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

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Autumn 2001

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in brief

OECD Health Data 2001

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) released the latest edition of their annual database, *OECD Health Data 2001 - A Comparative Analysis of 30 countries*, on 25 June 2001.

The CD-ROM contains over 1,200 series from 1960 to 1998, and data from 1999 and 2000 for selected variables, covering topics such as health status, health care resources and utilisation, expenditure on health, the pharmaceutical market and non-medical determinants of health.

The database uniquely draws together information from thirty countries over a long time period, using consistent definitions as much as possible. It is therefore a useful tool for making international comparisons with the United Kingdom. It complements the recently published volume, *United Kingdom Health Statistics*, in bringing together health data for the whole of the United Kingdom.

From this 2001 edition, there will also be a paper publication, *OECD Health at a Glance*, released in October 2001. This will contain tables, charts and graphs produced from the data published on the CD-ROM.

More information can be found on the OECD's website: www.oecd.org/els/health

Cause of death coding in ICD-10

Coding to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) began in January 2001 for all cause of death information from death registrations for England and Wales.

This edition of *Health Statistics Quarterly* presents data for the first quarter of 2001,

which has been coded to ICD-10, in Table 6.3. Readers will see that there is a discontinuity between data for 2001 and that presented for previous years. This is because there is not always direct correspondence between the categories classified in ICD-9 and those classified in ICD-10.

A bridge coding study is underway, to assist in comparing figures between the two classifications. (See *Health Statistics Quarterly* 08 for a detailed article explaining the differences between the two revisions and the expected changes in mortality statistics). The dual coding for this study is almost complete, and plans for the analysis of the data and production of outputs are in hand. This will provide comparability ratios which can be used to adjust data and look at time trends across the change in classification.

Initial results of the bridge coding analysis will be published in *Health Statistics Quarterly*. A full report including comparability ratios and advice on how to use them, will be produced by May 2002, in time to be used with annual statistical outputs.

Queries about the implementation of ICD-10 for mortality can be addressed to ICD10.mortality@ons.gov.uk.

New publications

Published in May, *United Kingdom Health Statistics*,¹ brings together information on health care systems and health outcomes on a comparable basis for the United Kingdom as a whole and for its constituent elements.

A major aim was to include findings published elsewhere in one volume and, in some instances, to publish statistics for the United Kingdom as a whole for the first time, where they only previously appeared for the constituent countries.

Main findings include:

- Women aged 25–29 had the highest fertility rates in all countries of the United Kingdom. The rate was 99 births per 1,000 women 25–29 in the United Kingdom, ranging from 90 in Scotland to 112 in Northern Ireland.
- The conception rate for women aged under 18 in Great Britain was 46 per 1,000, ranging from 41 in Scotland to 52 in Wales.
- For 1997, 40 per cent of conceptions to women aged under 18, and 55 per cent of conceptions to women aged 45 and over ended with an abortion (Great Britain).
- England had the lowest mortality in the United Kingdom, and Scotland the highest.
- Life expectancy for men in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland is lower than the EU average. All United Kingdom countries have lower life expectancy for women than the EU average.
- In 1999, Northern Ireland had the second highest total fertility rates in the European Union, after Ireland.

Also published in May, the second volume, *Geographic Variations in Health*,² is the latest in the ONS series of Decennial Supplements to annual statistical publications. These volumes provide a more in-depth coverage of the topic than is possible through routine publications. The coverage in this volume is for the 1990s and it considerably extends the coverage and range of analyses available in previous supplements. For the first time, it takes a broader view of health outcomes than are reflected by mortality alone by including reviews of; variations in congenital anomalies, cancer incidence, infant mortality, births, conceptions and abortions.

The volume includes data for countries of the United Kingdom, Government Office Regions of England and local authorities across the United Kingdom. Wherever possible the analyses of local variation are, for the first time, presented on a comparable basis for all parts of the United Kingdom.

Main findings include:

- Age-standardised mortality rates for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were higher than for England for both sexes. Within England, rates in the north were greater than those in the south.
- Variations between local authorities within regions were greater than variations between regions.
- There were clear gradients with increasing levels of area deprivation throughout Great Britain in mortality from ischaemic heart disease, lung cancer and stroke and in infant mortality and stillbirth rates. For areas with similar levels of deprivation, mortality rates were higher in the north of England than in the south.
- Teenage fertility was seven times higher in the more deprived areas of Great Britain than in the least deprived areas. In contrast, higher fertility among older women was generally associated with areas in London, its surroundings and the more prosperous parts of the UK.
- Social Class made a larger contribution to male mortality variation than country or region of residence.
- Regional differences in stillbirth and infant mortality rates were reduced when factors such as Social Class were taken into account.

- 1 *United Kingdom Health Statistics: 2001 edition* (Series UKHS No.1)
- 2 *Geographic Variations in Health* (Series DS No.16)

Statistics User Council Annual Conference on Health and Care Statistics 15–16 November 2001

This year the annual conference of the Statistics User Council will be on health and care statistics. The conference is being organised with the Health Statistics User Group. The intention is to share knowledge about recent developments in UK health and care statistics and to identify limitations to existing statistics, gaps and potential future developments.

The conference will take place on 15 November at the Royal Society in London with sessions on improving

- * health and health expectancy
- * patient care
- * health systems performance
- * infrastructure

It will be followed by workshop sessions on 16 November at the Department of Health, Skipton House that will provide an opportunity to feed into some key areas of development. These sessions are likely to cover comparisons of health statistics across the UK and internationally, UK health accounts, performance indicators and consultations on the National Statistics health and care plan, health inequalities and public health information sources.

Further details and an application form can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/suconference.

Calculation of mid-quarter population estimates to produce quarterly abortion rates

The last edition of *Health Statistics Quarterly* indicated that improvements to National Statistics on abortions performed in England and Wales would be published in this edition. 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 = $1.5/12*(pop2001-pop2000)+pop2000$.

Registrar General for Scotland's Annual Report for 2000

The 2000 Annual Report of the Registrar General for Scotland, published on 30 July, presents statistical information arising from the registration of vital events and related statistical information on the population of Scotland. Some of the key points to emerge from the Report were:

Births

There were 53,076 live births in 2000, the lowest number ever recorded in Scotland. 47 per cent of live births were to mothers aged 30 and above and over two-fifths (43 per cent) were born outside marriage.

Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

There were 298 stillbirths registered in 2000 with a stillbirth rate of 5.6 per 1,000 live births. The number of infant deaths (all deaths in the first year of life) in 2000 was 305, with an infant mortality rate of 5.7 per 1,000 live births. The number and rate of stillbirths and infant deaths was the second lowest ever recorded.

Expectation of Life

In the period 1998-2000 the expectation of life at birth was nearly 73 for males and over 78 for females.

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered in Scotland in 2000 was 57,799, a reduction of 2,482 compared with 1999 and the lowest total ever recorded. The two most common causes of death in 2000 were cancer (26 per cent) and ischaemic heart disease (22 per cent). Over the last ten years, the number of deaths from ischaemic heart disease has fallen by over a quarter, while the number of deaths from cancer has remained relatively unchanged.

ICD10

From 1 January 2000, deaths in Scotland have been coded using the latest, tenth, revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD10). Appendix 2 of the Report presents the results of a bridge-coding exercise conducted on deaths registered in 1999 to help users assess any discontinuities arising from the introduction of ICD10.

The Report is available on the GROS website at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/00annrep; or alternatively it, or more detailed information, can be obtained from Customer Services on 0131 314 4243 or by email at customer@gro-scotland.gov.uk

Health indicators

England and Wales

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

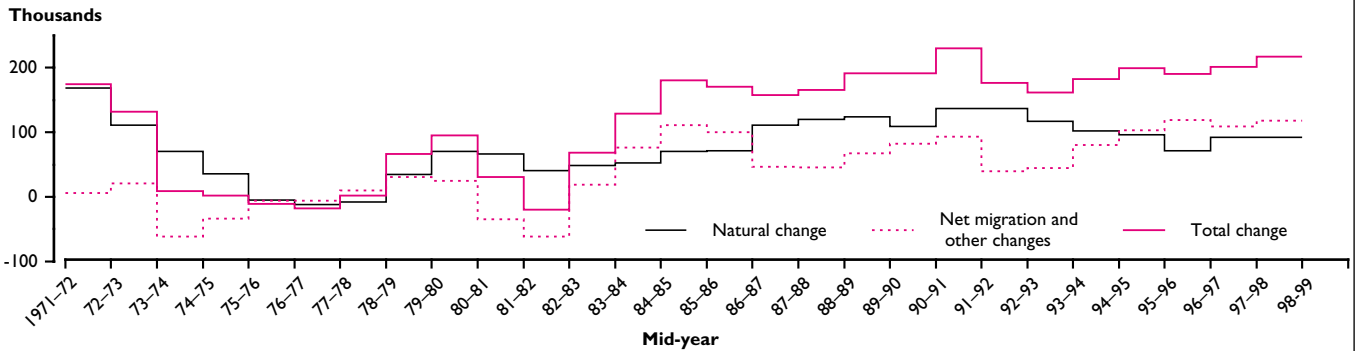
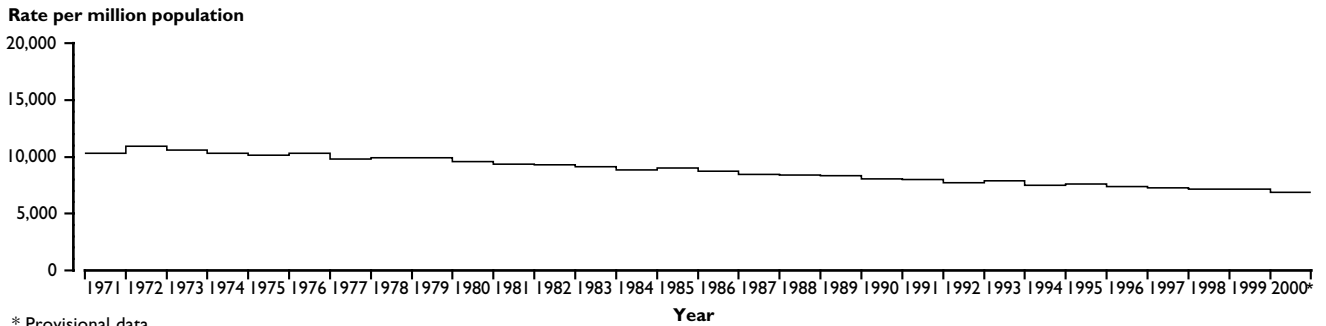
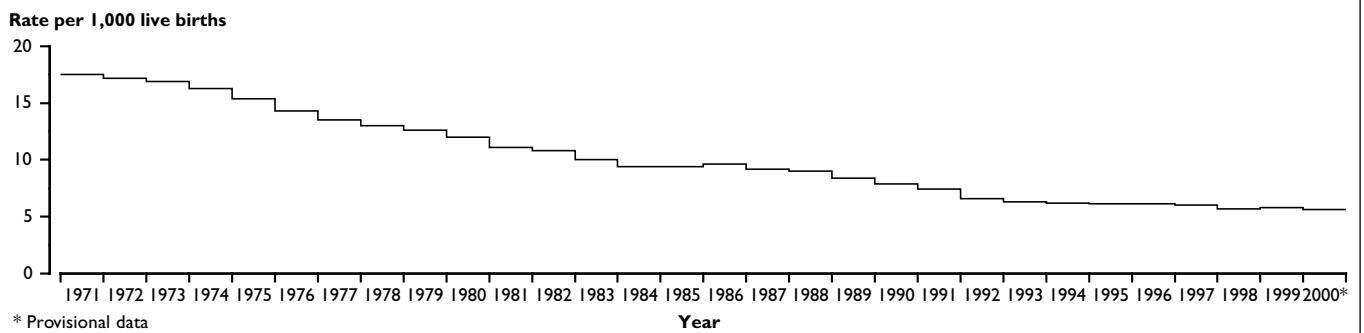


Figure B Age-standardised mortality rate



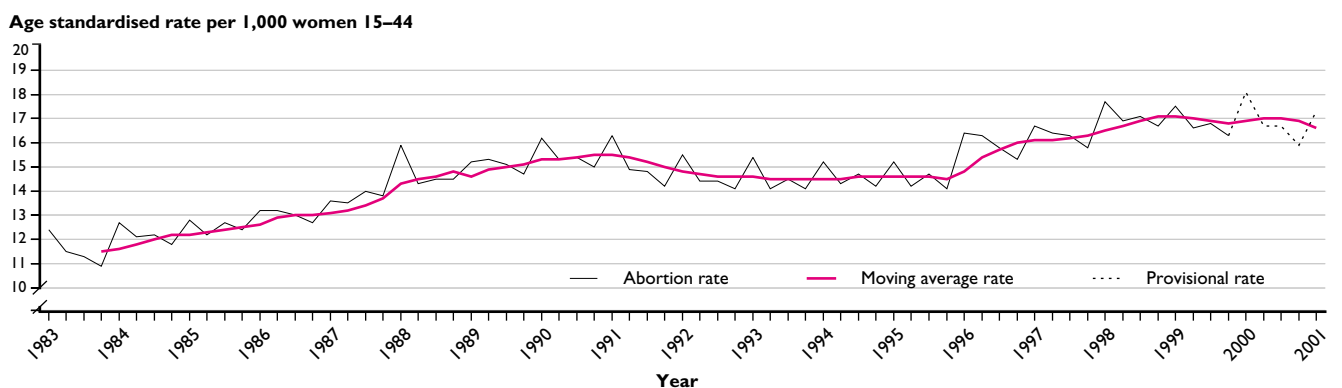
* Provisional data

Figure C Infant mortality (under 1 year)



* Provisional data

Figure D Quarterly abortion rates – residents



Socio-demographic differences in general practice consultation rates for psychiatric disorders among patients aged 16–64

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INTRODUCTION

Most patients with psychiatric disorders are treated in primary care, with only a minority being referred to specialist psychiatric services.¹ Patients consulting with psychological symptoms constitute a significant proportion of primary care workload, and one previous study reported that one quarter of routine general practice consultations concerned mental health problems.² The National Service Framework for Mental Health has emphasised the importance of primary care in the assessment and treatment of people with mental health problems.³ It is therefore important that the patterns of utilisation for psychiatric disorder in primary care are investigated and understood.

The Government has emphasised the importance of tackling health inequalities.⁴ Inequalities in psychiatric morbidity have been demonstrated repeatedly.⁵ For example, the recent British psychiatric morbidity survey demonstrated a significant relationship between socio-demographic variables (unemployment, marital status, female gender) and prevalence rates of psychiatric disorder.⁶ Socio-demographic differences in the use of psychiatric services have also been demonstrated but much of this research has been carried out in secondary care (on admission rates to psychiatric wards).⁷ In this paper, we report the results of a large-scale study of the association between socio-demographic variables and consultation rates for psychiatric disorders in primary care.

Data from the Fourth National Survey of Morbidity in General Practice was analysed to examine the relationship between socio-demographic factors and consultation rates for psychiatric disorders. In England and Wales in 1991/92, 5.7 per cent (64,657/1,141,770) of all consultations with general practitioners were for psychiatric disorders. Consultation rates increased for all diagnoses from Social Class I to V. Women had consultation rates 82 per cent higher than men. Although overall consultation rates were highest in Whites, Afro-Caribbeans had higher consultation rates for schizophrenia and personality disorders. Age, sex and ethnicity were associated with substantially differing consultation rates for psychiatric disorders in general practice.

METHODS

The Fourth National Survey of Morbidity in General Practice was carried out between September 1991 and August 1992.⁸ The objective of the survey was to examine the workload and pattern of disease in general practice by the age, sex, and socio-economic status of patients. The analysis presented in this paper examines patterns in psychiatric consultations among patients aged between 16 and 64 years.

Sixty volunteer general practices took part in the study covering 1 per cent sample of the population of England and Wales (502,493 patients). The sample was representative of the population for age, sex, social class, and housing tenure, but there was under-representation of ethnic minority groups because relatively few inner city practices participated in the survey.

Recording and validation of morbidity data

Before the survey started doctors and staff from each practice attended three 2-day training sessions on the recording of morbidity data. Practices then collected data for 2 to 4 weeks before the start of the survey. These data were analysed and any errors or inconsistencies reported to the practices. Once the morbidity survey started, general practitioners and practice nurses recorded information on all face to face contacts with patients. Each reason for consulting and the place of contact was entered into patient records on the practice computer and defined as one consultation. Every consultation was given a Read code and the data were transferred on disk to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys where an International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD 9) code was assigned. Validation studies at the end of the study showed that 96 per cent of surgery contacts and 95 per cent of contacts at home had been recorded by the practices and that 93 per cent of diagnoses had been recorded correctly.

Socio-economic data

Trained field workers successfully collected socio-economic and demographic data (occupation, housing tenure, ethnicity and marital status) on 83 per cent of the patients in the survey. Social class was derived from information on occupation status. Ethnicity was categorised as White, Afro-Caribbean, Asian, and Other (based on the categories used in the 1991 Census).

Classification of disorders

Psychiatric disorders were defined as all diagnoses within ICD 9 Chapter 5 (Mental Disorders). ICD 9 codes were aggregated to produce diagnostic categories used in this paper; Schizophrenia ICD 295, Bipolar Affective Disorder ICD 296, Neurotic Disorders ICD 300 excluding 300.4, Personality Disorders ICD 301, Alcohol Dependence ICD 303, Drug Dependence ICD 304, Depression ICD 298.0, 300.4, 309.1, 311. Annual consultation rates are expressed as the number of consultations per 1,000 patients and have been adjusted to take into account differing lengths of follow-up (by using person years at risk as the denominator).

Multifactorial analysis

Relative risks for consultation rates adjusted for social class, ethnic group, marital status, employment, age group and sex were calculated using a generalised linear model. Only the 257,314 patients (79 per cent of the total sample) with complete socio-economic data were included in this analysis.

RESULTS

There were 324,395 patients aged 16–64 registered with participating practices during the study year. A total of 64,657 consultations for psychiatric disorder were made during the year among 16- to 64- year olds and these consultations accounted for 5.7 per cent (64,657/1,141,770) of all consultations in this age group. This compared with 16 per cent and 11 per cent of total consultations for respiratory and musculoskeletal disorders respectively.

In total, 7.7 per cent (24,928/324,395) of adult patients consulted at least once for a psychiatric disorder. Neurotic disorders made up the highest percentage of total psychiatric consultations (32 per cent), followed by depression (27 per cent), bipolar affective disorder (9.4 per cent), drug dependence (7.1 per cent), schizophrenia (2.9 per cent), alcohol dependence (2.3 per cent), and personality disorders (2.0 per cent).

Differences in consultation rates across social class

Consultation rates for all the psychiatric diagnoses studied combined increased from social class I to class V. For both sexes, rates were higher in people from social class V compared to people from social class I. Social class V had 3 fold and 2.6 fold higher consultation rates than social class I in men and women, respectively (Table 1).

In men (Table 2), rates for social class V compared to class I were 17 fold higher for schizophrenia, 8 fold higher for drug dependence, and 2.6 fold higher for depression and neurotic disorders, there was no clear social class gradient for bipolar affective disorder. In women (Table 3), rates in Social Class V compared to Class I were 4 fold higher for schizophrenia, 12.8 fold higher for drug dependence, about 2.5 fold higher for depression and bipolar affective disorder, and 2 fold higher for neurotic disorders.

Sex differences in consultation rates

Unadjusted consultation rates for all psychiatric disorders combined were 82 per cent higher in women than in men. The highest psychiatric consultation rates were seen among women aged 45–64 years, in whom the consultation rate was 3.6 fold higher than in the group with the lowest consultation rates, 16- to 24- year old men (Table 1). Men however had higher consultation rates than women for schizophrenia (32 per cent higher), alcohol dependence (3.8 fold higher), and drug dependence (43 per cent higher) (Table 3).

Differences in consultation rates across ethnic groups

Consultation rates for all psychiatric diagnoses combined were highest in Whites (20 per cent and 94 per cent higher than Afro-Caribbeans and Asians respectively). This relationship held consistently when overall consultation rates were stratified by gender (Table 1)

Afro-Caribbeans had the highest consultation rates for schizophrenia. Afro-Caribbean men had rates 7 fold and 18 fold higher than Whites and Asians respectively. Among women, Afro-Caribbeans had rates 8 fold and 27 fold higher than Whites and Asians respectively. Afro-Caribbeans also had the highest consultation rates for personality disorders. For this disorder, Afro-Caribbean men had rates 5 fold and 2 fold higher than Whites and Asians respectively (Table 2), and Afro-Caribbean women had rates 4 fold and 3 fold higher than Whites and Asians respectively (Table 3).

White men and women had highest consultation rates for drug dependence. Asian women in the study sample had no consultations for alcohol and drug dependence (Table 3). The rate in Asian men for drug

dependence was also substantially lower than the other groups. Asian men had the lowest consultation rates for depression (85 per cent and 60 per cent lower than White and Afro-Caribbean men respectively, Table 2).

Table 1 Mean annual consultation rates for psychiatric disorders per 1,000 person years at risk, by age

| | Age | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Men | | | | Women | | | |
| | 16-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | All | 16-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | All |
| Social Class | | | | | | | | |
| I | 58 | 94 | 153 | 116 | 111 | 192 | 196 | 190 |
| II | 91 | 108 | 158 | 127 | 172 | 259 | 278 | 258 |
| IIIN | 95 | 182 | 207 | 171 | 158 | 322 | 386 | 291 |
| IIIM | 116 | 187 | 192 | 178 | 265 | 312 | 336 | 316 |
| IV | 126 | 236 | 257 | 220 | 243 | 408 | 398 | 371 |
| V | 164 | 450 | 368 | 360 | 276 | 498 | 565 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| White | 105 | 184 | 205 | 176 | 185 | 321 | 347 | 304 |
| Afro-Caribbean | 153 | 193 | 87 | 157 | 158 | 217 | 374 | 237 |
| Asian | 65 | 96 | 118 | 96 | 75 | 183 | 179 | 156 |
| Other | 60 | 204 | 108 | 152 | 81 | 207 | 333 | 198 |
| Employment status | | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full Time | 65 | 104 | 128 | 106 | 150 | 233 | 253 | 218 |
| Employed Part Time | 114 | 318 | 188 | 212 | 214 | 274 | 297 | 280 |
| Unemployed | 257 | 503 | 361 | 396 | 332 | 604 | 606 | 500 |
| Student | 59 | 333 | 159 | 86 | 110 | 330 | 394 | 137 |
| Permanently sick | 1181 | 1461 | 699 | 928 | 998 | 1846 | 1071 | 1322 |
| Other | 168 | 438 | 211 | 227 | 312 | 363 | 358 | 356 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 102 | 298 | 346 | 196 | 174 | 351 | 534 | 252 |
| Married | 122 | 104 | 166 | 134 | 225 | 262 | 288 | 272 |
| Separated / divorced | 229 | 459 | 438 | 446 | 353 | 562 | 600 | 569 |
| Widowed | 750 | 841 | 346 | 402 | 1720 | 665 | 456 | 480 |
| All patients | 91 | 155 | 184 | 152 | 164 | 290 | 325 | 276 |

Table 2 Mean annual consultation rates per 1,000 men years at risk for specified psychiatric disorders

| | Specified Psychiatric Disorder | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Bipolar affective disorders | Schizophrenia | Neurotic disorders | Personality disorders | Alcohol dependence | Drug dependence | Depression |
| Social Class | | | | | | | |
| I | 17.0 | 1.5 | 33.2 | 2.0 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 21.6 |
| II | 13.4 | 1.4 | 40.4 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 32.8 |
| IIIN | 13.1 | 7.1 | 55.9 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 15.9 | 35.0 |
| IIIM | 13.3 | 4.6 | 48.2 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 23.6 | 41.7 |
| IV | 16.3 | 12.1 | 58.4 | 8.1 | 13.0 | 25.4 | 50.9 |
| V | 19.4 | 25.7 | 84.8 | 16.5 | 23.9 | 78.5 | 56.7 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| White | 14.5 | 7.7 | 49.4 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 20.7 | 38.5 |
| Afro-Caribbean | 5.7 | 50.9 | 21.2 | 24.1 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 14.2 |
| Asian | 9.1 | 2.8 | 39.1 | 9.8 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| Other | 7.6 | 0.0 | 50.8 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 10.2 | 25.4 |
| Employment status | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full Time | 8.6 | 1.1 | 37.4 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 25.0 |
| Employed Part Time | 31.7 | 23.2 | 51.6 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 22.2 | 39.7 |
| Unemployed | 24.4 | 16.0 | 84.8 | 15.3 | 24.3 | 102.4 | 66.3 |
| Student | 7.7 | 4.8 | 22.2 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 13.4 | 16.6 |
| Permanently sick | 79.8 | 102.5 | 195.7 | 41.0 | 66.0 | 113.4 | 201.4 |
| Other | 24.8 | 7.1 | 58.3 | 5.8 | 10.7 | 17.0 | 59.3 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | |
| Single | 13.7 | 16.2 | 48.1 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 38.6 | 27.9 |
| Married | 13.2 | 1.7 | 43.8 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 37.0 |
| Separated / divorced | 26.4 | 21.1 | 101.2 | 11.0 | 57.7 | 60.6 | 101.4 |
| Widowed | 25.9 | 17.6 | 97.3 | 4.1 | 9.3 | 70.4 | 73.5 |

Table 3 Mean annual consultation rates per 1,000 women years at risk for specified psychiatric disorders

| | Specified Psychiatric Disorder | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Bipolar affective disorders | Schizophrenia | Neurotic disorders | Personality disorders | Alcohol dependence | Drug dependence | Depression |
| Social Class | | | | | | | |
| I | 20.4 | 2.3 | 70.4 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 59.5 |
| II | 28.8 | 2.6 | 91.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 80.7 |
| IIIN | 34.1 | 7.9 | 97.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 14.1 | 84.7 |
| IIIM | 31.0 | 3.0 | 114.0 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 16.8 | 100.7 |
| IV | 36.2 | 9.8 | 131.3 | 8.3 | 2.4 | 15.2 | 116.7 |
| V | 51.4 | 9.2 | 147.3 | 16.1 | 4.2 | 38.5 | 156.8 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| White | 31.5 | 5.1 | 105.5 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 13.4 | 94.3 |
| Afro-Caribbean | 19.5 | 41.4 | 68.9 | 18.4 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 28.7 |
| Asian | 3.1 | 1.5 | 59.3 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47.8 |
| Other | 12.2 | 2.4 | 62.4 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 44.1 |
| Employment status | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full Time | 20.0 | 2.4 | 81.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 67.7 |
| Employed Part Time | 33.0 | 1.0 | 103.3 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 88.7 |
| Unemployed | 36.5 | 12.4 | 151.5 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 58.5 | 149.1 |
| Student | 7.9 | 2.8 | 52.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 33.2 |
| Permanently sick | 161.9 | 95.0 | 386.0 | 61.2 | 10.6 | 89.0 | 361.8 |
| Other | 36.7 | 6.1 | 118.8 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 20.6 | 114.0 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | |
| Single | 25.4 | 8.5 | 83.4 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 67.0 |
| Married | 28.4 | 2.8 | 99.7 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 88.4 |
| Separated / divorced | 57.7 | 11.0 | 184.6 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 36.4 | 182.0 |
| Widowed | 45.2 | 18.8 | 136.5 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 25.7 | 131.1 |

Differences in consultation rates according to marital status

For both men and women, the highest overall consultation rates were found in patients who were divorced or separated. In men, the lowest overall consulting rates were found in those who were married (70 per cent lower than divorced or separated men; Table 1). Among women, single women had lowest overall consulting rates (55 per cent lower than in divorced or separated women, Table 1).

Differences were particularly marked in consultation rates for alcohol dependence in men, where divorced or separated men had rates 7 and 14 fold higher than those who were single or married respectively. Consultation rates for depression in both men and women were lowest in single people (Tables 2 and 3). Rates in single women were 63 per cent lower than in divorced or separated women. Rates in single men were 72 per cent lower than in divorced or separated men.

Differences in consultation rates according to employment status

For both men and women, the highest consultation rates for all psychiatric diagnoses combined were seen in those registered as permanently sick. Students and those in full time employment had the lowest consultation rates. Men classified as permanently sick had overall rates 11 fold and 9 fold higher than students and the full time employed (Table 1). For women classed as permanently sick, overall rates were 10 fold and 6 fold higher than students and the full time employed respectively (Table 1). Both unemployed men and women had high consultation rates; these rates were very similar to those found in patients from Social Class V.

Multifactorial analysis

After adjustment, social class, ethnic group, marital status, and employment status remained independent predictors of psychiatric consultation rates. Patients in Social Class V had an adjusted consultation rate over 70 per cent higher than patients from Social Class I. Patients from Asian, Afro-Caribbean and other ethnic groups had lower overall adjusted consultation rates than Whites. Patients unable to work due to permanent sickness had consultation rates six-times higher, and unemployed patients seeking employment over twice as high, as patients who were employed full-time (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

This study is the first large-scale prospective analysis of the association of socio-economic factors on consultation rates for psychiatric disorders amongst adults aged 16–64 in primary care. The results highlight associations between socio-demographic factors and demand for primary care services for the management of psychiatric disorders. The move toward a primary care-led NHS and the greater commissioning role of general practitioners emphasises the importance of the study's findings.

Consultation rates increased progressively for all diagnoses from Social Class I to V; overall rates were over twice as high in patients from Social Class V compared to those in Social Class I and remained substantially higher after adjustment for potential confounding factors. However, our study can not answer the question of whether there is a direct causal association between low social class and higher consultation rates, or whether people with mental health problems 'migrate' down to lower social classes.

Table 4 Consultation rates for psychiatric disorders: relative risks with 95% confidence intervals adjusted for social class, ethnic group, marital status, employment, age group and sex

| | Relative consultation rate | 95% confidence intervals |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Social Class | | |
| I | 1.00 | - |
| II | 1.17 | 1.12-1.22 |
| IIIM | 1.27 | 1.22-1.33 |
| IIIN | 1.35 | 1.30-1.41 |
| IV | 1.47 | 1.41-1.54 |
| V | 1.73 | 1.65-1.82 |
| Other | 1.15 | 1.09-1.21 |
| Ethnic Group | | |
| White | 1.00 | - |
| Afro-Caribbean | 0.75 | 0.68-0.84 |
| Asian | 0.54 | 0.49-0.60 |
| Other | 0.77 | 0.68-0.86 |
| Employment status | | |
| Working full time | 1.00 | - |
| Working part time | 1.46 | 1.42-1.50 |
| Unemployed | 2.75 | 2.68-2.84 |
| Student | 1.00 | 0.94-1.07 |
| Permanently sick | 6.24 | 6.07-6.41 |
| Other | 1.81 | 1.77-1.86 |
| Marital status | | |
| Single | 1.00 | - |
| Married | 0.68 | 0.67-0.70 |
| Separated / Divorced | 1.37 | 1.33-1.40 |
| Widowed | 1.06 | 1.01-1.11 |
| Age group | | |
| 16-24 | 1.00 | - |
| 25-44 | 1.86 | 1.80-1.91 |
| 45-64 | 1.76 | 1.70-1.82 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 1.00 | - |
| Female | 1.63 | 1.60-1.67 |

For all psychiatric disorders combined, women had rates 82 per cent higher than men, though men had higher consultation rates for schizophrenia and alcohol and drug dependence. There were also significant differences across ethnic groups; whites had the highest overall rates, and Afro-Caribbeans had substantially higher rates for schizophrenia and personality disorders. Asians had particularly low consultation rates for alcohol and drug dependence. For all diagnoses, highest rates were found in patients who were divorced or separated, permanently sick, or seeking employment. These differences persisted after multifactorial adjustment.

The study findings are limited because the practices taking part in the survey were volunteers. This resulted in an under-representation of practices from inner city areas and hence also lower unemployed and ethnic minorities among the patients in the study. The diagnoses in the study relied on each GP's interpretation of the patient's problems. The data were collected prospectively, and validation studies have suggested that there was good recording of diagnostic data. The study sample was large (1 per cent of the population of England and Wales) and reasonably similar to the overall population for most socio-economic characteristics. Hence, it seems unlikely that biases could account for the large differences seen in consultation rates between patients with different socio-demographic characteristics.

Goldberg and Huxley¹ have described a 5-level 4-filter model for the pathway of care for psychiatric disorders. Our findings give an indication of the extent to which community morbidity presents to

primary care services (filter 1) as well as the detection of conspicuous psychiatric morbidity in primary care (filter 2). The community prevalence of disorder may effect consultation rates, other factors may also have an effect on primary care consultation rates; Andersen *et al*⁹ have described three sets of factors which account for utilisation of health care; *societal* (such as prevailing attitudes toward health) *system* (such as availability of health services) *individual* (such as health beliefs and illness factors). The results will also be influenced by the ability of GPs to detect mental disorder.

The percentage of total consultations that were for psychiatric disorders (5.7 per cent) was lower than reported in some previous studies, particularly as research has indicated that primary care attenders have high levels of psychiatric morbidity.² The consultation rates observed in this study can be used as an indicator of the explicit service demand in primary care for psychiatric disorders. Using the General Health Questionnaire, Vazquez-Barquero *et al* found the prevalence rate of mental illness in primary care attenders was 33 per cent.¹⁰ Previous studies indicate that general practitioners may fail to detect a substantial proportion of psychiatric morbidity,¹¹ and this may be one explanation for the low consultation rates found in our study. Another possible explanation is that where patients presented with both a physical problem associated with a mental health problem, only the diagnosis for the physical problem was coded by the general practitioner.

Consultation rates for symptoms of schizophrenia were particularly low in our study, and this has been noted previously in other studies. Lang *et al* studied 131 patients with schizophrenia attending primary care, and found that only 6 per cent attended solely with regard to their mental state.¹² Nazareth *et al* found that patients with schizophrenia attending primary care had significantly lower disease specific assessments than a control group of patients with a chronic physical disease.¹³ In a questionnaire study of the general practitioners of 100 patients with serious mental illness, Bindman *et al* found only a fifth regarded themselves as involved in the actual monitoring and treatment of the mental illnesses of these patients.¹⁴

Community epidemiological studies have repeatedly demonstrated that socio-economic status is inversely related to psychiatric morbidity.⁵ Other demographic factors found to be related to a high prevalence of morbidity include, divorced or separated status, and unemployment.⁶ Our study indicates that these factors are associated with significantly higher service demands at the primary care level, and complements studies that indicate a strong correlation between social deprivation and psychiatric service demand at secondary care level.^{15, 16} However, we can not say that there is a direct causal association between low social class and higher psychiatric consultation rates.

The need for research into the recognition and treatment within primary care of common mental disorders among ethnic minorities has been commented upon.¹⁷ Our study indicates that ethnic groups have substantially different consultation rates for psychiatric disorders, and that these differences are maintained when rates are adjusted for potential confounding factors such as gender, age and social class.

Afro-Caribbeans had particularly high consultation rates for schizophrenia and personality disorders. This result contradicts previous research that indicated that Afro-Caribbeans have low consultation rates for mental disorders.¹⁸ Repeated studies appear to indicate that the Afro-Caribbean population in the United Kingdom has a higher incidence and prevalence of schizophrenia than other ethnic groups,^{19, 20} and this may be one cause of the high consultation rates seen. Other factors may include misdiagnoses or inadequate treatment in secondary care, resulting in the patient attending primary care more often for treatment. There are no studies regarding ethnic differences in

the prevalence of personality disorder in the United Kingdom. Studies of the prevalence of non-psychotic disorders in Afro-Caribbeans and Asians have reported conflicting results. The low rates of consultation for depression, neurosis and drug dependence found in these groups may be due to low community prevalence rates, lack of recognition by general practitioners, or lack of willingness to consult for these problems.

CONCLUSIONS

The explanations for the relatively low psychiatric consultation rates found in this study require further research, particularly in the light of the previously reported high prevalence of psychiatric morbidity in primary care attenders and in the community. The particularly low consultation rates for schizophrenia highlight the importance of improving the primary care management of this condition. Means to achieve this may include; improving links between primary care groups and secondary care services,²¹ and the development of practice policies and practice registers for the long term mentally ill.²²

The association between ethnicity and consultation rates highlights the importance of research into the primary care management of psychiatric disorders in ethnic minorities. The high rates of consultation by Afro-Caribbeans for schizophrenia and personality disorder requires further study, as do the reasons underlying the low rates of consultations for alcohol and drug dependence in Asians.

Our study indicates that socio-economic and demographic factors are associated with widely differing demand in primary care for the management of psychiatric disorders. This will result in general practitioners working in areas of social deprivation having higher psychiatric-related workloads. Planners of health services need to be aware of the effect of such factors on the use of primary care services in primary care and their likely subsequent impact on secondary care services.

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Key Points

- About six per cent of all consultations with general practitioners are for psychiatric disorders.
- Among men and women aged 16–64, women aged 45–64 had highest overall consultation rates for psychiatric disorders.
- Neurotic disorders and depression accounted for a high proportion of primary care consultations for psychiatric disorders.
- Social class is associated with significant differences in consultation rates, particularly for schizophrenia and drug dependence.
- The highest consultation rates were found in patients who were divorced or separated, permanently sick or unemployed.
- Ethnic groups had widely differing consultation rates; for example, Afro-Caribbean's had higher consultation rates for schizophrenia.

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Does living alone damage men's health?

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INTRODUCTION

The number of people living alone in England and Wales has been steadily increasing for the last thirty years. In 1991, 27 per cent of all households in England and Wales comprised people living alone, compared to 18 per cent in 1971. Population projections based on recent trends indicate that between 1996 and 2021 a growth of 3.8 million households can be expected in England, with people living alone forming 71 per cent of the net increase. The number of people living alone is expected to reach 8.5 million by the year 2021.³

Those living alone are predominantly elderly, mainly as a result of widowhood. Two thirds of people aged 65 and over who live alone are female. However, the largest increase has been among those below retirement age, and in this group men outnumber women. In 1996, there were 260,000 men aged 45–64 living alone compared to 143,000 women of the same age.

Previous research has shown that in later life, living alone is not associated with higher death rates or poorer health; those who live alone at 65 years and over may in fact be healthier than others.^{4,5} This may be a selection effect: When the health of older people declines they often move in with a family member or go into institutional care. Those who continue to live alone are therefore more likely to be individuals who retain better health.⁶ This theory is supported by studies (including those using the LS) which have shown higher rates of institutionalisation among those who had been living alone at the previous Census than those who had been living with others.^{7,8} In addition, at this age there is evidence for a desire to live independently, so that living alone is a chosen preference and not a negative outcome.^{9,10}

This paper reports on an analysis of the relationship between living alone and risk of death or limiting long-term illness (LLTI) for men who were present in the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS) in both 1971 and 1981. Recent research has suggested that middle-aged men living alone are in worse health than others.^{1,2} Analysis of LS data confirms this. Men aged 45 years and over who lived alone in 1981 had higher mortality rates than men who lived with others, in the following 18 years, and were also more likely to report a LLTI in 1991, after controlling for age. However, analyses of the determinants of mortality and LLTI suggested that living alone was not independently associated with higher mortality or morbidity after taking account of marital status in 81, and change in marital status between 1971 and 1981, for most marital status situations.

In contrast, there is evidence that living alone in middle age may be associated with poorer health. Researchers in the USA¹ found that people aged 45–64 living alone reported a higher percentage of limitations in activity, higher rates of disability, more physician contacts per year and a higher incidence of acute conditions than all those aged 45–64. In addition, results from the UK's General Household Survey² show that in 1997 men aged 50–59 who were alone, as opposed to with a partner, experienced more health problems than others in that age group; notably anxiety and mental health problems, but also cancer, cardiovascular conditions and arthritis.

These findings from the USA and the UK do not, however, indicate whether the worse health shown was due to living alone as such, or was in fact because most of those living alone were also unmarried. This is a particularly salient question as the most common route to living alone is through divorce or bereavement, while the most common route out of living alone is through marriage or cohabitation. Being married is generally associated with better health than being unmarried.^{11,12} This has been attributed to three possible effects. The first is that being married has real positive effects on health through, for example, greater financial and material resources, social support, and better health-related behaviour.^{11,13–15} The second is a selection effect: that is, that being in poor health may reduce the probability of marriage and increase the probability of divorce, making it more likely that those who are married are in good health compared to those who are not.^{14,16} The third has been called indirect selection, and is due to the way in which factors such as education influence both health and the likelihood of marriage. While some characteristics are usually controlled for in analyses, others (such as smoking) cannot be routinely controlled for, and are thought to contribute to the better health of those who are married.^{17,18}

This paper investigates further the influence of living alone on the risk of death or long-term illness in men, based on the subsequent outcomes for men in England and Wales who were living alone at the 1981 Census. Differences according to age are considered and multivariate models are presented which help to explain any variation seen.

METHODS

The Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS) is a one per cent representative sample of the population of England and Wales. The initial sample drawn from the 1971 Census is continually updated to include new members through birth and immigration. Subsequent births and deaths are linked through the National Health Service Central Register, as are subsequent census records.¹⁹

This analysis used data on LS members who were present in the study at both the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this provided enough data to look at the study member's history of household structure, and to track those who were middle aged for sufficient time to have enough deaths for analyses. Only 9 per cent of those present in the LS at both Censuses were living alone in 1981, 30 per cent of these were also living alone in 1971.

It must be noted that household structure as measured at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses is not a measure of living alone during the intervening years or subsequently. The actual length of time spent living alone between the Census dates is unknown, nor is there any information prior to 1991 that those people living alone in 1981 continued to do so or that other relevant characteristics did not change.

Analyses were carried out using three age groups, 25–44, 45–64, and 65–84. Results are presented by age group or for the whole sample, in five-year follow-up periods as appropriate.

Box one

One-person households in the ONS Longitudinal Study

- In this paper the term 'living alone' is used to describe a one-person household. This category does not include single (unmarried) people living with friends or those living 'alone' in communal establishments.
- Within the LS, one-person households are slightly under-represented. The LS sample is selected from individuals rather than households. Thus, the LS has slightly lower numbers of one-person households than would be expected in a 1 per cent sample of all households.
- There were 32,699 one-person households in the LS in 1971, 42,751 in 1981 and 55,649 in 1990.

Box two

Methods of analysis

- Initial descriptive analyses are presented which describe the characteristics of men living alone using Chi Squared tests or Mantel-Haenzel Chi-squared tests; these were conducted using SPSS10. The analysis focuses on potential confounders.
- Levels of mortality from all causes in the period 1986 to 1999 are presented as indirectly standardised mortality ratios (SMRs); these have been calculated with person years at risk as denominators using SMARTIE. SMARTIE is a package developed within ONS for survival analysis using prospective data.
- Cox regression is used to present multivariate proportional hazards; this analysis was conducted using STATA7. Cox regression is used so as to control for the effect of time since entry to the study.
- Binary logistic regression was carried out for those also present at the 1991 census, to investigate whether living in a one-person household in 1981 was significantly associated with long-term limiting illness as registered at the 1991 census. This was conducted using SPSS10.

DIFFERENCES IN SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN THOSE LIVING ALONE AND THOSE LIVING WITH OTHERS

Figure 1 illustrates selected, statistically significant differences between men living alone and those living with others, in characteristics which have been found to be related to both health outcomes and household structure. For example, 39 per cent of those living alone were wholly retired compared to 17 per cent of those living with others.

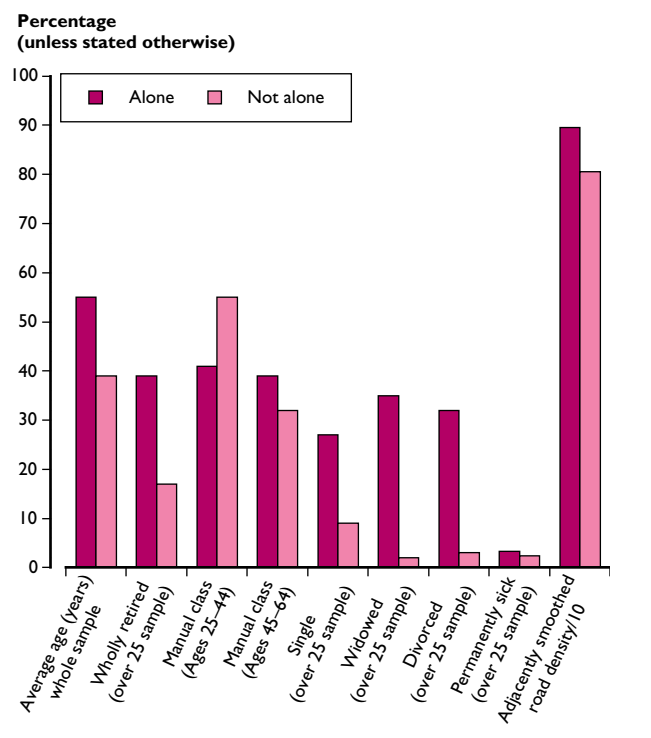
For men aged 25–44, living alone was significantly associated with higher social class (Registrar General’s Social Classes I, II, IIINM), while for older men this relationship was reversed, and those living alone were more likely to be in manual classes (IIIM, IV and V).

Men living alone were found to live mainly in urban centres.²⁰ Using the ACORN Classification for wards of residence in 1981, it was evident that those living alone comprised two distinct groups. Men living alone were twice as likely to live in high status urban areas compared to men living with others, but also more likely to live in areas dominated by local authority housing. Two-thirds of those living alone in high status areas were in the 25-44 year old age group. People not living in a one-person household were more likely to be living in ‘middle England’, in semi-detached houses and bungalows, in residential areas with young age structures and in commuting areas. To examine the effect of urbanicity, further analysis was carried out using an indicator calculated from the length of roads (in metres) per square kilometre, smoothed over adjacent wards of residence (data supplied by Wilkinson P, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine: 1996). As Figure 1 illustrates, those who lived alone were more likely to live in areas with a higher road density.

MORTALITY AMONG MEN LIVING ALONE COMPARED TO THOSE LIVING WITH OTHERS

Table 1 shows that indirectly age standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) for men living alone in 1981 were significantly higher than for all men at ages over 45 and for all follow up periods. For instance, men aged 45–64 in 1981 who lived alone in both 1971 and 1981 had a SMR of 150 in the follow-up period 1986–90 (95% confidence interval 113-195); that is, these men were 50 per cent more likely to die in the relevant period than those of a similar age who lived with others. The pattern is less consistent in the 25–44 year old age group, although there is weak evidence to suggest that those living alone in 1981 in this age group had higher mortality in the first 10 years of follow-up.

Figure 1 Differences in the characteristics of men living alone compared to those living with others



Analysis of five-year follow-up periods for the younger age group is not reliable due to the small number of deaths which occur at this age. Those aged 45–64 experienced higher mortality rates if they lived alone in two time periods, but this is not evident for those men aged over 65.

Table 1 Male mortality (all causes) by living alone at 1971 and 1981 Censuses, age group and follow-up period. Indirectly Standardised Mortality Ratios and upper and lower 95% Confidence Intervals*

| Age at entry, Census date 1981 | Follow-up period | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | 1981–85 | 1986–90 | 1991–95 | 1996–99 |
| 25-44 | | | | |
| Living in a one-person household in 81 | 143 (60-214) | 136 (87-203) | 92 (49-157) | 73 (20-186) |
| | 139 (102-185) | | 86 (50-138) | |
| Living in a one-person household in 81 and 71 | 81 (2-454) | 221 (27-800) | 314 (8-1748) | 0 (0-10000) |
| Living in a one-person household in 81, but not in 71 | 148 (93-224) | 132 (82-199) | 86 (45-151) | 73 (20-187) |
| 45-64 | | | | |
| Living in a one-person household in 81 | 132 (117-149) | 141 (124-161) | 141 (120-164) | 134 (109-162) |
| Living in a one-person household in 81 and 71 | 149 (118-184) | 150 (113-195) | 160 (109-227) | 138 (74-237) |
| Living in a one-person household in 81, but not in 71 | 127 (110-146) | 139 (119-161) | 136 (114-162) | 133 (107-164) |
| 65-84 | | | | |
| Living in a one-person household in 81 | 109 (103-115) | 120 (114-127) | 119 (111-127) | 114 (110-118) |
| Living in a one-person household in 81 and 71 | 105 (96-116) | 118 (106-130) | 128 (113-144) | 131 (111-153) |
| Living in a one-person household in 81, but not in 71 | 110 (104-117) | 121 (113-129) | 115 (106-124) | 129 (117-142) |

* Where 100 is equivalent to all causes SMR for all men aged 25 and over at 1981 Census. SMRs significantly different from 100 in bold.

Mortality rates were slightly lower in the first five years of follow-up for all groups, suggesting possible health selection effects, for instance an ability to live on one's own and not need care. This effect might have been greater, except for the fact that some of the circumstances leading to living alone - for instance bereavement - are associated with an increased risk of death in the interval after the event.²¹⁻²⁵

A Cox proportional hazards model²⁶ was used to investigate whether the association found between living alone and higher mortality might be explained by a number of factors associated with living alone. Only those men aged over 45 were included in this analysis as there was no clear relationship between mortality and living alone in the younger age group.

Table 2 shows hazard ratios for death up to 1999 controlling for time since entry to the study, for men with various combinations of characteristics in 1971 and 1981. For example, a man who was single in both 1971 and 1981 had a hazard ratio of 1.23 - that is, a 23 per cent greater chance of death - compared to a man who was married at both Censuses. The hazard ratio for living alone was 2.36 before controlling for any other variables (not shown in the table) and living alone remained associated with increased risk after controlling for economic activity, socio-economic status, and road density. However once marital status in 1981 was taken into consideration the effect of living alone ceased to be significant. For completeness, marital status in 1971 was also taken into consideration, thus allowing for the effects of bereavement, divorce or marriage.

The Table shows that all combinations of remaining or becoming single between 1971 and 1981 carried an increased mortality risk compared with remaining married, while becoming married was associated with slightly decreased risk. Risk was raised for those remaining single (hazard ratio 1.23), becoming divorced (1.31) or widowed (1.20). The risk diminished with remarriage and with the length of time since bereavement or divorce. Hence the risk for those who were married and then divorced was higher than for those who had been divorced for at

Table 2 Cox proportional hazards model of influence on mortality of marital status and living alone

Time of entry = census date 1981, controlled for follow up time. Ratios significantly different from 1 in bold

| Characteristics compared | Hazard | P> z ratio | 95% confidence interval |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Living in a one-person household / not living in a one-person household | 0.990 | 0.673 | 0.946-1.036 |
| Single71-single81 / married71-married81 | 1.234 | < 0.001 | 1.175-1.295 |
| Single71-married81 / married71-married81 | 0.858 | 0.034 | 0.745-0.988 |
| Married71-divorced71 / married71-married81 | 1.310 | < 0.005 | 1.197-1.434 |
| Married71-widowed81 / married71-married81 | 1.195 | < 0.005 | 1.134-1.258 |
| Divorced71-divorced81 / married71-married81 | 1.237 | < 0.005 | 1.083-1.414 |
| Widowed71-widowed81 / married71-married81 | 1.142 | < 0.005 | 1.070-1.219 |
| Single71-divorced/widowed81 / married71-married81 | 1.421 | < 0.005 | 1.115-1.812 |
| Divorced/Widowed71-Married81 / married71-married81 | 1.092 | 0.082 | 0.987-1.232 |
| Age in 1981 (per year) | 1.092 | < 0.005 | 1.090-1.094 |
| Unemployed / working | 1.220 | < 0.005 | 1.153-1.291 |
| Retired / working | 1.287 | < 0.005 | 1.246-1.328 |
| Manual / non manual | 1.233 | < 0.005 | 1.206-1.262 |
| Road density of ward in which resident in 1981 (per m/km ²) | 1.000062 | < 0.005 | 1.000039-1.000084 |

least ten years (1.23), and the risk following bereavement was also slightly higher in the first 10 years.

All other factors remained significant; being economically active and being of higher social class were associated with lower mortality risk. Living in an area of high road density was also significant, the very small ratio shown in the table is due to the small unit of measurement (metres of road per km²). It is perhaps worth noting here that length of time that a person lived alone, that is whether living in a one-person household at the 1971 and 1981 censuses was also taken into consideration in another model (while the risk of dying was higher for those who had lived alone for two census periods, this was still not significant).

Because of the influence of marital status, further analysis incorporating stratification on marital status was conducted to determine whether or not living alone was ever separately associated with mortality outcome or whether differences between those living alone could always be explained by marital status.

While the majority of those of those who were married lived with others, and the majority of non-married in middle and old age lived alone, there were a small number in other types of household (e.g. many people who are single also live with others). Cox proportional hazard models were run for each combination of marital status at 1971 and 1981, to determine if living alone was significant after controlling for marital status.

Living alone in 1981 while being married in 1971 and 1981 was associated with increased risk (hazard ratio 1.28, (95% CI 1.13-1.45) p < 0.001). Conversely, living alone while widowed was associated with lower risk (ratio 0.85, (95% CI 0.75-0.95), p < 0.005). Whether or not a person was living alone was not significant for other marital status situations. These results are consistent with the theory that living alone in middle age is the result of negative selection and is consequently linked with higher mortality, while in later life it is the result of positive selection, such as the ability to cope on one's own, and is therefore associated with lower mortality rates. However while these results are significant, they relate to a relatively small number of people as indicated above. Of all those who were married (61,580), only one per cent lived alone in 1981 (475). Of those who were widowed (1854), 52 per cent lived alone (972).

LONG-TERM LIMITING ILLNESS AMONG MEN LIVING ALONE COMPARED TO THOSE LIVING WITH OTHERS

People were asked for the first time at the 1991 Census if they had a limiting long-term illness, and this provides another indicator of health status. Further analysis was carried out of those men in the study group for whom 1991 Census data were available, concentrating on those aged 45-64, for comparability with the US survey noted above. Those men in the group who were living alone in 1981 were significantly more likely to report a limiting long-term illness in 1991, after controlling for age. (Mantel Haenzel statistic 27.25, df. 1, p < 0.005). Thirty per cent of those living alone in 1981 reported a limiting long-term illness in 1991 compared to 21 per cent of those living with others. Those who were living alone in 1991 were also more likely to report limiting long-term illness in 1991 (Mantel Haenzel 27.37, df. 1, p < .005) with 31 per cent of those living alone reporting a limiting long-term illness, compared to just 18 per cent of those living with others.

Table 3 shows the results of a multivariate logistic regression (excluding those who were permanently sick in 1981) the aim of which was to determine whether or not living alone in 1981 was associated with an increased likelihood (odds ratio) of limiting long-term illness in 1991. The table shows that the only factors which significantly

Table 3 Odds ratio for reporting a limiting long-term illness at the 1991 Census

| | Odds ratio | Sig. | 95.0% C.I. for EXP(B) | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| Age in 1981, 5 year groups | 1.238 | .000 | 1.213 | 1.264 |
| Manual social class / non-manual | 1.858 | .000 | 1.699 | 2.036 |
| Living in a one-person household/ with others | 1.028 | .552 | .937 | 1.130 |
| Single71-single81 / married71-married81 | 1.342 | .043 | 1.009 | 1.786 |
| Single71-married81 / married71-married81 | 1.132 | .402 | .847 | 1.514 |
| Married71-divorced81 / married71-married81 | 1.808 | .001 | 1.273 | 2.565 |
| Married71-widowed81 / married71-married81 | 1.023 | .885 | .718 | 1.331 |
| Divorced71-divorced81 / married71-married81 | 1.171 | .303 | .867 | 1.580 |
| Widowed71-widowed81 / married71-married81 | 1.015 | .938 | .684 | 1.420 |
| Single71-divorced/widowed81 / married71-married81 | 1.095 | .588 | .787 | 1.526 |
| Divorced/widowed71-married81 / married71-married81 | 1.122 | .693 | .503 | 1.580 |
| Constant | 3.037 | .000 | | |

increased the likelihood of reporting a limiting long-term illness in 1991 were older age, lower social class and becoming divorced or remaining single.

DISCUSSION

This paper finds that men living alone are more likely than others to experience higher mortality rates and to report a limiting long-term illness. Additionally, the mortality risk is higher for those who lived alone at two census periods. However, the raised mortality of men living alone is largely explained by their marital status and by social factors, namely lower social class, economic inactivity and living in an urban area.

These results show that selection effects are integral to explaining variation between men living alone and those living with others. The most positive selection occurs through marriage; while remaining or becoming single increases the risk of death. Men who were married and then divorced had a 30 per cent elevated mortality risk within the first 10 years of divorce, and a 24 per cent elevated risk over the whole period of follow-up. Men who were married and then widowed experienced a 20 per cent increased mortality risk in the first 10 years after bereavement and a 14 per cent risk over the whole period. Remaining single carried a 23 per cent increased risk.

A significant independent effect of living alone occurred in two marital status situations. Being married in both 1971 and 1981 but living alone in 1981 was associated with a 28 per cent increased risk, while being widowed at both the Censuses and living alone in 1981 carried a 15 per cent lower risk. The former result may be due to the impacts of stressful events around the dissolution of marriage, while, the latter case is likely to be due to selection of healthier men who are able to live on their own.

The presence of an independent effect of living alone in these circumstances does however act to differentiate the influence of living environment and marital status and thus care must be taken when considering using marital status as a proxy for living alone or vice versa - some independent effects are likely.

These results also concur with others which have found a bereavement effect; a negative impact on health due to the transition from marriage to widowhood.²¹⁻²⁵ Similarly, divorce or separation has been seen to have a negative impact on health, and this has been largely attributed to

higher suicide levels.²¹⁻²⁵ However, the results reported in this article show that a significant negative impact on health remains years after the change in marital status, suggesting a more complex relationship with health outcomes.

The increased risk associated with being unmarried can be compared to a 23 per cent elevated risk associated with being in a lower social class in 1981. However, while marital status is important it should also be noted that only 18 per cent of those aged 45 and over were not married in 1981, while 55 per cent were in a manual social class.

The ecological indicator 'adjacently smoothed road density' was included as a proxy in the model for urban living (particularly associated with one-person households). This was also seen to be significant, higher road density was associated with increased mortality rates. People living in urban areas are often found to be less healthy. In a study in the United States, Smith and Waitzman²⁷ found that while the absence of a spouse elevated the risk of mortality, this risk was higher in impoverished neighbourhoods, notably urbanised impoverished areas. Further research could therefore consider the combined effects of local area deprivation, urbanicity and marital status on health outcomes.

Key findings

- Men aged 45 years and over who lived alone in 1981 had higher age-standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) in the years to 1999 than all men of those age groups.
- Men aged 45 years and over who lived alone also reported higher levels of limiting long term illness in 1991.
- The higher mortality ratios seen in men living alone can be largely explained by the fact that those living alone were not married. Marriage was associated with good health.
- Differences in social factors between men who lived alone and others also contributed to mortality.
- The negative impact of divorce and bereavement on health outcomes in men persists for many years after the event.

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Prevalence and Management of Heart Failure in General Practice in England and Wales, 1994–98

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INTRODUCTION

Heart failure is a common, serious and disabling disease (see Box 1). In the general population it affects between 3 and 20 individuals per 1,000.¹ Its prevalence increases with age and amongst those aged 75 years and over it affects between 80 and 160 individuals per 1,000.¹ It has an overall five-year survival rate of 25 per cent in men and 38 per cent in women² comparable to that of colorectal cancer.³ Heart failure is also the commonest cause of hospital admission among those aged 65 and over, and accounts for 1-2 per cent of total NHS healthcare expenditure. About 70 per cent of this total cost is due to hospital care.⁴ Heart failure also reduces patients' quality of life more than illnesses such as diabetes and hypertension.⁵

The National Service Framework (NSF) for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) aims to improve access and quality of care for patients with a number of cardiovascular disorders including heart failure by establishing standards for prevention and treatment.⁶ There is evidence to suggest that many people with heart failure are not receiving optimal treatment.^{7,8} The basis for medical treatment of heart failure depends on drugs that traditionally have included diuretics and digitalis, and more recently Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs (beta-blockers). Randomised controlled trials have shown that ACE inhibitors can improve patients' symptoms, reduce the progression of their disease and reduce their need for hospital admission by approximately 30 per cent.^{9,10} However, studies have found that only a minority of patients receives ACE inhibitors^{11,12} despite them being a cost-effective intervention.^{13,14} Recent research findings suggest that beta-blockers can also reduce the mortality rate and the number of hospital admissions for any cause in selected patients with heart failure.¹⁵

This paper examines the prevalence and management of heart failure in England and Wales using data that comes from the General Practice Research Database. In 1998, the crude rate of treated heart failure was 12.2 per 1,000 males and 15.8 per 1,000 females compared to 11.9 per 1,000 males and 16.3 per 1,000 females in 1994. Between 1994 and 1998, the percentage of heart failure patients prescribed ACE inhibitors increased from 37 to 53 per cent in men and from 30 to 44 per cent in women. The percentage of heart failure patients prescribed beta-blockers increased from 9 to 11 per cent in men and from 10 to 11 per cent in women. The findings suggest that management of heart failure in primary care is changing to reflect current guidelines.

An earlier paper in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 04¹⁶ examined the prevalence and management of heart failure in England and Wales during the period 1994–96 using diagnosis recorded in general practice. The objectives of this study are to extend the analysis to more recent years by presenting prevalence rates of heart failure and examining time trends in prescribing for patients with heart failure over the period 1994–98. We have included three new drug types (cardiac glycosides, diuretics and beta-blockers) in the prescribing analysis. A further objective is to examine how the prevalence and management of heart failure varied with area deprivation in 1998.

Box one

HEART FAILURE

Heart failure is a clinical syndrome that occurs when the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the demands of the body. Some people with mild heart failure may have very few symptoms. Patients with moderate or severe heart failure suffer from a number of problems including shortness of breath (particularly when lying flat), waking up suddenly at night with a feeling of breathlessness, general tiredness, swelling of the feet, ankles and legs, rapid weight gain and chronic cough. Heart failure is a serious condition with a poor prognosis and one that can markedly reduce the quality of life.

Heart failure has many causes. The commonest cause is ischaemic heart disease. Other causes include problems with the heart muscle (cardiomyopathy), high blood pressure (hypertension), problems with any of the heart valves, abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias) and excess alcohol. The diagnosis is sometimes unclear from the history and examination and usually has to be confirmed by investigations such as chest x-ray or echocardiography.

Heart failure is treated in several ways. The aims of treatment are to reduce progression of the disease, reduce hospitalisation and extend life. A very important aspect of treatment is dealing with any underlying problems such as high blood pressure. The main groups of drugs used to treat heart failure are:

ACE inhibitors. ACE inhibitors help open (dilate) arteries and lower blood pressure, thus improving blood flow.

Diuretics. Diuretics are often called water pills because they keep fluid from building up in the body. They can also decrease the amount of fluid that collects in the lungs, which helps breathing.

Beta-blockers. Beta-blockers can improve blood flow and may help prevent some heart rhythm problems.

Digoxin. Digoxin can help the heart to pump better.

Current treatment guidelines for heart failure can be found in *Diagnosis and Treatment of Heart Failure due to Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction* developed by the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network.¹⁷

METHODS

Data source

The data for this study came from 211 general practices, total list size 1.4 million, in England and Wales contributing data to the General Practice Research Database (GPRD). This is one of the largest studies to examine the prevalence and management of heart failure in general practice in the United Kingdom. The GPRD was originally set up in 1987 by VAMP Ltd. and was subsequently acquired by Reuters Health Information Ltd. who donated it in 1994 to the Department of Health. The Medicines Control Agency (MCA) has been responsible for the overall management and financial control of the database since April 1999. The Office for National Statistics (formerly the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys) operated the database between 1994 and 1999.

General practices participating in the GPRD follow agreed guidelines for the recording of clinical and prescribing data, and submit anonymised patient-based clinical records to the database at regular intervals. Initially all practices contributing to the database used VAMP Medical practice software. However, roughly a quarter of the 378 practices currently contributing (March 2001) now use ViSion practice software. Their data were not available for analysis when this work was undertaken but the MCA has since made these data available. The comprehensiveness and accuracy of the data recorded in the GPRD has been documented previously.¹⁸ The database has been used extensively for epidemiological research.

The practices included in this study are the same practices used for the analysis in *Key Health Statistics from General Practice 1998*¹⁹ (KHS98), the third in a series of reports which contains morbidity and treatment data derived from the GPRD. The 211 practices were selected because they were situated in England and Wales, they contributed data to the GPRD throughout the period 1994–98 using VAMP Medical practice software and their data passed quality checks. The combined population of the practices had a similar age-sex composition to that of England and Wales.¹⁹

Case and rate definition

Firstly we examined trends in the prevalence of treated heart failure in England and Wales by age and sex over the period 1994–98. Patients with treated heart failure in a specific year were defined as those who have had a diagnosis of heart failure ever-recorded, and treatment with either diuretic drugs, ACE inhibitors or cardiac glycosides (digoxin) in the calendar year of interest. We calculated crude and age-standardised rates (all ages). The crude rates give an indication of the workload for GPs and the age-standardised rates allow us to assess the true change in prevalence over time and the difference between the sexes by adjusting for differing age distributions both between the sexes and over the period 1994–98. We calculated the age-standardised prevalence rates by applying the age-specific rates, by 5-year age groups up to age 84 (except 10–15 and 16–19) and then 85 and over, to the European Standard population.

Secondly we examined the prescribing of specific types of drugs for patients with treated heart failure. More specifically we considered the percentage of patients with treated heart failure prescribed ACE inhibitors, diuretics, cardiac glycosides or beta-blockers. These drug treatments are not mutually exclusive, heart failure patients can receive more than one type of drug at the same point in time or during the same calendar year. Patients were recorded as having been prescribed any of the above if they had at least one prescription for the drug during the year. Again, we analysed both crude and age-standardised rates.

However, this time we calculated the age-standardised prescribing rates by applying the prescribing percentages by 5-year age groups (as above) to a different standard population. The standard population used was the estimated number of cases of treated heart failure in England and Wales in 1994. This standard population was derived by applying prevalence rates of treated heart failure in the 211 practices, for the males and females combined, to the estimated population of England and Wales in 1994 by the same age groups.

We have included beta-blocker data in the study although only two beta-blockers are currently licensed for use in heart failure in Britain as compared to many more licensed ACE inhibitors. Traditional medical teaching was that beta-blockers aggravate heart failure but recent evidence suggests that some patients with milder symptoms can benefit from treatment with selected beta-blockers.²⁰

Inter-practice variation

We calculated the crude prevalence of treated heart failure and the percentage of patients with the disease prescribed ACE inhibitors and beta-blockers individually for each of the 211 practices. We calculated these rates separately for males and females for 1998 only. The inter-quartile range (25th percentile to 75th percentile) gives an indication of the range of prevalence rates of treated heart failure amongst the 211 practices having excluded the values at the extremes of the distribution. All 211 practices had a list size of more than 1,000 patients in 1998.

Deprivation

*Key Health Statistics from General Practice 1998*¹⁹ presents prevalence rates of several diseases by deprivation category. The deprivation categories were derived using the Townsend Material Deprivation Score.²¹ This is a composite score calculated using information on unemployment, overcrowding, car availability and home ownership derived from census data. The higher the score, the greater the level of relative deprivation in that area. Each of the wards in England and Wales was allocated a Townsend score. These scores were then put in ascending order along with the total population of each ward in 1991. The wards were divided into 5 groups each of which contained 20 per cent of the population of England and Wales in 1991. A range of Townsend scores describes each of these population quintiles. Each practice was allocated to a quintile on the basis of the Townsend Score of the ward in which it is located. The quintiles are named Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 and Q5; Q1 contains the least deprived wards and Q5 contains the most deprived wards.

It was not possible to obtain ward information for one of the 211 practices and data for this practice were therefore not included in the deprivation analysis. Prevalence rates of treated heart failure and prescribing rates of ACE inhibitors and beta-blockers to patients with treated heart failure were calculated for this study by deprivation quintile using the remaining 210 practices. We calculated the age-standardised prevalence rates for those aged 45 and over by applying age-specific rates (45–54, 55–64, 65–74, 75–84, 85 and over) to the European standard population. Similarly, we calculated the age-standardised prescribing rates by applying age-specific rates for these age groups to the estimated number of cases of treated heart failure in 1998. Those aged under 45 were excluded from the deprivation analysis as the number of cases of heart failure in this age range was extremely low, resulting in unreliable age-specific rates.

RESULTS

Prevalence of treated heart failure in England and Wales

There was a fall in the overall prevalence of treated heart failure in males over the five-year period 1994–98. The age-standardised prevalence rate decreased by 1.9 per cent from 10.4 to 10.2 per 1,000 patients (Table 1). The crude rate rose from 11.9 to 12.2 per 1,000 patients (2.2 per cent increase). Prevalence of the disease in males increased with age from 0.1 per 1,000 patients aged 0–34 to 190.7 per 1,000 patients aged 85 and over in 1998. The greatest increase in prevalence was to men aged 35–54 between 1994 and 1998. Prevalence in the 85 and over age group also rose while rates in all other age groups fell.

The overall prevalence of treated heart failure was lower in females than males throughout the 5-year period 1994–98. The age-standardised rate for females fell by 4.5 per cent from 8.9 to 8.5 per 1,000 patients (Table 1). The crude rate fell 3.4 per cent from 16.3 to 15.8 per 1,000 patients. As for males, the female prevalence rate increased with age. The 45–54 age group was the only female age group that showed an increase in the prevalence of treated heart failure (4.3 per cent) over the 5-year period.

The findings for the 0–34 age group for both males and females are not discussed further. This is because the prevalence of treated heart failure in this age group is very low (0.1 per 1,000 patients) compared to other age groups.

Table 1 Prevalence of treated heart failure in England and Wales per 1,000 patients, by age and sex, 1994–98

| | Age | | | | | | | Crude rate | Age-standardised rate |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | 0–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85 and over | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 14.5 | 46.7 | 114.2 | 184.1 | 11.9 | 10.4 |
| 1995 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 14.6 | 45.7 | 112.0 | 184.1 | 11.9 | 10.4 |
| 1996 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 14.9 | 44.8 | 109.0 | 183.6 | 12.0 | 10.3 |
| 1997 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 14.4 | 45.9 | 110.1 | 182.9 | 12.1 | 10.3 |
| 1998 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 13.9 | 44.9 | 108.6 | 190.7 | 12.2 | 10.2 |
| % change 1994–98 | -45.3 | 11.7 | 10.3 | -4.7 | -3.9 | -4.9 | 3.5 | 2.2 | -1.9 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 37.7 | 105.6 | 202.3 | 16.3 | 8.9 |
| 1995 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 36.9 | 102.5 | 197.2 | 16.1 | 8.8 |
| 1996 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 9.8 | 36.7 | 100.9 | 191.6 | 16.0 | 8.7 |
| 1997 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 9.4 | 36.4 | 100.5 | 185.9 | 15.9 | 8.6 |
| 1998 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 9.2 | 35.8 | 98.6 | 188.8 | 15.8 | 8.5 |
| % change 1994–98 | -19.0 | -28.2 | 4.3 | -3.6 | -5.1 | -6.7 | -6.6 | -3.4 | -4.5 |

Source : General Practice Research Database.

Table 2 shows that the estimated number of cases of treated heart failure in England and Wales remained stable between 1994 and 1998 at around 3/4 million.

Prescribing of specific types of drugs for patients with treated heart failure in England and Wales

For both males and females the percentage of patients with treated heart failure prescribed ACE inhibitors or beta-blockers increased whereas the percentage prescribed diuretics or cardiac glycosides decreased between 1994 and 1998 (Table 3).

ACE inhibitors

Throughout the study period younger men with treated heart failure were more likely to be prescribed ACE inhibitors than older men. However, the increase in the use of these drugs was greater at older ages. For example, in 1994, 66.7 per cent of men aged 45–54 with treated heart failure were prescribed ACE inhibitors, rising to 71.6 per cent in 1998 (a 7.3 per cent increase), compared with 34.0 per cent of men aged 75–84 prescribed ACE inhibitors in 1994, rising to 52.1 per cent in 1998 (a 53.2 per cent increase). There was considerably less variation across age groups in the prescribing of ACE inhibitors in women, although, as for men the percentage of women with treated heart failure prescribed ACE inhibitors was particularly low in the oldest age group. However, as a result of a 72.5 per cent increase in prescribing rates in this age group, the magnitude of the difference decreased between 1994 and 1998.

Beta-blockers

In 1994 the level of prescribing of beta-blockers was much lower than for the other drug types at each age. The age-standardised prescribing rate of beta-blockers increased by 22.9 per cent among men between 1994 and 1998 compared with an increase of 14.5 per cent among women. As was the case for ACE inhibitors, younger patients with treated heart failure were more likely to be prescribed beta-blockers than were older patients.

Diuretics

The percentage of males with treated heart failure prescribed diuretics decreased by 3.3 per cent (from an age-standardised rate of 94.2 to 91.1 per cent) between 1994 and 1998. This is compared to a smaller decrease in the age-standardised prescribing rate of diuretics to women (95.3 to 93.5 per cent). However, it remained by far the most commonly prescribed type of drug.

Cardiac Glycosides

The cardiac glycoside age-standardised prescribing rates of patients with treated heart failure decreased by 5.9 per cent among men and 12.7 per cent among women between 1994 and 1998. Prescribing rates for cardiac glycosides were substantially less varied across age groups than ACE inhibitors and beta-blockers.

Inter-practice variation

Table 4 shows that the crude prevalence of treated heart failure varied widely between the 211 practices included in the analysis in 1998. The prevalence rates were between 1.9 and 34.1 cases per 1,000 patients for men and between 0.7 and 37.6 cases per 1000 patients for women. The inter-quartile range was 8.9 to 15.0 for male rates and 11.5 to 19.9 for female rates. The correlation between the prevalence of treated heart failure in men and women in the same practice was highly statistically significant, $r=0.69$ ($p<0.01$).

The percentage of patients with treated heart failure within each practice prescribed ACE inhibitors in 1998 ranged from 0 to 100 per cent for both men and women. The inter-quartile range was 48.5 to 63.8 per cent for men and 33.3 to 49.6 per cent for women. Only two out of the 211 practices were recorded as prescribing none of their female patients with treated heart failure ACE inhibitors and only one practice as prescribing none of their male patients. The median percentage of males prescribed ACE inhibitors in 1998 was 56.1 per cent and the median for females was 42.9 per cent. The correlation between the percentage of men and women in each practice prescribed ACE inhibitors was statistically significant ($r=0.38$, $p<0.01$).

There was substantially less inter-practice variation in the percentage of patients with treated heart failure prescribed beta-blockers. For both sexes the prescribing rate in 1998 ranged from 0.0-33.3 per cent. For men, the inter-quartile range was 6.6 to 15.1 (median 10.6) and for women 6.1 to 13.1 (median 9.1). The correlation between the percentage of male and female patients prescribed this type of drug in the same practice is not statistically significant ($r=0.07$, $p=0.28$). Of the 211 practices analysed, 24 (11.4 per cent) did not prescribe beta-blockers to any of their male patients with treated heart failure and 22 (10.4 per cent) did not prescribe any to their female patients. Only 4 practices did not prescribe beta-blockers to any male or female patients.

Deprivation

Table 5 shows that for both men and women the age-standardised prevalence rate of treated heart failure was lowest in the least deprived

Table 2 Total population and estimated number of cases of treated heart failure in England and Wales, 1994 and 1998

| Age | Total Population 1994 (000s) | Estimated number of cases of treated heart failure 1994 | Total population 1998 (000s) | Estimated number of cases of treated heart failure 1998 |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| 0–34 | 24,896 | 3,100 | 24,522 | 2,100 |
| 35–44 | 6,925 | 2,700 | 7,515 | 2,700 |
| 45–54 | 6,474 | 13,400 | 6,904 | 15,400 |
| 55–64 | 5,122 | 61,800 | 5,199 | 60,100 |
| 65–74 | 4,644 | 194,200 | 4,400 | 176,200 |
| 75–84 | 2,642 | 287,700 | 2,871 | 294,400 |
| 85 and over | 917 | 181,100 | 1,017 | 192,500 |
| Total | 51,620 | 744,000 | 52,428 | 743,400 |

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Table 3 Prescribing of specific types of drugs for patients with treated heart failure in England and Wales, by age and sex, 1994–98

| | Age | | | | | | | Crude rate | Age-standardised rate |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | 0–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85 and over | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage prescribed ACE inhibitors | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 40.6 | 71.4 | 66.7 | 57.1 | 45.7 | 34.0 | 20.8 | 39.8 | 37.3 |
| 1995 | 57.9* | 82.4 | 72.5 | 61.1 | 50.6 | 39.2 | 22.5 | 44.4 | 41.5 |
| 1996 | 52.2* | 73.7 | 73.7 | 66.1 | 56.8 | 46.1 | 28.3 | 50.4 | 38.4 |
| 1997 | 65.0* | 73.0 | 75.5 | 69.2 | 59.6 | 49.8 | 32.9 | 53.6 | 51.1 |
| 1998 | 65.0* | 74.4 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 63.1 | 52.1 | 33.8 | 55.5 | 53.1 |
| % change 1994–98 | - | 4.2 | 7.3 | 25.2 | 38.1 | 53.2 | 62.5 | 39.4 | 42.5 |
| Percentage prescribed diuretics | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 90.6 | 82.1 | 87.9 | 89.0 | 93.7 | 95.6 | 95.5 | 93.9 | 94.2 |
| 1995 | 78.9* | 67.6 | 85.2 | 89.3 | 92.4 | 94.9 | 97.0 | 93.3 | 93.9 |
| 1996 | 65.2* | 71.1 | 82.6 | 87.7 | 90.9 | 93.3 | 96.9 | 91.8 | 93.9 |
| 1997 | 60.0* | 86.5 | 81.3 | 86.0 | 89.9 | 93.2 | 95.8 | 91.2 | 91.9 |
| 1998 | 60.0* | 92.3 | 78.2 | 84.7 | 89.6 | 91.9 | 95.4 | 90.4 | 91.1 |
| % change 1994–98 | - | -12.4 | -11.0 | -4.8 | -4.4 | -3.9 | -0.1 | -3.7 | -3.3 |
| Percentage prescribed cardiac glycosides | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 31.3 | 28.6 | 25.5 | 21.7 | 28.9 | 32.2 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 29.6 |
| 1995 | 31.6* | 17.6 | 25.4 | 21.8 | 28.9 | 31.8 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 29.1 |
| 1996 | 21.7* | 13.2 | 26.3 | 20.8 | 28.9 | 31.2 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 28.7 |
| 1997 | 25.0* | 13.5 | 26.4 | 19.1 | 27.8 | 29.8 | 28.5 | 27.5 | 27.8 |
| 1998 | 25.0* | 20.5 | 25.3 | 21.9 | 27.5 | 29.8 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 27.8 |
| % change 1994–98 | - | -28.3 | -0.8 | 0.9 | -4.8 | -7.5 | -8.4 | -5.8 | -5.9 |
| Percentage prescribed beta-blockers | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 9.4 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 8.6 |
| 1995 | 15.8* | 26.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 9.2 | 8.3 |
| 1996 | 4.3* | 26.3 | 13.6 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 9.6 | 10.2 |
| 1997 | 10.0* | 24.3 | 17.8 | 15.7 | 12.6 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 10.2 | 9.3 |
| 1998 | 5.0* | 28.2 | 21.0 | 17.5 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 10.6 |
| % change 1994–98 | - | 97.2 | 28.0 | 10.1 | 21.4 | 26.7 | 55.6 | 21.1 | 22.9 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage prescribed ACE inhibitors | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 36.3 | 29.8 | 18.2 | 28.3 | 30.2 |
| 1995 | 50.0* | 44.0 | 45.5 | 43.1 | 40.9 | 34.8 | 22.3 | 33.0 | 34.9 |
| 1996 | 42.3 | 36.0 | 48.4 | 43.4 | 45.2 | 39.0 | 25.4 | 36.6 | 38.4 |
| 1997 | 50.0* | 40.7 | 51.9 | 49.4 | 48.2 | 41.7 | 27.8 | 39.5 | 41.5 |
| 1998 | 42.3 | 48.0 | 56.6 | 50.4 | 49.1 | 44.0 | 31.4 | 41.7 | 43.6 |
| % change 1994–98 | 7.6 | 22.1 | 50.5 | 32.6 | 35.3 | 47.7 | 72.5 | 47.3 | 44.6 |
| Percentage prescribed diuretics | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 93.6 | 93.5 | 94.1 | 96.0 | 96.8 | 95.6 | 95.3 |
| 1995 | 80.0* | 96.0 | 88.2 | 94.5 | 92.8 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 95.1 | 94.7 |
| 1996 | 84.6 | 92.0 | 87.5 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 94.4 | 96.3 | 94.3 | 93.9 |
| 1997 | 77.3* | 88.9 | 91.6 | 91.4 | 92.1 | 94.1 | 96.3 | 94.1 | 93.6 |
| 1998 | 76.9 | 92.0 | 93.8 | 91.1 | 91.8 | 94.1 | 96.0 | 94.0 | 93.5 |
| % change 1994–98 | -13.9 | 3.0 | 0.2 | -2.6 | -2.4 | -2.0 | -0.8 | -1.7 | -1.9 |
| Percentage prescribed cardiac glycosides | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 32.1 | 21.4 | 20.2 | 27.6 | 28.5 | 32.9 | 34.4 | 31.9 | 31.2 |
| 1995 | 40.0* | 28.0 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 27.5 | 31.3 | 32.5 | 30.3 | 29.6 |
| 1996 | 34.6 | 12.0 | 20.3 | 24.3 | 26.0 | 30.2 | 32.3 | 29.4 | 28.7 |
| 1997 | 22.7* | 18.5 | 16.8 | 22.1 | 24.2 | 28.9 | 31.5 | 28.1 | 27.2 |
| 1998 | 30.8 | 12.0 | 17.9 | 22.2 | 24.4 | 28.7 | 31.8 | 28.2 | 27.2 |
| % change 1994–98 | -4.0 | -43.9 | -11.4 | -19.6 | -14.4 | -12.8 | -7.6 | -11.6 | -12.7 |
| Percentage prescribed beta-blockers | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 3.6 | 21.4 | 13.8 | 16.5 | 14.1 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 8.8 | 10.0 |
| 1995 | 5.0* | 24.0 | 11.8 | 17.3 | 12.9 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 10.1 |
| 1996 | 3.8 | 24.0 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 9.2 | 10.2 |
| 1997 | 9.1* | 22.2 | 16.0 | 17.6 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 9.2 | 10.2 |
| 1998 | 7.7 | 20.0 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 10.3 | 11.4 |
| % change 1994–98 | 113.9 | -6.5 | -5.1 | 1.8 | 8.5 | 26.2 | 30.0 | 17.0 | 14.5 |

* Rates calculated with fewer than 25 cases of treated heart failure patients are indicated with an asterisk. Their reliability may be affected by the small number of cases. When either the 1994 or 1998 rate is based on fewer than 25 cases, no figure is given for the percentage change (shown by -).

Source : General Practice Research Database.

quintile and highest in the most deprived quintile in 1998. For men, there was an 18 per cent higher prevalence in quintile five (the most deprived) than quintile one (the least deprived) and for women a 35 per cent higher prevalence in the most deprived quintile. The differentials between the quintiles are particularly large at the younger ages.

The prescribing of specific types of drugs to patients with treated heart failure varies across the deprivation quintiles with no clear prescribing patterns evident.

DISCUSSION

Main findings

Our study confirms that heart failure is a very common condition and its prevalence increases with age.¹ The prevalence of heart failure in our study of between one and two per cent is consistent with that found by other researchers. It is largely a disease of the elderly, with prevalence greater than 100 cases per 1,000 patients at age 75 and above and less than 1 per 1,000 patients for those aged under 45.

The age-standardised prevalence rate of treated heart failure in general practice was higher in men than in women (although the crude rate was higher for women). Surprisingly the rate fell in both sexes between 1994 and 1998 as did the age specific rates in most age groups. However, as the number of older people increased, the estimated number of cases of heart failure in England and Wales remained stable over this five-year period. This is an unexpected result as it is thought that the population burden of heart failure is increasing as a result of both an ageing population and a greater proportion of people surviving heart attacks but being left with residual ventricular dysfunction.⁵

Our study showed that the use of ACE inhibitors in patients with treated heart failure increased by over 40 per cent in both men and women during the period 1994–98. In 1998, 53 per cent of men were prescribed ACE inhibitors as compared to 44 per cent of women. We found that in women the increase in use of ACE inhibitors since 1994 was greatest for those aged 45 years and over. However, women and men in the older age groups were less likely to be treated with ACE inhibitors in 1998.

Unfortunately we are unable to tell from this study whether some of these patients not receiving ACE inhibitors are ineligible for this type of drug. Nevertheless, the results indicate that there is still scope to increase the uptake of ACE inhibitors, especially among women and the elderly. Current advice on achieving this objective may include raising the awareness of the public health importance of heart failure and the clinical benefit and cost-effectiveness of ACE inhibitors.⁶ Another aim of the NSF is to improve access to echocardiography, as patients with heart failure are more likely to be prescribed an ACE inhibitor if they have had their diagnosis confirmed with an echocardiogram.¹⁰

Our study showed that over the period 1994–98 the age-standardised prescribing rates for beta-blockers in patients with treated heart failure increased for both sexes. This increase was slightly higher in men. As was the case for ACE inhibitors, we found that older women and men with treated heart failure were less likely to be prescribed beta-blockers than patients in the younger age groups. Overall levels of beta-blocker use in patients with treated heart failure were found to be low in our study. This result was not unexpected as their use was discouraged for many years in the management of heart failure. Only in the late 1990s did trials suggest significant benefits in terms of mortality and morbidity. Furthermore, current guidance is that hospital specialists should initiate beta-blocker treatment in patients with heart failure.¹⁷

We found that elderly men and women with heart failure were less likely to be prescribed ACE inhibitors and beta-blockers. Doctors may

be more reluctant to change drug regimes and have greater concern about the adverse effects of these drugs among older patients. Older patients with long-standing heart failure may have had their condition diagnosed during a period when the evidence about the use of ACE-inhibitors was not well known. If their symptoms are well-controlled on diuretics and digoxin, clinicians may be reluctant to change their treatment. By contrast, younger patients with heart failure are likely to have had the condition for a shorter period of time and may well be started on an ACE-inhibitor early in the course of their disease. There is however evidence to suggest that GPs are beginning to prescribe elderly patients ACE inhibitors and beta-blockers; our study showed large percentage increases at older ages in the numbers prescribed the two treatments between 1994 and 1998.

Our inter-practice variation analyses show that the prevalence of treated heart failure varies widely from practice to practice. This could be explained by several factors, for example, a difference in detection and confirmation of the condition amongst health professionals, a difference in the completeness of recording by GPs submitting data to the GPRD, the relative deprivation level of the area in which the practice is located or a differing age-sex composition of patients in the practices. The inter-practice treatment analysis highlights that some practices treat patients with heart failure more effectively than others. Only one of the 211 practices included in the analysis did not prescribe either beta-blockers or ACE inhibitors to their heart failure patients in 1998. All other practices prescribed the majority of their heart failure patients ACE inhibitors in a given year.

Our study showed, using the Townsend score as an indicator of material deprivation, that prevalence of treated heart failure was highest in the most deprived areas. This result is consistent with the link between deprivation and ill health found for a number of conditions.²² Interestingly, there was no link established between drug prescribing and deprivation.

Strengths and weaknesses of study

Our study was based on patients who had a diagnosis of heart failure recorded in their general practice record. Previous studies validating the clinical data recorded in the General Practice Research Database (GPRD) show that the recording of diagnoses is accurate.¹⁸ A further criterion was used to ensure that only active cases of heart failure were included; patients had to have a diagnosis of heart failure ever recorded and to have had treatment with diuretic drugs, ACE inhibitors or cardiac glycosides during the year in question.

As a result of the large number of cases included, our study provides reliable estimates of prevalence and treatment of heart failure, including by age and sex. We were also able to examine time trends in the treatment of heart failure over a five-year period.

The main weakness of the study is that we did not validate the diagnosis of heart failure, for example, by examining whether patients had their diagnosis confirmed by an echocardiogram. As mentioned previously we are also unable to tell from our study whether any of the high percentage of heart failure patients not receiving ACE inhibitors and beta-blockers are in fact ineligible for these treatments. Asymptomatic cases of heart failure that had not come to the attention of their general practitioner will also not be included in our study.

There may also be some weaknesses in the prescribing data. Some heart failure patients may have their prescribing carried out entirely in secondary care and this would not necessarily be recorded by their GP. As mentioned previously, current guidance is that hospital specialists begin beta-blocker treatment for heart failure patients. Hence the prescribing of beta-blockers to patients with heart failure in our study may be an underestimate.

Table 4 Inter-practice variation in the crude prevalence of and prescribing rates for treated heart failure in 211 practices in England and Wales, by sex, 1998

| | Median | Range | 25th percentile | 75th percentile |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Males | | | | |
| Prevalence per 1,000 | 12.2 | 1.9 to 34.1 | 8.9 | 15.0 |
| Percentage prescribed ACE inhibitors | 56.1 | 0.0 to 100.0 | 48.5 | 63.8 |
| Percentage prescribed beta-blockers | 10.6 | 0.0 to 33.3 | 6.6 | 15.1 |
| Females | | | | |
| Prevalence per 1,000 | 15.0 | 0.7 to 37.6 | 11.5 | 19.9 |
| Percentage prescribed ACE inhibitors | 42.9 | 0.0 to 100.0 | 33.3 | 49.6 |
| Percentage prescribed beta-blockers | 9.1 | 0.0 to 33.3 | 6.1 | 13.1 |

Source : General Practice Research Database.

Table 5 Prevalence and management of treated heart failure in England and Wales, by age, sex and deprivation category, 1998

| | | Age | | | | | Crude rate | Age-standardised rate |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85 and over | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Prevalence per 1,000 | Q1 (least deprived) | 1.7 | 10.0 | 39.7 | 102.7 | 213.2 | 28.0 | 25.9 |
| | Q2 | 2.8 | 12.7 | 43.2 | 120.5 | 193.2 | 33.5 | 28.8 |
| | Q3 | 2.7 | 13.1 | 41.8 | 101.6 | 184.8 | 29.1 | 26.8 |
| | Q4 | 2.6 | 14.4 | 48.0 | 109.6 | 195.4 | 33.6 | 29.3 |
| | Q5 (most deprived) | 3.5 | 18.3 | 50.6 | 107.5 | 169.5 | 33.0 | 30.5 |
| Percentage of treated heart failure patients prescribed ACE inhibitors | Q1 (least deprived) | 66.7 | 65.9 | 65.7 | 51.8 | 38.7 | 55.0 | 53.2 |
| | Q2 | 70.8 | 70.8 | 61.4 | 49.8 | 32.7 | 52.8 | 50.3 |
| | Q3 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 64.5 | 54.2 | 36.0 | 57.1 | 53.7 |
| | Q4 | 72.9 | 69.4 | 61.8 | 50.7 | 31.1 | 53.6 | 50.2 |
| | Q5 (most deprived) | 72.7 | 76.1 | 63.5 | 54.4 | 32.3 | 58.9 | 52.9 |
| Percentage of treated heart failure patients prescribed beta-blockers | Q1 (least deprived) | 23.8 | 18.2 | 13.5 | 11.6 | 3.0 | 11.5 | 10.6 |
| | Q2 | 14.6 | 22.4 | 13.7 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 10.3 | 9.4 |
| | Q3 | 19.3 | 16.6 | 14.3 | 9.1 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 10.1 |
| | Q4 | 25.0 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 11.6 | 3.8 | 12.4 | 11.2 |
| | Q5 (most deprived) | 23.6 | 17.0 | 12.7 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 11.4 | 9.5 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Prevalence per 1,000 | Q1 (least deprived) | 1.4 | 5.4 | 27.0 | 83.0 | 195.7 | 29.9 | 19.8 |
| | Q2 | 1.3 | 7.8 | 35.4 | 99.7 | 199.2 | 38.8 | 23.6 |
| | Q3 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 32.5 | 101.6 | 183.0 | 36.2 | 23.0 |
| | Q4 | 2.0 | 9.6 | 37.7 | 106.8 | 184.9 | 40.7 | 25.1 |
| | Q5 (most deprived) | 2.6 | 14.0 | 43.9 | 93.6 | 186.1 | 39.7 | 26.8 |
| Percentage of treated heart failure patients prescribed ACE inhibitors | Q1 (least deprived) | 52.9 | 56.5 | 54.0 | 42.8 | 30.3 | 41.1 | 43.5 |
| | Q2 | 59.1 | 50.5 | 45.2 | 43.4 | 30.7 | 40.0 | 41.4 |
| | Q3 | 63.3 | 46.8 | 48.5 | 46.2 | 29.6 | 41.7 | 42.8 |
| | Q4 | 62.2 | 48.6 | 51.6 | 46.2 | 33.6 | 43.8 | 44.7 |
| | Q5 (most deprived) | 46.2 | 53.0 | 48.3 | 39.4 | 32.1 | 40.9 | 40.9 |
| Percentage of treated heart failure patients prescribed beta-blockers | Q1 (least deprived) | 17.6 | 37.0 | 32.1 | 30.2 | 27.0 | 29.5 | 30.1 |
| | Q2 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 23.4 | 28.6 | 32.2 | 28.0 | 26.8 |
| | Q3 | 16.7 | 27.8 | 24.0 | 30.0 | 37.0 | 30.8 | 29.9 |
| | Q4 | 21.6 | 17.9 | 21.2 | 26.7 | 29.4 | 25.8 | 25.3 |
| | Q5 (most deprived) | 17.9 | 22.0 | 25.6 | 29.2 | 31.1 | 28.0 | 28.0 |

Source : General Practice Research Database.

Key findings

- The age-standardised prevalence of treated heart failure fell between 1994 and 1998 by 1.9 per cent for men and 4.5 per cent for women.
- Prevalence rates of treated heart failure fell in most age groups between 1994 and 1998. However, with an ageing and growing population the number of cases in England and Wales remained constant over the period 1994–98.
- The prevalence of treated heart failure is highest in the most deprived areas and lowest in the least deprived areas.
- There was a more than 40 per cent increase in the prescribing of ACE inhibitors to men and women with heart failure over the period 1994–98.
- There was a large increase in the prescribing of beta-blockers to patients with heart failure but levels of prescribing still remain relatively low as compared to those of ACE inhibitors.

CONCLUSIONS

Rates of prescribing for ACE inhibitors are higher in the younger age groups. We are unable to identify whether this age difference in the prescribing of ACE inhibitors was clinically justified. Increasing the uptake of ACE inhibitors in patients with heart failure will reduce the levels of ill health experienced by heart failure patients and save lives. In this analysis of data from the GPRD, we were unable to look at comorbidities or to examine the use of investigations to confirm the diagnosis of heart failure, such as chest x-ray or echocardiograph. We hope to analyse trends in both of these in future work. Future analyses will also allow us to assess whether the National Service Framework has helped to improve the management of heart failure patients.

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Geographical variations in deaths related to drug misuse in England and Wales, 1993–99

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INTRODUCTION

Drug misuse and the risks associated with it have been under intense public scrutiny for many years. It is associated with poor health and in extreme cases an increased risk of death.¹ Concern about drug misuse has led to the appointment of the first United Kingdom Anti-drug co-ordinator, matched at a local level by Drug Action Teams. In May 1998 the United Kingdom Anti-drug co-ordinator also launched a 10-year strategy for tackling drug misuse.² The strategy currently has four main targets; young people, communities, treatment and availability. In recent years there have been 2,500 deaths annually from all forms of drug overdose and poisoning in England and Wales.³ These deaths occur as a result of a range of circumstances, and have important public health implications. The substances involved are numerous, and death may be related to poisoning from prescribed or over the counter medicines as well as from illegal substances.

In 1999 the Office for National Statistics developed a database to facilitate research into deaths related to all drug-related poisoning (Box 1) and to aid the identification of specific substances involved in these deaths within England and Wales. Prior to this, information on drug poisoning mortality was limited because of difficulties identifying the substance involved for statistical purposes.⁴ Consequently limited work has been done to understand patterns of drug-poisoning deaths according to the specific substances involved. This paper focuses on the geographical dimension to mortality from a selection of substances associated with drug misuse.

The total number of drug-related poisoning deaths has been increasing since the 1980s. However this total masks differences between males and females, the different ages of the deceased, the cause of death, and the substance taken. Since the mid-1980s drug-related poisoning mortality among men has been increasing while among women deaths have declined throughout the eighties and levelled off in the 1990s.⁴ The age distribution of deaths has also shifted. Male age-specific mortality rates diverged during the 1990s with an increase in mortality among younger age groups (the greatest increases in those aged 20 to 29 years) and a decrease at older ages. In contrast female age-specific mortality rates have converged during the 1980s as mortality among older ages declined, levelling off in the 1990s.

This article examines variation in drug-related poisoning deaths by region and local authority within England and Wales between 1993 and 1999. The analysis focuses on deaths from substances associated with drug misuse; heroin and/or morphine, methadone, cocaine and amphetamines. The paper highlights the geographical variability of drug-related poisoning mortality and how the spatial distribution of these deaths varies according to the substance taken and the age and sex of the deceased.

Initial findings from the database confirm that the number of drug related poisoning deaths has increased steadily since 1993. In recent years the greatest increases have occurred in deaths from drug dependence (ICD9 code 304) and non-dependent abuse of drugs (ICD9 code 305.2-9) particularly among males. This correlates with the recent increases in deaths mentioning substances associated with drug misuse, such as heroin and/or morphine and methadone.⁵ Different substances have very different social and policy implications. Individual substances are often associated with users with specific demographic and socio-economic profiles and belonging to distinct subcultures. For example ecstasy, which originated from the ‘rave’ scene of the early 1990s, is traditionally identified as a drug taken by young adults. The British Crime Survey in 1998 suggests that, on average, drug users are more likely to be male, living in the inner city, unemployed and single.⁶ Substances associated with misuse such as heroin, methadone and ecstasy are targeted by the government’s policies to reduce drug misuse from illegal substances within the United Kingdom.

DATA

This paper uses the ONS drug-related poisoning database from 1993 to 1999 to focus on the geography of deaths related to specific substances

Box one

DATABASE OF DRUG-RELATED POISONING DEATHS

The database comprises all deaths since 1993 where the underlying cause is coded using the International Classification of Disease Ninth Revision (ICD9) as:

| ICD9 Underlying cause code | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| 292 | Drug psychoses |
| 304 | Drug dependence |
| 305.2-305.9 | Non-dependent abuse of drugs |
| E850-E858 | Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals |
| E950.0-E950.5 | Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by solid or liquid substances |
| E980.0-E980.5 | Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted |
| E962.0 | Assault by poisoning - drugs and medicaments |

For each death on the database information is included on:

- The underlying cause of death.
- Every mention of a substance recorded on the death certificate or mentioned by the coroner.
- An indicator to show if alcohol is mentioned.
- Other information recorded at death registration such as age, sex, marital status, occupation and place of usual residence.

The range of substances mentioned is wide, including legal and illegal substances, prescribed and over the counter medications. The majority of deaths on the database were subject to a post mortem and coroner’s inquest.

associated with drug misuse; heroin and/or morphine, methadone, cocaine and amphetamines. These substances were selected because they represent some of the most common substances of misuse identified on the death certificate and generate vast public interest. Heroin and/or morphine have been combined because, as heroin breaks down in the body into morphine, the latter may be detected at post mortem and recorded on the death certificate. Males and females were examined separately.

Deaths where a specific substance was mentioned on the death certificate need to be interpreted with some caution. Where a number of drugs are mentioned on the death certificate, it is not always possible to tell which of them was primarily responsible for the death. For this reason some deaths may be counted more than once in the analysis. For example, if heroin and paracetamol are recorded on the death certificate, the death will be recorded once as heroin and once as paracetamol.

The geographical variation is examined using Government Office Regions (GORs), Local Authorities (LA) and the ONS classification of local authorities. On this database, geography is based on the place of usual residence as recorded at death registration. The data is presented for LAs and GORs as they existed in April 1999 and only relates to residents of these areas. A fuller description of the database is given in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 05.³

METHODS

All drug-related poisoning death rates have been directly age-standardised to the European standard population and 95% confidence intervals have been calculated. Maps show areas with significantly high or low mortality based on these confidence intervals. A more detailed

Box two

GUIDE TO THE MAPS

The map format has been adapted from previous analysis.^{7,8} As the number of deaths in any given local authority is small, 95% confidence intervals have been attached to all mortality rates. These maps are constructed using the values for these confidence intervals. An authority is:

Shaded green if the confidence interval around the mortality rates excludes and is higher than the confidence interval around the England and Wales mortality rate. Therefore, all authorities shaded green have higher mortality than England and Wales.

Shaded grey if the confidence interval around the mortality rates excludes and is lower than the confidence interval around the England and Wales mortality rate. Therefore, all authorities shaded grey have lower mortality than England and Wales.

Unshaded if the confidence interval around the mortality rate includes the England and Wales mortality rate. These authorities either have similar mortality rates to England and Wales as a whole, or have large confidence intervals attached to their rates as the number of deaths in the authority is small.

explanation of the conventions used in the maps is provided in Box 2. For most substances, maps are only presented for male mortality. Geographical patterns in the substantially lower levels of female mortality are addressed in the text.

RESULTS

Geographical variation in drug poisoning mortality within England and Wales

Government Office Region

Table 1 presents age-standardised mortality rates for selected substances by Government Office Region (GOR) in England and Wales from 1993 to 1999.

From 1993 to 1999 there were 18,663 drug-related poisoning deaths in England and Wales, 66 per cent of which were to males. The figures indicate that there was less regional variation among females than males. However the geographical distribution of regions with high and low mortality was similar for both sexes. The North West (80 and 38 deaths per million for males and females respectively) and London (78 and 37 deaths per million for males and females respectively) had significantly higher mortality rates than England and Wales (57 and 29 deaths per million for males and females respectively) as a whole. Yorkshire and the Humber had significantly high mortality rates for males but not females. Regions with significantly low mortality for both sexes were the East and West Midlands, the East and South West of England. Figures for Wales and the South East were significantly low for males only.

Since 1993, the number of heroin and/or morphine deaths in England and Wales have increased substantially, from 187 deaths in 1993 to 754 deaths in 1999. Some of the highest mortality rates during this period occurred within the North West of England for both sexes. Within England and Wales areas with significantly low male mortality rates from heroin and/or morphine include the North East, East and West Midlands, East and the South East and Wales. For females, mortality rates were significantly low in the West Midlands only.

Methadone deaths accounted for 12 per cent of all drug poisoning deaths in England and Wales during 1993 to 1999. In contrast to deaths from heroin and/or morphine, methadone deaths have fluctuated over the study period, and in particular, since 1997 the number of male methadone deaths has decreased by 30 per cent.⁵ For deaths mentioning methadone the geographical distribution of deaths by GOR has similar for both males and females. Areas with significantly high mortality were located in the North West of England and London. In comparison, areas of significantly low mortality included the East and West Midlands, the South East and the South West for both sexes and the North East among males.

Due to the small numbers involved in deaths from amphetamines and cocaine there was less significant geographical variation between the regions of England and Wales. Despite this, a few key observations can be made. For each substance the geographical distribution of mortality rates was similar for both males and females. Deaths from cocaine were significantly higher in London than the rest of England and Wales, where London rates were 3.5 and 4.5 times higher than the England and Wales rate for males and females respectively. Areas with significantly low mortality from cocaine included the East Midlands and Wales for both sexes and the North East for females and the South West for males. For deaths mentioning amphetamines, rates were significantly lower in the West Midlands for males and in the South East for females. However there were no areas with significantly higher mortality than England and Wales for this substance.

Table 1

Age-standardised mortality rates from drug-related poisoning by GOR (per million), selected substances, all ages, England and Wales, 1993-99

| | All Substances | Heroin and/or morphine | Methadone | Cocaine | All amphetamines |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|
| Males | | | | | |
| England and Wales | 57.1 | 12.3 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| England | 57.6 | 12.6 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| North East | 52.6 | 7.1 ‡ | 3.9 ‡ | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| North West | 80.1 * | 20.3 * | 18.9 * | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 65.8 * | 20.7 * | 8.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| East Midlands | 42.4 ‡ | 8.9 ‡ | 3.9 | 0.2 ‡ | 1.6 |
| West Midlands | 42.1 ‡ | 7.8 ‡ | 5.2 ‡ | 0.5 | 0.6 ‡ |
| East | 51.5 ‡ | 9.7 ‡ | 9.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| London | 77.7 * | 12.9 | 13.0 * | 3.2 * | 1.3 |
| South East | 49.3 ‡ | 10.0 ‡ | 6.2 ‡ | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| South West | 45.1 ‡ | 11.6 | 5.1 ‡ | 0.3 ‡ | 1.2 |
| Wales | 48.6 ‡ | 7.9 ‡ | 7.0 | 0.4 ‡ | 1.7 |
| Females | | | | | |
| England and Wales | 28.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| England | 28.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| North East | 28.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 ‡ | 0.3 |
| North West | 38.1 * | 3.1 * | 3.9 * | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 30.4 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| East Midlands | 23.5 ‡ | 1.2 | 0.7 ‡ | 0.0 ‡ | 0.5 |
| West Midlands | 23.0 ‡ | 1.2 ‡ | 0.8 ‡ | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| East | 23.1 ‡ | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| London | 36.8 * | 2.4 | 3.6 * | 0.9 * | 0.2 |
| South East | 27.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 ‡ | 0.1 | 0.1 ‡ |
| South West | 23.0 ‡ | 1.6 | 0.7 ‡ | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Wales | 28.6 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 ‡ | 0.8 |

‡ Significantly lower than England and Wales rate.

* Significantly higher than England and Wales rate.

Figures 1 and 2 present age-standardised mortality rates from heroin and/or morphine and methadone by Government Office Region in England and Wales from 1993 to 1999, where data has been analysed separately for males and females and for the age-groups under 25 and 25 and over. Generally the charts demonstrate that the geographical pattern differed between the two age-groups, but, within each age group rates were broadly similar for the two sexes (although levels for females are lower). In all regions male mortality rates from heroin and/or morphine were higher in the older age group, with the exception of Yorkshire and the Humber, where rates were highest for males aged under 25 years. The regions with the highest male rates in both age groups were the North West and Yorkshire and the Humber. London had significantly higher mortality in the over 25 age group only. At ages over 25, female mortality from heroin and/or morphine was significantly high in the North West and London. At ages under 25 there were too few female deaths to reach statistical significance in any region.

The geographical pattern for methadone also differed between those aged under 25 and over 25. Within each age group the distribution was similar for males and females. For those aged under 25, mortality from methadone was significantly higher in the North West and significantly lower in the West Midlands and the South East. In contrast, for those aged over 25 mortality was significantly higher in London and in the North West. Areas with significantly low methadone related mortality within this age group were the North East, East and West Midlands, South East, South West and Wales.

Figure 1a Age-standardised mortality rates by GOR, heroin and/or morphine, males aged under 25 years, England and Wales, 1993-99

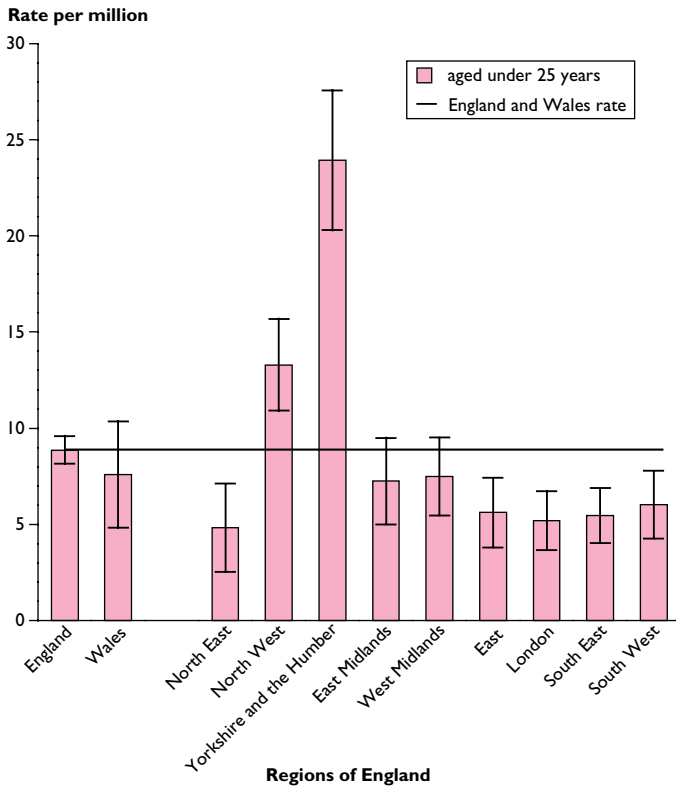


Figure 1b Age-standardised mortality rates by GOR, heroin and/or morphine, males aged 25 years and over, England and Wales, 1993-99

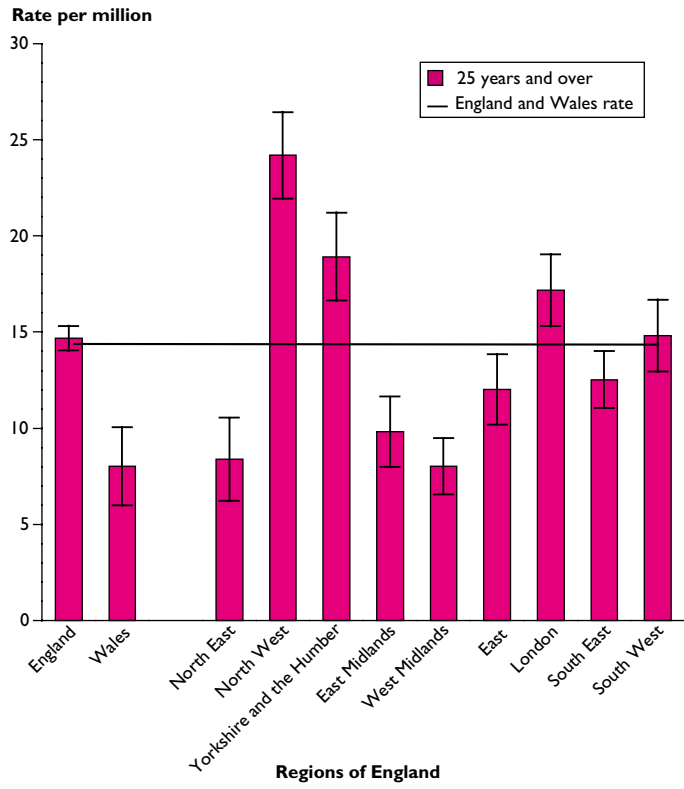


Figure 1c Age-standardised mortality rates by GOR, heroin and/or morphine, females aged under 25 years, England and Wales, 1993-99

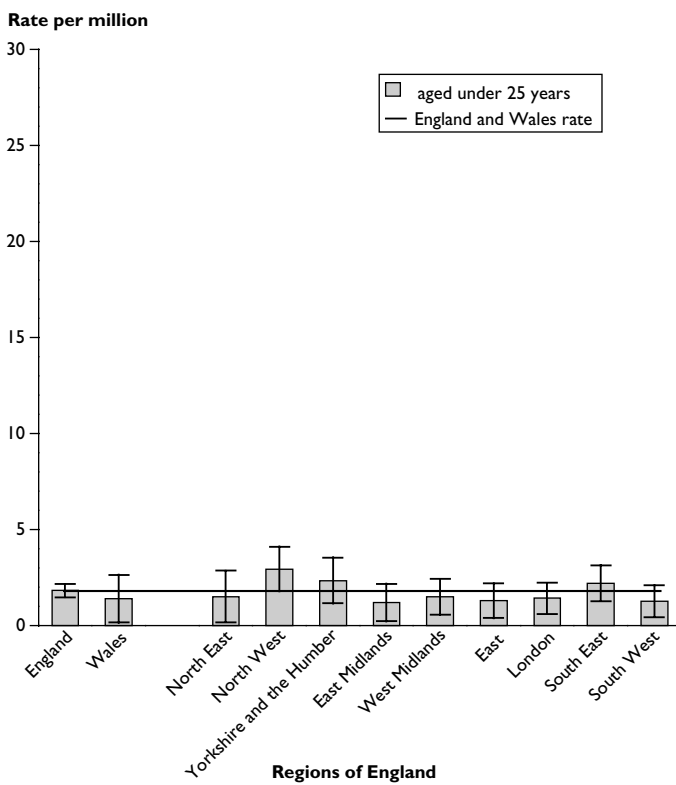


Figure 1d Age-standardised mortality rates by GOR, heroin and/or morphine, females aged 25 years and over, England and Wales, 1993-99

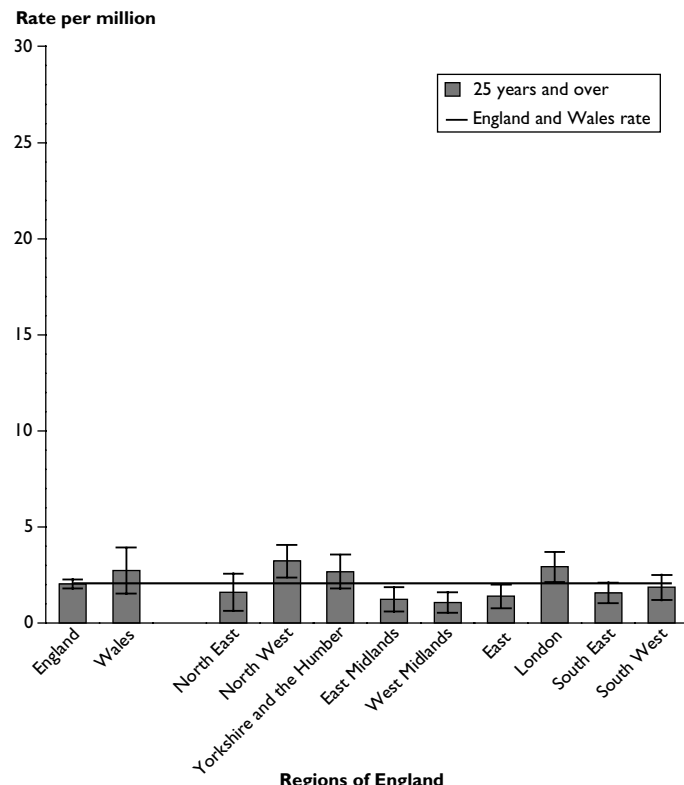


Figure 2a Age-standardised mortality rates by GOR, methadone, males aged under 25 years, England and Wales, 1993-99

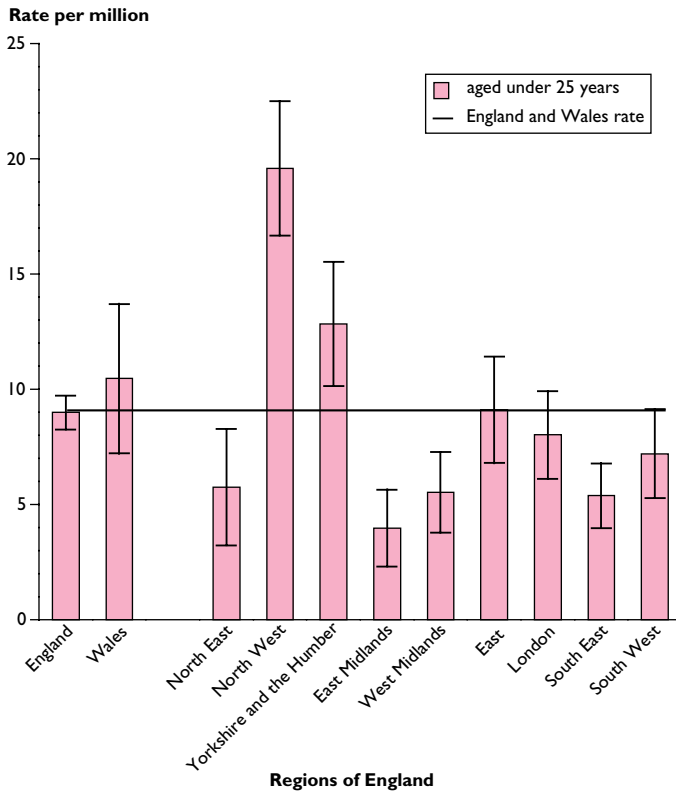


Figure 2b Age-standardised mortality rates by GOR, methadone, males aged 25 years and over, England and Wales, 1993-99

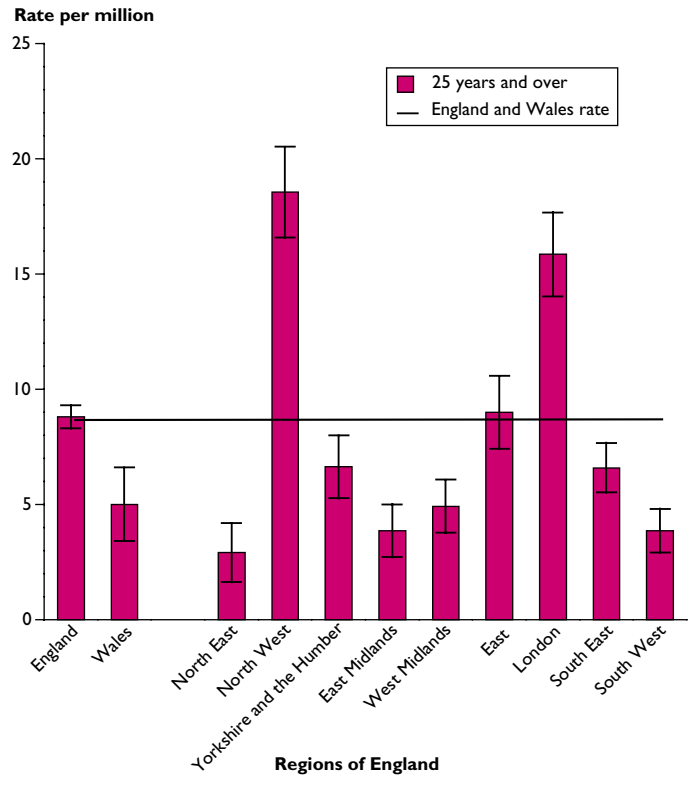


Figure 2c Age-standardised mortality rates by GOR, methadone, females aged under 25 years, England and Wales, 1993-99

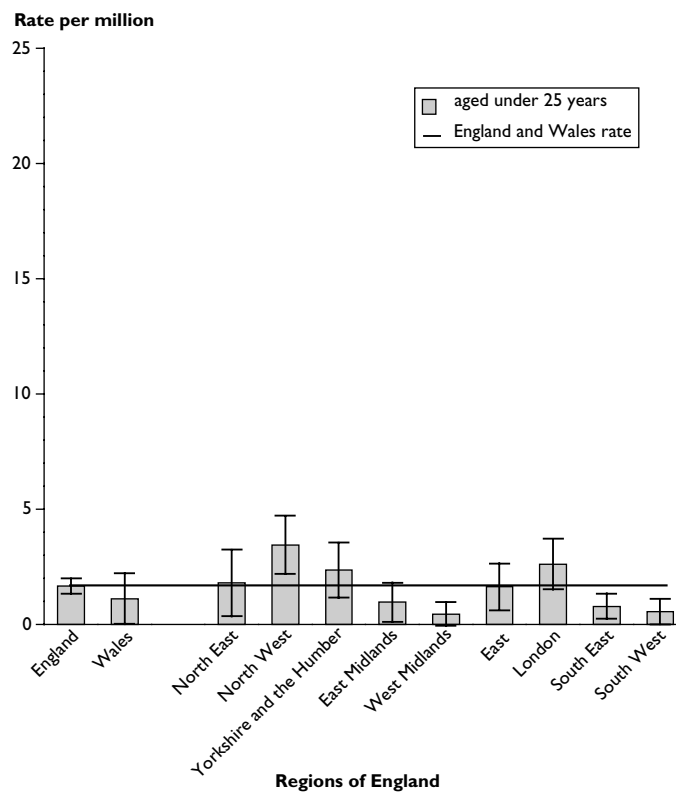
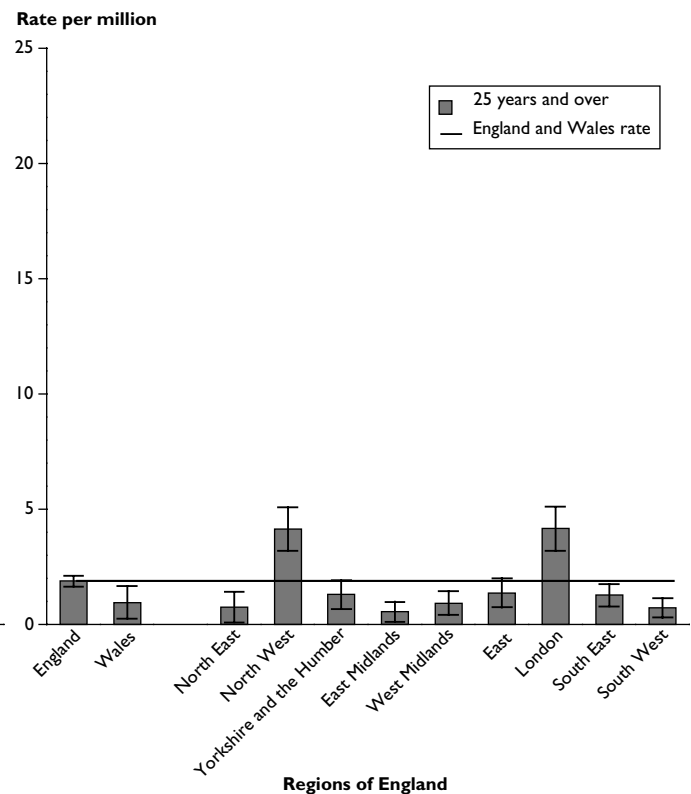


Figure 2d Age-standardised mortality rates by GOR, methadone females aged 25 years and over, England and Wales, 1993-99



Local authority

To gain a better understanding of regional difference, rates for individual local authorities are examined for specific substances. Due to the small number of deaths from cocaine and amphetamines, these substances are excluded from the analysis. Maps 1 and 2 represent the variation in age-standardised mortality rates for males by local authority across England and Wales for heroin and/or morphine and methadone respectively. Table 2 shows the local authorities with significantly high mortality for each substance for males and females separately.

Map 1 indicates that there are substantial geographical differences in rates of male mortality from heroin and/or morphine between local authorities in several regions of England and Wales. Blackpool had the highest male mortality rate (112 deaths per million) and Brighton and Hove the highest female rate (20 deaths per million). The areas with significantly high mortality (shaded green) were located in urban centres (such as Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and several London boroughs) and coastal and regional centres (for example Blackpool, Norwich, Brighton and Hove and Plymouth). In contrast the areas with

significantly low mortality (shaded grey) were found within the rural areas of England and Wales. Among females there were only four local authorities with significantly high mortality (Liverpool, Manchester, Blackpool and Brighton and Hove).

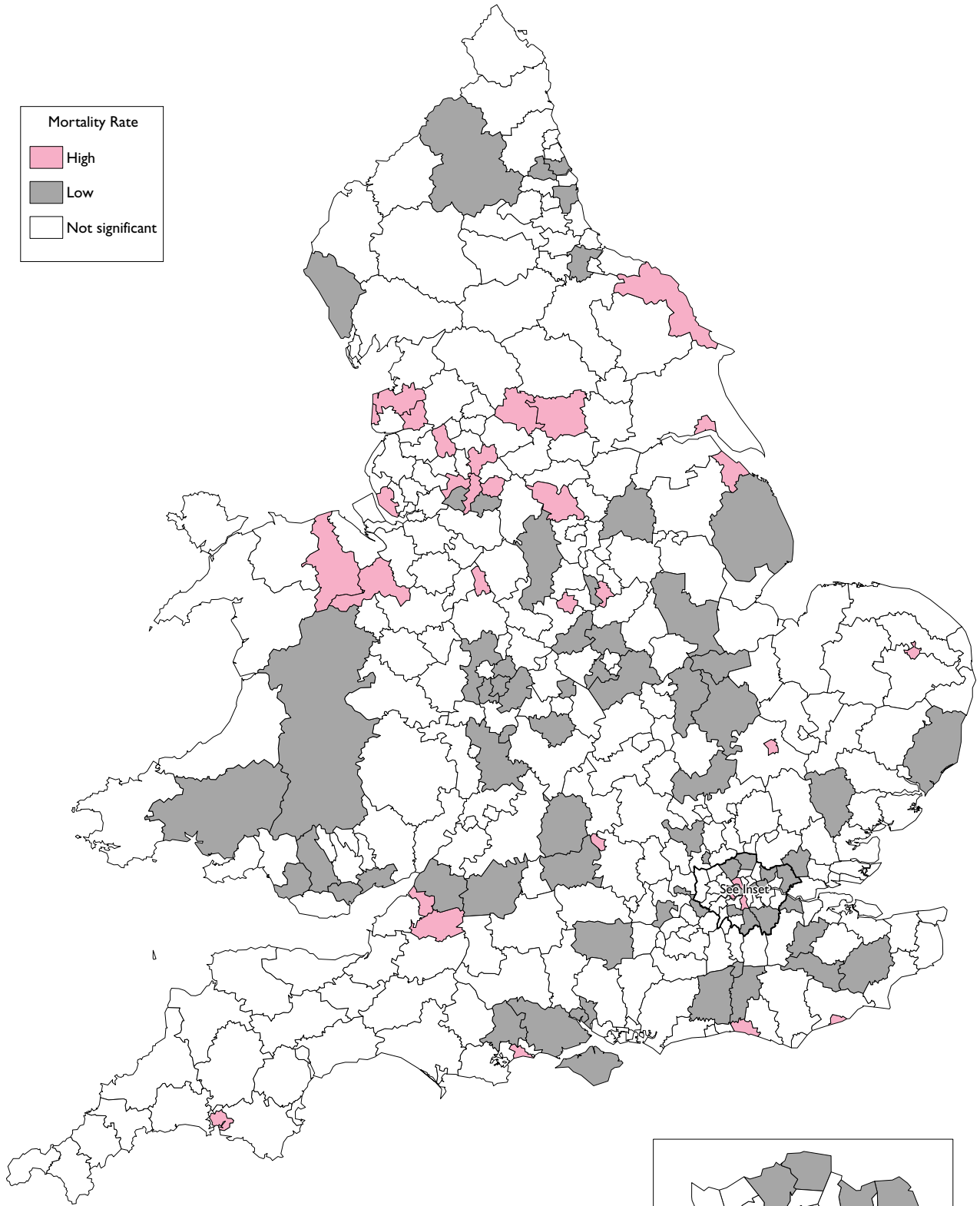
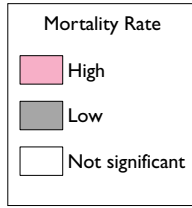
Map 2 shows the age-standardised mortality rates by Local Authority for methadone deaths. The local authorities with the highest mortality rates from methadone were Norwich (67 deaths per million) for males and Islington (19 deaths per million) for females. Local authorities with significantly high mortality within England and Wales were largely located in Inner London, Manchester and surrounding areas and in some coastal and regional centres (e.g. Norwich, Barrow-in-Furness and Carlisle). Although there were fewer local authorities with significantly higher mortality among females, the geographical distribution of deaths was similar to males with significantly high mortality in Inner London and around Manchester as well as Brighton and Hove and Norwich. The percentage of local authorities where no deaths mentioning methadone were recorded was 20 for males and 60 for females.

Table 2 Local authorities with significantly high age-standardised drug-related poisoning mortality rates (per million), England and Wales, 1993–99

| Heroin and/or Morphine | | | Methadone | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Local authority | Number of deaths | Age-standardised rate (per million) | Local authority | Number of deaths | Age-standardised rate (per million) |
| Males | | | Males | | |
| Blackpool | 61 | 112.4 | Norwich | 36 | 67.2 |
| Bournemouth | 40 | 73.0 | Barrow-in-Furness | 14 | 59.1 |
| Brighton and Hove | 65 | 62.0 | Manchester | 94 | 54.3 |
| Kingston upon Hull | 64 | 59.3 | Camden | 41 | 50.2 |
| Hastings | 16 | 55.3 | Carlisle | 16 | 49.3 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 28 | 52.0 | Oldham | 33 | 42.7 |
| Denbighshire | 14 | 48.0 | City of Westminster | 37 | 41.4 |
| Manchester | 81 | 47.5 | Blackpool | 20 | 38.5 |
| Norwich | 21 | 41.0 | Hastings | 10 | 36.5 |
| Lambeth | 44 | 39.1 | Denbighshire | 10 | 35.4 |
| Wyre | 11 | 37.6 | Tameside | 28 | 33.5 |
| Scarborough | 11 | 36.5 | Blackburn with Darwen | 17 | 33.0 |
| Bath and North East Somerset | 20 | 34.8 | Rochdale | 23 | 30.9 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 18 | 33.9 | Wrexham | 12 | 30.1 |
| Wrexham | 14 | 33.8 | Warrington | 17 | 28.7 |
| Sheffield | 71 | 33.3 | Ipswich | 11 | 27.1 |
| Rochdale | 25 | 33.1 | Hammersmith and Fulham | 20 | 25.8 |
| Hammersmith and Fulham | 24 | 32.8 | Tower Hamlets | 19 | 25.6 |
| Preston | 18 | 31.6 | Kensington and Chelsea | 18 | 24.3 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 31 | 31.5 | Lambeth | 26 | 23.0 |
| Cambridge | 16 | 31.4 | Plymouth | 22 | 21.9 |
| Tameside | 26 | 30.7 | Sheffield | 45 | 21.3 |
| Bradford | 54 | 30.1 | Stockport | 20 | 21.2 |
| Oxford | 17 | 29.8 | Brighton and Hove | 21 | 20.6 |
| Camden | 24 | 29.3 | Liverpool | 37 | 20.4 |
| Salford | 24 | 28.2 | Bradford | 31 | 17.4 |
| Plymouth | 29 | 28.0 | | | |
| Liverpool | 47 | 26.9 | | | |
| Nottingham | 27 | 26.4 | | | |
| Bristol | 42 | 26.1 | | | |
| Derby | 23 | 26.1 | | | |
| Leeds | 58 | 20.2 | | | |
| Females | | | Females | | |
| Brighton and Hove | 15 | 19.8 | Islington | 13 | 19.4 |
| Manchester | 14 | 15.3 | Norwich | 8 | 18.0 |
| Liverpool | 11 | 9.3 | Manchester | 20 | 12.5 |
| Blackpool | 10 | 6.3 | Camden | 9 | 11.8 |
| | | | Oldham | 9 | 11.2 |
| | | | City of Westminster | 9 | 10.8 |
| | | | Rochdale | 7 | 9.8 |
| | | | Brighton and Hove | 8 | 8.2 |

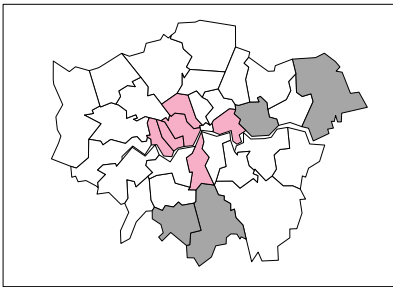
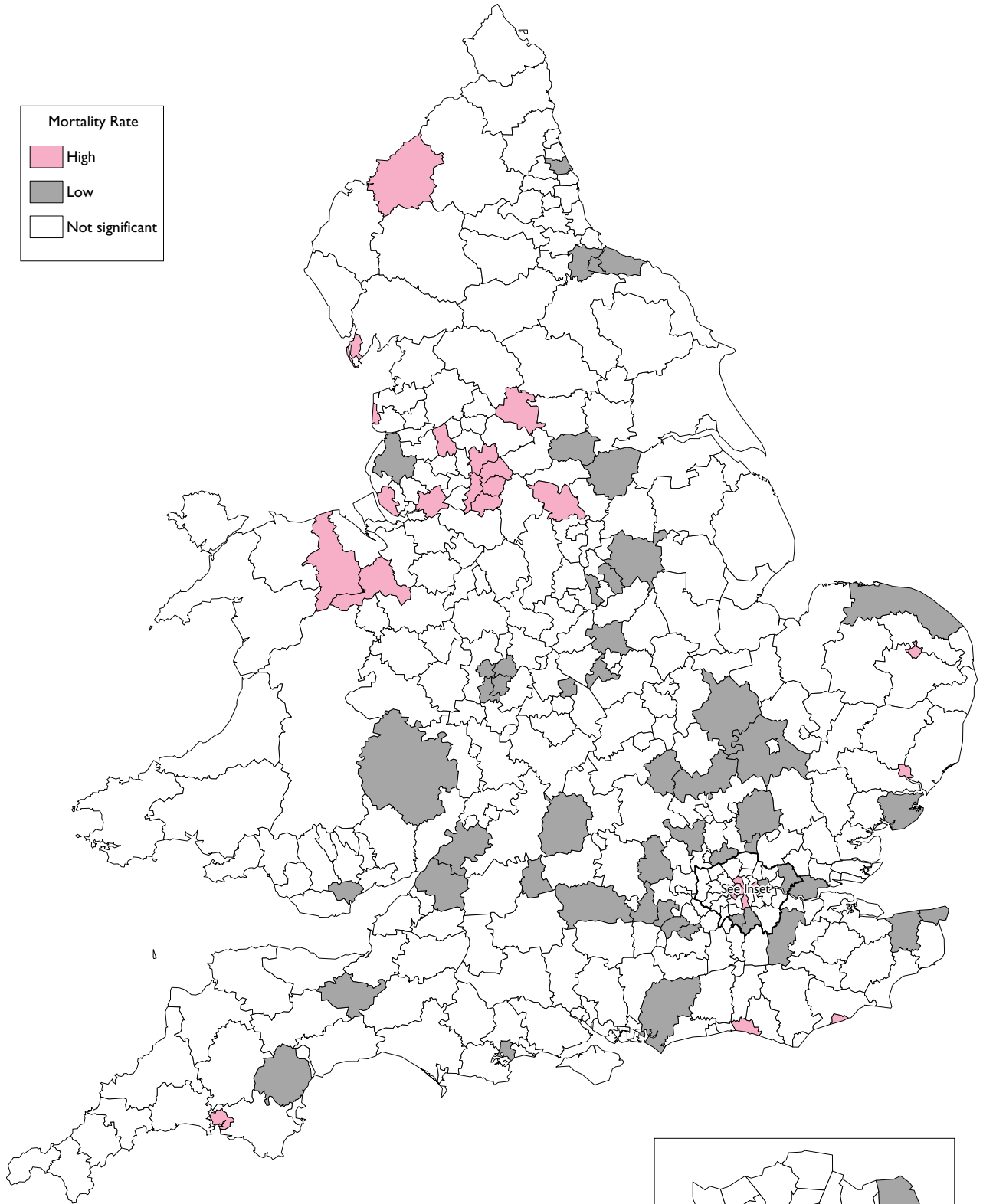
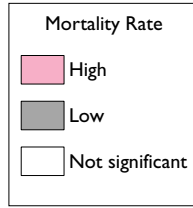
Map 1

Age-standardised mortality rate from drug-related poisoning, heroine and/or morphine, by local authority, males all ages, 1993-99



Map 2

Age-standardised mortality rate from drug-related poisoning, methadone, by local authority, males all ages, 1993-99



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ONS classification of local authorities

Figures 3 and 4 examine the geographical distribution of heroin and/or morphine and methadone deaths using the ONS classification of local authorities (this is explained in more detail in Box 3). The ONS classification of local authorities provides a method of aggregating local authorities with similar characteristics. The pattern of mortality by ONS classification group for heroin and/or morphine deaths is similar for both males and females (Figure 3). For males the areas with the highest rates are the *Coast and Services (Coast and Country Resorts and Established Service Centres)*, *Mining, Manufacturing and Industry (Coalfields, Manufacturing Centres and Ports and Industry)* and *Inner London*. For females the highest rates were located in *Coast and Country Resorts, Ports and Industry* and *West Inner London*. For males and females some of the highest rates were found in *Ports and Industry*. The characteristics of this area include; high unemployment, a high proportion of the population in partially-skilled and unskilled manual occupations and a high proportion of the population living in rented accommodation and in lone parent households.

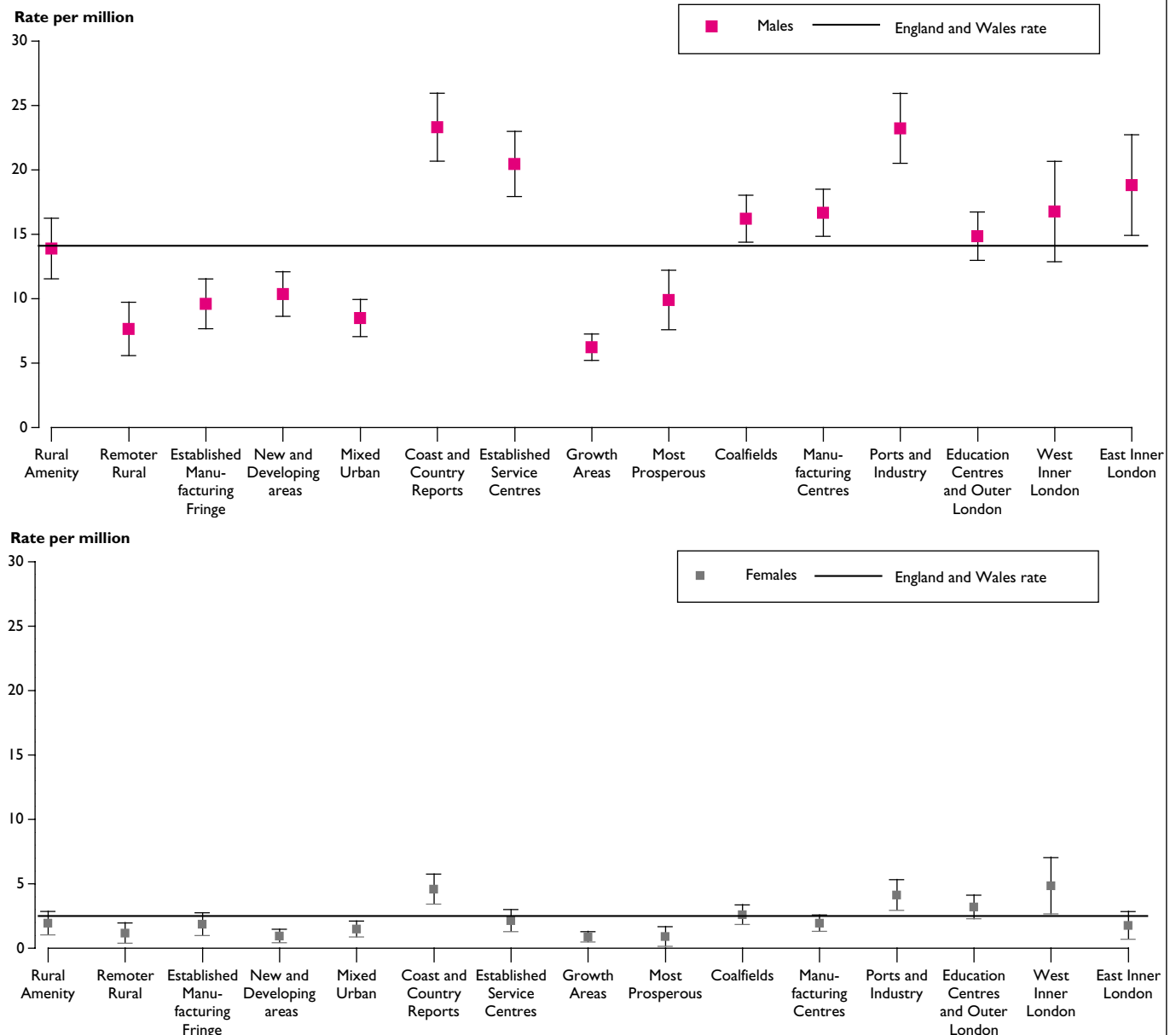
Box three

EXPLANATION OF ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The ONS classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain: revised for authorities in 1999 is a general purpose summary indicator of the characteristics of local authorities in Great Britain.¹⁰ Based on 37 socio-economic and demographic variables from the 1991 Census it groups authorities into Families, Groups and Clusters by measuring similarities across the classification variables. Details of the methods used and the allocation of local authorities can be found elsewhere or on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk.

Figure 3

Age-standardised mortality rate from drug-related poisoning by ONS classification of local authorities, heroin and morphine, males and females all ages, 1993-99



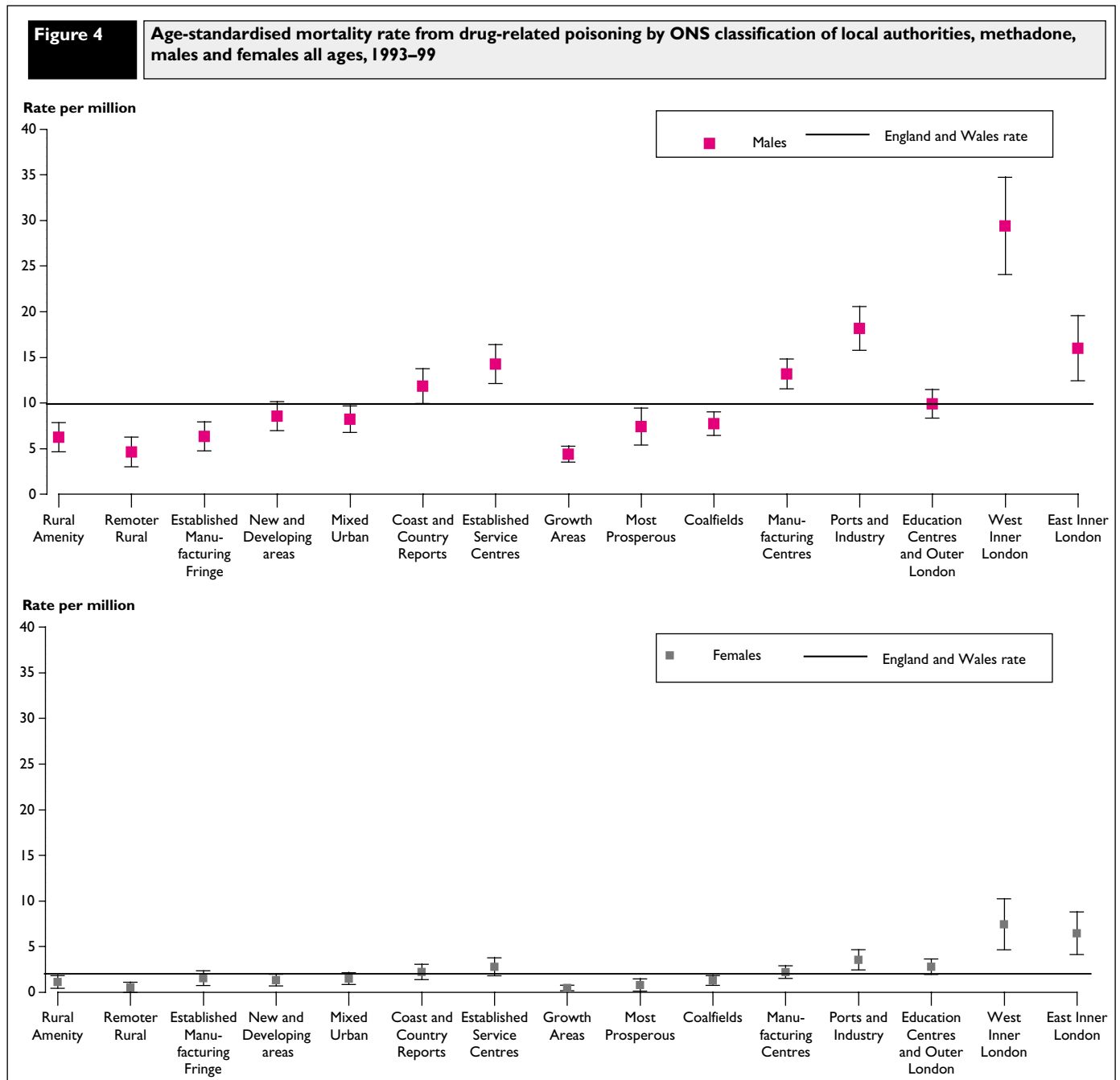
Areas of low mortality include *Rural Areas (Rural Amenity and Remoter Rural)* and *Prosperous England (Growth Areas and Most Prosperous)* for males. In comparison, for females *Remoter Rural, New and Developing Areas, Growth Areas* and *Most Prosperous* had significantly lower mortality. Consistently the lowest rates were found in the *Growth Areas*, where the mortality rates were 65 per cent and 60 per cent lower than the England and Wales averages for males and females respectively. The characteristics of this area include; low unemployment, large proportion of working women, and a high proportion of owner occupation.

Figure 4 presents the distribution of methadone deaths based on the ONS classification of local authorities. The highest rates for methadone deaths were found in *West Inner London* for both sexes. Areas which also had significantly high mortality were *East Inner London* and *Ports and Industry* for males and females and *Established Service Centres* and *Manufacturing Centres* for males. The lowest rates were found in *Growth Areas* and *Remoter Rural* areas.

DISCUSSION

There is considerable geographical clustering of mortality from drug-related poisoning. The areas with significantly high rates vary by gender and the substance taken although the highest rates of mortality were generally found in the North West and London, for both males and females. At a local level, areas of high mortality were within urban areas (particularly some inner boroughs of London and Manchester) and isolated coastal and country centres (such as Brighton and Hove, Plymouth and Norwich).

The ONS classification of local authorities was found to be a good indicator of the types of area related to drug-related poisoning mortality within England and Wales. Some factors used to group these areas may be related to social determinants of the risk of drug poisonings. Areas found to have consistently low mortality include *Growth Areas* and *Remoter Rural* areas for each substance examined. Generally areas with significantly high mortality from substances of misuse were observed



within *Ports and Industry* for both sexes. *Manufacturing Centres*, *Established Service Centres* and *Coast and Country Resorts* also had high mortality among males. Common characteristics of these authorities include a high proportion of unemployed, living in either social or terraced housing and a high proportion of the population in partially-skilled and unskilled manual occupations. This is consistent with other findings, that drug-related poisoning deaths are more common among the unemployed, deprived and unskilled workers.⁹ However *Coasts and Country Resorts* also had high mortality from heroin and/or morphine, which is unusual, as it does not share the above characteristics.

There were several limitations to this study.

1. The limitations of the ONS database of drug-related poisoning deaths have been examined in more detail elsewhere.⁹ A fundamental limitation to the geographical analysis of this data is that practices among coroners and medical practitioners certifying deaths may vary. Any differences in the practice of coroners can result in inconsistencies in the information received on individual deaths. These inconsistencies were outlined in the report of the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs.⁹ One particular problem is that there may not always be a toxicological examination, in which case the substances contributing to the death cannot be detected. On 9 per cent of all drug-related poisoning deaths (Box 1) between 1993 and 1997, no specific substance was mentioned. A regional bias may occur because certain coroners may be more likely to record specific substances than others. In addition even if there is a toxicological examination, it is difficult for the coroner to determine which drug contributed directly to the death when an individual has taken several substances. Certifying doctors have complete discretion in the causes entered on the death certificate and this too could lead to considerable variation.
2. For some substances the analysis was limited by having too few deaths for meaningful geographic disaggregation in 1993 to 1999. For this reason drugs that may attract particular interest but account for relatively small numbers of deaths within the period were excluded from the analysis.

CONCLUSION

This paper highlights the geographical variation in drug-related poisoning deaths. The spatial distribution of drug poisoning deaths varies according to the sex of the deceased and the substance taken. The regional analysis illustrates that heroin and/or morphine deaths were highest in the North West and Yorkshire and the Humber, and methadone deaths were highest in the North West and London. Deaths mentioning cocaine were more localised, where the highest mortality rates occurred exclusively in London. The analysis of Local Authorities highlights that urban areas (such as Inner London, Greater Manchester, and Liverpool) and coastal and country centres (such as Norwich, Brighton and Hove, Plymouth and Blackpool) had the highest mortality from heroin and/or morphine and methadone. Local Authorities classified by the ONS classification of local authorities as *Ports and Industry* had significantly higher mortality from heroin and/or morphine and methadone and were predominantly characterised by poor social conditions.

Key findings

- The geographic distribution of drug-related poisoning deaths varied according to the substance taken.
 - Rates for heroin and/or morphine were highest in the North West and in Yorkshire and the Humber.
 - Rates for methadone were highest in the North West and London.
 - Rates for cocaine were highest in London.
- Local authorities with the highest mortality from heroin and/or morphine and methadone tend to be located in some of the largest urban areas and in a few coastal and regional centres.
- The groups of Local Authorities classified by the ONS classification of local authorities as *Growth Areas* and *Remoter Rural Areas* had the lowest rate of mortality from heroin and/or morphine and methadone.

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Symbols

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- : not applicable
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- blank not yet available

Notes to tables

Changes to tables

With the introduction of *Health Statistics Quarterly*, the previous *Population Trends* tables have been reviewed and some small changes introduced, in particular, a new table, Table 2.2, showing key demographic and health indicators for the constituent countries of the United Kingdom.

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.

Population

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

Figures for the United Kingdom do not include the population of the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

The population estimated for mid-1991 onwards are final figures based on the 1991 Census of Population with allowance for subsequent births, deaths and migration.

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 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 may be found in *Population Trends 60*, page 23.

Deaths

Figures for England and Wales represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993. Provisional figures are registrations.

Figures for both Scotland and Northern Ireland represent the number of deaths registered in each year.

Age-standardised mortality

Directly age-standardised rates make allowances for changes in the age structure of the population. The age-standardised rate for a particular condition is that which would have occurred if the observed age-specific rates for the condition had applied in a given standard population. 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.

Marriages and divorces

Marriages are tabulated according to date of solemnisation. Divorces are tabulated according to date of decree absolute, and the term 'divorces' includes decrees of nullity.

Government Office Regions

Figures refer to Government Office Regions (GORs) of England which were adopted as

the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics from April 1997.

Health Regional Office areas

Figures refer to new health regions of England which are as constituted on 1 April 1996.

Sources

Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland shown in these tables (or included in totals for the United Kingdom or Great Britain) have been provided by their respective General Register Offices, except for the projections in Table 1.2 which are provided by the Government Actuary.

Rounding

All figures are rounded independently; constituent parts may not add to totals. Generally numbers and rates per 1,000 population are rounded to one decimal place (e.g. 123.4); where appropriate, for small figures (below 10.0), two decimal places are given (e.g. 7.62). Figures which are provisional or estimated are given in less detail (e.g. 123 or 7.6 respectively) if their reliability does not justify giving the standard amount of detail. Where, for some other reason, 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 (see note above on rounding) and will be updated in future issues when later information becomes available. Where figures are not yet available, cells are left blank. Population estimates and rates based on them may be revised in the light of results from future censuses of populations.

Table I.1

Population and vital rates: international

Selected countries

| Year | United Kingdom (1) | Austria (2) | Belgium (2) | Denmark (2) | Finland (2) | France (2) | Germany (2)* | Greece (2) | Irish Republic (2) | Italy (2) | Luxembourg (2) | Netherlands (2) | Portugal (2) |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 55,928 | 7,501 | 9,673 | 4,963 | 4,612 | 51,251 | 78,313 | 8,831 | 2,992 | 54,073 | 342 | 13,194 | 8,644 |
| 1976 | 56,216 | 7,566 | 9,818 | 5,073 | 4,726 | 52,909 | 78,337 | 9,167 | 3,238 | 55,718 | 361 | 13,774 | 9,356 |
| 1981 | 56,352 | 7,569 | 9,859 | 5,121 | 4,800 | 54,182 | 78,408 | 9,729 | 3,443 | 56,502 | 365 | 14,247 | 9,851 |
| 1986 | 56,852 | 7,588 | 9,862 | 5,120 | 4,918 | 55,547 | 77,720 | 9,967 | 3,543 | 56,596 | 368 | 14,572 | 10,011 |
| 1991 | 57,808 | 7,813 | 10,004 | 5,154 | 5,014 | 57,055 | 80,014 | 10,247 | 3,534 | 56,751 | 387 | 15,070 | 9,871 |
| 1992 | 58,006 | 7,914 | 10,045 | 5,171 | 5,042 | 57,374 | 80,625 | 10,322 | 3,558 | 56,859 | 393 | 15,184 | 9,867 |
| 1993 | 58,191 | 7,992 | 10,084 | 5,189 | 5,066 | 57,654 | 81,156 | 10,379 | 3,576 | 57,049 | 398 | 15,290 | 9,881 |
| 1994 | 58,395 | 8,030 | 10,116 | 5,206 | 5,088 | 57,900 | 81,438 | 10,426 | 3,590 | 57,204 | 404 | 15,383 | 9,902 |
| 1995 | 58,606 | 8,047 | 10,137 | 5,233 | 5,108 | 58,139 | 81,678 | 10,454 | 3,609 | 57,301 | 410 | 15,459 | 9,916 |
| 1996 | 58,801 | 8,059 | 10,157 | 5,263 | 5,125 | 58,375 | 81,915 | 10,476 | 3,636 | 57,397 | 416 | 15,530 | 9,927 |
| 1997 | 59,009 | 8,072 | 10,181 | 5,285 | 5,140 | 58,610 | 82,034 | 10,499 | 3,673 | 57,512 | 421 | 15,611 | 9,946 |
| 1998 | 59,237 | 8,078 | 10,203 | 5,304 | 5,153 | 58,851 | 82,047 | 10,516 | 3,714 | 57,588 | 426 | 15,707 | 9,968 |
| 1999 | 59,501 | 8,092 | 10,226 | 5,322 | 5,165 | 59,099 | 82,100 | 10,534 | 3,756 | 57,646 | 432 | 15,812 | 9,989 |
| Population changes (per 1,000 per annum) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971-76 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 16.4 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 16.5 |
| 1976-81 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 10.6 |
| 1981-86 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | -1.8 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 3.2 |
| 1986-91 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | -0.7 | 0.5 | 10.2 | 6.8 | -2.8 |
| 1991-92 | 3.4 | 12.9 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 13.9 | 7.6 | -0.4 |
| 1992-93 | 3.2 | 9.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 1.4 |
| 1993-94 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 14.3 | 6.1 | 2.2 |
| 1994-95 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| 1995-96 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 4.6 | 1.1 |
| 1996-97 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 10.2 | 2.0 | 13.0 | 5.2 | 1.9 |
| 1997-98 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 11.9 | 6.1 | 2.2 |
| 1998-99 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 11.3 | 1.0 | 14.1 | 6.7 | 2.1 |
| Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971-75 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 15.8 | 22.2 | 16.0 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 20.3 |
| 1976-80 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 15.6 | 21.3 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 17.9 |
| 1981-85 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 19.2 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 14.5 |
| 1986-90 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 15.8 | 9.8 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 11.9 |
| 1991 | 13.7 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 15.0 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 11.8 |
| 1992 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 9.7 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 11.6 |
| 1993 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 11.5 |
| 1994 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 13.4 | 9.3 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 11.0 |
| 1995 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 13.5 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 10.8 |
| 1996 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 13.9 | 9.2 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 11.1 |
| 1997 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 9.2 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 11.4 |
| 1998 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 14.4 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 11.4 |
| 1999 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 9.1 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 11.6 |
| 2000 | 11.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Death rate (per 1,000 per annum) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971-75 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 11.0 |
| 1976-80 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 10.1 |
| 1981-85 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 9.6 |
| 1986-90 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 9.6 |
| 1991 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 11.4 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 10.5 |
| 1992 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 10.2 |
| 1993 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.7 |
| 1994 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 10.0 |
| 1995 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 10.4 |
| 1996 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 10.8 |
| 1997 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 10.5 |
| 1998 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 10.7 |
| 1999 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 10.8 |
| 2000 | 10.3 ‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Including former GDR throughout.

≠ Estimates prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations – Excludes Hong Kong.

† Rates are based on, births to, or deaths of, Japanese nationals only.

§ Rates are for 1990-1995.

** Estimates prepared by Eurostat.

‡ Provisional.

Population estimated as follows:

(1) At 30 June.

(2) Estimated Mid year population as given in Council of Europe report: Recent Demographic Developments in Europe.

(3) The European Union consists of 15 member countries (EU15); live birth rates and death rates as given in Eurostat report, Demographic Statistics.

(4) At 1 July as given in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook or United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Note figures may not add due to rounding.

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

| Spain (2) | Sweden (2) | European Union (3) | Russian Federation (2) | Australia (4) | Canada (4) | New Zealand (4) | China [≠] (4) | India (4) | Japan [†] (4) | USA (4) | Year |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------|
| Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34,216 | 8,098 | 342,631 | 130,934 | 13,067 | 22,026 | 2,899 | 852,290 | 551,311 | 105,145 | 207,661 | 1971 |
| 36,118 | 8,222 | 350,598 | 135,027 | 14,033 | 23,517 | 3,163 | 937,170 [≠] | 617,248 | 113,094 | 218,035 | 1976 |
| 37,741 | 8,320 | 356,490 | 139,225 | 14,923 | 24,900 | 3,195 | 1,008,460 [≠] | 675,185 | 117,902 | 229,958 | 1981 |
| 38,536 | 8,370 | 359,570 | 144,154 | 16,018 | 26,204 | 3,317 | 1,086,733 [≠] | 767,199 | 121,672 | 240,680 | 1986 |
| 38,920 | 8,617 | 366,259 | 147,885 | 17,284 | 28,030 | 3,480 | 1,170,100 [≠] | 851,900 | 123,964 | 252,618 | 1991 |
| 39,008 | 8,668 | 368,035 | 148,312 | 17,489 | 28,380 | 3,510 | 1,183,600 [≠] | 868,900 | 124,425 | 255,391 | 1992 |
| 39,086 | 8,719 | 369,710 | 148,146 | 17,667 | 28,700 | 3,550 | 1,196,400 [≠] | 886,250 | 124,829 | 258,080 | 1993 |
| 39,149 | 8,781 | 371,011 | 147,968 | 17,855 | 29,040 | 3,600 | 1,208,800 [≠] | 903,940 [≠] | 125,178 | 260,602 | 1994 |
| 39,210 | 8,827 | 372,132 | 147,774 | 18,072 | 29,350 | 3,660 | 1,220,520 [≠] | 921,990 [≠] | 125,472 | 263,040 | 1995 |
| 39,270 | 8,841 | 373,188 | 147,373 | 18,311 | 29,670 | 3,710 | 1,232,460 [≠] | 939,540 [≠] | 127,761 | 265,460 | 1996 |
| 39,323 | 8,846 | 374,163 | 146,938 | 18,520 | 29,990 | 3,760 | 1,255,700 [≠] | 995,220 [≠] | 126,070 | 268,010 | 1997 |
| 39,371 | 8,851 | 371,014 | 146,534 | 18,730 | 30,250 | 3,790 | 1,256,700 [≠] | 970,930 [≠] | 126,410 | 270,560 | 1998 |
| 39,418 | 8,856 | 375,948 | 145,560 | 18,970 | 30,490 | 3,810 | 1,266,840 [≠] | 986,610 [≠] | 126,500 [≠] | 273,130 | 1999 |
| Population changes (per 1,000 per annum) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.1 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 23.9 | 15.1 | 10.0 | 1971-76 |
| 9.0 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 15.2 | 18.8 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 1976-81 |
| 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 14.7 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 15.5 | 27.3 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 1981-86 |
| 2.0 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 15.8 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 15.3 | 22.1 | 3.8 | 9.9 | 1986-91 |
| 2.3 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 20.0 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 1991-92 |
| 2.0 | 5.8 | 4.6 | -1.1 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 20.0 | 3.2 | 10.5 | 1992-93 |
| 1.6 | 7.1 | 3.5 | -1.2 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 20.0 | 2.8 | 9.8 | 1993-94 |
| 1.6 | 5.3 | 3.0 | -1.3 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 16.7 | 9.7 | 20.0 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 1994-95 |
| 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.8 | -2.7 | 13.2 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 9.8 | 19.0 | 2.3 | 9.2 | 1995-96 |
| 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 | -3.0 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 16.7 | 2.5 | 9.6 | 1996-97 |
| 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.3 | -2.7 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 16.4 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 1997-98 |
| 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 | -6.6 | 12.8 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 16.1 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 1998-99 |
| Live birth rate (per 1,000 per annum) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19.2 | 13.5 | 14.7 | | 18.8 | 15.9 | 20.4 | 27.2 | 35.6 | 18.6 | 15.3 | 1971-75 |
| 17.1 | 11.6 | 13.1 | | 15.7 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 33.4 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 1976-80 |
| 12.8 | 11.3 | 12.2 | | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 19.2 | .. | 12.6 | 15.7 | 1981-85 |
| 10.8 | 13.2 | 12.0 | | 15.1 | 14.8 | 17.1 | | | 10.6 | 16.0 | 1986-90 |
| 10.2 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 17.4 | | 29.5 | 9.9 | 16.3 | 1991 |
| 10.2 | 14.2 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 17.2 | | 29.0 | 9.7 | 16.0 | 1992 |
| 9.9 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 9.3 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 18.5 [§] | 28.7 | 9.5 | 15.6 | 1993 |
| 9.5 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 15.9 | | 28.7 | 9.9 | 15.2 | 1994 |
| 9.3 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 15.8 | | 28.3 | 9.5 | 14.8 | 1995 |
| 9.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 15.4 | | 27.3 | 9.6 | 14.7 | 1996 |
| 9.4 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 11.9 | 15.3 | | | 9.5 | 14.6 | 1997 |
| 9.3 | 10.1 | 10.7 ^{**} | 8.8 | 13.3 | | 14.6 | | | 9.6 | 14.6 | 1998 |
| 9.6 | 10.0 | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | 1999 |
| Death rate (per 1,000 per annum) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.5 | 10.5 | 10.8 | | 8.2 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 15.5 | 6.4 | 9.1 | 1971-75 |
| 8.0 | 10.9 | 10.6 | | 7.6 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 13.8 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 1976-80 |
| 7.7 | 11.0 | 10.4 | | 7.3 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 6.7 | .. | 6.1 | 8.6 | 1981-85 |
| 8.2 | 11.1 | 10.2 | | 7.2 | 7.3 | 8.2 | | | 6.4 | 8.7 | 1986-90 |
| 8.6 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.7 | | 9.8 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 1991 |
| 8.5 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.9 | | 10.1 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 1992 |
| 8.7 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 14.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.2 [§] | 9.3 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 1993 |
| 8.6 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 15.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.5 | | 9.3 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 1994 |
| 8.8 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 14.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 | | 9.0 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 1995 |
| 8.9 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 14.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.6 | | 8.9 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 1996 |
| 8.9 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | | | 7.3 | 8.6 | 1997 |
| 9.2 | 10.5 | 9.9 ^{**} | 13.6 | 6.8 | | 6.9 | | | 7.5 | 8.6 | 1998 |
| 9.4 | 10.7 | | | | | 7.4 | | | | | 1999 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2000 |

See notes opposite.

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 | 56,859 | 55,285 | 50,162 | 47,342 | 2,820 | 5,123 | 1,574 |
| 1991 | 57,814 | 56,207 | 51,100 | 48,208 | 2,891 | 5,107 | 1,607 |
| 1992 | 58,013 | 56,388 | 51,277 | 48,378 | 2,899 | 5,111 | 1,625 |
| 1993 | 58,198 | 56,559 | 51,439 | 48,533 | 2,906 | 5,120 | 1,638 |
| 1994 | 58,401 | 56,753 | 51,621 | 48,707 | 2,913 | 5,132 | 1,648 |
| 1995 | 58,612 | 56,957 | 51,820 | 48,903 | 2,917 | 5,137 | 1,655 |
| 1996 | 58,807 | 57,138 | 52,010 | 49,089 | 2,921 | 5,128 | 1,669 |
| 1997 | 59,014 | 57,334 | 52,211 | 49,284 | 2,927 | 5,123 | 1,680 |
| 1998 | 59,237 | 57,548 | 52,428 | 49,495 | 2,933 | 5,120 | 1,689 |
| 1999 | 59,501 | 57,809 | 52,690 | 49,753 | 2,937 | 5,119 | 1,692 |
| 2000 | | | | | | 5,115 | |
| of which (percentages) | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6* | 7.1 |
| 5-15 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 13.9* | 17.2 |
| 16-44 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 38.2 | 41.4* | 41.9 |
| 45-64M/59F | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 21.0* | 18.5 |
| 65M/60F-74 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 11.3* | 9.4 |
| 75 and over | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 6.8* | 5.8 |
| Projections[≠] | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 59,954 | 58,246 | 53,137 | 50,187 | 2,950 | 5,109 | 1,708 |
| 2006 | 60,860 | 59,119 | 54,021 | 51,052 | 2,969 | 5,098 | 1,742 |
| 2011 | 61,773 | 60,002 | 54,915 | 51,922 | 2,993 | 5,087 | 1,771 |
| 2016 | 62,729 | 60,930 | 55,853 | 52,831 | 3,021 | 5,078 | 1,799 |
| 2021 | 63,642 | 61,820 | 56,763 | 53,715 | 3,047 | 5,058 | 1,821 |
| of which (percentages) | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| 5-15 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 13.3 |
| 16-44 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 37.0 |
| 45-64† | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 28.3 | 26.6 |
| 65-74† | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 9.4 |
| 75 and over | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 7.8 |

* Percentages for Scotland reflect 2000 estimates.

≠ These projections are based on the mid-1998 population estimates.

† 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.

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Table 1.3

Population: subnational
 Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution

Health Regional Office areas of England*

| Mid-year | Northern and Yorkshire | Trent | Eastern | London | South East | South West | West Midlands | North West |
|---|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Estimates | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 6,723 | 4,483 | 4,380 | 7,750 | 7,136 | 4,132 | 5,146 | 6,662 |
| 1976 | 6,729 | 4,557 | 4,448 | 7,307 | 7,378 | 4,299 | 5,178 | 6,588 |
| 1981 | 6,718 | 4,608 | 4,781 | 7,018 | 7,621 | 4,300 | 5,187 | 6,488 |
| 1986 | 6,692 | 4,634 | 4,938 | 7,013 | 7,892 | 4,910 | 5,197 | 6,397 |
| 1991 | 6,285 | 5,035 | 5,150 | 6,890 | 8,266 | 4,718 | 5,266 | 6,600 |
| 1992 | 6,309 | 5,060 | 5,175 | 6,905 | 8,302 | 4,746 | 5,278 | 6,603 |
| 1993 | 6,323 | 5,081 | 5,193 | 6,933 | 8,329 | 4,768 | 5,290 | 6,617 |
| 1994 | 6,332 | 5,096 | 5,223 | 6,968 | 8,379 | 4,798 | 5,295 | 6,616 |
| 1995 | 6,337 | 5,109 | 5,257 | 7,007 | 8,446 | 4,827 | 5,306 | 6,614 |
| 1996 | 6,338 | 5,121 | 5,293 | 7,074 | 8,500 | 4,842 | 5,317 | 6,605 |
| 1997 | 6,336 | 5,128 | 5,334 | 7,122 | 8,569 | 4,876 | 5,321 | 6,598 |
| 1998 | 6,339 | 5,134 | 5,377 | 7,187 | 8,620 | 4,901 | 5,333 | 6,604 |
| 1999 | 6,336 | 5,148 | 5,419 | 7,285 | 8,699 | 4,936 | 5,336 | 6,595 |
| of which (percentages) | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| 5-15 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 14.9 |
| 16-44 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 46.8 | 40.3 | 38.0 | 39.8 | 40.2 |
| 45-64M/59F | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 18.1 | 21.3 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 20.9 |
| 65M/60F-74 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 |
| 75 and over | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Projections[≠] | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 6,365 | 5,184 | 5,448 | 7,215 | 8,757 | 4,977 | 5,343 | 6,582 |
| 2006 | 6,382 | 5,232 | 5,582 | 7,337 | 8,985 | 5,097 | 5,358 | 6,553 |
| 2011 | 6,405 | 5,277 | 5,702 | 7,470 | 9,191 | 5,213 | 5,372 | 6,530 |
| 2016 | 6,435 | 5,324 | 5,823 | 7,608 | 9,396 | 5,333 | 5,391 | 6,521 |
| 2021 | 6,464 | 5,371 | 5,941 | 7,736 | 9,594 | 5,452 | 5,411 | 6,515 |
| of which (percentages)[◇] | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 5-15 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 16-44 | 35.5 | 35.2 | 34.5 | 41.5 | 34.9 | 32.8 | 34.9 | 35.6 |
| 45-64† | 27.4 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 27.4 |
| 65-74† | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 10.7 | 10.5 |
| 75 and over | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 8.3 |

* The Regional Office boundaries were revised from 1 April 1999. See *Health Statistics Quarterly 03 In Brief* for details of the changes. Earlier years' figures have been revised to reflect the new boundaries.

≠ These projections are based on the mid-1996 population estimates and are consistent with the 1996-based national projections produced by the Government Actuary's Department.

† 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.

◇ The percentages shown in this table are correct and show the proportion in each age group for 2021. These replace the percentage figures shown in *Health Statistics Quarterly* numbers 01, 02 and 03, and *Population Trends* 95 and 96, which were miscalculated.

Note: Figures may not add exactly because of rounding.

Table 1.4 Population: subnational Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution Government Office Regions of England

| 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 | 2,601 | 6,852 | 4,906 | 3,919 | 5,197 | 5,012 | 6,803 | 7,492 | 4,560 |
| 1991 | 2,603 | 6,885 | 4,983 | 4,035 | 5,265 | 5,150 | 6,890 | 7,679 | 4,718 |
| 1992 | 2,609 | 6,890 | 5,002 | 4,062 | 5,278 | 5,175 | 6,905 | 7,712 | 4,746 |
| 1993 | 2,612 | 6,903 | 5,014 | 4,083 | 5,290 | 5,193 | 6,933 | 7,737 | 4,768 |
| 1994 | 2,610 | 6,902 | 5,025 | 4,102 | 5,295 | 5,223 | 6,968 | 7,784 | 4,798 |
| 1995 | 2,605 | 6,900 | 5,029 | 4,124 | 5,306 | 5,257 | 7,007 | 7,847 | 4,827 |
| 1996 | 2,600 | 6,891 | 5,036 | 4,141 | 5,317 | 5,293 | 7,074 | 7,895 | 4,842 |
| 1997 | 2,594 | 6,885 | 5,037 | 4,156 | 5,321 | 5,334 | 7,122 | 7,959 | 4,876 |
| 1998 | 2,590 | 6,891 | 5,043 | 4,169 | 5,333 | 5,377 | 7,187 | 8,004 | 4,901 |
| 1999 | 2,581 | 6,881 | 5,047 | 4,191 | 5,336 | 5,419 | 7,285 | 8,078 | 4,936 |
| of which (percentages) | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| 5-15 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.7 |
| 16-44 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 46.8 | 40.2 | 38.0 |
| 45-64M/59F | 21.1 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 18.1 | 21.3 | 21.7 |
| 65M/60F-74 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 11.9 |
| 75 and over | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 9.1 |
| Projections[‡] | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 2,579 | 6,871 | 5,071 | 4,234 | 5,343 | 5,448 | 7,215 | 8,134 | 4,977 |
| 2006 | 2,555 | 6,843 | 5,098 | 4,312 | 5,358 | 5,582 | 7,337 | 8,344 | 5,098 |
| 2011 | 2,536 | 6,820 | 5,130 | 4,384 | 5,372 | 5,702 | 7,470 | 8,534 | 5,213 |
| 2016 | 2,521 | 6,813 | 5,165 | 4,455 | 5,391 | 5,823 | 7,609 | 8,722 | 5,333 |
| 2021 | 2,509 | 6,808 | 5,200 | 4,523 | 5,411 | 5,941 | 7,736 | 8,905 | 5,452 |
| of which (percentages)[◇] | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| 5-15 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 11.2 |
| 16-44 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 35.9 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 41.5 | 34.9 | 32.8 |
| 45-64† | 27.7 | 27.5 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 27.8 |
| 65-74† | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 10.9 | 12.4 |
| 75 and over | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 10.8 |

* The North West GOR was created on 3 August 1998 as a merger of the former North West and Merseyside GORs.

‡ These projections are based on the mid-1996 population estimates and are consistent with the 1996-based national projections produced by the Government Actuary's Department.

† 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.

◇ The percentages shown in this table are correct and show the proportion in each age group for 2021. These replace the percentage figures shown in *Health Statistics Quarterly* numbers 01, 02 and 03, and *Population Trends* 95 and 96, which were miscalculated.

Note: Figures may not add exactly because of rounding.

Table 1.5

Population: age and sex
Numbers (thousands)

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

| Mid-year | All ages | Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | Under 16 | 16-64/59 | 65/60 and over |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | | Under 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90 and over | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 55,928 | 899 | 3,654 | 8,916 | 8,144 | 6,971 | 6,512 | 10,202 | 3,222 | 4,764 | 2,159 | 358 | 127 | 14,257 | 32,548 | 9,123 | |
| 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 | 56,859 | 749 | 2,892 | 7,161 | 9,280 | 8,047 | 7,719 | 9,212 | 3,069 | 5,020 | 2,988 | .. | .. | 11,676 | 34,847 | 10,336 | |
| 1991 | 57,814 | 794 | 3,094 | 7,175 | 8,247 | 9,057 | 7,955 | 9,500 | 2,888 | 5,067 | 3,139 | 640 | 258 | 11,742 | 35,469 | 10,602 | |
| 1993 | 58,198 | 758 | 3,129 | 7,417 | 7,729 | 9,293 | 7,787 | 10,070 | 2,839 | 5,169 | 3,022 | 689 | 295 | 11,966 | 35,590 | 10,641 | |
| 1994 | 58,401 | 758 | 3,116 | 7,484 | 7,555 | 9,376 | 7,836 | 10,277 | 2,807 | 5,223 | 2,954 | 704 | 309 | 12,075 | 35,691 | 10,634 | |
| 1995 | 58,612 | 734 | 3,101 | 7,528 | 7,448 | 9,411 | 7,931 | 10,445 | 2,784 | 5,127 | 3,055 | 721 | 326 | 12,107 | 35,849 | 10,656 | |
| 1996 | 58,807 | 719 | 3,044 | 7,596 | 7,323 | 9,423 | 8,093 | 10,582 | 2,772 | 5,058 | 3,126 | 729 | 341 | 12,099 | 36,035 | 10,673 | |
| 1997 | 59,014 | 736 | 2,976 | 7,667 | 7,230 | 9,360 | 8,294 | 10,697 | 2,781 | 5,005 | 3,176 | 734 | 358 | 12,107 | 36,213 | 10,693 | |
| 1998 | 59,237 | 715 | 2,956 | 7,709 | 7,190 | 9,232 | 8,505 | 10,820 | 2,818 | 4,965 | 3,205 | 742 | 380 | 12,110 | 36,397 | 10,730 | |
| 1999 | 59,501 | 708 | 2,916 | 7,763 | 7,199 | 9,064 | 8,746 | 10,951 | 2,861 | 4,929 | 3,222 | 750 | 393 | 12,114 | 36,634 | 10,753 | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 27,167 | 461 | 1,874 | 4,576 | 4,137 | 3,530 | 3,271 | 4,970 | 1,507 | 1,999 | 716 | 97 | 29 | 7,318 | 17,008 | 2,841 | |
| 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 | 27,698 | 384 | 1,483 | 3,682 | 4,743 | 4,063 | 3,872 | 4,572 | 1,463 | 2,206 | 1,064 | .. | .. | 5,998 | 18,264 | 3,437 | |
| 1991 | 28,248 | 407 | 1,588 | 3,688 | 4,226 | 4,591 | 3,987 | 4,732 | 1,390 | 2,272 | 1,152 | 167 | 47 | 6,033 | 18,576 | 3,639 | |
| 1993 | 28,477 | 388 | 1,603 | 3,808 | 3,968 | 4,723 | 3,903 | 5,016 | 1,373 | 2,333 | 1,118 | 187 | 56 | 6,140 | 18,644 | 3,693 | |
| 1994 | 28,595 | 389 | 1,596 | 3,841 | 3,880 | 4,769 | 3,928 | 5,118 | 1,363 | 2,363 | 1,097 | 193 | 59 | 6,194 | 18,689 | 3,712 | |
| 1995 | 28,731 | 376 | 1,588 | 3,862 | 3,824 | 4,796 | 3,984 | 5,201 | 1,358 | 2,330 | 1,148 | 201 | 63 | 6,208 | 18,780 | 3,742 | |
| 1996 | 28,860 | 369 | 1,560 | 3,897 | 3,759 | 4,808 | 4,073 | 5,270 | 1,355 | 2,310 | 1,186 | 206 | 67 | 6,206 | 18,884 | 3,770 | |
| 1997 | 28,992 | 377 | 1,526 | 3,933 | 3,709 | 4,782 | 4,181 | 5,326 | 1,360 | 2,298 | 1,216 | 211 | 72 | 6,210 | 18,984 | 3,798 | |
| 1998 | 29,128 | 366 | 1,516 | 3,953 | 3,687 | 4,721 | 4,294 | 5,387 | 1,380 | 2,290 | 1,237 | 218 | 79 | 6,210 | 19,094 | 3,824 | |
| 1999 | 29,299 | 363 | 1,495 | 3,980 | 3,694 | 4,642 | 4,425 | 5,454 | 1,400 | 2,284 | 1,255 | 223 | 83 | 6,211 | 19,243 | 3,845 | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 28,761 | 437 | 1,779 | 4,340 | 4,008 | 3,441 | 3,241 | 5,231 | 1,715 | 2,765 | 1,443 | 261 | 97 | 6,938 | 15,540 | 6,282 | |
| 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 | 29,160 | 364 | 1,408 | 3,480 | 4,538 | 3,985 | 3,847 | 4,639 | 1,606 | 2,814 | 1,924 | .. | .. | 5,678 | 16,583 | 6,899 | |
| 1991 | 29,566 | 387 | 1,505 | 3,487 | 4,021 | 4,466 | 3,968 | 4,769 | 1,498 | 2,795 | 1,987 | 472 | 210 | 5,709 | 16,894 | 6,963 | |
| 1993 | 29,720 | 370 | 1,526 | 3,609 | 3,761 | 4,570 | 3,883 | 5,053 | 1,465 | 2,836 | 1,904 | 503 | 240 | 5,826 | 16,946 | 6,948 | |
| 1994 | 29,805 | 369 | 1,520 | 3,644 | 3,675 | 4,608 | 3,908 | 5,159 | 1,444 | 2,861 | 1,856 | 511 | 250 | 5,881 | 17,002 | 6,923 | |
| 1995 | 29,881 | 358 | 1,513 | 3,665 | 3,624 | 4,616 | 3,947 | 5,244 | 1,427 | 2,797 | 1,907 | 519 | 263 | 5,898 | 17,068 | 6,914 | |
| 1996 | 29,948 | 350 | 1,484 | 3,699 | 3,565 | 4,615 | 4,020 | 5,312 | 1,418 | 2,748 | 1,941 | 523 | 274 | 5,893 | 17,152 | 6,903 | |
| 1997 | 30,022 | 359 | 1,450 | 3,734 | 3,521 | 4,579 | 4,113 | 5,372 | 1,421 | 2,707 | 1,960 | 522 | 286 | 5,897 | 17,229 | 6,896 | |
| 1998 | 30,108 | 349 | 1,440 | 3,756 | 3,503 | 4,511 | 4,211 | 5,433 | 1,438 | 2,674 | 1,968 | 525 | 301 | 5,900 | 17,302 | 6,906 | |
| 1999 | 30,202 | 345 | 1,421 | 3,783 | 3,505 | 4,422 | 4,321 | 5,497 | 1,460 | 2,645 | 1,967 | 527 | 309 | 5,903 | 17,391 | 6,908 | |
| England and Wales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 49,152 | 782 | 3,170 | 7,705 | 7,117 | 6,164 | 5,736 | 9,034 | 2,853 | 4,228 | 1,926 | 323 | 115 | 12,334 | 28,710 | 8,108 | |
| 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 | 50,162 | 655 | 2,528 | 6,243 | 8,134 | 7,088 | 6,863 | 8,136 | 2,725 | 4,470 | 2,673 | 465 | 184 | 10,190 | 30,759 | 9,213 | |
| 1991 | 51,100 | 702 | 2,728 | 6,281 | 7,237 | 8,008 | 7,056 | 8,407 | 2,553 | 4,506 | 2,810 | 576 | 233 | 10,303 | 31,351 | 9,446 | |
| 1993 | 51,439 | 670 | 2,764 | 6,504 | 6,768 | 8,219 | 6,887 | 8,929 | 2,507 | 4,596 | 2,704 | 623 | 268 | 10,515 | 31,445 | 9,480 | |
| 1994 | 51,621 | 671 | 2,752 | 6,568 | 6,612 | 8,293 | 6,925 | 9,118 | 2,478 | 4,644 | 2,642 | 636 | 281 | 10,618 | 31,530 | 9,473 | |
| 1995 | 51,820 | 649 | 2,739 | 6,613 | 6,521 | 8,329 | 7,003 | 9,272 | 2,458 | 4,554 | 2,734 | 651 | 297 | 10,653 | 31,676 | 9,491 | |
| 1996 | 52,010 | 636 | 2,688 | 6,683 | 6,411 | 8,342 | 7,146 | 9,397 | 2,447 | 4,490 | 2,800 | 658 | 311 | 10,655 | 31,851 | 9,505 | |
| 1997 | 52,211 | 651 | 2,632 | 6,751 | 6,332 | 8,290 | 7,325 | 9,503 | 2,456 | 4,440 | 2,844 | 661 | 327 | 10,672 | 32,018 | 9,522 | |
| 1998 | 52,428 | 633 | 2,615 | 6,793 | 6,303 | 8,177 | 7,515 | 9,613 | 2,490 | 4,400 | 2,871 | 669 | 348 | 10,682 | 32,192 | 9,554 | |
| 1999 | 52,690 | 628 | 2,581 | 6,847 | 6,318 | 8,034 | 7,734 | 9,730 | 2,529 | 4,367 | 2,885 | 676 | 360 | 10,694 | 32,421 | 9,574 | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 23,897 | 402 | 1,626 | 3,957 | 3,615 | 3,129 | 2,891 | 4,414 | 1,337 | 1,778 | 637 | 86 | 26 | 6,334 | 15,036 | 2,527 | |
| 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 | 24,456 | 336 | 1,297 | 3,211 | 4,156 | 3,579 | 3,445 | 4,053 | 1,302 | 1,972 | 954 | 115 | 35 | 5,236 | 16,143 | 3,076 | |
| 1991 | 24,995 | 360 | 1,401 | 3,231 | 3,710 | 4,065 | 3,539 | 4,199 | 1,234 | 2,027 | 1,035 | 151 | 43 | 5,296 | 16,442 | 3,257 | |
| 1993 | 25,198 | 343 | 1,416 | 3,341 | 3,476 | 4,184 | 3,456 | 4,458 | 1,218 | 2,082 | 1,004 | 170 | 51 | 5,397 | 16,495 | 3,306 | |
| 1994 | 25,304 | 344 | 1,410 | 3,371 | 3,396 | 4,225 | 3,475 | 4,551 | 1,209 | 2,109 | 985 | 175 | 53 | 5,448 | 16,533 | 3,323 | |
| 1995 | 25,433 | 333 | 1,403 | 3,394 | 3,348 | 4,252 | 3,523 | 4,626 | 1,204 | 2,078 | 1,032 | 183 | 57 | 5,465 | 16,619 | 3,349 | |
| 1996 | 25,557 | 327 | 1,378 | 3,430 | 3,291 | 4,265 | 3,602 | 4,689 | 1,201 | 2,059 | 1,066 | 188 | 61 | 5,466 | 16,716 | 3,375 | |
| 1997 | 25,684 | 334 | 1,350 | 3,463 | 3,249 | 4,243 | 3,700 | 4,740 | 1,206 | 2,048 | 1,094 | 192 | 66 | 5,475 | 16,810 | 3,399 | |
| 1998 | 25,817 | 324 | 1,342 | 3,484 | 3,233 | 4,190 | 3,803 | 4,795 | 1,224 | 2,040 | 1,113 | 197 | 72 | 5,479 | 16,915 | 3,422 | |
| 1999 | 25,985 | 322 | 1,323 | 3,511 | 3,244 | 4,123 | 3,923 | 4,854 | 1,243 | 2,034 | 1,129 | 202 | 76 | 5,484 | 17,060 | 3,441 | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 25,255 | 380 | 1,544 | 3,749 | 3,502 | 3,036 | 2,845 | 4,620 | 1,516 | 2,450 | 1,289 | 236 | 89 | 6,000 | 13,673 | 5,581 | |
| 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 | 25,706 | 319 | 1,231 | 3,032 | 3,978 | 3,509 | 3,418 | 4,083 | 1,422 | 2,498 | 1,718 | 349 | 149 | 4,953 | 14,616 | 6,137 | |
| 1991 | 26,104 | 342 | 1,328 | 3,050 | 3,527 | 3,943 | 3,517 | 4,208 | 1,319 | 2,479 | 1,775 | 425 | 191 | 5,007 | 14,908 | 6,189 | |
| 1993 | 26,241 | 326 | 1,348 | 3,163 | 3,293 | 4,035 | 3,431 | 4,471 | 1,289 | 2,514 | 1,700 | 453 | 218 | 5,117 | 14,950 | 6,173 | |
| 1994 | 26,317 | 327 | 1,342 | 3,197 | 3,216 | 4,069 | 3,449 | 4,567 | 1,270 | 2,536 | 1,656 | 461 | 228 | 5,170 | 14,997 | 6,150 | |
| 1995 | 26,387 | 316 | 1,335 | 3,219 | 3,172 | 4,076 | 3,480 | 4,646 | 1,254 | 2,477 | 1,702 | 468 | 240 | 5,188 | 15,058 | 6,141 | |
| 1996 | 26,453 | 310 | 1,310 | 3,253 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1.5 continued

Population: age and sex
Numbers (thousands)

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 46,412 | 739 | 2,996 | 7,272 | 6,731 | 5,840 | 5,421 | 8,515 | 2,690 | 3,976 | 1,816 | 306 | 109 | 11,648 | 27,128 | 7,636 |
| 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 | 47,342 | 618 | 2,385 | 5,885 | 7,692 | 6,717 | 6,484 | 7,672 | 2,559 | 4,199 | 2,518 | 438 | 174 | 9,608 | 29,070 | 8,665 |
| 1991 | 48,208 | 663 | 2,574 | 5,916 | 6,840 | 7,599 | 6,665 | 7,920 | 2,399 | 4,222 | 2,645 | 543 | 220 | 9,711 | 29,627 | 8,870 |
| 1993 | 48,533 | 633 | 2,611 | 6,125 | 6,394 | 7,803 | 6,508 | 8,415 | 2,356 | 4,308 | 2,541 | 587 | 253 | 9,913 | 29,720 | 8,899 |
| 1994 | 48,707 | 634 | 2,601 | 6,186 | 6,246 | 7,873 | 6,545 | 8,593 | 2,329 | 4,355 | 2,481 | 600 | 265 | 10,012 | 29,803 | 8,893 |
| 1995 | 48,903 | 615 | 2,589 | 6,231 | 6,158 | 7,909 | 6,622 | 8,738 | 2,310 | 4,270 | 2,568 | 613 | 280 | 10,048 | 29,946 | 8,909 |
| 1996 | 49,089 | 603 | 2,543 | 6,298 | 6,054 | 7,922 | 6,761 | 8,856 | 2,299 | 4,210 | 2,629 | 620 | 293 | 10,053 | 30,114 | 8,922 |
| 1997 | 49,284 | 616 | 2,490 | 6,364 | 5,980 | 7,873 | 6,933 | 8,956 | 2,308 | 4,164 | 2,670 | 623 | 308 | 10,071 | 30,275 | 8,939 |
| 1998 | 49,495 | 599 | 2,475 | 6,406 | 5,954 | 7,765 | 7,117 | 9,060 | 2,340 | 4,127 | 2,694 | 630 | 327 | 10,083 | 30,443 | 8,968 |
| 1999 | 49,753 | 595 | 2,443 | 6,459 | 5,965 | 7,634 | 7,329 | 9,169 | 2,378 | 4,098 | 2,707 | 637 | 339 | 10,097 | 30,665 | 8,990 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 22,569 | 380 | 1,537 | 3,734 | 3,421 | 2,965 | 2,733 | 4,161 | 1,261 | 1,671 | 599 | 107 | 25 | 5,982 | 14,209 | 2,377 |
| 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 | 23,086 | 317 | 1,224 | 3,026 | 3,931 | 3,392 | 3,255 | 3,822 | 1,224 | 1,853 | 900 | 109 | 33 | 4,937 | 15,254 | 2,895 |
| 1991 | 23,588 | 340 | 1,322 | 3,043 | 3,507 | 3,859 | 3,344 | 3,957 | 1,159 | 1,900 | 975 | 143 | 41 | 4,991 | 15,539 | 3,008 |
| 1993 | 23,782 | 325 | 1,338 | 3,146 | 3,282 | 3,974 | 3,267 | 4,202 | 1,145 | 1,951 | 945 | 160 | 48 | 5,089 | 15,590 | 3,103 |
| 1994 | 23,882 | 326 | 1,332 | 3,175 | 3,207 | 4,012 | 3,286 | 4,289 | 1,136 | 1,977 | 926 | 166 | 50 | 5,137 | 15,626 | 3,119 |
| 1995 | 24,008 | 315 | 1,327 | 3,198 | 3,160 | 4,039 | 3,333 | 4,360 | 1,132 | 1,948 | 969 | 173 | 54 | 5,155 | 15,709 | 3,144 |
| 1996 | 24,129 | 309 | 1,304 | 3,233 | 3,106 | 4,051 | 3,410 | 4,420 | 1,129 | 1,931 | 1,002 | 177 | 58 | 5,158 | 15,803 | 3,167 |
| 1997 | 24,251 | 316 | 1,278 | 3,265 | 3,067 | 4,030 | 3,504 | 4,468 | 1,134 | 1,921 | 1,027 | 181 | 62 | 5,168 | 15,893 | 3,191 |
| 1998 | 24,378 | 307 | 1,270 | 3,285 | 3,052 | 3,978 | 3,603 | 4,519 | 1,151 | 1,913 | 1,045 | 186 | 68 | 5,172 | 15,994 | 3,212 |
| 1999 | 24,543 | 305 | 1,252 | 3,312 | 3,061 | 3,918 | 3,720 | 4,575 | 1,169 | 1,908 | 1,060 | 191 | 72 | 5,178 | 16,134 | 3,231 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 23,843 | 359 | 1,459 | 3,538 | 3,310 | 2,875 | 2,688 | 4,354 | 1,429 | 2,305 | 1,217 | 309 | 85 | 5,666 | 12,918 | 5,259 |
| 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 | 24,257 | 301 | 1,161 | 2,859 | 3,761 | 3,325 | 3,229 | 3,850 | 1,335 | 2,346 | 1,618 | 330 | 141 | 4,671 | 13,816 | 5,770 |
| 1991 | 24,620 | 324 | 1,253 | 2,873 | 3,333 | 3,739 | 3,322 | 3,964 | 1,239 | 2,323 | 1,670 | 400 | 179 | 4,720 | 14,088 | 5,812 |
| 1993 | 24,751 | 309 | 1,273 | 2,979 | 3,111 | 3,829 | 3,241 | 4,212 | 1,211 | 2,357 | 1,597 | 427 | 205 | 4,824 | 14,131 | 5,796 |
| 1994 | 24,825 | 309 | 1,268 | 3,010 | 3,039 | 3,862 | 3,259 | 4,304 | 1,193 | 2,378 | 1,555 | 434 | 214 | 4,874 | 14,177 | 5,774 |
| 1995 | 24,896 | 300 | 1,262 | 3,033 | 2,998 | 3,871 | 3,289 | 4,378 | 1,178 | 2,322 | 1,598 | 441 | 226 | 4,893 | 14,237 | 5,765 |
| 1996 | 24,960 | 293 | 1,239 | 3,065 | 2,948 | 3,872 | 3,351 | 4,437 | 1,170 | 2,279 | 1,627 | 443 | 235 | 4,894 | 14,311 | 5,755 |
| 1997 | 25,033 | 300 | 1,213 | 3,099 | 2,913 | 3,843 | 3,429 | 4,488 | 1,174 | 2,244 | 1,643 | 442 | 246 | 4,903 | 14,382 | 5,748 |
| 1998 | 25,117 | 292 | 1,205 | 3,120 | 2,902 | 3,787 | 3,514 | 4,540 | 1,189 | 2,214 | 1,649 | 444 | 260 | 4,911 | 14,450 | 5,756 |
| 1999 | 25,210 | 290 | 1,191 | 3,146 | 2,904 | 3,716 | 3,609 | 4,594 | 1,209 | 2,190 | 1,647 | 446 | 267 | 4,919 | 14,531 | 5,760 |
| Wales Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 2,740 | 43 | 173 | 433 | 386 | 325 | 315 | 519 | 164 | 252 | 110 | 16 | 6 | 686 | 1,582 | 472 |
| 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 | 2,820 | 37 | 143 | 358 | 441 | 371 | 378 | 464 | 166 | 271 | 155 | 26 | 10 | 582 | 1,690 | 548 |
| 1991 | 2,891 | 39 | 154 | 365 | 397 | 409 | 391 | 486 | 154 | 284 | 165 | 33 | 13 | 592 | 1,724 | 576 |
| 1993 | 2,906 | 36 | 153 | 379 | 375 | 416 | 379 | 514 | 151 | 288 | 163 | 36 | 15 | 602 | 1,725 | 580 |
| 1994 | 2,913 | 36 | 151 | 382 | 367 | 420 | 379 | 525 | 149 | 289 | 161 | 36 | 16 | 606 | 1,727 | 580 |
| 1995 | 2,917 | 35 | 149 | 383 | 363 | 420 | 380 | 534 | 148 | 284 | 166 | 37 | 17 | 605 | 1,730 | 581 |
| 1996 | 2,921 | 34 | 145 | 385 | 357 | 420 | 385 | 541 | 148 | 280 | 171 | 38 | 18 | 602 | 1,737 | 582 |
| 1997 | 2,927 | 35 | 141 | 387 | 352 | 417 | 392 | 547 | 148 | 276 | 174 | 39 | 19 | 601 | 1,743 | 583 |
| 1998 | 2,933 | 34 | 140 | 388 | 349 | 413 | 398 | 553 | 150 | 273 | 177 | 39 | 20 | 599 | 1,749 | 585 |
| 1999 | 2,937 | 33 | 138 | 388 | 353 | 400 | 405 | 561 | 151 | 269 | 178 | 39 | 21 | 597 | 1,756 | 584 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 1,329 | 22 | 89 | 222 | 194 | 164 | 158 | 253 | 76 | 107 | 38 | 6 | 1 | 352 | 827 | 150 |
| 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 | 1,370 | 19 | 73 | 185 | 225 | 187 | 190 | 231 | 79 | 119 | 54 | 7 | 2 | 300 | 889 | 181 |
| 1991 | 1,407 | 20 | 79 | 188 | 203 | 206 | 195 | 242 | 74 | 128 | 60 | 8 | 2 | 305 | 904 | 199 |
| 1993 | 1,417 | 19 | 78 | 195 | 193 | 210 | 189 | 256 | 73 | 131 | 60 | 9 | 3 | 309 | 905 | 203 |
| 1994 | 1,422 | 19 | 77 | 196 | 190 | 213 | 189 | 262 | 72 | 131 | 60 | 10 | 3 | 311 | 907 | 204 |
| 1995 | 1,425 | 18 | 76 | 196 | 188 | 214 | 190 | 266 | 72 | 130 | 62 | 10 | 4 | 310 | 910 | 206 |
| 1996 | 1,428 | 17 | 74 | 197 | 185 | 214 | 192 | 269 | 72 | 128 | 65 | 10 | 4 | 308 | 913 | 207 |
| 1997 | 1,433 | 18 | 72 | 198 | 182 | 214 | 196 | 272 | 72 | 127 | 67 | 11 | 4 | 308 | 917 | 208 |
| 1998 | 1,439 | 17 | 72 | 199 | 181 | 212 | 199 | 275 | 73 | 126 | 68 | 11 | 4 | 307 | 922 | 210 |
| 1999 | 1,442 | 17 | 71 | 199 | 183 | 206 | 203 | 279 | 74 | 125 | 69 | 12 | 4 | 306 | 926 | 210 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 1,412 | 21 | 85 | 211 | 191 | 161 | 157 | 265 | 88 | 146 | 73 | 16 | 4 | 335 | 755 | 322 |
| 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 | 1,450 | 18 | 70 | 173 | 217 | 184 | 188 | 233 | 87 | 152 | 101 | 20 | 8 | 282 | 800 | 367 |
| 1991 | 1,484 | 19 | 75 | 177 | 194 | 203 | 195 | 244 | 80 | 156 | 105 | 25 | 11 | 288 | 820 | 377 |
| 1993 | 1,490 | 18 | 75 | 185 | 181 | 206 | 190 | 258 | 78 | 157 | 103 | 26 | 13 | 293 | 819 | 377 |
| 1994 | 1,491 | 18 | 74 | 186 | 177 | 207 | 190 | 263 | 77 | 158 | 101 | 27 | 13 | 295 | 820 | 376 |
| 1995 | 1,491 | 17 | 73 | 187 | 175 | 206 | 190 | 268 | 76 | 154 | 104 | 27 | 14 | 295 | 820 | 376 |
| 1996 | 1,493 | 16 | 71 | 188 | 172 | 206 | 193 | 272 | 76 | 151 | 106 | 28 | 15 | 294 | 824 | 375 |
| 1997 | 1,494 | 17 | 69 | 189 | 170 | 204 | 196 | 275 | 76 | 148 | 107 | 28 | 15 | 293 | 826 | 375 |
| 1998 | 1,495 | 16 | 68 | 189 | 168 | 201 | 198 | 278 | 76 | 147 | 109 | 28 | 16 | 292 | 827 | 375 |
| 1999 | 1,495 | 16 | 67 | 189 | 170 | 195 | 202 | 282 | 77 | 144 | 109 | 27 | 17 | 291 | 831 | 374 |

**Table 1.5
continued****Population: age and sex**
Numbers (thousands)

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 5,236 | 86 | 358 | 912 | 781 | 617 | 612 | 926 | 294 | 430 | 183 | 29 | 9 | 1,440 | 2,986 | 810 |
| 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 | 5,123 | 66 | 257 | 657 | 870 | 742 | 665 | 849 | 273 | 435 | 251 | 41 | 15 | 1,063 | 3,171 | 889 |
| 1991 | 5,107 | 66 | 259 | 634 | 754 | 809 | 699 | 853 | 265 | 441 | 259 | 50 | 19 | 1,023 | 3,174 | 910 |
| 1993 | 5,120 | 64 | 260 | 648 | 705 | 825 | 694 | 888 | 262 | 451 | 249 | 52 | 21 | 1,032 | 3,176 | 912 |
| 1994 | 5,132 | 63 | 261 | 651 | 690 | 829 | 703 | 902 | 260 | 456 | 243 | 53 | 21 | 1,038 | 3,183 | 911 |
| 1995 | 5,137 | 61 | 261 | 649 | 677 | 827 | 715 | 911 | 258 | 450 | 250 | 55 | 22 | 1,036 | 3,187 | 914 |
| 1996 | 5,128 | 59 | 255 | 647 | 663 | 821 | 728 | 919 | 256 | 446 | 255 | 56 | 23 | 1,028 | 3,185 | 915 |
| 1997 | 5,123 | 60 | 247 | 649 | 651 | 809 | 744 | 924 | 255 | 443 | 259 | 56 | 24 | 1,021 | 3,185 | 917 |
| 1998 | 5,120 | 58 | 243 | 650 | 643 | 793 | 760 | 932 | 257 | 442 | 260 | 57 | 24 | 1,014 | 3,186 | 920 |
| 1999 | 5,119 | 57 | 238 | 651 | 641 | 771 | 776 | 942 | 259 | 440 | 262 | 58 | 25 | 1,008 | 3,190 | 921 |
| 2000 | 5,115 | 54 | 234 | 648 | 641 | 747 | 792 | 952 | 259 | 440 | 264 | 58 | 25 | 1,001 | 3,190 | 924 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 2,516 | 44 | 184 | 467 | 394 | 306 | 299 | 440 | 134 | 176 | 60 | 8 | 2 | 738 | 1,530 | 247 |
| 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 | 2,474 | 34 | 131 | 337 | 445 | 375 | 332 | 410 | 127 | 184 | 86 | 10 | 3 | 545 | 1,647 | 283 |
| 1991 | 2,470 | 34 | 133 | 325 | 385 | 407 | 348 | 415 | 124 | 192 | 91 | 12 | 3 | 524 | 1,646 | 299 |
| 1993 | 2,479 | 33 | 133 | 332 | 360 | 415 | 345 | 434 | 123 | 197 | 88 | 13 | 4 | 528 | 1,648 | 302 |
| 1994 | 2,486 | 32 | 133 | 333 | 353 | 418 | 350 | 441 | 122 | 200 | 86 | 14 | 4 | 531 | 1,651 | 304 |
| 1995 | 2,489 | 31 | 133 | 332 | 346 | 416 | 356 | 446 | 121 | 198 | 90 | 14 | 4 | 530 | 1,653 | 307 |
| 1996 | 2,486 | 30 | 130 | 331 | 339 | 413 | 362 | 450 | 121 | 197 | 92 | 15 | 4 | 526 | 1,651 | 309 |
| 1997 | 2,484 | 31 | 126 | 332 | 333 | 407 | 371 | 453 | 121 | 196 | 95 | 15 | 5 | 522 | 1,651 | 311 |
| 1998 | 2,484 | 30 | 124 | 332 | 329 | 399 | 378 | 457 | 122 | 197 | 96 | 16 | 5 | 519 | 1,652 | 314 |
| 1999 | 2,486 | 29 | 122 | 333 | 327 | 388 | 386 | 462 | 123 | 196 | 98 | 16 | 5 | 516 | 1,654 | 315 |
| 2000 | 2,485 | 28 | 120 | 332 | 327 | 376 | 394 | 467 | 123 | 197 | 99 | 17 | 6 | 512 | 1,654 | 318 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 2,720 | 42 | 174 | 445 | 387 | 311 | 313 | 485 | 160 | 254 | 122 | 20 | 7 | 701 | 1,455 | 563 |
| 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 | 425 | 368 | 334 | 439 | 146 | 250 | 165 | 32 | 12 | 518 | 1,525 | 606 |
| 1991 | 2,637 | 32 | 126 | 309 | 369 | 402 | 351 | 437 | 141 | 249 | 168 | 37 | 16 | 499 | 1,528 | 611 |
| 1993 | 2,642 | 32 | 127 | 316 | 345 | 409 | 349 | 454 | 139 | 254 | 161 | 39 | 17 | 504 | 1,528 | 609 |
| 1994 | 2,646 | 31 | 128 | 318 | 337 | 412 | 353 | 461 | 138 | 256 | 157 | 40 | 17 | 507 | 1,532 | 607 |
| 1995 | 2,647 | 30 | 128 | 317 | 331 | 411 | 359 | 465 | 136 | 252 | 160 | 40 | 18 | 506 | 1,534 | 607 |
| 1996 | 2,642 | 29 | 125 | 316 | 324 | 408 | 366 | 469 | 135 | 249 | 163 | 41 | 19 | 502 | 1,534 | 606 |
| 1997 | 2,638 | 29 | 121 | 317 | 318 | 403 | 374 | 471 | 135 | 247 | 164 | 41 | 19 | 498 | 1,534 | 605 |
| 1998 | 2,636 | 28 | 118 | 317 | 315 | 394 | 382 | 475 | 135 | 245 | 164 | 41 | 19 | 495 | 1,535 | 606 |
| 1999 | 2,634 | 28 | 116 | 318 | 314 | 383 | 390 | 480 | 136 | 244 | 165 | 41 | 20 | 492 | 1,536 | 606 |
| 2000 | 2,630 | 26 | 114 | 316 | 314 | 370 | 398 | 485 | 137 | 243 | 165 | 42 | 20 | 488 | 1,536 | 606 |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 1,540 | 31 | 126 | 299 | 247 | 189 | 165 | 243 | 74 | 106 | 51 | 7 | 2 | 483 | 853 | 205 |
| 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 | .. | .. | 423 | 917 | 234 |
| 1991 | 1,607 | 26 | 106 | 260 | 256 | 240 | 200 | 241 | 70 | 120 | 69 | 14 | 6 | 417 | 945 | 246 |
| 1993 | 1,638 | 25 | 105 | 265 | 256 | 249 | 205 | 252 | 70 | 122 | 69 | 14 | 6 | 419 | 969 | 250 |
| 1994 | 1,648 | 24 | 103 | 266 | 253 | 254 | 209 | 256 | 69 | 123 | 69 | 15 | 6 | 419 | 978 | 250 |
| 1995 | 1,655 | 24 | 102 | 265 | 250 | 255 | 213 | 261 | 69 | 123 | 71 | 15 | 7 | 418 | 985 | 252 |
| 1996 | 1,669 | 24 | 100 | 266 | 249 | 260 | 218 | 266 | 69 | 123 | 72 | 15 | 7 | 417 | 999 | 253 |
| 1997 | 1,680 | 25 | 98 | 267 | 247 | 261 | 225 | 270 | 70 | 122 | 73 | 16 | 7 | 415 | 1,010 | 255 |
| 1998 | 1,689 | 24 | 98 | 266 | 244 | 262 | 230 | 275 | 71 | 122 | 74 | 16 | 8 | 414 | 1,018 | 257 |
| 1999 | 1,692 | 23 | 97 | 265 | 241 | 259 | 236 | 279 | 72 | 122 | 75 | 16 | 7 | 411 | 1,022 | 258 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 755 | 16 | 64 | 152 | 127 | 95 | 81 | 116 | 36 | 45 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 246 | 441 | 67 |
| 1976 | 754 | 13 | 58 | 157 | 127 | 102 | 81 | 111 | 34 | 47 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 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 | .. | .. | 217 | 474 | 77 |
| 1991 | 783 | 13 | 54 | 133 | 131 | 119 | 100 | 118 | 32 | 53 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 213 | 487 | 83 |
| 1993 | 801 | 13 | 54 | 136 | 132 | 124 | 102 | 123 | 32 | 54 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 215 | 501 | 85 |
| 1994 | 805 | 12 | 53 | 136 | 131 | 126 | 104 | 126 | 32 | 54 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 215 | 506 | 85 |
| 1995 | 809 | 12 | 52 | 136 | 129 | 127 | 106 | 128 | 32 | 54 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 214 | 509 | 86 |
| 1996 | 816 | 12 | 51 | 136 | 128 | 130 | 108 | 131 | 33 | 54 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 213 | 516 | 87 |
| 1997 | 823 | 12 | 50 | 137 | 128 | 131 | 111 | 133 | 33 | 54 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 213 | 523 | 87 |
| 1998 | 827 | 12 | 50 | 136 | 126 | 132 | 113 | 135 | 34 | 54 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 212 | 527 | 88 |
| 1999 | 829 | 12 | 50 | 136 | 124 | 131 | 116 | 137 | 35 | 54 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 211 | 529 | 89 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 786 | 15 | 62 | 147 | 119 | 95 | 84 | 126 | 39 | 61 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 237 | 411 | 138 |
| 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 | .. | .. | 206 | 442 | 157 |
| 1991 | 824 | 13 | 52 | 127 | 125 | 121 | 100 | 123 | 38 | 67 | 44 | 10 | 4 | 203 | 458 | 163 |
| 1993 | 838 | 12 | 51 | 129 | 123 | 125 | 103 | 128 | 38 | 69 | 44 | 11 | 5 | 205 | 468 | 165 |
| 1994 | 842 | 12 | 50 | 130 | 122 | 127 | 105 | 131 | 37 | 69 | 43 | 11 | 5 | 205 | 472 | 165 |
| 1995 | 846 | 12 | 50 | 129 | 121 | 128 | 107 | 133 | 36 | 69 | 44 | 11 | 5 | 204 | 476 | 166 |
| 1996 | 853 | 11 | 49 | 129 | 121 | 130 | 110 | 135 | 36 | 69 | 45 | 11 | 5 | 203 | 483 | 167 |
| 1997 | 857 | 12 | 48 | 130 | 119 | 129 | 114 | 137 | 37 | 68 | 45 | 11 | 6 | 202 | 487 | 168 |
| 1998 | 861 | 12 | 48 | 130 | 118 | 129 | 117 | 139 | 37 | 68 | 46 | 12 | 6 | 202 | 491 | 168 |
| 1999 | 863 | 11 | 47 | 129 | 117 | 128 | 120 | 141 | 38 | 68 | 46 | 12 | 6 | 201 | 493 | 169 |

Table 1.6

Population: age, sex and legal marital status
Numbers (thousands)

England and Wales

| 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 | 39,887 | 5,673 | 11,886 | 919 | 695 | 19,173 | 4,613 | 11,994 | 1,164 | 2,943 | 20,714 |
| 1991 | 40,796 | 6,024 | 11,745 | 1,200 | 731 | 19,699 | 4,822 | 11,838 | 1,459 | 2,978 | 21,097 |
| 1993 | 40,925 | 6,147 | 11,580 | 1,342 | 732 | 19,801 | 4,906 | 11,661 | 1,610 | 2,946 | 21,124 |
| 1994 | 41,003 | 6,221 | 11,492 | 1,413 | 730 | 19,855 | 4,958 | 11,583 | 1,684 | 2,922 | 21,147 |
| 1995 | 41,167 | 6,345 | 11,415 | 1,480 | 729 | 19,968 | 5,058 | 11,488 | 1,754 | 2,898 | 21,199 |
| 1996 | 41,356 | 6,482 | 11,339 | 1,543 | 728 | 20,091 | 5,171 | 11,406 | 1,819 | 2,870 | 21,265 |
| 1997 | 41,540 | 6,622 | 11,256 | 1,604 | 726 | 20,209 | 5,292 | 11,319 | 1,882 | 2,838 | 21,331 |
| 1998 | 41,746 | 6,768 | 11,185 | 1,659 | 725 | 20,338 | 5,415 | 11,244 | 1,940 | 2,808 | 21,408 |
| 1999 | 41,996 | 6,936 | 11,128 | 1,716 | 721 | 20,501 | 5,539 | 11,185 | 2,001 | 2,771 | 21,495 |
| 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 | 3,144 | 1,601 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1,611 | 1,483 | 49 | 1 | 0 | 1,533 |
| 1991 | 2,680 | 1,372 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1,380 | 1,267 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 |
| 1993 | 2,421 | 1,242 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1,246 | 1,157 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1,175 |
| 1994 | 2,360 | 1,212 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1,215 | 1,131 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1,145 |
| 1995 | 2,374 | 1,220 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1,222 | 1,139 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1,152 |
| 1996 | 2,436 | 1,251 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,253 | 1,171 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1,183 |
| 1997 | 2,517 | 1,291 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,293 | 1,212 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1,224 |
| 1998 | 2,578 | 1,322 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,324 | 1,242 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1,254 |
| 1999 | 2,595 | 1,332 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,334 | 1,250 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1,261 |
| 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 | 4,203 | 1,794 | 322 | 14 | 0 | 2,130 | 1,382 | 658 | 32 | 1 | 2,072 |
| 1991 | 3,966 | 1,764 | 249 | 12 | 0 | 2,025 | 1,421 | 490 | 29 | 1 | 1,941 |
| 1993 | 3,770 | 1,742 | 182 | 8 | 0 | 1,933 | 1,432 | 381 | 23 | 1 | 1,838 |
| 1994 | 3,625 | 1,699 | 152 | 7 | 0 | 1,858 | 1,416 | 330 | 20 | 1 | 1,767 |
| 1995 | 3,495 | 1,658 | 127 | 6 | 0 | 1,791 | 1,404 | 282 | 17 | 0 | 1,703 |
| 1996 | 3,329 | 1,597 | 105 | 5 | 0 | 1,707 | 1,369 | 238 | 15 | 0 | 1,622 |
| 1997 | 3,177 | 1,536 | 87 | 4 | 0 | 1,628 | 1,333 | 204 | 12 | 0 | 1,549 |
| 1998 | 3,084 | 1,500 | 76 | 3 | 0 | 1,579 | 1,314 | 180 | 10 | 0 | 1,505 |
| 1999 | 3,085 | 1,511 | 68 | 3 | 0 | 1,582 | 1,328 | 165 | 9 | 0 | 1,503 |
| 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 | 3,724 | 841 | 956 | 79 | 1 | 1,877 | 527 | 1,204 | 113 | 4 | 1,847 |
| 1991 | 4,246 | 1,183 | 894 | 85 | 1 | 2,163 | 800 | 1,158 | 123 | 2 | 2,083 |
| 1993 | 4,220 | 1,263 | 807 | 80 | 1 | 2,152 | 880 | 1,062 | 124 | 2 | 2,069 |
| 1994 | 4,168 | 1,293 | 754 | 76 | 1 | 2,124 | 908 | 1,011 | 122 | 2 | 2,044 |
| 1995 | 4,094 | 1,326 | 696 | 70 | 1 | 2,092 | 936 | 947 | 116 | 2 | 2,002 |
| 1996 | 4,045 | 1,368 | 639 | 64 | 1 | 2,071 | 977 | 887 | 109 | 2 | 1,975 |
| 1997 | 3,972 | 1,401 | 577 | 58 | 1 | 2,037 | 1,014 | 818 | 101 | 2 | 1,935 |
| 1998 | 3,883 | 1,422 | 520 | 51 | 0 | 1,994 | 1,047 | 750 | 91 | 2 | 1,889 |
| 1999 | 3,774 | 1,426 | 469 | 45 | 0 | 1,941 | 1,062 | 686 | 84 | 2 | 1,833 |
| 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 | 3,341 | 356 | 1,200 | 125 | 2 | 1,683 | 206 | 1,292 | 154 | 6 | 1,658 |
| 1991 | 3,762 | 535 | 1,206 | 160 | 2 | 1,903 | 335 | 1,330 | 189 | 5 | 1,859 |
| 1993 | 3,999 | 662 | 1,194 | 174 | 2 | 2,032 | 418 | 1,338 | 205 | 5 | 1,967 |
| 1994 | 4,126 | 732 | 1,187 | 179 | 2 | 2,100 | 467 | 1,340 | 213 | 5 | 2,025 |
| 1995 | 4,235 | 799 | 1,177 | 182 | 2 | 2,160 | 518 | 1,333 | 218 | 5 | 2,075 |
| 1996 | 4,296 | 855 | 1,155 | 181 | 2 | 2,194 | 560 | 1,316 | 221 | 5 | 2,103 |
| 1997 | 4,318 | 903 | 1,125 | 177 | 3 | 2,207 | 598 | 1,287 | 222 | 5 | 2,111 |
| 1998 | 4,294 | 938 | 1,085 | 171 | 3 | 2,196 | 627 | 1,247 | 219 | 5 | 2,098 |
| 1999 | 4,260 | 976 | 1,041 | 163 | 2 | 2,182 | 652 | 1,205 | 216 | 5 | 2,078 |

Note: Population estimates by marital status for 1971 and 1976 are based on the 1971 Census and those for 1981 and 1986 are based on the 1981 Census and have not been rebased using the 1991 Census.

**Table 1.6
continued****Population: age, sex and legal marital status**
Numbers (thousands)

England and Wales

| Mid-year | Total population | Males | | | | | Females | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| | | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Total | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Total |
| 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 | 6,863 | 397 | 2,743 | 293 | 12 | 3,444 | 213 | 2,816 | 350 | 39 | 3,419 |
| 1991 | 7,056 | 482 | 2,658 | 388 | 12 | 3,539 | 280 | 2,760 | 444 | 34 | 3,517 |
| 1993 | 6,887 | 522 | 2,500 | 423 | 12 | 3,456 | 316 | 2,612 | 473 | 31 | 3,431 |
| 1994 | 6,925 | 556 | 2,463 | 444 | 12 | 3,475 | 343 | 2,587 | 491 | 29 | 3,449 |
| 1995 | 7,003 | 601 | 2,446 | 464 | 12 | 3,523 | 374 | 2,568 | 509 | 29 | 3,480 |
| 1996 | 7,146 | 657 | 2,449 | 483 | 13 | 3,602 | 414 | 2,575 | 527 | 28 | 3,544 |
| 1997 | 7,325 | 725 | 2,458 | 503 | 13 | 3,700 | 459 | 2,593 | 545 | 28 | 3,625 |
| 1998 | 7,515 | 802 | 2,467 | 520 | 14 | 3,803 | 510 | 2,612 | 563 | 27 | 3,712 |
| 1999 | 7,734 | 890 | 2,483 | 537 | 14 | 3,923 | 570 | 2,634 | 579 | 27 | 3,811 |
| 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 | 4,423 | 332 | 141 | 5,356 | 326 | 4,221 | 388 | 569 | 5,504 |
| 1991 | 10,960 | 456 | 4,394 | 456 | 127 | 5,433 | 292 | 4,211 | 521 | 503 | 5,527 |
| 1993 | 11,436 | 479 | 4,532 | 544 | 122 | 5,677 | 297 | 4,376 | 615 | 471 | 5,759 |
| 1994 | 11,596 | 489 | 4,564 | 587 | 120 | 5,759 | 300 | 4,422 | 659 | 456 | 5,837 |
| 1995 | 11,730 | 500 | 4,581 | 630 | 119 | 5,830 | 305 | 4,452 | 703 | 440 | 5,900 |
| 1996 | 11,844 | 512 | 4,587 | 673 | 118 | 5,890 | 310 | 4,473 | 746 | 425 | 5,954 |
| 1997 | 11,959 | 524 | 4,590 | 715 | 117 | 5,946 | 318 | 4,494 | 789 | 412 | 6,013 |
| 1998 | 12,103 | 541 | 4,604 | 758 | 117 | 6,019 | 328 | 4,523 | 832 | 401 | 6,085 |
| 1999 | 12,259 | 560 | 4,618 | 802 | 117 | 6,097 | 340 | 4,554 | 875 | 392 | 6,162 |
| 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 | 7,752 | 223 | 2,233 | 76 | 539 | 3,070 | 475 | 1,754 | 127 | 2,325 | 4,681 |
| 1991 | 8,127 | 231 | 2,337 | 99 | 589 | 3,257 | 427 | 1,858 | 153 | 2,433 | 4,870 |
| 1993 | 8,191 | 237 | 2,360 | 113 | 596 | 3,306 | 405 | 1,873 | 170 | 2,436 | 4,885 |
| 1994 | 8,203 | 239 | 2,368 | 121 | 595 | 3,323 | 393 | 1,879 | 179 | 2,429 | 4,880 |
| 1995 | 8,237 | 241 | 2,385 | 128 | 595 | 3,349 | 382 | 1,893 | 190 | 2,422 | 4,887 |
| 1996 | 8,259 | 242 | 2,401 | 137 | 594 | 3,375 | 370 | 1,904 | 201 | 2,410 | 4,884 |
| 1997 | 8,272 | 242 | 2,417 | 147 | 593 | 3,399 | 358 | 1,912 | 213 | 2,390 | 4,873 |
| 1998 | 8,288 | 242 | 2,432 | 156 | 592 | 3,422 | 347 | 1,921 | 225 | 2,372 | 4,866 |
| 1999 | 8,288 | 241 | 2,446 | 166 | 587 | 3,441 | 336 | 1,930 | 237 | 2,344 | 4,847 |

See note opposite.

Table 2.1 Vital statistics summary
Numbers (thousands) and rates

| Year and quarter | All live births | | Live births outside marriage | | Marriages | | Divorces | | Deaths | | Infant mortality*** | | Neonatal mortality††† | | Perinatal mortality | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|----------|
| | Number | Rate* | Number | Rate† | Number | Rate** | Number | Rate†† | Number | Rate* | Number | Rate† | Number | Rate† | Number | Rate†††† |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 901.6 | 16.1 | 73.9 | 82 | 459.4 | .. | 79.6 | .. | 645.1 | 11.5 | 16.2 | 17.9 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 20.7 | 22.6 |
| 1976 | 675.5 | 12.0 | 61.1 | 90 | 406.0 | .. | 135.4 | .. | 680.8 | 12.1 | 9.79 | 14.5 | 6.68 | 9.9 | 12.3 | 18.0 |
| 1981 | 730.8 | 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 | 755.0 | 13.3 | 158.5 | 210 | 393.9 | 43.5 | 168.2 | 12.5 | 660.7 | 11.6 | 7.18 | 9.5 | 4.00 | 5.3 | 7.31 | 9.6 |
| 1991 | 792.5 | 13.7 | 236.1 | 298 | 349.7 | 36.0 | 173.5 | 13.0 | 646.2 | 11.3 | 5.82 | 7.4 | 3.46 | 4.4 | 6.45 | 8.1 |
| 1995 | 732.0 | 12.5 | 245.7 | 336 | 322.3 | .. | 170.0 | .. | 645.5 | 11.0 | 4.52 | 6.2 | 3.05 | 4.2 | 6.52 | 8.9 |
| 1996 | 733.4 | 12.5 | 260.4 | 355 | 317.5 | .. | 171.7 | .. | 636.0 | 10.8 | 4.50 | 6.1 | 3.00 | 4.1 | 6.41 | 8.7 |
| 1997 | 726.8 | 12.3 | 267.0 | 367 | 310.2 | .. | 161.1 | .. | 629.7 | 10.7 | 4.25 | 5.9 | 2.81 | 3.9 | 6.06 | 8.3 |
| 1998 | 717.1 | 12.1 | 269.7 | 376 | 304.8 | .. | 160.1 | .. | 629.2 | 10.6 | 4.08 | 5.7 | 2.72 | 3.8 | 5.94 | 8.2 |
| 1999 | 700.2 | 11.8 | 271.6 | 387 | 301.1‡ | .. | 158.7‡ | .. | 632.1 | 10.6 | 4.05 | 5.8 | 2.73 | 3.9 | 5.79 | 8.2 |
| 2000 | 679.3‡ | 11.4‡ | 268.1‡ | 395‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 610.6‡ | 10.3‡ | 3.81‡ | 5.6‡ | 2.63‡ | 3.9‡ | 5.55‡ | 8.1‡ |
| 1999 June | 177.0 | 11.9 | 67.2 | 379‡ | 83.4‡ | .. | 39.3‡ | .. | 143.0 | 9.6 | 1.02 | 5.8 | 0.70 | 3.9 | 1.48 | 8.3 |
| Sept | 180.3 | 12.0 | 70.5 | 391‡ | 124.6‡ | .. | 40.1‡ | .. | 139.1 | 9.3 | 0.98 | 5.4 | 0.71 | 3.9 | 1.44 | 7.9 |
| Dec | 170.9 | 11.4 | 67.4 | 393‡ | 56.2‡ | .. | 39.3‡ | .. | 168.4 | 11.2 | 0.98 | 5.7 | 0.65 | 3.8 | 1.37 | 8.0 |
| 2000 March | 168.2‡ | 11.3‡ | 66.7‡ | 397‡ | 35.2‡ | .. | 39.9‡ | .. | 183.2‡ | 12.5‡ | 1.00‡ | 5.9‡ | 0.68‡ | 4.1‡ | 1.43‡ | 8.4‡ |
| June | 169.3‡ | 11.4‡ | 65.1‡ | 385‡ | 84.6‡ | .. | 39.4‡ | .. | 142.8‡ | 9.6‡ | 0.93‡ | 5.5‡ | 0.64‡ | 3.8‡ | 1.35‡ | 7.9‡ |
| Sept | 173.9‡ | 11.6‡ | 69.2‡ | 398‡ | .. | .. | 37.6‡ | .. | 134.7‡ | 9.0‡ | 0.96‡ | 5.5‡ | 0.70‡ | 4.0‡ | 1.42‡ | 8.1‡ |
| Dec | 167.9‡ | 11.2‡ | 67.1‡ | 400‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 149.9‡ | 10.0‡ | 0.93‡ | 5.5‡ | 0.62‡ | 3.7‡ | 1.35‡ | 8.0‡ |
| 2001 March | 164.8‡ | 11.2‡ | 65.9‡ | 400‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| England and Wales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 783.2 | 15.9 | 65.7 | 84 | 404.7 | 69.0 | 74.4 | 5.9 | 567.3 | 11.5 | 13.7 | 17.5 | 9.11 | 11.6 | 17.6 | 22.3 |
| 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 | 10.5 | 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 | 43.5 | 153.9 | 12.9 | 581.2 | 11.6 | 6.31 | 9.6 | 3.49 | 5.3 | 6.37 | 9.6 |
| 1991 | 699.2 | 13.7 | 211.3 | 302 | 306.8 | 35.6 | 158.7 | 13.5 | 570.0 | 11.2 | 5.16 | 7.4 | 3.05 | 4.4 | 5.65 | 8.0 |
| 1995 | 648.1 | 12.5 | 219.9 | 339 | 283.0 | 31.0 | 155.5 | 13.6 | 569.7 | 11.0 | 3.98 | 6.1 | 2.70 | 4.2 | 5.70 | 8.8 |
| 1996 | 649.5 | 12.5 | 232.7 | 358 | 279.0 | 30.0 | 157.1 | 13.8 | 560.1 | 10.8 | 3.99 | 6.1 | 2.68 | 4.1 | 5.62 | 8.6 |
| 1997 | 643.1 | 12.3 | 238.2 | 370 | 272.5 | 28.7 | 146.7 | 13.0 | 555.3 | 10.6 | 3.80 | 5.9 | 2.52 | 3.9 | 5.38 | 8.3 |
| 1998 | 635.9 | 12.1 | 240.6 | 378 | 267.3 | 27.7 | 145.2 | 12.9 | 555.0 | 10.6 | 3.63 | 5.7 | 2.42 | 3.8 | 5.26 | 8.2 |
| 1999 | 621.9 | 11.8 | 241.9 | 389 | 263.5‡ | 26.8‡ | 144.6 | 12.9‡ | 556.1 | 10.6 | 3.62 | 5.8 | 2.44 | 3.9 | 5.14 | 8.2 |
| 2000 | 604.4‡ | 11.4‡ | 238.6‡ | 395‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 537.9‡ | 10.2‡ | 3.40‡ | 5.6‡ | 2.34‡ | 3.9‡ | 4.96‡ | 8.2‡ |
| 1999 June | 157.3 | 12.0 | 59.8 | 380 | 73.2‡ | 29.8‡ | 35.7‡ | 12.8‡ | 125.6 | 9.6 | 0.89 | 5.6 | 0.60 | 3.8 | 1.29 | 8.2 |
| Sept | 160.1 | 12.1 | 63.0 | 393 | 109.5‡ | 44.1‡ | 36.7‡ | 13.0‡ | 122.4 | 9.2 | 0.89 | 5.6 | 0.65 | 4.0 | 1.30 | 8.1 |
| Dec | 152.4 | 11.5 | 60.2 | 395 | 48.4‡ | 19.5‡ | 35.8‡ | 12.7‡ | 149.0 | 11.2 | 0.87 | 5.7 | 0.57 | 3.8 | 1.21 | 7.9 |
| 2000 March | 148.7‡ | 11.3‡ | 59.0‡ | 397‡ | 31.5‡ | 12.9‡ | 36.4‡ | 13.2‡ | 161.4‡ | 12.4‡ | 0.89‡ | 6.0‡ | 0.60‡ | 4.0‡ | 1.28‡ | 8.5‡ |
| June | 150.7‡ | 11.4‡ | 57.9‡ | 385‡ | 74.1‡ | 30.3‡ | 35.8‡ | 12.9‡ | 125.5‡ | 9.6‡ | 0.83‡ | 5.5‡ | 0.56‡ | 3.7‡ | 1.20‡ | 7.9‡ |
| Sept | 154.9‡ | 11.6‡ | 61.7‡ | 398‡ | 115.3‡ | 46.6‡ | 34.4‡ | 12.2‡ | 118.6‡ | 8.9‡ | 0.85‡ | 5.5‡ | 0.62‡ | 4.0‡ | 1.27‡ | 8.1‡ |
| Dec | 150.1‡ | 11.3‡ | 60.1‡ | 400‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132.4‡ | 10.0‡ | 0.83‡ | 5.5‡ | 0.55‡ | 3.7‡ | 1.22‡ | 8.1‡ |
| 2001 March | 145.4‡ | 11.1‡ | 57.9‡ | 398‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 147.7‡ | 11.4‡ | 0.83‡ | 5.7‡ | 0.53‡ | 3.7‡ | 1.18‡ | 8.1‡ |
| England | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 740.1 | 15.9 | 62.6 | 85 | 382.3 | .. | .. | .. | 532.4 | 11.5 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 8.58 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 22.1 |
| 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 | 11.5 | 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 |
| 1995 | 613.2 | 12.5 | 206.8 | 337 | 268.3 | .. | 147.5 | .. | 532.6 | 10.9 | 3.74 | 6.1 | 2.55 | 4.2 | 5.41 | 8.8 |
| 1996 | 614.2 | 12.5 | 218.2 | 355 | 264.2 | .. | 148.7 | .. | 524.0 | 10.7 | 3.74 | 6.1 | 2.53 | 4.1 | 5.36 | 8.7 |
| 1997 | 608.2 | 12.3 | 223.4 | 367 | 258.0 | .. | 138.7 | .. | 519.1 | 10.5 | 3.60 | 5.9 | 2.37 | 3.9 | 5.09 | 8.3 |
| 1998 | 602.1 | 12.2 | 225.7 | 375 | 253.1 | .. | 137.4 | .. | 519.6 | 10.5 | 3.39 | 5.6 | 2.29 | 3.8 | 4.97 | 8.2 |
| 1999 | 589.5 | 11.8 | 226.7 | 385 | 249.5‡ | .. | .. | .. | 519.6 | 10.4 | 3.38 | 5.7 | 2.29 | 3.9 | 4.86 | 8.2 |
| 2000 | 572.8‡ | 11.5‡ | 223.8‡ | 391‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 503.0‡ | 10.1‡ | 3.20‡ | 5.6‡ | 2.21‡ | 3.9‡ | 4.70‡ | 8.2‡ |
| 1999 June | 149.0 | 12.0 | 56.1 | 377 | 69.3‡ | .. | 33.9‡ | .. | 117.2 | 9.5 | 0.83 | 5.6 | 0.57 | 3.8 | 1.23 | 8.2 |
| Sept | 151.7 | 12.1 | 59.0 | 389 | 103.5‡ | .. | 34.8‡ | .. | 114.3 | 9.1 | 0.83 | 5.5 | 0.61 | 4.0 | 1.23 | 8.0 |
| Dec | 144.7 | 11.5 | 56.2 | 390 | 45.9‡ | .. | 34.0‡ | .. | 139.5 | 11.1 | 0.81 | 5.6 | 0.53 | 3.7 | 1.13 | 7.8 |
| 2000 March | 140.8‡ | 11.3‡ | 55.3‡ | 393‡ | 29.8‡ | .. | 34.5‡ | .. | 151.1‡ | 12.3‡ | 0.83‡ | 5.9‡ | 0.57‡ | 4.0‡ | 1.21‡ | 8.5‡ |
| June | 142.9‡ | 11.5‡ | 54.5‡ | 381‡ | 70.2‡ | .. | 34.0‡ | .. | 117.3‡ | 9.5‡ | 0.79‡ | 5.5‡ | 0.54‡ | 3.8‡ | 1.14‡ | 8.0‡ |
| Sept | 146.8‡ | 11.7‡ | 57.8‡ | 394‡ | 109.0‡ | .. | 32.7‡ | .. | 110.8‡ | 8.8‡ | 0.80‡ | 5.4‡ | 0.58‡ | 4.0‡ | 1.19‡ | 8.1‡ |
| Dec | 142.3‡ | 11.3‡ | 56.3‡ | 395‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123.9‡ | 9.9‡ | 0.79‡ | 5.5‡ | 0.52‡ | 3.7‡ | 1.16‡ | 8.1‡ |
| 2001 March | 137.7‡ | 11.2‡ | 54.2‡ | 394‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 138.1‡ | 11.3‡ | 0.78‡ | 5.6‡ | 0.51‡ | 3.7‡ | 1.11‡ | 8.0‡ |

* Per 1,000 population of all ages.
 † Per 1,000 live births.
 ** Persons marrying per 1,000 unmarried population 16 and over.
 †† Persons divorcing per 1,000 married population.
 *** Deaths under 1 year.
 ††† Deaths under 4 weeks.

*** 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.
 †††† Per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.
 ‡ Provisional.
 .. Not available.

**Table 2.1
continued****Vital statistics summary**
Numbers (thousands) and rates

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

| Year and quarter | All live births | | Live births outside marriage | | Marriages | | Divorces | | Deaths | | Infant mortality*** | | Neonatal mortality††† | | Perinatal mortality | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|----------|
| | Number | Rate* | Number | Rate† | Number | Rate** | Number | Rate†† | Number | Rate* | Number | Rate† | Number | Rate† | Number | Rate†††† |
| Wales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 43.1 | 15.7 | 3.1 | 71 | 22.4 | .. | .. | .. | 34.8 | 12.7 | 0.79 | 18.4 | 0.53 | 12.3 | 1.07 | 24.4 |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | 34.7 | 12.3 | 0.35 | 9.5 | 0.21 | 5.6 | 0.38 | 10.3 |
| 1991 | 38.1 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 323 | 16.6 | .. | .. | .. | 34.1 | 11.8 | 0.25 | 6.6 | 0.16 | 4.1 | 0.30 | 7.9 |
| 1995 | 34.5 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 381 | 14.7 | .. | .. | 8.0 | 35.6 | 12.2 | 0.20 | 5.9 | 0.13 | 3.9 | 0.27 | 7.9 |
| 1996 | 34.9 | 11.9 | 14.4 | 412 | 14.8 | .. | .. | 8.4 | 34.6 | 11.8 | 0.20 | 5.6 | 0.13 | 3.6 | 0.26 | 7.5 |
| 1997 | 34.5 | 11.8 | 14.8 | 428 | 14.6 | .. | .. | 8.0 | 34.6 | 11.8 | 0.20 | 5.9 | 0.13 | 3.9 | 0.27 | 7.9 |
| 1998 | 33.4 | 11.4 | 14.8 | 444 | 14.2 | .. | .. | 7.8 | 34.0 | 11.6 | 0.19 | 5.6 | 0.12 | 3.6 | 0.27 | 8.0 |
| 1999 | 32.1 | 10.9 | 14.8 | 461 | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | 35.0 | 11.9 | 0.20 | 6.1 | 0.13 | 4.0 | 0.25 | 7.7 |
| 2000 | 31.3† | 10.6† | 14.8† | 472† | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | 33.5† | 11.4† | 0.16† | 5.2† | 0.11† | 3.6† | 0.23† | 7.3† |
| 1999 June | 8.2 | 11.2 | 3.6 | 445 | 3.9† | .. | .. | 1.8† | 8.0 | 11.0 | 0.05 | 5.6 | 0.03 | 3.8 | 0.05 | 6.0 |
| Sept | 8.3 | 11.2 | 3.9 | 470 | 6.0† | .. | .. | 1.9† | 7.7 | 10.4 | 0.05 | 5.9 | 0.03 | 3.8 | 0.07 | 8.1 |
| Dec | 7.7 | 10.4 | 3.7 | 475 | 2.5† | .. | .. | 1.9† | 9.2 | 12.4 | 0.05 | 6.3 | 0.04 | 4.7 | 0.07 | 9.1 |
| 2000 March | 7.8† | 10.7† | 3.7† | 470† | 1.6† | .. | .. | 1.9† | 10.0† | 13.8† | 0.04† | 5.6† | 0.03† | 3.8† | 0.06† | 8.0† |
| June | 7.7† | 10.5† | 3.5† | 451† | 3.9† | .. | .. | 1.8† | 7.9† | 10.8† | 0.03† | 4.4† | 0.02† | 2.9† | 0.05† | 6.7† |
| Sept | 8.1† | 10.9† | 3.9† | 478† | 6.3† | .. | .. | 1.7† | 7.4† | 10.0† | 0.05† | 5.9† | 0.04† | 4.4† | 0.06† | 7.6† |
| Dec | 7.7† | 10.4† | 3.8† | 486† | 6.3† | .. | .. | 1.7† | 8.2† | 11.1† | 0.04† | 4.8† | 0.02† | 3.1† | 0.05† | 6.8† |
| 2001 March | 7.7† | 10.6† | 3.7† | 477† | 6.3† | .. | .. | 1.7† | 9.3† | 12.8† | 0.05† | 5.8† | 0.03† | 3.4† | 0.06† | 7.9† |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 86.7 | 16.6 | 7.0 | 81 | 42.5 | 64.1 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 61.6 | 11.8 | 1.72 | 19.9 | 1.17 | 13.5 | 2.15 | 24.5 |
| 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 | 42.8 | 12.8 | 10.7 | 63.5 | 12.4 | 0.58 | 8.8 | 0.34 | 5.2 | 0.67 | 10.2 |
| 1991 | 67.0 | 13.1 | 19.5 | 291 | 33.8 | 38.7 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 61.0 | 12.0 | 0.47 | 7.1 | 0.29 | 4.6 | 0.58 | 8.6 |
| 1995 | 60.1 | 11.7 | 20.3 | 337 | 30.7 | 33.7 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 60.5 | 11.8 | 0.38 | 6.2 | 0.24 | 4.0 | 0.58 | 9.6 |
| 1996 | 59.3 | 11.6 | 21.4 | 360 | 30.2 | 32.8 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 60.7 | 11.8 | 0.37 | 6.2 | 0.23 | 3.9 | 0.55 | 9.2 |
| 1997 | 59.4 | 11.6 | 22.4 | 377 | 29.6 | 31.7 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 59.5 | 11.6 | 0.32 | 5.3 | 0.19 | 3.2 | 0.47 | 7.8 |
| 1998 | 57.3 | 11.2 | 22.3 | 389 | 29.7 | 31.2 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 59.2 | 11.6 | 0.32 | 5.5 | 0.20 | 3.5 | 0.49 | 8.5 |
| 1999 | 55.1 | 10.8 | 22.7 | 412 | 29.9 | 31.1 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 60.3 | 11.8 | 0.28 | 5.0 | 0.18 | 3.3 | 0.42 | 7.6 |
| 2000 | 53.1† | 10.4† | 22.6† | 426† | 30.3† | 31.5† | 10.9† | 10.0† | 57.8† | 11.3† | 0.31† | 5.7† | 0.21† | 4.0† | 0.44† | 8.3† |
| 1999 June | 13.9 | 10.9 | 5.6 | 402 | 8.1 | 33.9 | 3.1 | 11.3 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 0.09 | 6.5 | 0.06 | 4.2 | 0.12 | 8.4 |
| Sept | 14.1 | 10.9 | 5.7 | 406 | 11.9 | 49.0 | 2.9 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 0.04 | 2.5 | 0.09 | 6.3 |
| Dec | 13.3 | 10.3 | 5.7 | 430 | 6.3 | 25.9 | 2.9 | 10.7 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 0.08 | 5.7 | 0.05 | 4.0 | 0.11 | 8.2 |
| 2000 March | 13.7† | 10.8† | 5.9† | 433† | 3.6† | 15.1† | 2.9† | 10.6† | 17.2† | 13.6† | 0.09† | 6.3† | 0.06† | 4.2† | 0.11† | 7.8† |
| June | 13.2† | 10.4† | 5.5† | 418† | 8.4† | 34.9† | 3.0† | 10.9† | 13.7† | 10.7† | 0.07† | 5.5† | 0.05† | 3.8† | 0.11† | 8.4† |
| Sept | 13.4† | 10.4† | 5.7† | 427† | 12.4† | 51.0† | 2.7† | 9.6† | 12.9† | 10.0† | 0.08† | 5.7† | 0.06† | 4.1† | 0.12† | 8.7† |
| Dec | 12.8† | 10.0† | 5.5† | 427† | 6.0† | 24.7† | 2.4† | 8.9† | 14.0† | 10.9† | 0.07† | 5.4† | 0.05† | 3.8† | 0.11† | 8.2† |
| 2001 March | 13.5† | 10.7† | 6.0† | 445† | 3.4† | 14.5† | 2.5† | 9.0† | 15.8† | 12.5† | 0.09† | 6.4† | 0.06† | 4.5† | 0.13† | 9.6† |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 31.8 | 20.7 | 1.2 | 38 | 12.2 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 17.6 | 12.8 | 0.72 | 22.7 | 0.51 | 15.9 | 0.88 | 27.2 |
| 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 | 17.0 | 1.9 | 69 | 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 | 127 | 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 | 37.7 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 15.1 | 9.4 | 0.19 | 7.4 | 0.12 | 4.6 | 0.22 | 8.4 |
| 1995 | 23.7 | 14.3 | 5.5 | 231 | 8.6 | .. | 2.3 | .. | 15.3 | 9.3 | 0.17 | 7.1 | 0.13 | 5.5 | 0.25 | 10.4 |
| 1996 | 24.4 | 14.6 | 6.3 | 260 | 8.3 | .. | 2.3 | .. | 15.2 | 9.1 | 0.14 | 5.8 | 0.09 | 3.7 | 0.23 | 9.4 |
| 1997 | 24.1 | 14.3 | 6.4 | 266 | 8.1 | .. | 2.2 | .. | 15.0 | 9.0 | 0.14 | 5.6 | 0.10 | 4.2 | 0.21 | 8.6 |
| 1998 | 23.7 | 14.0 | 6.7 | 284 | 7.8 | .. | 2.5 | .. | 15.0 | 8.9 | 0.13 | 5.6 | 0.09 | 3.9 | 0.20 | 8.1 |
| 1999 | 23.0 | 13.6 | 7.0 | 303 | 7.6 | .. | 2.3 | .. | 15.7 | 9.3 | 0.15 | 6.4 | 0.11 | 4.8 | 0.23 | 10.0 |
| 2000 | 21.6† | 12.7† | 6.8† | 318† | 7.6 | .. | 2.4† | .. | 14.9† | 8.8† | 0.11† | 5.0† | 0.08† | 3.8† | 0.15† | 7.1† |
| 1999 June | 5.9 | 13.9 | 1.7 | 298 | 2.2 | .. | 0.6 | .. | 3.7 | 8.7 | 0.04 | 7.5 | 0.03 | 5.8 | 0.07 | 11.4 |
| Sept | 6.0 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 305 | 3.2 | .. | 0.5 | .. | 3.5 | 8.1 | 0.04 | 5.9 | 0.03 | 4.4 | 0.05 | 8.2 |
| Dec | 5.1 | 12.2 | 1.6 | 305 | 1.5 | .. | 0.5 | .. | 3.8 | 8.9 | 0.03 | 6.5 | 0.03 | 5.2 | 0.05 | 10.1 |
| 2000 March | 5.8† | 13.9† | 1.8† | 318† | 0.8† | .. | 0.6† | .. | 4.7† | 11.3† | 0.03† | 4.5† | 0.02† | 3.8† | 0.04† | 7.4† |
| June | 5.3† | 12.6† | 1.6† | 308† | 2.2† | .. | 0.7† | .. | 3.6† | 8.5† | 0.03† | 5.2† | 0.02† | 4.1† | 0.04† | 7.2† |
| Sept | 5.5† | 12.8† | 1.8† | 326† | .. | .. | 0.5† | .. | 3.2† | 7.5† | 0.03† | 5.3† | 0.02† | 3.8† | 0.04† | 7.0† |
| Dec | 5.0† | 11.6† | 1.6† | 316† | .. | .. | 0.5† | .. | 3.5† | 8.1† | 0.03† | 5.2† | 0.02† | 3.4† | 0.03† | 6.5† |
| 2001 March | 5.8† | 13.8† | 1.9† | 332† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Notes: 1. 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.
 2. Figures for England and Wales represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993. Provisional figures are registrations.
 3. From 1972 figures for England and figures 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.
 4. From 1981 births to non-resident mothers in Northern Ireland are excluded from the figures for Northern Ireland, but included in the figures for the United Kingdom.
 5. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Table 2.2

Key demographic and health indicators

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

| | Population | Live births | Deaths | Dependency ratio | | Live births | | | Age-standardised mortality rate†† | Expectation of life (in years) at birth | | Infant mortality rate*** |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|------------------|----------|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Children* | Elderly† | TFR** | Outside marriage as percentage of total live births | Mean age of mother at birth (years) | | Males | Females | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 55,928.0 | 901.6 | 645.1 | 43.8 | 28.0 | 2.41 | 8.2 | 26.2 | 10,448 | 68.8 | 75.0 | 17.9 |
| 1976 | 56,216.1 | 675.5 | 680.8 | 42.1 | 29.5 | 1.74 | 9.0 | 26.4 | 10,486 | 69.6 | 75.2 | 14.5 |
| 1981 | 56,357.5 | 730.8 | 658.0 | 37.1 | 29.7 | 1.82 | 12.5 | 26.8 | 9,506 | 70.8 | 76.8 | 11.2 |
| 1986 | 56,858.5 | 755.0 | 660.7 | 33.5 | 29.6 | 1.78 | 21.0 | 27.0 | 8,897 | 71.9 | 77.7 | 9.5 |
| 1991 | 57,813.8 | 792.5 | 646.2 | 33.1 | 29.9 | 1.82 | 29.8 | 27.6 | 8,107 | 73.2 | 78.8 | 7.4 |
| 1994 | 58,400.8 | 750.7 | 627.6 | 33.3 | 29.9 | 1.74 | 32.0 | 28.4 | 7,622 | 73.9 | 79.2 | 6.2 |
| 1995 | 58,611.7 | 732.0 | 645.5 | 33.6 | 29.9 | 1.71 | 33.6 | 28.5 | 7,706 | 74.1 | 79.4 | 6.2 |
| 1996 | 58,807.2 | 733.4 | 636.0 | 33.8 | 29.8 | 1.72 | 35.5 | 28.6 | 7,522 | 74.3 | 79.5 | 6.1 |
| 1997 | 59,014.0 | 726.8 | 629.7 | 33.8 | 29.7 | 1.72 | 36.7 | 28.8 | 7,370 | 74.6 | 79.6 | 5.9 |
| 1998 | 59,237.0 | 717.1 | 629.2 | 33.6 | 29.6 | 1.71 | 37.6 | 28.9 | 7,290 | 74.8‡ | 79.8‡ | 5.7 |
| 1999 | 59,500.9 | 700.2 | 632.1 | 33.4 | 29.5 | 1.69 | 38.7 | 29.0 | 7,255 | | | 5.8 |
| 2000 | | 679.3‡ | 610.6‡ | | | 1.64‡ | 39.5‡ | 29.1‡ | 7,008‡ | | | 5.6‡ |
| England | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 46,411.7 | 740.1 | 532.4 | 42.9 | 28.1 | 2.37 | 8.5 | | 10,278 | | 17.5 | |
| 1976 | 46,659.9 | 550.4 | 560.3 | 41.4 | 29.7 | 1.70 | 9.2 | 26.4 | 10,271 | | 14.2 | |
| 1981 | 46,820.8 | 598.2 | 541.0 | 36.4 | 29.9 | 1.79 | 12.9 | 26.8 | 9,298 | 71.1 | 77.0 | 10.9 |
| 1986 | 47,342.4 | 623.6 | 544.5 | 33.1 | 29.8 | 1.87 | 21.4 | 27.0 | 8,694 | 72.2 | 77.9 | 9.5 |
| 1991 | 48,208.1 | 660.8 | 534.0 | 32.8 | 29.9 | 1.81 | 30.1 | 27.7 | 7,941 | 73.4 | 79.0 | 7.3 |
| 1994 | 48,707.5 | 629.0 | 517.6 | 33.1 | 30.0 | 1.74 | 32.2 | 28.4 | 7,440 | 74.1 | 79.4 | 6.1 |
| 1995 | 48,903.4 | 613.2 | 532.6 | 33.4 | 29.9 | 1.71 | 33.7 | 28.6 | 7,526 | 74.4 | 79.6 | 6.1 |
| 1996 | 49,089.1 | 614.2 | 524.0 | 33.6 | 29.8 | 1.73 | 35.5 | 28.7 | 7,333 | 74.6 | 79.7 | 6.1 |
| 1997 | 49,284.2 | 608.2 | 519.1 | 33.6 | 29.8 | 1.72 | 36.7 | 28.8 | 7,190 | 74.9 | 79.9 | 5.9 |
| 1998 | 49,494.6 | 602.1 | 519.6 | 33.4 | 29.6 | 1.72 | 37.5 | 29.0 | 7,128 | 75.1‡ | 80.0‡ | 5.6 |
| 1999 | 49,752.9 | 589.5 | 519.6 | 33.3 | 29.5 | 1.69 | 38.5 | 29.0 | 7,062 | | | 5.7 |
| 2000 | | 572.8‡ | 503.0‡ | | | 1.65‡ | 39.1‡ | 29.2‡ | 6,837‡ | | | 5.6‡ |
| Wales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 2,740.3 | 43.1 | 34.8 | 43.4 | 29.8 | 2.44 | 7.2 | | 11,175 | | | 18.4 |
| 1976 | 2,799.3 | 33.4 | 36.3 | 42.0 | 30.9 | 1.79 | 8.7 | 26.0 | 10,858 | | | 13.7 |
| 1981 | 2,813.5 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 37.6 | 31.6 | 1.87 | 11.2 | 26.6 | 9,846 | 70.4 | 76.4 | 12.6 |
| 1986 | 2,819.6 | 37.0 | 34.7 | 34.4 | 32.5 | 1.86 | 21.1 | 26.5 | 9,012 | 71.6 | 77.6 | 9.5 |
| 1991 | 2,891.5 | 38.1 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 33.4 | 1.88 | 32.3 | 27.0 | 8,074 | 73.2 | 78.9 | 6.6 |
| 1994 | 2,913.0 | 35.4 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 33.6 | 1.79 | 36.0 | 27.7 | 7,753 | 73.5 | 79.0 | 6.1 |
| 1995 | 2,916.8 | 34.5 | 35.6 | 34.9 | 33.6 | 1.78 | 38.1 | 27.8 | 7,953 | 73.8 | 79.2 | 5.8 |
| 1996 | 2,921.1 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 33.6 | 1.82 | 41.2 | 27.8 | 7,664 | 74.0 | 79.2 | 5.6 |
| 1997 | 2,926.9 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 33.6 | 1.82 | 42.8 | 28.0 | 7,578 | 74.4 | 79.4 | 5.9 |
| 1998 | 2,933.3 | 33.4 | 34.0 | 34.7 | 33.5 | 1.79 | 44.4 | 28.0 | 7,366 | 74.5‡ | 79.5‡ | 5.6 |
| 1999 | 2,937.0 | 32.1 | 35.0 | 34.5 | 33.5 | 1.74 | 46.1 | 28.1 | 7,532 | | | 6.1 |
| 2000 | | 313‡ | 33.5‡ | | | 1.70‡ | 47.2‡ | 28.2‡ | 7,187‡ | | | 5.2‡ |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 5,235.6 | 86.7 | 61.6 | 48.2 | 27.1 | 2.53 | 8.1 | | 11,444 | 67.3 | 73.7 | 19.9 |
| 1976 | 5,233.4 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 44.7 | 28.4 | 1.80 | 9.3 | 26.0 | 11,675 | 68.2 | 74.4 | 14.8 |
| 1981 | 5,180.2 | 69.1 | 63.8 | 38.2 | 28.4 | 1.84 | 12.2 | 26.3 | 10,849 | 69.1 | 75.3 | 11.3 |
| 1986 | 5,123.0 | 65.8 | 63.5 | 33.5 | 28.0 | 1.67 | 20.6 | 26.6 | 10,135 | 70.2 | 76.2 | 8.8 |
| 1991 | 5,107.0 | 67.0 | 61.0 | 32.2 | 28.7 | 1.69 | 29.1 | 27.4 | 9,254 | 71.4 | 77.1 | 7.1 |
| 1994 | 5,132.4 | 61.7 | 59.3 | 32.3 | 28.7 | 1.58 | 31.2 | 28.2 | 8,840 | 71.9 | 77.4 | 6.2 |
| 1995 | 5,136.6 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 32.5 | 28.7 | 1.55 | 33.7 | 28.4 | 8,887 | 72.1 | 77.6 | 6.2 |
| 1996 | 5,128.0 | 59.3 | 60.7 | 32.6 | 28.6 | 1.55 | 36.0 | 28.5 | 8,868 | 72.2 | 77.8 | 6.2 |
| 1997 | 5,122.5 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 32.5 | 28.7 | 1.58 | 37.7 | 28.6 | 8,623 | 72.4 | 77.9 | 5.3 |
| 1998 | 5,120.0 | 57.3 | 59.2 | 32.3 | 28.7 | 1.55 | 39.0 | 28.8 | 8,533 | 72.6‡ | 78.1‡ | 5.5 |
| 1999 | 5,119.2 | 55.1 | 60.3 | 32.0 | 28.8 | 1.51 | 41.2 | 28.9 | 8,618 | | | 5.0 |
| 2000 | | 53.1‡ | 57.8‡ | | | 1.48‡ | 42.6‡ | 29.0‡ | 8,275‡ | | | 5.7‡ |
| Northern Ireland††† | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 1,540.4 | 31.8 | 17.6 | 56.6 | 24.0 | 3.13 | 3.8 | | 11,607 | 67.6 | 73.7 | 22.7 |
| 1976 | 1,523.5 | 26.4 | 17.0 | 56.1 | 25.3 | 2.70 | 5.0 | 27.4 | 11,746 | 67.5 | 73.8 | 18.3 |
| 1981 | 1,543.0 | 27.2 | 16.3 | 50.6 | 25.3 | 2.59 | 7.0 | 27.5 | 10,567 | 69.2 | 75.5 | 13.2 |
| 1986 | 1,573.5 | 28.0 | 16.1 | 46.5 | 24.7 | 2.44 | 12.8 | 27.5 | 10,071 | 70.9 | 77.1 | 10.2 |
| 1991 | 1,607.3 | 26.0 | 15.1 | 44.0 | 25.6 | 2.16 | 20.3 | 28.0 | 8,564 | 72.6 | 78.4 | 7.4 |
| 1994 | 1,647.9 | 24.1 | 15.1 | 43.6 | 25.4 | 1.94 | 22.1 | 28.6 | 8,256 | 73.1 | 78.6 | 6.1 |
| 1995 | 1,654.9 | 23.7 | 15.3 | 43.3 | 25.4 | 1.91 | 23.2 | 28.8 | 8,255 | 73.5 | 78.9 | 7.1 |
| 1996 | 1,669.1 | 24.4 | 15.2 | 42.9 | 25.2 | 1.95 | 26.0 | 28.8 | 8,057 | 73.8 | 79.2 | 5.8 |
| 1997 | 1,680.3 | 24.1 | 15.0 | 42.3 | 25.1 | 1.92 | 26.7 | 29.0 | 7,810 | 74.2 | 79.5 | 5.6 |
| 1998 | 1,688.6 | 23.7 | 15.0 | 41.6 | 24.9 | 1.89 | 28.5 | 29.0 | 7,438 | 74.3‡ | 79.5‡ | 5.6 |
| 1999 | 1,691.8 | 23.1 | 15.7 | 40.8 | 25.0 | 1.85 | 30.3 | 29.0 | 7,672 | | | 6.4 |
| 2000 | | 21.6‡ | 14.9‡ | | | 1.75‡ | 31.8‡ | 29.2‡ | 7,314‡ | | | 5.0‡ |

‡ Provisional.

* Percentage of children under 16 to working population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).

† Percentage of males 65 and over and females 60 and over to working population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).

** 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 TPRF (total period fertility rate).

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

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

††† Northern Ireland data has been revised to take account of changed Northern Ireland population estimates from 1981.

Notes: 1. Some of these indicators are also in other tables. They are brought together to make comparison easier.
2. 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.
3. From 1981 births to non residents mothers in Northern Ireland are excluded from the figures for Northern Ireland, but included in the figures for the United Kingdom.

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 | | | | | | | Age of mother at birth | | | | | | | Mean age (years) | TFR† | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------------------|------|------|
| | All ages | Under 20 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40 and over | All ages | Under 20 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40 and over | | | |
| | Total live births (numbers) | | | | | | | Age-specific fertility rates* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961 | 811.3 | 59.8 | 249.8 | 248.5 | 152.3 | 77.5 | 23.3 | 89.2 | 37.3 | 172.6 | 176.9 | 103.1 | 48.1 | 15.0 | 27.6 | 2.77 | |
| 1964(max)‡ | 876.0 | 76.7 | 276.1 | 270.7 | 153.5 | 75.4 | 23.6 | 92.9 | 42.5 | 181.6 | 187.3 | 107.7 | 49.8 | 13.7 | 27.2 | 2.93 | |
| 1966 | 849.8 | 86.7 | 285.8 | 253.7 | 136.4 | 67.0 | 20.1 | 90.5 | 47.7 | 176.0 | 174.0 | 97.3 | 45.3 | 12.5 | 26.8 | 2.75 | |
| 1971 | 783.2 | 82.6 | 285.7 | 247.2 | 109.6 | 45.2 | 12.7 | 83.5 | 50.6 | 152.9 | 153.2 | 77.1 | 32.8 | 8.7 | 26.2 | 2.37 | |
| 1976 | 584.3 | 57.9 | 182.2 | 220.7 | 90.8 | 26.1 | 6.5 | 60.4 | 32.2 | 109.3 | 118.7 | 57.2 | 18.6 | 4.8 | 26.4 | 1.71 | |
| 1977(min)‡ | 569.3 | 54.5 | 174.5 | 207.9 | 100.8 | 25.5 | 6.0 | 58.1 | 29.4 | 103.7 | 117.5 | 58.6 | 18.2 | 4.4 | 26.5 | 1.66 | |
| 1981 | 634.5 | 56.6 | 194.5 | 215.8 | 126.6 | 34.2 | 6.9 | 61.3 | 28.1 | 105.3 | 129.1 | 68.6 | 21.7 | 4.9 | 26.8 | 1.80 | |
| 1986 | 661.0 | 57.4 | 192.1 | 229.0 | 129.5 | 45.5 | 7.6 | 60.6 | 30.1 | 92.7 | 124.0 | 78.1 | 24.6 | 4.8 | 27.0 | 1.77 | |
| 1991 | 699.2 | 52.4 | 173.4 | 248.7 | 161.3 | 53.6 | 9.8 | 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 | 63.5 | 31.7 | 86.2 | 117.3 | 87.2 | 33.4 | 5.8 | 27.9 | 1.80 | |
| 1993 | 673.5 | 45.1 | 152.0 | 236.0 | 171.1 | 58.8 | 10.5 | 62.6 | 31.0 | 82.7 | 114.1 | 87.0 | 34.1 | 6.2 | 28.1 | 1.76 | |
| 1994 | 664.7 | 42.0 | 140.2 | 229.1 | 179.6 | 63.1 | 10.7 | 61.9 | 29.0 | 79.4 | 112.1 | 88.7 | 35.8 | 6.4 | 28.4 | 1.75 | |
| 1995 | 648.1 | 41.9 | 130.7 | 217.4 | 181.2 | 65.5 | 11.3 | 60.4 | 28.5 | 76.8 | 108.6 | 87.3 | 36.2 | 6.8 | 28.5 | 1.72 | |
| 1996 | 649.5 | 44.7 | 125.7 | 211.1 | 186.4 | 69.5 | 12.1 | 60.5 | 29.8 | 77.5 | 106.9 | 88.6 | 37.2 | 7.2 | 28.6 | 1.73 | |
| 1997 | 643.1 | 46.4 | 118.6 | 202.8 | 187.5 | 74.9 | 12.9 | 59.8 | 30.2 | 76.6 | 104.8 | 88.8 | 38.9 | 7.6 | 28.8 | 1.73 | |
| 1998 | 635.9 | 48.3 | 113.5 | 193.1 | 188.5 | 78.9 | 13.6 | 59.0 | 30.9 | 75.5 | 102.2 | 89.9 | 39.8 | 7.8 | 28.9 | 1.72 | |
| 1999 | 621.9 | 48.4 | 110.7 | 181.9 | 185.3 | 81.3 | 14.3 | 57.6 | 30.8 | 73.7 | 99.2 | 89.2 | 39.8 | 8.1 | 29.0 | 1.70 | |
| 2000‡ | 604.4 | 45.8 | 107.7 | 170.7 | 180.1 | 85.0 | 15.1 | 55.6 | 28.8 | 69.9 | 96.3 | 88.2 | 40.6 | 8.3 | 29.1 | 1.66 | |
| 1997 | March | 158.1 | 11.5 | 29.8 | 50.4 | 45.7 | 17.7 | 3.1 | 59.6 | 31 | 77 | 105 | 88 | 38 | 7 | 28.7 | 1.70 |
| | June | 163.3 | 11.3 | 29.5 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 19.2 | 3.3 | 60.9 | 30 | 76 | 107 | 92 | 40 | 8 | 28.9 | 1.75 |
| | Sept | 164.9 | 11.8 | 30.3 | 52.1 | 48.1 | 19.3 | 3.3 | 60.8 | 30 | 78 | 107 | 90 | 40 | 8 | 28.8 | 1.78 |
| | Dec | 156.8 | 11.8 | 29.0 | 48.7 | 45.4 | 18.7 | 3.2 | 57.8 | 30 | 75 | 101 | 86 | 38 | 7 | 28.8 | 1.70 |
| 1998 | March | 155.8 | 11.7 | 27.8 | 47.9 | 46.2 | 18.8 | 3.3 | 58.7 | 31 | 74 | 102 | 89 | 39 | 8 | 28.9 | 1.68 |
| | June | 158.6 | 11.4 | 27.5 | 48.6 | 48.1 | 19.7 | 3.3 | 59.1 | 29 | 73 | 103 | 92 | 40 | 8 | 29.0 | 1.71 |
| | Sept | 166.1 | 12.7 | 29.8 | 50.6 | 48.9 | 20.7 | 3.6 | 61.2 | 32 | 79 | 107 | 93 | 41 | 8 | 28.9 | 1.81 |
| | Dec | 155.4 | 12.4 | 28.5 | 46.1 | 45.4 | 19.6 | 3.4 | 57.3 | 31 | 75 | 98 | 86 | 39 | 8 | 28.9 | 1.70 |
| 1999 | March | 152.1 | 12.0 | 27.1 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 19.6 | 3.4 | 57.1 | 31 | 73 | 99 | 88 | 39 | 8 | 28.9 | 1.69 |
| | June | 157.3 | 11.8 | 27.2 | 46.2 | 48.0 | 20.5 | 3.6 | 58.4 | 30 | 73 | 101 | 92 | 40 | 8 | 29.1 | 1.72 |
| | Sept | 160.1 | 12.5 | 28.7 | 46.8 | 47.5 | 20.9 | 3.7 | 58.8 | 32 | 75 | 102 | 91 | 41 | 8 | 29.0 | 1.74 |
| | Dec | 152.4 | 12.0 | 27.8 | 43.9 | 44.8 | 20.3 | 3.6 | 56.0 | 30 | 72 | 96 | 86 | 39 | 8 | 29.0 | 1.66 |
| 2000 | March‡ | 148.7 | 11.4 | 26.4 | 42.5 | 44.1 | 20.6 | 3.6 | 55.0 | 29 | 70 | 96 | 87 | 40 | 8 | 29.1 | 1.64 |
| | June‡ | 150.7 | 11.1 | 26.0 | 42.8 | 45.7 | 21.4 | 3.7 | 55.8 | 28 | 68 | 97 | 90 | 41 | 8 | 29.2 | 1.66 |
| | Sept‡ | 154.9 | 11.8 | 27.8 | 43.6 | 46.2 | 21.7 | 3.9 | 56.7 | 29 | 72 | 98 | 90 | 41 | 8 | 29.1 | 1.69 |
| | Dec‡ | 150.1 | 11.5 | 27.5 | 41.8 | 44.1 | 21.4 | 3.9 | 54.9 | 29 | 71 | 94 | 86 | 41 | 9 | 29.1 | 1.64 |
| 2001 | March.‡ | 145.4 | 11.0 | 26.5 | 39.8 | 43.3 | 21.0 | 4.0 | 54.4 | 28 | 69 | 94 | 87 | 41 | 9 | 29.2 | 1.63 |

* 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, and therefore have been revised from those previously published.

† 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 TPFRR (total period fertility rate). During the post Second World War period the TFR reached a maximum in 1964 and a minimum in 1977.

‡ Provisional.

Note:

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

Table 3.2 **Live births outside marriage: age of mother and type of registration** England and Wales
 Numbers (thousands), mean age and percentages

| Year and quarter | Age of mother at birth | | | | | | | | Mean age (years) | Age of mother at birth | | | | | | | | Registration* | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--|------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--|--------------------|---------------|--|--|
| | All ages | Under 20 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40 and over | All ages | | Under 20 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40 and over | Joint | | Sole | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Same address† | Different address† | | | |
| Live births outside marriage (numbers) | | | | | | | | Percentage of total live births in age-group | | | | | | | | As a percentage of all births outside marriage | | | | |
| 1971 | 65.7 | 21.6 | 22.0 | 11.5 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 23.7 | 8.4 | 26.1 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 45.5 | | 54.5 | | |
| 1976 | 53.8 | 19.8 | 16.6 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 23.3 | 9.2 | 34.2 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 51.0 | | 49.0 | | |
| 1981 | 81.0 | 26.4 | 28.8 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 23.4 | 12.8 | 46.7 | 14.8 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 12.5 | 58.2 | | 41.8 | | |
| 1986 | 141.3 | 39.6 | 54.1 | 27.7 | 13.1 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 23.8 | 21.4 | 69.0 | 28.2 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 46.6 | 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 | 25.4 | 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 | 25.0 | 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 | | |
| 1997 March | 58.5 | 10.2 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 10.2 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 26.1 | 37.0 | 88.7 | 58.4 | 31.0 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 28.7 | 58.4 | 19.5 | 22.1 | | |
| 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 | 26.4 | 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 | 25.6 | 29.6 | 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‡ | 57.9 | 9.9 | 16.7 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 26.5 | 39.8 | 90.3 | 62.9 | 34.9 | 24.8 | 27.0 | 27.9 | 62.6 | 18.7 | 18.7 | | |

* Births outside marriage can be registered by both the mother and father (joint) or by the mother alone (sole).
 † Usual address(es) of parents.
 ‡ Provisional.

Table 4.1

Conceptions: age of woman at conception

England and Wales (residents)

Numbers (thousands) and rates; and percentage terminated by abortion

| Year and quarter | Age of woman at conception | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | Under 16 | Under 18 | Under 20 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40 and over |
| (a) numbers (thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 871.5 | 8.1 | 44.8 | 113.3 | 244.5 | 284.2 | 161.4 | 56.0 | 12.0 |
| 1991 | 853.7 | 7.5 | 40.1 | 101.6 | 233.3 | 281.5 | 167.5 | 57.6 | 12.1 |
| 1992 | 828.0 | 7.2 | 37.6 | 93.4 | 215.9 | 274.9 | 172.0 | 59.6 | 12.2 |
| 1993 | 819.0 | 7.3 | 35.8 | 87.2 | 203.6 | 271.7 | 181.0 | 63.0 | 12.6 |
| 1994 | 801.6 | 7.8 | 36.1 | 85.4 | 190.4 | 261.8 | 185.0 | 66.2 | 12.9 |
| 1995 | 790.3 | 8.1 | 37.9 | 86.6 | 181.1 | 250.3 | 190.3 | 68.7 | 13.2 |
| 1996 | 816.9 | 8.9 | 43.5 | 94.9 | 179.8 | 252.6 | 200.0 | 75.5 | 14.1 |
| 1997 | 800.4 | 8.3 | 43.4 | 96.0 | 167.3 | 242.6 | 200.9 | 78.9 | 14.7 |
| 1998 | 797.0 | 8.5 | 44.1 | 101.6 | 163.3 | 232.4 | 201.4 | 82.9 | 15.4 |
| 1999‡ | 773.7 | 7.9 | 42.0 | 98.7 | 157.6 | 218.3 | 197.0 | 86.0 | 16.0 |
| 1998 March | 196.5 | 2.1 | 11.2 | 25.3 | 41.1 | 57.7 | 48.9 | 19.9 | 3.6 |
| June | 196.0 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 25.3 | 40.5 | 56.8 | 49.0 | 20.5 | 3.8 |
| Sept | 200.8 | 2.1 | 10.7 | 24.7 | 40.0 | 59.1 | 51.9 | 21.1 | 3.9 |
| Dec | 203.7 | 2.1 | 11.2 | 26.3 | 41.7 | 58.9 | 51.5 | 21.3 | 4.0 |
| 1999 March‡ | 191.5 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 24.9 | 39.6 | 54.3 | 48.4 | 20.6 | 3.8 |
| June‡ | 190.4 | 2.0 | 10.5 | 24.4 | 39.1 | 53.8 | 47.9 | 21.2 | 4.1 |
| Sept‡ | 194.0 | 2.0 | 10.4 | 24.1 | 38.4 | 54.7 | 50.7 | 22.0 | 4.1 |
| Dec‡ | 197.7 | 2.1 | 10.7 | 25.3 | 40.5 | 55.5 | 50.1 | 22.2 | 4.1 |
| 2000 March‡ | 192.9 | 2.0 | 10.5 | 25.1 | 40.3 | 53.1 | 48.3 | 21.9 | 4.2 |
| June‡ | 188.6 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 24.3 | 39.3 | 51.4 | 47.5 | 21.8 | 4.3 |
| (b) rates (conceptions per thousand women in age-group) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 79.2 | 9.5 | 47.7 | 68.0 | 124.0 | 138.0 | 89.7 | 33.6 | 6.6 |
| 1991 | 77.7 | 8.9 | 44.6 | 64.1 | 120.2 | 135.1 | 90.1 | 34.4 | 6.6 |
| 1992 | 76.3 | 8.4 | 43.6 | 61.9 | 114.0 | 131.7 | 89.9 | 35.1 | 6.9 |
| 1993 | 76.1 | 8.1 | 42.5 | 59.9 | 110.8 | 131.4 | 92.0 | 36.5 | 7.4 |
| 1994 | 74.7 | 8.3 | 42.0 | 58.9 | 107.8 | 128.1 | 91.3 | 37.5 | 7.6 |
| 1995 | 73.7 | 8.6 | 42.0 | 58.9 | 106.3 | 125.0 | 91.7 | 37.9 | 7.9 |
| 1996 | 76.1 | 9.5 | 46.4 | 63.3 | 110.9 | 127.9 | 95.1 | 40.4 | 8.4 |
| 1997 | 74.4 | 8.9 | 45.9 | 62.6 | 108.0 | 125.4 | 95.2 | 41.0 | 8.7 |
| 1998 | 74.0 | 9.0 | 47.0 | 64.9 | 108.5 | 123.0 | 96.0 | 41.8 | 8.9 |
| 1999‡ | 71.7 | 8.3 | 45.0 | 62.8 | 104.8 | 119.1 | 94.8 | 42.1 | 9.1 |
| 1998 March | 74.1 | 9.1 | 48.3 | 66.0 | 109.7 | 122.7 | 94.3 | 41.3 | 8.5 |
| June | 73.0 | 9.0 | 47.1 | 65.0 | 107.5 | 120.1 | 93.7 | 41.7 | 8.9 |
| Sept | 73.9 | 8.9 | 45.4 | 62.7 | 105.4 | 124.5 | 98.3 | 42.1 | 9.0 |
| Dec | 75.0 | 8.9 | 47.3 | 66.6 | 109.9 | 125.1 | 97.8 | 42.1 | 9.2 |
| 1999 March‡ | 72.0 | 8.0 | 45.2 | 64.3 | 106.8 | 118.8 | 94.1 | 41.3 | 8.8 |
| June‡ | 70.8 | 8.5 | 44.9 | 62.3 | 104.3 | 117.3 | 92.3 | 41.7 | 9.2 |
| Sept‡ | 71.2 | 8.1 | 44.0 | 60.8 | 101.0 | 118.9 | 96.9 | 42.7 | 9.1 |
| Dec‡ | 72.5 | 8.4 | 45.3 | 63.6 | 105.9 | 121.5 | 96.3 | 42.8 | 9.1 |
| 2000 March‡ | 71.6 | 8.5 | 44.8 | 63.7 | 106.2 | 118.9 | 94.5 | 42.5 | 9.3 |
| June‡ | 69.9 | 8.5 | 44.1 | 61.4 | 102.8 | 116.2 | 93.3 | 42.1 | 9.5 |
| (c) percentage terminated by abortion | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 19.9 | 50.8 | 41.1 | 35.7 | 22.3 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 23.1 | 43.2 |
| 1991 | 19.4 | 51.1 | 39.9 | 34.5 | 22.2 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 22.0 | 41.6 |
| 1992 | 19.3 | 48.6 | 39.1 | 33.9 | 22.3 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 22.2 | 41.5 |
| 1993 | 19.2 | 49.9 | 39.2 | 34.3 | 22.8 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 21.5 | 40.2 |
| 1994 | 19.5 | 50.3 | 39.8 | 34.7 | 23.4 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 21.1 | 40.9 |
| 1995 | 19.7 | 47.6 | 38.7 | 34.6 | 24.2 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 20.7 | 38.0 |
| 1996 | 20.8 | 49.2 | 40.0 | 36.2 | 25.7 | 15.6 | 14.1 | 21.2 | 37.6 |
| 1997 | 21.3 | 49.7 | 40.6 | 36.8 | 26.7 | 16.4 | 14.2 | 21.0 | 38.0 |
| 1998 | 22.3 | 52.4 | 42.0 | 37.8 | 27.8 | 17.1 | 14.9 | 21.5 | 37.9 |
| 1999‡ | 22.6 | 52.7 | 43.1 | 38.6 | 28.5 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 21.2 | 37.0 |
| 1998 March | 22.3 | 51.4 | 41.2 | 37.3 | 27.7 | 17.3 | 15.2 | 21.7 | 37.0 |
| June | 22.8 | 52.7 | 42.2 | 38.2 | 28.4 | 17.6 | 15.3 | 22.2 | 38.9 |
| Sept | 21.7 | 52.5 | 42.2 | 37.9 | 27.3 | 16.6 | 14.4 | 21.3 | 37.6 |
| Dec | 22.2 | 53.0 | 42.3 | 37.7 | 28.0 | 17.0 | 14.7 | 21.0 | 38.2 |
| 1999 March‡ | 22.3 | 51.4 | 41.9 | 38.0 | 27.9 | 17.2 | 14.7 | 21.6 | 36.2 |
| June‡ | 23.0 | 52.9 | 43.5 | 38.6 | 28.6 | 18.0 | 15.5 | 21.5 | 37.8 |
| Sept‡ | 22.1 | 52.7 | 43.1 | 38.7 | 28.5 | 17.2 | 14.1 | 20.6 | 37.3 |
| Dec‡ | 22.8 | 53.6 | 43.6 | 39.1 | 29.2 | 17.7 | 14.7 | 21.2 | 36.7 |
| 2000 March‡ | 22.9 | 53.8 | 44.2 | 39.6 | 29.6 | 17.7 | 14.5 | 20.4 | 35.2 |
| June‡ | 23.2 | 55.1 | 44.4 | 39.2 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 15.1 | 20.9 | 35.1 |

‡ Provisional

Notes: 1. Conceptions are estimates derived from birth registrations and abortion notifications.

2. 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.

Table 4.2

Abortions: residents and non-residents; age and gestation (residents only)
Numbers (thousands) and rates; and percentages for gestation weeks

England and Wales

| Year and quarter | All ages | | | All women (residents) | | | | | | | Gestation weeks (percentages) | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------------|
| | All** women | Residents** | Non-** residents | Age group | | | | | | | Under 9 | 9-12 | 13-19 | 20 and over |
| | | | | Under 16 | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45 and over | | | | |
| Numbers (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | Percentages | | | |
| 1971 | 126.8 | 94.6 | 32.2 | 2.3 | 18.2 | 24.5 | 17.3 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 16.6 | 57.9 | 21.8 | 1.0 |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 172.1 | 160.5 | 11.6 | 3.0 | 27.6 | 49.0 | 38.4 | 23.9 | 18.1 | 0.5 | 36.8 | 51.8 | 10.3 | 1.2 |
| 1993 | 168.7 | 157.8 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 25.8 | 46.8 | 38.1 | 24.7 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 39.2 | 49.7 | 9.9 | 1.2 |
| 1994 | 166.9 | 156.5 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 25.2 | 44.9 | 38.1 | 25.5 | 19.2 | 0.4 | 40.5 | 48.4 | 9.9 | 1.2 |
| 1995 | 163.6 | 154.3 | 9.3 | 3.3 | 24.9 | 43.4 | 37.3 | 25.8 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 41.9 | 47.3 | 9.6 | 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† | 185.0† | 175.1† | 9.8 | 3.7 | 33.1 | 46.9 | 37.7 | 28.6 | 24.3 | 0.5 | 43.3 | 45.0 | 10.3 | 1.4 |
| 1996 March | 45.7 | 43.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 38.0 | 50.5 | 10.2 | 1.2 |
| June | 45.5 | 42.9 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 49.3 | 10.5 | 1.4 |
| Sept | 44.0 | 41.6 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 40.0 | 48.3 | 10.3 | 1.4 |
| Dec | 42.4 | 40.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 43.1 | 46.3 | 9.3 | 1.3 |
| 1997 March | 46.2 | 43.6 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 37.4 | 50.2 | 11.1 | 1.3 |
| June | 45.2 | 42.8 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 41.3 | 48.0 | 9.4 | 1.2 |
| Sept | 45.1 | 42.7 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 42.0 | 47.2 | 9.6 | 1.2 |
| Dec | 43.3 | 41.0 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 44.5 | 46.0 | 8.3 | 1.2 |
| 1998 March | 48.4 | 45.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 37.5 | 50.4 | 10.8 | 1.3 |
| June | 46.4 | 44.0 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 40.8 | 48.3 | 9.5 | 1.4 |
| Sept | 46.9 | 44.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 42.5 | 46.7 | 9.5 | 1.2 |
| Dec | 45.7 | 43.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 8.9 | 1.2 |
| 1999 March | 47.5 | 45.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 8.7 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 40.1 | 48.2 | 10.3 | 1.5 |
| June | 45.3 | 42.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 42.3 | 46.9 | 9.3 | 1.4 |
| Sept | 45.8 | 43.4 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 43.1 | 46.1 | 9.3 | 1.4 |
| Dec | 44.6 | 42.3 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 9.2 | 1.4 |
| 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 | 43.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 42.3 | 46.0 | 10.3 | 1.4 |
| Sept | 46.0 | 43.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 44.6 | 44.0 | 10.1 | 1.4 |
| Dec | 43.3 | 41.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 47.9 | 41.7 | 8.9 | 1.4 |
| 2001† March | 47.2 | 44.7 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 12.3 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 40.6 | 46.3 | 11.6 | 1.5 |
| Rates (per thousand women residents) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ASR*** | | Crude rate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (women 15-44) | | (women 15-44) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 9.9 | 10.1 | : | 2.3 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 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 | | | | |
| 1992 | 14.6 | 14.8 | : | 3.5 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 18.4 | 12.5 | 5.2 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 1993 | 14.5 | 14.7 | : | 3.4 | 22.0 | 25.5 | 18.4 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 1994 | 14.6 | 14.6 | : | 3.5 | 22.0 | 25.4 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 5.6 | 0.2 | | | | |
| 1995 | 14.5 | 14.4 | : | 3.5 | 21.7 | 25.5 | 18.6 | 12.4 | 5.5 | 0.2 | | | | |
| 1996 | 16.0 | 15.6 | : | 3.9 | 24.3 | 28.6 | 19.9 | 13.4 | 6.0 | 0.2 | | | | |
| 1997 | 16.3 | 15.8 | : | 3.7 | 24.5 | 29.0 | 20.8 | 13.7 | 6.1 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 1998 | 17.1 | 16.5 | : | 4.0 | 26.5 | 30.4 | 21.4 | 14.5 | 6.4 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 1999 | 16.8 | 16.1 | : | 3.8 | 26.0 | 29.9 | 21.0 | 14.0 | 6.3 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 2000† | 16.9 | 16.1 | : | 3.8 | 26.1 | 30.4 | 21.2 | 14.0 | 6.2 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 1996 March | 16.4 | 16.1 | : | 3.8 | 25.1 | 30.0 | 20.5 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 0.2 | | | | |
| June | 16.3 | 16.0 | : | 3.9 | 24.9 | 29.2 | 20.4 | 13.7 | 6.1 | 0.2 | | | | |
| Sept | 15.8 | 15.5 | : | 4.0 | 24.0 | 27.8 | 19.9 | 13.4 | 6.1 | 0.2 | | | | |
| Dec | 15.3 | 14.9 | : | 3.9 | 23.3 | 27.1 | 18.9 | 13.0 | 5.8 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 1997 March | 16.7 | 16.2 | : | 3.8 | 25.4 | 29.8 | 21.2 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 0.2 | | | | |
| June | 16.4 | 15.9 | : | 3.6 | 24.1 | 29.3 | 21.0 | 13.7 | 6.2 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Sept | 16.3 | 15.9 | : | 3.8 | 24.4 | 28.7 | 20.8 | 13.9 | 6.3 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Dec | 15.8 | 15.3 | : | 3.5 | 24.0 | 28.0 | 20.1 | 13.2 | 5.9 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 1998 March | 17.7 | 17.1 | : | 4.2 | 28.0 | 31.6 | 21.9 | 14.7 | 6.4 | 0.3 | | | | |
| June | 16.9 | 16.3 | : | 3.8 | 26.0 | 30.2 | 21.3 | 14.4 | 6.3 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Sept | 17.1 | 16.5 | : | 4.1 | 26.4 | 30.1 | 21.3 | 14.5 | 6.6 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Dec | 16.7 | 16.1 | : | 3.9 | 25.8 | 29.3 | 20.9 | 14.4 | 6.3 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 1999 March | 17.5 | 16.7 | : | 3.9 | 27.7 | 31.4 | 21.5 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 0.3 | | | | |
| June | 16.6 | 15.9 | : | 3.6 | 25.5 | 29.6 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Sept* | 16.8 | 16.1 | : | 3.7 | 26.0 | 29.7 | 20.9 | 14.2 | 6.4 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Dec* | 16.3 | 15.6 | : | 3.8 | 24.9 | 28.7 | 20.8 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 2000† March | 18.1 | 17.3 | : | 4.2 | 28.7 | 32.8 | 22.7 | 14.6 | 6.6 | 0.3 | | | | |
| June | 16.7 | 16.0 | : | 3.6 | 25.7 | 30.6 | 20.7 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Sept | 16.7 | 16.0 | : | 3.9 | 25.6 | 29.7 | 21.4 | 14.2 | 6.2 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Dec | 15.9 | 15.1 | : | 3.5 | 24.3 | 28.6 | 20.2 | 13.2 | 5.9 | 0.2 | | | | |
| 2001† March | 17.3 | 16.4 | : | 3.5 | 26.9 | 31.4 | 21.4 | 14.3 | 6.4 | 0.3 | | | | |

† Provisional.
 * The denominators used to calculate rates are population projections (1998-based). Rates for Under 16 and 45 and over are based on female populations aged 13-15 and 45-49 respectively.
 ** Includes cases with not stated age and/or gestation weeks.
 † Includes incomplete forms that have been returned to practitioners.
 *** Rates for all women residents age-standardised to the European population for ages 15-44.
 Note: The quarterly rates given have changed since *Health Statistics Quarterly* 11 due to revised methodology. See In Brief for details.

Table 5.1

Expectation of life (in years) at birth and selected age

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

| Year | Males | | | | | | | | Year | Females | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|----------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| | At birth | At age | | | | | | | | At birth | At age | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | | | 5 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| United Kingdom* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 68.8 | 65.3 | 50.9 | 41.3 | 23.0 | 15.3 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 1971 | 75.0 | 71.4 | 56.7 | 47.0 | 28.3 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 6.9 |
| 1976 | 69.6 | 66.0 | 51.4 | 41.9 | 23.4 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 1976 | 75.2 | 72.0 | 57.3 | 47.5 | 28.7 | 20.3 | 12.9 | 7.2 |
| 1981 | 70.8 | 66.9 | 52.3 | 42.7 | 24.1 | 16.3 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 1981 | 76.8 | 72.7 | 57.9 | 48.1 | 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 | 73.5 | 58.7 | 48.9 | 29.8 | 21.2 | 13.8 | 7.9 |
| 1991 | 73.2 | 68.9 | 54.3 | 44.7 | 26.0 | 17.7 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 1991 | 78.8 | 74.4 | 59.6 | 49.7 | 30.7 | 21.9 | 14.4 | 8.4 |
| 1993 | 73.7 | 69.3 | 54.6 | 45.1 | 26.4 | 18.0 | 11.3 | 6.5 | 1993 | 79.1 | 74.6 | 59.8 | 50.0 | 30.9 | 22.1 | 14.5 | 8.4 |
| 1994 | 73.9 | 69.5 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 26.5 | 18.1 | 11.3 | 6.5 | 1994 | 79.2 | 74.7 | 59.9 | 50.1 | 31.0 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 8.4 |
| 1995 | 74.1 | 69.7 | 55.0 | 45.5 | 26.8 | 18.4 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 1995 | 79.4 | 74.9 | 60.1 | 50.3 | 31.2 | 22.4 | 14.6 | 8.5 |
| 1996 | 74.3 | 69.9 | 55.2 | 45.7 | 26.9 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 6.7 | 1996 | 79.5 | 75.0 | 60.1 | 50.3 | 31.2 | 22.4 | 14.6 | 8.5 |
| 1997 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 55.5 | 45.9 | 27.2 | 18.8 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 1997 | 79.6 | 75.1 | 60.3 | 50.5 | 31.4 | 22.6 | 14.7 | 8.5 |
| 1998‡ | 74.8 | 70.4 | 55.7 | 46.1 | 27.4 | 19.0 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 1998‡ | 79.8 | 75.3 | 60.4 | 50.6 | 31.5 | 22.6 | 14.8 | 8.6 |
| England and Wales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 69.0 | 65.6 | 51.1 | 41.5 | 23.1 | 15.4 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 1971 | 75.2 | 71.6 | 56.9 | 47.1 | 28.4 | 20.0 | 12.6 | 7.0 |
| 1976 | 69.9 | 66.2 | 51.6 | 42.1 | 23.5 | 15.8 | 9.7 | 5.7 | 1976 | 76.0 | 72.2 | 57.4 | 47.7 | 28.8 | 20.4 | 13.0 | 7.2 |
| 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 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 1986 | 77.9 | 73.6 | 58.9 | 49.0 | 30.0 | 21.4 | 13.9 | 7.9 |
| 1991 | 73.4 | 69.1 | 54.5 | 44.9 | 26.2 | 17.9 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 1991 | 79.0 | 74.6 | 59.8 | 49.9 | 30.8 | 22.1 | 14.5 | 8.4 |
| 1993 | 74.0 | 69.6 | 54.9 | 45.3 | 26.5 | 18.2 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 1993 | 79.3 | 74.8 | 60.0 | 50.2 | 31.1 | 22.3 | 14.6 | 8.5 |
| 1994 | 74.1 | 69.7 | 55.0 | 45.4 | 26.7 | 18.3 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 1994 | 79.4 | 74.9 | 60.1 | 50.3 | 31.2 | 22.3 | 14.6 | 8.5 |
| 1995 | 74.4 | 70.0 | 55.2 | 45.7 | 26.9 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 1995 | 79.6 | 75.1 | 60.3 | 50.4 | 31.3 | 22.5 | 14.7 | 8.6 |
| 1996 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 55.4 | 45.9 | 27.1 | 18.7 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 1996 | 79.7 | 75.2 | 60.3 | 50.5 | 31.4 | 22.6 | 14.7 | 8.6 |
| 1997 | 74.8 | 70.4 | 55.7 | 46.1 | 27.4 | 18.9 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 1997 | 79.8 | 75.3 | 60.5 | 50.7 | 31.6 | 22.7 | 14.8 | 8.6 |
| 1998‡ | 75.1 | 70.7 | 55.9 | 46.4 | 27.6 | 19.1 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 1998‡ | 80.0 | 75.5 | 60.6 | 50.8 | 31.7 | 22.8 | 14.9 | 8.6 |
| 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 | 73.7 | 58.9 | 49.1 | 30.0 | 21.4 | 13.9 | 7.9 |
| 1991 | 73.4 | 69.1 | 54.5 | 44.9 | 26.2 | 17.9 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 1991 | 79.0 | 74.6 | 59.8 | 49.9 | 30.9 | 22.1 | 14.5 | 8.4 |
| 1993 | 74.0 | 69.6 | 54.9 | 45.3 | 26.6 | 18.2 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 1993 | 79.3 | 74.9 | 60.0 | 50.2 | 31.1 | 22.3 | 14.6 | 8.5 |
| 1994 | 74.1 | 69.7 | 55.0 | 45.4 | 26.7 | 18.3 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 1994 | 79.4 | 74.9 | 60.1 | 50.3 | 31.2 | 22.3 | 14.6 | 8.5 |
| 1995 | 74.4 | 70.0 | 55.2 | 45.7 | 26.9 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 1995 | 79.6 | 75.1 | 60.3 | 50.4 | 31.3 | 22.5 | 14.7 | 8.6 |
| 1996 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 55.5 | 45.9 | 27.2 | 18.7 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 1996 | 79.7 | 75.2 | 60.4 | 50.6 | 31.4 | 22.6 | 14.7 | 8.6 |
| 1997 | 74.9 | 70.5 | 55.7 | 46.2 | 27.4 | 18.9 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 1997 | 79.9 | 75.4 | 60.5 | 50.7 | 31.6 | 22.7 | 14.8 | 8.6 |
| 1998‡ | 75.1 | 70.7 | 56.0 | 46.4 | 27.6 | 19.1 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 1998‡ | 80.0 | 75.5 | 60.6 | 50.8 | 31.7 | 22.8 | 14.9 | 8.6 |
| Wales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 70.4 | 66.5 | 51.9 | 42.2 | 23.6 | 15.8 | 9.7 | 5.5 | 1981 | 76.4 | 72.3 | 57.5 | 47.7 | 28.9 | 20.4 | 13.1 | 7.4 |
| 1986 | 71.6 | 67.5 | 52.9 | 43.3 | 24.6 | 16.6 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 1986 | 77.6 | 73.3 | 58.5 | 48.7 | 29.7 | 21.1 | 13.8 | 7.8 |
| 1991 | 73.2 | 68.9 | 54.2 | 44.6 | 25.9 | 17.6 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 1991 | 78.9 | 74.4 | 59.6 | 49.8 | 30.7 | 21.9 | 14.4 | 8.4 |
| 1993 | 73.5 | 69.1 | 54.4 | 44.9 | 26.1 | 17.8 | 11.2 | 6.6 | 1993 | 79.0 | 74.5 | 59.7 | 49.9 | 30.8 | 22.0 | 14.4 | 8.4 |
| 1994 | 73.5 | 69.1 | 54.4 | 44.9 | 26.2 | 17.9 | 11.1 | 6.5 | 1994 | 79.0 | 74.5 | 59.7 | 49.8 | 30.8 | 22.0 | 14.4 | 8.4 |
| 1995 | 73.8 | 69.4 | 54.7 | 45.2 | 26.5 | 18.1 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 1995 | 79.2 | 74.7 | 59.8 | 50.0 | 30.9 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 8.5 |
| 1996 | 74.0 | 69.5 | 54.8 | 45.4 | 26.6 | 18.3 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 1996 | 79.2 | 74.7 | 59.8 | 50.0 | 31.0 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 8.5 |
| 1997 | 74.4 | 69.9 | 55.2 | 45.7 | 27.0 | 18.6 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 1997 | 79.4 | 74.9 | 60.0 | 50.2 | 31.1 | 22.4 | 14.6 | 8.5 |
| 1998‡ | 74.5 | 70.1 | 55.4 | 45.9 | 27.1 | 18.7 | 11.7 | 6.8 | 1998‡ | 79.5 | 75.0 | 60.1 | 50.3 | 31.2 | 22.4 | 14.6 | 8.5 |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 67.3 | 64.0 | 49.5 | 40.1 | 22.0 | 14.6 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 1971 | 73.7 | 70.1 | 55.4 | 45.6 | 27.2 | 19.0 | 11.9 | 6.7 |
| 1976 | 68.2 | 64.4 | 49.9 | 40.4 | 22.3 | 14.9 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 1976 | 74.4 | 70.6 | 55.9 | 46.1 | 27.6 | 19.4 | 12.4 | 6.9 |
| 1981 | 69.1 | 65.2 | 50.6 | 41.1 | 22.9 | 15.4 | 9.5 | 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 | 72.6 | 57.8 | 48.1 | 29.1 | 20.6 | 13.4 | 7.8 |
| 1993 | 71.7 | 67.3 | 52.7 | 43.2 | 24.8 | 16.8 | 10.5 | 6.0 | 1993 | 77.3 | 72.8 | 58.0 | 48.2 | 29.3 | 20.7 | 13.4 | 7.8 |
| 1994 | 71.9 | 67.5 | 52.8 | 43.4 | 24.9 | 16.9 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 1994 | 77.4 | 72.9 | 58.1 | 48.3 | 29.4 | 20.8 | 13.5 | 7.8 |
| 1995 | 72.1 | 67.7 | 53.1 | 43.6 | 25.2 | 17.2 | 10.8 | 6.2 | 1995 | 77.6 | 73.2 | 58.3 | 48.6 | 29.6 | 21.0 | 13.7 | 7.9 |
| 1996 | 72.2 | 67.8 | 53.1 | 43.7 | 25.3 | 17.3 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 1996 | 77.8 | 73.2 | 58.4 | 48.7 | 29.7 | 21.1 | 13.7 | 7.9 |
| 1997 | 72.4 | 67.9 | 53.3 | 43.9 | 25.5 | 17.5 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 1997 | 77.9 | 73.4 | 58.6 | 48.8 | 29.9 | 21.3 | 13.8 | 7.9 |
| 1998‡ | 72.6 | 68.1 | 53.5 | 44.1 | 25.7 | 17.7 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 1998‡ | 78.1 | 73.5 | 58.7 | 48.9 | 29.9 | 21.3 | 13.8 | 7.9 |
| 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 |
| 1993 | 73.0 | 68.6 | 54.0 | 44.6 | 25.8 | 17.6 | 11.1 | 6.5 | 1993 | 78.7 | 74.3 | 59.4 | 49.6 | 30.6 | 21.8 | 14.3 | 8.4 |
| 1994 | 73.1 | 68.8 | 54.2 | 44.7 | 26.0 | 17.8 | 11.2 | 6.6 | 1994 | 78.6 | 74.2 | 59.4 | 49.6 | 30.6 | 21.9 | 14.3 | 8.4 |
| 1995 | 73.5 | 69.1 | 54.5 | 45.0 | 26.3 | 18.0 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 1995 | 78.9 | 74.5 | 59.6 | 49.8 | 30.8 | 22.0 | 14.4 | 8.4 |
| 1996 | 73.8 | 69.4 | 54.7 | 45.2 | 26.5 | 18.2 | 11.3 | 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 | 18.3 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 1997 | 79.5 | 75.0 | 60.2 | 50.3 | 31.2 | 22.4 | 14.6 | 8.4 |
| 1998‡ | 74.3 | 69.8 | 55.1 | 45.6 | 26.9 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 1998‡ | 79.5 | 75.0 | 60.2 | 50.4 | 31.3 | 22.4 | 14.5 | 8.3 |

Note: Figures from 1981 are calculated from the population estimates revised in the light of the 1991 Census. All figures are based on a three-year period; see Notes to tables for further information.

‡ Provisional.

* United Kingdom and Northern Ireland data has been revised to take account of changed Northern Ireland population estimates from 1981.

Table 6.1

Deaths: age and sex**
Numbers (thousands) and rates

England and Wales

| Year and quarter | All ages | Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | | Under 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 288.4 | 7.97 | 1.23 | 0.92 | 0.69 | 1.54 | 1.77 | 3.05 | 6.68 | 21.0 | 55.7 | 89.8 | 71.9 | 26.1 |
| 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 | 0.32 | 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 |
| 1995 | 274.4 | 2.31 | 0.39 | 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.91 | 1.53 | 4.04 | 5.88 | 13.5 | 31.0 | 75.0 | 92.3 | 47.1 |
| 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 |
| 1997 | 264.9 | 2.14 | 0.41 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.95 | 1.44 | 3.94 | 5.71 | 13.5 | 28.9 | 68.0 | 90.2 | 49.1 |
| 1998 | 264.7 | 2.07 | 0.41 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.88 | 1.29 | 4.01 | 5.90 | 13.6 | 29.1 | 66.1 | 90.5 | 50.4 |
| 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‡ | 256.7 | 1.90 | 0.35 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.90 | 1.33 | 3.85 | 6.14 | 13.4 | 28.0 | 60.8 | 87.4 | 52.1 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 278.9 | 5.75 | 0.98 | 0.57 | 0.42 | 0.63 | 0.79 | 1.84 | 4.53 | 13.3 | 30.8 | 64.0 | 95.0 | 60.4 |
| 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 |
| 1995 | 295.2 | 1.68 | 0.33 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.38 | 0.50 | 1.86 | 3.64 | 9.0 | 18.9 | 53.0 | 97.2 | 108.4 |
| 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 |
| 1997 | 290.4 | 1.66 | 0.30 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.43 | 0.49 | 1.72 | 3.74 | 9.0 | 18.0 | 48.3 | 95.5 | 110.9 |
| 1998 | 290.3 | 1.56 | 0.31 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.41 | 0.48 | 1.72 | 3.68 | 9.1 | 17.9 | 46.9 | 94.7 | 113.2 |
| 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‡ | 281.2 | 1.50 | 0.26 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 1.70 | 3.85 | 9.1 | 17.7 | 42.3 | 89.7 | 113.8 |
| Rates (deaths per 1,000 population in each age group) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 12.1 | 19.8 | 0.76 | 0.44 | 0.37 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 2.31 | 7.07 | 20.1 | 50.5 | 113.0 | 231.8 |
| 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 | 0.71 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 1.67 | 5.27 | 16.6 | 42.9 | 101.1 | 214.8 |
| 1991 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 0.40 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.69 | 0.86 | 0.94 | 1.76 | 4.62 | 13.8 | 38.5 | 93.6 | 197.1 |
| 1995 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 0.28 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.58 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 1.67 | 4.08 | 12.3 | 36.1 | 89.4 | 196.0 |
| 1996 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 0.32 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.58 | 0.83 | 0.95 | 1.62 | 4.02 | 12.0 | 34.5 | 85.1 | 192.1 |
| 1997 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 0.31 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.58 | 0.89 | 0.93 | 1.54 | 3.94 | 11.5 | 33.2 | 82.5 | 190.3 |
| 1998 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 0.31 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.53 | 0.82 | 0.96 | 1.55 | 3.94 | 11.3 | 32.4 | 81.2 | 187.2 |
| 1999 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 0.31 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.54 | 0.80 | 0.93 | 1.51 | 3.93 | 10.9 | 31.6 | 80.1 | 187.9 |
| 2000‡ | 9.9 | 6.1 | 0.26 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.54 | 0.84 | 0.93 | 1.56 | 3.85 | 10.6 | 29.9 | 77.5 | 187.2 |
| 1999 June | 9.4 | 6.2 | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.55 | 0.78 | 0.98 | 1.50 | 3.79 | 10.5 | 29.6 | 73.5 | 162.8 |
| 1999 Sept | 9.0 | 6.3 | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.52 | 0.75 | 0.85 | 1.45 | 3.65 | 10.1 | 28.2 | 70.0 | 156.4 |
| 1999 Dec | 10.4 | 6.3 | 0.31 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.52 | 0.76 | 0.98 | 1.43 | 4.04 | 11.0 | 32.2 | 81.6 | 196.4 |
| 2000 March‡ | 11.8 | 6.4 | 0.33 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.54 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 1.67 | 4.21 | 12.4 | 35.1 | 94.5 | 237.5 |
| 2000 June‡ | 9.4 | 6.3 | 0.26 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.49 | 0.71 | 0.88 | 1.53 | 3.82 | 10.3 | 28.8 | 73.0 | 172.2 |
| 2000 Sept‡ | 8.7 | 5.9 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.50 | 0.81 | 0.89 | 1.47 | 3.53 | 9.5 | 26.9 | 67.7 | 157.5 |
| 2000 Dec‡ | 9.6 | 5.9 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.64 | 0.88 | 0.99 | 1.59 | 3.87 | 10.4 | 28.9 | 75.0 | 182.6 |
| 2001 March‡ | 10.8 | 6.3 | 0.28 | 0.10 | 0.21 | 0.58 | 0.78 | 0.95 | 1.62 | 4.09 | 11.3 | 31.4 | 86.4 | 217.9 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 11.0 | 15.1 | 0.63 | 0.29 | 0.24 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.60 | 1.59 | 4.32 | 10.0 | 26.1 | 73.6 | 185.7 |
| 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 | 3.23 | 9.2 | 23.4 | 62.5 | 171.0 |
| 1991 | 11.3 | 6.4 | 0.33 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.33 | 0.45 | 1.06 | 2.91 | 8.1 | 22.0 | 58.6 | 163.8 |
| 1995 | 11.2 | 5.3 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.46 | 1.05 | 2.72 | 7.3 | 21.4 | 57.1 | 153.1 |
| 1996 | 11.0 | 5.4 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.45 | 1.03 | 2.62 | 7.1 | 20.7 | 55.8 | 150.8 |
| 1997 | 10.9 | 5.3 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.42 | 1.03 | 2.63 | 6.9 | 20.2 | 54.6 | 151.8 |
| 1998 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 0.24 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.26 | 0.32 | 0.43 | 0.99 | 2.62 | 6.8 | 19.9 | 53.9 | 151.5 |
| 1999 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.43 | 0.99 | 2.60 | 6.7 | 19.3 | 53.5 | 154.8 |
| 2000‡ | 10.5 | 5.1 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.26 | 0.34 | 0.44 | 1.01 | 2.63 | 6.6 | 18.1 | 51.1 | 150.3 |
| 1999 June | 9.8 | 5.1 | 0.23 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.42 | 0.97 | 2.53 | 6.3 | 17.7 | 48.1 | 134.9 |
| 1999 Sept | 9.4 | 4.7 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.91 | 2.45 | 6.3 | 17.2 | 46.2 | 127.4 |
| 1999 Dec | 11.1 | 5.0 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.42 | 1.03 | 2.61 | 6.9 | 19.7 | 54.3 | 157.9 |
| 2000 March‡ | 13.0 | 5.5 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.46 | 1.08 | 2.84 | 7.4 | 21.4 | 63.0 | 195.3 |
| 2000 June‡ | 9.7 | 4.7 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.42 | 0.97 | 2.56 | 6.3 | 17.3 | 47.6 | 134.4 |
| 2000 Sept‡ | 9.1 | 5.1 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.36 | 0.45 | 0.97 | 2.52 | 6.1 | 16.4 | 44.0 | 125.4 |
| 2000 Dec‡ | 10.3 | 5.0 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 1.02 | 2.59 | 6.5 | 17.6 | 49.9 | 146.7 |
| 2001 March‡ | 11.9 | 5.0 | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.45 | 1.06 | 2.68 | 6.9 | 19.5 | 57.7 | 177.3 |

* Rates per 1,000 live births. ‡ Provisional registrations.

** 1998 deaths figures for England and Wales in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 03 and 04 were incorrectly shown as being final when they were still provisional. The final 1998 figures are those shown here.

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.

Table 6.2

Deaths: subnational**
Rates

Health Regional Office areas of England*

| Year and quarter | Northern and Yorkshire | Trent | Eastern | London | South East | South West | West Midlands | North West |
|--|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Total deaths (deaths per 1,000 population of all ages) | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 12.1 |
| 1994 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 11.5 |
| 1995 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 11.6 |
| 1996 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 11.5 |
| 1997 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 11.4 |
| 1998 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 11.5 |
| 1999 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 11.3 |
| 2000‡ | 10.6 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| 1999 June | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 10.2 |
| Sept | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 10.0 |
| Dec | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 11.2 |
| 2000 March‡ | 12.9 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 12.9 |
| June‡ | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 10.2 |
| Sept‡ | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.6 |
| Dec‡ | 10.5 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 10.7 |
| 2001 March‡ | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 12.2 |
| Infant mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| 1994 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| 1995 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.6 |
| 1996 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| 1997 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| 1998 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| 1999 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| 2000‡ | 6.9 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| 1999 June | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 5.8 |
| Sept | 4.8 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Dec | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| 2000 March‡ | 7.7 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 6.2 |
| June‡ | 7.4 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 6.1 |
| Sept‡ | 6.1 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| Dec‡ | 6.3 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| 2001 March‡ | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| 1994 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| 1995 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| 1996 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| 1997 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| 1998 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| 1999 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| 2000‡ | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| 1999 June | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| Sept | 3.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Dec | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| 2000 March‡ | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| June‡ | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| Sept‡ | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| Dec‡ | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 2001 March‡ | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.3 |
| Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)† | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 8.9 |
| 1994 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 10.6 | 9.2 |
| 1995 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 8.6 |
| 1996 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| 1997 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 8.8 |
| 1998 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| 1999 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 8.6 |
| 2000‡ | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 8.6 |
| 1999 June | 9.0 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 7.9 |
| Sept | 7.5 | 9.0 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 9.1 |
| Dec | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| 2000 March‡ | 10.0 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 8.9 |
| June‡ | 9.4 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 8.2 |
| Sept‡ | 8.1 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 8.5 |
| Dec‡ | 8.5 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 8.6 |
| 2001 March‡ | 8.2 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 7.7 |

* The Regional Office boundaries were revised from 1 April 1999. See *Health Statistics Quarterly 03 In Brief* for details of the changes. Earlier years' figures have been revised to reflect the new boundaries.

† 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.

‡ Provisional registrations.

** 1998 deaths figures for England and Wales *Health Statistics Quarterly 03* and *04* were incorrectly shown as being final when they were still provisional. The final 1998 figures are those shown here. Note: Figures represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992 and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993.

This table spreads over 2 pages. Altogether there is 1 spread (2 pages).

Table 6.3a Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)* and sex*** England and Wales
 Number (thousands) and rate for all deaths and age-standardised rates† per million population for selected causes

| Year and quarter | All deaths | | All causes | Malignant neoplasms | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|
| | | | | Oesophagus | Stomach | Colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus | Trachea, bronchus and lung | Melanoma of skin | Other neoplasm of skin | Breast | Cervix uteri | Ovary and other uterine | Prostate |
| | Number (thousands) | Rate** | (150) | (151) | (153,154) | (162) | (172) | (173) | (174) | (180) | (183) | (185) | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 288.4 | 1,207 | 13,464 | 76 | 317 | 331 | 1,066 | 10 | 12 | : | : | : | 198 |
| 1976 | 300.1 | 1,246 | 13,613 | 84 | 292 | 339 | 1,091 | 14 | 12 | : | : | : | 211 |
| 1981 | 289.0 | 1,196 | 12,200 | 90 | 251 | 316 | 1,028 | 17 | 9 | : | : | : | 214 |
| 1986 | 287.9 | 1,177 | 11,349 | 101 | 224 | 313 | 949 | 18 | 9 | : | : | : | 263 |
| 1991 | 277.6 | 1,121 | 10,234 | 117 | 185 | 310 | 841 | 23 | 10 | : | : | : | 302 |
| 1993 | 279.6 | 1,109 | 10,010 | 123 | 162 | 294 | 766 | 25 | 8 | : | : | : | 296 |
| 1994 | 267.6 | 1,057 | 9,502 | 128 | 162 | 283 | 743 | 24 | 9 | : | : | : | 295 |
| 1995 | 274.4 | 1,079 | 9,582 | 126 | 148 | 281 | 712 | 26 | 9 | : | : | : | 296 |
| 1996 | 268.7 | 1,051 | 9,271 | 126 | 145 | 272 | 681 | 25 | 8 | : | : | : | 287 |
| 1997 | 264.9 | 1,031 | 9,019 | 125 | 136 | 267 | 649 | 25 | 7 | : | : | : | 277 |
| 1998 | 264.7 | 1,025 | 8,895 | 128 | 131 | 262 | 641 | 26 | 8 | : | : | : | 274 |
| 1999 | 264.3 | 1,017 | 8,779 | 127 | 126 | 250 | 609 | 27 | 7 | : | : | : | 270 |
| 2000‡ | 256.7 | 988 | 8,534 | 129 | 118 | 249 | 596 | 28 | 7 | : | : | : | 262 |
| 1999 Mar | 74.0 | 1,155 | 9,941 | 122 | 135 | 252 | 610 | 24 | 7 | : | : | : | 270 |
| 1999 June | 60.5 | 934 | 8,077 | 125 | 126 | 245 | 596 | 26 | 6 | : | : | : | 260 |
| 1999 Sept | 59.0 | 901 | 7,803 | 125 | 118 | 243 | 603 | 29 | 8 | : | : | : | 263 |
| 1999 Dec | 70.7 | 1,080 | 9,314 | 134 | 128 | 261 | 626 | 30 | 6 | : | : | : | 288 |
| 2000 Mar‡ | 75.7 | 1,182 | 10,175 | 138 | 119 | 254 | 611 | 29 | 7 | : | : | : | 270 |
| 2000 June‡ | 60.8 | 938 | 8,114 | 125 | 111 | 248 | 590 | 27 | 7 | : | : | : | 257 |
| 2000 Sept‡ | 57.1 | 871 | 7,537 | 122 | 119 | 248 | 578 | 28 | 7 | : | : | : | 255 |
| 2000 Dec‡ | 63.2 | 964 | 8,340 | 130 | 122 | 244 | 604 | 30 | 6 | : | : | : | 266 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 278.9 | 1,104 | 8,186 | 40 | 149 | 255 | 183 | 14 | 6 | 379 | 83 | 127 | : |
| 1976 | 298.5 | 1,176 | 8,303 | 43 | 136 | 262 | 219 | 16 | 6 | 393 | 78 | 125 | : |
| 1981 | 288.9 | 1,134 | 7,433 | 42 | 111 | 231 | 252 | 16 | 5 | 405 | 69 | 122 | : |
| 1986 | 293.3 | 1,141 | 6,947 | 47 | 89 | 220 | 285 | 19 | 4 | 420 | 69 | 121 | : |
| 1991 | 292.5 | 1,127 | 6,399 | 49 | 74 | 207 | 300 | 18 | 4 | 401 | 54 | 118 | : |
| 1993 | 299.2 | 1,140 | 6,347 | 51 | 66 | 190 | 294 | 22 | 3 | 376 | 47 | 116 | : |
| 1994 | 285.6 | 1,085 | 6,039 | 50 | 66 | 187 | 298 | 22 | 4 | 370 | 42 | 114 | : |
| 1995 | 295.2 | 1,119 | 6,128 | 52 | 61 | 179 | 294 | 20 | 4 | 359 | 42 | 116 | : |
| 1996 | 291.5 | 1,102 | 5,995 | 51 | 55 | 174 | 292 | 20 | 3 | 343 | 41 | 122 | : |
| 1997 | 290.4 | 1,095 | 5,925 | 51 | 57 | 169 | 285 | 20 | 3 | 336 | 37 | 115 | : |
| 1998 | 290.3 | 1,091 | 5,874 | 49 | 54 | 163 | 291 | 21 | 3 | 327 | 35 | 117 | : |
| 1999 | 291.8 | 1,093 | 5,859 | 52 | 50 | 161 | 289 | 20 | 3 | 318 | 33 | 112 | : |
| 2000‡ | 281.2 | 1,053 | 5,651 | 51 | 47 | 152 | 285 | 21 | 3 | 313 | 33 | 110 | : |
| 1999 Mar | 85.1 | 1,293 | 6,768 | 52 | 51 | 160 | 284 | 19 | 3 | 323 | 32 | 113 | : |
| 1999 June | 65.1 | 977 | 5,314 | 55 | 49 | 156 | 286 | 20 | 3 | 313 | 33 | 109 | : |
| 1999 Sept | 63.3 | 941 | 5,152 | 49 | 49 | 164 | 280 | 21 | 2 | 311 | 33 | 114 | : |
| 1999 Dec | 78.3 | 1,163 | 6,214 | 50 | 53 | 162 | 304 | 18 | 3 | 323 | 33 | 111 | : |
| 2000 Mar‡ | 85.6 | 1,301 | 6,811 | 55 | 46 | 157 | 294 | 23 | 2 | 322 | 34 | 114 | : |
| 2000 June‡ | 64.8 | 973 | 5,282 | 48 | 48 | 150 | 278 | 21 | 2 | 320 | 30 | 110 | : |
| 2000 Sept‡ | 61.5 | 914 | 5,009 | 51 | 48 | 150 | 277 | 20 | 3 | 303 | 35 | 110 | : |
| 2000 Dec‡ | 69.2 | 1,029 | 5,522 | 50 | 46 | 150 | 290 | 22 | 4 | 306 | 34 | 108 | : |

* The Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1975, came into operation in England and Wales on 1 January 1979. National Statistics has produced a publication containing details of the effect of this Revision (*Mortality statistics: comparison of the 8th and 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1978 (sample)*, (Series DH1 no.10).
 ‡ Provisional registrations.
 † Directly age-standardised to the European Standard population. See Notes to Tables.
 ** Per 100,000 population.
 *** 1998 deaths figures for England and Wales in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 03 and 04 were incorrectly shown as being final when they were still provisional. The final 1998 figures are shown here.

Notes 1. Between 1 January 1984 and 31 December 1992, ONS applied the International Classification of Diseases Selection Rule 3 in the coding of deaths where terminal events and other 'modes of dying' such as cardiac arrest, cardiac failure, certain thromboembolic 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 Rule 3 allows 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 from 1993 onwards, such certificates are 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 may 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.
 2. On 1 January 1986 a new certificate for deaths within the first 28 days of life was introduced. It is not possible to assign one underlying cause of death from this certificate. The 'cause' figures for 1986 onwards therefore exclude deaths at ages under 28 days.
 3. Figures represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993. Provisional figures are registrations.

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

England and Wales

Number (thousands) and rate for all deaths and age-standardised rates† per million population for selected causes

| Malignant neoplasms | | | | | | | | | | | | | Year and quarter |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Bladder | Leukaemia | Diabetes mellitus | Ischaemic heart disease | Cerebro-vascular disease | Pneumonia | Bronchitis, emphysema and allied conditions | Asthma | Gastric, duodenal and peptic ulcers | Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | Chronic renal failure | Motor vehicle traffic accidents | Suicides and undetermined deaths | |
| (188) | (204-208) | (250) | (410-414) | (430-438) | (480-486) | (490-492, 496) | (493) | (531-533) | (571) | (585) | (E810-E819) | (E950-E959, E980-E989 exc. E9888) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Males |
| 124 | 74 | 82 | 3,801 | 1,541 | 920 | 944 | 21 | 107 | 35 | 48 | 198 | 124 | 1971 |
| 128 | 76 | 91 | 3,930 | 1,357 | 1,237 | 852 | 17 | 108 | 45 | 61 | 170 | 135 | 1976 |
| 121 | 74 | 82 | 3,664 | 1,141 | 1,054 | 683 | 28 | 90 | 49 | 44 | 113 | 151 | 1981 |
| 120 | 75 | 134 | 3,463 | 1,071 | 460 | 725 | 33 | 85 | 56 | 38 | 130 | 154 | 1986 |
| 121 | 76 | 130 | 2,981 | 939 | 390 | 605 | 31 | 73 | 70 | 24 | 117 | 158 | 1991 |
| 114 | 69 | 100 | 2,829 | 794 | 759 | 566 | 24 | 67 | 67 | 21 | 90 | 149 | 1993 |
| 109 | 68 | 97 | 2,595 | 755 | 679 | 494 | 23 | 67 | 67 | 20 | 86 | 148 | 1994 |
| 111 | 70 | 100 | 2,535 | 754 | 753 | 524 | 20 | 63 | 75 | 21 | 83 | 146 | 1995 |
| 104 | 65 | 96 | 2,410 | 743 | 725 | 480 | 19 | 63 | 88 | 19 | 87 | 137 | 1996 |
| 100 | 66 | 94 | 2,261 | 714 | 741 | 475 | 19 | 61 | 95 | 17 | 86 | 140 | 1997 |
| 98 | 66 | 93 | 2,200 | 699 | 709 | 460 | 18 | 59 | 105 | 17 | 79 | 147 | 1998 |
| 93 | 66 | 93 | 2,082 | 666 | 759 | 471 | 17 | 64 | 110 | 18 | 79 | 145 | 1999 |
| 93 | 66 | 89 | 1,980 | 628 | 754 | 429 | 17 | 60 | 110 | 16 | 87 | 140 | 2000‡ |
| 94 | 66 | 102 | 2,342 | 766 | 1,077 | 654 | 19 | 76 | 107 | 22 | 72 | 154 | 1999 Mar |
| 88 | 66 | 87 | 1,956 | 632 | 564 | 368 | 14 | 56 | 99 | 17 | 78 | 151 | 1999 June |
| 95 | 66 | 83 | 1,798 | 574 | 529 | 337 | 19 | 55 | 109 | 15 | 83 | 149 | 1999 Sept |
| 93 | 67 | 101 | 2,237 | 694 | 872 | 528 | 18 | 68 | 123 | 19 | 83 | 126 | 1999 Dec |
| 96 | 67 | 109 | 2,354 | 743 | 1,217 | 662 | 20 | 75 | 119 | 20 | 85 | 147 | 2000 Mar‡ |
| 91 | 64 | 81 | 1,934 | 596 | 624 | 359 | 16 | 55 | 104 | 16 | 90 | 134 | 2000 June‡ |
| 91 | 70 | 76 | 1,717 | 560 | 521 | 310 | 15 | 54 | 102 | 14 | 78 | 133 | 2000 Sept‡ |
| 96 | 66 | 89 | 1,923 | 618 | 663 | 390 | 16 | 56 | 115 | 15 | 96 | 148 | 2000 Dec‡ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Females |
| 32 | 47 | 89 | 1,668 | 1,352 | 623 | 193 | 25 | 44 | 26 | 30 | 80 | 84 | 1971 |
| 35 | 48 | 81 | 1,774 | 1,212 | 824 | 183 | 22 | 49 | 29 | 35 | 65 | 83 | 1976 |
| 35 | 46 | 66 | 1,601 | 1,012 | 741 | 155 | 30 | 57 | 36 | 28 | 39 | 81 | 1981 |
| 36 | 46 | 100 | 1,554 | 930 | 349 | 194 | 35 | 52 | 38 | 21 | 49 | 67 | 1986 |
| 34 | 43 | 95 | 1,404 | 809 | 324 | 211 | 30 | 46 | 45 | 13 | 44 | 51 | 1991 |
| 34 | 43 | 73 | 1,330 | 711 | 569 | 223 | 27 | 45 | 43 | 12 | 34 | 48 | 1993 |
| 34 | 42 | 69 | 1,222 | 677 | 499 | 202 | 24 | 43 | 46 | 12 | 33 | 44 | 1994 |
| 32 | 41 | 72 | 1,179 | 677 | 553 | 227 | 24 | 42 | 49 | 11 | 29 | 46 | 1995 |
| 31 | 40 | 67 | 1,126 | 667 | 534 | 220 | 21 | 43 | 52 | 10 | 29 | 44 | 1996 |
| 31 | 43 | 65 | 1,060 | 639 | 559 | 225 | 23 | 41 | 55 | 9 | 28 | 45 | 1997 |
| 31 | 40 | 64 | 1,042 | 634 | 533 | 225 | 22 | 40 | 58 | 11 | 27 | 43 | 1998 |
| 30 | 44 | 64 | 975 | 618 | 578 | 240 | 22 | 39 | 61 | 9 | 27 | 45 | 1999 |
| 31 | 39 | 62 | 907 | 571 | 549 | 220 | 21 | 41 | 62 | 9 | 29 | 46 | 2000‡ |
| 30 | 46 | 72 | 1,106 | 712 | 878 | 341 | 25 | 43 | 61 | 12 | 27 | 49 | 1999 Mar |
| 30 | 39 | 61 | 910 | 580 | 419 | 169 | 17 | 36 | 60 | 7 | 24 | 45 | 1999 June |
| 30 | 44 | 58 | 835 | 544 | 369 | 163 | 20 | 37 | 59 | 9 | 27 | 45 | 1999 Sept |
| 31 | 49 | 66 | 1,051 | 639 | 649 | 288 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 10 | 31 | 40 | 1999 Dec |
| 30 | 42 | 75 | 1,091 | 675 | 932 | 359 | 29 | 53 | 63 | 9 | 31 | 42 | 2000 Mar‡ |
| 31 | 36 | 58 | 866 | 543 | 428 | 177 | 16 | 37 | 61 | 9 | 32 | 46 | 2000 June‡ |
| 32 | 42 | 55 | 795 | 498 | 356 | 151 | 16 | 35 | 59 | 10 | 28 | 47 | 2000 Sept‡ |
| 31 | 38 | 61 | 882 | 571 | 485 | 195 | 21 | 39 | 66 | 8 | 25 | 50 | 2000 Dec‡ |

This table spreads over 2 pages. Altogether there is 1 spread (2 pages).

Table 6.3b Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)* and sex England and Wales
 Number (thousands) and rate for all deaths and age-standardised rates† per million population for selected causes

| Year and quarter | All deaths | | All causes (age - standardised per million population†) | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 Mar‡ | 69.4 | 1,083 | 9,336 | 138 | 116 | 168 | 89 | 601 | 24 | 8 | 3 | : | : |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 Mar‡ | 78.4 | 1,191 | 6,253 | 48 | 55 | 104 | 46 | 295 | 21 | 3 | 309 | 31 | 118 |

* The Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1992, came into operation in England and Wales on 1 January 2001. It should be noted that there is discontinuity between data for 2001 and previous years. This is because there is not always direct correspondence between the categories classified in ICD-9 and those classified in ICD-10. See article in *Health Statistics Quarterly 08* 'Implementation of ICD-10 mortality data in England and Wales from January 2001'.

† The initial results of a bridge coding study to assist in the comparison of figures between the two classifications will be published in a future *Health Statistics Quarterly*.

‡ Directly age-standardised to the European Standard population. See Notes to Tables.

‡ Provisional registrations.

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

England and Wales

Number (thousands) and rate for all deaths and age-standardised rates† per million population for selected causes

| Malignant neoplasms | | | | | | | | | | | | | Year and quarter |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| Prostate | Bladder | Leukaemia | Diabetes mellitus | Ischaemic heart disease | Cerebrovascular diseases | Pneumonia | Bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | Asthma | Gastric and duodenal ulcer | Diseases of the liver | Land transport accidents involving pedestrians, pedal cyclists, motor cyclists and occupants of motor vehicles | Intentional self harm; and event of undetermined intent, excluding other specified events with undetermined intent | |
| (C61) | (C67) | (C91-C95) | (E10-E14) | (I20-I25) | (I60-I69) | (J12-J18) | (J40-J44) | (J45-J46) | (K25-K27) | (K70-K76) | (V01-V79) | (X60-X84, Y10-Y32, Y34) | |
| 303 | 94 | 72 | 104 | 2,202 | 811 | 517 | 543 | 17 | 73 | 144 | 75 | 132 | Males 2001 Mar‡ |
| : | 29 | 41 | 69 | 1,017 | 708 | 423 | 291 | 25 | 46 | 82 | 22 | 40 | Females 2001 Mar‡ |

Report:

Infant and perinatal mortality 2000: health areas, England and Wales

This report gives provisional statistics of live births, stillbirths and infant deaths registered in 2000 in England and Wales, for each health authority and NHS regional office.

LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTHWEIGHT

In 2000 there were 604,441 live births in England and Wales (Table 1) compared with 621,872 in 1999, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. Of those

live births in 2000 with a stated birthweight, 7.6 per cent weighed less than 2,500 grams (low birthweight), the same proportion as in 1999, and 1.2 per cent were under 1,500 grams (very low birthweight), a slight decrease from 1.3 per cent in 1999. Table 2 gives the number of births and the proportions of low and very low birthweight babies for each health area in 2000.

Table 1 Live births, stillbirths and infant deaths,† 1975–2000 England and Wales

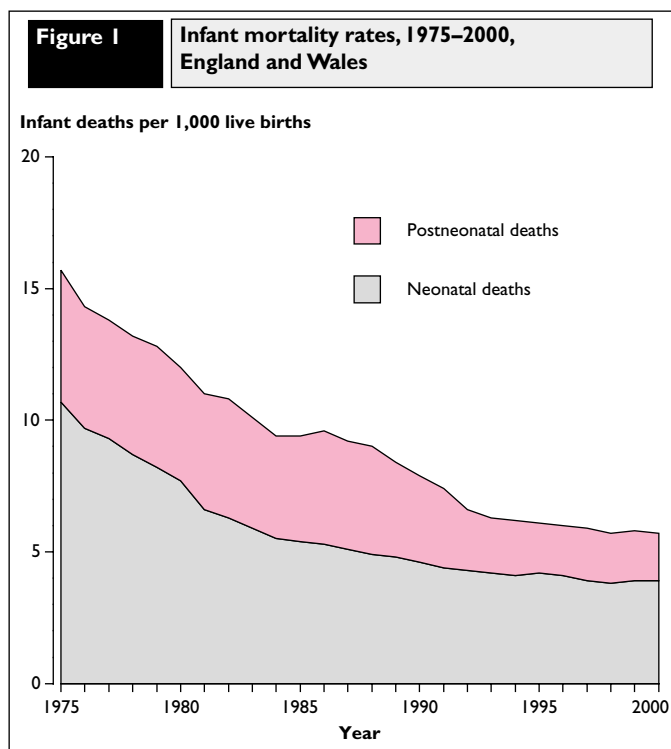
| Year | Live births | Stillbirths+ | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | Under 1 week | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks – 1 year | Under 1 year |
| Numbers | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 603,445 | 6,295 | 5,474 | 6,472 | 3,016 | 9,488 |
| 1980 | 656,234 | 4,773 | 4,042 | 5,023 | 2,876 | 7,899 |
| 1985 | 656,417 | 3,645 | 2,853 | 3,531 | 2,610 | 6,141 |
| 1990 | 706,140 | 3,256 | 2,498 | 3,221 | 2,343 | 5,564 |
| 1993 | 671,224 | 3,866 | 2,178 | 2,796 | 1,446 | 4,242 |
| 1994 | 664,256 | 3,816 | 2,142 | 2,749 | 1,371 | 4,120 |
| 1995 | 648,001 | 3,597 | 2,104 | 2,698 | 1,284 | 3,982 |
| 1996 | 649,489 | 3,539 | 2,066 | 2,645 | 1,314 | 3,959 |
| 1997 | 643,095 | 3,439 | 1,941 | 2,517 | 1,282 | 3,799 |
| 1998 | 635,901 | 3,417 | 1,844 | 2,418 | 1,207 | 3,625 |
| 1999 | 621,872 | 3,305 | 1,833 | 2,435 | 1,186 | 3,621 |
| 2000 | 604,441 | 3,203 | 1,760 | 2,335 | 1,064 | 3,399 |
| Rates | | | Mortality | | | |
| | | Stillbirth* | Perinatal * | Neonatal** | Postneonatal** | Infant** |
| 1975 | | 10.3 | 19.3 | 10.7 | 5.0 | 15.7 |
| 1980 | | 7.2 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 12.0 |
| 1985 | | 5.5 | 9.8 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 9.4 |
| 1990 | | 4.6 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 7.9 |
| 1993 | | 5.7 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 6.3 |
| 1994 | | 5.7 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 6.2 |
| 1995 | | 5.5 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 6.1 |
| 1996 | | 5.4 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 6.1 |
| 1997 | | 5.3 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 5.9 |
| 1998 | | 5.3 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| 1999 | | 5.3 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 5.8 |
| 2000 | | 5.3 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 5.6 |

† Numbers of deaths shown are based on annual occurrences for years 1993 to 1999, and on annual registrations for all other years.
 * Per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.
 ** Per 1,000 live births.

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY

There were 3,203 stillbirths in England and Wales in 2000, and 1,760 deaths at ages under seven days (Table 1). The perinatal mortality rate was 8.2 per thousand live and stillbirths, the same as in 1999. Altogether there were 3,399 infant deaths in England and Wales in 2000, giving an infant mortality rate of 5.6 deaths per thousand live births. This follows a slight rise from 5.7 to 5.8 between 1998 and 1999 and continues the long-term downward trend to the lowest figure ever recorded for England and Wales. However, as Table 2 shows, there was considerable variation in this rate across health authorities.

Neonatal deaths (at ages under 28 days) numbered 2,335 in 2000. The neonatal mortality rate was 3.9 deaths per thousand live births, the same as in 1999. *Postneonatal deaths* (at ages between 28 days and one year) numbered 1,064, giving a postneonatal mortality rate of 1.8 deaths per thousand live births. This was slightly lower than the rate of 1.9 in 1999.



NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY 1975–2000

The separate contributions of neonatal and postneonatal deaths to the fall in infant mortality rates over the period 1975–2000 are illustrated in Figure 1.

Over this period the infant mortality rate fell by 64 per cent. Both the neonatal and postneonatal rates also fell by 64 per cent. However, these declines were not uniform over the quarter century.

Between 1975 and 1988 the decline was greater for neonatal deaths, the rate falling by 54 per cent. Over the same period the decline in the postneonatal rate was only 18 per cent.

This pattern reversed between 1988 and 2000. Over this period the neonatal rate fell by only 20 per cent, but the postneonatal rate decreased by 56 per cent. A major reason for the large fall in postneonatal mortality since 1988 is the reduction in the number of sudden infant deaths. Provisional statistics on the latter are shown in the Report on page 66.

NOTES

Statistics in the Report

Numbers of live births given here correspond to those in the Report on 2000 births in *Population Trends* 104. These numbers are based on births occurring in 2000, while the mortality data here are based on deaths registered in 2000. However, in line with ONS practice in publishing mortality data, final mortality statistics (including rates) will be based on deaths occurring in the year, but will not be available until later in 2001.

Note also that in Table 1 numbers of deaths for 1993 to 1999 are based on occurrences in these years, while numbers for years prior to 1993 are based on registrations in each year.

Areal statistics in this Report are derived from the usual residence at the time of birth or death. If the usual residence was outside England and Wales, these events are included in the aggregate for 'England and Wales and elsewhere', but excluded from the figures for individual health authorities and NHS regional offices.

Health authority boundary changes

In Table 2 the figures shown are for health authorities and NHS regional offices as on 1 April 2000. However, there are some boundary differences between these areas and earlier regional and district health authorities. Thus it is not possible in every case to compare the statistics directly with those in the corresponding Reports in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 03 and 07, and in earlier Monitors in the DH3 series.

Recording of birthweight

Since 1975 ONS (formerly OPCS) has obtained the birthweight of a baby from information provided to the registrar of births and deaths by the local health services. By 1986 birthweight was recorded for 99.9 per cent of all live births; in 2000 it was recorded for 99.8 per cent.

Legal definition of stillbirths

On 1 October 1992 the legal definition of a stillbirth was changed, from a baby born dead after 28 or more weeks completed gestation to one born dead after 24 or more weeks completed gestation. This means that perinatal and stillbirth data for 2000 can be compared with data only from 1993 onwards.

General

More details on the above, and on other aspects of stillbirth and infant mortality data, may be found in the ONS annual volume *Mortality statistics: childhood, infant and perinatal* 1999, series DH3 no 32, published in March 2001.

Table 2

Births, perinatal and infant mortality statistics 2000, health regional office and health authority of usual residence

England and Wales

| Area | Numbers | | | | | Mortality rates | | | | Percentage of live births with a stated birthweight | |
|--|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---|--------------|
| | Births | | Deaths | | | Perinatal* | Neonatal** | Post-neonatal** | Infant** | Under 1,500g | Under 2,500g |
| Live births | Still-births | Under 1 week | Under 4 weeks | Under 1 year | | | | | | | |
| England, Wales and Elsewhere*** | 604,441 | 3,203 | 1,760 | 2,335 | 3,399 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 7.6 |
| England | 572,826 | 3,029 | 1,670 | 2,209 | 3,203 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 7.6 |
| Northern and Yorkshire | 68,117 | 384 | 232 | 310 | 468 | 9.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 7.8 |
| Bradford | 7,051 | 50 | 34 | 45 | 72 | 11.8 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 10.2 | 1.6 | 9.6 |
| Calderdale and Kirklees | 7,102 | 47 | 28 | 39 | 49 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 8.4 |
| County Durham | 6,040 | 42 | 22 | 28 | 39 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 7.5 |
| East Riding | 5,689 | 24 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 7.8 |
| Gateshead and South Tyneside | 3,591 | 18 | 11 | 14 | 21 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 7.7 |
| Leeds | 7,755 | 56 | 22 | 35 | 57 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 8.6 |
| Newcastle and North Tyneside | 4,939 | 26 | 13 | 20 | 32 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 8.2 |
| North Cumbria | 3,130 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 6.3 |
| Northumberland | 2,798 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 6.3 |
| North Yorkshire | 7,420 | 35 | 26 | 30 | 45 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 5.9 |
| Sunderland | 2,959 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 23 | 8.7 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 8.2 |
| Tees | 6,172 | 31 | 18 | 26 | 39 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 8.1 |
| Wakefield | 3,471 | 16 | 17 | 25 | 33 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 1.4 | 7.5 |
| Trent | 55,248 | 293 | 178 | 241 | 334 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 7.9 |
| Barnsley | 2,355 | 8 | 13 | 16 | 22 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 9.3 | 1.4 | 8.4 |
| Doncaster | 3,178 | 23 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 7.7 |
| Leicestershire | 10,726 | 66 | 32 | 43 | 53 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 8.2 |
| Lincolnshire | 6,174 | 28 | 12 | 17 | 28 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 6.9 |
| North Derbyshire | 3,618 | 21 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 7.2 |
| North Nottinghamshire | 4,135 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 22 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 8.3 |
| Nottingham | 6,762 | 28 | 27 | 38 | 53 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 7.8 | 1.4 | 7.8 |
| Rotherham | 2,807 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 8.3 |
| Sheffield | 5,737 | 38 | 27 | 34 | 42 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 8.5 |
| Southern Derbyshire | 6,355 | 29 | 28 | 34 | 39 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 8.2 |
| South Humber | 3,401 | 27 | 13 | 20 | 29 | 11.7 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 7.7 |
| Eastern | 61,186 | 296 | 136 | 182 | 268 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 6.8 |
| Bedfordshire | 7,443 | 46 | 20 | 28 | 44 | 8.8 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 7.2 |
| Cambridgeshire | 8,097 | 37 | 17 | 19 | 33 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 6.9 |
| East and North Hertfordshire | 6,115 | 21 | 21 | 26 | 32 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 6.6 |
| Norfolk | 7,857 | 36 | 12 | 18 | 29 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 7.0 |
| North Essex | 9,851 | 46 | 15 | 24 | 39 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 6.5 |
| South Essex | 8,068 | 49 | 19 | 27 | 36 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 6.7 |
| Suffolk | 7,032 | 37 | 21 | 28 | 33 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 6.6 |
| West Hertfordshire | 6,723 | 24 | 11 | 12 | 22 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 6.8 |
| London | 104,695 | 663 | 291 | 389 | 570 | 9.1 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 8.2 |
| Barking and Havering | 4,626 | 28 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 6.6 |
| Barnet | 4,130 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 7.6 |
| Bexley and Greenwich | 5,917 | 33 | 11 | 16 | 26 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 8.3 |
| Brent and Harrow | 6,581 | 41 | 22 | 30 | 43 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 8.5 |
| Bromley | 3,551 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 6.5 |
| Camden and Islington | 5,458 | 34 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 8.8 |
| Croydon | 4,572 | 29 | 21 | 26 | 40 | 10.9 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 8.9 |
| Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow | 9,963 | 52 | 23 | 34 | 51 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 8.1 |
| East London and The City | 12,417 | 94 | 44 | 54 | 79 | 11.0 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 10.4 |
| Enfield and Haringey | 7,606 | 52 | 23 | 30 | 49 | 9.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 7.7 |
| Hillingdon | 3,297 | 31 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 11.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 6.2 |
| Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster | 4,600 | 27 | 8 | 19 | 23 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 7.4 |
| Kingston and Richmond | 4,202 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 5.8 |
| Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham | 12,353 | 95 | 50 | 60 | 81 | 11.6 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 8.9 |
| Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth | 8,716 | 54 | 14 | 18 | 35 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 7.0 |
| Redbridge and Waltham Forest | 6,706 | 43 | 24 | 30 | 43 | 9.9 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 8.5 |
| South East | 98,121 | 432 | 228 | 304 | 437 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 6.8 |
| Berkshire | 10,279 | 63 | 25 | 34 | 45 | 8.5 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 7.3 |
| Buckinghamshire | 8,474 | 37 | 22 | 31 | 53 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 6.6 |
| East Kent | 6,319 | 32 | 10 | 16 | 23 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 6.3 |

* Per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

** Per 1,000 live births.

*** Including births and deaths to persons normally resident outside England and Wales.

**Table 2
continued****Births, perinatal and infant mortality statistics 2000, health regional office and health authority of usual residence**

England and Wales

| Area | Numbers | | | | | Mortality rates | | | | Percentage of live births with a stated birthweight | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| | Births | | Deaths | | | Perinata ^{l*} | Neonatal ^{l**} | Post-neonatal ^{l**} | Infant ^{l**} | Under 1,500g | Under 2,500g |
| | Live births | Still-births | Under 1 week | Under 4 weeks | Under 1 year | | | | | | |
| East Surrey | 4,739 | 25 | 12 | 15 | 23 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 6.0 |
| East Sussex, Brighton and Hove | 7,489 | 35 | 21 | 32 | 49 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 6.9 |
| Isle of Wight | 1,180 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 5.8 |
| North and Mid Hampshire | 6,475 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 6.2 |
| Northamptonshire | 7,676 | 34 | 24 | 30 | 38 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 7.7 |
| Oxfordshire | 7,217 | 23 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 6.5 |
| Portsmouth and South East Hampshire | 5,850 | 31 | 18 | 23 | 33 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 7.3 |
| Southampton and South West Hampshire | 5,679 | 22 | 11 | 16 | 26 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 7.6 |
| West Kent | 11,544 | 46 | 24 | 29 | 45 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 6.9 |
| West Surrey | 7,296 | 22 | 18 | 22 | 28 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 6.1 |
| West Sussex | 7,904 | 31 | 15 | 20 | 26 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 6.8 |
| South West | 50,076 | 210 | 123 | 149 | 233 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 6.6 |
| Avon | 11,069 | 49 | 18 | 25 | 51 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 6.6 |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 4,508 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 6.5 |
| Dorset | 6,256 | 31 | 13 | 16 | 25 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 6.6 |
| Gloucestershire | 6,064 | 28 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 6.3 |
| North and East Devon | 4,504 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 6.2 |
| Somerset | 5,019 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 26 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 6.3 |
| South and West Devon | 5,608 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 34 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 7.3 |
| Wiltshire | 7,048 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 40 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 6.8 |
| West Midlands | 61,497 | 348 | 249 | 312 | 427 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 8.4 |
| Birmingham | 14,308 | 105 | 73 | 91 | 129 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 9.7 |
| Coventry | 3,641 | 27 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 10.9 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 9.3 |
| Dudley | 3,527 | 23 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 9.6 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 7.5 |
| Herefordshire | 1,613 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.8 |
| North Staffordshire | 4,824 | 23 | 22 | 31 | 41 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 7.9 |
| Sandwell | 3,753 | 24 | 18 | 23 | 29 | 11.1 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 10.0 |
| Shropshire | 4,621 | 33 | 14 | 19 | 29 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 6.6 |
| Solihull | 1,988 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 7.2 |
| South Staffordshire | 5,994 | 22 | 29 | 34 | 42 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 7.3 |
| Walsall | 3,275 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 10.7 |
| Warwickshire | 5,387 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 27 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 6.8 |
| Wolverhampton | 2,906 | 9 | 18 | 19 | 27 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 9.8 |
| Worcestershire | 5,660 | 33 | 21 | 25 | 32 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 7.4 |
| North West | 73,886 | 403 | 233 | 322 | 466 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 7.9 |
| Bury and Rochdale | 4,717 | 27 | 16 | 24 | 36 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 8.8 |
| East Lancashire | 6,589 | 47 | 27 | 35 | 58 | 11.2 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 9.1 |
| Liverpool | 5,164 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 37 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 8.3 |
| Manchester | 5,537 | 32 | 20 | 26 | 51 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 9.3 |
| Morecambe Bay | 2,976 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 7.4 |
| North Cheshire | 3,693 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 7.1 |
| North West Lancashire | 4,669 | 32 | 15 | 20 | 28 | 10.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 8.7 |
| St Helens and Knowsley | 3,913 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 26 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 7.6 |
| Salford and Trafford | 4,949 | 35 | 14 | 22 | 27 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 7.4 |
| Sefton | 2,701 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 7.3 |
| South Cheshire | 6,848 | 30 | 17 | 23 | 26 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 6.1 |
| South Lancashire | 3,153 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 6.3 |
| Stockport | 3,066 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 5.8 |
| West Pennine | 5,757 | 30 | 19 | 28 | 40 | 8.5 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 9.4 |
| Wigan and Bolton | 6,716 | 44 | 15 | 27 | 38 | 8.7 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 8.7 |
| Wirral | 3,438 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 6.7 |
| Wales | 31,304 | 145 | 84 | 112 | 163 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 7.5 |
| Bro Taf | 8,221 | 42 | 28 | 45 | 59 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 8.6 |
| Dyfed Powys | 4,684 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 27 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 7.3 |
| Gwent | 6,227 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 7.8 |
| Morgannwg | 5,202 | 25 | 17 | 22 | 28 | 8.0 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 6.7 |
| North Wales | 6,970 | 34 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 6.7 |

* Per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

** Per 1,000 live births.

Report:

Sudden infant deaths 2000

This report presents provisional statistics on sudden infant deaths in England and Wales that occurred in 2000. It also compares the number of sudden infant deaths by sex, age at death and month of occurrence with data from 1996 to 1999.

There were 243 sudden infant deaths that occurred in England and Wales in 2000, compared with 279 in 1999, a decrease of 13 per cent. The sudden infant death rate fell from 0.45 per 1,000 live births in 1999 to 0.40 in 2000.

KEY FINDINGS FOR THE PERIOD 1996–2000

- In the period 1996–2000, 60 per cent of all sudden infant deaths occurred amongst boys, who comprised 51 per cent of all live births.
- In the same period, 89 per cent of sudden infant deaths occurred in babies aged less than 6 months and 59 per cent occurred in babies aged less than three months.
- Also in this period, there were 29 per cent more sudden infant deaths in the three months from January to March compared with the three months from July to September.

KEY FINDINGS FOR 2000

- The sudden infant death rate was highest for babies weighing 1,500–1,999 grams at birth and it decreased with increasing birthweight. The rate for babies weighing 1,500–1,999 grams was over twelve times that for babies weighing 3,500 grams and over.
- The sudden infant death rate was highest for babies of mothers aged under 20 at the time of the child's birth (1.05 per 1,000 live births). The rate fell as mothers age increased.
- There were 28 sudden infant deaths (12 per cent) where mothers were born outside the United Kingdom compared to 93,586 live births (15 per cent).
- The sudden infant death rate for babies born outside marriage, where only the mother registered the birth (1.27 per 1,000 live births), was six times higher than the rate for babies born inside marriage (0.21 per 1,000 live births).

- The rate for babies born inside marriage to mothers who had no previous births was 78 per cent lower than the overall sudden infant death rate. Whereas the rate where mothers had 3 or more previous children was 30 per cent higher.
- Within each social class, the sudden infant death rate was generally higher for births outside marriage than for those inside marriage.
- For manual social classes, the rates inside and outside marriage (0.29 and 0.57 per 1,000 live births respectively) were approximately twice those for non-manual social classes (0.13 and 0.30 per 1,000 live births respectively).

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

Definition

The statistics given in this report are based on any mention of 'sudden infant death', 'cot death', 'SIDS', 'crib death', or some similar term mentioned anywhere on the death certificate.

When Social Classes I, II, IIIN are combined, they form the non-manual social classes. When Social Classes IIIM, IV, V are combined, they form the manual social classes.

Future changes to the data

The statistics for 2000 given in this report relate to our database as at 11 June 2001. Therefore these figures may differ slightly from those published elsewhere.

Differences in tables

Tables 1 to 4 include data for years 1996 to 2000 and relate to number of occurrences in each year.

Tables 5 to 9 present statistics on sudden infant deaths that occurred in 2000 and which have been linked to their corresponding birth records. In 2000, two records were not linked and hence are not included in these tables. Information about parents, which was collected at birth registration, can then be used to enable analysis of the data according to certain risk factors. The risk factors presented here include birthweight (Table 5), mother's age at birth of child (Table 6), mother's country of birth (Table 7), marital status and parity (Table 8), and father's social class based on his occupation (Table 9).

Table 1 Sudden infant deaths by sex and age at death, 1996–2000
Numbers and rates

England and Wales

| Year | Boys | | | Girls | | | All babies | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Neonatal deaths | Postneonatal deaths | Infant deaths | Neonatal deaths | Postneonatal deaths | Infant deaths | Neonatal deaths | Postneonatal deaths | Infant deaths |
| Numbers | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 24 | 227 | 251 | 29 | 144 | 173 | 53 | 371 | 424 |
| 1997 | 23 | 221 | 244 | 22 | 127 | 149 | 45 | 348 | 393 |
| 1998 | 20 | 144 | 164 | 15 | 107 | 122 | 35 | 251 | 286 |
| 1999 | 27 | 147 | 174 | 12 | 93 | 105 | 39 | 240 | 279 |
| 2000 | 20 | 125 | 145 | 20 | 78 | 98 | 40 | 203 | 243 |
| Rates per 1,000 live births | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 0.07 | 0.68 | 0.75 | 0.09 | 0.46 | 0.55 | 0.08 | 0.57 | 0.65 |
| 1997 | 0.07 | 0.67 | 0.74 | 0.07 | 0.41 | 0.48 | 0.07 | 0.54 | 0.61 |
| 1998 | 0.06 | 0.44 | 0.49 | 0.05 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.05 | 0.39 | 0.45 |
| 1999 | 0.08 | 0.46 | 0.55 | 0.04 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.06 | 0.39 | 0.45 |
| 2000 | 0.06 | 0.40 | 0.47 | 0.07 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.40 |

Table 2 Sudden infant deaths by age at death, 1996–2000
Numbers and percentage distribution

England and Wales

| Year | Age at death | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | Under 28 days | 28 days and over but less than 2 months | 2 completed months | 3 completed months | 4 completed months | 5 completed months | between 6 and 11 completed months | All babies |
| Numbers | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 53 | 98 | 95 | 66 | 39 | 30 | 43 | 424 |
| 1997 | 45 | 95 | 76 | 49 | 50 | 31 | 47 | 393 |
| 1998 | 35 | 85 | 54 | 38 | 31 | 21 | 22 | 286 |
| 1999 | 39 | 64 | 61 | 30 | 29 | 17 | 39 | 279 |
| 2000 | 40 | 62 | 52 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 28 | 243 |
| Percentages of all sudden infant deaths under 1 year | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 12.5 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 15.6 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| 1997 | 11.5 | 24.2 | 19.3 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| 1998 | 12.2 | 29.7 | 18.9 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 100.0 |
| 1999 | 14.0 | 22.9 | 21.9 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 14.0 | 100.0 |
| 2000 | 16.5 | 25.5 | 21.4 | 11.1 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 100.0 |

Table 3 Sudden infant deaths by month of occurrence, 1996–2000
Numbers

England and Wales

| Year | Month | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | |
| 1996 | 43 | 43 | 54 | 26 | 31 | 26 | 41 | 24 | 29 | 28 | 35 | 44 | 424 |
| 1997 | 39 | 28 | 37 | 37 | 31 | 29 | 32 | 26 | 34 | 29 | 32 | 39 | 393 |
| 1998 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 29 | 24 | 43 | 286 |
| 1999 | 40 | 16 | 36 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 27 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 26 | 279 |
| 2000 | 20 | 23 | 16 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 243 |

Table 4 Sudden infant deaths by quarter of occurrence and Health Regional Office, 2000
Numbers and rates

| Year | Quarter ending | England and Wales | Northern and Yorkshire | Trent | Eastern | London | South East | South West | West Midlands | North West | Wales |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| Number | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | March | 59 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| | June | 64 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| | September | 52 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| | December | 68 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Rates per 1,000 live births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | March | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| | June | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | September | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | December | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

Table 5 Live births and sudden infant deaths by birthweight, 2000
Numbers and rates England and Wales

| Birthweight (grams) | Numbers | | | | Rates* | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| | Births | Deaths | | | Neonatal | Postneonatal | Infant |
| | | Live births | Neonatal | Postneonatal | | | |
| All | 604,368 | 39 | 202 | 241 | 0.06 | 0.33 | 0.40 |
| < 1500 | 7,543 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0.00 | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| 1500-1999 | 9,240 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 0.11 | 2.38 | 2.49 |
| 2000-2499 | 28,962 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 0.28 | 0.55 | 0.83 |
| 2500-2999 | 99,745 | 8 | 48 | 56 | 0.08 | 0.48 | 0.56 |
| 3000-3499 | 215,863 | 13 | 64 | 77 | 0.06 | 0.30 | 0.36 |
| 3500 and over | 242,041 | 9 | 39 | 48 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 0.20 |
| Not Stated | 974 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

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

Table 6 Live births and sudden infant deaths by mother's age, 2000
Numbers and rates England and Wales

| Mother's age | Numbers | | | | Rates* | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| | Births | Deaths | | | Neonatal | Postneonatal | Infant |
| | | Live births | Neonatal | Postneonatal | | | |
| All | 604,368 | 39 | 202 | 241 | 0.06 | 0.33 | 0.40 |
| Under 20 | 45,827 | 5 | 43 | 48 | 0.11 | 0.94 | 1.05 |
| 20-24 | 107,699 | 9 | 75 | 84 | 0.08 | 0.70 | 0.78 |
| 25-29 | 170,685 | 9 | 42 | 51 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| 30-34 | 180,112 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.21 |
| 35-39 | 84,966 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 0.05 | 0.16 | 0.21 |
| 40 and over | 15,079 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.13 |

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

Table 7**Live births and sudden infant deaths by mother's country of birth, 2000**

Numbers and rates

England and Wales

| Country of birth | Numbers | | | | Rates* | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| | Births | Deaths | | | Neonatal | Postneonatal | Infant |
| | | Live births | Neonatal | Postneonatal | | | |
| All | 604,368 | 39 | 202 | 241 | 0.06 | 0.33 | 0.40 |
| United Kingdom | 510,782 | 35 | 178 | 213 | 0.07 | 0.35 | 0.42 |
| England and Wales | 499,275 | 34 | 177 | 211 | 0.07 | 0.35 | 0.42 |
| Scotland | 8,477 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Northern Ireland | 2,679 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Irish Republic | 4,049 | 0 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Other European Union | 11,111 | 0 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Rest of Europe | 7,356 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| Australia, Canada, New Zealand | 3,632 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| New Commonwealth | 47,251 | 3 | 12 | 15 | | | |
| Bangladesh | 7,487 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| India | 6,652 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Pakistan | 13,556 | 0 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| East Africa | 3,956 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Southern Africa | 1,912 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Rest of Africa | 6,527 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Far East | 1,537 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mediterranean | 1,148 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Caribbean | 2,688 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Rest of the New Commonwealth | 1,788 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Rest of World and not stated | 20,187 | 0 | 5 | 5 | | | |

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

Note: Where no data is shown indicates that the number of deaths in each category is too small to make the publication of rates meaningful.

Table 8**Live births and sudden infant deaths by marital status, parity (within marriage) and type of registration (outside marriage), 2000**

Numbers and rates

England and Wales

| Marital status | Numbers | | | | Rates* | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| | Births | Deaths | | | Neonatal | Postneonatal | Infant |
| | | Live births | Neonatal | Postneonatal | | | |
| All | 604,368 | 39 | 202 | 241 | 0.06 | 0.33 | 0.40 |
| Inside marriage | | | | | | | |
| All | 365,816 | 15 | 62 | 77 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.21 |
| 0 | 145,554 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
| 1 | 134,291 | 5 | 23 | 28 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.21 |
| 2 | 55,384 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 0.09 | 0.27 | 0.36 |
| 3 and over | 30,587 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 0.10 | 0.43 | 0.52 |
| Outside marriage | | | | | | | |
| All | 238,552 | 24 | 140 | 164 | 0.10 | 0.59 | 0.69 |
| Joint regn/same address | 149,493 | 12 | 67 | 79 | 0.08 | 0.45 | 0.53 |
| Joint regn/diff address | 43,310 | 5 | 22 | 27 | 0.12 | 0.51 | 0.62 |
| Sole registration | 45,749 | 7 | 51 | 58 | 0.15 | 1.11 | 1.27 |

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

Table 9 Live births* and sudden infant deaths by social class (based on father's occupation at death registration), † 2000
 Numbers and rates
 England and Wales

| Social Class | Numbers | | | | Rates** | | |
|--|---------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| | Births | Deaths | | | Neonatal | Postneonatal | Infant |
| | | Live births* | Neonatal | Postneonatal | | | |
| All†† | 55,890 | 32 | 151 | 183 | 0.06 | 0.27 | 0.33 |
| Inside Marriage | | | | | | | |
| All*** | 36,562 | 15 | 62 | 77 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.21 |
| I | 3,914 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| II | 12,217 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.15 |
| IIIN | 3,778 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| IIIM | 9,165 | 2 | 19 | 21 | 0.02 | 0.21 | 0.23 |
| IV | 4,520 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 0.07 | 0.27 | 0.33 |
| V | 1,145 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 0.17 | 0.44 | 0.61 |
| Other | 1,823 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0.11 | 0.33 | 0.44 |
| Outside Marriage joint registration | | | | | | | |
| All*** | 19,328 | 17 | 89 | 106 | 0.09 | 0.46 | 0.55 |
| I | 687 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| II | 3,751 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 0.08 | 0.24 | 0.32 |
| IIIN | 1,497 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| IIIM | 6,851 | 3 | 32 | 35 | 0.04 | 0.47 | 0.51 |
| IV | 3,852 | 3 | 20 | 23 | 0.08 | 0.52 | 0.60 |
| V | 1,548 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 0.19 | 0.58 | 0.78 |
| Other | 1,142 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 0.35 | 0.96 | 1.31 |

* Figures for live births are a 10 per cent sample coded for father's occupation.

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

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

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

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

Report:

Death registrations in England and Wales, 2000: area of residence

This report gives (in Table 1) the numbers of deaths from all causes registered in England and Wales in 2000 by area of usual residence of deceased. The table also shows standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by area.

The areas include both the first tier of local government (ie. Unitary Authorities and Counties) and health authorities, as well as Government Office regions and health regions.

In 2000, levels of mortality were at their highest in the North East region (SMR of 112) and were lowest in the South West (93). Within the regions, mortality levels were highest in Merthyr Tydfil UA (133), Halton UA (124) and Blackburn with Darwen UA (121). Ceredigion (81) had the lowest level. For females, the highest mortality level was in Halton UA (130), and the lowest in Monmouthshire (79). For males, the highest level was in Merthyr Tydfil UA (144) and the lowest in Rutland UA (77).

The highest levels of mortality among health authorities were in Liverpool (125) and Manchester (124), and the lowest in Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster (76).

Figures for 2000 death registrations by age and sex, and for selected causes of death, were published in a Report in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 10 on 24 May 2001.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Occurrences and registrations

Up to 1992 ONS (formerly OPCS) publications gave numbers of deaths registered in the data year. Since 1993 most of our published figures represent the number of deaths which occurred in the data year. This change has had little effect on annual totals but makes it easier to analyse seasonal variations in mortality. However, we take two annual extracts:¹

The first annual extract from our deaths database, produced in April following the data year, comprises **registrations** in that year. Outputs produced using this extract include this Report and a cause based Report in *Health Statistics Quarterly*, as well as VS tables, and the Public Health Common Dataset.

The second extract is produced in the September following the year to which it relates, and comprises **occurrences** in the data year. This extract forms the basis for annual mortality publications, with the exception of the two Reports mentioned above.

Standardised mortality ratios

Comparison of the level of mortality between different areas is difficult if no account is taken of differences in their population structure. In Table 1 this is done by using standardised mortality ratios (SMRs). For each area, the ratio is derived by comparing the number of deaths actually occurring in it with the number which would have been expected if the sex and age mortality rates for England and Wales applied to the area's population distribution. If local mortality rates are high compared with national rates, the number of deaths observed will be greater than the expected number, and the SMR greater than 100; and vice versa for areas with low mortality rates. More details can be found in ONS annual reference volumes.² Note that in Table 1 SMRs for males and females are not directly comparable with each other.

REFERENCES

1. Office for National Statistics. *Mortality statistics: cause 1999*, series DH2 No. 26, section 2.2. TSO (London: 2000).
2. Office for National Statistics. *Mortality statistics: general 1998*, series DH1 No. 31, section 2.7. TSO (London: 2000).

Table 1

Deaths by area of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMR's), by sex, 2000 registrations

England, Wales and elsewhere, government office regions, unitary authorities, counties, former counties, NHS regional offices and health authorities

| Area of usual residence | Number of deaths | | | Standardised mortality ratios | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| England, Wales and elsewhere | 537,877 | 256,698 | 281,179 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| England | 503,026 | 239,931 | 263,095 | 99 | 99 | 100 |
| Wales | 33,501 | 15,963 | 17,538 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Elsewhere | 1,350 | 804 | 546 | : | : | : |
| Government Office Regions | | | | | | |
| NORTH EAST | 28,532 | 13,681 | 14,851 | 112 | 113 | 111 |
| Darlington UA | 1,190 | 529 | 661 | 109 | 105 | 113 |
| Hartlepool UA | 943 | 484 | 459 | 110 | 116 | 104 |
| Middlesbrough UA | 1,442 | 732 | 710 | 111 | 120 | 103 |
| Redcar and Cleveland UA | 1,569 | 761 | 808 | 116 | 120 | 114 |
| Stockton-on-Tees UA | 1,638 | 817 | 821 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Durham County | 5,523 | 2,648 | 2,875 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Northumberland | 3,517 | 1,705 | 1,812 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Tyne and Wear | 12,710 | 6,005 | 6,705 | 114 | 115 | 114 |
| <i>Tees Valley ¹</i> | 6,782 | 3,323 | 3,459 | 111 | 114 | 109 |
| <i>Tees Valley less Darlington ²</i> | 5,592 | 2,794 | 2,798 | 111 | 115 | 107 |
| <i>Former county of Durham ³</i> | 6,713 | 3,177 | 3,536 | 111 | 110 | 112 |
| NORTH WEST | 74,695 | 35,463 | 39,232 | 108 | 110 | 108 |
| Blackburn with Darwen UA | 1,451 | 717 | 734 | 121 | 129 | 115 |
| Blackpool UA | 2,120 | 1,032 | 1,088 | 115 | 122 | 110 |
| Halton UA | 1,154 | 547 | 607 | 124 | 118 | 130 |
| Warrington UA | 1,871 | 902 | 969 | 109 | 109 | 110 |
| Cheshire County | 6,843 | 3,240 | 3,603 | 98 | 96 | 99 |
| Cumbria County | 5,645 | 2,703 | 2,942 | 101 | 100 | 102 |
| Greater Manchester | 26,995 | 12,886 | 14,109 | 111 | 114 | 109 |
| Lancashire County | 12,717 | 5,961 | 6,756 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Merseyside | 15,899 | 7,475 | 8,424 | 111 | 115 | 110 |
| <i>Former county of Cheshire ⁴</i> | 9,868 | 4,689 | 5,179 | 102 | 100 | 104 |
| <i>Former county of Lancashire ⁵</i> | 16,288 | 7,710 | 8,578 | 108 | 109 | 107 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | 52,323 | 24,928 | 27,395 | 102 | 103 | 101 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire UA | 3,493 | 1,608 | 1,885 | 99 | 95 | 103 |
| Kingston upon Hull, City of UA | 2,655 | 1,300 | 1,355 | 106 | 108 | 103 |
| North East Lincolnshire UA | 1,734 | 839 | 895 | 105 | 108 | 103 |
| North Lincolnshire UA | 1,584 | 782 | 802 | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| York UA | 1,786 | 841 | 945 | 91 | 92 | 90 |
| North Yorkshire County | 6,375 | 2,930 | 3,445 | 94 | 91 | 97 |
| South Yorkshire | 13,902 | 6,708 | 7,194 | 106 | 108 | 105 |
| West Yorkshire | 20,794 | 9,920 | 10,874 | 102 | 104 | 101 |
| <i>The Humber ⁶</i> | 9,466 | 4,529 | 4,937 | 102 | 102 | 103 |
| <i>Former county of North Yorkshire ⁷</i> | 8,161 | 3,771 | 4,390 | 94 | 91 | 96 |
| EAST MIDLANDS | 42,650 | 20,763 | 21,887 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Derby UA | 2,283 | 1,105 | 1,178 | 98 | 98 | 97 |
| Leicester UA | 2,790 | 1,387 | 1,403 | 107 | 110 | 103 |
| Nottingham UA | 2,750 | 1,330 | 1,420 | 104 | 106 | 103 |
| Rutland UA | 318 | 138 | 180 | 91 | 77 | 105 |
| Derbyshire County | 7,882 | 3,787 | 4,095 | 103 | 102 | 103 |
| Leicestershire County | 5,557 | 2,769 | 2,788 | 92 | 91 | 92 |
| Lincolnshire | 7,350 | 3,581 | 3,769 | 100 | 98 | 101 |
| Northamptonshire | 5,891 | 2,907 | 2,984 | 102 | 103 | 101 |
| Nottinghamshire County | 7,829 | 3,759 | 4,070 | 101 | 100 | 103 |
| <i>Former county of Derbyshire ⁸</i> | 10,165 | 4,892 | 5,273 | 102 | 101 | 102 |
| <i>Former county of Leicestershire ⁹</i> | 8,665 | 4,294 | 4,371 | 96 | 96 | 95 |
| <i>Former county of Nottinghamshire ¹⁰</i> | 10,579 | 5,089 | 5,490 | 102 | 101 | 103 |

Note: SMR's are based on mid-1999 population estimates

The areas shown in italics and numbered (in superscript) are explained in Appendix 1 on page 77.

Table 1
continued

Deaths by area of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMR's), by sex, 2000 registrations

England, Wales and elsewhere, government office regions, unitary authorities, counties, former counties, NHS regional offices and health authorities

| Area of usual residence | Number of deaths | | | Standardised mortality ratios | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| WEST MIDLANDS | 54,930 | 26,811 | 28,119 | 104 | 105 | 103 |
| Herefordshire, County of UA | 1,931 | 937 | 994 | 94 | 93 | 95 |
| Stoke-on-Trent UA | 2,729 | 1,353 | 1,376 | 111 | 119 | 105 |
| Telford and Wrekin UA | 1,269 | 611 | 658 | 107 | 105 | 109 |
| Shropshire County | 3,147 | 1,549 | 1,598 | 97 | 98 | 96 |
| Staffordshire County | 8,183 | 3,979 | 4,204 | 105 | 104 | 105 |
| Warwickshire | 5,161 | 2,477 | 2,684 | 101 | 97 | 104 |
| West Midlands | 26,903 | 13,289 | 13,614 | 106 | 109 | 103 |
| Worcestershire County | 5,607 | 2,616 | 2,991 | 99 | 95 | 103 |
| <i>Herefordshire and Worcestershire¹¹</i> | 7,538 | 3,553 | 3,985 | 98 | 95 | 101 |
| <i>Former county of Shropshire¹²</i> | 4,416 | 2,160 | 2,256 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Former county of Staffordshire¹³</i> | 10,912 | 5,332 | 5,580 | 106 | 107 | 105 |
| EAST | 53,630 | 25,787 | 27,843 | 96 | 94 | 97 |
| Luton UA | 1,478 | 755 | 723 | 108 | 109 | 106 |
| Peterborough UA | 1,490 | 718 | 772 | 113 | 107 | 117 |
| Southend-on-Sea UA | 2,152 | 944 | 1,208 | 99 | 96 | 102 |
| Thurrock UA | 1,157 | 553 | 604 | 109 | 108 | 111 |
| Bedfordshire County | 3,220 | 1,584 | 1,636 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Cambridgeshire County | 4,928 | 2,440 | 2,488 | 91 | 91 | 90 |
| Essex County | 13,329 | 6,319 | 7,010 | 97 | 94 | 99 |
| Hertfordshire | 9,484 | 4,509 | 4,975 | 94 | 92 | 96 |
| Norfolk | 9,210 | 4,544 | 4,666 | 93 | 92 | 93 |
| Suffolk | 7,182 | 3,421 | 3,761 | 94 | 91 | 96 |
| <i>Former county of Bedfordshire¹⁴</i> | 4,698 | 2,339 | 2,359 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| <i>Former county of Cambridgeshire¹⁵</i> | 6,418 | 3,158 | 3,260 | 95 | 94 | 96 |
| <i>Former county of Essex¹⁶</i> | 16,638 | 7,816 | 8,822 | 98 | 95 | 100 |
| LONDON | 59,714 | 28,888 | 30,826 | 96 | 98 | 94 |
| Inner London | 20,617 | 10,518 | 10,099 | 97 | 102 | 92 |
| Outer London | 39,097 | 18,370 | 20,727 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| SOUTH EAST | 80,815 | 37,385 | 43,430 | 94 | 92 | 96 |
| Bracknell Forest UA | 840 | 391 | 449 | 104 | 99 | 109 |
| Brighton and Hove UA | 2,861 | 1,320 | 1,541 | 95 | 98 | 93 |
| Isle of Wight UA | 1,829 | 873 | 956 | 96 | 98 | 95 |
| Medway UA | 2,255 | 1,107 | 1,148 | 115 | 118 | 113 |
| Milton Keynes UA | 1,464 | 708 | 756 | 106 | 105 | 107 |
| Portsmouth UA | 2,076 | 981 | 1,095 | 107 | 108 | 106 |
| Reading UA | 1,152 | 531 | 621 | 89 | 89 | 90 |
| Slough UA | 871 | 409 | 462 | 107 | 101 | 114 |
| Southampton UA | 2,057 | 1,013 | 1,044 | 97 | 99 | 94 |
| West Berkshire UA | 1,128 | 524 | 604 | 90 | 83 | 97 |
| Windsor and Maidenhead UA | 1,265 | 585 | 680 | 95 | 89 | 102 |
| Wokingham UA | 970 | 482 | 488 | 88 | 83 | 91 |
| Buckinghamshire County | 4,093 | 1,904 | 2,189 | 93 | 87 | 98 |
| East Sussex County | 6,913 | 3,107 | 3,806 | 90 | 91 | 89 |
| Hampshire County | 11,663 | 5,447 | 6,216 | 92 | 89 | 95 |
| Kent County | 14,561 | 6,684 | 7,877 | 97 | 94 | 99 |
| Oxfordshire | 5,246 | 2,491 | 2,755 | 92 | 89 | 95 |
| Surrey | 10,311 | 4,792 | 5,519 | 89 | 88 | 91 |
| West Sussex | 9,260 | 4,036 | 5,224 | 91 | 87 | 95 |
| <i>Former county of Berkshire¹⁷</i> | 6,226 | 2,922 | 3,304 | 95 | 90 | 99 |
| <i>Former county of Buckinghamshire¹⁸</i> | 5,557 | 2,612 | 2,945 | 96 | 91 | 101 |
| <i>Former county of East Sussex¹⁹</i> | 9,774 | 4,427 | 5,347 | 91 | 93 | 90 |
| <i>Former county of Hampshire²⁰</i> | 15,796 | 7,441 | 8,355 | 94 | 92 | 96 |
| <i>Former county of Kent²¹</i> | 16,816 | 7,791 | 9,025 | 99 | 97 | 101 |

Note: The areas shown in italics and numbered (in superscript) are explained in Appendix 1 on page 77.

**Table 1
continued****Deaths by area of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMR's), by sex, 2000 registrations***England, Wales and elsewhere, government office regions, unitary authorities, counties, former counties, NHS regional offices and health authorities*

| Area of usual residence | Number of deaths | | | Standardised mortality ratios | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| SOUTH WEST | 55,737 | 26,225 | 29,512 | 93 | 92 | 94 |
| Bath and North East Somerset UA | 1,719 | 792 | 927 | 84 | 83 | 86 |
| Bournemouth UA | 2,346 | 1,025 | 1,321 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Bristol, City of UA | 3,910 | 1,885 | 2,025 | 97 | 99 | 95 |
| North Somerset UA | 2,165 | 987 | 1,178 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Plymouth UA | 2,609 | 1,248 | 1,361 | 100 | 101 | 99 |
| Poole UA | 1,761 | 781 | 980 | 96 | 92 | 100 |
| South Gloucestershire UA | 2,049 | 1,012 | 1,037 | 94 | 91 | 95 |
| Swindon UA | 1,521 | 744 | 777 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Torbay UA | 1,856 | 832 | 1,024 | 92 | 94 | 91 |
| Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly ²² | 6,136 | 2,930 | 3,206 | 96 | 96 | 97 |
| Devon County | 8,741 | 4,109 | 4,632 | 91 | 90 | 92 |
| Dorset County | 4,875 | 2,274 | 2,601 | 84 | 81 | 86 |
| Gloucestershire | 5,971 | 2,815 | 3,156 | 95 | 95 | 96 |
| Somerset | 5,786 | 2,756 | 3,030 | 94 | 93 | 94 |
| Wiltshire County | 4,292 | 2,035 | 2,257 | 95 | 93 | 96 |
| <i>Bristol/Bath area ²³</i> | <i>9,843</i> | <i>4,676</i> | <i>5,167</i> | <i>92</i> | <i>92</i> | <i>92</i> |
| <i>Former county of Devon ²⁴</i> | <i>13,206</i> | <i>6,189</i> | <i>7,017</i> | <i>93</i> | <i>93</i> | <i>93</i> |
| <i>Former county of Dorset ²⁵</i> | <i>8,982</i> | <i>4,080</i> | <i>4,902</i> | <i>89</i> | <i>86</i> | <i>91</i> |
| <i>Former county of Wiltshire ²⁶</i> | <i>5,813</i> | <i>2,779</i> | <i>3,034</i> | <i>96</i> | <i>94</i> | <i>97</i> |
| WALES | 33,501 | 15,963 | 17,538 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 894 | 428 | 466 | 117 | 118 | 116 |
| Bridgend | 1,492 | 704 | 788 | 107 | 106 | 108 |
| Caerphilly | 1,847 | 908 | 939 | 118 | 120 | 117 |
| Cardiff | 2,987 | 1,426 | 1,561 | 98 | 98 | 97 |
| Carmarthenshire | 2,267 | 1,062 | 1,205 | 106 | 104 | 108 |
| Ceredigion | 724 | 349 | 375 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Conwy | 1,653 | 742 | 911 | 95 | 94 | 96 |
| Denbighshire | 1,211 | 558 | 653 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| Flintshire | 1,457 | 701 | 756 | 104 | 101 | 106 |
| Gwynedd | 1,359 | 640 | 719 | 94 | 98 | 91 |
| Isle of Anglesey | 791 | 381 | 410 | 99 | 101 | 98 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 730 | 368 | 362 | 133 | 144 | 125 |
| Monmouthshire | 882 | 473 | 409 | 88 | 97 | 79 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 1,806 | 856 | 950 | 115 | 120 | 112 |
| Newport | 1,446 | 696 | 750 | 104 | 103 | 105 |
| Pembrokeshire | 1,330 | 647 | 683 | 104 | 102 | 106 |
| Powys | 1,453 | 726 | 727 | 94 | 93 | 93 |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 2,705 | 1,297 | 1,408 | 116 | 119 | 115 |
| Swansea | 2,718 | 1,268 | 1,450 | 104 | 102 | 106 |
| Torfaen | 1,002 | 488 | 514 | 114 | 116 | 113 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan | 1,308 | 593 | 715 | 103 | 95 | 110 |
| Wrexham | 1,439 | 652 | 787 | 110 | 106 | 115 |
| NHS Regional Offices | | | | | | |
| NORTHERN AND YORKSHIRE | 67,256 | 32,044 | 35,212 | 105 | 106 | 105 |
| Bradford | 4,780 | 2,240 | 2,540 | 105 | 107 | 104 |
| Calderdale and Kirklees | 5,736 | 2,667 | 3,069 | 100 | 101 | 101 |
| County Durham and Darlington | 6,713 | 3,177 | 3,536 | 111 | 110 | 112 |
| East Riding and Hull | 6,148 | 2,908 | 3,240 | 102 | 101 | 103 |
| Gateshead and South Tyneside | 4,216 | 1,989 | 2,227 | 117 | 116 | 119 |
| Leeds | 7,050 | 3,439 | 3,611 | 99 | 103 | 96 |
| Newcastle & North Tyneside | 5,283 | 2,452 | 2,831 | 108 | 110 | 108 |
| North Cumbria | 3,621 | 1,764 | 1,857 | 104 | 105 | 103 |
| Northumberland | 3,517 | 1,705 | 1,812 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| North Yorkshire | 8,161 | 3,771 | 4,390 | 94 | 91 | 96 |
| Sunderland | 3,211 | 1,564 | 1,647 | 120 | 123 | 118 |
| Tees | 5,592 | 2,794 | 2,798 | 111 | 115 | 107 |
| Wakefield | 3,228 | 1,574 | 1,654 | 110 | 112 | 110 |

Note: The areas shown in italics and numbered (in superscript) are explained in Appendix 1 on page 77.

**Table 1
continued****Deaths by area of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMR's), by sex, 2000 registrations***England, Wales and elsewhere, government office regions, unitary authorities, counties, former counties, NHS regional offices and health authorities*

| Area of usual residence | Number of deaths | | | Standardised mortality ratios | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| TRENT | 53,688 | 26,045 | 27,643 | 102 | 101 | 102 |
| Barnsley | 2,564 | 1,219 | 1,345 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Doncaster | 3,081 | 1,537 | 1,544 | 112 | 114 | 111 |
| Leicestershire | 8,665 | 4,294 | 4,371 | 96 | 96 | 95 |
| Lincolnshire | 7,350 | 3,581 | 3,769 | 100 | 98 | 101 |
| North Derbyshire | 4,166 | 2,019 | 2,147 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| North Nottinghamshire | 4,294 | 2,085 | 2,209 | 107 | 106 | 108 |
| Nottingham | 6,285 | 3,004 | 3,281 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| Rotherham | 2,530 | 1,230 | 1,300 | 104 | 106 | 102 |
| Sheffield | 5,727 | 2,722 | 3,005 | 101 | 103 | 100 |
| Southern Derbyshire | 5,708 | 2,733 | 2,975 | 100 | 98 | 101 |
| South Humber | 3,318 | 1,621 | 1,697 | 103 | 103 | 102 |
| EASTERN | 53,630 | 25,787 | 27,843 | 96 | 94 | 97 |
| Bedfordshire | 4,698 | 2,339 | 2,359 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| Cambridgeshire | 6,418 | 3,158 | 3,260 | 95 | 94 | 96 |
| East and North Hertfordshire | 4,574 | 2,187 | 2,387 | 97 | 93 | 99 |
| Norfolk | 9,210 | 4,544 | 4,666 | 93 | 92 | 93 |
| North Essex | 9,469 | 4,484 | 4,985 | 97 | 95 | 98 |
| South Essex | 7,169 | 3,332 | 3,837 | 99 | 96 | 102 |
| Suffolk | 7,182 | 3,421 | 3,761 | 94 | 91 | 96 |
| West Hertfordshire | 4,910 | 2,322 | 2,588 | 93 | 90 | 94 |
| LONDON | 59,714 | 28,888 | 30,826 | 96 | 98 | 94 |
| Barking and Havering | 4,078 | 1,954 | 2,124 | 104 | 107 | 103 |
| Barnet | 2,997 | 1,339 | 1,658 | 94 | 88 | 99 |
| Bexley and Greenwich | 4,025 | 1,890 | 2,135 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Brent and Harrow | 3,451 | 1,709 | 1,742 | 89 | 89 | 88 |
| Bromley | 2,885 | 1,293 | 1,592 | 88 | 87 | 89 |
| Camden and Islington | 2,850 | 1,428 | 1,422 | 94 | 97 | 91 |
| Croydon | 2,798 | 1,311 | 1,487 | 98 | 96 | 100 |
| Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow | 5,196 | 2,614 | 2,582 | 97 | 101 | 93 |
| East London and The City | 4,484 | 2,370 | 2,114 | 105 | 109 | 99 |
| Enfield and Haringey | 4,045 | 1,903 | 2,142 | 96 | 99 | 95 |
| Hillingdon | 2,100 | 1,003 | 1,097 | 90 | 89 | 91 |
| Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster | 2,503 | 1,275 | 1,228 | 76 | 79 | 73 |
| Kingston and Richmond | 2,933 | 1,312 | 1,621 | 89 | 87 | 91 |
| Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham | 6,089 | 3,137 | 2,952 | 107 | 115 | 100 |
| Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth | 5,313 | 2,453 | 2,860 | 95 | 97 | 94 |
| Redbridge and Waltham Forest | 3,967 | 1,897 | 2,070 | 95 | 98 | 93 |
| SOUTH EAST | 86,706 | 40,292 | 46,414 | 94 | 92 | 96 |
| Berkshire | 6,226 | 2,922 | 3,304 | 95 | 90 | 99 |
| Buckinghamshire | 5,557 | 2,612 | 2,945 | 96 | 91 | 101 |
| East Kent | 7,328 | 3,353 | 3,975 | 94 | 93 | 95 |
| East Surrey | 4,373 | 2,012 | 2,361 | 90 | 88 | 91 |
| East Sussex, Brighton and Hove | 9,774 | 4,427 | 5,347 | 91 | 93 | 90 |
| Isle of Wight | 1,829 | 873 | 956 | 96 | 98 | 95 |
| Northamptonshire | 5,891 | 2,907 | 2,984 | 102 | 103 | 101 |
| North and Mid Hampshire | 4,698 | 2,219 | 2,479 | 94 | 91 | 96 |
| Oxfordshire | 5,246 | 2,491 | 2,755 | 92 | 89 | 95 |
| Portsmouth and South East Hampshire | 5,563 | 2,560 | 3,003 | 97 | 94 | 100 |
| Southampton and South West Hampshire | 5,535 | 2,662 | 2,873 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| West Kent | 9,488 | 4,438 | 5,050 | 103 | 100 | 106 |
| West Surrey | 5,938 | 2,780 | 3,158 | 89 | 87 | 91 |
| West Sussex | 9,260 | 4,036 | 5,224 | 91 | 87 | 95 |

**Table 1
continued****Deaths by area of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMR's), by sex, 2000 registrations***England, Wales and elsewhere, government office regions, unitary authorities, counties, former counties, NHS regional offices and health authorities*

| Area of usual residence | Number of deaths | | | Standardised mortality ratios | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| SOUTH WEST | 55,737 | 26,225 | 29,512 | 93 | 92 | 94 |
| Avon | 9,843 | 4,676 | 5,167 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 6,136 | 2,930 | 3,206 | 96 | 96 | 97 |
| Dorset | 8,982 | 4,080 | 4,902 | 89 | 86 | 91 |
| Gloucestershire | 5,971 | 2,815 | 3,156 | 95 | 95 | 96 |
| North and East Devon | 6,058 | 2,827 | 3,231 | 92 | 89 | 94 |
| Somerset | 5,786 | 2,756 | 3,030 | 94 | 93 | 94 |
| South and West Devon | 7,148 | 3,362 | 3,786 | 94 | 95 | 92 |
| Wiltshire | 5,813 | 2,779 | 3,034 | 96 | 94 | 97 |
| WEST MIDLANDS | 54,930 | 26,811 | 28,119 | 104 | 105 | 103 |
| Birmingham | 9,865 | 4,874 | 4,991 | 106 | 110 | 102 |
| Coventry | 3,074 | 1,546 | 1,528 | 102 | 107 | 97 |
| Dudley | 3,231 | 1,545 | 1,686 | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| Herefordshire | 1,931 | 937 | 994 | 94 | 93 | 95 |
| North Staffordshire | 5,051 | 2,498 | 2,553 | 107 | 111 | 103 |
| Sandwell | 3,477 | 1,684 | 1,793 | 120 | 124 | 118 |
| Shropshire | 4,416 | 2,160 | 2,256 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Solihull | 1,901 | 944 | 957 | 92 | 93 | 90 |
| South Staffordshire | 5,861 | 2,834 | 3,027 | 106 | 104 | 107 |
| Walsall | 2,736 | 1,383 | 1,353 | 106 | 113 | 101 |
| Warwickshire | 5,161 | 2,477 | 2,684 | 101 | 97 | 104 |
| Wolverhampton | 2,619 | 1,313 | 1,306 | 109 | 113 | 105 |
| Worcestershire | 5,607 | 2,616 | 2,991 | 99 | 95 | 103 |
| NORTH WEST | 71,365 | 33,839 | 37,526 | 109 | 110 | 108 |
| Bury and Rochdale | 4,030 | 1,888 | 2,142 | 112 | 111 | 113 |
| East Lancashire | 5,491 | 2,593 | 2,898 | 113 | 112 | 114 |
| Liverpool | 5,206 | 2,536 | 2,670 | 125 | 132 | 121 |
| Manchester | 4,489 | 2,280 | 2,209 | 124 | 135 | 115 |
| Morecambe Bay | 3,644 | 1,683 | 1,961 | 98 | 96 | 101 |
| North Cheshire | 3,025 | 1,449 | 1,576 | 114 | 112 | 117 |
| North West Lancashire | 5,879 | 2,814 | 3,065 | 104 | 108 | 101 |
| St Helens and Knowsley | 3,408 | 1,649 | 1,759 | 118 | 120 | 117 |
| Salford and Trafford | 4,899 | 2,264 | 2,635 | 108 | 108 | 109 |
| Sefton | 3,439 | 1,510 | 1,929 | 98 | 97 | 100 |
| South Cheshire | 6,843 | 3,240 | 3,603 | 98 | 96 | 99 |
| South Lancashire | 3,298 | 1,559 | 1,739 | 109 | 111 | 109 |
| Stockport | 2,931 | 1,395 | 1,536 | 95 | 98 | 93 |
| West Pennine | 5,016 | 2,411 | 2,605 | 115 | 120 | 111 |
| Wigan and Bolton | 5,921 | 2,788 | 3,133 | 111 | 112 | 111 |
| Wirral | 3,846 | 1,780 | 2,066 | 104 | 108 | 102 |
| WALES | 33,501 | 15,963 | 17,538 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| North Wales | 7,910 | 3,674 | 4,236 | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| Dyfed Powys | 5,774 | 2,784 | 2,990 | 99 | 97 | 99 |
| Morgannwg | 6,016 | 2,828 | 3,188 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Bro Taf | 7,730 | 3,684 | 4,046 | 107 | 108 | 107 |
| Gwent | 6,071 | 2,993 | 3,078 | 108 | 111 | 107 |

Appendix 1. Notes to former counties, abolished counties and other 'non-standard' areas presented in the live births and deaths reports and the areas they cover.

| Notes no. | Area referred to | Equivalent area in current local government structure |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Tees Valley | The five unitary authorities of Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees. |
| 2 | Tees Valley less Darlington | The area previously covered by the administrative county of Cleveland which was abolished and replaced by unitary authorities on 1 April 1996. |
| 3 | The former county of Durham | The area covered by the current Durham county and Darlington UA created on 1 April 1997. |
| 4 | The former county of Cheshire | The area covered by the current Cheshire county and the unitary authorities of Halton and Warrington created on 1 April 1998. |
| 5 | The former county of Lancashire | The area covered by the current Lancashire county and the unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool created on 1 April 1998. |
| 6 | The Humber | The area previously covered by the administrative county of Humberside which was abolished and replaced by unitary authorities on 1 April 1996. |
| 7 | The former county of North Yorkshire | The area covered by the current North Yorkshire county and York UA created on 1 April 1996. |
| 8 | The former county of Derbyshire | The area covered by the current Derbyshire county and Derby UA created on 1 April 1997. |
| 9 | The former county of Leicestershire | The area covered by the current Leicestershire county and the unitary authorities of Leicester and Rutland created on 1 April 1997. |
| 10 | The former county of Nottinghamshire | The area covered by the current Nottinghamshire county and Nottingham UA created on 1 April 1998. |
| 11 | Herefordshire and Worcestershire | The area previously covered by the administrative county of Hereford and Worcester which was replaced by the county of Worcestershire and the County of Herefordshire UA on 1 April 1998. |
| 12 | The former county of Shropshire | The area covered by the current Shropshire county and Telford and Wrekin UA created on 1 April 1998. |
| 13 | The former county of Staffordshire | The area covered by the current Staffordshire county and Stoke-on-Trent UA created on 1 April 1997. |
| 14 | The former county of Bedfordshire | The area covered by the current Bedfordshire county and Luton UA created on 1 April 1997. |
| 15 | The former county of Cambridgeshire | The area covered by the current Cambridgeshire county and Peterborough UA created on 1 April 1998. |
| 16 | The former county of Essex | The area covered by the current Essex county and the unitary authorities of Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock created on 1 April 1998. |
| 17 | The former county of Berkshire | The area now covered by the unitary authorities of Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead, and Wokingham, all created on 1 April 1998. |
| 18 | The former county of Buckinghamshire | The area now covered by the current Buckinghamshire county and Milton Keynes UA created on 1 April 1997. |
| 19 | The former county of East Sussex | The area covered by the current East Sussex county and Brighton and Hove UA created on 1 April 1997. |
| 20 | The former county of Hampshire | The area covered by the current Hampshire county and the unitary authorities of Portsmouth and Southampton created on 1 April 1997. |
| 21 | The former county of Kent | The area covered by the current Kent county and Medway UA created on 1 April 1998. |
| 22 | The Isles of Scilly | The Isles of Scilly, which are separately administered by an Isles of Scilly Council, do not form part of the county of Cornwall but are usually associated with the county. |
| 23 | Bristol/Bath area | The area previously covered by the administrative county of Avon which was abolished and replaced by unitary authorities on 1 April 1996. |
| 24 | The former county of Devon | The area covered by the current Devon county and the unitary authorities of Plymouth and Torbay created on 1 April 1998. |
| 25 | The former county of Dorset | The area covered by the current Dorset county and the unitary authorities of Bournemouth and Poole created on 1 April 1997. |
| 26 | The former county of Wiltshire | The area covered by the current Wiltshire county and Swindon UA created on 1 April 1997. |

Report:

Life Expectancy at birth by health and local authorities in the United Kingdom, 1997–99 (3 year aggregate figures)

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the latest figures on life expectancy for local and health authorities in the United Kingdom. Three-year aggregates, for the years 1997–99, are presented, to provide more robust figures than can be obtained using data for single years.

BACKGROUND

Life expectancy in local authorities across the United Kingdom, based on three-year aggregated data for 1995–97, were published in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 09.¹ Figures on life expectancy in local and health authorities in England and Wales for 1997–99 were subsequently released on the National Statistics website. This report describes the extension of these data on the website to cover all local and health areas in the United Kingdom for the years 1997–99.

METHODS

Abridged life tables were constructed for the United Kingdom, its constituent countries, government office regions (GORs) and NHS regions in England, local authorities across the United Kingdom, health authorities (England and Wales), health board areas (Scotland) and health and social service boards (HSSB) (Northern Ireland) using standard methods.^{2,3} Separate tables were constructed for males and females. A detailed description of the methods and notation associated with the calculation of life expectancies using a complete life table can be found on the Government Actuary's Department website.⁴ The life expectancy figures given here are calculated using abridged life tables,

which are based on broader age groups (under one, 1–4, five-year age groups to age 84 and 85 and over) than complete life tables. The national figures presented here will therefore differ slightly from those calculated by the Government Actuary's Department using complete life tables (for example those published in Table 5.1 of *Health Statistics Quarterly*).

Data are presented for authorities as they existed at April 1999. The City of London and Isles of Scilly were excluded from the analysis due to small numbers.

Life expectancy at birth for an area in 1997–99 is an estimate of the number of years a new-born baby would survive, were he or she to experience the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in 1997–99. It is not the number of years a baby born in the area in 1997–99 could expect to live, both because death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those born in the area will live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

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

RESULTS

Life expectancy at birth in the United Kingdom was 74.9 years for males and 79.9 years for females in 1997–99, indicating that on average women lived 5 years longer than men. This compared to 74.4 years for males and 79.6 years for females in 1995–97.

England had the highest life expectancy at birth of the constituent countries of the United Kingdom at 75.2 years for males and 80.1 years for females, while Scotland had the lowest at 72.6 years for males and 78.0 years for females.

HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Table 1 shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females separately by country, health region within England, and health authority, health board and HSSB in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, respectively, for the aggregated years 1997–99.

Box 1 shows the ten health authorities (and equivalents) with the highest and lowest life expectancies for males and females in the United Kingdom. Although some health authorities in the north have high life expectancy, those with the highest life expectancies are generally in London, the South East and South West regions while those with the lowest are in Northern and Yorkshire, the North West and Scotland.

Barnet health authority had the highest life expectancy at birth for males (77.5 years) and Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster health authority had the highest life expectancy at birth for females (82.4 years). There was a 7.3 year difference in life expectancy for males between the highest life expectancy in Barnet, and the lowest life expectancy, in Manchester health authority (70.2 years). For females there was a difference of 5.9 years between the highest life expectancy in Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster, and the lowest, in Greater Glasgow health board (76.5 years).

Since 1995–97, the biggest increase in life expectancy in England and Wales for males was in Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster, which saw an increase of 1.5 years, and, for females, was in Solihull which saw an increase of 1.1 years. The greatest decline in life expectancy was in Wolverhampton (0.2 years) for males and South Humberside (0.4 years) for females. Care is needed in interpreting these findings as evidence of a trend. Changes in life expectancy from year to year may reflect variability in small area mortality rates or growing numerator-denominator discrepancies over the inter-censal period.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Table 2 shows the life expectancy from birth for males and females separately by country, Government Office Region within England and local authority.

Box 2 shows the ten local authorities with the highest and lowest life expectancies for males and females in the United Kingdom. The highest life expectancies were generally in the South and the Midlands while the lowest life expectancies were in Scotland and the North West. For both males and females, East Dorset local authority had the highest life expectancy, 79.0 years and 83.5 years respectively, while Glasgow City council district had the lowest life expectancy, 68.7 years for males and 75.4 years for females. The difference between the highest and the lowest life expectancies by local authority was 10.3 years for males and 8.1 years for females.

Since 1995–97 the greatest increase in life expectancy in the United Kingdom for males was in Kensington and Chelsea local authority with an increase of 2.5 years, whilst for females the greatest increase was in Mid Devon (2.1 years). The greatest decrease in life expectancy was in Argyll and Bute for males and in Moyle for females (1.8 years and 0.7 years respectively). However, as noted above, these changes should be interpreted with caution.

These data for the United Kingdom can be found in spreadsheet format on the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p6639.asp).

The population and death data for Scotland and Northern Ireland were provided by the General Register Office for Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, respectively.

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3. Shyrock HS and Seigel JS. *The Methods and Materials of Demography*. Abridged edition. Academic Press (New York: 1976).
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Table 1 Life expectancy at birth for the United Kingdom, by country, health region within England, and health authority (health board or HSSB), 1997-99

| | Male | Female | | Male | Female |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|------------------------------|------|--------|
| UNITED KINGDOM | 74.9 | 79.9 | South West | 76.4 | 81.2 |
| England | 75.2 | 80.1 | Avon | 76.4 | 81.2 |
| Northern & Yorkshire | 74.2 | 79.3 | Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 76.0 | 80.9 |
| Bradford | 73.5 | 79.0 | Dorset | 76.9 | 81.9 |
| Calderdale and Kirklees | 74.3 | 79.7 | Gloucestershire | 76.3 | 80.9 |
| County Durham | 73.6 | 78.8 | North and East Devon | 76.8 | 81.5 |
| East Riding | 74.7 | 79.5 | Somerset | 76.6 | 81.2 |
| Gateshead and South Tyneside | 73.0 | 78.2 | South and West Devon | 75.8 | 81.1 |
| Leeds | 74.8 | 80.2 | Wiltshire | 76.5 | 80.7 |
| Newcastle and North Tyneside | 73.7 | 78.8 | West Midlands | 74.7 | 79.8 |
| North Cumbria | 74.6 | 79.0 | Birmingham | 73.6 | 79.3 |
| North Yorkshire | 76.2 | 81.0 | Coventry | 73.9 | 79.3 |
| Northumberland | 74.3 | 78.9 | Dudley | 74.8 | 80.0 |
| Sunderland | 73.3 | 78.1 | Herefordshire | 76.4 | 81.0 |
| Tees | 73.6 | 78.7 | North Staffordshire | 73.9 | 79.2 |
| Wakefield | 73.9 | 78.8 | Sandwell | 72.5 | 78.7 |
| Trent | 74.8 | 79.8 | Shropshire | 75.6 | 80.2 |
| Barnsley | 73.8 | 78.9 | Solihull | 76.6 | 82.0 |
| Doncaster | 73.6 | 78.4 | South Staffordshire | 75.5 | 79.8 |
| Leicestershire | 75.9 | 80.4 | Walsall | 74.3 | 79.9 |
| Lincolnshire | 75.4 | 80.2 | Warwickshire | 75.8 | 80.1 |
| North Derbyshire | 75.1 | 79.5 | Wolverhampton | 73.1 | 79.1 |
| North Nottinghamshire | 74.3 | 79.6 | Worcestershire | 76.0 | 80.5 |
| Nottingham | 74.7 | 80.0 | North West | 73.6 | 78.7 |
| Rotherham | 74.3 | 79.3 | Bury and Rochdale | 73.2 | 78.4 |
| Sheffield | 74.5 | 79.6 | East Lancashire | 73.1 | 77.8 |
| South Humber | 73.9 | 79.4 | Liverpool | 71.7 | 77.0 |
| Southern Derbyshire | 75.0 | 80.2 | Manchester | 70.2 | 76.6 |
| Eastern | 76.4 | 80.8 | Morecambe Bay | 75.4 | 80.0 |
| Bedfordshire | 75.5 | 80.2 | North Cheshire | 73.9 | 78.3 |
| Cambridgeshire | 76.6 | 80.7 | North West Lancashire | 73.8 | 79.2 |
| East and North Hertfordshire | 76.6 | 80.7 | Salford and Trafford | 74.0 | 78.7 |
| Norfolk | 76.4 | 81.0 | Sefton | 74.1 | 79.5 |
| North Essex | 76.4 | 81.0 | South Cheshire | 75.6 | 80.3 |
| South Essex | 75.9 | 80.7 | South Lancashire | 74.8 | 79.7 |
| Suffolk | 76.6 | 81.0 | St Helens and Knowsley | 72.8 | 77.7 |
| West Hertfordshire | 77.0 | 81.0 | Stockport | 75.7 | 80.5 |
| London | 75.1 | 80.4 | West Pennine | 72.6 | 78.3 |
| Barking and Havering | 74.8 | 80.1 | Wigan and Bolton | 73.6 | 78.5 |
| Barnet | 77.5 | 80.8 | Wirral | 74.0 | 79.2 |
| Bexley and Greenwich | 75.0 | 79.9 | Wales | 74.5 | 79.5 |
| Brent and Harrow | 75.6 | 81.0 | Bro Taf | 74.2 | 79.1 |
| Bromley | 77.0 | 81.5 | Dyfed Powys | 75.2 | 80.1 |
| Camden and Islington | 73.9 | 80.7 | Gwent | 74.2 | 78.9 |
| Croydon | 75.9 | 80.3 | Morgannwg | 74.1 | 79.5 |
| Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow | 74.9 | 80.1 | North Wales | 74.6 | 79.9 |
| East London and The City | 72.6 | 79.2 | Scotland | 72.6 | 78.0 |
| Enfield and Haringey | 75.2 | 81.0 | Argyll & Clyde | 71.2 | 77.7 |
| Hillingdon | 76.2 | 80.7 | Ayrshire & Arran | 73.0 | 77.7 |
| Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster | 77.5 | 82.4 | Borders | 75.1 | 79.6 |
| Kingston and Richmond | 77.2 | 81.5 | Dumfries & Galloway | 74.3 | 79.0 |
| Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham | 73.2 | 79.2 | Fife | 73.8 | 78.9 |
| Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth | 75.3 | 80.1 | Forth Valley | 73.4 | 78.5 |
| Redbridge and Waltham Forest | 75.3 | 80.3 | Grampian | 74.3 | 79.5 |
| South East | 76.3 | 80.9 | Greater Glasgow | 70.4 | 76.5 |
| Berkshire | 76.4 | 80.6 | Highland | 72.8 | 78.9 |
| Buckinghamshire | 76.5 | 80.6 | Lanarkshire | 72.1 | 77.3 |
| East Kent | 75.7 | 80.6 | Lothian | 73.4 | 78.4 |
| East Surrey | 77.2 | 81.6 | Orkney | 73.4 | 79.4 |
| East Sussex, Brighton and Hove | 75.8 | 81.1 | Shetland | 72.8 | 79.8 |
| Isle of Wight | 75.6 | 81.5 | Tayside | 73.5 | 78.4 |
| Northamptonshire | 75.3 | 79.8 | Western Isles | 70.9 | 79.4 |
| North and Mid Hampshire | 76.6 | 81.0 | Northern Ireland | 74.3 | 79.6 |
| Oxfordshire | 77.1 | 81.1 | Eastern HSSB | 74.2 | 79.7 |
| Portsmouth and South East Hampshire | 75.7 | 80.2 | Northern HSSB | 74.7 | 79.8 |
| Southampton and South West Hampshire | 76.4 | 81.1 | Southern HSSB | 74.1 | 79.3 |
| West Kent | 75.8 | 80.3 | Western HSSB | 74.0 | 79.0 |
| West Surrey | 77.3 | 81.6 | | | |
| West Sussex | 76.9 | 81.5 | | | |

Box one

HEALTH AUTHORITIES WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1997-99

Highest:

| Male | Years | Female | Years |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Barnet | 77.5 | Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster | 82.4 |
| Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster | 77.5 | Solihull | 82.0 |
| West Surrey | 77.3 | Dorset | 81.9 |
| Kingston and Richmond | 77.2 | East Surrey | 81.6 |
| East Surrey | 77.2 | West Surrey | 81.6 |
| Oxfordshire | 77.1 | Kingston and Richmond | 81.5 |
| West Hertfordshire | 77.0 | North and East Devon | 81.5 |
| Bromley | 77.0 | Bromley | 81.5 |
| West Sussex | 76.9 | West Sussex | 81.5 |
| Dorset | 76.9 | Isle of Wight | 81.5 |

Lowest:

| Male | Years | Female | Years |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| St Helens and Knowsley | 72.8 | Gateshead and South Tyneside | 78.2 |
| East London and The City | 72.6 | Sunderland | 78.1 |
| West Pennine | 72.6 | East Lancashire | 77.8 |
| Sandwell | 72.5 | St Helens and Knowsley | 77.7 |
| Lanarkshire | 72.1 | Ayrshire & Arran | 77.7 |
| Liverpool | 71.7 | Argyll & Clyde | 77.7 |
| Argyll & Clyde | 71.2 | Lanarkshire | 77.3 |
| Western Isles | 70.9 | Liverpool | 77.0 |
| Greater Glasgow | 70.4 | Manchester | 76.6 |
| Manchester | 70.2 | Greater Glasgow | 76.5 |

Box two

LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1997-99

Highest:

| Male | Years | Female | Years |
|----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| East Dorset | 79.0 | East Dorset | 83.5 |
| Three Rivers | 78.7 | North Dorset | 83.3 |
| Horsham | 78.5 | Guildford | 83.1 |
| Suffolk Coastal | 78.3 | Epsom and Ewell | 82.9 |
| Epsom and Ewell | 78.3 | Rochford | 82.9 |
| Chiltern | 78.3 | Three Rivers | 82.7 |
| South Cambridgeshire | 78.2 | East Devon | 82.6 |
| St Albans | 78.1 | South Hams | 82.6 |
| Rutland | 78.1 | Mole Valley | 82.6 |
| East Devon | 78.0 | Cambridge | 82.6 |

Lowest:

| Male | Years | Female | Years |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Newham | 71.9 | Knowsley | 77.2 |
| North Lanarkshire | 71.7 | Merthyr Tydfil | 77.0 |
| Liverpool | 71.7 | Blackburn with Darwen | 77.0 |
| Dundee City | 71.4 | Liverpool | 77.0 |
| Renfrewshire | 71.0 | Halton | 76.8 |
| Eilean Siar | 70.9 | East Ayrshire | 76.7 |
| Manchester | 70.2 | Manchester | 76.6 |
| Inverclyde | 69.6 | West Lothian | 76.5 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 69.6 | West Dunbartonshire | 76.3 |
| Glasgow City | 68.7 | Glasgow City | 75.4 |

Table 2

Life expectancy at birth for the United Kingdom, by country, Government Office Region within England, and local authority, 1997-99 (years)

| | Male | Female | | Male | Female |
|---------------------------|------|--------|---------------------------------|------|--------|
| UNITED KINGDOM | 74.9 | 79.9 | Lancashire | | |
| ENGLAND | 75.2 | 80.1 | Burnley | 72.2 | 77.5 |
| NORTH EAST | 73.6 | 78.6 | Chorley | 74.1 | 79.6 |
| Darlington | 73.8 | 79.5 | Fylde | 76.0 | 80.8 |
| Hartlepool | 73.2 | 78.3 | Hyndburn | 72.3 | 77.6 |
| Middlesbrough | 73.2 | 79.0 | Lancaster | 75.2 | 79.5 |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 73.4 | 79.1 | Pendle | 74.3 | 77.9 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 74.2 | 78.4 | Preston | 73.5 | 78.9 |
| Durham | | | Ribble Valley | 75.5 | 80.1 |
| Chester-le-Street | 74.4 | 78.8 | Rossendale | 73.6 | 77.8 |
| Derwentside | 72.7 | 78.4 | South Ribble | 75.2 | 79.9 |
| Durham | 74.8 | 80.1 | West Lancashire | 75.0 | 79.5 |
| Easington | 72.4 | 77.4 | Wyre | 74.3 | 79.7 |
| Sedgefield | 73.6 | 78.6 | Merseyside | | |
| Teesdale | 77.1 | 80.3 | Knowsley | 72.1 | 77.2 |
| Wear Valley | 72.5 | 78.5 | Liverpool | 71.7 | 77.0 |
| Northumberland | | | St Helens | 73.2 | 78.1 |
| Alnwick | 74.9 | 80.1 | Sefton | 74.1 | 79.5 |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 75.9 | 80.9 | Wirral | 74.0 | 79.2 |
| Blyth Valley | 72.5 | 78.0 | YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | 74.5 | 79.7 |
| Castle Morpeth | 75.5 | 79.5 | East Riding of Yorkshire | 75.8 | 80.0 |
| Tynedale | 76.1 | 79.1 | Kingston upon Hull, City of | 73.1 | 78.7 |
| Wansbeck | 72.7 | 78.0 | North East Lincolnshire | 73.6 | 79.5 |
| Tyne and Wear | | | North Lincolnshire | 74.1 | 79.3 |
| Gateshead | 73.1 | 77.9 | York | 76.3 | 81.8 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 73.1 | 78.4 | North Yorkshire | | |
| North Tyneside | 74.2 | 79.4 | Craven | 76.2 | 81.0 |
| South Tyneside | 72.8 | 78.6 | Hambleton | 76.7 | 81.4 |
| Sunderland | 73.3 | 78.1 | Harrogate | 75.9 | 80.4 |
| NORTH WEST | 73.7 | 78.7 | Richmondshire | 76.7 | 81.2 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 72.0 | 77.0 | Ryedale | 77.3 | 81.8 |
| Blackpool | 72.5 | 78.1 | Scarborough | 75.1 | 80.3 |
| Halton | 72.7 | 76.8 | Selby | 76.7 | 79.9 |
| Warrington | 74.7 | 79.2 | South Yorkshire | | |
| Cheshire | | | Barnsley | 73.8 | 78.9 |
| Chester | 75.6 | 80.5 | Doncaster | 73.6 | 78.4 |
| Congleton | 76.2 | 81.1 | Rotherham | 74.3 | 79.3 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 74.4 | 79.7 | Sheffield | 74.5 | 79.6 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 75.0 | 80.4 | West Yorkshire | | |
| Macclesfield | 76.2 | 80.3 | Bradford | 73.5 | 79.0 |
| Vale Royal | 75.7 | 80.1 | Calderdale | 73.9 | 79.5 |
| Cumbria | | | Kirklees | 74.4 | 79.8 |
| Allerdale | 74.2 | 78.3 | Leeds | 74.8 | 80.2 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 73.4 | 78.2 | Wakefield | 73.9 | 78.8 |
| Carlisle | 73.8 | 78.9 | EAST MIDLANDS | 75.2 | 80.0 |
| Copeland | 74.7 | 78.3 | Derby | 74.6 | 80.2 |
| Eden | 76.5 | 81.3 | Leicester | 73.7 | 78.9 |
| South Lakeland | 77.1 | 81.6 | Nottingham | 72.6 | 78.8 |
| Greater Manchester | | | Rutland | 78.1 | 81.7 |
| Bolton | 73.6 | 78.6 | Derbyshire | | |
| Bury | 74.2 | 79.0 | Amber Valley | 75.3 | 80.3 |
| Manchester | 70.2 | 76.6 | Bolsover | 74.7 | 78.3 |
| Oldham | 72.2 | 78.1 | Chesterfield | 74.3 | 78.6 |
| Rochdale | 72.4 | 77.8 | Derbyshire Dales | 76.5 | 81.0 |
| Salford | 72.2 | 78.1 | Erewash | 75.0 | 79.9 |
| Stockport | 75.7 | 80.5 | High Peak | 74.6 | 80.0 |
| Tameside | 72.9 | 78.2 | North East Derbyshire | 75.4 | 80.5 |
| Trafford | 75.9 | 79.4 | South Derbyshire | 75.2 | 79.9 |
| Wigan | 73.6 | 78.3 | Leicestershire | | |
| | | | Blaby | 76.8 | 81.3 |
| | | | Charnwood | 76.9 | 81.5 |
| | | | Harborough | 77.5 | 82.1 |
| | | | Hinckley and Bosworth | 76.8 | 81.1 |
| | | | Melton | 76.6 | 79.6 |
| | | | North West Leicestershire | 74.9 | 80.1 |
| | | | Oadby and Wigston | 78.0 | 80.7 |

Table 2
continued

Life expectancy at birth for the United Kingdom, by country, Government Office Region within England, and local authority, 1997-99 (years)

| | Male | Female | | Male | Female |
|--------------------------|------|--------|------------------------------|------|--------|
| Lincolnshire | | | EASTERN | 76.4 | 80.9 |
| Boston | 74.8 | 80.1 | Luton | 74.5 | 79.6 |
| East Lindsey | 75.1 | 80.0 | Peterborough | 75.0 | 79.2 |
| Lincoln | 73.6 | 78.2 | Southend-on-Sea | 76.0 | 81.0 |
| North Kesteven | 76.2 | 80.5 | Thurrock | 74.2 | 79.8 |
| South Holland | 75.6 | 81.5 | Bedfordshire | | |
| South Kesteven | 76.0 | 81.1 | Bedford | 75.9 | 80.6 |
| West Lindsey | 75.3 | 79.7 | Mid Bedfordshire | 76.7 | 81.0 |
| Northamptonshire | | | South Bedfordshire | 75.3 | 79.7 |
| Corby | 72.3 | 79.0 | Cambridgeshire | | |
| Daventry | 76.7 | 79.4 | Cambridge | 77.1 | 82.6 |
| East Northamptonshire | 76.0 | 80.5 | East Cambridgeshire | 77.4 | 80.6 |
| Kettering | 75.4 | 79.9 | Fenland | 75.6 | 79.3 |
| Northampton | 74.7 | 79.6 | Huntingdonshire | 76.6 | 80.7 |
| South Northamptonshire | 76.5 | 81.1 | South Cambridgeshire | 78.2 | 82.2 |
| Wellingborough | 75.5 | 79.8 | Essex | | |
| Nottinghamshire | | | Basildon | 75.8 | 81.0 |
| Ashfield | 74.0 | 79.2 | Braintree | 76.4 | 80.3 |
| Bassetlaw | 74.3 | 79.4 | Brentwood | 77.1 | 79.9 |
| Broxtowe | 76.1 | 80.3 | Castle Point | 75.9 | 80.2 |
| Gedling | 75.7 | 80.7 | Chelmsford | 76.8 | 82.3 |
| Mansfield | 73.7 | 79.8 | Colchester | 76.5 | 80.9 |
| Newark and Sherwood | 74.8 | 79.6 | Epping Forest | 76.4 | 81.1 |
| Rushcliffe | 77.0 | 82.1 | Harlow | 75.8 | 81.7 |
| WEST MIDLANDS | 74.8 | 79.9 | Maldon | 76.8 | 81.2 |
| Herefordshire, County of | 76.4 | 81.0 | Rochford | 77.7 | 82.9 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 72.8 | 78.8 | Tendring | 75.4 | 80.1 |
| Telford and Wrekin | 73.9 | 79.2 | Uttlesford | 77.4 | 81.0 |
| Shropshire | | | Hertfordshire | | |
| Bridgnorth | 75.9 | 79.8 | Broxbourne | 76.3 | 81.5 |
| North Shropshire | 76.3 | 80.8 | Dacorum | 76.5 | 81.0 |
| Oswestry | 75.4 | 78.9 | East Hertfordshire | 77.2 | 81.4 |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | 76.5 | 81.1 | Hertsmere | 76.6 | 80.3 |
| South Shropshire | 77.8 | 81.6 | North Hertfordshire | 76.5 | 80.1 |
| Staffordshire | | | St Albans | 78.1 | 81.7 |
| Cannock Chase | 74.4 | 78.5 | Stevenage | 75.5 | 79.0 |
| East Staffordshire | 74.7 | 80.0 | Three Rivers | 78.7 | 82.7 |
| Lichfield | 75.7 | 79.9 | Watford | 75.0 | 79.3 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 74.8 | 79.9 | Welwyn Hatfield | 76.7 | 81.0 |
| South Staffordshire | 76.6 | 80.2 | Norfolk | | |
| Stafford | 76.3 | 80.0 | Breckland | 76.9 | 81.3 |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | 75.4 | 79.2 | Broadland | 77.6 | 80.8 |
| Tamworth | 74.3 | 79.6 | Great Yarmouth | 74.5 | 80.0 |
| Warwickshire | | | King's Lynn and West Norfolk | 76.0 | 80.1 |
| North Warwickshire | 75.6 | 80.2 | North Norfolk | 77.4 | 81.8 |
| Nuneaton and Bedworth | 74.1 | 79.1 | Norwich | 74.9 | 81.4 |
| Rugby | 76.1 | 80.0 | South Norfolk | 77.6 | 81.7 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 76.7 | 80.6 | Suffolk | | |
| Warwick | 76.2 | 80.3 | Babergh | 77.1 | 81.4 |
| West Midlands | | | Forest Heath | 77.0 | 79.7 |
| Birmingham | 73.6 | 79.3 | Ipswich | 75.3 | 80.4 |
| Coventry | 73.9 | 79.3 | Mid Suffolk | 77.3 | 81.5 |
| Dudley | 74.8 | 80.0 | St Edmundsbury | 76.2 | 80.7 |
| Sandwell | 72.5 | 78.7 | Suffolk Coastal | 78.3 | 81.5 |
| Solihull | 76.6 | 82.0 | Waveney | 75.1 | 81.1 |
| Walsall | 74.3 | 79.9 | LONDON | 75.1 | 80.4 |
| Wolverhampton | 73.1 | 79.1 | Inner London | | |
| Worcestershire | | | Camden | 74.0 | 81.2 |
| Bromsgrove | 75.9 | 80.0 | Hackney | 73.2 | 79.7 |
| Malvern Hills | 77.0 | 80.6 | Hammersmith and Fulham | 73.5 | 80.1 |
| Redditch | 75.3 | 81.6 | Haringey | 74.6 | 80.6 |
| Worcester | 75.3 | 81.7 | Islington | 73.9 | 80.0 |
| Wychavon | 76.5 | 80.7 | Kensington and Chelsea | 77.3 | 82.3 |
| Wyre Forest | 75.6 | 79.8 | Lambeth | 73.3 | 80.2 |
| | | | Lewisham | 73.0 | 78.6 |
| | | | Newham | 71.9 | 78.5 |
| | | | Southwark | 73.6 | 79.1 |
| | | | Tower Hamlets | 72.7 | 79.6 |
| | | | Wandsworth | 74.7 | 79.8 |
| | | | Westminster | 77.6 | 82.5 |

Table 2

Life expectancy at birth for the United Kingdom, by country, Government Office Region within England, and local authority, 1997-99 (years)

| | Male | Female | | Male | Female |
|------------------------|------|--------|------------------------------|------|--------|
| Outer London | | | Oxfordshire | | |
| Barking and Dagenham | 73.0 | 79.2 | Cherwell | 76.9 | 80.6 |
| Barnet | 77.5 | 80.8 | Oxford | 76.2 | 81.7 |
| Bexley | 76.2 | 80.6 | South Oxfordshire | 77.0 | 80.5 |
| Brent | 74.9 | 80.0 | Vale of White Horse | 77.8 | 81.5 |
| Bromley | 77.0 | 81.5 | West Oxfordshire | 77.3 | 81.2 |
| Croydon | 75.9 | 80.3 | Surrey | | |
| Ealing | 75.3 | 80.0 | Elmbridge | 77.9 | 81.6 |
| Enfield | 75.7 | 81.2 | Epsom and Ewell | 78.3 | 82.9 |
| Greenwich | 73.8 | 79.0 | Guildford | 78.0 | 83.1 |
| Harrow | 76.4 | 82.0 | Mole Valley | 77.3 | 82.6 |
| Havering | 76.0 | 80.8 | Reigate and Banstead | 75.8 | 80.5 |
| Hillingdon | 76.2 | 80.7 | Runnymede | 76.8 | 81.5 |
| Hounslow | 75.3 | 80.3 | Spelthorne | 77.1 | 81.3 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 76.8 | 80.6 | Surrey Heath | 77.6 | 81.4 |
| Merton | 75.8 | 80.6 | Tandridge | 76.8 | 81.1 |
| Redbridge | 76.3 | 80.9 | Waverley | 77.2 | 81.9 |
| Richmond upon Thames | 77.5 | 82.4 | Woking | 77.0 | 80.4 |
| Sutton | 75.6 | 80.3 | West Sussex | | |
| Waltham Forest | 74.3 | 79.5 | Adur | 76.6 | 81.1 |
| SOUTH EAST | 76.4 | 80.9 | Arun | 76.8 | 80.8 |
| Bracknell Forest | 76.1 | 80.3 | Chichester | 77.3 | 82.4 |
| Brighton and Hove | 74.6 | 80.3 | Crawley | 75.6 | 80.4 |
| Isle of Wight | 75.6 | 81.5 | Horsham | 78.5 | 81.8 |
| Medway | 74.3 | 79.1 | Mid Sussex | 77.0 | 82.1 |
| Milton Keynes | 74.8 | 79.8 | Worthing | 75.7 | 81.1 |
| Portsmouth | 74.1 | 79.0 | SOUTH WEST | 76.5 | 81.2 |
| Reading | 76.2 | 81.3 | Bath and North East Somerset | 77.3 | 82.0 |
| Slough | 73.5 | 79.0 | Bournemouth | 75.4 | 80.9 |
| Southampton | 74.6 | 80.7 | Bristol, City of | 75.0 | 80.7 |
| West Berkshire | 76.9 | 80.9 | North Somerset | 76.5 | 81.3 |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | 76.6 | 81.0 | Plymouth | 75.0 | 80.4 |
| Wokingham | 77.7 | 80.4 | Poole | 76.9 | 81.5 |
| Buckinghamshire | | | South Gloucestershire | 77.8 | 81.2 |
| Aylesbury Vale | 76.4 | 79.7 | Swindon | 75.4 | 79.6 |
| Chiltern | 78.3 | 81.7 | Torbay | 75.5 | 81.2 |
| South Bucks | 77.0 | 80.4 | Cornwall | | |
| Wycombe | 77.3 | 81.5 | Caradon | 76.5 | 81.5 |
| East Sussex | | | Carrick | 76.3 | 81.5 |
| Eastbourne | 75.9 | 81.5 | Kerrier | 75.4 | 81.0 |
| Hastings | 74.2 | 80.2 | North Cornwall | 76.7 | 80.2 |
| Lewes | 76.7 | 81.2 | Penwith | 75.3 | 80.2 |
| Rother | 76.8 | 82.4 | Restormel | 75.9 | 81.0 |
| Wealden | 77.4 | 81.6 | Devon | | |
| Hampshire | | | East Devon | 78.0 | 82.6 |
| Basingstoke and Deane | 75.7 | 80.1 | Exeter | 75.4 | 80.4 |
| East Hampshire | 75.9 | 80.8 | Mid Devon | 77.1 | 82.2 |
| Eastleigh | 76.4 | 81.4 | North Devon | 75.5 | 81.1 |
| Fareham | 77.9 | 81.8 | South Hams | 76.8 | 82.6 |
| Gosport | 74.1 | 79.8 | Teignbridge | 77.4 | 80.8 |
| Hart | 77.8 | 81.1 | Torridge | 76.0 | 80.7 |
| Havant | 76.7 | 80.6 | West Devon | 77.3 | 82.3 |
| New Forest | 77.8 | 81.2 | Dorset | | |
| Rushmoor | 75.6 | 80.5 | Christchurch | 77.4 | 82.6 |
| Test Valley | 77.0 | 80.9 | East Dorset | 79.0 | 83.5 |
| Winchester | 78.0 | 82.0 | North Dorset | 77.2 | 83.3 |
| Kent | | | Purbeck | 77.3 | 82.2 |
| Ashford | 76.0 | 81.1 | West Dorset | 77.9 | 82.0 |
| Canterbury | 77.0 | 81.1 | Weymouth and Portland | 75.3 | 81.1 |
| Dartford | 74.9 | 79.9 | Gloucestershire | | |
| Dover | 75.4 | 80.6 | Cheltenham | 76.1 | 81.3 |
| Gravesham | 75.6 | 80.2 | Cotswold | 77.0 | 81.3 |
| Maidstone | 76.6 | 80.8 | Forest of Dean | 75.3 | 80.7 |
| Sevenoaks | 78.0 | 82.1 | Gloucester | 75.5 | 79.9 |
| Shepway | 75.2 | 80.8 | Stroud | 76.8 | 81.1 |
| Swale | 74.9 | 79.9 | Tewkesbury | 76.8 | 81.0 |
| Thanet | 74.4 | 79.7 | | | |
| Tonbridge and Malling | 76.1 | 80.7 | | | |
| Tunbridge Wells | 77.4 | 80.4 | | | |

Table 2

Life expectancy at birth for the United Kingdom, by country, Government Office Region within England, and local authority, 1997-99 (years)

| | Male | Female | | Male | Female |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|
| Somerset | | | NORTHERN IRELAND | 74.3 | 79.6 |
| Mendip | 76.4 | 80.2 | Antrim | 74.2 | 78.7 |
| Sedgemoor | 75.9 | 80.7 | Ards | 74.8 | 79.7 |
| South Somerset | 77.2 | 81.8 | Armagh | 74.8 | 79.7 |
| Taunton Deane | 76.1 | 81.5 | Ballymena | 74.6 | 78.9 |
| West Somerset | 77.0 | 82.5 | Ballymoney | 74.9 | 79.1 |
| Wiltshire | | | Banbridge | 75.5 | 79.4 |
| Kennet | 77.2 | 81.4 | Belfast | 72.6 | 79.1 |
| North Wiltshire | 76.8 | 80.7 | Carrickfergus | 74.7 | 79.2 |
| Salisbury | 77.0 | 81.6 | Castlereagh | 76.5 | 80.0 |
| West Wiltshire | 76.6 | 80.9 | Coleraine | 75.2 | 81.1 |
| WALES | 74.5 | 79.5 | Cookstown | 75.4 | 81.8 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 72.9 | 77.8 | Craigavon | 74.1 | 79.8 |
| Bridgend | 73.7 | 79.2 | Derry | 73.2 | 77.7 |
| Caerphilly | 73.7 | 78.1 | Down | 73.8 | 79.3 |
| Cardiff | 75.0 | 80.0 | Dungannon | 73.4 | 79.2 |
| Cardiff | 75.0 | 80.0 | Fermanagh | 73.6 | 79.7 |
| Cardiff | 75.0 | 80.0 | Larne | 74.8 | 80.9 |
| Carmarthenshire | 74.4 | 79.4 | Limavady | 76.1 | 79.9 |
| Ceredigion | 76.7 | 81.4 | Lisburn | 75.9 | 80.1 |
| Conwy | 74.7 | 80.1 | Magherafelt | 73.6 | 79.9 |
| Denbighshire | 73.9 | 79.4 | Moyle | 74.8 | 79.3 |
| Flintshire | 74.8 | 79.5 | Newry and Mourne | 73.3 | 78.7 |
| Gwynedd | 75.1 | 80.9 | Newtownabbey | 75.1 | 79.5 |
| Isle of Anglesey | 74.9 | 79.7 | North Down | 75.9 | 80.9 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 72.0 | 77.0 | Omagh | 73.6 | 80.1 |
| Monmouthshire | 76.0 | 81.1 | Strabane | 75.6 | 79.4 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 73.6 | 79.4 | | | |
| Newport | 74.2 | 79.6 | | | |
| Pembrokeshire | 74.5 | 79.6 | | | |
| Powys | 75.9 | 80.9 | | | |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 73.3 | 78.1 | | | |
| Swansea | 74.6 | 79.6 | | | |
| The Vale of Glamorgan | 75.4 | 80.1 | | | |
| Torfaen | 74.1 | 78.5 | | | |
| Wrexham | 74.2 | 79.1 | | | |
| SCOTLAND | 72.6 | 78.0 | | | |
| Aberdeen City | 73.4 | 79.2 | | | |
| Aberdeenshire | 75.1 | 79.8 | | | |
| Angus | 74.8 | 78.4 | | | |
| Argyll & Bute | 72.6 | 78.8 | | | |
| Clackmannanshire | 73.3 | 79.2 | | | |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 74.3 | 79.0 | | | |
| Dundee City | 71.4 | 77.6 | | | |
| East Ayrshire | 72.7 | 76.7 | | | |
| East Dunbartonshire | 76.0 | 79.3 | | | |
| East Lothian | 74.3 | 79.2 | | | |
| East Renfrewshire | 76.3 | 80.5 | | | |
| Edinburgh, City of | 73.6 | 78.8 | | | |
| Eilean Siar | 70.9 | 79.4 | | | |
| Falkirk | 73.0 | 78.0 | | | |
| Fife | 73.8 | 78.9 | | | |
| Glasgow City | 68.7 | 75.4 | | | |
| Highland | 72.8 | 78.9 | | | |
| Inverclyde | 69.6 | 77.3 | | | |
| Midlothian | 73.4 | 78.2 | | | |
| Moray | 74.4 | 79.2 | | | |
| North Ayrshire | 72.6 | 77.8 | | | |
| North Lanarkshire | 71.7 | 77.3 | | | |
| Orkney Islands | 73.4 | 79.4 | | | |
| Perth & Kinross | 74.9 | 79.3 | | | |
| Renfrewshire | 71.0 | 77.3 | | | |
| Scottish Borders | 75.1 | 79.6 | | | |
| Shetland Islands | 72.8 | 79.8 | | | |
| South Ayrshire | 73.8 | 78.6 | | | |
| South Lanarkshire | 72.3 | 77.4 | | | |
| Stirling | 74.2 | 79.1 | | | |
| West Dunbartonshire | 69.6 | 76.3 | | | |
| West Lothian | 72.0 | 76.5 | | | |

Annual Update:

Mortality statistics | 1999: injury and poisoning

The ONS annual reference volume *Mortality statistics: injury and poisoning 1999* (series DH4 no 24) was published in June 2001. It contains statistical information on deaths resulting from external causes of injury and poisoning in England and Wales during 1999. These deaths are coded according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases¹ and are assigned code numbers in the range E800-E999. They are also coded to the WHO classification by nature of injury, in the range 800-999.

The volume provides more detail on deaths from external causes than can be found in other ONS publications. For instance, it presents data on accidental deaths by place of occurrence; deaths for external causes by month of occurrence; deaths in transport accidents by place and by whether the person killed was a driver or passenger; and deaths analysed by Coroner's inquest verdict and underlying cause.

Some general findings from *Mortality statistics: injury and poisoning 1999* are given below. In addition, a recent Report in this journal analysed information from the ONS drug-related deaths database from 1995 to 1999.² Articles on recent trends in homicides,³ road traffic deaths⁴ and paracetamol related deaths⁵ were published in *Health Statistics Quarterly*.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH FROM INJURY AND POISONING

There were 16,517 deaths from external causes in England and Wales in 1999, a slight increase from the 1998 total of 16,201. The majority of these external cause deaths were among males (63 per cent).

For men, the most common cause of accidental or violent death was suicide at 38 per cent (using the amended definition introduced in 1996; see below), followed by motor vehicle traffic accidents at 20 per cent (Table 1). A further 15 per cent were from accidental falls. By contrast, 40 per cent of corresponding female deaths were caused by accidental falls, and 21 per cent were suicides, with 13 per cent resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents. Using the method introduced in 1997 for estimating numbers of homicides (see below), about 4 per cent of all external cause deaths could be assigned to this cause.

Analysed by nature of injury in external cause deaths, more than a quarter of female deaths resulted from fracture of lower limb, related to the high proportion of deaths in falls. Nearly a fifth of external cause deaths for all persons (3,154) resulted from an injury in the category 'other and unspecified effects', which includes drownings, deaths from hypothermia and deaths from asphyxiation and strangulation. Within this group about three-quarters (2,394) were suicides, mostly by hanging ie asphyxiation and strangulation.

TRENDS

Since 1966, the death rate from all external causes has declined by more than a third (Table 3 of annual volume). Figure 1 shows the death rates for selected causes from 1966 to 1999. Deaths due to road transport accidents (RTAs) (E810-E829) have declined substantially, from 158 per million population in 1966 to 58 in 1999. The information originally published for 1981 for RTAs and for homicides (E960-E969) has been excluded from Figure 1. This is because industrial action by Registrars in that year meant that additional information normally supplied by Coroners was not available. This resulted in more deaths than usual being assigned to unspecified categories' and RTAs and homicides being significantly understated.⁶

Furthermore, trends in homicide deaths are misleading in that the apparent decline at the end of the 1970s and in the 1980s resulted from the introduction of accelerated registrations in 1978.³ The definitions used elsewhere for homicides in this Update allow for this change.

The death rate for accidental falls declined by nearly a third overall between 1966 and 1999. During this period the death rate reached its lowest point of 64 deaths per million population in 1992. Since then there has been a rise in both the number and rates; this rise is related to the methods of recording deaths where the certifier mentions both an accidental fall and osteoporosis on the death certificate.⁷

After a large fall in the death rate between 1966 and 1967, mortality arising from accidental poisoning remained in steady decline throughout the 1970s and 1980s to a low of 11 deaths per million population in the late 1980s. The 1990s saw a return to the rates last seen in the late 1960s.

THE LATE EXTRACT OF REGISTRATION

A major change in the handling of ONS events was introduced in 1993 that has enabled annual extracts to be made of all the deaths occurring in a year, rather than rely simply on annual counts of registrations. A 'standard' extract is taken in the September following each data year, when there are few registrations still outstanding. However, this does not take account of subsequent changes made for some deaths that are registered and assigned a temporary cause code (which happens when further legal proceedings are to take place).

Account is taken of the more up-to-date information obtained in this way by taking a late registration extract, many months after the 'standard' extract. A late extract is taken annually for the most recent year possible, and three preceding years. These extracts were first analysed in the 1996 annual DH4 volume.⁸ Since then they have been used for two purposes:

- To obtain up-to-date information on seasonal mortality from external causes (Table 7 in the annual volume).
- To obtain up-to-date information on external cause deaths, where the Coroner's inquest had been adjourned, and later details subsequently became available (Tables 27 and 28 in the annual volume).

The most recent late extract was taken in April 2001 for the data years 1996 to 1999, and Table 2 shows for each of these years the differences between numbers in this extract and numbers in the standard extract taken earlier. Thus, for 1996 the standard extract was taken in September 1997. For 1996 the overall increase of 430 external cause deaths, distributed as shown, took place over the three and half year period from then up to April 2001.

Overall, the latest extract contains about 3 per cent more deaths than the standard extract in each year. Numbers for many cause groups change little, except for homicides where using the latest figure results in an increase of up to 13 per cent on the standard. The reasons for this can be found in the equivalent Report for 1998 in *Health Statistics Quarterly 07* or in section 3.5 of the annual volume. Associated with this relatively large increase is a reduction in the number of deaths assigned to the category of injury with undetermined intention. The number of deaths in motor vehicle traffic accidents also increased, by more than 5 per cent. These changes result from both the inclusion of late registrations, and the amendment of assigned cause of death in the light of new information supplied following the completion of legal proceedings.

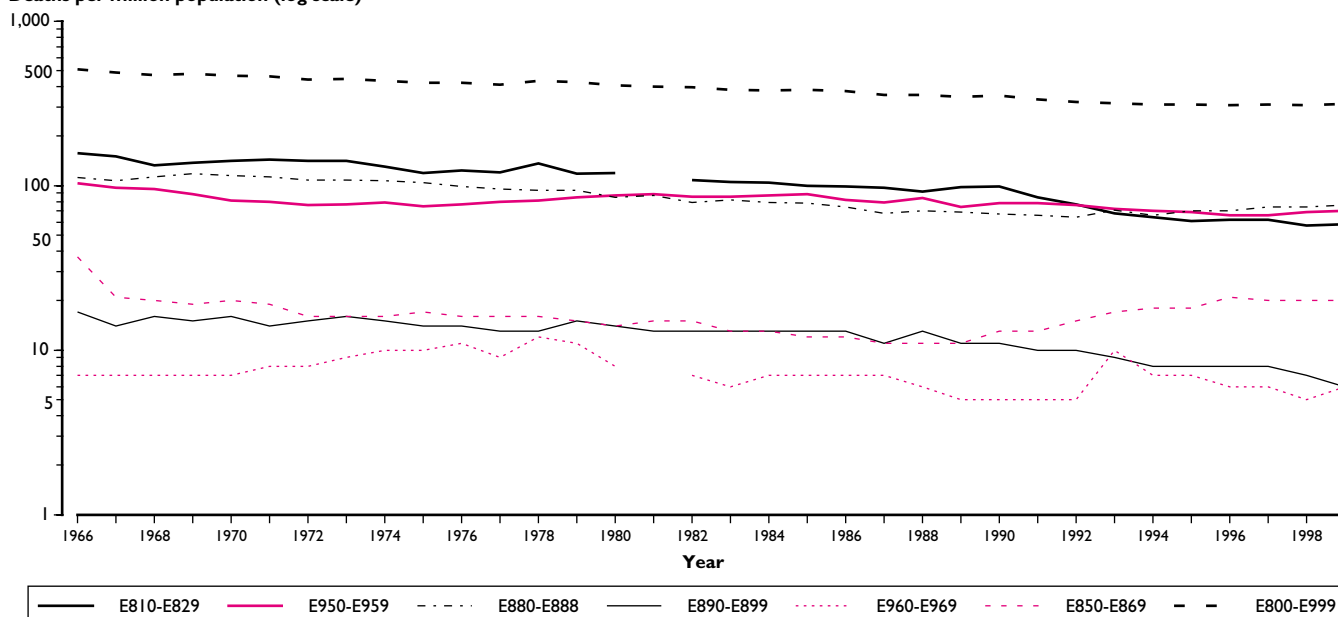
Table 1 Deaths from external causes of injury and poisoning: external cause, nature of injury and sex, 1999

| ICD9 code | | Number of deaths | | | Percentage of all external cause deaths | | |
|---|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|---|------------|------------|
| | | persons | males | females | persons | males | females |
| <i>External cause</i> | | | | | | | |
| E800-E999 | All external causes | 16,517 | 10,455 | 6,062 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| E800-E949 | Accidents and adverse effects | 10,642 | 6,054 | 4,588 | 64.4 | 57.9 | 75.7 |
| E800-E848 | Transport accidents | 3,148 | 2,293 | 855 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 14.1 |
| E810-E829 | Road transport accidents | 3,242 | 2,347 | 895 | 19.6 | 22.4 | 14.8 |
| E810-E819 | Motor vehicle traffic accidents | 2,942 | 2,126 | 816 | 17.8 | 20.3 | 13.5 |
| E850-E869 | Accidental poisoning | 1,029 | 749 | 280 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 4.6 |
| E880-E888 | Accidental falls | 3,993 | 1,548 | 2,445 | 24.2 | 14.8 | 40.3 |
| E890-E899 | Accidents caused by fire and flames | 335 | 192 | 143 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| E910-E915 | Accidents caused by submersion, suffocation and foreign bodies | 682 | 450 | 232 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| E950-E959 | Suicide and self-inflicted injury | 3,691 | 2,840 | 851 | 22.3 | 27.2 | 14.0 |
| E960-E969 | Homicide | 293 | 213 | 80 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| E950-E959, E980-E989 with 'open' verdict | Suicide and self-inflicted injury; and injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, with 'open' verdict | 5,218 | 3,922 | 1,296 | 31.6 | 37.5 | 21.4 |
| E960-E969, E980-E989 with 'pending' verdict | Homicide; and injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, with pending' verdict | 653 | 475 | 178 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| <i>Nature of injury</i> | | | | | | | |
| 800-999 | All external causes | 16,517 | 10,455 | 6,062 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 800-804 | Fracture of skull | 695 | 495 | 200 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 3.3 |
| 805-809 | Fracture of spine and trunk | 593 | 284 | 309 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 5.1 |
| 820-829 | Fracture of lower limb | 2,225 | 596 | 1,629 | 13.5 | 5.7 | 26.9 |
| 850-854 | Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fracture | 2,087 | 1,395 | 692 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 11.4 |
| 860-869 | Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis | 2,336 | 1,732 | 604 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 10.0 |
| 930-939 | Effects of foreign body entering through orifice | 293 | 147 | 146 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| 940-949 | Burns | 278 | 170 | 108 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| 960-979 | Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances | 2,204 | 1,378 | 826 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.6 |
| 980-989 | Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source | 1,030 | 805 | 225 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 3.7 |
| 990-995 | Other and unspecified effects of external causes | 3,154 | 2,439 | 715 | 19.1 | 23.3 | 11.8 |
| 996-999 | Complications of surgical and medical care not elsewhere classified | 373 | 177 | 196 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.2 |

Source: Annual Reference Volume DH4 Tables 4 and 5.

Figure 1 Deaths from selected external cause,* 1966–99

Deaths per million population (log scale)



Source: Annual Reference Volume DH4 Table 3.

* See Box One.

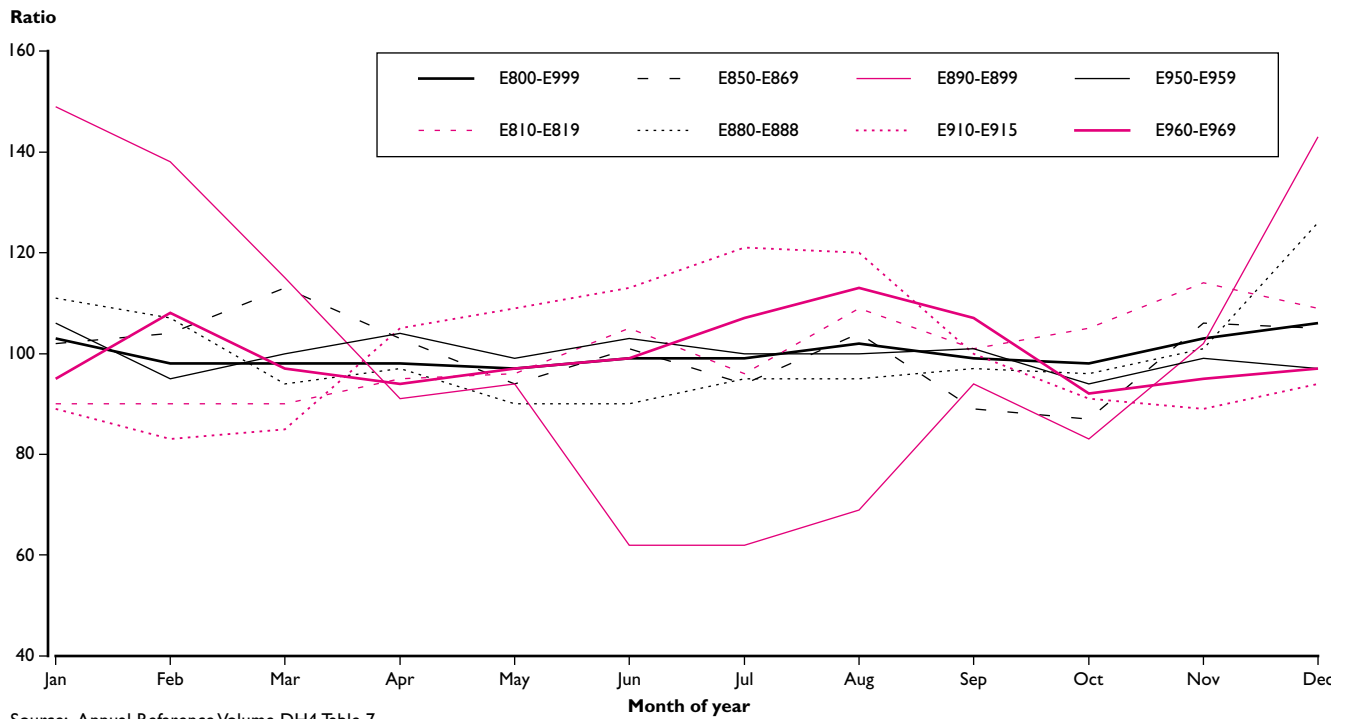
See accompanying text for the explanation for missing data for 1981 for E810-E829 and E960-E969.

Table 2 Deaths from external causes, using standard and late registration extracts: selected causes, 1996–99

| ICD 9 code | External cause | | Year of occurrence | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| E800-E999 | All external causes | Standard extract | 16,061 | 16,311 | 16,201 | 16,517 |
| | | Late extract | 16,491 | 16,850 | 16,792 | 17,076 |
| | | Change | 430 | 539 | 591 | 559 |
| | | % change | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| E810-E819 | Motor vehicle traffic accidents | Standard extract | 3,134 | 3,112 | 2,878 | 2,942 |
| | | Late extract | 3,293 | 3,281 | 3,063 | 3,119 |
| | | Change | 159 | 169 | 185 | 177 |
| | | % change | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| E850-E869 | Accidental poisonings | Standard extract | 1,089 | 1,058 | 1,044 | 1,029 |
| | | Late extract | 1,112 | 1,087 | 1,079 | 1,074 |
| | | Change | 23 | 29 | 35 | 45 |
| | | % change | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.4 |
| E880-E888 | Accidental falls | Standard extract | 3,637 | 3,885 | 3,865 | 3,993 |
| | | Late extract | 3,678 | 3,947 | 3,936 | 4,059 |
| | | Change | 41 | 62 | 71 | 66 |
| | | % change | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| E950-E959, E980-E989 with verdict 'open' | Suicide; injury undetermined, with inquest verdict 'open' | Standard extract | 4,925 | 5,018 | 5,184 | 5,218 |
| | | Late extract | 5,021 | 5,131 | 5,327 | 5,378 |
| | | Change | 96 | 113 | 143 | 160 |
| | | % change | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| E960-E969, E980-E989 with verdict 'pending' | Homicide; and injury undetermined with inquest verdict 'pending' | Standard extract | 631 | 610 | 649 | 653 |
| | | Late extract | 679 | 690 | 707 | 686 |
| | | Change | 48 | 80 | 58 | 33 |
| | | % change | 7.6 | 13.1 | 8.9 | 5.1 |
| E980-E989 | Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted | Standard extract | 1,798 | 1,914 | 1,933 | 1,887 |
| | | Late extract | 1,658 | 1,810 | 1,774 | 1,835 |
| | | Change | -140 | -104 | -159 | -52 |
| | | % change | -7.8 | -5.4 | -8.2 | -2.8 |

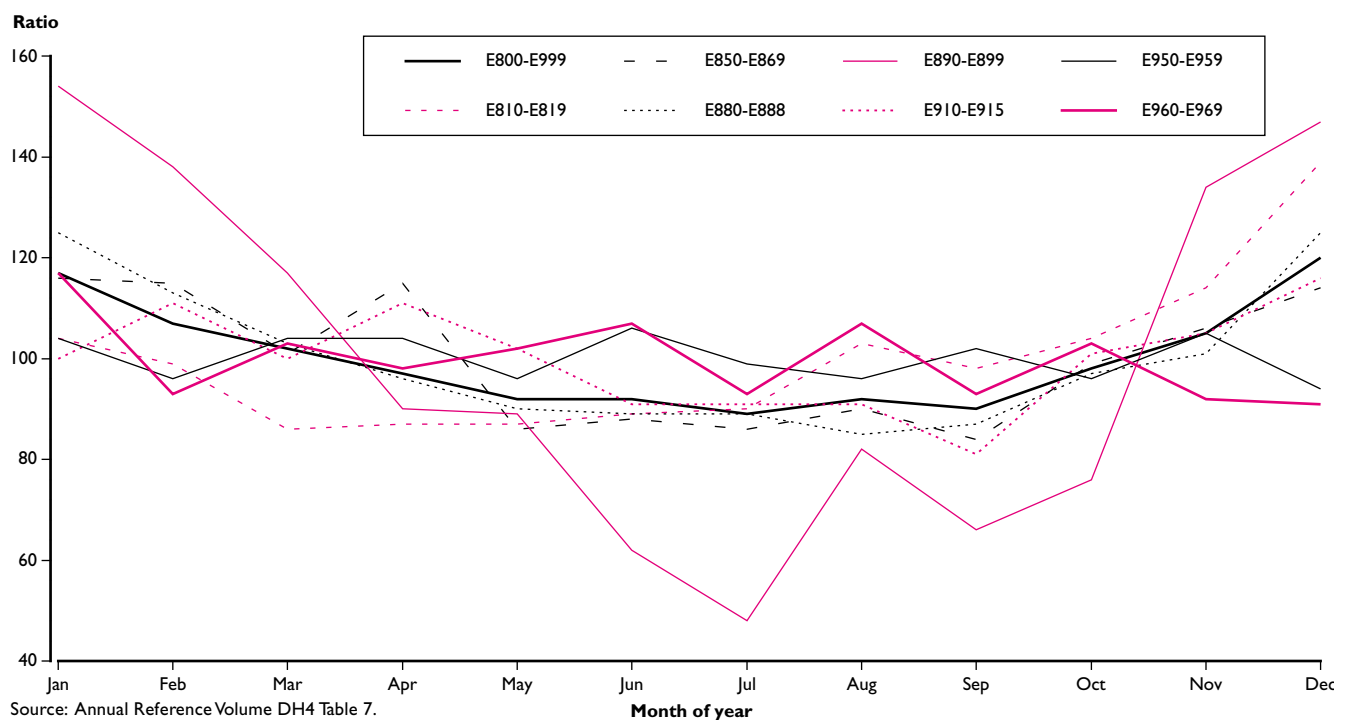
Note: the annual 'standard' extract is usually taken about nine months after the end of a data year; for instance the standard extract for 1998 was taken in September 1999. The 'late' extracts given here were taken in April 2001, for each of the four years shown.
Source: Annual Reference Volume DH4 Table 27.

Figure 2 Deaths from external causes: annualised monthly ratios, selected external cause,* 1995–99, males



Source: Annual Reference Volume DH4 Table 7.
* See Box One.

Figure 3 Deaths from external causes: annualised monthly ratios, selected external cause,* 1995–99, females



Source: Annual Reference Volume DH4 Table 7.
* See Box One.

SEASONAL MORTALITY

Table 7 in the annual volume analyses seasonal mortality, using the late registration extract (see above). The table is based on an aggregate of five years' data, from 1995 to 1999, and is summarised in Figures 2 and 3, using annualised monthly ratios.⁹

Over the period 1995–99, male deaths from external causes were most likely in the months November to January, and August. They were least likely in May. Male deaths due to accidents caused by fire and flames and by submersion, suffocation and foreign bodies show marked seasonal patterns. The former were more likely to occur in the winter months (November–March), and the latter more likely in the spring and summer months (April–September). There was little seasonal variation in male suicides.

For females, there was a more pronounced peak of deaths from external causes in December and January a marked trough of almost constant levels between May and September. As accidental falls comprise two fifths of female deaths from external causes, it is not surprising that the seasonal pattern of deaths from this cause mirrors that for all external causes. As with males, deaths of females from fire and flames show a marked seasonal pattern, high in the winter months and low in the summer months.

SUICIDES AND HOMICIDES

A few years ago, ONS developed improved methods of estimating annual numbers of suicides and of homicides, making use of the information supplied by verdicts from Coroners' inquests. These methods were described in some detail in the equivalent Report from 1998 in *Health Statistics Quarterly 07*. Information can also be found in sections 3.5 and 3.6 of the annual volume. Figures based on them are used throughout the annual publication.

Box One

CAUSE OF DEATH CODES AND CLASSIFICATIONS USED IN THIS UPDATE

ICD9 code

| | |
|--|---|
| E800-E999 | External causes of injury and poisoning |
| E810-E829 | Road transport accidents |
| E810-E819 | Motor vehicle traffic accidents |
| E850-E869 | Accidental poisoning |
| E880-E888 | Accidental falls |
| E890-E899 | Accidents caused by fire and flames |
| E910-E915 | Accidents caused by submersion, suffocation and foreign bodies |
| E950-E959 | Suicide and self-inflicted injury |
| E960-E969 | Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by others |
| E988.8 | Injury by other specified means, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted |
| E950-E959; plus E980-E989 with verdict 'open' | Suicide and self inflicted injury; and injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, with inquest verdict 'open' |
| E960-E969; plus E980-E989 with verdict 'pending' | Homicide; and injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, with inquest verdict 'pending' |

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2. Office for National Statistics. Report: Deaths related to drug poisoning: England and Wales, 1995–99. *Health Statistics Quarterly 09* (2001), 70–72.
3. Rooney C and Devis T. Recent trends in deaths from homicide in England and Wales. *Health Statistics Quarterly 03* (1999), 5–13.
4. Christopherson O, Dix D and Rooney C. Road traffic deaths: trends and comparisons with DETR figures. *Health Statistics Quarterly 03* (1999), 14–23.
5. Atcha Z and Majeed A. Paracetamol related deaths in England and Wales 1993–97. *Health Statistics Quarterly 07* (2000), 5–9.
6. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. *Mortality Statistics: cause 1981*, p v. HMSO (London: 1983).
7. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. *Mortality Statistics: cause 1993 (revised) and 1994*, p xxvii. HMSO (London: 1996).
8. Office for National Statistics *Mortality statistics: injury and poisoning 1996*, series DH4 no 21. TSO (London: 1998).
9. Annualised monthly ratios allow for the variation in number of days between months, and are more fully described in the 1999 annual volume (series DH4 no 24), p xviii.

Recent Publications

Key Population and Vital Statistics 1999, local and health authority areas (*The Stationery Office, £35, April, ISBN 0 11 621387 6*)

United Kingdom Health Statistics, 2001 edition (*The Stationery Office, £35, May, ISBN 0 11 621462 7*)

Geographic Variations in Health (*The Stationery Office, £60, May, ISBN 0 11 621392 2*)

Cancer Statistics Registrations, 1995-1997, England (*The Stationery Office, £30, May, ISBN 0 11 621459 7*)

Mortality Statistics: Injury and Poisoning, England and Wales (*The Stationery Office, £35, May, ISBN 0 11 621468 6*)

Population Trends 104 (*The Stationery Office, £20, June, ISBN 0 11 621292 6*)

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Other population and health articles, publications and data

Population Trends 105

Publication 20 September 2001

- Planned articles:**
- More reliable minority ethnic estimates for local areas: which areas to select and other choice to be made - an exploratory analysis
 - Assumptions for the 2000 - based national population projections
 - The dynamics of living arrangements in later life: Evidence from the British Household Panel Survey
 - The sizes and characteristics of the minority ethnic populations of Great Britain - latest estimates
- Report:**
- Internal Migration estimates for local authorities, England and Wales 2000
- Annual Update:**
- Marriage and Divorce 1999 and Adoptions 2000

Health Statistics Quarterly 12

Publication 08 November 2001

- Planned articles:**
- Ischaemic heart disease
 - Stroke incidence and risk factors
 - Demand for long-term care for older people in England to 2031
 - Co-morbidity and utilisation of Health Services associated with heart failure: General Practice based Study
- Report:**
- Infant and perinatal mortality by social and biological factors 2000 (England and Wales)
- Annual Update:**
- Congenital anomalies statistics: notifications 2000 (England and Wales)

Forthcoming Annual Reference Volumes

| Title | Planned publication |
|---|---------------------|
| Abortion Statistics 2000, AB no.27 | September 2001 |
| Mortality Statistics: general 1999, DH no.32 | September 2001 |
| Congenital Anomaly Statistics 2000, MB3 no.15 | October 2001 |

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