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Due to rounding, total counts may be not equivalent to the sum of age-specific data.

2

The original data were provided in rounded format.

3

The compulsory registration of births began on July 1st, 1837. However, according to the ONS, registration of births between 1837 and 1874 was incomplete.

4

Up to 1992, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published the number of death by year of registration.

5

From 1993 on, the annual death statistics are published by year of occurrence.

6

Before 1972, deaths were assigned to the area of the deceased's usual residence if within England and Wales; if not, they were assigned to the area of occurrence (remark by the ONS).

7

From January 1st, 1972 on, the death of a person whose usual residence is outside England and Wales is assigned to that person's country of residence. These deaths are included in the total figures for England and Wales but excluded from the figures for any sub-division of England and Wales (remark by the ONS).

8

The ONS suggests that 1841 was the first year when comprehensive mortality statistics are available for England and Wales. Data for previous years can be regarded as of lower quality.

9

Inter-censal mid-year population estimates updated by ONS according to the 2011 census.

10

Female civilian population. During World War I, female contribution to the military and war-related losses were negligible. Adjustments taking into account the military population has no visible effect on total mortality estimates for females during this period (1911-1920).

11

Post-censal mid-year population estimates published by ONS.

12

Population estimates for mid-2001 have not been corrected, but the ONS included these data into the revised series of the mid-year inter-censal population estimates for years 2001-2011.