national STATISTICS

Winter 2005
No 122

Population Trends

In this issue

palgrave macmillan

About the Office for National Statistics

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

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

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

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

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Contributions

Articles: 5,000 words max.

Dates for submissions

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

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ISBN 1-4039-9565-6

ISSN 0307-4463

in brief

Reviewing the plans for a 2011 Census

International peer review of the 2011 Census design

The 2011 Census team in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) recently hosted a three-day workshop on 2–4 November, at which eminent representatives of a number of international census agencies, including Statistics Canada, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Statistics New Zealand, the US Bureau of the Census and the Central Statistics Office in Ireland, were invited to review, and comment on, the current plans for the 2011 Census in England and Wales and to offer an international perspective. The Registrars General and other colleagues from the census offices in Scotland and Northern Ireland, along with representatives from the Welsh Assembly Government, were also involved in order to present a UK point of view.

The review covered a wide range of proposed census operations and issues including:

- the enumeration base – defining households, residents and visitors
- address register development
- printing questionnaires
- field staff structure and recruitment
- flexible field force management
- pre-delivery address processes
- delivery mechanisms – postout versus traditional doorstep delivery
- data collection options – including postback and internet collection
- non-response follow-up
- response management systems
- treatment of partial response
- public interfaces - including contact centres and self-help website.

An information paper *The 2011 Census: a design for England and Wales*, setting out the initial broad proposals for the design of the 2011 Census, was published in March 2004 and is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=10790. A more detailed design document, taking account of the comments and feed back from the international review and more recent research will, similarly, be made available in Spring 2006.

UK Census Design and Methodology Advisory Committee

Nearer to home, a panel of census experts has been convened to carry out critical reviews of several aspects of the 2011 Census methodology over the period leading up to the 2007 Census Test (plans for which were reported in *Population Trends* 121) and beyond. Eminent demographic academics and others will meet regularly in the forum of the re-vamped UK Census Design and Methodology Advisory Committee, and through particular methodology-related sub-groups, over this period to discuss and comment on the plans of ONS, the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) with the overall aim of achieving high quality and comprehensive census outputs that are consistent across the UK.

The areas identified for methodological review cover:

- the population base and key population definitions
- questionnaire design
- data collection
- coverage assessment and adjustment
- edit and imputation processes
- the 2006/07 Census Test aims and design
- small scale testing schedule
- disclosure control
- quality assurance
- output geography.

The work of the committee and its sub-groups will be regularly reported to census users via the several census advisory groups and the National Statistics website.

Population estimates

Mid-2004 population estimates for the UK and local authorities in England and Wales were published on 25 August 2005. The estimates show that the population of the UK grew by 0.5 per cent to 59,834,900 in the year to June 2004; this makes a rise of 1.2 per cent since 2001. Of interest is that the population of England has passed 50 million for the first time. The estimates and a press release can be found on the National Statistics website by following the appropriate links from www.statistics.gov.uk/popest. A full report on the estimates appears in this edition of *Population Trends*.

Household population estimates, mid-2004

On 29 September 2005, ONS published household population estimates for mid-2004. These are estimates of the resident population in an area living in private households, and exclude the residents of communal/ institutional establishments. These statistics are disaggregated by gender and broad age group and are published for England, Wales, and Government Office Regions (GORs) within England. The age groups are 0–17, 18–49, 50–59, 60–69, and 70 and over.

These estimates are produced in order to fulfil the need for a measure of household population in grossing household surveys. These statistics are available from mid-2001 and are provided on an experimental basis, which should be borne in mind when viewing the data. More information on the nature of experimental statistics can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=173.

The household population estimates are based on the proportion of the total population categorised as living in households in the 2001 Census. In calculating the estimates, it has been assumed that the percentage of the population in households, by age and sex within each local authority, remains constant over time. However, over time the accuracy of this method will decrease as the proportion of the population in communal establishments may change due to changes in society or other factors.

The 2004 estimate of household population for England and Wales is 52,068,300, 98.2 per cent of the total population. This shows an increase of 239,700 from 2003. The proportion in private households varies with gender, age, and region.

The age group with the smallest proportion living in households is those aged 70 and over at 94 per cent. This reflects the fact that greater proportions of the elderly population are resident in communal establishments such as care homes compared to other age-groups.

Wales has a greater proportion of the total resident population living in private households in 2004, at 98.4 per cent, as compared to England (98.1 per cent). Within England, the Government Office Region presenting the greatest proportion of the population living in private households is London (98.7 per cent). This reflects the generally younger adult population in London. The lowest proportions of the population living in private households, in 2004, are seen in the South East and South West regions (97.6 per cent). These regional variations partly reflect the differing age structures of the regional populations, as a relatively high proportion of the resident population falls into the 70 and over age group in South East and South West compared with most other regions.

It should be noted that any changes in proportions between mid-2004 and previous years reflect changing age structures rather than measured changes. ONS is hoping to develop the methodology for producing estimates of household population further in future.

The household population estimates for mid-2004 can be found from the population estimates homepage at www.statistics.gov.uk/popest.A guide to the methodology used along with household population estimates for mid-2001 to mid-2003 can also be found from the same webpage.

Civil Partnerships

On 5 December 2005 the Civil Partnership Act 2004 comes into force creating the new legal status of Civil Partnership. The Act applies throughout the United Kingdom. Civil Partnership registrations will occur following the legislative notice period of 15 days; in England and Wales they will commence on 21 December 2005. There may be a few Civil Partnerships formed earlier, on or immediately after 5 December, either where the waiting period has been due to exceptional reasons, through the granting of a Registrar General's Licence (where one of the parties is seriously ill) or as the result of the end of a marriage and immediate formation of a Civil Partnership following gender recognition. Civil Partnerships will commence on 19 December in Northern Ireland and on 20 December in Scotland. ONS are considering the implications for the publication of statistics for England and Wales and the UK but it is unlikely that the systems will be in place to enable National Statistics to be published before summer 2006. As with other National Statistics outputs, the first release of Civil Partnership statistics will be pre-announced in advance of publication.

Who are the 'Other' ethnic groups?

The 2001 Census identified a minority of people who felt that they did not belong to any of the main ethnic groups and classified themselves as belonging to an 'Other' ethnic group – Other White, Other Asian, Other Black or Other Ethnic.

The 'Other' ethnic groups are far from homogeneous. Each group encompasses a number of distinct smaller groups, often having little in common with each other: originating from different parts of the world; having different religious beliefs; having different demographic characteristics; and coming from different socio-economic backgrounds. An article titled 'Who are the 'Other' ethnic groups?' profiles these diverse ethnic groups, helping to put into context census results for each of the 'Other' groups as a whole. The full article can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=1291.

Life expectancy in Scotland, 2002–2004

Life expectancy results for administrative areas within Scotland, 2002–2004 were published by the Registrar General for Scotland on 6 October 2005. This is the first publication dedicated to life expectancy and it is intended to be produced annually. The main findings were:

- The council area with the highest male life expectancy was East Dunbartonshire (77.0 years), 7.7 years more than Glasgow City (lowest at 69.3 years).
- Aberdeenshire had the highest life expectancy for females (80.8 years), 4.4 years more than Glasgow City (lowest at 76.4 years).
- The health board with the lowest figure for both males and females was Greater Glasgow (71.2 and 77.5 years respectively). The highest figures were for Orkney Health Board: males (76.5 years) and females (80.5 years).

Compared with ten years ago in 1992–1994:

- Life expectancy at birth for Scotland has improved from 71.7 years to 73.8 years for males and 77.4 years to 79.0 years for females.
- The gap between males and females is closing, dropping from 5.7 years to 5.2 years over the period.
- The gap between highest and lowest areas for male life expectancy at birth is increasing (from 6.8 years in 1992–1994 to 7.7 years in 2002–2004) and for females, the gap is decreasing (from 4.6 to 4.4 years).
- The biggest rise in life expectancy for males was in Orkney and Stirling (4.8 per cent) and for females was in Shetland (3.3 per cent).
- The smallest rise was in West Dunbartonshire (0.8 per cent) for males and West Lothian (0.4 per cent) for females.

Results for previous years have been produced and published by ONS and the results published in this report use ONS's methodology. More details on the methodology and results can be found on the GROS website at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/life-expectancy/le2002-04.html.

Scottish data zone small area population estimates

Mid-2001 to mid-2004 small area population estimates for Scottish data zones were published by GROS and Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) on 18 October 2005. The estimates were derived from the 2001 Census using the cohort-component method where data zones were created by aggregating census output areas. Quality assurance of the data took place by consulting with local authorities and assessing the population trends against trends in the assessor dwelling counts and the GROS postal address file. This process resulted in adjustments being made to the populations of about 2 per cent of data zone areas, particularly those with high transient populations such as student areas. The main reason for these adjustments was that the data source used to estimate migration (the community health index) does not accurately pick up all student moves, especially for small areas such as data zones. Following this publication, the project has moved into a new phase of obtaining feedback and investigating alternative methodologies for future publications. In addition, a number of related outputs will be produced. The future work proposed includes:

Feedback

Comments on the quality of the estimates are being sought through a web-based questionnaire which accompanies this publication. In addition, we will identify key users to contribute to the feedback process through our working group. It is planned to ask for feedback for at least 12 weeks following publication and to report on this in March 2006.

Development of methodology

GROS is carrying out research to compare the SAPE with a range of administrative datasets. This research will compare both the levels of the estimates and the relative changes in these data. The administrative datasets to be considered will include Community Health index-based patient data, child benefit data, school census data, and the 'Super Older Persons Database' derived from individual DWP databases for Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Widows Benefit, State Pension, Incapacity Benefit, Winter Fuel and Minimum Income Guarantee, and covers persons aged 65 years and over.

The purpose of this research will be to:

- Provide guidance for users on the strengths and weaknesses of the current estimates.
- Identify the potential of these sources for use in the ratio change method. This method used by ONS in their SAPE project, takes a base population and applies changes to it based on the changes in a range of administrative sources.

Related products

A number of related products for which there would be customer interest have been identified by the working group and from previous consultation. These include:

- single year of age estimates – required to allow more flexible age groups to be derived
- postcode counts – required to allow the production of population figures for non-data zone based areas including settlements and areas exposed to particular environmental pollutants
- measures of turnover and decline in an area – to identify and monitor characteristics of areas.

The project will investigate the feasilbility of producing these outputs and prioritise this work. This will involve development of the methodology, as the current approach which uses the Community Health Index cannot be used directly. The current agreement with the health service which governs the use of the CHI by GROS, requires that estimates are produced for age bands. In addition, the method is increasingly unreliable at very low levels of disaggregation.

More information on the Scottish small area population estimates including the methodology can be found on the GROS website www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/small-area-population-estimates/0104sape/index.html.

New 2001 Census reports

Two key evaluation reports from the 2001 Census in England and Wales were published on 29 November.

The General Report

The General Report is the official, and comprehensive, account of the 2001 Census in England and Wales. It reviews the entire Census operation from the early consultation and planning stages, through the field activities and data processing, including the post-back of forms and the full adjustment of the Census counts, to the production and dissemination of outputs and evaluation. It provides a wealth of detail about how the Census was carried out and what lessons have been learned to take forward in the plans for any future censuses.

It is aimed at both the experienced and occasional user of census data, but it is hoped the wider public may also find the Report useful and informative.

The Quality Report

The Quality Report provides information about all aspects of quality relating to the 2001 Census. It provides an overview of the quality issues and the studies and analyses that have been carried out to improve the quality of Census data. The Report deals with the lifecycle of the Census project stage by stage, and then provides measures of each of the attributes of quality as defined by the European Statistical System. The final part describes the components of quality of the data for each Census question. In conjunction with the General Report, it provides a comprehensive evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the Census operation.

Conclusion of the 2001 Census report programme

The Reports conclude the comprehensive programme of outputs from the 2001 Census. Both were prepared under the auspices of former Registrar General and National Statistician, Len Cook. The reports have been delayed from the original scheduled timetable in order that they should reflect the additional work undertaken by ONS as part of the assessment of the accuracy of the 2001 Census counts in a number of local authority areas.

Recent Publications

Census 2001: general report for England and Wales *(Palgrave Macmillan, £35, November, ISBN 1-4039-8768-8)*

Census 2001: quality report for England and Wales *(Palgrave Macmillan, £35, November, ISBN 1-4039-8769-6)*

Conceptions statistics 2002 – a supplement to Birth Statistics 2003 *(October, available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=5768)*

Focus on Older People *(Palgrave Macmillan, £40, November, ISBN 1-4039-9751-9)*

Focus on People and Migration *(Palgrave Macmillan, £50, December, ISBN 1-4039-9327-0)*

Health Statistics Quarterly 28 *(Palgrave Macmillan, £25, November, ISBN 1-4039-9551-6)*

Pension Trends *(Palgrave Macmillan, £40, October, ISBN 1-4039-9736-5)*

Travel Trends: a report on the 2004 International Passenger Survey *(Palgrave Macmillan, £41, November, ISBN 1-4039-9309-2)*

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

Demographic indicators

England and Wales

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

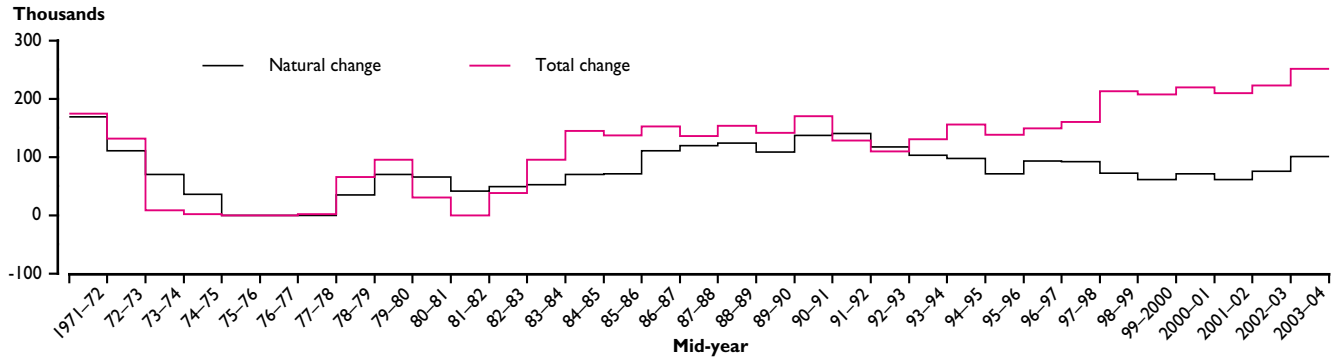


Figure B Total period fertility rate

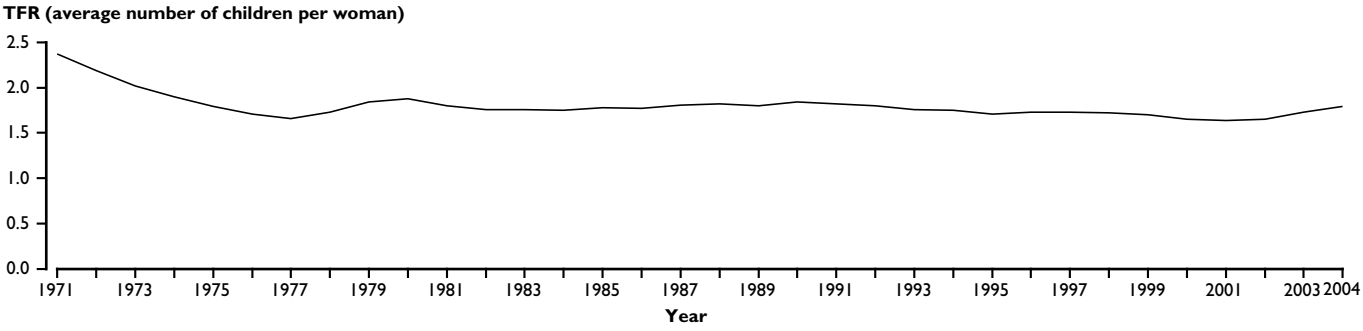


Figure C Live births outside marriage

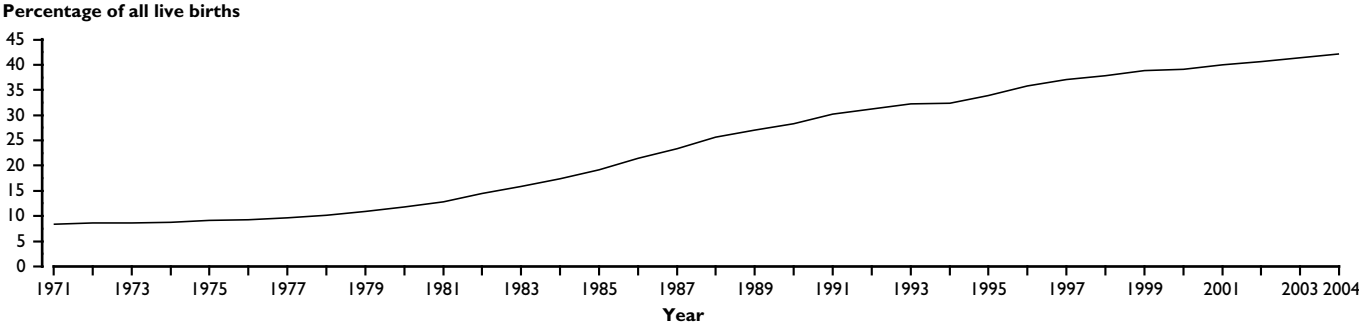
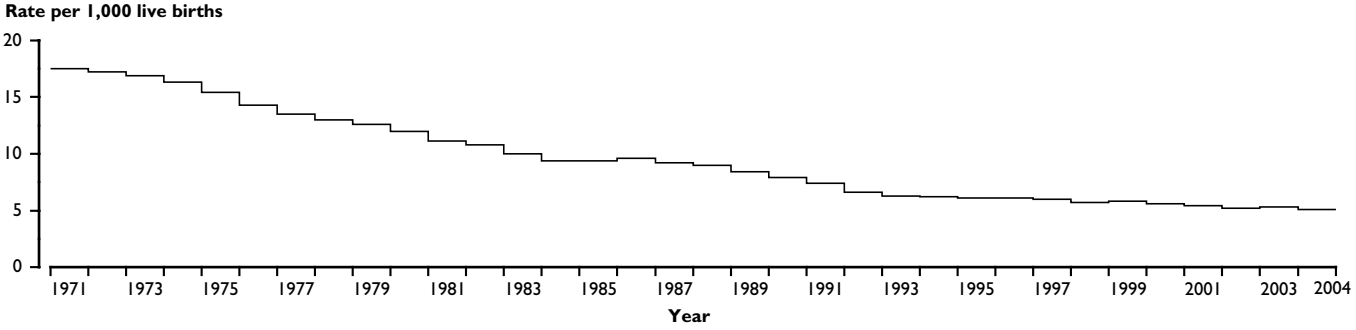


Figure D Infant mortality (under 1 year)



The UK population at the start of the 21st century

Population and Demography Division
Office for National Statistics

This review article has been edited from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) publication *Focus on People and Migration* **which was published on 15 December 2005.**[1] *Focus on People and Migration* **paints a picture of the dynamics of the UK population. It includes information on changes in the age structure of the UK, as well as on population growth and the role of fertility and migration in driving population change.**

Introduction

The UK has a growing population; in this article the pattern of recent population change is compared between the four constituent countries of the UK, as well as, subnationally, between the regions of England. Until the mid-1990s population growth was mainly due to natural increase of an excess of births over deaths and some natural increase is set to continue. Nonetheless, the last 30 years or so have seen changing fertility patterns which are characterised by a postponement of childbearing, a decrease in the average completed family size and rising childlessness. Low fertility and low mortality rates have contributed to population ageing. There is a declining proportion of the population aged under 16 and an increasing proportion aged 65 or over.

Net international migration[2] into the UK has been the main driver of population growth in recent years and around one in 12 of the UK population are foreign-born. Migrants have a younger age profile than the resident population, around a half of international migrants are aged between 25 and 44. Some migrants settle in the UK and eventually become part of the older population, others return home. Research on the foreign-born population of the UK reported in *Focus on People and Migration* indicates that as many as a third (34 per cent) of foreign-born migrants to the UK emigrate again within four years of arrival.

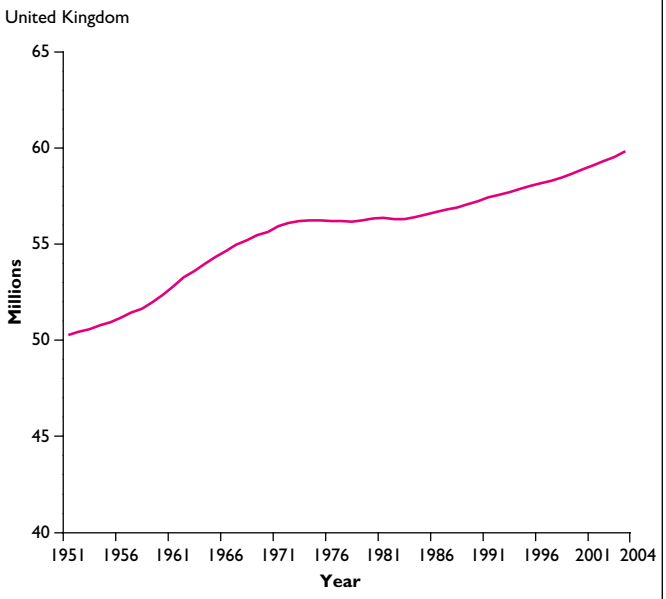
Recent internal migration patterns within the UK indicate that young people, including students, and members of the armed forces are frequent long-distance migrants, though retired people and higher professionals are also mobile. Spatially, the 'North-South drift' has slowed while an urban-rural shift continues.

These insights are some of the findings of a demographic review of the UK at the start of the 21st century which is published in *Focus on People and Migration* and which are summarised in this short population review article. A high level summary of the key demographic features of the UK in comparison to the 25 countries forming the European Union is also presented.

Population

In 2004 the UK was home to 59.8 million people. This was a 19 per cent increase from 50.3 million in 1951, and a 3.3 per cent increase over the last decade (1994 to 2004), as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1 **Population estimates,[1] 1951 to 2004**

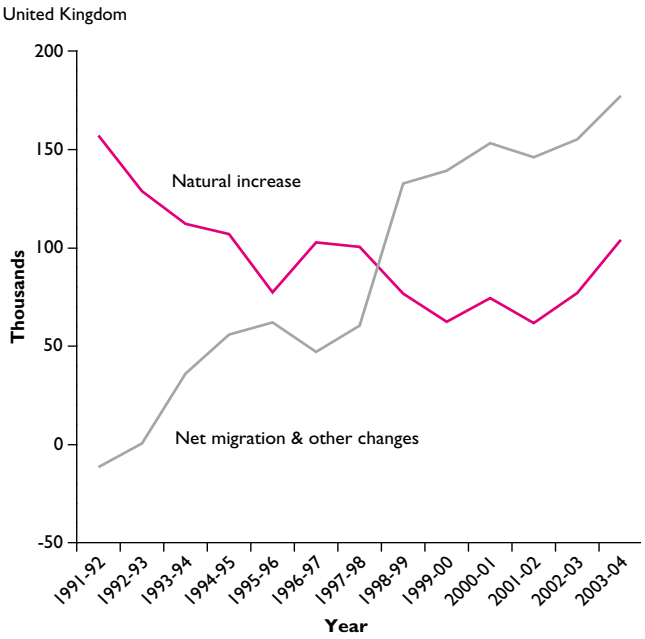


1 Population estimates refer to mid-year point (30 June).
Source: Population estimates – Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Until the mid-1990s, this growth was mainly due to natural increase as the number of births exceeded the number of deaths. Since the late 1990s, there has still been natural increase but net international migration into the UK from abroad has been an increasingly important factor in population growth, as shown in Figure 2. In fact between 2001 and 2004, two-thirds of the increase was due to net in-migration.

Table 1 shows the population size and densities of the UK and the four constituent countries in 2004. In that year, 84 per cent of the UK

Figure 2 **Natural increase[1] and net migration[2] as components of population change, 1991–2004**



1 Natural increase refers to the excess of births over deaths in that year.
2 'Net migration and other changes' refers mainly to international migration. Other small changes include changes in the numbers of armed forces.
Source: Population estimates – Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

population were living in England, 9 per cent in Scotland, 5 per cent in Wales and 3 per cent in Northern Ireland. Scotland is the least densely populated of the four countries of the UK. There were 65 people resident per square kilometre in Scotland in 2004. In comparison, the population density was 126 people per square kilometre in Northern Ireland, 142 people in Wales and 385 people in England – making it six times more densely populated than Scotland.

Between mid-1994 and mid-2004, population growth was greatest in Northern Ireland (4.1 per cent). England's population grew by 3.9 per cent and the population of Wales grew by 2.3 per cent over the decade. In contrast, Scotland's population decreased by 0.5 per cent. Northern Ireland's population grew faster than the rest of the UK because the number of births far outweighed the number of deaths each year. In contrast, in both Wales and Scotland there were fewer births than deaths towards the end of the 1990s, a factor that contributed to population decrease.

Table 1 **Population size and density of the UK and constituent countries, 2004**

	Resident population (thousands)	Percentage of UK population	Land area (square kilometres)	Population per square kilometre
United Kingdom	59,834.9	*100.0*	242,495	247
England	50,093.8	*83.7*	130,279	385
Wales	2,952.5	*4.9*	20,733	142
Scotland	5,078.4	*8.5*	77,907	65
Northern Ireland	1,710.3	*2.9*	13,576	126

Source: Population estimates – Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Table 2 **Population change of UK and constituent countries, 1994 to 2004**

Thousands

	1994	2004	Percentage change
United Kingdom	57,862	59,835	*3.4*
England	48,229	50,094	*3.9*
Wales	2,887	2,952	*2.3*
Scotland	5,102	5,078	*–0.5*
Northern Ireland	1,644	1,710	*4.1*

Source: Population estimates – Office for National Statistics

Table 3 **Resident population and population density, UK and regions of England, 2004**

	Total population (thousands)	Area (sq km)	People per sq km
United Kingdom	59,835	242,495	247
England	50,094	130,279	385
North East	2,545	8,573	297
North West	6,827	14,106	484
Yorkshire and the Humber	5,039	15,408	327
East Midlands	4,280	15,607	274
West Midlands	5,334	12,998	410
East	5,491	19,109	287
London	7,429	1,572	4,726
Inner London	2,931	319	9,180
Outer London	4,498	1,253	3,599
South East	8,110	19,069	425
South West	5,038	23,837	211
Wales	2,952	20,733	142
Scotland	5,078	77,907	65
Northern Ireland	1,710	13,576	126

1 Population estimates refer to mid-year point (30 June).
Source: Population estimates – Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

The United Kingdom population is projected to continue to grow,[3] increasing gradually to reach 67.0 million by 2031. Longer-term projections suggest the population will continue to rise until 2074. Projected trends differ for the four countries of the United Kingdom. The current decline in the population of Scotland is projected to cease and instead to increase gradually, peaking at 2019. The population of Northern Ireland is projected to peak around 2030 and then start to fall. The populations of England and Wales are still projected to be rising in forty years' time with Wales having a lower rate of growth.

Where people live by region

In 2004 over one-quarter (26 per cent) of the UK population was resident in either London or the South East of England. Over 8.1 million people were living in the South East region of England in 2004. This made it the most populous region of the UK, followed by London, which was home to 7.4 million people. This is despite these two regions together covering less than one-tenth of the UK's land area.

London had a far higher population density than any of the English regions, with 4,726 people living in each square kilometre on average. This makes it nearly ten times more densely populated than the North West of England, the region with the second highest concentration of people (484 per square kilometre).

Within regions, there is far more variation in population density. Two local government districts in Scotland (Highland and Eilean Siar) had fewer than ten people per square kilometre in 2004. In contrast, six London boroughs had over 10,000 people per square kilometre (Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Islington, Hammersmith and Fulham, Westminster, Hackney and Tower Hamlets).

Table 4 shows that between 1994 and 2004, the London region experienced the highest population growth, with an 8.1 per cent increase over the decade. The number of people living in the East region grew by 6.1 per cent, the second highest increase. In contrast, the populations of the North East and North West regions of England decreased slightly in size over the decade. The largest decrease was seen in the North East, where the population fell by 1.7 per cent between 1994 and 2004.

Table 4 **Population change by Government Office Region, 1994 to 2004**

Thousands

	1994	2004	Percentage change
North East	2,589	2,545	*–1.7*
North West	6,839	6,827	*–0.2*
Yorkshire and the Humber	4,960	5,039	*1.6*
East Midlands	4,072	4,280	*5.1*
West Midlands	5,249	5,334	*1.6*
East	5,178	5,491	*6.1*
London	6,874	7,429	*8.1*
South East	7,712	8,110	*5.2*
South West	4,757	5,038	*5.9*

Source: Population estimates – Office for National Statistics

Over the 12 months from mid-2003 to mid-2004, all regions of England experienced population growth. During the year, the fastest growing regions in terms of population were the South West, with a 0.8 per cent increase, and the East Midlands (0.6 per cent). This growth was mainly due to movements of people from other parts of the UK into these regions. But even within these fast-growing regions, a small number of local authority districts experienced reductions in population during the year.

The UK's major urban areas

In 2001, nearly eight in ten people in the UK lived in an urban area[4] and this was the case even though these urban areas made up just 8.9 per cent of the UK's total land area.

Table 5 shows the ten largest UK urban areas in terms of their population size. Between them these ten areas are home to nearly a third of the UK's population – just over 19 million people. Greater London Urban Area[4] has the highest population density (5,099.4 people per km^2) and largest area as well as the highest population. This is 2.7 times larger and its population 3.6 times higher than the West Midlands Urban Area which is the second largest in the UK in terms of population size.

After Greater London Urban Area, the urban areas with the highest population are not necessarily the most densely populated. Whereas Greater Glasgow was fifth in the ranking of population size, it ranked number 24 in urban areas by their population density. In contrast, the urban area of Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton was the second most densely populated area but in terms of population size was ranked twelfth.

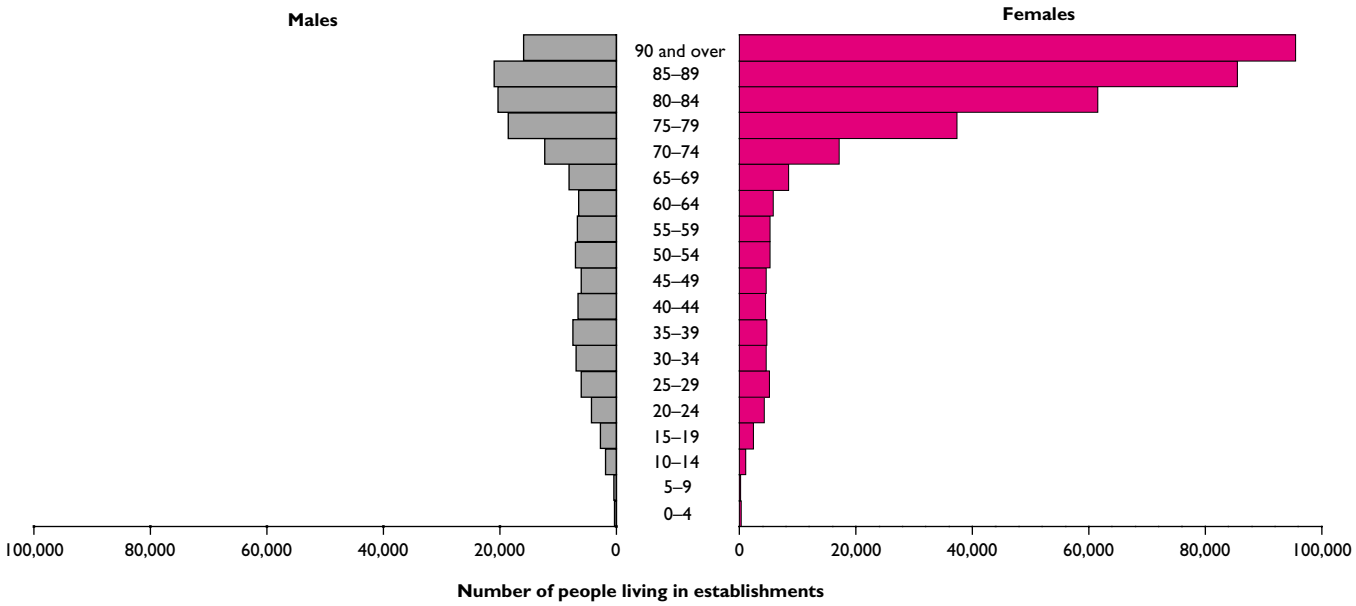
Table 5 **Population, area and density of the ten UK urban areas with largest population size, 2001**

	Population (people)	Area (km^2)	Density (people per km^2)
1 Greater London Urban Area	8,278,251	1,623.37	5,099.4
2 West Midlands Urban Area	2,284,093	599.72	3,808.6
3 Greater Manchester Urban Area	2,240,230	556.72	4,024.0
4 West Yorkshire Urban Area	1,499,465	370.02	4,052.4
5 Greater Glasgow	1,168,270	368.47	3,171.0
6 Tyneside	879,996	210.91	4,172.4
7 Liverpool Urban Area	816,216	186.17	4,384.3
8 Nottingham Urban Area	666,358	158.52	4,203.6
9 Sheffield Urban Area	640,720	162.24	3,949.2
10 Bristol Urban Area	551,066	139.78	3,942.4

Source: 2001 Census – Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland

Figure 3 **Age-sex structure of persons living in medical and care establishments, 2001**[1]

United Kingdom



1 Includes residents, resident staff and their families.

Source: 2001 Census – Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

The household population

The majority of the UK population live in private households and a small proportion of people live in communal establishments (1.8 per cent in 2001). These include students living in halls of residence, nurses living in nurses' accommodation, armed forces personnel living in barracks, older people living in care or residential homes, staff living in hotels and people in prison. These populations tend not to have the full age-sex profile of the general population being typically either younger (for example, students) or older. For example, Figure 3 shows the age-sex structure of people who were living in medical and care establishments in the UK in 2001, three-quarters of whom were older people aged 70 or over and a high proportion were women (70 per cent).

In 2004 there were 24.7 million households in the UK. The number of households in the UK has increased fairly steadily over recent decades, from 16.7 million households in 1961 to 20.6 million in 1981 and 24.7 million in 2004. This reflects partly the increasing population over this period but also a decline in average household size over the past 40 years. In 1961 there were on average 3.0 people living in each household in Great Britain but, by 2004, this had fallen to 2.4.

Fertility and mortality

Low fertility and mortality rates contribute to population ageing as they are drivers behind the declining proportion of the population who are aged under 16 and the increasing proportion aged 65 or over.

Fertility

In recent years women have been postponing childbearing and this postponement has gone hand in hand with smaller family sizes and a rise in the levels of childlessness. The average age of women at the birth of their first child has been rising steadily. Women born in the early 1940s were around 24 at the birth of their first child. This has risen to 25.7 for women born in 1959, who are the most recent cohort to complete their childbearing. Looking at the average ages of mothers and fathers at all births whether a first or a subsequent birth shows a similar pattern. In 2004, the average age for childbearing was 32.0 years for men and 28.9 years for women. This was an increase on 1974 when it was 29.4 years for men and 26.4 years for women.

Table 6 **Completed family size, 1920–1959 selected cohorts**

England and Wales

Year of birth	Completed family size of all women
1920	2.00
1925	2.12
1930	2.35
1935	2.42
1940	2.36
1945	2.19
1950	2.07
1955	2.02
1959	1.98

Source: Office for National Statistics

The average number of children born to a woman by the end of her childbearing years is currently estimated at 1.99. This is based on women born in 1959 who are the most recent cohort to have reached the end of their childbearing years. Table 6 shows that this average completed family size has been decreasing from 2.45 children for women born in 1935. This is projected to continue decreasing so that women born in 1990 will be expected to have an average completed family size of 1.74 children.

The decline in family size since the generations born in the 1930s onwards has arisen not just because women are having smaller families but also because the proportion of women remaining childless has increased. For women born in 1920, 21 per cent were childless at the

end of childbearing.[5] This percentage declined to a low of 9 per cent of women born in 1944 and 1945, many of whom were having their children in the 1960s. The percentage of women childless at the end of childbearing then increased for subsequent generations, and is now 18 per cent for women who are just completing childbearing.

Mortality

Mortality has been declining in the UK since the 18th century with the largest fall in mortality rates occurring since the mid-19th century. This is associated with the decline in the impact of infectious diseases, which had the effect of improving survival rates across all ages, including among the very young. Unlike at the start of the 20th Century, nowadays only a small minority of deaths occur at younger ages. These were the changes that helped to drive increasing life expectancy during the first half of the 20th century.

Life expectancy at birth in England and Wales increased substantially from those born in the mid-19th century to those born a century later. For people born in 1851, expectation of life at birth was 40.2 years for males and 43.6 years for females. This has increased to approximately 77.3 years for males and 82.1 years for females born in 1951.

The chance of surviving to one's first birthday was unchanged between 1851 and 1901 (at 83 per cent for males and 86 per cent for females). Fifty years later, those born in 1951 had a greater chance of survival with 97 per cent of both sexes surviving in their first year of life.

Age structure

The age structure of the UK population has become older in the last three decades, and will become older still in the next three decades. Table 7 shows three indicators of ageing for four years between 1971 and 2004. The first of these is the median age of the population, which has risen from 34.1 years in 1971 to 38.6 in 2004 and is projected to rise to 42.9 by 2031. This ageing results from declines both in the numbers of children born and in mortality rates. This has led to a declining proportion of the population aged under 16 and an increasing proportion above state pension age.[6] The change between 1971 and 2004 in the share that three broad age groups of children, working age population and retirement age population make up of the total is shown in Figure 4. In 1971 26 per cent of the population were aged under age 16. This fell to 19 per cent in 2004 and is projected to fall to 17 per cent in 2031.

The percentage of those over state pension age (currently 65 for men/60 for women) increased from 16 per cent in 1971 to 19 per cent in 2004. Even allowing for the change in state pension age for women,[6] it is projected to rise to 25 per cent in 2031. In 1971 there were 64 people over state pension age for every 100 children aged under 16. This is shown in Table 7 in the row labelled ageing index. In 2004 there were 96, and in 2031, again allowing for the change in state pension age for women, it is expected that there will be 134 people over state pension age for every 100 children aged under 16.

Table 7 **Age structure indicators, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2004**

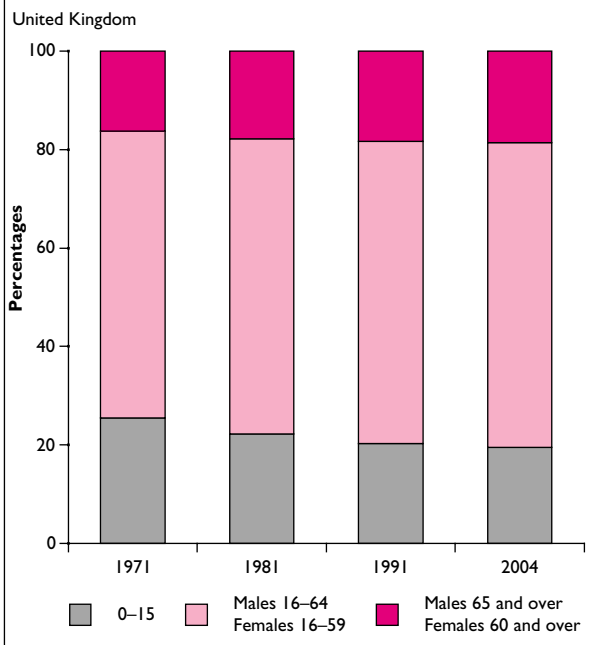
United Kingdom

	1971	1981	1991	2004
Median age of population	34.1	34.5	35.8	38.6
Ageing index[1]	64.0	80.0	90.4	95.5
Old age dependency ratio[2]	28.0	29.7	30.0	30.0

Notes
1 Ratio of people aged 65+ to children under 16.
2 Number of people above state pension age relative to the size of the working population.

Source: Population estimates – Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Figure 4 **Age groups within total population, 1971,1981, 1991 and 2004**



Source: Population estimates – Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

The share of the population that is of working age[7] has increased from 58 per cent to 62 per cent between 1971 and 2004 due to high fertility after World War II and in the 1960s. In 2004, there were 31 children dependent on every 100 people of working age, which was a decline from 1971 when there were 44 dependent children. The number of dependent older people has increased slightly from 28 to 30 per hundred of the working age population. This is the old-age dependency ratio which is shown in Table 7.

Comparing the UK's four constituent countries in 2004, Northern Ireland had the youngest age profile with 22 per cent of its population aged under 16 and only 16 per cent of pensionable age. Wales had the largest proportion of older people (20 per cent), and a low proportion of people of working age (16 to 59/64 years), at 60 per cent. Scotland had the lowest proportion under the age of 16 (18 per cent).

Among the Government Office Regions of England, the South West had the highest proportion of people of pensionable age (22 per cent). London had both the lowest proportion of older people (14 per cent) and also the highest proportion in the working age group (67 per cent).

Trends in international migration

Trends in the UK's international migration[8] have changed substantially over the last 30 years. Both migration into the country and out of the country have increased. This pattern is reflected in many countries, including most of those in the European Union (EU).

Figure 5 shows the UK's migration over the years 1975 to 2004. The graph shows migration into and out of the UK. The current method of estimating international migration has been used for years from 1991.[9] Estimated migration is shown here using both old and new

Figure 5 **International migration flows, 1975 to 2004**

United Kingdom

1 International Passenger Survey data are produced using the methodology for estimating international migration prior to 1991.
2 Total International Migration data are produced using the latest methodology for estimating international migration and include adjustments for migrants who were not previously counted.
Source: International migration, Office for National Statistics

methodologies for 1991, which is why there is a discontinuity on the graph at this point.

Migration over the years 1974 to 2004 can be broken down into three main periods, in which different patterns can be observed:

1. There was a net outflow of migrants in all but one of the years from 1975 to 1982. Over the eight years, 1.8 million migrants left the UK and 1.5 million entered, giving a net outflow of 300,000 people.

2. Similar sized inflows and outflows were observed in the years from 1983 to 1993. There were net inflows in most of these years, but there were small net outflows in 1988 (21,000), 1992 (14,000) and 1993 (1,000). 1993 was the last year for which a net outflow of migrants was recorded. Over the 11 years from 1983 to 1993, 2.7 million migrants entered the UK and more than 2.4 million left, giving a net inflow of 240,000.

3. Net in-migration has characterised the years 1994 to 2004. Both in-migration and out-migration increased over the eleven years. In-migration increased more than out-migration and, as a result, net migration into the country increased. The 2004 inflow of 582,000 was the highest on record. There was a net inflow of more than 1.4 million people over this period, which was the result of 4.7 million people entering the country as migrants and 3.3 million leaving. Net in-migration was 77,000 in 1994, and increased in the late 1990s to 172,000 in 2001. There was a slight fall to 153,000 in 2002 and 2003, before a further increase to 223,000 in 2004.

International migration contributed two thirds of the UK's population growth between 2001 and 2004. In population projections,[3] international migration is assumed to remain at similar levels to those experienced in the last ten years, adding 145,000 people to the population each year in the longer term. By contrast, natural change is expected to decline, from more than 120,000 in years up to 2020, to only 40,000 by 2031.

Over the years from 1994 to 2004, the migration of British citizens (who were formerly resident overseas) to the UK has been relatively stable, fluctuating around 100,000 per year throughout the period. Migration of British citizens out of the UK also fluctuated between 1994 and 2001, but increased in the last three years, rising from 125,000 in 1994 to 208,000 in 2004. This most recent figure is the highest recorded since the current method of estimation was introduced. For each of these years, there has been a net outflow of British citizens from the UK to other countries. The highest net outflow of British citizens during the decade was 120,000 in 2004, which was a substantial rise from 85,000 in 2003.

In-migration to the UK by non-British citizens increased substantially, from 206,000 in 1994 to 494,000 in 2004. Out-migration by non-British citizens also increased over the same time, but by much less, from 113,000 in 1994 to 152,000 in 2004. As a result, net inflows of non-British citizens increased from 94,000 in 1994 to 342,000 in 2004. Much of this increase over this period is attributable to people who are citizens of countries outside both the Commonwealth and the EU. These people are citizens of a wide range of countries, with non-EU European countries and the USA among the most prominent.

The composition of the EU changed in May 2004 when the accession countries joined. Citizens of these countries were first included as EU citizens in the international migration figures for 2004. Inflows of EU citizens increased to 117,000 in 2004 compared with 64,000 in 2003. The net inflow of EU citizens increased from 14,000 in 2003 to 74,000 in 2004, of which an estimated 48,000 was attributable to citizens of the accession countries.

Migration is generally most common among younger adult age groups. In 2003[10] the 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 age groups combined accounted for the great majority of both in-migrants (84 per cent) and out-migrants (75 per cent), with the age profile of in-migrants being slightly younger than that of out-migrants. Overall there were more in-migrants than out-migrants. This, combined with the high proportion of in-migrants aged 15 to 24,

meant that there was a large net inflow of 126,000 people in this age group in 2003. There was a smaller net inflow of 31,000 migrants aged 25 to 44. Among the age group from 45 to pensionable age there was a net outflow of 12,000 migrants, representing an inflow of 33,000 and an outflow of 45,000. The net outflows observed for this age group are a recent phenomenon, which has been driven by increases in out-migration since 1999. Numbers of migrants over retirement age were lower – fewer than 10,000 – for both inflows and outflows.

The prominence of younger adult age groups in the migration figures can easily be understood in the light of the main reasons for migration which are either work-related or for study. Economic factors are important in driving international migration. The 2001 Census showed that more than half of people of working age who migrated to the UK in the year before the census were economically active at the time of the Census. ONS's annual migration data showed that 114,000 migrants to the UK in 2003 (20 per cent of the inflow) came for 'work-related' reasons, meaning that they had a specific job to go to.

Many people migrate to the UK in order to study, and the numbers have increased in recent years, from 50,000 in 1994, when students accounted for 16 per cent of inflows, to 135,000 in 2003, when they accounted for 25 per cent of inflows. Of outflows, there are far fewer people who state study as their reason for leaving the UK: 11,000 in 2003, which was also lower than in the preceding years. Another important reason for people to migrate is to accompany or join another person, for example, as the partner or a dependent of someone who has a specific job to go to. People accompanying or joining another person accounted for about 15 per cent of migrants in 2003, both among those entering the UK and among those leaving. Other reasons for migrating to the UK include seeking asylum and looking for work. Also, small numbers migrate to visit friends and family or take extended holidays.

The most detailed source of information about where in the UK migrants go to live is the 2001 Census.[11] The majority of migrants arriving in the UK in the year prior to the 2001 Census went to live in England: nearly 90 per cent of the total. Seven per cent were destined for Scotland, and around 2 per cent each for Wales and Northern Ireland. Overall, the census showed that 0.7 per cent of the UK's population had migrated into the country within the previous year.

London was the most common destination in the UK for international migrants: nearly 30 per cent of migrants arriving in the year preceding April 2001 were living in the capital at the time of the Census. This was much higher than for any other area. The next most common destination was the South East of England, where 18 per cent of the migrants who entered the country in the previous year were living. Each of the other Government Office Regions of England received less than 10 per cent of the total migrants entering the country.

The importance – in certain areas – of students from overseas to the international migration figures is illustrated by the high numbers of international migrants moving to Oxford, and the slightly fewer (4,000) who went to live in Cambridge. When the numbers of migrants moving in over the previous year is presented as a proportion of the total population, these two relatively small cities with large universities ranked among the highest in the UK: 4 per cent of the population of each had migrated to the UK in the year preceding the Census. This figure was only surpassed by the London boroughs of Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, and the small City of London.

Foreign-born population of the UK

The previous section presented statistics about migration flows. To complement those data, *Focus on People and Migration* also presents an analysis of the population of the people living in the UK who were not born here.[12] This gives some insights about the demographic impact of that part of the migration flows which are of the foreign-born.

Table 8 **Growth of the foreign-born population, 1951–2001**

United Kingdom

	Total foreign-born thousands	Percentage increase over the previous decade	Percentage of total foreign population
1951	2,118.6		4.2
1961	2,573.5	21.5	4.9
1971	3,190.3	24.0	5.8
1981	3,429.1	7.5	6.2
1991	3,835.4	11.8	6.7
2001	4,896.6	27.7	8.3

Source: Census – Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

The second half of the 20th Century saw the foreign-born population of the UK more than double in absolute numbers, from 2.1 million in 1951 to 4.9 million in 2001 (Table 8). As a proportion of the total UK population, too, the foreign-born population almost doubled over this period, from 4.2 per cent in 1951 to 8.3 per cent in 2001. This puts the UK slightly above the OECD[13] average of 7.8 per cent foreign-born, though still substantially below that of major immigration countries such

Table 9 **Countries of birth of the overseas-born population in 1971 and 2001**

Percentages

	United Kingdom	Great Britain
Country of birth	2001	1971
Europe	33.1	50.9
Republic of Ireland*	11.0	23.8
Other Western Europe**	17.1	21.2
Eastern Europe***	5.1	5.9
North America and Oceania	8.1	8.5
USA	3.2	3.7
Canada	1.5	2.2
Australia	2.2	1.9
New Zealand	1.2	0.7
South Asia	21.1	16.1
India	9.6	10.8
Pakistan****	6.6	4.7
Bangladesh	3.2	
Other South Asia	1.8	0.6
Caribbean	5.2	7.9
Africa	17.0	7.0
South Africa	2.9	1.5
Kenya	2.6	2.0
Other Africa	11.5	3.5
Far East	8.1	3.7
China	1.1	0.5
Hong Kong	2.0	1.0
Other Far East*****	5.1	2.2
All Other Countries	7.3	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Notes:
* includes 'Ireland, part not stated'.
** In 1971, Other Western Europe excludes Ireland and identified Eastern European countries.
*** Poland, Hungary, USSR only in 1971.
**** In 1971 includes East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).
***** Burma, Malaysia and Singapore only in 1971.

Sources: OPCS (1974) Census 1971, Great Britain, Country of Birth Tables; 2001 Census: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

as the USA (12.3 per cent), Canada (19.3 per cent) and Australia (23.0 per cent).[14]

A major increase in diversity of the foreign-born population by geographical origin is apparent in a comparison between 1971 to 2001 (the figures for 1971 are for GB rather than the UK). In both 1971 and 2001, Europe was the largest contributing continent of birth, and the Republic of Ireland the largest single country of birth, among the foreign-born respectively of Great Britain and the United Kingdom (Table 9). Europe's dominance as a sending region was much greater, however, in 1971 than in 2001. Europe accounted for half (50.9 per cent) of all foreign-born people in Great Britain in 1971, with the Republic of Ireland alone accounting for almost one in four (23.8 per cent). By 2001, Europe's proportion had fallen to one in three (33.1 per cent) while Ireland's share had halved to 11.0 per cent.

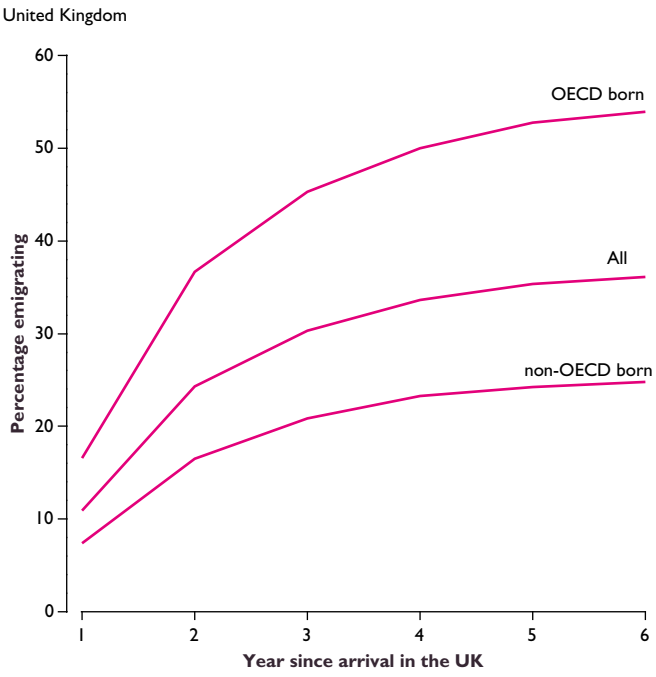
Asia was the second largest contributor to the foreign-born population in both 1971 and 2001, but saw large growth in this 30-year period. Asia's contribution increased from 19.8 per cent in 1971 to 29.2 per cent in 2001. Apart from Europe, the Caribbean was the other major region with a declining share of the total foreign-born. Its contribution constituted 5.2 per cent of the total foreign-born in 2001, down from its 7.9 per cent share in 1971. People born in Africa contributed 17.0 per cent of the foreign-born population in 2001, a significant increase from 7 per cent in 1971.

Just over half (52.6 per cent) of the foreign-born population in the UK in 2001 was from a White ethnic group, substantially more than the percentage born in Europe, North America or Oceania. Another quarter (25.1 per cent) was Asian or Asian British, and 3.6 per cent Chinese.

A comparison between 1971 and 2001/02 reveals a sharp decline in the proportions of foreign-born people with a UK-born or Irish-born parent. More than one in three (35.3 per cent) of the foreign-born population of Great Britain in 1971 had both parents born in the UK or Ireland, compared with 19.5 per cent in 2001/02. A further 6.4 per cent in 1971 had one parent only born in the UK or Ireland, similar to the 7.0 per cent seen in 2001/02. Only three-fifths (58.3 per cent) of the foreign-born population in 1971 were born to two parents born outside the UK and Ireland, compared with almost three-quarters (73.5 per cent) in 2001/02. Most of this change in the distribution of parents' countries of birth over these 30 years may be attributed to the large proportionate fall in Ireland's share of the foreign-born population; from 23.8 per cent in 1971 to 11.0 per cent in 2001.

Perhaps the most direct indicator of attachment of the foreign-born population to the UK is how long they stay. The foreign-born population of the UK exhibits great variation in its propensity to put down roots once in the UK and recently there has been a trend towards migrants intending to stay in the UK for only relatively short periods. Estimates of these lengths of stay for foreign-born immigrants who arrived in the UK in the 1990s are given in Figure 6.[15] The measure used is the proportions who emigrate again within a given number of years since arrival, up to six years. A simple grouping into OECD and non-OECD is used, partly for reasons of sample sizes. This reveals a contrast between foreign-born people from higher-income and lower-income countries. Migrants born in OECD countries are more likely to stay only a few years in the UK, while migrants born in non-OECD countries are more likely to settle permanently. Demographically, immigrants to the UK from higher-income countries tended to be younger, were more likely to be single and were less likely to remain permanently in the UK. These are the typical characteristics of the temporary labour migrant streams that are increasingly part of the world economy. Half (50 per cent) of immigrants born in OECD countries emigrate again within four years of arrival, compared to less than a quarter (23 per cent) of immigrants from lower-income (non-OECD) countries. Overall, as many as a third (34 per cent) of all foreign-born immigrants to the UK in the 1990s are estimated to have emigrated again within four years of arrival.

Figure 6 **Proportions of foreign-born migrating again within six years of arrival, 1992 to 2002**



Source: International Passenger Survey data 1991 to 2002, Home Office asylum data

One consequence of a shorter length of stay among some immigrants is a greater youthfulness of those who are currently resident (the 'stock' of foreign-born people). This is also because immigrants are typically young when they arrive. To have an older immigrant population requires both that immigrants settle and that their arrivals occurred a relatively long time ago. The lowest old-age dependency ratios[16] are those for which immigration to the UK has been more recent, notably Africa (8.4 older people per 100 at working age) and the Far East (10.2 older people per 100 at working age). Old-age dependency ratios are low too among regions characterised by shorter patterns of stay, notably Oceania (9.7 older people per 100 at working age) and, to a lesser extent, North America (18.0 per 100). These ratios contrast with the much higher UK-born old-age dependency ratio of 30.7 older people per 100 at working age.

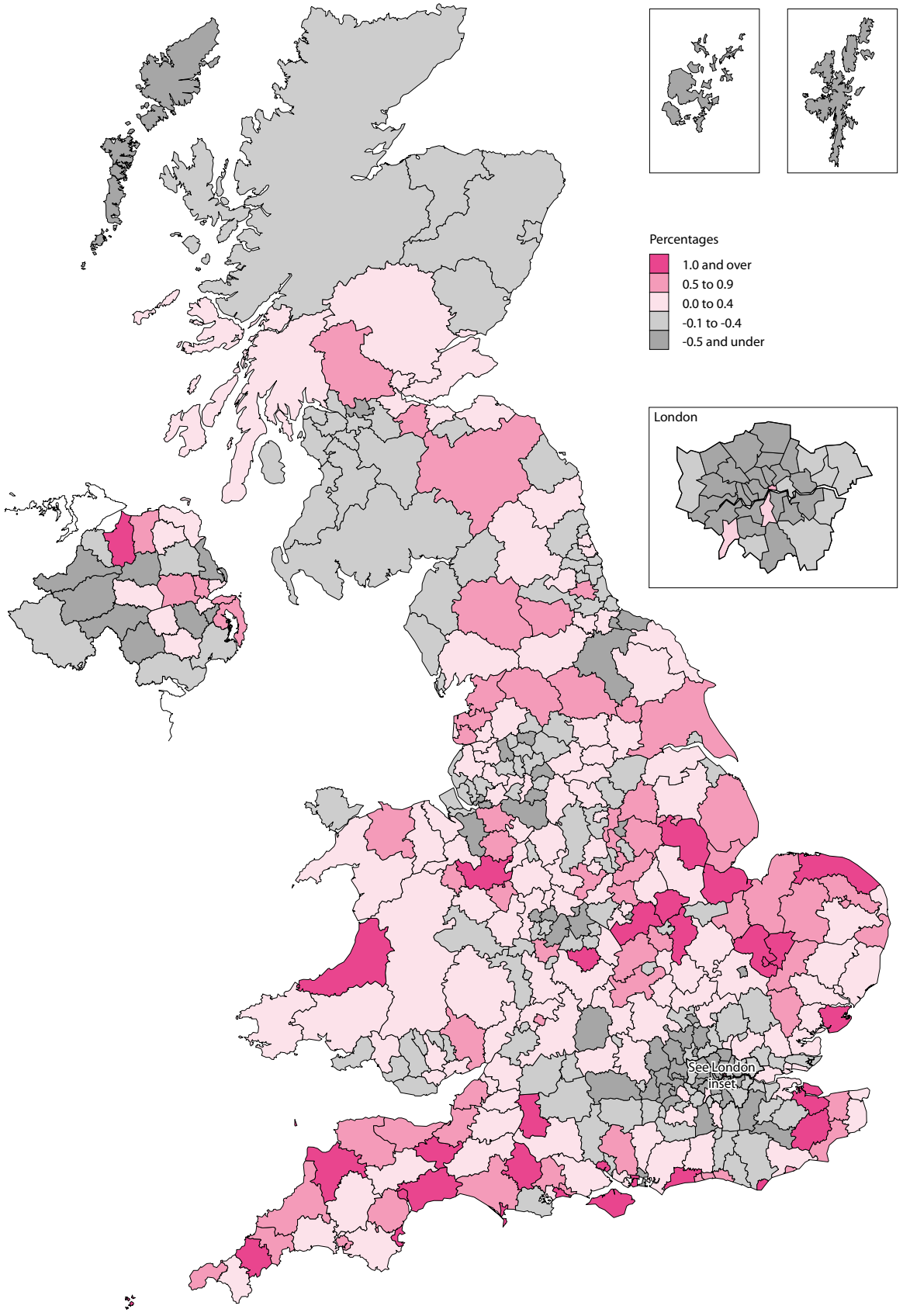
People from Europe and the Caribbean, due to their earlier periods of large-scale immigration to the UK, have older populations on average than the UK-born population (ratios respectively of 39.8 and 45.6 older people per 100 at working age).

Moves within UK

Around one in nine people (11 per cent) moved within the UK in the year before the 2001 Census. This was relatively high by UK standards and reflects the fact that migration rates vary over time, principally in response to the prevailing economic climate. The rates of internal migration recorded by both the 1991 and 1981 Censuses were significantly lower. This is likely to reflect the fact that the country was in the grips of economic recession in 1991 and 1981, with people finding it harder to get new jobs or sell their houses.[17] More information about migration flows within the UK can be found in *Focus on People and Migration* and on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk

Figure 7 **Net within UK migration as a percentage of all residents, by unitary authority or local authority, 2001**[1]

United Kingdom



1 Data refer to persons changing their address of usual residence between April 2000 and April 2001.
Source: 2001 Census - Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Chapter 6 of *Focus on People and Migration* presents an analysis by Professor Tony Champion of population movement within the UK based on 2001 Census data.[18] Among the main findings from this mainly census-based review is that some types of people change address much more often than others. This is especially so for young adults, including people moving to, at and from university (treated as migrants by the 2001 Census unlike previously). Second, some areas have a much higher population turnover than others. Third, changing address is very largely a short-distance process. Only students moving to and from higher education institutions and members of the Armed Forces are strongly associated with long-distance moves. Other groups moving above-average distances include people who at the census (that is, after their move) were married couples with no children at home, outright owner-occupiers, the retired, the unemployed and higher professionals. These are all patterns that have been observed in previous work, allowing confidence in the quality of the 2001 Census migration data, as well as suggesting that there have been no major changes in individual people's migration behaviour in recent years

The net impact of this within-UK migration on the distribution of the population between areas has varied rather more over time. In particular, the 'North-South drift' has not only fluctuated considerably in volume in response to economic cycles and other factors, but has also been running at a considerably lower average rate since the end of the 1980s. Indeed, the unusually large scale of net migration from South to North recorded in the first three years of the new century is unprecedented as far as can be judged from available records.

On the other hand, the pace of the urban-rural shift of population resulting from within-UK migration – while fluctuating somewhat over time – appears to be continuing at roughly the same overall rate. Though there are signs that the net migration losses of the large northern conurbations are diminishing, London's net loss has increased in recent years, resulting in substantial population gains for most other types of place. While traditional resort and retirement areas are the most affected, shire-county cities, smaller towns and more rural areas also gained population from the metropolitan losses in the year leading up to the 2001 Census. Moreover, this exodus from the cities included members of ethnic minority groups as well as White people.

The widespread nature of this dispersal process is underlined in the 2001 Census results by the great extent of the more heavily populated areas that were losing more people to the rest of the UK than they were gaining from them. Not just the main conurbations but also extensive areas around them are shaded grey in the map shown in Figure 6, signifying net loss of migrants. This is most marked for the large zone of net loss centred on London but stretches out a great distance, especially to the South and West. Only part of this can be attributed to the stage reached in the national economic cycle in 2001, when the house-price gradient between South and North was at its steepest. It would also seem that the growth of population pressures in south-eastern England arising from higher levels of both natural increase and net in-migration from overseas has led to a more permanent reduction in North-to-South migration.

The UK population and Europe

The population of the 25 countries of the European Union (EU) was 466.9 million at the beginning of 2004. The UK (59.7 million) was the third largest country in the EU in terms of its population size. The two countries with larger populations were Germany (82.5 million) and France (59.9 million). Together, the six countries with the largest populations accounted for nearly three-quarters of the total population of the EU.

The population of the UK increased by 1.5 per cent between 2000 and 2004. This was similar to the rate of increase seen in the EU as a whole (1.6 per cent). The four fastest growing countries of the EU25 in this period were Ireland (6.6 per cent), Spain (6.0 per cent), Cyprus (5.8 per cent) and Luxembourg (4.2 per cent).

Net inward migration has played a much bigger role in population change than natural change in recent years, accounting for around 85 per cent of the total growth between 2000 and 2004 in the EU. The UK is unusual in having large migratory flows, both into and out of the country. In 2002, the UK was one of the four EU countries receiving 71 per cent of the net inflow into the EU (Spain, Italy, Germany and the UK).

In the last thirty years there has been a significant socio-demographic change. In the UK these changes have been broadly in line with those seen in the rest of Europe. These are such factors as the decline in marriages and the increase in divorce and cohabitation.

Fertility rates have declined across Europe in the last 30 years. In 2003, the UK had a fertility rate of 1.71, which was above average for Europe as fertility rates ranged from 1.17 in Slovakia to 1.98 in Ireland. In the EU, the ages of new mothers in 2003 ranged from 29.2 years in Spain to 24.5 years in Lithuania. In England and Wales the mean age of women having their first child was 26.9. The UK, Ireland and the Netherlands stand out as European countries in which the levels of childlessness have substantially increased. Around one in ten women in the UK born in the mid-1940s were childless. This had risen to around one in five for women born 15 years later, that is, women born in the late 50s who are currently reaching the end of their fertile life. This rising trend in the level of childlessness has not been seen in all countries within Europe, for example, it has not occurred in Denmark, Spain or France, nor in Portugal where the level of childlessness has always been relatively low (lower than one in ten remaining childless by the end of their childbearing years).

The UK has an ageing population but this is not happening as fast as in many other EU countries. In 2004 there were four countries where the proportion of the population aged 65 and over exceeded the proportion who were under 16 Italy, Greece, Germany and Spain. In the UK it is projected that this will not happen until the year 2014.[3]

Notes and references

1. Office for National Statistics (2005) *Focus on People and Migration*. Palgrave Macmillan: Basingstoke. www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson
2. 'Net migration' in this context refers to 'net civilian migration and other changes.' 'Other changes' refers to changes in the numbers of armed forces resident in the UK plus any adjustments made to reconcile differences between estimated population change and the figures for natural change and net civilian migration.
3. Population projections for the UK and its constituent countries are produced by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). More information about national population projections is available on GAD's website: www.gad.gov.uk/Population_Projections/Population_projections_background.htm
4. An urban area is usually considered to be an area that is relatively built up and its residents are usually regarded as being town or city dwellers. Urban areas do not adhere to administrative boundaries even though their names may be similar, for example, Greater London Urban area is not the same as the Government Office for London region. The definition of urban areas differs between statistical agencies. More information about urban areas can be found in the publication: Countryside agency *et al*. (2004) *Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004, An Introductory Guide*; www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/downloads/Rural_Urban_Introductory_Guidev2.pdf; For Scotland here: General Register Office Scotland (2004) Scottish Executive Rural Urban Classification 2003-2004. www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/rural/seurc-00.asp; For

Northern Ireland here: Northern Ireland Statistics Agency (2005) *Report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group, Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements*, February 2005. www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/financeandpersonnel/DMB/urban_rural.html

5. Data on the percentage of women who are childless is only available for England and Wales.
6. State pension age is currently 65 for men and 60 for women. This is due to change between 2010 and 2020 to bring women's retirement age into line with that of men.
7. Working age is age 16 to retirement age as defined in note 6 above.
8. An international migrant is defined in this chapter as someone who changes their country of usual residence for a period of at least a year so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence. This is the internationally agreed, UN-recommended definition of a long-term migrant.
9. More information about migration data, and the methods used to measure it, can be found in a methodology document on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Methodology_for_Revised_International_Migration_Estimates.doc
10. The First Release of 2004 data gives total inflows and outflows broken down by broad citizenship and was published in October 2004. The 2003 international migration reference volume contains detailed breakdowns of the data by a number of different variables, plus extensive background information. Both these documents can be accessed from the following address on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vInk=507 The annual reference volume for 2004 will be published in Spring 2006.
11. Information on the 2001 Census can be found from the following web links: England and Wales – www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/default.asp; Scotland – www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/census/index.html; Northern Ireland – www.nisra.gov.uk/census/start.html
12. Rendall M. and Salt J (2005) *Focus on People and Migration*, Chapter 8. www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson
13. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2005) *Society at a Glance: OECD Social Indicators – 2005 Edition*. OECD publishing: Paris. There are 30 member countries of the OECD, including Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United States and many of the 25 countries of the EU.
14. Dumont, J-C. and Lemaitre, G. (2005) Counting immigrants and expatriates in OECD countries: A new perspective. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Paper 25, Table 1, www.oecd.org.
15. This has been estimated for the 1990s period from out-migrants' responses in the International Passenger Survey to the question on what year they arrived in the UK. These data, when combined with immigrant numbers by country of birth and year as a denominator, allow for the estimation of the proportion of foreign-born immigrants emigrating again within a given number of years since arrival. The methodology is similar to that used in Rendall, MS and Ball, DJ (2004) Immigration, emigration and the ageing of the overseas-born population of the United Kingdom, *Population Trends* **116**, pp 18–27. The differences are that the immigrant denominator for non-OECD countries includes here total asylum seeker flows for each year (Home Office, various years, *Control of Immigration Command Paper series*), and that arrivals only in the 1990s are considered.
16. The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the population of people of retirement age to the population of working age.
17. Stillwell J C H (1994) Monitoring intercensal migration in the United Kingdom. *Environment and Planning A* **26**, pp 1711–1730.
18. Champion T (2005) Population movement within the UK, *Focus on People and Migration*, Chapter 6. www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson

Population estimates; backseries methodology for 1992–2000

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In each decade, population estimates are rebased using data from the most recent census. However, this would lead to a step change in the population estimates series. To avoid this discontinuity the backseries for 1992 to 2000, was revised to bring it into line with the 2001 Census. This article discusses the methodology used to produce the final revised backseries for 1992 to 2000 published by ONS in October 2004. The final estimates were produced after a long period of research into the best methodology to use. Traditionally, the backseries have been revised using an interim simple period method, followed by a final simple cohort method. The approach taken following the 2001 Census was much more comprehensive. This article outlines this approach, summarises the range of methods available and describes in detail the final method selected.

Introduction

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing annual mid-year population estimates at national and local authority levels for England and Wales. Once a decade a complete enumeration of the population is carried out in the census. This is used as a base population for the mid-year estimates. Population estimates in the intercensal years are calculated by rolling forward the census base.[1] Briefly, this involves ageing on the previous year's population and then accounting for natural change (births and deaths) and migration. This continues until the year of the next census, when a new base population is available. Further details on how to make a population estimate can be found in the related links.[2]

In October 2004, ONS published a revised backseries of population estimates for 1992 to 2000 at both national and local authority levels. These final estimates were produced after a long period of research into the best methodology to use. The backseries also incorporated both the revised 1991 population estimates published in February 2003 and, for the first time, revisions to international migration estimates for the 1990s. This revised backseries is fully consistent with the revised mid-2001 population estimates and incorporates results of the Local Authority Population Studies, published in September 2004.

Why produce a revised backseries?

Ideally, the mid-year estimate based on the most recent census would be identical to that based on the previous census. However, inevitably this is not the case due to difficulties in estimating components of population change over the ten year intercensal period. There are a number of different data sources involved in compiling the population estimates,

with varying levels of quality. For instance, births and deaths data are widely accepted as being the most reliable data sources due to the legal requirement to register the events, whereas migration is the most difficult component to measure.

The difference between the estimates based on the 1991 Census and those based on the 2001 Census would result in a discontinuity or step-change at the point where the new base is introduced. This would cause problems for time series analysis of trends in population or in rates or ratios based on population estimates. It is also important for analysis of population change; by leaving a step it would appear there is a huge increase or decrease in the population in the year preceding the census, which is obviously inaccurate and would not meet the high quality standards demanded of National Statistics. In addition to this, more extensive data are now available. Between 1991 and 2000, population estimates could only be rolled forward, however the 2001 Census created an end point and so there is now a start and end point from which to create the backseries population estimates.

The purpose of producing the backseries is to provide revised historical data that are as accurate as possible and ensures that the intercensal data are consistent with the new census-based estimates.

Initial approach to 2001 Census-based figures

Following the 2001 Census a new three-stage approach was employed to revise the backseries. First, the reasons for the difference were examined. Second, the impact of these reasons were quantified so they could be incorporated into the backseries. The final stage of the process involved researching and selecting the most appropriate method by which to apportion the remaining difference back across the decade.

Historically, comparison of the estimates based on the new census (rebased) and estimates based on the previous census (rolled forward) were only used to highlight areas for future work. Sources of error were not quantified and applied to the backseries. The method for apportioning the difference had also already been chosen prior to the census. An interim backseries was produced by the simple period method and then the final series was produced using the linear cohort method (see 'Which methods were available' for definition of methods).

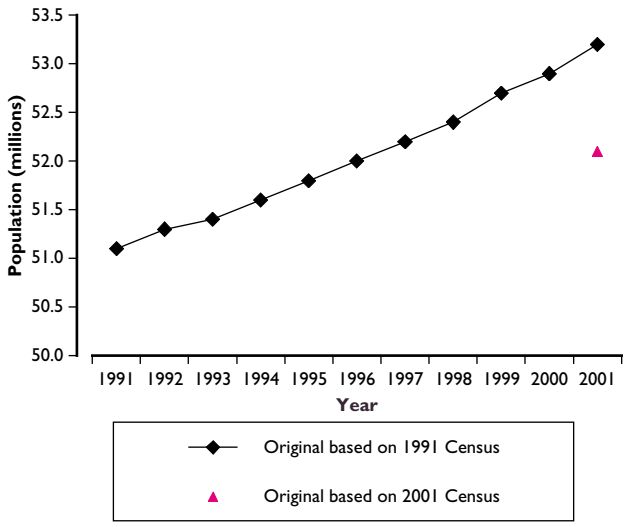
Initially the same approach as used in 1991 was taken in 2001 but feed back from users, especially the Department of Education and Skills (D*f*ES), indicated that the revised numbers were inconsistent with other data sources. In addition to this, as a result of extensive analysis of the 2001 Census and subsequent revisions having to be made, there was an opportunity to revisit the backseries methodology.

Reasons for difference in population estimates

There are three possible reasons for the difference between the rolled forward and rebased estimates. Firstly there may be a problem with using raw data from the 2001 Census as a base for the 2001 population estimates. Another option is that there has been an accumulation of error, the intercensal error, in the estimates based on the 1991 Census base. This error may be caused by shortcomings in the methodology, data sources or definitional issues. The third option is that the 1991 Census base, which was adjusted for underenumeration, may have given an erroneous starting point for the rolled forward estimates due to an incorrect allowance for underenumeration or other factors. Figure 1 illustrates the difference between the original rolled forward and rebased estimates.

A number of studies were undertaken in order to establish the cause of the difference. These included: demographic analysis of sex ratios,

Figure 1 **Population estimates for England and Wales: 1991 and 2001 Census-based estimates**



fertility, mortality and migration;[3] analysis of the Longitudinal Study;[4] comparisons with administrative sources;[5] investigations of census data and processes;[6] matching studies of address lists collected by local authorities and those held by census[7] and the Local Authority Population Studies.[8]

The investigations shed light on the reasons for difference and some adjustments were made to increase the 2001 Census base. A large part of this increase was due to the Longitudinal Study, which made an adjustment for young men who could not be counted as usually resident in the 2001 Census. The initial Longitudinal Study plus a consequential Longitudinal Study adjustment, made as a result of the Local Authority studies, made up 163,800 with smaller adjustments being made due to unprocessed forms, use of the final census data and a reduction in armed forces personnel due to double counting between England and Wales and Northern Ireland.[9] A further increase of 82,000 resulted from the Local Authority Population Studies. These studies identified areas across England and Wales where there may have been specific problems or circumstances leading to difficulties in counting the 2001 Census.[8]

As well as the 2001 base figures being revised, investigations highlighted two quantifiable sources of error in the 1991 based estimates. Following the 1991 Census, evidence suggested that there had been an undercount in some age groups, in particular young males aged 25–49 (as with the 2001 Census). An adjustment was therefore made to the census base. This adjustment fed through to the 1991 mid-year estimates and therefore through the rest of the decade until the new base was calculated in 2001. However, evidence from the 2001 Census suggested that the original adjustment was too high and the 1991 Census base was therefore reduced by 351,000.[10]

In addition to this, revisions were made to the estimates of Total International Migration to allow for a number of improvements to the methodology. For example, improvements were made to allow for those who stayed in their destination country for longer or shorter than they had originally intended, and therefore either became or were no longer considered a migrant. Improvements were also made to fully allow for the migration of dependants of asylum seekers and to fully estimate outflows of failed asylum seekers and their dependants. These, and a number of other smaller improvements, meant the rolled-forward 2001 estimate based on the 1991 Census was reduced by a further 305,000.[11]

Table 1 illustrates the breakdown of the adjustments made following the examination of the reasons for the difference between the rolled forward and rebased estimates.

Table 1 **Breakdown of adjustments and remaining Intercensal Discrepancy**

Original Intercensal Discrepancy	**1,140,000**
1991 Adjustment	351,000
Migration Adjusment	305,000
Longitudinal Study Adjustment (and others)	193,000
Unexplained Difference	**291,000**
LA Population Studies	107,000
Longitudinal Study Consequential Adjustment (and others)	–25,000
Remaining Unexplained Difference	**209,000**

Once these adjustments had been made there was a remaining unaccounted difference of 209,000 between the 2001 estimates, as can be seen in Figure 2a.

This difference is not spread evenly across the ages as seen in Figure 2b. The difference is greater for some ages and reasons for the differences may be age-specific. For some ages the rolled forward estimates were too low.

There are several possible reasons for this remaining difference. One reason could be due to issues regarding the concept and measurement of usual residence. In today's society there is a tendency for people to work and live in different areas. Individuals complete the census form on the basis of where they would 'normally be resident'. For some people this is not so simple, for example they may spend half their week in one area and the other half somewhere else.

There are also definitional issues. Population estimates are adjusted for international migration. The population estimates definition of an international migrant is someone who changes their country of residence for 12 months or more. It is possible that groups of people who were not captured in the census, as they were resident elsewhere at the time, were

Figure 2a **Original and revised population estimates for England and Wales: 1991–2001 and 2001 Census-based estimates**

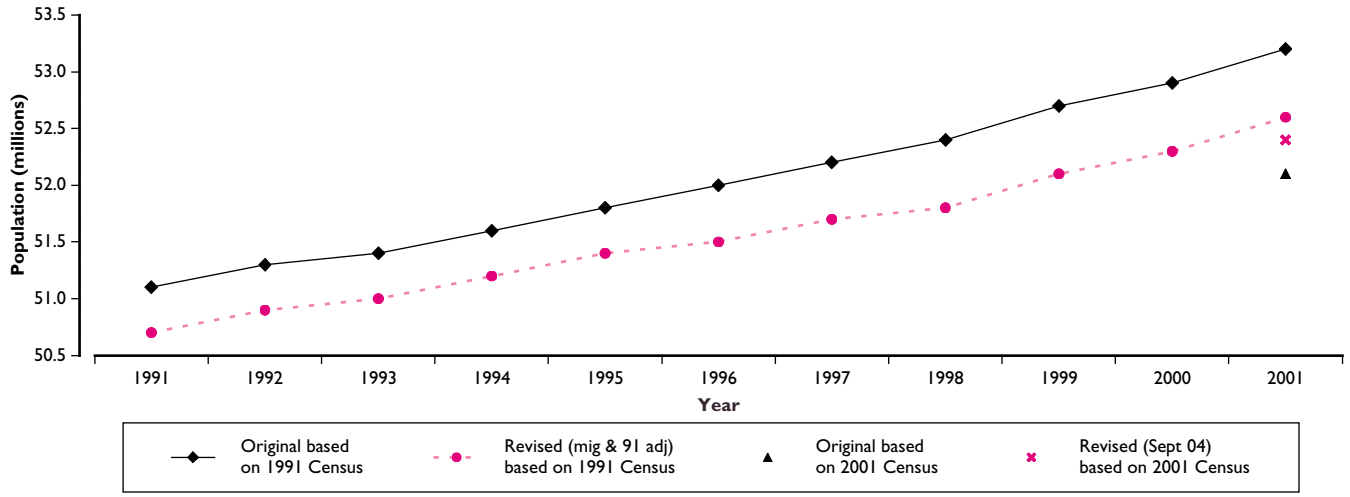
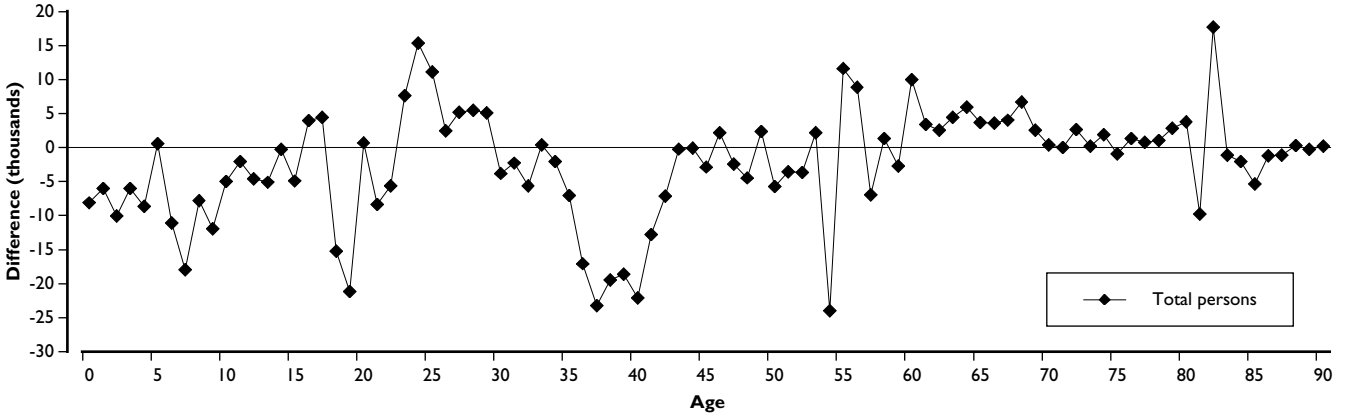


Figure 2b **Remaining differences between the rebased and rolled forward mid-2001 population estimates: England and Wales by single year of age (a negative difference implies the rolled forward estimate is too high)**



still in the population estimates due to the current migration definition. International migration is measured using the International Passenger Survey (IPS): interviews take place at designated airports and seaports throughout the country. Those who have retired and leave the country for more than six months to a home abroad but who return within 12 months to a home in this country (and therefore are not deemed to have migrated) would be included in the population estimates but may not be captured in the census. Likewise, this would apply to those that leave the country for seasonal occupations, to study or who have gone travelling. It's also possible there may be remaining issues in the estimation of international migration: migration outflows are particularly difficult to measure.

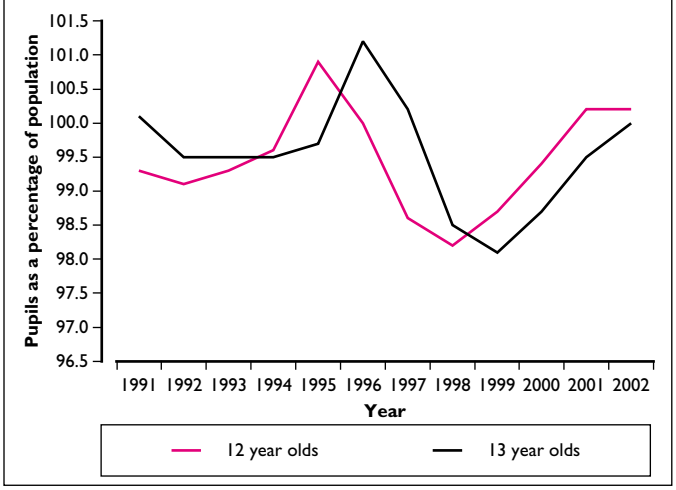
Another issue of concern is births to non-resident mothers. Whether it's to be near family members, ex-patriots returning to the UK to give birth or simply due to the reputation of the Health Service, mothers are coming to England and Wales to give birth and thought to be supplying a local address for their medical records. They may only stay for a short period of time after the birth and may not be captured by the IPS when they leave. This may be due to difficulties in asking mothers with young babies to answer questions. By the time the next census arrives a number of children will still be included in the rolled forward estimates but will not be included in the census, having left shortly after the birth. This would partly explain why the rolled forward estimates for children aged 0 to 9, and in particular those aged 0, were higher than the rebased. This is supported by evidence from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, together with some anecdotal evidence.

There is an on-going research programme being undertaken by ONS to research these issues and improve statistics, known as the IMPS project (Improving Migration and Population Statistics).[12]

Why was there a need for a new method?

Whilst the various adjustments greatly reduced the gap between the rebased and rolled forward estimates it had already become apparent that a more complex methodology was required. The previous methodology (February 2003) was not sophisticated enough to produce revised estimates of a sufficiently high standard. Evidence of this was found when the revised population estimates were compared with other data sources such as the D*f*ES pupil counts. When the population estimates were used to calculate pupil participation rates, the rates for some ages showed an implausible pattern over time, with large artifactual changes. This can be seen in Figure 3 for 12 and 13 year olds.[13]

Figure 3 **Pupil participation rates in England based on the original post–2001 Census backseries**



Due to societal changes there is also an increased focus on evidence-based policy, leading to demands for improvements in accuracy.

Which methods were available?

There are two main methods, which could be applied to the backseries, in order to bring the historic estimates into line with the rebased estimates and remove the discontinuity. The first method uses a period effect, while the second uses a cohort effect. The simplest form of these methods, simple period or simple 'linear' cohort assumes one tenth of the difference occurred in each year. More complex weighted methods assume that a different proportion of the difference occurred in each year.

Simple period:

This is the simplest method by which to take the intercensal difference identified in 2001 back through the years to 1992. The difference is allocated on a linear basis; an equal amount of difference for each of the preceding ten years. The primary assumption of all period methods is that the difference is an effect of age, and nothing related to the year, therefore the difference is not aged back over time. The actual difference in 2001 for females aged 19 was –5,187 (the rolled forward estimate being higher than the census based estimate). This means that one tenth of that difference, –518.7 would have occurred for each 19-year-old female group irrespective of year. So –518.7 would have occurred for females aged 19 in 2000, –518.7 would also have occurred for females aged 19 in 1999 and so on back to 1992.

This methodology is probably the easiest and quickest to apply. It is likely to provide the best estimates for younger ages, for example, at ages 18 or 19. This is an age where a large number of people take a year out before attending university. This pattern is specific to the age and doesn't change year on year. The simple period methodology is best suited to dealing with such a pattern of behaviour. However, it is perhaps too simplistic as it does not recognise any effects which may have built up over time.

Simple cohort:

Unlike the simple period method where the difference builds up across time in a particular age group, in the cohort methodology the error is related to a particular group of people. In a sense it follows the 'same' group of people through time and therefore the difference is aged on. In the simple cohort method, as with the simple period method, it is presumed the difference builds up linearly. This means that the same amount of difference would be allocated to each year, but unlike the simple period, it would be aged on and therefore not be allocated to the same age group. So, for an overall difference in 2001 for females aged 19 of –5,187, one tenth of that, –518.7, would have occurred for females aged 19 in 2000, another tenth for females aged 18 in 1999, another tenth for females aged 17 in 1998 and this would continue back to 1992 where –518.7 would have also occurred for females aged 11.

The obvious advantage of using this method is that it does recognise the effect of time and for this reason would probably best suit the majority of ages. The disadvantage however is that it could cause problems when applied to younger ages.

Weighted methods:

Weighted methods take the basic principles of the simple period and simple cohort methods but rather than allocating the difference evenly over the preceding ten years they are 'weighted'. A different amount of the difference is allocated to each year depending on the weights.

This assumes that the difference is correlated with or driven by another variable, which varies over time and possibly also by age. Due to the nature of the period and cohort methods, time and/or age weightings can be applied to either method but combining these becomes much more complex in the cohort method.

In determining the possible weighting methods for the 1992–2000 backseries the reasons for the remaining difference were considered. For some of these, very little information was available, but for others, such as issues to do with usual residence, they are thought to follow similar patterns to migration. Hence, migration was considered as a weighting variable.

Weighted period:

As with the simple period allocation, the difference would not be aged on. However, the weighted methodology does recognise variations in migration for 19-year-olds across the preceding ten years and therefore does not allocate the difference linearly.

By employing this methodology the overall difference of –5,187 would not be allocated evenly within the 19-year-old age groups of the previous decade. With international travel being cheaper, 19-year-olds in 2001 may have been more likely to leave the country than would have been the case ten years previously. This could mean allocating the largest amount of difference to those aged 19 in 2000, due to their increased likelihood to migrate when compared with those aged 19 in 1992. On this occasion the observed pattern is that the difference is greater than the year before, so the weights increase over time.

This method has the same drawback as the simple period, in that it doesn't recognise the ageing on effect of any errors in estimation.

Weighted cohort:

This method involves the difference being weighted so that it is allocated unevenly back through the cohort of the previous decade. The amount allocated to each year of the decade is different and depends on a chosen weighted variable. However, the cohort method weightings should include any age effect as well as time weightings, as the cohort is a different age in each year of the decade.

For example, the difference for females aged 19 in 2000 would be different to those aged 18 in 1999 and this would in turn be different to those aged 17 in 1998 and so on back to those aged 11 in 1992. The combined difference across these ages however would sum to the overall difference of –5,187 found between the rolled forward and census-based estimates for females aged 19 in 2001.

This is a reasonably comprehensive methodology that recognises varying patterns in migration over time and in different stages of life. Somebody who was 25 in 2001 was more likely to leave the country than the same aged person ten years previously or even somebody aged 45 in 2001.

The disadvantage of this method however is that it doesn't recognise that in younger years the difference may be specific to age, as in the example of those aged 18–19. The pattern for this age is thought, in part, to be due to the 'gap year' and does not follow the same cohort through time. By the time these people are aged 20 they are likely to have returned and therefore to age the difference on would distort the true pattern.

Choice of method

Each method was investigated for its impact upon the population estimates. Each set of estimates was then analysed for plausibility. The results were also compared to other data sources. A final decision was made to use the cohort method weighted for migration by age and time with a period adjustment for ages 18 and 19. The following sections explain the choice for this specific methodology.

Weighting:

Migration was chosen as the weighting variable. The decision was based on the assumption that the discrepancy is driven by factors, which are correlated with changes in the propensity to migrate.

The rolled forward estimates are too high. In terms of migration this could mean either too many people are estimated to be coming into the country or not enough people are leaving. Out-migration was chosen as the weighting variable as there is more uncertainty surrounding its measurement than in-migration. The difference was weighted by both age and time, as it is apparent that people are more likely to migrate at particular stages of their life and levels of migration are increasing with improved standards of living and choices.

National level

At national level IPS out-migration was used to weight by age and time. Male and female weightings were calculated separately.

International migration consists of five components:

- IPS estimates,
- a migrant switcher adjustment (for those who intended to migrate but who stayed at their destination for less than a year),
- a visitor switcher adjustment (for those who didn't intend to migrate but who stayed at their destination for more than a year)
- an adjustment for asylum seekers missed by the IPS,
- estimates of those migrating to/from the Republic of Ireland.

When the possible reasons for the discrepancy were considered, the difference was felt to be most closely correlated with the IPS estimates component. This considers those who intend to migrate for 12 months or more.

Ideally out-migration by single year of age and year would have been used but this was felt to be unreliable for establishing trends at this level due to sampling error. This is because the estimates are based on the International Passenger Survey. Although, overall the sample is relatively large, the number of respondents in each single year of age in any year is small. Therefore, the year-to-year change by single year of age may be due to sample variation rather than a real effect. Hence, a decision was made to use the marginal distributions, that is, the age distribution aggregated over the decade, and the time distribution aggregated over all ages, as this helped remove the impact of small numbers. These distributions were based on combined England and Wales data, as the number of migrants for any single year of age in Wales was small. Male and female weightings were calculated separately. Due to small sample sizes, the age weightings for those aged 79+ in 2001 (and therefore 70+ in 1992) were set to one-tenth.

When applying age weightings using the cohort method we need to consider the migration for each age in the cohort. To calculate the weighting for each age of the cohort we divide the migration for this age by the sum of the migration for all ages in the cohort.

To calculate time weightings, males and females were again considered separately but based on combined England and Wales data. The total out-migration for the decade was divided by ten to produce an average. The out-migration for each year was then divided by the average to produce a grossing factor.

This is illustrated in Table 2.

For each age, the time and age weightings were then multiplied by each other.

Table 2 **Example: calculation of time weightings**

Time Weights:

* Calculate Total Migration for decade = 1,035,604

* Average per year = 103,560

* Factor for 1992 = $\frac{\text{Migration for 1992}}{103,560}$

Subnational level

At subnational level out-migration consists of both international and internal out-migration. As with the national data we would ideally have used single year of age data, combining both international and internal migration. This was not possible for several reasons. Firstly, international migration data for each year by single year of age is not available at local authority level. The data are collected at a higher level, and disaggregated to local authority level using a census distribution. Secondly, the figures for internal migration are only available by single year of age from 1999. Prior to this a census distribution was used. The data for 1999 onwards also contain a large proportion of small numbers (even when aggregated across the decade). Therefore the national level age weightings were used at sub-national level.

In contrast subnational level time weightings were calculated for each local authority and used both IPS and internal out-migration. Figures for all persons were used, as data disaggregated by sex were not available at local authority level.[14]

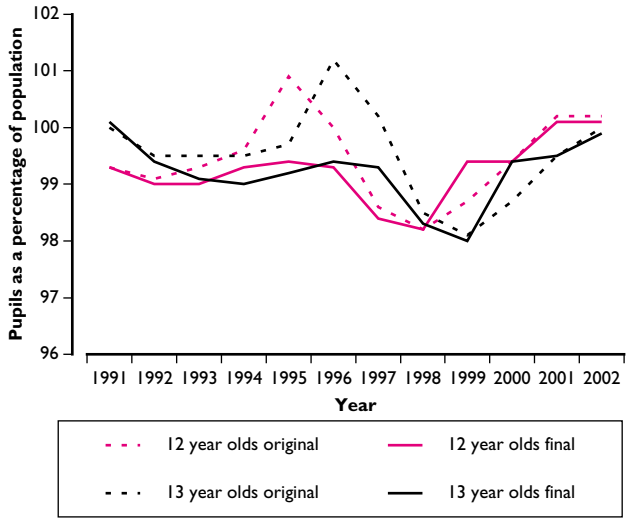
Period adjustment

After applying the weighted cohort method the resultant backseries was again compared to pupil numbers. An effect on some age cohorts over time, though much reduced, was still evident in the participation rates. This indicated that the weighted cohort method was still not sophisticated enough. There was still a significant 'period effect' influencing the data. This is consistent with the hypothesis that differences in the late teens are, at least in part, due to factors associated with this age group rather than cohort effects which are more normal at other ages. It was therefore decided that a period adjustment was required within the methodology, at both national and subnational level.

It was first necessary to determine how much of the difference should be allocated to the period effect and at what ages the adjustment should be applied to. International migration at ages 14 to 17 is relatively stable, at approximately 2,100 people per year in each age group (averaged over the intercensal decade). However this jumps to 4,800 at age 18 and 6,100 at age 19. Therefore it was decided to allocate a proportion to the period effect based upon the size of the jump in international migration levels, from the 14 to 17 average, to ages 18 and 19 separately. Thus (4,800 – 2,100)/4,800, or 56 per cent (based on unrounded data) of the discrepancy at 18 years old and 65 per cent (6,100 – 2,100) / 6,100 for 19 year olds has been allocated to the period effect.

After application of the methodology the backseries was again compared to pupil numbers and participation rates were calculated. As can be seen in Figure 4 the pattern in participation rates is now more plausible.

Figure 4 **Pupil participation rates in England based on original and final post–2001 Census backseries**



Additional changes to methodology

Extensive quality assurance was carried out on the latest backseries, which included the investigation of sex ratios and time series. This highlighted the need to make adjustments to three Local Authorities: City of London; Isles of Scilly; and Kensington and Chelsea.

As expected the Isles of Scilly and the City of London had small numbers. When the figures were examined the age-to-age fluctuation for each year of the backseries was implausible. Therefore, the figures for each single year of age, in each year of the backseries were smoothed across the adjacent ages in order to produce plausible estimates. For example, the figure for age 5 in the Isles of Scilly, was an average of ages 2 through to 8, age 6 was an average of ages 3 to 9, and so on. The number of ages over which the average was calculated varied between the two local authorities and sometimes by year. In addition to this the period adjustment was removed from the Isles of Scilly.

Whilst Kensington and Chelsea's estimates did not have to be smoothed the period adjustment was removed from this local authority's methodology due to distorted figures. The pattern observed across ages 18 and 19 when this adjustment was included was not plausible. When it was removed, a more realistic pattern was observed. It appears that due to the nature of this area it is not necessary to apply a period adjustment to account for the pattern in younger years.

Comparison of methods

The differences between the various methods can be seen in Figures 5 and 6. The difference between the period and cohort methods is more obvious in males aged 14, than those aged 18, especially in the middle years of the decade.

Whilst there is very little difference between the simple and weighted period method, the difference between the simple and weighted cohort method is much greater, especially in the second half of the decade for age 18. These differences will vary with age.

In the final method those aged 18 had the period adjustment incorporated, which then feeds into those age 14 due to the cohort effect. Both graphs

Figure 5 Comparison of methods: males aged 14 in England and Wales

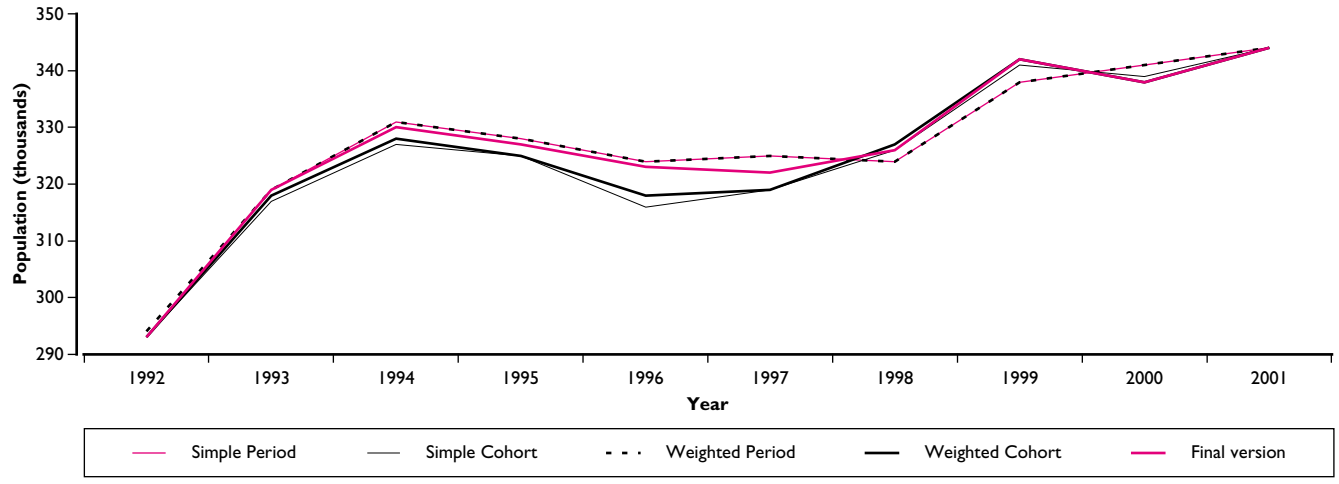
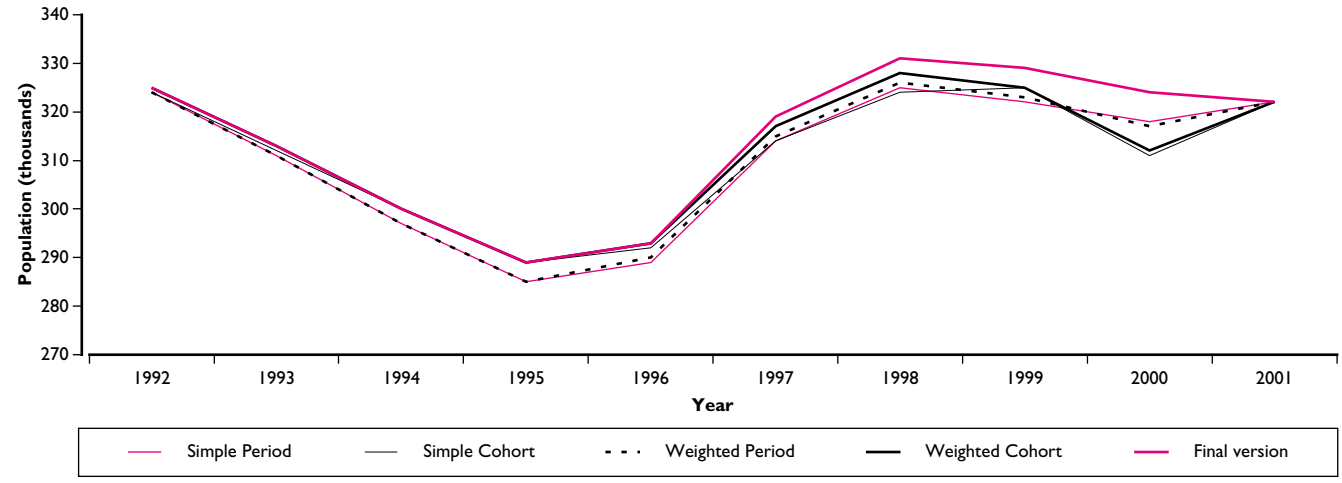


Figure 6 Comparison of methods: males aged 18 in England and Wales



illustrate that the final method provides a smoother set of estimates. This was especially important for those aged 18 where there was a significant dip in 2000 when using any of the original simple or weighted period and cohort methods.

What improvements has this change in methodology had on population estimates?

Examining the reasons for the difference, quantifying and applying these, immediately improved the quality of the backseries. In addition to this, the application of a more comprehensive methodology has resulted in not only a more accurate set of population estimates, but also a more consistent backseries than previous methods have been able to produce. Figure 7 shows that the current series now provides a more accurate time series and better comparison of rates than was previously available.

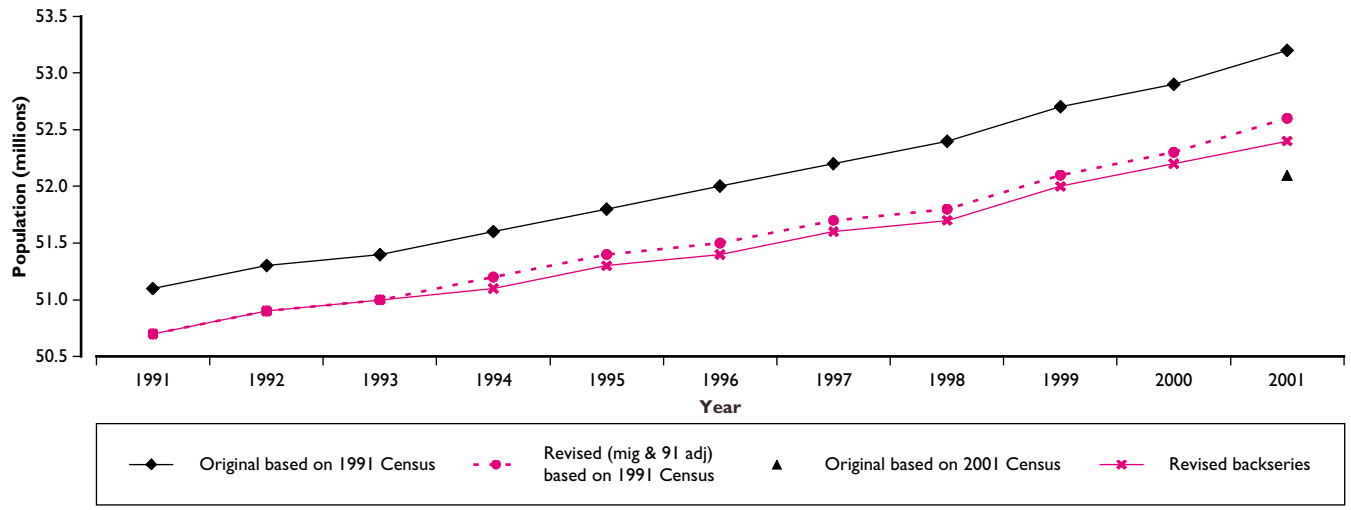
Most of the difference is allocated to later years. This is consistent with the hypothesised impact of the factors which are thought to be driving the discrepancy. Applying a simple period or simple cohort method would not reflect this pattern as they would both apportion the difference evenly across the decade. At the subnational level it is worth noting that in some areas the revised figures may be higher than the original estimates in some years but lower than in others. This is because differences at different ages will be allocated using different patterns of weighting. This might occur, for example, where differences at older age groups mean revised estimates are higher than the originals during the early part of the decade. However, differences at younger age groups (where the allocation of difference is weighted towards the end of the decade) mean the revised estimates are lower than the originals later in the decade.

Previous backseries and methodologies

An 'interim' National backseries for mid-1992 through to mid-2000 was published in October 2002. Due to the need to produce a consistent series, as quickly as possible, the simple period method was chosen by which to allocate the intercensal difference. This was the simplest and quickest method to apply.

In February 2003 a second backseries for 1992 to 2000 was published. This was a more detailed series in both methodology and level of data. A simple cohort method was employed to produce population estimates for both National and Local Authority areas.

Figure 7 1991–2001 original, revised and final population estimates for England and Wales



In October 2003 another series was published primarily as a result of the Longitudinal Study. There was a need to produce these revised estimates within a short space of time, so the basic period methodology was employed to produce a National series for 1992 to 2000 at quinary age groups.

The current National Backseries by single year of age for England and Wales for 1992 to 2000 was published on 7 October 2004 and the Local Authority Backseries, by quinary age group on 15 October 2004. These supersede the backseries publications mentioned above and include the revisions to migration and the results of the Local Authority studies.

What about 1982–1990?

An 'interim' National backseries for mid-1982 through to mid-1990 was also published in October 2002. This series was published to incorporate an adjustment made to the 1991 population estimates as a result of overestimating the number of young males missing from the 1991 Census. A second series at both national and sub-national level was then published in March 2003 using the more complex simple cohort method. This remains the final revised backseries for this period; there are no plans to revise this.

There are several reasons why the current methodology applied to the 1992 to 2000 series will not be used to produce a backseries for 1982 to 1990. Firstly, we can not assume that the drivers used to weight the 1990s series would be the same as those for the 1980s. Secondly previous methods for allocating intercensal differences are adequate for this time period. As time has passed, user requirements have changed. For this reason it was important to re-visit the 1990s but demands for data from the 1980s do not warrant such revisions when the available data are sufficient.

Conclusions

On 7 October 2004, ONS published a revised backseries of population estimates for 1992 to 2000. This article outlines the importance of revising the backseries and describes in detail the methodology by which this was done.

It explains the novel approach taken, where known sources of error were quantified and the adjustments applied to the backseries before distributing the remaining difference. Before discussing the main methods available and some of the advantages and disadvantages of each, it explains why a new methodology was required.

The final method used was a cohort method weighted for migration by age and time with a period adjustment at ages 18 and 19, combining the best features from the various methods. This method was applied at national and local authority level but modified slightly for three local authorities, mainly in order to overcome small number effects.

Note on implementation

The method described in this article has been implemented in a suite of Excel spreadsheets. The implementation of the method is complex and the step by step method outlined in this document has been implemented by combining several of the steps into single operations.

Key findings

- An unexplained intercensal difference of 209,000 needed to be distributed across the backseries.
- A variety of different methods by which to distribute the difference were investigated: the simple period; the simple cohort; the weighted period and the weighted cohort.
- The final methodology chosen was a combination of methods: a cohort method weighted for migration by age and time with a period adjustment at ages 18 and 19.
- This was applied at the national and subnational level, although modified slightly for three local authorities.
- The impact of the new methodology is described.

Notes and related links

Further information on population estimates, together with the historical and current data, can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/popest

1. As Census day (29 April in 2001) and the 'mid-year' point, which is 30 June, differ by about nine weeks, some rolling forward is also required in the census year.
2. Making a population estimate in England and Wales. www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=575
3. Demographic analysis of sex ratios, fertility, mortality and migration. www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/Revisions_to_Population_Estimates/downloads/Demographic_Analysis_using_Poulation_Estimates.pdf
4. Analysis of the Longitudinal Study. www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/Revisions_to_Population_Estimates/downloads/Analyses_of_Population_Estimates_using_the_Longitudinal_Study.pdf
5. Comparison with a range of administrative sources. www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/Revisions_to_Population_Estimates/downloads/Comparisons_of_some_Administrative_sources_with_population_estimates.pdf
6. Investigation of census data and processes. www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/Revisions_to_Population_Estimates/downloads/Census.pdf
7. Matching studies of address lists collected by local authorities and those held by census. www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/2001CENSUSM&WMATCHINGSUMMARY.pdf
8. The Local Authority Population Studies. www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/LAstudies.asp
9. Adjustment due to Longitudinal Study analysis, unprocessed forms, final census data, and double-counted armed forces. a consequerial was required www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/Revisions_to_Population_Estimates/introduction.asp
10. Adjustment for the overestimation of under-enumeration in 1991 (only section on adjustment of 1991 and the revision of the 1982 to 1990 backseries is current). www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/meth_popes_82_2000.pdf
11. Improvements to International Migration methodology and consequential revision. www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/methodology_for_revised_international_migration_estimates.doc
12. Improving Migration and Population Statistics. www.statistics.gov.uk/imps
13. Due to differences in time points and definition (actual pupil counts are not restricted to pupils who are usually resident in England and Wales), participation rates of more than 100 may be observed. It is the pattern over time that is of concern rather than the actual participation rates.
14. The sex distribution is applied alongside the age distribution.

Making an estimate of the number of people and households for Output Areas in the 2001 Census

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The 2001 Census of Population Key Statistics and Census Area Statistics contain a large number of tables for 233,060 Output Areas in the United Kingdom. Users of the data often want to use one number for the total population count for each area or one number for the total count of households. Because of the disclosure control measures applied, different tables may report different population or household totals.

This article describes an investigation into the best way to estimate robust totals for people and households at Output Area level. We show that computing the average of people and household counts across the set of tables in which the same count appears is a good strategy. When we compare the mean or median person and household counts with those produced by summing from the postcode directory, the two sets of numbers are usually very close. Using averages in this way for other population bases in the sets of tables is therefore recommended. This technique can also be applied to larger areas.

Introduction

The Census Organisations have done an excellent job in delivering census results in consultation with academic, local government, central government, health service and business users. The counts in output tables are adjusted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to afford protection from disclosure control to prevent identification of individual people or households in England and Wales. The counts are modified so that users can never be certain whether individual small number counts are true. The marginal totals in published census tables in England and Wales are based on the sums of the counts in the rows or in the columns. The grand total of table counts is computed as the sum of row totals or the sum of column totals. However, there are circumstances where these small number adjustments skew overall totals, making calculations based on these figures imprecise. For Census 2001, base 3 was used for the adjustment, that is, 0, 1 or 2 was added to, or subtracted from, each small count found in a table. Consequently, this is more of an issue than in 1991, when base 2 was used to adjust small counts by +1, 0 or –1 in quasi-random patterns.

One difficulty that small cell adjustment produces is uncertainty about the proper total number of people in an area or the total number of households. For many analyses it is necessary to have one number for the total of persons and one number for the total households in a small area. For example, you may want to carry out microsimulation of the full profile of characteristics of households and their members, or you may want to create a look-down table to distribute a statistic available for a larger area to smaller areas, or you may use the total persons or households as a denominator in a rate calculation.

This research was driven by a requirement to calculate Per Capita Consumption (and Per Household Consumption) of water for small areas as accurately as possible. We started from the general principle that a figure is more likely to be accurate if it is taken from a table in which it is a basic count or is the total of a few large counts (such as the postcode headcount file) rather than one which is summed from many component items, some of which are likely to have been adjusted. We discovered that the postcode headcount file is subject to adjustment too, but the procedure is not documented.

The procedure for modifying small counts in census tables is described by ONS[1] as follows.

"Small cell adjustment:

- a small count appearing in a table cell is adjusted – information on what constitutes a small cell count cannot be provided as this may compromise confidentiality protection
- totals and subtotals in tables are calculated as the sum of the adjusted data so that all tables are internally additive; within tables, totals and subtotals are the sum of the adjusted constituent counts
- tables are independently adjusted; this means that counts of the same population in two different tables may not necessarily be the same
- tables for higher geographical levels are independently adjusted, and, therefore, will not necessarily be the sum of the lower geographical component units
- output is produced from one database, adjusted for estimated undercount, the tables from this one database provide consistent pictures of this one population."

These small cell adjustments were designed to make each table internally consistent, so that percentages could be consistently computed (with a margin of error) for each table. Other disclosure protection devices are also implemented, not only by ONS but also by the General Register Office Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). These are:

- *record swapping*, where the geographical references for matched households in nearby small areas are swapped
- *thresholds*, where tables are produced only when the number of persons and households are above defined thresholds[2]
- *table design* so that classifications used in table rows and columns are aggregated to avoid small cell counts
- *application of stringent conditions of use*, the most important of which is agreement by the user of census data not to *claim* to recognise an individual in the data.

Small geographical areas give a very detailed picture of local social demography. However, small areas will be most at risk of being below minimum population and household thresholds and are thus more likely to experience small cell adjustment. Moreover, any adjustment itself may be 'small', but in percentage terms may be 'large' and lead to a different result when used in calculations. The tables of 2001 Census data are available for a range of geographical areas including a nested hierarchy from national down to the sub-local government small areas of electoral wards and Output Areas (OAs). Here we concentrate on the OAs. These are built up from unit postcodes in all parts of the UK. Accounts of the methods used to define OAs in England, Wales and Northern Ireland are given by David Martin.[3]

The aim then is to best estimate the total persons and total households in each OA. What are the best ways to achieve these two numbers for small areas? There are two alternatives. First, you could use all the person and household totals available in the Standard Area Statistics[4] (see Figure 1 for a description) of the 2001 Census and average them. Second, you could add up totals of constituent areas which are less subject to small cell adjustment. We discuss these approaches in turn.

Averaging the total counts from different census tables for the same area

The most obvious approach to estimating the population or household count is to assemble all the different estimates of the same population or household count from cells in different tables (the more the better) and then use the average of these values. Indeed, this is the only approach possible if considering a sub-population, such as the working population, rather than the total population.

Table 1 lists the cells containing counts for 'All People' in the various Standard Area Statistics datasets from the 2001 Census, which are available at OA level. Table 2 shows an extraction of these counts for three example OAs. Table 3 lists the cells that contain counts for 'All Households' and Table 4 provides the household counts for the example OAs. In order to test whether the method was generalisable, the OAs were selected from different regions and social classifications (three diverse super-groups from the new ONS OA classification).[10] OA 33UGFT0031 is in Norwich, East of England, and belongs to the 'City Living' super-group, 00ARGH0038 is in Havering, Outer London, and belongs to the 'Prospering Suburbs' super-group; 24UBJD0004 is in Basingstoke and Deane, South East England, and belongs to the 'Countryside' super-group.

Table 1

19 selected cells for 'All People' from the 2001 Census Key Statistics, Census Area Statistics, Census Area Statistics Theme Tables and Census Area Statistics Univariate Tables

Key Statistics

Coverage	Table	Cell Reference	Description
UK	KS02	001	Age Structure: All People
UK	KS05	001	Country of Birth: All People
UK	KS08	001	Health and Provision of Unpaid Care: All People
E&W	KS01	001	Usual Resident Population: 2001 Population All People
E&W	KS07	001	Religion: All People

Census Area Statistics Tables

Coverage	Table	Cell Reference	Description
UK	CAS001	0001	Age by Sex and Resident Type: All People
UK	CAS002	0001	Age by Sex and Marital Status: All People
E&W	CAS103	0001	Sex and Age by Religion: All People

Census Area Statistics Theme Tables

Coverage	Table	Cell Reference	Description
UK	CAST05	0001	Theme Table on 'All People': All People
E&W	CAST03	0001	Theme Table on Ethnic Group – People: All People
E&W	CAST10	0001	Theme Table on Religion – People: All People

Census Area Statistics Univariate Tables

Coverage	Table	Cell Reference	Description
UK	UV03	0001	Sex: All People
UK	UV04	0001	Age: All People
UK	UV07	0001	Marital Status: All People
UK	UV20	0001	General Health: All People
UK	UV21	0001	Provision of Unpaid Care: All People
UK	UV22	0001	Limiting Long-Term Illness: All People
E&W	UV09	0001	Ethnic Group: All People
E&W	UV15	0001	Religion: All People

Table 2 **The 'All People' counts from different census tables for three contrasting Output Areas**

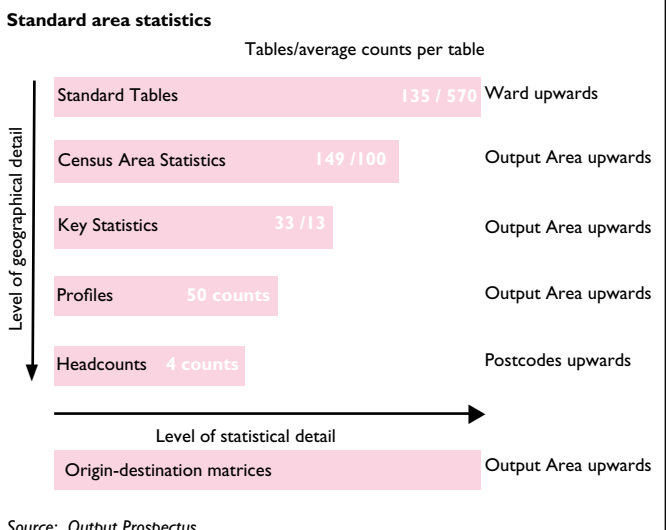
Table	Norwich OA 33UGFT0031 All People Count	Havering OA 00ARGH0038 All People Count	Basingstoke OA 24UBJD0004 All People Count
KS02	275	501	131
KS05	276	504	133
KS08	275	499	133
KS01	275	499	133
KS07	275	498	133
CAS001	273	497	118
CAS002	269	500	137
CAS103	275	506	137
CAST05	275	496	132
CAST03	273	502	133
CAST10	275	498	133
UV03	275	499	133
UV04	277	501	132
UV07	275	497	132
UV20	275	499	133
UV21	273	500	135
UV22	275	499	133
UV09	276	502	130
UV15	275	498	133
Mean	274.58	499.74	132.32
Median	275	499	133
Super-group	City Living	Prospering Suburbs	Countryside

Source: 2001 Census, Census, Standard Area Statistics
Crown Copyright (extracted using CASWEB)

The mean or median can be used as the average. The appeal of the median is that it is a whole number rather than a fraction, and it can reduce the influence of extreme observations. For the Havering example in Table 2 the median value is 499 – lower than the mean as it reduces the effect of the CAS103 observation (506). The count varies from a minimum of 497 to a maximum of 506.

Tables 1 and 3 are divided into panels, which refer to the different datasets which contain OA statistics in the 2001 Census. Figure 1, from the Output Prospectus for the 2001 Census, shows that four datasets provide OA information directly.[5] These are the Census Area Statistics, the Key Statistics, Profiles and Origin-Destination matrices.

Figure 1 **The Standard Area Statistics of the 2001 Census**



Source: Output Prospectus

Of these we have not employed Profiles because they are only available on request rather than fully published. Origin-destination statistics are not used because the population bases are either migrants (Special Migration Statistics) or persons with a workplace (Special Workplace Statistics). The Key Statistics are a set of aggregated univariate tables, which were published early by the Census Organizations at all spatial scales. The Census Area Statistics (CAS) contain three data subsets: the CAS Tables (usually two dimensional cross-tabulations), CAS Theme Tables (usually concatenated simpler cross-tabulations for sub-populations) and CAS Univariate Tables (one dimensional tables giving counts in each value/category of a variable, except where extreme values would disclose personal information). Note that more All Household counts are available than All People counts, because many person cross-tabulations are based on subsets of the population rather than the full population.

In the first column of Tables 1 and 3 we give the coverage of the cell count: by coverage is meant the full territory for which it is available (at time of writing). A majority of All People counts are available for the whole UK but there are some available only in tables for specific parts of the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland or their combinations, the most common being England & Wales and Great Britain – England & Wales & Scotland). Tables 2 and 4 list the total counts available for three OAs in Southern England. The second column of Tables 1 and 3 provides the Table reference, the third column provides the cell reference and the fourth column provides the cell name.

There are several sources that researchers can use to extract cell counts from the Standard Area Statistics for OAs. Details of the systems are given in Table 5. Firstly, the Census Organizations offer, either free via the web or at media cost for CDs/DVDs, files of all tables for output areas. ONS provides these currently on CD or DVD, though files for larger areas (local authorities) are available online via the National Statistics website. Both the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics Research Agency (NISRA) provide online data warehouses. Note that the ONS Neighbourhood Statistics service provides statistics for Lower Level Super Output Area not for OAs themselves. However, ONS's NOMIS web interface does provides OA statistics, and is available to all.

The SASPAC interface delivers extraction and analysis software, for a licence fee, to users mainly in Local Government. Finally, the ESRC/JISC Census Programme funds the Census Dissemination Unit at the University of Manchester, which supports the interactive web interface to Census Area Statistics, CASWEB, which is available to registered users within the UK academic community.[6] This was the system we used to extract people and household counts.

Summing counts for postcodes making up an output area

A second approach to estimating people and household totals is to add up the counts provided for unit postcodes (PC) from the 2001 Census. Unit postcodes (for example, LS16 7HR) are collections of postal delivery points (addresses) used by the Royal Mail to deliver mail. As of September 2004 there were 1.76 million PCs in the UK, 1.55 million of which were small user postcodes (mostly residential addresses).[7] PCs are usually converted into geographical areas by other organizations. The *postcode headcount file* provides counts (*with small cell adjustment*) of households, persons, males and females for unit postcodes; each postcode is linked to the output area that it belongs to. The file is available from ONS[8] or UKBORDERS.[9] The procedure for extraction of people and household counts is as follows:

i. Download the postcode headcount file. On UKBORDERS, it is called 'Headcounts for Postcodes in England and Wales'.

Table 3 **30 selected cell counts for All Households**

Key Statistics

Coverage	Table	Cell Reference	Description
UK	KS17	001	Cars or Vans: All Households
UK	KS19	001	Rooms, Amenities, Central Heating and Lowest Floor Level: All Households
UK	KS20	001	Household Composition: All Households
UK	KS21	001	Households with Limiting Long-Term Illness and Dependent Children: All Households
UK	KS18	001	Tenure: All Households

Census Area Statistics Tables

Coverage	Table	Cell Reference	Description
UK	CAS003	0001	Age of Household Reference Person (HRP) by Sex and Marital Status (Headship): All Households
UK	CAS013	0001	Age of Household Reference Person (HRP) and Tenure by Economic Activity of HRP: All Households
UK	CAS027	0001	Households with a Person with a Limiting Long-Term Illness: All Households
UK	CAS051	0001	Tenure and Household Size by Number of Rooms: All Households
UK	CAS052	0001	Tenure and Persons per Room by Accommodation Type: All Households
UK	CAS053	0001	Household Composition by Tenure and Occupancy Rating: All Households
UK	CAS055	0001	Dwelling Type and Accommodation Type and Central Heating by Tenure: All Households
UK	CAS056	0001	Tenure and Amenities by Household Composition: All Households
UK	CAS059	0001	Accommodation Type and Car or Van Availability by Number of People Aged 17 or Over in the Household: All Households
UK	CAS060	0001	Tenure and Car or Van Availability by Number of People Aged 17 or Over in the Household: All Households
UK	CAS067	0001	Age of Household Reference Person (HRP) and Dependent Children by Approximated Social Grade: All HRPs
UK	CAS068	0001	Age and Dependent Children by Household Type (Household Reference Persons): All HRPs

Census Area Statistics Theme Tables

Coverage	Table	Cell Reference	Description
E&W	CAST04	0001	Theme Table on Ethnic Group of Household Reference Person (HRP) – Households: Total Households
E&W	CAST11	0001	Theme Table on Religion of Household Reference Person (HRP) – Households: Total Households

Census Area Statistics Univariate Tables

Coverage	Table	Cell Reference	Description
UK	UV56	0001	Accommodation Type (Households): All Households
UK	UV58	0001	Persons per Room: All Households
UK	UV59	0001	Occupancy Rating: All Households
UK	UV61	0001	Lowest Floor Level: All Households
UK	UV62	0001	Cars or Vans: All Households
UK	UV65	0001	Household Composition (Households): All Households
UK	UV66	0001	Household Composition (Households) (Alternative Classification): All Households
UK	UV67	0001	Classification of Household Deprivation: All Households
UK	UV68	0001	Household Type: All Households
UK	UV69	0001	Multiple Ethnic Groups: All Households
E,W&NI	UV63	0001	Tenure (Households): All Households

ii. Aggregate the postcodes to OAs using the PC-OA link and thus sum the counts. On UKBORDERS, the link is called 'Postcode to Output Area'.

iii. Optional step: Merge using the postcode field with the All Fields Postcode Directory (AFPD, 2001) to add counts of addresses per postcode. The November 2001 download was used, as this was the next one after the Census and had a field for 2001 Census OA geography.

The end result is a set of four counts, All People, Males, Females and Households, for output areas (for England and Wales), for use in other work. Table 6 shows the set of PCs making up the example output areas and their associated All People counts. For the most populous OA (in Havering), the sum of these counts is 499, which is close to the mean obtained from summing the separate counts from different tables (499.74), and identical to the median. Table 7 reports that the total of household counts for the PCs making up the Havering example output area is 139. The difference between this and the mean is only 0.17 of a household – and an identical match for the median, once again.

The two methods yield similar results for the inner-city Norwich OA and the countryside Basingstoke OA too. The Norwich medians and postcode sums match exactly for both All People (275) and Household counts (151). The Basingstoke medians and postcode sums match exactly for both All People (133) but not Household counts (46 versus 44). Examining Table 7 shows that two of the PCs have zero households – which is unlikely, so small cell adjustment downwards must have been applied to the postcode headcount file at this point. Clearly, in this case, the Census average is the more trustworthy figure.

The tails of the distribution in Figures 4 and 5 correspond to Havering Output Areas where the two methods produce a resulting population that is perhaps 4 or 5 persons different. Whilst these are small differences, they may be showing up PC-OA lookup quality problems. Some PCs do still overlap boundaries, but these are few. Where possible, further aggregation to larger areas will improve reliability of results, whatever base populations you use. In theory, the aggregation of PC headcounts should be more accurate than averaging of totals from different small area tables. In practice, this appears to be truer for urban areas than rural ones.

Table 4 **The 'Household Counts' from different census tables for three contrasting Output Areas**

Table	Norwich OA 33UGFT0031 Household Count	Havering OA 00ARGH0038 Household Count	Basingstoke OA 24UBJD0004 Household Count
KS17	152	137	47
KS19	151	139	46
KS20	153	141	46
KS21	151	139	46
KS18	150	141	46
CAS003	144	138	48
CAS013	133	138	44
CAS027	145	140	42
CAS051	153	141	43
CAS052	153	140	46
CAS053	148	141	48
CAS055	151	137	46
CAS056	159	139	45
CAS059	151	142	45
CAS060	154	136	48
CAS067	148	146	44
CAS068	148	138	43
CAST04	149	135	47
CAST11	151	138	48
UV56	155	141	48
UV58	151	139	46
UV59	151	138	45
UV61	153	141	47
UV62	149	139	44
UV65	152	139	49
UV66	151	139	46
UV67	152	139	45
UV68	151	138	46
UV69	150	138	45
UV63	152	138	48
Mean	150.37	139.17	45.90
Median	151	139	46
Super-group	City Living	Prospering Suburbs	Countryside

Source: 2001 Standard Area Statistics
Crown Copyright (extracted using CASWEB)

Table 5 **Data sources for the extraction of 2001 Census Standard Area Statistics for Output Areas**

System	Full name	Funder	Agency	Users	Type	Datasets covered (to date)	Web reference
Census Outputs Contact Census Customer Services, ONS, Segensworth Road, Titchfield, Fareham, Hants PO15 5RR census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk	All datasets and tables from the 2001 Census	ONS	ONS	All users	CD-ROM, DVD with CSV or EXCEL files	CAS Tables, CAS Theme Tables, CAS Univariate Tables, Key Statistics	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/customerservices.asp
SCROL Warehouse	**S**cotland's **C**ensus **R**esults **O**n**L**ine Warehouse	GROS	All users	All users	Download files	CAS Tables, CAS Univariate Tables, Key Statistics	http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/warehouse/warehouse?actionName=choose-area
NICA Data Warehouse	**N**orthern **I**reland **C**ensus **A**ccess Data Warehouse	NISRA	NISRA	All users	Download files	CAS Tables, CAS Univariate Tables, Key Statistics	http://www.nicensus2001.gov.uk/nica/warehouse/
CASWEB	**C**ensus **A**rea **S**tatistics **W**eb Interface	ESRC/JISC	University of Manchester	Academic researchers and students	Interactive extraction	CAS Tables, CAS Theme Tables, CAS Univariate Tables, Key Statistics	http://census.ac.uk/casweb/
SASPAC	**S**mall **A**rea **S**tatistics **P**ackage	IDeA	GLA	Local Government users	Interactive extraction	CAS Tables, CAS Theme Tables, CAS Univariate Tables, Key Statistics	http://www.saspac.org/
NOMIS	**N**ational **O**nline **M**anpower **I**nformation **S**ystem	ONS	University of Durham	All users	Interactive extraction	CAS Tables, CAS Theme Tables	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/cn_129.asp http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/census2001.asp
SCROL	**S**cotland's **C**ensus **R**esults **O**n**L**ine	GROS	GROS	All users	Interactive extraction	CAS Tables, CAS Univariate Tables, Key Statistics	http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/common/home.jsp
NICA	**N**orthern **I**reland **C**ensus **A**ccess	NISRA	NISRA	All users	Interactive extraction	CAS Tables, CAS Univariate Tables, Key Statistics	http://www.nicensus2001.gov.uk/nica/public/index.html

Notes on Funder:
ESRC = Economic and Social Research Council; JISC = Joint Information Systems Committee (of the Higher Education Funding Councils and Further Education Funding Councils); IDeA = Improvement and Development Agency (formerly Local Government Management Board); ONS = Office for National Statistics; GROS = General Register Office for Scotland; NISRA = Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency: GLA = Greater London Authority

Table 6 **The 'All People' counts from constituent postcodes for three contrasting Output Areas**

Norwich OA 33UGFT0031 All People Count		Havering OA 00ARGH0038 All People Count		Basingstoke OA 24UBJD0004 All People Count	
NR3 4EB	29	RM12 6QZ	136	RG20 0LP	15
NR3 4EE	33	RM12 6SG	66	RG20 0LR	31
NR3 4EF	90	RM12 6SN	156	RG20 0LS	58
NR3 4EN	108	RM12 6SY	141	RG20 0LT	0
NR3 4EU	15			RG20 9DL	14
				RG20 9DQ	9
				RG20 9DY	6
Sum	275		499		133
	City Living		Prospering Suburbs		Countryside

Source: 2001 Census, Headcounts Postcode Files
Crown Copyright (extracted using UKBORDERS)

Table 7 **The 'Household counts' from constituent postcodes for three contrasting Output Areas**

Norwich OA 33UGFT0031 Household Count		Havering OA 00ARGH0038 Household Count		Basingstoke OA 24UBJD0004 Household Count	
NR3 4EB	13	RM12 6QZ	38	RG20 0LP	3
NR3 4EE	22	RM12 6SG	19	RG20 0LR	10
NR3 4EF	56	RM12 6SN	44	RG20 0LS	21
NR3 4EN	49	RM12 6SY	38	RG20 0LT	0
NR3 4EU	11			RG20 9DL	7
				RG20 9DQ	3
				RG20 9DY	0
Sum	151		139		44
	City Living		Prospering Suburbs		Countryside

Source: 2001 Census, Headcounts Postcode Files
Crown Copyright (extracted using UKBORDERS)

In-depth comparison of averaged and summed counts

We did a more in-depth comparison of the two approaches for the London Borough of Havering, because it is quite a large local authority, with 739 output areas. The histograms produced (Figures 2–5) show the differences between the averages of people and household counts, respectively, and the sums of constituent postcode people and household counts. Havering OAs contain between 119 and 499 people and between 51 and 158 households. Figures 2 and 3 are just for a single output area within Havering (the same one as shown in Tables 2 and 4). It looks like a normal distribution, and this is borne out (and made clearer) by repeating the test for all 739 output areas, and displaying the results as a histogram (Figures 4 and 5).

As is apparent in Figures 4 and 5, the Census average and PC-based headcounts based on table averaging and PC summing are typically only 0, 1 or 2 different. The normal distribution of the differences suggests that the PC sums are close to the true counts. The distributions also indicate that, if it is only possible to use the table averaging approach for population bases other than All People or All Households, then the errors will be very small.

Figure 2 **The distribution of 19 people counts for Havering Output Area 00ARGH0038, based on CAS Tables, relative to the sum of total people in postcodes for this OA (499)**

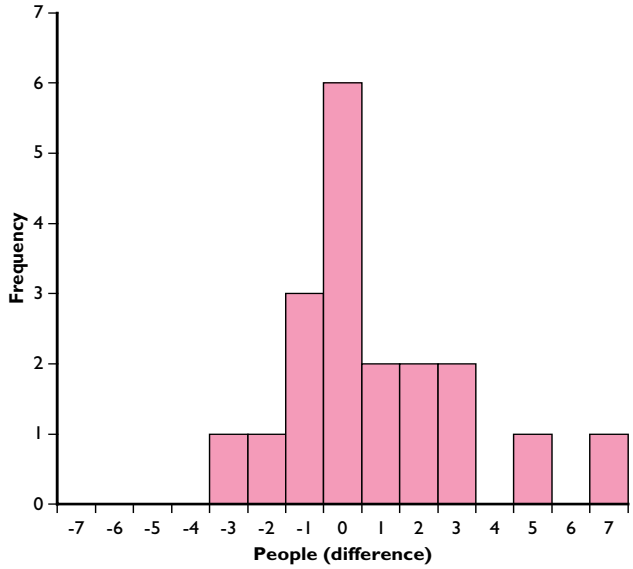
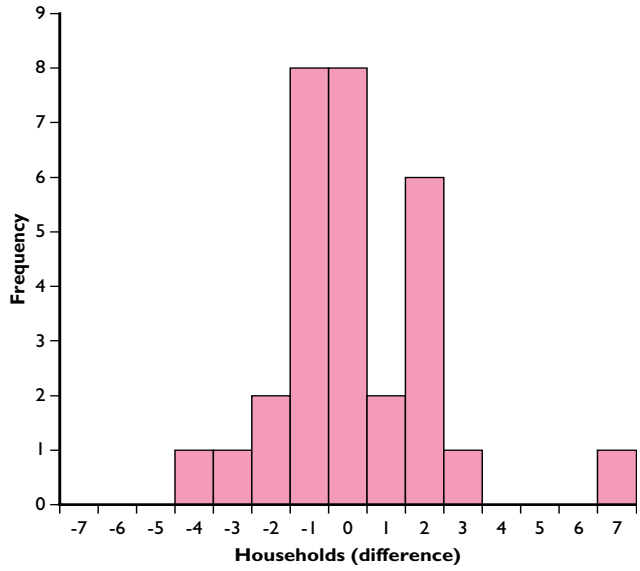


Figure 3 **The distribution of 30 household counts for Havering Output Area 00ARGH0038, based on CAS Tables, relative to the sum of household counts in postcodes for this OA (139)**



The statement accompanying the postcode headcount file on the National Statistics website indicates that the numbers are subject to small cell adjustment. Small numbers are probably 1, 2 or 3 as CAS tables contain counts of 4 and 5. In the CAS tables, count totals of persons or households are the sum of interior cells, some of which are small and may have been adjusted (randomly up or down in the right proportion to ensure no bias). We would expect the average of CAS table totals to vary normally and narrowly around a true value and this is what the histograms show.

Figure 4

The distribution of differences for all 739 Output Areas in Havering between CAS Table averages of the total people count and the sum of total people in postcodes for these OAs

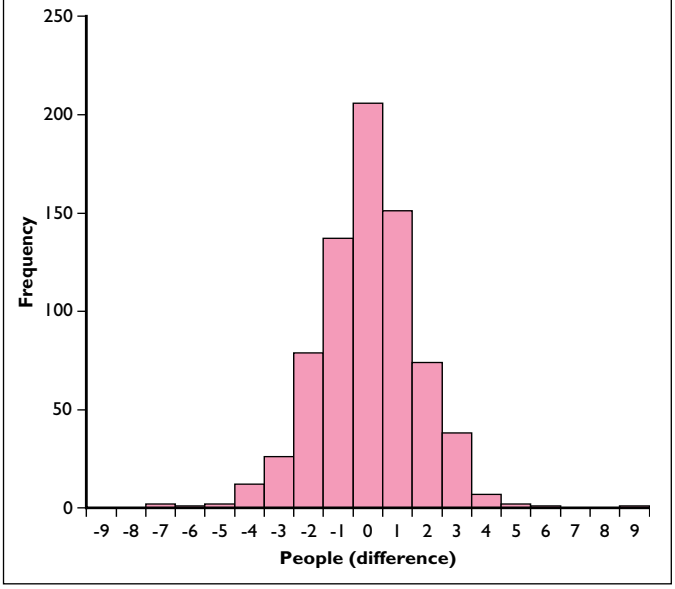
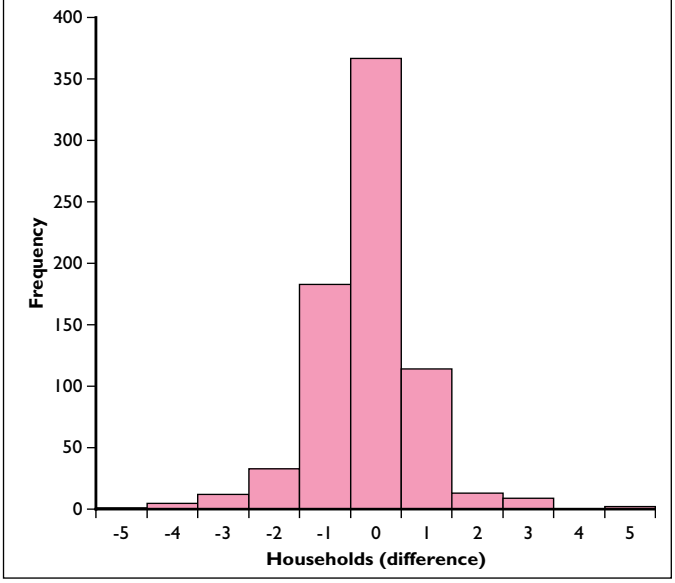


Figure 5

The distribution of differences for all 739 Output Areas in Havering between CAS Table averages of the total household count and the sum of total households in postcodes for these OAs



Although the small cell adjustment process is unbiased, there is a risk that it can give extreme results for some tables – and this risk increases with the number of small cells. For instance, the total in KS02 is effectively a sum of 16 cells, the total in KS01 is a sum of two cells and the total in UV04 is a sum of 81 cells. Therefore, KS01 should be the least biased table.

In summary, the postcode headcounts are generally reliable totals to use if you want 'One Number' for OAs for households and for people (and for males and females). As we have seen, there are slight questions about postcode-OA lookup quality in rural areas. This is consistent with previous research demonstrating urban-rural and scale issues in postcode to geographical area linkages.[12,13]

If you want one number for a specific population base (for example, labour force ages, 16–74, pensionable ages), you need to use the averaging method with all alternative counts (which gives an acceptable approximation). Such estimates might be improved a little by adjusting them to totals for bigger areas (for example, Super Output Areas, wards, districts where there are fewer small numbers). Indeed, the best approach may be to always to use the average of the table counts, since they are based upon a number of observations from an unbiased statistical method.

The count produced by the CAS001 table is extremely low for the rural Output Area (Table 2, Basingstoke) – it would appear that many of the female counts have been adjusted downwards by chance resulting in a low population count for that table only. If using the mean, it might be better to discard or give lower weights to some of the sources listed in Tables 2 and 4 of the paper when estimating the unadjusted total. Of course, a simpler alternative is to use the median rather than the mean.

Finally, if you don't have time to download and manipulate data from 19 population tables, then KS01 is probably the most reliable single source. In 1991, basic counts (in SAS/LBS Tables 1 and 3, for example) were unmodified. We would recommend the 2011 Census outputs provide definitive, unadjusted totals of persons by sex, households and communal establishments.

Acknowledgements

The work reported in this article is supported by EPSRC Award Ref GR/S18373, SUE: Water Cycle Management for New Developments (2004–7) which employs John Parsons.

Key findings

- The postcode headcounts file is a little-publicised but useful resource for researchers interested in 'One Number' for households and for people in OAs.
- A more time-consuming method is to average the totals from a large set of census tables (where the median makes a better average than the mean).
- Both methods give similar results for people and households. Analysing the difference for all the OAs in a local authority gave a strong normal distribution, as expected, the majority only 0, 1 or 2 different.
- For sparsely-populated areas, the postcode headcounts file is more susceptible to small cell adjustments. As household counts are smaller than people counts, discrepancies here are more significant.
- Occasional reports of errors, in the PC-OA link, also mean that averaging census table totals is the more consistently reliable method.
- Some census tables have more reliable totals than others. This is probably related to the number of potential small cells in the table.
- More research into this area (or guidance from ONS) would be useful, as accurate totals for people and households are central to demographic modelling, and (in our opinion) present no threat to the confidentiality of individuals.

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Living arrangements in contemporary Britain: Having a partner who usually lives elsewhere and Living Apart Together (LAT)

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Summary

This article presents first results from inclusion of a question, included as part of a module on living arrangements in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Omnibus Survey (OMN), to try and identify respondents in Great Britain who are living apart together. Using this question and the respondent's demographic characteristics, alternative estimates are considered of the possible numbers of men and women living apart together. The first estimate is based on the total number of people in the survey, aged 16–59, who report having a partner who lives in another household. Tentative estimates are produced that, in Great Britain, some two million men and women report having a regular partner living elsewhere. These estimates are based on a sample and are inevitably subject to some variability. This statistical variability suggests that the estimated number of men with a partner living elsewhere lies between 1.7 and 2.1 million; and, for women, lies between 1.8 and 2.3 million.

Defining living apart together and measuring its prevalence is a difficult task. It probably demands more than a single question in order to distinguish those living apart together from those with partners they do not live with but for whom the question of whether to live together or to live apart is not a consideration, perhaps because they are in more casual or fleeting relationships, for example. Thus further conditions are imposed to try to identify which are the LAT relationships. Respondents reporting having a partner living elsewhere but who are children of the household reference person in the household where they live are excluded in deriving one of the estimates. On this basis the estimated numbers of men and women in a LAT relationship are much lower and indicate that some 0.9 million men and 1.2 million women may be 'living apart together'. As previously, these estimates are subject to variability but in this case the possible range of values the estimate would lie within is particularly complex to quantify and it has not been attempted for this article.

This article explores the subject of 'living apart together' (LAT). LAT is a relationship in which the two partners regard themselves as a couple but they are not co-residentially cohabiting. The phenomenon of 'living apart together' is difficult to measure but has become increasingly recognised in international sociological and demographic literature. However, in Great Britain there has so far been little research of this subject and no attempt, until now, to estimate its extent.

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Background

This article explores the concept of 'living apart together', and makes a first attempt at estimating the possible numbers involved. LAT is an established term for the existence of a relationship, which is understood to include a sexual relationship, between partners who each have their own separate address. That is, they usually live at different addresses to each other but they regard themselves as a couple and are recognised as such by others. The partners in a LAT relationship may be of the same sex as well as of the opposite sex. Also, each partner may be living in a household containing other people. LAT is, in one respect, similar to co-residential cohabitation in so far as friends and relatives know and accept the relationship. There is also the understanding that, as with cohabitation, LAT is generally viewed as monogamous in nature and an arrangement that is more than a temporary, fleeting, or casual relationship.

A married couple could be in a LAT like relationship – if they maintain two separate addresses and do not live together. However, the term LAT is reserved for couples who are not married and in this study the question was only asked of those who were neither married and living with their spouse nor co-residentially cohabiting; by its very definition the term LAT does not apply to couples who are cohabiting. LAT is not intended to include married people who live with their spouse and simultaneously have a LAT relationship with someone else. However, the possibility cannot be ruled out that a survey respondent who is not currently married and who lives alone may report that they have a regular partner who lives elsewhere even if that partner is married or cohabiting with someone else.

The term: 'Living apart together' and its acronym, LAT, was probably first used by a Dutch journalist in an article on the subject published in 1978, and the new word LAT rapidly became accepted in The Netherlands.[1] Despite practical difficulties with both measurement and interpretation, the phenomenon of 'living apart together' has long been recognised in international sociological literature and, in more recent years, it has been increasingly referenced in demographic research, too, albeit not so far in Britain.

In fact, there have been a number of studies and discussions on the subject of LAT in other countries including: Sweden,[1, 2] Norway,[3] The Netherlands,[4] Germany,[5] Belgium,[6] France,[7, 8] Canada,[9] The United States[10,11] and Australia.[12] To the knowledge of the author, there have not been any specific analyses on the subject in Britain, although in 1998 the British Household Panel Survey did ask about living apart together.[13] In a report on recent demographic trends in Europe by the European Population Committee, it was noted that:

> "the postponed marriage is replaced or preceded by increased cohabitation or 'living apart together' (LAT) relations. Both types of living arrangements show, however, a strong between country variation, with high or very high proportions in the Scandinavian countries, France and the Netherlands and very low, though increasing proportions in southern and eastern Europe".[14]

To date, there has been little exploration of the extent to which LAT replaces or precedes either cohabitation or marriage. Analyses in the Netherlands indicated that people aged 55 or over at last dissolution are less likely to remarry, but are three times more likely to begin a LAT relationship than those who are younger than 55 at last dissolution.[15] The author of that article suggests that a possible explanation for this trend might be that cohabitation could jeopardise existing inheritance arrangements that have been put in place for the family.[16] This *Population Trends* article does not explore the prevalence of LAT amongst older people in Great Britain, as this study does not cover the full range of those aged 55 or over being based on survey data collected from adults aged 16–59.

This article reports results of the first demographic research into the subject of LAT that has been conducted in Great Britain. During the research, the author developed links with Jane Lewis, Professor of Social Policy at the London School of Economics, whose work on this subject is continuing. The stimulus for this exploratory study began as part of the continuing development work[17, 18] in ONS on the subject of cohabitation. Earlier work had indicated that a *combined* marital status and cohabitational history in which all previous unions were recorded is much more valuable than marital history alone in explaining the observed demographic variations concerning the formation and dissolution of unions.[17] This article on LAT relationships in Great Britain also considers cohabitation and sets estimates of LAT relationships in the context of all non-marital partnerships.

Anticipating results presented below, it was found that relatively large numbers of teenagers answered 'yes' to having a regular partner who lived in another household. Furthermore, the majority of these teenagers were still living in their parental home. It is not known how usual it is, either in the past or currently for teenage boys and girls to describe themselves as having 'regular partners'. One or two comparable surveys in other countries, including the Canadian survey, also obtained similar results using alternative question wordings. Because of the uncertainty around whether all these reported teenage partnerships would be long-term rather than less permanet partnerships, estimates of LAT were also produced for this article that were based on narrower definitions of what constitutes LAT. For example, if the respondent who reports having a partner living elsewhere is a child of the household reference person in the household where they live, they have been excluded from some estimates of LAT relationships.

Nevertheless, the results for teenagers and young adults are of interest from the viewpoint of potential childbearing and reproductive health. Older respondents who report they are living apart together are, perhaps, more interesting in that these respondents are more likely to be in a position to make a choice between living apart, together, co-residentially cohabiting, or marrying if they so wish. The choice they make will have socio-demographic implications, for example, on the demand for housing. The LAT phenomenon could account for the gradual decline in the proportion of men and women who are either married or cohabiting if some partners are choosing to live apart together. LAT with its potential for each partner being at different addresses at different times will also be of relevance to population analysts who are finding it an increasing challenge to estimate the number of people 'resident' in each area and locality on a particular date.

The reasons why couples may choose to live apart were not explored in this research and are therefore not analysed in this article. LAT couples may view themselves as being as strongly committed and their relationship to be as companionable as that of any co-residential cohabiting or married couple. They may regard their commitment as being strengthened by the ability of both partners to maintain a high degree of independence, by mutual understanding and agreement. In other cases, living apart together may be a solution that enables a number of different caring relationships to be maintained and nurtured, rather than an expression of individualism.[19] Other factors are also relevant; for example, living apart together may be the result of one partner having to move away because of their job, or to look after a parent or relative, rather than by a decision based on the strength or weakness of their relationship. That is, living apart together might be an involuntary act, dictated by one of a number of external circumstances, rather than by deliberate choice of the couple. There is also an interesting parallel with married couples, a number of whom may live apart during the week for various reasons, including work, but meet up and resume family life at weekends, a practice observed in Korea[20] and Japan. However, this kind of living arrangement is not the subject of study of this article.

For some, living apart together probably represents a transitional, rather than a permanent, state. It may come before living together, either as a cohabiting or as a married couple. Similarly, some couples who have been co-residentially cohabiting may start, for a variety of reasons, such as those mentioned above, living apart together. There could be situations where the two partners are not constrained by external factors, such as work, to live apart together, but at times choose to do so, and at other times decide to live together. Hence the distinction between living co-residentially and living apart together can be blurred. Consequently, it may be misleading to consider living apart together as a new *form* of relationship, it may merely reflect a new form of relationship *living in practice*.

Definition and measurement: practical considerations for both co-residential cohabitation and living apart together relationships

In this article LAT is also considered in the wider context of the overall prevalence of having a non-marital partner, that is, either having a partner who lives elsewhere or one who usually lives in the same household (co-residential cohabitation). Thus, before considering living apart together, it is useful to consider the definition and measurement of co-residential cohabitation, on which statistical information has been collected for a number of years.

In general, the definition and measurement of the prevalence of co-residential cohabitation, CRC, in which the partners live together in a single home, poses a number of challenges. Inevitably, the responses to surveys on the topic are subjective. Differences in interpretation by respondents may be due to their varying views on what in essence constitutes 'living together as a couple', such as commitment; having a sexual relationship; having children together; even the intention, or rejection, of marriage. Varying interpretations over what constitutes co-residential cohabitation can lead to discrepancies in respondents' replies compared with what a dispassionate outside observer with full knowledge of the couple's relationship might conclude. This aspect is witnessed by inconsistencies between, say, men's and women's replies in surveys and censuses.

In survey questionnaires, time, space and sensitivity preclude attempting a rigorous definition of cohabitation, even if one were possible. Quite apart from the issue of what constitutes the essential and defining elements of co-residential cohabitation, the criteria for deciding residence (and therefore co-residence) is also important. National Statistics Surveys and other Social Surveys here rules on the latter (see Box 1). In practice, simple wording such as 'Are you living together (with someone in this household) as a couple?' is used in a standard question to identify cohabitation. An earlier article[21] traced the evolution of the question wording used in the General Household Survey to identify cohabitation, and another study[22] has indicated that different surveys, with different question wording, produce estimated prevalence levels which differ slightly, but which nevertheless all follow the same trend. If there are difficulties around the measurement of co-residential cohabitation, which is a living arrangement that is commonly recognised in society, then LAT, which by its very nature is less certain, is even more likely to be subject to varying interpretations and inconsistencies.

In the UK, demographic analyses of the population are usually in respect of the resident population. In the case of co-residential cohabitation, both the respondent who reports that they are living with someone in the household, and their partner, must be resident at the same address (see Box 1 for a description of the residency rules). If the respondent's partner is not 'usually resident' in the same household as the respondent then the only possibility of classifying the relationship is as a non-co-residential one. Thus, in theory, residency rules can make a difference to the relative numbers of those cohabiting and those 'living apart together'. The resident definition issue could be part of a justification for not constraining LAT estimates to be equal by sex, particularly if these were ever to be produced at a regional level or for constituent countries within the UK. In the Omnibus Survey module, those respondents who stated that they had a regular partner who lived elsewhere (the respondent having already said that they did not live as a couple with someone in their household) were asked a question on their living arrangements. These included options such as whether they and their partner had always lived at different addresses, whether they had sometimes lived at the same address but were currently living at different addresses, and so on. In one respect, this question was a useful check in that it served as a confirmation that the respondent's partner really was living at a different address. However, the pattern of residence - and co-residence – for those who are currently living apart together will not be explored in this article.

Box one

Rules for deciding residence in ONS surveys and the census – and definition of Household Reference Person, HRP

Residence

If a respondent has more than one address, their own assessment of which is their main address is taken – except in the following circumstances:

1. Anyone who has been away from the address continuously for six months or longer is *not* treated as a resident there – even if they continue to regard it as their main residence.
2. Anyone who has been living continuously at an address for six months or longer is taken as being resident at that address – even if they have their main residence elsewhere.
3. Adult children aged 16 or over who live away from home because of study or work and who come home only for holidays are *not* treated as resident in the parental home.
4. Anyone living at a temporary address while searching for a permanent address in the UK is treated as a resident at their temporary address (unless they remain resident abroad).
5. Second homes, that is holiday homes, are never treated as (their owner's) main residence.

Household Reference Person

The Household Reference Person is defined as follows:

- in households with a *sole* householder, that person is the Household Reference Person
- in households with *joint* householders, the person with the *highest income* is taken as the Household Reference Person
- if both householders have exactly the same income, the *older* is taken as the Household Reference Person.

Wording of the key question in the survey

There is no standard form of question to identify living apart together. Indeed, this was the first time that questions were asked on this subject by ONS. It is clearly impossible to ask a question containing the phrase 'living apart together' as it would not be understood without explanation or an example, so a question containing LAT's essential features is required. For this study, the question chosen was: 'Do you currently have a regular partner?' and this question was addressed only to those who were not married and living with their spouse, or not co-residentially cohabiting. That is, their partner, if they had one, would have to be living in another household. Whilst this question does not explicitly mention sexual relations, the combination of the terms 'partner' and 'regular' was intended and judged to be interpreted as such. Furthermore, it was hoped that using the word 'regular' would exclude responses referring to casual, or very short-term, or adolescent relationships. However, it is particularly difficult to construct a relatively simple single question which is not intrusive but yet distinguishes only the appropriate group. The question asked in the Canadian 2001 General Social Survey was: 'Are you in an intimate relationship with someone who lives in a separate household?'

The survey questions

A short set of questions was designed for running in the ONS Omnibus Survey, with the purpose of estimating the extent of living apart together. The questions also explored the duration of the LAT relationship; the sex of the respondent's partner; the number of non-married relationships the respondent had had in the past (excluding the current LAT relationship); the age at – and duration of – the first non-married relationship, and, as mentioned above, the history of the pattern of residence and co-residence of the current relationship. In this article, however, attention will be concentrated on the fundamental aspects of the numbers – and basic demographic characteristics – of those living apart together.

The question wording used to investigate living apart together has been discussed above; the questions were asked of men and women aged from 16 to 59. The questions were run on the Omnibus Survey for four months in all; during April and June in 2002 and during February and March in 2003. They were first asked in April and June 2002, to see whether credible responses were obtained and as a basis from which to gauge the total sample size required to obtain reliable estimates. As a result, the module of questions was asked twice more, in February and March 2003.

Characteristics of the Omnibus Survey sample

The Omnibus Survey is an ONS interview survey, run monthly and addressed to a representative sample of about two thousand adults, aged 16 or over, living in private households in Great Britain. As its name implies, the Omnibus Survey comprises a number of modules of questions on a variety of different subjects, together with a core module of questions to obtain the characteristics of the adult and the household in which he or she lives. The core module is the only one which is asked of respondents every time the Omnibus Survey is run, although other modules, on particular subjects, are occasionally repeated to increase their sample numbers.

In the Omnibus Survey, one adult is chosen at random from every sampled household. In order to ensure that the overall results correctly represent all men and women living in private households in Great Britain, the sample numbers are weighted to take account of the variations in household size.

Sequence of questions in the module

The LAT questions were addressed to two different groups of 'unmarried respondents', where unmarried includes those who are 'married, but separated'. The two different groups of respondents to whom the question was addressed were those who were living alone and those who were living with others in a household. Married respondents were not asked the question at all, which implicitly made the assumption that no married respondent had a simultaneous LAT relationship.

The first group, those living alone, can only be asked about living apart together (since there is no-one else in the household with whom they could be co-residentially cohabiting), so they were asked: 'Do you currently have a regular partner?' Respondents in the second group – unmarried with others in the household – could be co-residentially cohabiting, so they were first asked: 'Are you living with someone in the household as a couple?' Only those who answered 'No' were subsequently asked whether they had a regular partner. (It was therefore implicitly assumed that no-one would simultaneously have a partner outside the household if they were cohabiting with one inside).

The assumption of not having two (or more) simultaneous relationships is not strictly born out in practice. Results from the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles in 1999–2001 (Natsal, 2000) indicate that of those aged from about 16 to 44 about 15 per cent of men and about 9 per cent of women had had concurrent (sexual) partnerships at some time in the previous year.[23]

Data

From the four months in 2002 and 2003 in which the module of questions was run, a total of 5,544 completed interviews were obtained. The response rate was 71 per cent in both April and June 2002; in 2003 it was 67 per cent in February, and 66 per cent in March. These response rates are broadly in line with those achieved for the GHS which has been the tradional source of statistical information on co-residential cohabitation. Almost identical numbers of respondents reported that they had a partner living elsewhere or else were co-residentially cohabiting (each being around 650 respondents).

The characteristics of all the respondents in the four months' Omnibus Survey (OMN), are similar to those of all the respondents in the General Household Survey (GHS). Table 1 shows that the marital status and age profiles of the respondents who answered the module of questions in the OMN are similar to the corresponding profiles of respondents aged 16 to 59 who answered the GHS.

As the OMN is the sole source of the information presented in this article about those 'living apart together' it is useful, as a further assessment of the validity of that sample, to compare the OMN results for a more established partnership type to estimates from an alternative source. Thus estimates of the prevalence of co-residential cohabitation from the OMN have been compared with those from the GHS. The prevalence of co-residential cohabitation has been expressed in this article as the percentage cohabiting amongst those who are assumed could be cohabiting, that is, the number cohabiting per 100 non-married. The non-married population includes those who are single, separated, divorced and widowed.

The prevalence of co-residential cohabitation estimated from the 2002/03 OMN agrees quite well with that estimated from the 2002 GHS, as may be seen from Table 2. Overall, there is good agreement between the estimates from the OMN and the GHS that one quarter of non-married men and women, aged 16 to 59, are co-residentially cohabiting. According to both sources the highest prevalence of cohabiting occurs at ages 30–34 for men and at age 25–29 for women. The only significant difference between the OMN and the GHS in the prevalence of CRC by age and sex is for men aged 20–24 where the GHS estimate of the prevalence of co-residential cohabitation is higher than that estimated by the OMN.

Table 1 **Comparison of characteristics of the 2002–03 Omnibus Survey sample respondents with those of the 2002 General Household Survey, ages 16–59**

Great Britain — Percentages

	Men		Women	
	Omnibus Survey	General Household Survey	Omnibus Survey	General Household Survey
Marital status				
Single	*39*	*42*	*31*	*35*
Married and living with partner	*52*	*49*	*53*	*51*
Married, but separated	*2*	*2*	*3*	*4*
Divorced	*7*	*7*	*10*	*10*
Widowed	*0*	*1*	*2*	*1*
Total – per cent	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
Total – unweighted sample number	2,527	5,632	3,017	6,081
Age				
16–24	*18*	*19*	*16*	*18*
25–34	*21*	*22*	*21*	*23*
35–44	*26*	*26*	*28*	*26*
45–59	*35*	*33*	*35*	*33*
Total – per cent	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
Total – unweighted sample number	2,528	5,632	3,017	6,081

Note: The GHS figures in this table are based on the unweighted data, these are shown for comparison to the OMN figures which are also unweighted. Published GHS figures (in 2002 'Living in Britain') are based on the weighted data.

Table 2 **Prevalence* of co-residential cohabitation estimated from the 2002–03 Omnibus Survey and the 2002 General Household Survey**

Great Britain — Percentages

	Men		Women	
Age	Omnibus Survey	General Household Survey	Omnibus Survey	General Household Survey
16–19	*3*	*3*	*6*	*7*
20–24	*13*	*21*	*23*	*27*
25–29	*32*	*37*	*38*	*39*
30–34	*45*	*41*	*33*	*33*
35–39	*39*	*36*	*33*	*27*
40–44	*43*	*36*	*28*	*31*
45–49	*20*	*27*	*22*	*26*
50–59	*28*	*23*	*21*	*17*
All men/All women (16–59)	*25*	*27*	*25*	*25*
Unweighted sample no.	1,216	2,260	1,414	2,613

* Based on the number *not* currently married and living with their spouse.

Note: The GHS figures in this table are based on the unweighted data, these are shown for comparison to the OMN figures which are also unweighted. Published GHS figures (in 2002 'Living in Britain') are based on the weighted data.

Results

The approach taken in this study was first to explore some characteristics of those reporting that they had a regular partner living elsewhere in order to obtain an insight into their age and household circumstances. As uncharted territory, little was known about their characteristics. Another purpose was to contrast these characteristics with those of respondents who reported that they were co-residentially cohabiting, in order to compare the two profiles and detect the similarities and dissimilarities. An additional and important aim was to estimate the prevalence of living apart together and, using that, to estimate the *numbers* of those aged under 60 who reported having a partner who lived elsewhere. Based on the findings about the characteristics of those having a partner elsewhere, additional selection criteria were then imposed to try to arrive at a closer estimate of the numbers 'living apart together' as opposed to all of those who report having a partner who they do not live with.

Characteristics of sample respondents: those with a partner living elsewhere and those co-residentially cohabiting

Age

The age distributions of all the sample members who reported having a partner living elsewhere are illustrated in Figures 1a and 1c, for men and women respectively. The age profiles shown in Figure 1 are based on the sample responses and have not been weighted to allow for the impact of non-response. For this reason they may differ slightly to the age distribution that can be inferred from the estimates given in Table 5 later in the article. However, both tell the same story about the age profiles of the OMN sample. The profiles show that, for both men and women, the most common age groups are the two youngest, 16 to 19 and 20 to 24. Around one-half of respondents reporting that they were in a LAT relationship were aged under 25 and the age profiles are virtually identical between men and women. One possible, albeit unsubstantiated, explanation for the high proportions at young ages is that for the very young, their friends from whom a regular partner may be chosen are likely to be of very similar age being first friends made at school or college.

The age profiles of people who are co-residentially cohabiting are shown in Figures 1b and 1d for men and women respectively. These show that the age distributions of those co-residentially cohabiting do differ by sex. The age group with the relatively largest number cohabiting is the late twenties for women, but the early thirties for men. 23 per cent of men 30–34 in the sample were cohabiting and 21 per cent of women aged 25–29 in the sample were cohabiting.

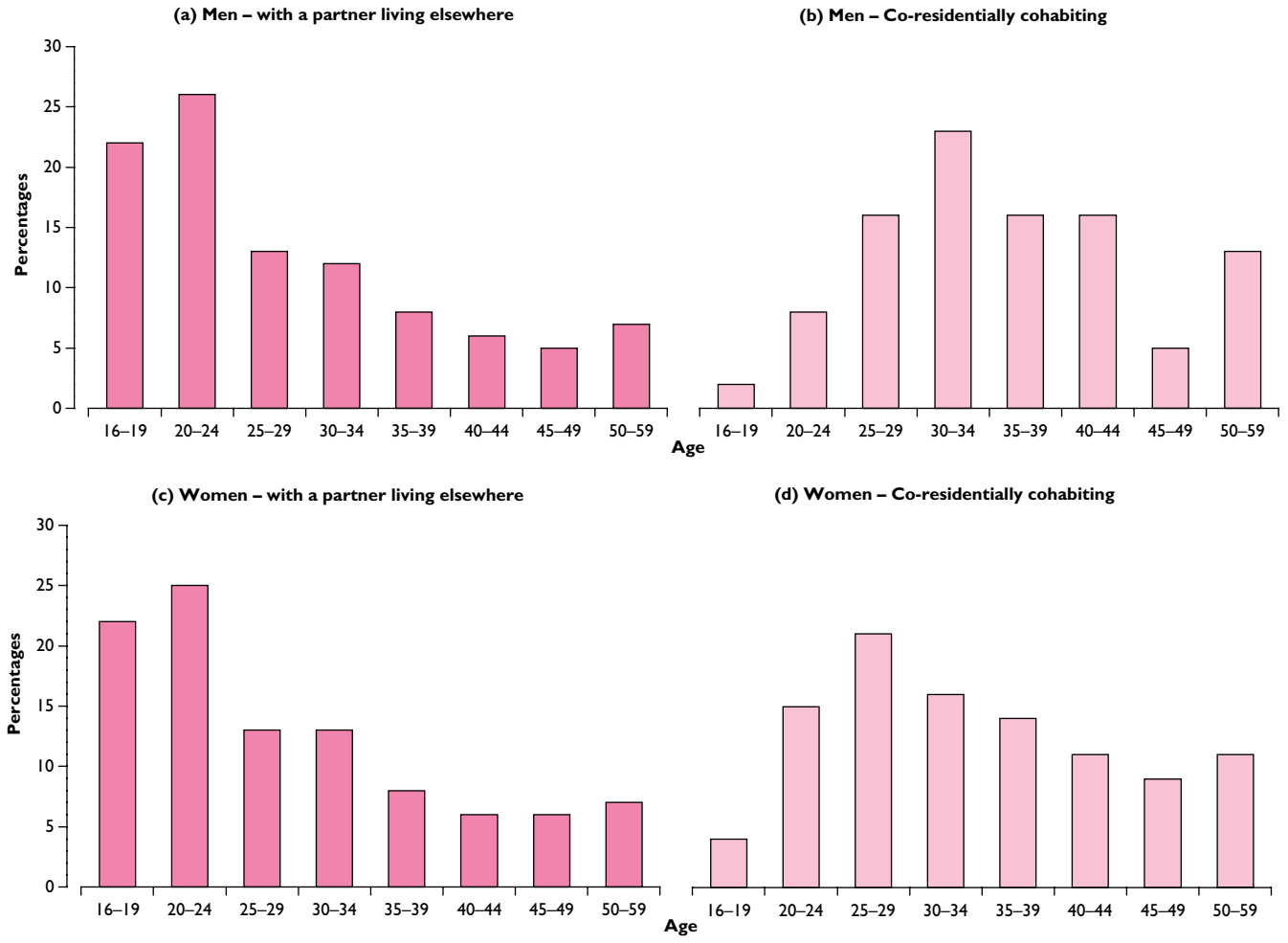
The profiles of men and women who reported having a partner who lived elsewhere is younger than that for cohabiting men and women. This is apparent by comparing Figures 1b to 1a for men and Figure 1d to 1c for women. In addition, there are appreciable numbers cohabiting in their thirties and early forties – for both men and women – unlike the situation for those with a partner elsewhere.

Relationship of respondent to the Household Reference Person

With many of those who have a partner living in a different household being either teenagers or in their early twenties, large proportions are living with their parents. Table 3 shows the relationship between the respondent and the Household Reference Person, HRP, who is essentially the person with the highest income or seniority within the household (see Box 1). The relationship with the HRP is shown in Table 3 for all non-married respondents, and also separately for those with a partner elsewhere, and those co-residentially cohabiting. Overall, amongst all non-married respondents (that is, irrespective of whether they have a

Figure 1 **Age profiles of men and women who reported having a partner living elsewhere, and co-residentially cohabiting, 2002–03**

Great Britain



Source: Omnibus Survey

partner, co-residential, or not), around one-half were the Household Reference Persons themselves (Table 3, columns 1 and 2). In fact most non-married respondents were either the Household Reference Person or the cohabiting partner of the HRP. Between about one-quarter and one-third of respondents were the sons or daughters (or stepsons or stepdaughters) of the Household Reference Person. Nearly 60 per cent of unmarried men and 70 per cent of unmarried women respondents were either the HRP or the partner.

Interest lies primarily in the respondents who report having a partner living elsewhere, and amongst this group (Table 3, columns 3 and 4), the proportions who were the sons or daughters of the Household Reference Person are much larger than those amongst all non-married respondents. On the other hand, scarcely any co-residentially cohabiting respondents were the sons or daughters of the Household Reference Person; each cohabiting respondent was either the Household Reference Person himself or herself, or their partner (Table 3, columns 5 and 6). The Canadian study[9] reported that 38 per cent of men in LAT unions and 34 per cent of women were living with their parent(s); this agrees well with the results in Table 3: 41 per cent, and 34 per cent, respectively.

Respondents who were *not* relatives of the Household Reference Person were also more likely to have a partner living elsewhere than the average respondent. Finally, a small proportion (2 per cent) of those with a partner elsewhere is of the parents of the Household Reference Person. Although not fully explored in this article (as the upper limit of the age range covered in this study was 59), living apart together amongst older people has been observed in a number of countries.[24, 25, 26]

Overall, the patterns and characteristics shown in Table 3 are understandable and coherent and suggest that the sample results can be used as a basis for making estimates of the prevalence and of the numbers who are living apart together. The majority of couples who are co-residentially cohabiting have their own accommodation and do not live with others, apart from any children they have. Also, respondents who have a partner living elsewhere may not be able to live co-residentially with their partners because of practical considerations such as being too young and still living at the parental home or else sharing a flat with others to whom they are not related. The older the people are who report that they have a partner they do not live with, the more likely it is that they have made an active choice not to cohabit.

Prevalence of having a partner living elsewhere

The prevalence of having a partner living elsewhere has been expressed in this article as the percentage amongst those who are not currently married and living with their spouse; that is, the number with a partner living elsewhere per 100 non-married. This enables direct comparison

Table 3 **Relationship of respondent to Household Reference Person, for respondents with a partner living elsewhere, and those co-residentially cohabiting, ages 16–59, 2002–03**

Great Britain — Percentages

Relationship of respondent to Household Reference Person (HRP)	All non-married respondents		Respondents with a partner living elsewhere		Co-residentially cohabiting respondents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Household Reference Person	*49*	*55*	*45*	*53*	*68*	*41*
b. Cohabitee	*8*	*15*	-	-	*30*	*59*
c. Son/daughter (incl. adopted) Step-son/daughter	*35*	*23*	*44*	*36*	*1*	*0*
d. Other relative	*3*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*0*	*0*
e. Other non-relative	*5*	*4*	*9*	*7*	*0*	*0*
Respondent a child, etc, of HRP	*35*	*23*	*44*	*36*	*1*	*0*
Respondent not a child of HRP	*65*	*77*	*56*	*64*	*99*	*100*
All respondents - per cent	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
- sample no.	1,216	1,414	288	363	304	348

Source: Omnibus Survey

with the prevalence estimates for co-residential cohabitation given in Table 2. The non-married population includes those who are single, separated, divorced and widowed. The prevalence, in each age-group, of having a partner living elsewhere, derived from the OMN, is shown in Table 4a. Overall, about one in four non-married men and women has reported having a partner living elsewhere. Also shown in Table 4a, for completeness, is the prevalence of having a partner living elsewhere expressed as a proportion of all those who are not co-residentially cohabiting, whether legally married or not. With this smaller denominator the prevalence of having a partner who lives elsewhere is slightly higher at around one in three of all those who are neither co-residentially cohabiting nor married and living with their spouse. These overall estimates are based on sample data and are subject to sampling variability. Table 4a also shows the 95 per cent confidence interval for the overall estimates of those with a regular partner who they do not live with.

Table 4b compares the prevalence of having a partner living elsewhere with that of co-residential cohabitation – both being estimated by age-group from the OMN (these are the figures previously shown in Table 2 and repeated here for convenience). Overall, the prevalence may be considered as being at three different levels: highest for those aged under 25, slightly lower for those aged between 25 and 34, and slightly lower again for those aged 35 and over. The Canadian study[9] found that one in five in LAT unions were in their thirties and one in seven in their forties, very similar proportions to those shown in Table 4b. This is a credible finding; many of those aged under 25 will be living with their parents and having a partner who lives elsewhere may be their only practical option.

Table 4a **Estimates of the prevalence of having a partner who lives elsewhere by age, 2002–03**

Great Britain — Percentages

Age	Using denominator all but married*		Using denominator all but married or co-residentially cohabiting **	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
16–19	*26*	*35*	*27*	*37*
20–24	*37*	*40*	*43*	*52*
25–29	*25*	*25*	*36*	*40*
30–34	*22*	*28*	*41*	*42*
35–39	*18*	*20*	*30*	*30*
40–44	*17*	*16*	*29*	*23*
45–49	*18*	*17*	*23*	*22*
50–59	*14*	*13*	*20*	*17*
All men/All women (16–59)	*24*	*26*	*32*	*34*
Range based on 95 per cent C I for overall estimate	21–26	23–28	28–35	31–37
Unweighted sample no.	1,216	1,414	910	1,061

* All those *not* currently married and living with their spouse.
** All those *not* currently married and living with their spouse, and *not* co-residentially cohabiting.
Source: Omnibus Survey

Table 4b **Estimates of the prevalence* of having a partner who lives elsewhere and of the prevalence* of co-residentially cohabiting, by age, 2002-03**

Great Britain — Percentages

Age	Prevalence of having a partner who live elsewhere (from Table 4a)		Prevalence of co–residential cohabitation CRC (from Table 2)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
16–19	*26*	*35*	*3*	*6*
20–24	*37*	*40*	*13*	*23*
25–29	*25*	*25*	*32*	*38*
30–34	*22*	*28*	*45*	*33*
35–39	*18*	*20*	*39*	*33*
40–44	*17*	*16*	*43*	*28*
45–49	*18*	*17*	*20*	*22*
50–59	*14*	*13*	*28*	*21*
All men/All women (16–59)	*24*	*26*	*25*	*25*
Unweighted sample no.	1,216	1,414	1,216	1,414

* All those *not* currently married and living with their spouse.
Source: Omnibus Survey

The pattern by age of the prevalence of having a partner living elsewhere is in marked contrast to that of those co-residentially cohabiting, where the proportion of teenagers co-residentially cohabiting is very low, and where the prevalence reaches a peak only for those in their late twenties or early thirties. This reinforces the patterns already seen among the sample members and as illustrated in Figures 1a to 1d. The contrast is understandable from a number of perspectives. For instance, it would be in line with most young people's relationships being at an early stage of development, where having a partner who lives in a different household would be more likely than having a co-residential partner. Further, given the cost and availability of accommodation, an independent co-residential relationship may be impractical for young people to achieve, whereas there is evidence that many adolescents and young adults live at home and have a partner living elsewhere.

Estimated numbers of all those with a partner living elsewhere and those 'living apart together'

The prevalence estimates derived and discussed above may be used to obtain estimates of the actual numbers of those aged under 60 with a partner living elsewhere. These estimates are derived by applying the estimated proportions of people with a regular partner living elsewhere, by sex and age group, to the appropriate population estimates from the 2002 & 2003 (Spring quarters) Labour Force Survey. The resulting estimates, shown in column (a) of Table 5, suggest around two million men and two million women aged 16–59 have a partner living elsewhere. The estimates agree quite well between men and women. These estimates are based on a sample and are inevitably subject to sampling variability, which suggests that the estimated number of men and women who have a regular partner who they do not live with lies within a range which for men is between 1.7 and 2.1 million and for women is between 1.8 and 2.3 million.

However, this overall estimate includes everyone aged 16–59 who reported having a regular partner who lives elsewhere. Thus it includes teenagers and those in their early twenties who were still living with their parents, and young adults still in full-time education. The relationships of these very young men and women may be more transitory than most and those responsible for their own household are more likely to be in a position to choose whether to live in separate homes or else to live together. For these reasons, men and women belonging to this latter group may be thought of as constituting a more tightly defined set of those 'living apart together' if they reported having a partner living elsewhere.

A comparable calculation was therefore carried out to the one described above, but this time based on Household Reference Persons (HRPs) – the proportions of them who had a partner living elsewhere, according to age and sex. Applying these proportions to 2002 and 2003 LFS estimates of the numbers of Household Reference Persons gives estimates of 1.1 million women Household Reference Persons who had a partner living elsewhere, and 0.8 million men HRPs (see column b of Table 5). These estimates are subject to sampling variability and at the 95 per cent level of confidence are within the range of values, 0.7 million and 1.0 million for men and 0.9 million and 1.2 million for women. Thus the apparent difference between the number of women HRPs and men HRPs reporting they have a partner living elsewhere is not statistically significant.

Even this more tightly defined group suggests that the numbers of people with a partner living elsewhere are quite sizeable. Estimates derived using other criteria may also be considered. For example, if household reference people who are full-time students are also excluded, the estimated numbers of men and women who are living apart together are slightly smaller at three-quarters of a million and one million respectively. Other findings, such as the proportion of men HRPs who live alone but who have a regular partner elsewhere, suggest that taking into account the extent of having a partner living elsewhere, or living apart together, may give a very different picture of the size of the 'unpartnered' population. It might also put into perspective the apparent steady decline in the proportion of those under 50 who are either married or (co-residentially) cohabiting.

If it is considered too restrictive to insist that all those living apart together must be Household Reference Persons, then the condition may be relaxed to allow LAT respondents to have *any* relationship to the HRP except for being his or her child. Table 3 showed that children living with their parents or stepparents account for an appreciable minority, about two in every five, of those with a partner

Table 5 **Alternative estimates of the numbers of men and women who might be termed living apart together, 2002–03**

Great Britain — Millions

Age	Men			Women		
	Based on* all those reporting having a regular partner (a)	As (a) but only for HRPs (b)	As (a) but only for those not a child of HRP, nor a full-time student (c)	Based on* all those reporting having a regular partner (a)	As (a) but only for HRPs (b)	As (a) but only for those not a child of HRP, nor a full-time student (c)
16–19	0.38	–	0.02	0.49	0.02	0.03
20–24	0.61	0.13	0.16	0.62	0.17	0.20
25–29	0.27	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.19	0.21
30–34	0.26	0.16	0.19	0.29	0.24	0.26
35–39	0.16	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.14
40–44	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10
45–49	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.12
50–54	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
55–59	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.07
16–59+	1.89	0.83	0.92	2.05	1.07	1.16
Possible range of values for total estimate in column (a)	1.7–2.1	-	-	1.8–2.3	-	-

* Based on the proportion estimated from the OMN to have a regular partner living elsewhere multiplied by the corresponding total population estimated from the LFS (see text).
\+ The estimates in this line are calculated from the sample numbers etc for the age group 16 to 59 (rather than being a total of estimates for the individual age groups).
Source: Omnibus Survey and Labour Force Survey

living elsewhere. Figure 2 shows the age distribution of respondents who were a child of the HRP. The age profiles are shown both for all non-married respondents and for those who reported having a partner living elsewhere. The prevalence is highest for those in their teens and early twenties. There is a strong possibility that some of these young relationships consist of temporary boy or girl friends or partnerships where co-residential living is not a consideration. Assuming that such relationships do not meet the LAT criteria, then estimated numbers of men and women living apart together have been produced excluding respondents who are either a child of the HRP in the household where he/she lives or a full-time student. This more restrictive definition of what constitutes a LAT yields estimates of 0.9 million men and 1.2 million women, column (c) of Table 5. Once again, these estimates are subject to sampling variability and would lie within a range of possible values that overlap between men and women.

Not all of those who have a partner living elsewhere and are the child of the Household Reference Person are young, as Figure 2 illustrates. The left-hand chart shows the proportion of all the non-married in each age-group who are children of the Household Reference Person, whilst the right-hand chart shows the corresponding proportions of those who have a partner living elsewhere. It may be seen that the proportions still living at home amongst those with a partner living elsewhere are still appreciable even in the late twenties and early thirties age groups. Furthermore, these proportions are larger than the corresponding ones amongst all the non-married. It is perhaps not surprising that staying at home and having a partner elsewhere occur together, just as leaving home and co-residential cohabitation tend to accompany each other. More work to explore the socio-demographic and economic status of those living at home who have a partner living elsewhere would shed light on this group of people.

Whilst it is impossible to measure the seriousness, commitment, or likely permanence of the relationship of those with a regular partner living elsewhere, it is arguable as to whether those who are living with their parents should be excluded from LAT estimates. Children leave home at older ages than formerly, and before finally leaving home, many alternate between periods of living at home and of living independently. Consequently, children living at home may be just as independent over making decisions over their living arrangements as those not living at home. Other alternatives, such as excluding those below a certain age, either seem arbitrary or inappropriate in the light of the above considerations and, more generally, given that marriage is increasingly being postponed, or possibly rejected, amongst those of younger marriageable ages.

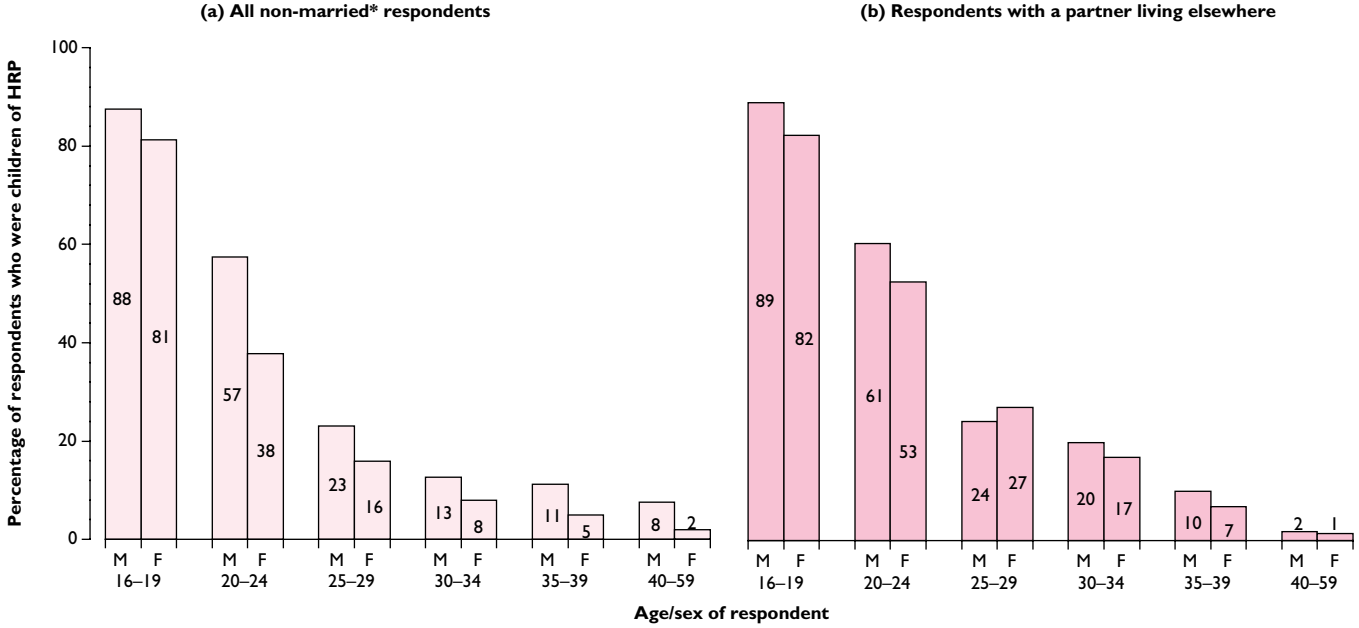
If one examines the major alternative estimates given in Table 5, columns (a), (b) and (c), it is apparent that there is close agreement for all age-groups above 35 and older for men and 30 and older for women. It is the youngest age-groups in which the estimates differ considerably. The above estimates, derived on different criteria, are therefore essentially exploratory. Information on such aspects as the frequency and duration of staying in the two homes separately and together, and on attitudes, commitment, and intentions, as well as the two partners' family, housing and personal circumstances would shed further light on what these estimates are measuring. In particular, it would be useful to have available information from the *other* partner before deciding whether the relationship was a 'living apart together' one and in order to infer an estimate for the number of couples.

Conclusion and discussion

Having a regular partner who lives elsewhere is evidently a relationship type that exists in Great Britain, as it does elsewhere. However, defining 'living apart together' and measuring its prevalence is a difficult task, and it is a particular challenge to identify 'living apart together' with a single question. Responses could well vary according to the question wording, with certain phrases resonating with some age-groups but not others, and possibly with one sex rather than the other. An alternative approach might be to describe living apart together in a few phrases and ask

Figure 2 **Percentage of men and women respondents in each age group who were children of the Household Reference Person (HRP), 2002–03**

Great Britain



* Includes the married but separated.

Source: Omnibus Survey

respondents whether that accorded with their view of their relationship. It may be sensible to consider co-residential cohabitation and living apart together as being either ends of a scale, with the *degree* of co-residence or non-co-residence being measured on that scale.

An interesting finding of this study is the estimated scale of numbers of those aged under 60 reporting having a partner living elsewhere: two million men and two million women in Great Britain, the same numbers as are co-residentially cohabiting. However, the results indicate that around one-half of those who report having a partner living elsewhere are young and, in overall age profile, younger than those co-residentially cohabiting. Further, between one-quarter and one-third are children of the HRP in the household where they live. Defining a LAT as one where the person who reports having a partner living elsewhere is not a child of the HRP in their household nor a full-time student, indicates that the likely number of those living apart together is 1.2 million women and 0.9 million men in Great Britain. On this basis, about three in every ten men and women aged from 16 to 59 who are not currently married or co-residentially cohabiting have a partner living elsewhere and, of those, one half might be said to be 'living apart together'.

Since there is no time series of estimates of those in a LAT relationship, the extent to which this is a new living arrangement is not known. On the one hand, living apart together may have preceded cohabitation or marriage for some considerable time, whilst on the other hand research elsewhere in Europe has indicated that living apart together is growing in prevalence. Were living apart together to increase further as a living arrangement, there could be social implications, for example, for housing through an increased demand for one-person homes. Apart from the quantitative results, the subject of living apart together raises the more general issue of dual or multi-residence or ties of individuals, couples and families, and the increased challenge involved in identifying relationships accurately and locating them geographically.

Key findings

- Having a regular partner who lives elsewhere is evidently a relationship type that exists in Great Britain, as it does elsewhere. However, defining and measuring the prevalence of 'living apart together' is a decidedly difficult task.
- The results presented in this article are based on a single survey question which limits the level of analysis of 'living apart together', but has allowed some estimates of prevalence to be made.
- Tentative estimates suggest that two million men and two million women in Great Britain, aged under 60 have a regular partner who is living in another household, which represents three in every ten men and women aged from 16 to 59 who are not currently married or co-residentially cohabiting.
- These numbers are very similar to those for the numbers estimated to be co-residentially cohabiting in Great Britain.
- Unlike those cohabiting, almost one-half of the respondents who reported having a regular partner living elsewhere were young (aged 16–24) and nearly 30 per cent were children of the Household Reference Person (HRP) at the address where they lived. Excluding people who were either children of the HRP or full-time students from the estimated numbers, reduces the estimated number who may be 'living apart together' by around a half. On this basis about three in every twenty men and women aged from 16–59 who are neither currently married nor co-residentially cohabiting are estimated to be 'living apart together'.

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Tables

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

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

Symbols

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

Table 1.1 Population and vital rates: international

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Cyprus[1,3]	Czech Republic[3]	Denmark	Estonia[3]	Finland	France	Germany[2]	Greece	Hungary[3]	Irish Republic
Population (thousands)													
1971	55,928	7,501	9,673	..	9,810	4,963	1,369	4,612	51,251	78,313	8,831	10,370	2,992
1976	56,216	7,566	9,818	498	10,094	5,073	1,435	4,726	52,909	78,337	9,167	10,590	3,238
1981	56,357	7,569	9,859	515	10,293	5,121	1,482	4,800	54,182	78,408	9,729	10,712	3,443
1986	56,684	7,588	9,862	545	10,340	5,120	1,534	4,918	55,547	77,720	9,967	10,631	3,543
1991	57,439	7,813	9,979	587	10,309	5,154	1,566	5,014	57,055	79,984	10,247	10,346	3,526
1996	58,164	7,953	10,160	750 [10]	10,321	5,260	1,470	5,117	58,030	81,900	10,480	10,190	3,630
1997	58,314	7,965	10,180	760 [10]	10,300	5,275	1,460	5,140	58,610	82,060	10,500	10,150	3,660
1998	58,475	7,980	10,200	770 [10]	10,290	5,295	1,450	5,147	58,400	82,030	10,520	10,110	3,700
1999	58,684	7,990	10,230	770 [10]	10,280	5,330	1,440	5,170	58,620	82,060	10,530	10,070	3,740
2000	58,886	8,010	10,250	780 [10]	10,270	5,340	1,372	5,180	58,900	82,180	10,010	10,020	3,790
2001	59,113	8,040	10,290	790 [10]	10,220	5,360	1,360	5,190	59,190	82,350	10,020	10,190	3,840
2002	59,322	8,080	10,330	800 [10]	10,206	5,370	1,361	5,195	59,490	82,490	10,988	10,160	3,920
2003	59,554	8,110	10.380	810 [10]	10,203	5,390	1,350	5,210	59,770	82,530	11,018	10,130	3,980
2004	59,835	8,140	10,396	..	10,212	5,398	1,351 [p]	5,230	60,200	82,532	11,041	10,117	4,028
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)													
1971–76	1.0	1.7	3.0	..	5.8	4.4	9.6	4.9	6.5	0.1	7.6	4.2	16.4
1976–81	0.5	0.1	0.8	6.8	3.9	1.9	6.6	3.1	4.8	0.2	12.3	2.3	12.7
1981–86	1.2	0.5	0.1	11.7	0.9	0.0	7.0	4.9	5.0	–1.8	4.9	–1.5	5.8
1986–91	2.7	5.9	2.4	15.4	–0.6	1.3	4.2	3.9	5.4	5.8	5.6	–5.4	–1.0
1991–96	2.5	3.6	3.6	55.5	0.1	4.1	–12.4	3.8	3.4	4.8	4.5	–3.0	4.3
1997–98	2.8	1.9	2.0	13.2	–1.0	3.8	–6.8	1.4	–3.6	–0.4	1.9	–3.9	10.9
1998–99	3.6	1.3	2.9	10.0	–1.0	6.6	–16.9	4.5	3.8	–0.4	1.0	–4.0	10.8
1999–2000	3.4	2.5	2.0	13.0	–1.0	1.9	–47.2	1.9	4.8	1.5	49.4	–5.0	13.4
2000–01	3.9	3.7	3.9	12.8	–4.9	3.7	–8.7	1.9	4.9	2.1	1.0	–17.0	13.2
2001–02	3.5	5.0	3.9	12.7	–1.4	1.9	–0.7	1.0	5.1	1.7	96.6	–2.9	20.8
2002–03	3.9	3.7	4.8	12.5	–0.3	3.7	–8.1	2.9	4.7	0.5	2.7	–3.0	15.3
2003–04	4.7	3.7	1.5		0.9	1.5	0.7	3.8	7.2	0.0	2.1	–1.3	12.1
Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)													
1971–75	14.1	13.3	13.4	17.7	17.8	14.6	15.4	13.1	16.0	10.5	15.8	16.1	22.2
1976–80	12.5	11.5	12.5	19.0	17.1	12.0	15.0	13.6	14.1	10.5	15.6	15.8	21.3
1981–85	12.9	12.0	12.0	20.2	13.5	10.2	15.6	13.4	14.2	10.7	13.3	12.3	19.2
1986–90	13.7	11.6	12.1	18.8	12.7	11.5	15.5	12.7	13.8	9.8	10.6	11.8	15.8
1991–95	13.2	11.8	12.0	16.9	11.1	13.1	10.7	12.9	12.7	10.9	9.9	11.7	14.0
1996	12.6	11.0	11.5	14.5	8.8	12.9	9.0	11.8	12.6	9.7	9.6	10.3	13.9
1997	12.5	10.4	11.4	13.9	8.8	12.8	8.7	11.5	12.4	9.9	9.7	9.9	14.4
1998	12.3	10.1	11.2	13.1	8.8	12.5	8.4	11.1	12.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	14.5
1999	11.9	9.7	11.1	12.4	8.7	12.4	8.7	11.1	12.6	9.4	11.0	9.4	14.2
2000	11.5	9.7	11.2	12.2	8.8	12.6	9.6	11.0	13.2	9.3	11.7	9.7	14.3
2001	11.3	9.3	11.1	11.6	8.9	12.2	9.3	10.8	13.1	9.0	10.2	9.5	15.1
2002	11.3	9.7	..	11.1	9.1	..	9.6	10.7	12.8	8.7	..	9.5	15.5
2003	11.7	9.4	..	..	9.2	..	..	10.9	12.7	8.6	9.5	9.3	15.7
2004	12.1	9.7	11.2	..	9.6	..	10.4	11.4	..	8.6	..	..	15.3
Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)													
1971–75	11.8	12.6	12.1	9.9	12.4	10.1	11.1	9.5	10.7	12.3	8.6	11.9	11.0
1976–80	11.9	12.3	11.6	10.4	12.5	10.5	12.1	9.3	10.2	12.2	8.8	12.9	10.2
1981–85	11.7	12.0	11.4	10.0	12.8	11.1	12.3	9.3	10.1	12.0	9.0	13.7	9.4
1986–90	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.2	12.4	11.5	11.9	9.8	9.5	11.6	9.3	13.5	9.1
1991–95	11.1	10.4	10.4	9.0	11.6	11.9	13.9	9.8	9.1	10.8	9.5	14.3	8.8
1996	10.9	10.0	10.3	8.5	10.9	11.6	12.9	9.6	9.2	10.8	9.6	14.0	8.7
1997	10.8	9.8	10.2	8.8	10.9	11.3	12.7	9.6	9.0	10.5	9.5	13.7	8.6
1998	10.8	9.7	10.3	8.0	10.6	11.0	13.4	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.8	13.9	8.5
1999	10.8	9.7	10.3	7.4	10.7	11.1	12.8	9.5	9.2	10.4	9.9	14.2	8.5
2000	10.3	9.5	10.2	7.7	10.6	10.9	13.4	9.5	9.1	10.2	10.5	13.5	8.2
2001	10.2	9.2	10.1	6.9	10.5	10.9	13.6	9.4	9.0	10.0	10.2	13.0	7.8
2002	10.2	9.5	..	7.3	10.6	..	13.5	9.5	9.0	10.2	..	13.1	7.5
2003	10.3	9.5	..	..	10.9	..	..	9.4	9.2	10.3	9.6	13.4	7.4
2004	9.7 [p]	9.1	9.8	..	10.5	..	13.2	9.1	..	10.0	..	..	7.0

Note:
Estimated population, live birth and death rates up to the latest available date, as given in the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (August 2005)*, the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook (2000 Edn), Eurostat Yearbook 2004 and the Eurostat website*.

1 Republic of Cyprus - Greek Cypriot controlled area only
2 Including former GDR throughout.
3 The European Union consists of 25 member countries (EU25) - 1 May 2004 (10 new member countries).
4 Including the Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined.
5 Rates are based on births to or deaths of Japanese nationals only.
6 Excludes Hong Kong.
7 Estimate prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations.
8 Includes Hong Kong.
9 Rate is for 1990–1995.
10 Indicates population estimates of uncertain reliability.
p Provisional

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

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	United Kingdom	Italy	Latvia[3]	Lithuania[3]	Luxem–bourg	Malta[3]	Nether–lands	Poland[3]	Portugal	Slovakia[3]	Slovenia[3]	Spain	Sweden	EU–25[3]
Population (thousands)														
1971	55,928	54,073	2,366	3,160	342	330	13,194	32,800	8,644	4,540	1,732	34,216	8,098	..
1976	56,216	55,718	2,465	3,315	361	330	13,774	34,360	9,356	4,764	1,809	36,118	8,222	420,258
1981	56,357	56,502	2,515	3,422	365	322	14,247	35,902	9,851	4,996	1,910	37,741	8,320	428,563
1986	56,684	56,596	2,588	3,560	368	344	14,572	37,456	10,011	5,179	1,975	38,536	8,370	433,555
1991	57,439	56,751	2,662	3,742	387	358	15,070	38,245	9,871	5,283	2,002	38,920	8,617	440,927
1996	58,164	57,380	2,460	3,615	420	380	15,530	38,620	10,060	5,368	1,990	39,430	8,838	447,522
1997	58,314	57,520	2,430	3,580	416	380	15,610	38,650	10,090	5,379	1,987	39,520	8,845	448,785
1998	58,475	57,590	2,410	3,550	430	390	15,710	38,670	10,130	5,388	1,985	39,650	8,848	449,121
1999	58,684	57,650	2,390	3,520	427	390	15,810	38,650	10,170	5,393	1,978	39,840	8,860	449,994
2000	58,886	57,760	2,370	3,512	440	389	15,910	38,260	10,230	5,399	1,988	40,170	8,870	450,287
2001	59,113	57,950	2,364	3,480	439	391	16,050	38,250	10,290	5,379	1,990	40,610	8,900	452,047
2002	59,322	57,160	2,340	3,470	450	395	16,150	38,230	10,370	5,379	1,994	41,200	8,920	453,771
2003	59,554	57.610	2,332	3,463	448	397	16,220	38,219	10,440	5,379	1,995	41,870 P	8,960	455,768
2004	59,835	58,170	2,310	3,440	452	400	16,270	38,191	10,475 P	5,380	1,996	42,345	8,976	456,885
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)														
1971–76	1.0	6.1	8.4	9.8	10.7	0.0	8.8	9.5	16.5	9.9	8.9	11.1	3.1	..
1976–81	0.5	2.8	4.1	6.5	2.5	–4.8	6.9	9.0	10.6	9.7	11.2	9.0	2.4	4.0
1981–86	1.2	0.3	5.8	8.1	1.8	13.7	4.6	8.7	3.2	7.3	6.8	4.2	1.2	2.3
1986–91	2.7	0.5	5.7	10.2	10.2	8.1	6.8	4.2	–2.8	4.0	2.7	2.0	5.9	3.4
1991–96	2.5	2.2	–12.8	–1.7	17.0	8.4	4.6	2.0	3.8	3.4	–1.1	2.6	1.2	3.0
1997–98	2.8	1.2	–8.2	–8.4	33.7	26.3	6.4	0.5	4.0	1.5	–1.0	3.3	0.3	0.7
1998–99	3.6	1.0	–8.3	–8.5	–0.7	0.0	6.4	–0.5	3.9	0.7	–3.5	4.8	1.4	1.9
1999–2000	3.4	1.9	–8.4	–2.3	30.4	–2.6	6.3	–10.1	5.9	0.9	5.1	8.3	1.1	0.7
2000–01	3.9	3.3	–2.5	–9.1	–2.3	5.1	8.8	–0.3	5.9	–3.7	1.0	11.0	3.4	3.9
2001–02	3.5	–13.6	–10.2	–2.9	25.1	10.2	6.2	–0.5	–7.8	0.0	2.0	14.5	2.2	3.8
2002–03	3.9	7.9	–3.4	–2.0	–4.4	5.1	4.3	–0.3	6.8	–0.2	0.5	16.3	4.5	4.4
2003–04	4.7	9.7	–9.4	–6.6	8.9	7.6	3.1	–0.7	3.4	0.2	0.5	11.3	1.8	2.5
Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)														
1971–75	14.1	16.0	14.4	16.4	11.6	17.5	14.9	17.9	20.3	19.7	16.4	19.2	13.5	..
1976–80	12.5	12.6	13.9	15.4	11.2	17.0	12.6	19.3	17.9	20.3	16.3	17.1	11.6	..
1981–85	12.9	10.6	15.2	16.0	11.6	15.3	12.2	19.0	14.5	18.0	14.2	12.8	11.3	..
1986–90	13.7	9.8	15.3	15.8	12.2	16.0	12.8	15.5	11.9	15.8	12.3	10.8	13.2	..
1991–95	13.2	9.6	10.8	13.1	13.3	14.0	12.8	12.9	11.4	13.3	10.0	9.8	13.3	..
1996	12.6	9.2	7.9	10.5	13.7	13.5	12.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.8	10.8
1997	12.5	9.4	7.6	10.2	13.1	13.1	12.3	10.7	11.4	11.0	9.1	9.4	10.2	10.7
1998	12.3	9.3	7.5	10.4	12.7	12.2	12.7	10.2	11.4	10.7	9.0	9.3	10.1	10.5
1999	11.9	9.3	8.0	10.3	13.0	11.4	12.7	9.9	11.6	10.4	8.8	9.6	10.0	10.5
2000	11.5	9.4	8.3	9.8	13.1	10.8	13.0	9.8	11.8	10.2	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.6
2001	11.3	9.3	8.3	9.1	12.4	..	12.6	9.5	10.8	9.5	8.8	..	10.3	10.4
2002	11.3	9.3	8.6	8.7	12.0	..	12.6	9.2	11.0	9.5	8.8	..	10.7	10.3
2003	11.7	9.4	..	8.9	11.5	..	12.4	9.2	11.2	9.7	8.7	..	11.1	..
2004	12.1	..	..	8.9	12.1	..	11.9	..	..	..	9.0	..	11.2	..
Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)														
1971–75	11.8	9.8	11.6	9.0	12.2	9.0	8.3	8.4	11.0	9.4	10.0	8.5	10.5	..
1976–80	11.9	9.7	12.6	10.1	11.5	9.0	8.1	9.2	10.1	9.8	9.8	8.0	10.9	..
1981–85	11.7	9.5	12.8	10.6	11.2	8.2	8.3	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.3	7.7	11.0	..
1986–90	11.4	9.4	12.4	10.3	10.5	7.4	8.5	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.2	11.1	..
1991–95	11.1	9.7	14.8	12.0	9.8	7.6	8.8	10.2	10.4	9.9	9.7	8.7	10.9	..
1996	10.9	9.6	13.8	11.6	9.4	7.4	8.9	10.0	10.8	9.8	9.4	8.9	10.6	10.1
1997	10.8	9.8	13.8	11.1	9.4	7.7	8.7	9.8	10.6	9.7	9.5	8.9	10.5	10.0
1998	10.8	10.0	14.2	11.5	9.2	8.1	8.8	9.7	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.5	10.0
1999	10.8	9.9	13.7	11.4	8.8	8.2	8.9	9.9	10.8	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.7	10.0
2000	10.3	9.7	13.2	11.1	8.6	7.6	8.8	9.5	10.6	9.8	9.3	9.1	10.5	9.8
2001	10.2	9.6	14.0	11.6	8.4	..	8.8	9.4	10.4	9.6	9.3	8.9	10.5	9.7
2002	10.2	9.7	13.9	11.8	8.4	..	8.9	9.4	10.2	9.6	9.3	..	10.7	9.8
2003	10.3	10.8	..	11.9	8.6	..	8.7	9.6	10.9	9.7	9.7	..	10.4	..
2004	9.7 P	..	..	12.0	7.9	..	8.4	..	..	..	9.3	..	10.1	..

See notes on first page of table.

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

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	United Kingdom	EU–25[3]	Russian Federation	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	China	India[4]	Japan[5]	USA
Population (thousands)										
1971	55,928	..	130,934	13,067	22,026	2,899	852,290 [6]	551,311	105,145	207,661
1976	56,216	420,258	135,027	14,033	23,517	3,163	937,170 [6]	617,248	113,094	218,035
1981	56,357	428,563	139,225	14,923	24,900	3,195	1,008,460 [6]	675,185	117,902	229,958
1986	56,684	433,555	144,154	16,018	26,204	3,317	1,086,733 [6]	767,199	121,672	240,680
1991	57,439	440,927	148,245	17,284	28,031	3,477	1,170,100 [6]	851,897	123,964	252,639
1996	58,164	447,552	147,739	18,311	29,610	3,730	1,223,890 [6,10]	941,580 [10]	125,761	265,463
1997	58,314	448,785	147,105	18,524	29,910	3,780	1,236,260 [6,10]	959,800 [10]	126,065	268,008
1998	58,475	449,121	146,540	18,710	30,160	3,820	1,248,100 [6,10]	978,080 [10]	126,400	270,300
1999	58,684	449,994	145,940	18,930	30,490	3,840	1,259,090 [6,10]	996,430 [10]	126,630	272,691
2000	58,886	450,287	145,560	19,150	30,770	3,860	1,275,130 [7,8,10]	1,014,820 [10]	126,840	275,260
2001	59,113	452,047	143,950	19,410	31,110	3,850	..	1,033,325 [10]	127,130	284,800
2002	59,322	453,771	..	19,640	31,410	3,940	..	1,050,640 [10]	127,400	288,370 [7]
2003	59,554	455,768	..	19,870	31,630	4,010	..	1,068.210 [10]	127,650	290,810
2004	59,835	456,885	..	20,100	31,950	4,060	..	1,085,600 [10]	127,274	291,685
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971–76	1.0	..	6.3	14.8	13.5	18.2	19.9 [6]	23.9	15.1	10.0
1976–81	0.5	4.0	6.2	12.7	11.8	2.0	15.2 [6]	18.8	8.5	10.9
1981–86	1.2	2.3	7.1	14.7	10.5	7.6	15.5 [6]	27.3	6.4	9.3
1986–91	2.6	3.4	5.7	15.8	13.9	9.6	15.3 [6]	22.1	3.8	9.9
1991–96	2.5	3.0	–0.7	11.9	11.3	15.1	9.2 [6]	21.1	2.9	10.2
1997–98	2.8	0.7	–3.8	10.0	8.4	10.6	9.6 [6]	19.0	2.7	8.6
1998–99	3.6	1.9	–4.1	11.8	10.9	5.2	8.8 [6]	18.8	1.8	8.8
1999–2000	3.4	0.7	–2.6	11.6	9.2	5.2	12.7 [8]	18.5	1.7	9.4
2000–01	3.9	3.9	–11.1	13.6	11.0	–2.6	..	18.2 [P]	2.3	34.7
2001–02	3.5	3.8	..	11.8	9.6	23.4	..	16.8 [P]	2.1	12.5
2002–03	3.9	4.4	..	11.7	7.0	17.8 [P]	..	16.7 [8,P]	2.0	8.5
2003–04	4.7	2.5	..	11.6	10.1	12.5	..	16.3 [P]	–2.9	3.0
Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971–75	14.1	..	..	18.8	15.9	20.4	27.2 [6]	35.6	18.6	15.3
1976–80	12.5	..	..	15.7	15.5	16.8	18.6 [6]	33.4	14.9	15.2
1981–85	12.9	..	..	15.6	15.1	15.8	19.2 [6]	..	12.6	15.7
1986–90	13.7	..	..	15.1	14.8	17.1	..	..	10.6	16.0
1991–95	13.2	..	10.2	..	..	..	18.5 [6,9]	..	..	..
1996	12.6	10.8	8.8	13.9	12.3	15.4	9.8 [6]	27.3	9.6	14.7
1997	12.5	10.7	8.6	13.6	11.6	15.4	9.1 [8]	..	9.5	14.5
1998	12.3	10.5	8.8	13.3	11.3	14.5	8.1 [8]	26.2	9.5	14.6
1999	11.9	10.5	8.3	13.1	11.0	14.9	7.8 [8]	..	9.3	14.5
2000	11.5	10.6	8.7	13.0	10.8	14.7	8.1 [8]	..	9.4	14.7
2001	11.3	10.4	9.1	12.7	..	14.4	7.2 [8]	..	9.2	14.1
2002	11.3	10.3	..	12.7	..	13.7	7.1 [8]	..	9.1	13.9
2003	11.7	..	..	12.6	..	14.0	6.8	..	..	14.1
2004	12.1	..	..	..	..	14.3	..	..	..	..
Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971–75	11.8	..	..	8.2	7.4	8.4	7.3 [6]	15.5	6.4	9.1
1976–80	11.9	..	..	7.6	7.2	8.2	6.6 [6]	13.8	6.1	8.7
1981–85	11.7	..	..	7.3	7.0	8.1	6.7 [6]	..	6.1	8.6
1986–90	11.4	..	..	7.2	7.3	8.2	..	..	6.4	8.7
1991–95	11.1	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996	10.9	10.1	14.1	7.0	7.2	7.6	5.0 [6]	8.9	7.1	8.7
1997	10.8	10.0	13.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	4.9 [8]	..	7.2	8.6
1998	10.8	10.0	13.6	6.8	7.2	6.9	5.0 [8]	9.0	7.4	8.6
1999	10.8	10.0	14.7	6.8	7.4	7.3	5.0 [8]	..	7.8	8.8
2000	10.3	9.8	15.3	6.7	7.5	6.9	5.1 [8]	..	7.6.	8.7
2001	10.2	9.7	15.6	6.6	..	7.2	5.0 [8]	..	7.6	8.5
2002	10.2	9.8	..	6.8	..	7.1	5.0 [8]	..	7.7	8.5
2003	10.3	..	..	6.6	..	7.0	5.4	..	..	8.4
2004	9.7 [P]	..	..	..	..	7.0	5.3	..	..	..

See notes on first page of table.

Table 1.2 Population: national

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

Mid-year	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England and Wales	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Estimates							
1971	55,928	54,388	49,152	46,412	2,740	5,236	1,540
1976	56,216	54,693	49,459	46,660	2,799	5,233	1,524
1981	56,357	54,815	49,634	46,821	2,813	5,180	1,543
1986	56,684	55,110	49,999	47,188	2,811	5,112	1,574
1991	57,439	55,831	50,748	47,875	2,873	5,083	1,607
1993[3]	57,714	56,078	50,986	48,102	2,884	5,092	1,636
1994[3]	57,862	56,218	51,116	48,229	2,887	5,102	1,644
1995[3]	58,025	56,376	51,272	48,383	2,889	5,104	1,649
1996[3]	58,164	56,503	51,410	48,519	2,891	5,092	1,662
1997[3]	58,314	56,643	51,560	48,665	2,895	5,083	1,671
1998[3]	58,475	56,797	51,720	48,821	2,900	5,077	1,678
1999[3]	58,684	57,005	51,933	49,033	2,901	5,072	1,679
2000[3]	58,886	57,203	52,140	49,233	2,907	5,063	1,683
2001[3]	59,113	57,424	52,360	49,450	2,910	5,064	1,689
2002[3]	59,322	57,625	52,570	49,647	2,923	5,055	1,697
2003	59,554	57,851	52,794	49,856	2,938	5,057	1,703
2004	59,835	58,125	53,046	50,094	2,952	5,078	1,710
of which (percentages)							
0–4	*5.7*	*5.6*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.4*	*5.2*	*6.4*
5–15	*13.8*	*13.7*	*13.8*	*13.8*	*14.0*	*13.2*	*16.0*
16–44	*40.2*	*40.2*	*40.2*	*40.4*	*37.5*	*39.8*	*41.4*
45–64M/59F	*21.7*	*21.8*	*21.7*	*21.6*	*22.7*	*22.7*	*20.1*
65M/60F–74	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*10.9*	*12.0*	*11.7*	*9.9*
75 and over	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*8.4*	*7.3*	*6.2*
Projections[1]							
2006	60,533	58,800	53,691	50,714	2,977	5,108	1,733
2011	61,892	60,124	55,005	51,967	3,037	5,120	1,767
2016	63,304	61,504	56,378	53,276	3,102	5,126	1,800
2021	64,727	62,897	57,770	54,605	3,165	5,127	1,830
of which (percentages)							
0–4	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.3*	*5.0*	*5.9*
5–15	*12.0*	*12.0*	*12.1*	*12.1*	*11.8*	*11.2*	*13.0*
16–44	*36.8*	*36.8*	*36.9*	*37.1*	*34.7*	*35.0*	*37.2*
45–64[2]	*25.9*	*25.9*	*25.8*	*25.8*	*25.9*	*27.6*	*25.6*
65–74[2]	*10.2*	*10.2*	*10.1*	*10.0*	*11.6*	*11.3*	*9.5*
75 and over	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.4*	*10.6*	*10.0*	*8.6*

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

1 National projections based on mid-2004 population estimates.

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

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

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Table 1.3 **Population: subnational**

Government Office Regions of England[1] — Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution

Mid-year	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Estimates									
1971	2,679	7,108	4,902	3,652	5,146	4,454	7,529	6,830	4,112
1976	2,671	7,043	4,924	3,774	5,178	4,672	7,089	7,029	4,280
1981	2,636	6,940	4,918	3,853	5,187	4,854	6,806	7,245	4,381
1986	2,594	6,833	4,884	3,908	5,180	4,999	6,774	7,468	4,548
1991	2,587	6,843	4,936	4,011	5,230	5,121	6,829	7,629	4,688
1993[4]	2,594	6,847	4,954	4,056	5,246	5,154	6,844	7,673	4,734
1994[4]	2,589	6,839	4,960	4,072	5,249	5,178	6,874	7,712	4,757
1995[4]	2,583	6,828	4,961	4,092	5,257	5,206	6,913	7,763	4,782
1996[4]	2,576	6,810	4,961	4,108	5,263	5,233	6,974	7,800	4,793
1997[4]	2,568	6,794	4,958	4,120	5,262	5,267	7,015	7,853	4,827
1998[4]	2,561	6,792	4,958	4,133	5,271	5,302	7,065	7,889	4,849
1999[4]	2,550	6,773	4,956	4,152	5,272	5,339	7,154	7,955	4,881
2000[4]	2,543	6,774	4,959	4,168	5,270	5,375	7,237	7,991	4,917
2001[4]	2,540	6,773	4,977	4,190	5,281	5,400	7,322	8,023	4,943
2002[4]	2,538	6,783	4,993	4,223	5,304	5,422	7,371	8,044	4,968
2003	2,539	6,805	5,009	4,252	5,320	5,463	7,388	8,080	4,999
2004	2,545	6,827	5,039	4,280	5,334	5,491	7,429	8,110	5,038
of which **(percentages)**									
0–4	*5.3*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*6.5*	*5.6*	*5.1*
5–15	*13.6*	*14.2*	*14.0*	*13.9*	*14.3*	*13.9*	*12.9*	*13.9*	*13.3*
16–44	*39.1*	*39.5*	*39.7*	*39.3*	*39.3*	*38.6*	*48.7*	*39.1*	*36.9*
45–64M/59F	*22.6*	*22.0*	*21.9*	*22.5*	*21.8*	*22.4*	*18.0*	*22.3*	*22.9*
65M/60F–74	*11.8*	*11.3*	*11.1*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*11.4*	*8.2*	*11.0*	*12.3*
75 and over	*7.7*	*7.5*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*8.0*	*5.7*	*8.1*	*9.4*
Projections[2]									
2004	2,535	6,811	5,022	4,275	5,330	5,499	7,431	8,122	5,031
2008	2,525	6,852	5,079	4,366	5,380	5,646	7,614	8,300	5,163
2013	2,516	6,914	5,154	4,479	5,451	5,833	7,858	8,527	5,328
2018	2,510	6,987	5,234	4,594	5,531	6,025	8,105	8,765	5,498
2023	2,502	7,057	5,313	4,706	5,609	6,212	8,331	9,005	5,668
2028	2,489	7,107	5,379	4,804	5,672	6,380	8,523	9,222	5,823
of which **(percentages)**									
0–4	*4.7*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*5.6*	*5.4*	*6.3*	*5.4*	*4.8*
5–15	*11.2*	*12.1*	*12.1*	*11.9*	*12.5*	*12.3*	*11.7*	*12.1*	*11.3*
16–44	*33.7*	*35.4*	*35.7*	*33.9*	*34.7*	*34.0*	*43.8*	*35.0*	*32.8*
45–64[3]	*25.3*	*24.9*	*24.6*	*25.6*	*25.1*	*25.0*	*24.2*	*25.1*	*25.3*
65–74[3]	*12.7*	*11.1*	*11.0*	*11.5*	*10.7*	*11.2*	*7.4*	*10.8*	*12.1*
75 and over	*12.3*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*12.1*	*11.4*	*12.2*	*6.6*	*11.7*	*13.7*

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.4 Population: age and sex

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64/59	65/60 and over
United Kingdom																
Persons																
1976	56,216	677	3,043	9,176	8,126	7,868	6,361	9,836	3,131	5,112	2,348	390	147	13,797	32,757	9,663
1981	56,357	730	2,726	8,147	9,019	8,010	6,774	9,540	2,935	5,195	2,677	..	..	12,543	33,780	10,035
1986	56,684	748	2,886	7,143	9,200	8,007	7,711	9,212	3,069	5,020	2,971	716	..	11,645	34,725	10,313
1991	57,439	790	3,077	7,141	8,168	8,898	7,918	9,500	2,888	5,067	3,119	626	248	11,685	35,197	10,557
1996[1]	58,164	719	3,019	7,544	7,231	9,131	7,958	10,553	2,785	5,066	3,129	711	317	12,018	35,498	10,649
1998[1]	58,475	713	2,930	7,649	7,079	8,948	8,285	10,767	2,835	4,979	3,211	736	344	12,013	35,746	10,717
1999[1]	58,684	704	2,896	7,684	7,090	8,795	8,474	10,887	2,877	4,948	3,230	746	354	12,011	35,928	10,745
2000[1]	58,886	682	2,869	7,652	7,139	8,646	8,678	11,011	2,900	4,940	3,249	755	364	11,959	36,138	10,788
2001[1]	59,113	663	2,819	7,624	7,261	8,475	8,846	11,168	2,884	4,947	3,296	753	377	11,863	36,406	10,845
2002[1]	59,322	661	2,753	7,601	7,403	8,256	9,002	11,316	2,890	4,969	3,345	739	388	11,783	36,622	10,916
2003	59,554	679	2,703	7,542	7,575	8,070	9,108	11,424	2,943	5,005	3,401	706	399	11,712	36,828	11,014
2004	59,835	705	2,684	7,478	7,721	7,937	9,192	11,517	3,021	5,033	3,435	703	409	11,646	37,064	11,125
Males																
1976	27,360	348	1,564	4,711	4,145	3,981	3,214	4,820	1,466	2,204	775	101	31	7,083	17,167	3,111
1981	27,412	374	1,400	4,184	4,596	4,035	3,409	4,711	1,376	2,264	922	..	..	6,439	17,646	3,327
1986	27,542	384	1,478	3,664	4,663	4,022	3,864	4,572	1,463	2,206	1,060	166	..	5,968	18,142	3,432
1991	27,909	403	1,572	3,655	4,146	4,432	3,949	4,732	1,390	2,272	1,146	166	46	5,976	18,303	3,630
1996[1]	28,287	369	1,547	3,857	3,652	4,540	3,954	5,244	1,360	2,311	1,187	201	65	6,148	18,375	3,764
1998[1]	28,458	365	1,503	3,916	3,570	4,444	4,109	5,342	1,388	2,293	1,240	215	73	6,151	18,486	3,821
1999[1]	28,578	361	1,485	3,934	3,577	4,367	4,200	5,400	1,409	2,289	1,259	221	77	6,152	18,582	3,845
2000[1]	28,690	350	1,469	3,920	3,606	4,292	4,298	5,457	1,420	2,294	1,278	225	81	6,128	18,685	3,878
2001[1]	28,832	338	1,445	3,906	3,672	4,215	4,382	5,534	1,412	2,308	1,308	227	85	6,077	18,827	3,928
2002[1]	28,963	339	1,409	3,895	3,754	4,107	4,460	5,604	1,414	2,327	1,339	226	89	6,037	18,945	3,982
2003	29,108	349	1,384	3,864	3,850	4,018	4,514	5,653	1,439	2,354	1,371	219	94	6,002	19,068	4,038
2004	29,271	361	1,375	3,833	3,933	3,954	4,553	5,694	1,476	2,374	1,394	224	99	5,970	19,210	4,091
Females																
1976	28,856	330	1,479	4,465	3,980	3,887	3,147	5,015	1,665	2,908	1,573	289	116	6,714	15,590	6,552
1981	28,946	356	1,327	3,963	4,423	3,975	3,365	4,829	1,559	2,931	1,756	..	..	6,104	16,134	6,708
1986	29,142	364	1,408	3,480	4,538	3,985	3,847	4,639	1,606	2,814	1,911	550	..	5,678	16,583	6,881
1991	29,530	387	1,505	3,487	4,021	4,466	3,968	4,769	1,498	2,795	1,972	460	202	5,709	16,894	6,927
1996[1]	29,877	350	1,472	3,687	3,579	4,591	4,005	5,309	1,426	2,755	1,942	509	252	5,870	17,123	6,885
1998[1]	30,017	348	1,427	3,733	3,509	4,504	4,176	5,425	1,447	2,686	1,971	521	271	5,861	17,260	6,895
1999[1]	30,106	343	1,412	3,750	3,513	4,428	4,273	5,487	1,468	2,659	1,971	525	277	5,859	17,346	6,900
2000[1]	30,196	333	1,399	3,732	3,533	4,353	4,380	5,554	1,481	2,646	1,971	530	283	5,832	17,453	6,911
2001[1]	30,281	324	1,375	3,718	3,589	4,260	4,465	5,634	1,473	2,640	1,987	526	292	5,786	17,579	6,917
2002[1]	30,359	323	1,344	3,706	3,649	4,149	4,542	5,712	1,476	2,641	2,006	512	299	5,747	17,677	6,934
2003	30,446	331	1,319	3,677	3,725	4,052	4,594	5,771	1,504	2,651	2,030	486	305	5,710	17,760	6,976
2004	30,564	343	1,309	3,645	3,787	3,983	4,640	5,823	1,545	2,659	2,041	478	310	5,676	17,854	7,034
England and Wales																
Persons																
1976	49,459	585	2,642	7,967	7,077	6,979	5,608	8,707	2,777	4,540	2,093	351	135	11,973	28,894	8,593
1981	49,634	634	2,372	7,085	7,873	7,086	5,996	8,433	2,607	4,619	2,388	383	157	10,910	29,796	8,928
1986	49,999	654	2,522	6,226	8,061	7,052	6,856	8,136	2,725	4,470	2,655	461	182	10,161	30,647	9,190
1991	50,748	698	2,713	6,248	7,165	7,862	7,022	8,407	2,553	4,506	2,790	561	223	10,247	31,100	9,400
1996[1]	51,410	637	2,668	6,636	6,336	8,076	7,017	9,363	2,457	4,496	2,801	639	285	10,584	31,353	9,474
1998[1]	51,720	631	2,594	6,740	6,212	7,925	7,304	9,552	2,503	4,411	2,875	661	311	10,599	31,591	9,530
1999[1]	51,933	625	2,566	6,779	6,228	7,800	7,475	9,656	2,542	4,381	2,891	671	319	10,608	31,771	9,554
2000[1]	52,140	607	2,544	6,757	6,275	7,682	7,661	9,764	2,564	4,372	2,907	680	328	10,572	31,977	9,591
2001[1]	52,360	589	2,502	6,740	6,387	7,536	7,816	9,898	2,549	4,377	2,947	677	340	10,495	32,226	9,639
2002[1]	52,570	589	2,445	6,726	6,520	7,349	7,962	10,027	2,553	4,395	2,990	664	351	10,435	32,435	9,700
2003	52,794	606	2,402	6,677	6,681	7,190	8,062	10,116	2,599	4,427	3,039	634	360	10,381	32,627	9,786
2004	53,046	629	2,388	6,621	6,818	7,073	8,140	10,188	2,669	4,451	3,067	633	370	10,327	32,837	9,882
Males																
1976	24,089	300	1,358	4,091	3,610	3,532	2,843	4,280	1,304	1,963	690	91	29	6,148	15,169	2,773
1981	24,160	324	1,218	3,639	4,011	3,569	3,024	4,178	1,227	2,020	825	94	32	5,601	15,589	2,970
1986	24,311	335	1,292	3,194	4,083	3,542	3,438	4,053	1,302	1,972	951	115	35	5,208	16,031	3,072
1991	24,681	356	1,385	3,198	3,638	3,920	3,504	4,199	1,234	2,027	1,029	150	42	5,240	16,193	3,248
1996[1]	25,030	327	1,368	3,393	3,202	4,020	3,489	4,659	1,205	2,059	1,067	182	59	5,416	16,247	3,367
1998[1]	25,201	323	1,331	3,451	3,135	3,942	3,627	4,744	1,230	2,041	1,115	194	66	5,428	16,355	3,417
1999[1]	25,323	321	1,315	3,471	3,144	3,880	3,711	4,793	1,250	2,036	1,132	200	70	5,434	16,452	3,437
2000[1]	25,438	311	1,303	3,462	3,172	3,823	3,802	4,842	1,259	2,040	1,148	204	73	5,416	16,556	3,466
2001[1]	25,574	301	1,281	3,453	3,231	3,758	3,881	4,907	1,252	2,052	1,175	206	77	5,376	16,688	3,510
2002[1]	25,702	302	1,251	3,446	3,307	3,664	3,955	4,967	1,253	2,069	1,203	205	81	5,346	16,799	3,557
2003	25,841	311	1,230	3,422	3,394	3,588	4,006	5,008	1,274	2,092	1,231	199	85	5,320	16,914	3,607
2004	25,988	322	1,223	3,395	3,473	3,531	4,043	5,040	1,307	2,109	1,251	203	90	5,294	17,041	3,653
Females																
1976	25,370	285	1,284	3,876	3,467	3,447	2,765	4,428	1,473	2,577	1,403	261	106	5,826	13,725	5,820
1981	25,474	310	1,154	3,446	3,863	3,517	2,972	4,255	1,380	2,599	1,564	289	126	5,309	14,207	5,958
1986	25,687	319	1,231	3,032	3,978	3,509	3,418	4,083	1,422	2,498	1,704	346	148	4,953	14,616	6,118
1991	26,067	342	1,328	3,050	3,527	3,943	3,517	4,208	1,319	2,479	1,761	411	181	5,007	14,908	6,152
1996[1]	26,381	310	1,300	3,243	3,134	4,056	3,528	4,704	1,252	2,437	1,734	457	227	5,168	15,106	6,107
1998[1]	26,519	308	1,264	3,289	3,077	3,983	3,677	4,808	1,272	2,370	1,760	467	244	5,171	15,235	6,113
1999[1]	26,610	305	1,251	3,308	3,083	3,920	3,763	4,863	1,292	2,345	1,759	472	249	5,175	15,318	6,117
2000[1]	26,702	296	1,241	3,296	3,103	3,859	3,859	4,923	1,304	2,332	1,758	476	255	5,155	15,421	6,126
2001[1]	26,786	288	1,220	3,287	3,156	3,778	3,935	4,992	1,297	2,326	1,771	471	263	5,119	15,538	6,129
2002[1]	26,868	287	1,194	3,280	3,214	3,684	4,007	5,059	1,300	2,326	1,787	460	270	5,090	15,635	6,143
2003	26,953	295	1,172	3,256	3,287	3,602	4,056	5,108	1,325	2,335	1,808	436	275	5,061	15,714	6,179
2004	27,058	307	1,164	3,227	3,344	3,542	4,098	5,148	1,362	2,341	1,816	429	280	5,033	15,796	6,229

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

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

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

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

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64/59	65/60 and over
England																
Persons																
1976	46,660	551	2,491	7,513	6,688	6,599	5,298	8,199	2,616	4,274	1,972	332	127	11,293	27,275	8,092
1981	46,821	598	2,235	6,678	7,440	6,703	5,663	7,948	2,449	4,347	2,249	362	149	10,285	28,133	8,403
1986	47,188	618	2,380	5,869	7,623	6,682	6,478	7,672	2,559	4,199	2,501	435	172	9,583	28,962	8,643
1991	47,875	660	2,560	5,885	6,772	7,460	6,633	7,920	2,399	4,222	2,626	529	210	9,658	29,390	8,827
1996[1]	48,519	603	2,523	6,255	5,985	7,667	6,638	8,822	2,310	4,217	2,631	602	269	9,985	29,639	8,895
1998[1]	48,821	598	2,453	6,356	5,869	7,524	6,915	8,999	2,353	4,140	2,698	623	293	10,003	29,868	8,950
1999[1]	49,033	592	2,427	6,394	5,881	7,412	7,079	9,097	2,391	4,114	2,713	632	301	10,014	30,044	8,975
2000[1]	49,233	575	2,406	6,375	5,923	7,304	7,257	9,199	2,411	4,107	2,727	641	309	9,980	30,243	9,010
2001[1]	49,450	558	2,366	6,359	6,032	7,171	7,407	9,327	2,395	4,113	2,764	638	321	9,908	30,487	9,055
2002[1]	49,647	558	2,312	6,345	6,155	6,993	7,548	9,448	2,397	4,130	2,804	625	331	9,853	30,683	9,111
2003	49,856	575	2,273	6,300	6,304	6,843	7,643	9,533	2,438	4,159	2,852	596	340	9,804	30,862	9,190
2004	50,094	597	2,260	6,247	6,433	6,732	7,718	9,600	2,503	4,181	2,879	594	349	9,755	31,059	9,280
Males																
1976	22,728	283	1,280	3,858	3,413	3,339	2,686	4,031	1,228	1,849	649	85	27	5,798	14,320	2,610
1981	22,795	306	1,147	3,430	3,790	3,377	2,856	3,938	1,154	1,902	777	89	30	5,280	14,717	2,798
1986	22,949	317	1,219	3,010	3,862	3,357	3,249	3,822	1,224	1,853	897	108	33	4,911	15,147	2,891
1991	23,291	336	1,307	3,011	3,439	3,721	3,311	3,957	1,159	1,900	970	141	39	4,938	15,302	3,050
1996[1]	23,629	309	1,294	3,198	3,023	3,818	3,302	4,390	1,133	1,932	1,003	172	55	5,110	15,358	3,161
1998[1]	23,794	306	1,258	3,254	2,960	3,743	3,436	4,470	1,157	1,916	1,047	183	62	5,123	15,462	3,209
1999[1]	23,916	304	1,243	3,274	2,969	3,689	3,517	4,516	1,176	1,913	1,063	188	66	5,129	15,558	3,229
2000[1]	24,030	294	1,232	3,266	2,995	3,638	3,604	4,562	1,184	1,917	1,078	192	69	5,113	15,661	3,256
2001[1]	24,166	285	1,212	3,257	3,053	3,580	3,681	4,624	1,176	1,928	1,103	194	73	5,075	15,793	3,298
2002[1]	24,288	286	1,183	3,251	3,123	3,492	3,753	4,682	1,176	1,944	1,128	193	77	5,047	15,899	3,342
2003	24,415	295	1,164	3,228	3,204	3,418	3,802	4,721	1,195	1,965	1,156	187	80	5,024	16,003	3,388
2004	24,554	306	1,158	3,203	3,278	3,364	3,837	4,752	1,225	1,981	1,175	191	85	5,000	16.122	3,431
Females																
1976	23,932	269	1,211	3,656	3,275	3,260	2,612	4,168	1,387	2,425	1,323	246	100	5,495	14,968	5,481
1981	24,026	292	1,088	3,248	3,650	3,327	2,807	4,009	1,295	2,445	1,472	273	119	5,004	13,416	5,605
1986	24,239	301	1,161	2,859	3,761	3,325	3,229	3,850	1,335	2,346	1,604	326	140	4,672	13,815	5,752
1991	24,584	324	1,253	2,873	3,333	3,739	3,322	3,964	1,239	2,323	1,656	388	171	4,720	14,088	5,777
1996[1]	24,890	293	1,229	3,056	2,961	3,849	3,336	4,432	1,177	2,286	1,628	430	214	4,876	14,281	5,734
1998[1]	25,027	292	1,195	3,102	2,908	3,781	3,479	4,529	1,196	2,224	1,651	440	230	4,880	14,406	5,741
1999[1]	25,117	288	1,183	3,121	2,912	3,724	3,562	4,581	1,215	2,201	1,650	444	235	4,885	14,486	5,746
2000[1]	25,203	281	1,174	3,109	2,928	3,667	3,653	4,637	1,227	2,190	1,649	448	240	4,867	14,582	5,755
2001[1]	25,284	273	1,154	3,102	2,979	3,591	3,726	4,702	1,219	2,185	1,661	444	248	4,834	14,694	5,757
2002[1]	25,358	272	1,129	3,095	3,031	3,501	3,795	4,766	1,220	2,186	1,676	433	254	4,806	14,783	5,769
2003	25,441	280	1,109	3,072	3,100	3,424	3,841	4,812	1,243	2,194	1,696	409	260	4,780	14,859	5,802
2004	25,540	291	1,103	3,045	3,155	3,368	3,881	4,849	1,278	2,200	1,704	403	264	4,755	14,937	5,849
Wales																
Persons																
1976	2,799	33	151	453	388	379	309	509	161	267	121	19	7	680	1,618	501
1981	2,813	36	136	407	434	383	333	485	158	272	139	21	8	626	1,663	525
1986	2,811	37	143	357	438	369	378	464	166	271	154	26	10	578	1,686	547
1991	2,873	38	153	363	393	402	389	486	154	284	164	32	13	589	1,711	573
1996[1]	2,891	34	146	381	352	409	379	541	147	279	170	37	17	598	1,714	578
1998[1]	2,900	34	141	384	343	401	390	553	150	271	177	38	18	596	1,723	581
1999[1]	2,901	33	139	385	347	388	395	559	151	267	178	39	18	594	1,727	580
2000[1]	2,907	32	138	383	352	378	403	565	152	265	180	39	19	591	1,734	581
2001[1]	2,910	32	136	382	356	365	409	572	154	264	183	39	20	587	1,739	584
2002[1]	2,923	30	132	380	366	356	415	579	156	265	185	39	20	582	1,752	589
2003	2,938	31	129	377	377	347	418	583	161	268	187	38	20	577	1,765	596
2004	2,952	32	127	374	385	341	422	588	166	270	188	39	21	572	1,778	602
Males																
1976	1,361	17	78	233	197	193	157	249	75	114	41	5	2	350	849	162
1981	1,365	18	70	209	221	193	168	240	73	118	48	5	2	321	871	173
1986	1,362	19	73	184	221	186	190	231	79	119	54	7	2	297	885	181
1991	1,391	20	78	186	199	199	194	242	74	128	60	8	2	302	891	198
1996[1]	1,401	17	74	195	179	203	187	269	72	128	64	10	3	306	890	206
1998[1]	1,407	17	72	197	174	199	192	274	73	125	68	11	4	305	894	208
1999[1]	1,408	17	72	198	176	192	194	277	74	124	69	11	4	305	895	208
2000[1]	1,408	16	71	196	177	185	198	280	75	124	71	12	4	303	895	210
2001[1]	1,409	16	69	196	179	178	200	283	75	124	73	12	4	301	895	212
2002[1]	1,414	16	68	195	183	172	202	286	77	125	74	12	5	299	900	215
2003	1,426	16	66	194	191	170	204	287	79	127	75	12	5	297	911	219
2004	1,434	16	66	192	196	167	206	289	82	128	76	12	5	294	918	222
Females																
1976	1,438	16	73	220	191	187	153	260	86	152	80	14	6	330	770	339
1981	1,448	18	66	199	213	190	165	246	85	154	91	16	6	305	791	352
1986	1,449	18	70	173	217	184	188	233	87	152	100	20	8	282	801	366
1991	1,482	19	75	177	194	203	195	244	80	156	104	24	10	288	820	375
1996[1]	1,490	16	71	186	173	206	192	272	75	151	106	27	13	293	825	373
1998[1]	1,492	16	69	187	169	202	198	278	76	146	109	27	14	290	829	373
1999[1]	1,493	16	68	187	171	196	201	282	77	144	109	27	15	289	832	371
2000[1]	1,499	15	67	186	175	192	206	285	77	142	109	28	15	288	840	371
2001[1]	1,502	15	66	186	177	187	209	289	78	141	110	27	15	286	844	372
2002[1]	1,509	15	65	185	182	183	212	293	80	140	111	27	16	283	852	374
2003	1,512	15	63	184	186	178	214	296	82	141	112	26	16	281	855	377
2004	1,518	15	62	182	189	174	216	299	85	142	112	26	16	278	859	380

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

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64/59	65/60 and over
Scotland																
Persons																
1976	5,233	67	291	904	806	692	591	897	282	460	202	31	11	1,352	3,023	858
1981	5,180	69	249	780	875	724	603	880	260	460	232	35	14	1,188	3,110	882
1986	5,112	66	257	656	863	739	665	849	273	435	252	42	15	1,061	3,161	890
1991	5,083	66	258	634	746	795	696	853	265	441	259	51	19	1,021	3,151	912
1996	5,092	59	252	643	651	798	722	925	259	448	256	57	24	1,019	3,151	922
1998	5,077	58	239	644	628	766	749	941	261	445	262	59	26	1,003	3,145	929
1999	5,072	56	234	643	625	743	762	951	262	444	265	59	27	995	3,144	933
2000	5,063	53	230	636	628	717	774	962	263	445	267	59	28	985	3,141	937
2001	5,064	52	224	629	633	696	782	979	262	447	272	59	29	970	3,150	944
2002	5,055	51	217	622	639	669	788	993	262	449	276	58	30	955	3,150	950
2003	5,057	52	212	614	648	648	793	1,008	265	452	281	55	31	943	3,156	958
2004	5,078	54	210	609	653	635	796	1,025	270	455	286	54	31	935	3,175	968
Males																
1976	2,517	34	149	463	408	347	290	429	128	193	65	8	2	693	1,556	269
1981	2,495	35	128	400	445	364	298	424	118	194	77	8	3	610	1,603	282
1986	2,462	34	131	336	438	371	331	410	127	184	86	10	3	543	1,636	283
1991	2,445	34	132	324	377	394	345	415	124	192	91	13	3	522	1,623	299
1996	2,447	30	128	328	327	392	355	454	122	198	93	15	5	521	1,616	310
1998	2,439	30	122	329	315	374	367	463	124	198	96	16	5	513	1,610	316
1999	2,437	29	120	329	313	362	372	469	125	198	98	16	6	510	1,609	318
2000	2,432	28	118	326	315	347	377	474	125	199	100	17	6	505	1,606	322
2001	2,434	26	115	322	319	337	379	483	125	200	103	17	6	497	1,610	327
2002	2,432	26	111	319	324	325	382	490	125	202	106	17	7	489	1,612	331
2003	2,435	26	108	314	329	315	383	496	126	204	108	16	7	483	1,616	336
2004	2,446	28	107	312	332	310	384	503	129	207	111	16	7	479	1,627	341
Females																
1976	2,716	32	142	440	398	345	301	468	154	267	137	23	8	659	1,468	589
1981	2,685	33	121	380	430	359	305	456	142	265	155	27	11	579	1,506	600
1986	2,649	32	126	320	424	368	334	439	146	250	166	32	12	518	1,525	606
1991	2,639	32	126	309	369	402	351	437	141	249	168	38	16	499	1,528	612
1996	2,645	28	123	315	324	406	367	470	137	250	164	42	20	498	1,535	612
1998	2,638	28	116	315	313	392	382	478	137	248	166	43	21	490	1,535	614
1999	2,635	27	114	314	312	381	390	483	138	246	166	43	22	486	1,535	614
2000	2,631	26	112	310	313	369	397	488	138	246	166	43	22	480	1,535	616
2001	2,630	26	109	307	314	359	403	496	137	246	169	43	23	473	1,540	617
2002	2,623	25	106	303	315	344	406	504	137	247	171	41	23	466	1,538	619
2003	2,623	25	104	300	318	332	410	512	139	248	173	39	24	460	1,540	622
2004	2,632	26	103	297	321	325	412	521	141	248	175	38	24	457	1,549	627
Northern Ireland																
Persons																
1976	1,524	26	111	306	243	198	163	231	73	111	53	8	2	471	840	212
1981	1,543	27	106	282	271	200	175	227	68	116	57	..	..	444	874	224
1986	1,574	28	107	261	277	217	190	227	71	115	64	16	..	423	917	234
1991	1,607	26	106	260	256	240	200	241	70	121	69	14	6	417	945	246
1996	1,662	24	99	266	244	257	220	266	70	123	72	15	7	415	993	253
1998	1,678	24	97	264	239	257	231	275	71	122	74	16	7	411	1,010	257
1999	1,679	23	96	262	237	252	237	279	73	122	75	16	7	408	1,014	258
2000	1,683	22	95	259	237	247	243	284	73	123	75	16	7	403	1,020	259
2001	1,689	22	93	255	240	243	248	290	74	123	77	16	7	397	1,030	262
2002	1,697	22	91	253	243	238	251	296	75	125	79	16	7	393	1,037	266
2003	1,703	21	89	251	246	233	254	301	78	126	81	16	8	388	1,044	271
2004	1,710	22	87	248	250	229	256	305	81	127	82	16	8	383	1,052	275
Males																
1976	754	13	58	157	127	102	81	111	34	47	19	3	-	242	442	70
1981	757	14	54	145	140	102	87	109	32	50	21	..	..	228	454	75
1986	768	14	55	134	142	109	95	110	33	50	23	4	..	217	474	77
1991	783	13	54	133	131	119	100	118	32	53	26	4	1	213	487	83
1996	810	12	51	136	124	128	109	131	33	54	27	4	1	212	511	87
1998	819	12	50	135	121	128	114	135	34	54	28	5	2	211	520	89
1999	818	12	49	134	119	125	117	138	35	54	29	5	2	209	521	89
2000	820	11	49	133	120	122	119	141	35	55	29	5	2	207	524	90
2001	824	11	48	131	122	120	122	144	35	56	30	5	2	204	529	92
2002	829	11	47	130	124	117	123	147	36	56	31	5	2	202	534	94
2003	833	11	46	129	126	115	124	149	38	58	31	5	2	199	538	95
2004	836	11	45	127	128	113	125	151	39	58	32	5	2	197	542	97
Females																
1976	769	13	53	149	116	96	81	120	38	64	33	6	2	229	398	143
1981	786	13	52	137	130	98	88	118	37	66	37	..	..	216	420	150
1986	805	13	52	127	135	107	96	118	38	65	41	12	..	206	442	157
1991	824	13	52	127	125	121	100	123	38	67	44	10	4	203	458	163
1996	851	11	49	130	120	129	110	135	37	69	45	11	6	203	482	167
1998	859	12	47	129	118	129	117	139	37	68	46	11	6	201	490	168
1999	861	11	47	128	117	127	120	141	38	68	46	11	6	199	493	169
2000	862	11	46	126	118	125	124	143	38	68	46	11	6	196	497	169
2001	865	10	45	124	119	123	126	146	38	68	47	11	6	193	501	170
2002	868	11	44	123	119	120	128	149	39	68	48	11	6	191	504	173
2003	870	10	43	122	120	118	129	152	40	68	49	11	6	189	506	175
2004	874	11	42	121	122	116	130	154	42	69	50	11	6	187	509	178

Table 1.5 Population: age, sex and legal marital status

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands)

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

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

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

See 'Notes to tables'.

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

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands)

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

See notes opposite.

Table 1.6 Components of population change

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year to mid-year	Population at start of period	Total annual change	Components of change (mid-year to mid-year or annual averages)							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	56,352
1981–86	56,357	+ 65	733	662	+ 70	– 5	–	..	..	56,684
1986–91	56,684	+148	782	647	+135	+ 13	–	..	..	57,439
1995–96[2]	58,025	+140	722	645	+ 77	+ 62	–	..	..	58,164
1996–97[2]	58,164	+150	740	637	+103	+ 47	–	..	..	58,314
1997–98[2]	58,314	+161	718	617	+100	+ 60	–	..	..	58,475
1998–99[2]	58,475	+209	713	634	+ 77	+133	–	..	..	58,684
1999–2000[2]	58,684	+202	688	626	+ 62	+139	–	..	..	58,886
2000–01[2]	58,886	+227	674	599	+ 74	+153	–	..	..	59,113
2001–02[2]	59,113	+208	663	601	+ 62	+146	–	..	..	59,322
2002–03[2]	59,322	+232	682	605	+ 77	+155	–	..	..	59,554
England and Wales										
1971–76	49,152	+ 61	644	588	+ 76	– 28	+10	– 9	– 29	+ 13	49,459
1976–81	49,459	+ 35	612	582	+ 30	– 9	+11	– 3	– 17	+ 14	49,634
1981–86	49,634	+ 73	639	582	+ 57	+ 16	..	..	..	..	49,999
1986–91	49,999	+150	689	569	+120	+ 30	..	..	..	..	50,748
1995–96[2]	51,272	+138	640	569	+ 71	+ 67	..	..	..	..	51,410
1996–97[2]	51,410	+149	655	562	+ 93	+ 56	..	..	..	..	51,560
1997–98[2]	51,560	+160	636	544	+ 92	+ 68	..	..	..	..	51,720
1998–99[2]	51,720	+213	630	558	+ 72	+141	..	..	..	..	51,933
1999–2000[2]	51,933	+207	612	550	+ 61	+146	..	..	..	..	52,140
2000–01[2]	52,140	+220	599	528	+ 71	+149	..	..	..	..	52,360
2001–02[2]	52,360	+210	591	530	+ 61	+149	..	..	..	..	52,570
2002–03[2]	52,570	+223	608	532	+ 76	+147	..	..	..	..	52,794
England										
1971–76	46,412	+ 50	627	552	+ 75	– 35	+ 1	– 9	– 27	+ 10	46,660
1976–81	46,660	+ 32	577	546	+ 31	– 11	+ 6	– 3	– 15	+ 12	46,821
1981–86	46,821	+ 73	603	547	+ 56	+ 18	..	..	..	..	47,188
1986–91	47,188	+137	651	535	+116	+ 21	..	..	..	..	47,875
1995–96[2]	48,383	+136	606	533	+ 73	+ 63	..	..	..	..	48,519
1996–97[2]	48,519	+146	620	527	+ 93	+ 53	..	..	..	..	48,665
1997–98[2]	48,665	+156	602	510	+ 92	+ 64	..	..	..	..	48,821
1998–99[2]	48,821	+212	598	523	+ 74	+138	..	..	..	..	49,033
1999–2000[2]	48,033	+200	580	516	+ 64	+136	..	..	..	..	49,233
2000–01[2]	49,233	+216	568	495	+ 73	+144	..	..	..	..	49,450
2001–02[2]	49,450	+197	560	497	+ 63	+134	..	..	..	..	49,647
2002–03[2]	49,647	+209	578	498	+ 79	+130	..	..	..	..	49,856
Wales										
1971–76	2,740	+ 12	37	36	+ 1	+ 7	+10	..	– 2	+ 3	2,799
1976–81	2,799	+ 3	35	36	– 1	+ 2	+ 5	..	– 2	+ 2	2,813
1981–86	2,813	– 1	36	35	+ 1	– 1	..	..	..	..	2,811
1986–91	2,811	+ 12	38	34	+ 4	+ 8	..	..	..	..	2,873
1995–96[2]	2,889	+ 3	34	35	– 1	+ 4	..	..	..	..	2,891
1996–97[2]	2,891	+ 4	35	35	–	+ 3	..	..	..	..	2,895
1997–98[2]	2,895	+ 5	34	34	–	+ 4	..	..	..	..	2,900
1998–99[2]	2,900	+ 1	33	35	– 2	+ 3	..	..	..	..	2,901
1999–2000[2]	2,901	+ 6	31	34	– 3	+ 9	..	..	..	..	2,907
2000–01[2]	2,907	+ 3	31	33	– 2	+ 5	..	..	..	..	2,910
2001–02[2]	2,910	+ 13	30	33	– 3	+ 16	..	..	..	..	2,923
2002–03[2]	2,923	+ 15	31	33	– 3	+ 17	..	..	..	..	2,938
Scotland										
1971–76	5,236	–	73	64	+ 9	– 14	– 4	– 10	+ 4	5,233
1976–81	5,233	– 11	66	64	+ 2	– 16	– 7	– 10	+ 4	5,180
1981–86	5,180	– 14	66	64	+ 2	– 16	– 7	– 7	+ 1	5,112
1986–91	5,112	– 6	66	62	+ 3	– 9	..	..	..	5,083
1995–96	5,104	– 12	59	61	– 2	– 9	..	..	..	5,092
1996–97	5,092	– 9	60	60	–	– 9	..	..	..	5,083
1997–98	5,083	– 6	58	59	– 1	– 6	..	..	..	5,077
1998–99	5,077	– 5	57	60	– 4	– 1	..	..	..	5,072
1999–2000	5,072	– 9	54	60	– 6	– 3	..	..	..	5,063
2000–01	5,063	+ 1	53	57	– 4	+ 5	..	..	..	5,064
2001–02	5,064	– 9	51	57	– 6	– 3	..	..	..	5,055
2002–03	5,055	+ 3	52	58	– 7	+ 9	..	..	..	5,057
Northern Ireland										
1971–76	1,540	– 3	28	17	+ 11	– 14	– 7	– 7	– 1	1,524
1976–81	1,524	+ 3	27	17	+ 10	– 8	– 4	– 3	+ 17	1,543
1981–86	1,543	+ 6	28	16	+ 12	– 5	– 3	– 1	–	1,574
1986–91	1,574	+ 7	27	16	+ 12	– 5	– 3	– 1	–	1,607
1995–96	1,649	+ 13	24	15	+ 8	+ 5	..	..	–	1,662
1996–97	1,662	+ 10	25	15	+ 10	– 1	..	..	+ 1	1,671
1997–98	1,671	+ 7	24	15	+ 9	– 2	..	..	–	1,678
1998–99	1,678	+ 1	23	15	+ 8	– 5	..	..	– 2	1,679
1999–2000	1,679	+ 4	22	16	+ 7	– 2	..	..	– 1	1,683
2000–01	1,683	+ 6	22	14	+ 7	– 2	..	..	+ 1	1,689
2001–02	1,689	+ 7	21	14	+ 7	–	..	..	–	1,697
2002–03	1,697	+ 6	21	15	+ 7	– 1	..	..	..	1,703

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

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

Table 2.1 Vital statistics summary

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

Year and quarter	All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[5]		Neonatal mortality[6]		Perinatal mortality[7]	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[8]
United Kingdom																
1976	675.5	12.0	61.1	90	406.0	..	135.4	..	680.8	12.1	9.79	14.5	6.68	9.9	12.25	18.0
1981	730.7	13.0	91.3	125	397.8	49.4	156.4	11.3	658.0	11.7	8.16	11.2	4.93	6.7	8.79	12.0
1986	754.8	13.3	154.3	204	393.9	..	168.2	..	660.7	11.7	7.18	9.5	4.00	5.3	7.31	9.6
1991	792.3	13.8	236.1	298	349.7	..	173.5	..	646.2	11.2	5.82	7.4	3.46	4.4	6.45	8.1
1996	733.2	12.6	260.4	355	317.5	..	171.7	..	636.0	10.9	4.50	6.1	3.00	4.1	6.41	8.7
1999	700.0	11.9	271.6	388	301.1	..	158.7	..	632.1	10.8	4.05	5.8	2.73	3.9	5.79	8.2
2000	679.0	11.5	268.1	395	305.9	..	154.6	..	608.4	10.3	3.79	5.6	2.63	3.9	5.56	8.1
2001	669.1	11.3	268.0	401	286.1	..	156.8	..	602.3	10.2	3.66	5.5	2.43	3.6	5.39	8.0
2002	668.8	11.3	271.7	406	293.0	..	160.5	..	606.2	10.2	3.50	5.2	2.36	3.5	5.57	8.3
2003	695.6	11.7	288.5	415	307.0[P]	..	166.7[P]	..	612.0	10.3	3.69	5.3	2.53	3.6	5.94	8.5
2004	716.0	12.0	302.6	423	..	..	167.1[P]	..	583.1[P]	9.7[P]	3.61[P]	5.0[P]	2.46[P]	3.4[P]	5.85[P]	8.1[P]
2003 March	165.6	11.3	68.7	415	38.2[P]	..	42.6[P]	..	162.5	11.1	0.96	5.8	0.65	3.9	1.45	8.7
June	173.4	11.7	70.3	405	85.9[P]	..	42.0[P]	..	145.8	9.8	0.88	5.0	0.60	3.4	1.49	8.5
Sept	182.2	12.2	75.7	415	127.0[P]	..	41.3[P]	..	140.7	9.4	0.89	4.9	0.62	3.4	1.52	8.3
Dec	174.3	11.6	73.6	423	56.1[P]	..	40.8[P]	..	162.2	10.8	0.96	5.5	0.66	3.8	1.49	8.5
2004 March	174.3	11.7	73.6	422	..	..	43.1[P]	..	159.7[P]	10.8[P]	0.97[P]	5.5[P]	0.64[P]	3.7[P]	1.50[P]	8.5[P]
June	176.2	11.8	73.2	415	..	..	41.5[P]	..	139.3[P]	9.3[P]	0.84[P]	4.8[P]	0.59[P]	3.4[P]	1.45[P]	8.2[P]
Sept	185.1	12.3	78.5	424	..	..	42.3[P]	..	135.1[P]	9.0[P]	0.90[P]	4.9[P]	0.64[P]	3.5[P]	1.55[P]	8.3[P]
Dec	180.4	12.0	77.3	429	..	..	40.2[P]	..	149.0[P]	9.7[P]	0.90[P]	5.0[P]	0.58[P]	3.2[P]	1.36[P]	7.5[P]
2005 March	172.9[P]	11.7[P]	74.3[P]	430[P]	..	..	..	..	164.7[P]	11.1[P]	0.91[P]	5.3[P]	0.63[P]	3.6[P]	1.32[P]	7.6[P]
June	178.6[P]	11.9[P]	74.8[P]	419[P]	..	..	..	..	143.3[P]	9.5[P]	0.94[P]	5.3[P]	0.63[P]	3.5[P]	1.41[P]	7.9[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	13.4	533.5	10.1	3.13	5.2	2.13	3.6	4.99	8.3
2003	621.5	11.8	257.2	414	270.1[P]	26.4[P]	153.5[P]	14.0[P]	538.3	10.2	3.31	5.3	2.26	3.6	5.34	8.5
2004	639.7	12.1	269.7	422	..	..	153.4[P]	..	512.5[P]	9.7[P]	3.22[P]	5.0[P]	2.21[P]	3.5[P]	5.23[P]	8.1[P]
2003 March	147.4	11.3	61.0	414	34.0[P]	13.5[P]	39.4[P]	14.6[P]	143.0	11.0	0.86	5.9	0.60	3.9	1.32	8.9
June	155.1	11.8	62.8	405	75.2[P]	29.4[P]	38.6[P]	14.1[P]	128.3	9.7	0.80	5.1	0.55	3.5	1.34	8.6
Sept	162.9	12.2	67.6	415	111.9[P]	43.4[P]	37.9[P]	13.7[P]	123.9	9.3	0.79	4.8	0.55	3.4	1.36	8.3
Dec	156.0	11.7	65.8	422	49.1[P]	19.0[P]	37.6[P]	13.6[P]	143.1	10.8	0.86	5.5	0.59	3.7	1.32	8.4
2004 March	155.2	11.8	65.2	421	35.0[P]	13.7[P]	39.5[P]	14.5[P]	140.5[P]	10.7[P]	0.87[P]	5.6[P]	0.58[P]	3.8[P]	1.33[P]	8.5[P]
June	157.4	11.9	65.2	414	74.2[P]	29.2[P]	38.1[P]	14.0[P]	122.1[P]	9.2[P]	0.74[P]	4.7[P]	0.52[P]	3.3[P]	1.29[P]	8.1[P]
Sept	165.4	12.4	70.2	424	..	..	39.0[P]	14.1[P]	118.6[P]	8.9[P]	0.80[P]	4.8[P]	0.57[P]	3.5[P]	1.39[P]	8.4[P]
Dec	161.7	12.1	69.1	427	..	..	36.9[P]	13.4[P]	131.3[P]	9.8[P]	0.81[P]	5.0[P]	0.53[P]	3.3[P]	1.23[P]	7.6[P]
2005 March	154.2[P]	11.7[P]	66.3[P]	430[P]	..	..	36.2[P]	13.4[P]	145.3[P]	11.0[P]	0.82[P]	5.3[P]	0.56[P]	3.6[P]	1.18[P]	7.6[P]
June	159.4[P]	12.0[P]	66.4[P]	417[P]	..	..	36.4[P]	13.3[P]	125.9[P]	9.5[P]	0.83[P]	5.2[P]	0.56[P]	3.5[P]	1.24[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	13.7	198.9	301	290.1	..	150.1	..	534.0	11.2	4.86	7.3	2.87	4.3	5.33	8.0
1996	614.2	12.7	218.2	355	264.2	..	148.7	..	524.0	10.8	3.74	6.1	2.53	4.1	5.36	8.7
1999	589.5	12.0	226.7	385	249.5	..	137.0	..	519.6	10.8	3.38	5.7	2.29	3.9	4.86	8.2
2000	572.8	11.7	223.8	391	253.8	..	133.9	..	501.0	10.2	3.18	5.6	2.21	3.9	4.69	8.2
2001	563.7	11.4	223.3	396	236.2	..	136.4	..	496.1	10.0	3.04	5.4	2.02	3.6	4.51	8.0
2002	565.7	11.4	227.0	401	242.1	..	140.2	..	499.1	10.1	2.97	5.2	2.02	3.6	4.75	8.3
2003	589.9	11.8	241.4	409	255.6[P]	..	145.8[P]	..	503.4	10.1	3.14	5.3	2.15	3.7	5.01	8.5
2004	607.2	12.1	253.1	417	..	..	145.5[P]	..	479.2[P]	9.6[P]	3.03[P]	5.0[P]	2.10[P]	3.4[P]	4.96[P]	8.1[P]
2003 March	139.9	11.4	57.2	409	32.3[P]	..	37.5[P]	..	133.8	10.9	0.83	5.9	0.55	3.9	1.25	8.9
June	147.3	11.8	58.9	400	71.2[P]	..	36.6[P]	..	119.6	9.1	0.76	5.1	0.52	3.6	1.28	8.6
Sept	154.5	12.3	63.4	411	105.6[P]	..	36.0[P]	..	116.0	8.7	0.74	4.8	0.52	3.3	1.28	8.3
Dec	148.2	11.8	61.8	417	46.5[P]	..	35.7[P]	..	134.0	10.1	0.82	5.5	0.56	3.8	1.26	8.4
2004 March	147.3	11.8	61.2	416	33.2[P]	..	37.4[P]	..	131.4[P]	10.6[P]	0.82[P]	5.5[P]	0.55[P]	3.7[P]	1.25[P]	8.4[P]
June	149.6	12.0	61.3	410	70.2[P]	..	36.0[P]	..	114.2[P]	9.1[P]	0.69[P]	4.6[P]	0.49[P]	3.3[P]	1.22[P]	8.1[P]
Sept	156.9	12.5	65.8	420	..	..	36.9[P]	..	110.8[P]	8.8[P]	0.74[P]	4.7[P]	0.53[P]	3.4[P]	1.31[P]	8.3[P]
Dec	153.3	12.2	64.7	422	..	..	35.1[P]	..	122.9[P]	9.7[P]	0.78[P]	5.1[P]	0.52[P]	3.4[P]	1.17[P]	7.6[P]
2005 March	146.3[P]	11.8[P]	62.1[P]	424[P]	..	..	34.4[P]	..	135.8[P]	10.9[P]	0.78[P]	5.3[P]	0.53[P]	3.6[P]	1.17[P]	8.0[P]
June	151.5[P]	12.0[P]	62.4[P]	412[P]	..	..	34.6[P]	..	117.7[P]	9.4[P]	0.79[P]	5.2[P]	0.53[P]	3.5[P]	1.18[P]	7.7[P]

Notes: Rates for the most recent quarters will be particularly subject to revision, even when standard detail is given, as they are based on provisional numbers or on estimates derived from events registered in the period.
Figures for England and Wales represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2004. Provisional figures for 2005 relate to registrations. Death rates for 2005 are based on 2004-based population projections.
Birth and death figures for England and also for Wales each exclude events for persons usually resident outside England and Wales. These events are, however, included in the totals for England and Wales combined, and for the United Kingdom.
From 1981 births to non-resident mothers in Northern Ireland are excluded from the figures for Northern Ireland, and for the United Kingdom.
Birth rates for 2005 are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2005.

Marriage and divorce rates in England and Wales for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 estimates) and are subject to further revision. Marriage and divorce rates for 2004 are based on 2003 marital status estimates. This also applies to 2005 data for Scotland. Figures for 2003 may not add precisely due to rounding.

See 'Notes to tables'.

Table 2.1 continued **Vital statistics summary**

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

Year and quarter	All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[5]		Neonatal mortality[6]		Perinatal mortality[7]	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[8]
Wales																
1976	33.4	11.9	2.9	86	19.5	..	..	..	36.3	13.0	0.46	13.7	0.32	9.6	0.64	19.0
1981	35.8	12.7	4.0	112	19.8	..	..	..	35.0	12.4	0.45	12.6	0.29	8.1	0.51	14.1
1986	37.0	13.1	7.8	211	19.5	..	7.9	..	34.7	12.3	0.35	9.5	0.21	5.6	0.38	10.3
1991	38.1	13.3	12.3	323	16.6	..	8.6	..	34.1	11.9	0.25	6.6	0.16	4.1	0.30	7.9
1996	34.9	12.1	14.4	412	14.8	..	8.4	..	34.6	12.0	0.20	5.6	0.13	3.6	0.26	7.5
1999	32.1	11.1	14.8	461	14.0	..	7.5	..	35.0	12.1	0.20	6.1	0.13	4.0	0.25	7.7
2000	31.3	10.8	14.8	472	14.1	..	7.2	..	33.3	11.5	0.17	5.3	0.11	3.5	0.23	7.2
2001	30.6	10.5	14.8	483	13.0	..	7.4	..	33.0	11.3	0.16	5.4	0.11	3.5	0.23	7.5
2002	30.2	10.3	15.0	497	13.5	..	7.6	..	33.2	11.3	0.14	4.5	0.10	3.2	0.24	7.7
2003	31.4	10.7	15.8	503	14.5[p]	..	7.7[p]	..	33.7	11.5	0.13	4.3	0.10	3.1	0.24	7.5
2004	32.3	10.9	16.6	513	..	..	7.9[p]		32.1[p]	10.9[p]	0.16[p]	4.9[p]	0.10[p]	3.1[p]	0.25[p]	7.8[p]
2003 March	7.5	10.3	3.8	505	1.7[p]	..	2.0[p]	..	8.9	12.3	0.04	4.7	0.03	3.8	0.06	7.7
June	7.8	10.7	3.9	494	4.0[p]	..	2.0[p]	..	8.3	11.4	0.03	4.0	0.02	2.7	0.06	7.3
Sept	8.3	11.2	4.2	503	6.2[p]	..	2.0[p]	..	7.6	10.2	0.04	4.6	0.03	3.5	0.07	8.2
Dec	7.8	10.5	4.0	511	2.6[p]	..	1.8[p]	..	8.8	11.9	0.03	3.8	0.02	2.3	0.05	6.9
2004 March	7.8	10.6	4.0	514	1.7[p]	..	2.0[p]	..	8.8[p]	12.1[p]	0.05[p]	5.9[p]	0.03[p]	3.9[p]	0.08[p]	9.8[p]
June	7.8	10.6	3.9	500	4.0[p]	..	2.0[p]	..	7.6[p]	10.4[p]	0.04[p]	4.9[p]	0.02[p]	3.1[p]	0.06[p]	7.4[p]
Sept	8.4	11.4	4.3	512	..	..	2.1[p]	..	7.5[p]	10.1[p]	0.04[p]	4.9[p]	0.03[p]	3.7[p]	0.06[p]	7.5[p]
Dec	8.3	11.2	4.4	523	..	..	1.8[p]	..	8.1[p]	10.9[p]	0.03[p]	3.8[p]	0.02[p]	1.8[p]	0.05[p]	6.5[p]
2005 March	7.8[p]	10.7[p]	4.1[p]	529[p]	..	..	1.8[p]	..	9.2[p]	12.6[p]	0.03[p]	3.8[p]	0.02[p]	2.9[p]	0.05[p]	6.9[p]
June	7.9[p]	10.7[p]	4.0[p]	510[p]	..	..	1.8[p]	..	8.0[p]	10.8[p]	0.04[p]	4.6[p]	0.03[p]	3.2[p]	0.06[p]	7.7[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	10.6	9.7	57.4	11.3	0.29	5.5	0.20	3.8	0.45	8.5
2002	51.3	10.1	22.5	440	29.8	30.8	10.8	10.0	58.1	11.5	0.27	5.3	0.16	3.2	0.39	7.6
2003	52.4	10.4	23.9	455	30.7	31.3	10.1	10.2	58.5	11.6	0.27	5.1	0.18	3.4	0.42	8.0
2004	54.0	10.7	25.2	467	32.2	32.7[p]	11.2	10.5[p]	56.2[p]	11.1[p]	0.27[p]	4.9[p]	0.17[p]	3.1[p]	0.44[p]	8.1[p]
2003 March	12.8	10.3	5.9	462	3.7	15.2	2.5	9.4	15.7	12.6	0.07	5.5	0.05	3.8	0.09	6.9
June	12.9	10.3	5.8	447	8.4	34.2	3.0	11.1	14.1	11.2	0.06	4.3	0.03	2.5	0.11	8.2
Sept	13.8	10.8	6.2	448	12.3	49.7	2.6	9.7	13.3	10.4	0.07	4.9	0.05	3.4	0.11	8.1
Dec	13.0	10.2	6.0	464	6.3	25.5	2.7	10.1	15.4	12.1	0.07	5.6	0.05	3.8	0.12	8.9
2004 March	13.5[p]	10.7	6.4	472	3.9	15.8[p]	2.9	10.8[p]	15.3[p]	12.2[p]	0.06[p]	4.6[p]	0.04[p]	2.7[p]	0.13[p]	9.2[p]
June	13.3[p]	10.5	6.1	459	8.7	35.7[p]	2.8	10.4[p]	13.6[p]	10.7[p]	0.07[p]	5.1[p]	0.05[p]	3.6[p]	0.11[p]	8.4[p]
Sept	13.8[p]	10.8	6.4	462	12.7	51.5[p]	2.7	10.2[p]	13.1[p]	10.2[p]	0.07[p]	5.3[p]	0.05[p]	3.4[p]	0.11[p]	7.8[p]
Dec	13.3[p]	10.4	6.3	475	6.8	27.7[p]	2.8	10.3[p]	14.2[p]	11.1[p]	0.06[p]	4.7[p]	0.03[p]	2.6[p]	0.09[p]	6.9[p]
2005 March	13.4[p]	10.6[p]	6.2[p]	464[p]	3.8[p]	15.7[p]	2.6[p]	9.7[p]	15.6[p]	12.4[p]	0.07[p]	5.0[p]	0.04[p]	3.3[p]	0.09[p]	6.9[p]
June	13.5[p]	10.7[p]	6.4[p]	473[p]	8.6[p]	35.3[p]	2.8[p]	10.6[p]	13.7[p]	10.8[p]	0.07[p]	5.1[p]	0.05[p]	3.4[p]	0.13[p]	9.2[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	5.1	0.82	3.8	0.15	7.3
2001	22.0	13.0	7.1	325	7.3	..	2.4	..	14.5	8.6	0.13	6.1	0.98	4.5	0.19	8.5
2002	21.4	12.6	7.2	335	7.6	..	2.2	..	14.6	8.6	0.10	4.7	0.74	3.5	0.19	8.9
2003	21.6	12.7	7.4	344	7.8	..	2.3	..	14.5	8.5	0.11	5.3	0.87	4.0	0.18	8.1
2004	22.3	13.1	7.7	345	8.3	..	2.5	..	14.4[p]	8.4[p]	0.12[p]	5.5[p]	0.83[p]	3.7[p]	0.18[p]	8.2[p]
2003 March	5.4	12.7	1.8	344	0.8	..	6.6	..	3.9	9.2	0.03	5.0	0.02	3.7	0.04	7.8
June	5.4	12.7	1.8	331	2.2	..	5.4	..	3.4	8.1	0.02	4.3	0.02	3.0	0.04	7.2
Sept	5.6	13.0	1.9	341	3.3	..	5.6	..	3.5	8.1	0.04	6.3	0.03	4.5	0.04	7.8
Dec	5.3	12.4	1.9	359	1.4	..	5.6	..	3.7	8.6	0.03	5.6	0.03	4.9	0.05	9.7
2004 March	5.7	13.3	2.0	352	0.9	..	7.7	..	3.9[p]	9.2[p]	0.03[p]	5.5[p]	0.02[p]	3.5[p]	0.05[p]	7.9[p]
June	5.4	12.7	1.8	337	2.4	..	6.5	..	3.6[p]	8.3[p]	0.03[p]	5.9[p]	0.02[p]	4.4[p]	0.05[p]	9.5[p]
Sept	5.8	13.5	2.0	339	3.5	..	5.5	..	3.4[p]	8.0[p]	0.04[p]	6.0[p]	0.02[p]	4.1[p]	0.05[p]	8.3[p]
Dec	5.4	12.7	1.9	353	1.6	..	5.5	..	3.5[p]	8.1[p]	0.02[p]	4.4[p]	0.02[p]	2.8[p]	0.04[p]	7.0[p]
2005 March	5.5[p]	13.0[p]	2.0[p]	363[p]	..	..	..	..	3.8[p]	8.9[p]	0.03[p]	5.2[p]	0.02[p]	4.2[p]	0.05[p]	8.8[p]
June	5.7[p]	13.3[p]	2.0[p]	359[p]	..	..	..	..	3.7[p]	8.5[p]	0.04[p]	7.2[p]	0.03[p]	5.6[p]	0.04[p]	7.7[p]

See notes opposite.

1 Per 1,000 population of all ages.
2 Per 1,000 live births.
3 Persons marrying per 1,000 unmarried population 16 and over.
4 Persons divorcing per 1,000 married population.
5 Deaths under 1 year.
6 Deaths under 4 weeks.
7 Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week. In October 1992 the legal definition of a stillbirth was changed, from baby born dead after 28 completed weeks of gestation or more, to one born dead after 24 completed weeks of gestation or more.
8 Per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.
p Provisional.

See 'Notes to tables'.

Table 2.2 **Key demographic and health indicators**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

				Dependency ratio		Live births					Expectation of life (in years) at birth		
	Population	Live births	Deaths	Children[1]	Elderly[2]	TFR[3]	Standardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[4]	Unstandardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[5]	Outside marriage as percentage of total live births	Age-standardised mortality rate[6]	Males	Females	Infant mortality rate[7]
United Kingdom													
1976	56,216.1	675.5	680.8	42.1	29.5	1.74	..	26.4	*9.0*	10,486	..	..	14.5
1981	56,357.5	730.7	658.0	37.1	29.7	1.82	27.0	26.8	*12.5*	9,506	70.8	76.8	11.2
1986	56,683.8	754.8	660.7	33.5	29.7	1.78	27.4	27.0	*21.4*	8,914	71.9	77.7	9.5
1991	57,438.7	792.3	646.2	33.2	30.0	1.82	27.7	27.7	*29.8*	8,168	73.2	78.7	7.4
1996	58,164.4	733.2	636.0	33.9	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.6	*35.5*	7,584	74.3	79.4	6.1
1999	58,684.4	700.0	632.1	33.4	29.9	1.68	28.4	28.9	*38.8*	7,318	75.0	79.9	5.8
2000	58,886.1	679.0	608.4	33.1	29.9	1.64	28.5	29.1	*39.5*	6,974	75.4	80.2	5.6
2001	59,113.5	669.1	602.3	32.6	29.8	1.63	28.6	29.2	*40.1*	6,807	75.7	80.4	5.5
2002	59,321.7	668.8	606.2	32.2	29.8	1.64	28.7	29.3	*40.6*	6,765	75.9	80.5	5.2
2003	59,553.8	695.6	612.0	31.8	29.9	1.71	28.8	29.4	*41.5*	6,757	..	..	5.3
2004	59,834.9	716.0	583.1[p]	31.4	30.0	1.77	28.9	29.4	*42.3*	6,390[p]	..	..	5.0
England													
1976	46,659.9	550.4	560.3	41.4	29.7	1.70	..	26.4	*9.2*	10,271	..	..	14.2
1981	46,820.8	598.2	541.0	36.4	29.9	1.79	..	26.8	*12.9*	9,298	71.1	77.0	10.9
1986	47,187.6	623.6	544.5	33.1	29.8	1.76	27.4	27.0	*21.4*	8,725	72.2	77.9	9.5
1991	47,875.0	660.8	534.0	32.9	30.0	1.81	27.7	27.7	*30.1*	8,017	73.4	78.9	7.3
1996	48,519.1	614.2	524.0	33.7	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.7	*35.5*	7,414	74.5	79.6	6.1
1999	49,032.9	589.5	519.6	33.3	29.9	1.69	28.4	29.0	*38.5*	7,138	75.3	80.1	5.7
2000	49,233.3	572.8	501.0	33.0	29.8	1.65	28.5	29.2	*39.1*	6,821	75.7	80.4	5.6
2001	49,449.7	563.7	496.1	32.5	29.7	1.63	28.6	29.3	*39.6*	6,650	76.0	80.6	5.4
2002	49,646.9	565.7	499.1	32.1	29.7	1.65	28.7	29.4	*40.1*	6,603	76.2	80.7	5.2
2003	49,855.7	589.9	503.4	31.8	29.8	1.73	28.9	29.4	*40.9*	6,602	..	..	5.3
2004	50,093.8	607.2	479.2[p]	31.4	29.9	1.78	29.0	29.5	*41.7*	6,232[p]	..	..	5.0
Wales													
1976	2,799.3	33.4	36.3	42.0	30.9	1.78	..	26.0	*8.7*	10,858	..	..	13.7
1981	2,813.5	35.8	35.0	37.6	31.6	1.87	..	26.6	*11.2*	9,846	70.4	76.4	12.6
1986	2,810.9	37.0	34.7	34.3	32.5	1.86	26.9	26.5	*21.1*	9,043	71.6	77.5	9.5
1991	2,873.0	38.1	34.1	34.4	33.5	1.88	27.1	27.0	*32.3*	8,149	73.1	78.8	6.6
1996	2,891.3	34.9	34.6	34.9	33.7	1.81	27.5	27.8	*41.2*	7,758	73.9	79.1	5.6
1999	2,900.6	32.1	35.0	34.4	33.6	1.72	27.6	28.1	*46.1*	7,637	74.7	79.6	6.1
2000	2,906.9	31.3	33.3	34.1	33.5	1.68	27.7	28.2	*47.2*	7,180	74.9	79.8	5.3
2001	2,910.2	30.6	33.0	33.7	33.6	1.66	27.8	28.3	*48.3*	7,017	75.4	80.1	5.4
2002	2,923.4	30.2	33.2	33.2	33.6	1.63	28.0	28.4	*49.7*	6,951	75.7	80.2	4.5
2003	2,938.0	31.4	33.7	32.7	33.7	1.71	28.1	28.5	*50.3*	6,980	..	..	4.3
2004	2,952.5	32.1	32.1[p]	32.2	33.9	1.77	28.2	28.5	*51.3*	6,582[p]	..	..	4.9
Scotland													
1976	5,233.4	64.9	65.3	44.7	28.4	1.79	..	26.0	*9.3*	11,675	..	..	14.8
1981	5,180.2	69.1	63.8	38.2	28.4	1.84	..	26.3	*12.2*	10,849	69.1	75.3	11.3
1986	5,111.8	65.8	63.5	33.6	28.1	1.67	27.1	26.6	*20.6*	10,120	70.2	76.2	8.8
1991	5,083.3	67.0	61.0	32.4	28.9	1.69	27.5	27.4	*29.1*	9,216	71.4	77.1	7.1
1996	5,092.2	59.3	60.7	32.3	29.2	1.56	28.0	28.5	*36.0*	8,791	72.2	77.9	6.2
1999	5,072.0	55.1	60.3	31.7	29.7	1.51	28.3	28.9	*41.2*	8,493	72.8	78.4	5.0
2000	5,062.9	53.1	57.8	31.4	29.8	1.48	28.4	29.0	*42.6*	8,082	73.1	78.6	5.7
2001	5,064.2	52.5	57.4	30.8	30.0	1.49	28.5	29.2	*43.3*	7,930	73.3	78.8	5.5
2002	5,054.8	51.3	58.1	30.3	30.2	1.48	28.6	29.2	*44.0*	7,955	73.5	78.9	5.3
2003	5,057.4	52.4	58.5	29.9	30.3	1.54	28.7	29.3	*45.5*	7,922	73.8[p]	79.1[p]	5.1
2004	5,078.4	54.0	56.2	29.5	30.5	1.60	28.9	29.4	*46.7*	7,536	..	..	4.9
Northern Ireland													
1976	1,523.5	26.4	17.0	56.1	25.3	2.68	..	27.4	*5.0*	11,746	..	..	18.3
1981	1,543.0	27.2	16.3	50.6	25.3	2.59	28.1	27.5	*7.0*	10,567	69.2	75.5	13.2
1986	1,573.5	28.0	16.1	46.1	25.5	2.45	28.1	27.5	*12.8*	10,071	70.9	77.1	13.2
1991	1,607.3	26.0	15.1	44.1	26.1	2.16	28.3	28.0	*20.3*	8,303	72.6	78.4	7.4
1996	1,661.8	24.4	15.2	41.8	25.5	1.95	28.7	28.8	*26.0*	7,742	73.8	79.2	5.8
1999	1,679.0	23.0	15.7	40.2	25.5	1.86	28.8	29.0	*30.3*	7,699	74.5	79.6	6.4
2000	1,682.9	21.5	14.9	39.5	25.4	1.75	29.0	29.2	*31.8*	7,279	74.8	79.8	5.1
2001	1,689.3	22.0	14.5	38.6	25.5	1.80	29.1	29.4	*32.5*	6,976	75.2	80.1	6.1
2002	1,696.6	21.4	14.6	37.9	25.7	1.77	29.2	29.5	*33.5*	6,930	75.6	80.4	4.7
2003	1,702.6	21.6	14.5	37.2	25.9	1.81	29.2	29.5	*34.4*	6,744	..	..	5.3
2004	1,710.3	22.3	14.4	36.4	26.2	1.87	29.4	29.7	*34.5*	6,609	..	..	5.5

Notes: Some of these indicators are also in other tables. They are brought together to make comparison easier.
Figures for England and Wales represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2004. Births and death figures for England and also for Wales exclude events for persons usually resident outside England and Wales. These events are, however, included in totals for England and Wales combined, and for the United Kingdom.
From 1981 births to non-resident mothers in Northern Ireland are excluded from the figures for Northern Ireland, and the United Kingdom.

1 Percentage of children under 16 to working population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
2 Percentage of males 65 and over and females 60 and over to working population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
3 TFR (total fertility rate) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. It is sometimes called the TPFR (total period fertility rate).
4 Standardised to take account of the age structure of the population.
5 Unstandardised and therefore takes no account of the age structure of the population.
6 Per million population. The age-standardised mortality rate makes allowances for changes in the age structure of the population. See Notes to tables.
7 Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.
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[1] age (years)	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean[2] age (years)	TFR[5]
	Total live births (numbers)								Age-specific fertility rates[3,4]								
1961	811.3	59.8	249.8	248.5	152.3	77.5	23.3	27.6	89.2	37.3	172.6	176.9	103.1	48.1	15.0	27.4	2.77
1964(max)[5]	876.0	76.7	276.1	270.7	153.5	75.4	23.6	27.2	92.9	42.5	181.6	187.3	107.7	49.8	13.7	27.3	2.93
1966	849.8	86.7	285.8	253.7	136.4	67.0	20.1	26.8	90.5	47.7	176.0	174.0	97.3	45.3	12.5	27.1	2.75
1971	783.2	82.6	285.7	247.2	109.6	45.2	12.7	26.2	83.5	50.6	152.9	153.2	77.1	32.8	8.7	26.6	2.37
1976	584.3	57.9	182.2	220.7	90.8	26.1	6.5	26.4	60.4	32.2	109.3	118.7	57.2	18.6	4.8	26.5	1.71
1977(min)[5]	569.3	54.5	174.5	207.9	100.8	25.5	6.0	26.5	58.1	29.4	103.7	117.5	58.6	18.2	4.4	26.6	1.66
1981	634.5	56.6	194.5	215.8	126.6	34.2	6.9	26.8	61.3	28.1	105.3	129.1	68.6	21.7	4.9	27.0	1.80
1986	661.0	57.4	192.1	229.0	129.5	45.5	7.6	27.0	60.6	30.1	92.7	123.8	78.0	24.6	4.8	27.4	1.77
1991	699.2	52.4	173.4	248.7	161.3	53.6	9.8	27.7	63.6	33.0	89.3	119.4	86.7	32.1	5.3	27.7	1.82
1992	689.7	47.9	163.3	244.8	166.8	56.7	10.2	27.9	63.6	31.7	86.1	117.6	87.4	33.4	5.8	27.8	1.80
1993	673.5	45.1	152.0	236.0	171.1	58.8	10.5	28.1	62.7	30.9	82.5	114.4	87.4	34.1	6.2	27.9	1.76
1994	664.7	42.0	140.2	229.1	179.6	63.1	10.7	28.4	62.0	28.9	79.0	112.2	89.4	35.8	6.4	28.1	1.75
1995	648.1	41.9	130.7	217.4	181.2	65.5	11.3	28.5	60.5	28.5	76.4	108.4	88.3	36.3	6.8	28.2	1.72
1996	649.5	44.7	125.7	211.1	186.4	69.5	12.1	28.6	60.6	29.7	77.0	106.6	89.8	37.5	7.2	28.2	1.74
1997	643.1	46.4	118.6	202.8	187.5	74.9	12.9	28.8	60.0	30.2	76.0	104.3	89.8	39.4	7.6	28.3	1.73
1998	635.9	48.3	113.5	193.1	188.5	78.9	13.6	28.9	59.2	30.9	74.9	101.5	90.6	40.4	7.9	28.3	1.72
1999	621.9	48.4	110.7	181.9	185.3	81.3	14.3	29.0	57.8	30.9	73.0	98.3	89.6	40.6	8.1	28.4	1.70
2000	604.4	45.8	107.7	170.7	180.1	85.0	15.1	29.1	55.9	29.3	70.0	94.3	87.9	41.4	8.3	28.5	1.65
2001	594.6	44.2	108.8	159.9	178.9	86.5	16.3	29.2	54.7	28.0	69.0	91.7	88.0	41.5	8.8	28.6	1.63
2002	596.1	43.5	110.9	153.4	180.5	90.5	17.3	29.3	54.7	27.0	69.2	91.6	89.8	43.0	9.1	28.7	1.65
2003	621.5	44.2	116.6	156.9	187.2	97.4	19.1	29.4	56.8	26.8	71.2	96.4	94.8	46.4	9.8	28.8	1.73
2004	639.7	45.1	121.1	160.0	190.6	102.2	20.8	29.4	58.2	26.9	72.7	98.4	99.4	48.9	10.4	28.9	1.78
2000 March	148.7	11.4	26.4	42.5	44.1	20.6	3.6	29.1	55.3	29	69	95	87	40	8	28.5	1.64
June	150.7	11.1	26.0	42.8	45.7	21.4	3.7	29.2	56.0	29	68	95	90	42	8	28.6	1.66
Sept	155.0	11.8	27.8	43.6	46.2	21.7	3.9	29.1	57.0	30	72	96	90	42	9	28.5	1.69
Dec	150.1	11.5	27.5	41.8	44.1	21.4	3.9	29.1	55.2	29	71	92	86	41	9	28.5	1.64
2001 March	145.5	11.0	26.5	39.8	43.3	21.0	4.0	29.2	54.3	28	68	93	86	41	9	28.6	1.62
June	148.8	10.8	26.4	40.3	45.5	21.7	4.0	29.3	54.9	27	67	93	90	42	9	28.7	1.64
Sept	153.0	11.4	28.1	41.0	46.4	22.0	4.1	29.2	55.8	29	71	93	91	42	9	28.6	1.67
Dec	147.4	11.1	27.8	38.9	43.7	21.8	4.2	29.2	53.8	28	70	88	85	42	9	28.6	1.61
2002 March	143.3	10.5	26.5	37.4	43.2	21.6	4.1	29.3	53.3	26	67	91	87	42	9	28.7	1.61
June	147.2	10.4	26.7	37.9	45.5	22.4	4.3	29.4	54.1	26	67	91	91	43	9	28.8	1.63
Sept	155.0	11.4	28.9	39.9	46.9	23.4	4.5	29.3	56.4	28	72	95	93	44	9	28.7	1.70
Dec	150.6	11.2	28.8	38.2	45.0	23.0	4.5	29.3	54.8	28	71	91	89	44	9	28.7	1.65
2003 March	147.4	10.9	27.9	37.5	44.0	22.6	4.6	29.3	54.6	27	69	93	90	44	10	28.8	1.66
June	155.1	10.7	28.5	39.3	47.4	24.5	4.7	29.5	56.9	26	70	97	96	47	10	28.9	1.73
Sept	162.8	11.5	30.5	41.0	49.3	25.6	5.0	29.4	59.0	28	74	100	99	48	10	28.9	1.79
Dec	156.0	11.2	29.7	39.1	46.5	24.6	4.8	29.4	56.6	27	72	95	94	47	10	28.8	1.72
2004 March	155.2	11.0	29.3	38.7	46.6	24.7	4.9	29.4	56.8	27	71	96	98	47	10	28.9	1.74
June	157.4	10.7	29.3	39.4	47.7	25.2	5.0	29.5	57.6	26	71	97	100	49	10	29.0	1.77
Sept	165.4	11.7	31.4	41.6	49.0	26.3	5.4	29.4	59.9	28	75	102	102	50	11	28.9	1.84
Dec	161.7	11.6	31.1	40.3	47.2	26.0	5.5	29.4	58.6	28	74	99	98	49	11	28.9	1.80
2005 March[4p]	154.2	10.9	29.3	38.9	44.9	24.8	5.4	29.5	56.6	26	70	95	98	49	11	29.0	1.74
June[4p]	159.4	10.7	29.5	40.2	47.4	26.1	5.4	29.5	57.9	25	70	97	102	51	11	29.1	1.78

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

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

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

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

4 Birth rates for 2005 are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2005.

5 TFR (total fertility rate) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. It is sometimes called the TPFR (total period fertility rate). During the post Second World War period the TFR reached a maximum in 1964 and a minimum in 1977.

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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[1] age (years)	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Registration[2]: Joint: Same[3] address	Joint: Different[3] address	Sole
	Live births outside marriage (numbers)								Percentage of total live births in age-group							As a percentage of all births outside marriage		
1971	65.7	21.6	22.0	11.5	6.2	3.2	1.1	23.7	8.4	26.1	7.7	4.7	5.7	7.0	9.0	45.5		54.5
1976	53.8	19.8	16.6	9.7	4.7	2.3	0.7	23.3	9.2	34.2	9.1	4.4	5.2	8.6	10.1	51.0		49.0
1981	81.0	26.4	28.8	14.3	7.9	1.3	0.9	23.4	12.8	46.7	14.8	6.6	6.2	3.9	12.5	58.2		41.8
1986	141.3	39.6	54.1	27.7	13.1	5.7	1.1	23.8	21.4	69.0	28.2	12.1	10.1	12.6	14.7	46.6	19.6	33.8
1991	211.3	43.4	77.8	52.4	25.7	9.8	2.1	24.8	30.2	82.9	44.9	21.1	16.0	18.3	21.3	54.6	19.8	25.6
1992	215.2	40.1	77.1	55.9	28.9	10.9	2.3	25.2	31.2	83.7	47.2	22.8	17.3	19.3	22.9	55.4	20.7	23.9
1993	216.5	38.2	75.0	57.5	31.4	11.9	2.5	25.5	32.2	84.8	49.4	24.4	18.4	20.2	23.5	54.8	22.0	23.2
1994	215.5	35.9	71.0	58.5	34.0	13.4	2.7	25.8	32.4	85.5	50.6	25.5	18.9	21.2	25.2	57.5	19.8	22.7
1995	219.9	36.3	69.7	59.6	37.0	14.4	3.0	26.0	33.9	86.6	53.3	27.4	20.4	22.0	26.2	58.1	20.1	21.8
1996	232.7	39.3	71.1	62.3	40.5	16.2	3.2	26.1	35.8	88.0	56.5	29.5	21.7	23.4	26.7	58.1	19.9	21.9
1997	238.2	41.1	69.5	63.4	42.2	18.2	3.7	26.2	37.0	88.7	58.6	31.3	22.5	24.3	28.6	59.5	19.3	21.2
1998	240.6	43.0	67.8	62.4	43.9	19.6	3.9	26.3	37.8	89.1	59.7	32.3	23.3	24.8	29.0	60.9	18.3	20.8
1999	241.9	43.0	67.5	61.2	45.0	20.8	4.3	26.4	38.9	89.0	61.0	33.6	24.3	25.6	30.2	61.8	18.2	19.9
2000	238.6	41.1	67.5	59.1	43.9	22.3	4.7	26.5	39.5	89.7	62.6	34.6	24.4	26.2	31.0	62.7	18.2	19.2
2001	238.1	39.5	68.1	56.8	45.2	23.3	5.1	26.7	40.0	89.5	62.6	35.5	25.3	26.9	31.6	63.2	18.4	18.4
2002	242.0	38.9	70.2	55.8	46.4	25.1	5.6	26.8	40.6	89.5	63.3	36.4	25.7	27.7	32.2	63.7	18.5	17.8
2003	257.2	39.9	75.7	58.2	49.2	27.8	6.4	26.9	41.4	90.2	64.9	37.1	26.3	28.5	33.3	63.5	19.0	17.4
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
1997 March	58.6	10.2	17.4	15.7	10.2	4.2	0.9	26.1	37.0	88.7	58.4	31.1	22.4	23.9	28.7	58.4	19.5	22.0
June	58.9	10.1	17.1	15.5	10.6	4.7	0.9	26.3	36.1	89.1	58.0	30.1	22.0	24.3	28.4	59.6	19.4	21.0
Sept	61.4	10.5	17.9	16.5	10.9	4.7	0.9	26.2	37.3	88.8	58.9	31.8	22.7	24.4	27.8	59.9	18.9	21.2
Dec	59.3	10.4	17.2	15.7	10.4	4.6	0.9	26.2	37.8	88.3	59.2	32.2	23.0	24.8	29.3	60.0	19.2	20.7
1998 March	58.5	10.4	16.5	15.3	10.7	4.6	1.0	26.3	37.5	89.0	59.5	31.9	23.1	24.4	29.6	60.5	18.4	21.1
June	58.4	10.3	16.2	15.4	10.8	4.7	0.9	26.3	36.8	89.6	59.1	31.8	22.5	24.0	28.3	61.0	18.2	20.8
Sept	63.2	11.3	17.9	16.3	11.5	5.2	1.0	26.3	38.1	89.2	60.0	32.3	23.6	25.2	28.5	60.9	18.4	20.7
Dec	60.5	11.0	17.2	15.4	10.9	5.0	1.0	26.3	38.9	88.5	60.4	33.3	24.0	25.7	29.7	61.2	18.4	20.4
1999 March	59.0	10.8	16.4	15.0	10.9	5.0	1.0	26.3	38.8	89.7	60.5	33.4	24.1	25.4	29.5	61.4	18.2	20.4
June	59.8	10.5	16.5	15.3	11.2	5.2	1.1	26.5	38.0	89.2	60.6	33.0	23.4	25.3	31.3	61.6	18.2	20.1
Sept	62.9	11.1	17.7	16.0	11.7	5.4	1.1	26.4	39.3	88.7	61.7	34.1	24.7	25.6	29.3	62.2	18.1	19.6
Dec	60.2	10.6	17.0	14.9	11.1	5.3	1.1	26.4	39.5	88.4	61.2	34.0	24.8	26.2	30.8	62.0	18.4	19.5
2000 March	59.0	10.2	16.5	14.8	10.9	5.4	1.2	26.5	39.7	89.7	62.6	34.8	24.7	26.1	31.7	62.5	18.1	19.5
June	57.9	10.0	16.1	14.4	10.9	5.5	1.1	26.6	38.5	89.7	61.9	33.5	23.8	25.7	30.6	62.9	17.8	19.2
Sept	61.7	10.6	17.6	15.3	11.3	5.7	1.2	26.5	39.8	89.7	63.3	35.0	24.5	26.5	30.4	62.7	18.1	19.2
Dec	60.1	10.3	17.3	14.7	10.9	5.7	1.2	26.5	40.0	89.5	62.8	35.2	24.7	26.6	31.4	62.6	18.6	18.8
2001 March	58.0	9.9	16.7	13.9	10.8	5.7	1.1	26.5	39.8	90.4	63.0	34.9	24.8	26.9	28.0	62.5	18.7	18.8
June	58.1	9.6	16.3	14.1	11.2	5.7	1.3	26.7	39.1	89.0	61.5	34.9	24.5	26.4	32.2	63.3	18.6	18.6
Sept	61.8	10.2	17.6	14.7	12.0	6.0	1.3	26.7	40.4	89.5	62.6	35.9	25.8	27.2	32.2	63.5	18.4	18.2
Dec	60.2	9.9	17.5	14.1	11.3	5.9	1.4	26.7	40.9	89.2	63.1	36.4	25.9	27.2	33.9	63.4	18.6	18.0
2002 March	58.0	9.4	16.7	13.6	10.9	6.0	1.3	26.8	40.5	89.4	63.0	36.4	25.4	27.7	31.5	63.2	18.5	18.3
June	58.3	9.3	16.6	13.5	11.4	6.1	1.4	26.8	39.6	89.4	62.2	35.6	25.0	27.2	31.7	64.2	18.2	17.7
Sept	63.4	10.2	18.4	14.6	12.3	6.5	1.5	26.8	40.9	89.3	63.8	36.6	26.1	27.9	32.7	63.9	18.5	17.5
Dec	62.3	10.0	18.4	14.1	11.9	6.5	1.5	26.8	41.4	89.7	64.1	36.9	26.4	28.0	32.8	63.3	18.9	17.8
2003 March	61.0	9.8	18.0	13.9	11.6	6.3	1.5	26.8	41.4	90.1	64.5	37.0	26.9	29.1	33.3	63.0	18.9	18.1
June	62.8	9.6	18.3	14.2	12.2	6.9	1.6	27.0	40.5	90.0	64.0	36.2	25.7	28.3	33.7	64.0	18.5	17.4
Sept	67.6	10.3	20.0	15.3	13.0	7.3	1.7	26.9	41.5	90.2	65.6	38.3	26.4	28.6	33.3	63.7	19.3	18.0
Dec	65.8	10.2	19.5	14.9	12.5	7.3	1.6	26.9	42.2	90.4	65.6	38.0	27.7	29.5	32.9	63.3	19.4	17.4
2004 March	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[P]	66.3	10.0	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[P]	66.4	9.8	19.6	15.3	12.5	7.3	1.8	27.0	41.7	91.3	66.5	38.2	26.4	28.1	33.3	63.7	19.8	16.5

1 The mean ages in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of the structure of the population by age or marital status.
2 Births outside marriage can be registered by both the mother and father (joint) or by the mother alone (sole).
3 Usual address(es) of parents.
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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[2] age (years)	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Mean[2] age (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
2003 March	86.4	1.1	9.9	23.6	32.4	16.4	3.1	31.1	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.6	34.9
June	92.4	1.1	10.3	25.1	35.2	17.6	3.1	31.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.2	0.7	34.9
Sept	95.2	1.1	10.5	25.7	36.3	18.3	3.3	31.2	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.2	2.3	0.6	34.9
Dec	90.2	1.1	10.2	24.2	34.1	17.4	3.2	31.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.1	2.2	0.7	35.1
2004 March	89.9	1.0	10.0	23.9	34.1	17.7	3.2	31.2	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.9	2.1	0.6	35.1
June	92.2	1.0	10.3	24.5	35.2	18.0	3.3	31.2	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	2.1	0.6	35.0
Sept	95.3	1.0	10.6	25.5	36.0	18.4	3.6	31.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.0	2.2	0.7	35.1
Dec	92.6	1.1	10.4	24.6	34.5	18.4	3.6	31.3	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.9	2.1	0.7	35.3
2005 March[p]	88.0	0.9	9.7	23.7	32.8	17.4	3.5	31.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.9	0.6	35.3
June[p]	93.0	0.9	9.9	24.9	34.9	18.8	3.6	31.4	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.7	35.2
	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
2003 March	35.7	0.9	5.3	11.5	12.7	4.6	0.8	29.9	31.3	0.2	3.4	7.8	12.6	6.3	1.0	31.4
June	37.3	0.9	5.5	12.1	13.3	4.8	0.7	29.9	34.8	0.2	3.6	8.5	14.5	7.1	1.0	31.5
Sept	39.5	0.9	5.7	12.7	14.3	5.1	0.8	30.0	34.7	0.2	3.6	8.4	14.3	7.1	1.1	31.5
Dec	38.4	0.9	5.6	12.2	13.9	5.0	0.8	30.0	32.1	0.2	3.4	7.8	13.0	6.6	1.1	31.5
2004 March	36.9	0.8	5.3	11.7	13.4	5.0	0.8	30.0	33.0	0.2	3.4	7.9	13.4	7.0	1.1	31.6
June	37.6	0.8	5.5	12.0	13.5	5.0	0.8	30.0	34.4	0.2	3.5	8.2	14.3	7.1	1.1	31.6
Sept	40.3	0.8	5.9	12.8	14.6	5.3	0.9	30.0	34.1	0.2	3.5	8.2	13.8	7.2	1.1	31.6
Dec	39.8	0.9	5.8	12.4	14.1	5.5	1.0	30.1	32.2	0.2	3.3	7.6	13.0	6.9	1.2	31.7
2005 March[p]	36.4	0.7	5.2	11.6	13.0	5.0	0.9	30.1	31.9	0.1	3.3	7.8	12.7	6.8	1.1	31.6
June[p]	38.5	0.7	5.5	12.3	13.6	5.3	1.0	30.1	34.1	0.2	3.3	8.2	13.9	7.4	1.2	31.7
	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
2003 March	12.5	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.6	3.3	0.6	32.3	6.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	0.7	33.1
June	13.1	0.0	1.0	3.1	4.9	3.5	0.6	32.4	7.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.5	2.2	0.7	33.2
Sept	13.7	0.0	0.9	3.1	5.1	3.8	0.7	32.5	7.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.6	2.3	0.7	33.0
Dec	12.7	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.6	3.6	0.7	32.6	7.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.6	2.1	0.7	33.1
2004 March	12.9	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.8	3.5	0.6	32.4	7.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.2	0.7	33.2
June	13.1	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.9	3.6	0.7	32.5	7.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.7	33.1
Sept	13.4	0.0	1.0	3.1	4.9	3.6	0.7	32.5	7.5	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.7	2.4	0.8	33.3
Dec	13.2	0.0	1.0	3.1	4.8	3.7	0.7	32.5	7.5	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.7	2.4	0.7	33.2
2005 March[p]	12.6	0.0	0.9	3.0	4.5	3.4	0.7	32.5	7.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.5	2.3	0.8	33.4
June[p]	13.1	0.0	0.9	3.0	4.7	3.6	0.7	32.6	7.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.6	2.4	0.7	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 births only.

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Table 4.1 Conceptions: age of women at conception

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

Year and quarter	Age of woman at conception								
	All ages	Under 16	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over
	(a) numbers (thousands)								
1991	853.7	7.5	40.1	101.6	233.3	281.5	167.5	57.6	12.1
1996	816.9	8.9	43.5	94.9	179.8	252.6	200.0	75.5	14.1
1998	797.0	8.5	44.1	101.6	163.3	232.4	201.4	82.9	15.4
1999	774.0	7.9	42.0	98.8	157.6	218.5	197.1	86.0	16.0
2000	767.0	8.1	41.3	97.7	159.0	209.3	195.3	88.7	17.0
2001	763.7	7.9	41.0	96.0	161.6	199.3	196.7	92.2	17.8
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
2001 March	189.2	1.9	10.2	24.3	40.4	50.0	47.8	22.3	4.4
June	187.4	2.1	10.2	24.0	39.8	48.8	47.7	22.8	4.4
Sept	189.3	1.9	10.0	23.1	39.2	49.5	49.9	23.2	4.4
Dec	197.9	2.0	10.6	24.6	42.3	51.1	51.3	23.9	4.7
2002 March	191.6	1.9	10.3	24.1	41.3	48.8	49.0	23.7	4.6
June	190.4	2.0	10.5	24.2	40.7	48.2	48.8	23.8	4.8
Sept	197.4	2.0	10.2	23.4	41.4	50.2	52.4	25.2	4.9
Dec	207.6	2.0	11.0	25.4	44.4	52.3	54.2	26.2	5.2
2003 March	198.2	1.9	10.5	24.5	42.9	49.4	51.2	25.2	4.9
June	198.5	2.1	10.8	24.7	43.2	49.1	51.1	25.2	5.2
Sept	200.1	2.0	10.2	23.7	43.1	49.3	52.8	26.1	5.2
Dec	210.0	2.0	10.7	25.7	46.1	52.0	54.0	26.7	5.6
2004 March[P]	207.8	2.0	10.8	26.1	45.8	51.1	52.6	26.6	5.6
June[1,P]	199.8	1.9	10.5	24.9	43.4	49.0	50.0	25.7	5.7
	(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
1998	74.2	9.0	47.1	65.1	107.7	122.2	96.8	42.4	8.9
1999	71.9	8.3	45.1	63.1	103.9	118.0	95.3	42.9	9.1
2000	70.9	8.3	43.9	62.5	103.2	115.7	95.3	43.2	9.4
2001	70.3	8.0	42.7	60.8	102.5	114.2	96.7	44.3	9.6
2002	72.2	7.9	42.8	60.3	104.6	119.1	101.6	47.0	10.3
2003	73.7	8.0	42.3	59.8	107.1	122.8	105.9	49.1	10.7
2001 March	70.7	7.8	43.3	62.7	104.8	114.5	95.0	43.7	9.7
June	69.2	8.4	42.8	61.0	101.4	111.6	94.0	44.0	9.5
Sept	69.1	7.7	41.1	57.8	98.4	113.1	97.6	44.2	9.3
Dec	72.1	8.1	43.5	61.4	105.6	118.0	100.5	45.4	10.0
2002 March	71.3	7.7	42.9	61.3	105.1	116.4	98.4	45.8	9.9
June	70.1	8.1	42.9	60.4	101.9	114.8	97.1	45.5	10.2
Sept	71.8	7.7	41.2	57.5	102.1	119.4	103.5	47.6	10.2
Dec	75.4	8.0	44.1	62.1	108.9	125.1	107.6	49.4	10.7
2003 March	73.5	7.8	42.8	60.8	107.2	121.8	104.5	48.6	10.3
June	72.8	8.3	43.3	60.3	106.1	120.6	103.5	48.0	10.8
Sept	72.5	7.9	40.5	56.8	104.2	120.2	106.4	49.3	10.5
Dec	76.0	7.8	42.5	61.4	110.9	126.8	109.7	50.5	11.2
2004 March[P]	76.2	7.8	43.5	63.0	111.4	126.3	109.1	51.1	11.4
June[1,P]	73.2	7.7	41.9	59.7	105.0	121.1	104.5	49.4	11.4
	(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*
1998	*22.3*	*52.4*	*42.0*	*37.8*	*27.8*	*17.1*	*14.9*	*21.5*	*37.9*
1999	*22.6*	*52.6*	*43.0*	*38.6*	*28.5*	*17.5*	*14.7*	*21.2*	*37.0*
2000	*22.7*	*54.0*	*44.2*	*39.3*	*29.2*	*17.7*	*14.5*	*20.5*	*35.4*
2001	*23.2*	*55.8*	*45.7*	*40.4*	*29.7*	*18.4*	*14.6*	*20.4*	*34.6*
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*
2001 March	*23.4*	*54.4*	*44.9*	*40.2*	*29.8*	*18.6*	*14.8*	*20.7*	*34.9*
June	*23.8*	*58.8*	*47.0*	*41.1*	*30.3*	*18.6*	*15.3*	*21.0*	*36.0*
Sept	*22.5*	*55.0*	*45.7*	*40.1*	*29.2*	*18.1*	*13.8*	*19.9*	*33.5*
Dec	*22.9*	*54.9*	*45.2*	*40.0*	*29.5*	*18.1*	*14.4*	*20.2*	*34.1*
2002 March	*22.9*	*54.3*	*44.9*	*40.2*	*29.4*	*18.1*	*14.1*	*19.8*	*35.1*
June	*22.9*	*55.5*	*45.0*	*39.4*	*28.9*	*18.4*	*14.5*	*20.1*	*34.8*
Sept	*21.6*	*56.1*	*45.0*	*39.4*	*27.8*	*17.3*	*13.2*	*18.7*	*34.2*
Dec	*22.6*	*56.4*	*46.3*	*40.7*	*29.0*	*17.8*	*13.9*	*19.4*	*34.5*
2003 March	*22.8*	*58.9*	*46.1*	*40.2*	*29.5*	*17.9*	*13.8*	*19.7*	*34.5*
June	*23.1*	*58.3*	*46.2*	*40.9*	*29.3*	*18.4*	*14.2*	*19.2*	*36.1*
Sept	*21.6*	*56.9*	*45.3*	*39.5*	*28.0*	*17.1*	*13.0*	*18.0*	*33.8*
Dec	*22.5*	*55.7*	*45.0*	*40.3*	*29.0*	*18.1*	*13.5*	*18.5*	*34.5*
2004 March[P]	*22.7*	*58.1*	*45.6*	*40.1*	*29.4*	*18.5*	*13.3*	*18.2*	*32.9*
June[1,P]	*22.9*	*27.2*	*46.4*	*40.9*	*29.4*	*18.7*	*13.7*	*19.2*	*33.6*

Notes: Conceptions are estimates derived from birth registrations and abortion notifications.
Rates for women of all ages, under 16, under 18, under 20 and 40 and over are based on the population of women aged 15–44, 13–15, 15–17, 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.

1 Figures on conceptions by age for the June quarter of 2004 excludes maternities where the mother's age was not recorded.

[P] Provisional

Table 5.1 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	74.3	69.8	55.1	45.6	26.9	18.5	11.6	6.6	1996	79.4	74.9	60.1	50.3	31.2	22.3	14.5	8.3
1997	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.9	27.2	18.8	11.7	6.7	1997	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1998	74.8	70.3	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.9	6.7	1998	79.7	75.2	60.4	50.5	31.4	22.6	14.7	8.4
1999	75.0	70.6	55.9	46.3	27.6	19.2	12.0	6.8	1999	79.9	75.4	60.5	50.7	31.6	22.8	14.8	8.5
2000	75.4	70.9	56.2	46.6	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.0	2000	80.2	75.6	60.8	51.0	31.9	23.0	15.0	8.6
2001	75.7	71.2	56.5	46.9	28.3	19.8	12.5	7.1	2001	80.4	75.9	61.0	51.2	32.1	23.2	15.2	8.7
2002	75.9	71.5	56.7	47.2	28.5	20.0	12.6	7.2	2002	80.5	76.0	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
England and Wales																	
1981	71.0	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	1981	77.0	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.1	68.0	53.4	43.8	25.0	16.9	10.5	6.1	1986	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.8	26.1	17.8	11.2	6.4	1991	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.8	27.1	18.7	11.6	6.6	1996	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1997	74.8	70.3	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.8	6.7	1997	79.7	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
1998	75.0	70.6	55.8	46.3	27.6	19.1	11.9	6.8	1998	79.9	75.4	60.5	50.7	31.6	22.7	14.8	8.4
1999	75.3	70.8	56.1	46.5	27.8	19.3	12.1	6.9	1999	80.1	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.5
2000	75.6	71.2	56.4	46.9	28.1	19.6	12.3	7.0	2000	80.3	75.8	61.0	51.1	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	76.0	71.5	56.7	47.2	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	2001	80.6	76.0	61.2	51.4	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2002	76.2	71.7	57.0	47.4	28.7	20.1	12.7	7.2	2002	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.3	23.4	15.3	8.7
England																	
1981	71.1	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	1981	77.0	72.9	58.2	48.4	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.2	68.1	53.4	43.8	25.1	17.0	10.6	6.1	1986	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.9	26.2	17.8	11.2	6.4	1991	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.9	27.1	18.7	11.7	6.6	1996	79.6	75.1	60.3	50.5	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1997	74.8	70.4	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.8	6.7	1997	79.8	75.3	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
1998	75.0	70.6	55.9	46.3	27.6	19.1	12.0	6.8	1998	79.9	75.4	60.6	50.7	31.6	22.7	14.8	8.5
1999	75.3	70.9	56.1	46.6	27.9	19.4	12.1	6.9	1999	80.1	75.6	60.8	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.5
2000	75.7	71.2	56.5	46.9	28.2	19.6	12.4	7.0	2000	80.4	75.8	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	76.0	71.5	56.8	47.2	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	2001	80.6	76.1	61.2	51.4	32.3	23.4	15.3	8.7
2002	76.2	71.8	57.0	47.4	28.7	20.1	12.8	7.2	2002	80.7	76.2	61.3	51.5	32.4	23.4	15.3	8.7
Wales																	
1981	70.4	66.5	51.9	42.2	23.6	15.8	9.7	5.6	1981	76.4	72.3	57.5	47.7	28.9	20.5	13.1	7.4
1986	71.6	67.5	52.8	43.2	24.6	16.6	10.3	6.0	1986	77.5	73.3	58.5	48.7	29.7	21.1	13.7	7.8
1991	73.1	68.8	54.1	44.6	25.8	17.6	11.0	6.4	1991	78.8	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.6	21.8	14.3	8.3
1996	73.9	69.4	54.7	45.3	26.6	18.2	11.3	6.4	1996	79.1	74.6	59.7	49.9	30.9	22.1	14.4	8.3
1997	74.3	69.8	55.1	45.6	26.9	18.5	11.6	6.6	1997	79.3	74.8	60.0	50.2	31.1	22.3	14.5	8.4
1998	74.4	70.0	55.2	45.8	27.1	18.6	11.6	6.6	1998	79.4	74.9	60.0	50.2	31.1	22.3	14.5	8.3
1999	74.7	70.2	55.5	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.9	6.8	1999	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
2000	74.9	70.5	55.8	46.3	27.6	19.1	12.0	6.8	2000	79.8	75.3	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
2001	75.4	70.9	56.2	46.7	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.1	2001	80.1	75.5	60.6	50.8	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.5
2002	75.7	71.1	56.3	46.9	28.2	19.7	12.4	7.1	2002	80.2	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	15.0	8.6
Scotland																	
1981	69.1	65.2	50.6	41.1	22.9	15.4	9.6	5.5	1981	75.3	71.2	56.4	46.7	27.9	19.7	12.7	7.2
1986	70.2	66.0	51.4	41.9	23.5	15.8	9.9	5.7	1986	76.2	71.9	57.1	47.3	28.4	20.1	13.0	7.5
1991	71.4	67.1	52.5	43.0	24.6	16.6	10.4	6.1	1991	77.1	72.7	57.9	48.1	29.2	20.7	13.5	7.9
1996	72.2	67.8	53.1	43.7	25.3	17.3	10.9	6.3	1996	77.9	73.3	58.5	48.8	29.8	21.2	13.8	8.0
1997	72.4	68.0	53.3	43.9	25.6	17.5	11.0	6.4	1997	78.0	73.5	58.7	48.9	30.0	21.4	13.9	8.0
1998	72.6	68.2	53.5	44.2	25.8	17.8	11.1	6.5	1998	78.2	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.1	21.4	13.9	8.0
1999	72.8	68.4	53.7	44.4	26.0	18.0	11.3	6.6	1999	78.4	73.8	59.0	49.2	30.3	21.6	14.0	8.1
2000	73.1	68.6	53.9	44.6	26.3	18.2	11.5	6.6	2000	78.6	74.0	59.2	49.4	30.5	21.8	14.1	8.1
2001	73.3	68.8	54.2	44.8	26.6	18.4	11.7	6.8	2001	78.8	74.2	59.4	49.6	30.7	22.0	14.3	8.2
2002	73.5	69.0	54.3	45.0	26.7	18.6	11.8	6.8	2002	78.9	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.8	22.1	14.4	8.2
2003[P]	73.8	69.3	54.6	45.2	27.0	18.8	12.0	6.8	2003[P]	79.1	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.9	22.2	14.5	8.3
Northern Ireland																	
1981	69.2	65.4	50.9	41.5	23.2	15.6	9.7	5.8	1981	75.5	71.6	56.8	47.1	28.3	20.0	12.8	7.3
1986	70.9	66.8	52.2	42.7	24.2	16.4	10.4	6.2	1986	77.1	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.3	20.8	13.4	7.8
1991	72.6	68.2	53.6	44.1	25.5	17.3	11.0	6.4	1991	78.4	74.0	59.2	49.4	30.3	21.6	14.2	8.3
1996	73.8	69.4	54.7	45.3	26.6	18.2	11.4	6.6	1996	79.2	74.7	59.9	50.0	30.9	22.1	14.4	8.4
1997	74.2	69.7	55.0	45.5	26.8	18.4	11.5	6.6	1997	79.5	75.0	60.2	50.3	31.2	22.4	14.5	8.4
1998	74.3	69.8	55.2	45.7	27.0	18.6	11.6	6.6	1998	79.5	75.0	60.2	50.4	31.2	22.4	14.5	8.2
1999	74.5	70.0	55.4	45.9	27.2	18.8	11.7	6.6	1999	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.2
2000	74.8	70.4	55.7	46.2	27.6	19.1	11.9	6.6	2000	79.8	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.6	8.2
2001	75.2	70.7	56.1	46.6	27.9	19.4	12.3	6.9	2001	80.1	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.4
2002	75.6	71.1	56.4	46.9	28.2	19.7	12.4	7.0	2002	80.4	75.9	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.5

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

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
2004P	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
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
2004P	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
Rates (deaths per 1,000 population in each age group)														
Males														
1976	12.5	16.2	0.65	0.34	0.31	0.88	0.96	0.92	2.09	6.97	19.6	50.3	116.4	243.2
1981	12.0	12.6	0.53	0.27	0.29	0.82	0.83	0.89	1.83	6.11	17.7	45.6	105.2	226.5
1986	11.8	11.0	0.44	0.21	0.23	0.72	0.83	0.88	1.68	5.27	16.6	42.8	101.2	215.4
1991	11.2	8.3	0.40	0.21	0.23	0.72	0.89	0.94	1.76	4.56	13.9	38.1	93.1	205.6
1996	10.7	6.8	0.32	0.14	0.18	0.60	0.85	1.01	1.67	4.06	11.9	34.5	85.0	198.8
1999	10.4	6.5	0.31	0.12	0.16	0.56	0.83	0.99	1.60	3.99	10.9	31.6	79.9	194.4
2000	10.0	6.1	0.26	0.13	0.16	0.54	0.79	0.98	1.59	3.92	10.4	29.7	75.9	187.5
2001	9.9	5.9	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.53	0.80	0.97	1.56	3.89	10.0	28.0	74.0	186.4
2002	9.8	5.9	0.25	0.12	0.16	0.49	0.77	0.95	1.57	3.85	9.7	27.2	73.4	187.5
2003	9.8	5.7	0.25	0.11	0.14	0.46	0.95	0.91	1.58	3.81	9.6	26.3	72.8	190.4
2004P	9.4	5.5	0.23	0.10	0.15	0.44	0.68	0.88	1.53	3.67	9.0	24.9	69.8	175.2
2003 March	10.5	6.4	0.27	0.12	0.16	0.48	0.77	0.94	1.62	3.94	10.0	27.8	72.8	214.3
June	9.4	5.5	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.45	0.74	0.92	1.60	3.78	9.2	25.4	70.2	179.1
Sept	9.0	5.2	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.52	0.79	0.93	1.57	3.63	9.1	24.6	66.1	165.9
Dec	10.3	5.8	0.29	0.13	0.13	0.39	0.69	0.84	1.52	3.91	10.0	27.7	77.0	202.8
2004 MarchP	10.3	5.9	0.25	0.12	0.15	0.46	0.68	0.93	1.60	3.84	9.5	26.9	77.6	201.0
JuneP	9.1	5.2	0.23	0.12	0.14	0.39	0.74	0.94	1.58	3.71	8.8	24.4	66.7	163.5
SeptP	8.7	5.3	0.23	0.10	0.18	0.46	0.71	0.86	1.46	3.57	8.5	23.1	64.3	154.4
DecP	9.5	5.5	0.23	0.08	0.11	0.43	0.58	0.78	1.49	3.57	9.1	25.3	70.6	182.5
2005[2] MarchP	10.5	6.0	0.26	0.09	0.18	0.49	0.68	0.92	1.60	3.79	9.6	26.4	77.0	202.2
JuneP	9.2	5.6	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.48	0.72	0.91	1.62	3.61	9.0	23.8	66.9	165.3
Females														
1976	11.8	12.2	0.46	0.24	0.21	0.35	0.40	0.56	1.46	4.30	10.1	26.0	74.6	196.6
1981	11.3	9.4	0.46	0.19	0.19	0.32	0.35	0.52	1.26	3.80	9.5	24.1	66.2	178.2
1986	11.4	8.0	0.40	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.33	0.47	1.12	3.24	9.2	23.4	62.5	169.4
1991	11.2	6.4	0.33	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.33	0.44	1.05	2.87	8.2	21.8	58.7	161.6
1996	11.0	5.3	0.25	0.10	0.12	0.29	0.31	0.46	1.04	2.63	7.1	20.6	55.8	158.9
1999	11.0	5.1	0.24	0.10	0.13	0.25	0.31	0.43	1.01	2.61	6.7	19.2	53.4	162.6
2000	10.5	5.1	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.30	0.44	1.00	2.62	6.4	18.1	50.8	155.2
2001	10.4	4.9	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.42	0.96	2.57	6.3	17.4	50.1	155.0
2002	10.4	4.5	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.27	0.44	0.94	2.54	6.0	17.0	50.4	159.4
2003	10.6	4.9	0.24	0.10	0.12	0.21	0.28	0.44	0.95	2.51	5.9	16.7	51.3	165.8
2004P	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
2003 March	11.4	5.3	0.26	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.33	0.48	1.00	2.59	6.1	17.6	54.8	184.6
June	10.0	4.8	0.24	0.09	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.43	0.90	2.58	5.8	16.1	49.3	153.6
Sept	9.6	4.5	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.21	0.30	0.43	0.97	2.38	5.6	15.3	46.8	147.6
Dec	11.2	5.2	0.26	0.09	0.10	0.24	0.25	0.40	0.94	2.49	6.2	17.8	54.3	177.5
2004 MarchP	11.1	5.3	0.23	0.09	0.10	0.27	0.32	0.43	0.95	2.52	6.0	17.3	54.3	178.5
JuneP	9.4	4.1	0.17	0.08	0.11	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.94	2.41	5.4	14.9	46.4	143.9
SeptP	9.1	4.3	0.20	0.06	0.09	0.20	0.24	0.42	0.88	2.27	5.4	14.9	44.5	137.1
DecP	10.1	4.6	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.17	0.27	0.40	0.93	2.35	5.8	16.1	49.3	158.0
2005[2] MarchP	11.6	4.6	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.47	0.96	2.53	6.0	17.1	56.8	184.6
JuneP	9.7	4.8	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.25	0.29	0.39	0.97	2.35	5.5	15.3	47.4	146.5

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 2004. Provisional figures for 2005 relate to registrations.

1 Rates per 1,000 live births.

2 Based on the 2004-based population projections for 2005.

P Provisional

Table 6.2 Deaths: subnational

Government Office Regions of England[1] — Rates

Year and quarter	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Total deaths (deaths per 1,000 population of all ages)									
1996	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.4	10.7	11.7
1997	11.6	11.6	11.1	10.5	10.6	10.2	9.0	10.6	11.7
1998	11.9	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.2	8.8	10.4	11.4
1999	11.6	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.3	8.7	10.5	11.6
2000	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.9	8.2	9.8	11.3
2001	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.1	10.2	9.9	7.9	9.9	11.0
2002	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	7.8	9.9	11.1
2003	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.4	9.9	7.8	9.9	11.2
2004P	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.5	7.2	9.4	10.4
2003 March	12.1	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.7	8.5	10.7	11.9
June	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.4	7.4	9.5	10.8
Sept	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.1	7.3	9.2	10.2
Dec	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.5	8.0	10.3	11.9
2004 MarchP	11.8	11..6	11..2	10.7	10.8	10.5	8.0	10.4	11.6
JuneP	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.2	7.0	9.1	9.9
SeptP	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.8	6.6	8.7	9.5
DecP	11.2	10.6	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	7.4	9.6	10.7
2005[2] MarchP	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.2	11.6	11.0	8.3	10.9	12.1
JuneP	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.4	7.0	9.4	10.5
Infant mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)									
1996	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.8	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.5
1997	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.7	7.0	4.8	5.8	5.0	5.8
1998	5.0	6.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	5.0	6.0	4.4	4.8
1999	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.9	4.6	6.0	4.8	4.7
2000	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.4	6.8	4.4	5.4	4.4	4.7
2001	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.9	6.4	4.5	6.1	4.2	5.4
2002	4.8	5.4	6.1	5.6	6.6	4.3	5.5	4.5	4.3
2003	4.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	7.4	4.5	5.4	4.2	4.1
2004P	4.6	5.4	5.8	4.9	6.3	4.2	5.2	3.9	4.5
2003 March	6.2	5.9	6.9	5.9	8.3	5.0	6.0	4.3	5.3
June	4.2	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.7	4.0	5.6	3.9	3.4
Sept	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.8	4.3	3.7
Dec	5.0	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.9	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.2
2004 MarchP	5.9	6.1	6.1	4.8	6.9	4.9	5.7	4.5	5.0
JuneP	4.6	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.6	4.0	4.6	3.3	4.8
SeptP	3.1	5.3	4.9	4.3	7.0	4.3	5.0	3.5	4.2
DecP	4.8	5.3	6.3	5.6	5.6	3.5	5.5	4.5	4.2
2005 MarchP	4.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.7	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.9
JuneP	4.5	6.4	6.8	5.5	6.1	3.8	5.8	3.6	3.7
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
2004P	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.7	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.2
2003 March	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.1	5.8	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.1
June	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	2.8	4.1	2.5	2.8
Sept	2.3	3.5	2.9	3.9	5.5	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.5
Dec	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1
2004 MarchP	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	5.3	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.8
JuneP	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.9
SeptP	1.4	3.8	3.2	3.3	5.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.0
DecP	2.8	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.1	3.6	3.2	3.1
2005 MarchP	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.5	5.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.6
JuneP	3.0	3.6	4.5	3.8	4.7	2.6	4.1	2.2	2.6
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)[3]									
1996	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.7	10.2	7.5	9.6	7.8	7.5
1997	8.0	8.9	8.3	7.7	9.6	7.3	9.0	7.3	8.7
1998	8.2	8.7	9.2	8.0	9.3	7.4	9.0	6.8	7.3
1999	8.2	8.7	8.3	7.8	9.9	7.0	9.0	6.9	7.8
2000	8.5	8.6	9.6	7.8	9.6	7.1	9.0	6.6	6.6
2001	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.9	9.1	7.1	8.9	6.9	7.2
2002	8.1	8.5	9.0	8.5	10.0	7.5	9.3	6.9	6.8
2003	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.5	10.2	7.3	9.5	7.0	7.0
2004P	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1	9.4	7.5	8.9	7.0	7.1
2003 March	9.3	8.5	10.9	10.1	9.8	7.7	10.1	6.9	6.9
June	7.9	8.9	7.6	10.5	11.6	6.6	10.0	6.5	7.8
Sept	6.9	9.0	7.6	8.2	10.9	7.2	9.1	7.4	6.3
Dec	7.5	9.5	9.8	9.5	8.4	7.8	8.8	7.1	6.9
2004 MarchP	9.6	8.2	8.9	8.4	10.1	8.0	9.2	7.2	6.6
JuneP	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.5	8.9	7.4	8.5	6.8	7.5
SeptP	6.4	8.1	9.3	8.2	10.1	7.6	9.2	7.0	7.9
DecP	5.7	8.4	7.8	7.2	8.3	7.0	8.6	6.9	6.6
2005 MarchP	6.5	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.8	6.7	7.6	6.2	6.7
JuneP	8.6	7.2	9.7	7.6	10.0	6.7	7.8	6.4	6.5

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths occurring in each year with the exception of provisional figures for 2005 which relate to registrations.

1 The regions presented in this table have changed from the Regional Offices of the Department of Health to the Government Office Regions. See 'In brief' *Health Statistics Quarterly* 15 for details.

2 Crude death rates for 2005 are based on the mid-2004 population estimates published on 25 August 2005.

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

P Provisional.

Table 7.1 International migration: age and sex

United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	All ages			0–14			15–24			25–44			45 and over		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Inflow															
1971	200	103	97	33	17	17	65	28	37	81	48	33	21	10	11
1976	191	100	91	32	16	17	64	32	32	77	43	34	18	9	9
1981	153	83	71	30	16	14	48	24	24	60	34	26	15	9	7
1986	250	120	130	45	22	23	79	34	45	101	49	51	25	16	10
1991	328	157	171	53	23	30	106	47	59	139	73	66	31	14	17
1995	312	170	142	33	22	11	111	52	59	141	80	61	27	16	11
1996	318	157	161	33	14	19	114	49	65	142	77	65	29	17	12
1997	326	169	157	43	22	21	126	57	68	131	76	55	27	15	12
1998	390	207	184	37	18	19	134	65	69	194	109	84	26	15	11
1999	454	250	204	42	24	18	158	79	80	224	130	94	30	18	13
2000	483	275	209	36	18	18	161	82	79	244	149	95	43	26	17
2001	480	260	219	46	25	21	158	77	81	239	135	103	37	22	14
2002	513	284	229	38	20	17	185	100	85	256	148	108	35	16	19
2003	513	261	252	41	23	18	211	99	112	219	118	101	42	21	21
2002 March	105	59	46	7	4	3	37	20	17	53	31	22	8	4	3
June	117	68	49	10	6	4	39	19	19	58	37	21	9	5	4
Sept	197	103	93	14	7	7	75	39	36	96	53	43	11	4	7
Dec	95	54	41	6	4	3	34	21	13	48	27	21	7	3	4
2003 March	109	51	58	9	6	3	37	15	23	54	26	28	9	4	4
June	104	49	55	10	6	4	39	14	25	45	24	21	11	4	6
Sept	205	111	94	15	8	7	101	54	47	75	40	35	15	9	6
Dec	94	50	44	8	4	4	33	15	18	45	28	18	8	3	4
Outflow															
1971	240	124	116	51	26	24	64	28	36	99	57	42	27	12	15
1976	210	118	93	40	20	21	52	26	25	97	59	38	21	12	9
1981	233	133	100	49	25	24	51	29	22	108	64	44	25	14	11
1986	213	107	106	37	17	20	47	19	28	98	55	43	32	17	15
1991	285	146	139	44	19	25	76	39	37	131	69	62	33	18	15
1995	236	127	109	33	16	17	69	31	38	107	64	42	28	16	12
1996	264	134	130	38	16	22	63	24	39	140	79	60	23	15	9
1997	279	153	126	29	15	13	86	45	41	138	77	61	27	16	11
1998	251	131	121	24	15	10	70	31	39	130	71	59	27	14	13
1999	291	158	133	27	19	8	87	42	45	143	79	64	34	18	16
2000	321	178	142	26	11	15	84	45	39	175	102	73	36	20	16
2001	308	173	135	25	14	11	84	41	43	155	89	65	45	29	16
2002	359	195	165	25	15	10	92	44	48	186	107	80	56	28	28
2003	362	193	169	35	19	16	85	37	47	188	105	82	55	31	24
2002 March	75	45	30	8	7	2	19	8	11	34	21	13	13	9	4
June	81	45	36	5	3	2	22	9	13	43	26	17	10	6	4
Sept	124	64	59	9	5	4	33	17	16	64	35	29	18	7	11
Dec	80	41	39	4	1	2	18	10	8	45	24	21	15	6	9
2003 March	76	38	39	6	3	3	17	8	9	44	22	21	10	5	5
June	77	41	36	6	3	3	19	7	12	37	23	14	15	8	7
Sept	118	63	55	18	11	7	32	13	19	53	30	23	15	9	6
Dec	90	51	39	4	3	2	17	9	8	54	30	23	15	9	6
Balance															
1971	– 40	– 22	– 19	– 17	– 10	– 8	+ 1	–	+ 1	– 18	– 10	– 9	– 6	– 2	– 4
1976	– 19	– 18	– 1	– 8	– 4	– 4	+ 12	+ 6	+ 7	– 20	– 16	– 4	– 3	– 3	–
1981	– 79	– 50	– 29	– 19	– 9	– 10	– 2	– 5	+ 2	– 48	– 31	– 18	– 10	– 5	– 4
1986	+ 37	+ 13	+ 24	+ 8	+ 5	+ 3	+ 32	+ 15	+ 18	+ 3	– 5	+ 8	– 7	– 1	– 6
1991	+ 43	+ 12	+ 32	+ 8	+ 3	+ 5	+ 30	+ 9	+ 22	+ 7	+ 4	+ 4	– 2	– 4	+ 2
1995	+ 75	+ 43	+ 33	–	+ 6	– 6	+ 42	+ 21	+ 21	+ 34	+ 15	+ 19	– 1	–	– 1
1996	+ 54	+ 23	+ 31	– 5	– 2	– 3	+ 51	+ 25	+ 26	+ 2	– 2	+ 5	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3
1997	+ 47	+ 16	+ 31	+ 14	+ 6	+ 8	+ 40	+ 12	+ 28	– 7	– 1	– 6	–	– 1	+ 1
1998	+ 139	+ 76	+ 63	+ 13	+ 3	+ 10	+ 64	+ 34	+ 30	+ 64	+ 38	+ 25	– 1	–	– 2
1999	+ 163	+ 92	+ 71	+ 15	+ 5	+ 10	+ 71	+ 37	+ 34	+ 81	+ 51	+ 30	– 4	– 1	– 3
2000	+ 163	+ 96	+ 66	+ 10	+ 7	+ 3	+ 77	+ 37	+ 40	+ 69	+ 47	+ 23	+ 7	+ 6	+ 1
2001	+ 172	+ 88	+ 84	+ 21	+ 11	+ 10	+ 74	+ 36	+ 38	+ 84	+ 46	+ 38	– 8	– 6	– 2
2002	+ 153	+ 89	+ 64	+ 13	+ 5	+ 8	+ 93	+ 56	+ 37	+ 69	+ 41	+ 28	–22	– 13	– 9
2003	+ 151	+ 68	+ 83	+ 7	+ 4	+ 2	+ 126	+ 61	+ 65	+ 31	+ 12	+ 19	– 13	– 10	– 3
2002 March	+ 30	+ 14	+ 16	– 1	– 3	+ 2	+ 18	+ 12	+ 6	+ 19	+ 10	+ 9	– 5	– 4	– 1
June	+ 36	+ 23	+ 13	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2	+ 16	+ 10	+ 6	+ 15	+ 11	+ 4	– 1	– 1	+ 1
Sept	+ 73	+ 39	+ 34	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4	+ 43	+ 23	+ 20	+ 32	+ 17	+ 15	– 7	– 3	– 4
Dec	+ 14	+ 13	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2	–	+ 16	+ 11	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3	–	– 8	– 4	– 4
2003 March	+ 33	+ 13	+ 20	+ 3	+ 3	–	+ 20	+ 6	+ 14	+ 11	+ 4	+ 6	– 1	– 1	– 1
June	+ 27	+ 8	+ 19	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	+ 20	+ 7	+ 13	+ 7	+ 1	+ 6	– 4	– 4	– 1
Sept	+ 87	+ 48	+ 39	– 4	– 3	– 1	+ 69	+ 42	+ 28	+ 21	+ 10	+ 12	–	–	–
Dec	+ 4	–1	+ 5	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	+ 16	+ 6	+ 10	– 8	– 3	– 6	– 7	– 6	– 1

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

Table 7.2 International migration: country of last or next residence

United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	All countries	European Union[1]	Commonwealth countries: Australia, New Zealand, Canada	Commonwealth countries: South Africa	Commonwealth countries: India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka[2]	Commonwealth countries: Pakistan[2]	Commonwealth countries: Caribbean	Commonwealth countries: Other	Other foreign countries: USA	Other foreign countries: Middle East[3]	Other foreign countries: Other[3]
Inflow											
1971	200	21	52	8	24	:	5	36	22	–	31
1976	191	33	40	9	15	12	4	32	16	7	23
1981	153	25	20	3	18	9	3	19	17	11	27
1986	250	72	30	18	16	10	5	25	26	15	34
1991	328	95	44	8	17	16	4	42	24	11	69
1995	312	89	36	5	17	10	3	40	27	13	72
1996	318	98	37	11	15	11	4	33	32	13	63
1997	326	100	40	13	21	9	4	32	23	15	67
1998	390	109	64	20	17	10	6	31	37	13	84
1999	454	99	63	29	25	12	6	37	29	15	138
2000	483	96	63	23	34	16	6	48	24	30	144
2001	480	86	77	22	32	18	3	47	24	30	140
2002	513	89	61	27	36	10	5	52	28	32	172
2003	513	101	68	28	45	13	4	49	28	27	150
2002 March	105	17	14	7	7	3	1	11	7	6	33
June	117	18	19	8	11	2	1	8	5	6	38
Sept	197	31	17	5	12	2	3	26	12	14	74
Dec	95	24	11	7	5	3	–	7	4	6	27
2003 March	109	26	15	8	8	1	1	9	5	7	31
June	104	16	17	7	11	4	1	8	6	5	28
Sept	205	41	23	7	17	4	2	23	15	9	65
Dec	94	18	14	6	9	3	–	10	3	5	26
Outflow											
1971	240	31	99	21	8	:	8	23	17	:	34
1976	210	39	63	21	4	2	3	17	21	6	33
1981	232	33	78	23	2	1	3	20	25	23	23
1986	213	62	50	2	4	2	2	13	34	16	28
1991	285	95	61	7	6	4	2	21	35	14	40
1995	236	76	52	6	4	2	3	15	30	10	40
1996	264	94	58	5	5	1	1	23	26	8	42
1997	279	92	57	8	6	3	3	23	28	13	46
1998	251	85	54	6	5	2	2	14	27	9	48
1999	291	103	73	7	4	1	3	14	33	10	44
2000	321	103	79	7	5	3	3	15	33	15	58
2001	308	94	80	8	8	3	2	13	28	9	63
2002	359	125	84	10	7	4	2	16	37	12	62
2003	362	122	90	14	7	4	1	15	27	7	75
2002 March	75	30	16	3	1	1	–	3	7	1	13
June	81	26	20	2	2	–	–	3	10	3	14
Sept	124	44	22	3	3	2	1	6	14	6	23
Dec	80	24	26	3	1	1	–	4	7	2	13
2003 March	76	30	20	2	1	1	–	2	4	1	16
June	77	32	18	1	2	1	–	1	5	1	15
Sept	118	41	25	5	2	1	–	6	9	3	25
Dec	90	19	27	5	2	1	–	5	10	1	19
Balance											
1971	– 40	– 10	– 46	– 13	+ 16	:	– 3	+ 14	+ 6	:	– 3
1976	– 19	– 6	– 23	– 12	+ 12	+ 10	–	+ 15	– 4	+ 1	– 10
1981	– 79	– 8	– 58	– 20	+ 15	+ 8	+ 1	– 2	– 8	– 12	+ 5
1986	+ 37	+ 9	– 21	+ 16	+ 12	+ 8	+ 3	+ 12	– 8	–	+ 6
1991	+ 43	–	– 18	+ 1	+ 11	+ 12	+ 2	+ 20	– 11	– 4	+ 29
1995	+ 75	+ 13	– 16	– 1	+ 13	+ 8	–	+ 25	– 3	+ 3	+ 32
1996	+ 54	+ 5	– 21	+ 6	+ 10	+ 10	+ 3	+ 10	+ 6	+ 5	+ 21
1997	+ 47	+ 9	– 17	+ 5	+ 15	+ 6	+ 1	+ 9	– 5	+ 2	+ 21
1998	+ 139	+ 24	+ 10	+ 14	+ 12	+ 8	+ 4	+ 17	+ 10	+ 4	+ 36
1999	+ 163	– 4	– 10	+ 22	+ 22	+ 11	+ 3	+ 23	– 4	+ 5	+ 94
2000	+ 163	– 8	– 15	+ 15	+ 29	+ 13	+ 4	+ 33	– 9	+ 15	+ 86
2001	+ 172	– 7	– 2	+ 13	+ 24	+ 14	+ 1	+ 34	– 4	+ 20	+ 77
2002	+ 153	– 36	– 23	+ 17	+ 29	+ 7	+ 3	+ 36	– 10	+ 20	+ 110
2003	+ 151	– 21	– 22	+ 14	+ 38	+ 9	+ 3	+ 34	+ 1	+ 20	+ 75
2002 March	+ 30	– 14	– 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 8	+ 1	+ 4	+ 20
June	+ 36	– 9	–	+ 7	+ 10	+ 2	–	+ 5	– 6	+ 4	+ 24
Sept	+ 73	– 13	– 5	+ 3	+ 9	–	+ 2	+ 19	– 1	+ 8	+ 51
Dec	+ 14	– 1	– 15	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3	–	+ 3	– 3	+ 4	+ 15
2003 March	+ 33	– 4	– 5	+ 5	+ 7	+ 1	+ 1	+ 6	+ 1	+ 6	+ 15
June	+ 27	– 15	– 2	+ 6	+ 10	+ 3	+ 1	+ 6	+ 1	+ 4	+ 14
Sept	+ 87	–	– 2	+ 2	+ 15	+ 2	+ 2	+ 17	+ 6	+ 5	+ 40
Dec	+ 4	– 1	– 14	+ 1	+ 7	+ 3	–	+ 5	– 7	+ 4	+ 7

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

1 For 1971 the European Union figures are for the original six countries only. From 1976 onwards the 'European Union' is as constituted on 1 January 1995. These do not include the 10 new member states admitted to the EU in May 2004. However, these member states will be included in the 2004 international migration estimates for the EU.
2 For 1971 Pakistan is included with India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
3 For 1971 Middle East is included in the 'Other' category of 'Other foreign' countries.

Table 7.3 International migration: citizenship

United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Year and quarter	Citizenship (numbers)								British citizens as percentage of all citizens
	All countries	British	Non-British	European Union[1]	Commonwealth			Other foreign	
					All	Old	New		
Inflow									
1971	200	92	108	..	53	17	36	54	*46*
1976	191	87	104	19	57	17	40	28	*45*
1981	153	60	93	12	43	12	31	38	*39*
1986	250	120	130	36	50	19	31	44	*48*
1991	328	109	219	53	85	26	59	82	*33*
1995	312	84	228	61	85	27	58	82	*27*
1996	318	94	224	72	78	29	49	73	*29*
1997	326	89	237	72	90	31	59	76	*27*
1998	390	103	287	82	105	54	51	100	*26*
1999	454	116	337	67	121	54	66	150	*26*
2000	483	104	379	63	148	57	91	168	*22*
2001	480	106	373	60	151	67	84	162	*22*
2002	513	95	418	63	159	66	93	197	*18*
2003	513	106	407	64	166	63	103	177	*21*
2002 March	105	16	89	12	35	16	19	42	*16*
June	117	25	91	12	39	18	21	41	*22*
Sept	197	30	167	24	56	18	38	86	*15*
Dec	95	23	72	15	29	13	15	28	*24*
2003 March	109	26	83	14	31	15	17	38	*24*
June	104	22	83	14	37	16	21	32	*21*
Sept	205	39	166	27	62	21	40	77	*19*
Dec	94	19	75	10	36	11	25	30	*20*
Outflow									
1971	240	171	69	..	29	13	16	40	*71*
1976	210	137	73	18	30	16	13	25	*65*
1981	232	164	68	16	29	14	15	24	*71*
1986	213	132	81	13	29	19	10	40	*62*
1991	285	154	131	53	35	18	17	43	*54*
1995	236	136	101	38	29	18	12	34	*57*
1996	264	156	108	44	32	17	14	32	*59*
1997	279	149	131	53	40	20	20	38	*53*
1998	251	126	126	49	33	20	13	44	*50*
1999	291	139	152	59	41	29	12	52	*48*
2000	321	161	160	57	47	32	15	55	*50*
2001	308	159	149	49	51	32	19	49	*52*
2002	359	186	174	52	58	42	16	64	*52*
2003	362	191	171	50	59	42	17	62	*53*
2002 March	75	45	29	7	11	8	3	12	*61*
June	81	38	42	15	11	7	3	17	*48*
Sept	124	59	65	21	21	13	8	23	*47*
Dec	80	43	37	9	16	14	2	12	*54*
2003 March	76	40	36	16	8	5	3	13	*53*
June	77	40	37	15	11	9	2	11	*51*
Sept	118	70	48	11	16	10	6	21	*59*
Dec	90	41	49	8	23	17	6	18	*45*
Balance									
1971	– 40	– 79	+ 39	..	+ 24	+ 4	+ 20	+ 14	:
1976	– 19	– 50	+ 31	+ 1	+ 27	+ 1	+ 27	+ 3	:
1981	– 79	–104	+ 24	– 4	+ 14	– 2	+ 16	+ 15	:
1986	+ 37	– 11	+ 49	+ 22	+ 21	+ 0	+ 21	+ 5	:
1991	+ 43	– 45	+ 89	+ 0	+ 50	+ 7	+ 42	+ 39	:
1995	+ 75	– 52	+ 127	+ 23	+ 56	+ 9	+ 46	+ 48	:
1996	+ 54	– 62	+ 116	+ 28	+ 47	+ 12	+ 35	+ 41	:
1997	+ 47	– 60	+ 107	+ 18	+ 50	+ 11	+ 39	+ 38	:
1998	+ 139	– 23	+ 162	+ 33	+ 72	+ 34	+ 38	+ 57	:
1999	+ 163	– 23	+ 186	+ 8	+ 80	+ 26	+ 54	+ 98	:
2000	+ 163	– 57	+ 220	+ 6	+ 101	+ 25	+ 76	+ 113	:
2001	+ 172	– 53	+ 225	+ 11	+ 101	+ 35	+ 65	+ 113	:
2002	+ 153	– 91	+ 245	+ 11	+ 101	+ 23	+ 77	+ 133	:
2003	+ 151	– 85	+ 236	+ 14	+ 107	+ 21	+ 86	+ 115	:
2002 March	+ 30	– 29	+ 59	+ 4	+ 24	+ 8	+ 16	+ 31	:
June	+ 36	– 13	+ 49	– 3	+ 28	+ 11	+ 17	+ 24	:
Sept	+ 73	– 29	+ 102	+ 3	+ 36	+ 5	+ 31	+ 63	:
Dec	+ 14	– 20	+ 35	+ 6	+ 13	– 1	+ 13	+ 16	:
2003 March	+ 33	– 14	+ 47	– 2	+ 23	+ 9	+ 14	+ 25	:
June	+ 27	– 18	+ 45	– 2	+ 26	+ 7	+ 19	+ 21	:
Sept	+ 87	– 31	+ 118	+ 16	+ 45	+ 11	+ 34	+ 56	:
Dec	+ 4	– 22	+ 26	+ 1	+ 13	– 6	+ 19	+ 12	:

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

1 For 1971 citizens of the European Union are included in 'Other foreign' category. From 1976 onwards the 'European Union' is as constituted on 1 January 1995. These do not include the 10 new member states admitted to the EU in May 1994. However, these member states will be included in the 2004 international migration estimates for the EU.

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
2003 March	20.1	12.5	13.6	3.3	8.0	22.0	19.1	22.8	19.6	30.9	32.9	45.3	27.5
June	21.5	13.2	11.9	2.9	8.3	23.9	19.9	23.1	20.6	32.1	33.9	47.7	30.7
Sept	33.3	22.5	20.8	3.3	15.6	37.4	39.3	43.0	31.4	46.3	46.3	75.0	49.6
Dec	22.6	14.5	13.5	2.7	10.0	26.0	21.1	25.9	23.4	35.3	35.1	52.6	33.8
2004 March	20.7	12.7	12.9	3.0	8.0	22.1	19.0	22.6	19.9	32.6	34.2	47.1	29.0
June	22.2	13.4	14.7	3.2	8.2	23.5	20.1	24.3	21.4	34.9	36.0	51.3	31.5
Sept	31.9	21.5	15.1	3.4	15.9	36.2	39.3	41.8	32.1	46.0	48.2	75.4	47.1
Dec	21.9	12.5	14.1	3.0	8.5	23.1	19.7	23.0	21.7	32.1	36.7	49.6	31.3
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
2003 March	27.5	9.6	10.1	2.2	8.5	21.2	18.5	19.2	20.3	26.2	57.1	42.8	21.9
June	26.2	10.7	10.5	2.1	8.8	22.8	20.9	21.5	21.7	25.9	56.2	44.8	22.5
Sept	43.6	16.5	15.0	4.6	13.6	36.6	32.3	33.0	36.3	45.4	84.6	73.8	38.4
Dec	28.7	11.2	10.7	2.7	9.1	23.5	21.3	22.4	23.3	29.9	64.7	49.7	25.2
2004 March	26.6	10.1	10.2	2.3	7.8	21.2	18.9	20.1	20.6	26.7	58.8	43.9	22.6
June	29.6	11.3	10.4	2.1	9.2	24.3	21.6	22.7	22.8	28.2	59.8	46.3	23.8
Sept	37.7	16.7	14.0	3.4	13.6	35.8	31.5	33.1	35.5	45.0	82.8	72.2	38.5
Dec	27.5	11.1	10.5	2.3	8.8	22.8	20.2	21.1	21.8	28.4	58.9	45.7	23.5
Balance													
1976	+ 0.6	+ 8.1	– 4.1	– 4.5	– 1.0	– 9.8	– 0.3	+ 6.8	–13.8	+30.7	..	+ 33.7	+29.1
1981	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	– 2.3	– 2.5	– 8.0	–19.3	– 5.0	+ 4.9	–11.6	+17.0	– 32.0	+ 35.8	+20.3
1986	+14.9	+ 5.4	– 14.1	– 6.3	– 9.1	–25.8	–11.9	+17.1	– 7.8	+16.5	– 49.6	+ 39.2	+46.4
1991	–16.4	+ 4.0	+ 9.2	+ 3.2	– 0.7	– 8.8	– 0.4	+ 8.1	– 5.2	+ 9.1	– 53.3	+ 13.0	+21.8
1994	– 2.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	– 1.2	– 6.4	–10.1	– 4.4	+10.2	–10.3	+15.1	– 45.9	+ 25.1	+23.8
1995	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	– 3.5	+ 1.8	– 7.7	–12.1	– 6.8	+ 9.4	– 8.1	+15.9	– 36.9	+ 22.7	+23.6
1996	+ 5.8	+ 2.0	– 7.5	– 0.4	– 5.9	– 9.0	– 7.4	+ 7.8	–10.4	+18.3	– 45.4	+ 29.1	+28.7
1997	– 3.8	+ 4.1	+ 2.2	– 2.4	– 5.9	–11.0	– 7.3	+10.3	–11.1	+20.3	– 54.4	+ 23.8	+31.6
1998	– 0.1	+ 2.1	– 1.2	– 0.8	– 4.8	–11.8	– 4.9	+10.6	– 7.4	+17.7	– 44.0	+ 16.7	+27.8
1999	+ 0.1	+ 4.7	– 4.0	– 0.8	– 5.1	– 9.5	– 1.8	+14.9	– 8.1	+22.6	– 65.4	+ 19.8	+32.6
2000	– 2.2	+ 7.4	– 4.5	– 0.7	– 3.7	– 5.1	+ 0.8	+17.2	– 7.2	+21.2	– 68.6	+ 13.8	+29.3
2001	–16.3	+ 8.5	+ 6.1	+ 1.6	– 2.3	– 4.1	+ 0.9	+19.9	– 6.3	+20.1	– 84.5	+ 7.4	+32.6
2002	–18.4	+14.3	+ 4.3	– 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 5.0	+22.6	– 4.1	+19.9	–107.8	+ 8.4	+34.8
2003	–28.5	+14.6	+13.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.2	+ 6.4	+18.7	– 6.7	+17.2	–114.3	+ 9.4	+33.6
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
2003 March	– 7.4	+ 2.9	+ 3.4	+ 1.0	– 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	– 0.7	+ 4.8	– 24.1	+ 2.5	+ 5.6
June	– 4.7	+ 2.5	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	– 0.5	+ 1.2	– 0.9	+ 1.6	– 1.1	+ 6.2	– 22.3	+ 2.8	+ 8.3
Sept	–10.3	+ 5.9	+ 5.7	– 1.3	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	+ 7.0	+10.0	– 4.9	+ 0.8	– 38.3	+ 1.2	+11.1
Dec	– 6.0	+ 3.3	+ 2.8	– 0.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.4	– 0.2	+ 3.5	+ 0.0	+ 5.4	– 29.5	+ 2.9	+ 8.6
2004 March	– 6.0	+ 2.6	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	– 0.7	+ 5.9	– 24.6	+ 3.3	+ 6.4
June	– 7.4	+ 2.1	+ 4.3	+ 1.1	– 1.0	– 0.8	– 1.5	+ 1.6	– 1.4	+ 6.7	– 23.7	+ 5.0	+ 7.7
Sept	– 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1	– 0.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.4	+ 7.9	+ 8.7	– 3.4	+ 1.0	– 34.6	+ 3.1	+ 8.6
Dec	– 5.7	+ 1.4	+ 3.6	+ 0.6	– 0.3	+ 0.3	– 0.5	+ 2.0	– 0.2	+ 3.6	– 22.2	+ 3.9	+ 7.8

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

Table 9.1 First marriages[1]: age and sex

England and Wales

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

Year and quarter	All ages		Persons marrying per 1,000 single population at ages						Per cent aged under 20	Mean age[3] (years)	Median age[3] (years)
	Number	Rate[2]	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over			
Males											
1961	308.8	74.9	16.6	159.1	182.8	91.9	39.8	9.3	*6.9*	25.6	24.0
1966	339.1	78.9	22.1	168.6	185.4	91.1	36.4	8.6	*9.9*	24.9	23.4
1971	343.6	82.3	26.1	167.7	167.3	84.6	33.8	8.0	*10.1*	24.6	23.4
1976	274.4	62.8	18.5	123.7	132.5	78.7	32.0	7.1	*9.8*	25.1	23.7
1981	259.1	51.7	11.1	94.1	120.8	70.3	31.1	5.4	*7.2*	25.4	24.1
1986	253.0	45.0	6.0	64.4	105.1	73.9	30.9	4.8	*3.8*	26.3	25.1
1991	222.8	37.8	3.4	43.3	81.0	66.5	29.9	4.8	*2.1*	27.5	26.5
1994	206.1	34.3	2.2	31.7	73.3	61.1	30.2	5.1	*1.3*	28.5	27.5
1995	198.2	32.4	2.0	28.3	68.2	59.9	30.2	5.0	*1.2*	28.9	27.9
1996	193.3	31.1	1.8	25.2	64.5	59.4	30.7	5.2	*1.1*	29.3	28.3
1997	188.3	29.7	1.8	22.8	61.1	58.0	30.6	5.2	*1.2*	29.6	28.6
1998	186.3	28.9	1.7	21.0	59.4	57.8	30.2	5.2	*1.2*	29.8	28.9
1999	184.3	28.0	1.7	18.9	56.9	57.7	30.4	5.3	*1.2*	30.1	29.2
2000	186.1	27.7	1.7	18.2	54.3	58.2	32.0	5.7	*1.2*	30.5	29.6
2001	175.7	25.5	1.5	16.2	50.4	54.5	29.6	5.3	*1.1*	30.6	29.7
2002	179.1	25.4	1.3	16.4	48.9	55.0	31.1	5.9	*1.0*	30.9	30.1
2003[P]	189.5	26.1	1.3	16.3	49.8	57.6	32.7	6.9	*1.0*	31.2	30.3
2002 March	20.7	11.9	1.1	8.8	21.3	24.1	15.1	3.5	*1.7*	31.0	30.0
June	49.7	28.3	1.3	17.4	54.9	61.7	34.9	6.5	*0.9*	31.0	30.1
Sept	77.8	43.8	1.8	27.9	88.3	95.5	50.8	8.0	*0.8*	30.7	29.9
Dec	31.0	17.4	1.1	11.3	30.5	37.9	23.3	5.3	*1.3*	31.4	30.4
2003 March[P]	22.3	12.5	1.1	8.8	21.8	25.7	16.7	4.3	*1.7*	31.4	30.4
June[P]	52.3	28.9	1.4	17.5	55.5	64.1	36.4	7.5	*0.9*	31.2	30.3
Sept[P]	82.1	44.8	1.7	27.5	89.8	100.7	52.9	9.8	*0.7*	31.0	30.1
Dec[P]	32.8	17.9	1.1	11.1	31.5	39.2	24.6	6.0	*1.2*	31.6	30.7
2004 March[P]	23.4	13.0	1.1	9.4	22.6	26.4	17.5	4.3	*4.6*	31.4	30.3
June[P]	51.8	28.7	1.1	17.1	53.1	63.5	38.6	8.2	*0.8*	31.5	30.6
Females											
1961	312.3	83.0	77.0	261.1	162.8	74.6	29.8	4.6	*28.7*	23.1	21.6
1966	342.7	89.3	82.6	263.7	153.4	74.1	30.2	4.3	*32.5*	22.5	21.2
1971	347.4	97.0	92.9	246.5	167.0	75.7	30.3	4.8	*31.1*	22.6	21.4
1976	276.5	76.9	66.7	185.4	140.7	77.6	31.6	4.0	*31.1*	22.8	21.5
1981	263.4	64.0	41.5	140.8	120.2	67.0	28.7	2.8	*24.1*	23.1	21.9
1986	256.8	55.6	24.1	102.4	108.7	67.1	28.6	2.7	*13.9*	24.1	23.1
1991	224.8	46.7	14.0	73.0	90.6	62.7	28.1	2.8	*7.9*	25.5	24.6
1994	206.3	41.6	9.6	56.4	84.5	58.9	27.7	3.1	*5.2*	26.5	25.7
1995	198.6	39.3	9.0	50.8	80.5	57.1	27.6	3.1	*5.1*	26.8	26.0
1996	192.7	37.3	8.0	45.7	77.2	57.2	27.8	3.2	*4.9*	27.2	26.4
1997	188.5	35.6	7.4	42.5	74.1	56.1	27.2	3.3	*4.7*	27.5	26.7
1998	187.4	34.7	7.2	39.9	72.6	56.1	26.5	3.4	*4.7*	27.7	27.0
1999	185.3	33.5	6.7	36.7	70.8	56.0	26.5	3.5	*4.4*	28.0	27.3
2000	187.7	33.2	6.5	35.2	68.7	57.2	27.5	3.9	*4.2*	28.2	27.5
2001	177.5	30.6	5.5	31.9	64.3	53.2	25.5	3.7	*3.9*	28.4	27.7
2002	180.7	30.4	5.3	31.0	63.2	54.4	26.8	4.3	*3.7*	28.7	27.9
2003[P]	191.2	31.2	5.3	31.3	64.4	57.3	28.4	5.2	*3.6*	28.9	28.1
2002 March	20.6	14.1	4.0	14.8	26.1	24.1	13.7	2.8	*6.0*	28.7	27.9
June	50.1	33.8	5.3	33.7	71.3	61.0	30.2	4.7	*3.3*	28.8	28.0
Sept	78.8	52.6	7.4	55.5	115.1	92.3	41.4	5.8	*3.0*	28.5	27.7
Dec	31.1	20.7	4.7	19.5	39.4	39.5	21.7	4.0	*4.8*	29.2	28.4
2003 March[P]	22.1	14.7	4.2	15.8	25.5	25.2	15.5	3.6	*6.1*	29.0	28.0
June[P]	53.0	34.7	5.6	33.8	73.3	63.7	31.3	5.8	*3.4*	29.0	28.2
Sept[P]	83.3	54.0	6.9	55.1	118.1	98.4	44.7	6.9	*2.7*	28.7	28.0
Dec[P]	32.7	21.2	4.6	20.0	39.8	41.4	21.7	4.4	*4.6*	29.3	28.6
2004 March[P]	23.1	15.2	4.6	16.1	26.8	26.0	15.8	3.6	*6.4*	28.9	28.0
June[P]	52.4	34.4	4.9	32.4	71.0	65.3	33.9	6.6	*3.0*	29.3	28.4

Notes: Marriage rates for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 population estimates) and are subject to further revision. Marriage rates for 2004 are based on 2003 marital status estimates.

1 Figures for all marriages can be found in Table 2.1.
2 Per 1,000 single persons aged 16 and over.
3 The mean/median ages shown in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of changes in the structure of the population by age or marital status.
p Provisional.
See 'Notes to tables'.

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

England and Wales

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

Year and quarter		Remarriages of divorced persons: All ages Number	All ages Rate[2]	Persons remarrying per 1,000 divorced population at ages 16–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over	Per cent aged under 35	Mean[3] age (years)	Median[3] age (years)	Remarriages of widowed persons: Number	Rate[4]
Males													
1961		18.8	162.9	478.6	473.6	351.6	198.3	88.6	*33.9*	40.5	39.2	19.1	28.8
1966		26.7	192.2	737.8	522.5	403.1	244.4	89.4	*40.8*	39.3	37.4	18.7	28.3
1971		42.4	227.3	525.2	509.0	390.7	251.3	124.8	*42.8*	39.8	37.0	18.7	27.5
1976		67.2	178.8	656.8	359.7	266.8	187.9	94.0	*46.7*	38.4	36.0	16.9	24.7
1981		79.1	129.5	240.7	260.9	205.8	141.9	63.9	*46.1*	38.1	35.9	13.8	19.7
1986		83.4	91.0	141.4	158.9	141.3	106.0	49.9	*38.5*	39.1	37.7	11.6	16.7
1991		74.9	63.0	81.1	111.3	100.6	72.7	38.4	*34.3*	40.3	39.0	9.0	12.5
1994		76.6	60.0	180.6	131.7	110.2	71.5	36.1	*31.5*	41.1	39.6	8.4	11.5
1995		77.0	58.6	190.0	132.1	111.4	72.2	34.9	*30.3*	41.3	39.8	7.8	10.8
1996		78.0	57.9	166.2	135.2	111.2	73.8	35.0	*28.2*	41.7	40.2	7.7	10.6
1997		76.8	55.7	170.9	132.2	110.3	72.9	33.6	*27.0*	42.0	40.5	7.4	10.3
1998		74.0	52.7	167.0	124.7	104.1	71.6	32.0	*24.8*	42.4	40.8	6.9	9.6
1999		72.6	50.7	125.7	120.7	102.9	70.2	31.2	*23.3*	42.7	41.2	6.6	9.3
2000		75.4	51.8	97.9	113.2	103.6	74.4	32.6	*20.8*	43.2	41.8	6.5	9.1
2001		67.7	45.7	75.7	96.6	95.8	67.6	28.5	*19.7*	43.5	42.0	5.8	8.0
2002		70.5	46.9	66.5	92.8	96.6	70.5	30.3	*17.8*	44.1	42.6	6.0	8.2
2003[p]		74.4	46.8	76.6	90.5	92.4	69.4	31.5	*16.0*	44.6	43.3	6.2	8.6
2002	March	10.3	27.8	49.0	64.0	55.4	39.8	18.7	*18.0*	44.4	42.9	0.9	5.1
	June	19.7	52.7	60.8	98.8	106.6	79.1	34.4	*17.3*	44.2	42.7	1.7	9.2
	Sept	25.9	68.2	94.8	130.8	149.4	107.1	41.3	*18.6*	43.5	42.0	2.0	11.0
	Dec	14.6	38.5	61.2	76.8	74.0	55.6	26.4	*16.9*	44.7	43.3	1.3	7.2
2003	March[p]	10.7	27.2	59.5	63.9	52.2	37.1	19.6	*16.4*	45.3	43.9	1.0	5.7
	June[p]	21.0	53.0	74.9	94.3	105.2	77.4	36.5	*15.8*	44.8	43.5	1.8	10.0
	Sept[p]	27.8	69.3	108.0	132.3	142.6	108.7	43.6	*16.5*	44.0	42.7	2.0	11.1
	Dec[p]	14.9	37.2	63.5	70.9	68.7	53.6	26.3	*15.2*	45.1	43.8	1.4	7.5
2004	March[p]	10.5	26.6	66.5	56.3	48.1	38.1	18.8	*15.4*	45.2	43.7	1.0	5.6
	June[p]	20.7	52.3	55.8	82.7	89.7	78.1	37.0	*13.7*	45.2	43.8	1.7	9.5
Females													
1961		18.0	97.1	542.2	409.6	250.2	111.5	35.6	*46.8*	37.2	35.9	16.5	6.5
1966		25.1	114.7	567.8	411.2	254.8	135.9	37.8	*52.4*	36.2	34.3	16.8	6.3
1971		39.6	134.0	464.4	359.0	232.7	139.8	49.3	*57.0*	35.7	33.0	17.7	6.3
1976		65.1	122.2	458.9	272.3	188.0	124.0	40.9	*59.8*	34.9	32.4	17.0	5.9
1981		75.1	90.7	257.5	202.1	142.9	95.5	29.0	*57.9*	35.1	33.4	13.5	4.6
1986		80.0	68.7	190.9	155.9	111.6	75.6	24.4	*51.2*	36.0	34.7	11.2	3.8
1991		73.4	50.3	111.9	118.1	89.7	55.3	20.9	*47.4*	37.1	35.7	8.6	2.9
1994		76.9	47.3	167.3	121.0	91.4	54.4	20.6	*44.4*	37.9	36.3	7.9	2.7
1995		76.9	45.7	166.5	118.8	91.9	54.8	19.8	*42.8*	38.1	36.6	7.5	2.6
1996		78.9	45.6	183.5	120.6	93.6	56.0	20.4	*40.8*	38.6	37.1	7.3	2.6
1997		77.1	43.3	188.5	119.4	90.8	54.6	19.6	*39.0*	38.9	37.4	7.0	2.5
1998		73.3	40.1	175.0	114.5	87.1	52.2	18.4	*37.1*	39.3	37.9	6.6	2.4
1999		72.0	38.4	155.0	107.0	84.8	52.3	17.8	*34.7*	39.7	38.3	6.2	2.3
2000		74.1	38.5	137.8	107.5	85.6	54.2	18.4	*32.0*	40.1	38.9	6.2	2.3
2001		66.1	33.5	104.6	96.9	79.3	48.5	15.9	*30.7*	40.4	39.2	5.6	2.0
2002		69.2	34.3	107.5	101.2	81.7	51.2	16.9	*28.2*	40.9	39.7	5.7	2.1
2003[p]		73.1	34.9	117.0	101.0	82.4	52.0	18.3	*26.1*	41.5	40.3	5.9	2.2
2002	March	10.4	20.9	77.7	72.2	49.6	30.1	10.3	*29.8*	40.8	39.6	0.9	1.3
	June	19.4	38.6	111.0	108.7	90.7	57.5	19.4	*27.6*	41.1	39.8	1.6	2.4
	Sept	24.9	49.0	139.6	141.4	120.5	75.0	22.9	*28.6*	40.6	39.5	1.9	2.8
	Dec	14.5	28.6	101.1	81.7	65.2	41.7	14.9	*27.4*	41.3	40.0	1.3	1.8
2003	March[p]	10.9	21.1	95.5	69.6	50.3	29.7	11.3	*27.7*	41.6	40.2	0.9	1.4
	June[p]	20.5	39.2	115.2	104.9	91.9	58.2	21.2	*25.3*	41.7	40.6	1.7	2.6
	Sept[p]	26.6	50.3	138.5	147.1	120.6	78.1	24.9	*26.2*	41.2	40.1	2.0	2.9
	Dec[p]	15.1	28.6	118.4	82.0	66.1	41.6	15.5	*26.0*	41.7	40.5	1.3	1.9
2004	March[p]	10.9	20.9	96.9	65.0	48.9	30.6	10.9	*27.0*	41.4	40.2	0.9	1.4
	June[p]	20.1	38.6	97.9	95.2	83.8	58.3	21.7	*23.3*	42.2	41.2	1.7	2.5

Notes: Marriage rates for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 population estimates) and are subject to further revision. Marriage rates for 2004 are based on 2003 marital status estimates.

1 Figures for all marriages can be found in Table 2.1.
2 Per 1,000 divorced persons aged 16 and over.
3 The mean/median ages shown in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of changes in the structure of the population, by age or marital status.
4 Per 1,000 widowed persons aged 16 and over.
p Provisional.

See 'Notes to tables'.

Table 9.3 Divorces: age and sex

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

Year and quarter	Petitions filed	Decrees made absolute			Divorce decrees per 1,000 married population						Per cent aged under 35	Mean age at divorce[1]	Median age at[1] divorce
		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	23.1	29.4	29.1	23.7	6.9	*26.7*	41.9	40.4
2003[p]	..	153.5	121.4	32.0	14.0	24.6	30.6	29.8	25.2	7.4	*24.7*	42.3	40.9
2004[p]	..	153.4	121.1	32.3	14.0	24.8	28.7	28.0	25.1	7.8	*23.3*	42.7	41.4
2002 Sept	..	38.0	30.0	8.0	13.7	23.4	29.5	29.7	24.1	7.1	*26.6*	41.9	40.5
Dec	..	36.6	29.0	7.6	13.2	23.4	29.3	27.9	23.1	6.9	*26.4*	42.0	40.5
2003 March[p]	..	39.4	31.2	8.2	14.6	26.1	33.5	31.4	26.0	7.7	*25.3*	42.1	40.7
June[p]	..	38.6	30.4	8.1	14.1	23.7	30.3	30.7	25.5	7.4	*25.0*	42.2	40.9
Sept[p]	..	37.9	30.0	7.9	13.8	24.7	29.5	28.8	24.8	7.3	*24.4*	42.3	41.0
Dec[p]	..	37.6	29.7	7.8	13.6	23.8	29.0	28.5	24.4	7.3	*24.3*	42.4	41.1
2004 March[p]	..	39.5	31.2	8.3	14.5	24.7	29.9	29.8	26.2	7.8	*23.8*	42.5	41.2
June[p]	..	38.1	30.1	7.9	14.0	25.0	28.1	27.3	25.1	7.8	*22.9*	42.7	41.5
Sept[p]	..	39.0	30.9	8.1	14.2	25.1	28.9	28.2	25.3	7.9	*23.2*	42.7	41.5
Dec[p]	..	36.9	29.0	7.9	13.4	24.5	27.8	26.5	23.6	7.5	*23.3*	42.7	41.5
2005 March[p]	..	36.2	28.5	7.7	13.4	24.2	26.4	25.2	23.9	7.7	*22.2*	43.0	41.8
June[p]	..	36.4	28.6	7.8	13.3	23.1	25.9	24.2	23.6	7.8	*21.5*	43.2	42.1
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	26.8	30.4	28.3	21.6	5.7	*35.9*	39.4	38.2
2003[p]	..	153.5	121.9	31.6	14.0	28.2	31.6	29.1	23.2	6.1	*33.7*	39.8	38.7
2004[p]	..	153.4	121.8	31.6	13.9	27.0	30.3	27.2	23.4	6.5	*31.9*	40.2	39.2
2002 Sept	..	38.0	30.2	7.8	13.6	27.1	30.9	28.5	22.1	5.9	*35.6*	39.5	38.2
Dec	..	36.6	29.2	7.4	13.1	26.4	30.0	27.9	21.1	5.6	*36.0*	39.5	38.2
2003 March[p]	..	39.4	31.3	8.1	14.5	30.1	33.7	30.9	23.9	6.3	*34.4*	39.7	38.5
June[p]	..	38.6	30.7	7.9	14.1	28.0	31.5	29.6	23.4	6.1	*33.7*	39.8	38.7
Sept[p]	..	37.9	30.0	8.0	13.7	28.0	30.2	28.3	23.1	6.0	*33.3*	39.8	38.8
Dec[p]	..	37.6	29.9	7.6	13.5	26.8	31.0	27.6	22.4	6.1	*33.3*	39.9	38.9
2004 March[p]	..	39.5	31.3	8.1	14.4	27.9	31.8	29.0	24.3	6.5	*32.6*	40.0	39.0
June[p]	..	38.1	30.2	7.8	13.9	27.2	29.4	27.0	23.4	6.5	*31.5*	40.3	39.3
Sept[p]	..	39.0	30.9	8.1	14.1	27.0	30.5	27.3	23.6	6.6	*31.7*	40.3	39.3
Dec[p]	..	36.9	29.2	7.6	13.3	26.0	29.4	25.5	22.2	6.3	*31.7*	40.3	39.3
2005 March[p]	..	36.2	28.6	7.6	13.3	25.0	27.5	24.5	22.6	6.5	*30.2*	40.6	39.6
June[p]	..	36.4	28.7	7.7	13.3	25.3	26.2	24.4	22.4	6.5	*29.8*	40.7	39.9

Notes: Divorce rates for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 estimates) and are subject to further revision. The divorce rates for 2004 are based on 2003 marital status estimates.
1 The mean/median ages shown in this table are unstandardised and therefore take no account of changes in the structure of the population by age or marital status.
p Provisional.
See 'Notes to tables'.

Divorce petitions entered by year and quarter 1995–2005

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands)

Year	March Qtr	June Qtr	Sept Qtr	Dec Qtr	Year	March Qtr	June Qtr	Sept Qtr	Dec Qtr
1995	46.8	41.9	45.7	40.5	2001	45.4	42.6	42.9	42.0
1996	45.5	44.5	45.3	43.4	2002	45.4	44.3	45.4	42.6
1997	35.6	43.7	44.0	40.9	2003	46.3	42.2	43.6	41.5
1998	43.0	40.3	42.1	41.0	2004	45.4	41.1	42.1	39.0
1999	41.4	39.5	41.3	40.5	2005	37.9	39.5	38.5	..
2000	39.3	37.6	39.5	41.8					

Note: The Divorce Reform Act 1969 became operative on 1 January 1971; the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act came into effect on 12 October 1984. Figures include petitions for nullity
Source: Her Majesty's Court Service.

Notes to tables

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

United Kingdom

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

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

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

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

Expectation of life
The life tables on which these expectations are based use current death rates to describe mortality levels for each year. Each individual year shown is based on a three-year period, so that for instance 1986 represents 1985–87. More details can be found in *Population Trends* 60, page 23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For years prior to 1991, the figures in Tables 7.1–7.3 are based only on data from the IPS. After taking into account of those groups of migrants known not to be covered by the IPS, it is estimated that the adjustment needed to net migration ranges from about 10 thousand in 1981 to just over 20 thousand in 1986. From 1991, the figures in Tables 7.1–7.3 are based on data from all sources and represent Total International Migration.

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

New Commonwealth is defined as all other Commonwealth countries.

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

Internal Migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sources
Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland have been provided by the General Register Office for Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency respectively, except for the projections in Table 1.2 which are provided by the Government Actuary. The International Passenger Survey (Tables 7.1–7.3) is conducted by the Surveys and Administrative Sources 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.

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

Report:

Mid-2004 population estimates

Introduction

Mid-2004 estimates of the population of England, Wales, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom were published on 25 August 2005. At the same time estimates were published by local authority in England and Wales. For England the estimates were also published by Government Office Region and Strategic Health Authority, and in Wales by Local Health Board. Estimates for Scotland and Northern Ireland, also by local authority, were published somewhat earlier, on 27 April 2005 for Scotland and on 29 July 2005 for Northern Ireland.

United Kingdom Population Estimates

Changes in the population age structure mid-1991 to mid-2004

Table A shows, for the United Kingdom and for England and Wales, how the size of the population has changed between mid-1991 and mid-2004. Overall the UK population continues its steady growth of around 0.2 to 0.5 per cent a year, with growth in recent years tending to be a little faster than it was earlier in the decade.

The table also illustrates the ageing population. Increasing life expectancy is reflected in the steady rise in the number of people over pensionable age. However, the fastest growth over the decade has been in the 85 and over age group, a rise of nearly 30 per cent to its peak in 2001. The recent small decrease is likely to be short lived as it reflects the smaller birth cohorts towards the end of the First World War, and additionally for mid-2003 and mid-2004 the effects of the 1918/1919 influenza pandemic. Indeed, this age group has shown an increase between mid-2003 and mid-2004.

The number of children rose over the decade to a peak in 1995 of a little over 12 million and then fell to 11.6 million in 2004. Since 1995 the effect of falling births has become increasingly apparent in the population size of children, with even the 10–15 age group showing a small drop in the most recent year. In 2000 and 2001 births reached a record low, and led to a low point in the number of pre-school age children in 2003. Since then, the number of pre-school age children has risen very slightly, reflecting the very recent rise in births.

Components of population change to mid-2004

Table B shows the components of population change in the United Kingdom and in England and Wales between mid-1991 and mid-2004. Of the 281,200 increase in the United Kingdom population between mid-2003 and mid-2004, 104,000 is due to natural change (an excess of births over deaths) up 27,000 on last year reflecting the recent increase in fertility. Most of the remaining change is due to net in-migration. The in-migration is made up of people migrating to the United Kingdom including asylum seekers and people who came originally as visitors and subsequently chose to remain. The migrants to the United Kingdom also include people returning after a stay abroad of a year or more.

Population change by country and region

Population in all countries in the UK grew between mid-2003 and mid-2004 by between 0.4 per cent (Scotland) and 0.5 per cent (England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Within England there was growth in all regions over the same period. This is in marked contrast to the previous decade where population fell between mid-1991 and mid-2003 in the North East. Between mid-2003 and mid-2004 the population grew the most in the South West region (0.8 per cent) and least in the North East (less than 0.2 per cent).

Scotland's population is estimated at 5,078,400 for mid-2004, an increase of 21,000 on the previous year and an increase of 23,000 since mid-2002. However, this compares with the slow decline in Scotland's population of around 24,000 over the last 10 years since 1994, due mainly to a natural decrease (more deaths than births (31,754)). However, in the last 2 years the natural decrease has been more than compensated by net in-migration of +9,000 in mid-2003 and +26,000 in mid-2004.

Northern Ireland also continues to show population growth with a mid-2004 estimate of population of 1,710,300; an increase of 7,700 (0.5 per cent) on the previous year.

Definition of resident population

The estimated population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and US Armed Forces

in the UK are included on a residential basis wherever possible. HM Forces stationed outside the UK are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

Calculation of mid-year population estimates

Methodology for England and Wales

The 2001 and subsequent population estimates are based upon the 2001 Census. The 1991 estimates are based upon the 1991 Census (with an allowance for under-enumeration). The methodology used between censuses is the cohort component method, which is to update the previous mid-year estimate, allowing for natural change due to births and deaths during the year, and adding on net migration. This methodology is used to produce both the national and the subnational population estimates but there are necessarily slight differences in the way the methodology is applied at the subnational level. The methodology for the 1992–2000 backseries is described in the article elsewhere in this issue.

An expanded and fully updated version of 'Making a population estimate in England and Wales' was published on 25 August 2005. This provides an in-depth look at the methodology used to produce the mid-year population estimates and can be found on the National Statistics website: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575 or a copy can be obtained by e-mailing: pop.info@ons.gsi.gov.uk

At the national level, the resident population base for the previous mid-year is adjusted to remove foreign armed forces and their dependants before the population is aged-on by one year. The foreign armed forces and their dependants are a transient group that is estimated annually outside of the ageing-on process. Using registration data, births and deaths in the previous mid-year to mid-year period are allowed for directly. Deaths are subtracted according to their age and sex, and births are added. An estimate of migration is made using a combination of surveys (which includes the International Passenger Survey) and proxy data. The proxy data in respect of movements within the United Kingdom are based on re-registrations with general practitioners. In addition, for international migration, Home Office data are included in respect of applications from asylum seekers. Adjustments are also made for visitor switchers (those who entered or left the country for a short stay but decide to remain) and migrant switchers (those who entered or left the country for a long stay but who decide to leave within one year).

The data sources used in this method are the best that are available on a nationally-consistent basis down to local authority level. The births and deaths information is very high quality as it is based on registration data. The migration component of the population estimates is more difficult to estimate accurately. There is no registration of migration in the UK and hence no administrative data exist that are a direct measure of total migration.

Table A **Mid-2004 population estimates: change in size of selected age-groups, mid-1991 to mid-2004**

	All ages	Children				Adults							
			Pre–school	School age		Working age*				Pensionable age**			
	Total	0–15	Total 0–4	5–9	Total 10–15	16–64/59	16–29	30–44	45–64/59	65/60+	65/60–74	75–84	85+
United Kingdom													
Resident population (thousands)													
Mid-1991	57,438.7	11,684.7	3,866.9	3,656.6	4,161.2	35,196.7	12,181.4	12,125.0	10,890.3	10,557.3	6,565.4	3,118.6	873.3
Mid-2001	59,113.5	11,862.8	3,482.0	3,734.6	4,646.1	36,405.5	10,420.7	13,405.1	12,579.8	10,845.2	6,419.9	3,295.6	1,129.7
Mid-2003	59,553.8	11,712.2	3,382.7	3,650.1	4,679.4	36,827.6	10,445.9	13,518.7	12,862.9	11,013.9	6,508.9	3,400.8	1,104.3
Mid-2004	59,834.9	11,646.1	3,388.9	3,607.8	4,649.3	37,063.9	10,599.2	13,471.4	12,993.4	11,124.9	6,578.4	3,435.0	1,111.6
Change 1991–2003													
Absolute	2,115.1	27.6	–484.2	–6.5	518.2	1,630.9	–1,735.4	1,393.7	1,972.6	456.7	–56.5	282.2	231.0
Percentage	3.7	0.2	–12.5	–0.2	12.5	4.6	–14.2	11.5	18.1	4.3	–0.9	9.0	26.4
Change 2003–2004													
Absolute	281.2	–66.1	6.2	–42.3	–30.1	236.3	153.2	–47.4	130.5	111.0	69.5	34.2	7.3
Percentage	0.5	–0.6	0.2	–1.2	-0.6	0.6	1.5	–0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
England and Wales													
Resident population													
Mid-1991	50,748.0	10,247.2	3,410.9	3,205.5	3,630.8	31,101.2	10,730.7	10,729.9	9,640.6	9,399.6	5,825.8	2,790.0	783.9
Mid-2001	52,360.0	10,495.2	3,091.0	3,306.0	4,098.3	32,225.9	9,210.1	11,865.7	11,150.0	9,638.9	5,674.7	2,946.7	1,017.5
Mid-2003	52,793.7	10,380.8	3,008.2	3,235.0	4,137.6	32,627.3	9,248.6	11,990.0	11,390.6	9,785.6	5,751.6	3,039.2	994.8
Mid-2004	53,046.2	10,327.3	3,016.7	3,197.7	4,112.9	32,836.8	9,388.0	11,953.7	11,495.1	9,882.1	5,813.0	3,066.8	1,002.3
Change 1991–2003													
Absolute	2,045.7	133.7	–402.7	29.5	506.8	1,526.1	–1,482.1	1,260.0	1,750.0	385.9	–74.2	249.2	211.0
Percentage	4.0	1.3	–11.8	0.9	14.0	4.9	-13.8	11.7	18.2	4.1	–1.3	8.9	26.9
Change 2003–2004													
Absolute	252.5	–53.6	8.5	–37.3	–24.7	209.5	139.4	–36.3	104.5	96.6	61.4	27.6	7.5
Percentage	0.5	-0.5	0.3	–1.2	-0.6	0.6	1.5	–0.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8

* Males aged 16–64; females aged 16–59

** Males aged 65 and over; females aged 60 and over

Note: figures may not add exactly due to rounding

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Table B **Components of population change, mid-1991 to mid-2004**

United Kingdom
England and Wales

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year to mid-year	Resident population at start of period	Components of change (mid-year to mid-year or annual averages)					Resident population at end of period
		Births	Deaths	Natural change	Migration and other changes	Total annual change	
United Kingdom							
1991–2001	57,439	731	631	100	68	167	59,113
2001–2003	59,113	672	603	69	151	230	59,554
2003–2004	59,554	707	603	104	177	281	59,835
England and Wales							
1991–2001	50,748	647	556	92	69	161	52,360
2001–2003	52,360	599	531	69	148	217	52,794
2003–2004	52,794	631	531	101	152	252	53,046

Note: Figures may not add exactly, due to rounding
Source: Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

The method used in Scotland is broadly similar but different approaches are used in particular for migration. Details can be found in the publication on the 2004-based mid-year estimates.

A description of the methods for producing the population estimates for Northern Ireland can be obtained from NISRA Customer Services by e-mailing: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk

Future Population Estimates for England and Wales

The Office for National Statistics has recently established the Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) project. This is primarily a forward looking research based project. Its focus is to investigate if there are ways to improve the migration and population statistics and to establish where it is possible to introduce changes to sources and methods that will improve the quality of the statistics in the future. Information on the IMPS project can be found on the National Statistics website: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/imps

Mid-2005 population estimates for the UK, England, and Wales are due to be published in August 2006. Estimates for Scotland will be published in April 2006 and July 2006 for Northern Ireland.

Availability of Population Estimates

On the Internet and StatBase®

The population estimates that are available on StatBase® can be accessed via the Internet. Population data, metadata, and methodology guides can be accessed most readily via the population estimates homepage: www.statistics.gov.uk/popest. Estimates for mid-1981 to mid-2004 are available.

Table C **Average annual percentage growth rates by country and by Government Office Region in England, mid-1991 to mid-2004**

Numbers (thousands)

Area	Population at mid-1991 (thousands)	Population at mid-2003 (thousands)	Population at mid-2004 (thousands)	Average annual percentage growth rates	
				1991–2003	2003–2004
England and Wales	**50,748.0**	**52,793.7**	**53,046.2**	*0.3*	*0.5*
England	**47,875.0**	**49,855.7**	**50,093.8**	***0.3***	***0.5***
England: Government Office Regions					
North East	2,587.0	2,539.4	2,545.1	*-0.2*	*0.2*
North West	6,843.0	6,804.5	6,827.2	*0.0*	*0.3*
Yorkshire and The Humber	4,936.1	5,009.3	5,038.8	*0.1*	*0.6*
East Midlands	4,011.4	4,252.3	4,279.7	*0.5*	*0.6*
West Midlands	5,229.7	5,319.9	5,334.0	*0.1*	*0.3*
East	5,121.1	5,462.9	5,491.3	*0.6*	*0.5*
London	6,829.3	7,387.9	7,429.2	*0.7*	*0.6*
South East	7,629.2	8,080.3	8,110.2	*0.5*	*0.4*
South West	4,688.2	4,999.3	5,038.2	*0.6*	*0.8*
Wales	**2,873.0**	**2,938.0**	**2,952.5**	***0.2***	***0.5***

Note: Figures may not sum exactly, due to rounding.
Source: Office for National Statistics.

Population estimates for Scotland are available from:
http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/index.html
Population estimates for Northern Ireland are available from:
http://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/financeandpersonnel/dmb/myear.html

On CD-ROM

In addition, population estimates, for England and Wales, can be made available in machine-readable format on CD-ROM – often in more detail than the figures supplied in published reports. A charge is made for these to cover costs. An order form can be printed from the Internet site. Descriptions of the methodology used to produce population estimates will be provided with data purchased on CD-ROM.

CD PE2004(1)

- The population of England and Wales (combined), England and Wales (separately), as at 30 June 2004 by sex and single year of age up to age 89 and 90+.
- The population of government office regions, counties, local authority districts/London boroughs and strategic health authorities in England and local health boards in Wales, as at 30 June 2004, by sex and quinary age groups, (under one year, 1–4 years, then in five year age groups up to 89 and 90+).
- A description of methodology used to produce national, local and health areas population estimates for mid-2004.

CD PE2004(2)

- Revised mid-2001 population estimates for England and Wales – national and subnational estimates as at 30 June 2001 by single year of age (national) and quinary age groups (subnational) – released 9 September 2004.
- Revised mid-2002 population estimates for England and Wales – national and subnational estimates as at 30 June 2002 by single year of age (national) and quinary age groups (subnational) – released 9 September 2004.
- Mid-2003 population estimates for England and Wales – national and subnational estimates as at 30 June 2003 by single year of age (national) and quinary age groups (subnational) – released 9 September 2004.

CD PE2004(3)

- Revised population estimates for England and Wales. Local and health areas by sex and age, mid-1992 to mid-2000, on 2001 boundaries. They are available by single year of age (national) and quinary age groups (subnational) – released 7 October 2004.

Report:

Project on Small Area Population Estimates for England and Wales

This report presents a summary of the work on the Small Area Population Estimates project set up by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This project was started in response to the increasing demand for small area statistics identified by initiatives such as New Deal for Communities, Best Value, the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal (encompassing Neighbourhood Statistics) and a review of customer needs for population statistics carried out by ONS.

Background

The initial aim of the project was to investigate the feasibility of producing an authoritative set of small area population estimates that would be available on a nationally consistent basis, and to make a recommendation as to the best method(s) and data sources to use.

The project considered:

- which data sources and methodologies might be appropriate
- what level of detail could be produced (in terms of age groups, gender and geography)
- how quality of estimates might be assessed
- what frequency of production might be possible.

Following on from this work, mid-2001 and mid-2002 Census Area Statistics (CAS) ward estimates have been published as experimental statistics.

Project progress

The project is being advised by a Steering Group which includes experts in demography and methodology from central and local government, and the academic sector. A Working Group has also been set up to assist the project team in their research work and draws further on expertise in central and local government.

Other consultation with users has included the forum of the Central and Local Information Partnership (CLIP) Population Sub-Group which has both central and local government representation. This is in addition to the user consultation which accompanied the published ward estimates when they were released as experimental statistics.

Research has looked at the provision of small area population estimates within the UK and abroad, and the methods and datasets used. Following on from this work, the project team identified several administrative datasets and methods that might be used to produce small area population estimates. Evaluation of the identified methods against a set of criteria was used to shortlist these methods. Following this evaluation three methods were shortlisted – Apportionment, Cohort Component and Ratio Change.

CAS ward estimates for mid-2002, consistent with the mid-2002 LA estimates, using the three shortlisted methods were produced. These sets of ward estimates were evaluated to identify if any particular method was intuitively better or poorer than the other methods. This evaluation included case studies to compare estimates from different methods for wards where, because of their characteristics we may expect them to be difficult to estimate. The administrative datasets used for these three methods have been described in a previous *Population Trends* article.[1] Comparisons were also made between the ward estimates for mid-2002 with mid-2001 Census based ward estimates.

The Ratio Change method was identified as the preferred method, though on the available evidence from the evaluation undertaken, no single method stood out. The published mid-2002 CAS ward estimates were produced from this Ratio Change method.

Release of experimental statistics and user consultation

The mid-2001 and mid-2002 CAS ward estimates by quinary age and sex were released as experimental statistics on the National Statistics website in April 2005. By definition, experimental statistics are statistics undergoing evaluation. They are published to help involve users and other interested parties in their development, as a means to build in quality at the earliest stage. These estimates are also available on the Neighbourhood Statistics website www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

The estimates can be downloaded from the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13893.

To accompany the release of the estimates there was a 12-week consultation period, comments were invited on a number of aspects of the quality of the mid-2001 and mid-2002 estimates.

The user consultation form and the ONS Response Document can be viewed or downloaded from the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/about/consultations/closed_WardPopEst.asp.

Some of the key findings from this user consultation are:

- a requirement from respondents for 'non-standard' age groups, for example 13–19, 16–19 and 18–19
- the majority of respondents indicated the quality of the estimates to be excellent or good
- a preference from users for statistical ward estimates rather than CAS ward estimates or Standard Table ward estimates. An explanation of these different ward geographies can be found on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/Statistical_CAS_ST_Wards.asp
- a favourable overall reaction to the estimates which gives an early indication of the suitability of the Ratio Change method to produce small area population estimates
- in some wards with a large armed forces presence there was an undercount in the experimental mid-2001 ward population estimates, this was caused by inconsistencies been Census and administrative counts of the armed forces population
- there is evidence to suggest that within a few LAs, some of the experimental mid-2001 ward estimates may have been underestimated and others overestimated. Such occurrences may also have been reflected in the experimental mid-2002 ward estimates.

These last two issues will be investigated further, and this investigation will cover England and Wales.

Further publication plans

In keeping with National Statistics geographic and statistical policy, ONS is currently focussing on producing population estimates for Super Output Areas (SOAs). However given the strong perceived requirement for estimates for statistical wards, ONS propose to investigate the feasibility of producing estimates for statistical wards from SOA estimates, whilst discontinuing the production of CAS ward estimates.

Further information about Super Output Areas is available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp.

The project team is currently looking to publish mid-2001, mid-2002 and mid-2003 Lower Layer and Middle Layer Super Output Area (SOA) estimates by March 2006. It is intended to publish Lower Layer SOA estimates by broad age group and sex (0–15, 16–29, 30–44, 45–64M/59F and 65+M/60+F) and Middle Layer SOA estimates by quinary age group and sex, thus reflecting the greater uncertainty over accuracy for increasingly smaller geographies.

A recasting methodology is currently being considered to derive statistical ward estimates from Middle Layer SOA estimates using an intermediate geography – postcodes from patient register records. If this method proves feasible then this would overcome the necessity for a base population from which to produce statistical ward estimates.

As the project team have already produced mid-2002 CAS ward estimates, and shall also be producing mid-2002 Middle Layer SOA estimates, then this will provide an opportunity to evaluate the recasting methodology by comparing the published CAS ward estimates with those from the recasting methodology.

If this method proves feasible then we will consider publishing statistical ward estimates on an annual basis to complement the intended annual production of SOA estimates.

For further information please contact the project team, e-mail SAPE@ons.gsi.gov.uk, telephone 01329 813545 or visit the project webpage on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/sape/default.asp.

Reference

1. Bates A (2004) Small Area Population Estimates project: data quality of administrative datasets. *Population Trends* **116**, pp 11–17.

Report:

Ability to speak Welsh in the censuses of population: a longitudinal analysis

Introduction

This report examines change in individuals' ability to speak Welsh by examining responses to the Welsh language question asked in the censuses of Wales. While data from successive censuses are useful for understanding overall population trends, they do not allow us to understand individual transitions in Welsh-speaking status, because they encompass change in the composition of the population, particularly that due to migration. Therefore, the analysis in this report is based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Longitudinal Study (LS), a record linkage study containing census information on a 1 per cent sample of the population. The LS is used to examine the relationship between individuals' ability to speak Welsh at one census and at the following census, and whether this relationship has changed between 1971 and 2001.

Welsh-speaking in the Census

The census has contained questions about Welsh language since 1891. This report is concerned solely with information on ability to speak Welsh, although questions about ability to read and write Welsh have also been included in the census since 1971 and are presented in census volumes (see Further Reading). In 2001, the Welsh-speaking question changed from that used since 1971 (Box). Before 2001, the question asked 'Do you speak Welsh?', although the precise formulation of the question varied slightly between 1971 and 1991. In 2001, the question asked 'Can you speak Welsh?' Evidence from the 1992 Welsh Social Survey suggests that this semantic change is unlikely to have a significant effect on the way most people respond to the question.[1]

Figure 1 shows the percentage of Welsh-speakers by age group at each census since 1971. In 1971, the proportion able to speak Welsh typically increased with age, with the highest proportion of Welsh-speakers observed among people over 65, and the lowest proportion among 3-4 year olds. Among adults, the proportion of Welsh-speakers typically declined at each subsequent census. For example, in 1971, one in four people aged 45 to 64 could speak Welsh, falling to one in six by 2001. However, among children there have been large increases in the proportion able to speak Welsh since 1981. Among 5–9 and 10–14 year olds, the percentage able to speak Welsh more than doubled between 1981 and 2001, although there were more moderate increases in the percentage speaking Welsh among pre-school children, aged 3–4. The uptake of Welsh among children resulted in larger proportions of children than adults speaking Welsh in 2001. This trend is promising

Box: Census Welsh language questions

1991

Does the person speak, read or write Welsh?

Please tick the appropriate box(es).

- Speaks Welsh
- Reads Welsh
- Writes Welsh
- Does not speak, read or write Welsh

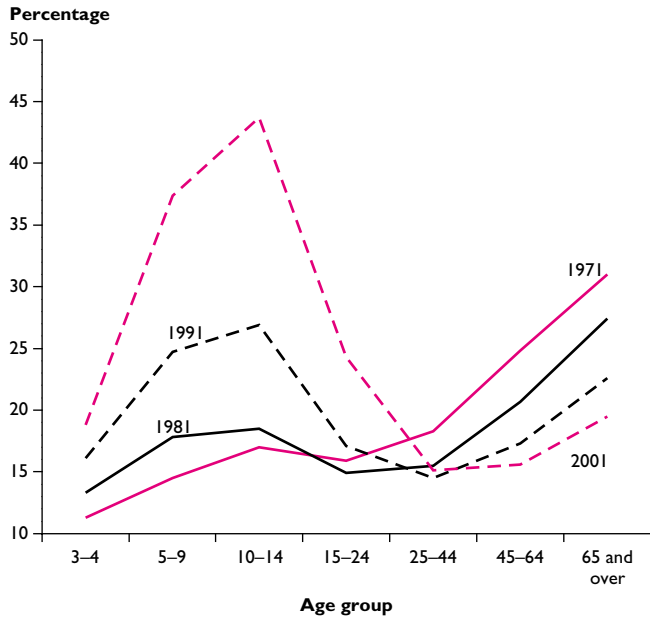
2001

Can you understand, speak, read, or write Welsh?

Tick all boxes that apply.

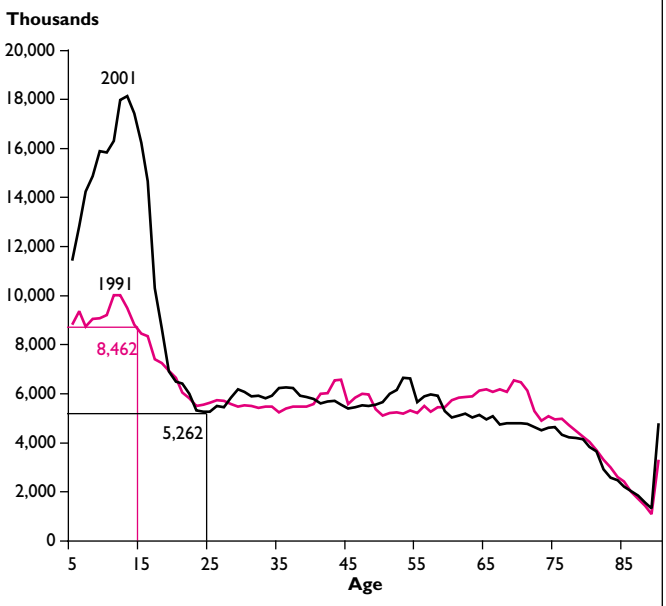
- Understand spoken Welsh
- Speak Welsh
- Read Welsh
- Write Welsh
- None of the above

Figure 1 Percentage of Welsh speakers by age and census



Sources: 1971 Census, 1981 Census, 1991 Census and 2001 Census

Figure 2 Welsh speakers by age in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses



Source: 2001 Census Commissioned table C0155 and 1991 equivalent

for the future of the language providing that young people retain the ability to speak Welsh as they grow older. However, comparing people who were of school age in 1991 and those ten years older in 2001, there were declines in the overall numbers of Welsh speakers (Figure 2). For example, there were 8,462 Welsh speakers aged 15 in 1991. By 2001, there were 5,262 Welsh speakers aged 25, a reduction of more than one in three.

Any changes in the number of Welsh speakers between two successive censuses arise from two causes: changes in the composition of the population due to deaths and migration, and changes occurring in that part of the population present and enumerated in both censuses.

The LS, by linking data for individuals, allows us to examine both aspects of change, including ability to speak Welsh in the population, which is concerned with maintenance and acquisition of the ability to speak the language. It is possible to see whether net changes in aggregate levels of Welsh speaking can be attributed to the same group of individuals and whether different age groups displayed different behaviours, in terms of switching to or from recording themselves as Welsh speakers.

Data

Individual transitions in the ability to speak Welsh as recorded in the census, can only be examined for members of the LS sample who were resident and enumerated in Wales at two successive censuses because a question about Welsh language is only asked in Wales. LS percentages of Welsh-speakers in this report relate to the population asked about Welsh language in a pair of consecutive censuses, beginning with 1971–1981; the population studied is aged three or over at the earlier in a pair of censuses. If people were born, died, or migrated into or out of Wales between two censuses, they cannot be included in the analysis of individual transitions. As a result, LS estimates of percentages speaking Welsh are somewhat higher than the published census results that relate to the entire population.

There are a number of reasons why people who were resident and enumerated in Wales at two successive censuses may have recorded a different response to the Welsh-speaking question:

- They may have completed the question incorrectly. They may also have an imputed Welsh speaking category at the 2001 Census if they had not answered the question about Welsh, or had recorded an inconsistent response.[2]
- Someone else, most frequently a parent in the case of children, may have completed the census form on a sample member's behalf, with a different view of the person's ability.
- They may have considered that their knowledge or usage of spoken Welsh changed.[3]

For each pair of censuses the LS provides information on some 20,000 individuals who were resident and enumerated in Wales at two consecutive censuses. The analyses in this report include imputed data about Welsh-speaking at the 2001 Census.

Results

Between 1971 and 1981, 5.5 per cent of the LS sample resident in Wales were recorded as having changed their Welsh-speaking status; 2.7 per cent 'lost' the ability to speak Welsh and 2.8 per cent acquired the ability. While the percentage recorded as having changed their ability to speak Welsh was very similar between 1981 and 1991, this figure increased to 7.4 per cent in 1991–2001 (Table 1).

The data show that, considering people of all ages together, there has been a small increase in the proportion of people who changed from recording that they spoke Welsh at an earlier census to stating that they could not speak Welsh at a later one (Table 2). Almost 13 per cent of people who stated that they spoke Welsh in 1971 reported that they could not speak Welsh by 1981. Between 1991 and 2001, around 17 per cent of those who could speak Welsh in 1991 reported that they were unable to speak the language in 2001.

Over the three decades since 1971 there has been a slight increase in the likelihood that someone who did *not* speak Welsh at one census would be recorded as speaking Welsh at the following census. For example, among those who reported that they could not speak Welsh in 1981, 3.6 per cent

Table 1 **Transitions in Welsh-speaking status, by pair of censuses: per cent of each paired census sample**

Ability to speak Welsh at earlier census	Ability to speak Welsh at later census: Could speak Welsh	Could not speak Welsh	Total
1971–1981			
Could speak Welsh	*18.5*	*2.7*	*21.2*
Could not speak Welsh	*2.8*	*76.0*	*78.8*
Total	*21.3*	*78.7*	*100.0*
			(Number=20,454)
1981–1991			
Could speak Welsh	*16.7*	*2.7*	*19.4*
Could not speak Welsh	*2.9*	*77.7*	*80.6*
Total	*19.6*	*80.4*	*100.0*
			(Number=20,489)
1991–2001			
Could speak Welsh	*15.6*	*3.1*	*18.7*
Could not speak Welsh	*4.3*	*77.0*	*81.3*
Total	*19.9*	*80.1*	*100.0*
			(Number=20,491)

Note: LS sample members usually resident in Wales at each pair of consecutive censuses.
Source: ONS Longitudinal Study, author's analysis

Table 2 **Change in Welsh-speaking status between two censuses by age group**

Age group at later census and pair of censuses	Per cent changing Welsh-speaking status between censuses*: Could not speak Welsh at earlier census	Could speak Welsh at earlier census	Per cent not changing Welsh-speaking status between censuses*: Could not speak Welsh at earlier census	Could speak Welsh at earlier census
13–24				
1971–1981	*5.2*	*20.5*	*94.8*	*79.5*
1981–1991	*7.2*	*20.7*	*92.8*	*79.3*
1991–2001	*17.2*	*27.6*	*82.8*	*72.4*
25–34				
1971–1981	*3.0*	*17.3*	*97.0*	*82.7*
1981–1991	*3.1*	*19.2*	*96.9*	*80.8*
1991–2001	*4.7*	*16.0*	*95.3*	*84.0*
35–44				
1971–1981	*2.5*	*11.3*	*97.5*	*88.7*
1981–1991	*2.6*	*12.1*	*97.4*	*87.9*
1991–2001	*3.4*	*17.4*	*96.6*	*82.6*
45–64				
1971–1981	*2.7*	*10.5*	*97.3*	*89.5*
1981–1991	*2.6*	*10.1*	*97.4*	*89.9*
1991–2001	*3.1*	*13.0*	*96.9*	*87.0*
65 and over				
1971–1981	*4.1*	*9.2*	*95.9*	*90.8*
1981–1991	*2.7*	*11.4*	*97.3*	*88.6*
1991–2001	*2.4*	*11.5*	*97.6*	*88.5*
All ages				
1971–1981	*3.5*	*12.8*	*96.5*	*87.2*
1981–1991	*3.6*	*13.8*	*96.4*	*86.2*
1991–2001	*5.3*	*16.6*	*94.7*	*83.4*

* The denominator is all those with the given Welsh-speaking status at the earlier census.
Note: LS sample members usually resident in Wales at each pair of consecutive censuses.
Source: ONS Longitudinal Study, author's analysis

reported that they could speak Welsh in 1991; between 1991 and 2001, the equivalent figure rose to 5.3 per cent. On the other hand, there has been a slight decrease in the likelihood that someone who spoke Welsh at one census would also be recorded as speaking Welsh in the following census. Among those recorded as Welsh-speakers in 1971, 87 per cent were recorded as Welsh-speakers in 1981, decreasing to 86.2 per cent of 1981 Welsh-speakers recorded as speaking Welsh in 1991, and 83.4 per cent of 1991 Welsh-speakers recorded as speaking Welsh in 2001.

However, maintenance of Welsh–speaking ability varies by age group (Table 2). While the proportion of Welsh-speakers who maintained the ability to speak Welsh has declined over time for all age groups, it was generally lower for younger people. Among 13–24 year olds, the proportion of Welsh-speakers who also spoke Welsh at a subsequent census fell from 79.5 per cent in 1971–1981 to 72.4 per cent in 1991–2001. Among people aged 65 and over, there was a relatively small decrease in the proportion maintaining the ability to speak Welsh, from 90.8 per cent in 1971–1981 to 88.5 per cent in 1991–2001.

The proportions acquiring the ability to speak Welsh between two censuses have also increased substantially among young people aged 13–24. This group was aged 3 to 14 at the earlier census of a pair, and as such includes people in secondary, further and higher education at a later census. By 1981, 5.2 per cent of 13–24 year olds who could not speak Welsh in 1971 had acquired the ability, compared with 17.2 per cent of 13–24 year olds in 1991–2001. Moderate increases in the proportions

Table 3 **Welsh-speakers at a later census: language status at earlier census by age group**

Column per cent	Per cent		
Ability to speak Welsh at earlier census and age group at later census	1971–1981	1981–1991	1991–2001
13–24			
Could speak Welsh	*74.5*	*71.2*	*57.5*
Could not speak Welsh	*25.5*	*28.8*	*42.5*
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
25–34			
Could speak Welsh	*85.5*	*82.9*	*79.8*
Could not speak Welsh	*14.5*	*17.1*	*20.2*
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
35–44			
Could speak Welsh	*88.7*	*86.7*	*80.3*
Could not speak Welsh	*11.3*	*13.3*	*19.7*
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
45–64			
Could speak Welsh	*90.8*	*88.9*	*84.8*
Could not speak Welsh	*9.2*	*11.1*	*15.2*
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
65 and over			
Could speak Welsh	*90.7*	*92.2*	*90.8*
Could not speak Welsh	*9.3*	*7.8*	*9.2*
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
All ages			
Could speak Welsh	*86.9*	*85.4*	*78.3*
Could not speak Welsh	*13.1*	*14.6*	*21.7*
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

Note: LS sample members usually resident in Wales at each pair of consecutive censuses.
Source: ONS Longitudinal Study, author's analysis

acquiring the ability to speak Welsh are also evident among adults aged 25 to 64. However, among people aged over 65 at a later census, there has been a decline in the number of people acquiring the ability to speak Welsh, decreasing from 4.1 per cent in 1971–81, to 2.7 per cent in 1981–1991, and 2.4 per cent in 1991–2001.

Table 3 illustrates the previous language capability of those who were Welsh-speaking at the later census of each pair of censuses. Among Welsh-speakers aged 13–24 in 2001, 42.5 per cent had been recorded as not speaking Welsh ten years earlier. This is a much higher percentage than in both 1991 and 1981 at 28.8 and 25.5 per cent respectively.

Key findings

- During the 1990s, a relative increase in the proportion of people acquiring the ability to speak Welsh, compared to those losing the ability, resulted in a net gain in the proportion of Welsh-speakers in Wales.
- While increases in Welsh-speaking were concentrated in younger age groups in the 1980s, between 1991 and 2001 the proportion of people speaking Welsh increased among all age groups, apart from the over 65s.
- Welsh-speaking as reported by the census, seems to be a less established ability for many now counted as Welsh-speakers than it was in the past. In 1981, 13.1 per cent of Welsh-speakers in the LS sample had not spoke Welsh a decade earlier, rising to 14.6 per cent in 1991 and 21.7 per cent in 2001.

Conclusion

The net effect of the gains and losses in Welsh-speakers between 1971 and 2001, was positive by 2001, in all age groups apart from the over 65s. Although some people who were recorded as speaking Welsh in 1991 were recorded as being unable to speak the language in 2001, they were outweighed by the numbers who acquired the ability to speak the language over the decade.

However, the LS analysis described is limited to the population usually resident in Wales in both 1991 and 2001. The numbers and percentages of those aged 13 and over able to speak Welsh recorded by the 2001 Census are also affected by in- and out-migration (by both Welsh and non-Welsh speakers), deaths, and language-ability transitions. Given that this analysis indicates net gains between 1991 and 2001 for all apart from the 65+ age group, any lower than expected percentages reported by the 2001 Census for other age groups are most likely to be the result of changes occurring in the population not covered by this analysis, including those migrating into and out of Wales in the intervening decade. It is hoped that future research using the LS to investigate out-migration patterns, of both Welsh and non-Welsh speakers, will shed light on this issue.

This analysis grouped ages 15–24 into a single category. Given that annual net in-migration to Wales peaks amongst 18 and 19-year-olds future analysis could split this group into two, 15–18 and 19–24, to distinguish between school pupils and school leavers.

Notes

1. In the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses people were asked "Do you speak Welsh?" whereas in 2001 the question was "Can you…?)". The Welsh Office's 1992 Welsh Social Survey provides evidence as to the effect of this semantic change. In that survey, respondents were asked "Do you speak Welsh" and subsequently asked another question with a choice of responses combining ability and frequency of usage. Of those who said they did speak Welsh in answer to the first question, 39 per cent went on to say that they were not fluent and a further 9 per cent said that although fluent they spoke it at most occasionally. "Do you speak Welsh" was thus often interpreted as a question of (not necessarily extensive) ability rather than as a question of usage. See 'A survey of the Welsh language: the 1992 Welsh Social Survey' in *Statistical News*, Autumn 1993, HMSO: London. http://www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/download.php/pID=35003.2
2. In 2001, 5.5 per cent of the Welsh language questions were not answered. For these, responses were imputed, that is, for 153,000 individuals whether they could speak Welsh or not was estimated. No knowledge of Welsh was imputed slightly more often than found in respondents. http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/downloads/itemnonrespweb.xls; http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/editimputevrep.asp
3. See note 1. The 1992 Welsh Social Survey provides evidence of the scale of potential *contemporaneous* disagreement between a head of household's opinion of whether a member of the household spoke Welsh and that individual's own opinion. For individuals aged 30 or over, around 3 per cent of assessments differed.

Further reading

Office for National Statistics (2004) *Census 2001: Report on the Welsh language*. TSO: London.

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (1983) *Census 1981 Welsh language in Wales*. HMSO: London.

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (1994) 1991 Census Cyfrifiad *1991 Welsh language/Cymraeg Wales/Cymru*. HMSO: London.

Welsh Office (1995) *1992 Welsh Social Survey*. Welsh Office: Cardiff. http://www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=6&pID=109&nID=1157

Useful website addresses

Welsh Language Board's statistical analyses pertaining to Welsh: http://www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=6&pID=109&search=2&ncID=66

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Annual Update:

Births in 2004 in England and Wales

Introduction

This Update summarises some of the findings from the Office for National Statistics annual reference volume *Birth statistics 2004* (series FM1 no. 33), which was published in December 2005. It presents data and analysis on recent trends in live birth statistics in England and Wales, and focuses on characteristics of births occurring in 2004. Particular attention is given to:

- number of births and total fertility rate
- timing of childbearing
- family size
- births by marital status
- multiple births
- fertility patterns within the United Kingdom
- births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom.

The annual reference volume contains more detailed information on these, and other, themes. It is available on the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=5768).

Number of births and total fertility rate

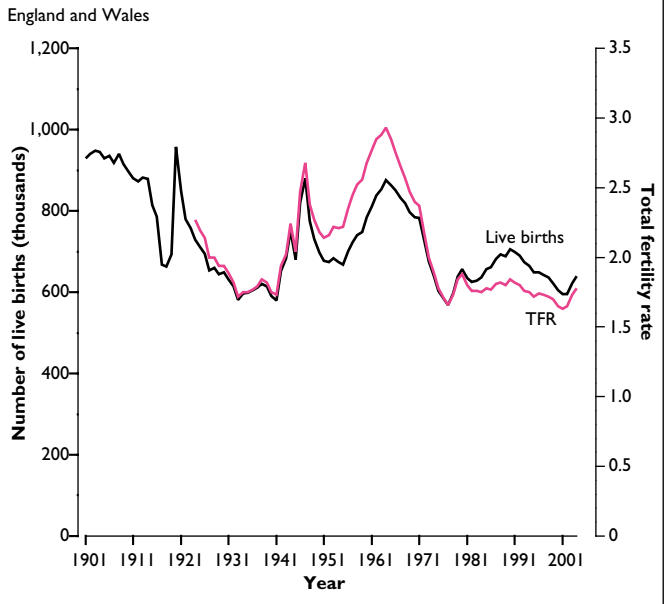
There were 639,721 live births in England and Wales in 2004. This is an increase of 2.9 per cent on the 2003 figure of 621,469, which is the third successive annual percentage rise in live births since 2002. It is also the highest annual number of live births since 1997. The number of live births and total fertility rate fluctuated throughout the twentieth century with very sharp peaks at the end of both world wars (Figure 1). Live births peaked at near post war levels again in 1964, when the figure was 875,972, but since then lower numbers have been seen. The lowest recorded number of births in the twentieth century was 569,259 in 1977. In more recent years, births reached a low of 594,634 in 2001.

The total fertility rate (TFR), which is the sum of the age-specific fertility rates expressed per woman, is a useful summary measure as it can be used to examine both changes in fertility over time and between populations by removing the effect of different age distributions. It can be interpreted as the average number of children per woman that would be born to a group of women if current age-specific patterns of fertility persisted throughout their childbearing life. Care should be taken in interpreting the TFR as indicative of future levels of childbearing.

The TFR is a synthetic measure since age-specific fertility rates do not normally remain stable during the childbearing life span of a woman. Over the last two decades fertility rates have decreased among younger women and increased among older women so the current TFR may underestimate the eventual average number of children born to current women of childbearing age in England and Wales.

In 2004 the TFR for England and Wales was 1.78 children per woman, an increase of 2.9 per cent from 1.73 in 2003. This reflects the comparable percentage increase in the number of live births in 2004. It also continues the rise in the TFR of 4.9 per cent in 2003 and brings the TFR to the highest level since 1992. The lowest ever recorded TFR was 1.63 in 2001. The increase in the number of births since the upturn in 2002 reflects a rise in underlying fertility whereas the rise in births seen in the 1980s was due mainly to the changing age distribution of the female population rather than a rise in fertility (Figure 1).

Figure 1 **Total number of live births and total fertility rate (TFR), 1901–2004**



Source: FM1 2004 Tables 1.1a and 1.4

Timing of childbearing

The trend towards later childbearing continued in 2004. Figure 2 shows that, over the last two decades, fertility of women in their thirties and forties has increased, while that of women in their twenties or younger has decreased. For the first time ever the fertility rate of women aged 30–34 overtook the rate of women aged 25–29. The fertility rate amongst women aged 30–34 was 99.4 live births per thousand women, an increase of 4.9 per cent on the 2003 rate of 94.8 live births per thousand women and is the highest fertility rate in any age group since 1998.

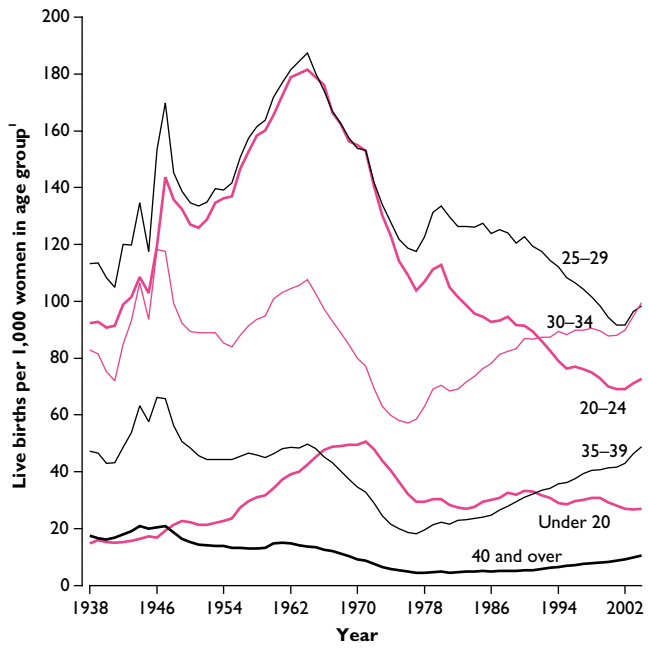
Age specific fertility rates increased in all age groups in 2004 with the largest increase being among women aged 35 and over. Fertility amongst women aged 35–39 increased by 5.4 per cent in 2004 to 48.9 live births per thousand women and amongst women aged 40 and over fertility increased by 6.1 per cent to 10.4 live births per thousand women. The rise in fertility among women aged under 30 is a reversal of the long-term decline in fertility, but the reasons behind this change are not yet understood.

As a result of rising fertility among women in their thirties, their fertility rates are now at levels last seen for this age group in the 1960s. However, in 2004 a greater proportion of births to women of this age were first or second births than in the 1960s, when a greater proportion of births were to women who already had at least two children.

In 2004, for all live births, the average (mean) age of the mother was 29.4 years, the same as in 2003. In 1994, the average age of mothers was 28.4. When standardised to take account of the changing age structure of the female population, the increase was from 28.1 years in 1994 to 28.9 in 2004. The average age of women at first birth was 27.5 years in 2004, the same as in 2003 and compared with 26.5 years in 1994. When standardised, mean age at first birth increased from 26.0 years in 1994 to 27.1 in 2004. The average age at first birth is an age-standardised measure which allows fertility trends to be separated out from the effects of changes in the population's age structure over time. It is useful for comparing fertility pattern across population subgroups. The average age at first birth is based on the estimated true birth order, that is, all births whether inside or outside marriage.[1]

Figure 2 Age-specific fertility rates, 1938–2004

England and Wales



1 The rates for women aged under 20 and 40 and over are based upon the population of women aged under 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.
Source: FM1 2004 Table 3.1b

Table 1 Average number of liveborn children per woman by age and year of birth of woman, 1929–1984

England and Wales

Year of birth of woman	Age of woman (completed years)					
	20	25	30	35	40	45[1]
1929	0.19	0.90	1.61	2.05	2.23	2.26
1934	0.20	1.04	1.88	2.28	2.41	2.42
1939	0.26	1.22	1.98	2.27	2.35	2.36
1944	0.34	1.24	1.88	2.11	2.20	2.21
1949	0.35	1.09	1.67	1.96	2.06	2.08
1954	0.33	0.93	1.54	1.88	2.00	2.02
1959	0.24	0.82	1.43	1.81	1.95	1.98
1964	0.20	0.71	1.31	1.71	1.88	
1969	0.22	0.69	1.23	1.65		
1974	0.22	0.61	1.11			
1979	0.22	0.59				
1984	0.20					

1 Includes births at ages 45 and over, achieved up to the end of 2004.
Source: FM1 2004 Table 10.2

Family size

Changes in family size have a long-term impact on the population structure. Estimates of the average number of children that will be born to women contribute to estimates of the size of the population in the future. An average family size of just under 2.1 children per woman is needed for the population in the longer term to replace itself if mortality rates are constant and there is no net migration.[2]

Cohort analysis compares the childbearing patterns of women born in different years. It can be used to provide the average completed family size for women born in successive years. The average completed family size has decreased in the last 20 years (Table 1).

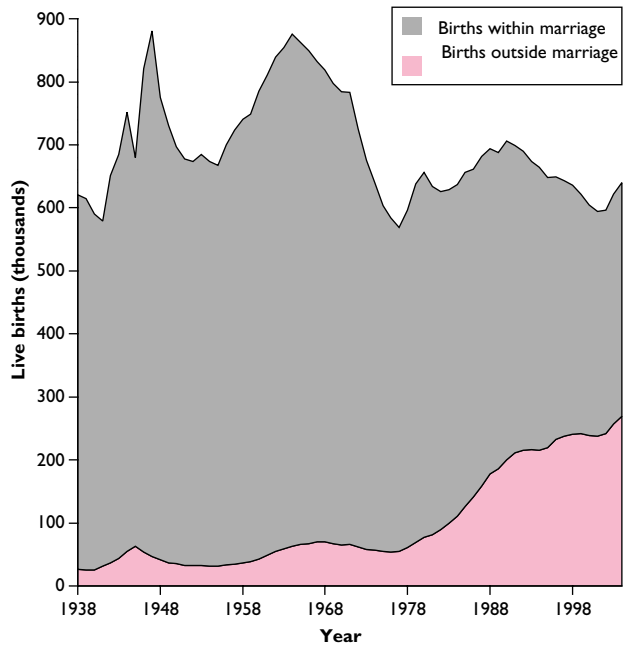
Women born in the 1930s had the largest number of children, with an average of just under 2.4 per woman. Those born in the late 1950s had fewer children, with an average of just under 2 per woman. Cohort analysis also shows how the age at which women first become mothers has increased: over 80 per cent of women born in 1940 had given birth by the age of 30, compared with less than 60 per cent of those born in the early 1970s.

Marital status

The proportion of live births outside marriage has been increasing year on year since the early 1970s. In 2004, 42.2 per cent of live births were outside marriage compared to 32.4 per cent in 1994 (Figure 3). Figure 4 shows that the percentage of births outside marriage is higher for all age groups in 2004 than in 1994. Women under 30 have the highest percentage of births outside marriage, with the highest proportions at the youngest ages: 91 per cent of births to teenagers occurred outside marriage in 2004, while in 1994 this was 85 per cent. The proportion of 20–24 year olds giving birth outside marriage has markedly increased from one-half in 1994 to two-thirds in 2004. Similarly, there has been a substantial increase in the number of births outside marriage to 25–29 year olds from 26 to 38 per cent. Of the births registered outside marriage in 2004, 64 per cent were registered jointly by parents living at the same address, the same proportion as in 2003. Seven per cent of all births in 2004 were sole registrations; only the mother s details are recorded on these birth registrations.

Figure 3 Number of live births within and outside marriage, 1938–2004

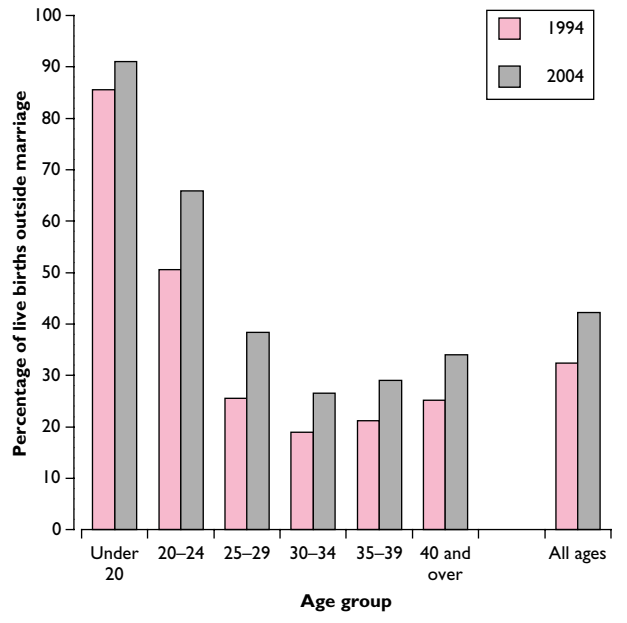
England and Wales



Source: FM1 2004 Table 1.1a

Figure 4 Percentage of live births outside marriage, by age of mother, 1994 and 2004

England and Wales



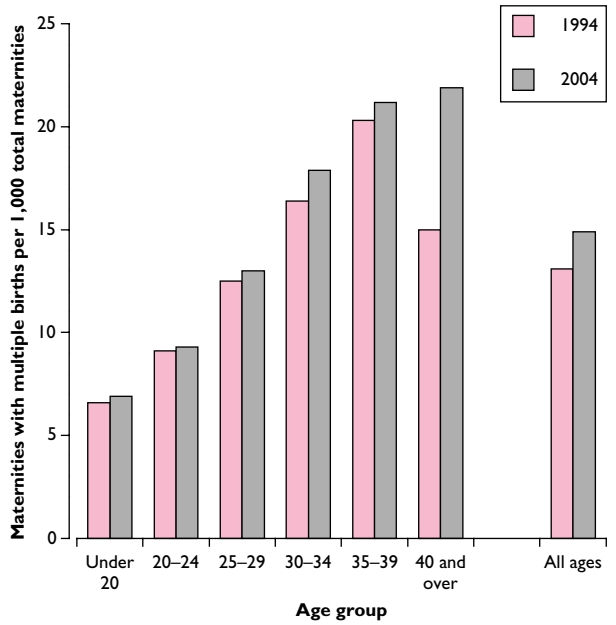
Source: FM1 2004 Table 3.1a

Multiple births

In 2004, 9,294 women gave birth to twins, 147 to triplets and five to quadruplets. These maternities involved both live births and stillbirths. The multiple maternity rate increased to 14.9 maternities with multiple births per 1,000 women giving birth in 2004. This is an increase on the rate in 2003 when it was 14.8 and is 13 per cent higher than the rate in 1994 (13.2). This long-term trend of an increasing multiple birth rate is also shown by multiple maternity rates being higher for every age group in 2004 than ten years previously (Figure 5).

Figure 5 Multiple maternity rates, by age of mother, 1994 and 2004

England and Wales



Source: FM1 2004 Table 6.1b

Figure 5 also shows that the likelihood of women having multiple births in 2004 increased in all age groups. Women aged 40 and over experienced the highest multiple maternity rate (21.6 per 1,000 all maternities) and also the largest increase in this rate. In 1994, the highest multiple maternity rate was for women aged 35–39. Married women are also more likely to have a multiple birth than unmarried women: in 2004 the multiple maternity rate for married women was 16.3 per 1,000 maternities, compared with 16.6 in 2003. The multiple maternity rate for unmarried women slightly increased to 13.0 per 1,000 maternities in 2004 compared with 12.3 in 2003.

Fertility patterns within the United Kingdom

In 2004, Wales was the only constituent country of the United Kingdom where more than half of births (51.3 per cent) were outside marriage. Northern Ireland had the lowest proportion of births outside marriage (34.5 per cent), while in the United Kingdom as a whole 42.3 per cent of births were outside marriage (Table 2). The TFR for the United Kingdom increased from 1.71 in 2003 to 1.77 in 2004. Among the constituent countries, the largest increase in TFR was in Scotland, where it rose by 3.9 per cent on the 2003 figure to 1.60 in 2004; the smallest increase was in England, with the TFR rising by 2.9 per cent to 1.78. Scotland's TFR is the lowest of the constituent countries, while Northern Ireland had the highest TFR (1.87).

Table 2 **Total fertility rate, live birth rates (by age of mother), percentage of births outside marriage, and percentage of births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom, by area of usual residence, 2004**

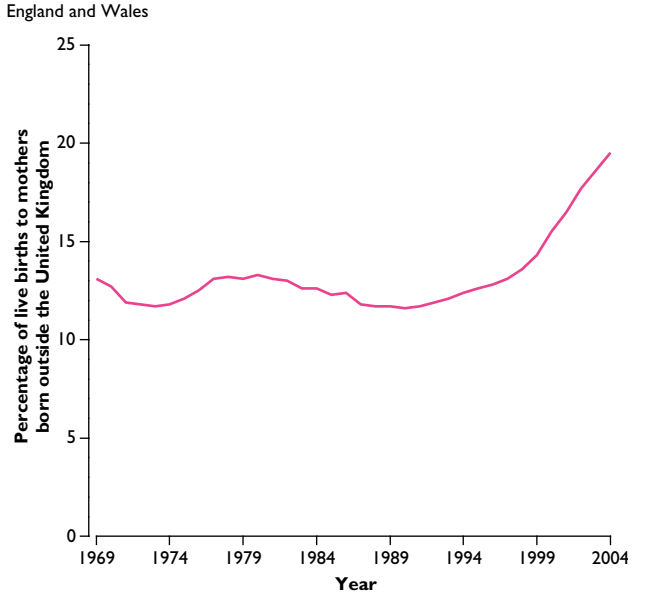
Area of usual residence	Total fertility rate	Age-specific fertility rates[1]							Percentage of births outside marriage	Percentage of births to mothers born outside the UK
		All ages	<20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40+		
North East	1.71	53.6	34.0	78.3	101.3	83.4	36.6	6.8	*54.1*	*7.2*
North West	1.81	57.7	30.4	78.8	104.4	95.7	43.4	8.3	*48.8*	*12.3*
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.82	58.1	32.7	80.5	107.3	94.8	40.4	7.5	*46.0*	*13.2*
East Midlands	1.76	55.8	27.1	71.6	106.1	95.1	42.8	8.3	*45.0*	*11.5*
West Midlands	1.91	61.1	30.9	86.3	111.6	98.8	44.7	8.9	*43.2*	*17.1*
East	1.83	59.0	21.4	72.9	105.1	106.3	49.8	10.1	*38.5*	*15.2*
London	1.76	62.5	24.6	65.0	78.7	101.3	65.4	17.7	*34.5*	*49.2*
South East	1.77	57.4	20.6	61.2	96.1	108.9	54.3	11.6	*36.8*	*15.8*
South West	1.74	54.7	22.3	65.4	101.4	99.2	47.8	9.6	*42.3*	*9.4*
United Kingdom[2]	1.77	57.7	26.7	71.5	98.0	99.1	48.6	10.1	*42.3*	*18.2*
England[2]	1.78	58.4	26.5	72.4	98.0	99.9	49.4	10.5	*41.7*	*20.1*
Wales[2]	1.77	55.7	32.2	78.3	105.4	90.4	38.2	8.2	*51.3*	*7.1*
Scotland	1.60	51.0	26.1	61.7	89.4	90.3	43.3	8.2	*46.7*	*7.8*
Northern Ireland	1.87	60.6	23.0	62.8	109.8	112.6	56.1	9.5	*34.5*	*8.3*

1 The rates for women of all ages, under 20, and 40 and over are based upon the population of women aged 15–44, 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.
2 Figures for England and Wales separately exclude events for persons usually resident outside England and Wales (212 in 2004). These events are included in the totals for the United Kingdom.
Source: Office for National Statistics (FM1 2004 Tables 7.1, 7.3 and 9.2), General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Within England, the West Midlands had the highest TFR (1.91) and the North East the lowest (1.71). All Government Office Regions in England experienced an increase in TFR between 2003 and 2004. The North West experienced the highest increase in TFR of 4.6 per cent and the South West experienced the smallest increase of 2.3 per cent. Only in the North East were more than half of live births outside marriage (54.1 per cent); the lowest percentage of births outside marriage was in London (34.5 per cent).

There was considerable variation in fertility in different age groups across England and Wales in 2004. The North East experienced the highest teenage birth rate, with 34.0 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–19, while the South East had the lowest rate at 20.6 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19. In London, the East and the South East the highest fertility rates were among women in their early thirties; in all other regions and in Wales, women aged 25–29 had the highest rates.

Figure 6 **Percentage of live births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom, 1969–2004**



Source: FM1 2004 Table 9.1

Births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom

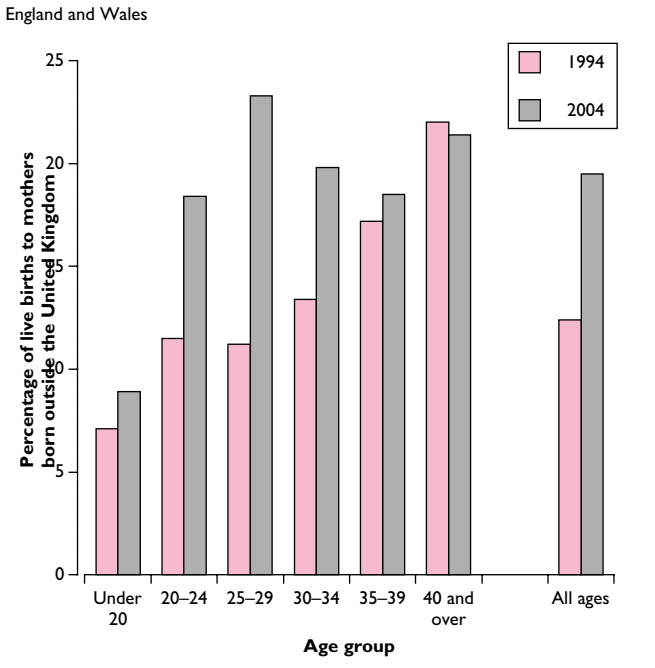
There were 124,563 births in 2004 to mothers born outside the United Kingdom, accounting for 19.5 per cent of all live births in England and Wales. This is the highest proportion since the collection of the parents' country of birth at birth registration was introduced in 1969. The proportion in 2004 is 4.8 per cent higher than in 2003. The increase continues the marked rise in this proportion seen over the last decade: the proportion of births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom has risen by 57 per cent between 1994 and 2004 (Figure 6).

When only those births that include the father's details on the registration are considered, 19.9 per cent of births were to mothers born outside the United Kingdom and 13.5 per cent of births had both parents born outside the United Kingdom. These two proportions indicate that for a third of overseas-born mothers the child's father was born in the United Kingdom.

Figure 7 shows that the majority of the increase over the last ten years in the proportion of live births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom is among women who are in their twenties and early thirties. Since 1994, the percentage of live births to mothers aged 25–29 born outside the United Kingdom has more than doubled to 23.3 per cent in 2004. For women aged 20–24 born outside the United Kingdom the number has increased from 11.5 per cent in 1994 to 18.4 in 2004. Births to women aged 30–34 born outside the United Kingdom has increased by nearly a half from 13.4 in 1994 to 19.8 in 2004. There was a lower percentage of live births to women aged 40 and over born outside the United Kingdom in 2004 (21.4) than in 1994 (22.0).

In England, 20.1 per cent of births were to mothers born outside the United Kingdom, while in Wales the proportion was 7.1 per cent. Among the Government Office Regions in England, London had the highest percentage of live births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom at 49.2 per cent (Table 2). The next highest proportion was in the West Midlands (17.1 per cent), while the North East had the lowest (7.2 per cent).

Figure 7 **Percentage of live births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom, by age of mother, 1994 and 2004**



Source: FM1 2004 Table 9.4

Background notes

The unstandardised average (mean) age does not take into account the changing age structure of the population.

The standardised average (mean) age is a measure which allows fertility trends to be separated out from the effects of changes in the population's age structure over time. It is useful for comparing fertility patterns across population subgroups.

The population estimates used to calculate the fertility rates in this Update were the most up-to-date at the time of publication. The estimates are based on the 2001 Census. Population estimates for mid-2004 were published on 25 August 2005. Revised estimates for 1992 to 2000 were published on 7 October 2004. More information on population estimates can be found on the National Statistics website http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest.

References

1. For an explanation of how true birth order is calculated see Smallwood S (2002) New estimates of trends in births by birth order in England and Wales. *Population Trends* **108**, pp 32–48. These estimates have recently been recalculated for 2004 and are included in Table 1.7b in *Birth Statistics* series FM1 no. **33**.

2. Smallwood S and Chamberlain J (2005). Replacement Fertility, what has it been and what does it mean? *Population Trends* **119**, pp 16–27.

Key findings

- There were 639,721 live births in England and Wales in 2004, an increase of 2.9 per cent compared with 2003, and the highest number of births since 1997.
- The TFR for England and Wales was 1.78 in 2004, an increase of 2.9 per cent from 1.73 in 2003.
- For the first time the highest fertility rate was amongst women aged 30–34. Their rate increased to 99.4 live births per thousand women.
- The average (mean) age of women giving birth remained at 29.4 years, while the average age for women at first birth increased to 27.5 years.
- The percentage of births outside marriage continued to rise. In 2004, 42.2 per cent of births were outside marriage.
- There was a small increase in the multiple maternity rate to 14.9 per 1,000 all maternities in 2004. The likelihood of women having multiple births was higher at every age in 2004 than ten years previously.
- All Government Office Regions in England experienced an increase in the TFR in 2004. The largest increase (4.6 per cent) was in the North West, the lowest was in the South West (2.3 per cent).
- In 2004, the North East was the only Government Office Region where over half of all births occurred outside marriage. It also had the highest teenage birth rate, the lowest TFR, and the lowest proportion of births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom.
- Births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom accounted for 19.5 per cent of all births in 2004. This is 57 per cent higher than the proportion ten years previously. The increases were predominantly in young mothers under 35.

Other population and health articles, publications and data

Health Statistics Quarterly 29

Publication 23 February 2006

Planned articles:
- Residents and staff in communal establishments: data quality issues in the 2001 Census
- Mortality in southern England during the 2003 heat wave by place of death
- Health expectancies in the UK and its constituent countries 2001–2002
- The impact of introduction of ICD-10 on respiratory diseases mortality in England and Wales
- Suicide and occupation in Scotland 1981–1999

Reports:
- Conceptions in England and Wales, 2004
- Deaths related to drug poisoning: England and Wales, 2000–2004
- Death involving MRSA: England and Wales, 2000–2004

Annual Update:
- Mortality Statistics, cause: England and Wales, 2004

Population Trends 123

Publication 30 March 2006

Planned articles:
- Ratio change methodology used for producing mid-2003 SOA and OA population estimates for Northern Ireland
- Making an estimate of the number of people and households for output areas in the 2001 Census
- National population projections 2004-based

Forthcoming Annual Reference Volumes

Title	Planned publication
Birth statistics 2004, FM1 no. 33*	December 2005
Cancer statistics: registration 2003, MB1 no. 34*	December 2005
Congenital anomaly statistics 2004, MB3 no. 19*	December 2005
Mortality statistics: cause 2004, DH2 no. 30*	December 2005

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