legislation
The Local Electoral Administration and Registration Services (Scotland) Act 2006 was the first major reform of the registration service since 1965. The Act allows births and deaths to be registered anywhere in Scotland, rather than only in the registration district where the person lived, or where the event took place. In 2008 almost 5,900 events (about 1 in 20 of all births and deaths) were registered in a place which would not have been allowed before the Act.

The arrangements for people to register a change in their name were speeded up and the number of applications increased by almost a half between 2006 and 2007.

Quick online access to older *Population Trends* articles

Readers interested in locating previously published articles may like to know that a searchable database is available. This online article search facility covers all ONS journals. To find an article it is possible to do a text search for keywords, journal title, article title, author's name, issue number, and publication year. All articles published in *Population Trends* since Winter 1997 (issue no. 90) are available online. Using this free search facility, pdf files can be downloaded for each article. To use the service, go to: www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/articlesearch.asp

Recent and forthcoming ONS releases

Recent releases

27 August
Births and Deaths 2008 registered in England and Wales (final)
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14408

27 August
Internal migration estimates, mid-2007–08
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=7070

27 August
Mid-2008 population estimates
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15106

27 August
Migration quarterly report, quarter 2 2009
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15230

27 August
Parent's country of birth, 2008
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15147

17 September
Population estimates of the very elderly, mid-2008 and revised mid-2002–07
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15003

Forthcoming releases

25 September
Quarterly population estimates (experimental), quarter 2 2009 and revised quarter 3 2007 – quarter 1 2009
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=13253

25 September
Mid-2008 household estimates, quarter 2 2009 and revised quarter 3 2007 – quarter 1 2009
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=10755

1 October
Primary Care Organisation population estimates, mid-2008
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15106

1 October
Ageing Times, new publication to coincide with International Older Persons Day
www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/olderpeople/

1 October
Quarterly population estimates for English Government Office Regions and Wales, quarter 2 2009 and revised quarter 3 2007 – quarter 1 2009
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=13253

8 October
Mid-2007 short-term migration estimates for local authorities in England and Wales
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15148

21 October
Life expectancy at birth and at 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2006–08
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National interim life tables, 2006–08
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2008-based period and cohort life expectancy tables
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Lower Layer Super Output Area and Middle Layer Super Output Area population projections, mid-2008
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Marital status estimates for England and Wales, mid 2008
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Demographic indicators England and Wales

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

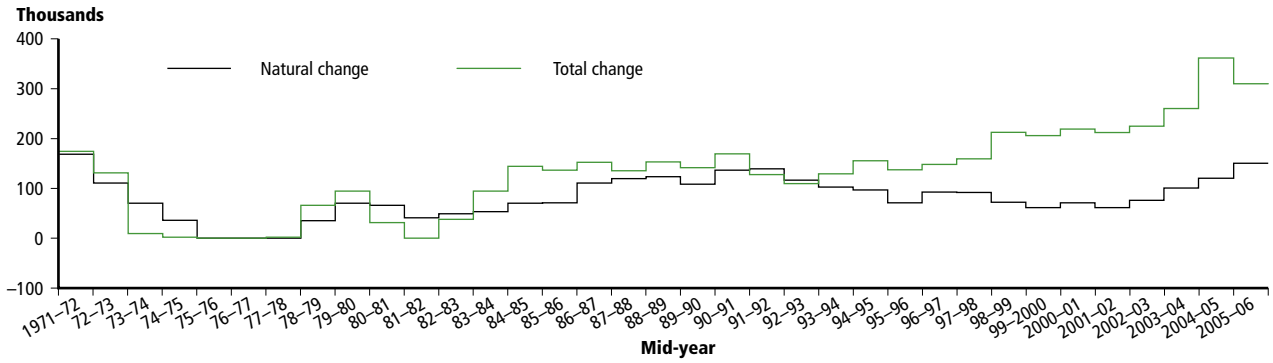


Figure B Total fertility rate

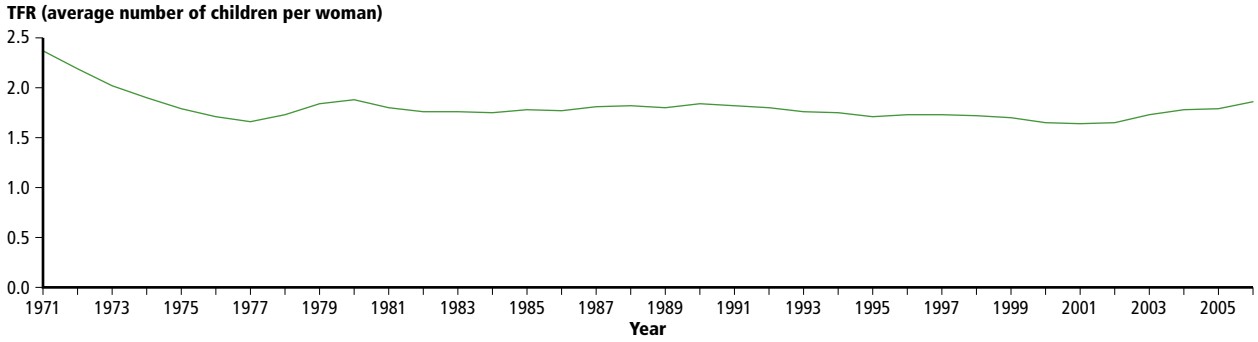


Figure C Live births outside marriage

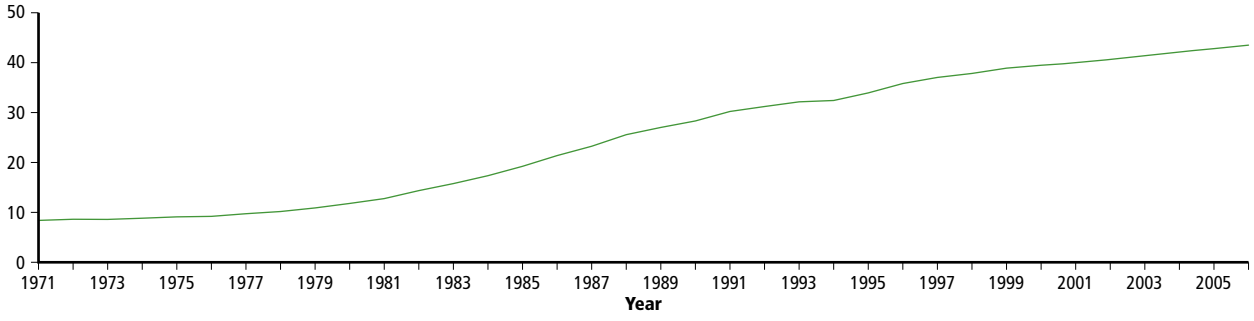
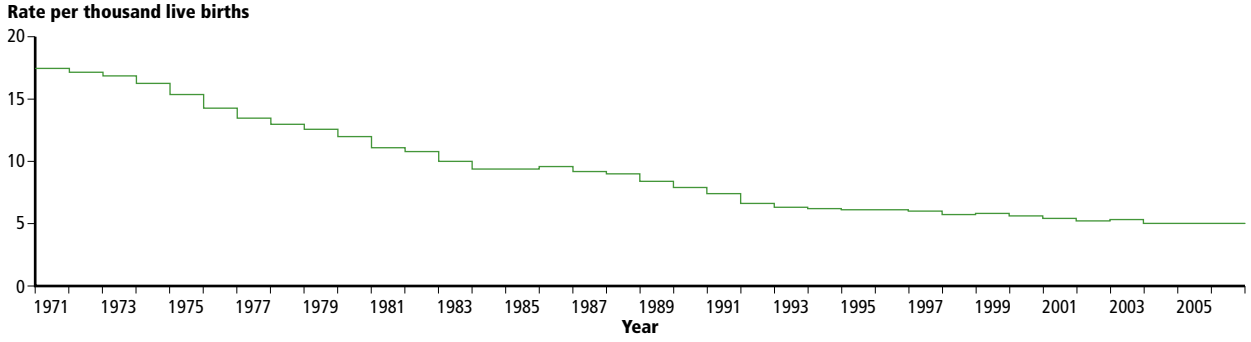


Figure D Infant mortality (under 1 year)



Older workers in the UK: variations in economic activity status by socio-demographic characteristics, household and caring commitments

Ercilia Dini
Office for National Statistics

The most significant demographic trend affecting the size and composition of the labour force over the next 25 years will be the decrease in the number of people in the age group 16 to 49 and an increase in the number of people aged between 50 and 64. Increasing the participation of adults of older ages in the paid labour market is a central policy issue. There has been an increase in employment rates of women and men aged 50 to State Pension Age (SPA) in the UK since the early 1990s. However, there are differences in the economic activity status of adults of older ages across UK countries and by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, household circumstances and caring commitments.

Introduction

The UK population is growing in size and becoming increasingly older. As the larger cohorts born in the 1960s baby boom reach SPA (State Pension Age) over the next 15 to 20 years and are replaced by smaller cohorts born afterwards, the population will continue to age. This shift towards an older population will continue to affect the size and composition of the labour force, as the number of people in the age group 16 to 49 is projected to decrease and the number of people aged between 50 and SPA is projected to increase.

In 2007 for the first time ever the percentage of the population aged under 16 dropped below the percentage of people of SPA.[1] While awareness of population ageing is not new, more recently, there is increasing interest in whether people are extending their working lives in response to increased years in good health and fears of pension inadequacy. The latest National Statistician's article published in winter 2008 focused in detail on demographic and other characteristics of the older population in the UK.[2]

A summary of the population 1982–2032 is shown in **Table 1**. In the UK in 2007 there were 28.7 million people aged 16 to 49 (47 per cent of the total population) and about 11 million people aged 50 to 64 (18 per cent of the total population). The 2006-based national population projections[3] indicate that by 2032 there will be an increase of about 1 million people in the 50 to 64 age group, an increase of about 1.5 million people aged between 65 and 69 and an increase of 1.3 million people in the age group 16 to 49 years. Over the next few decades, it is projected that the old age support ratio (number of people of working age to the number of people of SPA and over) will fall from 3.2 in 2008 to 2.9 in 2032.[4]

Table 1 **Estimated and projected population and percentage of population by age group. UK, 1982–2032**

Age band	1982		2007		2032	
	population (millions)	%	population (millions)	%	population (millions)	%
0–15	12.3	22	11.5	19	12.8	18
16–49	26.1	46	28.7	47	30.6	43
50–59	6.3	11	7.5	12	7.9	11
60–64	3.0	5	3.5	6	4.2	6
65–69	2.7	5	2.7	4	4.2	6
70 and over	5.8	10	7.1	12	11.9	17
All	**56.3**	**100**	**61.0**	**100**	**71.4**	**100**

Source: ONS, GROS, NISRA Mid-year population estimates 1982, 2007; ONS National Population Projections 2032, 2006–based

Increasing the participation of older adults in the paid labour market is a central policy issue. It is one of the performance indicators set out in the UK Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA 17) to tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life.[5]

The drivers of employment at older ages are complex. A number of factors can affect the older work force: accumulated wealth, health conditions, family circumstances, caring commitments, state and private pension arrangements, as well as opportunities and incentives to remain at work. Information on the factors that influence decisions of whether or not to work in the periods before and after reaching SPA and how people make their transitions in work towards retirement after the age of 50, are of importance for future policies on employment, unemployment and inactivity at older ages.

This article presents an overview of the trends in the economic activity status at older ages (50 to 69) in the UK in the last 12 years. Using data from the Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey (LFS)[6] and Annual Population Survey (APS)[7] and from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA),[8] analysis is presented on the economic activity status at older ages by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, household circumstances and caring commitments.

Economic activity status at older ages

Economic activity status in the UK

Extending working lives, encouraging people to delay retirement and increase employment rates among people in older ages are important government policies.[9] There has been an increase in the employment rate of women and men aged 50 to SPA from 1992 to 2008.[10]

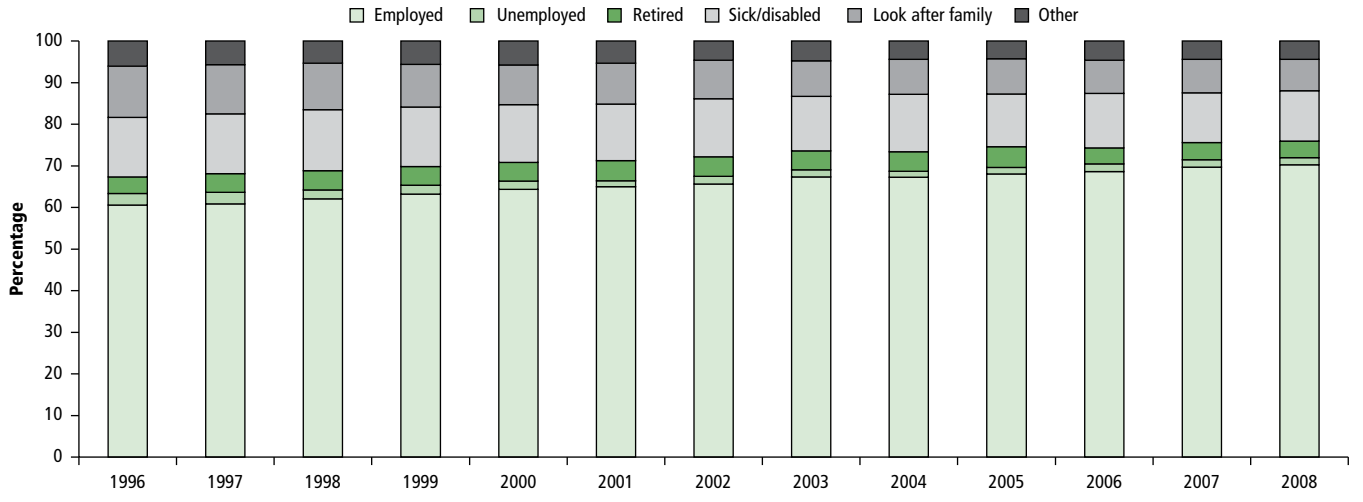
Figures 1 and **2** show the percentage of women and men aged 50 to SPA by economic status in the UK for the period between 1996 and 2008. Annex A presents information on data sources and definitions used. An increase in employment rate among women aged 50 to SPA was seen together with a decrease in the percentage of women of this age group who were economically inactive to look after family, from 12 per cent in 1996 to 8 per cent in 2008. A small decrease in the percentage of women economically inactive due to sickness or disability was also seen in the period. Among men aged 50 to SPA the increase in employment rate was seen together with a decrease in the percentage of men of this age group who were economically inactive due to sickness or disability from 17 per cent to 12 per cent.

Despite the overall increase in employment rates of women and men aged 50 to SPA the economic activity status at older ages varies between the UK countries and by demographic, socio-economic, household circumstances and caring commitments. The next sections present analysis of these differences.

Economic activity status at older ages in the UK countries

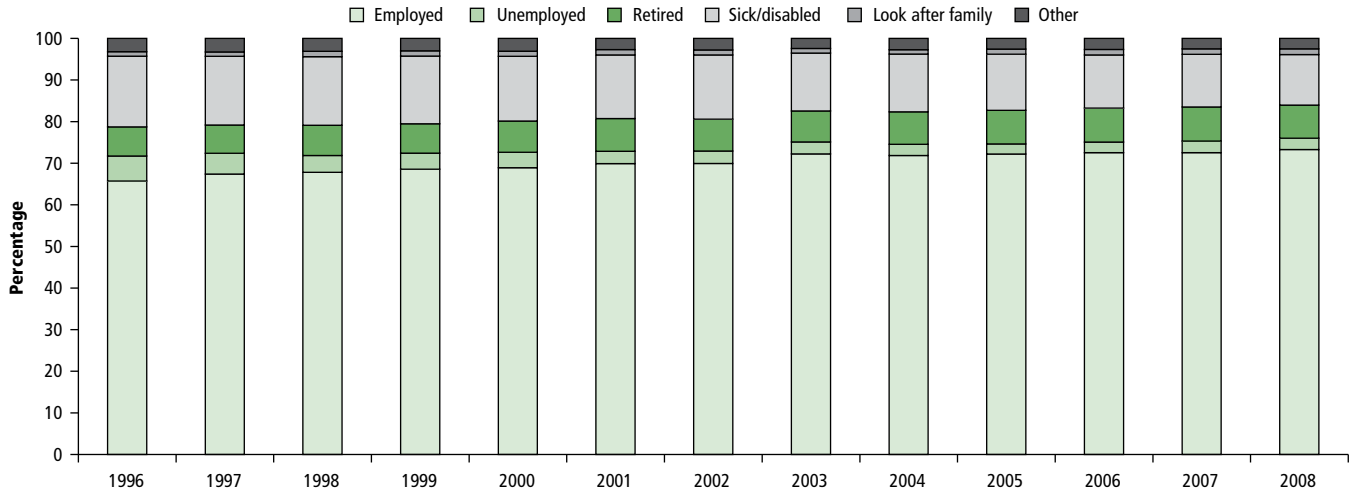
The percentage of women and men aged 50 to SPA in employment has increased over the last 12 years in all UK countries. However, in Wales and Northern Ireland, the percentages of people in this age group in employment were still smaller than in England and Scotland. The percentage of women aged 50 to SPA who were economically inactive looking after family has decreased over the last 12 years in all countries but still remained higher in Northern Ireland (14 per cent) than in the other UK countries (about 7 per cent) in 2008 (**Figure 3**). Over the same period, the percentage of men aged 50 to SPA who were economically inactive due to sickness or disability decreased in all UK countries. However, the percentage of men in this age group who were economically inactive due to sickness or disability in 2008 remained

Figure 1 **Percentage of women aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity status. UK, 1996–2008**



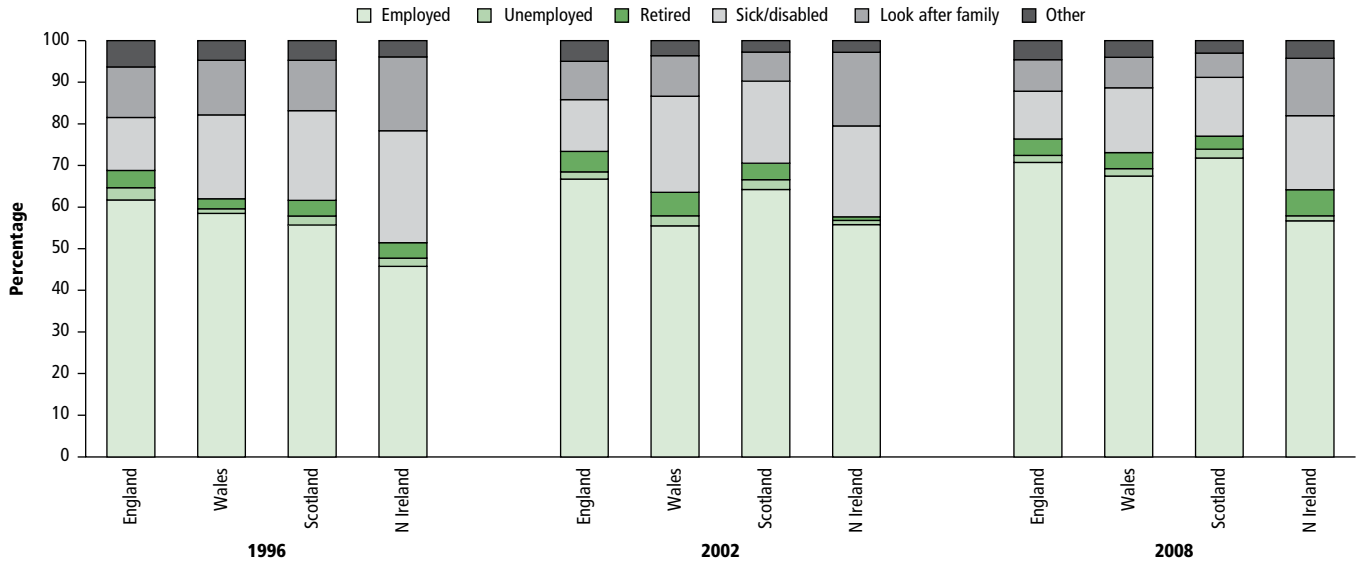
* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59
Source: LFS, April–June quarter, 1996–2008, not seasonally adjusted

Figure 2 Percentage of men aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity status. UK, 1996–2008



* Age 50 to SPA for men refers to age 50–64
Source: LFS, April–June quarter, 1996–2008, not seasonally adjusted

Figure 3 Percentage of women aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity status and UK country. 1996, 2002 and 2008



* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59
Source: LFS April–June quarter, 1996, 2002 and 2008, not seasonally adjusted

higher in Wales and Northern Ireland (about 20 per cent) than in England and Scotland (11 per cent and 15 per cent respectively) (**Figure 4**).

Economic activity status, demographic and socio-economic characteristics, household circumstances and caring commitments

Demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic status

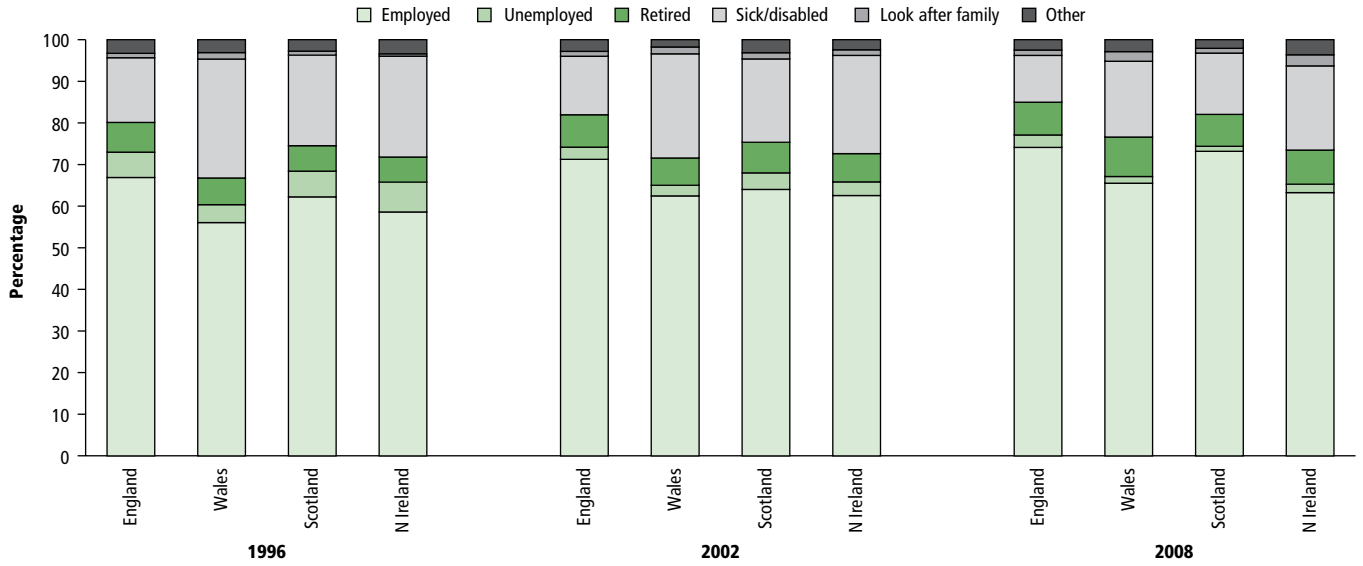
In the UK in 2008, 40 per cent of women aged 50 to SPA were classified as in managerial or professional occupations, about a quarter in intermediate occupations and about a third in routine and manual occupation. A slightly higher percentage of men aged 50 to SPA (43 per cent) than women in the same age group were in managerial or professional occupations. The National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC)[11] is explained in **Box one**.

Higher percentages of men aged 50 to SPA who were in intermediate occupations were employed, compared to men of the same age group in managerial or professional occupations and in manual and routine occupations. Women and men aged 50 to SPA who were in routine and manual occupations were more likely to be economically inactive compared with people in the other socio-economic occupations (**Figure 5**).

Highest qualification held

There has been an overall improvement in the qualification level held by women and men aged 50 to SPA in the UK over the last 12 years. This is a cohort effect. Younger cohorts were more likely to have acquired formal qualifications while at school. The greatest changes were the

Figure 4 Percentage of men aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity status and UK country. 1996, 2002 and 2008



* Age 50 to SPA for men refers to age 50–64

Source: LFS April–June quarter, 1996, 2002 and 2008, not seasonally adjusted

increase in the percentage of people holding a degree, degree-equivalent or higher education (a 10 per cent increase to 28 per cent) and a decrease in the percentage of people with no qualification (a 50 per cent decrease to 19 per cent).[12]

Box one

National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC) is based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000) and details of employment status. The categories are:

1 Higher managerial and professional occupations
2 Lower managerial and professional occupations
3 Intermediate occupations
4 Small employers and own account workers
5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
6 Semi-routine occupations
7 Routine occupations
8 Never worked and long-term unemployed
9 Students
10 Occupations not stated
11 Not classifiable for other reasons

Although NS-SEC is an occupation-based classification, there are procedures for classifying those not in work. Individuals who have retired within the last 12 months are classified according to their latest employment. Other retired individuals are assigned to the 'not classifiable for other reasons' category. The long-term unemployed are defined as those unemployed and seeking work for more than 12 months. Members of the armed forces are included within the NS-SEC classification.

For the analysis, NS-SEC categories were combined into three groups: managerial and professional occupations (categories 1 and 2), intermediate occupations (categories 3, 4 and 5), routine and manual occupations (categories 6 and 7). In this analysis, 17 per cent of women and 12 per cent of men in age group 50 to SPA had not been assigned to an NS-SEC category. These were proportionally distributed into the three groups used in the analysis.

Between 1996 and 2008 the percentage of women aged 50 to SPA who had a degree or A level, GCSE or other qualification and who were employed, increased, and the percentage economically inactive due to sickness or disability or looking after family, decreased. Over this period the percentage of women of the same age with no formal qualification in employment decreased slightly and the percentage economically inactive due to sickness or disability increased (**Figure 6**).

Over the same period the increase in the percentage of men with formal qualification in employment was not as large as those observed for women. Among men of this age with no formal qualification the percentages in employment and economically inactive remained the same (**Figure 7**).

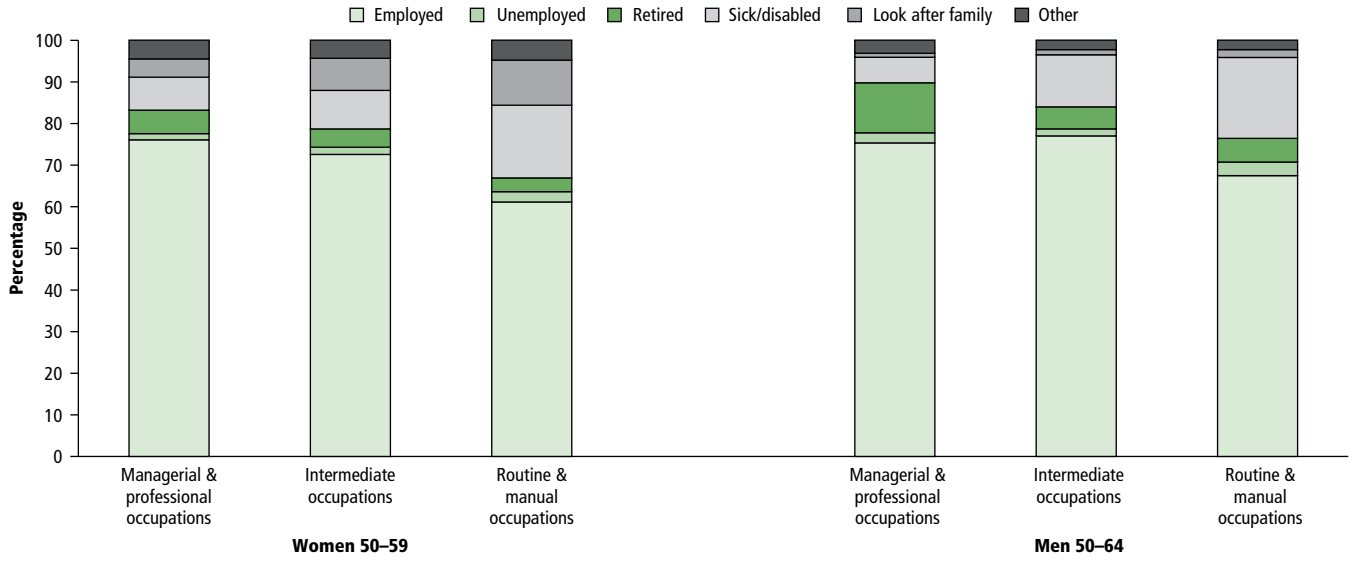
Marital status

In the UK in 2007, 6 per cent of women aged 50 to 69 were single (never married), 68 per cent were married or in a civil partnership and living with their husband or partner, 18 per cent were married or in a civil partnership but separated (from their husband or partner), divorced or had a former civil partnership legally dissolved, and 9 per cent were widowed or had a deceased civil partner. The respective percentages for men of the same age group were 9 per cent, 72 per cent, 11 per cent and 8 per cent.

Men aged 50 to SPA who were married or in civil partnership, living with wife or partner were more likely to be employed and less likely to be economically inactive due to sickness or disability than men in any other marital or civil partnership status. Women and men aged 50 to SPA widowed or who had a deceased partner were less likely to be in employment than women or men of the same age in any other marital or civil partnership status (**Figure 8**). The mean age of men aged between 50 and SPA who were widowed (59 years) was higher than that of men of other marital status groups (56 for single and 57 for married or separated/divorced).

Women of SPA to age 69 who were married or in a civil partnership but separated from a husband or partner or who were divorced or had a former civil partnership legally dissolved were more likely to be employed and less likely to be retired than women with any other marital or civil partnership status. Men of SPA to age 69 who were married or in civil partnership but separated (from wife or partner) or were divorced or had a former civil partnership legally dissolved were more likely to be

Figure 5 Percentage of women and men aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity and socio-economic status. UK, 2008

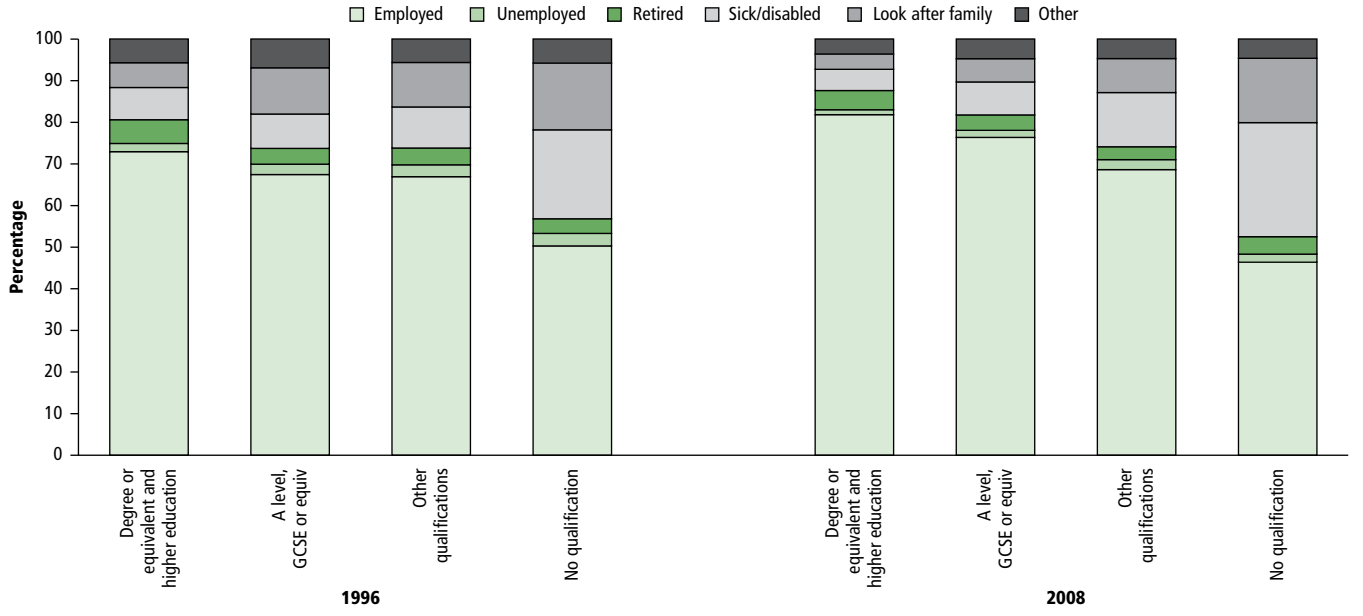


* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59; for men refers to age 50–64

Note: 17 per cent of women and 12 per cent of men in age group 50 to SPA had not been assigned to an NS-SEC category. These were proportionally distributed into the 3 groups used in the analysis

Source: APS July 2007– June 2008

Figure 6 Percentage of women aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity status and highest qualification held. UK, 1996 and 2008



* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59

Note: Other qualifications include any other professional/vocational qualification and foreign qualifications. About 0.5% of the women in 1996 and in 2008 did not know their highest qualification held. They were not included in the analysis

Source: LFS April–June quarter, 1996 and 2008

economically inactive due to sickness or disability than men of the same age group in any other marital or civil partnership status (**Figure 9**).

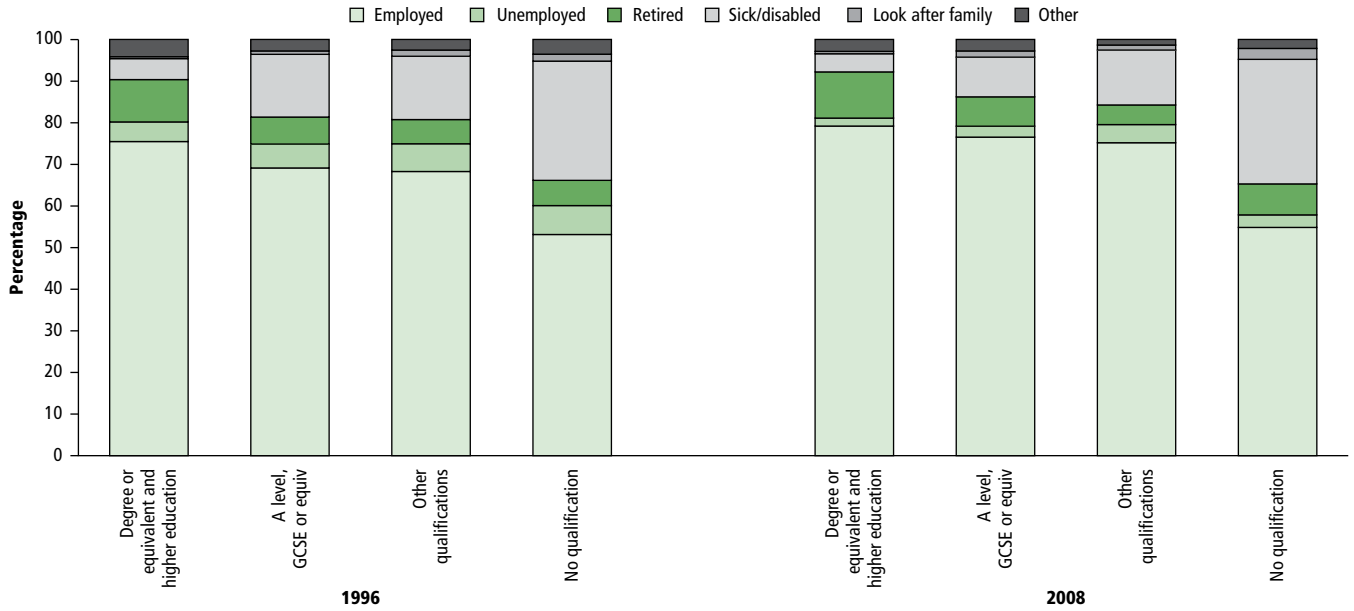
Previous analysis found that people aged 50 and over living with a working partner were more likely to delay their retirement.[13] The analysis shown here found that men of SPA to age 69 who were married or in civil partnership and living with wife or partner were more likely to be still in employment. However, this analysis has also shown that among women of SPA to age 69, the employment rate was higher for those who were married or in civil partnership but separated (from husband or partner), divorced or had a former civil partnership dissolved, compared with women of the same age group in any other marital status.

Household circumstances

Household tenure

Wealth is the accumulated sum of past borrowing or saving and it provides information on an individual's past circumstances. It includes state and private pensions, financial (for example savings), physical (for

Figure 7 **Percentage of men aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity status and highest qualification held. UK, 1996 and 2008**



* Age 50 to SPA for men refers to age 50–64

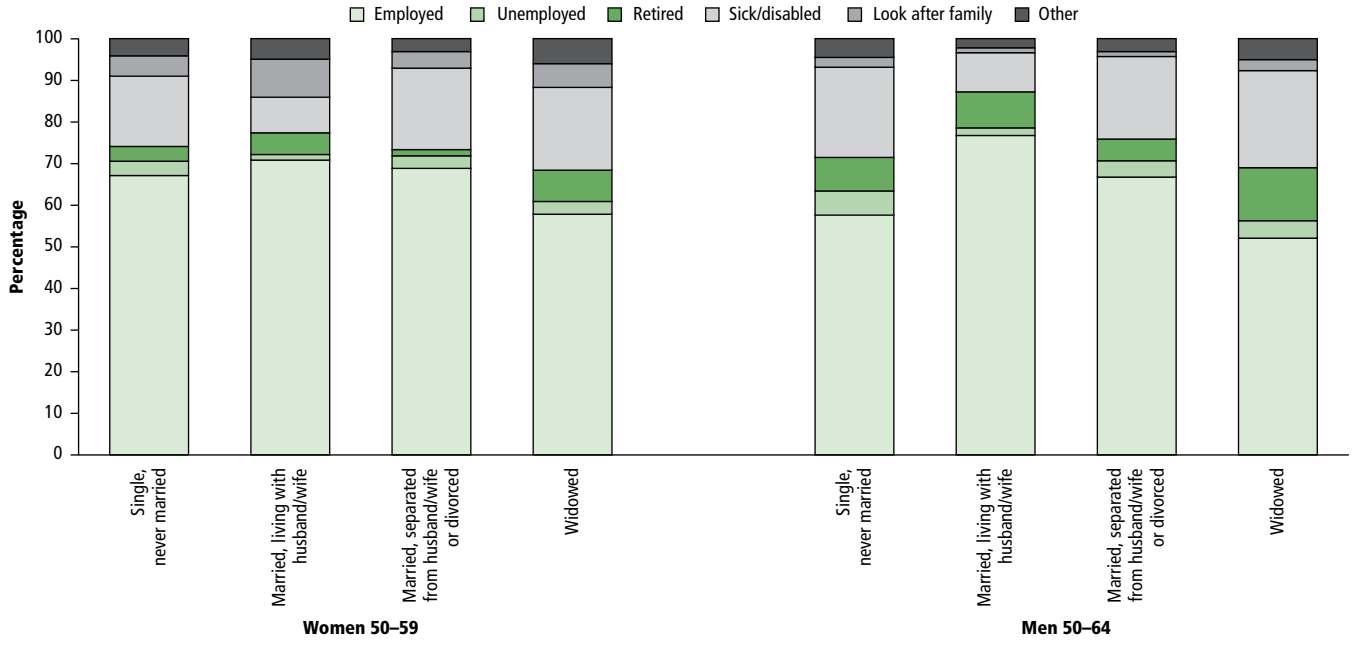
Note: Other qualifications include any other professional/vocational qualification and foreign qualifications. About 0.5% of the men in 1996 and in 2008 did not know their highest qualification held. They were not included in the analysis

Source: LFS April–June quarter, 1996 and 2008

example land, business) and housing wealth. At older ages, accumulated wealth is an important factor that influences the decision of whether to delay or take an early retirement. For many people housing wealth represents the largest component of their wealth portfolio. In this analysis, household tenure is used as a proxy for housing wealth.

In the UK in 2007 men aged 50 to SPA were the household reference person (HRP) of about 4.3 million households (**Box two** provides an explanation for the term HRP). Women of the same age group were the HRP of about 1.5 million households. Slightly more than a third of women aged 50 to SPA who were the HRP owned their

Figure 8 **Percentage of women and men aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity and marital or civil partnership status. UK, 2008**



* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59; for men refers to age 50–64

Notes: Married, living with husband/wife also includes those in civil partnership, living with partner

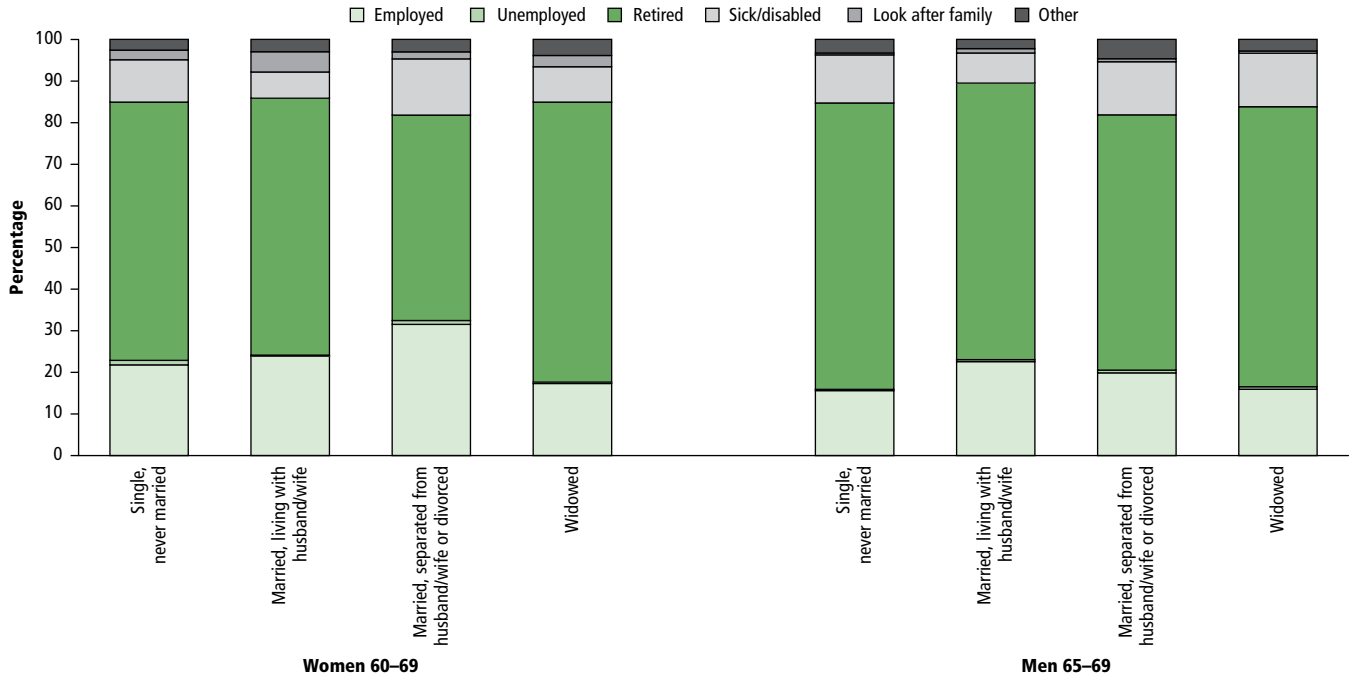
Married, separated from husband/wife or divorced also includes those in civil partnership but separated from partner and those who had a former civil partnership legally dissolved

Widowed also includes those who had a deceased civil partner

Sample size of women and men in categories of civil partnership was very small.

Source: APS July 2007–June 2008

Figure 9 Percentage of women and men of SPA to age 69* by economic activity and marital or civil partnership status. UK, 2008



* Age SPA to 69 for women refers to age 60–69; for men refers to age 65–69

Notes: Married, living with husband/wife also includes those in civil partnership, living with partner
Married, separated from husband/wife or divorced also includes those in civil partnership but separated from partner and those who had a former civil partnership legally dissolved
Widowed also includes those who had a deceased civil partner
Sample size of women and men in categories of civil partnership was very small.

Source: APS July 2007–June 2008

accommodation outright, about 40 per cent were buying with a mortgage or loan and about a quarter lived in a part-rent, part-mortgage or rented accommodation. For men of this age and who were the HRP these percentages were 40 per cent, 42 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. In the same year in the UK, men of SPA to age 69 were the HRP of about 1.1 million households and women of the same age group were the HRP of about the same number of households. Of men aged SPA to age 69 who were the HRP, 70 per cent owned their accommodation outright and 58 per cent of women of the same age group who were the HRP did so. It has to be considered that women aged 50 to 69 who were the HRP were more likely to be separated or divorced than men of the same age.

About 90 per cent of women and men aged 50 to SPA who were the HRP and were buying their house with a mortgage or loan were in employment. Higher percentages of women and men who were the HRP in this age group and who were living in a part-rented, part-mortgage or rented accommodation were economically inactive due to sickness or disability (**Figure 10**).

In the SPA to age 69 age group, 40 per cent of men and 53 per cent of women who were HRPs and were buying a house with a mortgage or loan were in employment (**Figure 11**).

Household with dependent children

In the UK in 2007, about 70 per cent of women and men aged 50 to SPA who were living in households with no dependent children were in employment. About 85 per cent of men aged 50 to SPA who were living in households with one or more dependent children were in employment (**Figure 12**). Men aged 50 to SPA who were living in households with one or more dependent children were on average three years younger (mean age 54 years) than men who were living in households with no dependent children.

Caring commitments

As the population ages, it is anticipated that the majority of long-term care will continue to be provided as unpaid informal care from a family member. Care by spouses will be increasingly important in the future given the declines in the old age support ratio, declines in parent-child co-residence, improvements in male life expectancy and the increasing participation of women in the labour force.

Box two

Household reference person (HRP)

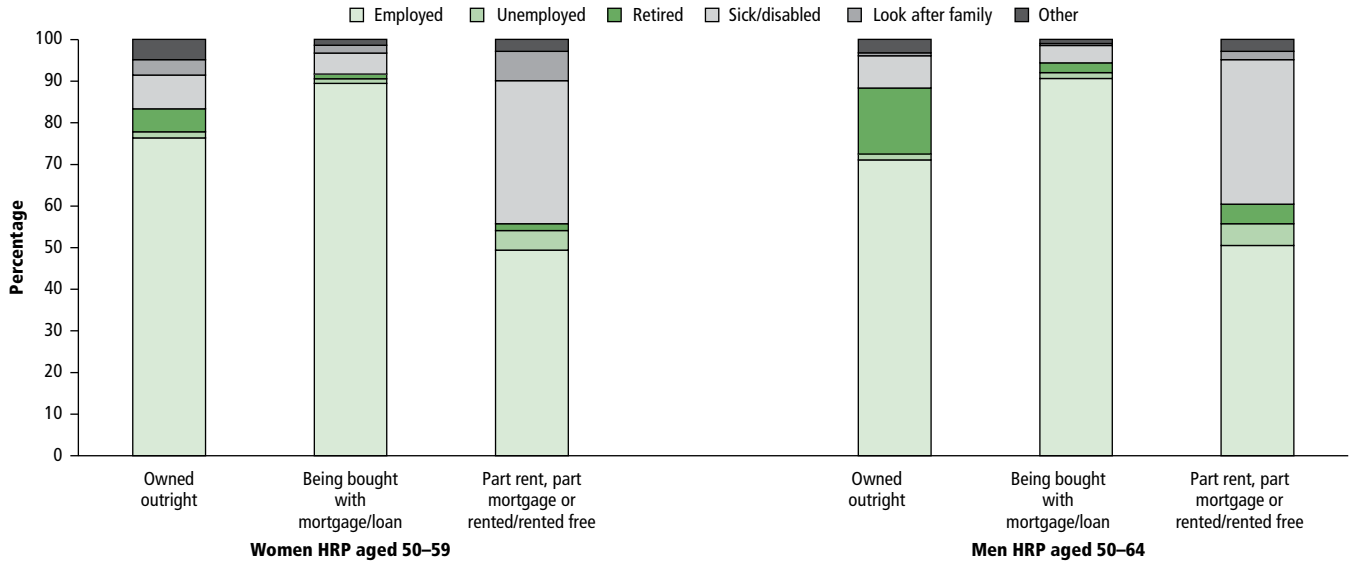
From 2001–02, the concept of household reference person (HRP) was adopted on all government-sponsored surveys, in place of head of household.

The household reference person is a householder, who is the household member that:

- owns the accommodation, or,
- is legally responsible for the rent, or
- occupies the accommodation as reward for their employment, or
- occupies the accommodation through some relationship to its owner (who is not a member of the household).

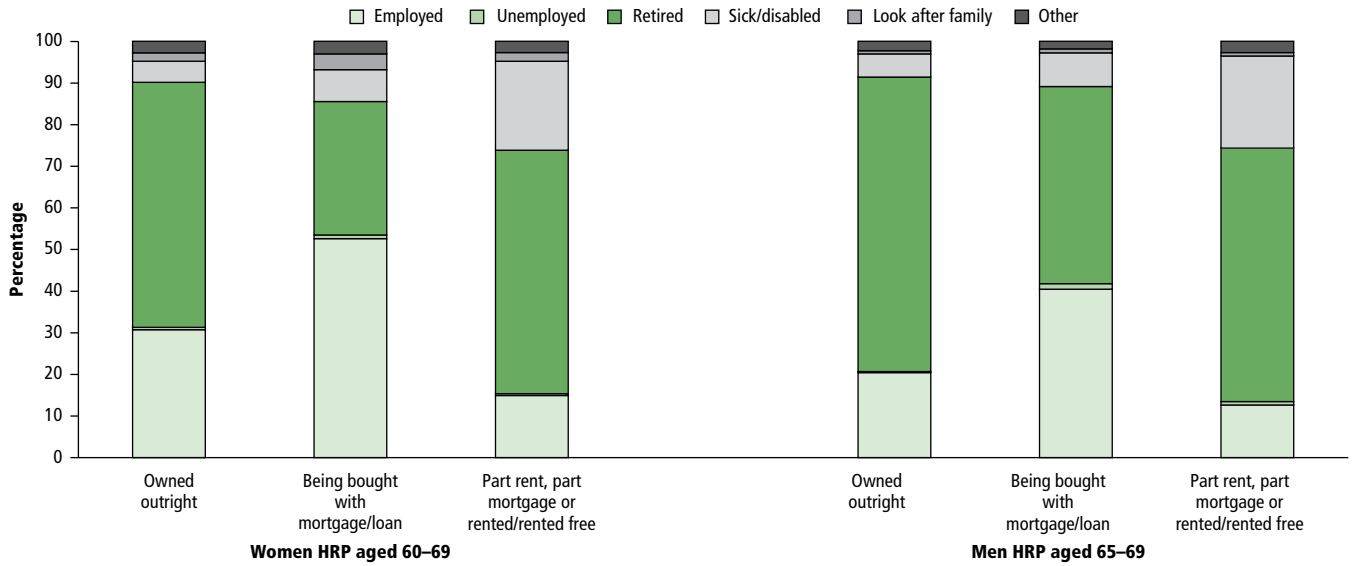
If there are joint householders, the one with the highest income is the household reference person. If their income is the same, then the eldest one is the household reference person.[14]

Figure 10 Percentage of women and men aged 50 to SPA* who were the HRP by economic activity status and household tenure. UK, 2007



* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59; for men refers to age 50–64
Source: APS Jan–Dec 2007 – household data

Figure 11 Percentage of women and men of SPA to age 69* who were the HRP by economic activity status and household tenure. UK, 2007



* Age SPA to 69 for women refers to age 60–69; for men refers to age 65–69
Source: APS Jan–Dec 2007 – household data

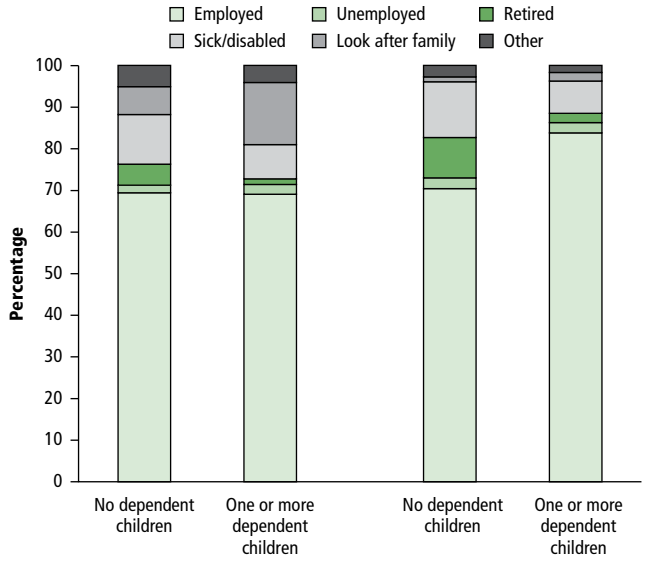
This section presents an analysis of caring commitments and economic activity status among women and men aged 50 to SPA and SPA and over in England in 2005/06. Annex B contains information about data sources and definitions used in the analysis. Data from ELSA have been used as they provide information on caring when it is not the primary economic activity status. A thorough comparison of economic activity status using the LFS and ELSA was carried out to ensure comparability between data sources. Annex C presents the LFS and ELSA estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates, standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for age groups 50 to SPA and SPA and over.

In England in 2007 there were about 3.1 million women and 4.5 million men aged 50 to SPA and 6.1 million women and 3.5 million men of SPA and over. In 2005/06 about 17 per cent of women aged 50 to SPA and 10 per cent of women aged SPA and over had looked after someone in the previous week. The percentage of men who had cared for someone in the last week (8 per cent) was the same in both age groups (**Figure 13**).

About a quarter of women and men aged 50 to SPA who had looked after someone in the previous week had provided care for 35 hours or more. The percentage of women and men who had looked after someone for 35 hours or more in the previous week increased for those over SPA to about 40 per cent.

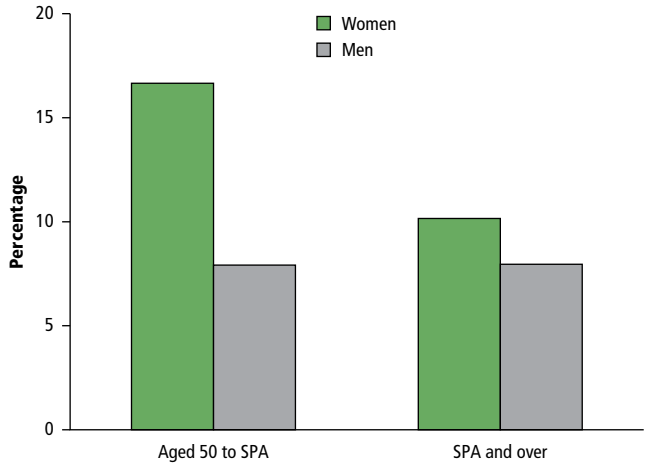
Caring commitments affect labour market participation at older ages. From April 2007 the Government introduced an extension of the right to request flexible working to those who provide care for adults. The right

Figure 12 Percentage of women and men aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity status and presence or absence of one or more dependent children in the household. UK, 2007



* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59; for men refers to age 50–64
Note: dependent children: children aged 0–16 and aged 16–18 in full time education living in the household
Source: APS Jan–Dec 2007 – household data

Figure 13 Percentage of women and men who cared for someone in the last week by age. England, 2005/6

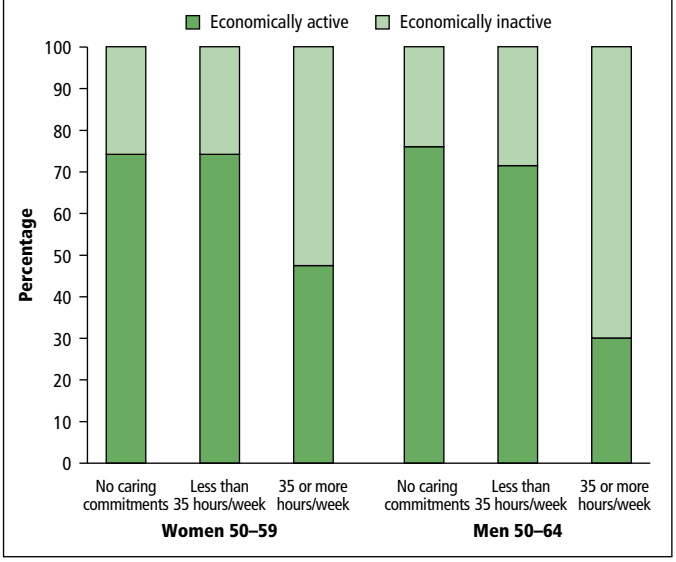


* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59; for men refers to age 50–64; SPA and over: for women refers to age 60 and over; for men refers to age 65 and over
Source: ELSA 2005/6, non-weighted data

already existed for those caring for children. People caring for adults are also eligible for the Carer's Allowance benefit.[15]

Figure 14 presents the percentage of women and men aged 50 to SPA by economic activity status and caring commitments by the number of hours spent looking after someone in the past week. About half of women and less than a third of men aged 50 to SPA who had provided care for someone for 35 hours or more in the previous week were economically active. About three quarters of women and men of this age who did not have caring commitments were economically active. Participation in the labour force was slightly higher among women than men who had provided care for someone for less than 35 hours in the previous week.

Figure 14 Percentage of women and men aged 50 to SPA* by economic activity status and caring commitments. England, 2005/6



* Age 50 to SPA for women refers to age 50–59; for men refers to age 50–64
Source: ELSA 2005/6, non-weighted data

Conclusions and looking to the future

The increase in employment rates of adults of older ages in the UK over the past 12 years coincides with the period of economic growth seen since the early 1990s. Despite the recent economic downturn, the employment rate of adults of older ages has remained stable up to the first quarter of 2009. However, the impact of the recession may vary between different sub-groups of older workers. Opportunities to work are likely to decrease but may also vary among sub-groups. Individuals may need to extend their working lives as pension funds returns and housing wealth fall. The overall effect on employment among adults of older ages is still uncertain.

Despite the overall increase in employment rates of adults of older ages in the UK in the last 12 years, differences between countries remain. The percentage of women aged 50 to SPA who were economically inactive to look after family is still higher in Northern Ireland. Economic inactivity due to sickness or disability remains higher among men in Wales and Northern Ireland.

The drivers of employment at older ages are complex and people's decisions to extend their working lives are affected by factors such as health, pension and accumulated wealth and, although less often investigated, by earlier life events such as age of entry into the labour market, working-life history and family formation.[16,17,18,19] The analysis of demographic and socio-economic characteristics, household circumstances and caring commitments confirms previous evidence that these factors are important for the economic activity status of older workers.

Research and statistics play a central role in providing information for policy makers in explaining the drivers of extending working life. At a recent seminar held by ONS[20], delegates identified older workers and retirement as an area of interest and were keen to see ONS research on 'motivations to stay in work' including exploring non-monetary benefits to working at older ages and examining barriers to employment at older ages. ONS is developing work to further investigate the drivers of change in economic activity status of adults of older ages using longitudinal data

from ELSA and the ONS Longitudinal Study. Factors such as health, family circumstances, caring and voluntary commitments, pension entitlement and expectation towards retirement are worthy of investigation. This will be reported in a later edition of *Population Trends*.

Key findings

- there was an increase in employment rates of adults of older ages in the UK in the last 12 years; despite this overall increase, differences between countries remain
- the economic activity status of adults of older ages varies by socio-economic status, highest qualification held, marital status, household circumstances and caring commitments
- people aged 50 to SPA who were in managerial, professional or intermediate occupations and who had a degree or equivalent or higher education were more likely to be in employment
- married men aged 50 to SPA and SPA to age 69 living with a wife were more likely to be employed and less likely to be economically inactive due to sickness or disability; women of SPA to age 69 who were separated or divorced were more likely to be in employment
- higher employment rates were seen among those aged 50 to SPA and SPA to age 69 who were the HRP and were buying their house with a mortgage or loan
- higher employment rates were seen among men aged 50 to SPA who were living in households with one or more dependent children
- caring commitments affect labour market participation at older ages. Those who had provided care for someone for 35 hours or more in the previous week were less likely to be economically active than people who cared for less hours or who did not have caring commitments

Annex A

Data sources and definitions used

Data sources:

Labour Force Survey: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of households living at private addresses (and in NHS accommodation) in the UK. Its purpose is to provide information on the UK labour market that can then be used to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies. The sample design currently consists of about 50,000 responding households in Great Britain every quarter, representing about 0.1 per cent of the GB population. A sample of approximately 2,000 responding households in Northern Ireland is added to this, representing 0.1 per cent of the NI population, allowing UK analyses to be made. More information about the LFS is available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/LFSUG_vol1_2007.pdf

Annual Population Survey (APS) combines results from the LFS and the English, Welsh and Scottish Labour Force Survey boosts (during 2004 and 2005 the APS also comprised of an additional boost for England). APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data. There are approximately 170,000 households and 360,000 persons per dataset. More information on the APS is available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10855

Definitions:

Economic activity

Economic activity is defined as the sum of people who are in employment and unemployment, using the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition. The opposite of economic activity is economic inactivity, which refers to those people who are not in employment and are either not looking for work or are not available to start. The sum of the economically active and the economically inactive makes up the entire population. Rates of employment, unemployment, economic activity and inactivity can be presented for any population group and are the percentage of that group who have that particular labour market status. The rates used in the analysis shown in this article are based on population aged 50 to SPA (currently 60 for women and 65 for men) and population of SPA to age 69.

Employment

The LFS definition of employment is consistent with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, that is, anyone (aged 16 and over) who does at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to their LFS interview, or has a job that they are temporarily away from (for example on holiday). Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on government-supported employment training schemes. The employment rate is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the relevant population. For more information see: www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=2055

Unemployment

The definition of unemployment used by the LFS is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), further clarified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in its publications. Unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Unemployment rate is calculated as the number of economically active people who are unemployed as a percentage of the economically active relevant population (employed plus unemployed). More information is available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=2054

Economic inactivity

The LFS definition of inactivity refers to people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This includes those who want a job but have not been seeking work in the last four weeks, those who want a job and are seeking work but are not available to start work, and those who do not want a job. In the LFS, economic inactivity rate is given by the number of economically inactive people as a percentage of the relevant population.

The LFS collects information on a number of reasons of economic inactivity. For the analysis shown in this article, four economic inactivity reasons were considered: retired, sickness/disability, looking after family and all other reasons.

The LFS categorises all economically inactive people over 69 years of age as retired.

Annex B

English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) started in 2002 as a study of people aged 50 and over and their partners, living in private households in England. Every two years the same group of people are interviewed to measure changes in their health, economic and social circumstances. ELSA uses the Health Survey for England (HSE) as the sampling frame. Sample sizes of core members (individuals aged 50 and over who lived in the household since the time of the HSE interview in 1998, 1999 and 2001) were 11,392 in 2002 and 8,780 in 2004. In 2006, the study included a refreshment sample of people aged between 50 and 53 who were living within households that took part in the HSE

2001–2004; the sample size of core members plus the refreshment sample in 2006 was 8,811 individuals. More information about ELSA is available at: www.ifs.org.uk/elsa/

Definitions:

Carers

In ELSA, carers are self-defined; that is, respondents describe themselves as 'looking after someone' in the past week. This includes looking after a spouse or partner, parents, parents in law, children, grandchildren, friends or neighbours. Respondents are routed to this question only if they answered in a previous question that they had cared for someone in the previous month. For the analysis people with no caring commitments refer to those who had not cared for someone in the last month.

Economic activity

Employment

A set of questions in ELSA was used to derive a variable using the best approximation of the LFS definition of employment. The variable was derived to estimate the number of people who were in full or part time 'employment' or 'self-employment'. It used information from several questions asked in the ELSA work and pensions module. These questions are:

(1) the multiple response question which asks interviewees to identify activities carried out during the last month (paid work; self-employed; voluntary work; care for a sick/disabled adult; look after home/family; attended a formal education/training course; other – specify)
(2) the ELSA derived variable, which prioritises the work variables in the multiple response question (above) to create a single code
(3) the ELSA derived variable, which categorises those who are at work as 'employed' or 'self-employed'
(4) the questions that ask the number of hours usually worked per week – the question asked to employees, and the question asked to self-employed people

Unemployment

Unemployment rate was calculated using answers to the question in the work and pensions module, which asks interviewees to choose a category that best describes their current situation. The number of unemployed people was given by those who reported themselves as unemployed. The work and pensions module also contains a question that asks respondents about reasons for not being in paid work during the last month. There are four categories to this question:

(1) temporarily away from paid work
(2) looking for paid work in the last month
(3) waiting to take up paid work already accepted
(4) none of these

No information is collected if respondents were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview. A few respondents who reported themselves as 'unemployed' answered (4) 'none of these', when asked about the reasons for not being in paid work. These respondents, as well as those who responded with (2) 'looking for paid work in the last month' or (3) 'waiting to take up paid work already accepted', were included in the estimates of unemployment rates. The unemployment rate was calculated as the number of people who reported themselves as unemployed, as a percentage of the economically active relevant population (that is, people who are employed and those who reported themselves as unemployed).

Economic inactivity

Economic inactivity rate was calculated using answers to the question in the work and pensions module, which asks interviewees to choose a category that best describes their current situation. The number of economically inactive people was calculated as the sum of those who self-reported themselves as retired, permanently sick/disabled, looking after home/family or semi-retired. People who reported themselves in these categories, but had also been categorised as 'employed' or 'self-employed' by the derived variable for employment, were considered as employed and excluded from the calculation of economic inactivity rates. The work and pensions module also contains a question that asks people about reasons for not being in paid work during the last month. No information is collected if respondents:

(1) want a job but have not been seeking work in the last four weeks
(2) want a job and are seeking work but are not available to start work
(3) do not want a job

A few respondents who self-reported themselves in one of the 'inactivity' categories also answered that they were looking for paid work. As the numbers were very small they were not excluded from the estimates of economic inactivity. The economic inactivity rate was calculated as the number of people who reported themselves as retired, permanently sick/disabled, looking after home/family or semi-retired as a percentage of the relevant population.

Information on comparisons of LFS and ELSA estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates at older ages is included in Annex C.

Annex C

Comparison of the LFS and ELSA estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates at older ages

Table 1a **Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates*, sampling errors and 95% confidence intervals for women aged 50–59 in England. LFS and ELSA, 2002, 2004 and 2006**

Women 50–59		LFS					ELSA				
		n (non-weighted)	%	Std error	95% CI		n (non-weighted)	%	Std error	95% CI	
					lower	upper				lower	upper
2002											
	Employment	4,940	67	0.6	65	68	1,495	68	1.2	65	70
	Unemployment	125	3	0.2	2	3	20	1	0.3	1	2
	Inactivity	2,319	32	0.6	30	33	693	31	1.2	29	34
2004											
	Employment	4,580	68	0.7	67	69	938	68	1.5	65	71
	Unemployment	90	2	0.2	2	2	18	2	0.5	1	3
	Inactivity	2,076	31	0.7	29	32	422	31	1.5	28	33
2006											
	Employment	4,636	69	0.7	68	71	1,188	72	1.3	69	74
	Unemployment	123	3	0.2	2	3	21	2	0.4	1	3
	Inactivity	1,898	29	0.6	27	30	445	27	1.3	24	29

* The sum of employment, unemployment and inactivity rates does not add up to 100 per cent. This is because the denominator used to calculate unemployment rates includes economically active individuals only

Notes: LFS rates are calculated using weighed data; ELSA rates are calculated using non-weighted data

Sources: LFS April–June quarter, 2002, 2004 and 2006; ELSA Mar 02–Mar 03, Jun 04–Jul 05, May 06–Aug 07

Table 1b **Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates*, sampling errors and 95% confidence intervals for women aged 60 and over in England. LFS and ELSA, 2002, 2004 and 2006**

Women 60 and over		LFS					ELSA				
		n (non-weighted)	%	Std error	95% CI		n (non-weighted)	%	Std error	95% CI	
					lower	upper				lower	upper
2002											
	Employment	1,189	9	0.3	9	10	415	11	0.6	9	12
	Unemployment	22	2	0.1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Inactivity	11,361	91	0.3	90	91	3,504	89	0.6	88	91
2004											
	Employment	1,235	10	0.3	10	11	386	11	0.6	10	13
	Unemployment	13	1	0.1	1	1	2	1	0.4	0	1
	Inactivity	10,815	90	0.3	89	90	3,031	89	0.6	87	90
2006											
	Employment	1,372	12	0.3	11	12	393	12	0.7	11	14
	Unemployment	29	2	0.2	2	2	2	1	0.4	0	1
	Inactivity	10,543	88	0.3	88	89	2,806	88	0.7	86	89

* The sum of employment, unemployment and inactivity rates does not add up to 100 per cent. This is because the denominator used to calculate unemployment rates includes economically active individuals only

Notes: LFS rates are calculated using weighed data; ELSA rates are calculated using non-weighted data

Sources: LFS April–June quarter, 2002, 2004 and 2006; ELSA Mar 02–Mar 03, Jun 04–Jul 05, May 06–Aug 07

Table 2a **Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates*, sampling errors and 95% confidence intervals for men aged 50–64 in England. LFS and ELSA, 2002, 2004 and 2006**

Men 50–64		LFS					ELSA				
		n (non-weighted)	%	Std error	95% CI		n (non-weighted)	%	Std error	95% CI	
					lower	upper				lower	upper
2002											
	Employment	6,792	71	0.5	70	72	1,838	69	1.0	67	71
	Unemployment	274	4	0.2	3	4	73	4	0.5	3	5
	Inactivity	2,441	26	0.5	25	27	743	28	1.0	26	30
2004											
	Employment	6,563	73	0.5	71	74	1,259	68	1.3	66	71
	Unemployment	242	4	0.2	3	4	37	3	0.5	2	4
	Inactivity	2,251	25	0.5	24	26	551	30	1.2	27	32
2006											
	Employment	6,593	73	0.5	72	75	1,481	73	1.2	71	75
	Unemployment	220	3	0.2	3	4	35	2	0.5	1	3
	Inactivity	2,145	24	0.5	23	25	513	25	1.1	23	27

* The sum of employment, unemployment and inactivity rates does not add up to 100 per cent. This is because the denominator used to calculate unemployment rates includes economically active individuals only

Notes: LFS rates are calculated using weighed data; ELSA rates are calculated using non-weighted data

Sources: LFS April–June quarter, 2002, 2004 and 2006; ELSA Mar 02–Mar 03, Jun 04–Jul 05, May 06–Aug 07

Table 2b **Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates*, sampling errors and 95% confidence intervals for men aged 65 and over in England. LFS and ELSA, 2002, 2004 and 2006**

Men 65 and over		LFS					ELSA				
		n (non-weighted)	%	Std error	95% CI		n (non-weighted)	%	Std error	95% CI	
					lower	upper				lower	upper
2002											
	Employment	614	8	0.4	7	8	223	9	0.7	8	10
	Unemployment	19	3	0.2	3	4	1	0	0.5	-1	1
	Inactivity	7,313	92	0.4	91	93	2,222	91	0.7	89	92
2004											
	Employment	671	9	0.4	8	9	193	9	0.7	8	11
	Unemployment	16	2	0.2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Inactivity	7,024	91	0.4	90	92	1,887	91	0.7	89	92
2006											
	Employment	735	10	0.4	9	10	178	9	0.8	8	11
	Unemployment	21	3	0.2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Inactivity	6,842	90	0.4	89	91	1,737	91	0.8	89	92

* The sum of employment, unemployment and inactivity rates does not add up to 100 per cent. This is because the denominator used to calculate unemployment rates includes economically active individuals only

Notes: LFS rates are calculated using weighed data; ELSA rates are calculated using non-weighted data

Sources: LFS April–June quarter, 2002, 2004 and 2006; ELSA Mar 02–Mar 03, Jun 04–Jul 05, May 06–Aug 07

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2011 UK Census Coverage Assessment and Adjustment Methodology

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Every effort is made to ensure everyone is counted in a census. However, no census is perfect and some people are missed. This undercount does not usually occur uniformly across all geographical areas or across sub-groups of the population such as age and gender. Further, the measurement of small populations, one of the key reasons for carrying out a census, is becoming increasingly difficult. In terms of resource allocation, this is a big issue since the people that are missed can be those who attract higher levels of funding. Therefore money may be wrongly allocated if the Census is unadjusted. ONS outlined its coverage assessment and adjustment strategy in Population Trends 127 (see Abbott, 2007), noting where improvements over the methodology used in 2001 would be sought. This article outlines the proposed methodology for the 2011 Census arising from that strategy, and focuses on the research that has been conducted to date to develop those improvements and innovations.

Introduction

The census provides a once-in-a decade opportunity to get an accurate, comprehensive and consistent picture of the most valuable resource of the UK – its population – and a rich array of facts about it (Cabinet Office, 2008). The key strategic aims include:

- giving the highest priority to getting the national and local population counts right
- maximising overall response and minimising differences in response rates in specific areas and among particular population subgroups
- provision of high quality, value-for-money, fit-for purpose statistics that meet user needs and which are as consistent, comparable and accessible across the UK as is possible

It is widely accepted practice that when conducting a traditional style census, an assessment of coverage should be part of the statistical operation. The UK is no exception, and the 2001 Census represented the first real attempt to fully integrate the census and coverage measurement processes, resulting in the development of the One Number Census (ONC) methodology (see Holt *et al*, 2001). The aim was to provide a population estimate that would be the basis for the 2001 mid-year estimate, and to which all census tabulations would add. The ONC estimated the undercount in the 2001 Census to be 6.1 per cent of the total population in England and Wales, 3.9 per cent in Scotland and 4.7 per cent in Northern Ireland.

The 2001 methodology was a big step forward. Both the Statistics Commission (2003) and the Local Government Association (2003) published reviews that concluded that the methodology used in 2001 was the best available and no alternative approach would have produced

more reliable results overall. However, there were some issues with the results which led to further studies and adjustments, summarised by ONS (2005). These adjustments added another 0.5 per cent to the estimated population of England and Wales. As a result, there were a number of key lessons from the ONC project which were fully evaluated by ONS (2005). In summary, these lessons were:

- The methodology was not able to make adjustments in all situations, particularly when there were pockets of poor census response
- Engagement with stakeholders is critical
- That the methodology needs to be robust to failures in underlying assumptions and in particular have inbuilt adjustments for such failures – e.g. lack of independence between the census and the Census Coverage Survey (CCS)
- Two of the weaknesses of the methodology were not having additional sources of data to complement the CCS, and the perception that it would solve all 'missing data' problems
- The measurement of overcount requires greater attention
- The balance of 'measurement' resource between easier and harder areas needs careful consideration, as more sample in harder areas may even out the quality of the estimates

This article provides a summary of the high level strategy described by Abbott (2007) and then outlines the methodological framework. The detailed methodology for each of the components is summarised, including the design of the coverage survey, the estimation process and the improvements that have been introduced.

This article is in the main about the methodology as it applies to England and Wales. However, although the methodology is applicable to the UK, it is expected that there will be slight differences between countries to reflect local circumstances. The differences have not been highlighted in this article.

2011 Coverage assessment and adjustment strategy

As outlined in Abbott (2007), the coverage assessment and adjustment strategy in 2011 is to develop an improved methodology built on the 2001 framework. The improvements sought are closely linked to the data and lessons learnt from the 2001 experience as well as anticipated changes to the population and census methodology over the intervening decade.

There are a number of other objectives, summarised in **Box one**.

Methodology

The methodology used to achieve the strategic aims and objectives is described in the following sections. The key stages are shown in **Figure 1**, and can be summarised as follows:

(a) A CCS will be undertaken, independently of the census. The survey will be designed to estimate the coverage of the census. A sample will be drawn from each local authority (LA).
(b) The CCS records are matched with those from the Census using a combination of automated and clerical matching.
(c) A large sample of census records are checked to see if they are duplicates. The CCS is then used to help estimate the levels of overcount in the census, by broad age-sex groups and Government Office Region.
(d) The undercount is estimated within groups of similar LAs (called Estimation Areas (EAs)) to ensure that sample sizes are adequate. The matched Census and CCS data are used within a dual system estimator (DSE), which is augmented with other reliable sources of data such as the census household frame to estimate and adjust for any residual bias. These DSEs are then used within a simple ratio estimator to derive undercount estimates for the whole of the Estimation Area.
(e) The population estimates for the Estimation Areas are then calculated using the undercount and overcount estimates.
(f) Small area estimation techniques will then be used to estimate the LA population estimates.
(g) Households and individuals estimated to have been missed from the census will be imputed onto the census database, after taking into account the estimated overcount. These adjustments will be constrained to the LA estimates.
(h) All the population estimates are quality assured using demographic analysis, survey data, census information on visitors, qualitative information and administrative data to ensure the estimates are plausible. This component is not covered in this paper, as it is a separate and significant stream of research. This will be addressed in a future *Population Trends* article.

Box one

Summary of coverage assessment and adjustment objectives

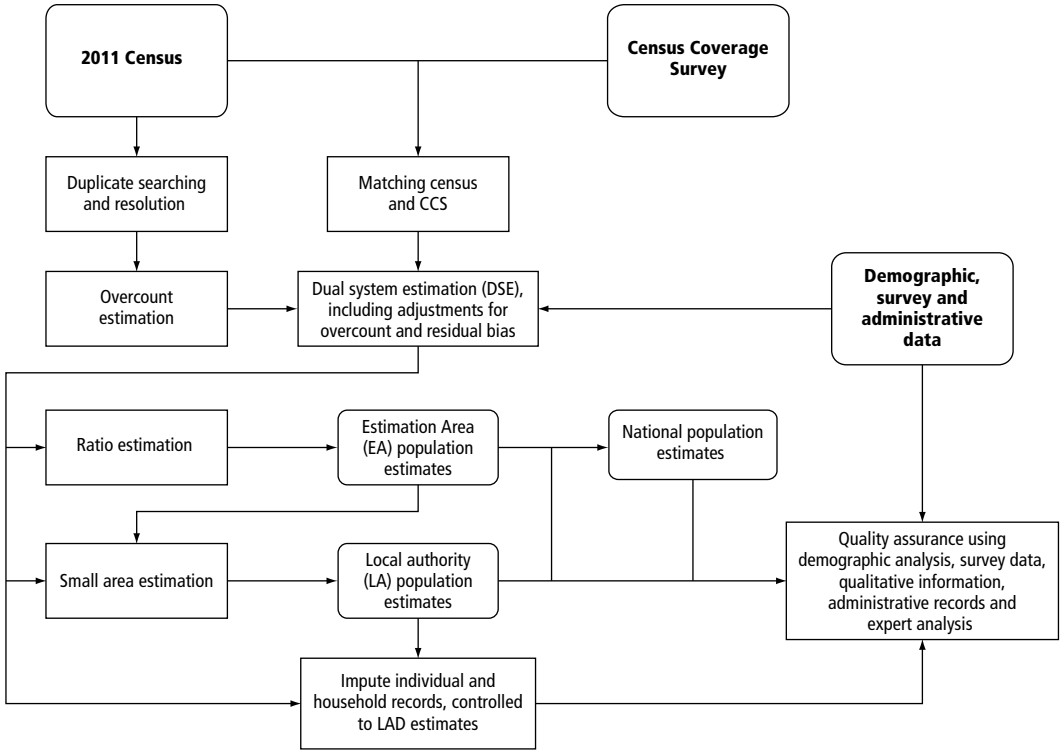
- Address the lessons from 2001, looking for improvements and taking into account the changes to the census design
- Measurement of over-coverage should be addressed
- Gaining acceptance of the methodology from users is a key objective. Users will not accept their census population estimates if they are not confident about the methodology used to derive them
- Simple methods should be developed where possible, to aid communication of the methodology
- Since all census outputs will be influenced by the methodology, we will communicate with all users through appropriate channels and with tailored materials
- There are a number of ways in which undercount can occur (such as missing a whole household or missing a person from a counted household), and an objective is to measure the extent of each of these, permitting more transparent adjustments
- Aim for the local authority and age-sex level population estimates to be the same relative precision across all LAs
- Target precision rates are 95 per cent confidence intervals of 0.2 per cent around the national population estimate (i.e. plus or minus 120,000 persons) and 2 per cent for a population of half a million (i.e. plus or minus 10,000 persons)
- Ensure that there are no LAs with a worse precision than the worst that was achieved in 2001 and improve the worst 5 per cent of areas (i.e. there is no relative confidence interval for a LA total population that is wider than 6.1 per cent, and a 5 per cent confidence interval is the desirable upper bound).

The Census Coverage Survey

The key element in the coverage assessment and adjustment methodology is the CCS. This section details the sampling methodology used, the sample size of the survey and key aspects of the survey methodology. Important features of the CCS include:

- It will be designed to enable census population counts to be adjusted for underenumeration at the national, local and small area level
- It will comprise an intensive enumeration of a representative sample of between 15,000 and 16,000 postcode units across England and Wales. The sample of postcodes will be drawn from all local

Figure 1 The 2011 coverage assessment and adjustment process overview



authorities. The national sample size is approximately the same as was used in 2001

- It will consist of a short, paper-based interviewer-completed questionnaire (as opposed to the census self-completion questionnaire) designed to minimise the burden on the public, and therefore maximise response rates. This will be vital since the CCS, unlike the census, will be a voluntary survey
- It will be operationally independent of the census enumeration exercise
- It will be undertaken during a four week period starting six weeks after Census Day

Design

The CCS will be a stratified two-stage sample selection of postcodes that will be independently re-enumerated. The first stage will select a sample of Output Areas (OAs), stratified by local authority and a national Hard to Count (HtC) index. The second stage will then select three postcodes from within each selected Output Area. In 2001, five postcodes were selected in each primary sampling unit. We are selecting fewer postcodes in each, allowing us to spread the sample over more OAs. This reduces the clustering in the design, making it more statistically efficient, but increasing travelling costs slightly.

In 2001, the main geographical stratification in the design came from forming Estimation Areas (EAs) by grouping contiguous local authorities to create populations of around 500,000 people, and using these for sampling and estimation. However, for 2011 the strategy will be to draw the samples from LAs directly, but then to form the EAs at the estimation stage. This provides a sample that is better for making LA level estimates – either directly for large LAs, or by using small area estimation for smaller LAs. Where there is insufficient sample within an LA to estimate the population with an acceptable level of accuracy, we will post-stratify the LAs into Estimation Areas, possibly grouping them by area type indicators rather than restricting the groups by contiguity (although it is expected that the grouping will be constrained by the Government Office Region boundaries). This is expected to increase the efficiency of the estimation process, as areas with similar undercount patterns will be grouped together.

As undercount is disproportionately distributed across areas, the OAs within each LA are stratified according to a national HtC index. This index attempts to capture the non-geographical variation in undercount in a census. Research into the household characteristics most associated with undercount in the 2001 Census has been undertaken using various modelling approaches. The model that has been developed to predict the relative difficulty of enumerating an Output Area attempts to include timely data sources, including:

- The proportion of persons claiming Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance
- A measure of the proportion of persons who are non-'White British'
- A measure of the relative house price within an LA
- A measure of dwelling density

The use of more up-to-date information should ensure the sample design is robust in areas of high change. The national HtC index is likely to partition all OAs in England and Wales into a 40 per cent, 40 per cent, 10 per cent, 8 per cent and 2 per cent distribution, which is similar to that used in 2001, but is more refined (the 2001 index had three levels with a 40 per cent, 40 per cent, 20 per cent distribution) because we have more confidence in the information about undercount patterns. The division of the top 20 per cent of OAs into three groups will mean that in most LAs there will always be around three HtC strata – in 2001 the top 20 per cent was concentrated in London and metropolitan LAs and thus only one HtC stratum was present in some LAs. The 2011 distribution will address this problem and provide a more localised index.

Sample selection from the above stratification requires a method of sample allocation across the strata. In 2001, the strategy was to use the previous census population counts as a proxy, and allocate the sample based upon the pattern of the key-age sex groups (see Brown *et al*, 1999). For 2011, the data obtained on coverage patterns from the 2001 Census provide a better proxy and can be used to allocate the sample. However, the actual 2011 coverage patterns are not always going to follow those seen in 2001, so a conservative allocation using the 2001 data will be adopted. A minimum sample size constraint will be applied which ensures representation for each LA. There will also be a maximum sample size constraint to guard against over-allocation based upon the 2001 situation. This will mean that areas which we expect to have a high undercount will have a larger sample than in 2001, and conversely there will be smaller sample sizes in high coverage areas. This meets the census objective of consistent quality of the estimates across areas.

This sample design strategy should provide an efficient and robust design that spreads the sample across different area types, achieving consistent quality of estimates across LAs.

Sample size

The sample size of the CCS must be sufficiently large to ensure that the accuracy of the population estimates is acceptable. The larger the sample size, the more accurate the population estimates; however this must be balanced against the cost, quality and practicalities of carrying out a larger CCS. Work has been undertaken to explore the precision of the estimates for different CCS sample sizes and census coverage patterns. Based on this, a sample size similar to that employed in 2001 of around 16,000 postcodes (about 1.2 per cent) or 300,000 households for England and Wales will provide an acceptable level of accuracy (relative confidence intervals of around 2–3 per cent) for populations of 500,000 (around 0.2 per cent for the national population).

Survey practicalities

The CCS fieldwork will be very similar to that employed for the 2001 CCS as described by Pereira (2002), as the survey was broadly a success (see Abbott *et al*, 2005).

Box two

Census Coverage Survey topics for the 2009 Census Rehearsal

Topic	Level	Purpose	Notes
Postcode	Household	Matching and analysis	
Address	Household	Matching	
Whether household was resident on census night	Household	Filter	Need to strictly apply census definition of usual residence – also identifies in movers
Tenure	Household	Analysis	
Type of Accommodation	Household	Matching	
Self-contained accommodation	Household	Matching	
Number of usual residents	Household	Quality assurance	Need to strictly apply census definition of usual residence
Response outcome	Household	Quality assurance	Non contact, refusal, vacant, second residence etc
Source of information	Household	Quality assurance	Householder, relative, neighbour, new resident, interviewer
Forename	Person	Matching	
Surname	Person	Matching	
Date of Birth	Person	Matching and analysis	
Estimated age	Person	Analysis	Used if no date of birth collected
Gender	Person	Analysis	
Simple marital status	Person	Matching and analysis	
Relationship to head of household	Person	For deriving household structure for analysis	
Full time student	Person	Filter	
Term time address	Person	Filter	
Simple ethnicity	Person	Analysis	Only broad classification suitable for analysis
Simple religion	Person	Analysis	This will be a known Northern Ireland variation – not required for England and Wales
Activity last week	Person	Analysis	
Migrant status (usual address 1 year ago)	Person	Analysis	Include a more expanded version for 2011
Country of birth – UK or non-UK	Person	Analysis	To identify internal and international migrants
Addresses and postcodes where household member could have been enumerated	Person	Measuring overcoverage	
Reason for other addresses	Person	Measuring overcoverage	New topic for 2011
Name of visitor on census night	Person	Matching	New topic for 2011
Date of birth of visitor on census night	Person	Matching and analysis	New topic for 2011
Gender of visitor on census night	Person	Analysis	New topic for 2011
Usual address and postcode of visitors on census night (or country)	Person	Matching	New topic for 2011
Intended length of stay	Person	Analysis	New topic for 2011. Required to obtain 12+ months usual residence population (i.e. to be able to filter out short term migrants)
Establishment type	Communal	Analysis	
Number of residents	Communal	Quality assurance	

- CCS fieldwork will start six weeks after Census Day. This is different from 2001, when the CCS commenced four weeks after Census Day. The timing of the fieldwork period is dictated by the need to wait until census fieldwork is finished (and thus maximise its response), balanced by the advantages of conducting the survey as soon as possible after Census Day
- Interviewing will be carried out in two stages: first, interviewers will identify every household within a postcode; second, they will then attempt to obtain an interview with a member of each household
- Unlike the census, identification of households within the interviewers' areas will not be guided by any list. Instead, maps of the CCS postcodes will be supplied to interviewers for them to confirm the physical extent of the postcodes on the ground by calling on households. To ensure interviewers visit every household in their allocated postcodes they will contact households adjacent but outside the postcode boundary to ensure that all households in the selected postcodes are included in the CCS. This process avoids the identification of households in the CCS being dependent on a potentially misleading address list
- To ensure the questionnaire will be short and simple, the CCS interview will ask for only a limited set of demographic and social characteristics for everyone living in a household, together with questions about the accommodation and simple relationship information. It will also ask probing questions about populations that are known to be missed, and also collect information on whether each resident could have been counted elsewhere. This is important, since we can only estimate for, or control, the adjustment for characteristics collected in the CCS. The topics that will be included in the CCS for the 2009 Census Rehearsal are listed in **Box two**
- To ensure census field staff do not make a special effort to obtain response in areas to be covered by the CCS, the CCS sample postcodes will be kept confidential and Census staff will be prevented from interviewing in the same area they had enumerated or managed
- Interviewers will be instructed to make as many calls as necessary to obtain an interview, and to call at different times and on different days to maximise the probability of making contact

Matching

Estimates of the total population will be based on a methodology known as dual system estimation. It is inevitable that some households and people will be missed by both the census and CCS but dual system estimation can be used to estimate this by considering the numbers of the people observed by:

- both the census and CCS
- the census but not the CCS; and
- the CCS but not the census

In order to identify the numbers in each of these groups it is necessary to match the records from the CCS with those from the census. It is essential that this matching process is accurate as the number of missed matches has a direct impact on the final population estimates. The 2011 matching strategy will be similar to that developed for the 2001 methodology by Baxter (1998), involving a combination of automated and clerical matching. The matching methodology and processes are currently undergoing a thorough review and, while there will be some improvements, the basic methodology and process outlined in **Box three** will remain unchanged.

Estimation of the population

Stage 1 – Dual system estimation

Dual system estimation (DSE), which was the approach used in 2001, is firstly used to estimate the population within the sample areas. The use of DSE requires a number of conditions to be met to ensure the minimisation of error in the estimates. These are fully discussed by Brown and Tromans (2007), but include:

- Independence between the census and CCS is required for an unbiased estimate. As a result the census and CCS will be operationally independent
- A closed population. It is assumed that households do not move in between the census and CCS. Clearly this will not be the case, and in 2011 this will be exacerbated by the longer time between the two
- Within an Output Area, the chance of a person being in the census or CCS is assumed to be the same across all people within the stratum (often called the homogeneity assumption). This is a reasonable assumption since Output Areas are small and contain similar types of people (Output Areas were designed to be internally homogenous with respect to the population)
- Perfect matching

After matching between the census and the CCS, a 2 × 2 table of counts of individuals or households can be derived. This is given in **Table 1**.

This output from the matching process will be used to estimate the undercount for each of the sampled Output Areas, using the data from the three postcodes sampled in each. Given the assumptions, DSE combines those people counted in the census and/or CCS and estimates those people missed by both by a simple formula to calculate the total population as follows:

$$DSE = n_{++} = \frac{n_{1+} \times n_{+1}}{n_{11}}$$

Box three

The four key stages of the matching process

Stage 1 – Exact matching

CCS and census households and individuals where key details match exactly are automatically linked.

Stage 2 – Probability matching

CCS and census records that were not matched at Stage 1 of the process are then run through a probability matching process. A probability weight is assigned to each pair of CCS and census records based on the level of agreement between them. The higher the probability weight, the closer the agreement between the two records. Any household pairs with a high probability weight are linked and the individuals within them compared in a similar fashion.

Stage 3 – Clerical resolution

Pairs of households and individuals with a reasonable level of agreement are presented for clerical resolution. At this stage operators will simply be asked to determine whether the pair of records shown constitute a matching pair or not. They will not be expected to search for matching records.

Stage 4 – Clerical matching

The final stage of the matching process involves a clerical search for any census records corresponding to unmatched CCS households and individuals, using a set of strict matching protocols.

Table 1 2 × 2 Table of Counts of Individuals (or households)

		Census Coverage Survey		
		Counted	**Missed**	Total
Census	*Counted*	n_{11}	n_{10}	n_{1+}
	Missed	n_{01}	n_{00}	n_{0+}
	Total	n_{+1}	n_{+0}	n_{++}

This approach has been used widely for the estimation of wildlife populations (see Seber, 1982), and for estimating undercoverage in the US Census (see Hogan, 1993). The formula assumes that the proportion of CCS responders that were also counted in the census is identical to the proportion of CCS non-responders who were in the census (this is the independence assumption). Another explanation is that assuming independence, the odds of being counted in the CCS among those counted in the census should be equal to the odds of being counted in the CCS among those not counted in the census. The full derivation of the DSE is given by Brown (2000).

Research has shown that the application of the DSE at the Output Area level is relatively robust to small violations of the assumptions. However, serious violation of the assumptions can sometimes result in significantly biased estimates of the population. The lesson from 2001 is that there is likely to be some residual bias in the DSE due to failure of some of these assumptions. The section 'Adjustments to the population estimates' describes the proposed approach for making adjustments to the DSE to reduce any significant or substantial bias. In addition to making adjustments for bias, there will also be adjustments for the levels of estimated overcount.

The calculation of DSEs will be carried out for both individuals and households at Output Area level. The output from Stage 1 of the estimation process will be estimates of the true household and individual population for the CCS sampled postcodes.

Stage 2 – Estimation Area estimation

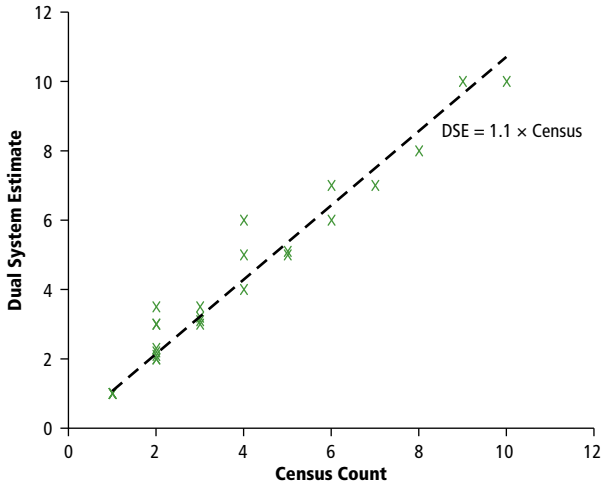
The second stage in the estimation process is to generalise the DSEs to the non-sampled areas.

As described in the CCS design section, LAs which do not have sufficient sample sizes to allow LA level estimates with an acceptable level of accuracy will be grouped together at the estimation stage into Estimation Areas. Within the Estimation Areas, a simple ratio estimator (which uses a straight line of best fit through the origin) will be used to estimate the relationship in the sample between the census count and the dual system estimate for each age-sex group within each HtC stratum, as shown in **Box four**. This relationship is then used to estimate the total Estimation Area population for each age-sex group in each HtC stratum by multiplying the census count by the estimated slope of the line. The variance of the estimate (a measure of accuracy used to construct confidence intervals) can also be estimated by standard methods that use replication techniques. The approach used in 2001 was a jackknife, which repeatedly calculates the estimate using a subset of the sample. Research is underway to see if alternative methods can provide better estimates of variance.

The output from this process will be estimates of the population for each Estimation Area by age and sex, together with an indication of their accuracy. A similar methodology will be used to calculate an estimate of the number of households, although this may use additional information.

Box four

The ratio estimator



Stage 3 – Local authority estimation

Since many Estimation Areas will consist of more than one LA, estimates of the age-sex population for each LA will need to be made. Small area estimation techniques (for a review of methods see Ghosh and Rao, 1994) can be applied to produce LA level population estimates that have lower variances (that is, smaller confidence intervals) than those using LA specific samples.

The small area estimation technique used will be similar to that employed in 2001. It uses information from the whole Estimation Area to model the undercount within the LAs, allowing for differences between them. This is where the Estimation Areas constructed of similar LAs will have additional benefit, as the small area model will not have to estimate large differences. The resulting population estimates will then be calibrated to the Estimation Area estimates, and their accuracy can also be calculated to provide confidence intervals around the LA population estimates.

Adjustments to the population estimates

In the 2001 Census, the quality assurance of the population estimates showed that there was some bias in the DSEs. As a result, Brown *et al* (2006) developed a method to make adjustments to the DSEs by incorporating additional external data. For 2011 the intention is to make corrections for any significant biases in the DSE as an integrated part of the methodology. However, some of these adjustments will not be possible until all the data have been processed. This section outlines three adjustments that are proposed for the DSEs – overcount, movers and residual dependence and correlation bias. The adjusted DSEs can be fed back into the usual ratio/small area estimation methods described above, so that the adjustments are then applied to the whole population and revised census estimates can be calculated. These adjustments fit nicely into the existing methodology and provide a mechanism for feeding in additional data.

Estimation of overcount

The 2001 methodology focused on measuring the population by adjusting for undercount. Overcount has not historically been a problem within UK censuses, and therefore measurement of it was given a low priority.

Based on its matching process, the England and Wales Longitudinal Study estimated that 0.38 per cent of the population responded twice. A study of duplicates within the census database confirmed this finding, estimating around 0.4 per cent (200,000) duplicate persons. However, no adjustments were made to the 2001 Census estimates for overcount.

One of the improvements to the coverage assessment methodology is a more rigorous measurement of overcount. Abbott and Brown (2007) presented a full discussion of the options for measuring overcount within the existing framework, concluding that a separate estimated adjustment at aggregate level should be made and that it should then be integrated into the DSE. They also recommended that a number of sources of information should be used to estimate the level of overcount.

The main type of overcount that can occur within the census is when an individual or household makes more than one return. An example of this is where a student is counted at their term-time address (correctly) and also counted at their home address (incorrectly) by their parents (where the parents fail to answer the term time address filter question correctly). This group, if not removed, would result in an overcount where they are incorrectly counted. This type of overcount is most associated with students, children of separated parents and people with a second residence.

In order to estimate this type of overcount, an automated matching process will be developed to search for duplicates in the census database, on a sample basis. The sampling strategy will use an approach where sampling continues until a pre-specified number of duplicates have been observed. The number to be observed is based upon the precision required for the estimation of the proportion of duplicates. The outcome will be estimates of duplication within the census by Government Office Region and broad demographic characteristics. These estimates will then be used to adjust the DSE estimates downwards.

The matching strategy to detect such duplicates efficiently is under development, but will be conservatively designed, to reduce the likelihood of false positive matches (that is, finding a duplicate when one does not exist). A clerical review of the possible duplicates will ensure the automated match is accurate. In addition, the England and Wales Longitudinal Study, which is a 1 per cent sample, will help to estimate the level of duplicates and provide a robust quality assurance. Lastly, information from the CCS will be used to estimate the geographical distribution, since we will not know which of the duplicates is correct (the CCS will define the correct location for duplicates within the CCS sample areas). Full details of the sampling and estimation strategies for duplicates are still being developed.

Movers

Households or individuals that relocate in the period between the census and CCS can cause a bias in the DSEs. If the coverage of movers is significantly lower than non-movers (a likely hypothesis, given that the census fieldwork process will find it hard to follow up movers), the DSE homogeneity assumption is violated, resulting in bias. To assess this we will use the CCS to collect information on movers that will allow an estimate of mover coverage, and make broad adjustments if that estimate is significantly lower than the estimate of coverage for the population.

Residual dependence and correlation biases

One or more of the assumptions that underpin the DSE will likely fail in some cases. Whilst the development of the DSE methodology has attempted to reduce the impact of assumption failures, there may be cases where there is a significant residual bias. This can only be detected by comparing the DSE results against alternative sources (which is the purpose of the quality assurance process shown in Figure 1). However, the source of the failure cannot be determined, and therefore any correction cannot be specific.

The methodology for correcting the DSE for bias requires a credible alternative population data source. The strategy for making an adjustment where a significant bias is detected is to develop the framework used in 2001, making it more realistic and including additional reliable sources of data. This will include the aggregate number of households in an area (from the census address register), census visitor data, demographic sex ratios, survey data or administrative sources. This piece of the methodology requires further development, and possible sources of data need further assessment of their quality. The possibility of using a third source at individual level and developing a triple system estimator has not yet been ruled out, but is very dependent on obtaining and matching high quality individual-level data sources.

Adjustment

Following the production of the census population estimates, the census database will be adjusted to take account of the undercount and overcount. The adjustment will be made on a 'net' basis – separate adjustments for undercount and overcount will not be made. Instead, the undercount adjustment will be reduced by the estimated level of overcount, and therefore (assuming that undercount is always larger than overcount) the adjustment will always be to add additional 'missed' records.

The estimated population defines the number of households and people to be imputed along with some basic information about coverage patterns for other characteristics. However, it is important to identify the detailed characteristics of those households and individuals missed by the census. The information on the characteristics of missed persons obtained in the CCS will be used to model the likelihood of households and persons, with their characteristics, being missed from the census. These models use the matched CCS/census data to predict (for example), the probability that a 20–24 year old male who is single, white, living in a privately rented house in the hardest to count stratum is counted in the census. It is crucial to note that the variables that are included in the models are those which are controlled explicitly by the adjustment process, and they have to be collected by the CCS.

Wholly missed households will be imputed, located using the census address register, and persons within counted households will also be imputed to account for those missed by the census. This will use a similar methodology to that used in 2001, described by Steele *et al* (2002), albeit with improvements designed to provide more robust results. This adjusted database will be used to generate all statistical output from the census.

The result is an individual level database that represents the best estimate of what would have been collected had the 2011 Census not been subject to undercount or overcount. Tabulations derived from this database will automatically include compensation for these errors for all variables and all levels of geography, and will be consistent with the census estimated population.

Summary

The 2011 Census programme has a number of initiatives to improve the enumeration process and deliver a high quality product. This article outlines the proposed coverage assessment and adjustment methodology for the 2011 UK Censuses, and summarises the research carried out to date.

The proposed methodology meets the following key objectives of the coverage assessment strategy:

Key findings

- The 2011 Census coverage assessment methodology has been developed based on the 2001 methodology, taking into account the lessons learnt and the changes in the census design
- Improvements in the methods have been introduced following robust research using the information from 2001
- Innovations have been introduced, including the measurement of overcount, adjustments for bias in the DSE and more use of external data

(a) The methodology builds on the framework developed in 2001, with improvements designed to provide a more robust methodology or gains in precision for the key census population estimates. The key to this is the information from 2001, and this has led to some important improvements in the CCS design and estimation methodology. However, care has been taken to ensure the method is not optimised for the 2001 situation.

(b) Innovations include the development of methods for measuring overcount, and for detecting and adjusting residual biases in the DSE. These innovations recognise the changes in the census methodology and society, and are an important addition to the 2001 framework. However, it must be recognised that these do add complexity.

(c) To support the development of the methodology, stakeholders and users have been informed of progress throughout the development to allow input through many of the established consultation routes; this paper forms part of that process. Research papers have been published (see the reference list), and there is an ongoing series of documentation available through the ONS website. Easy to access documents have also been developed (see ONS, 2008) and there are plans to widen this further.

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Older International Migrants: who migrates to England and Wales in later life?

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Over the past half century, two major demographic phenomena have risen to prominence: population ageing and international migration (United Nations, 2005).[1] It has recently been estimated that there are over 200 million international migrants in the world (International Organization for Migration, 2008).[2] This comprises around 3 per cent of the current world population (U.S Census Bureau, 2008).[3] The increasingly mobile global population is also ageing. In 2006, the UN estimated that 11 per cent of the world's population was aged 60 and over (United Nations, 2006);[4] in the UK those aged 60 and over accounted for 21 per cent of the total population (Office for National Statistics, 2006).[5] Previous UK research on migration in later life has primarily focused on international migration *from* England and Wales to foreign destinations in retirement (Williams et al, 1997;[6] King et al, 1998;[7] Warnes and Guy, 1998;[8] King et al, 2000;[9] Casado-Diaz et al, 2004[10]) and there has been little research on migration to the UK at older ages. This article contributes to the latter literature by beginning to create a profile of those individuals who migrate to England and Wales from outside the UK at retirement age.

Introduction

Between 1 April 2000 and 1 April 2001 in England and Wales, over 430,000 persons of the age of 60 and over migrated at some level, either internally within England and Wales, within the UK or transnationally (Office for National Statistics, 2001[11]). As a segment of the 60 and over population as a whole, this makes up just 4 per cent. The percentage of migrants among the total population across all ages is higher at 11.5 per cent.

In the year prior to the 2001 Census, approximately 10,500 persons migrated to England and Wales from outside the UK at ages 60 and over (Office for National Statistics, 2001[11]). This demographic flow accounts for 2.4 per cent of all migrant activity among those aged 60 and over which may explain the lack of research undertaken in this area. However, with data from future censuses and the ONS Longitudinal Survey it will not only be possible to investigate whether the number of persons migrating to England and Wales in retirement is increasing, but also to find out more about the characteristics of these individuals.

This article explores the demographic characteristics of these older international migrants and contrasts their profiles against those of the total resident population of the same age. This enables identification of crucial differences that may explain their varying migratory outcomes. The article focuses on characteristics such as ethnicity, marital status, housing tenure and health.

There is increasing demand for services geared towards maintaining health and other aspects of quality of life at older ages. It is important to understand how these services might need to adapt to a growing and increasingly diverse older population. Understanding how these

requirements may vary is therefore critical for policy makers and planners.

Background, data and methodology

The literature on international migration tends to emphasise the dynamics of work and economic factors and rarely takes a life course approach, one where an individual's educational and cultural upbringing and previous experience of migration are also considered as important in the decision-making process. However studies of migration in later life have revealed that migration decisions are the result of a complex set of interactions between social conditions, environmental conditions and personal circumstances (Rodgers et al, 1992[12]). The types of move vary according to stage of the life course and the associated life events. For example, long-distance residential moves may be undertaken around time of retirement. Such moves often involve a change of place of residence and a move to a more 'desirable' place, moving out of uan area to a rural area or to the coast. These moves may be seen as amenity driven i.e. to improve the quality of life. In contrast, short-distance moves may occur at older ages when people perhaps move from a house into a flat to help them remain living independently in the community. Demographic changes may also precipitate a move. For example, the death of a spouse may prompt a move to be closer to adult children as might the birth of a grandchild, with grandparents providing care and facilitating their adult children to participate in the labour market. Thus moves may be 'amenity' driven, i.e. where the move is undertaken to better the migrants' quality of life, but may also be precipitated by the need *to* care or the need *for* care. Ackers and Dwyer (2002[13]) argue that migration in later life should therefore be seen as a process in constant flux. The close link between life course events and the progressive unfolding of the care relationship means that in practice people are involved in a series of migration decisions and re-evaluation of those decisions. Migration decisions that involve a move across international borders may involve more evaluation than most.

As mentioned in the introduction, to date very little attention has been given to international retirement migration to England and Wales. Studies on international migration have tended to focus on immigration to the UK and consequent policies concerning the migrations of those seeking work, family reunification, asylum seekers and refugees. On the other hand, when retirement migration is discussed, it is the outward flow of British citizens to 'sunset' destinations that receives the most research and media interest. In that sense, this article presents the other side of the story, the rather under-researched occurrence of migrants coming to England and Wales in later life in retirement.

It is important to consider the social, economic and political context that surrounds these retirement migrants. The admission requirements are fairly stringent in the criteria they demand prior to approving entry to England and Wales. According to the UK Borders Agency (UK Borders Agency, 2008[14]) entry criteria are based on one's financial circumstance, social connections to the UK and independence from employment. A retired migrant needs to evidence a disposable income of £25,000 per annum, prove to have relatives in the UK and the ability to maintain themselves without the assistance of public funds as well as committing to not undertaking any form of employment. Entry to the UK is granted for an initial five year period, which will require extension upon expiry if the individual intends to secure an 'indefinite leave to remain.'

The number of people coming to the UK was recorded in the 2001 Census. Recent international migrants were identified using answers provided by the 'address one year ago' question. The census provides a rich and vast range of demographic variables for people and households, the only drawback of the census is its infrequency. The 2001 Census data allow us to investigate how migratory outcomes vary by inherent characteristics such as age, gender and ethnicity and life course characteristics such as health, marital statutes and housing tenures.

All of the data analysed in this study are derived from the 2001 Census. Data tables including age, gender, ethnicity, health, marital status and housing tenure of older migrants and non-migrants between April 2000 and April 2001 within England and Wales by migration type were provided by the Office for National Statistics. The data provided are anonymous and unrounded. In order to arrange the data to allow for comparison, contingency tables were created with values expressed as percentages in addition to absolute numbers. Each contingency table was tested for statistical significance using Chi square in order to provide evidence of the variation in demographic characteristics by migration status.

The 2001 Census offers the most complete coverage of migratory behaviour in England and Wales for the period 2000–2001. The response rate for the 2001 Census was 94 per cent (Office for National Statistics, 2006[5]), and although not as high as in previous censuses, still provides a good representation of the demographic profiles of migrants and non-migrants in England and Wales. Not only is its coverage appropriate for such a study, it provides a wide-range of socio-economic and intrinsic variables that give a full story as to who these migrants are that in turn aids a better understanding as to why perhaps they choose to migrate internationally to England and Wales in later life. Furthermore, having access to the same demographic characteristics for non-migrants enables fruitful comparison.

Other sources of migration statistics such as the International Passenger Survey (IPS)[16] were not sufficiently robust to be considered as a main data provider for this study. The IPS has a sample size that represents around 1 in 500 passengers (approximately 250,000 annual travellers). This is not sufficient to provide reliable estimates of rare events such as international retirement migration (to England and Wales). Estimates of international in-flow migration for males and females of State Pensionable Age (SPA) from the IPS have standard errors greater than 25 per cent and are therefore not considered reliable.

Box one

Definitions

- **Internal migrants/migration** – a change of residence within England and Wales.
- **International migrants/migration** – individuals who have migrated to England and Wales from outside the UK.
- **Retired/retirement** – an individual aged 60 and over migrating to England and Wales (with intent to stay long-term) is assumed to be economically inactive, given the UK's admittance criteria at these ages (UK Borders Agency, 2008[14]).
- **Older-old** – those aged 80 and over.
- **Younger-old –** those aged between 60 and 79.
- **International retirement migration** – an individual who changes their country of usual residence for at least a year, while in retirement, so that the country of destination becomes the country of usual residence (Office for National Statistics, 2008[15]).
- **Return retirement migration –** a migration whereby the mover returns to their place of origin after the initial retirement move within retirement.
- **Amenity migration** – a migration where one moves to better the quality of life.

Table 1 Men and women at all ages by migration status, England and Wales 2001

	Men aged 60 and over	Women aged 60 and over	All
Internal migrants (moved address within England and Wales in last year)	170,700	250,100	5,492,500
Internal 'International' migrants (moved into E and W from an address elsewhere within the UK in last year)	1,100	1,500	55,000
International migrants (moved into E and W from an address outside the UK in last year)	5,200	5,400	370,400
Non-migrants	4,551,900	5,839,400	45,703,900
Total number	4,728,900	6,096,400	51,621,800

Source: 2001 Census

Migration and mobility in later life

Around 1 in 10 people in the UK had moved address in the year prior to the Census in April 2001. Migration at ages 60 and over is, however, less common with around 0.4 in every 10 changing address in the previous year. The most prominent form of migration among those aged 60 and over are moves within England and Wales, with a higher ratio of older women experiencing such a move than older men (4.1 in 100 persons compared with 3.6 in 100 persons). International migration to England and Wales occurs at a significantly lesser scale; just 0.1 in 100 persons aged 60 and over present in England and Wales at the time of the Census in 2001 had moved from an address outside the UK in the previous year compared with 0.7 in 100 persons for the population of all ages. With the number of annual international migrants to England and Wales determined (**Table 1**), the characteristics of people who migrate to England and Wales from outside the UK are now explored.

Age at migration

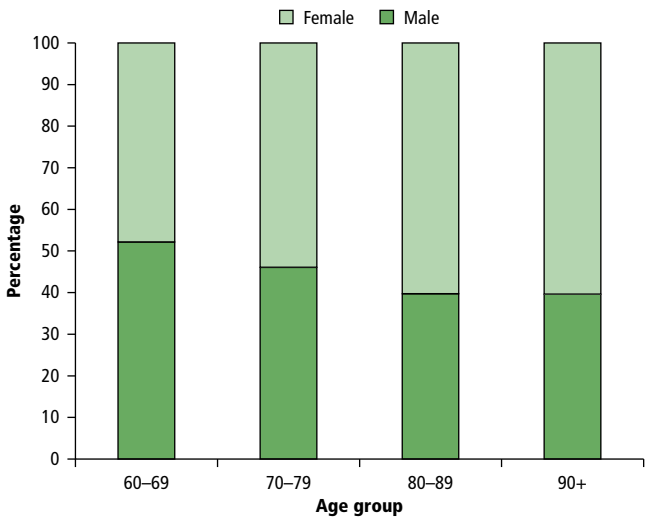
Table 2 shows the age distribution of older international migrants as compared with that of the total population aged 60 and over resident in England and Wales in 2001. International migrants tend to be younger, with those aged 60–69 comprising 62 per cent of migrants compared to just 45 per cent of the older population as a whole. This could say something about the motives of these migrants. Individuals are more likely to be healthier and therefore more mobile at younger ages. Conceivably as this move could be occurring at the point of an individual's retirement, the migration may be undertaken on the basis of '*amenity*', in other words to better one's quality of life. This migratory motive contrasts with late-life migrations which are often dictated by issues concerning health. Another reason for migration at this stage of the life course could be family reunification. It is often the case that foreign-born workers in England and Wales are joined by older relatives such as parents and grandparents once they themselves have been employed for a satisfactory period of time in England and Wales, hold the relevant 'points based system' migrant ranking or share familial networks with UK citizens (Castles and Miller, 2003[17]).

Table 2 Age distribution of older international migrants

Age group	International migrants to E and W aged 60 and over	All people resident in E and W aged 60 and over
60–69	6,508 (61.8%)	4,837,235 (44.7%)
70–79	2,759 (26.2%)	3,829,577 (35.4%)
80–89	1,093 (10.4%)	1,855,000 (17.1%)
90+	174 (1.7%)	335,713 (3.1%)
Total (N)	10,534 (100%)	10,830,525 (100%)

Source: 2001 Census

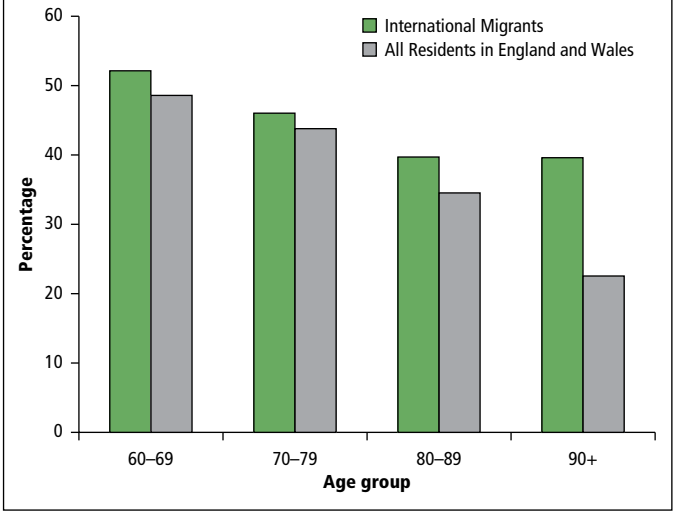
Figure 1 Gender composition of all older international migrants, England and Wales, 2001



Source: 2001 Census

Further disaggregation of older migrants within age groups by gender highlights some interesting differences. As can be seen from **Figure 1**, females make up a disproportionate share of international migrants, and their share rises with age; 48 per cent of those aged 60–69 are female compared with 60 per cent of those aged 80 and over. At first sight this is surprising as previous studies have found that men are more likely to migrate than women. However, it is important to bear in mind that later life is highly gendered, with women generally enjoying a higher life expectancy than men (Office for National Statistics, 2008[18]a). Comparing the percentage share of men among migrants with the share of men in the total resident population within age groups (**Figure 2**), it is clear that international migrants are actually more likely to be male than the older population as a whole. This is especially the case at ages 90 and over, where 40 per cent of international migrants are male compared with just 23 per cent of the total resident population.

Figure 2 Percentage male among older international migrants and all older residents, England and Wales, 2001



Source: 2001 Census

Table 3 Ethnicity of older international migrants (outside the UK) against the population by age

Ethnicity	International migrants to E and W aged 60 and over	Internal migrants to E and W aged 60 and over	All people resident in E and W aged 60 and over
White	8,220 (78.0%)	404,797 (96.2%)	10,497,143 (96.7%)
Mixed	162 (1.5%)	1,383 (0.3%)	27,180 (0.3%)
Asian or Asian British	1,191 (11.3%)	7,965 (1.9%)	183,040 (1.7%)
Black or Black British	585 (5.6%)	5,147 (1.2%)	115,317 (1.1%)
Chinese or other ethnic group	376 (3.6%)	1,435 (0.3%)	28,434 (0.3%)
Total (N)	10,534 (100%)	420,727 (100%)	10,851,114 (100%)

Source: 2001 Census

Ethnicity

The ethnicity of incoming international migrants in retirement is of potential interest to a wide audience including local and national government and the health sector. An awareness of an individual's ethnicity is important when considering cultural assimilation, health requirements, housing and public service needs. Older people from white ethnic groups account for over three-quarters of international moves to England and Wales at ages 60 and over (**Table 3**). This could suggest the return migration of expatriates who had worked abroad and are retiring in England and Wales or of older people who retired to southern Spain and other areas and are now returning at a later stage in their retirement. However over a fifth of moves are by non-white older people, around half of which are from south Asia (primarily Pakistan, India and Bangladesh) and a quarter are Black African or Black Caribbean. These moves at ages 60 and over are less likely to be economically motivated than among younger cohorts and could reflect moves for family reunification, where older relatives are rejoining their families.

There is little variation in the ethnic distribution of persons between those who migrated internally and the total resident population in England and Wales. It is the ethnic variation between international migrants and the total resident population that is of greater interest. For example, older people of south Asian ethnicity account for 11.3 per cent of all international older migrants but comprise just 1.7 per cent of the total resident population aged 60 and over living in England and Wales in 2001. Services aimed at recent older migrants may therefore need to be different from those for the general population.

Table 2 shows that the age distribution of incoming international migrants at age 60 and over is younger than for the total resident population in England and Wales. **Table 4** shows that older international migrants of White ethnicity are more likely to migrate to England and Wales at a younger age than those of South Asian, Chinese or other ethnicity, adding weight to the suggestion that these individuals are returning from employment outside of the UK, potentially migrating at the point of retirement. Those of Mixed, Chinese or other ethnicities are more likely to immigrate to England and Wales at older-old ages (80+) than those of other ethnicities. Without further research it is difficult to determine the motivations leading to these migratory patterns. It might be that international migrants of the Mixed, Chinese or other ethnic group tend to reunite with their families at a later age than White, Black or Asian international migrants. Alternatively they could be making much later decisions in retirement, perhaps with more financial stability to fund a move to England or Wales, a migration they perceive to be amenity-driven. Some further light may be shed on the motives for moving internationally at older ages by looking at marital status.

Table 4 Age distribution of older international migrants by ethnic group

Age group	White	Mixed	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Chinese or other ethnic group
60–69	5,167 (62.9%)	99 (61.1%)	668 (56.1%)	365 (62.4%)	209 (55.6%)
70–79	2,079 (25.3%)	34 (21.0%)	380 (31.9%)	162 (27.7%)	104 (27.7%)
80+	974 (11.8%)	29 (17.9%)	143 (12.0%)	58 (9.9%)	63 (16.8%)
Total	8,220 (100%)	162 (100%)	1,191 (100%)	585 (100%)	376 (100%)

Source: 2001 Census

Legal marital status

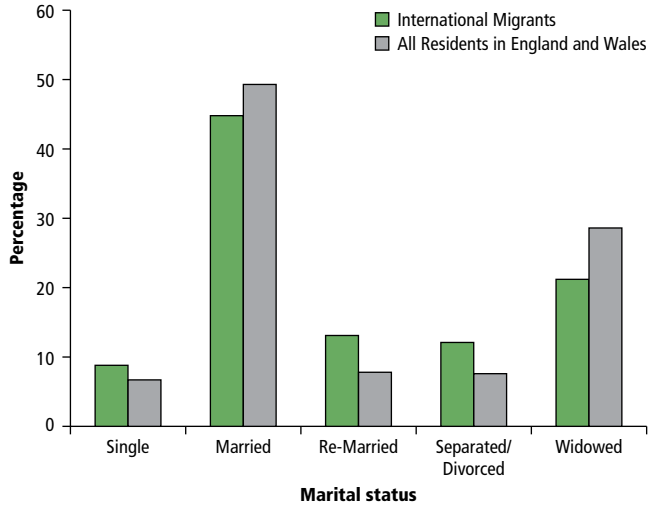
The percentage of older international migrants who are widowed or single increases with age while the number who are married declines with age (**Table 5**). **Figure 3** illustrates differences in marital status among older international migrants as compared to all older people resident in England and Wales. A higher percentage of all residents are married (49.3 per cent) than is the case for migrants (44.8 per cent). This is perhaps expected as the effect of marriage upon migratory behaviour can be inhibiting. Whether or not both individuals within a marriage migrate, the concerns of two people need to be considered thus slowing down the process and consequently lessening the probability of a migration. The feeling of place attachment (from the place of origin) that two people may experience when contemplating an international migration in later life is greater than for one person. Similarly, a married couple are more likely to have offspring who may depend on them (and perhaps be adversely affected by their migration) and there are twice as many adult parents who may be dependent upon familial support. The finding that retirement migration rates are lower among married persons is well supported in migration studies literature (Warnes and Rees (1986);[19] Speare and Goldsheider (1987)[20] and Bures (1997)[21]). To be outside

Table 5 Legal marital status of older international migrants by age

Marital status	International migrants to England and Wales aged 60 and over					All older people aged 60 and over resident in England and Wales
	60–69	70–79	80–89	90+	All ages (60 and over)	
Single	424 (6.5%)	276 (10.0%)	182 (16.7%)	48 (27.4%)	930 (8.8%)	728,686 (6.7%)
Married	3,354 (51.5%)	1,038 (37.7%)	292 (26.8%)	32 (18.3%)	4,716 (44.8%)	5,366,072 (49.3%)
Re-married	1,004 (15.4%)	306 (11.1%)	62 (5.7%)	3 (1.7%)	1,375 (13.1%)	847,655 (7.8%)
Separated (but still legally married)	274 (4.2%)	73 (2.7%)	12 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	359 (3.4%)	118,448 (1.1%)
Divorced	666 (10.2%)	190 (6.9%)	45 (4.1%)	10 (5.7%)	911 (8.7%)	709,003 (6.5%)
Widowed	785 (12.1%)	871 (31.6%)	495 (45.5%)	82 (46.9%)	2,233 (21.2%)	3,117,656 (28.6%)
Total (N)	6,507 (100%)	2,754 (100%)	1,088 (100%)	175 (100%)	10,524 (100%)	10,887,520 (100%)

Source: 2001 Census

Figure 3 Legal marital status of older international migrants and the older resident population, England and Wales 2001



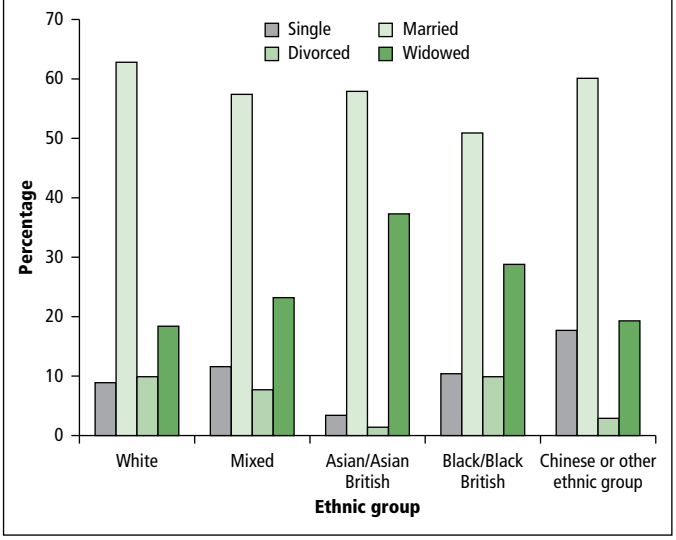
Source: 2001 Census

a form of union removes the 'anchor' and increases the potential for mobility in later life. Older international migrants are significantly more likely to be re-married (13 per cent) than is the case among the resident population (7.8 per cent). It may be that being in a second (or subsequent) marriage also reduces the number of ties to the country of origin.

Just over eight per cent more of the resident population are widowed than among international migrants (28.6 per cent versus 20 per cent), reflecting their older age structure.

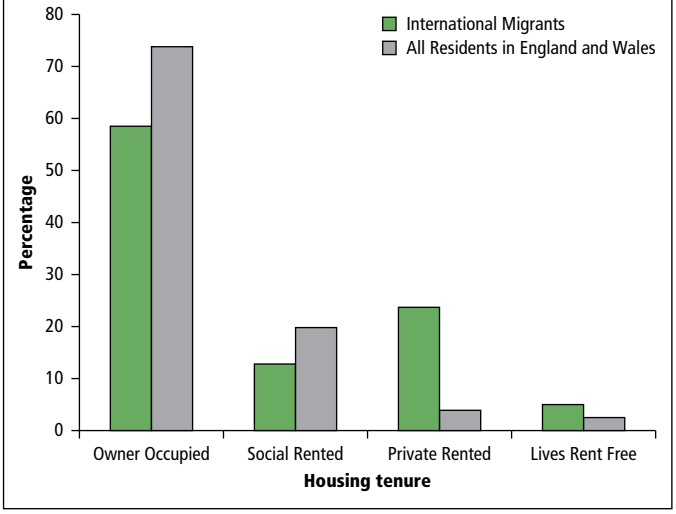
Figure 4 presents data on the marital status of older international migrants by ethnic group. Across and within all ethnic groups, over half of older international migrants were married. This is the most common marital status regardless of ethnic group. Most variation is seen in the percentage of widowed across the ethnic groups, with around 37 per cent of Asian older international migrants to England and Wales between 2000 and 2001 being widowed, approximately six per cent more than

Figure 4 Marital status of older international migrants by ethnic group, England and Wales 2001



Source: 2001 Census

Figure 5 Housing tenure of older international migrants and older residents, England and Wales 2001



Source: 2001 Census

in any other ethnic group. In the same ethnic group, only 1.4 per cent of older international migrants were divorced. Again this suggests that older migrants of South Asian origin were coming to join younger family members.

The socio-economic statuses of older international migrants

Housing tenure is often used as a proxy indicator of socio-economic status. As **Figure 5** illustrates, there is a distinct pattern of housing tenure depending on migration status. International migrants aged 60 and over were far more likely to live in private rented accommodation at the time of the 2001 Census (23.7 per cent) than all older residents (4.0 per cent). In contrast a substantially larger percentage of all residents own property outright (73.8 per cent) than international migrants (58.5 per cent). Only 12.8 per cent of older international migrants lived in social rented accommodation compared with 19.8 per cent of all those aged 60 plus in England and Wales. This could reflect a lack of access to this sector for recent migrants.

There is little difference in housing tenure by age among older migrants (**Table 6**). A higher proportion of those aged 90 and over live 'rent free' compared to other age groups, suggesting they may be dependant on accommodation financed by younger family members, although low cell counts make comparisons difficult.

Over 40 per cent of older international migrants to England and Wales between 2000 and 2001 from Black or Black British ethnic origin lived in social rented accommodation (**Table 7** and **Figure 6**). This percentage is over three times greater than in the other ethnic groups. Conversely, only just over a third of older Black international migrants were owner occupiers, while within the other ethnic groups (White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British and Chinese or other ethnic group), over half of older international migrants were owner occupiers. Among older migrants of Chinese or other ethnic origin, almost a third lived in private rented accommodation; this is around seven per cent more than is evident among White older migrants. The percentages living rent free varies little across the ethnic groups.

Health and migration in later life

The 2001 Census includes a question on self-reported health status over the past year. Respondents could answer 'good', 'fairly good'

Table 6 **Housing tenure of older international migrants by age**

Housing tenure	International migrants to England and Wales aged 60 and over					All older people aged 60 and over resident in England and Wales
	60–69	70–79	80–89	90+	All ages (60 and over)	
Owner occupied	3,790 (60.0%)	1,500 (57.3%)	483 (51.8%)	68 (59.7%)	5,841 (58.5%)	7,721,495 (73.8%)
Social rented	695 (11.0%)	428 (16.4%)	141 (15.1%)	11 (9.7%)	1,275 (12.8%)	2,070,749 (19.8%)
Private rented	1,540 (24.4%)	563 (21.5%)	238 (25.5%)	24 (21.1%)	2,365 (23.7%)	419,935 (4.0%)
Lives rent free	288 (4.6%)	127 (4.9%)	71 (7.6%)	11 (9.7%)	497 (5.0%)	256,986 (2.5%)
Total	6,313 (100%)	2,618 (100%)	933 (100%)	114 (100%)	9,978 (100%)	10,469,165 (100%)

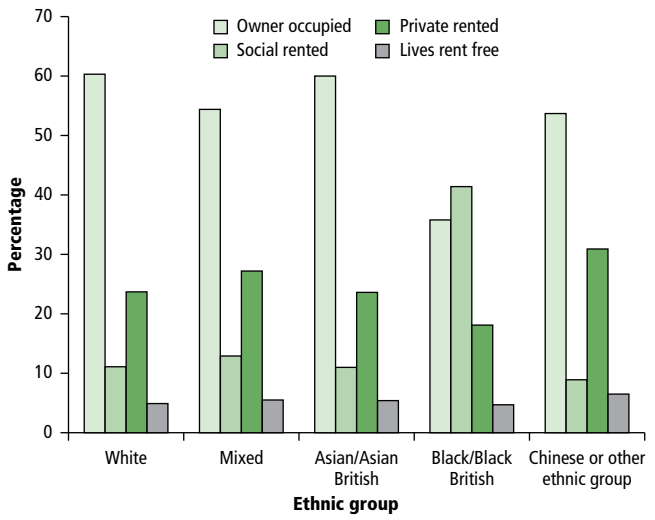
Source: 2001 Census

Table 7 **Housing tenure of older international migrants by ethnicity**

Housing tenure	International migrants to England and Wales aged 60 and over					All older people aged 60 and over resident in England and Wales
	White	Mixed	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Chinese or other ethnic group	
Owner occupied	4,652 (60.3%)	80 (54.4%)	702 (60.0%)	200 (35.8%)	181 (53.7%)	7,721,495 (73.8%)
Social rented	858 (11.1%)	19 (12.9%)	129 (11.0%)	231 (41.4%)	30 (8.9%)	2,070,749 (19.8%)
Private rented	1,829 (23.7%)	40 (27.2%)	276 (23.6%)	101 (18.1%)	104 (30.9%)	419,935 (4.0%)
Lives rent free	376 (4.9%)	8 (5.5%)	63 (5.4%)	26 (4.7%)	22 (6.5%)	256,986 (2.5%)
Total (N)	7,715 (100%)	147 (100%)	1,170 (100%)	558 (100%)	337 (100%)	100%

Source: 2001 Census

Figure 6 **Housing tenure of older international migrants by ethnic group, England and Wales 2001**



Source: 2001 Census

or 'not good'. **Table 8** shows that incoming international migrants to England and Wales display better self-perceived health than the resident population. The younger age distribution of international migrants (Table 2) may lead to an overrepresentation of good health as the latter is inversely related to age. Thus it is important to control for age. **Figure 7** therefore compares the proportion reporting 'not good' health among older international migrants and the resident population broken down into 10-year age groups. Self-perceived health deteriorates with age but within all age groups, a lower proportion of international migrants report 'not good' health than the total resident older population. There is nearly a ten percentage point difference in those reporting not good health at ages 90+ with only 27 per cent of international migrants aged 90+ reporting 'not good' health compared to 36 per cent of the population in general. This may explain their capacity to migrate internationally at later ages. Better health usually equates to improved mobility and is therefore likely to dictate the motives behind the migration, i.e. a desired rather than a necessary move.

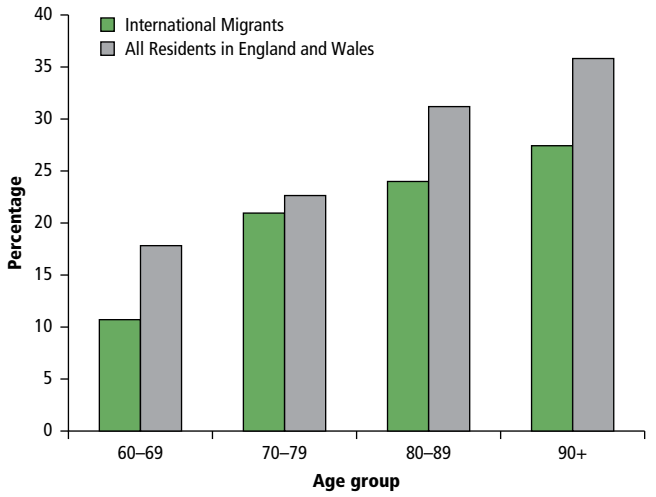
Previous research by Evandrou (2000)[22] found that that there are significant differences between ethnic minority groups in health status, with those older people from Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin being significantly more likely to report poor health. That research focused on *older* black and minority *elders* living in the UK. **Table 9** presents data on the health of recent international older migrants by ethnicity. Older migrants from south Asia were least likely to report 'good or fairly good' health (75 per cent) while older international migrants of Chinese or other ethnic origin were most likely to display the best self-perceived health (89 per cent). Thus recent international migrants appear to exhibit similar differentials in health to those found in the broader UK ethnic older population.

Table 8 **Health of older international migrants by age**

Health	International migrants to England and Wales aged 60 and over					All older people aged 60 and over resident in England and Wales
	60–69	70–79	80–89	90+	All ages (60 and over)	
Good or fairly good health	5,810 (89.3%)	2,177 (79.0%)	827 (76.0%)	127 (72.6%)	8,941 (85.0%)	8,429,377 (77.6%)
Not good health	697 (10.7%)	577 (21.0%)	261 (24.0%)	48 (27.4%)	1,583 (15.0%)	2,428,150 (22.4%)
Total	6,507 (100%)	2,754 (100%)	1,088 (100%)	175 (100%)	10,524 (100%)	10,857,527 (100%)

Source: 2001 Census

Figure 7 Proportion reporting 'not good' health among older international migrants and the older resident population, England and Wales 2001



Source: 2001 Census

Summary

Between 1 April 2000 and 1 April 2001, 10,534 persons aged 60 and over migrated to England and Wales from outside the UK. They were more likely to be younger, male, non-white, not in a couple and healthier than the population as a whole aged 60 and over. The majority came to England and Wales between the ages of 60 and 69, but a high proportion migrated at ages 80 and above.

The analysis has shown that those who migrate internationally in later life exhibit a diverse range of demographic characteristics particularly in terms of their ethnicities and the ages at which they migrate. These characteristics have implications for policy makers and planners, not least for the provision of culturally sensitive and appropriate services. For example, older migrants from South Asia report worse health than the older population in general and these recently arrived migrants may face particular challenges in accessing health services due to language and other cultural barriers. A relatively high percentage of older international migrants lived in private rented accommodation, and this is especially the case for those of Chinese or other ethnic origin. Private rented accommodation may be more insecure than that of other forms of housing, with shorter tenancy agreements. Some housing is also of a poorer quality (Communities and Local Government, 2009).[23] This has implications in terms of living standards and potential instability in the housing market due to more frequent changes in residence by older international migrants. This is not to say that those who migrate to England and Wales at ages 60 and over will not complete the transition into owner-occupied accommodation at a later stage of the life course.

Key findings

- Around 1 in 10 people at all ages had moved address in the year prior to the Census in April 2001.
- Among those aged 60 and over, around 0.4 in every 10 changed address in the year prior to the 2001 Census.
- Approximately 0.01 in 10 persons aged 60 and over had moved from an address outside of the UK in the year prior to the 2001 Census.
- The age distribution of older international migrants (60 and over years of age) in 2001 was younger than that of the total population aged 60 and over resident in England and Wales in 2001.
- Older people from White ethnic groups accounted for over three-quarters of international moves to England and Wales.
- Over a fifth of moves were made by non-white older people around half of which were from south Asia and a quarter were Black African or Black Caribbean.
- Fewer older international migrants were married in 2001 (44.8 per cent) than among the older resident population (49.3 per cent).
- Older international migrants were significantly more likely to be re-married (13 per cent) than was the case among the resident population (7.8 per cent).
- Around 37 per cent of Asian older international migrants were widowed in 2001; approximately six per cent more than in any other ethnic group.
- Older international migrants were more likely to live in private rented accommodation at the time of the 2001 Census (23.7 per cent) than all older residents (four per cent).
- Of the older resident population, 73.8 per cent owned property outright in 2001 which compares with 58.5 per cent of older international migrants.
- Over 40 per cent of older international migrants to England and Wales between 2000 and 2001 from Black or Black British ethnic origin lived in social rented accommodation, over three times greater than in any other ethnic group.
- Among older migrants of Chinese or other ethnic origin, almost a third lived in private rented accommodation. This was around seven per cent more than was evident among White older migrants.
- Incoming older international migrants to England and Wales displayed better self-perceived health than the older resident population.
- Among those aged 90 and over, 27 percent of international migrants reported 'not good' health whereas of the population in general, 36 per cent reported this.
- Older migrants from south Asia were least likely to report 'good or fairly good' health (75 per cent) while older international migrants of Chinese or other ethnic origin were most likely to display the best self-perceived health (89 per cent).

Table 9 Health of older international migrants by ethnicity

Health	International migrants to England and Wales aged 60 and over					All older people aged 60 and over resident in England and Wales
	White	Mixed	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Chinese or other ethnic group	
Good or fairly good health	7,080 (86.8%)	129 (83.2%)	890 (74.9%)	460 (78.8%)	336 (88.9%)	8,429,377 (77.6%)
Not good health	1,078 (13.2%)	26 (16.8%)	299 (25.1%)	124 (21.2%)	42 (11.1%)	2,428,150 (22.4%)
Total (N)	8,158 (100%)	155 (100%)	1,189 (100%)	584 (100%)	378 (100%)	10,857,527 (100%)

Source: 2001 Census

There is a need for further research into the topic owing to the evident variations in the demographic composition of these migrants by ethnicity. It is likely that 2011 census data will further our understanding of who these migrants are by enabling more in depth and up to date analysis. To understand better the motivations of these incoming migrants and the decision-making process, it would be beneficial to conduct more qualitative focused data collection on incoming international retired migrants to England and Wales.

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Sex ratio patterns in population estimates

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The mid-year estimates (MYEs) resulting from the 2001 Census have a sex ratio pattern differing from patterns in previous estimates. Research has been undertaken to explain the observed sex ratio pattern in England and Wales (EW), covering recent censuses and population estimates during the current intercensal period. The aims of this paper are to present some of the research explaining this sex ratio pattern and, secondly, suggest ways to prepare for the 2011 Census and beyond. A number of approaches have been taken to understand the drivers of the sex ratio pattern and provide evidence on plausibility. The Patient Register Data (PRD) was examined as a potential comparator. Sex ratios in other countries were compared with the EW sex ratio patterns. An accounting exercise for different explanatory scenarios around the remaining unexplained difference between estimates and 2001 Census was undertaken. Finally, demographic analyses examine trends in sex ratios among the migrant stock of the EW and foreign born populations to put into context the sex ratios in MYEs following the 2001 Census.

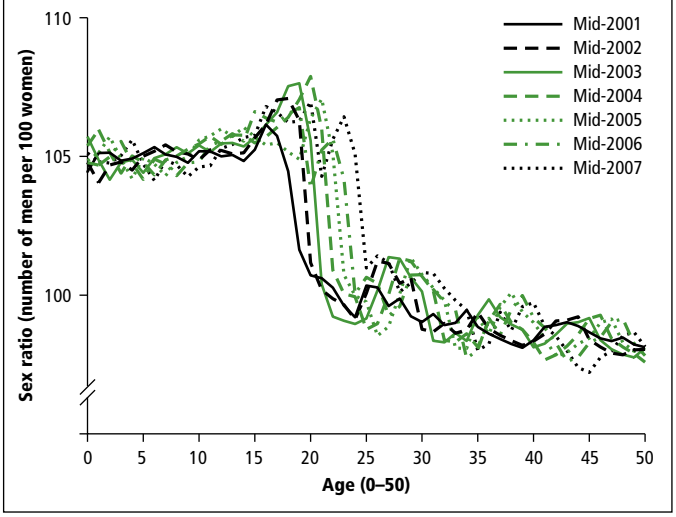
Introduction

This paper presents research on the national sex ratio pattern observed in England and Wales (EW) in population estimates following the 2001 Census. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios are determined by the three fundamental factors of demographic change: births, deaths, and migration, though the respective influences of these drivers vary by age. Sex ratios for children are primarily determined by the sex ratio at birth; for a large western developed country this is stable at around 105 boys per 100 girls.[1] National sex ratios at the younger working ages are primarily determined by international migration. At older ages (from around age 55 onwards) the longer life expectation of women compared with men drives the sex ratio. The sex ratio is independent of the absolute numbers of males and females in a large population and is therefore often used as a quality measure of data by age and sex.[2]

Since 2001 the sex ratio in the mid-year estimates (MYEs) has produced a pattern which has raised questions in terms of its plausibility. This paper presents the research on the sex ratio pattern observed in EW over recent censuses and for population estimates over the current intercensal period. Its aim is to understand the drivers of this sex ratio and provide evidence on its plausibility. The discussion addresses remaining questions on recent sex ratio patterns and suggests ways forward in order to prepare for the 2011 Census and beyond.

The 2001 Census was the first Census that was adjusted for underenumeration, enabled by a large coverage survey.[3] After the Census, analysis suggested some limitations in a few areas where it was not able sufficiently to adjust for exceptional circumstances. Additions to the population were derived from the ONS Longitudinal Study (LS) and

Figure 1 Sex ratios from population estimates mid-2001 to 2007 for England and Wales



local authority studies[4] and applied to the mid-2001 population estimates. In the adjusted 2001 population estimates, there is a very sharp drop in the sex ratio after age 18 from around 105 men per 100 women to around 100 men per 100 women. An additional feature of the EW sex ratio pattern in the population estimates is that the sharp drop observed around age 18 in 2001 MYEs appears at one year older in each successive year's MYEs (the pattern ages forward), as shown in **Figure 1**.

This paper is structured as follows. After an initial discussion of current sex ratios in mid-year estimates, sex ratios in a different administrative population dataset, the Patient Register Data (PRD), are examined and a potential explanation provided for the patterns found there. Evidence of sex ratios in other countries, including the other UK countries, is considered, and then an accounting exercise is undertaken presenting two explanatory scenarios. Finally sex ratios of migrant stocks by country of birth are presented. This analysis looks at the sex ratio of the non-EW born found in the Census and, given EW births and mortality rates, the implied sex ratio of the EW born abroad. This helps us to understand whether the sex ratio is being driven by sex imbalances in net immigration from overseas or net emigration of EW born. Work in progress and ways forward towards 2011 and beyond are then discussed.

The paper concentrates mainly on the sex ratios found in MYEs and PRD. However, ratios result from the underlying numbers of people by age and sex and this information is presented for reference in Appendix A.

The 2001 Census and mid-year population estimates

The mid-2001 population estimates based on the 2001 Census for the population of EW initially estimated the population at 1.1 million lower than the MYE rolled forward from the 1991 Census. Over half of the difference was explained by two elements: that additions to the population as a result of under enumeration in the 1991 Census were too high; and, errors in the estimation of migration to and from the UK during the 1990s.[5] Further analysis of the ONS Longitudinal Study (ONS LS), exercises in two local authorities (LAs) (Manchester and Westminster[6]), and further studies of other LAs,[7] identified a total of 275,000 people that were added to the mid-2001 population estimates partly to account for definitional differences between the 2001 Census and the mid-year estimates.[8,9] There remains an unexplained difference of 209,000, which is 0.4 per cent of the total EW population. A later section of the paper explores this unexplained difference in more depth.

Population estimates for EW made prior to the 2001 Census suggested that men continued to outnumber women until their late forties, when the sex ratio started to fall. Estimates based on the 2001 Census show women outnumbering men as early as age 22. This trend had been observed in the 1991 Census but there was little belief in this finding until it was found again in the 2001 Census after the adjustments for under enumeration. A previous article in this journal has described the sex ratio patterns seen across recent censuses[10], and points out that the dipping trend in the 2001 sex ratios is consistent with the trends observed in the 1981 and 1991 Censuses.[10] The sex ratio for the 2001 MYEs (based on the 2001 Census and containing additions made in 2001 and 2003) shows a clear dip from age 18 onwards as shown by the thick black line in Figure 1. Additionally, the population estimates for subsequent years show that the sharp drop in the sex ratio is ageing forward.

The dip in the sex ratio at ages 18–19

The 2001 sex ratio pattern could be explained in a number of ways. A dip that ages on could only be explained by a particular sex imbalance in migration around ages 18–19 as a 'one-off' event related to the year 2000–2001. No evidence of this has been found in migration data. If the sharp dip in the sex ratio around age 18 is a 'real' effect of young men migrating around the age of 18–19 (or greater numbers of females than males arriving from abroad), then one might expect some male migrants returning at a later age (or female migrants departing), but, the dip to remain at around age 19 and be reproduced in subsequent MYEs at the same age.

Another possible explanation for the cliff edge, and its moving forward pattern, could relate to population definitions, whereby young men are underrepresented in the population estimates for 2001 owing to the absence of a technique for adding returning short-term emigrants, not enumerated in the census. The pattern could also be partly explained if the widely recognised problem of under-enumeration of young males had not been fully addressed through census adjustments. A lot of work has been undertaken to address the unexplained difference; however, there is still a gender imbalance in the remaining 209,000. The explanation for the sharp drop in the sex ratio in the 2001 MYEs may be a combination of all these effects. While the dip may be a combination of causes, the ageing on is an indication that there is an issue in the methods or data sources used for population estimates. This indicates the need to understand further: migrant sex ratios; definitional issues in the Census; and, the residual issues in the unaccounted for 209,000 difference between rolled forward MYEs and Census. The remainder of this paper describes some of the analyses undertaken so far. There is more work being carried out than described here and this, together with any possible way forward for improving population estimates, will be discussed in a further paper next year.

Results

Sex ratio patterns in an administrative data source: Patient Register Data (PRD)

There are few administrative data sources that cover the whole population. One data source that has high coverage is the PRD. There are known data quality issues with this data set for purpose of producing population counts; for example, list variation caused at a national level by people moving abroad and not de-registering, and immigrants not registering or registering late.[10] List variation may also be caused by moves within EW, although the unique NHS number given to patients should minimise this risk. These issues may vary by age and sex and this needs to be considered in the following analysis.

Demographic data from patient registers is provided to ONS from two sources. Stock data of all people registered with a GP is provided from National Health Applications and Infrastructure Services (NHAIS). Information on flows is also provided from the Central Health Register

Figure 2a Sex ratios in the Patient Register Data, national totals between 2001 and 2007

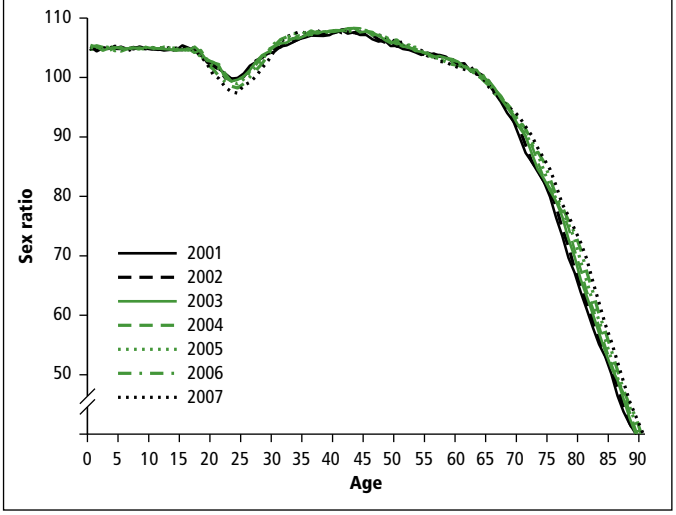
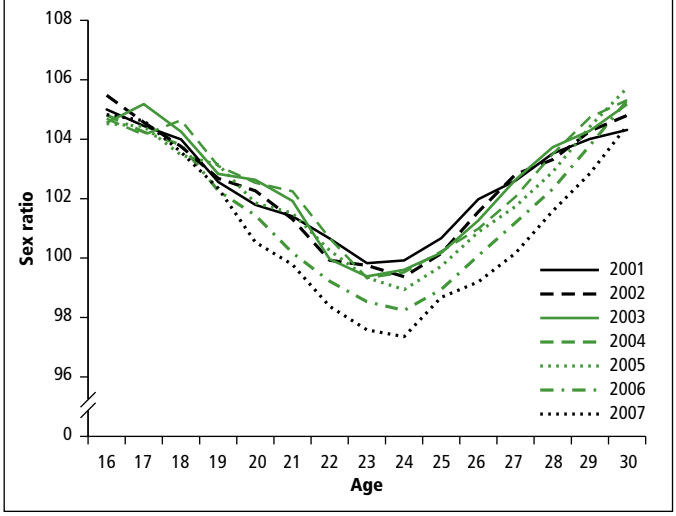


Figure 2b Sex ratios in the Patient Register Data, national totals between 2001 and 2007 for ages 16 to 30



Inquiry System (CHRIS). Both are used in estimating sub-national migration for population statistics purposes. CHRIS data is also provided to the ONS Longitudinal Study.

The following analysis is based on both data sources:

1. the stock of those registered with a GP, provided to ONS for the purpose of calculating sub-national migration (NHAIS).
2. a one per cent sample of flows on to and off of the NHSCR, provided to the ONS Longitudinal Study.

The one per cent flow data is used to examine how the sex ratio pattern in the GP register data is produced. The sex ratio pattern in the GP register is distinct both from a 'natural' population (where only births and deaths determine the pattern) and from the MYEs. Unlike the MYEs, the pattern is not ageing forward over this decade (**Figure 2a**). The sex ratio pattern for the PRD dips around similar young ages to the 2001 MYEs. However, it does not age forward, the dip becomes slightly deeper between 2001 and 2006 (**Figure 2b**) and then recovers to a higher than previous level after age 30.

The sex ratio pattern in the PRD is plotted with the sex ratio pattern in the MYEs for 2001 (**Figure 3a**) and 2007 (**Figure 3b**). Figures 3a and b demonstrate the different patterns of ageing forward in both datasets. Between 2001 and 2007, from age 16 onwards, the pattern in the MYE moves away from that of the PRD. In 2007 it is not until age 28 that the lines cross and the sex ratio in the PRD exceeds that of the MYE, with a bulging pattern between the ages 35 and 75, until the lines meet again.

Using ONS LS data to understand the sex ratio pattern in the PRD

GP register flows provided for the ONS LS were used to determine why the sex ratio in the PRD data dips and recovers without ageing forward. Preliminary analysis showed that the sample flow data, despite being only just over a one per cent sample, reproduced the distinctive trend in the sex ratio of the national PRD stock data.

Two subsequent analyses were undertaken. Firstly, flows to and from CHRIS were examined. **Figures 4a** and **4b** represent the cumulated flows of entries (re-entries, immigrations) and exits (embarkations, cancellations, deaths) between 2001 and 2005 to and from CHRIS. Cancellations are those people who have failed to respond to letters or

Figure 3a Sex ratio pattern for Patient Register Data and Mid Year Estimates national total values by age, 2001

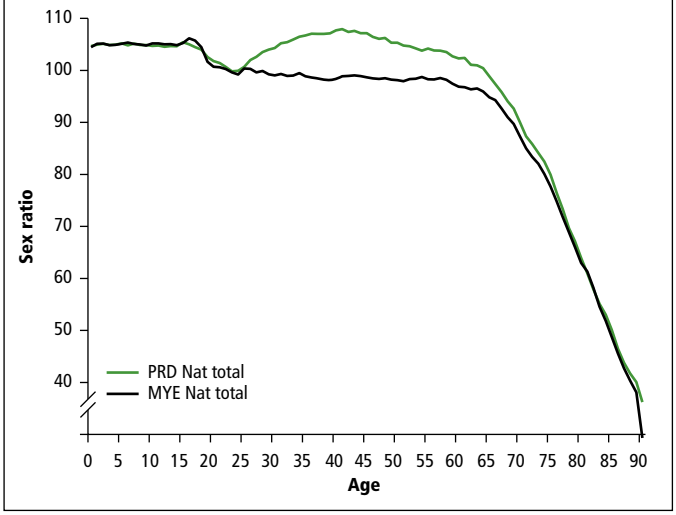


Figure 3b Sex ratio pattern for Patient Register Data and Mid Year Estimates national total values by age, 2007

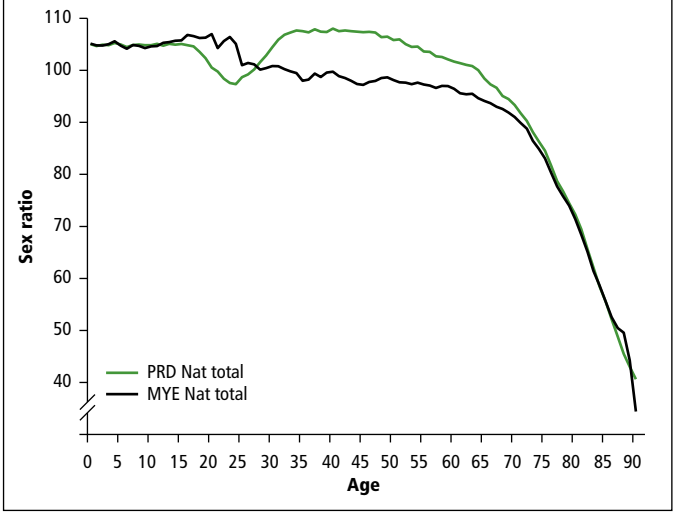
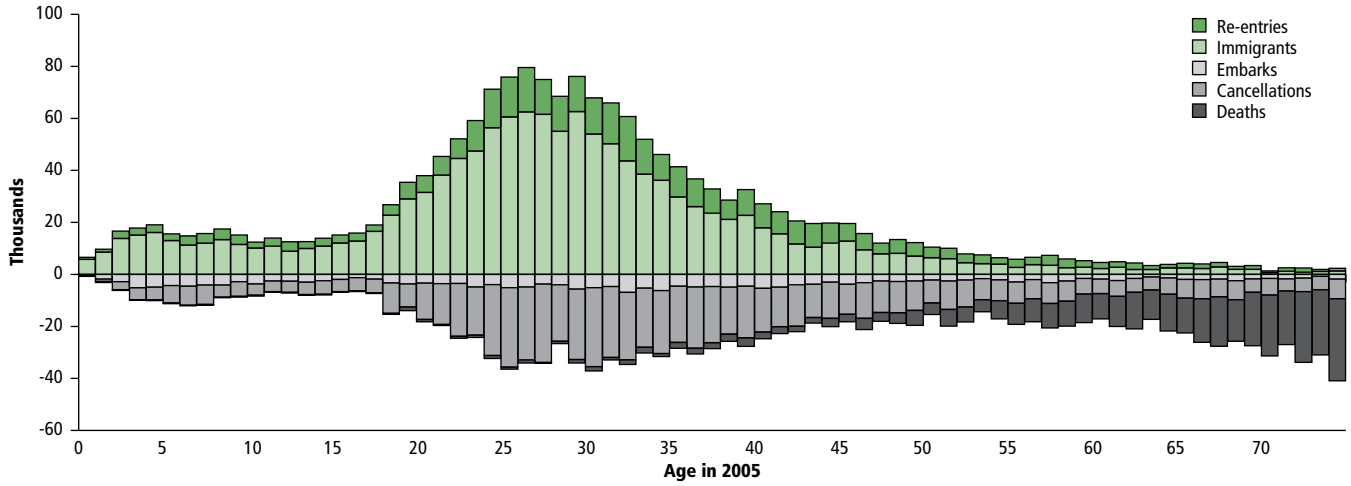
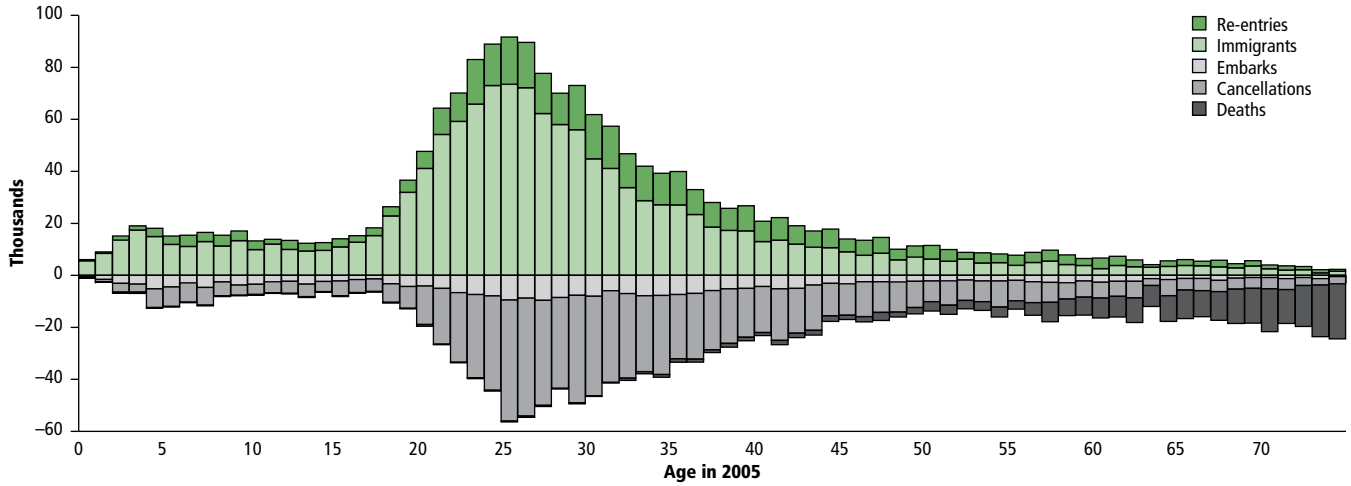


Figure 4a LS sample of flows to and from GP register mid-2001 to mid-2005 rated up to be representative of national flows, Males



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study, sample numbers less than three have been disclosure controlled

Figure 4b LS sample of flows to and from GP register mid-2001 to mid-2005 rated up to be representative of national flows, Females



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study, sample numbers less than three have been disclosure controlled

have failed to show up for appointments and are cancelled administratively. Embarkations are those who report leaving the country. Cancellations represent a much greater number of the outflows compared to embarkations. Three attributes of the sex imbalances are noteworthy in Figures 4a and b:

- a larger flow of female immigrants (a cumulative maximum of 73 thousand) at an earlier age (24 in 2005) compared to the male population (a cumulative maximum of 62 thousand at age 26 in 2005)
- a larger flow of male immigrants at a later working age compared to the female population (for example at age 30 in 2005 a cumulative figure of 54 thousand for men and 45 thousand for women)
- finally, a much larger outflow of women at ages 30 and over in 2005 compared with men (for example at age 30 the figures are 38 thousand compared with 30 thousand)

Trends at older ages reflect mortality differences by age between men and women.

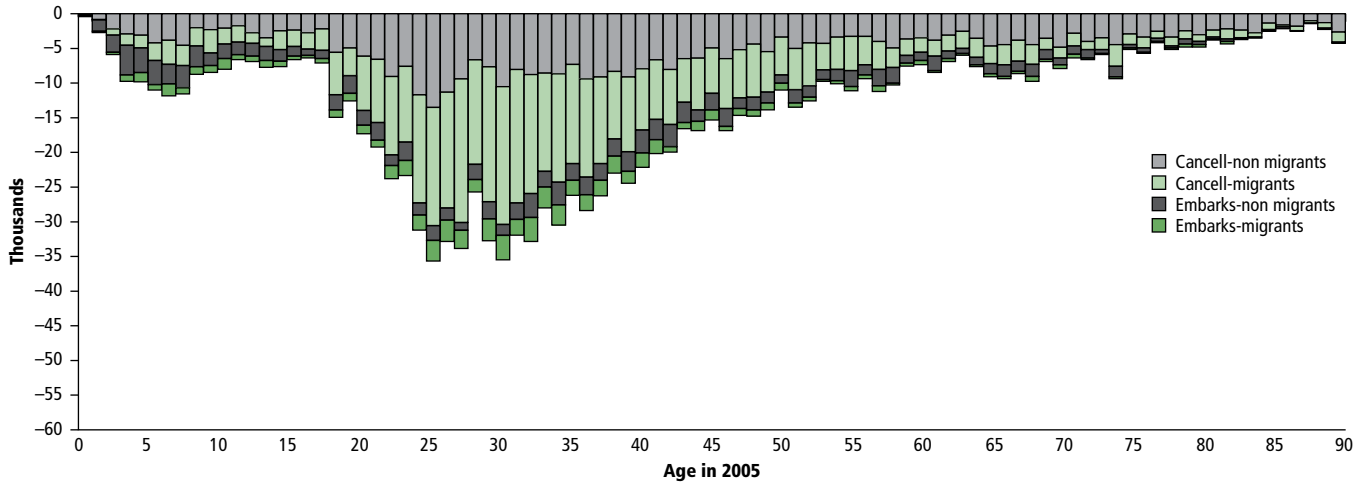
Further investigations then assessed how many of the cancellations and embarkations among females and males were originally immigrants. The analysis confirmed that to a large extent the cancellations were of previous immigrants. Both the cumulated flows of the cancellations and embarkations show variability, with both flows increasing at peak migration ages (18 to 40 years). In particular, those who were recorded as being immigrants are responsible for the increase in outflows at peak-migration ages. This observation is more pronounced for the females at peak migration ages (40 thousand at age 26 in 2005 for embarks and cancellations combined as compared to 20 thousand for the males) (**Figures 5a** and **b**). This raises the question of whether the sex difference in outflows corresponds to actual migration or whether there is an inherent gender bias in this data source in the tracking of people's movements. It may also provide evidence that the patient register may not capture migrant outflows of the EW born effectively.

International and UK Countries comparison

International Comparisons

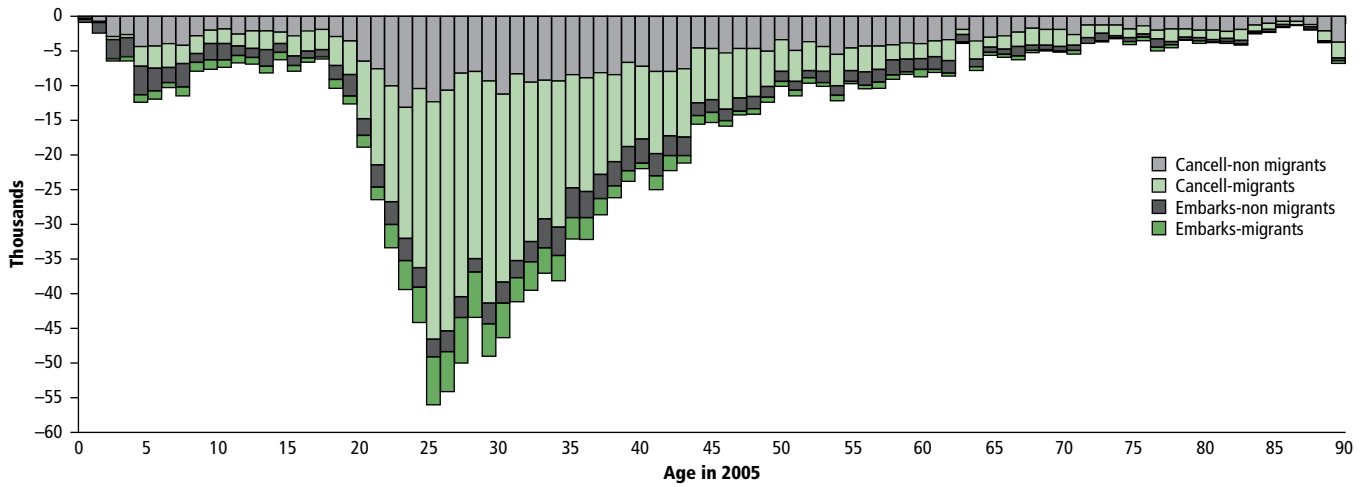
Sex ratios patterns in other countries were examined. In most countries statistical collection of migration data is a by-product of national

Figure 5a LS data on embarkations and cancellations from GP registers by previous migrant status rated up to be representative of national flows, Males



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study, sample numbers less than three have been disclosure controlled

Figure 5b LS data on embarkations and cancellations from GP registers by previous migrant status rated up to be representative of national flows, Females



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study, sample numbers less than three have been disclosure controlled

administrative data collection systems. Additionally, countries differ in their definition of a 'migrant' or 'migration', including deviating from the UN-recommended international migration definitions. Many EU countries have some form of population register. Those that are most reliable fully integrate their register with national administrative data. The Nordic countries have made efforts to improve international comparability through bilateral cooperation and adopting the UN criteria.[11] As such, the data for the Nordic countries have the most chance of providing reliable population data and therefore accurate sex ratio patterns.

In **Figure 6** and **Figure 7** international data are presented for specific countries, divided into selected OECD countries (Figure 6) and Nordic Countries (Figure 7). The key observations are:

- All OECD countries, except Spain, show some drop in the sex ratio at ages in the 20s and 30s.
- No country has such an abrupt drop in the sex ratio as EW had at 18–19 in 2001
- New Zealand shows the sharpest and deepest dip in sex ratios between ages 20 and 45

Figure 6 Sex ratio patterns in a selection of OECD countries, 2001

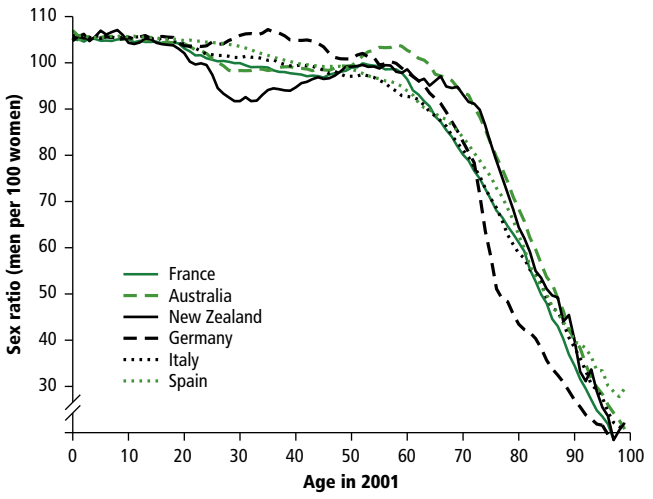
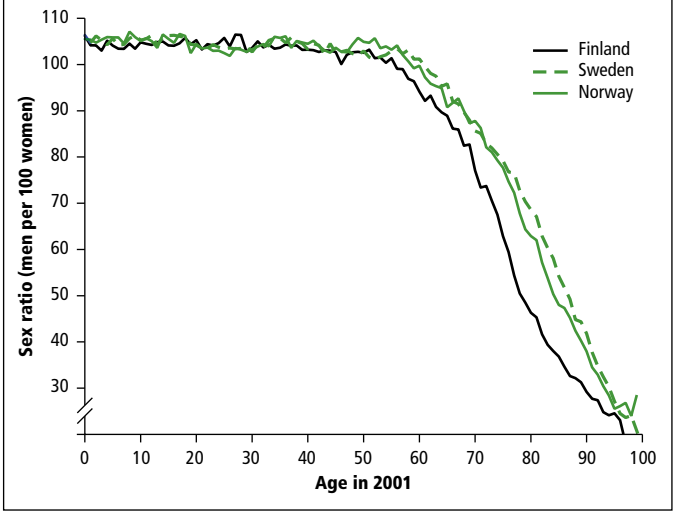


Figure 7 Sex ratio patterns in Nordic European countries, 2001

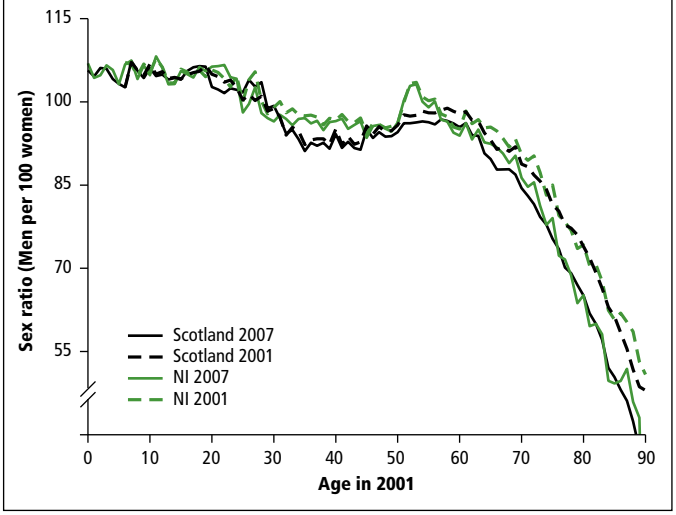


- In general the sex ratio patterns in the Nordic Countries Finland, Sweden and Norway are as would be expected in the absence of any strong differences in migration by sex, with sex ratios not dipping below parity until beyond around age 50 (although Norway shows a slight dip in the sex ratio at ages 25–30).

Sex ratios in Scotland and Northern Ireland (NI)

Although this work is primarily concerned with EW, the sex ratio pattern in Scotland and NI could provide a partial explanation for the sex ratio patterns in EW if the 'missing' young EW men were found in those countries. However, drops in the sex ratio were also observed in Scotland and NI (**Figure 8**). All lines are plotted based upon actual ages in 2001 to show the sex ratio in each of the years effectively preserves that found in 2001. Sex ratios for these countries are more 'ragged' because of the smaller population size. Within UK cross border migration also plays a larger role in both countries as compared to EW. The MYEs between 2001 and 2007 simply age forward the sex ratio found in the 2001 Census, except for the peak migration ages where migration has a small effect on the sex ratio, and at older ages where mortality affects the sex ratio.

Figure 8 Sex Ratio patterns in MYEs for Scotland and Northern Ireland, 2001 and 2007



Does the remaining unexplained difference in 2001 shed light on sex ratios?

Although much of the difference in overall numbers between the 2001 Census and the rolled forward estimates has been explained, the detailed age-sex division of population produces a national sex ratio pattern that has not yet been fully explained. Appendix A (**Figure A3**) shows the differences remaining by age and sex.

In the following exercise two potential scenarios for attributing the unexplained difference of 209,000 are presented. Both of the scenarios are extremes. The first scenario assumes that the remaining differences between the 2001 Census and the MYEs by age and sex are because the Census was not sufficiently precise in measuring population by age and sex, and that the revisions to the rolled forward estimates created the 'true' population. The scenario therefore adds back the net 209,000 population difference (in practice this would involve subtracting from some of the age groups, mainly young females). Under the second scenario, the assumption is the remaining difference at the 2001 Census is unmeasured migration over the 1990s and that similar rates of unexplained migration are occurring evenly each year in the current decade.

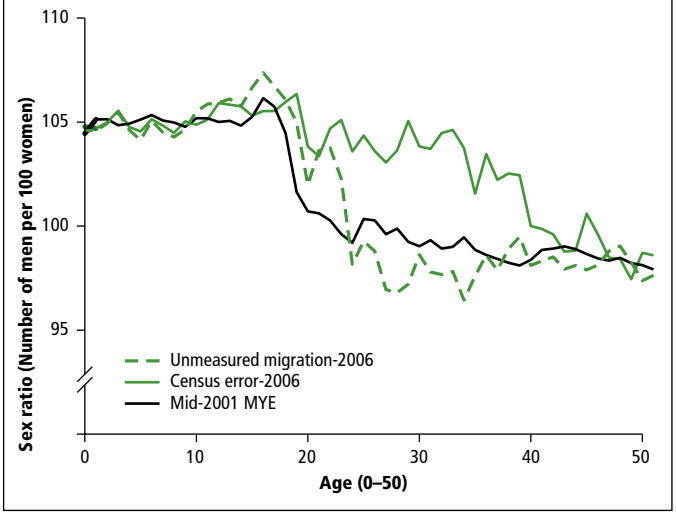
Figure 9 shows the sex ratio pattern for both scenarios. Both of the scenarios are likely to be extremes and while neither produces completely acceptable sex ratios they do appear to dampen the unusual effect currently seen in the MYEs. The distinctiveness of the two different scenarios provides further motivation to examine other data sources which could potentially provide a reliable indication of the national sex ratio in EW.

Sex (im)balances in migrant stocks

The final piece of work carried out attempts to account for the type of migrant that is affecting the sex balance in the population. Is it a result of a sex imbalance in overseas born migrants in EW, or in EW born population being abroad? In order to understand sex ratios of migrants and their impact on population estimates, the following analyses were carried out.

A 'theoretical' population of those born in EW estimated to be alive today[2] was derived using birth data and mortality rates only. So no account is taken of migration. The method of calculation is summarised in **Box One**.

Figure 9 2006 Mid-year estimates 2006 under two potential explanatory scenarios for the remaining difference



Box one

Calculation of England and Wales born population from births and mortality rates

Since 1837 there has been a legal requirement that every birth that occurred in EW should be registered and therefore a complete series of data is available[13] relating to the EW born population alive today. Similarly, all deaths (both EW and non-EW born) that occur in EW must be registered. By combining the deaths with information on population data from censuses and, since the 1960s, population estimates, the death figures can be used to estimate a historical series of age and sex specific mortality rates for EW.[14] These can be used with the births data to estimate the number of EW born people alive in 2001 as described below.

$l_{x,y}$= Numbers alive at age x in year y out of original number of births

$q_{x,y}$ = probability of dying between exact age x and exact age x + 1 in year y

An estimated number of people alive at exact age 1 is produced by first taking births to produce a population age 1 one year on.

$$l_{1,y+1} = l_{0,y} - l_{0,y} \times q_{0,y}$$

Subsequent populations in the cohort are then produced such that

$$l_{x,y+x} = l_{x-1,y+x-1} - l_{x-1,y+x-1} \times q_{x-1,y+x-1}$$

In order to produce the average number alive in the interval between two exact ages x and x + n ($_nL_x$) four adjacent populations are averaged. For example,

$$L_{20,2001} = (l_{20,2000} + l_{20,2001} + l_{21,2001} + l_{21,2002})/4$$

Effectively the average of the 1980 cohort surviving at exact ages 20 and 21 and the 1981 cohort at exact ages 20 and 21.

The population of EW estimated to be alive was then compared with both the EW born populations in the 2001, 1991 and 1981 Censuses, and, the EW born in the population estimates for the same years (derived using the census proportions). The difference between this 'theoretical' population and the Census (or estimated MYE) stocks of EW born residents in EW gives an estimate of the stock of EW born emigrants.

Conversely the stock of foreign born immigrants can be obtained directly from census counts (which can also be used to estimate the stock of foreign born in the mid-year estimates). The patterns in sex ratios among the derived stocks of EW and non-EW born migrants are shown in **Table 1**.

Differences between the 'theoretical' population derived from births and mortality rates and other population estimates (census or MYEs) could be attributed to a number of factors other than migration: mortality calculations; errors in the census; and, for estimates, assumptions made about country of birth, and past errors in adjusting population estimates after previous censuses. Analyses of sensitivity using different assumptions showed that only a small proportion of the difference could result from mortality calculations, at least at younger ages, and that only extreme assumptions for country of birth would affect the conclusions.[12] It is therefore assumed that migration does account for the difference.

Table 1 Sex ratios for the Census and mid-year estimates 1981, 1991 and 2001 for the stock of non-England and Wales immigrants and for England and Wales born emigrants

Age	Census			Latest mid year estimates		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
	Non-EW born resident in EW (based on counts in 1981 and 1991, 2001 adj. for under enumeration)			Non-EW born resident in EW (Estimated using census data)		
15–19*	106.6	102.2	106.7	107.1	103.0	104.2
20–24	98.0	87.4	87.5	98.0	90.8	86.0
25–29	98.0	93.4	87.4	98.5	95.5	91.1
30–34	94.0	96.5	93.4	94.5	97.1	96.9
35–39	97.4	95.3	95.5	98.0	95.8	96.1
40–44	106.2	90.5	95.2	106.7	90.9	95.5
45–49		94.1	91.7		94.3	91.9
50–54		103.6	86.4		103.5	87.3
55–59			91.4			90.3
60–64			96.6			96.9
	Estimated EW born emigrants			Estimated EW born emigrants		
15–19*	113.2	121.4	112.4	110.2	110.8	108.9
20–24	117.8	153.2	149.5	125.8	128.1	149.1
25–29	123.3	156.1	192.6	124.5	154.1	131.4
30–34	126.2	148.5	180.5	123.7	152.5	140.4
35–39	116.0	143.2	156.5	114.1	140.1	154.3
40–44	115.1	138.1	143.8	110.7	134.0	142.5
45–49		116.1	137.9		116.6	134.1
50–54		109.8	130.0		110.2	127.8
55–59			112.4			113.8
60–64			103.1			103.6

* Figure for 16–19 shown for 1981

The analysis in Table 1 brings together the sex ratios among migrant stocks (non-EW born residents in EW, and EW born residents who are abroad) derived from the 2001 Census, MYEs and the 'theoretical' population. The table is divided in two sections with the first (left) section showing the sex ratios based on the three censuses. Section two (right) is based on the latest MYEs, including the adjustments made after the 2001 Census. The table concentrates on the peak migration ages, although data beyond the peak migration ages are provided for 1991 and 2001 so that the cohort patterns can be followed.

The rows show age at the time of the census/MYEs. Cohorts can be followed in the shaded diagonal in the table; those aged 15–19 in 1981 are 10 years older by 1991 and 20 years older by 2001. The top part of the table shows sex ratios among the stock of non-EW born immigrants, showing slightly more women than men (sex ratio under 100), whereas the bottom part of the table shows the sex ratios among the EW born emigrant stock are male dominated. The fact that this trend can be observed in all three census years from ages above 19 warrants further investigation.

The estimated sex ratios for EW-born emigrant stock aged 25–39 in 2001 for the 2001 Census results are greater than 150, and approach 200 for the 25–29 group (left three columns of Table 1). The revisions and addition of men through the ONS Longitudinal Study (ONS LS)

adjustment considerably tempered these extreme sex ratios among emigrant-stock derived from the MYEs (right three columns in Table 1), with only the sex ratio for 35–39 years olds remaining over 150. This analysis can be seen as providing additional support for adjustments made.

The patterns here suggest that the fall in sex ratios at adult ages is driven mainly by much greater net outflow of EW born men than women although there are also slightly more females than males from abroad in the population. Thus, when examining migration flows particular attention needs to be drawn to the age and sex flows of the EW born as well as the flows of the non-EW born.

The numbers behind the information in **Table 1** can be found in an earlier paper.[15]

Discussion

How is the sex ratio pattern in the MYEs to be explained?

The sex ratio in the mid-2001 population estimates predominantly reflects the 2001 Census results. In many countries, low sex ratios at working and migratory ages have been observed in census counts. Evidence has shown[16] that virtually all censuses struggle with the problem of undercounting of young men; it is assumed that more mobile young males particularly in the age range 20 to 34 are likely to be undercounted compared to their female counterparts.[17] The increased proportion of women in the immigrant stock is likely to reflect a slight sex imbalance in the non-EW born migrant flows.

The international analysis confirms this by showing a dearth of young men in many developed countries' censuses and population registers. To establish whether under-count is universal, or if young men were simply moving between countries with consequently some countries showing raised sex ratios, extensive and careful analysis of both males and females by country of birth across all countries of the world would be required. For many countries such data is simply not available. Attempts have been made to estimate the stock of the EW born population abroad by Redfern[18] using the sparse data that is available, although others have challenged his model.[19]

Findings regarding data quality in the Census also raise the question of how censuses define residence, an area already identified as of great importance for the 2011 Census.[20] One of the great difficulties in any census is measuring the resident population for whom the concept of usual residence is ambiguous. The 2001 Census definition of 'usual resident' was '…someone who spends the majority of their time residing at that address'.[20] Applying this definition may have been problematic for certain sub-groups, such as those who have no usual residence anywhere in the UK, or those who are resident in the UK but do not have a usual residence in any one place here. These were more likely to be people who were single or not part of a traditional household and who consequently may not have been 'captured' by the census, including in the Census Coverage Survey. An additional definitional issue is that a long-term migrant in the 2001 Census is someone who has left their 'usual residence' for longer than six months, whereas the cut-off point for the MYEs is 12 months. If individuals under both definitions were disproportionately male then this would have impacted on the sex ratio.

Trends in the PRD sex ratio have been shown here to be driven primarily by the registration and cancellation of female migrants. Females are reported to be more compliant with administrative requirements and to register with a GP on arrival at the new location. Other evidence from literature suggested that the dip in the sex ratio around the younger ages 18 to 24 was explained by men making use of the doctor infrequently and therefore being less likely to be on the PRD.[21] However, for this to be true, young EW-born men would have to be de-registered (cancelled) first from the PRD. Evidence does not seem to support that there were many more cancellations among males compared to females. The 'bulging' profile in the PRD (Figure 2a and b) above the age of 30 appears to be the result of both higher numbers of males (migrants) registering at a GP practice and an excess outflow (cancellations and embarkations) of females compared to males, observed in the ONS LS data.

Although the accounting exercise analysing the effect of the 209,000 unexplained differences between rolled forward MYEs and the Census on sex ratios provided more plausible patterns under both scenarios, both are likely to be extremes and offer different sex ratio patterns. The first scenario, where the revised rolled forward estimates are accepted, appears to provide the more plausible sex ratio in that it is more consistent with the sex ratio from register based countries and does not show a sharp change at a particular age.

Issues addressed in order to prepare for the 2011 Census and beyond

Improved management of the 2011 Census including capturing through the Census Coverage Survey, and experience drawn from previous censuses, will contribute to minimising of any future under-estimation of specific age and sex groups. There have also been improvements to the information provided to respondents on the definition of those who should complete the census to ensure more complete coverage. Additionally, new questions will be asked on intended length of stay and second residence to allow a more flexible series of outputs using different residence definitions, including a greater compatibility with the MYE definition.

Work is still in progress to understand why the sex ratio pattern ages forward over the intercensal period. If the dip in the sex ratio has been caused by the under-enumeration of young males in 2001 then improved enumeration may give a different pattern in 2011. However, questions remain whether sufficient measures are in place to capture returning short term migrants abroad at the time of the Census. Extensive work on migration statistics after the 2001 Census has focussed on the geographical distribution of the population, with improvements to the measurement of the distribution of international immigrants and emigrants, with further improvements proposed including those of student moves subnationally. Improvements in the International Passenger Survey (IPS) will also see larger sample sizes and therefore greater precision, although they will not necessarily change the overall totals and age sex patterns. Further, information about the accuracy of sex ratios in net migration data by detailed age group is still limited and provides an important area for future work.

One contingency for the coverage estimation for the 2011 Census will be the use of target sex ratios. After the 2011 Census, target sex ratio could be used in Census coverage adjustments as a target control. They could be used, if evidence suggested that the Census was incorrect, to rebase from Census to estimates to minimise the gap between the rolled forward estimates from 2001 and the 2011 Census. They could also potentially be used to adjust future mid-year estimates.

Future work

At a national level there appears to be evidence from the PRD and from the remaining unexplained difference between the 2001 Census and rolled forward estimates, warranting examination of the age sex patterns of migrants. Improvement to sex ratios in population statistics would enhance confidence in those products. The methodology for putting together the various sources used for the migration element of the national population estimates by age and sex contains a number of assumptions that will be explored further.

At the moment, it is not possible to draw any strong conclusions from the analysis provided here of what the 'true' sex ratio pattern in EW should be given the two sources examined (MYEs – which is predominantly census driven – and PRD). In order to make this judgement, further work should be undertaken and a third administrative data source would assist. The Department for Work and Pension Longitudinal Study (WPLS) may prove a useful source to be examined to shed light on the sex ratio patterns of EW. The aim is to develop target sex ratios based on the triangulation of data sources (MYEs, PRD and WPLS data) at the national level. Further international analyses using data from other countries may provide some explanation for the sex ratios at the national level in EW, or at least help in providing an indication of plausible patterns.

This article has focused on the national sex ratio pattern; however there is also interest in sub-national sex ratios. At the sub-national level errors in sex ratios are as much, if not more, likely to result from issues with the computation of sub-national migration from GP register data, as well as the distribution of international immigration and emigration. If men are generally worse at registering with a doctor then this may produce a sex biased set of sub-national migration figures. At the subnational level, target sex ratios could be developed based on typologies of LAs or clustering of areas with similar sex ratio patterns.

Conclusion

This article has summarised work contributing to an explanation of the sex ratio pattern seen in population estimates since 2001. Questions remain as to the source of any error in the observed sex ratio pattern. For the 2011 Census there will be even better management and capturing in the CCS and lessons drawn from previous censuses will minimise both under-and over counts in the 2011 Census. Also improvements have been made to definitions of who should complete the survey in order to improve coverage, and extensive work has been undertaken to improve migration figures at national and subnational level.

Further research will aim to increase understanding of the relative importance of definitional issues and population numbers of males and females, and/or whether assumptions used in age distributions of migrants are pertinent. At this stage, there is no compelling evidence to adjust the population at the national level, but a number of further avenues such as the development of target sex ratios, have been identified that would prepare for the 2011 Census and beyond.

At the subnational level other improvements to international and internal migrants could potentially have an effect on the sex ratios of some local authorities. Any examination of subnational sex ratios needs to wait until after these are implemented.

Key findings

- Sex ratio patterns in mid-year estimates in this intercensal decade produce a pattern that requires explanation
- Sex ratio patterns in patient register data differ from those in mid-year estimates
- There is evidence that the national sex ratio pattern for patient registers is driven by greater flows of women on to and off of the patient registers
- Part of the explanation for the mid-year estimates' sex ratio pattern may lay in the age sex pattern of the remaining 209,000 difference between rolled forward estimates and the 2001 Census

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Appendix A

This article discusses the patterns of sex ratios, but the ratios themselves are derived from the numbers of males and females by age and sex. Charts are presented below on the population numbers in the MYEs and the PRD for the selected years 2001 and 2006, from which the sex ratios in this article have been derived (**Figures A1** and **A2**).

Figure A1 Population by age and sex, Mid-year population estimates and Patient Register data, England and Wales, 2001

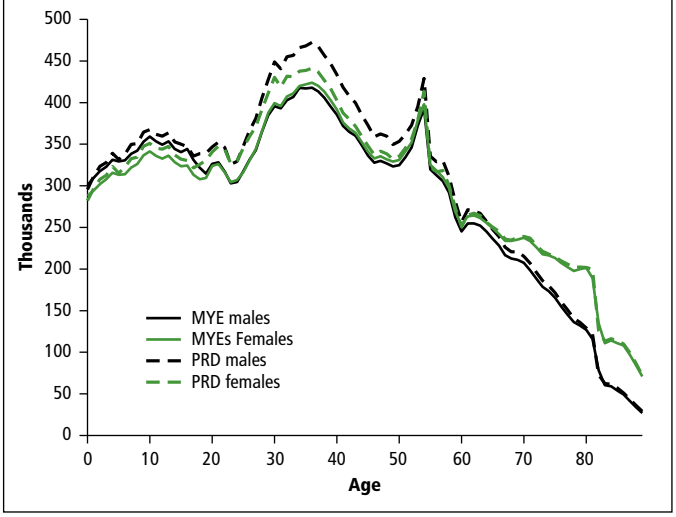
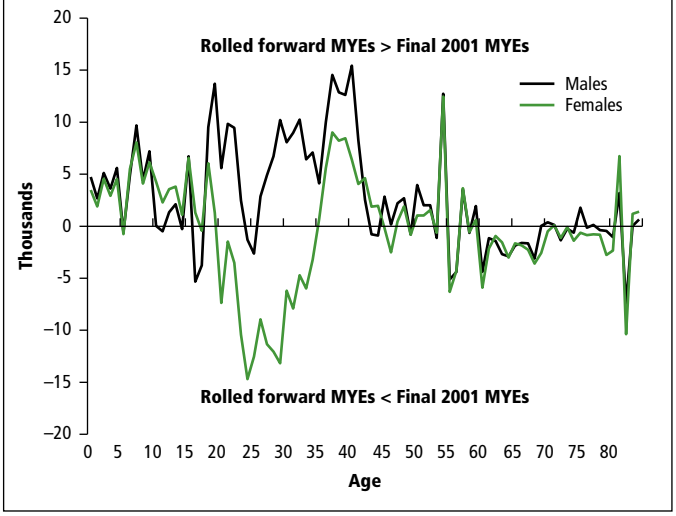


Figure A2 Population by age and sex, Mid-year population estimates and Patient Register data, England and Wales, 2006

Figure A3 shows the remaining unexplained difference of 209,000 between the rolled forward mid-year estimates and the 2001 Census. This shows that there is still an unexplained difference for men aged in their early 20s and for men in their late 20s through to their 40s. For women aged 20 to 35 there were actually more women found than expected in the census, conversely there were fewer women found aged 35 to 45. The net difference for men is 238,000 and for women –29,000.

Figure A3 Remaining difference at mid-2001 between rolled forward MYEs and post 2001 Census based MYEs (after additions from Longitudinal Study and LA studies by age and sex)



Tables

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

Population Trends tables are also available in XLS or CSV formats via our website www.statistics.gov.uk

Symbols

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

Table 1.1 Population and vital rates: international

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus[1]	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany[2]	Greece[3]	Hungary
Population (thousands)													
1971	55,780	7,501	9,673	8,540	610	9,810	4,963	1,369	4,612	51,251	78,313	8,831	10,370
1976	56,221	7,566	9,818	8,760	498	10,094	5,073	1,435	4,726	52,909	78,337	9,167	10,590
1981	56,344	7,569	9,859	8,891	515	10,293	5,121	1,482	4,800	54,182	78,408	9,729	10,712
1986	56,619	7,588	9,862	8,958	545	10,340	5,120	1,534	4,918	55,547	77,720	9,967	10,631
1991	57,338	7,813	9,979	8,982	587	10,309	5,154	1,566	5,014	57,055	79,984	10,247	10,346
1996	58,095	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	59,000	8,021	10,263	8,149	698[12]	10,267	5,349	1,367	5,181	60,964	82,260	10,931	10,200
2002	59,218	8,065	10,310	7,891	706[12]	10,206	5,368	1,361	5,195	61,399	82,440	10,969	10,175
2003	59,440	8,102	10,356	7,846	715[12]	10,203	5,384	1,356	5,206	61,832	82,537	11,006	10,142
2004	59,702	8,140	10,396	7,801	730[12]	10,211	5,398	1,351	5,220	62,252	82,532	11,041	10,117
2005	60,042	8,207	10,446	7,761	749[12]	10,221	5,411	1,348	5,237	62,638	82,501	11,083	10,098
2006	60,413	8,266	10,511	7,719	766[12]	10,251	5,427	1,345	5,256	62,999	82,438	11,125	10,077
2007	60,781	8,299	10,585	7,679	779[12]	10,287	5,447	1,342	5,277	63,392	82,315	11,171	10,066
2008	..	8,319	10,667	7,640	789[12]	10,381	5,472	1,341	5,300	63,753	82,218	11,214	10,045
2009	..	8,355	10,755[p]	7,607	794[12,p]	10,468	5,511	1,340	5,326	64,351[p]	82,050[p]	11,257[p]	10,031[p]
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)													
1971–76	1.6	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	0.4	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	1.0	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	2.5	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	2.6	3.7	3.6	–13.8	25.2	0.1	4.2	–19.2	4.4	3.4	4.8	9.0	–3.0
1996–01	3.1	1.6	2.1	–5.1	11.2	–0.9	3.3	–6.9	2.2	10.1	0.9	4.1	0.1
2001–02	3.7	5.5	4.6	–31.7	11.5	–5.9	3.6	–4.4	2.7	7.1	2.2	3.5	–2.5
2002–03	3.7	4.6	4.5	–5.7	12.7	–0.3	3.0	–3.7	2.1	7.1	1.2	3.4	–3.2
2003–04	4.4	4.7	3.9	–5.7	21.0	0.8	2.6	–3.7	2.7	6.8	–0.1	3.2	–2.5
2004–05	5.7	8.2	4.8	–5.1	26.0	1.0	2.4	–2.2	3.3	6.2	–0.4	3.8	–1.9
2005–06	6.2	7.2	6.2	–5.4	22.7	2.9	3.0	–2.2	3.6	5.8	–0.8	3.8	–2.1
2006–07	6.1	2.4	7.0	–5.2	17.0	3.5	3.7	–2.2	4.0	6.2	–1.5	4.1	–1.1
2007–08	..	2.4	7.7	–5.1	12.8	9.1	4.6	–0.7	4.4	5.7	–1.2	3.8	–2.1
2008–09	..	4.3	8.2	–4.3	6.3	8.4	7.1	–0.7	4.9	9.4	–2.0	3.8	–1.4
Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per 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	17.1	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	8.5	11.6	8.9	12.2	9.3	10.8	13.1	8.9	9.3	9.5
2002	11.3	9.7	10.8	8.5	11.1	9.1	11.9	9.6	10.7	12.8	8.7	9.4	9.5
2003	11.7	9.5	10.8	8.6	11.2	9.2	12.0	9.6	10.9	12.8	8.6	9.5	9.3
2004	12.0	9.7	11.1	9.0	11.2	9.6	12.0	10.4	11.0	12.8	8.6	9.6	9.4
2005	12.0	9.5	11.3	9.2	10.9	10.0	11.9	10.7	11.0	12.9	8.3	9.7	9.7
2006	12.4	9.4	11.5	9.6	11.3	10.3	12.0	11.1	11.2	13.1	8.2	10.0	9.9
2007	12.7	9.2	11.4	9.8	10.9	11.1	11.7	11.8	11.1	12.9	8.3	10.0	9.7
2008	12.9[p]	9.3	11.7	10.2	11.6	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.2	13.0	8.2	10.3	9.9
Death rate (per 1,000 population 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	10.6	10.9	13.5	9.5	9.0	10.2	9.5	13.1
2003	10.3	9.5	10.3	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	9.9	14.7	7.2	10.6	10.2	12.9	9.1	8.6	10.1	9.5	13.5
2006	9.4	9.0	9.6	14.8	6.7	10.2	10.2	12.9	9.1	8.5	9.9	9.5	13.1
2007	9.4	9.0	9.5	14.8	6.9	10.1	10.2	13.0	9.3	8.4	10.0	9.8	13.0
2008	9.4[p]	9.0	9.5	14.5	6.4	10.1	9.9	12.5	9.2	8.4	10.3	9.3	13.0

Note: Estimated population (as at 1 January), live birth and death rates up to the latest available data, as given in the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, the United Nations Demographic Yearbook*, and the Eurostat website (July 2009).
Birth and death rates for 2008 have been calculated using 2006-based population projections for 2008.
These will be revised later in 2009.

1 Republic of Cyprus – Data refer to Government controlled areas.
2 Including the former GDR throughout.
3 Greece – Mid-year population excludes armed forces stationed outside the country but includes alien forces stationed in the area.
4 Malta – including work and resident permit holders and foreigners residing in Malta.
5 Poland – excluding civilian aliens within the country but including civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.
6 Portugal – including the Azores and Madeira Islands.
7 Spain – including the Balearic and Canary Islands.
8 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.
9 Including the Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined.
10 Japan – excluding diplomatic personnel outside the country and foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.
11 USA – excluding armed forces overseas and civilian citizens absent from the country for extended periods.
12 Indicates population estimates of uncertain reliability.
13 Data refers to 15 April.
14 Mid-year estimates have been adjusted for under-enumeration.
15 For statistical purposes the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China. Data for the period 1996 to 2000 have been adjusted on the basis of the Population Census of 2000. Data from 2001 to 2007 have been estimated on the basis of the annual national sample surveys of Population Changes.
16 Rate is for 1990–1995.
s Eurostat estimate
p provisional

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

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	Irish Republic	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxem–bourg	Malta[4]	Nether–lands	Poland[5]	Portugal[6]	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain[7]	Sweden
Population (thousands)														
1971	2,992	54,073	2,366	3,160	342	330	13,194	32,800	8,644	20,470	4,540	1,732	34,216	8,098
1976	3,238	55,718	2,465	3,315	361	330	13,774	34,360	9,356	21,450	4,764	1,809	36,118	8,222
1981	3,443	56,502	2,515	3,422	365	322	14,247	35,902	9,851	22,353	4,996	1,910	37,741	8,320
1986	3,543	56,596	2,588	3,560	368	344	14,572	37,456	10,011	22,823	5,179	1,975	38,536	8,370
1991	3,526	56,751	2,662	3,742	387	358	15,070	38,245	9,871	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	22,608	5,374	1,991	39,479	8,841
2001	3,833[13]	56,960	2,364	3,487	439	391	15,987	38,254	10,257	22,430	5,379	1,990	40,477	8,883
2002	3,900[13]	56,994	2,346	3,476	444	395	16,105	38,242	10,329	21,833	5,379	1,994	40,964	8,909
2003	3,964[13]	57,321	2,331	3,463	448	397	16,193	38,219	10,407	21,773	5,379	1,995	41,664	8,941
2004	4,028[13]	57,888	2,319	3,446	455	400	16,258	38,191	10,475	21,711	5,380	1,996	42,345	8,976
2005	4,109[13]	58,462	2,306	3,425	461	403	16,306	38,174	10,529	21,659	5,385	1,998	43,038	9,011
2006	4,209[13]	58,752	2,295	3,403	469	405	16,334	38,157	10,570	21,610	5,389	2,003	43,758	9,048
2007	4,313[13]	59,131	2,281	3,385	476	408	16,358	38,125	10,599	21,565	5,394	2,010	44,475	9,113
2008	4,401[13]	59,619	2,271	3,366	484	410	16,405	38,116	10,618	21,529	5,401	2,010	45,283	9,183
2009	4,466[13, P]	60,053[P]	2,261	3,350	494	414	16,487[P]	38,136	10,627[P]	21,499	5,412	2,032	45,828	9,256
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	3.2	4.0	2.7	2.0	5.9
1991–96	5.7	0.4	–15.4	–7.5	13.9	12.3	6.1	2.0	3.8	–5.0	3.4	–1.1	2.9	5.2
1996–01	11.4	0.4	–7.6	–6.4	12.1	5.8	5.9	–1.9	4.0	–1.6	0.2	–0.1	5.1	1.0
2001–02	17.5	0.6	–7.6	–3.2	11.4	10.2	7.4	–0.3	7.0	–26.6	0.0	2.0	12.0	2.9
2002–03	16.4	5.7	–6.4	–3.7	9.0	5.1	5.5	–0.6	7.6	–2.7	0.0	0.5	17.1	3.6
2003–04	16.1	9.9	–5.1	–4.9	15.6	7.6	4.0	–0.7	6.5	–2.8	0.2	0.5	16.3	3.9
2004–05	20.1	9.9	–5.6	–6.1	13.2	7.5	3.0	–0.4	5.2	–2.4	0.9	1.0	16.4	3.9
2005–06	24.3	5.0	–4.8	–6.4	17.4	5.0	1.7	–0.4	3.9	–2.3	0.7	2.5	16.7	4.1
2006–07	24.7	6.5	–6.1	–5.3	14.9	7.4	1.5	–0.8	2.7	–2.1	0.9	3.5	16.4	7.2
2007–08	20.4	8.3	–4.4	–5.6	16.8	4.9	2.9	–0.2	1.8	–1.7	1.3	0.0	18.2	7.7
2008–09	14.8	7.3	–4.4	–4.8	20.7	9.8	5.0	0.5	0.8	–1.4	2.0	10.9	12.0	7.9
Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum)														
1971–75	22.2	16.0	14.4	16.4	11.6	17.5	14.9	17.9	20.3	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	18.9	20.3	16.3	17.1	11.6
1981–85	19.2	10.6	15.2	16.0	11.6	15.3	12.2	19.0	14.5	15.6	18.0	14.2	12.8	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	12.3	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	15.0	9.4	8.4	9.1	12.4	10.1	12.6	9.6	11.0	10.1	9.5	8.8	10.0	10.3
2002	15.4	9.4	8.6	8.7	12.0	9.9	12.5	9.3	11.0	9.7	9.5	8.8	10.2	10.7
2003	15.4	9.4	9.0	8.9	11.7	10.2	12.3	9.2	10.8	9.8	9.6	8.7	10.5	11.1
2004	15.2	9.7	8.8	8.9	11.9	9.7	11.9	9.3	10.4	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.6	11.2
2005	14.7	9.5	9.3	9.0	11.5	9.6	11.5	9.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.1	10.7	11.2
2006	15.1	9.5	9.7	9.2	11.7	9.6	11.3	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.4	10.9	11.7
2007	16.2	9.5	10.2	9.6	11.4	9.5	11.0	10.2	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.8	11.0	11.7
2008	16.9	9.6	10.6	10.4	11.5	10.0	11.2	10.9	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.5	11.4	11.9
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	9.8	9.8	9.8	8.0	10.9
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
2002	7.5	9.8	13.9	11.8	8.4	7.8	8.8	9.4	10.2	12.4	9.6	9.4	8.9	10.6
2003	7.2	10.2	13.9	11.9	9.0	7.9	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	7.5	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	7.9	8.3	9.7	9.7	11.9	9.9	9.1	8.4	10.0
2007	6.6	9.6	14.5	13.5	8.1	7.6	8.1	9.9	9.8	11.7	9.9	9.2	8.6	10.0
2008	6.1	9.8	13.8	13.1	7.4	7.7	8.2	10.0	9.7	11.8	9.8	9.1	8.7	9.9

See notes on first page of table.

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

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	EU[8]	Russian Federation	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	China	India[9]	Japan[10]	USA[11]	Year
Population (thousands)										
1971	438,728	130,934	13,067	22,026	2,899	852,290[15]	551,311	105,145	207,661	1971
1976	450,468	135,027	14,033	23,517	3,163	937,170[15]	617,248	113,094	218,035	1976
1981	459,807	139,225	14,923	24,900	3,195	1,008,460[15]	675,185	117,902	229,958	1981
1986	465,336	144,154	16,018	26,204	3,317	1,086,733[15]	767,199	121,672	240,680	1986
1991	473,094	148,245	17,284	28,031	3,477	1,170,100[15]	851,897	123,964	252,639	1991
1996	478,084	148,160	18,311[14]	29,611[14]	3,732	1,217,550[15]	942,157[12]	125,757	269,394	1996
2001	483,782	145,976	19,413[14]	31,021[14]	3,880	1,271,850[12, 15]	1,035,066[12]	127,150	285,108	2001
2002	484,614	145,306	19,650[14]	31,373[14]	3,939	1,280,400[12, 15]	1,051,260[12]	127,450	287,985	2002
2003	486,617	144,566	19,990[14]	31,669[14]	4,009	1,288,400[12, 15]	1,068,070[12]	127,720	290,850	2003
2004	488,757	143,821	20,140[14]	31,974[14]	4,061	1,296,075[12, 15]	1,085,600[12]	127,760	293,623	2004
2005	491,024	143,110	20,409[14]	32,312[14]	4,099	1,303,720[12, 15]	1,101,320[12]	127,773	296,410	2005
2006	492,975	142,490	20,700[14]	32,650[14]	4,180	1,311,020[12, 15]	1,117,730[12]	127,760	299,400	2006
2007	495,090	142,110	21,070[14]	32,980[14,P]	4,230	1,324,660[12, 15]	1,134,020[12]	127,770	301,620	2007
2008	497,660[P]	..	21,430[14,P]	..	4,270	..	1,150,000[12]	127,700	..	2008
2009	499,795[P]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2009
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)										
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	2.4	–2.9	12.0	9.5	7.9	8.9	19.7	2.2	11.7	1996–01
2001–02	1.7	–4.6	12.2	11.3	15.2	6.7	15.6	2.4	10.1	2001–02
2002–03	4.1	–5.1	17.3	9.4	17.8	6.2	16.0	2.1	9.9	2002–03
2003–04	4.4	–5.2	7.5	9.6	13.0	6.0	16.4	0.3	9.5	2003–04
2004–05	4.6	–4.9	13.4	10.6	9.4	5.9	14.5	0.1	9.5	2004–05
2005–06	4.0	–4.3	14.3	10.5	19.8	5.6	14.9	–0.1	10.1	2005–06
2006–07	4.3	–2.7	17.9	10.1	12.0	10.4	14.6	0.1	7.4	2006–07
2007–2008	5.2	..	17.1	..	9.5	..	14.1	0.5	..	2007–08
2008–09	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2008–09
Live birth rate (per 1,000 population 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	..	..	15.1	14.8	17.1	..	..	10.6	16.0	1986–90
1991–95	11.4	10.2	14.7	13.6	16.9	18.5[16]	..	9.7	13.1	1991–95
1996–00	10.6	8.6	13.4	11.4	14.9	..	..	9.5	14.3	1996–00
2001	10.4	9.0	12.7	10.8	14.4	13.4[15]	25.4	9.2	14.1	2001
2002	10.3	9.6	12.8	10.5	13.7	12.9[15]	25.0	9.1	14.0	2002
2003	10.3	10.2	12.6	10.6	14.0	12.4[15]	24.8	8.8	14.1	2003
2004	10.4	10.4	12.7	10.5	14.3	12.3[15]	24.1	8.7	14.0	2004
2005	10.4	10.2	12.9	10.6	14.1	12.4[15]	23.8	8.3	14.0	2005
2006	10.6	10.4	12.9	10.7	14.1	12.1[15]	23.5	8.6	14.2	2006
2007	10.6	11.3	13.5	..	15.2	12.0[15]	23.1	8.6	..	2007
2008	10.9	..	..	..	15.1	..	..	..	..	2008
Death rate (per 1,000 population per 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	..	..	7.2	7.3	8.2	..	..	6.4	8.7	1986–90
1991–95	10.4	13.7	7.0	7.8	7.8	..	..	7.0	8.7	1991–95
1996–00	10.2	14.3	6.9	7.2	7.2	..	..	7.4	8.5	1996–00
2001	9.9	15.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.4[15]	8.4	7.6	8.5	2001
2002	9.9	16.1	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.4[15]	8.1	7.7	8.5	2002
2003	10.1	16.4	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.4[15]	8.0	7.9	8.4	2003
2004	9.7	16.0	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.4[15]	7.5	8.1	8.2	2004
2005	9.8	16.1	6.4	7.1	6.6	6.5[15]	7.6	8.5	8.3	2005
2006	..	15.2	6.5	7.1	6.7	6.8[15]	7.5	8.5	8.1	2006
2007	..	14.7	6.6	..	6.8	6.9[15]	7.4	8.8	..	2007
2008	9.7	..	..	..	6.8	..	..	..	..	2008

See notes on first page of table.

Table 1.2 Mid Year Population: national

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution

Mid-year	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England and Wales	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Estimates							
1971	55,928	54,388	49,152	46,412	2,740	5,236	1,540
1976	56,216	54,693	49,459	46,660	2,799	5,233	1,524
1981	56,357	54,815	49,634	46,821	2,813	5,180	1,543
1986	56,684	55,110	49,999	47,188	2,811	5,112	1,574
1991	57,439	55,831	50,748	47,875	2,873	5,083	1,607
1993	57,714	56,078	50,986	48,102	2,884	5,092	1,636
1994	57,862	56,218	51,116	48,229	2,887	5,102	1,644
1995	58,025	56,376	51,272	48,383	2,889	5,104	1,649
1996	58,164	56,503	51,410	48,519	2,891	5,092	1,662
1997	58,314	56,643	51,560	48,665	2,895	5,083	1,671
1998	58,475	56,797	51,720	48,821	2,900	5,077	1,678
1999	58,684	57,005	51,933	49,033	2,901	5,072	1,679
2000	58,886	57,203	52,140	49,233	2,907	5,063	1,683
2001	59,113	57,424	52,360	49,450	2,910	5,064	1,689
2002	59,323	57,627	52,572	49,652	2,920	5,055	1,697
2003	59,557	57,855	52,797	49,866	2,931	5,057	1,703
2004	59,846	58,136	53,057	50,111	2,946	5,078	1,710
2005	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	60,975	59,216	54,072	51,092	2,980	5,144	1,759
2007 by age group **(percentages)**							
0–4	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*6.6*
5–15	*13.0*	*12.9*	*13.0*	*13.0*	*13.2*	*12.5*	*15.1*
16–44	*40.1*	*40.1*	*40.2*	*40.3*	*37.4*	*39.3*	*41.2*
45–64M/59F	*22.0*	*22.1*	*21.9*	*21.9*	*22.9*	*23.4*	*20.7*
65M/60F–74	*11.2*	*11.3*	*11.2*	*11.1*	*12.5*	*11.9*	*10.1*
75 and over	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*8.5*	*7.5*	*6.3*
Projections[1]							
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 by age group **(percentages)**							
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[2]	*23.4*	*23.4*	*23.3*	*23.3*	*23.5*	*24.4*	*23.9*
65–74[2]	*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*

1 National projections based on mid-2006 population estimates.
2 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**

Government Office Regions of England — Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution

Mid-year	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Estimates									
1971	2,679	7,108	4,902	3,652	5,146	4,454	7,529	6,830	4,112
1976	2,671	7,043	4,924	3,774	5,178	4,672	7,089	7,029	4,280
1981	2,636	6,940	4,918	3,853	5,187	4,854	6,806	7,245	4,381
1986	2,594	6,833	4,884	3,908	5,180	4,999	6,774	7,468	4,548
1991	2,587	6,843	4,936	4,011	5,230	5,121	6,829	7,629	4,688
1993	2,594	6,847	4,954	4,056	5,246	5,154	6,844	7,673	4,734
1994	2,589	6,839	4,960	4,072	5,249	5,178	6,874	7,712	4,757
1995	2,583	6,828	4,961	4,092	5,257	5,206	6,913	7,763	4,782
1996	2,576	6,810	4,961	4,108	5,263	5,233	6,974	7,800	4,793
1997	2,568	6,794	4,958	4,120	5,262	5,267	7,015	7,853	4,827
1998	2,561	6,792	4,958	4,133	5,271	5,302	7,065	7,889	4,849
1999	2,550	6,773	4,956	4,152	5,272	5,339	7,154	7,955	4,881
2000	2,543	6,774	4,959	4,168	5,270	5,375	7,237	7,991	4,917
2001	2,540	6,773	4,977	4,190	5,281	5,400	7,322	8,023	4,943
2002	2,541	6,778	5,002	4,222	5,295	5,433	7,362	8,047	4,973
2003	2,541	6,800	5,028	4,254	5,312	5,475	7,364	8,087	5,005
2004	2,542	6,820	5,064	4,291	5,327	5,511	7,389	8,125	5,042
2005	2,550	6,840	5,108	4,328	5,351	5,563	7,456	8,185	5,087
2006	2,556	6,853	5,142	4,364	5,367	5,607	7,512	8,238	5,124
2007	2,564	6,864	5,177	4,400	5,382	5,661	7,557	8,309	5,178
2007 by age group **(percentages)**									
0–4	*5.5*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*5.6*	*6.1*	*5.9*	*7.0*	*5.8*	*5.2*
5–15	*12.6*	*13.2*	*13.0*	*12.9*	*13.4*	*13.2*	*12.2*	*13.2*	*12.5*
16–44	*38.9*	*39.4*	*40.3*	*39.4*	*39.1*	*38.6*	*48.3*	*38.9*	*37.1*
45–64M/59F	*23.2*	*22.3*	*22.0*	*22.7*	*22.0*	*22.4*	*18.6*	*22.5*	*22.9*
65M/60F–74	*11.9*	*11.5*	*11.3*	*11.6*	*11.6*	*11.7*	*8.1*	*11.3*	*12.6*
75 and over	*8.0*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*8.2*	*5.7*	*8.3*	*9.5*
Projections[1]									
2006	2,556	6,853	5,142	4,364	5,367	5,607	7,512	8,238	5,124
2011	2,594	7,014	5,377	4,591	5,506	5,890	7,817	8,550	5,368
2016	2,638	7,193	5,621	4,825	5,662	6,179	8,114	8,871	5,620
2021	2,685	7,377	5,866	5,060	5,824	6,471	8,390	9,202	5,882
2026	2,730	7,546	6,101	5,286	5,977	6,747	8,633	9,523	6,139
2031	2,769	7,696	6,319	5,491	6,114	6,997	8,858	9,814	6,374
2031 by age group **(percentages)**									
0–4	*5.2*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.3*	*5.9*	*5.5*	*6.7*	*5.5*	*5.0*
5–15	*12.1*	*12.6*	*12.5*	*12.3*	*13.2*	*12.6*	*12.6*	*12.7*	*11.8*
16–44	*35.6*	*36.3*	*37.7*	*35.6*	*35.7*	*34.9*	*43.7*	*35.1*	*33.9*
45–64[2]	*23.0*	*23.2*	*23.0*	*23.8*	*22.8*	*23.7*	*22.9*	*23.6*	*23.7*
65–74[2]	*11.7*	*10.9*	*10.2*	*11.0*	*10.5*	*10.9*	*7.4*	*10.8*	*11.8*
75 and over	*12.4*	*11.5*	*10.9*	*12.0*	*11.9*	*12.4*	*6.7*	*12.4*	*13.9*

1 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.
2 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 Population: age and sex

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64M/59F[1]	65M/60F[1] and over
United Kingdom																
Persons																
1981	56,357	730	2,726	8,147	9,019	8,010	6,774	9,540	2,935	5,195	2,677	..	..	12,543	33,780	10,035
1986	56,684	748	2,886	7,143	9,200	8,007	7,711	9,212	3,069	5,020	2,971	716	..	11,645	34,725	10,313
1991	57,439	790	3,077	7,141	8,168	8,898	7,918	9,500	2,888	5,067	3,119	626	248	11,685	35,197	10,557
1996	58,164	719	3,019	7,544	7,231	9,131	7,958	10,553	2,785	5,066	3,129	711	317	12,018	35,498	10,649
2000	58,886	682	2,869	7,652	7,139	8,646	8,678	11,011	2,900	4,940	3,249	755	364	11,959	36,138	10,788
2001	59,113	663	2,819	7,624	7,261	8,475	8,846	11,168	2,884	4,947	3,296	753	377	11,863	36,406	10,845
2002	59,323	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	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	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	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
2007	60,975	756	2,837	7,128	8,156	7,859	9,248	11,728	3,483	5,058	3,424	873	425	11,509	37,904	11,562
Males																
1981	27,412	374	1,400	4,184	4,596	4,035	3,409	4,711	1,376	2,264	922	..	..	6,439	17,646	3,327
1986	27,542	384	1,478	3,664	4,663	4,022	3,864	4,572	1,463	2,206	1,060	166	..	5,968	18,142	3,432
1991	27,909	403	1,572	3,655	4,146	4,432	3,949	4,732	1,390	2,272	1,146	166	46	5,976	18,303	3,630
1996	28,287	369	1,547	3,857	3,652	4,540	3,954	5,244	1,360	2,311	1,187	201	65	6,148	18,375	3,764
2000	28,690	350	1,469	3,920	3,606	4,292	4,298	5,457	1,420	2,294	1,278	225	81	6,128	18,685	3,878
2001	28,832	338	1,445	3,906	3,672	4,215	4,382	5,534	1,412	2,308	1,308	227	85	6,077	18,827	3,928
2002	28,964	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	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	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	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
2007	29,916	387	1,453	3,649	4,193	3,936	4,578	5,786	1,701	2,398	1,432	295	108	5,895	19,789	4,233
Females																
1981	28,946	356	1,327	3,963	4,423	3,975	3,365	4,829	1,559	2,931	1,756	..	..	6,104	16,134	6,708
1986	29,142	364	1,408	3,480	4,538	3,985	3,847	4,639	1,606	2,814	1,911	550	..	5,678	16,583	6,881
1991	29,530	387	1,505	3,487	4,021	4,466	3,968	4,769	1,498	2,795	1,972	460	202	5,709	16,894	6,927
1996	29,877	350	1,472	3,687	3,579	4,591	4,005	5,309	1,426	2,755	1,942	509	252	5,870	17,123	6,885
2000	30,196	333	1,399	3,732	3,533	4,353	4,380	5,554	1,481	2,646	1,971	530	283	5,832	17,453	6,911
2001	30,281	324	1,375	3,718	3,589	4,260	4,465	5,634	1,473	2,640	1,987	526	292	5,786	17,579	6,917
2002	30,359	323	1,346	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	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	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	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
2007	31,059	368	1,383	3,480	3,963	3,924	4,670	5,942	1,782	2,660	1,992	578	317	5,615	18,116	7,329
England and Wales																
Persons																
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	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	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	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	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
2007	54,072	675	2,528	6,314	7,219	6,999	8,209	10,347	3,092	4,468	3,049	787	385	10,212	33,588	10,271
Males																
1981	24,160	324	1,218	3,639	4,011	3,569	3,024	4,178	1,227	2,020	825	94	32	5,601	15,589	2,970
1986	24,311	335	1,292	3,194	4,083	3,542	3,438	4,053	1,302	1,972	951	115	35	5,208	16,031	3,072
1991	24,681	356	1,385	3,198	3,638	3,920	3,504	4,199	1,234	2,027	1,029	150	42	5,240	16,193	3,248
1996	25,030	327	1,368	3,393	3,202	4,020	3,489	4,659	1,205	2,059	1,067	182	59	5,416	16,247	3,367
2000	25,438	311	1,303	3,462	3,172	3,823	3,802	4,842	1,259	2,040	1,148	204	73	5,416	16,556	3,466
2001	25,574	301	1,281	3,453	3,231	3,758	3,881	4,907	1,252	2,052	1,175	206	77	5,376	16,688	3,510
2002	25,704	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	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	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	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
2007	26,569	346	1,295	3,231	3,715	3,508	4,076	5,110	1,511	2,127	1,283	268	99	5,230	17,563	3,775
Females																
1981	25,474	310	1,154	3,446	3,863	3,517	2,972	4,255	1,380	2,599	1,564	289	126	5,309	14,207	5,958
1986	25,687	319	1,231	3,032	3,978	3,509	3,418	4,083	1,422	2,498	1,704	346	148	4,953	14,616	6,118
1991	26,067	342	1,328	3,050	3,527	3,943	3,517	4,208	1,319	2,479	1,761	411	181	5,007	14,908	6,152
1996	26,381	310	1,300	3,243	3,134	4,056	3,528	4,704	1,252	2,437	1,734	457	227	5,168	15,106	6,107
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	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	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	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	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
2007	27,503	329	1,233	3,082	3,505	3,490	4,132	5,237	1,581	2,342	1,767	520	286	4,982	16,026	6,496

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.
Tel no. for all enquiries relating to population estimates:- 01329 444661

Table 1.4 continued **Population: age and sex**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64M/59F[1]	65M/65F[1] and over
England																
Persons																
1981	46,821	598	2,235	6,678	7,440	6,703	5,663	7,948	2,449	4,347	2,249	362	149	10,285	28,133	8,403
1986	47,188	618	2,380	5,869	7,623	6,682	6,478	7,672	2,559	4,199	2,501	435	172	9,583	28,962	8,643
1991	47,875	660	2,560	5,885	6,772	7,460	6,633	7,920	2,399	4,222	2,626	529	210	9,658	29,390	8,827
1996	48,519	603	2,523	6,255	5,985	7,667	6,638	8,822	2,310	4,217	2,631	602	269	9,985	29,639	8,895
2000	49,233	575	2,406	6,375	5,923	7,304	7,257	9,199	2,411	4,107	2,727	641	309	9,980	30,243	9,010
2001	49,450	558	2,366	6,359	6,032	7,171	7,407	9,327	2,395	4,113	2,764	638	321	9,908	30,487	9,055
2002	49,652	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	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	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	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
2007	51,092	641	2,398	5,961	6,812	6,669	7,791	9,758	2,904	4,192	2,865	739	363	9,656	31,792	9,645
Males																
1981	22,795	306	1,147	3,430	3,790	3,377	2,856	3,938	1,154	1,902	777	89	30	5,280	14,717	2,798
1986	22,949	317	1,219	3,010	3,862	3,357	3,249	3,822	1,224	1,853	897	108	33	4,911	15,147	2,891
1991	23,291	336	1,307	3,011	3,439	3,721	3,311	3,957	1,159	1,900	970	141	39	4,938	15,302	3,050
1996	23,629	309	1,294	3,198	3,023	3,818	3,302	4,390	1,133	1,932	1,003	172	55	5,110	15,358	3,161
2000	24,030	294	1,232	3,266	2,995	3,638	3,604	4,562	1,184	1,917	1,078	192	69	5,113	15,661	3,256
2001	24,166	285	1,212	3,257	3,053	3,580	3,681	4,624	1,176	1,928	1,103	194	73	5,075	15,793	3,298
2002	24,290	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	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	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	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
2007	25,114	328	1,228	3,050	3,506	3,345	3,874	4,821	1,418	1,995	1,205	251	93	4,944	16,626	3,544
Females																
1981	24,026	292	1,088	3,248	3,650	3,327	2,807	4,009	1,295	2,445	1,472	273	119	5,004	13,416	5,605
1986	24,239	301	1,161	2,859	3,761	3,325	3,229	3,850	1,335	2,346	1,604	326	140	4,672	13,815	5,752
1991	24,584	324	1,253	2,873	3,333	3,739	3,322	3,964	1,239	2,323	1,656	388	171	4,720	14,088	5,777
1996	24,890	293	1,229	3,056	2,961	3,849	3,336	4,432	1,177	2,286	1,628	430	214	4,876	14,281	5,734
2000	25,203	281	1,174	3,109	2,928	3,667	3,653	4,637	1,227	2,190	1,649	448	240	4,867	14,582	5,755
2001	25,284	273	1,154	3,102	2,979	3,591	3,726	4,702	1,219	2,185	1,661	444	248	4,834	14,694	5,757
2002	25,362	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	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	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	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
2007	25,978	312	1,170	2,910	3,306	3,324	3,917	4,937	1,485	2,198	1,660	488	270	4,711	15,166	6,100
Wales																
Persons																
1981	2,813	36	136	407	434	383	333	485	158	272	139	21	8	626	1,663	525
1986	2,811	37	143	357	438	369	378	464	166	271	154	26	10	578	1,686	547
1991	2,873	38	153	363	393	402	389	486	154	284	164	32	13	589	1,711	573
1996	2,891	34	146	381	352	409	379	541	147	279	170	37	17	598	1,714	578
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	2,920	30	132	380	365	354	414	578	156	265	185	39	20	582	1,749	589
2003	2,931	31	129	377	376	345	417	582	161	268	187	38	21	577	1,759	595
2004	2,946	32	127	373	385	339	421	586	166	270	188	39	21	572	1,773	602
2005	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
2007	2,980	34	130	353	407	330	418	590	188	276	185	48	22	557	1,797	627
Males																
1981	1,365	18	70	209	221	193	168	240	73	118	48	5	2	321	871	173
1986	1,362	19	73	184	221	186	190	231	79	119	54	7	2	297	885	181
1991	1,391	20	78	186	199	199	194	242	74	128	60	8	2	302	891	198
1996	1,401	17	74	195	179	203	187	269	72	128	64	10	3	306	890	206
2000	1,408	16	71	196	177	185	198	280	75	124	71	12	4	303	895	210
2001	1,409	16	69	196	179	178	200	283	75	124	73	12	4	301	895	212
2002	1,414	16	68	195	184	172	202	285	77	125	74	12	5	299	900	215
2003	1,423	16	66	194	190	168	204	287	79	127	75	11	5	296	908	218
2004	1,432	16	65	192	196	166	205	288	82	128	76	12	5	294	917	221
2005	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
2007	1,454	17	67	181	209	164	203	289	93	132	78	16	6	286	937	231
Females																
1981	1,448	18	66	199	213	190	165	246	85	154	91	16	6	305	791	352
1986	1,449	18	70	173	217	184	188	233	87	152	100	20	8	282	801	366
1991	1,482	19	75	177	194	203	195	244	80	156	104	24	10	288	820	375
1996	1,490	16	71	186	173	206	192	272	75	151	106	27	13	293	825	373
2000	1,499	15	67	186	175	192	206	285	77	142	109	28	15	288	840	371
2001	1,502	15	66	186	177	187	209	289	78	141	110	27	15	286	844	372
2002	1,506	15	65	185	181	182	212	293	80	140	111	27	16	283	849	374
2003	1,508	15	63	183	185	176	214	295	82	141	112	27	16	280	851	377
2004	1,514	15	62	182	189	172	216	298	84	142	112	26	16	278	856	380
2005	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
2007	1,526	16	63	172	198	166	215	300	96	144	107	32	16	271	860	395

See notes on first page of table.

Table 1.4 continued **Population: age and sex**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group: Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64M/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	5,112	66	257	656	863	739	665	849	273	435	252	42	15	1,061	3,161	890
1991	5,083	66	258	634	746	795	696	853	265	441	259	51	19	1,021	3,151	912
1996	5,092	59	252	643	651	798	722	925	259	448	256	57	24	1,019	3,151	922
2000	5,063	53	230	636	628	717	774	962	263	445	267	59	28	985	3,141	937
2001	5,064	52	224	629	633	696	782	979	262	447	272	59	29	970	3,150	944
2002	5,055	51	217	622	639	669	788	993	262	449	276	58	30	955	3,150	950
2003	5,057	52	212	614	648	648	793	1,008	265	452	281	55	31	943	3,156	958
2004	5,078	54	210	609	653	635	796	1,025	270	455	286	54	31	935	3,175	968
2005	5,095	54	211	600	659	629	794	1,042	273	457	286	59	32	929	3,191	975
2006	5,117	55	213	588	668	627	790	1,058	280	456	287	63	32	922	3,213	983
2007	5,144	57	218	576	676	629	781	1,060	301	457	290	66	32	917	3,227	1,001
Males																
1981	2,495	35	128	400	445	364	298	424	118	194	77	8	3	610	1,603	282
1986	2,462	34	131	336	438	371	331	410	127	184	86	10	3	543	1,636	283
1991	2,445	34	132	324	377	394	345	415	124	192	91	13	3	522	1,623	299
1996	2,447	30	128	328	327	392	355	454	122	198	93	15	5	521	1,616	310
2000	2,432	28	118	326	315	347	377	474	125	199	100	17	6	505	1,606	322
2001	2,434	26	115	322	319	337	379	483	125	200	103	17	6	497	1,610	327
2002	2,432	26	111	319	324	325	382	490	125	202	106	17	7	489	1,612	331
2003	2,435	26	108	314	329	315	383	496	126	204	108	16	7	483	1,616	336
2004	2,446	28	107	312	332	310	384	503	129	207	111	16	7	479	1,627	341
2005	2,456	28	107	307	335	309	382	511	131	208	112	18	7	476	1,635	345
2006	2,469	28	109	301	340	310	380	517	135	208	113	20	8	472	1,649	349
2007	2,486	29	112	295	345	313	375	517	146	210	116	21	8	469	1,662	354
Females																
1981	2,685	33	121	380	430	359	305	456	142	265	155	27	11	579	1,506	600
1986	2,649	32	126	320	424	368	334	439	146	250	166	32	12	518	1,525	606
1991	2,639	32	126	309	369	402	351	437	141	249	168	38	16	499	1,528	612
1996	2,645	28	123	315	324	406	367	470	137	250	164	42	20	498	1,535	612
2000	2,631	26	112	310	313	369	397	488	138	246	166	43	22	480	1,535	616
2001	2,630	26	109	307	314	359	403	496	137	246	169	43	23	473	1,540	617
2002	2,623	25	106	303	315	344	406	504	137	247	171	41	23	466	1,538	619
2003	2,623	25	104	300	318	332	410	512	139	248	173	39	24	460	1,540	622
2004	2,632	26	103	297	321	325	412	521	141	248	175	38	24	457	1,549	627
2005	2,639	26	103	293	324	320	411	531	142	249	174	41	25	453	1,556	630
2006	2,647	27	104	287	328	317	410	541	145	247	174	43	25	450	1,564	634
2007	2,659	28	106	281	332	316	406	542	155	247	174	45	24	448	1,564	646
Northern Ireland																
Persons																
1981	1,543	27	106	282	271	200	175	227	68	116	57	..	..	444	874	224
1986	1,574	28	107	261	277	217	190	227	71	115	64	16	..	423	917	234
1991	1,607	26	106	260	256	240	200	241	70	121	69	14	6	417	945	246
1996	1,662	24	99	266	244	257	220	266	70	123	72	15	7	415	993	253
2000	1,683	22	95	259	237	247	243	284	73	123	75	16	7	403	1,020	259
2001	1,689	22	93	255	240	243	248	290	74	123	77	16	7	397	1,030	262
2002	1,697	22	91	253	243	238	251	296	75	125	79	16	7	393	1,037	266
2003	1,703	21	89	251	246	233	254	301	78	126	81	16	8	388	1,044	271
2004	1,710	22	87	248	250	229	256	305	81	127	82	16	8	383	1,052	275
2005	1,724	23	88	245	253	228	257	310	84	128	83	17	8	381	1,064	280
2006	1,742	23	89	242	258	229	259	316	87	130	83	18	8	380	1,077	284
2007	1,759	24	91	239	260	231	259	321	90	132	84	19	8	380	1,089	290
Males																
1981	757	14	54	145	140	102	87	109	32	50	21	..	..	228	454	75
1986	768	14	55	134	142	109	95	110	33	50	23	4	..	217	474	77
1991	783	13	54	133	131	119	100	118	32	53	26	4	1	213	487	83
1996	810	12	51	136	124	128	109	131	33	54	27	4	1	212	511	87
2000	820	11	49	133	120	122	119	141	35	55	29	5	2	207	524	90
2001	824	11	48	131	122	120	122	144	35	56	30	5	2	204	529	92
2002	829	11	47	130	124	117	123	147	36	56	31	5	2	202	534	94
2003	833	11	46	129	126	115	124	149	38	57	31	5	2	199	538	95
2004	836	11	45	127	128	113	125	151	39	58	32	5	2	197	542	97
2005	844	12	45	126	130	113	126	153	41	59	32	5	2	196	550	99
2006	853	12	46	124	132	113	127	156	42	60	33	6	2	195	558	101
2007	862	13	47	123	134	114	127	158	44	61	33	6	2	195	564	103
Females																
1981	786	13	52	137	130	98	88	118	37	66	37	..	..	216	420	150
1986	805	13	52	127	135	107	96	118	38	65	41	12	..	206	442	157
1991	824	13	52	127	125	121	100	123	38	67	44	10	4	203	458	163
1996	851	11	49	130	120	129	110	135	37	69	45	11	6	203	482	167
2000	862	11	46	126	118	125	124	143	38	68	46	11	6	196	497	169
2001	865	10	45	124	119	123	126	146	38	68	47	11	6	193	501	170
2002	868	11	44	123	119	120	128	149	39	68	48	11	6	191	504	173
2003	870	10	43	122	120	118	129	152	40	68	49	11	6	189	506	175
2004	874	11	42	121	122	116	130	154	42	69	50	11	6	187	509	178
2005	880	11	43	119	123	115	131	157	43	69	50	11	6	186	514	181
2006	888	11	43	118	126	115	132	160	45	69	51	12	6	185	520	183
2007	897	12	44	116	127	117	132	163	46	70	51	13	6	185	526	187

See notes on first page of table.

Table 1.5 **Population: age, sex and legal marital status[1]**

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	Total population	Males					Females				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Aged											
16 and over											
1971	36,818	4,173	12,522	187	682	17,563	3,583	12,566	296	2,810	19,255
1976	37,486	4,369	12,511	376	686	17,941	3,597	12,538	533	2,877	19,545
1981	38,724	5,013	12,238	611	698	18,559	4,114	12,284	828	2,939	20,165
1986	39,837	5,625	11,867	917	695	19,103	4,617	12,000	1,165	2,953	20,734
1991	40,501	5,891	11,636	1,187	727	19,441	4,817	11,833	1,459	2,951	21,060
1996	40,827	6,225	11,310	1,346	733	19,614	5,168	11,433	1,730	2,881	21,212
1999	41,325	6,582	11,143	1,433	732	19,890	5,526	11,235	1,875	2,800	21,435
2000	41,569	6,721	11,113	1,456	731	20,022	5,650	11,199	1,927	2,772	21,547
2001	41,865	6,894	11,090	1,482	733	20,198	5,798	11,150	1,975	2,745	21,667
2002	42,135	7,062	11,043	1,524	730	20,358	5,944	11,094	2,031	2,709	21,777
2003	42,409	7,226	10,995	1,571	726	20,517	6,102	11,033	2,087	2,669	21,892
2004	42,731	7,419	10,941	1,617	722	20,700	6,279	10,980	2,144	2,628	22,031
2005	43,141	7,623	10,923	1,662	719	20,927	6,486	10,943	2,198	2,588	22,214
2006	43,494	7,833	10,881	1,696	716	21,126	6,683	10,893	2,244	2,548	22,367
2007	43,860	8,049	10,851	1,724	715	21,338	6,871	10,851	2,289	2,511	22,521
16–19											
1971	2,666	1,327	34	0	0	1,362	1,163	142	0	0	1,305
1976	2,901	1,454	28	0	0	1,482	1,289	129	0	0	1,419
1981	3,310	1,675	20	0	0	1,694	1,523	93	0	0	1,616
1986	3,131	1,587	10	0	0	1,596	1,484	49	1	0	1,535
1991	2,665	1,358	8	0	0	1,366	1,267	32	0	0	1,300
1996	2,402	1,209	6	0	0	1,216	1,164	21	0	0	1,186
1999	2,543	1,280	6	1	1	1,288	1,234	20	1	1	1,255
2000	2,523	1,276	6	1	1	1,283	1,221	18	1	1	1,240
2001	2,567	1,304	5	1	1	1,312	1,237	16	1	1	1,255
2002	2,630	1,351	5	1	1	1,357	1,258	13	1	1	1,273
2003	2,703	1,392	4	1	1	1,397	1,293	12	0	1	1,306
2004	2,771	1,424	3	0	0	1,428	1,331	11	0	0	1,343
2005	2,801	1,434	2	0	0	1,436	1,355	10	0	0	1,365
2006	2,829	1,457	2	0	0	1,459	1,363	7	0	0	1,370
2007	2,861	1,473	2	0	0	1,475	1,379	7	0	0	1,386
20–24											
1971	3,773	1,211	689	3	0	1,904	745	1,113	9	2	1,869
1976	3,395	1,167	557	4	0	1,728	725	925	16	2	1,667
1981	3,744	1,420	466	10	1	1,896	1,007	811	27	2	1,847
1986	4,171	1,768	317	14	0	2,099	1,383	657	32	1	2,072
1991	3,911	1,717	242	12	0	1,971	1,421	490	29	1	1,941
1996	3,291	1,538	117	3	0	1,658	1,361	260	11	1	1,633
1999	3,047	1,449	78	2	0	1,530	1,320	188	8	1	1,517
2000	3,088	1,470	74	3	0	1,548	1,352	180	8	1	1,540
2001	3,157	1,501	74	3	1	1,579	1,390	178	8	1	1,578
2002	3,212	1,530	73	3	1	1,606	1,427	170	8	1	1,606
2003	3,281	1,568	74	3	1	1,645	1,459	166	8	1	1,636
2004	3,376	1,632	75	3	1	1,712	1,491	163	8	2	1,664
2005	3,477	1,693	73	3	1	1,771	1,539	157	8	2	1,706
2006	3,558	1,741	67	3	1	1,812	1,591	146	7	1	1,746
2007	3,661	1,813	64	3	1	1,881	1,637	136	6	1	1,780
25–29											
1971	3,267	431	1,206	16	1	1,654	215	1,367	29	4	1,614
1976	3,758	533	1,326	39	2	1,900	267	1,522	65	5	1,859
1981	3,372	588	1,057	54	1	1,700	331	1,247	89	4	1,671
1986	3,713	835	949	79	1	1,863	527	1,207	113	4	1,850
1991	4,154	1,132	856	82	1	2,071	800	1,158	123	2	2,083
1996	3,950	1,273	650	46	1	1,970	977	906	93	3	1,980
1999	3,687	1,304	497	34	1	1,836	1,051	725	72	3	1,851
2000	3,605	1,305	459	31	1	1,796	1,065	677	65	3	1,810
2001	3,487	1,293	420	28	1	1,742	1,059	625	58	3	1,745
2002	3,365	1,277	384	26	1	1,688	1,049	574	52	3	1,676
2003	3,284	1,265	356	24	1	1,647	1,051	536	48	2	1,638
2004	3,280	1,278	339	23	1	1,641	1,078	513	46	2	1,639
2005	3,354	1,320	331	23	1	1,675	1,128	504	45	2	1,679
2006	3,434	1,371	324	22	1	1,718	1,178	490	45	2	1,716
2007	3,526	1,422	326	22	1	1,770	1,223	486	44	2	1,756

1 Rates have been revised from 2002 to include the adjustments for marriages to England and Wales residents occurring abroad – see 'In Brief'.

Table 1.5 continued **Population: age, sex and legal marital status[1]**

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	Total population	Males					Females				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
30–34											
1971	2,897	206	1,244	23	3	1,475	111	1,269	34	8	1,422
1976	3,220	236	1,338	55	3	1,632	118	1,388	75	8	1,588
1981	3,715	318	1,451	97	3	1,869	165	1,544	129	9	1,846
1986	3,338	355	1,197	124	2	1,679	206	1,293	154	6	1,660
1991	3,708	520	1,172	155	2	1,849	335	1,330	189	5	1,859
1996	4,126	776	1,135	138	2	2,050	551	1,316	201	7	2,076
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	3,992	951	927	103	2	1,984	739	1,097	166	6	2,009
2003	3,919	964	881	99	2	1,947	760	1,049	158	6	1,972
2004	3,810	967	834	94	2	1,897	768	993	147	5	1,913
2005	3,724	972	793	88	2	1,856	778	948	137	5	1,868
2006	3,606	972	744	81	2	1,799	782	896	124	5	1,808
2007	3,473	962	701	74	1	1,738	777	840	114	4	1,735
35–44											
1971	5,736	317	2,513	48	13	2,891	201	2,529	66	48	2,845
1976	5,608	286	2,442	104	12	2,843	167	2,427	129	42	2,765
1981	5,996	316	2,519	178	12	3,024	170	2,540	222	41	2,972
1986	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	7,964	1,027	2,499	420	12	3,957	749	2,653	570	35	4,007
2003	8,058	1,080	2,488	427	12	4,007	801	2,638	579	33	4,051
2004	8,133	1,126	2,466	433	11	4,036	853	2,623	588	32	4,097
2005	8,194	1,173	2,452	436	11	4,073	903	2,597	590	31	4,121
2006	8,213	1,219	2,419	431	11	4,080	955	2,564	585	30	4,134
2007	8,209	1,259	2,385	422	10	4,076	1,004	2,525	574	29	4,132
45–64											
1971	11,887	502	4,995	81	173	5,751	569	4,709	125	733	6,136
1976	11,484	496	4,787	141	160	5,583	462	4,568	188	683	5,901
1981	11,040	480	4,560	218	147	5,405	386	4,358	271	620	5,635
1986	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	12,573	670	4,647	775	119	6,211	413	4,599	959	391	6,362
2003	12,710	700	4,653	807	118	6,278	437	4,616	999	380	6,432
2004	12,852	734	4,657	840	116	6,347	464	4,630	1,041	370	6,505
2005	13,021	771	4,672	873	115	6,431	496	4,650	1,084	361	6,590
2006	13,243	813	4,703	906	115	6,537	534	4,688	1,130	355	6,706
2007	13,439	857	4,716	935	114	6,621	576	4,719	1,175	347	6,818
65 and over											
1971	6,592	179	1,840	17	492	2,527	580	1,437	32	2,016	4,065
1976	7,119	197	2,033	33	510	2,773	569	1,579	60	2,138	4,347
1981	7,548	216	2,167	54	534	2,971	533	1,692	90	2,263	4,578
1986	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	8,262	251	2,431	161	594	3,437	338	1,922	230	2,336	4,825
2000	8,287	252	2,449	171	593	3,466	327	1,938	243	2,313	4,821
2001	8,342	254	2,478	183	595	3,510	318	1,960	259	2,295	4,832
2002	8,398	255	2,509	196	594	3,554	308	1,987	276	2,272	4,844
2003	8,454	257	2,539	209	592	3,597	301	2,017	295	2,245	4,857
2004	8,510	258	2,568	223	591	3,640	293	2,046	314	2,216	4,870
2005	8,571	259	2,599	238	589	3,685	286	2,078	334	2,187	4,885
2006	8,611	260	2,622	252	587	3,722	279	2,102	353	2,155	4,889
2007	8,690	263	2,658	268	587	3,775	274	2,138	375	2,128	4,915

Table 1.6 Components of population change

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year to mid-year	Population at start of period	Total annual change	Components of change (mid-year to mid-year or annual averages)							Population at end of period
			Live births	Deaths	Natural change (Live births – deaths)	Net civilian migration			Other changes	
						Total[1]	To/from rest of UK	To/from Irish Republic	To/from rest of the world	
United Kingdom										
1971–76	55,928	+ 58	766	670	+ 96	– 55	–	– 55	+ 16	56,216
1976–81	56,216	+ 27	705	662	+ 42	– 33	–	– 33	+ 18	56,357
1981–86	56,357	+ 65	733	662	+ 70	– 5	–	..	..	56,684
1986–91	56,684	+148	782	647	+135	+ 13	–	..	..	57,439
1991–96	57,439	+145	756	639	+117	+ 29	–	..	..	58,164
1996–01	58,164	+190	706	623	+83	+107	..	..	..	59,113
2001–02	59,113	+210	663	601	+62	+148	..	..	..	59,323
2002–03	59,323	+234	682	605	+77	+157	..	..	..	59,557
2003–04	59,557	+289	707	603	+104	+185	..	..	..	59,846
2004–05	59,846	+393	717	591	+127	+266	..	..	..	60,238
2005–06	60,238	+349	734	575	+159	+190	..	..	..	60,587
2006–07	60,587	+388	758	571	+187	+201	..	..	..	60,975
England and Wales										
1971–76	49,152	+ 61	644	588	+ 76	– 28	+ 10	– 9	– 29	+ 13	49,459
1976–81	49,459	+ 35	612	582	+ 30	– 9	+ 11	– 3	– 17	+ 14	49,634
1981–86	49,634	+ 73	639	582	+ 57	+ 16	..	..	..	..	49,999
1986–91	49,999	+150	689	569	+120	+ 30	..	..	..	..	50,748
1991–96	50,748	+132	668	563	+106	+ 27	..	..	..	..	51,410
1996–01	51,410	+190	626	548	+ 78	+112	..	..	..	..	52,360
2001–02	52,360	+212	591	530	+ 61	+151	..	..	..	..	52,572
2002–03	52,572	+225	608	532	+ 76	+149	..	..	..	..	52,797
2003–04	52,797	+260	631	531	+101	+159	..	..	..	..	53,057
2004–05	53,057	+362	641	520	+121	+241	..	..	..	..	53,419
2005–06	53,419	+310	657	506	+151	+159	..	..	..	..	53,729
2006–07	53,729	+343	677	500	+177	+166	..	..	..	..	54,072
England										
1971–76	46,412	+ 50	627	552	+ 75	– 35	+ 1	– 9	– 27	+ 10	46,660
1976–81	46,660	+ 32	577	546	+ 31	– 11	+ 6	– 3	– 15	+ 12	46,821
1981–86	46,821	+ 73	603	547	+ 56	+ 18	..	..	..	..	47,188
1986–91	47,188	+137	651	535	+116	+ 21	..	..	..	..	47,875
1991–96	47,875	+129	632	528	+104	+ 24	..	..	..	..	48,519
1996–01	48,519	+186	593	514	+ 79	+107	..	..	..	..	49,450
2001–02	49,450	+203	560	497	+ 63	+139	..	..	..	..	49,652
2002–03	49,652	+214	578	498	+ 79	+135	..	..	..	..	49,866
2003–04	49,866	+245	600	498	+102	+143	..	..	..	..	50,111
2004–05	50,111	+355	608	487	+121	+234	..	..	..	..	50,466
2005–06	50,466	+297	623	474	+149	+148	..	..	..	..	50,763
2006–07	50,763	+329	643	469	+174	+155	..	..	..	..	51,092
Wales										
1971–76	2,740	+ 12	37	36	+ 1	+ 7	+10	..	– 2	+ 3	2,799
1976–81	2,799	+ 3	35	36	– 1	+ 2	+ 5	..	– 2	+ 2	2,813
1981–86	2,813	– 1	36	35	+ 1	– 1	..	..	..	..	2,811
1986–91	2,811	+ 12	38	34	+ 4	+ 8	..	..	..	..	2,873
1991–96	2,873	+ 4	36	35	+ 1	+ 2	..	..	..	..	2,891
1996–01	2,891	+ 4	33	34	– 1	+ 5	..	..	..	..	2,910
2001–02	2,910	+ 10	30	33	– 3	+ 12	..	..	..	..	2,920
2002–03	2,920	+ 11	31	33	– 3	+ 14	..	..	..	..	2,931
2003–04	2,931	+ 15	32	33	– 1	+ 17	..	..	..	..	2,946
2004–05	2,946	+ 7	33	33	0	+ 7	..	..	..	..	2,954
2005–06	2,954	+ 12	33	31	+ 2	+ 10	..	..	..	..	2,966
2006–07	2,966	+ 14	34	31	+ 2	+ 12	..	..	..	..	2,980
Scotland										
1971–76	5,236	0	73	64	+ 9	– 14	– 4	– 10	+ 4	5,233
1976–81	5,233	– 11	66	64	+ 2	– 16	– 7	– 10	+ 4	5,180
1981–86	5,180	– 14	66	64	+ 2	– 16	– 7	– 7	+ 1	5,112
1986–91	5,112	– 6	66	62	+ 3	– 9	..	..	..	5,083
1991–96	5,083	+ 2	63	61	+ 1	– 0	..	..	..	5,092
1996–01	5,092	– 6	56	59	– 3	– 3	..	..	..	5,064
2001–02	5,064	– 9	51	57	– 6	– 3	..	..	..	5,055
2002–03	5,055	+ 3	52	58	– 7	+ 9	..	..	..	5,057
2003–04	5,057	+ 21	54	58	– 4	+ 25	..	..	..	5,078
2004–05	5,078	+ 16	54	57	– 2	+ 19	..	..	..	5,095
2005–06	5,095	+ 22	55	55	0	+ 22	..	..	..	5,117
2006–07	5,117	+ 27	57	56	+ 1	+ 26	..	..	..	5,144
Northern Ireland										
1971–76	1,540	– 3	28	17	+ 11	– 14	– 7	– 7	– 1	1,524
1976–81	1,524	+ 3	27	17	+ 10	– 8	– 4	– 3	+ 17	1,543
1981–86	1,543	+ 6	28	16	+ 12	– 5	– 3	– 1	–	1,574
1986–91	1,574	+ 7	27	16	+ 12	– 5	– 3	– 1	–	1,607
1991–96	1,607	+ 11	25	15	+ 9	+ 2	..	..	–	1,662
1996–01	1,662	+ 6	23	15	+ 8	– 3	..	..	..	1,689
2001–02	1,689	+ 7	21	14	+ 7	0	..	..	..	1,697
2002–03	1,697	+ 6	21	15	+ 7	– 1	..	..	..	1,703
2003–04	1,703	+ 8	22	15	+ 7	0	..	..	..	1,710
2004–05	1,710	+ 14	22	14	+ 8	+ 6	..	..	..	1,724
2005–06	1,724	+ 17	23	14	+ 8	+ 9	..	..	..	1,742
2006–07	1,742	+ 18	24	15	+ 9	+ 8	..	..	..	1,759

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

Table 2.1 Vital statistics summary

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter	All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Civil Partnerships		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[6]		Neonatal mortality[7]		Perinatal mortality[8]	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[5]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[9]
United Kingdom																		
1976	675.5	12.0	61.1	90	406.0	..	:	:	136.0	..	680.8	12.1	9.79	14.5	6.68	9.9	12.25	18.0
1981	730.7	13.0	91.3	125	397.8	49.4	:	:	157.0	11.3	658.0	11.7	8.16	11.2	4.93	6.7	8.79	12.0
1986	754.8	13.3	154.3	204	393.9	..	:	:	168.3	..	660.7	11.7	7.18	9.5	4.00	5.3	7.31	9.6
1991	792.3	13.8	236.1	298	349.7	..	:	:	173.5	..	646.2	11.2	5.82	7.4	3.46	4.4	6.45	8.1
1996	733.2	12.6	260.4	355	317.5	..	:	:	171.7	..	636.0	10.9	4.50	6.1	3.00	4.1	6.41	8.7
1999	700.0	11.9	271.6	388	301.1	..	:	:	158.8	..	632.1	10.8	4.05	5.8	2.73	3.9	5.79	8.2
2000	679.0	11.5	268.1	395	305.9	..	:	:	154.6	..	608.4	10.3	3.81	5.6	2.63	3.9	5.56	8.1
2001	669.1	11.3	268.0	401	286.1	..	:	:	156.8	..	602.3	10.2	3.66	5.5	2.44	3.7	5.39	8.0
2002	668.8	11.3	271.7	406	293.0	..	:	:	160.7	..	606.2	10.2	3.54	5.3	2.37	3.6	5.53	8.2
2003	695.6	11.7	288.5	415	308.6	..	:	:	166.7	..	612.0	10.3	3.69	5.3	2.54	3.7	5.92	8.5
2004	716.0	12.0	302.6	423	313.6	..	:	:	167.8	..	583.1	9.7	3.66	5.1	2.49	3.5	5.88	8.2
2005	722.5	12.0	310.2	429	286.8	..	1.95[10]	..	155.0	..	582.7	9.7	3.68	5.1	2.52	3.5	5.78	8.0
2006	748.6	12.4	326.8	437	277.6	..	16.11	..	148.2	..	572.2	9.4	3.74	5.0	2.61	3.5	5.94	7.9
2007	772.2	12.7	343.2	444	270.0[P]	..	8.73	..	144.3[P]	..	574.7	9.4	3.74	4.8	2.55	3.3	6.00	7.7
2008	794.4[P]	12.9[P]	360.8[P]	454[P]	..	..	7.17[P]	..	..	..	579.7[P]	9.4[P]	3.75[P]	4.7[P]	2.56[P]	3.2[P]	6.01[P]	7.5[P]
2007 March	184.4	12.3	81.9	444	31.0[P]	..	1.69	..	38.9[P]	..	159.3	10.6	0.91	4.9	0.64	3.4	1.47	7.9
June	189.8	12.5	82.6	435	75.7[P]	..	2.37	..	37.2[P]	..	138.0	9.1	0.99	5.2	0.66	3.5	1.53	8.0
Sept	202.8	13.2	90.5	446	115.8[P]	..	2.96	..	36.7[P]	..	129.9	8.4	0.96	4.6	0.63	3.1	1.50	7.4
Dec	195.3	12.7	88.1	451	47.4[P]	..	1.71	..	31.4[P]	..	147.5	9.6	0.90	4.6	0.62	3.2	1.50	7.6
2008 March	195.4[P]	12.8[P]	88.8[P]	455[P]	..	..	1.25[P]	..	..	..	155.6[P]	10.2[P]	0.95[P]	4.9[P]	0.66[P]	3.4[P]	1.53[P]	7.8[P]
June	198.2[P]	12.5[P]	82.6[P]	449[P]	..	..	1.93[P]	..	..	..	140.2[P]	9.2[P]	0.88[P]	4.4[P]	0.59[P]	3.0[P]	1.48[P]	7.4[P]
Sept	204.4[P]	13.4[P]	93.3[P]	456[P]	..	..	2.46[P]	..	..	..	130.3[P]	8.4[P]	0.97[P]	4.7[P]	0.67[P]	3.3[P]	1.47[P]	7.1[P]
Dec	196.4[P]	12.7[P]	89.6[P]	456[P]	..	..	1.53[P]	..	..	..	153.5[P]	9.9[P]	0.95[P]	4.8[P]	0.64[P]	3.2[P]	1.53[P]	7.7[P]
2009 March	188.9[P]	12.3[P]	87.3[P]	409[P]	..	..	0.98[P]	..	..	..	157.7[P]	10.3[P]	0.93[P]	4.9[P]	0.61[P]	3.2[P]	1.48[P]	7.8[P]
England and Wales																		
1976	584.3	11.8	53.8	92	358.6	57.7	:	:	126.7	10.1	598.5	12.1	8.34	14.3	5.66	9.7	10.45	17.7
1981	634.5	12.8	81.0	128	352.0	49.6	:	:	145.7	11.9	577.9	11.6	7.02	11.1	4.23	6.7	7.56	11.8
1986	661.0	13.2	141.3	214	347.9	43.6	:	:	153.9	12.9	581.2	11.6	6.31	9.6	3.49	5.3	6.37	9.6
1991	699.2	13.8	211.3	302	306.8	36.0	:	:	158.7	13.5	570.0	11.2	5.16	7.4	3.05	4.4	5.65	8.0
1996	649.5	12.6	232.7	358	279.0	30.9	:	:	157.1	13.8	560.1	10.9	3.99	6.1	2.68	4.1	5.62	8.6
1999	621.9	12.0	241.9	389	263.5	27.8	:	:	144.6	12.9	556.1	10.7	3.62	5.8	2.44	3.9	5.14	8.2
2000	604.4	11.6	238.6	395	268.0	27.8	:	:	141.1	12.7	535.7	10.3	3.38	5.6	2.34	3.9	4.96	8.2
2001	594.6	11.4	238.1	400	249.2	25.4	:	:	143.8	12.9	530.4	10.1	3.24	5.4	2.14	3.6	4.76	8.0
2002	596.1	11.3	242.0	406	255.6	25.6	:	:	147.7	13.3	533.5	10.1	3.13	5.2	2.13	3.6	4.99	8.3
2003	621.5	11.8	257.2	414	270.1	26.5	:	:	153.5	13.9	538.3	10.2	3.31	5.3	2.26	3.6	5.36	8.6
2004	639.7	12.1	269.7	422	273.1	26.2	:	:	153.4	14.0	512.5	9.7	3.22	5.0	2.21	3.5	5.39	8.4
2005	645.8	12.1	276.5	428	247.8	23.3	1.86[10]	5.8[10]	141.8	13.0	512.7	9.7	3.26	5.0	2.23	3.4	5.21	8.0
2006	669.6	12.5	291.4	435	239.5	22.0	14.94	1.4	132.6	12.2	502.6	9.4	3.37	5.0	2.35	3.5	5.36	8.0
2007	690.0	12.8	305.6	443	231.4[P]	20.9[P]	7.93	0.7	128.5[P]	11.8[P]	504.1	9.3	3.35	4.8	2.28	3.3	5.37	7.7
2008	708.7	13.0	320.8	453[P]	..	..	6.56	0.6[P]	..	..	509.1	9.3[P]	3.37	4.8	2.30	3.2	5.37	7.5
2007 March	164.0	12.3	72.5	442	26.7[P]	9.8[P]	1.55	0.6	34.7[P]	13.0[P]	139.3	10.5	0.80	4.9	0.56	3.4	1.31	7.9
June	169.5	12.6	73.5	434	65.2[P]	23.6[P]	2.16	0.8	33.1[P]	12.3[P]	121.0	9.0	0.88	5.2	0.60	3.5	1.36	8.0
Sept	181.4	13.3	80.8	445	99.4[P]	35.6[P]	2.68	1.0	33.0[P]	12.1[P]	114.0	8.4	0.84	4.6	0.57	3.1	1.35	7.4
Dec	175.0	12.8	78.7	450	40.1[P]	14.4[P]	1.54	0.6	27.6[P]	10.1[P]	129.7	9.5	0.83	4.7	0.56	3.2	1.35	7.7
2008 March	173.8	12.8[P]	78.6	452[P]	..	..	1.13	0.4[P]	31.9[P]	11.8[P]	136.4	10.1[P]	0.86	4.9	0.60	3.4	1.37	7.9
June	177.0	13.1[P]	79.4	449[P]	..	..	1.79	0.7[P]	30.8[P]	11.4[P]	123.1	9.1[P]	0.79	4.5	0.53	3.0	1.33	7.4
Sept	182.4	13.3[P]	83.1	455[P]	..	..	2.24	0.8[P]	30.4[P]	11.2[P]	114.3	8.3[P]	0.87	4.8	0.60	3.3	1.31	7.1
Dec	175.5	12.8[P]	79.8	455[P]	..	..	1.39	0.5[P]	..	..	135.3	9.9[P]	0.85	4.8	0.57	3.3	1.36	7.7
2009 March	168.1[P]	12.4[P]	77.3[P]	460[P]	..	..	0.91[P]	0.3[P]	..	..	138.7[P]	10.2[P]	0.82[P]	4.9[P]	0.54[P]	3.2[P]	1.32[P]	7.8[P]
England																		
1976	550.4	11.8	50.8	92	339.0	..	:	:	..	..	560.3	12.0	7.83	14.2	5.32	9.7	9.81	17.6
1981	598.2	12.8	76.9	129	332.2	..	:	:	..	..	541.0	11.6	6.50	10.9	3.93	6.6	7.04	11.7
1986	623.6	13.2	133.5	214	328.4	..	:	:	146.0	..	544.5	11.6	5.92	9.5	3.27	5.2	5.98	9.5
1991	660.8	13.8	198.9	301	290.1	..	:	:	150.1	..	534.0	11.2	4.86	7.3	2.87	4.3	5.33	8.0
1996	614.2	12.7	218.2	355	264.2	..	:	:	148.7	..	524.0	10.8	3.74	6.1	2.53	4.1	5.36	8.7
1999	589.5	12.0	226.7	385	249.5	..	:	:	137.0	..	519.6	10.8	3.38	5.7	2.29	3.9	4.86	8.2
2000	572.8	11.7	223.8	391	253.8	..	:	:	133.9	..	501.0	10.2	3.18	5.6	2.21	3.9	4.69	8.2
2001	563.7	11.4	223.3	396	236.2	..	:	:	136.4	..	496.1	10.0	3.04	5.4	2.02	3.6	4.51	8.0
2002	565.7	11.4	227.0	401	242.1	..	:	:	140.2	..	499.1	10.1	2.97	5.2	2.02	3.6	4.75	8.3
2003	589.9	11.8	241.4	409	255.6	..	:	:	145.8	..	503.4	10.1	3.14	5.3	2.15	3.7	5.09	8.6
2004	607.2	12.1	253.1	417	258.2	..	:	:	145.5	..	479.2	9.6	3.03	5.0	2.09	3.4	5.10	8.4
2005	613.0	12.1	259.4	423	233.8	..	1.79[10]	..	134.6	..	479.4	9.6	3.10	5.0	2.12	3.5	4.92	8.0
2006	635.7	12.5	273.5	430	226.0	..	14.38	..	125.6	..	470.3	9.3	3.19	5.0	2.24	3.5	5.11	8.0
2007	655.4	12.8	287.0	438[P]	215.6[P]	..	7.64	..	121.9[P]	..	470.7	9.2	3.13	4.8	2.15	3.3	5.10	7.7
2008	672.8	13.1[P]	300.9	447[P]	..	..	6.28	..	..	..	475.8	9.2[P]	3.19	4.7	2.18	3.2	5.09	7.5
2007 March	155.9	12.4	68.1	437	25.4[P]	..	1.49	..	32.9[P]	..	130.3	10.3	0.74	4.7	0.52	3.3	1.23	7.8
June	161.0	12.6	69.0	429	61.6[P]	..	2.06	..	31.4[P]	..	112.9	8.9	0.84	5.2	0.57	3.5	1.30	8.0
Sept	172.2	13.4	75.9	441	93.7[P]	..	2.60	..	31.4[P]	..	106.4	8.3	0.79	4.6	0.54	3.1	1.29	7.5
Dec	166.3	12.9	74.0	445	37.9[P]	..	1.48	..	26.2[P]	..	121.2	9.4	0.76	4.6	0.53	3.2	1.28	7.6
2008 March	165.0	12.9[P]	73.7	447[P]	..	..	1.08	..	30.3[P]	..	127.6	10.0[P]	0.82	4.9	0.57	3.4	1.30	7.8
June	167.9	13.7[P]	74.4	443[P]	..	..	1.72	..	29.2[P]	..	115.1	9.0[P]	0.74	4.4	0.50	3.0	1.26	7.5
Sept	173.2	13.4[P]	77.9	450[P]	..	..	2.14	..	28.8[P]	..	106.7	8.2[P]	0.82	4.7	0.57	3.3	1.24	7.1
Dec	166.7	12.9[P]	74.9	449[P]	..	..	1.33	..	..	..	126.4	9.8[P]	0.81	4.8	0.54	3.3	1.29	7.7
2009 March	159.7[P]	12.5[P]	72.6[P]	455[P]	..	..	0.89[P]	..	..	..	129.6[P]	10.1[P]	0.79[P]	4.9[P]	0.52[P]	3.3[P]	1.26[P]	7.9[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, 2007 and provisional death figures for 2008 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 totals for England and Wales combined, and for the United Kingdom.
2007 Perinatal figures have been updated to include late receipt of stillbirth records.
From 1981 births to non-resident mothers in Northern Ireland are excluded from the figures for Northern Ireland, and for the United Kingdom.
From August 2009, Scotland revised their divorce figures back to 1985. These are based on the annual 'Date of decree' and exclude late divorces from previous years.
Infant, neonatal and perinatal mortality rates for Northern Ireland have now been amended to take account of the non-resident livebirths.
The birth and death rates for 2008 and 2009 are based on 2006-based population projections for 2008 and 2009. Marriage, civil partnership and divorce rates for 2008 and 2009 are based on 2007 marital status estimates. Rates have been revised from 2002 to include the adjustments for marriages to England and Wales residents occurring abroad. Marital status estimates/rates are not available for Northern Ireland/UK.

Table 2.1 continued **Vital statistics summary**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter	All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Civil Partnerships		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[6]		Neonatal mortality[7]		Perinatal mortality[8]	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[5]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[9]
Wales																		
1976	33.4	11.9	2.9	86	19.5	..	:	:	..	..	36.3	13.0	0.46	13.7	0.32	9.6	0.64	19.0
1981	35.8	12.7	4.0	112	19.8	..	:	:	..	..	35.0	12.4	0.45	12.6	0.29	8.1	0.51	14.1
1986	37.0	13.2	7.8	211	19.5	..	:	:	7.8	..	34.7	12.3	0.35	9.5	0.21	5.6	0.38	10.3
1991	38.1	13.3	12.3	323	16.6	..	:	:	8.4	..	34.1	11.9	0.25	6.6	0.16	4.1	0.30	7.9
1996	34.9	12.1	14.4	412	14.8	..	:	:	8.4	..	34.6	12.0	0.20	5.6	0.13	3.6	0.26	7.5
1999	32.1	11.1	14.8	461	14.0	..	:	:	7.5	..	35.0	12.1	0.20	6.1	0.13	4.0	0.25	7.7
2000	31.3	10.8	14.8	472	14.1	..	:	:	7.2	..	33.3	11.5	0.17	5.3	0.11	3.5	0.23	7.2
2001	30.6	10.5	14.8	483	13.0	..	:	:	7.4	..	33.0	11.3	0.16	5.4	0.11	3.5	0.23	7.5
2002	30.2	10.3	15.0	497	13.5	..	:	:	7.6	..	33.2	11.4	0.14	4.5	0.10	3.2	0.24	7.7
2003	31.4	10.7	15.8	503	14.5	..	:	:	7.7	..	33.7	11.5	0.13	4.3	0.10	3.1	0.24	7.6
2004	32.3	11.0	16.6	513	14.9	..	:	:	7.9	..	32.1	10.9	0.16	4.9	0.10	3.1	0.26	8.0
2005	32.6	11.0	17.1	524	14.0	..	0.07[10]	..	7.2	..	32.1	10.9	0.13	4.1	0.09	2.9	0.24	7.4
2006	33.6	11.3	17.8	530	13.5	..	0.56	..	7.0	..	31.1	10.5	0.14	4.1	0.09	2.8	0.23	6.9
2007	34.4	11.5	18.5	538	12.8[p]	..	0.29	..	6.7[p]	..	32.1	10.8	0.18	5.3	0.12	3.4	0.25	7.3
2008	35.7	11.9[p]	19.8	556[p]	..	..	0.28	..	..	..	32.1	10.7[p]	0.15	4.1	0.11	3.0	0.24	6.7
2007 March	8.1	11.0	4.3	536	1.3[p]	..	0.06	..	1.8[p]	..	8.8	11.9	0.05	6.3	0.03	3.7	0.07	9.0
June	8.5	11.4	4.5	530	3.6[p]	..	0.10	..	1.8[p]	..	7.9	10.6	0.04	4.5	0.02	2.8	0.06	6.8
Sept	9.1	12.1	4.9	541	5.7[p]	..	0.08	..	1.7[p]	..	7.3	9.7	0.04	4.4	0.03	2.8	0.05	5.7
Dec	8.7	11.6	4.8	547	2.2[p]	..	0.06	..	1.4[p]	..	8.3	11.0	0.05	6.1	0.04	4.1	0.07	7.9
2008 March	8.7	11.8[p]	4.8	552[p]	..	..	0.06	..	1.6[p]	..	8.6	11.5[p]	0.04	4.1	0.03	3.0	0.06	7.3
June	9.0	12.0[p]	5.0	555[p]	..	..	0.07	..	1.5[p]	..	7.7	10.4[p]	0.04	4.2	0.03	3.2	0.06	6.4
Sept	9.2	12.2[p]	5.1	556[p]	..	..	0.10	..	1.6[p]	..	7.3	9.6[p]	0.04	3.8	0.03	2.9	0.06	6.3
Dec	8.8	11.6[p]	4.9	561[p]	..	..	0.06	..	..	..	8.5	11.3[p]	0.04	4.3	0.03	3.0	0.06	6.9
2009 March	8.4[p]	11.3[p]	4.7[p]	559[p]	..	..	0.03[p]	..	..	..	8.9[p]	12.0[p]	0.03[p]	3.1[p]	0.02[p]	2.0[p]	0.05[p]	5.3[p]
Scotland																		
1976	64.9	12.5	6.0	93	37.5	53.8	:	:	8.1	6.5	65.3	12.5	0.96	14.8	0.67	10.3	1.20	18.3
1981	69.1	13.4	8.5	122	36.2	47.5	:	:	9.9	8.0	63.8	12.3	0.78	11.3	0.47	6.9	0.81	11.6
1986	65.8	12.9	13.6	206	35.8	42.9	:	:	12.8	10.7	63.5	12.4	0.58	8.8	0.34	5.2	0.67	10.2
1991	67.0	13.2	19.5	291	33.8	39.0	:	:	12.4	10.6	61.0	12.0	0.47	7.1	0.29	4.6	0.58	8.6
1996	59.3	11.6	21.4	360	30.2	33.2	:	:	12.3	10.9	60.7	11.9	0.37	6.2	0.23	3.9	0.55	9.2
1999	55.1	10.9	22.7	412	29.9	31.5	:	:	11.9	10.9	60.3	11.9	0.28	5.0	0.18	3.3	0.42	7.6
2000	53.1	10.5	22.6	426	30.4	31.6	:	:	11.1	10.3	57.8	11.4	0.31	5.7	0.21	4.0	0.45	8.4
2001	52.5	10.4	22.8	433	29.6	31.0	:	:	10.7	9.7	57.4	11.3	0.29	5.5	0.20	3.8	0.45	8.5
2002	51.3	10.1	22.5	440	29.8	30.8	:	:	10.9	10.0	58.1	11.5	0.27	5.3	0.16	3.2	0.39	7.6
2003	52.4	10.4	23.9	455	30.8	31.3	:	:	10.9	10.2	58.5	11.6	0.27	5.1	0.18	3.4	0.42	8.0
2004	54.0	10.6	25.2	467	32.2	32.1	:	:	11.3	10.5	56.2	11.1	0.27	4.9	0.17	3.1	0.44	8.1
2005	54.4	10.7	25.6	471	30.9	30.3	0.08[10]	2.5[10]	10.9	10.3	55.7	11.0	0.28	5.2	0.19	3.5	0.42	7.7
2006	55.7	10.9	26.6	477	29.9	28.7	1.05	1.0	13.1	12.3	55.1	10.8	0.25	4.5	0.17	3.1	0.42	7.4
2007	57.8	11.2	28.4	491	29.9	28.1	0.69	0.6	12.8	12.2	56.0	10.9[p]	0.27	4.7	0.19	3.2	0.45	7.8
2008	60.0	11.6[p]	30.1	501[p]	28.9	27.2[p]	0.53	0.5[p]	11.5	10.9[p]	55.7	10.8[p]	0.25	4.2	0.17	2.8	0.45	7.4
2007 March	14.2	11.2	7.1	501	3.3	12.7	0.11	0.4	3.3	12.8	15.8	12.5	0.07	4.9	0.05	3.6	0.12	8.1
June	14.3	11.1	6.9	482	8.1	30.7	0.18	0.7	3.3	12.7	13.4	10.4	0.08	5.3	0.05	3.4	0.12	8.6
Sept	14.9	11.5	7.2	485	12.6	47.1	0.25	0.9	3.0	11.4	12.6	9.7	0.07	4.6	0.05	3.0	0.11	7.1
Dec	14.4	11.1	7.1	497	5.8	21.6	0.15	0.6	3.1	11.8	14.2	10.9	0.06	3.9	0.04	2.9	0.11	7.5
2008 March	15.1	11.8[p]	7.7	510[p]	3.4	13.0[p]	0.10	0.4[p]	2.8	10.6[p]	15.1	11.8[p]	0.06	3.9	0.04	2.8	0.11	7.0
June	14.9	11.6[p]	7.3	488[p]	7.9	29.9[p]	0.11	0.4[p]	3.0	11.6[p]	13.5	10.5[p]	0.06	4.0	0.04	2.5	0.11	7.5
Sept	15.5	12.1[p]	7.7	498[p]	11.9	44.5[p]	0.20	0.7[p]	2.8	10.8[p]	12.6	9.7[p]	0.07	4.8	0.05	3.4	0.11	6.9
Dec	14.5	11.2[p]	7.4	507[p]	5.7	21.2[p]	0.12	0.4[p]	2.8	10.7[p]	14.5	11.2[p]	0.06	4.1	0.04	2.4	0.12	8.2
2009 March	14.5[p]	11.4[p]	7.4[p]	512[p]	3.2[p]	12.1[p]	0.05[p]	0.2[p]	2.5[p]	9.5[p]	14.8[p]	11.6[p]	0.06[p]	4.3[p]	0.04[p]	2.9[p]	0.10[p]	6.7[p]
Northern Ireland																		
1976	26.4	17.3	1.3	50	9.9	..	:	:	0.6	..	17.0	11.2	0.48	18.3	0.35	13.3	0.59	22.3
1981	27.2	17.6	1.9	70	9.6	45.4	:	:	1.4	4.2	16.3	10.6	0.36	13.2	0.23	8.3	0.42	15.3
1986	28.0	17.8	3.6	128	10.2	..	:	:	1.5	..	16.1	10.3	0.36	13.2	0.23	8.3	0.42	15.3
1991	26.0	16.2	5.3	203	9.2	..	:	:	2.3	..	15.1	9.4	0.19	7.4	0.12	4.6	0.22	8.4
1996	24.4	14.7	6.3	260	8.3	..	:	:	2.3	..	15.2	9.2	0.14	5.8	0.09	3.7	0.23	9.4
1999	23.0	13.7	7.0	303	7.6	..	:	:	2.3	..	15.7	9.3	0.15	6.4	0.11	4.8	0.23	10.0
2000	21.5	12.8	6.8	318	7.6	..	:	:	2.4	..	14.9	8.9	0.11	5.0	0.08	3.8	0.16	7.2
2001	22.0	13.0	7.1	325	7.3	..	:	:	2.4	..	14.5	8.6	0.13	6.0	0.10	4.5	0.19	8.4
2002	21.4	12.6	7.2	335	7.6	..	:	:	2.2	..	14.6	8.6	0.10	4.6	0.07	3.5	0.19	8.7
2003	21.6	12.7	7.4	344	7.8	..	:	:	2.3	..	14.5	8.5	0.12	5.2	0.09	4.0	0.18	8.0
2004	22.3	13.0	7.7	345	8.3	..	:	:	2.5	..	14.4	8.4	0.12	5.3	0.08	3.7	0.19	8.0
2005	22.3	12.9	8.1	363	8.1	..	0.01[10]	..	2.4	..	14.2	8.3	0.14	6.1	0.11	4.9	0.19	8.1
2006	23.3	13.4	8.8	380	8.3	..	0.12	..	2.6	..	14.5	8.4	0.12	5.1	0.09	3.8	0.17	6.9
2007	24.5	13.9	9.3	379	8.7	..	0.11	..	2.9[p]	..	14.6	8.3	0.12	4.9	0.08	3.2	0.17	6.9
2008	25.6[p]	14.4[p]	10.0[p]	389[p]	8.5[p]	..	0.09[p]	..	2.8[p]	..	14.9[p]	8.4[p]	0.12[p]	4.7[p]	0.10[p]	3.6[p]	0.19[p]	7.4[p]
2007 March	6.1	14.2	2.4	383	1.0	..	0.02	..	0.9	..	4.2	9.7	0.04	6.7	0.03	4.6	0.05	7.6
June	6.0	13.7	2.2	365	2.4	..	0.03	..	0.7	..	3.6	8.2	0.03	5.1	0.02	2.9	0.04	6.7
Sept	6.5	14.5	2.5	386	3.8	..	0.04	..	0.7	..	3.3	7.3	0.03	4.6	0.02	3.2	0.05	7.0
Dec	5.9	13.2	2.2	380	1.6	..	0.02	..	0.6	..	3.6	8.1	0.02	3.3	0.01	2.2	0.04	6.5
2008 March	6.5[p]	14.8[p]	2.4[p]	396[p]	1.1[p]	..	0.02[p]	..	0.8[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]
June	6.3[p]	14.3[p]	2.4[p]	384[p]	2.2[p]	..	0.02[p]	..	0.7[p]	..	3.6[p]	8.2[p]	0.03[p]	4.6[p]	0.02[p]	3.5[p]	0.04[p]	6.4[p]
Sept	6.5[p]	14.4[p]	2.5[p]	386[p]	3.6[p]	..	0.02[p]	..	0.6[p]	..	3.4[p]	7.7[p]	0.03[p]	3.8[p]	0.02[p]	2.7[p]	0.05[p]	7.5[p]
Dec	6.3[p]	14.1[p]	2.5[p]	389[p]	1.6[p]	..	0.02[p]	..	0.7[p]	..	3.7[p]	8.4[p]	0.04[p]	5.7[p]	0.03[p]	4.3[p]	0.05[p]	8.2[p]
2009 March	6.3[p]	14.3[p]	2.6[p]	409[p]	0.9[p]	..	0.01[p]	..	..	..	4.2[p]	9.5[p]	0.04[p]	6.5[p]	0.03[p]	4.8[p]	0.07[p]	10.0[p]

1 Per 1,000 population of all ages.
2 Per 1,000 live births.
3 Persons marrying per 1,000 unmarried population aged 16 and over.
4 Persons forming a civil partnership per 1,000 unmarried population aged 16 and over.
5 Persons divorcing per 1,000 married population.
6 Deaths under 1 year.
7 Deaths under 4 weeks.
8 Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week.
9 Per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.
10 The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force on 5 December 2005 in the UK - see Notes to tables.
p provisional

Table 2.2 Key demographic and health indicators

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

Year and quarter	Population	Live births	Deaths	Dependency ratio: Children[1]	Dependency ratio: Elderly[2]	Live births: TFR[3]	Live births: Standardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[4]	Live births: Unstandardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[5]	Live births: Outside marriage as percentage of total live births	Age-standardised mortality rate[6]	Period expectation of life (in years) at birth[7]: Males	Period expectation of life (in years) at birth[7]: Females	Infant mortality rate[8]
United Kingdom													
1976	56,216.1	675.5	680.8	42.1	29.5	1.74	26.7	26.4	*9.0*	10,486	..	..	14.5
1981	56,357.5	730.7	658.0	37.1	29.7	1.82	27.0	26.8	*12.5*	9,506	70.8	76.8	11.2
1986	56,683.8	754.8	660.7	33.5	29.7	1.78	27.4	27.0	*20.4*	8,914	71.9	77.7	9.5
1991	57,438.7	792.3	646.2	33.2	30.0	1.82	27.7	27.7	*29.8*	8,168	73.2	78.7	7.4
1996	58,164.4	733.2	636.0	33.9	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.6	*35.5*	7,584	74.2	79.4	6.1
2001	59,113.5	669.1	602.3	32.6	29.8	1.63	28.6	29.2	*40.1*	6,807	75.6	80.4	5.5
2002	59,323.5	668.8	606.2	32.2	29.8	1.64	28.7	29.3	*40.6*	6,765	75.9	80.5	5.3
2003	59,557.3	695.6	612.0	31.8	29.9	1.71	28.8	29.4	*41.5*	6,758	76.2	80.7	5.3
2004	59,845.8	716.0	583.1	31.4	30.0	1.77	28.9	29.4	*42.3*	6,394	76.5	80.9	5.1
2005	60,238.4	722.5	582.7	31.0	30.0	1.78	29.1	29.5	*42.9*	6,268	76.9	81.3	5.1
2006	60,587.3	748.6	572.2	30.6	30.1	1.84	29.1	29.5	*43.7*	6,067	77.2	81.5	5.0
2007	60,975.4	772.2	574.7	30.4	30.5	1.90	29.3	29.5	*44.4*	5,966	..	..	4.8
2008[p]	..	794.4	579.7	..	..	1.94	29.3	29.5	*45.4*	5,915	..	..	4.7
England													
1976	46,659.9	550.4	560.3	41.4	29.7	1.70	26.5	26.4	*9.2*	10,271	..	..	14.2
1981	46,820.8	598.2	541.0	36.4	29.9	1.79	27.0	26.8	*12.9*	9,298	71.1	77.0	10.9
1986	47,187.6	623.6	544.5	33.1	29.8	1.76	27.4	27.0	*21.4*	8,725	72.2	77.9	9.5
1991	47,875.0	660.8	534.0	32.9	30.0	1.81	27.7	27.7	*30.1*	8,017	73.4	78.9	7.3
1996	48,519.1	614.2	524.0	33.7	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.7	*35.5*	7,414	74.5	79.6	6.1
2001	49,449.7	563.7	496.1	32.5	29.7	1.63	28.6	29.3	*39.6*	6,650	75.9	80.6	5.4
2002	49,652.3	565.7	499.1	32.1	29.7	1.65	28.7	29.4	*40.1*	6,603	76.1	80.7	5.2
2003	49,866.2	589.9	503.4	31.8	29.8	1.73	28.9	29.4	*40.9*	6,602	76.5	80.9	5.3
2004	50,110.7	607.2	479.2	31.4	29.8	1.78	29.0	29.5	*41.7*	6,232	76.8	81.1	5.0
2005	50,465.6	613.0	479.4	30.9	29.9	1.79	29.1	29.5	*42.3*	6,110	77.2	81.5	5.0
2006	50,762.9	635.7	470.3	30.6	29.9	1.86	29.2	29.5	*43.0*	5,916	77.5	81.7	5.0
2007	51,092.0	655.4	470.7	30.4	30.3	1.92	29.3	29.6	*43.8*	5,792	..	..	4.8
2008	..	672.8	475.8	..	..	1.95[p]	29.3	29.5	*44.7*	5,758[p]	..	..	4.7
Wales													
1976	2,799.3	33.4	36.3	42.0	30.9	1.78	26.2	26.0	*8.6*	10,858	..	..	13.7
1981	2,813.5	35.8	35.0	37.6	31.6	1.87	26.7	26.6	*11.2*	9,846	70.4	76.4	12.6
1986	2,810.9	37.0	34.7	34.3	32.5	1.86	26.9	26.5	*21.1*	9,043	71.6	77.5	9.5
1991	2,873.0	38.1	34.1	34.4	33.5	1.88	27.1	27.0	*32.3*	8,149	73.1	78.8	6.6
1996	2,891.3	34.9	34.6	34.9	33.7	1.81	27.5	27.8	*41.2*	7,758	73.8	79.1	5.6
2001	2,910.2	30.6	33.0	33.7	33.6	1.66	27.8	28.3	*48.3*	7,017	75.3	80.0	5.4
2002	2,919.8	30.2	33.2	33.3	33.7	1.64	28.0	28.4	*49.7*	6,953	75.5	80.1	4.5
2003	2,931.1	31.4	33.7	32.8	33.8	1.73	28.1	28.5	*50.3*	6,984	75.8	80.3	4.3
2004	2,946.4	32.3	32.1	32.3	33.9	1.78	28.2	28.5	*51.3*	6,588	76.1	80.6	4.9
2005	2,953.6	32.6	32.1	31.8	34.1	1.81	28.4	28.5	*52.4*	6,442	76.6	80.9	4.1
2006	2,965.9	33.6	31.1	31.4	34.3	1.86	28.5	28.6	*53.0*	6,190	76.7	81.1	4.1
2007	2,980.0	34.4	32.1	31.0	34.9	1.90	28.6	28.6	*53.8*	6,307	..	..	5.3
2008	..	35.7	32.1	..	..	1.96[p]	28.7	28.5	*55.6*	6,141[p]	..	..	4.1
Scotland													
1976	5,233.4	64.9	65.3	44.7	28.4	1.79	26.4	26.0	*9.3*	11,675	..	..	14.8
1981	5,180.2	69.1	63.8	38.2	28.4	1.84	26.8	26.3	*12.2*	10,849	69.1	75.3	11.3
1986	5,111.8	65.8	63.5	33.6	28.1	1.67	27.1	26.6	*20.6*	10,120	70.2	76.2	8.8
1991	5,083.3	67.0	61.0	32.4	28.9	1.69	27.5	27.4	*29.1*	9,216	71.4	77.1	7.1
1996	5,092.2	59.3	60.7	32.3	29.2	1.56	28.0	28.5	*36.0*	8,791	72.2	77.9	6.2
2001	5,064.2	52.5	57.4	30.8	30.0	1.49	28.5	29.2	*43.3*	7,930	73.3	78.8	5.5
2002	5,054.8	51.3	58.1	30.3	30.2	1.48	28.6	29.2	*44.0*	7,955	73.5	78.9	5.3
2003	5,057.4	52.4	58.5	29.9	30.3	1.54	28.7	29.3	*45.5*	7,921	73.8	79.1	5.1
2004	5,078.4	54.0	56.2	29.5	30.5	1.60	28.9	29.4	*46.7*	7,536	74.2	79.3	4.9
2005	5,094.8	54.4	55.7	29.1	30.6	1.62	29.0	29.5	*47.1*	7,349	74.6	79.6	5.2
2006	5,116.9	55.7	55.1	28.7	30.6	1.67	29.1	29.5	*47.7*	7,161	74.8	79.7	4.5
2007	5,144.2	57.8	56.0	28.4	31.0	1.73	29.2	29.4	*49.1*	7,150	..	..	4.7
2008	..	60.0	55.7	..	..	1.80[p]	29.3	29.4	*50.1*	6,996[p]	..	..	4.2
Northern Ireland													
1976	1,523.5	26.4	17.0	56.1	25.3	2.68	27.8	27.4	*5.0*	11,746	..	..	18.3
1981	1,543.0	27.2	16.3	50.6	25.3	2.59	28.1	27.5	*7.0*	10,567	69.2	75.5	13.2
1986	1,573.5	28.0	16.1	46.1	25.5	2.45	28.1	27.5	*12.8*	10,071	70.9	77.1	13.2
1991	1,607.3	26.0	15.1	44.1	26.1	2.16	28.3	28.0	*20.3*	8,303	72.6	78.4	7.4
1996	1,661.8	24.4	15.2	41.8	25.5	1.95	28.7	28.8	*26.0*	7,742	73.8	79.2	5.8
2001	1,689.3	22.0	14.5	38.6	25.5	1.80	29.1	29.4	*32.5*	6,976	75.2	80.1	6.0
2002	1,696.6	21.4	14.6	37.9	25.7	1.77	29.2	29.4	*33.5*	6,930	75.6	80.4	4.6
2003	1,702.6	21.6	14.5	37.2	25.9	1.81	29.2	29.5	*34.4*	6,743	75.8	80.6	5.2
2004	1,710.3	22.3	14.4	36.4	26.2	1.87	29.4	29.7	*34.5*	6,609	76.0	80.8	5.3
2005	1,724.4	22.3	14.2	35.8	26.3	1.87	29.5	29.7	*36.3*	6,418	76.1	81.0	6.1
2006	1,741.6	23.3	14.5	35.3	26.4	1.94	29.6	29.7	*38.0*	6,397	76.2	81.2	5.1
2007	1,759.1	24.5	14.6	34.9	26.6	2.02	29.8	29.8	*37.9*	6,321	..	..	4.9
2008[p]	..	25.6	14.9	..	..	2.10	29.8	29.7	*38.9*	6,258	..	..	4.7

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 (apart from life expectancy figures – where those occurring in England and Wales are assigned to England). 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.
Birth and death rates for 2008 have been calculated using 2006-based population projections for 2008. These will be revised later in 2009 when the 2008 mid-year population estimates are available.
Infant mortality rates for Northern Ireland have now been amended to take account of the non-resident live births.

1 Percentage of children under 16 to working-age population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
2 Percentage of males 65 and over and females 60 and over to working-age population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
3 TFR (total fertility rate) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. It is sometimes called the 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. A minor methodological change was introduced for the 2006 figures to ensure consistency with population estimates of the very elderly for England and Wales. The effect on calculated life expectancies is marginal.
8 Deaths at age under one year per 1,000 live births.
p Provisional

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

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands), rates, mean age and TFRs

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean age[1] (years)	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean age[2] (years)	TFR[3]
	Total live births (numbers)								Age-specific fertility rates[4]								
1961	811.3	59.8	249.8	248.5	152.3	77.5	23.3	27.6	89.2	37.3	172.6	176.9	103.1	48.1	15.0	27.4	2.77
1964(max)	876.0	76.7	276.1	270.7	153.5	75.4	23.6	27.2	92.9	42.5	181.6	187.3	107.7	49.8	13.7	27.3	2.93
1966	849.8	86.7	285.8	253.7	136.4	67.0	20.1	26.8	90.5	47.7	176.0	174.0	97.3	45.3	12.5	27.1	2.75
1971	783.2	82.6	285.7	247.2	109.6	45.2	12.7	26.2	83.5	50.6	152.9	153.2	77.1	32.8	8.7	26.6	2.37
1976	584.3	57.9	182.2	220.7	90.8	26.1	6.5	26.4	60.4	32.2	109.3	118.7	57.2	18.6	4.8	26.5	1.71
1977(min)	569.3	54.5	174.5	207.9	100.8	25.5	6.0	26.5	58.1	29.4	103.7	117.5	58.6	18.2	4.4	26.6	1.66
1981	634.5	56.6	194.5	215.8	126.6	34.2	6.9	26.8	61.3	28.1	105.3	129.1	68.6	21.7	4.9	27.0	1.79
1986	661.0	57.4	192.1	229.0	129.5	45.5	7.6	27.0	60.6	30.1	92.7	123.8	78.0	24.6	4.8	27.4	1.77
1991	699.2	52.4	173.4	248.7	161.3	53.6	9.8	27.7	63.6	33.0	89.3	119.4	86.7	32.1	5.3	27.7	1.82
1992	689.7	47.9	163.3	244.8	166.8	56.7	10.2	27.9	63.6	31.7	86.1	117.6	87.4	33.4	5.8	27.8	1.80
1993	673.5	45.1	152.0	236.0	171.1	58.8	10.5	28.1	62.7	30.9	82.5	114.4	87.4	34.1	6.2	27.9	1.76
1994	664.7	42.0	140.2	229.1	179.6	63.1	10.7	28.4	62.0	28.9	79.0	112.2	89.4	35.8	6.4	28.1	1.75
1995	648.1	41.9	130.7	217.4	181.2	65.5	11.3	28.5	60.5	28.5	76.4	108.4	88.3	36.3	6.8	28.2	1.72
1996	649.5	44.7	125.7	211.1	186.4	69.5	12.1	28.6	60.6	29.7	77.0	106.6	89.8	37.5	7.2	28.2	1.74
1997	643.1	46.4	118.6	202.8	187.5	74.9	12.9	28.8	60.0	30.2	76.0	104.3	89.8	39.4	7.6	28.3	1.73
1998	635.9	48.3	113.5	193.1	188.5	78.9	13.6	28.9	59.2	30.9	74.9	101.5	90.6	40.4	7.9	28.3	1.72
1999	621.9	48.4	110.7	181.9	185.3	81.3	14.3	29.0	57.8	30.9	73.0	98.3	89.6	40.6	8.1	28.4	1.70
2000	604.4	45.8	107.7	170.7	180.1	85.0	15.1	29.1	55.9	29.3	70.0	94.3	87.9	41.4	8.3	28.5	1.65
2001	594.6	44.2	108.8	159.9	178.9	86.5	16.3	29.2	54.7	28.0	69.0	91.7	88.0	41.5	8.8	28.6	1.63
2002	596.1	43.5	110.9	153.4	180.5	90.5	17.3	29.3	54.7	27.1	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	62.0	26.0	73.5	104.0	110.2	56.9	12.0	29.3	1.92
2008	708.7	44.7	136.0	193.0	192.5	116.2	26.4	29.5	63.5[p]	26.2[p]	74.3[p]	106.2[p]	112.3[p]	58.4[p]	12.6[p]	29.3[p]	1.95[p]
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	154.3	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	159.5	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 March	164.0	10.9	31.1	42.7	45.7	27.4	6.2	29.5	59.8	25.5	70.9	98.6	106.9	54.8	12.0	29.3	1.85
June	169.5	10.7	31.4	44.6	47.8	28.9	6.2	29.6	61.1	25.0	70.8	101.9	110.5	57.1	11.8	29.4	1.89
Sept	181.4	11.9	34.6	48.6	50.0	29.9	6.4	29.5	64.7	27.3	77.1	109.9	114.4	58.6	12.0	29.2	2.00
Dec	175.0	11.3	33.7	46.6	47.6	29.2	6.6	29.5	62.4	26.1	75.0	105.4	108.9	57.1	12.4	29.3	1.93
2008 March	173.8	11.1	33.5	46.7	47.2	28.8	6.4	29.5	62.6[p]	26.2[p]	73.8[p]	103.3[p]	110.7[p]	58.2[p]	12.3[p]	29.3[p]	1.92[p]
June	177.0	11.0	33.5	48.3	48.4	29.2	6.6	29.5	63.8[p]	25.9[p]	73.6[p]	107.0[p]	113.5[p]	59.0[p]	12.6[p]	29.4[p]	1.96[p]
Sept	182.4	11.4	35.2	50.3	49.3	29.5	6.7	29.4	65.0[p]	26.7[p]	76.5[p]	110.1[p]	114.4[p]	59.0[p]	12.8[p]	29.3[p]	2.00[p]
Dec	175.5	11.1	33.8	47.7	47.6	28.7	6.7	29.5	62.6[p]	26.0[p]	73.5[p]	104.3[p]	110.6[p]	57.3[p]	12.6[p]	29.3[p]	1.92[p]
2009 March	168.1[p]	10.9[p]	32.7[p]	45.9[p]	45.1[p]	27.1[p]	6.5[p]	29.4[p]	61.1[p]	26.1[p]	71.4[p]	99.7[p]	106.4[p]	56.7[p]	12.6[p]	29.3[p]	1.86[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.
Rates for 2008 and 2009 are based on 2006-based population projections for 2008 and 2009.

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

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

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

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

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands), mean age and percentages

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean age[1] (years)	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Registration[2]: Joint: Same[3] address	Joint: Different[3] address	Sole
	Live births outside marriage (numbers)								Percentage of total live births in age group							As a percentage of all births outside marriage		
1971	65.7	21.6	22.0	11.5	6.2	3.2	1.1	23.7	*8.4*	*26.1*	*7.7*	*4.7*	*5.7*	*7.0*	*9.0*	*45.5*		*54.5*
1976	53.8	19.8	16.6	9.7	4.7	2.3	0.7	23.3	*9.2*	*34.2*	*9.1*	*4.4*	*5.2*	*8.6*	*10.1*	*51.0*		*49.0*
1981	81.0	26.4	28.8	14.3	7.9	1.3	0.9	23.4	*12.8*	*46.7*	*14.8*	*6.6*	*6.2*	*3.9*	*12.5*	*58.2*		*41.8*
1986	141.3	39.6	54.1	27.7	13.1	5.7	1.1	23.8	*21.4*	*69.0*	*28.2*	*12.1*	*10.1*	*12.6*	*14.7*	*46.6*	*19.6*	*33.8*
1991	211.3	43.4	77.8	52.4	25.7	9.8	2.1	24.8	*30.2*	*82.9*	*44.9*	*21.1*	*16.0*	*18.3*	*21.3*	*54.6*	*19.8*	*25.6*
1992	215.2	40.1	77.1	55.9	28.9	10.9	2.3	25.2	*31.2*	*83.7*	*47.2*	*22.8*	*17.3*	*19.3*	*22.9*	*55.4*	*20.7*	*23.9*
1993	216.5	38.2	75.0	57.5	31.4	11.9	2.5	25.5	*32.2*	*84.8*	*49.4*	*24.4*	*18.4*	*20.2*	*23.5*	*54.8*	*22.0*	*23.2*
1994	215.5	35.9	71.0	58.5	34.0	13.4	2.7	25.8	*32.4*	*85.5*	*50.6*	*25.5*	*18.9*	*21.2*	*25.2*	*57.5*	*19.8*	*22.7*
1995	219.9	36.3	69.7	59.6	37.0	14.4	3.0	26.0	*33.9*	*86.6*	*53.3*	*27.4*	*20.4*	*22.0*	*26.2*	*58.1*	*20.1*	*21.8*
1996	232.7	39.3	71.1	62.3	40.5	16.2	3.2	26.1	*35.8*	*88.0*	*56.5*	*29.5*	*21.7*	*23.4*	*26.7*	*58.1*	*19.9*	*21.9*
1997	238.2	41.1	69.5	63.4	42.2	18.2	3.7	26.2	*37.0*	*88.7*	*58.6*	*31.3*	*22.5*	*24.3*	*28.6*	*59.5*	*19.3*	*21.2*
1998	240.6	43.0	67.8	62.4	43.9	19.6	3.9	*26.3*	*37.8*	*89.1*	*59.7*	*32.3*	*23.3*	*24.8*	*29.0*	*60.9*	*18.3*	*20.8*
1999	241.9	43.0	67.5	61.2	45.0	20.8	4.3	*26.4*	*38.9*	*89.0*	*61.0*	*33.6*	*24.3*	*25.6*	*30.2*	*61.8*	*18.2*	*19.9*
2000	238.6	41.1	67.5	59.1	43.9	22.3	4.7	*26.5*	*39.5*	*89.7*	*62.6*	*34.6*	*24.4*	*26.2*	*31.0*	*62.7*	*18.2*	*19.2*
2001	238.1	39.5	68.1	56.8	45.2	23.3	5.1	26.7	*40.0*	*89.5*	*62.6*	*35.5*	*25.3*	*26.9*	*31.6*	*63.2*	*18.4*	*18.4*
2002	242.0	38.9	70.2	55.8	46.4	25.1	5.6	26.8	*40.6*	*89.5*	*63.3*	*36.4*	*25.7*	*27.7*	*32.2*	*63.7*	*18.5*	*17.8*
2003	257.2	39.9	75.7	58.2	49.2	27.8	6.4	26.9	*41.4*	*90.2*	*64.9*	*37.1*	*26.3*	*28.5*	*33.3*	*63.5*	*19.0*	*17.4*
2004	269.7	41.0	79.8	61.4	50.7	29.7	7.1	27.0	*42.2*	*91.0*	*65.9*	*38.4*	*26.6*	*29.0*	*34.0*	*63.6*	*19.6*	*16.8*
2005	276.5	41.2	82.1	64.4	50.8	30.3	7.7	27.0	*42.8*	*91.8*	*67.2*	*39.2*	*27.0*	*29.1*	*34.8*	*63.5*	*20.2*	*16.3*
2006	291.4	42.3	87.7	69.3	51.4	32.2	8.4	27.0	*43.5*	*93.0*	*68.6*	*40.1*	*27.1*	*29.2*	*35.5*	*63.7*	*20.8*	*15.6*
2007	305.6	41.7	91.9	76.0	53.0	34.0	9.0	27.1	*44.3*	*93.1*	*70.3*	*41.6*	*27.7*	*29.5*	*35.5*	*65.0*	*20.1*	*15.0*
2008	320.8	42.0	97.9	82.6	54.4	34.6	9.5	27.1	*45.3*	*93.9*	*71.9*	*42.8*	*28.3*	*29.8*	*35.9*	*65.5*	*20.3*	*14.2*
2003 March	61.0	9.8	18.0	13.9	11.6	6.3	1.5	26.8	*41.4*	*90.1*	*64.5*	*37.0*	*26.9*	*29.1*	*33.3*	*63.0*	*18.9*	*18.1*
June	62.8	9.6	18.3	14.2	12.2	6.9	1.6	27.0	*40.5*	*90.0*	*64.0*	*36.2*	*25.7*	*28.3*	*33.7*	*64.0*	*18.5*	*17.4*
Sept	67.6	10.3	20.0	15.3	13.0	7.3	1.7	26.9	*41.5*	*90.2*	*65.6*	*38.3*	*26.4*	*28.6*	*33.3*	*63.7*	*19.3*	*18.0*
Dec	65.8	10.2	19.5	14.9	12.5	7.3	1.6	26.9	*42.2*	*90.4*	*65.6*	*38.0*	*27.7*	*29.5*	*32.9*	*63.3*	*19.4*	*17.4*
2004 March	65.2	10.1	19.3	14.8	12.5	7.0	1.7	26.9	*42.0*	*91.2*	*65.8*	*38.2*	*26.8*	*28.2*	*34.3*	*63.1*	*19.4*	*17.4*
June	65.2	9.8	19.1	14.9	12.5	7.3	1.7	27.0	*41.4*	*91.0*	*65.1*	*37.7*	*26.2*	*28.8*	*34.5*	*63.9*	*19.5*	*16.6*
Sept	70.2	10.7	20.7	16.1	13.0	7.9	1.8	27.0	*42.4*	*91.2*	*66.1*	*38.6*	*26.5*	*30.0*	*33.5*	*63.7*	*19.7*	*16.6*
Dec	69.1	10.6	20.7	15.7	12.7	7.5	1.9	26.9	*42.7*	*90.6*	*66.6*	*39.0*	*27.0*	*29.0*	*33.9*	*63.6*	*19.8*	*16.6*
2005 March	66.3	10.1	19.6	15.2	12.2	7.3	1.9	27.0	*43.0*	*92.0*	*67.0*	*39.0*	*27.1*	*29.6*	*35.2*	*63.1*	*20.3*	*16.6*
June	66.6	9.8	19.7	15.4	12.5	7.4	1.8	27.0	*41.7*	*91.2*	*66.5*	*38.2*	*26.4*	*28.1*	*33.5*	*63.7*	*19.8*	*16.5*
Sept	73.7	10.9	22.1	17.3	13.4	7.9	2.1	26.9	*43.3*	*92.0*	*68.0*	*39.6*	*27.2*	*29.3*	*35.7*	*63.7*	*20.3*	*16.0*
Dec	69.9	10.4	20.7	16.5	12.6	7.7	2.0	27.0	*43.2*	*92.1*	*67.4*	*39.8*	*27.3*	*29.5*	*34.8*	*63.5*	*20.3*	*16.2*
2006 March	68.7	10.3	20.8	16.0	12.0	7.6	1.9	26.9	*43.1*	*93.1*	*68.1*	*39.4*	*26.5*	*28.9*	*34.4*	*63.1*	*20.9*	*16.0*
June	71.4	10.5	21.2	16.9	12.8	7.8	2.1	27.0	*43.0*	*92.6*	*68.0*	*39.4*	*26.9*	*28.8*	*35.0*	*63.7*	*20.6*	*15.6*
Sept	76.8	11.1	23.1	18.6	13.4	8.4	2.2	27.0	*43.9*	*92.8*	*69.0*	*40.7*	*27.3*	*29.2*	*36.9*	*64.1*	*20.5*	*15.4*
Dec	74.5	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*
2007 March	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*	*15.5*
June	73.5	9.9	21.8	18.3	13.0	8.3	2.2	27.1	*43.4*	*92.6*	*69.5*	*41.0*	*27.2*	*28.8*	*35.2*	*65.1*	*19.9*	*14.9*
Sept	80.8	11.1	24.4	20.4	13.9	8.8	2.2	27.0	*44.5*	*93.2*	*70.5*	*41.9*	*27.8*	*29.6*	*35.0*	*65.2*	*20.1*	*14.7*
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	78.6	10.5	23.9	20.0	13.3	8.6	2.3	27.1	*45.2*	*94.3*	*71.1*	*42.8*	*28.3*	*29.9*	*35.9*	*65.3*	*20.0*	*14.7*
June	79.4	10.3	23.9	20.5	13.7	8.6	2.4	27.1	*44.9*	*93.5*	*71.5*	*42.3*	*28.4*	*29.5*	*35.8*	*66.0*	*19.8*	*14.2*
Sept	83.1	10.8	25.5	21.6	13.9	8.9	2.4	27.0	*45.5*	*94.0*	*72.4*	*43.0*	*28.2*	*30.1*	*36.2*	*65.8*	*20.4*	*13.8*
Dec	79.8	10.4	24.5	20.6	13.4	8.5	2.4	27.0	*45.5*	*93.7*	*72.5*	*43.2*	*28.2*	*29.6*	*35.8*	*64.9*	*21.1*	*14.0*
2009 March	77.3[p]	10.3[p]	23.8[p]	20.1[p]	12.9[p]	8.0[p]	2.3[p]	27.0[p]	*46.0*[p]	*94.3*[p]	*72.9*[p]	*43.9*[p]	*28.5*[p]	*29.4*[p]	*35.0*[p]	*65.0*[p]	*21.2*[p]	*13.8*[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.
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Table 3.3 **Live births: within marriage, within marriage to remarried women, age of mother and birth order[1]**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and mean age

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean age[2] (years)	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean age[2] (years)
	Live births within marriage								Live births within marriage to remarried women							
1971	717.5	61.1	263.7	235.7	103.4	42.1	11.6	26.4	19.4	0.1	2.1	6.6	6.1	3.4	1.1	33.1
1976	530.5	38.1	165.6	211.0	86.1	23.9	5.8	26.6	26.7	0.1	2.9	10.5	8.7	3.6	1.0	30.4
1981	553.5	30.1	165.7	201.5	118.7	31.5	6.0	27.2	38.8	0.1	3.6	13.4	14.1	6.2	1.4	30.9
1986	519.7	17.8	138.0	201.3	116.4	39.8	6.4	27.9	41.7	0.0	2.6	13.2	15.4	8.7	1.7	31.7
1991	487.9	8.9	95.6	196.3	135.5	43.8	7.7	28.9	39.4	0.0	1.6	10.8	15.8	9.1	2.1	32.4
1995	428.2	5.6	61.0	157.9	144.2	51.1	8.4	29.8	33.3	0.0	0.8	7.2	14.0	9.1	2.1	33.2
1996	416.8	5.4	54.7	148.8	145.9	53.3	8.9	30.0	32.6	0.0	0.7	6.4	13.9	9.3	2.2	33.4
1997	404.9	5.2	49.1	139.4	145.3	56.7	9.2	30.3	31.4	0.0	0.6	5.8	13.1	9.5	2.4	33.6
1998	395.3	5.3	45.7	130.7	144.6	59.3	9.6	30.5	30.2	0.0	0.6	5.1	12.4	9.7	2.4	33.9
1999	380.0	5.3	43.2	120.7	140.3	60.5	9.9	30.6	27.5	0.0	0.4	4.3	11.3	9.1	2.4	34.1
2000	365.8	4.7	40.3	111.6	136.2	62.7	10.4	30.8	25.8	0.0	0.4	3.7	10.4	8.9	2.4	34.3
2001	356.5	4.6	40.7	103.1	133.7	63.2	11.1	30.9	23.9	0.0	0.4	3.1	9.5	8.6	2.4	34.5
2002	354.1	4.6	40.7	97.6	134.1	65.4	11.8	31.0	22.8	0.0	0.3	2.7	8.9	8.5	2.5	34.7
2003	364.2	4.3	40.9	98.7	138.0	69.6	12.7	31.2	22.6	0.0	0.3	2.4	8.4	8.8	2.6	35.0
2004	370.0	4.1	41.3	98.5	139.8	72.6	13.7	31.2	21.5	0.0	0.3	2.2	7.7	8.6	2.7	35.1
2005	369.3	3.7	40.0	100.0	137.4	73.8	14.5	31.3	20.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	6.8	8.1	2.7	35.3
2006	378.2	3.2	40.1	103.3	138.0	78.3	15.3	31.4	18.7	0.0	0.2	1.9	6.1	7.7	2.7	35.4
2007	384.5	3.1	38.9	106.6	138.2	81.4	16.4	31.5	16.9	0.0	0.2	1.8	5.3	7.0	2.6	35.5
2008	387.9	2.7	38.2	110.4	138.1	81.6	16.9	31.5	15.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	4.5	6.2	2.4	35.5
2007 March	91.6	0.7	9.4	25.0	33.2	19.2	4.0	31.5	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.7	35.5
June	96.0	0.8	9.6	26.3	34.8	20.5	4.0	31.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.6	35.6
Sept	100.6	0.8	10.2	28.3	36.1	21.1	4.1	31.4	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.7	35.5
Dec	96.3	0.8	9.7	27.0	34.1	20.6	4.2	31.5	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.7	35.5
2008 March	95.2	0.6	9.7	26.7	33.8	20.2	4.1	31.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.6	35.4
June	97.6	0.7	9.6	27.9	34.6	20.6	4.2	31.5	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.6	35.5
Sept	99.4	0.7	9.7	28.7	35.4	20.6	4.3	31.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	35.5
Dec	95.7	0.7	9.3	27.1	34.2	20.2	4.3	31.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.6	35.4
	First live births								Second live births							
1971	283.6	49.5	135.8	74.8	17.2	5.1	1.2	23.9	240.8	10.7	93.6	94.1	31.8	8.9	1.7	26.2
1976	217.2	30.2	85.4	77.2	19.7	3.9	0.7	24.8	203.6	7.4	62.5	91.8	34.7	6.2	1.0	26.8
1981	224.3	23.6	89.5	77.2	27.8	5.4	0.7	25.3	205.7	6.1	59.0	82.7	47.7	9.1	1.1	27.4
1986	206.9	13.8	74.7	79.3	30.8	7.5	0.9	26.2	189.2	3.6	47.5	78.9	45.5	12.3	1.3	28.0
1991	193.7	6.7	51.2	84.5	40.2	9.7	1.3	27.5	178.3	2.0	32.8	73.9	53.0	14.7	1.9	28.9
1995	168.1	4.3	32.3	71.0	46.6	12.1	1.8	28.5	158.1	1.2	20.6	57.3	58.5	18.1	2.4	30.0
1996	163.0	4.2	28.9	67.2	47.7	13.1	1.9	28.8	153.8	1.0	18.5	53.4	59.1	19.2	2.6	30.3
1997	157.0	4.1	25.9	63.1	48.1	13.8	2.0	29.0	150.4	1.0	16.6	50.0	59.4	20.7	2.7	30.5
1998	155.7	4.2	24.3	60.6	49.5	15.0	2.1	29.2	146.9	1.0	15.5	46.4	58.9	22.2	2.8	30.7
1999	153.4	4.3	23.5	57.4	50.0	16.1	2.2	29.3	139.5	0.9	14.4	41.8	56.6	22.6	3.1	30.9
2000	146.5	3.8	21.6	52.7	49.4	16.6	2.4	29.6	134.7	0.8	13.7	38.4	54.8	23.8	3.2	31.1
2001	143.9	3.8	22.2	48.8	49.7	16.8	2.6	29.6	132.2	0.8	13.7	35.7	53.8	24.8	3.5	31.2
2002	145.2	3.8	22.4	47.1	51.0	18.1	2.8	29.8	130.3	0.7	13.5	33.0	53.7	25.6	3.8	31.4
2003	151.0	3.5	22.2	48.4	54.2	19.6	3.1	29.9	132.9	0.8	13.9	32.5	54.3	27.1	4.2	31.5
2004	154.5	3.3	22.6	48.9	55.5	20.7	3.5	30.0	133.7	0.7	13.8	31.9	54.5	28.3	4.5	31.6
2005	156.0	3.0	22.1	50.0	55.7	21.4	3.8	30.1	132.0	0.6	13.2	32.1	52.8	28.6	4.8	31.7
2006	161.1	2.6	22.7	51.9	56.4	23.4	4.0	30.2	134.5	0.5	12.8	32.8	52.8	30.5	5.0	31.8
2007	165.6	2.5	22.2	54.4	57.2	25.0	4.5	30.3	135.2	0.5	12.2	33.6	52.1	31.5	5.4	31.9
2008	163.6	2.2	21.7	55.1	56.1	23.9	4.5	30.3	138.4	0.4	12.3	35.2	52.6	32.3	5.6	31.9
2007 March	40.1	0.6	5.5	12.8	14.0	6.1	1.1	30.4	31.7	0.1	2.9	7.8	12.3	7.3	1.3	31.9
June	40.7	0.6	5.4	13.4	14.0	6.2	1.1	30.3	34.7	0.1	3.1	8.5	13.5	8.1	1.4	31.9
Sept	43.0	0.7	5.7	14.3	14.9	6.3	1.1	30.3	35.5	0.1	3.3	8.9	13.6	8.2	1.3	31.8
Dec	41.9	0.6	5.6	13.9	14.2	6.4	1.2	30.3	33.4	0.1	3.0	8.4	12.7	7.9	1.3	31.9
2008 March	39.6	0.5	5.4	13.1	13.6	5.9	1.1	30.3	34.1	0.1	3.2	8.6	12.9	7.9	1.4	31.8
June	40.7	0.6	5.4	13.9	13.7	5.9	1.1	30.3	35.3	0.1	3.1	9.0	13.5	8.3	1.4	31.9
Sept	41.8	0.5	5.6	14.2	14.4	6.0	1.1	30.3	35.4	0.1	3.1	9.2	13.5	8.1	1.4	31.8
Dec	41.4	0.6	5.3	13.8	14.4	6.1	1.2	30.4	33.5	0.1	3.0	8.4	12.7	8.0	1.4	32.0
	Third live births								Fourth and higher order live births[3]							
1971	111.7	0.9	26.6	43.6	27.9	10.4	2.2	28.7	81.4	0.1	7.6	23.2	26.5	17.6	6.5	30.7
1976	71.0	0.5	14.4	29.8	19.5	5.8	1.1	28.8	38.8	0.0	3.3	12.2	12.1	8.0	3.1	30.7
1981	82.4	0.4	14.1	29.5	28.7	8.7	1.0	29.5	41.1	0.0	3.1	12.0	14.5	8.3	3.2	31.1
1986	80.8	0.3	12.7	30.2	25.6	10.5	1.5	29.9	42.7	0.0	3.1	13.0	14.5	9.4	2.8	31.2
1991	76.1	0.2	9.4	26.8	27.5	10.5	1.8	30.4	39.8	0.0	2.3	11.1	14.8	8.9	2.7	31.6
1995	66.7	0.1	6.5	20.5	26.1	11.7	1.8	31.1	35.3	0.0	1.6	9.0	13.1	9.2	2.4	32.0
1996	65.3	0.1	5.8	19.6	26.0	12.0	1.8	31.3	34.7	0.0	1.5	8.6	13.1	9.0	2.6	32.2
1997	63.2	0.1	5.3	18.1	25.1	12.7	2.0	31.5	34.2	0.0	1.4	8.1	12.7	9.4	2.6	32.4
1998	60.4	0.1	4.7	16.4	24.0	13.1	2.1	31.8	32.3	0.0	1.2	7.4	12.1	9.0	2.6	32.6
1999	56.4	0.1	4.2	14.7	22.3	13.0	2.1	32.0	30.7	0.0	1.1	6.8	11.4	8.8	2.6	32.7
2000	54.9	0.1	4.0	14.1	21.1	13.5	2.2	32.1	29.7	0.0	1.0	6.4	10.9	8.7	2.7	32.8
2001	52.1	0.1	3.9	12.8	19.8	13.2	2.3	32.2	28.3	0.0	0.9	5.9	10.4	8.4	2.7	33.0
2002	50.3	0.1	3.9	11.8	19.0	13.1	2.4	32.3	28.2	0.0	0.9	5.6	10.3	8.5	2.8	33.1
2003	52.0	0.1	3.8	12.1	19.2	14.1	2.6	32.5	28.4	0.0	1.0	5.7	10.2	8.8	2.8	33.1
2004	52.5	0.1	4.0	12.1	19.3	14.3	2.7	32.5	29.3	0.0	0.9	5.7	10.5	9.2	2.9	33.2
2005	52.2	0.1	3.8	12.3	18.7	14.5	2.9	32.5	29.2	0.0	0.9	5.6	10.2	9.4	3.0	33.3
2006	53.0	0.1	3.7	12.8	18.5	15.0	3.1	32.6	29.6	0.0	0.9	5.9	10.3	9.4	3.1	33.2
2007	53.4	0.1	3.6	12.8	18.5	15.2	3.2	32.6	30.1	0.0	0.9	5.9	10.4	9.7	3.3	33.4
2008	54.8	0.0	3.4	13.7	18.8	15.5	3.3	32.6	31.2	0.0	0.8	6.3	10.6	9.9	3.6	33.4
2007 March	12.6	0.0	0.9	3.0	4.4	3.5	0.8	32.6	7.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.5	2.3	0.8	33.3
June	13.3	0.0	0.9	3.1	4.6	3.8	0.8	32.7	7.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.4	0.9	33.5
Sept	14.3	0.0	1.0	3.4	4.9	4.1	0.8	32.6	7.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.7	2.6	0.9	33.3
Dec	13.3	0.0	0.9	3.2	4.6	3.8	0.8	32.7	7.7	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.7	2.5	0.9	33.4
2008 March	13.6	0.0	0.9	3.3	4.7	3.9	0.8	32.6	7.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.7	2.5	0.9	33.3
June	14.0	0.0	0.9	3.5	4.8	4.0	0.8	32.7	7.5	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.6	2.4	0.9	33.4
Sept	14.1	0.0	0.9	3.6	4.8	4.0	0.9	32.6	8.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.7	2.5	0.9	33.3
Dec	13.1	0.0	0.8	3.3	4.5	3.7	0.8	32.6	7.7	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.6	2.5	0.9	33.4

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

Table 4.1 Conceptions: age of woman at conception

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

Year and quarter	Age of woman at conception								
	All ages	Under 16	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over
	(a) numbers (thousands)								
1991	853.7	7.5	40.1	101.6	233.3	281.5	167.5	57.6	12.1
1996	816.9	8.9	43.5	94.9	179.8	252.6	200.0	75.5	14.1
1999	774.0	7.9	42.0	98.8	157.6	218.5	197.1	86.0	16.0
2000	767.0	8.1	41.3	97.7	159.0	209.3	195.3	88.7	17.0
2001	763.7	7.9	41.0	96.0	161.6	199.3	196.7	92.2	17.8
2002	787.0	7.9	42.0	97.1	167.8	199.4	204.3	98.9	19.6
2003	806.8	8.0	42.2	98.6	175.3	199.8	209.0	103.1	20.9
2004	826.8	7.6	42.2	101.3	181.3	205.1	209.6	106.8	22.8
2005	841.8	7.9	42.3	102.3	185.5	211.3	209.2	110.0	23.6
2006	870.0	7.8	41.8	103.1	191.2	222.2	212.4	115.4	25.5
2007[1,P]	894.1	8.2	42.9	106.1	198.3	234.2	211.1	117.8	26.5
2005 March	204.6	1.9	10.4	25.1	45.4	50.8	51.0	26.6	5.7
June	204.7	2.0	10.5	25.1	45.2	51.0	50.7	26.9	5.8
Sept	210.9	2.0	10.4	25.3	45.6	53.3	53.1	27.5	6.0
Dec	221.7	2.0	11.0	26.8	49.3	56.2	54.3	29.1	6.0
2006 March	214.0	1.8	10.2	25.4	47.5	54.2	52.4	28.3	6.2
June	212.6	2.1	10.6	25.7	46.9	53.8	51.4	28.3	6.5
Sept	215.1	2.0	10.0	24.7	46.3	55.3	53.6	28.9	6.4
Dec	228.2	2.0	11.0	27.3	50.6	58.9	55.1	29.9	6.5
2007 March[1,P]	221.6	2.0	10.8	26.7	49.4	57.0	52.7	29.3	6.5
June[1,P]	221.1	2.2	10.9	26.9	49.3	57.4	52.0	29.0	6.5
Sept[1,P]	222.2	2.0	10.3	25.6	48.5	58.8	52.9	29.7	6.7
Dec[1,P]	229.2	2.0	10.8	26.9	51.0	61.1	53.6	29.8	6.8
2008 March[3,P]	224.0	2.0	10.7	26.8	49.7	59.1	52.3	29.1	6.6
June[3,P]	215.9	2.0	10.5	25.9	48.4	56.8	49.1	27.9	6.5
	(b) rates (conceptions per thousand women in age group)								
1991	77.7	8.9	44.6	64.1	120.2	135.1	90.1	34.4	6.6
1996	76.2	9.5	46.3	63.2	110.1	127.6	96.3	40.7	8.4
1999	71.9	8.3	45.1	63.1	103.9	118.0	95.3	42.9	9.1
2000	70.9	8.3	43.9	62.5	103.2	115.7	95.3	43.2	9.4
2001	70.3	8.0	42.7	60.8	102.5	114.2	96.7	44.3	9.6
2002	72.2	7.9	42.9	60.6	104.4	119.0	101.7	47.0	10.3
2003	73.7	7.9	42.4	60.0	107.2	122.0	106.0	49.1	10.7
2004	75.2	7.5	41.8	60.3	109.0	125.1	109.6	51.0	11.4
2005	76.0	7.8	41.4	60.1	108.7	125.8	112.0	53.2	11.5
2006	78.3	7.8	40.9	60.2	109.5	129.5	117.5	56.3	12.3
2007[1,2,P]	80.3	8.3	41.9	61.5	111.4	133.4	121.7	58.1	12.6
2005 March	75.1	7.6	41.5	60.0	108.9	123.8	109.8	51.8	11.4
June	74.2	8.0	41.1	59.1	106.7	122.1	108.5	52.0	11.4
Sept	75.5	7.8	40.5	59.0	105.7	125.6	113.3	52.8	11.7
Dec	79.3	7.9	42.8	62.4	113.6	131.7	116.7	55.9	11.5
2006 March	78.2	7.1	40.4	60.3	111.2	129.2	116.2	55.7	12.2
June	76.7	8.2	41.4	60.3	108.1	126.1	113.6	55.3	12.5
Sept	76.8	7.7	38.7	57.2	104.9	127.5	118.2	56.0	12.1
Dec	81.4	8.1	42.8	63.0	114.1	135.1	122.7	58.2	12.3
2007 March[1,2,P]	80.8	8.1	42.9	62.9	113.4	132.8	121.2	58.4	12.6
June[1,2,P]	79.7	8.7	42.8	62.6	111.3	131.6	119.6	57.2	12.5
Sept[1,2,P]	79.2	8.2	40.1	59.0	107.8	132.2	121.1	58.3	12.6
Dec[1,2,P]	81.6	8.3	42.1	62.1	112.6	136.2	123.1	58.7	12.8
2008 March[2,3,P]	80.8	8.1	42.4	62.9	110.4	132.5	122.1	58.4	12.7
June[2,3,P]	77.9	8.2	41.9	60.9	106.8	126.1	115.2	56.2	12.4
	(c) percentage terminated by abortion								
1991	*19.4*	*51.1*	*39.9*	*34.5*	*22.2*	*13.4*	*13.7*	*22.0*	*41.6*
1996	*20.8*	*49.2*	*40.0*	*36.2*	*25.7*	*15.6*	*14.1*	*21.2*	*37.6*
1999	*22.6*	*52.6*	*43.0*	*38.6*	*28.5*	*17.5*	*14.7*	*21.2*	*37.0*
2000	*22.7*	*54.0*	*44.2*	*39.3*	*29.2*	*17.7*	*14.5*	*20.5*	*35.4*
2001	*23.2*	*55.8*	*45.7*	*40.4*	*29.7*	*18.4*	*14.6*	*20.4*	*34.6*
2002	*22.5*	*55.6*	*45.3*	*39.9*	*28.8*	*17.9*	*13.9*	*19.5*	*34.6*
2003	*22.5*	*57.4*	*45.7*	*40.2*	*29.0*	*17.9*	*13.6*	*18.9*	*34.7*
2004	*22.4*	*57.2*	*45.6*	*40.1*	*28.9*	*18.2*	*13.2*	*18.3*	*33.0*
2005	*22.2*	*57.1*	*46.3*	*40.3*	*28.6*	*18.0*	*13.2*	*17.7*	*32.8*
2006	*22.3*	*59.8*	*48.4*	*41.9*	*28.7*	*18.0*	*13.1*	*17.1*	*31.8*
2007[1,P]	*22.0*	*61.4*	*50.0*	*42.6*	*28.3*	*17.5*	*12.7*	*16.7*	*31.1*
2005 March	*22.5*	*57.5*	*47.3*	*41.1*	*29.2*	*18.1*	*13.1*	*18.0*	*32.6*
June	*22.7*	*57.0*	*45.8*	*40.3*	*28.9*	*18.6*	*13.9*	*17.8*	*33.8*
Sept	*21.4*	*56.2*	*45.3*	*39.0*	*27.5*	*17.5*	*12.6*	*17.2*	*32.1*
Dec	*22.2*	*57.5*	*46.9*	*40.6*	*28.7*	*17.8*	*13.1*	*17.7*	*32.7*
2006 March	*22.5*	*59.0*	*47.7*	*41.6*	*29.1*	*18.4*	*13.0*	*17.5*	*31.1*
June	*23.1*	*59.5*	*49.0*	*42.5*	*29.6*	*18.8*	*13.9*	*17.8*	*31.6*
Sept	*21.5*	*60.4*	*48.0*	*41.3*	*27.7*	*17.5*	*12.7*	*16.3*	*32.8*
Dec	*22.0*	*60.2*	*49.1*	*42.0*	*28.3*	*17.4*	*12.8*	*16.9*	*31.7*
2007 March[1,P]	*22.7*	*62.5*	*50.7*	*43.2*	*29.5*	*18.3*	*13.0*	*16.9*	*31.1*
June[1,P]	*22.5*	*61.9*	*50.3*	*43.1*	*28.6*	*18.0*	*12.8*	*17.0*	*31.5*
Sept[1,P]	*21.1*	*57.9*	*48.6*	*41.4*	*27.0*	*16.6*	*12.3*	*16.1*	*30.8*
Dec[1,P]	*21.9*	*63.3*	*50.4*	*42.7*	*28.1*	*17.2*	*12.6*	*16.8*	*30.8*
2008 March[3,P]	*22.6*	*62.1*	*50.6*	*43.9*	*29.0*	*17.9*	*13.1*	*16.8*	*31.2*
June[3,P]	*22.5*	*61.4*	*49.2*	*42.5*	*28.6*	*18.3*	*13.3*	*16.9*	*30.1*

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 ONS website, www.ons.gov.uk

1 Figures for conceptions in 2007 exclude maternities relating to births in 2008 where the mother's date of birth was not stated on the registration and could not be supplied from another source. See Explanatory notes in the 2007 Conceptions report in *Health Statistics Quarterly* No. 41.

2 Rates for 2007 annual and quarterly conceptions and 2008 quarterly conceptions are calculated using 2007 mid-year population estimates.

3 Figures for conceptions by age for the March and June quarters of 2008 exclude maternities relating to births in 2008 where the mother's date of birth was not stated on the registration and could not be supplied from another source. Figures for conceptions by age for the March and June quarters of 2008 exclude maternities relating to births in 2009 where the mother's age was not recorded.

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Table 5.1 Period expectation of life at birth and selected age

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Years

Year	Males: At birth	Males: At age 5	20	30	50	60	70	80	Year	Females: At birth	Females: At age 5	20	30	50	60	70	80
United Kingdom																	
1981	70.8	66.9	52.3	42.7	24.1	16.3	10.1	5.8	1981	76.8	72.7	57.9	48.2	29.2	20.8	13.3	7.5
1986	71.9	67.8	53.2	43.6	24.9	16.8	10.5	6.0	1986	77.7	73.4	58.6	48.8	29.8	21.2	13.8	7.8
1991	73.2	68.9	54.2	44.7	26.0	17.7	11.1	6.4	1991	78.7	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.6	21.9	14.3	8.2
1996	74.2	69.8	55.1	45.6	26.9	18.5	11.6	6.6	1996	79.4	74.9	60.1	50.3	31.2	22.3	14.5	8.3
2000	75.3	70.9	56.1	46.6	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.0	2000	80.1	75.6	60.8	51.0	31.9	23.0	15.0	8.6
2001	75.6	71.2	56.4	46.9	28.2	19.7	12.5	7.1	2001	80.4	75.8	61.0	51.2	32.1	23.2	15.1	8.7
2002	75.9	71.4	56.6	47.1	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	2002	80.5	75.9	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2003	76.2	71.7	56.9	47.4	28.7	20.2	12.8	7.3	2003	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.4	23.4	15.3	8.7
2004	76.5	72.0	57.3	47.7	29.0	20.5	13.1	7.4	2004	80.9	76.4	61.5	51.7	32.6	23.6	15.5	8.8
2005	76.9	72.4	57.6	48.0	29.4	20.8	13.4	7.6	2005	81.3	76.7	61.9	52.0	32.9	23.9	15.8	9.0
2006	77.2	72.7	57.9	48.3	29.6	21.1	13.6	7.7	2006	81.5	76.9	62.0	52.2	33.1	24.1	15.9	9.1
England and Wales																	
1981	71.0	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	1981	77.0	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.1	68.0	53.4	43.8	25.0	16.9	10.5	6.1	1986	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.8	26.1	17.8	11.2	6.4	1991	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.3	45.8	27.1	18.6	11.6	6.6	1996	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
2000	75.6	71.1	56.4	46.8	28.1	19.6	12.3	7.0	2000	80.3	75.8	60.9	51.1	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	75.9	71.4	56.7	47.1	28.4	19.9	12.5	7.1	2001	80.5	76.0	61.2	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2002	76.1	71.6	56.9	47.3	28.6	20.1	12.7	7.2	2002	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.3	23.4	15.3	8.7
2003	76.4	71.9	57.2	47.6	28.9	20.3	12.9	7.3	2003	80.9	76.3	61.5	51.7	32.5	23.6	15.4	8.8
2004	76.8	72.3	57.5	47.9	29.2	20.6	13.2	7.4	2004	81.1	76.6	61.7	51.9	32.7	23.8	15.6	8.9
2005	77.2	72.7	57.9	48.3	29.6	21.0	13.5	7.6	2005	81.5	76.9	62.0	52.2	33.1	24.1	15.9	9.1
2006	77.4	72.9	58.2	48.5	29.8	21.2	13.7	7.7	2006	81.7	77.1	62.2	52.4	33.2	24.3	16.0	9.2
England																	
1981	71.1	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	1981	77.0	72.9	58.2	48.4	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.2	68.1	53.4	43.8	25.1	17.0	10.6	6.1	1986	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.9	26.2	17.8	11.2	6.4	1991	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.8	27.1	18.7	11.7	6.6	1996	79.6	75.1	60.3	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
2000	75.6	71.2	56.4	46.9	28.2	19.6	12.4	7.0	2000	80.3	75.8	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	75.9	71.4	56.7	47.1	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	2001	80.6	76.0	61.2	51.4	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2002	76.1	71.7	56.9	47.4	28.7	20.1	12.7	7.2	2002	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.4	23.4	15.3	8.7
2003	76.5	72.0	57.2	47.6	28.9	20.4	12.9	7.3	2003	80.9	76.4	61.5	51.7	32.6	23.6	15.4	8.8
2004	76.8	72.3	57.6	48.0	29.2	20.7	13.2	7.4	2004	81.1	76.6	61.7	51.9	32.8	23.8	15.6	8.9
2005	77.2	72.7	57.9	48.3	29.6	21.0	13.5	7.6	2005	81.5	76.9	62.1	52.3	33.1	24.1	15.9	9.1
2006	77.5	73.0	58.2	48.6	29.8	21.2	13.7	7.7	2006	81.7	77.1	62.3	52.4	33.3	24.3	16.0	9.2
Wales																	
1981	70.4	66.5	51.9	42.2	23.6	15.8	9.7	5.6	1981	76.4	72.3	57.5	47.7	28.9	20.5	13.1	7.4
1986	71.6	67.5	52.8	43.2	24.6	16.6	10.3	6.0	1986	77.5	73.3	58.5	48.7	29.7	21.1	13.7	7.8
1991	73.1	68.8	54.1	44.6	25.8	17.6	11.0	6.4	1991	78.8	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.6	21.8	14.3	8.3
1996	73.8	69.4	54.7	45.3	26.6	18.2	11.3	6.4	1996	79.1	74.6	59.7	49.9	30.9	22.1	14.4	8.3
2000	74.8	70.4	55.7	46.2	27.6	19.1	12.0	6.8	2000	79.7	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
2001	75.3	70.8	56.0	46.6	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.0	2001	80.0	75.4	60.6	50.8	31.7	22.8	14.9	8.5
2002	75.5	70.9	56.2	46.8	28.2	19.7	12.4	7.1	2002	80.1	75.5	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	15.0	8.6
2003	75.8	71.2	56.5	47.0	28.4	19.9	12.6	7.2	2003	80.3	75.7	60.9	51.1	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2004	76.1	71.6	56.8	47.3	28.7	20.2	12.8	7.3	2004	80.6	76.0	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2005	76.6	72.0	57.3	47.7	29.2	20.6	13.2	7.6	2005	80.9	76.3	61.5	51.6	32.6	23.7	15.5	8.9
2006	76.7	72.1	57.4	47.8	29.3	20.8	13.4	7.6	2006	81.1	76.5	61.6	51.8	32.7	23.8	15.7	9.0
Scotland																	
1981	69.1	65.2	50.6	41.1	22.9	15.4	9.6	5.5	1981	75.3	71.2	56.4	46.7	27.9	19.7	12.7	7.2
1986	70.2	66.0	51.4	41.9	23.5	15.8	9.9	5.7	1986	76.2	71.9	57.1	47.3	28.4	20.1	13.0	7.5
1991	71.4	67.1	52.5	43.0	24.6	16.6	10.4	6.1	1991	77.1	72.7	57.9	48.1	29.2	20.7	13.5	7.9
1996	72.2	67.8	53.1	43.7	25.3	17.3	10.9	6.3	1996	77.9	73.3	58.5	48.8	29.8	21.2	13.8	8.0
2000	73.1	68.6	53.9	44.6	26.3	18.2	11.5	6.6	2000	78.6	74.0	59.2	49.4	30.5	21.8	14.1	8.1
2001	73.3	68.8	54.2	44.8	26.6	18.4	11.7	6.8	2001	78.8	74.2	59.4	49.6	30.7	22.0	14.3	8.2
2002	73.5	69.0	54.3	45.0	26.7	18.6	11.8	6.8	2002	78.9	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.8	22.1	14.4	8.2
2003	73.8	69.3	54.6	45.2	27.0	18.8	12.0	6.9	2003	79.1	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.9	22.2	14.5	8.3
2004	74.2	69.7	55.0	45.6	27.3	19.1	12.2	7.0	2004	79.3	74.7	59.9	50.1	31.1	22.4	14.7	8.4
2005	74.6	70.1	55.4	45.9	27.7	19.4	12.5	7.2	2005	79.6	75.0	60.2	50.4	31.4	22.7	14.9	8.5
2006	74.8	70.3	55.5	46.1	27.9	19.6	12.6	7.2	2006	79.7	75.1	60.3	50.5	31.5	22.8	15.0	8.6
Northern Ireland																	
1981	69.2	65.4	50.9	41.5	23.2	15.6	9.7	5.8	1981	75.5	71.6	56.8	47.1	28.3	20.0	12.8	7.3
1986	70.9	66.8	52.2	42.7	24.2	16.4	10.4	6.2	1986	77.1	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.3	20.8	13.4	7.8
1991	72.6	68.2	53.6	44.1	25.5	17.3	11.0	6.4	1991	78.4	74.0	59.2	49.4	30.3	21.6	14.2	8.3
1996	73.8	69.4	54.7	45.3	26.6	18.2	11.4	6.6	1996	79.2	74.7	59.9	50.0	30.9	22.1	14.4	8.4
2000	74.8	70.4	55.7	46.2	27.6	19.1	11.9	6.6	2000	79.8	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.6	8.2
2001	75.2	70.7	56.1	46.6	27.9	19.4	12.3	6.9	2001	80.1	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.4
2002	75.6	71.1	56.4	46.9	28.2	19.7	12.4	7.0	2002	80.4	75.9	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.5
2003	75.8	71.4	56.7	47.1	28.4	19.9	12.6	7.2	2003	80.6	76.0	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.6
2004	76.0	71.6	56.9	47.4	28.7	20.2	12.8	7.3	2004	80.8	76.3	61.4	51.6	32.5	23.5	15.4	8.7
2005	76.1	71.6	57.0	47.5	28.9	20.4	13.0	7.3	2005	81.0	76.4	61.6	51.8	32.7	23.7	15.6	8.8
2006	76.2	71.7	57.1	47.6	29.1	20.6	13.1	7.3	2006	81.2	76.6	61.8	52.0	32.8	23.9	15.7	8.9

Note: All figures are based on a three-year period, so that for instance 2003 represents 2002–2004. The population estimates used to calculate these life expectancies are the latest available at time of publication of the 2005–2007 interim life tables (30 October 2008). All figures are based on death registrations. A minor methodological change was introduced for the 2006 figures to ensure consistency with population estimates of the very elderly for England and Wales. The effect on calculated life expectancies is marginal.

Table 6.1 Deaths: age and sex

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter	All ages	Age group: Under 1[1]	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85 and over
Numbers (thousands)														
Males														
1976	300.1	4.88	0.88	0.68	0.64	1.66	1.66	3.24	5.93	20.4	52.0	98.7	80.3	29.0
1981	289.0	4.12	0.65	0.45	0.57	1.73	1.58	3.18	5.54	16.9	46.9	92.2	86.8	28.5
1986	287.9	3.72	0.57	0.33	0.38	1.43	1.75	3.10	5.77	14.4	43.6	84.4	96.2	32.2
1991	277.6	2.97	0.55	0.34	0.35	1.21	1.76	3.69	6.16	13.3	34.9	77.2	95.8	39.3
1996	268.7	2.27	0.44	0.24	0.29	0.93	1.41	4.06	5.84	13.6	30.1	71.0	90.7	47.8
1999	264.3	2.08	0.41	0.22	0.28	0.90	1.27	3.85	5.93	13.6	28.7	64.3	90.4	52.3
2000	255.5	1.89	0.34	0.22	0.28	0.87	1.22	3.76	6.05	13.4	27.9	60.6	87.1	51.9
2001	252.4	1.81	0.32	0.19	0.28	0.88	1.27	3.63	6.07	13.3	27.5	57.5	87.0	52.7
2002	253.1	1.81	0.32	0.20	0.28	0.83	1.24	3.47	6.20	12.9	27.7	56.3	88.3	53.6
2003	253.9	1.81	0.31	0.19	0.24	0.81	1.23	3.26	6.32	12.7	28.2	55.1	89.6	54.0
2004	244.1	1.79	0.29	0.17	0.26	0.78	1.15	3.10	6.19	12.2	27.0	52.5	87.3	51.3
2005	243.3	1.87	0.28	0.16	0.25	0.75	1.11	2.89	6.14	12.1	27.3	51.0	84.8	54.7
2006	240.9	1.86	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.84	1.21	3.13	6.32	12.3	27.6	48.9	81.9	56.2
2007	240.8	1.88	0.34	0.18	0.23	0.80	1.22	3.14	6.26	11.9	27.5	47.8	80.6	58.9
2008	243.0	1.92	0.28	0.18	0.19	0.78	1.26	3.09	6.42	12.3	27.1	47.9	79.8	61.9
Females														
1976	298.5	3.46	0.59	0.45	0.42	0.62	0.67	1.94	4.04	12.8	29.6	67.1	104.7	72.1
1981	288.9	2.90	0.53	0.30	0.37	0.65	0.64	1.82	3.74	10.5	27.2	62.8	103.6	73.9
1986	293.3	2.59	0.49	0.25	0.27	0.56	0.67	1.65	3.83	8.8	25.8	58.4	106.5	83.6
1991	292.5	2.19	0.44	0.25	0.22	0.46	0.64	1.73	3.70	8.4	21.3	54.2	103.3	95.7
1996	291.5	1.69	0.32	0.18	0.20	0.43	0.51	1.85	3.66	8.9	18.2	50.2	96.7	108.7
1999	291.8	1.55	0.30	0.17	0.22	0.39	0.47	1.67	3.79	9.0	18.0	45.1	93.9	117.2
2000	280.1	1.49	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.38	0.47	1.69	3.87	9.1	17.6	42.2	89.3	113.4
2001	277.9	1.43	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.38	0.47	1.59	3.77	8.9	17.6	40.5	88.8	113.9
2002	280.4	1.31	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.38	0.43	1.61	3.77	8.7	17.7	39.6	90.0	116.3
2003	284.4	1.50	0.28	0.15	0.19	0.35	0.46	1.57	3.86	8.5	18.0	39.0	92.7	117.9
2004	268.4	1.43	0.23	0.13	0.16	0.38	0.46	1.49	3.80	8.1	17.6	36.9	88.3	109.4
2005	269.1	1.37	0.22	0.13	0.18	0.38	0.48	1.48	3.81	8.2	17.8	36.0	86.4	113.1
2006	261.7	1.51	0.27	0.14	0.17	0.38	0.44	1.38	3.80	8.1	17.9	34.5	81.2	111.9
2007	263.3	1.46	0.24	0.12	0.19	0.36	0.45	1.36	3.79	8.1	18.2	33.9	79.4	115.8
2008	266.1	1.45	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.35	0.46	1.45	3.81	8.3	18.2	33.9	77.8	119.8
Rates (deaths per 1,000 population in each age group)														
Males														
1976	12.5	16.2	0.65	0.34	0.31	0.88	0.96	0.92	2.09	6.97	19.6	50.3	116.4	243.2
1981	12.0	12.6	0.53	0.27	0.29	0.82	0.83	0.89	1.83	6.11	17.7	45.6	105.2	226.5
1986	11.8	11.0	0.44	0.21	0.23	0.72	0.83	0.88	1.68	5.27	16.6	42.8	101.2	215.4
1991	11.2	8.3	0.40	0.21	0.23	0.72	0.89	0.94	1.76	4.56	13.9	38.1	93.1	205.6
1996	10.7	6.8	0.32	0.14	0.18	0.60	0.85	1.01	1.67	4.06	11.9	34.5	85.0	198.8
1999	10.4	6.5	0.31	0.12	0.16	0.56	0.83	0.99	1.60	3.99	10.9	31.6	79.9	194.4
2000	10.0	6.1	0.26	0.13	0.16	0.54	0.79	0.98	1.59	3.92	10.4	29.7	75.9	187.5
2001	9.9	5.9	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.53	0.80	0.97	1.56	3.89	10.0	28.0	74.0	186.4
2002	9.8	5.9	0.25	0.12	0.16	0.49	0.77	0.94	1.57	3.86	9.7	27.2	73.5	187.7
2003	9.8	5.7	0.25	0.11	0.14	0.46	0.75	0.91	1.58	3.81	9.6	26.4	72.9	191.0
2004	9.4	5.5	0.23	0.10	0.15	0.44	0.67	0.87	1.53	3.67	9.0	25.0	69.9	176.0
2005	9.3	5.7	0.24	0.10	0.16	0.48	0.69	0.89	1.56	3.61	8.9	24.1	67.4	172.1
2006	9.1	5.4	0.23	0.12	0.15	0.46	0.67	0.89	1.55	3.58	8.8	23.2	64.7	163.4
2007	9.1	5.3	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.42	0.65	0.89	1.54	3.42	8.7	22.5	62.8	161.0
2008[p]	9.7	5.3	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.43	0.65	0.87	1.59	3.45	8.6	22.0	61.4	162.3
2007 March	10.0	5.3	0.29	0.12	0.14	0.47	0.65	0.92	1.55	3.68	9.2	24.4	69.9	184.3
June	8.8	5.7	0.26	0.12	0.14	0.44	0.65	0.90	1.50	3.39	8.6	22.1	60.7	152.3
Sept	8.3	5.1	0.22	0.09	0.13	0.40	0.61	0.88	1.49	3.18	8.2	20.7	57.1	140.5
Dec	9.3	5.2	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.43	0.69	0.88	1.61	3.45	9.0	22.8	63.6	167.3
2008[2] March[p]	9.7	5.4	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.36	0.60	0.85	1.56	3.66	9.0	23.3	65.8	178.7
June[p]	8.9	5.3	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.44	0.61	0.87	1.59	3.40	8.5	21.7	60.0	156.1
Sept[p]	8.2	5.1	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.44	0.70	0.89	1.56	3.27	8.1	20.3	55.1	139.8
Dec[p]	9.5	5.4	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.46	0.70	0.89	1.63	3.48	8.6	22.7	64.8	174.7
2009 March[p]	9.9	5.4	0.18	0.06	0.13	0.43	0.57	0.81	1.60	3.42	9.0	22.8	67.0	182.8
Females														
1976	11.8	12.2	0.46	0.24	0.21	0.35	0.40	0.56	1.46	4.30	10.1	26.0	74.6	196.6
1981	11.3	9.4	0.46	0.19	0.19	0.32	0.35	0.52	1.26	3.80	9.5	24.1	66.2	178.2
1986	11.4	8.0	0.40	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.33	0.47	1.12	3.24	9.2	23.4	62.5	169.4
1991	11.2	6.4	0.33	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.33	0.44	1.05	2.87	8.2	21.8	58.7	161.6
1996	11.0	5.3	0.25	0.10	0.12	0.29	0.31	0.46	1.04	2.63	7.1	20.6	55.8	158.9
1999	11.0	5.1	0.24	0.10	0.13	0.25	0.31	0.43	1.01	2.61	6.7	19.2	53.4	162.6
2000	10.5	5.1	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.30	0.44	1.00	2.62	6.4	18.1	50.8	155.2
2001	10.4	4.9	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.42	0.96	2.57	6.3	17.4	50.1	155.0
2002	10.4	4.5	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.27	0.44	0.94	2.54	6.0	17.0	50.4	159.4
2003	10.6	4.9	0.24	0.10	0.12	0.21	0.28	0.43	0.95	2.51	5.9	16.7	51.3	165.6
2004	9.9	4.6	0.20	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.27	0.42	0.93	2.39	5.7	15.8	48.6	154.3
2005	9.9	4.4	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.22	0.27	0.40	0.90	2.38	5.6	15.4	48.1	152.7
2006	9.6	4.6	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.26	0.39	0.92	2.33	5.6	14.8	45.7	143.8
2007	9.6	4.3	0.19	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.25	0.39	0.92	2.27	5.6	14.5	44.9	143.6
2008[p]	9.6	4.2	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.21	0.25	0.41	0.93	2.28	5.5	14.2	44.2	146.8
2007 March	10.9	4.5	0.24	0.07	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.38	0.97	2.31	5.9	16.3	51.7	167.0
June	9.2	4.6	0.21	0.10	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.44	0.86	2.31	5.5	14.1	42.8	136.0
Sept	8.5	4.1	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.36	0.87	2.22	5.2	12.9	40.0	124.3
Dec	9.8	4.2	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.25	0.38	0.96	2.25	5.7	14.7	45.4	147.9
2008[2] March[p]	10.4	4.5	0.20	0.07	0.09	0.22	0.23	0.41	0.93	2.35	5.7	15.0	48.7	162.1
June[p]	9.3	3.6	0.20	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.28	0.41	0.92	2.29	5.5	13.8	42.8	140.9
Sept[p]	8.5	4.4	0.20	0.09	0.08	0.20	0.24	0.42	0.91	2.17	5.2	13.0	38.9	124.4
Dec[p]	10.3	4.3	0.25	0.09	0.08	0.24	0.26	0.40	0.97	2.33	5.8	15.0	46.4	159.8
2009 March[p]	10.6	4.3	0.21	0.09	0.10	0.18	0.24	0.42	0.95	2.25	5.9	14.8	48.5	167.3

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, 2007 and provisional 2008 figures relate to registrations.

1 Rates per 1,000 live births.

2 Death rates for 2008 and 2009 are based on the 2006-based population projections for 2008 and 2009.

p provisional.

Table 6.2 Deaths: subnational

Government Office Regions of England — Rates

Year and quarter	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Total deaths (deaths per 1,000 population of all ages)									
1996	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.4	10.7	11.7
1997	11.6	11.6	11.1	10.5	10.6	10.2	9.0	10.6	11.7
1998	11.9	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.2	8.8	10.4	11.4
1999	11.6	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.3	8.7	10.5	11.6
2000	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.9	8.2	9.8	11.3
2001	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.1	10.2	9.9	7.9	9.9	11.0
2002	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.0	7.8	10.0	11.1
2003	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.5	9.9	7.9	9.9	11.2
2004	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.5	7.3	9.4	10.4
2005	10.8	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.4	7.1	9.4	10.4
2006	10.5	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.2	6.8	9.2	10.1
2007	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.1	6.7	9.1	10.2
2008[p]	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.3	6.7	9.1	10.3
2007 March	11.8	11.7	10.9	10.6	11.0	10.2	7.4	10.0	11.5
June	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.1	9.4	8.8	6.5	8.8	9.8
Sept	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.3	6.1	8.2	9.2
Dec	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.4	6.8	9.5	10.5
2008[1] March[p]	11.6	11.1	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.1	7.3	9.8	11.0
June[p]	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.1	6.5	8.9	10.0
Sept[p]	9.6	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.2	5.8	8.2	9.4
Dec[p]	11.4	10.9	10.3	10.3	10.2	9.8	7.0	9.6	10.9
2009 March[p]	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.4	7.3	10.4	11.7
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)									
1996	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.8	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.5
1997	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.7	7.0	4.8	5.8	5.0	5.8
1998	5.0	6.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	5.0	6.0	4.4	4.8
1999	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.9	4.6	6.0	4.8	4.7
2000	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.4	6.8	4.4	5.4	4.4	4.7
2001	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.9	6.4	4.5	6.1	4.2	5.4
2002	4.8	5.4	6.1	5.6	6.6	4.3	5.5	4.5	4.3
2003	4.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	7.4	4.5	5.4	4.2	4.1
2004	4.6	5.4	5.8	4.9	6.3	4.2	5.2	3.9	4.5
2005	4.7	5.6	6.0	4.8	6.6	4.0	5.2	3.9	4.5
2006	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.4	4.1	4.9	4.1	4.0
2007	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.9	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.2
2008	4.2	5.2	5.4	4.9	6.5	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0
2007 March	5.1	5.1	4.5	5.3	6.4	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.4
June	4.5	5.5	7.2	6.5	6.1	3.9	5.1	4.3	3.9
Sept	4.0	4.3	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.7	4.7	3.9	4.1
Dec	5.3	5.2	5.7	4.3	5.7	4.4	4.0	3.5	4.2
2008 March	4.1	5.0	5.8	4.7	7.6	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.9
June	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	6.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.0
Sept	3.8	5.6	4.8	5.7	6.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1
Dec	4.4	5.2	6.4	4.3	5.5	4.5	4.8	4.3	3.9
2009 March[p]	4.3	4.8	6.4	5.8	6.1	3.9	4.6	4.5	4.2
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)									
1996	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.8
1997	3.7	4.3	4.4	3.7	5.0	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.9
1998	3.1	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	4.1	2.9	3.3
1999	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.2
2000	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.1	5.0	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.0
2001	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.4	2.9	4.1	2.9	3.7
2002	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.8	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.1
2003	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.1	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.9
2004	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.7	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.2
2005	2.9	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.9	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.2
2006	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.6	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.9
2007	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8
2008	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
2007 March	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.4	4.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.0
June	1.8	3.7	5.2	4.5	4.6	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.5
Sept	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.1
Dec	3.7	2.9	3.8	2.8	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.7
2008 March	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.6	5.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.1
June	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.3	4.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4
Sept	3.1	3.6	3.1	4.1	4.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8
Dec	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9
2009 March[p]	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)									
1996	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.7	10.2	7.5	9.6	7.8	7.5
1997	8.0	8.9	8.3	7.7	9.6	7.3	9.0	7.3	8.7
1998	8.2	8.7	9.2	8.0	9.3	7.4	9.0	6.8	7.3
1999	8.2	8.7	8.3	7.8	9.9	7.0	9.0	6.9	7.8
2000	8.5	8.6	9.6	7.8	9.6	7.1	9.0	6.6	6.6
2001	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.9	9.1	7.1	8.9	6.9	7.2
2002	8.1	8.5	9.0	8.5	10.0	7.5	9.3	6.9	6.8
2003	7.8	9.0	9.1	9.5	10.2	7.3	9.6	7.0	7.0
2004	7.9	8.4	9.4	8.1	9.6	7.6	9.3	7.0	7.2
2005	7.8	8.2	9.4	7.6	9.9	6.4	8.5	6.8	6.8
2006	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.4	9.2	6.7	8.8	7.0	6.6
2007	7.2	7.9	8.8	7.3	9.1	7.0	8.4	6.7	6.4
2008	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.4	9.3	6.4	7.8	6.7	6.6
2007 March	7.5	8.5	7.8	6.8	9.5	7.6	8.5	6.8	6.8
June	6.8	7.4	9.2	8.6	9.8	6.7	9.1	7.1	6.5
Sept	7.4	7.3	8.9	7.1	7.8	7.0	8.6	6.1	6.4
Dec	7.2	8.5	9.1	6.7	9.5	6.8	7.6	6.7	6.1
2008 March	6.5	8.2	9.3	7.8	11.5	6.1	7.7	6.7	6.4
June	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	9.4	6.5	7.7	6.6	6.3
Sept	8.3	8.0	6.8	6.8	8.3	6.3	7.4	5.9	7.3
Dec	10.0	6.7	7.9	7.7	8.1	6.9	8.6	7.6	6.5
2009 March[p]	6.4	7.6	8.1	9.7	9.5	7.6	8.0	6.8	6.9

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths occurring in each year up to 2005. From 2006 onwards the figures relate to the numbers of deaths registered in each year.
1 Total deaths rates for 2008 and 2009 have been calculated using the mid-2007 population estimates published on 21 August 2008.
p provisional.

Table 7.1 International migration: age and sex

United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	All ages			0–14			15–24			25–44			45 and over		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Inflow															
1991	329	157	172	53	23	30	107	47	59	139	73	66	30	14	16
1996	318	157	161	33	14	19	115	50	65	142	77	65	28	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
2007	577	314	263	37	19	18	216	107	109	277	162	115	46	25	21
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
2007 Jan-June	239	131	108	19	10	8	82	43	39	119	69	50	18	8	10
July-Dec	338	183	155	18	9	9	134	64	70	158	93	65	28	17	11
Outflow															
1991	285	145	139	44	20	25	76	38	38	131	69	62	33	18	15
1996	264	134	130	38	16	22	63	24	39	139	79	60	24	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
2007	340	191	148	32	18	13	73	40	33	180	97	83	55	37	18
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
2007 Jan-June	153	90	63	15	8	7	30	16	14	77	44	33	31	22	9
July-Dec	187	102	85	16	10	6	43	24	20	103	53	50	24	15	10
Balance															
1991	+ 44	+ 12	+ 32	+ 8	+ 3	+ 5	+ 31	+ 9	+ 22	+ 8	+ 4	+ 4	− 3	− 4	+ 2
1996	+ 55	+ 23	+ 31	− 5	− 2	− 3	+ 52	+ 26	+ 27	+ 3	− 2	+ 5	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3
1998	+140	+ 76	+ 63	+ 13	+ 3	+ 10	+ 65	+ 34	+ 30	+ 64	+ 39	+ 25	− 2	0	− 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
2007	+237	+123	+114	+6	+ 1	+ 4	+143	+ 67	+ 76	+ 97	+ 65	+ 32	− 9	−11	+ 2
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
2007 Jan-June	+ 86	+ 41	+ 45	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1	+ 52	+ 27	+ 26	+ 42	+ 26	+ 17	− 13	− 14	+ 1
July-Dec	+151	+ 82	+ 70	+ 2	− 1	+ 3	+ 91	+ 41	+ 50	+ 55	+ 40	+ 15	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1

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

Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	All countries	European Union	Commonwealth countries: Australia, New Zealand, Canada	Commonwealth countries: South Africa	Commonwealth countries: India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Commonwealth countries: Pakistan	Commonwealth countries: Caribbean	Commonwealth countries: Other	Other foreign countries: USA	Other foreign countries: Middle East	Other foreign countries: Other
Inflow											
1991	329	95	44	7	17	16	4	42	24	11	69
1996	318	98	37	11	15	11	4	33	32	14	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
2007	577	222	47	17	65	30	3	37	23	23	109
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
2007 Jan-June	239	97	25	7	28	14	1	12	10	9	36
June-Dec	338	125	22	10	37	17	2	25	12	15	72
Outflow											
1991	285	95	61	7	6	4	2	21	35	14	40
1996	264	94	58	5	5	1	1	23	26	8	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	358	124	84	10	7	4	2	16	37	12	62
2003	361	121	90	14	7	4	1	15	27	7	75
2004	342	123	86	9	5	4	3	19	25	11	57
2005	359	136	86	13	9	7	2	11	24	11	60
2006	400	145	100	14	14	2	2	15	29	16	61
2007	340	130	83	11	14	5	1	13	18	11	53
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
2007 Jan-June	153	69	34	5	5	2	1	5	7	5	21
July-Dec	187	62	49	6	8	3	1	8	12	6	32
Balance											
1991	+44	–	–18	+1	+11	+12	+2	+21	–10	–3	+29
1996	+55	+5	–21	+5	+10	+10	+3	+10	+7	+5	+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
2007	+237	+91	–36	+6	+51	+26	+2	+24	+4	+12	+55
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
2007 Jan-June	+86	+28	–9	+2	+23	+12	+1	+7	+4	+4	+15
July-Dec	+151	+63	–27	+4	+29	+14	+1	+17	+1	+8	+41

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 migration: citizenship**

United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	Citizenship (numbers)								British citizens as percentage of all citizens
	All countries	British	Non-British	European Union	Commonwealth			Other foreign	
					All	Old	New		
Inflow									
1991	329	110	219	53	85	26	59	82	*33*
1996	318	94	224	72	78	29	49	74	*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*
2007	577	75	502	197	174	45	130	131	*13*
2006 Jan-June	231	33	197	61	85	31	54	51	*15*
July-Dec	360	48	313	106	116	31	85	91	*13*
2007 Jan-June	239	30	209	91	71	20	51	48	*12*
July-Dec	338	45	293	106	104	25	79	83	*13*
Outflow									
1991	285	154	130	53	35	18	17	43	*54*
1996	264	156	108	44	32	17	14	32	*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*
2007	340	171	169	68	58	31	26	43	*50*
2006 Jan-June	165	90	75	28	24	15	9	24	*54*
July-Dec	235	117	118	38	43	27	15	37	*50*
2007 Jan-June	153	82	72	32	22	12	10	17	*53*
July-Dec	187	89	98	36	35	19	16	26	*48*
Balance									
1991	+44	–44	+89	–1	+50	+8	+42	+39	:
1996	+55	–62	+116	+28	+47	+12	+35	+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	:
2007	+237	–96	+333	+128	+117	+13	+103	+88	:
2006 Jan-June	+65	–56	+122	+33	+61	+16	+45	+27	:
July-Dec	+125	–69	+194	+67	+73	+4	+69	+54	:
2007 Jan-June	+86	–52	+138	+59	+48	+7	+41	+31	:
July-Dec	+151	–44	+195	+69	+69	+6	+63	+57	:

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

Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Government Office Regions of England: North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Inflow													
1976	105.4	52.0	50.4	9.7	39.2	93.0	78.2	84.0	75.7	146.3	..	215.4	123.8
1981	93.7	44.6	45.4	6.8	31.1	79.3	68.3	76.6	66.9	121.4	155.0	201.8	108.3
1986	115.6	55.2	43.9	8.8	36.5	90.0	78.6	101.9	87.1	144.6	182.8	243.3	148.8
1991	95.8	51.5	55.8	12.5	40.2	96.1	85.0	89.6	82.7	122.1	148.8	197.6	120.7
1994	103.4	52.0	51.7	10.9	37.1	99.7	87.6	96.4	84.8	130.6	160.4	215.5	127.7
1995	108.1	54.7	48.5	14.1	37.9	103.7	90.8	101.3	90.0	134.6	170.7	218.6	131.6
1996	111.1	55.3	47.0	11.4	38.6	105.0	90.8	102.1	90.6	139.5	168.0	228.0	138.5
1997	110.9	58.5	55.3	10.2	38.6	106.5	92.6	107.7	92.7	145.0	167.3	229.6	144.0
1998	111.2	56.3	52.6	11.7	39.0	104.0	93.0	107.9	93.4	142.8	173.9	226.1	138.7
1999	111.7	58.0	50.9	11.6	38.7	105.4	95.2	111.3	93.7	148.4	162.9	228.6	143.2
2000	108.6	59.5	48.8	11.2	39.2	106.2	96.5	112.1	94.3	145.8	163.0	224.2	140.1
2001	104.2	60.0	56.5	12.7	40.4	106.3	96.5	115.5	95.3	147.2	159.7	223.8	143.3
2002	100.9	64.0	52.7	10.8	42.7	108.9	99.7	119.5	98.6	150.0	154.8	228.6	145.9
2003	97.5	62.7	59.8	12.1	41.9	109.3	99.4	114.8	95.0	144.6	148.3	220.5	141.6
2004	96.6	60.1	56.8	12.5	40.7	104.9	98.1	111.8	95.1	145.5	155.1	223.4	138.8
2005	98.3	55.9	59.2	12.2	39.9	102.1	94.1	105.8	94.0	138.7	161.2	216.5	132.3
2006	95.6	56.5	49.6	13.0	39.7	100.1	92.9	106.9	92.9	143.9	167.9	224.7	135.8
2007	92.0	54.8	55.6	12.1	38.8	96.4	91.2	106.6	91.3	143.0	163.6	220.5	134.4
2007 March	19.2	11.0	13.6	3.6	7.2	19.9	17.3	21.1	19.1	30.3	36.6	46.2	27.0
June	20.8	11.9	10.6	3.0	7.8	21.2	18.0	23.0	20.3	33.6	37.0	49.7	30.2
Sept	31.5	20.5	21.1	2.7	15.7	34.7	37.9	39.9	31.4	47.3	51.9	75.9	47.9
Dec	20.5	11.4	10.3	2.8	8.2	20.6	17.9	22.6	20.5	31.8	38.1	48.7	29.3
2008 March	19.6	10.5	10.2	3.8	7.2	19.7	17.1	20.2	18.6	29.1	38.7	43.8	25.5
June	20.9	11.1	11.8	2.7	7.6	20.3	17.7	21.0	19.9	31.8	39.5	46.1	27.4
Sept	31.1	18.7	14.7	2.4	15.7	34.7	36.4	38.1	30.6	42.1	56.1	69.6	43.4
Outflow													
1976	104.8	43.9	54.5	14.2	40.2	102.9	78.5	77.2	89.5	115.6	..	181.7	94.7
1981	91.5	41.8	47.7	9.4	39.1	98.6	73.3	71.7	78.4	104.4	187.0	166.0	88.0
1986	100.7	49.8	57.9	15.1	45.6	115.8	90.5	84.8	94.8	128.1	232.4	204.1	102.5
1991	112.2	47.4	46.7	9.3	40.9	104.9	85.4	81.4	87.9	113.0	202.1	184.6	98.9
1994	106.3	50.4	49.0	12.2	43.5	109.8	91.9	86.2	95.1	115.5	206.3	190.4	103.9
1995	107.9	53.1	52.0	12.3	45.6	115.8	97.6	91.9	98.1	118.7	207.6	195.8	108.0
1996	105.3	53.3	54.5	11.8	44.5	114.0	98.2	94.3	101.0	121.1	213.4	198.9	109.8
1997	114.8	54.4	53.2	12.6	44.5	117.5	100.0	97.4	103.7	124.8	221.7	205.7	112.4
1998	111.3	54.2	53.8	12.4	43.7	115.8	97.9	97.3	100.9	125.0	217.9	209.4	110.9
1999	111.6	53.3	54.9	12.5	43.8	114.9	97.0	96.4	101.8	125.8	228.3	208.7	110.7
2000	110.8	52.1	53.3	11.9	42.9	111.3	95.7	94.9	101.5	124.6	231.5	210.5	110.7
2001	120.4	51.5	50.4	11.1	42.6	110.4	95.6	95.6	101.6	127.1	244.2	216.4	110.7
2002	119.3	49.7	48.4	11.1	41.3	107.5	94.6	96.9	102.7	130.1	262.5	220.2	111.0
2003	126.0	48.1	46.4	11.7	40.1	104.1	93.0	96.0	101.7	127.4	262.6	211.1	108.0
2004	121.5	49.2	45.1	10.2	39.4	104.1	92.2	97.0	100.7	128.3	260.2	208.1	108.4
2005	118.2	50.0	44.7	12.7	39.3	103.1	92.6	96.7	98.6	123.7	242.8	201.0	106.9
2006	110.4	49.0	44.1	11.1	39.1	103.5	94.2	98.9	100.9	127.0	246.7	201.4	107.9
2007	113.8	48.4	41.1	11.2	39.2	103.6	94.7	97.8	99.5	123.6	246.3	198.1	105.0
2007 March	26.1	10.1	9.0	2.1	8.0	21.8	19.5	19.9	19.9	25.9	53.7	41.3	21.7
June	23.7	11.1	9.6	2.0	8.9	22.9	21.9	22.5	22.2	25.7	54.1	43.1	22.4
Sept	41.4	16.5	13.1	4.7	14.1	36.9	32.9	34.5	36.1	45.6	83.1	71.2	38.1
Dec	22.5	10.7	9.3	2.3	8.2	22.0	20.4	20.9	21.3	26.4	55.3	42.5	22.7
2008 March	22.6	10.1	9.6	1.8	7.9	21.1	19.0	19.3	20.0	24.4	50.8	39.4	21.0
June	23.9	11.1	9.8	1.7	9.2	23.0	22.0	21.7	21.1	24.4	49.6	41.2	22.2
Sept	33.6	16.2	13.1	4.0	14.2	36.0	32.3	33.1	35.0	43.0	72.7	66.3	36.7
Balance													
1976	+ 0.6	+ 8.1	− 4.1	− 4.5	− 1.0	− 9.8	− 0.3	+ 6.8	−13.8	+30.7	..	+33.7	+29.1
1981	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	− 2.3	− 2.5	− 8.0	−19.3	− 5.0	+ 4.9	−11.6	+17.0	− 32.0	+35.8	+20.3
1986	+14.9	+ 5.4	−14.1	− 6.3	− 9.1	−25.8	−11.9	+17.1	− 7.8	+16.5	− 49.6	+39.2	+46.4
1991	−16.4	+ 4.0	+ 9.2	+ 3.2	− 0.7	− 8.8	− 0.4	+ 8.1	− 5.2	+ 9.1	− 53.3	+13.0	+21.8
1994	− 2.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	− 1.2	− 6.4	−10.1	− 4.4	+10.2	−10.3	+15.1	− 45.9	+25.1	+23.8
1995	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	− 3.5	+ 1.8	− 7.7	−12.1	− 6.8	+ 9.4	− 8.1	+15.9	− 36.9	+22.7	+23.6
1996	+ 5.8	+ 2.0	− 7.5	− 0.4	− 5.9	− 9.0	− 7.4	+ 7.8	−10.4	+18.3	− 45.4	+29.1	+28.7
1997	− 3.8	+ 4.1	+ 2.2	− 2.4	− 5.9	−11.0	− 7.3	+10.3	−11.1	+20.3	− 54.5	+23.8	+31.6
1998	− 0.1	+ 2.1	− 1.2	− 0.8	− 4.8	−11.8	− 4.9	+10.6	− 7.4	+17.7	− 44.0	+16.7	+27.8
1999	+ 0.1	+ 4.7	− 4.0	− 0.8	− 5.1	− 9.5	− 1.8	+14.9	− 8.1	+22.6	− 65.4	+19.8	+32.6
2000	− 2.2	+ 7.4	− 4.5	− 0.7	− 3.7	− 5.1	+ 0.8	+17.2	− 7.2	+21.2	− 68.6	+13.8	+29.3
2001	−16.3	+ 8.5	+ 6.1	+ 1.6	− 2.3	− 4.1	+ 0.9	+19.9	− 6.3	+20.1	− 84.5	+ 7.4	+32.6
2002	−18.4	+14.3	+ 4.3	− 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 5.0	+22.6	− 4.1	+19.9	−107.8	+ 8.4	+34.8
2003	−28.5	+14.6	+13.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.2	+ 6.4	+18.7	− 6.7	+17.2	−114.3	+ 9.4	+33.6
2004	−25.0	+10.9	+11.7	+ 2.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	+ 5.9	+14.8	− 5.6	+17.2	−105.1	+15.3	+30.5
2005	−19.9	+ 5.9	+14.5	− 0.5	+ 0.6	− 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 9.2	− 4.6	+15.1	− 81.5	+15.5	+25.4
2006	−14.9	+ 7.4	+ 5.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	− 3.5	− 1.3	+ 8.1	− 8.0	+16.9	− 78.8	+23.3	+27.9
2007	−21.8	+ 6.4	+14.5	+ 0.9	− 0.4	− 7.2	− 3.5	+ 8.8	− 8.2	+19.4	− 82.6	+22.4	+29.4
2007 March	− 6.9	+ 0.9	+ 4.6	+ 1.5	− 0.8	− 1.9	− 2.2	+ 1.2	− 0.8	+ 4.4	− 17.1	+ 5.0	+ 5.3
June	− 2.9	+ 0.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	− 1.1	− 1.7	− 4.0	+ 0.5	− 1.9	+ 7.9	− 17.1	+ 6.6	+ 7.8
Sept	−10.0	+ 4.1	+ 8.0	− 2.1	+ 1.5	− 2.2	+ 5.0	+ 5.4	− 4.7	+ 1.7	− 31.2	+ 4.7	+ 9.8
Dec	− 2.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	− 0.0	− 1.5	− 2.4	+ 1.7	− 0.8	+ 5.4	− 17.3	+ 6.1	+ 6.6
2008 March	− 3.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.0	− 0.8	− 1.5	− 1.8	+ 0.9	− 1.4	+ 4.6	− 12.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.5
June	− 3.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	− 1.6	− 2.7	− 4.3	− 0.7	− 1.2	+ 7.5	− 10.0	+ 4.9	+ 5.2
Sept	− 2.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.6	− 1.6	+ 1.5	− 1.4	+ 4.2	+ 5.1	− 4.4	− 1.0	− 16.6	+ 3.3	+ 6.7

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 marriages[1]: age and sex**

England and Wales

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

Year and quarter	All ages		Persons marrying per 1,000 single population at ages						Per cent aged under 20	Mean age[3] (years)	Median age[3] (years)
	Number	Rate[2]	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over			
Males											
1961	308.8	74.9	16.6	159.1	182.8	91.9	39.8	9.3	*6.9*	25.6	24.0
1966	339.1	78.9	22.1	168.6	185.4	91.1	36.4	8.6	*9.9*	24.9	23.4
1971	343.6	82.3	26.1	167.7	167.3	84.6	33.8	8.0	*10.1*	24.6	23.4
1976	274.4	62.8	18.5	123.7	132.5	78.7	32.0	7.1	*9.8*	25.1	23.7
1981	259.1	51.7	11.1	94.1	120.8	70.3	31.1	5.4	*7.2*	25.4	24.1
1986	253.0	45.0	6.0	64.4	105.1	73.9	30.9	4.8	*3.8*	26.3	25.1
1991	222.8	37.8	3.4	43.3	81.0	66.5	29.9	4.8	*2.1*	27.5	26.5
1994	206.1	34.3	2.2	31.7	73.3	61.1	30.2	5.1	*1.3*	28.5	27.5
1995	198.2	32.4	2.0	28.3	68.2	59.9	30.2	5.0	*1.2*	28.9	27.9
1996	193.3	31.1	1.8	25.2	64.5	59.4	30.7	5.2	*1.1*	29.3	28.3
1997	188.3	29.7	1.8	22.8	61.1	58.0	30.6	5.2	*1.2*	29.6	28.6
1998	186.3	28.9	1.7	21.0	59.4	57.8	30.2	5.2	*1.2*	29.8	28.9
1999	184.3	28.0	1.7	18.9	56.9	57.7	30.4	5.3	*1.2*	30.1	29.2
2000	186.1	27.7	1.7	18.2	54.3	58.2	32.0	5.7	*1.2*	30.5	29.6
2001	175.7	25.5	1.5	16.2	50.4	54.5	29.6	5.3	*1.1*	30.6	29.7
2002	179.1	25.4	1.3	16.2	48.7	55.7	31.0	5.9	*1.0*	30.9	30.1
2003	189.5	26.2	1.3	16.3	50.0	58.6	33.0	6.9	*1.0*	31.2	30.3
2004	192.0	25.9	1.2	15.7	49.0	58.8	33.7	7.2	*1.0*	31.4	30.4
2005	173.4	22.7	0.9	12.4	42.8	53.1	30.8	6.7	*1.0*	31.7	30.7
2006	169.2	21.6	0.8	11.1	40.3	51.2	29.9	6.9	*0.6*	31.8	30.8
2007[p]	165.5	20.6	0.7	10.1	38.6	49.2	28.9	6.8	*0.6*	31.9	30.8
2005 March	20.0	10.6	0.8	7.1	18.5	22.7	14.9	3.7	*1.5*	31.6	30.6
June	47.1	24.8	0.8	13.0	46.3	58.5	33.9	7.7	*0.6*	31.8	30.8
Sept	77.3	40.2	1.2	21.3	79.9	95.3	51.6	9.8	*0.6*	31.4	30.5
Dec	29.1	15.1	0.7	7.9	26.1	35.5	22.5	5.3	*0.9*	32.2	31.1
2006 March	16.7	8.7	0.5	5.4	14.5	18.9	12.7	3.7	*1.1*	32.1	30.9
June	46.3	23.7	0.7	11.4	44.6	56.5	33.0	7.9	*0.6*	32.0	30.8
Sept	78.4	39.7	1.1	20.0	77.5	95.6	52.7	10.6	*0.5*	31.6	30.6
Dec	27.8	14.1	0.7	7.5	24.2	33.1	20.8	5.3	*0.9*	32.2	31.1
2007 March[p]	17.6	8.9	0.6	5.2	15.3	19.7	13.1	3.6	*1.2*	32.2	30.9
June[p]	46.4	23.1	0.7	10.9	43.4	56.4	32.4	7.7	*0.6*	32.0	30.8
Sept[p]	74.0	36.5	0.9	17.5	71.6	88.1	49.6	10.3	*0.4*	31.7	30.6
Dec[p]	27.4	13.5	0.6	6.8	23.5	32.1	20.2	5.3	*0.8*	32.3	31.1
Females											
1961	312.3	83.0	77.0	261.1	162.8	74.6	29.8	4.6	*28.7*	23.1	21.6
1966	342.7	89.3	82.6	263.7	153.4	74.1	30.2	4.3	*32.5*	22.5	21.2
1971	347.4	97.0	92.9	246.5	167.0	75.7	30.3	4.8	*31.1*	22.6	21.4
1976	276.5	76.9	66.7	185.4	140.7	77.6	31.6	4.0	*31.1*	22.8	21.5
1981	263.4	64.0	41.5	140.8	120.2	67.0	28.7	2.8	*24.1*	23.1	21.9
1986	256.8	55.6	24.1	102.4	108.7	67.1	28.6	2.7	*13.9*	24.1	23.1
1991	224.8	46.7	14.0	73.0	90.6	62.7	28.1	2.8	*7.9*	25.5	24.6
1994	206.3	41.6	9.6	56.4	84.5	58.9	27.7	3.1	*5.2*	26.5	25.7
1995	198.6	39.3	9.0	50.8	80.5	57.1	27.6	3.1	*5.1*	26.8	26.0
1996	192.7	37.3	8.0	45.7	77.2	57.2	27.8	3.2	*4.9*	27.2	26.4
1997	188.5	35.6	7.4	42.5	74.1	56.1	27.2	3.3	*4.7*	27.5	26.7
1998	187.4	34.7	7.2	39.9	72.6	56.1	26.5	3.4	*4.7*	27.7	27.0
1999	185.3	33.5	6.7	36.7	70.8	56.0	26.5	3.5	*4.4*	28.0	27.3
2000	187.7	33.2	6.5	35.2	68.7	57.2	27.5	3.9	*4.2*	28.2	27.5
2001	177.5	30.6	5.5	31.9	64.3	53.2	25.5	3.7	*3.9*	28.4	27.7
2002	180.7	30.4	5.4	30.9	63.2	54.5	26.8	4.3	*3.7*	28.7	27.9
2003	191.2	31.3	5.4	31.4	64.5	57.8	28.5	5.2	*3.6*	28.9	28.1
2004	194.3	31.0	4.9	30.2	63.6	58.9	29.0	5.6	*3.4*	29.1	28.3
2005	176.5	27.2	3.2	24.3	57.2	54.4	26.5	5.2	*2.5*	29.5	28.5
2006	172.8	25.9	2.8	22.0	54.3	52.4	25.5	5.7	*2.2*	29.7	28.6
2007[p]	168.3	24.5	2.5	20.3	52.0	50.5	24.1	5.5	*2.1*	29.8	28.7
2005 March	20.0	12.5	3.0	12.0	22.7	23.9	12.9	3.2	*5.1*	29.4	28.4
June	48.4	29.9	3.1	26.3	62.7	60.3	29.5	6.3	*2.1*	29.6	28.6
Sept	78.9	48.3	4.2	44.2	107.7	94.5	42.8	7.1	*1.8*	29.2	28.3
Dec	29.3	17.9	2.5	14.4	34.9	38.0	20.3	4.2	*2.9*	30.0	29.1
2006 March	16.9	10.3	2.0	9.5	18.3	19.9	11.6	3.1	*4.0*	29.9	28.7
June	47.4	28.5	2.6	23.7	59.2	59.3	28.5	6.9	*1.9*	29.9	28.7
Sept	80.2	47.6	4.2	41.1	106.5	94.4	43.2	8.1	*1.8*	29.4	28.4
Dec	28.3	16.8	2.4	13.6	32.4	35.5	18.5	4.6	*2.9*	30.1	29.1
2007 March[p]	18.0	10.6	2.0	9.2	19.8	21.4	11.6	3.0	*3.9*	29.9	28.8
June[p]	47.3	27.6	2.5	22.2	58.8	58.0	27.0	6.6	*1.8*	29.9	28.8
Sept[p]	75.5	43.6	3.3	36.9	97.7	88.1	39.8	7.9	*1.5*	29.5	28.5
Dec[p]	27.6	15.9	2.2	12.5	31.2	34.1	17.6	4.3	*2.7*	30.2	29.1

Note: Rates have been revised from 2002, to include the adjustments for marriages to England and Wales residents occuring abroad – see 'In Brief'.

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.

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

England and Wales

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

Year and quarter		Remarriages of divorced persons: All ages		Persons remarrying per 1,000 divorced population at ages					Per cent aged under 35	Mean age[3] (years)	Median age[3] (years)	Remarriages of widowed persons	
		Number	Rate[2]	16–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over				Number	Rate[4]
Males													
1961		18.8	162.9	478.6	473.6	351.6	198.3	88.6	*33.9*	40.5	39.2	19.1	28.8
1966		26.7	192.2	737.8	522.5	403.1	244.4	89.4	*40.8*	39.3	37.4	18.7	28.3
1971		42.4	227.3	525.2	509.0	390.7	251.3	124.8	*42.8*	39.8	37.0	18.7	27.5
1976		67.2	178.8	656.8	359.7	266.8	187.9	94.0	*46.7*	38.4	36.0	16.9	24.7
1981		79.1	129.5	240.7	260.9	205.8	141.9	63.9	*46.1*	38.1	35.9	13.8	19.7
1986		83.4	91.0	141.4	158.9	141.3	106.0	49.9	*38.5*	39.1	37.7	11.6	16.7
1991		74.9	63.0	81.1	111.3	100.6	72.7	38.4	*34.3*	40.3	39.0	9.0	12.5
1994		76.6	60.0	180.6	131.7	110.2	71.5	36.1	*31.5*	41.1	39.6	8.4	11.5
1995		77.0	58.6	190.0	132.1	111.4	72.2	34.9	*30.3*	41.3	39.8	7.8	10.8
1996		78.0	57.9	166.2	135.2	111.2	73.8	35.0	*28.2*	41.7	40.2	7.7	10.6
1997		76.8	55.7	170.9	132.2	110.3	72.9	33.6	*27.0*	42.0	40.5	7.4	10.3
1998		74.0	52.7	167.0	124.7	104.1	71.6	32.0	*24.8*	42.4	40.8	6.9	9.6
1999		72.6	50.7	125.7	120.7	102.9	70.2	31.2	*23.3*	42.7	41.2	6.6	9.3
2000		75.4	51.8	97.9	113.2	103.6	74.4	32.6	*20.8*	43.2	41.8	6.5	9.1
2001		67.7	45.7	75.7	96.6	95.8	67.6	28.5	*19.7*	43.5	42.0	5.8	8.0
2002		70.5	46.3	69.8	92.4	96.0	68.7	30.0	*17.8*	44.1	42.6	6.0	8.2
2003		74.4	47.4	77.7	92.0	94.7	70.6	31.8	*16.0*	44.6	43.3	6.2	8.6
2004		75.1	46.5	70.4	89.2	91.0	71.2	31.4	*14.5*	44.9	43.6	6.0	8.3
2005		68.7	41.3	34.9	67.5	79.8	63.7	29.0	*12.7*	45.5	44.2	5.7	8.0
2006		64.8	38.2	34.8	58.3	71.5	59.6	27.5	*11.1*	46.0	44.8	5.4	7.6
2007[p]		60.7	35.2	45.1	55.8	66.2	55.0	26.0	*10.3*	46.5	45.4	5.2	7.3
2005	March	9.5	23.1	40.0	50.1	44.9	33.5	16.7	*13.6*	45.8	44.6	1.0	5.3
	June	19.4	46.8	43.1	73.8	91.8	70.3	33.4	*12.8*	45.6	44.5	1.7	9.4
	Sept	26.1	62.3	31.1	93.7	121.6	101.0	41.9	*12.5*	45.0	43.8	1.9	10.6
	Dec	13.7	32.7	25.4	52.1	60.4	49.1	23.7	*12.2*	46.0	44.6	1.2	6.5
2006	March	8.4	20.0	27.5	34.6	36.6	28.9	15.2	*11.3*	46.8	45.5	0.8	4.6
	June	18.3	43.3	31.1	59.9	78.8	66.3	31.9	*10.7*	46.2	45.1	1.7	9.4
	Sept	25.8	60.4	42.2	88.6	117.3	98.7	41.7	*11.3*	45.5	44.3	1.9	10.6
	Dec	12.3	28.8	38.4	49.6	52.5	43.9	21.1	*11.2*	46.3	45.0	1.0	5.7
2007	March[p]	8.3	19.5	25.1	35.6	36.3	29.0	14.9	*10.5*	47.1	45.8	0.8	4.5
	June[p]	17.1	40.0	48.2	63.6	74.3	60.9	30.1	*10.2*	46.6	45.6	1.6	9.0
	Sept[p]	23.6	54.4	52.0	79.6	107.3	89.1	38.5	*10.5*	46.0	44.9	1.8	9.9
	Dec[p]	11.6	26.8	54.9	44.0	46.4	40.4	20.4	*9.8*	47.0	45.8	1.0	5.7
Females													
1961		18.0	97.1	542.2	409.6	250.2	111.5	35.6	*46.8*	37.2	35.9	16.5	6.5
1966		25.1	114.7	567.8	411.2	254.8	135.9	37.8	*52.4*	36.2	34.3	16.8	6.3
1971		39.6	134.0	464.4	359.0	232.7	139.8	49.3	*57.0*	35.7	33.0	17.7	6.3
1976		65.1	122.2	458.9	272.3	188.0	124.0	40.9	*59.8*	34.9	32.4	17.0	5.9
1981		75.1	90.7	257.5	202.1	142.9	95.5	29.0	*57.9*	35.1	33.4	13.5	4.6
1986		80.0	68.7	190.9	155.9	111.6	75.6	24.4	*51.2*	36.0	34.7	11.2	3.8
1991		73.4	50.3	111.9	118.1	89.7	55.3	20.9	*47.4*	37.1	35.7	8.6	2.9
1994		76.9	47.3	167.3	121.0	91.4	54.4	20.6	*44.4*	37.9	36.3	7.9	2.7
1995		76.9	45.7	166.5	118.8	91.9	54.8	19.8	*42.8*	38.1	36.6	7.5	2.6
1996		78.9	45.6	183.5	120.6	93.6	56.0	20.4	*40.8*	38.6	37.1	7.3	2.6
1997		77.1	43.3	188.5	119.4	90.8	54.6	19.6	*39.0*	38.9	37.4	7.0	2.5
1998		73.3	40.1	175.0	114.5	87.1	52.2	18.4	*37.1*	39.3	37.9	6.6	2.4
1999		72.0	38.4	155.0	107.0	84.8	52.3	17.8	*34.7*	39.7	38.3	6.2	2.3
2000		74.1	38.5	137.8	107.5	85.6	54.2	18.4	*32.0*	40.1	38.9	6.2	2.3
2001		66.1	33.5	104.6	96.9	79.3	48.5	15.9	*30.7*	40.4	39.2	5.6	2.0
2002		69.2	34.1	109.8	100.1	80.8	50.8	16.8	*28.2*	40.9	39.7	5.7	2.1
2003		73.1	35.0	118.1	101.7	83.3	52.4	18.3	*26.1*	41.5	40.3	5.9	2.2
2004		72.9	34.0	112.7	95.6	82.7	52.6	18.0	*24.0*	41.9	40.8	5.8	2.2
2005		65.9	30.0	75.4	76.7	72.2	47.6	16.8	*21.2*	42.6	41.6	5.4	2.1
2006		61.0	27.4	68.9	69.2	67.8	44.3	15.8	*19.6*	43.0	42.1	5.2	2.0
2007[p]		58.1	25.4	66.4	67.0	64.4	41.7	15.1	*18.4*	43.5	42.7	49.9	2.0
2005	March	9.6	17.6	75.7	58.2	43.3	27.2	9.6	*23.6*	42.2	41.2	0.8	1.3
	June	18.3	33.4	79.9	78.8	77.8	52.0	19.7	*20.2*	43.0	42.0	1.5	2.3
	Sept	24.5	44.2	86.1	108.7	109.4	72.2	24.0	*21.2*	42.4	41.5	1.9	2.9
	Dec	13.5	24.5	59.1	60.6	58.0	38.7	13.9	*20.8*	42.7	41.6	1.2	1.8
2006	March	8.2	14.8	40.5	43.4	38.8	22.7	8.6	*21.3*	43.1	41.8	0.8	1.3
	June	17.3	30.9	75.6	73.3	72.7	49.4	18.6	*18.5*	43.4	42.4	1.5	2.4
	Sept	24.1	42.7	101.6	103.8	106.9	70.7	24.1	*19.5*	42.8	42.0	1.8	2.8
	Dec	11.8	20.9	57.5	55.7	52.1	33.8	12.0	*20.0*	43.0	42.0	1.0	1.6
2007	March[p]	8.0	14.2	40.7	41.9	35.7	22.6	8.6	*19.0*	43.7	42.8	0.8	1.2
	June[p]	16.4	28.8	67.4	70.8	70.5	46.3	17.9	*17.6*	43.8	43.1	1.5	2.4
	Sept[p]	22.1	38.4	85.9	97.9	98.1	65.1	22.2	*18.2*	43.2	42.5	1.7	2.8
	Dec[p]	11.5	20.0	71.0	57.1	52.8	32.4	11.8	*19.6*	43.4	42.5	1.0	1.5

Note: Rates have been revised from 2002, to include the adjustments for marriages to England and Wales residents occuring abroad – see 'In Brief'.

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

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

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

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

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Table 9.3 Divorces: age and sex

England and Wales

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

Year and quarter	Petitions filed	Decrees made absolute			Divorce decrees per 1,000 married population						Per cent aged under 35	Mean age at divorce[1]	Median age at divorce[1]
		All divorces	1st marriage	2nd or later marriage	16 and over	16–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over			
	Numbers												
Males													
1961	13.7	25.4	23.5	1.9	2.1	1.4	3.9	4.1	3.1	1.1	*38.3*	..	..
1966	18.3	39.1	36.4	2.7	3.2	2.6	6.8	6.8	4.5	1.5	*44.2*	38.6	36.4
1971	44.2	74.4	69.3	5.2	5.9	5.0	12.5	11.8	7.9	3.1	*44.8*	39.4	36.6
1976	43.3	126.7	115.7	11.0	10.1	13.6	21.4	18.9	14.1	4.5	*48.6*	38.0	35.4
1981	46.7	145.7	127.6	18.1	11.9	17.7	27.6	22.8	17.0	4.8	*48.6*	37.7	35.4
1986	49.7	153.9	128.0	25.9	13.0	31.4	31.4	25.2	18.0	5.2	*45.6*	37.8	36.2
1991	..	158.7	129.8	29.0	13.6	26.1	32.4	28.6	20.2	5.6	*42.7*	38.6	37.0
1996	..	157.1	125.8	31.3	13.9	28.1	32.6	30.2	22.2	6.4	*37.5*	39.8	38.1
1997	..	146.7	117.3	29.4	13.1	26.0	30.4	28.7	21.1	6.1	*35.9*	40.2	38.4
1998	..	145.2	116.0	29.2	13.0	25.8	30.7	28.4	21.5	6.1	*34.3*	40.4	38.7
1999	..	144.6	115.1	29.4	13.0	24.1	29.7	28.4	21.9	6.3	*32.1*	40.9	39.2
2000	..	141.1	112.1	29.1	12.7	22.3	27.9	27.4	21.9	6.3	*29.9*	41.3	39.7
2001	..	143.8	114.3	29.5	13.0	20.3	27.9	28.3	22.8	6.5	*28.4*	41.5	40.0
2002	..	147.7	116.9	30.8	13.4	22.1	28.4	28.9	23.6	6.9	*26.7*	41.9	40.4
2003	..	153.5	121.4	32.0	14.0	22.8	28.9	29.4	25.0	7.4	*24.7*	42.3	40.9
2004	..	153.4	121.1	32.3	14.0	23.0	28.5	29.1	25.1	7.7	*23.3*	42.7	41.4
2005	..	141.8	111.7	30.1	13.0	21.6	26.0	26.0	23.2	7.4	*21.8*	43.1	42.0
2006	..	132.6	104.3	28.2	12.2	19.5	24.5	24.3	21.8	7.2	*20.6*	43.4	42.4
2007[p]	..	128.5	101.7	26.9	11.8	19.2	24.0	23.6	21.1	7.1	*20.0*	43.7	42.7
2005 March	..	36.2	28.5	7.7	13.4	23.3	26.9	27.6	24.1	7.6	*22.2*	43.0	41.8
June	..	36.5	28.7	7.8	13.4	22.1	26.4	26.6	23.8	7.8	*21.5*	43.2	42.1
Sept	..	35.6	28.0	7.6	12.9	21.2	25.9	26.3	23.2	7.4	*21.9*	43.0	41.9
Dec	..	33.4	26.4	7.0	12.1	19.7	24.8	23.6	21.6	7.0	*21.4*	43.1	42.1
2006 March	..	34.3	27.0	7.3	12.8	21.9	25.6	26.0	23.1	7.4	*20.9*	43.3	42.2
June	..	32.9	25.8	7.1	12.1	19.7	24.4	24.1	21.6	7.2	*20.6*	43.4	42.4
Sept	..	32.9	26.0	6.9	12.0	19.0	23.9	23.7	21.6	7.1	*20.4*	43.4	42.3
Dec	..	32.4	25.4	7.0	11.8	17.5	24.1	23.5	20.9	7.0	*20.6*	43.5	42.5
2007 March[p]	..	34.7	27.4	7.3	13.0	21.6	26.4	26.6	23.2	7.7	*20.4*	43.6	42.6
June[p]	..	33.2	26.3	6.9	12.3	20.3	25.0	24.3	22.0	7.3	*19.9*	43.6	42.6
Sept[p]	..	33.0	26.1	6.9	12.1	21.1	25.0	24.1	21.6	7.2	*20.2*	43.6	42.6
Dec[p]	..	27.6	21.9	5.7	10.1	13.9	19.8	19.7	17.7	6.3	*19.3*	43.9	43.0
2008[2] March[p]	..	31.9	25.2	6.7	11.8	17.6	23.9	22.5	20.7	7.4	*19.3*	43.9	43.1
June[p]	..	30.8	24.4	6.4	11.4	15.3	22.8	22.0	19.8	7.2	*19.3*	44.0	43.1
Sept[p]	..	30.4	24.1	6.3	11.2	14.9	23.0	21.4	19.3	7.0	*19.4*	44.0	43.1
Females													
1961	18.2	25.4	23.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	4.5	3.8	2.7	0.9	*49.3*	..	..
1966	28.3	39.1	36.2	2.8	3.2	4.1	7.6	6.1	3.9	1.2	*54.7*	35.8	33.6
1971	66.7	74.4	69.3	5.1	5.9	7.5	13.0	10.5	6.7	2.8	*54.4*	36.8	33.6
1976	101.5	126.7	115.9	10.8	10.1	14.5	20.4	18.3	12.6	4.0	*56.6*	36.0	33.1
1981	123.5	145.7	127.7	18.0	11.9	22.3	26.7	20.2	14.9	3.9	*58.0*	35.2	33.2
1986	130.7	153.9	128.8	25.1	12.8	30.7	28.6	22.0	15.8	4.1	*55.0*	35.3	33.6
1991	..	158.7	130.9	27.8	13.4	28.7	30.7	25.0	17.3	4.5	*52.7*	36.0	34.3
1996	..	157.1	126.9	30.2	13.7	30.7	33.2	27.6	19.3	5.1	*47.7*	37.3	35.6
1997	..	146.7	118.3	28.4	12.9	28.0	31.3	26.3	18.5	4.9	*45.9*	37.7	36.0
1998	..	145.2	116.8	28.5	12.9	28.5	31.4	26.6	18.9	4.9	*44.3*	37.9	36.3
1999	..	144.6	115.4	29.1	12.9	25.6	30.6	26.9	19.5	5.1	*41.7*	38.4	36.9
2000	..	141.1	112.6	28.5	12.6	24.5	29.0	26.6	19.4	5.2	*39.6*	38.8	37.3
2001	..	143.8	114.6	29.2	12.9	23.9	29.2	27.6	20.5	5.4	*37.8*	39.1	37.7
2002	..	147.7	117.5	30.2	13.3	26.3	30.0	28.2	21.6	5.7	*35.9*	39.4	38.2
2003	..	153.5	121.9	31.6	13.9	27.3	30.9	28.9	23.2	6.1	*33.7*	39.8	38.7
2004	..	153.4	121.8	31.6	14.0	26.7	30.9	28.6	23.5	6.4	*31.9*	40.2	39.2
2005	..	141.8	112.0	29.7	13.0	25.3	27.6	25.7	22.1	6.2	*30.0*	40.6	39.8
2006	..	132.6	104.8	27.7	12.2	23.0	26.9	23.9	20.9	6.0	*28.8*	40.9	40.1
2007[p]	..	128.5	102.1	26.5	11.8	23.0	26.0	23.7	20.3	6.1	*27.8*	41.2	40.5
2005 March	..	36.2	28.6	7.6	13.4	25.9	28.6	27.0	22.9	6.4	*30.2*	40.6	39.6
June	..	36.5	28.8	7.7	13.4	26.3	27.3	26.9	22.8	6.5	*29.8*	40.7	39.9
Sept	..	35.6	28.1	7.5	12.9	25.8	27.8	25.8	22.0	6.1	*30.2*	40.6	39.7
Dec		33.4	26.5	6.9	12.1	23.2	26.7	23.2	20.7	5.9	*29.7*	40.6	39.8
2006 March	..	34.3	27.2	7.1	12.8	25.0	28.0	25.5	22.2	6.2	*29.0*	40.8	40.0
June	..	32.9	25.9	7.0	12.1	22.2	26.7	23.4	21.0	6.0	*28.3*	40.9	40.1
Sept	..	32.9	26.1	6.8	12.0	21.5	26.3	23.9	20.4	6.0	*28.8*	40.9	40.1
Dec	..	32.4	25.5	6.8	11.8	23.5	26.6	22.9	20.0	5.9	*28.9*	40.9	40.2
2007 March[p]	..	34.7	27.5	7.2	13.0	27.5	28.4	26.4	22.2	6.5	*28.4*	41.1	40.4
June[p]	..	33.2	26.2	6.9	12.3	23.0	27.5	24.2	21.1	6.2	*27.8*	41.2	40.5
Sept[p]	..	33.0	26.3	6.7	12.1	24.0	27.0	24.4	20.7	6.1	*28.2*	41.1	40.4
Dec[p]	..	27.6	22.0	5.6	10.1	17.5	21.3	19.7	17.2	5.4	*26.8*	41.5	40.9
2008[2] March[p]	..	31.9	25.3	6.7	11.8	22.7	25.9	23.0	19.9	6.3	*27.4*	41.4	40.8
June[p]	..	30.8	24.5	6.3	11.4	20.6	25.5	21.5	19.3	6.1	*26.9*	41.6	41.0
Sept[p]	..	30.4	24.2	6.2	11.2	21.5	25.7	21.7	18.4	6.0	*27.9*	41.4	40.9

Note: Rates have been revised from 2002, to include the adjustments for marriages to England and Wales residents occuring abroad – see 'In Brief'.
1 The mean/median ages shown in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of changes in the structure of the population by age or marital status.
2 Rates for 2008 are based on 2007 marital status estimates.
p provisional.

Divorce petitions entered by year and quarter 1996–2008

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands)

Year	March Qtr	June Qtr	Sept Qtr	Dec Qtr	Year	March Qtr	June Qtr	Sept Qtr	Dec Qtr
1996	45.6	44.5	45.3	43.4	2003	46.3	42.2	43.6	41.5
1997	35.6	43.7	44.0	40.9	2004	45.5	41.1	42.1	39.1
1998	43.0	40.3	42.1	41.0	2005	38.0	39.6	38.6	36.1
1999	41.4	39.5	41.3	40.5	2006	38.8	36.8	37.6	35.8
2000	39.3	37.6	39.5	41.8	2007	38.5	35.9	36.2	27.3
2001	45.4	42.6	42.9	42.0	2008[p]	33.3	33.8	32.9	30.3
2002	45.4	44.3	45.4	42.6					

Notes: Data supplied by Ministry of Justice (11 March 2009)
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.

Further information on population estimates is available on the National Statistics website at: www.statistics.gov.uk/popest

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.

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR), is the number of births per 1,000 women in the stated age group.

The total fertility rate (TFR), which is the sum of the age-specific fertility rates expressed per woman, is a useful summary measure in that it can be used to examine both changes in fertility over time and between populations by removing the effect of different age distributions.

Care should be taken in interpreting the total fertility rate as indicative of future levels of childbearing. Used in this way it may be interpreted as the number of children that would be born to a woman if the current age-specific patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. However, the TFR is a synthetic measure since age-specific fertility rates do not normally remain stable during the childbearing life span of a woman.

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 at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14459

Deaths
Figures for England and Wales relate to the number of deaths registered in each year up until 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in a year between 1993 and 2005. From 2006 onwards, all figures relate to the number of deaths registered in the year. All figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland relate to 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 dependants of such asylum seekers.
- Two adjustments are made to account for people who do not realise their intended length of stay on arrival. First, visitor data from the IPS are used to estimate 'visitor switchers': those people who initially come to or leave the UK for a short period but subsequently stay for a year or longer. (For years before 2001, estimates of non-European Economic Area (non-EEA) national visitor switcher inflows are made from the Home Office database of after-entry applications to remain in the UK). Second, people who intend to be migrants, but who in reality stay in the UK or abroad for less than a year ('migrant switchers'), are estimated from IPS migrant data.
- Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants.
- Estimates of migration between the UK and the Irish Republic estimated using information from the Irish Quarterly National Household Survey and the National Health Service Central Register, agreed between the Irish Central Statistics Office and the ONS.

Estimates for 1999-2005 have been revised to take account of recent improvements in the methodology used to estimate migration. These improvements were first published for 2006 data released in November 2007. More detail is provided in Appendix B of International Migration 2006 – MN Series no. 33.

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 the sources and represent Total International Migration.

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

New Commonwealth is defined as all other Commonwealth countries.

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

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

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

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

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

Marriages and divorces
Marriages are tabulated according to date of solemnisation. Divorces are tabulated according to date of decree absolute. 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 formally form a partnership was 19 December 2005 in Northern Ireland, 20 December 2005 in Scotland and 21 December 2005 in England and Wales.

(18 civil partnerships were formed under special arrangements before these dates. These are included in the figures for 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 27 member countries (EU27). On 1 May 2004, 10 new member countries were added: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. One 1 January 2007 a further 2 countries were added: Bulgaria and Romania.

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

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

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

Report:

Live births in England and Wales, 2008: area of residence

This report provides provisional summary statistics of live births in England and Wales during 2008 and compares them with figures for previous years. It also presents provisional numbers and fertility rates by mother's usual area of residence. It is planned to publish further details of births in 2008 on the Office for National Statistics website (www.ons.gov.uk) throughout 2009 starting with parents' country of birth in August 2009.

National

- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in 2008 was 1.95. This means women would have on average 1.95 children each if fertility rates at each age remained at 2008 levels in the future. The 2008 TFR represents the seventh consecutive annual increase from the low point in 2001 when the TFR was 1.63. The TFR is now at its highest level since 1973 (2.00)
- The General Fertility Rate (GFR) in 2008 was 63.5 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44, an increase on the 2007 figure of 62.0. This is a return to the level last seen in 1992 when it was 63.6
- There were 708,708 live births in England and Wales in 2008 compared with 690,013 in 2007, an increase of 2.7 per cent
- There were increases in the fertility rates of women in all age groups in 2008 as compared to 2007 (see **Figure 1**). Women in their early 30s continued to have the highest fertility rates, at 112.3 live births per 1,000 women aged 30 to 34, having overtaken women in their late 20s in 2004
- The average (mean) age of mothers at live birth has been rising steadily since the mid-1970s (see **Figure 2**). However, in 2008, the standardised mean age of mothers giving birth remained at 29.3 years, as in 2007. The standardised mean age of mothers at birth in 2008 was 2.9 years higher than the lowest mean age of 26.4 which was seen in 1974. See Explanatory Note 4
- Fertility rates for women aged 40 and over have been increasing over the past 20 years. In 2008, the provisional rate reached 12.6 live births per 1,000 women aged 40 and over, more than twice the 1988 rate of 5.1. Birth rates for women aged 40 and over are at their highest level since 1965. There were 26,419 live births to mothers aged 40 and over in 2008, nearly double the 1998 figure (13,555) and nearly treble the number in 1988 (9,027)
- In the decade since 1998, the fertility rates of women in their late 30s have increased by 45 per cent to 58.4 live births per 1,000 women aged 35–39 (see **Figure 1**)
- Over the past ten years, the fertility rates of women in their 20s have fluctuated. However, in 2008 the fertility rates for women aged 20–24 were at their highest since 1998 at 74.3 live births per 1,000 women while rates for women aged 25–29 were at their highest since 1996 at 106.2 live births per 1,000 women

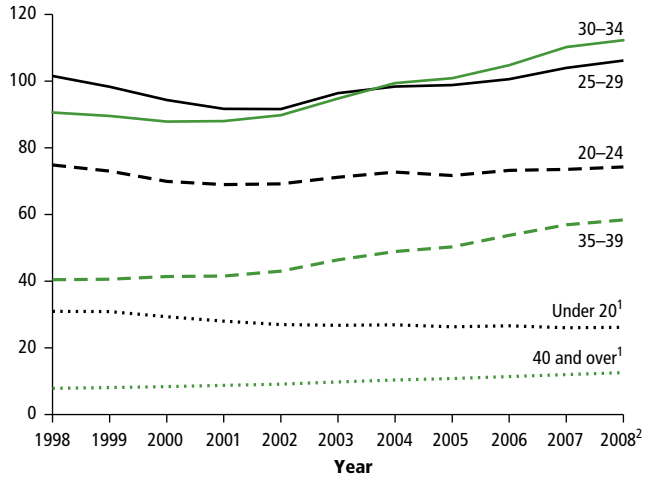
Table 1 **Summary of key live birth statistics, 1998–2008**

England and Wales

Year	Number of live births	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)[1]	General Fertility Rate (GFR): all live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44	Sex ratio: live male births per 1,000 live female births	Mean age of mother at childbirth (years)[2]	Percentage of live births outside marriage	Percentage of live births to non-UK born mothers
1998	635,901	1.72	59.2	1,051	28.3	*37.8*	*13.6*
1999	621,872	1.70	57.8	1,055	28.4	*38.9*	*14.3*
2000	604,441	1.65	55.9	1,050	28.5	*39.5*	*15.5*
2001	594,634	1.63	54.7	1,050	28.6	*40.0*	*16.5*
2002	596,122	1.65	54.7	1,055	28.7	*40.6*	*17.7*
2003	621,469	1.73	56.8	1,051	28.8	*41.4*	*18.6*
2004	639,721	1.78	58.2	1,054	28.9	*42.2*	*19.5*
2005	645,835	1.79	58.3	1,049	29.1	*42.8*	*20.8*
2006	669,601	1.86	60.2	1,047	29.1	*43.5*	*21.9*
2007	690,013	1.92	62.0	1,057	29.3	*44.3*	*23.2*
2008[p]	708,708	1.95[3]	63.5[3]	1,050	29.3	*45.3*	*24.1*

1 The Total Fertility Rate is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.
2 The mean age of mother at childbirth is standardised. This measure eliminates the impact of any changes in the distribution of the population by age and therefore enables trends over time to be analysed.
3 Fertility rates for 2008 have been calculated using the 2006-based population projections for 2008.
p Figures for 2008 are provisional.
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), FM1 Tables 1.1a, 1.1b, 1.4, 1.7b and 9.1

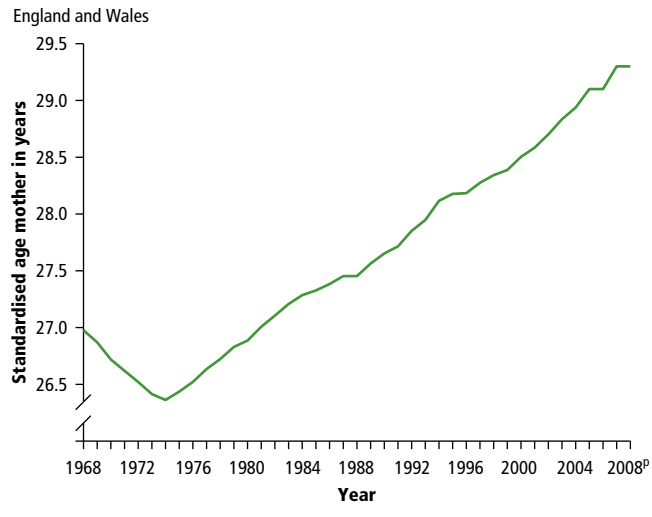
Figure 1 Age-specific fertility rates, 1998–2008



1 The rates for women aged under 20, and 40 and over, are based upon the population of women aged 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.
2 Figures for 2008 are provisional. Rates for 2008 are based on the 2006-based population projections for 2008.

- The rise in the proportion of live births outside marriage continued: 44 per cent of live births were outside marriage in 2007, increasing to 45 per cent in 2008
- The proportion of live births to mothers born outside the UK continued to rise. In 2008, 24 per cent of live births in England and Wales were to mothers born outside the UK compared with 23 per cent in 2007 and 14 per cent in 1998
- In 2008, the number of live births to mothers born outside the UK was 170,833 compared with 537,852 live births to mothers born in the UK. Between 2007 and 2008 the proportionate increase in live births to mothers born outside the UK was greater than the proportionate increase in live births to mothers born in the UK. For mothers born outside the UK the number of live births rose by 6.5 per cent from 160,340 while for mothers born in the UK the number of live births rose by 1.5 per cent from 529,655. See Explanatory Note 6
- The increase in the number of births in England and Wales to mothers born outside the UK is due partly to the rise in births to mothers born in countries belonging to the European Union. In 2007, there were 37,349 live births in England and Wales to mothers born in one of the other 26 member states of the European Union as constituted in 2007 (excluding the UK). This was 5.4 per cent of all live births that year. In 2008, this proportion increased to 6.1 per cent, with 43,444 live births to mothers born in the European Union (excluding the UK). See Explanatory Note 7
- The sex ratio at birth for 2008 was 1,050 live males per 1,000 live females born. This means that 5.0 per cent more boys than girls were born in 2008. This ratio has decreased from 1,057 live males per 1,000 live females in 2007 and normally fluctuates around this level

Figure 2 Standardised mean age of mother at live birth, 1968–2008



p Provisional
See Explanatory Notes 4 and 5.

Subnational

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

- The highest fertility level among the Government Office Regions of England in 2008, as represented by the TFR, was in the West Midlands where there was an average of 2.09 children per woman. The lowest was in the North East with 1.86. See Explanatory Note 8
- The highest level of fertility among the Government Office Regions of England in 2008, as represented by the GFR, was in London with 69.4 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44, followed by the West Midlands (66.4). The lowest GFR was in the North East (58.7)
- The London borough of Newham recorded the highest GFR among local authorities in England with 96.5 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44. The London borough of Barking and Dagenham and the unitary authority of Slough share the second highest GFR of 94.0. The lowest GFR was in Durham county district (39.4)
- Of the local authorities in England, Boston had the highest TFR of 2.81 children per woman, followed by Barking and Dagenham (2.80). The lowest TFR was in Westminster (1.21), followed by Camden (1.26)
- In Wales, the national GFR was 61.7 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 and the TFR was 1.96 children per woman. This is the first year that the TFR for Wales has been higher than that for England
- In Wales, the unitary authority with the highest GFR was Merthyr Tydfil (70.6); the highest TFRs were in Merthyr Tydfil and Newport which both recorded 2.30 children per woman. The lowest fertility was seen in Ceredigion where the GFR was 40.0 and the TFR was 1.43

Explanatory Notes

1. In this report, all figures (numbers and rates) for 2008 are provisional. At subnational level fertility rates have been calculated using mid-2007 population estimates and at national level the 2006-based population projections for 2008 have been used. The latter are available on the Government Actuary's Department website: www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp. The population figures used to calculate fertility rates for 2007 and earlier years are the ONS mid-year population estimates. The population estimates used were the most up-to-date at the time of writing of this report. Further information on population estimates can be found on the Office for National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/popest).

2. Numbers of births, GFRs and TFRs are given by mother's usual area of residence, based on 2008 Local and Strategic Health Authority area boundaries (Local Health Boards in Wales).

3. Provisional national TFRs have been calculated using the number of live births by single year of age. The provisional sub-national TFRs have been calculated using the number of live births by five year age groups.

4. The standardised mean age is a measure which eliminates the impact of any changes in the distribution of the population by age and therefore enables trends over time to be analysed.

5. Data collected on the number of births for 1981 were affected by a registrars' strike. Figures for this year are based on a 10 per cent sample of registrations.

6. Figures for live births to mothers born outside the UK and mothers born in the UK exclude births to mothers whose country of birth was not stated.

7. The percentage of births to mothers born in the European Union excludes births where the mother was born in the UK. There are 27 member states of the European Union. A full breakdown of the country groupings as constituted in 2008 can be found here: www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14408 under FM1 Chapter 9: Parents' Birthplace.

8. The GFR and TFR show different results for fertility rate rankings by area. This is because the TFR controls for the age structure of the population while the GFR does not.

9. Further information on live births in 2008 can be found in Reference Tables 2.1 and 3.1 to 3.3 in this publication and at the births topic-based summary on the Office for National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=369

10. 2008 births data collected at registration contained 1.0 per cent of records where mother's date of birth was not stated. For records where mother's date of birth was not stated and the birth was successfully linked to birth notification records, the mother's date of birth was taken from this source (0.8 per cent of all births). Where linkage with the birth notification was unsuccessful, mother's age was imputed (0.2 per cent of all births).

Table 2 **Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, General Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates, 2008**

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

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR[1]	TFR[2]
ENGLAND AND WALES	**708,708**	**63.5**	**1.95**
ENGLAND	**672,807**	**63.6**	**1.95**
NORTH EAST	**30,217**	**58.7**	**1.86**
Darlington UA	1,337	68.3	2.19
Hartlepool UA	1,164	63.4	2.05
Middlesbrough UA	1,891	65.2	2.01
Redcar and Cleveland UA	1,586	59.1	1.93
Stockton-on-Tees UA	2,449	62.7	2.02
Durham	**5,686**	**57.0**	**1.83**
Chester-le-Street	561	55.0	1.88
Derwentside	1,016	59.9	1.96
Durham	838	39.4	1.38
Easington	1,177	62.7	2.01
Sedgefield	1,095	65.3	2.14
Teesdale	218	55.7	1.98
Wear Valley	781	65.7	2.21
Northumberland	**3,094**	**56.4**	**1.90**
Alnwick	291	54.9	1.95
Berwick-upon-Tweed	169	42.3	1.47
Blyth Valley	916	57.6	1.83
Castle Morpeth	442	55.6	1.95
Tynedale	537	54.7	1.95
Wansbeck	739	62.3	2.04
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	**13,010**	**57.3**	**1.77**
Gateshead	2,352	61.8	1.96
Newcastle upon Tyne	3,293	52.7	1.66
North Tyneside	2,406	61.5	1.92
South Tyneside	1,670	56.0	1.79
Sunderland	3,289	57.1	1.79
NORTH WEST	**88,167**	**63.2**	**2.00**
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,377	81.1	2.53
Blackpool UA	1,745	64.9	2.12
Halton UA	1,656	66.9	2.10
Warrington UA	2,459	62.4	2.05
Cheshire	**7,782**	**59.2**	**1.94**
Chester	1,322	54.2	1.75
Congleton	907	53.5	1.78
Crewe and Nantwich	1,520	67.3	2.23
Ellesmere Port & Neston	959	60.9	1.99
Macclesfield	1,638	59.3	1.90
Vale Royal	1,436	59.7	2.01
Cumbria	**5,118**	**57.5**	**1.94**
Allerdale	983	58.9	2.01
Barrow-in-Furness	815	58.7	1.93
Carlisle	1,225	61.9	1.98
Copeland	747	57.7	1.94
Eden	472	54.2	1.91
South Lakeland	876	51.8	1.82
Greater Manchester (Met County)	**36,830**	**67.5**	**2.06**
Bolton	3,873	72.7	2.33
Bury	2,444	66.0	2.12
Manchester	7,749	65.9	1.91
Oldham	3,289	74.2	2.35
Rochdale	3,043	73.0	2.32
Salford	3,340	70.9	2.09
Stockport	3,366	60.6	1.95
Tameside	2,936	65.5	2.12
Trafford	2,841	66.1	2.07
Wigan	3,949	64.2	2.06
Lancashire	**13,963**	**60.8**	**1.96**
Burnley	1,315	73.7	2.36
Chorley	1,239	62.6	2.04
Fylde	642	51.0	1.80
Hyndburn	1,159	70.9	2.28
Lancaster	1,487	47.4	1.49
Pendle	1,322	74.6	2.37
Preston	1,940	66.3	2.00
Ribble Valley	505	48.1	1.72
Rossendale	876	65.1	2.16
South Ribble	1,255	60.1	1.98
West Lancashire	1,243	59.5	1.97
Wyre	980	51.5	1.80
Merseyside (Met County)	**16,237**	**58.4**	**1.87**
Knowsley	1,981	61.0	2.01
Liverpool	5,595	56.4	1.73
Sefton	2,718	52.7	1.82
St Helens	2,156	60.9	1.99
Wirral	3,787	64.0	2.12
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	**66,353**	**62.4**	**1.94**
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,064	52.9	1.84
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	3,682	65.0	1.88
North East Lincolnshire UA	1,957	62.6	2.04
North Lincolnshire UA	1,888	63.7	2.14
York UA	2,092	48.4	1.51
North Yorkshire	**6,197**	**58.5**	**2.00**
Craven	467	50.5	1.83
Hambleton	871	59.3	2.09
Harrogate	1,706	57.9	1.90
Richmondshire	559	60.4	1.98
Ryedale	452	50.5	1.73
Scarborough	1,126	60.7	2.07
Selby	1,016	64.5	2.25
South Yorkshire (Met County)	**16,498**	**61.9**	**1.93**
Barnsley	2,777	62.0	2.05
Doncaster	3,804	67.7	2.20
Rotherham	3,263	65.3	2.11
Sheffield	6,654	57.5	1.78
West Yorkshire (Met County)	**30,975**	**65.6**	**1.99**
Bradford	8,580	81.5	2.42
Calderdale	2,665	66.3	2.17
Kirklees	5,814	70.0	2.18
Leeds	9,844	55.0	1.68
Wakefield	4,072	62.7	2.05

Notes: Figures for 2008 are provisional. A birth to a mother whose usual residence is outside England and Wales is assigned to the country of residence. These births are included in total figures for England and Wales, but excluded from any sub-division of England and Wales.

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Table 2 continued **Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, General Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates, 2008**

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

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR[1]	TFR[2]
EAST MIDLANDS	**54,192**	**61.0**	**1.93**
Derby UA	3,612	70.0	2.12
Leicester UA	5,176	73.3	2.12
Nottingham UA	4,181	55.9	1.67
Rutland UA	355	53.9	2.35
Derbyshire	**8,357**	**57.9**	**1.93**
Amber Valley	1,259	55.0	1.82
Bolsover	899	61.8	2.06
Chesterfield	1,232	63.4	2.07
Derbyshire Dales	554	49.6	1.78
Erewash	1,313	58.3	1.91
High Peak	1,034	57.4	1.93
North East Derbyshire	924	53.0	1.79
South Derbyshire	1,142	62.1	2.04
Leicestershire	**6,830**	**54.4**	**1.78**
Blaby	1,038	58.8	1.90
Charnwood	1,745	49.3	1.60
Harborough	818	55.1	1.88
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,092	54.9	1.76
Melton	531	58.6	1.99
North West Leicestershire	1,064	61.7	2.01
Oadby and Wigston	542	47.6	1.76
Lincolnshire	**7,691**	**61.4**	**2.07**
Boston	833	82.6	2.81
East Lindsey	1,297	59.4	2.10
Lincoln	1,247	61.5	1.86
North Kesteven	1,077	55.6	1.87
South Holland	918	66.0	2.32
South Kesteven	1,448	59.9	2.05
West Lindsey	871	56.0	1.98
Northamptonshire	**9,225**	**66.6**	**2.13**
Corby	880	77.9	2.57
Daventry	878	58.2	1.97
East Northamptonshire	1,039	62.3	2.12
Kettering	1,212	67.1	2.12
Northampton	3,298	73.1	2.18
South Northamptonshire	922	52.3	1.71
Wellingborough	996	67.6	2.20
Nottinghamshire	**8,765**	**58.1**	**1.87**
Ashfield	1,439	60.8	1.97
Bassetlaw	1,200	58.1	1.99
Broxtowe	1,198	52.4	1.61
Gedling	1,195	54.8	1.77
Mansfield	1,396	69.5	2.24
Newark and Sherwood	1,199	57.4	1.92
Rushcliffe	1,138	54.2	1.69
WEST MIDLANDS	**71,725**	**66.4**	**2.09**
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,753	57.7	2.00
Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,877	77.9	2.36
Telford and Wrekin UA	2,167	65.0	2.13
Shropshire	**2,894**	**57.9**	**1.98**
Bridgnorth	428	50.4	1.75
North Shropshire	652	62.7	2.19
Oswestry	400	53.2	1.80
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,071	61.9	2.07
South Shropshire	343	54.7	1.97
Staffordshire	**9,084**	**57.9**	**1.92**
Cannock Chase	1,144	58.3	1.92
East Staffordshire	1,486	71.1	2.40
Lichfield	1,000	57.4	1.91
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,247	49.6	1.59
South Staffordshire	865	46.3	1.63
Stafford	1,386	61.1	2.02
Staffordshire Moorlands	916	54.8	1.92
Tamworth	1,040	65.5	2.05
Warwickshire	**6,241**	**61.6**	**1.95**
North Warwickshire	647	54.6	1.82
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,664	69.5	2.22
Rugby	1,181	68.6	2.30
Stratford-on-Avon	1,204	59.9	1.98
Warwick	1,545	54.8	1.65
West Midlands (Met County)	**39,559**	**71.3**	**2.16**
Birmingham	17,311	75.2	2.22
Coventry	4,618	69.2	2.06
Dudley	3,707	62.5	2.01
Sandwell	4,782	78.5	2.43
Solihull	2,171	55.8	1.84
Walsall	3,634	72.0	2.29
Wolverhampton	3,336	69.2	2.11
Worcestershire	**6,150**	**59.7**	**1.96**
Bromsgrove	904	54.5	1.83
Malvern Hills	622	53.3	2.01
Redditch	1,154	70.9	2.18
Worcester	1,299	63.9	1.93
Wychavon	1,140	56.5	1.96
Wyre Forest	1,031	57.4	1.89
EAST	**71,738**	**63.8**	**2.00**
Luton UA	3,555	85.3	2.50
Peterborough UA	2,970	85.8	2.63
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,256	70.8	2.20
Thurrock UA	2,430	73.5	2.24
Bedfordshire	**5,357**	**64.2**	**2.01**
Bedford	2,111	65.5	2.00
Mid Bedfordshire	1,618	59.1	1.84
South Bedfordshire	1,628	68.1	2.18
Cambridgeshire	**7,377**	**59.0**	**1.82**
Cambridge	1,421	43.6	1.44
East Cambridgeshire	1,061	66.9	2.13
Fenland	1,056	63.9	2.14
Huntingdonshire	2,036	60.6	1.96
South Cambridgeshire	1,803	68.1	2.15

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Table 2 continued **Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, General Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates, 2008**

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

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR[1]	TFR[2]
Essex	**16,005**	**59.6**	**1.89**
Basildon	2,419	68.3	2.13
Braintree	1,732	63.0	2.05
Brentwood	761	55.6	1.78
Castle Point	832	52.7	1.78
Chelmsford	1,938	57.7	1.77
Colchester	2,076	52.7	1.57
Epping Forest	1,500	61.9	1.96
Harlow	1,270	75.2	2.27
Maldon	586	53.1	1.83
Rochford	776	51.4	1.72
Tendring	1,307	57.1	1.93
Uttlesford	808	62.2	2.16
Hertfordshire	**14,496**	**65.5**	**2.01**
Broxbourne	1,209	64.4	2.01
Dacorum	1,881	68.9	2.18
East Hertfordshire	1,634	58.9	1.78
Hertsmere	1,270	62.8	1.91
North Hertfordshire	1,537	62.7	1.94
St Albans	2,064	77.7	2.29
Stevenage	1,128	66.2	2.10
Three Rivers	1,057	61.7	1.90
Watford	1,354	75.5	2.18
Welwyn Hatfield	1,362	56.9	1.76
Norfolk	**9,057**	**59.0**	**1.87**
Breckland	1,424	61.8	2.01
Broadland	1,132	52.6	1.74
Great Yarmouth	1,136	67.7	2.26
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,576	64.4	2.14
North Norfolk	834	57.1	1.97
Norwich	1,826	55.4	1.60
South Norfolk	1,129	55.8	1.92
Suffolk	**8,235**	**62.7**	**2.03**
Babergh	838	55.8	1.92
Forest Heath	869	65.5	1.92
Ipswich	1,871	71.1	2.08
Mid Suffolk	971	59.2	2.04
St Edmundsbury	1,307	69.1	2.23
Suffolk Coastal	1,110	53.1	1.85
Waveney	1,269	62.2	2.09
LONDON	**127,651**	**69.4**	**1.95**
Inner London	**52,744**	**64.7**	**1.78**
Camden	3,061	45.2	1.26
Hackney plus City of London[3]	4,485	77.5	2.19
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,733	57.4	1.58
Haringey	4,289	74.8	2.12
Islington	2,917	53.6	1.51
Kensington and Chelsea	2,216	49.9	1.33
Lambeth	4,837	66.0	1.86
Lewisham	4,872	74.3	2.14
Newham	5,963	96.5	2.68
Southwark	5,008	68.7	1.92
Tower Hamlets	4,230	69.3	1.82
Wandsworth	5,246	61.2	1.66
Westminster	2,887	43.8	1.21
Outer London	**74,907**	**73.1**	**2.14**
Barking and Dagenham	3,619	94.0	2.80
Barnet	5,195	71.0	2.03
Bexley	2,975	64.5	2.07
Brent	4,899	75.7	2.13
Bromley	3,983	64.6	1.98
Croydon	5,331	70.3	2.16
Ealing	5,549	77.4	2.16
Enfield	5,000	79.4	2.38
Greenwich	4,361	80.9	2.30
Harrow	3,230	70.4	2.09
Havering	2,787	62.0	1.98
Hillingdon	4,126	72.3	2.19
Hounslow	4,209	80.8	2.27
Kingston upon Thames	2,248	60.0	1.73
Merton	3,330	68.6	1.88
Redbridge	4,013	71.4	2.08
Richmond upon Thames	2,865	71.5	1.91
Sutton	2,605	63.8	1.93
Waltham Forest	4,582	86.7	2.52
SOUTH EAST	**104,022**	**62.5**	**1.96**
Bracknell Forest UA	1,573	61.9	1.88
Brighton and Hove UA	3,303	53.6	1.58
Isle of Wight UA	1,270	55.1	1.90
Medway UA	3,419	64.2	2.03
Milton Keynes UA	3,767	76.2	2.33
Portsmouth UA	2,653	55.5	1.63
Reading UA	2,508	73.1	2.11
Slough UA	2,592	94.0	2.68
Southampton UA	3,279	57.6	1.67
West Berkshire UA	2,022	67.3	2.22
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	1,793	62.8	1.88
Wokingham UA	1,941	58.8	1.81
Buckinghamshire	**6,076**	**63.3**	**1.99**
Aylesbury Vale	2,122	59.5	1.87
Chiltern	935	57.4	1.88
South Bucks	694	58.9	1.90
Wycombe	2,325	71.9	2.21
East Sussex	**5,157**	**60.1**	**2.04**
Eastbourne	1,092	61.6	1.93
Hastings	1,153	68.5	2.21
Lewes	910	58.4	1.99
Rother	698	55.7	2.07
Wealden	1,304	56.2	2.02
Hampshire	**14,676**	**60.3**	**1.96**
Basingstoke and Deane	2,059	62.0	1.92
East Hampshire	1,177	60.0	2.12
Eastleigh	1,432	58.9	1.85

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Table 2 continued **Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, General Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates, 2008**

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

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR[1]	TFR[2]
Fareham	1,128	57.9	2.03
Gosport	1,101	69.1	2.14
Hart	1,096	61.8	1.91
Havant	1,265	59.7	2.00
New Forest	1,595	55.4	1.92
Rushmoor	1,327	66.4	2.00
Test Valley	1,308	59.5	1.97
Winchester	1,188	56.4	1.86
Kent	**17,095**	**63.1**	**2.03**
Ashford	1,528	69.9	2.33
Canterbury	1,481	46.1	1.53
Dartford	1,313	66.2	2.01
Dover	1,204	62.8	2.15
Gravesham	1,226	61.9	1.97
Maidstone	1,753	63.1	1.99
Sevenoaks	1,331	62.1	1.99
Shepway	1,195	66.9	2.22
Swale	1,712	67.4	2.21
Thanet	1,600	69.1	2.25
Tonbridge and Malling	1,342	59.3	1.93
Tunbridge Wells	1,410	70.4	2.40
Oxfordshire	**8,307**	**61.3**	**1.89**
Cherwell	1,955	68.7	2.16
Oxford	2,006	47.8	1.55
South Oxfordshire	1,610	66.4	2.11
Vale of White Horse	1,451	66.1	2.10
West Oxfordshire	1,285	67.9	2.25
Surrey	**13,710**	**62.3**	**1.90**
Elmbridge	1,783	68.0	1.98
Epsom and Ewell	904	62.8	1.92
Guildford	1,629	56.3	1.72
Mole Valley	837	59.9	1.97
Reigate and Banstead	1,768	66.7	2.01
Runnymede	969	50.5	1.56
Spelthorne	1,163	63.4	1.99
Surrey Heath	1,029	62.9	2.00
Tandridge	927	60.5	2.02
Waverley	1,303	60.2	1.92
Woking	1,398	72.3	2.11
West Sussex	**8,881**	**63.1**	**2.05**
Adur	646	59.7	1.95
Arun	1,518	64.8	2.20
Chichester	1,091	60.1	2.03
Crawley	1,509	69.4	2.07
Horsham	1,313	54.9	1.81
Mid Sussex	1,587	66.1	2.12
Worthing	1,217	65.0	2.05
SOUTH WEST	**58,742**	**60.0**	**1.92**
Bath and North East Somerset UA	1,768	47.7	1.56
Bournemouth UA	2,095	60.4	1.81
Bristol, City of UA	6,255	61.2	1.80
North Somerset UA	2,268	62.1	2.03
Plymouth UA	3,216	59.9	1.86
Poole UA	1,629	63.7	2.07
South Gloucestershire UA	3,133	60.1	1.92
Swindon UA	2,843	71.1	2.20
Torbay UA	1,422	62.4	2.07
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	**5,442**	**58.4**	**1.93**
Caradon	810	57.9	2.01
Carrick	833	49.2	1.59
Kerrier	1,106	61.8	2.04
North Cornwall	890	61.2	2.09
Penwith plus Isles of Scilly[3]	607	54.5	1.82
Restormel	1,196	63.9	2.06
Devon	**7,172**	**54.3**	**1.80**
East Devon	1,063	53.2	1.92
Exeter	1,411	47.3	1.45
Mid Devon	810	60.7	2.08
North Devon	965	61.9	2.15
South Hams	677	50.6	1.81
Teignbridge	1,143	53.9	1.87
Torridge	615	57.8	1.99
West Devon	488	59.9	2.20
Dorset	**3,734**	**58.8**	**2.09**
Christchurch	390	58.7	2.07
East Dorset	689	55.4	2.13
North Dorset	690	61.6	2.16
Purbeck	413	55.0	1.88
West Dorset	838	57.6	2.18
Weymouth and Portland	714	64.1	2.13
Gloucestershire	**6,730**	**60.8**	**2.00**
Cheltenham	1,361	57.3	1.80
Cotswold	760	53.1	1.79
Forest of Dean	817	57.0	1.98
Gloucester	1,746	71.8	2.29
Stroud	1,137	58.4	2.00
Tewkesbury	909	62.8	2.04
Somerset	**5,614**	**60.9**	**2.08**
Mendip	1,176	58.8	2.04
Sedgemoor	1,152	58.4	2.02
South Somerset	1,771	64.8	2.20
Taunton Deane	1,243	61.9	2.03
West Somerset	272	54.2	2.08
Wiltshire	**5,421**	**65.0**	**2.22**
Kennet	935	66.2	2.43
North Wiltshire	1,592	62.9	2.16
Salisbury	1,371	65.9	2.20
West Wiltshire	1,523	65.8	2.21
WALES	**35,649**	**61.7**	**1.96**
Isle of Anglesey	780	65.0	2.13
Gwynedd	1,275	57.7	1.83
Conwy	1,163	63.3	2.15
Denbighshire	1,076	63.1	2.10
Flintshire	1,743	59.9	1.97

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Table 2 continued — **Live births by local authority of usual residence of mother, numbers, General Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates, 2008**

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

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR[1]	TFR[2]
Wrexham	1,793	69.1	2.18
Powys	1,280	60.3	2.14
Ceredigion	603	40.0	1.43
Pembrokeshire	1,251	61.8	2.10
Carmarthenshire	1,971	61.3	2.01
Swansea	2,732	60.3	1.90
Neath Port Talbot	1,551	60.1	1.96
Bridgend	1,630	62.9	2.07
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,482	62.4	2.04
Cardiff	4,566	59.1	1.82
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,908	61.0	1.89
Merthyr Tydfil	781	70.6	2.30
Caerphilly	2,223	64.7	2.06
Blaenau Gwent	867	63.0	2.04
Torfaen	1,056	60.5	1.96
Monmouthshire	919	60.9	2.20
Newport	1,999	70.3	2.30
Normal residence outside England and Wales	**252**	**-**	**-**

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2 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan. The national TFRs have been calculated using the number of live births by single year of age and the 2006-based population projections for 2008. The sub-national TFRs have been calculated using the number of live births by five year age groups and the 2007 mid-year population estimates.

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Table 3 — **Live births by health area of usual residence of mother, numbers, General Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates, 2008**

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England), and health authorities/boards[1]

Area of usual residence	Live births	GFR[2]	TFR[3]
ENGLAND AND WALES	**708,708**	**63.5**	**1.95**
ENGLAND	**672,807**	**63.6**	**1.95**
NORTH EAST	**30,217**	**58.7**	**1.86**
North East	30,217	58.7	1.86
NORTH WEST	**88,167**	**63.2**	**2.00**
North West	88,167	63.2	2.00
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	**66,353**	**62.4**	**1.94**
Yorkshire and The Humber	66,353	62.4	1.94
EAST MIDLANDS	**54,192**	**61.0**	**1.93**
East Midlands	54,192	61.0	1.93
WEST MIDLANDS	**71,725**	**66.4**	**2.09**
West Midlands	71,725	66.4	2.09
EAST	**71,738**	**63.8**	**2.00**
East of England	71,738	63.8	2.00
LONDON	**127,651**	**69.4**	**1.95**
London	127,651	69.4	1.95
SOUTH EAST	**104,022**	**62.5**	**1.96**
South East Coast	51,565	61.9	1.96
South Central	52,457	63.1	1.95
SOUTH WEST	**58,742**	**60.0**	**1.92**
South West	58,742	60.0	1.92
WALES	**35,649**	**61.7**	**1.96**
Anglesey	780	65.0	2.13
Gwynedd	1,275	57.7	1.83
Conwy	1,163	63.3	2.15
Denbighshire	1,076	63.1	2.10
Flintshire	1,743	59.9	1.97
Wrexham	1,793	69.1	2.18
Powys Teaching	1,280	60.3	2.14
Ceredigion	603	40.0	1.43
Pembrokeshire	1,251	61.8	2.10
Carmarthenshire	1,971	61.3	2.01
Swansea	2,732	60.3	1.90
Neath Port Talbot	1,551	60.1	1.96
Bridgend	1,630	62.9	2.07
Vale of Glamorgan	1,482	62.4	2.04
Cardiff	4,566	59.1	1.82
Rhondda Cynon Taff Teaching	2,908	61.0	1.89
Merthyr Tydfil	781	70.6	2.30
Caerphilly Teaching	2,223	64.7	2.06
Blaenau Gwent	867	63.0	2.04
Torfaen	1,056	60.5	1.96
Monmouthshire	919	60.9	2.20
Newport	1,999	70.3	2.30
Normal residence outside England and Wales	**252**	**-**	**-**

Notes: Figures for 2008 are provisional. A birth to a mother whose usual residence is outside England and Wales is assigned to the country of residence. These births are included in total figures for England and Wales, but excluded from any sub-division of England and Wales.

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

2 The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44. The national GFRs have been calculated using 2006-based population projections for 2008 and the sub-national GFRs have been calculated using the 2007 mid-year population estimates.

3 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan. The national TFRs have been calculated using the number of live births by single year of age and the 2006-based population projections for 2008. The sub-national TFRs have been calculated using the number of live births by five year age groups and the 2007 mid-year population estimates.

Report:

Death registrations in England and Wales, 2008: area of residence

This report presents provisional data on death registrations in England and Wales in 2008 by area of usual residence of the deceased. It contains the numbers of deaths from all causes together with standardised mortality ratios (SMRs). **Table 1** presents the data by administrative areas and **Table 2** by health areas. More information on SMRs can be found in the Background notes.

Key observations

- The highest levels of mortality among the Government Office Regions in England, as represented by SMRs, were in the North East (113) and the North West (112). The lowest SMRs were in the South East and South West (both 92)
- Among local and unitary authorities in England (LAs and UAs), the highest SMRs were in Halton UA (131) and Liverpool LA (130). The lowest occurred in the London borough of Kensington and Chelsea (60), followed by the London borough of Westminster (66) and Hart LA (75)
- The local authority with the highest SMR for males was in Salford (131), while the lowest occurred in Kensington and Chelsea (61)
- For females, the highest SMR was in Halton UA (134) and the lowest was in Kensington and Chelsea (60)
- Among the Strategic Health Authorities in England, the highest SMRs occurred in North East (113). The lowest occurred in South Central (91)
- In Wales the highest SMR was in Merthyr Tydfil UA (123), while the lowest SMR was in Ceredigion UA (83)

Background notes

Occurrences and registrations

The year in which a death is registered may not correspond to the year in which the death occurred. Up to 1992, Office for National Statistics (ONS) publications gave numbers of deaths registered in the data year. Between 1993 and 2005 the majority of ONS published figures reported the number of deaths that occurred in the data year. From 2006 onwards, ONS reverted to year of registration as the main basis of reporting. In most years (and for most causes of death), this change has little effect on annual totals but allows the output of more timely mortality data.

Standardised mortality ratios

To make meaningful comparisons of the level of mortality between different areas, it is necessary to take into account differences in their population structure. In Tables 1 and 2 this is done by using standardised mortality ratios (SMRs). These ratios, expressed in percentage terms, compare mortality in one population with mortality in a 'standard' population, while allowing for differences in age structure. For each area the ratio is derived by comparing the number of deaths actually registered with the number that would have been expected if the mortality rates by sex and age for England and Wales applied to the area's population. If local mortality rates are high compared with national rates, the number of deaths observed will be greater than the expected number and the SMR will be greater than 100. However, for areas with low mortality SMRs will be less than 100. More details can be found in the ONS mortality statistics publication, *Mortality statistics: Deaths registered in 2007*.[1]

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

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

Population estimates

The SMRs contained in this report are provisional because they are based on the 2007 mid-year population estimates. Provisional live birth figures for 2008 have been used for calculations involving deaths under one year of age.

The population estimates used in this report were the most up-to-date at the time of writing of this report. Population estimates for mid-2007 were published on 21 August 2008. The estimates incorporate the findings of the Local Authority Population Studies, the results of which were published in July 2004. Further information on population estimates can be found on the ONS website.[2]

References

1 Office for National Statistics (2008) *Mortality statistics: Deaths registered in 2007*. Available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15096

2 Office for National Statistics Population estimates. Available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=601

Table 1 **Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

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

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
ENGLAND AND WALES	**509,090**	**243,014**	**266,076**	**100**	**100**	**100**
ENGLAND	**475,763**	**226,822**	**248,941**	**99**	**99**	**100**
NORTH EAST	**27,386**	**13,134**	**14,252**	**113**	**114**	**113**
Darlington UA	1,092	500	592	111	109	112
Hartlepool UA	944	480	464	118	124	113
Middlesbrough UA	1,402	645	757	119	114	123
Redcar and Cleveland UA	1,491	711	780	108	107	108
Stockton-on-Tees UA	1,767	878	889	112	113	110
Durham	**5,455**	**2,595**	**2,860**	**115**	**114**	**115**
Chester-le-Street	581	278	303	119	119	120
Derwentside	988	461	527	114	112	115
Durham	788	363	425	104	99	110
Easington	1,048	515	533	119	122	116
Sedgefield	1,001	475	526	120	117	122
Teesdale	279	133	146	100	100	101
Wear Valley	770	370	400	119	124	114
Northumberland	**3,356**	**1,595**	**1,761**	**102**	**100**	**104**
Alnwick	371	169	202	99	91	106
Berwick-upon-Tweed	288	138	150	80	82	78
Blyth Valley	807	405	402	113	118	108
Castle Morpeth	539	273	266	97	97	97
Tynedale	611	270	341	92	86	98
Wansbeck	740	340	400	120	115	125
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	**11,879**	**5,730**	**6,149**	**116**	**118**	**114**
Gateshead	2,105	1,017	1,088	114	116	113
Newcastle upon Tyne	2,730	1,332	1,398	112	117	108
North Tyneside	2,259	1,061	1,198	115	115	115
South Tyneside	1,768	826	942	115	115	116
Sunderland	3,017	1,494	1,523	123	126	119
NORTH WEST	**70,740**	**33,389**	**37,351**	**112**	**112**	**112**
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,277	617	660	122	124	120
Blackpool UA	1,900	913	987	123	127	120
Halton UA	1,211	588	623	131	128	134
Warrington UA	1,837	869	968	110	109	112
Cheshire	**6,925**	**3,214**	**3,711**	**99**	**96**	**102**
Chester	1,246	568	678	100	95	105
Congleton	920	408	512	97	91	103
Crewe and Nantwich	1,125	540	585	101	101	102
Ellesmere Port & Neston	833	397	436	106	104	109
Macclesfield	1,581	732	849	93	91	95
Vale Royal	1,220	569	651	101	97	104
Cumbria	**5,508**	**2,574**	**2,934**	**101**	**100**	**102**
Allerdale	1,088	510	578	107	104	108
Barrow-in-Furness	764	350	414	106	106	105
Carlisle	1,159	554	605	108	110	106
Copeland	746	331	415	111	101	121
Eden	542	273	269	93	96	90
South Lakeland	1,209	556	653	89	88	90
Greater Manchester (Met County)	**24,974**	**11,904**	**13,070**	**115**	**116**	**114**
Bolton	2,572	1,250	1,322	113	116	110
Bury	1,818	866	952	113	115	112
Manchester	3,930	1,900	2,030	125	127	123
Oldham	2,195	1,079	1,116	119	126	113
Rochdale	1,960	919	1,041	115	113	116
Salford	2,486	1,192	1,294	127	131	124
Stockport	2,768	1,276	1,492	100	100	100
Tameside	2,295	1,059	1,236	122	119	124
Trafford	1,922	912	1,010	96	94	97
Wigan	3,028	1,451	1,577	119	118	119

1 SMRs are based on mid-2007 population estimates with 2008 live births (used for calculations involving deaths under 1 year).
2 Figures for 2008 are provisional.
3 SMRs for City of London and Isles of Scilly have not been calculated because of the very small numbers of deaths and populations in these areas.

Table 1 continued **Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

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

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Lancashire	**12,306**	**5,809**	**6,497**	**108**	**108**	**109**
Burnley	944	436	508	116	111	120
Chorley	1,049	485	564	116	112	119
Fylde	991	440	551	97	93	100
Hyndburn	910	442	468	124	128	121
Lancaster	1,560	718	842	110	110	111
Pendle	818	410	408	100	107	93
Preston	1,347	655	692	126	125	126
Ribble Valley	489	240	249	85	87	82
Rossendale	687	316	371	120	118	123
South Ribble	982	456	526	99	95	102
West Lancashire	1,141	541	600	110	108	112
Wyre	1,388	670	718	101	103	99
Merseyside (Met County)	**14,802**	**6,901**	**7,901**	**117**	**117**	**116**
Knowsley	1,481	700	781	123	123	123
Liverpool	4,592	2,177	2,415	130	129	130
Sefton	3,260	1,500	1,760	107	108	107
St. Helens	1,842	882	960	117	120	115
Wirral	3,627	1,642	1,985	109	109	109
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	**50,539**	**24,199**	**26,340**	**106**	**106**	**105**
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,549	1,715	1,834	97	98	97
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	2,453	1,249	1,204	118	123	112
North East Lincolnshire UA	1,724	854	870	112	118	106
North Lincolnshire UA	1,670	819	851	106	108	104
York UA	1,743	789	954	92	89	95
North Yorkshire	**6,094**	**2,839**	**3,255**	**93**	**91**	**95**
Craven	621	296	325	89	90	89
Hambleton	789	349	440	85	76	93
Harrogate	1,624	736	888	95	93	97
Richmondshire	474	248	226	101	108	93
Ryedale	558	265	293	87	85	90
Scarborough	1,350	610	740	98	96	100
Selby	678	335	343	94	94	93
South Yorkshire (Met County)	**13,102**	**6,304**	**6,798**	**110**	**111**	**108**
Barnsley	2,366	1,148	1,218	116	119	114
Doncaster	2,985	1,483	1,502	110	113	108
Rotherham	2,678	1,294	1,384	116	118	115
Sheffield	5,073	2,379	2,694	104	104	104
West Yorkshire (Met County)	**20,204**	**9,630**	**10,574**	**108**	**109**	**107**
Bradford	4,529	2,128	2,401	114	114	114
Calderdale	1,874	866	1,008	103	102	104
Kirklees	3,832	1,829	2,003	111	112	110
Leeds	6,629	3,219	3,410	102	105	100
Wakefield	3,340	1,588	1,752	114	114	114
EAST MIDLANDS	**42,296**	**20,472**	**21,824**	**102**	**101**	**102**
Derby UA	2,288	1,119	1,169	103	104	102
Leicester UA	2,560	1,265	1,295	118	121	116
Nottingham UA	2,459	1,202	1,257	115	118	113
Rutland UA	347	155	192	86	79	93
Derbyshire	**7,819**	**3,721**	**4,098**	**102**	**101**	**103**
Amber Valley	1,258	579	679	102	100	104
Bolsover	890	426	464	122	122	122
Chesterfield	1,110	541	569	106	110	102
Derbyshire Dales	727	332	395	88	84	92
Erewash	1,055	531	524	98	103	94
High Peak	860	416	444	95	94	95
North East Derbyshire	1,099	504	595	104	97	111
South Derbyshire	820	392	428	108	104	113

Table 1 continued **Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

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

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Leicestershire	**5,659**	**2,733**	**2,926**	**93**	**92**	**95**
Blaby	771	381	390	87	86	89
Charnwood	1,382	634	748	97	90	103
Harborough	680	350	330	85	87	82
Hinckley and Bosworth	930	456	474	92	92	92
Melton	484	216	268	98	92	103
North West Leicestershire	867	438	429	101	105	98
Oadby and Wigston	545	258	287	94	91	97
Lincolnshire	**7,671**	**3,759**	**3,912**	**100**	**99**	**101**
Boston	685	350	335	104	108	100
East Lindsey	1,771	893	878	99	98	101
Lincoln	876	405	471	107	107	108
North Kesteven	1,105	561	544	99	101	97
South Holland	1,059	529	530	105	106	104
South Kesteven	1,283	597	686	94	90	98
West Lindsey	892	424	468	96	91	100
Northamptonshire	**5,741**	**2,802**	**2,939**	**99**	**99**	**100**
Corby	520	265	255	118	118	118
Daventry	634	321	313	98	99	97
East Northamptonshire	809	365	444	104	98	111
Kettering	788	347	441	96	90	102
Northampton	1,693	855	838	101	105	97
South Northamptonshire	659	316	343	89	83	94
Wellingborough	638	333	305	94	100	88
Nottinghamshire	**7,752**	**3,716**	**4,036**	**102**	**102**	**103**
Ashfield	1,188	566	622	111	112	111
Bassetlaw	1,193	561	632	110	106	114
Broxtowe	1,034	504	530	97	97	97
Gedling	1,117	531	586	97	96	99
Mansfield	1,040	505	535	109	109	108
Newark and Sherwood	1,198	605	593	104	110	98
Rushcliffe	982	444	538	90	84	96
WEST MIDLANDS	**52,318**	**25,284**	**27,034**	**103**	**104**	**102**
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,983	943	1,040	94	93	94
Stoke-on-Trent UA	2,636	1,220	1,416	120	118	121
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,279	632	647	101	102	100
Shropshire	**3,107**	**1,446**	**1,661**	**95**	**92**	**98**
Bridgnorth	554	254	300	96	91	101
North Shropshire	620	283	337	95	91	99
Oswestry	423	185	238	98	90	107
Shrewsbury and Atcham	972	457	515	93	94	93
South Shropshire	538	267	271	95	95	95
Staffordshire	**8,232**	**3,904**	**4,328**	**104**	**102**	**106**
Cannock Chase	935	471	464	121	126	116
East Staffordshire	1,022	503	519	103	105	101
Lichfield	1,037	464	573	109	100	117
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,256	579	677	101	99	103
South Staffordshire	1,095	506	589	100	96	104
Stafford	1,272	622	650	98	100	96
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,053	498	555	103	101	106
Tamworth	562	261	301	101	94	109
Warwickshire	**5,011**	**2,438**	**2,573**	**97**	**97**	**96**
North Warwickshire	622	304	318	108	107	110
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,129	566	563	105	108	103
Rugby	876	413	463	97	94	100
Stratford-on-Avon	1,176	537	639	89	86	92
Warwick	1,208	618	590	92	97	86

Table 1 continued **Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

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

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
West Midlands (Met County)	**24,544**	**12,033**	**12,511**	**106**	**109**	**103**
Birmingham	8,642	4,267	4,375	106	111	102
Coventry	2,872	1,423	1,449	106	109	103
Dudley	3,058	1,505	1,553	103	106	101
Sandwell	3,018	1,450	1,568	116	118	114
Solihull	1,850	868	982	91	89	92
Walsall	2,601	1,294	1,307	110	114	106
Wolverhampton	2,503	1,226	1,277	109	109	108
Worcestershire	**5,526**	**2,668**	**2,858**	**97**	**97**	**96**
Bromsgrove	1,012	479	533	103	102	104
Malvern Hills	896	411	485	93	90	96
Redditch	656	333	323	102	106	99
Worcester	852	430	422	104	110	99
Wychavon	1,140	539	601	89	86	92
Wyre Forest	970	476	494	94	96	91
EAST	**52,689**	**25,022**	**27,667**	**94**	**93**	**96**
Luton UA	1,447	733	714	111	108	113
Peterborough UA	1,418	686	732	107	105	108
Southend-on-Sea UA	1,893	820	1,073	102	101	104
Thurrock UA	1,184	576	608	102	105	99
Bedfordshire	**3,317**	**1,598**	**1,719**	**96**	**94**	**99**
Bedford	1,344	624	720	96	92	100
Mid Bedfordshire	960	465	495	92	88	96
South Bedfordshire	1,013	509	504	102	103	100
Cambridgeshire	**4,864**	**2,362**	**2,502**	**91**	**90**	**91**
Cambridge	871	416	455	96	98	95
East Cambridgeshire	672	327	345	85	84	86
Fenland	1,052	526	526	105	108	103
Huntingdonshire	1,228	578	650	88	84	93
South Cambridgeshire	1,041	515	526	81	81	80
Essex	**13,074**	**6,170**	**6,904**	**94**	**94**	**95**
Basildon	1,503	682	821	101	97	106
Braintree	1,311	578	733	99	92	105
Brentwood	726	345	381	93	94	92
Castle Point	935	421	514	98	89	107
Chelmsford	1,211	603	608	82	85	80
Colchester	1,364	651	713	91	93	89
Epping Forest	1,258	571	687	100	96	104
Harlow	634	317	317	95	99	91
Maldon	613	294	319	99	99	100
Rochford	794	415	379	93	100	86
Tendring	2,099	969	1,130	93	92	95
Uttlesford	626	324	302	90	96	84
Hertfordshire	**9,148**	**4,245**	**4,903**	**94**	**91**	**97**
Broxbourne	674	331	343	88	88	88
Dacorum	1,167	505	662	90	81	98
East Hertfordshire	1,066	506	560	92	90	95
Hertsmere	950	464	486	98	102	94
North Hertfordshire	1,284	584	700	106	104	109
St Albans	1,052	468	584	89	83	95
Stevenage	643	343	300	99	108	91
Three Rivers	747	349	398	86	86	86
Watford	665	307	358	104	101	106
Welwyn Hatfield	900	388	512	90	81	99
Norfolk	**9,201**	**4,454**	**4,747**	**93**	**92**	**93**
Breckland	1,404	684	720	93	93	93
Broadland	1,354	654	700	94	94	95
Great Yarmouth	1,142	544	598	104	103	105
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,603	772	831	92	89	94
North Norfolk	1,371	691	680	89	93	86
Norwich	1,161	560	601	93	98	89
South Norfolk	1,166	549	617	85	81	90

Table 1 continued **Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

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

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Suffolk	**7,143**	**3,378**	**3,765**	**91**	**89**	**93**
Babergh	915	439	476	91	91	91
Forest Heath	487	238	249	92	91	92
Ipswich	1,145	543	602	98	97	99
Mid Suffolk	912	426	486	92	86	97
St Edmundsbury	907	424	483	86	82	89
Suffolk Coastal	1,364	641	723	88	87	89
Waveney	1,413	667	746	93	91	94
LONDON	**50,476**	**24,786**	**25,690**	**93**	**94**	**92**
Inner London	**16,831**	**8,795**	**8,036**	**96**	**100**	**93**
Camden	1,195	654	541	92	99	84
City of London[3]	37	17	20	..	..	..
Hackney	1,128	594	534	99	105	94
Hammersmith and Fulham	988	514	474	91	96	85
Haringey	1,181	660	521	96	109	83
Islington	1,125	595	530	110	114	106
Kensington and Chelsea	852	427	425	60	61	60
Lambeth	1,603	863	740	111	115	106
Lewisham	1,818	907	911	115	118	113
Newham	1,437	786	651	113	119	107
Southwark	1,564	825	739	98	105	92
Tower Hamlets	1,144	628	516	112	113	112
Wandsworth	1,728	799	929	99	97	101
Westminster	1,031	526	505	66	64	67
Outer London	**33,645**	**15,991**	**17,654**	**92**	**92**	**92**
Barking and Dagenham	1,421	666	755	109	109	109
Barnet	2,417	1,134	1,283	84	86	83
Bexley	1,930	908	1,022	93	92	94
Brent	1,588	832	756	87	90	85
Bromley	2,664	1,224	1,440	87	87	88
Croydon	2,462	1,133	1,329	93	86	100
Ealing	1,936	947	989	92	89	94
Enfield	2,140	1,008	1,132	94	93	95
Greenwich	1,755	850	905	107	115	101
Harrow	1,450	688	762	80	79	81
Havering	2,220	1,051	1,169	96	97	96
Hillingdon	1,881	944	937	94	99	89
Hounslow	1,439	718	721	101	100	101
Kingston upon Thames	1,076	493	583	86	84	89
Merton	1,277	603	674	86	86	85
Redbridge	1,845	856	989	93	90	95
Richmond upon Thames	1,181	561	620	79	81	77
Sutton	1,470	672	798	92	91	94
Waltham Forest	1,493	703	790	102	103	102
SOUTH EAST	**75,917**	**35,387**	**40,530**	**92**	**90**	**93**
Bracknell Forest UA	701	340	361	88	89	87
Brighton and Hove UA	2,206	1,103	1,103	93	103	85
Isle of Wight UA	1,744	818	926	93	95	91
Medway UA	2,112	1,028	1,084	108	110	107
Milton Keynes UA	1,586	777	809	105	105	105
Portsmouth UA	1,675	805	870	98	100	96
Reading UA	1,107	531	576	99	100	98
Slough UA	790	408	382	94	95	93
Southampton UA	1,963	946	1,017	101	103	99
West Berkshire UA	1,110	546	564	88	88	88
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	1,210	567	643	96	95	97
Wokingham UA	1,017	488	529	84	81	86
Buckinghamshire	**3,801**	**1,773**	**2,028**	**85**	**82**	**88**
Aylesbury Vale	1,296	590	706	91	85	97
Chiltern	748	350	398	79	78	80
South Bucks	583	261	322	86	81	92
Wycombe	1,174	572	602	82	83	82

Table 1 continued **Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

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

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
East Sussex	**6,246**	**2,823**	**3,423**	**89**	**88**	**90**
Eastbourne	1,253	556	697	89	90	89
Hastings	956	425	531	102	101	103
Lewes	1,073	490	583	81	80	81
Rother	1,327	620	707	89	91	87
Wealden	1,637	732	905	88	83	92
Hampshire	**11,571**	**5,417**	**6,154**	**89**	**87**	**90**
Basingstoke and Deane	1,147	501	646	92	82	102
East Hampshire	1,099	493	606	96	91	101
Eastleigh	1,047	513	534	95	97	92
Fareham	1,011	476	535	83	81	85
Gosport	706	314	392	91	87	95
Hart	554	282	272	75	78	73
Havant	1,233	598	635	92	91	92
New Forest	2,078	999	1,079	83	85	82
Rushmoor	661	320	341	94	97	92
Test Valley	970	445	525	87	86	87
Winchester	1,065	476	589	89	84	93
Kent	**13,570**	**6,285**	**7,285**	**96**	**93**	**98**
Ashford	904	410	494	83	76	90
Canterbury	1,562	719	843	97	98	96
Dartford	789	338	451	105	92	117
Dover	1,206	553	653	99	97	101
Gravesham	856	421	435	97	99	95
Maidstone	1,311	599	712	95	90	101
Sevenoaks	1,039	451	588	87	79	94
Shepway	1,114	554	560	93	98	89
Swale	1,210	575	635	105	103	108
Thanet	1,703	802	901	104	107	102
Tonbridge and Malling	931	437	494	89	86	93
Tunbridge Wells	945	426	519	89	88	90
Oxfordshire	**5,105**	**2,480**	**2,625**	**89**	**91**	**88**
Cherwell	1,116	551	565	95	98	92
Oxford	979	484	495	91	94	88
South Oxfordshire	1,091	513	578	87	85	88
Vale of White Horse	937	480	457	81	86	77
West Oxfordshire	982	452	530	94	92	96
Surrey	**9,464**	**4,215**	**5,249**	**86**	**82**	**90**
Elmbridge	1,110	473	637	85	78	91
Epsom and Ewell	531	229	302	75	69	79
Guildford	995	468	527	81	80	81
Mole Valley	808	364	444	86	81	90
Reigate and Banstead	1,273	523	750	96	86	105
Runnymede	694	287	407	86	76	95
Spelthorne	772	364	408	84	82	86
Surrey Heath	659	308	351	92	90	94
Tandridge	779	339	440	89	80	97
Waverley	1,099	514	585	83	84	82
Woking	744	346	398	91	89	93
West Sussex	**8,939**	**4,037**	**4,902**	**94**	**91**	**95**
Adur	756	346	410	98	98	99
Arun	2,093	942	1,151	91	91	91
Chichester	1,401	653	748	93	93	94
Crawley	760	361	399	85	76	96
Horsham	1,215	559	656	89	87	92
Mid Sussex	1,253	533	720	93	86	100
Worthing	1,461	643	818	104	109	101
SOUTH WEST	**53,402**	**25,149**	**28,253**	**92**	**92**	**93**
Bath and North East Somerset UA	1,630	743	887	88	84	92
Bournemouth UA	2,023	886	1,137	98	95	100
Bristol, City of UA	3,544	1,769	1,775	104	109	98
North Somerset UA	2,205	1,011	1,194	92	89	94
Plymouth UA	2,319	1,081	1,238	99	101	98

Table 1 continued **Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

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

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Poole UA	1,689	810	879	97	99	95
South Gloucestershire UA	1,991	949	1,042	88	85	90
Swindon UA	1,532	791	741	100	104	95
Torbay UA	1,753	806	947	94	95	93
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	**5,930**	**2,801**	**3,129**	**93**	**93**	**94**
Caradon	930	455	475	95	96	94
Carrick	1,016	484	532	86	89	83
Kerrier	1,041	479	562	94	90	97
North Cornwall	952	446	506	91	88	94
Penwith	824	381	443	98	99	98
Restormel	1,156	555	601	99	100	99
Isles of Scilly[3]	11	1	10	..	..	..
Devon	**8,333**	**3,815**	**4,518**	**89**	**87**	**92**
East Devon	1,783	765	1,018	84	78	90
Exeter	1,045	456	589	94	92	95
Mid Devon	744	347	397	89	85	92
North Devon	1,071	509	562	97	97	97
South Hams	900	449	451	86	89	83
Teignbridge	1,489	667	822	89	86	91
Torridge	723	339	384	91	89	94
West Devon	578	283	295	93	96	89
Dorset	**4,828**	**2,333**	**2,495**	**84**	**85**	**84**
Christchurch	645	329	316	80	86	76
East Dorset	1,041	512	529	79	79	79
North Dorset	637	308	329	80	79	81
Purbeck	475	214	261	80	74	86
West Dorset	1,252	587	665	87	87	88
Weymouth and Portland	778	383	395	99	104	95
Gloucestershire	**5,752**	**2,665**	**3,087**	**93**	**91**	**95**
Cheltenham	1,031	458	573	86	83	88
Cotswold	902	423	479	90	87	92
Forest of Dean	904	404	500	103	97	108
Gloucester	1,022	498	524	100	101	100
Stroud	1,151	516	635	95	91	99
Tewkesbury	742	366	376	85	87	83
Somerset	**5,626**	**2,663**	**2,963**	**91**	**91**	**91**
Mendip	1,049	488	561	90	88	91
Sedgemoor	1,252	624	628	98	102	95
South Somerset	1,646	773	873	88	87	89
Taunton Deane	1,216	559	657	95	96	95
West Somerset	463	219	244	79	80	78
Wiltshire	**4,247**	**2,026**	**2,221**	**92**	**92**	**92**
Kennet	747	369	378	97	101	94
North Wiltshire	1,090	539	551	91	92	90
Salisbury	1,181	542	639	90	89	91
West Wiltshire	1,229	576	653	91	89	92
WALES	**32,066**	**15,401**	**16,665**	**105**	**106**	**104**
Isle of Anglesey	781	406	375	100	108	92
Gwynedd	1,371	654	717	104	106	102
Conwy	1,535	705	830	102	100	104
Denbighshire	1,206	544	662	102	101	104
Flintshire	1,427	700	727	104	104	104
Wrexham	1,367	657	710	108	111	106
Powys	1,431	705	726	89	88	90
Ceredigion	738	361	377	83	82	84
Pembrokeshire	1,397	676	721	105	105	105
Carmarthenshire	2,186	1,020	1,166	108	107	110
Swansea	2,449	1,137	1,312	102	99	105
Neath Port Talbot	1,621	775	846	112	114	110
Bridgend	1,448	700	748	113	114	112
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,226	610	616	98	101	95
Cardiff	2,765	1,345	1,420	104	107	101

Table 1 continued **Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

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

Area of usual residence	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,599	1,172	1,427	117	114	120
Merthyr Tydfil	629	323	306	123	134	113
Caerphilly	1,782	885	897	115	120	110
Blaenau Gwent	837	396	441	121	124	120
Torfaen	999	493	506	109	113	105
Monmouthshire	893	421	472	91	90	92
Newport	1,379	716	663	103	115	93
Usual residence outside England and Wales	**1,261**	**791**	**470**	..	..	..

1 SMRs are based on mid-2007 population estimates with 2008 live births (used for calculations involving deaths under 1 year).
2 Figures for 2008 are provisional.
3 SMRs for City of London and Isles of Scilly have not been calculated because of the very small numbers of deaths and populations in these areas.

Table 2 **Deaths by health area of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios[1] (SMRs) by sex, 2008[2] registrations**

England and Wales, Government Office Regions (within England) and health authorities/boards[3]

	Number of deaths			Standardised mortality ratios		
Area of usual residence	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
ENGLAND AND WALES	**509,090**	**243,014**	**266,076**	**100**	**100**	**100**
ENGLAND	**475,763**	**226,822**	**248,941**	**99**	**99**	**100**
NORTH EAST	**27,386**	**13,134**	**14,252**	**113**	**114**	**113**
North East	27,386	13,134	14,252	113	114	113
NORTH WEST	**70,740**	**33,389**	**37,351**	**112**	**112**	**112**
North West	70,740	33,389	37,351	112	112	112
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	**50,539**	**24,199**	**26,340**	**106**	**106**	**105**
Yorkshire and the Humber	50,539	24,199	26,340	106	106	105
EAST MIDLANDS	**42,296**	**20,472**	**21,824**	**102**	**101**	**102**
East Midlands	42,296	20,472	21,824	102	101	102
WEST MIDLANDS	**52,318**	**25,284**	**27,034**	**103**	**104**	**102**
West Midlands	52,318	25,284	27,034	103	104	102
EAST	**52,689**	**25,022**	**27,667**	**94**	**93**	**96**
East of England	52,689	25,022	27,667	94	93	96
LONDON	**50,476**	**24,786**	**25,690**	**93**	**94**	**92**
London	50,476	24,786	25,690	93	94	92
SOUTH EAST	**75,917**	**35,387**	**40,530**	**92**	**90**	**93**
South East Coast	42,537	19,491	23,046	92	90	94
South Central	33,380	15,896	17,484	91	90	91
SOUTH WEST	**53,402**	**25,149**	**28,253**	**92**	**92**	**93**
South West	53,402	25,149	28,253	92	92	93
WALES	**32,066**	**15,401**	**16,665**	**105**	**106**	**104**
Anglesey	781	406	375	100	108	92
Gwynedd	1,371	654	717	104	106	102
Conwy	1,535	705	830	102	100	104
Denbighshire	1,206	544	662	102	101	104
Flintshire	1,427	700	727	104	104	104
Wrexham	1,367	657	710	108	111	106
Powys Teaching	1,431	705	726	89	88	90
Ceredigion	738	361	377	83	82	84
Pembrokeshire	1,397	676	721	105	105	105
Carmarthenshire	2,186	1,020	1,166	108	107	110
Swansea	2,449	1,137	1,312	102	99	105
Neath Port Talbot	1,621	775	846	112	114	110
Bridgend	1,448	700	748	113	114	112
Vale of Glamorgan	1,226	610	616	98	101	95
Cardiff	2,765	1,345	1,420	104	107	101
Rhondda Cynon Taff Teaching	2,599	1,172	1,427	117	114	120
Merthyr Tydfil	629	323	306	123	134	113
Caerphilly Teaching	1,782	885	897	115	120	110
Blaenau Gwent	837	396	441	121	124	120
Torfaen	999	493	506	109	113	105
Monmouthshire	893	421	472	91	90	92
Newport	1,379	716	663	103	115	93
Usual residence outside England and Wales	**1,261**	**791**	**470**	..	..	..

1 SMRs are based on mid-2007 population estimates with 2008 live births (used for calculations involving deaths under 1 year).
2 Figures for 2008 are provisional.
3 SMRs for City of London and Isles of Scilly have not been calculated because of the very small numbers of deaths and populations in these areas.

Report:

Civil Partnerships during 2008: United Kingdom

Introduction

This update provides detailed findings from the Office for National Statistics publication *Civil Partnerships 2008* published on 4 August 2009. It presents data and analysis on civil partnerships that took place in the UK in 2008. Particular attention is given to:

- number of civil partnerships and rates
- civil partnerships by sex
- age at formation
- area of formation
- previous legal partnership status
- civil partnership dissolutions

The annual tables are available at:
www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675

Number of 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 Act enables same-sex couples aged 16 and over to obtain legal recognition of their relationship. The first day that couples could normally form a civil partnership was 19 December 2005 in Northern Ireland, 20 December 2005 in Scotland and 21 December 2005 in England and Wales.[1]

Table 1 shows the number of civil partnerships formed between December 2005 and the end of 2008 by country and sex. There were 7,169 civil partnerships formed in the UK in 2008,[2] a decrease of 18 per cent from 8,728 in 2007.

As in 2007, the majority of UK civil partnerships formed in 2008 were in England (88 per cent) followed by Scotland (7.3 per cent), Wales (3.9 per cent) and Northern Ireland (1.2 per cent).[3] The corresponding proportions of the adult population residing in these countries were 84 per cent, 8.5 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 2.8 per cent.[4]

There was a decrease in civil partnerships between 2007 and 2008 in all four countries of the UK, with the largest in Scotland (24 per cent) and the smallest in Wales (4.1 per cent). In England and Northern Ireland, the number of civil partnerships fell by 18 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. There was a decrease of 10 per cent or more in each of the English regions with the largest decrease (23 per cent) seen in the North East.

The number of UK civil partnerships rose steadily from 1,248 in the first quarter of 2008 to a peak of 2,459 in the third quarter and fell to 1,531 in the fourth quarter, reflecting a seasonal trend similar to marriages.

Rates

Table 2 shows civil partnership rates for 2005 to 2008. Population estimates by marital status are only available for England and Wales (combined) and for Scotland; therefore rates can only be calculated for these countries. The rates are based on the number of people forming a civil partnership per year as a proportion of the population legally able to form a civil partnership. The population is defined as the number of men or women aged 16 and over living in England and Wales or Scotland, irrespective of sexual preference, who are currently not married. Ideally, this population should also exclude those that are already in a civil partnership; however civil partnership status is not included in the mid-year population estimates by marital status.

There were small decreases in the rates for civil partnerships for both men and women in 2008. In England and Wales, 0.7 men per 1,000 unmarried men aged 16 and over entered into a civil partnership in 2008 compared with 0.8 in 2007. The rate for women was 0.5 in 2008 compared with 0.6 in 2007. In Scotland, the civil partnership rate for men was 0.5 in 2008 compared with 0.7 in 2007 and for women it was 0.5 in 2008 compared with 0.6 in 2007.[5]

Civil partnerships by sex

The proportions of male and female civil partnerships formed in the UK appear to be converging (**Figure 1**). Men formed 53 per cent of all UK civil partnerships in 2008 compared with 55 per cent in 2007. More men than women formed civil partnerships in England (54 per cent male); however, the situation was reversed in Scotland and in Wales

Table 1 **Number of civil partnerships and average age of civil partners by country of formation and sex, 2005–2008**

United Kingdom

Year	Quarter	United Kingdom[1]			England[1]			Wales[1]			Scotland[1]			Northern Ireland[1]		
		Total	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female
2005[2]	**Number**	**1,953**	**1,287**	**666**	**1,790**	**1,195**	**595**	**67**	**33**	**34**	**84**	**53**	**31**	**12**	**6**	**6**
	Per cent	***100***	***66***	***34***	***100***	***67***	***33***	***100***	***49***	***51***	***100***	***63***	***37***	***100***	***50***	***50***
	Mean age[3]	**51.2**	**53.9**	**46.1**	**51.6**	**54.0**	**46.5**	**46.4**	**51.3**	**41.6**	**51.3**	**53.1**	**45.4**	**37.1**	**39.4**	**34.7**
	Median age[3]	**50.2**	**53.7**	**44.1**	**50.6**	**53.9**	**44.4**	**46.8**	**50.9**	**42.3**	**50.1**	**54.0**	**44.5**	**34.6**	**35.7**	**34.3**
2006	**Number**	**16,106**	**9,648**	**6,458**	**14,383**	**8,718**	**5,665**	**560**	**285**	**275**	**1,047**	**580**	**467**	**116**	**65**	**51**
	Per cent	***100***	***60***	***40***	***100***	***61***	***39***	***100***	***51***	***49***	***100***	***55***	***45***	***100***	***56***	***44***
	Quarter 1	4,869	3,198	1,671	4,418	2,913	1,505	161	97	64	259	167	92	31	21	10
		100	*66*	*34*	*100*	*66*	*34*	*100*	*60*	*40*	*100*	*64*	*36*	*100*	*68*	*32*
	Quarter 2	4,363	2,590	1,773	3,861	2,327	1,534	151	80	71	316	168	148	35	15	20
		100	*59*	*41*	*100*	*60*	*40*	*100*	*53*	*47*	*100*	*53*	*47*	*100*	*43*	*57*
	Quarter 3	4,492	2,505	1,987	4,018	2,276	1,742	159	65	94	284	145	139	31	19	12
		100	*56*	*44*	*100*	*57*	*43*	*100*	*41*	*59*	*100*	*51*	*49*	*100*	*61*	*39*
	Quarter 4	2,382	1,355	1,027	2,086	1,202	884	89	43	46	188	100	88	19	10	9
		100	*57*	*43*	*100*	*58*	*42*	*100*	*48*	*52*	*100*	*53*	*47*	*100*	*53*	*47*
	Mean age[3]	**45.6**	**47.0**	**43.6**	**45.8**	**47.1**	**43.7**	**45.3**	**47.9**	**42.7**	**44.4**	**45.6**	**43.0**	**41.3**	**42.7**	**39.5**
	Median age[3]	**44.3**	**45.4**	**42.6**	**44.4**	**45.5**	**42.7**	**44.5**	**47.4**	**42.2**	**43.2**	**43.9**	**42.3**	**40.2**	**41.1**	**39.5**
2007	**Number**	**8,728**	**4,770**	**3,958**	**7,635**	**4,242**	**3,393**	**294**	**129**	**165**	**688**	**339**	**349**	**111**	**60**	**51**
	Per cent	***100***	***55***	***45***	***100***	***56***	***44***	***100***	***44***	***56***	***100***	***49***	***51***	***100***	***54***	***46***
	Quarter 1	1,686	962	724	1,493	867	626	59	34	25	112	49	63	22	12	10
		100	*57*	*43*	*100*	*58*	*42*	*100*	*58*	*42*	*100*	*44*	*56*	*100*	*55*	*45*
	Quarter 2	2,366	1,262	1,104	2,058	1,112	946	99	40	59	180	93	87	29	17	12
		100	*53*	*47*	*100*	*54*	*46*	*100*	*40*	*60*	*100*	*52*	*48*	*100*	*59*	*41*
	Quarter 3	2,963	1,536	1,427	2,602	1,369	1,233	78	30	48	245	119	126	38	18	20
		100	*52*	*48*	*100*	*53*	*47*	*100*	*38*	*62*	*100*	*49*	*51*	*100*	*47*	*53*
	Quarter 4	1,713	1,010	703	1,482	894	588	58	25	33	151	78	73	22	13	9
		100	*59*	*41*	*100*	*60*	*40*	*100*	*43*	*57*	*100*	*52*	*48*	*100*	*59*	*41*
	Mean age[3]	**42.1**	**42.8**	**41.2**	**42.1**	**42.8**	**41.2**	**42.2**	**43.9**	**40.9**	**41.9**	**42.5**	**41.3**	**39.7**	**41.1**	**38.0**
	Median age[3]	**40.9**	**41.5**	**40.3**	**40.9**	**41.5**	**40.3**	**41.9**	**42.7**	**40.9**	**41.2**	**41.3**	**41.0**	**39.1**	**40.3**	**38.1**
2008[p]	**Number**	**7,169**	**3,824**	**3,345**	**6,276**	**3,399**	**2,877**	**282**	**137**	**145**	**525**	**245**	**280**	**86**	**43**	**43**
	Per cent	***100***	***53***	***47***	***100***	***54***	***46***	***100***	***49***	***51***	***100***	***47***	***53***	***100***	***50***	***50***
	Quarter 1	1,248	704	544	1,077	609	468	55	32	23	98	54	44	18	9	9
		100	*56*	*44*	*100*	*57*	*43*	*100*	*58*	*42*	*100*	*55*	*45*	*100*	*50*	*50*
	Quarter 2	1,931	1,034	897	1,723	939	784	71	30	41	114	53	61	23	21	11
		100	*54*	*46*	*100*	*54*	*46*	*100*	*42*	*58*	*100*	*46*	*54*	*100*	*52*	*48*
	Quarter 3	2,459	1,244	1,215	2,143	1,105	1,038	98	46	52	195	83	112	23	10	13
		100	*51*	*49*	*100*	*52*	*48*	*100*	*47*	*53*	*100*	*43*	*57*	*100*	*43*	*57*
	Quarter 4	1,531	842	689	1,333	746	587	58	29	29	118	55	63	22	12	10
		100	*55*	*45*	*100*	*56*	*44*	*100*	*50*	*50*	*100*	*47*	*53*	*100*	*55*	*45*
	Mean age[3]	**40.9**	**41.8**	**40.0**	**40.9**	**41.8**	**39.9**	**40.6**	**41.8**	**39.5**	**40.9**	**41.3**	**40.6**	**39.3**	**40.6**	**37.9**
	Median age[3]	**39.7**	**40.3**	**38.9**	**39.8**	**40.3**	**38.9**	**39.8**	**40.9**	**37.8**	**39.8**	**40.0**	**39.7**	**38.8**	**40.4**	**37.4**

1 Data are based on country of formation and not country of residence.
2 The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force on 5 December 2005 in the UK.
3 The mean and median ages shown in this table are not standardised and therefore take no account of the structure of the population by age or legal partnership status.
p Figures for Northern Ireland and the UK for 2008 are provisional.
Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675 Tables 1 and 7

(47 and 49 per cent male respectively). In Northern Ireland there were equal numbers of male and female partnerships.

Figure 2 shows the number of civil partnerships formed in 2008 by region and sex. With almost three out of four (74 per cent) civil partnerships to men, London remained, by far, the UK region with the largest proportion of male civil partnerships. With almost three out of five civil partnerships (58 per cent) formed by women, the North East was the region with the largest proportion of female civil partnerships.

Table 2 **Civil partnership rates by country of formation and sex, 2005–2008**

England and Wales, Scotland

Year	Quarter	England and Wales[1]			Scotland[1]		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2005[2]	**Number of civil partnerships**	**1,857**	**1,228**	**629**	**84**	**53**	**31**
	People forming a civil partnership per 1,000 unmarried population aged 16 and over[3]	**5.7**	**8.0**	**3.7**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**1.7**
2006	**Number of civil partnerships**	**14,943**	**9,003**	**5,940**	**1,047**	**580**	**467**
	People forming a civil partnership per 1,000 unmarried population aged 16 and over	**1.4**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**0.8**
	Quarter 1	4,579	3,010	1,569	259	167	92
		1.7	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.7
	Quarter 2	4,012	2,407	1,605	316	168	148
		1.5	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
	Quarter 3	4,177	2,341	1,836	284	145	139
		1.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
	Quarter 4	2,175	1,245	930	188	100	88
		0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
2007	**Number of civil partnerships**	**7,929**	**4,371**	**3,558**	**688**	**339**	**349**
	People forming a civil partnership per 1,000 unmarried population aged 16 and over	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**
	Quarter 1	1,552	901	651	112	49	63
		0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
	Quarter 2	2,157	1,152	1,005	180	93	87
		0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
	Quarter 3	2,680	1,399	1,281	245	119	126
		1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
	Quarter 4	1,540	919	621	151	78	73
		0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
2008	**Number of civil partnerships**	**6,558**	**3,536**	**3,022**	**525**	**245**	**280**
	People forming a civil partnership per 1,000 unmarried population aged 16 and over[p]	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**
	Quarter 1	1,132	641	491	98	54	44
		0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Quarter 2	1,794	969	825	114	53	61
		0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Quarter 3	2,241	1,151	1,090	195	83	112
		0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
	Quarter 4	1,391	775	616	118	55	63
		0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

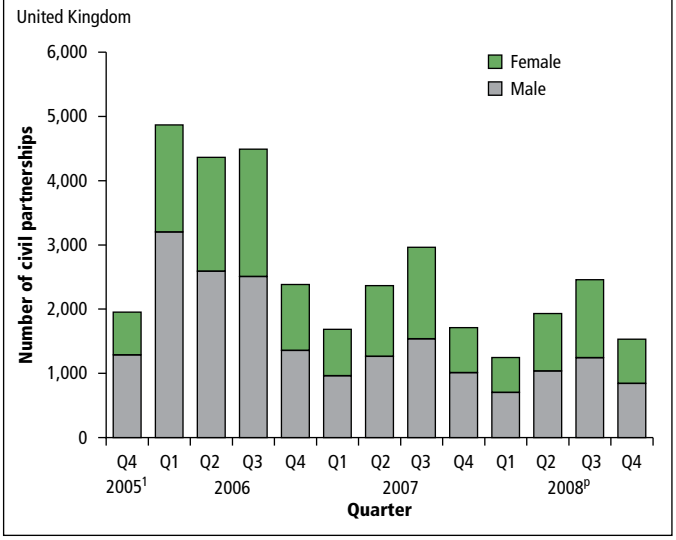
1 Civil partnership data are based on country of formation, population data are based on country of residence.
2 The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force on 5 December 2005 in the UK.
3 Rates for 2005 have been calculated on the basis that there were only 11 days in England and Wales and 12 days in Scotland on which couples could normally register a partnership.
4 Marital status estimates for England and Wales for mid-year 2005, 2006 and 2007 were revised on 30 April 2009 to include marriages abroad so rates may differ from those previously published.
p Rates for 2008 are provisional as they are based on revised mid-year 2007 marital status estimates.
Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675 Table 2, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest, http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/population

Age at formation

For both men and women, the number of civil partnerships formed in the UK fell in every age group in 2008 compared with 2007, with the largest percentage decreases in the older age groups (**Figure 3**). The average (mean) age at formation for male civil partners remained higher than for female civil partners in 2008, although the average age fell for both sexes compared with 2007. For men, the average age fell to 41.8 years in 2008 from 42.8 years in 2007. For women, the average age fell to 40.0 years from 41.2 years.[6]

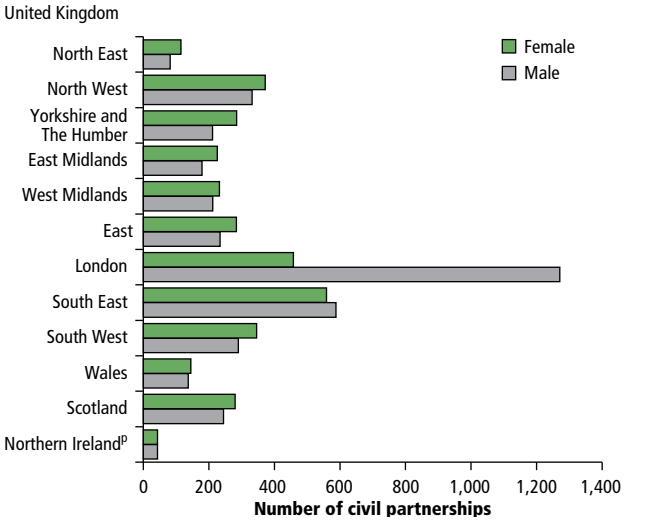
Figure 4 shows the proportion of men and women forming civil partnerships in the UK each quarter by age group. In December 2005 and in the first quarter of 2006, more than half of all male civil partners and more than a third of all female civil partners were aged 50 and over. By the last quarter of 2006, less than a third (31 per cent) of male civil

Figure 1 Number of civil partnerships by quarter of formation and sex, 2005–2008



1 The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force on 5 December 2005 in the UK.
p Figures for Northern Ireland and the UK for 2008 are provisional.
Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675 Table 1

Figure 2 Number of civil partnerships by area of formation[1] and sex, 2008



1 Data are based on area of formation and not area of residence.
p Figures for Northern Ireland and the UK for 2008 are provisional.
Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675 Table 3

partners and less than a quarter (24 per cent) of female civil partners were aged 50 and over.

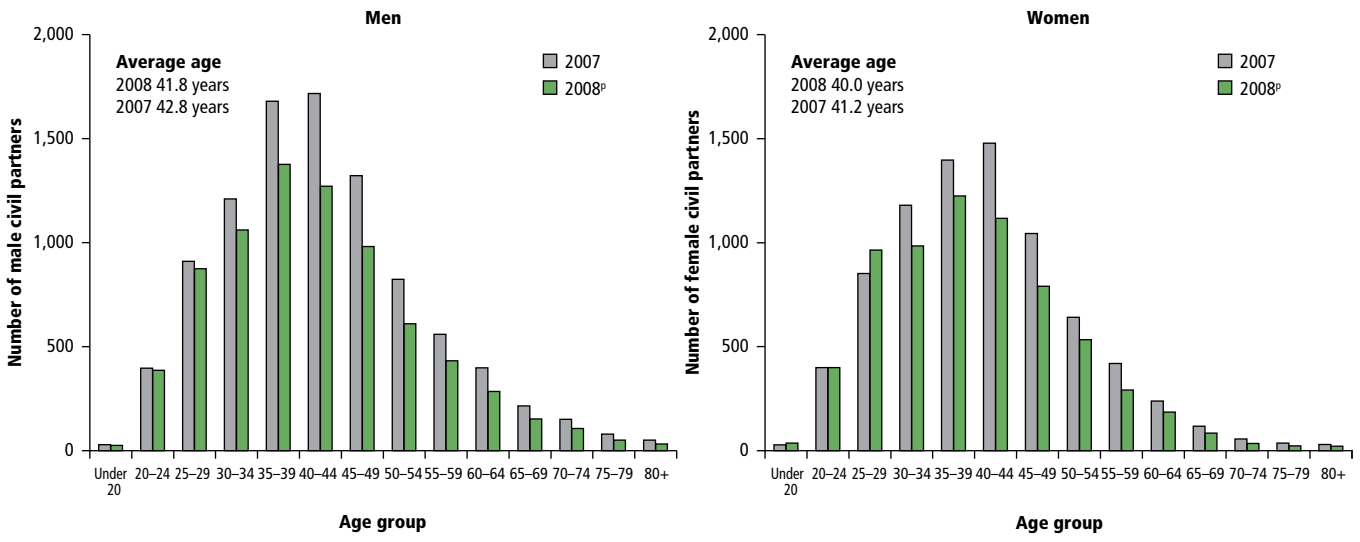
The average age of all civil partners in 2008 was highest in England and Scotland (both 40.9 years) and lowest in Northern Ireland (39.3 years). In Wales the average age was 40.6 years. In England and Wales the average (mean) age gap between male civil partners increased to 8.2 years in 2008 from 7.7 years in 2007. The average age gap between female civil partners increased to 5.7 years from 5.3 years.

With almost three in ten men (29 per cent) and just under a quarter of women (24 per cent) forming civil partnerships in 2008 in the West Midlands aged 50 and over, civil partners in this region were, on average, older than in other regions of the UK. People forming civil partnerships in Yorkshire and the Humber and in London in 2008 were, on average, younger than those in other regions. Just under two in five women (38 per cent) entering a civil partnership in both Yorkshire and the Humber and in London were aged under 35 compared with 36 per cent in the UK as a whole. Only 9 per cent of women registering a civil partnership in Northern Ireland in 2008 were aged 50 and over; however, 40 per cent of women registering a civil partnership in Wales were aged under 35.

Area of formation

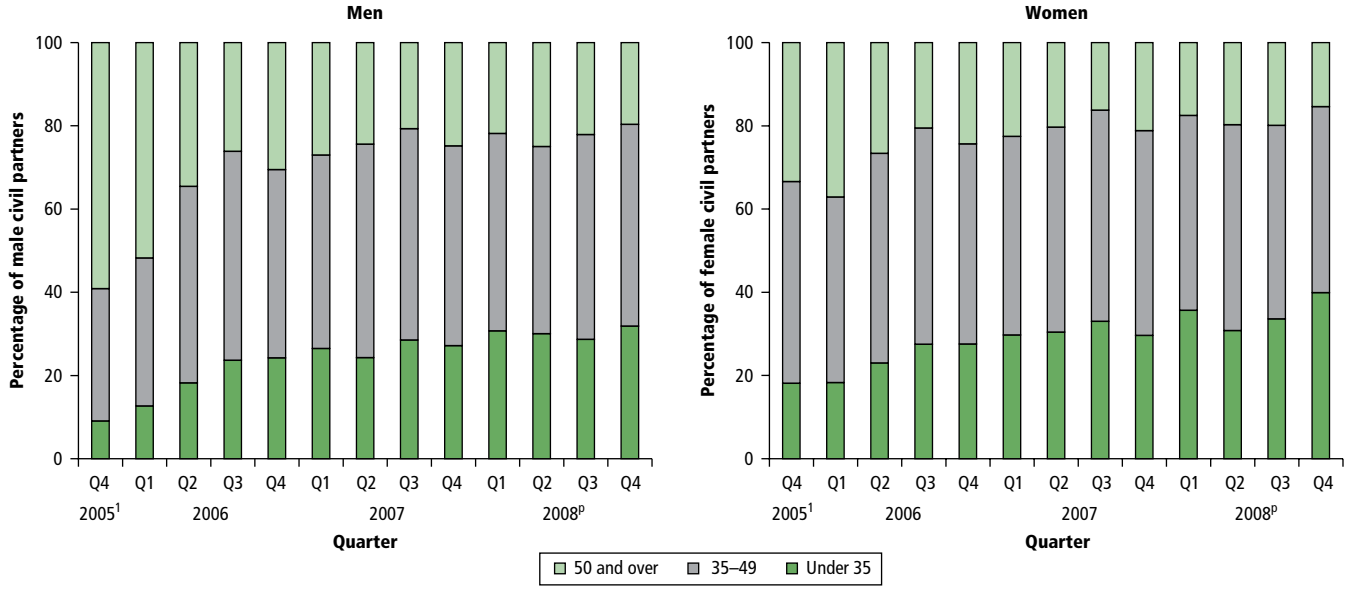
As in 2007, London was the region within the UK with the highest number of registered partnerships in 2008. One-third of all male civil partners formed a civil partnership in London in 2008 whereas the region

Figure 3 Number of civil partners by age group, 2007 and 2008



p Figures for Northern Ireland and the UK for 2008 are provisional.
Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675 Table 7

Figure 4 Percentage of civil partners within each quarter by age group, 2005–2008



1 The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force on 5 December 2005 in the UK.
p Figures for Northern Ireland and the UK for 2008 are provisional.
Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675 Table 8

accounts for only 12 per cent of the resident UK adult male population (**Table 3**). With 15 per cent of all male civil partnerships, the South East was the region with the second highest number and also the only other region in the UK in 2008 where a greater proportion of men formed a civil partnership compared with the resident adult male population.

As in 2007, the number of women forming civil partnerships in 2008 was more representative of the resident adult female population within each region. The South East and London together accounted for almost one-third (31 per cent) of all UK female civil partnerships in 2008 compared with 26 per cent of the resident adult female population.

Previous legal partnership status

The previous legal partnership status of a civil partner is defined as their legal marital or civil partnership status prior to giving notice of intention to form a civil partnership. A person wishing to register a civil partnership in the UK must either be single (never married or never

Table 3 Percentages of civil partners and resident adult population by area and sex, 2008

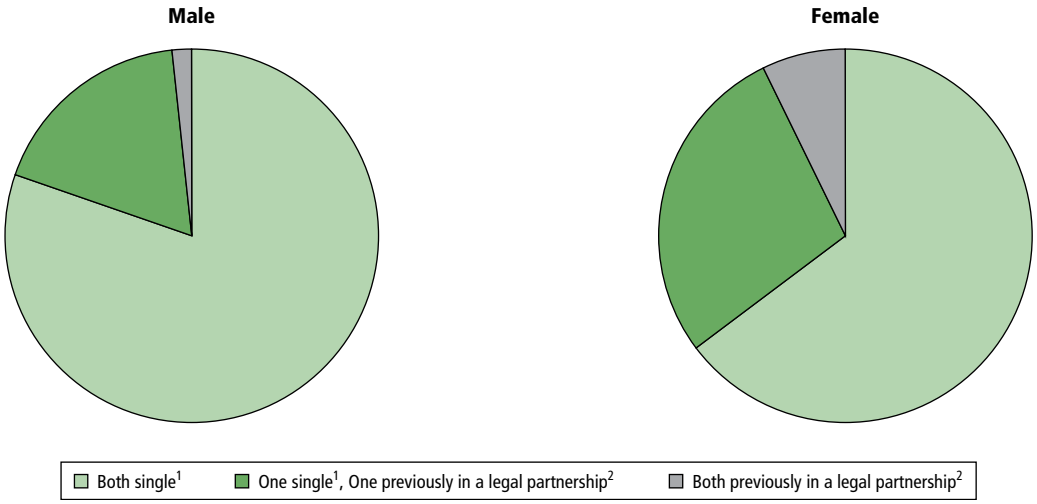
United Kingdom

Countries, Government Office Regions (within England)	Total civil partners[1]	Total population aged 16 and over[2]	Male civil partners[1]	Male population aged 16 and over[2]	Female civil partners[1]	Female population aged 16 and over[2]
UNITED KINGDOM[p]	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***
ENGLAND	***88***	***84***	***89***	***84***	***86***	***84***
North East	*3*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*4*
North West	*10*	*11*	*9*	*11*	*11*	*11*
Yorkshire and The Humber	*7*	*8*	*6*	*9*	*9*	*8*
East Midlands	*6*	*7*	*5*	*7*	*7*	*7*
West Midlands	*6*	*9*	*6*	*9*	*7*	*9*
East	*7*	*9*	*6*	*9*	*8*	*9*
London	*24*	*12*	*33*	*12*	*14*	*12*
South East	*16*	*14*	*15*	*14*	*17*	*14*
South West	*9*	*9*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*9*
WALES	***4***	***5***	***4***	***5***	***4***	***5***
SCOTLAND	***7***	***9***	***6***	***8***	***8***	***9***
NORTHERN IRELAND[p]	***1***	***3***	***1***	***3***	***1***	***3***

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
1 Civil partnership data are based on area of formation and not area of residence.
2 Population data used to calculate percentages in this table were the latest available when these data were compiled: mid-year 2007 population estimates for the resident population of the UK.
p Civil partnership figures for Northern Ireland and the UK for 2008 are provisional.
Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675 Table 4, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest

Figure 5 Proportion of civil partnerships by previous legal partnership status of both partners, 2008

United Kingdom[p]



1 Single men and women are those who have never married or never formed a civil partnership.
2 Men and women who were previously in a legal partnership are those whose former marriage or civil partnership has been terminated either by dissolution or annulment or by the death of the spouse or civil partner.
p Figures for Northern Ireland and the UK for 2008 are provisional.
Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14675 Table 11

formed a civil partnership) or have previously been in a legal partnership which has been terminated either by dissolution or annulment or by the death of the spouse or civil partner.

In the UK in 2008, 21 per cent of all female civil partners had previously been in a legal partnership, almost twice the proportion of all male civil partners (11 per cent). These proportions were similar to those for 2007. Forty people entering a civil partnership in the UK in 2008 had previously been in a civil partnership which had been terminated by dissolution or death. Less than one per cent of all people forming a civil partnership in 2008 were widowed.[7]

A higher proportion of civil partners in Scotland (18 per cent) had previously been in a legal partnership compared with the other countries of the UK. Ten per cent of people registering a civil partnership in Northern Ireland had previously been in a legal partnership. The proportions for England and Wales were 15 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

Men and women forming a civil partnership in the UK in 2008 who had previously been in a legal partnership tended to be older than those who were single; in particular widowed people tended to be older than those who had dissolved or annulled a previous marriage or civil partnership. Just under three quarters (74 per cent) of widowed men and almost half (49 per cent) of widowed women were aged 50 and over.

Figure 5 shows that the majority (four out of five) of UK male civil partnerships formed in 2008 were between two single men. More than three out of five (65 per cent) female civil partnerships were between two single women and over a quarter (28 per cent) involved a single woman forming a civil partnership with a woman who had previously been in a legal partnership. These proportions were similar to those for 2007.

Civil partnership dissolutions

To obtain a civil partnership dissolution in the UK, a couple must have been in either a registered civil partnership or a recognised foreign relationship for 12 months. There were 180 civil partnership dissolutions granted in the UK in 2008 compared with only 42 in 2007. Of these, 154 were in England, 12 in Wales, 14 in Scotland and none in Northern Ireland. On average, 8 civil partnerships were dissolved in the UK each month between January and March 2008, rising to 15 between

Key findings

- There were 7,169 civil partnerships formed in the UK in 2008, 18 per cent fewer than in 2007. The largest decrease was in Scotland (24 per cent) and the smallest was in Wales (4.1 per cent). Civil partnerships in England and in Northern Ireland fell by 18 per cent and 23 per cent
- In 2008, 88 per cent of UK civil partnerships were formed in England, 7.3 per cent in Scotland, 3.9 per cent in Wales and 1.2 per cent in Northern Ireland
- In 2008, civil partnership rates per 1,000 of the population legally able to form a civil partnership in England and Wales were 0.7 for men and 0.5 for women. In Scotland, the rates were 0.5 for men and 0.5 for women
- The proportion of UK male civil partnerships decreased to 53 per cent in 2008 from 55 per cent in 2007
- The average (mean) age of men forming a civil partnership in the UK in 2008 fell to 41.8 years from 42.8 years in 2007. For women the average age fell to 40.0 years from 41.2 years
- In 2008, one-third of all male civil partners registered their civil partnership in London, whereas the region accounts for only 12 per cent of the resident UK adult male population. Almost one-third of all female civil partners registered their civil partnership in the South East and London compared with 26 per cent of the resident UK adult female population
- In 2008, 11 per cent of men forming a civil partnership in the UK had previously been in a legal relationship compared with 21 per cent of women
- There were 180 civil partnership dissolutions granted in the UK in 2008, of which 64 were to male couples and 116 to female couples

April and September and increasing again to 22 between October and December.[8]

There were more women than men dissolving a civil partnership in all countries of the UK in 2008. Scotland had the highest proportion of female civil partnership dissolutions compared to males (79 per cent and 21 per cent) and Wales had the lowest proportion, 58 per cent and 42 per cent respectively. The figures for England show a similar trend with 64 per cent of all dissolutions being to female couples and 36 per cent to male couples.

Fifty per cent of civil partners obtaining a dissolution in the UK in 2008 were aged between 35 and 49 years whereas only 11 per cent were aged 50 years and over. The figures for the UK show that a greater proportion of male civil partnership dissolutions were in the higher age group compared with females: 14 per cent of male civil partners dissolving were aged 50 years and over compared with only 9 per cent of females.

Background notes

1 There were 18 civil partnerships formed under special arrangements before these dates. These are included in the published figures. All were in England and Wales.

2 Figures for Northern Ireland and the UK for 2008 are provisional. The figures relate only to civil partnerships formed in the constituent countries of the UK. They will include non-UK residents who form a civil partnership in the UK but do not include civil partnerships of UK residents taking place abroad. Each year some overseas civil partnerships are recorded in the records held at the General Register Office for England and Wales (GRO). These fall into three main types; civil partnerships of armed forces personnel, civil partnerships that take place in certain UK consuls and civil partnerships deposited under Article 15 of the Civil Partnership (Registration Abroad and Certificates) Order 2005. According to GRO, in 2008 there were 114 civil partnerships formed overseas and registered by British registering authorities. There were also a further 4 partnerships which were recorded as 'foreign' partnerships and deposited under Article 15. The number of civil partnerships formed abroad and registered with GRO will only represent a small percentage of the total number of civil partnerships, or equivalent, entered into by UK nationals abroad in any one year.

3 Civil partnership data are based on country of formation and not country of residence. Figures for England and Wales are based on date of formation. Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland are based on date of registration.

4 Population data were the latest available when these data were compiled and are based on the 2001 Census: mid-year 2007 population estimates for the resident population of the UK were published on 21 August 2008. Further information on population estimates can be found on the National Statistics website at: www.statistics.gov.uk/popest

5 Rates for 2008 are provisional. The population estimates by marital status used to calculate rates in this update are the latest available: revised mid-year 2005, mid-year 2006 and mid-year 2007 estimates for England and Wales to include marriages abroad were published on 30 April 2009; mid-year 2005 and mid-year 2006 estimates for Scotland were published on 28 July 2006 and 27 July 2007; mid year 2007 estimates for Scotland were published on 20 January 2009. Population estimates by marital status are not available for Northern Ireland and they are not produced at subnational level. Civil partnership status is not included in the mid-year population estimates by marital status

6 The average (mean) ages presented in this update are not standardised and therefore take no account of the structure of the population by age or legal partnership status.

7 Widowed men and women are those whose former marriage or civil partnership has been terminated by the death of the spouse or civil partner.

8 Figures for civil partnership dissolutions for 2008 are provisional. Data are based on country of dissolution and not country of residence.

Report:

Internal migration estimates for local and unitary authorities in England and Wales, year to mid-2008

This report presents estimates of internal migration based on patient register data and patient re-registrations recorded in the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) for England and Wales. Estimates are provided for moves to and from local and unitary authorities (LA/UAs)[1] in England and Wales. **Table 1** shows migration flows by gender for all local and unitary authorities in England and Wales, grouped by Government Office Region (GOR) within England, for mid-2007 to mid-2008.

Summary tables from mid-1998 to mid-1999 onwards are available on the Office for National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=7070**.**

The difference between inflow and outflow is referred to as net flow. Net inflow refers to instances where inflow is greater than outflow; net outflow where outflow is greater than inflow. Care should be taken when interpreting net flow estimates. Areas with the largest net flows are not necessarily those with the highest inflows or outflows. Conversely a small net flow figure may mask large migration flows.

Net flows are also expressed as a percentage of each area's mid-2007 population estimate. This contextualises the net migration effect on the mid-year population estimate for each area.

Summary of key points

- Overall levels of internal migration within England and Wales in the year to mid-2008 were slightly lower than those seen in mid-2007. Inflows and outflows between local authorities declined by 4.2 per cent between the two years. Inflows between Government Office Regions (GORs) decreased by 3.2 per cent and outflows between GORs decreased by 3.0 per cent. This compares to increases in both inflows and outflows between mid-2006 and mid-2007 of 4.7 per cent between LAs and 1.5 per cent for GORs.
- As in the previous seven years, the South West region experienced the largest net gain, with 26,000 more people due to internal migration. This is 29 per cent higher than the net inflow to the South East, which had the second highest net inflow due to internal migration.
- Following the trend of previous years, London experienced the largest net outflow of internal migrants, by a considerable amount: London's net outflow of 71,000 people, representing 0.9 per cent of its mid-2007 population estimate, was nearly 9 times higher than the next largest net outflow, that of the West Midlands.

When net flows were ranked by absolute size at local and unitary authority level within England and Wales, nine out of the top ten flows were found within London. The other area in the top ten, ranked first, was Birmingham. All of the top ten net flows by size were net outflows. The London borough of Newham, ranked second in the top ten by net flow size, experienced the largest net flow as a percentage of its mid-2007 population estimate.

Table A below summarises moves to and from GORs (covering England) and Wales. Five GORs showed net outflows in this year, while Wales and the remaining GORs recorded net inflows. The same pattern and similar levels were observed last year.

Table A Moves to and from GORs and Wales, mid-2007 to mid-2008

Region	In	Out	Net	Net flow as a percentage of mid-2007 population estimate (per cent)
North East	38,530	39,440	–910	–0.04
North West	95,210	103,220	–8,010	–0.12
Yorkshire and The Humber	90,660	94,230	–3,570	–0.07
West Midlands	90,380	98,400	–8,020	–0.15
East Midlands	105,830	98,290	7,540	0.17
East	140,040	120,780	19,270	0.34
London	168,240	238,800	–70,560	–0.93
South East	214,420	194,310	20,110	0.24
South West	130,120	104,090	26,030	0.50
Wales	53,500	48,330	5,170	0.17

The most mobile GOR, the GOR with the most inflows and outflows combined, was the South East, with just over 400,000 moves occurring. Around half of the inflows to the South East (92,000) originated in London, and roughly a quarter of the outflows from the South East (55,000) were into London. This relationship between the two areas has remained stable over a number of years, and London was the second most mobile region, also with just over 400,000 moves occurring in the year to mid-2008. These two areas combined accounted for slightly over a third (36 per cent) of the moves occurring in the year, while having only 29 per cent of the mid-2007 population estimate (Table A).

Figure 1 shows the net flows for GORs and Wales over time. Net flows for all areas remained similar to the previous year, with only modest changes. The largest change in net flow observed was for London, where the net outflow decreased from 81,000 in 2007 to 71,000 in 2008, a decrease of 13 per cent. All other changes were smaller than this and no area showed a change in the direction of its net flow. A trend appears to be emerging with respect to the decline in the net outflow from London, and it will be interesting to see if the pattern continues into 2009.

Local and unitary authorities

Figure 2 shows the age distribution of moves into LAs and UAs in England and Wales for 2008 compared with 2007. The age pattern of moves was very similar when comparing the two years; however, there are small differences, and these are most visible in the ages between 21 and 30, where a higher percentage of moves can be seen in 2008 than in 2007. The numbers of moves at these ages have not changed dramatically, but these ages stand out due to a lower volume of moves overall, which may be linked to the poor economic climate in the reference period. This could be caused by the different profile of migrants in this age group, as many may have been students and so may be less likely to postpone or cancel moving than other groups.

Table B shows the local and unitary authorities with the largest inflows and outflows in the year to mid-2008. These areas are not necessarily the ones with the largest net flow or percentage change, but simply the ones with the largest absolute flows. The top ten local and unitary authorities with the largest absolute flows are very similar to the previous year, with nine of the ten areas being the same for inflows, and all ten being the same for outflows. The flows and percentages of mid-year population these represent are also very similar to the previous year, with the largest inflows and outflows being dominated by the areas with the largest populations, and areas within London.

Unsurprisingly, the largest flows (both inflow and outflow) were recorded by the LA with the largest population, Birmingham. The largest net outflow for local and unitary authorities was also experienced by Birmingham, with a net outflow of 8,300 compared with 8,400 for mid-2007; Newham had the second largest net outflow in 2008, of 8,200. Both Birmingham and Newham have been in the top five areas with largest net outflows since mid-2002. The greatest increase in net outflow was experienced by Hounslow, whose net outflow increased by 61 per cent from 2,200 in 2007 to 3,600 in 2008.

The largest net inflow for local and unitary authorities was experienced by East Riding of Yorkshire, with a net inflow of 1,900 people, compared with 2,800 for mid-2007. North Somerset had the second largest net

Figure 1 Net internal migration flows by Government Office Region and Wales, 2001–2008

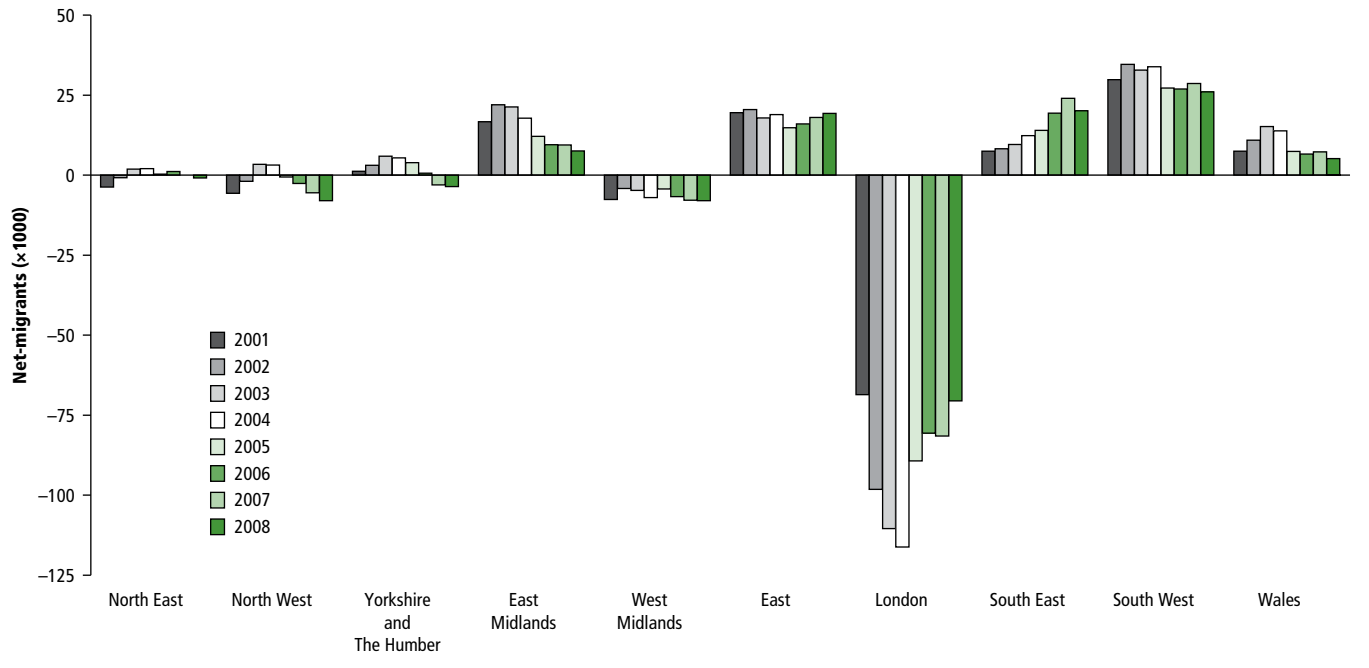


Figure 2 Age distribution of migrants to England and Wales from England, Wales, Scotland and NI for LAs mid-2007 and mid-2008

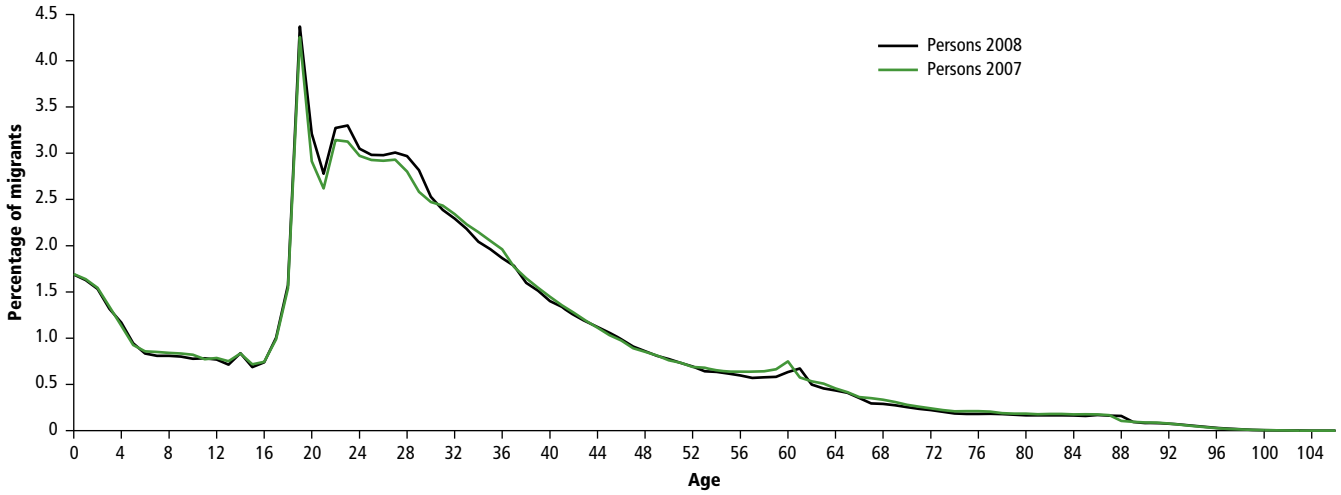


Table B Largest inflows and outflows due to internal migration for local and unitary authorities (mid-2007 to mid-2008)

Area	Largest Inflows (×1,000)	Inflows as a percentage of mid-2007 estimates (per cent)	Area	Largest Outflows (×1,000)	Outflows as a percentage of mid-2007 estimates (per cent)
Birmingham	33.3	3.3	Birmingham	41.5	4.1
Leeds	31.1	4.1	Manchester	31.7	6.9
Manchester	29.3	10.7	Leeds	30.6	4.0
Wandsworth	26.1	10.4	Wandsworth	29.0	10.3
Lambeth	24.2	9.7	Lambeth	28.2	10.3
City of Bristol UA	22.3	8.1	Southwark	24.2	8.8
Southwark	20.0	7.4	City of Bristol UA	23.6	5.7
Ealing	19.8	7.8	Ealing	23.6	7.7
Nottingham UA	19.6	9.1	Newham	22.8	9.1
Lewisham	18.6	5.6	Nottingham UA	22.2	7.7

inflow in 2008, of 1,900 people. Both of these areas have been in the top five net inflows since 2003.

Table C shows the areas with the highest and lowest migration as a percentage of their mid-2007 population estimates. As in previous years the top ten local and unitary authorities for both inflows and outflows were composed of areas in London, areas with a significant student body, and the Isles of Scilly. The Isles of Scilly has a very small resident population and so tends to show large percentage changes despite small numbers of migrants. For both the top and bottom ten inflows and outflows there was a large overlap; that is, most of those areas which were in the top ten for inflow, were also in the top ten for outflow, and the same occurred for the bottom ten for inflows/outflows.

Table D shows the areas with the largest net flows and also the largest numerical turnover. This table helps to show the importance of looking at both net flows and numerical turnover, as a small net flow can hide the fact that a large amount of migration is occurring in an area. Lambeth for example can be seen in both columns in the chart, but whereas it has a relatively modest net outflow of 4,000, equivalent to slightly under 1.5 per cent of its mid-2007 population, the turnover accounts for almost one-fifth of its 2007 population estimate. Islington has the highest percentage turnover, with moves equivalent to one-fifth of its mid-2007 population estimate, but a net outflow of only 700. If the net flow alone were examined, Islington would be unremarkable, but taking turnover into account it could be argued that Islington is the area in the country most affected by internal migration, relative to its size.

Map 1 illustrates the net effect of migration at both unitary and local authority levels. The net effect of migration on population was small for most areas in the year to mid-2008: 58 per cent of local and unitary authorities had a net flow equivalent to less than 0.5 per cent of their mid-2007 population estimate, compared to 48 per cent for the year to mid-2007. This reflects the lower level of migration observed in this year, and is similar to the 2006 figure of 56 per cent in mid-2006.

Map 2 shows the effect that population turnover had on local and unitary authorities. It can be seen that when considering the impact of migration on an area, for purposes other than population change, turnover may be a more important measure than net flow. A third of all local and unitary authorities experienced migration-based turnover equivalent to at least 10 per cent of their mid-2007 population estimate. The mean result was 9.3 per cent of mid-2007 population estimate as migration-based turnover. This is slightly lower than in 2007, where the mean result was 10 per cent of the mid-2006 population estimate. This turnover figure includes only moves between local authorities not within them.

London focus

As noted earlier London experienced the largest net outflow of any region, which is consistent with previous years. The majority of flows

Table C Top and bottom 10 inflows and outflows for LAs and UAs by % of mid-2007 population estimate

	Inflows			Outflows	
	Inflow as % of mid year pop	Size of Inflow (×1,000)		Outflow as % of mid year pop	Size of Outflow (×1,000)
Top 10			**Top 10**		
Islington	9.64	18.1	Lambeth	10.32	28.2
Isles of Scilly	9.50	0.2	Wandsworth	10.29	29.0
Wandsworth	9.26	26.1	Hammersmith & Fulham	10.14	17.5
Cambridge	9.17	11.0	Islington	10.01	18.8
Oxford	9.07	13.7	Cambridge	9.92	11.9
Lambeth	8.86	24.2	Oxford	9.60	14.5
Hammersmith & Fulham	8.64	14.9	Isles of Scilly	9.50	0.2
Bournemouth UA	7.78	12.7	Haringey	9.21	20.7
Haringey	7.57	17.0	Newham	9.13	22.8
City of London	7.52	0.6	Southwark	8.82	24.2
Bottom 10			**Bottom 10**		
North East Lincolnshire UA	2.34	3.7	Caerphilly UA	2.33	4.0
Torfaen UA	2.31	2.1	Barnsley	2.31	5.2
Barrow-In-Furness	2.23	1.6	Blaenau Gwent UA	2.31	1.6
Rhondda Cynon Taff UA	2.22	5.2	Torfaen UA	2.31	2.1
South Tyneside	2.19	3.3	Rhondda Cynon Taff UA	2.27	5.3
Blaenau Gwent UA	2.17	1.5	Wigan	2.26	6.9
Wirral	2.10	6.5	Barrow-In-Furness	2.23	1.6
Hartlepool UA	2.08	1.9	South Tyneside	2.19	3.3
Oldham	2.05	4.5	Wirral	2.10	6.5
Sunderland	1.96	5.5	Hartlepool UA	2.08	1.9

Table D Largest net flows and turnover due to internal migration for local and unitary authorities (mid-2007 to mid-2008)

Area	Largest Net flows (× 1,000)	Net flow as a percentage of mid-2007 estimates (per cent)	Area	Largest Turnover [Inflows+ Outflows] (×1,000)	Turnover as a percentage of mid-2007 estimates (per cent)
Birmingham	–8.3	–0.8	Birmingham	74.8	7.4
Newham	–8.2	–3.3	Leeds	61.7	8.1
Brent	–7.1	–2.6	Manchester	61.0	13.3
Southwark	–4.2	–1.5	Wandsworth	55.1	19.6
Lambeth	–4.0	–1.5	Lambeth	52.4	19.2
Greenwich	–3.9	–1.8	City of Bristol UA	45.9	11.0
Ealing	–3.8	–1.2	Southwark	44.2	16.1
Haringey	–3.6	–1.6	Ealing	43.4	14.2
Hounslow	–3.6	–1.6	Nottingham UA	41.8	14.5
Waltham Forest	–3.4	–1.5	Barnet	39.3	11.9

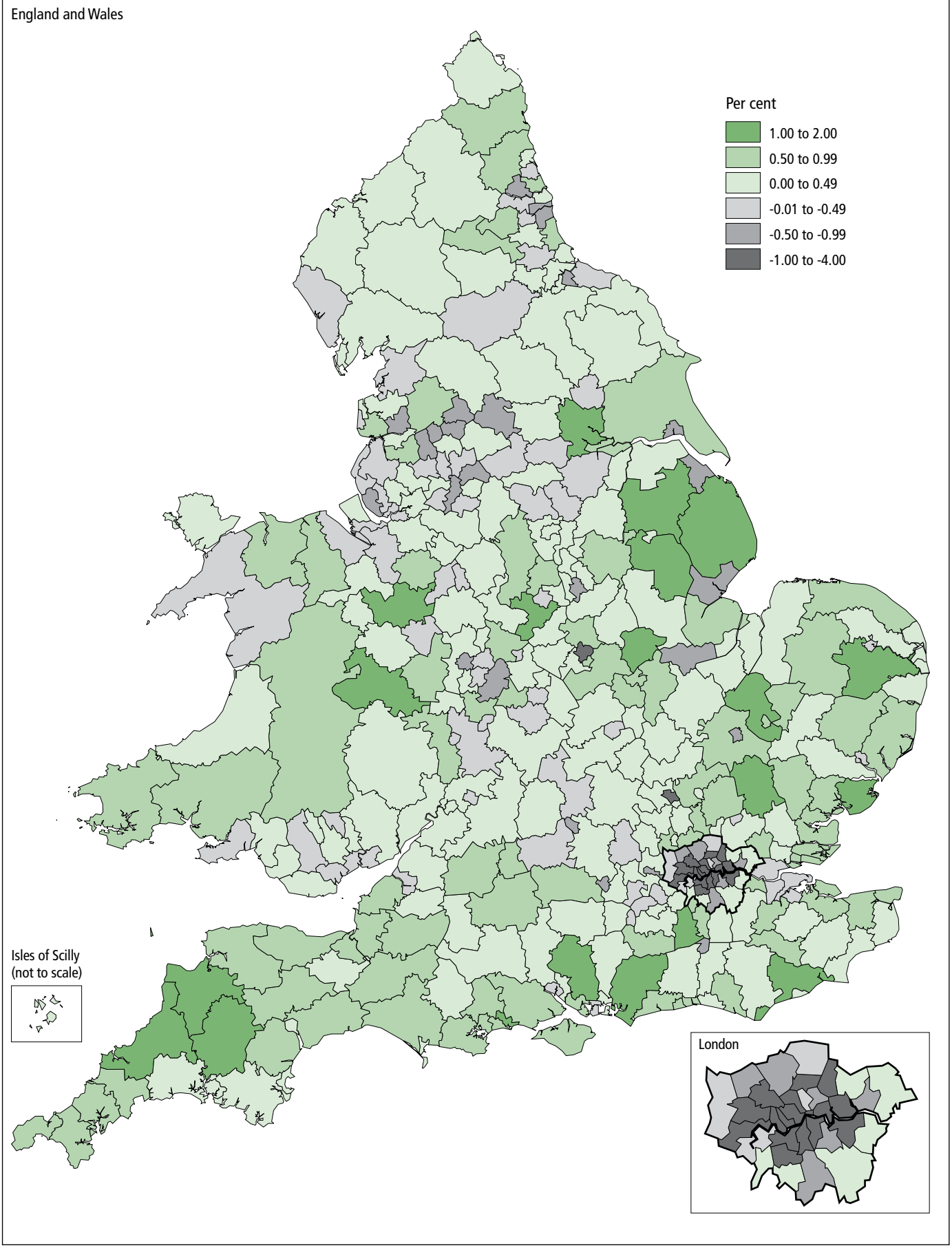
to and from London are moves from/to South East and East GORs, with these combined making up half of its inflows and nearly two-thirds (63 per cent) of its outflows. At the LA and UA level, the majority of inflows to London areas are from other London areas, with two-thirds of inflows to London boroughs being from other London boroughs. At individual borough level, the inflows from other London boroughs ranged from 80 per cent (Barking and Dagenham) to 52 per cent (Kingston upon Thames).

Newham was the London borough that experienced the largest net outflow, of 8,200 people in 2008; this is a slight decline from 2007, when it also experienced the largest net outflow. Six London boroughs experienced net inflows in 2008, compared to only three in the year to mid-2007. The largest net inflow was for Havering, which experienced a net inflow of 1,100 people in the year. Havering also experienced the largest net inflow in 2007, of a similar magnitude. The areas which had a net inflow in mid-2008, that did not in mid-2007, were Kingston upon Thames, Bexley and Redbridge, which all experienced small net inflows in 2008 compared to small net outflows in 2007. The majority of flows into these areas, as with all London areas, was from other London boroughs, although Kingston upon Thames was the area of London which experienced the lowest proportion of its inflows from other London boroughs (52 per cent).

Scotland focus

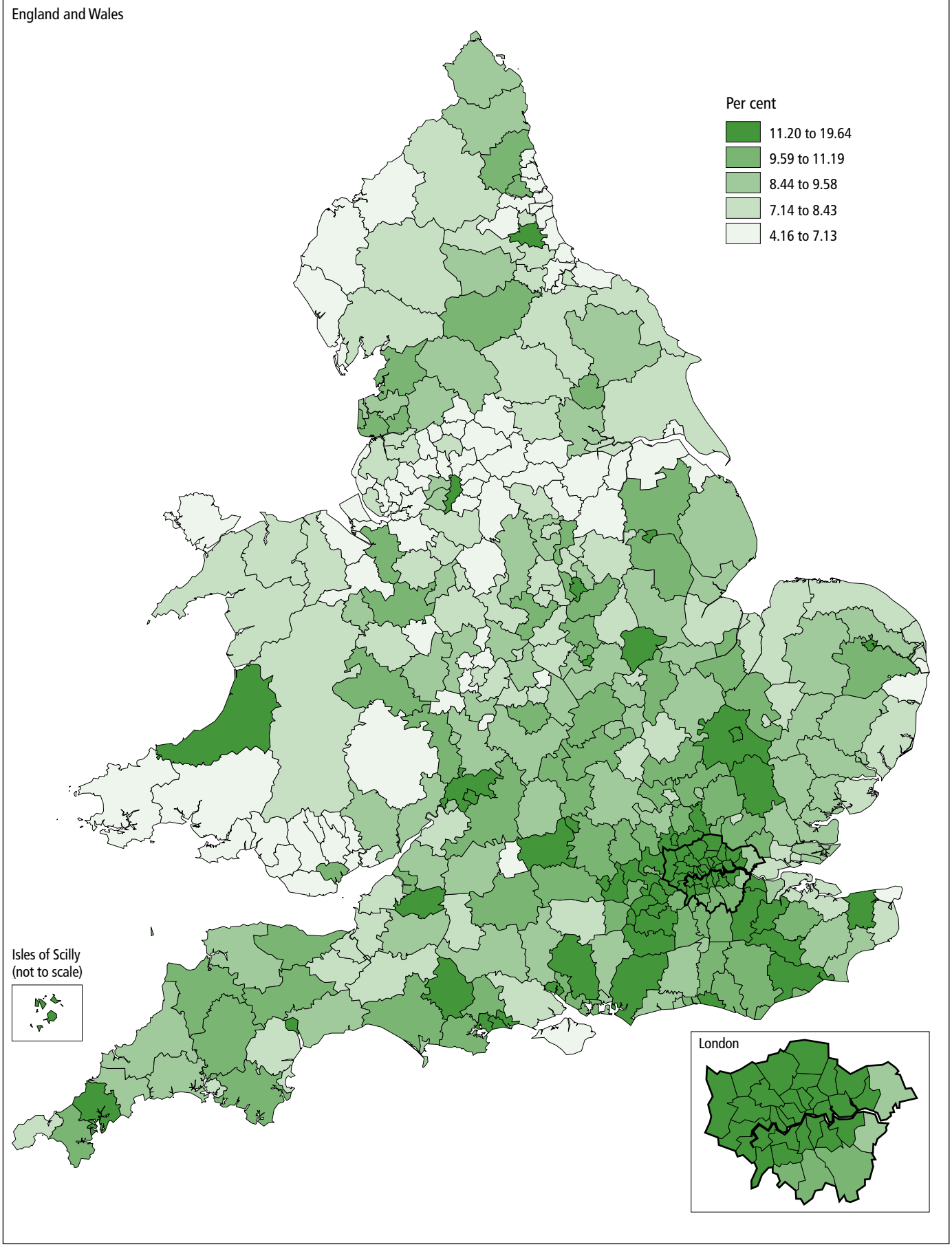
Table E shows that the main pattern of net moves within Scotland is one of migration from the city council areas to the council areas adjacent to these cities. The council areas experiencing by far the biggest loss of population to elsewhere in Scotland were those containing Scotland's three largest cities: Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The biggest gains of people from elsewhere in Scotland were to East Lothian and Fife,

Map 1 **Net internal migration as a percentage of the mid-2007 population estimates by local or unitary authority, year to mid-2008**



Source: Office for National Statistics

Map 2 **Internal migration turnover as a percentage of the mid-2007 population estimates by local or unitary authority, year to mid-2008**



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table E **Net Migration for council areas within Scotland (mid-2007 to mid-2008)**

	Net migration within Scotland		Net migration within Scotland
East Lothian	990	Renfrewshire	120
Aberdeenshire	920	North Ayrshire	110
Fife	730	Dumfries & Galloway	50
South Lanarkshire	620	Orkney Islands	–50
Perth & Kinross	500	Moray	–60
Highland	430	East Dunbartonshire	–80
Falkirk	420	Eilean Siar	–80
Angus	380	Shetland Islands	–100
East Ayrshire	380	West Dunbartonshire	–120
Scottish Borders	360	Inverclyde	–190
Midlothian	320	Argyll & Bute	–200
Clackmannanshire	310	Stirling	–320
South Ayrshire	230	Dundee City	–400
North Lanarkshire	180	Aberdeen City	–1710
East Renfrewshire	170	City of Edinburgh	–1900
West Lothian	170	Glasgow City	–2180

which are close to Edinburgh, Aberdeenshire which surrounds Aberdeen City, and South Lanarkshire, which borders Glasgow.

Table F shows the in, out and net migration flows within Scotland for every 1,000 people in an area. In general, the city council areas experience the highest rate of net loss of population. However, the island council areas of Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands and Shetland Island had a similar level of net loss of population relative to their size. Not surprisingly, the three council areas with the highest net gain per 1,000 population, East Lothian, Clackmannanshire and Midlothian, all have a high rate of in migration. However, the in migration rate to Stirling was similarly high and yet it experienced a net loss of population. This was because Stirling had the highest rate of population loss to elsewhere in Scotland. The lowest rate of migration loss was in Dumfries & Galloway. Here there was an equally low inflow of migrants from elsewhere in Scotland, making Dumfries & Galloway the area with by far the lowest exchange of population with other parts of Scotland.

Table F **Migration rates per 1,000 persons for council areas within Scotland (mid-2007 to mid-2008)**

	In	Out	Net		In	Out	Net
East Lothian	34	24	10	Renfrewshire	21	20	1
Clackmannanshire	30	24	6	North Lanarkshire	17	16	1
Midlothian	29	25	4	Dumfries & Galloway	12	12	0
Aberdeenshire	25	21	4	Moray	19	19	–1
Perth & Kinross	27	23	3	East Dunbartonshire	27	28	–1
Angus	27	23	3	West Dunbartonshire	21	22	–1
Scottish Borders	22	19	3	Argyll & Bute	24	26	–2
East Ayrshire	23	20	3	Inverclyde	13	16	–2
Falkirk	20	17	3	Orkney Islands	19	21	–3
South Ayrshire	22	20	2	Dundee City	27	29	–3
Fife	18	16	2	Eilean Siar	24	27	–3
South Lanarkshire	21	19	2	Stirling	33	36	–4
Highland	21	19	2	Glasgow City	25	29	–4
East Renfrewshire	32	30	2	City of Edinburgh	23	27	–4
West Lothian	23	22	1	Shetland Islands	15	20	–5
North Ayrshire	21	20	1	Aberdeen City	27	35	–8

Wales focus

There was minimal change in migration to and from Wales between mid-2007 and mid-2008. Cardiff had the largest inflow and outflow of any Welsh LA, with roughly twice as many people moving into and out of the LA as the next largest flow (Swansea). Cardiff experienced a small net outflow in this year, as was the case in the mid-2006 and mid-2007 figures. Also in common with the previous two years Carmarthenshire experienced the largest net inflow, with 1000 more people entering than leaving. The largest turnover as a percentage of mid-2008 population was experienced by Ceredigion, where turnover due to internal migration was equivalent to about 12.3 per cent in the year to mid-2008. In general nearly all net flows for Wales were smaller than in mid-2007, reflecting the lower level of mobility seen throughout England and Wales in this year. The effect of net migration on Welsh LAs was small, with only five areas experiencing a net flow equivalent to more than 0.5 per cent of their mid-2007 population estimate, and none of these grew more than one per cent.

Northern Ireland focus

There are 26 Local Government Districts (LGDs) in Northern Ireland, ranging in size from 17,000 (Moyle) to 268,000 (Belfast). Internal moves in 2007–08 have fallen markedly compared to the previous year (–11 per cent) but are only slightly less than figures for 2004–05 and 2005–06.

Between mid-2007 and mid-2008, Craigavon and Newtownabbey LGDs experienced the largest net inflow of internal migrants of 400 persons, or 0.4 per cent and 0.5 per cent of their mid-2007 population estimates respectively.

Belfast LGD experienced the largest net outflow of internal migrants; 1,000 persons or 0.4 per cent of its mid-2007 population estimate. It also experienced the largest turnover (internal inflows plus outflows), equivalent to 6.0% of its mid-2007 population. Net migration out of Belfast LGD and to surrounding LGDs has been a trend for several years.

For Derry, Fermanagh and Newry and Mourne LGDs, both inflows and outflows as a percentage of the mid-2007 population estimates were less than 1.5 per cent.

Explanatory notes

Internal migration estimates for England and Wales are produced using a combination of two data sources: the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR); and GPs' patient registers (PRDS, Patient Register Data System).

Estimating migration at health authority level

The NHSCR at Southport provides a comprehensive system to assist with NHS patient administration in England and Wales. One of its roles is to record the transfer of patients between former HAs. These data are collected and used as a proxy for internal migration. This occurs when the NHSCR receives notification that an NHS patient has changed address to one that is located within a different former HA, although the NHSCR does not record information on the actual change of address. It is assumed that the average delay between moving house and registering with a new GP is about one month. Migration estimates have been derived from this source since 1975.

It should be noted that these records do not provide perfect estimates of migration. Their accuracy depends on migrants promptly re-registering with a new GP when they change their address. It is known that re-registration patterns vary by sex and age group. Young children, their

mothers and the elderly are thought to re-register quite quickly after moving, while young men take longer to re-register than women of the same age.

While this data source can provide quarterly and annual estimates of migration at former HA level by age and gender, it cannot provide any estimates below that geographic level. For this reason, NHSCR data are combined with PRDS data, described below, to create migration estimates at local and unitary authority level.

Estimating migration at local and unitary authority level

Every HA in England and Wales holds a register of the patients registered with GPs within their area of responsibility. This contains the NHS number, gender, date of birth, date of acceptance at the HA and, importantly, the postcode of address for each patient. By obtaining a download from each patient register on an annual basis and by combining all patient register extracts together, ONS can create a total register for the whole of England and Wales. Comparing records in one year with those of the previous year by linking to NHS number enables identification of people who have changed their postcode. A migrant is therefore defined as a person who has changed their residential postcode between one year and the next. The download is taken on 31 July each year to enable migration estimates to be made for the year ending 30 June that year. In line with NHSCR data, this allows a month between a patient moving and registering with a new GP. The patient register data were used for the first time to produce migration estimates for the year ending mid-1998.

ONS carried out extensive research to investigate whether the patient registers represented a suitable source of migration data. That research is described elsewhere.[1,2] The main conclusions were that data from the patient registers could be used to provide migration estimates that are consistent and plausible over time. By aggregating postcodes and controlling to the more complete NHSCR data, these data can be used to provide annual estimates of migration for local and unitary authority areas. In addition, the quality of the information held on patient registers has been improving over time and is expected to continue to improve.

But migration estimates derived solely from the patient registers have one main problem. By comparing patient registers in two consecutive years, certain groups of moves that occur during the year will be missed. This is because patient registers cannot capture the movement of those migrants who were not registered with a doctor in one of the two years, but who moved during the year. The largest group of these is migrant babies aged less than one year, who would not be on a register at the start of the year. Other people who are not on the register at the start of the year, but who move after joining the NHS and before the end of the year, would not be captured either, For example, those leaving the armed forces, or international in-migrants. Similarly, people who move within the year but are not on a register at the end of the year are not captured. Such people would include anyone who moved and then, before the end of the year, either died, enlisted in the armed forces or left the country. All of these within-year moves are included in the existing migration estimates derived from the NHSCR, so the more geographically detailed data from the patient registers is combined with the more complete information from the NHSCR to produce migration estimates for local and unitary authority areas.

Future research into internal migration data

The aim of the Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) project is to improve migration and population statistics produced by ONS. Part of the remit of the IMPS project involves reviewing internal migration estimates. This includes researching other administrative sources that could be used to improve estimates of internal migration and specific population subgroups where there are known issues with accurately measuring migration. Work is also being taken forward to gain a better understanding of the effectiveness of current methods in estimating the internal migration of students at both the beginning and end of their studies. Further information about the IMPS project is available from www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/default.asp

Data availability

Internal migration data are disseminated via Population Trends, Social Trends & Social Focus, Regional Trends and Key Population and Vital Statistics. The patient register data was published in 2000 to complement the existing internal migration data.

Quarterly Rolling Year Data

Inter-regional rolling year tables are released onto the ONS website every three months in March, June, September and December. Data for March of the year are released in December of the same year. Data for June, September and December of the year are released in March, June and September of the following year respectively. These tables can be downloaded free of charge from www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10191

The following migration outputs are available from ONS for twelve-month periods ending March, June, September and December. The earliest is that ending December 1975. The latest estimates are available nine months after the end of the quarter. These tables are based solely upon NHSCR data.

- **Table 1** – Flows (numbers) to and from a former HA, from and to the rest of the UK, by sex and five-year age group.
- **Table 2a** – Origin/destination matrix of flows between former HAs and the rest of the UK.
- **Table 2b** – Flows to and from a given former HA, from and to each other former HA by broad age group.
- **Table 3** – For a GOR of choice or for Wales, an origin/destination matrix with a broad age breakdown showing moves between the former HAs in a chosen GOR or Wales. In addition, this table contains information on moves between each of the other GORs.

Mid-year annual data

Local authority estimates derived from the combination of NHSCR and patient register data are available annually from the year ending mid-1999 to the most recent year available. The tables below, which are similar to the NHSCR version of Table 1 above, can be downloaded free of charge at: www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/explorer.asp?CTG=3&SL=4253&E=4218#4218

- Numbers to and from each local authority in England and Wales, from and to the rest of the UK by sex.
- Numbers to and from each local authority in England and Wales, from and to the rest of the UK, by sex and broad age group.
- Numbers to and from each local authority in England and Wales, from and to the rest of the UK, by sex, and five-year age group.

In addition, ONS have used the patient register data in the production of annual mid-year versions of the NHSCR-based origin/destination tables (Tables 2a, 2b and 3). The following tables are available on request for the years ending June from 1999 up to 2007.

- **Table 2a** – Origin/destination matrix of flows between local authorities in England and Wales.
- **Table 2b** – Flows to and from a given local authority, from and to each other local authority in England and Wales, by broad age group.

- **Table 3** – For a GOR of choice or for Wales, an origin/destination matrix with a broad age breakdown showing moves between the local authorities in a chosen GOR or Wales. In addition, this table contains information on moves between each of the other GORs.

Ad hoc data

Tables for GORs, former HAs or LA/UAs showing bespoke age breakdown and sex can be provided.

To order Internal Migration tables, or for enquiries about internal migration estimates, please email the ONS Migration Statistics Unit at: migstatsunit@ONS.gsi.gov.uk.

References

1 Chappell R, Vickers L and Evans H (2000) T*he Use of Patient Registers to Estimate Migration*, Population Trends 101. Available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/PT101bookV3.pdf

2 Scott A and Kilbey T (1999) *Can Patient Registers give an improved measure of internal migration in England and Wales?*, Population Trends 96. Available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/PT96book.pdf

Table 1 **Internal migration* within the United Kingdom: Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales, gross and net flows, by sex, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

England, Wales, Government Office Regions, local authorities — thousands

Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
NORTH EAST	**38.5**	**39.4**	**–0.9**	**18.9**	**18.9**	**0.0**	**19.6**	**20.6**	**–0.9**
Darlington UA	3.7	3.6	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.0
Hartlepool UA	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0
Middlesbrough UA	4.8	5.8	–1.0	2.4	3.0	–0.5	2.4	2.8	–0.5
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3.5	3.9	–0.3	1.8	1.9	–0.1	1.7	1.9	–0.2
Stockton on Tees UA	5.7	5.3	0.4	2.8	2.6	0.2	2.9	2.6	0.2
Durham									
Chester-le-Street	1.9	2.2	–0.2	1.0	1.0	–0.1	0.9	1.1	–0.2
Derwentside	3.2	2.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.3
Durham	6.4	6.0	0.3	3.0	2.7	0.3	3.3	3.3	0.0
Easington	2.8	2.3	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.3
Sedgefield	3.0	3.4	–0.4	1.5	1.7	–0.2	1.5	1.7	–0.2
Teesdale	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Wear Valley	2.7	2.2	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.3
Northumberland									
Alnwick	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Blyth Valley	2.5	2.7	–0.2	1.3	1.3	–0.1	1.3	1.4	–0.1
Castle Morpeth	2.7	2.3	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.2
Tynedale	2.3	2.2	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.1
Wansbeck	2.0	1.9	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County)									
Gateshead	6.4	6.6	–0.1	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.3	3.3	–0.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	14.4	16.0	–1.6	7.0	7.5	–0.6	7.4	8.5	–1.0
North Tyneside	7.2	6.2	1.0	3.5	3.1	0.4	3.7	3.1	0.5
South Tyneside	3.3	3.3	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0
Sunderland	5.5	7.0	–1.5	2.8	3.4	–0.6	2.7	3.5	–0.8
NORTH WEST	**95.2**	**103.2**	**–8.0**	**46.4**	**49.4**	**–3.0**	**48.8**	**53.8**	**–5.0**
Blackburn with Darwen UA	3.9	5.2	–1.3	2.0	2.5	–0.5	1.9	2.6	–0.7
Blackpool UA	7.4	7.6	–0.2	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.6	3.8	–0.2
Halton UA	3.1	3.2	–0.1	1.5	1.6	–0.1	1.5	1.6	–0.1
Warrington UA	6.5	5.8	0.7	3.3	2.9	0.4	3.2	2.9	0.3
Cheshire									
Chester	6.5	6.6	–0.1	3.0	2.9	0.1	3.5	3.6	–0.1
Congleton	3.8	3.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.0
Crewe and Nantwich	4.5	3.9	0.6	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.3	2.0	0.3
Ellesmere Port & Neston	2.6	2.8	–0.1	1.3	1.3	–0.1	1.4	1.4	0.0
Macclesfield	6.3	5.9	0.4	3.0	2.8	0.2	3.3	3.1	0.2
Vale Royal	4.5	4.2	0.4	2.2	2.0	0.2	2.3	2.1	0.2
Cumbria									
Allerdale	2.8	2.5	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.1
Barrow-in-Furness	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0
Carlisle	3.4	3.2	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.8	1.7	0.1
Copeland	1.8	1.8	–0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0
Eden	2.1	1.9	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1
South Lakeland	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	2.1	2.2	0.0
Greater Manchester (Met County)									
Bolton	7.4	7.9	–0.6	3.7	4.0	–0.3	3.7	4.0	–0.3
Bury	6.0	6.8	–0.9	2.9	3.3	–0.5	3.1	3.5	–0.4
Manchester	29.3	31.7	–2.5	14.0	15.0	–0.9	15.2	16.8	–1.5
Oldham	4.5	5.7	–1.2	2.1	2.8	–0.7	2.4	2.9	–0.6
Rochdale	5.7	6.6	–0.9	2.8	3.3	–0.5	2.9	3.3	–0.4
Salford	10.3	10.1	0.3	5.1	5.0	0.0	5.2	5.0	0.2
Stockport	9.5	9.6	–0.1	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.8	4.9	–0.1
Tameside	5.6	5.2	0.4	2.7	2.6	0.1	2.9	2.6	0.3
Trafford	8.9	9.4	–0.5	4.3	4.6	–0.2	4.6	4.9	–0.3
Wigan	7.4	6.9	0.6	3.6	3.4	0.3	3.8	3.5	0.3

Table 1 continued **Internal migration* within the United Kingdom: Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales, gross and net flows, by sex, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

England, Wales, Government Office Regions, local authorities — thousands

Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Lancashire									
Burnley	2.9	3.3	–0.5	1.4	1.7	–0.2	1.4	1.7	–0.2
Chorley	4.3	3.7	0.6	2.2	1.8	0.4	2.1	1.9	0.2
Fylde	4.0	3.5	0.5	1.9	1.7	0.3	2.1	1.9	0.2
Hyndburn	2.7	3.1	–0.5	1.4	1.6	–0.2	1.3	1.6	–0.3
Lancaster	6.9	7.1	–0.3	3.2	3.3	–0.1	3.6	3.8	–0.2
Pendle	2.8	3.4	–0.6	1.4	1.7	–0.3	1.5	1.7	–0.3
Preston	6.0	6.8	–0.8	2.9	3.2	–0.3	3.1	3.6	–0.4
Ribble Valley	2.7	2.4	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.2
Rossendale	2.7	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.1
South Ribble	4.5	3.9	0.5	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.3	2.1	0.2
West Lancashire	3.8	4.2	–0.3	1.9	1.9	–0.1	2.0	2.2	–0.3
Wyre	5.2	4.7	0.5	2.6	2.2	0.3	2.6	2.4	0.1
Merseyside (Met County)									
Knowsley	4.7	5.2	–0.5	2.3	2.5	–0.2	2.4	2.7	–0.3
Liverpool	15.3	17.9	–2.6	7.2	8.2	–1.1	8.2	9.7	–1.5
St. Helens	4.4	4.4	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0
Sefton	7.2	7.4	–0.2	3.5	3.6	–0.1	3.7	3.8	–0.1
Wirral	6.5	6.5	0.0	3.1	3.2	–0.1	3.3	3.3	0.1
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	**90.7**	**94.2**	**–3.6**	**43.5**	**44.7**	**–1.2**	**47.2**	**49.5**	**–2.3**
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	13.8	11.9	1.9	6.7	5.8	1.0	7.1	6.1	1.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7.2	9.1	–1.9	3.6	4.4	–0.8	3.6	4.7	–1.1
North East Lincolnshire UA	3.7	4.5	–0.8	1.9	2.2	–0.3	1.8	2.3	–0.5
North Lincolnshire UA	4.7	4.4	0.3	2.3	2.2	0.2	2.4	2.2	0.2
York UA	9.9	10.1	–0.1	4.6	4.6	0.0	5.3	5.5	–0.2
North Yorkshire									
Craven	2.5	2.3	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.1
Hambleton	3.8	3.5	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.1	2.0	1.8	0.2
Harrogate	6.2	5.6	0.6	2.9	2.6	0.3	3.3	3.1	0.3
Richmondshire	2.5	2.6	–0.1	1.0	1.1	–0.1	1.4	1.4	0.0
Ryedale	2.3	2.2	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
Scarborough	4.2	4.1	0.1	2.1	2.0	0.2	2.1	2.1	0.0
Selby	4.1	3.2	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.2	1.7	0.5
South Yorkshire (Met County)									
Barnsley	5.9	5.2	0.7	2.9	2.5	0.4	3.0	2.7	0.3
Doncaster	7.1	7.8	–0.7	3.5	3.9	–0.4	3.6	3.9	–0.3
Rotherham	6.3	6.8	–0.5	3.1	3.3	–0.2	3.2	3.5	–0.3
Sheffield	17.9	20.0	–2.1	8.8	9.7	–0.9	9.1	10.3	–1.2
West Yorkshire (Met County)									
Bradford	13.4	16.1	–2.6	6.6	7.9	–1.3	6.8	8.1	–1.3
Calderdale	6.2	5.8	0.4	3.0	2.8	0.2	3.2	3.0	0.2
Kirklees	11.7	12.1	–0.4	5.6	5.9	–0.2	6.1	6.2	–0.2
Leeds	31.1	30.6	0.5	14.6	14.2	0.3	16.6	16.4	0.2
Wakefield	8.1	8.5	–0.4	4.0	4.2	–0.2	4.1	4.4	–0.2
EAST MIDLANDS	**105.8**	**98.3**	**7.5**	**50.9**	**47.7**	**3.1**	**55.0**	**50.6**	**4.4**
Derby UA	9.3	10.1	–0.7	4.6	4.9	–0.3	4.7	5.1	–0.4
Leicester UA	12.9	16.2	–3.3	6.1	7.5	–1.4	6.8	8.7	–1.9
Nottingham UA	19.6	22.2	–2.7	9.4	11.1	–1.6	10.1	11.2	–1.0
Rutland UA	2.4	2.0	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.3
Derbyshire									
Amber Valley	4.9	4.3	0.6	2.3	2.1	0.2	2.6	2.2	0.4
Bolsover	3.7	3.7	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0
Chesterfield	3.9	3.8	0.1	1.9	2.0	–0.1	2.0	1.8	0.2
Derbyshire Dales	3.6	3.0	0.6	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.2
Erewash	4.6	4.2	0.4	2.2	2.0	0.1	2.4	2.2	0.2

Table 1 **Internal migration* within the United Kingdom: Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales, gross and net flows, by sex, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

England, Wales, Government Office Regions, local authorities — thousands

Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
High Peak	2.7	2.5	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.1
North East Derbyshire	4.5	4.2	0.3	2.2	2.0	0.2	2.3	2.2	0.1
South Derbyshire	5.5	4.5	1.0	2.7	2.2	0.5	2.8	2.3	0.5
Leicestershire									
Blaby	4.4	4.3	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.2
Charnwood	9.5	8.4	1.0	5.0	4.3	0.7	4.5	4.1	0.3
Harborough	4.0	3.5	0.5	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.1	1.8	0.3
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.3	3.8	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.9	0.3
Melton	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	–0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1
North West Leicestershire	3.8	3.5	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.1	2.0	1.8	0.2
Oadby and Wigston	4.1	3.8	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.1	2.1	2.0	0.1
Lincolnshire									
Boston	2.3	2.7	–0.3	1.1	1.3	–0.1	1.2	1.4	–0.2
East Lindsey	7.3	5.9	1.4	3.6	2.9	0.7	3.7	3.0	0.7
Lincoln	6.3	6.3	0.0	2.8	2.9	–0.1	3.4	3.3	0.1
North Kesteven	6.0	4.6	1.4	2.8	2.1	0.7	3.2	2.5	0.7
South Holland	3.7	2.9	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.5	0.4
South Kesteven	5.8	5.3	0.5	2.8	2.6	0.2	3.0	2.7	0.3
West Lindsey	4.9	4.0	0.9	2.3	1.9	0.5	2.6	2.1	0.5
Northamptonshire									
Corby	2.3	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.2
Daventry	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0
East Northamptonshire	4.6	4.1	0.5	2.2	2.0	0.3	2.4	2.1	0.3
Kettering	4.2	3.4	0.8	2.0	1.7	0.3	2.2	1.7	0.5
Northampton	8.7	9.3	–0.6	4.1	4.4	–0.3	4.6	4.9	–0.3
South Northamptonshire	4.7	4.7	0.1	2.3	2.2	0.1	2.5	2.5	0.0
Wellingborough	3.4	3.4	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0
Nottinghamshire									
Ashfield	4.4	4.2	0.2	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.2
Bassetlaw	4.0	3.6	0.5	2.0	1.8	0.3	2.0	1.8	0.2
Broxtowe	6.0	6.0	0.1	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0
Gedling	5.5	5.2	0.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.8	2.6	0.2
Mansfield	3.8	3.6	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.2	1.9	1.9	0.1
Newark and Sherwood	5.0	4.3	0.6	2.4	2.1	0.3	2.5	2.2	0.3
Rushcliffe	6.0	5.6	0.3	2.8	2.6	0.2	3.2	3.0	0.2
WEST MIDLANDS	**90.4**	**98.4**	**–8.0**	**42.6**	**47.5**	**–4.9**	**47.8**	**50.9**	**–3.2**
Herefordshire, County of UA	6.4	5.7	0.6	3.0	2.7	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.3
Stoke–on–Trent UA	8.6	9.6	–1.0	4.2	4.7	–0.5	4.4	4.9	–0.5
Telford and Wrekin UA	5.0	5.8	–0.8	2.5	2.8	–0.3	2.5	2.9	–0.4
Shropshire									
Bridgnorth	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.3
North Shropshire	3.2	2.6	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.3
Oswestry	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.1
Shrewsbury and Atcham	3.7	3.6	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.1
South Shropshire	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.3
Staffordshire									
Cannock Chase	3.3	3.2	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.1
East Staffordshire	4.2	3.9	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.1
Lichfield	4.7	4.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	0.3	2.4	2.0	0.4
Newcastle–under–Lyme	5.6	5.8	–0.2	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.9	3.1	–0.1
South Staffordshire	4.7	4.5	0.3	2.3	2.1	0.2	2.5	2.4	0.1
Stafford	5.2	4.8	0.4	2.7	2.5	0.2	2.5	2.3	0.2
Staffordshire Moorlands	3.5	3.2	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.8	1.7	0.1
Tamworth	2.6	2.8	–0.3	1.3	1.4	–0.2	1.3	1.4	–0.1

Table 1 continued **Internal migration* within the United Kingdom: Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales, gross and net flows, by sex, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

England, Wales, Government Office Regions, local authorities — thousands

Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Warwickshire									
North Warwickshire	3.0	2.9	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.1
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4.5	4.1	0.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	2.4	2.2	0.2
Rugby	4.2	3.9	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.2
Stratford–on–Avon	5.9	5.3	0.5	2.7	2.5	0.2	3.2	2.9	0.3
Warwick	6.8	7.0	–0.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.8	3.9	–0.1
West Midlands (Met County)									
Birmingham	33.3	41.5	–8.3	15.7	19.7	–4.1	17.6	21.8	–4.2
Coventry	11.8	13.4	–1.5	5.7	6.5	–0.8	6.1	6.8	–0.7
Dudley	8.3	8.3	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.1	0.0
Sandwell	11.2	12.0	–0.7	5.3	5.9	–0.5	5.9	6.1	–0.2
Solihull	9.1	7.9	1.2	4.2	3.9	0.4	4.9	4.1	0.8
Walsall	7.8	8.5	–0.7	3.7	4.1	–0.4	4.1	4.4	–0.3
Wolverhampton	7.4	8.9	–1.6	3.4	4.5	–1.0	3.9	4.5	–0.5
Worcestershire									
Bromsgrove	4.5	3.8	0.6	2.2	1.8	0.4	2.3	2.0	0.3
Malvern Hills	4.0	3.6	0.4	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.1	1.9	0.2
Redditch	2.6	2.9	–0.3	1.3	1.4	–0.1	1.3	1.5	–0.2
Worcester	4.3	4.5	–0.2	2.1	2.2	–0.1	2.2	2.3	–0.1
Wychavon	4.9	5.1	–0.2	2.4	2.4	–0.1	2.5	2.6	–0.1
Wyre Forest	3.2	3.2	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0
EAST	**140.0**	**120.8**	**19.3**	**66.8**	**58.1**	**8.7**	**73.2**	**62.7**	**10.5**
Luton UA	6.4	9.1	–2.7	3.1	4.5	–1.4	3.3	4.6	–1.3
Peterborough UA	6.8	7.8	–1.0	3.3	3.8	–0.5	3.5	4.0	–0.4
Southend–on–Sea UA	7.7	6.5	1.1	3.7	3.2	0.6	3.9	3.4	0.6
Thurrock UA	6.2	6.4	–0.2	2.9	3.1	–0.2	3.3	3.3	0.0
Bedfordshire									
Bedford	6.1	6.2	0.0	3.0	3.0	–0.1	3.2	3.1	0.0
Mid Bedfordshire	6.9	6.2	0.6	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.5	3.2	0.3
South Bedfordshire	6.0	5.5	0.4	2.9	2.7	0.2	3.1	2.8	0.3
Cambridgeshire									
Cambridge	11.0	11.9	–0.9	5.4	5.6	–0.2	5.6	6.3	–0.7
East Cambridgeshire	4.5	3.6	1.0	2.2	1.7	0.6	2.3	1.9	0.4
Fenland	4.7	4.2	0.4	2.3	2.0	0.3	2.3	2.2	0.2
Huntingdonshire	7.2	7.0	0.1	3.5	3.5	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.1
South Cambridgeshire	9.3	8.0	1.3	4.4	3.8	0.6	4.8	4.2	0.6
Essex									
Basildon	6.9	6.8	0.2	3.3	3.4	–0.1	3.6	3.4	0.2
Braintree	6.7	5.8	0.9	3.2	2.8	0.4	3.5	2.9	0.6
Brentwood	3.8	3.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	0.1	2.0	1.7	0.3
Castle Point	3.8	3.3	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.2	2.0	1.7	0.3
Chelmsford	7.2	7.2	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.7	3.8	–0.1
Colchester	9.1	7.5	1.6	4.4	3.6	0.8	4.7	3.9	0.8
Epping Forest	6.7	6.4	0.3	3.2	3.0	0.2	3.5	3.4	0.2
Harlow	3.2	3.4	–0.2	1.5	1.7	–0.1	1.6	1.7	–0.1
Maldon	3.0	2.6	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.6	1.3	0.3
Rochford	4.1	3.4	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.1	1.7	0.4
Tendring	6.3	4.7	1.7	3.1	2.2	0.9	3.2	2.4	0.8
Uttlesford	4.7	3.8	0.9	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.5	2.0	0.5
Hertfordshire									
Broxbourne	4.7	4.6	0.1	2.2	2.3	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.1
Dacorum	6.4	6.3	0.1	3.0	3.1	0.0	3.3	3.2	0.1
East Hertfordshire	7.3	6.6	0.7	3.5	3.1	0.4	3.8	3.4	0.3
Hertsmere	6.1	5.3	0.7	2.8	2.4	0.3	3.3	2.9	0.4
North Hertfordshire	6.9	5.8	1.1	3.3	2.8	0.4	3.7	3.0	0.7
St Albans	7.0	6.8	0.2	3.4	3.3	0.1	3.7	3.5	0.1

Table 1 **Internal migration* within the United Kingdom: Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales, gross and net flows, by sex, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

England, Wales, Government Office Regions, local authorities — thousands

Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Stevenage	3.6	3.6	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0
Three Rivers	5.2	4.6	0.7	2.5	2.2	0.3	2.7	2.4	0.3
Watford	5.3	5.1	0.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.6	0.1
Welwyn Hatfield	6.9	6.3	0.6	3.2	3.0	0.3	3.6	3.3	0.3
Norfolk									
Breckland	6.0	5.1	0.9	2.9	2.4	0.5	3.1	2.7	0.4
Broadland	5.7	5.4	0.3	2.7	2.6	0.1	2.9	2.8	0.2
Great Yarmouth	3.6	3.4	0.2	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.7	1.7	0.1
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	5.6	4.9	0.7	2.7	2.4	0.4	2.9	2.5	0.3
North Norfolk	4.7	3.7	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.4	1.9	0.5
Norwich	9.7	9.9	–0.2	4.7	4.8	–0.1	5.0	5.1	–0.1
South Norfolk	6.7	5.1	1.5	3.3	2.5	0.7	3.4	2.6	0.8
Suffolk									
Babergh	4.2	4.0	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.1	2.2	2.1	0.1
Forest Heath	2.8	2.4	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.3
Ipswich	5.3	5.5	–0.1	2.6	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.8	–0.1
Mid Suffolk	4.7	4.1	0.6	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.5	2.1	0.3
St Edmundsbury	4.9	4.4	0.5	2.3	2.1	0.3	2.5	2.3	0.2
Suffolk Coastal	5.7	4.7	1.0	2.7	2.3	0.4	3.0	2.4	0.5
Waveney	3.9	3.6	0.3	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.1
LONDON	**168.2**	**238.8**	**–70.6**	**80.1**	**114.4**	**–34.3**	**88.1**	**124.4**	**–36.3**
Inner London									
Camden	17.4	20.4	–3.1	7.7	8.9	–1.2	9.6	11.5	–1.8
City of London	0.6	0.7	–0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Hackney	15.6	17.6	–2.0	7.0	8.1	–1.1	8.5	9.5	–0.9
Hammersmith and Fulham	14.9	17.5	–2.6	6.6	7.7	–1.1	8.3	9.8	–1.5
Haringey	17.0	20.7	–3.6	7.7	9.6	–1.9	9.3	11.0	–1.7
Islington	18.1	18.8	–0.7	8.1	8.0	0.0	10.1	10.8	–0.7
Kensington and Chelsea	9.3	11.4	–2.1	4.3	5.2	–0.9	5.1	6.2	–1.1
Lambeth	24.2	28.2	–4.0	11.0	12.9	–1.8	13.2	15.4	–2.2
Lewisham	18.6	20.1	–1.5	8.5	9.4	–1.0	10.1	10.7	–0.6
Newham	14.5	22.8	–8.2	7.0	11.3	–4.3	7.5	11.5	–3.9
Southwark	20.0	24.2	–4.2	9.3	11.0	–1.7	10.7	13.1	–2.5
Tower Hamlets	15.6	18.0	–2.4	7.4	8.7	–1.3	8.2	9.3	–1.2
Wandsworth	26.1	29.0	–3.0	11.1	12.7	–1.6	15.0	16.4	–1.4
Westminster	17.1	20.0	–2.9	7.9	9.1	–1.2	9.2	10.9	–1.7
Outer London									
Barking and Dagenham	10.8	11.7	–0.9	5.0	5.6	–0.6	5.8	6.1	–0.3
Barnet	18.3	21.0	–2.7	8.4	9.4	–1.1	9.9	11.6	–1.7
Bexley	10.4	10.4	0.1	4.8	4.9	–0.2	5.7	5.4	0.2
Brent	14.6	21.6	–7.1	6.8	10.3	–3.5	7.8	11.3	–3.6
Bromley	14.9	14.0	0.9	6.9	6.6	0.2	8.0	7.3	0.6
Croydon	17.7	19.5	–1.8	8.4	9.4	–1.0	9.3	10.1	–0.8
Ealing	19.8	23.6	–3.8	9.5	11.2	–1.7	10.3	12.4	–2.0
Enfield	15.9	16.9	–1.0	7.3	8.0	–0.7	8.7	9.0	–0.3
Greenwich	13.8	17.7	–3.9	6.5	8.2	–1.8	7.4	9.5	–2.2
Harrow	12.5	13.8	–1.3	6.1	6.6	–0.5	6.4	7.2	–0.7
Havering	10.2	9.1	1.1	4.8	4.4	0.5	5.4	4.7	0.7
Hillingdon	15.1	15.7	–0.6	7.3	7.7	–0.5	7.8	8.0	–0.2
Hounslow	14.7	18.2	–3.6	7.1	8.9	–1.8	7.6	9.3	–1.8
Kingston upon Thames	10.9	10.9	0.1	5.0	5.0	0.1	5.9	5.9	0.0
Merton	13.4	15.6	–2.2	6.2	7.3	–1.0	7.1	8.3	–1.2
Redbridge	16.4	16.3	0.1	7.8	7.7	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.1
Richmond upon Thames	12.1	12.9	–0.8	5.5	5.9	–0.3	6.5	7.0	–0.5
Sutton	10.1	9.3	0.8	4.7	4.4	0.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
Waltham Forest	12.8	16.3	–3.4	6.1	7.6	–1.6	6.7	8.6	–1.9

Table 1 continued **Internal migration* within the United Kingdom: Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales, gross and net flows, by sex, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

England, Wales, Government Office Regions, local authorities — thousands

Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
SOUTH EAST	**214.4**	**194.3**	**20.1**	**102.6**	**92.9**	**9.7**	**111.8**	**101.4**	**10.5**
Bracknell Forest UA	6.0	6.2	–0.2	3.0	3.0	–0.1	3.0	3.1	–0.1
Brighton and Hove UA	15.9	15.8	0.1	7.5	7.3	0.1	8.4	8.5	0.0
Isle of Wight UA	5.2	3.8	1.3	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.7	2.0	0.7
Medway UA	10.2	10.6	–0.4	4.9	5.2	–0.2	5.3	5.5	–0.2
Milton Keynes UA	9.9	8.9	1.0	4.8	4.3	0.5	5.1	4.5	0.5
Portsmouth UA	10.3	11.2	–0.9	5.1	5.5	–0.5	5.3	5.7	–0.4
Reading UA	10.2	11.5	–1.3	4.9	5.6	–0.7	5.3	5.9	–0.6
Slough UA	5.8	6.9	–1.0	2.9	3.3	–0.4	3.0	3.5	–0.6
Southampton UA	13.8	14.7	–0.9	6.8	7.2	–0.4	7.1	7.5	–0.4
West Berkshire UA	8.1	7.2	0.9	3.9	3.4	0.4	4.2	3.7	0.5
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	8.4	8.1	0.4	4.2	4.0	0.2	4.3	4.1	0.2
Wokingham UA	9.8	9.2	0.6	4.7	4.3	0.4	5.1	4.9	0.2
Buckinghamshire									
Aylesbury Vale	7.9	7.3	0.7	3.8	3.5	0.3	4.2	3.8	0.4
Chiltern	4.7	4.7	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0
South Bucks	4.3	4.0	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.1	2.3	2.1	0.1
Wycombe	7.4	8.1	–0.7	3.5	3.8	–0.3	3.9	4.3	–0.4
East Sussex									
Eastbourne	5.8	4.8	1.0	2.8	2.3	0.5	3.0	2.6	0.5
Hastings	4.4	4.0	0.4	2.2	2.0	0.2	2.3	2.1	0.2
Lewes	5.0	4.2	0.7	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.6	2.2	0.4
Rother	5.8	4.3	1.5	2.8	2.1	0.7	2.9	2.2	0.7
Wealden	7.4	7.2	0.2	3.5	3.4	0.1	3.9	3.9	0.0
Hampshire									
Basingstoke and Deane	6.4	6.0	0.5	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.3	3.0	0.3
East Hampshire	5.5	5.0	0.5	2.6	2.3	0.3	2.9	2.7	0.2
Eastleigh	6.2	5.9	0.4	3.0	2.8	0.2	3.2	3.0	0.2
Fareham	6.0	5.3	0.8	3.0	2.6	0.3	3.1	2.6	0.4
Gosport	4.0	3.6	0.4	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.1	1.9	0.2
Hart	4.5	4.4	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.1
Havant	5.7	5.3	0.4	2.8	2.6	0.2	2.9	2.7	0.2
New Forest	7.8	6.9	0.9	3.8	3.3	0.5	4.0	3.6	0.5
Rushmoor	4.9	5.2	–0.3	2.3	2.4	–0.1	2.6	2.8	–0.2
Test Valley	5.0	4.9	0.2	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.6	2.5	0.1
Winchester	7.1	6.0	1.2	3.3	2.8	0.6	3.8	3.2	0.6
Kent									
Ashford	5.0	4.8	0.2	2.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	2.5	0.1
Canterbury	8.9	8.0	0.9	4.1	3.5	0.5	4.8	4.4	0.4
Dartford	5.8	5.0	0.8	2.7	2.4	0.3	3.1	2.6	0.5
Dover	4.0	3.8	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.0
Gravesham	4.2	4.4	–0.2	2.0	2.1	–0.2	2.2	2.2	0.0
Maidstone	7.6	7.2	0.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	3.8	3.7	0.1
Sevenoaks	6.5	6.5	0.0	3.1	3.2	0.0	3.4	3.3	0.1
Shepway	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.1	2.1	2.2	0.0
Swale	5.4	4.2	1.2	2.7	2.1	0.6	2.7	2.1	0.6
Thanet	5.0	4.1	0.9	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.5	2.1	0.5
Tonbridge and Malling	7.0	6.3	0.7	3.4	3.2	0.2	3.6	3.1	0.5
Tunbridge Wells	6.7	5.7	1.0	3.2	2.7	0.5	3.5	3.0	0.6
Oxfordshire									
Cherwell	6.5	6.7	–0.2	3.2	3.2	–0.1	3.4	3.5	–0.1
Oxford	13.7	14.5	–0.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.9	7.7	–0.8
South Oxfordshire	7.1	7.1	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0
Vale of White Horse	6.4	6.7	–0.4	3.1	3.2	–0.2	3.3	3.5	–0.2
West Oxfordshire	5.0	4.7	0.3	2.3	2.2	0.1	2.7	2.4	0.2

Table 1 **Internal migration* within the United Kingdom: Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales, gross and net flows, by sex, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

England, Wales, Government Office Regions, local authorities — thousands

Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Surrey									
Elmbridge	6.5	6.4	0.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.1
Epsom and Ewell	4.0	3.6	0.4	1.8	1.6	0.2	2.2	1.9	0.2
Guildford	9.8	9.8	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.0
Mole Valley	4.5	3.6	0.9	2.1	1.8	0.4	2.3	1.8	0.5
Reigate and Banstead	7.0	6.1	0.9	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.7	3.1	0.6
Runnymede	5.4	5.6	–0.2	2.5	2.5	0.0	3.0	3.1	–0.2
Spelthorne	5.1	5.1	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.1	2.6	2.7	–0.1
Surrey Heath	4.9	5.2	–0.3	2.3	2.5	–0.2	2.6	2.7	–0.1
Tandridge	4.6	4.2	0.4	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.4	2.2	0.3
Waverley	8.1	7.5	0.6	3.9	3.6	0.3	4.3	3.9	0.3
Woking	5.6	5.6	0.0	2.7	2.8	–0.1	2.9	2.8	0.0
West Sussex									
Adur	3.2	3.0	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.1
Arun	6.7	5.8	0.9	3.2	2.8	0.4	3.5	3.0	0.5
Chichester	6.8	5.7	1.1	3.2	2.7	0.5	3.7	3.1	0.6
Crawley	4.0	4.6	–0.6	2.0	2.2	–0.2	2.0	2.3	–0.3
Horsham	6.3	5.7	0.6	3.0	2.7	0.2	3.3	2.9	0.4
Mid Sussex	6.6	6.1	0.5	3.1	3.0	0.2	3.4	3.1	0.3
Worthing	5.1	4.3	0.8	2.5	2.0	0.5	2.6	2.3	0.3
SOUTH WEST	**130.1**	**104.1**	**26.0**	**62.5**	**49.8**	**12.7**	**67.6**	**54.2**	**13.4**
Bath and North East Somerset UA	10.3	9.8	0.5	4.9	4.5	0.4	5.4	5.3	0.2
Bournemouth UA	12.7	11.7	1.0	6.2	5.7	0.6	6.5	6.1	0.4
Bristol, City of UA	22.3	23.6	–1.3	10.8	11.4	–0.6	11.5	12.2	–0.7
North Somerset UA	8.9	7.0	1.9	4.3	3.5	0.8	4.6	3.5	1.1
Plymouth UA	10.4	9.9	0.6	5.0	4.9	0.1	5.4	5.0	0.4
Poole UA	8.7	7.7	1.0	4.2	3.6	0.6	4.5	4.1	0.4
South Gloucestershire UA	10.9	10.9	0.0	5.4	5.3	0.1	5.5	5.7	–0.1
Swindon UA	7.3	5.7	1.6	3.7	2.9	0.8	3.7	2.9	0.8
Torbay UA	5.7	5.3	0.4	2.8	2.6	0.2	2.9	2.7	0.2
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly									
Caradon	3.9	3.6	0.3	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.1
Carrick	5.9	5.1	0.8	2.8	2.5	0.3	3.1	2.7	0.4
Kerrier	5.2	4.3	0.9	2.6	2.1	0.5	2.7	2.2	0.5
North Cornwall	4.6	3.6	1.0	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.4	1.9	0.5
Penwith	2.9	2.5	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.2
Restormel	5.3	4.4	0.9	2.6	2.1	0.5	2.7	2.2	0.5
Isles of Scilly	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Devon									
East Devon	6.9	5.6	1.3	3.2	2.5	0.6	3.8	3.0	0.7
Exeter	8.7	8.2	0.5	4.0	3.8	0.3	4.6	4.4	0.3
Mid Devon	4.3	3.5	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.2	1.8	0.3
North Devon	4.5	4.1	0.5	2.2	2.0	0.2	2.3	2.1	0.2
South Hams	4.5	4.2	0.3	2.1	1.9	0.2	2.4	2.3	0.1
Teignbridge	5.7	4.8	1.0	2.8	2.3	0.5	3.0	2.5	0.5
Torridge	3.9	3.1	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.6	0.4
West Devon	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.5
Dorset									
Christchurch	3.1	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.3
East Dorset	5.0	4.3	0.7	2.3	2.1	0.2	2.7	2.2	0.5
North Dorset	4.1	3.8	0.3	2.0	1.8	0.2	2.1	2.1	0.1
Purbeck	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.2
West Dorset	5.8	4.9	0.9	2.8	2.4	0.4	3.1	2.6	0.5
Weymouth and Portland	3.0	2.8	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.1

Table 1 continued **Internal migration* within the United Kingdom: Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales, gross and net flows, by sex, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

England, Wales, Government Office Regions, local authorities — thousands

Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Gloucestershire									
Cheltenham	6.6	6.7	–0.1	3.1	3.1	–0.1	3.5	3.6	0.0
Cotswold	4.6	4.4	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.1	2.4	2.3	0.1
Forest of Dean	3.9	3.5	0.4	1.9	1.6	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.1
Gloucester	5.4	5.1	0.3	2.7	2.5	0.2	2.7	2.6	0.2
Stroud	4.9	4.3	0.5	2.4	2.1	0.3	2.5	2.2	0.3
Tewkesbury	4.7	4.4	0.3	2.2	2.1	0.1	2.5	2.3	0.2
Somerset									
Mendip	5.5	4.7	0.7	2.7	2.3	0.4	2.8	2.4	0.3
Sedgemoor	4.9	4.3	0.7	2.4	2.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	0.4
South Somerset	6.6	5.9	0.8	3.1	2.8	0.3	3.5	3.1	0.5
Taunton Deane	4.8	4.3	0.5	2.3	2.1	0.2	2.5	2.2	0.3
West Somerset	2.1	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.2
Wiltshire									
Kennet	4.5	4.0	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.2	2.4	2.2	0.2
North Wiltshire	6.5	5.8	0.7	3.0	2.8	0.2	3.5	3.0	0.5
Salisbury	5.6	5.2	0.4	2.5	2.4	0.1	3.1	2.8	0.3
West Wiltshire	5.3	4.8	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.2	2.8	2.4	0.3
WALES	**53.5**	**48.3**	**5.2**	**25.9**	**23.3**	**2.6**	**27.6**	**25.0**	**2.6**
Blaenau Gwent	1.5	1.6	–0.1	0.7	0.8	–0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0
Bridgend	3.8	3.2	0.6	1.9	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.3
Caerphilly	4.3	4.0	0.3	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.2	2.0	0.1
Cardiff	15.8	16.0	–0.2	7.2	7.3	–0.1	8.6	8.6	–0.1
Carmarthenshire	5.8	4.8	1.0	2.8	2.3	0.6	3.0	2.5	0.4
Ceredigion	4.8	4.8	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.1
Conwy	4.4	3.8	0.6	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.9	0.3
Denbighshire	4.2	3.7	0.5	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.1	2.0	0.2
Flintshire	4.2	4.3	–0.1	2.0	2.1	–0.1	2.2	2.2	0.0
Gwynedd	4.4	4.6	–0.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	2.3	2.4	–0.2
Isle of Anglesey	2.0	2.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.1
Merthyr Tydfil	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
Monmouthshire	4.0	3.7	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.1	2.1	1.9	0.1
Neath Port Talbot	3.7	3.4	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.1
Newport	4.4	4.6	–0.2	2.2	2.3	–0.1	2.3	2.4	–0.1
Pembrokeshire	4.1	3.2	0.8	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.1	1.7	0.3
Powys	5.2	4.4	0.8	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.3	0.4
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	5.2	5.3	–0.1	2.6	2.6	–0.1	2.7	2.7	0.0
Swansea	7.6	7.8	–0.2	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.9	4.1	–0.1
Torfaen	2.1	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	–0.1	1.2	1.1	0.0
The Vale of Glamorgan	4.6	4.2	0.5	2.2	2.0	0.1	2.5	2.1	0.3
Wrexham	3.5	3.2	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.8	1.6	0.2

* Based on patient register data and patient re-registration recorded in the NHSCR.
Note: Bold figures exclude moves between local authorities within each Government Office Region.

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Population projections: subnational
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