

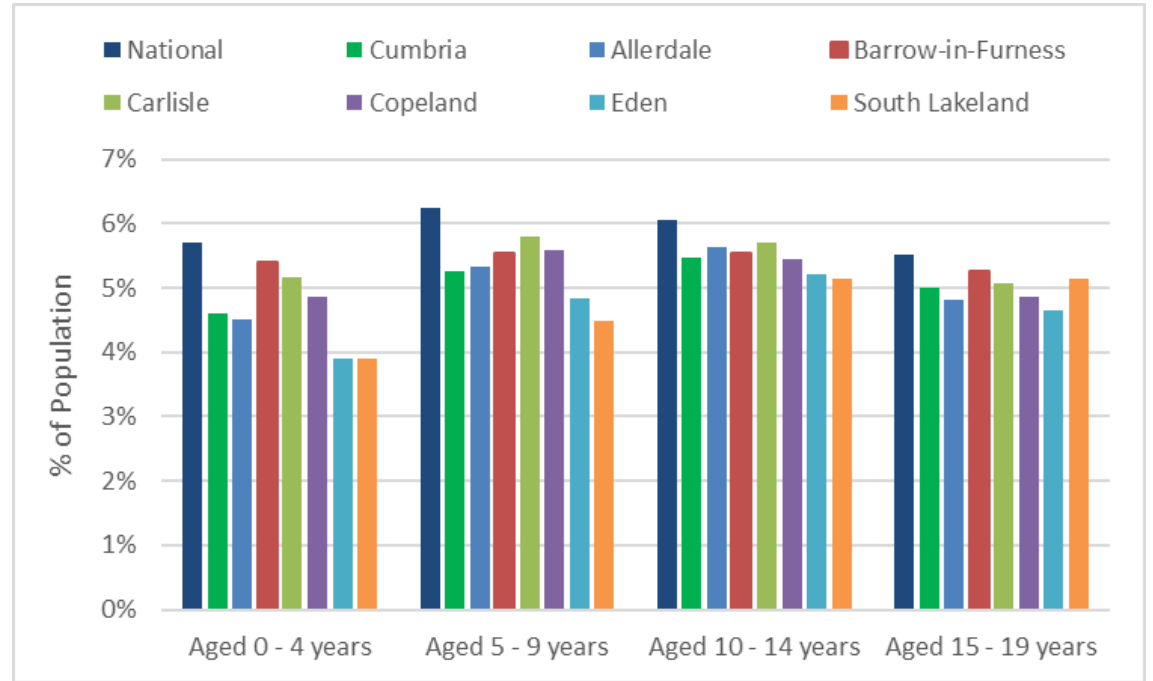
Cumbria & Districts

Children & Young People's Profile

Population Overview

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) reports that Cumbria is home to 101,600 0-19 year olds; this equates to 20.3% of the county's total population; lower than the national average of 23.5%.

Of Cumbria's six districts, Carlisle has the greatest number of 0-19 year olds and the greatest proportion of residents aged 0-19 years.



Key:		Within 5% of the national average								Date	Source
		More than 5% better than national average									
		More than 5% worse than national average									
		More than 5% higher than national average									
		More than 5% lower than national average									
		National	Cumbria	Allerdale	Barrow-in-Furness	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland		
Number of families		6,916,960	52,560	10,395	7,725	12,405	7,160	5,190	9,690	Aug-21	HMRC
% of families with two or more children		52.1	52.0	52.3	49.3	52.7	52.5	53.8	51.4		
Number of persons by age (years)	0-19	14,032,100	101,600	19,800	14,500	23,600	14,100	10,000	19,600	Mid-2020	ONS
	0-4	3,400,800	23,000	4,400	3,600	5,600	3,300	2,100	4,100		
	5-9	3,721,600	26,300	5,200	3,700	6,300	3,800	2,600	4,700		
	10-14	3,620,000	27,300	5,500	3,700	6,200	3,700	2,800	5,400		
	15-19	3,289,700	25,000	4,700	3,500	5,500	3,300	2,500	5,400		
% of population by age (years)	0-19	23.5	20.3	20.2	21.7	21.8	20.7	18.6	18.7		
	0-4	5.7	4.6	4.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	3.9	3.9		
	5-9	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.8	4.5		
	10-14	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.1		
	15-19	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.1		
% of 0 - 19s who are male		51.3	51.5	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	52.3	52.3		
% of 0 - 19s who are female		48.7	48.5	49.0	48.6	48.7	48.6	48.0	48.2		

Population Projections

Official ONS Projection Scenario

Every two years the ONS produce Subnational Population Projections (SNPPs). The SNPPs indicate the size and structure of the population in each LA over the next 25 years. The SNPPs assume that the average observed levels of fertility, mortality and migration in each LA over the five years prior to the projections continue into the future.

On 24th March 2020, the ONS published 2018-Based SNPPs; which took the mid-2018 population as base and projected this forward with assumed levels of fertility, mortality and migration observed over the five years to mid-2018.

By 2028:

- The ONS project a decrease in Cumbria's 0-19 population of 3,600 persons (-3.5%);
- The ONS project the 0-19 population may decline across all of Cumbria's districts;
- The ONS project Cumbria may experience decreases in children aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 (-10.5%, -12.3% and -0.2% respectively) and an increase in numbers of 15-19 year olds (+8.8%).

Age 0-19 Years	2018 Projected Population	2028 Projected Population	Projected Numerical Change	Projected Proportional Change
Allerdale	20.1K	20.0K	-0.1K	-0.7
Barrow-in-Furness	14.6K	13.7K	-1.0K	-6.7
Carlisle	23.5K	22.8K	-0.7K	-3.0
Copeland	14.2K	13.0K	-1.1K	-8.0
Eden	10.1K	9.6K	-0.5K	-4.7
South Lakeland	19.7K	19.5K	-0.2K	-1.0
Cumbria	102.2K	98.6K	-3.6K	-3.5

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018-Based SNPPS.

Note: Figures rounded to the nearest 100, may not sum due to rounding.

Cumbria Age Group (Years)	2018 Projected Population	2028 Projected Population	Projected Numerical Change	Projected Proportional Change
0-4	24.1K	21.5K	-2.5K	-10.5
5-9	26.4K	23.2K	-3.3K	-12.3
10-14	26.6K	26.6K	0.0K	-0.2
15-19	25.1K	27.3K	2.2K	8.8
0-19	102.2K	98.6K	-3.6K	-3.5

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018-Based SNPPS.

Note: Figures rounded to the nearest 100, may not sum due to rounding.

Population Characteristics

6.3% of pupils in Cumbria are from minority ethnic backgrounds (including White minorities); much lower than the national average (35.1%). Of Cumbria's districts, Carlisle has the greatest proportion of pupils from minority ethnic backgrounds (including White minorities) at 9.2%.

11.9% of school pupils in the county receive Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND) support; similar to the national average (12.2%). 4% of school pupils in the county have an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) or Statement of SEN; higher than the national average (3.7%). Of Cumbria's districts, Barrow-in-Furness has the greatest proportion of pupils receiving SEND support (13.2%) while Copeland has the greatest proportion of pupils with an EHCP or Statement of SEN (5.3%).

Cumbria's is similar to or better than the national average in relation to levels of child poverty, school absence, exclusions, reception pupils achieving a Good Level of Development, Key Stage 2 and GCSE attainment, children in need and young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). However, the county performs worse than the national average in relation to children subject to a Child Protection Plan, children looked after, young carers and young offenders.

The characteristics of Cumbria's districts vary considerably, with Eden and South Lakeland performing similar to or better than the national average across all indicators listed in the table below except young carers. However, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Copeland perform worse than the national average for the majority of the listed indicators.

Key:	Within 5% of the national average									National	Cumbria	Allerdale	Barrow-in-Furness	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Date	Source
	More than 5% better than national average																		
	More than 5% worse than national average																		
	More than 5% higher than national average																		
	More than 5% lower than national average																		
% of pupils from minority ethnic backgrounds (including White minorities)	35.1	6.3	4.0	5.2	9.2	3.8	7.7	7.5	Jan-2022, National 2021	CCC & DFE									
% of pupils with SEND Support	12.2	11.9	11.2	13.2	12.1	11.5	12.0	12.1	2021										
% of pupils with an EHCP or Statement	3.7	4.0	3.1	4.6	3.7	5.3	2.4	4.9	Jan-2022, National 2021										
% of pupils eligible for Free School Meals	20.8	18.0	20.4	22.1	20.1	23.6	11.2	10.0	2019/20	DWP									
% Children Aged 0-15 in Relative Low Income Families (child poverty)	19.1	17.5	18.5	19.8	18.9	16.8	17.0	13.7	2020/21	CCC & DFE									
% of pupils who are persistent absentees	12.1	9.7	9.8	9.9	13.1	7.6	7.5	8.0	2019/20										
% of pupils with at least one fixed term exclusion	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.8	1.5	0.8	1.3	2018-19										
% Reception pupils achieving a Good Level of Development	71.8	70.5	68.4	70.7	69.8	68.1	72.6	74.6	2018-19										
% Key Stage 2 pupils achieving the expected level in all subjects (Reading, Writing and Maths)	64.9	65.8	65.8	67.7	62.0	63.2	66.0	70.8	March-22 (National 2020/21)										
% GCSE Pupils achieving grades 4-9 in English & Maths	64.6	63.8	66.1	58.9	58.9	59.9	64.8	70.1	2021/22	Inspira									
Children in Need (cases open to Children's Social Care) per 10,000 population	321	317.6	336.8	481.7	310.7	371.2	149.7	179.1	2011	ONS									
Children subject to Child Protection Plan per 10,000 population	41	53.8	60.4	84.7	58.6	68.5	18.6	25.4	2020	PHE									
Rate of children looked after per 10,000 population	67	79.6	94.2	129.0	67.9	104.3	35.0	35.0	No Data										
% 16-17 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training & Not Known	4.7	3.4	2.6	3.3	5.3	2.3	2.6	1.5	No Data										
% 0-15 year olds providing unpaid care	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	No Data										
10-17 year olds who are first time entrants to the youth justice system per 100,000 population	169.2	181.2	No Data						2020	PHE									

Health & Wellbeing

Cumbria's performance is similar to or better than the national average in relation to the following children and young people's health and wellbeing measures: infant mortality; low birth weight; immunisations; tooth decay; Year 6 obesity; teenage pregnancy; and estimated prevalence of mental health disorders. However, the county performs worse than the national average in relation to: maternal smoking; breastfeeding initiation; obesity in reception pupils; hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries; and hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s.

Again, performance across the county's districts varies considerably in relation to children and young people's health and wellbeing measures, with Barrow-in-Furness performing worse than the national average in relation to the most measures listed in the table below.

Key:	Within 5% of the national average								National	Cumbria	Allerdale	Barrow-in-Furness	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Date	Source
	More than 5% better than national average																	
	More than 5% worse than national average																	
	More than 5% higher than national average																	
	More than 5% lower than national average																	
Infant mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births)	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.2	2018-20	PHE								
% of live births at term with low birth weight	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	1.6	2020									
% of women who smoke at time of delivery	9.6	10.3	10.5	9.7	10.6	10.5	10.5	9.6	2020/21									
% babies first feed breastmilk	67.4	56.2	No Data						2018/19									
% of children immunised MMR for one dose (2 years old)	90.3	96.7	No Data						2020/21									
% of children immunised Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)	93.8	96.4	No Data															
% of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay	23.4	24.2	18.7	30.3	25.5	26.9	25.3	18.4	2018/19									
% of reception pupils who are overweight (including obesity)	23.0	26.7	30.8	No Data	23.2	34.1	23.5	26.3	2019/20									
% of year 6 pupils who are overweight (including obesity)	35.2	34.3	37.0	41.6	32.8	32.9	29.7	29.7										
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in 0-14 year olds per 10,000 population	75.7	99.2	86.5	132.1	91.2	125.5	86.5	87.9	2020/21									
Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s per 100,000 population	29.3	37.9	46.0	50.6	23.3	38.9	No Data	37.5	2018/19 - 20/21									
Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17	13.0	11.6	No Data	19.6	12.7	16.6	No Data	8.4	2020									
% of 5-16 year olds with mental health disorders (estimated)	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.6	8.8	8.5	2015									

Poverty

The Marmot Review (2010) suggests there is evidence that childhood poverty leads to premature mortality and poor health outcomes for adults.

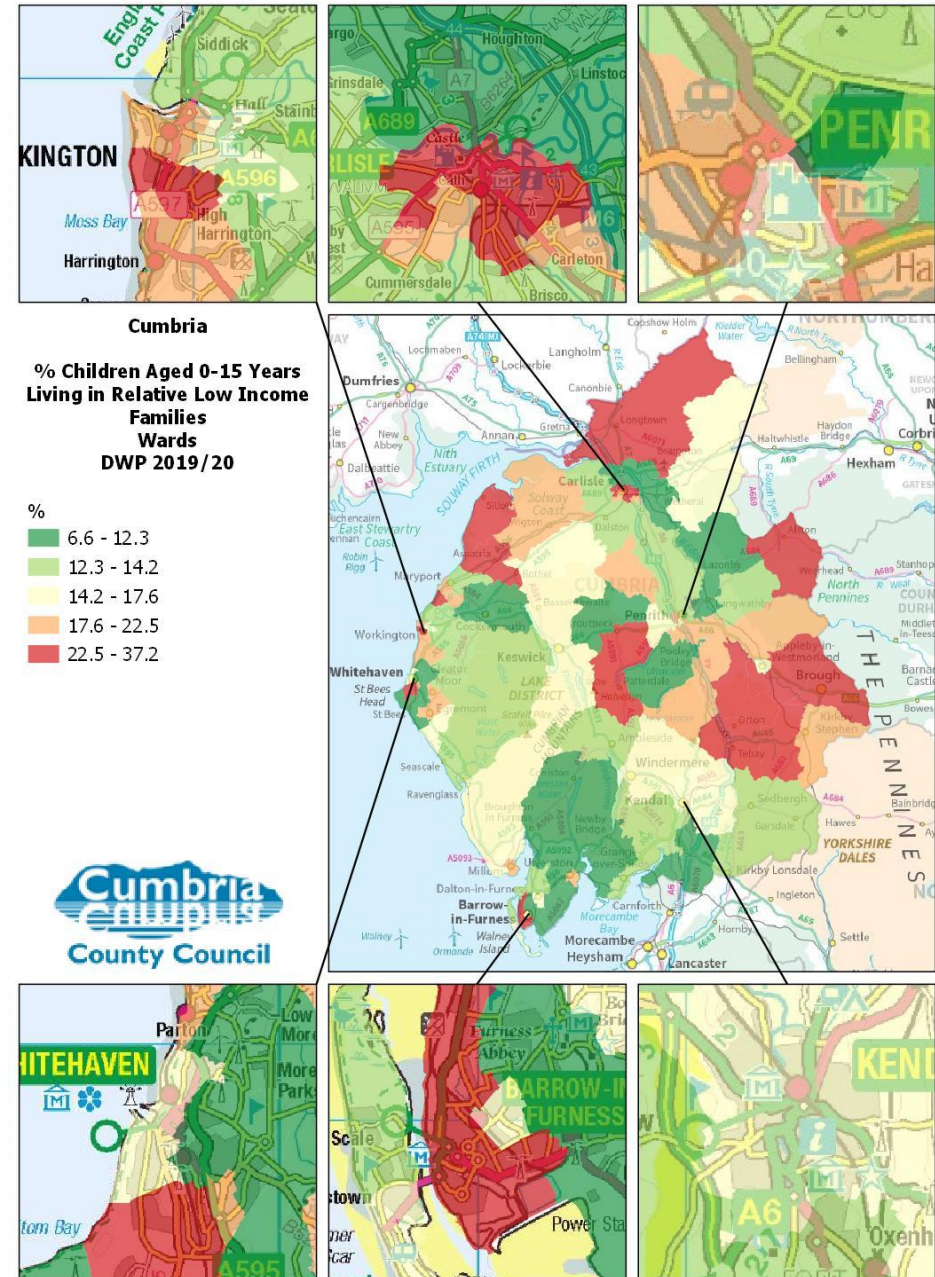
The national definitions of Child Poverty are set out in the Child Poverty Act (2010), in which all households with children that earn less than 60% of mean income are in poverty; also known as ‘low income families’.

Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

Key:	Within 5% of the national average								
	More than 5% better than national average								
	More than 5% worse than national average								
	National	Cumbria	Allerdale	Barrow-in-Furness	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	
% Children Aged 0-15 in Relative Low Income Families	19.1	17.5	18.5	19.8	18.9	16.8	17.0	13.7	

Source: DWP 2019/20

DWP report there are currently 14,400 children aged 0-15 years in Cumbria living in relative low income families (17.5%). While this is lower than the national average (19.1%), there are some wards in the county where levels of child poverty are much higher than the national average; with the proportion of children in relative low income families in Barrow’s Hindpool ward almost double the national average (37.2%).



Deprivation

Poverty is not just financial. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) were produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) to consider the unmet needs of areas caused by a lack of resources of relating to the following seven domains:

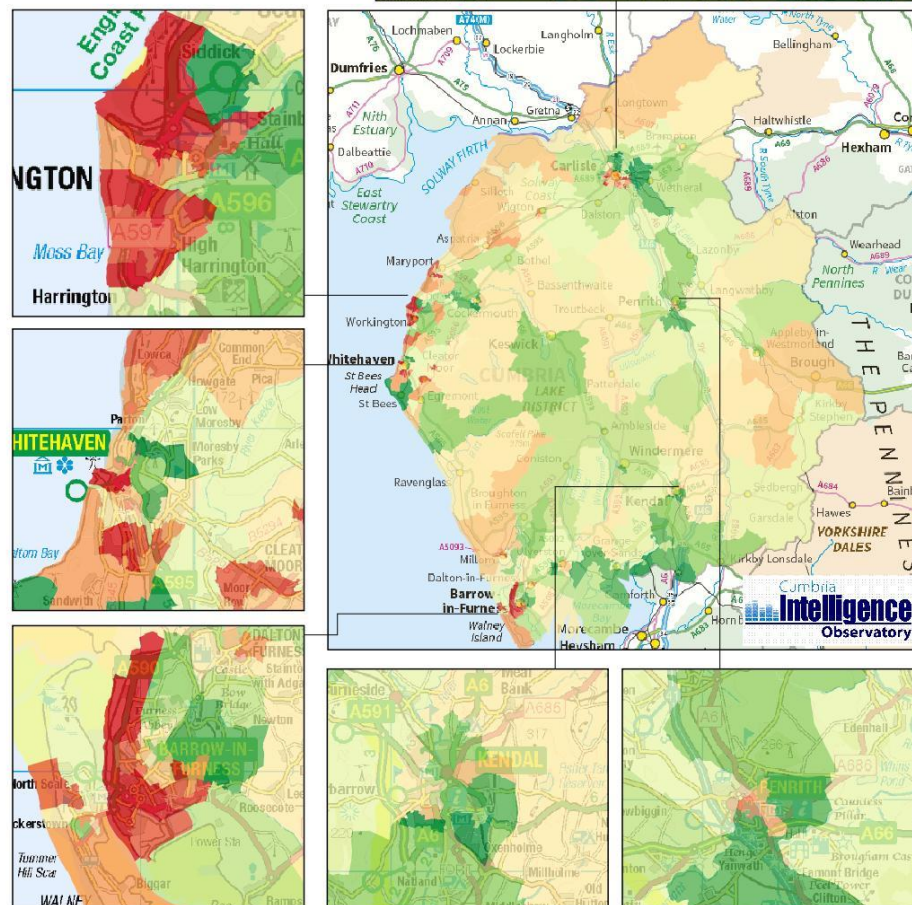
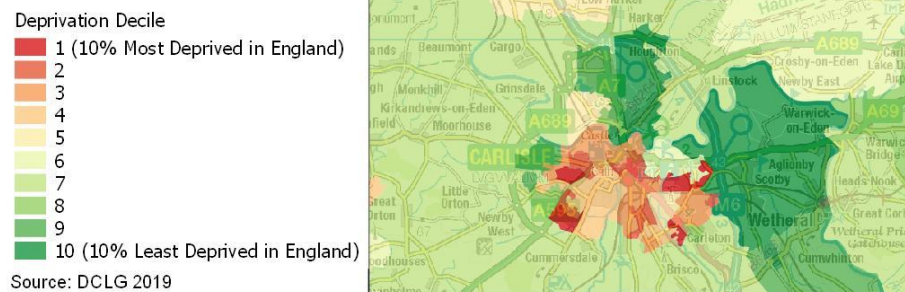
- Income;
- Employment;
- Health and Disability;
- Education Skills and Training;
- Barriers to Housing and Services;
- Living Environment; and
- Crime.

LSOAs are small geographical areas used for reporting statistics. As well as providing scores for LSOAs in relation to each individual domain, the IMD also provides an overall score for LSOAs indicating overall levels of deprivation across all seven domains.

26 LSOAs in Cumbria fall within the 10% most deprived of areas in England; these LSOAs are located within the districts of Barrow-in-Furness (12 LSOAs), Allerdale (7 LSOAs), Carlisle (4 LSOAs) and Copeland (3 LSOAs).

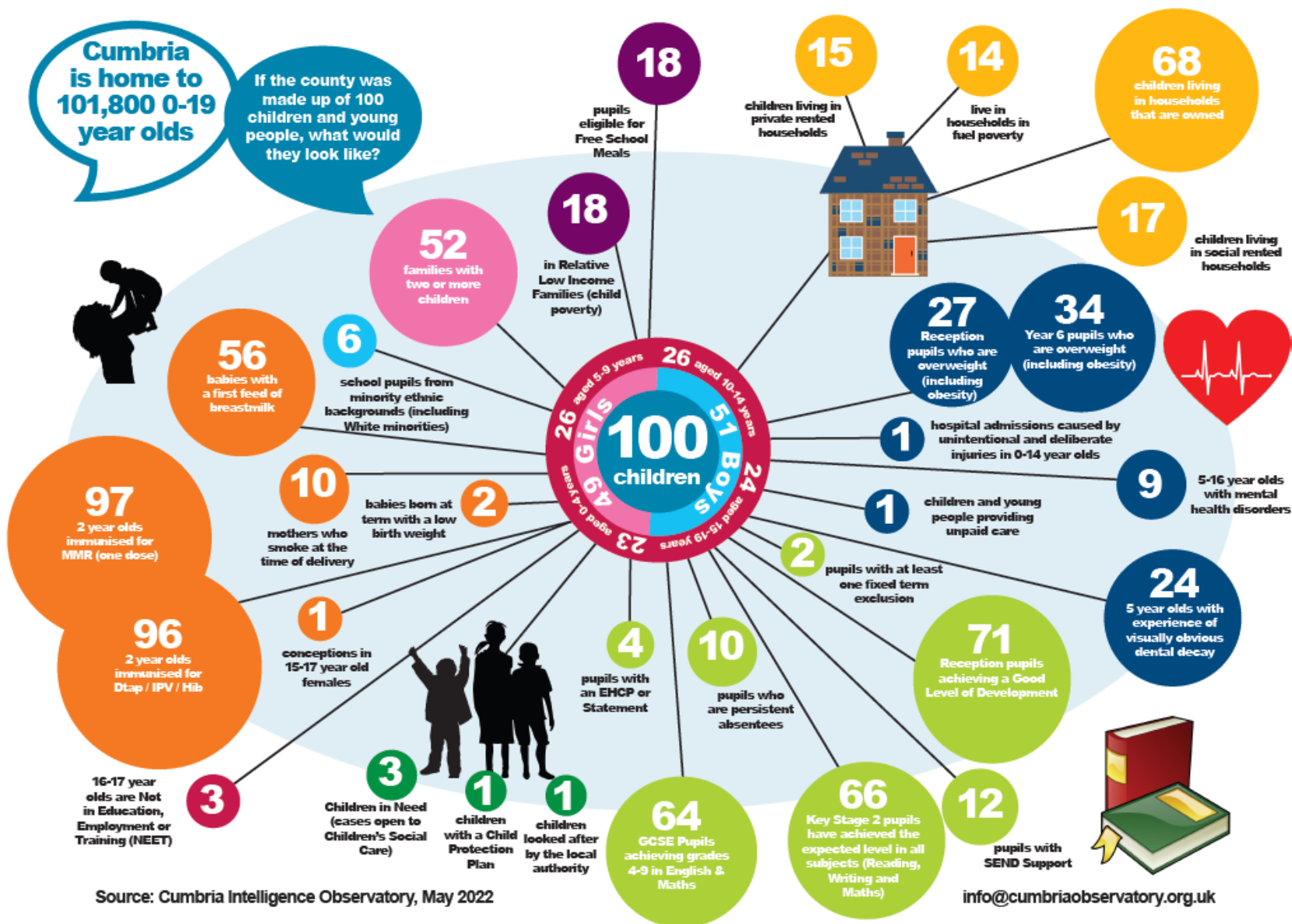
The map to the right plots each LSOA in the county shaded according to their overall deprivation scores; areas shaded in red represent LSOAs that are in the 10% most deprived of areas in England, while areas shaded in dark green represent LSOAs that are in the 10% least deprived of areas in England.

LSOAs by Overall Deprivation Decile



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1 in 100 Children



For district level '1 in 100 children' statistics, please visit the 'Current Cumbria Observatory Briefings, Summaries & Resources' section on the following webpage: <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/children/children-families-further-information>