

APPENDIX 3G - POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

A3g.1 INTRODUCTION

Information is drawn from a variety of resources produced by the Office for National Statistics. Where available, information is presented at a Local Authority District and Unitary Authority scale. For each Regional Sea with coastal borders, information is presented for those administrative areas adjacent to the coast. The most recently available population data at such a scale are estimates for mid-2006, while statistics on the employment structure of the population are provided by the 2001 Census.

Information on the general health and well-being of the population is drawn from several Community Health Indicators obtained in the 2001 Census. One of these indicators uses the percentage of household residents who reported their health over the previous 12 months as having been "not good". Evidence suggests that this self-reported measure of health has good predictive validity of mortality and health care utilisation. Another indicator presented here is the % of the household residents with a limiting long-term illness, based on answers to the question: "Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do?" Life expectancy over the period 1998-2000 is also included. The next UK-wide census will be carried out in 2011.

A3g.2 UK CONTEXT

A3g.2.1 Population

Table A3g.1 shows the mid-2006 population estimates and corresponding densities for the UK and its constituent countries. Population density is highest in England; over 80% of the UK population reside there. The population densities in Wales and Northern Ireland are comparably lower than that of the UK as a whole; the density in Scotland is the lowest by a considerable margin.

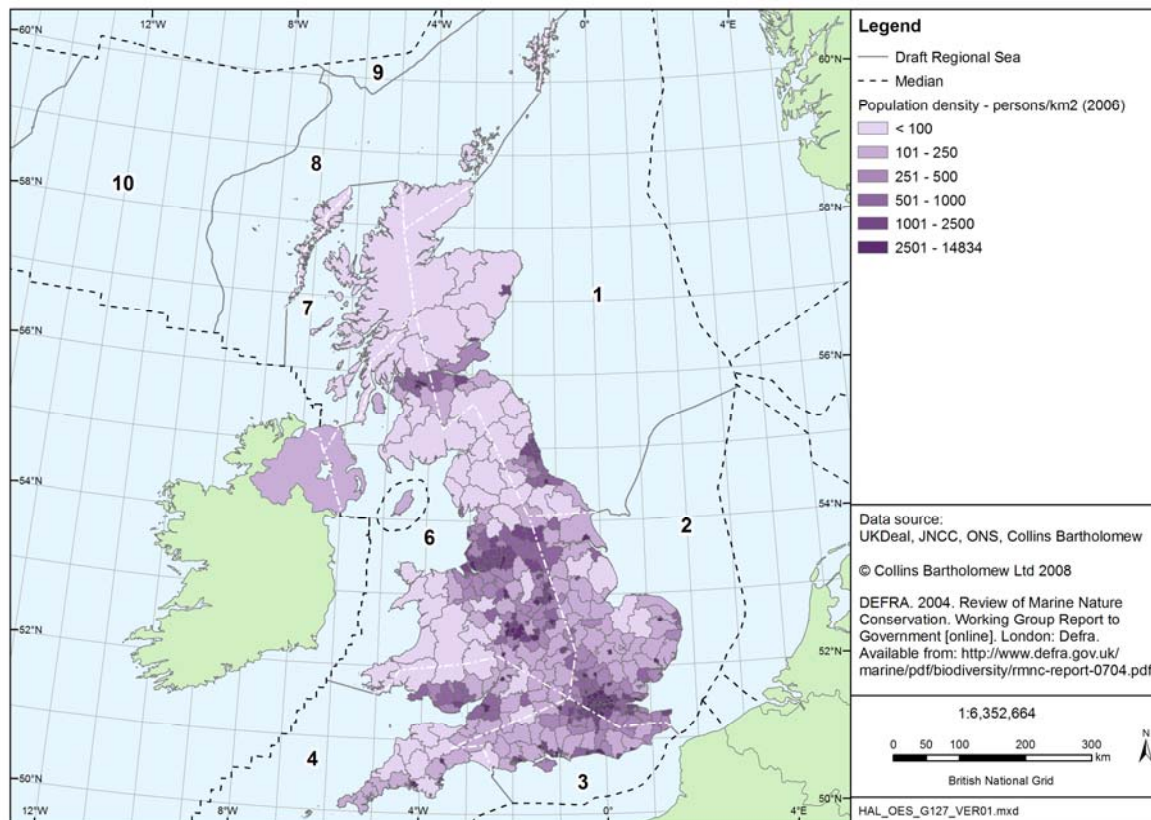
Table A3g.1 – Mid-2006 population estimates

Area	Population (000s)	Area (km ²)	Density (persons km ⁻²)
England	50,762.9	130,281	390
Wales	2,965.9	20,732	143
Scotland	5,116.9	77,925	66
Northern Ireland	1,741.6	13,576	128
United Kingdom	60,587.3	242,514	250

Source: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website.

Figure A3g.1 shows the distribution of population density in the UK. General trends observed are lower densities in coastal areas around much of the southwest of England, west and north Wales, the far north of England, and much of Scotland excluding the central belt. The highest densities in coastal areas are around much of southeast England, part of northeast England, the Firths of Forth and Clyde, part of northwest England, south Wales and around the Severn Estuary. These areas are typically where conurbations are largest and most numerous, although more isolated areas of higher densities are dotted around much of the coast, most notably where conurbations are within smaller administrative boundaries. Higher densities are also observed in several coastal areas of Northern Ireland.

Figure A3g.1 – Population density in the UK, 2006



Sources: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website; Isle of Man Government website.

Employment structure

Throughout the UK, the service sector dominates employment, followed by industry, then a small contribution from agriculture (including forestry, hunting and fishing) (Table A3g.2). Compared to England and the UK as a whole, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland show slightly higher proportions of employment in the agriculture and industry sectors and lower proportions in the service sector.

Table A3g.2 – Employment structure, 2001

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
England	22,441	1.5	22.5	76.0
Wales	1,186	2.5	25.8	71.7
Scotland	2,261	2.4	23.0	74.6
Northern Ireland	687	3.0	24.2	72.7
United Kingdom	26,576	1.6	22.8	75.6

Notes: ¹ aged 16-74; ² manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas and water supply electricity and gas; ³ wholesale & retail trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communications, financial intermediaries, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration & defence, social security, education, health and social work, other. Source: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website; SCROL website; NISRA website.

A3g.2.2 Health

Table A3g.3 shows selected health indicators for the UK and its constituent countries. For the UK as a whole, 9.3% of people described their health for the 12 months prior to Census day (29 April 2001) as “not good”. Values were lowest in England at 9.0%. Values for Scotland and Northern Ireland were similarly higher than the UK average at 10.2% and 10.7% respectively, with Wales the highest at 12.5%. The proportion of people with a limiting long term illness showed a similar trend, with the lowest proportion in England and highest in Wales. Life expectancy was slightly above the UK average in England and typically slightly below in Wales and Northern Ireland. Scotland showed a notably lower life expectancy some 2.3 and 1.9 years below the UK average for men and women respectively.

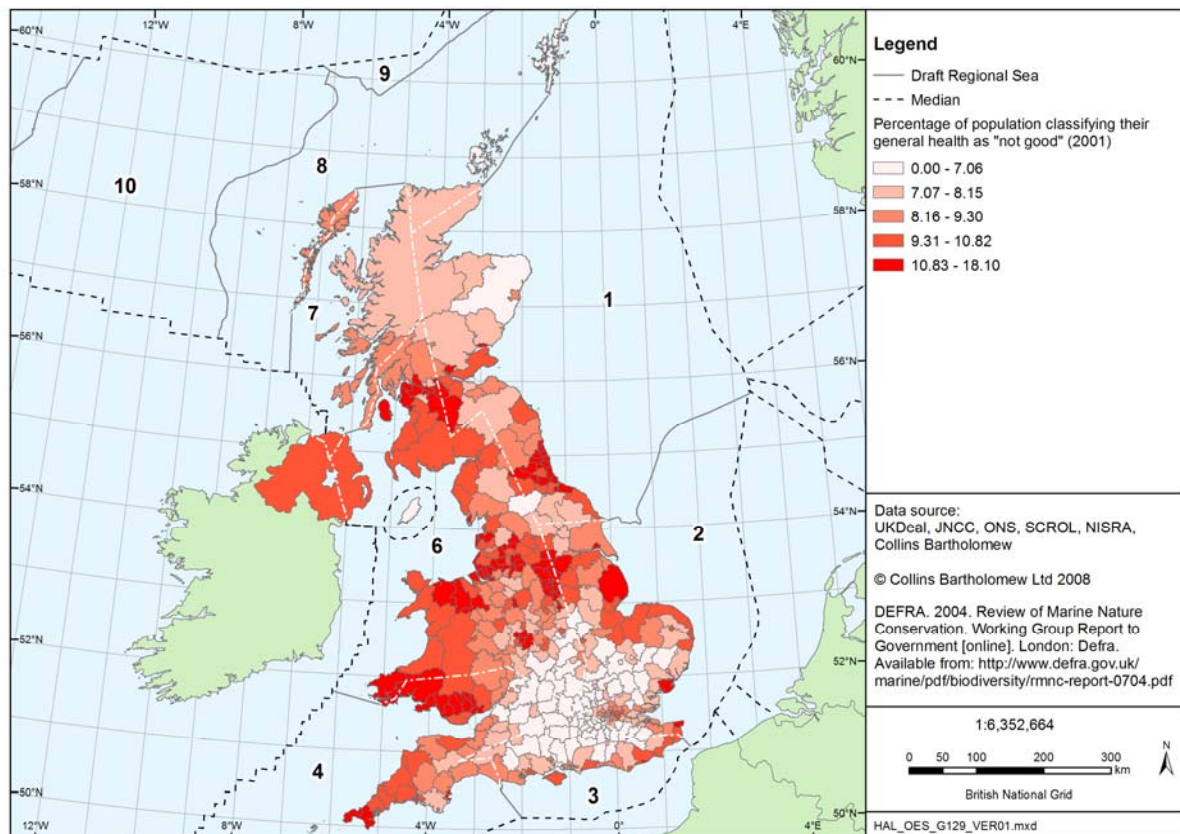
Table A3g.3 – Health indicators, 2001

Area	Health “not good” (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
England	9.0	17.9	75.5	80.3
Wales	12.5	23.3	74.8	79.7
Scotland	10.2	20.3	72.9	78.2
Northern Ireland	10.7	20.4	74.5	79.6
United Kingdom	9.3	18.5	75.2	80.1

Notes: ¹ self-assessed, for 12 months prior to census date; ² at birth, 1998-2000. Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics website.

Figure A3g.2 shows the distribution of self assessed general health as “not good” around the UK.

Figure A3g.2 – Self assessed general health “not good”, 2001



Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics website; Isle of Man Government website.

General trends observed are low percentages in much of inland southern England, northern Scotland (particularly the northeast), Orkney and Shetland. Throughout much of England, percentages are higher in coastal areas compared to inland. It should be noted that these figures are likely to reflect other patterns in demographics, for example, age structure. Coastal areas with a percentage health “not good” above the UK average are most notable in the far southwest of England, much of Wales (particularly the south and north coasts), northwest England, southwest Scotland (particularly around the Clyde), parts of northeast England where population density is highest, much of east England from the Humber to northeast Norfolk, and also the far southeast of England. Above UK average percentages are also observed in several coastal areas of Northern Ireland.

A3g.3 FEATURES OF REGIONAL SEA 1

A3g.3.1 Population

Regional Sea 1 incorporates the entire mainland east coast of Scotland, the east coast of Shetland and in the south, the English east coast to Flamborough Head. Much of this coast is rural in nature and a large number of tourists are attracted to its unspoilt scenery. However, the area is also home to many of the UK’s major ports and harbours as well as major industrial and population centres. The total population of Local Authorities and Unitary Authorities along the coast of Regional Sea 1 is 3,829,400 with an overall density of 68 people per km². A breakdown of these figures is provided in Table A3g.4. Population density is typically very low in the northeast of Scotland, and also low in northeast England between the border and the Blyth area. Areas of high population density in Scotland are focused around the cities of Aberdeen, Dundee and Edinburgh. In northeast England, the more developed coastline from Blyth south to Sunderland is the most densely populated.

Table A3g.4 – Mid-2006 population estimates for Regional Sea 1

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
Shetland Islands	1,466	21.9	15
Orkney Islands	990	19.8	20
Highland	25,659	215.3	8
Moray	2,238	86.8	39
Aberdeenshire	6,313	236.3	37
Aberdeen City	186	206.9	1,112
Angus	2,182	109.3	50
Dundee City	60	142.2	2,370
Perth & Kinross	5,286	140.2	27
Fife	1,325	358.9	271
Falkirk	297	149.7	504
West Lothian	427	165.7	388
Edinburgh, City of	264	463.5	1,756
East Lothian	679	92.8	137
Scottish Borders	4,732	110.2	23
Berwick-upon-Tweed	972	26.0	27
Alnwick	1,080	32.0	30
Castle Morpeth	618	49.5	80
Wansbeck	67	61.7	921
Blyth Valley	70	81.2	1,160

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
North Tyneside	82	195.0	2,378
South Tyneside	64	151.0	2,359
Sunderland	137	280.6	2,048
Easington	145	94.0	648
Hartlepool UA	94	91.1	969
Redcar and Cleveland UA	245	139.5	569
Scarborough	817	108.3	133
Regional Sea 1 total	56,495	3829.4	68
England	130,281	50,762.9	390
Scotland	77,925	5,116.9	66
United Kingdom	242,514	60,587.3	250

Note: UA = Unitary Authority. Source: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website.

Coastal settlements

Four of Scotland's six cities, including the country's capital (Edinburgh), are located on the Regional Sea 1 coast. In the north, much of the Northern Isles, Highland and Moray coastline supports low density small crofting and farming communities and a few larger towns such as Lerwick, Kirkwall, Wick, Nairn and Lossiemouth; Inverness being the largest settlement with over 46,000 people. Aberdeenshire has a low population density although there are several large settlements including Fraserburgh, Peterhead and Stonehaven. The main population centre along this stretch of coastline is Aberdeen, which is home to more than 200,000 people. Much of the open coastline between Aberdeen and Eyemouth is relatively sparsely populated although the coast adjacent to the Firths of Tay and Forth are major population centres; Dundee is home to over 140,000 inhabitants and Edinburgh over 460,000.

South of the Firth of Forth, the Scottish Borders and north Northumberland contain sparsely populated areas with scattered small towns and villages; the largest towns include North Berwick, Dunbar, and Berwick-upon Tweed. This contrasts with the heavily populated centres in Tyne and Wear, Durham and Cleveland. The areas of dense urban development in the region are similar in scale to those around many of the other major industrial estuaries of Britain (the Forth, Humber, Severn and Solent areas).

Employment structure

In the areas adjacent to Regional Sea 1, the employment structure shows a slightly smaller contribution from the service sector balanced by slightly larger contributions from the agriculture (including forestry, hunting and fishing) and industry sectors in comparison to the UK as a whole (Table A3g.5). Considerable variation is observed between individual areas, typically with larger contributions from agriculture in more rural areas such as northern Scotland, the Scottish borders and north Northumberland. The service sector is generally more important in urban areas such as Dundee and Edinburgh. Industry accounts for between 19.7 and 28.5% of employment with important centres in Aberdeenshire, areas around the inner Firth of Forth and in the more densely populated region in northeast England from Wansbeck to Redcar and Cleveland.

Table A3g.5 – Employment structure in Regional Sea 1, 2001

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
Shetland Islands	11.4	8.2	22.6	69.2
Orkney Islands	9.4	13.8	20.4	65.8
Highland	97.2	5.2	20.7	74.1
Moray	40.9	4.7	23.8	71.5
Aberdeenshire	112.9	6.2	28.3	65.5
Aberdeen City	105.8	0.7	25.0	74.3
Angus	49.9	4.7	26.7	68.7
Dundee City	58.4	0.6	23.6	75.9
Perth & Kinross	63.3	5.2	19.7	75.1
Fife	155.2	1.9	27.3	70.8
Falkirk	66.2	0.9	28.5	70.6
West Lothian	77.7	1.3	28.1	70.7
Edinburgh, City of	218.8	0.5	13.3	86.2
East Lothian	41.6	3.3	20.1	76.6
Scottish Borders	50.4	7.9	26.5	65.6
Berwick-upon-Tweed	11.5	9.6	21.1	69.2
Alnwick	13.8	7.5	19.3	73.2
Castle Morpeth	21.1	3.4	19.6	77.0
Wansbeck	25.6	0.9	28.2	70.9
Blyth Valley	36.5	0.6	28.2	71.1
North Tyneside	83.7	0.6	22.6	76.9
South Tyneside	58.9	0.5	27.6	71.9
Sunderland	114.1	0.4	27.1	72.5
Easington	33.4	1.0	33.4	65.6
Hartlepool UA	33.8	0.7	31.7	67.6
Redcar and Cleveland UA	54.3	1.0	30.0	69.0
Scarborough	45.0	3.5	23.3	73.3
Regional Sea 1 total	1,690.8	2.4	24.1	73.5
England	22,441.5	1.5	22.5	76.0
Scotland	2,261.3	2.4	23.0	74.6
United Kingdom	26,575.7	1.6	22.8	75.6

Notes: ¹ aged 16-74; ² manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas and water supply electricity and gas; ³ wholesale & retail trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communications, financial intermediaries, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration & defence, social security, education, health and social work, other. Sources: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website; SCROL website.

A3g.3.2 Health

Table A3g.6 shows selected health indicators for administrative areas adjacent to the coast in Regional Sea 1. Overall in Regional Sea 1, 9.8% of people described their health for the 12 months prior to Census day as “not good” - slightly higher than for the UK as a whole. Generally, the lowest proportion of people assessed their health as “not good” in Scotland, particularly the far north, with higher proportions in northeast England, particularly around the more urban areas from Wansbeck south to Redcar and Cleveland. The proportion with a limiting long-term illness shows a similar spatial trend, peaking in Easington at 30.8% and lowest in Aberdeenshire at 15.3%.

Life expectancy was slightly below the UK average in Regional Sea 1 by approximately 1 year for both men and women. Values were typically lower around the more urban areas in northeast England, although the lowest life expectancies were in some Scottish areas such as Dundee City and West Lothian.

Table A3g.6 – Health indicators in Regional Sea 1, 2001

Area	Health “not good” (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Shetland Islands	6.7	15.7	74.0	80.8
Orkney Islands	6.7	17.4	74.0	81.3
Highland	7.9	18.4	72.7	79.1
Moray	7.3	16.7	74.2	79.0
Aberdeenshire	6.7	15.3	75.2	80.0
Aberdeen City	8.5	17.5	73.6	79.1
Angus	8.2	18.6	74.5	78.3
Dundee City	11.0	22.3	71.5	77.8
Perth & Kinross	7.6	17.8	75.3	80.0
Fife	9.5	20.4	74.1	79.1
Falkirk	10.5	21.2	73.1	77.9
West Lothian	9.5	18.5	72.3	76.9
Edinburgh, City of	8.1	17.2	73.8	78.8
East Lothian	8.7	19.0	74.7	79.1
Scottish Borders	7.7	17.4	75.3	80.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	9.6	20.7	75.7	80.8
Alnwick	8.7	19.2	75.2	80.2
Castle Morpeth	9.2	20.0	76.0	80.5
Wansbeck	13.1	24.6	72.8	77.4
Blyth Valley	11.5	21.3	73.4	78.6
North Tyneside	11.2	21.8	74.6	79.6
South Tyneside	12.6	23.6	73.4	78.8
Sunderland	12.9	24.0	73.4	78.1
Easington	17.3	30.8	72.9	77.9
Hartlepool UA	12.3	24.4	73.3	79.2
Redcar and Cleveland UA	12.1	23.3	73.8	79.0
Scarborough	10.4	21.6	75.4	80.7
Regional Sea 1 total/average³	9.8	20.1	74.0	79.2
England	9.0	17.9	75.5	80.3
Scotland	10.2	20.3	72.9	78.2
United Kingdom	9.3	18.5	75.2	80.1

Notes: ¹ self-assessed, for 12 months prior to census date; ² at birth, 1998-2000; ³ health indicator totals consider population size of each administrative area, life expectancy average is an un-weighted mean of all areas. Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics website.

A3g.4 FEATURES OF REGIONAL SEA 2

A3g.4.1 Population

Regional Sea 2 incorporates stretches of coastline in England from East Riding of Yorkshire in the north to Dover, Kent, in the south. Much of this coast is rural in nature and attracts a

large number of tourists to its unspoilt scenery. However, the area is also home to many of the UK's major ports and harbours as well as major industrial and population centres.

The total population of Local Authority Districts and Unitary Authorities along the English coast in Regional Sea 2 is 3,642,300 with an overall density of 261 people per km². A breakdown of these figures is provided in Table A3g.7. Population density is typically lower in the north of the region than in the south. Exceptions are the urban areas associated with Hull and Grimsby in the north. The highest densities are generally in the administrative areas adjacent to the Thames estuary; the lowest densities occur between East Lindsey in Lincolnshire and North Norfolk, including areas adjacent to The Wash.

Table A3g.7 – Mid-2006 population estimates for Regional Sea 2

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,408	330.9	137
Kingston-upon-Hull UA	71	256.2	3,608
North Lincolnshire UA	846	159.0	188
Northeast Lincolnshire UA	192	158.9	828
East Lindsey	1,760	138.5	79
Boston	362	58.3	161
South Holland	742	82.1	111
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,429	142.3	100
North Norfolk	964	100.6	104
Great Yarmouth	174	93.4	537
Waveney	370	116.8	316
Suffolk Coastal	892	122.2	137
Babergh	594	86.7	146
Tendring	338	144.6	428
Colchester	329	170.8	519
Maldon	359	61.7	172
Rochford	169	81.1	480
Southend-on-Sea UA	42	159.9	3,807
Castle Point	45	88.6	1,969
Thurrock UA	163	148.9	913
Gravesham	99	97.4	984
Medway UA	192	251.7	1,311
Swale	373	128.5	345
Canterbury	309	146.2	473
Thanet	103	128.7	1,249
Dover	315	106.4	338
Regional Sea 2 total	13,640	3,560.4	261
England	130,281	50,762.9	390
United Kingdom	242,514	60,587.3	250

Note: UA = Unitary Authority. Source: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website.

Coastal settlements

The coast of East Riding of Yorkshire from Flamborough Head to Spurn Head is mainly rural, with little residential or industrial development. However, the Humber estuary is a busy waterway with a well populated and industrialised shoreline. Lincolnshire is predominantly

rural with a small coastal population and little coastal development, particularly in the north and south of the county.

Norfolk has a largely undeveloped rural coastline, with most industry centred around King's Lynn and the larger commercial centre of Great Yarmouth. There are numerous other smaller settlements along the coast, such as Hunstanton, Wells, Sheringham and Cromer. With the exception of Lowestoft and Felixstowe, the Suffolk coast has little residential development. The largest town in the county is Ipswich, which is situated some 12km from the coast at the head of the Orwell Estuary.

The port of Harwich and coastal holiday resorts of Frinton-on-Sea and Clacton-on-Sea are major settlements along the north coast of Essex. To the south, the region contains some of the most heavily populated parts of the UK, notably the Thames Estuary and the Medway towns of north Kent. Along the southern Kent coast, Dover is a significant local population centre.

Employment structure

In the areas adjacent to Regional Sea 2 agriculture and industry are slightly more important and the service sector slightly less important than in the UK as a whole (Table A3g.8). Considerable variation is observed between individual areas. An approximate north-south spilt is observed, with typically larger contributions from agriculture from East Riding of Yorkshire south to the north Essex coast; in contrast, the service sector is more important in southeast England. Industry is of varying importance throughout the region, with hotspots of industrial employment around the Humber, Waveney in Suffolk and Maldon in Essex.

Table A3g.8 – Employment structure in Regional Sea 2, 2001

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	144.9	4.4	24.7	70.9
Kingston-upon-Hull UA	96.0	1.1	29.1	69.8
North Lincolnshire UA	68.1	2.3	33.0	64.7
Northeast Lincolnshire UA	65.8	1.2	29.9	68.8
East Lindsey	53.4	6.8	22.5	70.7
Boston	25.1	7.5	24.3	68.3
South Holland	35.0	8.7	26.3	65.1
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	60.2	5.4	26.7	67.9
North Norfolk	41.4	5.7	23.2	71.2
Great Yarmouth	37.6	1.7	23.9	74.4
Waveney	46.0	2.6	28.7	68.7
Suffolk Coastal	52.3	3.9	17.9	78.2
Babergh	40.3	3.5	26.6	69.9
Tendring	53.6	2.4	21.9	75.7
Colchester	75.1	1.4	19.7	78.9
Maldon	28.9	2.5	28.2	69.4
Rochford	37.8	1.6	23.2	75.2
Southend-on-Sea UA	70.2	0.6	19.1	80.3
Castle Point	41.0	0.6	26.7	72.7
Thurrock UA	69.5	0.6	23.6	75.7
Gravesham	44.0	1.1	25.9	73.0
Medway UA	119.3	0.8	24.5	74.8

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
Swale	55.7	2.0	26.9	71.1
Canterbury	57.0	1.7	17.8	80.5
Thanet	49.2	1.5	23.3	75.2
Dover	45.0	2.6	17.8	79.7
Regional Sea 2 total	1,512.5	2.6	24.5	72.9
England	22,441.5	1.5	22.5	76.0
United Kingdom	26,575.7	1.6	22.8	75.6

Notes: ¹ aged 16-74; ² manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas and water supply electricity and gas; ³ wholesale & retail trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communications, financial intermediaries, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration & defence, social security, education, health and social work, other. Source: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website.

A3g.4.2 Human health

Table A3g.9 shows selected health indicators for administrative areas adjacent to the coast in Regional Sea 2. Overall, 9.1% of people described their health for the 12 months prior to Census day as “not good” - slightly lower than for the UK as a whole. The proportion of people who classified their health as “not good” was notably higher in Kingston-upon-Hull, East Lindsey, Great Yarmouth, Tendring and Thanet. The lowest proportions were generally in the Suffolk area and around the Thames. The proportion with a limiting long-term illness shows a similar spatial trend as is seen for % health “not good”, although the average for Regional Sea 2 is slightly higher than that for the UK or England as a whole. Life expectancy is typically lower in the north and highest in the Suffolk and Thames areas, and slightly above the UK and England average in Regional Sea 2.

Table A3g.9 – Health indicators in Regional Sea 2, 2001

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	8.7	18.1	76.2	80.2
Kingston-upon-Hull UA	11.2	20.7	73.2	78.8
North Lincolnshire UA	9.7	19.2	74.5	79.8
Northeast Lincolnshire UA	9.3	19.0	74.1	79.1
East Lindsey	11.5	23.7	75.4	79.9
Boston	9.7	20.3	75.7	80.4
South Holland	9.3	19.6	76.0	81.3
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	9.6	20.4	76.0	80.8
North Norfolk	9.5	21.5	77.1	81.4
Great Yarmouth	10.8	21.8	74.3	80.1
Waveney	9.8	20.7	75.8	81.5
Suffolk Coastal	7.5	17.2	78.0	82.2
Babergh	7.1	16.1	77.3	81.4
Tendring	11.2	24.0	75.3	80.2
Colchester	7.2	15.9	77.0	81.0
Maldon	7.1	15.5	77.1	81.7
Rochford	7.2	15.8	77.8	82.9
Southend-on-Sea UA	9.3	19.1	76.0	81.0
Castle Point	8.2	17.1	76.5	79.8
Thurrock UA	7.8	16.1	74.7	79.5

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Gravesham	7.8	16.3	76.0	80.1
Medway UA	7.6	15.6	74.4	79.5
Swale	8.2	17.6	75.3	80.1
Canterbury	8.8	18.9	77.7	81.6
Thanet	11.1	22.9	74.8	79.7
Dover	9.5	20.5	76.0	80.8
Regional Sea 2 total/average ³	9.1	19.0	75.9	80.6
England	9.0	17.9	75.5	80.3
United Kingdom	9.3	18.5	75.2	80.1

Notes: ¹ self-assessed, for 12 months prior to census date; ² at birth, 1998-2000; ³ health indicator totals consider population size of each administrative area, life expectancy average is an un-weighted mean of all areas. Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics website.

A3g.5 FEATURES OF REGIONAL SEA 3

A3g.5.1 Population

Regional Sea 3 incorporates stretches of coastline in England from Dover in the east to Weymouth in the west. This coast contains a mixture of rural and urban areas, with several large heavily developed sections of coast. The area is home to many ports, including numerous recreational harbours along with the major commercial ports of Southampton, Portsmouth and Dover.

The total population of Local Authority Districts and Unitary Authorities along the English coast in Regional Sea 3 is 6,689,000 with an average density of 461 people per km². Population density in the region is high, above that of both England and the UK as a whole; a breakdown of these figures is provided in Table A3g.10. Population density ranges between high in urban areas and moderate to low in more rural areas. The highest densities occur around Poole-Bournemouth, Southampton-Havant and Worthing-Brighton and Hove. High densities also occur in Weymouth and Portland, Eastbourne and Hastings. The least densely populated areas are in Dorset.

Table A3g.10 – Mid-2006 population estimates for coastal administrative areas in Regional Sea 3

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
Weymouth and Portland	42	64.9	1,545
West Dorset	1,081	96.2	89
Purbeck	404	45.2	112
Poole UA	65	136.9	2,106
Bournemouth UA	46	161.2	3,504
Christchurch	50	45.0	900
New Forest	753	173.7	231
Isle of Wight UA	380	138.5	364
Southampton UA	50	228.6	4,572
Eastleigh	80	119.0	1,488
Fareham	74	108.4	1,465
Gosport	25	78.2	3,128
Portsmouth UA	40	196.4	4,910

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
Havant	55	116.8	2,124
Chichester	786	108.9	139
Arun	221	145.7	659
Worthing	32	98.7	3,084
Adur	42	60.3	1,436
Brighton and Hove UA	83	251.4	3,029
Lewes	292	93.9	322
Wealden	833	143.7	173
Eastbourne	44	94.9	2,157
Rother	509	87.6	172
Hastings	30	86.1	2,870
Shepway	357	99.6	279
Dover	315	106.4	338
Regional Sea 3 total	6,689	3,086	461
England	130,281	50,762.9	390
United Kingdom	242,514	60,587.3	250

Note: UA = Unitary Authority. Source: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website.

Coastal settlements

The coast of Regional Sea 3 supports numerous coastal settlements, including several large centres of population such as Southampton, Portsmouth, Brighton, Bournemouth and Poole. In the east, the coast contains a mixture of rural and urban areas with the larger settlements consisting of Dover, Folkestone, Hastings and Eastbourne. Much of the coastline between Eastbourne and Southampton is developed, with the larger settlements of Brighton, Worthing, Portsmouth and Southampton often joined by their adjacent smaller conurbations. Further west, the Isle of Wight and west Hampshire and Dorset coasts are of a more rural nature, with the main centre of population focussed around Christchurch, Bournemouth and Poole.

Employment structure

In the areas adjacent to Regional Sea 3 the service sector is of relatively greater importance and industry of lower importance to employment than the UK as whole (Table A3g.11). Many areas show a contribution from agriculture (including forestry, hunting and fishing) lower than the UK average; higher contributions from agriculture are observed in West Dorset, Purbeck and more rural areas of the Hampshire and West Sussex coasts. Havant shows the greatest contribution from the industry sector. More densely populated areas such as Bournemouth, Worthing, Brighton and Eastbourne show the greatest contribution from the service sector.

Table A3g.11 – Employment structure in Regional Sea 3 (2001)

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
Weymouth and Portland	28.3	1.0	19.7	79.4
West Dorset	39.9	5.9	20.8	73.2
Purbeck	20.3	3.1	22.6	74.4
Poole UA	64.2	0.7	24.0	75.2
Bournemouth UA	72.4	0.6	17.6	81.7

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
Christchurch	18.1	1.1	20.9	78.0
New Forest	77.1	2.2	23.0	74.7
Isle of Wight UA	54.5	2.4	20.5	77.1
Southampton UA	98.2	0.4	21.3	78.2
Eastleigh	60.5	0.8	23.6	75.6
Fareham	54.4	0.8	22.1	77.1
Gosport	37.3	0.6	21.6	77.8
Portsmouth UA	87.0	0.4	21.8	77.8
Havant	53.0	0.8	28.5	70.7
Chichester	48.0	4.1	19.0	76.9
Arun	60.4	2.9	22.3	74.8
Worthing	46.3	1.2	16.6	82.2
Adur	27.2	0.9	22.8	76.3
Brighton and Hove UA	117.6	0.5	15.1	84.4
Lewes	41.1	2.1	19.4	78.6
Wealden	64.5	2.9	20.2	76.9
Eastbourne	36.7	1.0	17.8	81.1
Rother	33.4	3.3	19.4	77.3
Hastings	35.5	1.1	21.5	77.4
Shepway	41.8	1.8	20.7	77.4
Dover	45.0	2.6	17.8	79.7
Regional Sea 3 total	1,362.7	1.6	20.6	77.8
England	22,441.5	1.5	22.5	76.0
United Kingdom	26,575.7	1.6	22.8	75.6

Notes: ¹ aged 16-74; ² manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas and water supply electricity and gas; ³ wholesale & retail trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communications, financial intermediaries, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration & defence, social security, education, health and social work, other. Source: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website.

A3g.5.2 Human health

Table A3g.12 shows selected health indicators for administrative areas adjacent to the coast in Regional Sea 3. Overall in Regional Sea 3, 8.7% of people described their health for the 12 months prior to Census day as “not good” - slightly lower than for England and the UK as a whole. No spatial trend was particularly apparent. Proportions were lowest in Eastleigh, Fareham, Chichester and the New Forest, and highest in Hastings, Eastbourne and Christchurch. The proportions with a limiting long-term illness were similarly distributed, peaking in Christchurch (22.1%) and lowest in Eastleigh (15.7%). Overall, the proportion with a limiting long-term illness was slightly higher than that for England and very similar to that for the UK as a whole.

Life expectancy was slightly below the UK average in Regional Sea 3 by approximately one and a half years for both men and women. Values were typically lower around the more urban areas of Portsmouth, Gosport, Brighton and Hove and Hastings.

Table A3g.12 – Health indicators in Regional Sea 3, 2001

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Weymouth and Portland	9.7	20.9	75.3	81.0
West Dorset	8.3	19.3	77.7	82.5
Purbeck	8.2	18.6	77.9	83.3
Poole UA	8.7	18.5	77.4	81.6
Bournemouth UA	9.6	20.0	75.6	80.9
Christchurch	10.0	22.1	78.4	82.3
New Forest	7.6	17.8	78.2	81.6
Isle of Wight UA	9.7	22.0	75.9	81.7
Southampton UA	8.6	17.4	74.8	80.8
Eastleigh	6.5	14.4	76.5	81.1
Fareham	6.8	15.3	77.8	81.8
Gosport	8.0	16.8	74.8	80.5
Portsmouth UA	8.6	17.4	74.3	79.3
Havant	8.5	18.3	77.4	81.2
Chichester	7.2	17.0	77.9	82.4
Arun	9.3	20.8	77.5	81.1
Worthing	9.2	20.1	75.9	81.3
Adur	8.7	19.2	76.7	81.0
Brighton and Hove UA	9.0	18.1	74.8	80.5
Lewes	8.5	18.8	77.3	81.5
Wealden	7.2	16.8	77.7	82.3
Eastbourne	10.2	21.6	75.8	81.8
Rother	9.5	22.0	76.9	82.5
Hastings	11.1	21.7	74.3	80.5
Shepway	9.4	20.5	75.6	80.8
Dover	9.5	20.5	76.0	80.8
Regional Sea 3 total/average ³	8.7	18.8	76.5	81.4
England	9.0	17.9	77.7	82.5
United Kingdom	9.3	18.5	77.9	83.3

Notes: ¹ self-assessed, for 12 months prior to census date; ² at birth, 1998-2000; ³ health indicator totals consider population size of each administrative area, life expectancy average is an un-weighted mean of all areas. Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics website.

A3g.6 FEATURES OF REGIONAL SEA 4

A3g.6.1 Population

Regional Sea 4 incorporates a long length of coastline from Weymouth on the south coast of England to Castlemartin in southwest Wales. This coast is largely rural in nature although does contain several larger population and industrial centres.

The total population of Local Authority Districts and Unitary Authorities along the English and Welsh coast in Regional Sea 4 is 4,157,000 with an overall density of 229 people per km². Population density in the region is generally low, below that of both England and the UK as a whole, although above that of Wales overall. A breakdown of these figures is provided in Table A3g.13. Southwest England is characterised by very low population densities with isolated high density centres associated with the south coast conurbations of Weymouth, Exeter, Torbay, and Plymouth. The inner Bristol Channel area sees higher population densities around Bristol and Cardiff, with slightly higher densities present along much of the

south Wales coast as far as Swansea. The most sparsely populated areas are in Cornwall, North Devon and southwest Wales.

Table A3g.13 – Mid-2006 population estimates for coastal administrative areas in Regional Sea 4

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
Pembrokeshire	1,589	117.3	74
Carmarthenshire	2,394	178.0	74
Swansea	378	227.1	601
Neath Port Talbot	441	137.1	311
Bridgend	251	132.6	528
The Vale of Glamorgan	331	123.3	373
Cardiff	139	317.5	2,284
Newport	190	140.1	737
Monmouthshire	849	87.9	104
South Gloucestershire UA	497	254.4	512
Bristol, City of UA	110	410.5	3,732
North Somerset UA	374	201.4	539
Sedgemoor	564	111.0	197
West Somerset	725	35.3	49
North Devon	1,086	91.5	84
Torridge	984	64.2	65
North Cornwall	1,195	85.3	71
Restormel	452	101.9	225
Carrick	458	91.3	199
Kerrier	474	98.0	207
Penwith	304	64.4	212
Isles of Scilly	16	2.1	131
Caradon	664	83.3	125
Plymouth UA	80	248.1	3,101
South Hams	886	83.2	94
Torbay UA	63	133.2	2,114
Teignbridge	674	125.5	186
Exeter	47	119.6	2,545
East Devon	814	131.1	161
West Dorset	1,081	96.2	89
Weymouth and Portland	42	64.9	1,545
Regional Sea 4 total	18,152	4,157	229
England	130,281	50,763	390
Wales	20,732	2,966	143
United Kingdom	242,514	60,587.3	250

Note: UA = Unitary Authority. Source: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website.

Coastal settlements

The coast of southwest England contains numerous small settlements located throughout its length, many of which are important inshore fishing ports and tourist attractions. Several larger settlements such as Weymouth, Exeter, Torbay and Plymouth are present along the south coast; fewer are present along the north coast, with Newquay, Minehead, Burnham-on-sea and Weston-super-mare the larger towns. Further up the Bristol Channel lies the

busy port of Avonmouth, adjacent to the large population centre of Bristol; however, much of the coastline around the Severn estuary is of a more rural nature. On the south Wales coast of the Bristol Channel, Newport and Cardiff have large populations. Further west the coastline becomes more rural, with Swansea being the largest settlement followed by Port Talbot and Porthcawl. Several industrial centres are present at Barry, Port Talbot and Swansea docks.

Employment structure

In the areas adjacent to Regional Sea 4, employment structure differs only slightly to that of the UK as a whole (Table A3g.14). The main differences are a slightly larger contribution from the agriculture sector (including forestry, hunting and fishing) and a slightly lower contribution from the industry sector. Considerable variation is observed between individual areas. Many areas show a higher contribution from agriculture than the UK average; particularly southwest Wales and the north coast of southwest England. Contributions from the industry sector are greatest in the south Wales areas of Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend, while the service sector is most dominant in urban areas such as Cardiff, Bristol, and Exeter and also on the Isles of Scilly.

Table A3g.14 – Employment structure in Regional Sea 4, 2001

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
Pembrokeshire	44.9	6.8	20.8	72.4
Carmarthenshire	67.6	5.4	22.4	72.2
Swansea	88.1	0.8	20.4	78.7
Neath Port Talbot	50.1	0.7	31.4	67.9
Bridgend	52.9	0.7	32.6	66.7
The Vale of Glamorgan	52.1	1.1	20.6	78.3
Cardiff	130.3	0.4	17.4	82.3
Newport	56.3	0.6	25.1	74.3
Monmouthshire	38.3	4.0	22.5	73.5
South Gloucestershire UA	127.8	1.1	23.5	75.4
Bristol, City of UA	177.1	0.4	17.7	81.9
North Somerset UA	88.7	1.5	19.9	78.6
Sedgemoor	48.1	3.0	27.6	69.4
West Somerset	14.4	7.3	18.5	74.2
North Devon	39.3	5.4	24.1	70.6
Torridge	25.5	9.2	26.0	64.7
North Cornwall	34.5	7.2	23.8	69.0
Restormel	41.3	3.1	24.4	72.6
Carrick	37.3	3.4	18.5	78.1
Kerrier	38.7	4.2	21.2	74.6
Penwith	25.0	5.4	16.9	77.6
Isles of Scilly	1.3	7.1	10.1	82.8
Caradon	36.1	4.6	20.3	75.1
Plymouth UA	106.3	0.5	22.4	77.0
South Hams	37.0	4.8	19.7	75.5
Torbay UA	53.5	1.3	23.3	75.4
Teignbridge	53.2	2.8	21.1	76.1
Exeter	51.6	0.8	17.3	81.9
East Devon	52.5	4.8	19.1	76.2

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
West Dorset	39.9	5.9	20.8	73.2
Weymouth and Portland	28.3	1.0	19.7	79.4
Regional Sea 4 total	1,738.0	2.4	21.6	76.0
England	22,441.5	1.5	22.5	76.0
Wales	1,186.3	2.5	25.8	71.7
United Kingdom	26,575.7	1.6	22.8	75.6

Notes: ¹ aged 16-74; ² manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas and water supply electricity and gas; ³ wholesale & retail trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communications, financial intermediaries, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration & defence, social security, education, health and social work, other. Source: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website.

A3g.6.2 Human health

Table A3g.15 shows selected health indicators for administrative areas adjacent to the coast in Regional Sea 4. Overall in Regional Sea 4, 10.4% of people described their health for the 12 months prior to Census day as “not good” - higher than that for England and the UK as a whole, although lower than that for Wales. A spatial trend was apparent, with the highest proportions of people assessing their health as “not good” in south Wales, peaking at 16.4% in Neath Port Talbot. Values were typically lowest in southwest England, although there were pockets of reported poorer health in Penwith and Torbay. At 5.1%, the Isles of Scilly had one of the lowest levels of reported poor health in the UK.

The proportions with a limiting long-term illness were similarly distributed for % health “not good”, being highest in south Wales and lowest in southwest England. Overall for Regional Sea 4 the proportion with a limiting long-term illness was above that for England and the UK, although below that for Wales. For both health indicators, most areas in southwest England were similar showed similar proportions to that of the UK as a whole.

Life expectancy was below the UK average in Regional Sea 4 by approximately two years for both men and women. Values in southwest England were typically slightly below the UK average, with life expectancy in south Wales notably lower than the UK average.

Table A3g.15 – Health indicators in Regional Sea 4, 2001

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Pembrokeshire	11.2	22.3	74.9	79.7
Carmarthenshire	13.9	26.3	74.9	79.7
Swansea	13.4	24.7	75.0	79.9
Neath Port Talbot	16.4	29.4	74.1	79.4
Bridgend	13.6	25.0	74.3	79.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	10.4	19.9	75.9	80.2
Cardiff	10.2	18.8	75.4	80.1
Newport	12.0	21.6	74.9	80.0
Monmouthshire	9.5	19.1	76.0	82.6
South Gloucestershire UA	7.0	14.5	77.9	81.5
Bristol, City of UA	9.2	17.8	75.3	80.9
North Somerset UA	8.6	18.5	77.0	81.6
Sedgemoor	9.1	18.9	75.8	81.0

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
West Somerset	9.7	22.3	76.6	83.2
North Devon	8.8	18.7	75.3	81.0
Torrige	9.6	19.9	75.9	80.3
North Cornwall	9.9	20.6	76.7	81.2
Restormel	10.4	20.9	75.8	80.8
Carrick	9.6	20.8	77.1	82.0
Kerrier	10.9	21.9	75.8	81.2
Penwith	11.8	23.6	76.3	80.5
Isles of Scilly	5.1	12.9	76.4	81.3
Caradon	9.4	20.1	76.8	81.9
Plymouth UA	10.1	20.6	75.3	80.6
South Hams	8.1	18.7	77.1	82.7
Torbay UA	11.2	23.0	75.8	81.3
Teignbridge	9.0	20.0	77.1	81.4
Exeter	8.3	17.6	75.5	80.7
East Devon	8.7	20.3	78.2	82.8
West Dorset	8.3	19.3	77.7	82.5
Weymouth and Portland	9.7	20.9	75.3	81.0
Regional Sea 4 total/average ³	10.4	21.3	76.0	81.0
England	9.0	17.9	77.7	82.5
Wales	12.5	23.3	74.8	79.7
United Kingdom	9.3	18.5	77.9	83.3

Notes: ¹ self-assessed, for 12 months prior to census date; ² at birth, 1998-2000; ³ health indicator totals consider population size of each administrative area, life expectancy average is an un-weighted mean of all areas. Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics website.

A3g.7 FEATURES OF REGIONAL SEA 6

A3g.7.1 Population

Regional Sea 6 incorporates a long length of coastline from Pembrokeshire in southwest Wales to Argyll and Bute in southwest Scotland and Moyle in Northern Ireland. While the majority of the coastline is rural in nature, there also are extensive urban areas present, most notably on the northwest coast of England.

The total population of Local Authority Districts and Unitary Authorities along the coast in Regional Sea 6 is 4,698,900 with an overall density of 133 people per km². This is comparable to the overall population densities of Wales and Northern Ireland, but considerably lower than that for either England or the UK as a whole. A breakdown of these figures is provided in Table A3g.16. Over large parts of the coastline the population density is generally low, particularly in Wales, the far northwest of England (with the exception of Barrow-in-Furness), the north coast of Northern Ireland and much of southwest Scotland. In contrast, the stretch of coast between Liverpool Bay and the Solway Firth is one of the most intensively developed in the UK, reflected by the high population densities over the majority of the coast from Blackpool south to the Wirral. Densities are also elevated in areas adjacent to the Clyde in southwest Scotland. In Northern Ireland, Belfast and adjacent administrative areas exhibit the highest population densities. Population densities in the far north and south of Northern Ireland are typically low.

Table A3g.16 – Mid-2006 population estimates for coastal administrative areas in Regional Sea 6

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
Argyll & Bute	6,909	91.4	13
West Dunbartonshire	159	91.2	574
Renfrewshire	261	169.6	650
Inverclyde	160	81.5	509
North Ayrshire	885	135.5	153
South Ayrshire	1,222	111.7	91
Dumfries & Galloway	6,426	148.0	23
Moyle	494	16.5	33
Larne	336	31.3	93
Carrickfergus	81	39.7	490
Newtownabbey	151	81.2	538
Belfast	110	267.4	2,431
North Down	81	78.7	972
Ards	380	76.2	201
Down	649	68.3	105
Newry & Mourne	898	93.4	104
Carlisle	1,040	103.3	99
Allerdale	1,242	94.3	76
Copeland	732	70.3	96
South Lakeland	1,534	104.8	68
Barrow-in-Furness	78	71.8	921
Lancaster	576	143.0	248
Wyre	283	110.4	390
Blackpool UA	35	142.7	4,077
Fylde	166	75.7	456
West Lancashire	347	109.8	316
Sefton	153	277.4	1,813
Liverpool	112	436.1	3,894
Halton UA	79	119.5	1,513
Vale Royal	380	126.0	332
Ellesmere Port and Neston	88	81.8	930
Wirral	157	311.2	1,982
Flintshire	438	150.1	343
Denbighshire	837	96.1	115
Conwy	1,126	111.3	99
Gwynedd	2,535	118.3	47
Isle of Anglesey	711	68.9	97
Ceredigion	1,792	77.2	43
Pembrokeshire	1,589	117.3	74
Regional Sea 6 total	35,232	4,698.9	133
England	130,281	50,763	390
Wales	20,732	2,966	143
Scotland	77,925	5,117	66
Northern Ireland	13,576	1,742	128
United Kingdom	242,514	60,587.3	250
Isle of Man	572	80.1	140

Note: UA = Unitary Authority. Source: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website.

Coastal settlements

The majority of the coastline of Regional Sea 6 is rural and relatively free urban development, with the population well dispersed amongst relatively small settlements. However, the stretch of coast between Liverpool Bay and Morecambe Bay is one of the most intensively developed in the UK, including large population centres at Liverpool and Blackpool, with many adjacent areas also supporting high population densities in towns such as Birkenhead, Formby, Southport, Cleveleys, Fleetwood and across Morecambe Bay at Barrow-in-Furness. While much of the coast of southwest Scotland is rural, greater development is present in North Ayrshire and around the Clyde with population and industrial centres between Ayr and Ardrossan, Largs, Greenock, Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Helensburgh, Faslane and Dunoon.

In Northern Ireland, the main population centre in Regional Sea 6 is Belfast. Other settlements along the Northern Ireland coast are much smaller in comparison, with Bangor, Carrickfergus and Larne some of the largest of these.

Employment structure

In the areas adjacent to Regional Sea 6, employment structure differs only slightly to that of the UK as a whole (Table A3g.17). The main difference is a slightly larger contribution from the agriculture sector (including forestry, hunting and fishing) compensated for by marginally lower contributions from the industry and service sectors. However, this region covers a considerable length of coastline over several countries and considerable variation is observed between individual areas.

Rural areas of southwest Scotland and the northern and southeast coasts of Northern Ireland show much larger contributions from the agriculture sector. Much of the Cumbrian coast shows a similar trend, as do the north and west coasts of Wales. Industry is very important along parts of the Cumbrian coast with some of the largest contributions from the this sector in the UK, e.g. 39.9% and 35.9% in Copeland and Barrow-in-Furness respectively. The industry sector is also of particularly high importance in Flintshire on the north Wales coast. Areas with high dominance by the service sector include population centres such as Belfast, North Down, Blackpool, Sefton, Liverpool and the Isle of Man.

Table A3g.17 – Employment structure in Regional Sea 6, 2001

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
Argyll & Bute	41.6	6.3	15.8	77.9
West Dunbartonshire	39.3	0.8	23.3	76.0
Renfrewshire	79.2	0.7	23.8	75.5
Inverclyde	34.7	0.6	26.7	72.7
North Ayrshire	55.3	1.9	29.9	68.3
South Ayrshire	47.9	3.2	22.4	74.3
Dumfries & Galloway	64.4	9.2	23.0	67.9
Moyle	5.9	7.7	27.7	64.5
Larne	13.5	3.2	28.2	68.5
Carrickfergus	17.2	0.7	23.2	76.1
Newtownabbey	36.3	0.9	21.3	77.8
Belfast	100.8	0.3	16.4	83.3

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
North Down	34.6	0.6	17.0	82.3
Ards	33.3	3.4	23.0	73.6
Down	26.9	3.7	23.6	72.7
Newry & Mourne	31.9	4.4	30.0	65.7
Carlisle	46.9	3.5	24.1	72.4
Allerdale	41.8	4.7	31.2	64.1
Copeland	29.2	2.9	39.9	57.2
South Lakeland	48.4	4.4	22.5	73.2
Barrow-in-Furness	28.8	0.9	35.9	63.2
Lancaster	55.9	2.2	20.8	77.0
Wyre	45.0	2.8	20.7	76.5
Blackpool UA	59.1	0.7	18.3	81.0
Fylde	32.2	1.7	21.7	76.6
West Lancashire	48.8	3.7	24.3	72.0
Sefton	116.3	0.8	17.2	82.0
Liverpool	154.8	0.3	17.2	82.5
Halton UA	50.4	0.5	28.2	71.3
Vale Royal	57.0	2.4	24.9	72.7
Ellesmere Port and Neston	37.1	0.9	28.4	70.7
Wirral	126.4	0.6	22.6	76.8
Flintshire	69.5	1.5	33.5	65.0
Denbighshire	38.3	3.6	22.8	73.5
Conwy	43.7	3.2	19.0	77.8
Gwynedd	46.9	4.9	20.1	75.0
Isle of Anglesey	26.2	4.0	25.3	70.7
Ceredigion	29.7	8.7	16.5	74.7
Pembrokeshire	44.9	6.8	20.8	72.4
Regional Sea 6 total	1,940.1	2.4	22.8	74.8
England	22,441.5	1.5	22.5	76.0
Wales	1,186.3	2.5	25.8	71.7
Scotland	2,261.3	2.4	23.0	74.6
Northern Ireland	686.6	3.0	24.2	72.7
United Kingdom	26,575.7	1.6	22.8	75.6
Isle of Man	39.1	1.4	15.9	82.7

Notes: ¹ aged 16-74; ² manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas and water supply electricity and gas; ³ wholesale & retail trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communications, financial intermediaries, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration & defence, social security, education, health and social work, other. Sources: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website; SCROL website; NISRA website; Isle of Man Government website.

A3g.7.2 Human health

Table A3g.18 shows selected health indicators for administrative areas adjacent to the coast in Regional Sea 6. Overall in Regional Sea 6, 11.1% of people described their health for the 12 months prior to Census day as “not good” - higher than that for all countries within the UK with the exception of Wales. Areas with notably poor reported health were southwest Scotland, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, from Wyre south to Halton and much of Wales. Only a few areas had proportions below the UK average, including Argyll and Bute, North Down, Down, South Lakeland and Vale Royal.

The proportions with a limiting long-term illness were similar, with highest values in Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Blackpool, Liverpool and parts of north Wales. Overall for Regional Sea 6 the proportion with a limiting long-term illness was above that for all countries within the UK with the exception of Wales.

Life expectancy was below the UK average in Regional Sea 6 by approximately three and a half to four years for men and women. Values were particularly low in southwest Scotland, Belfast, Blackpool and Liverpool; life expectancy in the Inverclyde area is one of the lowest in the UK.

Table A3g.18 – Health indicators in Regional Sea 6, 2001

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Argyll & Bute	8.82	19.9	72.9	78.6
West Dunbartonshire	12.34	22.7	70.3	76.4
Renfrewshire	10.91	21.0	71.1	77.4
Inverclyde	11.59	22.6	69.9	77.0
North Ayrshire	10.93	21.7	72.7	78.1
South Ayrshire	9.78	21.2	74.1	78.5
Dumfries & Galloway	9.53	20.6	74.9	79.1
Moyle	9.8	21.2	74.8	79.8
Larne	9.6	19	74.3	80.3
Carrickfergus	10.1	18.9	74.5	79.5
Newtownabbey	10.4	19.1	74.8	79.6
Belfast	14.4	24.2	72.6	78.8
North Down	9.1	18.5	76.1	81.5
Ards	10	19.4	74.6	79.7
Down	9.2	19	74.3	79.7
Newry & Mourne	10.3	20.4	73.6	78.9
Carlisle	9.7	19.3	74.4	78.8
Allerdale	10.1	20.2	74.3	79.7
Copeland	10.3	20.4	74.4	78.7
South Lakeland	8.6	18.5	77.6	81.7
Barrow-in-Furness	13.2	24.8	73.9	78.0
Lancaster	9.9	19.9	75.3	79.8
Wyre	11.3	22.6	74.6	80.5
Blackpool UA	13.9	25.4	72.6	78.4
Fylde	10.5	21.3	76.0	81.4
West Lancashire	10.0	19.8	75.1	79.6
Sefton	11.2	22.2	74.8	79.9
Liverpool	13.8	24.6	71.9	77.2
Halton UA	11.6	21.5	73.5	77.2
Vale Royal	8.9	18.1	75.9	80.2
Ellesmere Port and Neston	9.6	18.9	75.8	80.6
Wirral	11.4	22.5	74.1	79.4
Flintshire	9.8	19.2	75.1	80.0
Denbighshire	11.5	23.4	74.3	79.5
Conwy	11.6	23.5	75.1	80.4
Gwynedd	9.5	20.6	75.1	80.8
Isle of Anglesey	10.5	22.4	75.0	79.7
Ceredigion	10.1	20.7	77.0	81.9

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Pembrokeshire	11.2	22.3	74.9	79.7
Regional Sea 6 total/average ³	11.1	21.6	74.3	79.4
England	9.0	17.9	77.7	82.5
Wales	12.5	23.3	74.8	79.7
Scotland	10.2	20.3	72.9	78.2
Northern Ireland	10.7	20.4	74.5	79.6
United Kingdom	9.3	18.5	77.9	83.3
Isle of Man	N/A	10.8	73.8	79.4

Notes: ¹ self-assessed, for 12 months prior to census date; ² at birth, 1998-2000; ³ health indicator totals consider population size of each administrative area, life expectancy average is an un-weighted mean of all areas. Sources: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website; SCROL website; NISRA website; Isle of Man Government website.

A3g.8 FEATURES OF REGIONAL SEA 7

A3g.8.1 Population

Regional Sea 7 features a highly indented and correspondingly long coastline from the north coast of Northern Ireland to Cape Wrath on the northwest mainland of Scotland. The total population of Local Authority Districts and Unitary Authorities along the coast in Regional Sea 7 is 440,600. These areas are some of the most sparsely populated in the UK, with an overall density of 15 people per km² - considerably less than that of Northern Ireland, Scotland or the UK as a whole. The highest densities occur on the north coast of Northern Ireland; densities in Scotland are similarly lower.

Table A3g.19 – Mid-2006 population estimates for coastal administrative areas in Regional Sea 7

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
Highland	25,659	215.3	8
Eilean Siar	3,071	26.4	9
Argyll & Bute	6,909	91.4	13
Limavady	586	34.3	59
Coleraine	486	56.7	117
Moyle	494	16.5	33
Regional Sea 7 total	30,071	440.6	15
Scotland	77,925	5,117	66
Northern Ireland	13,576	1,742	128
United Kingdom	242,514	60,587.3	250

Note: UA = Unitary Authority. Source: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website.

Coastal settlements

The coastline of Regional Sea 7 is generally rural in nature with a number of relatively small settlements. The largest settlements are the small towns of Fort William on the Scottish mainland, Stornoway on the Isle of Lewis in Eilean Siar (Western Isles); Oban in Argyll and Bute and Ballycastle in Northern Ireland.

Employment structure

In the areas adjacent to Regional Sea 7, the employment structure primarily differs to that of the UK as a whole through an elevated contribution from the agriculture sector (including forestry, hunting and fishing) (Table A3g.20). Industry and service sectors are both slightly below the UK average, particularly so for industry in Argyll & Bute in southwest Scotland, and service in Limavady and Myle on the north coast of Northern Ireland.

Table A3g.20 – Employment structure in Regional Sea 7, 2001

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
Highland	97.2	5.2	20.7	74.1
Eilean Siar	11.5	7.3	21.6	71.1
Argyll & Bute	41.6	6.3	15.8	77.9
Limavady	12.9	4.3	32.2	63.5
Coleraine	23.2	3.6	22.0	74.4
Moyle	5.9	7.7	27.7	64.5
Regional Sea 7 total	192.3	5.4	20.8	73.8
Scotland	2,261.3	2.4	23.0	74.6
Northern Ireland	686.6	3.0	24.2	72.7
United Kingdom	26,575.7	1.6	22.8	75.6

Notes: ¹ aged 16-74; ² manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas and water supply electricity and gas; ³ wholesale & retail trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communications, financial intermediaries, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration & defence, social security, education, health and social work, other. Sources: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website; SCROL website; NISRA website.

A3g.8.2 Human health

Table A3g.21 shows selected health indicators for administrative areas adjacent to the coast in Regional Sea 7. Overall in Regional Sea 7, 8.4% of people described their health for the 12 months prior to Census day as “not good” - approximately 1% lower than in the UK as a whole. With the exception of Moyle in Northern Ireland, all areas showed lower values than the UK overall, with a particularly low proportion of 7.9% in the Highland area. The proportions with a limiting long-term illness in Regional Sea 7 overall were slightly above that of the UK as a whole, most notable in Eilean Siar (Western Isles) and Moyle.

Life expectancy was below the UK average in Regional Sea 7 by approximately three and a half years for women and four years for men. Life expectancy was notably lower in areas in Scotland in comparison to those in Northern Ireland.

Table A3g.21 – Health indicators in Regional Sea 7, 2001

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Highland	7.9	18.4	72.7	79.1
Eilean Siar	8.8	20.5	71.7	80.1
Argyll & Bute	8.8	19.9	72.9	78.6
Limavady	9.2	19.1	76.3	79.1
Coleraine	8.6	18.3	75.6	81.3
Moyle	9.8	21.2	74.8	79.8

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Regional Sea 7 total/average	8.4	19.0	74.0	79.7
Scotland	10.2	20.3	72.9	78.2
Northern Ireland	10.7	20.4	74.5	79.6
United Kingdom	9.3	18.5	77.9	83.3

Notes: ¹ self-assessed, for 12 months prior to census date; ² at birth, 1998-2000; ³ health indicator totals consider population size of each administrative area, life expectancy average is an un-weighted mean of all areas. Sources: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website; SCROL website; NISRA website.

A3g.9 FEATURES OF REGIONAL SEA 8

A3g.9.1 Population

Regional Sea 8 incorporates the coastline to the west of the Outer Hebrides, the north coast of the Scottish mainland, Orkney and the west coast of Shetland. The total population of Local Authority Districts and Unitary Authorities along this coast is 283,400, although this figure is dominated by the Highland region of which only a small amount lies within Regional Sea 8. These areas are some of the most sparsely populated in the UK, with an overall density of 9 people per km² - considerably less than that of Scotland or the UK as a whole. Population densities are slightly higher on Orkney and Shetland than the Scottish mainland or Eilean Siar.

Table A3g.22 – Mid-2006 population estimates for coastal administrative areas in Regional Sea 8

Area	Area (km ²)	Population (000s)	Density (persons km ²)
Shetland Islands	1,466	21.9	15
Orkney Islands	990	19.8	20
Highland	25,659	215.3	8
Eilean Siar	3,071	26.4	9
Regional Sea 8 total	31,186	283.4	9
Scotland	77,925	5,117	66
United Kingdom	242,514	60,587.3	250

Note: UA = Unitary Authority. Source: Office for National Statistics mid-2006 population estimates, Office for National Statistics website.

Coastal settlements

The coastline of Regional Sea 8 is almost entirely rural, with the main settlements consisting of the towns of Thurso on the north mainland, Stromness and Kirkwall on Orkney and Scalloway on Shetland. The largest settlement on Shetland is Lerwick, which lies on the east coast. Most other settlements along this coast are small fishing villages.

Employment structure

In the areas adjacent to Regional Sea 8, the employment structure primarily differs to that of the UK as a whole through an elevated contribution from the agriculture sector and industry and service sectors which are below the UK average (Table A3g.23). This trend is most apparent in the Orkney Islands, where 13.8% of employment is in the agriculture sector (including forestry, hunting and fishing) - the highest in the UK. In a breakdown of the

agriculture sector, Eilean Siar, the Shetland Islands and the Orkney Islands contain the three highest contributions from fishing in the UK at 5.8%, 5.5% and 3.4% respectively.

Table A3g.23 – Employment structure in Regional Sea 8, 2001

Area	People in employment ¹ (000s)	Agriculture; forestry; hunting; fishing (%)	Industry ² (%)	Services ³ (%)
Shetland Islands	11.4	8.2	22.6	69.2
Orkney Islands	9.4	13.8	20.4	65.8
Highland	97.2	5.2	20.7	74.1
Eilean Siar	11.5	7.3	21.6	71.1
Regional Sea 8 total	129.5	6.3	20.9	72.8
Scotland	2,261.3	2.4	23.0	74.6
United Kingdom	26,575.7	1.6	22.8	75.6

Notes: ¹ aged 16-74; ² manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas and water supply electricity and gas; ³ wholesale & retail trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communications, financial intermediaries, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration & defence, social security, education, health and social work, other. Sources: Census 2001: Office for National Statistics website; SCROL website.

A3g.9.2 Human health

Table A3g.24 shows selected health indicators for administrative areas adjacent to the coast in Regional Sea 8. Overall in Regional Sea 8, only 7.8% of people described their health for the 12 months prior to Census day as “not good” - 1.5% lower than that of the UK as a whole. With the exception of Moyle in Northern Ireland, all areas showed lower values than that of the UK overall, with a particularly low proportion of 7.9% in the Highland area. The lowest proportions were in Shetland and Orkney at 6.7%. The proportions with a limiting long-term illness in Regional Sea 7 overall were slightly below that of the UK as a whole, most notable in Shetland, although they were above the UK figure in Eilean Siar. Life expectancy was below the UK average in Regional Sea 7 by almost five years for men and three years for women.

Table A3g.24 – Health indicators in Regional Sea 8, 2001

Area	Not good health (%) ¹	Limiting long-term illness (%)	Life expectancy ²	
			Male	Female
Shetland Islands	6.7	15.7	74.0	80.8
Orkney Islands	6.7	17.4	74.0	81.3
Highland	7.9	18.4	72.7	79.1
Eilean Siar	8.8	20.5	71.7	80.1
Regional Sea 8 total/average ³	7.8	18.3	73.1	80.3
Scotland	10.2	20.3	72.9	78.2
United Kingdom	9.3	18.5	77.9	83.3

Notes: ¹ self-assessed, for 12 months prior to census date; ² at birth, 1998-2000; ³ health indicator totals consider population size of each administrative area, life expectancy average is an un-weighted mean of all areas. Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics website; SCROL website.

A3g.10 EVOLUTION OF THE BASELINE

Table A3g.25 shows population change in the UK from 1996-2016. From 1996-2006 the UK population increased by an estimated 4.4%. Population models predict a further estimated

increase of 7.3% over the period 2006-2016. These figures vary amongst the UK constituent countries. Population growth in England and Northern Ireland is very similar to that of the UK as a whole; in Scotland and Wales, however, growth has been considerably less than the UK average over the period 1996-2006 (0.5% and 2.6% respectively), and is forecast to remain lower from 2006-2016 (3.0% and 5.8% respectively).

Table A3g.25 – Population change 1996-2016

Area ¹	Population (000s) ²			% change	
	1996	2006	2016	96-06	06-16
Regional Sea 1	3,777.9	3,829.4	4,007.9	1.4	4.7
Regional Sea 2	3,354.9	3,560.3	3,907.5	6.1	9.8
Regional Sea 3	2,955.9	3,086.2	3,288.2	4.4	6.5
Regional Sea 4	3,922.2	4,157.3	4,568.6	6.0	9.9
Regional Sea 6	4,695.3	4,698.9	4,829.7	0.1	2.8
Regional Sea 7	640.7	662.0	686.7	3.3	3.6
Regional Sea 8	279.8	283.4	296.5	1.3	4.6
England	48,402.1	50,762.9	54,724.2	4.9	7.8
Wales	2,891.3	2,965.9	3,138.8	2.6	5.8
Scotland	5,092.2	5,116.9	5,270.2	0.5	3.0
Northern Ireland	1,661.8	1,741.6	1,868.2	4.8	7.3
United Kingdom	58,047.3	60,587.3	65,001.5	4.4	7.3

Notes: ¹ Regional Sea values are totals for coastal administrative areas within each Regional Sea; ² Mid-year estimates, 2016 forecast based on mid-2006 estimates. Sources: Office for National Statistics website; GROS website; NISRA website; StatsWales website.

Considerable variation is also seen between the population changes for coastal administrative areas in each Regional Sea. Growth is greatest in Regional Seas 2 and 4, which both experienced a population increase of approximately 6% from 1996-2006 and have a forecast increase of approximately 10% for 2006-2016. Growth is lowest in Regional Sea 6 by some margin; an increase of just 0.1% was experienced from 1996-2006, with forecast growth of 2.8% from 2006-2016. Population increase is also low in Regional Seas 1 and 8.