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Endpiece: mapping changes and the 2001 census for the UK

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This special issue ends with a series of images summarizing just a few aspects of how the census suggests the human geography of the UK has altered since 1991. Apart from the first image, which is the key, each of these pages contain to the left a map and population cartogram of the situation in 2001, and the same to the right, but showing the percentage point

change there since 1991 in the variable measured. Each variable is shown as a proportion of the total population or as change in such a proportion. We have no space here to interpret these patterns. For further information and another 500 of these maps see: Dorling D and Thomas B 2004 *People and place 2001: a census atlas* Policy Press, Bristol.

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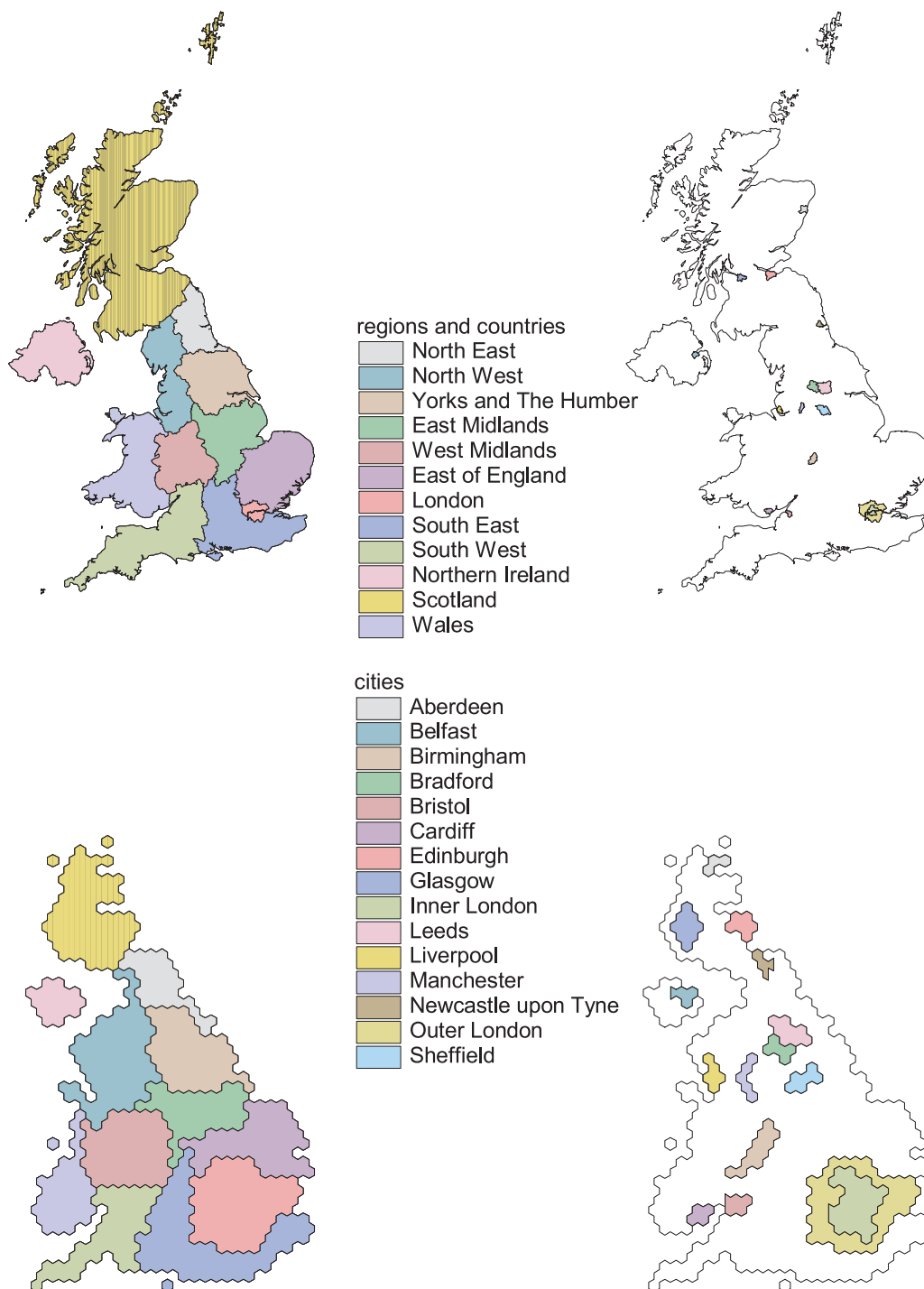


Figure 1 The countries, regions and major cities of the United Kingdom. Boundaries of the cities on all these maps are of local authorities. On the population cartogram local authorities are drawn in size approximately in proportion to their populations in 2001

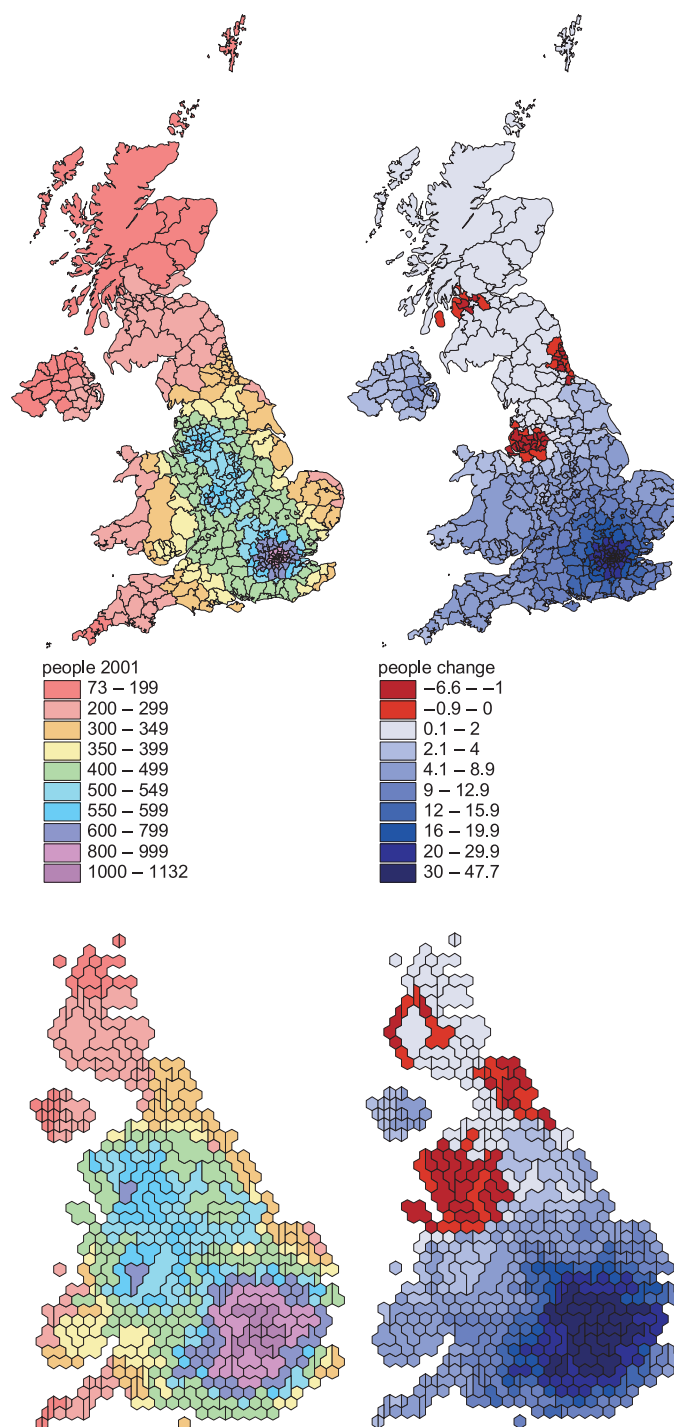


Figure 2 The population potential of each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Population potential is the weighted sum of the populations of all districts other than the district being depicted, with weights being the inverse of distance from that district. Note the growing influence of London

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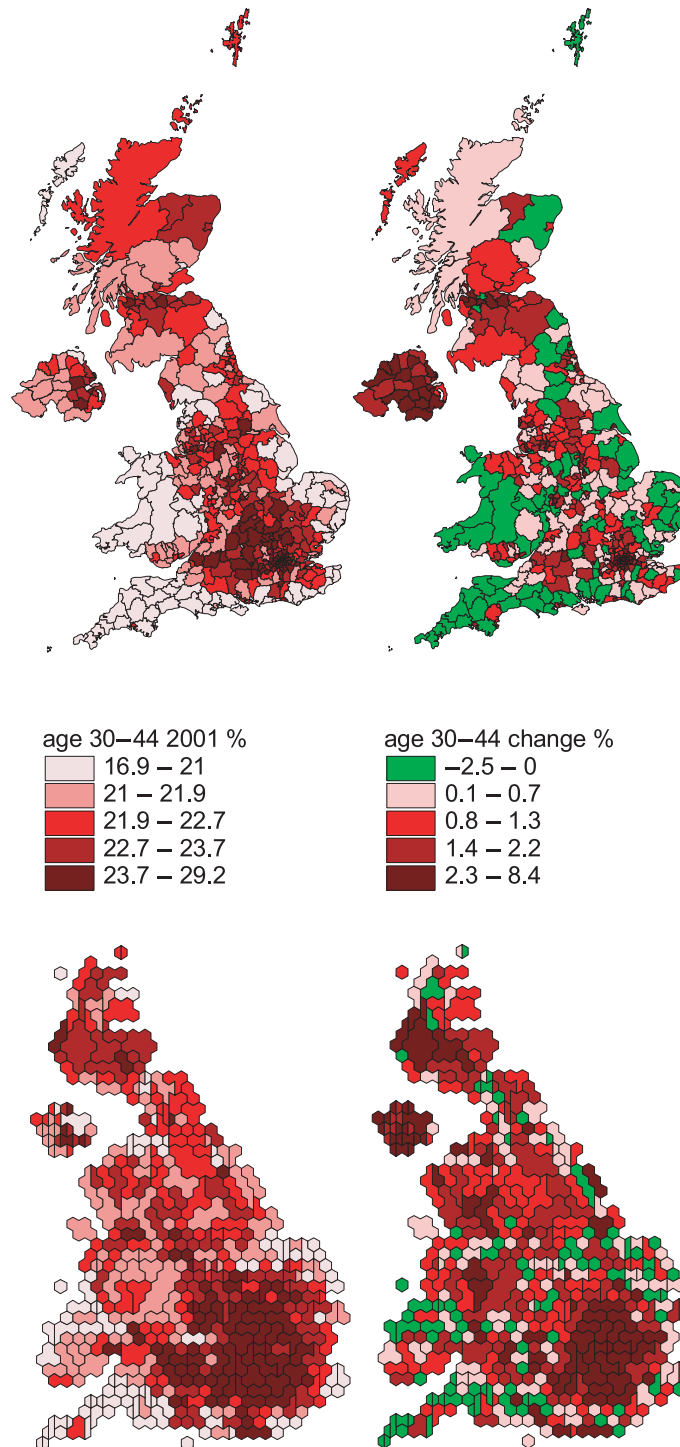


Figure 3 People aged 30–44 in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note that both the greatest concentration and increase of people in early middle age that has taken place within London

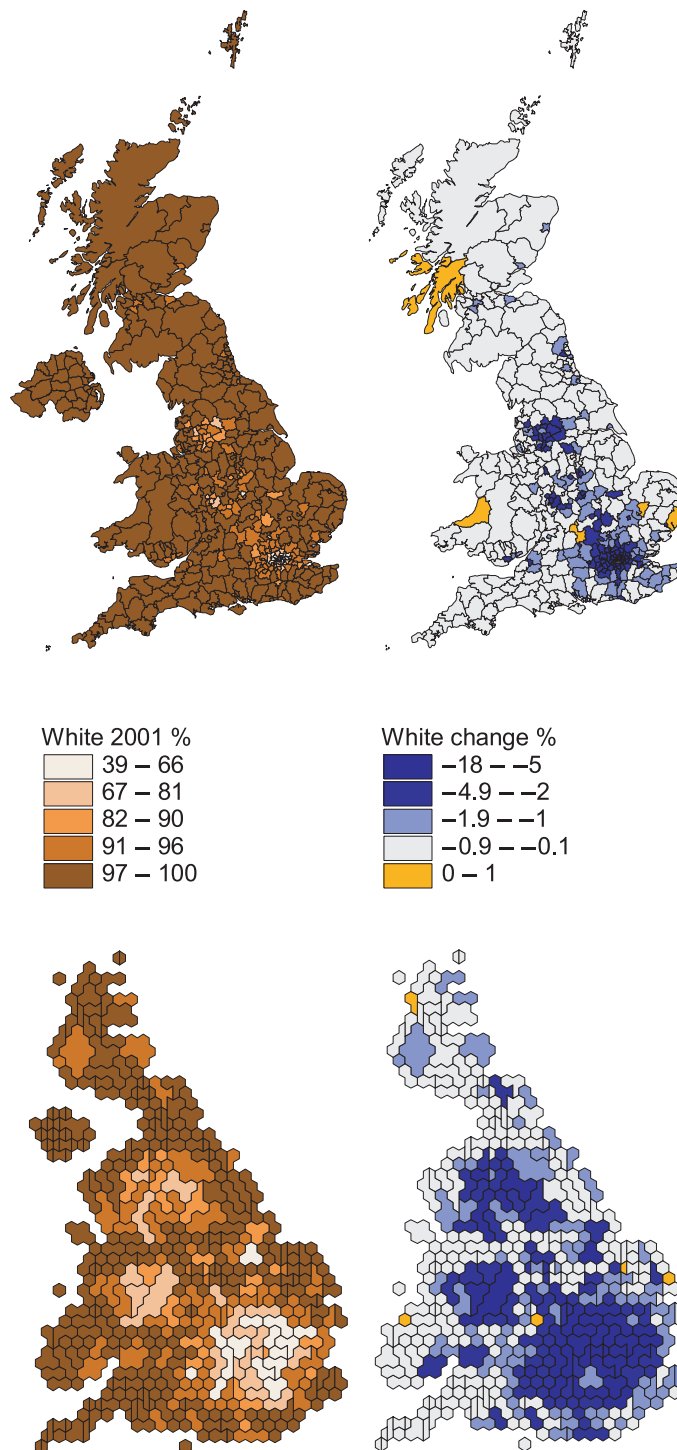


Figure 4 People of White ethnicities in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note how rates are falling almost everywhere, most notably in London

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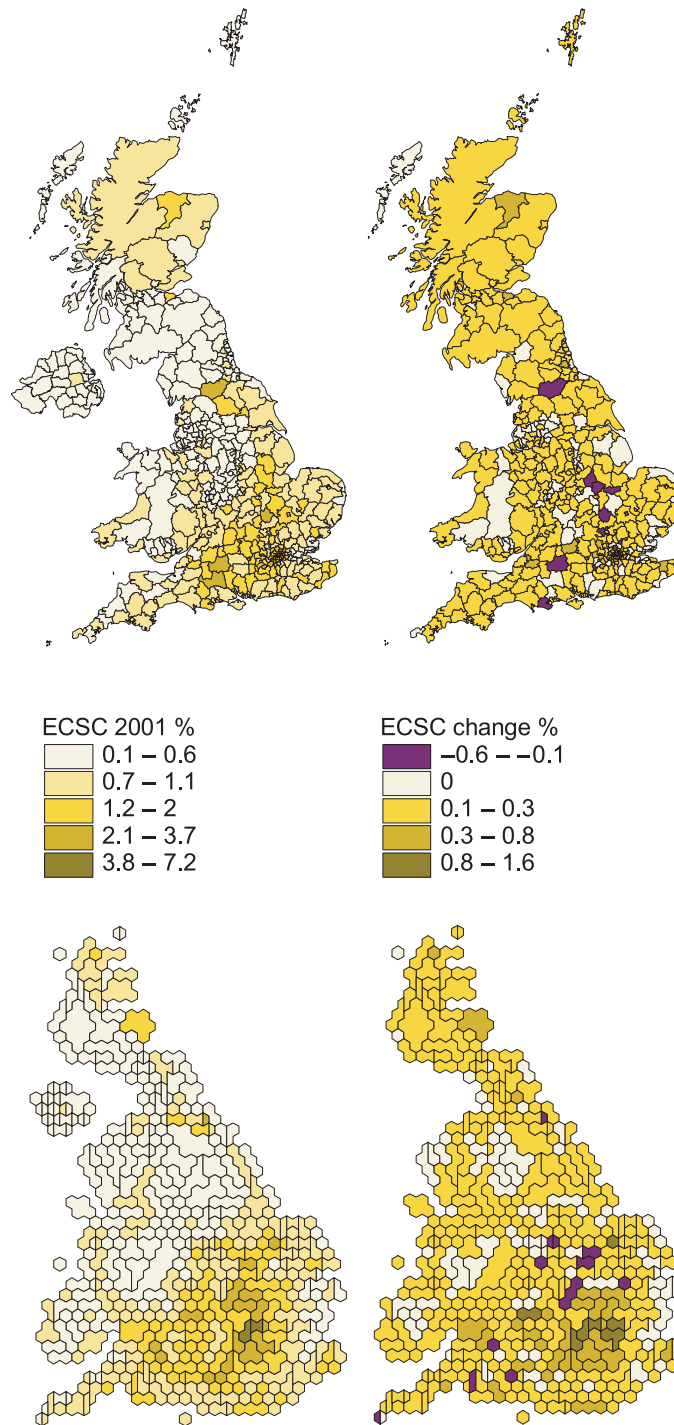


Figure 5 People born in the ECSC in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note the ECSC consisted of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands, which formed the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951. Note concentration and rise in London



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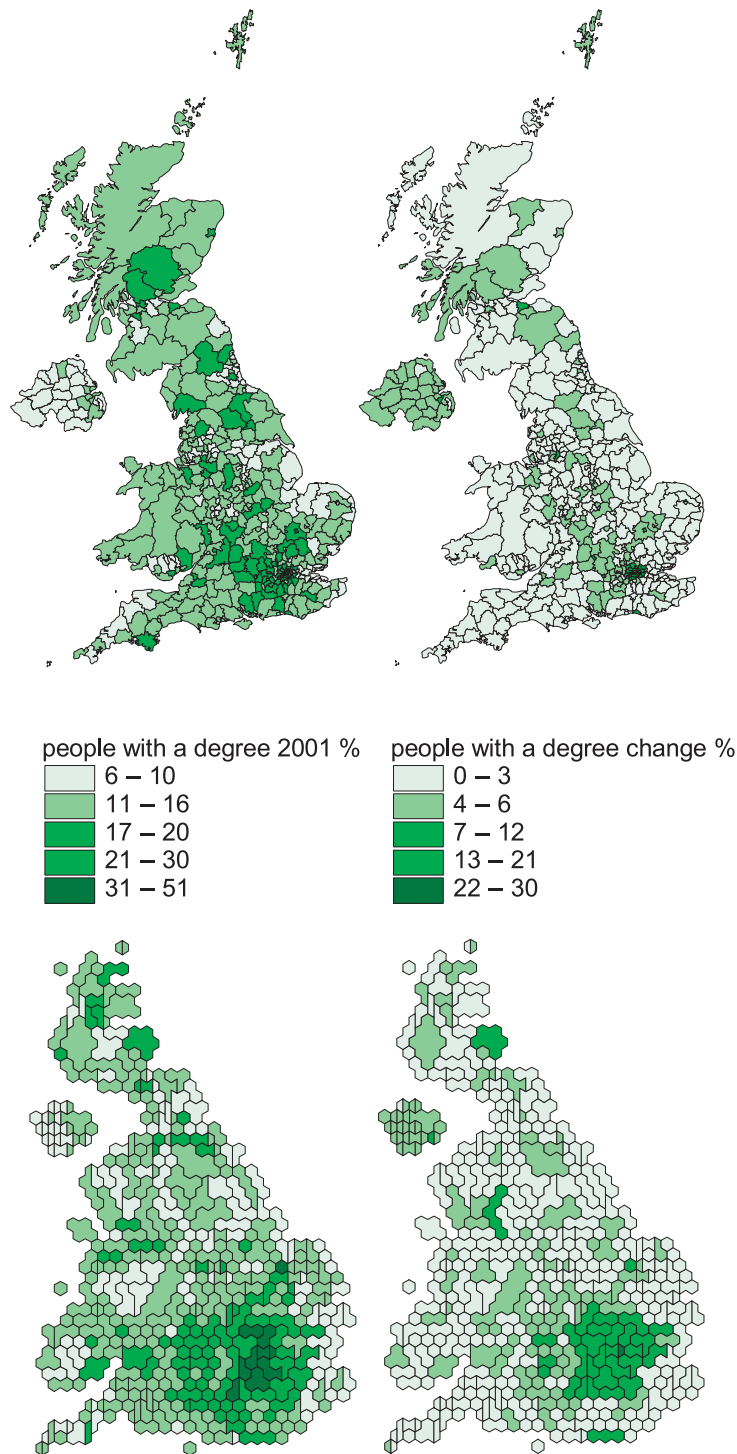


Figure 6 People with a university degree in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note the growing concentration of people with university degrees or the equivalent within the capital

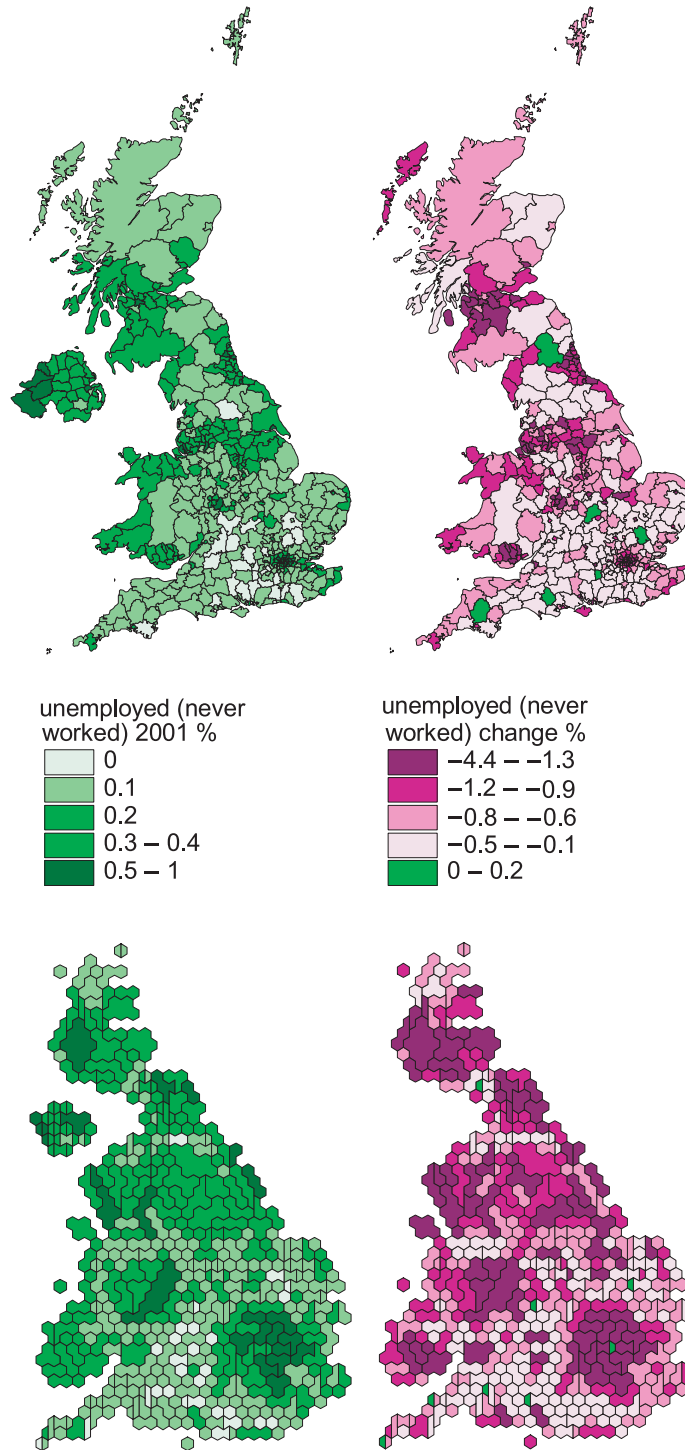


Figure 7 People seeking work who have never worked in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note that concentrations remain in the major cities but declines there have been greatest

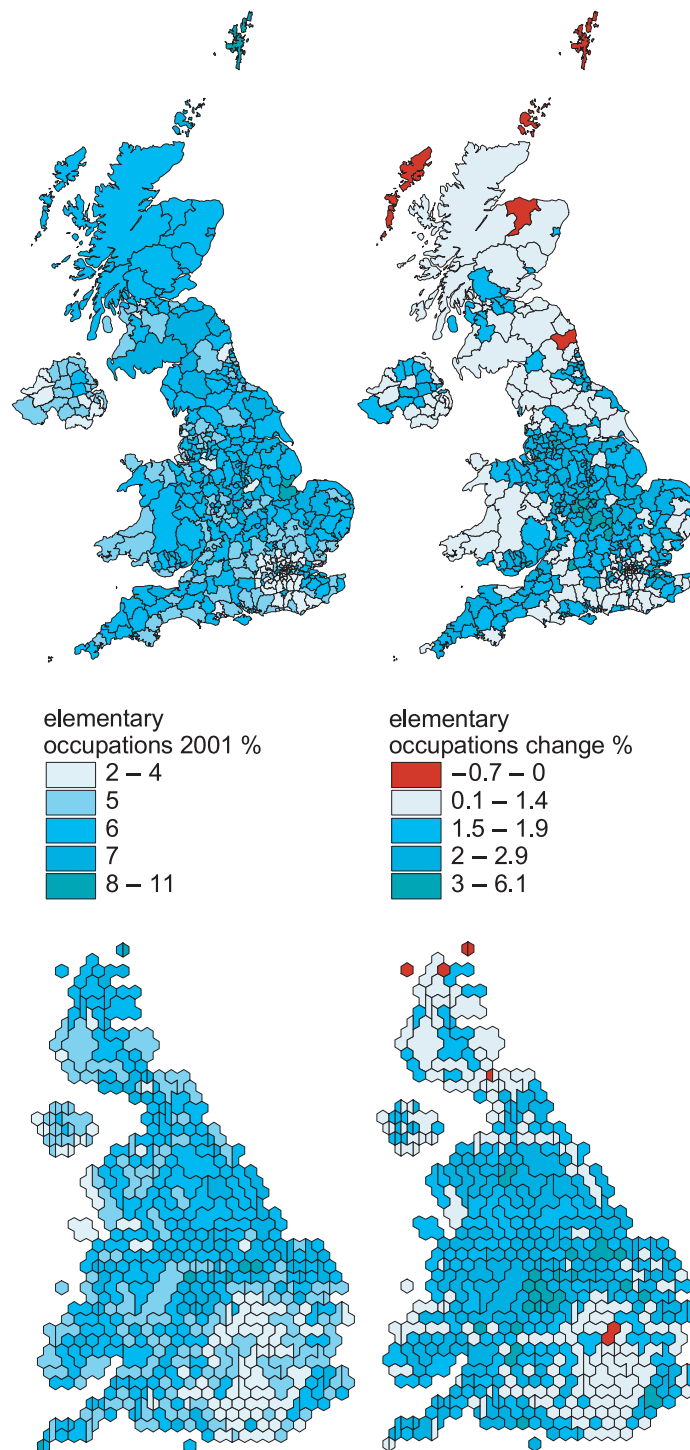


Figure 8 People working in elementary occupations in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note the large increases in the north of England and how few people work in these jobs in and south of London

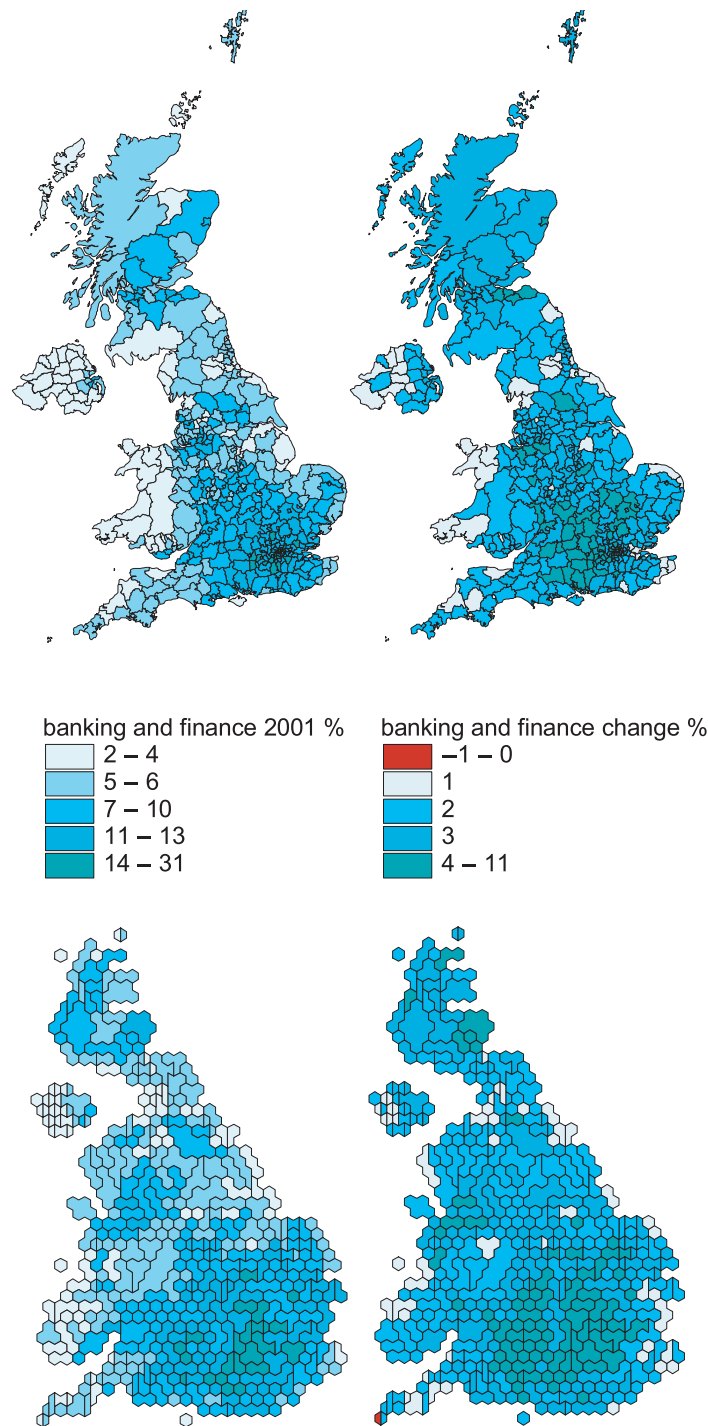


Figure 9 People working in the banking and finance industries in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note the huge increase in people working in these industries and their concentration in London with an outpost in Edinburgh

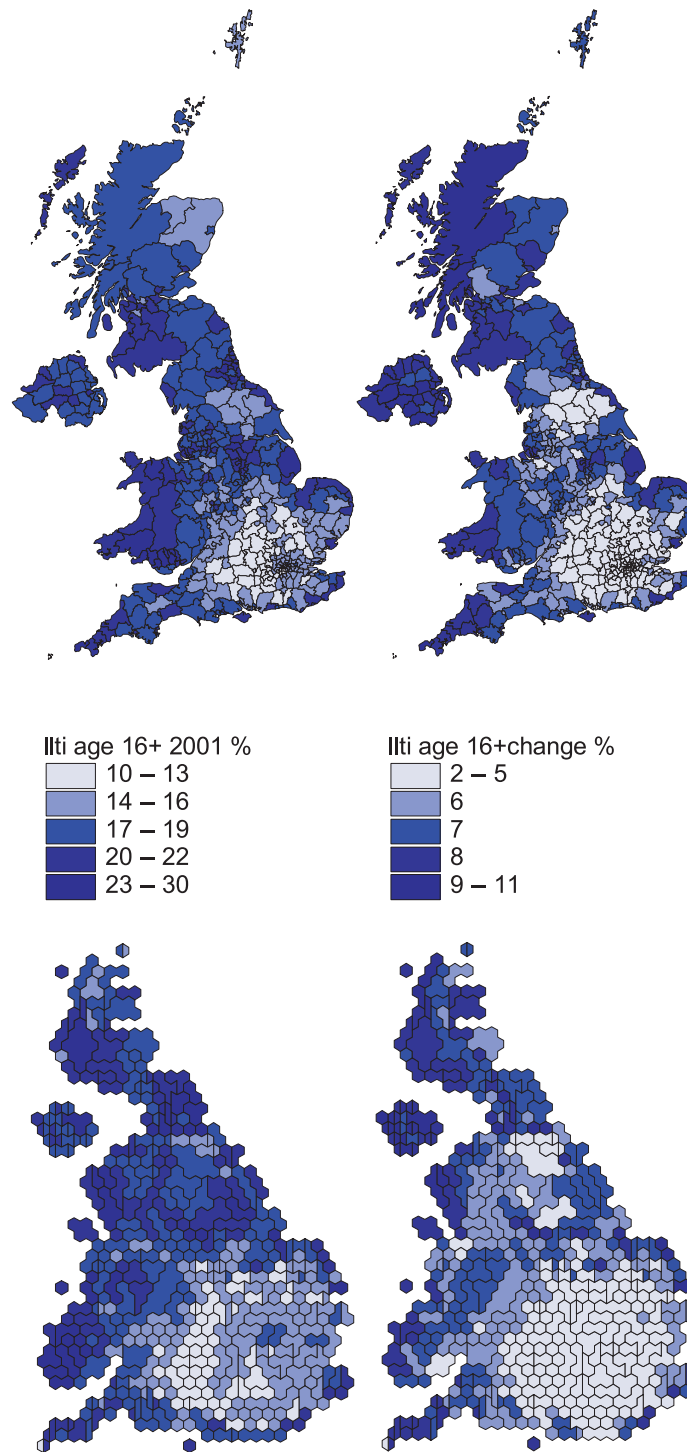


Figure 10 People aged over 16 with a limiting long-term illness in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note the concentration and rises in long-term illness in the periphery away from the capital

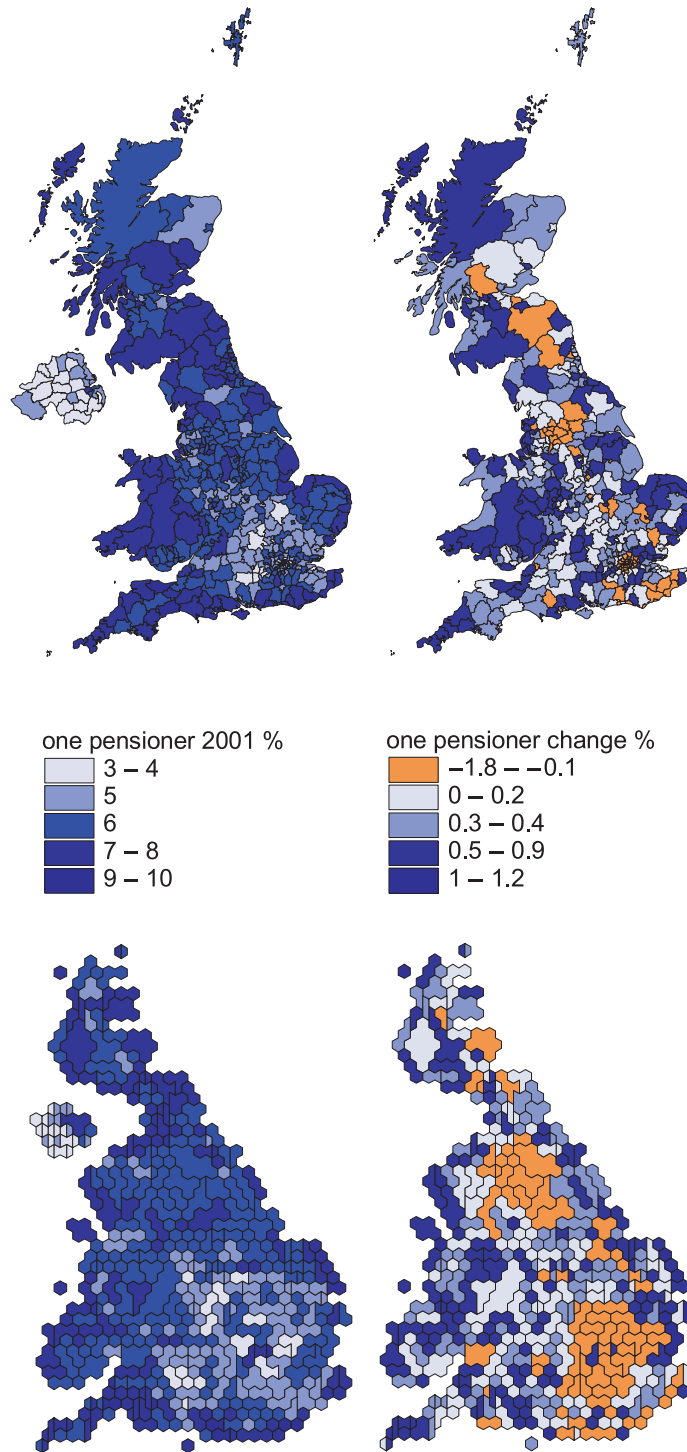


Figure 11 Single pensioners living alone in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note the concentrations around the coast and falling proportions in the major cities

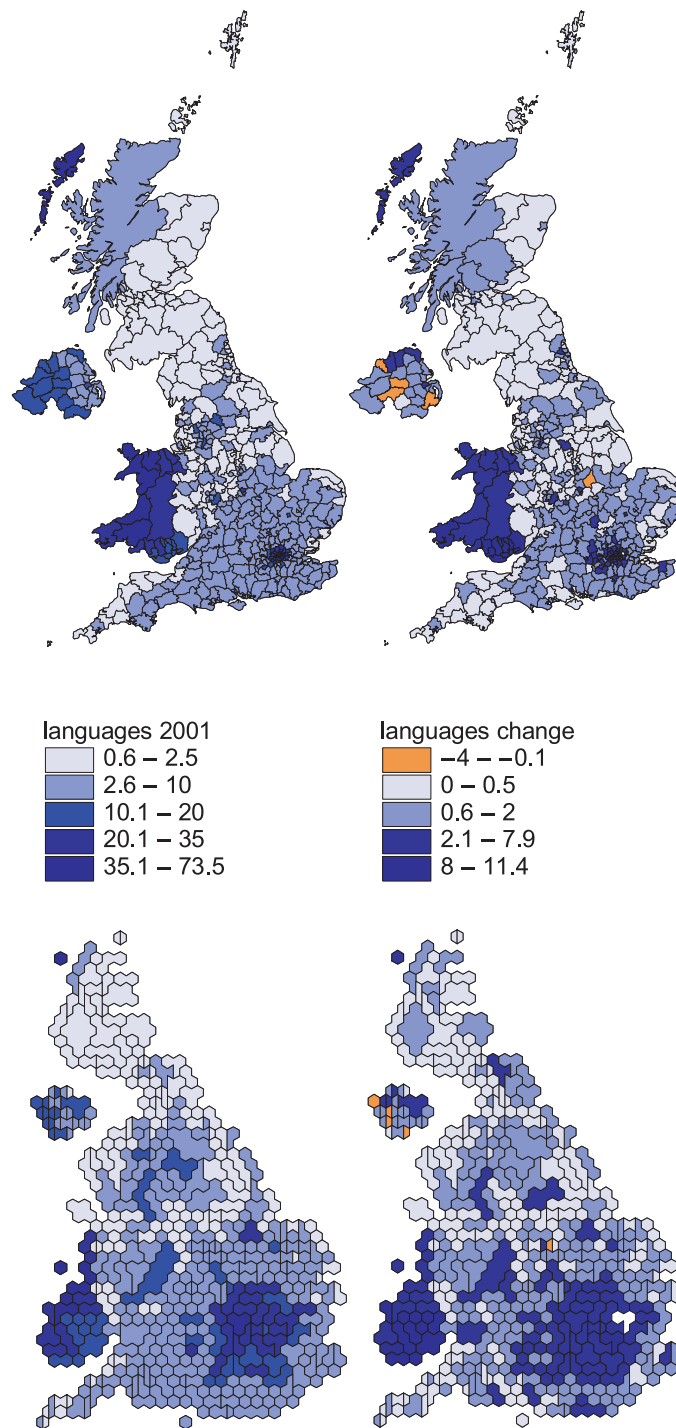


Figure 12 People with languages other than English in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note here are plotted the proportions who understand Welsh, Gaelic, Irish and in England those born in a non-English speaking country, thus these may be underestimates

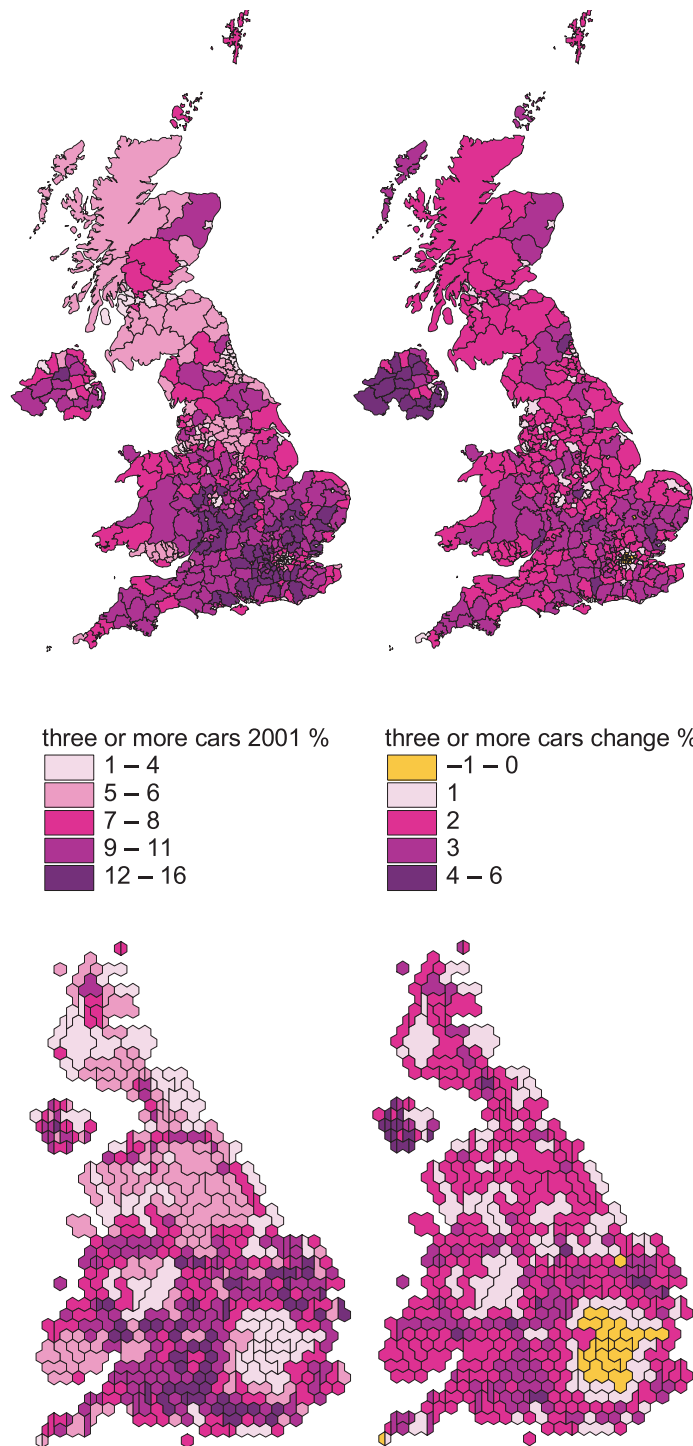


Figure 13 People in households with three or more cars in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note the concentration and rises in the Home Counties, but also in other areas such as parts of Northern Ireland



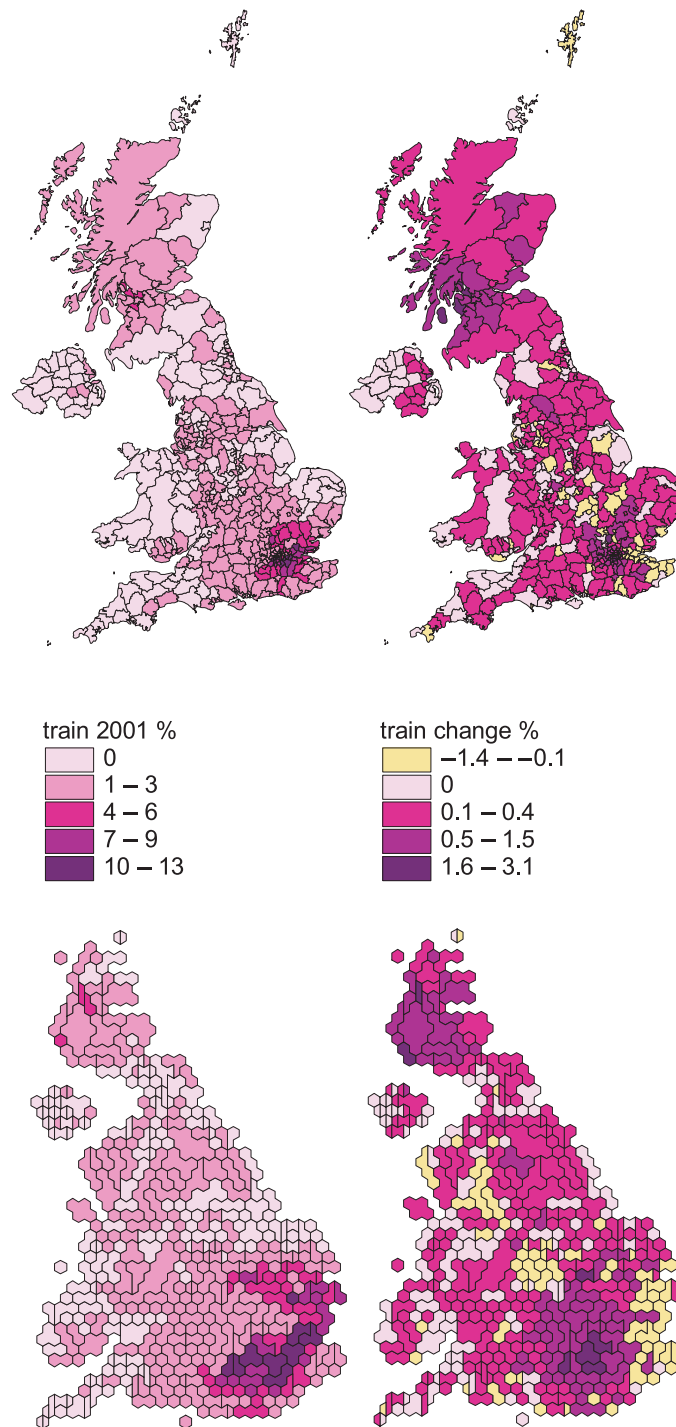


Figure 14 People travelling to work by train in each district in the UK in 2001 and change from 1991. Note how train travel is rising in popularity in general, but declining in areas where the journeys to work would be longest. The highest proportions of train travellers live in south east London

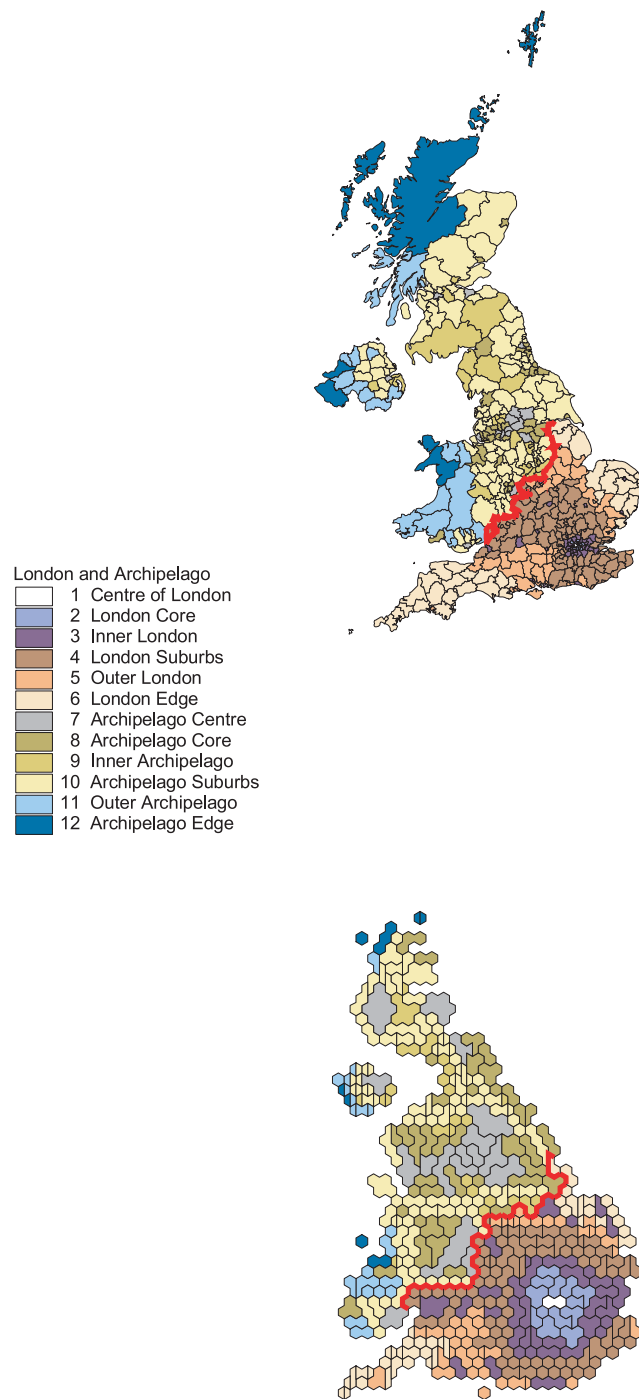


Figure 15 A stylized image of the major divides being revealed by the changes shown between the 1991 and 2001 censuses. Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and areas to the south of those counties are coalescing to form a new Greater London Metropolis. To the north and west of those counties are the provincial cities and countries which are not benefiting greatly from the growing prosperity of the south