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## In this issue



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

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## Contributions

Articles: 5,000 words max.

## Dates for submissions

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

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

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# in brief

## Leading causes of death in England and Wales – response to the consultation

**ONS published a consultation document on ranking leading causes of death in England and Wales on 31 January 2006. Users were invited to comment on the proposals put forward for future routine tabulation of the leading causes of death. There was a six-week period of consultation for comments, which ended on 13 March 2006.**

ONS proposed in its consultation document to use a ranking list developed by the World Health Organization, which split cancers by site and accidents by mechanism. This list has been modified slightly for use in England and Wales.

The responses were on the whole in agreement with the proposals. Accordingly ONS decided to continue with its proposal to provide routine tabulations of the leading causes of death in England and Wales according to the WHO proposed ranking list which splits cancers by site and accidents by mechanism. In the annual report on death registrations by cause of death in 2005 (see page 46), this tabulation is provided for the first time.

## Revision of stillbirths in England and Wales in 2004

It has recently come to light that some register offices in England and Wales failed to notify ONS, in line with regulations, of some stillbirths that occurred in 2004. The result is that the perinatal mortality figures (numbers and rates) for 2004 given in reference tables 2.1 and 6.2 in *Health Statistics Quarterly* (and in *Population Trends*) are undercounts. In addition, the stillbirth and perinatal mortality figures for some areas presented in the Report on Infant and perinatal mortality, 2004: health areas, which was published in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 27, Autumn 2005 edition, are undercounts.

Similarly, the stillbirth and perinatal mortality figures for 2004 given in other ONS publications are also undercounts. These publications include *Mortality statistics: Childhood, infant and perinatal 2004* (series DH3 no.37) published on 28 March 2006, *Key Population and Vital Statistics 2004* (series VS no.31, PP1 no. 27), published on 27 April 2006, and *Birth statistics 2004* (series FM1 no. 33) published on 15 December 2005.

Work is currently underway to ensure all stillbirths that occurred in both 2004 and 2005 are correctly identified for inclusion in published figures. ONS aims to publish revised stillbirth and perinatal mortality figures for 2004, with the new figures for 2005, as part of the report on Infant and perinatal mortality, 2005, scheduled for publication in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 31 in August 2006.

# Recent publications

**Key Population and Vital Statistics, 2004 Series VS No. 31, PP1 No. 27** *(Palgrave Macmillan, £40, April, ISBN 1-4039-9385-0).*

**Mortality statistics: childhood, infant and perinatal, England and Wales, 2004. Series DH3 No. 37** *(March, available at* www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=160).

**Population Trends 123** *(Palgrave Macmillan, £27.50, March, ISBN 0-230-00318-4).*

**Regional Trends 39** *(Palgrave Macmillan, £41, May, ISBN 1-4039-9071-9).*

**Standardised Mortality Ratios for deaths under 85 years in wards in England and Wales, 1999–2003** *(April, available at* www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14359).

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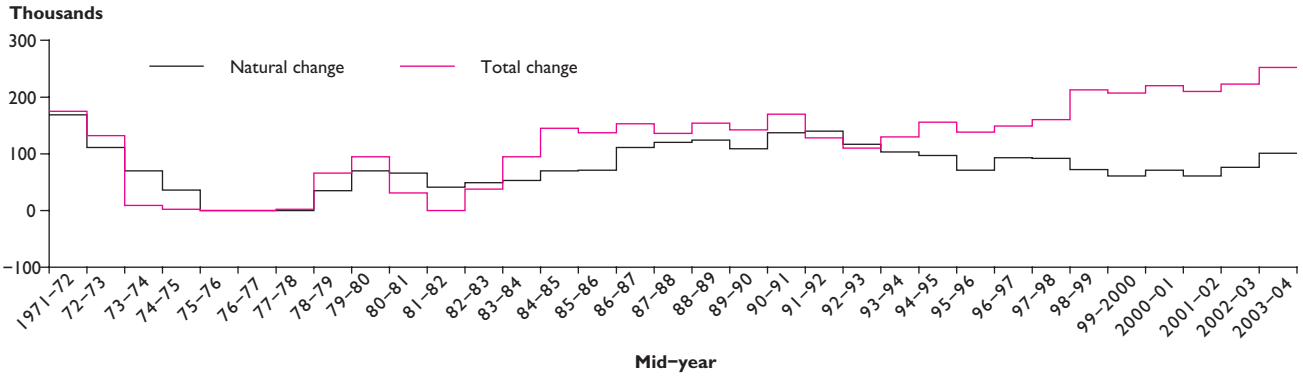
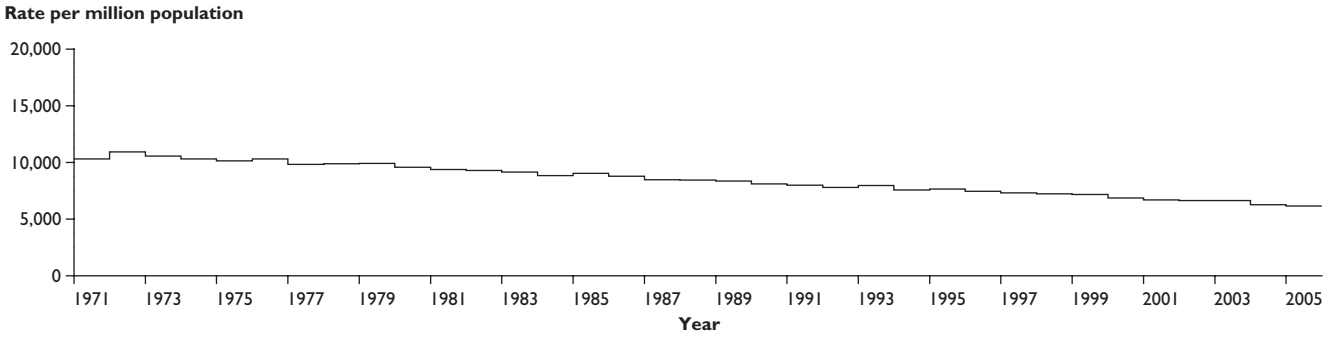
# Health indicators

England and Wales

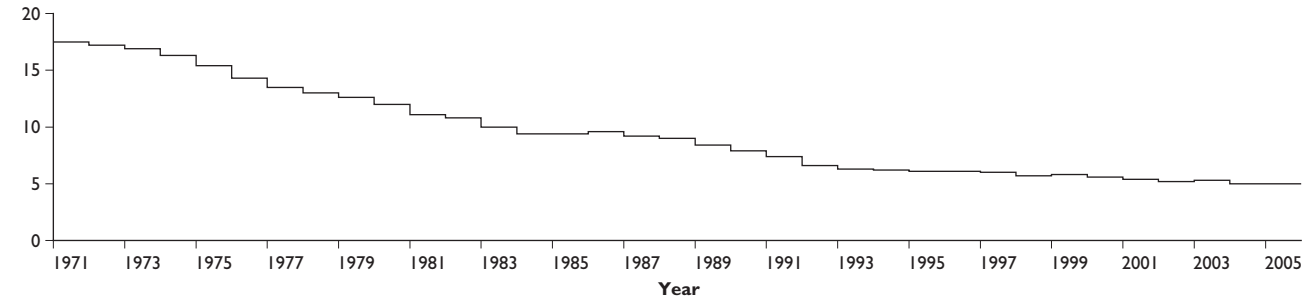
## Figure A Population change (mid-year to mid-year)



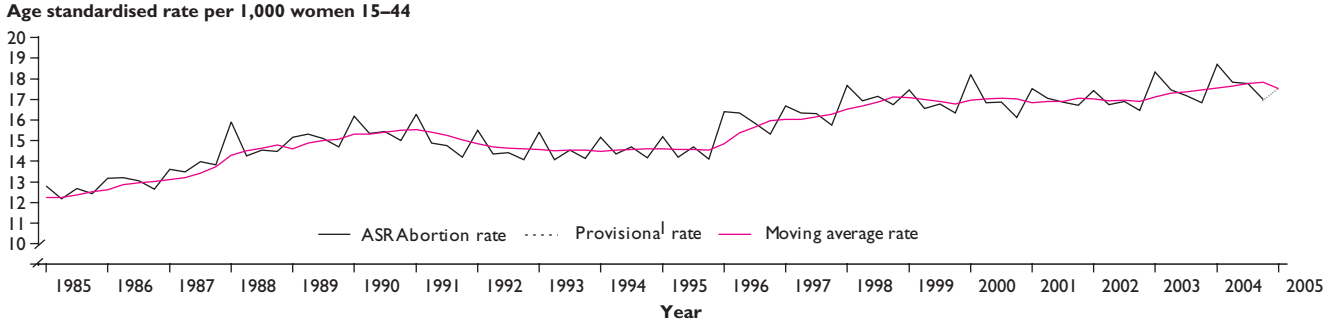

## Figure B Age-standardised mortality rate[1]




## Figure C Infant mortality (under 1 year)




## Figure D Age-standardised quarterly abortion rates – residents[2]




[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.

# Trends in mortality from Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and dementia, England and Wales, 1979–2004

**Clare Griffiths and Cleo Rooney**
*Office for National Statistics*

**In this article we present trends in mortality from Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and dementia in England and Wales from 1979 to 2004. We describe the impact of mortality coding changes on the underlying cause of death, particularly the introduction of ICD-10 in 2001. We present rates for all mentions of the conditions on death certificates to interpret trends better. Mortality rates for the three conditions showed varying trends over the time period examined. Between 1985 and 2004, Alzheimer's disease showed a dramatic increase. Trends in mentions of dementia differed between males and females, with rates being relatively stable among males, but increasing among females. Rates for Parkinson's disease declined over this period.**

## Introduction

Dementia is the loss of intellectual ability. People with dementia may become confused and unable to remember things or lose skills they once had, including the ability to perform normal daily activities. Eventually, they may not recognise family members or friends and may show agitated behaviour. Although dementia is more common in older adults, it is not a normal consequence of ageing.[1] Dementia may be the result of a range of diseases and pathological processes, the commonest of which are described briefly below. However, it should be noted that it is not always possible to draw a clear distinction between different dementing illnesses clinically during life or pathologically post mortem.[2]

Alzheimer's disease is the single most common cause of dementia in the developed world. People with Alzheimer's disease lose functioning nerve cells in areas of the brain that deal with intellectual ability and memory. Alzheimer's disease usually affects older adults but can sometimes begin in younger individuals.[1] The causes of Alzheimer's disease are not known, but risk factors include family history of the disease and advanced age.[1]

Vascular dementia is usually caused by cumulated cerebral damage from very small 'strokes' over a long time that affect blood flow to areas of the brain related to memory and thinking. Some neurological diseases, such as Parkinson's disease, which is a brain disease that causes tremors and muscle stiffness, can cause dementia because of their effects on brain tissue. Parkinson's disease is less common as a cause of dementia than Alzheimer's disease or vascular dementia. Infections that can cause dementia include HIV, tuberculosis, syphilis, meningitis and encephalitis.[1]

It is important to examine trends in mortality from dementia, Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, as mortality represents an important aspect of the public health burden of these conditions. In addition, as the population ages, and mortality from circulatory diseases and cancer declines, these conditions are likely to increase both in prevalence and in contribution to mortality. Equally, correct interpretation of changes in mortality rates over time is vital to understanding the underlying trends in mortality. Previous analysis of trends in dementing illnesses showed a dramatic increase in mortality from Alzheimer's disease, over the period 1979 to 1996,[3] and an increase in mortality from dementias from 1993 to 1996.[4] Analyses of mortality from Parkinson's disease showed that rates fell between 1960 and 1980, with an increase from 1980 to 1989. Part of the increase in the 1980s was due to changes in coding practices in England and Wales (described in this article).[5]

In this article we present trends in dementia, Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease in England and Wales from 1979 to 2004, updating previous analyses and including revised population estimates. Because of the difficulty in distinguishing between Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia in some cases, and because the use of these terms by doctors certifying the cause of death may have changed over the period studied, we have also presented trends for these two categories combined. We describe the impact of past mortality coding changes on trends in the underlying cause of death for each of the three conditions, particularly focussing on the introduction of the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) in 2001.

## Methods

We have examined mortality from three conditions – Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and dementia – defined as vascular and unspecified dementia using ICD-10 and as dementia and psychosis using ICD-9. Mortality data for each of the three conditions examined were extracted from the deaths databases held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The codes from ICD-10 and ICD-9 used to select each condition are shown in Box One. 1979 was chosen as the start year for analysis because this was the first year that ICD-9 coding was used in England and Wales. ICD-10 was introduced in 2001.

### Box one

**ICD codes used to define specific conditions**

| | ICD-10 | ICD-9 |
|---|---|---|
| Dementia | F01, F03 | 290, 294.9, 298.9 |
| Alzheimer's disease | G30 | 331.0 |
| Parkinson's disease | G20 | 332.0 |

Changes in the rules used by ONS and its predecessors to select the underlying cause of death from all of the conditions mentioned on the death certificate can have a dramatic impact on mortality rates for particular conditions. Previous analysis has shown that the three conditions examined here are particularly affected. Below we describe the major changes in mortality coding that have taken place during the time period 1979 to 2004.

For this reason, we have also examined trends in mortality rates for the three conditions where they were mentioned on the death certificate, as well as rates for the underlying cause of death. This allows us to see the underlying trend, regardless of changes to coding rules, for chronic conditions such as these. This type of analysis has been used for other conditions such as diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.[6,7] Data on 'mentions' are available for 1985, 1986 and 1993 onwards.

In order to examine changes occurring as a result of the introduction of ICD-10 we used data from the bridge coding study carried out by ONS.[8-10] Box Two describes the methods used in this study.

### Box two

**Bridge coding study: methods**

To understand trends in cause-specific mortality spanning the change from ICD-9 to ICD-10, we need to measure the effect of this change on the proportion of deaths attributed to different causes of death. This is done using bridge coding, that is coding a sample of death certificates independently to both ICD-9 and ICD-10, and comparing the resulting underlying causes of death. ONS bridge-coded mortality data for all deaths registered in 1999. The first step in this process is to identify equivalent codes or code groups in the two revisions which represent the same causes. In most cases this is not contentious, and the same groupings have been used by various authors and national statistics offices.

The results can then be presented as comparability ratios of the numbers of deaths assigned to a given disease or group of diseases in the two revisions. These are simply the ratio of the number of deaths coded to a cause in ICD-10 to the number coded to the equivalent cause in ICD-9. They measure the net effect of all changes to a particular cause of death. Analysis can also be carried out of reassignments of conditions from one code to another between ICD-9 and ICD-10, to look at changes in more detail. This type of analysis is presented in this paper. Comparability ratios for the conditions examined have been published elsewhere, for males and females separately,[8,10] and are presented here for persons.

To take into account differences in age/sex distributions over time, we calculated directly age-standardised mortality rates for males and females separately, using the European Standard Population. Revised mid-year population estimates based on the 2001 Census were used to calculate the rates for 1982 to 2002. For 1992 to 2002, these were final revised populations published in Autumn 2004. For 1982 to 1991, these were final revised populations published in Spring 2003. Populations prior to 1981 were not revised following the 2001 Census.

## Changes to mortality coding, 1979–2004

### Introduction of ICD-9 – 1979

ICD-9 was introduced in 1979 in England and Wales. It was structurally very similar to its predecessor, ICD-8. However, Alzheimer's disease was separated from dementia in the classification so that the disease process could be identified separately from the resulting dementia.[11] In ICD-8 it had been grouped with pre-senile dementia. This meant that trends in Alzheimer's disease could be examined separately from 1979 onwards.

### ICD-9 Rule 3 – 1984

A deliberate broadening of the application of ICD-9 selection Rule 3 by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS, now ONS) from 1984 to 1992 also had an impact on mortality statistics.[12] This rule allows a condition which is reported in either Part I or II of the death certificate to be selected as the underlying cause over the condition selected using the other coding rules if the latter is obviously a direct consequence of the former condition. Between 1984 and 1992, the version of Rule 3 used by OPCS meant that when the underlying cause as recorded on Part I of the certificate was classifiable to one of the conditions listed in Box

## Box three

### Conditions to which Rule 3 was applied during 1984 to 1992

| ICD-9 | Condition |
|---|---|
| 415.1 | Pulmonary embolism |
| 427.5 | Cardiac arrest |
| 428 | Heart failure |
| 451.1 | Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of deep vessels of lower extremities |
| 451.2 | Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of lower extremities, unspecified |
| 451.9 | Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of unspecified sites |
| 453.9 | Venous embolism or thrombosis of unspecified site |
| 485 | Bronchopneumonia, unspecified |
| 486 | Pneumonia, unspecified |
| 514 | Pulmonary congestion or hypostasis |
| 572.8 | Hepatic failure or liver failure |

Three, if there was a major condition mentioned elsewhere on the certificate, the major condition was selected instead, whether or not a causal sequence could be presumed.[13]

This had the effect of increasing the number of deaths assigned to chronic debilitating conditions like dementia, Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease as the underlying cause.

### Introduction of automatic cause coding and suspension of medical enquiries – 1993

In 1993, OPCS introduced automatic cause coding, meaning that 80 per cent of death certificates were coded by computer software (ACCS) supplied by the National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the US, instead of being coded manually by cause of death coders. This software used the international interpretation of Rule 3, used in England and Wales between 1979 and 1983. The effect of introducing automatic cause coding was to reverse the changes seen between 1984 and 1992, causing a substantial drop in the number of deaths assigned to chronic debilitating conditions.[12] In addition, at the same time OPCS suspended its system of medical enquiries, however this had almost no impact on mortality from dementia, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease.[14]

### Introduction of ICD-10 – 2001

The introduction of ICD-10 in 2001 represented the greatest change in the ICD in over 50 years. There were three main types of change. The first character of each code became alphabetic rather than numeric – enabling the expansion of the number of codes to provide for recently recognised conditions and more detail about common diseases. Some diseases and groups of conditions moved between ICD Chapters to reflect current ideas of aetiology and pathology. There were several changes to the rules governing selection of the underlying cause of death, including a reduction in the number of rules from 9 to 5.[15] The changes in the application of Rule 3 had the biggest impact. In ICD-10 the list of conditions affected by Rule 3 is more clearly defined than in ICD-9 and broader in scope. This internationally agreed interpretation is used in the automated coding software produced by NCHS. The impact of this was to reduce the number of deaths assigned to conditions such as pneumonia and to increase the number of deaths assigned to chronic debilitating diseases, in a similar but less marked way to that seen between 1984 and 1992. There has also been a change in the coding of Alzheimer's disease depending on the exact terminology used. In ICD-9, if dementia (unspecified, or specified as senile/presenile) and Alzheimer's disease were both mentioned on the certificate, whether in a 'due to' sequence or not, the code for the dementia was usually selected as the underlying cause. In ICD-10, such combinations will usually result in Alzheimer's disease being coded as the underlying cause.[9, 16]

## Patterns of mortality and interpretation of trends, 1979–2004

### Alzheimer's disease

Between 1985 and 2004, the age-standardised mortality rate for any mention of Alzheimer's disease increased from a very low level of less than 1 per 100,000 in both sexes in 1985 to 6.8 per 100,000 for males and 7.9 per 100,000 for females in 2004; an eight-fold increase for males and a 12-fold increase for females (Figure 1).

**Figure 1** Directly age-standardised mortality rates for Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and dementia, all mentions, 1979–2004

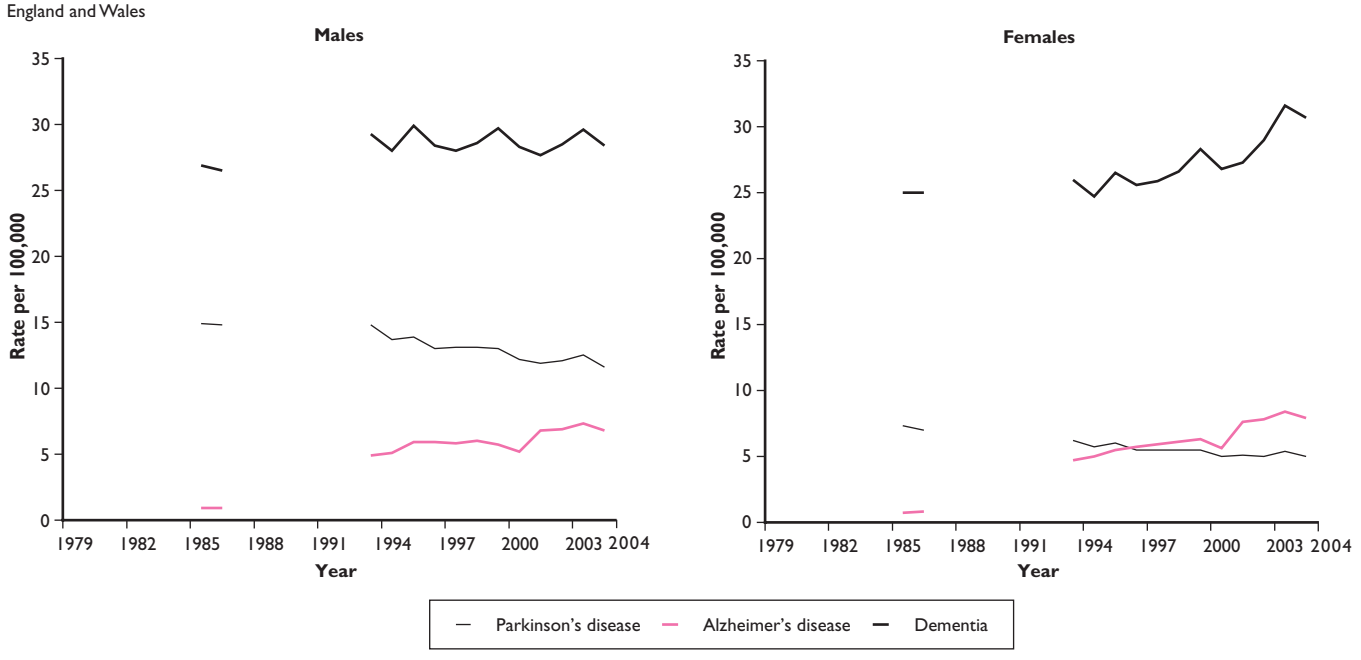


Figure 2 shows the effects of the changes in selection rules on deaths where Alzheimer's disease was the underlying cause of death. Rates were very low up to 1984, with a steady increase from then until 1992, followed by a drop in 1993, with the introduction of automatic cause coding, then a big jump in 2001 when ICD-10 was introduced. This increase in 2001 brings rates in line with what might have been expected if the rates from 1984 to 1992 had continued their increase (Figure 2). In 1985 and 1986 and from 2001 onwards about 65 per cent of all mentions of Alzheimer's disease on the death certificate were selected as the underlying cause of death, compared with between 35 and 45 per cent between 1993 and 2000. This percentage was generally higher for females than for males (Table 1).

Looking at age-specific patterns, rates increased markedly with age, as would be expected. Rates for females aged 85–89 increased the most over time (Figure 3). Before 1999, rates for males and females were fairly similar in each age group examined, but from 1999 onwards, rates have been consistently higher among females, ranging from 4 per cent higher in the 65–74 age group to 24 per cent higher in the 90 and over age group in 2004.

**Figure 2** **Directly age-standardised mortality rates for Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and dementia, underlying cause, 1979–2004**

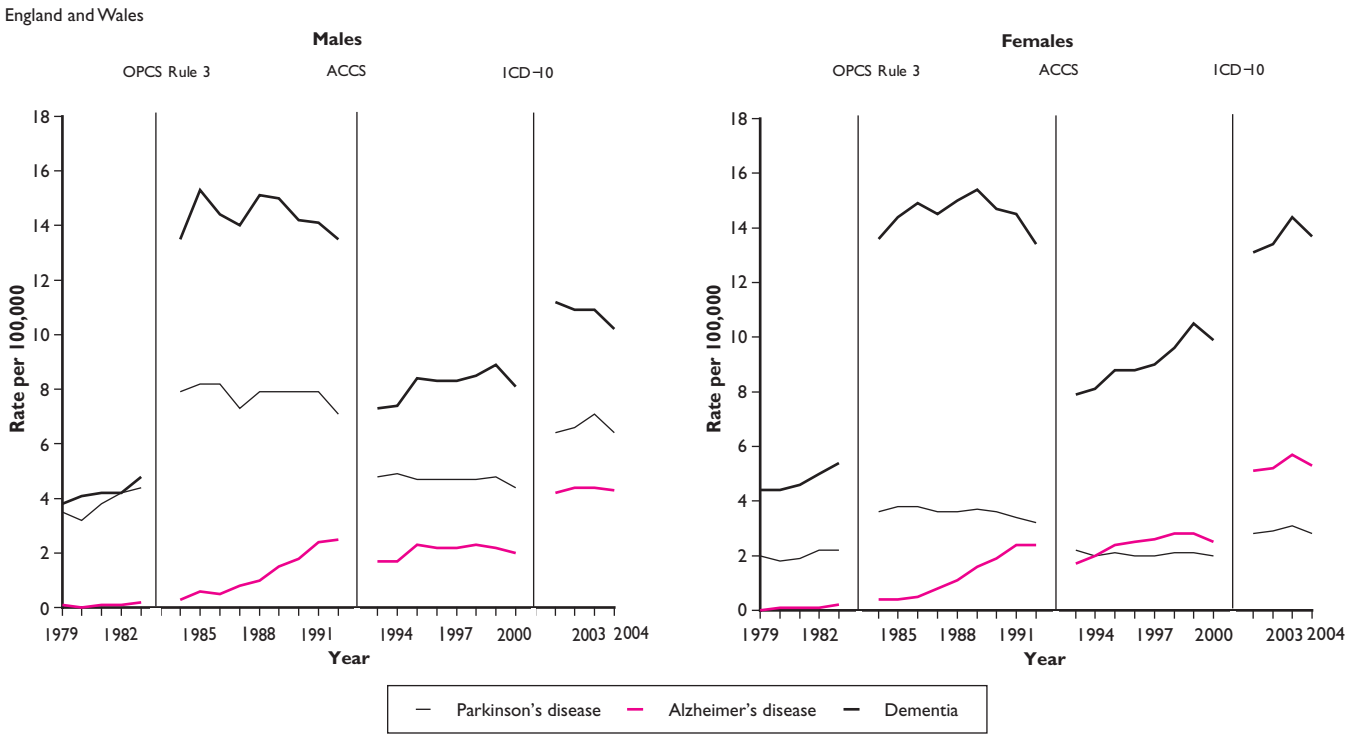
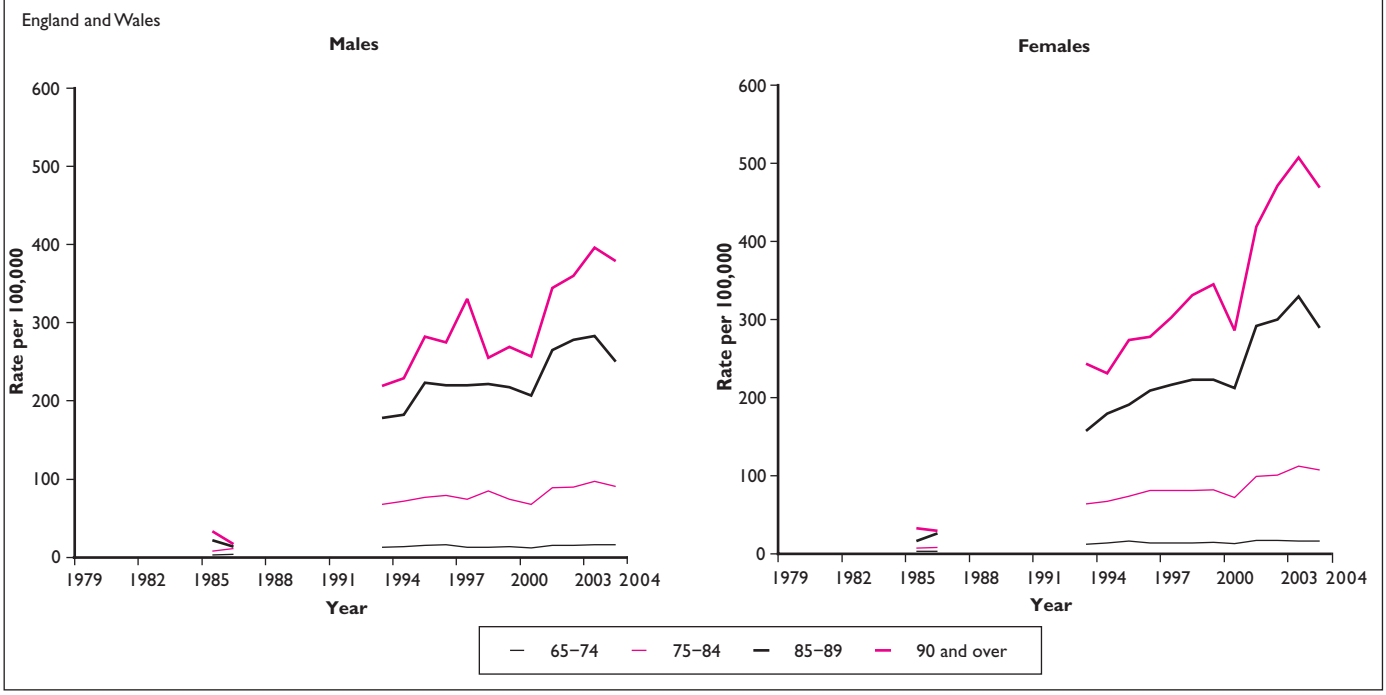



**Table 1** **Percentage of mentions of dementia, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease selected as the underlying cause of death, 1985–1986, 1993–2004**

| | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Parkinson's disease | Alzheimer's disease | Dementia | Parkinson's disease | Alzheimer's disease | Dementia |
| 1985 | 55 | 66 | 56 | 52 | 64 | 58 |
| 1986 | 55 | 62 | 54 | 55 | 64 | 59 |
| 1993 | 33 | 35 | 25 | 35 | 37 | 31 |
| 1994 | 35 | 34 | 26 | 35 | 40 | 33 |
| 1995 | 34 | 38 | 28 | 35 | 43 | 33 |
| 1996 | 36 | 37 | 29 | 37 | 44 | 34 |
| 1997 | 36 | 38 | 29 | 36 | 43 | 35 |
| 1998 | 36 | 39 | 30 | 38 | 45 | 37 |
| 1999 | 37 | 39 | 30 | 37 | 45 | 37 |
| 2000 | 36 | 38 | 28 | 40 | 46 | 38 |
| 2001 | 53 | 62 | 40 | 56 | 68 | 49 |
| 2002 | 55 | 63 | 38 | 59 | 67 | 47 |
| 2003 | 57 | 60 | 36 | 57 | 67 | 46 |
| 2004 | 55 | 63 | 35 | 56 | 67 | 45 |

**Figure 3** Age-specific mortality rates, Alzheimer's disease mentions, 1979–2004




## Parkinson's disease

The mortality rate for mentions of Parkinson's disease declined between 1985 and 2004, by 22 per cent for males (from 14.9 per 100,000 to 11.6 per 100,000) and 32 per cent for females (from 7.3 per 100,000 to 5.0 per 100,000). Rates were higher for males than for females (Figure 1). Looking at deaths where Parkinson's disease was the underlying cause of death, the trends are strongly affected by the changes in coding rules in 1984, 1993 and 2001. Rates were again higher for males than females (Figure 2). The percentage of mentions selected as the underlying cause was about 55 per cent in 1985, 1986 and 2001 onwards, compared with about 35 to 40 per cent between 1993 and 2000. As for Alzheimer's disease this percentage was generally, though not always, higher for females than for males (Table 1).

Mortality from Parkinson's disease showed the same relationship with age as that for Alzheimer's disease, with rates being much higher in the older age groups (Figure 4). Rates for males were more than twice as high as rates for females in each age group. Rates decreased in each age group between 1985 and 2004. The declines were greater at younger ages, with a decline of 31 per cent among males and 45 per cent among females aged 65–74.

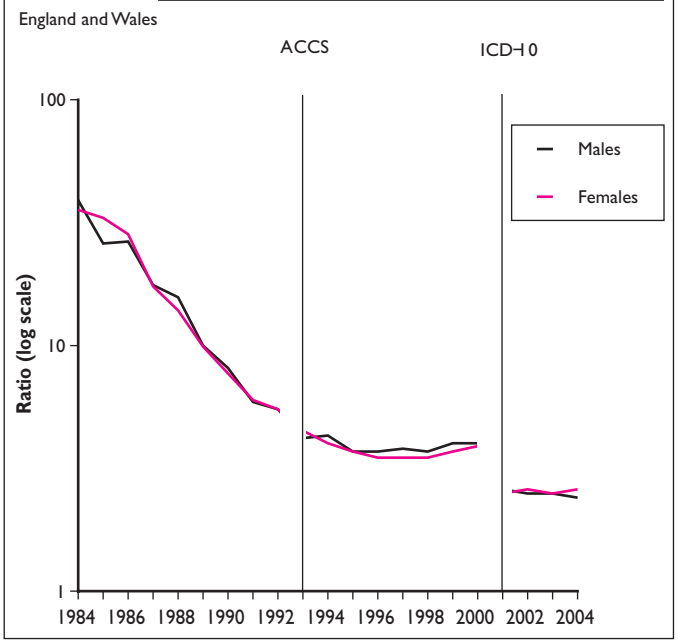
**Figure 4** Age-specific mortality rates, Parkinson's disease mentions, 1979–2004

## Dementia

Between 1993 and 2004 mortality rates for mentions of dementia remained steady among males. Among females, rates increased steadily between 1993 and 2004 (Figure 1). For both sexes, rates were higher in 2004 than in 1985, 5 per cent higher for males and 23 per cent higher for females.

Figure 2 shows that underlying cause mortality rates for dementia were strongly affected by changes to the coding rules, with trends in seemingly different directions in 1984 to 1992 compared to the other time periods – rates being fairly stable or decreasing during this period compared to increases at other times for females. This unusual pattern of mortality trends may be explained by a combination of gradual drift in the terminology used by doctors certifying the cause of death and abrupt changes in the ICD coding and classification rules as applied to individual terms and combinations of terms on the certificates. An earlier analysis, up to 1996,[3] suggested that the pattern seen for dementia between 1984 and 1992 was due to diagnostic transfer rather than a true decline. This means that deaths that would in the past have been recorded as dementia would be recorded as Alzheimer's disease, leading to an apparent decline in dementia mortality. Looking at mortality rates for both dementia and Alzheimer's disease using the underlying cause of death (as this shows the full time period under consideration) shows that this does indeed appear to be the case in the 1984 to 1992 period, with rates for Alzheimer's disease and dementia combined increasing, but rates for dementia declining or remaining steady (Figure 5). An examination of the ratio of dementia mortality rates to Alzheimer's disease mortality rates from 1984 onwards suggests that diagnostic transfer was occurring most markedly in the 1980s and early 1990s. In the mid to late 1990s, the ratio of dementia to Alzheimer's was fairly constant. This ratio was also fairly stable, though at a different level, from 2001 onwards (Figure 6). The difference in the level of the ratios in these two later time periods reflects coding changes that occurred when ICD-10 was introduced, described above.

**Figure 6** Ratio of mortality rates for dementia to rates for Alzheimer's disease, by sex, 1984–2004




The percentage of dementia mentions selected as the underlying cause varied from about 55–60 per cent in 1985 to 1986, between 25 and 38 per cent between 1993 and 2000 and 35–40 per cent for males and 45–49 per cent for females between 2001 and 2004 (Table 1).

Mortality from dementia showed the same relationship with age as that for Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, with rates being much higher in the older age groups (Figure 7). Rates were higher for males than females

**Figure 5** Directly age-standardised mortality rates for Alzheimer's disease and dementia, underlying cause, 1979–2004

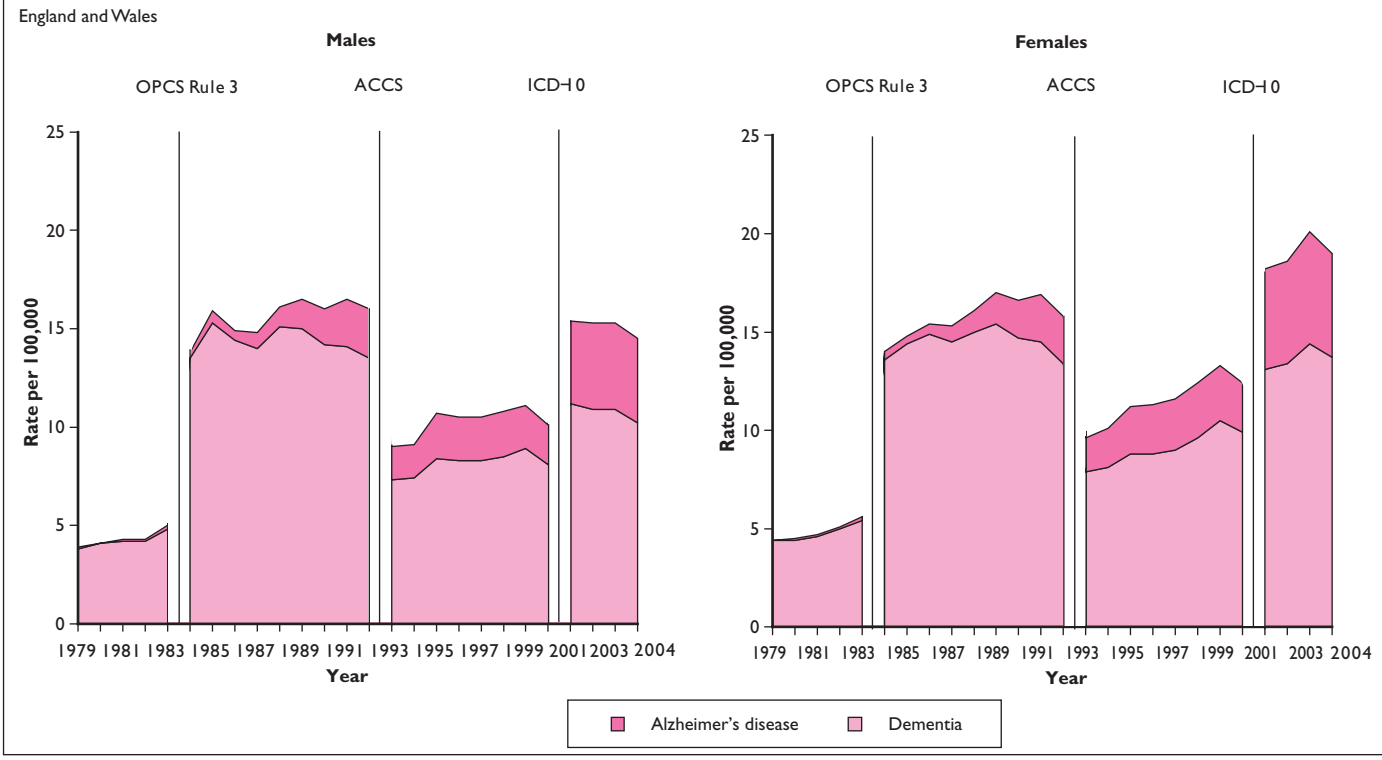
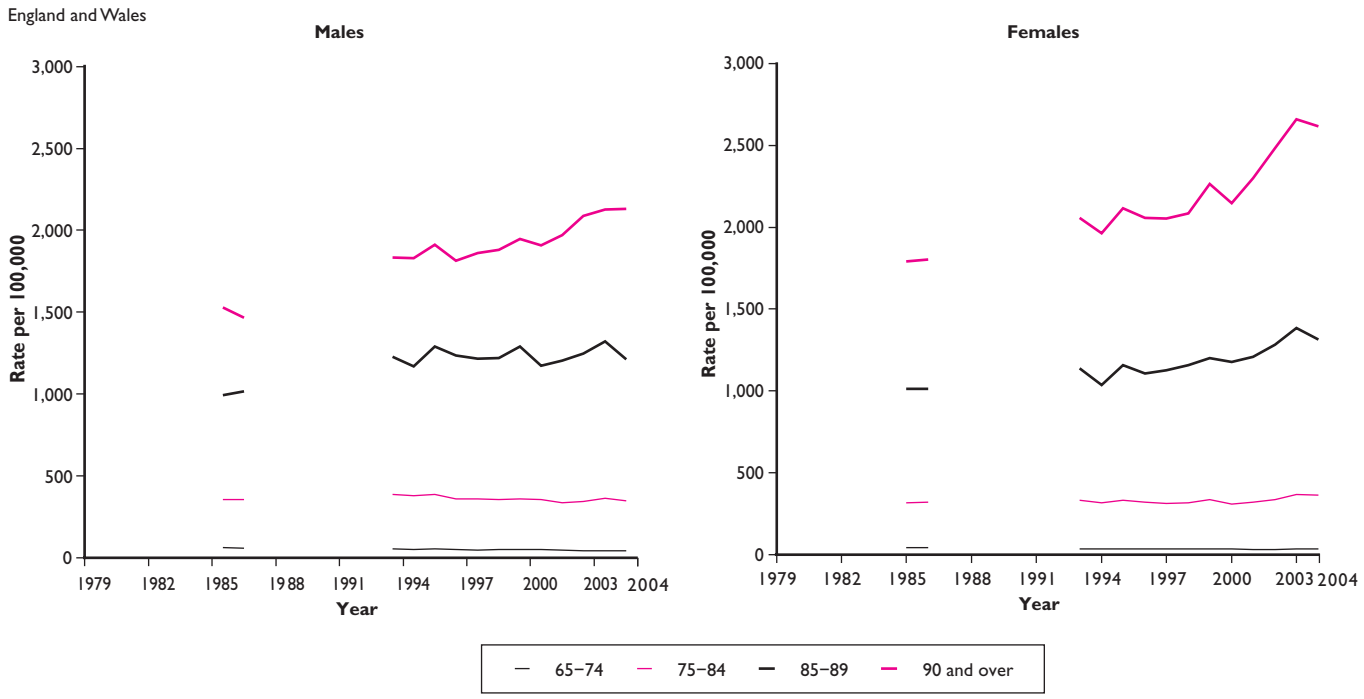


**Figure 7** Age-specific mortality rates, dementia mentions, 1979–2004




in the younger age groups, but in the 90 and over age group, rates for females were higher. Rates in the 85–89 age group were similar between the sexes. It is likely that the higher rates for females aged 90 and over reflects the fact that population of women aged 90 and over is likely to have an older age structure (and therefore higher mortality) than the population of men aged 90 and over.

## Changes resulting from the introduction of ICD-10 in 2001

Looking specifically at the changes in ICD-10, Table 2 shows that there was very little transfer of deaths away from Alzheimer's disease as the underlying cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10. Gains were seen from deaths previously coded as bronchopneumonia (33 per cent of deaths coded to Alzheimer's disease in ICD-10) and dementia (16 per cent). Only half of those deaths attributed to Alzheimer's disease in ICD-10 would have been coded as such in ICD-9. Two-thirds of the overall

**Table 2** Alzheimer's disease, ICD-9 and ICD-10 coding, 1999

England and Wales

**(a) Number of deaths coded as due to Alzheimer's disease in ICD-9 by their underlying cause of death in ICD-10**

| | ICD-10 code | Number of deaths | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alzheimer's disease | G30 | 2,369 | 98.2 |
| Other diseases of nervous system | G00–G99 excluding G30 | 17 | 0.7 |
| Respiratory diseases | J00–J99 | 14 | 0.6 |
| Other causes | | 13 | 0.5 |
| | **Total** | **2,413** | |

**(b) Number of deaths coded as due to Alzheimer's disease in ICD-10 by their underlying cause of death in ICD-9**

| | ICD-9 code | Number of deaths | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alzheimer's disease | 331.0 | 2,369 | 50.7 |
| Bronchopneumonia | 485–486 | 1,545 | 33.0 |
| Dementia | 290 | 733 | 15.7 |
| Circulatory diseases | 390–459 | 17 | 0.4 |
| External causes | E800–E999 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Other causes | | 8 | 0.2 |
| | **Total** | **4,679** | |
| | **Comparability ratio** | **1.94** | |

**Table 3** Parkinson's disease, ICD–9 and ICD–10 coding, 1999

England and Wales

**(a) Number of deaths coded as due to Parkinson's disease in ICD-9 by their underlying cause of death in ICD-10**

| | ICD-10 code | Number of deaths | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parkinson's disease | G20 | 2,689 | 97.0 |
| Respiratory diseases | J00–J99 | 37 | 1.3 |
| Circulatory diseases | I00–I99 | 23 | 0.8 |
| Other causes | | 22 | 0.8 |
| | **Total** | **2,771** | |

**(b) Number of deaths coded as due to Parkinson's disease in ICD-10 by their underlying cause of death in ICD-9**

| | ICD-9 code | Number of deaths | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parkinson's disease | 332.0 | 2,689 | 65.0 |
| Bronchopneumonia | 485–486 | 1,261 | 30.5 |
| Dementia | 290 | 137 | 3.3 |
| Circulatory diseases | 390–459 | 24 | 0.6 |
| External causes | E800–E999 | 7 | 0.2 |
| Other diseases of nervous system | 320–359 excluding 332.0 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Other causes | | 10 | 0.2 |
| | **Total** | **4,134** | |
| | **Comparability ratio** | **1.49** | |

increase was from deaths previously coded as bronchopneumonia, and one third from the less specific dementias – already described above.

For Parkinson's disease (Table 3), there was very little transfer of deaths away from Parkinson's disease as the underlying cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10. Gains were seen from deaths previously coded as bronchopneumonia (30 per cent of deaths coded to Parkinson's disease in ICD-10) and dementia (3 per cent). Two-thirds of the deaths coded as due to Parkinson's disease in ICD-10 were coded as such in ICD-9. Around 90 per cent of the overall gain came from bronchopneumonia.

The changes resulting from the introduction of ICD-10 for dementia are complex, with transfers in and out of the dementia group contributing to the net changes in the underlying cause. Losses to circulatory diseases, due to the change in indexing of multi-infarct dementia[17] (17 per cent), Alzheimer's disease (10 per cent) and Parkinson's disease (2 per cent) and a variety of other conditions were offset by gains from bronchopneumonia (38 per cent) (Table 4).

**Table 4** **Dementia, ICD-9 and ICD-10 coding, 1999**

England and Wales

**(a) Number of deaths coded as due to dementia in ICD-9 by their underlying cause of death in ICD-10**

| | ICD-10 code | Number of deaths | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vascular and unspecified dementia | F01, F03 | 5,161 | 67.9 |
| Circulatory diseases | I00-I99 | 1,323 | 17.4 |
| Alzheimer's disease | G30 | 733 | 9.6 |
| Parkinson's disease | G20 | 134 | 1.8 |
| Respiratory diseases | J00-J99 | 69 | 0.9 |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases | E00-E90 | 44 | 0.6 |
| Other diseases of nervous system | G00-G99 excluding G20 and G30 | 34 | 0.4 |
| Neoplasms | C00-D48 | 26 | 0.3 |
| Diseases of the genitourinary system | N00-N99 | 18 | 0.2 |
| Other mental and behavioural disorders | F00-F99 excluding F01 and F03 | 12 | 0.2 |
| Diseases of the musculoskeletal system | M00-M99 | 12 | 0.2 |
| Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions | R00-R99 | 12 | 0.2 |
| External causes | V01-Y89 | 12 | 0.2 |
| Other causes | | 15 | 0.2 |
| | **Total** | **7,605** | |

**(b) Number of deaths coded as due to dementia in ICD-10 by their underlying cause of death in ICD-9**

| | ICD-9 code | Number of deaths | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Senile and presenile organic psychotic conditions | 290 | 5,161 | 43.4 |
| Bronchopneumonia | 485–486 | 4,542 | 38.2 |
| Unspecified psychosis | 298.9 | 1,806 | 15.2 |
| Circulatory diseases | 390–459 | 120 | 1.0 |
| Other respiratory diseases | 460–519 excluding 485–486 | 93 | 0.8 |
| Other mental and behavioural disorders | 290–319 excluding 290, 294.9 and 298.9 | 78 | 0.7 |
| Unspecified chronic organic psychotic conditions | 294.9 | 32 | 0.3 |
| External causes | E800–E999 | 25 | 0.2 |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases | 240–279 | 13 | 0.1 |
| Diseases of nervous system | 320–359 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Other causes | | 13 | 0.1 |
| | **Total** | **11,894** | |
| | **Comparability ratio** | **1.56** | |

## Discussion

Mortality rates for the three conditions examined in this article showed varying trends over the time period examined. Alzheimer's disease showed the largest increase. This is in part due to an increasing tendency to record Alzheimer's disease (as the cause of dementia) on death certificates, following from an increasing recognition of Alzheimer's as the disease process underlying much dementia. Dementia mortality patterns were complex, with the unusual pattern for the underlying cause of dementia seen in the 1980s and 1990s appearing to be due to diagnostic transfer to Alzheimer's disease. Despite this gradual drift toward the use of 'Alzheimer's disease' rather than terms such as senile or pre-senile dementia, more than two and a half times as many deaths are still attributed to 'dementia' as to Alzheimer's disease.

Studies in the UK have suggested varying patterns of reporting of dementia and Alzheimer's disease on the death certificates of patients with the conditions. Two recent studies suggested reporting rates of over 70 per cent for both dementia and Alzheimer's disease.[18,19] Older studies from Scotland and northern England have reported variations according to whether the patient had Alzheimer's disease or vascular dementia, with reporting being as high as between 75 and 90 per cent for patients with Alzheimer's disease compared to 50 per cent for vascular dementia.[20, 21]

Prevalence surveys for dementia and Alzheimer's disease are costly and difficult to carry out, with results varying according to the diagnostic criteria used. A Delphi consensus study, which looked at all the available estimates from prevalence studies, concluded that prevalence in those aged 60 and over in Western Europe was around 5 per cent, with an estimated annual incidence of nearly 9 per 1,000 population. The study also predicted that the number of adults in Western Europe with dementia would almost double between 2001 and 2040.[22]

Mortality rates for mentions of Parkinson's disease declined over the period examined. A study of people with Parkinson's disease in the south of England found that of those who died between 1966 and 1997, 76 per cent had Parkinson's disease recorded on the death certificate.[23] Two recent studies of death certification in Scandinavia however found that only around half of patients with Parkinson's disease had the condition written on their death certificate,[24, 25] but a slightly older study showed a reporting rate of over 70 per cent.[26]

As for dementia and Alzheimer's disease, studies of prevalence of Parkinson's disease in the UK are limited. There have been five studies examining the prevalence of Parkinson's disease over a 40 year period in the UK. Results of these studies suggest stable prevalence.[27-31] This could imply a decline in incidence, but an increasing mean duration of disease, perhaps due to better disease management, which would lead to constant prevalence with declining mortality. Prevalence of Parkinson's disease is higher among men than women, which matches the pattern seen for mortality.

## Key findings

- Mortality rates based on mentions of Alzheimer's disease increased dramatically over the period 1985 to 2004 by 8 times for males and 12 times for females.
- Mortality rates based on mentions of Parkinson's disease declined over the same time period, by 22 per cent for males and 32 per cent for females.
- Between 1985 and 2004, trends in mentions of dementia at death differed between males and females, with rates remaining relatively stable among males, but increasing among females.

Mortality rates using the underlying cause of death for dementia, Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease are strongly affected by changes to coding rules and therefore trends should also be examined using data on all mentions of these conditions on death certificates to improve interpretation of the underlying trend.

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# Risk factors for low birthweight based on birth registration and census information, England and Wales, 1981–2000

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**This study examines whether there are socio-demographic factors (collected at census) that are not routinely available at birth registration that help to explain low birthweight in England and Wales in the 1980s and 1990s. Maternal age and marital status at the time of birth are known to affect the risk of low birthweight. The article looks at whether the additional socio-demographic information about the mother that is collected at Census modifies our understanding. It identifies specific groups at high risk of this negative birth outcome – being a mother from a non-White ethnic group, having a long-standing illness and living in a deprived area.**

## Introduction

Birthweight is a strong predictor of neonatal and infant mortality and of health outcomes in childhood and adulthood.[1] Sixty-four per cent of infant deaths in England and Wales in 2003 were of babies weighing less than 2,500g (low birthweight).[2] Low birthweight is associated with poor outcomes in child health and, in particular, the development of cognitive skills.[3] It is also related to illness in adult life, such as diabetes, stroke and lung disease.[4,5] There has been a continuing rise in the proportion of low birthweight babies in the late 1980s and 1990s from 6.7 per cent in 1989 to 7.6 per cent in 1999.[2] Most of this increase is explained by the increased number of multiple births and the increased survival rates of lighter babies due to improved technical advances.[6]

In response to concerns over health inequalities, in 2000 the Department of Health identified, in the NHS Plan for England,[7] national targets to reduce the gap in infant mortality between manual groups and the population as a whole and to reduce the gap in life expectancy between areas with the lowest levels and the population as a whole.[8] Birthweight is a key indicator for both of these targets, given its association with both infant mortality and life expectancy.

Most analyses examining determinants of low birthweight have focused on information collected at birth registration. Strong relationships are known to exist between mother's marital status at the time of the birth and birthweight. For example, sole registered births registered by mother alone are much more likely to be of low birthweight.[2] Lone mothers are younger and more disadvantaged in general compared to married

mothers and mothers cohabiting with their partners.[9] Lone mothers are more likely to be poor, unemployed, have no car and have no educational qualifications.[9] Infant mortality rates are higher among lone mothers.[2] Many of these adverse characteristics are inter-related. Age of the mother at birth is closely associated with low birthweight; very young and older mothers have lighter babies.[10] Deprivation has also been linked to infant mortality and low birthweight.[11, 12] For example, there is a social gradient in low birthweight with higher proportions in manual compared to non-manual groups.[13,14] However, since the 1980s, no further analysis has been undertaken looking at the relationship between socio-demographic information available from the census and birthweight of babies in England and Wales except for an unpublished analysis of the relationship between ethnic ancestry and birthweight in babies born to South Asian and White women.[15]

This study focuses on singleton births to women for whom census information was available. It examines whether there are socio-demographic factors (collected at census) that are not routinely available at birth registration that help to explain low birthweight in England and Wales in the 1980s and 1990s. It seeks to establish how much the effects of maternal age or marital status at the time of birth on the risk of low birthweight are modified by additional socio-demographic factors collected at Census. It will also examine whether these census characteristics can independently identify groups at high risk of this negative birth outcome.

## Methods

### Sample

This study uses data from the ONS Longitudinal Study (LS). The LS contains linked census and vital event data for one per cent of the population of England and Wales from 1971. It is the largest longitudinal data resource in England and Wales, including records for almost a million study members. New LS members enter the study through birth and immigration and existing members leave through death and emigration. Thus, the LS represents a continuous sample of the population of England and Wales and at any point in time it is largely representative of the population as a whole. Information on vital events such as births, deaths and cancer occurring to study members is also included in the LS, and updated annually.[16, 17] This study analyses live born babies to LS sample mothers in the 1980s and 1990s according to birth registration information and their mother's census characteristics at a census prior to the birth

A total of 65,666 live births to LS sample mothers occurred in the 1980s and 68,333 occurred in the 1990s. Births with no prior census information were excluded from the study (8 per cent in 1980s, 12 per cent in 1990s). For all birthweight analysis, births with a missing birthweight, or births weighing less than 500 grams or more than 6000 grams were excluded because of the possibility of incorrect recording (2 per cent in 1980s, 1 per cent in 1990s). Multiple births are in general lighter than singleton births therefore they were also not included in the birthweight analysis to eliminate bias (1 per cent in 1980s, 2 per cent in 1990s).

### Birthweight

The World Health Organization (WHO) definition of low birthweight of less than 2,500 grams is used in routine statistics and in this article.[18]

### Birth registration characteristics

Birth registration characteristics used in the analyses are gender of baby, mother's age at birth and registration status at birth. The age of mother in years at time of the baby's birth is derived by ONS from her date of birth and the baby's date of birth. Registration status at birth is an indicator of the parents' legal marital status. Births are coded as being within marriage (child born to parents who were lawfully married to one another either at the date of the child's birth or when the child was conceived, even if they later divorced or the father died before the child's birth), outside marriage jointly registered (requires both parents to be present at registration) or as a sole registration.[2]

### Census characteristics

Census socio-demographic characteristics used as explanatory variables in the analysis are:

- Economic activity
- Number of people in the household
- Number of rooms in the household
- Household access to a car
- Housing tenure
- Region of usual residence
- Carstairs deprivation quintile
- Ethnicity (available for 1991 only)
- Limiting long term illness status (available for 1991 only).

Carstairs deprivation score is used as a measure of socio-economic deprivation and is based on four census variables (unemployment among men, domestic overcrowding, household access to a car and low social status). It was developed by Carstairs and Morris[19] and is available for LS Census samples since 1981.[17] Carstairs scores were grouped into quintiles by ONS, where quintile 1 is most affluent and 5 is the most deprived.

### Statistical analysis

Logistic regression was used to estimate odds ratios (ORs) as a measure of association between the outcome and explanatory variables. The analyses were run for each decade of births separately. For each model to include the same number of cases and be comparable, mothers with any missing explanatory census variable information were not included in the multivariate analysis. Because the regression analysis relies so heavily on Census characteristics collected every ten years, the analysis was controlled for the number of births born to each mother in each decade. This was done to avoid overstating associations where a mother's census characteristic was the same for all her births in one decade. Significance tests for trend were carried out on Carstairs quintile.

## Results

Tables 1 and 2 show the distribution of low birthweight babies in the 1980s and 1990s by registration characteristics and mother's prior census characteristics and the odds ratios for each variable without controlling for other characteristics. Figures 1 and 2 show the results when adjusting for the registration variables and all census variables. The likelihood ratio test showed that mother's region of usual residence did not make a significant contribution to the multivariate model so this variable was removed from the model.

In the 1980s, female babies, having a young mother and being registered outside marriage were significantly associated with low birthweight. The information from the 1981 Census showed that living in a deprived area carried the highest risk of low birthweight (OR 1.69 for lowest quintile), followed by small number of rooms in the household (OR 1.46), having a mother who was unemployed (OR 1.45) and living in a council house or housing association (OR 1.39), and living in a household without access to a car (OR 1.31).

In the 1990s, many of the associations with low birthweight show the same pattern as found for births in the 1980s. From birth registration data, the highest likelihood of low birthweight is seen amongst mothers who register the birth alone (OR 1.97) as well as for young mothers

**Table 1** **Distribution of low birthweight babies and odds ratios by birth registration characteristics**

| Birth registration characteristics | Births in the 1980s | | | Births in the 1990s | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Live births | % LBW 95% CI | OR LBW 95% CI | Live births | % LBW 95% CI | OR LBW 95% CI |
| **Sex of baby** | | | | | | |
| Male | 29,976 | 5.2 (4.9, 5.4) | 1.00 - | 29,585 | 5.4 (5.1, 5.6) | 1.00 - |
| Female | 28,226 | 6.3 (6.1, 6.6) | 1.24 (1.15, 1.33) | 28,474 | 6.3 (6.0, 6.6) | 1.19 (1.11, 1.28) |
| **Mothers age at birth** | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 21,809 | 6.5 (6.2, 6.9) | 1.27 (1.18, 1.37) | 16,121 | 7.1 (6.7, 7.5) | 1.42 (1.31, 1.54) |
| 25–34 | 31,932 | 5.2 (5.0, 5.5) | 1.00 - | 34,621 | 5.1 (4.9, 5.4) | 1.00 - |
| 35–44 | 4,420 | 5.6 (4.9, 6.3) | 1.08 (0.94, 1.24) | 7,277 | 6.4 (5.8, 7.0) | 1.26 (1.13, 1.41) |
| 45 and over | 41 | 7.3 (1.0, 15.6) | 1.36 (0.42, 4.41) | 40 | 12.5 (1.5, 23.5) | 2.43 (0.95, 6.23) |
| **Marital status at birth** | | | | | | |
| Within marriage | 46,117 | 5.2 (5.0, 5.4) | 1.00 - | 37,622 | 5.0 (4.8, 5.2) | 1.00 - |
| Outside marriage | 12,085 | 7.9 (7.4, 8.4) | 1.58 (1.46, 1.71) | | | |
| Sole registration | | | | 4,411 | 9.4 (8.6, 10.3) | 1.97 (1.76, 2.21) |
| Joint registration (same add) | | | | 11,983 | 6.6 (6.1, 7.0) | 1.33 (1.22, 1.46) |
| Joint registration (diff add) | | | | 4,043 | 7.5 (6.7, 8.3) | 1.54 (1.35, 1.75) |

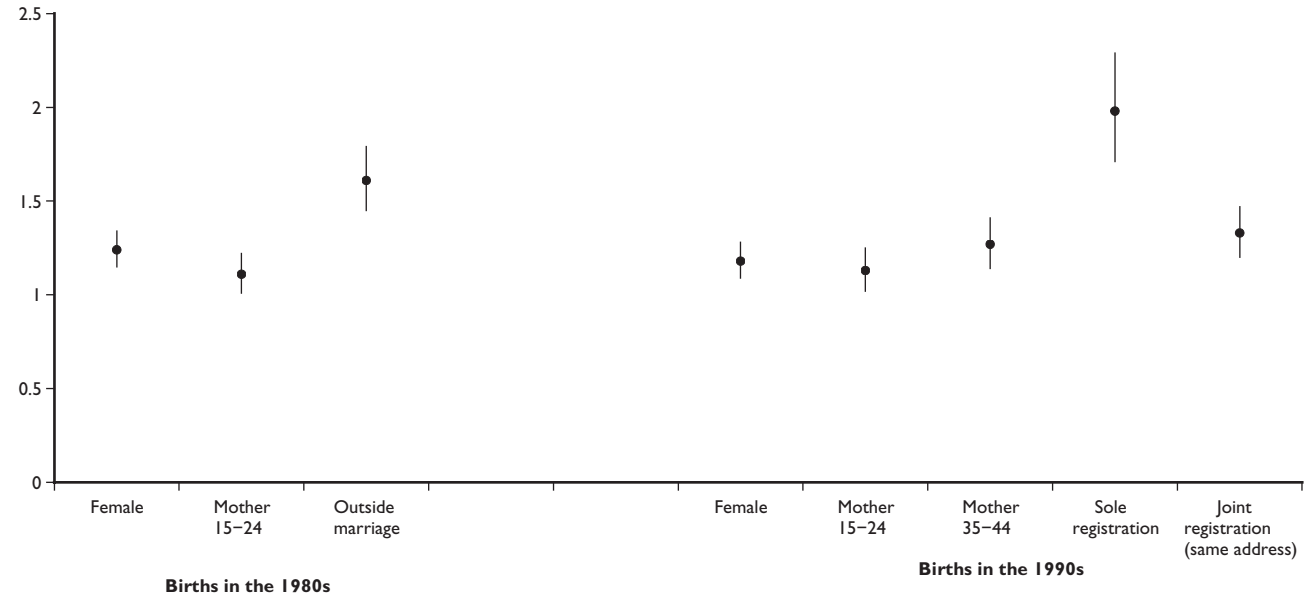
Table excludes any missing registration data.
*Source: ONS Longitudinal Study*

(OR 1.42). Information from the 1991 Census again indicates the highest likelihood for mothers living in a deprived area (1.78 for the lowest Carstairs quintile) followed by living in a council house or housing association (OR 1.60), having a mother who was unemployed (OR 1.45) or living in a household with no access to a car (1.44). The number of rooms per household was not significantly related to birthweight for births in the 1990s as it was for those in the 1980s. Mothers who were classified as from a non-White ethnic group were much more likely to have a low birthweight baby than those from a White group (OR 1.77 for non-White) as were mothers with a long-term health problem (OR 1.71).

## Multivariate analysis

Multivariate models allow estimates to be made of the contribution of each characteristic to variations in low birthweight while adjusting for all other characteristics included in the model. Figure 1 shows a logistic model of low birthweight babies in the 1980s and 1990s adjusted for the information available from birth registration records. In Figure 2 this is adjusted for both this information and information from the census. These figures show that in both decades births outside marriage carried a higher risk of low birthweight than those inside marriage. In the 1990s it became possible to distinguish whether births outside marriage were registered jointly by two parents at the same address, different addresses or solely by the mother alone. The odds of low birthweight in the 1990s were highest for those births outside marriage registered solely by one parent. (1.70 in the final model, see Figure 2). Although marital status remained significant when the census information was included in the model the effect decreased in both decades. For births in the 1980s, the OR decreased from 1.61 (registration variables only) to 1.40 (census variables included). Similarly for births in the 1990s, the OR decreased from 1.98 (registration variables only) to 1.70 (census variables included).

**Figure 1** **Multivariate logistic analysis: odds ratios of low birthweight adjusted from birth registration charactistics**




*Source: ONS Longitudinal Study*

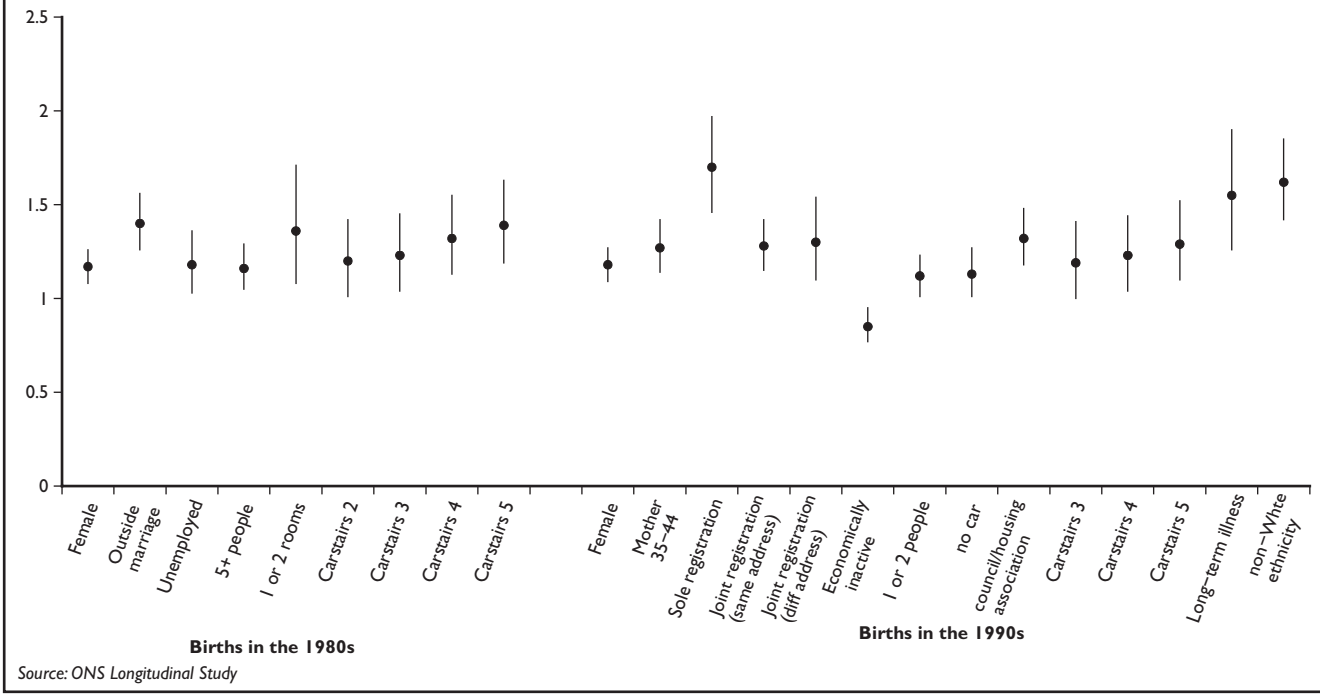
**Table 2** **Distribution of low birthweight babies and odds ratios by mother's prior census characteristics**

| Mother's prior census characteristics | Births in the 1980s | | | Births in the 1990s | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Live births | % LBW 95% CI | OR LBW 95% CI | Live births | % LBW 95% CI | OR LBW 95% CI |
| **Economic Activity** | | | | | | |
| Employed | 27,871 | 5.5 (5.2, 5.8) | 1.00 - | 31,777 | 5.3 (5.0, 5.5) | 1.00 - |
| Unemployed* | 4,095 | 7.8 (7.0, 8.6) | 1.45 (1.3,1.7) | 3,926 | 7.5 (6.6, 8.3) | 1.45 (1.27, 1.67) |
| Inactive | 13,713 | 5.0 (4.7, 5.4) | 0.91 (0.8, 1.0) | 13,485 | 5.7 (5.3, 6.1) | 1.09 (0.99, 1.20) |
| At school/student | 3,533 | 5.0 (4.2, 5.7) | 0.90 (0.8, 1.1) | 2,680 | 6.3 (5.4, 7.3) | 1.22 (1.02, 1.45) |
| **Number of people in the household** | | | | | | |
| 1 or 2 | 15,292 | 5.5 (5.2, 5.9) | 1.06 (1.0,1.2) | 19,209 | 5.5 (5.2, 5.8) | 1.02 (0.94, 1.11) |
| 3 or 4 | 25,215 | 5.2 (5.0, 5.4) | 1.00 - | 26,278 | 5.4 (5.1, 5.7) | 1.00 - |
| 5 and over | 16,481 | 6.7 (6.3, 7.1) | 1.29 (1.2,1.4) | 11,355 | 7.2 (6.7, 7.7) | 1.35 (1.23, 1.49) |
| **Number of rooms** | | | | | | |
| 1 or 2 | 1,542 | 7.9 (6.6, 9.3) | 1.46 (1.2,1.8) | 1,946 | 6.1 (5.0, 7.1) | 1.04 (0.85, 1.28) |
| 3 or 4 | 13,226 | 6.0 (5.6, 6.5) | 1.09 (1.0,1.2) | 14,724 | 5.7 (5.3, 6.1) | 0.97 (0.89, 1.06) |
| 5 and over | 42,361 | 5.6 (5.3, 5.8) | 1.00 - | 40,422 | 5.8 (5.6, 6.0) | 1.00 - |
| **Number of cars** | | | | | | |
| No cars | 17,138 | 6.9 (6.5, 7.3) | 1.31 (1.2,1.4) | 13,682 | 7.8 (7.3, 8.2) | 1.44 (1.32, 1.57) |
| 1 car | 28,452 | 5.3 (5.1, 5.6) | 1.00 - | 25,498 | 5.5 (5.2, 5.8) | 1.00 - |
| more than 1 car | 11,539 | 5.0 (4.6, 5.4) | 0.93 (0.8,1.0) | 17,912 | 4.7 (4.4, 5.0) | 0.84 (0.77, 0.92) |
| **Tenure** | | | | | | |
| Owner | 31,765 | 5.1 (4.8, 5.3) | 1.00 - | 36,776 | 5.1 (4.8, 5.3) | 1.00 - |
| Council/housing association | 19,502 | 6.9 (6.5, 7.2) | 1.39(1.28,1.50) | 13,755 | 7.9 (7.4, 8.3) | 1.60 (1.48,1.74) |
| renting other | 5,860 | 5.5 (5.0, 6.1) | 1.10(0.97, 1.25) | 6,311 | 5.5 (4.9, 6.0) | 1.08 (0.95,1.23) |
| **Usual residence** | | | | | | |
| North | 3,630 | 5.2 (4.4, 5.9) | 0.94(0.79,1.10) | 3,439 | 6.2 (5.4, 7.0) | 1.20 (1.02,1.41) |
| Yorkshire and humberside | 5,986 | 5.7 (5.2, 6.3) | 1.05(0.92,1.20) | 5,765 | 6.1 (5.5,6.7) | 1.17 (1.02,1.34) |
| North West | 7,992 | 6.1 (5.6, 6.7) | 1.13(1.00,1.27) | 4,473 | 6.5 (5.8, 7.2) | 1.26 (1.09,1.45) |
| East Midlands | 4,608 | 6.1 (5.4, 6.8) | 1.11(0.97,1.28) | 2,196 | 4.7 (3.8, 5.6) | 0.90 (0.73,1.11) |
| West Midlands | 6,421 | 6.6 (6.0, 7.2) | 1.21(1.07,1.38) | 20,378 | 5.3 (4.9, 5.6) | 1.00 - |
| East Anglia | 2,136 | 5.2 (4.3, 6.1) | 0.94(0.77,1.17) | 4,894 | 5.4 (4.8, 6.0) | 1.03 (0.88, 1.20) |
| South East | 20,395 | 5.2 (4.9, 5.5) | 1.00 - | 6,250 | 7.0 (6.3, 7.6) | 1.35 (1.20,1.53) |
| South West | 4,603 | 5.4 (4.8, 6.1) | 0.99(0.85,1.15) | 7,431 | 6.1 (5.6, 6.7) | 1.18 (1.04,1.33) |
| Wales | 3,326 | 5.7 (4.9, 6.5) | 1.04(0.88,1.24) | 3,228 | 6.4 (5.6, 7.3) | 1.24 (1.05,1.47) |
| **Carstairs quintile** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 7,085 | 4.1 (3.7, 4.6) | 1.00 - | 6,139 | 4.2 (3.7, 4.7) | 1.00 - |
| 2 | 8,055 | 4.9 (4.4, 5.3) | 1.19(1.01,1.40) | 8,259 | 4.9 (4.5, 5.4) | 1.19 (1.01,1.41) |
| 3 | 10,106 | 5.3 (4.9, 5.8) | 1.31(1.12,1.53) | 10,133 | 5.2 (4.8, 5.6) | 1.26 (1.07,1.48) |
| 4 | 13,568 | 6.0 (5.6, 6.4) | 1.49(1.29,1.72) | 13,922 | 5.7 (5.3, 6.1) | 1.39 (1.19,1.61) |
| 5 | 19,280 | 6.8 (6.4, 7.1) | 1.69(1.47,1.94) | 19,570 | 7.2 (6.8, 7.6) | 1.78 (1.54,2.05) |
| **Long-term illness** | | | | | | |
| Health problem | | | | 1,617 | 9.5 (8.0, 10.9) | 1.71 (1.43,2.06) |
| No health problem | | | | 56,440 | 5.7 (5.5, 5.9) | 1.00 - |
| **Ethnicity** | | | | | | |
| White | | | | 52,530 | 5.5 (5.3, 5.7) | 1.00 - |
| non-White | | | | 5,529 | 9.3 (8.5, 10.1) | 1.77 (1.59, 1.97) |

* Includes temporarily unemployed.
Table excludes missing census characteristic data.

*Source: ONS Longitudinal Study*

**Figure 2** **Multivariate logistic analysis: odds ratios of low birthweight adjusted for birth registration charactistics and mother's prior census information**




*Source: ONS Longitudinal Study*

The next highest likelihood of low birthweight in the 1990s was associated with mothers from a non-White ethnic group: non-White ethnic group mothers had a 62 per cent increased risk of low birthweight compared with White mothers. A high risk of having a low weight baby was also experienced by mothers with a long term illness in the 1990 Census (1.55). Ethnic group and long-term illness were not asked in the 1981 Census so this information was not available for births in the 1980s.

Living in a deprived area carried a high risk of having a low birthweight baby; for births in the 1980s the odds were 39 per cent higher for mothers living in the lowest quintile (most disadvantaged) areas compared with mothers in the highest (most advantaged) areas. This was still true for births in the 1990s but the risk had decreased to a 29 per cent excess for those in the lowest 20 per cent of areas. Living in a council house or housing association accommodation also carried a higher risk for babies born in the 1990s (32 per cent higher) but this relationship with housing tenure was not significant for babies born in the 1980s when controlling for other variables. The associations between car access and low birthweight, observed in the individual analysis for births in the 1980s, disappear when controlling for all the other characteristics. However, for births in the 1990s, this remained a significant association after controlling for other factors.

The effect of young motherhood disappears when census information is in the model showing that other characteristics can explain the association between young motherhood and low birthweight. The model based on registration information only (Figure 1) shows an increased risk among mothers aged 15–24 (1.11 times higher OR than for mothers aged 25–33 for the 1980s and 1.13 times higher for the 1990s). In both decades, this age group no longer had a significantly raised level of risk after controlling for all the variables mainly as a result of the poverty of these mothers measured by the Carstairs Deprivation Index.

## Discussion

This study shows that when explaining low birthweight, lone parenthood remains important after accounting for all other factors considered in this analysis (e.g. deprivation, ethnicity, tenure and limiting long-term illness). The only significant association with mother's age after including the census factors was seen in the 1990s for women having a baby at age 35–44.

It has been shown from previous analysis of birth records that the risk of having a baby of low birthweight is increased if it is born outside marriage.[20] These results confirm that sole registration is the category most at risk when controlling for the birth registration variables only. These mothers were twice as likely to have a low birthweight baby (OR 1.98) than married couples in the 1990s. By comparison, babies jointly registered by a mother and father living at the same address, in other words a cohabiting couple, carried a 33 per cent higher risk. The increased prevalence of births to cohabiting couples might suggest that this might be an alternative to marriage in the 1990s but the birth outcomes for such couples are not as favourable. In interpreting the different results between the 1980s and 1990s, account needs to be taken both of changes in patterns of marriage (more births outside marriage) and mother's age at childbirth (increasing). It is also important to recognise that none of these risk factors can be singled out as the only or primary cause of low birthweight.

When additional information is available for mothers from the ONS LS, the multivariate models show that marital status remains an important indicator of higher risk of low birthweight but the risk is decreased, indicating that these other characteristics account for some of this effect. Although marital status remained significant when the census information was included in the model the effect decreased in both decades. For births in the 1980s, the OR decreased from 1.61 (registration variables only) to 1.40 (census variables included). Similarly for births in the 1990s, the OR decreased from 1.98 (registration variables only) to 1.70 (census variables included). The risk for young mothers shown with analysis of the birth registration data disappears when the census

information is included in models (Figure 2), which indicates that the additional characteristics in the model, mainly social housing, car access and deprivation as measured by the Carstairs Index account for, or explain, the effect of young motherhood being identified as a risk factor for low birthweight.

There are certain characteristics available from the census that additionally identify certain groups of women at risk of these negative birth outcomes. Ethnicity is known to be associated with the risk of low birthweight and this is evident in the results for the 1990s births. It is known that mothers born in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and East Africa have the highest proportions of low birthweight babies in the UK.[21]

Indicators of socio-economic disadvantage, as opposed to socio-demographic characteristics, were generally more important in identifying an adverse birth outcome but the individual measures varied in their usefulness as predictors of low birthweight. The most notable predictors were tenure, car access and the Carstairs index of deprivation. Living in a disadvantaged area increased the likelihood of low birthweight significantly. Whether a family has access to a car or not is an important poverty indicator, which is included in the calculations of Carstairs deprivation score, but by itself not having access to a car was only significant for low birthweight babies in the 1990s. Living in local authority or housing association accommodation in 1991 increased the risk of the mother having a low birthweight baby in the 1990s. This may be related to the increasing proportion of lone mothers throughout the 1980s and 1990s. The proportion of dependent children living in lone parent households in Great Britain increased from 12 per cent in 1981, to 18 per cent in 1992 and 22 per cent in 2001 (lone mothers head around nine out of ten lone parent families).[22] A study of births in the LS sample between 1981 to 1994 showed that low birthweight babies with mothers in privately rented accommodation at the time of the 1981 Census were less likely to die before the age of one than those whose mothers lived in local authority housing.[6]

The relationship between the number of people in the household and low birthweight differed between the 1980s and 1990s. In the 1980s, there was an effect of household size. In the 1990s the risk was higher for 1 to 2 people in the household than for larger households. This category includes lone mother households and, as mentioned previously, the proportion of lone mother households was much higher in the 1990s than in the 1980s. A study using historical data for the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh showed that overcrowding was a significant cause of infant mortality.[23]

A higher proportion of female babies than male babies are of low birthweight (under 2,500g), however, the stillbirth rate and infant mortality rate for low birthweight babies is higher for male than female babies (Table 3). The higher risk of low birthweight amongst female babies is confirmed in multivariate analysis (Table 2). Deprivation was also a key risk factor in the final model, with the risk (OR) of low birthweight increasing as affluence decreases. Being an older mother (aged 35–44) was only significant as a risk of low birthweight in the 1990s, as it was for infant mortality.[24] As explained earlier, this is likely to be due in part to the mean age of mothers increasing over time. Increased age is also associated with gestational diabetes, multiple births (more older mothers undergoing IVF treatment), and genetic defects. This risk of low birthweight associated with older mothers cannot however be attributed to the increase in multiple births in this study as the analysis is for singleton births only (multiple births are generally lighter as they are more likely to be preterm births).[6]

A number of limitations in the information available for analysis in the current study can be addressed in the future. In particular, limited information on educational level was collected in the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. Greater detail is available from the 2001 Census for subsequent analysis. In a recent study in Russia looking at the effect of various socio-demographic and lifestyle factors on pregnancy outcomes, maternal education was found to be the most important social factor influencing birthweight.[25] No information on gestational age was available in this study as it is not routinely collected by birth registration (it is only collected for stillbirths) so it was not possible to compare risk factors for preterm births with low birthweight full-term births. A study carried out in Spain looking at low birthweight associated with socio-demographic factors found significant differences in the relationship between maternal age and low birthweight in preterm births (those during the first 36 weeks of gestation) compared to full-term births.[26]

Characteristics of the mothers identified at the Census may have changed by the time of the birth. A previous study with the LS has shown that among women who were married in the 1971 Census but were divorced at the time of the 1981 Census, there were pronounced changes in their housing tenure.[27] This study did not examine changing status between censuses. Future analysis examining changes in family type between Censuses, for example, would make it possible to examine whether mothers that have recently separated are more likely to have a low birthweight baby than those who had been lone mothers for a longer period. Exploring the effect of region of residence or whether the mother lives in an urban or rural area or examining the effect of including occupational classifications: social class (available to 2001) and NSSEC (National Statistics Economic and Social Classification – available for 1991 and 2001 Census records) might also prove productive. In the current analysis tenure and employment status were used as an alternative for social class indicators. Analyses similar to those presented in this article have been undertaken with infant mortality as the birth outcome rather than low birthweight. However the numbers of events available for analysis were too small to allow any conclusions to be drawn.[24]

## Conclusion

This analysis has shown that demographic factors collected at birth registration (particularly lone parenthood) are undoubtedly important for identifying groups at risk of low birthweight babies. However other socio-economic factors available from the Census further identify groups

**Table 3** **Distribution of live births, stillbirths and infant deaths by birthweight category, 2000–2004**

| Birthweight (grams) | Live births | | Stillbirths | | Infant deaths | | Stillbirth rates | | Infant death rates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Under 2,500 | 110,862 | 122,123 | 5,996 | 5,290 | 5,675 | 4,481 | 51.3 | 41.5 | 51.2 | 36.7 |
| 2,500–3,499 | 758,603 | 849,177 | 1,882 | 1,784 | 2,204 | 1,840 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| 3,500–4,499 | 659,936 | 499,497 | 718 | 466 | 832 | 554 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Over 4,500 | 35,144 | 16,163 | 89 | 60 | 54 | 44 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Not stated | 2,546 | 2,336 | 319 | 247 | 183 | 110 | 111.3 | 95.6 | 71.9 | 47.1 |
| All | 1,567,091 | 1,489,296 | 9,004 | 7,847 | 8,948 | 7,029 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.7 |

at risk and explain some of the variation associated with demographic characteristics at birth, namely lone motherhood and young motherhood. Being a mother from a non-White ethnic group, with a long-standing illness or living in a deprived area were the key characteristics identified from additional Census information as being a risk factors for low birthweight.

Part of the association between mother's age and marital status for this adverse birth outcome is because these mothers are more likely to be poor and disadvantaged. The results indicate that there is a higher risk for mothers registering births outside marriage than for those registering births inside marriage, particularly for mothers registering babies alone. This higher risk persists even when their economic situation is taken into consideration, although this risk is lowered when other socio-demographic factors are included in multivariate analysis. The higher risk of lower birthweight for young mothers shown by birth registration statistics disappears once other socio-economic information (primarily tenure, car access and Carstairs Deprivation Index) is included in the analyses, which indicates that this effect can be explained by the disadvantaged situation of these mothers. The effect of young motherhood can be seen to be related to their adverse socio-economic conditions.

In terms of identifying groups for policy or intervention purposes, the groups at higher risk of low birthweight remain lone mothers, particularly mothers registering their children alone, young mothers and the oldest mothers. The current analyses show that the higher risk of this adverse birth outcome for these mothers is related to their economic circumstances and that the increased risk for young mothers is entirely accounted for by their deprived socio-economic circumstances. Additionally, other groups have been identified as being worthy for attention, namely people of non-White ethnic groups and mothers with a limiting long-term illness or in deprived circumstances.

## Key findings

- In the 1990s, the factor most strongly associated with low birthweight was being born outside marriage, where the birth was registered by the mother alone. This was the case even after taking account of the mother's socio-economic status.
- Mothers from non-White ethnic groups had a 62 per cent increased risk of having a low birthweight baby when compared with White mothers, after taking account of their age at the time of the birth, household and area characteristics..
- Mothers living in the most deprived areas had a higher risk of having a low birthweight baby compared with mothers living in the least deprived area (39 per cent in the 1980s and 29 per cent in the 1990s), after taking account of their age at the time of the birth, ethnicity and limiting long-term illness.

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# Tables



## StatBase®

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

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.

### 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 1.1 Population and vital rates: international

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

| Year | United Kingdom | Austria | Belgium | Cyprus[1,3] | Czech Republic[3] | Denmark | Estonia[3] | Finland | France | Germany[2] | Greece | Hungary[3] | Irish Republic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population (thousands)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 55,928 | 7,501 | 9,673 | .. | 9,810 | 4,963 | 1,369 | 4,612 | 51,251 | 78,313 | 8,831 | 10,370 | 2,992 |
| 1976 | 56,216 | 7,566 | 9,818 | 498 | 10,094 | 5,073 | 1,435 | 4,726 | 52,909 | 78,337 | 9,167 | 10,590 | 3,238 |
| 1981 | 56,357 | 7,569 | 9,859 | 515 | 10,293 | 5,121 | 1,482 | 4,800 | 54,182 | 78,408 | 9,729 | 10,712 | 3,443 |
| 1986 | 56,684 | 7,588 | 9,862 | 545 | 10,340 | 5,120 | 1,534 | 4,918 | 55,547 | 77,720 | 9,967 | 10,631 | 3,543 |
| 1991 | 57,439 | 7,813 | 9,979 | 587 | 10,309 | 5,154 | 1,566 | 5,014 | 57,055 | 79,984 | 10,247 | 10,346 | 3,526 |
| 1996 | 58,164 | 7,953 | 10,160 | 750 [10] | 10,321 | 5,260 | 1,470 | 5,117 | 58,030 | 81,900 | 10,480 | 10,190 | 3,630 |
| 1997 | 58,314 | 7,965 | 10,180 | 760 [10] | 10,300 | 5,275 | 1,460 | 5,140 | 58,610 | 82,060 | 10,500 | 10,150 | 3,660 |
| 1998 | 58,475 | 7,980 | 10,200 | 770 [10] | 10,290 | 5,295 | 1,450 | 5,147 | 58,400 | 82,030 | 10,520 | 10,110 | 3,700 |
| 1999 | 58,684 | 7,990 | 10,230 | 770 [10] | 10,280 | 5,330 | 1,440 | 5,170 | 58,620 | 82,060 | 10,530 | 10,070 | 3,740 |
| 2000 | 58,886 | 8,010 | 10,250 | 780 [10] | 10,270 | 5,340 | 1,372 | 5,180 | 58,900 | 82,180 | 10,010 | 10,020 | 3,790 |
| 2001 | 59,113 | 8,040 | 10,290 | 790 [10] | 10,220 | 5,360 | 1,360 | 5,190 | 59,190 | 82,350 | 10,020 | 10,190 | 3,840 |
| 2002 | 59,322 | 8,080 | 10,330 | 800 [10] | 10,206 | 5,370 | 1,361 | 5,200 | 59,490 | 82,490 | 10,988 | 10,160 | 3,920 |
| 2003 | 59,554 | 8,120 | 10.380 | 810 [10] | 10,203 | 5,390 | 1,350 | 5,210 | 59,770 | 82,530 | 11,018 | 10,130 | 3,980 |
| 2004 | 59,834 [11] | 8,170 | 10,396 | .. | 10,212 | 5,400 | 1,351 [P] | 5,230 | 60,200 | 82,500 | 11,041 | 10,117 | 4,028 |
| 2005 | .. | 8,206 [13p] | 10,446 [13p] | .. | 10,221 [13p] | 5,411 [13p] | 1,347 [13p] | 5,237 [13p] | 60,561 [13p] | 82,501 [13p] | 11,076 [13p] | 10,097 [13p] | 4,109 [13p] |
| **Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–76 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.0 | .. | 5.8 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 16.4 |
| 1976–81 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 12.3 | 2.3 | 12.7 |
| 1981–86 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 11.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | –1.8 | 4.9 | –1.5 | 5.8 |
| 1986–91 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 15.4 | –0.6 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | –5.4 | –1.0 |
| 1991–96 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 55.5 | 0.1 | 4.1 | –12.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | –3.0 | 4.3 |
| 1997–98 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 13.2 | –1.0 | 3.8 | –6.8 | 1.4 | –3.6 | –0.4 | 1.9 | –3.9 | 10.9 |
| 1998–99 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 10.0 | –1.0 | 6.6 | –16.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | –0.4 | 1.0 | –4.0 | 10.8 |
| 1999–2000 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 13.0 | –1.0 | 1.9 | –47.2 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 1.5 | –49.4 | –5.0 | 13.4 |
| 2000–01 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 12.8 | –4.9 | 3.7 | –8.7 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 17.0 | 13.2 |
| 2001–02 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 12.7 | –2.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 96.8 | –2.9 | 20.8 |
| 2002–03 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 3.7 | –7.4 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 2.7 | –3.0 | 15.3 |
| 2003–04 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 1.5 | .. | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 7.2 | –0.4 | 1.9 | –1.3 | 12.1 |
| 2004–05 | .. | 4.4 | 4.8 | .. | 0.9 | 2.0 | –3.0 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | –2.0 | 20.1 |
| **Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–75 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 22.2 |
| 1976–80 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 19.0 | 17.1 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 21.3 |
| 1981–85 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 20.2 | 13.5 | 10.2 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 19.2 |
| 1986–90 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 18.8 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 15.8 |
| 1991–95 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 16.9 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 14.0 |
| 1996 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 13.9 |
| 1997 | 12.5 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 13.9 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 14.4 |
| 1998 | 12.3 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 8.8 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 14.5 |
| 1999 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 14.2 |
| 2000 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 9.7 | 14.3 |
| 2001 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 15.1 |
| 2002 | 11.3 | 9.7 | .. | 11.1 | 9.1 | 11.9 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 8.7 | .. | 9.5 | 15.5 |
| 2003 | 11.7 | 9.4 | .. | .. | 9.2 | 12.0 | .. | 10.9 | 12.7 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 15.7 |
| 2004 | 12.1 [12] | 9.7 | 11.2 | .. | 9.6 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 11.4 | .. | 8.6 | .. | .. | 15.3 |
| **Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–75 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 12.4 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 11.9 | 11.0 |
| 1976–80 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 12.9 | 10.2 |
| 1981–85 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 13.7 | 9.4 |
| 1986–90 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 13.5 | 9.1 |
| 1991–95 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 14.3 | 8.8 |
| 1996 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 14.0 | 8.7 |
| 1997 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 13.7 | 8.6 |
| 1998 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 8.0 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 13.9 | 8.5 |
| 1999 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 14.2 | 8.5 |
| 2000 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 8.2 |
| 2001 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 7.8 |
| 2002 | 10.2 | 9.5 | .. | 7.3 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 10.2 | .. | 13.1 | 7.5 |
| 2003 | 10.3 | 9.5 | .. | .. | 10.9 | 10.7 | .. | 9.4 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 7.4 |
| 2004 | 9.7 [12] | 9.1 | 9.8 | .. | 10.5 | 10.3 | 13.2 | 9.1 | .. | 10.0 | .. | .. | 7.0 |
| 2005[P] | 9.7 [14] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Note:
Estimated population (mid-year), live birth and death rates up to the latest available date, as given in the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (November 2005)*, the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook (2000 Edn), Eurostat Yearbook 2004 and the Eurostat website (April 2006).*

1 Republic of Cyprus - Greek Cypriot controlled area only
2 Including former GDR throughout.
3 The European Union consists of 25 member countries (EU25) - 1 May 2004 (10 new member countries).
4 Including the Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined.
5 Rates are based on births to or deaths of Japanese nationals only.
6 Excludes Hong Kong.
7 Estimate prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations.
8 Includes Hong Kong.
9 Rate is for 1990–1995.
10 Indicates population estimates of uncertain reliability.
11 Data for mid-2004 for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, England and Wales and England were revised due to the Harrow correction that was published on 20 December 2005.
12 Birth and death rates for 2004 have been calculated using the revised mid-2004 population estimates published on 20 December 2005.
13 As at 1 January.
14 Death rates for 2005 are based on the 2004 based Population Projections for 2005.
p Provisional

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

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

| Year | United Kingdom | Italy | Latvia[3] | Lithuania[3] | Luxem–bourg | Malta[3] | Nether–lands | Poland[3] | Portugal | Slovakia[3] | Slovenia[3] | Spain | Sweden | EU–25[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population (thousands)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 55,928 | 54,073 | 2,366 | 3,160 | 342 | 330 | 13,194 | 32,800 | 8,644 | 4,540 | 1,732 | 34,216 | 8,098 | .. |
| 1976 | 56,216 | 55,718 | 2,465 | 3,315 | 361 | 330 | 13,774 | 34,360 | 9,356 | 4,764 | 1,809 | 36,118 | 8,222 | 420,258 |
| 1981 | 56,357 | 56,502 | 2,515 | 3,422 | 365 | 322 | 14,247 | 35,902 | 9,851 | 4,996 | 1,910 | 37,741 | 8,320 | 428,563 |
| 1986 | 56,684 | 56,596 | 2,588 | 3,560 | 368 | 344 | 14,572 | 37,456 | 10,011 | 5,179 | 1,975 | 38,536 | 8,370 | 433,555 |
| 1991 | 57,439 | 56,751 | 2,662 | 3,742 | 387 | 358 | 15,070 | 38,245 | 9,871 | 5,283 | 2,002 | 38,920 | 8,617 | 440,927 |
| 1996 | 58,164 | 57,380 | 2,460 | 3,615 | 420 | 380 | 15,530 | 38,620 | 10,060 | 5,368 | 1,990 | 39,430 | 8,838 | 447,522 |
| 1997 | 58,314 | 57,520 | 2,430 | 3,580 | 416 | 380 | 15,610 | 38,650 | 10,090 | 5,379 | 1,987 | 39,520 | 8,845 | 448,785 |
| 1998 | 58,475 | 57,590 | 2,410 | 3,550 | 430 | 390 | 15,710 | 38,670 | 10,130 | 5,388 | 1,985 | 39,650 | 8,848 | 449,121 |
| 1999 | 58,684 | 57,650 | 2,390 | 3,520 | 427 | 390 | 15,810 | 38,650 | 10,170 | 5,393 | 1,978 | 39,840 | 8,860 | 449,994 |
| 2000 | 58,886 | 57,760 | 2,370 | 3,512 | 440 | 389 | 15,910 | 38,260 | 10,230 | 5,399 | 1,988 | 40,170 | 8,870 | 450,287 |
| 2001 | 59,113 | 57,950 | 2,364 | 3,480 | 440 | 390 | 16,050 | 38,250 | 10,290 | 5,379 | 1,990 | 40,610 | 8,900 | 452,043 |
| 2002 | 59,322 | 57,160 | 2,340 | 3,470 | 450 | 390 | 16,150 | 38,230 | 10,370 | 5,379 | 2,000 | 41,200 | 8,920 | 453,772 |
| 2003 | 59,554 | 57.610 | 2,332 | 3,460 | 450 | 400 | 16,220 | 38,200 | 10,440 | 5,379 | 2,000 | 41,870 [P] | 8,960 | 455,764 |
| 2004 | 59,834 [11] | 58,170 | 2,310 | 3,440 | 450 | 400 | 16,270 | 38,180 | 10,500 [P] | 5,380 | 2,000 | 42,345 | 8,990 | 457,645 |
| 2005 | .. | 58,462[13p] | 2,306[13p] | 3,425[13p] | 455[13p] | 403[13p] | 16,305[13p] | 38,174[13p] | 10,529[13p] | 5,385[13p] | 1,998[13p] | 43,038[13p] | 9,011[13p] | .. |
| **Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–76 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 16.5 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 3.1 | .. |
| 1976–81 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 2.5 | –4.8 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 4.0 |
| 1981–86 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 13.7 | 4.6 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| 1986–91 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 4.2 | –2.8 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 3.4 |
| 1991–96 | 2.5 | 2.2 | –12.8 | –1.7 | 17.0 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | –1.1 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| 1997–98 | 2.8 | 1.2 | –8.2 | –8.4 | 33.7 | 26.3 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 1.5 | –1.0 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| 1998–99 | 3.6 | 1.0 | –8.3 | –8.5 | –0.7 | 0.0 | 6.4 | –0.5 | 3.9 | 0.7 | –3.5 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| 1999–2000 | 3.4 | 1.9 | –8.4 | –2.3 | 30.4 | –2.6 | 6.3 | –10.1 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| 2000–01 | 3.9 | 3.3 | –4.2 | –9.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 8.8 | –0.3 | 5.9 | –3.7 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| 2001–02 | 3.5 | –13.6 | –8.5 | –2.9 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 6.2 | –0.5 | –7.8 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 14.5 | 2.2 | 3.8 |
| 2002–03 | 3.9 | 7.9 | –4.3 | –2.9 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 4.3 | –0.8 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 2003–04 | 4.7 | 9.7 | –8.6 | –5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | –0.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| 2004–05 | .. | 5.0 | –1.7 | –4.4 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 2.2 | –0.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 | –1.0 | 16.4 | 2.3 | .. |
| **Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–75 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 11.6 | 17.5 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 16.4 | 19.2 | 13.5 | .. |
| 1976–80 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 11.2 | 17.0 | 12.6 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 11.6 | .. |
| 1981–85 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 11.6 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 19.0 | 14.5 | 18.0 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 11.3 | .. |
| 1986–90 | 13.7 | 9.8 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 16.0 | 12.8 | 15.5 | 11.9 | 15.8 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 13.2 | .. |
| 1991–95 | 13.2 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 13.3 | .. |
| 1996 | 12.6 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 10.5 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| 1997 | 12.5 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| 1998 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 10.5 |
| 1999 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 10.3 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 12.7 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| 2000 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 13.1 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.6 |
| 2001 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 12.4 | .. | 12.6 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 8.8 | .. | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| 2002 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 12.0 | .. | 12.6 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 8.8 | .. | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| 2003 | 11.7 | 9.4 | .. | 8.9 | 11.5 | .. | 12.4 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 8.7 | .. | 11.1 | .. |
| 2004 | 12.1 [12] | .. | .. | 8.9 | 12.1 | .. | 11.9 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.0 | .. | 11.2 | .. |
| **Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–75 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 10.5 | .. |
| 1976–80 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 10.9 | .. |
| 1981–85 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 11.0 | .. |
| 1986–90 | 11.4 | 9.4 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 11.1 | .. |
| 1991–95 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 14.8 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 10.9 | .. |
| 1996 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 13.8 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 10.1 |
| 1997 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 10.0 |
| 1998 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 14.2 | 11.5 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 10.0 |
| 1999 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 13.7 | 11.4 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| 2000 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 9.8 |
| 2001 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 8.4 | .. | 8.8 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 9.7 |
| 2002 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 13.9 | 11.8 | 8.4 | .. | 8.9 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.3 | .. | 10.7 | 9.8 |
| 2003 | 10.3 | 10.8 | .. | 11.9 | 8.6 | .. | 8.7 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | .. | 10.4 | .. |
| 2004 | 9.7 [12] | .. | .. | 12.0 | 7.9 | .. | 8.4 | .. | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.3 | .. | 10.1 | .. |
| 2005[P] | 9.7 [14] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

See notes on first page of table.

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

Selected countries — Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

| Year | United Kingdom | EU–25[3] | Russian Federation | Australia | Canada | New Zealand | China | India[4] | Japan[5] | USA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population (thousands)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 55,928 | .. | 130,934 | 13,067 | 22,026 | 2,899 | 852,290 [6] | 551,311 | 105,145 | 207,661 |
| 1976 | 56,216 | 420,258 | 135,027 | 14,033 | 23,517 | 3,163 | 937,170 [6] | 617,248 | 113,094 | 218,035 |
| 1981 | 56,357 | 428,563 | 139,225 | 14,923 | 24,900 | 3,195 | 1,008,460 [6] | 675,185 | 117,902 | 229,958 |
| 1986 | 56,684 | 433,555 | 144,154 | 16,018 | 26,204 | 3,317 | 1,086,733 [6] | 767,199 | 121,672 | 240,680 |
| 1991 | 57,439 | 440,927 | 148,245 | 17,284 | 28,031 | 3,477 | 1,170,100 [6] | 851,897 | 123,964 | 252,639 |
| 1996 | 58,164 | 447,552 | 147,739 | 18,311 | 29,610 | 3,730 | 1,223,890 [6,10] | 941,580 [10] | 125,761 | 265,463 |
| 1997 | 58,314 | 448,785 | 147,105 | 18,524 | 29,910 | 3,780 | 1,236,260 [6,10] | 959,800 [10] | 126,065 | 268,008 |
| 1998 | 58,475 | 449,121 | 146,540 | 18,710 | 30,160 | 3,820 | 1,248,100 [6,10] | 978,080 [10] | 126,400 | 270,300 |
| 1999 | 58,684 | 449,994 | 145,940 | 18,930 | 30,490 | 3,840 | 1,259,090 [6,10] | 996,430 [10] | 126,630 | 272,691 |
| 2000 | 58,886 | 450,287 | 145,560 | 19,150 | 30,770 | 3,860 | 1,275,130 [7,8,10] | 1,014,820 [10] | 126,840 | 275,260 |
| 2001 | 59,113 | 452,043 | 145,980 | 19,410 | 31,110 | 3,850 | .. | 1,033,325 [10] | 127,130 | 284,800 |
| 2002 | 59,322 | 453,772 | 145,310 | 19,640 | 31,410 | 3,940 | .. | 1,050,640 [10] | 127,400 | 288,370 [7] |
| 2003 | 59,554 | 455,764 | 144,570 | 19,870 | 31,630 | 4,010 | .. | 1,068.210 [10] | 127,650 | 290,810 |
| 2004 | 59,834 [11] | 457,645 | 143,820 | 20,110 | 31,950 | 4,060 | .. | 1,085,600 [10] | 126,670 | 291,685 |
| 2005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–76 | 1.0 | .. | 6.3 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 18.2 | 19.9 [6] | 23.9 | 15.1 | 10.0 |
| 1976–81 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 15.2 [6] | 18.8 | 8.5 | 10.9 |
| 1981–86 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 14.7 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 15.5 [6] | 27.3 | 6.4 | 9.3 |
| 1986–91 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 13.9 | 9.6 | 15.3 [6] | 22.1 | 3.8 | 9.9 |
| 1991–96 | 2.5 | 3.0 | –0.7 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 15.1 | 9.2 [6] | 21.1 | 2.9 | 10.2 |
| 1997–98 | 2.8 | 0.7 | –3.8 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 9.6 [6] | 19.0 | 2.7 | 8.6 |
| 1998–99 | 3.6 | 1.9 | –4.1 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 5.2 | 8.8 [6] | 18.8 | 1.8 | 8.8 |
| 1999–2000 | 3.4 | 0.7 | –2.6 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 12.7 [8] | 18.5 | 1.7 | 9.4 |
| 2000–01 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 13.6 | 11.0 | –2.6 | .. | 18.2 [P] | 2.3 | 34.7 |
| 2001–02 | 3.5 | 3.8 | –4.6 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 23.4 | .. | 16.8 [P] | 2.1 | 12.5 |
| 2002–03 | 3.9 | 4.4 | –5.1 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 17.8 [P] | .. | 16.7 [P] | 2.0 | 8.5 |
| 2003–04 | 4.7 | 2.5 | –5.2 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 12.5 | .. | 16.3 [P] | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| **Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–75 | 14.1 | .. | .. | 18.8 | 15.9 | 20.4 | 27.2 [6] | 35.6 | 18.6 | 15.3 |
| 1976–80 | 12.5 | .. | .. | 15.7 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 18.6 [6] | 33.4 | 14.9 | 15.2 |
| 1981–85 | 12.9 | .. | .. | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 19.2 [6] | .. | 12.6 | 15.7 |
| 1986–90 | 13.7 | .. | .. | 15.1 | 14.8 | 17.1 | .. | .. | 10.6 | 16.0 |
| 1991–95 | 13.2 | .. | 10.2 | .. | .. | .. | 18.5 [6,9] | .. | .. | .. |
| 1996 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 8.8 | 13.9 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 9.8 [6] | 27.3 | 9.6 | 14.7 |
| 1997 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 15.4 | 9.1 [8] | .. | 9.5 | 14.5 |
| 1998 | 12.3 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 14.5 | 8.1 [8] | 26.2 | 9.5 | 14.6 |
| 1999 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 14.9 | 7.8 [8] | .. | 9.3 | 14.5 |
| 2000 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 14.7 | 8.1 [8] | .. | 9.4 | 14.7 |
| 2001 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 12.7 | .. | 14.4 | 7.2 [8] | .. | 9.2 | 14.1 |
| 2002 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 12.8 | .. | 13.7 | 7.1 [8] | .. | 9.1 | 13.9 |
| 2003 | 11.7 | .. | 10.2 | 12.6 | .. | 14.0 | 6.9 [8] | .. | 8.8 | 14.1 |
| 2004 | 12.1 [12] | .. | 10.5 | 12.7 | .. | 14.3 | 7.2 [8] | .. | .. | .. |
| **Death rate (per 1,000 per annum)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971–75 | 11.8 | .. | .. | 8.2 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.3 [6] | 15.5 | 6.4 | 9.1 |
| 1976–80 | 11.9 | .. | .. | 7.6 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 6.6 [6] | 13.8 | 6.1 | 8.7 |
| 1981–85 | 11.7 | .. | .. | 7.3 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 6.7 [6] | .. | 6.1 | 8.6 |
| 1986–90 | 11.4 | .. | .. | 7.2 | 7.3 | 8.2 | .. | .. | 6.4 | 8.7 |
| 1991–95 | 11.1 | .. | 13.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1996 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 14.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 5.0 [6] | 8.9 | 7.1 | 8.7 |
| 1997 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 4.9 [8] | .. | 7.2 | 8.6 |
| 1998 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 13.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 5.0 [8] | 9.0 | 7.4 | 8.6 |
| 1999 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 14.7 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 5.0 [8] | .. | 7.8 | 8.8 |
| 2000 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 15.3 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 5.1 [8] | .. | 7.6 | 8.7 |
| 2001 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 15.6 | 6.6 | .. | 7.2 | 5.0 [8] | .. | 7.6 | 8.5 |
| 2002 | 10.2 | 9.8 | .. | 6.8 | .. | 7.1 | 5.0 [8] | .. | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| 2003 | 10.3 | .. | .. | 6.6 | .. | 7.0 | 5.4 [8] | .. | 7.9 | 8.4 |
| 2004 | 9.7 [12] | .. | .. | 6.6 | .. | 7.0 | 5.3 [8] | .. | .. | .. |
| 2005[P] | 9.7 [14] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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[4] | 59,834 | 58,124 | 53,046 | 50,093 | 2,952 | 5,078 | 1,710 |
| **of which (percentages)** | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | *5.7* | *5.6* | *5.7* | *5.7* | *5.4* | *5.2* | *6.4* |
| 5–15 | *13.8* | *13.7* | *13.8* | *13.8* | *14.0* | *13.2* | *16.0* |
| 16–44 | *40.2* | *40.2* | *40.2* | *40.4* | *37.5* | *39.8* | *41.4* |
| 45–64M/59F | *21.7* | *21.8* | *21.7* | *21.6* | *22.7* | *22.7* | *20.1* |
| 65M/60F–74 | *11.0* | *11.0* | *11.0* | *10.9* | *12.0* | *11.7* | *9.9* |
| 75 and over | *7.6* | *7.6* | *7.7* | *7.6* | *8.4* | *7.3* | *6.2* |
| **Projections**[1] | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 60,533 | 58,800 | 53,691 | 50,714 | 2,977 | 5,108 | 1,733 |
| 2011 | 61,892 | 60,124 | 55,005 | 51,967 | 3,037 | 5,120 | 1,767 |
| 2016 | 63,304 | 61,504 | 56,378 | 53,276 | 3,102 | 5,126 | 1,800 |
| 2021 | 64,727 | 62,897 | 57,770 | 54,605 | 3,165 | 5,127 | 1,830 |
| **of which (percentages)** | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | *5.6* | *5.6* | *5.6* | *5.6* | *5.3* | *5.0* | *5.9* |
| 5–15 | *12.0* | *12.0* | *12.1* | *12.1* | *11.8* | *11.2* | *13.0* |
| 16–44 | *36.8* | *36.8* | *36.9* | *37.1* | *34.7* | *35.0* | *37.2* |
| 45–64[2] | *25.9* | *25.9* | *25.8* | *25.8* | *25.9* | *27.6* | *25.6* |
| 65–74[2] | *10.2* | *10.2* | *10.1* | *10.0* | *11.6* | *11.3* | *9.5* |
| 75 and over | *9.5* | *9.5* | *9.5* | *9.4* | *10.6* | *10.0* | *8.6* |

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

1 National projections based on mid-2004 population estimates.

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

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

4 Data for mid-2004 for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, England and Wales and England were revised due to the Harrow correction that was published on 20 December 2005.

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

## 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[5] | 8,110 | 5,038 |
| *of which* **(percentages)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | *5.3* | *5.6* | *5.6* | *5.5* | *5.8* | *5.7* | *6.5* | *5.6* | *5.1* |
| 5–15 | *13.6* | *14.2* | *14.0* | *13.9* | *14.3* | *13.9* | *12.9* | *13.9* | *13.3* |
| 16–44 | *39.1* | *39.5* | *39.7* | *39.3* | *39.3* | *38.6* | *48.7* | *39.1* | *36.9* |
| 45–64M/59F | *22.6* | *22.0* | *21.9* | *22.5* | *21.8* | *22.4* | *18.0* | *22.3* | *22.9* |
| 65M/60F–74 | *11.8* | *11.3* | *11.1* | *11.2* | *11.3* | *11.4* | *8.2* | *11.0* | *12.3* |
| 75 and over | *7.7* | *7.5* | *7.6* | *7.7* | *7.6* | *8.0* | *5.7* | *8.1* | *9.4* |
| **Projections[2]** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 2,535 | 6,811 | 5,022 | 4,275 | 5,330 | 5,499 | 7,431 | 8,122 | 5,031 |
| 2008 | 2,525 | 6,852 | 5,079 | 4,366 | 5,380 | 5,646 | 7,614 | 8,300 | 5,163 |
| 2013 | 2,516 | 6,914 | 5,154 | 4,479 | 5,451 | 5,833 | 7,858 | 8,527 | 5,328 |
| 2018 | 2,510 | 6,987 | 5,234 | 4,594 | 5,531 | 6,025 | 8,105 | 8,765 | 5,498 |
| 2023 | 2,502 | 7,057 | 5,313 | 4,706 | 5,609 | 6,212 | 8,331 | 9,005 | 5,668 |
| 2028 | 2,489 | 7,107 | 5,379 | 4,804 | 5,672 | 6,380 | 8,523 | 9,222 | 5,823 |
| *of which* **(percentages)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | *4.7* | *5.3* | *5.4* | *5.1* | *5.6* | *5.4* | *6.3* | *5.4* | *4.8* |
| 5–15 | *11.2* | *12.1* | *12.1* | *11.9* | *12.5* | *12.3* | *11.7* | *12.1* | *11.3* |
| 16–44 | *33.7* | *35.4* | *35.7* | *33.9* | *34.7* | *34.0* | *43.8* | *35.0* | *32.8* |
| 45–64[3] | *25.3* | *24.9* | *24.6* | *25.6* | *25.1* | *25.0* | *24.2* | *25.1* | *25.3* |
| 65–74[3] | *12.7* | *11.1* | *11.0* | *11.5* | *10.7* | *11.2* | *7.4* | *10.8* | *12.1* |
| 75 and over | *12.3* | *11.2* | *11.3* | *12.1* | *11.4* | *12.2* | *6.6* | *11.7* | *13.7* |

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

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

2 These projections are based on the mid-2003 population estimates and are consistent with the 2003-based national projections produced by the Government Actuary's Department and presented in Table 1.2 in *Health Statistics Quarterly* nos 25 to 28.

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

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

5 Data for mid-2004 for London were revised due to the Harrow correction that was published on 20 December 2005.

## Table 1.4 Population: age and sex

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

| Mid-year | All ages | Age group: Under 1 | 1–4 | 5–14 | 15–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–59 | 60–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85–89 | 90 and over | Under 16 | 16–64/59 | 65/60 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United Kingdom** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Persons** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 56,216 | 677 | 3,043 | 9.176 | 8.126 | 7,868 | 6,361 | 9,836 | 3,131 | 5,112 | 2,348 | 390 | 147 | 13,797 | 32,757 | 9,663 |
| 1981 | 56,357 | 730 | 2,726 | 8,147 | 9,019 | 8,010 | 6,774 | 9,540 | 2,935 | 5,195 | 2,677 | .. | .. | 12,543 | 33,780 | 10,035 |
| 1986 | 56,684 | 748 | 2,886 | 7,143 | 9,200 | 8,007 | 7,711 | 9,212 | 3,069 | 5,020 | 2,971 | 716 | .. | 11,645 | 34,725 | 10,313 |
| 1991 | 57,439 | 790 | 3,077 | 7,141 | 8,168 | 8,898 | 7,918 | 9,500 | 2,888 | 5,067 | 3,119 | 626 | 248 | 11,685 | 35,197 | 10,557 |
| 1996[1] | 58,164 | 719 | 3,019 | 7,544 | 7,231 | 9,131 | 7,958 | 10,553 | 2,785 | 5,066 | 3,129 | 711 | 317 | 12,018 | 35,498 | 10,649 |
| 1998[1] | 58,475 | 713 | 2,930 | 7,649 | 7,079 | 8,948 | 8,285 | 10,767 | 2,835 | 4,979 | 3,211 | 736 | 344 | 12,013 | 35,746 | 10,717 |
| 1999[1] | 58,684 | 704 | 2,896 | 7,684 | 7,090 | 8,795 | 8,474 | 10,887 | 2,877 | 4,948 | 3,230 | 746 | 354 | 12,011 | 35,928 | 10,745 |
| 2000[1] | 58,886 | 682 | 2,869 | 7,652 | 7,139 | 8,646 | 8,678 | 11,011 | 2,900 | 4,940 | 3,249 | 755 | 364 | 11,959 | 36,138 | 10,788 |
| 2001[1] | 59,113 | 663 | 2,819 | 7,624 | 7,261 | 8,475 | 8,846 | 11,168 | 2,884 | 4,947 | 3,296 | 753 | 377 | 11,863 | 36,406 | 10,845 |
| 2002[1] | 59,322 | 661 | 2,753 | 7,601 | 7,403 | 8,256 | 9,002 | 11,316 | 2,890 | 4,969 | 3,345 | 739 | 388 | 11,783 | 36,622 | 10,916 |
| 2003 | 59,554 | 679 | 2,703 | 7,542 | 7,575 | 8,070 | 9,108 | 11,424 | 2,943 | 5,005 | 3,401 | 706 | 399 | 11,712 | 36,828 | 11,014 |
| 2004[2] | 59,834 | 705 | 2,684 | 7,477 | 7,720 | 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[2] | 30,563 | 343 | 1,309 | 3,644 | 3,787 | 3,983 | 4,640 | 5,823 | 1,545 | 2,659 | 2,041 | 478 | 310 | 5,676 | 17,854 | 7,034 |
| **England and Wales** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Persons** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 49,459 | 585 | 2,642 | 7,967 | 7,077 | 6,979 | 5,608 | 8,707 | 2,777 | 4,540 | 2,093 | 351 | 135 | 11,973 | 28,894 | 8,593 |
| 1981 | 49,634 | 634 | 2,372 | 7,085 | 7,873 | 7,086 | 5,996 | 8,433 | 2,607 | 4,619 | 2,388 | 383 | 157 | 10,910 | 29,796 | 8,928 |
| 1986 | 49,999 | 654 | 2,522 | 6,226 | 8,061 | 7,052 | 6,856 | 8,136 | 2,725 | 4,470 | 2,655 | 461 | 182 | 10,161 | 30,647 | 9,190 |
| 1991 | 50,748 | 698 | 2,713 | 6,248 | 7,165 | 7,862 | 7,022 | 8,407 | 2,553 | 4,506 | 2,790 | 561 | 223 | 10,247 | 31,100 | 9,400 |
| 1996[1] | 51,410 | 637 | 2,668 | 6,636 | 6,336 | 8,076 | 7,017 | 9,363 | 2,457 | 4,496 | 2,801 | 639 | 285 | 10,584 | 31,353 | 9,474 |
| 1998[1] | 51,720 | 631 | 2,594 | 6,740 | 6,212 | 7,925 | 7,304 | 9,552 | 2,503 | 4,411 | 2,875 | 661 | 311 | 10,599 | 31,591 | 9,530 |
| 1999[1] | 51,933 | 625 | 2,566 | 6,779 | 6,228 | 7,800 | 7,475 | 9,656 | 2,542 | 4,381 | 2,891 | 671 | 319 | 10,608 | 31,771 | 9,554 |
| 2000[1] | 52,140 | 607 | 2,544 | 6,757 | 6,275 | 7,682 | 7,661 | 9,764 | 2,564 | 4,372 | 2,907 | 680 | 328 | 10,572 | 31,977 | 9,591 |
| 2001[1] | 52,360 | 589 | 2,502 | 6,740 | 6,387 | 7,536 | 7,816 | 9,898 | 2,549 | 4,377 | 2,947 | 677 | 340 | 10,495 | 32,226 | 9,639 |
| 2002[1] | 52,570 | 589 | 2,445 | 6,726 | 6,520 | 7,349 | 7,962 | 10,027 | 2,553 | 4,395 | 2,990 | 664 | 351 | 10,435 | 32,435 | 9,700 |
| 2003 | 52,794 | 606 | 2,402 | 6,677 | 6,681 | 7,190 | 8,062 | 10,116 | 2,599 | 4,427 | 3,039 | 634 | 360 | 10,381 | 32,627 | 9,786 |
| 2004[2] | 53,046 | 629 | 2,388 | 6,621 | 6,817 | 7,073 | 8,140 | 10,188 | 2,669 | 4,451 | 3,067 | 633 | 370 | 10,327 | 32,837 | 9,882 |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 24,089 | 300 | 1,358 | 4,091 | 3,610 | 3,532 | 2,843 | 4,280 | 1,304 | 1,963 | 690 | 91 | 29 | 6,148 | 15,169 | 2,773 |
| 1981 | 24,160 | 324 | 1,218 | 3,639 | 4,011 | 3,569 | 3,024 | 4,178 | 1,227 | 2,020 | 825 | 94 | 32 | 5,601 | 15,589 | 2,970 |
| 1986 | 24,311 | 335 | 1,292 | 3,194 | 4,083 | 3,542 | 3,438 | 4,053 | 1,302 | 1,972 | 951 | 115 | 35 | 5,208 | 16,031 | 3,072 |
| 1991 | 24,681 | 356 | 1,385 | 3,198 | 3,638 | 3,920 | 3,504 | 4,199 | 1,234 | 2,027 | 1,029 | 150 | 42 | 5,240 | 16,193 | 3,248 |
| 1996[1] | 25,030 | 327 | 1,368 | 3,393 | 3,202 | 4,020 | 3,489 | 4,659 | 1,205 | 2,059 | 1,067 | 182 | 59 | 5,416 | 16,247 | 3,367 |
| 1998[1] | 25,201 | 323 | 1,331 | 3,451 | 3,135 | 3,942 | 3,627 | 4,744 | 1,230 | 2,041 | 1,115 | 194 | 66 | 5,428 | 16,355 | 3,417 |
| 1999[1] | 25,323 | 321 | 1,315 | 3,471 | 3,144 | 3,880 | 3,711 | 4,793 | 1,250 | 2,036 | 1,132 | 200 | 70 | 5,434 | 16,452 | 3,437 |
| 2000[1] | 25,438 | 311 | 1,303 | 3,462 | 3,172 | 3,823 | 3,802 | 4,842 | 1,259 | 2,040 | 1,148 | 204 | 73 | 5,416 | 16,556 | 3,466 |
| 2001[1] | 25,574 | 301 | 1,281 | 3,453 | 3,231 | 3,758 | 3,881 | 4,907 | 1,252 | 2,052 | 1,175 | 206 | 77 | 5,376 | 16,688 | 3,510 |
| 2002[1] | 25,702 | 302 | 1,251 | 3,446 | 3,307 | 3,664 | 3,955 | 4,967 | 1,253 | 2,069 | 1,203 | 205 | 81 | 5,346 | 16,799 | 3,557 |
| 2003 | 25,841 | 311 | 1,230 | 3,422 | 3,394 | 3,588 | 4,006 | 5,008 | 1,274 | 2,092 | 1,231 | 199 | 85 | 5,320 | 16,914 | 3,607 |
| 2004 | 25,988 | 322 | 1,223 | 3,395 | 3,473 | 3,531 | 4,043 | 5,040 | 1,307 | 2,109 | 1,251 | 203 | 90 | 5,294 | 17,041 | 3,653 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 25,370 | 285 | 1,284 | 3,876 | 3,467 | 3,447 | 2,765 | 4,428 | 1,473 | 2,577 | 1,403 | 261 | 106 | 5,826 | 13,725 | 5,820 |
| 1981 | 25,474 | 310 | 1,154 | 3,446 | 3,863 | 3,517 | 2,972 | 4,255 | 1,380 | 2,599 | 1,564 | 289 | 126 | 5,309 | 14,207 | 5,958 |
| 1986 | 25,687 | 319 | 1,231 | 3,032 | 3,978 | 3,509 | 3,418 | 4,083 | 1,422 | 2,498 | 1,704 | 346 | 148 | 4,953 | 14,616 | 6,118 |
| 1991 | 26,067 | 342 | 1,328 | 3,050 | 3,527 | 3,943 | 3,517 | 4,208 | 1,319 | 2,479 | 1,761 | 411 | 181 | 5,007 | 14,908 | 6,152 |
| 1996[1] | 26,381 | 310 | 1,300 | 3,243 | 3,134 | 4,056 | 3,528 | 4,704 | 1,252 | 2,437 | 1,734 | 457 | 227 | 5,168 | 15,106 | 6,107 |
| 1998[1] | 26,519 | 308 | 1,264 | 3,289 | 3,077 | 3,983 | 3,677 | 4,808 | 1,272 | 2,370 | 1,760 | 467 | 244 | 5,171 | 15,235 | 6,113 |
| 1999[1] | 26,610 | 305 | 1,251 | 3,308 | 3,083 | 3,920 | 3,763 | 4,863 | 1,292 | 2,345 | 1,759 | 472 | 249 | 5,175 | 15,318 | 6,117 |
| 2000[1] | 26,702 | 296 | 1,241 | 3,296 | 3,103 | 3,859 | 3,859 | 4,923 | 1,304 | 2,332 | 1,758 | 476 | 255 | 5,155 | 15,421 | 6,126 |
| 2001[1] | 26,786 | 288 | 1,220 | 3,287 | 3,156 | 3,778 | 3,935 | 4,992 | 1,297 | 2,326 | 1,771 | 471 | 263 | 5,119 | 15,538 | 6,129 |
| 2002[1] | 26,868 | 287 | 1,194 | 3,280 | 3,214 | 3,684 | 4,007 | 5,059 | 1,300 | 2,326 | 1,787 | 460 | 270 | 5,090 | 15,635 | 6,143 |
| 2003 | 26,953 | 295 | 1,172 | 3,256 | 3,287 | 3,602 | 4,056 | 5,108 | 1,325 | 2,335 | 1,808 | 436 | 275 | 5,061 | 15,714 | 6,179 |
| 2004[2] | 27,057 | 307 | 1,164 | 3,226 | 3,344 | 3,542 | 4,098 | 5,148 | 1,362 | 2,341 | 1,816 | 429 | 280 | 5,033 | 15,796 | 6,229 |

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

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

2 Data for mid-2004 for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, England and Wales and England were revised due to the Harrow correction that was published on 20 December 2005.

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

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

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

| Mid-year | All ages | Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 1 | 1–4 | 5–14 | 15–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–59 | 60–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85–89 | 90 and over | Under 16 | 16–64/59 | 65/60 and over |
| **England** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Persons** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 46,660 | 551 | 2,491 | 7,513 | 6,688 | 6,599 | 5,298 | 8,199 | 2,616 | 4,274 | 1,972 | 332 | 127 | 11,293 | 27,275 | 8,092 |
| 1981 | 46,821 | 598 | 2,235 | 6,678 | 7,440 | 6,703 | 5,663 | 7,948 | 2,449 | 4,347 | 2,249 | 362 | 149 | 10,285 | 28,133 | 8,403 |
| 1986 | 47,188 | 618 | 2,380 | 5,869 | 7,623 | 6,682 | 6,478 | 7,672 | 2,559 | 4,199 | 2,501 | 435 | 172 | 9,583 | 28,962 | 8,643 |
| 1991 | 47,875 | 660 | 2,560 | 5,885 | 6,772 | 7,460 | 6,633 | 7,920 | 2,399 | 4,222 | 2,626 | 529 | 210 | 9,658 | 29,390 | 8,827 |
| 1996[1] | 48,519 | 603 | 2,523 | 6,255 | 5,985 | 7,667 | 6,638 | 8,822 | 2,310 | 4,217 | 2,631 | 602 | 269 | 9,985 | 29,639 | 8,895 |
| 1998[1] | 48,821 | 598 | 2,453 | 6,356 | 5,869 | 7,524 | 6,915 | 8,999 | 2,353 | 4,140 | 2,698 | 623 | 293 | 10,003 | 29,868 | 8,950 |
| 1999[1] | 49,033 | 592 | 2,427 | 6,394 | 5,881 | 7,412 | 7,079 | 9,097 | 2,391 | 4,114 | 2,713 | 632 | 301 | 10,014 | 30,044 | 8,975 |
| 2000[1] | 49,233 | 575 | 2,406 | 6,375 | 5,923 | 7,304 | 7,257 | 9,199 | 2,411 | 4,107 | 2,727 | 641 | 309 | 9,980 | 30,243 | 9,010 |
| 2001[1] | 49,450 | 558 | 2,366 | 6,359 | 6,032 | 7,171 | 7,407 | 9,327 | 2,395 | 4,113 | 2,764 | 638 | 321 | 9,908 | 30,487 | 9,055 |
| 2002[1] | 49,647 | 558 | 2,312 | 6,345 | 6,155 | 6,993 | 7,548 | 9,448 | 2,397 | 4,130 | 2,804 | 625 | 331 | 9,853 | 30,683 | 9,111 |
| 2003 | 49,856 | 575 | 2,273 | 6,300 | 6,304 | 6,843 | 7,643 | 9,533 | 2,438 | 4,159 | 2,852 | 596 | 340 | 9,804 | 30,862 | 9,190 |
| 2004[2] | 50,093 | 597 | 2,260 | 6,247 | 6,432 | 6,732 | 7,718 | 9,600 | 2,503 | 4,181 | 2,879 | 594 | 349 | 9,754 | 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[2] | 25,539 | 291 | 1,103 | 3,044 | 3,155 | 3,368 | 3,881 | 4,849 | 1,278 | 2,200 | 1,704 | 403 | 264 | 4,754 | 14,936 | 5,849 |
| **Wales** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Persons** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 2,799 | 33 | 151 | 453 | 388 | 379 | 309 | 509 | 161 | 267 | 121 | 19 | 7 | 680 | 1,618 | 501 |
| 1981 | 2,813 | 36 | 136 | 407 | 434 | 383 | 333 | 485 | 158 | 272 | 139 | 21 | 8 | 626 | 1,663 | 525 |
| 1986 | 2,811 | 37 | 143 | 357 | 438 | 369 | 378 | 464 | 166 | 271 | 154 | 26 | 10 | 578 | 1,686 | 547 |
| 1991 | 2,873 | 38 | 153 | 363 | 393 | 402 | 389 | 486 | 154 | 284 | 164 | 32 | 13 | 589 | 1,711 | 573 |
| 1996[1] | 2,891 | 34 | 146 | 381 | 352 | 409 | 379 | 541 | 147 | 279 | 170 | 37 | 17 | 598 | 1,714 | 578 |
| 1998[1] | 2,900 | 34 | 141 | 384 | 343 | 401 | 390 | 553 | 150 | 271 | 177 | 38 | 18 | 596 | 1,723 | 581 |
| 1999[1] | 2,901 | 33 | 139 | 385 | 347 | 388 | 395 | 559 | 151 | 267 | 178 | 39 | 18 | 594 | 1,727 | 580 |
| 2000[1] | 2,907 | 32 | 138 | 383 | 352 | 378 | 403 | 565 | 152 | 265 | 180 | 39 | 19 | 591 | 1,734 | 581 |
| 2001[1] | 2,910 | 32 | 136 | 382 | 356 | 365 | 409 | 572 | 154 | 264 | 183 | 39 | 20 | 587 | 1,739 | 584 |
| 2002[1] | 2,923 | 30 | 132 | 380 | 366 | 356 | 415 | 579 | 156 | 265 | 185 | 39 | 20 | 582 | 1,752 | 589 |
| 2003 | 2,938 | 31 | 129 | 377 | 377 | 347 | 418 | 583 | 161 | 268 | 187 | 38 | 20 | 577 | 1,765 | 596 |
| 2004 | 2,952 | 32 | 127 | 374 | 385 | 341 | 422 | 588 | 166 | 270 | 188 | 39 | 21 | 572 | 1,778 | 602 |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 1,361 | 17 | 78 | 233 | 197 | 193 | 157 | 249 | 75 | 114 | 41 | 5 | 2 | 350 | 849 | 162 |
| 1981 | 1,365 | 18 | 70 | 209 | 221 | 193 | 168 | 240 | 73 | 118 | 48 | 5 | 2 | 321 | 871 | 173 |
| 1986 | 1,362 | 19 | 73 | 184 | 221 | 186 | 190 | 231 | 79 | 119 | 54 | 7 | 2 | 297 | 885 | 181 |
| 1991 | 1,391 | 20 | 78 | 186 | 199 | 199 | 194 | 242 | 74 | 128 | 60 | 8 | 2 | 302 | 891 | 198 |
| 1996[1] | 1,401 | 17 | 74 | 195 | 179 | 203 | 187 | 269 | 72 | 128 | 64 | 10 | 3 | 306 | 890 | 206 |
| 1998[1] | 1,407 | 17 | 72 | 197 | 174 | 199 | 192 | 274 | 73 | 125 | 68 | 11 | 4 | 305 | 894 | 208 |
| 1999[1] | 1,408 | 17 | 72 | 198 | 176 | 192 | 194 | 277 | 74 | 124 | 69 | 11 | 4 | 305 | 895 | 208 |
| 2000[1] | 1,408 | 16 | 71 | 196 | 177 | 185 | 198 | 280 | 75 | 124 | 71 | 12 | 4 | 303 | 895 | 210 |
| 2001[1] | 1,409 | 16 | 69 | 196 | 179 | 178 | 200 | 283 | 75 | 124 | 73 | 12 | 4 | 301 | 895 | 212 |
| 2002[1] | 1,414 | 16 | 68 | 195 | 183 | 172 | 202 | 286 | 77 | 125 | 74 | 12 | 5 | 299 | 900 | 215 |
| 2003 | 1,426 | 16 | 66 | 194 | 191 | 170 | 204 | 287 | 79 | 127 | 75 | 12 | 5 | 297 | 911 | 219 |
| 2004 | 1,434 | 16 | 66 | 192 | 196 | 167 | 206 | 289 | 82 | 128 | 76 | 12 | 5 | 294 | 918 | 222 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 1,438 | 16 | 73 | 220 | 191 | 187 | 153 | 260 | 86 | 152 | 80 | 14 | 6 | 330 | 770 | 339 |
| 1981 | 1,448 | 18 | 66 | 199 | 213 | 190 | 165 | 246 | 85 | 154 | 91 | 16 | 6 | 305 | 791 | 352 |
| 1986 | 1,449 | 18 | 70 | 173 | 217 | 184 | 188 | 233 | 87 | 152 | 100 | 20 | 8 | 282 | 801 | 366 |
| 1991 | 1,482 | 19 | 75 | 177 | 194 | 203 | 195 | 244 | 80 | 156 | 104 | 24 | 10 | 288 | 820 | 375 |
| 1996[1] | 1,490 | 16 | 71 | 186 | 173 | 206 | 192 | 272 | 75 | 151 | 106 | 27 | 13 | 293 | 825 | 373 |
| 1998[1] | 1,492 | 16 | 69 | 187 | 169 | 202 | 198 | 278 | 76 | 146 | 109 | 27 | 14 | 290 | 829 | 373 |
| 1999[1] | 1,493 | 16 | 68 | 187 | 171 | 196 | 201 | 282 | 77 | 144 | 109 | 27 | 15 | 289 | 832 | 371 |
| 2000[1] | 1,499 | 15 | 67 | 186 | 175 | 192 | 206 | 285 | 77 | 142 | 109 | 28 | 15 | 288 | 840 | 371 |
| 2001[1] | 1,502 | 15 | 66 | 186 | 177 | 187 | 209 | 289 | 78 | 141 | 110 | 27 | 15 | 286 | 844 | 372 |
| 2002[1] | 1,509 | 15 | 65 | 185 | 182 | 183 | 212 | 293 | 80 | 140 | 111 | 27 | 16 | 283 | 852 | 374 |
| 2003 | 1,512 | 15 | 63 | 184 | 186 | 178 | 214 | 296 | 82 | 141 | 112 | 26 | 16 | 281 | 855 | 377 |
| 2004 | 1,518 | 15 | 62 | 182 | 189 | 174 | 216 | 299 | 85 | 142 | 112 | 26 | 16 | 278 | 859 | 380 |

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

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

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

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

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands)

| Mid-year | Total population | Males | | | | | Females | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Total | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Total |
| **Aged** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **16 and over** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 36,818 | 4,173 | 12,522 | 187 | 682 | 17,563 | 3,583 | 12,566 | 296 | 2,810 | 19,255 |
| 1976 | 37,486 | 4,369 | 12,511 | 376 | 686 | 17,941 | 3,597 | 12,538 | 533 | 2,877 | 19,545 |
| 1981 | 38,724 | 5,013 | 12,238 | 611 | 698 | 18,559 | 4,114 | 12,284 | 828 | 2,939 | 20,165 |
| 1986 | 39,837 | 5,625 | 11,867 | 917 | 695 | 19,103 | 4,617 | 12,000 | 1,165 | 2,953 | 20,734 |
| 1991 | 40,501 | 5,891 | 11,636 | 1,187 | 727 | 19,441 | 4,817 | 11,833 | 1,459 | 2,951 | 21,060 |
| 1996 | 40,827 | 6,225 | 11,310 | 1,346 | 733 | 19,614 | 5,168 | 11,433 | 1,730 | 2,881 | 21,212 |
| 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 |
| 2004 | 42,719 | 7,461 | 10,863 | 1,644 | 726 | 20,694 | 6,306 | 10,935 | 2,156 | 2,628 | 22,025 |
| **16–19** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 2,666 | 1,327 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 1,362 | 1,163 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 1,305 |
| 1976 | 2,901 | 1,454 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 1,482 | 1,289 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 1,419 |
| 1981 | 3,310 | 1,675 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1,694 | 1,523 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 1,616 |
| 1986 | 3,131 | 1,587 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1,596 | 1,484 | 49 | 1 | 0 | 1,535 |
| 1991 | 2,665 | 1,358 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1,366 | 1,267 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 |
| 1996 | 2,402 | 1,209 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1,216 | 1,164 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1,186 |
| 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 |
| 2004 | 2,770 | 1,423 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1,427 | 1,332 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1,344 |
| **20–24** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 3,773 | 1,211 | 689 | 3 | 0 | 1,904 | 745 | 1,113 | 9 | 2 | 1,869 |
| 1976 | 3,395 | 1,167 | 557 | 4 | 0 | 1,728 | 725 | 925 | 16 | 2 | 1,667 |
| 1981 | 3,744 | 1,420 | 466 | 10 | 1 | 1,896 | 1,007 | 811 | 27 | 2 | 1,847 |
| 1986 | 4,171 | 1,768 | 317 | 14 | 0 | 2,099 | 1,383 | 657 | 32 | 1 | 2,072 |
| 1991 | 3,911 | 1,717 | 242 | 12 | 0 | 1,971 | 1,421 | 490 | 29 | 1 | 1,941 |
| 1996 | 3,291 | 1,538 | 117 | 3 | 0 | 1,658 | 1,361 | 260 | 11 | 1 | 1,633 |
| 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 |
| 2004 | 3,358 | 1,621 | 67 | 3 | 1 | 1,692 | 1,499 | 156 | 8 | 2 | 1,665 |
| **25–29** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 3,267 | 431 | 1,206 | 16 | 1 | 1,654 | 215 | 1,367 | 29 | 4 | 1,614 |
| 1976 | 3,758 | 533 | 1,326 | 39 | 2 | 1,900 | 267 | 1,522 | 65 | 5 | 1,859 |
| 1981 | 3,372 | 588 | 1,057 | 54 | 1 | 1,700 | 331 | 1,247 | 89 | 4 | 1,671 |
| 1986 | 3,713 | 835 | 949 | 79 | 1 | 1,863 | 527 | 1,207 | 113 | 4 | 1,850 |
| 1991 | 4,154 | 1,132 | 856 | 82 | 1 | 2,071 | 800 | 1,158 | 123 | 2 | 2,083 |
| 1996 | 3,950 | 1,273 | 650 | 46 | 1 | 1,970 | 977 | 906 | 93 | 3 | 1,980 |
| 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 |
| 2004 | 3,260 | 1,292 | 318 | 24 | 1 | 1,635 | 1,080 | 497 | 47 | 2 | 1,625 |

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

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands)

| Mid-year | Total population | Males | | | | | Females | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Total | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Total |
| **30–34** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 2,897 | 206 | 1,244 | 23 | 3 | 1,475 | 111 | 1,269 | 34 | 8 | 1,422 |
| 1976 | 3,220 | 236 | 1,338 | 55 | 3 | 1,632 | 118 | 1,388 | 75 | 8 | 1,588 |
| 1981 | 3,715 | 318 | 1,451 | 97 | 3 | 1,869 | 165 | 1,544 | 129 | 9 | 1,846 |
| 1986 | 3,338 | 355 | 1,197 | 124 | 2 | 1,679 | 206 | 1,293 | 154 | 6 | 1,660 |
| 1991 | 3,708 | 520 | 1,172 | 155 | 2 | 1,849 | 335 | 1,330 | 189 | 5 | 1,859 |
| 1996 | 4,126 | 776 | 1,135 | 138 | 2 | 2,050 | 551 | 1,316 | 201 | 7 | 2,076 |
| 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 |
| 2004 | 3,813 | 987 | 811 | 97 | 2 | 1,897 | 777 | 985 | 149 | 5 | 1,916 |
| **35–44** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 5,736 | 317 | 2,513 | 48 | 13 | 2,891 | 201 | 2,529 | 66 | 48 | 2,845 |
| 1976 | 5,608 | 286 | 2,442 | 104 | 12 | 2,843 | 167 | 2,427 | 129 | 42 | 2,765 |
| 1981 | 5,996 | 316 | 2,519 | 178 | 12 | 3,024 | 170 | 2,540 | 222 | 41 | 2,972 |
| 1986 | 6,856 | 396 | 2,738 | 293 | 12 | 3,438 | 213 | 2,815 | 350 | 39 | 3,418 |
| 1991 | 7,022 | 477 | 2,632 | 384 | 11 | 3,504 | 280 | 2,760 | 444 | 34 | 3,517 |
| 1996 | 7,017 | 653 | 2,426 | 398 | 12 | 3,489 | 427 | 2,568 | 497 | 36 | 3,528 |
| 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 |
| 2004 | 8,140 | 1,142 | 2,445 | 444 | 11 | 4,043 | 858 | 2,614 | 593 | 32 | 4,098 |
| **45–64** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 11,887 | 502 | 4,995 | 81 | 173 | 5,751 | 569 | 4,709 | 125 | 733 | 6,136 |
| 1976 | 11,484 | 496 | 4,787 | 141 | 160 | 5,583 | 462 | 4,568 | 188 | 683 | 5,901 |
| 1981 | 11,040 | 480 | 4,560 | 218 | 147 | 5,405 | 386 | 4,358 | 271 | 620 | 5,635 |
| 1986 | 10,860 | 461 | 4,422 | 331 | 141 | 5,355 | 327 | 4,220 | 388 | 570 | 5,505 |
| 1991 | 10,960 | 456 | 4,394 | 456 | 127 | 5,433 | 292 | 4,211 | 521 | 503 | 5,527 |
| 1996 | 11,820 | 528 | 4,587 | 628 | 121 | 5,864 | 318 | 4,466 | 732 | 440 | 5,956 |
| 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 |
| 2004 | 12,857 | 736 | 4,644 | 850 | 117 | 6,347 | 465 | 4,628 | 1,045 | 371 | 6,510 |
| **65 and over** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 6,592 | 179 | 1,840 | 17 | 492 | 2,527 | 580 | 1,437 | 32 | 2,016 | 4,065 |
| 1976 | 7,119 | 197 | 2,033 | 33 | 510 | 2,773 | 569 | 1,579 | 60 | 2,138 | 4,347 |
| 1981 | 7,548 | 216 | 2,167 | 54 | 534 | 2,971 | 533 | 1,692 | 90 | 2,263 | 4,578 |
| 1986 | 7,768 | 223 | 2,234 | 76 | 539 | 3,072 | 477 | 1,759 | 127 | 2,333 | 4,696 |
| 1991 | 8,080 | 231 | 2,332 | 99 | 586 | 3,248 | 422 | 1,853 | 152 | 2,405 | 4,832 |
| 1996 | 8,221 | 247 | 2,390 | 134 | 597 | 3,367 | 369 | 1,897 | 196 | 2,393 | 4,854 |
| 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 |
| 2004 | 8,520 | 259 | 2,575 | 225 | 593 | 3,653 | 293 | 2,044 | 314 | 2,216 | 4,867 |

1 Marital Status Estimates for 1992 to 2002 were revised in light of the local authority population studies published 7 October 2004.

## 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 | 308.6 | .. | 166.7 | .. | 612.0 | 10.3 | 3.69 | 5.3 | 2.53 | 3.6 | 5.94 | 8.5 |
| 2004 | 716.0 | 12.0 | 302.6 | 423 | 311.2[P] | .. | 167.1[P] | .. | 583.1 | 9.7 | 3.61 | 5.0 | 2.46 | 3.4 | 5.85 | 8.1 |
| 2005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 583.0[P] | 9.7[P] | 3.67[P] | 5.1[P] | 2.52[P] | 3.5[P] | .. | .. |
| 2003 March | 165.6 | 11.3 | 68.7 | 415 | 38.2 | .. | 42.6 | .. | 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 | .. | 42.0 | .. | 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 | .. | 41.3 | .. | 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 | .. | 40.8 | .. | 162.2 | 10.8 | 0.96 | 5.5 | 0.66 | 3.8 | 1.49 | 8.5 |
| 2004 March | 174.3 | 11.7 | 73.6 | 422 | 39.7[P] | .. | 43.1[P] | .. | 159.7 | 10.7 | 0.97 | 5.5 | 0.64 | 3.7 | 1.50 | 8.5 |
| June | 176.2 | 11.8 | 73.2 | 415 | 85.5[P] | .. | 41.5[P] | .. | 139.3 | 9.4 | 0.84 | 4.8 | 0.59 | 3.4 | 1.45 | 8.2 |
| Sept | 185.1 | 12.3 | 78.5 | 424 | 128.4[P] | .. | 42.3[P] | .. | 135.1 | 9.0 | 0.90 | 4.9 | 0.64 | 3.5 | 1.55 | 8.3 |
| Dec | 180.4 | 12.0 | 77.3 | 429 | 57.6[P] | .. | 40.2[P] | .. | 149.0 | 9.9 | 0.90 | 5.0 | 0.58 | 3.2 | 1.36 | 7.5 |
| 2005 March | 173.2[P] | 11.7[P] | 74.5[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 | 179.0[P] | 11.9[P] | 75.0[P] | 419[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | 143.3[P] | 9.5[P] | 0.94[P] | 5.3[P] | 0.63[P] | 3.5[P] | 1.41[P] | 7.9[P] |
| Sept | 189.0[P] | 12.5[P] | 81.8[P] | 433[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131.6[P] | 8.7[P] | 0.92[P] | 4.8[P] | 0.66[P] | 3.5[P] | 1.42[P] | 7.5[P] |
| Dec | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 143.3[P] | 9.4[P] | 0.90[P] | 5.0[P] | 0.60[P] | 3.3[P] | .. | .. |
| **England and Wales** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 584.3 | 11.8 | 53.8 | 92 | 358.6 | 57.7 | 126.7 | 10.1 | 598.5 | 12.1 | 8.34 | 14.3 | 5.66 | 9.7 | 10.45 | 17.7 |
| 1981 | 634.5 | 12.8 | 81.0 | 128 | 352.0 | 49.6 | 145.7 | 11.9 | 577.9 | 11.6 | 7.02 | 11.1 | 4.23 | 6.7 | 7.56 | 11.8 |
| 1986 | 661.0 | 13.2 | 141.3 | 214 | 347.9 | 43.6 | 153.9 | 12.9 | 581.2 | 11.6 | 6.31 | 9.6 | 3.49 | 5.3 | 6.37 | 9.6 |
| 1991 | 699.2 | 13.8 | 211.3 | 302 | 306.8 | 36.0 | 158.7 | 13.5 | 570.0 | 11.2 | 5.16 | 7.4 | 3.05 | 4.4 | 5.65 | 8.0 |
| 1996 | 649.5 | 12.6 | 232.7 | 358 | 279.0 | 30.9 | 157.1 | 13.8 | 560.1 | 10.9 | 3.99 | 6.1 | 2.68 | 4.1 | 5.62 | 8.6 |
| 1999 | 621.9 | 12.0 | 241.9 | 389 | 263.5 | 27.8 | 144.6 | 12.9 | 556.1 | 10.7 | 3.62 | 5.8 | 2.44 | 3.9 | 5.14 | 8.2 |
| 2000 | 604.4 | 11.6 | 238.6 | 395 | 268.0 | 27.8 | 141.1 | 12.7 | 535.7 | 10.3 | 3.38 | 5.6 | 2.34 | 3.9 | 4.96 | 8.2 |
| 2001 | 594.6 | 11.4 | 238.1 | 400 | 249.2 | 25.4 | 143.8 | 12.9 | 530.4 | 10.1 | 3.24 | 5.4 | 2.14 | 3.6 | 4.76 | 8.0 |
| 2002 | 596.1 | 11.3 | 242.0 | 406 | 255.6 | 25.6 | 147.7 | 13.4 | 533.5 | 10.1 | 3.13 | 5.2 | 2.13 | 3.6 | 4.99 | 8.3 |
| 2003 | 621.5 | 11.8 | 257.2 | 414 | 270.1 | 26.4 | 153.5 | 14.0 | 538.3 | 10.2 | 3.31 | 5.3 | 2.26 | 3.6 | 5.34 | 8.5 |
| 2004 | 639.7 | 12.1 | 269.7 | 422 | 270.7[P] | 25.9[P] | 153.4[P] | 14.1 | 512.5 | 9.7 | 3.22 | 5.0 | 2.21 | 3.5 | 5.23 | 8.1 |
| 2005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 513.0[P] | 9.6[P] | 3.25[P] | 5.0[P] | 2.21[P] | 3.4[P] | .. | .. |
| 2003 March | 147.4 | 11.3 | 61.0 | 414 | 34.0 | 13.5 | 39.4 | 14.6 | 143.0 | 11.0 | 0.86 | 5.9 | 0.60 | 3.9 | 1.32 | 8.9 |
| June | 155.1 | 11.8 | 62.8 | 405 | 75.2 | 29.4 | 38.6 | 14.1 | 128.3 | 9.7 | 0.80 | 5.1 | 0.55 | 3.5 | 1.34 | 8.6 |
| Sept | 162.9 | 12.2 | 67.6 | 415 | 111.9 | 43.4 | 37.9 | 13.7 | 123.9 | 9.3 | 0.79 | 4.8 | 0.55 | 3.4 | 1.36 | 8.3 |
| Dec | 156.0 | 11.7 | 65.8 | 422 | 49.1 | 19.0 | 37.6 | 13.6 | 143.1 | 10.8 | 0.86 | 5.5 | 0.59 | 3.7 | 1.32 | 8.4 |
| 2004 March | 155.2 | 11.8 | 65.2 | 421 | 35.0[P] | 13.4[P] | 39.5[P] | 14.6[P] | 140.5 | 10.7 | 0.87 | 5.6 | 0.58 | 3.8 | 1.33 | 8.5 |
| June | 157.4 | 11.9 | 65.2 | 414 | 74.3[P] | 28.6[P] | 38.1[P] | 14.0[P] | 122.1 | 9.3 | 0.74 | 4.7 | 0.52 | 3.3 | 1.29 | 8.1 |
| Sept | 165.4 | 12.4 | 70.2 | 424 | 112.2[P] | 42.7[P] | 39.0[P] | 14.2[P] | 118.6 | 8.9 | 0.80 | 4.8 | 0.57 | 3.5 | 1.39 | 8.4 |
| Dec | 161.7 | 12.1 | 69.1 | 427 | 49.2[P] | 18.7[P] | 36.9[P] | 13.5[P] | 131.3 | 9.8 | 0.81 | 5.0 | 0.53 | 3.3 | 1.23 | 7.6 |
| 2005 March | 154.3[P] | 11.7[P] | 66.3[P] | 430[P] | .. | .. | 36.2[P] | 13.5[P] | 145.3[P] | 11.0[P] | 0.82[P] | 5.3[P] | 0.56[P] | 3.6[P] | 1.18[P] | 7.6[P] |
| June | 159.7[P] | 12.0[P] | 66.6[P] | 417[P] | .. | .. | 36.5[P] | 13.4[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] |
| Sept | 169.7[P] | 12.6[P] | 73.5[P] | 433[P] | .. | .. | 35.6[P] | 13.0[P] | 115.4[P] | 8.6[P] | 0.80[P] | 4.7[P] | 0.57[P] | 3.4[P] | 1.27[P] | 7.5[P] |
| Dec | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126.2[P] | 9.4[P] | 0.80[P] | 4.9[P] | 0.53[P] | 3.3[P] | .. | .. |
| **England** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 550.4 | 11.8 | 50.8 | 92 | 339.0 | .. | .. | .. | 560.3 | 12.0 | 7.83 | 14.2 | 5.32 | 9.7 | 9.81 | 17.6 |
| 1981 | 598.2 | 12.8 | 76.9 | 129 | 332.2 | .. | .. | .. | 541.0 | 11.6 | 6.50 | 10.9 | 3.93 | 6.6 | 7.04 | 11.7 |
| 1986 | 623.6 | 13.2 | 133.5 | 214 | 328.4 | .. | 146.0 | .. | 544.5 | 11.6 | 5.92 | 9.5 | 3.27 | 5.2 | 5.98 | 9.5 |
| 1991 | 660.8 | 13.7 | 198.9 | 301 | 290.1 | .. | 150.1 | .. | 534.0 | 11.2 | 4.86 | 7.3 | 2.87 | 4.3 | 5.33 | 8.0 |
| 1996 | 614.2 | 12.7 | 218.2 | 355 | 264.2 | .. | 148.7 | .. | 524.0 | 10.8 | 3.74 | 6.1 | 2.53 | 4.1 | 5.36 | 8.7 |
| 1999 | 589.5 | 12.0 | 226.7 | 385 | 249.5 | .. | 137.0 | .. | 519.6 | 10.8 | 3.38 | 5.7 | 2.29 | 3.9 | 4.86 | 8.2 |
| 2000 | 572.8 | 11.7 | 223.8 | 391 | 253.8 | .. | 133.9 | .. | 501.0 | 10.2 | 3.18 | 5.6 | 2.21 | 3.9 | 4.69 | 8.2 |
| 2001 | 563.7 | 11.4 | 223.3 | 396 | 236.2 | .. | 136.4 | .. | 496.1 | 10.0 | 3.04 | 5.4 | 2.02 | 3.6 | 4.51 | 8.0 |
| 2002 | 565.7 | 11.4 | 227.0 | 401 | 242.1 | .. | 140.2 | .. | 499.1 | 10.1 | 2.97 | 5.2 | 2.02 | 3.6 | 4.75 | 8.3 |
| 2003 | 589.9 | 11.8 | 241.4 | 409 | 255.6 | .. | 145.8 | .. | 503.4 | 10.1 | 3.14 | 5.3 | 2.15 | 3.7 | 5.01 | 8.5 |
| 2004 | 607.2 | 12.1 | 253.1 | 417 | 255.9[P] | .. | 145.5[P] | .. | 479.2 | 9.6 | 3.03 | 5.0 | 2.09 | 3.4 | 4.96 | 8.1 |
| 2005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 479.7[P] | 9.5[P] | 3.08[P] | 5.0[P] | 2.11[P] | 3.4[P] | .. | .. |
| 2003 March | 139.9 | 11.4 | 57.2 | 409 | 32.3 | .. | 37.5 | .. | 133.8 | 10.9 | 0.83 | 5.9 | 0.55 | 3.9 | 1.25 | 8.9 |
| June | 147.3 | 11.8 | 58.9 | 400 | 71.2 | .. | 36.6 | .. | 119.6 | 9.1 | 0.76 | 5.1 | 0.52 | 3.6 | 1.28 | 8.6 |
| Sept | 154.5 | 12.3 | 63.4 | 411 | 105.6 | .. | 36.0 | .. | 116.0 | 8.7 | 0.74 | 4.8 | 0.52 | 3.3 | 1.28 | 8.3 |
| Dec | 148.2 | 11.8 | 61.8 | 417 | 46.5 | .. | 35.7 | .. | 134.0 | 10.1 | 0.82 | 5.5 | 0.56 | 3.8 | 1.26 | 8.4 |
| 2004 March | 147.3 | 11.8 | 61.2 | 416 | 33.2[P] | .. | 37.4[P] | .. | 131.4 | 10.6 | 0.82 | 5.5 | 0.55 | 3.7 | 1.25 | 8.4 |
| June | 149.6 | 12.0 | 61.3 | 410 | 70.3[P] | .. | 36.0[P] | .. | 114.2 | 9.2 | 0.69 | 4.6 | 0.49 | 3.3 | 1.22 | 8.1 |
| Sept | 156.9 | 12.5 | 65.8 | 420 | 105.8[P] | .. | 36.9[P] | .. | 110.8 | 8.8 | 0.74 | 4.7 | 0.53 | 3.4 | 1.31 | 8.3 |
| Dec | 153.3 | 12.2 | 64.7 | 422 | 46.5[P] | .. | 35.1[P] | .. | 122.9 | 9.8 | 0.78 | 5.1 | 0.52 | 3.4 | 1.17 | 7.6 |
| 2005 March | 146.4[P] | 11.8[P] | 62.1[P] | 424[P] | .. | .. | 34.4[P] | .. | 135.8[P] | 10.9[P] | 0.78[P] | 5.3[P] | 0.53[P] | 3.6[P] | 1.17[P] | 8.0[P] |
| June | 151.8[P] | 12.1[P] | 62.5[P] | 412[P] | .. | .. | 34.6[P] | .. | 117.7[P] | 9.4[P] | 0.79[P] | 5.2[P] | 0.53[P] | 3.5[P] | 1.18[P] | 7.7[P] |
| Sept | 161.0[P] | 12.7[P] | 68.9[P] | 428[P] | .. | .. | 33.8[P] | .. | 108.0[P] | 8.5[P] | 0.76[P] | 4.7[P] | 0.54[P] | 3.4[P] | 1.21[P] | 7.5[P] |
| Dec | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 118.1[P] | 9.3[P] | 0.75[P] | 4.9[P] | 0.51[P] | 3.3[P] | .. | .. |

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

Birth and death rates for 2004 have been calculated using the revised mid-2004 population estimates published on 20 December 2005.
Birth rates for 2005 are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2005.

Marriage and divorce rates in England and Wales for 1986 have been calculated using the interim revised marital status estimates (based on the original mid-2001 estimates) and are subject to further revision. Marriage and divorce rates for 2005 are based on 2004 marital status estimates.

Some stillbirths in 2004 are excluded from these and previously published figures, as the relevant registration details were not sent to ONS before the statistics were compiled. Revised figures for 2004 will be published as soon as possible to include the additional stillbirth registrations.

See 'Notes to tables'.

**Table 2.1 continued** **Vital statistics summary**

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

| Year and quarter | All live births | | Live births outside marriage | | Marriages | | Divorces | | Deaths | | Infant mortality[5] | | Neonatal mortality[6] | | Perinatal mortality[7] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Rate[1] | Number | Rate[2] | Number | Rate[3] | Number | Rate[4] | Number | Rate[1] | Number | Rate[2] | Number | Rate[2] | Number | Rate[8] |
| **Wales** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 33.4 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 86 | 19.5 | .. | .. | .. | 36.3 | 13.0 | 0.46 | 13.7 | 0.32 | 9.6 | 0.64 | 19.0 |
| 1981 | 35.8 | 12.7 | 4.0 | 112 | 19.8 | .. | .. | .. | 35.0 | 12.4 | 0.45 | 12.6 | 0.29 | 8.1 | 0.51 | 14.1 |
| 1986 | 37.0 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 211 | 19.5 | .. | 7.9 | .. | 34.7 | 12.3 | 0.35 | 9.5 | 0.21 | 5.6 | 0.38 | 10.3 |
| 1991 | 38.1 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 323 | 16.6 | .. | 8.6 | .. | 34.1 | 11.9 | 0.25 | 6.6 | 0.16 | 4.1 | 0.30 | 7.9 |
| 1996 | 34.9 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 412 | 14.8 | .. | 8.4 | .. | 34.6 | 12.0 | 0.20 | 5.6 | 0.13 | 3.6 | 0.26 | 7.5 |
| 1999 | 32.1 | 11.1 | 14.8 | 461 | 14.0 | .. | 7.5 | .. | 35.0 | 12.1 | 0.20 | 6.1 | 0.13 | 4.0 | 0.25 | 7.7 |
| 2000 | 31.3 | 10.8 | 14.8 | 472 | 14.1 | .. | 7.2 | .. | 33.3 | 11.5 | 0.17 | 5.3 | 0.11 | 3.5 | 0.23 | 7.2 |
| 2001 | 30.6 | 10.5 | 14.8 | 483 | 13.0 | .. | 7.4 | .. | 33.0 | 11.3 | 0.16 | 5.4 | 0.11 | 3.5 | 0.23 | 7.5 |
| 2002 | 30.2 | 10.3 | 15.0 | 497 | 13.5 | .. | 7.6 | .. | 33.2 | 11.3 | 0.14 | 4.5 | 0.10 | 3.2 | 0.24 | 7.7 |
| 2003 | 31.4 | 10.7 | 15.8 | 503 | 14.5 | .. | 7.7 | .. | 33.7 | 11.5 | 0.13 | 4.3 | 0.10 | 3.1 | 0.24 | 7.5 |
| 2004 | 32.3 | 10.9 | 16.6 | 513 | 14.8[P] | .. | 7.9[P] | | 32.1 | 10.9 | 0.16 | 4.9 | 0.10 | 3.1 | 0.25 | 7.8 |
| 2005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32.2[P] | 10.9[P] | 0.14[P] | 4.3[P] | 0.09[P] | 2.9[P] | .. | .. |
| 2003 March | 7.5 | 10.3 | 3.8 | 505 | 1.7 | .. | 2.0 | .. | 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 | .. | 2.0 | .. | 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 | .. | 2.0 | .. | 7.6 | 10.2 | 0.04 | 4.6 | 0.03 | 3.5 | 0.07 | 8.2 |
| Dec | 7.8 | 10.5 | 4.0 | 511 | 2.6 | .. | 1.8 | .. | 8.8 | 11.9 | 0.03 | 3.8 | 0.02 | 2.3 | 0.05 | 6.9 |
| 2004 March | 7.8 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 514 | 1.7[P] | .. | 2.0[P] | .. | 8.8 | 12.0 | 0.05 | 5.9 | 0.03 | 3.9 | 0.08 | 9.8 |
| June | 7.8 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 500 | 4.0[P] | .. | 2.0[P] | .. | 7.6 | 10.4 | 0.04 | 4.9 | 0.02 | 3.1 | 0.06 | 7.4 |
| Sept | 8.4 | 11.4 | 4.3 | 512 | 6.4[P] | .. | 2.1[P] | .. | 7.5 | 10.1 | 0.04 | 4.9 | 0.03 | 3.7 | 0.06 | 7.5 |
| Dec | 8.3 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 523 | 2.7[P] | .. | 1.8[P] | .. | 8.1 | 11.0 | 0.03 | 3.8 | 0.02 | 1.8 | 0.05 | 6.5 |
| 2005 March | 7.8[P] | 10.7[P] | 4.1[P] | 529[P] | .. | .. | 1.8[P] | .. | 9.2[P] | 12.6[P] | 0.03[P] | 3.8[P] | 0.02[P] | 2.9[P] | 0.05[P] | 6.9[P] |
| June | 7.9[P] | 10.7[P] | 4.0[P] | 510[P] | .. | .. | 1.8[P] | .. | 8.0[P] | 10.8[P] | 0.04[P] | 4.6[P] | 0.03[P] | 3.2[P] | 0.06[P] | 7.7[P] |
| Sept | 8.7[P] | 11.6[P] | 4.6[P] | 530[P] | .. | .. | 1.8[P] | .. | 7.2[P] | 9.6[P] | 0.03[P] | 3.8[P] | 0.03[P] | 2.9[P] | 0.06[P] | 6.7[P] |
| Dec | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.8[P] | 10.5[P] | 0.04[P] | 4.9[P] | 0.02[P] | 2.6[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 | 30.8 | 31.3 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 58.5 | 11.6 | 0.27 | 5.1 | 0.18 | 3.4 | 0.42 | 8.0 |
| 2004 | 54.0 | 10.6 | 25.2 | 467 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 56.2 | 11.1 | 0.27 | 4.9 | 0.17 | 3.1 | 0.44 | 8.1 |
| 2005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55.7[P] | 10.9[P] | 0.28[P] | 5.2[P] | 0.19[P] | 3.5[P] | 0.42[P] | 7.7[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 | 6.4 | 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 | 6.4 | 472 | 3.9 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 0.06 | 4.6 | 0.04 | 2.7 | 0.13 | 9.2 |
| June | 13.3 | 10.5 | 6.1 | 459 | 8.7 | 35.1 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 13.6 | 10.7 | 0.07 | 5.1 | 0.05 | 3.6 | 0.11 | 8.4 |
| Sept | 13.8 | 10.8 | 6.4 | 462 | 12.7 | 50.6 | 2.7 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 10.2 | 0.07 | 5.3 | 0.05 | 3.4 | 0.11 | 7.8 |
| Dec | 13.3 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 475 | 6.8 | 27.3 | 2.8 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 0.06 | 4.7 | 0.03 | 2.6 | 0.09 | 6.9 |
| 2005 March | 13.4[P] | 10.6[P] | 6.2[P] | 464[P] | 3.8[P] | 15.4[P] | 2.6[P] | 9.9[P] | 15.6[P] | 12.4[P] | 0.07[P] | 5.0[P] | 0.04[P] | 3.3[P] | 0.09[P] | 7.0[P] |
| June | 13.5[P] | 10.7[P] | 6.4[P] | 473[P] | 8.6[P] | 34.7[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] |
| Sept | 13.4[P] | 10.4[P] | 6.2[P] | 464[P] | 12.3[P] | 49.1[P] | 2.7[P] | 9.9[P] | 12.8[P] | 10.0[P] | 0.08[P] | 5.6[P] | 0.06[P] | 3.9[P] | 0.11[P] | 7.6[P] |
| Dec | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.6[P] | 10.6[P] | 0.07[P] | 5.2[P] | 0.05[P] | 3.4[P] | 0.10[P] | 7.1[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 | 0.08 | 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 | 0.10 | 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 | 0.09 | 4.0 | 0.18 | 8.1 |
| 2004 | 22.3 | 13.0 | 7.7 | 345 | 8.3 | .. | 2.5 | .. | 14.4 | 8.4 | 0.12 | 5.5 | 0.08 | 3.7 | 0.18 | 8.2 |
| 2005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.2[P] | 8.3[P] | 0.14[P] | 6.3[P] | 0.11[P] | 5.1[P] | 0.18[P] | 8.1[P] |
| 2003 March | 5.4 | 12.7 | 1.8 | 344 | 0.8 | .. | 6.6 | .. | 3.9 | 9.2 | 0.03 | 5.0 | 0.02 | 3.7 | 0.04 | 7.8 |
| June | 5.4 | 12.7 | 1.8 | 331 | 2.2 | .. | 5.4 | .. | 3.4 | 8.1 | 0.02 | 4.3 | 0.02 | 3.0 | 0.04 | 7.2 |
| Sept | 5.6 | 13.0 | 1.9 | 341 | 3.3 | .. | 5.6 | .. | 3.5 | 8.1 | 0.04 | 6.3 | 0.03 | 4.5 | 0.04 | 7.8 |
| Dec | 5.3 | 12.4 | 1.9 | 359 | 1.4 | .. | 5.6 | .. | 3.7 | 8.6 | 0.03 | 5.6 | 0.03 | 4.9 | 0.05 | 9.7 |
| 2004 March | 5.7 | 13.3 | 2.0 | 352 | 0.9 | .. | 7.7 | .. | 3.9 | 9.1 | 0.03 | 5.5 | 0.02 | 3.5 | 0.05 | 7.9 |
| June | 5.4 | 12.7 | 1.8 | 337 | 2.4 | .. | 6.5 | .. | 3.6 | 8.4 | 0.03 | 5.9 | 0.02 | 4.4 | 0.05 | 9.5 |
| Sept | 5.8 | 13.5 | 2.0 | 339 | 3.5 | .. | 5.5 | .. | 3.4 | 8.0 | 0.04 | 6.0 | 0.02 | 4.1 | 0.05 | 8.3 |
| Dec | 5.4 | 12.7 | 1.9 | 353 | 1.6 | .. | 5.5 | .. | 3.5 | 8.1 | 0.02 | 4.4 | 0.02 | 2.8 | 0.04 | 7.0 |
| 2005 March | 5.5[P] | 13.0[P] | 2.0[P] | 363[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.8[P] | 8.9[P] | 0.03[P] | 5.2[P] | 0.02[P] | 4.3[P] | 0.05[P] | 8.8[P] |
| June | 5.7[P] | 13.3[P] | 2.0[P] | 359[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.7[P] | 8.5[P] | 0.04[P] | 7.2[P] | 0.03[P] | 5.6[P] | 0.04[P] | 8.4[P] |
| Sept | 5.9[P] | 13.7[P] | 2.0[P] | 358[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.4[P] | 7.7[P] | 0.04[P] | 6.6[P] | 0.03[P] | 5.6[P] | 0.04[P] | 7.2[P] |
| Dec | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.4[P] | 7.8[P] | 0.03[P] | 6.0[P] | 0.02[P] | 4.6[P] | 0.04[P] | 7.9[P] |

See notes opposite.

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

## Table 2.2 Key demographic and health indicators

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

| | | | | Dependency ratio | | Live births | | | | | Expectation of life (in years) at birth | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Live births | Deaths | Children[1] | Elderly[2] | TFR[3] | Standardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[4] | Unstandardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[5] | Outside marriage as percentage of total live births | Age-standardised mortality rate[6] | Males | Females | Infant mortality rate[7] |
| **United Kingdom** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 56,216.1 | 675.5 | 680.8 | 42.1 | 29.5 | 1.74 | .. | 26.4 | *9.0* | 10,486 | .. | .. | 14.5 |
| 1981 | 56,357.5 | 730.7 | 658.0 | 37.1 | 29.7 | 1.82 | 27.0 | 26.8 | *12.5* | 9,506 | 70.8 | 76.8 | 11.2 |
| 1986 | 56,683.8 | 754.8 | 660.7 | 33.5 | 29.7 | 1.78 | 27.4 | 27.0 | *21.4* | 8,914 | 71.9 | 77.7 | 9.5 |
| 1991 | 57,438.7 | 792.3 | 646.2 | 33.2 | 30.0 | 1.82 | 27.7 | 27.7 | *29.8* | 8,168 | 73.2 | 78.7 | 7.4 |
| 1996[8] | 58,164.4 | 733.2 | 636.0 | 33.9 | 30.0 | 1.73 | 28.2 | 28.6 | *35.5* | 7,584 | 74.3 | 79.4 | 6.1 |
| 1999[8] | 58,684.4 | 700.0 | 632.1 | 33.4 | 29.9 | 1.68 | 28.4 | 28.9 | *38.8* | 7,318 | 75.0 | 79.9 | 5.8 |
| 2000[8] | 58,886.1 | 679.0 | 608.4 | 33.1 | 29.9 | 1.64 | 28.5 | 29.1 | *39.5* | 6,974 | 75.4 | 80.2 | 5.6 |
| 2001[8] | 59,113.5 | 669.1 | 602.3 | 32.6 | 29.8 | 1.63 | 28.6 | 29.2 | *40.1* | 6,807 | 75.7 | 80.4 | 5.5 |
| 2002[8] | 59,321.7 | 668.8 | 606.2 | 32.2 | 29.8 | 1.64 | 28.7 | 29.3 | *40.6* | 6,765 | 75.9 | 80.5 | 5.2 |
| 2003 | 59,553.8 | 695.6 | 612.0 | 31.8 | 29.9 | 1.71 | 28.8 | 29.4 | *41.5* | 6,757 | 76.3 | 80.7 | 5.3 |
| 2004[9] | 59,834.3 | 716.0 | 583.1 | 31.4 | 30.0 | 1.77 | 28.9 | 29.4 | *42.3* | 6,390 | .. | .. | 5.0 |
| 2005[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,278[10] | .. | .. | 5.1 |
| **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[8] | 48,519.1 | 614.2 | 524.0 | 33.7 | 30.0 | 1.73 | 28.2 | 28.7 | *35.5* | 7,414 | 74.5 | 79.6 | 6.1 |
| 1999[8] | 49,032.9 | 589.5 | 519.6 | 33.3 | 29.9 | 1.69 | 28.4 | 29.0 | *38.5* | 7,138 | 75.3 | 80.1 | 5.7 |
| 2000[8] | 49,233.3 | 572.8 | 501.0 | 33.0 | 29.8 | 1.65 | 28.5 | 29.2 | *39.1* | 6,821 | 75.7 | 80.4 | 5.6 |
| 2001[8] | 49,449.7 | 563.7 | 496.1 | 32.5 | 29.7 | 1.63 | 28.6 | 29.3 | *39.6* | 6,650 | 76.0 | 80.6 | 5.4 |
| 2002[8] | 49,646.9 | 565.7 | 499.1 | 32.1 | 29.7 | 1.65 | 28.7 | 29.4 | *40.1* | 6,603 | 76.2 | 80.7 | 5.2 |
| 2003 | 49,855.7 | 589.9 | 503.4 | 31.8 | 29.8 | 1.73 | 28.9 | 29.4 | *40.9* | 6,602 | 76.6 | 80.9 | 5.3 |
| 2004[9] | 50,093.1 | 607.2 | 479.2 | 31.4 | 29.9 | 1.78 | 29.0 | 29.5 | *41.7* | 6,232 | .. | .. | 5.0 |
| 2005[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,125[10] | .. | .. | 5.0 |
| **Wales** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 2,799.3 | 33.4 | 36.3 | 42.0 | 30.9 | 1.78 | .. | 26.0 | *8.7* | 10,858 | .. | .. | 13.7 |
| 1981 | 2,813.5 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 37.6 | 31.6 | 1.87 | .. | 26.6 | *11.2* | 9,846 | 70.4 | 76.4 | 12.6 |
| 1986 | 2,810.9 | 37.0 | 34.7 | 34.3 | 32.5 | 1.86 | 26.9 | 26.5 | *21.1* | 9,043 | 71.6 | 77.5 | 9.5 |
| 1991 | 2,873.0 | 38.1 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 33.5 | 1.88 | 27.1 | 27.0 | *32.3* | 8,149 | 73.1 | 78.8 | 6.6 |
| 1996[8] | 2,891.3 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 33.7 | 1.81 | 27.5 | 27.8 | *41.2* | 7,758 | 73.9 | 79.1 | 5.6 |
| 1999[8] | 2,900.6 | 32.1 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 33.6 | 1.72 | 27.6 | 28.1 | *46.1* | 7,637 | 74.7 | 79.6 | 6.1 |
| 2000[8] | 2,906.9 | 31.3 | 33.3 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 1.68 | 27.7 | 28.2 | *47.2* | 7,180 | 74.9 | 79.8 | 5.3 |
| 2001[8] | 2,910.2 | 30.6 | 33.0 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 1.66 | 27.8 | 28.3 | *48.3* | 7,017 | 75.4 | 80.1 | 5.4 |
| 2002[8] | 2,923.4 | 30.2 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.6 | 1.63 | 28.0 | 28.4 | *49.7* | 6,951 | 75.7 | 80.2 | 4.5 |
| 2003 | 2,938.0 | 31.4 | 33.7 | 32.7 | 33.7 | 1.71 | 28.1 | 28.5 | *50.3* | 6,980 | 76.0 | 80.4 | 4.3 |
| 2004 | 2,952.5 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 33.9 | 1.77 | 28.2 | 28.5 | *51.3* | 6,582 | .. | .. | 4.9 |
| 2005[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,464[10] | .. | .. | 4.3 |
| **Scotland** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 5,233.4 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 44.7 | 28.4 | 1.79 | .. | 26.0 | *9.3* | 11,675 | .. | .. | 14.8 |
| 1981 | 5,180.2 | 69.1 | 63.8 | 38.2 | 28.4 | 1.84 | .. | 26.3 | *12.2* | 10,849 | 69.1 | 75.3 | 11.3 |
| 1986 | 5,111.8 | 65.8 | 63.5 | 33.6 | 28.1 | 1.67 | 27.1 | 26.6 | *20.6* | 10,120 | 70.2 | 76.2 | 8.8 |
| 1991 | 5,083.3 | 67.0 | 61.0 | 32.4 | 28.9 | 1.69 | 27.5 | 27.4 | *29.1* | 9,216 | 71.4 | 77.1 | 7.1 |
| 1996 | 5,092.2 | 59.3 | 60.7 | 32.3 | 29.2 | 1.56 | 28.0 | 28.5 | *36.0* | 8,791 | 72.2 | 77.9 | 6.2 |
| 1999 | 5,072.0 | 55.1 | 60.3 | 31.7 | 29.7 | 1.51 | 28.3 | 28.9 | *41.2* | 8,493 | 72.8 | 78.4 | 5.0 |
| 2000 | 5,062.9 | 53.1 | 57.8 | 31.4 | 29.8 | 1.48 | 28.4 | 29.0 | *42.6* | 8,082 | 73.1 | 78.6 | 5.7 |
| 2001 | 5,064.2 | 52.5 | 57.4 | 30.8 | 30.0 | 1.49 | 28.5 | 29.2 | *43.3* | 7,930 | 73.3 | 78.8 | 5.5 |
| 2002 | 5,054.8 | 51.3 | 58.1 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 1.48 | 28.6 | 29.2 | *44.0* | 7,955 | 73.5 | 78.9 | 5.3 |
| 2003 | 5,057.4 | 52.4 | 58.5 | 29.9 | 30.3 | 1.54 | 28.7 | 29.3 | *45.5* | 7,922 | 73.8 | 79.1 | 5.1 |
| 2004 | 5,078.4 | 54.0 | 56.2 | 29.5 | 30.5 | 1.60 | 28.9 | 29.4 | *46.7* | 7,536 | .. | .. | 4.9 |
| 2005[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,406[10] | .. | .. | 5.2 |
| **Northern Ireland** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 1,523.5 | 26.4 | 17.0 | 56.1 | 25.3 | 2.68 | .. | 27.4 | *5.0* | 11,746 | .. | .. | 18.3 |
| 1981 | 1,543.0 | 27.2 | 16.3 | 50.6 | 25.3 | 2.59 | 28.1 | 27.5 | *7.0* | 10,567 | 69.2 | 75.5 | 13.2 |
| 1986 | 1,573.5 | 28.0 | 16.1 | 46.1 | 25.5 | 2.45 | 28.1 | 27.5 | *12.8* | 10,071 | 70.9 | 77.1 | 13.2 |
| 1991 | 1,607.3 | 26.0 | 15.1 | 44.1 | 26.1 | 2.16 | 28.3 | 28.0 | *20.3* | 8,303 | 72.6 | 78.4 | 7.4 |
| 1996 | 1,661.8 | 24.4 | 15.2 | 41.8 | 25.5 | 1.95 | 28.7 | 28.8 | *26.0* | 7,742 | 73.8 | 79.2 | 5.8 |
| 1999 | 1,679.0 | 23.0 | 15.7 | 40.2 | 25.5 | 1.86 | 28.8 | 29.0 | *30.3* | 7,699 | 74.5 | 79.6 | 6.4 |
| 2000 | 1,682.9 | 21.5 | 14.9 | 39.5 | 25.4 | 1.75 | 29.0 | 29.2 | *31.8* | 7,279 | 74.8 | 79.8 | 5.1 |
| 2001 | 1,689.3 | 22.0 | 14.5 | 38.6 | 25.5 | 1.80 | 29.1 | 29.4 | *32.5* | 6,976 | 75.2 | 80.1 | 6.1 |
| 2002 | 1,696.6 | 21.4 | 14.6 | 37.9 | 25.7 | 1.77 | 29.2 | 29.5 | *33.5* | 6,930 | 75.6 | 80.4 | 4.7 |
| 2003 | 1,702.6 | 21.6 | 14.5 | 37.2 | 25.9 | 1.81 | 29.2 | 29.5 | *34.4* | 6,744 | 75.8 | 80.6 | 5.3 |
| 2004 | 1,710.3 | 22.3 | 14.4 | 36.4 | 26.2 | 1.87 | 29.4 | 29.7 | *34.5* | 6,609 | .. | .. | 5.5 |
| 2005[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,411[10] | .. | .. | 6.3 |

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

1 Percentage of children under 16 to working population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
2 Percentage of males 65 and over and females 60 and over to working population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
3 TFR (total fertility rate) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. It is sometimes called the TPFR (total period fertility rate).
4 Standardised to take account of the age structure of the population.
5 Unstandardised and therefore takes no account of the age structure of the population.
6 Per million population. The age-standardised mortality rate makes allowances for changes in the age structure of the population. See Notes to tables.
7 Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.
8 These revised population estimates were published on 9 September 2004 (for mid-2001 and mid-2002) and 7 October (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 Population estimates for mid-2004 for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, England and Wales and England were revised due to the Harrow correction that was published on 20 December 2005. Rates for 2004 have been calculated using these revised estimates.
10 Calculated using the 2004-based population projections for 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: All ages | Under 20 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40 and over | Mean[1] age (years) | Age of mother at birth: All ages | Under 20 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40 and over | Mean[2] age (years) | TFR[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total live births (numbers) | | | | | | | | Age-specific fertility rates[4] | | | | | | | | |
| 1961 | 811.3 | 59.8 | 249.8 | 248.5 | 152.3 | 77.5 | 23.3 | 27.6 | 89.2 | 37.3 | 172.6 | 176.9 | 103.1 | 48.1 | 15.0 | 27.4 | 2.77 |
| 1964(max) | 876.0 | 76.7 | 276.1 | 270.7 | 153.5 | 75.4 | 23.6 | 27.2 | 92.9 | 42.5 | 181.6 | 187.3 | 107.7 | 49.8 | 13.7 | 27.3 | 2.93 |
| 1966 | 849.8 | 86.7 | 285.8 | 253.7 | 136.4 | 67.0 | 20.1 | 26.8 | 90.5 | 47.7 | 176.0 | 174.0 | 97.3 | 45.3 | 12.5 | 27.1 | 2.75 |
| 1971 | 783.2 | 82.6 | 285.7 | 247.2 | 109.6 | 45.2 | 12.7 | 26.2 | 83.5 | 50.6 | 152.9 | 153.2 | 77.1 | 32.8 | 8.7 | 26.6 | 2.37 |
| 1976 | 584.3 | 57.9 | 182.2 | 220.7 | 90.8 | 26.1 | 6.5 | 26.4 | 60.4 | 32.2 | 109.3 | 118.7 | 57.2 | 18.6 | 4.8 | 26.5 | 1.71 |
| 1977(min) | 569.3 | 54.5 | 174.5 | 207.9 | 100.8 | 25.5 | 6.0 | 26.5 | 58.1 | 29.4 | 103.7 | 117.5 | 58.6 | 18.2 | 4.4 | 26.6 | 1.66 |
| 1981 | 634.5 | 56.6 | 194.5 | 215.8 | 126.6 | 34.2 | 6.9 | 26.8 | 61.3 | 28.1 | 105.3 | 129.1 | 68.6 | 21.7 | 4.9 | 27.0 | 1.80 |
| 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[5] | 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[5] | 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[5] | 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[5] | 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[5] | 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[6P] | 154.3 | 10.9 | 29.3 | 38.9 | 44.9 | 24.8 | 5.4 | 29.5 | 56.6 | 26 | 70 | 95 | 98 | 49 | 11 | 29.0 | 1.74 |
| June[6P] | 159.7 | 10.7 | 29.6 | 40.3 | 47.5 | 26.2 | 5.4 | 29.5 | 58.0 | 25 | 70 | 97 | 102 | 51 | 11 | 29.1 | 1.78 |
| Sept[6P] | 169.7 | 11.8 | 32.4 | 43.5 | 49.3 | 26.9 | 5.7 | 29.4 | 60.9 | 28 | 76 | 104 | 105 | 52 | 11 | 29.0 | 1.88 |

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

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

5 Rates for 2004 have been calculated using the revised mid-2004 population estimates published on 20 December 2005.

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

p Provisional

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

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands), mean age and percentages

| Year and quarter | Age of mother at birth: All ages | Under 20 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40 and over | Mean[1] age (years) | Age of mother at birth: All ages | Under 20 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40 and over | Registration[2]: Joint, Same[3] address | Joint, Different[3] addresses | Sole |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Live births outside marriage (numbers) | | | | | | | | Percentage of total live births in age-group | | | | | | | As a percentage of all births outside marriage | | |
| 1971 | 65.7 | 21.6 | 22.0 | 11.5 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 23.7 | 8.4 | 26.1 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 45.5 | | 54.5 |
| 1976 | 53.8 | 19.8 | 16.6 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 23.3 | 9.2 | 34.2 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 51.0 | | 49.0 |
| 1981 | 81.0 | 26.4 | 28.8 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 23.4 | 12.8 | 46.7 | 14.8 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 12.5 | 58.2 | | 41.8 |
| 1986 | 141.3 | 39.6 | 54.1 | 27.7 | 13.1 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 23.8 | 21.4 | 69.0 | 28.2 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 46.6 | 19.6 | 33.8 |
| 1991 | 211.3 | 43.4 | 77.8 | 52.4 | 25.7 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 24.8 | 30.2 | 82.9 | 44.9 | 21.1 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 21.3 | 54.6 | 19.8 | 25.6 |
| 1992 | 215.2 | 40.1 | 77.1 | 55.9 | 28.9 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 25.2 | 31.2 | 83.7 | 47.2 | 22.8 | 17.3 | 19.3 | 22.9 | 55.4 | 20.7 | 23.9 |
| 1993 | 216.5 | 38.2 | 75.0 | 57.5 | 31.4 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 25.5 | 32.2 | 84.8 | 49.4 | 24.4 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 23.5 | 54.8 | 22.0 | 23.2 |
| 1994 | 215.5 | 35.9 | 71.0 | 58.5 | 34.0 | 13.4 | 2.7 | 25.8 | 32.4 | 85.5 | 50.6 | 25.5 | 18.9 | 21.2 | 25.2 | 57.5 | 19.8 | 22.7 |
| 1995 | 219.9 | 36.3 | 69.7 | 59.6 | 37.0 | 14.4 | 3.0 | 26.0 | 33.9 | 86.6 | 53.3 | 27.4 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 26.2 | 58.1 | 20.1 | 21.8 |
| 1996 | 232.7 | 39.3 | 71.1 | 62.3 | 40.5 | 16.2 | 3.2 | 26.1 | 35.8 | 88.0 | 56.5 | 29.5 | 21.7 | 23.4 | 26.7 | 58.1 | 19.9 | 21.9 |
| 1997 | 238.2 | 41.1 | 69.5 | 63.4 | 42.2 | 18.2 | 3.7 | 26.2 | 37.0 | 88.7 | 58.6 | 31.3 | 22.5 | 24.3 | 28.6 | 59.5 | 19.3 | 21.2 |
| 1998 | 240.6 | 43.0 | 67.8 | 62.4 | 43.9 | 19.6 | 3.9 | 26.3 | 37.8 | 89.1 | 59.7 | 32.3 | 23.3 | 24.8 | 29.0 | 60.9 | 18.3 | 20.8 |
| 1999 | 241.9 | 43.0 | 67.5 | 61.2 | 45.0 | 20.8 | 4.3 | 26.4 | 38.9 | 89.0 | 61.0 | 33.6 | 24.3 | 25.6 | 30.2 | 61.8 | 18.2 | 19.9 |
| 2000 | 238.6 | 41.1 | 67.5 | 59.1 | 43.9 | 22.3 | 4.7 | 26.5 | 39.5 | 89.7 | 62.6 | 34.6 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 31.0 | 62.7 | 18.2 | 19.2 |
| 2001 | 238.1 | 39.5 | 68.1 | 56.8 | 45.2 | 23.3 | 5.1 | 26.7 | 40.0 | 89.5 | 62.6 | 35.5 | 25.3 | 26.9 | 31.6 | 63.2 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| 2002 | 242.0 | 38.9 | 70.2 | 55.8 | 46.4 | 25.1 | 5.6 | 26.8 | 40.6 | 89.5 | 63.3 | 36.4 | 25.7 | 27.7 | 32.2 | 63.7 | 18.5 | 17.8 |
| 2003 | 257.2 | 39.9 | 75.7 | 58.2 | 49.2 | 27.8 | 6.4 | 26.9 | 41.4 | 90.2 | 64.9 | 37.1 | 26.3 | 28.5 | 33.3 | 63.5 | 19.0 | 17.4 |
| 2004 | 269.7 | 41.0 | 79.8 | 61.4 | 50.7 | 29.7 | 7.1 | 27.0 | 42.2 | 91.0 | 65.9 | 38.4 | 26.6 | 29.0 | 34.0 | 63.6 | 19.6 | 16.8 |
| 1997 March | 58.6 | 10.2 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 10.2 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 26.1 | 37.0 | 88.7 | 58.4 | 31.1 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 28.7 | 58.4 | 19.5 | 22.0 |
| June | 58.9 | 10.1 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 10.6 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 26.3 | 36.1 | 89.1 | 58.0 | 30.1 | 22.0 | 24.3 | 28.4 | 59.6 | 19.4 | 21.0 |
| Sept | 61.4 | 10.5 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 10.9 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 26.2 | 37.3 | 88.8 | 58.9 | 31.8 | 22.7 | 24.4 | 27.8 | 59.9 | 18.9 | 21.2 |
| Dec | 59.3 | 10.4 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 10.4 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 26.2 | 37.8 | 88.3 | 59.2 | 32.2 | 23.0 | 24.8 | 29.3 | 60.0 | 19.2 | 20.7 |
| 1998 March | 58.5 | 10.4 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 10.7 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 26.3 | 37.5 | 89.0 | 59.5 | 31.9 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 29.6 | 60.5 | 18.4 | 21.1 |
| June | 58.4 | 10.3 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 10.8 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 26.3 | 36.8 | 89.6 | 59.1 | 31.8 | 22.5 | 24.0 | 28.3 | 61.0 | 18.2 | 20.8 |
| Sept | 63.2 | 11.3 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 26.3 | 38.1 | 89.2 | 60.0 | 32.3 | 23.6 | 25.2 | 28.5 | 60.9 | 18.4 | 20.7 |
| Dec | 60.5 | 11.0 | 17.2 | 15.4 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 26.3 | 38.9 | 88.5 | 60.4 | 33.3 | 24.0 | 25.7 | 29.7 | 61.2 | 18.4 | 20.4 |
| 1999 March | 59.0 | 10.8 | 16.4 | 15.0 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 26.3 | 38.8 | 89.7 | 60.5 | 33.4 | 24.1 | 25.4 | 29.5 | 61.4 | 18.2 | 20.4 |
| June | 59.8 | 10.5 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 11.2 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 26.5 | 38.0 | 89.2 | 60.6 | 33.0 | 23.4 | 25.3 | 31.3 | 61.6 | 18.2 | 20.1 |
| Sept | 62.9 | 11.1 | 17.7 | 16.0 | 11.7 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 26.4 | 39.3 | 88.7 | 61.7 | 34.1 | 24.7 | 25.6 | 29.3 | 62.2 | 18.1 | 19.6 |
| Dec | 60.2 | 10.6 | 17.0 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 26.4 | 39.5 | 88.4 | 61.2 | 34.0 | 24.8 | 26.2 | 30.8 | 62.0 | 18.4 | 19.5 |
| 2000 March | 59.0 | 10.2 | 16.5 | 14.8 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 26.5 | 39.7 | 89.7 | 62.6 | 34.8 | 24.7 | 26.1 | 31.7 | 62.5 | 18.1 | 19.5 |
| June | 57.9 | 10.0 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 26.6 | 38.5 | 89.7 | 61.9 | 33.5 | 23.8 | 25.7 | 30.6 | 62.9 | 17.8 | 19.2 |
| Sept | 61.7 | 10.6 | 17.6 | 15.3 | 11.3 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 26.5 | 39.8 | 89.7 | 63.3 | 35.0 | 24.5 | 26.5 | 30.4 | 62.7 | 18.1 | 19.2 |
| Dec | 60.1 | 10.3 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 10.9 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 26.5 | 40.0 | 89.5 | 62.8 | 35.2 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 31.4 | 62.6 | 18.6 | 18.8 |
| 2001 March | 58.0 | 9.9 | 16.7 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 26.5 | 39.8 | 90.4 | 63.0 | 34.9 | 24.8 | 26.9 | 28.0 | 62.5 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| June | 58.1 | 9.6 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 11.2 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 26.7 | 39.1 | 89.0 | 61.5 | 34.9 | 24.5 | 26.4 | 32.2 | 63.3 | 18.6 | 18.6 |
| Sept | 61.8 | 10.2 | 17.6 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 26.7 | 40.4 | 89.5 | 62.6 | 35.9 | 25.8 | 27.2 | 32.2 | 63.5 | 18.4 | 18.2 |
| Dec | 60.2 | 9.9 | 17.5 | 14.1 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 26.7 | 40.9 | 89.2 | 63.1 | 36.4 | 25.9 | 27.2 | 33.9 | 63.4 | 18.6 | 18.0 |
| 2002 March | 58.0 | 9.4 | 16.7 | 13.6 | 10.9 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 26.8 | 40.5 | 89.4 | 63.0 | 36.4 | 25.4 | 27.7 | 31.5 | 63.2 | 18.5 | 18.3 |
| June | 58.3 | 9.3 | 16.6 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 26.8 | 39.6 | 89.4 | 62.2 | 35.6 | 25.0 | 27.2 | 31.7 | 64.2 | 18.2 | 17.7 |
| Sept | 63.4 | 10.2 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 26.8 | 40.9 | 89.3 | 63.8 | 36.6 | 26.1 | 27.9 | 32.7 | 63.9 | 18.5 | 17.5 |
| Dec | 62.3 | 10.0 | 18.4 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 26.8 | 41.4 | 89.7 | 64.1 | 36.9 | 26.4 | 28.0 | 32.8 | 63.3 | 18.9 | 17.8 |
| 2003 March | 61.0 | 9.8 | 18.0 | 13.9 | 11.6 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 26.8 | 41.4 | 90.1 | 64.5 | 37.0 | 26.9 | 29.1 | 33.3 | 63.0 | 18.9 | 18.1 |
| June | 62.8 | 9.6 | 18.3 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 27.0 | 40.5 | 90.0 | 64.0 | 36.2 | 25.7 | 28.3 | 33.7 | 64.0 | 18.5 | 17.4 |
| Sept | 67.6 | 10.3 | 20.0 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 26.9 | 41.5 | 90.2 | 65.6 | 38.3 | 26.4 | 28.6 | 33.3 | 63.7 | 19.3 | 18.0 |
| Dec | 65.8 | 10.2 | 19.5 | 14.9 | 12.5 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 26.9 | 42.2 | 90.4 | 65.6 | 38.0 | 27.7 | 29.5 | 32.9 | 63.3 | 19.4 | 17.4 |
| 2004 March | 65.2 | 10.1 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 26.9 | 42.0 | 91.2 | 65.8 | 38.2 | 26.8 | 28.2 | 34.3 | 63.1 | 19.4 | 17.4 |
| June | 65.2 | 9.8 | 19.1 | 14.9 | 12.5 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 27.0 | 41.4 | 91.0 | 65.1 | 37.7 | 26.2 | 28.8 | 34.5 | 63.9 | 19.5 | 16.6 |
| Sept | 70.2 | 10.7 | 20.7 | 16.1 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 27.0 | 42.4 | 91.2 | 66.1 | 38.6 | 26.5 | 30.0 | 33.5 | 63.7 | 19.7 | 16.6 |
| Dec | 69.1 | 10.6 | 20.7 | 15.7 | 12.7 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 26.9 | 42.7 | 90.6 | 66.6 | 39.0 | 27.0 | 29.0 | 33.9 | 63.6 | 19.8 | 16.6 |
| 2005 March[P] | 66.3 | 10.0 | 19.6 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 27.0 | 43.0 | 92.0 | 67.0 | 39.0 | 27.1 | 29.6 | 35.2 | 63.1 | 20.3 | 16.6 |
| June[P] | 66.6 | 9.8 | 19.7 | 15.4 | 12.6 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 27.0 | 41.7 | 91.2 | 66.5 | 38.1 | 26.4 | 28.1 | 33.3 | 63.7 | 19.8 | 16.5 |
| Sept[P] | 73.5 | 10.9 | 22.1 | 17.2 | 13.4 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 27.0 | 43.3 | 92.1 | 68.1 | 39.7 | 27.2 | 29.1 | 35.6 | 63.8 | 20.3 | 15.9 |

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 |
| 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 |
| 2004P | 825.8 | 7.6 | 42.2 | 101.2 | 181.1 | 204.9 | 209.9 | 106.6 | 22.7 |
| 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 MarchP | 207.9 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 26.2 | 45.9 | 51.1 | 52.6 | 26.6 | 5.6 |
| JuneP | 200.0 | 1.9 | 10.6 | 25.0 | 43.7 | 49.3 | 50.4 | 25.9 | 5.7 |
| SeptP | 203.6 | 1.8 | 10.0 | 24.0 | 44.1 | 50.7 | 52.7 | 26.6 | 5.6 |
| DecP | 214.3 | 1.9 | 10.8 | 26.0 | 47.5 | 53.8 | 53.7 | 27.5 | 5.8 |
| 2005 MarchP | 204.2 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 25.0 | 45.3 | 50.7 | 51.0 | 26.5 | 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 |
| 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 |
| 2004P | 75.2 | 7.5 | 41.7 | 60.3 | 108.7 | 126.0 | 109.2 | 50.9 | 11.3 |
| 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 MarchP | 76.2 | 7.8 | 43.4 | 63.1 | 111.5 | 126.3 | 109.1 | 51.1 | 11.4 |
| JuneP | 73.3 | 7.7 | 42.1 | 60.1 | 105.8 | 122.1 | 105.3 | 49.7 | 11.5 |
| SeptP | 73.7 | 7.1 | 39.2 | 56.8 | 105.0 | 123.6 | 109.9 | 50.6 | 11.1 |
| DecP | 77.5 | 7.4 | 42.3 | 61.4 | 112.6 | 130.5 | 113.1 | 52.5 | 11.3 |
| 2005 MarchP | 75.2 | 7.6 | 41.4 | 60.1 | 108.9 | 124.7 | 110.5 | 51.7 | 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* |
| 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* |
| 2004P | *22.4* | *57.1* | *45.6* | *40.1* | *28.9* | *18.2* | *13.2* | *18.4* | *33.0* |
| 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 MarchP | *22.7* | *58.2* | *45.7* | *40.2* | *29.4* | *18.5* | *13.4* | *18.2* | *32.9* |
| JuneP | *23.0* | *57.2* | *46.4* | *40.8* | *29.2* | *18.6* | *13.7* | *19.2* | *33.5* |
| SeptP | *21.9* | *56.8* | *45.8* | *40.1* | *28.4* | *17.9* | *12.8* | *17.8* | *33.0* |
| DecP | *22.1* | *56.1* | *44.5* | *39.3* | *28.7* | *17.8* | *13.1* | *18.3* | *32.6* |
| 2005 MarchP | *22.4* | *57.3* | *47.2* | *41.0* | *29.1* | *18.0* | *13.1* | *17.9* | *32.5* |

Notes: Conceptions are estimates derived from birth registrations and abortion notifications.
Rates for women of all ages, under 16, under 18, under 20 and 40 and over are based on the population of women aged 15–44, 13–15, 15–17, 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.
For a quarterly analysis of conceptions under 18 for local authority areas see the National Statisitcs website, www.statistics.gov.uk

1 Rates for provisional annual 2004 conceptions are based on mid-year population estimates published on 20 December 2005.
Rates for provisional 2005 conceptions are based on the 2004-based population projections for 2005.

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## 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[1] women | All ages: Residents[1] | All ages: Non-[1] residents | All women (residents): Age group: Under 16 | 16–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–44 | 45 and over | Gestation weeks (percentages): Under 9 | 9–12 | 13–19 | 20 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 | 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 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 March[p] | 50.0 | 47.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 9.1 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 0.1 | *47.2* | *40.4* | *11.0* | *1.4* |
| June[p] | 50.1 | 48.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 9.1 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 0.1 | *53.9* | *35.5* | *9.2* | *1.4* |
| Sept[p] | 46.9 | 45.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 0.1 | *56.6* | *33.6* | *8.4* | *1.3* |
| **Rates (per thousand women residents)** | ASR[3] (women 15–44) | Crude rate[2] (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 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] | 18.3 | 17.5 | : | 3.7 | 27.0 | 33.4 | 23.8 | 15.2 | 6.8 | 0.3 | | | | |
| June[p] | 18.4 | 17.5 | : | 3.8 | 27.1 | 33.2 | 24.0 | 15.3 | 6.7 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Sept[p] | 17.2 | 16.4 | : | 3.8 | 25.1 | 30.3 | 22.5 | 14.9 | 6.4 | 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 the 2004-based population projections for 2005.

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## Table 5.1 Expectation of life at birth and selected age

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Years

| Year | Males: At birth | Males: At age 5 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | Year | Females: At birth | Females: At age 5 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United Kingdom** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 70.8 | 66.9 | 52.3 | 42.7 | 24.1 | 16.3 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 1981 | 76.8 | 72.7 | 57.9 | 48.2 | 29.2 | 20.8 | 13.3 | 7.5 |
| 1986 | 71.9 | 67.8 | 53.2 | 43.6 | 24.9 | 16.8 | 10.5 | 6.0 | 1986 | 77.7 | 73.4 | 58.6 | 48.8 | 29.8 | 21.2 | 13.8 | 7.8 |
| 1991 | 73.2 | 68.9 | 54.2 | 44.7 | 26.0 | 17.7 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 1991 | 78.7 | 74.3 | 59.5 | 49.7 | 30.6 | 21.9 | 14.3 | 8.2 |
| 1996 | 74.3 | 69.8 | 55.1 | 45.6 | 26.9 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 1996 | 79.4 | 74.9 | 60.1 | 50.3 | 31.2 | 22.3 | 14.5 | 8.3 |
| 1997 | 74.5 | 70.1 | 55.4 | 45.9 | 27.2 | 18.8 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 1997 | 79.6 | 75.1 | 60.2 | 50.4 | 31.3 | 22.5 | 14.6 | 8.4 |
| 1998 | 74.8 | 70.3 | 55.6 | 46.1 | 27.4 | 18.9 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 1998 | 79.7 | 75.2 | 60.4 | 50.5 | 31.4 | 22.6 | 14.7 | 8.4 |
| 1999 | 75.0 | 70.6 | 55.9 | 46.3 | 27.6 | 19.2 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 1999 | 79.9 | 75.4 | 60.5 | 50.7 | 31.6 | 22.8 | 14.8 | 8.5 |
| 2000 | 75.4 | 70.9 | 56.2 | 46.6 | 28.0 | 19.5 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 2000 | 80.2 | 75.6 | 60.8 | 51.0 | 31.9 | 23.0 | 15.0 | 8.6 |
| 2001 | 75.7 | 71.2 | 56.5 | 46.9 | 28.3 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 2001 | 80.4 | 75.9 | 61.0 | 51.2 | 32.1 | 23.2 | 15.2 | 8.7 |
| 2002 | 75.9 | 71.5 | 56.7 | 47.2 | 28.5 | 20.0 | 12.6 | 7.2 | 2002 | 80.5 | 76.0 | 61.1 | 51.3 | 32.2 | 23.3 | 15.2 | 8.7 |
| 2003 | 76.3 | 71.8 | 57.0 | 47.4 | 28.8 | 20.2 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 2003 | 80.7 | 76.2 | 61.3 | 51.5 | 32.4 | 23.4 | 15.3 | 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 |
| 2003 | 76.5 | 72.0 | 57.3 | 47.7 | 28.9 | 20.4 | 13.0 | 7.3 | 2003 | 80.9 | 76.4 | 61.5 | 51.7 | 32.5 | 23.6 | 15.4 | 8.8 |
| **England** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 71.1 | 67.1 | 52.5 | 42.9 | 24.3 | 16.4 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 1981 | 77.0 | 72.9 | 58.2 | 48.4 | 29.4 | 20.9 | 13.4 | 7.5 |
| 1986 | 72.2 | 68.1 | 53.4 | 43.8 | 25.1 | 17.0 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 1986 | 77.9 | 73.6 | 58.8 | 49.0 | 30.0 | 21.4 | 13.9 | 7.9 |
| 1991 | 73.4 | 69.1 | 54.4 | 44.9 | 26.2 | 17.8 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 1991 | 78.9 | 74.5 | 59.7 | 49.9 | 30.8 | 22.0 | 14.4 | 8.3 |
| 1996 | 74.5 | 70.1 | 55.4 | 45.9 | 27.1 | 18.7 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 1996 | 79.6 | 75.1 | 60.3 | 50.5 | 31.3 | 22.5 | 14.6 | 8.4 |
| 1997 | 74.8 | 70.4 | 55.6 | 46.1 | 27.4 | 18.9 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 1997 | 79.8 | 75.3 | 60.4 | 50.6 | 31.5 | 22.6 | 14.7 | 8.4 |
| 1998 | 75.0 | 70.6 | 55.9 | 46.3 | 27.6 | 19.1 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 1998 | 79.9 | 75.4 | 60.6 | 50.7 | 31.6 | 22.7 | 14.8 | 8.5 |
| 1999 | 75.3 | 70.9 | 56.1 | 46.6 | 27.9 | 19.4 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 1999 | 80.1 | 75.6 | 60.8 | 50.9 | 31.8 | 22.9 | 14.9 | 8.5 |
| 2000 | 75.7 | 71.2 | 56.5 | 46.9 | 28.2 | 19.6 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 2000 | 80.4 | 75.8 | 61.0 | 51.2 | 32.0 | 23.1 | 15.1 | 8.6 |
| 2001 | 76.0 | 71.5 | 56.8 | 47.2 | 28.5 | 19.9 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 2001 | 80.6 | 76.1 | 61.2 | 51.4 | 32.3 | 23.4 | 15.3 | 8.7 |
| 2002 | 76.2 | 71.8 | 57.0 | 47.4 | 28.7 | 20.1 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 2002 | 80.7 | 76.2 | 61.3 | 51.5 | 32.4 | 23.4 | 15.3 | 8.7 |
| 2003 | 76.6 | 72.1 | 57.3 | 47.7 | 29.0 | 20.4 | 13.0 | 7.3 | 2003 | 80.9 | 76.4 | 61.5 | 51.7 | 32.6 | 23.6 | 15.5 | 8.8 |
| **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 |
| 2003 | 76.0 | 71.4 | 56.7 | 47.1 | 28.5 | 20.0 | 12.6 | 7.2 | 2003 | 80.4 | 75.8 | 60.9 | 51.1 | 32.0 | 23.1 | 15.1 | 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 | 73.8 | 69.3 | 54.6 | 45.2 | 27.0 | 18.8 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 2003 | 79.1 | 74.5 | 59.7 | 49.9 | 30.9 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 8.3 |
| **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 |
| 2003 | 75.8 | 71.4 | 56.7 | 47.1 | 28.4 | 19.9 | 12.6 | 7.2 | 2003 | 80.6 | 76.0 | 61.1 | 51.3 | 32.2 | 23.3 | 15.2 | 8.6 |

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

## Table 6.1 Deaths: age and sex

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rates

| Year and quarter | All ages | Age group: Under 1[1] | 1–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Numbers (thousands)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 300.1 | 4.88 | 0.88 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 3.24 | 5.93 | 20.4 | 52.0 | 98.7 | 80.3 | 29.0 |
| 1981 | 289.0 | 4.12 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.57 | 1.73 | 1.58 | 3.18 | 5.54 | 16.9 | 46.9 | 92.2 | 86.8 | 28.5 |
| 1986 | 287.9 | 3.72 | 0.57 | 0.33 | 0.38 | 1.43 | 1.75 | 3.10 | 5.77 | 14.4 | 43.6 | 84.4 | 96.2 | 32.2 |
| 1991 | 277.6 | 2.97 | 0.55 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 1.21 | 1.76 | 3.69 | 6.16 | 13.3 | 34.9 | 77.2 | 95.8 | 39.3 |
| 1996 | 268.7 | 2.27 | 0.44 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.93 | 1.41 | 4.06 | 5.84 | 13.6 | 30.1 | 71.0 | 90.7 | 47.8 |
| 1999 | 264.3 | 2.08 | 0.41 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.90 | 1.27 | 3.85 | 5.93 | 13.6 | 28.7 | 64.3 | 90.4 | 52.3 |
| 2000 | 255.5 | 1.89 | 0.34 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.87 | 1.22 | 3.76 | 6.05 | 13.4 | 27.9 | 60.6 | 87.1 | 51.9 |
| 2001 | 252.4 | 1.81 | 0.32 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.88 | 1.27 | 3.63 | 6.07 | 13.3 | 27.5 | 57.5 | 87.0 | 52.7 |
| 2002 | 253.1 | 1.81 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.28 | 0.83 | 1.24 | 3.47 | 6.20 | 12.9 | 27.7 | 56.3 | 88.3 | 53.6 |
| 2003 | 253.9 | 1.81 | 0.31 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.81 | 1.23 | 3.26 | 6.32 | 12.7 | 28.2 | 55.1 | 89.6 | 54.0 |
| 2004 | 244.1 | 1.79 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.78 | 1.15 | 3.10 | 6.19 | 12.2 | 27.0 | 52.5 | 87.3 | 51.3 |
| 2005[P] | 243.9 | 1.88 | 0.30 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.86 | 1.22 | 3.15 | 6.36 | 12.2 | 27.3 | 51.1 | 84.7 | 54.5 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 298.5 | 3.46 | 0.59 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 1.94 | 4.04 | 12.8 | 29.6 | 67.1 | 104.7 | 72.1 |
| 1981 | 288.9 | 2.90 | 0.53 | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.65 | 0.64 | 1.82 | 3.74 | 10.5 | 27.2 | 62.8 | 103.6 | 73.9 |
| 1986 | 293.3 | 2.59 | 0.49 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.56 | 0.67 | 1.65 | 3.83 | 8.8 | 25.8 | 58.4 | 106.5 | 83.6 |
| 1991 | 292.5 | 2.19 | 0.44 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.46 | 0.64 | 1.73 | 3.70 | 8.4 | 21.3 | 54.2 | 103.3 | 95.7 |
| 1996 | 291.5 | 1.69 | 0.32 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.43 | 0.51 | 1.85 | 3.66 | 8.9 | 18.2 | 50.2 | 96.7 | 108.7 |
| 1999 | 291.8 | 1.55 | 0.30 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 1.67 | 3.79 | 9.0 | 18.0 | 45.1 | 93.9 | 117.2 |
| 2000 | 280.1 | 1.49 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.38 | 0.47 | 1.69 | 3.87 | 9.1 | 17.6 | 42.2 | 89.3 | 113.4 |
| 2001 | 277.9 | 1.43 | 0.27 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.38 | 0.47 | 1.59 | 3.77 | 8.9 | 17.6 | 40.5 | 88.8 | 113.9 |
| 2002 | 280.4 | 1.31 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.38 | 0.43 | 1.61 | 3.77 | 8.7 | 17.7 | 39.6 | 90.0 | 116.3 |
| 2003 | 284.4 | 1.50 | 0.28 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.35 | 0.46 | 1.57 | 3.86 | 8.5 | 18.0 | 39.0 | 92.7 | 117.9 |
| 2004 | 268.4 | 1.43 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.38 | 0.46 | 1.49 | 3.80 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 36.9 | 88.3 | 109.4 |
| 2005[P] | 269.1 | 1.37 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.38 | 0.48 | 1.48 | 3.81 | 8.2 | 17.8 | 35.9 | 86.3 | 112.9 |
| **Rates (deaths per 1,000 population in each age group)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 12.5 | 16.2 | 0.65 | 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.88 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 2.09 | 6.97 | 19.6 | 50.3 | 116.4 | 243.2 |
| 1981 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 0.53 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.89 | 1.83 | 6.11 | 17.7 | 45.6 | 105.2 | 226.5 |
| 1986 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 0.44 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.72 | 0.83 | 0.88 | 1.68 | 5.27 | 16.6 | 42.8 | 101.2 | 215.4 |
| 1991 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 0.40 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.72 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 1.76 | 4.56 | 13.9 | 38.1 | 93.1 | 205.6 |
| 1996 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.60 | 0.85 | 1.01 | 1.67 | 4.06 | 11.9 | 34.5 | 85.0 | 198.8 |
| 1999 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 0.31 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.56 | 0.83 | 0.99 | 1.60 | 3.99 | 10.9 | 31.6 | 79.9 | 194.4 |
| 2000 | 10.0 | 6.1 | 0.26 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.54 | 0.79 | 0.98 | 1.59 | 3.92 | 10.4 | 29.7 | 75.9 | 187.5 |
| 2001 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.53 | 0.80 | 0.97 | 1.56 | 3.89 | 10.0 | 28.0 | 74.0 | 186.4 |
| 2002 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.49 | 0.77 | 0.95 | 1.57 | 3.85 | 9.7 | 27.2 | 73.4 | 187.5 |
| 2003 | 9.8 | 5.7 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.46 | 0.95 | 0.91 | 1.58 | 3.81 | 9.6 | 26.3 | 72.8 | 190.4 |
| 2004[3] | 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 |
| 2005[2P] | 9.3 | 5.7 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.48 | 0.70 | 0.89 | 1.56 | 3.61 | 8.9 | 24.0 | 67.2 | 171.6 |
| 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[3] March | 10.2 | 5.9 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.46 | 0.67 | 0.92 | 1.59 | 3.81 | 9.4 | 26.6 | 76.9 | 199.3 |
| June | 9.1 | 5.2 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.39 | 0.74 | 0.94 | 1.58 | 3.72 | 8.8 | 24.5 | 66.9 | 164.0 |
| Sept | 8.7 | 5.3 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.18 | 0.46 | 0.71 | 0.86 | 1.47 | 3.58 | 8.5 | 23.2 | 64.5 | 154.8 |
| Dec | 9.5 | 5.5 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.43 | 0.58 | 0.78 | 1.49 | 3.58 | 9.2 | 25.4 | 70.8 | 183.0 |
| 2005[2] March[P] | 10.5 | 6.0 | 0.26 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 0.49 | 0.68 | 0.92 | 1.60 | 3.79 | 9.6 | 26.4 | 77.1 | 202.3 |
| June[P] | 9.2 | 5.6 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.48 | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.62 | 3.60 | 9.0 | 23.8 | 67.0 | 165.4 |
| Sept[P] | 8.4 | 5.5 | 0.21 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.45 | 0.64 | 0.87 | 1.49 | 3.48 | 8.3 | 22.3 | 59.7 | 146.5 |
| Dec[P] | 9.2 | 5.7 | 0.24 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.50 | 0.76 | 0.88 | 1.53 | 3.57 | 8.7 | 23.6 | 65.5 | 172.8 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 0.46 | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.56 | 1.46 | 4.30 | 10.1 | 26.0 | 74.6 | 196.6 |
| 1981 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 0.46 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.52 | 1.26 | 3.80 | 9.5 | 24.1 | 66.2 | 178.2 |
| 1986 | 11.4 | 8.0 | 0.40 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.47 | 1.12 | 3.24 | 9.2 | 23.4 | 62.5 | 169.4 |
| 1991 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 0.33 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.44 | 1.05 | 2.87 | 8.2 | 21.8 | 58.7 | 161.6 |
| 1996 | 11.0 | 5.3 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.46 | 1.04 | 2.63 | 7.1 | 20.6 | 55.8 | 158.9 |
| 1999 | 11.0 | 5.1 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.43 | 1.01 | 2.61 | 6.7 | 19.2 | 53.4 | 162.6 |
| 2000 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.44 | 1.00 | 2.62 | 6.4 | 18.1 | 50.8 | 155.2 |
| 2001 | 10.4 | 4.9 | 0.22 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.42 | 0.96 | 2.57 | 6.3 | 17.4 | 50.1 | 155.0 |
| 2002 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.44 | 0.94 | 2.54 | 6.0 | 17.0 | 50.4 | 159.4 |
| 2003 | 10.6 | 4.9 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.28 | 0.44 | 0.95 | 2.51 | 5.9 | 16.7 | 51.3 | 165.8 |
| 2004[3] | 9.9 | 4.6 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.42 | 0.93 | 2.39 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 48.6 | 154.3 |
| 2005[2P] | 9.9 | 4.3 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.42 | 0.92 | 2.38 | 5.6 | 15.3 | 48.0 | 152.4 |
| 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[3] March | 11.1 | 5.3 | 0.22 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.42 | 0.95 | 2.50 | 6.0 | 17.1 | 53.9 | 177.0 |
| June | 9.4 | 4.1 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.43 | 0.94 | 2.41 | 5.4 | 15.0 | 46.5 | 144.3 |
| Sept | 9.1 | 4.3 | 0.20 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.42 | 0.88 | 2.27 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 44.6 | 137.5 |
| Dec | 10.1 | 4.6 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.40 | 0.93 | 2.36 | 5.9 | 16.1 | 49.5 | 158.4 |
| 2005[2] March[P] | 11.6 | 4.6 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 0.47 | 0.96 | 2.53 | 6.0 | 17.1 | 56.8 | 184.7 |
| June[P] | 9.7 | 4.7 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.97 | 2.35 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 47.4 | 146.6 |
| Sept[P] | 8.7 | 3.9 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.37 | 0.90 | 2.37 | 5.4 | 13.9 | 42.2 | 130.4 |
| Dec[P] | 9.6 | 4.2 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.45 | 0.86 | 2.29 | 5.5 | 15.0 | 45.8 | 148.5 |

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

1 Rates per 1,000 live births.

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

3 Rates for 2004 have been calculated using the revised mid-2004 population estimates published on 20 December 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 |
| 2005[2P] | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 10.5 |
| 2004[2] March | 11.8 | 11..6 | 11..2 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 11.6 |
| June | 10.6 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 9.9 |
| Sept | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 9.5 |
| Dec | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 10.7 |
| 2005[2] March[P] | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 12.1 |
| June[P] | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 10.5 |
| Sept[P] | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 9.4 |
| Dec[P] | 10.6 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 9.2 | 10.3 |
| **Infant mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| 1997 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.8 |
| 1998 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| 1999 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 2000 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| 2001 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 5.4 |
| 2002 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| 2003 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 2004 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| 2005[P] | 4.5 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| 2004 March | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| June | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 4.8 |
| Sept | 3.1 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| Dec | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| 2005 March[P] | 4.3 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| June[P] | 4.5 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Sept[P] | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Dec[P] | 3.8 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.7 |
| **Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| 1997 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| 1998 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| 1999 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| 2000 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| 2001 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| 2002 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| 2003 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| 2004 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| 2005[P] | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| 2004 March | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| June | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Sept | 1.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Dec | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| 2005 March[P] | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| June[P] | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Sept[P] | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Dec[P] | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| **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 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| 2005[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2004 March | 9.6 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 6.6 |
| June | 8.8 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 7.5 |
| Sept | 6.4 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 7.9 |
| Dec | 5.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| 2005 March[P] | 6.5 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| June[P] | 8.6 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Sept[P] | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| Dec[P] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths occurring in each year with the exception of provisional figures for 2005 which relate to registrations.
Some stillbirths in 2004 are excluded from these and previously published figures, as the relevant registration details were not sent to ONS before the statistics were compiled. Revised figures for 2004 will be published as soon as possible to include the additional stillbirth 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 Rates for 2004 and 2005 have been calculated using the revised mid-2004 population estimates published on 20 December 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 deaths and age-standardised rates[3] per million population for selected causes

| Year and quarter | All deaths | | All causes (age - standardised per million population[3]) | 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 |
| | | | A00–R99 V01–Y89 | (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] | 244.1 | 939 | 7,535 | 129 | 95 | 142 | 91 | 520 | 30 | 9 | 2 | : | : |
| 2005[4p] | 243.9 | 931 | 7,362 | 132 | 92 | 137 | 91 | 511 | 28 | 8 | 2 | : | : |
| 2004[2] March | 66.2 | 1,024 | 8,194 | 130 | 95 | 145 | 86 | 518 | 27 | 10 | 3 | : | : |
| June | 58.8 | 909 | 7,311 | 122 | 98 | 142 | 90 | 511 | 30 | 8 | 2 | : | : |
| Sept | 56.8 | 869 | 6,989 | 128 | 93 | 142 | 98 | 513 | 30 | 8 | 2 | : | : |
| Dec | 62.4 | 955 | 7,651 | 136 | 93 | 141 | 91 | 539 | 31 | 11 | 1 | : | : |
| 2005[4] March[p] | 67.6 | 1,047 | 8,228 | 134 | 93 | 140 | 90 | 525 | 29 | 7 | 3 | : | : |
| June[p] | 60.3 | 923 | 7,300 | 134 | 95 | 131 | 95 | 494 | 27 | 7 | 2 | : | : |
| Sept[p] | 55.4 | 840 | 6,673 | 132 | 95 | 134 | 89 | 496 | 28 | 8 | 3 | : | : |
| Dec[p] | 60.6 | 917 | 7,264 | 127 | 86 | 144 | 91 | 529 | 28 | 9 | 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] | 268.4 | 992 | 5,259 | 48 | 42 | 96 | 47 | 284 | 19 | 3 | 285 | 27 | 102 |
| 2005[4p] | 269.1 | 989 | 5,189 | 48 | 39 | 96 | 45 | 289 | 20 | 3 | 282 | 26 | 102 |
| 2004[2] March | 74.4 | 1,105 | 5,795 | 51 | 38 | 97 | 46 | 292 | 21 | 3 | 287 | 28 | 105 |
| June | 63.4 | 942 | 5,022 | 46 | 41 | 94 | 47 | 265 | 18 | 4 | 284 | 25 | 97 |
| Sept | 61.8 | 908 | 4,863 | 50 | 43 | 95 | 45 | 281 | 19 | 3 | 276 | 27 | 102 |
| Dec | 68.9 | 1,013 | 5,359 | 46 | 44 | 100 | 49 | 299 | 20 | 2 | 293 | 28 | 101 |
| 2005[4] March[p] | 77.7 | 1,158 | 5,950 | 49 | 41 | 92 | 47 | 291 | 20 | 4 | 290 | 27 | 101 |
| June[p] | 65.7 | 969 | 5,110 | 46 | 36 | 96 | 46 | 291 | 22 | 4 | 280 | 27 | 105 |
| Sept[p] | 60.0 | 875 | 4,673 | 50 | 40 | 102 | 43 | 282 | 20 | 3 | 282 | 26 | 98 |
| Dec[p] | 65.7 | 958 | 5,039 | 46 | 38 | 94 | 45 | 293 | 20 | 3 | 276 | 24 | 104 |

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.
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 thrombembolic 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 have been calculated using the revised mid-2004 population estimates published on 20 December 2005.
3 Directly age-standardised to the European Standard Population. See Notes to Tables.
4 Based on the 2004-based population projections for 2005.
p Provisional

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

England and Wales

Age-standardised rates[3] per million population for selected causes

| Malignant neoplasms | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prostate | Bladder | Leukaemia | Diabetes mellitus | Ischaemic heart disease | Cerebro vascular 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 |
| (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 | 359 | 363 | 15 | 50 | 151 | 77 | 125 | 2004 [2] |
| 255 | 80 | 67 | 78 | 1,463 | 551 | 352 | 366 | 12 | 46 | 155 | 85 | 128 | 2005[4p] |
| 279 | 86 | 67 | 91 | 1,708 | 692 | 465 | 463 | 15 | 54 | 149 | 69 | 137 | 2004[2] March |
| 258 | 82 | 63 | 80 | 1,538 | 571 | 332 | 338 | 13 | 49 | 144 | 90 | 133 | June |
| 260 | 88 | 70 | 74 | 1,418 | 519 | 278 | 293 | 17 | 44 | 145 | 79 | 127 | Sept |
| 267 | 81 | 66 | 85 | 1,584 | 594 | 361 | 360 | 14 | 52 | 166 | 71 | 103 | Dec |
| 264 | 85 | 67 | 91 | 1,670 | 643 | 500 | 490 | 14 | 55 | 164 | 85 | 121 | 2005[4] March[p] |
| 251 | 80 | 66 | 75 | 1,475 | 542 | 335 | 369 | 12 | 47 | 154 | 90 | 133 | June[p] |
| 250 | 77 | 64 | 69 | 1,292 | 483 | 248 | 272 | 9 | 41 | 144 | 82 | 126 | Sept[p] |
| 255 | 79 | 69 | 78 | 1,418 | 538 | 327 | 338 | 13 | 42 | 159 | 83 | 132 | Dec[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] |
| : | 28 | 39 | 56 | 686 | 518 | 297 | 224 | 17 | 32 | 81 | 23 | 43 | 2005[4p] |
| : | 27 | 43 | 69 | 806 | 626 | 399 | 283 | 23 | 37 | 84 | 25 | 46 | 2004[2] March |
| : | 30 | 39 | 54 | 720 | 530 | 254 | 184 | 16 | 33 | 80 | 21 | 42 | June |
| : | 28 | 39 | 55 | 674 | 496 | 227 | 167 | 14 | 32 | 80 | 19 | 42 | Sept |
| : | 28 | 39 | 63 | 750 | 550 | 307 | 221 | 18 | 37 | 86 | 20 | 36 | Dec |
| : | 30 | 43 | 65 | 807 | 603 | 455 | 322 | 24 | 36 | 86 | 22 | 41 | 2005[4] March[p] |
| : | 29 | 41 | 54 | 689 | 504 | 269 | 211 | 16 | 32 | 76 | 25 | 44 | June[p] |
| : | 27 | 34 | 50 | 606 | 464 | 200 | 158 | 12 | 29 | 75 | 22 | 41 | Sept[p] |
| : | 25 | 39 | 57 | 643 | 502 | 268 | 205 | 15 | 30 | 85 | 22 | 44 | Dec[p] |

See notes opposite.

# Report:

# Death registrations in England and Wales: 2005, causes

This report presents numbers of deaths registered in England and Wales in 2005 by age, sex and selected underlying causes of death. It also compares mortality rates in 2005 with those for previous years. For the first time in this report, causes of death have been ranked to provide a summary of the ten leading causes of death for both males and females.

## Deaths by sex and age of deceased

- There were 512,993 deaths registered in 2005, compared with 514,250 registered in 2004, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. This is the lowest annual number of death registrations for 50 years, when in 1954 the number of deaths registered was 501,896.
- The total number of deaths in 2005 comprised 243,870 male deaths and 269,123 female deaths. The number of male deaths decreased by 0.5 per cent on the 2004 figure, while female deaths increased by 0.03 per cent.
- In 2005, there were 3,248 infant deaths registered in England and Wales, giving a rate of 5.0 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in England and Wales.

**Table 1** **Death rates (registrations): by sex and age, 1995, 2004 and 2005**

England and Wales

| Age group | 1995 | | 2004* | | 2005† | | Percentage change 2004–2005 | | Percentage change 1995–2005 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| **Age-standardised rate**** | 9,599 | 6,169 | 7,575 | 5,279 | 7,361 | 5,188 | -2.9 | -1.7 | -23.3 | -15.9 |
| **Rates per 1,000 population** | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 10.9 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.9 | -1.3 | -0.5 | -14.8 | -11.2 |
| Under 1†† | 6.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 2.9 | -8.0 | -17.5 | -18.4 |
| 1–4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -3.0 | -14.4 | -15.9 | -26.2 |
| 5–9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -3.5 | -3.3 | -36.3 | -25.3 |
| 10–14 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 9.6 | -22.9 | -20.6 |
| 15–19 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.9 | -9.1 | -18.6 | -15.4 |
| 20–24 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | -6.4 | -5.5 | -22.0 | -7.6 |
| 25–29 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -10.6 | -0.4 | -19.9 | -6.0 |
| 30–34 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | -4.5 | -7.0 | -9.7 |
| 35–39 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -2.7 | -6.6 | -5.9 | -10.8 |
| 40–44 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -11.2 | -14.2 |
| 45–49 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.9 | -0.1 | -1.9 | -8.3 | -12.5 |
| 50–54 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 3.0 | -4.5 | 1.1 | -15.9 | -14.6 |
| 55–59 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 4.5 | -0.4 | 0.4 | -23.7 | -18.0 |
| 60–64 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 7.2 | 11.5 | 7.0 | -2.4 | -2.9 | -26.6 | -22.9 |
| 65–69 | 27.4 | 15.8 | 19.2 | 11.8 | 18.3 | 11.6 | -5.0 | -1.7 | -33.1 | -26.2 |
| 70–74 | 45.5 | 26.7 | 31.9 | 20.2 | 30.9 | 19.4 | -3.4 | -4.1 | -32.2 | -27.2 |
| 75–79 | 71.6 | 42.8 | 54.9 | 36.1 | 52.5 | 35.4 | -4.6 | -1.9 | -26.7 | -17.3 |
| 80–84 | 115.2 | 73.6 | 91.5 | 63.5 | 88.9 | 63.1 | -2.9 | -0.6 | -22.8 | -14.2 |
| 85 and over | 200.1 | 159.9 | 175.2 | 154.3 | 171.6 | 152.4 | -2.1 | -1.3 | -14.3 | -4.7 |

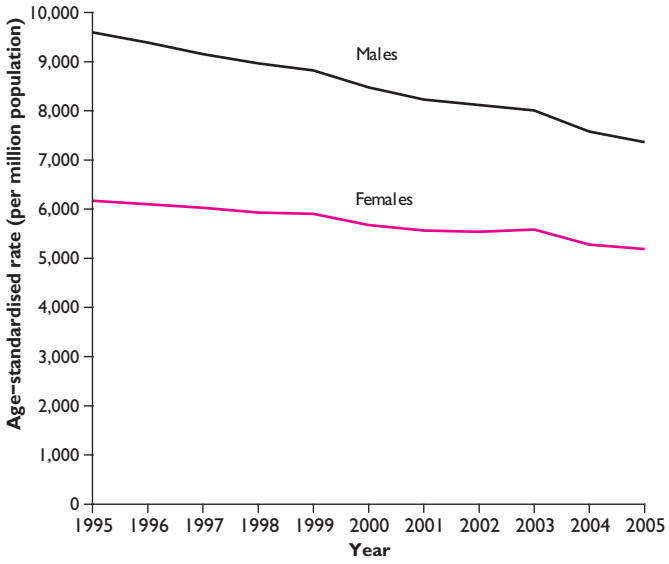
* Figures vary from previous rates published. For 2004, the population projections used to calculate rates have been replaced with 2004 mid-year estimates. For 1995, the mid-year estimates used in the rates have been revised following the 2001 Census.

† Provisional rates based on 2004-based population projections for 2005 and 2005 live births.

** These rates are standardised to the European Standard Population, expressed per million population; they allow comparisons between populations with different age structures, including between males and females and over time.

†† Deaths per 1,000 live births.

**Figure 1** **Age-standardised rates* (per million population), all causes, by sex, 1995–2005**




* These rates are standardised to the European Standard Population, expressed per million population; they allow comparisons between populations with different age structures, including between males and females and over time.

Table 1 shows death rates by age and sex, for the years 1995, 2004 and 2005, together with percentage changes.

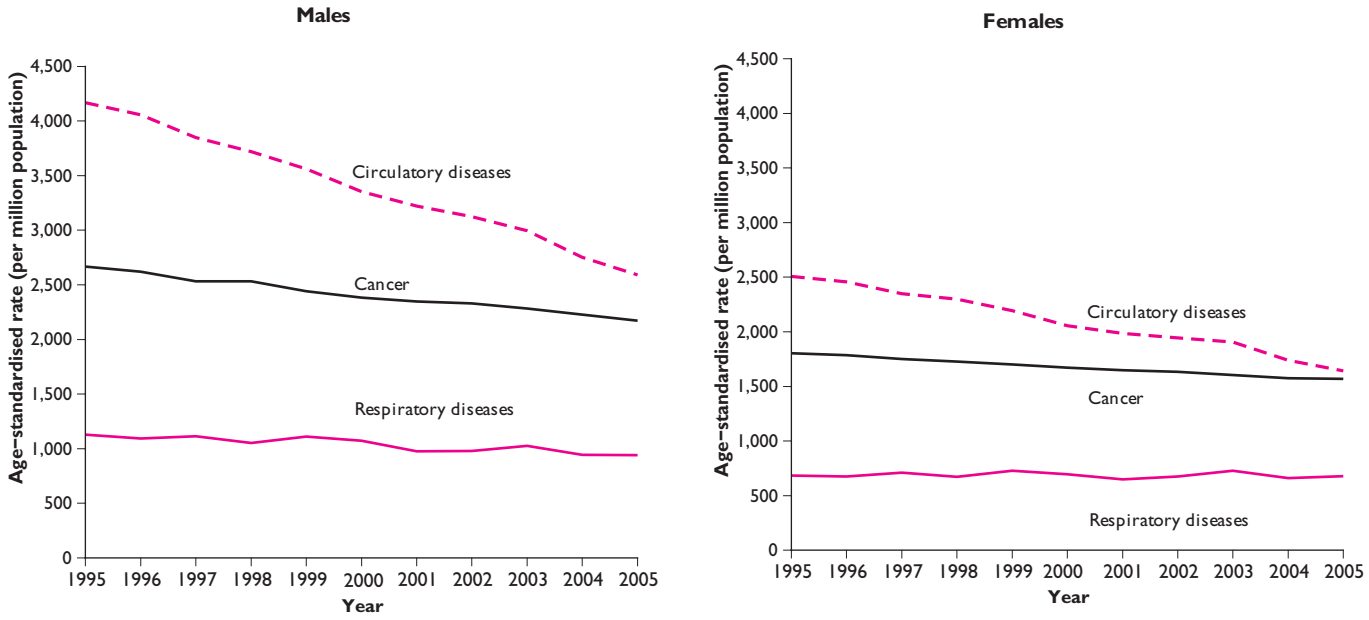
- The provisional age-standardised mortality rates (standardised to the European Standard Population) were 7,361 per million population for males and 5,188 per million for females. The rate for males is 2.9 per cent lower than in 2004, while that for females is 1.7 per cent lower. Figure 1 shows the downward trend in age-standardised rates since 1995: rates have decreased by 23.3 per cent for males and 17.3 per cent for females over this period.
- The largest percentage fall in female age-specific rates between 2004 and 2005 were among girls aged 1–4 years, with a fall of 14.4 per cent. The largest decrease for males was among those aged 25–29 (10.6 per cent). The largest percentage increase was among females and males both aged 10–14, with a 9.6 per cent and 8.8 per cent rise respectively. However, all these rates are based on small numbers of deaths, and relatively small changes in such numbers can result in large percentage changes.
- At the older ages, where most deaths occur, between 2004 and 2005 there were sizeable percentage falls in age-specific rates among both men and women aged over 70. The largest decrease for females was for those aged 70–74 with fall of 4.1 per cent, and for males aged 75–79 with a 4.6 per cent decrease.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the greatest decrease for females was in the 65–69 and 70–74 age groups where the rate fell by over a quarter (26.2 and 27.2 per cent respectively). For males the largest decrease in rates was also in the 65–69 and 70–74 age groups but to a greater extent, as the rates fell by a third. In addition the younger age groups also saw proportionally large changes over this period. For example for those aged 5–9 years, the rate fell by over a third (36.3 per cent) for males and a quarter (25.3 per cent) for females.

## Deaths by underlying cause

Table 2 presents deaths by age and sex for selected underlying causes of death, grouped according to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10).

The chapters (broad disease groups) of ICD-10 with the largest numbers of deaths in 2005 were circulatory diseases (accounting for 35.8 per cent of all deaths), which include coronary heart disease and strokes, followed by cancer (26.9 per cent) and respiratory diseases (14.1 per cent), which include pneumonia.

**Figure 2** **Age-standardised rates* for the three categories† of cause of death (per million population), 1995–2005**




* These rates are standardised to the European Standard Population, expressed per million population; they allow comparisons between populations with different age structures, including between males and females and over time.

† These categories correspond to the three chapters of ICD-10 with the largest number of deaths in England and Wales.

Note: The Tenth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems* (ICD-10) came into operation in 2001. Comparability ratios have been applied to data for 1994 to 2000. See the Explanatory Notes.

## Table 2 Deaths by age, sex and underlying cause, 2005 registrations

England and Wales — Numbers

| ICD-10 code | Causes of death* | | Age group: All ages | Under 1 | 1–4 | 5–14 | 15–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A00–R99, V01–Y89** | **All causes, all ages** | **M** | **243,870** | **1,877** | **297** | **438** | **2,073** | **3,146** | **6,362** | **12,158** | **27,292** | **51,019** | **84,661** | **54,547** |
| | | **F** | **269,123** | **1,371** | **222** | **323** | **857** | **1,481** | **3,805** | **8,175** | **17,797** | **35,913** | **86,309** | **112,870** |
| | **All causes, ages under 28 days** | **M** | **1,273** | **1,273** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| | | **F** | **947** | **947** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **A00–R99, V01–Y89** | **All causes, ages 28 days and over** | **M** | **242,597** | **604** | **297** | **438** | **2,073** | **3,146** | **6,362** | **12,158** | **27,292** | **51,019** | **84,661** | **54,547** |
| | | **F** | **268,176** | **424** | **222** | **323** | **857** | **1,481** | **3,805** | **8,175** | **17,797** | **35,913** | **86,309** | **112,870** |
| A00–B99 | Certain infectious and parasitic diseases | M | **2,627** | 46 | 31 | 9 | 23 | 61 | 140 | 163 | 230 | 413 | 875 | 636 |
| | | F | **3,478** | 23 | 22 | 8 | 26 | 56 | 64 | 104 | 152 | 382 | 1,101 | 1,540 |
| A00–A09 | Intestinal infectious diseases | M | **733** | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 22 | 88 | 320 | 288 |
| | | F | **1,473** | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 14 | 24 | 105 | 492 | 832 |
| A15–A16 | Respiratory tuberculosis | M | **178** | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 29 | 33 | 67 | 23 |
| | | F | **83** | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 31 | 17 |
| A17–A19 | Other tuberculosis | M | **35** | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| | | F | **52** | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 5 |
| A39 | Meningococcal infection | M | **48** | 13 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - |
| | | F | **38** | 5 | 11 | - | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| A40–A41 | Septicaemia | M | **1,009** | 19 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 30 | 82 | 187 | 380 | 266 |
| | | F | **1,341** | 9 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 22 | 37 | 59 | 172 | 453 | 568 |
| B15–B19 | Viral hepatitis | M | **127** | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 19 | 48 | 26 | 19 | 11 | 1 |
| | | F | **76** | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 23 | 18 | 3 |
| B20–B24 | Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease | M | **150** | - | - | - | 1 | 27 | 59 | 35 | 16 | 11 | 1 | - |
| | | F | **56** | 1 | - | - | 2 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 3 | - | - | - |
| B90 | Sequelae of tuberculosis | M | **21** | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| | | F | **30** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 13 | 10 |
| C00–D48 | Neoplasms | M | **71,722** | 9 | 45 | 97 | 165 | 296 | 1,091 | 3,579 | 11,091 | 20,086 | 24,974 | 10,289 |
| | | F | **66,358** | 5 | 20 | 91 | 141 | 379 | 1,576 | 4,102 | 9,655 | 15,238 | 21,922 | 13,229 |
| C00–C97 | Malignant neoplasms | M | **70,220** | 4 | 42 | 85 | 158 | 285 | 1,052 | 3,525 | 10,947 | 19,789 | 24,379 | 9,954 |
| | | F | **64,644** | 5 | 20 | 81 | 131 | 367 | 1,551 | 4,052 | 9,527 | 14,975 | 21,325 | 12,610 |
| C00–C14 | Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx | M | **1,118** | - | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 43 | 180 | 316 | 288 | 201 | 81 |
| | | F | **590** | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 47 | 114 | 128 | 151 | 128 |
| C15 | Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | M | **4,246** | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 60 | 282 | 932 | 1,181 | 1,346 | 437 |
| | | F | **2,216** | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 | 88 | 259 | 450 | 873 | 529 |
| C16 | Malignant neoplasm of stomach | M | **3,094** | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 54 | 137 | 386 | 932 | 1,151 | 426 |
| | | F | **1,834** | - | - | - | 1 | 16 | 36 | 60 | 154 | 384 | 670 | 513 |
| C18 | Malignant neoplasm of colon | M | **4,589** | - | - | - | 5 | 13 | 44 | 203 | 617 | 1,314 | 1,687 | 706 |
| | | F | **4,475** | - | - | - | 3 | 15 | 62 | 147 | 495 | 965 | 1,630 | 1,158 |
| C19–C21 | Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction, rectum and anus | M | **2,981** | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 32 | 162 | 536 | 867 | 967 | 407 |
| | | F | **2,062** | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 34 | 104 | 220 | 473 | 657 | 569 |
| C22 | Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | M | **1,462** | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 27 | 117 | 255 | 462 | 456 | 126 |
| | | F | **1,004** | - | 1 | - | 5 | 5 | 18 | 47 | 124 | 249 | 357 | 198 |
| C23–C24 | Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder and biliary tract | M | **163** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 28 | 45 | 65 | 15 |
| | | F | **365** | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 18 | 48 | 88 | 136 | 70 |
| C25 | Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | M | **3,093** | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 37 | 180 | 594 | 1,019 | 949 | 308 |
| | | F | **3,386** | - | - | - | - | 3 | 30 | 132 | 495 | 868 | 1,213 | 645 |
| C32 | Malignant neoplasm of larynx | M | **525** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 45 | 124 | 156 | 140 | 53 |
| | | F | **136** | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 | 17 | 33 | 46 | 23 |
| C33–C34 | Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | M | **16,775** | - | - | - | 2 | 11 | 144 | 804 | 2,960 | 5,249 | 5,902 | 1,703 |
| | | F | **11,895** | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 99 | 622 | 1,891 | 3,417 | 4,405 | 1,452 |
| C43 | Malignant melanoma of skin | M | **855** | - | - | - | 5 | 17 | 62 | 114 | 179 | 208 | 192 | 78 |
| | | F | **764** | - | - | - | 6 | 22 | 71 | 83 | 125 | 149 | 191 | 117 |

* The figures for individual cause categories exclude deaths at ages under 28 days.

**Table 2 continued** **Deaths by age, sex and underlying cause, 2005 registrations**

England and Wales — Numbers

| ICD-10 code | Causes of death* | | Age group: All ages | Under 1 | 1–4 | 5–14 | 15–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C44 | Other malignant neoplasms of skin | M | **266** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | 17 | 38 | 104 | 95 |
| | | F | **183** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 24 | 44 | 105 |
| C45 | Mesothelioma | M | **1,477** | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 54 | 331 | 540 | 445 | 96 |
| | | F | **263** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 20 | 47 | 73 | 98 | 24 |
| C46 | Kaposi's sarcoma | M | **6** | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| | | F | **4** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| C50 | Malignant neoplasm of breast | M | **82** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 12 | 23 | 27 | 15 |
| | | F | **10,986** | - | - | - | 2 | 76 | 577 | 1,218 | 2,102 | 2,097 | 2,815 | 2,099 |
| C53 | Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | F | **917** | - | - | - | 2 | 51 | 113 | 128 | 137 | 167 | 205 | 114 |
| C54–C55 | Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus | F | **1,464** | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 | 67 | 253 | 418 | 440 | 269 |
| C56 | Malignant neoplasm of ovary | F | **3,859** | - | - | - | 6 | 22 | 78 | 325 | 826 | 1,088 | 1,059 | 455 |
| C61 | Malignant neoplasm of prostate | M | **9,018** | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 61 | 549 | 1,985 | 3,898 | 2,521 |
| C62 | Malignant neoplasm of testis | M | **67** | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| C64 | Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | M | **1,842** | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 34 | 155 | 362 | 580 | 535 | 164 |
| | | F | **1,090** | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 67 | 156 | 279 | 373 | 186 |
| C67 | Malignant neoplasm of bladder | M | **2,767** | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 14 | 56 | 274 | 674 | 1,136 | 611 |
| | | F | **1,426** | - | - | 1 | - | - | 9 | 36 | 80 | 271 | 561 | 468 |
| C71 | Malignant neoplasm of brain | M | **1,770** | - | 14 | 32 | 25 | 45 | 126 | 237 | 421 | 504 | 315 | 51 |
| | | F | **1,196** | 3 | 1 | 28 | 16 | 27 | 82 | 146 | 305 | 285 | 243 | 60 |
| C81 | Hodgkin's disease | M | **146** | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 28 | 38 | 35 | 10 |
| | | F | **106** | - | - | 2 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 6 |
| C82–C85 | Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma | M | **2,089** | - | 3 | 5 | 12 | 32 | 69 | 134 | 352 | 572 | 648 | 262 |
| | | F | **1,842** | - | 1 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 48 | 90 | 239 | 443 | 630 | 364 |
| C90 | Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | M | **1,124** | - | - | - | - | 2 | 19 | 48 | 175 | 325 | 404 | 151 |
| | | F | **1,060** | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 48 | 127 | 272 | 385 | 224 |
| C91–C95 | Leukaemia | M | **2,183** | 2 | 5 | 20 | 33 | 31 | 76 | 81 | 287 | 602 | 721 | 325 |
| | | F | **1,708** | - | 8 | 16 | 38 | 30 | 52 | 62 | 166 | 344 | 584 | 408 |
| C97 | Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites | M | **509** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 23 | 61 | 106 | 222 | 93 |
| | | F | **407** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 28 | 66 | 80 | 128 | 99 |
| D00–D48 | In situ and benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour | M | **1,502** | 5 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 39 | 54 | 144 | 297 | 595 | 335 |
| | | F | **1,714** | - | - | 10 | 10 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 128 | 263 | 597 | 619 |
| D50–D89 | Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism | M | **437** | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 34 | 39 | 71 | 136 | 105 |
| | | F | **653** | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 46 | 92 | 183 | 261 |
| D50–D64 | Anaemias | M | **177** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 59 | 69 |
| | | F | **351** | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 26 | 91 | 206 |
| E00–E90 | Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases | M | **3,312** | 9 | 13 | 20 | 39 | 55 | 104 | 205 | 340 | 689 | 1,139 | 699 |
| | | F | **4,103** | 9 | 17 | 17 | 42 | 44 | 85 | 104 | 244 | 575 | 1,314 | 1,652 |
| E10–E14 | Diabetes mellitus | M | **2,640** | - | - | 1 | 9 | 28 | 58 | 134 | 246 | 583 | 993 | 588 |
| | | F | **3,012** | - | - | 3 | 7 | 10 | 48 | 56 | 156 | 446 | 1,069 | 1,217 |
| F00–F99 | Mental and behavioural disorders | M | **4,749** | - | - | 2 | 110 | 320 | 305 | 213 | 168 | 342 | 1,501 | 1,788 |
| | | F | **9,893** | - | 1 | 4 | 23 | 62 | 79 | 66 | 95 | 308 | 2,627 | 6,628 |
| F01,F03 | Vascular and unspecified dementia | M | **3,548** | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 45 | 284 | 1,455 | 1,758 |
| | | F | **9,408** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 44 | 279 | 2,567 | 6,516 |
| F10–F19 | Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use | M | **1,122** | - | - | - | 110 | 317 | 302 | 204 | 119 | 48 | 18 | 4 |
| | | F | **279** | - | - | 2 | 18 | 57 | 72 | 61 | 42 | 16 | 5 | 6 |

* The figures for individual cause categories exclude deaths at ages under 28 days.

**Table 2 continued** **Deaths by age, sex and underlying cause, 2005 registrations**

England and Wales — Numbers

| ICD-10 code | Causes of death* | | Age group: All ages | Under 1 | 1–4 | 5–14 | 15–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G00–G99 | Diseases of the nervous system | M | **7,110** | 40 | 32 | 61 | 137 | 136 | 268 | 367 | 614 | 1,298 | 2,593 | 1,564 |
| | | F | **8,092** | 36 | 28 | 51 | 76 | 104 | 165 | 311 | 550 | 1,033 | 2,745 | 2,993 |
| G00–G03 | Meningitis (excluding meningococcal) | M | **110** | 9 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 4 |
| | | F | **79** | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 22 | 8 |
| G12.2 | Motor neuron disease | M | **887** | - | - | - | - | 2 | 26 | 57 | 185 | 306 | 252 | 59 |
| | | F | **681** | - | - | - | - | 3 | 14 | 29 | 102 | 244 | 221 | 68 |
| G20 | Parkinson's disease | M | **2,398** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 37 | 415 | 1,238 | 703 |
| | | F | **1,767** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 15 | 214 | 810 | 727 |
| G30 | Alzheimer's disease | M | **1,528** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 35 | 190 | 692 | 604 |
| | | F | **3,381** | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 49 | 228 | 1,271 | 1,825 |
| G35 | Multiple sclerosis | M | **349** | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 33 | 82 | 98 | 74 | 49 | 9 |
| | | F | **613** | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | 46 | 120 | 181 | 127 | 98 | 34 |
| H00–H59 | Diseases of the eye and adnexa | M | **5** | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| | | F | **9** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| H60–H95 | Diseases of the ear and mastoid process | M | **15** | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| | | F | **15** | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| I00–I99 | Diseases of the circulatory system | M | **88,071** | 22 | 22 | 22 | 101 | 308 | 1,394 | 3,673 | 9,061 | 18,403 | 33,484 | 21,581 |
| | | F | **95,586** | 18 | 11 | 12 | 59 | 158 | 563 | 1,380 | 3,433 | 10,438 | 33,447 | 46,067 |
| I05–I09 | Chronic rheumatic heart diseases | M | **338** | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 41 | 85 | 126 | 56 |
| | | F | **804** | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 19 | 48 | 176 | 315 | 240 |
| I10–I15 | Hypertensive diseases | M | **1,576** | - | - | - | - | 12 | 44 | 90 | 196 | 316 | 516 | 402 |
| | | F | **2,165** | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 11 | 42 | 104 | 239 | 719 | 1,043 |
| I20–I25 | Ischaemic heart diseases | M | **49,205** | 1 | - | - | 10 | 85 | 749 | 2,410 | 6,095 | 11,515 | 18,263 | 10,077 |
| | | F | **38,969** | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 21 | 155 | 513 | 1,650 | 5,031 | 14,499 | 17,095 |
| I21–I22 | Acute myocardial infarction | M | **20,492** | 1 | - | - | 7 | 40 | 333 | 1,040 | 2,588 | 5,004 | 7,614 | 3,865 |
| | | F | **15,889** | 1 | - | - | 1 | 13 | 74 | 220 | 769 | 2,303 | 6,310 | 6,198 |
| I26–I51 | Other heart diseases | M | **9,770** | 14 | 15 | 11 | 57 | 112 | 262 | 396 | 840 | 1,483 | 3,375 | 3,205 |
| | | F | **14,362** | 10 | 5 | 8 | 23 | 44 | 136 | 221 | 466 | 1,259 | 4,245 | 7,945 |
| I60–I69 | Cerebrovascular diseases | M | **19,266** | 5 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 59 | 227 | 501 | 1,194 | 3,097 | 7,938 | 6,210 |
| | | F | **31,366** | 4 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 53 | 178 | 450 | 869 | 2,642 | 10,619 | 16,525 |
| I60–I62 | Intracranial haemorrhage | M | **3,194** | - | - | 9 | 17 | 50 | 174 | 336 | 515 | 713 | 971 | 409 |
| | | F | **4,254** | - | 2 | 3 | 14 | 36 | 153 | 351 | 495 | 781 | 1,413 | 1,006 |
| I63 | Cerebral infarction | M | **2,073** | 1 | - | - | 2 | 5 | 27 | 59 | 161 | 397 | 824 | 597 |
| | | F | **2,910** | - | - | - | 3 | 12 | 10 | 35 | 79 | 278 | 1,074 | 1,419 |
| I64 | Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction | M | **9,363** | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 23 | 88 | 423 | 1,461 | 4,125 | 3,239 |
| | | F | **16,792** | - | - | - | - | 4 | 14 | 55 | 231 | 1,215 | 5,818 | 9,455 |
| I70 | Atherosclerosis | M | **249** | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 9 | 35 | 98 | 102 |
| | | F | **483** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 29 | 144 | 303 |
| I71 | Aortic aneurysm and dissection | M | **4,881** | - | - | 1 | 6 | 10 | 31 | 105 | 376 | 1,257 | 2,170 | 925 |
| | | F | **3,272** | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 12 | 30 | 82 | 495 | 1,501 | 1,139 |
| J00–J99 | Diseases of the respiratory system | M | **32,681** | 41 | 34 | 28 | 40 | 86 | 230 | 656 | 2,126 | 5,605 | 12,796 | 11,039 |
| | | F | **39,704** | 24 | 21 | 23 | 40 | 45 | 144 | 437 | 1,477 | 4,349 | 12,872 | 20,272 |
| J10–J11 | Influenza | M | **18** | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | F | **24** | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| J12–J18 | Pneumonia | M | **12,191** | 21 | 17 | 3 | 15 | 37 | 113 | 264 | 536 | 1,353 | 4,203 | 5,629 |
| | | F | **19,231** | 9 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 24 | 63 | 151 | 348 | 1,041 | 4,909 | 12,657 |
| J40–J44 | Bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | M | **12,864** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 28 | 181 | 1,058 | 2,952 | 5,730 | 2,902 |
| | | F | **11,310** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 18 | 142 | 762 | 2,399 | 5,124 | 2,864 |

* The figures for individual cause categories exclude deaths at ages under 28 days.

**Table 2 continued** **Deaths by age, sex and underlying cause, 2005 registrations**

England and Wales — Numbers

| ICD-10 code | Causes of death* | | Age group: All ages | Under 1 | 1–4 | 5–14 | 15–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J45–J46 | Asthma | M | **375** | 1 | - | 11 | 8 | 19 | 27 | 43 | 44 | 57 | 84 | 81 |
| | | F | **810** | - | 1 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 23 | 40 | 81 | 96 | 239 | 302 |
| K00–K93 | Diseases of the digestive system | M | **11,541** | 17 | 7 | 8 | 26 | 133 | 723 | 1,537 | 1,947 | 2,126 | 3,124 | 1,893 |
| | | F | **13,655** | 13 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 90 | 389 | 837 | 1,122 | 1,865 | 4,431 | 4,872 |
| K25–K27 | Gastric and duodenal ulcer | M | **1,537** | - | - | 1 | 2 | 11 | 30 | 96 | 193 | 318 | 586 | 300 |
| | | F | **1,714** | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 11 | 44 | 91 | 230 | 675 | 657 |
| K40–K46 | Hernia | M | **341** | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 24 | 61 | 127 | 109 |
| | | F | **488** | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 11 | 18 | 66 | 179 | 210 |
| K57 | Diverticular disease of intestine | M | **469** | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 14 | 33 | 72 | 203 | 142 |
| | | F | **1,415** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 40 | 175 | 600 | 586 |
| K70–K76 | Diseases of the liver | M | **4,338** | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 89 | 572 | 1,178 | 1,239 | 764 | 391 | 88 |
| | | F | **2,543** | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 60 | 302 | 607 | 616 | 453 | 380 | 111 |
| L00–L99 | Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue | M | **594** | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 | 22 | 48 | 98 | 225 | 184 |
| | | F | **1,195** | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 45 | 107 | 383 | 623 |
| M00–M99 | Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue | M | **1,292** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 43 | 94 | 232 | 476 | 406 |
| | | F | **3,102** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 22 | 53 | 152 | 315 | 1,019 | 1,511 |
| M05–M06, M08 | Rheumatoid arthritis and juvenile arthritis | M | **176** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 16 | 46 | 78 | 28 |
| | | F | **657** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 44 | 120 | 273 | 210 |
| M80–M81 | Osteoporosis | M | **332** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 11 | 123 | 194 |
| | | F | **1,093** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 28 | 309 | 748 |
| N00–N99 | Diseases of the genitourinary system | M | **4,058** | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 42 | 76 | 169 | 522 | 1,579 | 1,654 |
| | | F | **6,112** | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 41 | 79 | 190 | 554 | 1,941 | 3,286 |
| N00–N15 | Glomerular and renal tubulo-interstitial diseases | M | **322** | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 9 | 9 | 26 | 53 | 125 | 98 |
| | | F | **374** | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 25 | 58 | 120 | 139 |
| N17–N19 | Renal failure | M | **1,377** | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 31 | 67 | 190 | 540 | 518 |
| | | F | **1,601** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 20 | 72 | 168 | 521 | 797 |
| N40 | Hyperplasia of prostate | M | **158** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 13 | 62 | 81 |
| O00–O99 | Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | F | **46** | - | - | - | 7 | 24 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - |
| P00–P96 | Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period | M | **115** | 112 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | F | **84** | 76 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Q00–Q99 | Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities | M | **692** | 128 | 49 | 31 | 48 | 43 | 62 | 73 | 106 | 67 | 60 | 25 |
| | | F | **604** | 95 | 41 | 30 | 33 | 42 | 52 | 61 | 79 | 59 | 71 | 41 |
| Q20–Q28 | Congenital malformations of the circulatory system | M | **281** | 62 | 17 | 17 | 28 | 24 | 33 | 30 | 21 | 25 | 18 | 6 |
| | | F | **257** | 45 | 17 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 32 | 15 |
| R00–R99 | Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified | M | **2,790** | 141 | 6 | 8 | 37 | 75 | 123 | 146 | 140 | 136 | 373 | 1,605 |
| | | F | **8,646** | 89 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 25 | 49 | 54 | 57 | 78 | 797 | 7,467 |
| R54 | Senility without mention of psychosis | M | **1,809** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 266 | 1,534 |
| | | F | **7,927** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 676 | 7,239 |
| R95 | Sudden infant death syndrome | M | **86** | 85 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | F | **54** | 51 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| R99 | Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality | M | **726** | 55 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 55 | 117 | 131 | 132 | 104 | 75 | 19 |
| | | F | **341** | 37 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 46 | 51 | 48 | 41 | 61 | 18 |
| V01–Y89 | External causes of morbidity and mortality | M | **10,786** | 29 | 50 | 142 | 1,332 | 1,597 | 1,826 | 1,370 | 1,117 | 928 | 1,318 | 1,077 |
| | | F | **6,841** | 25 | 31 | 64 | 346 | 405 | 536 | 545 | 500 | 516 | 1,454 | 2,419 |
| V01–X59 | Accidents | M | **6,396** | 15 | 39 | 114 | 837 | 784 | 815 | 591 | 589 | 603 | 1,056 | 953 |
| | | F | **5,107** | 12 | 22 | 45 | 186 | 163 | 225 | 245 | 260 | 358 | 1,282 | 2,309 |

* The figures for individual cause categories exclude deaths at ages under 28 days.

**Table 2 continued** **Deaths by age, sex and underlying cause, 2005 registrations**

England and Wales — Numbers

| ICD-10 code | Causes of death* | | Age group: All ages | Under 1 | 1–4 | 5–14 | 15–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V01–V99, Y85 | Transport accidents† | M | **2,330** | - | 12 | 73 | 656 | 416 | 380 | 249 | 190 | 128 | 156 | 70 |
| | | F | **697** | 2 | 7 | 25 | 136 | 71 | 78 | 71 | 72 | 78 | 111 | 46 |
| V01–V89 | Land transport accidents involving pedestrians, pedal cyclists, motor cyclists and occupants of motor vehicles | M | **2,252** | - | 11 | 73 | 645 | 409 | 366 | 224 | 179 | 120 | 155 | 70 |
| | | F | **678** | 2 | 7 | 25 | 135 | 71 | 75 | 67 | 65 | 76 | 109 | 46 |
| W00–W19 | Falls | M | **1,550** | 1 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 38 | 96 | 119 | 186 | 255 | 465 | 353 |
| | | F | **1,535** | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 30 | 56 | 90 | 130 | 486 | 723 |
| W65–W74 | Accidental drowning and submersion | M | **145** | 1 | 10 | 8 | 28 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 13 | 10 | - |
| | | F | **49** | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| X00–X09 | Exposure to smoke, fire and flames | M | **144** | - | 6 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 24 | 8 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 11 |
| | | F | **114** | - | 5 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 35 | 13 |
| X40–X49 | Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances | M | **666** | - | - | 3 | 66 | 218 | 205 | 97 | 45 | 19 | 7 | 6 |
| | | F | **304** | - | 1 | 2 | 33 | 51 | 81 | 61 | 42 | 15 | 12 | 6 |
| X41 | Accidental poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified | M | **63** | - | - | - | 9 | 20 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | F | **70** | - | - | 1 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 9 | 3 | - | - |
| X42 | Accidental poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], not elsewhere classified | M | **325** | - | - | 1 | 34 | 143 | 107 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | | F | **64** | - | - | - | 14 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 |
| X44 | Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances | M | **128** | - | - | - | 14 | 39 | 36 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| | | F | **77** | - | 1 | - | 9 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 2 |
| X59 | Accidental exposure to unspecified factor | M | **1,042** | 1 | - | - | 7 | 18 | 27 | 35 | 52 | 103 | 331 | 468 |
| | | F | **2,117** | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 27 | 85 | 555 | 1,427 |
| X60–X84 | Intentional self-harm | M | **2,511** | - | - | 1 | 217 | 454 | 635 | 488 | 341 | 178 | 129 | 68 |
| | | F | **803** | - | - | 2 | 58 | 130 | 163 | 170 | 130 | 63 | 55 | 32 |
| X85–Y09 | Assault | M | **90** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 28 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 1 | - |
| | | F | **46** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Y10–Y34 | Event of undetermined intent | M | **1,526** | 10 | 10 | 23 | 248 | 321 | 349 | 252 | 151 | 85 | 57 | 20 |
| | | F | **641** | 10 | 7 | 14 | 91 | 98 | 126 | 111 | 73 | 49 | 41 | 21 |
| X60–X84, Y10–Y34, excl Y33.9 | Intentional self-harm; and event of undetermined intent, excluding other specified events of undetermined intent | M | **3,487** | 1 | 1 | 12 | 340 | 647 | 876 | 673 | 443 | 238 | 173 | 83 |
| | | F | **1,231** | 3 | 2 | 6 | 105 | 183 | 253 | 256 | 188 | 100 | 85 | 50 |
| X85–Y09, Y33.9 | Assault; and other specified events of undetermined intent | M | **640** | 11 | 10 | 13 | 148 | 156 | 118 | 81 | 57 | 27 | 14 | 5 |
| | | F | **259** | 8 | 7 | 12 | 52 | 51 | 44 | 30 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 7 |

* The figures for individual cause categories exclude deaths at ages under 28 days.
† Including sequelae of transport accidents.

Figure 2 shows the trends in age-standardised mortality rates (standardised to the European Standard Population) for these three cause of death groups between 1995 and 2005. The highest death rate throughout the period for both sexes was for circulatory diseases, despite the rate for males falling by 37.8 per cent to 2,591 per million population, and the rate for females falling 34.5 per cent to 1,642 per million population since 1995. The male and female death rates for cancer were 18.5 and 13 per cent respectively lower in 2005 than in 1995. The rate for respiratory diseases in males decreased by 16.6 per cent over this period, while the rate for females was 0.9 per cent lower in 2005 than in 1995. Respiratory disease mortality rates in a given year are strongly influenced by the seasonal pattern of mortality in that year and so differences between two years should always be examined in the context of long-term trends. Comparability ratios have been applied to the figures for 1994–2000 in order to produce a consistent trend that adjusts for the change to ICD-10 in 2001; see the Explanatory Notes.

## Leading causes of death

Both Table 3 and Figure 3 show the ten leading underlying causes of death in 2005 for both males and females. These are ranked according to a World Health Organisation (WHO) list which categorises causes using ICD-10 groups specifically designed for determining the leading causes of death; see the Explanatory Notes. Figure 3 also shows how the leading causes of death for 2005 have changed since 2001.

The leading cause of death for both sexes was ischaemic heart diseases which accounted for one in five male deaths and approximately one in six female deaths during 2005. Cerebrovascular diseases were the second leading cause of death for both sexes and accounted for a higher proportion of female deaths (12.9 per cent) than males (7.9 per cent).

The difference between the top two causes of death was greater among males (a difference of nearly 30,000 deaths) whilst there was a difference of around 7,500 deaths between ischaemic heart and cerebrovascular diseases in women. A further five causes of death appear in both the male and female top ten underlying causes but not at the same ranks. For example while dementia is the fourth leading cause of death among females, it ranks ninth among males.

Of the ten leading causes of death for males in 2005, different cancers appeared four times compared with females where cancers appeared three times. For females both cancers and circulatory diseases appeared equally (three times each). For both sexes in 2005, lung cancer was the most common cancer appearing third in the list for males and sixth for females.

For females, the ranking on age-standardised rates does not match the ranking on numbers of deaths, for example dementia and Alzheimer's disease is ranked four on number of deaths but would be ranked seven if looking at the age-standardised rate. For males, the ranking on age-standardised rates matches that obtained when ranking on numbers. This is because the age-standardisation process gives very little weight to deaths at older ages (where most of the dementia and Alzheimer deaths occur).

Figure 3 shows that for males, the age-standardised mortality rates for all the leading underlying causes in 2005 have declined over the five years since 2001. The largest percentage falls in male mortality rates were for ischaemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases which both fell by a fifth: 21.9 per cent and 20.2 per cent respectively. The smallest decrease in mortality rates was for malignant neoplasm of the colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus which fell by 6.4 per cent over the five years.

**Table 3** **Leading causes of mortality: by sex, 2005**

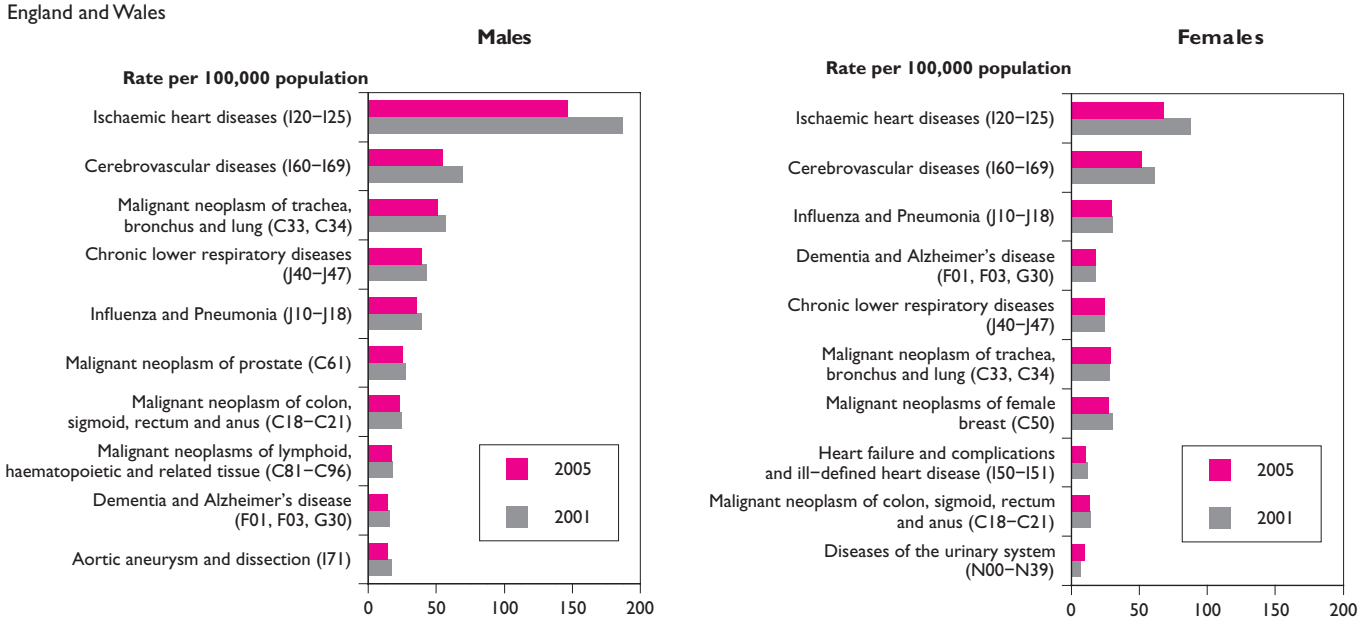
England and Wales — Numbers

| | Underlying Cause of death* | Number of deaths | Percentage of all deaths | Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males** | | | | |
| **Rank** | | | | |
| 1 | Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25) | 49,205 | 20.2 | 146.2 |
| 2 | Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69) | 19,266 | 7.9 | 55.1 |
| 3 | Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34) | 16,775 | 6.9 | 51.1 |
| 4 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47) | 13,589 | 5.6 | 38.9 |
| 5 | Influenza and Pneumonia (J10–J18) | 12,209 | 5.0 | 35.3 |
| 6 | Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61) | 9,018 | 3.7 | 25.5 |
| 7 | Malignant neoplasm of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus (C18–C21) | 7,570 | 3.1 | 22.8 |
| 8 | Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96) | 5,606 | 2.3 | 17.2 |
| 9 | Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30) | 5,076 | 2.1 | 14.1 |
| 10 | Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71) | 4,881 | 2.0 | 13.9 |
| | **All deaths** | **243,870** | **100.0** | |
| **Females** | | | | |
| **Rank** | | | | |
| 1 | Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25) | 38,969 | 16.0 | 68.5 |
| 2 | Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69) | 31,366 | 12.9 | 51.8 |
| 3 | Influenza and Pneumonia (J10–J18) | 19,255 | 7.9 | 29.8 |
| 4 | Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30) | 12,789 | 5.2 | 18.7 |
| 5 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47) | 12,605 | 5.2 | 25.1 |
| 6 | Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34) | 11,895 | 4.9 | 28.9 |
| 7 | Malignant neoplasms of female breast (C50) | 10,986 | 4.5 | 28.2 |
| 8 | Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease (I50–I51) | 7,212 | 3.0 | 11.2 |
| 9 | Malignant neoplasm of colon, sigmoid, rectum and anus (C18–C21) | 6,537 | 2.7 | 14.1 |
| 10 | Diseases of the urinary system (N00–N39) | 5,977 | 2.5 | 9.9 |
| | **All deaths** | **269,123** | **100.0** | |

* The cause of death groups used here are based on a list provided developed by WHO, modified for use in England and Wales. For more information see Griffiths C, Rooney C and Brock A. Leading causes of death in England and Wales – how should we group causes? *Health Statistics Quarterly* **28**, 6–17.

**Figure 3** **Age-standardised rates for the ten leading causes of deaths:* by sex, 2005 and comparison rate for 2001†**

England and Wales




* The cause of death groups used here are based on a list provided developed by WHO, modified for use in England and Wales. For more information see Griffiths C, Rooney C and Brock A. Leading causes of death in England and Wales – how should we group causes? *Health Statistics Quarterly* 28, 6–17.

† For 2001 the mortality rates are given for the top ten causes of death in 2005 as a comparison.

Age-standardised mortality rates for females, by contrast, have not shown a decrease since 2001 for all of the ten leading causes. While mortality rates for ischaemic heart diseases showed the largest decrease of between 2001 and 2005 (22 per cent), rates for diseases of the urinary system increased by nearly a third (32.4 per cent). Three other causes of death also showed an increase in age-standardised mortality rates from 2001 to 2005 though to a lesser extent: dementia and Alzheimer's disease (2.9 per cent); chronic lower respiratory diseases (0.7 per cent); and malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (2.2 per cent).

## Explanatory Notes

### Registrations and occurrences

The year in which a death is registered may not correspond to the year in which the death occurred. Up to 1992 ONS publications gave numbers of deaths registered in the data year. However, since 1993 most of our published figures represent the number of deaths that occurred in the data year. In most years (and for most causes of death) this change has little effect on annual totals. However, figures based on date of occurrence provide a more reliable basis for assessing the impact on mortality of external factors (such as 'flu outbreaks or cold weather), while registrations are more timely. We, therefore, take two annual extracts from our deaths database.[1]

- The first annual extract, produced in April following the data year, comprises deaths that were registered in that year. Outputs produced using this extract include this report and a report by area of residence published in the summer edition of *Population Trends* and reproduced in the autumn edition of *Health Statistics Quarterly*, as well as the annual Vital Statistics tables.

- The second extract, produced in the September following the data year, comprises deaths that occurred in that year. This extract forms the basis for the mortality annual reference volumes in the DH series.

A change was made last year regarding the basis for presenting underlying cause of death. The cause of death data in this report are based on the cause of death as given in the death register and based on the doctor's or coroner's certificate of cause of death; this is known as the original underlying cause of death. Previously all ONS mortality statistics were based on final underlying cause of death, which takes account of any additional information provided by medical practitioners or coroners after the death has been registered. The underlying cause of death only changes in a very small number of deaths. In 2004 there were around 900 deaths with a different final underlying cause to that originally given on the cause of death certificate. In general, all future registrations outputs showing data for 2004 or later years will use original cause as the basis for presenting cause of death data, while occurrence-based data (for example, ONS annual reference volumes) will continue to be based on final cause.

The exception will be where registration-based cause data is presented in the same table as occurrences, for example, Table 6.3 in the reference tables in *Health Statistics Quarterly*, when all data will be presented as final cause for comparative purposes.

### Coding underlying cause of death

Since January 2001 cause of death has been coded to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).[2] This was introduced on the recommendation of WHO and replaced the Ninth Revision (ICD-9),[3] which had been in use since 1979. ICD-10 represents the largest change in the ICD in over 50 years. The major changes have been described in detail in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 08[4] and 13[5] and also on the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/icd10mortality).

Cause of death is assigned by an automated coding system with the exception of deaths due to external causes (ICD-10 codes V01–Y89). These are coded clerically using information from coroners certificates

(including inquest verdicts) to produce consistent figures on suicides, homicides and other deaths not from natural causes.

## Comparability ratios

In order to help quantify the changes arising as a result of the change to ICD-10, ONS carried out a bridge coding study.[6] All deaths registered in 1999 were independently coded to both ICD-9 and ICD-10 and the causes in each revision were compared using internationally agreed groups of equivalent codes. Comparability ratios were produced for selected causes of death, including each ICD cause chapter, to indicate the net effect of the change in classification on a particular cause. The ratios were calculated by dividing the number of deaths coded to a particular cause in ICD-10 by the number coded to that cause in ICD-9. These ratios can then be applied to England and Wales data (from 1993 onwards) coded to ICD-9 in order to examine trends over time. For a particular cause, the number of deaths coded to the equivalent cause in ICD-9 is multiplied by the comparability ratio in order to give an 'expected' number of deaths that would have been coded to this cause in ICD-10. The ratios can also be applied directly to rates, to give an 'expected' rate.

## Population estimates

In this report, the population figures used to calculate mortality rates for 2005 are the 2004-based population projections for 2005. These are available on the Government Actuary's Department website (www.gad.gov.uk). The population figures used to calculate mortality rates for 2004 and earlier years are ONS mid-year population estimates.

The population estimates used were the most up-to-date at the time of publication of this report. Population estimates for mid-2004 were published on 20 December 2005. Estimates for 2003 and revised data for 2001–2002 were published on 9 September 2004. Revised estimates for 1992–2000 were published on 7 October 2004. All 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 can be found on the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/popest).

## Leading Causes of Death in England and Wales

The cause of death groups used here are based on a list developed by WHO which categorises causes using ICD-10 groups specifically designed for determining the leading causes of death. The list has been modified for use in England and Wales. The use of this ranking list was agreed after a period of public consultation which ended on 13th March 2006. Further information on the rationale behind ranking leading causes of death and how causes are grouped can be found in an article published on this subject in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 28.[7]

## References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4. Rooney C and Smith S (2000) Implementation of ICD-10 for mortality in England and Wales from January 2000. *Health Statistics Quarterly* **08**, 40–50.
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7. Griffiths C, Rooney C and Brock A (2005) Leading causes of death in England and Wales – how should we group causes? *Health Statistics Quarterly* **28**, 6–17.

# Report:

# Deaths involving *Clostridium difficile*: England and Wales, 1999–2004

## Introduction

This is the first report on deaths in England and Wales where *Clostridium difficile* was mentioned as a contributory factor. This report covers the period 1999 to 2004 and includes figures for those years for which ONS has coded all deaths to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Since 2001, ONS has routinely coded deaths to ICD-10. Deaths registered in 1999 were coded to both ICD-9 and ICD-10, and are also included in the analysis. As deaths in 2000 were only coded to ICD-9, no figures are presented for that year.

## Background

This report examines trends in those deaths that involved *C. difficile* as a contributory factor between 1999 and 2004. *C. difficile* is a spore forming bacterium found naturally in the gut of a small proportion (around 3 per cent)[1] of the healthy adult population. *C. difficile* can cause diarrhoea, ranging from a mild disturbance to very severe illness with ulceration and bleeding from the colon (colitis), and perforation of the intestine leading to peritonitis, which can be fatal.[2] *C. difficile* disease occurs when normal, healthy intestinal bacteria are subdued by the use of antibiotics. This allows *C. difficile* to flourish in the gut and produce a toxin that causes diarrhoea.

Box One explains the terms used in this report.

*C. difficile* was first described in the 1930s,[3] but it was not identified as the cause of pseudomembranous colitis following antibiotic therapy until the late 1970s.[4-7] Patients who have been treated with broad spectrum antibiotics (those affecting a wide range of bacteria, including intestinal bacteria) are at the greatest risk of *C. difficile* infection. In addition to antibiotic exposure, the risk of contracting *C. difficile* is also raised for elderly patients, those who have recently had gastrointestinal surgery, those who have a long length of stay in healthcare settings, and those who have a serious underlying illness or a condition that compromises their immune system.[8, 9] Patients are also at risk of developing *C. difficile* disease when there are outbreaks in hospitals. Infection control is also an important risk factor.

A recent Department of Health report addresses actions that should be taken to reduce levels of hospital-acquired infections.[10] A report on *C. difficile* and actions to reduce the chances of outbreaks was released by the Health Protection Agency (HPA) in February 2003.[11] In January 2004, the HPA began to carry out a mandatory reporting scheme for all cases of *C. difficile* in persons 65 years and over.[12] Results from the first year's surveillance (January to December 2004) were published by the Department of Health.[13]

The number of deaths due to *C. difficile* is difficult to estimate. Trends in mortality are normally monitored using the underlying cause of death (the disease which initiated the train of events leading directly to death). *C. difficile*, and other hospital-acquired infections such as MRSA, are often not the underlying cause of death. Those who die with *C. difficile* are usually patients who were already very ill and it may be their existing illness, rather than *C. difficile*, which is designated as the underlying cause of death. There is therefore an interest in the number of deaths where *C. difficile* contributed to the death – only conditions which contribute directly to the death should be recorded on the medical certificate of cause of death (death certificate). Results presented in this report identify deaths where the underlying cause was *C. difficile* and those where it was mentioned on the death certificate as a contributory factor.

## Methods

### Identification of deaths involving *Clostridium difficile*

All deaths are coded by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) supplied by the World Heath Organization. In the Tenth Revision (ICD-10), used by ONS from 2001 onwards, there is a specific code (A04.7) for 'Enterocolitis due to *Clostridium difficile*'. While this code identifies the vast majority of deaths involving *C. difficile*, a small number of *C. difficile*-related deaths are not captured by this code alone. Since 1993 ONS has stored the text of death certificates on a database in addition to all the ICD codes relating to causes identified on the death certificate. This means that it is possible to identify records where *C. difficile* is mentioned, but is not coded under the specific ICD-10 code. In addition to extracting all deaths related to the specific A04.7 ICD-10 code, deaths mentioning a number of other ICD categories to which diseases including *C. difficile* could be coded were also extracted. The text of these records was then searched manually for mentions of *Clostridium difficile, C. difficile* or pseudomembranous colitis. In the Ninth Revision of the ICD (ICD-9) there is no specific code for 'Enterocolitis due to *Clostridium*

*difficile*'. Identifying deaths involving *C. difficile* would therefore require extensive text searching of very large numbers of death certificates.

The ICD-10 codes used to select deaths to search manually are shown in Table 1. ONS used ICD-10 coded data from 2001 onwards for this report. All deaths registered in 1999 in England and Wales were coded to both ICD-9 and ICD-10, to provide comparisons between the two ICD revisions. Deaths registered in 1999, identified from their ICD-10 codes as involving *C. difficile*, are also included in this report.

Since 1986 ONS has used the internationally recommended death certificate for neonatal deaths. This means that these deaths cannot be assigned an underlying cause of death.[14] However, as the data for this report were based on all mentions of *C. difficile* or pseudomembranous colitis, neonates have been included. Neonatal deaths were extracted in the same way as described above for post-neonatal deaths.

Deaths with an underlying cause of death of *C. difficile* were identified by selecting those deaths with a mention of *C. difficile* or pseudomembranous colitis that also had one of the underlying causes of death noted in Table 1.

### Derivation of place of death categories

The place of death categories used in this analysis have been derived from three items of information recorded by ONS (Table 2). First, the communal establishment code distinguishes between deaths in communal establishments (which are given a code specific to the particular institution) and those at home or occurring elsewhere. Second, the establishment type code classifies communal establishments into different types (e.g. hospital, hospice, local authority residential home). Lastly, the NHS Indicator code shows whether the establishment was NHS or non-NHS funded.

### Methods of analysis

This report presents the number of *C. difficile* related deaths by sex, age and place of death. Both age-specific and age-standardised death rates for *C. difficile* are presented in this report. Age-standardised rates are explained in Box One.

**Table 1** **Specific and non-specific ICD-10 codes related to *Clostridium difficile***

| Specific codes* | Non-specific codes* |
|---|---|
| A04.7 (Enterocolitis due to *Clostridium difficile*) | A05.8 (Other specified bacterial food borne intoxications) |
| | A41.4 (Septicaemia due to anaerobes (Excludes: gas gangrene)) |
| | A48.0 (Gas gangrene: Clostridial; cellulites, myoncrosis) |
| | A49.8 (Other bacterial infections of unspecified site) |
| | P36.5 (Sepsis of newborn due to anaerobes) |

* Codes used to identify deaths where *C. difficile* was the underlying cause of death (on deaths where *C. difficile* was mentioned): A04.7, A09, A41.4, and A49.8.

## Results

### Number of deaths where *Clostridium difficile* contributed to the death or was the underlying cause of death

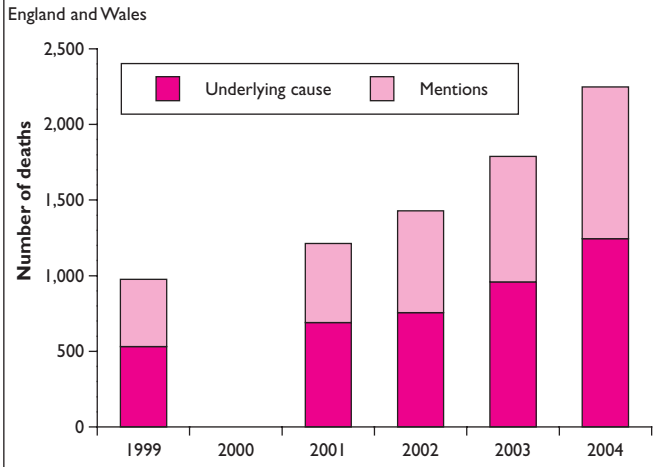
The number of death certificates mentioning *C. difficile* increased each year in England and Wales between 1999 and 2004 (Table 3). Figure 1 shows the increasing number of death certificates where *C. difficile* was mentioned since 1999. Mentions of *C. difficile* on death certificates increased from 975 in 1999 to 2247 in 2004. Overall the number of deaths with a mention of *C. difficile* was 2.3 times higher in 2004 than it was in 1999. Among deaths with a mention of *C. difficile*, the percentage for which it was the underlying cause was similar (around 55 per cent) in each year (Table 3).

### Mortality rates for all deaths mentioning *Clostridium difficile*

Age-standardised rates for deaths involving *C. difficile* in England and Wales have more than doubled since 1999, from 11.4 to 23.6 per million for males and from 10.7 per million to 23.4 per million for females (Table 4). Overall, rates for deaths involving *C. difficile* were very similar for both males and females in each year (Figure 2).

Most of the deaths involving *C. difficile* occurred among people aged 65 and over. Mortality rates in specific age groups for England and Wales are shown in Table 5. Between ages 75 and 84, there were 208.4 and 214.7 deaths per million population for males and females respectively in the period 2001 to 2004. This compares with 0.1 and 0.2 deaths per million population, for males and females respectively, in the under 45 age group (Table 5).

**Figure 1** **Number of death certificates mentioning *Clostridium difficile*, by whether it was the underlying cause of death, 1999–2004***




* Deaths registered in 1999. Deaths occurring in 2001–2004.

**Table 2** **Derivation of Place of Death Classification**

| Place of death classification | Communal Establishment | Establishment type | NHS Indicator |
|---|---|---|---|
| Own home | Home | N/A | N/A |
| NHS general hospital | Communal Establishment Code | General hospital or Multi-function site | NHS |
| Non-NHS general hospital | | General hospital or Multi-function site | Non-NHS |
| Hospice | | Hospice | |
| NHS nursing home | | Homes for the chronic sick or Medical nursing home | NHS |
| Non-NHS nursing home | | Homes for the chronic sick, Medical nursing home, Private nursing home or Private nursing home (aged) | Non-NHS |
| Private residential home | | Residential home (private) | Non-NHS |
| Local Authority residential home | | Residential home (Local Authority) | NHS |
| Other places | Elsewhere | All other codes | N/A |

**Table 3** **Number of death certificates with *Clostridium difficile* mentioned and as the underlying cause, 1999–2004**

England and Wales

| | 1999 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | % change 1999–2004 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales* | | | | | | |
| Certificates mentioning *C.difficile* | 975 | 1,214 | 1,428 | 1,788 | 2,247 | 130 |
| Certificates where *C.difficile* was the underlying cause of death† | 531 | 691 | 756 | 958 | 1,245 | 134 |
| Percentage of mentions selected as underlying cause | 54 | 57 | 53 | 54 | 55 | |
| England | | | | | | |
| Certificates mentioning *C.difficile* | 918 | 1,150 | 1,338 | 1,702 | 2,155 | 135 |
| Certificates where *C.difficile* was the underlying cause of death† | 499 | 661 | 709 | 912 | 1,187 | 138 |
| Percentage of mentions selected as underlying cause | 54 | 57 | 53 | 54 | 55 | |
| Wales | | | | | | |
| Certificates mentioning *C.difficile* | 56 | 63 | 88 | 85 | 88 | 57 |
| Certificates where *C.difficile* was the underlying cause of death† | 31 | 29 | 46 | 46 | 55 | 77 |
| Percentage of mentions selected as underlying cause | 55 | 46 | 52 | 54 | 63 | |

* England and Wales data include non-residents who died in England and Wales. Data for England and Wales on their own exclude deaths of non-residents.
† Excludes neonatal deaths.

**Table 4** **Age-standardised mortality rates for *Clostridium difficile* by sex, 1999–2004**

England and Wales — Rates per million population

| | 1999 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | % change 1999–2004 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales* | | | | | | |
| Males | 11.4 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 18.6 | 23.6 | 106 |
| Females | 10.7 | 12.8 | 15.1 | 18.8 | 23.4 | 120 |
| England | | | | | | |
| Males | 11.6 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 18.8 | 23.9 | 107 |
| Females | 10.6 | 12.9 | 15.1 | 19.0 | 23.9 | 126 |
| Wales | | | | | | |
| Males | 9.5 | 11.9 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 16.7 | 76 |
| Females | 11.6 | 10.6 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 39 |

* England and Wales data include non-residents who died in England and Wales. Data for England and Wales on their own exclude deaths of non-residents.

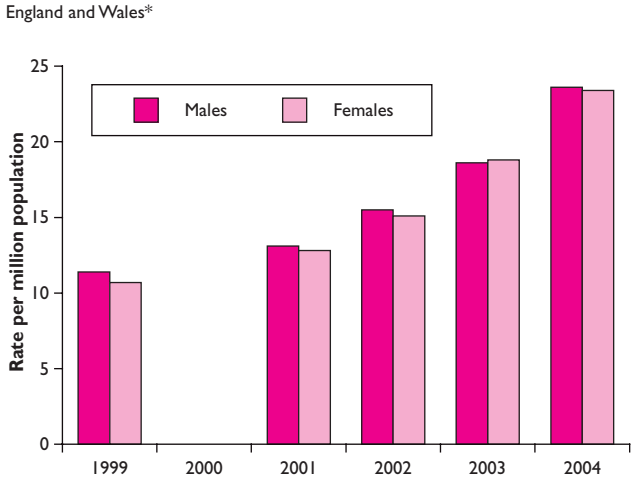
**Table 5** **Age-specific mortality rates for *Clostridium difficile* by sex, 2001–2004**

England and Wales — Rates per million population

| | England and Wales* | | England | | Wales | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Under 45 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| 45-54 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| 55-64 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| 65-74 | 39.5 | 37.8 | 40.3 | 37.8 | 27.8 | 39.0 |
| 75-84 | 208.4 | 214.7 | 212.0 | 218.3 | 154.2 | 152.7 |
| 85 and over | 832.0 | 789.8 | 832.6 | 798.0 | 806.7 | 647.1 |

* England and Wales data includes non-residents who died in England and Wales. Data for England and Wales on their own exclude deaths of non-residents.

**Figure 2** **Age-standardised mortality rates for *Clostridium difficile* by sex, 1999–2004***




* Deaths registered in 1999. Deaths occurring in 2001–2004.

## Place of death

Death certificates rarely specify the place where an infection was acquired. However, the place of death is recorded. Between 2001 and 2004, deaths involving *C. difficile* made up 0.32 per cent of all deaths in England and Wales. Among deaths that occurred in NHS general hospitals and NHS nursing homes deaths involving *C. difficile* made up 0.52 per cent and 0.45 per cent of the total in these institutions respectively, or almost 5 per thousand deaths.

Most deaths in England and Wales occur in hospital (56 per cent of all deaths between 2001 and 2004 occurred in NHS general hospitals). Over the period 2001 to 2004, 92.4 per cent of deaths that mentioned *C. difficile* occurred in NHS general hospitals. Many of these deaths in hospital will have been to patients who were admitted because they were already seriously ill with another condition.

# Box One

## Glossary of Terms

***Clostridium difficile*** *(C. difficile)*: is a spore forming bacterium which is present as one of the 'normal' bacteria in the gut of up to 3 per cent of healthy adults. It is much more common in babies – up to two thirds of infants may have *C. difficile* in the gut, where it rarely causes problems. People over the age of 65 years are more susceptible to contracting infection.

**Diarrhoea**: Diarrhoea occurs when the lining of the small or large intestine is irritated. *C. difficile* toxins are a major cause of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea. This leads to increased water being passed in the stools. Acute diarrhoea is usually caused by a viral infection or a bacterial infection and affects almost everyone from time to time. It usually clears up in a couple of days and is not serious. However it can be serious in babies and the frail and elderly, because of the risk of dehydration.

**Pseudomembranous colitis** (PMC): is a complication of antibiotic therapy often caused by *C. difficile* infection. PMC causes severe inflammation in areas of the colon (large intestine). Almost any antibiotic can cause PMC by upsetting the balance of the bacteria in the gut and intestines.

**Age-standardised rate**: Directly age-standardised rates make allowances for differences in the age structure of the population, over time and between sexes. The age-standardised rate for a particular disease is that which would have occurred if the observed age-specific rates for the disease had applied in a given standard population. In this report we have used 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 over time, and between males and females.

Sources: Health Protection Agency/ NHS Direct Online/ Office for National Statistics

**Table 6** **Number of deaths mentioning *Clostridium difficile* by place of death, compared to all causes of death, 2001–2004**

England and Wales

| | All cause number of deaths | Number of deaths | Percentage of all *C.difficile* deaths | *C.difficile* as a percentage of all deaths in the establishment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales* | | | | |
| Own home | 387,529 | 48 | 0.7 | 0.01 |
| NHS general hospital | 1,178,776 | 6,168 | 92.4 | 0.52 |
| Non-NHS general hospital | 11,561 | 12 | 0.2 | 0.10 |
| Hospice | 92,116 | 13 | 0.2 | 0.01 |
| NHS nursing home | 11,077 | 50 | 0.7 | 0.45 |
| Non-NHS nursing home | 199,924 | 133 | 2.0 | 0.07 |
| Private residential home | 118,138 | 41 | 0.6 | 0.03 |
| Local Authority residential home | 30,586 | 16 | 0.2 | 0.05 |
| Other places | 84,988 | 196 | 2.9 | 0.23 |
| Total | 2,114,695 | 6,677 | 100.0 | 0.32 |
| England | | | | |
| Own home | 362,252 | 47 | 0.7 | 0.01 |
| NHS general hospital | 1,097,719 | 5,864 | 92.4 | 0.53 |
| Non-NHS general hospital | 10,892 | 12 | 0.2 | 0.11 |
| Hospice | 89,363 | 12 | 0.2 | 0.01 |
| NHS nursing home | 10,923 | 50 | 0.8 | 0.46 |
| Non-NHS nursing home | 188,764 | 123 | 1.9 | 0.07 |
| Private residential home | 112,284 | 40 | 0.6 | 0.04 |
| Local Authority residential home | 28,720 | 16 | 0.3 | 0.06 |
| Other places | 76,922 | 181 | 2.9 | 0.24 |
| Total | 1,977,839 | 6,345 | 100.0 | 0.32 |
| Wales | | | | |
| Own home | 25,226 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.00 |
| NHS general hospital | 77,885 | 296 | 91.4 | 0.38 |
| Non-NHS general hospital | 273 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| Hospice | 2,641 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.04 |
| NHS nursing home | 147 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| Non-NHS nursing home | 11,014 | 10 | 3.1 | 0.09 |
| Private residential home | 5,828 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.02 |
| Local Authority residential home | 1,861 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| Other places | 7,065 | 15 | 4.6 | 0.21 |
| Total | 131,940 | 324 | 100.0 | 0.25 |

* England and Wales data include non-residents who died in England and Wales. Data for England and Wales on their own exclude deaths of non-residents.

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