

## Counting Cumbria: Mid Year Estimates 2007

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### Mid Year Estimates of Population 2007 – Cumbria and Districts

#### **Aim**

To present the latest population estimates for Cumbria and districts based on the 2007 Mid Year Estimates produced by Office for National Statistics. To place in context by briefly highlighting national findings.

#### **Key Points**

- **UK population estimated at 61 million in 2007, which is an increase of 0.6%**
- **Population in the North West region has grown by 0.2%**
- **Cumbria has seen a very slight growth of 0.1% since 2006.**
- **The greatest proportionate growth of any district in Cumbria is in Eden, which has grown by 0.4% since 2006.**
- **Cumbria has significantly less young people making up its' population than the NW and the UK. All age ranges 45 and over are higher proportionately than the NW and UK.**
- **Young people aged 15-29 in Cumbria, although proportionately lower than both the NW and UK, is proportionately higher in 2007 (16.2%) than in 2006 (15.9%)**
- **There have been more deaths than births in Cumbria since 2006, therefore the small growth the county has experienced can be attributed to inward migration.**

#### **Background & information sources**

Every year the Office of National Statistics produces Mid Year Estimates of Population at local authority district level and above. The latest figures are dated mid year 2007 and are widely recognised to be the most accurate source of population estimates available.

ONS uses the latest census data as the base year for the estimates – in this case 2001 – and uses a cohort method to age on the data, applying what is known about births, deaths and migration to provide counts at various geographical levels and age breaks. For more detailed information about the methodology used to calculate the figures, please refer to the Office for National Statistics publication <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=575> For frequently asked questions please visit [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_population/2007\\_FAQ.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/2007_FAQ.pdf)

There are three main components which contribute to population estimates and the resulting change over time. The number of births and deaths throughout the period are taken into account. These are relatively easy to measure as there is a legal requirement in the UK to record them. The change in population attributed to the number of births and deaths only is known as natural change. The third component – one which is much more difficult to measure - is migration. Migration is separated into internal migration and

international migration. The documents highlighted above will give more detailed information about how migration is calculated and which data sources are used. The difference between in and out migration is known as net migration. When net migration is taken into account, along with natural change it is known as net change.

**Analysis of information sources**

The population of the UK in 2007 is estimated to be almost 61 million. This is an increase of 0.6% from the previous years estimate. The increases can be attributed to positive net migration (attributing 52% of the growth) along with positive natural change which has attributed 48%. Looking specifically at natural change, births have increased and deaths have decreased. The increase in births can be attributed to rising fertility levels (Total Fertility Rate increasing from 1.63 in 2001 to 1.90 in 2007) and also an increase in the number of women aged 15-44. Both the net flows from internal and international migration are higher than the previous years, and significantly higher than the 2001 base year.

For the first time ever there are more people of state pension age than under 16 in the UK. This reflects both a decline in under 16s and a rise in numbers of men aged 65+ and women aged 60. The fastest growing age group is 80 and over, and accounts for 5% of the total population in 2007. This increase can mainly be attributed to improved mortality at older ages throughout the last half of the twentieth century.

Cumbria is part of the North West statistical region. The population of the NW region has increased by 0.2% since 2006, and by 1.3% since 2001.

Table 1 shows the 2007 mid year estimates for Cumbria and districts compared to the 2006 figures and the 2001 base year.

**Table 1 – Overview of Population Change**

	2001	2006	2007	Annual Change		Change since 2001	
				Numerical	Percentage	Numerical	Percentage
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>487800</b>	<b>496200</b>	<b>496900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9100</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Allerdale	93500	94300	94500	200	0.2	1000	1.1
Barrow	72000	71800	71800	0	0.0	-200	-0.3
Carlisle	100800	103300	103500	200	0.2	2700	2.7
Copeland	69300	70300	70400	100	0.1	1100	1.6
Eden	49900	51700	51900	200	0.4	2000	4.0
South Lakeland	102400	104800	104900	100	0.1	2500	2.4

*Totals may not sum due to rounding*

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The table shows that there has been little change in the population of Cumbria since 2006. An overall increase of 700 people, (0.1%) has been estimated. Since 2001 the overall population has increased by almost 2%. Looking specifically at the districts, all have increased in population since 2006 with the exception of Barrow, which has remained the same. The greatest increases are in Allerdale, Carlisle and Eden which have all grown by 200. The greatest proportionate increase is in Eden, growing by 0.4%. Eden is also the district which has seen the most proportionate growth since 2001, growing by 4%.

Table 2a shows the number of people falling into each broad age category for Cumbria. Alongside each count is a proportion of the overall population. Also contained in the table are a similar proportion for both the NW region and the UK for comparative purposes.

**Table 2a - Cumbria’s Population by Broad Age Group – Counts and Proportions – 2007**

	Cumbria		NW	UK
	Number	%	%	%
0-14	80100	16.1	17.7	17.6
15-29	80600	16.2	20.1	19.9
30-44	98500	19.8	20.7	21.6
45-59	107300	21.6	19.5	19.2
60-74	85000	17.1	14.3	14.0
75-84	33000	6.6	5.6	5.6
85+	12400	2.5	2.0	2.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	496900	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table shows that the proportion of young people in Cumbria is significantly lower than the proportions for both the North West region and the UK. The difference is most apparent within the 15-29 category. In Cumbria, this category made up 16.2% of the overall population in 2007. However in the North West region the same age group made up 20.1% of overall population, with the UK figure only marginally lower at 19.9%. Such a significant difference in the numbers of young people in the county is a real issue for Cumbria, although table 2b shown later in the

report does show that these figures have increased slightly from previous years. All subsequent age categories have greater proportions than the NW and UK. In particular, Cumbria has proportionately 3% more age 60-74 year olds than the UK, with both the 75-84’s and the over 85’s also showing greater proportions than the regional and national counterparts. This is also a real issue for Cumbria as there may be a greater need in the county for support services provided by local authorities for some older adults.

Table 2b shows how the proportions of people falling into broad age groups has changed in Cumbria since 2006, and also since the base year of 2001.

The table shows that the proportion of 0-14’s has dropped in Cumbria from 17.5% in 2001 to 16.1% in 2007. Interestingly, the 15-29 age group – although markedly lower than the NW or UK comparator in 2007 - has increased since 2001 and 2006 by 0.3% points. The 60-74 age category has seen the greatest proportionate increase. In 2001 this account for 15.6% of Cumbria’s overall population, yet by 2007 it contributes 17.1% to the overall figure.

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**Table 2b – Cumbria’s Population by Broad Age Group – Proportions since 2001**

<b>CUMBRIA</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
	%	%	%
<b>0-14</b>	17.5	16.4	16.1
<b>15-29</b>	15.9	15.9	16.2
<b>30-44</b>	21.7	20.4	19.8
<b>45-59</b>	20.8	21.7	21.6
<b>60-74</b>	15.6	16.5	17.1
<b>75-84</b>	6.4	6.6	6.6
<b>85+</b>	2.2	2.4	2.5

Another significant increase has occurred in the over 85 category which has risen from 2.2% of the overall population in 2001 to 2.5% in 2007.

Table 3 examines the components of change from 2006 – 2007 for Cumbria and districts. As explained earlier it is the combined effects in changes in the number of births, number of deaths and the number of in and out migrants that determines the overall population change. By examining components of change we are able to see what is driving the changes in different geographical areas.

**Table 3 – Components of Change 2006/2007 – Cumbria and Districts**

	<b>Population 2006</b>	<b>Live births</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Natural Change</b>	<b>Migration</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Population 2007</b>
<b>Cumbria</b>	496,200	4,900	5,500	-600	1,400	800	496,900
Allerdale	94,300	900	1,100	-200	400	200	94,500
Barrow-in-Furness	71,800	800	800	0	0	0	71,800
Carlisle	103,300	1,100	1,100	0	200	200	103,500
Copeland	70,300	700	800	0	100	100	70,400
Eden	51,700	500	500	-100	200	200	51,900
South Lakeland	104,800	800	1,200	-400	500	100	104,900

*Totals may not sum due to rounding*

The table shows that the in Cumbria during 2006/2007 there were 600 more deaths than births, giving a negative natural change total for the county during this period. However, due to the large inward net migration figure of 1,400 an overall increase in population was estimate bringing the population to 496900. Therefore, it can be said that the main driver for population change in Cumbria between 2006-2007 is inward migration.

At a district level, the table shows that all districts have experienced either a zero natural change or a negative one. The greatest negative natural change was in South Lakeland where there were 400 more deaths than births. However, this figure is offset by an inward migration figure of 500, ensuring that South

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Lakeland's population grew by 100 throughout the period. The table shows that Allerdale has experienced the second highest change as a result of migration, gaining 400 people. However, this is offset by a negative natural change of -200 giving an increase of only 200 people throughout this time. According to the statistics all things remain equal in Barrow which has experienced zero natural change and zero net migration.

It should be noted that some of the figures in this and previous tables do not always sum. This is due to the rounding methods that are applied to Office of National Statistics data.

### ***Further information***

Over the coming months, more briefings and data presentations based on the 2007 Mid Year Estimates will become available. Please check the website over the coming months.

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