JSNA Topic Summary

Population

January 2015

Key Issues & Gaps

- Cumbria is England's second largest county and is much less densely populated than the national average;

- Population density varies across Cumbria's six districts; from 25 people per km2 in Eden to 870 people per km2 in Barrow-in-Furness;

- Allerdale was the only Cumbrian district to become less densely populated during the workday. Inversely, Carlisle, Copeland and Barrow-in-Furness became more densely populated during the workday;

- 54% of Cumbria's residents live in rural areas compared to 18% nationally;

- Of Cumbria's districts, Allerdale and Eden have the greatest proportions of residents living in rural areas (72% and 71% respectively), while Carlisle has the smallest proportion (27%);

- 84 of Cumbria's communities (aka LSOAs) rank amongst the 10% most deprived in England in relation to geographical barriers to services;

- LSOAs within Crummock (Allerdale), Seascale (Copeland), Lyne (Carlisle) and Skelton (Eden) rank in the top 25 most deprived out of 32,482 LSOAs in England in relation to geographical barriers to services;

- Cumbria's average travel times to key services are longer than the national average;

- Eden had the 2nd longest average travel times to key services out of all Local Authorities (LAs) in England. Eden's average travel times were longer than similarly sparsely populated LAs;

- Cumbria has 29 LSOAs that rank within the 10% most overall deprived in England;

- LSOAs within Moss Bay (Allerdale), Barrow Island (Barrow-in-Furness), Central (Barrow-in-Furness), Hindpool (Barrow-in-Furness), Ormsgill (Barrow-in-Furness) and Sandwith (Copeland) rank within the 3% most overall deprived nationally;

- Cumbria has a much smaller proportion of residents from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups than the national average (3.5% vs. 19.5%);

- Of Cumbria's districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of residents from BME groups (5%);

- Seven wards in Cumbria had greater proportions of residents from the White Other ethnic group than the national average: Windermere Bowness South in South Lakeland (9.2%); Windermere Applethwaite and Troutbeck in South Lakeland (9.2%); St Aidans in

Carlisle (7.9%); Castle in Carlisle (7.4%); Windermere Town in South Lakeland (7.1%); Kendal Fell in South Lakeland (6.4%); and Ambleside and Grasmere in South Lakeland (5.9%);

- Between 2001 and 2011, Cumbria experienced a greater proportional increase in numbers of residents from BME groups than the national average;

- Numbers of residents from BME groups increased considerably across all of Cumbria's districts during the above time, with the greatest increases seen in Carlisle (+143.4%) and Eden (+104.1%);

- LSOAs in the wards of Central (Barrow-in-Furness), Hindpool (Barrow-in-Furness), Ormsgill (Barrow-in-Furness), Harbour (Copeland), Barrow Island (Barrow-in-Furness), Moss Bay (Allerdale), Walney North (Barrow-in-Furness) and Sandwith (Copeland) rank in the top 1% most deprived nationally in relation to health and disability;

- Cumbria's proportion of residents reporting that their day-to-day activities are limited by a health problem or disability illness is higher than the national average (20.3% vs. 17.9%);

- Of Cumbria's districts, Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest proportion of residents with day-to-day activities that were limited (24.6%);

- Cumbria has a higher proportion of residents providing unpaid care than the national average (11.3% vs. 10.3%);

- Barrow-in-Furness also had the greatest proportion of residents providing unpaid care amongst Cumbria's districts (11.9%);

- When compared to the national average, Cumbria has an older age profile;

- All of Cumbria's districts have older age profiles than the national average, with Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland having the smallest proportions of younger residents and the greatest proportions of older residents;

- Projections of recent demographic trends suggest that by 2017 Cumbria's population will decrease by 1,400 persons (-0.3%), with numbers of 0-14 year olds decreasing by 300 persons (-0.4%) and 15-64 year olds decreasing by 13,500 persons (-4.3%), while numbers of residents aged 65+ increase by 12,300 persons (+11.4%).

- Projections based on economic forecasts suggest that by 2017 Cumbria's population will increase by 17,100 persons (+3.4%), with numbers of 0-14 year olds increasing by 3,000 persons (+3.9%), 15-64 year olds increasing by 500 persons (+0.2%) and 65+ year olds increasing by 13,600 persons (+12.7%).

- While projections for Cumbria's districts vary, all districts are projected to experience an increase in residents aged 65+ to 2017. The greatest increases are projected for Eden (+14% based on recent demographic trends, +16.3% based on economic forecasts).

- All of the above statistics vary considerably across Cumbria's wards and LSOAs.

Recommendations for Commissioners

It is recommended that commissioners ensure that services are designed with consideration of the profile of Cumbria's population. Because the profiles of communities within Cumbria vary greatly, district and county averages can mask localised need. It is therefore essential that consideration is given to sub-district level information.

It is also recommended that commissioners consider the projected future size and structure of Cumbria's population, drawing upon jobs led projections as well as the standard population led projections produced by the Office for National Statistics. While the Popgroup Experian Jobs Led Scenario, provided within this chapter, incorporates a range of information about the projected number of future jobs in Cumbria, it does not take into account a number of major potential developments in Cumbria which were not confirmed in 2013 (e.g. nuclear new build and other nuclear related projects) or developments outside of Cumbria which may impact on the county's population (e.g. high speed rail construction). As details of these developments are made available during the course of 2015 it is recommended that further Popgroup scenarios are developed to consider the potential population impacts of these developments.

Population Overview

Population Density

Cumbria is England's second largest county and covers an area of 6,767 km2. As Cumbria's usual resident population was estimated to be 498,100 persons at mid-2013, the county has an average population density of 74 people per km2. Cumbria is much less densely populated than the national average (England & Wales 377 people per km2). Figure 1 presents the land area, usual resident population and population density of England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 1: Land Area, Usual Resident Population & Population Density:

	Land Area (KM2)	Usual Resident Population (Persons)	Usual Resident Population Density (Persons Per KM2)
England & Wales	151,012	56,948,200	377
Cumbria	6,767	498,100	74
Allerdale	1,242	96,200	77
Barrow-in-Furness	78	67,800	870
Carlisle	1,039	107,900	104
Copeland	732	70,000	96
Eden	2,142	52,600	25
South Lakeland	1,534	103,500	67

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Mid-2013 Population Estimates and 2013 Standard Area Measurements

Population density varies considerably across Cumbria's six districts; ranging from 25 people per km2 in Eden to 870 people per km2 in Barrow-in-Furness. Variation in population density within the county's 166 electoral wards is even greater; ranging from 8 people per km2 in Crummock ward (Allerdale) and Lyne ward (Carlisle) to 7,180 people per km2 in Kendal Kirkland ward (South Lakeland).

As well as providing a count of the usual resident population, the 2011 Census also provided an alternative 'workday population' count reflecting the location of the population during the usual working day. The 2011 Census workday population for an area was defined as all usual residents aged 16 and above who were in employment and whose workplace was in the area, and all other usual residents of any age who were not in employment but were resident in the area. People who worked mainly at or from home or who did not have a fixed place of work were included in the area of their usual residence. It should be noted that as the Census took place in March 2011, figures do not account for seasonal workers.

Cumbria's 2011 Census workday population was just 0.1% greater than the county's usual resident population, while Cumbria's 2011 Census workday population and usual resident population densities were equal (both 74 persons per km2). Figure 2 presents 2011 Census workday and usual resident population densities for Cumbria and districts.
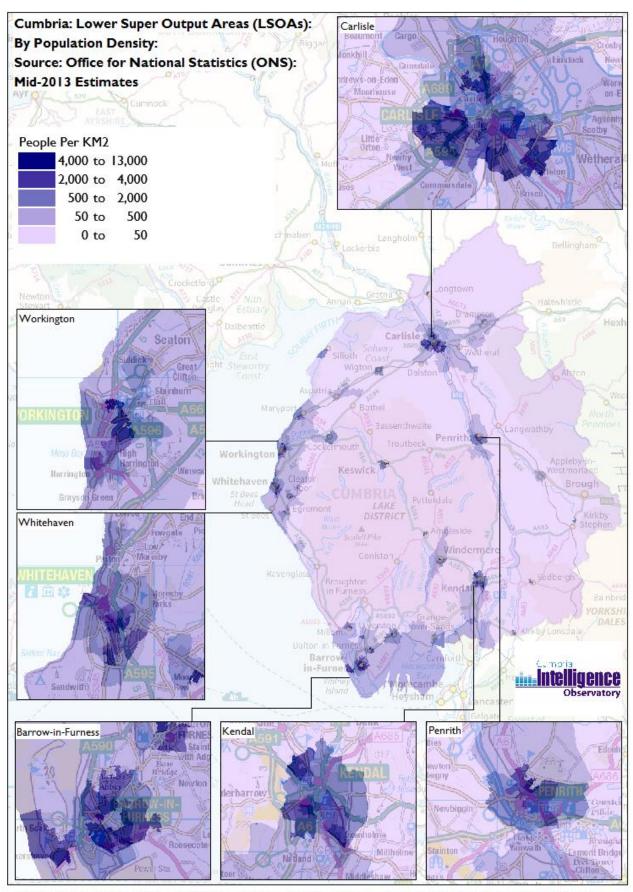
Figure 2: 2011 Census Populations & Population Density:

	Usual Resident Population (Persons)	Workday Population (Persons)	Usual Resident Population Density (Persons Per KM2)	Workday Population Density (Persons Per KM2)
Cumbria	499,900	503,200	74	74
Allerdale	96,400	90,800	78	73
Barrow-in-Furness	69,100	69,100	886	887
Carlisle	107,500	112,700	103	108
Copeland	70,600	72,500	96	99
Eden	52,600	54,000	25	25
South Lakeland	103,700	104,000	68	68

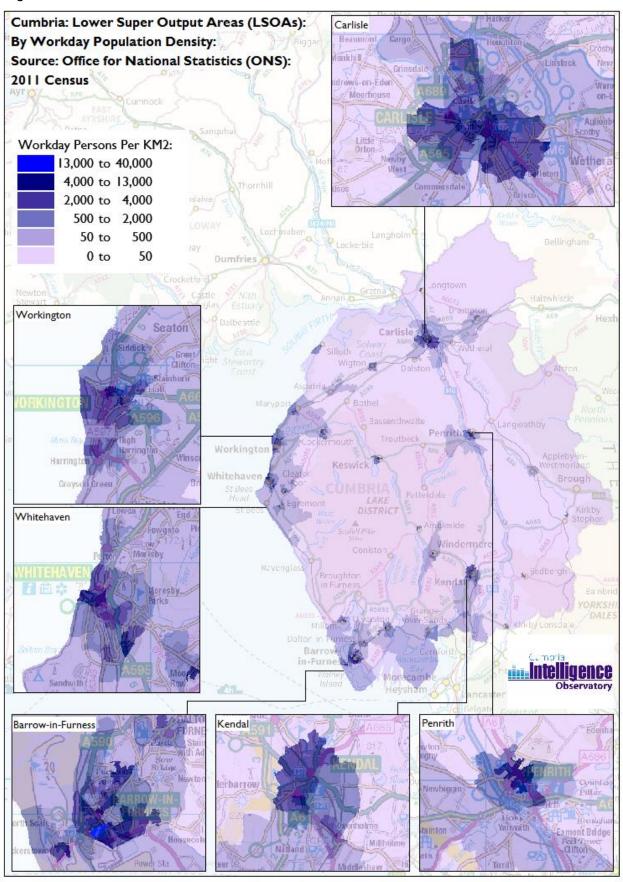Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2011 Census

Of Cumbria's districts, Allerdale was the only district to become less densely populated during the workday. Inversely, Carlisle, Copeland and Barrow-in-Furness became more densely populated during the workday. The variation in the workday population density of Cumbria's wards was extremely large; ranging from 6 people per km2 in Copeland's Ennerdale ward to 14,120 people per km2 in Barrow-in-Furness's Central ward. Figure 3 maps the usual resident population density of Cumbria's 321 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), while figure 4 maps the workday population density of Cumbria's LSOAs. It is important to note that 2011 Census workday population data for LSOAs does not include workers traveling in from Scotland and so may underestimate the workday populations of some LSOAs, particularly those in Carlisle.

Figure 3:

Cumbria: Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs):
By Population Density:
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS):
Mid-2013 Estimates

People Per KM2
4,000 to 13,000
2,000 to 4,000
500 to 2,000
50 to 500
0 to 50

Carlisle

Workington

Whitehaven

Barrow-in-Furness

Kendal

Penrith

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Figure 4:

Cumbria: Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs):
By Workday Population Density:
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS):
2011 Census

Workday Persons Per KM2:
13,000 to 40,000
4,000 to 13,000
2,000 to 4,000
500 to 2,000
50 to 500
0 to 50

GP Registered Population

NHS Cumbria's Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) works across six geographical localities. The boundaries of these localities differ from Cumbria's district boundaries. Figure 5 plots Cumbria's district boundaries with CCG localities overlaid.

Figure 5: District Boundaries & CCG Localities:

The key difference between the area covered by NHS Cumbria's CCG and Cumbria's county boundary is that South Lakeland Locality extends beyond the county boundary to include Bentham Medical Practice. Figure 6 presents the GP registered populations of NHS Cumbria's localities with and without figures for Bentham Medical Practice included. It should be noted that Cumbria's GP registered population includes those living outside Cumbria (but within England & Wales) who are registered with a Cumbrian GP and excludes anyone who lives in Cumbria but who is registered with an English or Welsh GP outside Cumbria.

Figure 6: GP Registered Population:

	GP Registered Population (Persons)
NHS Cumbria CCG (with Bentham included)	521,200
NHS Cumbria CCG (without Bentham included)	513,900
Allerdale Locality	104,700
Furness Locality	83,700
Carlisle Locality	103,600
Copeland Locality	62,000
Eden Locality	52,100
South Lakeland Locality (with Bentham included)	115,100
South Lakeland Locality (without Bentham included)	107,800

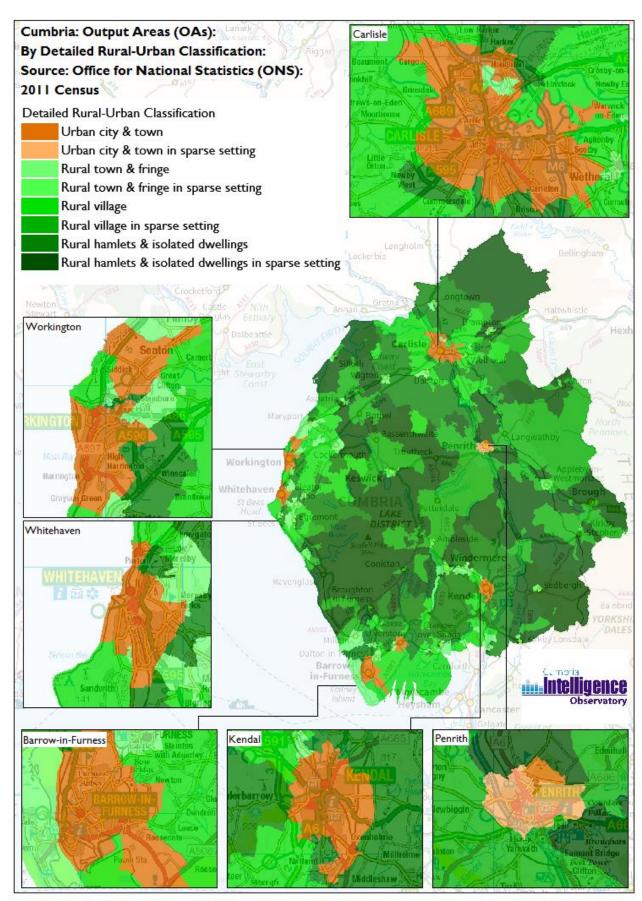Source: NHS Cumbria CCG, October 2014 GP Registered List

Rurality & Accessibility

54% of Cumbria's residents live in rural areas compared to 18% across England & Wales. Of Cumbria's districts, Allerdale and Eden have the greatest proportions of residents living in rural areas (72% and 71% respectively), while Carlisle has the smallest proportion; although at 27% this is still greater than the national average.

The geographical barriers to services score was produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in order to consider the physical proximity of local services to communities. In Cumbria 84 communities (aka LSOAs) rank amongst the 10% most deprived in England in relation to geographical barriers to services. Furthermore, 44 LSOAs in Cumbria rank within the 3% most deprived in the country for geographical barriers to services, with areas of Crummock (Allerdale), Seascale (Copeland), Lyne (Carlisle) and Skelton (Eden) wards ranking in the top 25 most deprived out of 32,482 areas.
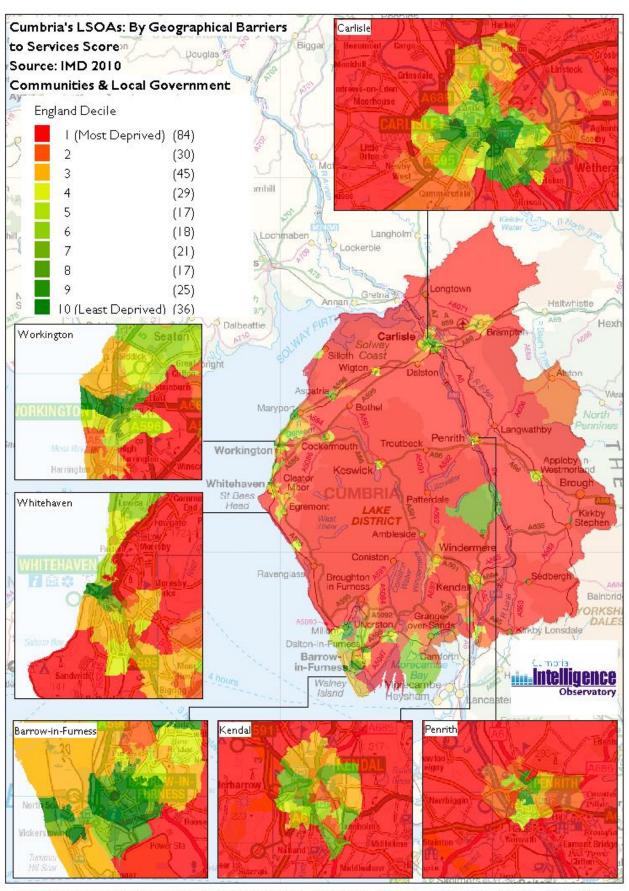
Figure 7 plots the detailed rural-urban classifications of Cumbria's 1,714 Census Output Areas (OAs), while figure 8 plots each LSOA in Cumbria shaded according to the national decile of their geographical barriers to services score. A decile of one (LSOAs shaded in red) represent areas that are within the 10% most deprived nationally for geographical barriers to services, while a decile of 10 (LSOAs shaded in dark green) represent areas that are in the 10% least deprived nationally for geographical barriers to services.

Figure 7:

Cumbria: Output Areas (OAs):
By Detailed Rural-Urban Classification:
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS):
2011 Census

Detailed Rural-Urban Classification
- Urban city & town
- Urban city & town in sparse setting
- Rural town & fringe
- Rural town & fringe in sparse setting
- Rural village
- Rural village in sparse setting
- Rural hamlets & isolated dwellings
- Rural hamlets & isolated dwellings in sparse setting

Figure 8:

Cumbria's LSOAs: By Geographical Barriers to Services Score
Source: IMD 2010
Communities & Local Government

England Decile

	1 (Most Deprived)	(84)
	2	(30)
	3	(45)
	4	(29)
	5	(17)
	6	(18)
	7	(21)
	8	(17)
	9	(25)
	10 (Least Deprived)	(36)

Figure 9 plots the average minimum travel time to reach a range of key local services (employment centres, primary schools, secondary schools, further education institutions, GPs, hospitals, food stores and town centres), by three modes of transport, for England, Cumbria and districts.
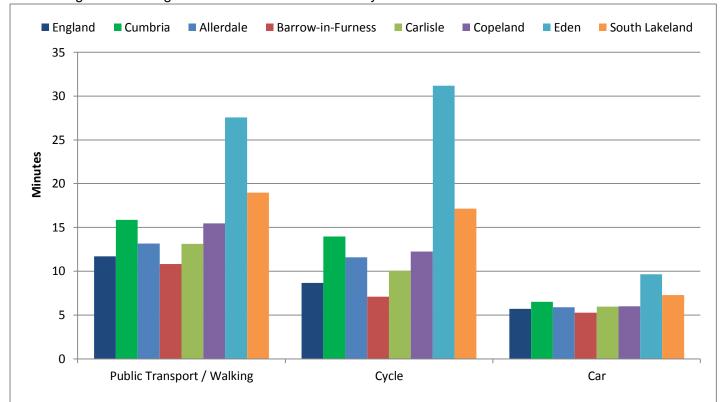
Figure 9: Average Minimum Travel Times to Key Local Services:

Source: Department for Transport (DfT), Accessibility Statistics, 2013.

In Cumbria the average minimum travel time to reach key local services is 16 minutes by public transport / walking, 14 minutes by cycle and 7 minutes by car. This is longer than the national averages of 12 minutes by public transport / walking, 9 minutes by cycle and 6 minutes by car, suggesting that key services are less accessible in Cumbria than they are nationally.

Cumbria's districts varied considerably in the accessibility of key services. Of Cumbria's districts, Eden had the longest average travel times to key services; 28 minutes by public transport / walking, 31 minutes by cycle and 10 minutes by car (the 2nd longest times for each mode out of all Local Authorities (LAs) in England). Inversely, Barrow-in-Furness had the shortest average travel times (11 minutes by public transport / walking, 7 minutes by cycle and 5 minutes by car).

As 54% of Cumbria's residents live in rural areas compared to just 18% of the population nationally, it is perhaps reasonable to expect that the county's access times will be longer than the England average. When compared to LAs with similar population densities, average travel times in Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Copeland appear to be relatively short, while South Lakeland's average travel times seem comparable. However, Eden's average travel times stand out as being longer than similarly sparsely populated LAs.

Perhaps due to Cumbria's rural nature, figures suggest there is a dependence on car travel in Cumbria. 79% of Cumbria's households have access to at least one car or van compared to the national average of 74%. Furthermore, the greatest proportion of Cumbria's working residents (45%) travel to work by private vehicle; higher than the national average of 41%.

Figure 10 plots the average minimum travel times to each type of key service by car.
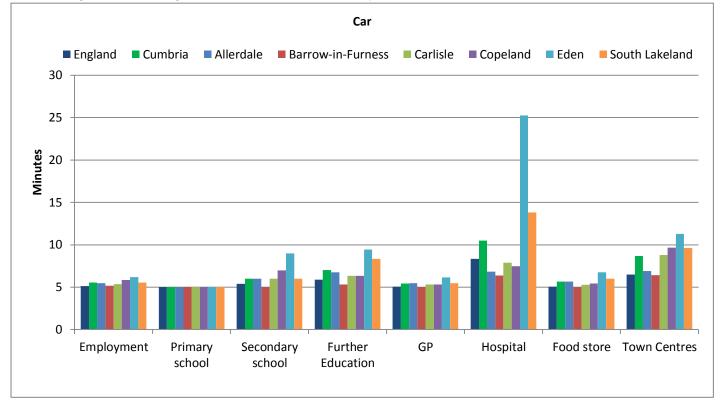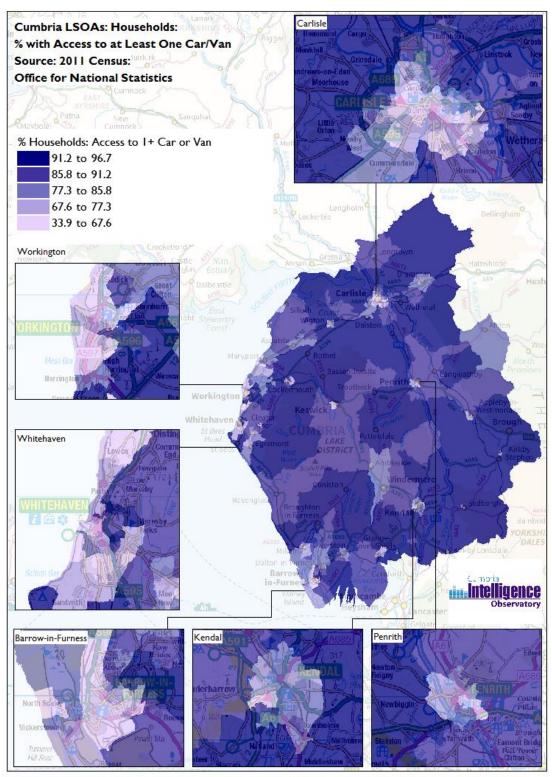
Figure 10: Average Minimum Travel Times: Key Local Services:

Source: Department for Transport (DfT), 2013 Accessibility Statistics

In Eden and South Lakeland, hospitals accounted for by far the longest average journey times, while in all other districts town centres accounted for the longest average journey times. There is a great deal of variation within districts in relation to average journey times to key services. Across Cumbria's districts the proportion of households that have access to at least one car or van ranges from 70.1% in Barrow-in-Furness to 86.1% in Eden, while across Cumbria's wards this figure varied from 45.3% in Hindpool ward (Barrow-in-Furness) to 96.7% in Kirkoswald ward (Eden).

Figures 11 map the proportions of households with access to at least one car or van across Cumbria's LSOAs.

Figure 11:

Deprivation & ACORN Socio-Economic Profile

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) were produced by the DCLG to consider the unmet needs of areas caused by a lack of resources of relating to the following seven domains:
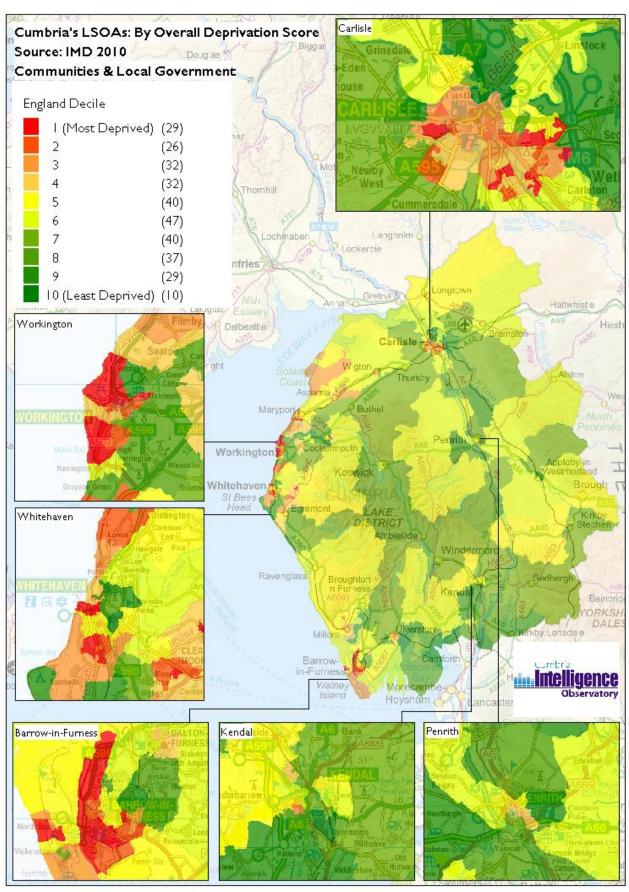
- Income Deprivation;
- Employment Deprivation;
- Health Deprivation and Disability;
- Education Skills and Training Deprivation;
- Barriers to Housing and Services (as discussed within the previous section);
- Living Environment Deprivation; and
- Crime.

As well as providing scores for communities in relation to each individual domain, the IMD also provides an overall score for communities indicating levels of deprivation across all seven domains.

Cumbria has 29 communities (aka LSOAs) that rank within the 10% most overall deprived in England, with 8.3% of the county's population living in 29 these LSOAs. Furthermore, eight of Cumbria's LSOAs are classified as being within the 3% most overall deprived nationally, with 2.3% of the county's residents living within these eight LSOAs (which are located in parts of: Moss Bay (Allerdale); Barrow Island (Barrow-in-Furness); Central (Barrow-in-Furness); Hindpool (Barrow-in-Furness); Ormsgill (Barrow-in-Furness); and Sandwith (Copeland) wards.

Figure 12 plots each LSOA in Cumbria shaded according to the national decile that their overall deprivation score falls in. A decile of one (areas shaded in red) represent LSOAs that are in the 10% most deprived of areas in England, while a decile of 10 (areas shaded in dark green) represent LSOAs that are in the 10% least deprived of areas in England.

Figure 12:

Cumbria's LSOAs: By Overall Deprivation Score
Source: IMD 2010
Communities & Local Government

England Decile

1 (Most Deprived)	(29)	
2	(26)	
3	(32)	
4	(32)	
5	(40)	
6	(47)	
7	(40)	
8	(37)	
9	(29)	
10 (Least Deprived)	(10)	

ACORN is a socio-economic profiling tool which has been developed by the company CACI and is subscribed to by the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory. ACORN uses information gathered from a number of administrative sources to classify each postcode in Great Britain (GB) as belonging to one of: 6 socio-economic categories; 18 socio-economic groups; and 62 socio-economic types. Figure 13 compares the profile of GB, Cumbria and districts across the six broad 'ACORN Categories'.
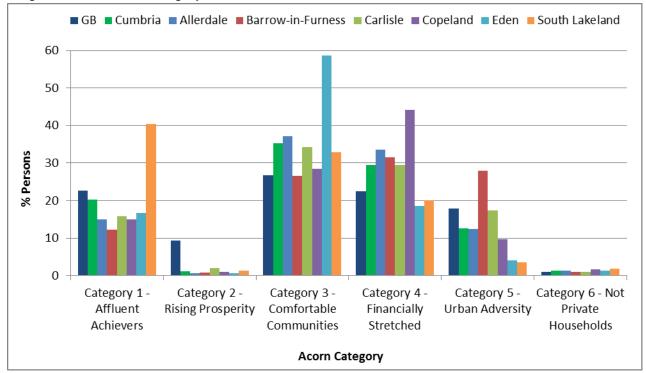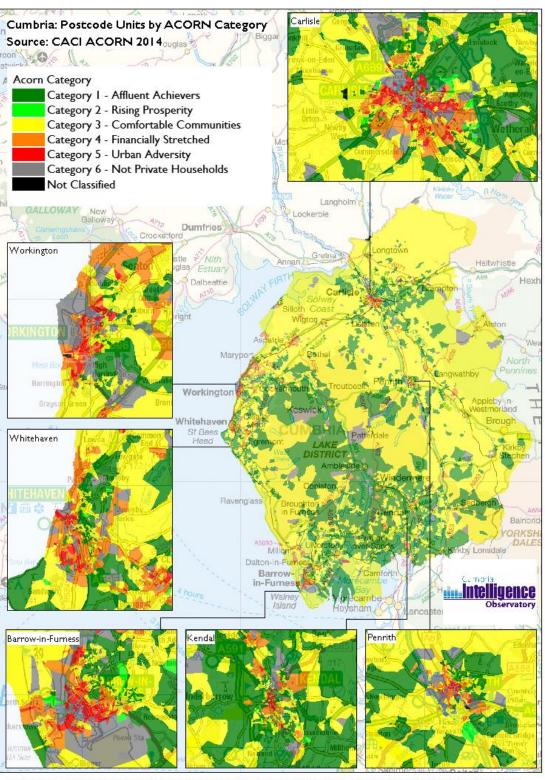
Figure 13: ACORN Category Profile:

Source: CACI ACORN 2014

The greatest proportion of Cumbria's residents (35.3%) live in ACORN Category 3 postcodes; these postcodes are also referred to by CACI as 'Comfortable Communities'. The proportion of Cumbria's residents living in ACORN Category 3 postcodes is much higher than the national average (GB 26.7%). The second greatest proportion of Cumbria's residents (29.5%) live in ACORN Category 4 postcodes (Financially Stretched); again, this is higher than the national average (GB 22.5%).

20.2% of Cumbria's residents live in ACORN Category 1 postcodes (Affluent Achievers). Compared to the national average, Cumbria has a slightly lower proportion of Affluent Achievers (GB 22.7%). A further 12.5% of Cumbria's residents live in ACORN Category 5 postcodes (Urban Adversity); this is also lower than the national average (GB 17.8%). Just 1.1% of Cumbria's residents live in ACORN Category 2 postcodes (Rising Prosperity); again, this is much lower than the national average (GB 9.3%).

The ACORN Category profiles of Cumbria's districts vary considerably from each other. In Allerdale, Carlisle and Eden ACORN Category 3 postcodes account for the greatest proportion of residents, while in Barrow-in-Furness and Copeland ACORN Category 4 postcodes account for the greatest proportion of residents. In contrast, the greatest proportion of South Lakeland's residents live in ACORN Category 1 postcodes. Figure 14: plots the ACORN Category classification of each postcode unit within Cumbria.

Figure 14: ACORN Category by Postcode Unit:

Ethnicity

17,700 Cumbrian residents (3.5%) reported that they were from Non-White British ethnic groups, known as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups, in their 2011 Census. This is much lower than the England & Wales average (19.5%). Across Cumbria's districts, the proportion of residents from BME groups ranged from 2.4% in Allerdale to 5% in Carlisle, while the proportion across Cumbria's wards ranged from 0.5% in Hartside ward (Eden) to 13.3% in Windermere Bowness South ward (South Lakeland). Figure 15 presents the proportion of residents by broad ethnic group for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 15: Broad Ethnic Group:

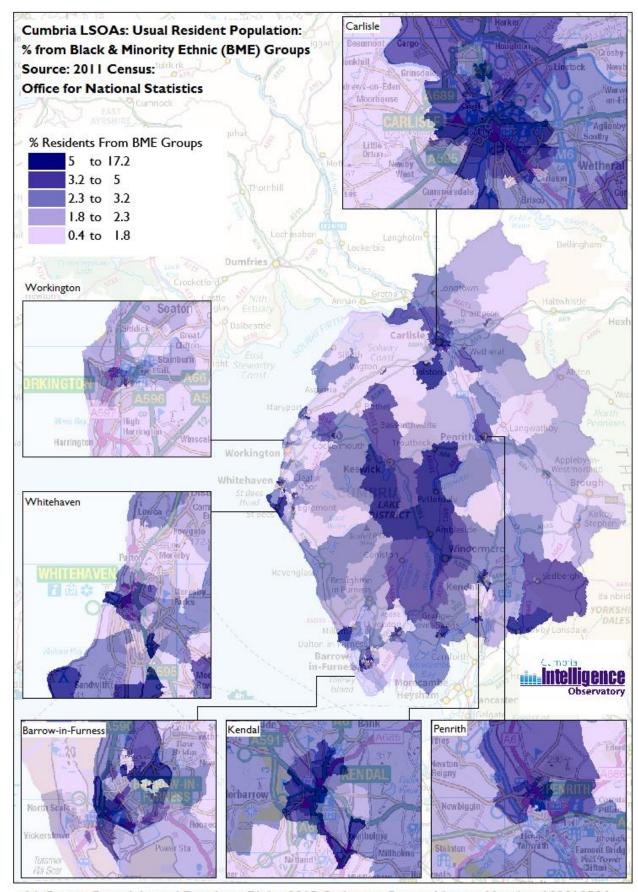|	% Persons					
	White: British	White: Other	Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Group	Asian / Asian British	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Other Ethnic Group
England & Wales	80.5	5.5	2.2	7.5	3.3	1.0
Cumbria	96.5	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1
Allerdale	97.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Barrow-in-Furness	97.1	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1
Carlisle	95.0	3.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1
Copeland	97.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1
Eden	97.0	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
South Lakeland	95.6	2.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census

Compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has lower proportions of residents from all broad ethnic groups. Nationally the Asian / Asian British ethnic group accounted for the greatest number of residents from BME groups. However, in all of Cumbria's districts the White Other ethnic group accounted for the greatest numbers of residents from BME groups. In total 10,100 residents in Cumbria (2%) identified themselves as White Other (England & Wales 5.5%). Across Cumbria's districts the proportion of residents from the White Other ethnic group ranged from 1.2% in Copeland to 3.1% in Carlisle. Seven wards in Cumbria had greater proportions of residents from the White Other ethnic group than the national average. These wards were: Windermere Bowness South in South Lakeland (9.2%); Windermere Applethwaite and Troutbeck in South Lakeland (9.2%); St Aidans in Carlisle (7.9%); Castle in Carlisle (7.4%); Windermere Town in South Lakeland (7.1%); Kendal Fell in South Lakeland (6.4%); and Ambleside and Grasmere in South Lakeland (5.9%).

Between 2001 and 2011, Cumbria experienced a greater proportional increase in numbers of residents from BME groups than England & Wales; +85.2% compared to +68.1% respectively. Numbers of residents from BME groups increased considerably across all of Cumbria's districts during this time, with the greatest increases seen in Carlisle (+143.4%) and Eden (+104.1%). This would suggest that the ethnic profile of the county is becoming more representative of the rest of England & Wales.

Figure 16 maps the proportion of residents from BME groups across Cumbria's LSOAs.

Figure 16:

Cumbria LSOAs: Usual Resident Population:
% from Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups
Source: 2011 Census:
Office for National Statistics

% Residents From BME Groups
- 5 to 17.2
- 3.2 to 5
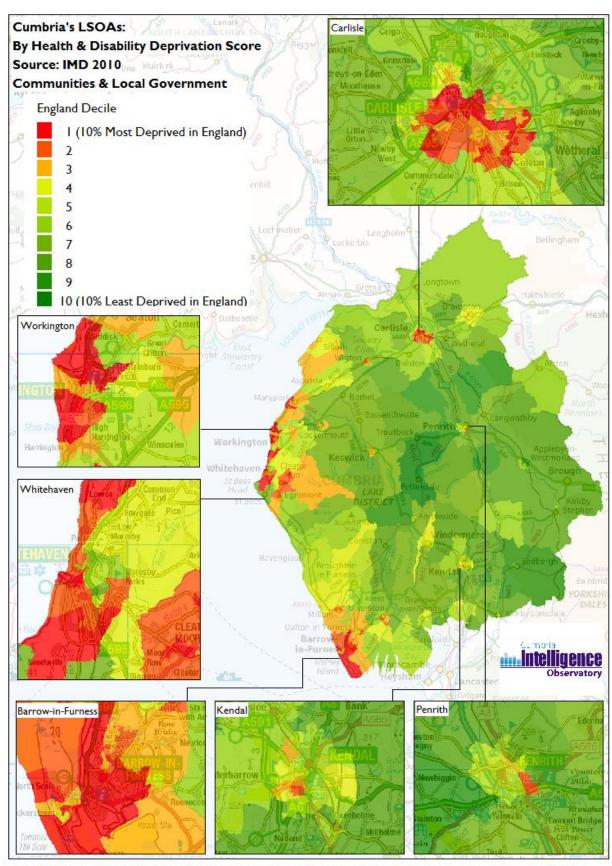- 2.3 to 3.2
- 1.8 to 2.3
- 0.4 to 1.8

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Health & Disability

The health and disability deprivation score was produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) as a domain of the Indices of Multiple of Deprivation (IMD) considering the rates of premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health, in relation to both physical and mental health, across communities (aka LSOAs). In Cumbria 61 communities (aka LSOAs) rank amongst the 10% most deprived in England in relation to health and disability. Furthermore, 20 LSOAs in Cumbria rank within the 3% most deprived in the country for health and disability, with areas of Central (Barrow-in-Furness), Hindpool (Barrow-in-Furness), Ormsgill (Barrow-in-Furness), Harbour (Copeland), Barrow Island (Barrow-in-Furness), Moss Bay (Allerdale), Walney North (Barrow-in-Furness) and Sandwith (Copeland) wards ranking in the top 1% most deprived nationally.

Figure 17 plots each LSOA in Cumbria shaded according to the national decile of their health and disability deprivation score. A decile of one (LSOAs shaded in red) represent areas that are within the 10% most deprived nationally for health and disability, while a decile of 10 (LSOAs shaded in dark green) represent areas that are in the 10% least deprived nationally for health and disability.

Figure 17:

Cumbria's LSOAs:
By Health & Disability Deprivation Score
Source: IMD 2010
Communities & Local Government

England Decile

1 (10% Most Deprived in England)
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10 (10% Least Deprived in England)

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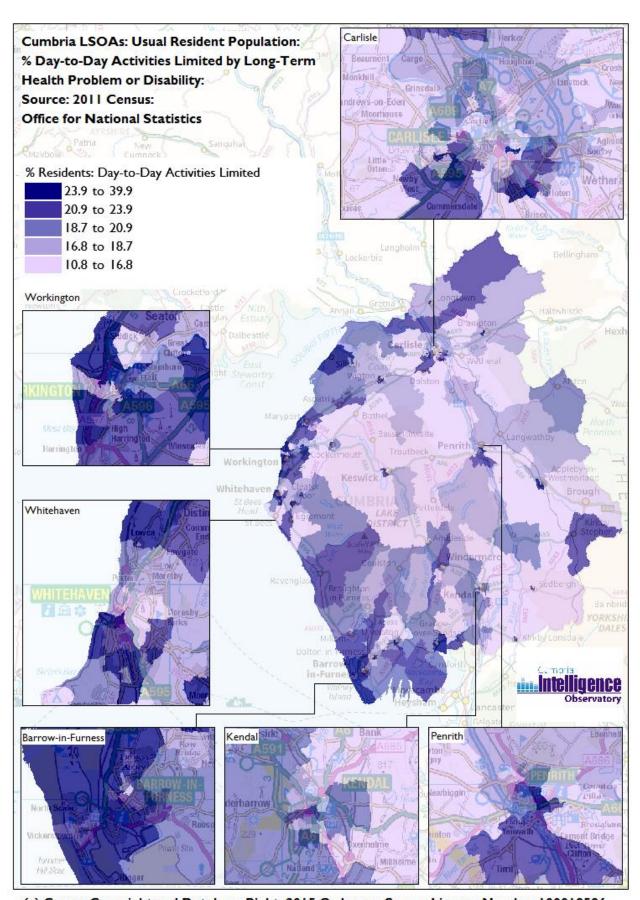
The 2011 Census asked residents the question: "Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months"? Across Cumbria, 101,700 residents (20.3%) reported that their day-to-day activities were limited; this proportion was higher than the England & Wales average (17.9%). All six of Cumbria's districts had greater proportions than the national average in relation to residents with day-to-day activities that were limited; ranging from 18% in Eden to 24.6% in Barrow-in-Furness. The proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities were limited varied considerably across Cumbria's wards; ranging from 13.1% in Kendal Parks ward (South Lakeland) to 30.3% in Penrith Pategill ward (Eden).

While the 2011 Census did not report on the nature of the health problems and disabilities experienced by residents, the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) produced by the Health and Social Care Information Centre reported that in 2012/13 NHS Cumbria CCG was in the upper quartile nationally for prevalence of the following conditions: Coronary Heart Disease; Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attacks (TIA); Hypertension; Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; Hypothyroidism; Cancer; Asthma; Heart Failure; Heart Failure Due to Left Ventricular Dysfunction (LVD); Dementia; Atrial Fibrillation; Cardiovascular Disease Primary Prevention; and Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD). In Cumbria and England the most common long term condition is hypertension with 15.39% and 13.8% of the adult population registered with the disease respectively.

The 2011 Census also asked residents the question: "Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either: a long-term physical or mental ill-health / disability or problems related to old age"? Across Cumbria, 56,495 residents (11.3%) reported that they provided at least one hour of unpaid care per week; this proportion was higher than the England & Wales average (10.3%). All six of Cumbria's districts had greater proportions than the national average in relation to residents providing unpaid care; ranging from 10.5% in Carlisle to 11.9% in Barrow-in-Furness. The proportion of residents providing unpaid care across Cumbria's wards ranged from 8% in Castle ward (Carlisle) to 15.5% in Low Furness ward (South Lakeland).

Figure 18 maps the proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities were limited across Cumbria's LSOAs, while figure 19 maps the proportion of residents providing unpaid care across Cumbria's LSOAs.

Figure 18:

Cumbria LSOAs: Usual Resident Population:
% Day-to-Day Activities Limited by Long-Term
Health Problem or Disability:
Source: 2011 Census:
Office for National Statistics

% Residents: Day-to-Day Activities Limited

- 23.9 to 39.9
- 20.9 to 23.9
- 18.7 to 20.9
- 16.8 to 18.7
- 10.8 to 16.8

Figure 19:

Cumbria LSOAs: Usual Resident Population:
% Providing Unpaid Care:
Source: 2011 Census:
Office for National Statistics

% Residents: Providing Unpaid Care

- 12.8 to 18.5
- 11.8 to 12.8
- 10.8 to 11.8
- 9.8 to 10.8
- 6.3 to 9.8

Carlisle

Workington

Whitehaven

Barrow-in-Furness

Kendal

Penrith

Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

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Age Profile

Figure 20 plots the proportion of the population within each 15 year age group for England & Wales, Cumbria and NHS Cumbria CCG (without figures for Bentham Medical Practice included).

Figure 20: Proportion of Persons: By 15 Year Age Group:

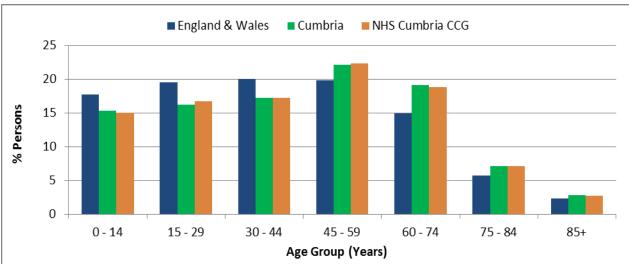Source: Office for National Statistics Mid-2013 Estimates (England & Wales and Cumbria figures), October 2014 GP Registered List (NHS Cumbria CCG figures)

The age profiles of Cumbria and NHS Cumbria CCG are very similar. When compared to England & Wales, both Cumbria and NHS Cumbria CCG have older age profiles; with lower proportions of younger residents and higher proportions older residents.

Figure 21 presents the proportion of the population within each broad age group for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 21: Proportion of Persons: By Broad Age Group:

	0 - 15 Years	16 - 64 Years	65+ Years
England & Wales	18.9	63.7	17.4
Cumbria	16.5	61.4	22.2
Allerdale	16.6	61.1	22.3
Barrow-in-Furness	17.7	62.0	20.3
Carlisle	17.1	63.2	19.6
Copeland	16.8	62.7	20.5
Eden	15.8	60.4	23.8
South Lakeland	15.0	58.8	26.2

Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid-2013 Estimates

All of Cumbria's districts have older age profiles than the national average, with Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland having the smallest proportions of younger residents and the greatest proportions of older residents.

The age profiles of Cumbria's wards vary considerably. Proportions of residents aged 0-15 years range from 8.5% in Grange North ward (South Lakeland) to 22.9% in Kendal Kirkland ward (South Lakeland), while proportions of residents aged 16-64 range from 43.7% in Grange South ward (South Lakeland) to 72.4% in Castle ward (Carlisle) and proportions of residents aged 65+ range from 12.4% in Penrith West ward (Eden) to 46.9% in Grange South ward (South Lakeland). Figures 22-24 map the proportions of residents within each broad age group respectively across Cumbria's LSOAs.

Figure 22:

Cumbria: Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs):
By Age Group: 0-15 Year Olds:
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS):
Mid-2013 Estimates

% Residents: Aged 0-15 Years:
19.1 to 29.4
16.7 to 19.1
15.6 to 16.7
14 to 15.6
5.7 to 14

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Figure 23:

Cumbria: Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs):
By Age Group: 16-64 Year Olds:
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS):
Mid-2013 Estimates

% Residents: Aged 16-64 Years
64.2 to 79.5
62.4 to 64.2
60.5 to 62.4
58.2 to 60.5
35.6 to 58.2

Figure 24:

Cumbria: Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs):
By Age Group: 65+ Year Olds:
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS):
Mid-2013 Estimates

% Residents: Aged 65+ Years:

27   to 58.1
23.5 to 27
20.5 to 23.5
17.3 to 20.5
8.1 to 17.3

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Population Projections

ONS Subnational Population Projections (SNPPs): Every two years the ONS produces population projections for LAs in England; known as the 'Subnational Population Projections (SNPPs). In May 2014 the ONS released the 2012-Based SNPPs which took the population of each LA at mid-2012 as their starting point. These populations were then projected forward, a year at a time, to 2037; using the trends observed in relation to births, deaths and migration in each LA over the five years to 2012. Because this projection is driven by past population trends it is known as a 'population led' projection.

Popgroup Experian Jobs Led Projections: While the SNPPs projections provide a useful baseline scenario, they do not incorporate assumptions about what may happen in the future regarding the decline or growth of the local economy. To address this issue, in December 2013 the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory used the 'POPGROUP Demographic Forecasting Software', produced by the University of Manchester, to create an alternative population projection referred to as the Experian Jobs Led Scenario. This scenario considered what might happen to the projected population if the annual change in jobs was to follow the job projections produced by Experian for the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory / Cumbria LEP in 2013. Because this projection is driven by projected changes in numbers of jobs it is known as a 'jobs led' projection.

The 2013 Experian jobs projections suggested that employment will grow steadily in Cumbria over the next 15 years as the national and local economies enter a period of slow, but sustained, recovery. However, it is important to note that these jobs projections do not take into account a number of major potential developments in Cumbria that were not confirmed in 2013 (e.g. nuclear new build and other nuclear related projects) or developments outside of Cumbria which may impact on the county's economy (e.g. high speed rail construction). There are a number of additional caveats that should be considered when interpreting the projections resulting from the Experian Jobs Led Scenario. These caveats are provided on pages 3 and 13-17 of the following document:

http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/673/1756/41703145729.pdf

Figure 25 displays Cumbria's projected population each year to 2017; based on the 2012-Based SNPPs and the latest Popgroup Experian Jobs Led Scenario. As an extension to figure 25, figure 26 displays the projected population change for England, Cumbria and districts between 2012 and 2017.
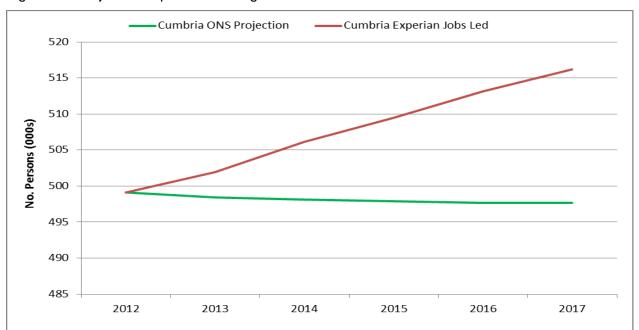
Figure 25: Projected Population: All Ages:

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

Figure 26: Projected Population: All Ages:

	Estimated Population	Projected Population		Numerical Change		Proportional Change	
	2012	2017		2012-2017		2012-2017	
	ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led
England	53,493,700	55,414,500	n/a	1,920,800	n/a	3.6	n/a
Cumbria	499,100	497,700	516,200	-1,400	17,100	-0.3	3.4
Allerdale	96,300	96,100	98,300	-200	2,000	-0.2	2.1
Barrow-in-Furness	68,400	67,700	73,100	-700	4,700	-1.0	6.8
Carlisle	108,000	108,200	112,800	200	4,800	0.2	4.4
Copeland	70,300	69,700	68,500	-600	-1,800	-0.9	-2.6
Eden	52,700	52,800	54,800	100	2,100	0.2	4.1
South Lakeland	103,500	103,200	108,800	-300	5,300	-0.3	5.1

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

By 2017 the ONS 2012-Based SNPPs project that Cumbria's population will decrease by 1,400 persons (-0.3%); this is the only projected decrease amongst the 33 counties in England and contrary to national projections (England +3.6%). Barrow-in-Furness, Copeland, South Lakeland and Allerdale are projected to experience decreases in their populations of -1%, -0.9%, -0.3% and -0.2% respectively; the second, third, seventh and eighth greatest proportional decreases respectively amongst all LAs in England. At the same time, Eden and Carlisle are projected to experience very small population increases (both +0.2%).

By 2017 the Popgroup Experian Jobs Led Scenario projects that Cumbria's population will increase by 17,100 persons (+3.4%). All districts except Copeland are projected to experience population increases. The greatest increase is projected for Barrow-in-Furness (+6.8%). Copeland's population is projected to decrease by 2.6%.

Figure 27 displays Cumbria's projected 0-14 year old population to 2017, while figure 28 displays the projected population change for England, Cumbria and districts between 2012 and 2017 in relation to 0-14 year olds.

Figure 27: Projected Population: 0-14 Year Olds:

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

Figure 28: Projected Population: 0-14 Year Olds:

	Estimated Population	Projected Population		Numerical Change		Proportional Change	
	2012	2017		2012-2017		2012-2017	
	ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led
England	9,484,900	9,984,800	n/a	499,900	n/a	5.3	n/a
Cumbria	76,700	76,400	79,700	-300	3,000	-0.4	3.9
Allerdale	14,900	15,000	15,600	100	700	0.7	4.4
Barrow-in-Furness	11,300	10,900	11,800	-400	500	-3.5	4.6
Carlisle	17,300	17,800	18,700	500	1,400	2.9	8.1
Copeland	11,100	10,700	10,600	-400	-400	-3.6	-3.8
Eden	7,700	7,500	7,800	-200	0	-2.6	0.5
South Lakeland	14,400	14,400	15,300	0	800	0.0	5.5

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

By 2017 the ONS 2012-Based SNPPs project that numbers of 0-14 year olds in Cumbria will decrease by 300 persons (-0.4%); this is the only projected decrease of all counties in England and contrary to the projected national trend (England +5.3%). Numbers of 0-14 year olds are projected to decrease across Copeland, Barrow-in-Furness and Eden (-3.6%, -3.5% and -2.6%); the three greatest projected decreases of all LAs nationally. During the same timeframe, numbers of 0-14 year olds are projected to remain the same across South Lakeland and increase slightly across Allerdale, and Carlisle (+0.7% and +2.9% respectively).

By 2017 the Popgroup Experian Jobs Led Scenario projects that numbers of 0-14 year olds in Cumbria will increase by 3,000 persons (+3.9%). All districts except Copeland are projected to experience increases in numbers of 0-14 year olds, with the greatest increase projected for Carlisle (+8.1%). Contrary to the countywide trend, Copeland's 0-14 year old population is projected to decrease by 3.8%.

Figure 29 displays Cumbria's projected population to 2017 in relation to residents aged 15-64 years, while figure 30 displays the projected population change for England, Cumbria and districts between 2012 and 2017 in relation to 15-64 year olds.
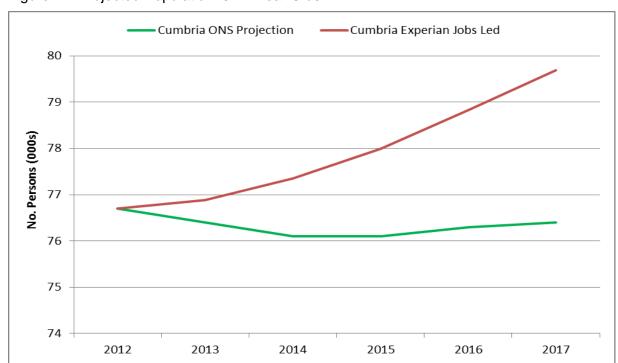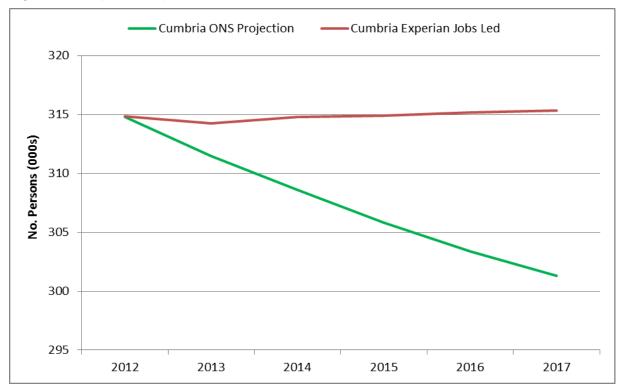
Figure 29: Projected Population: 15-64 Year Olds:

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

Figure 30: Projected Population: 15-64 Year Olds:

	Estimated Population	Projected Population		Numerical Change		Proportional Change	
	2012	2017		2012-2017		2012-2017	
	ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led
England	34,952,500	35,322,800	n/a	370,300	n/a	1.1	n/a
Cumbria	314,800	301,300	315,300	-13,500	500	-4.3	0.2
Allerdale	60,500	57,600	59,200	-2,900	-1,300	-4.8	-2.1
Barrow-in-Furness	43,700	41,900	46,300	-1,800	2,600	-4.1	5.9
Carlisle	70,100	67,300	71,000	-2,800	1,100	-4.0	1.5
Copeland	45,400	43,400	42,400	-2,000	-2,900	-4.4	-6.5
Eden	32,800	31,500	32,900	-1,300	100	-4.0	0.4
South Lakeland	62,600	59,500	63,500	-3,100	900	-5.0	1.5

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

By 2017 the ONS 2012-Based SNPPs project that numbers of 15-64 year olds will decrease by 13,500 persons (-4.3%) across Cumbria. This is the greatest projected decrease of all counties in England and contrary to the projected national trend (England +1.1%). All of Cumbria's districts follow the county-wide trend. South Lakeland is projected to experience the greatest proportional decrease in numbers of 15-64 year olds (-5%). Furthermore, South Lakeland, Allerdale, Copeland, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Eden have the fifth, sixth, 12th, 15th, 16th and 17th greatest projected decreases for numbers of 15-64 year olds out of all LAs in England.

By 2017 the Popgroup Experian Jobs Led Scenario projects that numbers of 15-64 year olds in Cumbria will increase by 500 persons (+0.2%). All districts except Copeland and Allerdale are projected to experience increases in numbers of 15-64 year olds, with the greatest increase projected for Barrow-in-Furness (+5.9%). Contrary to the countywide trend, Copeland and Allerdale's 15-64 year old populations are projected to decrease by 6.5% and 2.1% respectively.

Figure 31 displays the projected population for Cumbria to 2017 in relation to residents aged 65+ years, while figure 32 displays the projected population change for England, Cumbria and districts between 2012 and 2017 in relation to numbers of residents aged 65+.
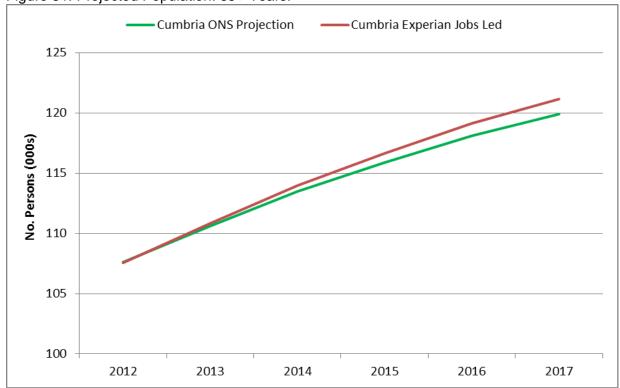
Figure 31: Projected Population: 65+ Years:

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

Figure 32: Projected Population: Residents Aged 65+ Years:

	Estimated Population	Projected Population		Numerical Change		Proportional Change	
	2012	2017		2012-2017		2012-2017	
	ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led
England	9,056,500	10,107,000	n/a	1,050,500	n/a	11.6	n/a
Cumbria	107,600	119,900	121,200	12,300	13,600	11.4	12.7
Allerdale	21,000	23,500	23,500	2,500	2,600	11.9	12.4
Barrow-in-Furness	13,300	14,700	15,100	1,400	1,600	10.5	11.8
Carlisle	20,700	22,900	23,100	2,200	2,300	10.6	11.3
Copeland	14,000	15,700	15,500	1,700	1,500	12.1	11.0
Eden	12,100	13,800	14,100	1,700	2,000	14.0	16.3
South Lakeland	26,300	29,200	29,900	2,900	3,600	11.0	13.6

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

By 2017 the ONS 2012-Based SNPPs project that the number of residents aged 65+ in Cumbria will increase by 12,300 persons (+11.4%). This projected trend is in line with national projections (England +11.6%). All of Cumbria's districts follow the above projected county-wide trend, with the greatest proportional increase in numbers of residents aged 65+ projected for Eden (+14%).

By 2017 the Popgroup Experian Jobs Led Scenario also projects that numbers of 65+ year olds in Cumbria will increase (+13,600 persons or +12.7%). Furthermore, all districts follow the countywide trend, with the greatest increase again projected for Eden (+16.3%).

Figure 33 presents the estimated / projected proportions of residents by broad age band in 2012 and 2017 for England, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 33: % Persons by Broad Age:

	0-14 year olds			15-64 year olds			65+ years		
	2012	2017		2012	2017		2012	2017	
	ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led
England	17.7	18.0	n/a	65.3	63.7	n/a	16.9	18.2	n/a
Cumbria	15.4	15.4	15.4	63.1	60.5	61.1	21.6	24.1	23.5
Allerdale	15.5	15.6	15.9	62.8	59.9	60.2	21.8	24.5	23.9
Barrow-in-Furness	16.5	16.1	16.1	63.9	61.9	63.3	19.4	21.7	20.7
Carlisle	16.0	16.5	16.6	64.9	62.2	62.9	19.2	21.2	20.5
Copeland	15.8	15.4	15.5	64.6	62.3	61.9	19.9	22.5	22.6
Eden	14.6	14.2	14.2	62.2	59.7	60.0	23.0	26.1	25.7
South Lakeland	13.9	14.0	14.1	60.5	57.7	58.4	25.4	28.3	27.5

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

By 2017 the ONS 2012-Based SNPPS project that the proportion of residents aged 65+ in Cumbria will increase to 24.1%; this is the sixth greatest projected proportion of all counties in England and much higher than the projected national proportion (18.2%). The proportion of residents aged 65+ is projected to increase across all of Cumbria's districts. Furthermore, all six districts are projected to have greater proportions of residents aged 65+ than the national average. South Lakeland and Eden are projected to have the greatest proportions of residents aged 65+ across the county (28.3% and 26.1% respectively); the 13th and 34th greatest proportions of out of all LAs in England.

By 2017 the Popgroup Experian Jobs Led Scenario projects that the proportion of residents aged 65+ in Cumbria will increase to 23.5%. The proportion of residents aged 65+ is projected to increase across all of Cumbria's districts. Again, South Lakeland and Eden are projected to have the greatest proportions of residents aged 65+ across the county (27.5% and 25.7% respectively).

Figure 34 presents the estimated / projected numbers of residents by 15 year age group in 2012 and 2017 for England, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 34: Projected Population: Residents by 15 Year Age Group:

Area	Age	Estimated Population	Projected Population		Numerical Change		Proportional Change	
		2012	2017		2012-2017		2012-2017	
		ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led
England	0 - 14	9,484,900	9,984,800	n/a	499,900	n/a	5.3	n/a
England	15 - 29	10,567,500	10,463,400	n/a	-104,100	n/a	-1.0	n/a
England	30 - 44	10,873,300	10,755,700	n/a	-117,600	n/a	-1.1	n/a
England	45 - 59	10,498,800	11,143,800	n/a	645,000	n/a	6.1	n/a
England	60 - 74	7,857,400	8,440,600	n/a	583,200	n/a	7.4	n/a
England	75 - 84	2,991,500	3,207,800	n/a	216,300	n/a	7.2	n/a
England	85+	1,220,500	1,418,500	n/a	198,000	n/a	16.2	n/a
England	All ages	53,493,700	55,414,500	n/a	1,920,800	n/a	3.6	n/a
Cumbria	0 - 14	76,700	76,400	79,700	-300	3,000	-0.4	3.9
Cumbria	15 - 29	81,500	76,700	83,600	-4,800	2,100	-5.9	2.6
Cumbria	30 - 44	87,900	79,300	83,400	-8,600	-4,500	-9.8	-5.1
Cumbria	45 - 59	109,700	112,100	114,600	2,400	4,900	2.2	4.5
Cumbria	60 - 74	94,500	98,500	99,600	4,000	5,100	4.2	5.4
Cumbria	75 - 84	34,900	38,300	38,600	3,400	3,700	9.7	10.6
Cumbria	85+	13,900	16,300	16,700	2,400	2,800	17.3	20.1
Cumbria	All ages	499,100	497,700	516,200	-1,400	17,100	-0.3	3.4
Allerdale	0 - 14	14,900	15,000	15,600	100	700	0.7	4.7
Allerdale	15 - 29	15,200	14,400	15,100	-800	-100	-5.3	-0.7
Allerdale	30 - 44	16,800	14,800	15,400	-2,000	-1,400	-11.9	-8.3
Allerdale	45 - 59	21,300	21,900	22,100	600	800	2.8	3.8
Allerdale	60 - 74	18,800	19,300	19,400	500	600	2.7	3.2
Allerdale	75 - 84	6,800	7,600	7,600	800	800	11.8	11.8
Allerdale	85+	2,600	3,100	3,000	500	400	19.2	15.4
Allerdale	All ages	96,300	96,100	98,300	-200	2,000	-0.2	2.1
Barrow	0 - 14	11,300	10,900	11,800	-400	500	-3.5	4.4
Barrow	15 - 29	12,200	11,700	14,000	-500	1,800	-4.1	14.8
Barrow	30 - 44	12,400	11,100	12,400	-1,300	0	-10.5	0.0
Barrow	45 - 59	14,600	15,000	15,700	400	1,100	2.7	7.5
Barrow	60 - 74	12,100	12,300	12,600	200	500	1.7	4.1
Barrow	75 - 84	4,100	4,700	4,800	600	700	14.6	17.1
Barrow	85+	1,600	1,800	1,800	200	200	12.5	12.5
Barrow	All ages	68,400	67,700	73,100	-700	4,700	-1.0	6.9

		Estimated Population	Projected Population		Numerical Change		Proportional Change	
		2012	2017		2012-2017		2012-2017	
Area	Age	ONS	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led	ONS	Experian Jobs Led
Carlisle	0 - 14	17,300	17,800	18,700	500	1,400	2.9	8.1
Carlisle	15 - 29	20,000	18,200	19,900	-1,800	-100	-9.0	-0.5
Carlisle	30 - 44	20,200	18,700	19,900	-1,500	-300	-7.4	-1.5
Carlisle	45 - 59	23,000	23,700	24,200	700	1,200	3.0	5.2
Carlisle	60 - 74	17,900	19,000	19,300	1,100	1,400	6.1	7.8
Carlisle	75 - 84	6,900	7,400	7,500	500	600	7.2	8.7
Carlisle	85+	2,800	3,200	3,200	400	400	14.3	14.3
Carlisle	All ages	108,000	108,200	112,800	200	4,800	0.2	4.4
Copeland	0 - 14	11,100	10,700	10,600	-400	-500	-3.6	-4.5
Copeland	15 - 29	11,900	11,200	10,600	-700	-1,300	-5.9	-10.9
Copeland	30 - 44	12,700	11,500	11,300	-1,200	-1,400	-9.4	-11.0
Copeland	45 - 59	15,900	16,000	15,900	100	0	0.6	0.0
Copeland	60 - 74	12,700	13,300	13,300	600	600	4.7	4.7
Copeland	75 - 84	4,600	5,100	5,000	500	400	10.9	8.7
Copeland	85+	1,600	2,000	1,800	400	200	25.0	12.5
Copeland	All ages	70,300	69,700	68,500	-600	-1,800	-0.9	-2.6
Eden	0 - 14	7,700	7,500	7,800	-200	100	-2.6	1.3
Eden	15 - 29	7,900	7,800	8,700	-100	800	-1.3	10.1
Eden	30 - 44	8,800	7,700	7,900	-1,100	-900	-12.5	-10.2
Eden	45 - 59	11,900	12,200	12,500	300	600	2.5	5.0
Eden	60 - 74	10,900	11,400	11,400	500	500	4.6	4.6
Eden	75 - 84	3,900	4,300	4,400	400	500	10.3	12.8
Eden	85+	1,500	1,900	2,000	400	500	26.7	33.3
Eden	All ages	52,700	52,800	54,800	100	2,100	0.2	4.0
South Lakeland	0 - 14	14,400	14,400	15,300	0	900	0.0	6.3
South Lakeland	15 - 29	14,400	13,500	15,300	-900	900	-6.3	6.3
South Lakeland	30 - 44	17,000	15,200	16,500	-1,800	-500	-10.6	-2.9
South Lakeland	45 - 59	23,100	23,400	24,100	300	1,000	1.3	4.3
South Lakeland	60 - 74	22,200	23,100	23,600	900	1,400	4.1	6.3
South Lakeland	75 - 84	8,500	9,200	9,300	700	800	8.2	9.4
South Lakeland	85+	3,700	4,300	4,700	600	1,000	16.2	27.0
South Lakeland	All ages	103,500	103,200	108,800	-300	5,300	-0.3	5.1

Source: ONS 2012-Based SNPPs & Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Popgroup 2013

Population projections can be combined with household composition rates to create housing projections offering guidance into the level and type of future housing that may be required. The types of new dwellings required in Cumbria will have to reflect the needs of the county's increasingly ageing population. Housing will be covered in more detail in the subsequent 'Environment and Sustainability' chapter of the JSNA, however, further information about housing projections can be accessed via the Popgroup briefing referred to in the 'Related Documents & Data Sources' section below.

Key Contacts

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Related Documents & Data Sources

Webpage: Population Estimates:
http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Population/populationestimates.asp
Relevant briefings:
Cumbria and Districts - Recent Population Trends
Cumbria and Districts - 10 Year Population Trends

Webpage: Population Projections:
http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Population/populationprojections.asp
Relevant briefings:
Briefing: ONS: 2012-Based Population Projections for England, Cumbria and Districts
Briefing - POPGROUP 2012-Based Projections (Published Spring 2014)

Webpage: Transport & Accessibility:
http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/economy/Transport.asp
Relevant briefings:
IMD Geographical Barriers to Services - Cumbria Briefing
Briefing - Accessibility Statistics: Cumbria and Districts
Briefing - Connectivity Statistics: Cumbria and Districts

Webpage: Deprivation:

http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/antipoverty/ID.asp

Relevant briefings:

ID 2010 - Briefing

Webpage: ACORN Socio-Economic Profiling:

http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Population/acornprofiling.asp

Relevant briefings:

Briefing - ACORN Socio-Economic Profiles - Cumbria and Districts

Webpages: Equality:

http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Population/equality.asp

http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/equalities/default.asp

Relevant briefings:

2011 Census Briefing - Key & Quick Statistics - Equality - Cumbria & Districts

Equality Needs Analysis 2014-15

Webpage: Cumbria Atlas:

http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Atlas/CumbriaAtlas.asp

Small Area Data:

Explore ward and LSOA level, with national, county, district and urban area comparisons using the Cumbria Atlas - an interactive geographical tool which enables users to view data sets in a user-friendly format combining maps, tables and charts.