

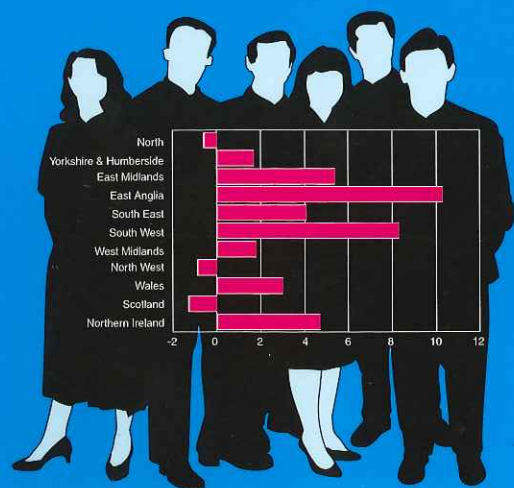
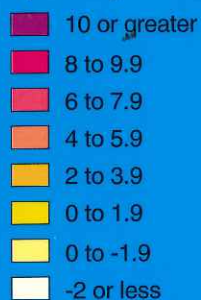


Ordnance Survey®

STATLAS UK

A Statistical Atlas of the United Kingdom

Total population
percentage increase,
by county, 1981 - 1992

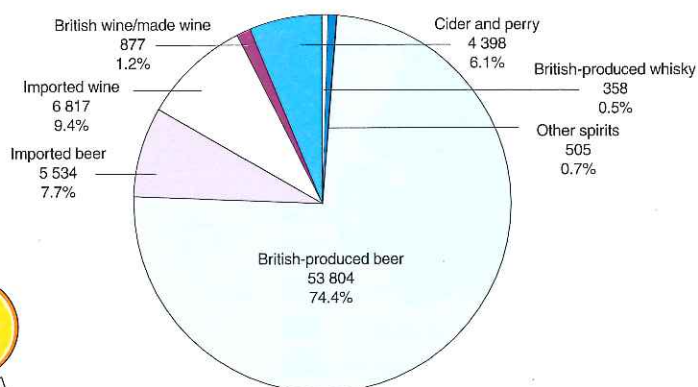


Total population increase,
by region, percentages,
1981 - 1992

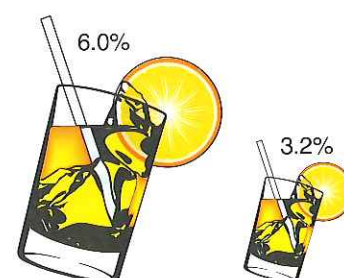
Drink

- Spending on alcoholic drink represents the highest proportion of total household expenditure in Yorkshire and Humberside - 6 per cent.
- It is lowest in East Anglia - 3.2 per cent.
- However, East Anglia has the lowest proportion of non-drinkers - 6 per cent of those aged 16 and over.
- The highest proportion of non-drinkers is in Greater London - 15 per cent.

Alcoholic drink released for home consumption, thousand hectolitres of alcohol, 1992



Household spending on alcoholic drink, as a percentage of total household expenditure, 1993



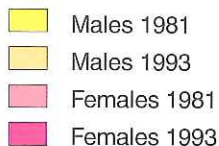
Sources: Family Expenditure Survey, HM Customs and Excise

© Crown copyright

Employment

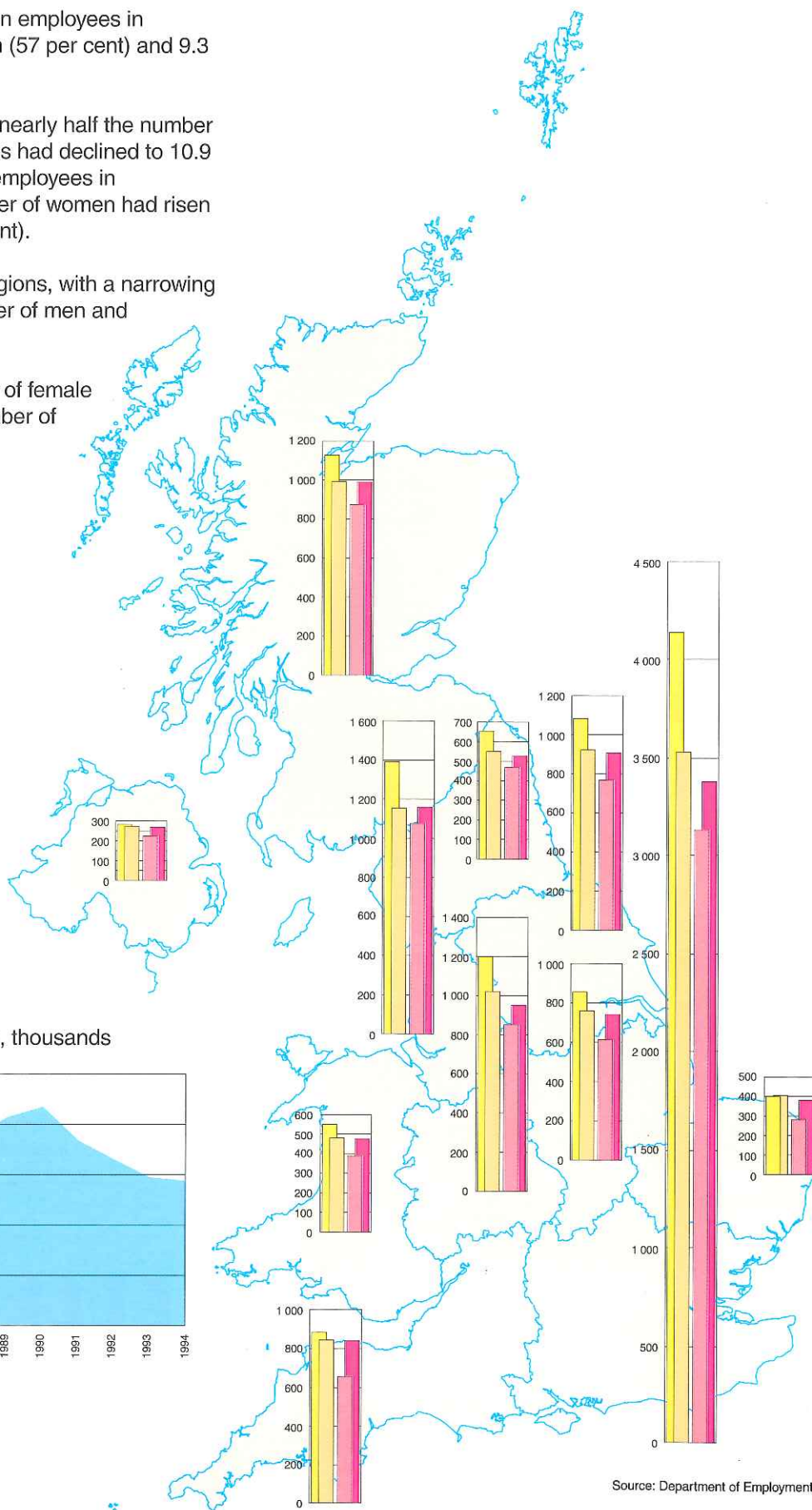
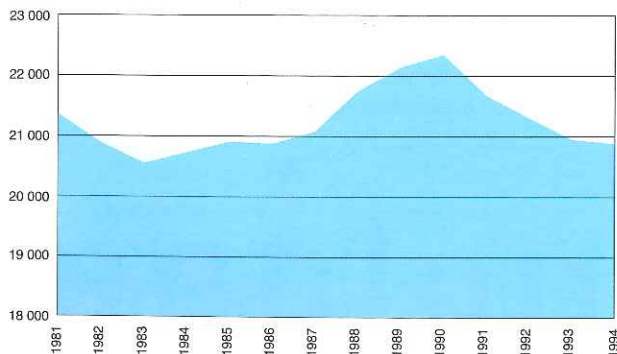
- In 1981 there were 21.9 million employees in employment: 12.6 million men (57 per cent) and 9.3 million women (43 per cent).
- By 1993 women represented nearly half the number of employees. Male employees had declined to 10.9 million (under 51 per cent of employees in employment), while the number of women had risen to 10.6 million (over 49 per cent).
- This pattern occurred in all regions, with a narrowing of the gap between the number of men and women employed.
- In the North West the number of female employees exceeded the number of male employees in 1993.

Numbers in employment, 1981 and 1993



Figures are in thousands and include all employees, not just full-timers.

Total employment 1981 - 1994, June figures, seasonally adjusted, thousands

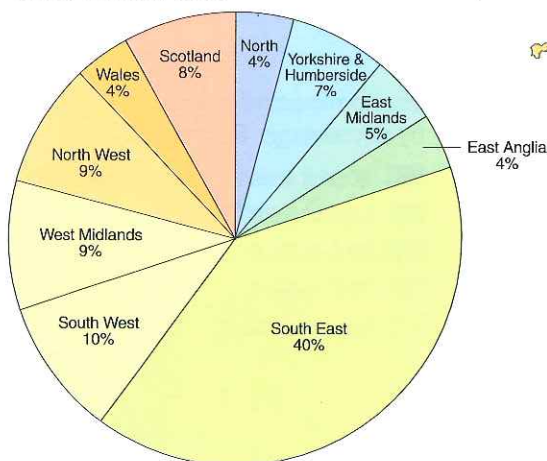


Source: Department of Employment

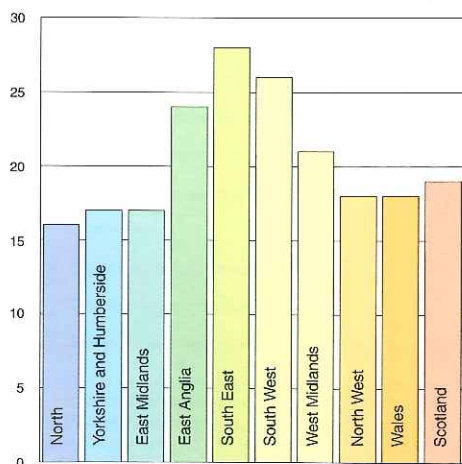
Share Ownership

- Share ownership has increased in recent years, particularly as a result of privatisation.
- About 10 million people, 22 per cent of adults, now own shares, compared with around 3 million in 1979.
- Share ownership is highest in the South East, where 28 per cent of adults own shares.
- Over 40 per cent of all shares are held in the South East.

Distribution of shares,
Great Britain, 1993

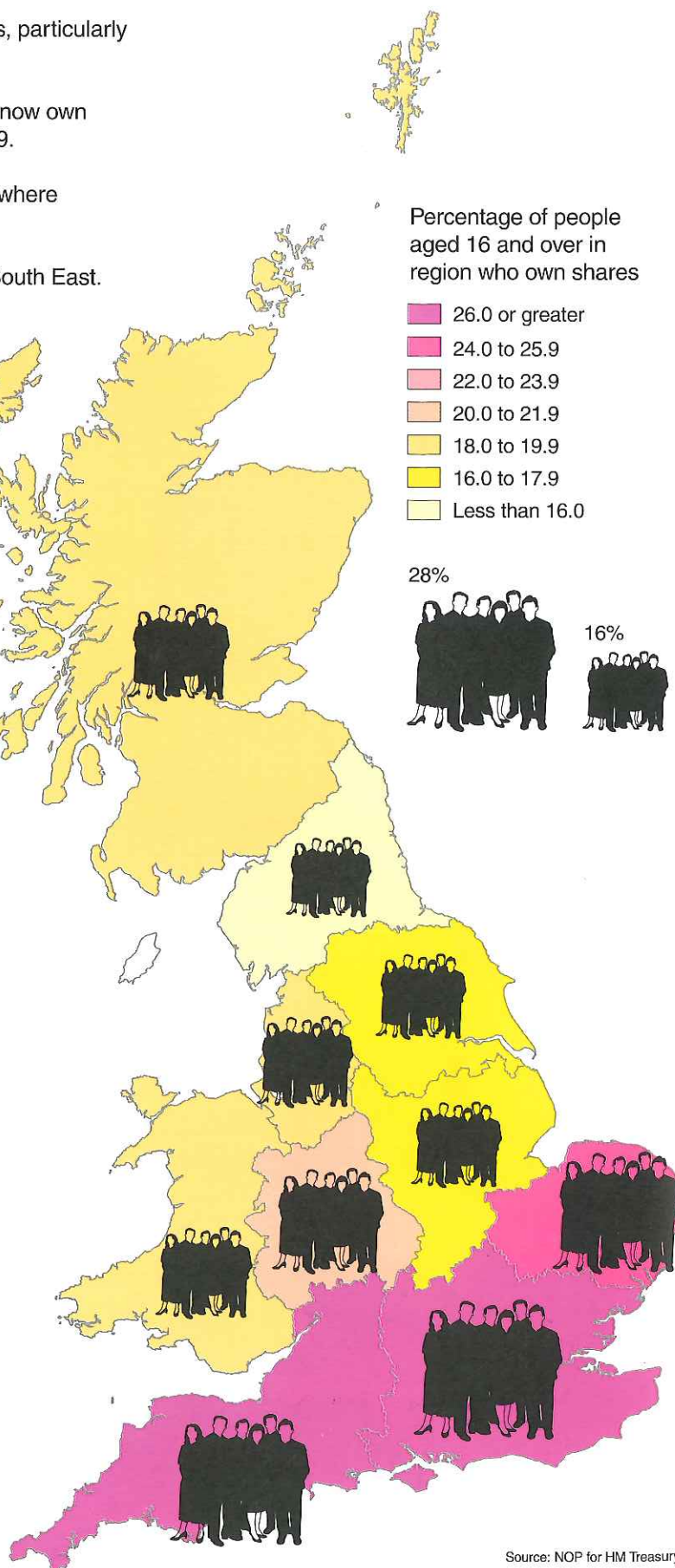
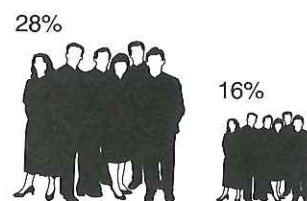


Percentage of people aged 16 and over
in region who own shares



These figures come from a survey conducted for HM Treasury and ProShare. It was carried out only in Great Britain, not Northern Ireland.

Percentage of people
aged 16 and over in
region who own shares



Source: NOP for HM Treasury

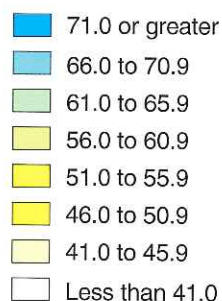
© Crown copyright

Under 5s in State Education

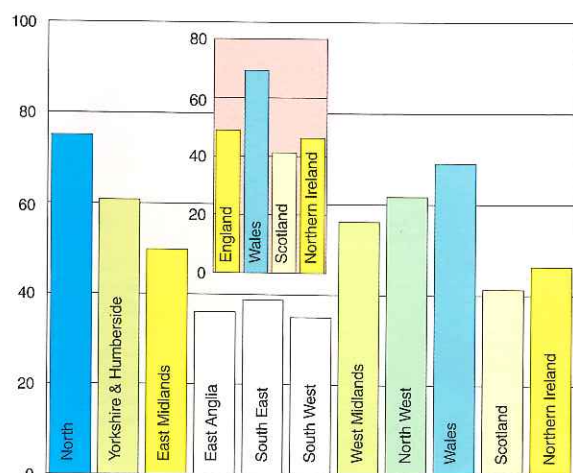
- The figures show the number of children aged under 5 attending maintained nursery or primary schools as a percentage of estimated population aged 3 and 4.
- Half of all these children in the United Kingdom have a place, but the rate varies very considerably across the country.
- The rate is highest in the North, where it reaches 75 per cent, and in one county - Cleveland - 91 per cent.
- It is lowest in the South West, where only 35 per cent of these children have a place.

Data is for children under 5 attending maintained nursery or primary schools as percentage of estimated population aged 3 and 4; January 1992 except for Scotland which is September 1991.

Percentage of under 5s in state education, 1992



Percentage of under 5s in state education, 1992



Under 5s in state education, 1992

75.0%

34.9%

Sources: Department for Education; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland;

Crime Rate

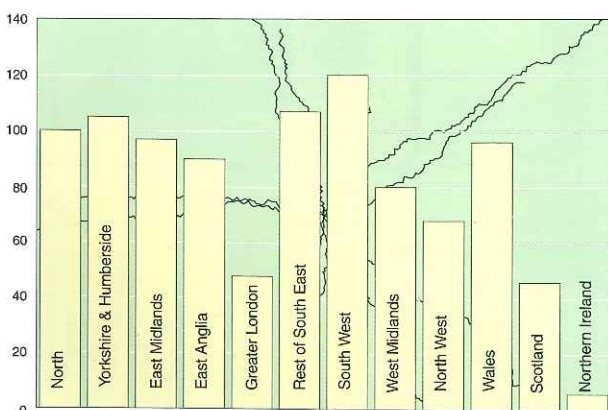
- The crime rate increased considerably during the 1980s in all parts of the United Kingdom except Northern Ireland, where the increase was fairly slight.
- The region with the lowest mainland crime rate in 1981 - the South West - saw the highest increase.
- By contrast, the region with the highest rate in 1981 - Greater London - saw the second lowest increase on the mainland.
- There is a considerable variation in the overall crime rate, which is about 3 times higher in the North than it is in Northern Ireland (although see note).

Scottish figures are not precisely comparable with those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland because of differences in the legal system. The Northern Ireland figures exclude offences of criminal damage of relatively low value.

Notifiable offences recorded by the police, per 100 000 population, 1992



Percentage increase in crime, 1981 - 1992



Notifiable offences recorded by the police, per 100 000 population, 1992

13 630



4 194



Greater London

Sources: Home Office, The Scottish Office, Royal Ulster Constabulary

© Crown copyright

Violent Crime

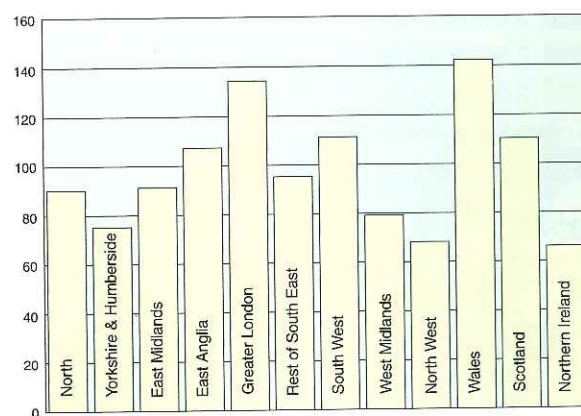
Offences of violence against the person recorded by the police, per 100 000 population, 1992

511



- As with crime overall, there was a large increase in violent crime over the 1980s, although regional variations in the increase were less pronounced than with crime overall.
- Northern Ireland had the lowest increase, thus by 1992 coming to have the lowest rate of violent crime in the United Kingdom.
- The highest increase in violent crime was in Wales, which in 1992 had the third highest level of violent crime.
- Violent offences remain a small proportion of all crime.

Percentage increase in violent crime, 1981 - 1992



Scottish figures are not precisely comparable with those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland because of differences in the legal system.

Offences of violence against the person recorded by the police, per 100 000 population, 1992



Greater London



Sources: Home Office, The Scottish Office, Royal Ulster Constabulary

© Crown copyright

Burglary

- Although almost all areas saw an increase in burglary between 1981 and 1992, there was a great deal of variation between regions.
- There were large increases in burglary in some areas, especially the South West and Yorkshire and Humberside.
- The increase in the burglary rate was fairly small in Scotland and Greater London, while Northern Ireland experienced a noticeable decrease.

Burglaries recorded by the police, per 100 000 population, 1992



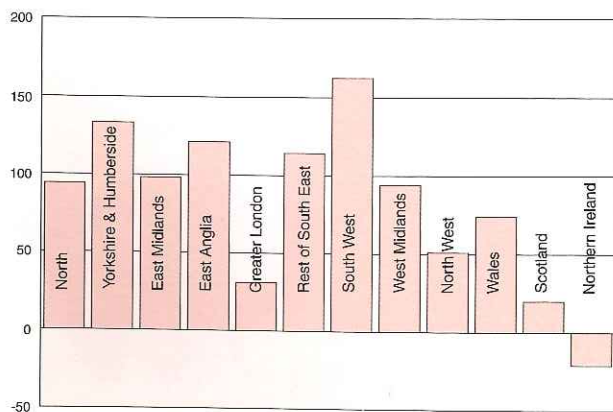
3 747



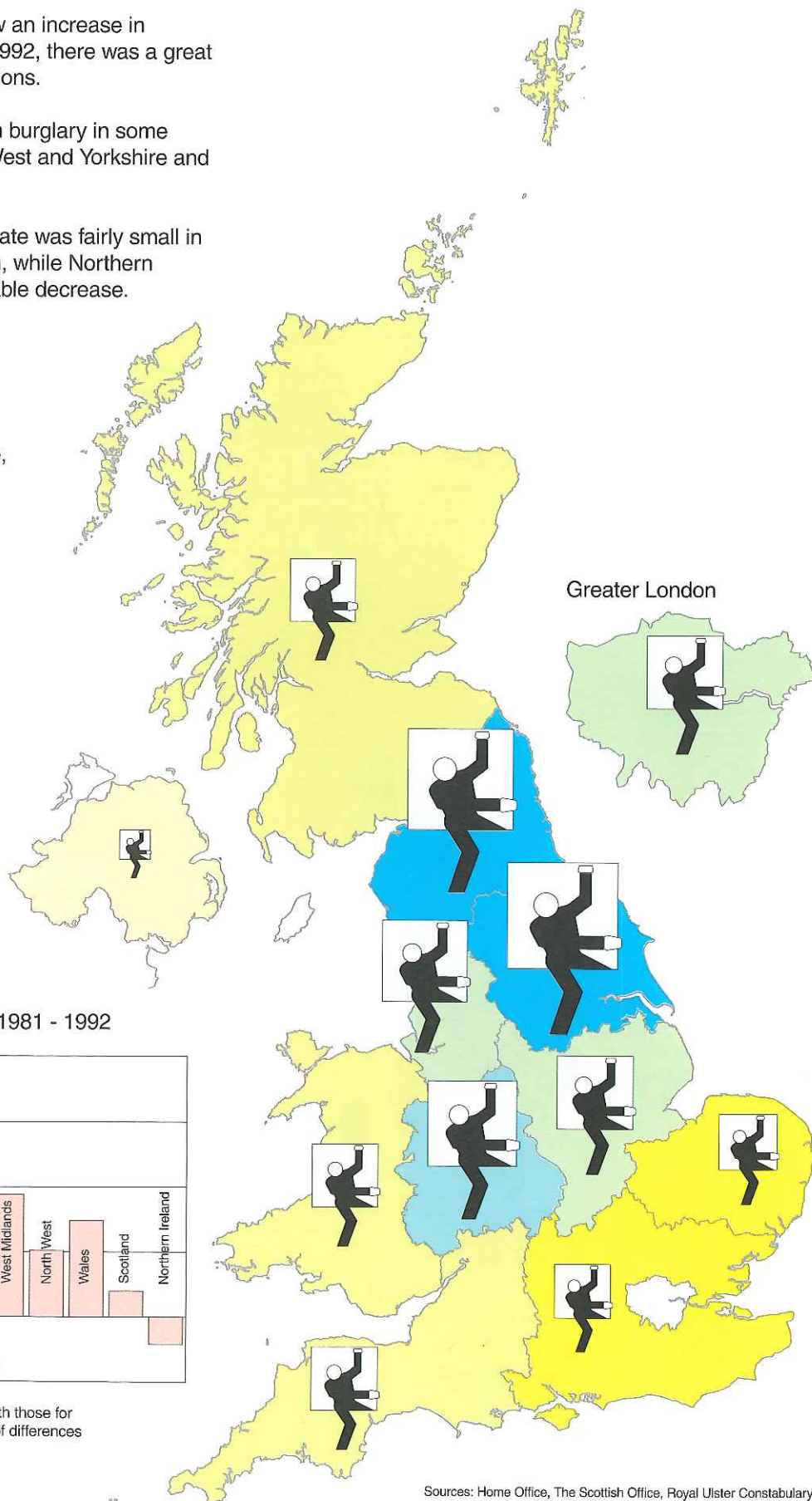
1 063



Percentage increase in burglary, 1981 - 1992



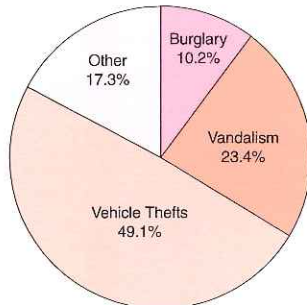
Scottish figures are not precisely comparable with those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland because of differences in the legal system.



Sources: Home Office, The Scottish Office, Royal Ulster Constabulary

Households Burgled

Types of household offence,
England, 1991



- A government crime survey - which covers England and Wales - asks a sample of people about the level of crime they have suffered from, not all of which will have been reported to the police.
- The proportion of houses that had been burgled in the year of the survey varied from over 8 per cent in Greater London to 3 per cent in East Anglia.
- Motor crime - theft of or from a vehicle - is a particularly common type of offence.

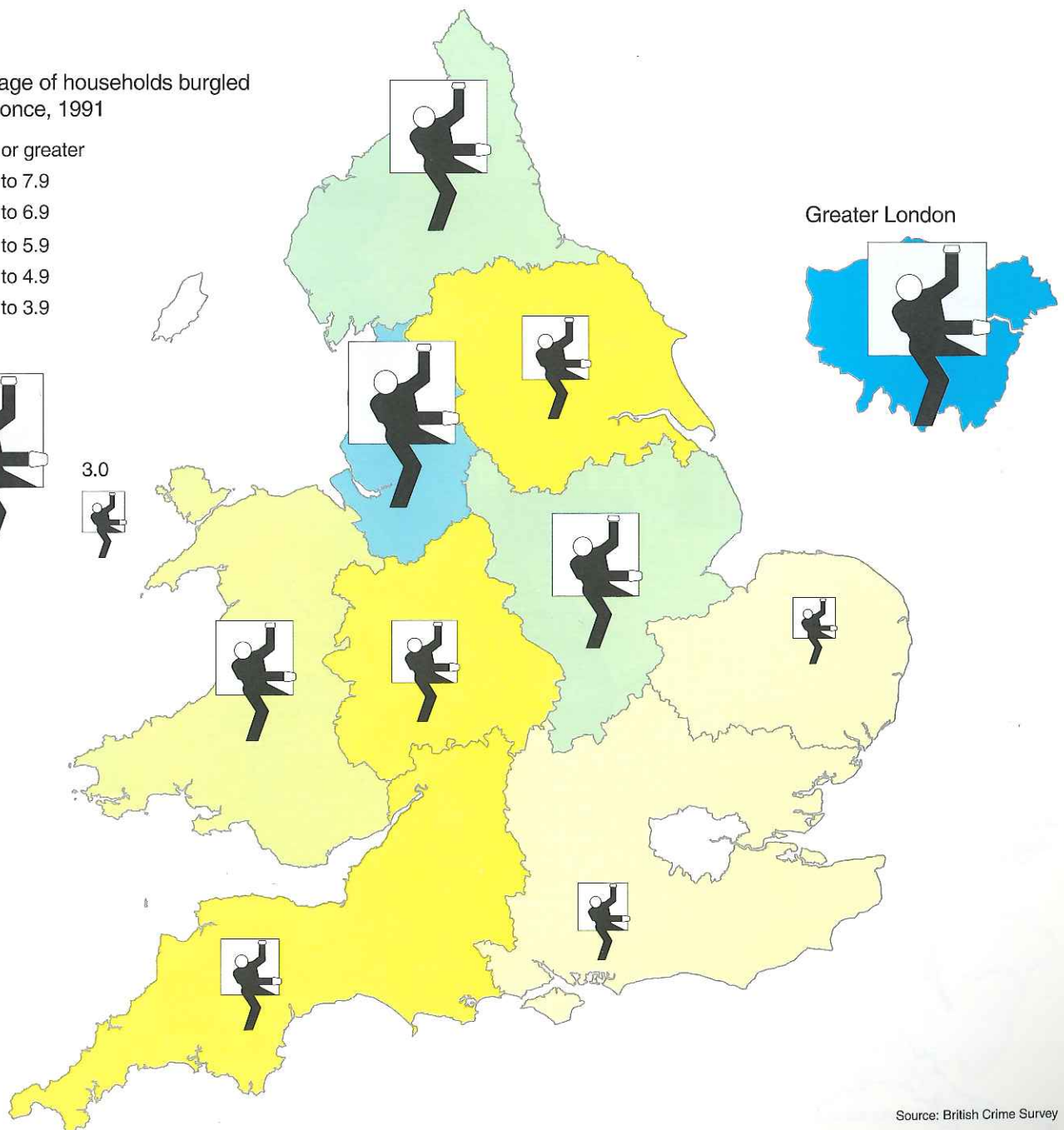
Percentage of households burgled
at least once, 1991



8.2



3.0



Source: British Crime Survey

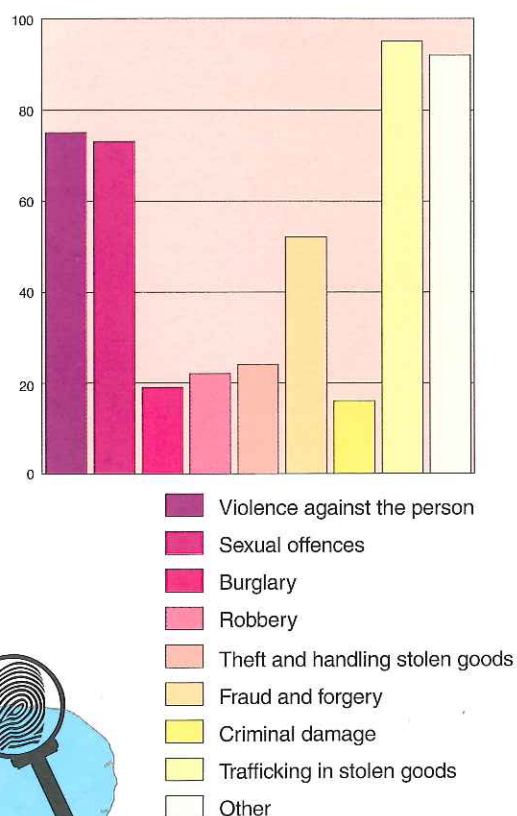
© Crown copyright

Clear-Up Rate

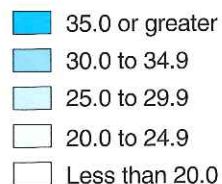
The figure for London is not strictly comparable with other areas owing to a different method of assessing the clear-up rate used by the Metropolitan Police. Scottish figures are not precisely comparable with those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland because of differences in the legal system. The Northern Ireland figures exclude offences of criminal damage of relatively low value.

- Generally, cleared up offences are those for which people have been charged, summonsed or cautioned, or which have been taken into consideration on sentencing for another offence, or which have been admitted by prisoners sentenced for other offences.
- In most of England between 20 and 30 per cent of crimes are cleared up, although rates vary markedly, being highest in the North West with 36 per cent.
- The police are relatively successful in clearing up violence against the person and sexual offences, but less so with offences of criminal damage and burglary.

Percentage of different offences cleared up by the police, England, 1992



Percentage of total notifiable offences cleared up by the police, 1992



16.0

Greater London



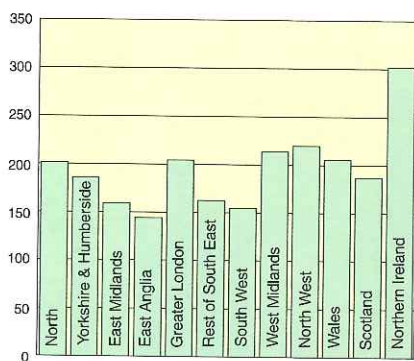
Source: Home Office, The Scottish Office, Royal Ulster Constabulary

© Crown copyright

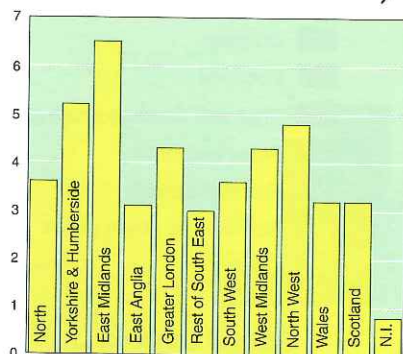
Drink-Driving

- Proportionately, the highest number of cases of drink-driving were in Northern Ireland, where in 1992 there were 302 findings of guilt per 100 000 population; however, Northern Ireland also saw the lowest incidence of custodial sentences for these offences.
- The North West and the West Midlands had the next highest rate of drink-driving.
- East Anglia had the lowest rate, at only 144 findings of guilt per 100 000 population, followed by the South West (154).
- The greatest use of custodial sentencing was in the East Midlands, where 6.5 per cent of cases attracted such a penalty.

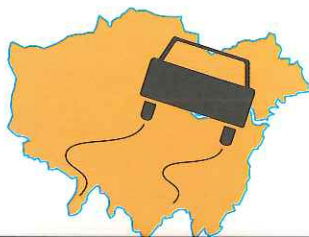
Offences of driving etc after consuming alcohol or drugs, findings of guilt per 100 000 population, 1992



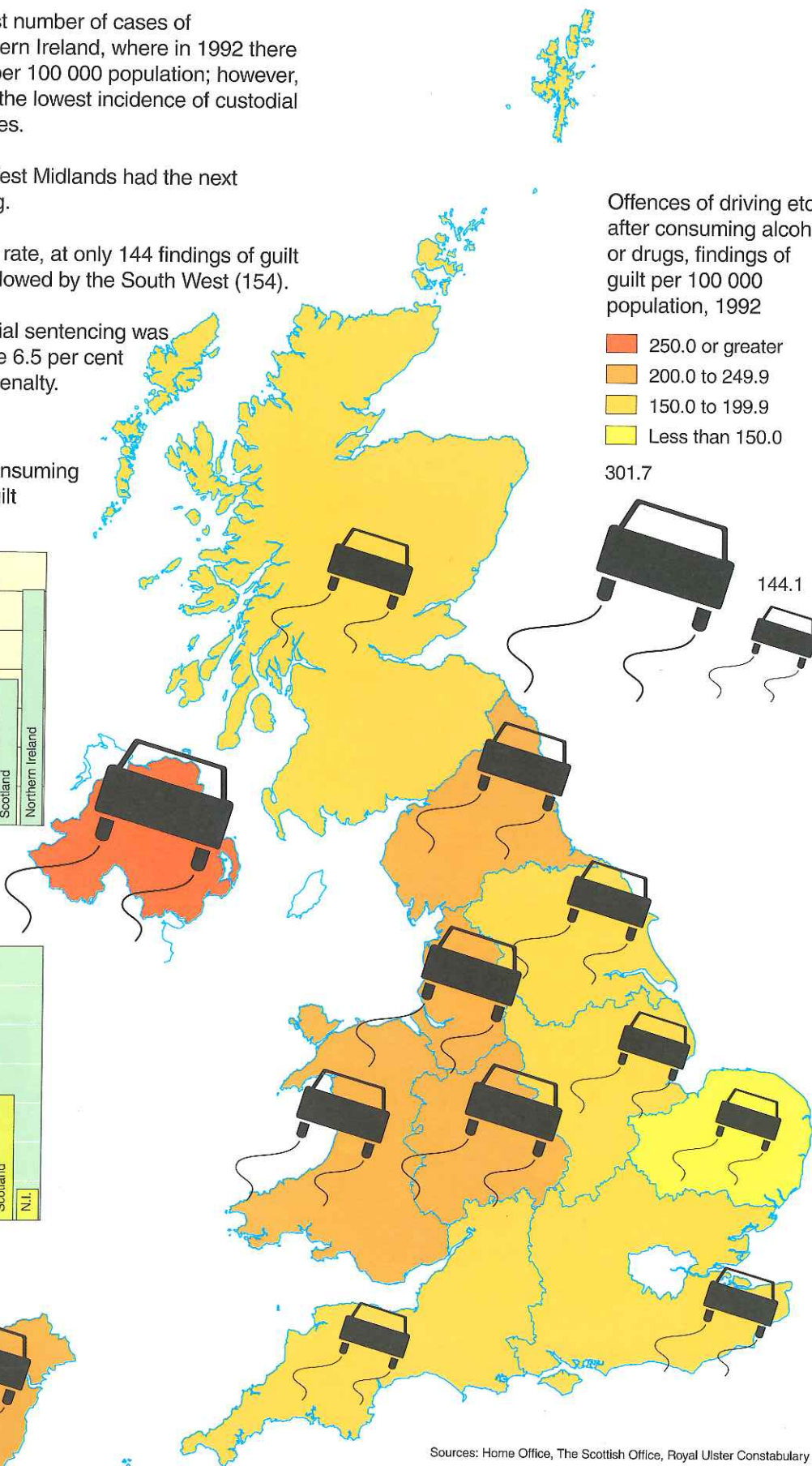
Percentage attracting a custodial sentence




Greater London

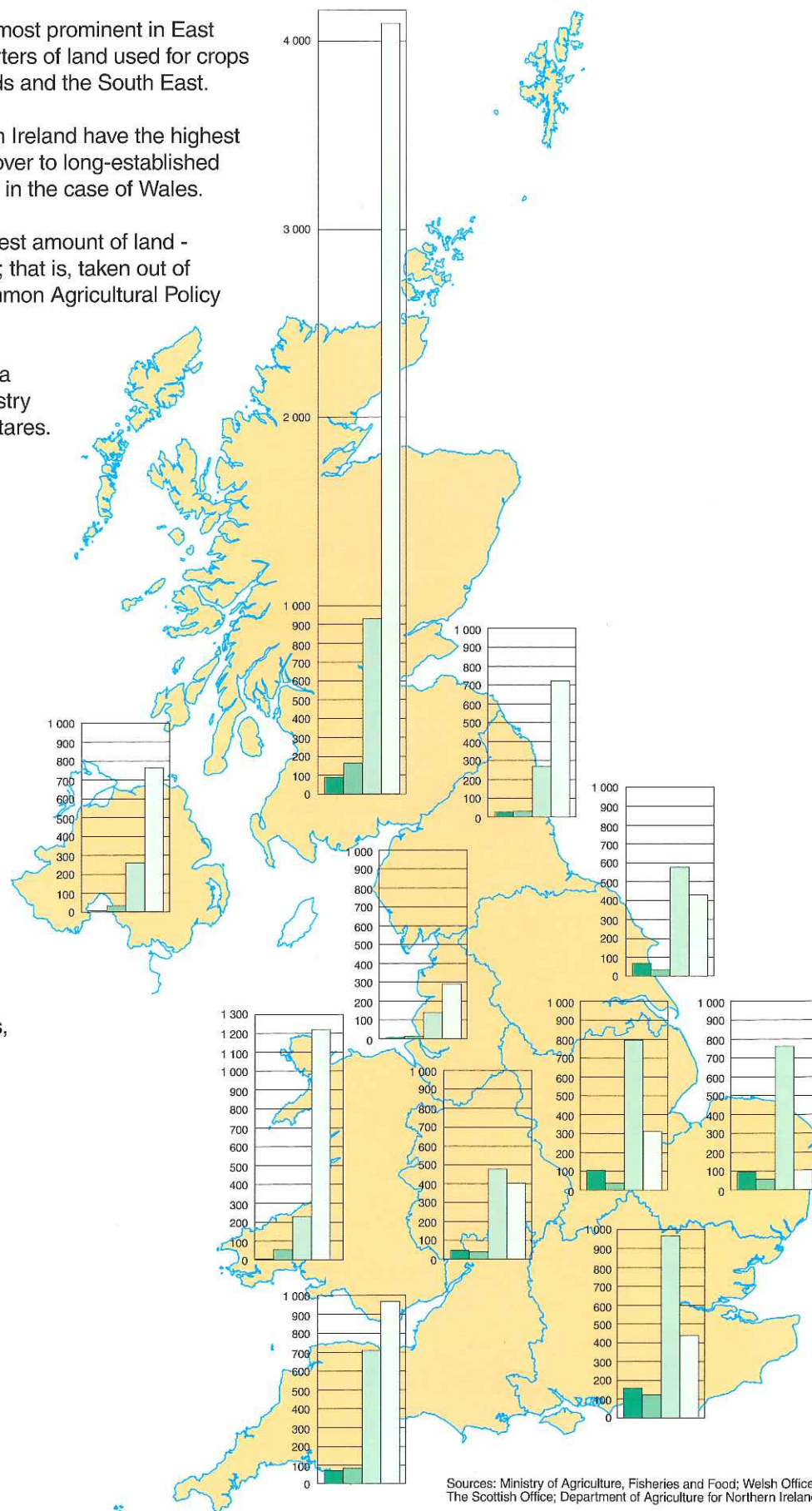
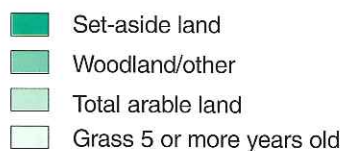
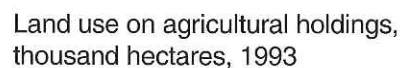


Offences of driving etc after consuming alcohol or drugs, findings of guilt per 100 000 population, 1992



Agricultural Land Use

- Arable uses for farmland are most prominent in East Anglia - with about three-quarters of land used for crops - followed by the East Midlands and the South East.
 - Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have the highest proportion of farmland given over to long-established grazing - more than four-fifths in the case of Wales.
 - The South East has the greatest amount of land - 159 000 hectares - 'set aside'; that is, taken out of production under the EU Common Agricultural Policy to reduce food surpluses.
 - Scotland has the greatest area of farmland given over to forestry and other uses - 163 000 hectares.
- 



Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland

Urbanisation

The information relates to map changes recorded by Ordnance Survey between 1988 and 1992. The figure for Wales is affected by one very large change which accounts for over 20 per cent of the Welsh total.

- A large proportion of land with new urban uses is now previously developed - as much as 83 per cent in Greater London.
- However, in other parts of the country significant amounts of 'green field' land is still being developed.

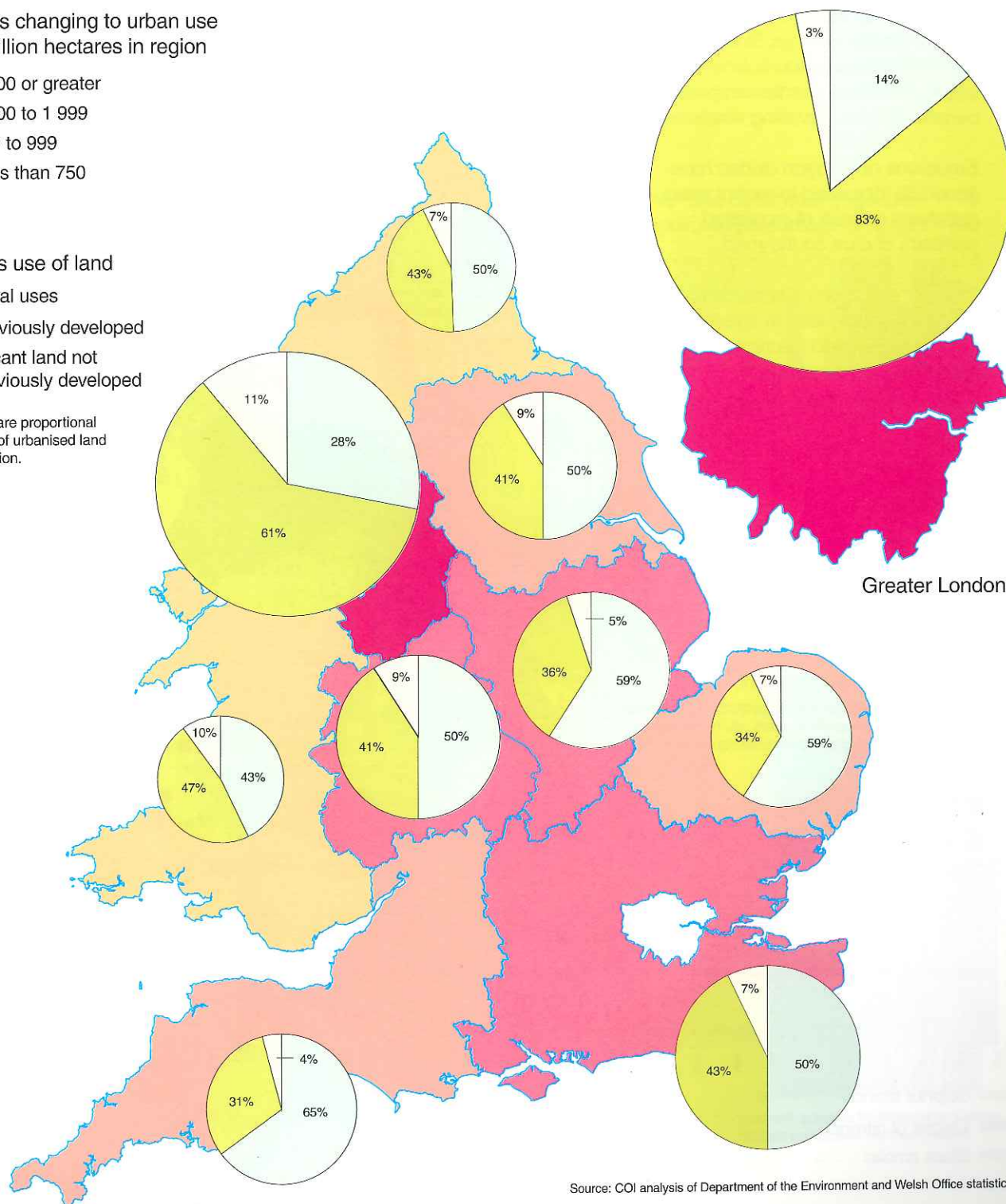
Hectares changing to urban use
per 1 million hectares in region

- 2 000 or greater
- 1 000 to 1 999
- 750 to 999
- Less than 750

Previous use of land

- Rural uses
- Previously developed
- Vacant land not previously developed

Pie charts are proportional
to the size of urbanised land
in each region.

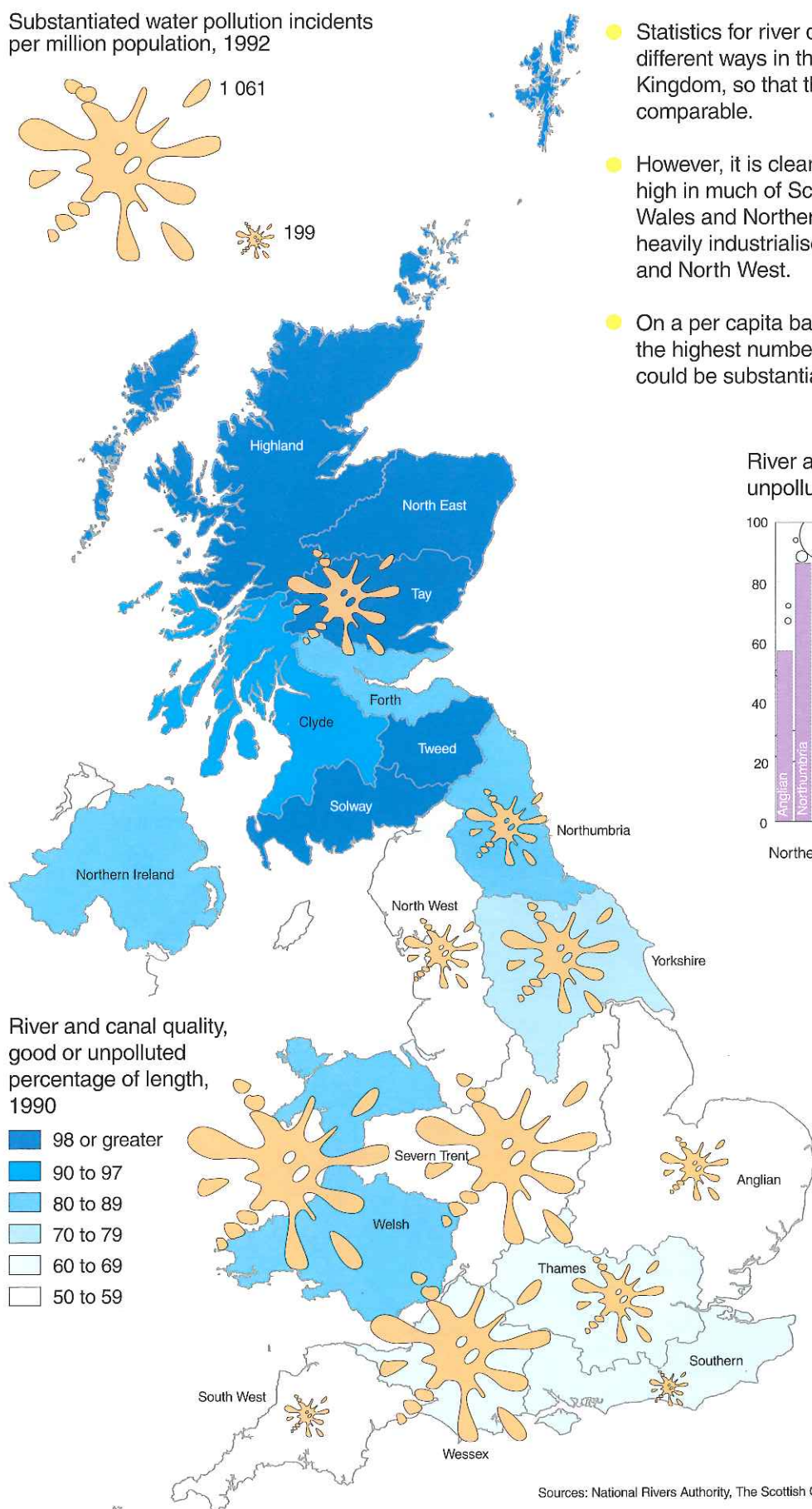
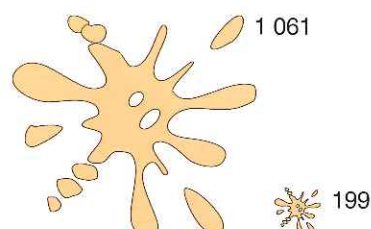


Source: COI analysis of Department of the Environment and Welsh Office statistics

© Crown copyright

River Quality and Water Pollution

Substantiated water pollution incidents per million population, 1992

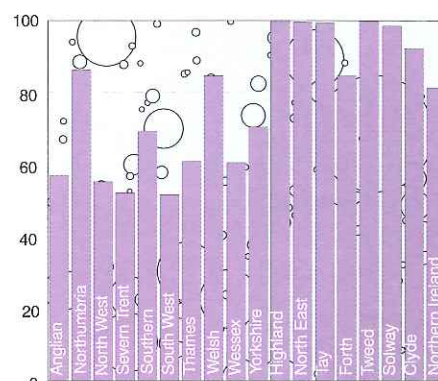


River and canal quality, good or unpolluted percentage of length, 1990



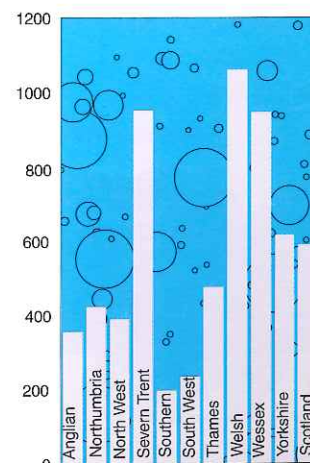
- Statistics for river quality are collected in slightly different ways in the different parts of the United Kingdom, so that the figures are not strictly comparable.
- However, it is clear that river quality is exceptionally high in much of Scotland, and to a lesser extent in Wales and Northern Ireland, while it is much lower in heavily industrialised areas such as Severn Trent and North West.
- On a per capita basis, Wales and North West had the highest number of water pollution incidents that could be substantiated.

River and canal quality, good or unpolluted percentage of length, 1990



Northern Ireland data relates to 1991.

Substantiated water pollution incidents, per million population, 1992



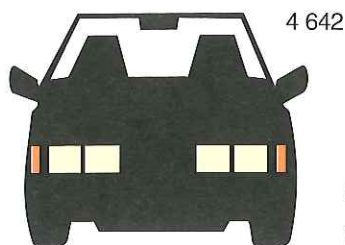
Data only available for Scotland as a whole
No data available for Northern Ireland.

Sources: National Rivers Authority, The Scottish Office, Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland

© Crown copyright

Growth in Motor Vehicles

Licensed motor vehicles
in 1993, thousands



500



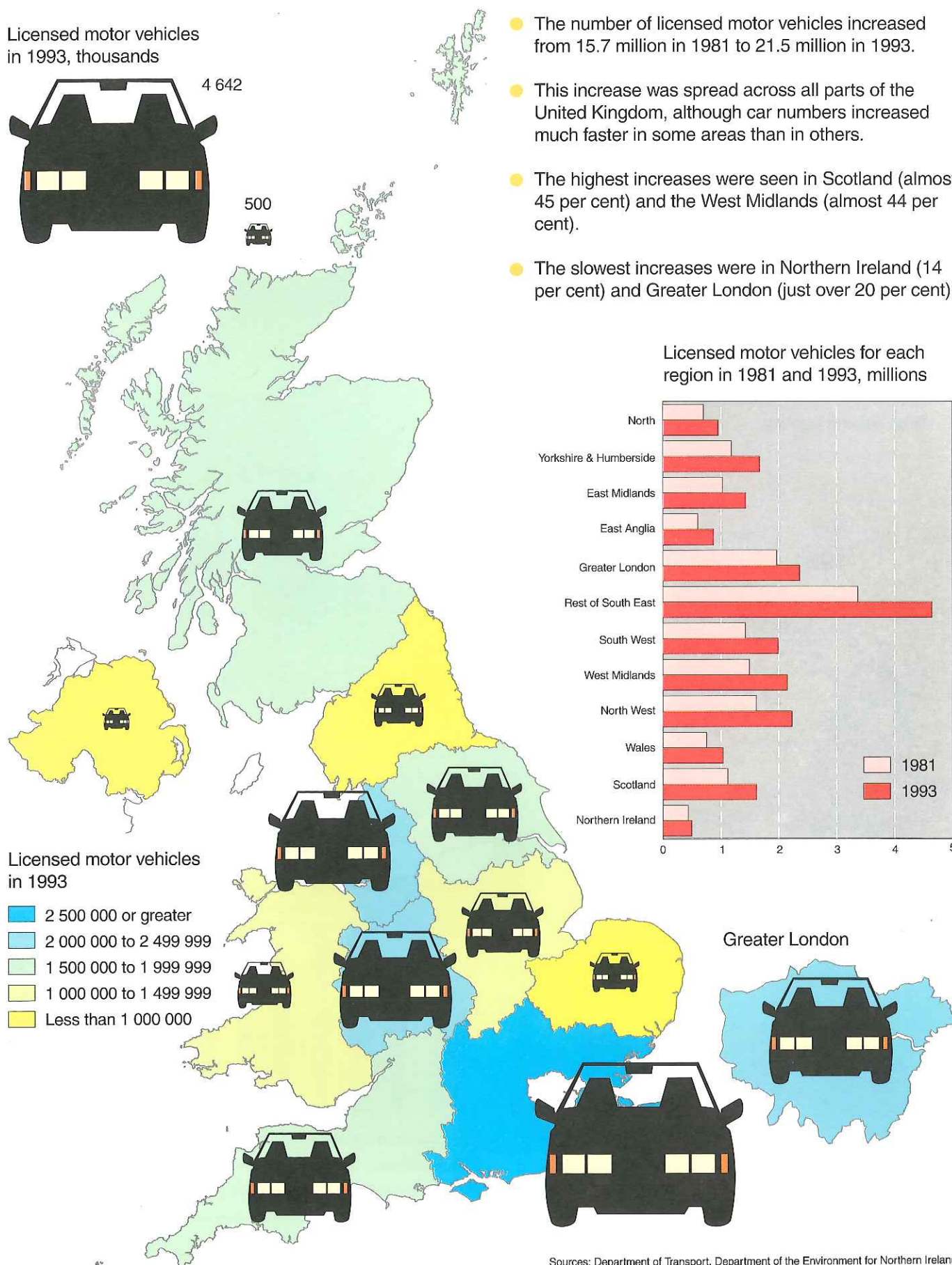
- The number of licensed motor vehicles increased from 15.7 million in 1981 to 21.5 million in 1993.
- This increase was spread across all parts of the United Kingdom, although car numbers increased much faster in some areas than in others.
- The highest increases were seen in Scotland (almost 45 per cent) and the West Midlands (almost 44 per cent).
- The slowest increases were in Northern Ireland (14 per cent) and Greater London (just over 20 per cent).

Licensed motor vehicles for each
region in 1981 and 1993, millions



Licensed motor vehicles
in 1993

- 2 500 000 or greater
- 2 000 000 to 2 499 999
- 1 500 000 to 1 999 999
- 1 000 000 to 1 499 999
- Less than 1 000 000



Sources: Department of Transport, Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland