OFFICE OF POPULATION CENSUSES AND SURVEYS

Population Trends 2

Winter 1975

Country of birth and colour 1971-4

Mapping the 1971 Census by computer

Suicides 1961-74

Life tables : (2) wider applications

Women at work

A publication of the Government Statistical Service
HMSO £2 net

Population Trends

Winter 1975

In this issue

Editorial
Marriage and divorce in England and Wales 1

Country of birth and colour 1971-4
Estimates of the population of New Commonwealth ethnic origin and a description of the methodology
Immigrant Statistics Unit of OPCS 2

Mapping the 1971 Census by computer
Some advantages of computer mapping and a computer picture of County Durham
David Rhind. 9

Suicides 1961-74
An analysis of trends following the Suicide Act of 1961
Dr A Adelstein and Christine Mardon 13

Life tables: (2) wider applications
Development of life table techniques in new situations
P R Cox 1 9

Women at work
The way marriage and childbearing are related to economic activity
Malcolm Britton 22

Tables
Notes on tables and a list of titles *26-27*
Tables 1–33 *28-66*

In the next issue
A preview of articles appearing in Population Trends No 3 Inside back cover

London : Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Population Trends is the journal of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. It is published four times a year in September, December, March and June. In addition to bringing together articles on a variety of population and medical topics, *Population Trends* contains regular series of tables on a range of subjects for which OPCS is responsible.

Opinions expressed in signed articles are not necessarily those of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Price £2 (by post £2.1 I). Net Subscription, post inclusive, f8.44. Subscriptions: HMSO P.O. Box 569. London SE1 9NH

First published 1975

ISBN 0 11 724251 9

editorial

Marriage and divorce

Summary figures of marriage and divorce in 1974 (Tables 23 and 24) show that marked changes have occurred recently.

The growth in the mid and late 1960s in the number of marriages was largely the result of three factors: babies born in the post-war boom (the peak was in 1947) were passing through the most marriageable ages, people were marrying younger, and a higher proportion of people were getting married. Now, however, the growth has ceased; in 1974, like 1973, there was a substantial fall in the total number of marriages. Table 23 on page 51 shows that the number of marriages fell from the peak of 426,000 in 1972 to 400,000 in 1973 and 384,000 in 1974, the lowest number since 1965. These figures mask an increase in remarriage particularly of divorced persons which was more than offset by the decline in first marriages-the total of 302,300 spinsters marrying in 1974 was near to the lowest annual total of the post-war period, in 1954. The percentage of all brides who were marrying for the first time dropped from 84 in 1965 to 79 in 1974.

For many years up to 1973 there had been a growing tendency for people to get married and to marry younger. Marriages at younger ages were particularly numerous in 1970, after the Family Law Reform Act took effect and lowered the age of majority to 18. Whereas before 1970 the peak age at marriage for women was 21 the immediate effect of the Act was to reduce this to age 19 and to increase the number of marriages at 18 and even 17. But in 1973 and 1974 there was a reduction in the rates of first marriage at all ages, noticeably for the 20-24 year age group.

During the childbearing ages marriages are far more likely to be ended by divorce than by death. Divorces doubled between 1961 and 1969 (Table 24) and then doubled again by 1972. The Divorce Law Reform Act had come into effect in 1971 causing a once-for-all increase in divorce. The number dropped in 1973 but only temporarily, and in 1974 rose by 9 per cent; the latest quarterly figures (Table 24) show a continuing upward trend.

The marked increase in divorce has led to a larger divorced population with a younger age structure (Table 16). Not surprisingly the trend in remarriage has closely followed the trend in divorce. About 20,000 divorced males and a similar number of divorced females remarried each year in the early 1960s. Now about 60,000 do so (Table 23). Whereas fifteen years ago the number of divorced persons and of widowed persons remarrying were roughly equal, the ratio is now 3 : 1. The number of widowed persons who have remarried has remained relatively steady. Taking the widowed and divorced together the number of marriages involving one or both parties in remarriage rose from 16 per cent of all marriages in 1964 to 29 per cent in 1974 (that is from 58,000 to 113,000).

More detailed analyses of trends and patterns in marriage and divorce will be published in *Population Trends* No 3 (March 1976).

country of birth and colour 1971~4

Immigrant Statistics Unit
Population Statistics Division OPCS

This article summarises the methods used by OPCS to derive estimates of the size and demographic characteristics of Great Britain's population of New Commonwealth ethnic origin from 1971 Census tables on country of birth; it presents the results and then updates estimates of the size of this population from 1971 to mid-1974.

Definitions for estimates based on the 1971 Census

New Commonwealth (NCW) : all countries of the Commonwealth in 1971, except Australia, Canada and New Zealand, which have become known as the Old Commonwealth (OCW). In 1971 Pakistan (comprising West and East Pakistan) was a member of the Commonwealth, and is therefore included in 1971 Census-based figures. In 1973 West Pakistan became Pakistan and left the Commonwealth. East Pakistan became Bangladesh and remains a member of the Commonwealth.

New Commonwealth ethnic origin : persons born in the New Commonwealth who are not of UK descent, plus children born in Great Britain to parents of NCW ethnic origin, including children with only one such parent (children of mixed unions).

Indian origin : persons not of UK descent originating from India.

Pakistani origin: persons not of UK descent originating *at 1971 Census date* from West Pakistan (since 1973 Pakistan) and East Pakistan (since 1973 Bangladesh). West and East Pakistan cannot be separated in the 1971 Census results.

American New Common wealth origin. persons not of UK descent originating from the West Indies, Guyana, Belize (formerly British Honduras) and other NCW territories in the Americas.

African Commonwealth origin : persons not of UK descent originating from African Commonwealth countries including (pending the availability of more detailed census data) East African Asians.

Mediterranean Commonwealth origin : persons not of UK descent originating from Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo.

Other New Commonwealth origin: persons not of UK descent originating from Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon), Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and other New Commonwealth territories in Asia and Oceania.

'Coloured' New Commonwealth : persons not of UK descent originating from India, Pakistan (as defined above), American NCW, African CW and other NCW, except the Mediterranean CW.

Public policy and public discussion of the position of different racial and ethnic minority groups in British society need to be informed by relevant and reliable population data. Population statistics in this country are not (with one exception') collected by colour, race or ethnic origin; data on origins are compiled in terms of birthplace or parents' birthplaces. Difficult statistical problenrs arise in estimating the size and characteristics of different ethnic groups from data classified by birthplace, problems discussed more fully in an earlier article by Sir Claus Moser.[2] Definitional and conceptual problems are always acute where one is using one kind of information—on birthplace-to make inferences about another-colour. race or ethnic origin.

People of New Commonwealth (NC W) ethnic origin in Great Britain include the main groups of Indian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, West Indian and African origin, but also persons of Cypriot, Maltese or Gibraltese origin, and of Ceylonese, Chinese or Malay origin. The estimation of the size and demographic structure of the population of NC W ethnic origin required a considerable volume of detailed tabulations of birthplace data from the 1971 Census and an elaborate series of calculations applied to them. All figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand. They are estimates indicating orders of magnitude rather than precise figures.

Part I of this article outlines the method of estimating which will be more fully explained in an account to be published shortly.

Part 2 with its accompanying tables and charts presents the key results of the calculations. The estimated size of the population of NCW ethnic origin at 1971 Census date is 1·5 million; the 'coloured' component of this population (excluding the Mediterranean CW) is 1·3 million (Table 2). These figures include persons with only one parent of NC W descent.

Part 3 updates the estimates derived from the 1971 Census, leading to a figure of 1·75 million for the population of NC W ethnic origin at mid-1974.

---

1. Ethnic origin estimates derived from 1971 Census data

The estimate of the population of New Commonwealth ethnic origin starts with the 1971 Census count of people who themselves or whose parents were born in the New Commonwealth. The 1971 Census included a question on the countries of birth of the parents of each individual in addition to that of the individual himself, and Census tables have been produced which show the individual's birthplace and the parental birthplaces

Table 1 *How estimates of New Commonwealth ethnic origin were derived from 1971 Census country of birth tables*

Individual's birthplace	Parental birthplaces							
	Both parents born British Isles†	Both parents born Old Commonwealth*	Both parents born NCW	One parent born NCW, one British Isles	One parent born NCW one elsewhere**	Other birthplace combinations ††	One parent born NCW, one not stated	Both parents not stated
New Commonwealth	Excluded entirely	Excluded entirely	Included entirely	Included in part	Included in part	Excluded almost entirely	Included almost entirely	Included almost entirely
United Kingdom	Excluded entirely	Excluded entirely	Included entirely	Included in part	Included in part	Excluded entirely	Included entirely	Included in part

† United Kingdom and Irish Republic
* Australia, Canada and New Zealand
†† Both parents born in foreign countries, or one born in old Commonwealth or foreign countries and the other not in the New Commonwealth
**'Elsewhere' = neither British Isles, nor NCW, nor not stated

cross-tabulated. The 1971 *Census Country of Birth Tables*, published in December 1974,[3] show such cross-tabulations and permitted a more detailed analysis of the population of NCW descent than had hitherto been possible.[4]

The size of the population of NCW ethnic origin can be determined from estimates of the proportion of particular birthplace groups who are not of UK descent. The relevant birthplace groups from the published Census tables are principally those of people born in either the New Commonwealth or the United Kingdom who had one or both parents born in the New Commonwealth, or one or both of whose parents' birthplaces were not stated.

The birthplace groups in question are shown in Table 1, which cross-references birthplace with parental birthplaces. The method of estimating the size of the population of NCW ethnic origin involves estimating for each cell in the table what proportion (if any) of the numbers of persons enumerated in the 1971 Census are not of UK descent. This is done separately for those born in the UK and for those born in each of the six main areas of the NCW (as defined opposite); and according to whether both or only one parent had been NCW born. The considerable volume of tabulation and calculations involved will be fully explained in the longer account of the methodology to be published shortly.

The method excludes from the estimate of the population of NCW ethnic origin all those born in the New Commonwealth (or in the UK) with both parents born in the British Isles or the Old Commonwealth. Conversely, the groups born in the UK or in the NCW with both parents born in the NCW are included in full in the estimate, since it has been established from a study of samples of the names of such people that the overwhelming majority of cases is of NCW ethnic origin.

Other New Commonwealth birthplace groups which need to be considered are those born in either the NCW or the UK with one parent born in the NCW, and those who gave only partial information on birthplace or parental birthplaces in the census return. These groups are mixtures, in varying degrees, of people of UK descent and people of NCW descent. The factors which have been applied to the published figures for these groups in order to give figures of persons of NCW ethnic origin were derived from two sources: first, birth and death registrations since 1969 (when the country of birth of the mother and father or of the deceased person was first recorded); second, a one per cent sample of the 1971 Census schedules of those in certain NCW birthplace groups. In both cases the birthplace data in the records was analysed by ethnic origin by inspection of names, since most persons of New Commonwealth ethnic origin have distinctive and easily recognised names. However, this procedure necessarily contains elements of subjective judgement. Thus it is assumed that all persons who had parents born in the West Indies, who mostly have British-style names, are of West Indian descent.

For example, of the 322·0 thousand persons enumerated in the 1971 Census as born in India (Table 2 in the 1971 Census *Country of Birth* Tables[3]), 20·5 thousand had one parent born in the NCW and one parent born in the British Isles. Only 4·6 per cent of this group (ie 0·9 thousand) were estimated to be of NCW ethnic origin. Of the 4·6 thousand persons born in India with one parent born in the NCW and one born outside the British Isles and the New Commonwealth, 48·5 per cent (2.2 thousand) were estimated to be of NCW ethnic origin.

Similar calculations were made for those born in each of the other parts of the Commonwealth and for those born in the UK, using different proportions in each case.

Intermarriage

Children born in the UK to parents only one of whom is of NCW ethnic origin (that is children of mixed unions) are included in the total estimate. The growth of intermarriage between the UK born and overseas-born populations is therefore reflected in the figures of the population of NCW ethnic origin. It is estimated that, of births in England and Wales in recent years to parents one or both of whom are of NCW ethnic origin, approximately one-fifth are to mixed unions. Thus the estimates of the population of NCW ethnic origin include at least 100,000 children, born in the UK, only one of whose parents *is* of NCW ethnic origin.

The inclusion of descendants of mixed marriages is open to argument on conceptual grounds. Where for example a man of overseas ethnic origin marries a woman of UK origin, and there is a child of the marriage, the inclusion of the child in the father's ethnic group (of which the mother is not part) distorts the birth rate and other demographic measures of that particular population group.

The inclusion of descendants of mixed marriages will lead to growing methodological problems for the future. Other statistical problems will arise as an increasing part of the population of NCW ethnic origin become UK born and themselves have children. At the 1971 Census, however, the number of people of NCW ethnic origin who both themselves were born in the UK and whose parents were born in the UK (but one or both of whose grandparents were born in the NCW) is demonstrably small; Figure 2 (page 5) shows that almost all of the population of NCW descent born in the UK were children under the age of 15.

The 'non-stated' estimates

In addition to the identified birthplace groups in the Census tabulations, account has been taken of those for whom only partial birthplace information is available

in the 1971 Census; some part of this group might be of NCW ethnic origin but might not initially be identified as such if they failed to answer the census questions of their own country of birth or their parents' countries of birth. In total 220,000 persons (0·4 per cent of the population) did not state their own country of birth, and 1,725,000 (3.2 per cent of the population) failed to state either or both parents' countries of birth. The proportion of non-statement of parents' countries of birth was higher, at 4·2 per cent, for persons born in the New Commonwealth.

The estimate of the total population of NCW ethnic origin given in this paper therefore includes 16,000 persons for whom the individual's birthplace was not stated and 95,000 persons born in the New Commonwealth or in the UK for whom one or both parents' birthplaces was not stated. The allowances made for non-statement have been generous, so that the population estimate is likely to be an over-statement rather than an under-statement.

The results which follow are therefore estimates in two senses. They are derived by applying estimated proportions to the birthplace data in the 1971 Census, and they include the children of mixed marriages. They give indications of orders of magnitude. Work is continuing on the results of the 1971 Census, not all of which are yet available. As further tabulations appear, the present estimates will be reviewed and if necessary revised.

Census coverage

Studies by OPCS Census Division have shown that, over the population as a whole, under-enumeration in the 1971 Census was extremely small (assessed at 0·23 per cent of the total population) and that over-enumeration (the same person being counted twice) was even smaller. However, the enumeration of immigrant communities in a census may present special difficulties, due to language problems and housing conditions in particular. OPCS Census Division has therefore carried out three special checks on the coverage in the 1971 Census of persons born in the NCW, in addition to the usual general coverage checks and post enumeration surveys. None of these checks suggests that there was significant under-enumeration amongst New Commonwealth immigrants. Full details of the checks will be published shortly.

2. Size and structure of the population of NCW ethnic origin, 1971 Census

The results of the estimation procedure outlined in Part I give an estimate at 1971 Census date of 1,486,000 persons of NCW ethnic origin, constituting 2.75 per cent of the resident population of Great Britain. Table 2 shows this total analysed by sex and area of origin within the New Commonwealth.

The definitions of the constituent parts of the population of NCW ethnic origin are shown on page 2. The group of African CW origin includes the group of Asian descent from East Africa. More detailed census tabulations may later make it possible to estimate the proportion of persons born in East Africa who are of Indian or Pakistani origin. The 1971 Census was taken before the main influx from East Africa of persons of Asian origin, which occurred in 1972.

Table *2 Estimated population of Great Britain of NC W ethnic origin, 1971 Census*

thousands

Origin	Male	Female	Total
India	209	175	384
Pakistan*	116	53	169
African CW†	87	70	157
American NCW	275	273	548
Other Coloured NCW**	39	34	73
Total coloured NCW	726	605	1,331
Mediterranean CW	80	75	155
All NCW origins	806	680	1,486

* Including East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)
† Including Asians from East Africa
**Excluding the Mediterranean CW

The coloured population of Great Britain, 1971

The split into different areas of origin within the New Commonwealth permits a tentative estimate to be made of the size of the 'coloured' population of Great Britain in 1971. Persons of Mediterranean Commonwealth origin are not usually considered to be 'coloured', though they are a culturally distinguishable group or groups within the population. If they are excluded, the estimated size of the 'coloured' population of Great Britain in 1971 was 1,331,000, 2½ per cent of the resident population at Census date. Of

Fig. 1 Areas of origin of the population in Great Britain of New Commonwealth descent 1971

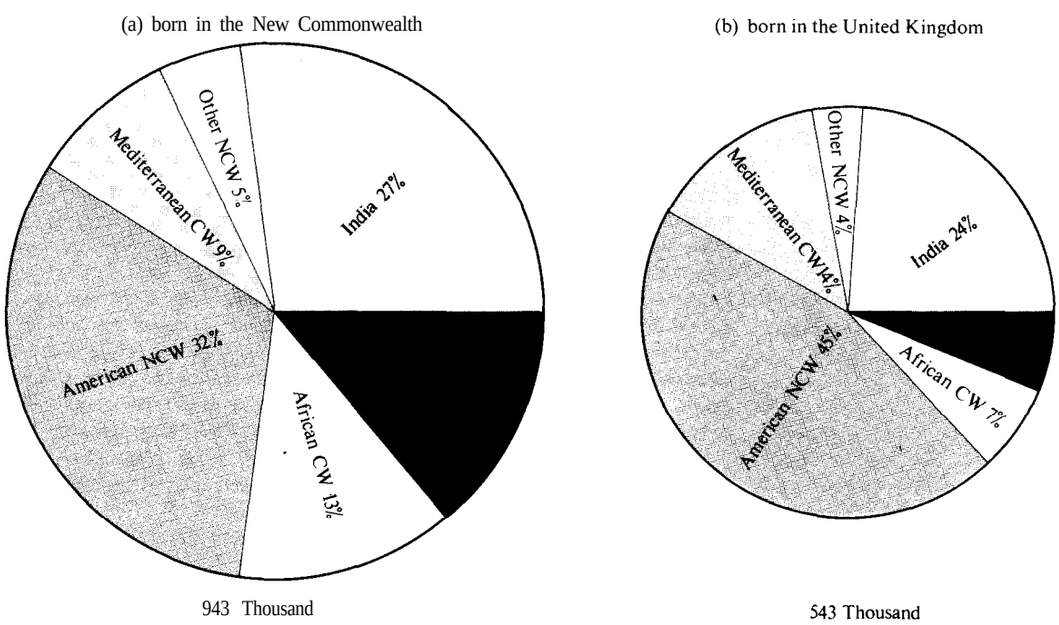
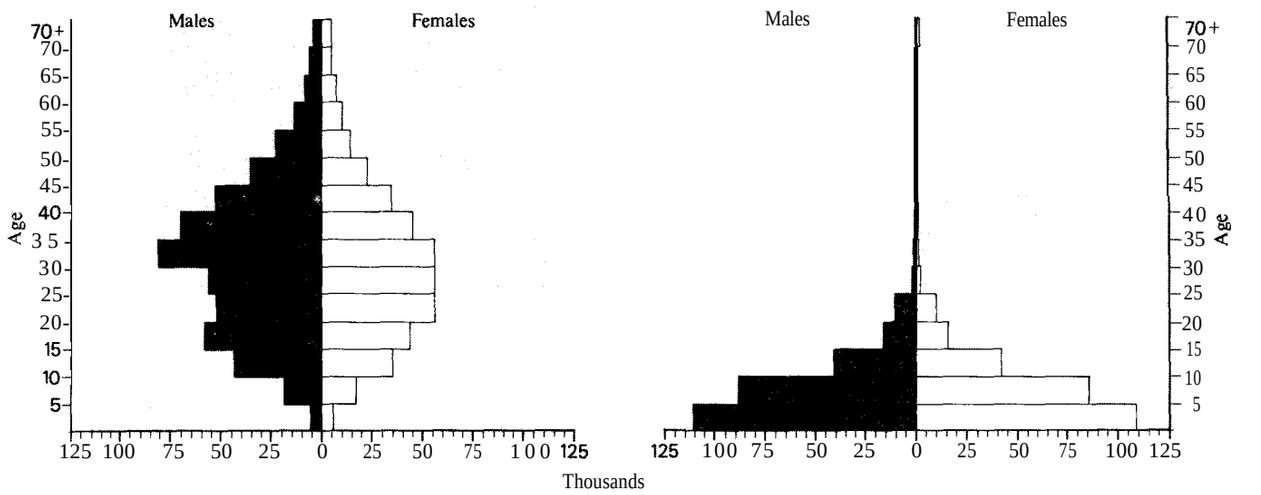


Fig. 2 Age structure of the population in Great Britain of New Commonwealth descent 1971



this 'coloured' population, 41 per cent are estimated to be of American NCW origin, 29 per cent of Indian origin, 13 per cent of Pakistani origin, 12 per cent of African CW origin (including E African Asians) and 5 per cent from other parts of the New Commonwealth in Asia and Oceania.

Demographic characteristics

The balance between the sexes for different areas of origin is shown in Table 2. The balance was most nearly equal for those of American Commonwealth origin and most unequal, with more than twice as many males as females, for those of Pakistani origin. These differences reflect differences in the balance between males and females migrating from the New Commonwealth, including differences in timing of immigration.

The population of NCW descent may also be analysed by birthplace. Figure 1 shows a breakdown of this population into those born in the New Commonwealth and those born in the UK. Of the population of NCW ethnic origin in 1971, 36.5 per cent had been born in the UK. The proportions from each area of origin are shown in the chart, separately for those born in the NCW and those born in the UK. A comparison of the two parts of the chart also shows what proportion of the population of a particular origin were born in the UK. This ranges from 48 per cent for the Mediterranean CW population, through 45 per cent for the American CW population, 34 per cent for the Indian group and 23 per cent for the African, to 21 per cent for the population of Pakistani origin.

The size of the groups originating in different areas and the proportion of each group born in the UK varies according to how long the communities have been established in this country and on the ratio of males to females amongst the immigrants. Migration from the Mediterranean CW has been longest established. The middle and late 1950's saw a big increase in the flow from the American NCW. Large scale immigration by Indians and Pakistanis is a more recent phenomenon; this is reflected in the lower proportions of these ethnic groups who were born in the UK. The differences in the balance between the sexes already mentioned are all accounted for by an excess of males over females amongst persons born in the NCW; amongst persons born in the UK the numbers of males and females in each ethnic group are almost equal.

These statistics of the UK born population of New Commonwealth ethnic origin suggest that the term 'immigrant'—strictly speaking a person who has moved into this country from abroad and who was previously resident in some other country-no longer describes accurately the population of NCW descent in Great Britain.

The age-pyramids in Figure 2 illustrate the structure of the population of NCW ethnic origin in 1971 by sex and age, split into those born in the NCW and those born in the UK. The NCW-born population was concentrated in the younger adult age groups, reflecting the age distribution of immigrants from the New Commonwealth over the last 20 years. The breakdown by age of the UK-born population of NCW ethnic origin is provisional until further detailed census tabulations are available. The overall pattern, however, is clear. The UK-born population in 1971 was heavily concentrated in the O-14 age-group, which contained almost nine-tenths of the total. This reflects the births in the UK to families who entered the country during the peak period of NCW immigration in the mid-1950's and later.

A further comparison is provided by the percentages born in the NCW or the UK in each age-group in 1971. Table 3 shows that as age decreases, a greater proportion of the population of NCW ethnic origin was born in the UK and a smaller proportion in the NCW. Whereas about one-sixth of persons age 20-24 were UK-born in 1971, over nine-tenths of children age O-4 were UK-born. Over the age of 25, the preponderance of the NCW-born was overwhelming.

The ratio of males to females overall was 119 males per 100 females. However, this ratio varies by place of birth. In the UK-born population under the age of 25, males and females are evenly balanced. For the NCW-born, however, there is a marked excess of males (129 : 100) which is greatest among the 35-59 age group (157 : 100). Again, these differences reflect the pattern of international movement and the greater propensity for young adult males to migrate.

Regional differences

The regional distribution of the NCW ethnic origin population in the UK is

Table *3 Percentage of each age-group of the population of NC W ethnic origin born in NCW or UK, 1971*

Age group	Born NCW	Born UK
0–4	5	95
5-9	17	83
10-14	49	51
15-19	75	25
20-24	82	18
25+	99	1

Table *4 Regional distribution by areas of origin of the population in Great Britain of NC W descent, 1971, showing (A) numbers in each region, (B) percentage distribution within each region and (C) percentage distribution of the total population of each area of origin*

Origin	Region[1]											
	England	North	Yorkshire & Humberside	North-West	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
(A) Thousands												
India	373	5	28	30	31	90	3	178	9	3	7	384
Pakistan**	163	4	34	24	6	35	2	56	2	2	4	169
African CW†	153	1	6	11	11	12	1	107	3	1	3	157
American NCW	544	2	31	28	30	93	5	341	14	3	2	548
Mediterranean CW	151	1	3	7	3	6	2	124	5	2	1	155
Other NCW	68	2	3	6	3	4	2	45	3	1	3	73
All NCW origins	1,453	15	105	106	84	241	15	852	36	13	20	1,486
(B) Percentages												
India	26	34	26	28	37	37	22	21	24	23	36	26
Pakistan**	11	24	32	23	7	15	13	7	5	15	20	11
African CW†	11	10	6	11	13	5	8	13	8	10	13	11
American NCW	37	12	30	27	36	38	36	40	41	28	10	37
Mediterranean CW	10	9	3	6	4	3	11	14	13	16	7	10
Other NCW	5	11	3	5	3	2	10	5	9	8	14	5
All NCW origins	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(C) Percentages												
India	97	1	7	8	8	24	1	46	2	1	2	100
Pakistan**	97	2	20	14	4	21	1	33	1	1	2	100
African CW†	98	1	4	7	7	8	1	68	2	1	2	100
American NCW	99	*	6	5	5	17	1	62	3	1	*	100
Mediterranean CW	98	1	2	4	2	4	1	81	3	1	1	100
Other NCW	95	2	5	8	4	6	2	64	4	2	4	100
All NCW origins	98	1	7	7	6	16	1	57	2	1	1	100

[1] English regions prior to 1 April, 1974 * Less than 0·5% ** Including in 1971 East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)
† Including East African Asians

shown in Table 4. Ninety-eight per cent of the population was in England, concentrated in five regions: the South-East (57 per cent), the West Midlands (16 per cent), the North-West (7 per cent), Yorkshire a'nd Humberside (7 per cent) and the East Midlands (6 per cent). This concentration is confirmed when the population of NCW ethnic origin is expressed as a proportion of the regional population as a whole. In the South-East, it formed 5·0 per cent of the resident population, in the West Midlands 4·7 per cent, in the East Midlands 2·5 per cent, in Yorkshire and Humberside 2·2 per cent and in the North-West 1·6 per cent. In no other area did the proportion exceed one per cent.

Table 4 shows that in the South-East, two fifths of the NCW population originated from the American NCW, one-fifth from India, one eighth each from the Mediterranean and Africa, and less than one-tenth from Pakistan. In the West and in the East Midlands, the two largest groups, from the American CW and India, each represented about 37 per cent of the total. In Yorkshire and Humberside, those of Pakistani origin form the largest group (32 per cent of the total), followed closely by the American CW and India. In the North-West the same three groups predominate, the Indian being largest.

Another way of looking at the regional distribution is to consider where the main concentrations of a particular ethnic group were located in 1971. This is shown in the third section of Table 4. Those of Mediterranean CW origin were most localised: four-fifths were settled in the South-East, with small proportions in the other regions. Two thirds of the population of African CW origin (including E African Asians) was in the South-East. Four-fifths of the American NCW population was concentrated in two regions, the South-East (62 per cent) and the West Midlands (17 per cent). Just under half of the population of Indian origin was in the South-East, a further quarter in the West Midlands, and small proportions in each of Yorkshire and Humberside, the East Midlands and the North-West. The group most evenly distributed between the main regions of immigrant settlement, however, was the Pakistani. One-third lived in the South-East, one-fifth in the West Midlands, one-fifth in Yorkshire and Humberside and one-seventh in the North-West.

Table *5 Population of NC W descent in Great Britain, 1971, born in the NC W and in the UK, by region*

persons in thousands

Regions'	Born NCW		Born UK	Total	
	Persons	Males per 100 females	Persons	Persons	Males per 100 females
England	921	129	532	1,453	118
North	10	174	5	15	143
Yorkshire and Humberside	67	169	38	105	140
North-West	68	165	38	106	139
E Midlands	53	122	31	84	114
W Midlands	147	144	94	241	126
E Anglia	9	134	5	15	119
S East	545	118	307	852	112
S West	22	111	14	36	107
Wales	8	174	4	13	148
Scotland	14	150	6	20	133
Great Britain	943	129	543	1,486	119

[1] English regions as defined prior to 1 April 1974

Regional variations in the sex ratios, and in the split between those born in the NCW and those born in the UK, are shown in Table 5. The sex ratio is not shown for the UK-born: it was nearly equally balanced in all regions. To a large extent the differences appearing in the table reflect regional variations in the distribution of the various groups making up the NCW population (Table 4).

3. Updated estimate of the size of the population of New Commonwealth ethnic origin, 1971 Census to mid-1974

The next step is to update the estimate of the population of NCW ethnic origin from the 1971 Census to mid-1974, using data on births, deaths and international migration. Different methods and sources are used for births and deaths from those used for migration. For births the starting point is the statistics of births by country of birth of father and mother, and for deaths it is the statistics of deaths by birthplace of deceased, both based on registrations and regularly published by the Registrars General for England and Wales and for Scotland since April 1969."

Estimates of the ethnic origin of births and deaths have been made by applying appropriate factors to the birthplace data, these factors being based on an analysis of names, as described in Part 1 of this article. This permits the exclusion from the birth figures of children one or both of whose parents were born in the New Commonwealth but who are of UK descent, and from the death figures of persons of UK descent who were born in the NCW. The detailed results from the first full year's data were published in the Registrar General's *Quarter/y Return No* 487, 1970. An example of the estimation procedure as it applies to births in Great Britain in 1973 is shown in Table 6.

Of births to parents both of whom were born in the NCW, it was estimated that almost all were to parents both of whom were of NCW ethnic origin. Where one parent was born in the UK and one in the NCW, slightly more than half the births were to parents one of whom was of NCW ethnic origin, and slightly less than half to parents neither of whom were of NCW ethnic origin. In total, it was estimated that 36.1 thousand births in 1973 were to parents both of whom were of NCW origin, and 9·5 thousand births to parents of whom one was of NCW origin. This last figure includes an estimated 1·4 thousand cases where one parent was of NCW ethnic origin from amongst 35.7 thousand births in Great Britain where one parent was born outside the NCW and the other parent's birthplace was not stated. The estimated total of 45.6 thousand births of children of NCW ethnic origin includes all cases where only one parent was of NCW ethnic origin (children of mixed unions).

Table *6 Estimates of births occurring in Great Britain to parents of NCW and Pakistani ethnic origin, 1973*

thousands

	Total births	Estimate of parents' ethnic origin: Both parents NCW	One parent NCW	Neither parent NCW
Birthplace of parents:				
Both NCW	34.3	33.6	0·2	0·5
One NCW, one UK	11·6	0·3	6·0	5.3
One NCW, one elsewhere	2.4	–	1·9	0·6
One NCW, one not stated	2·4	2.2	–	0·1
Sub-total	50.6	36.1	8.1	6.5
One outside NCW, one not stated	35·7	–	1·4	34·2
Total		36.1	9.5	

Similar methods were applied to the statistics of deaths analysed by birthplace of the deceased person. In this case an allowance was also made for deaths in the early years of life of children born in the UK to parents of NCW ethnic origin. The major reason for the small number of deaths in relation to births is of course the relatively young age structure of this population.

The complexity and variety of international population movement in the modern world makes the collection of adequate migration data difficult. The vast majority of movement through British seaports and airports consists of holiday-makers, visitors, business people and other short-term travellers. Figures for total passenger inflow and outflow, even if broken down by countries of origin and destination, do not therefore give a reliable guide to the net change in the population of Great Britain which is attributable to the permanent migration. The figures of migration flows used in updating the estimates of the population of NCW ethnic origin are taken from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) (briefly described in *Population Trends 1*[6]). This survey yields figures of migrants moving into and out from the United Kingdom analysed by citizenship, using an internationally agreed concept of 'migrant' reflecting the passenger's intention at the time of arrival or departure rather than (for example) a legal status under UK immigration law. Figures taken from the IPS have been adjusted in the light of other available information, such as the statistics collected by the Home Office under the various UK Immigration Acts, in order to convert them from an 'intended' to an 'actual' basis.

The migrant figures used in the present context relate to *citizens* of New Commonwealth countries and of Pakistan, including UK passport-holders from East Africa. This definition is the nearest approximation to New Commonwealth ethnic origin which is available in the IPS migration data, but does not equate to it exactly. NCW migration to and from Northern Ireland is very small and figures relating to movements into and out from the UK are treated here as if they relate to Great Britain only.

The migrant figures used in updating the population of NCW ethnic origin are estimates rather than precise figures. The sampling errors attached to the results of a sample survey such as the IPS are relatively large, and the various adjustments to certain migrant categories introduce further elements of uncertainty. Nonetheless, the magnitude of population movement between Britain and the New Commonwealth, and its trend over several years, are consistent with data from other sources.

Results

The results of these analyses of registration and migration data appear in Table 7. This shows changes in the estimated size of the population of NCW ethnic origin in the years 1966 to 1974, using the results of the 1971 Census as the starting point from which to carry the estimates forward to 1974 and backwards to 1966. The updating from Census date (25 April 197 1) to mid-year 197 1 was calculated by making allowance for births, deaths and migration in the intervening period. Figures of births to overseas-born parents and of deaths of overseas-born people were not collected before April 1969; the birth and death figures for 1966-69 in Table 7 are estimates which allow for the growth in the population between those years and which have been prepared on the lines explained when statistics of the population of NCW ethnic origin for the

Table 7 Mid-year *estimates of the population of NC W and Pakistani ethnic origin in Great Britain, 1966–74*

thousands

	Mid-year to mid-year							
	1966-7	1967-8	1968-9	1969-70	1970-I	1971–2	1972-3	1973–4
Population at beginning of period	1,016	1,103	1,217	1,320	1,411	1,501	1,583	1,673
Births	+45	+ 47	+ 50	i-52	+52	+49	+47	+45
Deaths*	- 3	— 3	— 4	- 4	— 4	- 4	- 5	- 5
Natural increase	+42	+ 44	+ 46	+48	+48	+45	+42	+40
Migration	+45	+ 70	+ 57	+43	+42	+37	+48	+31†
Change in year	+87	+114	+103	+91	+90	+82	+90	+71
Population at end of period	1,103	1,217	1,320	1,411	1,501	1,583	1,673	1,744
Per cent of home population at end of period	2·1	2·3	2.5	2·6	2·8	2·9	3·1	3.2

* Including deaths of children of NCW ethnic origin born in the UK † Provisional

years 1966 to 1970 were first published by the Registrar General in 1970.[7] For 1973 and 1974, Pakistan is included in all figures (although no longer a member of the Commonwealth) in order to maintain comparability with previous years.

The estimated population of NCW ethnic origin has increased over the period mid-1966 to mid- 1974 from 1,016,000 to 1,744,000 or from 1·9 per cent to 3·2 per cent of the home population of Great Britain. This growth took place at a faster rate in the early years of the period than in the later. Within the total of NCW ethnic origin, the proportion born in the UK has been steadily increasing from 36.7 per cent in mid-1971 to 39.4 per cent in mid-1974.

The Registrar General's previous estimates of the population of NCW ethnic origin used the results of the 1966 sample Census as a starting point.[7] That Census, based on a 10 per cent sample of the population, is reckoned to have failed to enumerate about 1·5 per cent of the whole population. The fact that enumerators in the 1966 Census should have supplied a second census form to households of more than six persons but sometimes failed to do so may have adversely affected the enumeration of persons of NCW ethnic origin to a greater extent than that of the population as a whole. Moreover the procedure of sampling minority groups clustered into households leads more often to an under-estimate of the size of the minority groups than to an over-estimate. The 1971 Census, conducted on a 100 per cent basis, provides a much more reliable base line. A further problem in deriving the earlier estimates from the 1966 Census lay in using data on individual's birthplace alone to infer ethnic origin. The 1971 Census provided information for the first time on parents' birthplaces, so making possible a more refined analysis of ethnic origin.

Work on the results of the 1971 Census is continuing and will lead to further refinement and extension of the estimates of the population of overseas ethnic origin at census date. OPCS will update the estimate of the population of NCW ethnic origin annually using data from birth and death registration and the International Passenger Survey.

References

The General Household Survey, a large-scale continuous social survey conducted by OPCS, distinguishes between 'white' and 'coloured' respondents. Interviewers are asked to code as 'coloured' all those who, according to their observation, would not be described as 'white'. This classification is used extensively in the analysis of GHS data. For further details see: *The General Household Survey : Introductory Report* (HMSO, 1973) and *The General Household Survey 1972,* (HMSO, 1975). However, as yet the GHS sample includes too few 'coloured' people (1512 persons of all ages in 1971 and 1972) to provide more than broad analyses of this group in the population. Sir Claus Moser, Statistics about immigrants: Objectives, sources, methods and problems, *Social Trends, 3,* 1972, pp. 20–30 (HMSO).

3 Census 197 1, Great Britain, *Country of Birth Tables* (HMSO, 1974).

4 The preliminary report by G B Gillian Lomas, *Census 1971: The Coloured Population of Great Britain* (Runnymede Trust, 1973), was based in part on the *1971 Census: Summary Tables (I per cent sample)* (HMSO, 1973).

5 The Registrar General's *Statistical Reviews of England and Wales,* Part 2, Population, annually since 1969, and the Registrar General's *Annual Reports for Scotland,* Part 2, Population, annually since 1970. See also the *Registrar General's Quarterly Returns for England & Wales,* Nos *483, 487, 488,* 490, 494, 498, 502, and 503, 1969-74.

6 Norman Davis and Christopher Walker, Migrants entering and leaving the UK, *Population Trends I,* 1975.

7 The estimated size of the population of New Commonwealth ethnic origin, *Registrar General's Quarterly Return* No 488, 1970. This gave an estimate of 970,000 for mid-1966, plus an allowance of up to 10 per cent for under-enumeration. This is now superseded by the revised figure in Table 7.

Mapping the 1971 Census by computer

David Rhind PH D
University *of Durham*

Since October 1973 the Department of Geography at the University of Durham has been collaborating with members of the Population Study Group of the Institute of British Geographers in research sponsored by the Social Science Research Council into ways of using a computer to produce maps of data from the 1971 UK Census of Population. In this article, David Rhind describes and illustrates some of the results produced for County Durham.

The Census of Population provides probably the single most important data source for local authorities, central government, geographers and many other research workers in the United Kingdom, but the mapping of census results has long been neglected, as has any consideration of the effects of size of 'reporting' unit on the results themselves.

The graphic portrayal of census data has always been a decentralised and in many respects an *ad-hoc* affair. After the superb maps produced by Petermann' (partly for the government) after the 1841 and 185 1 censuses, little 'official' mapping was done until that carried out after the 1961 Census, by what is now the Department of the Environment (DOE). A tradition grew up that individual geographers mapped those elements of the census in which they were interested and in 1968 one of the Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers' consisted of a set of twelve maps of variables from the 1961 data. This 7-year delay in map availability was very similar to that after the 1841 census.

More recently, some simple mapping and analysis of the 1971 census data for Scotland has been published in the IBG Transactions[3]; in addition, our small team of geographers in the Census Research Unit (CRU) at the University of Durham has been involved in mapping and analysing certain of the 1971 data over the last 18 months. It is proper to point out that other bodies (notably the DOE) produce maps of census variables, but the total amount of mapping is still minute in comparison with the ubiquitous use of tabulations.

Mapping by computer

The vast majority of census data processing is now carried out by computer, and statistics can be supplied in magnetic tape form: it makes obvious sense, therefore, to use the computer's power to map these data. The value of thus concentrating on one processing method is enhanced by the need to carry out substantial and essential computations prior to and during mapping. Some 1571 pieces of information are provided for each 'reporting unit' in the 1971 census small area statistics, irrespective of whether these units are Enumeration Districts (EDs), Wards or grid squares. Many of the pieces of information are disaggregations of others, for example the number of people in each of 27 age-groups are given, as well as the total number of people within that spatial division. For any one variable, a variety of class intervals may be required for different mapping purposes; equally, there are numerous ways of combining census variables to define such abstract concepts as 'overcrowding' or 'deprivation'. Such considerations indicate that an innumerable number of maps might be produced but such a 'shot-gun' approach is likely to be highly inefficient. Moreover, considerable redundancy exists in the data and is only revealed by statistical analysis. Analysis reveals, for example, that for 1 km square spatial divisions in the 1971 Durham census county, there is a very high level of correlation between total population and the number of households: by mapping the distribution of one variable, you are also mapping the other.

Clearly there is an intimate relationship between analysis and display in handling such data. To be effective, we need to be able to iterate from analysis to display to analysis to display and so on until acceptable graphical results are produced. Given this requirement and the size of the census data base, there is an obvious need for interactive computing from a terminal linked to a powerful computer. At present this is not normally available, especially in most local authorities, but, since it is much more efficient in a research environment, it is being intensively used within the CRU at the University of Durham.

Scale effects

In addition to (and perhaps even before) the need to map the data and look at the relationships between different variables, we need to know something of how the usual measures of averages, dispersion and correlations between variables are affected by the type and size of areal unit on which the data are based. It is a well-recognised reality that conclusions derived from statistical or visual analysis of geographical data are entirely scale-dependent: for example, an inverse correlation between the percentage of children under five and the percentage of 20–30 year old women in employment may be quite strong in ED data but quite different in that for wards or local authority areas. At least as long ago as 1950,[4] it was demonstrated that not only the strengths of relationships between different variables change at different levels of aggregation but that, in some 'cases, the sign of the relationship also changes! Even worse, the effects of country-wide variations in size of areal units within the same level of the administrative hierarchy certainly provides variable levels of resolution and may also induce severe biases. An obvious example of these latter effects of scale may be given by considering migration. Apparent migration may be much lower in one area of the country than in another if the data collection units in the former are geographically large in relation to those in

the latter; much of the migration occurs within the large areas and goes undetected, falling through the filter formed by the area1 framework.

Fixed-size area1 units

Recognising this reality, quantifying its effects and devising suitable maps which make allowance for or warn of it are all very different matters. Indeed, until recently, very little could be achieved on anything other than a pilot scale since data for fixed-size areal units were not available. The OPCS decision to produce data on a grid basis from the 1971 census permitted an investigation of this scale dependency, since larger areas could be simply built by aggregation of the smaller squares. In theory, both constant-area aggregations and near-constant population aggregations can be achieved from these data, though acceptable methods for deriving the latter are complex.

With such data, then, constant spatial resolution or constant population resolution of the mapped variable may be ensured, minimising bias in inter-areal comparisons. Regularly-shaped interlocking units thus have considerable advantages, and, if not changed between one census and another facilitate comparisons through time. They have, of course, some disadvantages: the census statistics available in this form have certain undesirable characteristics owing to confidentiality restrictions and it should also be recognised that grid-based data are an arbitrary abstraction of the real world, being normally based (in the UK) on the arbitrarily-positioned National Grid. The grid lines may often cross functionally cohesive entities such as high-rise apartment blocks.

Detailed considerations of these and other aspects (such as the problems induced by the suppression and adjustment procedures used by OPCS to maintain confidentiality) are set out in the series of Working Papers now being published by the CRU.[5] An experimental atlas is also in the course of publication, based on census data for County Durham.

Some results

Figure 1 shows County Durham with the main centres of population named. Three examples of output illustrate both the graphical facilities used including laser, pen and cathode ray tube plotters and some of the effects of aggregation. Figure 2 shows the percentage of males in the total population for local authority areas of County Durham. The materials were plotted under computer control using a beam of light to draw the shading, after calculation from area outlines and the sex ratio

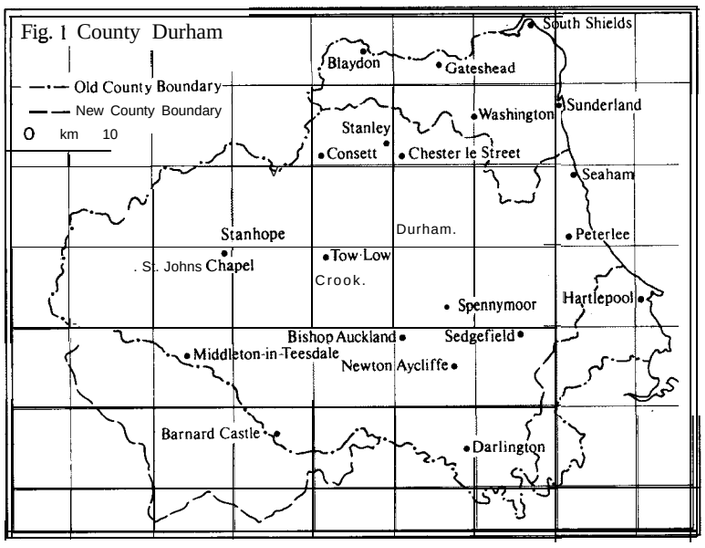


Fig. 1 County Durham

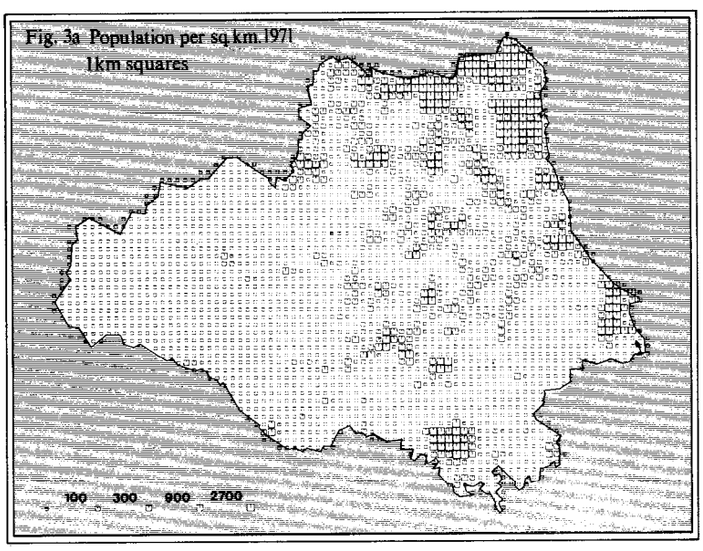


Fig. 3a Population per sq. km. 1971
1km squares

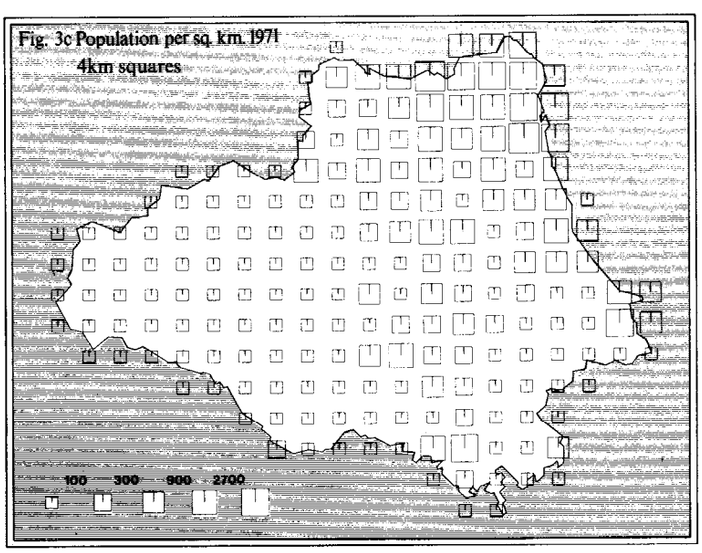
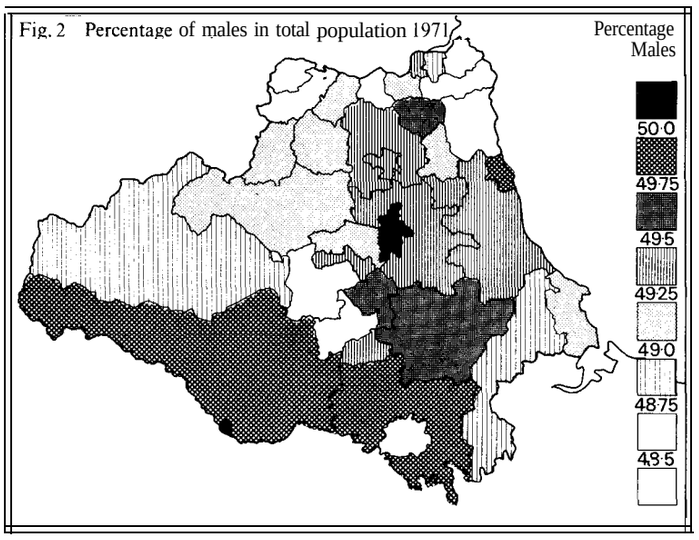
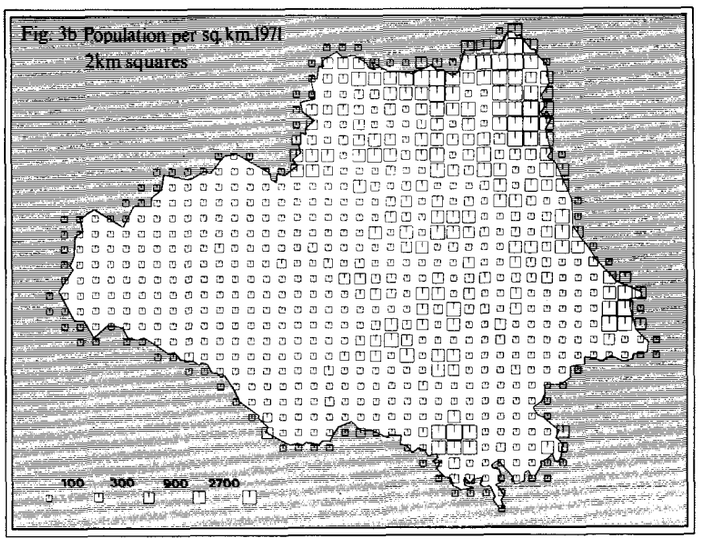
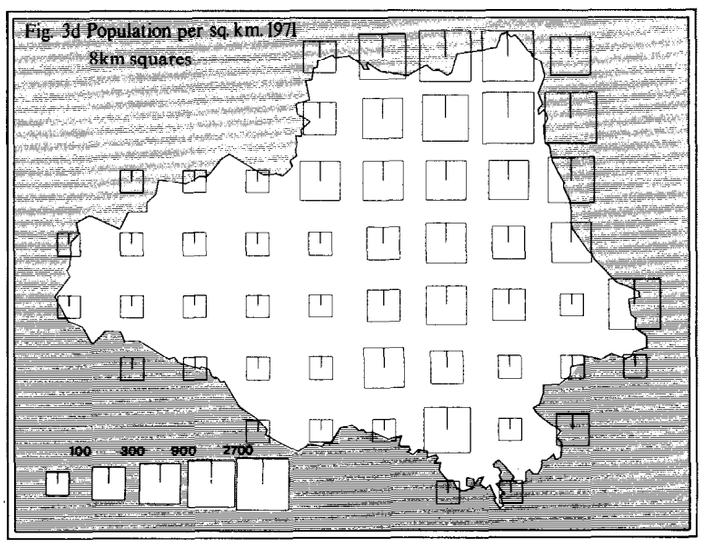


Fig. 3c Population per sq. km. 1971
4km squares







for each area. Alternatively, the same map can be drawn on a television-like cathode ray tube (CRT) screen. Computation in either case takes about 3 seconds on a IBM 370/168, the map being plotted in about 20 seconds on the CRT. Two points are immediately obvious from this map-first, that many of the urban areas such as Sunderland and South Tyneside have a preponderance of females; and second, that the resolution of the map is variable but generally low: the local authority areas differ in size and are often large. Great variations are known to be concealed within many of these administrative units.

Figure 2 is based upon data for 36 administrative areas (one of which occurs in two separate parts). In terms of resolution, this roughly equates to Figure 3(d). In Figure 3, population per square kilometre has been shown by varying the size of the square symbol plotted: the larger the square on any one map, the greater the population density. Figure 3 as a whole illustrates what happens when data for (a) 1×1 km squares is re-grouped into (b) 2 × 2 km squares, (c) 4 × 4 km squares and (d) 8 × 8 km squares, the density of people per square kilometre being calculated after each grouping. Had these maps been produced from data separately supplied by OPCS (perhaps to different customers) at these different resolutions, the differences in density would have been even greater around the coastline and county boundary: even so, significant changes due to the aggregation are obvious. An example of this is the 'reversed-L' shaped corridor of low population density in the north-east of the I x I km map (Figure 3a). This has disappeared by the 2 × 2 km resolution (Figure 3b), and by the 8 x 8 km resolution (Figure 3d) the area is shown as part of the highest density class! Each of these maps were computed in under half a second and were produced on a pen plotter in between 5 and 20 minutes.

Producing such maps by computer has some disadvantages and numerous advantages: one of the latter is the separation of data storage from the way it is displayed, a situation which is not normal in traditional cartography. Thus many different maps, perhaps with different types of symbolism or different class intervals, can each be plotted on a CRT in a few seconds and the more interesting ones can then be sent for plotting on paper or film. One interesting aspect of this flexibility is the ability to draw 'maps' from oblique views as well as the more traditional vertical one. Figure 4 illustrates such an oblique view of the population of part of County Durham, as viewed from the west, Tyneside being at the extreme left and Hartlepool at

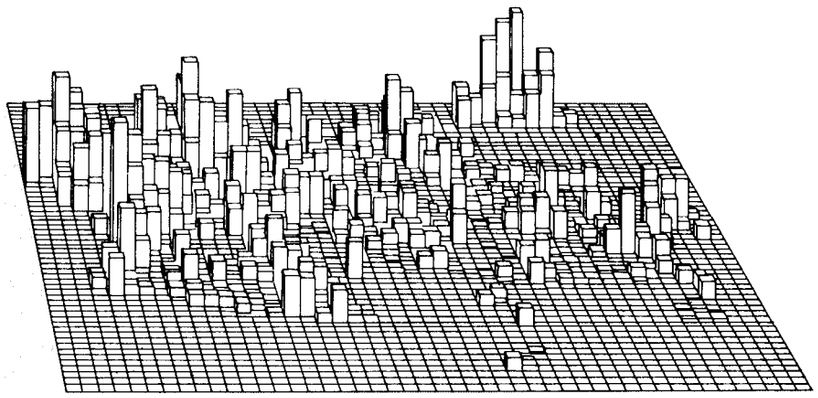


Fig.4 Part of County Durham
Total population per 1 km grid square, viewed from the west

the top right of the diagram. It shows population within each 1 km grid square by raised blocks, the higher the block the greater the population density. Hidden lines were removed in computation. It should be compared with the directly-comparable map in Figure 3(a): some users find simulated three dimensional objects simpler to comprehend, though two or three views may be required to ensure that no squares are totally hidden.

These diagrams, and the analyses described in the CRU Working Papers, have been based largely on the I km grid square data for County Durham though much computer mapping is also possible from data for irregularly-shaped administrative areas. The development of computer methods by the CRU is well advanced for the similar (and extended) analysis and display of the national grid square data now becoming available.

The work described is part of a research project funded by the Social Science Research Council, the data kindly being provided by OPCS for these purposes. The boundary data for Figure 2 were provided by Graphic Data Capture Ltd.

References

British Museum Exhibition Catalogue *Uses of Statistics* London 1969. Dr H Wallis of the Map Room, British Library, kindly drew my attention to the work of Petermann.

Hunt, A J, (ed) Population maps of the British Isles, 1961. *Tram. Inst. Brit. Geogr.* 43, 1968.

Robertson, I M L, Scottish population distribution: implications for locational decisions. *Trans. Inst. Brit. Geogr. 63,* 1974, 111-24.

Robinson, W S, Ecological correlations and the behaviour of individuals. Am. *Sociol. Rev.* 15, 1950, 351-7.

In September 1975, the following CRU Working Papers were available, priced £1 each, from the Librarian, Depart, ment of Geography, The University, Durham DHI 3LE:

J I Clarke, *Population and scale.* WP1.

I S Evans, J W Catterall and D W Rhind, *Specific transformations are necessary.* WP2.

D W Rhind, *Geographical analysis and mapping of the 1971 UK Census data.* WP3.

Visvalingam, M, *Storage of the 1971 UK Census data: some technical considerations.* WP4.

John I Clarke and David W Rhind, *The relationship between the size of areal units and the characteristics of population structure.* WPS.

Suicides 1961-74

Dr A Adelstein and Christine Mardon
Medical Statistics Division, OPCS

Suicide remains one of the causes of death which make headlines in the newspapers, and the reliability of suicide statistics is often questioned, especially those which do not take account of deaths from other causes. In this article, recent trends following the 1961 Suicide Act are analysed and new material presented showing the effect of including in suicide statistics, data on accidental poisoning and open verdicts available from 1967 onwards. The impact on the rates of various factors such as immigration, social class, season and population density are also examined.

As a whole suicide rates have declined since 1963 but this improvement is confined to older people; in young men aged 15–24 the rate has been rising steadily since 1968. The remarkable reduction since 1962 in suicide by domestic gas poisoning has overwhelmed the small rise in other methods.

The last review by this Office of suicide covering the period 1901 to 1961 was published in the *Registrar General's Statistical Review* for 1967'. Before looking at recent trends in suicide figures it is useful to consider what is meant by the term suicide in official statistics.

The legal requirements concerning the person responsible for the certification of cause of death are fairly complex, the responsibility falling to different people according to circumstances, but within England and Wales if there is reasonable cause to suspect that a death was a violent or unnatural death or a sudden death of unknown cause, that death should be investigated by the Coroner for the district in which the body lies. There are a number of verdicts which may be recorded by the Coroner following his investigations but the most important of these from the point of view of this discussion are accidental, suicide and open verdict.

A verdict of suicide should only be recorded if there is clear evidence that the injury was self-inflicted and that the deceased intended to kill himself. If there is any doubt about the intentions of the deceased either an accidental or an open verdict should be recorded. We allocate to the suicide categories of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), used in the statistical analysis of deaths, only those deaths recorded as suicide by the Coroner; others are assigned to the appropriate category in the accidental or 'undetermined' groups.

To arrive at a more broadly defined estimate of the number of suicides deaths classified as open verdicts and accidents should be considered alongside those officially classified as suicide. It seems reasonable to include all those in the 'undetermined' category but only some of those classified as accidents. The number of accidents which are in fact unproven suicides can only be a matter of speculation but one category that is particularly suspect is accidental poisoning and more especially accidental drug overdose. Undoubtedly there are real accidents of this type, particularly among the very young and very old, but the remainder must include a number of deaths in which the deceased intended to kill himself but did not communicate the intention to anyone else. The same must be true of some of the other kinds of accident such as falls or drowning but it is perhaps easier to accept that most of these are indeed true accidents. This approach gives an estimated total of known suicides and possible cases in 1974 of 5,855, some 50 per cent higher than the 3,891 deaths officially classified as suicide. In this article we refer to official suicides (ICD 8th revision E950–E959) and to 'estimated' suicides (official suicides plus 'undetermined' deaths, ICD 8th revision E980–E989, plus accidental poisoning, ICD 8th revision E850–E877).

Classification effects

It is well known that countries use different legal and administrative methods to derive suicide statistics and that these lead to consistently different estimates of the number of these deaths.[2] The introduction of the Suicide Act 1961 which abolished the criminal aspect of suicide may have had an effect on the classification of these deaths in England and Wales. It might have been expected that a greater proportion would have been recorded as suicide but such figures as are available (Table I) indicate that although the suicide rate rose between 1961 and 1963 there was proportionally an even greater rise in the rates for accidental and open verdict poisoning.

It seems unlikely therefore, that the 1961 Act has markedly affected the classification of these deaths and deaths officially classified as suicide should form a comparable series across the years. Unfortunately it was not the practice to separate deaths assigned to the 'undetermined' categories from accidents before 1967 so it is not possible to compare the numbers officially classified as suicide with 'estimated' suicides in the early years following the passing of the Act. Since 1967 both the official suicide rates and the poisoning rates have fallen, those for open verdicts other than by poisoning have tended to remain at about the same level; the result is a fall in the rate for 'estimated' suicides. Between 1967 and 1974 deaths officially classified as suicide have formed a fairly constant proportion of between 65 and 69 per cent of 'estimated' suicides.

Since it is not possible to compile figures for 'estimated' suicides before 1967 the detailed analyses are based on deaths officially classified as suicide taking account of the additional categories where figures are available.

Sex and age

The official suicide rate for males, which has been failing steadily since 1963, is now lower than at any time this century. Figure 1 shows that the previous lowest rates had been recorded during the First World War, when the rate was approximately 110 per million; this compares with 95 per million in 1974.

The official rate for females has been rising since the early 1900s reaching a peak in 1963 and although it has since declined it was some 33 per cent higher in 1974 than in 1901. In 1901–5, 3 men

Table 1 *Official and 'estimated suicides. Persons all ages* England and Wales

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
Deaths														
Official suicides	5,131	5,514	5,639	5,492	5,091	4,928	4.669	4,584	4,326	3,940	3,945	3,770	3,823	3,891
Poisoning (accidental and open verdict cases)	1,478	1,831	2,072	1,762	1,643	1,768	1,601	1,535	1,609	1,544	1,551	1,398	1,402	1,391
Other open verdicts			Not available				539	623	700	531	499	532	518	573
Total 'estimated' suicides			Not available				6,809	6.742	6.635	6.015	5.995	5.700	5,743	5.855
Rates per million														
Official suicides	III	118	120	116	107	103	97	95	89	81	81	77	78	79
Poisoning (accidental and open verdict cases)	39	39	44	37	35	37	33	32	33	32	32	29	29	28
Other open verdicts			Not available				11	13	14	II	IO	11	II	12
Total 'estimated' suicides			Not available				142	139	137	124	123	116	117	119

* Provisional

to every one woman, committed suicide whereas in 1974 the ratio was 3 men to every 2 women.

Suicide rates increase with age and are higher for males than for females of the same age (Figure 2). The fall in the 'all ages' rate in the last twelve years has not been evenly distributed across the age-groups. For males, those aged 45 and over have shown the greatest improvement. There has been a slight decrease in the 35544 age-group and a small but steady rise in the 25-34 year olds since 1970. In females, also, there is a fall in the rate for those aged 4.5 and over, although there is evidence of a slight up-turn in the last two years. The rate for those aged 35-44 decreased between 1963 and 197 I and then rose quite sharply while that for the 15–24s rose steadily between 1969 and 1973. The general effect of these changes has been to reduce the difference between the age-groups. In 1961 the rate for males aged 65 and over was 7 times higher than that for the 15–24 group compared with only 3 times higher in 1974. The corresponding figures for females were 8 times higher in 1961 and 4 times higher in 1974.

The death rates for the combination of suicides, open verdicts and accidental poisonings given in Figure 3 show a broadly similar pattern with substantial improvements in the over 65s but less improvement in the 45-64s particularly in females where the fall in suicide rate has been partly offset by a rise in deaths from accidental poisoning. In the youngest age-group, 15–24, the combination of suicides with open verdict and accidental deaths gives a more strongly rising trend in males-an increase in the rate of 15 per cent since 1968 compared with a rise of five per cent for deaths officially classified as suicide-and a more constant rate for females.

Methods of committing suicide

The most notable change in method has been in domestic gas poisoning which has declined rapidly since 1962 in which year the number of official suicides was 2,461, whereas there were only 50 such deaths in 1974 (Figure 4). This decrease can be attributed to a reduction in the carbon monoxide content of town gas which took place about 1963 and more recently to the conversion to natural gas which is now almost complete. The decrease has been partly offset by a rise in poisoning by solid and liquid substances, but this cause was rising before the change took place in gas poisoning and the rise did not really continue much beyond 1964/65. If there has been any substitution of another method it has not been complete since gas poisonings are still declining; the reduction in toxicity of domestic gas seems to have resulted in a real saving of life.

In this context it is important to note that there has been a decrease in the number of prescriptions for barbiturates in recent years and the number of official suicides from barbiturate poisoning has also decreased. In 1966 barbiturates, alone or in combination with other substances, accounted for 1,439 official suicides, 79 per cent of the total for suicidal poisoning by solid and liquid substances. By 1973 the number of deaths had fallen to 1,052 and the proportion had decreased to 60 per cent. The death rates for all suicidal

Fig. 1 Five-yearly moving average of official suicide rates, England and Wales

Fig. 2 Suicide rates[1] by sex and age-group 1961-74, England and Wales

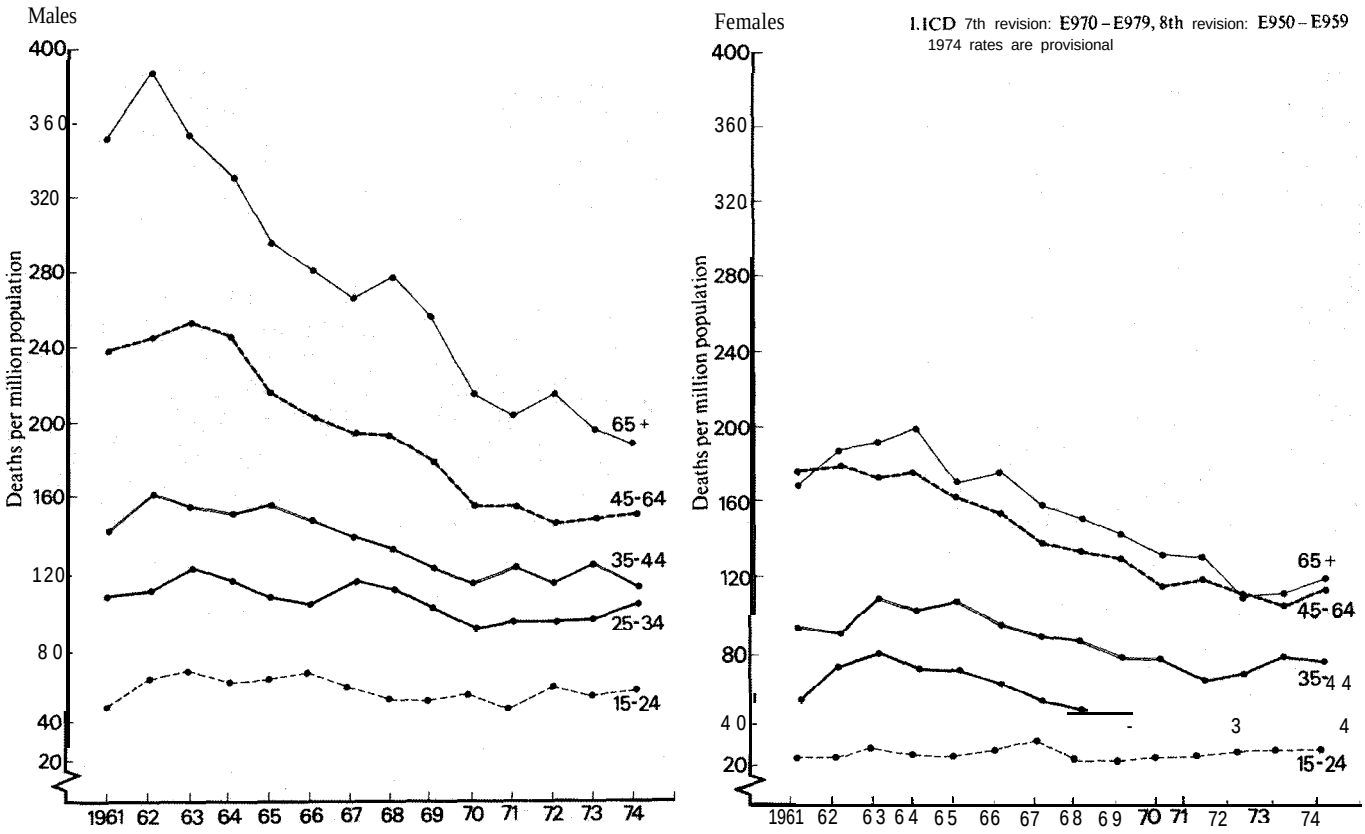


Fig. 3 'Estimated' suicide rates' by sex and age-group 1967-74, England and Wales

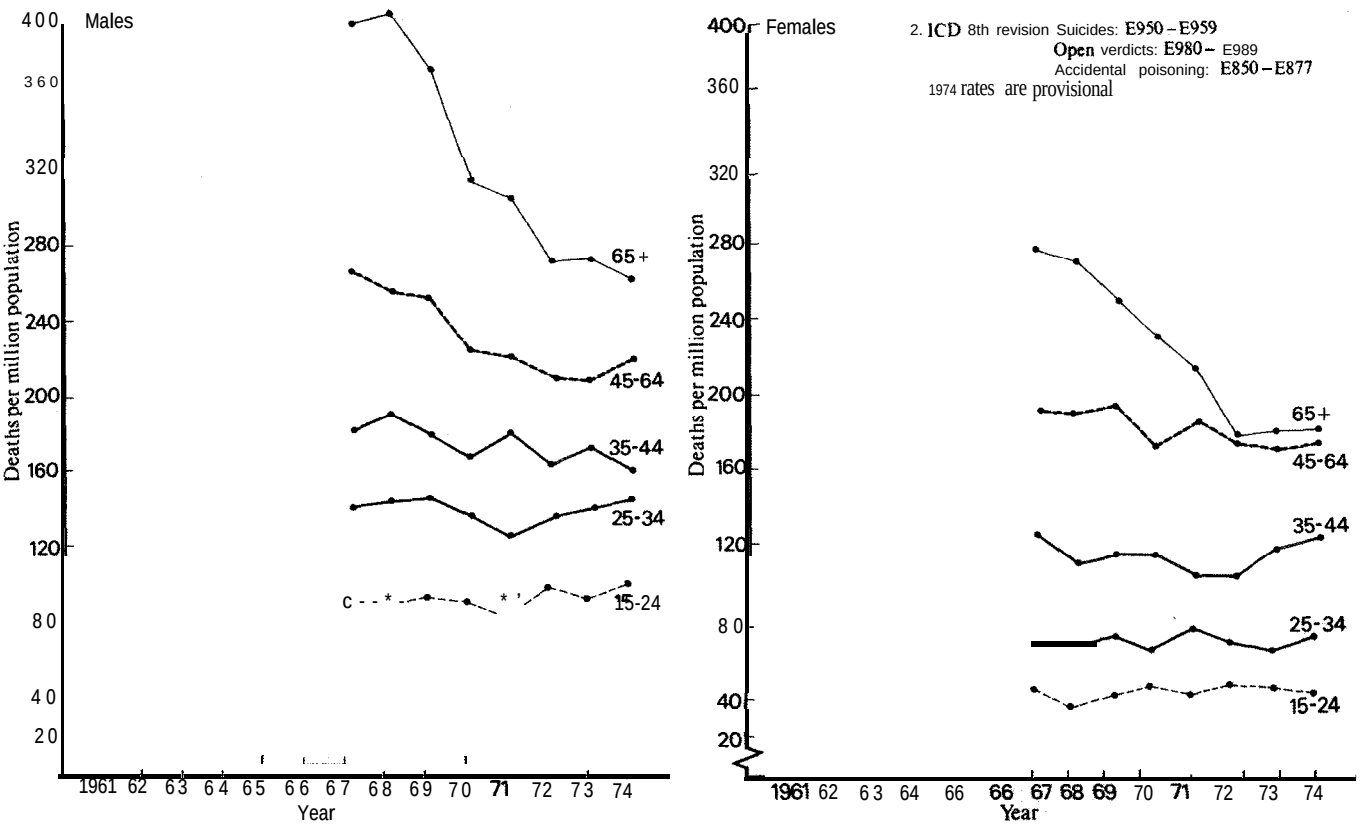
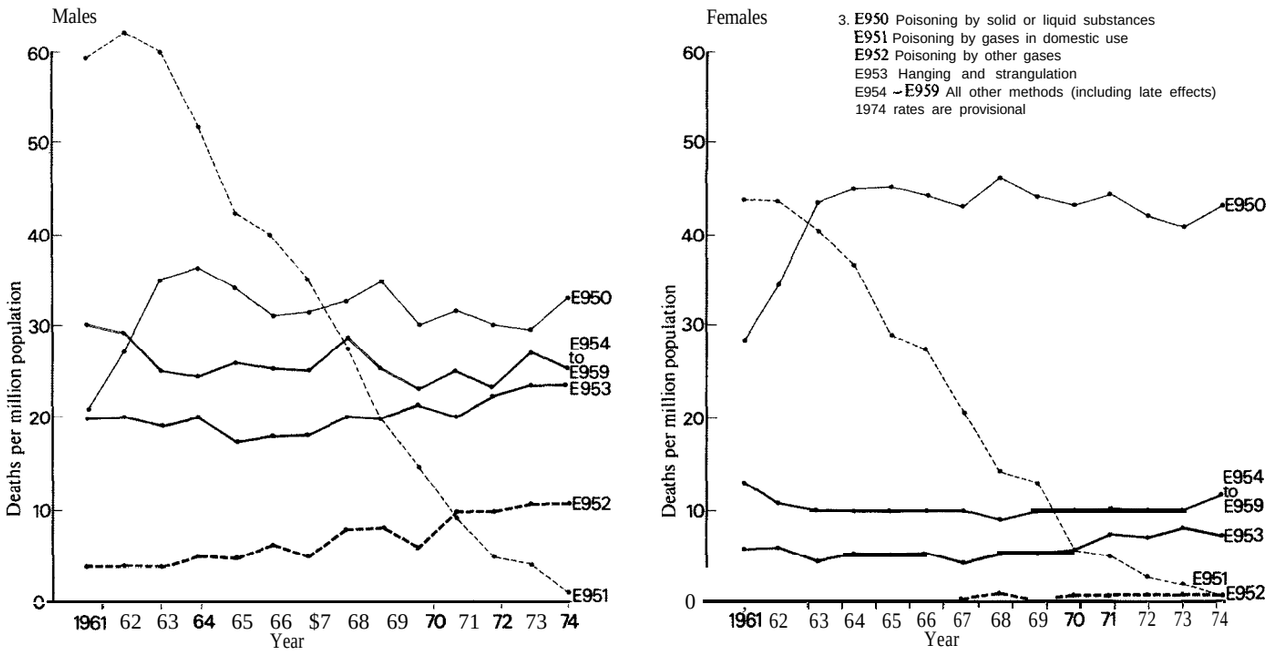


Fig. 4 Suicide rates[3]: method of suicide 1961-74, England and Wales



poisoning by solid and liquid substances have not altered greatly over the period, the fall in barbiturate poisoning having been largely offset by a rise in suicidal poisoning by antidepressants, hypnotics and sedatives (other than barbiturates) and tranquillisers. The suggestion that barbiturates may predispose people to suicide by causing depression is not upheld by this analysis. Suicide by poisoning does not seem to be drug-specific; if one lethal drug is replaced by another the number of suicides is likely to remain the same.

There are differences in the relative importance of the various methods between males and females but drugs are the most popular method for both sexes with rates for women higher than those for men. Currently drugs account for 67 per cent of official suicides in women compared with 35 per cent in men for whom hanging and strangulation are also quite frequently used methods.

There is some variation in the importance of the different methods within each age-group. In women poisoning far outweighs any other method in all age-groups but in men aged 65 and over hanging becomes the method most often used.

Urban and rural factors

The fall in official suicide rates over time occurred in both urban and rural populations but the improvement had been greater in the conurbations and various types of urban areas than in rural districts. Comparing the urban and rural areas in Table 2: in 1959-63 the general picture for males and females of all ages was of consistently declining rates from conurbations through the various types of urban area, down to rural districts. The only disturbance in this pattern was in females in medium-sized urban areas whose rates were higher than those in large urban areas. The overall picture was of high suicide rates in large populations. The pattern is similar in 1970–72: the same disturbance in the gradient of rates occurs for females in the medium and large urban areas but now rates for males in the rural districts are higher than those in both the medium and small urban areas. For females there is a hint of this change with rates in the 15–44 age-group in rural districts slightly higher than those for the small urban areas. The reason for this change seems to lie in the failure of the rates for the rural areas to decrease to the same extent as the other types of area. In only one age-group, males aged 15–44, do the rural districts actually show a rise between 1959-63 and 1970-72, from 79 to 83 per million.

Table 2 *Suicides per million population : deaths officially classified as suicide for conurbations, urban and rural aggregates*

England and Wales

		Males				Females			
		All ages	15–44	45-64	65+	All ages	15–44	45-64	65+
Conurbations	1959–63	157	127	263	402	107	77	187	197
	1970–72	103	104	161	206	76	62	126	136
Urban areas									
100,000+	1959–63	145	101	249	430	99	64	179	193
	1970–72	99	91	157	226	65	43	114	130
50,000–100,000	1959–63	140	111	247	364	104	62	199	207
	1970–72	90	84	155	179	75	50	133	148
Under 50,000	1959–63	136	100	240	345	86	42	164	173
	1970–72	83	74	138	186	57	35	106	114
Rural areas	1959–63	118	79	219	317	64	43	127	110
	1970–72	94	83	159	216	53	37	100	99
England and Wales	1959-63	141	107	247	371	93	61	171	176
	1970–72	95	89	154	204	65	47	115	124

It is interesting to note that the medium sized urban areas show the lowest rate for mates aged 65 and over white for females of the same age this type of area gives the highest rate.

Seasonal trends

Figures are available for official suicides by month of occurrence but before direct comparisons can be made between one month and the next some allowance is made for the number of days in each month by calculating figures for standard periods of 30 days; these are averaged over 10 years and presented as a proportion of the total number of suicides each year in Figure 5. This indicates that there is a peak in the number of suicides in the spring and early summer and that there has been some tendency for the peak to occur earlier with successive decades. It is not clear why the spring should be particularly hazardous.

Chronic diseases

It might be supposed that chronic illness would predispose the sufferer to commit suicide and there is evidence from two recently completed prospective studies" which lends support to this view. The first study involving 5,971 people who registered with the British Diabetic Association between November 1965 and the end of 1968 yielded 1,207 deaths in the period up to I July 1973. Eight of these deaths were suicides when less than 4 would have been expected on the basis of the general experience in England and Wales at that time. The second study looked at a group of 1,528 psychiatric in-patients who were admitted for alcoholism in t 964. There were 376 deaths up to the end of 1973; 26 of these were suicides when t would have been expected, and of the excessive number of deaths attributed to accidents many may welt have been suicides.

Social class[4]

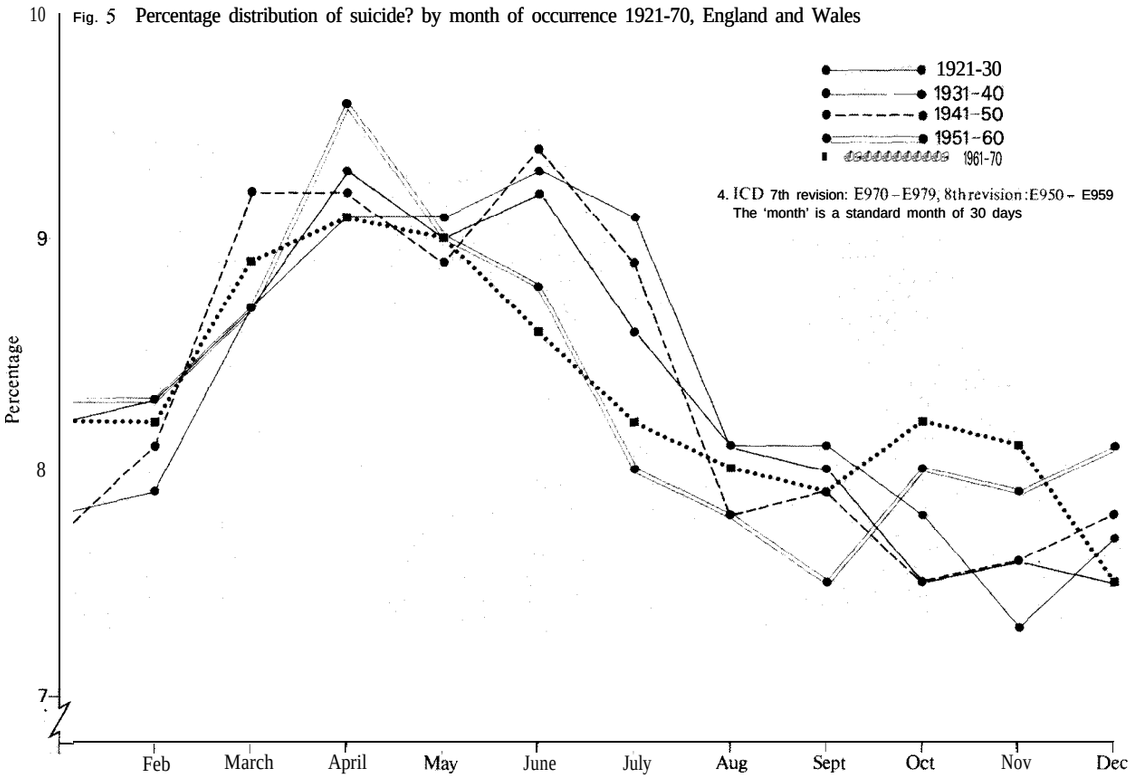
Since suicide rates vary with age and different groups within the population may not have the same age structure it is necessary to introduce some form of standardisation before the deaths in the various groups can be meaningfully compared. This is done by means of the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) in which the actual number of deaths recorded for a particular group are compared with the number of deaths that would have been expected if that group had experienced the same death rates in each age-group as occurred in England and Wales as a whole. The ratio of the observed and expected deaths, summed over the age-groups, is expressed as a percentage.

Table 3 shows the SMRs for males aged 15-64 by social class, based on deaths registered in 1970–72. The SMR for suicide is particularly high for members of Social Class V and also for members of Social Classes I and IV but to a lesser extent. There are important differences in the age distribution of the deaths; for Social Class I the excess of suicides is found in the age-groups over 35 with the younger age-groups showing fewer deaths than expected, for Social Classes IV and V the observed deaths exceed the expected deaths at all ages but this is particularly marked in those aged under 35. The pattern is very similar for accidental poisonings but for open verdicts men in Social Class I have a fairly low SMR white the excess mortality in Social Class V is particularly marked. The combination of the three categories gives a pattern similar to that for suicides but slightly lowers the SMR for Social Class I and gives deaths for Social Class V of almost double the number expected on the basis of national experience.

Marital status

The *Registrar General's Statistical Review* for 1967[1] included an analysis by marital status of suicides and accidental poisoning in 1965–67 and showed that mortality was lowest for those who were married at the time of death. For both sexes the SMRs for suicide and for accidental poisoning (including open verdict cases) were highest for divorcees followed by widows and widowers and then the single (never married) group. Age specific mortality rates gave a slightly different picture: suicide rates for widowers

Fig. 5 Percentage distribution of suicide? by month of occurrence 1921-70, England and Wales



4. ICD 7th revision: E970–E979, 8th revision: E950 – E959
The 'month' is a standard month of 30 days

Table *3 Deaths officially classified as suicide, accidental poisoning and open verdicts and SMRs for males aged 15–64, 1970-72, analysed by social class*[4] England and Wales

Social Class	Suicide		Accidental poisoning		Open verdicts		'Estimated suicides'	
	Observed deaths	SMR	Observed deaths	SMR	Observed deaths	SMR	Observed deaths	SMR
I	274	110	44	105	48	77	366	104
II	819	90	145	95	162	70	1,126	87
III	2,039	85	316	76	471	77	2,826	83
IV	993	117	163	112	264	122	1,420	118
V	685	184	139	214	222	231	1,046	196

exceeded those for divorced men in all age-groups below 85 years and the suicide rates for widows were higher than those for female divorcees in a majority of age-groups. A similar but less consistent pattern was apparent in the rates for accidental poisoning.

Immigrants

In April 1969 the name of the country of birth of the deceased was added to the death certificate. There are difficulties in comparing suicide rates between one country and another, but this new information is unaffected by this problem and so its analysis makes possible better comparisons between the various cultural backgrounds.

The figures in Table 4 for deaths in England and Wales in 1970-72 of people aged 20 and over, including both residents and visitors, show that people born abroad tend to have higher official suicide rates than those for the host country as a whole. Whether this is a function of the characteristics of people who emigrate or alternatively is the result of immigration is impossible to say. The only significant exceptions to these high rates are for people born in the West Indies with male mortality 35 per cent and female mortality 50 per cent lower than expected.

People born in Poland show the highest SMRs for official suicides in males. Indeed people born in Poland, Russia, Germany, and Canada, form the four immigrant groups with the highest SMRs for both sexes. The SMRs for those born in Scotland and Ireland are also higher than for England and Wales as a whole and their official suicide rates are higher than those recorded in their home countries.

It is interesting to note that the population structures of the various immigrant groups, as measured by the 1971 Census, vary considerably. Those born in Poland and Russia are generally much older than the others with more than 80 per cent of the population aged 45 and over. This compares with about 40–45 per cent for immigrants to England and Wales from other countries within the British Isles and 29 per cent for those born in Germany. People from the United States and the West Indies tend to be much younger with 50 per cent and 70 per cent respectively in the 15-44 age-groups.

When the figures for official suicides, open verdicts and accidental poisoning are combined immigrant groups tend to maintain the same relative positions. Those with a significantly high SMR for deaths officially classified as suicide also have a significantly high SMR for the three categories combined. Males born in Ireland are the only group for whom the combination produces a significantly high SMR while the official mortality for suicide is very similar to that for England and Wales as a whole. For males from the West Indies the combination of the three groups raises the SMR to something nearer the general England and Wales experience, accidental poisoning being high in this group. In females the combination still gives a significantly low SMR.

References

1 *Registrar General's Statistical Review, Part III Commentary 1967,* HMSO.

2 Eileen Brook (ed) Suicide and attempted suicide, *WHO Public Health Papers No* 58.

3 These studies are the subject of as yet unpublished reports by Medical Statistics Division of OPCS, from whom further details can be obtained.

4 *Classification of Occupations 1970,* HMSO. Social classes I-V are categories used in the Census of Population to classify economically active and retired people according to their occupations and employment status. Briefly, the categories are :

I Professional
II Intermediate (lower professional and executive)
III Skilled (both manual and non-manual occupations)
IV Partly skilled
V Unskilled.

Table *4 'Estimated suicides by country of birth for males and females aged 20 and over, 1970-72* England and Wales

Country of birth		Males				Females			
		Official suicides	Open verdicts	Accidental poisoning	'Estimated' suicides	Official suicides	Open verdicts	Accidental poisoning	'Estimated' suicides
Scotland	Obs. deaths	167	54	38	259	114	35	44	193
	SMR	126*	160*	170*	138*	135*	131	201*	145*
Ireland †	Obs. deaths	180	93	71	344	137	65	48	250
	SMR	114	233*	269*	154*	127*	193*	177*	149*
USSR	Obs. deaths	22	10	2	34	19	2		21
	SMR	157*	281*	85	170*	348*	113		239*
Germany East and West	Obs. deaths	22	5	4	31	46	10	9	65
	SMR	179*	160	187	177*	265*	182	203*	239*
Poland	Obs. deaths	73	14	14	101	27	3	5	35
	SMR	227*	172*	266*	221*	251*	88	180	207*
Canada	Obs. deaths	16	2	3	21	12	3	5	20
	SMR	178*	86	199	164*	201*	160	340*	213*
USA	Obs. deaths	10	6	6	22	14	8	4	26
	SMR	64	1.50	220*	98	169*	307*	184	198*
West Indies	Obs. deaths	26	7	15	48	II	4	5	20
	SMR	65*	71	226*	85	51*	61	95	60*

* Significant at 5 per cent level † Northern Ireland, Eire and Ireland, part not stated

Life tables: (2) wider applications

P R Cox CB FIA

In the first article, Peter Cox of the Government Actuary's Department traced the development of life tables in the context of death records. Here, he discusses how the 'life table technique' is being applied and developed in a variety of new situations.

Life-table notation. The commoner elements in life tables are usually denoted as follows for the sake of brevity:

Number living at age x	l_x
Number dying between their xth and $(x+1)$th birthdays	d_x
Chance of a person aged x dying between his xth and $(x+1)$th birthdays	q_x
Expectation of life at age x	e_x

Originally, the life table consisted of a column of figures classified by age; it illustrated a stationary population with a constant intake at the first age alone and subject to a single decrement. This concept has been developed in very many ways : by subdividing the decrement column into different causes of exit; analysing the numbers living into grades; extending the intake; varying the size of the intake as the years pass; and using instead of age some other discriminant such as intervals of time or family size. By such means it has proved to be possible to apply the technique successfully to a considerable variety of new situations and needs, and to use it as a basis for developing the mathematics of finance and of populations.

Insurance

Life tables naturally played an important part in the development of insurance. First, by measuring the chances of death within a year, they provided a sound basis for annual contracts, which previously had been a matter of guesswork. Second, and more important, by indicating the incidence of deaths from age to age over extensive periods of life they made it possible to assess what level premiums should be paid for a risk which increases with advancing age, so enabling advance provision to be made for the long term. The first company to transact such assurance-the Equitable-began operations in London in the year 1762. It set a high standard which others were glad to follow, and still flourishes today. The worth of such provision was given official recognition when Pitt (1798) exempted from income tax that part of a person's income which was paid as premium for life assurance.

The terms on which the first life assurance contracts were based were derived from the mortality experience in London over the years 1728-50. In the second half of the eighteenth century, however, mortality became less onerous than in the first half, and so the Equitable found itself with more money in hand than it needed. On the mutual principle on which the Company had been founded, this was distributed to the policyholders; the form adopted was that of a 'reversionary bonus', that is, an increase in the sum eventually payable on death.' In this manner began a system of life assurance which has proved very popular in Britain and persists to the present time. In order to ascertain how much of the funds in hand were required to provide for future contractual liabilities, and how much could be allocated as bonus, the life table was an essential tool; it had to be one which properly reflected the policyholders' own experience, and which paid regard to the prospects for the future rather than the history of the past. It therefore became necessary, first to prepare new tables from time to time; second, to refine methods of construction and invent techniques of forecasting; and third, to develop an 'actuarial mathematics' which, on the basis of life-table functions, would make it feasible to assess premium rates for new types of policy-such as endowment assurances-and to decide, at intervals, whether the assurers' financial reserves were adequate to enable them to meet all the calls liable to be made upon them.

At the end of the eighteenth century and early in the nineteenth, new insurance companies began to compete with the Equitable, but in spite of keen rivalry they collaborated to produce tables based on their combined experience which, for reasons explained in the previous article, was found to have characteristics which differed in some degree from those for the population at large.

Pension schemes

In principle, the life-table form of measurement can be usefully applied to any situation in which a group is gradually but not uniformly depleted over a period of time; the depletions need not come from a single cause but may take more than one form. Thus the employees of a firm may be diminished in number, between one age and another, by death, by retirement, by sacking or by leaving to take up work elsewhere. Out of a total of 124 people at age (say) 55, suppose that on the average in the next 12 months 1 may be expected to die, 2 to retire, 3 to become redundant and 5 to leave the employment for other reasons. Then the total depletion is 11, or about 9 per cent, and this can be reflected in a 'single-decrement' life table. Alternatively, the fact that there are four separate measurable components can be taken into account: by a simple sub-

Editor's note: In Peter Cox's first article, reference was made to the work of Dr. R A M Case; this has been published as *Serial Abridged Life Tables, England and Wales, 1841-1960* by R A M Case et *al;* The Chester Beatty Research Institute, London, 1962. Mr. Cox also referred to some model life tables constructed by the United Nations Organisation; these are in the UN publication *Age and Sex Patterns of Mortality. Model Life Tables for Underdeveloped countries, New* York, 1955.

division of the cl-column at each age x, a life table can be constructed with more than one cause of exit; this is known as a 'multiple-decrement' table. Such tables began to be useful at about the end of the nineteenth century, when the award of pensions on retirement-already a long-established practice in the British armed forces and civil service, began to be extended to the employees of private organisations, notably the railways. The reason why multiple-decrement tables became useful is that the appropriate form and amount of benefit payable from a pension scheme depends on the nature of the cause of leaving the employment : while those who retire may well merit an immediate pension, those who leave in middle life to take up other work will not need one until later. Where death occurs in service, a dependant's pension or an equivalent lump sum is paid; moreover, the amount of the dependant's benefit may well depend on who he or she is— whether a young widow with a family, an older widow or an orphan-and so exits because of death may need to be classified accordingly (Table 1). Data of this kind are used in the process of assessing the cost of occupational pension schemes and the adequacy of their assets.

Table 1 *Extract from multiple-decrement table*

Age	Number of active members	Death	Retirements because of ill-health	Retirements because of age	Resignations and dismissals
31	947	4	3		109
32	831	4	4		81
59	286	5	22	9	1
60	249	6		108	

Social security

Such diversity of benefits according to circumstances is also an important feature of national systems of social security. These began to be developed at the end of the nineteenth century and have been increasing in number, importance and complexity ever since. In most of them there is a strong identification of payment with social need. They differ in character from life assurance and occupational pension schemes, however, in applying to the whole population, or a large section of it, instead of to a smaller and more selected group. Because of this, very often an accumulated fund is not maintained in order to provide for future liabilities; instead, the money required in order to pay the benefits is raised each year by means of special contributions or taxation. Nevertheless, in order to plan ahead it is necessary to forecast the numbers of beneficiaries and contributors in future years; in this work, the life-table principle is usually applicable in its multiple-decrement form.

Population forecasting

The basis of such estimates for social security schemes is usually a forecast, or 'projection', of the population, that is an assessment of the numbers of people that there are likely to be in future years, with an analysis by sex and into age-groups. In general, in n years' time from now the men and women then aged $x+n$ will be the survivors of those aged x now. The chances of survival for n years are derived from a suitable life table, or indeed from more than one life table if, as is often the case, it is decided to allow for some gradual improvement in mortality rates as time passes. Where migration is important, allowance for this form of movement can be made by assessing specific volumes of net additions to or deductions from the population at specific times. Life-table or multiple-decrement table technique may perhaps be involved in this adjustment and it can, if necessary, be adapted to allow of increments to the members living (I,) as well as decrements. Such techniques can also be used in the estimation of the future numbers of people who are married (which influence the numbers of future births) and of those who are unmarried or widowed; and also in estimating the relative numbers of families with 0, I, 2 children at various times-obviously important where family allowances are paid. Estimates of the numbers of future births are needed in order to complete the projection; the use of life-table techniques can arise in this, and it certainly does in relation to the assessment of the numbers of survivors of these births in later periods.

In the 1920s, the methods of population projection were developed by Arthur Bowley who used a life-table approach (sometimes called the 'component' method) and by Raymond Pearl who used a quite different system depending on algebraic formulae for the total numbers in a population at a given time. The component approach became overwhelmingly the more popular because it provided a much greater degree of capacity for revision in the light of changed circumstances.

The technique of population projection was further developed in Britain by the staff of the Royal Commission on Population (1945–50), with special reference to estimates of the future numbers of births; instead of age of parent as a discriminating element they used the length of time married.[2] Thus married couples may-to give one possible example of a multiple-decrement table-be analysed as shown in Table 2.

Similar columns can be prepared for couples with just one child, just two children, and so on.
Number of children can indeed, in certain circumstances, be usefully employed as the column of reference in tables for the analysis of fertility.

In the United Kingdom today, official population projections are published each year by the Office of Population Censuses & Surveys in conjunction with the General Register Offices in Scotland and Northern Ireland from calculations made in the Government Actuary's Department."

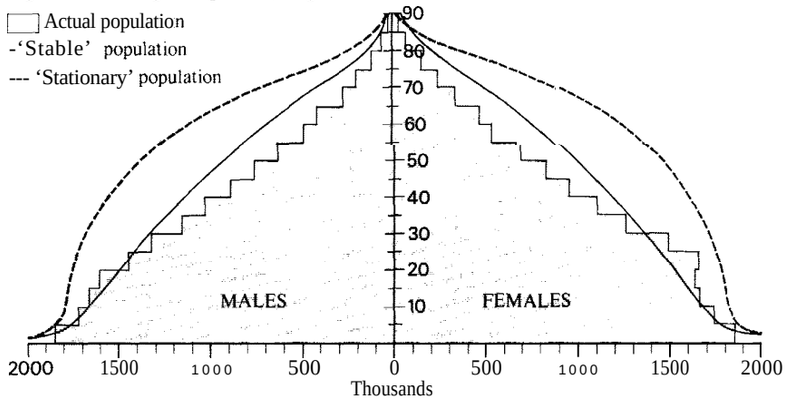
Population analysis

A mathematical treatment of population change using the component method is associated with the name of Alfred Lotka. In order to appreciate the essential qualities of this method, it is convenient to begin with a 'population pyramid': a diagram showing the sex and age composition of a population by means of blocks of proportionate size.

Table 2 *Progress of couples to birth of first child*

Number of completed years of marriage	Number of couples without any children at beginning of year	Deaths	Divorces	Births of first children
0	1000	4	1	302
1	693	3	3	266
2	421	3	10	90
3	318	3	11	64
4	240			

Fig. 1 Sex and age composition, England and Wales 1901



In Figure I, ages are indicated up the centre line; the right-hand side relates to women and girls, and the left-hand side to men and boys. The size of the population in each quinary block is indicated along the bottom line. The general shape of the pyramid illustrates the past history of the population-the irregularities in its progression upwards reflecting changes in the past in births, migrations and deaths. By contrast, the broken line curves each side illustrate the progress from age to age of two life tables-one for men and one for women-with an intake at age 0 just equal to births in the year preceding the date to which the pyramid refers. They represent the 'stationary' population situation with this same number of births every year and constant mortality rates as the only cause of exit. Such curves are by definition free from historical irregularities. More important, they stand away from the pyramid; the divergence between the broken-line curves and the pyramid in the example shows (i) that the numbers of births have not been so high in the past as they are now, and probably also (ii) that the mortality rates in the life tables on which the curves are based are not the same as those experienced in the past. Of these two sources of difference, (i) is the more important. A closer approach of the curve to the pyramid can be obtained if instead of envisaging a number of births constant through time, a number of births growing through time is substituted. Let it be supposed that the numbers of people living at age x are written as $l_x \cdot r^x$, where r is a suitably chosen constant, then a continuous smooth curve similar to that shown in the diagram may be arrived at. Such curves reflect what is called a 'stable population' because while its distribution by sex and age is constant, the total population size increases at a steady rate of (l/r- I) per annum (in the diagram, at slightly under one per cent a year).

A further modification known as 'quasi-stable' population had recently been developed, notably by Ansley Coale, in order to allow for variations in mortality from time to time. In this, the shape of the population curve can vary in time, though not greatly.

Applications outside the field of human life

Not only human populations can be studied by these means, but also the numbers of animals, or indeed fish or insects; inanimate objects such as railway trains and motor cars can be the subject of analysis. Financial affairs that take time to settle can also be exhibited: an important example arises in the commercial world of insurance against for example fire or accidental damage. The larger claims, particularly those which are contested in the Courts, may take some years to settle, during which costs will often rise because of inflation. The progress of such claims can be analysed in the form of Table 3 ; the analysis is important because the cost of claims settled in the fifth year might be, say, ten times as great (per claim settled) as the cost of those settled in the first year.

Manpower planning

One of the most recent applications of life-table technique relates, however, to a human situation; it arises in the long-term deployment of skilled manpower in a large institution such as a public corporation. The technique is used in the first place to estimate how many vacancies will occur in a staff; for this purpose an exit rate may be used which combines all forces whether of death, retirement or change of job-or, perhaps better, the number of vacancies from each cause can be estimated separately. Where vacancies can be suitably filled by recruitment in due course, such estimates may not be very important. If, however, the losses are of experienced and senior staff, whereas the recruitment is of junior and inexperienced people, there may well be a considerable reduction in efficiency. In such cases the l_x column is divided into various grades, as illustrated below; the 1st grade is the lowest-paid and the 3rd grade the highest paid of the three (Table 4).

Table 3 *Progress of accident claims*

Number of completed years since accident	Number of claims outstanding	Number of claims settled in year
0	1,000	405
1	595	207
2	388	158
3	230	94
4	136	69
5	67	

The decremental forces will be those mentioned above *plus* promotion and there will be an incremental force of promotion too for all grades above those which are filled only by direct recruitment from outside.

One of the purposes of manpower planning is to help the organisation to plan recruitment, promotion and career structure; if it can do this satisfactorily, future rates of loss may be reduced. Staff specially valued for early promotion can be given some idea of how soon they can expect it and those likely to rise less quickly can be given some idea of future promotion prospects.

References

1 M E Ogborn, *Equitable Assurances*. Allen & Unwin, 1962.

2 Papers of the Royal Commission on Population. *Vol. ZZ: Reports and Selected Papers of the Statistics Committee.* HMSO, 1950 (see pp. 134–77—The Analysis of Birth Statistics, by J Hajnal).

3 *Population Projections No. 5, 1974–*2014, prepared by the Government Actuary. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. HMSO, to be published shortly.

Table 4 *Manpower stratified into grades*

Age	Numbers in service in 1st grade	Numbers in service in 2nd grade	Numbers in service in 3rd grade	Total
30	543	391	42	976
.	.	.	.	.
40	398	435	77	910
.	.	.	.	.
50	147	542	138	827

Women at work

Malcolm Britton
Population Statistics Division, OPCS

Since the Second World War a marked change has taken place in England and Wales in the structure of the female labour force. Whilst the level of economic activity for all women aged 15 and over (that is the percentage of them who participate in the labour force)' has risen from 35 per cent in the 1951 Census of Population to 43 per cent in the 1971 Census, the composition, in terms of age and marital status, of working women has altered considerably. For example, between 1951 and 1971 the percentage of women in the labour force who were married has risen from 40 to 64 per cent and the economic activity rate of married women aged 45-59 has risen from 22 to 54 per cent. As a result, the middle-aged married woman rather than the young single woman is now the more frequent member of the female labour force.

The increase in the economic activity of women, particularly married women, has been accompanied and influenced by changes in various demographic factors. The popularity of marriage has increased and marriages in general have been taking place at younger ages, with the result that some 90 per cent of women are now marrying for the first time by age 30.[2] Coupled with this change in marriage patterns there has been a reduction in the effective duration of childbearing; about 85 per cent of families are now complete within 10 years of marriage." The implication of these demographic changes is that married women are now younger when their children pass out of infancy and this tends, other things being equal, to make it possible for them to return to work earlier than before. Although economic considerations are important, this return to work would also be affected by the number of children a woman has and the spacing of these children and by decisions such as how old the youngest child should be before the woman resumes work-decisions which may change as nursery/day-care facilities improve.

Table 1 shows the importance of including the employment experience of married women in any analysis of fertility differentials. For each of the Census years and each selected duration of marriage there are large differences in family size between the economically active and economically inactive. The size of these differences together with the increasing participation of married women in the labour force suggest that more attention than hitherto needs to be paid to the employment experience of married women and the motives behind such employment in relation to patterns of childbearing. The data from the 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses of Population may be supplemented by material from the General Household Survey, and from a survey of fertility and contraceptive practice in Great Britain undertaken in 1967-68 by the Population Investigation Committee (PIC). The PIC survey collected detailed information on the work history of married women prior to marriage and during selected intervals of their marriage. Data from the survey, hitherto unpublished, for the period before marriage and the interval between marriage and the first child contributes to the current analysis.[5]

Education and marriage-effects upon employment

The economic activity rates of unmarried women are compared with those of married women in Table 2 which illustrates that at each age and in each year married women were generally less economically active than unmarried women. But the data seem to indicate that in all the age-groups this differential has narrowed since 1951. Although this is certainly true for the age-group 15-24, an explanation is possible for the declining economic activity rates of the unmarried women aged 15-24 (mainly single women): with the growth in further and higher education and the change in school leaving age girls and women have been staying on longer in full-time education. If students are added to the economically active then the combined activity rates of the unmarried women aged 15–24 rise to the order of 95 per cent for each year shown. This change in education patterns together with the general decline in age at marriage has helped to reduce considerably the number of years available for employment before marriage.

Evidence from the PIC survey (Table 3) shows a decline in the interval between leaving full-time education and marriage. It also shows that almost all married women have worked before marriage irrespective of the year of marriage. Assuming this work was uninterrupted from leaving full-time education to marriage, the period of work before marriage has been reduced by two years in the space of twenty years. Given such factors as a steady or possibly increasing demand for female labour and the increased social acceptance of married women working, a decline in the number of years worked by single women might be expected to bring more married women into the labour force in order to compensate. If a greater proportion of married women (with their erstwhile lower economic activity rates) had not decided to work then the level of economic activity for all women aged 15 and over would have declined.

Employment after marriage

The level of economic activity after marriage depends on two related factors—duration of marriage and whether or not the woman already has children. Census evidence in Table 4 shows that the economic activity rates for married women show a sharp fall immediately after marriage, stabilise around marriage durations 5-7 years and then increase progressively later on, but to a level still significantly below that before marriage or soon after marriage (that is, in the table duration 0). For all durations of marriage the economic activity rates were higher in successive census years. The increases at the low durations of marriage suggest that, increasingly, the point at which a woman leaves the labour force is not marriage but rather the advent of her first child.

Table I Mean *family size for women married once only at ages of* marriage *under 45, as recorded in the Census of Population*[4]

England and Wales

	195 I Census			1961 Census*			197 1 Census		
	Duration of marriage (completed years)								
	0–4	IO-14	15–19	o-4	IO-14	15–19	0–4	10–14	15–19
All women	0·72	1·82	2.08	0·74	I ·96	2·03	0·77	2·26	2·31
'Economically active' women	0.21	1·37	1·71	0·21	1·42	1·68	0.26	I ·96	2.08
Percentage of women 'economically active'	34	24	27	41	33	39	46	45	56

* For 1961, the mean family size for all women and the denominator for the percentage of women 'economically active' relates to women with an uninterrupted first marriage instead of women married once only

The changes in economic activity rates between census years can be illustrated by plotting the rates at each marriage duration as in Figure I. The graph shows that from approximately duration of marriage 6 years onwards there was a larger increase in the percentage of women returning to work between 1961 and 1971 than between 1951 and 1961, and that if anything this return to work was taking place at an earlier point in marriage.

In interpreting the percentages economically active by duration of marriage in any census year, (as in Table 4) care must be taken not to imply that they represent the working experience of a particular generation of married women. On the contrary the data reflect the economic activity rates of a cross-section of women at the time of the Census. Strong period effects, possibly reflecting the economic conditions prevailing at that time for example, are evident in Table 4 and influence the level of employment at all marriage durations. Some approximate assessment of the 'generational' pattern can be made by looking at the percentages economically active at duration 0–4 in 1951 (34 per cent), duration 10–14 in 1961 (32 per cent) and duration 20-24 in 1971 (60 per cent). This suggests that the genera1 shape of the generational pattern is similar to that shown in Figure 1 but perhaps rises more steeply at the longer durations of marriage.

Evidence from the 1973 General Household Survey suggests that the economic activity rates for married women, especially at the higher durations of marriage, have increased still further (Table 5 and Figure 1).

In the early durations of marriage the rapid decline in the economic activity rates of married women (Table 4) is related to the timing of the first birth. It is possible to examine this effect by looking at the economic activity rates for women with and without children at the time of the Census (Table 6).

For childless women the economic activity rates in the early years of marriage reflect the level of economic activity between marriage and the first child, and have risen from approximately 60 per cent in *195* I to over 80 per cent in 197 I, a level close to that for women before marriage (see Table 2).

For married women with children the economic activity rates at all durations of marriage are very much lower than those for childless women. For each census year the rates rise slowly with increasing duration of marriage from a level of IO-15 per cent in the early years of marriage. But as most married women have had a first child by the fifth year of marriage the rates at the longer durations reflect the characteristics seen in Table 4 and in Figure I. It is noteworthy that in the first five years of marriage the rise in economic activity rates between successive census years has been small in comparison to that at later durations: and that, particularly between 1961 and 1971, there has been a substantial rise in rates for women who had 'dependent' children at the time of the Census-for example women with children and a duration of marriage 5–14 years.

Table 2 *Age-specific activity rates for women*. 1951–71*[6]

England and Wales
percentages

	Age-group				
	15–24	25-44	45-59	60 and over	Total aged 15 and over
Females-married					
1951	38	26	22	5	23
1961	42	34	34	7	30
1971	46	47	54	14	42
Females-other					
1951	84	81	61	II	55
1961	78	84	70	II	50
1971	65	80	73	II	43

* Economically active population as a percentage of total population in the age-group

Table 3 *The extent of work before marriage and the interval between leaving full-time education and first marriage"*

		Year of marriage		
		1941-50	1951–60	1961-65
Number of women in sample*		647	626	359
Of these women, the percentage who	worked before marriage	96.4	98.0	96·5
	did not work before marriage	3·6	2·0	3-5
For those who worked before marriage	their mean age at first marriage. (A)	22.6	21·9	21.3
	their mean age at leaving full-time education.. (B)	14·8	15·3	15·7
	Difference (A)—(B)	7.8	6.6	5·6

* The PIC survey taken in 1967-68 covered about 2300 married women in Great Britain who
(i) had been born in the United Kingdom in the year 1907 or later,
(ii) whose first husbands had been born in the United Kingdom, and
(iii) had been married by age 45 and were still married to their first husbands or, if not, had remained married to their first husbands until at least age 45.
For technical reasons the survey analysis was restricted to I63 I women who had married for the first time between 1941–65 inclusive at an age under 35

Table *4 Percentage economically active amongwomen married once only at ages of marriage under 30, as recorded in the Census of Population*[4] England and Wales

Marriage duration (completed years)	1951 Census	1961" Census	1971 Census
0	56.6	62.9	69.6
I	38·8	454	53·1
2	30.3	36·7	42.9
3	24.9	31·0	35.1
4	21·4	26.9	30.0
5	20.0	24.4	27·9
6	19.8	23.5	27·9
	19·8	23.9	29.8
8	20.5	24.3	32.7
9	21.2	26.6	35.5
10			38·7
II			41·9
12	23·8	32.3	44·9
13			48·1
14			50.8
15–19	27·4	39.4	56·7
20–24	27.0	39.4	59·7
25-29		35·1	57·1

* For 1961 the denominator of the percentage relates to women with an uninterrupted first marriage instead of women married once only. This also applies to Table 6

Table *5 Percentage economically active among married women whose present marriages took place at ages under 30, as recorded in the General Household Survey, 1973*[7] England and Wales

Date of present marriage	Number of women	Approximate average duration of marriage (completed years)	Percentage economically active*
1955–59	*109*	16	66.0
1960–64	*149*	II	48·0
1965–69	902	6	36.6
1910 or later	650	1·5	57·2

* The economic activity concepts used in the 1971 Census of Population and the General Household Survey are identical. Both used a specific reference period which was the week before the enquiry was conducted. It must be borne in mind however that the Census figures relate to a single point in time whereas the General Household Survey is a continuous survey and the figures given reflect the average situation during 1973

The evidence on increase in economic activity between marriage and the first child is supported by the PIC survey data in Table 7. It should be noted that the levels of economic activity shown in Table 7 are lower than those suggested by the data for childless women at the early years of marriage in Table 6. Table 7 includes women who, for example, were pregnant on marriage and perhaps not able to work between marriage and their first child; in Table 6 for durations of marriage 1 year onwards the childless women would in the main not have been pregnant on marriage.

Table 7 shows an upward trend in the extent of work between marriage and the first child, with the percentage of women working in this interval rising from 51 per cent for those who married in 1941–50 to 65 per cent for those who married in 1951–60. For those women who married in 1961-65 a significant proportion had not given birth to their first child by the time of the survey; it seems likely that the percentage of women working in the interval between marriage and the first child would have been nearer to about 70 per cent had the survey been taken later, given the high level of economic activity of those with no children.

This article has used data from the Censuses of Population, the General Household Survey and a survey carried out by the Population Investigation Committee to illustrate some of the changes in women's economic activity rates since 1951 and the ways in which

Table *6 Percentage economically active among women married once only at ages of marriage under 30. as recorded in the Census of Population*[4] England and Wales

	Married women with children*				Childless married women*		
Marriage duration (completed years)	1951 Census	1961 Census	1971 Census	Marriage duration (completed years)	1951 Census	1961 Census	1971 Census
0	10·7	11·4	13·5	0	63.9	71.9	81·9
I	10·2	11·7	14·7	1	63.3	75·5	84.2
2	11·2	12.6	16.1	2	62.5	75·7	84.3
3	11·7	12·9	16.8	3	60·2	74.4	83·6
4	12·3	12·4	17·6	4	57·4	74·9	82.3
5	12·6	13.3	19·3	5	55·7	71·3	80·6
6	13·9	13.9	21.8	6	54·7	71.5	78·4
7	14·9	15.8	25.1	7	53.7	70.9	77·5
8	15·7	17·3	29.1	8	52.9	68·5	75·0
9	17.1	20·6	32.5	9	49.2	67·2	73·9
10			36.1	10			73·1
II			39·7	II			72.4
12	21·0	28·5	42·9	12	44.3	62.4	72·I
13			46.3	13			72·0
14			49.2	14			71.7
15–19	25.8	37·7	55.4	15–19	38·1	56·I	71·4
20-24	26·0	38·4	58.9	20-24	35.0	47·6	67·2
25-29		34·7	56.9	25-29		37.7	59.6

* Children were defined in the fertility section of each Census as those born alive to a woman within marriage, and therefore generally do not include those who were for example adopted or illegitimate

these changes have been related to marriage and childbearing. The analysis is not comprehensive but attempts to lay the foundation for further work. In particular it is hoped to ascertain whether the lower fertility of the economically active women is associated to any greater degree with different family formation patterns-for example the increased tendency for a delay in or earlier curtailment of childbearing.

References

[1] Economic activity: changes have been made in successive Censuses of Population to the questions on economic status and their coverage, but the large changes in economic activity rates cannot be explained on these grounds. A more detailed discussion of the modifications is contained in an article: 'Female Activity Rates', *Department of Employment Gazette* January 1974, HMSO.

[2] Pearce, D, Births and family formation patterns. *Population Trends* I, Autumn 1975, HMSO.

[3] Farid, S M, The Current Tempo of Fertility in England and Wales, Part 1, Text, Table *3, Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 27,* HMSO.

[4] Fertility sections of the 1951, 1961, and 1971 Censuses of Population.

[5] The Population Investigation Committee (PIC) was formed in 1935 to promote the study of population questions; the present Chairman is Professor Glass of the London School of Economics. I would like to thank Mr C Langford of the London School of Economics for releasing the hitherto unpublished PIC survey data.

[6] Department of Employment, from Census of Population data.

[7] Unpublished fertility tabulations from the 1973 General Household Survey.

Fig. 1 Economic activity of married women [1] by duration of marriage

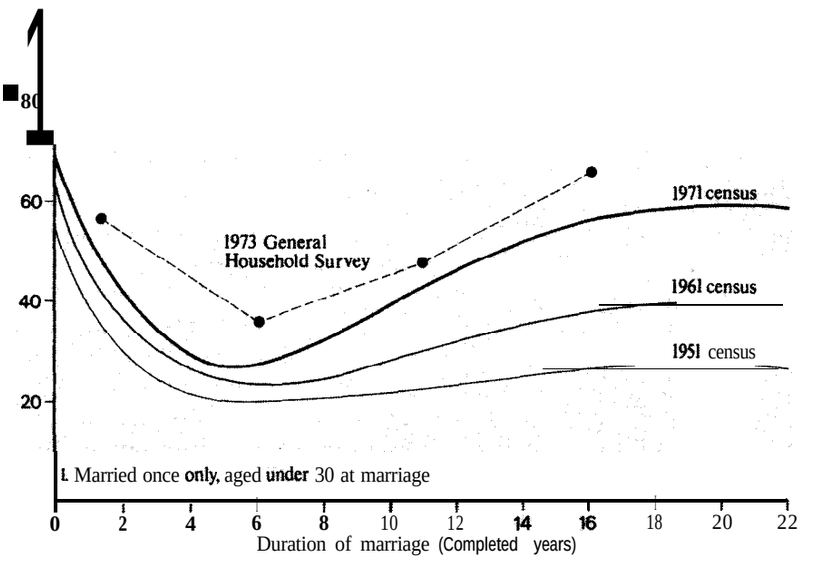


Table *7 The extent of work undertaken in the interval between marriage and the first liveborn child*[5]

		Year of marriage		
		1941–50	1951–60	1961–65
The number of women in the sample with at least one live birth (in brackets, as a percentage of all women in the sample) See Table 3		586 (90.6)	558 (89.1)	286 (79·7)
Of these women the percentage who . . .	worked between marriage and their first child	51·0	64.5	66.7
	did not work between marriage and their first child	47.6	35·0	32.9
	did not answer	1·4	0·5	0·3

Notes to tables

Population

Estimates of the home population (ie population of all types actually in the area) are shown except in Table 16 which also *includes* members of HM Forces belonging to England and Wales and serving outside England and Wales but *excludes* the forces of other countries temporarily in England and Wales.

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.

Deaths

Figures relate to numbers registered.

Migration

An immigrant is defined in these tables as a passenger entering the United Kingdom with the declared intention of residing here for at least a year, having lived overseas for at least a year; and vice versa for an emigrant.

Figures in Tables 25-28 are derived from the International Passenger Survey, a sample survey of all passengers travelling through major air and seaports of the United Kingdom Routes to and from the Irish Republic are excluded.

The tables include 5·4 thousand persons from Uganda, most of whom held UK passports, who arrived during September 1972 and 20·4 thousand who arrived during October and November 1972.

Abortions

Figures relate to numbers occurring in a period except for recent quarters which relate to the number of notifications received in the period.

Standard regions

All figures refer to regions as constituted after local government reorganisation on 1 April 1974. These regions are defined in terms of new counties as follows:

Northern
Cleveland
Cumbria
Durham
Northumberland
Tyne and Wear

Yorkshire and Humberside
Humberside
North Yorkshire
South Yorkshire
West Yorkshire

East Midlands
Derbyshire
Leicestershire
Lincolnshire
Northamptonshire
Nottinghamshire

East Anglia
Cambridgeshire
Norfolk
Suffolk

South East
Bedfordshire
Berkshire
Buckinghamshire
East Sussex
Essex
Greater London
Hampshire
Hertfordshire
Isle of Wight
Kent
Oxfordshire
Surrey
West Sussex

South West
Avon
Cornwall
Devon
Dorset
Gloucestershire
Somerset
Wiltshire

West Midlands
Hereford and Worcester
Salop
Staffordshire
Warwickshire
West Midlands

North- West
Cheshire
Greater Manchester
Lancashire
Merseyside

Symbols and conventions used

Symbols

.. not available. (See note below on latest figures.)
– nil or less than half the final digit shown.

Discontinuity

A line drawn across a column between consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have different bases and are not directly comparable.

Rounding

All figures are rounded independently; constituent parts may not add to totals. Generally numbers and rates per 1000 population are rounded to 1 decimal place (eg 123·4); where appropriate, for small figures (below 10·0), 2 decimal places are given (eg 7.64). Figures which are provisional or estimated are given in less detail (eg 123 or 7·6 respectively). Where, for some other reason, figures need to be treated with caution, an explanation is given as a footnote.

Latest figures

Figures for recent quarters (mainly since March 1975) are provisional 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 population.

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. The International Passenger Survey, on which the figures in Tables 25 to 28 are based, is conducted by the Social Survey Division of OPCS.

tables

			table	page
Population:	international	Selected countries	1	28
	national	United Kingdom	2	29
Components of population change		United Kingdom	**3**	30
		Great Britain	**4**	31
		Scotland	**5**	32
		England and Wales	**6**	33
		England	**7**	34
		Wales	**8**	35
Vital statistics summary		United Kingdom	9	36
		Great Britain	10	37
		Scotland	11	38
		England and Wales	12	39
		England	13	40
		Wales	14	41
Population:	age and sex	England and Wales	15	42
	age, sex and marital status	England and Wales	16	43
	region	Standard regions	17	44
Live births:	age of mother	England and Wales	18	45
	legitimacy	England and Wales	19	46
	number of previous liveborn children	England and Wales	20	48
	duration of marriage	England and Wales	21	49
	region	Standard regions	22	50
Marriages:	age, sex, previous marital status	England and Wales	23	51
Divorces :	age and sex	England and Wales	24	52
Migration :	age and sex	United Kingdom	25	53
	country of last or future intended residence	United Kingdom	26	54
	sex and occupation	United Kingdom	27	56
	sex and citizenship	United Kingdom	28	57
Deaths :	age and sex	England and Wales	29	58
	selected cause and sex	England and Wales	30	60
	region	Standard regions	31	64
	infant deaths by region	Standard regions	32	65
Abortions:	age and marital status	England and Wales	33	66

Table 1 Population : international

Selected countries
millions

		United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany (Federal Republic)	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxem-bourg	Netherlands
Population (mid-year)										
1951		**50·3**	8.68	**4·30**	**42·1**	**50·5**	2.96	**47·1**	**0·30**	**10·3**
1961		**52·8**	**9·18**	**4·61**	46.2	56.2	2.82	49.9	**0·32**	**II·6**
1966		54.5	9.53	4.80	49.2	59.7	**2·88**	52.3	0.33	**12·4**
1971		55.6	9.67	4.96	**51·2**	**61·3**	2.98	54.0	**0·34**	**13·2**
1972		55.8	**9·71**	**4·99**	**51·7**	**61·7**	**3·01**	54.4	**0·35**	**13·3**
1973		**55·9**	9.76	5.02	**52·1**	**62·0**	**3·03**	54.9	0.35	**13·4**
1974		56.0	9.80	**5·05**	**52·5**	62.0	3.09	**55·4**	0.34	**13·5**
Rates per 1,000 population—*annual* averages										
Total change	**1961–1966**	6.4	7.6	8.2	**13·0**	**12·3**	**4·3**	9.7	**6·2**	**13·9**
	1966–1971	**4·1**	2.9	6.7	8.5	**5·4**	6.9	6.4	**6·1**	**11·9**
	1971–2	3.2	**4·1**	**6·0**	**8·8**	6.2	**10·1**	**7·4**	29.4	**10·6**
	1972–3	2.5	5.2	**6·0**	8-3	4.9	6.6	**9·0**	–	8.2
	1973–4	2.5	**4·1**	**6·0**	7.3	**1·1**	**19·8**	8.4	**–28·6**	7.4
Births	**1961–1966**	**18·3**	**16·8**	**17·5**	**17·9**	**17·6**	21.9	**19·0**	**15·9**	20.5
	1966–1971	**17·0**	**15·0**	**15·8**	**17·1**	**15·0**	**21·6**	**17·6**	**14·0**	**18·6**
	1971	16.2	**14·6**	**15·2**	**17·2**	**12·7**	22.7	**16·8**	**13·2**	**17·2**
	1972	**14·9**	**14·0**	**15·2**	**17·0**	**II·4**	22.7	16.3	**II·9**	**16·1**
	1973	**13·9**	**13·3**	**14·3**	**16·5**	**10·2**	22.5	**16·0**	**II·0**	**14·5**
	1974	**13·2**	**12·6**	..	**15·2**	**10·1**	22.3	**15·7**	**11·5**	**13·8**
Natural increase	**1961–1966**	6.5	4.6	7.6	6.8	6.8	**10·0**	9.2	3.8	12.6
	19661971	5.3	**2·6**	5.9	**6·0**	3.5	**10·3**	7.8	**1·6**	**10·4**
	1971	4.6	2.3	**5·3**	**6·4**	**0·8**	**12·0**	**7·2**	**0·3**	8.9
	1972	2.9	**2·0**	**5·1**	6.3	**0·5**	**II·2**	6.8	**0·1**	
	1973	**2·0**	**1·1**	**4·2**	5.7	**–1·6**	**11·4**	**6·0**	**–1·1**	7.6 6.3
	1974	**1·3**	**0·7**		4.8	**–1·6**	**11·1**	**6·1**	**–1·1**	5.8

		Australia	Canada	India	Japan	New Zealand	Sweden	USSR	United States of America	EEC*
Population (mid-year)										
1951		8.4	**14·0**	360.2	84.2	**I·95**	**7·07**	183.2	**154·9**	214.4
1961		**10·6**	**18·3**	439.0	**94·I**	2.42	7.52	**218·2**	**183·8**	233.6
1966		**11·6**	20.0	493.2	99.8	2.68	**7·81**	233.5	**196·6**	**245·6**
1971		**12·8**	**21·6**	**550·8**	**105·6**	**2·85**	**8·10**	245.1	**207·I**	253.2
1972		**13·0**	**21·8**	562.5	107.0	2.90	**8·12**	247.5	208.8	255.0
1973		**13·1**	**22·1**	574.2	**108·4**	**2·96**	**8·14**	249.8	210.4	**256·5**
1974		**13·3**	22.5	**586·1**	**109·7**	3.03	**8·16**	**252·1**	**211·9**	257.7
Rates per 1,000 population--annual *averages*										
Total change	**1961–1966**	**19·9**	**19·5**	24.7	**12·2**	**21·5**	**7·7**	**14·1**	**13·1**	**10·3**
	1966–1971	**20·0**	**15·5**	23.4	**II·6**	**12·7**	**7·4**	**9·9**	**10·7**	**6·2**
	1971–2	**15·7**	**II·6**	**21·2**	**12·9**	**17·5**	2.5	9.7	8.6	**6·6**
	1972-3	**13·1**	**12·8**	20.9	**13·0**	20.7	2.5	9.2	7.5	**6·2**
	1973–4	**16·0**	**15·8**	**20·6**	**12·2**	23.6	2.5	**9·2**	**7·2**	**5·0**
Births	**1961–1966**	20.9	23.2	.	**16·8**	**24·7**	**15·1**	20.5	20.9	**18·3**
	1966–1971	20.2	**17·8**	.	**17·9**	22.5	**14·5**	**17·5**	**17·8**	**16·7**
	1971	**21·7**	**16·8**		**19·3**	22.7	**14·1**	**17·8**	**17·2**	**15·7**
	1972	20.5	**15·9**		**19·4**	**21·8**	**13·8**	**17·8**	**15·7**	**14·9**
	1973	**18·9**	**15·5**	.	**19·4**	20.5	**13·5**	**17·7**	**15·0**	**14·1**
	1974		**15·4**	..	**18·6**	.	**13·4**	..	**15·0**	.
Natural increase	**1961–1966**	**12·1**	**15·6**		9.7	**15·8**	**5·1**	**13·3**	**II·5**	7.5
	1966–1971	**11·4**	**10·4**		**11·2**	**13·8**	4.3	**10·3**	8.4	5.8
	1971	**12·9**	9.5		**12·6**	**14·2**	3.9	**13·7**	7.9	4.8
	1972	**12·0**	8.5		**12·8**	**13·2**	3.5	9.3	**6·2**	3.9
	1973	**10·4**	**8·0**	.	**12·8**	**12·0**	**3·0**	**9·0**	**5·5**	**3·1**
	1974		7.9	.	**12·1**		2.8	..	5.9	.

* Includes United Kingdom, Irish Republic and Denmark throughout

Source: United Nations publications

Table 2 Population: national

United Kingdom
thousands

Mid-year	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England and Wales	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
1951	50,290	48,917	43,815	41,228	2,587	5,102	1,373
1956	51,184	49,787	44,667	42,059	2,608	5,120	1,397
1961	52,807·4	51,380·0	46,196·2	43,561.0	2,635·2	5,183·8	1,427·4
1962	53,274·2	51,837·2	46,639·7	43,988·8	2,650·9	5,197·5	1,437·0
1963	53,552·5	52,105·8	46,900·7	44,240·9	2,659·8	5,205·1	1,446·7
1964	53,885·3	52,427·3	47,218·8	44,547·3	2,671·5	5,208·5	1,458·0
1965	54,217·9	52,749·7	47,539·8	44,853·5	2,686·3	5,209·9	1,468·2
1966	54,500·4	53,024·8	47,824·2	45,130·4	2,693·8	5,200·6	1,475·6
1967	54,800·1	53,311·3	48,113.0	45,411·8	2,701·2	5,198·3	1,488·8
1968	55,048·9	53,546·3	48,346·1	45,639·9	2,706·2	5,200·2	1,502·6
1969	55,262·9	53,748·8	48,540·3	45,828·9	2,711·4	5,208·5	1,514·1
1970	55,421·2	53,893·8	48,680·1	45,963·1	2,717.0	5,213·7	1,527·4
1971	55,609·6	54,071·8	48,854·4	46,130·8	2,723·6	5,217·4	1,537·8
1972	55,793·4	54,248·7	49,038·3	46,303·7	2,734·6	5,210·4	1,544·7
1973	55,933·4	54,386·3	49,174·6	46,425·3	2,749·3	5,211·7	1,547·1
1974	55,968·3	54,421·5	49,195·1	46,435·8	2,759·3	5,226·4	1,546·8
of which							
O-14	13,251·4	12,799·6	11,492·7	10,850·6	642.1	1,306·9	451.8
15-29	12,049·8	11,696·5	10,546·9	9,972·1	574.8	1,149·6	353.3
30-44	9,829·3	9,569·4	8,668·2	8,194·5	473.7	901.2	259.9
45–64/59*	11,428·2	11,155·2	10,124·7	9,539·9	584.8	1,030·5	273.0
65/60† and overt	9,409·6	9,200·8	8,362·6	7,878·7	483.9	838.2	208.8

* 45-64 for males; 45-59 for females
† 65 and over for males; 60 and over for females

Table 3 Components of population change

United Kingdom
thousands

Year and quarter	Population at 30 June	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Other changes*
		Mid-year to mid-year figures				
1961	52,807	965	636	329	+112	+26
1962	53,274	981	657	324	− 31	− 14
1963	53,553	1,000	606	393	− 32	− 28
1964	53,885	1,006	616	390	− 33	− 24
1965	54,218	987	648	339	- 5 8	+ 2
1966	54,500	982	609	373	− 88	+15
1967	54,800	948	658	289	- 3 7	- 4
1968	55,049	943	646	296	− 54	− 28
1969	55,263	899	667	232	− 60	− 14
1970	55,421	915	639	276	− 39	− 48
1971	55,609·6	865.2	660.9	204.3	− 34.5	+ 14·0
1972	55,793·4	807.1	671.8	135.4	+ 4.3	+ 0·3
1973	55,933·4	751.5	663.7	87·8	− 52.4	− 0·5
1974	55,968·3					
		Quarterly figures				
1971 March	..	234.9	180.5	54.4	. .	
June	55,609·6	233.2	156·9	76.3	. .	
Sept	.	223.2	142.4	79·8	. .	
Dec	.	210.3	165.3	45.0	.	
1972 March	..	215.6	194.6	21.0	. .	
June	55,793·4	213.1	158·5	54.6	. .	
Sept	.	209·1	146.5	62.6	. .	
Dec	..	196·1	174.3	21.8	. .	
1973 March	..	202.5	193.2	9·3	. .	
June	55,933·4	199.9	157·9	4 2	. 0	
Sept	..	191.3	144.7	46.6	.	
Dec	.	185.9	173.9	12·0	. .	
1974 March	..	187·1	182·9	4.2	. .	
June	55,968·3	187.5	162.5	25·0		
Sept		188.6	149.8	38.8	.	
Dec	..	174·0	172.3	1.7	.	
1975 March	..	179	181·8	- 3	.	
June		179	166·9	12		
Sept						
Dec						

* Changes in armed forces plus, for England and Wales, adjustments to reconcile population change between 1961 and 1971 Censuses with estimates of natural change and net civilian migration

Table 4 Components of population change

Great Britain
thousands

Year and quarter	Population at 30 June	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Other changes*
		Mid-year to mid-year figures				
1961	51,380					
		933	620	312	+ 118	+ 27
1962	51,837					
		948	642	307	— 24	— 14
1963	52,106					
		966	591	375	— 24	— 29
1964	52,427					
		972	601	371	24	— 25
1965	52,750					
		953	632	322	— 50	+ '3
1966	53,025					
		948	594	354	— 82	+ 14
1967	53,311					
		915	643	272	33	— 4
1968	53,546					
		910	630	280	— 49	— 28
1969	53,749					
		867	650	217	— 54	— 17
1970	53,894					
		882	623	259	— 32	— 49
1971	54,071·8					
		834.5	644.2	190.3	— 22.4	+ 9·0
1972	54,248·7					
		777.5	654.3	123.3	+ 16·8	— 2.5
1973	54,386·3					
		723.3	646.6	76·7	— 41.4	— 0·1
1974	54,421·5					
		Quarterly figures				
1971 March		226.6	176·1	5 0 . 5		
June	54,071·8	225.0	152·8	7 2 . 2		
Sept		215.2	138·8	7 6 . 4		
Dec	.	203·1	161·2	41·9		
1972 March	..	208.1	189·7	18·4		
June	54·248·7	205.2	154.4	5 0 . 8		
Sept	.	201·5	142·8	5 8 . 7		
Dec	.	189.2	170·0	19·2		
1973 March	..	194.9	188.0	6 . 9		
June	54,386·3	192.5	153.5	39.0 .		
Sept	.	184·1	140.9	43·2 .		
Dec		178·9	169.6	9 . 3		.
1974 March	.	179.9	178·1	1·8		.
June	54,421·5	180.6	158.2	2 2 . 4		
Sept		181·9	146.0	35.9 .		
Dec		167·5	167.7	— 0·2		.
1975 March	..	173	177.4	- 4		
June		172	162.5	10		
Sept		171	142.6	28		
Dec						

* Changes in armed forces plus, for England and Wales, adjustments to reconcile population change between 1961 and 1971 Censuses with estimates of natural change and net civilian migration

Table 5 Components of population change

Scotland
thousands

Year and quarter	Population at 30 June	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration			Other changes*
					Total	To/from rest of UK	Beyond the UK	
		Mid-year to mid-year figures						
1961	5,183·8							
		103.1	64·0	39·1	29·0	– 20.5	– 8.5	+ 3·6
1962	5,197·5							
		103.3	65·1	38·2	– 33.9	– 20·9	– 13·0	+ 3·3
1963	5,205·I							
		103.4	61·1	42.3	– 39·1	– 24.0	– 15·1	+ 0·3
1964	5,208·5							
		103.0	62.4	40·6	– 39.1	-21.9	– 17·2	– 0·1
1965	5,209·9							
		97.5	64.3	33.2	– 43.2	– 21·7	– 21·5	+ 0·7
1966	5,200·6							
		98·1	60.0	38·1	– 43.1	– 16.3	– 26.8	+ 2.7
1967	5,198·3							
		94·9	63.0	31·9	– 32.0	– 12.7	– 19·3	+ 2·0
1968	5,200·2							
		92.9	62.6	30.3	– 23.9	– 10.7	– 13.2	+ 1·9
1969	5,208·5							
		87.9	64.6	23.3	– 20·1	– 7·6	– 12·5	+ 2·0
1970	5,213·7							
		87.5	61·4	26·1	– 21.7	– 11·2	– 10·5	– 0·7
1971	5,217·4							
		83.0	64.2	18.8	– 27.6	– 14·8	– 12.8	+ 1·8
1972	5,210·4							
		76.3	64·0	12·4	– 10·7	– 4·0	– 6·7	– 0·4
1973	5,211·7							
		71.0	64.2	6.8	+ 7·8	+ 15·1	– 7·3	+ 0·1
1974	5,226·4							
		Quarterly figures						
1971 March	..	22.2	16·7	5.5	.	..	.	.
June	5,217·4	22.0	15·1	6.9		..	.	..
Sept		21.5	14·1	7.4	..	..	..	..
Dec		21.0	15·6	5.4		..	..	
1972 March	..	20·5	19·1	I·4	.		.	.
June	5,210·4	20.0	15·3	4.7	.	.	.	.
Sept	..	19·3	14·3	5·0		..	.	..
Dec		18·8	16·3	2.6	..	.	.	..
1973 March	..	19·5	18·2	1·3	.	.	..	..
June	5,211·7	18·7	15·2	3·5	.	.		..
Sept	.	18·3	14·3	4·0		.		..
Dec	..	17·9	16·9	I·0	.	..		
1974 March	.	17·6	17·1	0·5				..
June	5,226·4	17.2	15·9	1·3		..		.
Sept	.	17·8	14·5	3.3	.	.	.	..
Dec		17.5	17·2	0·3	..	.		..
1975 March		16·7	17·3	0·6		.		..
June		17·2	15·7	1·6		.	..	..
Sept		16.9	13·8	3·1			..	..
Dec								

* Changes in numbers of armed forces and merchant seamen

Source: General Register Office (Scotland)

Table 6 Components of population change

England and Wales
thousands

Year and quarter	Population at 30 June	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration				Other changes*
					Total	To/from rest of UK	To/from Irish Republic	Beyond the British Isles	
		Mid-year to mid-year figures							
1961	46,196	830	556	274	+147	+ 30	+ 4	+ 113	+23
1962	46,640	845	577	268	+ 10	+ 32	+ 7	— 29	—17
1963	46,901	862	530	332	+ 15	+31	+ 5	— 21	— 29
1964	47,219	870	539	331	+ 15	+27	+19	— 31	— 25
1965	47,540	856	567	289	— 7	+27	+18	— 52	+ 2
1966	47,824	850	534	316	— 39	+19	+ 4	— 62	+ 12
1967	48,113	820	580	240	— 1	+15	+ 8	— 24	- 6
1968	48,346	817	568	249	— 25	+14	+ 14	— 53	— 30
1969	48,540	779	586	193	— 34	+10	+ 17	— 61	— 19
1970	48,680	795	562	233	— IO	+16		— 26	— 49
1971	48,854·4	751·5	580·0	171·5	+ 5.2	+23	+ 5	— 23	+ 7·2
1972	49,038·3	701.2	590·3	110·9	+ 27.5	+11	+ 2	+ 14	— 2·1
1973	49,174·6	652.3	582.4	69.9	— 49.2	— 7	+ 2	- 4 4	— 0·2
1974	49,195·1								
		Quarterly figures							
1971 March	..	204.4	159.3	45.1					.
June	48,854·4	203.0	137·7	65.3					..
Sept	..	193.7	124·7	69.0					..
Dee		182.1	145.5	36.6					.
1972 March	.	187.6	170·6	17·0					..
June	49,038·3	185.2	139·1	46.1					..
Sept	..	182·2	128·5	53.7					..
Dec	..	170.4	153·8	16.6					..
1973 March	..	175·4	169.8	5·6					
June	49,174·6	173.7	138.3	35.4					..
Sept	,	165·8	126·6	39.2					.
Dec	..	161.0	152.7	8·3					..
1974 March	.	162.3	161.0	1·3					
June	49,195·1	163·3	142.3	20.7					
Sept	.	164·1	131·5	32.6					.
Dec	..	150.1	150.4	—0·3					.
1975 March	..	156	160·0	- 4					..
June		155	146.8	8					..
Sept		154	128.8	25					..
Dec									

* Changes in armed forces plus adjustments to reconcile population change between 1961 and 1971 Censuses with estimates of natural change and net civilian migration

Table 7 Components of population change

England
thousands

Year and quarter	Population at 30 June	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration				Other changes*
					Total	To/from rest of UK	To/from Irish Republic	Beyond the British Isles	
		Mid-year to mid-year figures							
1961	43,561								
		784	522	262	+ 141	.			+ 24
1962	43,989								
		799	541	258	+ 13				— 19
1963	44,241								
		815	496	319	+ 17	..		..	— 30
1964	44,548								
		822	505	317	+ 15	+ 24	+ 19	— 28	— 26
1965	44,854								
		811	532	279	— 5	+ 24	+ 18	— 47	+ 3
1966	45,130								
		805	500	305	— 38	+ 15	+ 4	— 57	+ 14
1967	45,412								
		776	543	233		+ 14	+ 8	— 22	— 5
1968	45,640								
		773	532	240	— 24	+ 12	+ 14	— 50	— 28
1969	45,829								
		737	549	188	— 34	+ 5	+ 17	— 56	— 20
1970	45,963								
		752	527	225	— 10	+ 14		— 24	— 46
1971	46,130·8								
		710·1	544.3	165.8	— 0·7	+ 15	+ 5	— 21	+ 7.8
1972	46,303·7								
		662.5	554.3	108.2	+ 16.7	-	+ 2	+ 14	— 3·3
1973	46,425·3								
		615.6	546.4	69.2	— 58.0	— 19	+ 2	- 4 1	— 0.7
1974	46,435·8								
		Quarterly figures							
1971 March	..	193.2	149.6	43.6	.				
June	46,130·8	191.8	129.2	62.6					.
Sept	.	183.1	116.9	66.2	..		.		..
Dec	.	172·0	136.8	35.2	.				..
1972 March	..	177·2	159.7	17.5	..			.	..
June	46,303·7	175.0	130.1	44.9				.	..
Sept		172.0	120.2	51.8					
Dec	.	160.7	144.3	16.4			..	.	..
1973 March	..	165.5	158.7	6·8				.	..
June	46,425·3	164·1	129.5	34.6	..			.	..
Sept	.	156.5	118.6	37.9	..		..	.	..
Dec	..	151.7	143.1	8.6			.	.	..
1974 March	.	152.9	150.8	2.1	..				
June	46,435·8	154.1	133.0	21.1	..				
Sept	..	154.7	123.1	31·6	.		..		
Dec	..	141.4	141.1	0·3	.		..		..
1975 March	..	147	150.5	- 4	.				
June		146	138·0	8	..				
Sept		145	120.8	24	.				
Dec									

* Changes in armed forces plus adjustments to reconcile population change between 1961 and 1971 Censuses with estimates of natural change and net civilian migration

Table 8 Components of population change

Wales
thousands

Year and quarter	Population at 30 June	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration				Other changes*
					Total	To/from rest of UK	To/from Irish Republic	Beyond the British Isles	
		Mid-year to mid-year figures							
1961	2,635								
		46	35	11	+ 6		..	.	— 1
1962	2,651								
		46	36	10	— 3	.		.	+ 2
1963	2,660								
		47	34	13	- 2			.	
1964	2,671								
		47	33	14		+ 3	—	— 3	+ 1
1965	2,686								
		45	36	10	- 2	+ 3	—	- 5	
1966	2,694								
		45	34	11	— 1	+ 4	—	- 5	- 2
1967	2,701								
		43	36	7	— 1	+ 1	—	- 2	— 1
1968	2,706								
		44	36	9	— 1	+ 2	—	— 3	- 2
1969	2,711								
		42	37	6		+ 5		- 5	
1970	2,717								
		43	35	8		+ 2		- 2	- 2
1971	2,723·6								
		41.4	35.7	5.7	+ 5.9	+ 8		- 2	— 0·6
1972	2,734·6								
		38.7	36·0	2·7	+ 10.8	+ 11	—	—	+ 1·2
1973	2,749·6								
		36.7	36·0	0·7	+ 8.8	+ 12		- 3	+ 0·5
1974	2,759·3								
		Quarterly figures							
1971 March	..	11·2	9·7	1.5	. .	..	.	..	..
June	2,723·6	11.2	8.5	2.7		.	..	..	
Sept		10.6	7·8	2.8	::	.	.	.	..
Dec		10.1	8.7	1.4	. .	..	..	.	..
1972 March	..	10.3	10.6	-0.3	. .	.	..	.	..
June	2,734·6	10·1	8·5	1.6	..	..	..	..	.
Sept	.	10.0	7.8	2.2	..			.	.
Dec		9·5	9.1	0·4		.	..	..	.
1973 March	..	9.8	10·8	- 1	. 0	..	..		..
June	2,749·6	9.6	8.3	1.2	. .	..	.	..	..
Sept	..	9.2	7.6	1.6	.	..	.		.
Dec	..	9.1	9.1	-0.0	. .	..	.		..
1974 March	..	9.3	9.9	— 0·6	..		..	.	.
June	2,759·3	9·1	9·0	0·1	.		..	.	.
Sept	.	9.2	7.9	1.2	. .	.	.	..	.
Dec	.	8·5	8.8	-0.8	. .	.			.
1975 March		9	9·6	— 1			..	.	
June		9	8.8	—	..	..	..	..	.
Sept		9	8·0	1		..			
Dec									

* Changes in armed forces plus adjustments to reconcile population change between 1961 and 1971 Censuses with estimates of natural change and net civilian migration

Table 9 Vital statistics summary — United Kingdom

Year and quarter	Live births	Illegitimate live births	Marriages	Deaths	Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Stillbirths
Number (thousands)							
1961	944.4	53.9	397.1	631.8	20·9	14·9	18·6
1966	979.6	74.2	437.1	643-8	19.2	13.0	15.4
1969	920.3	75.0	451·6	659.5	17.1	11·3	12.4
1970	903.9	72.7	471·0	655.4	16.7	11.3	12.0
1971	901.6	73.9	459.4	645.1	16·2	10.8	11·5
1972	834·0	70.4	480.3	673.9	14.6	9.77	10.3
1973	7795	65.8	453.7	669.7	13.4	8.90	9.20
1974	737.1	64.1	436.5	667.4	12.4	8.4	8.40
1971 March	234.9	19·0	80.9	180.5	4.56	2.75	3.07
June	233.2	18.8	121.1	156.9	4.10	2.89	2.90
Sept	223.2	18·6	155.4	142.4	3.67	2·64	2.78
Dec	210.3	17·5	102·0	165.3	3.83	2.51	2.76
1972 March	215.6	18·0	90·5	194.6	3.96	2.49	2.76
June	213.1	17.8	119.5	158.5	3.73	2.56	2.62
Sept	209.1	17.9	164.5	146.5	3.29	2.39	2.53
Dec	196.1	16.7	105.8	174.3	3·60	2.32	2.38
1973 March	202.5	17.0	93·0	193.2	3.77	2.33	2.52
June	199·9	16·6	112.1	157·9	3.29	2.25	2.33
Sept	191.3	16.1	149.2	144.7	3·00	2·17	2.13
Dec	185.9	16.0	99.3	173.9	3.37	2.15	2.22
1974 March	187.1	15.9	87.2	182.9	3.42	2.14	2·17
June	187.5	16.1	108.1	162.5	3.02	2.1	2.10
Sept	188.6	16.7	144.9	149.8	2.85	2·1	2.08
Dec	174.0	15.6	96.3	172.3	3.08	2·0	2.05
1975 March	179		91·3	181.8	2.95		2·0
June	179			166.9	2.86		
Sept							
Dec							
Rates*							
1961	17.9	57	15.0	12.0	22.1	15.8	19.3
1966	17.9	76	16.0	11.8	19.6	13.2	15·5
1969	16.6	81	16.3	11.9	18.6	12.3	13·3
1970	16·2	80	16.9	11·8	18.5	12.5	13·1
1971	16.2	82	16.5	11.6	17.9	12.0	12.6
1972	14.9	84	17.2	12.1	17.5	11.7	12.2
1973	13.9	84	16.2	12.0	17.2	11.4	11·7
1974	13.2	87	15.6	11·9	16·8	11	11·3
1971 March	17.1	81	11.8	13.2	19.4	11.7	12.9
June	16·8	81	17.5	11.3	17.6	12.4	12·3
Sept	15.9	83	22.2	10.2	16.4	11.8	12.3
Dec	15.0	83	14.6	11.8	18.2	11.9	13.0
1972 March	15.5	83	13·0	14.0	18.4	11.6	12.7
June	15.4	84	17.2	11.4	17.5	12·0	12·2
Sept	14.9	86	23.5	10.4	15.7	11.4	11·9
Dec	14.0	85	15.1	12.4	18.4	11.8	12.0
1973 March	14.7	84	13.5	14.0	18.6	11·5	12.3
June	14.3	83	16.1	11.3	16.4	11.3	11·5
Sept	13.6	84	21.2	10.3	15.7	11.3	11·0
Dec	13.2	86	14.1	12.3	18.1	11.6	11.8
1974 March	13.6	85	12.6	13.3	18.3	11.4	11.5
June	13.4	86	15·5	11.6	16.1	11	11.1
Sept	13.4	88	20.5	10.6	15·1	11	10·9
Dec	12.3	89	13.7	12.2	18	11	11.6
1975 March	13		13	13.2	16		11
June	13			12.0	16		
Sept							
Dec							

Perinatal mortality not available. See Table 10 for Great Britain figures

* Live births, deaths, persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages. Illegitimate live births, infant mortality, neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths per 1,000 live and stillbirths

Table 10 Vital statistics summary

Great Britain

Year and quarter	Live births	Illegitimate live births	Marriages	Deaths	Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Stillbirths	Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)
Number (thousands)								
1961	912.4	53.1	387.2	615.7	20.0	14·3	17.9	30.2
1966	946.4	73.2	426.3	627.3	18.4	12.4	14·8	25.6
1969	887.8	73.8	440.0	643.2	16·3	10·8	11.9	21.2
1970	871.8	71·5	458.7	638.8	16.0	10·8	11.6	20·9
1971	869.9	72.7	447.2	628.9	15.4	10·3	11.1	19.8
1972	804.0	69.2	468.4	656.9	14·0	9.35	9.85	17·8
1973	750·3	64.6	442.5	652.0	12.8	8.47	8·81	16·1
1974	710.0	62.8	425.6	650.0	11·8	7.96	8·02	14·8
1971 March	226.6	18·7	79.0	176.1	4.37	2.62	2.95	5.17
June	225·0	18·5	117.8	152.8	3.90	2.73	2.78	5.15
Sept	215·2	18.3	150.7	138.8	3.49	2.52	2.66	4·80
Dec	203.1	17·2	99.8	161.2	3.68	2·40	2.66	4·68
1972 March	208.1	‘17.7	88.4	189.7	3·80	2.38	2.63	4.69
June	205.2	17.5	116.5	154.4	3.57	2.46	2.52	4.60
Sept	201.5	17·6	159.9	142.8	3.17	2.30	2.41	4.39
Dec	189.2	16.4	103.5	170.0	3·44	2.21	2.29	4·15
1973 March	194.9	16.7	90·9	188·0	3.60	2.20	2.41	4.26
June	192.5	16.3	109.2	153.5	3.14	2.16	2.22	4.05
Sept	184.1	15.8	145.0	140·9	2.87	2.07	2·04	3.83
Dec	178.9	15.7	97.2	169.6	3.22	2.05	2.14	3.93
1974 March	179.9	15.5	85.3	178.1	3.26	2.05	2.06	3.80
June	180.6	15·7	105.3	158.2	2.89	2·01	2.01	3.71
Sept	181.9	16.4	140.7	146.0	2.70	2.01	1·99	3.72
Dec	167.5	15.2	94.3	167.7	2.94	1.90	1.96	3.56
1975 March	173		89.3	177.4	2.79		1.91	3.41
June	172		98.0	162.5	2.73		1.77	3.30
Sept	171			142.6				
Dec								
Rates*								
1961	17.8	58	15.1	12·0	21·9	15.6	19.2	32.5
1966	17.8	77	16.0	11.8	19.4	13.1	15.4	26.6
1969	16.4	83	16.3	12.0	18.4	12.2	13.3	23.6
1970	16.1	82	16.9	11.9	18.3	12.4	13.1	23.6
1971	16.1	84	16.6	11.6	17.8	11·8	12.5	22.5
1972	14.8	86	17.3	12·1	17.4	11.6	12.1	21.9
1973	13.8	86	16.3	12.0	17.1	11.3	11.6	21·2
1974	13.0	89	15.6	11.9	16.6	11.2	11.2	20.6
1971 March	17·0	82	11.9	13.2	19·3	11·6	12.8	22.5
June	16.7	82	17.5	11·3	17.3	12.2	12.2	22.6
Sept	15.8	85	22.1	10.2	16.2	11.7	12.2	22.1
Dec	14·9	85	14.6	11.8	18.1	11.8	12.9	22.7
1972 March	15.4	85	13.1	14.1	18.3	11.4	12.5	22.3
June	15·2	85	17.3	11.4	17.4	12.0	12·2	22.2
Sept	14·8	87	23.5	10·5	15.7	11·4	11·8	21.5
Dec	13.9	87	15.2	12.5	18.2	11.7	12.0	21.7
1973 March	14.5	86	13.6	14.0	18.4	11·3	12.2	21·6
June	14.2	85	16.1	11·3	16.3	11.2	11.4	20.8
Sept	13.4	86	21.2	10.3	15.6	11.2	11.0	20.6
Dec	13.0	88	14.2	12.4	18.0	11.5	11·8	21.7
1974 March	13.4	86	12.7	13.3	18.1	11·4	11.3	20.9
June	13.3	87	15·5	11.7	16.0	11.1	11.0	20.3
Sept	13.3	90	20.5	10.6	14.8	11.0	10.8	20.2
Dec	12.2	91	13.8	12.2	18	11	11.6	21.0
1975 March	13		13.3	13.2	16		11	20
June	13		14.4	12.0	16		10	19
Sept	12			10.4				
Dec								

* Live births, deaths, persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages. Illegitimate live births, infant mortality, neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths, perinatal mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths

Table 11 Vital statistics summary — Scotland

Year and quarter	Live births	Illegitimate live births	Marriages	Deaths	Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Stillbirths	Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)
Number (thousands)								
1961	101.2	4.65	40·6	63.9	2·62	1.81	2·15	3.72
1966	96.5	6.16	41·9	63.7	2.24	1·47	1·59	2.87
1969	90.3	6.73	43.3	63.8	1·90	1·22	1·28	2·32
1970	87.3	6·71	43·2	63.6	1·71	1·12	1·23	2·20
1971	86·7	7.03	42·5	61·6	1·72	1.17	1.16	2.15
1972	78.6	6.66	42.1	65.0	1.48	0·97	1·05	1·89
1973	74.4	6·52	42.0	64.5	1.41	0·94	0·87	1.69
1974	70·1	6.36	41.2	64·7	1.33	0·90	0·85	1.62
1971 March	22.2	1.74	7·5	16.7	0·46	0·28	0·31	0·55
June	22·0	1.78	10·7	15.1	0.45	0·32	0·27	0·55
Sept	21.5	1.79	14.2	14.1	0.39	0·28	0.26	0.50
Dec	21·0	1.73	10·1	15.6	0·42	0·29	0·32	0·55
1972 March	20.5	1.70	7.9	19.1	0.43	0·25	0·27	0.49
June	20.0	1.75	10.3	15.3	0.37	0·24	0.30	0·51
Sept	19.3	1·68	13·9	14.3	0.34	0·25	0.24	0·46
Dec	18.8	1·53	10.1	16.3	0.35	0·23	0.24	0·43
1973 March	19·5	1.74	7.8	18.2	0·38	0·25	0·24	0·46
June	18.7	1·64	10·0	15·2	0.36	0.25	0·19	0.41
Sept	18.3	1.62	13.8	14.3	0·32	0.23	0·23	0.43
Dec	17·9	1.52	10·4	16.9	0·35	0.22	0·21	0·40
1974 March	17.6	1.55	7·6	17·1	0·36	0·28	0·19	0·38
June	17.2	1·63	10·0	15.9	0.32	0.22	0·23	0·42
Sept	17·8	1·62	13.7	14·5	0.31	0.23	0.24	0.44
Dec	17·5	1·56	9.8	17.2	0.33	0·22	0.20	0·38
1975 March	16.7	1·53	7·5	17.3	0·29	0·19	0·21	0.37
June	17·2	1·59	9.4	15.7	0.33	0·23	0·18	0.37
Sept	16·9		12·8	13.8				
Dec								
Rates*								
1961	19.5	46	15.6	12·3	25.8	17·9	20·8	36.0
1966	18·6	64	16·1	12.2	23.2	15.2	16.2	29·3
1969	17.3	75	16·6	12·3	21·1	13.5	14.0	25.3
1970	16·8	77	16·6	12.2	19.6	12·8	13.9	24.8
1971	16.6	81	16·3	11·8	19·9	13.5	13.1	24.5
1972	15·1	85	16.2	12.5	18.8	12·4	13.2	23.7
1973	14·3	88	16.1	12·4	19.0	12.7	11.6	22.5
1974	13.4	91	15·8	12.4	18.9	12·8	12·0	22·8
1971 March	17·3	78	11·7	13·0	20.9	12.7	13.9	24.6
June	17·0	81	16·5	11.7	20·4	14·3	12.1	24.7
Sept	16·6	83	21.6	10·9	18·2	13·0	11·8	22.8
Dec	16·0	82	15·4	11.9	19.8	13.8	14·8	25·9
1972 March	15·7	83	12·1	14.7	20.9	12.3	13.1	23.7
June	15·4	88	15.9	11.8	18.3	12·0	14.8	25.0
Sept	14.7	87	21·1	10.9	17.6	12·9	12·4	23.5
Dec	14·4	81	15·4	12.4	18.3	12·4	12·5	22.7
1973 March	15.1	90	12.3	14·1	19.7	12.6	12·1	23.1
June	14.4	87	15.4	11.7	19.2	13·3	10·1	21.6
Sept	13.9	88	21.2	10·9	17.6	12·5	12·6	23·0
Dec	13.6	85	15.8	12·8	19.4	12·2	11·5	22·1
1974 March	13.7	88	11.9	13.3	20.4	12.9	10·6	21.2
June	13.2	95	15.4	12.3	18·6	12·7	13·2	24·0
Sept	13.5	91	20.9	11.0	17.6	12.7	13.1	24·5
Dec	13.3	89	14·9	13.1	18.7	12·8	11·0	21·6
1975 March	13·0	91	11.7	13·4	17.5	11·1	12·3	21·8
June	13.2	92	14·4	12.0	19·1	13.3	10·1	21.4
Sept	12.8		19·4	10·5				
Dec								

* Live births, deaths, persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages. Illegitimate live births, infant mortality, neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths, perinatal mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths

Source: General Register Office (Scotland)

Table 12 Vital statistics summary

England and Wales

Year and quarter	Live births	Illegitimate live births	Marriages	Deaths	Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Stillbirths	Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)
Number (thousands)								
1961	811.3	48.5	346.7	551.8	17.4	12.4	15·7	26.5
1966	849.8	67·1	384·5	563.6	16.1	10.9	13·2	22·7
1969	797·5	67·0	396.7	579.4	14.4	9.60	10.7	18·9
1970	784·5	64·7	415.5	575.2	14·3	9.66	10·3	18.7
1971	783.2	65·7	404·7	567.3	13·7	9.11	9.90	17·6
1972	725.4	62.5	426.2	591.9	12.5	8.38	8·80	15·9
1973	676.0	58·1	400.4	587.5	11·4	7.53	7·94	14.4
1974	639.9	56.5	384.4	585·3	10.5	7·07	7·18	13.2
1971 March	204·4	17·0	71.5	159.3	3.91	2.34	2.64	4.62
June	203.0	16.8	107.1	137.7	3.45	2.42	2.51	4·60
Sept	193.7	16.5	136.5	124.7	3·10	2.24	2.41	4·31
Dec	182.1	15·5	89.6	145.5	3.26	2·11	2·34	4·13
1972 March	187.6	16.0	80·6	170·6	3.37	2.13	2.36	4.20
June	185.2	15.7	106.2	139.1	3.21	2.22	2·22	4·10
Sept	182.2	15.9	146.0	128.5	2.83	2.05	2.17	3.93
Dec	170·4	14.9	93.5	153.8	3·09	1.98	2·05	3·72
1973 March	175.4	15·0	83.1	169·8	3.21	1.95	2.17	3·80
June	173.7	14.7	99.3	138.3	2·78	1·90	2.03	3.64
Sept	165.8	14·2	131·2	126.6	2.54	1·84	1.81	3·40
Dec	161.0	14.2	86.9	152·7	2.87	1·83	1.93	3.53
1974 March	162·3	14.0	77.7	161.0	2.90	1.82	1·87	3·42
June	163.3	14.1	95.3	142.3	2.57	1·79	1·78	3.29
Sept	164·1	14·8	127·0	131.5	2.38	1.78	1.75	3.28
Dec	150.1	13.7	84.5	150·4	2.61	1.68	1·77	3·18
1975 March	156		81.8	160·0	2.50		1·70	3.04
June	155		88.6	146.8	2.40		1·60	2.93
Sept	154			128.8	2·18		1.50	
Dec								
Rates*								
1961	17.6	60	15·0	11·9	21.4	15·3	19·0	32·0
1966	17·8	79	16.1	11·8	19.0	12.9	15·3	26.3
1969	16.4	84	16·3	11·9	18·0	12.0	13.2	23.4
1970	16·1	83	17.1	11·8	18·2	12.3	13·0	23.5
1971	16·0	84	16·6	11·6	17.5	11·6	12·5	22.3
1972	14·8	86	17.4	12.1	17.2	11·5	12·0	21.7
1973	13.7	86	16.3	11.9	16·9	11·1	11.6	21·0
1974	13·0	88	15.6	11·9	16.3	11·0	11·1	20·4
1971 March	17·0	83	11·9	13.2	19·1	11·5	12.7	22·3
June	16·7	83	17.6	11.3	17.0	11·9	12.2	22·4
Sept	15.7	85	22·2	10·1	16·0	11.6	12.3	22·0
Dec	14.8	85	14.6	11.8	17.9	11.6	12·7	22.4
1972 March	15.4	85	13·2	14·0	18·0	11·3	12.4	22.1
June	15.2	85	17·4	11·4	17.3	12.0	11.9	21·9
Sept	14.8	87	23.7	10·4	15·5	11.3	11.7	21.3
Dec	13.8	87	15.2	12·5	18·1	11·6	11·9	21·6
1973 March	14·5	85	13.7	14.0	18.3	11·1	12.2	21.4
June	14.2	84	16.2	11.3	16.0	11·0	11.6	20·7
Sept	13·4	86	21.2	10·2	15·3	11·1	10·8	20·3 .
Dec	13.0	88	14·0	12·3	17.8	11.4	11·8	21·7
1974 March	13·4	86	12·8	13.3	17.9	11·2	11.4	20.8
June	13.3	86	15·5	11.6	15.7	10·9	10·8	19.9
Sept	13.2	90	20·5	10·6	14.5	10.8	10·6	19·7
Dec	12.1	91	13.6	12.1	17·4	11·2	11·6	21·0
1975 March	13		13·5	13.2	16		11	19
June	13		14·4	12·0	15		10	19
Sept	12			10·4	14		10	
Dec								

* Live births, deaths, persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages. Illegitimate live births, infant mortality, neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births Stillbirths, perinatal mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths

Table 13 Vital statistics summary — England

Year and quarter	Live births	Illegitimate live births	Marriages	Deaths	Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Stillbirths	Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)
Number (thousands)								
1961	766.4	46.7	327.1	518·0	16·3	11·7	14.7	24.8
1966	805·0	64.2	363.8	529.0	15·2	10·3	12·4	21.3
1969	754.5	64.1	375.0	543.4	13·6	9.02	9.99	17.7
1970	742.0	61·9	392.4	540·2	13·5	9·12	9·71	17·6
1971	740.1	62.6	382.3	532.4	12.9	8.58	9·28	16·6
1972	684.9	59.3	403.5	555.9	11·9	7.94	8.26	15·0
1973	637.8	55·1	378-1	549.9	10·8	7·11	7.44	13·5
1974	603.2	53.3	362.3	548·0	9.80	6.63	6.74	12·4
1971 March	193·2	16·2	67.5	149.6	3.68	2.21	2.50	4.36
June	191·8	15·9	101·4	129.2	3.26	2.28	2.34	4.30
Sept	183.1	15.7	128.9	116.9	2·92	2.12	2.24	4.04
Dec	172·0	14.8	84.5	136.8	3·08	1.99	2.20	3.89
1972 March	177·2	15·1	76.4	159.7	3·17	2.00	2·21	3.94
June	175·0	14·9	100.8	130.1	3·04	2·11	2.09	3.87
Sept	172.0	15·1	137.9	120.2	2.68	I·94	2.02	3.68
Dec	160·7	14.2	88.5	144.3	2.92	1.86	1·94	3.50
1973 March	165.5	14·2	78.5	158·7	3.06	1·87	2·03	3.60
June	164·1	13.9	93.9	129.5	2.61	1·80	1.93	3.45
Sept	156·5	13.5	123.9	118.6	2.39	1·73	1.68	3·18
Dec	151.7	13.4	81.9	143.1	2.69	1·71	1·80	3.30
1974 March	152·9	13·2	71.8	150.8	2.72	1.72	1.78	3.24
June	154·1	13·3	90·2	133.0	2.39	1·67	1·67	3.07
Sept	154·7	13.9	119.8	123.0	2.23	1·67	1·64	3.06
Dec	141·4	12.9	79.5	141.2	2.45	1·58	I·66	3.00
1975 March	147		77.3	150·5	2.4			
June	146		84·I	138.0	2.3			
Sept	145			120·8	2·1			
Dec								
Rates*								
1961	17.6	61	15·0	11·9	21·3	15·2	18·8	31·8
1966	17·8	80	16·1	11·7	18·9	12.8	15.2	26.1
1969	16·5	85	16.3	11·9	18·0	12.0	13·1	23.2
1970	16·1	83	17·0	11·8	18.2	12.3	12·9	23.4
1971	16·0	85	16·6	11·5	17·5	11·6	12.4	22·I
1972	14·8	87	17.4	12.0	17.3	11·6	11.9	21·7
1973	13·7	86	16·3	11.8	16.9	11·1	11·5	21·0
1974	13·0	88	15·6	11·8	16.3	11·0	11·1	20.3
1971 March	17·0	84	11·9	13·2	19·0	11·4	12.8	22.3
June	16·7	83	17.6	11.2	17.0	11.9	12·0	22.1
Sept	15·7	86	22.2	10·1	15·9	11·6	12·1	21.8
Dec	14·8	86	14·5	11·8	17.9	11·5	12.6	22.3
1972 March	15·4	85	13·3	13.9	17.9	11·3	12.3	22.0
June	15·2	85	17·5	11·3	17·4	12.0	11·8	21·9
Sept	14·8	88	23·7	10·3	15.6	11.3	11·6	21·2
Dec	13·8	88	15.2	12.4	18·2	11·6	11·9	21.5
1973 March	14·5	86	13·7	13.9	18.5	11·3	12·1	21·5
June	14·2	85	16.2	11·2	15·9	11·0	11·6	20.8
Sept	13·4	86	21·2	10.1	15.3	11·1	10·6	20.1
Dec	13.0	89	14.0	12·2	17·7	11·3	11·7	21.5
1974 March	13.4	86	12·5	13.2	17·8	11·2	11·5	20·9
June	13.3	86	15·6	11·5	15·5	10·8	10.7	19.7
Sept	13·2	90	20.5	10·5	14.4	10·8	10.5	19.5
Dec	12·1	91	13·6	12·1	17·4	11·1	11.6	21.0
1975 March	13		13.5	13·1	16			
June	13		14·5	11.9	16			
Sept	13			10·3	14			
Dec								

Note: From 1972, births and deaths are excluded if the mother or deceased person respectively was usually resident outside England and Wales

* Live births, deaths, persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages. Illegitimate live births, infant mortality, neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths, perinatal mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths

Table 14 Vital statistics summary — Wales

Year and quarter	Live births	Illegitimate live births	Marriages	Deaths	Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Stillbirths	Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)
Number (thousands)								
1961	44·9	1·83	19·6	33.7	1·08	0.78	1·03	1·69
1966	44.9	2.84	20.7	34·6	0·91	0.62	0·85	1·38
1969	43·1	2.98	21·8	36·0	0.83	0·58	0.67	1·17
1970	42·5	2.86	23·1	35·0	0·79	0.54	0·64	1·10
1971	43·1	3.07	22.4	34.8	0.79	0·53	0·62	1·07
1972	40·0	3.07	22.7	36.0	0.64	0·43	0·53	0·90
1973	37·6	2.87	22.3	35.8	0.62	0.40	0.49	0.82
1974	36.2	2.99	21·1	35.6	0.62	0.42	0·42	0·78
1971 March	11·2	0·79	3.94	9.72	0.23	0·13	0·14	0.25
June	11·2	0.83	5·65	8·54	0·19	0·14	0·18	0·30
Sept	10·6	0·73	7.67	7.82	0·19	0·13	0·16	0·27
Dec	10.1	0.72	5·17	8·75	0·18	0·12	0·14	0.24
1972 March	10·3	0·78	4·20	10.62	0·19	0·12	0·14	0.25
June	10·1	0·79	5.37	8·51	0·16	0·11	0·13	0.22
Sept	10·0	0·79	8·13	7.78	0·13	0·10	0·15	0·23
Dec	9·5	0.70	5·03	9.09	0·16	0.10	0·11	0.20
1973 March	9·8	0.74	4.60	10·80	0·14	0.08	0·14	0.20
June	9.5	0.72	5·36	8·32	0·16	0·10	0·10	0·18
Sept	9.2	0.68	7.34	7·56	0·14	0·10	0·13	0·21
Dec	9·1	0.73	5.00	9·14	0·17	0·11	0·12	0·22
1974 March	9·3	0.72	4·03	9.92	0·17	0·10	0·10	0·18
June	9·1	0·75	5·05	8.96	0·16	0·11	0·11	0·21
Sept	9·3	0·79	7·17	7.93	0.14	0·10	0·11	0·21
Dec	8.5	0.73	4.77	8.82	0·15	0.10	0.10	0.18
1975 March	9		4.52	9·58	0·1			
June	9		4.49	8·84	0·1			
Sept	9			8·04	0·1			
Dec								
Rates*								
1961	17·0	41	14·9	12·8	24.0	17·5	22.4	36.7
1966	16.7	63	15·3	12·9	20.3	13.8	18·6	30·1
1969	15·9	69	16·0	13·3	19·2	13·5	15.2	26.7
1970	15·5	67	16.9	12·9	18·7	12·8	14·8	25.5
1971	15·8	71	16·5	12.8	18.4	12.3	14.2	24.4
1972	14·6	77	16.6	13·2	16·0	10·8	13·1	22.3
1973	13·7	76	16.2	13·0	16·4	10·5	12·9	21.4
1974	13·1	83	15·3	12·9	17·0	11·5	11.6	21.2
1971 March	16.7	71	11·7	14·5	20.5	11·9	12·1	22.3
June	16·5	74	16.6	12·6	17.0	12·9	15·7	26.4
Sept	15.4	69	22.3	11·4	18·0	12·3	15·3	25·5
Dec	14·7	72	15.1	12·7	18·0	12·0	13·7	23.3
1972 March	15.2	76	12.3	15.6	18.6	11·9	13·8	23·8
June	14.8	79	15·8	12.5	15.9	10·7	12·7	21.5
Sept	14.6	79	23.7	11·3	13.0	9·7	14·4	22.7
Dec	13.9	74	14.6	13.2	16.3	10·8	11·5	21·1
1973 March	14.4	76	13.6	15·9	14·7	8.4	14·0	20.3
June	13.9	75	15.6	12·1	16.7	10·8	10·5	19·0
Sept	13·2	75	21.2	10·9	15·7	10·9	13.7	22.7
Dec	13·2	80	14·4	13·2	18·5	12.2	13·5	24·0
1974 March	13.6	78	11.9	14.6	18·4	11·1	10·3	19·6
June	13.2	83	14·7	13.0	17·7	12·1	12.2	22·8
Sept	13.4	85	20·6	11·4	14·7	11·0	11·9	22·1
Dec	12.3	85	13.7	12.7	17·3	11.8	11.9	20·4
1975 March	13		13.3	14·1	14			
June	13		13·1	12.9	13			
Sept	13			11·6	14			
Dec								

Note: From 1972, births and deaths are excluded if the mother or deceased person respectively was usually resident outside England and Wales

* Live births, deaths, persons marrying per 1,000 population of all ages. Illegitimate live births, infant mortality, neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths. perinatal mortality per 1.000 live and stillbirths

Table 15 Population: age and sex

England and Wales
thousands

Mid-year	All ages	Age-group											
		o-4	5–14	15–19	20-24	25–29	30-44	45-59	60-64	65-69	70–74	75-84	85 and over
Males													
1951	2 I,049	1,905	3,069	1,331	1,393	1,603	4,841	3,989	950	779	587	543	59
1956	21,517	1,687	3,516	1,366	1,366	1,482	4,726	4,354	975	790	596	579	80
1961	22,347·0	I,877·9	3,559·2	I,647·2	I ,433.0	1,445·9	4,623·6	4,546·3	I,106·0	820·I	600.6	595.0	92.2
1962	22,613·7	I,945·6	3,500·2	I ,784.0	I,454·2	1,461·4	4,661·4	4,531·7	1,150·2	829.1	606.4	595.2	94.3
1963	22,745·9	I,999·7	3,474·2	I,848·3	I,478·1	I,465·9	4,676·3	4,469·7	1,195·2	837.4	611·8	595.0	94.3
1964	22,921·9	2,047·0	3,483·5	1,871·5	I,522·4	I,482·3	4,688·2	4,416·0	I,234·5	857.3	617·1	604·7	97.4
1965	23,082·6	2,093·4	3,513·2	1,879·8	I,564·9	I,489·5	4,591·4	4,463·9	1,261·8	889·4	623.5	612·3	99.5
1966	23,209·2	2,121·9	3,557·9	1,861·2	I,633·3	I,488·5	4,543·9	4,488. I	1,269·2	919·8	620.9	605·3	99·2
1967	23,342·6	2,120·9	3,631·0	1,771·1	1,761·2	I,486·7	4,488·2	4,490·5	I,287·7	957.3	629.2	617·2	101·6
1968	23,467.1	2,103·8	3,271·9	I,725·2	1,827·5	I,510·1	4,447·3	4,471·5	I,305·3	995.2	634.2	624·0	101·1
1969	23,561·8	2,073·I	3,806·I	1,706·I	I ,853.0	I,539·7	4,408·6	4,445·8	I,320·9	I,027·4	648.6	630.6	101·9
1970	23,626·3	2,024·7	3,889.0	1,694·2	1,871·5	1,573·1	4,372·6	4,4 I 5·5	1,328·5	I,049·2	668·0	637.8	102·2
1971	23,737·2	2,003·5	3,953·0	1,701·7	1,871·1	1,631·6	4,336·4	4,400·2	1,331·8	1,069·0	698.4	629.4	111·1
1972	23,840·7	1,962·0	4,005·2	I,730·2	1,785·5	1,765·0	4,325·2	4,378·9	1,329·3	1,085·6	725.7	636·0	112·1
1973	23,915·8	1,917·0	4,037·3	1,754·2	1,742·2	1,826·9	4,355·0	4,346·7	1,328.1	1,100·1	755.8	639.7	112·8
1974	23,941·0	1,842·1	4,057·0	1,781·3	1,721·5	1,847·9	4,392·7	4,312·9	1,326·2	1,115·3	781.3	648·9	113·9
Females													
1951	22,75I	1,817	2,947	1,384	1,486	1,632	4,973	4,460	1,207	1,042	842	829	132
1956	23,150	I.604	3,358	1,389	I.389	1,479	4,837	4,699	1,267	1,093	889	973	173
1961	23,849·2	I,778·2	3,391·1	I,602·8	I,447·5	I,404·7	4,643·8	4,820·0	I ,356.0	1,161·0	943·6	1,083·1	217·4
1962	24,026·0	I,842·5	3,324·6	I,719·5	I,459·3	I,411·7	4,650·5	4,790·9	1,376·3	1,173·1	951.9	1,101·8	224·7
1963	24,154·8	I,898·3	3,269.1	1,780·4	1,482·2	1,425.1	4,664·5	4,718·7	1,404·7	1,183·4	959·2	1,119·6	229·6
1964	24,296·9	1,951·6	3,292.0	I,795·6	1,515·2	1,441·8	4,661·8	4,652.0	1,430·1	I,202·0	965.6	1,148·1	241·1
1965	24,457·2	2,002·7	3,312·3	1,797·4	I,552·2	1,456·5	4,560·9	4,695·2	I,449·8	1,226·2	980.0	1,171·7	252.3
1966	24,615·0	2,028·3	3,356·8	I,809·6	1,617·7	I,453·3	4,482.1	4,722·9	1,459·6	I,246·9	995.0	1,183·2	259.6
1967	24,770·4	2,032·9	3,427.0	I ,722.0	1,746·1	I,456·5	4,416·9	4,731·9	1,476·4	I ,267.1	1,013·1	1,209·0	271.5
1968	24,879.0	2,024·4	3,515·0	1,666·4	1,811·9	I ,474.0	4,370·6	4,706·6	1,489·7	1,293·6	1,024·9	1,226·9	275·0
1969	24,978·5	2,001·2	3,597·4	1,637·8	1,835·4	1,505·2	4,332·8	4,677.0	1,502·1	1,315·5	1,044·7	1,246·2	283.2
1970	25,053·8	I,952·5	3,688·8	1,621·8	1,851·8	1,539·9	4,296·4	4,643·5	1,507·2	1,330·4	1,063·6	1,266·5	291·4
1971	25,117·2	1,901·9	3,745.1	1,620·6	1,849·5	1,600·6	4,252·5	4,612·3	1,511·7	1,341·9	1,089·9	1,271·9	319.3
1972	25,197·6	1,863·1	3,800·9	1,643·4	1,755·8	1,733·8	4,229·7	4,579·5	1,505·7	1,358·6	1,106·8	1,292·4	327.9
1973	25,258·8	1,816·1	3,832·5	1,668·7	1,707·2	1,799·4	4,254·4	4,532·8	1,502·8	1,371·7	1,128·9	1,308·8	335.5
1974	25,254·1	1,742·4	3,851·2	1,698·3	1,682·5	1,815·4	4,275·5	4,485·6	1,496·8	1,384·7	1,147·5	1,330·4	343.8

Table 16 Population* : age, sex and marital status

England and Wales
thousands

Mid-year	All ages	0-14	15–44					45 and over				
			Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Males												
1951	21,255	4,974	9,371	3,782	5,507	82		6,910	598	5,582	730	
1956	21,669	5,203	9.089	3,566	5,431	92		7,377	613	6,046	718	
1961	22,448·7	5,437·1	9,248·7	3,734·2	5,444·3	21·1	49.1	7,762·9	650·5	6,403·9	642.5	66·0
1962	22,710·3	5,445·8	9,455·4	3,868·7	5,516·2	21·3	49.2	7,809·1	646.6	6,449·6	644.7	68.2
1963	22,845·5	5,473·9	9,565·7	3,937·9	5,555·8	21.6	50.4	7,805·9	639.5	6,450·9	645.5	70·0
1964	23,030·1	5,530·5	9,669·9	3,980·2	5,615·8	21·6	52.3	7,829·7	638·0	6,471·6	648.1	72·0
1965	23,202·3	5,606·6	9,641·8	3,986·3	5,581·3	20·4	53.8	7,953·9	647·8	6,581·6	649.3	75·2
1966	23,321·1	5,679·8	9,635·9	3,982·3	5,575·7	18·6	59.3	8,005·4	655·3	6,628·5	641·8	79.8
1967	23,439·2	5,751·9	9,601·5	3,954·7	5,567·6	17.6	61.6	8,085·8	666.4	6,695·7	640.9	82.8
1968	23,541·6	5,825·7	9,583·2	3,915·6	5,585·5	17.1	65.0	8,132·7	669.3	6,734·0	643·4	86·0
1969	23,638·3	5,879·2	9,582·2	3,883·3	5,611·3	16.6	71.0	8,176·9	674.7	6,766·1	646.7	89·4
1970	23,699·9	5,913·7	9,582·5	3,845·4	5,640.7	16.6	79.8	8,203·7	678.4	6,781·1	651.4	92·8
1971	23,815·1	5,956·5	9,616·3	3,823.0	5,688·2	16·5	88.6	8,242·3	679.1	6,812·6	652.8	97.8
1972	23,911·5	5,967.2	9,674·8	3,830·0	5,718·5	16.5	109.8	8,269·5	683.6	6,820·0	654.4	111.5
1973	23,988·7	5,954·3	9,749·3	3,842·5	5,752·5	15.7	138.6	8,285.1	687.8	6,819·5	652.8	125·0
1974	24,014·2	5,899·1	9,813·9	3,884·9	5,753·7	15·4	159·9	8,301·2	689.2	6,819·7	654.7	137.6
Females												
19.51	22,753	4,764	9,477	3,135	6,131	211		8,512	1,318	4,969	2,225	
1956	23,152	4,962	9,096	2,758	6,161	177		9,094	1,328	5,361	2,405	
1961	23,850·3	5,169·3	9,099·9	2,792·5	6,163·1	67·6	76.7	9,581·1	1,305·0	5,707·3	2,460·4	108.4
1962	24,028·2	5,167·1	9,243.1	2,882·9	6,214·2	69.7	76.3	9,618.0	1,288·7	5,733·3	2,485·6	110.4
1963	24,156·5	5,187·4	9,353·9	2,939·4	6,264·1	73.1	77.3	9,615·6	1,267·6	5,722·9	2,513·3	111.4
1964	24,298·4	5,243·6	9,415·9	2,949·6	6,313·1	74.3	78.9	9,638·9	1,250·2	5,734·4	2,540·2	114.1
1965	24,459·0	5,315·0	9,368·8	2,939.0	6,275·2	72.2	82.4	9,775·2	1,240·2	5,842·2	2,573·3	119.5
1966	24,616·5	5,385.l	9,364·2	2,938·5	6,271·2	64.8	89.7	9,867·2	1,224·7	5,920·6	2,593·1	128.8
1967	24,771·9	5,459·9	9,343.0	2,912·3	6,273·5	63.3	93.9	9,969.0	1,213·4	5,998·8	2,622·1	134·7
1968	24,880·5	5,539·4	9,324·2	2,872·7	6,288·4	63.3	99.8	10,016·9	1,195·6	6,036·5	2,646·1	138.7
1969	24,980·1	5,598·6	9,312·7	2,828·9	6,310·3	63.4	110.1	10,068·8	1,178·0	6,072·7	2,674·3	143.8
1970	25,055·0	5,641·3	9,311·1	2,786·4	6,339·9	63.1	121·7	10,102·6	1,159·7	6,093·3	2,700·6	149.0
1971	25,118·8	5,647.0	9.324·8	2,743·9	6,382·6	61.4	136.9	10,147·0	1,142·4	6,125·7	2,722·3	156.6
1972	25,199.0	5,664.0	9,364.0	2,739·9	6,401·4	59.9	162.8	10,171·0	1,120·5	6,131·9	2,743·3	175.3
1973	25,260·2	5,648·6	9,431·1	2,751·5	6,424·7	58.4	196.5	10,180·5	1,096·7	6,130·9	2,759·7	193.2
1974	25,255·5	5,593·6	9,473·1	2,801·2	6,394·0	56.7	221.2	10,188·8	1,073·8	6,132·5	2,774·3	208·2

* Total population; for definition, see note on page 26

Table 17 Population: region

Standard regions
thousands

Mid-year	England and Wales	Northern	Yorkshire and Humber-side	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	*of which* Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales
1961	46,196·2	3,113	4,677	3,330	1,489	16,071	7,977	3,712	4,762	6,407	2,635·2
1962	46,639·7	3,130	4,717	3,370	1,506	16,248	7,970	3,752	4,813	6,453	2,650·9
1963	46,900·7	3,132	4,739	3,399	1,516	16,350	7,926	3,791	4,843	6,471	2,659·8
1964	47,218·8	3,128	4,765	3,432	1,532	16,479	7,894	3,837	4,877	6,498	2,671·5
1965	47,539·8	3,126	4,790	3,468	1,553	16,609	7,857	3,879	4,910	6,519	2,686·3
1966	47,824·2	3,125	4,809	3,497	1,575	16,719	7,810	3,920	4,946	6,539	2,693·8
1967	48,113·0	3,130	4,829	3,529	1,602	16,820	7,761	3,957	4,984	6,561	2,701·2
1968	48,346·1	3,133	4,847	3,557	1,626	16,895	7,693	3,992	5,022	6,568	2,706·2
1969	48,540·3	3,132	4,852	3,587	1,645	16,943	7,619	4,025	5,066	6,579	2,711·4
1970	48,680·1	3,134	4,853	3,606	1,663	16,965	7,530	4,059	5,094	6,589	2,717·0
1971	48,854·4	3,137·4	4,868.0	3,634·6	1,686·0	16,993·3	7,441·3	4,087·7	5,121·5	6,602·3	2,723·6
1972	49,038·3	3,137·8	4,882·1	3,663·1	1,710·7	17,020·4	7,344·8	4,130.2	5,152·1	6,607·3	2,734·6
1973	49,174·6	3,132·3	4,890·8	3,696.0	1,739.0	17,018·5	7,281·1	4,176·3	5,163·2	6,609·2	2,749·3
1974	49,195·1	3,127·4	4.896.8	3,719.o	1,758·3	16,954·8	7,167·6	4,205·7	5,180·6	6,593·2	2,759·3
of which											
0–14	11,492·7	749.7	1,169·4	894·6	405.9	3,820·6	1,489·2	934.0	1,277·7	1,598·7	642·1
15–29	10,546·9	666·2	1,037·2	801.3	383.3	3,697·1	1,603·4	864.3	1,133·2	1,389·5	574·8
30–44	8,668·2	554·1	851.2	550.8	308.1	3,034·3	1,281·4	697.3	946.8	1,141·9	473.7
45–64/59*	10,124·7	651·6	1,011·5	760.6	346.2	3,491·7	1,554.6	867.8	1,062·4	1,348.1	584.8
65/60 and overt	8,362·6	505.8	827·5	601.7	314·8	2,911·1	1,239.0	842.3	760.5	1,115·0	483.9

* 45-64 for males; 45-59 for females
† 65 and over for males: 60 and over for females

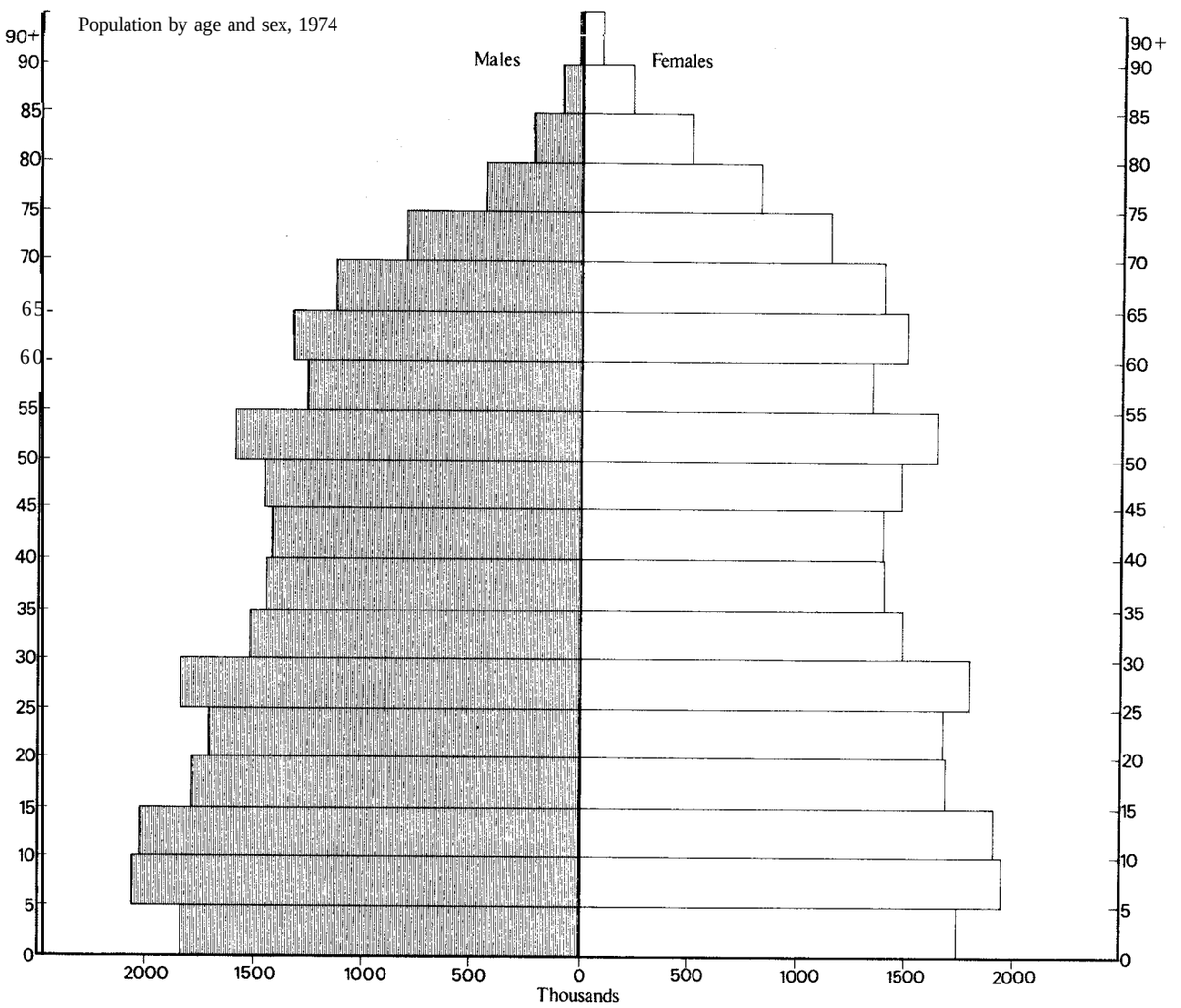


Table 18 Live births: age of mother

England and Wales

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth							
	15–44	15–19	20-24	25529	30-34	35-39	40-44	
Number (thousands)								
1951	677·5	29·0	187·5	219·1	140.2	77·2	22·9	
1956	700.3	37.9	203·9	222.7	143·0	71·0	20·5	
1961	811·3	59·8	249.8	248.5	152.3	77.5	21.9	
1966	849·8	86.7	285·8	253·7	136.4	67·0	18·7	
1969	797.5	81·7	289·0	238.4	120.4	52·8	14·2	
1970	784.5	81·0	289.2	238.2	114·1	48.3	12·8	
1971	783·2	82.6	285.7	247·2	109·6	45.2	11·9	
1972	725.4	79·I	249·I	247.7	98.7	39.8	10·3	
1973	676·0	73.3	223.7	243·8	91·8	34.2	8.6	
1974	639.9	68.7	208·I	235.6	89·1	30.3	7.5	
1971 March	204.4	20.7	75.4	63.5	29·1	12·1	3.2	
June	203·0	21·1	73.8	64.7	28·7	11·6	3·0	
Sept	193·7	20.7	70.7	60.8	26.8	11·1	2.8	
Dec	182·1	20.0	65.6	57.9	24.9	10·3	2·8	
1972 March	187·6	19·9	65·I	63·0	25.6	10·5	2·8	
June	185·2	19·8	63·3	64·0	25.3	10·1	2.6	
Sept	182·2	20·1	62.6	62.4	24·7	9.9	2.4	
Dec	170·4	19·1	58·0	58·1	23.0	9.3	2.4	
1973 March	175·4	18·4	58·0	62.7	23.6	9·0	2·4	
June	173·7	18.7	57·1	63.7	23.9	8·7	2·1	
Sept	165·8	18·1	55.2	59.5	22.3	8.3	2·0	
Dec	161·0	17·9	53.0	57.6	21·9	8·0	2·0	
1974 March	162.3	17.1	52.7	59.6	22.0	7.9	2·0	
June	163.3	17·2	52·5	61·0	22·9	7.6	1·9	
Sept	164·1	17·9	53.6	60·0	22.9	7·7	1·8	
Dec	150·1	16·3	49·0	54.7	21·1	7·1	1·7	
1975 March	156	15·8	48·7	58·2	22.2	7·2	1·7	
Rates per 1,000 female population in the age-group								Total period fertility rate*
1951	71·6	21·3	125·9	133.5	88·8	45.9	13·4	2·14
1956	77·0	27.3	146.7	150·6	88.2	45.5	12·4	2.35
1961	89·2	37.3	172·5	176·9	103·1	48.1	14·1	2.77
1966	90.8	47.9	176·6	174.6	97·3	45·3	11·7	2.76
1969	85.6	49·9	157·4	158·4	84·9	37.3	9.5	2.48
1970	84.3	49·9	156·1	154.7	80·1	34.7	8·6	2.41
1971	84.0	51·0	154·4	154·5	77.7	32·8	8·1	2.38
1972	77·5	48·1	141·8	142·8	70.0	28.9	7·1	2·19
1973	71·7	43.9	131·0	135·4	63.6	24.6	6.1	2·02
1974	67·5	40·5	123·6	129·8	60·3	21·6	5.4	1.90
1971 March	89	51	165	163	83	35	9	2·5
June	87	52	160	163	81	34	8	2.5
Sept	82	50	152	149	75	32	8	2.3
Dec	77	49	143	139	70	30	8	2·2
1972 March	81	49	146	150	73	31	8	2.3
June	80	49	144	150	72	29	7	2·3
Sept	77	49	142	142	69	29	7	2.2
Dec	72	46	133	131	64	27	7	2·0
1973 March	76	45	136	143	67	26	7	2·1
June	74	45	133	142	66	25	6	2·1
Sept	70	43	129	131	61	24	6	2·0
Dec	68	42	124	127	60	23	6	1·9
1974 March	70	41	126	134	61	23	6	1·9
June	69	41	125	135	62	22	6	1·9
Sept	69	42	127	131	61	22	5	1·9
Dec	63	38	116	119	56	20	5	1·8
1975 March	66	37	118	128	60	21	5	1.8

Notes: 1. The quarterly figures of births by five-year age-groups of mother exclude births registered more than one month after the end of the quarter
2. Births to mothers aged under 15 and 45 and over have been included in the aggregate 15-44. Births to mothers aged under 15 have been included in the 15-19 age-group

* The total period fertility rate measures the average number of liveborn children per woman which would result if the prevailing age-specific fertility rates were maintained over the whole reproductive span of women's lives

Table 19 Live births: legitimacy(with seasonally adjusted figures) England and Wales

Year and quarter	Total live births				Legitimate live births				Illegitimate live births	
	number (thousands)		rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44		number (thousands)				number (thousands)	
	actual	seasonally adjusted?	actual	seasonally adjustedt	actual	seasonally adjustedt	to women married once only*	to remarried women*	actual	seasonally adjustedt
1951	677·5		71.6		644.8				32·8	
1956	700.3		77.0		666.8		655·1		33.5	
1961	811·3		89·2		762·8		746.4	16.3	48·5	
1966	849.8		90.8		782.8		766·0	16·8	67·I	
1969	797.5		85.6		730·5		711.6	18·9	67·0	
1970	784.5		84·3		719.7		700.9	18.8	64.7	
1971	783.2		84.0		717.5		698.1	19·4	65·7	
1972	725·4		77.5		662.9		642.3	20.6	62.5	
1973	676·0		71·7		617·9		595·4	22.4	58·1	
1974	639·9		67·5		583·4		558·9	24.5	56.5	
1971 March	204.4	201·8	88·8	86.4	187.5	185.1	182·5	4.9	17·0	16·8
June	203.0	198·2	87.3	85.0	186·2	181·6	181·4	4.9	16.8	16·6
Sept	193.7	193·7	82·4	83·0	177·2	177·3	171.9	4·8	16.5	16·4
Dec	182.1	189·5	77.4	81.2	166·6	173·6	161·5	4.7	15·5	15·9
1972 March	187·6	184.3	80.7	78·9	171·7	168.6	166.3	5·0	16·0	15·7
June	185·2	181·7	79.6	77·7	169.5	166.1	164·3	5·1	15·7	15·7
Sept	182.2	182·2	77.3	77.8	166·3	166.4	161·2	5·3	15·9	15·8
Dec	170·4	177·2	72.2	75.5	155.5	161·9	150·0	5.2	14·9	15.3
1973 March	175.4	173·9	75.6	74.0	160·4	159·0	154.0	5.4	15·0	14.9
June	173.7	170.3	74·0	72.3	159·1	155.7	153·9	5.6	14·7	14·6
Sept	165.8	165.2	69.7	70.0	151·6	151·1	145·8	5.7	14.2	14·1
Dec	161·0	166·6	67.6	70.5	146.8	152.1	140·8	5.7	14·2	14·5
1974 March	162.3	161·2	69.6	68·2	148.4	147.2	141.8	5.8	14·0	13·9
June	163.3	160·2	69.2	67.7	149.3	146·2	142.9	6·2	14·1	14·0
Sept	164.1	163·5	68.6	69.0	149.4	148·9	142.9	6.5	14·8	14·6
Dec	150·1	155.1	62.6	65.3	136·4	141·2	130.3	6.2	13·7	13·9
1975 March	156	155	66	65			134·7			
June	155	152	65	64						
Sept	154	153	64	64						
Dec										

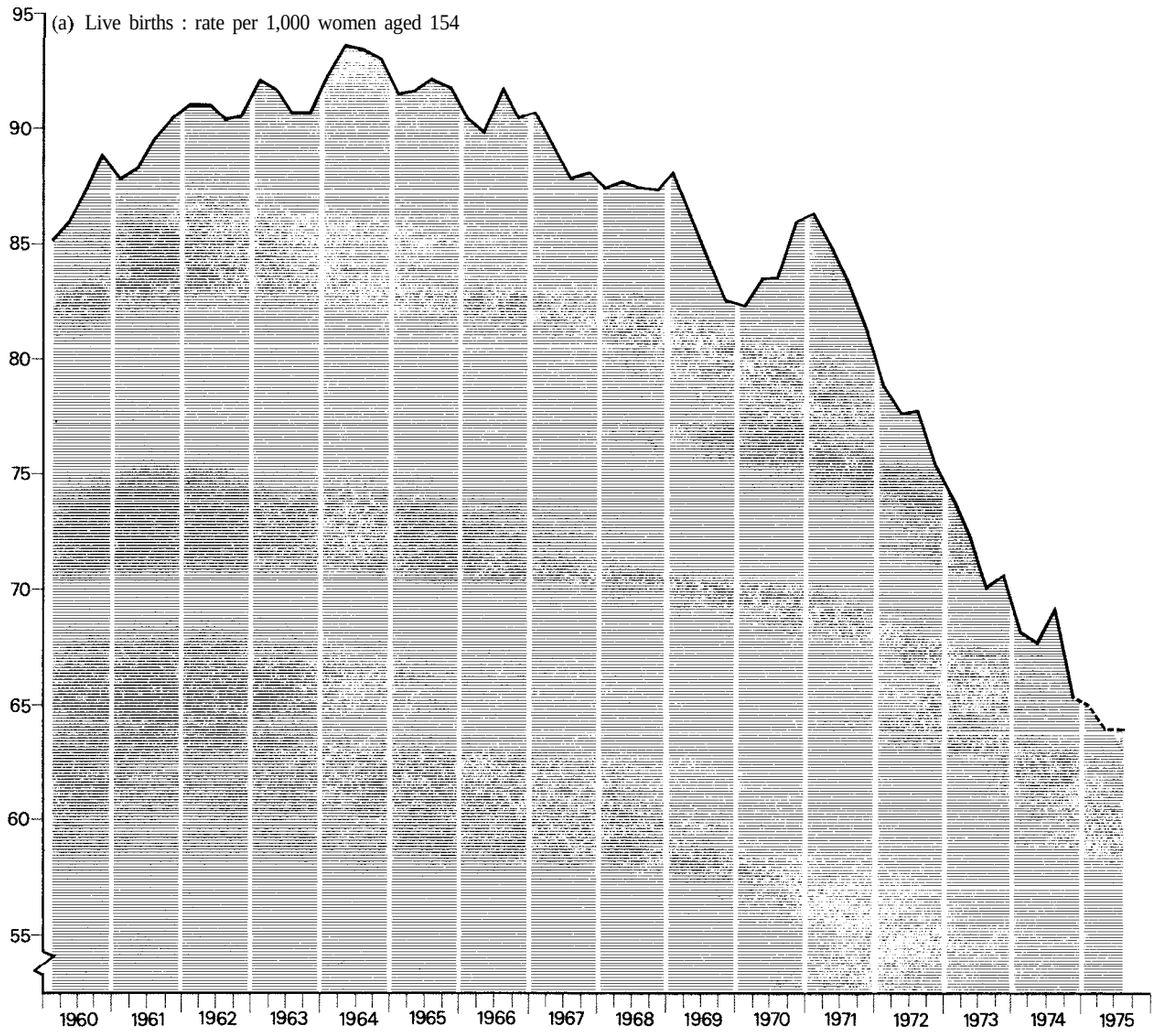
* Actual. The quarterly figures of births to women married once only and to remarried women exclude births registered more than one month after the end of the quarter. For 1956, the figure relates to legitimate maternities

: Not applicable

† The regular seasonal fluctuations have been removed from quarterly numbers of births to show the underlying trend. Because of the random fluctuations that can occur from quarter to quarter, the general run of figures over a period should be taken into account when assessing the trend

Seasonally adjusted live births

(a) Live births : rate per 1,000 women aged 154



(b) Illegitimate live births: proportion per 1,000 of all live births

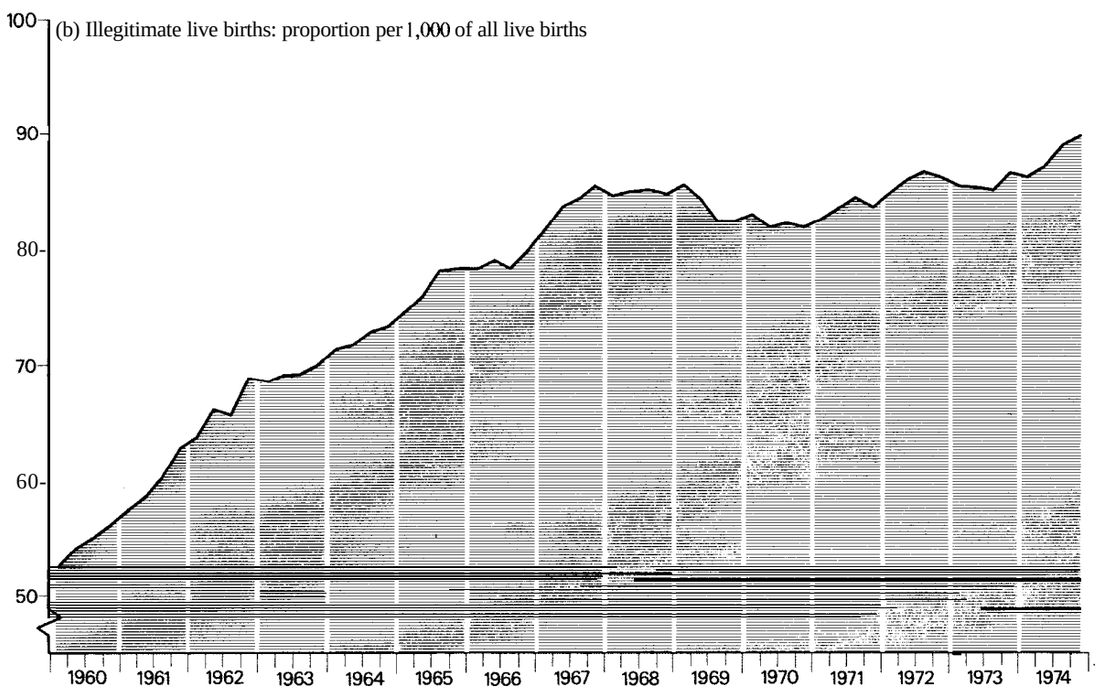


Table 20 Legitimate live births to women married once only: number of previous liveborn children — England and Wales, thousands

Year and quarter	Total	Number of previous liveborn children					
		0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
1956*	655·1	263.6	194·7	98.3	47.7	24.0	26.7
1961	7464	278.3	228.6	121.1	57·8	28.3	32·4
1966	766.0	284.8	242.0	125.8	57.7	27.1	28·6
1969	711.6	275.3	233·6	112·4	48.3	21.2	20.7
1970	700.9	274·3	233.1	110·3	45.8	19·6	18.0
1971	698·1	280.3	235·2	106.9	42.9	17.4	15·4
1972	642·3	262.2	223.9	93.6	36·3	14·2	12.2
1973	595.4	249.3	215.8	80·5	29.5	10.9	9·4
1974	558.9	237.6	208·3	71.8	24·7	9·0	7.5
1971 March	182.5	71·1	62.4	28.4	11·6	4·7	4·2
June	181·4	71·7	63·2	27.5	10·7	4·4	3.9
Sept	171.9	70·6	56·9	26·1	10·5	4.2	3.7
Dec	161.5	66·8	52·6	24·7	10·0	4·0	3.4
1972 March	166.3	66.2	58·4	24·7	9.7	3·9	3.3
June	164·3	65.6	58.9	24.0	9.2	3.5	3·0
Sept	161.2	67·1	55·3	23·1	9.2	3.6	3·0
Dec	150·0	63.2	51.1	21.7	8.2	3.2	2·7
1973 March	154·0	62.3	57·0	21·3	8·0	2.9	2.5
June	153.9	63.2	57.2	20.8	7·5	2.9	2.4
Sept	145.8	62·6	51·9	19·4	7·1	2.6	2.2
Dec	140.8	61·0	49.4	18.8	6.9	2.5	2·1
1974 March	141.8	59.2	53·5	18.3	6·4	2.4	2·0
June	142.9	59.1	55.4	18.0	6.2	2·3	1.9
Sept	142·9	61·7	52.6	18·4	6.2	2·2	1.9
Dec	130·3	57.3	46.5	16·9	5.8	2·0	1·7
1975 March	134.7	56.1	51.8	17.4	5·7	2·0	1.7
June							
Sept							
Dec							

Note: The quarterly figures exclude births registered more than one month after the end of the quarter
* Legitimate maternities

Table 21 Legitimate live births to women married once only: duration of marriage

England and Wales
thousands

Year and quarter	All durations	Completed months		Completed years							
		0–7	8–11	0	1	2	3	4	5–9	10–19	20 and over
1956*	655·1	47·4	43.9	91.3	81·6	69.2	64·5	59·0	188·4	95.0	5·9
1961	746.4	59·1	43·6	102·7	88·1	81·2	76.1	67.7	208·4	114·5	7·7
1966	766.0	71.6	43.3	114·9	94·7	87.8	81·3	70.3	205.8	104·9	6·3
1969	711.6	72·6	35·2	107·8	88.4	87.5	82·7	68.8	184·6	86.3	5·4
1970	700.9	70·6	33.2	103.8	87.2	89.7	84-3	70·7	180.0	80.3	4·9
1971	698·I	67.3	32.8	100.1	87.2	89.4	86.2	73·0	182·3	75.3	4.6
1972	642.3	59·8	27.7	87·5	76.8	85.6	83.4	70·7	170·1	64·2	4·0
1973	595.4	52·3	24.4	76·7	69·2	80·0	81·9	69.4	161·7	53·3	3.4
1974	558·9	46·0	20.8	66.8	63.5	73.4	77.5	69.3	160·0	45.7	2·8
1971 March	182·5	17·9	8.3	26.2	22.6	23.4	22.3	19·1	47·4	20.3	1·2
June	181.4	16·9	9·9	26·8	22.0	22.7	22.3	19·5	47·7	19.2	I·2
Sept	171·9	16.5	8.9	25.3	21.8	22.4	21·1	17.7	44.2	18·3	1·1
Dec	161.5	16·0	5.7	21.7	20·7	20·8	20·4	16·6	42·8	17.3	1·1
1972 March	166.3	15·7	6·8	22.5	20·1	21·9	21.7	17·8	44·0	17.2	I·0
June	164.3	14.8	8·1	22.8	19·4	21·4	21·1	18·4	44·1	16·1	1·0
Sept	161.2	14.9	7.6	22.5	19.5	21.5	21.2	17·7	42·2	15.7	1·0
Dec	150·0	14.4	5·2	19.6	17.8	20.7	19·4	16.9	39.8	15·0	0·9
1973 March	154·0	13·7	6·0	19·7	17·7	21·1	21·1	18.1	41·1	14·3	0·9
June	153.9	13.3	7.1	20·4	17·9	20.5	20·9	17·6	42.3	13·5	0·8
Sept	145.8	12.7	6·5	19·2	17.2	19.6	20·0	17·3	38.9	12·8	0·8
Dec	140·8	12·6	4.8	17.3	16.2	18·7	19.8	16.3	39·1	12·5	0·8
1974 March	141.8	12·0	5.1	17·0	16·4	18.6	20·3	17.3	39.5	11·8	0·8
June	142·9	11·4	5·7	17·1	16·3	18·8	20.0	17.6	40.9	11.4	0·7
Sept	142·9	11·8	5·8	17.6	16·2	18.7	19·5	17.7	41·1	11·5	0·7
Dec	130.3	10·7	4·2	14.9	14.5	17.2	17·5	16·6	38.1	10·8	0·6
1975 March	134·7	10·6	4.5	15.1	14·6	17.6	18·6	17·0	40·4	10·7	0·7
June											
Sept											
Dec											

Note: The quarterly figures exclude births registered more than one month after the end of the quarter
* Legitimate maternities

Table 22 Live births: region

Standard regions

Year and quarter	England and Wales	Northern	Yorkshire and Humber-side	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	*of which* Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales
Number (thousands)											
1961	811·3	58·2	83.0	58.7	24.6	275.2		60.5	88.7	117·4	44.9
1966	849·8	55.2	84·9	64-O	26.3	296.8	140·9	65.8	94.3	117.7	44.9
1969	797.5	49.6	82·6	61·5	26.3	269·9	120.8	62.3	91·2	111·0	43·1
1970	784.5	49.7	82.7	59.9	26.0	263·0	116·0	61·2	89.3	110·1	42.5
1971	783.2	50·I	81·5	60·9	26.7	261·8	113·1	61·7	88.3	109.1	43.1
1972	725.4	45.5	74.2	56·3	25.7	244.0	103.5	58.2	80.9	100·2	40·0
1973	676·0	41.9	68.1	53.4	25.2	227.2	95·0	55.8	74·9	91.4	37.6
1974	639.9	39·8	63.7	50·0	23.8	216·7	90.5	52.0	70.1	86.9	36·2
1971 March	204·4	13·2	21·5	16·3	6·9	68.3	29.4	16·0	23·1	28·0	II·2
June	203.0	12.7	21·0	15.7	6.9	68·4	29·3	16·1	22.9	28.1	11·2
Sept	193.7	12·3	20.0	15·0	6.6	64.9	28·0	15·3	21·7	27.2	10.6
Dec	182·1	11·8	19·1	13.9	6·2	60.3	26.4	14.3	20·6	25.8	10·1
1972 March	187.6	12·0	19·2	14.7	6.7	62.2	26.2	15·2	21·1	26·1	10.3
June	185·2	II·3	18·7	14·4	6·6	63·2	26.6	14.9	20·6	25.1	10·1
Sept	182·2	11·3	18·7	14·1	6.4	61·6	26.2	14·6	20·1	25.1	10·0
Dec	170·4	10·8	17·6	13·1	6·0	57·0	24.5	13·5	19·0	23.9	9.5
1973 March	175·4	10·8	17·8	14·1	6.5	58.7	24.3	14·4	19.5	23.8	9.8
June	173.7	10·7	17.6	13·5	6·5	59·1	24.6	14·4	19·1	23.2	9.5
Sept	165·8	10·2	16·6	13·0	6·3	55.7	23·3	13.8	18.3	22.4	9.2
Dec	161·0	10·2	16·1	12.8	5·8	53.7	22.9	13.2	17·9	22·0	9·1
1974 March	162.3	10·0	16·3	12.8	6·1	54.6	22.6	13·4	17.8	21·9	9.3
June	163.3	9.8	16·2	12·7	6·2	56·0	22.9	13.4	18·0	21.8	9.1
Sept	164·1	10·4	16·2	12·6	6·0	56·0	23.8	13·3	18·0	22·1	9·3
Dec	150.1	9.7	15·0	11·9	5·5	50·1	21.2	11.9	16·3	21·0	8.5
1975 March	156										9
June	155										9
Sept	154										9
Rates per 1.000 population of all ages											
1961	17·6	18.7	17·8	17·6	16·5	17·1		16·3	18.6	18·3	17.0
1966	17·8	17·7	17·6	18·3	16.7	17·8	18·0	16·8	19·1	18·0	16·7
1969	16·4	15·8	17·0	17·1	16·0	15·9	15·9	15.5	18·0	16·9	15·9
1970	16·1	15·9	17·0	16·6	15·6	15·5	15·4	15·1	17·5	16·7	15·5
1971	16·0	16.0	16·8	16·8	15·8	15·4	15·2	15·1	17·2	16·5	15·8
1972	14·8	14·5	15·2	15·4	15·0	14·3	14-l	14·1	15·7	15·2	14·6
1973	13·7	13·4	13·9	14.5	14·5	13·3	13·1	13·4	14·5	13·8	13·7
1974	13.0	12·7	13·0	13.5	13·5	12·8	12.6	12.4	13·5	13·2	13·1
1971 March	17·0	17·0	17·9	18·2	16·5	16·3	16·0	15·9	18·3	17.2	16·7
June	16·7	16·3	17·3	17·3	16·5	16·1	15·8	15·8	17·9	17·1	16.5
Sept	15·7	15·6	16·3	16·3	15·6	15·1	14.9	14·9	16.8	16·3	15.4
Dec	14·8	15·0	15·5	15·2	14·7	14·1	14·1	13·9	16·0	15·5	14.7
1972 March	15.4	15·4	15·8	16·1	15·7	14·7	14·3	14·8	16·5	15·9	15.2
June	15·2	14·5	15·4	15·8	15·5	14·9	14·6	14·6	16.1	15·3	14·8
Sept	14·8	14·4	15·2	15·3	15·0	14·4	14·2	14·1	15·5	15·1	14·6
Dec	13.8	13·7	14·3	14·2	13·8	13·3	13.3	13·0	14·7	14·4	13·9
1973 March	14.5	14·0	14·8	15·5	15·1	14·0	13·5	14·0	15·3	14·6	14.4
June	14.2	13·7	14·4	14·7	15·1	13·9	13·6	13·8	14·9	14·1	13·9
Sept	13·4	12·9	13·5	14·0	14·4	13·0	12·7	13·1	14·1	13.5	13·2
Dec	13·0	12·9	13·0	13·8	13·3	12·5	12.5	12·5	13·8	13·2	13.2
1974 March	13·4	13·0	13·5	14·0	14·0	13·1	12.8	12.9	13.9	13·5	13.6
June	13·3	12·5	13·2	13·7	14·0	13·3	12.8	12.8	14·0	13·3	13·2
Sept	13·2	13·1	13·2	13·4	13·6	13·1	13·1	12.6	13·8	13·3	13.4
Dec	12·1	12·3	12·1	12.7	12·5	II·7	II·8	11·2	12·5	12·6	12.3
1975 March	13										13
June	13										13
Sept	12										13

Note: Births are assigned to the area of usual residence of the mother. Births to women usually resident outside England and Wales (prior to 1972 included in the region of registration) are from 1972 included only in the totals for England and Wales

Table 23 Marriages: age, sex and previous marital condition — England and Wales

Year and quarter	All marriages	First marriages								Remarriages	
		All ages	Persons marrying per 1,000 single population					Per cent under age 20	Mean age (years)	Widowed	Divorced
	thousands	thousands	I6 & over	16–19	20-24	25-29	30–44			thousands	thousands
Males											
1951	360·6	313·6	76·2	7·8	125·6	171·7	78.3	2.8	26.8	24.0	23.1
1956	352.9	312·0	79·8	I1·6	149.6	187·6	72.6	4·3	26·2	20.2	20.7
1961	346.7	308.8	76.5	16·6	159·3	183·0	61·2	6·9	25.6	19·1	18·8
1966	384·5	339.1	78.9	22·1	168·6	185·4	57.2	9.9	24·9	18·7	26.7
1969	396.7	346·2	82.2	22·5	168.8	175·2	53.9	8.7	24·5	18·6	31·9
1970	415.5	361·1	86.3	27.2	177·1	175·6	55.6	10·1	24.4	18·7	35.7
1971	404·7	343.6	82.7	26.0	169·5	169·9	54·2	10·1	24·6	18·7	42.4
1972	426.2	343.3	82·6	26.0	166·3	173.8	59·1	10·2	24.8	20·0	63.0
1973	400·4	318.6	76.6	24.7	153·2	163·4	56.9	10·6	24.9	19.5	62.4
1974	384.4	302·3	72.0	23.0	143·2	154·3	55·3	10·5	24.9	18·0	64·1
1971 March	71·5	59·9	57.7	23.6	116·3	104·6	39.3	13·1	24.4	3·7	7·9
June	107·1	92·I	88.7	25·8	183·1	187·9	56·8	9·3	24.6	4.6	10·2
Sept	136·5	119·4	115·0	29.6	245·1	239.2	69.5	8.3	24.6	5·3	11·9
Dec	89·6	72.2	69·5	25·1	133·4	148·0	51·3	11·6	24.9	5·1	12·5
1972 March	80.6	62.4	60·0	23.5	118·8	113·0	45.3	12·7	24.8	4·1	14·0
June	106·2	86.4	83·2	24·6	166·8	181·1	60.0	9·6	24.9	4·9	14·9
Sept	146.0	122.9	118·3	31.2	249·0	252.8	75.5	8·6	24·7	5·8	17.3
Dec	93.5	71·7	69.0	24·5	130·7	148·1	55.7	11·5	25·1	5·2	16·7
1973 March	83·1	63.4	61·0	23.5	120.2	120·5	46.8	12·6	24·8	4.2	15·5
June	99.3	79.3	76·2	23.3	151·3	169·3	57.2	10·0	24.9	4·8	15·2
Sept	131·2	109·1	104·9	28·8	219.6	224·8	70·9	9·0	24.7	5·4	16·7
Dec	86.9	66·8	64.2	23.2	121·6	139·0	52·5	11·9	25.0	5·1	15·0
1974 March	77.7	59.3	56·5	22.2	109·7	114·2	43·4	13·0	24·8	3·8	14·6
June	95·3	75·1	71·5	21·8	141·1	159·4	54.9	10·0	24.9	4.5	15·7
Sept	127·0	104·2	99·3	26.5	208.8	211·8	69·0	8.8	24.7	5·1	17·6
Dec	84.5	63·6	60·6	21·3	113·1	131.7	53.9	11·6	25.2	4.7	16·2
1975 March	81·8										
June	88.6										
Females											
1951	360·6	319·2	76.3	52·1	219·5	156·4	45.6	16·9	24.4	20.3	21·1
1956	352·9	315.8	82.5	67.8	261.0	169·9	47·4	22.5	23.7	17·2	19·9
1961	346.7	312·3	83.0	77.0	261.4	163·1	45.2	28.7	23·1	16·5	18·0
1966	384·5	342.7	89.3	82·7	263.7	153·4	44.7	32.5	22.5	16·8	25·1
1969	396.7	349.9	94.9	82·5	260·2	161·5	41·9	28·1	22.5	17·2	29.7
1970	415·5	364.4	100·4	95.4	262.1	168.8	43.3	30.8	22·4	17·4	33.7
1971	404.7	347.4	97.6	93.5	250·0	168·3	45.9	31·1	22.6	17·7	39.6
1972	426·2	348·0	98.8	93.6	246.7	181·0	54.6	31·3	22.9	20·1	58·1
1973	400·4	321·1	91·8	88.2	225.5	170·2	51·0	32·2	22.7	19·8	59·6
1974	384.4	304·7	86·6	81·0	209.0	164·6	51.8	32·2	22.7	18·1	61·6
1971 March	71·5	60·2	67.7	77.7	157·1	103.6	32·7	37.2	22·2	3.5	7.8
June	107·1	93.2	104.7	95.7	277.8	180·7	47.0	29.6	22.5	4·3	9.3
Sept	136·5	120·4	135·3	116·5	372.4	232.4	56·5	27·9	22.6	5·0	11·1
Dec	89.6	73.5	82.6	84·3	192.7	156·6	47.4	33·1	23·0	4.9	11·4
1972 March	80·6	63.6	72·2	79.2	162·4	120.0	43·1	36.2	22.9	4·2	12·7
June	106·2	87·8	99.8	91·3	253.3	186·4	54.9	30.2	22·9	4.8	13·6
Sept	146·0	124·0	140.9	120·9	382.2	253.9	66.6	28.3	22·7	5.8	16·1
Dec	93·5	72·6	82.4	83·1	189.0	163·6	53·7	33.3	23.0	5.3	15·6
1973 March	83·1	63.9	73·1	80·5	163·2	126·4	42.7	36·9	22.6	4.3	14·8
June	99.3	80.3	91·8	85.5	227·I	179·3	51·5	31·2	22.8	4.8	14·2
Sept	131·2	109·7	125·4	109·1	335.8	223·7	62·6	29·1	22·6	5·6	15·9
Dec	86.9	67.2	76.8	77·9	175·9	151·4	47.3	34·0	22.8	5.2	14·5
1974 March	77·7	59.5	67.6	73.2	147·5	121·3	42·0	37.2	22·5	3.9	14·2
June	95.3	76.2	86.6	79·1	210·5	170·6	51·5	31·4	22·8	4.3	14.8
Sept	127.0	105·2	119·6	102.7	313·9	216.2	62.2	29.5	22.6	5·1	16·7
Dec	84.5	63.7	72.5	69.2	164.3	150·2	51·5	32.8	23.0	4·8	15·9
1975 March	81·8										
June	88.6										

Table 24 Divorces: age and sex

England and Wales

Year and quarter	Number (thousands)		Divorce decrees per 1,000 married population								Mean age at divorce (years)	
	Petitions filed	Decrees made absolute	Males				Females					
			All ages	under 25	25-34	35–44	All ages	under 25	25-34	35–44	Males	Females
1951	38.4	28.8	2.6	1·9	4.8	3.6	2·6	2·9	5·0	3·2	_	. .
1956	28.4	26.3	2·3	2·0	4·1	3·2	2·3	2·9	4·2	2.8		. .
1961	31·9	254	2·1	1·4	4·0	3·1	2·1	2·4	4·2	2·7		. .
1966	466	39·1	3.2	2·6	6.8	4·5	3·2	4·1	6·8	3.9	38.4	35·7
1969	61·2	51·3	4·1	3·8	9.2	5·7	4·1	5·8	9·1	4.8	39·1	35·1
1970	71·7	58.2	4.7	4.4	10·5	6·7	4·7	6·7	10·2	5·5	37·6	34.8
1971	110·9	74·4	6·0	4·9	12·2	7·9	6·0	7.5	11.9	6.7	40.3	36·8
1972	110·7	119·0	9·5	8.2	17·8	12·5	9·5	11·7	17·5	10·9	40·1	38·1
1973	115·5	106·0	8.4	8.7	16·5	11·5	8.4	11·8	16·2	9·9	38.8	37·6
1974	130.9	115·2										
1975 March	34.0	33·1										
June	34.3	31·5										
Sept		29.3										
Dec												

Note: The Divorce Reform Act 1969 became operative on I January 1971

Number of persons marrying, ages 16 to 59, 1973

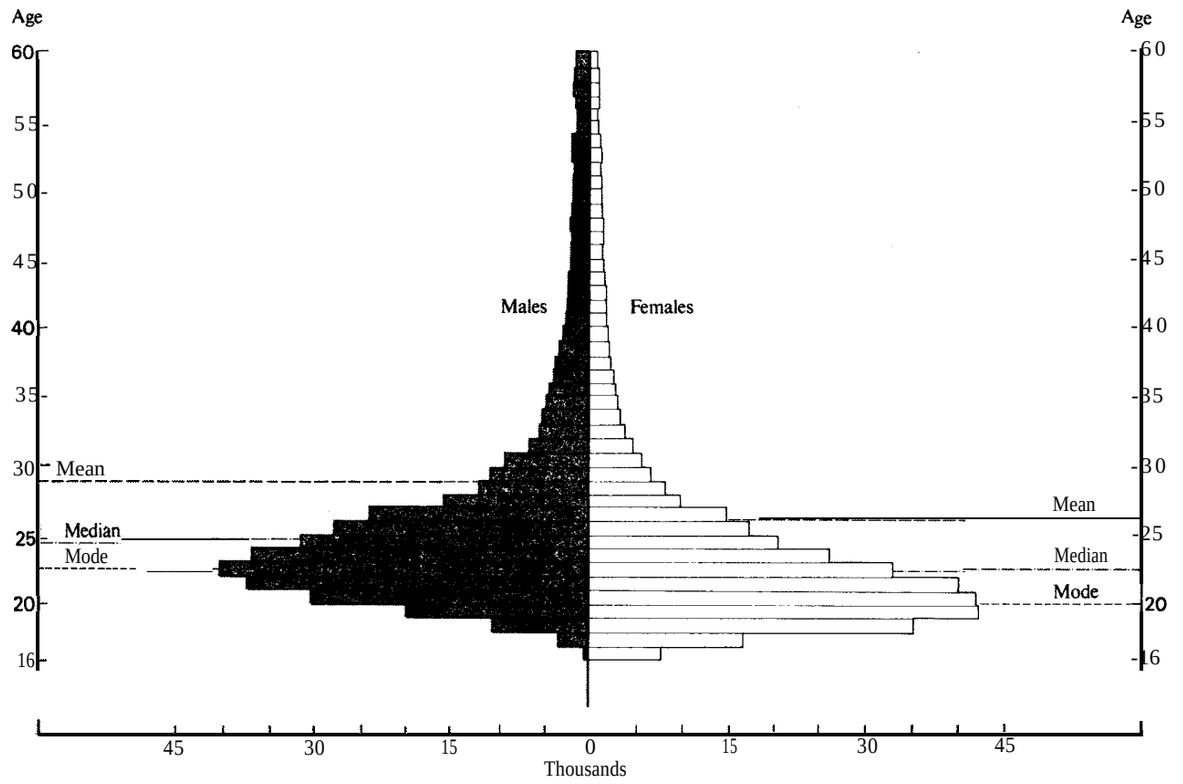


Table 25 International migration: age and sex

United Kingdom
thousands

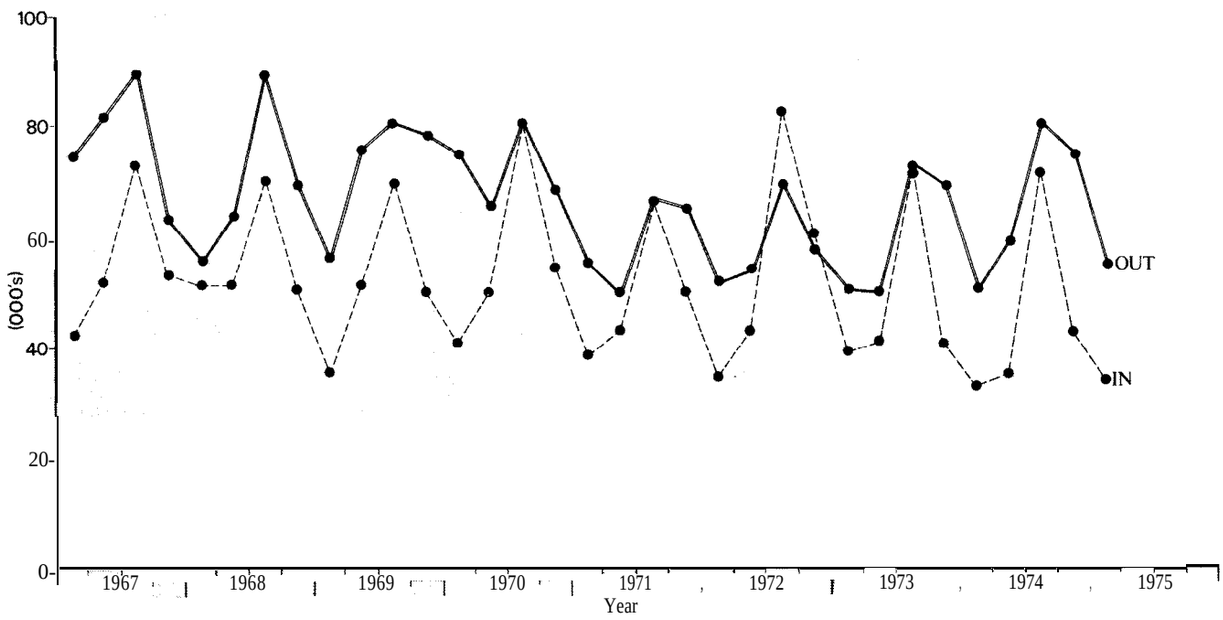
Year and quarter	All ages			0–14			15–24			25-44			45 and over		
	In	out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	out	Net	In	out	Net	In	Out	Net
Males															
1966	109.7	153·9	-44.2	20·9	43·0	−22·1	33·0	31·6	. 1·4	46.0	65·1	19·1	9·8	14·2	4·4
1969	105·1	156·6	−51·5	19·7	36.2	−16·5	32·3	35.7	— 3.3	43.0	69.3	−26·4	10·2	15·4	− 5·2
1970	110·5	154·1	- 43·6	21·1	33·6	−12·5	28.6	39·0	- 10·4	48.7	67·3	−18·5	12·1	14·2	- 2·2
1971	102·7	124·2	−21·5	16·7	26·5	− 9·8	28·3	28·5	− 0·2	47.5	57.0	− 9.5	10·1	12·2	−2·0
1972	114·6	124·0	− 9·4	22.2	23·4	− 1·2	31·1	28.2	+ 2·9	46.4	59·0	−12·6	14·9	13·4	+ 1·5
1973	104·2	124·1	−19·9	18·0	25.3	− 7.3	27·1	27·4	- 0·3	47.8	58.8	11·0	11·3	12·6	−· 1·3
1974	103.6	141·2	-37.6	18·3	27.2	-- 8·8	31·4	31·2	+ 0·2	42·1	68.7	−26·7	11·7	14·1	2·4
1971 March	20.6	29.8	− 9·2	3·5	6.6	— 3·0	5·6	6·2	0·6	9.6	14·1	− 4.4	1·9	3·0	−· 1·1
June	21·8	24·9	— 3·1	3·4	4.8	- 1·4	4.2	7·0	— 2.9	10·8	10·2	+ 0·7	3·4	2·9	+ 0·5
Sept	31·8	34.2	— 2·3	4.9	6.4	— 1·4	10·4	7·7	+ 2.8	14·0	17·2	-- 3.3	2.5	2·9	— 0·4
Dec	28.4	35·3	— 6·9	4·8	8·8	— 3.9	8·0	7.5	+ 0·5	13·1	15·6	-- 2.5	2·4	3.5	−· 1·0
1972 March	17·9	27.7	— 9·8	3.8	5·5	-- 1·6	4.3	6·1	— 1·8	6·5	12·6	— 6·1	3.2	3·5	-0.3
June	20.5	29·1	— 8·6	3·0	5.9	— 2·9	4·6	6.7	-- 2·1	9·7	13·3	— 3.6	3.3	3·2	+ 0·1
Sept	44·1	36·1	+ 8·0	7.5	6·5	+ 1·0	15·5	8·6	+ 6.9	17·2	18·3	— 1·1	4·0	2.8	+ 1·2
Dec	32·1	31·0	+ 1·0	7.9	5.5	+ 2.4	6.7	6·8		13·0	14·8	-- 1·9	4·5	3·9	+ 0·5
1973 March	19.7	27.5	— 7·8	3·1	6.4	-- 3·3	5.4	6.3	— 0·8	9.3	12·2	— 2.9	1·8	2.6	-0.8
June	22.8	27·1	— 4.4	4·6	5.2	— 0·7	4·4	5·1	— 0·7	10·6	13·3	— 2·6	3.2	3·5	-0.3
Sept	38·8	34.9	+ 3.9	8·0	7·2	+ 0·8	10·8	8·8	+ 2·1	15·6	16.3	-- 0·7	4·4	2·7	+ 1·7
Dec	23.0	34·5	−11·6	2.4	6.5	-- 4·1	6.4	7·3	— 0·8	12·2	17·0	— 4·7	1·9	3.8	−· 1·9
1974 March	17·3	28·1	−10·8	2.9	5·3	-- 2·3	3·6	4·3	— 0·7	9.3	14·9	— 5.6	1·5	3·6	-2.2
June	20.5	34·0	−13·6	3·7	6·6	— 2·9	4.6	7.8	— 3.2	8·3	16.3	— 8·0	3·8	3.3	t-0.5
Sept	40.9	40·0	+ 0·8	6·8	8·5	— 1·7	15·8	9·9	+ 6·0	15·5	18·9	— 3.4	2·6	2·7	-0.1
Dec	25.0	39·0	−14·1	4.9	6.8	-- 1·9	7·4	9·2	-- 1·9	9·0	18·6	— 9·7	3.8	4.4	-0.6
1975 March	18·2	28.6	−10·4	4.3	6·8	-- 2·6	4·0	5.5	-- 1·5	8.4	14·2	- 5.8	1·6	2·1	−0·6
June	19·2	25.3	— 6·1	3·9	4.7	-- 0·8	4.3	4.8	— 0·5	8·8	12·2	— 3.4	2.2	3·6	−· 1·3
Females															
1966	109·5	147·7	-38.2	20·3	38.6	-·18·3	45.8	43.5	+ 2.3	33.4	50.3	16·9	10·0	15·3	5 . 4
1969	100·4	136·1	-35.6	15·5	32.0	-16.4	43.4	41·9	+ 1·4	31·9	49.2	-·17·3	9.6	13·0	—3·4
1970	115·1	136.7	-21.5	18·6	29.9	-·11·3	49.3	43.2	+ 6·1	36·0	49.5	--13·5	11·2	14·0	-2.8
1971	97·0	115·8	-18.8	16·6	24·2	-- 7·7	36·6	35.6	+ 1·0	33.0	41·5	— 8.5	10·8	14·5	—3·7
1972	107·3	109·3	— 2·0	21·3	234	- 2.2	42.9	33.0	+ 9.9	33.4	40.2	- 6·8	9.8	12·7	-3.0
1973	91.5	121·7	−30·2	16·4	26.7	-·10·3	39·4	32.2	+ 7.2	27·1	47·9	-·20·7	8·6	14·9	—6·4
1974	80·1	127·8	--47.7	15·7	28.0	−12·2	31·1	34·2	— 3·2	27·2	53·1	--26·0	6·1	12·5	—6·4
1971 March	17·7	26.6	— 8·9	3.7	6.8	-- 3·1	5.9	7·9	— 2·0	6.5	9.8	-- 3·3	1·6	2·1	-0.5
June	21·5	24·4	— 3·0	3·4	5.3	-- 1·9	7.8	8·2	— 0·4	7.3	8.4	— 1·1	3·0	2.6	+ 0·4
Sept	35.2	33.5	+ 1·8	5.4	6·1	0·7	14·2	11·6	+ 2·6	12·4	11·6	+ 0·7	3·3	4·1	—0·8
Dec	22.6	31·3	— 8.7	4·1	6·0	-- 1·9	8·7	7·9	+ 0·8	6.8	11·7	-- 4·9	3·0	5·7	-2.7
1972 March	17·2	24·3	— 7·1	3.6	5·1	-- 1·6	8·1	6.9	+ 1·3	4.3	10·3	-- 6·0	1·2	2·0	—0·8
June	22.6	25·1	— 2.5	3·1	6.2	-- 3·1	9.5	7·6	+ 1·9	8·1	7.2	+ 0·9	1·9	4·1	--2·2
Sept	39.3	33·2	+ 6·1	8·1	6.7	+ 1·4	15·5	11·6	+ 4·0	11·8	12·0	-- 0·2	3.9	2·9	+ 1·0
Dec	28.2	26.7	+ 1·5	6·5	5·4	+ 1·1	9·7	6.9	+ 2·8	9.2	10·7	— 1·5	2·8	3.7	—0·9
1973 March	19·8	24·2	— 4·4	3·4	6.8	— 3.3	7.8	6·1	+ 1·7	7·5	8·4	-- 0·9	1·0	2·9	−1·9
June	18·9	23.5	— 4.6	3.8	5·5	-- 1·7	8·1	7·0	+ 1·1	5·1	8·3	-- 3.2	1·9	2.7	-0.8
Sept	34.4	39.5	— 5·1	5.5	7.6	— 2·1	16·7	10·5	+ 6.2	9·0	16.4	7·4	3.2	5·0	—1·8
Dec	18·3	34.4	−16·1	3.7	6·7	-- 3·1	6.8	8.6	-- 1·9	5·5	14·7	-- 9.2	2·4	4.3	--1·9
1974 March	15·5	23.7	— 8·2	3·0	5.5	— 2·5	6.4	5·5	+ 0·9	4·7	10·4	— 5.7	1·4	2·3	—0·9
June	15·0	25·5	−10·5	3·0	6·0	-- 2.9	5.2	7.2	— 2·1	5.7	9.7	-- 4·1	1·1	2·6	—1·4
Sept	31·4	41·2	— 9·8	6.3	7·6	— 1·3	13·7	12·2	+ 1·5	9·1	17·4	-- 8·3	2·3	4·0	—1·7
Dec	18·3	37.5	−19·2	3·4	8.9	— 5·5	5·8	9·3	— 3.5	7·7	15·6	-- 7·9	1·3	3·7	m-2.3
1975 March	16·0	27.8	−11·8	2·8	6·5	— 3.7	6·9	6.9	+ 0·1	4·6	12·3	7·7	1·7	2.2	m-o.5
June	22.2	21·6	+ 0·6	2·9	6.4	— 3.5	8.8	5·1	+ 3·6	7·7	8.8	— 1·1	2·9	1·4	+ 1·5

Table 26 International migration: country of last or future intended residence

Year and quarter	All countries			Australia, New Zealand and Canada			India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka†			Other Commonwealth countries		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
1966	219.2	301.6	−82·4	36·2	165.7	−129·5	26.7	9.2	+17·5	49·7	32.5	+17·2
1969	205·6	292.7	−87·1	45.9	139·7	− 93.8	32.0	10·1	+21·9	41·1	34.2	+ 6·9
1970	2256	290·7	−65·1	54·4	128·4	− 74.0	27·5	9·7	+17·9	42.9	35·3	+ 7.5
1971	199.7	240.0	−40·4	52.3	98.7	− 46.3	24.3	7.9	+16·5	41·4	30.8	+ 10.6
1972	221.9	233.2	−11·4	50·1	90·8	− 40·7	22·8	12·8	+10·0	61·1	32.3	+ 28.7
1973	195·7	245·8	−50·1	49.9	110·3	− 60·5	10·9	4·7	+ 6.2	41·7	26·I	+ 15.5
1974	183·8	269·0	−85·3	39.9	129.1	− 89.3	11·0	3·6	+ 7·3	40.5	26·1	+14·5
1971 March	38.4	56.5	−18·1	11·5	25.1	− 13·6	4·7	2·2	+ 2.5	7·4	6·6	+ 0·8
June	43.2	49·3	− 6·0	I1·9	20.2	8.3	6·7	1·2	+ 5·5	7·1	5·2	+ 1·9
Sept	67·1	67.6	− 0·5	13·9	24.8	− 10·9	7.6	1·5	+ 6·1	16·2	9·9	+ 6·3
Dec	51·0	66·7	− 15.7	15·0	28·5	− 13·5	5.4	3·0	+ 2.4	10·7	9·0	+ 1·7
1972 March	35·1	52.0	−16·9	11·8	19·9	− 8·1	5·0	3·2	+ 1·8	6·0	6·6	− 0·6
June	43·1	54·1	−11·1	12·2	22·9	− 10·7	4·4	2·3	+ 2·0	6·7	7·0	0·3
Sept	83.4	69.4	+14·0	15.5	23·8	− 8.3	9·5	2·7	+ 6·8	20·5	10·0	+10·5
Dec	60·3	57·8	+ 2.6	10·7	24·3	− 13·6	3·9	4·5	− 0·6	27·9	8.7	+19·1
1973 March	39.5	51·7	− 12·2	10·6	24.4	− 13·9	2·4	1·8	+ 0·6	7·0	5·4	+ 1·6
June	41·7	50·7	− 8·9	I1·1	22.5	11·4	2·1	0·6	+ 1·5	9·1	5.4	+ 3.8
Sept	73.2	74.5	− 1·2	16·9	30.9	− 14·0	3.2	I·0	+ 2.2	16·6	8·4	+ 8.3
Dec	41·3	69·0	−27.7	11·3	32·5	− 21·2	3·1	1·2	+ 1·9	8·9	7·0	+ 2·0
1974 March	32·8	51·8	−19·0	8.3	26·4	− 18·2	3·0	0·9	+ 2·1	5·1	5·7	0·6
June	35·4	59.5	− 24·1	10·4	30.6	− 20.3	2·7	0·5	+ 2·1	6.6	5·0	+ 1·6
Sept	72.3	81.2	− 8·9	11·7	33·3	− 21·5	2·8	1·0	+ 1·8	18·0	8·6	+ 9.5
Dec	43·2	76·5	−33·3	9·5	38.8	29.3	2.5	1·2	+ 1·3	10·8	6.8	+ 4·0
1975 March	34.2	56.4	−22·2	9.3	20·0	10·6	3.4	1·3	+ 2·1	7·4	5.9	+ 1·5
June	41·5	46.9	− 5·5	11·3	18·0	− 6·7	3·3	0·3	+ 3·0	7.7	4.4	+ 3.3

* Excludes the Irish Republic
† Pakistan is included with India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in years to 1972 and in the Rest of the World from 1973
‡ Denmark is included in the Rest of the World in years to 1972 and in the EEC from 1973

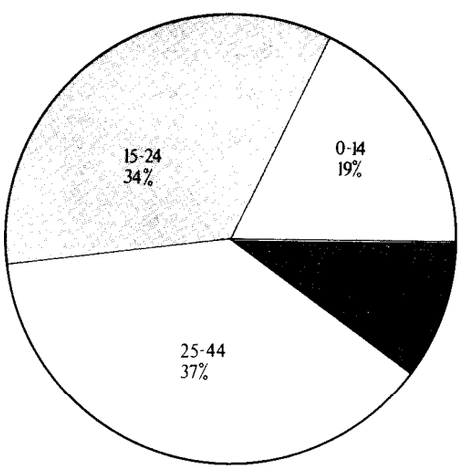
Migration to and from the United Kingdom



United Kingdom
thousands

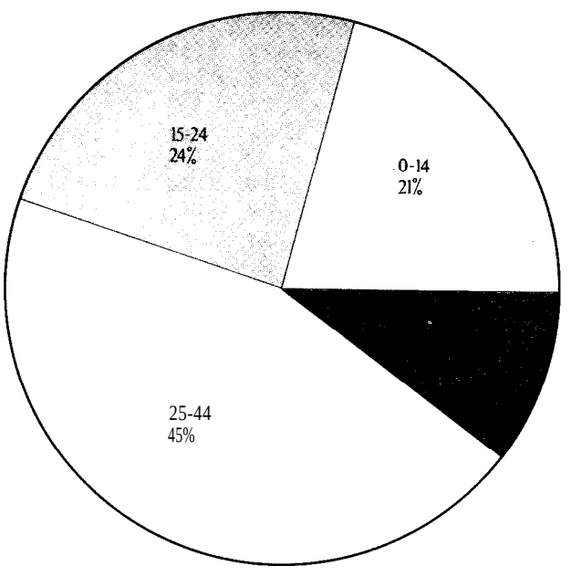
European Economic Community*†			United States of America			South Africa			Rest of the World †‡			Year and quarter
In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	
36.7	25·8	+11·0	22·7	27·I	4·4	7.3	14.2	6·8	39.8	27.1	+12·7	1966
28·9	31·4	2.4	20.5	23.2	-- 2.6	6·I	21.3	15·2	31·0	32·9	– 1·9	1969
32.5	33·7	1·2	22.8	21·5	+ 1·3	6·8	26.2	19.4	38.6	35.9	+ 2.7	1970
20·6	31·1	-- 10·4	22.2	16·6	+ 5.6	7.9	21·2	-- 13·3	30·8	33·8	— 3·0	1971
24.3	28.2	3.9	20.0	17.9	+ 2·1	8·0	19.5	11·5	35.6	31·8	+ 3.8	1972
23·5	32·2	8·6	20.5	20·3	+ 0·2	8·9	13·2	4·4	40·4	39·0	+ 1·4	1973
29.3	29·6	— 0·4	18·9	19·0	0·1	5·8	20·7	— 14.8	38.3	40.9	-- 2·6	1974
4·I	6·5	2.4	3·3	3·3		2·1	4·9	2.8	5·2	7.8	— 2·6	1971 March
5.2	8·3	— 3.1	5.2	3.8	t- 1·3	I·5	4·1	2·6	5·6	6.3	— 0·8	June
5·7	9·0	3.2	9.4	5·7	+ 3.6	2·4	5.4	— 3·0	I1·8	11·2	+ 0·6	Sept
5·5	7·2	-- 1·7	4·4	3.8	+ 0·6	I·8	6·8	4·9	8.2	8·4	— 0·2	Dec
3·0	6·7	3·7	2·5	3·0	-0·5	2·0	6·3	4·3	4.7	6·2	1·6	1972 March
3.7	7·I	-- 3·5	4.4	3·8	+ 0·6	2.3	4·5	2.2	9·4	6·4	+ 3·0	June
12·3	9.4	+ 2·9	9·0	7.1	+ 1·8	2·5	4·3	I·8	14·1	12·1	+ 2·1	Sept
5.3	4·9	+ 0·4	4·1	3·9	+ 0·2	I·2	4.4	3.2	7·4	7·0	+ 0·4	Dec
5·8	5·6	+ 0·2	2·1	3·4	I·2	2·7	3·0	0·2	8.9	8·1	+ 0·8	1973 March
5.6	8·0	-- 2.3	5.4	4.4	+ 1·0	I·5	3.2	I·6	6.8	6·6	+ 0·2	June
7·7	9·4	1·7	8.7	8.6	+ 0·1	2·9	3.4	0·5	17.2	12.7	+ 4·4	Sept
4.4	9·1	-- 4.8	4·2	3.8	+ 0·4	I·7	3.7	— 2·0	7·6	I1·6	— 4·0	Dec
7.8	4·4	t 3·5	3·7	2·9	+ 0·8	I·4	3·4	2·0	3.6	8·1	-- 4·5	1974 March
2·1	7.2	5·1	3.8	4·2	-0·4	I·2	4·3	3·0	8·7	7·6	+ 1·0	June
14.9	13·3	+ 1·7	7.3	6·9	+ 0·4	I·4	5.3	3·9	16·0	12·9	+ 3·1	Sept
4.4	4.8	0·4	4·I	5·0	0·9	I·8	7.7	5·9	10·1	12·3	— 2.2	Dec
2·6	4·0	I·4	2·2	4.3	— 2·1	2·4	8·0	5.6	6·8	12·8	— 6·0	1975 March
4·8	4.3	+ 0·5	3·7	3·9	-0.2	2.3	6.2	— 3.9	8·4	9·8	I·4	June

Age of migrants entering the UK, 1974



184 Thousand

Age of migrants leaving the UK, 1974



269 Thousand

Table 27 International migration: sex and occupation (persons aged 16* and over)

United Kingdom
thousands

Year and quarter	Persons aged 16* and over			Professional and managerial†			Manual and clerical**			Not gainfully occupied‡		
	In	Out	Net	In	out	Net	In	out	Net	In	out	Net
Males												
1966	88.8	110·9	−22·1	25·0	32.6	− 7·7	39.4	64·9	−25·5	24.5	13.4	+ 11.1
1969	85.5	120.4	− 34.9	30·2	37.1	− 6·9	34·3	66.9	-32.7	21.0	16.4	+ 4·6
1970	89.3	120.5	-31.1	27·5	38.7	-11.2	39.1	64·0	-24.9	22.7	17.7	+ 5·0
1971	85.9	97.7	-11.8	27·6	35.1	− 7.5	35·0	51.2	−16·2	23·3	11.4	+11·9
1972	92.4	100.6	− 8.2	31.4	32.5	− 1.2	35.0	52.2	−17·2	26.0	15·9	+10·1
1973	86.2	98·8	-12.6	32·8	32.6	+ 0·2	31.1	52.6	-21.5	22.3	13·6	+ 8.7
1974	84·4	112·9	-28.4	34.1	39.3	− 5.2	29.9	59.2	-29.3	20·4	14·3	+ 6·1
1971 March	17·1	23.3	− 6·2	5·9	8·0	-- 2·1	7.8	13.3	− 5·5	3·5	2·0	+ 1.5
June	18.4	20·1	− 1·7	7·7	6·9	+ 0·8	7.6	11.0	− 3·3	3·0	2.2	+ 0·8
Sept	26.9	27.8	− 0·9	8.7	11·0	− 2.3	8·2	13.6	-- 5·4	10.0	3.1	+ 6.8
Dec	23.6	26.6	− 3·0	5·3	9·2	− 3.9	11.4	13.3	− 1.9	6·8	4·0	+ 2.8
1972 March	14.0	22.2	− 8·2	3.3	7.3	− 4·0	6·5	12.8	− 6.3	4·2	2.1	+ 2.1
June	17.5	23.2	− 5.6	6.2	5·7	+ 0·6	7·4	13·5	− 6·1	3·9	4·1	− 0·2
Sept	36.6	29.6	+ 7·0	12.7	11.2	+ 1·5	10.9	12.6	− 1·7	13·0	5.9	+ 7·2
Dec	24.2	25·5	− 1.4	9.1	8.4	+ 0·7	10·1	13.3	− 3.1	4.9	3.8	+ 1.1
1973 March	16·6	21.1	− 4·5	5.3	6.5	− 1.2	7.1	12.1	− 5·0	4·2	2.5	+ 1.7
June	18.2	21.9	− 3.7	8.2	6·4	+ 1·8	6.3	11.3	− 4.9	3.6	4.2	− 0·6
Sept	30.8	27.8	+ 3.1	12.1	9.7	+ 2·4	10.0	14.2	− 4·2	8·8	3·9	+ 4·9
Dec	20·6	28·0	− 7.5	7.2	10.0	− 2.8	7.7	15·0	− 7·3	5·7	3·0	+ 2·7
1974 March	14·2	22.8	− 8.5	7.5	8·3	− 0·9	4.8	12.7	− 7·9	2·0	1·7	+ 0·3
June	16.5	27.4	−10·8	6.6	7.1	− 0·6	6.8	15.9	− 9.1	3.2	4.3	− 1.1
Sept	33.7	30.7	+ 3·0	13.4	12.7	+ 0·7	9.5	14.2	-- 4.7	10.9	3.9	+ 7·0
Dec	19.9	32·0	-12.1	6·8	11.2	− 4.4	8·9	16.5	− 7.6	4·3	4·3	–
1975 March	13.7	21·5	− 7.9	5.5	9.3	− 3.8	5.6	10.6	− 5·0	2·6	1·7	+ 1·0
June	15.1	20·4	− 5.3	5·1	8·0	− 2.9	8·0	10·2	− 2·2	2.1	2·2	− 0·1
Females												
1966	89.2	109.1	-19.9	16·9	15.7	+ 1.2	26·0	43.6	-17.6	46.3	49.7	− 3.4
1969	84.9	104.1	-19.2	15.9	17.7	− 1.8	20.5	37.5	-17.0	48.4	48·8	− 0·4
1970	96.5	106.7	-10.3	18.8	17.7	+ 1.1	25·5	37.9	−12·3	52.2	51.2	+ 1·0
1971	80.4	91.6	-11.2	15.8	15.8	− 0·0	20·4	36.0	-15.6	44·3	39.8	+ 4·5
1972	86·0	85·8	+ 0·2	18·7	16.6	+ 2·1	20.9	31.6	− 10.8	46.5	37.7	+ 8.8
1973	75.1	95.0	−19·9	14.4	18.5	− 4·1	25.7	34.4	− 8.7	35.0	42.1	− 7.1
1974	63.2	99.3	-36.1	13.6	22.1	− 8·5	15·5	36.6	-21.1	34.1	40.5	− 6.4
1971 March	14.0	19.8	− 5·8	2.8	4.1	− 1.2	3.1	7·8	− 4·6	8·0	8·0	+ 0·1
June	18.1	19.2	− 1.1	3·0	2·8	+ 0·2	3.9	8.2	− 4.3	11.2	8.1	+ 3.1
Sept	29.9	27.4	+ 2.5	5.9	4·4	+ 1.4	7·5	9·7	− 2·1	16.4	13.2	+ 3.2
Dec	18.5	25.3	− 6·8	4·0	4.5	− 0·4	5.8	10·4	− 4.5	8.6	10.4	− 1.9
1972 March	13.6	19.1	− 5·5	2.6	4.1	− 1.5	4.7	7·2	− 2.5	6.3	7.9	− 1.5
June	19.4	18.9	+ 0·6	5.1	2.1	+ 3·0	4.9	7.1	− 2.1	9.4	9.7	− 0·3
Sept	31.2	26-5	+ 4·7	6.7	6.2	+ 0·5	7.8	8.9	− 1·1	16.7	11.4	+ 5·2
Dec	21.8	21.3	+ 0·4	4·2	4.2	+ 0·0	3.4	8.4	− 5·0	14.1	8.7	+ 5.4
1973 March	16.4	17.5	− 1.1	4·3	2.7	+ 1·6	6.9	6.1	+ 0·8	5.2	8·7	− 3.5
June	15.1	18.0	− 2·9	3·0	2.5	+ 0·5	5.2	7.7	− 2·5	7·0	7.8	− 0·8
Sept	28.9	31.9	− 3·0	5.2	8.2	− 3·0	7·4	8.8	− 1.4	16.3	14.9	+ 1.4
Dec	14.7	27.7	-13.0	1.9	5·1	− 3.2	6.2	11.8	− 5.6	6.5	10·7	− 4.2
1974 March	12.4	18.1	− 5.7	2·0	3.2	− 1.2	4·0	7.5	− 3.5	6.4	7.3	− 0·9
June	11.8	19.4	− 7·6	2.9	3.4	− 0·5	3·0	7.8	− 4.7	5.9	8.2	− 2.4
Sept	24.2	33.4	− 9.2	5·2	10.0	− 4.7	4.2	10·9	− 6.6	14.8	12.6	+ 2.1
Dec	14.8	28·4	-13.6	3.5	5·6	− 2·1	4.2	10.4	− 6.2	7·1	12.3	− 5.3
1975 March	13.1	21.4	− 8.3	1·9	3.9	− 2·0	3·3	7.3	− 4·0	7.9	10.2	− 2.3
June	19.4	15.1	+ 4.3	6.2	2.9	+ 3.3	4·1	5.6	− 1.5	9.1	6.6	+ 2.4

* Figures for 1973 and earlier relate to age 15 and over
† Includes administrators, managers and persons with professional or technological qualifications
• * Occupations excluding professional and managerial
‡ Includes housewives, students and retired persons

Table 28 International migration: sex and citizenship

United Kingdom
thousands

Year and quarter	All citizenships			United Kingdom			Overseas Commonwealth*			Aliens*		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Males												
1966	109·7	153·9	−44.2	38·6	118·9	−80·4	33.6	16·6	+17·0	37·6	18·3	+19·2
1969	105.1	156·6	−51·5	44.4	120·7	−76·3	31·5	17·8	+13·7	29.2	18·1	+11·1
1970	110·5	154·1	−43·6	48·2	114·6	−66·5	29.6	18·1	+11·5	32.7	21·3	+11·4
1971	102.7	124.2	−21·5	47.6	88·1	40.5	26.4	15·6	+10·8	28.7	20.6	+ 8·1
1972	114·6	124·0	9·4	58.6	88·9	−30·4	28.0	18·8	+ 9.2	28·0	16·3	+11·8
1973	104.2	124·1	19·9	47.7	90·1	42·4	22·6	13·4	+ 9·2	33.9	20·6	+13·3
1974	103.6	141·2	−37.6	42.8	109·3	−66·4	22·2	13·7	+ 8·5	38.5	18·2	+20.4
1971 March	20.6	29.8	9·2	9.9	22.3	12·3	5·2	3·3	+ 1·9	5·5	4.3	+ 1·2
June	21·8	24.9	− 3·1	10·5	18·2	− 7.8	4.6	3·3	+ 1·3	6·7	3·4	+ 3·4
Sept	31·8	34.2	2·3	12·3	23.2	−10·9	10·3	3·8	+ 6·5	9·3	7·2	+ 2·1
Dec	28·4	35.3	− 6·9	14·9	24.3	− 9.4	6.4	5·3	+ 1·1	7.2	5.8	+ 1·4
1972 March	17·9	27.7	− 9.8	7.5	21·7	- 14·2	5·8	3·3	+ 2·5	4.6	2·7	+ 1·9
June	20.5	29·I	− 8·6	10·8	22.5	11·7	3.9	2.9	+ 1·0	5.8	3·7	+ 2·1
Sept	44·1	36·1	+ 8·0	18·2	23.8	− 5.6	13·8	6·1	+ 7·7	12·0	6·2	+ 5.8
Dec	32·1	31·0	+ 1·0	22·1	20.9	+ 1·1	4.4	6·5	− 2·0	5.6	3.6	+ 2·0
1973 March	19·7	27.5	− 7·8	9.5	20.9	−11·4	2·6	2.3	+ 0·2	7.6	4·3	+ 3.3
June	22·8	27.1	− 4·4	12·1	20·1	− 8·0	3·4	2.7	+ 0·7	7·3	4.3	+ 2.9
Sept	38.8	34.9	+ 3·9	15·3	23.8	− 8·5	11·4	4.3	+ 7·1	12·2	6·9	+ 5.3
Dec	23.0	34.5	−11·6	10·8	25.4	−14·5	5·3	4·0	+ 1·2	6·9	5·1	+ 1·7
1974 March	17·3	28.1	−10·8	6.5	13·0	-16.5	3.9	2.4	+ 1·4	6.9	2.7	+ 4.3
June	20·5	34.0	−13·6	10·1	26.8	− 16.7	3.5	2·4	+ 1·1	6.8	4·8	+ 2·0
Sept	40.9	40·0	+ 0·8	14·0	29·7	−15·7	11·0	4·1	+ 6·9	15·8	6.2	+ 9·6
Dec	25.0	39.0	−14·1	12·2	29.8	−17·5	3.8	4.8	− 1·0	9·0	4.5	+ 4·5
1975 March	18·2	28.6	−10·4	9·0	22·1	−13·1	4.8	2.7	+ 2·1	4·4	3·8	+ 0·6
June	19·2	25·3	− 6·1	9.2	20·0	−10·7	4.8	2.3	+ 2·5	5·2	3·0	+ 2·1
Females												
1966	109.5	147.7	38.2	39·1	110·9	−71·8	31·0	16·4	+14·6	39.3	20·4	+19·0
1969	100.4	136·1	−35.6	37.6	100·1	−62.5	32.5	14·3	+18·2	30.4	21·7	+ 8·7
1970	115·1	136·7	-21.5	47.0	99·9	52.9	30.5	15·3	+15·2	37.7	21·5	+16·2
1971	97.0	115·8	−18·8	44.4	82.6	−38.1	26.9	13·7	+13.2	25.7	19·5	+ 6·1
1972	107·3	109·3	− 2·0	52.6	70.9	18·3	25·3	16·7	+ 8·5	29.4	21·6	+ 7·8
1973	91.5	121·7	− 30.2	34.9	85·6	50·7	22.2	15·1	+ 7·1	34.4	21·0	+13·4
1974	80·1	127·8	-47.7	36·0	89.5	−53·5	21·0	15·9	+ 5·1	23·1	22.5	+ 0·6
1971 March	17·7	26·6	− 8.9	8.2	20.6	−12·4	5·0	2·6	+ 2.4	4.6	3·5	+ 1·1
June	21·5	24.4	− 3·0	10·7	17·7	− 7·1	7.2	2·0	+ 5.3	3.6	4·7	1·1
Sept	35·2	33·5	+ 1·8	14·5	23.8	− 9.3	8·9	4·6	+ 4.3	11·8	5·1	+ 6·7
Dec	22·6	31·3	− 8·7	11·1	20.5	− 9.4	5·8	4.6	+ 1·2	5·7	6·2	0·5
1972 March	17·2	24.3	+ 7·1	8·5	18·1	− 9·7	5·7	2·7	+ 2.9	3·0	3·4	− 0·4
June	22.6	25·1	− 2.5	10·6	17·2	− 6·6	5.9	3.5	+ 2.5	6·0	4.4	+ 1·6
Sept	39.3	33.2	+ 6·1	16·3	19·1	- 2.9	9·0	5·0	+ 4·0	14·0	9·1	+ 4·9
Dec	28·3	26·7	+ 1·5	17.3	16·5	+ 0·8	4.6	5·5	− 0·9	6.3	4·7	+ 1·6
1973 March	19.8	24.2	− 4·4	7.2	17.7	-10.5	6·0	2.9	+ 3·1	6.7	3·7	+ 3·0
June	18·9	23.5	− 4.6	9·2	16·4	− 7·2	5·0	2.8	+ 2.2	4·8	4.4	+ 0·4
Sept	34.4	39.5	− 5·1	11·0	26·I	−15·1	7.6	5·2	+ 2·4	15.7	8.2	+ 7.5
Dec	18·3	34.4	−16·1	7·5	25.4	−17·9	3.6	4.3	− 0·7	7·2	4·7	+ 2·5
1974 March	15·5	23·7	− 8·2	5·4	16.7	−11·3	6·0	3·2	+ 2.8	4·1	3·8	+ 0·3
June	15·0	25·5	−10·5	7.6	19·2	−11·6	4·0	2.4	+ 1·6	3·4	3.9	− 0·5
Sept	31·4	41·2	− 9.8	13·6	27·0	−13·4	6.6	5·5	+ 1·1	11·2	8.7	+ 2·5
Dec	18.3	37.5	−19·2	9·4	26.6	− 17.2	4·4	4.8	− 0·4	4·4	6·1	− 1·7
1975 March	16·0	27.8	−11·8	7·1	19.3	− 12.2	4·7	3·1	+ 1·6	4.2	5·4	− 1·2
June	22.2	21·6	+ 0·6	10·4	16·6	− 6.2	5.7	2.9	+ 2.8	6.1	2.2	+ 4·0

* Pakistani citizens are included in Overseas Commonwealth in years to 1972 and in Aliens from 1973

Table 29 Deaths: age and sex

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
Number (thousands)														
Males														
1961	280.8	10.0	1·54	0.80	0·74	1·52	1·59	3.38	7.54	22.9	55.3	77.7	74.0	23·7
1966	288.6	9.36	1·56	0.82	0·71	2.00	1·72	3.19	7.62	22.0	58.7	82.8	72.4	25.8
1969	296.6	8.33	1·48	0·84	0.66	1·57	1.73	3·08	6.95	21·9	59.8	91.9	72.8	25.5
1970	293.1	8.27	1.32	0.82	0.65	1.55	1·84	3.09	6.72	21.2	58.2	91·0	72.6	25.9
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
1972	300.4	7·21	1.24	0.85	0·69	1.48	1.76	3.10	6.51	21.8	56.2	96.3	75·6	27.6
1973	296.5	6.60	1.20	0.82	0.68	1·51	1·84	3.34	6.46	21.9	54.0	95.6	75.3	27.3
1974	295.3	6·13	1·09	0.72	0.65	1.58	1.66	3.24	6.22	22·4	51.9	97.3	74.8	27.6
1971 March	80·4	2.27	0.33	0.21	0·14	0.37	0·46	0.78	1.76	5·66	15·2	24.6	20.7	7.89
June	70.0	2.04	0.29	0.24	0.19	0·38	0.43	0.72	1·65	5.11	13·6	21.9	17.3	6.18
Sept	63.9	1·82	0.30	0.24	0·17	0·40	0·44	0·79	1.56	4.90	12·6	19.8	15.5	5·40
Dec	74·1	1.85	0.31	0.22	0.19	0.39	0·44	0.76	1·72	5.37	14.3	23.5	18·4	6.59
1972 March	86·5	1·95	0.34	0·21	0·17	0.36	0·46	0·84	1·76	5.89	15·8	28.1	22.3	8.29
June	70·4	1.85	0.32	0·21	0·17	0.35	0.42	0.77	1·59	5.30	13.5	22.3	17·3	6.30
Sept	65.7	1·60	0.25	0·22	0·18	0.36	0·41	0.72	1·55	5·10	12.6	21-o	16.0	5.73
Dec	77.8	1·81	0.33	0.22	0.17	0.41	0.46	0.78	1·62	5.55	14.3	24.9	20.0	7.30
1973 March	85.3	1·90	0.33	0.18	0·16	0.39	0.50	0·81	1·71	5.92	15·4	27.2	22.5	8.33
June	69.8	1·59	0.29	0·21	0·18	0.34	0·41	0·84	1.59	5·38	12.9	22.4	17.4	6.28
Sept	64·0	1·43	0·24	0·22	0.17	0·38	0.43	0·84	1·51	4·91	11.8	21·0	15.7	5.42
Dec	774	1·68	0·34	0.22	0·17	0·40	0.50	0.85	1.65	5.72	13.9	25.0	19.7	7.28
1974 March	80·7	1.71	0·31	0·18	0·15	0.39	0·44	0·87	1.59	5.82	14·2	26·1	21·0	7.90
June	72·0	1.50	0·27	0·18	0·16	0·36	0·36	0.78	1.54	5·52	12.5	23.9	18·1	6.80
Sept	66.6	1.39	0.24	0·19	0.18	0.42	0·41	0·72	1.47	5.20	11·9	22.1	16.5	5.91
Dec	76·1	1·53	0.26	0.18	0.17	0.40	0·46	0.86	1.62	5.85	13.3	25.2	19·2	7.02
1975 March														
June														
Females														
1961	271.0	7.40	1·13	0.52	0·44	0.62	0.75	2·11	5.57	14.6	31.2	65.0	95.1	46.6
1966	275·0	6·79	1.22	0·52	0.40	0.74	0.74	1.98	5.24	13·9	31.4	64.1	95.0	53·0
1969	282.8	6.06	1·08	0·50	0.35	0.63	0·81	1·86	5.06	13.6	32.6	67.2	96·0	57.0
1970	282.1	6.00	1·01	0.54	0·40	0·57	0.85	1·80	4.72	13·3	31.6	66.2	95.9	59.3
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
1972	291.5	5.29	1·07	0·58	0.37	0·66	0.78	1·80	4·51	13·7	31·3	67.2	100.0	64.2
1973	290.9	4.81	0.90	0·51	0·39	0.68	0.74	1·88	4.36	13.6	29.9	67.1	100·3	65.8
1974	290.0	4.31	0.82	0.50	0·44	0.63	0.68	1·78	4.29	13·8	29.5	67·0	99.4	66.8
1971 March	79.0	1·63	0.28	0·14	0·11	0.16	0.21	0·51	1·20	3.46	8.32	17.8	27·0	18.2
June	67·7	1·41	0.23	0·14	0·11	0·16	0.20	0·44	1·15	3.28	7.55	15.8	22.8	14·4
Sept	60.8	1.28	0.22	0·16	0·11	0.15	0.20	0.43	1.06	3·09	6.96	14·1	20·5	12.5
Dec	71·4	1.42	0·24	0·14	0·10	0.16	0·18	0.45	1·12	3·44	7.92	16·4	24.6	15·2
1972 March	84.1	1·42	0.30	0.15	0.10	0·16	0·21	0·51	1·25	3.76	8.79	19.4	29.3	18.8
June	68.7	1.36	0.27	0·14	0·08	0·15	0.20	0·41	1.16	3.23	7.54	15·5	23.5	15.1
Sept	62.7	1.22	0·21	0.13	0.09	0·17	0·18	0.43	1·02	3.23	6.88	14·5	21·0	13·6
Dec	76.0	1·28	0·29	0.16	0·10	0·18	0.20	0.46	1.08	3.47	8.12	17.7	26.2	16·7
1973 March	84.5	1·31	0.27	0·14	0.08	0·18	0.21	0.50	1.16	3.64	8.16	19·0	29.9	19·9
June	68.5	1.19	0.22	0·13	0·11	0.17	0·18	0.46	1·04	3.29	7.12	16.0	23.4	15·2
Sept	62.6	1·11	0.19	0·11	0.10	0.15	0.17	0.42	1.02	3.16	6.87	14.6	21·0	13.7
Dec	75.3	1.19	0.22	0.13	0·10	0·17	0.18	0.50	1·14	3.51	7.72	17.5	26.0	17·0
1974 March	80.3	1.19	0.22	0.12	0·12	0·17	0·19	0·48	1.12	3.55	7.83	18.2	27.7	19.4
June	70.3	1·07	0.21	0.13	0·11	0·15	0.18	0.43	1·04	3.40	7·11	16.4	24·1	16.1
Sept	65.0	0.99	0·19	0·12	0·11	0.16	0.15	0.42	1.03	3.34	6.95	15·1	22.1	14.3
Dec	74·3	1.05	0.21	0.14	0.10	0·15	0.16	0·44	1.10	3.54	7.58	17.3	25.5	17.0
I975 March														
June														

Table 29 Deaths: age and sex-continued

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
Rates per 1,000 population														
Males														
1961	12.6	23.9	1·04	0.48	0.39	0·92	1.11	1·15	2·41	7.33	21.9	54.7	124.4	256.9
1966	12.4	21.4	0·92	0·44	0·42	1.08	1.06	1.08	2.47	7.32	21·4	53.7	119.6	259.7
1969	12.6	20.3	0·89	0·41	0.37	0.92	0.93	1·02	2·37	7.36	21.5	54.9	115.5	249.9
1970	12.4	20·5	0.80	0.40	0.36	0.92	0.98	1·01	2.32	7.16	20·8	53·0	113.9	253.3
1971	12.1	19.8	0·77	0·44	0·37	0.90	0.95	0.99	2.32	7.09	20.2	50·8	114·2	234.6
1972	12.6	19.3	0.78	0·41	0.36	0.86	0.98	0.96	2·27	7·30	20.7	53.2	118·8	246.3
1973	12.4	18.9	0.77	0·39	0·34	0·86	1·05	1·01	2.25	7.23	20.4	51.5	128.7	242.1
1914	12.3	18.6	0.72	0.35	0.32	0.89	0.97	0·96	2.17	7.29	20.2	51.3	115·2	242.6
1971 March	13.7	21·5	0·83	0·42	0.31	0.88	0·99	1·02	2.48	7.74	22.3	56·5	133.3	288.1
June	11.8	19·5	0.73	0.47	0·40	0.89	0·93	0.94	2.30	6.91	19.7	49.7	110.2	223.1
Sept	10·7	18·2	0·73	0.46	0·37	0.93	0.94	1.02	2.15	6.55	18.1	44.4	97.6	192.7
Dec	12.4	19.7	0.77	0.42	0.40	0.91	0.93	0.97	2.37	7.18	20.6	52.8	116.2	235.4
1972 March	14·6	20·2	0.86	0.40	0·35	0.84	1.03	1·05	246	7.92	23.3	62.5	141·0	297.5
June	11.9	19·4	0.82	0.40	0·36	0.82	0.95	0.96	2.22	7.13	20.0	49.5	109·6	226.1
Sept	11·0	17·1	0.62	0.42	0.38	0.83	0·92	0·89	2.15	6·79	18.5	46.1	100·0	203·3
Dec	13.0	20.6	0.82	0.41	0.35	0.94	1.04	0.96	2.24	7.38	21.0	54·7	124.8	258.9
1973 March	14.5	21·0	0·86	0·34	0.33	0.90	1.17	0·99	2.41	7.92	23.6	59.4	142.9	299·6
June	11.7	17.7	0.76	0·40	0.37	0·79	0.94	1·01	2.22	7.11	19·6	48.5	109.0	223.5
Sept	10.6	16.7	0.62	0.41	0.34	0.86	0.97	1·01	2·09	6.42	17.8	44.8	97.1	190.5
Dec	12·8	20.2	0·85	0·42	0.34	0.90	1.13	1·02	2.28	7.49	20·8	53·5	122.3	255.9
1974 March	13.7	20.5	0·84	0.35	0.30	0.89	1.03	1·05	2.25	7.68	22.4	55.8	131.3	281.4
June	12.1	17.7	0.73	0.35	0.31	0.82	0·85	0·93	2.15	7.21	19.6	50.5	111·8	239.4
Sept	11·0	16.4	0.65	0·37	0·35	0·94	0·94	0.85	2·03	6·73	18.3	46.2	100.8	205.7
Dec	12.6	19.9	0·69	0.34	0.33	0.91	1.06	1.02	2.24	7.56	20.5	52·8	117.4	244.7
1975 March														
June														
Females														
1961	11·4	18.8	0.81	0.32	0.25	0.39	0.52	0.73	1.76	4.45	10·8	30.9	87.8	214.2
1966	11·2	16.5	0.75	0·29	0·25	0.41	0.46	0·69	1·70	444	10.3	28.6	80.3	204.2
1969	11.3	15.6	0·67	0.26	0·21	0.39	0.44	0.64	1.74	4.39	10·6	28.5	77.1	201.4
1970	11.3	15.7	0.64	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.46	0·61	1.64	4.33	10.3	27·7	75·7	203·3
1971	11·1	15.1	0·64	0.29	0.24	0.39	0·43	0.61	1.59	4.32	10·1	26.3	74.7	189.2
1972	11.6	15·0	0·71	0.29	0.20	0.40	0·45	0·57	1.60	4.44	10.4	27.3	77.4	195.9
1973	11·5	14·7	0·60	0.26	0.21	0·41	0.43	0·58	1·55	4.37	10.2	26.9	76.6	196·0
1974	11.5	13.9	0.58	0.26	0·23	0.37	0.41	0.54	1.53	4.40	10.4	26.5	74.7	194.3
1971 March	12.8	16.5	0·75	0·28	0.24	0.40	0.46	0.68	1.71	4.57	11·1	29.6	86.3	230.9
June	10.8	14.3	0·62	0.27	0·24	0.40	0.43	0.59	1·62	4.28	9·9	26.0	71.9	181.3
Sept	9.6	13.7	0.58	0.32	0.24	0.37	0.43	0·57	1·48	4.00	9·0	23.0	63.9	155.9
Dec	11.3	16.0	0.63	0.28	0.23	0·38	0.39	0·59	1·57	4.45	10.3	26.8	76.7	189.4
1972 March	13·4	15.6	0·79	0·30	0.21	0·38	0·49	0·65	1·78	4.91	11.8	31.7	91.2	230.4
June	11·0	15.1	0.73	0.28	0·18	0.37	0.45	0.52	1·65	4.21	10·1	25.3	73.1	185·4
Sept	9.9	13.9	0.56	0.26	0.19	0.42	0.40	0·55	1·44	4.17	9.1	23.5	64.6	165.4
Dec	12.0	15.5	0·77	0·33	0.22	0.43	0.45	0.58	1.52	4·48	10·7	28.6	80.6	202.5
1913 March	13.6	15.4	0·73	0.29	0.18	0·44	0.49	0·63	1·67	4.75	11.3	30·8	92.7	240.5
June	10·9	14·2	0.60	0.26	0.25	0.42	0.43	0.56	1.49	4·24	9.8	25.7	71.6	181.8
Sept	9.8	13.9	0·51	0.23	0.20	0·36	0·40	0.52	1.43	4.03	9.3	23.2	63.7	161.7
Dec	11.8	15.2	0.58	0.26	0.22	0·41	0.41	0.61	1.62	4.48	10·5	27.7	78.8	200.8
1974 March	12.9	15·0	0.62	0.24	0.25	0.41	0.47	0.59	1.63	4.58	11.2	29.2	84.5	228.8
June	11.2	13.6	0·59	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.43	0.52	1.48	4.34	10.0	25.9	72.7	187.3
Sept	10.2	12.5	0.53	0·23	0·23	0·37	0·35	0·51	1.46	4.21	9·7	23.7	65.8	165.5
Dec	11.7	14.7	0·58	0.29	0·21	0.36	0.39	0.54	1·56	4.48	10.6	27.1	76.1	196.2
1975 March														
June														

* Rates per 1,000 live births

Table 30 Deaths: selected cause (International Classification) and sex

Year and quarter	All causes	Cancer of stomach	Cancer of intestines	Cancer of lung	Cancer of breast	Hypertensive disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebrovascular disease
		151	152-153	162	174	400404	410–414	430438
Number (thousands)								
Males								
1961	280.8	..	3.81	19·4	0·08	7.08	66·4	
1966	288·6		3.93	22.6	0.09	5·01	75.3	
1969	296.6	7·30	4·08	24.7	0·08	4.81	80.9	31.2
1970	293.1	7·26	4.21	24·9	0.07	4·53	80·8	30·8
1971	288.4	7·23	4.20	25.1	0.08	4.17	83·0	31·0
1972	300·4	7.20	4.39	25.8	0.08	4·10	87.5	31.8
1973	296·5	7.11	4.33	26.0	0.07	3.80	87.2	31·1
1974	295.3	7.02	4·59	26.4	0·08	3.77	87·9	30·2
1971 March	80.4	1.74	1.04	6.18	0.02	1.18	22·8	8.83
June	70·0	1·74	1·00	6.20	0.02	1.02	20.4	7·63
Sept	63·9	1·85	1.08	6.23	0·02	0.92	18.2	6.82
Dec	74·1	1.90	1·08	6.53	0·02	1·05	21.7	7·77
1972 March	86.5	1.81	1.06	6.51	0·02	1·22	24·4	9.40
June	70·4	1.72	1.06	6.33	0·02	0.98	21·1	7.56
Sept	65.7	1.84	1.14	6.39	0·02	0.86	19·5	6.86
Dec	77.8	1.83	1.13	6.53	0·03	1.03	22.5	8·00
1973 March	85.3	1·77	1.09	6·42	0·01	1.11	24.2	8·76
June	69·8	1·79	1·05	6.36	0·01	0.93	20.9	7.53
Sept	64·0	1.76	1.04	6.47	0·02	0.78	18·7	6.54
Dec	77·4	1·79	1.14	6.78	0·02	0·98	23.4	8·25
1974 March	80.7	1.70	1.22	6·50	0.02	1·06	23.6	8.26
June	72.0	1.65	1.07	6·55	0.02	0·92	21.6	7·41
Sept	66.6	1.85	1.14	6.64	0·02	0.83	19.6	6.68
Dec	76.1	1.82	1.15	6.76	0.02	0·96	23·1	7.90
1975 March								
June								
Females								
1961	271·0	..	5.54	3.32	9.27	9.66	50·1	..
1966	275.0	..	5.49	4.38	9·80	6·82	54·8	
1969	282.8	5.41	6·03	5.07	10·6	6.14	58.6	48·5
1970	282.1	5.47	6.10	5·37	10·7	5·57	58·5	48.4
1971	278.9	5·17	6.04	5·61	11.2	5.13	60.1	48.9
1972	291.5	5.24	6·18	5·90	11.1	5.12	64.2	50·1
1973	290.9	5.08	6·19	6.14	11·4	4.97	64.7	49.5
1974	290.0	5.00	6.39	6·61	11.2	4.71	65.4	48.6
1971 March	79·0	1.29	1.45	1·42	2·80	1.46	16·8	14·0
June	67.7	1.27	1·50	1.37	2.75	1.28	14·4	11.9
Sept	60.8	1.30	1.54	1.36	2.71	1.03	13·0	10·5
Dec	71.4	1.32	1·56	1.46	2.92	1.37	15.8	12·5
1972 March	84.1	1.36	1.52	1.48	2.88	1·55	18.4	14.3
June	68.7	1.31	1.53	1.45	2.77	1·20	15.2	12·0
Sept	62.7	1.25	1.55	1.45	2.70	1·04	13·7	10.9
Dec	76.0	1.32	1.57	1.52	2.80	1·33	16.9	12.9
1973 March	84.5	1.21	1.58	1.55	2.92	1·52	18.0	14·2
June	68.5	1.30	1·50	1.46	2.73	1·17	15·5	11·9
Sept	62.6	1.25	1.52	1·52	2.75	1·05	13.9	10·4
Dec	75.3	1.32	1.58	1.61	3.03	1.23	17.4	13·0
1974 March	80.3	1.24	1.51	1·58	2.74	1·29	18.0	13.5
June	70.3	1.22	1.55	1·67	2.80	1.14	15.9	11.8
Sept	65·0	1.32	1.70	164	2.82	1.06	14.4	10.8
Dec	74.3	1.22	1.63	1·72	2.89	1.22	17.2	12·5
1975 March								
June								

Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Congenital anomalies	Road vehicle accidents	Accidental falls	Suicide	Undetermined whether accident or purposely inflicted	Year and quarter
470–474	480486	490–493	740-759	E810–E827	E880–E887	E950–E959	E980–E989	
								Males
3.46	14.2	22.5	2·74	4.81	1.84	2.98	.	1961
I·63	16·0	24·0	2.58	5.30	1.84	2.78		1966
2·43	18.8	25.2	2·34	4.65	1.86	2·52	0.79	1969
3.67	19·2	22.1	2.35	4.78	1.82	2.27	0.61	1970
0.32	17·4	21.0	2.43	4·78	1.82	2·26	0·58	1971
I·42	20.1	22.1	2.24	4.74	I·75	2.20	0.62	1972
I·42	20.4	20.4	2.11	4.72	1.78	2.25	0.61	1973
0.53	20.2	19.5	2.12	4.39	1.73	2·28	0·62	1974
0·13	5·60	7.24	0.67	1.30	0·52	0.50	0·15	1971 March
0.05	4.07	4.79	0.60	1·05	0·45	0·63	0·15	June
0·01	3.23	3.67	0·57	1·12	0·44	0·60	0·15	Sept
0.12	4.48	5.26	0.59	1.31	0·42	0.54	0.13	Dec
0.80	6·80	7·96	0.59	1.37	0.53	0·56	0·15	1972 March
0·03	4.09	4.55	0.60	1.04	0·39	0·59	0.17	June
0.01	3.57	3.63	O-52	1.03	0.38	0.54	0.16	Sept
0·58	5.64	5.98	0.52	1.30	0.46	0·52	0.13	Dec
1.28	7.18	7·49	0.56	1.37	0·49	0·57	0.14	1973 March
0·04	4.25	4·34	0.54	1·01	0.42	0.58	0·17	June
0.01	3.72	3.52	0·47	1.03	0.42	0·55	0.14	Sept
0.09	5.27	5.00	0·54	1·31	0·44	0·55	0.16	Dec
0·29	6·25	6·20	0.54	1.25	0.52	0.58	0·15	1974 March
0·15	4.94	4.72	0.54	0.93	0·41	0.59	0·15	June
0.01	3.86	3.68	0.51	1·01	0.38	0.58	0·15	Sept
0.08	5·13	4.91	0.53	1.20	0.42	0·53	0·16	Dec
								1975 March
								June
								Females
3.59	15·2	8.59	2.58	1.91	3.43	2.15	.	1961
2.02	19.3	8.93	2.27	2.17	3.52	2.14		1966
2.30	22.3	8.77	2.13	2.05	3.91	1.80	0.61	1969
3.58	23·5	8·07	2.10	2.09	3·82	1.67	0·51	1970
0.38	22.2	7·40	2.10	2.29	3.71	1.68	0.56	1971
1.59	25.3	7.78	2.18	2.26	3.57	1.57	0·54	1972
1·74	26.4	7.16	1.98	2.31	3.56	1.57	0.53	1973
0.70	26.6	7.08	1.97	2·05	3.57	1.62	0.56	1974
0.18	7.34	2.73	0.54	0.62	1·05	0·39	0.16	1971 March
0.06	5.38	1.64	0.52	0·48	0.91	0.45	0·12	June
0.01	4.03	1.19	0·51	0·55	0.80	0.42	0.13	Sept
0.13	5·46	1.83	0.52	0.64	0·95	0·42	0·15	Dec
0.86	8.31	2.84	0.57	0.65	1.10	0·40	0.15	1972 March
0.03	5·27	1·59	0.54	0.54	0.85	0.40	0·15	June
0.01	4·50	1.25	0.54	0·44	0.75	0.39	0.12	Sept
0.68	7·24	2·10	0.53	0.63	0.87	0.38	0·12	Dec
1.60	9·21	2.76	0.54	0·67	1·04	0·42	0.16	1973 March
0·04	5.66	1.47	0.50	0.52	0.82	0·41	0.13	June
0.01	4.84	1·19	0·45	0.46	0.78	0.35	0.12	Sept
0.09	6.66	1.74	0.50	0·66	0.92	0·39	0.12	Dec
0·39	8.47	2.39	0.53	0.60	1.06	0.43	0.14	1974 March
0.20	6.46	1·64	0.49	0.45	0.86	0·41	0.13	June
0.01	5.09	1.23	0.46	0.42	0·82	0.38	0.13	Sept
0.10	6.58	1.81	0.49	0·57	0.82	0·40	0.16	Dec
								1975 March
								June

Table 30 Deaths: selected cause (International Classification) and *sex-continued*

Year and quarter	All causes	Cancer of stomach	Cancer of intestines	Cancer of lung	Cancer of breast	Hyper-tensive disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebro-vascular disease
		151	152-153	162	174	400–404	410–414	430–438
Rates per 1,000 population								
Males								
1961	12·6		0.17	0.87		0·32	2.97	
1966	12·4		0.17	0·97	–	0·22	3.24	
1969	12.6	0.31	0.17	1·05		0.20	3·43	1.33
1970	12.4	0.31	0.18	1·05	–	0.19	3.42	1·31
1971	12·1	0·30	0·18	1.06	–	0.18	3·50	1.31
1972	12.6	0.30	0.18	1.08	–	0.17	3·67	1.33
1973	12.4	0.30	0.18	1.09		0.16	3.64	1·30
1974	12·3	0·29	0.19	1·10	–	0·16	3.67	1·26
1971 March	13.7	0.30	0.18	1.06	–	0.20	3.89	1·51
June	11.8	0.29	0·17	1·05	–	0.17	3·45	1.29
Sept	10.7	0·31	0.18	1.04	–	0·15	3.03	1·14
Dec	12.4	0·32	0.18	1·09		0.18	3.63	1.30
1972 March	14.6	0.30	0.18	1·10	–	0.21	4.12	1·59
June	11·9	0.29	0·18	1.07	–	0·17	3.56	1.28
Sept	11·0	0·31	0·19	1·07		0.14	3.25	1·14
Dec	13.0	0·31	0·19	1.09	–	0·17	3.75	1.33
1973 March	14·5	0.30	0·19	1.09	–	0.19	4.10	1.49
June	11.7	0.30	0·18	1·07	–	0·16	3·50	1.26
Sept	10·6	0·29	0.17	1.07	–	0.13	3·10	1·09
Dec	12.8	0.30	0.19	1.13		0.16	3.88	1·37
1974 March	13.7	0.29	0.21	1·10	–	0.18	3.99	1·40
June	12.1	0.28	0.18	1·10	–	0·15	3·62	1.24
Sept	11.0	0.31	0·19	1·10	–	0.14	3.25	1·11
Dec	12.6	0·30	0.19	1.12		0·16	3.82	1·31
1975 March								
June								
Females								
1961	11.4		0.23	0·14	0·39	0.41	2.10	
1966	11·2		0.22	0.18	0.40	0.28	2·23	
1969	11·3	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.43	0.25	2.34	1.94
1970	11·3	0·22	0·24	0.21	0·43	0·22	2.33	1·93
1971	11·1	0·21	0.24	0·22	0·45	0·20	2.39	1·95
1972	11·6	0.21	0·25	0·23	0.44	0.20	2·55	1.99
1973	11·5	0.20	0·25	0.24	0.45	0.20	2.56	1.96
1974	11·5	0.20	0.25	0·26	0.45	0.19	2·59	1.92
1971 March	12.8	0.21	0.23	0·23	0.45	0.24	2·72	2·25
June	10.8	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.44	0.20	2.30	1·90
Sept	9·6	0.20	0.24	0.22	0·43	0.16	2·06	1.66
Dec	11·3	0·21	0.25	0·23	0.46	0.22	2.50	1.97
1972 March	13.4	0.22	0·24	0·24	0.46	0.25	2·94	2.28
June	11·0	0.21	0.24	0·23	0.44	0·19	2.42	1.92
Sept	9·9	0.20	0.25	0·23	0.43	0.16	2.17	1.72
Dec	12·0	0.21	0·25	0·24	0.44	0·21	2·67	2·04
1973 March	13.6	0.19	0.25	0·25	0.47	0.24	2.89	2·28
June	10·9	0·21	0.24	0.23	0.43	0·19	2.46	1.89
Sept	9.8	0·20	0.24	0.24	0·43	0.17	2·18	1·63
Dec	11·8	0.21	0.25	0.25	0·48	0·19	2.73	2·04
1974 March	12.9	0.20	0·24	0·25	0·44	0.21	2·88	2.17
June	11·2	0.19	0·25	0.27	0·44	0·18	2.52	1.88
Sept	10·2	0·21	0·27	0·26	0·44	0·17	2.26	1.69
Dec	11.7	0.19	0.26	0·27	0.45	0.19	2·70	1·97
1975 March								
June								

England and Wales

Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Congenital anomalies	Road vehicle accidents	Accidental falls	Suicide	Undetermined whether accident or purposely inflicted	Year and quarter
470–474	480–486	490–493	740–759	E810–E827	E880–E887	E950–E959	E980–E989	
								Males
0.15	0·63	1·01	0.12	0.22	0.08	0·13		1961
0·07	0.69	1.03	0·11	0·23	0.08	0.12		1966
0.10	0.80	1.07	0·10	0·20	0·08	0·11	0.03	1969
0.16	0·81	0.94	0·10	0.20	0·08	0.10	0·03	1970
0·01	0.73	0.88	0.10	0·20	0.08	0.10	0.02	1971
0·06	0.84	0·93	0·09	0.20	0·07	0·09	0.03	1972
0.06	0·85	0·85	0.09	0.20	0·07	0.09	0.03	1973
0·02	0·84	0·82	0·09	0·18	0·07	0·10	0·03	1974
0·02	0.96	1.24	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.09	0.03	1971 March
0·01	0.69	0·81	0.10	0.18	0·08	0·11	0·03	June
–	0.54	0.61	0.09	0·19	0·07	0·10	0·03	Sept
0·02	0·75	0.88	0.10	0.22	0.07	0.09	0·02	Dec
0·13	0·15	1.34	0.10	0·23	0·09	0.09	0.03	1972 March
–	0.69	0·77	0·10	0·17	0·07	0·10	0.03	June
–	0·60	0.61	0.09	0.17	0.06	0.09	0.03	Sept
0·10	0·94	1·00	0·09	0·22	0·08	0.09	0.02	Dec
0.22	1.22	1.27	0·10	0.23	0·08	0.10	0·02	1973 March
0·01	0·71	0.73	0.09	0.17	0·07	0.10	0·03	June
	0.62	0·58	0·08	0·17	0·07	0·09	0.02	Sept
0.01	0.87	0.83	0·09	0.22	0.07	0.09	0.03	Dec
0.05	1.06	1·05	0.09	0·21	0·09	0.10	0.03	1974 March
0·03	0.83	0.79	0·09	0·16	0.07	0.10	0·03	June
–	0.64	0.61	0.08	0.17	0·06	0.10	0.03	Sept
0.01	0.85	0.81	0·09	0.20	0·07	0.09	0.03	Dec
								1975 March
								June
								Females
0·15	0.64	0.36	0·11	0·08	0.14	0.09		1961
0·08	0.78	0.36	0.09	0.09	0·14	0·09		1966
0.09	0·89	0.35	0.09	0.08	0.16	0·07	0·02	1969
0·14	0·94	0.32	0·08	0.08	0·15	0.07	0·02	1970
0·01	0·88	0.29	0.08	0·09	0·15	0·07	0·02	1971
0.06	1·00	0·31	0.09	0·09	0.14	0.06	0·02	1972
0.07	1·04	0.28	0.08	0.09	0·14	0·06	0.02	1973
0·03	1·05	0.28	0.08	0·08	0·14	0.06	0.02	1974
0·03	1.19	0.44	0.09	0.10	0·17	0·06	0.03	1971 March
0.01	0·86	0.26	0·08	0·08	0·14	0·07	0·02	June
–	0.64	0.19	0·08	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.02	Sept
0·02	0·86	0.29	0·08	0·10	0·15	0·07	0·02	Dec
0·14	1·33	0.45	0.09	0·10	0.18	0.06	0·02	1972 March
0·01	0.84	0.25	0.09	0.09	0.14	0·06	0.02	June
	0·71	0.20	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.06	0·02	Sept
0·11	1.14	0·33	0·08	0.10	0·14	0·06	0.02	Dec
0·26	1·48	0.44	0.09	0·11	0.17	0·07	0.03	1973 March
0.01	0.90	0·23	0.08	0·08	0.13	0.06	0.02	June
–	0.76	0·19	0.07	0.07	0·12	0·06	0.02	Sept
0.01	1·05	0.27	0·08	0.10	0·14	0.06	0.02	Dec
0.06	1.36	0.38	0·08	0·10	0.17	0.07	0.02	1974 March
0.03	1·03	0·26	0.08	0·07	0·14	0·06	0·02	June
	0.80	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.06	0·02	Sept
0.02	1.03	0·28	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.06	0·03	Dec
								1975 March
								June

Table 3 1 Deaths : region

Standard regions

Year and quarter	England and Wales	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	*of which* Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales
Number (thousands)											
1961	551.8	37·1	58.4	37.5	17·3	184·3	90.3	46.2	51·8	85.5	33·7
1966	563.6	38.5	59.3	39.9	17.7	188·2	88.0	48.6	53.3	83.5	34.6
1969	579.4	39.1	60.3	41.1	18.8	194·4	88.6	50.0	55·3	84.4	36·0
1970	575.2	38.5	59.4	40.9	19.0	192·7	86.1	50·8	54.5	84·5	35·0
1971	567.3	37.5	58.8	40·2	18·9	190·6	85·0	50.7	53.4	82.4	34.8
1972	591.9	39·8	62.0	42.2	19.8	196.2	86.5	52·5	56.4	85.4	36.0
1973	587.5	39.8	60·4	41·6	20·1	194·8	84.0	52·9	56.3	84.0	35·8
1974	585.3	39·1	59.5	42.5	19.8	192·8	83.7	53·9	55·8	84.5	35·6
1971 March	159.3	10.4	16.3	11·3	5.32	53.0	23.5	14.3	15.2	23.7	9.72
June	137·7	9·0	14·4	9·6	4·51	46.3	20.8	12.5	12·7	20.1	8.54
Sept	124.7	8.5	12.9	8.9	4·06	42.0	18·8	11·0	11·7	17.8	7.82
Dec	145.5	9·6	15.2	10.4	5·01	48.3	22.0	12.9	13·7	20.7	8·75
1972 March	170·6	11.4	17·8	12·5	5.67	55.8	24·6	15.2	16.4	25.0	10.62
June	139.1	9·3	14·3	9·8	4.84	46.3	20.2	12.5	13.4	19·7	8·51
Sept	128·5	8·5	13.2	9·1	4.25	43·2	18.7	11.5	12·1	18.3	7·78
Dec	153.8	10·6	16.7	10.9	5·01	50.9	23·0	13·3	14.6	22.3	9·09
1973 March	169.8	11.6	17·6	12.3	5.97	55.6	23·8	15·2	16.1	24·3	10.80
June	138.3	9·4	14·0	9.7	4·66	46.2	20·0	12·6	13.3	19.7	8·32
Sept	126·6	8.4	13.1	8·8	4·29	42.2	18.1	11.3	12·2	18·2	7.56
Dec	152.7	10.4	15·7	10·8	5.15	50·8	22·1	13.8	14.7	21.9	9·14
1974 March	161·0	10·6	16.1	11·8	5.47	53.6	23.5	14·8	15.4	23.0	9.92
June	142.3	9·6	14·3	10·3	4.73	46·4	19·8	13.2	13·7	20·8	8.96
Sept	131.5	8.7	13.3	9.6	4.39	43.2	18·7	12·1	12.7	19.0	7·93
Dec	150·4	10·3	15.7	10.9	5·19	49.6	21.7	13·7	14·1	21.7	8.82
1975 March	160.0	10	17	12	6	52	23	15	15	24	9.58
June	146.8	10	15	10	5	50	22	14	14	20	8.84
Sept	128·8	9	13	9	5	43	19	12	12	18	8.04
Dec											
Rates per 1,000 population of all ages											
1961	11·9	11.9	12.5	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.3	12·4	10.9	13·3	12·8
1966	11·8	12.3	12.3	11.4	11.2	11.3	11·3	12.4	10·8	12.8	12.9
1969	11·9	12.5	12.4	11·5	11·4	11·5	11·6	12·4	10.9	12.8	13.3
1970	11.8	12·3	12.2	11.3	11·4	11.4	11·4	12·5	10·7	12.8	12·9
1971	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.1	11·2	11·2	11.4	12.4	10.4	12.5	12.8
1972	12.1	12.7	12.7	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.8	12·7	11.0	12·9	13.2
1973	11.9	12.7	12.3	11·2	11·5	11·4	11·5	12.7	10·9	12.7	13.0
1974	11.9	12·5	12.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11·7	12·8	10·8	12.8	12.9
1971 March	13.2	13·5	13·6	12·6	12.8	12.6	12·8	14.2	12·0	14.6	14·5
June	11.3	11·5	11.9	10.6	10·7	10.9	11·2	12·2	10·0	12·2	12·6
Sept	10.1	10.7	10·5	9.7	9.6	9.8	10·0	10.7	9·1	10·7	11.4
Dec	11·8	12·2	12.4	11·3	11.8	11·3	11·7	12.5	10.6	12·5	12.7
1972 March	14·0	14.6	14.6	13·8	13.3	13·2	13·5	14.8	12.8	15.2	15.6
June	11·4	11.9	11·8	10.7	11.4	10.9	11.1	12.2	10·4	12·0	12.5
Sept	10·4	10.8	10.7	9.8	9.9	10·1	10·1	11.1	9.4	11·0	11.3
Dec	12·5	13·4	13.6	11·8	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.9	11.3	13.4	13.2
1973 March	14.0	15.1	14.6	13.5	13·9	13.3	13·3	14.7	12·6	14.9	15·9
June	11·3	12.0	11·5	10.5	10.8	10·9	11.0	12.1	10.3	11.9	12.1
Sept	10·2	10.6	10.7	9·4	9.8	9.8	9.9	10·8	9.4	10.9	10.9
Dec	12.3	13.1	12.7	11.6	11·8	11·8	12.0	13·1	11·3	13.1	13.2
1974 March	13.3	13·7	13·4	12.8	12.6	12.8	13.3	14.3	12·0	14.1	14·6
June	11.6	12.3	11·7	11.1	10.8	11·0	11·1	12.6	10.6	12.6	13.0
Sept	10.6	11·0	10·8	10.2	9·9	10.1	10.3	11.5	9.7	11.5	11.4
Dec	12.1	13.0	12.7	11·6	11.7	11·6	12.0	12.9	10.8	13.1	12.7
1975 March	13.2	13	14	13	13	13	13	14	12	15	14.1
June	12.0	12	12	11	12	12	12	13	11	12	12.9
Sept	10.4	11	11	10	11	10	10	11	9	11	11·6
Dec											

Note: Deaths are assigned to the area of usual residence of the deceased. Deaths of people usually resident outside England and Wales (prior to 1972 included in the region of registration) are from 1972 included only in the totals for England and Wales

Table 32 Deaths under 1 year: region

Standard regions

Year and quarter	England and Wales	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	*of which* Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales
Number (thousands)											
1961	17.4	1.35	1·99	1.16	0.45	5.35	2·73	1·12	1.96	2.93	1.08
1966	16.1	1·16	1.89	1.23	0·46	5.01	2.50	1.11	1.84	2·54	0·91
1969	14·4	0·88	1·69	1.12	0·41	4.38	2·16	1.01	1.75	2.33	0.83
1970	14·3	0.93	1.70	1·06	0.42	4.34	2.07	1.02	1·69	2.32	0.79
1971	13.7	0.93	1·62	1.11	0.41	4.16	1.97	0.99	1.56	2·16	0·79
1972	12·5	0.86	1·42	1·00	0.40	3.74	1.78	0.98	1.49	1.92	0.64
1973	11·4	0.74	1.27	0·85	0·35	3.49	1·60	0·83	1.43	1.78	0.62
1974	10·5	0·69	1.19	0.77	0·34	3.20	1·44	0·76	1.18	1·68	0.62
1971 March	3.91	0.25	0·47	0·33	0.13	1.17	0.56	0.28	0.43	0·61	0.23
June	3.45	0.22	0·40	0.27	0.09	1.08	0·53	0.23	0.40	0·57	0·19
Sept	3.10	0·25	0.36	0.26	0.08	0.92	0·42	0·22	0·35	0.48	0·19
Dec	3.26	0.21	0.40	0·25	0·10	0·99	0·46	0·25	0.39	0.49	0.18
1972 March	3.37	0·24	0·39	0.25	0·11	0·98	0.43	0·28	0·40	0·51	0.19
June	3.21	0.23	0.36	0.26	0.11	0.97	0.46	0.26	0·39	0.47	0.16
Sept	2.83	0.18	0.30	0.22	0·10	0·88	0.44	0.22	0.32	0.45	0·13
Dec	3.09	0.22	0.37	0·27	0.09	0.90	0.45	0.22	0.37	0·49	0·16
1973 March	3.21	0.22	0.37	0.27	0.10	1.00	0.48	0·23	0.39	0·49	0.14
June	2.78	0.19	0.29	0.20	0·09	0·85	0·37	0·19	0.35	0.44	0.16
Sept	2.54	0·15	0.29	0.17	0.08	0.75	0·34	0·20	0.32	0.43	0.14
Dec	2.87	0.18	0·33	0·21	0.08	0·89	0.41	0.21	0.37	0·42	0.17
1'374 March	2.90	0·20	0·31	0·23	0.07	0.91	0·40	0.20	0·35	0.47	0.17
June	2.57	0.17	0·31	0·19	0·09	0.77	0·37	0·18	0.29	0.39	0.16
Sept	2.38	0·17	0.28	0·19	0.07	0.71	0.31	0·17	0.30	0·36	0·14
Dec	2.61	0.16	0·30	0.16	0·10	0.82	0·36	0.20	0.25	0.46	0·15
1975 March	2.50	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·8	0·4	0·2	0·3	0.4	0·1
June	2.40	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·8	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·1
Sept	2.18	0.1	0.2	0.1	0·1	0·7	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·1
Dec											
Rates per 1,000 live births											
1961	21.4	23.2	23.9	19.8	18.3	19.5	20·1	18·5	22.1	25.0	24.0
1966	19.0	21.1	22.3	19.3	17·5	16·9	17.7	16.8	19·5	21.5	20.3
1969	18.0	17.7	20.4	18·1	15.4	16·2	17.9	16.2	19.2	21.0	19·2
1970	18.2	18.7	20·6	17.6	16·0	18·4	17·8	16.7	18.9	21.1	18.7
1971	17.5	18.6	19·9	18·1	15.2	15·9	17.4	16·0	17·7	19.8	18.4
1972	17.2	19·0	19.1	17.7	15·6	15·3	17·1	16.8	18.4	19·2	16.0
1973	16.9	17·6	18·6	15·8	13.7	15.4	16.8	14.9	19.2	19.4	16·4
1974	16.3	17.3	18·7	15.4	14.1	14·8	15·9	14.5	16.9	19.3	17·0
1971 March	19·1	19.1	21·8	20.2	18.3	17·2	19.1	17.6	18·8	21·9	20.5
June	17.0	17.6	19.0	17·1	13·6	15.7	18·1	14.5	17.2	20.4	17·0
Sept	16·0	20.1	18·0	17·1	12.6	14.2	15.0	14.4	15.9	17.3	18·0
Dec	17.9	17.9	20·8	18.1	16.6	16.4	17.3	17·6	18.9	19.0	18.0
1972 March	18.0	19.8	20.5	17.0	16.4	15·8	16·5	18.7	19.1	19.5	18.6
June	17·3	19.9	19.0	17.8	16.4	15.4	17·2	17.2	19.1	18·8	15.9
Sept	15.5	16.2	15.9	15·8	15·2	14.3	16.6	15.2	15·8	18.1	13.0
Dec	18·1	20.3	21.1	20.5	14·3	15.7	18.4	16.1	19.6	20.4	16.3
1973 March	18·3	20.6	20·5	19.2	14.8	17.0	19.7	15·8	20.1	20.4	14.7
June	16.0	17·3	16.4	14.8	14·0	14.5	15.2	13.4	18·5	18.9	16.7
Sept	15·3	14.5	17.2	13.1	12.9	13.4	14.6	14·4	17.5	19.2	15·7
Dec	17.8	17.8	20.2	16.0	13.4	16.6	17.7	15.9	20.5	19·2	18.6
1974 March	17·9	19.5	18.9	17.6	11.8	16.7	17.5	14.7	19.5	21·4	18.4
June	15·7	17.0	19.0	14.9	15·1	13.8	16.1	13.8	16.3	17·7	17.7
Sept	14·5	16.0	17·0	15.0	11.5	12.6	13.1	12.8	16.6	16.1	14·7
Dec	17.4	16.7	19.9	13.9	18.2	16.3	17.1	17·1	15·1	22.1	17.3
1975 March	16	16	18	16	14	16	18	15	16	18	14
June	15	13	17	14	13	15	18	14	16	17	13
Sept	14	14	16	13	13	13	17	13	15	16	14
Dec											

Note: Deaths are assigned to the area of usual residence of the deceased. Deaths of people usually resident outside England and Wales (prior to 1972 included in the region of registration) are from 1972 included only in the totals for England and Wales

Table 33 Abortions: age and marital status (residents only)

England and Wales
thousands

Year and quarter	All women							Single women	Married women	Other* women
	All ages	Under 16	16-19	20–34	35-44	45 and over	Age not stated	All ages	All ages	All ages
1969	49.8	1.17	8.06	29·9	9.25	0·28	1.18	22.3	23.0	4.56
1970	76·0	1·73	13.5	45.5	13.2	0.39	1·58	34·5	34.3	7.16
1971	94.6	2.30	18.2	56·0	15·9	0.45	1.80	44.3	41·5	8.73
1972	108.6	2.80	21·8	63.8	17·8	0.47	1.89	51.1	46.9	10.6
1973	110·6	3.09	23.5	64.1	17.6	0·52	1·79	52.9	46.8	10.9
1974†	109·4	3.24	23.8	63.5	16.8	0.55	1.60	53.3	45.2	10.9
1971 March	22.2	0.51	4.10	13.3	3·76	0.10	0.46	10·2	10.0	2.00
June	23.4	0·52	4.44	13·9	4.00	0.11	0·45	10.9	10.4	2·15
Sept	24.5	0.64	4.82	14·4	4.14	0.12	0.44	11.7	10.5	2.23
Dec	24.4	0.63	4·81	14·4	3.99	0·12	0·45	11.5	10.6	2.36
1972 March	26·9	0.70	5.18	15·9	4.51	0·12	0·43	12.4	11.9	2.58
June	26·8	0·64	5.32	15.9	4.35	0.12	0·41	12.6	11.5	2.66
Sept	27.0	0.68	5.42	15·8	4.43	0·11	0.50	12.7	11.6	2.65
Dec	28.0	0·79	5·87	16·1	4.54	0.13	0·55	13.4	11.9	2.67
1973 March	28.5	0.78	6.02	16.6	4.50	0·12	0·44	13.6	12.1	2·75
June	27·7	0.74	5·76	16·2	4.42	0.14	0·44	13.1	11.9	2.72
Sept	27.2	0.74	5.84	15·8	4.31	0.14	0.46	13·2	11·3	2.74
Dec	27·1	0·83	5·86	15·5	4.38	0.13	0.46	13.1	11·4	2.69
1974† March	29.5	0·85	6.38	17.3	4.55	0.15	0.35	14.5	12·2	2.91
June	27.6	0.83	5·84	16.3	4.12	0.13	0·38	13.5	11.4	2.72
Sept	26.7	0.79	5·81	15·4	4.14	0.13	0.48	12.9	11.1	2.78
Dec	25.5	0·78	5.73	14.5	4.00	0·13	0·40	12.5	10.5	2·53
1975† March	27.8	0·97	6.34	15·8	4·21	0·11	0.40	13.7	11.3	2.88
June	26·5	0·87	5.99	15.3	3.76	0.13	0·45	13.1	10·8	2.63
Sept	26.7	0.84	5·87	15·5	3·92	0·12	0·51	13.1	10.9	2.74
Dec										

Year and quarter	Single women							Married women					
	All ages	Under 16	16-19	20-34	35–44	45 and over	Age not stated	All ages	16-19	20–34	35–44	45 and over	Age not stated
1969	22.3	1.17	7.72	12.5	0.37	–	0·52	23.0	0.26	14.1	7.82	0.25	0·53
1970	34.5	1·73	12.9	18.6	0.51	0·01	0.68	34.3	0·44	21·5	11·3	0.35	0·72
1971	44.3	2.30	17.4	23.2	0.68	0.01	0.77	41.5	0.59	26.4	13.3	0.39	0·85
1972	51.1	2·80	20.8	25.8	0·79	0.01	0.84	46.9	0.69	30.0	14·9	0.42	0·85
1973	52.9	3.09	22.3	25·8	0·84	0·02	0.78	46.8	0.84	30.1	14.5	0·47	0·83
1974†	53.3	3.24	22.6	26·0	0.79	0.02	0·68	45·2	0·83	29.3	13.9	0·48	0.70
1971 March	10.2	0.51	3.93	5.39	0·16		0.20	10.0	0.12	6·41	3.20	0.09	0.21
June	10.9	0.52	4.24	5·78	0.16	0·01	0.19	10·4	0·15	6.58	3.35	0.10	0·22
Sept	11·7	0·64	4.62	6.09	0.19	–	0.20	10·5	0.16	6·64	3·44	0.10	0·20
Dec	11.5	0.63	4.59	5.91	0.18		0.18	10.6	0.17	6.76	3.33	0·10	0.22
1972 March	12.4	0.70	4.99	6.36	0·21	–	0.18	11.9	0·14	7.60	3.80	0.10	0.21
June	12.6	0.64	5·08	6·50	0.18		0.18	11.5	0·16	7.43	3.64	0.11	0·19
Sept	12.7	0.68	5.17	6.40	0.18		0·24	11.6	0·18	7.41	3.74	0.10	0.20
Dec	13.4	0.79	5.60	6.57	0.22		0.24	11.9	0.21	7.56	3.75	0.11	0.25
1973 March	13.6	0.78	5.70	6.70	0.19		0.19	12.1	0·23	7.89	3.70	0·11	0.21
June	13·1	0.74	5·44	6.48	0.21	–	0.19	11·9	0·24	7.70	3·65	0.12	0·20
Sept	13.2	0.74	5.59	6.42	0.21		0·21	11.3	0.18	7.30	3.54	0.12	0·20
Dec	13.1	0·83	5·61	6.23	0.22	0.01	0.19	11·4	0.18	7.24	3.62	0.11	0·22
1974†March	14.5	0.85	6.08	7·15	0.23	0·01	0.14	12.2	0.22	7.91	3.75	0.14	0·16
June	13·5	0·83	5.55	6.76	0.19		0·15	11.4	0.22	7.50	3.42	0·12	0·16
Sept	12.9	0.79	5.52	6.17	0·19		0.21	11.1	0.20	7.14	3.42	0·12	0.19
Dec	12.5	0·78	5·48	5·90	0·18	–	0.17	10·5	0·18	6.75	3.27	0·11	0·19
1975†March	13.7	0.97	6·03	6.32	0.21	–	0.16	11.3	0·23	7.35	3.40	0.10	0.19
June	13.1	0.87	5.69	6·11	0.20	–	0·20	10.8	0.23	7.23	3.08	0.11	0.19
Sept	13.1	0.84	5.58	6.27	0.17		0.24	10.9	0.22	7.11	3.24	0·10	0.21
Dec													

* Widowed, divorced, separated and marital status not stated † Notifications

Produced in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Burgess & Son (Abingdon) Ltd., Abingdon. Oxfordshire.
Dd.289136 K28 11/75