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CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND

FACTS AND FIGURES

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PREFACE

The Department of Economics of the University of Lancaster was commissioned by the Board of Trade to undertake an economic and social survey of that part of England north of the Ribble and west of the Pennines. Work on the project started in October 1964 with the intention of presenting a single report containing a description of the area together with an analysis of past and future trends and recommendations for action. The work was undertaken within the University, with the co-operation of appropriate central and local government bodies. Much of this co-operation was arranged by the North West Study Group with which the work has been closely associated. The study of the agriculture of the area was, however, sub-contracted to a team working under Professor J.Ashton at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

As a result of the change in Government policy, and in particular the establishment of regional bodies for the North Western and Northern regions, the pattern of the work had to be changed. The first priority became the presentation of the descriptive material which had been collected, split into two sections to correspond with the two regions into which the study area has been divided. The report which follows consists of only the descriptive part of the work relating to Cumberland and Westmorland. This will be followed at intervals over the next six months by analytical reports concerned with particular topics in which future trends and recommendations will be discussed. Only when all these reports on topics are available to be read alongside the present descriptive report will the full pattern of the research become apparent.

S.G.STURMEY

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September, 1965

Population Change 1801-1961

The population of Cumberland and Westmorland increased from 158,000 in 1801 to 361,500 in 1961, an increase of 229%; this compares with an increase of 518% in England and Wales and 513% in the Northern region. (Table 1).

Whilst the population of the study area has generally grown much more slowly than that in the Northern region and in England and Wales, it grew faster than that in the Northern region between 1801-1921. The population of the Northern region itself increased at a faster rate than that in England and Wales between 1841-1921. Cumberland and Westmorland's population decreased between 1891-1911, increasing slightly in the war years and decreasing again between 1921-1939; indeed the population of the study area was less in 1939 than in 1891. The population of the Northern region only decreased between 1931-1939. The rate of population increase was greater in the study area than in England and Wales between 1939-1951, but less between 1951-1961.

Table 2 illustrates the population changes 1921-1961 for the sub-regions of the study area. Between 1921 and 1931 the study area experienced a population loss of 10,000, a decrease of 3%; West Cumberland (the Workington and Whitehaven sub-regions) alone lost 10,000 persons whilst the Carlisle and Kendal sub-regions experienced a slight population increase. Within West Cumberland, Whitehaven was the only district to experience a population increase. Within the Carlisle and Kendal sub-regions the population increase took place in the towns - Carlisle, Penrith, Kendal, whilst the rural areas, with the exception of North Westmorland R.D., experienced a population decrease. The study area lost a further 10,000 people between 1931 and 1939; during this period the only districts whose population increased were Carlisle, Penrith and Kendal. The population loss throughout this period was largely due to outward migration, for with the exception of Lakes, Windermere and Appleby, the other districts experienced a natural increase of population.

Although the area as a whole experienced a population increase between 1939 and 1951, the Workington sub-region experienced a loss. Between 1951 and 1961 it was West Cumberland which had the most rapid population increase, (+7,700) +5.7% compared with +3.1% in Kendal sub-region and -0.1% in Carlisle region.

Table 1 Population 1801-1961

Year	Population 1801 = 100			Year	Population % change per year.		
	England & Wales	Northern Region	Cumberland and Westmorland		England & Wales	Northern Region	Cumberland and Westmorland
1801	100	100	100				
1811	114	110	113	1801-11	1.32	1.01	1.36
1821	134	126	131	1811-21	1.67	1.48	1.55
1831	156	140	141	1821-31	1.48	1.13	0.81
1841	179	159	148	1831-41	1.36	1.34	0.45
1851	201	183	160	1841-51	1.22	1.48	0.82
1861	225	214	168	1851-61	1.13	1.71	0.49
1871	255	259	180	1861-71	1.25	2.11	0.72
1881	292	308	199	1871-81	1.35	1.88	1.04
1891	326	349	210	1881-91	1.11	1.32	0.57
1901	366	394	209	1891-1901	1.16	1.28	-0.02
1911	405	444	208	1901-11	1.04	1.27	-0.06
1921	426	477	214	1911-21	0.48	0.73	+0.29
1931	449	480	208	1921-31	0.54	0.06	-0.31
1939	466	474	202	1931-39	0.37	-0.18	-0.30
1951	492	496	223	1939-51	0.54	0.32	+1.07
1961	518	513	229	1951-61	0.51	0.36	+0.25

Population

1961 46071604 3252471 361483

Source Census of England and Wales

Note Population = census enumerated population with exception of 1939 which was taken from Registrar General's Mid Year estimate.

Table 2 Population Changes 1921-61

	Population 1921	% change 1921-31	% change 1931-39	% change 1931-51	% change 1951-61
Carlisle C.B.	52710	+8.7	+6.4	+18.3	+4.8
Appleby M.B.	1785	-9.4	-2.6	+ 5.4	+2.9
Penrith U.D.	8336	+8.8	+2.5	+15.7	+4.2
Border R.D.	27384	-4.9	-1.5	+14.6	-0.7
North Westmorland R.D.	17508	+2.9	-6.7	-5.9	-9.5
Penrith R.D.	12175	-0.4	-8.5	-3.4	-0.7
Wigton R.D.	24143	-8.9	-5.2	+8.0	-7.9
Alston with Garrigill	3344	-19.9	-14.1	-13.0	-9.5
Carlisle sub-region	147,385	+1.0	-0.2	+10.6	-0.1
Cockermouth U.D.	5140	-1.3	-5.2	-3.2	+11.3
Maryport U.D.	13404	-7.6	-9.5	-1.2	+1.3
Workington U.D.	30315	-6.4	-4.0	-1.9	+2.3
Cockermouth R.D.	20381	-7.8	-6.2	-8.8	+2.5
Workington sub-region	69,240	-6.7	-5.8	-3.4	+2.9
Millom R.D.	15083	-16.6	-10.0	+6.7	+12.0
Whitehaven M.B.	21716	+7.1	-3.8	+5.9	+4.0
Ennerdale R.D.	33472	-13.6	-9.5	+2.6	+12.4
Whitehaven sub-region	70,271	-7.9	-9.5	+4.6	+8.5
Keswick U.D.	5570	-16.1	-6.4	+4.1	-2.1
Lakes U.D.	6750	-13.8	-10.1	+4.7	-0.6
Windermere U.D.	7044	-13.6	-4.8	+3.8	+3.9
Keswick sub-region	19,364	-14.4	-7.1	+4.2	+0.6
Kendal M.B.	14692	+11.1	+7.4	+13.6	+0.3
South Westmorland R.D.	17967	-2.3	-5.9	+1.3	+6.0
Kendal sub-region	32,659	+3.6	+0.5	+7.2	+3.1
Cumberland and Westmorland	338,919	-3.0	-3.0	+7.3	+2.5

Source Census Enumerated Population 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961.
1939 - Registrar General's Mid Year Estimate.

These figures of changes in the census enumerated population are however, in many ways misleading for there was a decrease in the non-private household population in the study area of nearly 4,000 between 1951-1961; a large part of this decrease was due to the run down of defence establishments; for example a decrease of nearly 1,000 in both Wigton and Border rural districts in the numbers in defence establishments.

Various estimates of the size of the population change 1951-1961 can therefore be made depending on which population estimates are used - see Table 3.

Table 3 Population change 1951-1961.

	Census enumerated population		Population in private households		Civilian population	
	Total Change	% Change	Total Change	% Change	Total Change	% Change
Carlisle sub-region	-205	-0.1	+3251	+2.1	+4000	+2.5
Workington	+1925	+2.9	+2118	+3.3	+2240	+3.4
Whitehaven	+5795	+8.5	+6438	+9.9	+5670	+8.4
Keswick	+109	+0.6	-107	-0.7	-250	-1.5
Kendal	+1131	+3.1	+910	+2.6	+1410	+3.9
Cumberland and Westmorland	+8753	+2.5	+12610	+3.8	+13070	+3.8

Thus the population change in the Carlisle sub-region varies from -205 to +4,000 depending on which figures are used. Varying estimates of the volume of migration which occurred in the study area 1951-61 can therefore be obtained, for migration is usually a residual factor, i.e. total change minus natural change equals migration. (Migration includes excess of demobilization over call up).

Appendix 1 shows the character of the civilian population change 1951-1961 and 1961-1964. Although the population of the study area and of all sub-regions except Keswick, increased between 1951-61 and 1961-64, the study area did not retain the natural increase in population which occurred during the same period, but experienced a loss by outward migration.

Outward migration occurred in the Carlisle and Workington sub-regions 1951-61 and in Carlisle, Whitehaven and Keswick sub-regions 1961-64. The only sub-region to experience a natural decrease in population during the period was the Keswick sub-region.

There is considerable variation in the character of the population change in the districts in the sub-regions.

a) Areas with population decrease

1. due to natural decrease in spite of inward migration

Between 1951-1961 this occurred in Lakes U.D., Keswick U.D., Windermere U.D. Between 1961-64 Lakes and Keswick had a population decrease due to outward migration and natural decrease; Windermere, however, had a small population increase due to excess of inward migration over natural decrease.

2. due to outward migration in spite of natural increase

North Westmorland R.D., Alston with Garrigill R.D., Wigton R.D. in 1951-64. Penrith R.D. in 1951-61 but by 1961-64 this area was experiencing a population increase.

b) Areas with population increase

1. due to natural increase and inward migration

Cockermouth R.D., Cockermouth U.D., Border R.D., Millom R.D. and South Westmorland R.D. in 1951-64; Carlisle C.B., Penrith U.D., Whitehaven M.B., and Kendal M.B. between 1951-61. Carlisle, Penrith and Whitehaven however, were by 1961-64 experiencing outward migration; the population was however, still increasing. By comparison, the population in Kendal decreased 1961-64 due to an excess of outward migration over natural increase.

2. due to natural increase in spite of outward migration

Maryport U.D., Workington U.D., Ennerdale R.D.

3. due to natural decrease but inward migration

Appleby M.B.

Although from this analysis the only rural areas which appear to be suffering from outward migration are North Westmorland, Wigton, Penrith and Alston with Garrigill, parts of other rural areas have experienced a population decrease. Map 1 shows population change by parish in rural areas 1951-61 (population in private households). The areas which have experienced a population decrease are in the main upland inaccessible areas for example, Orton and Stainmore in North Westmorland. A later report will investigate rural depopulation in some detail, with especial reference to North Westmorland. Some rural parishes have however, experienced a considerable population increase between 1951 and 1961, for example, Arnside and Burton in South Westmorland R.D. and Brampton and Stanwix in Border R.D.

Table 4 Crude birth and death rates - per 1,000 population

	BIRTH RATE					DEATH RATE				
	1951	1955	1956	1961	1962	1951	1955	1956	1961	1962
Carlisle	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.3	17.9	13.8	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.1
Workington	16.2	15.1	13.2	17.1	17.4	12.9	11.6	11.9	11.7	12.2
Whitehaven	19.2	18.6	19.6	20.1	21.0	13.2	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.1
Keswick	10.5	9.7	9.9	12.7	11.4	16.3	14.7	14.4	15.6	15.3
Kendal	14.1	14.6	12.9	14.5	15.1	12.2	11.0	12.7	13.1	12.4
Cumberland and Westmorland	16.7	16.3	16.5	17.3	17.8	13.5	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.5
Northern Region	17.3	17.1	17.6	18.5	18.6	12.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.8
England & Wales	15.5	15.0	15.7	17.6	18.0	12.5	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.9

Source Registrar General's Annual Review

The birth rate in Cumberland and Westmorland, like that in England and Wales decreased in the early 1950's, but after 1955-1956 began to rise again. It has not however, risen so fast in the study area as in England and Wales. The Whitehaven sub-region, unlike the rest of the study area has a crude birth rate well above that of the northern region throughout the period. The death rate, on the other hand, is above the average for the northern region in the study area; this is particularly true in the Keswick sub-region - a retirement area. Crude birth and death rates are misleading alone, for they must be seen in relationship to the age structure of the particular area.

AGE STRUCTURETable 5 Cumberland and Westmorland - age structure 1961.

	Total Population	Percentage distribution by age group.				
		0-4	5-14	15-44	44-65	65+
		yrs. %	rs. %	yrs. %	yrs. %	yrs. %
Carlisle	164,390	8.1	15.6	38.8	25.3	12.2
Workington	68,738	8.0	16.4	39.9	24.5	11.2
Whitehaven	73,519	9.5	17.4	41.3	21.8	10.0
Keswick	17,388	5.0	12.5	34.8	30.1	17.6
Kendal	37,448	7.0	15.0	36.1	27.2	14.7
Cumberland and Westmorland	361,483	8.1	15.9	39.0	24.9	12.1
England and Wales	46,104,548	7.8	15.2	39.4	25.7	11.9

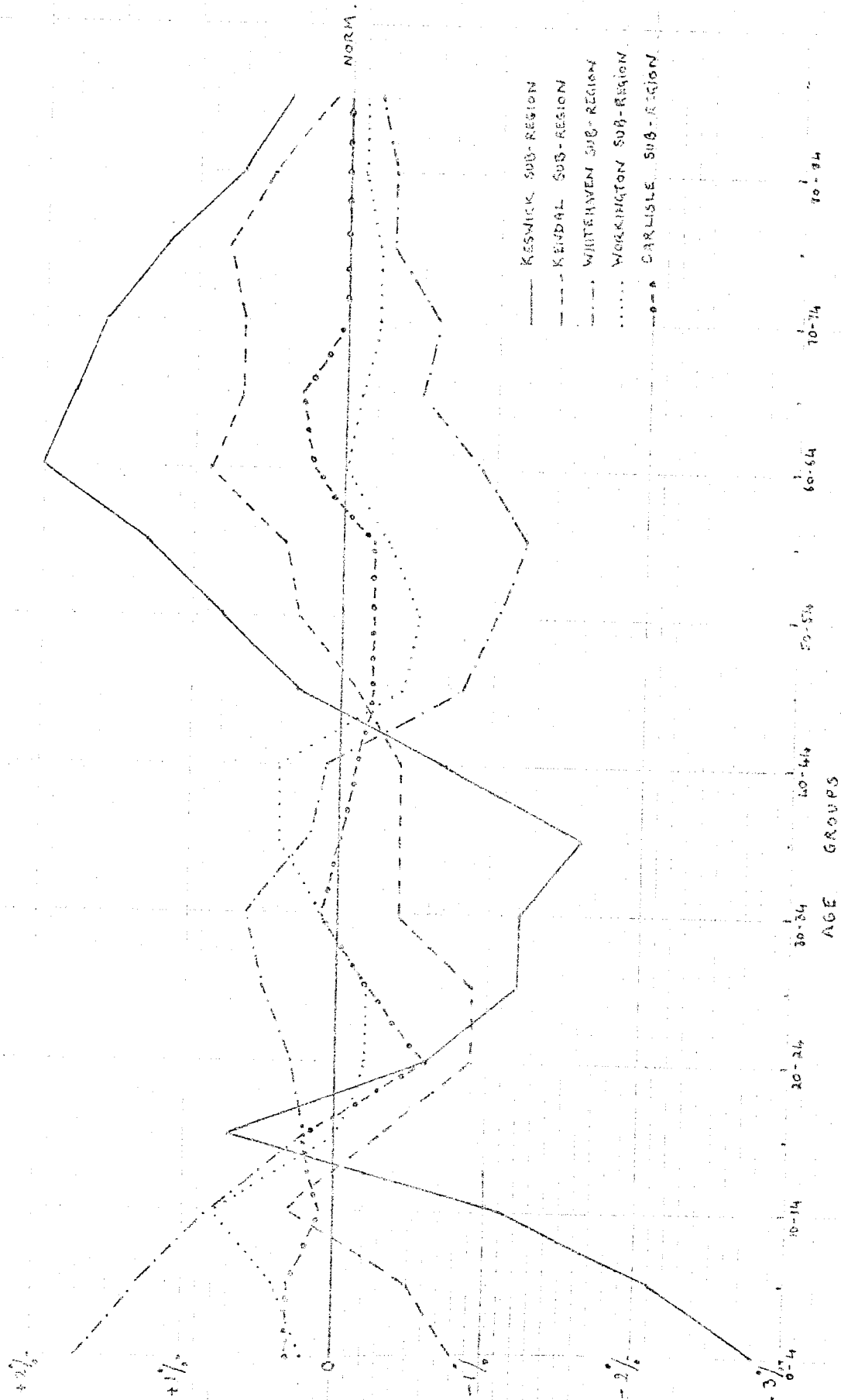
Source 1961 Census

Table 6 1961 Age Structure - percentage distribution by age group.

Age Group	England & Wales	Cumberland and Westmorland	Carlisle	Workington	Whitehaven	Keswick	Kendal
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0-4	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.0	9.5	5.0	7.0
5-9	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.4	5.0	6.6
10-14	8.1	8.5	8.2	8.9	9.0	7.5	8.4
15-19	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.6	6.6
20-24	6.2	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.3
25-29	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	5.0	5.3
30-34	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.1	5.3	6.1
35-39	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.2	5.4	6.6
40-44	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.2
45-49	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.2	7.3	6.9
50-54	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.0	7.8	7.3
55-59	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.2	7.7	6.8
60-64	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.4	7.3	6.2
65-69	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.8	6.1	5.0
70-74	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	5.0	4.1
75-79	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.5	3.1
80-84	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.8
85+	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7
Total Population	100.0 46104548	100.0 361483	100.0 164390	100.0 68738	100.0 73519	100.0 17388	100.0 37448

1961 AGE STRUCTURE
 VARIATION ON ENGLAND AND MALES NORM

FIG 1



The study area has a higher proportion of the population in 0-4 and 5-14 and in 65+ age groups than in England and Wales, consequently it has a slightly smaller proportion of the population in working age groups 15-65 than in England and Wales, 63.9% compared with 65.3% (See Tables 5 and 6). There is however, considerable difference between the sub-regions. Fig.1 shows for sub-regions the deviation of the proportion in each age group from that in England and Wales. The two West Cumberland sub-regions have an above average proportion in younger age groups and a below average proportion in the 45+ age groups; this is particularly true of Whitehaven. This is probably due in large part to the 1920-30's depression, when one might have expected population in younger age groups to have left the area in search of work. It might of course be due to wartime losses, but it is difficult to see why West Cumberland should have experienced an above average loss. The Keswick sub-region and to a lesser extent Kendal sub-region, has an elderly age structure which is typical of a retirement area.

There is of course, a certain variation in the age structure of the various districts within the sub-regions, but they do show, especially in the case of districts within the Whitehaven and Keswick sub-regions, a broadly similar pattern. It has already been suggested that North Westmorland R.D., Wigton R.D. and Alston with Garrigill R.D. are suffering from rural depopulation. All three districts have an above average proportion of population in the 65+ age group, and a below average in the 15-44 age group. Alston with Garrigill and Wigton both have below average proportions in the 0-15 age group; North Westmorland does not however. These areas therefore appear to have an age structure which is generally considered to be typical of rural depopulation.

MIGRATION

A certain amount of further information on the character of the migration into and out of the various parts of the study area can be obtained by:-

- a) Comparing the number of births which occurred 1951-61 with the population aged 0-9 in 1961.
- b) Projecting the 1951 population of an area to 1961 making suitable offsets for deaths in the age groups, and then comparing the actual 1961 population with that projected.

Method (a) must be slightly inaccurate as the Census took place in April and data on births are available annually January - December. Using this method however, it appears that there is a loss of population in 0-9 age group; this suggests that people with young children are tending to leave the area.

Method (b) certainly suggests that it is the population in the younger age groups which is leaving the area.

In the seven West Cumberland districts it is only Millom R.D. which had a gain in the 15-24 age group.

Table 7 Percentage difference between projected and actual age structure of population 1961

Age Group 1961	Cockermouth	Maryport	Workington	Cockermouth	Whitehaven	Ennerdale	Millom
	U.D. %	U.D. %	M.B. %	R.D. %	M.B. %	R.D. %	R.D. %
10-14	+12.8	-2.3	+1.0	+8.6	+5.6	+2.7	+5.3
15-24	-4.0	-12.3	-10.2	-8.3	-4.2	-7.0	+7.8
25-34	+19.0	+1.1	+3.1	-11.5	+11.6	+3.1	+15.0
35-44	+9.7	-6.0	-0.2	+0.5	-2.0	-8.1	+ 8.6
45-54	+9.0	-2.3	-2.0	+2.1	+22.3	-7.5	+1.2
55-64	+6.7	-3.0	-2.8	+1.5	-0.7	-6.2	-7.4
65-74	-11.2	+0.8	-4.3	+9.1	+8.7	+0.5	+7.4
75+	-16.8	-20.4	-15.8	-13.4	-13.0	-14.5	-18.9

Source 1961 Census data

The loss of population in the 15-34 age groups is very pronounced in many of the rural districts - the loss is however inflated in certain areas - Wigton and Border R.D. for example, due to the closure of defence establishments between 1951-61.

Table 8 Percentage difference between projected and actual age structure 1961

Age Group 1961	Border R.D. %	North Westmorland R.D. %	Wigton R.D. %	Alston with Garrigill R.D. %
10-14	+2.7	-10.6	-6.4	-5.9
15-24	+7.0	-31.8	-26.1	-36.3
25-34	-11.7	-20.8	-32.6	-35.4
35-44	-2.0	-16.2	-18.9	-9.6
45-54	+2.8	-1.8	-10.1	-5.8
55-64	+0.7	-9.0	-5.5	-6.6
65-74	-2.3	+2.3	+8.3	+10.8
75+	-10.8	-24.5	-10.3	-7.7

In other districts which appear to be popular with retired people the population has increased in the older age groups; for example, Windermere and Lakes.

HOUSEHOLD SIZETable 9 1961 Household Size

	all households	Percentage distribution by size of household							all absent
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
Carlisle	51754	12.8	27.5	22.4	18.2	9.4	4.3	3.3	2.1
Workington	21232	11.2	26.8	23.1	18.8	10.5	4.6	3.3	1.7
Whitehaven	21204	10.2	23.7	21.6	20.6	11.6	5.8	5.1	1.4
Keswick	5545	17.0	34.3	19.6	14.1	6.5	3.1	1.7	3.7
Kendal	12170	14.1	30.3	21.3	16.6	8.8	3.6	2.5	2.8
Cumberland and Westmorland	111905	12.3	27.2	22.2	18.4	9.8	4.5	3.5	2.1
Northern Region	1022873	12.4	27.3	22.7	18.4	9.5	4.3	3.5	1.8
England & Wales	14889805	13.2	29.4	22.5	18.0	8.7	3.7	2.7	1.8

Source 1961 Census

The study areas as a whole has a smaller proportion of one and two person households than in England and Wales, and the Northern region; the Keswick and Kendal sub-regions do however, have a large proportion of 1 and 2 person households, 44.4% Kendal and 51.3% Keswick compared with 39.7% in the Northern region. The two West Cumberland sub-regions on the other hand, have a low proportion of one and two person households and a high proportion of 5+ person households. 5.1% of all households in Whitehaven sub-region contain seven or more persons compared with 2.7% in England and Wales.

In Appleby, South Westmorland, Keswick, Lakes and Windermere, over 60% of the one and two person households contain one or more elderly persons (men over 65 and women over 60). These districts are the most popular retirement areas.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

If satisfactory population projections are to be made, estimates must be made of the likely future population change due to natural change and migration. Projections of natural change (the Mark VII projection) are available; these projections are however, based on the 1951 age/sex structure brought up to date to 1954.

Adjustments are however, suggested for areas which are known to have experienced heavy migration between 1954 and 1962. No projections based on 1961 age/sex structure are as yet available for local authority areas, and as they should become available shortly, no alternative projections have been made.

Table 10 Projections of Natural change 1962-71, 1971-81

	Population 1962	Change 1962-71	Population 1971	Change 1971-81	Population 1981
Carlisle	162,920	+11,610	174,530	15,960	190,490
Workington	68,390	+4,930	73,320	8,790	82,110
Whitehaven	73,930	+7,720	81,650	10,600	92,250
Keswick	16,730	-160	16,570	-180	16,390
Kendal	37,730	+1,140	38,870	+1,560	40,430
Cumberland and Westmorland	359,700	+25,240	384,940	+36,730	421,670

Source Population projections from Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Thus the projected rate of percentage natural change per annum is greater than that which has occurred in the study area in the past.

Table 11 Natural Change 1951-61, 1961-64, 1962-71
Percentage change per annum

	1951-61	1961-64	Projected 1962-71
Carlisle sub-region	0.46	+0.47	0.79
Workington sub-region	0.50	+0.47	0.80
Whitehaven sub-region	0.82	+0.90	1.15
Keswick sub-region	-0.42	-0.33	0.11
Kendal sub-region	+0.17	+0.23	0.33
Cumberland and Westmorland	+0.46	+0.50	0.78

As the study area has not retained its natural increase in population in the past, one could argue that the above estimates of natural change - if correct - probably over estimate the 1971 and 1981 population of this area.

A later report will make an examination of future population levels in the study area in relation to employment trends.

CIVILIAN POPULATION CHANGES 1951-61

	Estimated Mid Year		1951-1961						1964		1961-64					
	Population	Population	Total Change	Natural Change	Balance	Total Change	Natural Change	Balance	Estimated Mid Year	Total Change	Natural Change	Balance	Total Change	Natural Change	Balance	
	1951	1961	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Civilian Population	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Carlisle C.B.	65100	70590	+5490	+8.4	+3662	+5.6	+1828	+2.8	71270	+680	+1.0	+1137	+1.6	-457	-0.6	
Appleby M.B.	1740	1760	+20	+1.1	-17	-1.0	+37	+2.1	1760	-	-	+20	+1.1	-20	-1.1	
Penrith U.D.	10620	10760	+140	+1.3	+355	+21.9	-215	-2.0	10870	+110	+1.0	+158	+1.5	-48	-0.4	
Border R.D.	27920	28570	+650	+2.3	+1005	+3.6	-355	-1.3	30040	+1470	+5.1	+417	+1.4	+1053	+3.7	
North Westmorland R.D.	16520	15290	-1230	-7.4	+545	+3.3	-1775	-10.7	15090	-200	-1.3	+130	+0.9	-330	-2.2	
Penrith R.D.	11500	11310	-190	-1.7	+574	+5.0	-764	-6.6	11490	+158	+1.4	+112	+1.0	+46	+0.4	
Tigton R.D.	22700	21900	-800	-3.5	+1097	+4.8	-1897	-8.4	21770	-130	-0.6	+295	+1.3	-425	-1.9	
Alston with Garrigill R.D.	2260	2180	-80*	-3.5*	+66	+2.9	-146	-6.5	2060	-120	-5.5	-31	-1.4	-89	-4.1	
<u>Carlisle sub-region</u>	<u>158360</u>	<u>162360</u>	<u>+4000</u>	<u>+2.5</u>	<u>+7287</u>	<u>+4.6</u>	<u>-3287</u>	<u>-2.1</u>	<u>164350</u>	<u>+1990</u>	<u>+1.2</u>	<u>-2238</u>	<u>+1.4</u>	<u>-248</u>	<u>-0.2</u>	
Cockermouth U.D.	5200	5820	+620	+11.9	+146	+2.8	+474	+9.1	6030	+210	+3.6	+77	+1.3	+133	+2.3	
Maryport U.D.	12180	12340	+160	+1.3	+671	+5.5	-511	-4.2	12220	-120	-1.0	+179	+1.5	-299	-2.4	
Workington U.D.	28620	29490	+870	+3.0	+1916	+6.7	-1046	-3.7	29770	+280	+0.9	+448	+1.5	-168	-0.6	
Cockermouth R.D.	19560	20150	+590	+3.0	+558	+2.9	+32	+0.2	21150	+1000	+5.0	+244	+1.2	+756	+3.8	
<u>Workington sub-region</u>	<u>65560</u>	<u>67800</u>	<u>+2240</u>	<u>+3.4</u>	<u>+3291</u>	<u>+5.0</u>	<u>-1051</u>	<u>-1.6</u>	<u>69170</u>	<u>+1370</u>	<u>+2.0</u>	<u>+948</u>	<u>+1.4</u>	<u>+422</u>	<u>+0.6</u>	
Whitehaven M.B.	24480	27290	+2810	+11.5	+2419	+9.9	+391	+1.6	27500	+210	+0.8	+782	+2.9	-572	-2.1	
Emerdale R.D.	29640	31060	+1420	+4.8	+2170	+7.3	-750	-2.5	31980	+920	+3.0	+905	+2.9	+15	+0.04	
Millon R.D.	13320	14780	+1460	+11.0	+927	+7.0	+533	+4.0	15150	+370	+2.5	+319	+2.2	+51	+0.3	
<u>Whitehaven sub-region</u>	<u>67440</u>	<u>73130</u>	<u>+5690</u>	<u>+8.4</u>	<u>+5516</u>	<u>+8.2</u>	<u>+174</u>	<u>+0.3</u>	<u>74630</u>	<u>+1500</u>	<u>+2.1</u>	<u>+2006</u>	<u>+2.7</u>	<u>-506</u>	<u>-0.7</u>	
Keswick U.D.	4800	4640	-160	-3.3	-233	-4.9	+73	+1.5	4410	-230	-5.0	-81	-1.7	-149	-3.2	
Lakes U.D.	5530	5500	-30	-0.5	-224	-4.1	+194	+3.5	5090	-410	-7.5	-52	-0.9	-358	-6.5	
Windermere U.D.	6620	6560	-60	-0.9	-261	-3.9	+201	+3.0	6620	+60	+0.9	-32	-0.5	+92	+1.4	
<u>Keswick sub-region</u>	<u>16950</u>	<u>16700</u>	<u>-250</u>	<u>-1.5</u>	<u>-718</u>	<u>-4.2</u>	<u>+468</u>	<u>+2.8</u>	<u>16120</u>	<u>-580</u>	<u>-3.5</u>	<u>-165</u>	<u>-1.0</u>	<u>-415</u>	<u>-2.5</u>	
Kendal M.B.	18380	18800	+420	+2.3	+167	+0.9	+253	+1.4	18730	-70	-0.4	+141	+0.8	-211	-1.1	
South Westmorland R.D.	17910	18900	+990	+5.5	+450	+2.5	+540	+3.0	19300	+400	+2.1	+104	+0.6	+296	+1.6	
<u>Kendal sub-region</u>	<u>36290</u>	<u>37700</u>	<u>+1410</u>	<u>+3.9</u>	<u>+617</u>	<u>+1.7</u>	<u>+793</u>	<u>+2.2</u>	<u>38030</u>	<u>+330</u>	<u>+0.9</u>	<u>+245</u>	<u>+0.7</u>	<u>+85</u>	<u>+0.2</u>	
<u>Total Cumberland and Westmorland</u>	<u>344600</u>	<u>357690</u>	<u>13090</u>	<u>+3.9</u>	<u>+15993</u>	<u>+4.6</u>	<u>-2903</u>	<u>-0.8</u>	<u>362300</u>	<u>4610</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>5272</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>-662</u>	<u>-0.2</u>	

Source Registrar General's Mid Year Civilian Estimates
Statistics of Births and Deaths.

* Alston with Garrigill .. natural change 1951-61 is data for January 1951 to December 1960, not Mid 1951 to Mid 1961 like the remaining figures.