Population Trends

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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.
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In brief

1991 Census of Population White Paper

The Government's proposals for the next Census of Population in Great Britain planned for 21 April 1991 were published on 19 July in a White Paper *1991 Census of Population* (Cm 430).

The White Paper explains that the Census is needed to provide Government, local authorities, health authorities, businesses and professions with reliable information on a uniform basis about people and households for all parts of the country. This kind of information is needed to form policy, to plan services and to distribute resources to best effect. It also points out that this need for information is shared by the European Community and that a directive adopted in May 1987 called on member countries to hold a population census in 1991 or to prepare equivalent statistics by other methods.

Topics

The proposed content of the Census is similar to that of the successful 1981 Census but with four additional questions. They are on central heating, long term illness, hours worked and the term-time address of students. These will not add greatly to the time taken to complete the form and will provide important information.

Other new features compared with 1981 are proposed to improve coverage of the population and make the results more useful. These include making a count of dwellings, asking people in households who were absent from their usual address on census night to complete a form for that address on a voluntary basis when they return, and extending to England and Wales the procedure used in Scotland in 1981 whereby the postcode of each household address will be entered into the computer. The full list of proposed topics is given on page 18.

For each of the topics proposed for inclusion there is no other adequate and accessible source available. The Government consider that questions on these topics will be acceptable to the public and will give reliable results and that the census form will not be an unreasonable burden on the public.

Census test

The proposed questions will be included on the census forms used in the final census test to be held in April 1989. The main aim of the test will be to make sure that the procedures for delivery and collection of the forms will be effective. It will also be used to make a final assessment of the reaction of the public to the proposed questions and the effectiveness of publicity about the Census.

Ethnic group

In addition the Government is proposing that a question on ethnic group should be included in the April 1989 Test and to study the public response before deciding whether the question should be included in the final plans for the 1991 Census. The question (see Box 2 on page 20) has been developed through a series of tests and discussions organised with the help of the Commission for Racial Equality and is in a form most likely to be both understandable by and acceptable to members of the public. Any views from members of the public or representative bodies on the inclusion of the question in a census would be welcomed and should be sent to the Registrar General for England and Wales (Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP) or to the Registrar General for Scotland (General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT)

by 31 March 1989. The Census Offices will also be arranging suitable publicity to let people know why this question is being tested and to allay any doubts or fears they might have about the use of the information. The Census Offices would particularly welcome participation of ethnic minority group organisations in these arrangements.

Confidentiality

The Census Act 1920 lays down strict safeguards against the misuse of census information. The Government will not use information gathered in the Census about identified individuals for administrative purposes and will ensure that no organisation or person outside the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the General Register Office for Scotland has access to census information about identified individuals. Names and addresses will not be entered into the computer records used for preparing census results.

The British Computer Society has accepted an invitation to review the data protection, confidentiality and security arrangements and the Data Protection Registrar has expressed support for this independent review. The findings will be published before the Census.

The results of the Census

The improvements made in the 1981 Census in disseminating the results will be maintained and bettered wherever possible in producing results speedily in a clear and usable form. The preliminary reports of population counts will be available about two months after census day.

The Government intends that results from the 1991 Census should be made available in a convenient form to meet users' needs. The first priority will be to make key results for all local authorities available by May 1992 for use in the systems for financing local authorities and the health service that year.

An important part of the results will be a standard base of statistics for local reports from which Small Area Statistics will also be drawn at the cost of the customer; wide consultations on the form of these local statistics are taking place this autumn. To meet the needs of users with special requirements, other methods will be considered, for example through an on-line service or through small samples of anonymous individual data, subject always to the over-riding need to ensure the confidentiality of the data.

Registrar General's Medical Advisory Committee

A new Registrar General's Medical Advisory Committee has been appointed and held its first meeting in July. The Committee will advise OPCS on its work in the Medical Statistics field, particularly on future developments. Its central purpose is to give better information about the needs and views of those who use OPCS statistics. The terms of reference are:

- to advise OPCS on the development of strategy and priorities for its medical statistics within the resources available;
- to advise on the analysis and interpretation of medical statistics as requested;
- to help to safeguard the professional standard of published material from Medical Statistics Division;
- to review the availability and handling of medical data held by OPCS to meet user needs as effectively as possible within available resources and within confidentiality requirements.

The members of the new Medical Advisory Committee are:

Chairman: Mrs Terry Banks, Registrar General, OPCS
Deputy Chairman: Professor Eva Alberman, Professor of Clinical Epidemiology, London Hospital Medical School

Members:

Dr Michael Abrams, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, DHSS
Dr Richard Alderslade, Regional Medical Officer, Trent RHA
Dr John Ashley, Deputy Chief Medical Statistician, OPCS
Dr Chris Bartlett, Director, Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre
Dr Gareth Crompton, Chief Medical Officer, Wales
Dr John Fox, Chief Medical Statistician, OPCS
Professor Martin Gardner, Professor of Medical Statistics, Southampton University
Dr Richard Gibbs, Director of Statistics and Management Information, DHSS
Dr Simon Jenkins, General Practitioner, Manchester
Professor Elaine Murphy, Professor of Psychogeriatrics, Guys Hospital Medical School
Professor Geoffrey Rose, Professor of Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Secretary: Mr David Birch, Medical Statistics Division, OPCS

Childhood mortality 1979-80, 1982-83

A new report on childhood mortality in England and Wales, *Occupational mortality: childhood supplement*, has recently been published by OPCS. It is the latest report in the decennial supplement series and is the companion to the volume on adult mortality published in 1986. *See page 5 for publication details.*

The report relates characteristics recorded at death registration to estimates of the population with those characteristics based on data from the 1981 Census of Population. It analyses mortality at different ages from birth to age 15 for children grouped into social classes on the basis of parent's (usually father's) occupation. It also includes childhood mortality (for ages 1- 15 as a single group) according to socio-economic group and occupation order of parent.

Some of the main findings were:

- At all ages in infancy and in childhood death rates from all causes in each social class for male and female children were substantially lower around 1981 than around 1971. The improvement over the decade was often more than 30 per cent.

- At all ages in infancy and childhood death rates around 1981 were higher for male than for female children for most causes of death. The majority of deaths in childhood are due to accidents, neoplasms, congenital malformations and infectious diseases.

- For almost all causes of death, at all ages and for both males and females, mortality rates rise across the social classes. Over all causes, mortality rates are about twice as high in Social Class V (unskilled occupations) as in Social Class I (professional occupations).

- The social class differences are particularly marked for deaths due to infections, deaths due to accidents and violence and sudden infant death syndrome. Infections and accidental deaths claimed the lives of infants born to parents in unskilled occupations at about three times the rate of those born to parents in professional occupations.

- Mortality was generally higher among children living in the North and East regions and lower in the South and West. However within each region the overall pattern of higher mortality in Social Class V compared with Social Class I was repeated.

- Although it is difficult to make precise comparisons with analyses for earlier periods the overall pattern of difference between male and female children by social class and by region is similar to that observed previously.

Information about wards

A recent OPCS publication' was primarily concerned with ward densities but also included some tables about wards, as used in the 1981 Census, which are of more general interest. The 9,000 wards of England and Wales are electoral units for local government which subdivide local authorities into very much smaller, and therefore less diverse, areas. Wards can also be used to subdivide district health authorities although the two sets of boundaries do not always coincide exactly. It may also be practical, even if data are only available for some wards, to produce analyses for different types of ward. For example if a national sample is large enough to be analysed by, say, nine regions then it might also be analysed using wards grouped into other nine-fold aggregations, subject, of course, to any constraints of sample design and to the requirement that there is an address which can be coded at ward level. This coding of addresses is far less troublesome than it used to be because the post-code directory (see below) can be used to convert a post-code to its appropriate ward code; also, cheaper and more powerful computing has made wards more useable units. Within OPCS wards are used as units both for census counts and for annual counts of births and deaths.

Wards vary in population size from under 500 people to over 25,000 with a mean of just 5,000. The variation in physical size is even greater, ranging from the compact, but densely populated, urban wards to the very extensive rural wards of 100 sq miles or more. *SMPS 52*[1] contains rabulations of both of these frequency distributions, as well as a cross-tabulation showing the extent to which the physically large wards have small populations and vice versa. These analyses may be relevant when selecting samples with probabilities proportional to size.

Wards are a basic areal unit in the census and the census information that is available includes:

— The standard set of some 4,500 counts arranged in a set of tables for each ward and usually described as the 'Small Area Statistics' (SAS). A prospectus (*User Guide* 50) gives details of how to order; table layouts are given in *User Guide* 52. Both guides are available without charge.

— A set of 17 key variables for each ward, in the 1981 Census series *Ward and Civil Parish Monitor* issued on a county basis. These include some variables which are not in the SAS tables-that is the 1971 population of the ward (as defined by the 1981 boundaries) and the percentage change in population 1971–81.

— A six-point classification of wards on an urban-rural scale (wholly urban, predominantly urban, etc.). This was described in an article in *Population Trends 47.*

— Tabulations for all the wards in Great Britain, showing the range of of variation between wards for fifty commonly used census variables.' The usefulness of these analyses is illustrated by taking a ward, say, with 10 per cent of its population aged over 75. It is easy to find out from the relevant Census volumes that this is well above the national level (which was 5.7 per cent); what a geographic listing or summary does not show, however, is just how uncommon was such a value. The frequency distributions in the *Occasional Paper* do so (in about one ward in every twenty, 10 per cent or more of the population were over 75). As well as putting a single ward into perspective, the tables enable the profile for a group of wards to be compared with the national profile.

— Maps of each local authority district showing the subdivision by wards as at the date of the 1981 Census.

— A breakdown of each ward into the smaller, and therefore more homogenous, enumeration districts. Much, but not all, of the census

information available for wards is also available for enumeration districts. However very little non-census information is available for these areas.

Other information about wards that is available from OPCS includes:

- The annual number of live and still births (each analysed by sex; requests for other analyses will be considered);
- The annual number of deaths (analysed by sex and broad age-groups; requests for other analyses will be considered);
- The number of electors on the electoral roll;
- A post-code directory which can be used to link any post-code to its current ward with a high degree of accuracy, (also to its 1981 Census ward if there have been boundary changes).

Further details about census information can be obtained from Census Customer Services, OPCS, Titchfield, Fareham, Hants PO155RS; for non-census information write to Vital Statistics Customer Services at the same address. OPCS does not itself prepare annual population estimates for wards, but private sector estimates are available which are consistent with OPCS's annual estimates for local authorities and use the ward counts of births and deaths; in addition an allowance is included for the effect of migration. Some local authorities prepare their own estimates (and projections) but these are not available centrally. Of course the census itself gives detailed population counts but only once in a decade.

References

[1] *Population density and concentration in England and Wales 1987 and 1981.* Studies in Medical and Population Subjects No. 52. HMSO (1988)

[2] *Statistical summaries of between-area differences for some 1981 Census variables.* Occasional Paper 32, OPCS (1985), (available only from OPCS)

Recent OPCS publications

Informal carers (Series GHS no. 15, June, HMSO, f3.75, ISBN 0 11 691226 X) is the report of a survey carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS for the Department of Health and Social Security and formed part of the 1985 General Household Survey. The aim of the survey was to identify adults who were providing informal care for someone, either a member of their own or another private household.

Electoral statistics 1988 (Series EL no. 15, July, HMSO, £4.10, ISBN 0 11 691231 6) contains tables showing the number of parliamentary and local government electors on the 1988 register in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

International migration 1986 (Series MN no. 13, July, HMSO f5.20 ISBN 0 11 691230 8) presents statistics on the flows of international migrants to and from the United Kingdom and England and Wales during the last ten years and gives detailed figures for 1986.

Infant feeding 1985 (Series SS 1233, July, HMSO, f9.70, ISBN 0 11 691227 8) is the report of a survey carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS on behalf of the DHSS on infant feeding practices. This is the third report by OPCS on this subject, previous surveys having been carried out in 1975 and 1980.

Occupational mortality 1979-80, 1982-83: childhood supplement (Series DS no. 8, July, HMSO, £6.80, ISBN 0 11 691232 4) is the latest report in the decennial supplement series of analyses of infant and childhood mortality combining routine data from death registration with information from the latest census.

OPCS Monitors

Legal abortions, December quarter 1987 (OPCS Monitor AB 88/2, June, OPCS, fl.OO, ISSN 0953-3362) contains figures relating to notifications received in respect of terminations performed under the Abortion Act 1967 during the December quarter 1987.

Legal abortions 1987 (OPCS Monitor AB 88/3, June, OPCS, fl.OO, ISSN 0953-3362) contains final figures relating to notifications received in respect of terminations performed under the Abortions Act 1967 during 1987.

Legal abortions 1987: residents of regional and district health areas (OPCS Monitor AB 88/4, July, OPCS, £1.00, ISSN 0953-3362) contains figures relating to notifications received in respect of terminations performed during 1987 under the Abortion Act 1967, on women normally resident in England and Wales.

Cancer survival 1981: registrations (OPCS Monitor MB1 88/1, July, OPCS, fl.OO, ISSN 0954-481 X) presents statistics on cancer survival to 1, 3 and 5 year spans.

Fatal accidents occurring during sporting and leisure activities, 1986 (OPCS Monitor DH4 88/3, July, OPCS, £1.00, ISSN 0953-4407) gives figures on deaths from fatal accidents which took place during sporting and leisure activities, and which were registered in 1986.

Infectious diseases, September quarter 1987 (OPCS Monitor MB2 88/3, August, OPCS, f2.50, ISSN 0053-3400) contains statistics on the numbers of notifications of selected diseases in England and Wales in the September quarter of 1987 and compares them with previous quarters.

Mid 1987 population estimates for England and Wales (OPCS Monitor PP1 88/1, August, OPCS, f2.00, ISSN 0953-3419) gives the latest estimates of the resident population of England and Wales, and the local government and health authority areas within these countries.

Recent trends in Greater London's population

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During the last few years there has been a marked change in Greater London's population trends, with a major recovery from the rates of population loss recorded in the 1960s and 1970s. This article examines how this transformation came about and thereby assesses how permanent the new-found equilibrium is likely to be. It begins by giving more details about recent population trends for Greater London as a whole, and then for Inner and Outer London and their constituent parts. More detailed analysis reveals that natural change, internal migration and international migration have each participated in this transformation. The most significant element in the change since the early 1970s has been the fall in net out-migration to the rest of the South East, so the article goes on to look at what the developments have meant for the rest of the region and how they have affected the South East's position within the country as a whole.

The latest mid-year estimates provide further confirmation of the transformation which has taken place in Greater London's population trends in the last few years, as several recent studies have noted.' The OPCS calculations give a population of 6,770,400 for Greater London as of 30 June 1987, compared with a figure of 6,775,200 the year before. The indicated reduction in population by 4,800 over this twelve-month period represents a rate of loss of only 0.7 persons per thousand, or less than one tenth of a percentage point. Though this follows three years of slight increase in London's population, this scale of reduction is lower than the annual average rate of loss for 1981-86 and pales into insignificance by comparison with the rates of population loss recorded by London in the 1960s and 1970s. The impression given by the OPCS estimates for Greater London in the mid 1980s is one of population stabilization.

London's recent experience is not unique. Though the 1970s were dominated by the phenomenon of counterurbanisation and the rural migration turnround, the 1980s appear to have seen a further reversal in population shifts, with a switch back to metropolitan growth in the USA and with many large cities in North America and Europe experiencing either a significant population recovery or a slowdown in their rate of population loss.[2] However, London has shown a more pronounced resurgence than any of the other metropolitan centres in England and is distinctive in being located in a region where the revival of the metropolitan centre has not been counterbalanced by reduced growth in the regional remainder.) The recovery of London's population is the major reason for the recent acceleration in population growth shown for the South East as a whole.

Such a major transformation in London's population trend is therefore of tremendous importance not only in terms of its effects on the metropolis itself, but also in relation to the pressures on the South East and the balance between northern and southern parts of the United Kingdom. The purpose of this article, therefore, is to examine how this transformation in London's population has come about and thereby to assess how permanent this new-found equilibrium is likely to be. It begins by giving more details about recent population trends for Greater London as a whole, and then for its inner and outer parts and their constitutent boroughs. These trends are then broken down into their components of natural change (births minus deaths) and migration and compared with previous experience. This approach reveals that natural change, international migration and migration within the United Kingdom have all contributed to the recovery of Greater London's population and, moreover, that both Inner and Outer London have participated in this transformation. The most significant element in the changes since the beginning of the 1970s has been the fall in net out-migration to the rest of the South East, so the article goes on to look at what the developments in London have meant for the rest of the region and how they have affected the South East's position within the country as a whole.

The recent stabilization of London's population

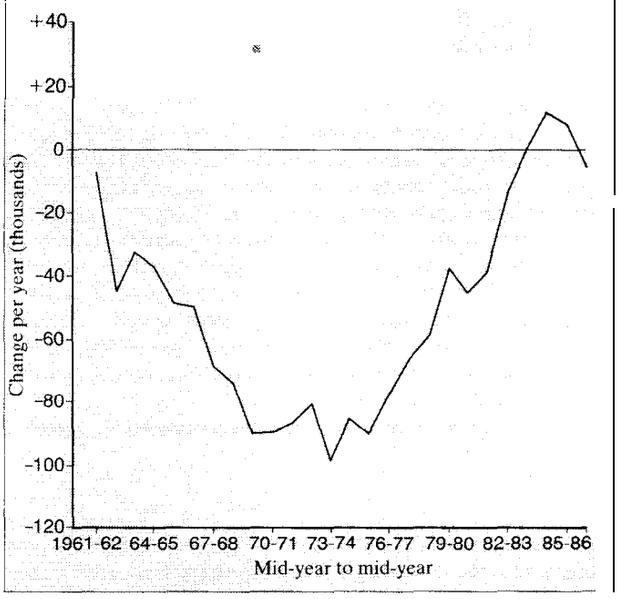
Seen in isolation, the statistics on London's recent population trends may not be remarkable, given that they suggest a situation of virtually no change over the last few years (Table 1). A significant watershed was reached around 1983-84 when a population increase is estimated to have taken place-the first increase recorded by Greater London since the beginning of the annual estimates series for this area in 1961. The increase, however, was a mere 1,500 people, a figure which might easily be due to estimation errors, but the next two years saw more substantial increases totalling almost 20 thousand people. Yet even this level of increase is by no means large, given the huge size of London's population base-a rate of growth of barely one seventh of one percentage point each year. Combined with the estimated fall of 4,800 in the latest year, London's population in mid 1987 is still some 36 thousand smaller than it was in 198 1.

Table 1 *Population change, 1961-87, for Greater London*

Period	Population (thousands)			Change per year	
	Start	End	Change	Thousands	Rate of change (per thousand persons)
Five-year periods					
1961-66	7,977	7,810	− 168	− 33.6	− 4.2
1966-71	7,810	7,441	− 370	− 74.0	− 9.4
1971-76	7,529	7,089	− 440	− 88.1	− 11.7
1976-81	7,089	6,806	− 283	− 56.7	− 8.0
1981-86	6,806	6,775	− 31	− 6.1	− 0.9
Single years					
1981−82	6,806	6,767	− 39	− 39.2	− 5.8
1982-83	6,767	6,755	− 12	− 12.0	− 1.8
1983-84	6,755	6,756	+ 1	+ 1.5	+ 0.2
1984-85	6,756	6,768	+ 12	+ 11.5	+ 1.7
1985−86	6,768	6,775	+ 8	+ 7.7	+ 1.1
1986-87	6,775	6,770	− 5	− 4.8	− 0.7

Notes: 1. The discontinuity in the series in 1971 results from a change in the definition of 'population' (see Note on page 17).
2. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Fig 1 Greater London: population change 1961-87



In the context of London's population trends over the past quarter of a century, however, these low levels of population loss and signs of population gain constitute a major transformation. Figure 1 shows the dramatic way in which Greater London's rate of population change plunged from a relatively small loss in 1961-62 to very substantial losses in the later 1960s and first half of the 1970s. It also shows how the tendency towards population stabilization in the mid 1980s represents the culmination of a decade of decreasing population loss. As a result, whereas London's population had been falling by an average of 88 thousand people a year in the first half of the 1970s, by 1981-86 the annual average rate of loss had fallen to barely 6 thousand, considerably less than one tenth of its level ten years before (Table 1).

This recent turnround appears even more remarkable when set against the background of much longer-term trends. As has been shown elsewhere,[4] Greater London has in the past followed the general model of big city population development, in which the zone of peak growth extends outwards over time like a wave and leaves behind areas which go into progressively steeper decline. Thus the population of the central boroughs (as represented now by Camden, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster together with the 'Square Mile' of the City of London) was found to peak in 1881, while the remainder of Inner London reached its highest census-year population in 1921 and the outer boroughs showed growth through to 195 1 and then began to decline. The same seemed to be true for the Greater London area as a whole, which reached its largest population size in the 1930s and subsequently saw its population loss rise from 205 thousand in 1951-61 to 540 thousand in 1961-71 and to 720 thousand in 1971-81 as the wave of growth moved outwards into the Home Counties and beyond. The latest developments fly directly in the face of the general model.

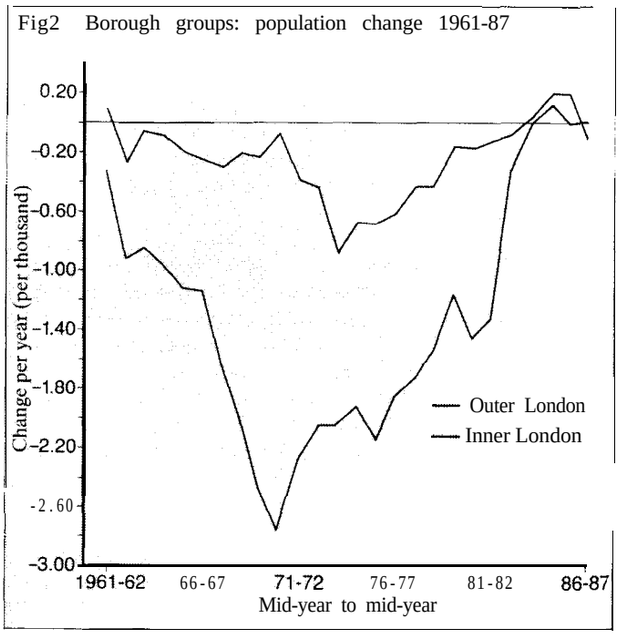
Internal patterns behind London's turnround

The break with previous trends and with the conventional 'wave' model of metropolitan development is reinforced by the geographical patterns which population change has followed recently within London. In brief, Inner London, which had accounted for the major part of London's overall population losses in the 1960s and early 1970s, has also been responsible for by far the larger portion of the subsequent recovery. So far has this tendency developed that the long-established distinction between inner and outer boroughs in terms of population change rate was virtually unrecognisable in the mid 1980s.

The details are shown in Figure 2. Population loss was already well established in Inner London by the early 1960s and accelerated progressively during the rest of that decade, reaching 28 per thousand in 1970-71. By contrast, Outer London started the 1960s with slight population growth and passed through the next ten years with a rate of loss which rarely exceeded 2 per thousand. Despite a marked deterioration in the early years of the 1970s, Outer London's rate of population loss never exceeded 9 per thousand and had recovered to its former level by the end of the decade. This achievement seems very modest by comparison with the climb in Inner London's rate through 28 points to reach zero population change in 1983-84.

The absolute figures underline the importance of the developments in Inner London (Table 2). The latter's level of population loss rose from an average of 28 thousand a year in the early 1960s to more than double this in the second half of the decade, but then ameliorated somewhat during the 1970s and shrank back markedly in the 1980s. Despite the larger base population, Outer London was not losing as many people even at its period of peak losses in the early 1970s as Inner London did in the early 1960s, let alone at its own peak period. There was a difference of 410 thousand between the population change for London as a whole in the period 1971-76 and that in 1981–86. Inner London accounted for two thirds (266 thousand) of the upward shift (lower losses) in population change.

Fig2 Borough groups: population change 1961-87



The convergence of the change rates for Inner and Outer London in the early 1980s that is clear from Figure 2 and Table 2 is also shown very forcefully by the patterns of population change estimated for recent years at the borough level. In 1971-76 there existed a major contrast between Inner and Outer London with twelve of the thirteen inner boroughs averaging annual population losses of 15 per thousand or over and only one of the outer boroughs exceeding 10 per thousand. Ten years later no such contrast was evident, for between 1981 and 1986 there was a mixture of gains and losses in both parts of London (Figure 3). The traditional distinction between Inner and Outer London had disappeared completely and indeed the fastest growth rate for this five-year period was registered by an inner borough (Tower Hamlets). If anything, the available evidence suggests the emergence of a North-South distinction, with a large majority of the growing boroughs lying north of the Thames.

I-able *2* *Population change, 1961-87, by London borough group*

Period	Starting population		Change (thousands)		Rate of change (per thousand persons)	
	Inner London	Outer London	Inner London	Outer London	Inner London	Outer London
Five-year periods						
1961-66	3,481	4,496	-143	– 24	– 8.2	– 1.1
1966-71	3,338	4,412	-322	– 47	-19.3	-2.1
1971-76	3,060	4,410	-304	-136	-19.9	-6.1
1976-81	2,756	4,334	-205	– 78	-14.9	-3.6
1981-86	2,550	4,256	– 39	+ 8	– 3.0	+ 0.4
Increase in change/rate of change						
1971-76 to 1976-81	—	—	99	58	5.0	2.5
1976–81 to 1981-86	—	—	167	86	11.9	4.0
1971–76 to 1981-86			266	144	16.9	6.5
Single years						
1981-82	2,550	4,256	– 34	– 6	-13.2	– 1.3
1982-83	2.517	4,250	– 8	– 4	– 3.2	-0.9
1983-84	2,509	4,246	*0*	+ 1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
1984-85	2,509	4,247	+ 3	+ *8*	+ 1.3	+ 2.0
1985-86	2,512	4,256	*0*	+ *8*	– 0.1	+ 1.9
1986-87	2,512	4,264	+ 1	– 5	+ 0.2	– 1.2

See notes to Table 1.

Fig 3 London Boroughs: population change 1981-86

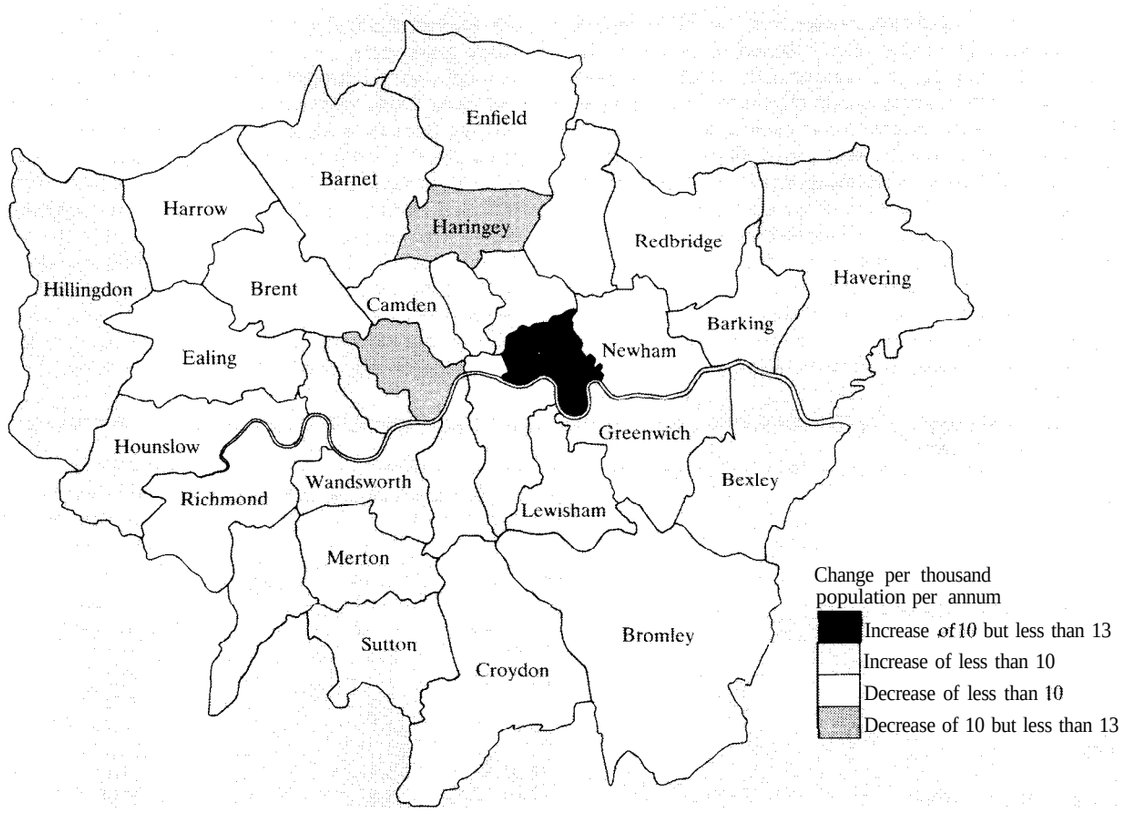
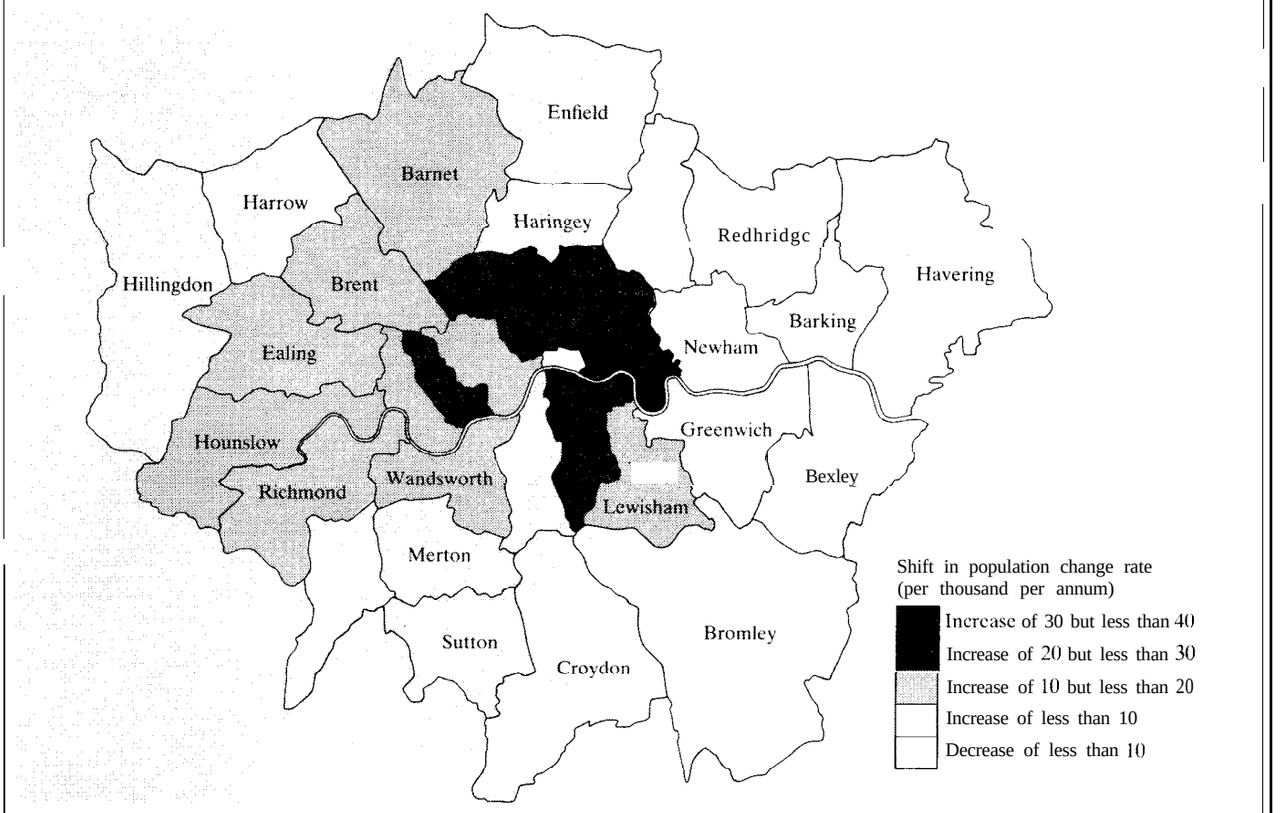


Fig4 London Boroughs: increase in population change rate between 1971-76 and 1981-86



Direct comparison of population change rates for 1971-76 and 1981-86 at the borough level confirms the pervasiveness of the upward shift across London and highlights the spectacular performance of some of the inner boroughs (Figure 4). In Outer London, only one borough (Hounslow) experienced a downward shift in annual change rate between the two periods, while four (Barnet, Brent, Ealing and Richmond) recorded an upward movement of 10 per thousand or more. The majority of the inner boroughs, however, saw a larger recovery in the change rate than this, with the rates for Islington and Tower Hamlets moving up by over 30 per thousand and those for Kensington and Chelsea, Hackney, Southwark and Camden by over 20 per thousand. It is particularly the changes in these inner boroughs that have led to the erosion of the previous contrast between Inner and Outer London.

The background to the ten most significant upward shifts in population change rate since 197 l-76 is presented in Table 3. The six boroughs which recorded upward shifts of at least 23 per thousand had been losing population in the early 1970s at annual rates ranging from 18 to 32 per thousand, but only two of these registered overall population losses between 1981 and 1986. In eight of the ten boroughs in Table 3, the recovery since 1971-76 took place in both the subsequent five-year periods. It was most evenly spread between the two periods in the case of Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Camden, and Brent, but in two cases (Islington and Westminster) by far the largest part of the recovery occurred between the first and second halves of the 1970s. In the rest of the ten boroughs the rate of recovery accelerated in the 1980s, this being particularly marked in Hammersmith and Fulham and Kensington and Chelsea. Indeed

Table *3* *Population change, 1971-86, for the ten London boroughs which experienced the largest increase in population change rate between 1971– 76 and 1981-86*

Borough	Rate of population change (per thousand persons per year)			Increase in rate of change between 1971-76 and 1981-86
	1971-76 (a)	1976-81 (b)	1981-86 (c)	(c)−(a)
Islington	-31.5	− 8.4	2.3	33.8
Tower Hamlets	− 22.0	− 4.0	10.5	32.5
Kensington and Chelsea	− 30.7	-25.0	− 3.9	26.8
Hackney	− 22.5	− 13.1	2.2	24.7
Southwark	-25.3	− 12.5	− 2.1	23.2
Camden	− 18.4	− 11.5	4.7	23.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	− 11.7	− 24.2	− 0.7	17.0
Ealing	− 6.2	− 8.4	9.4	15.7
Brent	− 13.8	− 6.9	1.2	15.0
Westminster	− 27.0	− 13.5	− 12.9	14.1

Table 4 *Components of population change, 1971–86, for Greater London and borough groups*

Period	Inner London		Outer London		Greater London	
	Natural change	Net migration and other changes	Natural change	Net migration and other changes	Natural change	Net migration and other changes
Change during periods						
Absolute (thousands)						
1971-76	15	-319	33	-169	48	-489
1976-81	14	-220	27	-105	42	-325
1981-86	41	– 79	47	– 39	87	-118
Rate (per thousand persons per year)						
1971-76	1.0	– 20.9	1.5	– 7.6	1.3	– 13.0
1976-81	1.0	– 15.9	1.2	– 4.8	1.2	– 9.2
1981-86	3.2	– 6.2	2.2	– 1.8	2.6	– 3.5
Increase in change/rate of change between periods						
Absolute (thousands)						
1971-76 to 1976-81	– 1	100	- 6	64	– 7	164
1976-81 to 1981-86	27	140	20	66	46	207
1971-76 to 1981-86	26	240	13	131	39	371
Rate (per thousand persons per year)						
1971-76 to 1976-81	0.0	5.0	– 0.3	2.8	– 0.1	3.8
1976–81 to 1981–86	2.2	9.7	1.0	3.0	1.4	5.7
1971-76 to 1981-86	2.2	14.7	0.7	5.8	1.3	9.5

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

for Hammersmith and Fulham and for Ealing the recovery was delayed until the 1980s because their rates of loss deepened during the previous decade.

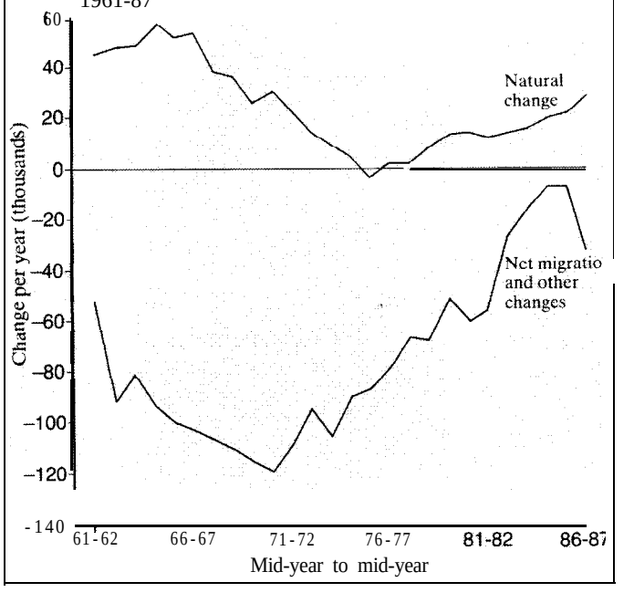
On the basis of this evidence, therefore, it is clear that both inner and outer boroughs have contributed to the recent recovery. This recovery, however, started earlier and has been more marked in Inner London, leading to the erosion of the distinction in growth rates between Inner and Outer London that has been associated with the model of big-city development which London has followed for the past century. The dramatic nature of the transformation from the widespread pattern of population loss in the late 1960s and early 1970s not only challenges theory, but also poses major problems for population projections for the London area.

Demographic components of London's recovery

The most direct way of explaining this transformation in London's population trends is by separating out the main ingredients of population change and discovering how each has performed over time. At the simplest level, a distinction can be drawn between the effects of natural change (the surplus of births over deaths) and those of net migration (the surplus of in- over out-migration) in order to see how their contributions to the population change compare. As the following paragraphs show, migration is almost entirely responsible because, except for the most recent period, natural change has become smaller.

As can be seen from Table 4 and Figure 5, *natural change* has generally made a positive contribution to London's population; in only one year (1975-76) did the number of deaths exceed the number of births. On the other hand, for most of the 25-year period since 1961, the natural change component was contributing less and less; the surplus of births over deaths actually fell back from a peak of around 50 thousand a year in 1961-66 to barely 8 thousand a year in 1976-81. It is only since 1978 that there has been a significant increase in the rate of natural change, producing quite a sharp jump in the five-year figures from 1976-81 to 1981-86 though not pushing the latest figures up to anywhere near the levels of the 1960s. This pattern is more or less in line with the national trend and is largely conditioned by the 'baby boom' of the 1960s and the subsequent dip and only partial recovery of the birth rate. However, while the number of deaths recorded in London was falling alongside the decline in total population, statistics from the OPCS show that the crude birth rate (births per 1,000 people) in Greater London moved up from below the national average in the early 1970s to above it in the 1980s. Indeed, the large difference in total period fertility rates which existed between London and the national average in 1980 had completely disappeared by 1985.'

Fig 5 Greater London: components of population change, 1961-87



By contrast, *migration* has been the main reason for London's population loss through this 25-year period, and it is also the major factor explaining the recent turnround. Already by the early 1960s net migration was removing over 80 thousand people a year from London's population and in the later 1960s this grew to an average annual loss of over 110 thousand. Figure 5 pinpoints 1970-71 as the peak year of net migratory loss for London and indicates a pretty regular tailing off in losses from 1974 onwards, though the most substantial positive shift dates from 1982. As a result, whereas migration had reduced London's population by almost half a million people in 197 l-76, it accounted for a loss of under 120 thousand in 1981-86, a 'saving' of 370 thousand people for London between these two periods (Table 4).

These overall trends have affected *Inner* and *Outer London* in a broadly similar manner (Table 4). For both parts of London the rates of natural increase were higher in 1981-86 than in 1971–76, but in both cases, too, this rise was responsible for only about one tenth of the upward shift in the absolute level of population change between these two five-year periods. The main differences between inner and outer boroughs are in the scale and phasing of the changes. The upward movement in both the natural change and the migration rates are some three times larger for Inner London, while the recovery in the migration rate since 1971-76 was concentrated more into 1981-86 for Inner London whereas for Outer London it was split evenly between the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The broad distinction between Inner and Outer London is very largely retained at the *borough* level, though naturally there is more variation at this level. In Figure 6 the 32 boroughs are plotted according to the changes in their rates of natural increase and net migration between 1971-76 and 1981-86. It can be seen that at least half the boroughs follow the overall London pattern fairly closely, lying within the range of upward shifts of 3– 17 per thousand in net migration rate and O-2 per thousand in natural change rate. Outside this 'box' the most notable feature is the group of six inner boroughs which have experienced upward shifts in migration rate by 20 per thousand or more. In three of these cases, notably Tower Hamlets where there has been a significant inflow of migrants whose birth rates are higher on arrival and then decline, this is combined with a weil-above-average natural increase. By contrast, Lambeth, Haringey and Newham account for little of the migration recovery of Inner London between the two five-year periods.

The following conclusions can therefore be drawn from a breakdown of the overall trends in population change into their two basic components of natural increase and net migration. Both components have contributed towards the recovery of London's population change rate since the early 1970s, but the rise in the rate of natural increase began later than the reduction in the rate of net out-migration and was responsible for only about one tenth of the upward shift in the overall change rate which took place between 1971-76 and 1981-86. These patterns are very similar for both Inner and Outer London, even though the absolute levels of upward shift are much greater for the former. The majority of boroughs have followed this general pattern relatively closely, but there are some distinctive cases, most notably the much stronger upward shift in migration rate for six of the inner boroughs than for London as a whole, but also the fact that in three of the cases this effect is reinforced by well-above-average rises in natural change rate.

The role of three migration streams

Having established that it is migration trends that are very largely responsible for the recovery of London's population change rate, it

Fig 6 London Boroughs: increases in natural change and net migration rates between 1971-76 and 1981436

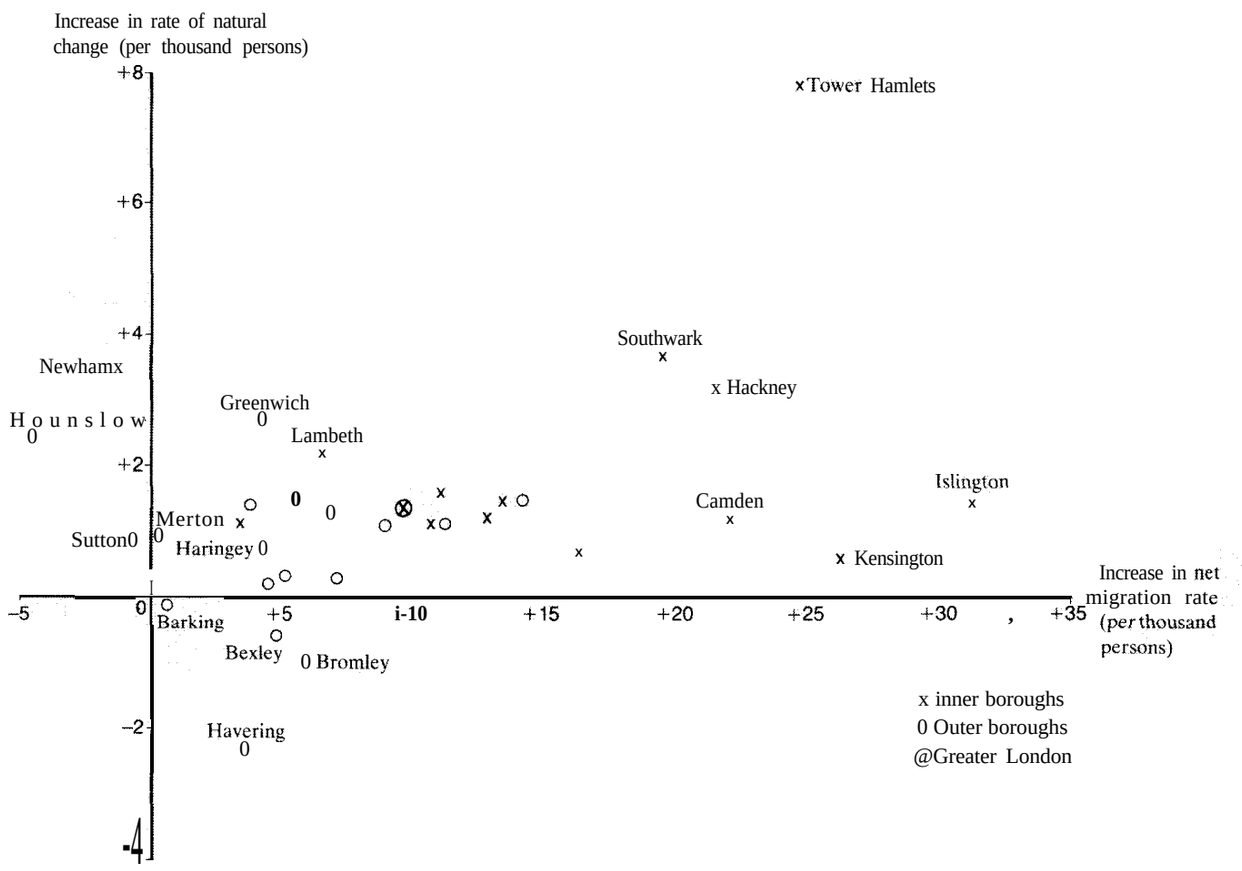
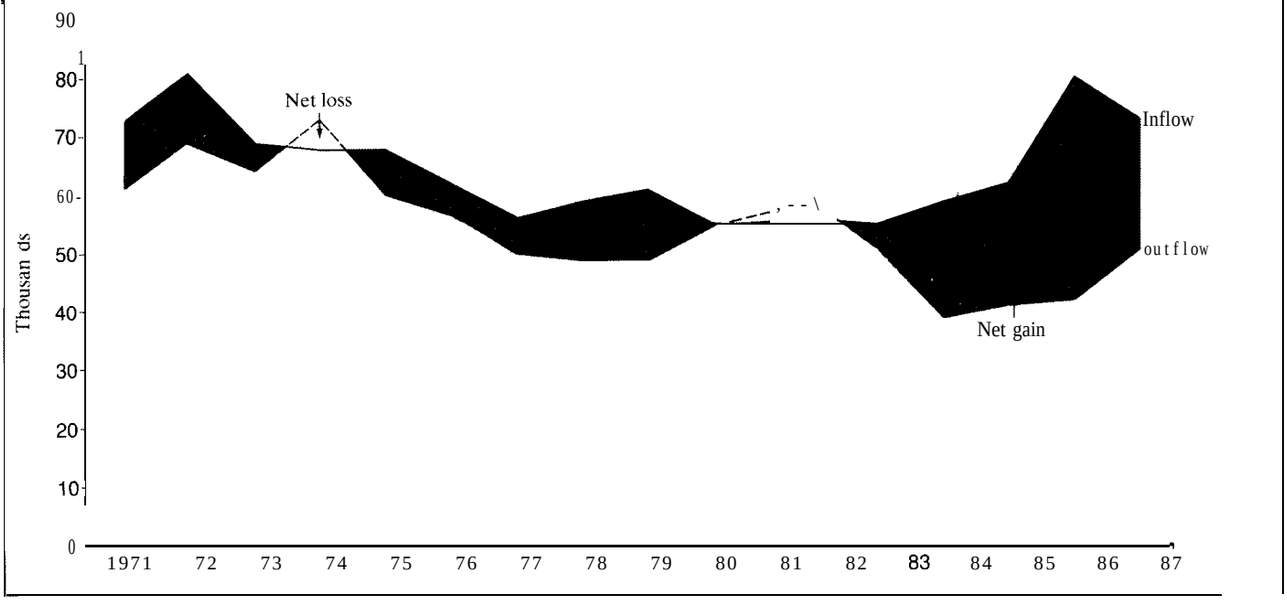


Fig7 International migration flows in and out of Greater London, 1971-87



is important to probe this aspect of population change more deeply. The migration component comprises at least three relatively separate elements, broadly distinguished by the distance over which movement takes place; namely, local decentralization from London to surrounding counties in South East England, movements between London and more distant parts of the United Kingdom, and international migration. Moreover, any reduction in net migration loss from London to another place could be the result of either a fall in the number of people leaving London for this place or an increase in the numbers arriving in London from it, or indeed some combination of the two. In this section, therefore, the aim is to identify how far each of the three elements of migration has contributed to the marked reduction in the net outward migration from London and to examine whether this results from declining outward movement or an increasing number of newcomers.

Estimates based on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) suggest that *international migration* played no significant part in the fall in London's level of net migration loss during the 1970s but that it has made an important contribution subsequently, particularly since 1983. Figure 7 shows that, while there was a reduction in numbers of emigrants overseas during the 1970s, this was paralleled by a fall in the level of immigration. As a result, throughout this period there was a positive gain of around 6,500 a year. The 1980s began with immigration and emigration very closely matched, but from 1983-84 onwards a wide gap opened up as first the volume of emigration fell and then the volume of immigration increased.

Migration between London and the rest of Britain is better documented than international migration, with data available from the Census of Population and from the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR). The Census shows that the second half of the 1960s witnessed the peaking of net out-migration from London to the rest of Britain, with a net exodus of over 100 thousand a year. This had fallen to a net loss of only 39 thousand by the beginning of the 1980s (Table 5). The NHSCR data are not strictly comparable with the census data because of definitional and coverage differences and can be used to monitor migration from London only since 1975, but they indicate a relatively steady drop in the rate of net migration loss from London through the second half of the 1970s. This deceleration in net out-migration appears to have bottomed out in the early 1980s, with the net outflow remaining fairly stable at a level of just over 30 thousand persons for a few years and then rising sharply after 1985, though short-term fluctuations need to be interpreted with some care.

Table *5 Net migration between London and the rest of Great Britain since 1965*

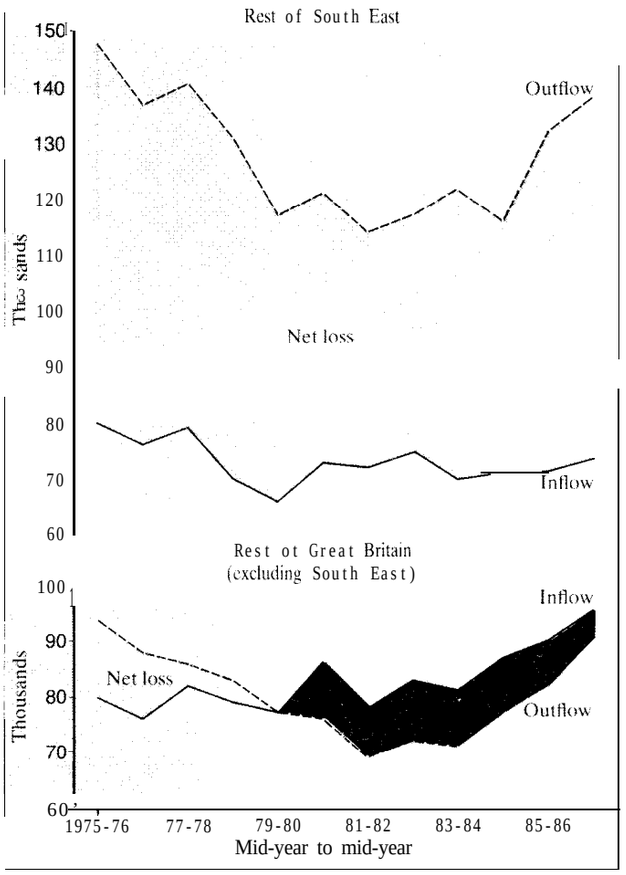
thousands

Source and period	Total	Rest of the South East region	Rest of Great Britain (excluding the South East)
Census			
1965-66	– 112	- 94	-18
1970-71	– 107	– 92	– 15
1980-81	– 39	– 41	+ 2
NHSCR			
Individual years			
1975-76	– 82	– 68	– 14
1976677	– 73	– 62	-12
1977-78	– 67	– 62	- 4
1978-79	– 65	– 62	– 4
1979980	– 51	– 51	0
1980-81	– 39	– 47	+ 10
1981–82	– 33	– 42	+ 9
1982-83	– 32	– 43	+ 11
1983-84	– 42	– 52	+ 10
1984-85	– 35	– 45	+ 10
1985-86	– 53	– 61	+ 8
1986-87	– 60	– 65	+ 5
Five-year periods			
1976-81	-293	– 283	– 10
1981-86	-194	-242	+ 48
Change from 1976–81 to 1981-86	+ 99	+ 41	+ 58

Source: Published Census volumes, NHSCR data supplied by OPCS.

Table 5 also allows a distinction to be drawn between the role of shorter-distance decentralization from London to other counties in South East England and the effects of interregional movements between London and elsewhere in Great Britain, while Figure 8 plots trends in the gross levels of inflows and outflows for both types. According to the census, the net movement of people from

Fig 8 Gross migration flows between Greater London and other parts of Great Britain, 1975-87



London to the *rest of the South East* fell by more than half between the beginning and end of the 1970s, while the available data from the NHSCR suggests that a major part of this cutback took place in the first few years of that decade. The gross data indicate that these changes were brought about principally by fluctuations in the volume of out-migration, which fell back markedly until 1980 whereas the level of in-migration was rather more stable. Similarly, in the 1980s gross migration into London from the rest of the South East has fluctuated very little, whereas there are indications that gross out-migration from London rose sharply in 1985 -86.

Meanwhile, the net *losses* to the *rest of the United Kingdom* (excluding the South East), which were probably running at about 15 to 16 thousand a year during the latter half of the 1960s, seem to have continued at much the same level until the mid 1970s. By 1980--8 1, however, the position had changed to one of a significant net gain for London which stayed at much the same level for the next five years (Table 5). Figure 8 shows the dramatic way in which the gross flows produced the change in migration balance at the turn of the decade, with the volume of out-migration failing steadily until the early 1980s while the level of in-migration to London from the rest of Britain increased in 1980-81. More detailed data indicate that the latter was due entirely to an increase in inflow from the more distant regions which were probably more affected by the economic recession in 1979– 8 1, whereas the decline in out-migration over this period was primariiy caused by a reduction in flows to the more accessible regions like East Anglia, the East Midlands and the South West.

On the evidence of the Census and the NHSCR, it has been the transfers between London and the rest of the South East that have been responsible for the overwhelming share of net migration loss from London, dominating it by a factor of five to one up to the mid 1970s and accounting for it entirely since 1980. London's migration balance with the rest of Great Britain went through a major transition during the 1970s, after which net migration losses appear to have settled down at around one third of the leveis recorded in the latter half of the 1960s. Rough calculations-necessarily rough because of the lack of continuous annual data on London's migration flows before 1975--suggest that a reduction in London's net losses to the rest of the South East played the major part in this transformation, but the switch in the direction of flow between London and other parts of Britain from net outward to net inward movement would seem to account for around one third of it. The evidence also suggests a significant difference in the timing of the contributions made by the three different types of migration to the reduction in the level of London's net migration loss, with the reduction in net flow to the rest of the South East taking place most markedly in the early and mid 1970s, the reduction in losses to other parts of Great Britain concentrated in the late: 1970s and the surge in international immigration occurring after 1983.

Table 6 summarizes the main changes which have affected London's migration balance since 1976. The upward shift in London's migration account between the 1970s and the 1980s has been produced by five of the six components shown in Table 6, namely reductions in rhe gross levels of out-migration to all three geographical areas and increases in the gross levels of in-migration from all except the rest of the South East. In net terms the largest contributions to the reduction in London's migration losses between the two periods shown in Table 6 have been produced by the trends in international migration and London's migration balance with the rest of the United Kingdom (excluding the South East). Nevertheless, the single most important component of these recent changes is the lower level of gross out-migration from London to there:,! of the South East and it must be remembered that the larger part of the reduction in this flow took place before 1976, whereas the significant changes in the net balance with the other two geographical areas were confined to the more recent periods.

Table 6 *Migration to and from Greater London, 1976--86*

thousands

Origin/destination	1976–81	1981–86	Change in migration between periods
Overseas			
Net	+ 30	+ 81	+ 51
Immigration	+ 288	+ 310	+ 22
Emigration	– 258	– 230	+ 28
Rest of the South East			
Net	– 283	– 243	+ 40
In	+ 364	+ 358	– 6
out	– 648	- 601	+ 47
Rest of United Kingdom			
Net	– 11	+ 49	+ 59
In	+ 398	t 420	+ 22
out	– 409	– 373	+ 36

Notes: 1. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
2. The signs indicate the effect of each flow on London.
3. The data relate to the full five-year periods and are not annual averages.

Impact on South East England

Such major transformations in London's overall population change rate and its migration balances with other places cannot have failed to have a significant impact on the region of which it is the core. The nature and scale of this impact, however, is not easily

Table 7 *Components of population change, 1971–86, for selected areas*

thousands

Area	1971-76			1976–81			1981-86		
	Natural change	Net migration and other changes	Total	Natural change	Net migration and other changes	Total	Natural change	Net migration and other changes	Total
Greater London	48	-487	–440	42	–325	283	87	–118	– 31
Rest of South East	104	186	290	62	255	317	69	216	285
South East	152	– 301	– 149	104	– 70	34	156	98	254
Rest of England and Wales	231	227	458	46	95	141	128	59	187
England and Wales	381	– 74	307	150	25	175	284	157	441

assessed because it depends on the type and degree of linkage between events in London and developments in the rest of the South East and particularly on whether the former substitute for the latter or reinforce them. On the one hand. for instance, the greater retention of population by London in the 1980s may have eased the pressure of population growth in the rest of the South East. Converse!!, it may be argued that the exodus from London has been slowed down by pressures on space in the rest of the region resulting from a reduced rate of new housing development, from Green Belt constraints and from competition from other migrants (from outside the region or overseas).

This section therefore sets the population developments in Greater London since 1971 into their wider regional and national context, as presented in Table 7. One notable feature is the dynamism of London's natural change component in contrast with the rest o! the South East and indeed with the country as a whole. Between 1971-76 and 1976 -81 London's natural increase fell only marginally at the same time as the figure for England and Wales dropped by three fifths. Since then its recovery has been stronger than the national average and much stronger than that for the rest of the South East. As a result, while natural increase for the South East as a whole in 1981-86 had returned to its level of ten years before, its distribution between London and the rest of the region was very different. Since the mid 1970s well over half the natural growth of population in England and Wales has been occurring in the South East, with London alone contributing almost one third of the national total in 1981–86. In this case, the two parts of the South East seem to have acted in complementary fashion, with the rise in natural increase in London since the early 1970s compensating for the fall in the rest of the region.

As regards the overall patterns of net migration, by contrast, there is little evidence of such compensating effect. The massive reduction in London's volume of net out-migration between the two halves of the 1970s, even though it was caused very largely by the reduction in London's export of people to the rest of the South East, was not matched by a corresponding reduction in the latter's rate of net in-migration which instead grew substantially between these two five-year periods (Table 7). It would seem that the lower level of out-migration from London merely opened the door for higher levels of inward movement to the rest of the South East from other parts of the British Isles and overseas. The reduction of some 40 thousand in the level of net inflow to the rest of the South East between 1976–81 and 1981-86, however, corresponds relatively closely with the extent of the further fall in London's migration contribution noted in Table 6, but more detailed statistics from the NHSCR and IPS reveal that this is merely one part of a more complicated pattern. Between these two periods the rest of the South East experienced a major increase in international immigration in similar fashion to Greater London, this being partly offset by a fall in the rate of gross in-migration from other parts of Britain.

The fact that migration trends in Greater London and the rest of the South East have not generally been complementary but have tended to parallel each other means that the recent recovery of London's migration rate has had a major impact on the size and rate of growth of the South East's population and has correspondingly affected population trends in the rest of the country. Whereas the South East's population fell by 149 Thousand between 1971 and 1976, it was able to grow by over a quarter of a million in the five years up to 1986 (Table 7). As a result, in the first half of the 1980s the South East was responsible for nearly three fifths of national population growth, compared with only one fifth in 1976-81 and in contrast to acting as a major contributor to population growth in other parts of the country in the early 1970s. Put a different way, it is very difficult to see how rhe South East could have managed to cope with the upward shifts in migration from overseas and other parts of Britain if Greater London had not been able to cut back on its previously high rates of population loss to the rest of the South East.

Implication5 for London's population structure

Such changes as have affected Greater London over the past ten to fifteen years not only affect overall population size but also lead to changes in population structure. Fluctuations in the natural change rate, in so far as they are caused mainly by variations in the level of births, have an immediate impact on size of the youngest age-group. The effects of migration are more subtle, but no less significant for that, operating through the selective nature of the migration process. Previous research on London and the South East" has shown by reference to census data that migration out of London involces proportionately more young families, owner occupiers and higher-income groups than would be expected purely on the basis of their representation in London's population, white London has traditionally proved particularly attractive to 15-24 year olds and those seeking privately rented accommodation.

A recent study' gives an indication of the major change in the composition of migration streams associated with the cutback in the rate of London's population loss between the early 1970s and early 1980s. In terms of age structure the largest absolute changes were the reductions in the number of 15–24 and 25-44 year olds moving out of London, so much so in the former case that a small net outflow from London in 197i was replaced by a sizeable inflow ten years later. The largest change in terms of socio-economic group was the virtual elimination by 1981 of the net out-migration of 'other non-manual persons' (that is all non-manual except professional and managerial) which had constituted the largest part of the net migration balance in 1971. As regards housing tenure, the largest absolute reduction involved owner occupiers, but in relative terms by far the largest fall was in those renting housing from council or New Town authorities-a reflection of the rundown in London's public overspilt programme since the early 1970s and the restrictions placed on the council house sector since 1979.

The effects which migration had on London's age structure in 1976-81 and the extent to which the pattern has changed subsequently can be gauged from Table 8. Particularly worthy of note is the net inward movement of 16–24 year olds from elsewhere in

Britain in 1976-81, together with the fact that the level almost doubled in the 1980s as a result of both increased inflow and lower outflow. Levels of outflow in the next older age band, 25-44, traditionally the main source of migration loss, have been much reduced, helping towards a rejuvenation of London's population, while retirement migration has continued at much the same level as in the 1970s. Similarly, the upswing in the overall rate of international immigration to London has been most significant for young adults and the 25-44 age-group, both primarily through lower rates of emigration, but lesser increases have also been recorded by children and older working-age people, in both these cases mainly through greater immigration.

The consequence of these developments in migration, plus the upturn in births, is a general rejuvenation of London's age structure, in contrast to the previous trend towards ageing caused by the massive out-migration of families with young children. The fall in the young adult population has not proceeded as rapidly as would have been expected in the 1980s with the passage of the 1960s 'baby boom' through this stage of the life-cycle nearing completion (Table 9). The boost given to London's population by young adult in-migrants over the past decade or more, together with the reduction of family out-migration rates, has helped the 35-44 age-group to increase both relatively and absolutely in the 1980s, after declining in the previous decade. Finally, the number of children aged under 5 has increased markedly since 1981, partly as a result of the upswing in the internal and international migration levels for children but primarily through the increased number of births, which is itself a reflection of the stronger representation of family-age adults as well as of rise in fertility rates. In this way, the rejuvenation of London's population in the 1980s will tend to maintain London's population in equilibrium, unless any of the various ingredients of London's migration links with the rest of the world change significantly. Judging by the major developments which have affected London's migration streams over the past twenty-five years, however, the present situation of population stabilization is unlikely to last for long.

Table *8* *Greater London: internal and international migration flows, 1976-86, by age-group*

thousands

Age-group	Inflow		outflow		Net	
	1976-81	1981-86	1976-81	1981-86	1976-81	1981-86
Within Britain						
0-15	106	93	194	166	- 88	– 73
16-24	316	330	249	218	68	113
25-44	252	274	363	357	-111	– 83
45-64	55	53	151	138	– 96	– 85
65 and over	31	27	97	93	– 66	– 66
All ages	762	778	1,057	972	– 295	– 194
	1976-80	1981-85	1976-80	1981-85	1976-80	1981-85
Overseas						
0-14	46	53	33	35	13	18
15-24	107	103	78	61	29	42
25-44	120	119	127	117	– 6	2
45–64/59	16	22	14	16	1	6
65/60 and over	4	4	8	7	– 4	– 2
All ages	293	301	260	235	33	66

Source: NHSCR and OPCS Series MN.
Notes: 1. International migration for calendar years; internal migration for periods between mid-years.
2. Data exclude Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.
3. All ages include age not stated.
4. Net figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table *9* *Greater London's age structure, 1971, 1981 and 1986*

Age	1971			1981			1986		
	Thousands	Per cent	(UK per cent)	Thousands	Per cent	(UK per cent)	Thousands	Per cent	(UK per cent)
0-4	546.7	7.3	(8.1)	397.6	5.8	(6.1)	445.7	6.6	(6.4)
5-14	1,051.0	14.0	(15.9)	848.8	12.5	(14.5)	771.0	11.4	(12.6)
15-24	1,121.1	14.9	(15.6)	1,121.5	16.5	(16.0)	1,117.4	16.5	(16.0)
25-34	1,006.4	13.4	(12.5)	1,073.3	15.8	(14.2)	1,050.4	15.5	(14.1)
35-44	869.6	11.5	(11.6)	800.3	11.8	(12.0)	941 .o	13.9	(13.6)
45–64/59	1,678.3	22.3	(20.9)	1,328.0	19.5	(19.4)	1,242.9	18.3	(18.8)
65/60–74	885.6	11.8	(11.6)	825.9	12.1	(12.0)	754.0	11.1	(11.6)
75 and over	370.7	4.9	(4.7)	410.3	6.0	(5.8)	452.8	6.7	(6.5)
Total	7,529.4	100	(100)	6,805.7	100	(100)	6,775.2	100	(100)

Source: OPCS mid-year estimates, unpublished data for Greater London; UK data calculated from *Population Trends* 51, Table 6.

Conclusion

In the mid 1980s, the population of Greater London was experiencing a period of relative stability in terms of its overall size. This situation represents a major transformation from London's previous experience during the post-war period, when its rate of population loss accelerated between successive census years. Small annual gains have now been recorded for the first time for over a quarter of a century. Moreover, in achieving this, thedistinction in population change rates between inner and outer boroughs, which has been fundamental to London's structure as it has evolved along the lines described by the 'wave' model of metropolitan development, has been almost completely obliterated.

In terms of analysis by demographic components, the recovery in Greater London's population change rate cannot be put down to a single factor. The available evidence suggests that the most important factor has been the reduced level of net out-migration from London to the rest of South East England. This cutback took place throughout the 1970s, but was probably more pronounced during the first half of the decade, for which there are no annual statistics and when its affect on London's change rate was partially offset by a decline in the rate of natural increase. The rate of natural increase recovered somewhat in the later 1970s and its effect was reinforced by the switch in London's net migration balance with the rest of Britain (excluding the South East) from outflow to inflow, while since 1983 a similar boost has been given by a substantial increase in net overseas immigration. This multiplicity of factors is underlined by the fact that in most cases each has involved a two-fold contribution of lower out-migration and higher in-migration and, in the case of natural increase, fewer deaths and more births.

This article has not sought to establish the underlying causes responsible for these changes. Elsewhere[7] links have been hypothesized-for example, between the fall in gross out-migration to the rest of the South East and the rundown of slum clearance and overspill programmes; between the upturn in gross inflows from the rest of Great Britain and the deepening of economic recession which disproportionately affected the northern half of the country; between the build-up to the 'Big Bang' on the Stock Exchange and the surge in international immigration from 1983; between the government-supported redevelopment of Dockland and other schemes and the migration recovery of certain inner boroughs; and between the distribution of ethnic concentrations and the trends in birth rate. In relation to migration exchanges between London and the rest of the South East, a more detailed study[8] has documented, among other things, the close association which exists at county level between net migration gains from London and the distribution of employment growth, the relationship between London's population recovery during the 1980s and growth in the number of jobs there, and the correlation between recent population trends and housing availability among the London boroughs. At the same time, however, this study also suggests that there is no straightforward link between annual rates of housebuilding in the rest of the South East and the overall level of inward movement from London, apparently because of the importance of indigenous changes in housing demand in these counties and because of fluctuations in the level of migration exchanges between the rest of the South East and other parts of Britain or overseas. A major research task, however, remains. For present purposes it is sufficient to note that these various developments are almost certainly intertwined and have implications beyond their effect on the size of London's population. For instance, trends in the birth rate and in the migration components have served to rejuvenate London's age structure. Secondly, alongside largely parallel changes in the rest of the region, the recovery in London's change rate has radically altered the population situation of South East England and transformed its position in the national context. From these developments are already flowing major policy questions concerning the pressure of new house-building on green field sites in the South East and the problems of achieving a better balance between northern and southern parts of the country.

Note

The population estimates used in this article for Greater London in the period 1961-70 (for example in Table 1 and Figure 1) are not the same as those presented in standing Table 3 at the back of this volume. Figures in the latter table have been revised to incorporate information obtained from the 1981 Census of Population. Such revisions were not made to population series for areas within London, nor to the series for components of population change in London, before 1971. For consistency, unrevised figures have been used throughout the article for the population of Greater London as a whole and its constituent parts in 1961-70. The size of differences between unrevised and revised figures for Greater London in this period is relatively small and does not detract from the conclusions based upon unrevised figures.

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How the 1991 Census should improve government statistics

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The Government's proposals for the 1991 Census werepublished in July (see In Brief *for details). The main use of the results will be to update the benchmarks on statistics of population, housing, employment, travel to work and highly qualified manpower traditionally obtained from the census. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to one or two special features of the plans for the 1991 Census which should improve the use and usefulness of the results.*

The Government's proposals for the 1991 Census were published on July 19. The full list of topics to be included is shown in Box 1. They look familiar enough, the majority are the obvious topics to cover in a census and there are a few surprises. The final form of the actual questions on these topics will not be settled until the 1989 census test has been held next Spring and the census regulations, including the forms to be used in the census, have been approved by Parliament.

The main use of the results will be to update the benchmarks on statistics of population, housing, employment, travel to work and highly qualified manpower traditionally obtained from the census. But most post-war censuses have done this. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to one or two special features of the plans for the 1991 Census which should improve the use and usefullness of the results.

Use of post-codes

A most important proposal is to record the post-code of each household's address and include this, but not the address, in the computer record so that census results can be produced for areas defined as groups of post-codes. This was done very successfully in Scotland in the 1981 Census and will now be extended to the rest of Great Britain. This will enable census users to specify their own areas for tabulation if the traditional areas provided, that is local authorities, wards, parishes and enumeration districts or combinations of them, are not suitable. This facility will be particularly useful where the user has other data held on a post-code basis also. Small area statistics will still be available for administrative areas and enumeration districts, but the use of post-codes will make a much more flexible base.

This development is in line with one of the recommendations of the Chorley Committee' that census results should be available on a post-code basis. In meeting this recommendation it is important to maintain the confidentiality of census information and, just as important, the public perception of it. So steps will be taken not to release, even inadvertently, statistics for any combination of areas which covers less than a predetermined minimum number of households. For example, in sparsely populated areas of single units a post-code can uniquely identify a single household or a small enough number of households for census tables based on such areas to identify the characteristics of particular households. So there will be a lower limit on the number of households for which small area statistics will be provided.

A more complete population base

As in previous censuses, all people in Great Britain will be enumerated at the address at which they are present on census night and, if they usually live elsewhere, their address of usual residence will be recorded. Moreover, householders will have to record details for those who are usually resident there but absent on census night. These procedures are necessary to ensure that the census provides the best possible statistics of those who usually live in each area irrespective of where they are spending census night (for example on holiday or visiting friends or relatives). Such procedures nevertheless miss an important and possibly growing group — families and particularly one-person households entirely absent from their usual residence on census night. Some of the members of such households may well be enumerated as visitors in other households in Great Britain but others will be abroad and so completely missed, and the numbers abroad on census night will probably be greater in 1991 than in previous censuses because of the growing popularity of foreign holidays.

Box 1 The topics proposed by the Government for inclusion in the 1991 Census

At all addresses

the address of the household or establishment
the names of people present on census night and, in households, and of people who usually live in the household but are absent on census night

For each household

type of accommodation and extent of sharing
tenure
number of rooms
availability of bath and WC
central heating
number of cars and vans available
lowest floor level of accommodation (in Scotland only)

For each person

sex
date of birth
marital status
relationship in household
whereabouts on census night
usual address
term-time address of schoolchildren and students
usual address one year ago
country of birth
long-term illness
whether working in the week before the Census, etc.
hours worked weekly
occupation
industry
address of place of work
means of travel to work
higher qualifications
Scottish Gaelic (in Scotland only)
Welsh language (in Wales only)

For 1991 it is proposed to collect census forms completely voluntarily from as many of these 'wholly absent' households as possible. This will be feasible because the census enumerators will be in touch with their districts for a period of about six weeks over the census operation and should be able to see many of these households either before or after their holiday or to leave a form for completion on the household's return.

Although some people (perhaps one per cent of the population) will be included twice in the census they will only be counted as 'present' once and as 'usually resident' once.

Intercensal population estimates prepared for the usually resident population of local and health authorities are the basis for the allocation of large sums of money. Although not everyone will be counted at their usual address on census night, census statistics on the numbers usually resident in each area should be more accurate in 1991 than in previous censuses and so prove a more reliable base for intercensal population estimates.

A special effort will be made to allocate students to their term-time addresses as this is where they are included for the population estimate used for allocating resources to local and health authorities. The census will include a special question directed to students and schoolchildren asking for the term-time address; comprehensive information for each area from this question will be available only after the returns for the whole country have been processed. This additional information on the term-time addresses of students should make the census results more reliable as the base for annual population estimates.

A count of dwellings

Post-war censuses have produced valuable information on the size and quality of the housing stock. A key statistic has been a count of dwellings; that is, of a building or any part of a building that forms separate and self-contained accommodation designed to be occupied by a single family or household. In the vast majority of cases the identification of a dwelling is straightforward because the household lives in a detached, semi-detached or terraced house, a bungalow or a purpose-built flat or maisonette. However, identification is more difficult where houses originally built as accommodation for one household are occupied by more than one (multi-occupied building). The extent of sharing is an important element in estimating the future demand for housing so a separate count of dwellings and shared dwellings is an important result of a census.

Devising rules for accurately identifying dwellings in multi-occupied buildings has presented census takers with many problems. In the 1961 Census and 1966 Sample Census it was left to the enumerators to do so using a set of instructions with examples given. It was known, however, that the definitions were not strictly applied and so in 1971 a different approach was used. The method involved classifying households according to the degree of privacy they enjoyed and then grouping together households whose living accommodation lacked a certain degree of privacy. The procedures were, however, complex for a census and the method had shortcomings.

The 1981 Census did not include a direct count of dwellings. Instead estimates were made using other information entered on the form (shared or not shared access to the building, self-containment within the building, rooms and sharing or not sharing of amenities) together with factors from the 1971 Census. The method also had its shortcomings particularly as the factors were somewhat out of date, and would be grossly out of date in the 1990s.

The 1991 Census will therefore include a count of dwellings. The two major tests in 1987 (the large-scale field test in April 1987 and the wording test in Autumn 1987), together with a small-scale test on the housing questions in June 1988 have provided the opportunity for examining different versions of questions used. The method will require some decisions to be taken by the enumerator, but there will also be questions on self-containment of accommodation for the householder to answer.

Housing quality

The census is also used to provide some measures of the quality of housing. The traditional measures are the number of rooms in the dwelling or household accommodation and the presence of certain amenities such as piped water supply, fixed bath or shower, inside or outside WC. As time passes the appropriate list of amenities included in the census has changed. Thus piped water was dropped in 1971. In 1991 there will be no question on outside WCs and a question on central heating will be included for the first time in a census. According to the General Household Survey (GHS)[2] about 70 per cent of households now have full or part central heating and the percentage varies from one part of the country to another. The information provided for small areas will be of value in assessing the variation in housing quality. Consideration was given to collecting information on fuel used for central heating, but this was not considered to be essential and so was excluded. Availability of a telephone was excluded for the same reason.

One-parent families

It is hoped that the 1991 Census will provide more accurate statistics on the numbers of one-parent families than proved feasible in earlier censuses. In order to achieve these an additional category of relationship will be included to identify couples who are living together as husband and wife but not married to each other. In 1981 the children of such unions were invariably treated as children in one-parent families whereas according to the concept recommended by the Finer Committee, and on which present estimates are based, the parents of children in any stable union are regarded as in a two-parent family *(see Population Trends 45*[3]).

Hours of work

Each post-war census has differentiated between full-time and part-time workers in employment, but the questions have not always collected information on hours of work. Different approaches have been adopted.

In 195 1 persons in employment were asked to enter 'part-time' in section (b) of the occupation question if their paid employment or work normally occupied less than 30 hours a week.

In 1961 persons in employment in the week before census day had to state whether it was full time or part time, and if part time the number of hours worked (excluding meal breaks). Part time was defined at less than the normal hours in the employment.

In 1971 persons in employment in the week before census day were asked to enter the hours per week usually worked in that job (excluding meal breaks and overtime). This allowed analyses by grouped hours of work.

In 1981 the full-time/part-time division appeared in the economic position question (activity in the week before census). A part-time job was defined as a job in which the hours worked, excluding any overtime, were usually 30 hours or less per week.

Part-time employment has increased greatly, particularly for women, in the last 25 years and there is known to be considerable variation in the average hours worked per week. It is important to know the distribution in order to estimate the total number of hours worked in the economy.

The options for a large-scale exercise like the census are:

(1) Ask all workers to state exact number of hours actually worked in a period or the number usually worked allowing for meal

breaks etc. Then define full time as so many hours a week or more.

(2) As in (1) but in addition ask people to say if they work full time or part time. This recognises the worker's view of his job, but leads to anomalies such as part-time workers with long hours and full-time workers with negligible hours.

In 1981 there was no question on hours of work but it has been decided to include one in 1991. The approach likely to be adopted is the number of hours usually worked per week in the person's main job, excluding meal breaks.

Long standing illness

Central government and health and local authorities already use census information on numbers and age of people in an area to determine budgets and plan services. However, crude population and age structure provide only an approximate guide to the need for services in an area. This has led to a search for measures of disability and norbidity (or proxies for it, such as mortality) which could provide an improved indicator of relative need.

Questions about long standing and acute illness have been asked for several years in the GHS as have questions on use of hospital and family practitioner services. Analysis of this data suggests that people reporting limiting long standing illness in the GHS sample are much more likely than other members of the sample to report in-patient care. Indeed, limiting long standing illness has proved to be a better predictor of hospitalisation than any other variable in the GHS. Also, as a measure of disability, results on limiting long standing illness from the GHS have been found to bear a systematic relationship with those from more complex disability surveys being carried out for the DHSS. Unfortunately the GHS and more detailed disability surveys do not provide information on illness or disability for small areas.

These findings led to the decision that a simple question should be included in the 1991 Census on whether or not each individual has a long term illness, health problem or handicap (including problems due to old age) which limits their activity.

During the nineteenth century and in the early part of the twentieth century the census was used on more than one occasion to collect information on people suffering from certain types of disability (for example deaf, dumb, blind, lunatic) but this use of the census was 'stopped' as the figures obtained were held to be unreliable. There is thought to be considerable advantage in once again collecting this kind of information consistently and comprehensively for the whole country simultaneously. Whilst, as in past censuses, the response to such questions will not be completely reliable for identifying absolute totals; response bias is not believed to vary from one geographical area to another. Thus, the question should provide *better* information on relative need. A further advantage of using a census is that those identified as 'long term sick' can be analysed by age, sex, marital condition and the other census items such as housing characteristics, employment, and so on.

Ethnic group

Before 1971 no attempt was made in the census to measure the size of immigrant communities other than through a question on country of birth. By 197 **1** this was thought to be unsatisfactory so a question was included in the 1971 Census on 'parents country of birth'. The information on this question, together with that on each individual's country of birth, provided the basis for estimates of the size of ethnic minority groups through the 1970s. By the 1980s it was accepted that this approach was also unsatisfactory and would not cover the growing number whose parents were of New Commonwealth origin but were born in the United Kingdom. Test of suitable direct questions on ethnic group were carried out in the 1970s — and included in the final test in Haringey in 1979. However, in the light of the results of that test the Government decided not to include a question on ethnic origin in the 1981 Census.

In 1982 the Home Affairs Committee[4] recommended that future censuses should include questions on race and ethnic origin provided that assurances could be given that the data would be kept confidential and that the clearly stated purpose would be to monitor existing programmes to combat racial disadvantage and to plan new programmes to the same end. The Government in its reply' accepted that the Home Affairs Committee had made a good case in principle and invited the Registrars General to carry out tests to develop a reliable and publicly acceptable question.

The tests carried out by OPCS in 1985 and 1986 *(Population Trends 49*[6]) and later consultation have produced a recommended form of question that is believed to command wide public support and acceptance. Nevertheless the tests and consultations wirh the Commission for Racial Equality and other organisations have confirmed that although the great majority in all ethnic groups would be content to respond to a question on ethnic group, such a quesrion was unlikely to be fully acceptable to a small number who objected in principle to the inclusion of any question of this kind in a census. It is hoped that sensitive publicity will reduce the doubts and fears about the use to which answers will be put.

The Registrars General have consulted government departments, local authorities and others and confirmed that there is a substantial need for the kind of information such a question would provide for local areas. Accordingly the Government has decided to include a question on ethnic group (see Box 2) in the 1989 census test and study the public response before deciding whether to include the question in the mam census. This will allow a full test of census publicity and an assessment of the effect on response

Box 2 The proposed form of question on ethnic group

Ethnic group

Please tick the appropriate box

1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Black
3 ☐ Indian
4 ☐ Pakistani
5 ☐ Bangladeshi
6 ☐ Chinese
7 ☐ Any other ethnic group (please describe below)

. . .

.....

Output

lmprovements in the scope and coverage of the 1991 Census will be fully realised only if results are produced in a form and to a timetable which meets the needs of users. For this reason a broad output strategy and certain key dates have already been agreed by users in central and local government and the health authorities.

There are two ways of making census results available under Section 4 of the Census Act 1920. The first is printed reports that must be laid before Parliament and are sold as publications. The second is statistical abstracts which may be obtained, on request and for a charge, from the Census Offices. On the former, Preliminary Reports, based on counts by enumerators, will be published

about two months after census day. Reports covering all census topics for local areas will start appearing at the end of 1991 and the full programme will becompleted by September 1992. These will be followed by reports on particular topics. Early summary results will be published in Census Monitors.

A balance between the two methods of making results available will, however, need to be struck which realises the greatest possible benefit from the investment in the census. Developments in information technology have helped users analyse census information in new ways and the means and media for supplying statistical abstracts need careful consideration. Two particular and more flexible ways of obtaining statistical abstracts are being considered. The first is the provision of an on-line service. The second is to produce, on request, abstracts in the form of samples of anonymous records for individual people and households. An overriding need will be to ensure confidentiality of individual data at all times.

While the general strategy is to make the main results available within some two years of census day with the publication programme being completed by Autumn 1993, a particular priority will be to make key results for all local authorities available by May 1992 so that they can be used in the revenue support calculations that year.

Conclusion

Although the proposed census package contains few surprises it is sufficiently different from the 198 1 model to promise considerable improvements in the national and local statistics on resident populations, the housing stock, part-time workers, the size and characteristics of ethnic groups and the long-term sick. Use of the postcode of address will also yield more flexible forms of analysis for small areas subject to confidentiality being preserved. Unlike some countries in Western Europe the United Kingdom was able to carry out a census on traditional lines in 1981 with very little complaint from the public. Key reasons for this were felt to be the decision to keep the number of questions down to the minimum needed for Government purposes so minimising the invasion of privacy. Care was taken to avoid controversial questions and a clear assurance could be given that census results were to be kept confidential and would not, indeed could not, be used for any administrative purpose. These are valuable claims to be able to make. They will apply in 1991 also.

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The 1987 census test

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This article describes some of the results of the census test carried out in 1987 in preparation for the 1991 Census. The test was mainly concerned with testing a wide range of field procedures. Specific objectives included improving those field procedures known to have been ineffective in the 1981 Census, devising rnethods of improving coverage of the population, testing new reporting procedures for field staff and collecting information for determining enumerators' pay. Some revised or new questions were also tested. The rest was also an opportunity for Headquarters staff to gain valuable experience before the census itself: The conclusions drawn from this test will be considered in planning the April 1989 census test.

Introduction

Although censuses are a well established method of taking stock of the population from time to time. each one presents a fresh set of challenges because of changed circumstances, new requirements and lessons learnt from the previous census. Planning the content and methods to be used in a census has to be fitted into a relatively short time period in the middle of the decade; that is, after the main results from the previous census have been published but to give sufficient time for final dress rehearsals of both field activities and processing and to fit in with the legislative timetable which, for the April 1991 Census, requires that a Census Order should be laid before Parliament at the end of 1989 and made by HM The Queen in early 1990 to ensure that the census can be held in April 1991. Extensive consultations with users also have to take place during this period and any substantial new needs may need to be tested.

It is now generally recognised that a considerable research and testing programme is necessary in the period between censuses, if advantage is to be taken of modern technology and the proven methodology is to be adapted to accommodate changes in society (for example, the growth in one person households, second homes and overseas holidays). Some of this research can be done by individuals considering the available options and making recommended changes which are reviewed in the light of previous experience. However, because rhe census operation is such a complex and large process, it is necessary to thoroughly test changes in procedures for collecting census information. The 1987 census test was the first of these carried out in preparation for the 1991 Census.

The census form and procedures tested were developed taking into account:

(i) an early assessment of user requirements for the 1991 Census based on preliminary discussions with users in central government;

(ii) results of a post-enumeration survey on the 1981 Census which assessed the accuracy of coverage and quality of answers and indicated where improvements may be needed; and

(iii) evaluation of 1981 field methodology which suggested changes to improve the coverage and quality of enumeration in inner cities, a cause of concern in 1981, probably a result of there being a more mobile population, a greater proportion of multi-occupied buildings and the greater difficulty of recruiting field staff to work in such areas.

Test plan

Objectives

The main purpose of the test was to look at field procedures; that is, the methods and activities involved in delivering and collecting census forms. At the same time the opportunity was taken to test some revised or new census questions. Separate tests had been carried out in 1985 and 1986 on wording of questions on ethnic group, following the Government's response to the recommendations of the House of Commons Home Affairs Sub-Committee on Race Relations and Immigration. The results were published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys in July 1987 (and in *Population Trends* 49). The April 1987 Test questionnaire did not include a question on ethnic group. The specific objectives of the test were:

- to improve field procedures known to have been relatively ineffective in the 1981 Census;
- to devise methods of improving coverage of the population, particularly in inner city areas;
- to test a new system for planning the area covered by an enumerator (defined as an enumeration district) in England, using post-codes;
- to test a managrment information system aimed at achieving greater control and efficiency in monitoring the field activities on recruitment, resource usage and so on; that is, to improve the reporting procedures between permanent staff in Headquarters and census officers and between the temporary field staff (census officers, assistant census officers and enumerators);
- to test methods for obtaining information about and completed questionnaires from those households where all members were absent on the test census night, and
- to provide information for determining the fees to be paid to field staff in the 1991 Census.

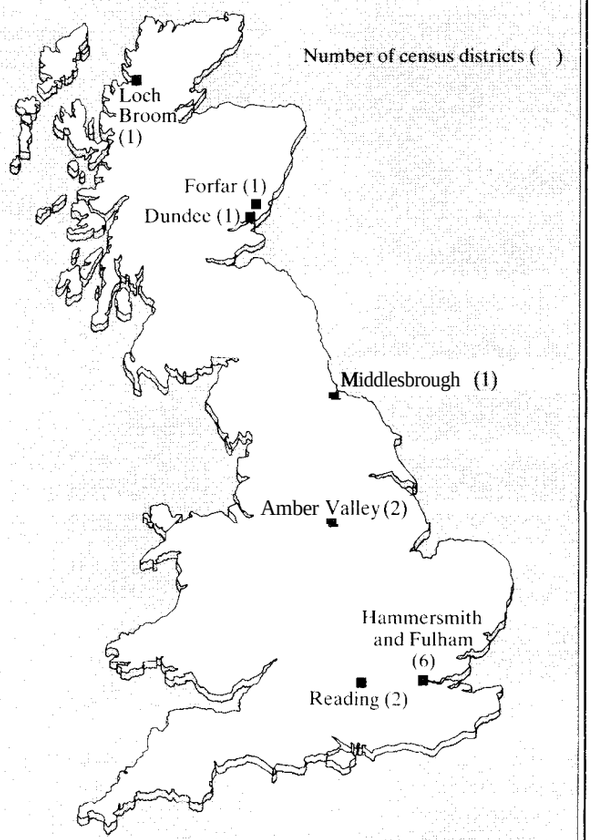
Sample design

The sample design was chosen not only to give a broad spectrum of areas to simulate the conditions that would be met in a full census, but also to cover specific types of area such as inner cities and university towns in order to test specific objectives. The areas selected were:

Rural	Loch Broom, Scotland
Small town(s) with rural fringe	Forfar, Scotland
	Amber Valley, England
Inner cities	Dundee, Scotland
	Middlesbrough, England
University town	Reading, England
London area	Hammersmith and Fulham

The map shows the location of the areas and the number of census districts in each. A census district is the area covered by one Census Officer, who had to recruit and train enumerators in that area.

Fig 1 Location of areas selected for the 1987 census test



Operational plan

A detailed plan covering each stage of the test was produced with start and finish dates for each activity. The plan included such items as the cost of each activity, deciding the content of the questionnaires (in order to test a wide range of questions and procedures and minimise the burden on the public, two different questionnaires were used in the test, delivered to matched sets of enumeration districts within each local government ward), producing a field staff recruitment scheme, instructions and training, liaising with HMSO on the production of test documents and planning enumeration districts.

Announcement of the census test

An announcement about the purpose of the test and the test areas was made in Parliament on 18 December 1986 through a written question and answer (see Box). A press notice was issued just before the test.

Response rates

The response rate to the test varied between areas, being highest in Loch Broom in Scotland and lowest in Hammersmith and Fulham, in part reflecting the expected known problems of enumeration in Inner London. Table 1 shows the primary response rates as measured by the number of completed forms for households over the total number'of forms issued to households.

Those households which did not return a form were followed up and asked to provide some basic information. If these returns are taken into account, the overall response rate increased from 67.7 per cent to 76.1 per cent, the most marked change being in Hammersmith and Fulham-from 47.5 per cent to 62.9 per cent.

Announcement in Parliament of the 1987 census test

Mr Nicholls asked the Secretary of State for Social Services what public tests are being carried out for the next Census of Population.

Mrs Currie: *My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Social Services and my right hon. and learned Friend the Secretary of State for Social Services for Scotland have asked the Registrars General to conduct a voluntary census test in April 1987.*

The test will cover about 80,000 households in parts of Amber Valley, Hammersmith and Fulham, Reuding, Middlesbrough, Dundee City, Angus and Ross and Cromarty. Specimen forms will be placed in the Library of the House when they become available. The test is mainly concerned with procedures for collecting census forms from households but the opportunity is being taken of trying out revisedforms of census questions also. The questions asked on the forms will not necessarily be those used in the next full census. I hope all members of the public invited to take part in the test will do so.

The answers given in these voluntary tests will be entirely confidential and no information about individual persons or households will be passed outside the census offices.

Table 1 *The response rates in the 1987 census test*

Areas	Number of households in thousands	Response*	
		Thousands	Per cent
Amber Valley	15.6	13.4	86.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	31.0	14.7	47.5
Middlesbrough	8.5	6.2	73.4
Reading	14.5	9.5	65.6
Dundee	8.4	7.1	83.7
Forfar	6.4	5.9	92.4
Loch Broom	1.13	1.07	94.6
All test areas	85.5	57.9	67.7

* Including form, containing selected items of Information which were completed by the enumerator w here the accommodation was assessed to be unoccupied on test census night.

This suggested that a significant part of the initial non-response might have been due to the way enumerators had carried out their tasks rather than refusal or reluctance on the part of some householders to take part.

Primary and secondary response rates are shown in Figure 2.

A voluntary census test, of course, is not an exact test of a compulsory census held under statute with penalties for refusal. Response rates in census tests are, in general, appreciably lower than in the actual censuses. Those in the 1987 Test compared reasonably well with those of similar tests held before the 1981 Census although the primary response rate in Hammersmith and Fulham was much the lowest recorded in recent years. Overall comparison of response

Fig 2 Primary and secondary response rates to the 1987 census test

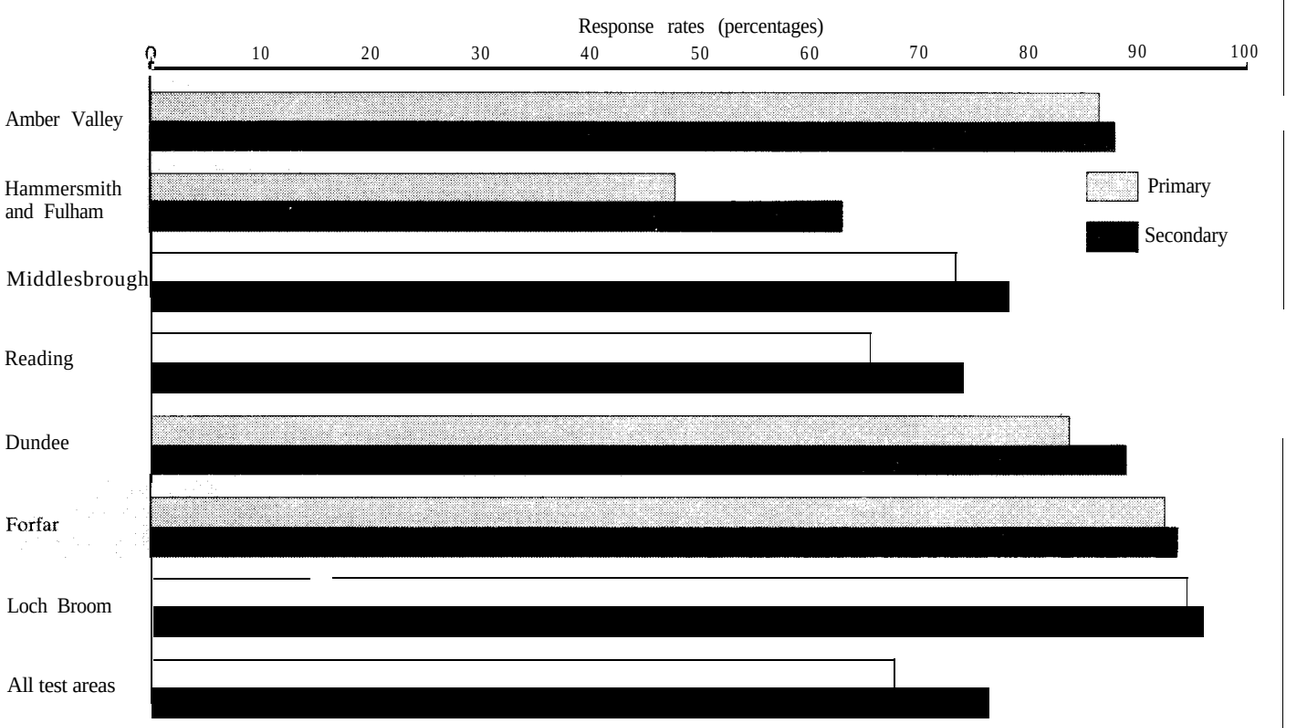


Table 2 *Response rates in various* census *tests in England*

Percentages

Census Test	Areas	Response	Range	
			Highest	Lowest
1968	Various (ten)	74.0	85.7	55.0
1969	Huddersfield High Wycombe Nottingham	79.5	84.1	75.0
1972	Wandsworth Merton Warwick Learnington Spa	71.8	82.4	73.0
1974	Bath Woodspring Burnley Allerdale	76.8	85.6	71.8
1977	York Leicester Cambridge Plymouth West Devon	72.1	79.4	66.0
1979	Haringey	59.9	–	–
1987	Amber Valley Hammersmith and Fulham	63.1*	86.3*	47.5*
	Middlesbrough Reading	72.7†	87.7†	62.9†

* Primary rate
† Secondary rate

rates between tests is, of course, affected by many factors including the types of area chosen, the experimental aspects being assessed, the timing of the test and the weather. Some comparative figures for tests in England only are shown in Table 2.

Evaluation studies

A number of studies were carried out after field work, to evaluate the effectiveness of the various procedures being tested. These evaluations were based on various sources. They included reports from both field staff and Headquarter staff, special follow-up studies organised by the Census Offices, a follow-up survey on question wording carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS, and the forms completed by the public in the test. The latter included the questionnaires and an information leaflet which provided space for public reaction to the questions, length of the form, field staff and so on.

Data from the household forms were edited for input before keying and entry into a SIR database on an IBM PC at the General Register Office for Scotland. Information from this database was used in many of the evaluation studies.

Only a brief description of the results of the main evaluations is given here. The quality check on questions will be reported separately in due course.

(1) *To improve the quality of data collected by reducing the extent of missing answers*

A quality control method was tested in which assistant census officers checked a sample of household forms in each enumeration district with set standards for acceptance or rejection. Where a sample was rejected, all forms for that enumeration district were checked for missing items. The assistant census officer's assessment was then checked by the census officer. The initial results suggest that the method tried out would be more effective than the corresponding method used in the 1981 Census.

(2) *To improve the effectiveness of in-built checks on coverage*

This check involved assistant census officer5 comparing the number of households found by enumerators at an early listing of addresses before the forms were delivered against the number estimated by the Census Office, based on the 1981 Census (plus demolitions and new building since) and/or the Postal Address File. Tolerance limits were set for acceptance or rejection of the enumerators' lists. Nearly 30 per cent of enumeration districts failed this check. Where this happened the assistant census officer tried to establish the reason, for example new buildings or demolitions which were not known about, enumerators straying outside the boundary. If reasons for failure could not be ascertained, the assistant census officer went round with the enumerators and the addresses were re-listed. The majority of the failures in Hammersmith and Fulham were caused by the inadequacy of using counts from the Postal Address File for estimating numbers of households, partly caused by multi-occupation, This was a surprising finding which did not accord with results in Scotland for the 1981 Census.

It has been concluded that this check should be retained for the April 1989 Test. It is important that enumerators should be made fully aware that their work will be checked. Such checks should also draw the attention of the field staff to addresses that otherwise would have been missed.

(3j To improve the accuracy of the classification of unoccupied accommodation

One of the findings of the 1981 Census Post-Enumeration Survey was that the classification of accommodation that was unoccupied on census night was not carried out accurately enough by enumerators; for example, some accommodation occupied by an absent household had been classified as vacant. it is important that such housing is classified as accurately as possible. A vacant house indicates a unit of accommodation available for occupation whereas an 'occupier absent' unit indicates a shortfall in the resident population enumerated.

Two methods for improving the accuracy were tested. The first was a question which asked the enumerator to state the source of information and the reasons for classifying unoccupied accommodation to a particular category. The second was a series of checks carried out by the assistant census officer in which the number of absent households. vacant accommodation, second homes and holiday accommodation were compared against the numbers expected on the basis of the 1981 Census results. The classifications were reassessed by the field staff when the numbers identified fell outside certain pre-set limits.

While there were some problems in carrying out these checks in the time available the results were encouraging enough to suggest that they should be retained suitably modified for the 1989Test. Quality control procedures and greater discipline over assessment were found to be worthwhile and suggested that more detailed instructions to enumerators on the definition of an 'absent household' is still required.

(4) Post back of forms from absent households

In order to improve the coverage of the usually resident population a procedure for leaving forms at absent households was tested. Enumerators identified absent households at delivery and rechecked the situation during the collection round. For households classified as absent during the collection round, enumerators were instructed to leave a leaflet, an envelope and a census form. Unfortunately the voluntary nature of the test and the very large number of non-contacts made it difficult to assess the value of this procedure. Some 60 per cent of the returned forms had someone entered as present on census test night. This suggested that some enumerators had left envelopes and so on at the delivery rather than the collection stage. For 1989, envelopes will not be issued to enumerators until after the delivery stage and then with clear instructions about their use.

Of the 1,900 households classified by the enumerator as absent on census test night, only 17 per cent returned a completed form as requested. The proportion varied from 30 per cent in Amber Valley and the test areas in Scotland to 6 per cent in Hammersmith and Fulham. However, enumerators collected a substantial number of forms for absent households during the collection round; when these are taken into account rhe overall level of returns from absent households may have been around 50 per cent. The rate of return direct to the enumerator was highest in Hammersmith and Fulham.

An interview follow-up by census staff of around 350 absent households indicated that a failure to return a form was largely due to procedural difficulties or a misunderstanding by the householder rather than an unwillingness to co-operate.

A similar procedure will be used in the April 1989 Test but modified to limit the misuse of envelopes and to increase the rate of return.

(5) Field offices

A field office was set up in Hammersmith and Fulham from 10 April to 23 April 1987 covering two of the six census districts in this area. This was the first time that a local field office managed by field staff rather than Census Headquarters staff had been used in a census or census test in Great Britain. It achieved notable success in improving contact between census officers and enumerators, acting as a reporting post for census officers to monitor and control the work of the enumerators. It also provided accommodation for training and acted as a supplies transit depot for the whole of the Hammersmith and Fulham test area. The cost of hiring was relatively small (just over f200).

It is proposed that such field offices should be used in the April 1989 Test with the likelihood that they would be a worthwhile investment in 1991, particularly in areas which are difficult to enumerate, such as Inner London.

(6) To determine the weighting system to be used to standardise enumerator workloads

In the 1981 Census, enumeration districts were graded to indicate the degree of difficulty of enumeration. The standard number of households per enumeration district differed according to the grade. Those enumeration districts considered more difficult to enumerate because of, for example, multi-occupation and/or language problems, had fewer households than those without such difficulties. The ranking for the 1987 Test used the 1981 Census factors and a new factor to include an allowance for households occupied solely by pensioners. In addition the standard number of households for each grade was altered to reflect 1981 experience. The standard number of households allotted to an enumeration district is extremely important because each household enumerated in excess of the standard earns a bonus payment for the enumerator.

This weighting system was reviewed by analysing the actual hours spent against the standard. The results suggested that, in general, the 1981 factors and revised standard households for each grade would be the best way of compensating for different enumeration circumstance5 and should be used in the 1991 Census. The additional factor for pensioner households had no significant effect on the performance of the system and will be omitted from future schemes.

(7) Management information system

The reporting system used in 1981 was not very effective as a means of monitoring the progress of enumerators. It was based on fortnightly postal returns from census officers to OPCS, which were not specifically related to the target or completion date for field activities and therefore the system could not provide relevant information quickly.

For the 1987 Test a more timely and efficient system was introduced. Enumerators reported to assistant census officers who in turn produced 'team' reports for census officers who reported *by telephone* to Headquarters. Reports did not relate to standard time periods but were based on key field activities at key dates. Some 20 reports were developed, 14 of which were telephoned to Headquarters in Titchfield.

The objective for the 1987 census test was to determine whether or not the basic data for the system could be obtained from the field staff by the new reporting procedure. In general the objective was achieved and the system was useful to Headquarters in monitoring progress, and, if necessary, taking corrective action and was favourably received by the field staff. A system is being developed for the 1989 Test and investigations are taking place into the possible options for capturing the information automatically.

(8) Sheltered housing

There is growing concern about the correct treatment of sheltered housing in a census. This type of housing is characterised by small units of accommodation, often for the elderly, normally with a warden in charge and sometimes with varying communal facilities available. Such accommodation falls between the definition of a private household and a communal establishment. The view of Government departments has been that sheltered housing should be treated as private households. The relatively robust measures using the extent of individual cooking facilities versus communal catering, applied by enumerators in the 1981 Census, were used in the test and a follow-up was carried out to assess the results. A list of some 71 sheltered housing 'blocks' (containing 1,520 units of accommodation) was supplied by local authorities. In all but two cases the accommodation was treated as private households.

However only 8 of the 71 blocks were positively identified by enumerators as sheltered housing which suggests that to give specific instructions for enumerators to list such accommodation in the 1991 Census would not be productive; that is, it would not seem sensible for sheltered housing to be separately classified as such in the 1989 Test and 1991 Census.

(9) *Training*

The 1981 training package was updated to take account of changes in procedures. The 1981 Census videos were also used for the first time for training enumerators in Scotland, but not in England. However in retrospect, it is considered that they should have been used throughout Great Britain, because although they related to the 1981 Census, the general message was still valid. The entire training package is being re-examined for the 1991 Census when video films will certainly be used. For the 1989 Test, the 1981 videos may be edited and used.

(10) Field payments

Enumerators' pay is a very considerable proportion (around one quarter) of the cost of a census. The method of calculating this is therefore extremely important.

The general philosophy for enumerator pay has been to have a relatively high basic rate (to attract candidates) with bonuses for additional households. This method has not always given the Census Offices best value for money and therefore different methods of paying enumerators were tested (piece rate versus standard rates). Stage payments were also tested-four stages for piece rate payment compared with, as an extreme, a one-off payment for an assessed workload. In England all claims for all grades of field staff were sent to Census Field Branch, verified and then keyed into an IBM PC database and details of payments to be made were then sent to Census Accounts. In Scotland a Nord Systems payroll package was used on an ICL Quattro PC and all payments dealt with by the same staff. The main messages drawn from the test were that a piece rate method of payment should be investigated further (this is a new approach for paying field staff), the administrative arrangements for payment should avoid duplication of effort between different sections within the Census Office (in OPCS) and that payment to enumerators should be in either one or two stages rather than three or four in order to simplify procedures.

Use of the results

The conclusions drawn from the test will be considered in planning the April 1989 Test. The topics for questions to be included on the form will be those published in the White Paper on the 1991 Census. Results on question wording from the 1987 Test follow-up will be considered when 'fine-tuning' the wording of questions, categories, notes to questions, and so on. The 1987 Test included a method for identifying dwellings, part of which relied on information collected by enumerators. The results from this part of the exercise together with those from a small scale test on housing questions carried out in June 1988 have also been used in developing a methodology for counting dwellings.

Changing partners: a longitudinal study of remarriage

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A sample is analysed of those people who were married at the time of the 1981 Census to a different spouse from the one to whom they were married ten years previously. Comparisons are made between the 1981 and 1971 Census characteristics of the new spouse (and household) and the previous one. Appreciable differences are found between new marriage and the old — and these are compared with the changes in the circumstances of those married to the same spouse in 1971 and 1981. These analyses are practicable because of the use of the OPCS Longitudinal Study.

Introduction

In recent years there has been much discussion of the retreat from traditional family forms, including childbearing outside of marriage, cohabitation before formal marriage and in particular the increasing prevalence of one-parent families. Perhaps the most striking and certainly a highly publicised aspect of shifting family patterns is the substantial rise in divorce rates. The annual divorce rate increased by 40 per cent between 1975 and 1985. If 1979-80 rates continued one third of marriages would end in divorce. [1] After fifteen years of marriage, just five per cent of marriages contracted in 1951 had ended in divorce compared with 17 per cent of those married in 1965.[2] Nevertheless, being a divorced person is, for many, a temporary state. There is a high remarriage rate among the divorced with, in 1985, 10 per cent of male divorcees and 7 per cent of female divorcees remarrying — rates which are substantially above those of the single and widowed. Currently two thirds of women remarry within six years of divorce. The rate of male remarriage over time has been shown elsewhere to be higher than that of women.[4,5]

A fuller understanding of the recent dynamics of marriage breakdown and remarriage could do much to illuminate the forces currently uprooting the 'traditional' family. From a careful analysis of British survey data Murphy[4,5] concludes that volitional factors — age at marriage, childlessness, early childbearing and larger than average families together with housing factors -are stronger predictors of marital breakdown rates than are relatively fixed factors such as social and family background. Such analysis clarifies some of the predisposing risk factors associated with marriage breakdown, but stops with the event of dissolution itself. Progress towards an understanding of the process of marriage dissolution needs to be based also on knowledge of the circumstances that follow marriage breakdown.

This article examines some of the medium term changes associated with divorce and remarriage. Remarriage in Britain and indeed elsewhere, has been comparatively little studied. The OPCS Longitudinal Study (LS), based on an approximate one per cent sample of 1971 Census records and linked both to subsequent selected vital events and to 1981 Census records, provides some valuable data with which to examine some aspects of the question (see Fox and Goldblatt[8] and Brown and Fox' for an account of the study). It offers three distinct advantages for the study of remarriage compared with other sources, even though the actual date of divorce or remarriage is not available. First, the sample is large and provides adequate numbers of the remarried. Second, data are available for the individuals in the sample, from both the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, so a comparison can be made between the circumstances in 1971 (before marital breakdown) and those in 1981 (following remarriage). Comparisons can also be made for continuing married couples. So the evaluation of change between the censuses can be carried out for comparable time points for the two groups. Finally, men's experience of remarriage can be investigated as well as women's. In this (and until the 1986 General Household Survey data are available) the LS data are exceptional in that marriage history data, when it is collected at all, is almost always collected for women only. This restriction to women made much more sense when the rate of marital breakdown uas low, but is no longer appropriate.

Sample

The initial sample for the study was 96,671 men and 101,080 women aged 16-59 in 1971 who were married and were usually resident in a private household, with their spouse, at the 1971 Census. At the 1981 Census 81,169 of these men (84.0 per cent) and 88,054 women (87.1 per cent) were found and were again resident in a private household. Among the remainder, 6.8 per cent of men and 3.6 per cent of women were known to have died between the censuses and a further 8.0 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively were men and women for whom a link was not established between the two sets of census records. The restriction to those resident in a private household is necessary for an accurate identification of couples. Just over one per cent of men and of women were not resident in private households at the 1981 Census. In general the sample is a representative one of married couples living in private households in 1971.

It was not possible to identify directly remarriages occurring during the intercensal period (as information about marriages to LS sample members between the censuses was not routinely linked to the study). Thus a special procedure was necessary to decide who at the 1981 Census was in the same marriage, and who was in a different marriage, from the one recorded in 1971. Marital status and spouse's date of birth were used to do this (see Box 1).

Altogether 2,939 men (3.7 per cent of those matched in 1981) and 2,682 women (3.1 per cent) who were married in 197 1 were found to be married to a new partner in 1981. Of the men, 2,492 (3.1 per cent) were remarried following divorce and 447 (0.6 per cent) following widowerhood; comparable figures for remarrying women are 2,311 (2.6 per cent) and 371 (0.4 per cent). Among women remarrying between 1971 and 1981, 5.6 per cent are estimated, on the basis of marriage history information collected at the 1971 Census, to have been married at least three times by 198 1. No such estimate can be made for men since equivalent marital details were not collected in the 1971 Census.

An assessment of the accuracy of the methods used to identify remarriages between the censuses cannot be made directly since the initial sample population does not correspond to any population easily identifiable in external sources. However, an indirect check on the total number of remarriages occurring to all persons aged 16659 in the LS sample gives an estimate of 7,273 men and 7,218 women aged 16659 in 1971 remarrying between 1971 and 1981.

Box 1 identifying the people who were in a different marriage in the 1981 Census from that in the 1971 Census

The linked LS sample considered were those people who in both censuses were recorded as 'married' or 'remarried' *and* who were resident in a private household (with their spouse also being recorded on the same census form).

The procedure then was that *men and women were classified as married to the same spouse in 1971 and 1981 if two of the three elements — day, month, and year — of the spouse's date of birth were in agreement.* By disregarding a discrepancy on one element the effect of inconsistencies due to errors in completing the form are reduced; conversely remarriages in which two, or three, elements of the date of birth coincide by chance are rare. Altogether 70,890 men and 72,850 women were found to be in a continuing marriage (of these 3.3 per cent of the women and 4.3 per cent of the men were in a second or later marriage).

A person was classified as having re-married between 1971 and 1981 if two or threeelementsof thespouse'sdateofbirth were different in the two censuses and if

either (a) marital status in 1981 was recorded as 'remarried'

or (b) an intercensal marriage date was given on any of the birth records for that person which were linked in to the Longitudinal Study.

The numbers of remarried people identified in this way are given in the text; note that condition (a) above played a much larger role than condition (b).

Those people with discrepant dates of birth, but for whom neither (a) nor (b) applied — 1,077 men and 660 women — were regarded as being of uncertain marital history and were excluded from the analysis. However their characteristics were closer to the continuing married than to the remarried so many are likely to have been continuing marriages for which the spouse's date of birth was misrecorded at one or both censuses.

From vital registration figures the expected numbers of remarriages occurring intercensally to the LS sample are 8,267 among men and 8,240 among women. The sample estimates are thus 88.0 per cent of all male and 87.6 per cent of all female remarriages respectively. Because the linkage process relies heavily on matching through surname, one would expect that proportionally fewer female remarriages than male would be identified, but this is not so. Overall, the fact that coverage is incomplete needs to be borne in mind.

Results

The findings of this investigation consist mainly of comparisons of the changes occurring between the 1971 and 1981 Censuses in the circumstances of people who remarried following divorce with those occurring among the continuing married. This gives an estimate of the extent to which any change between 1971 and 1981 occurs disproportionately among the remarried. The proportionate change in each marital group is presented on an age-standardised basis since the remarrying group has a considerably younger age distribution than the continuing married. Persons remarried, with a spouse present in 198 1, are a subset of those ever-remarrying in the initial sample in that they include only those who had separated, divorced *and* remarried by 1981 *and* whose remarriage was still intact at 1981; those remarrying after 1981 are not included. The remarried sample is thus biased towards men and women who go though the process of separation, divorce and remarriage fairly speedily.

Marital circumstances 1981

Table 1 shows the marital status in 1981 of the initial 197 1 sample of married men and women aged 16-59. Of the matched sample 88.9 per cent of men and 83.5 per cent of women were in a continuing marriage in 1981. The remaining 11.1 per cent of men and 16.5 per cent of women had experienced some kind of marital break during the intercensal decade. The proportions with a broken marriage are substantially higher at younger ages — 19.0 per cent of men and 19.6 per cent of women aged 16-24 in 1971 — reflecting the high rates of marital breakdown among couples marrying at early ages. Among married women aged 45-59 in 1971, the rate of widowhood results in a similar proportion — a fifth — as in the 16-24 year old group experiencing a dissolution of marriage in the ten-year period. Altogether 8.4 per cent of men and 8.6 per cent of women were separated or divorced during the decade. Of these, the proportions who were remarried at 1981, with spouse present, were 37.3 per cent of men and 30.9 per cent of women. As with the incidence of separation/divorce during the decade, there is a sharp age gradient in the proportions remarrying by 1981 — 48.0 per cent of men and 42.0 per cent of women in the 16-24 age-group were married to a new partner in 1981 against 26.7 per cent and 14.9 per cent respectively, of those aged 45 – 59 in 197 1.

For all age-groups higher proportions of men than of women who had been separated between 1971-81 were remarried in 1981. Furthermore, among those who were not remarried in 1981, the proportion of men living with a *de facto* spouse is substantially higher at all ages than of women. For example, in the group who were aged 25-34 in 1981, separated, divorced or widowed men are about 50 per cent more likely than women to be described in the census as living with a *defacto* spouse. In the group aged 35 -44 in 1981 the differential is comparatively larger, with a fifth of formerly married men living with a *defacto* spouse compared with one tenth of formerly married women. Remarriage rates among divorced men are known[4,5,10,11] to be higher than among divorced women of the same age. These data show that the propensity of formerly married men to enter into a cohabitational relationship is substantially higher also. The interpretation of these figures is a matter for further inquiry — the possibility that it reflects a higher demand for marriage and cohabitation on the part of men than of women needs to be considered alongside the more traditional explanation that there is a disproportionate male advantage in finding a partner.

Remarriages of the divorced

Age of spouse

Table 2 presents figures on the age of the 1981 spouse. Overall, 69 per cent of remarrying men were married in 198 I to a woman who was younger than their 1971 spouse, and just over a third (35 per cent) were married to a woman who was at least six years younger than their former wife. The equivalent figures for women are not very far behind: nearly three fifths (57 per cent) of remarrying women were married in 1981 to a man younger than their former husband and a quarter married a man at least six years younger than their former husband. That both divorced men and divorced women can marry younger partners is because not all divorced people remarry; also some marry single partners rather than divorced ones. With the exception of the youngest women, the overall proportions remarrying a younger partner is similar at all ages. However, the older a man or woman marrying for the second or later time the more likely they are to marry a person substantially younger (six years younger or more) than their previous spouse. Note also that remarrying women of all ages are more likely than men to marry a new partner who is considerably older than their previous spouse and this is especially so in the younger age-groups (Table 2(a)).

The 1981 husbands of remarrying women are a median 1.2 years younger than their former husbands while the new wives of remarrying men are a median 3.4 years younger than their former wives (Table 2(b)). The lower quartiles for men aged 35-44 and 45-59 in 1971 — 10.3 and 12.2 years difference respectively-show that the popular stereotype of the middle-aged man remarrying a much younger woman has some substance. The lower quartiles for older remarrying women — 7.4 and 8.4 years for 35-44 and 45-59 year olds respectively — are less than for men of comparable age, but nevertheless represent a substantial difference between the ages of the former and new husband. Marriage breakdown and remarriage are, however, less common at older ages, as we saw earlier.

Table 1 *Marital circumstances in 1981 of a linked sample of men and women who were married in 1971*

Marital circumstances in 1981	Age in 1971									
	16-24		25-34		35–44		45-59		16659	
	Men	Women	*Men*	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
*Sample size in 1981**	6,074	IO, 766	21,210	22,463	22,287	22,427	30,170	31,558	79,762	87,214
Percentage of total sample:										
with the same spouse	81.0	80.4	86.7	85.1	90.2	88.2	91.0	80.2	88.9	83.5
remarried following divorce†	9.0	8.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.4	3.1	2.6
remarried following widow(er)ho	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	I.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
separated/divorced††	9.7	11.0	7.5	9.0	5.6	5.4	2.5	2.4	5.3	5.9
widowed	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.3	4.3	4.6	16.5	2.2	7.5
with *de facto* spouse§	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.7
Percentage of the ever-separated†† who were remarried in 198 1†	48.0	42.0	40.8	32.3	31.4	22.7	26.7	14.9	37.3	30.9
Percentage of the separated, widowed and divorced who were with *de facto* spouse	29.1	18.0	19.9	10.6	11.8	3.8	4.7	1.3	13.3	5.4

* The sample is of men and women who were married at the 1971 Census, usually resident in a private household and with a usually resident spouse who were also identified at 1981 Census and resident in a private household. See also Box 1.
† Confined to persons with a spouse in 1981; those remarried between 1971 and 1981 and later separated or divorced are not included.
** Widow(er) between 1971 and 1981 established from linkage of death of spouse.
†† Separation in 1981 is established from the absence of a usually resident spouse and divorce from marital status recorded. The ever-separated comprise these two categories together with those remarried following divorce.
§ *Defacto* spouse is a partner described as such, or using any variant of this term, on the census form. People in this category are also counted in the separated, widowed, divorced category as appropriate.

Table 2 *Age differences for the remarried between current (1981) and previous (1971) spouse**

(a) *Proportions with selected age differences*

LS member's age at 1971 Census	Age difference between 1971 spouse and 1981 spouse							
	Men				Women			
	1981 spouse younger	1981 spouse 6 or more years younger	3 or less years difference	1981 spouse 6 or more years older	1981 spouse younger	1981 spouse 6 or more years younger	3 or less years difference	1981 spouse 6 or more years older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	71	25	39	6	53	18	38	16
25-34	69	34	30	8	59	29	29	18
35544	69	43	24	12	60	31	30	14
45-59	68	45	25	13	60	35	24	17
16-69	69	35	30	9	57	26	32	17

(b) *Summary measures of differences (in years)*†

LS members' age at 1971 Census	Men			Women		
	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
16-24	– 5.9	-2.8	0.6	-4.4	– 0.5	3.7
25-34	– 7.6	-3.3	1.2	-6.7	– 1.5	3.8
35-44	– 10.3	-4.4	1.6	– 7.4	– 1.5	3.3
45-59	– 12.2	-5.1	1.1	-8.4	– 1.6	4.0
16-59	– 8.1	-3.4	1.2	– 6.1	– 1.2	3.7

* The sample is of men and women who were married at 1971 Census, usually resident in a private household and with a usually resident spouse, who were also identified at 1981 Census and resident then in a private household, again with a spouse usually resident. See also Box I
† The figure tabulated is the 1981 spouse's age minus the 1971 partner's age at 1981. Negative values mean therefore that the 1981 spouse is younger. and positive ones that the 1981 spouse is older, than the 1971 partner.

Table 3 *Age differences between husbands and wives in remarriages and in continuing marriages**

(a) *Median differences fin years)*†

LS member's age at 1971 Census	Men			Women		
	Continuing married	Remarried		Continuing married	Remarried	
		197 I spouse	1981 spouse		197 1 spouse	1981 spouse
16–24	-0.8	−1.0	−4.1	2.3	2.4	2.1
25-34	−1.9	−1.9	−5.5	2.4	2.4	1.0
35–44	-2.2	-2.5	−7.3	2.5	2.4	1.3
45–59	−2.3	-2.6	−8.2	2.0	2.6	0.7
16–59	−2.0	−1.8	−5.5	2.3	2.4	1.5

(b) *Proportion married to a younger spouse*

LS member's age at 1971 Census	Men			Women		
	Continuing married	Remarried		Continuing married	Remarried	
		197 1 spouse	198 I spouse		1971 spouse	1981 spouse
	%	%	%	%	%	%
16–24	85.7	84.6	77.4	11.8	12.1	34.0
25-34	80.9	81.2	80.9	17.0	17.5	44.2
35–44	79.0	81.7	82.4	19.7	22.2	43.5
45–59	76.4	74.4	81.2	26.8	19.6	48.1
16-59	77.9	78.8	80.5	20.3	17.0	40.5

* Sample: see footnote to Table 2.

† The figure tabulated is the spouse's age minus the ILS member's age. Where the values are negative the LS member is older, and where positive, younger, than his/her partner.

A further perspective on these changes is obtained by looking at the difference in age between remarried persons and their spouses rather than, as above, contrasting the ages of the new and former partner. This is shown in Table 3. Remarrying men are a median 5.5 years older than their 198 1 partner whereas they had been only a median 1.8 years older than their 1971 wife. The change for remarrying women is not as large — while they had been a median 2.4 years younger than their husband in 1971, they were 1.5 years younger than their 1981 partner (Table 3(a)). Even so, there is a large shift in the proportion of women who, on remarriage, were married to a man younger than themseives. Just 17 per cent of remarrying women were married in 1971 to a man younger than themselves, but the proportion on remarriage is two fifths (Table 3(b)). These changes in spousal ages may reflect the age distribution of the non-married population. However, they may also reflect preference. To examine this question a comparative study of the spousal age difference among remarrying divorcees and persons entering their first marriage would be necessary.

Social class of spouse

Table 4(a) gives age-standardised figures for the change between 1971 and 1981 in the social class of the spouse of both continuing married and remarrying men and women. A change in social class is defined as a change between 1971 and 1981 in the spouse's social class in the Registrar General's six-group classification (See also Note 1). Among men data are confined to those whose wife was economically active at both censuses. Because of small numbers the non-manual groups are combined for both men and women and the manual groups are combined for wives' occupations. The figures show there are differences between the remarried and the continuing married, between men and women, and between different social groups.

Looking first at remarrying women, the majority (57.3 per cent) of those originally married to a non-manual spouse were married in 1981 to a husband in a lower social group. By contrast among women originally married to men in semi- and unskilled manual jobs, the majority (69.3 per cent) were married in 1981 to a husband in a higher social class. The most common outcome for remarrying women originally married to men in skilled manual occupations was that their spouse's social class remained the same; this was so for 45.3 per cent of remarrying women. Thus there is an inverse association between the 1971 spouse's social grouping and the direction of change in the spouse's social class; this is also the case among remarrying men. To establish to what extent these changes are characteristic of remarried couples and how far they reflect the normal social processes in society at large, comparison with the continuing married group is necessary.

The equivalent figures for people in continuing marriages show a similar pattern of change between the censuses, but it is much less pronounced. Unlike those who remarry, for whom some kind of change is the majority experience, the most frequent outcome for the continuing married is that the spouse's social class is the same in 1981 as in 1971. No change in the partner's social class was the experience of the majority of those whose spouse was in non-manual or skilled manual employment in 197 1. Although continuing married women married to a man in a non-manual occupation in 1971 were, like remarrying women, more likely than wives in other groups to experience a downward shift in their husband's social class, the extent of downward mobility is greater among the remarried than among the continuing married. Similarly, LS members in continuing marriages whose partner was in semi- or unskilled work in 1971 are, like comparable remarrying persons, more likely than those married to a non-manual partner to experience an upward shift in their partner's social class between the censuses; but the extent of the upward mobility is considerably greater among the remarried. The results for men are in most respects similar to those for women, but have two distinctive features: remarrying men originally married to non-manual partners are much less likely to experience a move down in their spouse's social class than are comparable women. They are much more likely than comparable continuing married men to experience an upward change in their spouse's social group, unlike the former wives of white collar workers.

The odds ratios (see Box 2) set out in Table 4(b) summarise and quantify these contrasts between the continuing married and the remarried groups. They show, for example, that among women originally married to men in manual occupations the chances of an upward move in husband's social class are close to three times greater for those who remarried than for those who remained with the same partner. On the other hand, there is no difference between the marital groups in the chances of an upward move for women originally married to non-manual husbands. In all social groups, the chances of remaining in the same (spousal) social group are 2.5 to 4 times greater in the continuing married group than among those remarrying. Finally, women originally married to non-manual husbands and who remarried have four times the chances of experiencing adownward shift in their partner's social class during the decade compared with those remaining with the same partner. The results for men are similar, but the greater chance on remarriage of experiencing a downward move in wife's social class among those originally married to women in non-manual occupations is not as pronounced as among comparable women. A greater chance of an upward move in wife's social class occurs for men formerly married to women in both manuai *and* non-manual social groups, with odds ratios of over 3 in both cases.

Social class of sample members

Figures comparable to those of Table 4 are presented in Table 5 for the LS member's own social class. These indicate a somewhat greater degree of social mobility among remarrying men and women, evaluated by their own social class, than among the continuing married. Nevertheless, there is much less change to be seen in the social class of sample members who remarry than is the case with their spouses' social class. With just one exception, the most

Box 2 Odds ratios

If the probability of a particular event occurring *isp* then the odds of that event are defined as $p/(1-p)$. For example, if theprobabilityoftheeventis0.8 then the odds are $0.8/0.2 = 4$. That is, there are four chances of that event occurring for every one chance that it will not happen. The odds ratio is a way of comparing the chances of a particular event in two different situations and is obtained by taking the ratio of the odds of the event in the two groups. For example, if the proportion experiencing a change for the better in their circumstances is 0.8 in group A and 0.6 in group B, then the odds ratio is $(0.8/0.2)/(0.6/0.4) = 4/1.5 = 2.67$. That is, the odds of a change for the better are over two and a half times greater in group A than in group B. Notice that the odds ratio is a relative measure and can be large even though the probability of the event is small. For example if the probability of an event for group A is 0.2 and for group B is 0.1 then the odds ratio is 2.25 although for neither group is the outcome particularly likely.

The odds ratios given in Tables 4 to 7 are calculated in a similar way, but are adjusted to take account of the different age distributions of the continuing married compared with the remarried. An odds ratio of less than 1 in Tables 4-7 indicates that the odds of a particular outcome are smaller for the remarried than in the continuing married group. An odds ratio of greater than 1 indicates that the odds are greater in the remarried than in the continuing married group. An odds ratio of **1** means that the chances are exactly equal in the two groups.

Table 4 *Change in social class of spouse between 1971 and 1981 among the continuing married and remarried*†

(a) *Proportions*+

Sex and change in social class of spouse between 1971 and 1981	Social class of spouse in 1971					
	Non-manual		Skilled manual		Other manual	
	Continuing married	Remarried	Continuing married	Remarried	Continuing married	Remarried
Women	%	%	%	%	%	%
Moved up	16.7	19.8	14.4	31.1	44.8	[69.3]
Stable	[67.5]	31.5	[68.7]	[45.3]	[49.8]	22.8
Moved down	24.6	[57.3]	17.0	23.5	7.2	5.6

	Continuing married	Remarried
Men	%	%
Moved up	36.5	167.1)
Stable	[49.0]	23.5
Moved down	11.7	10.9

Sex and change in social class of spouse between 1971 and 1981	Social class of spouse in 1971		
	Non-manual	Skilled manual	Other manual
Women			
Moved up	1.03[0.86– 1.241	2.72*[2.36–3.13]	2.96*[2.39–3.66]
Stable	0.24*[0.20–0.28]	0.34*[0.30–0.39]	0.31*[0.24–0.38]
Moved down	4.00*[3.47–4.62]	1.60*[1.36–1.89]	0.78 [0.58–1.20]
Men			
Moved up	3.11*[2.46–3.95]	3.16*[2.44–4.08]	
Stable	0.33*[0.27–0.40]	0.37*[0.27–0.47]	
Moved down	1.85*[1.50–2.30]	0.55*[0.38–0.82]	

‡ Proportions are standardised for age (standard = the initial sample at 1971). The largest movement in each column is boxed.

(b) Weighted odds ratios comparing the changes for the remarried with those for continuing married§

§ The odds ratios are pooled estimates across age-groups using Mantel-Haenszel weights; 95% confidence limits are given in parentheses. Asterisks denote ratios that differ from one at the 5 per cent level of significant or better.

† Sample: See first footnote to Table 2.

Table 5 *Change in social class of LS members between 1971 and 1981 among the continuing married and remarried*†

(a) *Proportions*‡

Sex and LS member's change in social class	LS member's social class in 1971					
	Non-manual		Skilled manual		Other manual	
	Continuing married	Remarried	Continuing married	Remarried	Continuing married	Remarried
Women	%	%		Continuing married	Remarried	
				%	%	
Moved up	8.9	15.0		38.1	43.1	
Stable	[72.7]	[62.3]		[53.2]	[43.9]	
Moved down	18.6	23.3		17.9	21.8	
Men			%	%	%	%
Moved up	16.0	17.7	14.5	20.8	45.2	[54.6]
Stable	[63.1]	[57.0]	[68.6]	[62.0]	[49.2]	40.5
Moved down	23.6	26.3	16.5	17.1	7.4	6.0

‡ Proportions are standardised for age (standard = the initial sample at 1971). The largest movement in each column is boxed

(b) *Weighted odds ratios comparing the changes for the remarried with those for the continuing married*§

Sex and LS member's change in social class	LS member's social class in 1971		
	Non-manual	Skilled manual	Other manual
Women			
Moved up	1.60*[1.21–2.11]		1.23 [0.95– 1.601
Stable	0.79*[0.65–0.96]		0.77 IO.599 1.001
Moved down	1.50 [0.82--1.33]		1.06 [0.77–1.47]
Men			
Moved up	0.99 [0.84–1.18]	1.34*[1.15–1.57]	1.23*[1.03–1.49]
Stable	0.75*[0.65–0.86]	0.77*[0.67–0.87]	0.81 [0.67–0.99]
Moved down	1.32*[1.13–1.53]	1.10 [0.92–1.30]	0.88*[0.59–1.30]

§ The odds ratios are pooled estimates across age-groups using Mantel-Haenszel weights; 95% confidence limits are given in parentheses. Asterisks denote ratios that differ from one at the 5 percent level or better.

† Sample: See first footnote to Table 2.

common experience for both remarrying and continuing married people of all social groups is that they remain in the same social class in 1981 as in 1971.

The odds ratios in Table 5(b) summarise the comparisons between the marital groups. For all groups, except men originally in non-manual occupations, there is a tendency to a disproportionate degree of upward mobility among the remarried compared with the continuing married. This is especially pronounced among remarrying women in non-manual occupations in 197 1 who experience a 60 per cent greater chance of being upwardly mobile, by their own occupation, between the censuses. It is only among non-manual men that the chances of downward mobility are greater for the remarried and this is not a large effect.

Housing tenure

Couples' housing tenure at 1971 and 1981 is shown in Table 6. The figures show a considerable degree of stability between the censuses in the tenure of couples' accommodation. Once again, however, there is substantially greater change among those remarrying than among thecontinuing married. Among women who were in owner-occupied accommodation in 1971, 19 per cent of those who remarried were in other tenures in 1981 compared with just 4 per cent of the continuing married. Comparable figures for women in local authority tenancy in 1971 are 41 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Many of those in privately rented accommodation in 1971 moved out of the privately rented sector into both owner occupation and local authority tenancy, but the move into local authority tenancy is more pronounced among the remarried. Odds ratios of five and above express the very much larger chances of those originally in owner occupation being in either local authority tenancy or in private rental on remarriage compared with continuing marriages. The chances of local authority tenants moving to privately rented accommodation are four times higher among the remarried than among the continuing married, but there is also a somewhat greater chance of a move to owner occupation following remarriage, particularly among men. Among private renters, the chances of a move into local authority tenancy are two fifths higher among the remarried than among the continuing married.

Number of cars and vans

Table 7 sets out the intercensal changes in the number of cars and vans available to the household. Again, remarrying men and women experience more change in car availability than do the continuing married and again the change is an inverse one. Among women who had been in households without access to a car or van in 197 1, two thirds of those who remarried were in a household with access to a car or van in 1981 compared with under a half of those in continuing marriages. By contrast, almost three fifths of remarrying women in households with access to two or more vehicles in 1971 were in households with access to fewer vehicles in 1981 — compared with 45 per cent of the continuing married. The results for men are very similar, but remarrying men originally in one-car households are less likely than comparable women to be in households with no vehicle in 1981, and remarrying men originally in non-car households are less likely than comparable women to be in households with access to a car. The odds ratios summarise these contrasts and highlight the large disparity between remarrying and continuing married women in the proportions of those originally in one-car households who had no access to a vehicle in 198 1.

Table 6 *Tenure change between 1971 and 1981 among the continuing married and remarried*†

(a) *Proportions in each tenure group 1981*‡

Sex of LS member and their change of tenure	Tenure of LS member's household in 1971					
	Owner occupation		Local authority tenancy		Private rental	
	Continuing married	Remarried	Continuing married	Remarried	Continuing married	Remarried
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Women						
Unchanged tenure	[96.0]	[81.0]	[75.1]	[58.7]	[39.6]	23.7
Changed to:						
owner occupation			21.8	28.2	39.1	[43.9]
local authority	'2.2	'9.5		. .	21.2	32.3
private rental	1.8	9.5	'2.7	13.1		
Men						
Unchanged tenure	[95.9]	[79.1]	[74.1]	[58.1]	38.3	25.8
Changed to:						
owner occupation		. .	22.8	30.7	[40.1]	[43.2]
local authority	'2.2	12.8		. .	21.3	30.8
private rental	1.5	8.0	'2.6	11.2		

‡ Proportions are standardised for age (standard = the initial sample at 1971). The largest movement in each column is boxed,

(b) *Weighted odds ratios comparing the changes in tenure for the remarried with those for the continuing married*§

Sex of LS member and their change of tenure	Tenure of LS member's household in 1971		
	Owner occupation	Local Authority tenancy	Private rental
Women			
No change	0.17*[0.15–0.20]	0.65*[0.56–0.76]	0.85[0.65–1.121
Owner occupation	. .	1.13 [0.96–1.33]	0.93 10.77-l. 111
Local authority	5.04*[4.22–6.05]	. .	1.38*[1.13–1.68]
Private rental	5.50*[4.60–6.77]	4.00*[3.12–5.16]	
Men			
No change	0.18*[0.15–0.21]	0.58*[0.49–0.69]	0.84 [0.68–1.04]
Owner occupation	. .	1.26*[1.07–1.49]	0.86 [0.72– 1.021
Local authority	5.61*[4.68–6.86]	. .	1.42*[1.18–1.73]
Private rental	5.33*[4.19–6.73]	4.33*[3.45–5.53]	

§ The odds ratios are pooled estimates across age-groups using Mantel-Haensrel weights; 95% confidence limits are given in parentheses. Asterisks denote ratios that differ from one at the 5 per cent level or better.

† Sample: See first footnote to Table 2.

Discussion

These results indicate that in many respects the new marriage differs from the old. The new spouse is typically younger than the former and is unlikely to be in the same socio-occupational group; furthermore the changes occurring on remarriage are systematically associated with the circumstances before marital breakdown. A broad summary of the findings is that people who were, in their 1971 marriage, in relatively less advantaged circumstances -those married to a spouse in a manual occupation, those in private tenancy, and those living in households without access to a car or van — were more likely to have improved their circumstances by 1981 compared with the continuing married. People remarrying who were initially in better circumstances -men and women married to a spouse in a non-manual occupation, living in owner-occupied accommodation and with access to a car or van — were more likely to undergo worsening of their socio-economic circumstances. Men and women's experiences are fairly similar but there are some divergences. Women originally married to non-manual husbands are much more likely to experience a change down in their spouse's social class following remarriage than are men whose former wife was in a white collar job. Also remarrying men whose former wives were in non-manual employment are more likely, compared with the continuing married, to be married in 1981 to a woman in a higher social class than their previous partner. Finally, unlike comparable men, remarrying women in white collar jobs in 1971 experienced a greater degree of upward mobility between the censuses did than comparable continuing married women.

Writers on remarriage usually lament the paucity of research on the subject. Apart from the comprehensive review of data and issues by Coleman" and detailed analyses of vital registration sources by Haskey[5,10,12] and Leete and Anthony,[4] little information is available on remarriage in Britain. One American study compared the occupational status of women's first husbands at marriage with that of their second husbands at remarriage and found upward mobility to be the typical experience." Their results also suggest, as reported here, an inverse association between mobility and the occupational status of the first husband though the authors do not comment on this feature.

Fairly large shifts in the age differences between spouses occur particularly among men. For these remarrying men there is a more extreme difference in age between themselves and their new partner than in the previous marriage. Among women too there is an appreciable change in the patterns. The age difference in favour of husbands is often seen as reinforcing male power within marriage and if this is correct then the shift in age difference on remarriage would seem to have a different impact for men than for women.

Table 7 *Changes between 1971 and 1981 in the number of cars and vans available to the continuing married and remarried1*

(a) *Proportions*‡

Sex, and changes in number of cars and vans, 1971–81	Number of cars and vans available in 1971					
	None		One		Two or more††	
	Continuing married	Remarried	Continuing married	Remarried	Continuing married	Remarried
Women	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fewer	..	..			[45.2]	[58.5]
Same	[57.0]	34.5	[67.0]	[57.2]	43.3	37.1
More	43.0	[65.5]	25.8	22.8	11.5	4.3
Men						
Fewer	..	..	5.7	8.8	43.3	[53.8]
Same	[54.1]	46.1	[66.2]	[64.9]	[43.8]	37.2
More	45.8	[53.6]	27.7	26.0	12.8	8.8

‡ Proportions are standardised for age (standard = the initial sample at 1971). The largest movement in each column is boxed.
†† .A range of up to 9 or more cars was coded in 1971 and up to 3 or more in 1981. A change from less than 3 to 3 or more is coded here as 'more', but the pairing of 3 or more with 3 or more is classified as 'same'.

(b) *Weighted odds ratios comparing rhe changes in availability of cars and vans for the remarried with the continuing married*§

Sex, and outcome	Number of cars and vans available in 1971		
	None	One	Two or more
Women			
Fewer	..	4.41*[3.85–5.13]	1.59*[1.23–2.07]
Same	0.69*[0.59–0.80]	0.76*[0.68–0.86]	0.74*[0.57–0.96]
More	1.40*[1.18–1.65]	0.80*[0.70–0.91]	0.44*[0.26–0.74]
Men			
Fewer	..	1.72*[1.36–2.19]	1.64*[1.24–2.15]
Same	0.98[0.77–1.251	0.92 [0.81–1.04]	0.73*[0.58–0.92]
More	1.14 [0.98–1.34]	0.97 [0.86–1.10]	0.65*[0.45–0.93]

§ The odds ratios are pooled estimates across age-groups using Mantel-Haenstel weights; 95% confidence limit\ are given in parentheses. Asterisks denote ratios that differ from one at the 5 per cent level or better.
† Sample: See first footnote to Table 2.

The new marriages of remarrying men, in this interpretation, reinforce the inequality between spouses in the husband's favour while the new marriages of remarrying women reduce or reverse the disparity in a substantial proportion of cases.

The indicators of material circumstances used here are relatively coarse grained but suggest nevertheless both material 'costs' and 'benefits' on remarriage. A natural question arising is the extent to which remarriage is an instrumental rather than a sentimental undertaking and whether awareness of any instrumental aspects of the situation contributes towards the process of marital breakdown.

A full evaluation of such questions would need more complete information than is available here. However interpreted, the patterns of change seen here may form the basis for developing more detailed hypotheses regarding the dynamics of marital breakdown and remarriage.

Notes

1. In Tables 4, 5 and 7 persons in the top category of each classification could not experience an 'upward' move and those in the bottom category could not experience a 'downward' move. The proportions moving 'up' or 'down' are therefore based, where groups are combined, only on those within the combined group who could have experienced the relevant change in circumstances. As a result percentages in the associated columns do not always sum to 100 per cent.

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Live births in 1987

Population Statistics Division OPCS

This article presents the latest annual statistics for live births (1987) and conceptions (1986) in England and Wales with summary results for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, Scotland and Northern Ireland. There were 682 thousand live births in England and Wales during 1987, 3 per cent more than in 1986. The total period fertility rate (the average number of children who would be born per woman given current age-specific fertility rates) was 1.81 in 1987 compared with 1.77 in 1986. Over 23 per cent of all births in England and Wales during 1987 occurred outside marriage.

Introduction

This article presents the latest annual statistics for live births (1987) and conceptions (1986) in England and Wales. Summary results for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, Scotland and Northern Ireland are also given in Table 2.

Similar statistics were previously published in *OPCS Monitors* (in the FM1 series), but following a review of OPCS publications (see *Population Trends* 50, 'In Brief'), it was decided that early results would, in future, be released in *Population Trends.* A fuller version of this article will also appear in due course in the annual reference volume *Birth statistics 1987.*

Birth statistics are compiled annually from the information collected at birth registration for entry into the live birth and stillbirth registers, and from additional confidential particulars collected at the same time under the Population (Statistics) Acts of 1938 and 1960.

Summary

Table 1 shows that there were 682 thousand live births in England and Wales during 1987, an increase of over 20 thousand (3 per cent) compared with 1986. The annual number of births has increased each year since 1982 and the 1987 figure was the highest annual total since 1972.

However, fluctuations in annual totals of births could simply reflect changes in size and age structure of the female population and do not necessarily indicate movements in the underlying age-specific fertility rates. The total period fertility rate (TPFR) is a standardised measure which gives the average number of children who would be born per woman if current age-specific rates were to be maintained. The TPFR for 1987 was 1.81, which was 2 per cent above the 1986 value of 1.77 but still below the TPFR of 1.88 recorded at the most recent peak in 1980. The TPFR for England and Wales has been below 2.1 (the level required for the long-term replacement of the population) each year since 1972.

The mean age of women at childbirth was 27.1 years in 1987; this is more than six months older than the average for women giving birth during 1977. Births outside marriage, as a proportion of all births, continued to rise steeply. Some 23.2 per cent of all live births in 1987 occurred outside marriage, compared with 21.4 per cent in 1986 and just below 10 per cent in 1977. Births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom accounted for just under 12 per cent of all live births in England and Wales.

Area of residence

Compared with 1986, there were increased numbers of births in all regions of England (see Table 2). The largest percentage increase occurred in East Anglia where births were almost 5 per cent higher than last year. However, East Anglia still had the lowest TPFR (1.72) of any English region. The East Midlands, South East and South West regions also experienced increases of over 4 per cent in total births. In contrast, births in Scotland and the North region of England increased by only around one half of one per cent, while births in Northern Ireland actually fell by 1 per cent. The TPFR for Northern Ireland remains well above replacement level however, and is substantially higher than the TPFR for any other area of the United Kingdom. (Table 8—see below-shows that the TPFR for the Irish Republic was similar to that for Northern Ireland; all the other countries considered in Table 8 had TPFRs well below replacement level.) The provisional TPFR for Scotland was unchanged from 1986 and was lower than that recorded for any of the other areas of the United Kingdom shown in Table 2.

The increase in the proportion of births that occurred outside marriage was shared fairly evenly across all areas. The proportions

Table 1 *Summary of key birth statistics*

England and Wales

Year	Number of live births (thousands)	Crude birth rate*	General fertility rate†	Total period fertility rate**	Mean age at maternity (years)	Percentage of births outside marriage	Percentage of births to mothers born outside UK
1964(max)	876.0	18.5	92.9	2.93	21.2	7.2	
1977(min)	569.3	11.5	58.1	1.66	26.5	9.7	13.0
1982	625.9	12.6	59.9	1.76	26.8	14.4	13.0
1985	656.4	13.1	61.0	1.78	27.0	19.2	12.3
1986	661.0	13.2	60.6	1.77	27.0	21.4	12.3
1987	681.5	13.6	62.0	1.81	27.1	23.2	11.8

* Births per 1,000 population of all ages.
† Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44.
** The total period fertility rate is the average number of children which would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the period in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.
Not available.

Table 2 *Live births, totalperiodfertility rates and proportion of births outside marriage, by area of usual residence*

Area of usual residence	Total live births				TPFR			Percentage of births outside marriage		
	1977	1982	1986	1987	1977	1986	1987	1977	1986	1987
United Kingdom	657.0	719.2	755.0	775.6”	1.69	1.78	1.82*	9.5	21.0	22.9*
Great Britain	631.6	692.1	726.8	747.7*	1.66	1.77	1.80’	9.7	21.3	23.3*
England	537.0	589.7	623.6	643.3	1.66	1.77	1.81	9.8	21.4	23.2
North	35.9	39.3	40.2	40.4	1.65	1.76	1.77	10.2	24.4	26.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	55.5	61.6	65.3	66.4	1.64	1.79	1.81	10.3	23.2	25.1
East Midlands	44.6	48.1	50.3	52.4	1.69	1.71	1.76	9.2	21.6	23.1
East Anglia	21.5	22.8	24.6	25.8	1.69	1.67	1.72	7.2	16.4	18.1
South East	197.1	215.4	230.4	240.0	1.62	1.75	1.81	9.9	19.7	21.5
South West	45.6	50.3	54.5	56.9	1.61	1.69	1.73	8.1	17.4	19.1
West Midlands	61.0	67.9	70.4	72.5	1.71	1.84	1.88	9.3	21.9	23.8
North West	75.8	84.4	87.8	89.0	1.70	1.86	1.88	11.4	26.6	29.0
Wales	31.8	35.7	37.0	37.8	1.69	1.82	1.84	8.9	21.1	23.3
Scotland	62,3	66.2	65.8	66.2*	1.70	1.68	1.68*	9.6	20.6	22.8*
Northern Ireland	25.4	27.0	28.2	27.9*	2.58	2.46	2.44*	5.4	12.7	14.3*

* Provisional

varied from 29 per cent in the North West region to 18 per cent in East Anglia and 14 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Trend in TPFR

There were substantial fluctuations in the TPFR for England and Wales between 1974 and 1987 (see Figure 1), but throughout the period the rate remained below the level of 2.1 required (ignoring net migration) for long-term stabilisation of the population size. During the first part of the period, the TPFR declined to a minimum of 1.63 in April 1977 before recovering to reach a peak of 1.89 in May 1980. The trend has since become more stable; a low point of 1.72 was reached in early 1984 but by December 1987 the TPFR had returned to 1.84.

Age-specific fertility rates

Table 3 shows that for all age-groups, fertility rates rose in 1987 compared with 1986. Rates increased most for women aged over 30. The rate for women aged 30-34 increased by 4 per cent compared with 1986 to reach the highest level recorded since 1969, while the rates for women aged 35-39 and 40-44 increased by 8 and 6 per cent respectively to reach their highest levels since the early 1970s. The fertility rate for teenage girls rose by nearly 3 per cent compared with 1986 to reach the highest level since 1976. Though small, the increases of under 1 per cent for women in their 20s reversed the generally downward trend at these ages seen since 1980.

Figure 2 illustrates how these age-specific fertility rates have changed between 1977 and 1987. Over this period, fertility rates have increased most for women aged 30 and over and births to women in this age-group accounted for 28 per cent of all births in England and Wales in 1987 compared with 23 per cent in 1977. In comparison, 8 per cent of births in 1987 were to teenage girls compared with 10 per cent ten years earlier, while the proportion of births to women in their twenties fell from 67 per cent to 63 per cent. As shown in Table 1, the overall TPFR was 1.81 in 1987 compared with the post-war minimum of 1.66 in 1977.

Births outside marriage

The overall increase of 20.5 thousand live births between 1986 and 1987 consisted of an increase of 17.1 thousand (12 per cent) in births outside marriage and a much smaller increase of 3.4 thousand (under 1 per cent) in births within marriage. So, the proportion of all live births that were outside marriage rose from 21.4 per cent in 1986 to 23.2 per cent in 1987; this is considerably more than double the proportion of ten years earlier.

Fig 1 Trend in total period fertility rate in England and Wales, January 1974 to December 1987

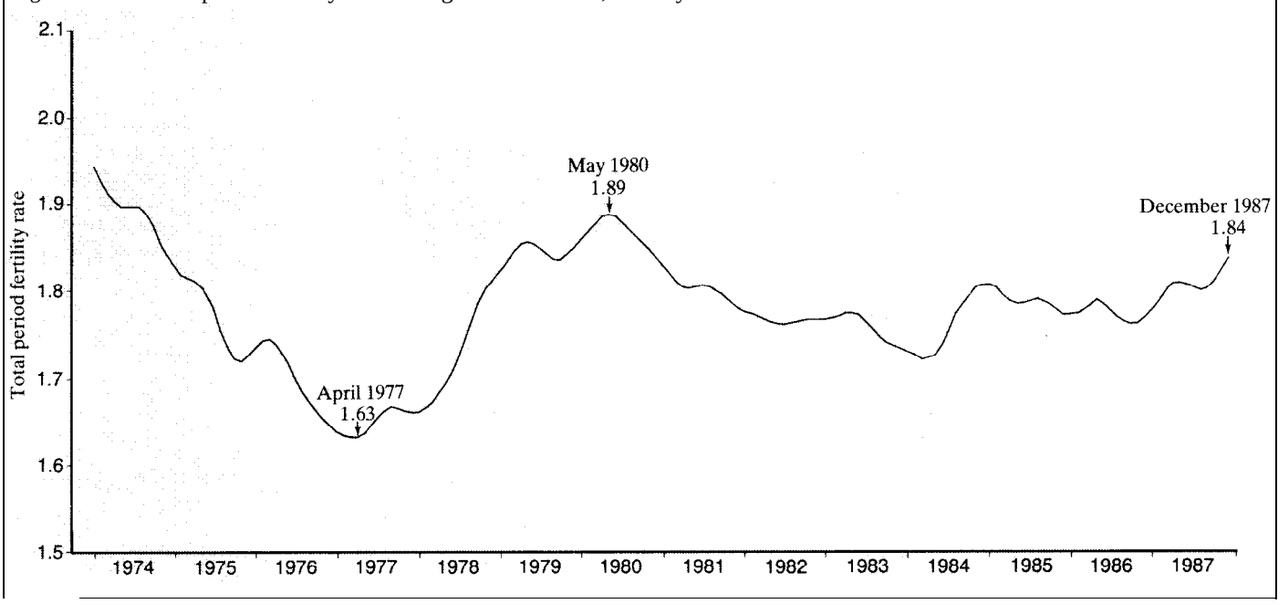
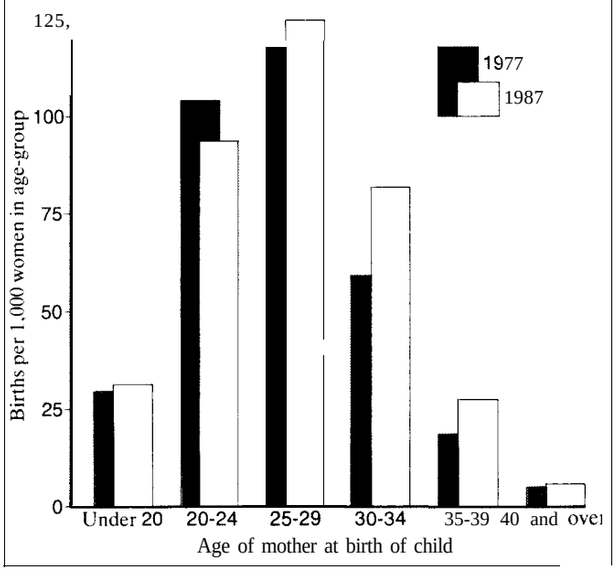


Fig 2 Age-specific fertility rates in England and Wales, 1977 and 1987



There were more births outside marriage in 1987 (158 thousand) than in any previous year and there were increases between 1986 and 1987 in the numbers and proportions of such births for women in all age-groups (see Table 4). Nearly three in four teenage births in 1987 occurred outside marriage, almost double the proportion ten years earlier. The largest increase, however, has been to women aged 20-24. Some 31 per cent of births to women in this age-group occurred outside marriage in 1987, more than three times the proportion in 1977. As shown in Table 6 below, the mean age of women at childbirth was 24.0 years in 1987 compared with 23.4 years in 1977.

Figure 3 illustrates the recent rise in the proportion of births occurring outside marriage and also indicates the proportion of these which are jointly registered by both parents. Some 68 per cent of births outside marriage in 1987 were jointly registered and in 70 per cent of these cases the mother and father gave the same address as their usual place of residence. These figures suggest that at least half of the children born outside marriage during 1987 had parents who were living together in a stable relationship. Results from the General Household Survey (GHS)[1] show that the incidence of cohabitation (defined as living together as husband and wife without having married legally) has increased in recent years. It is estimated from the GHS that in 1985, some 16 per cent of women in Great Britain who were not legally married were cohabiting compared with 11 per cent in 1979.

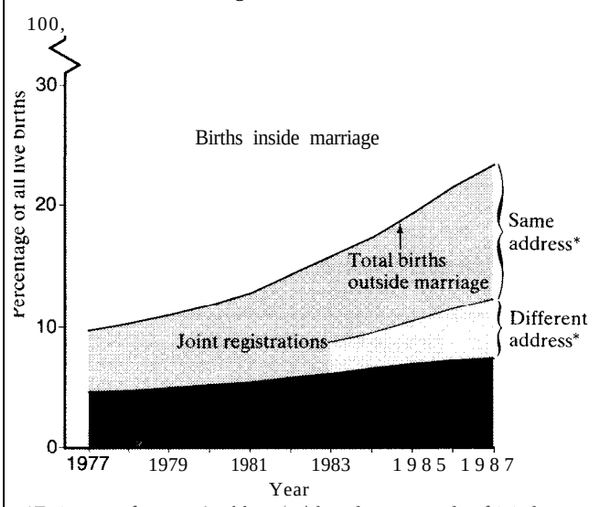
Birth order (within marriage)

The rise in the number of births within marriage between 1986 and 1987 was the result of small increases in the number of first, second and third births within marriage partly offset by a slight fall in the number of fourth or higher order births (see Table 5). Over the last ten years, however, the number of first and second births within marriage have fallen slightly while third and fourth and higher order births have increased appreciably. Births to mothers in second and later marriages (which now account for 8 per cent of all births within marriage) have increased by more than 50 per cent over the last ten years.

Mean age at childbirth

As shown in Table 6, the mean ages of women at childbirth continued to rise between 1986 and 1987 for births inside and outside marriage. The overall mean age for all births of 27.1 years was the highest since 1964, while the mean age of 28.1 years for all births within marriage was the highest since 1956. The mean for first births within marriage was 26.5 years in 1987, 18 months higher than in 1977 and the highest recorded figure since 1946.

Fig 3 Live births outside marriage as a percentage of total live births in England and Wales, 1977-87



*Estimates of parents' address(es) based on a sample of jointly registered births outside marriage for 1983-85, and all cases for 1986-87. This information is not available for years before 1983.

Table 3 *Age-specific fertility rates*

England and Wales

Year	Live births (thousands)	Births per 1,000 women in age-group							TPFR
		All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	
1964(max)	876.0	92.9	42.5	181.6	187.3	107.7	49.8	13.7	2.93
1977(min)	569.3	58.1	29.4	103.7	117.5	58.6	18.2	4.4	1.66
1982	625.9	59.9	27.4	101.6	126.4	69.1	22.8	4.7	1.76
1985	656.4	61.0	29.5	94.5	127.6	76.4	24.1	5.0	1.78
1986	661.0	60.6	30.1	92.7	124.0	78.1	24.6	4.8	1.77
1987	681.5	62.0	30.9	93.4	125.0	81.3	26.5	5.1	1.81

Notes: 1. The rates for women of all ages, under 20 and 40 and over are based upon the female populations aged 15-44, 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.

2. The TPFR (total period fertility rate) is the average number of children which would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the period in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

Table 4 *Births outside marriage: total number and as a percentage of all births by age of mother*

England and Wales

Year	Number of births (thousands)					Percentage of all births				
	All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30 and over	All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30 and over
1964(max)	63.3	17.4	20.3	12.1	13.3	7.2	22.6	7.4	4.5	5.3
1977(min)	55.4	20.1	17.4	9.8	8.2	9.7	36.8	10.0	4.7	6.2
1982	89.9	28.7	32.4	16.1	12.6	14.4	51.8	16.9	7.6	7.6
1985	126.2	36.9	47.7	24.2	17.5	19.2	64.8	24.6	10.6	9.8
1986	141.3	39.6	54.1	27.7	19.9	21.4	69.0	28.2	12.1	10.9
1987	158.4	42.0	60.4	32.9	23.2	23.2	72.9	31.3	13.8	12.1

Table 5 *Births inside marriage by mother's marriage order and birth order*

England and Wales
Thousands

Year	Total births within marriage	By mother's marriage order		By birth order within marriage*			
		Birth, in first marriage	Births in second or later marriage	First birth	Second birth	Third birth	Fourth or later births
1964(max)	812.6	796.2	16.4	286.1	251.3	138.5	136.8
1977(min)	513.9	485.5	28.4	214.6	195.0	68.8	35.5
1982	536.0	497.2	38.9	21 1.8	200.7	81.4	42.1
1985	530.2	488.3	41.9	212.0	193.1	82.4	42.7
1986	519.7	477.9	41.7	206.9	189.2	80.2	42.7
1987	523.1	480. 1	42.9	210.0	189.4	81.2	42.6

* Birth order is based on all live births to the mother by her present and any former husband

Table 6 *Mean age of mothers*

England and Wales

Year of birth	Mean ages (in years) at birth						
	All births	Outside marriage	Within marriage				
			All birth orders	First birth	Second birth	Third birth	Fourth birth
1964(max)	27.2	24.8	27.4	24.3	27.0	29.3	31.2
1977(min)	26.5	23.4	26.8	25.0	27.1	29.1	30.9
1982	26.8	23.5	27.4	25.5	27.5	29.6	31.2
1985	27.0	23.7	27.8	26.0	27.9	29.8	31.2
1986	27.0	23.8	27.9	26.2	28.0	29.8	31.2
1987	271.	24.0	28.1	26.5	28.1	29.9	31.3

Country of birth of mother

These were some 81 thousand births in England and Wales in 1987 to women born outside the United Kingdom (see Table 7). As a proportion of all births, this represented a fall to 11.8 per cent compared with 12.3 per cent in 1986. The number of births to women born in the New Commonwealth and Pakistan (NCWP) fell to under 52 thousand in 1987, the lowest figure since 1978.

However, it is important to note that country of birth does not equate directly with ethnic group. So, for example, although births to Caribbean-born women have gradually fallen over the last ten years, it is likely that there has been an increasing number of births to UK-born women of West Indian origin. Conversely, births to NCWP-born women include some to mothers who although themselves born in countries of the NCWP, were not of ethnic minority descent. A fuller discussion of this topic appeared in a previous issue of *Population Trends*.[2]

TPFRs for women born outside the United Kingdom have generally fallen since 1982 although they remain higher than those for UK-born women. However, the TPFR of 5.2 for women born in Pakistan or Bangladesh was still almost three times higher than that for UK-born women. This reflects both the higher rates recorded in these particular countries and also the interrupted childbearing patterns of these most recently arrived migrant groups. In contrast, the TPFR in 1987 for the relatively long established Caribbean-born group was only slightly above that for UK-born women.

The proportion of births occurring outside marriage to women born in the Caribbean Commonwealth has remained at around 50 per cent over the last ten years. In markedcontrast, the corresponding figures for women born in the Indian subcontinent have remained extremely low; below 2 per cent for women born in India and below 1 per cent for women born in Pakistan or Bangladesh. During the same period, the proportion of births occurring outside marriage for UK-born women has more than doubled; from almost 10 per cent in 1977 to just below 25 per cent in 1987.

International comparison

TPFRs and the proportions of births outside marriage are compared for various countries in Europe, North America and Australia in Table 8. TPFRs were lowest in West Germany, Italy and Denmark where the most recently available figures lay between 1.3 and 1.5. Fertility levels were somewhat higher in Sweden, Australia, Canada and the USA; the most recent TPFRs for these countries were similar to the United Kingdom at around 1.7 or 1.8. Of the countries considered in Table 8, only the Irish Republic had experienced above replacement level fertility in recent years. However, the TPFR of 2.43 recorded in 1986 represented a fall of more than *25* per cent since 1977.

The proportion of births which occurred outside marriage steadily increased since 1977 in all the countries considered. The most recently recorded figures varied from over 40 per cent in Denmark and Sweden to under 10 per cent in the Irish Republic, West Germany and Italy. The level and trend in other countries, especially France, were similar to the United Kingdom.

Conceptions

The conception statistics given in this section include all pregnancies to women resident in England and Wales which led either to a maternity or to a legal termination under the 1967 Abortion Act. Pregnancies which are ended by spontaneous abortion are not included. These statistics are analysed by the estimated year in which the women conceived and by her estimated age at that time. This information is not directly available from birth registrations or abortion records, but is derived from the women's date of birth and date of confinement (maternities) or date of termination (abortions under the 1967 Act).

It is estimated that 8 19 thousand conceptions occurred to women resident in England and Wales during 1986 (excluding those where pregnancy ended in spontaneous abortion), an increase of 22 thousand (3 per cent) compared with 1985 Of these, 37 per cent occurred outside marriage compared with 36 per cent in 1985 and 23 per cent in 1976. Of the conceptions to teenage girls in 1986, 86 per cent occurred outside marriage.

Overall, some 18 per cent of conceptions during 1986 (the same proportion as in 1985) were legally terminated by abortion under the 1967 Abortion Act. Just over 7 per cent of conceptions within marriage were legally terminated (again unchanged from 1985), while there was a slight fall, from 37 to 36 per cent, in the proportion of conceptions outside marriage which led to legal abortion. One third of the conceptions which occurred to teenage girls in 1986 were legally terminated.

Table 7 *Live births, total period fertility rates and proportion of births outside marriage, by country of birth of mother*

England and wales

Country of birth of mother	All live births (thousands)				TPFR*			Percentage of births outside marriage			
	1977	1982	1986	1987	1982	1986	1987	1977	1982	1986	1987
All birthplaces	569.3	625.9	661.0	681.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.7	14.4	21.4	23.2
United Kingdom	494.5	544.4	579.3	600.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	9.8	15.2	22.9	24.8
Outside United Kingdom	74.2	81.3	81.6	80.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	9.5	9.0	10.3	11.3
New Commonwealth and Pakistan	44.3	53.2	52.7	51.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	10.0	8.3	8.4	9.0
lndia	12.3	12.2	10.6	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8
Pakistan and Bangladesh	11.1	16.9	18.3	17.8	6.3	5.6	5.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
East African Commonwealth	4.9	6.6	7.1	7.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.4	3.8
Resr of African Commonwealth	2.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.8	3.2	9.9	13.4	22.1	25.0
Caribbean Commonwealth	6.9	5.9	4.7	4.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	50.7	50.3	48.3	48.7
Other New Commonwealth	6.5	8.1	8.3	8.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	5.4	6.6	9.9	10.5
Rest of the World	29.8	28.1	28.9	29.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.8	10.3	13.7	15.4

* Not available for 1977.

Table *8* *International comparison of TPFRs and proportions of births outside marriage*

Country	TPFR				Percentage of births outside marriage			
	1977	1982	1985	1986	1977	1982	1985	1986
United Kingdom	1.69	1.78	1.80	1.78	9.5	14.1	18.9	21.0
Irish Republic	3.28	2.95	2.49	2.43	4.2	6.2	8.5	9.6
France	1.86	1.91	1.82	1.84	8.8	14.2	19.6	21.9
West Germany	1.41	.41	1.28	1.36	6.5	8.5	9.4	9.6
Italy	1.95	.57	1.42		3.5	4.6	5.0	
Denmark	1.66	.43	1.42	1.48	26.0	38.3	43.0	43.9
Sweden	1.64	.62	1.73	1.79	34.7	42.0	46.4	48.4
Australia	2.02	.94	1.85		10.3	13.7	14.8	
Canada	1.81	.69	1.67	1.67		15.5	17.6	
USA	1.79	1.83	1.84	1.81	15.5	19.4	22.0	

* Provisional
Not available

Table 9 *Conceptions inside and outside marriage by age of woman and outcome of conception*

Residents of England and Wales
Thousands

Age of woman at conception/outcome of conception	All conceptions				Conceptions inside marriage				Conceptions outside marriage			
	1976	1981	1985	1986	1976	1981	1985	1986	1976	1981	1985	1986
All ages												
All conceptions	671.6	752.3	797.2	818.9	515.9	538.0	513.7	514.3	155.7	214.3	283.5	304.6
Maternities	567.5	623.9	654.3	671.3	474.8	495.7	475.8	476. I	92.7	128.2	178.6	195.1
Legal abortions*	104.1	128.4	142.9	147.7	41.2	42.3	37.9	38.1	62.9	86.1	105.0	109.5
Under 20												
All conceptions	105.7	115.2	119.3	118.8	32.6	27.7	18.3	16.3	73.1	87.4	101.0	102.5
Percentage leading to legal abortions*	28	32	34	33	3	4	4	4	39	41	39	38
20-24												
All conceptions	210.0	238.1	249.2	253.1	166.7	169.6	149.4	143.7	43.4	68.5	99.8	109.5
Percentage leading to legal abortions*	12	14	17	18	4	4	4	4	41	39	36	35
25-29												
All conceptions	223.7	221.8	242.6	253.8	201.1	190.2	194.7	199.5	22.6	31.6	48.0	54.3
Percentage leading to legal abortions*	9	10	11	11	5	5	5	5	40	37	34	33
30-34												
All conceptions	91.3	126.2	127.8	133.0	81.0	109.0	105.7	108.4	10.3	17.3	22.1	24.6
Percentage leading to legal abortions*	16	15	13	13	13	11	9	9	41	39	34	32
35-39												
All conceptions	31.5	40.9	48.8	50.3	26.7	33.0	38.4	38.9	4.8	6.9	10.4	11.3
Percentage leading to legal abortions*	33	31	26	25	31	27	22	21	47	48	42	41
40 *and over*												
All conceptions	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.4
Percentage leading to legal abortions*	53	51	47	46	52	49	43	43	56	63	59	56

* Legal terminations under 1967 Abortion Act.

Table 10 *Numbers and rates of conceptions to teenage girls*

Residents of England and Wales

Number of conceptions	All conceptions (base numbers)			Percentage leading to maternity			Percentage leading to legal abortion†			Conception rates per 1,000 women*		
	1976	1985	1986	1976	1985	1986	1976	1985	1986	1976	1985	1986
Under 14	377	325	292	40.6	42.8	41.1	59.4	57.2	58.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
14	1,898	2,063	1,980	41.2	40.5	40.9	58.8	59.5	59.1	4.9	5.5	5.7
15	6,916	7,018	6,922	48.6	45.5	47.6	51.4	54.5	52.4	18.2	19.1	18.5
16	14,567	16,146	15,425	60.1	56.4	57.9	39.9	43.6	42.1	39.7	42.2	41.9
17	21,681	24,619	24,776	69.9	64.7	65.0	30.1	35.3	35.0	60.5	64.2	64.8
18	27,563	31,939	32,177	76.6	69.6	69.8	23.4	30.4	30.2	78.5	80.7	83.6
19	32,652	37,157	37,205	81.5	74.0	73.7	18.5	26.0	26.3	95.3	91.7	93.5
Total under 20	105,654	119,267	118,777	71.9	66.2	66.6	28.1	33.8	33.4	58.7	61.7	62.3

† Legal terminations under 1967 Abortion Act.
* Rate for women aged under 14 and under 20 are based on the population of women aged 13 and 15– 19 respectively.

Conceptions to teenage girls by single year of age are shown in Table 10. Numbers of conceptions to girls aged under 14, 14, 15 and 16 all fell in 1986 compared with 1985. However, because of changes in the *number* of girls at the various ages, only the conception rates for girls aged 15 and 16 fell, while there was actually a slight increase in the rate for girls aged 14. Overall, conceptions to girls aged under 16 fell just over 2 per cent in 1986 to 9,194—the smallest total since 1982. At ages 17 to 19 both numbers and rates of conception increased between 1985 and 1986. The conception rate for under 20s in total rose slightly in 1986 continuing the upward trend since 1983.

References

1 OPCS. *General Household Survey 1985,* Series GHS no. 15. HMSO (1987)

2 Chris Shaw. Components of growth in the ethnic minority population. *Population Trends, 52,* 1988, 26-29.

Updates

Births (Tables 9-11)

- The estimated number of live births in England and Wales in the June quarter 1988 was 177 thousand, an increase of 2.4 thousand (1.4 per cent) compared with the same quarter of 1987. This brought the estimated number of live births in the first six months of 1988 to 351 thousand, an increase of 13 thousand (4 per cent) over the first half of 1987. Some 2 thousand of this increase was due to the extra leap-year day in February.

- The seasonally adjusted total period fertility rate (TPFR) for the June quarter 1988 is estimated to have been 1.83, below the March figure of 1.86, but still well above the quarterly figures recorded in recent years.

- Some 25 per cent of births in the March quarter 1988 occurred outside marriage compared with 23 per cent for the year 1987.

Marriages and divorces (Tables 12 – 14)

- The number of marriages in England and Wales increased by over one per cent between 1986 and 1987, from 348 to 352 thousand.

- Marriages between bachelors and spinsters rose by almost 6 thousand (3 per cent) between 1986 and 1987 and accounted for just under two thirds (64 per cent) of all marriages in 1987. In contrast, the number of marriages in which one or both partners were remarrying fell by 2 thousand between 1986 and 1987.

- There were 151 thousand divorces in England and Wales in 1987, a decrease of about 2 per cent on the number in 1986. This is the second successive year that the number of divorces has fallen since the peak of 160 thousand in 1985, which resulted from legislative changes. However, the numbers of married couples has declined slightly since 1984, so that the rate of divorce has remained fairly constant.

- Seventeen per cent of all husbands and 16 per cent of all wives who divorced in 1987 had been married at least once before; these proportions are the highest ever recorded.

International migration (Tables 15 – 17)

- In the September quarter of 1987 the inflow of 77 thousand new residents from outside the United Kingdom was much smaller than in the corresponding quarters of 1985 and 1986. The outflow was also smaller but by a lesser amount, giving a net gain of only 8 thousand compared with 38 thousand in the corresponding quarter of 1985 and 14 thousand in that of 1986.

- The fall in the total inflow was mostly due to a fall in the inflow of women aged 15-24. Most noticeable was the fall in the inflow of former residents of the European Community.

Internal migration (Table 18)

- In the September quarter 1987 the flow of migrants into East Anglia, East Midlands, South West and West Midlands standard regions was significantly higher than in the same quarter of 1986. The outflow from the South East, from both Greater London and the remainder of the region, was considerably higher. Changes in inflow and outflow for other regions were generally small. As in the previous quarter, England had a smaller net gain from the rest of the United Kingdom, whereas the gain for Wales increased.

Deaths (Tables 8, 19-21)

- The increase in infant mortality between 1985 and 1986 was not sustained; in 1987 the infant mortality rate in England and Wales fell to 9.2 per thousand live births, the lowest annual rate ever recorded.

- Total deaths registered in England and Wales in 1987 were 567 thousand, 2.4 per cent less than in 1986. The crude death rate was 11.3 per thousand population, the lowest for 20 years.

- Compared with 1986, deaths in 1987 from diseases of the respiratory system fell by 9 per cent and from diseases of the circulatory system by 3 per cent (Table 20). Deaths fell in all-groups above age 45.

Abortions (Table 22)

- The number of terminations performed in 1987 on women resident in England and Wales was 156,191. This was 8,572 higher than the 1986 annual total, an increase of 5.8 per cent. The highest proportionate increase (8.1 per cent) was for women aged 20-34.

Tables

Table I **Population and vital rates: international**

Year	United Kingdom (1)	Belgium (2)	Denmark (2)	France (2)	Germany (Fed. Rep) (2)	Greece (1)	Irish Republic (2)	Italy (2)	Luxem-bourg (2)	Nether-lands (2)	Portugal (2)
Population* *(thousands)*											
1966	54,643	9,508	4,191	49,164	59,148	8,614	2,884	52,519	335	12,456	9,109
1971	55,928	9,672	4,963	51,251	61,302	8,831	2,978	54,073	345	13,194	8,644
1976	56,216	9,811	5,073	52,909	61,531	9,167	3,228	55,718	362	13,774	9,355
1981	56,352	9,852	5,122	54,182	61,682	9,729	3,443	56,508	366	14,247	9.85'
1983	56,347	9,855	5,114	54,728	61,423	9,847	3,504	56,836	366	14,367	10,009
19X4	56,460	9,855	5,112	54,947	61,175	9,896	3,529	57,005	366	14,424	10,089
1985	56,618	9,858	5,114	55,170	61,024	9,934	3,540	57,141	367	14,492	10,157
1986	56,763	9,862	5,121	55,392	61,066	9,966	3,537	51,246	367	14,563	10,291
Population changes *(per 1,000 per annum)*											
1966-71	4.7	3·4	6.9	8·5	7.3	5·0	6.5	5.9	6·0	11·8	10.2
1971-76	1·0	2·9	4.4	6.5	0·7	7.6	16.8	6·1	9.9	8.8	16.5
1976-81	0·5	0·8	1·9	4.8	0·5	12·3	13·3	2.X	2·2	6.9	10·7
19x1-82	−0·8	0·4	−0·8	5·5	0·7	6.2	11.6	2·3		4.6	7·6
19X3-84	2·0	—	-0.4	4·0	−4·0	5·0	7·1			4·0	8·0
19X4-85	2·8	0·3	0·4	4.1	m-2.5	3·8	3·1	3·024	2·7	4·7	6 7
1985-86	2.6	0·4	1·4	4·0	0·7	3·2	0·8	1·8		4·9	13·2
Live birth rate *(per 1,000 per annum)*											
1966-70	17·1	15·1	15.9	16.9	15·9	17·8	21.4	17.7	14.1	18·9	21.4
1971-75	14·1	13.4	14·6	16·0	10.8	15·8	22.2	15·9	11·5	14·9	20.1
1976-80	12.5	12·5	12.0	14.1	9.6	15.6	21.3	12.6	11·2	12.6	17.9
19X1-85	12.9	12.0	10.2	14.2	9.8	13.3	19.2	10.6	11·6	12.2	14·4
1983	12·8	11·9	9.9	13.7	9·7	13·5	19·1	10.6	11.4	11·8	14·4
19x4	12·9	11·8	10·1	13·8	9·5	12·7	18·2	10·3	11·5	12·1	14·2
1985	13·3	11·6	10·5	13.9	9.6	11·8	17·6	10·1	11·2	12·3	12.8
1986	13·3	11·9	10.8	14.1	10.2	11·3	17.4	10·1		12·7	12.4
Death rate *(per 1,000 per annum)*											
1966-70	11.7	12·4	9·9	11·0	12·0	8·2	11·5	9·8	12.2	8·2	10·7
1971-75	11·8	12.1	10.1	10·7	11.9	8.6	11·0	9·8	12·1	8·3	11·0
1976-80	11.9	11·6	10.5	10.2	11.7	8·8	10·2	9.7	11·5	8·1	10·1
19X1-85	11.7	11·4	11·1	10.1	11 6	9·0	9·4	9.6	11·2	8·3	9·6
19x3	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.2	11.7	9.2	9·3	9·9	11·3	8·2	9.6
1984	11.4	11.2	11·2	9.9	11.3	8·9	9·1	9·3	11·1	8.3	9.6
1985	11·8	11·4	11.4	10.0	11.5	9·3	9·4	9.5	11·0	8·5	9.6
1986	11.7	11·3	11·3	9.9	11.5	9·2	9.5	9·5		8·6	9.4

* Populations estimated as follows:
(1) At 30 June.
(2) Average of populations at start and end of year.
(3) Average of 12 monthly figures
(4) At mid-April.
(5) At 31 December.

Population change in 1973-87 (actual) and 1987-2001 (projected); countries of the United Kingdom

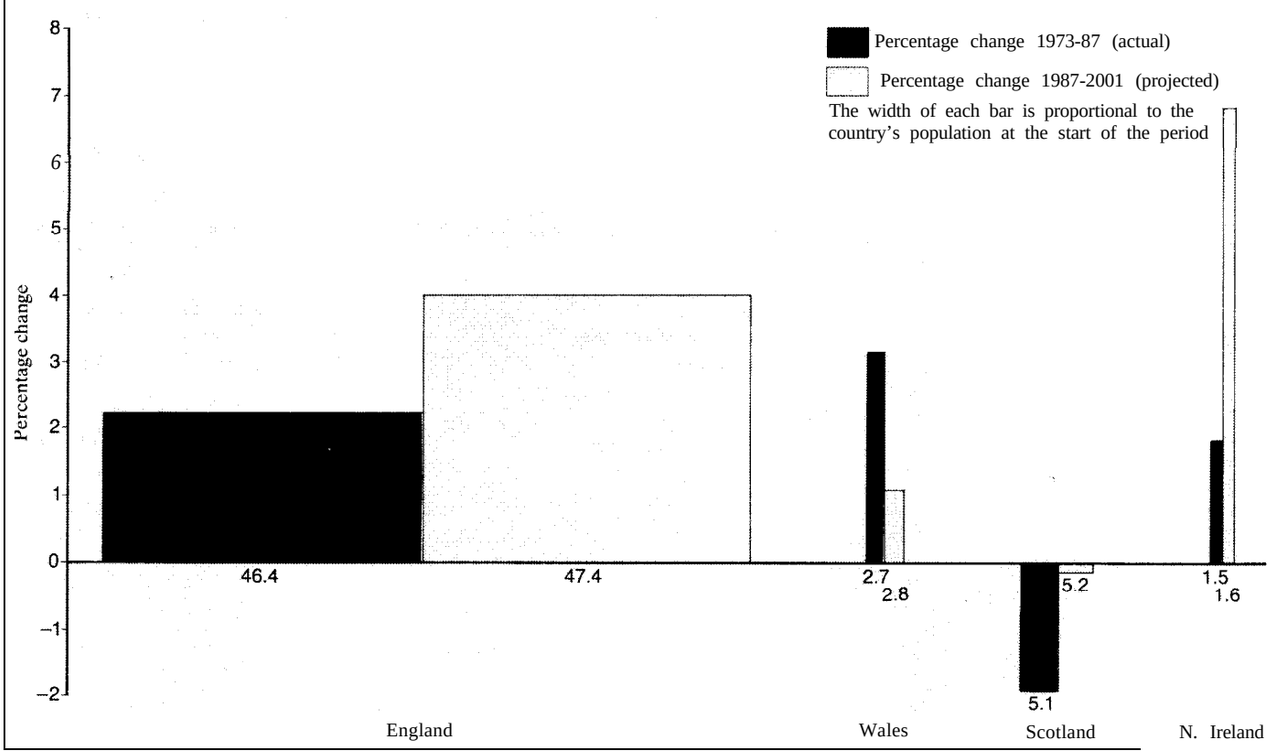


Table 1 *(confirmed)*

Spain (2)	European Community (9)	Sweden (5)	USSR (6)	Australia (1)	Canada (7)	New Zealand (3)	China (5)	India (1)	Japan (8)	USA (1)	Year
Population* *(thousands)*											
32,394	295,570	7,843	232,200	11,599	*20,015*	2,683	745,420	493.391	99,036	196,560	1966
34,190	305,371	8,115	243,900	13.067	21,568	2,864	852.290	551,311	106,100	207,661	1971
35,937	313,081	8.236	255,600	14,033	22,993	3,132	937,170	617,248	113,094	218,035	1976
37,751	3 19,089	8,323	267,772	14,923	24.342	3,125	1,000,720	675.185	117,884	230,043	1981
38,173	320,569	8,331	272,540	15,394	24,884	3,203	1,024,950	732,256†	119,483	234,538	1983
38,387	321,245	8,343	275,066	15,579	25,124	3,233	1,034,750	745,012'	120,235	236,681	1984
38,602	322,019	8,350	277,537	15,788	25,379	3,254	1,045,320	750,859'	121,049	239,816	1985
38,616	322,790	8,377	280,100	16,018	25,612	3,248		766,135	121,672	241,596	1986
Population changes *(per 1,000 per annum)*											
11·1	5·0	6.9	10·1	25.3	15·5	13·5	28.7	23.5	14.3	11.3	1966–71
10.2	3·6	3·0	9.6	14·8	13·2	18.7	19·9	23.9	13.2	10.0	1971-76
10·1		2·1	9.5	12·7	11.7	−0·4	13·6	18·8	8.5	11·0	1976-81
			4·0	17·1	11.9	18.6	14·7	63.1'	6.9	8.8	1981-82
5·6	2.5	1·5	9·4	12·0	9.6	9.4	9.6	17.4'	6.3	9.1	1983–84
5.6	2·4	0·8	9·0	13.4	10·1	−6·5	10·2	7.8'	6·8	13.2	1984-85
0·4	2.4	3·2	9·2	14·6	9·2	−1·8		20·3†	5·1	7·4	1985-86
Live birth rate *(per 1,000 per annum)*											
20.2	17.5	14·5	17.4	20.0	18.0	22.3	34.4		17.8	17.9	1966–70
19.3	15.0	13.5	17·9	18.8	15.9	20·4	27.2	35·6	18.6	15·3	1971–75
17·1	13.1	11·6	18.2	15.7	15.5	16.8	18.6	33.4	14.9	15.2	1976-80
		11·3	19.4	15.6	15.1	15.8	19.2		12·6	15.7	1981-85
12·5	11.9	11·0	19·8	15.8	15·0	15.6	18.6	33.7	12.7	15.4	1983
12.1	11·8	11.3	19.6	15·1	15.0	15·8	17.5	33.9	12.5	15.6	1984
		11·8	19.4	15.7	15.0	15.8	17.8		11.8	15.7	1985
		12.2	20.0	15·0	14.8	16.3			11·5	15.5	1986
Death rate *(per I, 000 per annum)*											
8·5	10·7	10·2	7·8	8.9	7·4	8·7	8·2		6·8	9.5	1966-70
8·5	10.6	10·5	8·7	8.2	7·4	8·4	7.3	15.5	6.4	9·1	1971–75
8·0	10.4	10.9	9·8	7.6	7·2	8.2	6.6	13.8	6·1	8·7	1976–80
		11.0	10.5	7.3	7·0	8·1	6.7		6.1	8·6	1981–85
7.7	10.3	10.9	10.4	7·2	7·0	8·1	7·1	11.9	6.2	8.6	1983
7.7	10.0	10.8	10.8	7.1	7·0	7.8	6·7	12.6	6.2	8.7	1984
		11·3	10·6	7.5	7·0	8.4	6.6		6.2	8.7	1985
		11.1	9.8	7.3	7·3	8.3			6.3	8·7	1986

(6) At 1 January (30 June for 1983 and 1984).
(7) At 1 June.
(8) At 1 October.(Rates for Japan are based on population of Japanese nationality only.)
(9) E.C. as constituted on 1 January 1986.
† UN estimate; data not comparable with earlier years.

Table 2 **Population: national (estimates and projections)** Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

thousands

Mid-year	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England and Wales	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Estimates							
1961	52,807	51,380	46,196	43.561	2,635	5,184	1,427
1966	54,643	53,167	47,967	45,265	2,702	5,201	1,476
1971	55,928	54,388	49,152	46,412	2,740	5.236	1,540
1976	56,216	54,693	49,459	46,660	2,799	5,233	1,524
1981	56,352	54,815	49,634	46,821	2,814	5,180	1,538
1983	56,347	54,804	49,654	46,846	2,808	5,150	1,543
1984	56,460	54,909	49,764	46,956	2,807	5,146	1,550
1985	56,618	55,060	49,924	47,112	2,812	5,137	1,558
1986	56,763	55,196	50,075	47,254	2,821	5,121	1,567
1987	56,930	55,355	50,243	47,407	2,836	5,112	1,575
of which (percentages)							
0-4	6·5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	8·7
5-15	13.9	13.7	13.7	13·7	14.0	14·1	18.3
16-44	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.9	41.3	43.1	42.2
45–64M/59F	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	19·0	19.0	16.4
65M/60F–74	11·6	11.6	11·7	11·6	12.5	11·3	9.5
75 and over	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	4·9
Projections†							
1991	57,452	55,846	50,726	47,897	2,829	5,121	1,606
1996	58,312	56,665	51,539	48,685	2,854	5,126	1,647
2001	58,957	57.275	52,171	49,305	2,866	5,104	1,682
of which (percentages)							
0–4	6·7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.3	7·9
5-15	14·9	14.8	14.8	14·8	14.5	15.3	17.8
16-44	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.4	38.1	38.9	42·0
45–64M/59F	21·0	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.3	18·0
65M/60F–74	10.6	10·6	10·6	10·5	11·6	11·0	8.8
75 and over	7.5	7.5	7.6	7·5	8.3	7.2	5·6

† These projections are based on the mid-1985 population estimates

Table 3 Population: sub-national

Standard regions and metropolitan counties of England

thousands

Mid-year	North	*Tyne and Wear*	Yorks and Humberside	*South Yorkshire*	*West Yorkshire*	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	*Greater London*	South West	West Midlands	*West Midlands* (county)	North West	*Greater Manchester*	*Merseyside*
Estimates															
1961	3,113	1,241	4,677	1,298	2,002	3,330	1,489	16,071	7,977	3,712	4,162	2,724	6,407	2,710	1,711
1966	3,134	1,230	4,823	1,323	2,060	3,507	1,580	16,769	7,833	3,932	4,961	2,761	6,558	2,749	1,703
1971	3,152	1,218	4.902	1,331	2,090	3.652	1,688	17,125	7,529	4,112	5,146	2,811	6,634	2,750	1,662
1976	3,154	1,188	4,924	1,323	2,082	3,774	1,814	16,976	7,089	4,280	5,178	2,747	6,560	2,680	1,586
1981	3,118	1,155	4.918	1,317	2,067	3,853	1,895	17,010	6,806	4,381	5,186	2.673	6,460	2,619	1,522
1983	3,100	1,145	4,909	1,311	2,059	3,860	1,925	17,042	6,755	4,424	5,176	2,658	6,410	2,599	1,501
1984	3,093	1,142	4,904	1,305	2,056	3,874	1,940	17,112	6,756	4,461	5,176	2,647	6,396	2,588	1,491
1985	3,086	1,140	4,903	1,303	2,053	3,897	1,965	17,192	6,768	4,501	5,183	2,642	6,386	2,583	1,481
1986	3,080	1,135	4,899	1,298	2,053	3,920	1,992	17,265	6,775	4,543	5,181	2,632	6,374	2,579	1,468
1987	3,077	1,136	4,900	1,296	2,052	3,942	2.014	17,31X	6,770	4,588	5,198	2,624	6,370	2,580	1,457
of which (percentages)															
0-4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.6	6·9	6·6	6.8	6.7
5–15	12·5	12·1	12·5	12.2	12.9	12.6	12.5	11.9	11·3	11·7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6
16–44	43.5	43.4	44·0	44.2	44.1	44.6	43.7	45.1	46.2	42.7	44.3	43.8	43.9	44.6	43.2
45–64M/59F	19.4	19·3	18.8	19.1	18.4	18·8	18·2	18.5	18.1	18·7	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.2	18.9
65M/60F–74	11.9	12.2	11.7	11·9	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.3	10·9	13·0	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.8
75 and over	6.3	6·5	6·6	6·4	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.8	6·8	8·1	5·9	6·0	6.5	6.3	6.7
Projectionst (thousands)															
1991	3,054	1,114	4,904	1,289	2,051	4,010	2,073	17,622	6,806	4,611	5,223	2,605	6,340	2,554	1,423
1996	3,033	1,097	4,918	1,279	2,056	4,114	2,168	18,015	6,864	4,836	5,275	2,584	6,325	2,537	1,384
2001	3,002	1,077	4,917	1,263	2,056	4,198	2,257	18,343	6,916	4,987	5,308	2,555	6,292	2,512	1,344
of which (percentages)															
0-4	6.2	6·3	6·5	6·1	6.8	6.7	6.6	6·7	7·1	6·4	7·0	7·0	6.8	6.8	6.6
5-15	15·0	14·9	15·1	14.7	16.0	14.6	13.7	14·8	15.0	13·8	15.3	16.0	15.7	15.9	15.3
16-44	38·0	38.7	38.8	38.9	38.8	40.0	39.5	40·0	41.7	39.2	39.0	38.3	38.5	38.9	37.5
45–64M/59F	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.8	21·2	21·0	21.1	21.0	20·4	20.7	21·0	20.6	21.3	21.4	21·4
65M/60F–74	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.2	9.1	11·0	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.1	11.3
75and over	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.6	7·0	7.3	8.3	7.3	6.6	9·0	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.9

† These projections are based on the mid-1985 population estimates.

Table **4 Population: sub-national**

Health regions of England

thousands

Mid-year	Northern	Yorkshire	Trent	East Anglian	NW Thames	NE Thames	SE Thames	SW Thames	Wessex	Oxford	South Western	West Midlands	Mersey	North Western
1961	3,113	3,379	4,228	1,489	3,456	3,792	3,473	2,756	2,206	1,721	2,779	4,762	2,441	3,966
1966	3,134	3,500	4,397	1,580	3,558	3,851	3,614	2,860	2,391	1,920	2,940	4,961	2,506	4,052
1971	3,152	3,571	4,483	1,688	3,577	3,901	3,663	2,960	2,597	2,117	2,896	5,146	2,532	4,130
1976	3,154	3,602	4,557	1,814	3,482	3,795	3,614	2,938	2,698	2,230	3,011	5,178	2,498	4.090
1981	3,118	3,601	4,608	1,895	3,454	3,747	3,589	2,948	2,769	2,340	3,078	5,186	2,455	4,034
1983	3,100	3,598	4,603	1,925	3,456	3,736	3,586	2,948	2,802	2,376	3,101	5,176	2,434	4,005
1984	3,093	3,599	4,611	1,940	3,471	3,738	3,595	2,954	2,824	2,405	3,125	5,176	2,428	3,997
1985	3,086	3,599	4,625	1,965	3,482	3,751	3,602	2,962	2,854	2,437	3,150	5,183	2,423	3,992
1986	3,080	3,601	4,634	1,992	3,488	3,761	3,619	2,965	2,876	2,476	3,178	5,181	2,414	3,990
1987	3,077	3,605	4,646	2,014	3,488	3,771	3,635	2,960	2,906	2,502	3,206	5,198	2,409	3.991
of which (percentages)														
0–4	6·4	6·5	6·3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.3	6·0	6.1	6.8	5·9	6.6	6.6	6.7
5–15	12.5	12.6	12·3	12.5	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.9	13·0	11·8	12.7	12.7	12.6
16-44	43.5	43.9	44.4	43.7	46.2	45.1	43.6	43.8	43.8	47.3	42.6	44.3	43.8	43.9
45–64M/59F	19.4	18.7	19·0	18.2	18.6	18.4	18.4	19·0	18.3	17·8	18.8	19.1	19.1	18.5
65M/60F–74	11·9	11·6	11.6	12.1	10.6	11.2	12·3	12·0	12.3	9.8	12·9	11.3	11.5	11.6
75 and over	6.3	6.7	6·4	7.1	6.2	6.7	7.8	7.7	7.6	5.4	8·0	5·9	6.3	6.7
Projectionst (thousands)														
1991	3,054	3,615	4,690	2,073	3,541	3,196	3,685	3,012	2,991	2,587	3,260	5,223	2,392	3,980
1996	3,033	3,640	4,753	2,168	3,600	3,841	3,758	3,074	3.118	2,699	3,367	5,275	2,376	3,982
2001	3,002	3,654	4,793	2,257	3,644	3,876	3,822	3,132	3,234	2,792	3,464	5,308	2,354	3,973
of which (percentages)														
O-4	6·2	6.6	6.4	6·6	6.7	7·0	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.4	7·0	6.7	6.8
5–15	15·0	15.2	14.6	13.7	15·1	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.0	15.4	13.8	15.3	15.2	16.0
16-44	38·0	38.8	39.4	39.5	40.1	40.1	39.7	39.3	40.4	40.6	39.2	39.0	38.2	38.7
45–64M/59F	21.6	21.4	21.4	21.1	21.4	20.8	20.7	21.3	20·5	21.1	20.7	21.0	21.3	21.3
65M/60F–74	11.4	10.6	10.8	10.8	9·9	10.0	10·4	10.6	10·3	9·8	11·0	10·6	11·1	10.2
75 and over	7.8	7.4	7.5	8·3	6·7	7.2	8·3	8·0	8.2	6·3	8.8	7.1	7.4	7·0

† These projections are based on the mid-1985 population estimates

Table 5 **Components of population change** United Kingdom, Great Britain and constituent countries

thousands

Mid-year to mid-year	Population at start of period	Total change	Components of change (mid-year to mid-year or annual averages)							Population at end of period
			Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net civilian migration			Other changes	
						Total	To/from rest of UK	To/from Irish Republic / Beyond British Isles		
United Kingdom										
1961–66	52,807	+ 367	988	633	+ 355	– 8		– 8	+ 21	54,644
1966–71	54,644	t 257	937	644	+ 293	– 56		– 56	+ 20	55,928
1971-76	55,928	+ 58	766	670	+ 96	– 55	–	-55	+ 16	56,216
1976-81	56,216	+ 27	705	662	+ 42	– 33	–	– 33	+ 18	56,352
39X2-83	56,306	+ 41	722	660	+ 62	– 24	–	– 24	+ 3	56,347
1983–84	56,347	+ 112	718	652	+ 66	+ 43		t 43	+ 4	56,460
1984-85	56,460	+ 158	745	659	+ 86	+ 35	–	t 35	+ 37	56,618
1985–86	56,618	+ 145	755	670	+ 85	+ 75	–	+ 75	– 15	56,763
19X6-87	56,763	+ 167	764	634	+ 129	+ 31		+ 5 + 25	+ 4	56,930
Great Britain										
1961-66	51,380	+ 358	954	617	+ 337	– 1	+ 7	– 8	+ 22	53,168
1966-71	53,168	+ 244	904	628	+ 276	- 49	+ 3	– 52	+ 17	54,388
1971-76	54,388	+ 61	738	653	+ 85	- 42	+ 7	- 48	+ 17	54,693
1976–81	54.693	+ 24	678	646	+ 32	- 25	+ 4	- 29	+ 18	54,815
19X2-83	54,768	+ 36	695	644	+ 51	– 19	+ 2	- 21	+ 4	54,804
1983-84	54,804	+ 105	691	637	+ 54	+ 48	+ 4	+ 45	+ 3	54,909
1984-85	54,909	+ 151	717	644	+ 73	+ 40	–	+ 40	+ 37	55,060
1985-86	55,060	+ 136	727	654	t 73	+ 81	+ 7	+ 74	– 17	55,196
1986–87	55,196	+ 159	736	619	+ 116	+ 37	+ 6	+ 5 + 26	+ 5	55,355
England and Wales										
1961–66	46,196	+ 354	852	554	+ 298	+ 36	+ 29	+ 11 – 4	+ 20	47,967
1966–71	47,967	+ 237	812	566	+ 246	- 21	+ 15	+ 9 – 45	+ 12	49,152
1971-76	49,152	+ 61	664	588	+ 76	– 28	+ 10	– 9 - 29	+ 13	49,459
1976-81	49,459	+ 35	612	582	+ 30	– 9	+ 11	– 3 – 17	+ 14	49,634
1982–83	49.601	+ 52	629	580	+ 49	– 1	+ 7	– 8	+ 4	49,654
1983–84	49,654	+ 110	627	574	+ 53	+ 57	+ 13	+ 10 + 35	–	49,764
1984–85	49,764	+ 160	651	581	+ 70	+ 53	+ 10	+ 4 + 39	+ 38	49,924
1985–86	49,924	+ 152	660	589	+ 71	+ 97	+ 18	+ 7 + 72	– 16	50,075
1986–87	50,075	+ 167	670	558	+ 111	+ 52	+ 17	+ 5 + 30	+ 4	50,243
England										
1961–66	43,561	+ 341	806	519	+ 287	+ 36	–	–	+ 18	45,265
1966–71	45,265	+ 229	769	530	+ 239	- 21	+ 12	+ 9 - 42	+ 11	46,412
1971–76	46,412	+ 50	627	552	+ 75	- 35	+ 1	– 9 - 27	+ 10	46,660
1976-81	46,660	+ 32	577	546	+ 3i	– 11	+ 6	– 3 – 15	+ 12	46,821
1982-83	46,795	+ 51	593	545	+ 49	– 2	+ 5	– – 7	+ 4	46,846
1983–84	46,846	+ 111	591	540	+ 52	+ 59	+ 12	+ 10 + 37	–	46,956
1984-85	46,956	+ 155	615	547	+ 68	+ 51	+ 6	+ 4 + 41	+ 37	47,112
1985-86	47,112	+ 143	623	553	+ 70	+ 89	+ 13	+ 7 + 69	– 16	47,254
1986–87	47.254	+ 152	632	525	+ 107	+ 41	+ 8	+ 5 + 28	+ 4	47,407
Wales										
1961–66	2,635	+ 13	46	35	+ 11				+ 2	2,702
1966-71	2,702	+ 8	43	36	+ 7	–	+ 3	– 3	+ 1	2,740
1971–76	2,740	+ 12	37	36	+ 1	+ 7	+ 10	– 2	+ 3	2,799
1976–81	2,799	+ 3	35	36	– 1	+ 2	+ 5	– – 2	+ 2	2,814
1982-83	2,807	+ 1	36	36		+ 1	+ 2	– 1	–	2,808
1983–84	2,808	– 1	35	34	+ 1	– 2	+ 1	– – 3	–	2,807
1984-85	2,807	+ 5	37	34	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	– – 2	+ 1	2,812
1985-86	2,812	+ 9	37	36	+ 1	+ 8	+ 5	– + 3	–	2,821
1986–87	2,821	t 15	37	33	+ 4	+ 11	+ 9	– + 2	–	2,836
Scotland										
1961-66	5,184	+ 3	102	63	+ 39	– 37	- 22	– 15	+ 2	5,201
1966–71	5,201	+ 7	92	62	+ 30	- 28	– 12	– 16	+ 5	5,236
1971-76	5,236	–	73	64	+ 9	– 14	– 4	– 10	+ 4	5,233
1976–81	5,233	– 11	66	64	+ 2	– 16	– 7	– 10	+ 4	5,180
1982-83	5,167	– 16	66	64	+ 2	– 18	– 5	– 13		5,150
1983-84	5,150	5	64	63	+ 1	– 9	– 9		+ 3	5,146
1984-85	5,146	I 9	66	62	+ 4	– 13	– 10	- - 3	–	5,137
1985-86	5,137	– 15	67	65	+ 2	– 16	– 12	– 5	– 1	5,121
1986-87	5,121	– 9	66	61	+ 5	– 15	– 11	– - 4	+ 1	5,112
Northern Ireland										
1961–66	1,427	+ 10	34	16	+ 18	– 7	– 7	–	– 1	1,476
1966-71	1,476	+ 13	33	16	+ 17	– 7	– 3	– 4	+ 3	1,540
1971-76	1,540	– 3	28	17	+ 11	– 14	– 7	– 7	– 1	1,524
1976-81	1,524	+ 3	27	17	+ 10	– 8	– 4	– 3	–	1,538
1982-83	1,538	+ 5	27	16	+ 11	– 5	– 2	– 3	– 1	1,543
1983-84	1,543	+ 7	27	16	+ 12	– 5	– 4	– 2	+ 1	1,550
1984–85	1,550	+ 7	28	16	+ 12	– 5	–	- 4	–	1,558
1985–86	1,558	+ 9	28	16	+ 12	– 6	– 7	+ 1	+ 3	1,567
1986–87	1,567	+ 8	28	15	+ 13	– 6	– 6	-1	– 1	1,575

Table 6 **Population: age and sex**

United Kingdom, Great Britain, and constituent countries

thousands

Mid-year	All ages	Age-group													
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85 and over	Under 16	16–64/59	65/60 and over
United Kingdom															
Males															
1961	25,528	468	1,726	4,140	3,537	3,349	3,536	5,138	1,249	1,605	675	105	6,736	16.407	2.385
1966	26,511	492	1,959	4,146	4,028	3.530	3,493	5,070	1,434	1,743	684	112	6,992	16,980	2,539
1971	27,167	461	1,874	4,516	4,137	3,530	3,271	4,970	1,507	1,999	716	126	7,318	17,008	2,841
1976	27,360	348	1,564	4,711	4,145	3,981	3,214	4,820	1,466	2,204	775	133	7,083	17,167	3,111
1981	27,409	374	1,399	4,184	4,596	4,035	3,409	4,711	1,376	2,264	921	141	6,438	17,646	3,325
1983	27,417	367	1,470	3,897	4,703	3,896	3,649	4,640	1,496	2,166	985	148	6,196	17,922	3,298
1984	27,487	365	1,477	3,803	4,735	3,922	3,731	4,622	1,548	2,115	1,017	152	6,104	18,099	3,284
1985	27,574	380	1,470	3,743	4,740	3,973	3,798	4,610	1,494	2,165	1,043	159	6,037	15,170	3,367
1986	27,647	384	1,483	3,676	4,727	4,044	3,872	4,576	1,458	2,201	1,060	166	5,994	18,226	3,427
1987	27,737	398	1,501	3,627	4,679	4,137	3,915	4,569	1,427	2,224	1,087	183	5,940	18,303	3,494
Females															
1961	27,279	444	1,636	3,945	3,519	3,306	3,601	5,467	1,539	2,372	1,210	241	6,409	15,508	5,362
1966	28,132	470	1,870	3,915	3,938	3,265	3,504	5,358	1,656	2,543	1,325	288	6,633	15.687	5.811
1971	28,761	437	1,779	4,340	4,008	3,441	3,241	5,231	1,715	2,765	1,443	359	6,938	15,540	6,282
1976	28,856	330	1,479	4,465	3,980	3,887	3,147	5,015	1,665	2,908	1,573	405	6,714	15,590	6,552
1981	28,943	356	1,326	3,963	4,423	3,975	3,365	4,829	1,559	2,931	1,755	461	6,103	16,134	6,706
1983	28,931	348	1,397	3,691	4,519	3,841	3,617	4,728	1,675	2,800	1,826	489	5,875	16,266	6,190
1984	28,972	348	1,404	3,600	4,545	3,855	3,697	4,701	1,724	2,729	1,865	504	5,788	16,362	6,823
1985	29,044	362	1,398	3,543	4,547	3,900	3,770	4,681	1,651	2,775	1,891	525	5,725	16,477	6,842
1986	29.116	365	1,410	3,481	4,357	3,980	3,847	4,644	1,598	2,804	1,908	543	5,683	16,580	6,853
1987	29,193	370	1,427	3,435	4,483	4,072	3,895	4,635	1,556	2,814	1,930	577	5,633	16,684	6,876
Great Britain															
Males															
1961	24,832	452	1,666	4,004	3,429	3,266	3,450	5,021	1,220	1,565	657	101	6,511	15.998	2.323
1966	25,792	475	1,894	4,007	3,905	3,270	3,411	4,952	,403	1,701	666	109	6,757	16,559	2,476
1971	26,413	445	1,810	4,424	4,009	3,435	3,190	4,854	,471	1,954	697	123	7,072	16,567	2,774
1916	26,606	334	1,507	4,554	4,018	3,879	3,133	4,709	,432	2,156	755	130	6,841	16,724	3,041
1981	26,655	360	1,346	4,039	4,455	3,933	3,322	4,603	1,345	2,214	901	137	6,211	17,192	3,252
1983	26,661	353	1,416	3,759	4,560	3,793	3,559	4,532	,463	2,117	964	144	5,974	17,461	3,226
1984	26,728	351	1,422	3,667	4,590	3.818	3,640	4,514	,515	2,067	996	149	5,884	17,632	3,211
1985	26,810	366	1,415	3,608	4,594	3,866	3,705	4,501	1,462	2,117	1,021	155	5,819	17,699	3,293
1986	26,879	370	1,427	3,542	4,580	3,935	3,778	4,467	1,426	2,152	1.038	163	5,775	17,750	3,353
1987	26,963	373	1,445	3,494	4,532	4,025	3.820	4,459	,395	2,175	1,065	180	5,722	17,822	3,420
Females															
1961	26,548	428	1,580	3,816	3,412	3,217	3,510	5,341	,503	2,320	1,185	236	6,195	15.109	5.243
1966	27,375	454	1,809	3,783	3,816	3,180	3,415	5,232	,620	2,485	,298	283	6,411	15,278	5,686
1971	21,975	422	1,717	4,193	3,888	3,346	3,158	5,105	,676	2,704	,412	353	6,702	15,129	6,145
1976	28,086	317	1,426	4,316	3,864	3,792	3,066	4,896	1,627	2,844	1,540	398	6,485	15,192	6,409
1981	28,160	343	1,275	3,827	4,293	3,877	3,277	4,711	,522	2,865	,719	452	5,888	15,714	6,558
1983	28,143	335	1,344	3,560	4,387	3,739	3,526	4,612	,637	2,736	1,789	479	5,663	15,839	6,641
1984	28,182	335	1,352	3,470	4,411	3,752	3,605	4,585	1,685	2,666	,827	495	5,578	15,931	6,673
1985	28,250	348	1,346	3,415	4,414	3,794	3,677	4,565	,613	2.711	,852	515	5,517	16,042	6,691
1986	28,318	351	1,358	3,353	4,403	3,872	3,752	4,528	,560	2,740	,868	533	5,475	16,141	6,701
1987	28,392	356	1,374	3,308	4,350	3,962	3,800	4,518	1,519	2,750	,888	566	5,427	16,242	6,723
England and Wales															
Males															
1961	22,341	402	1,476	3,559	3,080	2,943	3,127	4,546	,106	1,421	595	92	5,787	14,453	2.108
1966	23,296	427	1,695	3,566	3,530	2,962	3,092	4,498	,274	1,547	607	99	6,030	15,013	2,253
1971	23,897	402	1,626	3,957	3,615	3,129	2,891	4,414	,337	1,778	637	122	6,334	15,036	2,527
1976	24,089	300	1,358	4,091	3,610	3,532	2,843	4,280	,304	1,963	690	119	6,148	15,169	2,773
1981	24,160	324	1,218	3,639	4,011	3,569	3,024	4,178	,227	2,020	825	126	5,601	15,589	2,971
1983	24,116	320	1,280	3,392	4,109	3,433	3,243	4,115	1,336	1,933	883	133	5,393	15,834	2,949
1984	24,244	319	1,287	3,312	4,137	3,455	3,317	4,099	,383	1,887	912	137	5,317	15,991	2,937
1985	24,330	333	1,282	3,262	4,145	3,497	3,377	4,087	,334	1,935	936	143	5,264	16,053	3,013
1986	24,403	336	1,296	3,205	4,135	3,560	3,444	4,057	,299	1,969	952	150	5.231	16,102	3,070
1987	24,493	340	1,314	3,164	4,095	3,642	3,484	4,051	1,271	1,990	977	166	5,188	16,172	3,133
Females															
1961	23,849	380	1,398	3,391	3,050	2,882	3,166	4,820	1,356	2,105	,083	217	5,503	13,585	4,761
1966	24,671	409	1,621	3,363	3,443	2,861	3,081	4,728	1,464	2,252	,187	261	5,720	13,786	5,165
1971	25,255	380	1,544	3,749	3,502	3,036	2,845	4,620	,516	2,450	,289	325	6,000	13,673	5,581
1976	25,370	285	1,284	3,876	3,461	3,447	2,765	4,428	,413	2,577	,403	367	5,826	13,725	5,820
1981	25,474	310	1,154	3,446	3,863	3,517	2,972	4,255	1,380	2,599	1,564	415	5,309	14,207	5,958
1983	25,478	304	1,216	3,211	3,955	3,386	3,205	4,163	1,486	2,483	1,629	440	5,111	14,329	6,038
1984	25,519	304	1,223	3,133	3,978	3,395	3,279	4,140	1,531	2,419	1,664	454	5,039	14,412	6,068
1985	25,594	317	1,219	3,086	3,984	3,433	3,347	4,121	1,465	2,461	1,687	472	4,989	14,519	6,086
1986	25,672	319	1,232	3,033	3,979	3,505	3,419	4,089	1,415	2,489	1,703	489	4,958	14,618	6,096
1987	25,750	324	1,249	2,995	3,932	3,589	3,464	4,081	1,376	2,499	1,721	520	4,918	14,716	6,116

Table 6 *(continued)*

Mid-year	All ages	Age-group													
		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Under 16	16-64/59	65/60 and over
England															
Males															
1971	22,569	380	1,537	3,734	3,421	2,965	2,733	1,161	1,261	1,671	599	107	5,982	14,209	2,377
1976	22,728	283	1,280	3,858	3,413	3,339	2,686	4,031	1,228	1,849	649	112	5,798	14,320	2,610
1981	22,795	306	1,147	3,430	3,790	3,377	2,856	3,938	1,154	1,902	777	119	5,280	14,717	2,798
1983	22,815	301	1,208	3,196	3,879	3,251	3,065	3,881	1,258	1,819	833	125	5,084	14,954	2,777
1984	22,883	301	1,213	3,121	3,906	3,272	3,135	3,867	1,303	1,775	861	129	5,012	15,107	2,765
1985	22,966	314	1,210	3,074	3,915	3,313	3,192	3,857	1,255	1,820	883	135	4,963	15,166	2,837
1986	23,034	317	1.223	3,020	3,905	3,372	3.257	3,828	1,222	1,851	898	142	4,932	15.212	2,891
1987	23,116	321	1,239	2,982	3,866	3,447	3,295	3,822	1,194	1,870	921	157	4,891	15,276	2,949
Females															
1971	22,843	359	1,459	3,538	3,310	2.875	2,688	4,354	1,429	2,305	1,217	309	5,666	12,918	5,259
1976	23,932	269	1,211	3,656	3,275	3.260	2,612	4,168	1,387	2,425	1,323	347	5,495	12,955	5,481
1981	24,026	292	1,088	3,248	3,650	3,327	2,807	4,009	1,295	2,445	1,473	392	5,005	13,416	5,605
1983	24,031	286	1,147	3,025	3,730	3,206	3,029	3,926	1,398	2,334	1,534	416	4,818	13,531	5,682
1984	24,073	287	1,154	2,953	3,752	3,216	3.099	3,904	1,440	2,273	1,567	429	4.75 1	13,613	5,709
1985	24,145	299	1,151	2,909	3,759	3,253	3,163	3,888	1,377	2,313	1,588	446	4,704	13,717	5,724
1986	24,220	301	1,163	2,859	3,754	3,322	3,231	3,857	1,329	2,339	1,603	462	4,675	13,812	5,733
1987	24,291	306	1,178	2.823	3,710	3,399	3,274	3,849	1,292	2,348	1,620	491	4,637	13,903	5.751
Wales															
Males															
1971	1,329	22	89	222	194	164	158	253	76	107	38	6	352	827	150
1976	1,365	17	78	233	197	193	157	249	75	114	41	7	350	849	162
1981	1,365	18	70	209	221	193	168	240	73	118	48	7	321	871	173
1983	1,361	18	73	196	230	182	178	234	78	114	50	8	310	879	172
1984	1,361	18	73	191	231	182	182	232	81	113	51	8	305	884	172
1985	1,364	19	72	188	230	184	185	231	79	115	53	8	301	887	176
1986	1,369	19	73	185	230	188	188	229	78	117	54	8	299	890	180
1987	1,377	19	74	182	229	195	189	229	76	119	55	9	297	896	184
Females															
1971	1,412	21	85	211	191	161	157	265	88	146	73	16	335	755	322
1976	1,438	16	73	220	191	187	153	260	86	152	80	20	330	770	339
1981	1,449	18	66	199	213	190	165	246	85	154	91	22	305	791	353
1983	1,447	17	69	186	226	180	176	238	89	149	95	24	293	798	356
1984	1,446	17	70	180	226	179	180	235	91	146	97	25	289	799	359
1985	1,448	18	69	177	226	180	184	234	88	149	99	26	285	802	361
1986	1,452	18	70	174	225	184	188	232	86	150	100	27	283	806	363
1987	1,459	18	71	172	222	190	190	232	84	151	101	29	281	813	365
Scotland															
Males															
1971	2,516	44	184	467	394	306	299	440	134	176	60	11	738	1,530	247
1976	2,517	34	149	463	408	347	290	429	128	193	65	10	693	1,556	269
1981	2,495	35	128	400	445	364	298	424	118	194	77	11	610	1,603	282
1983	2,485	33	135	367	451	360	317	417	127	185	81	11	581	1,627	277
1984	2,484	33	135	355	453	364	323	415	132	180	83	12	567	1,642	275
1985	2,480	33	133	346	450	369	328	414	128	182	85	12	554	1,646	280
1986	2,475	34	131	337	445	375	333	410	126	184	86	13	544	1,648	283
1987	1,471	34	131	330	437	383	336	408	124	185	88	13	534	1,649	287
Females															
1971	2.720	42	174	445	387	311	313	485	160	254	122	27	701	1,455	563
1976	2,716	32	142	440	398	345	301	468	154	267	137	31	659	1,468	589
1981	2,685	33	121	380	430	359	305	456	142	265	155	38	579	1,506	600
1983	2,665	32	128	349	432	354	321	448	151	253	160	40	552	1,511	603
1984	2,668	31	129	338	433	357	326	445	155	247	163	41	539	1,519	605
1985	2,668	32	127	329	430	361	329	443	148	249	165	43	528	1,523	605
1986	2,646	32	125	320	424	366	334	439	145	250	166	44	518	1,523	605
1987	2,641	32	125	313	418	373	336	438	143	251	167	46	508	1,526	607
Northern Ireland															
Males															
1971	755	16	64	152	127	95	81	116	36	45	19	3	246	441	67
1976	754	13	58	157	127	102	81	111	34	47	19	3	242	442	70
1981	754	14	53	145	140	102	87	109	32	50	20	4	227	454	73
1983	756	14	54	138	143	103	90	108	33	48	21	4	222	461	73
1984	760	14	55	136	145	104	91	108	33	48	21	4	220	467	73
1985	763	14	55	135	145	106	93	109	33	48	22	4	219	471	73
1986	768	14	55	134	146	109	94	109	32	48	22	3	218	476	74
1987	773	14	56	133	147	112	95	110	32	49	23	3	218	481	75
Females															
1971	786	15	62	147	119	95	84	126	39	61	32	6	237	411	138
1976	769	13	53	149	116	96	81	120	38	64	33	7	229	398	143
1981	783	13	51	137	130	98	88	118	37	66	36	9	215	420	148
1983	787	13	53	131	132	102	91	117	38	64	37	10	211	427	149
1984	791	13	53	129	133	103	92	116	39	64	38	10	210	431	150
1985	795	13	53	129	133	106	93	117	38	64	39	10	208	435	151
1986	798	13	53	128	133	108	95	116	37	64	40	10	208	439	152
19x7	802	13	53	127	133	111	95	117	37	65	41	10	207	442	153

Table 7 **Population: age, sex and marital status**

England and Wales
thousands

Mid-year	All ages	16 and over			16-24				25-34			
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
Males												
1971	4,173	12,522	187	682	2,539	724	3 4	–	637	2,450	38 95	4
1976	4,369	12,511	376	686	2,622	585		–	769	2,664		4
1981	5,013	12,238	611	698	3,095	485	10	1	906	2,508	151	4
1983												4
1984	5,409	12,056	787	695	3,285	391	10	–	1,036	2,285	179	4
1985	5,558	11,959	853	696	3,381	364	12	–	1,109	2,193	192	3
1986	5,673	11,886	919	695	3,395	332	14		1,197	2,155	204	3
1987												
Females												
1971	3,583	12,566	296	2,810	1,907	1,255	9	2	326	2,635	63	12
1976	3,597	12,538	533	2,877	2,014	1,054	16	2	385	2,910	140	13
1981	4,114	12,284	828	2,939	2,530	904	27	2	496	2,791	218	13
1983	4,332	12,130	961	2,943	2,719	826	27	2	557	2,580	238	11
1984	4,423	12,087	1,024	2,946	2,778	793	26	2	604	2,534	246	11
1985	4,523	12,044	1,092	2,947	2,834	754	29	1	661	2,507	255	10
1986	4,613	11,994	1,164	2,943	2,865	707	32	1	733	2,496	267	10
1987												

Mid-year	35-44				45-64				65 and over			
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
Males												
1971	317	2,513	48	13	502	4,995	81	173	179	1,840	17	492
1976	286	2,442	104	12	496	4,787	141	160	197	2,033	33	510
1981	316	2,519	178	12	480	4,560	218	147	216	2,167	54	534
1983	351	2,654	226	12	477	4,562	263	149	215	2,143	60	531
1984	367	2,691	248	12	476	4,570	287	150	214	2,130	64	530
1985	380	2,715	270	12	469	4,497	310	145	219	2,190	70	535
1986	397	2,743	293	12	461	4,423	332	141	223	2,233	76	539
1987												
Females			66	48							32	
1971	201	2,529	129	42	569	4,709	125	733	580	1,437	60	2,016
1976	167	2,427			462	4,568	188	683	569	1,579		2,138
1981	170	2,540	222	41	386	4,358	271	620	533	1,692	90	2,263
1983	185	2,703	277	40	365	4,350	318	617	506	1,672	101	2,273
1984	193	2,746	301	40	356	4,354	344	617	492	1,661	107	2,278
1985	202	2,781	325	40	341	4,288	366	591	484	1,715	117	2,305
1986	214	2,816	350	39	327	4,221	388	569	475	1,754	127	2,325
1987												

Estimated and projected population, 1987 and 2001, England and Wales

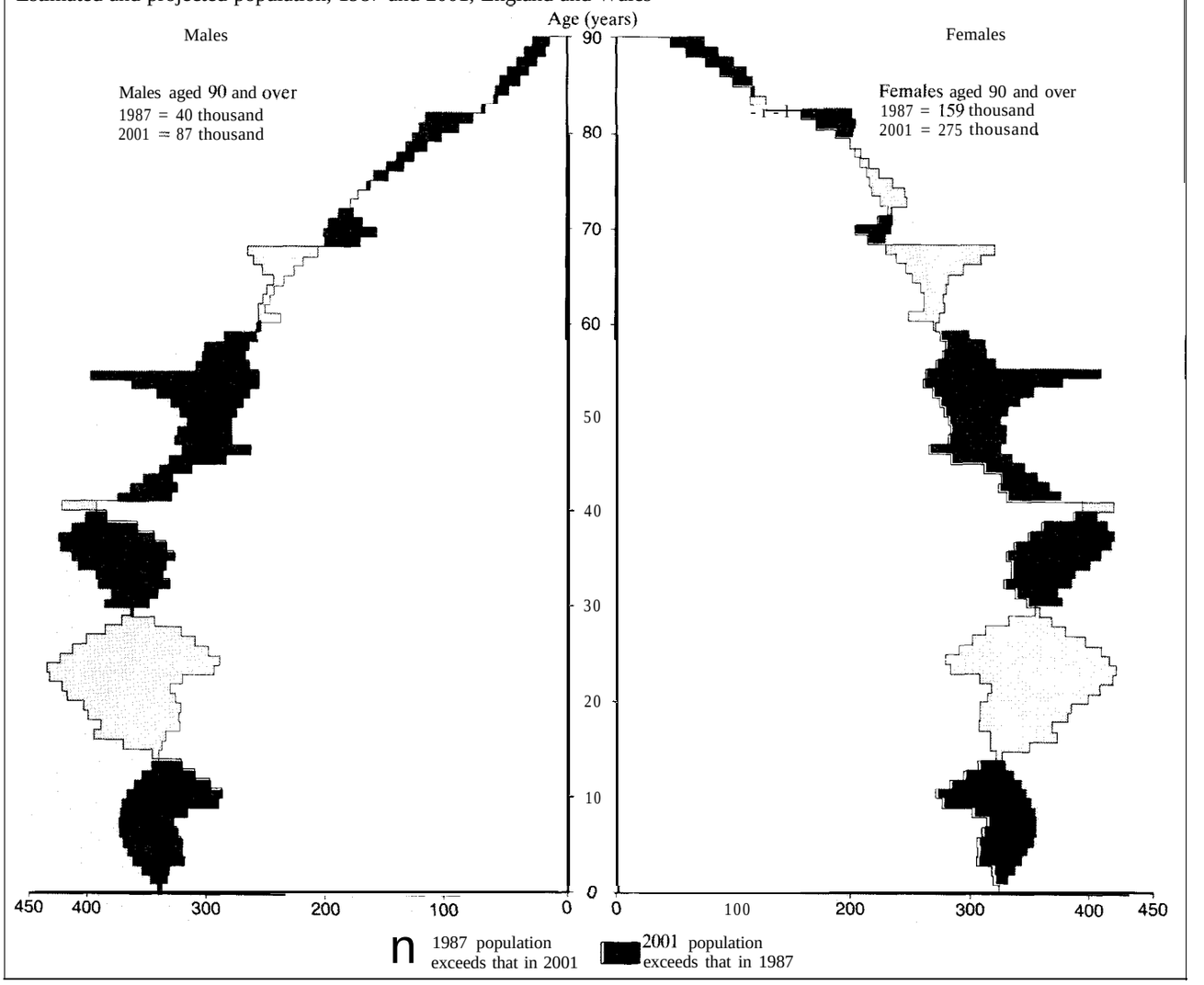


Table 8 **Vital statistics summary** United Kingdom, Great Britain and constituent countries

Year and quarter	All live births		Illegitimate live births		Marriages		Deaths		Infant mortality		Neonatal mortality		Stillbirths		Perinatal mortality	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate†	Number	Rate‡	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate†	Number	Rate+	Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**
United Kingdom																
1961	944.4	17.9	53.9	57	397.1	15.0	631.8	12·0	20.9	22.1	14.9	15·8	18·6	19.3	31·5	32.7
1966	979.6	17.9	74.2	76	437.1	16.0	643.8	11·8	19.2	19·6	13·0	13.2	15.4	15.5	26.6	26.7
1971	901·6	16.1	73.9	82	459.4	16.4	645.1	11.5	16.2	17.9	10·8	12.0	11.5	12.6	20.7	22.6
1976	675.5	12.0	61.1	90	406.0	14.4	680·8	12.1	9.78	14.5	6.68	9.9	6.62	9.7	12.3	18.0
1981	730.8	13.0	91.3	125	397.8	14.1	658·0	11·7	8.16	11.2	4.93	6·7	4·88	6.6	8.79	12·0
1983	721.5	12.8	111.2	154	389.3	13.8	659·1	11.7	7 . 3 6	10·2	4.26	5.9	4.21	5.8	7.64	10·5
1984	729.6	12.9	123.9	170	395·8	14·0	644.9	11.4	7.00	9·6	4·15	5.7	4.19	5.7	7.48	10.2
1985	750.7	13.3	141.8	189	393.1	13.9	670.6	11·8	7·03	9·4	4·05	5·4	4.19	5.5	7·46	9.9
1986	755.0	13.3	158.5	210	393.9	13.9	660.7	11·6	7·18	9·5	4.01	5·3	4.06	5.3	7·31	9.6
1987	775.6	13·6	177.5	229			644·3	11.4	7·08	9·1	3.89	5·0	3.93	5.0		
1985 March	183.3	13.1	33·3	182	57.6	8.3	195.1	14.0	1·82	9·9	0·95	5.2	1.04	5.7		
June	188·9	13.4	34.2	181	114·0	16.1	160·7	11.4	1·75	9.3	1.06	5·6	1·03	5.4		
Sept	196.7	13.8	37·7	192	148.7	20.8	147·5	10.3	1·55	7·9	1·05	5.3	1.14	5·7		
Dec	181.8	12.7	36.6	201	72.9	10·2	167.3	11·7	1·91	10.5	1·00	5·5	0·98	5·3		
1986 March	182.4	13.0	37.0	203	57·3	8·2	194.3	13.9	2·00	10·9	0.98	5·4	1·01	5.5		
June	193.7	13.7	38.7	200	111.1	15·6	160.9	11.4	1·80	9.3	1.03	5·3	1·04	5.4		
Sept	194.5	13.6	41.6	214	150.1	21·0	146.8	10.3	1·62	8·3	1·05	5.4	1.04	5.3		
Dec	184.4	12.9	41.1	223	75.4	10.5	158.7	11·1	1·78	9.6	0.93	5·0	0.97	5.2		
1987 March	185.8	13.2	41.6	224	55.3	7.9	175.0	12.5	1.96	10·5	0.96	5.2	0.99	5.3		
June	199.1	14·0	43.3	217	114·6	16.2	154.0	10·9	1.65	8.3	0.96	4·8	0.96	4·8		
Sept	200.8	14.0	46.6	232	153.4	21.5	146.3	10.2	1.54	7.7	0.98	4.9	0·98	4·8		
Dec	190·0	13.2	46·1	243			169.1	11.8	1.93	10·1	1·00	5.2	1·00	5.2		
Great Britain																
1961	912.4	17.8	53·1	58	387.2	15.1	615·7	12.0	20.0	21·9	14.3	15·6	17.9	19.2	30.2	32.5
1966	946.4	17.8	73.2	77	426.3	16·1	627·3	11.8	18.4	19.4	12.4	13.1	14·8	15.4	25.6	26.6
1971	869.9	16.0	72·7	84	447.2	16.5	628·9	11.6	15·4	17·8	10.3	11·8	11·1	12·5	19·8	22.5
1976	649.2	11.9	59·8	92	396.1	14.5	663.8	12.1	9.29	14.3	6.33	9.7	6.34	9.7	11.7	17.8
1981	703·5	12.8	89.4	127	388.2	14.2	641.7	11.7	7.80	11.1	4.80	6.7	4·64	6.6	8.37	11·8
1983	694.2	12·7	108.8	157	379.3	13.8	643.1	11.7	7.03	10·1	4.06	5·8	4.01	5·7	7.28	10.4
1984	701·9	12.8	121·1	173	385.4	14·0	629.2	11.5	6·71	9.6	3.96	5·6	4.02	5.7	7·18	10·2
1985	723.1	13·1	138.6	192	382.8	13.9	654.7	11.9	6·77	9·4	3.90	5·4	4·01	5.5	7.15	9·8
1986	726.8	13.2	154·9	213	383.7	13.9	644.7	11·7	6·89	9.5	3.83	5.3	3.93	5.4	7.04	9.6
1987	747.7	13.5	173.6	232	387.5	14·0	629·0	11.4	6·84	9·1	3.76	5·0	3·76	5·0	6.70	8.9
1985 March	176.4	13.0	32.5	184	56.2	8·3	190.7	14.0	1.75	9.9	0·91	5·2	1.00	5·6	1.72	9.7
June	181.8	13.2	33·4	183	110.9	16.2	156.7	11.4	1.67	9.2	1·01	5·5	1·00	5.5	1.82	10.0
Sept	189.5	13.7	36·9	195	144.4	20.8	143.9	10·4	1·49	7.8	1·01	5·3	1.08	5.7	1.87	9·8
Dec	175·4	12·6	35.8	204	71.2	10.3	163.4	11.8	1.86	10.6	0.97	5.5	0.93	5.3	1.70	9.6
1986 March	175.5	12.9	36.1	206	55.9	8·2	189·6	13.9	1.93	11.0	0·94	5.4	0.98	5·5		
June	186.2	13.5	37.8	203	108·2	15.7	156.9	11.4	1·70	9·2	0.99	5.3	1·02	5·4		
Sept	187.4	13.5	40·8	217	145.9	21·0	143.2	10·3	1.55	8·3	1·00	5.4	1·01	5.4		
Dec	177.7	12.8	40.2	226	73.7	10.6	155·0	11.1	1.71	9.6	0.89	5·0	0.93	5.2		
1987 March	178·8	13·1	40·6	227	53.9	7.9	170·8	12.6	1.88	10.5	0.92	5.1	0.95	5.3	1.66	9.2
June	191·7	13.9	42.3	221	111.6	16.2	150.3	10.9	1·60	8·3	0·93	4.8	0.92	4·8	1.67	8·7
Sept	193.6	13.9	45.6	235	149·1	21.4	142.8	10.3	1.49	7·7	0.95	4.9	0.93	4·8	1·66	8·5
Dec	183.7	13.2	45.1	246	72.9	10.5	165.0	11.9	1.87	10.2	0.97	5·3	0.96	5.2	1.71	9.3
England and Wales																
1961	811.3	17.6	48.5	60	346.7	15.0	551·8	11·9	17.4	21.4	12·4	15.3	15·7	19·0	26.5	32·0
1966	849.8	17.7	67·1	79	384.5	16.1	563·6	11·8	16.1	19·0	10.9	12·9	13·2	15·3	22·7	26.3
1971	783.2	15.9	65.7	84	404.7	16.5	567.3	11.5	13.7	17·5	9.11	11·6	9.90	12.5	17.6	22.3
1976	584.3	11·8	53·8	92	358.6	14·5	598·5	12·1	8·33	14·3	5.66	9.7	5.71	9·7	10·5	17·7
1981	634.5	12·8	81·0	128	352.0	14.2	577·9	11.6	7·02	11·1	4.23	6.7	4.21	6·6	7.56	11.8
1983	629·1	12.7	99·2	158	344.3	13.9	579.6	11.7	6.38	10·1	3.68	5·9	3.63	5.7	6.58	10·4
1984	636.8	12.8	110.5	173	349.2	14.0	566.9	11·4	6.04	9.5	3.54	5.6	3.64	5·7	6.46	10·1
1985	656.4	13.1	126.2	192	346.4	13.9	590.7	11.8	6.14	9.4	3.53	5.4	3.64	5.5	6·50	9.8
1986	661·0	13.2	141.3	214	347.9	13.9	581.2	11.6	6·31	9·6	3.49	5.3	3·55	5·3	6.37	9.6
1987	681.5	13·6	158.4	232	351.8	14·0	567.0	11.3	6.27	9·2	3.45	5.1	3.42	5·0	6.11	8.9
1985 March	160.4	13·0	29.6	185	51.1	8·3	173.2	14.1	1·59	9.9	0.82	5·1	0.89	5.5	1.54	9.6
June	165.3	13.3	30.3	184	100·7	16.2	141·4	11.4	1·52	9.2	0.92	5.5	0.92	5.5	1.67	10·0
Sept	172.3	13.7	33.8	196	131·0	20·8	129.6	10·3	1.35	7.8	0.91	5.3	0.98	5.7	1.74	10.0
Dec	158.5	12·6	32.5	205	63·5	10.1	146.6	11.6	1.69	10.6	0·88	5·6	0.85	5·3	1·55	9.7
1986 March	160.0	13.0	33.0	206	50·8	8.2	171.1	13·9	1·78	11·1	0·86	5·4	0.89	5.5		
June	169.0	13.5	34.4	204	98.1	15·7	141.3	11·3	1·56	9·2	0.90	5·3	0.91	5.3		
Sept	170·8	13.5	37.2	218	132.9	21'1	129.0	10.2	1.41	8·3	0.91	5.4	0.91	5.3		
Dec	161.2	12.8	36.7	228	66.2	10.5	139.8	11·1	1.56	9.7	0·81	5·0	0·84	5.2		
1987 March	162.7	13.1	37.0	227	48.8	7.9	153.9	12.5	1·73	10.6	0.85	5.2	0.86	5.3	1·52	9.3
June	174.9	14.0	38.7	221	101·8	16.3	135.4	10·8	1·46	8·4	0·84	4.8	0·84	4·8	1.52	8·7
Sept	176.6	13.9	41.6	236	135.7	21.5	128.8	10·2	1.36	7.7	0.86	4.9	0·84	4.8	1.50	8.5
Dec	167.3	13.2	41.1	246	65.4	10.4	148.9	11·8	1·72	10·3	0.89	5.3	0.87	5.2	1·56	9.3
1988 March	174.0	13.8														

* Per 1,000 population all ages. † Per 1,000 live births. ‡ Persons marrying per 1,000 population all ages. ** Per 1,000 live and still births

Note: Rates for the most recent quarters will be particularly subject to revision, even where standard detail is given, as they are based on provisional numbers or on estimates derived from events registered in the period.

Table 8 *(continued)*

thousands

All live births		Illegitimate live births		Marriages		Deaths		Infant mortality		Neonatal mortality		Stillbirths		Perinatal mortality		Year and quarter
Number	Rate*	Number	Rate†	Number	Rate‡	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate†	Number	Rate?	Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**	
																England
766.4	17·6	46.7	61	327.1	15·0	518.0	11.9	16·3	21.3	11.7	15.2	14·7	18·8	24.8	31·8	1961
805.0	17.8	64.2	80	363·8	16.1	529.0	11·7	15.2	18.9	10.3	12.8	12.4	15.2	21.3	26.1	1966
740.1	15·9	62.6	85	382.3	16·5	532.4	11.5	12·9	17.5	8.58	11·6	9.28	12.4	16.6	22.1	1971
550.4	11·8	50.8	92	339.0	14·5	560.3	12·0	7.83	14.2	5.32	9.7	5.34	9.6	9.81	17.6	1976
598.2	12·8	76.9	129	332.2	14.2	541·0	11.6	6.50	10.9	3.92	6.6	3.94	6·5	7.04	11.7	1981
593.3	12·7	94.0	158	324.4	13·9	542.5	11.6	5.93	10.0	3.42	5.8	3·41	5·7	6.16	10.3	1983
600.6	12.8	104.4	174	330.0	14.1	531.3	11·3	5.67	9.4	3.33	5·5	3.42	5.7	6.06	10.0	1984
619.3	13.1	119.2	193	327.2	13.9	553.2	11·7	5.72	9.2	3·30	5.3	3.43	5.5	6.10	9.8	1985
623.6	13·2	133.5	214	328.4	13.9	544.5	11.5	5·92	9.5	3·27	5.2	3.34	5.3	6·00	9.5	1986
643.3	13.6	149.6	232	332.2	14.1	531.2	11.2	5.84	9.1	3·24	5·0	3.22	5·0	5.74	8.9	1987
151.4	13.0	28.0	185	48.3	8.3	162.8	14·0	1·48	9·8	0.77	5·1	0.84	5·5	1.45	9·5	1985 March
155.9	13·3	28.7	184	95.3	16.2	132.3	11·3	1·42	9.1	0.85	5.5	0.86	5.5	1·57	10.0	June
162.6	13.7	31.9	196	123.7	20.8	121·1	10·2	1.24	7.6	0·84	5.2	0·92	5.6	1·61	9.9	Sept
149.4	12.6	30.7	205	59.9	10·1	137.0	11.5	1·58	10.6	0.83	5.6	0.81	5.4	1.47	9.8	Dec
151.0	13·0	31.1	206	47.9	8.2	160.6	13·8	1.68	11·1	0.80	5.3	0.83	5.5			1986 March
159.5	13·5	32.5	204	92.7	15·7	132.2	11·2	1·44	9·0	0.83	5.2	0.85	5.3			June
161.2	13.5	35.2	219	125.4	21.1	120.6	10.1	1.33	8.2	0·86	5.4	0·86	5.3			Sept
152·0	12.8	34.6	228	62.4	10.5	131.0	11.0	1·48	9.7	0·77	5.1	0.79	5.2			Dec
153.4	13.1	34.9	227	46.1	7·9	144.3	12·4	1·60	10.5	0.79	5.2	0.82	5.3	1.43	9.3	1987 March
165.3	14.0	36.5	221	96.3	16·3	126·8	10·8	1.37	8.3	0.80	4.8	0.80	4.8	1.44	8·7	June
166.8	14.0	39.3	235	128·1	21.5	120·4	10.1	1.26	7.6	0.81	4.8	0.79	4.7	1·40	8.4	Sept
157.9	13.2	38·9	246	61·7	10.4	139.7	11.7	1.61	10.2	0·84	5·3	0.82	5.2	1.47	9.2	Dec
																Wales
44.9	17·0	1·83	41	19.6	14.9	33.7	12·8	1.08	24·0	0·78	17.6	1·03	22.4	1.69	36.7	1961
44.9	16.6	2.84	63	20.7	15.3	34.6	12.8	0.91	20.3	0.62	13.8	0.85	18·6	1.38	30.1	1966
43.1	15.7	3.07	71	22.4	16.4	34.8	12.7	0.79	18.4	0.53	12.3	0.62	14.2	1.07	24.4	1971
33.4	11·9	2.87	86	19·5	13·9	36.3	13.0	0·46	13.7	0·32	9.6	0·36	10·7	0·64	19·0	1976
35.8	12.7	4·02	112	19·8	14.0	35.0	12.4	0·45	12·6	0.29	8.1	0·26	7.3	0·51	14.1	1981
35.5	12.6	5·14	145	19·9	14.2	35.2	12.6	0.38	10·7	0.24	6·7	0.21	6·0	0.40	11.3	1983
35.9	12.8	6·03	168	19.2	13·7	33.7	12.0	0·31	8.8	0.20	5·7	0.21	5.8	0.38	10.5	1984
36.8	13.1	6.96	189	19.1	13.6	35.5	12.6	0.36	9·8	0.22	5·8	0.21	5.8	0.38	10.2	1985
37.0	13.1	7.82	211	19.5	13.8	34.7	12.3	0.35	9.5	0·21	5.6	0.21	5·6	0.38	10·3	1986
37.8	13.4	8.83	233	19.5	13.8	33.9	12·0	0.36	9·5	0.19	5·0	0.20	5.2	0·35	9.2	1987
9·0	12.9	1.64	183	2.8	8.1	10·0	14.5	0·09	10.5	0·05	5.4	0.06	6·2	0.09	10.4	1985 March
9.2	13.2	1.64	178	5.5	15.6	8.6	12.3	0·09	10·0	0·06	6.1	0.06	6·0	0.10	10·2	June
9.6	13.5	1.88	197	7.3	20·7	7.8	11.1	0.09	9·4	0.07	6.9	0.06	6·2	0.11	11.7	Sept
9·0	12·7	1·80	200	3·6	10.0	9·1	12.8	0.09	9.6	0.05	5·0	0·04	4.6	0.08	8.4	Dec
8·9	12·8	1·85	207	2.9	8·5	10.1	14.5	0·09	10.5	0·06	6.5	0.06	6.5			1986 March
9.5	13.4	1·90	201	5·4	15·2	8·6	12.2	0·11	11.4	0·06	6.9	0.06	5·8			June
9·5	13.3	1.98	209	7.4	20·9	7.7	10.8	0.07	7.6	0·05	5·0	0·04	4·6			Sept
9·2	12.9	2.09	228	3·8	10.6	8.4	11.8	0.08	8.5	0·04	4·0	0·05	5.6			Dec
9.2	13.2	2·10	227	2·7	7.8	9.3	13.4	0.10	11.1	0.05	5·8	0.04	4.8	0.09	9.9	1987 March
9.6	13.6	2.13	222	5·5	15.7	8·1	11.5	0.08	8.3	0.04	4.3	0.04	4.4	0·08	8·0	June
9.7	13·6	2.36	243	7.6	21.4	7.7	10·9	0.08	7·8	0.05	5.2	0·06	5.8	0.09	9·4	Sept
9.3	13·0	2.24	242	3·7	10.4	8.8	12.3	0.10	10·8	0.04	4.8	0·05	5.6	0.09	9.6	Dec
																Scotland
101·2	19.5	4.65	46	40.6	15.6	63.9	12.3	2.62	25.8	1·81	17.9	2.15	20.8	3.72	36.0	1961
96.5	18·6	6.16	64	41.9	16.1	63.7	12.3	2.24	23.2	1.47	15.2	1.59	16.2	2.87	29.3	1966
86.7	16.6	7.03	81	42.5	16.3	61.6	11.8	1·72	19.9	1.17	13.5	1.16	13.1	2·15	24.5	1971
64.9	12.5	6.02	93	37.5	14.4	65.3	12.5	0.96	14.8	0.67	10·3	0.63	9.6	1·20	18.3	1976
69.1	13·4	8.45	122	36.2	14.1	63.8	12.4	0.78	11·3	0.47	6.9	0·44	6.3	0.81	11·6	1981
65.1	12.6	9.58	147	35.0	13.9	63.4	12.3	0.65	9.9	0.38	5.8	0.38	5.8	0.70	10.6	1983
65.1	12.7	10·64	163	36.3	14·1	62.3	12·1	0·67	10.3	0.42	6.4	0.38	5.8	0·72	11.0	1984
66.7	13·0	12.36	185	36.4	14.2	64.0	12.5	0.62	9.4	0.36	5·5	0·37	5.5	0.66	9·8	1985
65.8	12.9	13.55	206	35.8	14·0	63.5	12·4	0.58	8.8	0.34	5.2	0.39	5.8	0.67	10·2	1986
66.2	13.0	15.13	228	35.8	14.0	62.0	12.1	0.56	8.5	0.31	4·7	0.34	5·1	0·59	8.9	1987
16·0	12.6	2.86	179	5.1	8·0	17.5	13.8	0.17	10.5	0.09	5.9	0.11	6·8	0·18	11.3	1985 March
16.6	13.0	3.02	182	10·2	15·9	15·3	12·0	0·15	8.9	0·09	5.4	0.08	4.6	0.15	9.2	June
17.2	13.3	3.14	182	13.4	20·6	14.4	11·1	0.14	8.1	0·09	5·5	0.10	5.7	0·18	10.2	Sept
16.9	13.0	3.34	198	7·7	11.9	16.8	13·0	0.17	10.1	0·09	5.1	0.08	4.8	0·15	8.5	Dec
15.5	12.3	3·16	204	5·0	7.9	18.5	14.6	0·15	9.4	0.08	5.1	0·09	5.8	0.16	10·1	1986 March
17.2	13.4	3.42	199	10·2	15.9	15.6	12.2	0.15	8·6	0.09	5.2	0·11	6.2	0.18	10·4	June
16.6	12.9	3·51	211	13·0	20.2	14.3	11.1	0.14	8.4	0.09	5·5	0·10	6·0	0·18	10.7	Sept
16.5	12.8	3.46	210	7·6	11.7	15.2	11.7	0·15	9·0	0.08	5·0	0.09	5.2	0·16	9.5	Dec
16.1	12.8	3.63	226	5.1	8·1	16·9	13.4	0.15	9·1	0.07	4.1	0.08	5·2	0.14	8.5	1987 March
16·7	13.1	3.61	216	9.9	15.5	14.9	11·7	0.13	7·9	0.08	4.8	0·08	4.9	0·15	8.8	June
17.0	13.2	3.92	230	13.3	20.7	14·1	10.9	0.13	7.8	0.09	5·1	0.09	5.1	0.16	9.1	Sept
16.4	12·7	3.96	241	7.5	11·6	16.1	12.5	0.15	9.3	0.08	4.8	0.09	5·2	0.15	9.3	Dec

* Per 1,000 population all ages. † Per 1,000 live births. ‡ Persons marrying per 1,000 population all ages. ** Per 1,000 live and still births.

Notes: 1. See note I opposite.
2. From 1972 births for England and for Wales are excluded if the mother was usually resident outside England and Wales.
3. From 1972 deaths for England and for Wales are excluded if the person was usually resident outside England and Wales.

Table 9 **Live births: age of mother** — England and Wales

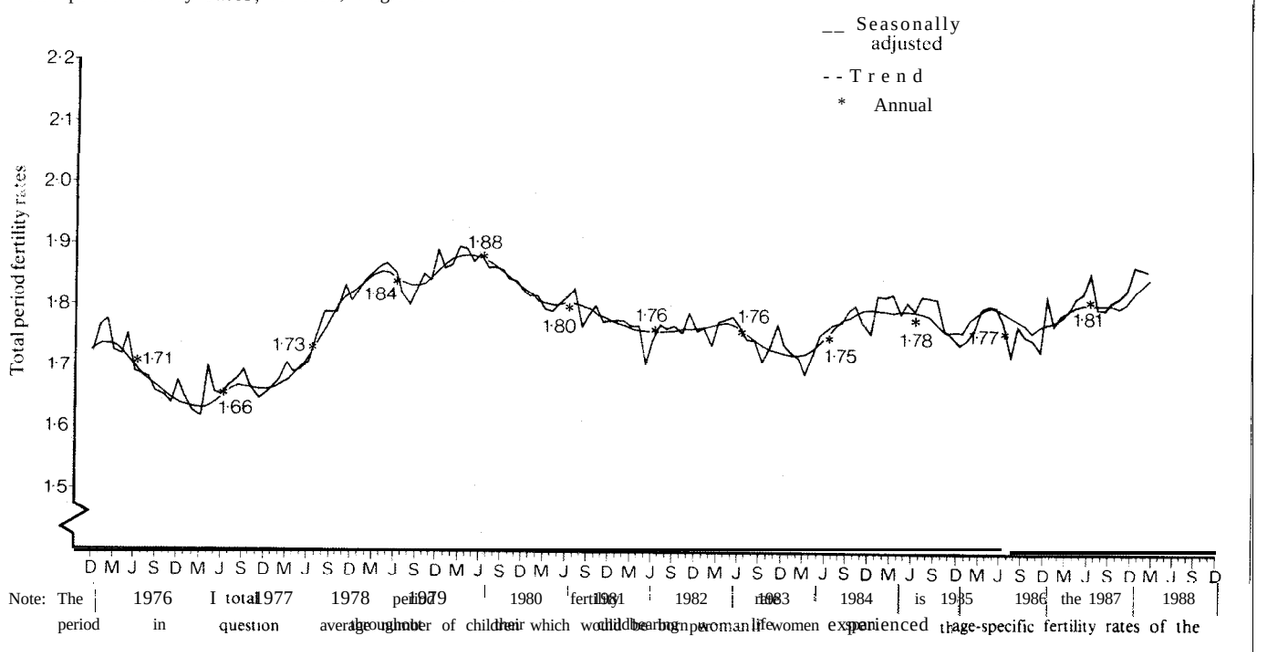
Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth							Age of mother at birth							Mean age at birth	TPFR†
	All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over		
	Total live births (thousands)							**Age-specific fertility rates***								
1961	811·3	59.8	249.8	248.5	152.3	77.5	23·3	89·2	37·3	172.6	176.9	103.1	48.1	15·0	27.6	2.77
1964 (max)†	876.0	76.7	276·1	270.7	153·5	75·4	23.6	92.9	42.5	181·6	187·3	107.7	49.8	13·7	27·2	2.93
1966	849.8	86.7	285.8	253.7	136.4	67.0	20.1	90·5	47.7	176.0	174.0	97.3	45.3	12·5	26.8	2.75
1971	783.2	82.6	285.7	247.2	109.6	45.2	12·7	83.5	50·6	152.9	153·2	77·1	32.8	8.7	26.2	2.37
1976	584.3	57·9	182.2	220.7	90.8	26·1	6.5	60.4	32.2	109.3	118·7	57·2	18·6	4.8	26.4	1·71
1977 (min)†	569.3	54.5	174.5	207.9	100.8	25.5	6·0	58·1	29·4	103·7	117·5	58.6	18.2	4.4	26·5	1.66
1981	634.5	56·6	194.5	215.8	126.6	34.2	6.9	61·3	28.1	105.3	129·1	68.6	21·7	4.9	26.8	1·80
1983	629.1	54·1	191·9	214·1	121·0	41·3	6.9	59·7	26.9	98.5	126.4	71.5	23·1	4·8	26·9	1.76
1984	636.8	54.5	191·5	218.0	122·8	42.9	7·1	59·8	27·6	95·5	126·2	73.6	23.6	4.9	26.9	1·75
1985	656.4	56.9	194·0	227.5	126.2	44.4	7·5	61.0	29.5	94.5	127·6	76.4	24·1	5·0	27.0	1·78
1986	661·0	57.4	192·1	229·0	129.5	45·5	7·6	60.6	30·1	92.7	124·0	78·1	24.6	4.8	27·0	1·77
1987	681·5	57.5	193.2	238.9	136·6	46.6	8·6	62.0	30·9	93.4	125·0	81·3	26.5	4.8	27·I	1·81
1986 March	160.0	13.9	46·5	55.3	31·3	11·1	1·8	60.8	30	93	125	78				
June	169·0	14·1	48·1	59.5	33.7	11·7	1·9	61·2	29	92	127	80	2025	5	27.0 27·1	1·781·79
Sept	170·8	15.0	50·1	59.0	33.2	11·7	1·9	60.2	30	93	122	77	24	5	27·0	1.76
Dec	161·2	14·4	47·3	55·2	31·3	11·0	1.9	60·6	31	94	121	77	25	5	27.0	1·77
1987 March	162.7	14·0	46.7	56·5	32·1	11·3	2·1	61·1	31	92	123	79	26	5	27.1	1.78
June	174·9	14·2	48.4	62.3	36.0	11·9	2·2	62.9	30	93	129	85	27	5	27.2	1·83
Sept	176·6	14·8	50.2	62.2	35·1	12·1	2.3	61·6	30		124	80	26	5	27·1	1·79
Dec	167·3	14·5	47.9	58.0	33.3	11·3	2.2	62.6	32	96	124	81	27	5	27·1	1·82
1988 March	174·0							64.3								1·87

* Births per 1,000 women in the age-group; all quarterly rates and total period fertility rater (TPFR's) are seasonally adjusted.
For definition of TPFR see note below figure on next page. During the post Second World War period the TPFR reached a maximum in 1964 and a minimum in 1977
Note: The rates for women of all ages, under 20 and 40 and over are based upon the populations of women aged 15–44, 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.

Table 10 **Live births: age of mother and legitimacy** — England and Wales, thousands

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth							Mean age at birth	Age of mother at birth							Mean age at birth
	All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30-34	35–39	40 and over		All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	
	Legitimate live births								**Illegitimate live births**							
1961	762.8	47.9	234.3	239.2	146·1	73.5	21·7	27.7	48.5	11·9	15.5	9.3	6.2	4·0	1·6	25.4
1964	812.6	59.4	255.6	258.6	146.2	71·1	21.8	27.4	63.3	17.4	20.5	12·1	7·3	4.3	1·7	24.8
1966	782.8	66.2	263.8	241.9	129.5	62.9	18·4	27·0	67·1	20.6	22.0	11·9	6.9	4·1	1·6	24.3
1971	717·5	61·1	263·7	235.7	103.4	42·1	11·6	26.4	65.7	21·6	22.0	11·5	6.2	3.2	1·1	23.8
1976	530.5	38·1	165·6	211·0	86·1	23.9	5.8	26.7	53.8	19·8	16.6	9.7	4.7	2.3	0·7	23.3
1977	513.9	34.4	157.2	198.2	95.5	23.3	5.3	26.8	55.4	20.1	17.4	9.8	5.3	2.2	0·7	23.4
1981	553.5	30·1	165.7	201.5	118·7	31·5	6·0	27.3	81·0	26.4	28.8	14·3	7.9	2.7	0·9	23.5
1983	529.9	23.6	155.2	196.2	111·7	37.2	6·0	27·5	99.2	30·4	36.b	17·9	9.3	4·1	0·8	23.6
1984	526·4	21.4	150.4	197.4	112·7	38.4	6.2	27.6	110.5	33·1	41·1	20.6	10·1	4·6	0·9	23.7
1985	530.2	20.1	146·3	203·3	114·9	39.	6.4	27.8	126·2	36.9	47.7	24.2	11·3	5.1	1·0	23.7
1986	519.7	17·8	138·0	201.3	116·4	39.8	6.4	27·9	141·3	39.6	54·1	27·7	13·1	5.7	1·1	23.8
1987	523.1	15·6	132.8	206.0	121·3	40.2	7.2	28·1	158·4	42.0	60·4	32.9	15.3	6·4	1·4	24.0
1986 March	127.0	4.5	33.9	49·0	28.3	9.7	1·6	27.9	33·0	9.5	12.6	6·3	3·0	1.3	0·3	23.7
June	134.6	4.4	35.1	52·7	30.5	10·3	1·6	28.0	34.4	9.7	13.0	6.8	3.2	1·4	0·3	23.9
Sept	133.5	4.6	35.8	51·6	29.7	10·2	1·6	27.9	37.2	10·4	14·3	7.4	3.5	1·5	0·3	23.8
Dec	124.5	4.3	33·1	47.9	27.9	9.6	1·6	27.9	36.7	10·I	14·2	7.3	3·4	1·4	0·3	23.8
1987 March	125.7	3·8	32.6	49.2	28.7	9.7	1·7	28.0	37.0	10·2	14·2	7.3	3.4	1·5	0·3	23.9
June	136.3	3.9	33.8	54.2	32.2	10·3	1·8	28.1	38.7	10·4	14·5	8.1	3.8	1·6	0·3	24·0
Sept	135.0	4·1	34.2	53.3	31·0	10·5	1·9	28·1	41·6	10·7	15·9	8.9	4·1	1·6	0 4	24·1
Dec	126·1	3·9	32·1	49.4	29.3	9.6	1·8	28.0	41·1	10·7	15·8	8.6	4·0	1·7	0·4	24·1
	Legitimate births to women married once only								**Legitimate births to remarried women**							
1961	746.4	47.9	233.6	235.9	141·1	68.7	19·3	27.5	16·3	0·0	0·8	3·4	5·0	4.8	2.4	33.9
1964	796.2	59.3	254.6	254.4	141.3	66.8	19.7	27·3	16·4	0·0	1·0	4·1	4.9	4.2	2·1	33.3
1966	766.0	66.1	262.6	237.2	124.4	59·1	16·6	26.9	16·8	0·0	1.2	4.7	5.2	3·8	1·8	32.6
1971	698·1	61·0	261·6	229.1	97.3	38.7	10·5	26.3	19·4	0·1	2·1	6.6	6·1	3.4	1·1	33·1
1976	503.8	38.0	162·7	200.6	77.3	20.3	4.9	26.5	26.7	0·1	2·9	10·5	8.7	3.6	1·0	30.5
1977	485.5	34.3	154.2	187.4	85.7	19·5	4.6	26.6	28.4	0·1	3·0	10·8	9.8	3·8	1·0	30.5
1981	514.8	30·1	162·1	188·0	104.7	25.3	4.7	27.0	38.8	0·1	3.6	13·4	14·I	6.2	1.4	31·0
1983	490.2	23.6	152·4	182·7	97.2	29.7	4.7	27.2	39.7	0·0	2·9	13·5	14·6	7.4	1·4	31·3
1984	485.4	21·3	147.6	183.8	97·7	30.3	4.7	27.3	41·0	0·0	2·8	13·6	15·0	8·1	1·5	31·5
1985	488.3	20·0	143.5	189.7	99.5	30.8	4·8	27.4	41·9	0·0	2·7	13·6	15·4	8·5	1.6	31·6
1986	477·9	17·7	135.	4 188·1	101·0	31·0	4.7	27.6	41·7	0·0	2·6	13·2	15·4	8.7	1·7	31·7
1987	480·1	15·5	130·1	192·7	105·0	31. 5	5.3	27.7	42.9	0·0	2·7	13·3	16·2	8.7	2·0	31·8
1986 March	116·9	4.5	33.2	45.8	24.6	7·5	1.2	27.6	10·2	0·0	0·6	3.2	3.7	2.2	0·4	31·7
June	123.9	4.4	34.5	49.3	26.5	8·0	1·2	27.7	10·8	0·0		3.5	4·0	2.2	0·5	31.7
Sept	122.9	4.6	35·1	48.3	25.7	8·0	1·2	27.6	10·7	0·0	0·7	3.4	3.9	2.2	0·5	31·7
Dec	114·3	4.3	32.5	44.8	24·1	7·5	1·2	27·6	10·2	0·0	0·6	3.2	3.8	2.1	0·4	31·7
1987 March	115·5	3.8	31·9	46.0	24.8	7.7	1·3	27.7	10.3	0·0	0·6	3·3	3.9	2·1	0·5	31.8
June	125·1	3.8	33·1	50·8	27.9	8·1	1·4	27.8	11·2	0·0	0·7	3·5	4.3	2.3	0·5	31·8
Sept	123·9	4·0	33.6	49.9	26.9	8.2	1.3	27.7	11·1	0·0	0·7		4·1	2.3	0·5	31·8
Dec	115.7	3.9	31.5	46·1	25.4	7·5	1.3	27.7	10·4	0·0	0·7	3.3	3.9	2·1	0·5	31·7

Total period fertility rates, 1976-88, England and Wales



Note: The period in question is 1976 to 1988. The total fertility rate is the average number of children which would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the

Table 11 **Legitimate live births to all married women: age of mother and birth order**

England and Wales
thousands

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20–24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Mean age at birth
	First live births							
1961	280·5	40.3	129.2	73·7	26.4	8.9	1.9	24.7
1964	286.1	47·4	132.1	73.2	23.5	8.1	1.8	24.3
1966	287.4	52.2	138.1	67.7	20.7	7.1	1.5	24.0
1971	283.6	49.5	135.8	74.8	17.2	5.1	1·2	24.0
1976	217.2	30.2	85.4	77.2	19.7	3.9	0·7	24.9
1977	214.6	27.9	83.6	75.4	23·1	3.9	0·7	25.0
1981	224.3	23.6	89.5	77.2	27.8	5.4	0 7	25.4
1983	211.7	18.7	82.8	75.9	27.3	6.3	0·7	25.6
1984	210.4	16.9	80.6	77.2	28.3	6·7	0·8	25.8
1985	212·0	15.8	79.0	79.9	29.5	7·0	0·8	26·0
1986	206.9	13·8	74·7	79.3	30.8	7·5	0·9	26.2
1987	210.0	11·9	72.0	83.9	33.3	7.8	1·1	26·5
1986 March	49.9	3.5	18.0	18·9	7.3	1.9	0·2	26.2
June	51·6	3.4	18.7	19·8	7.6	1·8	0·2	26.2
Sept	54·5	3.6	19.9	20.9	7.9	2·0	0·2	26.2
Dec	51·0	3.3	18·1	19.6	7.9	1·8	0·2	26·3
1987 March	49.8	2.9	17.3	19.7	7.8	1·8	0·3	26.4
June	52.8	2.9	18·0	21·2	8.4	1·9	0·3	26.5
Sept	55.2	3·1	19.0	22.1	8.6	2·1	0·3	26.5
Dec	52.2	2·9	17.6	20·9	8.5	2·0	0·3	26.5
	Third live births							
1961	124.8	0·6	23.3	45·0	34.5	17.2	4.3	29.8
1964	138·5	1.2	28.4	51·8	36.5	16.5	4.2	29.3
1966	129.7	1.2	27.8	49·0	33.2	14.9	3.6	29.2
1971	111·7	0·9	26.6	43.6	27.9	10·4	2.2	28.7
1976	71·0	0·5	14.4	29.8	19.5	5·8	1·1	28.9
1977	68·8	0·4	12·9	27.3	21·4	5.8	1·0	29.1
1981	82.4	0·4	14·1	29.5	28.7	8.7	1·0	29.6
1983	80.7	0·3	13.9	29.3	25.4	10.6	1·3	29.7
1984	80.6	0·3	13.9	29.3	25.2	10.6	1·4	29.7
1985	82.4	0·3	13.6	30.5	25.7	10·8	1.5	29.8
1986	80·8	0·3	12.7	30.2	25.6	10·5	1·5	29.8
1987	81.2	0·2	12.2	30.5	26·0	10.5	1·7	29.9
1986 March	20.1	0·1	3.2	7.5	6.3	2.6	0·4	29.8
June	21·1	0·1	3.3	7.9	6.8	2.8	0·4	29.9
Sept	20.4	0·1	3.2	7.6	6.5	2.6	0·4	29.8
Dec	19.3	0·1	3.1	7.2	6·0	2.6	0·4	29.9
1987 March	19.8	0·1	3.1	7.3	6·2	2.7	0·4	29.9
June	21.3	0·1	3·1	7.8	7·0	2.7	0·4	30·0
Sept	20.7	0·1	3·0	7.8	6·6	2.7	0·4	30.0
Dec	19.4	0·1	2.9	7·5	6.1	2.4	0·4	29.8

Year and quarter	Age of mother at birth: All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Mean age at birth
	Second live births							
1961	232.7	6·9	74.0	88·2	4 4 . 7	15.8	3·0	2 7 . 4
1964	251.3	10·8	84.9	95.8	42.4	14.4	3.1	27·0
1966	246.3	12.6	88·5	92.2	38.0	12.6	2.5	26.6
1971	240·8	10.7	93.6	94.1	31.8	8.9	1.7	26.3
1976	203.6	7.4	62.5	91.8	34.7	6.2	1·0	26.9
1977	195.0	6·1	57.8	84.9	39.0	6.3	0·9	2 7 . 1
1981	205.7	6·1	59.0	82.7	47.7	9.1	1.1	27.5
1983	195·6	4.6	55.4	78.7	44.8	11.1	1·1	27.6
1984	193.1	4.2	52.8	78.3	44.9	11.7	1·2	27.8
1985	193.1	3.9	50.5	80.0	45.2	12.1	1·3	27.9
1986	189.2	3.6	47.5	78.9	45.5	12.3	1·3	28.0
1987	189.4	3·4	45.8	78.9	47·1	12.5	1·6	28·1
1986 March	46.7	0·9	11.9	19.4	11·1	3.1	0·3	28.0
June	51.0	0·9	12.5	21.7	12.4	3.2	0·3	28.0
Sept	47.8	0·9	11·9	19.9	11·6	3.2	0·3	28.1
Dec	43·7	0·9	11·2	17.9	10·4	2.9	0·3	28.0
1987 March	45·7	0·8	11.5	19.0	11.1	2.9	0·4	28.0
June	51.2	0·9	12·0	21.7	13.0	3.3	0·4	28.2
Sept	48·3	0·9	11·5	20.2	12·0	3·3	0·4	28.2
Dec	44·2	0·9	10·9	18.0	11·0	3·0	0·4	28.1
	Fourth and higher order live births*							
1961	124.8	0·0	7.9	32.3	40·5	31.7	12.4	31.6
1964	136.8	0·1	10.2	37.7	43.9	32.1	12.7	31.2
1966	119.4	0·1	9·4	33.0	37.7	28.3	10·8	31·1
1971	81.4	0·1	7·6	23.2	26.5	17.6	6.5	30·7
1976	38·8	0·0	3·3	12.2	12.1	8·0	3.1	30.7
1977	35.5	0·0	2.9	10·6	11.9	7.3	2·8	30.9
1981	41·1	0·0	3.1	12.0	14.5	8.3	3·2	31.1
1983	41·8	0·0	3.1	12·3	14.3	9.1	3·0	3 1 . 2
1984	42.2	0·0	3.1	12.6	14.3	9.3	2.9	31.2
1985	42.7	0·0	3.2	12.8	14·5	9.4	2·8	31.2
1986	42.7	0·0	3.1	13.0	14.5	9.4	2·8	31.2
1987	42·6	0·0	2.8	12.7	14.9	9.3	2·9	31.3
1986 March	10·4	0·0	0·8	3.2	3.6	2.2	0·7	31.1
June	10·9	0·0	0·7	3.3	3.7	2.5	0·7	31.3
Sept	10.8	0·0	0·8	3.2	3·7	2.4	0·7	31.2
Dec	10.5	0·0	0·8	3.2	3.6	2·3	0·7	31.2
1987 March	10·4	0·0	0·7	3.1	3.6	2.3	0·7	31.3
June	11.0	0·0	0·7	3.4	3.8	2·4	0·7	31.2
Sept	10·8	0·0	0·7	3·1	3.8	2.4	0·7	31·3
Dec	10·3	0·0	0·7	3.1	3.6	2.2	0·7	31.3

* Mean age at birth refers to fourth births only

Table 12 **First marriages*: age and sex** England and Wales

Year and quarter	All ages		Persons marrying per 1,000 single population at ages					Per cent aged under 20	Mean age (yea-s)	Median age (years)
	Number (thousands)	Rate†	16-19	20-24	25529	30–34	35-44			
Males										
1961	308.8	74.9	16.6	159.1	182.8	91·9	39.8	6·9	25.6	24.0
1966	339·1	78.9	22.1	168·6	185.4	91·1	36.4	9·9	24.9	23.4
1971	343.6	82.3	26.1	167·7	167·3	84.6	33.8	10.1	24.6	23.4
1976	274.4	62.8	18.5	123·7	132.5	78.7	32.0	9.8	25.1	23.7
1981	259.1	51·7	11·1	94.1	120·8	70.3	31·1	7·2	25.4	24.1
1982	251.0	48.7	9·6	85.4	116.6	70.3	30.0	6.5	25.6	24.3
1983	251·8	47.5	8.5	79.4	115.1	70.9	30·4	5.7	25.7	24.5
1984	255.5	47.1	7.6	74·1	113·4	72.8	31.4	5·0	25.9	24.7
1985	253.3	46.6	7·0	70.8	118·3	74·4	31.0	4.6	26.0	24.9
1986	253.0	44.6	6·0	63.5	104.3	73.7	30.9	3·8	26.3	25.1
1987	258.7	45.6								
1985 March	35.0	26.1	5·9	39.5	59.1	43.4	19.7	6·9	26·0	24.6
June	75.3	55·5	7·1	85.0	144.6	87.1	35.9	3.9	26.0	24.9
Sept	101·1	73.8	8·9	114.5	195.3	111·3	41.9	3.7	25.9	24.9
Dec	41.8	30.5	6·0	43.6	73.2	55.4	26.3	6·1	26.4	25·0
1986 March	33.9	24.2	5·0	34·1	51.1	41.3	20.0	5.8	26.4	25·0
June	72.9	51.6	6·1	74.1	122.6	83.4	33.9	3.4	27.9	25.1
Sept	102·4	71·6	7.3	103.9	174.8	113·2	41.9	2.9	26.2	25.1
Dec	43.8	30·6	5.4	41.3	67.8	56.3	27.4	5·0	26.7	25.3
1987 March**	33.0	23.6	4.5	33.3	49.8	40.9	20·3	5.4	26.4	25.0
June**	75.9	53.6	5·8	73.4	133.4	93.3	35.9	3·1	26.4	25.3
Sept**	105.8	74.0	6·9	104·0	187.2	120.2	44.7	2·6	26.3	25.3
Dec**	44.1	30.9	4.9	40.2	70.4	60.4	28.3	4·5	26.8	25.5
Females										
1961	312.3	83·0	77.0	261.1	162.8	74.6	29.8	28.7	23·1	21.6
1966	342.7	89.3	82.6	263.7	153.4	74.1	30.2	32.5	22.5	21.2
1971	347.4	97·0	92.9	246.5	167·0	75.7	30.3	31.1	22.6	21.4
1976	276.5	76.9	66.7	185.4	140.7	77.6	31.6	31.1	22.8	21.5
1981	263.4	64.0	41.5	140.8	120.2	67·0	28.7	24.0	23.1	21.9
1982	255.2	60.4	36.6	129.0	115.6	63.4	28.3	22.2	23.3	22·1
1983	256.2	59.1	32.9	122.1	115.6	64.3	27.6	19.9	23.4	22.3
1984	260.4	58.8	30.4	115.4	117.8	67.2	28.1	17.9	23.6	22.6
1985	258·1	58.2	27.3	114.0	124·7	69.5	29.5	16.2	23.8	22.8
1986	256.8	55.7	24.1	102.4	108.8	67·1	28.6	13.9	24·1	23·1
1987	262.9	57·0								
1985 March	35.4	32.4	20·7	57.5	64·0	39.6	19·7	22.1	23.7	22.4
June	76·8	69.4	29.3	141.8	147·0	79.2	33.0	14.6	23.8	22.8
Sept	103.5	92.6	38.0	190·2	202.8	101.5	37.5	14.2	23.7	22.9
Dec	42.3	37.9	21·1	65.6	84.1	57.0	27.7	19·2	24.2	22.9
1986 March	34.2	30.0	17.6	50.6	53.6	40.4	20.4	18·9	24.1	22.8
June	74.3	64.6	25.9	122.6	25.7	74.9	29.6	12.9	24.1	23.1
Sept	104.2	89.6	33.1	173·1	180·1	96.6	36.8	11.9	24·0	23.2
Dec	44.1	37.9	19·8	62.6	75.2	56.3	27.4	16·8	24.4	23.2
1987 March**	33·0	29.0	16.7	48.6	53.4	40.4	19.4	18.5	24·1	22.9
June**	77.4	67.3	24.4	124.8	143.2	84.3	32·0	11·7	24·3	23.3
Sept**	108·0	92.9	31.5	178·1	195·8	107.5	37.4	10.9	24·1	23.3
Dec**	44.5	38.3	17·9	62.8	80.4	62.7	27.9	15.0	24.6	23.4

* See also Table 8. † Per 1,000 single persons aged 16 and over ** Provisional.

Table 3 **Remarriages*: age, sex and previous marital status**

England and Wales

Year and quarter	Remarriages of divorced persons									Remarriages of widowed persons	
	All ages		Persons remarrying per 1,000 divorced population at ages				Per cent aged under 35	Mean age (years)	Median age (years)		
	Number (thousands)	Rate†	16–24	25-29	30-34	35–44				Number (thousands	Rate‡
Males											
1961	18·8	162·9	478.6	473.6	351.6	198·3	33.9	40.5	39.2	19·1	28.8
1966	26.7	192.2	737.8	522.5	403.1	244.4	40·8	39.3	37.4	18·7	28.3
1971	42.4	227·3	525.2	509·0	390.7	251.3	42.8	39.8	37·0	18.7	27.5
1976	67.2	178.8	656.8	359.7	266.8	187·9	46.7	38.4	36.0	16·9	24.7
1981	79.1	129.5	240·7	260.9	205.8	141.9	46.1	38·1	35·9	13·8	19.7
1982	78.0	116·6	210.8	226.2	184·5	131·1	43.8	38.3	36.3	13.1	18.9
1983	79.7	109·1	194.4	203·5	172.0	124.0	41·9	38.5	36.6	12.8	18.4
1984	81·4	103·5	192·7	191.8	162.8	118·8	40.5	38.7	37.0	12.3	17.6
1985	81.4	103·1	202.6	189.7	157.0	119.2	39.8	38.9	37.3	11.7	16.8
1986	83.4	90·8	138.6	157.8	141·0	105·8	38.5	39.1	37.7	11.6	16.7
1987	82.3	89.6								10.7	15.4
1985 March	13.9	71.5	128.8	126.5	105.7	82·7	38.4	39.2	37.7	2·1	12.4
June	22.2	112·9	206.8	206.8	175.8	131.9	40.1	38.8	36.2	3·2	18.6
Sept	26.4	132·8	265.9	266.7	215.1	149.1	42.7	38.3	36·7	3.4	19·4
Dec	18·8	94.6	207.4	157.8	130.4	112.3	36.6	39.6	38.1	3·0	16·9
1986 March	14·8	65.3	107·0	111·3	95.9	75.7	37.2	39.4	38.1	2·1	12.5
June	22.0	96·0	152·8	167.7	150·1	112.0	38.8	39.0	37.6	3·1	17.7
Sept	27.0	116.7	178.1	220·5	194.4	133.6	41.3	38.5	37.0	3.5	19·8
Dec	19.6	84.6	116·2	130.8	122.7	101.3	35.2	39.9	38·6	2.9	16.5
1987 March**	13·8	61.1	90.6	104.3	93.3	69.2	37.8	39.6	38·1	2·0	11·5
June**	22.9	99.8	135.4	172.9	156.6	117·2	38.4	39.2	37.8	2·9	17·0
Sept**	26.9	116·4	155.3	221·5	196.9	132.0	41.5	38.6	37.0	3·1	18.0
Dec**	18·7	80·7	115·6	128·1	120.0	95.4	36.1	39.8	38.4	2.6	15.0
Females											
1961	18.0	97.1	542.2	409.6	250.2	111·5	46.8	37.2	35.9	16.5	6.5
1966	25.1	114·7	567.8	411.2	254.8	135.9	52.4	36.2	34.3	16.8	6.3
1971	39.6	134·0	464.4	359.0	232.7	139·8	57-o	35.7	33.0	17.7	6.3
1976	65.1	122·2	458.9	272.3	188·0	124.0	59.8	34.9	32.4	17.0	5.9
1981	75.1	90·7	257.5	202.1	142.9	95.5	57.9	35.1	33.4	13.5	4.6
1982	74·4	83.3	241.3	185·2	130.6	89.6	55.7	35.3	33.8	12.6	4.3
1983	75.9	79.0	230.0	176.0	126.4	84.9	54.5	35.4	34.0	12.2	4·1
1984	76.9	75·1	226.9	170.6	119.6	82.2	52.9	35·6	34.3	11.9	4·0
1985	77.0	75.0	231.4	169.0	117.3	82.1	52.5	35.7	34.4	11.3	3·8
1986	80.0	68.7	190.6	156.2	111.7	75.5	51.2	36.0	34.7	11·2	3·8
1987	78.2	67.2								10.6	3.6
1985 March	13·6	53.7	169·4	122·3	82.2	58·1	52.5	35.8	34.4	2·0	2·8
June	20.9	81·6	238.1	188·9	128.8	88.5	52.9	35.7	34.3	3·1	4.2
Sept	24·1	93.3	301·3	214.7	149.0	99.9	53.9	35.5	34·0	3·3	4.4
Dec	18.4	71.2	215.6	149.1	108.5	81·5	50.2	36·1	34.9	2·9	3.8
1986 March	14.6	50·9	148·5	111·2	81·0	56.6	50.2	36.1	34.9	2·0	2.8
June	20.8	71.5	194.4	164.7	116.6	78.6	51.3	35.9	34.6	2.9	4·0
Sept	25.2	85.9	244.1	203·5	143·9	92.1	52.9	35.7	34.2	3.5	4·7
Dec	19·4	66.0	174.5	144.5	104.6	74.5	49.5	36.3	35.1	2·8	3·8
1987 March**	13.8	48.2	137.0	110.9	78·1	51.7	51.5	36·0	34.6	1.9	2.6
June**	21.4	73.6	177.4	169.0	122.3	80.8	50.9	36.1	34.8	2.9	3·9
Sept**	24.6	83.9	216.8	200.6	142.7	91.3	52.8	35.7	34.3	3.2	4·4
Dec**	18·4	62.7	156.8	134·0	102.3	71.2	49.2	36.4	35.2	2·6	3.4

* See also Table 8. † Per 1,000 divorced persons aged 16 and over. ‡ Per 1,000 widowed persons aged 16 and over. ** Provisional.

Table 14 Divorces: age and sex

England and Wales

Year and quarter	Number (thousands)				All divorces								
	Petitions filed†	Decrees made absolute			Divorce decrees per 1,000 married population						Per cent aged under 35	Mean age at divorce (years)	Median age at divorce (years)
		All divorces	1st marriage	2nd or later marriage	16 and over	16624	25-29	30-34	35-44	45 and over			
Males													
1961	13·7	25.4	23.5	1·9	2·1	1·4	3.9	4·1	3·1	1·1	38.3	. .	. .
1966	18.3	39·1	36.4	2.7	3.2	2·6	6·8	6·8	4·5	1·5	44.2	38·6	36·4
1971	44.2	74.4	69.3	5.2	5·9	5·0	12·5	11.8	7.9	3·1	44.8	39.4	36.6
1976	43.3	126.7	115.7	11.0	10·1	13.6	21.4	18.9	14.1	4.5	48.6	38·0	35.4
1981	46.7	145.7	127.6	18·1	11.9	17.7	27.6	22.8	17.0	4.8	48.6	37.7	35.4
1982	46.9	146.7	126.9	19.8	12.1	19·1	28.0	23.8	17.3	4·8	47.2	37.7	35.6
1983	45.5	147.5	126·1	21.4	12.2	19·9	28.2	24·0	17.6	5·0	45.6	38.0	36.0
1984	49.4	144.5	122.2	22.3	12.0	19.7	27.6	23.3	17.3	5·0	44.4	38·2	36.4
1985	52.3	160.3	133.1	27.2	13.3	31.7	32.9	24.8	18.2	5.2	47.5	37.4	35.7
1986	49.7	153.9	128.0	25.9	12·9	30.9	31.2	25.1	18.0	5·2	45.6	37.8	36.2
1987	50·0	151.0	125.2	25.8									
1985 March		40·3	33.7	6·6	13.7	31.2	33.6	26.1	18.9	5·5	46.4	37.7	36·0
June		41.8	34.6	7·2	14.0	38.8	35.8	26.7	18.6	5·3	48.6	37.2	35.4
Sept		41.1	34.1	7·0	13.6	36.7	34·0	26.0	18.3	5.2	48.0	37.3	35.6
Dec		37.1	30.7	6.3	12.3	30.6	30.3	23·1	16.7	4·9	46.8	37.6	35.9
1986 March		39.6	32.9	6·7	13.5	35.8	33·1	26.0	18.4	5.3	46.5	37.6	35.9
June		40·0	33.2	6·8	13.5	32.6	33.3	25.8	18.5	5·4	45.9	37.8	36.1
Sept		38.9	32.3	6.6	13·0	29.0	30.9	25.4	18.3	5.2	45·1	38.0	36.4
Dec		35.4	29.5	5.9	11.8	26.3	27.6	23.2	16.6	4.8	44.9	38.0	36.4
1987 March*		39.6	32.8	6.8	13.5	28.6	32.6	26.3	19.0	5.4	45.0	38.0	36.4
June*		38.3	31·7	6.6	12.9	26.9	31.0	25.6	18.3	5.2	45.1	37.1	36.3
Sept*		37.5	31·1	6.4	12.5	25.3	28.9	25.2	18.0	5·0	44.6	37·0	36.5
Dec*		35.6	29.6	6·0									
Females													
1961	18.2	25.4	23.4	2·0	2·1	2.4	4.5	3.8	2.7	0·9	49.3	. .	. .
1966	28.3	39.1	36.2	2.8	3·2	4·1	7.6	6·1	3.9	1·2	54.7	35·8	33·6
1971	66.7	74.4	69.3	5·1	5.9	7·5	13.0	10.5	6.7	2.8	54.4	36.8	33.6
1976	101.5	126.7	115.9	10·8	10.1	14·5	20.4	18.3	12·6	4·0	56·6	36.0	33·1
1981	123.5	145·7	127.7	18.0	11.9	22.3	26.7	20·2	14.9	3.9	58.0	35.2	33.2
1982	127.5	146·7	127·3	19.4	12·0	23.2	27·0	20.8	15.2	3.9	56.6	35.2	33.4
1983	123.8	147.5	126.4	21.1	12·2	23.6	27.1	21.1	15.5	4·0	55.0	35.4	33.7
1984	130·6	144.5	122·8	21.7	12.0	23.1	26.5	20.8	15·4	4·1	53.8	35.6	34·0
1985	138·8	160.3	133.8	26.5	13.2	33.0	29.7	21.4	16·1	4.2	56.5	34.9	33.1
1986	130.7	153.9	128.8	25·1	12.9	30.7	28.6	22.0	15.8	4·1	55.0	35.3	33.6
1987	133.4	151.0	126·2	24.8									
1985 March		40.3	33.9	6·5	13.6	32.6	30·4	22.7	16·7	4·4	55.4	35.2	33.4
June		41·8	34.9	7·0	13.9	38.5	31.5	22.5	16.2	4·4	57.4	34.7	32.8
Sept		41·1	34.2	6.8	13.5	36.6	30.2	22.2	16·0	4.2	57·0	34.8	32.9
Dec		37·1	30.8	6·2	12.2	31.1	26.5	20.6	14·8	3·9	55.9	35.0	33.3
1986 March		39.6	33.2	6·4	13.4	34.6	29.9	22.8	16·1	4.2	56.0	35.6	33.3
June		40·0	33.4	6·6	13·4	32.3	30.2	22.5	16.4	4·4	55.0	37.8	33.6
Sept		38.9	32.5	6.4	12.9	29.5	28.5	22.6	16·0	4·1	54.6	35.9	33.7
Dec		35.4	29.6	5·8	11.7	26.6	25.9	20.3	14.7	3.8	54.2	35.5	33.8
1987 March*		39.6	33.1	6·4	13.4	29.6	30·2	23.2	16.8	4.3	54·4	35.4	33.7
June*		38·3	32.0	6.3	12.8	27.8	29.1	22·0	15.8	4·2	54.9	35.4	33.6
Sept*		37.5	31.3	6.2	12.4	25.9	27.9	22.4	15·6	4·0	54.6	35.5	33.8
Dec*		35.6	29.8	5·9									

Note: The Divorce Reform Act 1969 became operative on I January 1971; the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act came into effect on 12 October 1984.
* Provisional.
† The figures shown relate to the party who filed the petition. Petitions filed by quarter are not analysed by sex of petitioner; total figures are as follows:

Year	Quarter			
	March	June	Sept	Dec
1980	44·7	41·5	43.7	42·1
1981	43.9	41.7	42·3	42·3
1982	44·0	42.0	45·1	43.3
1983	43.5	40.9	43.1	41·9
1984	43.3	40·1	43.2	53.5
1985	51·2	46·2	48.2	45.4
1986	44.6	45.5	45.9	44.4
1987	47·5*	43·7*	46·7*	45·6*

Table 15 **International migration: age and sex**

United Kingdom
thousands

Year and quarter	All ages			0-14			15-24			25-44			45 and over			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Inflow																
1966	219	110	109	41	21	20	80	33	46	79	46	33	33	20	10	10
1971	200	103	97	33	17	17	65	28	37	81	48	33	33	21	10	11
1976	191	100	91	32	16	17	64	32	32	77	43	34	34	18	9	9
1981	153	83	71	30	16	14	48	24	24	60	34	26	26	15	9	7
1982	202	100	101	52	28	24	60	26	34	75	38	37	37	14	8	6
1983	202	107	95	44	26	18	55	27	28	85	45	40	40	18	10	9
1984	201	102	99	46	24	22	59	24	34	80	43	37	37	16	10	6
1985	232	99	133	49	25	24	71	24	47	89	37	53	53	23	13	10
1986	250	120	130	45	22	23	79	34	45	101	49	51	51	25	16	10
1985 March	45	22	23	9	6	4	11	5	6	20	9	11	11	5	3	2
June	45	20	25	12	7	5	12	4	8	16	7	9	9	5	2	2
Sept	94	31	63	16	7	8	37	10	27	35	10	24	24	7	3	3
Dec	48	25	23	12	5	7	11	5	6	18	10	8	8	7	7	2
1986 March	48	27	21	9	4	5	14	8	5	19	9	10	10	7	5	1
June	54	24	29	10	5	5	13	5	8	24	10	14	14	6	4	2
Sept	93	40	53	16	7	8	40	14	26	31	17	14	14	6	2	4
Dec	56	29	27	10	6	5	13	6	6	27	13	14	14	6	4	2
1987 March	36	16	19	5	3	2	10	4	6	17	8	9	9	4	2	2
June	52	27	26	9	7	2	12	4	8	24	11	13	13	8	5	2
Sept	77	39	38	14	6	7	31	15	16	27	15	12	12	5	2	3
Outflow																
1966	302	154	148	82	43	39	76	32	44	115	65	50	50	30	14	15
1971	240	124	116	51	26	24	64	28	36	99	57	42	42	27	12	15
1976	210	118	93	40	20	21	52	26	25	97	59	38	38	21	12	9
1981	233	133	100	49	25	24	51	29	22	108	64	44	44	25	14	11
1982	259	135	124	52	28	24	62	28	34	117	65	52	52	27	13	14
1983	185	90	95	41	20	20	43	17	26	79	40	39	39	22	12	10
1984	164	80	84	35	18	16	35	13	22	76	41	35	35	18	8	10
1985	174	91	83	32	14	18	45	24	21	75	41	34	34	22	12	10
1986	213	107	106	37	17	20	47	19	28	98	55	43	43	32	17	15
1985 March	47	24	23	9	3	5	10	5	5	22	12	10	10	7	4	3
June	34	18	16	8	4	4	8	5	3	14	8	7	7	3	22	2
Sept	56	28	28	9	4	5	17	8	9	21	11	10	10	8	5	3
Dec	37	21	16	7	3	4	10	6	3	17	10	8	8	4	2	2
1986 March	40	22	18	6	3	3	7	2	4	19	11	8	8	9	6	3
June	43	19	24	8	4	3	8	3	5	20	9	11	11	7	3	5
Sept	78	41	37	14	6	7	20	9	11	34	19	14	14	10	6	5
Dec	52	25	27	10	4	6	11	4	8	25	15	10	10	6	2	3
1987 March	44	22	22	7	3	4	11	4	6	18	10	8	8	8	5	3
June	38	19	19	7	4	3	8	4	4	15	9	7	7	8	2	6
Sept	68	38	30	13	8	5	17	9	8	32	18	14	14	7	3	4
Balance																
1966	− 82	− 44	− 38	-40	-22	− 18	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3	− 36	− 19	− 17	− 17	− 10	− 4	− 6
1971	− 40	− 22	− 19	− 17	− 10	− 8	+ 1	−	+ 1	− 18	− 10	− 9	− 9	− 6	− 2	− 4
1916	− 19	− 18	− 1	− 8	− 4	− 4	+ 12	+ 6	+ 7	− 20	− 16	− 4	− 4	− 3	− 3	−
1981	− 79	− 50	− 29	− 19	− 9	− 10	− 2	− 5	+ 2	− 48	-31	− 18	− 18	− 10	− 5	− 4
1982	− 57	− 34	− 23	−	−	−	− 2	− 2	−	− 42	-27	− 15	− 15	− 13	− 5	− 8
1983	+ 17	+ 17	−	+ 3	+ 5	− 2	+ 12	+ 10	+ 2	+ 6	+ 5	+ 1	+ 1	− 3	− 3	− 1
1984	+ 37	+ 22	+ 16	+ 11	+ 6	+ 5	+ 23	+ 11	+ 12	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	− 2	+ 2	− 4
1985	+ 59	+ 8	+ 51	+ 17	+ 11	+ 6	+ 26	−	+ 26	+ 15	− 4	+ 19	+ 19	+ 1	+ 1	−
1986	+ 37	+ 13	+ 24	+ 8	+ 5	+ 3	+ 32	+ 15	+ 18	+ 3	− 5	+ 8	+ 8	− 7	− 1	− 6
1985 March	− 2	− 2		+ 1	+ 2	− 2	+ 1	−	+ 1		− 3	+ 1	+ 1	− 2	− 1	− 1
June	+ 12	+ 2	+ 9	+ 5	+ 3	+ 1	t 4	− 1	+ 5	t - 2	− 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Sept	+ 38	+ 3	+ 35	+ 7	+ 3	+ 4	+ 20	+ 2	+ 17	+ 14	−	+ 14	+ 14	− 2	− 1	−
Dec	+ 11	+ 5	+ 6	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1	− 1	+ 2	+ 1	−	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	
1986 March	+ 8	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	+ 7	+ 6	+ 1		− 2	+ 2	− 2	− 1	− 1	
June	+ 11	+ 5	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3	+ - 4	+ 1	+ 3	− 1	+ 2	− 3	
Sept	+ 14	− 1	+ 15	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 19	+ 4	+ 15	− 3	− 2	− 1	− 4	− 4		
Dec	+ 4	+ 5	−	−	+ 2	− 2	+ 1	+ 3	− 1	+ 2	− 2	+ 4	−	+ 2	− 1	
1987 March	− 8	− 6	− 2	− 2	− 1	1	− 1	−	− 1	− 1	− 2	+ 1	- 4	− 3	− 1	
June	+ 14	+ 8	+ 7	+ 2	+ 3	I 1	+ 4	−	+ 4	+ 9	+ 2	+ 7	−	+ 3	− 3	
Sept	+ 8	+ 1	+ 8	+ 1	− 2	+ 3	+ 14	+ 7	+ 7	− 5	-4	1	− 2	− 1	− 1	

Table 16 **International migration: country of last or next residence**

United Kingdom
thousands

Year and quarter	All countries*	Commonwealth countries				Foreign countries					
		Australia, New Zealand, Canada	India+, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Caribbean	Other	European Community**	USA	South Africa	Pakistan'	Middle** East	Other**
Inflow											
1966	219	36	27	15	35	37	23	7			40
1971	200	52	24	5	36	21	22	8			31
1976	191	40	15	4	36	25	16	9	12		34
1981	153	20	18	3	26	23	17	3	9	11	23
1982	202	20	17	2	28	54	19	9	11	11	31
1983	202	32	13	5	35	31	26	6	12	13	29
1984	201	28	15	2	30	37	24	9	10	17	30
1985	232	31	13	3	32	53	23	18	9	15	35
1986	250	30	16	5	29	69	26	18	10	15	32
1985 March	45	9	2	–	4	13	3	2	2	2	6
June	45	8	3	1	4		5	5	2	3	8
Sept	94	8	4	1	16	2:	10	6	3	8	12
Dec	48	6	4	1	8	6	5	4	2	2	10
1986 March	48	6	3	2	4	16	3	3	2	3	5
June	54	8	4	1	6	8	8	6	3	3	7
Sept	93	8	4	2	11	30	10	5	3	5	14
Dec	56	8	5	1	8	14	6	4	2	3	6
1987 March	36	7	2	–	3	10	3	2	1	4	2
June	52	8	4	1	4	10	8	2	4	2	7
Sept	77	10	4	1	11	23	10	2	2	6	8
Outflow											
1966	302	166	9	9	24	26	27	14			
1971	240	99	8	8	23	31	17	21			a
1976	210	63	4	3	21	31	21	21	2		44
1981	233	79	2	3	23	28	25	23	1	23	25
1982	259	75	5	5	29	37	30	27	2	28	23
1983	185	41	4	3	25	29	32	9	1	20	21
1984	164	29	3	3	24	26	28	9	2	19	20
1985	174	33	4	3	25	29	24	5	2	18	30
1986	213	50	4	2	19	58	34	2	2	16	26
1985 March	47	8	1	1	6	10	4	2	1	4	10
June	34	7	1	1	6	5	4	1	–	4	5
Sept	56	9	1	1	8	8	11	1	1	6	11
Dec	37	10	–	1	5	7	4	2	1	4	4
1986 March	40	9	1	1	5	9	5	1	1	5	5
June	43	10	–	–	3	14	6	–	–	3	6
Sept	78	18	1	1	7	20	15	1	1	4	10
Dec	52	14	2	1	5	15	7	–	–	3	5
1987 March	44	13	1	1	3	14	6	1	1	2	3
June	38	11		–	3	11	6	1	–	2	3
Sept	68	17	1	1	5	17	14	1		5	9
Balance											
1966	– 82	– 130	+ 18	+ 6	+ 11	+ 11	– 4	– 7			+ 13
1971	– 40	– 46	+ 16	– 3	+ 14	10	+ 6	– 13			3
1976	– 19	– 23	+ 12	–	+ 15	– 6	– 4	– 12	+ 10		– 10
1981	– 79	– 58	+ 16	+ 1	+ 3	– 6	– 8	– 20	+ 8	– 12	– 3
1982	– 57	– 55	+ 13	– 3	– 1	+ 17	-11	– 18	+ 9	– 17	+ 8
1983	+ 17	– 9	+ 9	+ 2	t 10	+ 2	– 6	– 2	+ 11	– 7	+ 8
1984	+ 37	– 1	+ 12	– 1	+ 5	+ 11	– 5	–	+ 8	– 2	+ 10
1985	+ 59	– 2	t 9	–	+ 6	+ 24	– 1	+ 13	+ 7	– 3	t 5
1986	+ 37	– 21	+ 12	+ 3	+ 10	+ 11	– 8	+ 16	+ 8		+ 7
1985 March	– 2	+ 1	+ 1	– 1	– 2	+ 3	– 1	+ 1	+ 2	– 2	– 4
June	+ 12	+ 1	+ 3		– 2	+ 2	–	+ 5	t 1	– 1	+ 3
Sept	+ 38	1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 8	+ 19	– 1	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1
Dec	+ 11	– 3	+ 3	–	+ 3	– 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	– 2	+ 5
1986 March	t 8	3	+ 2	+ 1	– 1	+ 7	– 2	+ 2	+ 2	– 2	+ 1
June	+ 11	1 2	+ 4	–	+ 3	– 4	–	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	– 1
Sept	+ 14	– 10	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 10	– 5	+ 5	+ 2	+ 1	+ 5
Dec	+ 4	– 6	+ 3	–	+ 3	– 1	– 1	+ 3	+ 2	–	+ 1
1987 March	– 8	– 6	+ 2	– 1	–	– 4	– 3	+ 1	–	+ 2	– 1
June	+ 14	– 3	+ 4	–	+ 1	–	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4
Sept	+ 8	– 7	+ 3	–	+ 6	+ 6	– 4	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	– 1

* Excludes the lrish Republic.
† Pakistan is included with India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in years 1966 and 1971.
‡ Denmark is included in other foreign countries in years 1966 and 1971 and in the European Community from 1976. Greece is included in the European Community from 1981. Spain and Portugal are included in the European Community from 1986.
** Middle East is included in other foreign countries in 1966, 1971 and 1976

Table 17 **International migration: sex and citizenship** United Kingdom

Year and quarter	Citizenship (number in thousands)													British citizens as percentage of all citizens
	All citizenships	British			Old Commonwealth			New Commonwealth*			Foreign*			
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
Inflow														
1966	219	78	39	39	15	6	9	50	27	22	77	38	39	35
1971	200	92	48	44	17	7	10	36	19	17	54	29	26	46
1976	191	87	48	39	16	8	8	33	15	18	55	29	26	45
1981	153	60	38	22	11	4	7	29	14	15	53	27	26	39
1982	202	98	48	50	11	6	6	29	15	15	63	33	30	49
1983	202	94	55	40	11	7	5	34	16	18	62	30	32	47
1984	201	95	46	49	15	7	8	28	15	13	63	34	29	47
1985	232	110	50	59	19	7	12	28	12	16	75	30	46	47
1986	250	120	61	60	16	8	8	28	14	14	86	38	48	48
1985 March	45	25	12	12	7	3	4	3	2	2	10	5	5	55
June	45	24	12	12	5	2	3	4	2	3	12	5	7	53
Sept	94	38	14	24	4	2	3	13	5	8	38	10	28	40
Dec	48	23	12	11	3	–	3	7	4	4	15	10	5	47
1986 March	48	22	14	9	4	2	2	4	2	2	18	10	8	47
June	54	30	14	17	4	2	2	5	2	3	14	6	8	56
Sept	93	41	17	24	4	1	3	10	5	5	37	16	21	45
Dec	56	26	16	10	3	2	2	9	5	5	17	7	11	47
1987 March	36	18	9	10	4	2	2	4	2	2	9	4	5	51
June	52	27	16	12	4	2	2	6	2	4	15	7	8	52
Sept	77	29	14	16	7	3	4	11	7	4	30	16	14	38
Outflow														
1966	302	230	119	111	12	5	7	21	12	9	39	18	20	76
1971	240	171	88	83	13	6	7	16	10	6	40	21	20	71
1916	210	137	79	59	15	7	7	14	8	5	45	23	22	65
1981	233	164	94	71	13	5	8	16	10	6	40	25	15	71
1982	259	187	98	89	13	6	7	19	10	8	40	19	20	72
1983	185	122	60	61	11	3	7	16	8	8	37	18	18	66
1984	164	103	51	52	10	3	7	14	8	5	38	18	20	63
1985	174	108	57	52	12	4	8	14	9	5	39	22	18	62
1986	213	132	65	67	19	10	8	12	7	6	50	26	25	62
1985 March	47	35	18	17	1	–	1	3	2	1	8	4	4	74
June	34	22	14	9	2	1	1	3	1	1	7	3	4	66
Sept	56	31	14	18	3	1	2	5	3	2	16	10	6	56
Dec	37	20	12	8	5	1	4	4	3	1	8	5	4	54
1986 March	40	27	14	12	3	2	1	1	1	–	9	5	4	66
June	43	28	12	16	2	1	1	1	1	–	11	5	6	66
Sept	78	45	24	21	7	4	3	5	2	3	21	11	10	58
Dec	52	32	14	18	6	4	3	5	3	2	9	4	5	61
1987 March	44	30	16	14	3	1	2	2	1	1	9	4	6	68
June	38	22	12	10	5	2	3	2	2	1	10	3	6	57
Sept	68	39	20	19	6	2	4	4	3	1	19	12	6	57
Balance														
1966	– 82	– 152	– 80	– 72	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	+ 29	+ 16	t 13	+ 38	t 19	+ 19	
1971	– 40	– 79	– 41	– 38	+ 4	t 1	+ 3	+ 20	+ 9	t 10	+ 14	t 8	+ 6	
1976	– 19	– 51	31	– 20	+ 2	t 1	+ 1	+ 20	+ 7	t 13	+ 10	t 6	+ 5	
1981	– 79	– 104	– 56	– 48	– 2	– 1	– 1	+ 13	+ 4	t 9	+ 13	t 2	+ 11	
1982	– 57	– 89	– 51	– 38	– 2	– 1	– 1	+ 11	+ 4	t 6	+ 23	t 13	+ 10	
1983	+ 17	– 27	– 6	– 22	+ 1	t 3	– 3	+ 18	+ 8	t 10	+ 25	t 11	+ 14	
1984	+ 37	– 7	– 4	– 3	+ 5	t 4	+ 1	+ 14	+ 6	t 8	+ 25	t 16	+ 9	
1985	+ 59	+ 1	– 6	+ 8	+ 7	t 3	+ 4	+ 14	+ 3	+ 11	+ 36	t 8	+ 28	
1986	+ 37	– 12	– 4	– 8	– 3	– 3	–	+ 16	+ 7	t 8	+ 36	t 13	+ 23	
1985 March	– 2	– 10	– 5	– 5	+ 6	t 3	t 3	–	–	t 1	+ 2	t 1	+ 1	
June	+ 12	+ 2	– 2	+ 3	+ 2	t 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	t 1	+ 6	t 2	t 3	
Sept	+ 38	+ 7	–	+ 6	+ 1		+ 1	+ 8	+ 3	t 6	+ 22		t 22	
Dec	+ 11	+ 3	–	+ 3	– 2	– 1	– 1	+ 4	+ 1	t 3	+ 6	t 5	t 2	
1986 March	+ 8	– 4	– 1	– 3	+ 1	+ 1	–	+ 2	t 1	+ 2	+ 8	+ 4	+ 4	
June	+ 11	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	
Sept	+ 14	4	– 7	+ 3	– 3	– 3	–	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2	+ 16	+ 5	+ 11	
Dec	+ 4	I 5	+ 2	– 7	– 3	– 2	– 1	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2	+ 8	+ 2	+ 6	
1987 March	– 8	– 12	– 8	– 4	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	–	+ 2	–	+ 1	– 1	
	+ 14	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2	– 1	–	– 1	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2	
Sept	+ 8	– 10	– I-	3	+ 1	–	–	+ 7	+ 4	+ 3	+ 11	+ 3	+ 7	

* Pakistani citizens are included in New Commonwealth in 1966 and 1971 and in Foreign from 1976

Table 18 **Internal migration: recorded movements between England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and standard regions of England**

thousands

Year and quarter	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Standard regions of England									
					North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East			South West	West Midlands	North West
									Total	Greater London	Remainder			
Inflow														
1971	133.9	58.2	52·0	12.1	59.5	88·8	94·8	66.8	269.2			137.9	91.6	106.6
1976	105·4	52.0	50.4	9·7	48·5	78.2	84·0	60.6	222.2			123.8	75.7	87.5
1981	94.3	44.6	46.9	7.2	39.3	68.3	76.6	53.7	220·8	155.2	253.8	108.4	66.9	74·6
1982	97.2	46.2	44.3	6.9	42.3	71·3	77.6	56.8	223.5	157.0	260·3	114.5	70.8	75·3
1983	99.3	44.2	46.9	7.2	40·9	70·9	80·5	56.9	228.6	157.6	261.4	122.6	71·2	76.1
1984	100.4	47.0	42.9	7.3	40.8	74.3	80·5	56·2	227·7	155.5	257.8	121.3	72.5	76·0
1985	103.1	50·3	45.8	7.9	40·5	71.2	83.7	64.3	227.9	145.2	266.8	130.0	78.3	83.2
1986	115.6	55.2	43.9	8.8	46.7	78.6	101·9	61.3	269.7	182.8	309.5	148.8	87.1	83·5
1985 March	21.6	10.0	9·9	1·2	6.1	10·4	17.6	12.8	47.7	36.5	52.5	28.8	16.7	16.5
June	25·0	13.5	11.1	1.8	11.7	17.4	17.5	14.8	53.7	34.9	64.6	34.8	21.3	19·0
Sept	27.3	12.5	9.2	2.4	12.1	20.5	25.6	12.4	59.9	33.7	71.0	29.7	19.8	25.7
Dec	29.3	14.4	12.4	2.1	10.5	22.9	23.1	24.3	66.6	40·1	78.7	36.7	20.4	22·0
1986 March	26.7	13.1	11.2	2.5	9·6	18.3	26.1	17.4	60.6	39.7	73.2	35.3	18.0	18.3
June	25·5	11.5	8.1	1·8	10.8	13.7	21·0	14.2	63.5	50.1	67.1	28.1	15.4	16·7
Sept	30·7	15.6	8·4	2·5	13.8	26.2	24.1	14.3	68.4	42.1	80·0	40.5	25.6	24.9
Dec	32.6	15.1	13.0	2·4	12.5	20.4	30.7	15·4	77.3	50.9	89.2	44.9	28·0	23.6
1987 March	25.6	11.3	12.2	1·9	7.8	15.1	18.3	25.6	52.3	39.8	55.5	30.9	17·1	16.7
June	27.0	15·8	9.1	1.9	9·2	16.6	22.3	12.9	60.4	38.7	73.4	31.6	19.5	16.0
Sept	34.6	17.6	11.0	2.4	13.5	25.7	31.8	19.8	71.8	44.4	84.3	46.8	30·0	23.0
Outflow														
1971	114.7	49·0	71·0	21.6	64.0	97.1	83·5	47.6	285.5			99.5	100.5	118·3
1976	104.8	43.9	54.5	14.2	48.6	78.5	77.2	44.3	249.3			94.7	89.5	98.8
1981	92.8	41.9	48.2	10.1	47.2	73.4	71.8	42.9	211.1	187.2	212.0	88.1	78.5	94.1
1982	91.8	43.7	49.5	9.6	45.6	76.1	74.6	42.8	219.5	190.8	222.4	88.6	83.9	95.7
1983	91.6	43.6	51.4	11.0	47.6	78.4	74.8	43.3	224.5	190.8	223.6	88.3	86.1	96.9
1984	91.3	43.6	52.7	10.0	48.6	79.5	76.0	43.1	222.6	189.4	218.8	86.6	85.0	98.7
1985	97.4	44.9	53.9	10.9	49.1	82.7	77.6	45.0	244.2	200.8	227.6	88.9	86.9	98·8
1986	100.7	49.8	57.9	15.1	53.7	90.5	84·8	51.0	273.9	232.4	264.2	102·5	94.8	111.4
1985 March	19.7	9.3	11·4	2.1	9.7	17.1	15.5	9.1	49·0	41.6	48.8	17.2	17.6	19.5
June	24.9	10.9	13.2	2·3	12.0	19.8	19.2	10.8	60·3	50.0	56.1	21.9	21·0	25.1
Sept	22.6	11.9	14.4	2·6	13.0	22.3	19.8	12.5	60.6	50·0	55.4	23.4	23.4	25.8
Dec	27.2	12.7	15·0	3.2	14·0	23.3	22.8	12.6	73.2	58.7	66.7	26.1	24.7	28.0
1986 March	24.8	11.7	13.6	3.4	12.1	20.9	19.5	11·8	65.6	56.9	61.1	23.7	22·0	25.9
June	19.9	10·2	13.6	3.2	11·0	18.7	17.9	10·6	54.1	49.6	58.1	21.9	20·3	23.3
Sept	24.7	13.2	15.2	4.1	14.6	24.2	23.2	13.6	73.4	58.8	68.3	27.0	25.7	30·0
Dec	28.7	14.6	15.6	4.2	15.7	26.3	24.1	14.7	79.9	66.8	76.0	29.6	26.6	31.9
1987 March	23.9	10.5	13.0	3.6	11.0	17.4	17.5	9.4	65.6	48.3	60·3	21·0	18.7	21.5
June	25.4	10.4	14.9	3.1	11.0	18.3	18.1	11·1	61.4	55.7	57.4	23.1	20.4	23.6
Sept	29.1	14.3	17.8	4.3	15.4	24.7	24.5	14.8	89.0	66.3	79.6	29.0	27.5	32.0
Balance														
1971	+ 19.3	+9·2	- 19.0	-9.5	-4.5	8 . 3	+ 11.4	t 19·1	– 16.3			+38·4	9·0	-11.7
1976	+ 0·6	+8·1	·4·1	-4.5	-0.1	0·3	+ 6.8	+ 16.3	–27·0			+29·1	– 13.8	– 11.4
1981	+ 1.5	+2·7	– 1.3	-2.9	-7.9	5 . 1	t 4.8	+ 10.8	+ 9.7	– 32.0	+41·8	t 20.2	–11·6	– 19.5
1982	+ 5·4	+2·5	– 5.2	–2·7	–3·3	– 4.7	+ 3·0	+ 14.0	+ 4.1	–33·8	+37.9	+25·9	– 13.2	–20·4
1983	+ 7·7	+0·6	– 4.5	–3·8	-6.7	– 7.5	+ 5·6	+ 13.6	+ 4.1	–33·2	+37·8	+ 34.2	– 14.9	-20.8
1984	+ 9.1	+3·3	– 9.8	-2.6	-7.9	5 . 2	+ 4.5	+13·0	+ 5·1	-33.9	+39·0	+ 34.7	– 12.5	-22.7
1985	+ 5.7	+5·4	– 8.1	-3.0	-8.7	t 11·5	+ 6.1	+ 19.2	– 16.4	-55.6	+39.2	+41·1	– 8·7	– 15.6
1986	+14·9	+5·4	–14.1	-6.3	– 7·1	– 11.9	+17·1	+ 10.3	– 4.2	–49·6	+45·3	+46·4	– 7.8	-27.9
1985 March	+ 1·8	+0·6	– 1.6	–0·8	-3.6	– 6.6	+ 2·0	+ 3.7	– 1.4	– 5.1	+ 3.8	i11.6	– 0·9	– 3·0
June	+ 0·1	+2·6	– 2.1	-0.6	-0.3	2·4	– 1.8	+ 4·0	– 6·6	–15.1	+ 8·5	+ 12.9	+ 0·3	– 6.1
Sept	+ 4.7	+0·6	– 5.1	-0.2	-0.9	– 1.8	+ 5.7	– 0·1	– 0·8	– 16.4	+ 15.6	+ 6·3	– 3.6	– 0·1
Dec	+ 2·0	+1·7	– 2.6	–1·2	-3.5	– 0·4	+ 0·3	+11·8	– 6.6	– 18.6	+ 12.0	+ 10.6	– 4.2	– 6·0
1986 March	+ 1.9	+1·4	– 2.4	–0·9	–2·5	– 2.7	+ 6·6	+ 5·6	– 5·0	– 17.2	+ 12.1	+ 11.6	– 4·0	– 7·6
June	+ 5.6	+1·2	– 5·5	–1·4	–0·2	5·0	+ 3.1	+ 3.5	+ 9.4	+ 0·4	+ 9·0	+ 6.2	– 4.9	– 6.5
Sept	+ 6.1	+2·3	– 6·8	– 1.6	-0.8	t 2·0	+ 0·9	+ 0·7	– 5·0	– 16.7	+ 11.6	+ 13.5	– 0·1	– 5·1
Dec	+ 3·9	+0·5	– 2.6	–1·8	–3·2	– 5.9	+ 6.7	+ 0·6	– 2.7	– 15.9	+ 13.2	+15.3	+ 1.4	– 8.2
1987 March	+ 1·7	+0·8	– 0·8	-1.7	–3·2	– 2.3	+ 0·8	+ 16.2	– 13.3	– 8.5	– 4.8	+ 9·9	– 1.6	– 4.7
June	+ 1·6	+5·4	– 5.8	– 1.2	–1·7	– 1.7	+ 4.2	+ 1.9	– 1·0	-17.1	+16·1	t 8.5	– 0·9	– 7.6
Sept	+ 5 . 4	+3·3	– 6.8	– 1.9	– 1.9	+ 1·0	+ 7.3	+ 5·0	–17·2	–21·9	+ 4·7	+ 17.8	+ 2·5	– 9·0

Notes:
1 Figures are derived from re-registrations recorded at the National Health Service Central Register
2 Figures for 1971 and 1976 for Greater London and Remainder of South East are not available,

Table **19** **Deaths: age and sex** England and Wales

Year and quarter	All ages	Age-group												
		Under 1*	1–4	5-9	IO-14	15–19	20–24	25-34	35-44	45–54	55-64	65–74	75–84	85 and over
Numbers *(thousands)*														
Males														
1971	288.4	7·97	1.23	0.92	0.69	1.54	1·77	3.05	6.68	21.0	55·7	89.8	71.9	26.1
1976	300.1	4.88	0.88	0.68	0.64	1.66	1·66	3.24	5.93	20.4	52·0	98.7	80.3	29·0
1981	289.0	4.12	0.65	0·45	0.57	1.73	1.58	3·18	5.54	16.9	46.9	92.2	86.8	28.5
1982	290.2	3.91	0·65	0.39	0·55	1.67	1.67	3.12	5.53	16.1	46.5	91' 1	89.9	29.0
1983	289.4	3.65	0·60	0.39	0.51	1.58	1.64	3.07	5.58	15.6	47.3	88.6	91·5	29.3
1984	282.4	3.44	0.61	0.35	0.50	1.48	1·73	3.03	5.51	15.1	46.9	83.7	91·0	29.0
1985	292.3	3.51	0·64	0.33	0.50	1.37	1·74	2.95	5.78	14.8	45.7	85.7	97·4	31.9
1986	287.9	3.72	0.57	0·32	0.38	1.43	1·75	3·10	5.77	14.4	43.6	84.4	96.2	32.2
1987	280.2	3.64	0·58	0·31	0·40	1.39	1.81	3.22	5.82	13.7	41.4	82.0	94.1	31.9
Females														
1971	278·9	5.75	0·98	0.57	0.42	0.63	0·79	1·84	4.53	13.3	30.8	64.0	95.0	60.4
1976	298.5	3.46	0.59	0·45	0.42	0.62	0.67	1.94	4.04	12.8	29.6	67.1	104·7	72.1
1981	288.9	2·90	0.53	0.30	0·37	0.65	0.64	1.82	3.74	10·5	27.2	62.8	103.6	73.9
1982	291.7	2.86	0·48	0·25	0.35	0·59	0.67	1.78	3.71	9.99	27.8	62.2	104.7	76·3
1983	290.2	2.73	0·49	0·27	0.33	0.63	0·60	1.66	3·71	9·79	27.8	59.9	104.8	77.4
1984	284.5	2.59	0.45	0·26	0.30	0.58	0·62	1.68	3.66	9.34	27.8	57.8	102·7	76.7
1985	298.4	2.63	0.50	0.26	0·31	0.54	0·63	1.58	3.80	9.11	27.7	59.3	108·1	84.0
1986	293.3	2.59	0.49	0.25	0·27	0.56	0.67	1·65	3.83	8.76	25.8	58.4	106.5	83.6
1987	286.8	2.64	0·49	0.24	0.25	0.52	0.64	1·71	3.90	8.77	25·0	56.9	103.4	82.5
Rates *(deaths per 1,000 population in each age-group)*														
Males														
1971	12·1	19.8	0.76	0.44	0.37	0.90	0·93	0.97	2.31	7.07	20·1	50.5	113.0	231.8
1976	12.5	16.2	0.65	0.34	0·31	0.88	0.96	0·92	2.09	6·97	19.6	50.3	116.4	243.2
1981	12.0	12.6	0.53	0.27	0.29	0.82	0·83	0.89	1.83	6.11	17.7	45.6	105·2	226.5
1982	12.0	12.2	0.52	0·25	0.28	0.78	0.86	0.90	1·75	5.87	17.5	45.8	105·4	223.0
1983	12.0	11·3	0.47	0·26	0.27	0·74	0·82	0.89	1.72	5.68	17·5	45.9	103.6	220.7
1984	11.6	10·6	0.47	0.23	0.28	0.71	0·84	0·88	1.66	5.49	17.2	44.4	99·7	211.3
1985	12.0	10·6	0·50	0·22	0.29	0.68	0·82	0.84	1·71	5.40	17.1	44.3	104.1	223.1
1986	11·8	11·0	0.44	0.21	0·23	0.71	0·82	0.87	1·67	5.27	16.6	42.9	101·1	214.8
1987	11.5	10·4	0.45	0.20	0.24	0.69	0·85	0.90	1.69	5·01	15.7	41.7	98.8	212·7
1985 March	14.2	11.0	0·46	0·21	0.29	0.71	0.85	0·84	1.85	5.86	19.5	51.4	126.0	288.7
June	11.6	10·5	0.49	0.20	0.26	0·60	0.75	0.84	1.69	5.42	16.8	42.8	98.2	207.4
Sept	10·6	9.1	0·50	0.25	0.29	0.66	0.78	0·79	1.58	4.98	15.6	39.4	89.7	179.8
Dec	11.9	11.7	0.53	0.21	0.32	0·74	0.91	0·91	1.73	5.34	16.5	43.8	102.7	217.8
1986 March	13.8	12.8	0.44	0.23	0.24	0.70	0.79	0.92	1.71	5.63	18.5	48.6	123.1	283.2
June	11.6	10.3	0·50	0.19	0.22	0.67	0·79	0.82	1.62	5.37	16.8	42.9	97.4	199.2
Sept	10·5	9.6	0.39	0.22	0·22	0.68	0·82	0.80	1.55	4.90	15.2	38.5	87.8	180.2
Dec	11.4	11.4	0·45	0.20	0.24	0.79	0.88	0·95	1.82	5.19	15.9	41.6	96.4	197.9
1987 March	12.6	12.2	0.46	0·18	0.24	0·65	0.86	0·94	1.75	5.36	17·2	45.2	110.1	242.4
June	11.0	9.6	0·46	0·18	0.22	0.60	0.79	0·87	1.67	4.95	15.2	40·4	95.0	192.9
Sept	10.4	8·7	0·41	0·20	0.23	0·72	0.83	0.88	1.60	4.68	14.7	38.0	87.2	185.3
Dec	11·9	11·3	0·45	0.23	0.29	0·81	0.92	0.94	1.74	5.08	15.9	43.0	103.2	230.6
Females														
1971	11.0	15·1	0.63	0·29	0.24	0.39	0.42	0·60	1.59	4.32	10·0	26·1	73.6	185.7
1976	11.8	12·2	0.46	0·24	0.21	0·35	0.40	0·56	1.46	4·30	10.1	26.0	74.6	196.6
1981	11.3	9.4	0.46	0·19	0.19	0.32	0.35	0.52	1.26	3.80	9.5	24.1	66.2	178.2
1982	11.5	9.4	0.41	0.17	0.19	0.29	0.35	0·52	I 19	3.63	9.7	24.3	65.8	178.2
1983	11.4	8.9	0.40	0.19	0.19	0·31	0.31	0·49	1.16	3.56	9.6	24.1	64.4	176.2
1984	11.1	8.4	0.37	0·18	0.18	0.29	0.31	0.49	1.12	3.41	9.5	23.9	61.7	169·0
1985	11.7	8.3	0·41	0·18	0.19	0.28	0·31	0.46	1.14	3.33	9.7	24.1	64.1	178.0
1986	11.4	8·0	0.40	0.17	0·17	0.29	0.33	0.47	1·12	3.23	9.2	23.4	62.5	171·0
1987	11.2	7.9	0·40	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.31	0.49	I 14	3.23	9·0	22.8	60.7	168.6
1985 March	14.0	8·8	0.39	0·17	0·18	0·32	0·34	0.48	1·16	3.55	11·0	28.0	77.6	225.8
June	11.2	8·2	0.43	0.18	0.15	0·26	0.32	0.47	1·10	3.22	9·3	23.3	61.5	169.6
Sept	10.0	7·3	0.37	0·17	0.19	0.22	0.28	0.43	1·15	3.17	8·9	21.3	55·0	144.4
Dec	11·4	8.8	0.44	0.20	0·22	0.32	0·28	0.46	1.13	3.39	9.6	23.8	62.5	173.0
1986 March	13·9	9.4	0.44	0.16	0·18	0·27	0.37	0.47	1.11	3.39	10·0	26.7	77.1	227.3
June	11·1	8.1	0.38	0·18	0.18	0·28	0.28	0.47	1.11	3.19	9.3	23.1	60·6	161.9
Sept	10·0	6.9	0.40	0.16	0.16	0·29	0.33	0·45	1·09	3.11	8.6	21.3	54.0	140.4
Dec	10·8	7.9	0.37	0.18	0.17	0.34	0.32	0.48	1.18	3.22	9·1	22.8	58.8	155.6
1987 March	12.3	9·0	0.43	0.14	0·19	0.27	0.33	0.46	1.16	3·40	9.5	24.6	67.2	192.6
June	10.7	7.1	0.37	0.15	0.13	0·28	0.30	0.50	1.13	3.19	8·7	22.6	58.0	155.7
Sept	10·0	6.6	0.35	0·19	0.15	0.26	0.31	0·48	1·09	3.05	8·2	20.8	54.4	147.6
Dec	11.7	9.2	0·43	0.16	0.15	0·30	0.29	0.51	1·18	3.29	9·4	23.4	63.2	178.9

*Rates per 1,000 live births. Rater for the most recent quarters will be particularly subject to revision, even where standard detail is given, as they are based on provisional numbers of births.

Table 20 **Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)* and sex**

Year and quarter	All deaths		Cancer					Diabetes mellitus	Hypertensive disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebrovascular disease
			Stomach	Intestines	Pancreas	Lung	Breast				
	Number (thousands)	Rate	(151)	(152-3)	(157)	(162)	(174-5)	(250)	(401-5)	(410-14)	(430-38)
Males											
1961	280.8	1,256		17.0	9.3	86.9	0·3	5.9	31·7	297.3	
1966	288.6	1,239	. .	16·9	10·6	96.9	0·4	6·5	21·5	323.1	. .
1971	288.4	1,207	30·3	17·6	11.5	105.2	0·3	7.9	17.5	347.5	129·9
1976	300·1	1,246	28.7	19·0	11·8	110·3	0·3	8.5	14.1	371.1	119.3
1981	289.0	1,196	26·1	18·8	12.4	108·8	0·3	8.3	10·2	368.8	110·1
1982	290.2	1,202	24.8	19.5	12.0	107.5	0·4	8.2	9·4	367.5	108.7
1983	289.4	1,197	26.4	19·1	12·3	109.6	0·4	8.1	8·8	370·3	106.0
1984	282.4	1,165	25.5	21·0	12·5	107.4	0·4	11.1	8·6	366.8	112.0
1985	292.3	1,202	24.3	20·8	12.6	106.8	0·3	13.0	8.1	376.6	113.4
1986	287.9	1,180	24.3	20·8	12·1	103.4	0·4	14.2	7.6	365.0	111.6
1987	280.2	1,148	23.5	21·2	12·2	101.7	0·4	13.6	6.7	356.4	106.8
985 March	84.9	1,415	25.6	20.9	12·8	108.6	0·4	15.9	10·1	450·1	137·1
June	69.9	1,152	24.2	19.4	11·7	103.4	0·3	11.3	7·5	368.5	108.2
Sept	64.8	1,056	23.5	20.8	12.7	106.9	0·3	12·0	6·7	321.3	96.9
Dec	72.7	1,186	24·1	22·0	13.2	108.3	0·3	12·8	8.2	367.8	111.8
986 March	83·1	1,381	23.4	20.2	12·1	104·6	0·3	16·8	9.7	424·1	134·1
June	70·4	1,157	25.0	21·4	12.8	103.7	0·5	13·3	7·4	363.1	108.2
Sept	64.4	1,048	24.0	19.8	11.4	101.3	0·4	12.6	6·4	321·0	96.7
Dec	70.0	1,137	24.8	21·8	12.0	104·1	0·5	14.1	6.9	353·1	107.7
1987 March	75.9	1,262	23.8	20.2	13.0	103.2	0·2	15.5	8.3	400.8	118·8
June	67.0	1,101	23.8	21·7	12.0	99.5	0·3	12.5	6.3	343.5	103.4
Sept	63.8	1,038	23.2	20.8	12.0	100.4	0·4	12·1	5.7	312.8	93.8
Dec	73.4	1,194	23·0	21.8	11.9	103·6	0·4	14.3	6.6	368.6	111.3
Females											
1961	271·0	1,136		23.2	8·0	13.9	38.9	10·6	40.5	210·1	
1966	275.0	1,115	. .	22.3	9·0	17.8	39.7	11.3	27.6	222.3	. .
1971	278.9	1,104	20·5	23.9	9·7	22.2	44.3	13·0	20.3	237.9	193·5
1976	298.5	1,176	19.5	25·3	10.9	27.4	46.4	11·9	16.7	266.6	184.1
1981	288.9	1,134	17.1	23·7	10·8	33.1	49.1	10.3	11·6	259.4	169·0
1982	291.7	1,146	16·6	23.5	11·1	34.8	48.7	10·0	11·3	258.8	168.1
1983	290·2	1,139	16.2	23.3	11·1	35.6	49.7	10.1	10.2	263·1	165.5
1984	284.5	1,115	16.4	24·9	11·8	38·0	52.2	14.4	10.0	268.7	173.7
1985	298.4	1,166	15.8	25.3	11.8	38.3	52.8	16.8	10.2	279.3	178.3
1986	293.3	1,142	14.7	24·1	12.0	39·0	53.1	17·3	9.1	271·1	172.3
987	286.8	1,117	14.7	25.0	12.0	40·2	53.6	16.8	8.3	265.9	169.1
1985 March	88.3	1,399	16·8	25.4	11.5	40.3	54.0	20.0	13.4	335.2	216.4
June	71.5	1,121	15·7	24.0	12.0	35.3	51.3	14.5	9·6	270·5	172.2
Sept	64.8	1,004	15.3	26.0	11.8	37.2	52.3	15·0	7·9	237.8	151.5
Dec	73.8	1,144	15.5	25.8	11·8	40·3	53.6	17·6	9·8	274.8	173.8
1986 March	88.0	1,390	15·5	23.6	11.4	39.7	55.0	22.3	12·0	324.5	207.7
June	70.9	1,108	15.2	24.0	12.6	38.2	53.8	15.3	8.5	266.5	168.9
Sept	64.5	997	14.1	24.0	12·3	37.7	51.5	15.7	7.5	235.8	150.6
Dec	69.9	1,080	14.1	24.7	11.9	40.5	52.2	16.2	8·3	258.7	162.6
1987 March	78.0	1,232	14.5	25.5	11·7	39.2	55.8	18.1	10.0	296.2	190.2
June	68.4	1,069	13.7	24.9	11·6	39.5	52.2	16·6	8.2	256.5	161.1
Sept	64.9	1,003	15.1	24.2	12.4	39.6	51·1	15·1	6·7	234.4	147·9
Dec	75.5	1,166	15.6	25 .0	12.2	42.0	54.2	17·3	8·0	276.6	177.5

. The Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1975, came into operation in England and Wales on I January 1979. 'The 1979 and later figures are not strictly comparable with those for previous years. OPCS have produced a publication containing details of the effect of this Revision (*Mortality* statistics: *comparison* of *8th and 9th revisions of the International Classification of Diseases, 1978 (sample),* Series DH1 no 10).

Notes: 1. Since 1 January 1984, OPCS has applied the International Classification of Diseases Selection Rule 3 in the coding of deaths where terminal events and other 'modes of dying', such as cardiac arrest, cardiac failure, certain thrombo-embolic disorders and unspecified pneumonia and bronchopneumonia, are stated by the certifier to be the underlying cause of death and other major pathology appears on the certificate. In these cases Rule 3 allows the terminal event to be considered a direct sequel to the major pathology and that primary condition is now selected as the underlying cause of death. Prior to 1984 such certificates were coded to the terminal event. Further details of the reason for and the effects of this change and the action being taken in OPCS to construct a 'bridge' between 1983 and 1984 data in order to ensure continuity of time-trends appear in OPCS Monitor DH2 84/3, and in the volume *Mortality statistics cause, 1984,* Series DH2 no. 11.

2. On I January 1986, a new certificate for deaths within the first 2X days of life was introduced. It is not possible to assign one underlying cause of death from this certificate. The 'cause' figures for 1986 onwards exclude all deaths at ages under 28 days.

England and Wales
Rates per 100,000

Venous thrombosis & embolism	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Nephritis and nephrosis	Congenital anomalities	Road vehicle accidents	Accidental falls	Suicide	Undetermined whether accident or purposely inflicted+	Year and quarter
453	487	480-6	490-3	580-9	740-59	E8 IO-29	E880-8	E950-9	E980-9	
										Males
2·2	15.5	63.4	100.5	7.6	12·2	21.5	8.2	13.3		1961
3.5	7·0	68·9	102.9	5.4	11.1	22.8	7·9	11·9	. .	1966
4.5	1.3	72.7	87.7	5.3	10.2	20.0	7·6	9.5	2·4	1971
5·8	10.5	98.8	77.6	6·7	7·7	17.4	6·8	9·7	3.3	1976
3·8	0·9	90.3	55.8	9·0	6·9	**	**	11·4	**	1981
4·I	1·1	93.7	54.4	9·2	6.9	15.7	5·8	11·5	3·9	1982
4.2	1.1	91·3	48.9	8.9	6·4	15.2	6·1	11·6	3.8	1983
2·4	0·5	38.3	44·1	8·0	6.8	15.1	5.8	11·8	3.8	1984
2·1	0·9	42.8	44.0	8.5	6·1	14·3	5.9	12·I	4.4	1985
2·1	0·8	41.5	38·0	8.4	4·0	14·3	5.5	11·8	4·7	1986
2·0	0·3	36·2	31.1	8·1	3.8	14.0	5.3	11.6	5.1	1987
2·6	2·1	64.3	64.4	9·3	6.1	16.5	6·9	11·5	3.6	1985 March
1·7	1·1	40·5	39.9	8·5	5.9	12.6	5.6	12·4	4.2	June
2·0	0·1	28.5	32.4	7.5	5·9	11·8	5.2	12·7	4.7	Sept
2·0	0·3	38·i	39.8	8·8	6.6	16·3	5.8	11·9	4·9	Dec
2.3	2.7	65.8	59.3	10.0	4·7	15·0	6·4	10·7	3.8	1986 March
2·1	0·4	38.9	34.5	8·1	4·0	12·9	5.2	11.5	4.6	June
2·0	0·0	28.9	26.9	7.8	3.8	13.0	4.7	11.8	4.6	Sept
2·0	0·1	32.8	31.8	8·0	3.6	16·1	5·8	13·2	5.8	Dec
2.4	0·6	45.7	39.5	9.2	4·0	14.8	6·1	11·4	4.8	1987 March
1.7	0·1	33.0	27.7	7.5	3.6	12·2	4.8	11·9	4.5	June
1.8	0·0	27.1	25.5	7·0	3.5	13·4	4·8	11·1	4·6	Sept
2.2	0·3	39.4	31.4	8·6	4·2	15·7	5.5	12·1	6·4	Dec
										Females
3·8	15.0	63.7	36.0	6.3	10·8	8·0	14·4	9·0		1961
6·0	8·2	78.1	36.2	4.3	9.2	8.8	14.3	8·7		1966
7.8	1·5	88.0	29.3	4.5	8.3	9·1	14.7	6·7	2.2	1971
9.8	16.4	125·6	27.7	5.8	6.4	7·6	13.0	5.9	2.8	1976
6.4	1·6	126.5	22.2	10.2	5.4	**	**	6.5	**	1981
7·1	1.8	133·2	22.6	10.8	5.4	6·2	9·8	5.9	2.8	1982
7.2	2·0	131.3	20.5	10·1	5.5	6·1	10.2	5.8	2.5	1983
4.6	0·9	60.3	19·9	9.6	5.3	5.9	9.8	5·7	2.5	1984
4·1	1·8	68.5	21.6	10·0	5·5	5.8	9·7	5·7	2.7	1985
4·4	1·5	68.2	18·8	9·7	3·5	5·7	9.3	4.9	2.9	1986
4·1	0·5	61.4	16.1	9·8	3.3	5·7	8.2	4.5	2.8	1987
5·1	3.6	105·8	32.8	10·7	6·1	7·1	12.1	5·3	1·8	1985 March
4·0	2.8	65.1	19.1	10·I	5.2	5·8	8·9	5.3	2.4	June
3·5	0·1	43.4	14.7	8·7	5.2	4·7	8·7	5.9	3·0	Sept
3.9	0·6	60.5	19.9	10.5	5.7	5·8	9·1	6.4	3.6	Dec
5.5	5.3	113.5	30.2	11·1	3·9	6.6	11·2	4.1	2.5	1986 March
4·0	0·4	60.5	16.4	9.6	3·5	5.2	9.9	5.8	2.9	June
4.3	0·1	45.3	13.2	8·8	3·1	5·0	7·8	4.6	2·8	Sept
3.7	0·3	54.4	15.6	9·4	3.3	6·1	8.3	4.9	3·4	Dec
4.3	1·1	77·6	21.5	11·3	4·1	6·1	9.6	4.5	2.7	1987 March
4.2	0·2	55.2	14.3	9.4	3·0	6.2	7·9	4.3	2.7	June
3.6	0·1	47.7	12.2	8·9	3·0	4.6	7·4	4.5	2.5	Sept
4.2	0·5	65.4	16.6	9·8	3·2	5.9	8·0	4·5	3.2	Dec

' Numbers of deaths from 197X onwardshave been affected by the implementation of the CriminalLaw Act 1977 on I January 1978. This resulted in the accelerated registration of violent deaths which are the subject of criminal proceedings.

** Industrial action by registration officers in 1981 meant that information normally supplied by coroners about violent deaths is not available, and therefore no comparable figurescan be compiled for these categories for 1981.

Table 21 **Deaths: sub-national** — Health regions of England

Year and quarter	Northern	Yorkshire	Trent	East Anglian	NW Thames	NE Thames	SE Thames	SW Thames	Wessex	Oxford	South Western	West Midlands	Mersey	North Western
Total deaths *(deaths per 1,000 population of all ages)*														
1981	12.3	12·2	11·4	11.1	10.1	11·0	12.5	11·7	11·1	9·3	13·1	10·9	11·8	12·8
1982	12.3	12.4	11·4	11·2	10·2	11·2	12.4	11.7	11·6	9·2	12·4	11·1	12.3	13.0
1983	12·3	12·2	11.5	11·0	10·1	11.1	12.5	11·7	11·6	9.2	12·5	11·0	11·8	13·0
1984	12.3	12.0	11·2	11·0	9.7	10·9	12.2	11·4	11·1	8·9	12.1	10·8	11·6	12.6
1985	12.7	12.3	11·6	11·4	10·1	11·3	12·7	12.0	11·8	9·3	12.4	11·2	12.2	13·1
1986	12·4	12.0	11.4	11·1	10.0	10.9	12.4	11·6	11·6	9·2	12·5	11·1	11·8	12·8
1987	12.2	11·7	11·2	11·0	9·7	10·8	12.1	11·3	11.3	9·0	11·9	10·8	11·6	12·3
1986 March	14·7	14.5	13·5	13.0	11·9	13·0	15.0	14.1	13·9	11·3	15.2	13·3	13.7	15.2
June	11·9	11·6	11·1	11·0	9.9	10·5	12.3	11·2	11·3	8·7	12.0	11·0	11·5	12.5
Sept	11·1	10.5	10·1	9·6	8·7	9.6	10·8	10·2	10·2	8·1	10·9	9·7	10·5	11·4
Dec	11·8	11.6	10.9	10·6	9.4	10.5	11·5	11·1	11·1	8·7	11·8	10·6	11·5	12·3
1987 March	13.6	13.0	12.2	11.9	10.7	11·9	13·5	12.5	12.5	9.9	13·0	11·8	12·8	13.6
June	11·5	11·4	10·7	10·5	9.2	10·3	11·6	10.7	10·8	8·7	11·5	10·4	11·1	11·9
Sept	11·0	10·4	10·2	10·1	8·7	9·8	10·8	10·1	10.0	8·0	10·8	9·7	10·5	11·1
Dec	12·6	12.2	11.7	11.5	10·3	11·4	12·5	11.8	11·8	9·3	12.4	11·4	12·1	12.7
Infant deaths *(deaths under I year per 1,000 live births)*														
1981	10·7	12·6	10.9	9·8	10·3	10·4	11·4	10.4	11·4	8·2	10·4	11·7	11·3	11·1
1982	10·4	11.5	10·5	9·4	10·2	11·0	9·8	10·7	10·3	9·8	10·1	12·0	10·5	12.1
1983	10·2	11·3	10·3	8·9	8·8	9·6	9.4	8·7	10·1	9.3	9·8	10·8	9.3	11·3
1984	8·4	10·7	9·1	8·2	8·6	9·3	9·9	8·5	9.7	8·5	8·5	11·2	8·0	10.0
1985	9·8	10·7	9.8	9·5	9·0	8·5	9·5	9·1	9·0	8·2	8·5	10·5	8·9	9.6
1986		10·6	9·6	8·0	8·6	9·3	8·8	8.6	9·1	9·0	9.5	10·0	9.4	10·7
1987	8·8	10.1	9·1	7·8	8·3	9·9	9.3	8·4	9·5	8·6	8·6	9.5	8·5	9·4
1986 March	11.1	12·8	10·9	10·8	9·7	10·4	9.9	10·2	12.2	10.0	12·8	11·6	11·0	11·7
June					9·6	8·2	7·8	8·0	7.9	7·3	7.6	10·2	8·1	9·8
Sept	10·2	10·1	11.1	5·5	6·4	8·6	8.7	8·3	7·3	8·4	7·8	8.9	8·3	9·9
Dec	9·4	11.2	8·4	5·9	8·7	10.1	8·0	8·8	9·2	10·5	10·0	9.5	10·2	11.4
1987 March			9·1	10·4	9·4	11·0	9.9	8·8	12.5	9.4	10·0	9·7	8·7	12.2
June	12.3	9·3	10·2	9.9	6·6	9·7	9·0	7.4	8·0	9·2	7·1	9·3	7·0	8·6
Sept	6.9	8·7	8·9	5·6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7·8	6·8	6·9	6·5	8·2	9.5	7.3
Dec	7.5		7.6	9·6	9·7	11·6	11·0	9·8	10·8	9·1	11·0	10.7	8·9	9.8
	8·7	10·8	9.6											
Neonatal deaths *(deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)*														
1981	6.2	7.6	6·8	5·7	6.2	6.3	6.5	6·4	6.3	4·9	6·0	7·2	7·3	6.6
1982	6·1	6·7	6.4	5.2	5.2	6.7	5·0	6·2	5·6	5·8	5·2	7·5	5.9	7·3
1983		6·1	5·6	4.6	4.9	5·4	5·5	4.9	5.1	5·2	5·3	7·0	5·4	6·5
1984	5.9		4·9	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.6	4.5	5.3	5·1	5·0	7·4	4·5	5.4
1985	5·5	6·1		5.7	5·0	4.4	5·0	5·6	5·0	4.3	5·0	6·7	5.7	5·1
1986	5·8	6·0	5.9	4.2	4·8	5·4	4.1	4.6	4·8	5.3	4.6	5·9	4.9	5.6
1987	4·8	5·7	5.3	3·8	4.7	5·8	5·1	4.1	4.7	4·8	4.5	5.7	4·7	5·0
1986 March	6.4	6·8	5.7	4.4	4.6	5·9	4·0	4·7	4·8	5·4	5·0	5·8	4·9	5·0
June	7·0	5·8	6·8	2.2	6.2	5.2	3·2	4·1	4·8	3·7	4·3	6·0	4·2	6·4
Sept	5·0	6·0	5.5	3·9	4·3	5·5	5·6	5·2	5·0	5.2	5·0	5.9	5.2	6·2
Dec	4.9	5·4	5.7	6.3	4.2	5·0	3·4	4.2	4.6	7·0	4.4	5.8	5·3	5·0
1987 March	5·7	5.4	5.5	5·2	4·7	5.3	5·5	2.9	6·1	4·8	4.7	5·6	3.7	6·0
June	3·4	5·4	6·1	2·8	3.7	6.3	4·7	3·7	4.5	6·0	3.9	5·8	3·8	4·9
Sept	5·1	6·1	4.6	3.6	5·0	5·2	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.9	3·7	5·1	6·6	4.4
Dec	5·0	5·9	5·0	3.9	5.3	6·2	5·7	4.5	4.5	4·4	6·0	6·2	4·4	4.7
Perinatal deaths *(stillbirths and deaths under I week per 1,000 total births)*														
1981	13.2	13.9	11·3	10·2	10·7	11·0	12.0	10·7	9.9	9·4	11.3	12.9	12.4	12.4
1982	11·8	12·5	11·2	10·4	9·7	11·6	10.0	10.6	10·0	9·9	9·1	13.8	10·9	12.5
1983	10·8	11·8	10·7	9.3	8·6	9.9	10·2	9·4	9.4	8·9	9·4	12.3	9.3	11·3
1984	11·0	11·6	9·8	8·9	9·0	9.7	10·5	8·6	8·6	8·7	9.3	12·3	9·0	10.3
1985	9.8	10.6	9.5	9·8	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.3	9·2	8·5	9.1	11·7	10·3	9.9
1986	10·1	10·3	10·2	7·7	8·6	9.6	8·5	8·2	8·8	8·9	9·5	11·0	9.2	10·4
1987	8·5	9.5	9.3	7.9	8·6	9.4	8·5	7·5	8·9	8·0	7.5	9·9	9·0	9.6
1984 March	10·2	11·2	10·4	10.2	10·0	10·3	11·9	9.5	9·6	9·7	9.2	13.7	9.2	10·0
June	10·6	13.4	8·3	9.4	8·7	9.5	11·5	8·4	8·9	9.3	10·3	12·7	8·9	12·1
Sept	11·9	11.2	10.2	9·1	9.8	9.3	8·6	7.6	7.3	7·7	8·8	10·2	9·0	10·0
Dec	11·2	10·7	10·3	7.1	7.7	9·7	10·2	9·1	8·9	8·1	9·2	12.9	9·0	9·3
1985 March	8·0	10·2	9·4	7.7	9.7	8·7	10.1	8·6	10·1	8.2	8·6	10.6	8·1	9·4
June	9·5	11·0	10·0	11.2	9·8	10·2	8·9	9·6	7.6	9·7	8.5	13.1	11·8	9·0
Sept		10·0	9.2	10·3	8·8	9.6	9·0	9·8	9·2	8·1	9·8	11·0	12.3	11.1
Dec	10·5	11·4	9·5	9.9	8·1	8·7	10·3	9·1	9·9	8·1	9.3	11·9	8·5	10·1
1986 March *														
1987 March	9.7	9.3	9.2	9·8	9·0	8·5	9.3	5.7	10·1	9·1	8·1	10·4	9.4	10·8
June	7·1	8·7	10.0	7·5	8·2	10·7	7.9	7.5	8·5	8·5	7.2	9·8	7.3	9.5
Sept	8·8	10·0	8·4	6.4	8·3	9·5	7·7	9·8	7·0	6·6	5·7	8·1	9.8	9.4
Dec	8·3	9·7	9·6	8.2	9·0	9·0	9.3	6·8	10·0	7.9	9.3	11.6	9.4	8·8

* Figures for 1986 by quarter are not available

Table 22 **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
1971	94.6	2.30	18·2	56.0	15·9	0.45	1·80	44.3	41.5	8.73
1976	101.9	3.42	24.0	57.5	14·7	0.48	1·79	50.9	40.3	10.7
1981	128.6	3.53	31.4	74.9	17·6	0.56	0.56	70·0	42.4	16.1
1982	128.6	3.85	31.3	74.8	17.8	0·52	0.28	71.8	40.5	16.2
1983	127.4	4.09	31.2	74.1	17.5	0.44	0·09	73.3	38.4	15.7
1984	136.4	4.16	33.4	80.6	17.7	0.42	0·05	81.1	38.7	16.6
1985	141·1	4·00	34.2	85·1	17·4	0.43	0·02	87.2	37.7	16.2
1986	147.6	3.89	33.8	92·0	17·5	0.41	0.02	93.0	38.2	16.4
1987	156.2	3.76	35.2	99.5	17.4	0.39	0·01	100.7	38.2	17.3
1985 March	35.4	0.98	8.78	21.2	4·40	0.11	0.01	21·9	9.4	4.15
June									9·0	3.76
Sept	32.6	0.93	8.15	20.2	4.32	0.10	0.00	20.9	9·3	3.96
Dec	34.7	0.96	8·41	21·0	4·30	0·10	0.01	21·3	9.2	4·05
	35.1	1.03	8.36	21·4	4.18	0·10	0.01	21.8		
1986 March	36.8	1·03	8.62	22.7	4.28	0.11	0·01	23.4	9.4	4.03
June	36.9	0.98	8.53	23.0	4.28	0.10	0·00	23.4	6.7	4·04
Sept	36.6	0.90	8.21	22.9	4.45	0.10	0·01	22.9	9·6	
Dec	35.9	0.92	8.14	22.5	4.29	0.09		22.6	9·3	4.14
										4.00
1987 March	38·0	0.94	8·65	24.0	4.29	0.10	0.01	24.4	9·4	4.24
June	37.9	0.90	8.43	24.9	4.21	0.09	0·00	24.6	6.5	4.08
Sept	39.3	0.91	8.92	25.0	4·40	0.10	0·00	25.4	9·5	4.38
Dec	39.3	0.94	8.81	25.2	4.28	0.10	0.00	25.4		4.42

	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
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
1976	50·9	3.42	22.7	23.1	0·79	0.02	0.78	40·3	0.91	26.5	11.7	0.42	0.77
1981	70.0	3.51	29.9	35.1	1.16	0.02	0.27	42.4	0.87	28.2	12.7	0·44	0.21
1982	71.8	3.84	29.9	36.7	1·20	0.02	0.14	40.5	0.78	26.6	12·6	0.41	0.10
1983	73.3	4.06	30.1	37.8	1.26	0.02	0·04	38.4	0.66	25.3	12·1	0.33	0·04
1984	81.1	4.13	32.2	43.2	1.44	0.02	0.02	38.7	0.63	25.7	12·0	0.34	0.03
1985	87.2	4.00	33.1	48·5	1·58	0.02	0.01	37.7	0.63	25.2	11·6	0·32	0.01
1986	93.0	3.89	32.8	54.5	1·81	0.03	0.00	38.2	0.59	25.9	11·4	0·30	0.02
1987	100.7	3.76	33.9	61·0	1.99	0.02	0·00	38.2	0.59	26.2	11·1	0·28	0.01
1985 March	21·9	0·93	8.49	11·93	0.37	0·01	0·00	6·1	0·16	6.32	2.97	0.08	0·00
June	20.9	0·93	7.88	11·73	0.36	0·00	0·00	9·0	0.15	6.01	2.75	0.07	0·00
Sept	21.5	0.96	8.15	12.00	0.41	0·01	0.00	9.3	0.14	6·17	2.86	0.08	0.01
Dec	21.8	1·03	8.08	12.28	0.42	0·00	0.00	9.2	0.16	6.26	2.75	0.07	0·00
							0·00	9·4					
1986 March	23.4	1.03	8.38	13·50	0.45	0·01	0·00	9·5	0.14	6.39	2.76	0.09	0.01
June	23.4	0.98	8.27	13.72	0.41	0.01			0·17	6.44	2·80	0.07	0·00
Sept	22.9	0.90	7.96	13.57	0.45	0.00	0·00	9·6	0·13	6.48	2.90	0.07	0·00
Dec	22.6	0.92	7.87	13·34	0.49	0.01	0·00	9·3	0·15	6.29	2.78	0·07	0·00
1987 March	24.4	0.94	8.35	14·63	0.46	0.01	0.00	9·4	0.16	6.40	2.75	0·08	0.00
June	24.6	0.90	8·15	15·02	0.50	0.01	0·00	9·3	0.15	6.37	2.69	0·05	0.00
Seot	25.4	0.91	8.62	15.38	0·53	0.01	0.00	9.5	0·14	6.54	2.74	0.08	0.00
	25.4	0.94	8.46	15·48	0.48	0.00	0.00	9.5	0.14	6.56	2.71	0.07	0·00

* Widowed, divorced, separated and marital status not stated.

NOTES TO TABLES

Changes to tables A number of changes to tables were introduced in *Population Trends 50 — see* page 66 of that issue for details.

Population The estimated and projected populations of an area include all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and non-UK armed forces are taken to be resident at their stationed address. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

The current series of estimates are updated annually, starting with those derived from the 1981 Census of Population and then allowing for births, deaths and migration.

Due to definitional changes, there are minor discontinuities for Scotland and Northern Ireland between the figures for 1971 and earlier years. At the United Kingdom and Great Britain levels these discontinuities are negligible.

Population projections are prepared biennially. The latest available are based upon mid 1985 population estimates.

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.

Pensionable ages Age analyses of the form 45–64/59 or 65/60–74 indicate age-groups terminating at or beginning with the pensionable age 65 for men, 60 for women.

Marriages and divorces Estimates of the size of the population by marital status have recently been revised back to 1971 in the light of information from the 1981 Census (see *Population Trends* 45). The rates shown in Tables 12-14, which are based on such population estimates, are therefore on a consistent basis throughout.

Migration Figures in Tables 15– 17 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.

A migrant into the United Kingdom 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 abroad for at least a year; and vice versa for a migrant from the United Kingdom.

Old Commonwealth is defined as Australia, Canada and New Zealand. New Commonwealth is defined as all other Commonwealth countries.

Middle East is defined as: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen Arab Republic.

Figures in Table 18 are based on the movements of doctors' patients between family practitioner committees in England and Wales, and area health boards in Scotland.

Deaths Figures relate to numbers registered.

Infant deaths are defined as deaths at ages under one year.

Stillbirths are defined as late fetal deaths: after 28 weeks gestation.

Abortions Figures relate to numbers occurring in a period.

Standard regions Figures refer to regions of England as constituted after local government reorganisation on 1 April 1974. The regions, defined in terms of the new counties were listed in *Population Trends 31,* page 27.

Health regions Figures refer to health regions of England as constituted on 1 April 1982 unless otherwise stated. The regions, defined in terms of the new district health authorities, as constituted at 1 April 1982, were listed in *Population Trends 31*, page 28.

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 15 – 17 are based, is conducted by the Social Survey Division of OPCS.

Rounding All figures are rounded independently; constituent parts may not add to totals. Generally numbers and rates per 1,000 population are rounded to 1 decimal place (eg 123.4); where appropriate, for small figures (below lO.O), 2 decimal places are given. Figures which are provisional or estimated are given in less detail (eg 123 or 7.6 respectively) if their reliability does not justify giving the standard amount of detail. Where, for some other reason, figures need to be treated with caution, an explanation is given as a footnote.

Latest figures Figures for the latest quarters and years may be provisional (see note above on rounding) and will be updated in future issues when later information becomes available. Where figures are not yet available, cells are left blank. Population estimates and rates based on them may be revised in the light of results from future censuses of populations.

Symbols . .not available. (See note above on latest figures.)
:not applicable.
-nil or less than half the final digit shown.

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