

Health Statistics Quarterly

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About the Office for National Statistics

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in brief

Contraception and Sexual Health, 2004/05

Questions on contraceptive use and sexual health were included in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Omnibus Survey in June, September and November 2004 and March 2005. Questions were asked of women aged 16–49 and men aged 16–69. The report based on this module contains comparisons with results from the ONS Omnibus surveys 1997 to 2004. Each year approximately 4,000 adults are interviewed in Great Britain.

Findings from the 2004/05 report include:

Contraceptive use among women aged under 50

Over half (53 per cent) of all women aged 16–49 reported that they were currently using at least one method of non-surgical contraception. The most popular method of contraception remains the contraceptive pill: a quarter (25 per cent) of women reported that they were currently using this method. The second most popular method was the male condom, used by 22 per cent of women aged 16–49. Use of both the contraceptive pill and the male condom was highest among younger women and fell with age.

A quarter (25 per cent) of all women were currently not using a method of contraception, the majority of whom were not currently in a heterosexual relationship. Women aged under 25 were most likely not to be in a heterosexual relationship (43 per cent of women aged 16–17, 20 per cent of women aged 18–19 and 18 per cent of those aged 20–24).

Emergency contraception

Seven per cent of women aged 16–49 had used the 'morning after pill' at least once during the last year: six per cent of women used the 'morning after pill' once during that period, one per cent used it twice and fewer than one per

cent used it more than twice. The emergency IUD was used by fewer than one per cent of women in the year prior to interview.

Only two per cent of women not currently using contraception reported using the 'morning after pill' compared with seven per cent of women currently using contraception.

Sterilisation and vasectomies

Around a tenth (11 per cent) of women aged 16–49 and just under two-tenths (17 per cent) of men aged 16–69 are sterilised. The likelihood of a man or woman having been sterilised rose with age.

The majority of men and women reported having had their sterilisation operations carried out by the NHS, although men were more likely than women to have had their operation done outside the NHS (28 per cent compared with 4 per cent).

Sexual behaviour

More than nine in ten (94 per cent) men aged 16–69 had sex with women, one per cent had sex with men. Four per cent of men aged 16–69 had not yet had a sexual relationship. Men aged under 20 were those most likely to not yet have had a sexual relationship.

Around three-quarters of men aged 16–69 (74 per cent) and four-fifths of women aged 16–49 (80 per cent) had one sexual partner during the year prior to interview. Nine per cent of men and seven per cent of women had two or three sexual partners and a further four per cent of men and two per cent of women had four or more sexual partners in the past year. As may be expected, percentages differ markedly by age and by marital status.

Condom use

Two-fifths of men (40 per cent) and just under half of women (47 per cent) aged 16–49 who were either currently in a sexual relationship or had been in the last year used a condom in the year prior to their interview.

Respondents who used a condom were most likely to be in the younger age groups and to have had more than one sexual partner in the past year.

Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections

Around two-thirds of men aged 16–69 (67 per cent) and women aged 16–49 (63 per cent) said that their behaviour had not been influenced by what they had heard about HIV, AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

However, 25 per cent of men aged 16–69 and 27 per cent of women aged 16–49 said that what they had heard about HIV, AIDS and STIs had influenced them to use a condom more often. Seven per cent of men and six per cent of women said they were having fewer one night stands, and four per cent of men and eight per cent of women said that they now have a test for STIs when they change partners.

The proportion of men aged 16–69 and women aged 16–49 who were able to identify chlamydia as a sexually transmitted infection from a list of diseases and infections has risen steadily since the question was first asked within the 2000/01 survey, from 35 per cent of men aged 16–69 and 65 per cent of women aged 16–49 in 2000/01 to 76 per cent and 91 per cent respectively in 2004/05.

Contraception and Sexual Health, 2004/05, OS no.28 is published by ONS (Free, ISBN 1 85774 612 0) and can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=6988



Focus on Older People

In November 2005 the second full report in the 'Focus on' series – *Focus on Older People* – was published. Focus on Older People paints a picture of people aged 50 and over in the UK. It looks at their characteristics, lifestyles and experiences, placing particular emphasis on changes with age.

There were 20.0 million people aged 50 and over in the UK in 2003. This was a 44 per cent increase over five decades, from 13.8 million in 1951. The number is projected to increase by a further 36 per cent by 2031, to 27.2 million people.

Older women outnumber older men. Women can expect to live longer than men, with life expectancy at birth in the UK being 80.5 years for women and 75.9 years for men in 2002. There were 85 men in the UK aged 50 and over for every 100 women of the same age group in 2003. However, women are also more likely to have more years in poor health.

The proportion of older people with a long-term illness or disability (LLTI) that restricts their daily activities increases with age. Just over a quarter of men and women aged 50–64 reported

such a disability compared with two-thirds of men and three-quarters of women aged 85 and over.

Family members provide the majority of social care in the community. In 2001/02, over three-quarters (78 per cent) of all older people who reported having mobility problems were helped by their spouse or other household members.

As well as receiving informal care, older people are also major providers of care. In 2001, 1.2 million men and 1.6 million women aged 50 and over in England and Wales were providing unpaid care to family members, neighbours or relatives.

The report can be accessed at: www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/olderpeople

Focus on Older People

Palgrave Macmillan, £40, ISBN 1-4039-9751-9. Available by calling 01256 302611 or online at www.palgrave.com/ons



Population estimates: mid-2004

England and Wales/United Kingdom

On 25 August 2005 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published the mid-2004 population estimates. These give estimates

of the population for the United Kingdom; Constituent Countries; Local Authorities in England and Wales; Local Health Boards in Wales; and Strategic Health Authorities and Government Office Regions in England. Full information on these mid-year population estimates can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/poest

Making a population estimate in England and Wales was also 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: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575.

ONS has recently established the Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) project. This is primarily a 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: www.statistics.gov.uk/imps

Scotland

Mid-2004 population estimates for Scotland were released by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) on 27 April 2005. Information on these estimates can be found at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/recently-published-population-estimates/index.html

Northern Ireland

Mid-2004 population estimates for Northern Ireland were released by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) on 29 July 2005. Information on these estimates can be found at www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/financeandpersonnel/DMB/publications.htm

Recent Publications

Contraception and Sexual Health 2004/05, OS No. 28 (October, available at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlntr=6988).

Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain, 2004 (Palgrave Macmillan, £50, August, ISBN 1-4039-8637-1).

Mortality statistics: general, England and Wales, 2003. Series DHI No. 36 (September, available at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=272).

Population Trends 121 (Palgrave Macmillan, £25, September, ISBN 1-4039-9564-8).

To order any of the above publications from Palgrave Macmillan please contact www.palgrave.com/ONS

All publications are also available free of charge at www.statistics.gov.uk

Health indicators

England and Wales

Figure A

Population change (mid-year to mid-year)

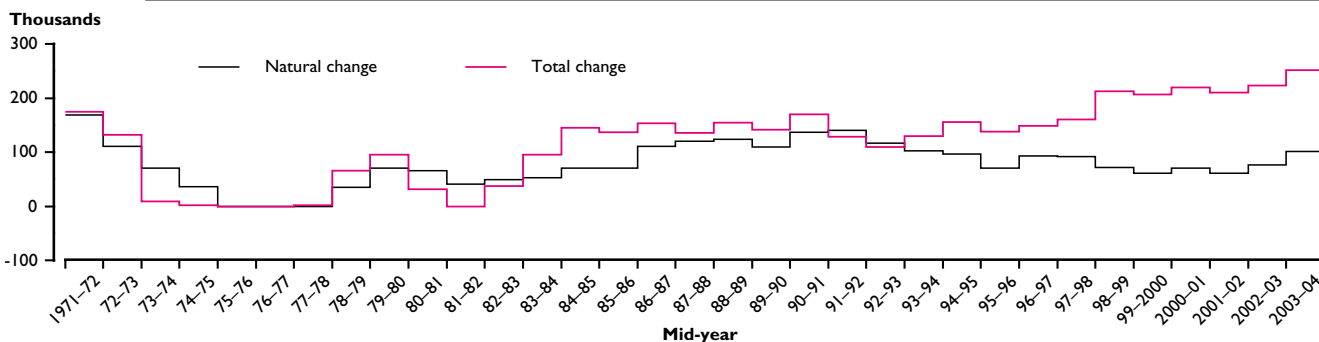


Figure B

Age-standardised mortality rate¹

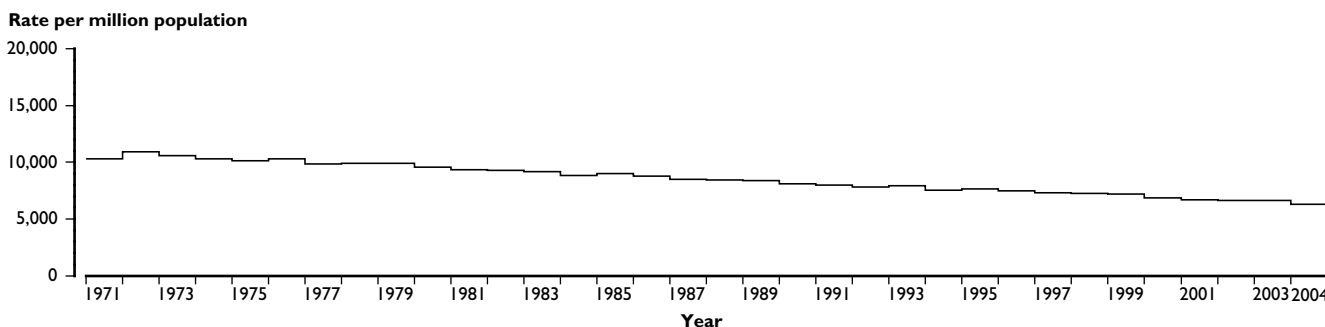


Figure C

Infant mortality (under 1 year)

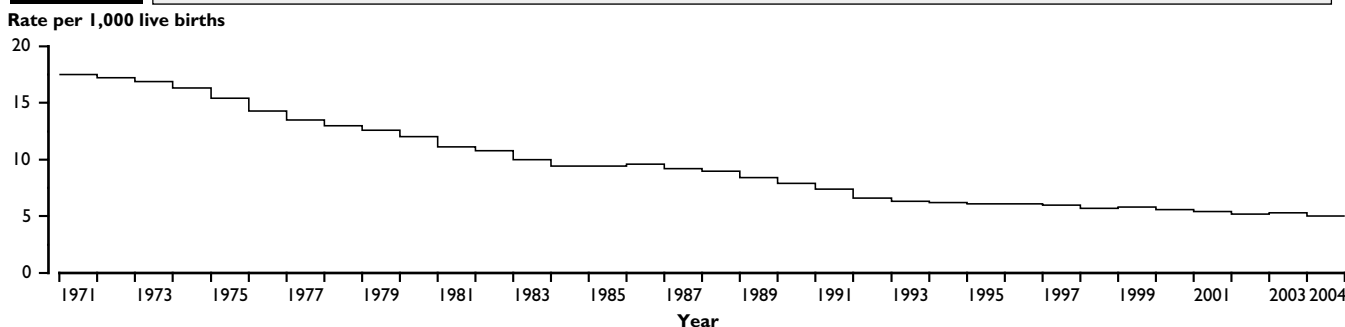
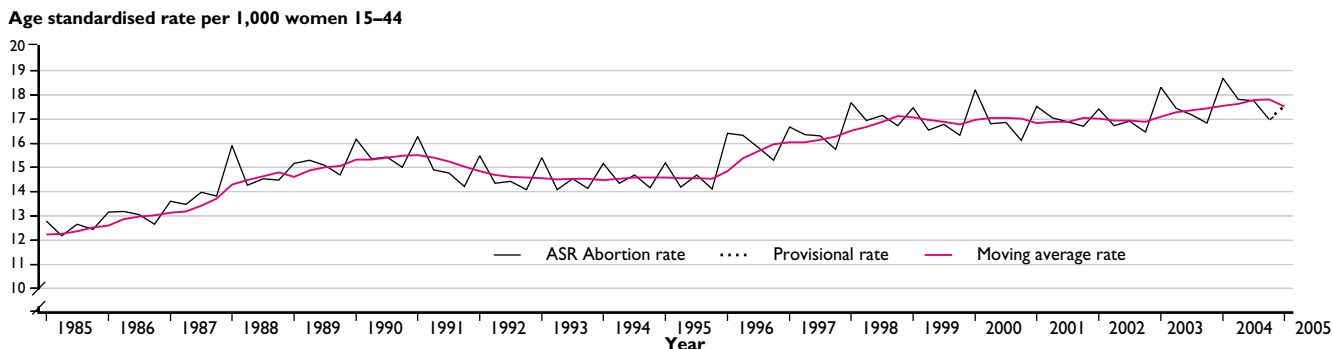


Figure D

Age-standardised quarterly abortion rates – residents²



¹ The age-standardised mortality rate for 2004 is based on mid 2004 population estimates published on the 25 August 2005.

² Rates for 2004 and March quarter 2005 are based on 2004 population projections.

Leading causes of death in England and Wales – how should we group causes?

Clare Griffiths, Cleo Rooney,
Anita Brock
Office for National Statistics

This article examines how best to identify the leading causes of mortality in England and Wales, by using different ways of grouping causes of death, based on a list developed by the World Health Organization (WHO). Four different versions of this list are compared. The leading cause of death across all age groups depends on the ways in which common diseases and external causes are aggregated or disaggregated into groups. Areas of particular debate, examined in this article, are the grouping or splitting of accidents by mechanism and cancers by site within leading cause lists. These affect which causes appear in the top ten, and their order in different age groups.

INTRODUCTION

It is natural to ask, “What is the most common cause of death” and to rank causes of death in order of their importance. This is done explicitly or implicitly by people and organisations all over the world. The numbers of deaths from cancer, heart disease, accidents and other causes are used to argue for better services and more research to prevent and treat these conditions. ONS is frequently asked for a list of the ‘leading causes of death’ in England and Wales as a whole, in men, women, or children or in particular age or population groups. While these may appear to be simple questions, providing answers is complex and depends on a range of underlying assumptions which are the subject of considerable discussion and debate. The grouping of causes in different ways is probably the most important of these, but others include the statistical indicators which are used to present data. This article looks at a variety of ways of grouping causes of death, using routine death registration data, and at how the causes in lists of the ‘top ten’ vary as a consequence.

BACKGROUND

There are many ways in which ‘causes’ of death are defined for different purposes. These include a clinical or biomedical definition, based on recognisable diseases (such as ischaemic heart disease or lung cancer) and injuries (fractures, burns, etc) for which people seek and receive health care. Epidemiological research can take us further back into the aetiological causes of some of these to identify, for example, deaths caused by smoking, alcohol or other exposures. We may also look to the timing or circumstances of deaths in trying to identify ‘causes’ amenable to intervention. For example maternal deaths, whether due to haemorrhage, infection, obstructed labour or hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, are prevented through provision of high quality maternity care

to all women, in pregnancy and delivery, to anticipate, prevent or treat complications. Perioperative deaths may be prevented through a range of measures aimed at identifying and reducing risk related to the patient, the staff, the operation and the environment in which it is carried out.

Information about deaths and their causes are collected in a variety of ways by various agencies, most of which are interested in selected, specific types of death. For example, national agencies in many countries monitor deaths related to adverse reactions to drugs and medical devices, or following operations. Registers of patients with particular diseases, such as cancers, collect information on mortality and survival following diagnosis. However, there is only one system that collects information on every death that happens in England and Wales; namely civil registration, following the certification of cause of death by a doctor or coroner.

WHY RANK CAUSES OF DEATH?

The process used to develop a ranking list needs to bear in mind the intended use of the list. Groupings used to plan and deliver health services would be rather different from groups for formulating wider public health measures for prevention and control of diseases. Overall policy formulation may require a short list of broadly defined groups to identify priorities. Organisations campaigning to raise funds for cancer research may not want to distinguish between different types of cancer, but rather to show the large proportion of deaths that are due to cancer as a whole. People planning cancer screening services need to be able to prioritise between cancer sites such as breast and colorectal.

Leading causes of mortality can be a useful health indicator, which supplements traditional measures such as age-standardised rates, life expectancy and years of life lost. In contrast to these measures, ranking leading causes can be based purely on information on the number of deaths. A denominator population is not specifically required. Rates are more powerful health indicators, as they allow measurable comparisons over time and between groups, whereas the ranking of leading causes simply describes the rank order (based on number of deaths) of each cause of death from the list.¹ Leading cause lists could also be produced using age-specific or age-standardised rates, years of life lost or other mortality indicators which are calculated using a variety of denominators and weightings. In this article we have used the simple approach of ranking based on numbers of deaths.

METHODS

This article uses routine data from deaths occurring in England and Wales in 2003. Detailed descriptions of death certification, registration and coding in England and Wales have been published elsewhere.^{2, 3} All of the tabulations in this article, like most routine national and international mortality statistics, are based on a single underlying cause for each death. The underlying cause of death is defined in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) as 'the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury'.⁴ Interventions which prevent this initiating disease or event would prevent not just the death, but also the period of illness and disability which preceded it, and thus offer the greatest potential health gain for the population. The format of the internationally recommended certificate of cause of death and instructions for completing it are designed to identify this underlying cause, primarily for public health purposes.

The Tenth Revision of the ICD (ICD-10) has been in use for coding mortality in England and Wales since 2001. ICD-10 coding and selection rules are used to assign underlying cause codes consistently. ICD-10 as used in England and Wales includes a total of 12,421 distinct codes, distributed among 2,036 categories.⁵ The ICD is a pragmatic

classification, and is basically hierarchical. Its chapters are defined by a mixture of organ system (e.g. nervous system, circulatory system), pathology (e.g. neoplasms), aetiology (e.g. infectious diseases, external causes) and age or time period (e.g. conditions originating in the perinatal period). The logic behind the ICD's assignment of codes is complex and conditions are not always coded as the user might expect. For example, a condition like influenza, which can be thought of as both an infectious disease and a disease of the respiratory system, is coded as a respiratory disease, while pulmonary tuberculosis, which can also be thought of as both an infectious and a respiratory disease, is coded as an infectious disease. This makes grouping of ICD codes a complicated matter and ICD codes can be aggregated in different ways.

Examples of different ways of grouping causes include an assertion from the European Lung Foundation in 2003⁶ that lung diseases were the top cause of death in Europe. By including lung cancer, their figure increased the number of deaths in England and Wales assigned to the respiratory diseases by 38 per cent, from 75,000 to 104,000.⁷ Similarly, in several countries, tabulations of all deaths due to infection have been published including not only infections like pneumonia that are usually classified to body systems, but also cancers such as hepatoma, cervical cancer and some lymphomas that may be caused by viruses. While neither of these examples is inherently wrong, using these groups illustrates one of the common problems in ranking cause groups. If lung cancer is included as a respiratory disease, we cannot compare the total number of respiratory disease deaths to that for all cancers, which would also include lung cancer. While such tabulations may be useful in examining single issues, or individual medical specialties, mutually exclusive groups are needed to rank groups across all causes of death and all specialties.

In constructing groups of causes, they need to be medically meaningful but this can be achieved in different ways. Groups that are clearly recognisable discrete disease entities, such as strokes or heart attacks (myocardial infarction) should be kept separate from each other. However, we may want to include with heart attacks other descriptions of ischaemic heart disease that are part of the same pathological process. We may want to include with stroke all other descriptions of cerebrovascular diseases, or we may want to split these into haemorrhagic, thrombotic and embolic strokes, or to distinguish between aneurysms and atherosclerosis of cerebral arteries, depending on our purpose. Groups should also represent meaningful epidemiological entities. For statistical and public health purposes diseases which have very different patterns in terms of the people affected or trends over time should ideally be kept separate.

The ranking lists used in this article are based on one that was developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) using mortality data from all the countries who currently supply them to WHO. The WHO list is based on frequency distributions of the mortality data supplied to them by member states.⁵ WHO developed this list specifically for the purpose of ranking leading causes of death. It is not intended to replace their basic tabulation lists. As required in any analysis of leading causes of mortality, the groups used are mutually exclusive and are intended to be meaningful clinical and/or epidemiological entities. Remainder categories have been deliberately excluded. However, one overall 'remainder' category is presented separately to give an indication of the number of deaths not included in the ranked categories. In addition, the category 'Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions' is presented separately as it is not a cause of death, but a set of symptoms. The proportion of deaths allocated to this group can be used as an indicator of data quality.

The lists examined here are modifications of the WHO ranking list, for use in England and Wales. Three cause groups which appeared common at younger ages in data for England and Wales have been added. These

are systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system (G10–G13), cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes (G80–G83) and malignant neoplasms of bone and articular cartilage (C40–C41). The usual practices relating to injury and poisoning deaths of undetermined intent in England and Wales have been followed – grouping the majority with suicides⁸ and including deaths registered after an adjourned inquest with homicides.⁹ The reasons for these conventions are explained in greater detail elsewhere. Briefly, most deaths coded to undetermined intent in England and Wales are deaths from self harm for which the coroner returns an open verdict, because there is insufficient evidence that the deceased intended to die. A single four character category, Y33.9, is used for deaths registered when the coroner adjourns the inquest because someone is to be prosecuted in relation to the death. Most of the latter are eventually recoded to homicide when the legal proceedings are completed. Infant deaths have been excluded from age-specific analysis. This is primarily because the cause list was originally designed to look at causes across all age groups combined and those affecting infants are rather different. Other countries, such as the US, use a different ranking list for infant deaths from deaths in other age groups.¹ More detailed examination of this in England and Wales is beyond the scope of this article. In England and Wales, neonatal deaths are not assigned an underlying cause, because the WHO-recommended certificate used for these deaths does not allow a single underlying cause to be selected in the same way as for other deaths.¹⁰ ONS developed a hierarchical system for grouping causes of neonatal and infant deaths, based on the timing during development of the initiating cause. The groups include chromosomal disorders and congenital anomalies, infections in pregnancy and prematurity. ONS publishes annual statistics based on these groups.^{11,12} This means that comparable data for neonates could not easily be produced. Deaths between the ages of 28 days and 1 year have therefore only been included in the ‘all ages’ category for analysis.

WHO did not group cancers in their list, because such a large group was felt to be uninformative and heterogeneous in terms of pathology, epidemiology, and aetiology.⁵ Accidents were also split by mechanism in the original WHO list. We have compared four methods of ranking – the original WHO list (with the England and Wales specific modifications outlined above), a list with accidents split and cancers grouped, one with accidents grouped and cancers split, and one with both cancers and accidents grouped. The full ranking list is presented in Annex A.

RESULTS

All ages

Table 1 shows the ten leading causes of mortality in England and Wales for all age groups combined, using four different methods of ranking causes of death. When using a list with cancers separated into different types, for both males and females, the leading cause of death was ischaemic heart disease (IHD), accounting for 21.6 and 15.8 per cent of deaths respectively. For both sexes the second leading cause of death was cerebrovascular disease (stroke), accounting for 8.7 and 12.6 per cent of deaths respectively. Using these ranking lists, the third leading cause differed between the sexes. For males it was lung cancer, whereas for females it was influenza and pneumonia. Dementia and Alzheimer’s disease was the fourth leading cause of death for females, accounting for 4.7 per cent of deaths, whereas it appeared at number ten for males, accounting for 2 per cent of all deaths. When grouped, accidents appeared in the top ten for males, but not for females. However, when both cancers and accidents were grouped, accidents appeared in the top ten for both males and females. When cancers were grouped, they became the leading cause of death for both males and females, accounting for 27.9 per cent of deaths among males and 22.9 per cent among females. When split, cancers occupied three of the top ten causes of death in women and four of the top ten in men.

Children aged 1–14

Table 2 shows the leading causes of mortality for those aged 1–14 using the four ranking lists. When interpreting the patterns shown here, it should be borne in mind that these are based on small numbers of deaths. The top cause of death in children varied depending on the method of ranking used. When cancers and accidents were both split, congenital malformations were the leading cause of death among both boys and girls, accounting for 8.9 and 11.6 per cent of deaths respectively. Land transport accidents were ranked third for both boys and girls, behind a specific cancer ranking second (these were different types of cancer for boys and girls). However, if cancers were grouped, they became the leading cause of death for both boys and girls, accounting for 19.6 and 20.4 per cent of deaths respectively. If accidents were grouped, they accounted for 18.3 per cent of deaths among boys and 12.8 per cent of deaths among girls, and were the leading cause of death only when cancers were split.

Ages 15–34

The leading causes of mortality among those aged 15–34 are shown in Table 3. Again the leading causes of death were dependent on the method of ranking used. Among men, accidents were the leading cause of death when they were presented as a group, accounting for 28.8 per cent of all deaths. When accidents were not grouped, suicide was the leading cause of death among young men, accounting for 20.3 per cent of all deaths in this age group. Cancer accounted for 9.5 per cent of male deaths in this age group.

Among women, when cancers were grouped, they were the leading cause of death, accounting for 23.2 per cent of all deaths in this age group. When cancers were split, the most common cause of death depended on the grouping of accidents. When accidents were grouped they were the leading cause, accounting for 14.1 per cent of deaths. If accidents were split, suicide was the leading cause, accounting for 11.5 per cent of deaths.

For both men and women, many of the leading causes of death in this age group are related to injury and poisoning – accidents, suicides, homicide and drug abuse/dependence (mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use) – with homicide appearing in the top six for both sexes whichever method of ranking was used. Homicide ranked higher for women than for men, even though there were half as many deaths from homicide – 97 in women compared with 221 in men. Cirrhosis of the liver also appeared in the top ten for both sexes.

Ages 35–54

For those aged 35–54, shown in Table 4, the leading causes of death differ between men and women and by method of grouping. For men, if cancers were grouped they were the leading cause of death, accounting for 25.5 per cent of all deaths. If cancers were split, IHD was the leading cause of death, accounting for 18.7 per cent of deaths. For women, a cancer was the leading cause of death whichever method of ranking was used. When cancers were split, breast cancer was the leading cause, accounting for 15.6 per cent of female deaths in this age group. When cancers were grouped, they accounted for 46.7 per cent of all female deaths in this age group. Suicide appeared as either the third or fourth most common cause in men in this age group depending on whether cancers were or were not grouped, respectively. Suicide was always ranked higher than accidents, even when the latter was grouped.

For women, cirrhosis of the liver was the second leading cause of death for all methods of ranking, accounting for 7.1 per cent of female deaths in this age group. For men, cirrhosis was either second or third and accounted for 9.5 per cent of deaths.

Table 1 Leading causes of mortality using four different methods of ranking, by sex, all ages, 2003

England and Wales

Cancers split, accidents split			Cancers split, accidents grouped			
Rank	No of deaths	% of all deaths	No of deaths	% of all deaths		
Males						
1	Ischaemic heart diseases	54,889	21.6	Ischaemic heart diseases	54,889	21.6
2	Cerebrovascular diseases	21,983	8.7	Cerebrovascular diseases	21,983	8.7
3	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	17,155	6.8	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	17,155	6.8
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	14,611	5.8	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	14,611	5.8
5	Influenza and pneumonia	13,200	5.2	Influenza and pneumonia	13,200	5.2
6	MN of prostate	9,166	3.6	MN of prostate	9,166	3.6
7	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	7,480	2.9	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	7,480	2.9
8	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	5,878	2.3	Accidents	5,934	2.3
9	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	5,403	2.1	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	5,878	2.3
10	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	5,149	2.0	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	5,403	2.1
	All causes of death	253,852	100.0	All causes of death	253,852	100.0
Females						
1	Ischaemic heart diseases	44,901	15.8	Ischaemic heart diseases	44,901	15.8
2	Cerebrovascular diseases	35,825	12.6	Cerebrovascular diseases	35,825	12.6
3	Influenza and pneumonia	21,277	7.5	Influenza and pneumonia	21,277	7.5
4	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	13,307	4.7	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	13,307	4.7
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	13,294	4.7	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	13,294	4.7
6	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	11,610	4.1	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	11,610	4.1
7	MN of breast	11,209	3.9	MN of breast	11,209	3.9
8	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	8,377	2.9	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	8,377	2.9
9	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	6,571	2.3	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	6,571	2.3
10	Diseases of the urinary system	5,157	1.8	Diseases of the urinary system	5,157	1.8
	All causes of death	284,402	100.0	All causes of death	284,402	100.0
Cancers grouped, accidents split						
	No of deaths	% of all deaths		No of deaths	% of all deaths	
Males						
1	Malignant neoplasms	70,814	27.9	Malignant neoplasms	70,814	27.9
2	Ischaemic heart diseases	54,889	21.6	Ischaemic heart diseases	54,889	21.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	21,983	8.7	Cerebrovascular diseases	21,983	8.7
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	14,611	5.8	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	14,611	5.8
5	Influenza and pneumonia	13,200	5.2	Influenza and pneumonia	13,200	5.2
6	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	5,403	2.1	Accidents	5,934	2.3
7	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	5,149	2.0	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	5,403	2.1
8	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	4,858	1.9	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	5,149	2.0
9	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	4,278	1.7	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	4,858	1.9
10	Diseases of the urinary system	3,596	1.4	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	4,278	1.7
	All causes of death	253,852	100.0	All causes of death	253,852	100.0
Females						
1	Malignant neoplasms	65,141	22.9	Malignant neoplasms	65,141	22.9
2	Ischaemic heart diseases	44,901	15.8	Ischaemic heart diseases	44,901	15.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	35,825	12.6	Cerebrovascular diseases	35,825	12.6
4	Influenza and pneumonia	21,277	7.5	Influenza and pneumonia	21,277	7.5
5	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	13,307	4.7	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	13,307	4.7
6	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	13,294	4.7	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	13,294	4.7
7	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	8,377	2.9	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	8,377	2.9
8	Diseases of the urinary system	5,157	1.8	Diseases of the urinary system	5,157	1.8
9	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	3,469	1.2	Accidents	4,962	1.7
10	Diabetes	3,378	1.2	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	3,469	1.2
	All causes of death	284,402	100.0	All causes of death	284,402	100.0

MN=Malignant neoplasms

Table 2 | **Leading causes of mortality using four different methods of ranking, by sex, ages 1–14, 2003**

England and Wales

Cancers split, accidents split			Cancers split, accidents grouped			
Rank	No of deaths	% of all deaths		No of deaths	% of all deaths	
Males			Males			
1	Congenital malformations	66	8.9	Accidents	135	18.3
2	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	64	8.7	Congenital malformations	66	8.9
3	Land transport accidents	57	7.7	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	64	8.7
4	MN of brain	34	4.6	MN of brain	34	4.6
5	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	32	4.3	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	32	4.3
6	Meningitis	31	4.2	Meningitis	31	4.2
7	Accidental threats to breathing	23	3.1	Influenza and pneumonia	21	2.8
8	Influenza and pneumonia	21	2.8	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	20	2.7
9	Accidental drowning and submersion	20	2.7	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	19	2.6
10	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	20	2.7	Homicide and probable homicide	19	2.6
	All causes of death	738	100.0	All causes of death	738	100.0
Females			Females			
1	Congenital malformations	73	11.6	Accidents	80	12.8
2	MN of brain	46	7.3	Congenital malformations	73	11.6
3	Land transport accidents	44	7.0	MN of brain	46	7.3
4	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	32	5.1	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	32	5.1
5	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	23	3.7	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	23	3.7
6	Influenza and pneumonia	20	3.2	Influenza and pneumonia	20	3.2
7	Meningitis	19	3.0	Meningitis	19	3.0
8	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	18	2.9	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	18	2.9
9	Homicide and probable homicide	16	2.6	Homicide and probable homicide	16	2.6
10	MN of bone and articular cartilage	15	2.4	MN of bone and articular cartilage	15	2.4
	All causes of death	627	100.0	All causes of death	627	100.0
Cancers grouped, accidents split			Cancers grouped, accidents grouped			
	No of deaths	% of all deaths		No of deaths	% of all deaths	
Males			Males			
1	Malignant neoplasms	145	19.6	Malignant neoplasms	145	19.6
2	Congenital malformations	66	8.9	Accidents	135	18.3
3	Land transport accidents	57	7.7	Congenital malformations	66	8.9
4	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	32	4.3	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	32	4.3
5	Meningitis	31	4.2	Meningitis	31	4.2
6	Accidental threats to breathing	23	3.1	Influenza and pneumonia	21	2.8
7	Influenza and pneumonia	21	2.8	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	20	2.7
8	Accidental drowning and submersion	20	2.7	Homicide and probable homicide	19	2.6
9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	20	2.7	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	19	2.6
10	Homicide and probable homicide	19	2.6	Cerebrovascular diseases	11	1.5
	All causes of death	738	100.0	All causes of death	738	100.0
Females			Females			
1	Malignant neoplasms	128	20.4	Malignant neoplasms	128	20.4
2	Congenital malformations	73	11.6	Accidents	80	12.8
3	Land transport accidents	44	7.0	Congenital malformations	73	11.6
4	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	23	3.7	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	23	3.7
5	Influenza and pneumonia	20	3.2	Influenza and pneumonia	20	3.2
6	Meningitis	19	3.0	Meningitis	19	3.0
7	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	18	2.9	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	18	2.9
8	Homicide and probable homicide	16	2.6	Homicide and probable homicide	16	2.6
9	Cardiomyopathy	13	2.1	Cardiomyopathy	13	2.1
10	Accidental threats to breathing	11	1.8	Septicaemia	10	1.6
	All causes of death	627	100.0	All causes of death	627	100.0

MN=Malignant neoplasms

Table 3 Leading causes of mortality using four different methods of ranking, by sex, ages 15–34, 2003

England and Wales

Cancers split, accidents split		
Rank	No of deaths	% of all deaths

Males

1	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	1,075	20.3
2	Land transport accidents	1,040	19.6
3	Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	352	6.6
4	Accidental poisoning	233	4.4
5	Homicide and probable homicide	221	4.2
6	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	145	2.7
7	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	138	2.6
8	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	135	2.5
9	Ischaemic heart diseases	124	2.3
10	MN of brain	103	1.9
	All causes of death	5,297	100.0

Females

1	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	273	11.5
2	Land transport accidents	209	8.8
3	MN of breast	106	4.4
4	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	105	4.4
5	Homicide and probable homicide	97	4.1
6	Congenital malformations	93	3.9
7	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	77	3.2
8	Cerebrovascular diseases	76	3.2
9	Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	74	3.1
10	Accidental poisoning	71	3.0
	All causes of death	2,383	100.0

Cancers grouped, accidents split		
	No of deaths	% of all deaths

Males

1	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	1,075	20.3
2	Land transport accidents	1,040	19.6
3	Malignant neoplasms	503	9.5
4	Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	352	6.6
5	Accidental poisoning	233	4.4
6	Homicide and probable homicide	221	4.2
7	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	138	2.6
8	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	135	2.5
9	Ischaemic heart diseases	124	2.3
10	Cerebrovascular diseases	97	1.8
	All causes of death	5,297	100.0

Females

1	Malignant neoplasms	552	23.2
2	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	273	11.5
3	Land transport accidents	209	8.8
4	Homicide and probable homicide	97	4.1
5	Congenital malformations	93	3.9
6	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	77	3.2
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	76	3.2
8	Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	74	3.1
9	Accidental poisoning	71	3.0
10	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	55	2.3
	All causes of death	2,383	100.0

Cancers split, accidents grouped		
	No of deaths	% of all deaths

Accidents	1,524	28.8
Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	1,075	20.3
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	352	6.6
Homicide and probable homicide	221	4.2
MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	145	2.7
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	138	2.6
Epilepsy and status epilepticus	135	2.5
Ischaemic heart diseases	124	2.3
MN of brain	103	1.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	97	1.8
All causes of death	5,297	100.0

Accidents	337	14.1
Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	273	11.5
MN of breast	106	4.4
MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	105	4.4
Homicide and probable homicide	97	4.1
Congenital malformations	93	3.9
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	77	3.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	76	3.2
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	74	3.1
MN of brain	58	2.4
All causes of death	2,383	100.0

Cancers grouped, accidents grouped		
	No of deaths	% of all deaths

Accidents	1,524	28.8
Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	1,075	20.3
Malignant neoplasms	503	9.5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	352	6.6
Homicide and probable homicide	221	4.2
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	138	2.6
Epilepsy and status epilepticus	135	2.5
Ischaemic heart diseases	124	2.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	97	1.8
Congenital malformations	84	1.6
All causes of death	5,297	100.0

MN=Malignant neoplasms

Table 4 Leading causes of mortality using four different methods of ranking, by sex, ages 35–54, 2003

England and Wales

Cancers split, accidents split			Cancers split, accidents grouped			
Rank	No of deaths	% of all deaths	No of deaths	% of all deaths		
Males						
1	Ischaemic heart diseases	3,552	18.7	Ischaemic heart diseases	3,552	18.7
2	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,803	9.5	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,803	9.5
3	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	1,470	7.7	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	1,470	7.7
4	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	917	4.8	Accidents	1,382	7.3
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	820	4.3	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	917	4.8
6	Land transport accidents	632	3.3	Cerebrovascular diseases	820	4.3
7	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	534	2.8	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	534	2.8
8	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	446	2.3	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	446	2.3
9	MN of oesophagus	422	2.2	MN of oesophagus	422	2.2
10	MN of brain	412	2.2	MN of brain	412	2.2
	All causes of death	19,012	100.0	All causes of death	19,012	100.0
Females						
1	MN of breast	1,925	15.6	MN of breast	1,925	15.6
2	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	879	7.1	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	879	7.1
3	Ischaemic heart diseases	762	6.2	Ischaemic heart diseases	762	6.2
4	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	735	5.9	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	735	5.9
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	706	5.7	Cerebrovascular diseases	706	5.7
6	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	464	3.7	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	464	3.7
7	MN of ovary	427	3.5	Accidents	445	3.6
8	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	356	2.9	MN of ovary	427	3.5
9	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	329	2.7	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	356	2.9
10	MN of uterus	309	2.5	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	329	2.7
	All causes of death	12,374	100.0	All causes of death	12,374	100.0
Cancers grouped, accidents split			Cancers grouped, accidents grouped			
	No of deaths	% of all deaths	No of deaths	% of all deaths		
Males						
1	Malignant neoplasms	4,855	25.5	Malignant neoplasms	4,855	25.5
2	Ischaemic heart diseases	3,552	18.7	Ischaemic heart diseases	3,552	18.7
3	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,803	9.5	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,803	9.5
4	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	1,470	7.7	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	1,470	7.7
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	820	4.3	Accidents	1,382	7.3
6	Land transport accidents	632	3.3	Cerebrovascular diseases	820	4.3
7	Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	380	2.0	Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	380	2.0
8	Influenza and pneumonia	365	1.9	Influenza and pneumonia	365	1.9
9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	320	1.7	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	320	1.7
10	Accidental poisoning	264	1.4	Cardiomyopathy	243	1.3
	All causes of death	19,012	100.0	All causes of death	19,012	100.0
Females						
1	Malignant neoplasms	5,783	46.7	Malignant neoplasms	5,783	46.7
2	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	879	7.1	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	879	7.1
3	Ischaemic heart diseases	762	6.2	Ischaemic heart diseases	762	6.2
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	706	5.7	Cerebrovascular diseases	706	5.7
5	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	464	3.7	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	464	3.7
6	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	293	2.4	Accidents	445	3.6
7	Influenza and pneumonia	232	1.9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	293	2.4
8	Land transport accidents	148	1.2	Influenza and pneumonia	232	1.9
9	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	132	1.1	Epilepsy and status epilepticus	132	1.1
10	Accidental poisoning	118	1.0	Diabetes	116	0.9
	All causes of death	12,374	100.0	All causes of death	12,374	100.0

MN=Malignant neoplasms

Table 5 Leading causes of mortality using four different methods of ranking, by sex, ages 55–74, 2003

England and Wales

Cancers split, accidents split			Cancers split, accidents grouped			
Rank	No of deaths	% of all deaths	No of deaths	% of all deaths		
Males						
1	Ischaemic heart diseases	20,296	24.4	Ischaemic heart diseases	20,296	24.4
2	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	8,549	10.3	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	8,549	10.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	5,082	6.1	Cerebrovascular diseases	5,082	6.1
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4,635	5.6	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4,635	5.6
5	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	3,487	4.2	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	3,487	4.2
6	MN of prostate	2,609	3.1	MN of prostate	2,609	3.1
7	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	2,553	3.1	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	2,553	3.1
8	MN of oesophagus	2,089	2.5	MN of oesophagus	2,089	2.5
9	Influenza and pneumonia	2,086	2.5	Influenza and pneumonia	2,086	2.5
10	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,895	2.3	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,895	2.3
	All causes of death	83,339	100.0	All causes of death	83,339	100.0
Females						
1	Ischaemic heart diseases	8,106	14.2	Ischaemic heart diseases	8,106	14.2
2	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	5,125	9.0	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	5,125	9.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	4,197	7.4	Cerebrovascular diseases	4,197	7.4
4	MN of breast	4,173	7.3	MN of breast	4,173	7.3
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3,973	7.0	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3,973	7.0
6	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	2,093	3.7	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	2,093	3.7
7	MN of ovary	1,991	3.5	MN of ovary	1,991	3.5
8	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	1,686	3.0	MN of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	1,686	3.0
9	Influenza and pneumonia	1,590	2.8	Influenza and pneumonia	1,590	2.8
10	MN of pancreas	1,180	2.1	MN of pancreas	1,180	2.1
	All causes of death	56,980	100.0	All causes of death	56,980	100.0
Cancers grouped, accidents split			Cancers grouped, accidents grouped			
	No of deaths	% of all deaths	No of deaths	% of all deaths		
Males						
1	Malignant neoplasms	31,398	37.7	Malignant neoplasms	31,398	37.7
2	Ischaemic heart diseases	20,296	24.4	Ischaemic heart diseases	20,296	24.4
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	5,082	6.1	Cerebrovascular diseases	5,082	6.1
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4,635	5.6	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4,635	5.6
5	Influenza and pneumonia	2,086	2.5	Influenza and pneumonia	2,086	2.5
6	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,895	2.3	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,895	2.3
7	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	1,870	2.2	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	1,870	2.2
8	Diabetes	1,046	1.3	Accidents	1,075	1.3
9	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	838	1.0	Diabetes	1,046	1.3
10	Diseases of the urinary system	672	0.8	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	838	1.0
	All causes of death	83,339	100.0	All causes of death	83,339	100.0
Females						
1	Malignant neoplasms	24,461	42.9	Malignant neoplasms	24,461	42.9
2	Ischaemic heart diseases	8,106	14.2	Ischaemic heart diseases	8,106	14.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	4,197	7.4	Cerebrovascular diseases	4,197	7.4
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3,973	7.0	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3,973	7.0
5	Influenza and pneumonia	1,590	2.8	Influenza and pneumonia	1,590	2.8
6	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,070	1.9	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	1,070	1.9
7	Diabetes	777	1.4	Diabetes	777	1.4
8	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	682	1.2	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	682	1.2
9	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	672	1.2	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	672	1.2
10	Diseases of the urinary system	629	1.1	Diseases of the urinary system	629	1.1
	All causes of death	56,980	100.0	All causes of death	56,980	100.0

MN=Malignant neoplasms

Table 6 | **Leading causes of mortality using four different methods of ranking, by sex, age 75 and over, 2003**

England and Wales

Cancers split, accidents split			Cancers split, accidents grouped			
Rank	No of deaths	% of all deaths	No of deaths	% of all deaths		
Males						
1	Ischaemic heart diseases	30,914	21.5	Ischaemic heart diseases	30,914	21.5
2	Cerebrovascular diseases	15,968	11.1	Cerebrovascular diseases	15,968	11.1
3	Influenza and pneumonia	10,646	7.4	Influenza and pneumonia	10,646	7.4
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	9,602	6.7	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	9,602	6.7
5	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	7,677	5.3	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	7,677	5.3
6	MN of prostate	6,480	4.5	MN of prostate	6,480	4.5
7	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	4,573	3.2	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	4,573	3.2
8	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	3,834	2.7	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	3,834	2.7
9	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	3,520	2.5	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	3,520	2.5
10	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	3,386	2.4	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	3,386	2.4
	All causes of death	143,657	100.0	All causes of death	143,657	100.0
Females						
1	Ischaemic heart diseases	36,006	17.1	Ischaemic heart diseases	36,006	17.1
2	Cerebrovascular diseases	30,836	14.6	Cerebrovascular diseases	30,836	14.6
3	Influenza and pneumonia	19,380	9.2	Influenza and pneumonia	19,380	9.2
4	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	12,609	6.0	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	12,609	6.0
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	8,982	4.3	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	8,982	4.3
6	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	7,660	3.6	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	7,660	3.6
7	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	5,737	2.7	MN of trachea, bronchus and lung	5,737	2.7
8	MN of breast	5,005	2.4	MN of breast	5,005	2.4
9	Diseases of the urinary system	4,408	2.1	Diseases of the urinary system	4,408	2.1
10	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	4,100	1.9	MN of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus	4,100	1.9
	All causes of death	210,541	100.0	All causes of death	210,541	100.0
Cancers grouped, accidents split			Cancers grouped, accidents grouped			
	No of deaths	% of all deaths	No of deaths	% of all deaths		
Males						
1	Malignant neoplasms	33,907	23.6	Malignant neoplasms	33,907	23.6
2	Ischaemic heart diseases	30,914	21.5	Ischaemic heart diseases	30,914	21.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	15,968	11.1	Cerebrovascular diseases	15,968	11.1
4	Influenza and pneumonia	10,646	7.4	Influenza and pneumonia	10,646	7.4
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	9,602	6.7	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	9,602	6.7
6	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	4,573	3.2	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	4,573	3.2
7	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	3,834	2.7	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	3,834	2.7
8	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	3,386	2.4	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	3,386	2.4
9	Diseases of the urinary system	2,811	2.0	Diseases of the urinary system	2,811	2.0
10	Parkinson's disease	2,074	1.4	Parkinson's disease	2,074	1.4
	All causes of death	143,657	100.0	All causes of death	143,657	100.0
Females						
1	Ischaemic heart diseases	36,006	17.1	Ischaemic heart diseases	36,006	17.1
2	Malignant neoplasms	34,214	16.3	Malignant neoplasms	34,214	16.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	30,836	14.6	Cerebrovascular diseases	30,836	14.6
4	Influenza and pneumonia	19,380	9.2	Influenza and pneumonia	19,380	9.2
5	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	12,609	6.0	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	12,609	6.0
6	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	8,982	4.3	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	8,982	4.3
7	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	7,660	3.6	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	7,660	3.6
8	Diseases of the urinary system	4,408	2.1	Diseases of the urinary system	4,408	2.1
9	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	2,759	1.3	Accidents	3,468	1.6
10	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,698	1.3	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	2,759	1.3
	All causes of death	210,541	100.0	All causes of death	210,541	100.0

MN=Malignant neoplasms

Ages 55–74

Table 5 shows the leading causes of death for 55- to 74-year-olds. In this age group, the top three causes were the same for men and women, but varied according to the ranking method used. When cancers were split the leading causes were IHD (24.4 per cent of male and 14.2 per cent of female deaths), lung cancer (10.3 and 9.0 per cent) and stroke (6.1 and 7.4 per cent). When cancers were split they dominated the top ten lists, with five out of the top ten causes among men and six out of the top ten among women being cancers. When cancers were grouped this became the leading cause (37.7 and 42.9 per cent of male and female deaths respectively), followed by IHD and stroke. Accidents only appeared in top ten list for men in this age group when both cancer and accidents were grouped, and did not appear in any of the four lists for women in this age group.

Ages 75 and over

The majority of deaths included in this analysis were in the 75 and over age group. For this reason, the leading causes in this age group are similar to those presented for all ages combined. The leading causes of death for men and women in this age group are shown in Table 6. Again, the top three causes were the same for both sexes, but varied by method of grouping causes. Cancers were the most common cause if grouped. IHD and stroke both appeared in the top three causes, regardless of ranking method. IHD accounted for 21.5 per cent of male and 17.1 per cent of female deaths, and stroke accounted for 11.1 and 14.6 per cent of male and female deaths respectively. Pneumonia also features highly in this age group, accounting for 7.4 per cent of male and 9.2 per cent of female deaths. Dementia and Alzheimer's disease feature in the top five causes of death for women and top seven for men, this difference probably reflecting the fact that within this age group, the women who died were on average older than the men.

DISCUSSION

Methods of ranking

This article has shown that ranking leading causes of mortality for England and Wales can provide a useful overview of mortality patterns. However, the choice of categories in any list for ranking leading causes of mortality is the subject of debate and this analysis has clearly shown that different groupings inevitably lead to different causes appearing as leading causes. Broader groups are obviously more likely to be selected as leading causes than narrower, more specific groupings. Two areas have been much discussed and were examined in this article – cancers and accidents.

When cancers are grouped, they appear in the first or second rank in most age and sex groups, clearly demonstrating their important contribution to mortality. Strikingly, if cancers are grouped they are the top cause of death in children, even when accidents are also grouped. However, for public health purposes, in terms of aetiology and prevention and for prioritising screening programmes and cancer care, it is arguable that more useful information is provided by identifying major cancer sites. This does not diminish their overall importance, since specific cancers occupy three or four of the top ten positions in most age/sex groups, with lung, breast, prostate, colorectal and haematopoietic cancers appearing among the top ten causes at all ages.

There is considerable debate about how deaths from injury and poisoning should be tabulated.¹ The underlying cause codes for these deaths combine information on the intent (accident/unintentional, suicide, homicide and undetermined) and mechanism (e.g. land transport incidents, falls, poisoning, fire etc). Tabulations often group all suicides, and all homicides, but split accidental deaths to show the common

mechanisms – motor vehicle, falls and poisonings. It is argued that a more consistent presentation should be used across all intent categories, and that tabulation by each of these axes separately would be useful. In terms of prevention strategies, both may be useful. Gun control can prevent suicides, homicides and accidents due to gunshot wounds. On the other hand, policies and health services that reduce or treat mental illness may prevent suicides by any means. In England and Wales, there are more deaths due to unintentional injury than to suicide (including open verdicts) or homicide. Measures to prevent deaths from accidental falls, poisonings and motor vehicle incidents are very different, and these areas are all subjects that cut across areas (such as public health, transport, housing and employment). For these reasons it could be argued that information on accidents split by mechanism is more useful in a single ranking list than information on the total number of accidents. More detailed analyses of injury mortality are published by ONS, using finer breakdowns and recently using a slightly modified version of the external cause matrices (by intent and mechanism) developed by the International Collaborative Effort on Injury Statistics.^{13–15}

Although the figures presented here give a useful picture of mortality patterns in England and Wales, they are limited by the information that is collected through death registration. In particular, it should be recognised that routine death certification is not designed to capture everything we might want to know about the factors that contributed to a death. The instruments and systems used are designed to capture and code the underlying cause of death consistently across all deaths in the population. The definition of underlying cause, and the systems to produce these data are intended to provide information for public health purposes. In particular it is intended to describe mortality patterns in the whole population and to support development of broadly based policies and programs aimed at preventing deaths. For these purposes, using death registration data: *it is proposed that the most useful groups for ranking causes of death are those which split cancers by site and accidents by mechanism.*

Quality of mortality data

There remain issues with the quality of mortality data in England and Wales, beyond these inevitable constraints. The number of deaths allocated to symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions is of particular concern. These account for 1.1 per cent of all deaths in males and 3.5 per cent of deaths in females. Previous research has shown that the lowest proportion of deaths allocated to this chapter of the ICD occurred in 1976, with rates starting to rise from the 1980s, largely due to the increasing use of 'old age' on death certificates and population ageing.¹⁶ Causes such as heart failure and cardiac arrest which are mechanisms of death rather than true underlying causes also feature in the top ten lists, with heart failure appearing in the top ten for both men and women aged 75 and over, and in top ten for females of all ages. Another concern is the large number of cancer deaths allocated to C80 – cancer without specification of site. In 2003, deaths coded to C80 accounted for 2.0 and 2.1 per cent respectively of male and female deaths at all ages. The large numbers allocated to this code inevitably reduces the numbers that can be allocated to more specific cancers and therefore ranked. Many of these deaths are in the elderly, and the death certificate often states 'primary site unknown'. It would not be reasonable to insist on exhaustive pre- or post-mortem investigation of all such deaths. However, it may be worth exploring targeted querying, or data linkage as ways of collecting better information where it does exist. This allocation of deaths to ill-defined categories may therefore to some extent mask the true pattern of mortality by cause. Poor quality death certification impacts on all mortality analysis, not just on the ranking of leading causes of death. However, in identifying leading causes, the numbers of deaths allocated to symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions, cancer without specification of site, heart failure and cardiac arrest are of particular concern.

Use of ranking lists

The leading cause lists presented here should be viewed in the context of other indicators based on death registration, including age, sex and cause-specific mortality rates and years of life lost. They should also be viewed in conjunction with detailed information collected through other targeted surveillance, investigation and reporting systems on selected deaths, such as the Confidential Enquiries under the Healthcare Commission, adverse drug reaction and medical device reporting to the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, and work on asbestos-related mortality by the Health and Safety Executive.

Rankings, like proportional mortality ratios or percentages of deaths, should not be used to compare cause-specific mortality between populations, as they take no account of the overall levels of mortality in the population. The mortality rate due to a given cause may be higher in a population in which its rank is lower, when overall mortality is higher in the first, for example homicides among those aged 15–34 as shown in Table 3. In addition a cause may be ranked differently at all ages using age-standardised rates rather than numbers because of the differing age structures of mortality from each cause.

CONCLUSION

This article has identified some key issues in ranking causes of death and the use of a standard list for this purpose. As noted in the methods section, the proposed lists are based on a list devised by WHO, with some national modifications for conditions that contributed large numbers of deaths in particular age groups and to allow for known idiosyncrasies in England and Wales data. Though acknowledging that there is no one right way to group causes, four possible methods were identified that ONS might use in ranking causes of death for routine analysis in the future. Selecting one list to use for presenting this information has the advantage of allowing a consistent approach to enable analysis of changes over time, as well as subnational and perhaps international comparisons. ONS will be consulting users on the proposal in section one of the discussion that for routine tabulation of leading causes of death it should use a ranking list with cancers and accidents split. Details of this consultation, and specific questions for stakeholders, will be published on the National Statistics website.

Key findings

- Ranking leading causes of mortality can provide a useful picture of mortality patterns in England and Wales, but how causes are grouped has a strong influence on the rank order of causes.
- The leading causes lists should be viewed in the context of other indicators such as age, sex and cause-specific mortality rates.
- At all ages, there are more deaths from cancer than from ischaemic heart disease. However, no single cancer is a more common cause of death than ischaemic heart disease.
- In children, there are now more deaths from cancer than from accidents.
- Ranking leading causes of death is limited by the nature and quality of the information available through death registration.

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Annex A

List of cause groups for ranking, with ICD-10 codes

Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	Epilepsy and status epilepticus (G40, G41)
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes (G80–G83)
Vector-borne diseases and rabies (A20, A44, A75–A79, A82–A84, A85.2, A90–A98, B50–B57)	Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)
Vaccine-preventable diseases (A33–A37, A80, B01, B05, B06, B15, B16, B17.0, B18.0, B18.1 B26)	Hypertensive diseases (I10–I15)
Meningitis (A39, A87, G00–G03)	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)
Septicaemia (A40–A41)	Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation (I26–I28)
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease (B20–B24)	
<i>Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)</i>	Nonrheumatic valve disorders (I34–I38)
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)	Cardiomyopathy (I42)
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	Cardiac arrest (I46)
	Cardiac arrhythmias (I47–I49)
Malignant neoplasm of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease (I50–I51)
Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)
Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder and other parts of biliary tract (C23, C24)	Atherosclerosis (I70)
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	Acute respiratory diseases other than influenza and pneumonia (J00–J06, J20–J22)
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)
Malignant neoplasms of bone and articular cartilage (C40–C41)	
Melanoma and other malignant neoplasms of skin (C43, C44)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)
Malignant neoplasms of breast (C50)	Pulmonary oedema and other interstitial pulmonary diseases (J80–J84)
	Respiratory failure (J96)
Malignant neoplasm of uterus (C53–C55)	Appendicitis, hernia and intestinal obstruction (K35–K46, K56)
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver (K70–K76)
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)
Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis (C64)	Diseases of the urinary system (N00–N39)
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)
Malignant neoplasm of brain (C71)	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)
Benign neoplasms, in situ and uncertain behaviour (D00–D48)	
Diabetes (E10–E14)	<i>Accidents (V01–X59)</i>
Malnutrition and nutritional anaemias (D50–D53, E40–E64)	Land transport accidents (V01–V89)
Disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-based balance (dehydration) (E86–E87)	Accidental Falls (W00–W19)
	Non-intentional firearm discharge (W32–W34)
Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30)	Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	Accidental threats to breathing (W75–W84)
Systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system (G10–G13)	Accidental poisoning (X40–X49)
Parkinson's disease (G20)	Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent (X60–X84, Y10–Y34 exc. Y33.9)
	Homicide and probable homicide (X85–Y09, Y33.9)
	Remainder
	Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (R01–R99)

Person, place or time?

The effect of individual circumstances, area and changes over time on mortality in men, 1995–2001

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This article uses the ONS Longitudinal Study to explore, for a cohort of adult males who were aged 26 or over in 1971, the relative influence on mortality in 1995–2001 of their place of residence and individual socioeconomic circumstances, at three censuses over a 20-year period.

Factors examined in this analysis include social class, neighbourhood deprivation (at ward level), unemployment, residence in the South East region in 1971 or 1981, housing tenure, and change in social class and housing tenure between 1971 and 1991. The variation in mortality attributable to the local authority district of residence in 1991 was also investigated.

INTRODUCTION

Socioeconomic differences in mortality in the UK^{1–6} and other industrialised countries^{7–10} are well established. Geographical variations in mortality within the UK, particularly the ‘North-South divide’, are also well known.^{11–13} Reducing these longstanding inequalities has been an important focus of UK government policy around the end of the 20th century. Some government initiatives have addressed health inequalities in terms of disadvantaged groups, some by comparison between local authorities or neighbourhoods, and others with reference to specific stages in the life-course.^{14–17}

A key issue for the formulation of health policies is the relative importance of person, place and time in the observed patterns of inequality. By disentangling the effects on health outcomes of the characteristics of the area as opposed to the individual, and identifying the relative importance of different individual characteristics at different points in time, it is possible to make more informed decisions about the interventions needed to reduce health inequalities.

A number of studies have reported on the relationships between geographical and socioeconomic patterns of health inequality at an ecological level: that is, in terms of the correlation between area measures of mortality and deprivation.^{18–20} The technique of multilevel modelling has provided a means of exploring these associations using individual level data, and has been applied to Census-based measures

of long-term illness.^{21–23} Meanwhile, a growing literature has focussed on the importance for health inequalities of the accumulation of disadvantage over time, within the individual's lifecourse.^{7, 24–26} This has been made possible by the increasing availability of longer-term, longitudinal data from cohort studies and linked administrative data sets in several countries.

In this article we combine multilevel modelling with a lifecourse approach using a large longitudinal data set, the ONS Longitudinal Study (LS).²⁷ This gives us a unique opportunity to explore simultaneously the relative influence on mortality of the socioeconomic circumstances of the sample individuals, and their place or places of residence, at three time points over a 20-year period.

METHODS

Sample

The ONS LS is a representative sample of the population of England and Wales, which links census and vital events data from 1971 onwards. The analyses presented here are limited to 49,951 men aged between 26 and 71 years in 1971 who had relevant data recorded at all three Censuses 1971–1991, were resident in private households, were traced at the NHS Central Register – thus ensuring the inclusion of death records where appropriate – and were not known to have emigrated between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. Those who were resident in communal establishments at any time (1 per cent of those surviving beyond 1994) were excluded because of the absence of the household level data needed in this analysis.

For the multilevel analysis, the second (area) level consisted of 401 local authority districts of England and Wales as they existed in April 1991. The average number of men per district in this analysis was 125 (range 23–816). The very small number of men eligible for inclusion who lived in the City of London and Isles of Scilly local authority districts were excluded at this stage as the small LS samples in those two areas made area level analysis impossible.

Outcome measure

The outcome measure was death of a member of the cohort analysed in the period 1995–2001. Deaths from 1991–1994 were not included, to prevent bias arising from health selection effects (that is, health status affecting social position).^{28, 29} There were 6,906 deaths among the men included in this analysis in 1995–2001, representing 13.8 per cent of the cohort.

Analysis

A range of socioeconomic and demographic variables from the three national censuses of population 1971–1991 at regional, district, neighbourhood, household and individual levels (see Box 1), thought to be associated with health status in adult males, were tested for their independent contribution to explaining mortality risk in the period 1995–2001. To do this a two-level logistic regression random intercepts model of individuals nested within districts was constructed, allowing the odds of mortality in individuals to vary by district membership. All analyses were carried out in MLWin version 1 and Stata version 8.2SE.^{21, 30}

A baseline model was constructed to take account of the known pattern of mortality risk with age (represented by age in single years). Potential explanatory variables were then added to the baseline model in the following order:

- I The character of the district (area level) represented by the ONS Area Classification for 1991 at the group level.³¹ The ONS Classification of Local and Health Authorities in Great Britain is a typology of administrative areas based on a cluster analysis of 1991 Census data. The labels reflect combinations of demographic, socioeconomic and geographical factors which the districts in that group have in common.
- II Regional and neighbourhood characteristics taken from individual level Census data; namely whether or not individuals were resident in the South East region in 1991 and the quintile of the Carstairs Morris deprivation index (see Box 2) corresponding to the individuals' local authority ward of residence.³²
- III Individual, household and regional characteristics taken from individual level Census data; namely social class, unemployment, housing tenure and South East residence in 1971 and/or 1981. For the purpose of this analysis, South East residence in 1971 and/or 1981 was considered to represent individual social and career histories and the employment opportunities particular to the South East, and is thus distinguished from 1991 South East residence.³³
- IV The composite measures of social and housing tenure mobility calculated in this analysis (see Box 3).

At each stage of model development, tests were carried out to assess the strength of association with mortality risk of each variable (reduction in the log likelihood) and the variation in mortality attributable to districts (the variance component at area level). Social Classes IV and V were combined to improve the precision of the parameter estimate (a relatively small number of men were working in unskilled occupations). Local authority wards in quintiles four and five of the Carstairs deprivation index were also combined on grounds of a similar mortality risk profile.

On completion of the main model, exploratory analyses were carried out on a range of possible two-way interactions between the independent variables on mortality outcome. The effects of interactions that were found to be significant are reported below. Three-way interactions were not considered in this analysis.

RESULTS

Factors contributing to risk of death

For the baseline model, the log odds variance at the district level was relatively small (0.024, standard error 0.007) but statistically significant. This suggests that geographical differences in mortality were present after adjusting for age. The ONS Area Classification of local authority districts in 1991, entered as an area level variable, showed a statistical association with mortality. This effect, however, diminished after regional and neighbourhood factors assigned at the level of the individual were taken into account. For this reason the area classification was excluded from the final model. Regional and neighbourhood factors brought about the largest fall in the variance at district level from the baseline model.

Box one

Variables included in the analysis of mortality

Variable	Classification	Analytical level*	Stage of modelling †
Regional level factors			
Region of residence in 1971, 1981	South East Other	Individual (level 1)	3
Region of residence in 1991	South East Other	Area-related (level 1)	2
District level factors			
District of residence in 1991	ONS Area Classification – see text	Area (level 2)	1
Neighbourhood (ward) level factors			
Ward of residence in 1971, 1981, 1991	Quintile of the Carstairs deprivation index – see Box 2	Area-related (level 1)	2
Ward deprivation index change	Change in quintile of the Carstairs deprivation index at ward level, between any two censuses 1971 to 1991		0
Household factors			
Housing tenure in 1971, 1981, 1991	Owner Occupied Private rented Social housing	Individual (level 1)	3
Tenure mobility	Change in housing tenure – see Box 3		4
Migration between 1971–1981, 1981–1991	Same address or moved < 500 metres Not same address or moved > 500 metres		0
Individual factors			
Higher education in 1971	Degree No degree	Individual (level 1)	0
Age in 1991	Age and age squared in years		1
Ethnicity in 1991	White Non-White		0
Unemployment in 1971, 1981, 1991	Exposed to unemployment in 1971 and/or 1981 and/or 1991 Not exposed to unemployment		3
Registrar General's Social Class in 1971, 1981, 1991	Professional (I) Managerial & technical (II) Skilled non-manual (IIINM) Skilled manual (IIIM) Semi-skilled & unskilled manual (IV & V)		3
Social mobility 1971–1981, 1981–1991, 1971–1991	Change in social class – see Box 3		4

* Analytical level refers to the hierarchical structure of the multilevel model.

† Stage of modelling refers to the sequence of entry into the model described in the text. Factors marked as stage 0 were excluded after the preliminary single-level model.

The variance at district level in the final model reduced by more than two thirds over the baseline model and was no longer significant. Any geographical differences at this level of aggregation had therefore been explained by the model's individual level variables.

The factors found to contribute a significant independent risk of death are shown in Table 1. For each variable the odds ratio (OR) and its 95 per cent confidence limits are shown, with those estimates significantly different from the reference category for that variable ($p < 0.05$) in bold type. In each case, the category with the lowest mortality risk is used as the reference category for that variable.

The highest odds ratio (OR) found was for membership of the semi-skilled and unskilled social classes (Social Classes IV and V combined) in 1971; men in this group had odds of death 1.54 times that of men in the professional class (SC I). In the classes between these two extremes, there was a clear gradient in risk. The second highest OR was for residents in social housing in 1991, with an odds of death 1.41 times that of men in owner occupation. The odds of death for men in private rented housing was 1.27 times greater than men in owner occupation. Residents in the most deprived local authority wards (Carstairs index quintiles 4 and 5) had an OR of 1.31 compared to men in the most affluent wards (quintile 1). There was also a raised risk for men in quintile 3 compared with those in quintile 1.

Box two

Calculation of the Carstairs Morris deprivation index

The Carstairs Morris deprivation index is calculated using data from the 1991 Census. It is based on four variables, namely the proportion in a given area of:

- Economically active men who were unemployed.
- Individuals who lived in overcrowded accommodation (more than one person per room).
- People (excluding the retired) in households where the 'head of household' was in the semi-skilled or unskilled manual social class.
- Individuals who had no access to a car.

The index is calculated by standardising these variables and then combining them to a common scale. Areas – in this case local authority wards – are ranked according to their index value and divided into quintiles. By convention, quintile 1 indicates the most advantaged areas and quintile 5 the most disadvantaged. For this analysis Carstairs quintiles 4 and 5 were combined.

Box three

Composite measures of social mobility and housing tenure mobility 1971–1991

Measure	Categories	Definition
Social mobility* (based on Registrar General's social class)	Upward	Change from any class II–IV/V in 1971 upwards to any class I–IIIM in 1991.
	Stable	Same class at both 1971 and 1991 Censuses (classes IV and V were combined)
	Downward	Change from any class I–IIIM in 1971 downwards to any class II–IV/V in 1991.
Housing tenure mobility	Owner occupied	Owner occupied tenure at all three censuses 1971–1991
	Rented stable	Private rented or social housing tenure at all three Censuses 1971–1991
	Tenure change	Any directional change between owner occupation and rented housing

* Social mobility 1971–1981 and 1981–1991 followed a similar pattern.

Men who had lived outside the South East region in either 1971 or 1981 had a raised risk of mortality, with an OR of 1.13 compared to those who had lived in the South East on one or other occasion. Residence in the South East in 1991 had no significant additional effect on mortality risk in the final model. Having been unemployed at any of the three censuses 1971–91 conferred a raised risk, with an OR of 1.22 compared to those who were not unemployed at any of these time points. Smaller, but still significant, effects were also found for men with downward social mobility between 1971 and 1991, with an OR of 1.15 compared to the upwardly mobile; and for those who had any change of housing tenure, with an OR of 1.17 compared to those who were in owner occupation throughout the period. More detailed analysis of tenure changes showed that all changes between tenure categories increased mortality risk,

Table 1

Odds of death in males aged 50 and over in 1995–2001: odds ratios from the final model (excluding interactions)

Variable and categories	Odds ratio	95% confidence interval
Carstairs index quintile of ward 1991		
Quintile 1 (most affluent)	1.00	-
Quintile 2	1.05	0.95–1.16
Quintile 3	1.15	1.05–1.27
Quintiles 4 and 5 (most deprived)	1.31	1.20–1.43
Social Class 1971		
Professional (I)	1.00	-
Managerial & technical (II)	1.26	1.10–1.43
Skilled non-manual (IIINM)	1.31	1.13–1.51
Skilled manual (IIIM)	1.37	1.20–1.55
Semi-skilled & unskilled manual (IV&V)	1.54	1.34–1.77
Housing tenure 1991		
Owner occupied	1.00	-
Private rented	1.27	1.07–1.52
Social housing	1.41	1.22–1.63
Resident in South East region 1971 or 1981		
Yes	1.00	-
No	1.13	1.07–1.20
Unemployed at any Census 1971–1991		
No	1.00	-
Yes	1.22	1.11–1.34
Social mobility between 1971 and 1991		
Upward	1.00	-
Stable	1.05	0.98–1.12
Downward	1.15	1.06–1.24
Housing tenure mobility 1971–1991		
Owner occupied stable	1.00	-
Rented stable	1.12	0.96–1.28
Tenure change	1.17	1.10–1.24

but the highest OR at 1.65 was for those moving from owner occupied housing at an earlier census to social housing in 1991.

Table 2 shows how each factor influences the final model. Neighbourhood deprivation has the strongest independent effect, controlling for other covariates in the model, and the interaction between social mobility and Carstairs deprivation the weakest. All factors included in the table have a statistically significant independent association with mortality.

Table 2

Contribution of each factor to the model

Model	Deviance	Difference from deviance of final model
Final model	34,783.87	-
Constrained without Carstairs deprivation	34,853.09	-69.22
Constrained without social class 1971	34,824.51	-40.64
Constrained without social mobility	34,807.94	-24.07
Constrained without household tenure 1991	34,805.18	-21.31
Constrained without household tenure mobility	34,803.69	-19.82
Constrained without South East residence 1971/81	34,800.83	-16.96
Constrained without unemployment	34,799.90	-16.03
Constrained without social mobility* Carstairs interaction	34,797.74	-13.87

Interactions between factors

Consistent patterns were found in the combined effect on risk of death of the Carstairs index quintile of the ward of residence in 1991 and social mobility 1971–1991 (Table 3 and Figure 1). In this table, those who were in the most advantaged Carstairs quintile and had stable social class are taken as the reference category; ORs significantly different from the reference category are shown in bold type.

Table 3 Odds of death between 1995–2001 by Carstairs index quintile of ward 1991 and social mobility 1971–1991, odds ratio and 95% CI*

	Stable		Upward		Downward	
	Odds Ratio	95% confidence limits	Odds Ratio	95% confidence limits	Odds Ratio	95% confidence limits
Carstairs 1	1.00	-	1.19	(0.99–1.43)	1.14	(0.94–1.39)
Carstairs 2	1.12	(0.98–1.27)	1.11	(0.93–1.32)	1.15	(0.96–1.37)
Carstairs 3	1.24	(1.09–1.41)	1.21	(1.02–1.43)	1.24	(1.04–1.47)
Carstairs 4 and 5	1.41	(1.26–1.58)	1.23	(1.07–1.40)	1.61	(1.41–1.83)

† χ^2 0.106 1df

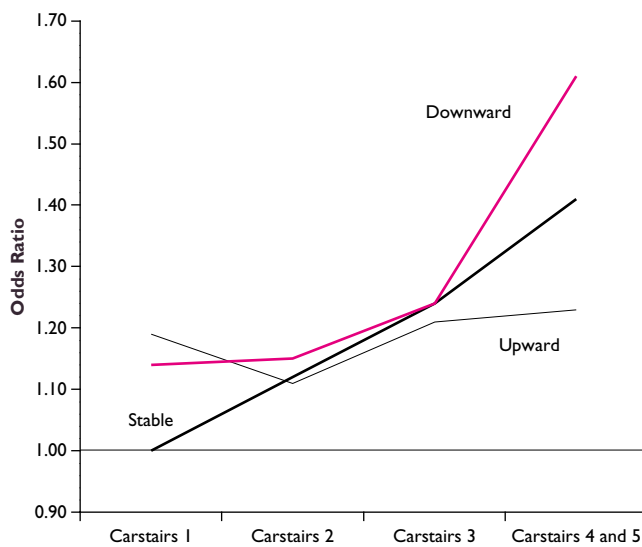
** χ^2 12.281 1df

* Reference group set to stable Carstairs quintile 1 interaction.

† Comparison between upward Carstairs quintile 1 and upward Carstairs quintile 4 and 5 parameter estimates.

** Comparison between downward Carstairs quintile 1 and downward Carstairs quintile 4 and 5 parameter estimates.

Figure 1 Interaction effect of Carstairs index quintile and social mobility on odds of death in males 1995–2001, Odds ratio*



* Reference group: people with stable social class 1971–1991 and most affluent ward quintile 1991.

Males whose social class was stable between 1971 to 1991 and who resided in the most affluent wards (Carstairs quintile 1) had the lowest risk of death compared with all others. For each category of social mobility, the risk of death was higher in the more deprived wards (quintiles 3–5) than in the more affluent wards (quintiles 1–2). However, the size of the difference between deprivation quintiles differed according to whether (and how) social class changed. There was little difference between quintiles for men whose social class improved between 1971 to 1991, whereas for those who remained in the same social class, risk increased as deprivation level increased. For those whose social class worsened, risk increased sharply in the most deprived wards but was similar to the stable in the most affluent wards.

Illustrative group profiles

Two illustrative group profiles or vignettes, representing the extremes of socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage, were constructed based on the regression model (Box 4).

It should be noted that these profiles and their associated risks of death are illustrative ‘stereotypes’ calculated from the model, and not an attempt to classify the population analysed. An overall probability of death was calculated from the model estimates for both illustrative groups at ages 50, 60 and 70 years in 1991 (Table 4). These figures are illustrated in Figure 2.

Box four

Illustrative group profiles: hypothetical characteristics of advantaged and disadvantaged men

Characteristic:	Illustrative group profile	
	Advantaged	Disadvantaged
South East resident 1971/81	Yes	No
Carstairs quintile of ward 1991	I	4/5
Social class 1971	I	IV/V
Housing tenure 1991	Owner occupied	Social housing
Ever unemployed	No	Yes
Housing tenure mobility	Owner occupied stable	Rented stable
Social mobility	Stable	Stable

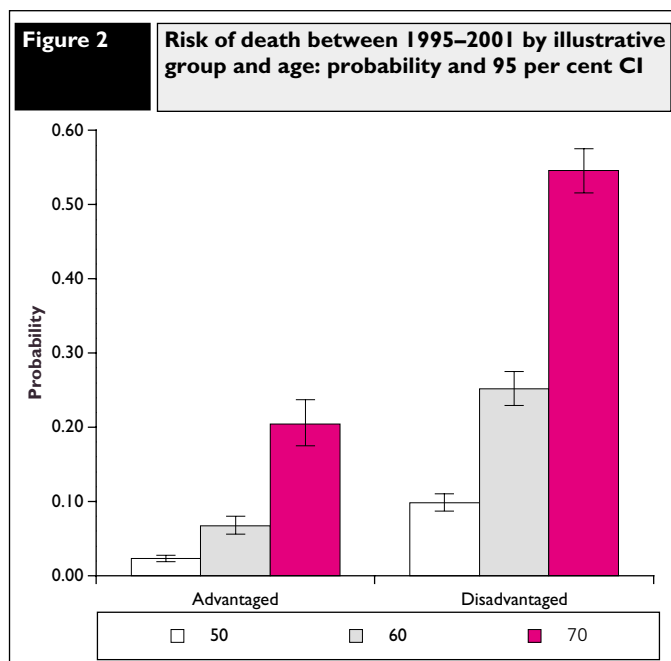
Table 4 Risk of death (estimated from the model) for males between 1995–2001 by illustrative group and age, probability and 95% CI

Illustrative group	Age		
	50 years	60 years	70 years
Advantaged	0.023 (0.019 – 0.028)	0.067 (0.056 – 0.080)	0.204 (0.175 – 0.237)
Disadvantaged	0.098 (0.087 – 0.111)	0.252 (0.230 – 0.275)	0.546 (0.518 – 0.576)
Ratio disadvantaged: advantaged	4.26	3.76	2.68

There was a clear difference between the advantaged and disadvantaged groups, with the risk of death in the disadvantaged group more than four times that of the advantaged group at age 50. The inequality in risk contracted markedly with increasing age.

DISCUSSION

In this analysis we have compared the influence on the mortality of older men of a number of socioeconomic characteristics at three different time points, of changes over time in these socioeconomic characteristics, and of location of residence measured at different time points and geographical levels. We are therefore able to assess not only the effect of each socioeconomic characteristic after controlling for other factors, but also the importance of each characteristic for mortality risk in relation to its place in the individual’s life history and in their geographical context.



Social class, social mobility and unemployment

Continuing inequalities in male mortality by social class in the late 20th century are well established.^{1, 5–6, 34} Social class showed the widest gap in mortality risk between the extremes of its scale in this analysis. Of the three Censuses at which social class was measured, it was the class recorded in 1971 – the earliest – which continued to contribute an independent effect once other covariates had been accounted for. This suggests that an individual's occupation earlier in their working life, is a more important predictor of mortality risk than the position achieved in later life. The ORs for the highest and lowest classes (I v. IV&V) differed significantly from each other whereas Social Class II had a raised odds of death compared with Social Class I but lower odds of death compared with Social Class IIIM and Social Classes IV and V. Social Class IIINM was not found to differ in its mortality risk from Social Class II nor Social Class IIIM, suggesting that there has been greater equality of health outcomes between the intervening classes. The two extremes of social position, conversely, remain clearly distinct in their life chances.

The independent effect of downward social mobility found in this analysis confirms the importance of this factor in understanding social gradients in mortality, but does not support arguments for health selection as a primary independent factor in health inequalities.^{28, 35–36} As has previously been found in the case of limiting long-term illness,³⁵ social mobility acted only as a relatively weak modifier of the original mortality risk represented by social class in early adult life. Those who improved their social class between 1971–1991 reduced their risk of death somewhat relative to their class of origin but retained a higher risk than others in the class of destination; those whose social class worsened increased their risk somewhat but retained a lower risk than others in their class of destination. The relative effect of original class and social mobility is highlighted by the fact that while there were significant differences between the ORs for the higher and lower classes within the categories of upward, stable and downward mobility, there were no significant differences in ORs by social mobility within each social class. These findings support the contention that social mobility will constrain the risk associated with social class membership.

The independent effect of unemployment on mortality risk is consistent with previous research.^{14, 37}

Housing tenure and tenure mobility

Both private rented and social housing tenures increased the risk of death compared to men in owner occupied tenure. The gradient in health outcomes by tenure has been reported previously,^{1, 38} and social housing in particular tends to be associated with social disadvantage. It can be argued that housing tenure is a consequence of material resources (i.e. whether rewards from and security of work provide the means or otherwise to pay a deposit or raise a mortgage), family circumstances (such as living alone³⁹ or parental affluence), and other unmeasured factors which contribute to health outcomes distinctly from social class. It has also been suggested that tenure influences health through its connection with factors such as feelings of community and control over the immediate environment.⁴⁰ The influence of tenure, or its associated factors, may be stronger later in life, and represent a summation of other risk factors accumulated across the lifecourse.

A change in housing tenure was associated with increased risk of death, whereas remaining in rented or owner occupation across three censuses did not. It should be noted that a change in tenure could occur without a change of address – such as a council tenant buying their house to become an owner occupier – while any number of changes of address could take place without any change to the tenure category. A detailed analysis of the tenure changes suggested that the largest driver of tenure change was the purchase of a council house by individuals in the 1980s and early 1990s, which increased private ownership of housing and reduced the population residing in social housing. Other life circumstances among this population of people are likely to have remained the same. Consequently, the increased risk of death associated with tenure change in this analysis is a corollary of past disadvantaged circumstances. However, the housing tenure mobility factor has the benefit of adjusting the effect of owner occupation tenure in 1991 by distinguishing the risk of those in owner occupation between 1971–1991 and those that moved into this tenure in 1991 from a different tenure earlier.

This analysis also showed that tenure changes from owner occupation to social housing, though relatively uncommon, greatly increased mortality risk. Further research into the life circumstances that lead to 'downward' tenure changes would be valuable.

Geographical setting

Our findings broadly concur with Curtis and Jones⁴¹ who concluded that 'while individual characteristics are very important for the health inequalities that are observed between people, their geographical setting also has some significance'. In this article we explicitly assigned geographical setting in terms of local authority district of residence in 1991. This enabled us to disentangle any clustering effects in risk of mortality brought about by place of residence. In addition, markers of geography were included in the analysis by assigning the Carstairs deprivation index quintile of ward, and residence in the South East region, at individual level. The Carstairs deprivation index was intended to capture the immediate socioeconomic influences on mortality risk at the neighbourhood level. While the Carstairs index was measured at a ward level, the actual ward of residence could not be used in the hierarchical description of the data because of small numbers and confidentiality constraints.

Patterns of health inequality by district of residence within England and Wales are well known.¹³ However, previous longitudinal studies^{22–23} and examination of area-level correlations²⁰ have suggested that the primary factor influencing health outcomes is the socioeconomic composition of the area. The finding in this study that district level variation can be explained by individual and neighbourhood factors was not found in a study modelling risk of limiting long-term illness in 1991 using a similar

profile of covariates. The difference in district effect in this study, and the significant variation among districts found in the case of limiting long-term illness,²² may be explained by broader geographical factors, such as cultural (ethnicity), environmental (industrial exposures, climate) or economic (unemployment rates, industrial transformation), which influence the self-reporting of illness at district level.

The ward of residence quintiles of the Carstairs deprivation index made the strongest independent contribution to predicting mortality in this analysis (with the exception of age), showing that the socioeconomic nature of the location has a significant influence when measured at the ward level. Previous cross-sectional analysis has found higher mortality rates in more deprived wards and in urban rather than rural wards.⁴² As with housing tenure, the fact that Carstairs quintile in 1991, but not in earlier Censuses, had a significant effect on mortality risk in the final model may suggest that ward level deprivation in later life represents an accumulation of life chances.

The interaction of social mobility and Carstairs ward quintile suggests that the level of deprivation of an area has a weaker effect on individuals who improved their social class. Conversely, for those whose social class worsened, the impact of neighbourhood deprivation was divergent. Those who remained resident in more affluent wards fared considerably better than those living in deprived areas. Previous studies have shown that at larger geographical levels, the size of health inequality varies with area, and that there is greater geographical variation in the mortality rates of individuals in disadvantaged social groups than occurs with more advantaged groups.^{12, 19} The relationship between mortality risk and the interaction between those that remained in the same social class and neighbourhood deprivation reflects the clustering of professionals and managers in affluent neighbourhoods and the partly skilled and unskilled in deprived neighbourhoods.

Taken together, our findings suggest that social mobility is an important modifier of the mortality risk associated with neighbourhood deprivation level and should be considered in the formulation of policy aimed at reducing health inequalities.

Residence in the South East was handled in two ways, to mark the possibility of Fielding's 'escalator effect'.³³ Firstly, South East residence in 1971 or 1981 was considered conceptually as part of the individual's life history, conferring the benefits of greater career opportunities. Secondly South East residence in 1991 was treated as a 'current' geographical factor more like the local authority district or ward.

Previous research has shown the advantageous effect of residence in the South East of England, the 'escalator effect', which conferred greater opportunities for upward social mobility, career progression, and a share in the greater economic prosperity of the region. This analysis confirms the benefit of South East residence in 1971 and 1981 on mortality risk in the population analysed.

Illustrative group profiles

The two illustrative groups have been included to show the effect on mortality risk of the accumulation of adverse circumstances over the lifecourse.²⁵⁻²⁶ They show that the risk of death for men whose life history contained several of the disadvantageous factors identified in the model was starkly different to that of the more advantaged men at each age. The clear difference in accumulated mortality risk between the two illustrated positions support the contention that social exclusion or multiple deprivation is accompanied by a greatly increased risk to health, compared to the larger population who show only one or two indicators of disadvantage.⁴³⁻⁴⁵

The observed reduction with age in the extent of inequality in mortality risk reflects the common finding that there is a 'flattening' of health inequalities at higher ages, and emphasises the key role of socioeconomic factors in determining mortality risk in men at younger ages.⁵⁻⁶

Limitations of the analysis

The age range of the population investigated ensured that the great majority of men would be in permanent employment by the 1971 Census; this means that the assignment of social class was largely accurate and complete. However, this analysis excluded younger men, in whom some of the steepest social class gradients in adult mortality are observed due to accidents and violence.⁴⁷ This, combined with the tendency for social differences in health to narrow in the highest age groups, means that these findings are likely to understate the extent of inequalities in the whole adult male population.

The meaning of some classifications has changed over time. In the case of social class, there was a greater propensity for upward social mobility than downward social mobility between 1971-1991 in this analysis, as a result of changes in the structure of occupations over this period. However, in the case of housing tenure, the opportunities for council house purchase noted earlier made owner occupation the predominant tenure in much of England and Wales while reducing its original association with higher social position and more affluent areas.

In this analysis, unemployment at any Census 1971-1991 was coded as a yes/no variable. Consequently, no estimate can be made of the possible differential effect of different periods of unemployment. There is evidence that the mortality risk attributable to unemployment increases with duration, as represented by employment status measured at more than one Census.³⁷

The need to aggregate local authority wards in this analysis, on the basis of deprivation, reduced the potential for a hierarchical analysis of areas. In particular, the question of whether there is any significant effect on mortality risk of ward of residence cannot be answered from this study. One alternative to the analysis presented here would be to create a three level hierarchy of individuals nested within an existing (or derived) ward classification (such as the ONS classification of wards), itself nested within Government Office Regions.

CONCLUSIONS

This article has extended previous analyses of inequalities in mortality, by combining the techniques of multilevel modelling with a lifecourse approach to the measurement of individual socioeconomic characteristics. We also investigated the impact of the accumulation of multiple disadvantage by the derivation of illustrative groups from the resulting model.

We confirmed previous findings that social class remains an important predictor of mortality in adult males in England and Wales. The variation across social classes was wider than that found with other factors included in this analysis. In terms of the individual lifecourse, social class based on occupation earlier in adult life continued to have an independent impact on mortality after controlling for other indicators of socioeconomic circumstances over a 20-year period. In contrast, we found housing tenure 20 years later to be a significant predictor of mortality. This may reflect a difference between measures which predict later life chances, and those which summarise previous socioeconomic circumstances or life experiences. Our analysis has illustrated that area of residence, social class of origin and persistence of advantage or disadvantage are all important predictors of mortality.

Key findings

- Neighbourhood deprivation in 1991 made the strongest contribution to predicting mortality in this analysis.
- Social class in 1971 continued to have a strong influence on mortality risk in 1995–2001, after taking account of other factors included in the analysis.
- Improvement in social class between 1971–1991 reduced the detrimental effect of living in a deprived neighbourhood, while downward social class mobility increased it.
- Men resident outside the South East in 1971 or 1981 had a raised mortality risk, independent of social class, housing tenure, unemployment exposure and social class mobility.
- Men in the most disadvantaged circumstances had more than double the mortality risk of men of the same age in the most advantaged circumstances.

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Health Statistics Quarterly tables are now available on StatBase® which can be accessed via our website www.statistics.gov.uk

Symbols

- .. not available
- : not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- blank not yet available

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. If a year is not present the data are not available.

United Kingdom

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

Population

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

The table giving population estimates for Health Regional Office areas in England (Table 1.3 in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 14 and earlier editions) has been dropped and subsequent tables renumbered. The Government Offices for the Regions (see Table 1.4 in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 14 and earlier editions, now Table 1.3) now represent Health as well as Administrative Regions. More details can be found in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 15, page 2.

Further information on population estimates can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/popest

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. See also Note on page 63 of *Population Trends* 67.

Perinatal mortality

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.

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

Since *Health Statistics Quarterly* 15, Table 6.2 presents deaths for Government Offices for the Regions rather than Health Regional Office areas in England. More details can be found in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 15, page 2.

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. Tables 2.2 and 6.3 use 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.

Abortions

Figures relate to numbers occurring in a period.

Improvements to National Statistics on abortions performed in England and Wales were published in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 11. The revised figures are presented in Table 4.2. These changes include an improvement in the calculation of quarterly abortion rates. The mid-quarter population estimates, used to calculate these rates, were produced by linear interpolation as follows:

March quarter	$7.5/12*(P2-P1)+P1$
June quarter	$10.5/12*(P2-P1)+P1$
September quarter	$1.5/12*(P3-P2)+P2$
December quarter	$4.5/12*(P3-P2)+P2$

Where P1 = mid-year population estimate of previous year;
 P2 = mid-year population estimate of year being calculated;
 P3 = population projection for next year.

For example

March quarter 2000 = $7.5/12*(pop2000-pop1999)+pop1999$;

September quarter 2000 = $1.5/12*(pop2001-pop2000)+pop2000$.

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 necessarily mean that either of the parties is resident there.

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's Department.

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 (eg 123.4); where appropriate, for small figures (below 10.0), two decimal places are given (eg 7.62). Figures which are provisional or estimated are given in less detail (eg 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 population 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.

Table I.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 ¹⁰	7,953	10,143	656	10,321	5,251	1,425	5,117	57,936	81,817	10,674	10,321	3,620	
1997	58,314 ¹⁰	7,965	10,170	666	10,309	5,275	1,406	5,132	58,116	82,012	10,745	10,301	3,652	
1998	58,475 ¹⁰	7,971	10,192	675	10,299	5,295	1,393	5,147	58,299	82,057	10,808	10,280	3,694	
1999	58,684 ¹⁰	7,983	10,214	683	10,289	5,314	1,379	5,160	58,497	82,037	10,861	10,253	3,735	
2000	58,886 ¹⁰	8,002	10,239	690	10,278	5,330	1,372	5,171	58,749	82,164	10,904	10,222	3,777	
2001	59,113 ¹⁰	8,021	10,263	698	10,267	5,349	1,367	5,181	59,042	82,260	10,931	10,200	3,826	
2002	59,322 ¹⁰	8,039	10,310	706	10,206	5,368	1,361	5,195	59,342	82,440	10,988	10,175	3,900	
2003	59,554	8,067	10,356	715	10,203	5,384	1,356	5,206	59,630 ^p	82,537	11,018	10,142	3,964	
2004	59,835													
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)														
1971-76	1.0	1.7	3.0	..	5.8	4.4	9.6	4.9	6.5	0.1	7.6	4.2	16.4	
1976-81	0.5	0.1	0.8	6.8	3.9	1.9	6.6	3.1	4.8	0.2	12.3	2.3	12.7	
1981-86	1.2	0.5	0.1	11.7	0.9	0.0	7.0	4.9	5.0	-1.8	4.9	-1.5	5.8	
1986-91	2.6	5.9	2.4	15.4	-0.6	1.3	4.2	3.9	5.4	5.8	5.6	-5.4	-1.0	
1991-96	2.5 ¹⁰	3.6	3.3	23.5	0.1	3.8	-12.4	3.8	3.1	4.6	8.3	-3.0	4.3	
1997-98	2.8 ¹⁰	0.8	3.2	13.5	-1.0	3.8	-9.2	2.9	3.1	0.5	5.9	-2.0	11.5	
1998-99	3.6 ¹⁰	1.5	1.2	11.9	-1.0	3.6	-10.1	2.5	3.4	-0.2	4.9	-2.6	11.1	
1999-2000	3.4 ¹⁰	2.4	1.3	10.2	-1.1	3.0	-5.1	2.1	4.3	1.5	4.0	-3.0	11.2	
2000-01	3.9 ¹⁰	2.4	2.3	11.6	-1.1	3.6	-3.6	1.9	5.0	1.2	2.5	-2.2	13.0	
2001-02	3.5 ¹⁰	2.2	4.6	11.5	-5.9	3.6	-4.4	2.7	5.1	2.2	5.2	-2.5	19.3	
2002-03	3.9 ¹⁰	3.5	4.5	12.7	-0.3	3.0	-3.7	2.1	4.9 ^p	1.2	2.7	-3.2	16.4	
2003-04	4.7													
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	9.7	15.1	
2002	11.3	9.7	..	11.1	9.1	..	9.6	10.7	..	..	..	9.5	15.5
2003	11.7	9.4	..	..	9.2	..	..	10.9	..	..	..	..	15.7
2004	12.1 ^{11p}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	8.9	10.0	10.2	13.2	7.8	
2002	10.2	9.5	..	7.3	10.6	..	13.5	9.5	..	..	..	13.1	7.5
2003	10.3	9.5	..	..	10.9	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	7.4
2004	9.8 ^{11p}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:

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

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 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.

11 Calculated using the 2003-based population projections for 2004.

p Provisional

Table I.1
continued
Population and vital rates: international

Selected countries															Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand
Year	United Kingdom	Italy	Latvia ³	Lithuania ³	Luxembourg	Malta ³	Netherlands	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 ¹⁰	57,333	2,470	3,615	411	371	15,494	38,609	10,041	5,368	1,990	39,383	8,838	447,327	
1997	58,314 ¹⁰	57,461	2,445	3,588	416	374	15,567	38,639	10,070	5,379	1,987	39,468	8,845	448,306	
1998	58,475 ¹⁰	57,563	2,421	3,562	422	377	15,654	38,660	10,108	5,388	1,985	39,571	8,848	449,147	
1999	58,684 ¹⁰	57,613	2,399	3,536	427	379	15,760	38,667	10,150	5,393	1,978	39,724	8,854	449,971	
2000	58,886 ¹⁰	57,680	2,382	3,512	434	389	15,864	38,654	10,198	5,399	1,988	39,961	8,861	451,107	
2001	59,113 ¹⁰	57,844	2,364	3,487	439	391	15,987	38,644	10,329	5,379	1,990	40,376	8,883	452,642	
2002	59,322 ¹⁰	56,994	2,346	3,476	444	395	16,105	38,632	10,336	5,379	1,994	40,851	8,909	453,214	
2003	59,554	57,321	2,332	3,463	448	397	16,193	38,219	10,408	5,379	1,995	41,551 ^P	8,941	454,779	
2004	59,835														
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	5.5	
1976-81	0.5	2.8	4.1	6.5	2.5	-4.8	6.9	9.0	10.6	9.7	11.2	9.0	2.4	4.0	
1981-86	1.2	0.3	5.8	8.1	1.8	13.7	4.6	8.7	3.2	7.3	6.8	4.2	1.2	2.3	
1986-91	2.6	0.5	5.7	10.2	10.2	8.1	6.8	4.2	-2.8	4.0	2.7	2.0	5.9	3.4	
1991-96	2.5 ¹⁰	2.1	-12.8	-1.7	12.3	8.4	5.6	1.9	3.4	3.4	-1.1	2.4	5.1	2.9	
1997-98	2.8 ¹⁰	1.8	-9.8	-7.2	14.4	8.0	5.6	0.5	3.8	1.5	-1.0	2.6	0.3	1.9	
1998-99	3.6 ¹⁰	0.9	-9.1	-7.3	11.8	5.3	6.8	0.2	4.2	0.7	-3.5	3.9	0.7	1.8	
1999-2000	3.4 ¹⁰	1.2	-7.1	-6.8	16.4	26.4	6.6	-0.3	4.7	0.9	5.1	6.0	0.8	2.5	
2000-01	3.9 ¹⁰	2.8	-7.6	-7.1	11.5	5.1	7.8	-0.3	13.8	-3.7	1.0	10.4	2.5	3.4	
2001-02	3.5 ¹⁰	-14.7	-7.6	-3.2	11.4	10.2	7.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	2.0	11.8	2.9	1.3	
2002-03	3.9 ¹⁰	5.7	-6.0	-3.7	9.0	5.1	5.5	-10.7	7.0	-0.2	0.5	17.1 ^P	3.6	3.5	
2003-04	4.7														
Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)															
1971-75	14.1	16.0	14.4	16.4	11.6	17.5	14.9	17.9	20.3	19.7	16.4	19.2	13.5	..	
1976-80	12.5	12.6	13.9	15.4	11.2	17.0	12.6	19.3	17.9	20.3	16.3	17.1	11.6	..	
1981-85	12.9	10.6	15.2	16.0	11.6	15.3	12.2	19.0	14.5	18.0	14.2	12.8	11.3	..	
1986-90	13.7	9.8	15.3	15.8	12.2	16.0	12.8	15.5	11.9	15.8	12.3	10.8	13.2	..	
1991-95	13.2	9.6	10.8	13.1	13.3	14.0	12.8	12.9	11.4	13.3	10.0	9.8	13.3	..	
1996	12.6	9.2	7.9	10.5	13.7	13.5	12.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.8	10.8	
1997	12.5	9.4	7.6	10.2	13.1	13.1	12.3	10.7	11.4	11.0	9.1	9.4	10.2	10.7	
1998	12.3	9.3	7.5	10.0	12.6	12.2	12.7	10.2	11.4	10.7	9.0	9.3	10.1	10.5	
1999	11.9	9.3	8.0	9.8	13.0	11.4	12.7	9.9	11.6	10.4	8.8	9.6	10.0	10.5	
2000	11.5	9.4	8.3	9.3	13.1	10.8	13.0	9.8	11.8	10.2	..	9.8	10.2	10.6	
2001	11.3	9.3	8.3	9.0	12.4	..	12.6	9.5	10.8	9.5	..	..	10.3	10.4
2002	11.3	9.3	8.6	8.7	12.1	..	12.6	9.2	11.0	9.5	..	..	10.7	10.3
2003	11.7	9.4	..	..	11.8	..	12.4	..	11.2	9.7	..	..	..	..
2004	12.1 ^{11P}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	11.0	9.1	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	10.8	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	10.5	8.6	7.6	8.8	9.5	10.6	9.8	..	9.1	10.5	9.8	
2001	10.2	9.6	14.0	11.6	7.2	..	8.8	9.4	10.4	9.6	..	8.9	10.5	9.7	
2002	10.2	9.7	13.9	11.8	8.5	..	8.9	9.3	10.2	9.6	..	..	10.7	9.8
2003	10.3	10.8	..	..	9.0	..	8.7	..	10.9	9.7	..	..	..	..
2004	9.8 ^{11P}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes on first page of table.

Table I.1
continued **Population and vital rates: international**

Selected countries		Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand								
Year	United Kingdom	EU-25 ³	Russian Federation	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	China	India ⁴	Japan ⁵	USA
Population (thousands)										
1971	55,928	..	130,934	13,067	22,026	2,899	852,290 ⁶	551,311	105,145	207,661
1976	56,216	420,258	135,027	14,033	23,517	3,163	937,170 ⁶	617,248	113,094	218,035
1981	56,357	428,563	139,225	14,923	24,900	3,195	1,008,460 ⁶	675,185	117,902	229,958
1986	56,684	433,555	144,154	16,018	26,204	3,317	1,086,733 ⁶	767,199	121,672	240,680
1991	57,439	440,927	148,245	17,284	28,031	3,477	1,170,100 ⁶	851,897	123,964	252,639
1996	58,164 ¹⁰	447,327	147,739	18,311	29,610	3,714	1,223,890 ⁶	941,580	125,761	265,463
1997	58,314 ¹⁰	448,306	147,105	18,524	29,910	3,761	1,236,260 ⁶	959,800	126,065	268,008
1998	58,475 ¹⁰	449,147	146,540	18,730	30,160	3,792	1,248,100 ⁶	978,080	126,400	270,300
1999	58,684 ¹⁰	449,971	145,940	18,940	30,400	3,811	1,259,090 ⁶	996,430	126,630	272,691
2000	58,886 ¹⁰	451,107	145,560	19,160	30,690	3,831	1,275,130 ^{7,8}	1,014,820	126,840	275,260
2001	59,113 ¹⁰	452,642	143,950	19,390	31,020	3,880	1,285,230 ^{7,8}	1,033,340	127,130	284,800
2002	59,322 ¹⁰	453,214	144,080 ⁷	19,660	31,370	3,940	1,294,870 ^{7,8}	1,050,640	127,400	288,370 ⁷
2003	59,554	454,779	..	..	31,660	4,010 ^P	..	1,068,210 ^P	127,650	..
2004	59,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971-76	1.0	5.5	6.3	14.8	13.5	18.2	19.9 ⁶	23.9	15.1	10.0
1976-81	0.5	4.0	6.2	12.7	11.8	2.0	15.2 ⁶	18.8	8.5	10.9
1981-86	1.2	2.3	7.1	14.7	10.5	7.6	15.5 ⁶	27.3	6.4	9.3
1986-91	2.6	3.4	5.7	15.8	13.9	9.6	15.3 ⁶	22.1	3.8	9.9
1991-96	2.5 ¹⁰	2.9	-0.7	11.9	11.3	13.6	9.2 ⁶	21.1	2.9	10.2
1997-98	2.8 ¹⁰	1.9	-3.8	11.1	8.4	8.2	9.6 ⁶	19.0	2.7	8.6
1998-99	3.6 ¹⁰	1.8	-4.1	11.2	8.0	5.0	8.8 ⁶	18.8	1.8	8.8
1999-2000	3.4 ¹⁰	2.5	-2.6	11.6	9.5	5.2	12.7 ⁸	18.5	1.7	9.4
2000-01	3.9 ¹⁰	3.4	-11.1	12.0	10.8	12.8	7.9 ⁸	18.2 ^P	2.3	34.7
2001-02	3.5 ¹⁰	1.3	0.9	13.9	11.3	15.5	7.5 ⁸	16.7 ^P	2.1	12.5
2002-03	3.9 ¹⁰	3.5	..	..	9.2	17.8 ^P	..	16.7 ^P	2.0	..
2003-04	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971-75	14.1	..	..	18.8	15.9	20.4	27.2 ⁶	35.6	18.6	15.3
1976-80	12.5	..	..	15.7	15.5	16.8	18.6 ⁶	33.4	14.9	15.2
1981-85	12.9	..	..	15.6	15.1	15.8	19.2 ⁶	..	12.6	15.7
1986-90	13.7	..	..	15.1	14.8	17.1	..	..	10.6	16.0
1991-95	13.2	..	10.2	..	..	..	18.5 ^{6,9}	..	..	..
1996	12.6	10.8	8.8	13.9	12.3	15.4	9.8 ⁶	27.3	9.6	14.7
1997	12.5	10.7	8.6	13.6	11.6	15.4	9.1 ⁸	..	9.5	14.5
1998	12.3	10.5	8.8	13.3	11.3	14.6	8.1 ⁸	26.2	9.5	14.6
1999	11.9	10.5	8.3	13.1	11.0	15.0	7.8 ⁸	..	9.3	14.5
2000	11.5	10.6	8.7	13.0	10.8	14.8	8.1 ⁸	..	9.4	14.7
2001	11.3	10.4	9.1	12.7	..	..	7.2 ⁸	..	9.2	14.1
2002	11.3	10.3	..	12.7	..	..	7.1 ⁸	..	9.1	..
2003	11.7	..	..	12.6	..	..	6.8	..	..	..
2004	12.1 ^{11P}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)										
1971-75	11.8	..	..	8.2	7.4	8.4	7.3 ⁶	15.5	6.4	9.1
1976-80	11.9	..	..	7.6	7.2	8.2	6.6 ⁶	13.8	6.1	8.7
1981-85	11.7	..	..	7.3	7.0	8.1	6.7 ⁶	..	6.1	8.6
1986-90	11.4	..	..	7.2	7.3	8.2	..	..	6.4	8.7
1991-95	11.1	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996	10.9	10.1	14.1	7.0	7.2	7.6	5.0 ⁶	8.9	7.1	8.7
1997	10.8	10.0	13.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	4.9 ⁸	..	7.2	8.6
1998	10.8	10.0	13.6	6.8	7.2	6.9	5.0 ⁸	9.0	7.4	8.6
1999	10.8	10.0	14.7	6.8	7.4	7.4	5.0 ⁸	..	7.8	8.8
2000	10.3	9.8	15.3	6.7	7.5	7.0	5.1 ⁸	..	7.6	8.7
2001	10.2	9.7	15.6	6.6	..	..	5.0 ⁸	..	7.6	8.5
2002	10.2	9.8	..	6.8	..	..	5.0 ⁸	..	7.7	..
2003	10.3	..	..	6.6	..	..	5.4	..	..	..
2004	9.8 ^{11P}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
Projections¹							
2006	60,254	58,531	53,463	50,483	2,980	5,068	1,723
2011	61,401	59,649	54,615	51,595	3,020	5,034	1,753
2016	62,618	60,835	55,834	52,770	3,064	5,000	1,783
2021	63,835	62,023	57,060	53,954	3,106	4,963	1,811
of which (percentages)							
0-4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	6.0
5-15	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	10.9	13.1
16-44	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.5	34.5	34.5	37.1
45-64 ²	26.4	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.0	28.0	25.9
65-74 ²	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	11.6	11.5	9.6
75 and over	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	10.6	10.1	8.5

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

1 National projections based on mid-2003 population estimates.

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

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

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Table 1.3 Population: subnational

Government Office Regions of England ¹									
	Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution								
Mid-year	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Estimates									
1971	2,679	7,108	4,902	3,652	5,146	4,454	7,529	6,830	4,112
1976	2,671	7,043	4,924	3,774	5,178	4,672	7,089	7,029	4,280
1981	2,636	6,940	4,918	3,853	5,187	4,854	6,806	7,245	4,381
1986	2,594	6,833	4,884	3,908	5,180	4,999	6,774	7,468	4,548
1991	2,587	6,843	4,936	4,011	5,230	5,121	6,829	7,629	4,688
1993 ⁴	2,594	6,847	4,954	4,056	5,246	5,154	6,844	7,673	4,734
1994 ⁴	2,589	6,839	4,960	4,072	5,249	5,178	6,874	7,712	4,757
1995 ⁴	2,583	6,828	4,961	4,092	5,257	5,206	6,913	7,763	4,782
1996 ⁴	2,576	6,810	4,961	4,108	5,263	5,233	6,974	7,800	4,793
1997 ⁴	2,568	6,794	4,958	4,120	5,262	5,267	7,015	7,853	4,827
1998 ⁴	2,561	6,792	4,958	4,133	5,271	5,302	7,065	7,889	4,849
1999 ⁴	2,550	6,773	4,956	4,152	5,272	5,339	7,154	7,955	4,881
2000 ⁴	2,543	6,774	4,959	4,168	5,270	5,375	7,237	7,991	4,917
2001 ⁴	2,540	6,773	4,977	4,190	5,281	5,400	7,322	8,023	4,943
2002 ⁴	2,538	6,783	4,993	4,223	5,304	5,422	7,371	8,044	4,968
2003	2,539	6,805	5,009	4,252	5,320	5,463	7,388	8,080	4,999
2004	2,545	6,827	5,039	4,280	5,334	5,491	7,429	8,110	5,038
<i>of which (percentages)</i>									
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
Projections²									
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
<i>of which (percentages)</i>									
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

Table 1.4 Population: age and sex

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom															Numbers (thousands)		
Mid-year	All ages	Age group													Under 16	16-64/59	65/60 and over
		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				
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	9,100	
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	29															

Table 1.4
continued
Population: age and sex

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom																Numbers (thousands)		
Mid-year	All ages	Age group													Under 16	16-64/59	65/60 and over	
		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					
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 16	16-64/59	65/60 and over
		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			
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 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 ^P	12.0 ^P	302.6 ^P	423 ^P	..	..	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 ^P	11.7 ^P	73.6 ^P	422 ^P	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 ^P	11.8 ^P	73.2 ^P	415 ^P	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 ^P	12.3 ^P	78.5 ^P	424 ^P	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 ^P	12.0 ^P	77.3 ^P	429 ^P	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	9.6 ^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	268.0 ^P	26.1 ^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 ^P	12.1 ^P	269.7 ^P	422 ^P	..	..	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	33.9 ^P	13.4 ^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	74.8 ^P	29.3 ^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	111.4 ^P	43.2 ^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	48.0 ^P	18.7 ^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 ^P	11.8 ^P	65.2 ^P	421 ^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 ^P	11.9 ^P	65.2 ^P	414 ^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 ^P	12.4 ^P	70.2 ^P	424 ^P	39.0 ^P	14.1 ^P	118.6 ^P	8.9 ^P	0.80 ^P	4.8 ^P	0.53 ^P	3.5 ^P	1.39 ^P	8.4 ^P
	Dec	161.7 ^P	12.1 ^P	69.1 ^P	427 ^P	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	145.3 ^P	11.1 ^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	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	254.0 ^P	..	145.8 ^P	..	503.4	10.1	3.14	5.3	2.15	3.7	5.01	8.5	
2004	607.2 ^P	12.1 ^P	253.1 ^P	417 ^P	..	..	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	32.1 ^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	70.8 ^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	105.2 ^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	46.0 ^P	..	35.7 ^P	..	134.0	10.1	0.82	5.5	0.56	3.8	1.26	8.4
2004	March	147.3 ^P	11.8 ^P	61.2 ^P	416 ^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 ^P	12.0 ^P	61.3 ^P	410 ^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 ^P	12.5 ^P	65.8 ^P	420 ^P	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 ^P	12.2 ^P	64.7 ^P	422 ^P	..	..	35.1 ^P	..	122						

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	14.0 ^p	..	7.7 ^p	..	33.7	11.5	0.13	4.3	0.10	3.1	0.24	7.5	
2004	32.3 ^p	10.9 ^p	16.6 ^p	513 ^p	..	..	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	2.5 ^p	..	1.8 ^p	..	8.8	11.9	0.03	3.8	0.02	2.3	0.05	6.9
2004	March	7.8 ^p	10.6 ^p	4.0 ^p	514 ^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 ^p	10.6 ^p	3.9 ^p	500 ^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 ^p	11.4 ^p	4.3 ^p	512 ^p	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 ^p	11.2 ^p	4.4 ^p	523 ^p	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	9.2 ^p	12.5 ^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	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 ^p	10.7 ^p	25.2 ^p	467 ^p	32.2 ^p	32.7 ^p	11.2	10.5	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	10.7 ^p	6.4 ^p	472 ^p	3.9 ^p	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	10.5 ^p	6.1 ^p	459 ^p	8.7 ^p	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	10.8 ^p	6.4 ^p	462 ^p	12.7 ^p	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	10.4 ^p	6.3 ^p	475 ^p	6.8 ^p	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	10.7 ^p	6.2 ^p	464 ^p	3.8 ^p	15.7 ^p	2.6 ^p	9.7 ^p	15.6 ^p	12.5 ^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	0.11	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	0.09	4.5	0.19	8.5	
2002	21.4	12.6	7.2	335	7.6	..	2.2	..	14.6	8.6	0.10	4.7	0.07	3.5	0.19	8.9	
2003	21.6	12.7	7.4	344	7.8	..	2.3	..	14.5	8.5	0.11	5.3	0.07	4.0	0.18	8.1	
2004	22.3 ^p	13.1 ^p	7.7 ^p	345 ^p	8.3 ^p	..	2.5 ^p	..	14.4 ^p	8.4 ^p	0.12 ^p	5.5 ^p	0.08 ^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 ^p	13.3 ^p	2.0 ^p	352 ^p	0.9 ^p	..	7.7 ^p	..	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 ^p	12.7 ^p	1.8 ^p	337 ^p	2.4 ^p	..	6.5 ^p	..	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 ^p	13.5 ^p	2.0 ^p	339 ^p	3.5 ^p	..	5.5 ^p	..	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 ^p	12.7 ^p	1.9 ^p	353 ^p	1.6 ^p	..	5.5 ^p	..	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	13.1 ^p	2.0 ^p	363 ^p	3.8 ^p	9.0 ^p	0.03 ^p	5.2 ^p	0.02 ^p	4.2 ^p	0.05 ^p	8.8 ^p
	June	5.7 ^p															

Table 2.2 Key demographic and health indicators

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

	Population	Live births	Deaths	Dependency ratio		Live births				Age-standardised mortality rate ⁶	Expectation of life (in years) at birth		Infant mortality rate ⁷
				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		Males	Females	
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 ^b	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 ^b	700.0	632.1	33.4	29.9	1.69	28.4	28.9	38.8	7,318	75.0	79.9	5.8
2000	58,886.1 ^b	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 ^b	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 ^b	668.8	606.2	32.2	29.8	1.64	28.7	29.3	40.6	6,765	75.9	80.5	5.3
2003	59,553.8	695.6	612.0	31.8	29.9	1.71	28.8	29.4	41.5	6,757	..	..	5.3
2004 ^p	59,834.9	716.0	583.1	31.4	30.0	1.77	28.9	29.4	42.3	6,390 ⁹	..	..	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 ^b	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 ^b	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 ^b	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 ^b	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 ^b	565.7	499.1	32.1	29.7	1.65	28.7	29.4	40.1	6,603	76.2	80.7	5.3
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 ^p	50,093.8	607.2	479.2	31.4	29.9	1.78	29.0	29.5	41.7	6,232 ⁹	..	..	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	1.86	..	26.6	11.2	9,846	70.4	76.4	12.6
1986	2,810.9	37.0	34.7	34.3	32.5	1.86	26.9	26.5	21.1	9,043	71.6	77.5	9.5
1991	2,873.0	38.1	34.1	34.4	33.5	1.88	27.1	27.0	32.3	8,149	73.1	78.8	6.6
1996	2,891.3 ^b	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 ^b	32.1	35.0	34.4	33.6	1.72	27.6	28.1	46.1	7,637	74.7	79.6	6.4
2000	2,906.9 ^b	31.3	33.3	34.1	33.5	1.68	27.7	28.2	47.2	7,180	74.9	79.8	5.2
2001	2,910.2 ^b	30.6	33.0	33.7	33.6	1.66	27.8	28.3	48.3	7,017	75.4	80.1	5.5
2002	2,923.4 ^b	30.2	33.2	33.2	33.6	1.63	28.0	28.4	49.7	6,951	75.7	80.2	4.7
2003	2,938.0	31.4	33.7	32.7	33.7	1.71	28.1	28.5	50.3	6,980	..	..	4.1
2004 ^p	2,952.5	32.1	32.1	32.2	33.9	1.77	28.2	28.5	51.3	6,582 ⁹	..	..	4.9
Scotland													
1976	5,233.4	64.9	65.3	44.7	28.4	1.80	..	26.0	9.3	11,675	..	..	14.8
1981	5,180.2	69.1	63.8	38.2	28.4	1.84	..	26.3	12.2	10,849	69.1	75.3	11.3
1986	5,111.8	65.8	63.5	33.6	28.1	1.68	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	5.2
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 ^p	5,078.4	54.0	56.2	29.5	30.5	1.60	28.9	29.4	46.7	7,536 ⁹	..	..	4.9
Northern Ireland													
1976	1,523.5	26.4	17.0	56.1	25.3	2.70	..	27.4	5.0	11,746	..	..	18.3
1981	1,543.0	27.2	16.3	50.6	25.3	2.59	28.1	27.5	7.0	10,567	69.2	75.5	13.2
1986	1,573.5	28.0	16.1	46.1	25.5	2.45	28.1	27.5	12.8	10,071	70.9	77.1	10.2
1991	1,607.3	26.0	15.1	44.1	26.1	2.16	28.3	28.0	20.3	8,303	72.6	78.4	7.4
1996	1,661.8	24.4	15.2	41.8	25.5	1.96	28.7	28.8	26.0	7,742	73.8	79.2	5.8
1999	1,679.0	23.0	15.7	40.2	25.5	1.86	28.8	29.0	30.3	7,699	74.5	79.6	6.4
2000	1,682.9	21.5	14.9	39.5	25.4	1.75	29.0	29.2	31.8	7,279	74.8	79.8	5.1
2001	1,689.3	22.0	14.5	38.6	25.5	1.80	29.1	29.4	32.5	6,976	75.2	80.1	6.1
2002	1,696.6	21.4	14.6	37.9	25.7	1.77	29.2	29.5	33.5	6,930	75.6	80.4	4.7
2003	1,702.6	21.6	14.5	37.2	25.9	1.81	29.2	29.5	34.4	6,744	..	..	5.3
2004 ^p	1,710.3	22.3	14.4	36.4	26.2	1.87	29.4	29.7	34.5	6,609 ⁹	..	..	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 TPFPR (total period fertility rate).

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

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

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

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

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

9 Calculated using the 2004-based population estimates published on 25 August 2005.

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							Mean ¹ age (years)	Age of mother at birth							Mean ² age (years)	TFR ⁵
	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over		All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over		
	Total live births (numbers)								Age-specific fertility rates ^{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 ^p	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 ^p	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 ^p	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 ^p	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 ^p	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 ^p	154.2	10.9	29.3	38.9	44.9	24.8	5.4	29.5	57.0	26	71	96	98	49	11	29.0	1.76
June ^p	159.4	10.7	29.5	40.2	47.4	26.1	5.4	29.5	58.3	25	71	98	102	51	11	29.1	1.80

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 2003-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 TPF (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								Mean ¹ age (years)	Age of mother at birth								Registration ²	
	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	All ages		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Joint		Sole	
																Same ³ address	Different ³ address		
	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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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	
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		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		17.4	
2004 ^P	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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		18.8	
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		18.8	
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	
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		18.2	
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		18.0	
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		18.3	
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		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		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		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		18.1	
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		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		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		17.4	
2004 March ^P	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		17.4	
June ^P	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		16.6	
Sept ^P	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		16.6	
Dec ^P	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		16.6	
2005 March ^P	66.3	10.0	19.6	15.2	12.2	7.3	1.9	26.6	43.0	92.0	67.0	39.0	27.1	29.6	35.2	63.1		16.6	
June ^P	66.4	9.8	19.6	15.3	12.5	7.3	1.8	26.7	41.7	91.3	66.5	38.2	26.4	28.1	33.3	63.7		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 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 ^{P2}	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)¹									
1991	77.7	8.9	44.6	64.1	120.2	135.1	90.1	34.4	6.6
1996	76.2	9.5	46.3	63.2	110.1	127.6	96.3	40.7	8.4
1998	74.2	9.0	47.1	65.1	107.7	122.2	96.8	42.4	8.9
1999	71.9	8.3	45.1	63.1	103.9	118.0	95.3	42.9	9.1
2000	70.9	8.3	43.9	62.5	103.2	115.7	95.3	43.2	9.4
2001	70.3	8.0	42.7	60.8	102.5	114.2	96.7	44.3	9.6
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 ^{2P}	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 ^{2P}	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.

For a quarterly analysis of conceptions under 18 for local authority areas see the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk.¹ Rates for 1992 to 2000 are based on the revised mid-year population estimates released on 7 October 2004. Rates for 2001 and 2002 are based on the revised mid-year estimates released on 9 September 2004.² Figures on conceptions by age for the June quarter of 2004 excludes maternities where the mother's age was not recorded.^P Provisional

Table 4.2 Abortions: residents and non-residents; age and gestation (residents only)

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rates; and percentages for gestation weeks

Year and quarter	All ages			All women (residents)							Gestation weeks (percentages)			
	All ¹ women	Residents ¹	Non- ¹ residents	Age group							Under 9	9-12	13-19	20 and over
				Under 16	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45 and over				
Numbers (thousands)											Percentages			
1976	129.7	101.9	27.8	3.4	24.0	23.6	19.3	14.6	14.7	0.5	24.8	55.8	15.0	1.1
1981	162.5	128.6	33.9	3.5	31.4	34.3	21.9	18.7	17.6	0.6	31.0	53.4	13.5	1.3
1986	172.3	147.6	24.7	3.9	33.8	45.3	28.7	18.0	17.5	0.4	33.4	53.8	11.5	1.4
1991	179.5	167.4	12.1	3.2	31.1	52.7	38.6	23.4	17.9	0.4	35.2	52.9	10.6	1.2
1996	177.5	167.9	9.6	3.6	28.8	46.4	39.3	28.2	21.1	0.4	40.0	48.7	10.1	1.3
1997	179.7	170.1	9.6	3.4	29.9	45.0	40.2	28.9	22.3	0.5	41.2	47.9	9.6	1.2
1998	187.4	177.9	9.5	3.8	33.2	45.8	40.4	30.4	23.8	0.5	41.4	47.6	9.7	1.3
1999	183.2	173.7	9.5	3.6	32.8	45.0	38.5	29.1	24.1	0.5	42.5	46.5	9.5	1.4
2000	185.4	175.5	9.8	3.7	33.2	47.1	37.9	28.7	24.4	0.5	43.3	45.0	10.3	1.5
2001	186.3	176.4	9.9	3.7	33.4	48.3	36.5	28.8	25.2	0.5	42.8	45.0	10.6	1.6
2002	185.4	175.9	9.5	3.7	33.0	48.4	35.8	28.5	26.0	0.5	42.2	45.2	11.0	1.6
2003	190.7	181.6	9.1	4.0	34.2	51.1	36.0	28.7	26.9	0.5	43.6	43.7	11.1	1.6
2004 ⁴	194.2	185.4	8.8	3.8	35.4	52.7	37.8	28.1	27.2	0.5	46.2	41.5	10.8	1.6
2000 March	49.5	46.9	2.6	1.0	9.1	12.5	10.2	7.5	6.4	0.1	38.9	47.9	11.6	1.6
June	45.8	43.4	2.5	0.9	8.2	11.8	9.2	7.1	6.0	0.1	42.2	46.0	10.3	1.4
Sept	46.1	43.6	2.5	1.0	8.1	11.5	9.5	7.3	6.1	0.1	44.5	44.0	10.1	1.4
Dec	43.9	41.7	2.2	0.9	7.8	11.2	8.9	6.8	5.9	0.1	47.8	41.7	9.0	1.4
2001 March	47.8	45.3	2.5	0.9	8.7	12.4	9.4	7.3	6.4	0.1	40.5	46.3	11.6	1.5
June	46.6	44.1	2.5	0.9	8.3	12.1	9.1	7.2	6.3	0.1	42.0	45.8	10.6	1.6
Sept	46.2	43.8	2.4	1.0	8.2	11.8	9.1	7.3	6.3	0.1	43.1	44.7	10.6	1.5
Dec	45.6	43.3	2.4	0.9	8.2	11.9	8.9	7.0	6.2	0.1	45.7	43.1	9.7	1.6
2002 March	47.6	45.2	2.5	0.9	8.6	12.6	9.2	7.3	6.5	0.1	38.9	47.4	12.0	1.6
June	45.9	43.5	2.5	0.9	8.2	12.0	8.9	7.0	6.4	0.1	40.0	46.4	11.8	1.8
Sept	46.5	44.1	2.4	1.0	8.2	11.9	8.9	7.3	6.6	0.1	42.9	45.1	10.4	1.6
Dec	45.3	43.2	2.1	0.9	8.0	11.9	8.8	6.9	6.5	0.1	47.0	41.8	9.7	1.5
2003 March	50.0	47.6	2.4	1.0	9.1	13.4	9.4	7.5	7.0	0.1	40.9	45.3	12.2	1.6
June	47.7	45.4	2.3	1.0	8.5	12.7	9.1	7.2	6.7	0.1	42.5	44.4	11.4	1.6
Sept	47.7	44.8	2.3	1.0	8.3	12.5	8.9	7.2	6.7	0.1	43.3	43.9	11.2	1.5
Dec	46.0	43.9	2.1	0.9	8.3	12.5	8.6	6.9	6.5	0.1	47.7	41.0	9.6	1.7
2004 ⁴ March	51.1	48.6	2.4	1.0	9.3	13.9	9.8	7.5	7.0	0.1	41.7	44.5	12.0	1.7
June	48.7	46.4	2.3	0.9	8.8	13.2	9.5	6.9	6.8	0.1	43.7	43.3	11.2	1.8
Sept	48.3	46.2	2.1	0.9	8.9	13.0	9.4	7.0	7.0	0.1	47.8	40.5	10.3	1.4
Dec	46.1	44.2	1.9	0.9	8.4	12.6	9.1	6.6	6.5	0.1	52.0	37.2	9.5	1.3
2005 ⁴ March ^p	49.5	47.4	2.2	0.9	8.9	13.7	9.6	7.1	6.9	0.1	46.8	40.6	11.1	1.5
June ^p	48.5	46.4	2.1	0.9	8.8	13.3	9.6	6.9	6.7	0.1	53.4	35.8	9.4	1.4
Rates (per thousand women residents)														
	ASR ³	Crude rate ²												
	(women 15-44)	(women 15-44)												
1976	10.2	10.5	:	2.9	16.9	14.2	10.4	9.2	5.3	0.3				
1981	11.9	12.4	:	3.0	19.4	18.6	13.1	10.1	5.9	0.4				
1986	13.0	13.5	:	3.7	22.0	21.9	15.5	10.8	5.1	0.3				
1991	15.0	15.2	:	3.8	24.0	27.1	18.5	12.6	5.1	0.3				
1996	16.0	15.7	:	3.9	24.2	28.4	19.9	13.6	6.0	0.2				
1997	16.3	15.9	:	3.7	24.4	28.8	20.7	13.8	6.2	0.3				
1998	17.1	16.6	:	4.0	26.8	30.2	21.2	14.6	6.5	0.3				
1999	16.8	16.2	:	3.8	26.3	29.7	20.8	14.1	6.4	0.3				
2000	17.0	16.3	:	3.9	26.9	30.7	20.9	14.1	6.3	0.3				
2001	17.0	16.2	:	3.7	26.6	30.6	20.9	14.2	6.4	0.3				
2002	17.0	16.1	:	3.7	25.8	30.1	21.4	14.2	6.5	0.3				
2003	17.5	16.6	:	3.9	26.1	31.2	22.1	14.6	6.6	0.3				
2004 ⁴	17.8	16.9	:	3.7	26.5	31.9	23.3	14.6	6.6	0.3				
2000 March	18.2	17.4	:	4.2	29.3	32.8	22.4	14.7	6.7	0.3				
June	16.8	16.1	:	3.7	26.4	30.7	20.4	13.9	6.3	0.3				
Sept	16.9	16.1	:	4.0	26.3	29.9	21.1	14.2	6.3	0.3				
Dec	16.1	15.4	:	3.6	25.2	29.0	20.0	13.4	6.0	0.2				
2001 March	17.5	16.7	:	3.6	27.9	31.8	21.2	14.3	6.6	0.3				
June	17.0	16.2	:	3.8	26.6	30.8	20.9	14.1	6.4	0.3				
Sept	16.9	16.1	:	3.9	25.9	29.9	20.9	14.4	6.4	0.3				
Dec	16.7	15.9	:	3.6	26.0	30.0	20.8	13.8	6.3	0.2				
2002 March	17.4	16.6	:	3.7	26.9	31.6	21.7	14.4	6.6	0.2				
June	16.7	15.9	:	3.7	25.6	29.9	21.1	13.9	6.4	0.3				
Sept	16.9	16.1	:	3.8	25.1	29.2	21.9	14.8	6.5	0.2				
Dec	16.5	15.7	:	3.7	24.7	29.2	21.4	13.9	6.4	0.3				
2003 March	18.3	17.4	:	4.0	28.0	33.0	22.9	15.1	6.9	0.3				
June	17.4	16.6	:	4.0	26.1	31.1	22.3	14.5	6.6	0.3				
Sept	17.2	16.4	:	4.0	25.3	30.6	21.8	14.6	6.6	0.3				
Dec	16.8	16.0	:	3.7	25.2	30.4	21.1	14.2	6.4	0.3				
2004 ⁴ March	18.7	17.8	:	3.9	28.2	33.7	24.1	15.4	6.9	0.3				
June	17.8	17.0	:	3.7	26.6	32.2	23.3	14.3	6.7	0.3				
Sept	17.8	16.9	:	3.7	26.6	31.4	22.9	14.8	6.8	0.3				
Dec	17.0	16.2	:	3.5	25.0	30.4	22.3	14.2	6.3	0.3				
2005 ⁴ March ^p	18.2	17.3	-	3.7	26.6	33.0	23.6	15.1	6.7	0.3				
June ^p	17.8	16.9	-	3.7	26.1	32.1	23.3	14.8	6.5	0.3				

Notes: Rates for Under 16 and 45 and over are based on female populations aged 13-15 and 45-49 respectively.

1 Includes cases with not stated age and/or gestation week.

2 Includes incomplete forms that have been returned to practitioners.

3 Rates for all women residents age-standardised to the European population for ages 15-44.

4 Based on projected 2004 population estimates.

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Table 5.1 Expectation of life at birth and selected age

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom										Years							
Year	Males								Year	Females							
	At birth	At age								At birth	At age						
		5	20	30	50	60	70	80			5	20	30	50	60	70	80
United Kingdom																	
1981	70.8	66.9	52.3	42.7	24.1	16.3	10.1	5.8	1981	76.8	72.7	57.9	48.2	29.2	20.8	13.3	7.5
1986	71.9	67.8	53.2	43.6	24.9	16.8	10.5	6.0	1986	77.7	73.4	58.6	48.8	29.8	21.2	13.8	7.8
1991	73.2	68.9	54.2	44.7	26.0	17.7	11.1	6.4	1991	78.7	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.6	21.9	14.3	8.2
1996	74.3	69.8	55.1	45.6	26.9	18.5	11.6	6.6	1996	79.4	74.9	60.1	50.3	31.2	22.3	14.5	8.3
1997	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.9	27.2	18.8	11.7	6.7	1997	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1998	74.8	70.3	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.9	6.7	1998	79.7	75.2	60.4	50.5	31.4	22.6	14.7	8.4
1999	75.0	70.6	55.9	46.3	27.6	19.2	12.0	6.8	1999	79.9	75.4	60.5	50.7	31.6	22.8	14.8	8.5
2000	75.4	70.9	56.2	46.6	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.0	2000	80.2	75.6	60.8	51.0	31.9	23.0	15.0	8.6
2001	75.7	71.2	56.5	46.9	28.3	19.8	12.5	7.1	2001	80.4	75.9	61.0	51.2	32.1	23.2	15.2	8.7
2002	75.9	71.5	56.7	47.2	28.5	20.0	12.6	7.2	2002	80.5	76.0	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
England and Wales																	
1981	71.0	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	1981	77.0	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.1	68.0	53.4	43.8	25.0	16.9	10.5	6.1	1986	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.8	26.1	17.8	11.2	6.4	1991	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.8	27.1	18.7	11.6	6.6	1996	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1997	74.8	70.3	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.8	6.7	1997	79.7	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
1998	75.0	70.6	55.8	46.3	27.6	19.1	11.9	6.8	1998	79.9	75.4	60.5	50.7	31.6	22.7	14.8	8.4
1999	75.3	70.8	56.1	46.5	27.8	19.3	12.1	6.9	1999	80.1	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.5
2000	75.6	71.2	56.4	46.9	28.1	19.6	12.3	7.0	2000	80.3	75.8	61.0	51.1	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	76.0	71.5	56.7	47.2	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	2001	80.6	76.0	61.2	51.4	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2002	76.2	71.7	57.0	47.4	28.7	20.1	12.7	7.2	2002	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.3	23.4	15.3	8.7
England																	
1981	71.1	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	1981	77.0	72.9	58.2	48.4	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.2	68.1	53.4	43.8	25.1	17.0	10.6	6.1	1986	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.9	26.2	17.8	11.2	6.4	1991	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.9	27.1	18.7	11.7	6.6	1996	79.6	75.1	60.3	50.5	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
1997	74.8	70.4	55.6	46.1	27.4	18.9	11.8	6.7	1997	79.8	75.3	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
1998	75.0	70.6	55.9	46.3	27.6	19.1	12.0	6.8	1998	79.9	75.4	60.6	50.7	31.6	22.7	14.8	8.5
1999	75.3	70.9	56.1	46.6	27.9	19.4	12.1	6.9	1999	80.1	75.6	60.8	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.5
2000	75.7	71.2	56.5	46.9	28.2	19.6	12.4	7.0	2000	80.4	75.8	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	76.0	71.5	56.8	47.2	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	2001	80.6	76.1	61.2	51.4	32.2	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
2004 ^P	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
2004 ^P	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
2004 ^{2,P}	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 ² March ^P	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
June ^P	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
Sept ^P	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
Dec ^P	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 ³ March ^P	10.5	6.0	0.26	0.09	0.18	0.49	0.69	0.93	1.60	3.78	9.6	26.4	77.1	203.1
June ^P	9.3	5.6	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.48	0.74	0.91	1.63	3.60	9.0	23.8	66.9	166.1
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
2004 ^{2,P}	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 ² March ^P	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
June ^P	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
Sept ^P	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
Dec ^P	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 ³ March ^P	11.6	4.6	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.30	0.47	0.96	2.52	6.0	17.1	56.8	184.7
June ^P	9.7	4.8	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.25	0.29	0.39	0.97	2.35	5.5	15.3	47.4	146.6

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992 and the numbers of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2004. Provisional figures for 2005 relate to registrations.

- 1 Rates per 1,000 live births.
- 2 Based on the mid 2004 population estimates published on 25 August 2005
- 3 Based on the 2003 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	
2004 ²	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	8.5	10.7	11.9	
	June	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	7.4	9.5	10.8	
	Sept	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.1	7.3	9.2	10.2	
	Dec	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	11.1	8.0	10.3	11.9	
2004 ²	March ^p	11.8	11.6	11.2	10.7	10.8	8.0	10.4	11.6	
	June ^p	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.5	7.0	9.1	9.9	
	Sept ^p	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	6.6	8.7	9.5	
	Dec ^p	11.2	10.6	10.3	9.9	10.1	7.4	9.6	10.7	
2005 ²	March ^p	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.2	11.6	8.3	10.9	12.1	
	June ^p	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.6	9.7	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	
2004 ^p	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	
	June	4.2	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.7	4.0	5.6	3.9	
	Sept	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.8	4.3	
	Dec	5.0	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.9	5.2	5.0	4.3	
2004	March ^p	5.9	6.1	6.1	4.8	6.9	4.9	5.7	4.5	
	June ^p	4.6	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.6	4.0	4.6	3.3	
	Sept ^p	3.1	5.3	4.9	4.3	7.0	4.3	5.0	3.5	
	Dec ^p	4.8	5.3	6.3	5.6	5.6	3.5	5.5	4.5	
2005	March ^p	4.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.7	4.8	5.1	4.2	
	June ^p	4.5	6.4	6.8	5.5	6.1	3.8	5.8	3.6	
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)										
1996	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.8	
1997	3.7	4.3	4.4	3.7	5.0	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.9	
1998	3.1	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	4.1	2.9	3.3	
1999	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.2	
2000	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.1	5.0	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.0	
2001	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.4	2.9	4.1	2.9	3.7	
2002	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.8	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.1	
2003	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.1	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.9	
2004 ^p	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	
	June	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	2.8	4.1	2.5	
	Sept	2.3	3.5	2.9	3.9	5.5	2.5	3.4	3.0	
	Dec	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	
2004	March ^p	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	5.3	3.4	3.9	2.7	
	June ^p	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	
	Sept ^p	1.4	3.8	3.2	3.3	5.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	
	Dec ^p	2.8	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.1	3.6	3.2	
2005	March ^p	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.5	5.0	3.0	2.9	3.6	
	June ^p	3.0	3.6	4.5	3.8	4.7	2.6	4.1	2.2	
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	
2004 ^p	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	
	June	7.9	8.9	7.6	10.5	11.6	6.6	10.0	6.5	
	Sept	6.9	9.0	7.6	8.2	10.9	7.2	9.1	7.4	
	Dec	7.5	9.5	9.8	9.5	8.4	7.8	8.8	7.1	
2004	March ^p	9.6	8.2	8.9	8.4	10.1	8.0	9.2	7.2	
	June ^p	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.5	8.9	7.4	8.5	6.8	
	Sept ^p	6.4	8.1	9.3	8.2	10.1	7.6	9.2	7.0	
	Dec ^p	5.7	8.4	7.8	7.2	8.3	7.0	8.6	6.9	
2005	March ^p	6.5	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.8	6.7	7.6	6.2	
	June ^p	8.6	7.2	9.7	7.6	10.0	6.7	7.8	6.4	

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 2004 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 6.3 Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)¹ and sex

England and Wales Number (thousands) and rate for all deaths² and age-standardised rates³ per million population for selected causes

Year and quarter	All deaths		All causes (age-standardised per million population ³) (A00-R99 V01-Y89)	Malignant neoplasms									
	Number (thousands)	Crude rate per 100,000 population		Oesophagus	Stomach	Colon	Rectosigmoid junction, rectum, and anus	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Melanoma of skin	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	Breast	Cervix uteri	Ovary
				(C15)	(C16)	(C18)	(C19-C21)	(C33-C34)	(C43)	(C44)	(C50)	(C53)	(C56)
Males													
1971	288.4	1,207	13,466	76	317	187	144	1,066	10	12	4	:	:
1981	289.0	1,196	12,189	90	251	181	135	1,028	17	9	3	:	:
1991	277.6	1,125	10,291	117	185	194	117	842	23	10	3	:	:
1993	279.6	1,127	10,101	123	163	189	106	769	26	8	3	:	:
1994	267.6	1,077	9,577	129	163	183	101	746	24	9	3	:	:
1995	274.4	1,100	9,659	126	149	182	100	714	26	9	3	:	:
1996	268.7	1,074	9,353	126	146	174	99	683	25	8	2	:	:
1997	264.9	1,055	9,106	126	137	175	93	651	25	7	2	:	:
1998	264.7	1,064	8,981	129	132	169	95	643	26	8	3	:	:
1999	264.3	1,044	8,862	127	127	161	90	611	27	7	2	:	:
2000	255.5	1,005	8,437	128	118	158	89	592	28	7	2	:	:
2001	252.4	987	8,188	129	111	155	89	570	26	7	3	:	:
2002	253.1	985	8,074	131	109	150	90	559	27	8	3	:	:
2003	253.9	982	7,985	134	101	145	90	538	28	8	2	:	:
2004 ^{2,P}	244.1	939	7,535	129	95	142	91	520	30	9	2	:	:
2003 March	67.2	1,054	8,571	141	106	142	88	539	24	7	3	:	:
June	60.9	944	7,681	132	97	145	91	519	31	9	2	:	:
Sept	58.7	900	7,340	128	101	151	91	531	26	8	2	:	:
Dec	67.1	1,031	8,360	136	102	142	90	562	32	8	2	:	:
2004 ² March ^P	66.2	1,024	8,194	130	95	145	86	518	27	10	3	:	:
June ^P	58.8	909	7,311	122	98	142	90	511	30	8	2	:	:
Sept ^P	56.8	869	6,989	128	93	142	98	513	30	8	2	:	:
Dec ^P	62.4	955	7,651	136	93	141	91	539	31	11	1	:	:
2005 ⁴ March ^P	67.6	1,050	8,232	134	93	140	90	525	29	7	3	:	:
June ^P	60.2	926	7,303	134	95	130	95	493	27	7	2	:	:
Females													
1971	278.9	1,104	8,189	40	149	176	79	183	14	6	379	83	126
1981	288.9	1,134	7,425	42	111	157	74	252	16	5	405	69	121
1991	292.5	1,122	6,410	50	74	146	61	300	18	4	401	54	118
1993	299.2	1,142	6,427	52	66	138	53	296	22	3	378	47	115
1994	285.6	1,088	6,115	51	67	136	52	296	22	4	371	42	114
1995	295.2	1,121	6,206	52	62	131	49	294	20	4	361	42	116
1996	291.5	1,105	6,068	52	55	126	49	293	20	3	344	41	121
1997	290.4	1,098	6,001	51	57	122	48	285	20	3	337	37	115
1998	290.3	1,108	5,945	49	54	117	47	291	21	3	328	35	116
1999	291.8	1,097	5,929	52	51	115	46	289	20	3	319	33	111
2000	280.1	1,049	5,655	51	48	107	45	285	21	3	311	33	109
2001	277.9	1,038	5,543	48	46	103	45	283	20	3	308	31	112
2002	280.4	1,044	5,526	51	44	104	44	284	19	3	302	29	112
2003	284.4	1,055	5,578	50	42	98	46	285	20	3	293	27	108
2004 ^{2,P}	268.4	992	5,259	48	42	96	47	284	19	3	285	27	102
2003 March	75.8	1,141	5,977	54	40	101	49	292	22	4	289	29	108
June	67.4	1,003	5,349	48	41	98	46	282	19	3	288	26	108
Sept	65.2	959	5,116	48	43	96	45	277	20	3	297	28	106
Dec	76.0	1,118	5,876	49	44	99	42	291	19	4	298	26	109
2004 ² March ^P	74.4	1,105	5,795	51	38	97	46	292	21	3	287	28	105
June ^P	63.4	942	5,022	46	41	94	47	265	18	4	284	25	97
Sept ^P	61.8	908	4,863	50	43	95	45	281	19	3	276	27	102
Dec ^P	68.9	1,013	5,359	46	44	100	49	299	20	2	293	28	101
2005 ⁴ March ^P	77.7	1,161	5,952	49	41	92	47	291	20	4	290	27	100
June ^P	65.7	970	5,110	46	36	95	46	291	22	4	280	27	105

Notes: Figures represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992 and the numbers of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2003. Provisional figures for 2004 relate to registrations. Between 1 January 1984 and 31 December 1992, ONS applied its own interpretation of the International Classification of Diseases Section Rule 3 in the coding of deaths where terminal events and other 'modes of dying' such as cardiac arrest, cardiac failure, certain thrombotic disorders, and unspecified pneumonia and bronchopneumonia, were stated by the certifier to be the underlying cause of death and other major pathology appeared on the certificate. In these cases ONS Rule 3 allowed the terminal event to be considered a direct sequel to the major pathology and that primary condition was selected as the underlying cause of death. Prior to 1984 and between 1 January 1993 and 31 December 2000, such certificates were coded to the terminal event. National Statistics also introduced automated coding of cause of death in 1993, which may also affect comparisons of deaths by cause from 1993. Further details can be found in the annual volumes *Mortality statistics: Cause 1984*, Series DH2 no. 11, and *Mortality statistics: Cause 1993 (revised) and 1994*, Series DH2 no. 21. From 1 January 2001, under ICD-10, Rule 3 has again been changed – for details see the article in *Health Statistics Quarterly* no. 13. This has resulted in a fall in the death rates from respiratory diseases, notably pneumonia, and consequently slight rises in the rates for other causes eg. strokes. For details of the major changes between ICD-9 and ICD-10, see the articles in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 08, 13 and 14. The rates in this table by cause of death are based on final underlying cause. For further details see the Explanatory Notes in the 'Report: Death registrations in England and Wales, 2004: causes' in HSQ26.

1 The Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1975, came into operation in England and Wales on 1 January 1979. The Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1992, came into operation in England and Wales on 1 January 2001. The cause descriptions and codes relate to ICD-10. For changes to this table see 'In Brief', *Health Statistics Quarterly* 14.
 2 Rates for 2004 are based on the mid 2004 population estimates published on the 25 August 2005.
 3 Directly age-standardised to the European Standard Population. See Notes to Tables.
 4 Based on the 2003 based population projections for 2005.
 p Provisional

Table 6.3 Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)¹ and sex
continued

England and Wales													Age-standardised rates ³ per million population for selected causes	
Malignant neoplasms			Diabetes mellitus	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebrovascular diseases	Pneumonia	Bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Asthma	Gastric and duodenal ulcer	Diseases of the liver	Land transport accidents	Intentional self harm and events of undetermined intent with inquest verdict 'Open'	Year and quarter	
Prostate	Bladder	Leukaemia												
(C61)	(C67)	(C91-C95)	(E10-E14)	(I20-I25)	(I60-I69)	(J12-J18)	(J40-J44)	(J45-J46)	(K25-K27)	(K70-K76)	(V01-V89)	(X60-X84, Y10-Y34)		
													Males	
198	124	74	82	3,801	1,541	920	944	21	107	41	209	124	1971	
214	121	74	82	3,664	1,141	1,053	683	28	90	58	119	151	1981	
304	121	77	131	2,984	940	391	606	31	73	76	125	160	1991	
298	114	70	101	2,844	801	769	570	25	67	77	96	153	1993	
297	109	69	98	2,609	762	689	498	23	67	84	93	152	1994	
298	112	71	101	2,549	761	765	528	20	64	92	89	150	1995	
289	105	66	97	2,427	751	738	484	19	64	97	94	141	1996	
279	101	67	95	2,276	722	753	478	20	61	103	94	144	1997	
277	99	67	94	2,215	706	720	463	18	60	115	86	152	1998	
272	93	67	94	2,095	673	770	474	18	64	119	86	151	1999	
260	92	67	88	1,959	622	735	416	17	59	119	86	141	2000	
274	93	70	94	1,872	690	388	403	16	55	139	86	134	2001	
271	90	68	91	1,782	690	387	396	15	56	144	83	131	2002	
272	87	71	91	1,700	661	407	411	14	53	157	84	129	2003	
266	84	67	82	1,562	594	361	360	14	52	166	71	125	2004 ^{2,p}	
275	89	70	98	1,869	733	473	463	15	59	162	92	138	2003 March	
264	84	71	86	1,655	632	369	384	13	54	145	86	135	June	
265	84	70	83	1,513	587	319	320	14	44	150	93	130	Sept	
285	91	74	98	1,765	693	469	477	15	56	168	65	115	Dec	
279	86	67	91	1,708	692	465	463	15	54	149	69	137	2004 ² March ^p	
258	82	63	80	1,538	571	332	338	13	49	144	90	133	June ^p	
260	88	70	74	1,418	519	278	293	17	44	145	79	127	Sept ^p	
267	81	66	85	1,584	594	361	360	14	52	166	71	103	Dec ^p	
265	85	67	91	1,669	643	502	490	14	55	163	85	122	2005 ⁴ March ^p	
251	80	66	75	1,474	543	336	369	12	47	154	90	134	June ^p	
													Females	
:	32	47	89	1,668	1,352	624	193	25	44	31	82	84	1971	
:	35	47	66	1,601	1,012	740	155	30	57	43	41	81	1981	
:	34	44	95	1,407	812	325	211	30	46	49	45	51	1991	
:	34	43	74	1,347	724	585	224	27	46	49	35	48	1993	
:	35	42	69	1,237	689	512	204	24	44	50	34	44	1994	
:	33	41	73	1,194	690	568	229	24	42	55	30	47	1995	
:	32	41	67	1,140	680	548	222	21	43	57	30	45	1996	
:	31	43	66	1,074	651	574	227	23	42	61	29	45	1997	
:	32	41	65	1,055	645	546	226	22	41	64	28	43	1998	
:	30	45	65	986	629	591	241	22	39	67	28	45	1999	
:	31	39	62	907	577	546	216	20	41	68	24	45	2000	
:	29	41	62	878	620	307	220	19	39	77	23	40	2001	
:	30	43	65	844	617	316	224	20	37	79	24	41	2002	
:	30	39	66	811	606	337	244	20	36	81	24	41	2003	
:	28	40	60	738	550	297	214	18	35	83	21	41	2004 ^{2,p}	
:	33	39	73	886	655	405	273	18	40	85	28	44	2003 March	
:	30	38	63	784	585	296	221	18	35	77	24	47	June	
:	28	40	61	732	547	254	185	18	31	74	23	37	Sept	
:	30	39	66	844	638	395	297	24	38	89	22	36	Dec	
:	27	43	69	806	626	399	283	23	37	84	25	46	2004 ² March ^p	
:	28	39	54	720	530	254	184	16	33	80	21	42	June ^p	
:	28	39	55	674	496	227	167	14	32	80	19	42	Sept ^p	
:	28	39	63	750	550	307	221	18	37	86	20	36	Dec ^p	
:	30	43	65	808	603	455	322	24	36	87	21	41	2005 ⁴ March ^p	
:	29	41	54	689	504	269	211	16	32	76	24	44	June ^p	

See notes opposite.

Report:

Life expectancy at birth by local authorities in England and Wales, 2002–2004

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the latest figures on male and female life expectancy at birth for Government Office Regions and local authorities in England and Wales for 2002–2004. For comparison purposes results are also included for 1992–1994. The figures are three-year averages, produced by aggregating deaths and population estimates for both three-year periods, so as to provide large enough numbers to ensure that the presented figures are sufficiently robust. Two local authorities, City of London and Isles of Scilly, are excluded from the results because of small numbers of deaths and populations in these areas.

INTERPRETATION OF LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Life expectancy at birth for an area in each time period is an estimate of the average number of years a new-born baby would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a baby born in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those born in the area will live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

Life expectancy at birth is also not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at any given age. For example, if female life expectancy was 80 years for a particular area, life expectancy of women aged 75 years in that area would exceed 5 years. This reflects the fact that survival from a particular age depends only on the mortality rates beyond that age, whereas survival from birth is based on mortality rates at every age.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Life expectancies for Government Office Regions in 2002–2004 continued to show a familiar geographic pattern with the lowest results in the North East, North West and Wales, and the highest life expectancies in the South West, South East and East of England. For males there was a difference of 2.8 years between the North East, the region with the lowest life expectancy (75 years) and the South West, where life expectancy was highest (77.8 years). The North East and South West were also the regions with the lowest and highest female life expectancy (79.6 and 82 years respectively), although the difference between them was rather less than for males at 2.4 years.

In 2002–2004 Manchester was the local authority with the lowest male life expectancy at birth at 72.3 years. This was 8.5 years less than Kensington and Chelsea where male life expectancy was highest (80.8 years).

Kensington and Chelsea also had the highest female life expectancy at birth in 2002–2004 at 85.8 years. This was 7.9 years more than Liverpool, the local authority with the lowest female life expectancy (77.9 years).

The local authorities with the highest and lowest male and female life expectancy at birth in England and Wales in 2002–2004 are presented in Boxes 1 and 2 respectively. For comparison purposes the life expectancy and relative rank order of these areas in 1992–1994 are included. Boxes 3 and 4 present the local authorities with the highest and lowest male and female life expectancy at birth in England and Wales in 1992–1994, along with their results for 2002–2004.

Table 1 includes results for all local authorities in England and Wales for both 1992–1994 and 2002–2004, and their relative rank order at each time point. Results are presented alphabetically within each Government Office Region. The difference in life expectancy between 1992–1994 and 2002–2004 is also included.

Box one

Local authorities with the highest and lowest life expectancy at birth in England and Wales 2002–2004, and comparisons with 1992–1994

Males

Highest life expectancy				
		2002–2004	1992–1994	1992–1994
Rank 2002–2004	Local Authority	Years	Years	Rank
1	Kensington and Chelsea	80.8	73.3	286
2	East Dorset	80.8	78.0	1
3	Hart	80.1	77.5	2
4	Uttlesford	79.9	76.3	28
5	South Norfolk	79.7	77.0	10
6	Wokingham	79.6	76.8	15
7	Rutland	79.6	74.9	148
8	Brentwood	79.5	75.1	122
9	Purbeck	79.4	75.7	72
10	Winchester	79.4	75.8	53

Lowest life expectancy

374	Manchester	72.3	69.7	374
373	Blackpool	72.8	71.5	363
372	Liverpool	73.2	71.1	371
371	Stoke-on-Trent	73.2	71.9	352
370	Nottingham	73.3	72.1	345
369	Hartlepool	73.4	71.9	354
368	Salford	73.4	70.7	372
367	Knowsley	73.6	72.0	348
366	Easington	73.7	71.7	360
365	Oldham	73.8	71.6	362

Box two

Local authorities with the highest and lowest life expectancy at birth in England and Wales 2002–2004, and comparisons with 1992–1994

Females

Highest life expectancy				
		2002–2004	1992–1994	1992–1994
Rank 2002–2004	Local Authority	Years	Years	Rank
1	Kensington and Chelsea	85.8	79.9	167
2	Epsom and Ewell	84.2	81.4	16
3	Rutland	84.0	81.1	31
4	Guildford	83.9	81.8	7
5	East Dorset	83.9	83.1	1
6	New Forest	83.4	81.5	14
7	South Cambridgeshire	83.3	80.5	80
8	Cotswold	83.3	82.0	4
9	Elmbridge	83.3	80.8	44
10	Christchurch	83.3	82.9	2

Lowest life expectancy

374	Liverpool	77.9	77.2	366
373	Manchester	77.9	76.5	374
372	Middlesbrough	78.0	77.2	365
371	Halton	78.1	77.8	343
370	Merthyr Tydfil	78.1	77.5	356
369	Burnley	78.2	76.6	373
368	Blackburn with Darwen	78.2	77.3	358
367	Knowsley	78.2	77.0	370
366	Hartlepool	78.2	77.5	355
365	Salford	78.3	76.7	371

Box three

Local authorities with the highest and lowest life expectancy at birth in England and Wales 1992–1994, and comparisons with 2002–2004

Males

Highest life expectancy				
		1992–1994	2002–2004	2002–2004
Rank 1992–1994	Local Authority	Years	Years	Rank
1	East Dorset	78.0	80.8	2
2	Hart	77.5	80.1	3
3	West Somerset	77.2	78.7	45
4	North Dorset	77.2	79.3	13
5	Mole Valley	77.1	78.8	31
6	Elmbridge	77.0	79.1	16
7	Chelmsford	77.0	78.8	38
8	Suffolk Coastal	77.0	78.9	27
9	Christchurch	77.0	78.6	48
10	South Norfolk	77.0	79.7	5

Lowest life expectancy

374	Manchester	69.7	72.3	374
373	Tower Hamlets	70.7	73.9	362
372	Salford	70.7	73.4	368
371	Liverpool	71.1	73.2	372
370	Southwark	71.1	74.9	326
369	Hammersmith and Fulham	71.1	76.3	235
368	Islington	71.1	73.9	360
367	Merthyr Tydfil	71.1	73.8	364
366	Middlesbrough	71.2	74.0	358
365	Lambeth	71.3	74.1	355

Box four

Local authorities with the highest and lowest life expectancy at birth in England and Wales 1992–1994, and comparisons with 2002–2004

Females

Highest life expectancy				
		1992–1994	2002–2004	2002–2004
Rank 1992–1994	Local Authority	Years	Years	Rank
1	East Dorset	83.1	83.9	5
2	Christchurch	82.9	83.3	10
3	Chiltern	82.0	82.9	24
4	Cotswold	82.0	83.3	8
5	Wealden	81.9	82.8	27
6	East Devon	81.8	82.8	29
7	Guildford	81.8	83.9	4
8	Stevenage	81.7	80.5	250
9	Three Rivers	81.7	82.5	48
10	South Hams	81.6	83.0	14

Lowest life expectancy

374	Manchester	76.5	77.9	373
373	Burnley	76.6	78.2	369
372	Easington	76.6	78.3	364
371	Salford	76.7	78.3	365
370	Knowsley	77.0	78.2	367
369	Corby	77.1	79.2	345
368	Preston	77.2	78.9	356
367	Liverpool	77.2	77.9	374
366	Rossendale	77.2	79.5	331
365	Middlesbrough	77.2	78.0	372

WEBSITE REPORT AND RESULTS FOR SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The results presented in this report can also be found on the National Statistics website at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841>

The website report includes trend data for local authorities and Government Office Regions in the form of three-year rolling averages from 1991–1993 onwards. Results are also available for Strategic Health Authorities in England from 1991–1993 onwards and Primary Care Organisations (PCOs) for 2001–2003. All life expectancy results in the website report are presented with 95 per cent confidence intervals.

The website report also includes results for local and health authorities in Scotland and Northern Ireland from 1991–1993 onwards which were calculated by ONS. The figures for 2002–2004 for Scotland however have been calculated by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) using the same methodology used by ONS to produce results for earlier years. The Scottish life expectancies for 2002–2004 have also been published in a separate report available on the GROS website: www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/life-expectancy/2002-04.html

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL RESULTS

Table 1 includes national life expectancy results calculated by ONS using abridged life tables. Life expectancies for the United Kingdom and its constituent countries are also calculated annually by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) using complete life tables. Because of the difference between complete (single year of age) and abridged (grouped years) life tables, the national figures presented here may differ very slightly from those published by GAD (normally by less than 0.1 years for England and Wales).

GAD have published on their website interim complete life tables from 1980–1982 to 2002–2004 for the United Kingdom and its constituent countries: <http://www.gad.gov.uk>

Figures for England will also differ slightly in the ONS and GAD results because of a difference in the handling of deaths of non-residents. ONS includes the deaths of non-residents in its annual mortality figures for England & Wales but these are excluded from the data for England and Wales separately. GAD however include the deaths of non-residents in England & Wales in their mortality data for England (but not Wales).

In addition annual mortality data used by ONS for the calculation of life expectancy are based on all deaths registered in a year. The mortality data for England and Wales used by GAD in their interim life tables from 1993 onwards are based on all deaths which occurred in a year. Differences in the annual numbers of occurrences and registrations may also lead to small variations in the national life expectancy figures calculated by ONS and GAD.

METHODS OF CALCULATION

Abridged life tables were constructed using standard methods.^{1,2} Separate tables were constructed for males and females. The tables were created using annual mid-year population estimates and deaths registered in each year. All figures presented here are for life expectancy at birth. A detailed description of the standard methods and notation associated with the calculation of life expectancy can be found on the Government Actuary's Department website: <http://www.gad.gov.uk>.

The calculation of confidence intervals (available on the National Statistics website) used the method developed by Chiang.³ A report which details research undertaken by ONS to compare methodologies to allow the calculation of confidence intervals for life expectancy at birth has been published as No 33 in the National Statistics Methodology Series. This report, 'Life expectancy at birth: methodological options for small populations' also presents research carried out to establish if there is a minimum population size below which the calculation of life expectancy may not be considered feasible. It can be found on the National Statistics website at: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/publications.asp

Examples of life tables constructed for the comparison of methodologies are also available in an Excel workbook, 'Life Table Templates' which can be found on the NS website at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841>

This includes an example of a life table constructed using the same method used to calculate life expectancy at birth and confidence intervals in this report.

POPULATIONS AND DEATHS

All the populations used in this report are based on results from the 2001 Census. Results are based on population estimate revisions for 2002, published September 2004, estimates for 2003 published for the first time in September 2004, and estimates for 2004 released in August 2005.

Deaths in England and Wales for 2002–2004 were allocated to current local authority boundaries.

REFERENCES

- 1 Newell C (1994) *Methods and Models in Demography*, John Wiley & Sons: Chichester.
- 2 Shyrock H S and Siegel J S (1976) *The Methods and Materials of Demography* (abridged edition), Academic Press: New York.
- 3 Chiang C L (1968) The life table and its construction, in *Introduction to stochastic processes in Biostatistics*, John Wiley & Sons: New York, Chapter 9, 189–214.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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Table 1

Life expectancy at birth* (years) and relative position (rank order†) of local authorities in England and Wales, 2002–2004 and 1992–1994

	Males					Females				
	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)
	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order†	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order†		Life expectancy at birth	Rank order†	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order†	
England and Wales	76.45		73.91		2.54	80.83		79.29		1.54
England	76.55		74.02		2.53	80.91		79.37		1.54
Wales	75.81		73.44		2.37	80.31		79.00		1.31
Government Office Regions and local authorities										
North East	74.95		72.40		2.55	79.57		77.80		1.77
Alnwick	76.5	218	75.5	89	1.0	82.7	33	79.4	212	3.3
Berwick-upon-Tweed	77.8	120	74.2	213	3.6	82.4	52	78.9	270	3.5
Blyth Valley	74.6	341	72.8	314	1.8	80.1	297	77.2	363	2.9
Castle Morpeth	77.5	145	73.3	285	4.2	81.1	201	78.0	338	3.1
Chester-le-Street	75.8	279	73.4	271	2.4	79.6	324	78.6	297	1.0
Darlington	74.7	331	72.8	309	1.9	79.9	314	77.3	359	2.6
Derwentside	75.5	297	72.0	351	3.5	79.5	326	77.3	362	2.2
Durham	76.4	231	73.3	280	3.1	80.4	274	79.5	210	0.9
Easington	73.7	366	71.7	360	2.0	78.3	364	76.6	372	1.7
Gateshead	74.6	343	71.7	357	2.9	79.4	334	77.6	352	1.8
Hartlepool	73.4	369	71.9	354	1.5	78.2	366	77.5	355	0.7
Middlesbrough	74.0	358	71.2	366	2.8	78.0	372	77.2	365	0.8
Newcastle upon Tyne	74.4	347	72.1	342	2.3	79.8	315	77.7	349	2.1
North Tyneside	75.0	318	72.8	305	2.2	79.9	312	78.2	321	1.7
Redcar and Cleveland	74.9	323	72.5	331	2.4	80.1	300	78.0	339	2.1
Sedgefield	75.1	312	72.4	337	2.7	78.9	354	78.2	322	0.7
South Tyneside	74.6	335	72.0	349	2.6	79.4	335	77.7	350	1.7
Stockton-on-Tees	75.5	295	72.6	323	2.9	79.9	308	77.8	345	2.1
Sunderland	74.6	339	72.0	346	2.6	79.0	350	77.2	364	1.8
Teesdale	76.7	200	73.3	278	3.4	81.9	114	80.1	134	1.8
Tynedale	76.6	215	73.7	250	2.9	81.4	166	78.3	316	3.1
Wansbeck	75.2	311	72.8	316	2.4	79.0	352	78.0	333	1.0
Wear Valley	74.7	332	72.6	324	2.1	78.5	361	78.2	325	0.3
North West	75.11		72.70		2.41	79.68		78.10		1.58
Allerdale	76.5	221	72.6	325	3.9	80.2	288	78.6	294	1.6
Barrow-in-Furness	73.9	359	72.4	333	1.5	80.1	299	78.3	314	1.8
Blackburn with Darwen	73.9	361	71.7	358	2.2	78.2	368	77.3	358	0.9
Blackpool	72.8	373	71.5	363	1.3	78.3	363	78.6	296	-0.3
Bolton	74.4	346	72.5	332	1.9	79.1	347	77.6	353	1.5
Burnley	74.1	353	71.9	353	2.2	78.2	369	76.6	373	1.6
Bury	75.4	301	73.3	283	2.1	80.0	303	78.6	292	1.4
Carlisle	75.7	282	73.2	292	2.5	80.7	235	79.0	259	1.7
Chester	77.1	171	74.5	191	2.6	81.5	157	79.2	242	2.3
Chorley	76.1	254	73.5	268	2.6	80.0	302	78.6	293	1.4
Congleton	77.8	112	74.6	182	3.2	81.4	161	79.3	232	2.1
Copeland	75.8	273	72.9	303	2.9	79.5	330	77.8	347	1.7
Crewe and Nantwich	76.0	260	74.4	196	1.6	80.4	273	79.3	229	1.1
Eden	78.4	61	74.3	205	4.1	81.5	153	79.3	233	2.2
Ellesmere Port & Neston	76.2	246	73.4	274	2.8	80.1	295	79.1	252	1.0
Fylde	77.1	170	74.8	161	2.3	80.8	233	79.7	190	1.1
Halton	74.1	352	72.7	322	1.4	78.1	371	77.8	343	0.3
Hyndburn	74.9	324	72.3	340	2.6	79.3	339	78.2	319	1.1
Knowsley	73.6	367	72.0	348	1.6	78.2	367	77.0	370	1.2
Lancaster	75.7	287	73.5	265	2.2	80.3	275	79.2	243	1.1
Liverpool	73.2	372	71.1	371	2.1	77.9	374	77.2	367	0.7
Macclesfield	78.0	99	75.0	143	3.0	81.7	138	79.9	172	1.8
Manchester	72.3	374	69.7	374	2.6	77.9	373	76.5	374	1.4
Oldham	73.8	365	71.6	362	2.2	78.8	358	77.3	361	1.5
Pendle	75.3	307	73.3	277	2.0	80.0	304	78.9	272	1.1
Preston	74.7	333	71.5	364	3.2	78.9	356	77.2	368	1.7
Ribble Valley	76.4	225	73.7	257	2.7	81.6	148	79.0	260	2.6
Rochdale	74.0	357	72.0	350	2.0	78.9	355	77.3	360	1.6
Rossendale	74.6	340	72.0	347	2.6	79.5	331	77.2	366	2.3
Salford	73.4	368	70.7	372	2.7	78.3	365	76.7	371	1.6

Table 1
continued

Life expectancy at birth[†] (years) and relative position (rank order[†]) of local authorities in England and Wales, 2002–2004 and 1992–1994

	Males					Females				
	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)
	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]		Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	
Sefton	75.6	290	73.2	287	2.4	80.2	294	78.6	290	1.6
South Lakeland	78.1	90	75.6	79	2.5	82.1	88	80.4	99	1.7
South Ribble	77.2	166	74.2	218	3.0	81.1	199	78.7	287	2.4
St. Helens	75.1	316	72.4	336	2.7	79.5	329	78.0	337	1.5
Stockport	76.5	223	74.1	222	2.4	81.3	170	79.1	253	2.2
Tameside	74.1	354	72.3	338	1.8	79.4	336	77.9	342	1.5
Trafford	77.3	160	74.0	232	3.3	80.8	230	79.0	255	1.8
Vale Royal	76.3	242	73.6	261	2.7	81.2	192	79.2	244	2.0
Warrington	75.9	270	72.7	317	3.2	80.5	261	78.0	334	2.5
West Lancashire	75.7	284	73.9	239	1.8	79.7	320	78.6	291	1.1
Wigan	74.7	334	72.7	319	2.0	79.2	344	77.7	348	1.5
Wirral	75.4	304	73.2	288	2.2	80.2	292	78.7	286	1.5
Wyre	75.9	265	73.4	270	2.5	81.2	184	79.5	206	1.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	75.85		73.50		2.35	80.42		78.90		1.52
Barnsley	75.0	320	72.5	329	2.5	79.5	333	77.9	340	1.6
Bradford	74.9	322	72.7	318	2.2	79.5	332	78.3	317	1.2
Calderdale	75.3	308	72.8	315	2.5	80.7	239	78.1	328	2.6
Craven	78.7	44	74.2	212	4.5	82.9	22	80.0	152	2.9
Doncaster	75.1	313	73.1	297	2.0	79.8	317	78.4	306	1.4
East Riding of Yorkshire	77.4	152	74.7	166	2.7	81.1	204	79.9	162	1.2
Hambleton	78.4	63	75.6	78	2.8	82.1	85	80.4	92	1.7
Harrogate	77.8	117	75.3	110	2.5	82.0	95	80.0	150	2.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of	74.3	351	72.9	304	1.4	79.0	348	78.1	326	0.9
Kirklees	75.4	306	73.3	281	2.1	79.5	325	78.5	304	1.0
Leeds	75.8	276	73.8	244	2.0	80.9	217	79.4	217	1.5
North East Lincolnshire	75.0	319	73.2	291	1.8	80.5	258	78.9	274	1.6
North Lincolnshire	75.9	266	73.3	282	2.6	81.1	205	78.6	295	2.5
Richmondshire	77.8	111	74.1	226	3.7	82.4	51	78.9	275	3.5
Rotherham	75.0	317	73.0	299	2.0	79.5	327	78.5	302	1.0
Ryedale	77.8	107	75.4	100	2.4	82.0	101	80.1	144	1.9
Scarborough	75.9	269	74.2	214	1.7	80.8	226	79.9	161	0.9
Selby	77.1	172	74.8	154	2.3	81.5	152	79.2	238	2.3
Sheffield	76.1	253	73.2	294	2.9	80.5	260	79.2	234	1.3
Wakefield	75.4	299	72.8	306	2.6	79.8	316	77.9	341	1.9
York	77.3	162	74.6	175	2.7	82.1	87	80.3	106	1.8
East Midlands	76.52		74.10		2.42	80.69		79.20		1.49
Amber Valley	76.8	192	73.9	237	2.9	80.4	271	79.1	249	1.3
Ashfield	74.8	328	74.4	200	0.4	79.3	340	79.0	262	0.3
Bassetlaw	75.9	268	73.6	258	2.3	79.9	310	78.8	280	1.1
Blaby	78.5	54	76.6	16	1.9	83.0	17	80.4	98	2.6
Bolsover	74.6	342	72.8	308	1.8	78.8	357	79.0	261	-0.2
Boston	75.4	303	74.6	176	0.8	80.2	286	79.4	222	0.8
Broxtowe	77.4	149	74.6	177	2.8	81.8	128	80.3	115	1.5
Charnwood	77.4	157	75.3	104	2.1	81.6	143	80.1	138	1.5
Chesterfield	75.5	293	73.2	293	2.3	80.6	248	78.0	336	2.6
Corby	74.4	349	72.4	335	2.0	79.2	345	77.1	369	2.1
Daventry	77.6	132	75.6	75	2.0	81.3	173	79.7	188	1.6
Derby	76.1	249	73.1	295	3.0	80.6	243	79.1	248	1.5
Derbyshire Dales	77.7	124	75.7	62	2.0	82.0	98	79.8	186	2.2
East Lindsey	76.5	222	74.0	228	2.5	80.7	238	79.4	216	1.3
East Northamptonshire	77.4	150	75.3	114	2.1	81.3	182	79.6	197	1.7
Erewash	76.6	216	74.3	208	2.3	80.5	257	79.0	257	1.5
Gedling	77.8	108	74.4	194	3.4	81.1	193	80.0	153	1.1
Harborough	78.8	33	75.5	86	3.3	82.0	92	80.1	139	1.9
High Peak	77.4	156	73.9	235	3.5	80.2	290	78.3	312	1.9
Hinckley and Bosworth	78.1	91	75.0	142	3.1	81.5	158	80.7	59	0.8
Kettering	76.6	211	74.7	170	1.9	80.8	227	79.2	235	1.6
Leicester	74.5	344	72.7	320	1.8	79.0	349	78.5	298	0.5
Lincoln	75.7	280	73.0	302	2.7	79.0	353	78.3	310	0.7
Mansfield	75.4	300	73.7	251	1.7	79.8	319	79.3	224	0.5
Melton	77.9	103	75.3	106	2.6	82.3	56	80.4	101	1.9
Newark and Sherwood	76.7	206	73.8	245	2.9	81.0	212	78.5	303	2.5

Table 1
continued**Life expectancy at birth[†] (years) and relative position (rank order[†]) of local authorities in England and Wales, 2002–2004 and 1992–1994**

	Males					Females				
	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)
	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]		Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	
North East Derbyshire	76.8	196	74.3	209	2.5	80.4	265	79.2	239	1.2
North Kesteven	77.2	167	75.1	133	2.1	81.1	209	79.4	218	1.7
North West Leicestershire	77.0	177	74.3	203	2.7	80.6	244	79.4	215	1.2
Northampton	76.1	252	74.0	229	2.1	80.5	251	78.4	307	2.1
Nottingham	73.3	370	72.1	345	1.2	79.0	351	78.0	331	1.0
Oadby and Wigston	78.2	85	76.3	30	1.9	81.3	181	81.1	26	0.2
Rushcliffe	78.8	35	75.1	125	3.7	82.0	93	79.9	168	2.1
Rutland	79.6	7	74.9	148	4.7	84.0	3	81.1	31	2.9
South Derbyshire	76.9	188	74.2	215	2.7	80.6	249	78.8	278	1.8
South Holland	76.7	207	74.5	192	2.2	80.9	221	79.3	231	1.6
South Kesteven	77.8	109	74.7	171	3.1	82.2	74	80.3	118	1.9
South Northamptonshire	78.4	64	75.6	82	2.8	82.0	97	79.9	169	2.1
Wellingborough	75.7	285	74.7	168	1.0	81.3	172	79.9	163	1.4
West Lindsey	76.3	240	74.0	231	2.3	81.2	190	78.3	315	2.9
West Midlands	75.93		73.50		2.43	80.57		79.00		1.57
Birmingham	74.3	350	72.4	334	1.9	79.9	313	78.4	308	1.5
Bridgnorth	77.4	146	75.3	103	2.1	80.9	219	78.8	279	2.1
Bromsgrove	77.7	125	75.8	59	1.9	81.1	208	79.9	166	1.2
Cannock Chase	75.5	294	73.5	267	2.0	80.3	280	79.0	264	1.3
Coventry	75.6	291	72.8	313	2.8	80.4	272	78.5	299	1.9
Dudley	76.0	259	74.1	224	1.9	80.5	255	79.5	205	1.0
East Staffordshire	76.0	261	73.0	301	3.0	80.6	245	79.1	254	1.5
Herefordshire, County of	77.5	141	75.2	118	2.3	82.5	41	80.5	79	2.0
Lichfield	76.3	239	74.3	211	2.0	79.9	307	79.4	221	0.5
Malvern Hills	77.7	121	75.3	111	2.4	81.4	165	79.4	220	2.0
Newcastle-under-Lyme	76.0	262	73.5	269	2.5	81.1	198	79.2	236	1.9
North Shropshire	76.6	212	73.9	236	2.7	80.9	222	80.5	81	0.4
North Warwickshire	76.3	237	74.1	220	2.2	80.3	278	79.0	256	1.3
Nuneaton and Bedworth	76.1	251	73.3	276	2.8	79.8	318	78.8	284	1.0
Oswestry	77.6	133	73.6	260	4.0	81.0	215	80.3	114	0.7
Redditch	77.0	180	74.3	207	2.7	81.1	202	79.3	228	1.8
Rugby	77.1	169	74.7	172	2.4	80.3	279	78.5	300	1.8
Sandwell	74.1	356	71.9	355	2.2	79.2	346	78.1	327	1.1
Shrewsbury and Atcham	77.0	179	74.9	152	2.1	81.6	145	80.2	129	1.4
Solihull	78.2	81	75.8	58	2.4	82.1	82	80.6	75	1.5
South Shropshire	77.0	181	75.9	48	1.1	82.3	61	80.7	62	1.6
South Staffordshire	77.4	151	74.7	167	2.7	81.0	211	80.4	97	0.6
Stafford	76.9	186	74.2	217	2.7	81.9	106	78.7	288	3.2
Staffordshire Moorlands	76.8	193	73.7	253	3.1	81.0	213	78.9	268	2.1
Stoke-on-Trent	73.2	371	71.9	352	1.3	78.7	360	77.5	357	1.2
Stratford-on-Avon	77.9	101	75.4	102	2.5	82.3	65	80.6	69	1.7
Tamworth	76.3	236	74.1	225	2.2	80.2	285	78.3	313	1.9
Telford and Wrekin	76.4	227	73.5	264	2.9	80.2	287	78.9	267	1.3
Walsall	75.6	289	73.0	300	2.6	80.4	269	78.0	335	2.4
Warwick	77.8	113	74.7	165	3.1	82.6	39	79.5	208	3.1
Wolverhampton	74.6	338	72.5	330	2.1	80.0	301	79.0	258	1.0
Worcester	76.9	189	74.3	210	2.6	80.8	229	80.2	119	0.6
Wychavon	78.8	29	74.8	158	4.0	82.6	37	80.2	128	2.4
Wyre Forest	76.3	234	73.8	242	2.5	81.3	178	79.0	263	2.3
East of England	77.61		75.30		2.31	81.61		80.30		1.31
Babergh	78.6	49	76.3	24	2.3	82.5	50	81.3	18	1.2
Basildon	76.8	195	74.4	197	2.4	80.4	268	80.4	89	0.0
Bedford	76.9	190	74.4	195	2.5	81.3	176	80.0	147	1.3
Braintree	77.2	165	75.4	94	1.8	81.6	149	81.1	28	0.5
Breckland	77.5	137	75.5	87	2.0	81.3	177	79.8	176	1.5
Brentwood	79.5	8	75.1	122	4.4	81.9	113	79.8	183	2.1
Broadland	78.6	47	76.1	41	2.5	81.7	140	80.4	91	1.3
Broxbourne	77.5	138	75.2	116	2.3	82.0	102	80.9	43	1.1
Cambridge	77.7	127	76.3	27	1.4	81.8	127	81.5	13	0.3
Castle Point	77.8	118	75.4	95	2.4	81.1	197	80.9	40	0.2
Chelmsford	78.8	38	77.0	7	1.8	82.8	26	81.1	29	1.7
Colchester	77.9	104	75.5	93	2.4	82.2	72	80.4	90	1.8

Table 1
continued

Life expectancy at birth[†] (years) and relative position (rank order[†]) of local authorities in England and Wales, 2002–2004 and 1992–1994

	Males					Females				
	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)
	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]		Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	
Dacorum	78.7	40	76.2	37	2.5	81.7	132	80.7	66	1.0
East Cambridgeshire	77.8	119	76.2	39	1.6	82.3	63	80.4	100	1.9
East Hertfordshire	78.7	39	76.0	45	2.7	82.2	71	80.1	137	2.1
Epping Forest	77.9	106	75.8	56	2.1	81.3	169	79.7	193	1.6
Fenland	76.1	255	74.5	189	1.6	81.0	216	79.6	200	1.4
Forest Heath	77.6	134	75.1	128	2.5	80.8	228	80.1	145	0.7
Great Yarmouth	76.3	243	73.7	247	2.6	81.1	203	79.8	180	1.3
Harlow	76.3	238	74.8	155	1.5	82.9	20	79.2	245	3.7
Hertsmere	77.2	164	75.6	83	1.6	81.4	163	79.5	209	1.9
Huntingdonshire	77.9	105	74.9	145	3.0	81.7	130	80.3	116	1.4
Ipswich	76.4	230	74.4	198	2.0	81.6	147	80.1	142	1.5
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	77.2	163	74.9	144	2.3	81.7	137	80.2	125	1.5
Luton	75.5	296	73.8	243	1.7	79.6	322	79.2	240	0.4
Maldon	77.4	154	74.6	183	2.8	81.7	142	78.9	269	2.8
Mid Bedfordshire	78.3	75	75.7	70	2.6	81.9	111	79.5	203	2.4
Mid Suffolk	78.8	32	76.1	42	2.7	82.5	47	80.4	93	2.1
North Hertfordshire	77.8	115	75.7	71	2.1	81.4	167	79.8	175	1.6
North Norfolk	78.5	56	76.3	29	2.2	82.1	84	80.6	76	1.5
Norwich	76.9	187	74.1	223	2.8	82.0	89	81.6	12	0.4
Peterborough	75.8	278	73.9	238	1.9	80.3	281	79.2	241	1.1
Rochford	78.9	28	75.1	129	3.8	82.7	34	80.2	120	2.5
South Bedfordshire	76.7	205	74.9	149	1.8	81.4	162	79.9	165	1.5
South Cambridgeshire	79.1	17	76.4	20	2.7	83.3	7	80.5	80	2.8
South Norfolk	79.7	5	77.0	10	2.7	82.5	43	81.0	35	1.5
Southend-on-Sea	76.3	232	74.3	201	2.0	80.5	252	79.8	181	0.7
St Albans	78.2	86	75.4	97	2.8	82.0	94	80.1	133	1.9
St Edmundsbury	77.5	143	75.3	105	2.2	81.9	116	80.5	84	1.4
Stevenage	76.6	209	74.7	164	1.9	80.5	250	81.7	8	-1.2
Suffolk Coastal	78.9	27	77.0	8	1.9	82.5	49	80.8	46	1.7
Tendring	76.4	226	74.5	188	1.9	81.2	186	80.4	102	0.8
Three Rivers	78.3	74	76.3	23	2.0	82.5	48	81.7	9	0.8
Thurrock	76.3	241	73.4	273	2.9	80.7	237	79.7	192	1.0
Uttlesford	79.9	4	76.3	28	3.6	81.9	108	80.4	105	1.5
Watford	76.7	204	74.6	178	2.1	80.8	225	80.2	123	0.6
Waveney	77.5	140	75.5	92	2.0	81.6	150	80.4	88	1.2
Welwyn Hatfield	77.8	114	75.5	91	2.3	82.1	86	81.1	27	1.0
London	76.48		73.60		2.88	81.07		79.50		1.57
Barking and Dagenham	74.9	325	73.0	298	1.9	79.2	343	78.5	301	0.7
Barnet	78.4	70	75.7	61	2.7	82.6	36	80.6	73	2.0
Bexley	77.6	131	75.5	90	2.1	81.5	154	80.6	77	0.9
Brent	76.6	208	73.9	240	2.7	82.3	60	79.9	170	2.4
Bromley	78.2	82	75.6	80	2.6	82.3	59	81.2	23	1.1
Camden	75.5	292	71.7	361	3.8	81.1	194	79.1	246	2.0
Croydon	77.1	176	74.8	163	2.3	80.7	236	79.6	196	1.1
Ealing	76.5	224	73.6	262	2.9	81.3	174	79.6	201	1.7
Enfield	76.9	185	75.0	138	1.9	81.1	206	80.5	85	0.6
Greenwich	74.6	336	72.8	307	1.8	80.2	289	78.8	282	1.4
Hackney	74.6	337	71.7	359	2.9	80.8	224	77.8	346	3.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	76.3	235	71.1	369	5.2	82.0	99	78.9	273	3.1
Haringey	74.7	330	72.7	321	2.0	80.2	283	78.7	285	1.5
Harrow	78.5	55	76.1	40	2.4	82.9	23	81.5	15	1.4
Havering	77.1	174	74.9	150	2.2	81.0	210	80.0	157	1.0
Hillingdon	76.7	202	75.1	132	1.6	81.4	164	80.0	154	1.4
Hounslow	75.7	288	73.7	249	2.0	79.9	311	79.9	160	0.0
Islington	73.9	360	71.1	368	2.8	79.3	338	77.7	351	1.6
Kensington and Chelsea	80.8	1	73.3	286	7.5	85.8	1	79.9	167	5.9
Kingston upon Thames	78.3	72	75.7	74	2.6	81.5	156	80.4	104	1.1
Lambeth	74.1	355	71.3	365	2.8	79.9	306	78.1	330	1.8
Lewisham	75.1	315	72.3	341	2.8	79.5	328	78.8	283	0.7
Merton	77.7	126	75.2	119	2.5	82.2	70	80.1	135	2.1
Newham	74.4	348	71.8	356	2.6	78.8	359	77.6	354	1.2
Redbridge	77.3	159	75.0	140	2.3	81.2	185	80.4	103	0.8
Richmond upon Thames	78.8	37	74.8	157	4.0	82.4	55	80.9	42	1.5
Southwark	74.9	326	71.1	370	3.8	80.4	270	77.8	344	2.6

Table 1
continued**Life expectancy at birth[†] (years) and relative position (rank order[†]) of local authorities in England and Wales, 2002–2004 and 1992–1994**

	Males					Females				
	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)
	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]		Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	
Sutton	78.0	100	75.1	127	2.9	81.1	196	80.2	130	0.9
Tower Hamlets	73.9	362	70.7	373	3.2	79.2	342	78.2	320	1.0
Waltham Forest	75.0	321	73.4	275	1.6	79.9	309	79.2	237	0.7
Wandsworth	76.2	245	72.1	343	4.1	80.5	259	78.4	309	2.1
Westminster	78.1	87	72.5	327	5.6	83.0	15	80.0	151	3.0
South East	77.73		75.30		2.43	81.81		80.30		1.51
Adur	77.1	175	75.3	108	1.8	82.0	100	80.8	45	1.2
Arun	77.7	128	75.1	134	2.6	82.0	104	80.8	50	1.2
Ashford	78.7	42	74.9	146	3.8	81.6	151	80.0	156	1.6
Aylesbury Vale	78.1	89	75.0	139	3.1	81.5	155	79.4	213	2.1
Basingstoke and Deane	77.4	147	74.8	156	2.6	81.8	126	80.2	127	1.6
Bracknell Forest	78.0	94	74.6	180	3.4	81.8	124	80.1	141	1.7
Brighton and Hove	75.7	286	73.2	289	2.5	81.2	189	79.7	189	1.5
Canterbury	76.8	197	75.1	124	1.7	81.6	146	80.1	132	1.5
Cherwell	77.8	110	75.6	84	2.2	82.0	91	80.3	111	1.7
Chichester	78.2	84	76.0	44	2.2	82.5	42	80.8	49	1.7
Chiltern	79.0	21	77.0	11	2.0	82.9	24	82.0	3	0.9
Crawley	79.1	18	75.3	109	3.8	81.4	168	80.3	113	1.1
Dartford	77.0	178	73.7	255	3.3	80.3	282	78.7	289	1.6
Dover	76.6	213	74.5	190	2.1	81.3	175	79.8	179	1.5
East Hampshire	78.6	51	75.0	135	3.6	81.9	119	79.7	194	2.2
Eastbourne	76.5	217	75.0	136	1.5	81.9	115	80.6	72	1.3
Eastleigh	78.0	96	75.8	55	2.2	81.4	160	80.4	96	1.0
Elmbridge	79.1	16	77.0	6	2.1	83.3	9	80.8	44	2.5
Epsom and Ewell	79.0	25	75.3	107	3.7	84.2	2	81.4	16	2.8
Fareham	79.0	22	75.6	81	3.4	82.8	25	80.7	60	2.1
Gosport	76.9	184	75.1	130	1.8	80.8	232	79.3	230	1.5
Gravesham	76.8	199	74.8	159	2.0	81.0	214	79.4	219	1.6
Guildford	79.1	20	76.3	34	2.8	83.9	4	81.8	7	2.1
Hart	80.1	3	77.5	2	2.6	83.2	11	81.2	21	2.0
Hastings	75.2	310	73.6	263	1.6	79.7	321	79.1	251	0.6
Havant	77.4	148	74.9	151	2.5	81.7	133	79.9	171	1.8
Horsham	79.2	15	76.5	18	2.7	83.0	19	81.0	32	2.0
Isle of Wight	77.4	155	74.6	184	2.8	81.8	122	80.7	58	1.1
Lewes	78.4	68	75.8	54	2.6	83.0	16	80.9	41	2.1
Maidstone	77.5	142	75.1	126	2.4	81.7	136	80.2	124	1.5
Medway	75.9	272	73.9	241	2.0	80.2	293	78.9	265	1.3
Mid Sussex	78.0	92	75.7	63	2.3	81.7	129	80.9	38	0.8
Milton Keynes	76.2	248	74.3	206	1.9	80.2	284	78.8	281	1.4
Mole Valley	78.8	31	77.1	5	1.7	83.1	13	81.0	34	2.1
New Forest	79.3	14	76.3	31	3.0	83.4	6	81.5	14	1.9
Oxford	76.8	194	74.9	147	1.9	81.7	134	80.1	136	1.6
Portsmouth	75.4	302	73.4	272	2.0	80.4	267	79.6	198	0.8
Reading	76.0	258	74.4	199	1.6	81.2	188	79.8	184	1.4
Reigate and Banstead	78.0	98	75.5	88	2.5	81.4	159	80.2	126	1.2
Rother	77.5	136	76.4	19	1.1	81.2	187	80.8	51	0.4
Runnymede	78.2	79	76.4	21	1.8	82.4	53	80.3	109	2.1
Rushmoor	77.3	161	74.6	179	2.7	80.3	276	79.6	199	0.7
Sevenoaks	79.1	19	76.1	43	3.0	83.2	12	80.0	149	3.2
Shepway	76.3	233	74.5	186	1.8	81.1	195	79.8	185	1.3
Slough	76.2	247	73.1	296	3.1	80.5	263	78.8	276	1.7
South Bucks	79.3	12	75.3	113	4.0	81.9	109	80.0	146	1.9
South Oxfordshire	78.7	41	75.6	77	3.1	82.3	57	81.2	22	1.1
Southampton	76.2	244	73.7	248	2.5	80.9	218	80.1	140	0.8
Spelthorne	78.5	57	76.3	25	2.2	81.8	120	80.7	63	1.1
Surrey Heath	78.2	80	76.2	36	2.0	81.9	117	80.7	56	1.2
Swale	75.9	267	74.5	187	1.4	80.4	266	79.1	247	1.3
Tandridge	79.0	26	75.9	49	3.1	82.6	40	80.0	158	2.6
Test Valley	78.4	67	75.8	60	2.6	82.1	80	80.6	71	1.5
Thanet	75.1	314	73.9	234	1.2	80.1	296	79.5	204	0.6
Tonbridge and Malling	78.1	88	75.1	121	3.0	82.5	44	80.1	143	2.4
Tunbridge Wells	77.9	102	75.7	65	2.2	81.3	183	80.1	131	1.2
Vale of White Horse	78.5	59	76.3	26	2.2	82.4	54	81.2	24	1.2
Waverley	78.4	66	76.8	12	1.6	82.6	38	81.6	11	1.0

Table 1
continued

Life expectancy at birth[†] (years) and relative position (rank order[†]) of local authorities in England and Wales, 2002–2004 and 1992–1994

	Males					Females				
	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)
	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]		Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	
Wealden	78.8	30	76.2	35	2.6	82.8	27	81.9	5	0.9
West Berkshire	78.3	78	75.9	51	2.4	82.1	81	80.7	67	1.4
West Oxfordshire	79.0	23	76.5	17	2.5	81.9	118	81.0	37	0.9
Winchester	79.4	10	75.8	53	3.6	82.3	62	81.0	36	1.3
Windsor and Maidenhead	78.0	93	75.7	68	2.3	82.2	73	79.4	214	2.8
Woking	78.4	71	75.9	47	2.5	82.3	66	80.2	121	2.1
Wokingham	79.6	6	76.8	15	2.8	82.7	32	80.9	39	1.8
Worthing	76.5	220	74.6	174	1.9	81.3	179	80.4	95	0.9
Wycombe	78.8	34	75.7	73	3.1	82.2	79	80.5	82	1.7
South West	77.75		75.30		2.45	81.96		80.50		1.46
Bath and North East Somerset	78.4	62	75.7	67	2.7	82.8	28	80.7	68	2.1
Bournemouth	76.6	210	75.0	137	1.6	81.9	107	80.7	57	1.2
Bristol, City of	75.8	275	74.0	233	1.8	80.6	246	79.7	191	0.9
Caradon	77.6	129	75.9	52	1.7	81.7	139	80.5	83	1.2
Carrick	78.5	58	75.4	98	3.1	82.3	64	80.4	94	1.9
Cheltenham	78.5	52	75.4	99	3.1	81.9	112	80.3	107	1.6
Christchurch	78.6	48	77.0	9	1.6	83.3	10	82.9	2	0.4
Cotswold	78.8	36	76.3	33	2.5	83.3	8	82.0	4	1.3
East Devon	79.3	11	76.8	13	2.5	82.8	29	81.8	6	1.0
East Dorset	80.8	2	78.0	1	2.8	83.9	5	83.1	1	0.8
Exeter	76.8	191	74.8	160	2.0	82.2	67	80.0	155	2.2
Forest of Dean	76.6	214	74.5	193	2.1	81.3	180	79.6	202	1.7
Gloucester	75.7	281	74.0	227	1.7	80.7	234	79.7	187	1.0
Kennet	77.7	123	75.7	69	2.0	81.8	125	80.7	55	1.1
Kerrier	77.4	153	74.7	169	2.7	81.7	131	79.8	173	1.9
Mendip	77.4	158	75.6	76	1.8	81.8	121	80.5	78	1.3
Mid Devon	78.4	69	75.2	117	3.2	82.7	31	81.0	33	1.7
North Cornwall	77.5	135	75.1	131	2.4	81.8	123	80.6	70	1.2
North Devon	76.9	182	75.4	96	1.5	82.1	83	80.8	47	1.3
North Dorset	79.3	13	77.2	4	2.1	83.0	18	81.2	20	1.8
North Somerset	77.8	116	75.8	57	2.0	82.0	96	80.8	53	1.2
North Wiltshire	78.6	50	75.7	64	2.9	82.0	103	80.2	122	1.8
Penwith	76.7	201	74.6	185	2.1	80.5	256	79.3	225	1.2
Plymouth	75.9	271	73.3	284	2.6	80.7	242	79.4	211	1.3
Poole	78.0	95	75.9	46	2.1	82.2	76	80.7	54	1.5
Purbeck	79.4	9	75.7	72	3.7	82.9	21	80.5	86	2.4
Restormel	77.2	168	73.8	246	3.4	81.1	200	80.0	159	1.1
Salisbury	78.3	73	75.3	112	3.0	82.0	90	80.6	74	1.4
Sedgemoor	77.6	130	75.3	115	2.3	82.2	77	80.5	87	1.7
South Gloucestershire	79.0	24	76.3	32	2.7	82.2	69	81.1	25	1.1
South Hams	78.5	60	76.8	14	1.7	83.0	14	81.6	10	1.4
South Somerset	78.4	65	75.5	85	2.9	82.2	68	80.8	48	1.4
Stroud	78.3	77	75.7	66	2.6	82.0	105	80.7	64	1.3
Swindon	77.1	173	74.2	216	2.9	80.3	277	79.5	207	0.8
Taunton Deane	77.5	139	75.1	123	2.4	82.5	45	80.7	61	1.8
Teignbridge	78.7	43	76.2	38	2.5	82.7	30	80.8	52	1.9
Tewkesbury	78.2	83	76.3	22	1.9	82.3	58	80.3	108	2.0
Torbay	76.4	229	74.3	204	2.1	81.7	141	81.1	30	0.6
Torrige	76.9	183	74.9	153	2.0	81.9	110	80.0	148	1.9
West Devon	78.3	76	75.4	101	2.9	82.6	35	79.8	178	2.8
West Dorset	78.5	53	75.9	50	2.6	82.2	75	81.3	19	0.9
West Somerset	78.7	45	77.2	3	1.5	82.2	78	81.3	17	0.9
West Wiltshire	78.6	46	74.8	162	3.8	82.5	46	79.8	174	2.7
Weymouth and Portland	76.4	228	73.5	266	2.9	81.7	135	80.7	65	1.0

Table 1
continuedLife expectancy at birth[†] (years) and relative position (rank order[†]) of local authorities in England and Wales, 2002–2004 and 1992–1994

	Males					Females				
	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)	2002–2004		1992–1994		Difference in life expectancy between 2002–2004 and 1992–1994 (years)
	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]		Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	Life expectancy at birth	Rank order [†]	
Wales	75.81		73.44		2.37	80.31		79.00		1.31
Blaenau Gwent	73.8	363	72.1	344	1.7	78.4	362	78.1	329	0.3
Bridgend	75.5	298	73.3	279	2.2	79.6	323	78.4	305	1.2
Caerphilly	74.8	329	72.6	326	2.2	79.4	337	78.2	318	1.2
Cardiff	75.9	264	73.7	252	2.2	80.5	262	79.4	223	1.1
Carmarthenshire	75.4	305	73.2	290	2.2	80.2	291	78.9	271	1.3
Ceredigion	77.7	122	75.0	141	2.7	81.6	144	80.3	112	1.3
Conwy	75.8	277	74.6	181	1.2	80.8	231	80.3	117	0.5
Denbighshire	76.5	219	74.1	221	2.4	80.4	264	79.3	226	1.1
Flintshire	76.1	250	73.6	259	2.5	80.9	223	78.8	277	2.1
Gwynedd	76.8	198	74.1	219	2.7	80.7	240	79.8	177	0.9
Isle of Anglesey	76.7	203	73.7	254	3.0	81.2	191	79.7	195	1.5
Merthyr Tydfil	73.8	364	71.1	367	2.7	78.1	370	77.5	356	0.6
Monmouthshire	78.0	97	75.2	120	2.8	81.3	171	80.3	110	1.0
Neath Port Talbot	74.5	345	72.5	328	2.0	80.1	298	78.3	311	1.8
Newport	75.3	309	72.8	312	2.5	80.7	241	78.2	324	2.5
Pembrokeshire	76.0	257	74.3	202	1.7	80.5	253	79.8	182	0.7
Powys	77.5	144	74.6	173	2.9	81.1	207	79.9	164	1.2
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	74.8	327	72.3	339	2.5	79.2	341	78.2	323	1.0
Swansea	75.7	283	73.7	256	2.0	80.5	254	79.1	250	1.4
The Vale of Glamorgan	76.0	256	74.0	230	2.0	80.9	220	79.3	227	1.6
Torfaen	75.9	263	72.8	310	3.1	80.6	247	78.0	332	2.6
Wrexham	75.8	274	72.8	311	3.0	80.0	305	78.9	266	1.1

* 95 per cent confidence intervals for these results are available on the National Statistics website at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841>

† Life expectancy figures are presented to one decimal place. The rankings in this table reflect differences in the unrounded numbers.

1 = Highest, 374 = Lowest.

Report:

Infant and perinatal mortality by social and biological factors, 2004

This report presents statistics on stillbirths and infant deaths registered in England and Wales that occurred in 2004 and have been linked to their corresponding birth records. Linkage enables analysis of infant and perinatal deaths by risk factors collected at birth registration such as birthweight, mother's age at birth of child, mother's country of birth, marital status, parity and father's socio-economic status based on his occupation.

In 2004, of the 3,204 infant deaths that occurred in England and Wales 3,147 (98 per cent) were linked to their birth records. Of the 57 records that were not linked, 37 were born outside England and Wales (and therefore not registered in England and Wales) and 20 were not linked because no record of the birth could be found. The linkage rate for 2004 is comparable with that for previous years since linkage began in 1975.

In 2004, of all the linked infant deaths 1,685 (54 per cent) were early neonates (babies dying under 7 days), 2,185 (69 per cent) were neonatal deaths (babies dying under 28 days) and 962 (31 per cent) were postneonatal deaths (babies dying aged 28 days and over but under one year).

KEY FINDINGS

- The infant mortality rates for very low birthweight babies (under 1,500 grams) and low birthweight babies (under 2,500 grams) were 193.4 and 41.6 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively compared with a rate of 1.8 among normal birthweight babies (2,500 grams and over). Forty nine per cent of infant deaths occurred among very low birthweight babies.
- There were 907 stillbirths weighing less than 1,500 grams delivered at 24–27 weeks gestation. This represented 94 per cent of all stillbirths delivered at 24–27 weeks and 56 per cent of all very low birthweight stillbirths.
- The infant mortality rate was highest among mothers aged under 20 (7.7 deaths per 1,000 live births) followed by those aged 40 and over (5.9 per 1,000 live births). The infant mortality rate was lowest among mothers in the 30–34 age group (4.3 per 1,000 live births).

- Mothers aged 40 and over had the highest stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates at 9.0 and 12.1 per 1,000 births respectively.
- Babies of mothers born in Pakistan, the Caribbean, and parts of Africa had particularly high infant mortality rates (between 8.5 and 8.9 deaths per 1,000 live births) compared with the overall infant mortality rate of 4.9 per 1,000 live births.
- The infant mortality rate was highest (6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births) for babies born outside marriage jointly registered by both parents giving different addresses, and for babies born inside marriage to women with 3 or more previous children. The rate for sole registered births was also high at 6.3 per 1,000 live births.
- The perinatal mortality rate for births inside marriage where the woman had 3 or more previous children was much higher (11.9 per 1,000 births) than the overall perinatal mortality rate of 8.2 per 1,000 births.
- For births inside marriage combined with births outside marriage jointly registered by both parents, babies of fathers in 'routine occupations' had an infant mortality rate of 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with babies of fathers in the 'large employers and higher managerial occupations' who had an infant mortality rate of 2.5 per 1,000 live births.
- In 2004, 71 per cent of all infant deaths were related to events occurring in pregnancy (i.e. congenital anomalies, antepartum infections and immaturity related conditions) as were 83 per cent of all neonatal deaths. For postneonatal deaths, 28 per cent were related to congenital anomalies, 15 per cent were SIDS, 14 per cent were immaturity related conditions and 14 per cent were from infections.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Database changes

The figures presented in this report relate to our database as at 10th August 2005. As the database is constantly updated these figures may differ slightly from those published elsewhere.

National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS SEC)

In 2001, the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS SEC) replaced the Registrar General's Social Class Classification. Although the eight-class version of NS SEC is used here, the categories can be aggregated to produce five- and three-class versions of NS SEC.

Mother's country of birth

These groupings differ slightly from those used up to 1997. In addition, the countries included in 'Other European Union' have changed in 2004 to reflect the EU enlargement that took place on 1st May 2004.

United Kingdom

England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.

Elsewhere in United Kingdom

Channel Islands, Isle of Man, UK (part not stated).

Outside United Kingdom

Irish Republic

Irish Republic, Ireland (part not stated).

Other European Union

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Rest of Europe

All other European countries including Turkey, Russia and former Soviet republics.

Commonwealth

Australia, Canada and New Zealand

New Commonwealth

Asia

Bangladesh, India, Pakistan

East Africa

Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

Southern Africa

Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland

Rest of Africa

Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe

Far East

Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore

Caribbean

Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Christopher and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands

Rest of the New Commonwealth

Cook Islands, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gibraltar, Kiribati, Maldives, Nauru, New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, St Helena, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, British Indian Ocean Territory

Rest of the World and not stated

Table 1 Live births, stillbirths and infant deaths by birthweight, 2004

England and Wales		Numbers and rates									
		Numbers					Rates*				
		Births		Deaths							
Birthweight (grams)	Live births	Still-births	Early neonatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infants	Still-birth	Perinatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant
All	639,662	3,608	1,685	2,185	962	3,147	5.6	8.2	3.4	1.5	4.9
Under 1,500	7,918	1,633	1,025	1,268	263	1,531	171.0	278.3	160.1	33.2	193.4
1,500–1,999	9,758	355	98	128	90	218	35.1	44.8	13.1	9.2	22.3
2,000–2,499	30,944	419	113	160	112	272	13.4	17.0	5.2	3.6	8.8
2,500–2,999	109,475	407	126	196	173	369	3.7	4.9	1.8	1.6	3.4
3,000–3,499	227,973	388	137	200	192	392	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.7
3,500 and over	252,611	314	120	163	129	292	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.2
Not stated	983	92	66	70	3	73	85.6	147.0	71.2	3.1	74.3

* Stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths. Neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 2 Stillbirths: Gestation by birthweight, 2004

England and Wales		Numbers					
Birthweight (grams)	All	Gestation (weeks)					Not stated
		24–27	28–31	32–35	36–39	40 and over	
All	3,608	963	590	654	862	480	59
Under 1,000	1,218	845	252	54	43	12	12
1,000–1,499	415	62	218	115	11	1	8
1,500–1,999	355	9	89	199	52	5	1
2,000–2,499	419	9	18	183	171	30	8
2,500–2,999	407	4	1	64	238	95	5
3,000–3,499	388	4	1	28	205	148	2
3,500 and over	314	7	1	4	120	179	3
Not stated	92	23	10	7	22	10	20

Table 3 Live births, stillbirths and infant deaths by mother's age, 2004

England and Wales		Numbers and rates									
		Numbers					Rates*				
		Births		Deaths							
Mother's age	Live births	Still-births	Early neonatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infants	Still-birth	Perinatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant
All	639,662	3,608	1,685	2,185	962	3,147	5.6	8.2	3.4	1.5	4.9
Under 20	45,028	339	168	223	125	348	7.5	11.2	5.0	2.8	7.7
20–24	121,098	717	308	409	224	633	5.9	8.4	3.4	1.8	5.2
25–29	159,951	810	398	520	224	744	5.0	7.5	3.3	1.4	4.7
30–34	190,360	947	463	592	219	811	5.0	7.4	3.1	1.2	4.3
35–39	102,264	605	282	354	133	487	5.9	8.6	3.5	1.3	4.8
40 and over	20,961	190	66	87	37	124	9.0	12.1	4.2	1.8	5.9

* Stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths. Neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 4 Live births, stillbirths and infant deaths by mother's country of birth, 2004

England and Wales		Numbers and rates									
		Numbers					Rates*				
		Births		Deaths							
Country of birth	Live births	Still-births	Early neonatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infants	Still-birth	Perinatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant
All	639,662	3,608	1,685	2,185	962	3,147	5.6	8.2	3.4	1.5	4.9
United Kingdom	515,104	2,669	1,308	1,691	733	2,424	5.2	7.7	3.3	1.4	4.7
England and Wales and elsewhere	505,096	2,616	1,290	1,670	721	2,391	5.2	7.7	3.3	1.4	4.7
Scotland	7,639	37	16	19	5	24	4.8	6.9	2.5	0.7	3.1
Northern Ireland	2,369	16	2	2	7	9	6.7	7.5	0.8	3.0	3.8
Outside the United Kingdom	124,558	939	377	494	229	723	7.5	10.5	4.0	1.8	5.8
Irish Republic	3,598	26	9	15	5	20	7.2	9.7	4.2	1.4	5.6
Other European Union	17,289	89	39	53	19	72	5.1	7.4	3.1	1.1	4.2
Rest of Europe	6,638	35	9	9	8	17	5.2	6.6	1.4	1.2	2.6
Commonwealth											
Australia, Canada and New Zealand	4,150	14	8	11	4	15	3.4	5.3	2.7	1.0	3.6
New Commonwealth	61,693	560	229	299	138	437	9.0	12.7	4.8	2.2	7.1
Asia											
Bangladesh	8,856	67	33	40	15	55	7.5	11.2	4.5	1.7	6.2
India	9,146	84	27	35	7	42	9.1	12.0	3.8	0.8	4.6
Pakistan	15,736	178	61	86	54	140	11.2	15.0	5.5	3.4	8.9
East Africa	3,990	31	17	22	12	34	7.7	11.9	5.5	3.0	8.5
Southern Africa	3,719	15	6	8	2	10	4.0	5.6	2.2	0.5	2.7
Rest of Africa	11,771	122	56	72	28	100	10.3	15.0	6.1	2.4	8.5
Far East	1,439	6	4	4	1	5	4.2	6.9	2.8	0.7	3.5
Caribbean	3,812	34	17	21	12	33	8.8	13.3	5.5	3.1	8.7
Rest of the New Commonwealth	3,224	23	8	11	7	18	7.1	9.5	3.4	2.2	5.6
Rest of World and not stated	31,190	215	83	107	55	162	6.8	9.5	3.4	1.8	5.2

* Stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths. Neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 5 Live births, stillbirths and infant deaths by marital status, parity (within marriage) and type of registration, 2004

England and Wales		Numbers and rates										
		Numbers					Rates*					
		Births		Deaths								
Marital status	Parity/type of registration	Live births	Still-births	Early neonatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infants	Still-birth	Perinatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant
All		639,662	3,608	1,685	2,185	962	3,147	5.6	8.2	3.4	1.5	4.9
Inside marriage												
All		369,965	1,934	928	1,186	459	1,645	5.2	7.7	3.2	1.2	4.4
0		153,594	826	437	547	168	715	5.3	8.2	3.6	1.1	4.7
1		133,372	544	259	334	138	472	4.1	6.0	2.5	1.0	3.5
2		52,988	303	132	169	82	251	5.7	8.2	3.2	1.5	4.7
3 and over		30,011	261	100	136	71	207	8.6	11.9	4.5	2.4	6.9
Outside marriage												
All		269,697	1,674	757	999	503	1,502	6.2	9.0	3.7	1.9	5.6
Joint registration/ same address		171,486	983	448	585	269	854	5.7	8.3	3.4	1.6	5.0
Joint registration/ different address		52,848	340	180	251	113	364	6.4	9.8	4.7	2.1	6.9
Sole registration		45,363	351	129	163	121	284	7.7	10.5	3.6	2.7	6.3

* Stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths. Neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 6

Live births*, stillbirths and infant deaths by NS SEC (based on father's occupation at death registration), 2004†

England and Wales

Numbers and rates

NS SEC	Numbers						Rates**				
	Births		Deaths				Still-birth	Perinatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant
	Live births	Still-births	Early neonatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infants					
All‡	594,299	3,257	1,556	2,022	841	2,863	5.5	8.1	3.4	1.4	4.8
Inside marriage											
All***	369,965	1,934	928	1,186	459	1,645	5.2	7.7	3.2	1.2	4.4
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial	3,507	125	62	69	23	92	3.6	5.3	2.0	0.7	2.6
1.2 Higher professional	4,970	231	115	152	40	192	4.6	6.9	3.1	0.8	3.9
2 Lower managerial and professional	8,490	393	155	198	66	264	4.6	6.4	2.3	0.8	3.1
3 Intermediate	2,272	148	63	83	28	111	6.5	9.2	3.7	1.2	4.9
4 Small employers and own-account workers	4,744	224	111	140	61	201	4.7	7.0	3.0	1.3	4.2
5 Lower supervisory and technical	4,236	179	104	129	51	180	4.2	6.7	3.0	1.2	4.2
6 Semi-routine	3,463	258	128	158	64	222	7.4	11.1	4.6	1.8	6.4
7 Routine	3,317	223	123	162	67	229	6.7	10.4	4.9	2.0	6.9
Other†††	1,739	153	56	82	44	126	8.7	11.9	4.7	2.5	7.2
Outside marriage joint registration											
All***	224,334	1,323	628	836	382	1,218	5.9	8.6	3.7	1.7	5.4
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial	858	38	7	13	4	17	4.4	5.2	1.5	0.5	2.0
1.2 Higher professional	1,067	63	24	31	7	38	5.9	8.1	2.9	0.7	3.6
2 Lower managerial and professional	3,360	170	73	89	45	134	5.0	7.2	2.6	1.3	4.0
3 Intermediate	1,144	70	22	38	14	52	6.1	8.0	3.3	1.2	4.5
4 Small employers and own-account workers	3,336	163	90	117	43	160	4.9	7.5	3.5	1.3	4.8
5 Lower supervisory and technical	3,736	200	86	109	32	141	5.3	7.6	2.9	0.9	3.8
6 Semi-routine	3,075	211	98	125	59	184	6.8	10.0	4.1	1.9	6.0
7 Routine	4,355	289	157	207	93	300	6.6	10.2	4.8	2.1	6.9
Other†††	1,572	118	58	88	63	151	7.5	11.1	5.6	4.0	9.6

* Figures for live births in NS SEC groups are a 10 percent sample coded for father's occupation.

† Information on father's occupation is not collected for births outside marriage if the father does not attend the registration of the baby's birth.

** Stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

Neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

‡‡ Inside marriage and outside marriage/joint registration only, including cases where father's occupation was not stated.

*** Includes cases where father's occupation was not stated.

††† Students; occupations inadequately described; occupations not classifiable for other reasons; never worked and long term unemployed.

Table 7

Live births, stillbirths and infant deaths by ONS cause groups, 2004

England and Wales

Numbers and rates

Cause group	Numbers						Rates*				
	Births		Deaths				Still-birth	Perinatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant
	Live births	Still-births	Early neonatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infants					
All causes	639,662	3,608	1,685	2,185	962	3,147	5.6	8.2	3.4	1.5	4.9
Congenital anomalies		485	379	523	270	793	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.2
Antepartum infections		32	17	38	8	46	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Immaturity related conditions		-	1,039	1,255	133	1,388	-	1.6	2.0	0.2	2.2
Asphyxia, anoxia or trauma (intrapartum)		122	194	235	26	261	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
External conditions		7	2	10	40	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Infections		-	12	25	136	161	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Other specific conditions		219	14	19	30	49	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asphyxia, anoxia or trauma (antepartum)		1,010	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Remaining antepartum deaths		1,656	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Sudden infant deaths		-	8	36	142	178	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other conditions		77	20	44	177	221	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3

* Stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

Neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

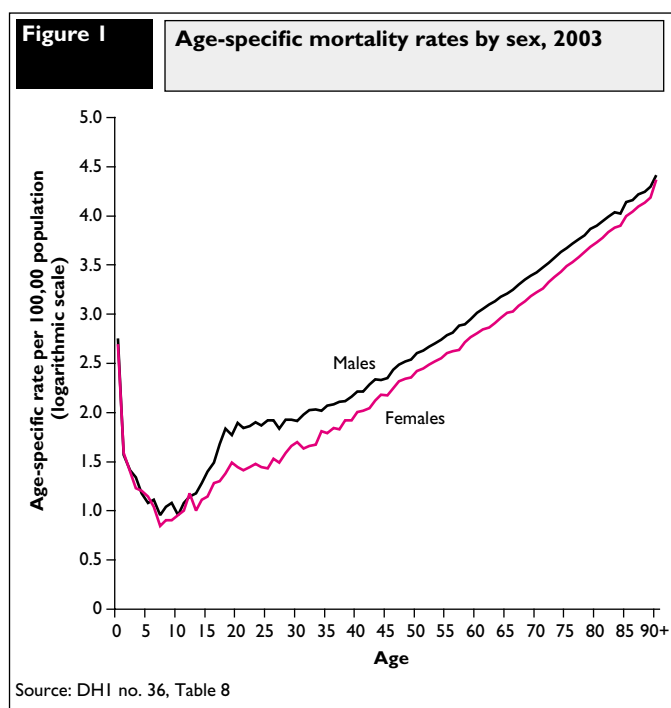
Annual Update:

Mortality statistics 2003: general

INTRODUCTION

This update summarises some of the findings from the annual reference volume *Mortality statistics: general 2003* (series DH1 no. 36),¹ which was published in September 2005. It presents data and analysis on various measures of mortality and details recorded at death registration in England and Wales, including:

- Mortality rates by single year of age.
- Years of life lost.
- Monthly variation in mortality.
- Place of occurrence of death.
- Country of birth of the deceased.
- Type of death certification.
- Geographical variation in mortality.



The annual reference volume contains more detailed information on these, and other, themes. It contains long-term time series for crude death rates, standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) and age-specific mortality rates, some going back to 1841. Infant mortality rates are also given from the 19th century onwards, as well as stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates from 1931. The volume also presents mortality data by country of residence within the United Kingdom, and by region of residence within England. More detailed information for areas such as local and health authorities can be found in *Key Population and Vital Statistics*.²

MORTALITY RATES IN 2003

In 2003, there were 253,852 male deaths and 284,402 female deaths in England and Wales. Figure 1 shows age-specific mortality rates for single years of age for both males and females in 2003. This shows a typical age-specific pattern of mortality. Beyond the age of 1, mortality rates fall rapidly and are at their lowest among young children (under 10 years). In the teenage and young adult period, rates rise more rapidly for males than females. Male rates between the ages of 10 and 19 show the most rapid increase, which is followed by a plateau in the rate of increase from 20 to 34. Beyond this age, the rate of increase in mortality for males and females is similar, with male rates higher than female rates in every age group. Male mortality rates are usually higher than those for females at each single year of age, although in 2003 the female rate was slightly higher than that for males at certain younger ages in childhood. However, male mortality fell faster than female mortality over the 20th century.

YEARS OF LIFE LOST

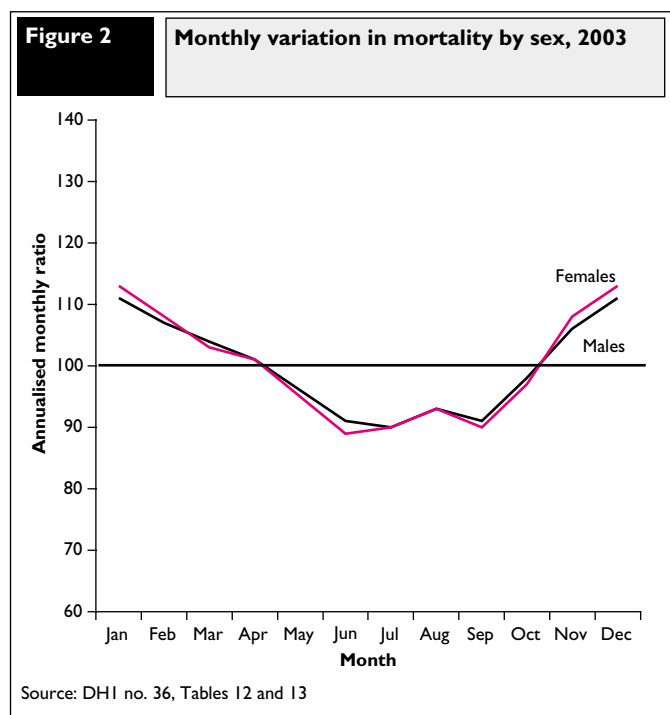
Analyses of the effects of premature death can be expressed by the number of years of life lost. In calculating this, it is assumed that everyone may live to some arbitrarily chosen age (65, 75 or 85 in the DH1 volume) and that death at a younger age means that some future years of life have been lost. Using age 65 it is also possible to estimate years of working life lost due to premature death. Comparisons can be made between selected causes with the aim of illustrating their relative effects.

A total of 795,000 years of working life were lost for males in 2003, compared with 495,000 for females. Of the selected causes in Table 25 of the annual reference volume, the cancers that are presented, in

total, account for a large proportion of these: 120,000 years for men and 139,000 for women. However, when cancers are considered on a site-specific basis, the causes of death that contributed most to the total for men were ischaemic heart disease (92,000 years lost), suicide including open verdicts (74,000 years) and land transport accidents (60,000 years). Diseases of the liver accounted for the loss of 44,000 years of working life, while cerebrovascular diseases caused the loss of 25,000 years. For women, breast cancer caused the highest number of years of working life lost (47,000), followed by ischaemic heart disease and diseases of the liver (both 22,000 years). Suicide including open verdicts and cerebrovascular diseases accounted for the loss of 21,000 and 20,000 years of working life for women, respectively. Land transport accidents caused the loss of 14,000 years of working life for women; this is less than a quarter of the number lost for men due to such accidents.

MONTHLY VARIATION

Annualised monthly ratios show seasonal variation in mortality over the year. They allow for the variation in the number of days between months, and include all deaths where the date of occurrence was known. Figure 2 shows how these ratios change through the year for males and females. The pattern for males and females is very similar, and ratios for each sex in 2003 were highest in both January and December, while the lowest were in July for males and June for females. From the peak in January, the ratios decreased through the spring and summer months, and then increased again from July through to December (although there were small decreases in September). This pattern shows the higher mortality that is experienced in the winter than in other months.³ The seasonal pattern is found for most causes of death, particularly respiratory and circulatory diseases. Deaths from cancer, however, show little variation over the year.



PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

More than half of all deaths in England and Wales occur in NHS hospitals or in other NHS communal establishments for the care of the sick: 60 per cent of male and 56 per cent of female deaths occurred in such places in 2003 (Table 1). Over a fifth (21 per cent) of male deaths occurred in the deceased's own home, while 15 per cent of female deaths

Table 1 Place of occurrence of death by sex, 2003

Place of occurrence	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total deaths	253,852	100.0	284,402	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	NHS 689 Non-NHS 625	0.3 0.2	782 1,064	0.3 0.4
Hospices	11,682	4.6	11,267	4.0
Other hospitals & communal establishments for care of the sick	NHS 152,268 Non-NHS 17,345	60.0 6.8	158,547 36,935	55.7 13.0
Other communal establishments	9,611	3.8	28,786	10.1
At home	54,204	21.4	43,114	15.2
In other private houses & other places	7,428	2.9	3,907	1.4

Source: DHI no.36, Table 19

occurred here. Conversely, a greater proportion of female deaths than male deaths occurred in communal establishments such as residential homes for the elderly: 10 per cent of female deaths compared with 4 per cent of male deaths. This most likely reflects women's longer life expectancy: at the same ages, more women will have been widowed than men and so are more likely to be living in residential or nursing care homes for the elderly at the time of death.

Just over 4 per cent of all deaths occurred in hospices. However, this figure is an underestimate because hospice or palliative care wards that are situated within NHS hospitals may not be identified separately by the person registering the death. This means that ONS is unable to include these deaths with those in freestanding hospices.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF DECEASED

Of those who died in 2003, 7.7 per cent had been born outside the United Kingdom, compared with 4.8 per cent in 1981 and 5.9 per cent in 1991. Nearly half (48 per cent) of those born outside the United Kingdom were born in another European country. The increasing trend partly reflects migration patterns earlier in the 20th century. For example, 0.2 per cent of deaths in 1981 were people born in the Caribbean, rising to 0.4 per cent in 1991 and 0.6 per cent in 2003.

TYPE OF DEATH CERTIFICATION

More than three-quarters (78 per cent) of deaths in 2003 were certified by a doctor. Twenty-one per cent of the deaths certified by a coroner (4 per cent of all deaths) were subject to an inquest, while the remaining 79 per cent were subject to a post-mortem only (Table 2).

The proportion of deaths certified by a coroner varied considerably by cause of death. Most injury and poisoning deaths (83 per cent) were certified by a coroner and nearly all of these (96 per cent) were subject to an inquest (with or without post mortem). Deaths due to ischaemic heart disease had a relatively high proportion certified by a coroner (45 per cent), which reflects the fact that deaths from this cause can be sudden and unexpected. Deaths from long-term illnesses such as cancer, however, have a far lower proportion (6 per cent in 2003) certified by a coroner.

Table 2 Method of death certification by selected underlying cause, 2003

Cause	Total deaths	Certified by coroner				Certified by medical practitioner (with or without post-mortem)		Uncertified		
		Inquest held		Post-mortem without inquest		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage					
All causes	538,254	23,828	4.4	92,273	17.1	421,347	78.3	806	0.1	
Neoplasms	C00–D48	139,360	2,476	1.8	5,487	3.9	131,177	94.1	220	0.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	I00–I99	205,508	2,171	1.1	63,861	31.1	139,224	67.7	252	0.1
Ischaemic heart diseases	I20–I25	99,790	1,179	1.2	43,835	43.9	54,654	54.8	122	0.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	I60–I69	57,808	219	0.4	3,484	6.0	54,033	93.5	72	0.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	J00–J99	75,138	1,540	2.1	9,996	13.3	63,502	84.5	100	0.1
Diseases of the digestive system	K00–K93	24,948	789	3.2	7,546	30.2	16,601	66.5	12	0.0
Injury and poisoning	V01–Y89	16,693	13,360	80.0	530	3.2	2,785	16.7	18	0.1

Source: DH1 no.36, Table 22

GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION

The annual reference volume presents standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) for the constituent countries of the United Kingdom. The SMRs are based on the standard of UK = 100 for each cause and sex. Scotland had the highest all causes SMR for both males and females in 2003, while England had the lowest. Further geographical analyses of mortality can be found in *Key Population and Vital Statistics*² and *Health Statistics Quarterly*.⁴

BACKGROUND NOTE

Population estimates for mid-2003 were published on 9 September 2004. These population estimates were the most up-to-date at the time of publication and have been used for calculating mortality rates in this Update. These estimates incorporate the findings of the local authority population studies, the results of which were published in July 2004. Further information on population estimates, and their methodology, can be found on the National Statistics website <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest>.

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1. Office for National Statistics (2005) *Mortality statistics: general 2003* (series DH1 no. 36). Available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=620.
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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

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Publication 15 December 2005

- Planned articles:**
- Living arrangements in contemporary Britain. Living-apart-together: estimated prevalence and number
 - Population estimates: Backseries Methodology for 1992–2000
 - Making an estimate of the number of people and households for output areas in the 2001 Census by age and education in 1950s and 1960s birth cohorts in Britain, France and Norway
- Reports:**
- Project on Small Area Population Estimates for England and Wales
 - Ability to speak Welsh in the Censuses of Population: A Longitudinal Analysis
 - Mid-2004 Population Estimates
- Annual Update:**
- Births in England and Wales, 2004

Forthcoming Annual Reference Volumes

Title	Planned publication
Congenital anomaly statistics, 2004 MB3 no. 19	December 2005
Mortality Statistics: cause, 2004 DH2 no.31	December 2005

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