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**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

# **Annual Abstract of Statistics**

**No. 122**

**1986 Edition**

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# Introduction

The *Annual Abstract of Statistics* for the United Kingdom is prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with statistics divisions of other government departments. The name of the department or organisation providing the statistics is given under each table. Some of the statistics provided by government departments are actually collected by other organisations such as the national associations. The assistance provided by these organisations is gratefully acknowledged.

In addition, an Index of Sources is given on pages 325 to 331, which sets out the official publications or other sources from which the statistics are taken and to which reference can be made. The tables in this issue contain the latest statistics available, even though they may not yet have appeared in departmental publications.

Most of the tables in this *Abstract of Statistics* give annual figures, so far as they are available, for each of the years 1974 to 1984 and some include figures for the early months of 1985. Current data for many of the series appearing in the *Abstract* are contained in *Economic Trends*, the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and in *Financial Statistics*, all prepared by the Central Statistical Office. Regional information, supplementary to the national figures in this *Abstract*, is published in *Regional Trends* also prepared by the Central Statistical Office. These publications are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at the addresses given on the back cover.

## Definitions

**Area covered.** Except where otherwise stated all statistics relate to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**Time series.** So far as possible annual totals are given throughout, but quarterly or monthly figures are given where these are more suitable to the type of series. Except where it is stated to the contrary all statistics are for calendar years ended 31 December.

For some series, weekly data are collected and not figures for calendar years. In such cases the figures appearing for particular years are cumulative totals for 52 or 53 weeks and attention to this is drawn by the footnotes to the tables. Since the series have not been adjusted to make them equivalent to a calendar year, care must be taken in making comparisons between annual figures for periods of differing numbers of weeks.

**Explanatory notes.** Several sections of the *Abstract* are preceded by explanatory notes which should be read in conjunction with the tables. Definitions of many of the terms occurring in both the *Abstract* and the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* are given in the *Supplement of Definitions and Explanatory Notes* to the *Monthly Digest*, published annually. Detailed notes on items which appear in both the *Abstract* and *Financial Statistics* are given in an annual supplement to the latter entitled *Financial Statistics: Explanatory Handbook*. The original sources listed in the Index of Sources may also be consulted.

**Consumption and stocks.** Statistics of consumption and stocks should be used with care. The terms 'consumption', 'disposals' and 'stocks' are defined in detail in the *Supplement* to the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. The stocks figures given may often relate to only part of the total stocks in the country.

## Standard Industrial Classification

The Standard Industrial Classification has been prepared as a means of securing uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by government departments in the United Kingdom. It is a system of classification according to industry; it does not relate to commodities or occupations for which other systems of classification have been devised. It was compiled to conform with the organisation and structure of industry within the United Kingdom.

A revised Classification, which replaces the 1968 Classification was published in 1979 and came into general use in 1983. One of the principal objectives of this revision is to eliminate such differences, as the structure of British industry allows, between the activity classification of the European Community, ('Nomenclature Générale des Activités Economiques dans les Communautés Européennes (NACE)') and the 1968 Classification. The 1980 Classification is a different structure from its predecessor with 10 Divisions, 60 Classes, 222 Groups and 334 Activity Headings. Full details are available from

*Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980* (HMSO 1979, price £3.95 net) and *Indexes to the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980* (HMSO 1981, price £12.95 net). A detailed reconciliation between the 1980 and the 1968 Classifications is available only from the Central Statistical Office, Branch 7, Great George St, London SW1P 3AQ, price £2.00.

## Revisions and changes in content

**Revisions.** The scope of the *Abstract* is revised from time to time to include new statistical information as it becomes available. Some of the figures, particularly for the latest year, are provisional and are revised in a subsequent issue of the *Abstract*.

**New table.** The following new table has been added:

The hundred year table

This table contains figures published in the *Statistical Abstract* for 1884 as compared to those for 1984 published in the *Annual Abstract*. The figures rarely allow exact comparisons because of the change in definitions over the years. See explanatory note with the table.

**Extended series and revisions.** Other changes of contents in this compared with the previous issue, involve the addition of new series to existing tables or some substantial revisions. Most of the series which have been at 1975 prices or on base 1975 = 100 have been rebased on 1980.

The following are the tables principally affected:

- 2.4 Age distribution of the resident population: mid-year estimates
- 2.6 Marital condition of the resident population: mid-year estimates
- 2.7 Projected home population mid year
- 2.15 Divorce proceedings England and Wales
- 6.2 Employees in employment
- 8.33 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries
- 9.4 Estimated quantity of crops and gross harvested
- 10.14 Road goods transport: analysis by mode of working and gross weight of vehicle
- 10.30, 10.31 United Kingdom merchant vessels of 500 gross tons and over
- 10.32, 10.33 International seaborne trade of the United Kingdom
- 10.36 United Kingdom international passenger movement by sea and air.
- 11.3 Retail trade: index numbers of value and volume of sales
- 14.16 Gross capital stock at 1980 replacement cost by industry
- 16.9 National savings
- 16.17 Water authority expenditure
- 18.9 Index of producer prices of agricultural products

## Symbols and conventions used

**Change of basis.** Where consecutive figures have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable, a footnote is added indicating the nature of the difference.

**Units of measurement.** A table showing the various units of measurement used in this *Abstract* and, where appropriate, their metric equivalents, is given on the inside back cover.

**Rounding of figures.** In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sums of the constituent items and the total as shown.

**Symbols.** The following symbols have been used throughout:

- .. = not available
- = nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- nei = not elsewhere included
- nes = not elsewhere specified

Central Statistical Office,  
Great George Street,  
London SW1P 3AQ.

November 1985

# The Hundred Year Table

## SOME COMPARISONS 1884–1984

Government has been publishing statistics for very many years but we rarely see comparisons in the figures over very long periods. It is however quite fascinating to see some of the figures for 1884 compared to 1984. Most of these are taken from the *Abstract of Statistics* for both years. We show here just a selection of figures which readers may find interesting.

These figures 100 years apart do not allow exact comparisons because definitions alter over time but they do give an idea of the changes in UK society as recorded in official statistics.

One of the most important definitional changes that needs to be borne in mind is that in 1884 the whole of Ireland was part of the United Kingdom and included in its statistics. This makes a considerable difference to the figures for 1884 because although the population of Ireland is very similar now to what it was 100 years ago the population of the rest of the United Kingdom was considerably smaller then. The population of the whole of Ireland, North and South is about 5 million, about 3½ million living in the Republic of Ireland and 1½ million in Northern Ireland.

The value of the pound interests most people and needs to be taken into account in comparing financial figures. It is reckoned that in 1984 one would need more than £32 to buy what could be bought for £1 in 1884.

Education provides some interesting comparisons because the current *Annual Abstract* has a whole section devoted to this subject. It is interesting too that while in 1884 school was theoretically compulsory up to the age of 13 the figures show there were many non-attenders.

The 1884 *Abstract* gives no figures for the strength of the Royal Navy but remarkable though it may seem, the regular army was slightly larger then than it is at present. This is shown in the Defence Manpower Strength Table 7.3 of the current publication.

Details of migration into and out of the United Kingdom are available for 1884 and 1984 but table 2.11 points to some significant changes in recent years.

### MONEY

	1884	1984
Value of the pound <sup>1</sup>	£1	£32.28
National debt	£761 m	£142 885 m
Government revenue	£86 m	£98 247 m
Government expenditure	£86 m	£105 607 m
Income tax <sup>2</sup> and property tax	£11 m	£46 635 m
Defence estimates	£28 m	£15 487 m <sup>3</sup>
Imports	£390 m	£78 705 m
Exports (including reexports)	£296 m	£70 511 m

1. Source: Department of Employment and Layton and Crowther, *The Study of Prices*.
2. Income tax in 1884 was approximately 2p in the pound and the 1884 figure for income tax includes tax on imputed rent of land and properties and income tax on the profits of companies. The nearest equivalent today is the total UK taxes on income, which includes tax on the income of companies. Tax on imputed rent has been abolished.
3. This figure is the Defence outturn for 1983/84.

### PEOPLE

		1884	1984
United Kingdom	Population	35 962 000 <sup>1</sup>	56 488 000
Great Britain	Births	1 306 000	702 000
	Marriages	230 000	385 000
	Deaths	606 000	629 000
United Kingdom	Emigrants <sup>2</sup>	304 000	136 000
	Immigrants <sup>2</sup>	123 000	172 000
Great Britain	Schoolchildren possible to accommodate	5 482 000	
	Average attendance at schools	3 721 000	
	Under 13 years of age employed in textile factories	86 000 <sup>3</sup>	
	Public sector primary and secondary schoolchildren		8 524 000 <sup>4</sup>
Great Britain	Police	39 000	134 000
Great Britain	Prison population	28 000	48 000
United Kingdom	Army	183 000	162 000

1. Including the Republic of Ireland (population approximately 3½m).
2. Excluding Europe.
3. This figure is for 1885, the nearest year available.
4. Full-time pupils plus the full-time equivalent of part-time pupils.

The 1884 figures are taken mainly from the *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom*, for 1871 to 1885, published in 1886; a facsimile edition of which is being published with this edition of the *Annual Abstract* to celebrate the bi-centenary of HM Stationery Office.



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# 1 Area and Climate

## 1.1 Area of the United Kingdom at 31 March 1981

	Total	Land	Inland water <sup>1</sup>	Total	Land	Inland water <sup>1</sup>
<b>Metric measure</b>	Thousand hectares			Square kilometres		
United Kingdom	24 410	24 088	322	244 100	240 882	3 218
Great Britain	22 998	22 740	258	229 979	227 399	2 580
England and Wales	15 121	15 032	89	151 207	150 319	888
England	13 044	12 968	76	130 439	129 681	758
Wales	2 077	2 064	13	20 768	20 638	130
Scotland	7 877	7 708	169	78 772	77 080	1 692
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	1 412	1 348	64	14 121	13 483	638
<b>Imperial measure</b>	Thousand acres			Square miles		
United Kingdom	60 318	59 524	794	94 247	93 005	1 242
Great Britain	58 829	56 192	637	88 795	87 799	996
England and Wales	37 364	37 145	219	58 381	58 038	343
England	32 232	32 045	187	50 363	50 070	293
Wales	5 132	5 100	32	8 018	7 968	50
Scotland	19 465	19 047	418	30 414	29 761	653
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	3 489	3 332	157	5 452	5 206	246

1. Excluding tidal water.  
2. Excluding certain tidal waters that are parts of statutory areas in Northern Ireland.

Sources Ordnance Survey; Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland

1.2 Mean daily air temperature at sea level

Degrees celsius <sup>1</sup>												
	Average 1951 – 80	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 <sup>2</sup>
England and Wales												
Annual mean	9.4	10.4	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.3	9.9	9.7	10.4	10.4 <sup>2</sup>	9.9 <sup>2</sup>	
January	3.6	7.2	6.2	3.5	3.9	0.9	3.1	5.2	3.6	7.0	3.8	1.0 <sup>2</sup>
February	3.7	5.2	5.0	5.7	3.1	1.9	6.3	3.7	5.5	2.6	3.5	2.3 <sup>2</sup>
March	5.5	5.3	5.4	7.5	7.2	5.3	5.4	8.3	6.6	7.0	4.6	4.6 <sup>2</sup>
April	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.7	6.8	8.1	9.0	8.2	8.9	7.3	8.5	8.3 <sup>2</sup>
May	10.9	10.1	12.2	10.8	11.5	10.3	11.3	11.6	11.9	10.6	10.1	10.6 <sup>2</sup>
June	13.9	14.8	17.1	12.8	14.0	14.3	14.3	13.8	15.7	14.6	14.7	12.5 <sup>2</sup>
July	15.6	17.5	18.5	16.2	15.1	16.5	15.0	16.0	16.8	19.2	16.6	15.8 <sup>2</sup>
August	15.5	18.7	17.6	15.7	15.4	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	17.6	17.2	14.6 <sup>2</sup>
September	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.7	14.5	13.9	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.2	13.7	14.5 <sup>2</sup>
October	10.6	10.5	11.2	12.2	12.4	11.9	9.6	8.9	10.7	11.0	11.2	
November	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	9.0	7.3	7.0	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.7 <sup>2</sup>	
December	4.7	5.6	2.8	6.6	4.8	6.3	6.0	1.4	4.9	6.3	5.7 <sup>2</sup>	
Scotland												
Annual mean	8.0	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.6	7.9	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.1 <sup>2</sup>	8.4 <sup>2</sup>	
January	3.0	5.3	5.0	2.8	2.8	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.9	5.6	1.5	1.3 <sup>2</sup>
February	2.9	4.8	5.2	3.6	1.9	1.9	4.9	3.9	5.5	2.7	2.8	2.8 <sup>2</sup>
March	4.6	4.5	4.9	6.3	5.9	3.6	4.2	6.0	5.6	6.2	4.1	3.7 <sup>2</sup>
April	6.6	7.3	7.8	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.3	7.3	8.2	5.8	7.2	6.7 <sup>2</sup>
May	9.4	8.6	10.2	9.5	10.9	8.3	10.4	10.6	9.9	9.0	9.1	9.2 <sup>2</sup>
June	12.2	12.6	13.9	11.5	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.8	12.2	12.5	11.0 <sup>2</sup>
July	13.4	14.9	16.1	14.7	13.2	13.8	13.5	13.9	15.1	16.0	14.6	13.6 <sup>2</sup>
August	13.4	16.2	15.3	13.9	13.9	13.2	14.1	14.7	14.3	15.5	14.9	12.7 <sup>2</sup>
September	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.7	12.6	11.9	13.3	13.1	12.2	13.3	11.1	11.4 <sup>2</sup>
October	9.3	10.2	9.8	11.2	11.0	10.6	8.1	6.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	
November	5.5	6.4	6.2	5.4	7.6	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.6 <sup>2</sup>	
December	4.0	6.1	2.2	5.8	4.2	4.7	5.5	0.8	3.9	6.1	5.7 <sup>2</sup>	
Northern Ireland												
Annual mean	8.5	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.3	8.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.8 <sup>2</sup>	8.4 <sup>2</sup>	
January	3.5	6.1	5.8	2.9	3.6	0.9	2.7	5.6	4.0	5.8	2.2	0.5 <sup>2</sup>
February	3.7	5.5	5.3	4.3	3.4	2.6	5.4	4.5	5.6	3.2	2.3	3.5 <sup>2</sup>
March	5.2	5.3	5.7	7.0	6.3	4.3	4.9	7.3	6.2	7.0	4.5	4.4 <sup>2</sup>
April	7.2	8.4	8.3	7.3	6.7	6.9	8.7	8.2	9.0	6.0	7.3	7.8 <sup>2</sup>
May	9.8	9.9	10.6	10.0	11.4	8.6	11.3	10.9	10.8	9.8	8.5	9.4 <sup>2</sup>
June	12.6	13.8	15.3	12.4	12.7	13.1	12.8	13.1	14.1	13.2	12.9	11.5 <sup>2</sup>
July	13.9	16.1	16.2	15.8	14.1	15.1	13.8	14.5	15.6	17.5	14.7	14.1 <sup>2</sup>
August	13.8	16.6	16.1	14.6	14.4	13.8	15.1	15.4	12.9	16.7	15.4	12.7 <sup>2</sup>
September	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.2	13.6	12.5	13.9	13.6	12.9	14.5	12.0	13.1 <sup>2</sup>
October	9.7	10.7	9.2	11.6	11.9	10.9	9.9	7.2	10.3	10.1	9.3	
November	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	8.4	7.1	6.7	7.5	6.5	7.8	6.3 <sup>2</sup>	
December	4.6	6.0	2.4	6.2	4.5	4.8	5.7	2.2	4.4	6.8	5.4 <sup>2</sup>	

1. To convert degrees celsius into degrees fahrenheit: multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.  
2. Provisional.

Source Meteorological Office

1.3 Rainfall

Millimetres <sup>1</sup>												
	Average 1941 – 70	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>England and Wales</b>												
Annual total	912	753	794	925	905	1 002	979	998	973	879	899 <sup>2</sup>	
January	86	117	60	101	111	86	78	58	72	92	144	72
February	65	31	40	138	86	66	93	52	44	42	57	29
March	59	81	43	73	78	125	104	153	101	67	59	66
April	58	71	21	51	52	68	18	64	23	108	11	70
May	67	47	64	52	47	124	32	91	46	117	59	65
June	61	21	17	85	70	42	128	49	129	37	43	94
July	73	66	32	24	89	33	74	55	39	40	27	73
August	90	52	27	102	71	94	96	48	90	33	57	117 <sup>2</sup>
September	83	106	160	36	54	38	67	141	78	101	116	47 <sup>2</sup>
October	83	36	153	64	19	78	131	124	125	78	100	
November	97	73	83	104	54	87	87	69	126	53	145	
December	90	52	94	95	174	161	71	94	100	111	81	
<b>Scotland</b>												
Annual total	1 431	1 242	1 314	1 457	1 419	1 531	1 533	1 523	1 675	1 456	1 473 <sup>2</sup>	
January	137	245	185	127	158	120	120	157	154	220	223	85
February	104	48	87	137	104	38	95	91	107	59	111	47
March	92	58	130	129	166	178	113	152	153	149	103	95
April	90	100	60	116	52	96	20	33	46	74	60	110
May	91	48	118	74	40	102	18	87	92	115	24	73
June	92	67	65	78	69	75	150	103	72	86	66	84
July	112	112	64	63	90	105	125	92	57	43	55	167
August	129	86	25	110	110	143	146	52	156	51	50	224 <sup>2</sup>
September	137	184	141	146	177	112	172	235	200	172	166	200 <sup>2</sup>
October	149	78	202	178	99	152	187	218	196	230	216	
November	142	128	127	207	198	204	181	216	229	49	233	
December	156	88	110	92	156	206	206	87	213	208	166	
<b>Northern Ireland</b>												
Annual total	1 095	825	1 008	1 027	1 077	1 142	1 159	1 209	1 165	952	1 037 <sup>2</sup>	
January	104	152	126	104	134	96	115	100	107	117	180	76
February	75	32	51	152	74	29	104	68	90	51	111	38
March	70	58	81	82	113	98	113	128	112	113	72	86
April	68	61	30	74	32	82	19	47	24	59	30	76
May	73	22	112	26	31	96	37	141	65	83	22	74
June	79	31	55	53	57	54	118	88	123	53	57	73
July	93	73	59	49	68	51	81	78	21	20	49	118
August	103	54	16	98	80	137	84	43	92	35	71	187 <sup>2</sup>
September	107	135	121	69	112	75	118	175	99	111	104	157 <sup>2</sup>
October	107	91	191	105	54	138	148	154	126	132	112	
November	102	80	68	118	117	163	88	94	167	39	114	
December	114	36	98	97	205	123	134	93	139	139	115	

1. 1 millimetre = 0.0394 inches.  
2. Provisional.

Source Meteorological Office



1.4 Mean daily sunshine

												Hours
	Average 1941 – 70 <sup>1</sup>	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 <sup>2</sup>
England and Wales												
Annual mean	4.04	4.43	4.40	3.95	3.66	3.90	3.89	3.64	4.09	3.90 <sup>1</sup>	4.33 <sup>2</sup>	
January	1.59	1.27	1.67	1.57	1.62	1.92	2.00	1.64	1.85	1.62	2.18	1.70 <sup>2</sup>
February	2.43	2.33	1.73	2.36	1.90	2.09	1.63	2.48	1.98	2.70	2.14	2.89 <sup>2</sup>
March	3.67	2.97	3.56	2.97	3.81	2.94	2.78	2.13	4.87	2.79	2.09	3.82 <sup>2</sup>
April	5.27	4.48	5.43	5.48	3.79	4.27	5.64	4.37	5.90	4.73	7.42	4.56 <sup>2</sup>
May	6.31	6.25	5.62	7.45	6.50	5.99	7.32	4.61	7.32	4.35	5.58	5.47 <sup>2</sup>
June	6.79	9.23	8.49	5.16	5.50	5.70	5.50	5.23	5.43	5.84	7.03	5.87 <sup>2</sup>
July	5.88	6.76	8.29	6.23	4.65	5.70	5.00	5.00	5.59	7.41	7.89	6.43 <sup>2</sup>
August	5.48	7.40	8.33	4.99	4.71	5.43	4.77	6.08	5.43	6.90	6.53	5.32 <sup>2</sup>
September	4.44	5.02	3.60	3.86	4.93	5.42	4.66	5.28	4.93	3.68	3.76	4.41 <sup>2</sup>
October	3.25	3.54	2.18	3.48	2.96	3.41	3.58	3.71	2.31	3.64	3.17	
November	1.94	2.50	2.17	2.77	2.44	2.19	1.92	1.71	1.99	1.53	1.82 <sup>2</sup>	
December	1.47	1.47	1.85	1.31	1.12	1.68	1.75	1.48	1.46	1.68	1.76 <sup>2</sup>	
Scotland												
Annual mean	3.53	3.88	3.53	3.81	3.20	3.37	3.17	3.49	3.53	3.14 <sup>2</sup>	3.36 <sup>2</sup>	
January	1.40	1.18	1.12	1.74	1.47	1.53	1.26	1.19	1.19	1.02	1.21	1.60 <sup>2</sup>
February	2.53	3.04	1.72	2.61	2.50	3.04	1.52	2.53	2.16	2.40	1.62	2.75 <sup>2</sup>
March	3.36	3.83	3.02	2.55	3.16	3.42	2.69	3.19	3.74	2.18	2.21	3.35 <sup>2</sup>
April	4.99	3.94	4.24	4.99	3.84	3.94	5.54	6.18	4.84	4.42	5.97	3.85 <sup>2</sup>
May	5.74	7.23	4.48	6.72	6.37	5.28	7.40	5.45	6.89	3.67	6.75	5.36 <sup>2</sup>
June	5.79	7.47	4.86	6.48	5.44	5.62	4.57	4.92	5.27	5.50	4.78	5.55 <sup>2</sup>
July	4.81	4.95	6.40	5.72	4.28	3.56	3.70	4.14	6.01	5.87	5.54	3.70 <sup>2</sup>
August	4.48	5.38	7.35	5.82	3.32	4.03	3.36	4.79	4.39	5.02	4.71	3.97 <sup>2</sup>
September	3.71	3.75	3.01	3.45	3.08	4.56	2.93	3.52	3.34	2.89	2.80	3.02 <sup>2</sup>
October	2.70	2.65	2.38	2.54	2.46	2.40	2.81	3.24	2.05	2.40	2.55	
November	1.73	1.87	2.28	1.95	1.66	1.85	1.45	1.56	1.45	1.52	1.18 <sup>2</sup>	
December	1.14	1.12	1.46	1.17	0.86	1.21	0.86	1.13	0.98	0.80	1.03 <sup>2</sup>	
Northern Ireland												
Annual mean	3.54	3.97	3.50	3.75	3.11	3.28	3.08	3.04	3.56	3.04 <sup>2</sup>	3.44 <sup>2</sup>	
January	1.51	1.53	1.21	1.66	1.84	1.66	1.46	1.15	1.53	1.30	1.40	1.74 <sup>2</sup>
February	2.45	2.72	1.74	1.67	2.50	2.52	1.81	1.94	2.19	2.35	1.60	2.45 <sup>2</sup>
March	3.29	4.54	2.53	2.73	3.22	3.49	2.96	2.66	4.73	1.90	2.26	2.84 <sup>2</sup>
April	5.01	4.86	5.46	4.96	3.91	4.21	4.91	5.51	5.16	5.30	5.79	4.37 <sup>2</sup>
May	6.15	8.12	4.00	7.63	5.47	5.10	7.26	4.43	5.78	4.12	7.64	5.07 <sup>2</sup>
June	5.71	7.48	5.88	6.05	4.28	4.80	3.31	4.28	4.51	4.05	4.81	5.87 <sup>2</sup>
July	4.36	4.75	4.14	5.58	4.05	3.18	3.62	3.31	5.75	5.80	5.19	3.27 <sup>2</sup>
August	4.52	4.97	8.05	6.15	2.89	4.38	3.20	4.02	4.02	4.38	3.69	3.28 <sup>2</sup>
September	3.58	3.69	3.19	3.33	3.08	3.76	3.01	3.72	3.65	2.61	3.36	2.88 <sup>2</sup>
October	2.66	2.34	2.50	2.47	2.98	2.95	2.66	3.11	2.58	2.77	2.99	
November	1.95	1.95	2.36	2.32	1.74	2.05	1.83	1.52	1.54	1.17	1.73 <sup>2</sup>	
December	1.20	0.79	1.01	0.65	1.42	1.30	0.91	0.82	1.25	0.80	0.84 <sup>2</sup>	

1. The average for 1951 – 80 will be published in *Monthly Digest of Statistics* in 1986.  
2. Provisional.

Source Meteorological Office

# 2 Population and Vital Statistics

This section begins with a summary of population figures for the United Kingdom and constituent countries from 1851 to 2023 and for Great Britain from 1801 (table 2.1). Table 2.2 analyses the elements of population change. Tables 2.3–2.4 give details of the national sex/age structure for years up to the present date. The marital condition of the population is given in tables 2.5 and 2.6. Table 2.7 gives projections of the population by sex/age up to the year 2023. The distribution of population at local and regional level is summarised in tables 2.8 and 2.9.

In the main, historical series relate to Census information while mid-year estimates are given for the recent past and the present.

## Population (Tables 2.1–2.4).

Figures shown in these tables relate to the population enumerated at successive censuses, mid-year estimates and population projections.

### Definition of resident population

The estimated population of an area includes all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality; members of HM and non-UK armed forces stationed in the area are included but those stationed outside are not. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

The estimates are updated annually by allowing for births, deaths and migration for each area; these estimates started with those derived from the 1981 Census of Population.

## Projected Home population of the United Kingdom and constituent countries (Table 2.7).

These projections are prepared by the Government Actuary, in consultation with the Registrars General, as a common framework for use in national planning in a number of different fields. A single principal projection for the next 40 years is made periodically on a set of assumptions which seems most appropriate on the basis of the statistical evidence available at the time. The projection is not, however, to be regarded as a 'forecast' in the normal sense of the word as population cannot be predicted over a 40-year period, and this is emphasised by the production every few years of supplementary projections made on assumptions differing from those of the principal projection.

The projections in table 2.7 have been made on the following assumptions. Where appropriate, differing assumptions have been made for the constituent countries of the United Kingdom and the averages of the assumed rates are quoted here.

*Base population:* As estimated for mid-1983 by the Registrars General.

*Mortality:* Death rates at the outset are based on recent experience. Over a period of 40 years the rates are assumed to decline by 10 per cent or more; the improvement assumed at the different ages ranges up to 25 per cent.

*Births:* There were 721 000 in 1983. The estimates assume 725 000 in 1984, 735 000 in 1985 and 749 000 in 1986. Fertility rates then rise gradually until 2008 when they reach a level at which the population will approximately reproduce itself in successive generations, each woman on average producing 2.10 live-born children. After 1984, live-births fluctuate in line with the numbers of young women, reaching a peak of 827 000 in 1993, then falling to 726 000 in 2008 and rising again to 787 000 in 2023. A constant sex ratio of 106 boys to 100 girls has been assumed.

*Migration:* Allowance has been made for net outward migration of 27 000 persons a year for each year of the projected period.

## Geographical distribution of the enumerated population: census figures (Table 2.8).

The urban and rural districts and the conurbations shown in the table are based on local government administrative areas as they were prior to reorganisation in England and Wales in 1974 and in Scotland in 1975. Preliminary population counts from the 1981 Census were prepared for these areas in England and Wales, but it was not possible to continue the series to 1981 in Scotland or in Northern Ireland.

A new study of urban land and population based on the 1981 Census of Population has been made in Great Britain and the results published in *1981 Census, Key Statistics for Urban Areas, Great Britain*. This gives the total population in Great Britain in urban areas in 1981 as 48 655 thousand and the population in remaining rural areas as 5 630 thousand, indicating that the division by administrative areas underestimated the urban population. However, it is not possible to give statistics of population in earlier years for the new urban areas, so the series based on administrative areas is given in table 2.8.

## Migration into and out from the United Kingdom (Tables 2.10 and 2.11).

A migrant into the United Kingdom is defined as a person who has resided abroad for a year or more and on entering has declared the intention to reside here for a year or more; and *vice versa* for a migrant from the United Kingdom. Estimates are derived from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), a sample survey covering the principal air and sea routes between the United Kingdom and overseas but excluding routes to and from the Irish Republic.

In table 2.10, type of occupation is that followed prior to migration.

## Acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom (Table 2.12).

This table presents in geographic regions the statistics of individual nationalities, arranged alphabetically within each region. It should be noted that information is not separately available for all nationalities and countries and therefore the group sub-totals shown are simply the totals of the countries listed.

## Divorce (Table 2.14, 2.15).

Table 2.14 gives figures relating to dissolutions and annulment with duration of marriage and age of wife. Scottish figures relate only to marriages which took place in Scotland. Data in table 2.15 relate to petitions filed and grounds for divorce and separation.

## Births (Table 2.16).

For Scotland and Northern Ireland the number of births throughout are those registered. For England and Wales the figures up to and including 1930–32 are for those registered and later figures shown are for those occurring in each year.

## Deaths (Tables 2.19–2.22).

The figures relate to the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, the normal time lag between occurrence and registration being a matter of days only.

## Life tables (Table 2.23).

The interim life tables are constructed from the estimated Home population in 1981–83 and the total deaths registered in those years. For Scotland the period covered is 1982–84.

2.1 Population summary

Thousands

	United Kingdom			England and Wales			Wales	Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Home population: census figures													
1801	..	..	..	8 893	4 255	4 638	587	1 608	739	869	..	..	..
1851	22 259	10 855	11 404	17 928	8 781	9 146	1 163	2 889	1 376	1 513	1 442	698	745
1901	38 237	18 492	19 745	32 528	15 729	16 799	2 013	4 472	2 174	2 298	1 237	590	647
1911	42 082	20 357	21 725	36 070	17 446	18 625	2 421	4 761	2 309	2 452	1 251	603	648
1921 <sup>1</sup>	44 027	21 033	22 994	37 887	18 075	19 811	2 656	4 882	2 348	2 535	1 258	610	648
1931 <sup>1</sup>	46 038	22 060	23 978	39 952	19 133	20 819	2 593	4 843	2 326	2 517	1 243	601	642
1951	50 225	24 118	26 107	43 758	21 016	22 742	2 599	5 096	2 434	2 662	1 371	668	703
1961	52 709	25 481	27 228	46 105	22 304	23 801	2 644	5 179	2 483	2 697	1 425	694	731
1966 <sup>2</sup>	53 788	26 044	27 745	47 136	22 841	24 295	2 663	5 168	2 479	2 689	1 485	724	761
1971	55 515	26 952	28 562	48 750	23 683	25 067	2 731	5 229	2 515	2 714	1 536	755	781
Persons present 1981	55 848	27 104	28 742	49 155	23 873	25 281	2 792	5 131	2 466	2 664	1 562 <sup>4</sup>	765	797
Usually resident 1981	55 113	26 815	28 298	48 522	23 625	24 897	2 750	5 035	2 428	2 607	1 556 <sup>4</sup>	762	794
Resident population: mid-year estimates <sup>3</sup>													
1956	51 184	24 644	26 540	44 667	21 517	23 150	2 608	5 120	2 446	2 674	1 397	681	716
1957	51 430	24 778	26 653	44 907	21 648	23 259	2 611	5 125	2 448	2 676	1 398	681	717
1958	51 652	24 887	26 765	45 109	21 744	23 365	2 615	5 141	2 460	2 682	1 402	684	719
1959	51 956	25 043	26 913	45 386	21 885	23 501	2 623	5 163	2 472	2 690	1 408	686	722
1960	52 372	25 271	27 102	45 775	22 097	23 678	2 629	5 178	2 482	2 696	1 420	692	728
1961	52 807	25 528	27 279	46 196	22 347	23 849	2 635	5 184	2 485	2 698	1 427	696	732
1962	53 292	25 826	27 465	46 657	22 631	24 026	2 652	5 198	2 495	2 703	1 437	700	737
1963	53 625	25 992	27 633	46 973	22 787	24 186	2 664	5 205	2 500	2 705	1 447	705	741
1964	53 991	26 191	27 800	47 324	22 978	24 346	2 677	5 208	2 501	2 707	1 458	711	747
1965	54 350	26 368	27 982	47 671	23 151	24 521	2 693	5 210	2 501	2 709	1 468	716	752
1966	54 643	26 511	28 132	47 966	23 296	24 671	2 702	5 201	2 496	2 704	1 476	719	757
1967	54 959	26 673	28 286	48 272	23 451	24 821	2 710	5 198	2 496	2 702	1 489	726	763
1968	55 214	26 784	28 429	48 511	23 554	24 957	2 715	5 200	2 498	2 702	1 503	733	770
1969	55 461	26 908	28 553	48 738	23 666	25 072	2 722	5 208	2 503	2 706	1 514	739	776
1970	55 632	26 992	28 641	48 891	23 738	25 153	2 729	5 214	2 507	2 707	1 527	747	781
1971	55 907	27 160	28 747	49 152	23 897	25 255	2 740	5 217	2 507	2 710	1 538	756	782
1972	56 079	27 253	28 826	49 327	23 989	25 338	2 755	5 210	2 503	2 707	1 542	761	781
1973	56 210	27 326	28 883	49 459	24 060	25 398	2 773	5 212	2 504	2 708	1 539	762	777
1974	56 224	27 345	28 879	49 468	24 074	25 393	2 785	5 217	2 508	2 709	1 540	762	777
1975	56 215	27 357	28 858	49 470	24 091	25 378	2 795	5 206	2 504	2 702	1 539	761	778
1976	56 206	27 356	28 850	49 459	24 089	25 370	2 799	5 205	2 504	2 702	1 541	763	778
1977	56 179	27 341	28 838	49 440	24 076	25 364	2 801	5 196	2 501	2 695	1 543	764	779
1978	56 167	27 327	28 840	49 442	24 067	25 375	2 804	5 179	2 494	2 685	1 546	765	780
1979	56 227	27 370	28 857	49 508	24 113	25 395	2 810	5 167	2 490	2 678	1 552	768	784
1980	56 314	27 405	28 910	49 603	24 156	25 448	2 816	5 153	2 480	2 673	1 558	769	789
1981	56 379	27 421	28 958	49 634	24 160	25 474	2 814	5 180	2 495	2 685	1 564	766	798
1982	56 335	27 399	28 936	49 601	24 143	25 459	2 807	5 167	2 489	2 677	1 567	767	800
1983	56 377	27 430	28 947	49 654	24 176	25 478	2 808	5 150	2 485	2 665	1 573	769	803
1984	56 488	27 500	28 988	49 764	24 244	25 519	2 807	5 146	2 484	2 662	1 578	772	806
Home population: projections (mid-year) <sup>5</sup>													
1993	57 029	27 825	29 203	50 335	24 575	25 760	2 830	5 047	2 443	2 604	1 644	807	838
2003	57 843	28 312	29 531	51 178	25 064	26 114	2 844	4 960	2 410	2 550	1 702	838	867
2013	58 116	28 481	29 636	51 582	25 291	26 291	2 829	4 801	2 336	2 465	1 729	852	876
2023	58 700	28 749	29 951	52 291	25 621	26 671	2 829	4 656	2 264	2 391	1 748	862	886

1. Figures for Northern Ireland are estimated. The population at the census of 1926 was 1 257 thousand (608 thousand males and 649 thousand females).

2. Except for Northern Ireland, where a full census was taken, figures are based on the 10 per cent sample census.

3. England and Wales revised series estimates 1961–80 and Northern Ireland revised series estimates 1971–80 are included in United Kingdom totals.

4. The figures include 74 000 non-enumerated persons.

5. These projections are 1983-based. More detail given in table 2.7.

Sources Office of Population Censuses and Surveys; General Register Office (Scotland); General Register Office (Northern Ireland); Government Actuary's Department