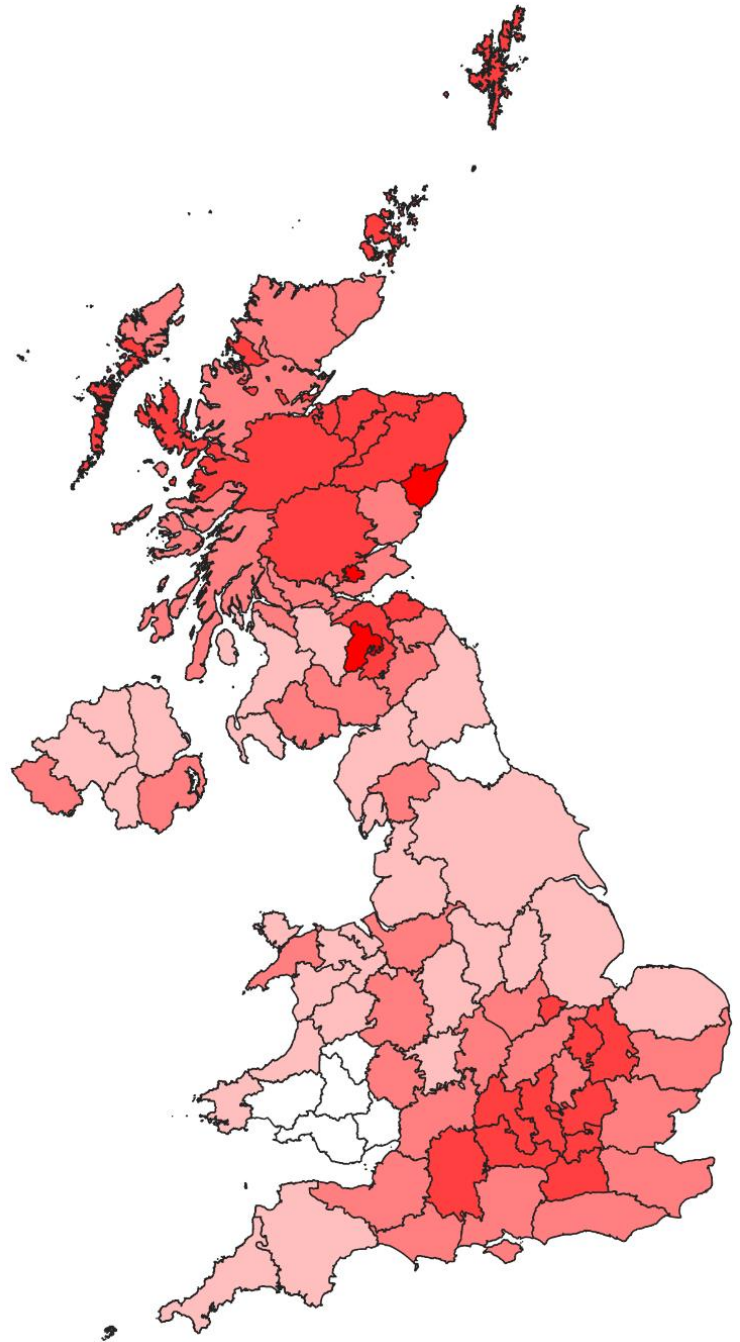




THE
HISTORIC
COUNTIES
TRUST



The
Demography
of the
**Historic
Counties**

*A Study of Population and Other Key Statistical Indicators for
the Historic Counties Based on the 2011 UK Census*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the first results from a project to produce and analyse detailed demographic statistics for the historic counties of the UK. Enumerating statistics for the counties enables:

- Studies of population and other demographic indicators across decades and centuries on the fixed geographical reference frame over which our history has been played out;
- The presentation of important contemporary national statistics on a set of units which are familiar to the public and which conform to commonly held notions of community and identity.

Population: The historic counties are diverse in size and population. Yorkshire (5,218,838) has the largest population, a factor of 738 that of Cromartyshire (7,074) which has the smallest. Middlesex (14,038/sq mile) has the highest population density, a factor of 2,228 that of Sutherland (6/sq mile) which has the lowest. The highest population densities are seen in the home counties (especially Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex and Hertfordshire); in the west and north midlands (Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Cheshire); in Lancashire; in south Wales (Glamorgan, Monmouthshire); and in the central belt of Scotland (especially Renfrewshire and Midlothian). The counties with the lowest population densities are found in the south and north of Scotland and in mid and west Wales. The 6 counties of Northern Ireland have population densities within the median range of that found throughout the UK.

A comparison between the 1901 and 2011 Censuses (for England and Wales) shows how remarkably small the relative changes in population density between the counties have been. The population of Middlesex increased by a factor of 1.12 between 1901 and 2011. This small increase and the slightly larger increases in Surrey (1.48) and Kent (2.04) suggest that the greenbelt around the metropolis is significantly restricting population growth in this area. This contrasts with the huge growth of population seen in other counties in south-east England. In 5 counties (Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Berkshire) the population has more than tripled in 110 years. Whilst Cheshire's population has grown by a factor of 2.05 and Yorkshire's by 1.46, in other northern counties population growth has been modest: Westmorland (1.36), Northumberland (1.32), Durham (1.24), Cumberland (1.15) and Lancashire (1.12). The most significant population growth in Wales is in Flintshire (2.64) and Denbighshire (1.75), undoubtedly due to 20th century industrial development alongside the River Dee. There has also been significant population growth in Monmouthshire (1.76) and Glamorgan (1.54). In the other Welsh counties population growth has been modest.

Gender: The Male:Female ratio varies from Shetland (M50.8% : F49.2%) to Buteshire (M47.8% : F52.2%). Age Structure is a big factor in this: Buteshire has the largest percentage of Over 64yos. Migration tends to consist of younger people, which may partly explain the relatively low percentage of females in counties such as Cambridgeshire (50.2%) and Bedfordshire (50.3%).

Marital Status: The counties with the highest percentage in the 'Married' category (Kinross-shire 60%, Peeblesshire 56%) are predominantly rural with older populations. The counties with the lowest 'Married' percentages (Middlesex 39%, Lanarkshire 39%) are more urban with younger populations. The percentage in the 'Widowed' category varies between 5% (Middlesex, Surrey) up to 12% (Buteshire) and is closely linked to the Age Structure in each county. The percentages in the 'Divorced' category are lower in the 6 counties of Northern Ireland than in any other county.

Age Structure: There is a clear trend for the mean age to be lowest in the home counties, the southern midlands, Yorkshire, Lancashire, in South Wales (Glamorgan and Monmouthshire) and in the central belt of Scotland (Lanarkshire, West Lothian, Midlothian). Mean age tends to be higher in south-west England, in north and west Wales, in southern Scotland and along the west and north of Scotland. All 6 counties of Northern Ireland have mean ages among the lowest in the UK. The counties with the highest population densities tend to have the lowest mean ages.

Ethnic Group: There are 63 counties in which more than 95% of the population are in the 'White' Ethnic Group, including all 6 in Northern Ireland, all in Wales apart from Glamorgan and all but 4 in Scotland. The counties with the largest percentages in other Ethnic Groups tend to be located around major population centres especially in the home counties, in the midlands of England, in Yorkshire, in Lancashire and in the central belt of Scotland. The counties with the lowest percentages in the 'White' Ethnic Group are Middlesex (58%), Surrey (73%) and Essex (76%), reflecting the ethnically diverse nature of the metropolitan parts of these counties.

General Health: Counties in Scotland tend to have among the highest percentages in the 'Very Good / Good' category – more than 80% in most Scottish counties. In England, southern counties tend to have the highest percentages for this indicator. This is more than 83% in a contiguous group of 9 counties (Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire). The 6 counties of Northern Ireland generally have lower percentages in the 'Very Good / Good' category than England. In south and mid Wales are a group of counties with the lowest 'Very Good / Good' percentages in the UK, alongside Durham. The 'Bad/Very Bad Health' category reinforces these conclusions, 6 counties having a percentage of more than 7%: Durham, Carmarthenshire, Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire and Lanarkshire, all former coal mining counties. Whilst theories about the correlation between disadvantage and health may explain some of this effect, the more direct effects of working in the mining industry probably also continue to affect health in these counties.

Country of Birth: The results make clear the concentration of recent immigration to the UK within the south-east of England: in Middlesex only 56% of the population was born in England and 40% of it was born outside the Common Travel Area (CTA, i.e. UK, ROI, Channel Islands, Isle of Man). Bedfordshire (79%), Buckinghamshire (78%), Essex (79%) and Surrey (71%) also have low percentages born in England. In all other English counties, more than 80% of the population was born in England. In contrast, in no Welsh county was more than 80% of the population born in Wales. In 5 Welsh counties less than 60% of the population was born in Wales. This is accounted for by the high percentage of the population who were born in other parts of the CTA. This is more than half of the population in Radnorshire (56%) and Montgomeryshire (52%) and more than a third of the population in Flintshire (45%), Cardiganshire (39%) and Merionethshire (38%). The percentage in each Scottish county born in Scotland varies from 67% (Berwickshire) up to 89% (Dunbartonshire). In 26 Scottish counties more than 10% of the population were born elsewhere in the CTA. The percentage from outside the CTA is generally much smaller than this. Only in Aberdeenshire and Midlothian is this more than 10%. In all 6 of the counties of Northern Ireland over 83% of the population were born in Northern Ireland. The percentage in each county from the rest of CTA is 6-11% and the percentage from the rest of the world is 4-6%.

Welsh Language Skills: the 2011 Census shows that the percentage of Welsh speakers in the Welsh speaking heartlands (Merionethshire, Anglesey, Caernarfonshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire) is between 40%-60%. Elsewhere the percentage is less than 22%: from Monmouthshire (9%) to Montgomeryshire (21%). A comparison between the 1911 and the 2011 Censuses shows a huge decline in the percentage of Welsh speakers in most counties, even in the heartlands. For example, 85% of the population of Carmarthenshire spoke Welsh in 1911, compared to 44% in 2011. This decline must be partly related to the large percentage of the population in most Welsh counties who were born outside Wales.

The main focus of the project going forward will be the compilation of demographic statistics on the historic counties from across all Censuses from 1801 to 2011. This will provide a dataset of great value to numerous studies of demography, socio-economic and political history. Another aim of the project will be to link historic county statistics derived from Census reports with those derived from the pre-Census era, the aim being to produce the best available demographic data across as long a span of our history as possible.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Report

This report presents the first results from an ongoing project by the Historic Counties Trust to produce and analyse detailed statistics relating to the historic counties of the United Kingdom.

For centuries the historic counties have formed the standard geographical framework of the United Kingdom. In consequence national statistics have often been collated and almost always presented in terms of the historic counties and can be most easily understood by the public when presented in those terms.

Each UK Census from 1801 to 1911 presented population and other statistical measures in terms of the historic counties^[1,2]. From 1921 onwards Census statistics have been presented solely in terms of contemporary local government areas. However, since these were closely based on the historic counties until 1961, it was possible to maintain a good degree of historical continuity, certainly in the broad population statistics.

The link between local government and the historic counties broke down in the 1960s. Censuses since then have continued to be based on contemporary local government areas. While this makes sense from the perspective of planning and delivering local government services, the ever-changing nature of local government units has undermined the utility of the Census as a resource to study demographic and social change across decades and centuries.

The need for statistics based on the historic counties is important then for two reasons:

- To facilitate studies of population, birth rate, death rates, marriage rates, household composition, employment types etc. across the full sweep of our history and into the present day.
- To present important contemporary national statistics on a set of units which are familiar to the public and which conform to commonly held notions of community and identity.

Fortunately, the production of digitised borders for the historic counties by the Trust's *Historic County Borders Project*^[3] and the publication of electronic data from recent Censuses^[4], has meant that, with modern GIS techniques, it is relatively straightforward to produce detailed statistics for the historic counties from modern Census data.

This report describes the methods used by the project and presents some key results from the 2011 UK Census concerning population, population density, gender, marital status, age structure, ethnic group, general health, country of birth and Welsh language skills. A comparison with historical data is presented in relation to population, population density and Welsh language skills.

Future aspects of this project will include producing contemporary statistics for further Census variables (e.g. of employment, religious affiliation, long term illness or disability etc.). The main focus going forward, however, will be the compilation and analysis of demographic statistics on the historic counties from across all Censuses from 1801 to 2011, tying this together with demographic data from other sources and from the pre-Census era^[5,6]. The results of the project will be published as reports and as downloadable GIS datasets.

1.2 The Historic Counties Trust

The Historic Counties Trust is a registered charity whose objects are:

- a) To enhance the education of the public in the history, geography, natural history, architecture, traditions and boundaries of the Counties and Ridings of the United Kingdom;

- b) To ensure high standards of surveying and recording on definitive maps and other public records of the boundaries of Counties, Ridings and other areas of local and historical interest and of the United Kingdom's geography generally;
- c) To preserve such maps and records referred to in (b) above and make them available for public benefit.

The Historic Counties Trust is a company Registered in England and Wales with Company Number 5439118. Registered Office: 4 Rugby Way, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, WD3 3PH. Registered Charity Number: 1114371.

1.3 The Historic Counties

For centuries the 92 historic counties of the United Kingdom have formed the familiar geographical background to our national life. Yet they are much more than a convenient geographical reference frame. They are fundamental to our notion of what our country is and of our own place within it. People's affinity for their county goes deep. Their idea of home is bound up with their native shire and all it stands for. The historic county provides a living link to past generations who trod the same ground and nurtured the same loyalties as today's Britons. Moreover, the historic counties speak to us of the wonderful diversity of the UK, each possessing its own distinctive history, landscapes, traditions, dialects and building styles. A huge literature, going back centuries, focuses on each historic shire. Their long unbroken histories have made them the natural basis for cultural, social and sporting organisations.

The historic counties have existed largely unchanged since the Middle Ages. Their original administrative functions became the responsibility of separate administrative counties and county councils set up by the Local Government Act 1888, the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1889 and the Local Government (Ireland) Act 1898. It was these administrative counties and county councils that were abolished by the Local Government Act 1972 and the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, not the historic counties^[1,7,8].

1.4 The Historic Counties Standard

The Historic Counties Standard^[1] provides a comprehensive definition of the names, areas and borders of the historic counties of the UK. It enables a consistent use of the historic counties to be made in those contexts for which they are the most natural geographical framework, especially in the fields of history, geography, heritage and education. It is used by The Office for National Statistics (ONS) as its definition of historic county in its *Index of Place Names in Great Britain*^[7], and by the Association of British Counties in its *Gazetteer of British Place Names*^[8].

1.5 Structure of the Report

Section 2 discusses the methodology used to produce the statistical maps and tables. Section 3 presents the results from the 2011 UK Census in relation to population, population density and gender. This includes a comparison of population between the 1901 census and the 2011 census. Section 4 presents the results from the 2011 Census in relation to Marital Status. Section 5 presents the results in relation to Age Structure. Section 6 presents the results in relation to Ethnic Group. Section 7 presents the results in relation to General Health. Section 8 presents results concerning the Country of Birth of the population in each county. Section 9 considers the distribution of Welsh speakers throughout the 13 counties of Wales. Finally, Section 10 presents some concluding remarks and a brief outline of the future work of the project.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Historic County Border Data

The digital borders utilised in this work were from the full (1:5,000) resolution data available from the *Historic County Borders Project*^[3]. The results presented are based on Definition A of the *Historic Counties Standard*, which considers each detached part to form part of the county in which it is locally situate. This is consistent with the approach taken by the Office for National Statistics in its *Index of Place Names in Great Britain*^[7].

2.2 Census Data

The statistics for Great Britain were calculated on the basis of Census Output Areas (OAs) - the smallest unit for which 2011 Census data is published for Great Britain^[9]. For Northern Ireland, the statistics were calculated on the basis of Small Areas (SAs) – the smallest unit on which 2011 Census data is available for Northern Ireland^[9].

High resolution digital vector boundary data for the OAs and SAs was obtained from the Office for National Statistics' *Open Geography Portal*^[10]. An algorithm was written which ascribed an historic county to each OA or SA, based on the location of the centroid of each OA/SA. A visual check was then made by overlaying a map of the OA/SAs for each historic county on top of the historic county border data. This was done using QGIS^[11]. Corrections were made in a small number of cases where the algorithm had ascribed the OA/SA to the wrong historic county. Around 200 OAs/SAs significantly overlap with county borders. For these, the OA/SA was assigned to the historic county in which the majority of its population appeared to lie. This fit was done by eye by overlaying the OA/SA and historic county data on general mapping data. The results were a CSV and a Shapefile with the historic county forming an attribute for each OA/SA.

The 2011 Census statistical data was obtained from Nomis^[12], a web-based database of labour market statistics run by the University of Durham on behalf of the ONS. Each statistical dataset required was downloaded for the full set of OAs/SAs. The data was downloaded in Microsoft Excel format. The historic county code was added to the dataset in Excel (Figure 2.1).

Output Area	County Code	All usual residents	Age 0 to 4	Age 5 to 7	Age 8 to 9	Age 10 to 14	Age 15	Age 16 to 17
E00000001	MSX	194	11	3	0	5	2	3
E00000003	MSX	250	14	7	5	5	1	2
E00000005	MSX	367	10	6	6	7	1	1
E00000007	MSX	123	5	0	0	4	1	0
E00000010	MSX	102	4	1	0	0	0	0
E00000012	MSX	213	9	2	0	5	0	1
E00000013	MSX	216	4	0	0	0	0	23
E00000014	MSX	154	4	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 2.1. Example of Age Structure data downloaded from Nomis with historic county code added in Excel

2.3 Calculating County Statistics

The totals for each statistical dataset were calculated for each historic county utilising Microsoft Access. Figure 2.2 shows the Marital Status dataset as read into Microsoft Access from the Excel file.

Output Area	County Code	Allover16	Single	Married	Civil_partnersh	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
E00000001	MSX	173	48	94	6	5	13	7
E00000003	MSX	218	64	122	8	1	8	15
E00000005	MSX	337	139	141	5	10	27	15
E00000007	MSX	113	70	36	0	1	6	0
E00000010	MSX	97	68	12	0	3	12	2
E00000012	MSX	197	77	65	4	10	16	25
E00000013	MSX	212	144	38	4	6	16	4
E00000014	MSX	150	110	15	0	4	18	3
E00000016	MSX	260	99	110	8	6	29	8
E00000017	MSX	242	89	116	4	7	17	9

Figure 2.2. Example of Marital Status dataset in Microsoft Access

A SQL query was formed which summed the data using a 'group by' function over historic county code to produce the statistics for each historic county (Figure 2.3).

```

SELECT marital_status_1.[County Code], Sum(marital_status_1.[Single]) AS SumOfSingle, Sum(marital_status_1.[Married]) AS SumOfMarried, Sum(marital_status_1.[Civil_partnership]) AS SumOfCivilpartnership, Sum(marital_status_1.[Separated]) AS SumOfSeperated, Sum(marital_status_1.[Divorced]) AS SumOfDivorced, Sum(marital_status_1.[Widowed]) AS SumOfWidowed, Sum(marital_status_1.[Allover16]) AS SumOfAll16plus
FROM marital_status_1
GROUP BY marital_status_1.[County Code];

```

County Code	SumOfSingl	SumOfMarri	SumOfCivilp	SumOfSepe	SumOfDivor	SumOfWidc
ABN	113942	151622	346	8081	23711	20562
AGL	17245	28385	90	1210	5694	5266
ANG	80841	93983	300	7071	19890	17893
ANM	187281	217457	457	22713	28316	34099
ARG	15728	26720	100	1703	4810	5005
ARH	49642	66592	95	5425	7281	9270
AYS	95413	145058	444	10125	26348	26616
BED	154769	236961	745	13665	41125	29782
BER	215961	347029	1402	15406	55803	39570
BNF	10405	20352	52	1082	3068	3429
BRN	16276	27984	122	1202	5464	5054

Figure 2.3. Example of summing Census data over historic county in Microsoft Access

The resulting historic county datasets were then exported into Excel for further calculations (e.g. of percentages). The final tables presented in this report were derived from these Excel files (Figure 2.4).

County Code	Christian	Christian%	Buddhist	Buddhist%	Hindu	Hindu%	Jewish	Jewish%	Muslim	Muskim%
AGL	45400	65.1%	165	0.2%	45	0.1%	40	0.1%	250	0.4%
BED	339823	56.4%	1890	0.3%	10785	1.8%	965	0.2%	60383	10.0%
BER	503018	59.7%	4993	0.6%	14393	1.7%	1880	0.2%	23980	2.8%
BRN	40315	59.6%	318	0.5%	307	0.5%	39	0.1%	127	0.2%
BUC	508783	55.5%	4272	0.5%	22158	2.4%	2137	0.2%	70590	7.7%
CHE	1133969	67.9%	4406	0.3%	7150	0.4%	4959	0.3%	23334	1.4%
CMB	262879	57.1%	2776	0.6%	3592	0.8%	1478	0.3%	7262	1.6%
CNW	319035	59.8%	1729	0.3%	557	0.1%	393	0.1%	857	0.2%
CRD	43958	58.0%	356	0.5%	197	0.3%	64	0.1%	522	0.7%

Figure 2.4. Example of Census data with percentages calculated in Excel.

2.4 Producing the Historic County Statistical Maps

The final Excel files containing the derived county statistics were read into QGIS and used, along with the historic county border data, to produce the statistical maps presented here.

3. POPULATION, POPULATION DENSITY AND GENDER

3.1 Population and Gender from the 2011 Census

The data used here is taken from the Census table *KS101UK – Usual resident population*. This table provides information that numerates the usual resident population, broken-down by gender, as at census day, 27 March 2011.

The population data for the historic counties of England and Wales from the 1901 Census was obtained from the *General Report of the 1901 Census*^[13] 'Table 6: Proportional Area and Proportional Population at each Census, 1801 to 1901, in Ancient Counties, to the Total of England and Wales'.

3.2 Derived Statistics

Table 3.1 presents the total resident population derived from the 2011 Census for each of the historic counties of the UK. The area (in square miles) of each county is included. This was derived from the digitised border data down to Mean High Water (MHW). Population density (persons per square mile) was calculated from these two properties. Also included are the total number and percentage of males and females in each county.

Table 3.2. presents a comparison of Population and Population Density in the historic counties of England and Wales between the 1901 and 2011 Censuses.

Figure 3.1 is a map of population density in the historic counties of the UK from the 2011 Census.

Figure 3.2. is a map of the percentage of females in the historic counties of the UK from the 2011 Census.

Figure 3.3 is a map of population density in the historic counties of England and Wales from the 1901 Census.

Name	Code	Area (Sq Mile)	Population	Pop Density Pers/Sq mile	Male		Female	
Aberdeenshire	ABN	1,950.00	380,495	195.1	188,458	49.5%	192,037	50.5%
Anglesey	AGL	277.00	69,751	251.8	34,274	49.1%	35,477	50.9%
Angus	ANG	899.00	264,044	293.7	127,326	48.2%	136,718	51.8%
Antrim	ANM	1,175.00	615,701	524.0	299,062	48.6%	316,639	51.4%
Argyllshire	ARG	3,110.00	64,819	20.8	31,412	48.5%	33,407	51.5%
Armagh	ARH	512.00	178,598	348.8	88,253	49.4%	90,345	50.6%
Ayrshire	AYS	1,129.00	367,676	325.7	176,022	47.9%	191,654	52.1%
Banffshire	BNF	641.00	46,537	72.6	22,872	49.1%	23,665	50.9%
Bedfordshire	BED	468.00	602,847	1,288.1	299,336	49.7%	303,511	50.3%
Berkshire	BER	722.00	842,804	1,167.3	418,067	49.6%	424,737	50.4%
Berwickshire	BRW	457.00	26,458	57.9	12,936	48.9%	13,522	51.1%
Brecknockshire	BRN	742.00	67,598	91.1	33,223	49.1%	34,375	50.9%
Buckinghamshire	BUC	746.00	916,903	1,229.1	453,201	49.4%	463,702	50.6%
Buteshire	BTE	225.00	12,534	55.7	5,986	47.8%	6,548	52.2%
Caernarfonshire	CRN	563.00	139,065	247.0	67,893	48.8%	71,172	51.2%
Caithness	CTN	618.00	26,486	42.9	13,103	49.5%	13,383	50.5%
Cambridgeshire	CMB	858.00	460,448	536.7	229,463	49.8%	230,985	50.2%
Cardiganshire	CRD	693.00	75,784	109.4	37,714	49.8%	38,070	50.2%
Carmarthenshire	CRM	937.00	184,232	196.6	90,065	48.9%	94,167	51.1%
Cheshire	CHE	1,035.00	1,668,894	1,612.5	813,340	48.7%	855,554	51.3%
Clackmannanshire	CLM	48.00	50,957	1,061.6	24,866	48.8%	26,091	51.2%
Cornwall	CNW	1,365.00	533,594	390.9	258,467	48.4%	275,127	51.6%
Cromartyshire	CRT	370.00	7,074	19.1	3,462	48.9%	3,612	51.1%
Cumberland	CUM	1,525.00	306,241	200.8	150,978	49.3%	155,263	50.7%
Denbighshire	DBH	668.00	227,680	340.8	112,385	49.4%	115,295	50.6%
Derbyshire	DRB	1,017.00	1,148,373	1,129.2	564,825	49.2%	583,548	50.8%
Devon	DVN	2,621.00	1,133,463	432.5	551,404	48.6%	582,059	51.4%
Dorset	DRS	1,005.00	543,296	540.6	265,324	48.8%	277,972	51.2%
Down	DWN	950.00	528,983	556.8	258,042	48.8%	270,941	51.2%
Dumfriesshire	DMF	1,063.00	77,160	72.6	37,594	48.7%	39,566	51.3%
Dunbartonshire	DUN	241.00	262,419	1,088.9	126,233	48.1%	136,186	51.9%
Durham	DRH	1,022.00	1,467,037	1,435.5	715,609	48.8%	751,428	51.2%
East Lothian	ELT	267.00	74,882	280.5	36,302	48.5%	38,580	51.5%
Essex	ESE	1,591.00	2,999,248	1,885.1	1,477,618	49.3%	1,521,630	50.7%
Fermanagh	FRM	715.00	61,170	85.6	30,657	50.1%	30,513	49.9%
Fife	FFE	504.00	365,493	725.2	177,100	48.5%	188,393	51.5%
Flintshire	FLT	260.00	215,390	828.4	105,870	49.2%	109,520	50.8%
Glamorgan	GLM	827.00	1,321,460	1,597.9	649,404	49.1%	672,056	50.9%
Gloucestershire	GLC	1,293.00	1,147,106	887.2	566,840	49.4%	580,266	50.6%
Hampshire	HMP	1,656.00	2,099,640	1,267.9	1,035,775	49.3%	1,063,865	50.7%
Herefordshire	HRF	837.00	183,631	219.4	90,383	49.2%	93,248	50.8%
Hertfordshire	HTF	633.00	1,157,166	1,828.1	567,127	49.0%	590,039	51.0%
Huntingdonshire	HNT	366.00	211,776	578.6	105,179	49.7%	106,597	50.3%
Inverness-shire	INS	4,211.00	118,077	28.0	57,850	49.0%	60,227	51.0%
Kent	KNT	1,611.00	2,747,715	1,705.6	1,342,221	48.8%	1,405,494	51.2%
Kincardineshire	KNC	380.00	77,670	204.4	38,235	49.2%	39,435	50.8%
Kinross-shire	KNR	73.00	11,223	153.7	5,398	48.1%	5,825	51.9%

Kirkcudbrightshire	KCB	899.00	47,546	52.9	22,884	48.1%	24,662	51.9%
Lanarkshire	LNK	879.00	1,008,014	1,146.8	486,879	48.3%	521,135	51.7%
Lancashire	LCS	1,909.00	4,942,364	2,589.0	2,434,347	49.3%	2,508,017	50.7%
Leicestershire	LCR	836.00	975,403	1,166.8	481,936	49.4%	493,467	50.6%
Lincolnshire	LNC	2,687.00	1,038,510	386.5	507,428	48.9%	531,082	51.1%
Londonderry	LDR	816.00	247,971	303.9	122,192	49.3%	125,779	50.7%
Merionethshire	MRN	676.00	37,874	56.0	18,717	49.4%	19,157	50.6%
Middlesex	MSX	285.00	4,000,927	14,038.3	1,982,868	49.6%	2,018,059	50.4%
Midlothian	MLT	362.00	621,610	1,717.2	302,267	48.6%	319,343	51.4%
Monmouthshire	MNM	542.00	514,723	949.7	251,481	48.9%	263,242	51.1%
Montgomeryshire	MTG	796.00	61,956	77.8	30,786	49.7%	31,170	50.3%
Morayshire	MOY	476.00	67,654	142.1	33,347	49.3%	34,307	50.7%
Nairnshire	NRN	200.00	13,894	69.5	6,748	48.6%	7,146	51.4%
Norfolk	NRF	2,057.00	807,721	392.7	395,478	49.0%	412,243	51.0%
Northamptonshire	NHP	998.00	838,786	840.5	414,060	49.4%	424,726	50.6%
Northumberland	NHB	2,019.00	797,006	394.8	391,233	49.1%	405,773	50.9%
Nottinghamshire	NOT	843.00	1,096,617	1,300.9	543,005	49.5%	553,612	50.5%
Orkney	ORN	376.00	21,349	56.8	10,566	49.5%	10,783	50.5%
Oxfordshire	OXD	754.00	512,345	679.5	252,687	49.3%	259,658	50.7%
Peeblesshire	PBS	548.00	19,074	34.8	9,259	48.5%	9,815	51.5%
Pembrokeshire	PMB	625.00	122,122	195.4	59,674	48.9%	62,448	51.1%
Perthshire	PRT	2,493.00	156,371	62.7	76,210	48.7%	80,161	51.3%
Radnorshire	RDN	470.00	25,821	54.9	12,742	49.3%	13,079	50.7%
Renfrewshire	RNF	245.00	508,064	2,073.7	243,551	47.9%	264,513	52.1%
Ross-shire	RSS	3,089.00	69,503	22.5	33,955	48.9%	35,548	51.1%
Roxburghshire	RXB	666.00	50,800	76.3	24,468	48.2%	26,332	51.8%
Rutland	RTL	152.00	37,677	247.9	19,056	50.6%	18,621	49.4%
Selkirkshire	SKK	267.00	16,010	60.0	7,717	48.2%	8,293	51.8%
Shetland	SHT	551.00	23,167	42.0	11,761	50.8%	11,406	49.2%
Shropshire	SHP	1,342.00	472,027	351.7	233,757	49.5%	238,270	50.5%
Somerset	SMS	1,633.00	1,053,504	645.1	514,178	48.8%	539,326	51.2%
Staffordshire	STF	1,176.00	2,159,392	1,836.2	1,067,039	49.4%	1,092,353	50.6%
Stirlingshire	STL	447.00	244,092	546.1	117,976	48.3%	126,116	51.7%
Suffolk	SFF	1,505.00	775,099	515.0	382,760	49.4%	392,339	50.6%
Surrey	SUR	759.00	2,975,836	3,920.7	1,457,691	49.0%	1,518,145	51.0%
Sussex	SUS	1,466.00	1,612,454	1,099.9	783,046	48.6%	829,408	51.4%
Sutherland	SRL	2,028.00	12,803	6.3	6,277	49.0%	6,526	51.0%
Tyrone	TYN	1,260.00	178,440	141.6	89,117	49.9%	89,323	50.1%
Warwickshire	WRW	918.00	1,632,885	1,778.7	806,850	49.4%	826,035	50.6%
West Lothian	WLT	120.00	154,830	1,290.3	75,497	48.8%	79,333	51.2%
Westmorland	WML	785.00	87,466	111.4	42,715	48.8%	44,751	51.2%
Wigtownshire	WGT	487.00	26,618	54.7	12,927	48.6%	13,691	51.4%
Wiltshire	WTS	1,374.00	682,380	496.6	336,555	49.3%	345,825	50.7%
Worcestershire	WRC	709.00	1,125,037	1,586.8	551,066	49.0%	573,971	51.0%
Yorkshire	YRK	6,081.00	5,218,838	858.2	2,566,236	49.2%	2,652,602	50.8%

Table 3.1. Area, Population, Population Density and Gender in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

Name	Code	Population 1901	Pop Density 1901 (/sq mile)	Population 2011	Pop Density 2011 (/sq mile)	Growth Ratio: Pop 2011/1901
Anglesey	AGL	50,606	182.7	69,751	251.8	1.38
Bedfordshire	BED	171,240	365.9	602,847	1288.1	3.52
Berkshire	BER	256,509	355.3	842,804	1167.3	3.29
Brecknockshire	BRN	59,907	80.7	67,598	91.1	1.13
Buckinghamshire	BUC	195,764	262.4	916,903	1229.1	4.68
Caernarfonshire	CRN	126,883	225.4	139,065	247.0	1.10
Cambridgeshire	CMB	190,682	222.2	460,448	536.7	2.41
Cardiganshire	CRD	60,240	86.9	75,784	109.4	1.26
Carmarthenshire	CRM	135,328	144.4	184,232	196.6	1.36
Cheshire	CHE	815,099	787.5	1,668,894	1612.5	2.05
Cornwall	CNW	322,334	236.1	533,594	390.9	1.66
Cumberland	CUM	266,933	175.0	306,241	200.8	1.15
Denbighshire	DBH	129,942	194.5	227,680	340.8	1.75
Derbyshire	DRB	620,322	610.0	1,148,373	1129.2	1.85
Devon	DVN	661,314	252.3	1,133,463	432.5	1.71
Dorset	DRS	202,936	201.9	543,296	540.6	2.68
Durham	DRH	1,187,361	1161.8	1,467,037	1435.5	1.24
Essex	ESE	1,085,771	682.4	2,999,248	1885.1	2.76
Flintshire	FLT	81,700	314.2	215,390	828.4	2.64
Glamorgan	GLM	859,931	1039.8	1,321,460	1597.9	1.54
Gloucestershire	GLC	634,729	490.9	1,147,106	887.2	1.81
Hampshire	HMP	797,634	481.7	2,099,640	1267.9	2.63
Herefordshire	HRF	114,380	136.7	183,631	219.4	1.61
Hertfordshire	HTF	250,152	395.2	1,157,166	1828.1	4.63
Huntingdonshire	HNT	57,771	157.8	211,776	578.6	3.67
Kent	KNT	1,348,841	837.3	2,747,715	1705.6	2.04
Lancashire	LCS	4,406,409	2308.2	4,942,364	2589.0	1.12
Leicestershire	LCR	434,019	519.2	975,403	1166.8	2.25
Lincolnshire	LNC	498,858	185.7	1,038,510	386.5	2.08
Merionethshire	MRN	49,149	72.7	37,874	56.0	0.77
Middlesex	MSX	3,585,323	12580.1	4,000,927	14038.3	1.12
Monmouthshire	MNM	292,317	539.3	514,723	949.7	1.76
Montgomeryshire	MTG	54,901	69.0	61,956	77.8	1.13
Norfolk	NRF	460,120	223.7	807,721	392.7	1.76
Northamptonshire	NHP	338,088	338.8	838,786	840.5	2.48
Northumberland	NHB	603,498	298.9	797,006	394.8	1.32
Nottinghamshire	NOT	514,578	610.4	1,096,617	1300.9	2.13
Oxfordshire	OXD	181,120	240.2	512,345	679.5	2.83
Pembrokeshire	PMB	88,732	142.0	122,122	195.4	1.38
Radnorshire	RDN	23,281	49.5	25,821	54.9	1.11
Rutland	RTL	19,709	129.7	37,677	247.9	1.91
Shropshire	SHP	239,324	178.3	472,027	351.7	1.97
Somerset	SMS	508,256	311.2	1,053,504	645.1	2.07
Staffordshire	STF	1,234,506	1049.8	2,159,392	1836.2	1.75
Suffolk	SFF	384,293	255.3	775,099	515.0	2.02
Surrey	SUR	2,012,744	2651.8	2,975,836	3920.7	1.48
Sussex	SUS	605,202	412.8	1,612,454	1099.9	2.66

Warwickshire	WRW	897,835	978.0	1,632,885	1778.7	1.82
Westmorland	WML	64,303	81.9	87,466	111.4	1.36
Wiltshire	WTS	273,869	199.3	682,380	496.6	2.49
Worcestershire	WRC	488,338	688.8	1,125,037	1586.8	2.30
Yorkshire	YRK	3,584,762	589.5	5,218,838	858.2	1.46

Table 3.2. A comparison of Population and Population Density in the historic counties of England and Wales between the 1901 and 2011 Censuses

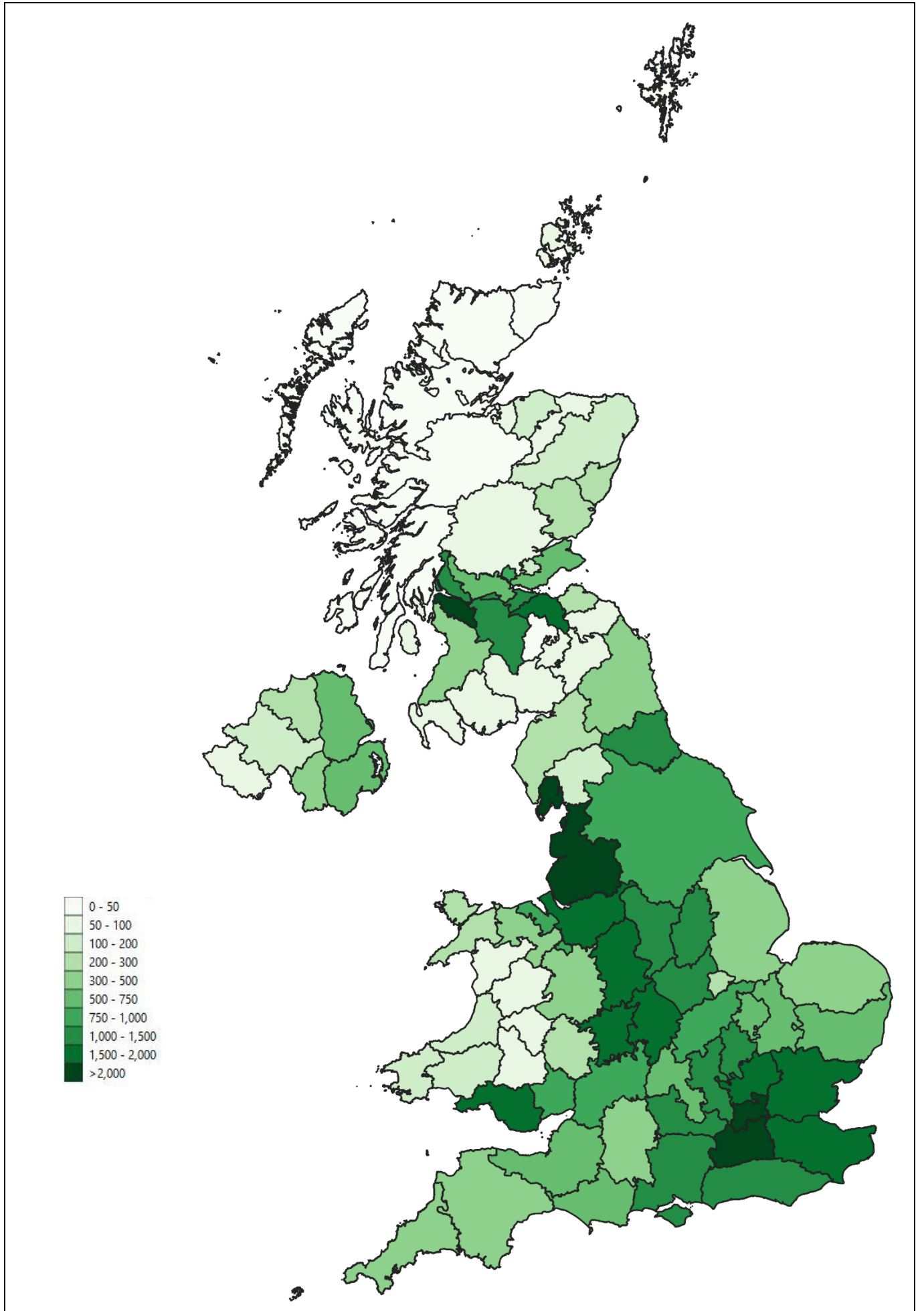


Figure 3.1. Population Density in the historic counties from 2011 Census

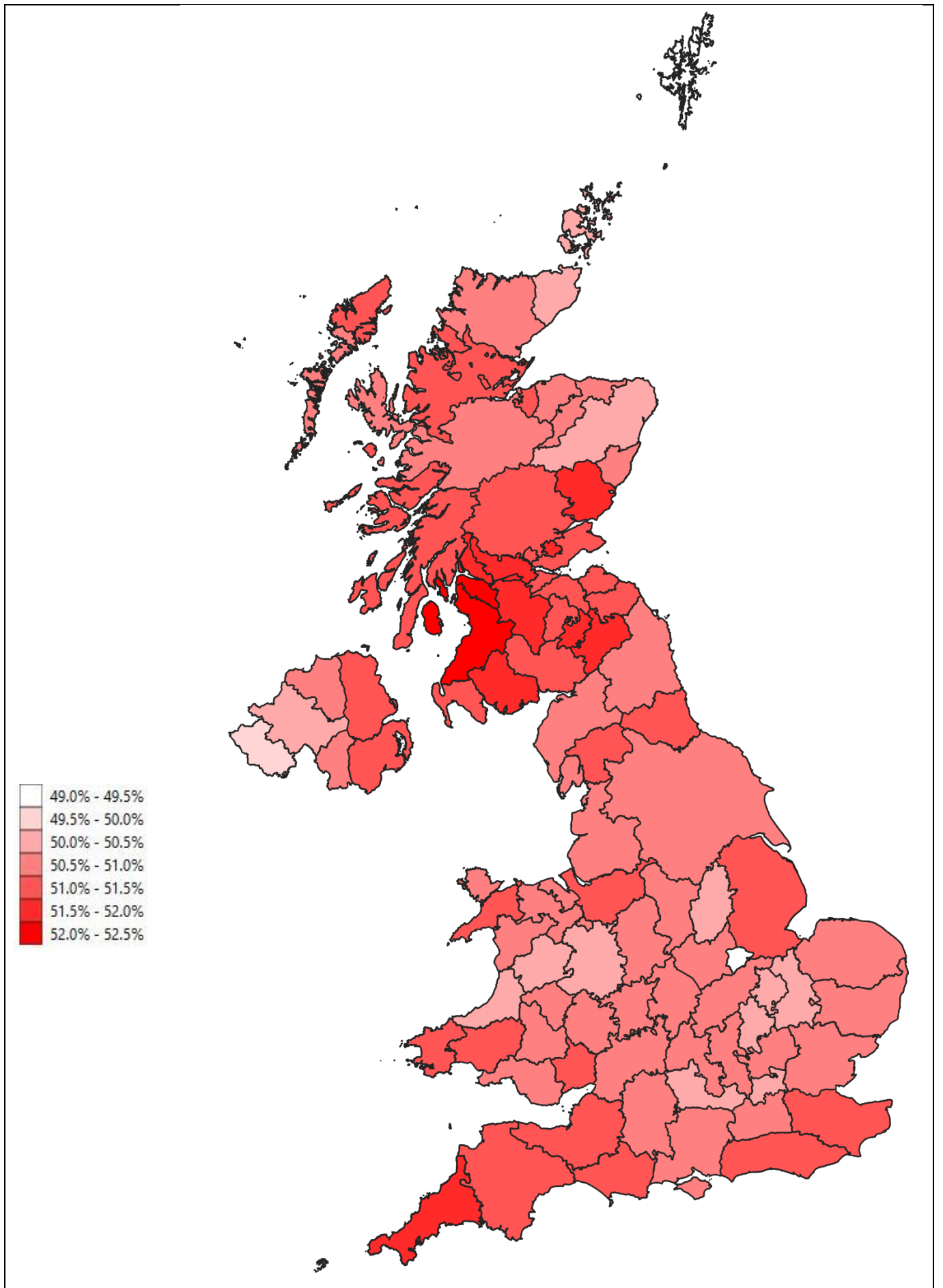


Figure 3.2. Percentage of females in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

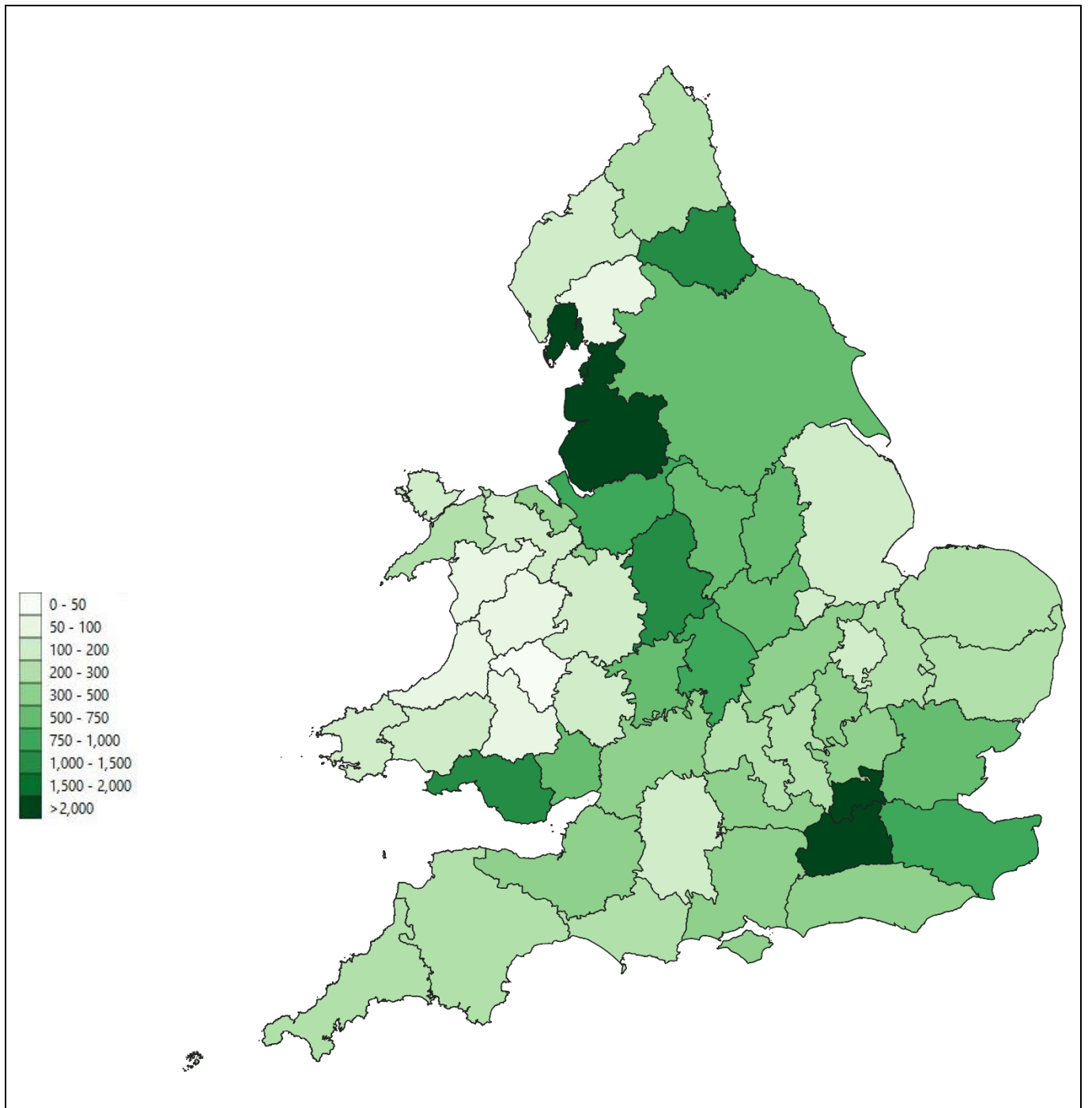


Figure 3.3. Population Density in the historic counties of England and Wales from the 1901 Census

3.3 Discussion – Population 2011

The historic counties are, of course, diverse both in size and in the patterns of human settlement within them. This is amply illustrated by Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1. There are:

- 31 counties with a population of < 100,000;
- 22 counties with a population between 100,000 and 500,000;
- 17 counties with a population between 500,000 and 1,000,000;
- 22 counties with a population over 1,000,000.

Nine of the ten counties with the smallest populations are in Scotland:

- Cromartyshire 7,074
- Kinross-shire 11,223
- Buteshire 12,534
- Sutherland 12,803
- Nairnshire 13,894
- Selkirkshire 16,010
- Peeblesshire 19,074
- Orkney 21,349
- Shetland 23,167
- Radnorshire 25,821

The ten counties with the largest populations are all in England:

- Yorkshire 5,218,838
- Lancashire 4,942,364
- Middlesex 4,000,927
- Essex 2,999,248
- Surrey 2,975,836
- Kent 2,747,715
- Staffordshire 2,159,392
- Hampshire 2,099,640
- Cheshire 1,668,894
- Warwickshire 1,632,885

Yorkshire has a population a factor of 738 bigger than that of Cromartyshire.

3.4 Discussion - Population Density 2011

It is not just in total population that there is huge range of values between the counties. Population density actually has a bigger range from 6.3/sq mile (Sutherland) up to 14,038/sq mile (Middlesex) – a difference by a factor of 2,228. There are:

- 24 counties with a population density of less than 100/sq mile;
- 27 counties with a population density between 100/sq mile and 500 /sq mile;
- 15 counties with a population density between 500/sq mile and 1,000 /sq mile;
- 22 counties with a population density between 1,000/sq mile and 2,000 /sq mile;
- 4 counties with a population density more than 2,000/sq mile.

The ten counties with the smallest population densities are all in Scotland:

- Sutherland 6/sq mile
- Cromartyshire 19/sq mile
- Argyllshire 21/sq mile

- Ross-shire 23/sq mile
- Inverness-shire 28/sq mile
- Peeblesshire 35/sq mile
- Kirkcudbrightshire 53/sq mile
- Shetland 42/sq mile
- Caithness 43/sq mile
- Wigtownshire 55/sq mile

The ten counties with the highest population density are:

- Middlesex 14,038/sq mile
- Surrey 3,921/sq mile
- Lancashire 2,589/sq mile
- Renfrewshire 2,074/sq mile
- Essex 1,885/sq mile
- Staffordshire 1,836/sq mile
- Hertfordshire 1,828/sq mile
- Warwickshire 1,779/sq mile
- Midlothian 1,717/sq mile
- Kent 1,706/sq mile

The extent of urban/suburban development within a county, compared to the extent of rural areas, is the biggest determinant of population density. The topography of each county is, of course, a major factor in shaping its population density^[14]. The rugged terrain of Sutherland and the lakes and mountains of Westmorland preclude a high population density in either county. The highest population densities are found in counties with large areas of low lying, relatively flat land on which large-scale urban / suburban development has been possible.

Middlesex is unique in the extent to which it is covered by urban / suburban development. Whilst there are significant areas of green belt land in the south-west, north-west and north-east of Middlesex, the county is 80% urban / suburban, leading to its huge population density of 14,038/sq mile. Surrey has the second highest population density at 3,921 /sq mile, only 28% that of Middlesex. This reflects the fact that, though containing large urban / suburban developments, Surrey still contains large rural areas.

The distribution of population density across the UK is shown by Figure 3.1. The generally higher population density in English counties compared to those of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland is obvious from this. The highest densities are seen in the home counties (especially Middlesex 14,038/sq mile, Surrey 3,920/sq mile, Kent 1,706/sq mile, Essex 1,885/sq mile and Hertfordshire 1,828/sq mile); in the west and north midlands (Warwickshire 1,779/sq mile, Worcestershire 1,587/sq mile, Staffordshire 1,836/sq mile, Cheshire 1,613/sq mile); and in Lancashire (2,589/sq mile).

The county with the lowest population density in England is Westmorland (111/sq mile). However, there are 26 counties in the rest of the UK with a lower population density than this. Other English counties with notably low population densities are Cumberland (201/sq mile), Herefordshire (219/sq mile), Rutland (248/sq mile), Shropshire (352/sq mile), Lincolnshire (387/sq mile), Cornwall (391/sq mile), Norfolk (393/sq mile), Northumberland (395/sq mile), Devon (433/sq mile) and Wiltshire (497/sq mile).

Of the 13 counties of Wales, only Glamorgan (1,598/sq mile), Monmouthshire (950/sq mile) and Flintshire (828/sq mile) have population densities comparable to the middle of the range in the counties of England. The three counties of mid-Wales have population densities lower than those

of any English county: Radnorshire (55/sq mile), Montgomeryshire (78/sq mile) and Brecknockshire (91/sq mile), as does Cardiganshire (109/sq mile). The remaining counties of west and north Wales all have population densities of less than 260/sq mile.

The 6 counties of Northern Ireland are more similar to each other in population density than are the counties of the other countries of the UK. Down (557/sq mile) and Antrim (524/sq mile) have population densities in the middle of the range of all UK counties. Population density falls from east to west, through Armagh (349/sq mile) and Londonderry (304/sq mile) to Tyrone (142/sq mile) and Fermanagh (86/sq mile). However, there are 23 counties in the rest of the UK with a lower population density than Fermanagh.

The counties of Scotland show a huge range in population density, from the lowest of 6/sq mile (Sutherland) to the highest of 2,074/sq mile (Renfrewshire), a factor of 346 difference. Two of the top ten UK counties by population density are in Scotland: Midlothian (1,717/sq mile) and Renfrewshire (2,073/sq mile).

As Figure 3.1 makes clear, the counties of the central belt of Scotland have much higher population densities than the rest of Scotland. Renfrewshire (2,074/sq mile), Midlothian (1,717/sq mile), West Lothian (1,290/sq mile), Lanarkshire (1,147/sq mile), Dunbartonshire (1,089/sq mile) and Clackmannanshire (1,062/sq mile) are all within the top 20 counties of the UK in terms of population density. Fife (725/sq mile) and Stirlingshire (546/sq mile) also have significant population densities. To the south and to the north of the central belt the counties have much lower population densities. As noted above, nine of the ten UK counties with the lowest population densities are in Scotland.

3.5 Discussion - Gender

As can be seen from Table 3.1 and Figure 3.2, the ratio of males to females varies significantly across the historic counties. In three counties males outnumber females: Shetland (M50.8% : F49.2%), Rutland (M50.6% : F49.4%) and Fermanagh (M50.1% : F49.9%). In all other counties, females outnumber males - from Tyrone (M49.9% : F50.1%) up to Buteshire (M47.8% : F52.2%).

Many factors impact on the gender ratio in a population. In the UK more boys are born than girls, whereas mortality rates for men are higher at ages above 70^[15]. However, the gender ratios across the counties cannot be solely ascribed to differences in the age structure of each county. Buteshire does indeed have the largest percentage of people in the 'Over 64yo' category and, since women have longer life expectancy than men, one might expect there to be more females than males in the county. However, Ayrshire and Renfrewshire jointly have the second highest ratio of females to males (M47.9% : F52.1%). Neither has a particularly large population in the 'Over 64yo' category.

Another important factor which can affect gender ratio is international migration. This might be expected to consist of younger people and consequently boost the male population relative to the female. This may partly explain the relatively low percentages of females in some of the home counties: Cambridgeshire (50.2%), Bedfordshire (50.3%), Huntingdonshire (50.3%), Middlesex (50.4%) and Berkshire (50.4%).

As is discussed in Section 7.3 there is significant variation across the counties in relation to General Health, some of which cannot be easily ascribed to differences in age structures. Where bad health can be related to certain heavy industries (e.g. coal mining) then one might expect that to affect males more than females, which could impact on the gender ratio in those counties.

3.6 Discussion - Comparison to 1901 Population / Population Density

One of the advantages of calculating statistics on the basis of the historic counties is that this enables comparison to statistics from historic data since the areas of the counties have not changed, apart from minor changes in coastline. Establishing reliable county population totals at different epochs is important for studies of the demographic, socio-economic and political history of our country^[5,6]. In this present paper we restrict ourselves to a comparison of the population and population density of the historic counties of England and Wales between the 1901 Census and the 2011 Census. The 1901 Census was chosen since there is some doubt about the accuracy of the 1911 data due to Emmeline Pankhurst's campaign for women to boycott the 1911 census^[16].

Although pre-1921 Census reports do contain population data for the historic counties (described variously in post-1888 Census reports as 'Ancient or Geographical Counties', 'Ancient Counties' or 'Parliamentary Counties') slight adjustments to the published figures are needed to align them fully to Definition A of the Historic Counties Standard. This is because Definition A ascribes all detached parts to the county in which they are locally situate. Census reports from 1891-1911 only ascribe a detached part to the county in which it locally lies if it was one of these deemed to lie within that county by the *Counties (Detached Parts Act) 1844* or as a result of the *Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act 1876*. This means that there are several detached parts which Definition A ascribes to the county in which they locally lie but which will have been enumerated with their parent county in the post-1888 Census reports. An aim of this project is to fully account for these and derive statistics across all Censuses (1801-2011) which are fully consistent with Definition A of the Historic Counties Standard. This adjustment has not been done for the purpose of the comparison presented here. However, the areas and populations involved are so small as to not invalidate the conclusions presented here.

Table 3.2 shows a comparison of Population and Population Density between 1901 and 2011 for the historic counties of England and Wales. The final column of this table calculates a 'Growth Ratio', defined as the ratio between the 2011 population compared to the 1901 population. Figure 3.3 shows the population density for the historic counties of England and Wales from the 1901 Census. This is presented with the same colour scheme as Figure 3.1 to allow easy comparison.

The 10 counties with the smallest Growth Ratios are:

- Merionethshire 0.77 (x 1901 population)
- Caernarfonshire 1.10
- Radnorshire 1.11
- Lancashire 1.12
- Middlesex 1.12
- Montgomeryshire 1.13
- Brecknockshire 1.13
- Cumberland 1.15
- Durham 1.24
- Cardiganshire 1.26

The 10 counties with the largest Growth Ratios are:

- Buckinghamshire 4.68 (x 1901 population)
- Hertfordshire 4.63
- Huntingdonshire 3.67
- Bedfordshire 3.52
- Berkshire 3.29

- Oxfordshire 2.83
- Essex 2.76
- Dorset 2.68
- Sussex 2.66
- Flintshire 2.64

Seven of the counties with the lowest 10 Growth Ratios are predominantly rural, 6 of them in Wales. Only in Merionethshire has population actually fallen since 1901 but there have been only very modest increases in Caernarfonshire, Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, Brecknockshire and Cardiganshire. As discussed in Section 8, these 6 counties have seen relatively recent large-scale immigration, especially from the rest of the Common Travel Area (CTA) but, nonetheless total populations have increased only modestly since 1901. The implications this has for the Welsh language are discussed in Section 9. Cumberland has a similar rural nature and also has a relatively large population born elsewhere in the CTA.

The other three counties with the lowest 10 Growth Ratios (Middlesex, Lancashire and Durham) are very different in character. These counties had huge populations and very high population densities in 1901. The decline of traditional industries in Lancashire and Durham and the already high populations and population densities are arguably major factors in the relatively low population growth. The small increase in the population of Middlesex (Growth Ratio 1.12) and the more modest increases in Surrey (1.48) and Kent (2.04) suggest that the greenbelt around the metropolis is significantly restricting population growth in this area.

The relatively static population of the metropolis contrasts with the growth of population seen in many other counties in south-east England. In 5 counties (Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Berkshire) the population has more than tripled in 110 years. Oxfordshire, Essex and Sussex have also seen large increases.

This high rate of growth in the south-east of England contrasts with that in northern counties. Cheshire's population increased between 1901 and 2011 by a Growth Ratio of 2.05 and Yorkshire's by 1.46. In other northern counties Growth Ratios are more modest: Westmorland (1.36), Northumberland (1.32), Durham (1.24), Cumberland (1.15) and Lancashire (1.12).

The largest area of population growth in Wales is in the north-east counties of Flintshire (Growth Ratio 2.64) and Denbighshire (1.75). This is undoubtedly due to the large-scale industrial development alongside the River Dee from the end of the 19th century. There has also been significant population growth in south Wales: Monmouthshire (Growth Ratio 1.76) and Glamorgan (1.54). As noted above, in other counties population growth has been modest.

A comparison of Figure 3.3 to Figure 3.1 underlines how remarkably small the relative changes in population density between the counties have been over the 110 years between the two censuses. The relative increase in population density in the south-east of England is clearly seen. In 1901 Middlesex and Surrey had much higher population densities than other southern counties. In the 2011 map the surrounding counties of Kent, Essex, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire form a much larger area with higher population density than the rest of southern England. The relative increase in population density in the band of counties from Warwickshire, through Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Cheshire is also striking. The relative population densities of the northern counties of England are not massively different between the two epochs.

Comparing Figure 3.1 to Figure 3.3 for the counties of Wales shows no major changes beyond the relative increases in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire and, most markedly, in Flintshire and Denbighshire in the north-east.

4. MARITAL STATUS

4.1 Marital Status from the 2011 Census

The data used here was taken from the 2011 Census table *KS103UK – Marital and civil partnership status*. This table provides information that classifies usual residents aged 16 and over by marital and civil partnership status, for the United Kingdom as at census day, 27 March 2011. The following Marital Status categories are included:

- Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership);
- Married;
- In a registered same-sex civil partnership;
- Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership);
- Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved;
- Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership.

4.2 Derived Statistics

Table 4.1 presents the statistics in each of the Marital Status categories in the historic counties of the UK.

Figure 4.1 presents a map showing the percentage of the population aged 16 and over who are married in each of the historic counties.

County	Code	Single		Married		Civil Partnership		Separated		Divorced		Widowed	
Aberdeenshire	ABN	113,942	36%	151,622	48%	346	0.1%	8,081	3%	23,711	7%	20,562	6%
Anglesey	AGL	17,245	30%	28,385	49%	90	0.2%	1,210	2%	5,694	10%	5,266	9%
Angus	ANG	80,841	37%	93,983	43%	300	0.1%	7,071	3%	19,890	9%	17,893	8%
Antrim	ANM	187,281	38%	217,457	44%	457	0.1%	22,713	5%	28,316	6%	34,099	7%
Argyllshire	ARG	15,728	29%	26,720	49%	100	0.2%	1,703	3%	4,810	9%	5,005	9%
Armagh	ARH	49,642	36%	66,592	48%	95	0.1%	5,425	4%	7,281	5%	9,270	7%
Ayrshire	AYS	95,413	31%	145,058	48%	444	0.1%	10,125	3%	26,348	9%	26,616	9%
Banffshire	BNF	10,405	27%	20,352	53%	52	0.1%	1,082	3%	3,068	8%	3,429	9%
Bedfordshire	BED	154,769	32%	236,961	50%	745	0.2%	13,665	3%	41,125	9%	29,782	6%
Berkshire	BER	215,961	32%	347,029	51%	1,402	0.2%	15,406	2%	55,803	8%	39,570	6%
Berwickshire	BRW	5,442	25%	12,099	55%	45	0.2%	606	3%	1,970	9%	1,807	8%
Brecknockshire	BRN	16,276	29%	27,984	50%	122	0.2%	1,202	2%	5,464	10%	5,054	9%
Buckinghamshire	BUC	223,592	31%	372,441	52%	1,306	0.2%	20,053	3%	60,805	8%	43,515	6%
Buteshire	BTE	2,896	27%	5,191	48%	27	0.2%	373	3%	1,058	10%	1,267	12%
Caernarfonshire	CRN	40,949	35%	51,096	44%	198	0.2%	2,226	2%	10,905	9%	10,103	9%
Caithness	CTN	6,640	30%	10,965	50%	27	0.1%	624	3%	1,764	8%	1,909	9%
Cambridgeshire	CMB	131,826	35%	183,004	48%	977	0.3%	8,468	2%	30,790	8%	23,415	6%
Cardiganshire	CRD	24,955	39%	27,733	43%	115	0.2%	1,212	2%	5,504	9%	5,113	8%
Carmarthenshire	CRM	44,578	30%	74,873	50%	203	0.1%	2,981	2%	15,030	10%	13,434	9%
Cheshire	CHE	431,295	32%	655,941	48%	2,464	0.2%	32,612	2%	129,832	10%	104,971	8%
Clackmannanshire	CLM	13,141	32%	20,060	48%	60	0.1%	1,527	4%	3,795	9%	3,115	7%
Cornwall	CNW	125,812	28%	222,688	50%	898	0.2%	9,596	2%	47,973	11%	36,487	8%
Cromartyshire	CRT	1,635	28%	3,007	52%	8	0.1%	169	3%	486	8%	498	9%
Cumberland	CUM	75,974	30%	127,695	50%	458	0.2%	5,359	2%	23,707	9%	21,184	8%
Denbighshire	DBH	58,121	31%	89,866	48%	283	0.2%	3,830	2%	18,581	10%	15,225	8%
Derbyshire	DRB	290,498	31%	460,280	49%	2,041	0.2%	22,979	2%	90,101	10%	71,395	8%
Devon	DVN	287,824	30%	458,344	49%	2,131	0.2%	21,420	2%	98,049	10%	76,027	8%
Dorset	DRS	121,746	27%	235,283	52%	954	0.2%	10,211	2%	45,512	10%	38,034	8%
Down	DWN	139,209	33%	214,816	51%	441	0.1%	14,339	3%	24,645	6%	29,736	7%
Dumfriesshire	DMF	18,075	28%	33,699	52%	96	0.1%	1,575	2%	5,362	8%	5,590	9%
Dunbartonshire	DUN	73,942	35%	96,953	45%	286	0.1%	7,839	4%	17,408	8%	17,555	8%

Durham	DRH	406,379	34%	553,215	46%	2,173	0.2%	31,108	3%	116,937	10%	96,576	8%
East Lothian	ELT	16,696	28%	32,147	53%	151	0.2%	1,877	3%	4,947	8%	4,693	8%
Essex	ESE	817,638	34%	1,134,642	47%	4,583	0.2%	69,474	3%	204,178	9%	159,453	7%
Fermanagh	FRM	17,087	35%	24,077	50%	26	0.1%	1,557	3%	1,976	4%	3,464	7%
Fife	FFE	95,259	32%	144,516	48%	557	0.2%	9,906	3%	27,276	9%	23,518	8%
Flintshire	FLT	52,897	30%	86,741	50%	267	0.2%	4,104	2%	17,604	10%	13,428	8%
Glamorgan	GLM	392,784	36%	481,083	44%	2,094	0.2%	23,924	2%	101,841	9%	79,710	7%
Gloucestershire	GLC	330,402	35%	438,612	47%	2,405	0.3%	21,736	2%	84,058	9%	61,490	7%
Hampshire	HMP	556,805	32%	830,515	48%	3,494	0.2%	43,419	3%	165,737	10%	121,795	7%
Herefordshire	HRF	43,068	28%	78,759	52%	296	0.2%	3,353	2%	14,577	10%	12,046	8%
Hertfordshire	HTF	301,232	33%	460,907	50%	1,437	0.2%	23,063	2%	78,151	8%	59,888	6%
Huntingdonshire	HNT	51,338	30%	86,521	51%	329	0.2%	4,843	3%	16,531	10%	10,357	6%
Inverness-shire	INS	31,800	33%	46,391	48%	116	0.1%	2,915	3%	8,343	9%	7,245	7%
Kent	KNT	762,901	35%	1,017,346	46%	5,208	0.2%	66,836	3%	199,083	9%	149,216	7%
Kincardineshire	KNC	19,620	31%	32,831	52%	94	0.1%	1,711	3%	4,961	8%	4,213	7%
Kinross-shire	KNR	2,078	23%	5,453	60%	6	0.1%	250	3%	674	7%	684	7%
Kirkcudbrightshire	KCB	11,330	29%	19,789	50%	73	0.2%	1,031	3%	3,604	9%	3,827	10%
Lanarkshire	LNK	341,676	41%	329,359	39%	1,336	0.2%	31,543	4%	66,700	8%	65,674	8%
Lancashire	LCS	1,503,549	38%	1,718,459	43%	8,095	0.2%	112,397	3%	368,727	9%	292,560	7%
Leicestershire	LCR	267,426	34%	383,757	49%	1,443	0.2%	19,854	3%	64,094	8%	53,236	7%
Lincolnshire	LNC	246,230	29%	430,721	50%	1,349	0.2%	20,978	2%	88,021	10%	68,068	8%
Londonderry	LDR	73,714	38%	89,680	46%	158	0.1%	8,104	4%	10,017	5%	11,718	6%
Merionethshire	MRN	9,517	30%	15,216	48%	47	0.1%	740	2%	3,197	10%	3,062	10%
Middlesex	MSX	1,457,817	45%	1,266,496	39%	14,481	0.4%	101,839	3%	233,896	7%	154,986	5%
Midlothian	MLT	221,687	42%	210,096	40%	1,450	0.3%	14,541	3%	40,496	8%	33,655	6%
Monmouthshire	MNM	133,887	32%	196,843	47%	965	0.2%	9,582	2%	41,263	10%	32,673	8%
Morayshire	MOY	16,291	30%	28,077	51%	70	0.1%	1,767	3%	4,770	9%	4,156	8%
Montgomeryshire	MTG	14,739	29%	25,945	51%	89	0.2%	1,064	2%	4,810	9%	4,144	8%
Nairnshire	NRN	3,008	26%	5,985	53%	13	0.1%	304	3%	994	9%	1,054	9%
Norfolk	NRF	197,482	29%	337,308	50%	1,514	0.2%	15,488	2%	67,401	10%	53,376	8%
Northamptonshire	NHP	211,100	32%	327,436	49%	1,199	0.2%	21,422	3%	64,886	10%	43,728	7%

Northumberland	NHB	233,804	35%	297,493	45%	1,366	0.2%	17,160	3%	59,686	9%	49,944	8%
Nottinghamshire	NOT	321,998	36%	404,833	45%	1,912	0.2%	23,029	3%	82,977	9%	63,126	7%
Orkney	ORN	5,225	29%	9,083	51%	11	0.1%	495	3%	1,423	8%	1,486	8%
Oxfordshire	OXD	149,130	36%	199,926	48%	1,101	0.3%	8,611	2%	33,397	8%	24,926	6%
Peeblesshire	PBS	3,907	25%	8,604	56%	47	0.3%	431	3%	1,285	8%	1,192	8%
Pembrokeshire	PMB	28,530	29%	50,321	50%	133	0.1%	2,161	2%	10,170	10%	8,771	9%
Perthshire	PRT	37,846	29%	66,398	51%	176	0.1%	3,624	3%	10,794	8%	10,351	8%
Radnorshire	RDN	5,869	27%	11,229	52%	48	0.2%	450	2%	2,130	10%	1,982	9%
Renfrewshire	RNF	152,666	37%	181,480	44%	537	0.1%	14,253	3%	33,041	8%	34,988	8%
Ross-shire	RSS	17,007	30%	29,095	51%	78	0.1%	1,625	3%	4,460	8%	4,943	9%
Roxburghshire	RXB	11,680	28%	21,619	51%	80	0.2%	1,319	3%	4,007	9%	3,717	9%
Rutland	RTL	8,243	27%	16,819	54%	65	0.2%	741	2%	2,739	9%	2,339	8%
Selkirkshire	SKK	4,320	32%	6,309	47%	28	0.2%	408	3%	1,257	9%	1,147	9%
Shetland	SHT	6,132	33%	9,260	50%	24	0.1%	501	3%	1,505	8%	1,274	7%
Shropshire	SHP	116,916	30%	192,582	50%	717	0.2%	8,717	2%	37,656	10%	28,314	7%
Somerset	SMS	268,834	31%	424,813	49%	1,671	0.2%	20,019	2%	83,727	10%	66,040	8%
Staffordshire	STF	576,880	33%	832,584	48%	2,538	0.1%	45,332	3%	149,262	9%	132,439	8%
Stirlingshire	STL	65,332	33%	96,795	48%	292	0.1%	6,487	3%	16,062	8%	15,392	8%
Suffolk	SFF	182,080	29%	323,724	51%	1,271	0.2%	15,730	2%	62,004	10%	48,060	8%
Surrey	SUR	988,388	41%	1,024,729	43%	9,687	0.4%	68,578	3%	184,739	8%	128,014	5%
Sussex	SUS	433,656	33%	620,938	47%	5,404	0.4%	34,025	3%	132,190	10%	104,703	8%
Sutherland	SRL	2,876	27%	5,576	51%	15	0.1%	337	3%	944	9%	1,091	10%
Tyrone	TYN	50,460	37%	68,209	49%	66	0.0%	4,773	3%	5,839	4%	8,801	6%
Warwickshire	WRW	465,633	36%	601,168	46%	2,152	0.2%	35,676	3%	109,430	8%	89,785	7%
West Lothian	WLT	38,769	31%	61,749	50%	168	0.1%	4,252	3%	10,505	8%	8,608	7%
Westmorland	WML	19,516	27%	39,572	54%	137	0.2%	1,301	2%	6,724	9%	6,108	8%
Wigtownshire	WGT	6,187	28%	11,195	51%	37	0.2%	602	3%	1,986	9%	2,102	10%
Wiltshire	WTS	157,877	29%	287,140	52%	1,063	0.2%	14,034	3%	52,707	10%	36,664	7%
Worcestershire	WRC	308,295	34%	424,637	47%	1,514	0.2%	23,735	3%	79,908	9%	66,010	7%
Yorkshire	YRK	1,446,014	34%	1,974,051	47%	8,308	0.2%	108,929	3%	390,017	9%	304,075	7%

Table 4.1 Marital Status in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

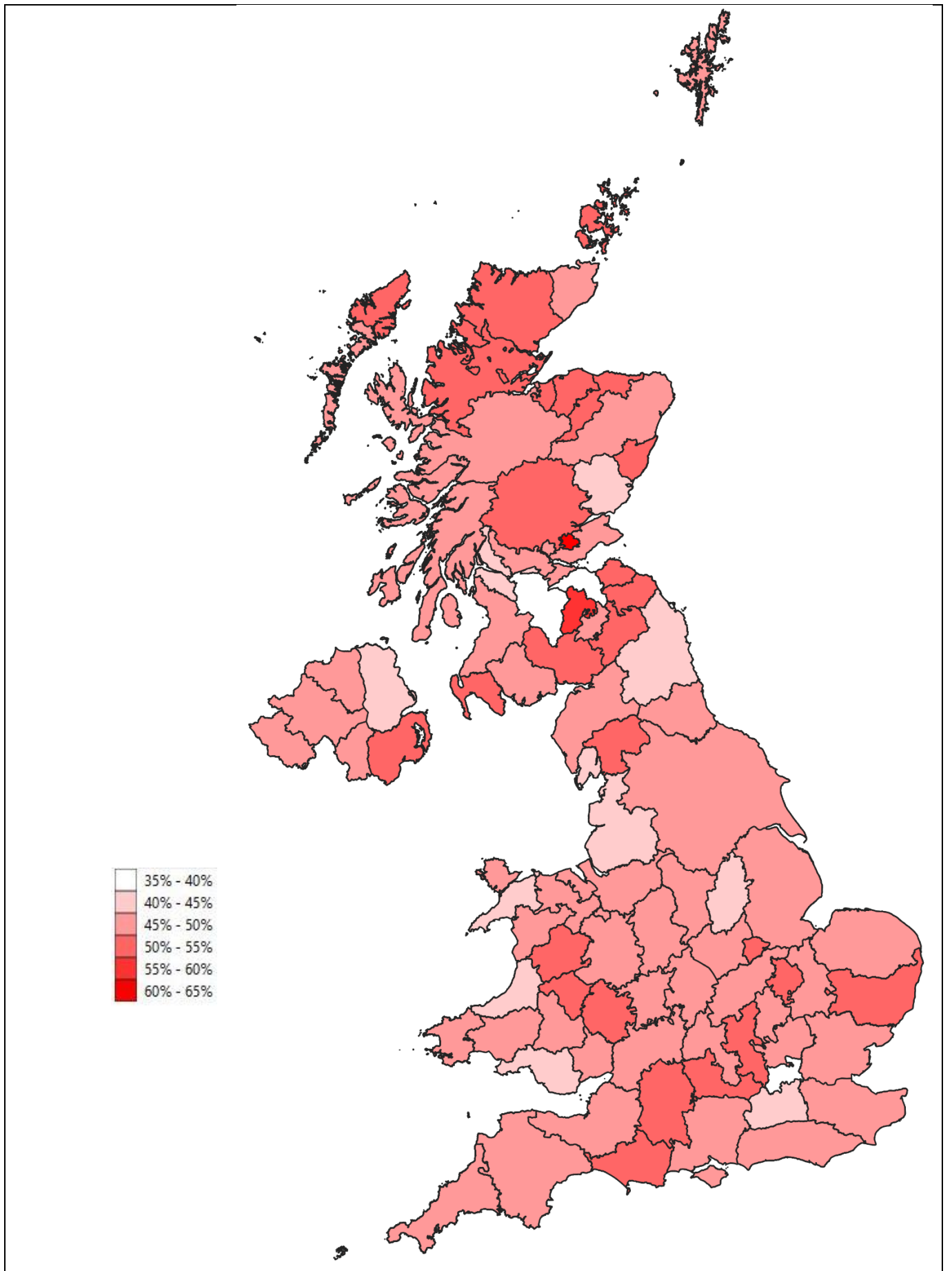


Figure 4.1. Marital Status: Percentage in 'Married' category in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

4.3 Discussion – Marital Status

There are marked variations in the Marital Status categories across the counties. A major factor in these statistics is likely be the age distribution in each county.

The percentage in the 'Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership' category varies between 5% (Middlesex and Surrey) up to 12% (Buteshire). It cannot be a coincidence that Middlesex has the lowest percentage population in the 'Over 64yo' category of any county (11%) and Surrey the second lowest (13%). In contrast, Buteshire has the highest percentage of population in the 'Over 64yo' category (29%). Other counties with percentages in the 'Widowed' category of more than 9% are Merionethshire, Wigtownshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Sutherland. These counties all have a percentage of the population in the 'Over 64yo' category of more than 20%.

The percentages in the 'Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved' category are notably lowest in the 6 counties of Northern Ireland where the value is less than 7% in each county. Outside of Northern Ireland the next lowest percentages in this category are in Middlesex (7%) with a relatively small spread of values up to Cornwall (11%).

The percentages in the 'Separated' category vary between 2% (in many counties) up to 5% in Antrim. Londonderry (4%) and Armagh (4%) also have relatively high percentages in the 'Separated' category. This may be related to the low percentages in the 'Divorced' category in the counties of Northern Ireland.

The percentages in the 'Civil Partnership' category were low in all counties in 2011, following its introduction in 2004. The highest percentage is 0.4% in Middlesex. The lowest percentages (less than 0.2%) are in Tyrone, Fermanagh, Orkney, Kinross-shire, Armagh, Londonderry and Antrim.

There are wide variations in the percentages of the 'Married' and 'Single' categories across the counties. These tend to reflect each other, rather than the percentages in the 'Separated', 'Divorced' or 'Widowed' categories. For example, the counties with the highest 'Married' percentages are Berwickshire (55%), Peeblesshire (56%) and Kinross-shire (60%). These also have the lowest 'Single' percentages: Kinross-shire (23%), Berwickshire (25%) and Peeblesshire (25%). These are predominantly rural counties with older populations. The lowest 'Married' percentages are in Middlesex (39%), Lanarkshire (39%), Midlothian (40%) and Surrey (43%). These are also the four counties with the highest 'Single' percentages: Middlesex (45%), Lanarkshire (41%), Midlothian (42%) and Surrey (41%). These are predominantly urban counties with younger populations.

As can be seen from Figure 3.1 there is no obvious geographical trend across the UK to the percentages in the 'Married' category.

5. AGE STRUCTURE

5.1 Age Structure from the 2011 Census

The data used here was taken from the 2011 Census table *KS102UK - Age Structure*. This covers the whole of the UK. Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27th March 2011. The Census table presents the total number of residents in each OS/SA along with the number in 16 age ranges. It also presents the Mean Age and the Median Age.

5.2 Derived Statistics

We have used the data in table KS102UK to calculate the number of residents in each historic county in four different age ranges:

- Under 18yo;
- 18yo to 44yo;
- 45yo to 64yo;
- Over 64yo.

These age ranges were chosen to facilitate a broad view of the Age Structure differences between the historic counties.

Table 5.1 shows the number and percentages in the historic counties in each of these age ranges. It also shows the Mean Age for each historic county.

Figure 5.1 is a map showing the Mean Age in the historic counties.

Name	Code	Under 18		18to44		45to64		Over64		Mean Age
Aberdeenshire	ABN	70,833	19%	150,631	40%	101,442	27%	57,589	15%	39.5
Anglesey	AGL	13,541	19%	20,914	30%	19,650	28%	15,646	22%	43.4
Angus	ANG	50,055	19%	95,356	36%	70,782	27%	47,851	18%	40.7
Antrim	ANM	142,580	23%	234,334	38%	148,138	24%	90,649	15%	37.6
Argyllshire	ARG	12,340	19%	18,055	28%	20,014	31%	14,410	22%	44.1
Armagh	ARH	45,610	26%	67,488	38%	41,558	23%	23,942	13%	36.4
Ayrshire	AYS	73,026	20%	118,437	32%	106,618	29%	69,595	19%	41.8
Banffshire	BNF	9,280	20%	13,932	30%	13,552	29%	9,773	21%	42.9
Bedfordshire	BED	141,684	24%	224,831	37%	149,760	25%	86,572	14%	37.8
Berkshire	BER	189,243	22%	313,243	37%	216,007	26%	124,311	15%	38.6
Berwickshire	BRW	5,141	19%	7,267	27%	8,378	32%	5,672	21%	43.9
Brecknockshire	BRN	13,304	20%	19,832	29%	19,857	29%	14,605	22%	43.4
Buckinghamshire	BUC	219,577	24%	335,464	37%	233,709	25%	128,153	14%	37.9
Buteshire	BTE	2,008	16%	2,912	23%	3,999	32%	3,615	29%	48.1
Caernarfonshire	CRN	26,859	19%	46,811	34%	36,188	26%	29,207	21%	41.9
Caithness	CTN	5,259	20%	8,094	31%	7,962	30%	5,171	20%	42.3
Cambridgeshire	CMB	92,767	20%	179,308	39%	114,445	25%	73,928	16%	39.2
Cardiganshire	CRD	12,755	17%	27,249	36%	19,996	26%	15,784	21%	41.8
Carmarthenshire	CRM	37,777	21%	56,415	31%	51,815	28%	38,225	21%	42.3
Cheshire	CHE	353,986	21%	555,123	33%	459,711	28%	300,074	18%	40.8
Clackmannanshire	CLM	10,599	21%	17,644	35%	14,606	29%	8,108	16%	40.2
Cornwall	CNW	102,699	19%	161,509	30%	153,838	29%	115,548	22%	43.3
Cromartyshire	CRT	1,467	21%	1,902	27%	2,305	33%	1,400	20%	43.1
Cumberland	CUM	59,336	19%	97,767	32%	89,094	29%	60,044	20%	42.3
Denbighshire	DBH	47,428	21%	73,887	32%	62,027	27%	44,338	19%	41.5
Derbyshire	DRB	240,443	21%	390,581	34%	312,045	27%	205,304	18%	40.7
Devon	DVN	216,378	19%	363,970	32%	312,293	28%	240,822	21%	42.7
Dorset	DRS	105,259	19%	159,863	29%	152,746	28%	125,428	23%	43.9
Down	DWN	119,822	23%	189,750	36%	135,074	26%	84,337	16%	38.9
Dumfriesshire	DMF	14,790	19%	22,580	29%	23,532	30%	16,258	21%	43.4

Dunbartonshire	DUN	55,151	21%	89,489	34%	74,465	28%	43,314	17%	40.2
Durham	DRH	296,889	20%	508,024	35%	404,443	28%	257,681	18%	40.6
East Lothian	ELT	16,259	22%	23,007	31%	21,813	29%	13,803	18%	41.4
Essex	ESE	687,226	23%	1,137,421	38%	725,950	24%	448,651	15%	38.1
Fermanagh	FRM	14,808	24%	21,518	35%	15,683	26%	9,161	15%	38.2
Fife	FFE	73,324	20%	125,818	34%	102,244	28%	64,107	18%	40.8
Flintshire	FLT	46,082	21%	69,717	32%	59,467	28%	40,124	19%	41.0
Glamorgan	GLM	272,305	21%	494,524	37%	335,863	25%	218,768	17%	39.4
Gloucestershire	GLC	236,669	21%	427,186	37%	292,279	25%	190,972	17%	39.6
Hampshire	HMP	428,285	20%	751,940	36%	544,078	26%	375,337	18%	40.3
Herefordshire	HRF	36,057	20%	55,909	30%	52,593	29%	39,072	21%	43.0
Hertfordshire	HTF	262,963	23%	417,177	36%	297,809	26%	179,217	15%	38.9
Huntingdonshire	HNT	47,163	22%	77,057	36%	55,864	26%	31,692	15%	38.9
Inverness-shire	INS	24,107	20%	39,640	34%	34,244	29%	20,086	17%	40.9
Kent	KNT	619,520	23%	1,000,187	36%	692,159	25%	435,849	16%	38.9
Kincardineshire	KNC	16,279	21%	27,198	35%	22,695	29%	11,498	15%	39.7
Kinross-shire	KNR	2,409	21%	2,994	27%	3,694	33%	2,126	19%	42.7
Kirkcudbrightshire	KCB	9,082	19%	13,532	28%	14,111	30%	10,821	23%	44.0
Lanarkshire	LNK	194,986	19%	397,660	39%	263,120	26%	152,248	15%	39.1
Lancashire	LCS	1,063,084	22%	1,850,657	37%	1,247,034	25%	781,589	16%	38.8
Leicestershire	LCR	210,744	22%	364,526	37%	248,471	25%	151,662	16%	38.8
Lincolnshire	LNC	208,818	20%	335,267	32%	288,770	28%	205,655	20%	41.8
Londonderry	LDR	62,115	25%	93,769	38%	59,732	24%	32,355	13%	36.5
Merionethshire	MRN	6,961	18%	10,191	27%	11,326	30%	9,396	25%	45.1
Middlesex	MSX	858,857	21%	1,873,997	47%	832,282	21%	435,791	11%	35.5
Midlothian	MLT	112,792	18%	264,179	42%	154,093	25%	90,546	15%	38.7
Monmouthshire	MNM	113,747	22%	173,932	34%	137,172	27%	89,872	17%	40.0
Montgomeryshire	MTG	12,754	21%	17,849	29%	18,109	29%	13,244	21%	43.0
Morayshire	MOY	14,424	21%	22,676	34%	18,764	28%	11,790	17%	40.6
Nairnshire	NRN	2,898	21%	3,942	28%	4,176	30%	2,878	21%	43.1
Norfolk	NRF	153,988	19%	259,548	32%	218,438	27%	175,747	22%	42.9

Northamptonshire	NHP	190,638	23%	302,941	36%	218,389	26%	126,818	15%	38.7
Northumberland	NHB	155,971	20%	289,186	36%	214,531	27%	137,318	17%	40.3
Nottinghamshire	NOT	225,678	21%	411,007	37%	280,916	26%	179,016	16%	39.3
Orkney	ORN	4,173	20%	6,500	30%	6,457	30%	4,219	20%	42.6
Oxfordshire	OXD	107,382	21%	198,641	39%	126,138	25%	80,184	16%	38.7
Peeblesshire	PBS	4,086	21%	5,313	28%	5,895	31%	3,780	20%	42.8
Pembrokeshire	PMB	25,155	21%	35,515	29%	34,887	29%	26,565	22%	42.9
Perthshire	PRT	31,069	20%	48,100	31%	45,682	29%	31,520	20%	42.6
Radnorshire	RDN	4,739	18%	6,551	25%	7,761	30%	6,770	26%	45.9
Renfrewshire	RNF	103,461	20%	180,379	36%	140,142	28%	84,082	17%	40.2
Ross-shire	RSS	14,102	20%	20,259	29%	21,317	31%	13,825	20%	42.7
Roxburghshire	RXB	9,519	19%	14,822	29%	15,442	30%	11,017	22%	43.8
Rutland	RTL	8,173	22%	11,253	30%	10,312	27%	7,939	21%	42.4
Selkirkshire	SKK	2,920	18%	5,261	33%	4,683	29%	3,146	20%	42.6
Shetland	SHT	5,100	22%	7,670	33%	6,620	29%	3,777	16%	40.1
Shropshire	SHP	99,881	21%	154,968	33%	129,866	28%	87,312	18%	41.0
Somerset	SMS	214,838	20%	346,329	33%	284,625	27%	207,712	20%	41.6
Staffordshire	STF	476,668	22%	772,001	36%	544,082	25%	366,641	17%	39.4
Stirlingshire	STL	49,639	20%	86,745	36%	67,052	27%	40,656	17%	40.2
Suffolk	SFF	161,841	21%	250,475	32%	208,373	27%	154,410	20%	41.7
Surrey	SUR	638,774	21%	1,269,422	43%	687,482	23%	380,158	13%	37.1
Sussex	SUS	319,720	20%	542,177	34%	427,336	27%	323,221	20%	41.9
Sutherland	SRL	2,270	18%	3,093	24%	4,232	33%	3,208	25%	46.2
Tyrone	TYN	45,828	26%	67,381	38%	41,955	24%	23,276	13%	36.3
Warwickshire	WRW	371,255	23%	615,505	38%	390,604	24%	255,521	16%	38.2
West Lothian	WLT	34,593	22%	55,716	36%	42,047	27%	22,474	15%	38.7
Westmorland	WML	16,178	18%	24,755	28%	26,398	30%	20,135	23%	44.6
Wigtownshire	WGT	5,156	19%	7,500	28%	7,991	30%	5,971	22%	43.7
Wiltshire	WTS	150,581	22%	232,286	34%	184,050	27%	115,463	17%	40.1
Worcestershire	WRC	250,392	22%	397,759	35%	284,585	25%	192,301	17%	39.5
Yorkshire	YRK	1,117,355	21%	1,906,528	37%	1,337,674	26%	857,281	16%	39.3

Table 5.1. Age Structure in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

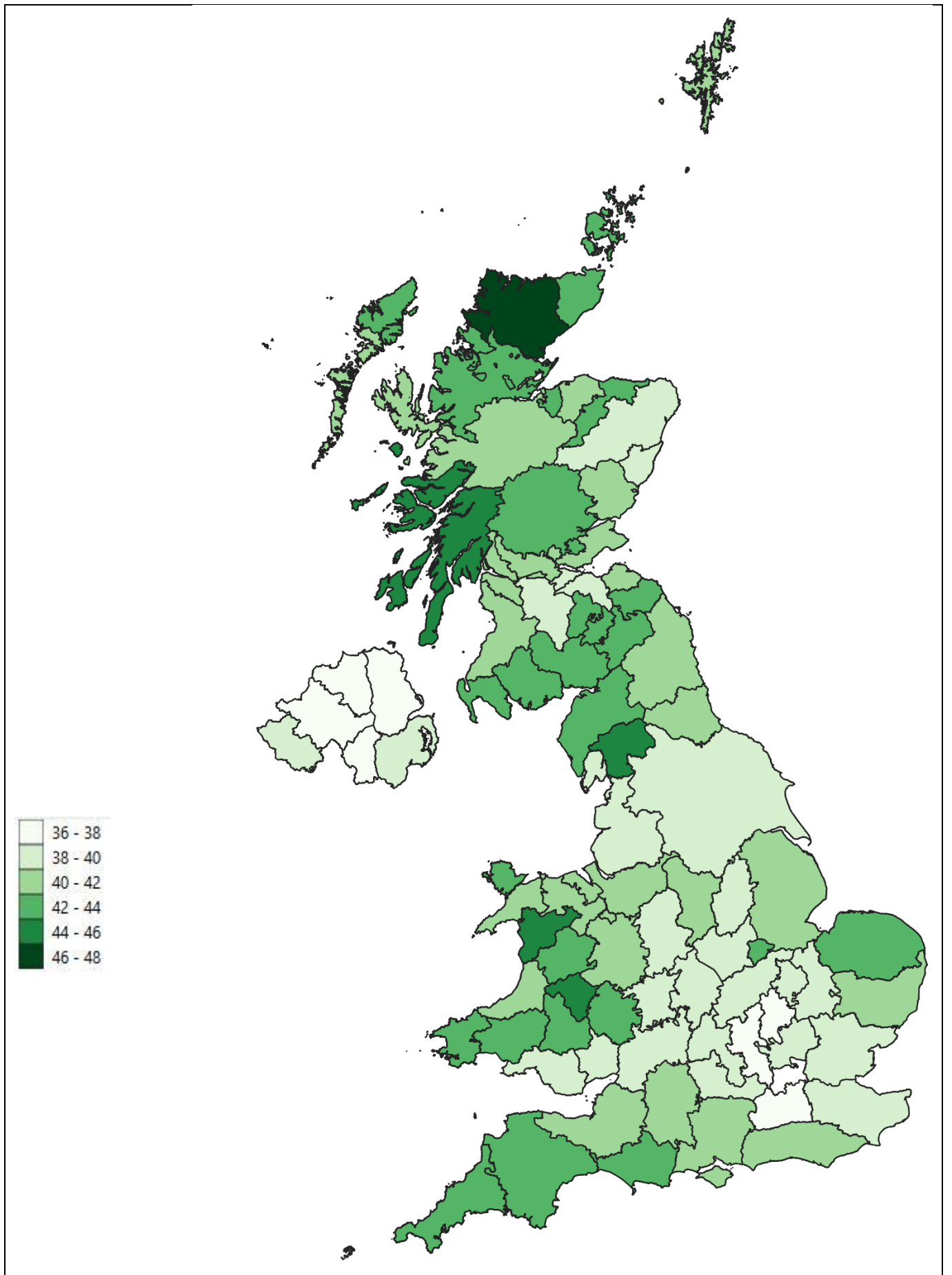


Figure 5.1. Mean Age in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

5.3 Discussion - Age Structure

It is clear from Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 that there are very significant differences in the Age Structure across the counties.

The Mean Age (Figure 5.1) paints a broad-brush picture of the distribution of Age Structure across the counties. These vary from Middlesex (35.5yo) up to Buteshire (48.1yo), a huge difference of 12.6 years. In Great Britain there is a clear trend for the mean age to be lowest in the home counties, the southern midlands, Yorkshire, Lancashire, in South Wales (Glamorgan and Monmouthshire) and in the central belt of Scotland (Lanarkshire, West Lothian, Midlothian). Mean Age tends to be higher in north and west Wales, in southern Scotland and along the west and north of Scotland, and in south west England. The trend is that the counties with the highest population densities tend to have the lowest mean ages. All 6 counties of Northern Ireland have mean ages among the lowest in the UK.

The more detailed statistical breakdowns of the percentage in each of the four age ranges (Table 5.1) adds detail to the trends seen in the Mean Age data.

The percentage of people in the 'Under 18yo' category varies markedly across the counties, with a spread from highest to lowest of 9%. Buteshire (16%) and Cardiganshire (17%) have the smallest fraction of Under 18yos. The 4 counties with the highest fraction of Under 18yos are all in Northern Ireland: Fermanagh (24%), Londonderry (25%), Armagh (26%) and Tyrone (26%).

The percentage of people in the '18yo to 44yo' category varies even more markedly, with a spread from highest to lowest of 24%. The spread in percentage in this category is fairly even from the lowest end (Buteshire 23%, Sutherland 24%) up to the county with the fourth highest percentage in the '18yo to 44yo' category (Aberdeenshire 40%). However, the three counties with the highest percentages (Midlothian 42%, Surrey 43%, Middlesex 47%) can be considered outliers.

There is less variation in the spread of the percentage of the population in the '45yo to 64yo' category, with a spread from highest to lowest of 12%. Middlesex (21%) and Surrey (23%) have the lowest fraction in this age range – the opposite of the situation for the '18yo to 44yo' category. The 10 counties with the highest fraction in this age range are all in Scotland and predominantly rural, with the highest of all being in Sutherland (33%) and Kinross-shire (33%).

The percentage of the population in the 'Over 64yo' category also varies markedly between counties, with the spread from highest to lowest being 18%. Middlesex (11%) and Surrey (13%) have the smallest fraction in the 'Over 64yo' category. The counties of Northern Ireland have low fractions in the 'Over 64yo' category with Tyrone (13%), Londonderry (13%) and Armagh (13%) having the third to fifth lowest percentages of all UK counties. The spread of percentages is fairly even up to Dorset (23%). The four counties with a percentage in the 'Over 64yo' category higher than this could be considered outliers: Merionethshire (25%), Sutherland (25%), Radnorshire (26%) and Buteshire (29%).

6. ETHNIC GROUP

6.1 Ethnic Group from the 2011 UK Census

The data used here was taken from the 2011 Census table *KS201UK – Ethnic Group*. This covers the whole of the UK. Residents are asked to self-identify their Ethnic Group from the following categories:

- White;
- Gypsy / Traveller / Irish Traveller;
- Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Group;
- Asian / Asian British: Indian;
- Asian / Asian British: Pakistani;
- Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi;
- Asian / Asian British: Chinese;
- Asian / Asian British: Other Asian;
- Black / African / Caribbean / Black British;
- Other Ethnic Group.

These classifications are the recommended framework from the 'Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Social Data Sources Primary Standards' for presentation of UK outputs on ethnic group^[17].

6.2 Derived Statistics

Table 6.1 shows the numbers in each Ethnic Group in the historic counties.

Table 6.2 shows the percentages in each Ethnic Group in the historic counties.

Figure 6.1 is a map showing the percentage in the 'White' Ethnic Group in the historic counties.

Figure 6.2 is a map showing the percentage in the 'Black / African / Caribbean / Black British' Ethnic Group in the historic counties.

Name	Code	White	Gypsy/ Traveller/ Irish Traveller	Mixed/ Multiple	Asian/Asian British: Indian	Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	Asian/ Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian/ Asian British: Chinese	Asian/ Asian British: Other Asian	Black / African / Caribbean/ Black British	Other
Aberdeenshire	ABN	360,499	356	1,929	3,550	1,178	635	2,407	2,707	5,638	1,596
Anglesey	AGL	68,455	65	480	135	33	53	153	117	81	179
Angus	ANG	253,433	287	946	1,584	2,316	327	1,540	1,003	1,640	968
Antrim	ANM	602,124	396	2,245	3,069	465	145	2,809	2,347	1,361	740
Argyllshire	ARG	64,036	88	181	78	45	30	68	117	131	45
Armagh	ARH	175,823	254	524	431	129	22	465	405	341	204
Ayrshire	AYS	363,239	210	813	781	536	45	897	453	428	274
Banffshire	BNF	46,076	72	88	44	33	8	70	71	54	21
Bedfordshire	BED	464,656	763	18,160	21,190	33,050	17,012	3,745	9,986	29,398	4,887
Berkshire	BER	743,235	933	18,393	20,904	14,903	1,905	5,679	13,227	18,733	4,892
Berwickshire	BRW	26,171	21	60	29	31	1	44	27	47	27
Brecknockshire	BRN	65,961	36	405	158	13	31	158	640	120	76
Buckinghamshire	BUC	719,283	962	25,858	42,265	50,058	3,677	6,188	20,976	39,836	7,800
Buteshire	BTE	12,391	6	50	20	7	3	15	16	16	10
Caernarfonshire	CRN	133,929	148	1,220	533	235	198	1,014	499	319	970
Caithness	CTN	26,246	41	55	28	14	13	20	35	21	13
Cambridgeshire	CMB	420,960	1,291	8,777	6,406	1,416	2,240	6,211	5,528	4,565	3,054
Cardiganshire	CRD	73,237	74	725	361	81	89	327	237	265	388
Carmarthenshire	CRM	180,453	335	1,032	565	159	117	293	703	279	296
Cheshire	CHE	1,588,042	744	22,078	12,228	10,157	5,938	7,869	7,103	9,177	5,558
Clackmannanshire	CLM	50,098	68	126	80	312	6	90	47	108	22
Cornwall	CNW	523,517	635	4,412	837	106	280	1,004	1,206	764	833
Cromartyshire	CRT	6,985	17	29	2	1	9	8	15	5	3
Cumberland	CUM	301,443	232	1,427	546	226	375	688	722	317	265
Denbighshire	DBH	221,117	165	1,686	1,109	261	284	821	985	777	475
Derbyshire	DRB	1,071,536	655	16,568	15,571	16,677	1,045	3,394	5,827	12,057	5,043
Devon	DVN	1,101,260	744	11,230	3,149	562	1,028	4,707	4,523	3,341	2,919
Dorset	DRS	527,716	795	5,258	1,799	245	912	1,602	2,530	1,526	913

Down	DWN	519,358	131	1,924	1,512	344	339	2,065	1,450	1,129	731
Dumfriesshire	DMF	76,080	67	227	192	110	31	159	136	95	63
Dunbartonshire	DUN	254,159	153	747	1,687	1,728	60	1,074	839	1,503	469
Durham	DRH	1,419,149	1,112	10,767	6,288	4,697	4,917	5,472	5,389	4,826	4,420
East Lothian	ELT	73,885	4	265	125	156	37	113	88	152	57
Essex	ESE	2,270,262	3,950	79,664	126,041	102,017	70,732	20,400	73,100	213,056	40,026
Fermanagh	FRM	60,561	36	125	136	37	5	75	94	29	72
Fife	FFE	356,527	316	1,257	1,066	1,902	118	1,737	927	1,126	517
Flintshire	FLT	211,208	109	1,338	480	230	339	499	698	258	231
Glamorgan	GLM	1,237,705	705	17,074	11,215	7,645	7,399	8,540	9,033	12,058	10,086
Gloucestershire	GLC	1,047,956	1,297	23,824	14,072	7,436	3,067	6,540	7,812	29,956	5,146
Hampshire	HMP	1,955,466	2,775	35,191	22,795	5,658	7,729	13,758	26,392	19,235	10,641
Herefordshire	HRF	179,961	364	1,267	490	80	32	276	561	330	270
Hertfordshire	HTF	1,002,849	1,172	30,039	31,901	12,844	5,882	9,403	19,837	34,261	8,978
Huntingdonshire	HNT	197,416	257	3,888	2,116	1,509	361	861	1,601	3,016	751
Inverness-shire	INS	115,954	116	393	315	153	149	247	346	269	135
Kent	KNT	2,326,039	6,988	72,776	50,497	9,719	9,551	22,568	52,482	172,912	24,183
Kincardineshire	KNC	75,478	65	299	283	113	83	166	331	725	127
Kinross-shire	KNR	11,066	25	19	52	5	4	14	17	16	5
Kirkcudbrightshire	KCB	46,961	24	150	93	53	23	81	53	58	50
Lanarkshire	LNK	949,139	696	3,387	8,412	14,884	517	10,947	4,873	11,637	3,522
Lancashire	LCS	4,336,122	3,133	86,458	94,310	178,682	39,437	39,135	38,658	88,147	38,282
Leicestershire	LCR	755,858	834	20,060	121,855	10,175	5,949	7,720	17,424	24,356	11,172
Lincolnshire	LNC	1,009,779	733	8,590	4,099	1,638	2,207	2,858	3,162	3,463	1,981
Londonderry	LDR	244,594	127	742	818	94	23	612	414	274	273
Merionethshire	MRN	37,280	30	237	51	20	29	43	52	65	67
Middlesex	MSX	2,311,972	3,859	198,270	342,136	82,470	135,668	66,241	222,670	449,129	188,512
Midlothian	MLT	578,364	477	4,494	7,075	6,762	1,319	8,436	4,893	6,031	3,759
Monmouthshire	MNM	490,122	566	6,104	2,229	3,480	1,994	1,508	2,700	3,792	2,228
Montgomeryshire	MTG	61,171	76	335	55	2	42	48	121	61	45
Morayshire	MOY	66,747	40	194	85	121	15	135	138	122	57

Nairnshire	NRN	13,652	7	50	26	16	17	26	46	38	16
Norfolk	NRF	778,691	908	9,421	3,701	617	908	3,131	3,892	4,345	2,107
Northamptonshire	NHP	750,420	1,032	17,926	16,104	14,641	4,501	3,506	7,000	19,825	3,831
Northumberland	NHB	744,276	348	7,786	7,106	7,034	5,673	7,358	6,409	6,232	4,784
Nottinghamshire	NOT	973,692	787	31,017	17,130	20,272	1,649	8,945	9,273	27,304	6,548
Orkney	ORN	21,190	3	39	18	15	7	18	31	17	11
Oxfordshire	OXD	458,718	514	11,696	7,358	7,040	2,190	4,898	6,616	10,248	3,067
Peeblesshire	PBS	18,849	14	50	34	17	8	29	22	38	13
Pembrokeshire	PMB	119,334	454	745	345	69	105	205	472	180	213
Perthshire	PRT	152,803	404	522	578	342	71	485	438	405	323
Radnorshire	RDN	25,496	22	140	20	1	7	29	61	21	24
Renfrewshire	RNF	474,540	182	1,812	4,884	15,733	108	2,912	2,044	4,417	1,432
Ross-shire	RSS	68,722	110	153	114	50	39	75	132	65	43
Roxburghshire	RXB	50,071	28	139	70	53	27	92	80	176	64
Rutland	RTL	36,544	58	395	113	39	7	125	82	251	63
Selkirkshire	SKK	15,736	1	59	46	19	9	35	49	37	19
Shetland	SHT	22,805	8	72	21	45	18	73	77	31	17
Shropshire	SHP	453,076	477	5,154	3,814	2,459	376	1,668	1,752	2,360	891
Somerset	SMS	1,015,296	1,052	13,154	3,905	1,552	1,195	4,350	4,509	6,134	2,357
Staffordshire	STF	1,773,612	1,539	52,078	112,113	69,874	20,684	9,152	29,668	72,327	18,345
Stirlingshire	STL	237,734	204	692	912	1552	29	1,262	673	616	418
Suffolk	SFF	738,122	632	12,960	4,296	754	2,269	2,226	4,204	7,014	2,622
Surrey	SUR	2,178,710	3,496	130,601	83,478	48,993	18,332	38,870	100,891	321,079	51,386
Sussex	SUS	1,508,777	2,085	30,153	14,880	6,161	4,790	7,911	15,026	14,187	8,484
Sutherland	SRL	12,705	9	20	7	12	1	10	19	13	7
Tyrone	TYN	175,989	357	454	232	22	6	277	288	482	333
Warwickshire	WRW	1,260,074	916	43,014	73,121	93,782	22,397	14,364	28,487	77,742	18,988
West Lothian	WLT	151,444	82	462	399	1,063	20	382	313	457	208
Westmorland	WML	86,023	34	536	146	37	67	201	193	150	79
Wigtownshire	WGT	26,410	11	36	16	4	1	39	41	46	14
Wiltshire	WTS	644,270	945	9,784	8,449	1,506	1,529	2,177	5,899	5,986	1,835

Worcestershire	WRC	934,475	1,406	29,817	28,788	60,920	8,975	5,762	14,373	29,184	11,337
Yorkshire	YRK	4,616,994	4,438	84,432	69,705	232,276	21,028	28,540	40,412	79,845	41,168

Table 6.1. Ethnic Group totals in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

Name	Code	White	Gypsy/ Traveller/ Irish Traveller	Mixed/ Multiple	Asian / Asian British: Indian	Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian / Asian British: Chinese	Asian / Asian British: Other Asian	Black / African / Caribbean/ Black British	Other
Aberdeenshire	ABN	94.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	0.4%
Anglesey	AGL	98.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Angus	ANG	96.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Antrim	ANM	97.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Argyllshire	ARG	98.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Armagh	ARH	98.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Ayrshire	AYS	98.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Banffshire	BNF	99.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Bedfordshire	BED	77.1%	0.1%	3.0%	3.5%	5.5%	2.8%	0.6%	1.7%	4.9%	0.8%
Berkshire	BER	88.2%	0.1%	2.2%	2.5%	1.8%	0.2%	0.7%	1.6%	2.2%	0.6%
Berwickshire	BRW	98.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Brecknockshire	BRN	97.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%
Buckinghamshire	BUC	78.4%	0.1%	2.8%	4.6%	5.5%	0.4%	0.7%	2.3%	4.3%	0.9%
Buteshire	BTE	98.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Caernarfonshire	CRN	96.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
Caithness	CTN	99.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Cambridgeshire	CMB	91.4%	0.3%	1.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%
Cardiganshire	CRD	96.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Carmarthenshire	CRM	97.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Cheshire	CHE	95.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Clackmannanshire	CLM	98.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Cornwall	CNW	98.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Cromartyshire	CRT	98.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Cumberland	CUM	98.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Denbighshire	DBH	97.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Derbyshire	DRB	93.3%	0.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%
Devon	DVN	97.2%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Dorset	DRS	97.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%

Down	DWN	98.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Dumfriesshire	DMF	98.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Dunbartonshire	DUN	96.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Durham	DRH	96.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
East Lothian	ELT	98.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Essex	ESE	75.7%	0.1%	2.7%	4.2%	3.4%	2.4%	0.7%	2.4%	7.1%	1.3%
Fermanagh	FRM	99.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Fife	FFE	97.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Flintshire	FLT	98.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Glamorgan	GLM	93.7%	0.1%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Gloucestershire	GLC	91.4%	0.1%	2.1%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	2.6%	0.4%
Hampshire	HMP	93.1%	0.1%	1.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%
Herefordshire	HRF	98.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Hertfordshire	HTF	86.7%	0.1%	2.6%	2.8%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.7%	3.0%	0.8%
Huntingdonshire	HNT	93.2%	0.1%	1.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%
Inverness-shire	INS	98.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Kent	KNT	84.7%	0.3%	2.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	1.9%	6.3%	0.9%
Kincardineshire	KNC	97.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Kinross-shire	KNR	98.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Kirkcudbrightshire	KCB	98.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Lanarkshire	LNK	94.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%	0.1%	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%
Lancashire	LCS	87.7%	0.1%	1.7%	1.9%	3.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.8%
Leicestershire	LCR	77.5%	0.1%	2.1%	12.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.8%	2.5%	1.1%
Lincolnshire	LNC	97.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Londonderry	LDR	98.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Merionethshire	MRN	98.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Middlesex	MSX	57.8%	0.1%	5.0%	8.6%	2.1%	3.4%	1.7%	5.6%	11.2%	4.7%
Midlothian	MLT	93.0%	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%
Monmouthshire	MNM	95.2%	0.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Montgomeryshire	MTG	98.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Morayshire	MOY	98.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%

Nairnshire	NRN	98.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Norfolk	NRF	96.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Northamptonshire	NHP	89.5%	0.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	2.4%	0.5%
Northumberland	NHB	93.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Nottinghamshire	NOT	88.8%	0.1%	2.8%	1.6%	1.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	2.5%	0.6%
Orkney	ORN	99.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Oxfordshire	OXD	89.5%	0.1%	2.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	0.6%
Peeblesshire	PBS	98.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Pembrokeshire	PMB	97.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Perthshire	PRT	97.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Radnorshire	RDN	98.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Renfrewshire	RNF	93.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%
Ross-shire	RSS	98.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Roxburghshire	RXB	98.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Rutland	RTL	97.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Selkirkshire	SKK	98.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Shetland	SHT	98.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Shropshire	SHP	96.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Somerset	SMS	96.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
Staffordshire	STF	82.1%	0.1%	2.4%	5.2%	3.2%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	3.3%	0.8%
Stirlingshire	STL	97.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Suffolk	SFF	95.2%	0.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Surrey	SUR	73.2%	0.1%	4.4%	2.8%	1.6%	0.6%	1.3%	3.4%	10.8%	1.7%
Sussex	SUS	93.6%	0.1%	1.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%
Sutherland	SRL	99.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Tyrone	TYN	98.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Warwickshire	WRW	77.2%	0.1%	2.6%	4.5%	5.7%	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%	4.8%	1.2%
West Lothian	WLT	97.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Westmorland	WML	98.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Wigtownshire	WGT	99.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Wiltshire	WTS	94.4%	0.1%	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%

Worcestershire	WRC	83.1%	0.1%	2.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	2.6%	1.0%
Yorkshire	YRK	88.5%	0.1%	1.6%	1.3%	4.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.5%	0.8%

Table 6.2. Ethnic Group percentages in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

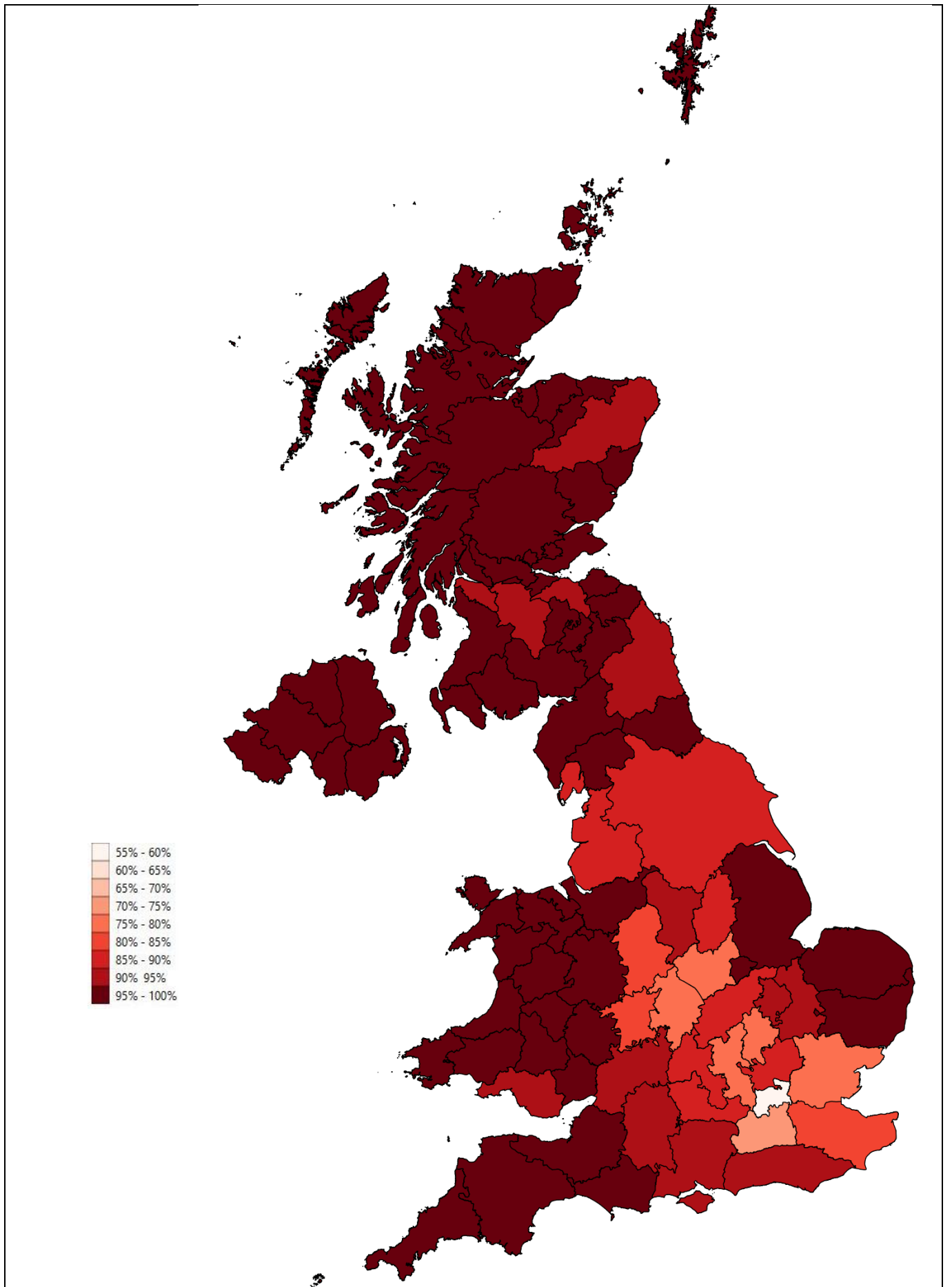


Figure 6.1. Ethnic Group: Percentage in 'White' category in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

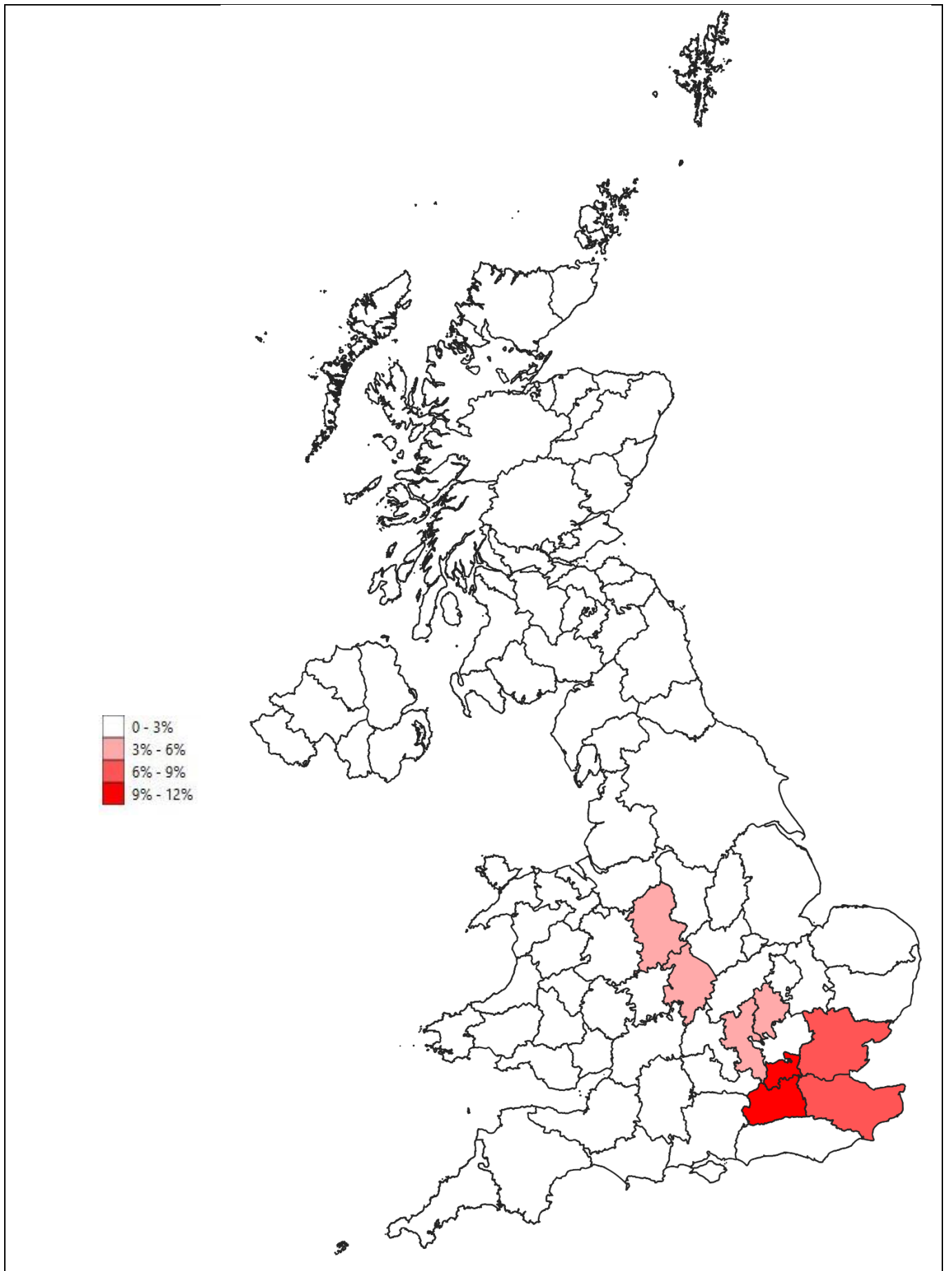


Figure 6.2. Ethnic Group: Percentage in 'Black / African / Caribbean / Black British' category in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

6.3 Discussion of Ethnic Group

The distribution within each Ethnic Group varies widely across the historic counties.

The counties with, by some distance, the largest percentages in the 'Asian / Asian British: Indian' Ethnic Group are Leicestershire (12.5%) and Middlesex (8.6%). Significant populations are also found in Staffordshire (5.2%), Buckinghamshire (4.6%), Warwickshire (4.5%) and Essex (4.2%). In 82 counties, the percentage in this Ethnic Group is less than 2%.

The counties with the largest populations in the 'Asian / Asian British: Pakistani' Ethnic Group are Warwickshire (5.7%), Bedfordshire (5.5%), Buckinghamshire (5.5%), Worcestershire (5.4%) and Yorkshire (4.5%). It is notable that the 'Asian / Asian British: Pakistani' Ethnic Group is much less concentrated in Middlesex than is the 'Asian / Asian British: Indian' Ethnic Group population. In 82 counties, the percentage in the 'Asian / Asian British: Pakistani' Ethnic Group is less than 2%.

Only 4 counties have a population in the 'Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi' Ethnic Group of more than 1%: Middlesex (3.4%), Bedfordshire (2.8%), Essex (2.4%) and Warwickshire (1.4%).

Only 5 counties have populations in the 'Asian / Asian British: Chinese' Ethnic Group of more than 1%, the highest of these is Middlesex with a percentage of 1.7%.

In some counties, there are significant populations in the 'Asian / Asian British: Other Asian' Ethnic Group, especially around the home counties: Middlesex (5.6%), Surrey (3.4%), Essex (2.4%) and Buckinghamshire (2.3%).

As is clearly seen from Figure 6.2, the home counties have the highest percentages in the 'Black / African / Caribbean / Black British' Ethnic Group: Middlesex (11.2%), Surrey (10.8%), Essex (7.1%) and Kent (6.3%). Other counties with sizeable populations in this Ethnic Group are Warwickshire (4.8%), Bedfordshire (4.9%) and Buckinghamshire (4.3%). In 76 counties (including all those in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) the percentage in the 'Black / African / Caribbean / Black British' Ethnic Group is less than 2%.

The percentage in the 'White' Ethnic Group is closely related to the relative numbers in the other Ethnic Groups. The counties with large percentages in Ethnic Groups other than 'White' tend to be located around major population centres especially in the home counties, in the midlands of England, in Yorkshire, in Lancashire and the central belt of Scotland. Figure 6.1 shows these areas as also having the lower percentages in the 'White' Ethnic Group. Middlesex (57.8%) is an outlier, reflecting the ethnically diverse nature of much of the metropolis. The counties with the next lowest percentages in the 'White' Ethnic Group are Surrey (73.2%) and Essex (75.7%), reflecting the ethnically diverse nature of the metropolitan parts of these counties. Across the UK there are 63 counties which have a percentage in the 'White' Ethnic Group of more than 95%, including all 6 of those in Northern Ireland, all in Wales apart from Glamorgan (93.7%) and all but 4 counties in Scotland (Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, West Lothian and Aberdeenshire).

7. GENERAL HEALTH

7.1 General Health from the 2011 Census

The data used here was taken from the 2011 Census table *KS301UK – Health and provision of unpaid care*. This table covers the whole of the UK. General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was 'Very Good', 'Good', 'Fair', 'Bad' or 'Very Bad'.

7.2 Derived Statistics

Table 7.1 presents the General Health figures (numbers and percentages) in three categories:

- Very Good / Good – formed from amalgamating these two categories from KS301UK;
- Fair – as from KS301UK;
- Bad / Very Bad - formed from amalgamating these two categories from KS301UK.

The amalgamated categories were created to enable a more straightforward consideration of differences in General Health among the historic counties.

Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of those stating their General Health to be 'Very Good' or 'Good' from the 2011 Census for each of the historic counties of the UK.

Name	Code	Very Good / Good		Fair		Bad / Very Bad	
Aberdeenshire	ABN	328,777	86%	38,365	10%	13,353	4%
Anglesey	AGL	54,801	79%	10,541	15%	4,409	6%
Angus	ANG	218,490	83%	31,428	12%	14,126	5%
Antrim	ANM	484,109	79%	92,900	15%	38,692	6%
Argyllshire	ARG	53,079	82%	8,482	13%	3,258	5%
Armagh	ARH	141,965	79%	26,446	15%	10,187	6%
Ayrshire	AYS	293,885	80%	49,956	14%	23,835	6%
Banffshire	BNF	38,905	84%	5,696	12%	1,936	4%
Bedfordshire	BED	503,299	83%	73,030	12%	26,518	4%
Berkshire	BER	728,033	86%	86,901	10%	27,870	3%
Berwickshire	BRW	22,082	83%	3,162	12%	1,214	5%
Brecknockshire	BRN	52,017	77%	10,312	15%	5,269	8%
Buckinghamshire	BUC	782,703	85%	99,375	11%	34,825	4%
Buteshire	BTE	9,767	78%	2,002	16%	765	6%
Caernarfonshire	CRN	112,241	81%	19,130	14%	7,694	6%
Caithness	CTN	21,834	82%	3,382	13%	1,270	5%
Cambridgeshire	CMB	387,623	84%	54,242	12%	18,583	4%
Cardiganshire	CRD	60,064	79%	10,935	14%	4,785	6%
Carmarthenshire	CRM	138,684	75%	30,030	16%	15,518	8%
Cheshire	CHE	1,348,409	81%	220,505	13%	99,980	6%
Clackmannanshire	CLM	41,550	82%	6,510	13%	2,897	6%
Cornwall	CNW	420,714	79%	79,317	15%	33,563	6%
Cromartyshire	CRT	5,945	84%	838	12%	291	4%
Cumberland	CUM	243,426	79%	44,124	14%	18,691	6%
Denbighshire	DBH	180,062	79%	32,865	14%	14,753	6%
Derbyshire	DRB	908,899	79%	169,112	15%	70,362	6%
Devon	DVN	906,530	80%	161,553	14%	65,380	6%
Dorset	DRS	438,653	81%	76,764	14%	27,879	5%
Down	DWN	427,142	81%	75,803	14%	26,038	5%
Dumfriesshire	DMF	62,787	81%	10,289	13%	4,084	5%
Dunbartonshire	DUN	211,277	81%	33,703	13%	17,439	7%
Durham	DRH	1,119,906	76%	230,615	16%	116,516	8%
East Lothian	ELT	63,160	84%	8,293	11%	3,429	5%
Essex	ESE	2,463,989	82%	382,168	13%	153,091	5%
Fermanagh	FRM	49,543	81%	9,004	15%	2,623	4%
Fife	FFE	299,151	82%	46,904	13%	19,438	5%
Flintshire	FLT	171,640	80%	29,842	14%	13,908	6%
Glamorgan	GLM	1,023,289	77%	188,842	14%	109,329	8%
Gloucestershire	GLC	955,003	83%	140,188	12%	51,915	5%
Hampshire	HMP	1,742,954	83%	261,432	12%	95,254	5%
Herefordshire	HRF	148,525	81%	25,511	14%	9,595	5%
Hertfordshire	HTF	981,248	85%	130,155	11%	45,763	4%
Huntingdonshire	HNT	177,988	84%	24,929	12%	8,859	4%
Inverness-shire	INS	100,285	85%	13,023	11%	4,769	4%
Kent	KNT	2,259,881	82%	350,006	13%	137,828	5%
Kincardineshire	KNC	67,430	87%	7,701	10%	2,539	3%

Kinross-shire	KNR	9,765	87%	1,116	10%	342	3%
Kirkcudbrightshire	KCB	38,336	81%	6,611	14%	2,599	5%
Lanarkshire	LNK	792,981	79%	136,824	14%	78,209	8%
Lancashire	LCS	3,887,382	79%	700,678	14%	354,304	7%
Leicestershire	LCR	800,837	82%	126,730	13%	47,836	5%
Lincolnshire	LNC	821,163	79%	156,073	15%	61,274	6%
Londonderry	LDR	197,044	79%	36,785	15%	14,142	6%
Merionethshire	MRN	29,953	79%	5,739	15%	2,182	6%
Middlesex	MSX	3,351,120	84%	442,530	11%	207,277	5%
Midlothian	MLT	530,333	85%	63,947	10%	27,330	4%
Monmouthshire	MNM	394,778	77%	77,703	15%	42,242	8%
Montgomeryshire	MTG	49,471	80%	8,958	14%	3,527	6%
Morayshire	MOY	57,794	85%	7,220	11%	2,640	4%
Nairnshire	NRN	11,712	84%	1,588	11%	594	4%
Norfolk	NRF	641,125	79%	121,680	15%	44,916	6%
Northamptonshire	NHP	692,758	83%	106,826	13%	39,202	5%
Northumberland	NHB	627,463	79%	116,754	15%	52,789	7%
Nottinghamshire	NOT	870,970	79%	158,215	14%	67,432	6%
Orkney	ORN	18,459	86%	2,176	10%	714	3%
Oxfordshire	OXD	440,308	86%	53,893	11%	18,144	4%
Peeblesshire	PBS	16,610	87%	1,863	10%	601	3%
Pembrokeshire	PMB	95,097	78%	18,676	15%	8,349	7%
Perthshire	PRT	133,683	85%	16,328	10%	6,360	4%
Radnorshire	RDN	19,963	77%	4,216	16%	1,642	6%
Renfrewshire	RNF	411,042	81%	64,357	13%	32,665	6%
Ross-shire	RSS	57,477	83%	8,713	13%	3,313	5%
Roxburghshire	RXB	42,314	83%	6,240	12%	2,246	4%
Rutland	RTL	31,805	84%	4,571	12%	1,301	3%
Selkirkshire	SKK	13,394	84%	1,925	12%	691	4%
Shetland	SHT	19,840	86%	2,536	11%	791	3%
Shropshire	SHP	382,128	81%	64,084	14%	25,815	5%
Somerset	SMS	856,152	81%	142,983	14%	54,369	5%
Staffordshire	STF	1,693,815	78%	319,756	15%	145,821	7%
Stirlingshire	STL	201,353	82%	29,807	12%	12,932	5%
Suffolk	SFF	630,144	81%	106,754	14%	38,201	5%
Surrey	SUR	2,546,292	86%	311,653	10%	117,891	4%
Sussex	SUS	1,314,962	82%	215,618	13%	81,874	5%
Sutherland	SRL	10,380	81%	1,747	14%	676	5%
Tyrone	TYN	140,000	78%	27,994	16%	10,446	6%
Warwickshire	WRW	1,324,476	81%	215,434	13%	92,975	6%
West Lothian	WLT	128,870	83%	18,091	12%	7,869	5%
Westmorland	WML	72,247	83%	11,507	13%	3,712	4%
Wigtownshire	WGT	20,734	78%	4,058	15%	1,826	7%
Wiltshire	WTS	570,874	84%	82,721	12%	28,785	4%
Worcestershire	WRC	900,517	80%	157,802	14%	66,718	6%
Yorkshire	YRK	4,172,848	80%	727,903	14%	318,087	6%

Table 7.1. General Health in the historic counties from 2011 Census

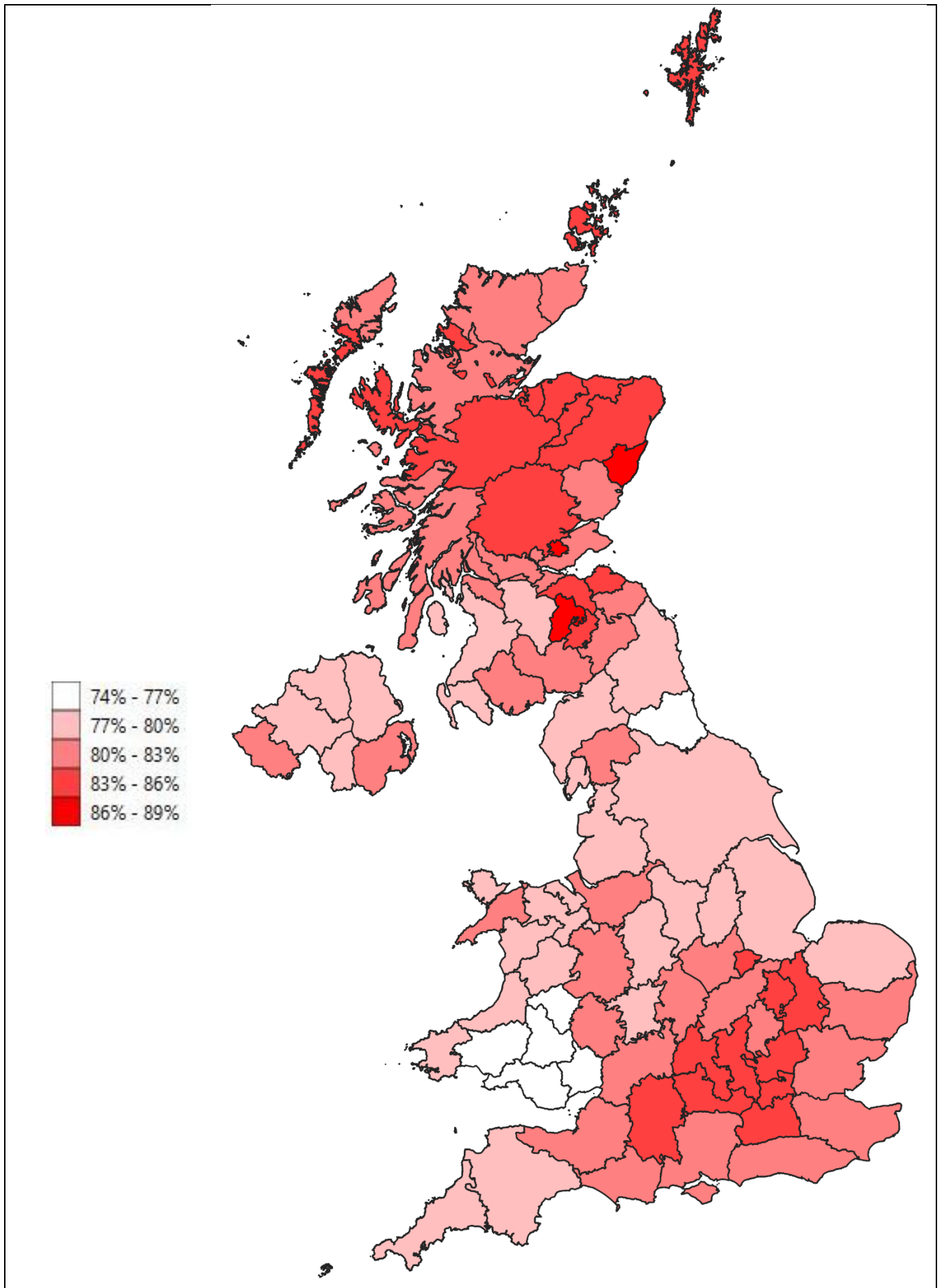


Figure 7.1. General Health: Percentage in 'Very Good / Good' category in the historic counties from the 2011 Census

7.3 Discussion – General Health

There are significant variations across the historic counties in the percentages in the 'Very Good / Good' General Health category - from 75% (Carmarthenshire) to 87% (Peeblesshire, Kinrossshire, Kincardineshire). There are also significant variations across the counties in the percentages in the 'Bad / Very Bad' General Health category - from 3% (Kinrossshire, Peeblesshire, Kincardineshire, Berkshire, Orkney, Shetland, Rutland) to 8% (Lanarkshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Glamorgan, Carmarthenshire, Durham).

The variation in the 'Very Good / Good' General Health category across the counties cannot be explained solely by age distribution. Buteshire is the county with the highest percentage of population in the 'Over 64yo' category but there are 12 counties with a higher percentage in the 'Bad / Very Bad' General Health category. Middlesex has the lowest percentage in the 'Over 64yo' category but 15 counties have a higher percentage in the 'Very Good / Good' General Health category.

The geographical distribution of the 'Very Good / Good' category across the counties (Figure 7.1) shows that the counties in Scotland tend to have higher percentages for this category. Aside from Wigtownshire (78%), Ayrshire (80%) and Lanarkshire (79%), this category has percentages of more than 80% for the rest of Scotland. In particular, a large area including Perthshire, Invernessshire, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Morayshire, Nairnshire, Kincardineshire and Kinrossshire has 'Very Good / Good' General Health of more than 83% in each county. Shetland and Orkney also have values more than 85%.

In England, southern counties tend to have higher values for the 'Very Good / Good' category. All the counties in a large area including Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire have values more than 83%. Most other southern counties have 'Very Good / Good' General Health percentages of more than 80%, the exceptions being Cornwall, Devon and Norfolk which have percentages between 77% - 80%. The counties of the march (Shropshire, Cheshire, Herefordshire) all have percentages of 81%. Further north only Westmorland has a 'Very Good / Good' percentage of more than 77%. Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Northumberland, Cumberland all have percentages between 77% - 80%. Durham has the lowest 'Very Good / Good' General Health percentage in England (76%).

The six counties of Northern Ireland have 'Very Good / Good' General Health percentages in the median range for the UK for this category: Tyrone (78%), Antrim (79%), Armagh (79%), Down (81%), Fermanagh (81%) and Londonderry (79%).

Wales generally has lower percentages in the 'Very Good / Good' category than England. Only Caernarfonshire has a percentage more than 80%. Across north and west Wales are a group of counties (Anglesey, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire) with percentages for this category between 77% - 80%. In south and mid Wales are a group of counties with the lowest 'Very Good / Good' percentages in the UK (aside from Durham): Glamorgan (77%), Radnorshire (77%), Brecknockshire (77%), Monmouthshire (77%), Carmarthenshire (75%).

The 'Bad/Very Bad Health' category reinforces the conclusions from the 'Very Good/Good Health' category. Six counties have a percentage more than 7%: Carmarthenshire, Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire, Durham and Lanarkshire. Seven counties have a percentage less than 4%: Rutland, Shetland, Orkney, Berkshire, Kincardineshire, Peeblesshire, Kinrossshire.

The inequality that exists in General Health between populations is often explained in terms of area disadvantage. Measures of health status such as life expectancy and health expectancy are shown to be more favourable in some geographical locations than others and to be strongly patterned with material factors such as income, environment, housing quality, unemployment, access to services and education^[18]. It is very striking from the statistics presented here that the counties with the worst health revealed by these indicators (i.e. Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire, Carmarthenshire, Durham, Lanarkshire) are those which, until recent times, have had a huge coal mining industry. By the time of the 2011 census this mining industry had only declined over the previous 20 years. Whilst conventional theories about the correlation between disadvantage and health may explain some of this effect, it seems probably that the more direct effects of working in the mining industry continue to affect the physical and mental health of many in these counties.

8. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

8.1 Country of Birth from the 2011 Census

The data used here was taken from the 2011 Census Table *QS203UK – Country of Birth*. The country of birth question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for 'Elsewhere'. Where a person ticked 'Elsewhere', they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born.

8.2 Derived Statistics

Table 8.1 shows the Country of Birth (as totals and percentages) for the 39 historic counties of England. The values from the Census table have been allocated into three categories:

- England;
- Rest of Common Travel Area (CTA) – i.e. Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man;
- Rest of the World.

These categories were decided upon to enable a study of the relative population within each county in England who were born outside England. Since residents from elsewhere in the CTA are not generally regarded as immigrants it was decided to study the relative populations in each county from other parts of the CTA compared to those from elsewhere in the world.

Table 8.2 shows the Country of Birth for the 13 historic counties of Wales. The categories are:

- Wales;
- Rest of Common Travel Area (CTA) – i.e. England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man;
- Rest of the World.

Table 8.3 shows the Country of Birth for the 6 historic counties of Northern Ireland. A decision was taken for Northern Ireland to separate the figures from the Republic of Ireland from those of the rest of the CTA. The categories are:

- Northern Ireland;
- Republic of Ireland;
- Rest of Common Travel Area (CTA) – i.e. England, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man;
- Rest of the World.

Table 8.4 shows the Country of Birth for the 34 historic counties of Scotland. The categories are:

- Scotland;
- Rest of Common Travel Area (CTA) – i.e. England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man;
- Rest of the World.

Figure 8.1 shows, for each historic county, the percentage of its population who were born in the country of that county (i.e. for counties in England it shows the percentage born in England).

Figure 8.2 shows, for each historic county, the percentage of its population who were born elsewhere in the Common Travel Area (i.e. for counties in England it shows the percentage born in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man).

Name	Code	England		Rest of Common Travel Area		Rest of World	
Bedfordshire	BED	477,153	79.1%	24,504	4.1%	101,190	16.8%
Berkshire	BER	688,332	81.7%	39,740	4.7%	114,732	13.6%
Buckinghamshire	BUC	718,791	78.4%	37,470	4.1%	160,642	17.5%
Cambridgeshire	CMB	376,081	81.7%	17,567	3.8%	66,800	14.5%
Cheshire	CHE	1,513,083	90.7%	72,402	4.3%	83,409	5.0%
Cornwall	CNW	494,441	92.7%	17,490	3.3%	21,663	4.1%
Cumberland	CUM	281,192	91.8%	14,769	4.8%	10,280	3.4%
Derbyshire	DRB	1,058,744	92.2%	27,616	2.4%	62,013	5.4%
Devon	DVN	1,028,417	90.7%	42,464	3.7%	62,582	5.5%
Dorset	DRS	490,750	90.3%	21,050	3.9%	31,496	5.8%
Durham	DRH	1,381,900	94.2%	31,573	2.2%	53,564	3.7%
Essex	ESE	2,363,647	78.8%	73,872	2.5%	561,729	18.7%
Gloucestershire	GLC	981,004	85.5%	58,939	5.1%	107,163	9.3%
Hampshire	HMP	1,815,378	86.5%	84,456	4.0%	199,806	9.5%
Herefordshire	HRF	157,783	85.9%	14,280	7.8%	11,568	6.3%
Hertfordshire	HTF	963,156	83.2%	44,290	3.8%	149,720	12.9%
Huntingdonshire	HNT	180,335	85.2%	8,688	4.1%	22,753	10.7%
Kent	KNT	2,292,154	83.4%	83,511	3.0%	372,050	13.5%
Lancashire	LCS	4,353,827	88.1%	162,608	3.3%	425,929	8.6%
Leicestershire	LCR	797,722	81.8%	25,263	2.6%	152,418	15.6%
Lincolnshire	LNC	941,405	90.6%	32,763	3.2%	64,342	6.2%
Middlesex	MSX	2,238,891	56.0%	169,839	4.2%	1,592,197	39.8%
Norfolk	NRF	730,431	90.4%	21,863	2.7%	55,427	6.9%
Northamptonshire	NHP	700,625	83.5%	38,129	4.5%	100,032	11.9%
Northumberland	NHB	713,445	89.5%	31,288	3.9%	52,273	6.6%
Nottinghamshire	NOT	969,576	88.4%	29,962	2.7%	97,079	8.9%
Oxfordshire	OXD	414,949	81.0%	24,177	4.7%	73,219	14.3%
Rutland	RTL	33,530	89.0%	1,944	5.2%	2,203	5.8%
Shropshire	SHP	416,489	88.2%	31,089	6.6%	24,449	5.2%
Somerset	SMS	941,477	89.4%	45,031	4.3%	66,996	6.4%
Staffordshire	STF	1,903,918	88.2%	44,408	2.1%	211,066	9.8%
Suffolk	SFF	694,606	89.6%	21,442	2.8%	59,051	7.6%
Surrey	SUR	2,096,599	70.5%	126,960	4.3%	752,277	25.3%
Sussex	SUS	1,400,651	86.9%	56,534	3.5%	155,269	9.6%
Warwickshire	WRW	1,338,900	82.0%	63,390	3.9%	230,595	14.1%
Westmorland	WML	80,348	91.9%	3,291	3.8%	3,827	4.4%
Wiltshire	WTS	589,183	86.3%	33,331	4.9%	59,866	8.8%
Worcestershire	WRC	979,466	87.1%	38,623	3.4%	106,948	9.5%
Yorkshire	YRK	4,648,213	89.1%	131,944	2.5%	438,681	8.4%
England		44,246,592	83.5%	1,848,560	3.5%	6,917,304	13.0%

Table 8.1. Country of Birth in the historic counties of England from 2011 Census

Name	Code	Wales		Rest of Common Travel Area		Rest of World	
Anglesey	AGL	46,303	66.4%	21,516	30.8%	1,932	2.8%
Brecknockshire	BRN	48,685	72.0%	16,280	24.1%	2,633	3.9%
Caernarfonshire	CRN	89,374	64.3%	43,098	31.0%	6,593	4.7%
Cardiganshire	CRD	41,884	55.3%	29,709	39.2%	4,191	5.5%
Carmarthenshire	CRM	140,073	76.0%	37,298	20.2%	6,861	3.7%
Denbighshire	DBH	147,161	64.6%	69,453	30.5%	11,066	4.9%
Flintshire	FLT	109,655	50.9%	97,762	45.4%	7,973	3.7%
Glamorgan	GLM	1,048,759	79.4%	191,058	14.5%	81,643	6.2%
Merionethshire	MRN	22,677	59.9%	14,292	37.7%	905	2.4%
Monmouthshire	MNM	411,659	80.0%	80,352	15.6%	22,712	4.4%
Montgomeryshire	MTG	27,409	44.2%	32,359	52.2%	2,188	3.5%
Pembrokeshire	PMB	81,768	67.0%	35,600	29.2%	4,754	3.9%
Radnorshire	RDN	10,598	41.0%	14,376	55.7%	847	3.3%
Wales		2,226,005	72.7%	683,153	22.3%	154,298	5.0%

Table 8.2. Country of Birth in the historic counties of Wales from 2011 Census

Name	Code	Northern Ireland		Republic of Ireland		Rest of Common Travel Area		Rest of World	
Antrim	ANM	552,727	89.8%	8,116	1.3%	28,082	4.6%	26,776	4.3%
Armagh	ARH	155,455	87.0%	5,281	3.0%	6,657	3.7%	11,205	6.3%
Down	DWN	469,168	88.7%	8,780	1.7%	28,501	5.4%	22,534	4.3%
Fermanagh	FRM	51,347	83.9%	4,099	6.7%	3,375	5.5%	2,349	3.8%
Londonderry	LDR	223,125	90.0%	6,517	2.6%	10,730	4.3%	7,599	3.1%
Tyrone	TYN	157,031	88.0%	5,040	2.8%	6,172	3.5%	10,197	5.7%
Northern Ireland		1,608,853	88.8%	37,833	2.1%	83,517	4.6%	80,660	4.5%

Table 8.3. Country of Birth in the historic counties of Northern Ireland from 2011 Census

Name	Code	Scotland		Rest of Common Travel Area		Rest of World	
Aberdeenshire	ABN	294,907	77.5%	44,138	11.6%	41,450	10.9%
Angus	ANG	223,526	84.7%	22,904	8.7%	17,614	6.7%
Argyllshire	ARG	50,385	77.7%	11,418	17.6%	3,016	4.7%
Ayrshire	AYS	331,453	90.1%	27,532	7.5%	8,691	2.4%
Banffshire	BNF	37,726	81.1%	7,062	15.2%	1,749	3.8%
Berwickshire	BRW	17,602	66.5%	7,658	28.9%	1,198	4.5%
Buteshire	BTE	9,895	78.9%	2,186	17.4%	453	3.6%
Caithness	CTN	21,761	82.2%	4,061	15.3%	664	2.5%
Clackmannanshire	CLM	44,111	86.6%	4,908	9.6%	1,938	3.8%
Cromartyshire	CRT	5,055	71.5%	1,625	23.0%	394	5.6%
Dumfriesshire	DMF	59,352	76.9%	15,420	20.0%	2,388	3.1%
Dunbartonshire	DUN	233,406	88.9%	19,103	7.3%	9,910	3.8%
East Lothian	ELT	62,444	83.4%	9,264	12.4%	3,174	4.2%
Fife	FFE	305,431	83.6%	40,507	11.1%	19,555	5.4%
Inverness-shire	INS	91,560	77.5%	18,916	16.0%	7,601	6.4%
Kincardineshire	KNC	61,928	79.7%	9,644	12.4%	6,098	7.9%
Kinross-shire	KNR	8,902	79.3%	1,879	16.7%	442	3.9%
Kirkcudbrightshire	KCB	36,413	76.6%	9,450	19.9%	1,683	3.5%
Lanarkshire	LNK	885,565	87.9%	55,670	5.5%	66,779	6.6%
Midlothian	MLT	461,160	74.2%	82,742	13.3%	77,708	12.5%
Morayshire	MOY	48,905	72.3%	14,774	21.8%	3,975	5.9%
Nairnshire	NRN	10,620	76.4%	2,660	19.1%	614	4.4%
Orkney	ORN	16,654	78.0%	4,032	18.9%	663	3.1%
Peeblesshire	PBS	14,369	75.3%	3,650	19.1%	1,055	5.5%
Perthshire	PRT	122,843	78.6%	23,172	14.8%	10,356	6.6%
Renfrewshire	RNF	450,201	88.6%	28,478	5.6%	29,385	5.8%
Ross-shire	RSS	55,555	79.9%	11,242	16.2%	2,706	3.9%
Roxburghshire	RXB	39,156	77.1%	9,249	18.2%	2,395	4.7%
Selkirkshire	SKK	13,116	81.9%	2,112	13.2%	782	4.9%
Shetland	SHT	18,691	80.7%	3,467	15.0%	1,009	4.4%
Stirlingshire	STL	214,569	87.9%	19,200	7.9%	10,323	4.2%
Sutherland	SRL	9,239	72.2%	3,061	23.9%	503	3.9%
West Lothian	WLT	134,462	86.8%	12,634	8.2%	7,734	5.0%
Wigtownshire	WGT	20,922	78.6%	5,031	18.9%	665	2.5%
Scotland		4,411,884	83.3%	538,849	10.2%	344,670	6.5%

Table 8.4. Country of Birth in the historic counties of Scotland from 2011 Census

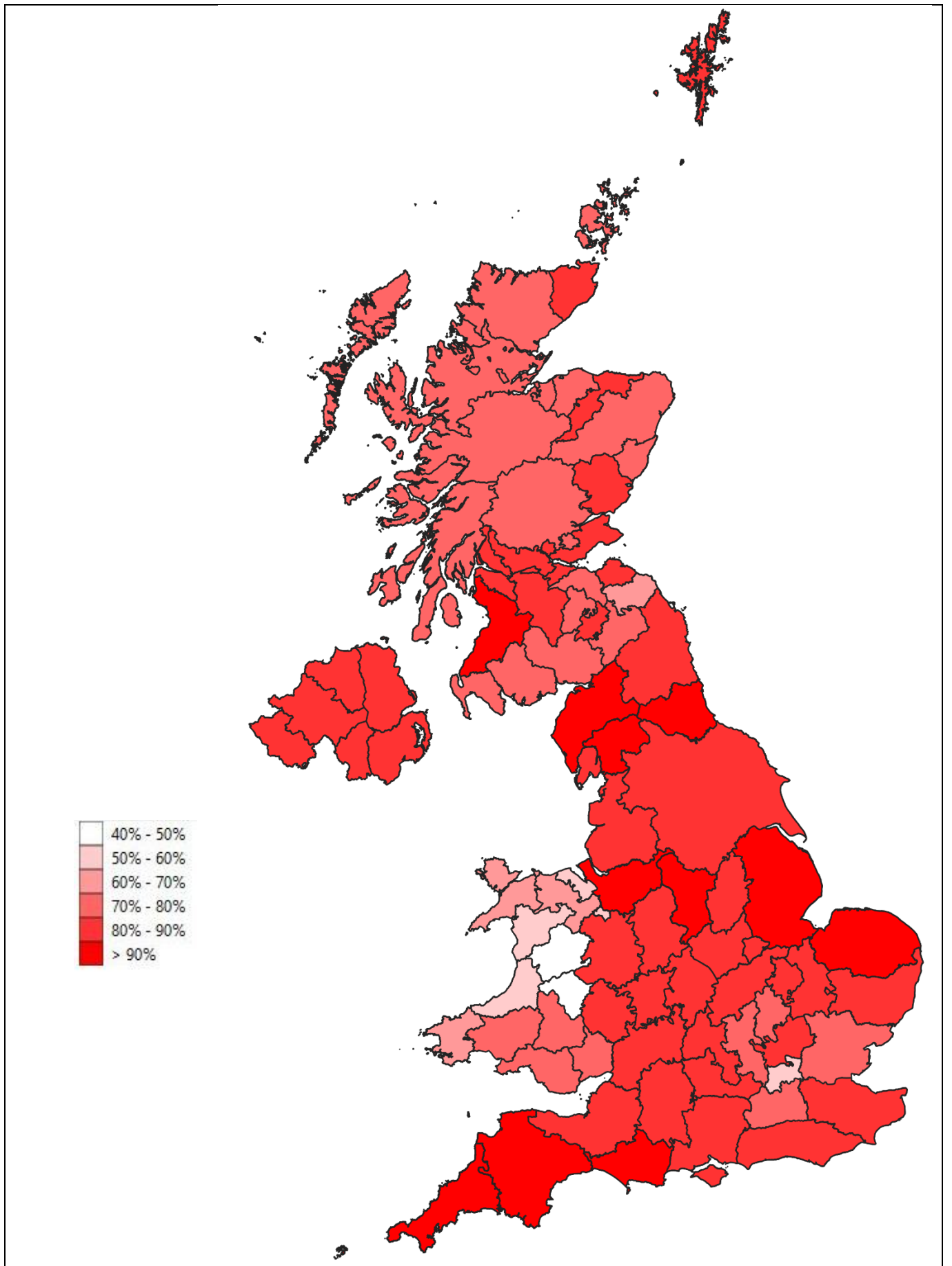


Figure 8.1. Country of Birth: Percentage of the resident population of each historic county who were born in the country of that county

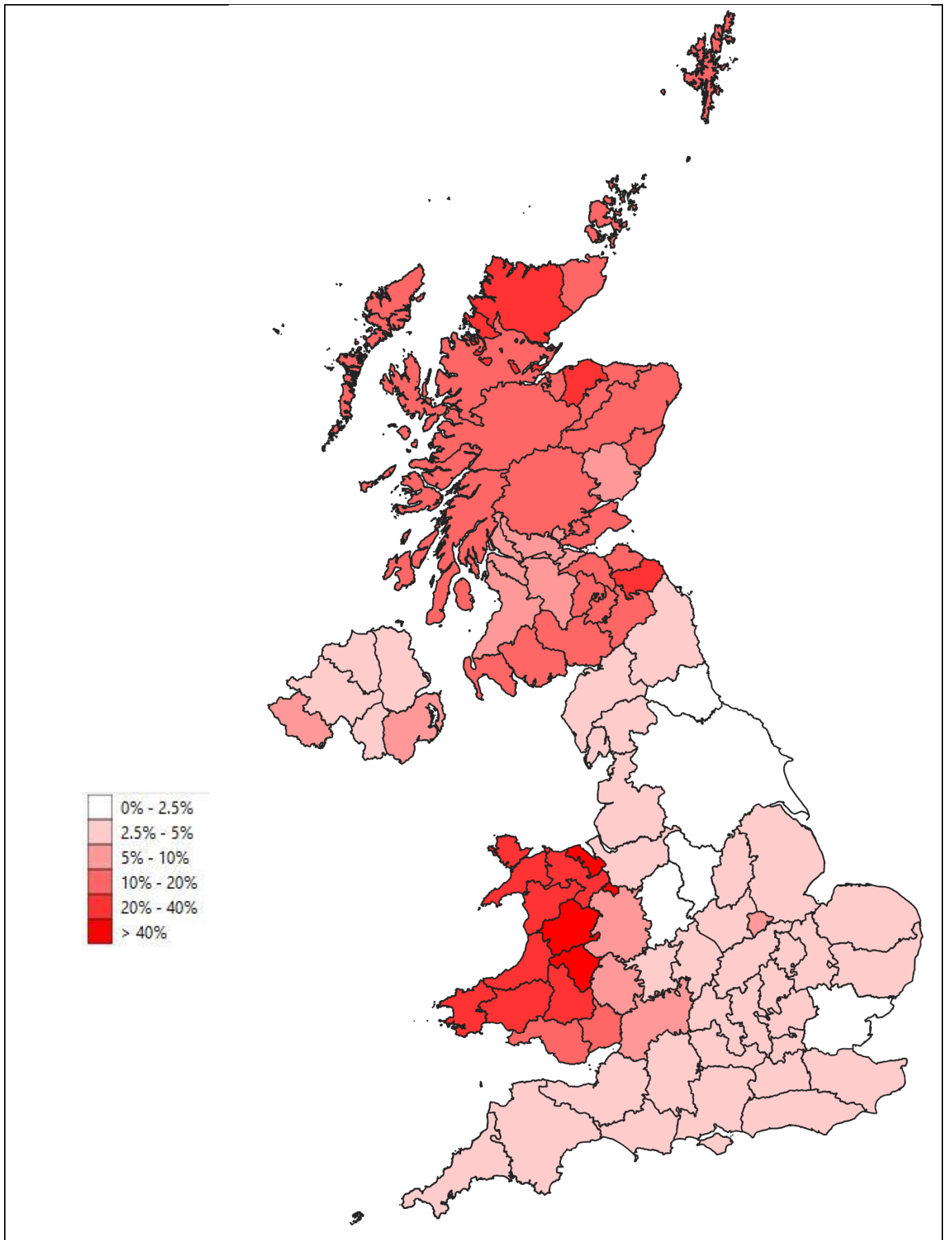


Figure 8.2. Country of Birth: Percentage of the resident population of each historic county who were born elsewhere within the Common Travel Area

8.3 Discussion – Country of Birth

As regards England, Table 8.1 and Figures 8.1 and 8.2 make clear the concentration of recent immigration into the southeast of England. Middlesex is a clear outlier in this relationship, with only 56.0% of its population being born in England and 39.8% being born outside the CTA. Some of the other home counties also show relatively low percentages of being born in England: Bedfordshire (79.1%), Buckinghamshire (78.4%), Essex (78.8%) and Surrey (70.5%). All other English counties have more than 80% of their population born in England. Notably, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall have more than 90% of their population born in England and less than 7% from outside the CTA.

Figure 8.2 shows that the distribution of the population from elsewhere in the CTA does not vary that significantly across the English counties. Herefordshire (7.8%) and Shropshire (6.6%) are the only counties where this is more than 6%. It may be significant that these counties border those of mid Wales.

Table 8.2 and Figures 8.1 and 8.2 show a very different situation in Wales compared to England. The percentage of the population born in Wales is generally much lower than the equivalent values for the English counties. In 5 of the 13 counties less than 60% of the resident population were born in Wales: Radnorshire (41.0%), Montgomeryshire (44.2%), Flintshire (50.9%), Cardiganshire (55.3%) and Merionethshire (59.9%). Even in the counties with the highest percentages born in Wales (Glamorgan 79.4%, Monmouthshire 80.0%) these values are significantly lower than in almost all English counties.

This effect is largely accounted for by the high percentage of the population of the counties of Wales who were born in other parts of the CTA (i.e. outside of Wales). This is more than half of the population in Radnorshire (55.7%) and Montgomeryshire (52.2%) and more than a third of the population in Flintshire (45.4%), Cardiganshire (39.2%) and Merionethshire (37.7%). The lowest value is in Glamorgan (14.5%), still higher than in almost every English county. Glamorgan also has the largest percentage from outside the CTA (6.2%).

Northern Ireland provides a contrast to Wales. In each of the six counties over 83% of the population were born in Northern Ireland, the lowest being Fermanagh (83.9%), the highest Londonderry (90.0%). The percentages from outside the CTA are similar to those of the Welsh counties, and at the lower end of those recorded in the English counties. The percentages from elsewhere in the CTA are much lower than recorded in the Welsh counties, being similar to those recorded in the English counties. The percentages born in the Republic of Ireland (ROI) are lower than those from the rest of the CTA, with one exception. In Fermanagh 6.7% of the population was born in the ROI. The location of Fermanagh, surrounded on 3 sides by the ROI, is probably a significant factor in this.

Many of the counties of Scotland show a similar effect to that seen in Wales, a large percentage of the population not born in Scotland but from elsewhere in the CTA. This figure is more than 10% for 26 of Scotland's 34 counties. In 5 counties this fraction of the population is more than 20%: Berwickshire (28.9%), Sutherland (23.9%), Cromartyshire (23.0%), Dumfriesshire (20.0%) and Morayshire (21.8%). Figure 8.2 shows that the central lowlands have the lowest percentage from elsewhere in the CTA - with all the counties of the south and north of the Scotland having percentages from the CTA of more than 10%. In contrast to this, the percentage of the population from outside the CTA is generally much smaller, although this is more than 10% in 2 counties: Aberdeenshire (10.9%) and Midlothian (12.5%). The percentage in each county born in Scotland varies from 66.5% (Berwickshire) up to 88.9% (Dunbartonshire).

Sadly, the data collected in the 2011 Census do not enable the historic county in which each person born in the UK was born to be ascertained. This means that an analysis of those born in the county compared to other counties in the UK cannot be easily undertaken. Such an analysis would be fascinating for many reasons, especially in looking at the changing population in rural counties of England.

It was noted above that in many counties in Wales and Scotland a large fraction of the population was born in other parts of the CTA. In broad terms what seems to be happening in these counties is that a substantial part of the population born in the county has left and a large number of people born elsewhere in the CTA (predominantly from England) has moved into the county. Such an effect may well also be happening in more rural counties of England. In these counties, though, most of the population who have moved to the county will have been born elsewhere in England and the figures don't enable us to separate people born in one English county from people born in another English county. It may be telling that, looking at the figures for the people born in other parts of the CTA (i.e. outside England), the highest totals are from predominantly rural counties such as Herefordshire (7.8%), Shropshire (6.6%), Rutland (5.2%), Gloucestershire (5.1%), Wiltshire (4.9%) and Cumberland (4.8%). If we could enumerate the population of such counties who had been born in other English counties and add this to the totals from elsewhere in the CTA then we may find a picture not too dissimilar to what is being seen in rural counties in Wales and Scotland.

9. WELSH LANGUAGE

9.1 Welsh Language Skills from the 1911 and 2011 Censuses

The 2011 data used here was taken from the 2011 Census table *KS207WA – Welsh language skills*. This table provides information, for Wales only, that classifies usual residents aged three and over by their Welsh language skills, as at census day, 27 March 2011. Residents were asked to choose from the following options:

- No skills in Welsh;
- Can understand spoken Welsh only;
- Can speak Welsh;
- Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh;
- Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh;
- Can speak, read and write Welsh;
- Other combination of skills in Welsh.

The 1911 data used here was taken the *General Report of the 1911 Census*^[19].

9.2 Derived Statistics

Table 9.1 shows the number of Welsh speakers from the 2011 Census and the percentage of Welsh Speakers (of residents over 3 years or age) from both the 2011 census and the 1911 census.

For the 2011 Census these figures were derived by summing those who chose one of the options:

- Can speak Welsh;
- Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh;
- Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh;
- Can speak, read and write Welsh.

For the 1911 census these figures were derived from Table CXXXIII of the General Report of the 1911 Census. This table shows those speaking English only, Welsh only and those speaking both languages. No questions were asked on the 1911 Census about other Welsh language skills. Hence, the analysis presented here relates only to those who can speak Welsh. Table CXXXIII presents the total speaking Welsh for the combination of 'administrative county with associated county boroughs' rather than for the historic counties. Elsewhere, the Census report tabulates the differences in area between the administrative counties and the historic counties and the differences in overall population. In future work, this project will account for these differences. In the present work they have not been taken into account. The areas and populations involved are very small and will not affect the conclusions of the analysis presented here.

Figure 9.1 is a map showing the percentage of Welsh Speakers in the 13 historic counties of Wales from the 2011 Census.

Figure 9.2 is a map showing the percentage of Welsh Speakers at Census Output Area level within the 13 historic counties of Wales from the 2011 Census.

Figure 9.3 is a map showing the percentage of Welsh Speakers in the 13 historic counties of Wales from the 1911 Census.

County Name	County Code	Speak Welsh 2011	% Speak Welsh 2011	% Speak Welsh 1911
Anglesey	AGL	38,568	57.2%	88.7%
Brecknockshire	BRN	10,272	15.7%	41.5%
Cardiganshire	CRD	34,926	47.4%	89.6%
Carmarthenshire	CRM	78,265	43.9%	84.9%
Caernarfonshire	CRN	71,524	53.2%	85.6%
Denbighshire	DBH	44,704	20.4%	56.7%
Flintshire	FLT	28,654	13.8%	42.2%
Glamorgan	GLM	148,931	11.7%	38.1%
Monmouthshire	MNM	46,683	9.4%	9.6%
Merionethshire	MRN	21,550	58.7%	90.3%
Montgomeryshire	MTG	12,697	21.2%	44.8%
Pembrokeshire	PMB	22,607	19.1%	32.4%
Radnorshire	RDN	2,635	10.5%	5.4%

Table 9.1. A comparison of Welsh speakers in the 13 historic counties of Wales between the 1911 and the 2011 Censuses

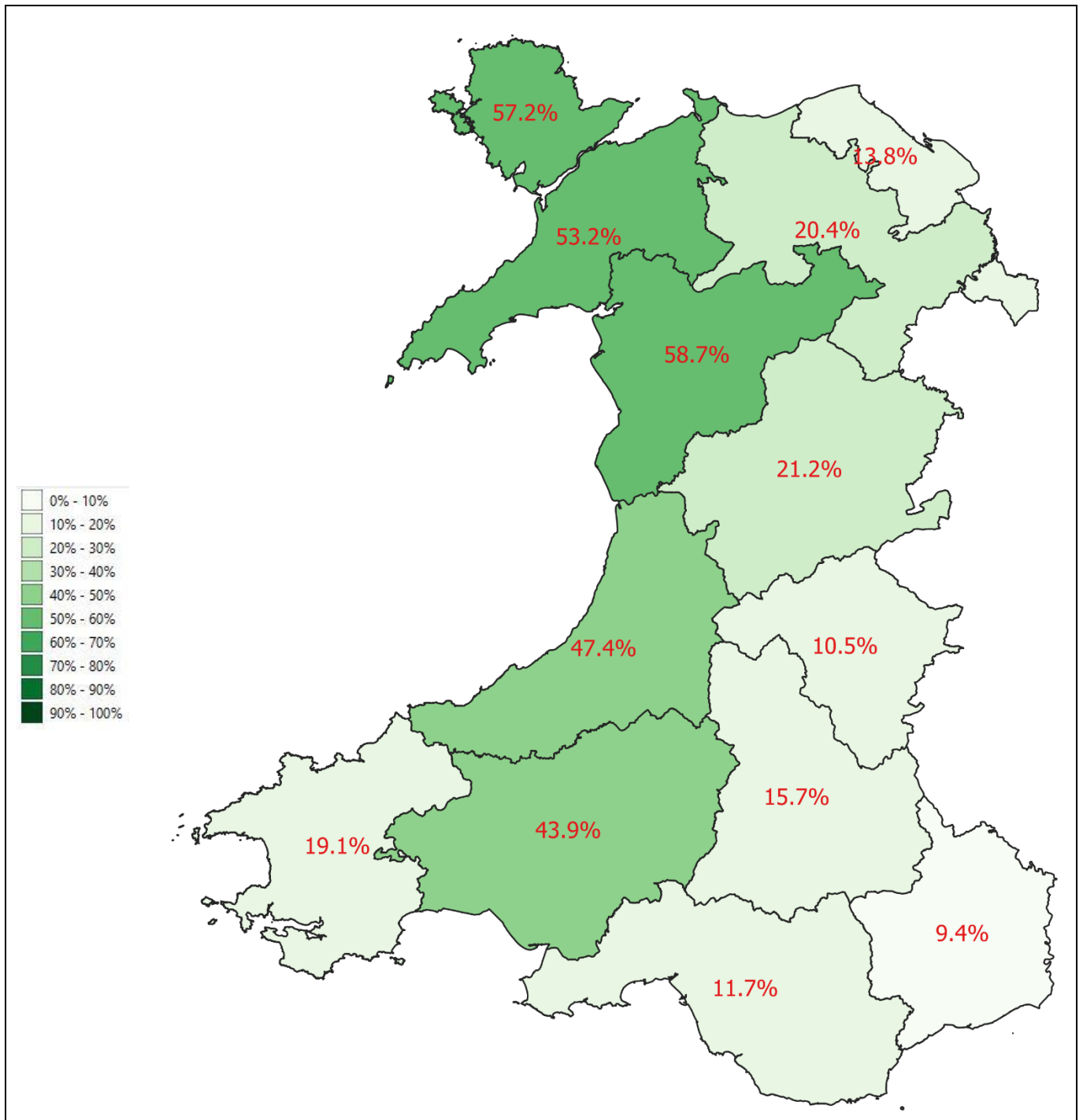


Figure 9.1. Welsh Language Skills: Percentage of Welsh Speakers in the 13 historic counties of Wales from the 2011 Census

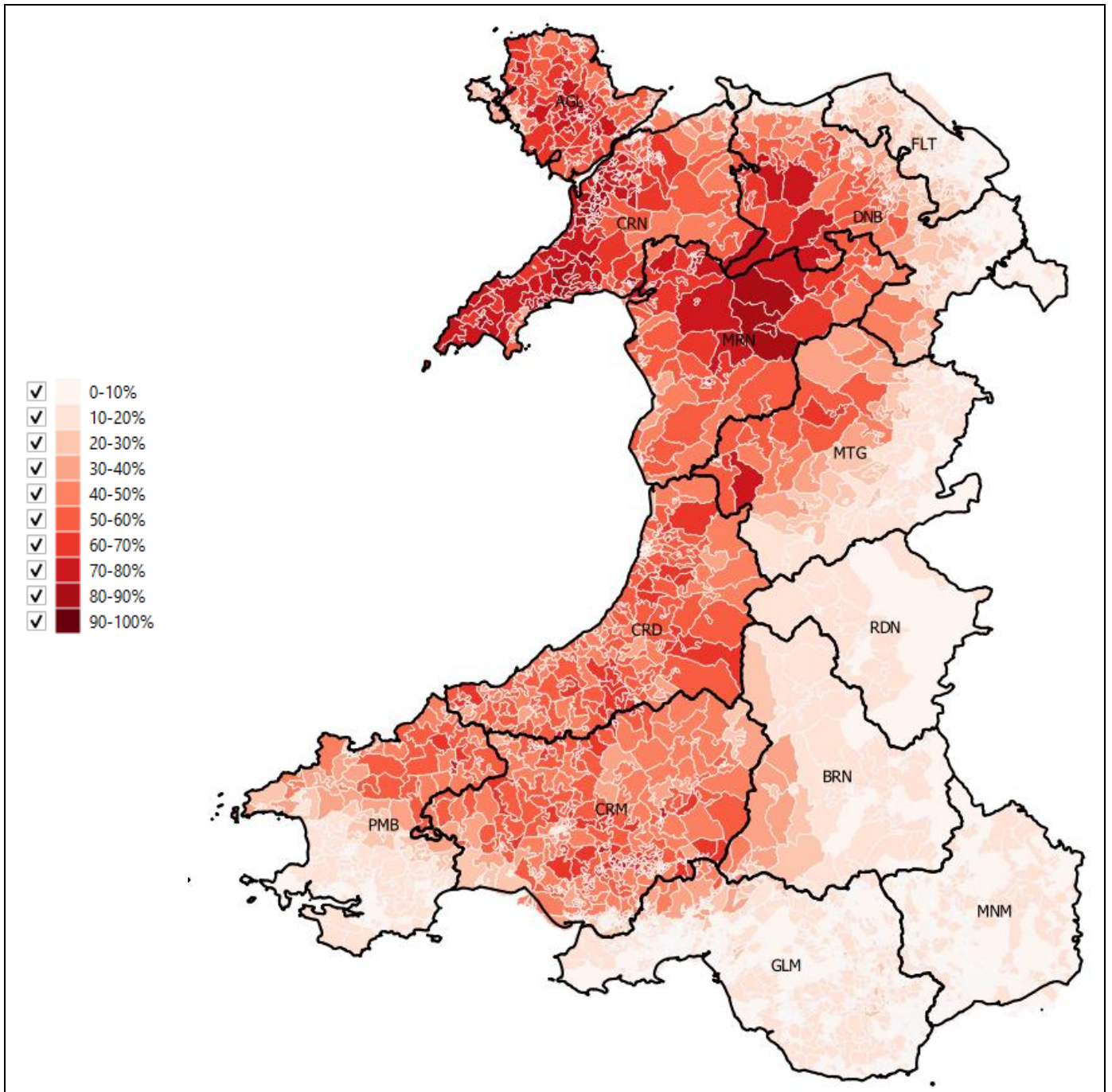


Figure 9.2. Welsh Language Skills: Percentage of Welsh Speakers at Census Output Area level within the 13 historic counties of Wales from the 2011 Census

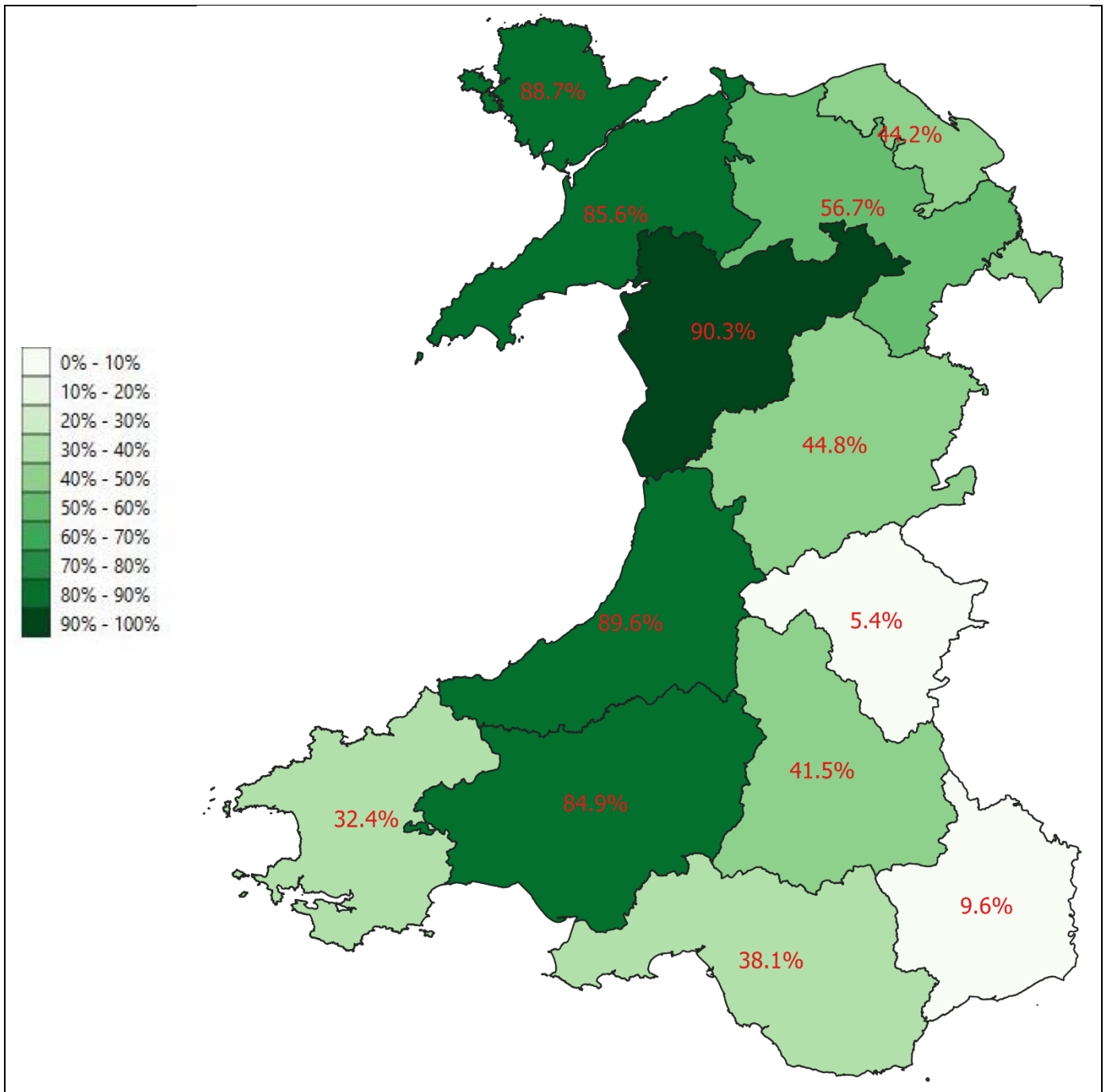


Figure 9.3. Welsh Language Skills: The percentage of Welsh Speakers in the 13 historic counties of Wales from the 1911 Census

9.3 Discussion – Welsh Language Skills

Table 9.3 and Figures 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 present a stark view of the relative decline of the Welsh language over the last century.

Based on the 1911 Census data one could view the Welsh counties as falling into three groups as regards the percentage of Welsh speakers within them at that time.

- More than 80% Welsh speakers: Cardiganshire (90%), Merionethshire (90%), Carmarthenshire (85%), Anglesey (89%), Caernarfonshire (86%);
- Between 30-60% Welsh speakers: Denbighshire (57%), Montgomeryshire (45%), Brecknockshire (42%), Flintshire (42%), Glamorgan (38%), Pembrokeshire (32%);
- Less than 10% Welsh speakers: Monmouthshire (10%), Radnorshire (5%).

The picture from the 2011 Census is one of a decline in percentage of Welsh Speakers in all but one county. The first group from 1911 still forms a distinct grouping but the percentage who speak Welsh in these counties is now between 40% to 60%. The rest of the counties can, from the 2011 data, be better described as forming one group having percentage Welsh speakers less than 22%.

- Between 40%-60% Welsh speakers: Merionethshire (59%), Anglesey (57%), Caernarfonshire (53%) Cardiganshire (47%), Carmarthenshire (44%);
- Less than 22% Welsh speakers: Montgomeryshire (21%), Denbighshire (20%), Pembrokeshire (19%), Brecknockshire (16%), Flintshire (14%), Glamorgan (12%), Radnorshire (11%), Monmouthshire (9%).

The decline in the percentage of Welsh speakers between 1911 and 2011 has been huge in many counties:

- Anglesey from 89% to 57%;
- Brecknockshire from 42% to 16%;
- Cardiganshire from 90% to 47%;
- Carmarthenshire from 85% to 44%;
- Caernarfonshire from 86% to 53%;
- Denbighshire from 57% to 20%;
- Flintshire from 42% to 14%;
- Glamorgan from 38% to 12%;
- Merionethshire from 90% to 59%;
- Montgomeryshire from 45% to 21%;
- Pembrokeshire from 33% to 19%.

Among the biggest falls are in the Welsh speaking heartlands of Anglesey, Caernarfonshire, Merionethshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire.

In contrast the percentage of Welsh speakers in Monmouthshire has seen little change (from a very low level in 1911). In only one county, Radnorshire, has the percentage of Welsh speakers increased, from 5% in 1911 to 11% in 2011.

Figure 9.2 shows the percentage of Welsh speakers at Census Output Area level with the historic counties superimposed upon it. The relationship between the historic counties and the Welsh language is made clear by this map. In the Welsh heartland counties of Anglesey, Caernarfonshire, Merionethshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire the percentage of Welsh speakers falls in only a few places to less than 20%. But in many places it is still more than 70%, especially on the Lleyen peninsula in Caernarfonshire and in much of Merionethshire. The long-

standing division in Pembrokeshire between the Welsh speaking north of the county and the English speaking south (the Landsker line) is clearly seen.

The extension of the main Welsh speaking area from Carmarthenshire into the far north-west of Glamorgan and south-west of Brecknockshire can be seen, as can the very low levels of Welsh speakers in most of Glamorgan, Brecknockshire and all of Radnorshire and Monmouthshire. The division of Montgomeryshire into a Welsh speaking north and west and an English speaking south and east stands out clearly. Denbighshire is perhaps most fascinating with some of the highest level of Welsh speakers, above 60% in the west of the county, but also, in the far east of the county, some of the lowest percentages of Welsh speakers in the whole country. The small number of Welsh speakers in Flintshire is clearly seen, especially in the Maelor Saesneg detached part of the county.

When considering the actual numbers of Welsh speakers, rather than the percentages, the situation looks less bleak. The total number of Welsh speakers in Wales according to the 2011 census is 562,000, compared to 977,366 at the 1911 census. Hence, by 2011 the number of Welsh speakers had fallen to 58% of the level it was 100 years previously. However, whereas 44% of the population could speak Welsh in 1911, only 19% could in 2011. The combination of declining numbers of Welsh speakers and the general increase in the population creates this effect. It is also worth noting that the actual total of Welsh speakers in the 2011 census is higher than that from the 1971 Census.

The scope of this report does not extend to a detailed investigation of the state of the Welsh language over the past 100 years. There have been many detailed studies of this kind^[20,21]. However, it is very clear from Section 8 (Table 8.2) of this report that in all Welsh counties a huge proportion of the population was born outside Wales, from 20% in Monmouthshire up to 59% in Radnorshire. In the counties of the Welsh speaking heartlands the percentages born outside Wales are: Anglesey (34%), Caernarfonshire (36%), Cardiganshire (45%), Carmarthenshire (24%) and Merionethshire (40%). This must inevitably have had a major effect on the percentages of Welsh speakers throughout the country.

Studies of the state of the Welsh language would benefit greatly from the use of the historic counties of Wales as the geographical basis for comparisons between epochs. Recent studies have sought to describe the distribution of Welsh language skills with reference to the 22 unitary authorities of Wales^[21]. These were created in 1996 to provide local government services. They cover hugely different areas and have very different population sizes. No Welsh skills statistics are available for them from before 1996. It is hard to see how they can be used as any kind of geographical basis for studying the Welsh language. The benefits of basing an analysis on the historic counties are obvious and overwhelming.

The obvious way to subdivide the historic counties for the purpose of studying Welsh language skills over time would be to use the communities / civil parishes. Most of the current local government communities have the same borders as civil parishes which go back to least the middle of the 19th century. Figure 8.2 shows the value of presenting statistics over smaller areas within the context of the historic counties. Unfortunately, Census Output Areas are arbitrary units which change over time. An analysis based on the historic counties and the communities / civil parishes would overcome this problem.

11 CONCLUDING REMARKS

This report has presented the first results from a project to produce and analyse detailed statistics relating to the historic counties of the UK. Basing statistics on the historic counties enables:

- Studies of population and other demographic indicators across decades and centuries on a fixed, meaningful geographic framework;
- The presentation of important contemporary national statistics on a set of areas which are commonly understood by the public and which are important cultural entities.

The focus in this report has been on producing contemporary statistics, based on the counties, for the main demographic indicators. A comparison with historical data was presented only in relation to population, population density and Welsh language skills.

The main focus of the project going forward will be the compilation of demographic statistics on the historic counties from across all Censuses from 1801 to 2011. This will provide a dataset of great value to numerous studies of demography, socio-economic and political history.

A key part of this work will be to adjust the statistics within the Census reports across all epochs onto Definition A of the Historic Counties Standard. Such adjustments will be relatively straightforward for Censuses up to 1911 since figures are provided in these Census reports for the historic counties. Adjustments will have to be made for the slightly different way in which the Census reports from 1851 onwards deal with the effects of the Detached Parts Act 1854 and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act 1876. Making such adjustments should be very straightforward, since the areas affected are denoted and enumerated within the Census reports.

A bigger challenge will be deriving statistics for the historic counties on Definition A from the Census reports from 1921 onwards. Census reports from 1921 were based on local government areas. Until the 1960s these were very close to the historic counties in area. Producing statistics from the 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961 Censuses will require adjustments to the Census report figures based on a comparison of the administrative county / county borough boundaries at that epoch with the Definition A historic county borders. This again will be a straightforward, if more time-consuming, process. The best methodology for producing historic county statistics from 1971, 1981 and 1991 will require further investigation. The 2001 data is available electronically and statistics can be produced in a similar way as for the 2011 Census.

Another aim of the project will be to link historic county statistics derived from Census reports with those derived from the pre-Census era^[5,6], the aim being to produce the best available demographic statistics across as long a reach of our history as possible. In this context it may be that Definition B of the Historic Counties Standard, which considers every detached part to be associated with its parent county, is more relevant than Definition A.

Some subjects for study by the project will include:

- Welsh language skills across all Census epochs since 1891, when this first formed part of the Census;
- Scottish Gaelic language skills across all Census epochs since 1881, when this first formed part of the Census;
- Occupation / employment types across all Census epochs from 1841, when an 'Occupation' question was first included;
- Country of birth across all Census epochs from 1841, when data on this was first collected.
- Marital status across all Census epochs from 1851, when data on this was first collected.

The results of the project will be published as downloadable reports and GIS datasets.

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