

Maryport – A left behind community?

Health and Social Data Dive

May 2021



**CENTRE FOR RESEARCH
IN HEALTH & SOCIETY**

University of
Cumbria 

NIHR | Applied Research Collaboration
North East and North Cumbria

For further information on this report, please contact:

Dr Elaine Bidmead, NIHR NENC ARC Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Research in Health and Society, Institute of Health, University of Cumbria – email: Elaine.bidmead@cumbria.ac.uk

Contents

Summary of main findings	4
Population.....	4
Ethnicity:	4
Income:	4
Employment:.....	4
Education, Skills and Training:	4
Health Deprivation and disability	4
Crime:.....	5
Is Maryport a Left Behind Area?	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Data for Maryport.....	7
3. Population Estimates	9
3.1 Comparison to Left Behind Areas	11
4. Ethnicity	11
4.1 Comparison to Left Behind Areas	11
5. Household Composition.....	12
5.1 Comparison to Left Behind Areas	14
6. Income	14
6.1 Children in low income households.....	15
6.2 Older people	16
6.3 Comparison to Left Behind Areas	18
7. Employment.....	19
7.1 Occupation Groups	19
7.2 Unemployment	20
7.3 People on Universal Credit.....	22
7.4 Comparison to Left Behind Areas	24
8. Education, Skills and Training	24
8.1 Children and Young People.....	25
8.2 Comparison to Left Behind Areas	26
9. Health Deprivation and Disability	27
9.1 Health Data	27
9.1.1 Life expectancy	27
9.1.2 Healthy life expectancy.....	28
9.1.3 Years of potential life lost	29
9.1.4 Mortality rates and causes of death	30

9.2 Disease and poor health	31
9.2.1 Self-reported health.....	31
9.3.2 Limited activity due to health condition	32
9.3.3 Prevalence of specific health conditions.....	32
9.3.4 Hospital admissions	33
9.3.5 Acute Morbidity	34
9.3.6 Incidence of Cancer.....	35
9.3.7 Mental health.....	35
9.3.8 Covid-19	36
9.4 Health indicators for children and young people	36
9.5 Health and Disability Benefits	37
9.5.1 Attendance Allowance	38
9.5.2 Disability Living Allowance	38
9.5.3 Employment and Support Allowance	39
9.5.4 Personal Independence Payments.....	39
9.5.5 Carers Allowance	40
10. Crime	40
11. Barriers to Housing and Services	42
11.1 Connectedness.....	43
11.1.1 Digital Connectivity	44
11.1.2 Public Transport	46
11.2 Access to Education	46
11.3 Cultural assets.....	47
11.4 Wider Barriers.....	47
12. Living Environment	48
13 Index of Multiple Deprivation.....	49
14. Conclusion.....	50
References	51

Summary of main findings

The purpose of this report is to present a 'Deep Dive' of publicly available health and social data for the town of Maryport. The OCSI reports 'Understanding communities on the edge' (2019) and 'Left-behind Areas: Health data dive' (2021) were used to guide the analysis.

Population: left behind areas (LBAs) tend to have more youthful populations and experience smaller population increases compared to England as a whole (OCSI, 2019:11). The population distribution in Maryport is older than it is for England, just over half of residents are aged over 45 years (51% compared to 44% in England). The proportion of children 0-15 years is also lower than nationally (17.5% compared to 19.2%). However, two areas have greater proportions of children: Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (21.8%) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (23.5%). Whilst the population of England grew by 3.6% 2013-2018, the population of Maryport decreased by 0.4%, this is most apparent amongst the 30-44 years age group which decreased by 10.9% compared to a growth of 1.3% across England.

Ethnicity: LBAs have higher proportions of white British residents (88%) compared to England (80%); Maryport is predominantly white British (96.2%).

Income: LBAs experience lower household income than England as a whole. Income deprivation is apparent in Maryport; all LSOAs are amongst the 50% most deprived in England. OCSI (2019:12) found average household income to be £7000 lower in LBAs compared to the England average; the average income for Allerdale 004 and 005 in 2018 was £32,400; £11,907 lower than the England/Wales average.

Employment: OCSI (2019) report unemployment rates in LBAs to be up to double the national average, this is not the case in Maryport where only the rate for Maryport South ward is higher than for Great Britain (7.2% compared to 6.5%). Nonetheless, there are high levels of employment deprivation in Maryport. All LSOAs are amongst the 40% most deprived in England. The proportion of households in receipt of Universal Credit is high in all three wards indicating a combination of unemployment and low paid employment. In addition, OCSI (2019:12) report that higher proportions of residents in LBAs are employed in low-skilled occupations, this is also true for Maryport where over a quarter of people are employed in elementary occupations and as process, plant and machinery operatives (29.2% compared to 18.3% in England).

Education, Skills and Training: Deprivation in education, training and skills is very apparent in Maryport. All LSOAs are ranked amongst the 50% most deprived in England on the main and sub-domains. OCSI (2019:12) report that LBAs have lower skill levels; 36% of residents have no formal qualifications compared to 22% in England. The proportion of residents with no qualifications is high in Flimby ward (35.7%) and Maryport South ward (42.2%). Flimby and Maryport South are also similar to left behind areas for the proportion of residents educated to degree level, (10% and 9.4% respectively compared to 12% in left behind areas and 27.4% nationally). Furthermore, the proportion of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades of A star to C, including English and Maths, is low in Allerdale 005 (41.8%) compared to nationally (56.6%).

Health Deprivation and disability: There are high levels of health deprivation and disability apparent in Maryport. Six of the seven LSOAs rank amongst the 50% most deprived on this measure. Life expectancy in Allerdale 005 is lower than the national average: males die 4.4 years sooner than the England average and 0.7 years sooner than the average for LBAs; females die 4.5 years sooner

compared to England and 1.5 years sooner than in LBAs. Allerdale 005 has higher Standardised mortality ratios (SMR) than for England and LBAs for a range of causes.

Rates for the prevalence of specific health conditions are also higher in Maryport than across England. Particularly high are the rates for Obesity (Maryport Dearham & Crosby 17.9%, Flimby, Ellenborough & Broughton Moor 17.3%, compared to 9.7% in England).

Rates for emergency hospital admissions are high in Allerdale 005, placing it amongst the 20% most deprived on eight of nine measures. Emergency admission rates amongst the under-fives are significantly worse than in England (Allerdale 004 =182.5; Allerdale 005 =245.1, England, 149.2 and 185.8 for LBAs).

Maryport LSOAs score highly on the IOD mood and anxiety disorder indicator, all score far higher than the England score and all but one (Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South)) score higher than the average for LBAs.

Rates for deliveries to teenage mothers, fertility and low birth weight of term babies are not significantly worse in Maryport than those for England. Smoking levels at age 16 are lower in Maryport than across England.

Crime: Maryport has higher levels of crime involving violence and sexual offences, and anti-social behaviour than is found in the rest of Cumbria and across England. Crime rates are higher in Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West), and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North)

Is Maryport a Left Behind Area? Data accessed for this report is presented at different levels to that presented by OCSI (2021), OCSI report at ward level, here data at LSOA, MSOA, ward, and neighbourhood level is presented. Consequently, it is not possible to make direct comparisons.

Nonetheless, data from the indices of deprivation indicates that all areas within Maryport experience deprivation in relation to income, employment, education, skills and training, and health and disability. Public Health data shows Allerdale 005 to experience poorer health outcomes than across England. Further, an analysis of key facilities for residents reveals Maryport to be an underserved community, with few cultural assets that can be done often at no or little cost. Residents experience poor connectedness to key services within a reasonable travel distance, poor public transport (the favoured bus not being available after mid-afternoon) and levels of digital poverty are reported to be high.

Notwithstanding, whilst most output areas in Maryport score better than do LBAs, one section of Maryport (data reported for two LSOAs and one MSOA) stands out due to the similarity of data with that for LBAs reported by OCSI (2019): Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North), which make up part of Allerdale 005. Consequently, we conclude that this area of Maryport shares the characteristics of those considered 'Left behind'.

1. Introduction

Maryport is a small, coastal, ex-industrial town in West Cumbria within the Allerdale District area. Across England, many coastal and ex-industrial towns face significant challenges from 'economic decline, social isolation, a lack of investment, under-employment and a lack of social Wellbeing'; coastal towns are also argued to be the most isolated wherein residents frequently struggle to access healthcare and services (Centre for Towns¹, 2020:4). Does this description apply to Maryport? Moreover, is Maryport a left behind community?ⁱ

Left behind areas have been the focus of work by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI²) commissioned by Local Trust³. OCSI argue that 'left behind areas' (LBAs) have additional characteristics beyond those of other deprived areas (ODAs) in general, and that they compare very poorly to the rest of the country.

LBAs are often ex-industrial areas in Northern England, or coastal areas in Southern England, with post war social housing estates on the periphery of towns; they have an absence of engaged and active community, and they lack places for people to meet; they have poor physical and digital connectivity to the wider economy; and they have been disproportionately impacted by austerity. In terms of demographics, OCSI (2019) show that LBAs have greater proportions of young people than England as a whole, and experience smaller increases in population. They also have greater proportions of white British residents; one-person, cohabiting, and lone-parent households; greater proportions living in social housing and low home ownership. They experience higher unemployment rates, lower job density, lower skills, low pay, and higher levels of benefit claimants, including health and carer benefits. LBAs have lower levels of healthy eating and higher levels of smoking and alcohol consumption, they also experience poorer health outcomes and higher incidences of lung cancer, coronary heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity, and kidney disease.

OCSI (2019) identify three domains which contribute towards the residents of neighbourhoods feeling left behind or not, these are:

- **Civic assets** - Does the area offer access or provide close proximity to key community, civic, educational and cultural assets, including pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools etc. – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area?
- **Connectedness** - Do residents have access to key services, such as health services, within a reasonable travel distance? Are public transport and digital infrastructure good? And how strong is the local job market?
- **An engaged community** - Are charities active in the area, and do people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community?

(OCSI, 2019:9)

ⁱ The term 'left behind' is controversial and contentious (OCSI, 2019:6), some perceive it as patronising towards residents and failing to value their skills and assets. Others, including residents of deprived communities, believe the term has resonance and aptly describes the way that such communities have missed out on investment and, consequently, services and facilities.

OCSI (2019) reported a list of wards which they identified as ‘Left Behind’, however, no Maryport wards were included. Notwithstanding, the purpose of this report is to present a ‘Deep Dive’ of publicly available health and social data for the town of Maryport. The OCSI (2019) report on left behind communities will be used to guide the analysis. Further, OCSI recently produced a ‘Left-behind Areas: Health data dive’ which accompanied a presentation to the ‘All Parliamentary Group on Left Behind Neighbourhoods’ (23 March 2021); where appropriate, comparisons will be made with those findings.

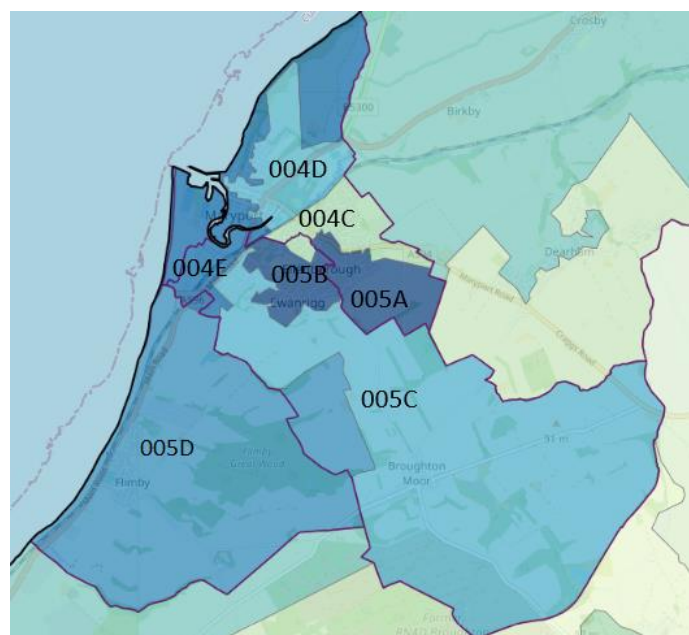
2. Data for Maryport

Data for Maryport is publicly available from a number of sources. The main sources of data reported here are: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴; income and population statistics from the Office for National statistics⁵, benefits information from the Department for Work and Pensions⁶; health information from Public Health England⁷; and data from the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory⁸.

A key problem is that these sources report data at varying levels. Some data is reported at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level. LSOAs are small geographical areas designed to improve the reporting of local statistics; each has an average population of 1,500 people and there are 32,844 LSOAs in England. Seven LSOAs in Maryport are included in this analysis, they are:

Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South
Allerdale 005D	Flimby

Figure 1. Maryport Lower super output areas⁹



LSOA data is used for the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) which provide a 'relative' and 'ranked' measure of deprivation on 7 domains for all LSOAs in England.

Data is also reported at Middle Super Output Area level (MSOA), for example Local Health Data from Public Health England. There are two MSOAs for Maryport: Allerdale 004 and Allerdale 005, as pictured in the map on the right.

It is worth noting that the OCSI (2019) analysis was based on ward level data, the reason being that wards tend to align more closely with community boundaries; however, this may not be the case in Maryport. Ward boundaries have altered recently and wards now cover greater geographical areas that go across neighbourhoods; this can serve to obfuscate deprivation due to an 'averaging out' effect.

There are three wards in Maryport. Maryport North is made up of the LSOAs 004D, most of 004C, 004E and 005A, and a small part of 005B. Maryport South is made up of 005C, most of 005B and small parts of 004C, 004E, and 005D. Flimby ward contains most of 005D.

Figure 2 MSOAs in Maryport



3. Population Estimates

Maryport has an estimated population of 12,095 which equates to 12.4% of the Allerdale population and 3.7% of the total for North Cumbria.

Table 1. Population Estimates (2019)¹¹

LSOA	LSOA Name	All Ages	0-15	%	16-29	%	30-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	2,300	300	13.6	300	13.9	300	13.6	600	27.9	700	31.0
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	1,500	200	15.5	200	15.3	200	15.6	500	30.7	300	23.0
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	1,700	200	12.5	200	12.7	300	16.9	500	28.6	500	29.4
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	1,500	300	21.8	200	16.3	300	17.7	400	23.5	300	20.7
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	1,800	400	23.5	300	17.3	300	16.8	400	23.8	300	18.6
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	1,700	300	18.7	300	16.2	300	17.6	500	29.6	300	17.9
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	1,800	300	18.4	300	15.3	300	17.1	500	28.1	400	21.2
Total	Maryport	12,100	2,100	17.5	1,800	15.2	2,000	16.3	3,300	27.4	2,800	23.5
Benchmarks	Allerdale District	97,800	16,100	16.4	13,700	14.0	15,200	15.5	28,700	29.4	24,200	24.7
	North Cumbria	327,900	55,900	16.7	46,400	14.2	52,400	16.0	96,300	29.4	77,800	23.7
	England	56,287,000	10,816,800	19.2	9,754,900	17.3	10,955,900	19.5	14,405,800	25.6	10,353,700	18.4

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS.gov.uk)¹⁰

The age distribution of residents in Maryport is close to that of Allerdale District and North Cumbria but the population is younger, 49.1% are aged under 45 years compared to 45.9% in Allerdale and 46.9% in North Cumbria; however, the proportion of people under 45 is lower than for England (56%) indicating an ageing population. The proportion of 0-15s is higher in Maryport (17.5%) than compared to Allerdale (16.4%) and North Cumbria (16.7%) but again this figure is lower than for England (19.2%). However, two LSOAs have much higher proportions of children: Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (21.8%) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (23.5%).

The higher proportions of children in these LSOAs are matched with much lower proportions of residents aged 65 and over, Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (20.7%) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (18.6%); the proportion of older people is also low in Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South) (17.9%). Nevertheless, the proportion of over 65s in Maryport (23.5%) is higher than for England (18.4%). The highest proportions of older people are found in Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North), (31%), and Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West) (29.4%).

Table 2 details the rate of population change since 2014, it shows the population of Maryport to have reduced slightly by 0.4%; this reduction is apparent in all age groups aged under 45 years. The proportion of the population aged 45-65 has increased at a higher rate (+3%) than in Allerdale (+1.5%) and North Cumbria (+1.3%). The increase of those aged 65 and over is also higher for Maryport (+10.9%) compared to Allerdale (+10.3%) and North Cumbria (+9%).

Table 2. Rate of Population Change 2013-2018

LSOA	LSOA Name	All Ages	0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	-3	-16	-2	-23	-3	20
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	-2	-4	-7	-20	11	4
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	1	-6	-15	-10	5	19
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	-1	3	-16	-7	-4	19
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	-1	2	-3	1	-6	4
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	2	-2	7	-8	16	-7
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	1.3	5.9	-10.1	-5.7	4.4	9.1
Total	Maryport	-0.4	-2.2	-6.6	-10.9	3.0	10.9
Benchmarks	Allerdale District	1.3	1.0	-2.0	-7.7	1.5	10.3
	North Cumbria	0.2	0.8	-7.7	-6.2	1.3	9.0
	England	3.6	5.0	-1.7	1.3	4.9	8.6

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS.gov.uk)¹⁰

The most striking change is amongst those aged 30-44 years which has reduced by 10.9% compared to -7.7% in Allerdale, -6.2% in North Cumbria and +1.3% across England.

The proportion of 16–29-year-olds has reduced by -6.6%, but the reduction is -7.7% for North Cumbria indicating fewer young people in the region generally and not only Maryport.

At LSOA level, the most notable changes are in Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North) where there has been a reduction in all age groups apart from the over 65s which grew by 20%, this includes a 16% reduction in the proportion of 0-15s, and a 23% reduction in the proportion of 30-44s. Large decreases occurred in the 16-29 age group in Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West) (-15%), Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (-16%), and Allerdale 005D (Flimby) (-10.1%), whilst Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South) saw an increase of 7% in this group.

3.1 Comparison to Left Behind Areas

LBA experience smaller population increases compared to England and to other, non-left behind deprived areas (OCSI, 2019:11); during the period 2014 to 2018 the population of Maryport decreased by 0.4%.

LBA tend to have more youthful populations compared to England as a whole (OCSI, 2019:11), at 17.5% the proportion of under 16s in Maryport is lower than for England (19.2%). Notwithstanding, the proportion of 0-15s is higher in two LSOAs Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (21.8%) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (23.5%).

4. Ethnicity

Maryport is predominantly white British (96.2%).

Table 3. Ethnicity

Census 2011	004C		004D		004E		005A		005B		005C		005D		Cumbria	England
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	%	%
White	2262	99.5	1458	99	1583	98.4	1507	98.1	1775	98.4	1637	99.6	1692	99.1	98.5	85.4
Other ethnicities	40	0.5	53	0.1	88	1.6	117	1.9	88	1.6	37	0.4	43	0.9	1.5	14.6

Source: Census 2011 data, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory⁸

4.1 Comparison to Left Behind Areas

A high proportion of white British residents is associated with LBAs where, on average, 88% are white British compared to 80% in England; these figures are significantly higher than is found in ODAs with similar deprivation levels (61%).

5. Household Composition

At the time of the 2011 Census, the proportion of one family, lone parent households was higher than the national average in two LSOAs: Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (16%) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (18.9%); the proportion of lone parent households with dependent children was also higher in these LSOAs, (11.5% and 11.6% respectively).

The proportion of 'one person households: Aged 65 and over' was higher in all Maryport LSOAs than the England average, however, the proportion of One person household: other ages is only higher than the national average in two: Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West) (28.3%) and Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (24.4%). Unsurprisingly, the proportion of households with 'one family only: all aged 65 and over' is highest in Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North).

Table 4. Household composition

Census 2011	004C		004D		004E		005A		005B		005C		005D		Cumbria	England
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	%	%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	133	13.6	62	9.9	61	7.8	29	4.3	54	7.1	63	8.9	67	8.9	10.1	8.1
One family only: Cohabiting couple	78	8	69	11	85	10.8	78	11.5	89	11.7	68	9.6	89	11.9	9.1	9.8
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	8	0.8	5	0.8	9	1.1	4	0.6	2	0.3	4	0.6	7	0.9	0.4	0.5
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	36	3.7	29	4.6	32	4.1	44	6.5	60	7.9	42	5.9	48	6.4	4	4
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	34	3.5	35	5.6	44	5.6	30	4.4	27	3.6	22	3.1	34	4.5	4.7	5.3
One family only: Lone parent	68	6.9	57	9.1	68	8.7	109	16	143	18.9	79	11.1	72	9.6	8.9	10.6
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	25	2.6	19	3	30	3.8	31	4.6	55	7.3	28	3.9	25	3.3	3.2	3.5

One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	43	4.4	38	6.1	38	4.8	78	11.5	88	11.6	51	7.2	47	6.3	5.7	7.1
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	412	42.1	223	35.7	192	24.5	165	24.3	198	26.1	266	37.4	255	34	35	33.2
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	81	8.3	38	6.1	26	3.3	35	5.1	52	6.9	46	6.5	58	7.7	6	5.6
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	142	14.5	91	14.6	77	9.8	66	9.7	88	11.6	104	14.6	93	12.4	13.9	15.3
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	189	19.3	94	15	89	11.4	64	9.4	58	7.7	116	16.3	104	13.9	15.1	12.3
One person household: Aged 65 and over	143	14.6	78	12.5	130	16.6	93	13.7	116	15.3	101	14.2	109	14.6	14.6	12.4
One person household: Other	102	10.4	100	16	222	28.3	166	24.4	127	16.8	109	15.3	123	16.4	17.7	17.9
Other household types: All aged 65 and over	2	0.2	6	1	1	0.1	2	0.3	4	0.5	1	0.1	2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other household types: All full-time students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.6
Other household types: Other	23	2.3	17	2.7	16	2	19	2.8	16	2.1	14	2	18	2.4	2.6	4.5
Other household types: With dependent children	18	1.8	13	2.1	9	1.1	19	2.8	11	1.5	10	1.4	14	1.9	1.5	2.6

Source: Census 2011 data, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory⁸

5.1 Comparison to Left Behind Areas

OCSI (2019:11) highlight that LBAs have higher proportions of ‘one-person households, cohabiting households, and lone parent family households’ in comparison to England. Household composition reflects this pattern in a small number of Maryport LSOAs, most notably Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North).

6. Income

The IOD Income deprivation domain ‘measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).’⁴ As such, ranking highly on the income domain indicates high proportions of residents claiming benefits; ranking well on this domain does not necessarily indicate wealth but simply indicates low numbers of benefit claimants in an area.

Income deprivation is apparent in Maryport. Table 5 shows all Maryport LSOAs to be amongst the 50% most deprived in England. Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) are amongst the 10% most deprived; ranked at 524, Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) is the second most deprived LSOA in North Cumbria and is amongst the 2.5% most deprived in England – the highest ranked in North Cumbria is Copeland 005F (Sandwith: North East) at 389.

Table 5. Income Deprivation

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	15,736	5
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	12,311	4
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	7,047	3
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	2,695	1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	524	1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	12,480	4
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	9396	3

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

For the year ending 2018, total annual household income was £14,497 lower in Allerdale 005 than the England/Wales average; income in Allerdale 004 was £7,697 lower. Net Annual household income after housing costs was £6809 lower in Allerdale 005 and £2,709 lower in Allerdale 004 compared to the England/Wales average, the difference is probably due to lower housing costs.

Table 6. Income estimates

Year ending 2018	Allerdale 004	Allerdale 005	England/Wales
Total annual household income (£)	35,800	29,000	43497
Net Annual household income	27,700	24,600	34494
Net Annual household income before housing costs	27,400	25,500	31621
Net Annual household income after housing costs	25,400	21,300	28109

Source ONS Employment and labour market¹²

6.1 Children in low income households

The 'Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).'⁴

On this domain, all LSOAs are again amongst the 50% most deprived in England. Once more, Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) are amongst the 10% most deprived; Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) is the second most deprived LSOA in North Cumbria and is marginally outside the 2.5% most deprived in England.

Table 7. Income Deprivation Affecting Children

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	12,833	4
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	15,095	5
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	12,385	4
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	3,053	1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	839	1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	11,276	4
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	10,240	4

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

Data from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) shows the numbers of Maryport children living in absolute and relative low income households. A child is defined as 'aged under 16 or 16-19 and ... not married, in a civil partnership nor living with a partner; ... still living with parents/a responsible adult; and are in full-time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training'.

In the Allerdale district area 18% of children living in 'absolute low income households' reside in Maryport, a quarter of whom live in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=131, 25.1%).

Table 8. Children in Absolute Low Income households - 2019-20

LSOA	LSOA Name	No.	% of Maryport
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	62	11.9
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	46	8.8
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	59	11.3
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	90	17.2
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	131	25.1

Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	64	12.3
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	70	13.4
Total		522	
Allerdale		2,899	

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

Of children in Allerdale district living in relative low income households, 16.6% live in Maryport. Again, numbers are highest in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=148, 24.3%) followed by Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (n=111, 18.3%).

Table 9. Children in relative Low Income households –2019-20

LSOA	LSOA Name	No.	% of Maryport
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	67	11.0
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	52	8.6
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	63	10.4
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	111	18.3
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	148	24.3
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	77	12.7
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	90	14.8
Total		608	
Allerdale		3,652	

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

6.2 Older people

'The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.'⁴ The score is based on the proportion of residents over 60 years and in receipt of benefitsⁱⁱ, ranking well on this domain suggests low proportions of older people are in receipt of benefits such as pension credit.

Six of the seven LSOAs in Maryport are amongst the 50% most deprived in England; the highest ranked LSOAs are once more Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) in decile two; Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) is ranked third in North Cumbria. The lowest ranked LSOA is Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North), which is in decile seven indicating moderate to low deprivation amongst older people.

ⁱⁱ 'aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance, or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Universal Credit, or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs'

Table 10. Income deprivation affecting older people.

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	22,739	7
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	14,032	5
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	8,514	3
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	5,659	2
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	3,448	2
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	14,828	5
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	14,912	5

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

In August 2020, 2559 people in Maryport were in receipt of a state pension, equating to 11.4% of all state pensions in Allerdale district. Almost a quarter of all pension payments in Maryport were made to residents of Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North) (n=604, 23.6%), which aligns with the high proportion of older people residing there.

Table 11. State Pension August 2020

LSOA	LSOA Name	n.	%
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	604	23.6
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	335	13.1
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	384	15.0
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	285	11.1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	310	12.1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	292	11.4
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	349	13.6
	Maryport total	2559	

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

Of the total pension credit caseload for Allerdale district, 18% are in Maryport; over a fifth of which is in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=96, 21.5%). Proportions of pension credit claims are also high in Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West) (n=87, 19.5%) and Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (n=75, 16.8%).

Table 12. Pension Credit Caseload Aug 2020

LSOA	LSOA Name	n.	%
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	49	11.0
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	44	9.9
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	87	19.5
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	75	16.8
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	96	21.5
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	40	9.0
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	55	12.3
	Maryport total	446	18.0

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

6.3 Comparison to Left Behind Areas

Income deprivation is apparent across Maryport; all LSOAs are ranked within the 50% most deprived on the IOD income domain. However, income deprivation is most apparent in two LSOAs: Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North), both are amongst the 10% most deprived on the overall IOD income domain and the IOD domain for children; they also have the highest proportions of children in absolute and relative low income households.

With regards to the IOD domain for older people, the same two LSOAs rank highest in Maryport, albeit in decile two. Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) has the highest proportions of pension credit claimants followed by Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West) which also has the second highest proportion of over 65s.

OCSI (2019:12) found average household income to be £7000 lower in LBAs compared to the England average; the average income for Allerdale 004 and 005 is £32,400 which is £11,907 lower than the England/Wales average (equating to £14,497 lower in Allerdale 005 and £7,697 lower in Allerdale 004). OCSI (2019:12) highlight that income in LBAs after housing costs are better than in ODAs because housing costs are higher in the latter. This is reflected in Maryport where Net Annual household income after housing costs is £6809 lower in Allerdale 005 and £2,709 lower in Allerdale 004 compared to England/Wales.

7. Employment

The IOD employment domain ‘measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.’⁴

There are high levels of employment deprivation in Maryport. All LSOAs are amongst the 40% most deprived in England. Three LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived: Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West), Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South), and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North). Ranked at 327, Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) is ranked third in North Cumbria and is amongst the 1% most employment deprived in England.

Table 13. Employment

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	11,028	4
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	9,410	3
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	3,031	1
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	2,001	1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	327	1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	10,885	4
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	7179	3

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

7.1 Occupation Groups

In 2011, the greatest proportion of Maryport residents worked in skilled trades occupations, (18% compared to 11.4% In England). Next was Elementary Occupations (15.2% compared to 11.1% in England); proportions in Elementary Occupations were particularly high in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) where almost a quarter (24%) worked in this group, and Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (19.1%). Residents working as Process plant and machine operatives was also higher (14.0% compared to 7.2% in England), as were the proportions working in Caring, leisure and other service occupations.

Table 14. Occupation Groups

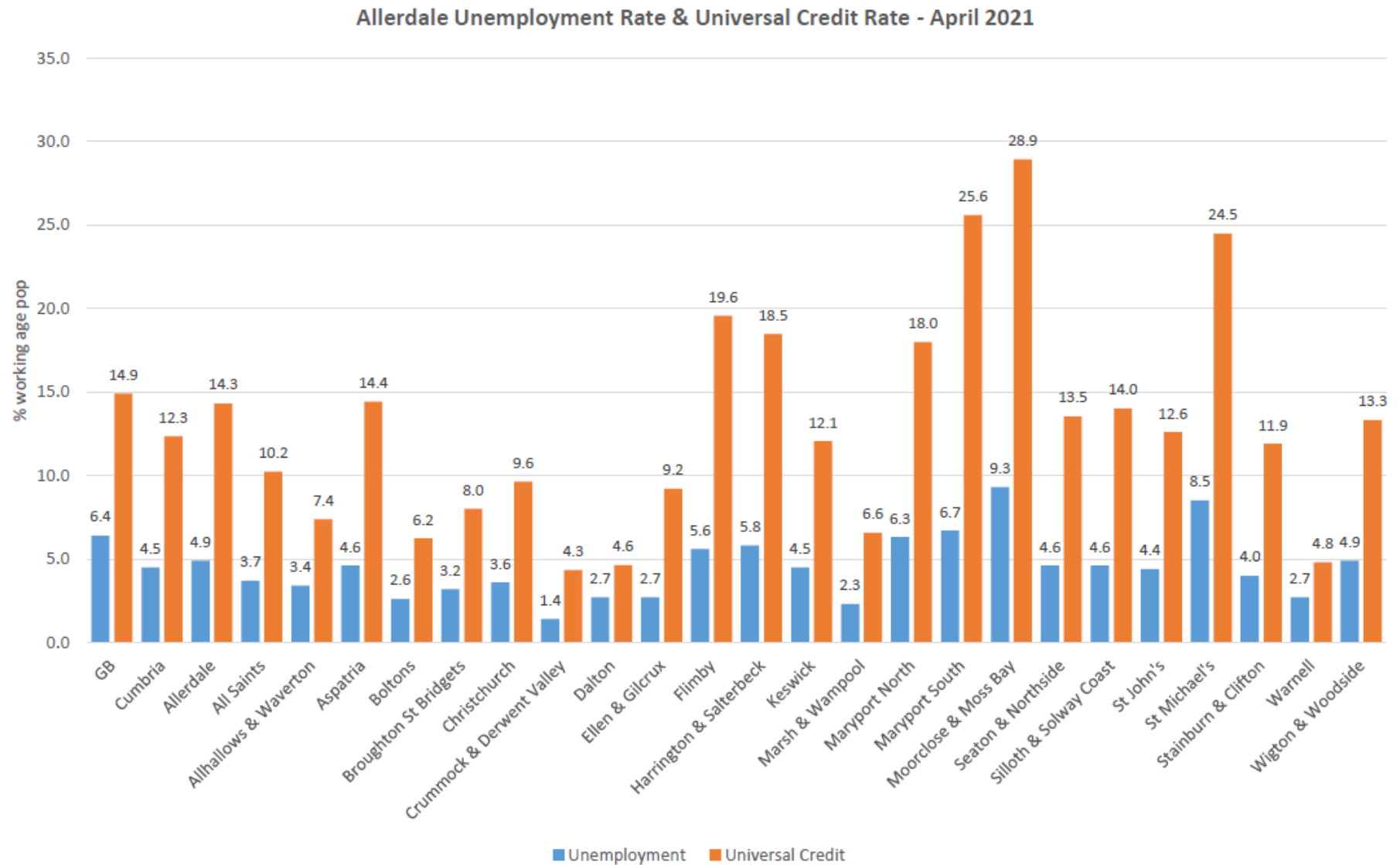
	004C Count	%	004D Count	%	004E Count	%	005A Count	%	005B Count	%	005C Count	%	005D Count	%	Mary- port	Cumbria %	England %
Managers, directors and senior officials	96	8.9	58	7.9	47	6.3	25	4.2	27	4.6	41	5.4	48	6.2	6.5	10.3	10.9
Professional occupations	103	9.6	71	9.6	67	9.0	30	5.0	24	4.0	57	7.5	53	6.9	7.7	14.0	17.5
Associate professional and technical occupations	85	7.9	79	10.7	72	9.7	26	4.4	32	5.4	51	6.7	56	7.3	7.6	9.7	12.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	110	10.2	81	11	82	11.0	40	6.7	33	5.6	70	9.2	65	8.5	9.1	9.8	11.5
Skilled trades occupations	192	17.8	128	17.4	141	18.9	110	18.5	96	16.0	145	19.0	139	18.1	18.0	16.2	11.4
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	130	12.1	93	12.6	76	10.2	97	16.3	72	12.0	90	12.0	95	12.4	12.4	9.7	9.3
Sales and customer service occupations	100	9.3	68	9.2	60	8.0	55	9.2	70	12.0	69	9.1	76	9.9	9.4	8.6	8.4
Process plant and machine operatives	145	13.5	71	9.6	97	13.0	99	16.6	99	17.0	118	16.0	111	14.5	14.0	9.4	7.2
Elementary occupations	116	10.8	87	11.8	104	13.9	114	19.1	140	24.0	118	16.0	125	16.3	15.2	12.4	11.1

Source: Census 2011, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory⁸

7.2 Unemployment

Figure 3 shows the unemployment and Universal Credit rates for wards in Allerdale district at end of April 2021. The unemployment rates for Maryport wards were: 5.6% in Flimby, 6.3% in Maryport North and 6.7% in Maryport South, these compare to rates of 4.9% for Allerdale and 4.5% for Cumbria; the rate for Great Britain was 6.4%. Consequently, Maryport has greater unemployment than Cumbria as a whole, although the rates are similar to Great Britain with only Maryport South's rate being slightly higher than the national average.

Figure 3. Allerdale Unemployment rate and Universal Credit rate April 2021



Source: Cumbria Intelligence Observatory¹³

7.3 People on Universal Credit

Figure 3 (above) shows that Maryport South has the second highest rate (25.6%) for universal Credit in Allerdale behind Moorclose and Mossbay ward (28.9%); Flimby is fourth highest with a rate of 19.6%.

Moreover, just under one fifth (18.2%) of Allerdale district's Universal Credit caseload reside in Maryport; the greatest proportions of claimants live in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=363, 24.5%) and Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (n=270, 18.2%).

Over one third of Maryport claimants (n=590, 35.6%) are in employment, indicating low pay and/or part-time/irregular hours. The proportion of claimants in employment are highest in Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South) (n=86, 47.3%), Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North) (n=51, 41.1%) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=138, 38%).

Table 15. People on Universal Credit by Employment status January 2021

LSOA	LSOA Name	Not in employment	In employment	Total	% of Allerdale total	% of Maryport total	% in employment
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	73	51	124	1.5	8.4	41.1
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	89	46	132	1.6	8.9	34.8
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	149	52	202	2.5	13.6	25.7
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	183	84	270	3.3	18.2	31.1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	225	138	363	4.5	24.5	38.0
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	102	86	182	2.2	12.3	47.3
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	133	70	208	2.6	14.0	33.7
	Total	954	527	1481	18.2	100.0	35.6
	Allerdale	4,948	3,189	8,138			39.2

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

In November 2020, there were 1390 households in Maryport in receipt of Universal Credit, which is one fifth (20.5%) of the total for Allerdale district. Within Maryport the greatest proportions of households were located in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=294, 21.2%) followed by Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (n=230, 16.5%).

Moreover, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Maryport is illustrated by the 29.7% increase in the number of households on Universal Credit between February 2020 and November 2020; most of this increase occurred between April and May 2020. Between February and November 2020 there were large increases in all LSOAs but particularly Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North) (+42%), Allerdale 004D (Netherhall: East Central) (+37.7%) and Allerdale 004A (Ellen: South) (+37.1%).

Table 16. Households on Universal Credit by month

		Nov 2019	Dec 2019	Jan 2019	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	change Feb 20- Nov 21
Allerdale 004A	Ellen: South	38	40	41	39	41	53	64	60	63	64	62	55	62	37.1
Allerdale 004B	Ellen: North	63	73	74	71	74	97	107	109	107	108	112	114	110	35.5
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	57	60	57	58	69	89	96	97	96	96	101	102	100	42.0
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	66	69	69	71	77	101	102	108	108	107	115	114	114	37.7
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	122	126	124	131	136	156	165	165	165	161	169	172	176	25.6
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	149	155	160	168	165	187	202	200	208	216	222	217	230	27.0
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	220	229	227	228	241	274	281	280	284	283	289	291	294	22.4
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	97	99	100	98	102	131	132	134	132	134	138	136	139	29.5
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	116	107	108	113	115	139	153	148	148	157	157	154	165	31.5
	Maryport	928	958	960	977	1020	1227	1302	1301	1311	1326	1365	1355	1390	29.7
Allerdale	Allerdale	4260	4375	4404	4514	4619	5879	6302	6373	6395	6490	6583	6607	6772	33.3

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

7.4 Comparison to Left Behind Areas

OCSI (2019) report the unemployment rates in LBAs to be up to double the national average, this is not the case in Maryport where only Maryport South ward is higher than Great Britain (6.7% compared to 6.4%). However, the proportion of households in receipt of Universal Credit is high in all three wards indicating a combination of unemployment and low paid employment. Further, OCSI (2019:12) also report that higher proportions of residents in LBAs are employed in low-skilled occupations, this was also true for Maryport.

8. Education, Skills and Training

In the IOD, 'The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills'⁴.

Deprivation in education, training and skills is very apparent in Maryport. All LSOAs are ranked amongst the 50% most deprived in England on the main and sub-domains. Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South), and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) are amongst the 10% most deprived on all three. Ranked 173rd in England Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) is the second most deprived LSOA in North Cumbria on the main domain (with Allerdale 009B (Moss Bay: South) ranked highest at 128) and ranked at 315 on the Adults sub-domain it is the most deprived LSOA in North Cumbria.

Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South) and Allerdale 005D (Flimby) also rank highly on these domains and are amongst the 20% most deprived on the overall domain; Allerdale 005D (Flimby) is ranked higher on the Adults sub-domain and is amongst the 10% most deprived.

Table 17. Education, Skills and Training

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	13,316	5
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	12,839	4
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	6,936	3
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	1,265	1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	173	1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	5,919	2
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	3979	2

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

Table 18. Education, Skills and Training - Adults

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	11,337	4
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	15,096	5
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	7,425	3
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	1,432	1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	315	1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	4,915	2
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	3020	1

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

In 2011, there were high proportions of people without qualifications in Maryport, levels were highest in Maryport South ward (42.2% compared to an England average of 22.5%). There were also much lower proportions of people with higher level qualifications (Flimby 10%, Maryport South 9.4%, Maryport North 15.6%) compared to England (27.4%) and Cumbria (24.6%).

Table 19. Qualifications amongst working age people

	Flimby	Maryport North	Maryport South	Cumbria	England
No qualifications 2011	35.7	30.9	42.2	24.2	22.5
Level 1 qualifications 2011	17.4	14.5	15.3	13.6	13.3
Level 2 qualifications 2011	15.6	16.6	14.9	15.9	15.2
Apprenticeship 2011	6.5	5.9	4.8	5.4	3.6
Level 3 qualifications 2011	11.0	11.6	9.2	12.3	12.4
Level 4 qualifications and above 2011	10.0	15.6	9.4	24.6	27.4
Other qualifications 2011	3.9	4.9	4.2	4.0	5.7

Source: Census 2011 – Cumbria Intelligence Observatory⁸

8.1 Children and Young People

All Maryport LSOAs are amongst the 50% most deprived on the sub-domain for children and young people. Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South), and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) are amongst the 10% most deprived and Allerdale 005D (Flimby) is amongst the 20% most deprived. Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South) is amongst the 30% most deprived but fairs better here than on the overall domain.

Table 20. Education, Skills and Training – Children and Young people

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	15,085	5
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	10,528	4
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	6,575	3
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	1,799	1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	607	1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	7,207	3
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	5517	2

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

Data on educational achievement shows that 60.4% of pupils in England achieve a good level of development at age five, in comparison Allerdale 005 it is above the national average with a rate of 63.3%, whilst for Allerdale 004 the figure is 57% and is below the national average. However, by age sixteen these outcomes are reversed with 67.3% of children in Allerdale 004 achieving 5 GCSE grades of A star to C including English and Maths, which is higher than the national average of 56.6%, whilst only 41.8% of children in Allerdale 005 achieve this; placing it amongst the 20% most deprived in England.

Table 21. Educational Achievement

	England	Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at age 5	60.4	57	2	63.3	3
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades of A star to C including English and Maths, at the end of the academic year	56.6	67.3	4	41.8	1

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

8.2 Comparison to Left Behind Areas

OCSI (2019:12) report that LBAs have lower skill levels; 36% of residents have no formal qualifications compared to 31% in ODAs and 22% in England. In Flimby ward, 35.7% have no qualifications, a similar level to the average for LBAs, whilst at 42.2% the level in Maryport South is higher. Flimby and Maryport South are also similar to LBAs for the proportion of residents educated to degree level, 10% and 9.4% respectively compared to 12% in LBAs, 18.4% in ODAs and 27.4% nationally. Furthermore, the proportion of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades of A star to C, including English and Maths, is low in Allerdale 005 (41.8%) compared to nationally (56.6%).

9. Health Deprivation and Disability

The IOD 'Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation'⁴.

There are high levels of health deprivation and disability apparent in Maryport. Six LSOAs rank amongst the 50% most deprived on this measure. Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) is amongst the 10% most deprived and Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West), Allerdale 005D (Flimby) and Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) are within the 20% most deprived. The lowest ranked LSOA is Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North) in decile six, which suggests moderate health deprivation.

Table 22. Health Deprivation and Disability

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	18,132	6
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	13,173	5
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	6,308	2
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	4,536	2
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	1,228	1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	10,697	4
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	5530	2

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

9.1 Health Data

The health data reported here comes from the Public Health England (PHE) Local Health website and is reported at MSOA level.

9.1.1 Life expectancy

The following tables compare figures for life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in Maryport with those for LBAs, ODAs and for England.

The data shows large differences between Allerdale 004 and Allerdale 005, males in Allerdale 004 can expect to live, on average, 5.2 years longer than those in Allerdale 005; females can expect to live 3.6 years longer. Moreover, in Allerdale 004, life expectancy for both males and females is higher than in LBAs and ODAs, and are within a year of the England averages - males live +0.8 years longer and females live -0.9 years less.

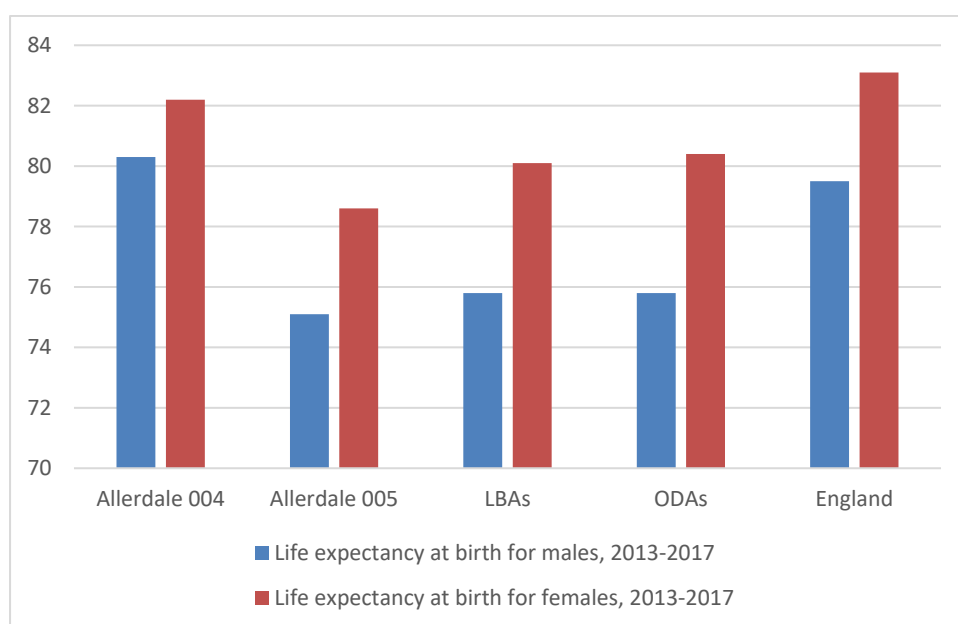
However, in Allerdale 005 life expectancy is lower on all comparisons. Males in Allerdale 005 die 4.4 years sooner than the England average and 0.7 years sooner than the averages for LBAs and ODAs. Females in Allerdale 005 die 4.5 years sooner compared to the England average; 1.5 years sooner than LBAs and 1.8 years sooner compared to ODAs. Notwithstanding, the lowest life expectancies in England are 67.1 for males living in a ward in Blackpool, and 74.2 for females living in a ward in Stockton-On-Tees.

Table 23. Life expectancy at Birth 2013-2017 - Years

	Allerdale 004	Allerdale 005	Left behind areas	Deprived non-left behind areas	England
Males	80.3	75.1	75.8	75.8	79.5
Females	82.2	78.6	80.1	80.4	83.1

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

Figure 4. Life expectancy at Birth 2013-2017 - Years



Source: PHE Local Health⁷

9.1.2 Healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy refers to the number of years one might expect to live in good health. The patterns described above are repeated on this indicator. Males and Females in Allerdale 004 have lower healthy life expectancies compared to the England averages (-1.3 years and -1 year respectively), but higher healthy life expectancies than for LBAs, ODAs and Allerdale 005 (Males +6.3 years over LBAs; +6.2 years over ODAs and +5.6 years more than in Allerdale 004, Females +11.5 years than LBAs; +6.7 years than in ODAs and +5.5 years than Allerdale 004).

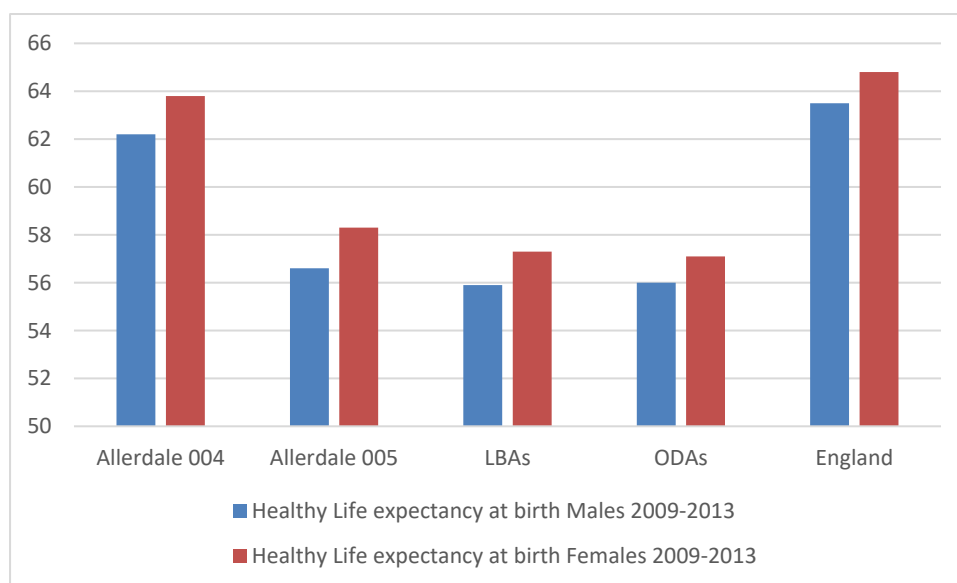
Healthy life expectancies for males and females in Allerdale 005 are lower than for England, males having 6.9 years less healthy life expectancy and females having 6.5 years less. However, both males and females have longer healthy life expectancies compared to LBAs (males +0.7, females +1 year) and ODAs (males +0.6, females +1.2 years).

Table 24. Healthy Life expectancy at Birth 2013-2017 - Years

	Allerdale 004	Allerdale 005	Left behind areas	Deprived non-left behind areas	England
Males	62.2	56.6	55.9	56	63.5
Females	63.8	58.3	57.3	57.1	64.8

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

Figure 5. Chart 2. Healthy life expectancy at Birth 2013-2017 - Years



Source: PHE Local Health⁷

9.1.3 Years of potential life lost

Table 25 reports scores from the IOD years of potential life lost indicator. It shows two Maryport LSOAs to have scores lower than for England, Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North) and Allerdale 004D (Netherhall: East Central) meaning fewer years of potential life lost and lower deprivation. All other Maryport LSOAs have scores that are higher. Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) ranks most deprived on this measure, with a score of 76.1 it ranks higher than the average scores for LBAs and ODAs.

Table 25. IOD 2019 Years of potential life lostⁱⁱⁱ

LSOA	LSOA Name	Score
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	51.7
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	54.3
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	67.6
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	69.7
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	76.1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	63.5
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	69.3
	Left behind areas	74.0
	Deprived non-left behind areas	73.6
	England	57.1

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

9.1.4 Mortality rates and causes of death

PHE report standardised mortality ratios (SMR) for causes of death at MSOA level, SMRs are assigned to quintiles wherein quintile one represents the 20% lowest SMRs (i.e. best outcomes) and quintile five represents the 20% highest SMRs (i.e. worst outcomes).

Table 26 reports the SMRs and quintiles for causes of death in Allerdale 004 and Allerdale 005 in comparison to an SMR of 100 for England; it shows Allerdale 005 to be in the 20% most deprived in England on all measures. Allerdale 004 is ranked amongst the 20% most deprived for deaths from stroke (all ages), and amongst the 20-40% most deprived for deaths from all causes (all ages); deaths from circulatory disease (all ages); and deaths from coronary heart disease (all ages).

In comparison to combined scores for LBAs and ODAs, Allerdale 005 scores higher for deaths from all causes, all ages (139.5 compared to 133.2 for LBAs and 131.6 for ODAs); deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (172.4 compared to 157.8 for LBAs and 165.9 for ODAs); deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (164.2 compared to 138.6 for LBAs and 142.5 for ODAs). Both Allerdale 004 and 005 score higher for deaths from stroke, all ages, (Allerdale 004 130.9, Allerdale 005 161.6 compared to 118.7 for LBAs and 121.4 for ODAs). Nonetheless, as the ranges of scores indicate, there are MSOAs in England with much higher scores than are found in Maryport.

ⁱⁱⁱ The years of potential life lost indicator measures 'premature death', defined as death before the age of 75 from any cause (the commonly used measure of premature death). It is an age-sex standardised measure. A higher score for the indicator represents a higher level of deprivation. Shrinkage has been applied to this indicator.

Table 26. Standardised mortality ratio (SMR) 2013-2017^{iv}

	England	Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
Deaths from all causes, all ages (r. 42.5-256)	100	107.5	4	139.5	5
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (r. 24.6-301.4)	100	92.1	3	152.7	5
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (r. 41.6-201.1)	100	94.9	3	120.2	5
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (r. 35.4-237.8)	100	88.1	2	120.4	5
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (r. 38.2-254.1)	100	105.1	4	146.6	5
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (r. 11.2-362.5)	100	82.3	3	172.4	5
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (r. 23.1-280.2)	100	105.7	4	164.2	5
Deaths from stroke, all ages, (r. 0.0-390.2)	100	130.9	5	161.6	5
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, (r. 0.0-315.3)	100	83.2	2	135.5	5
Deaths from causes considered preventable (r. 25.9-331.5)	100	97.6	3	161.5	5

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

9.2 Disease and poor health

9.2.1 Self-reported health

The ONS Census 2011 included data for self-reported health which is reported at ward level by the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory. This data shows higher levels of fair to very bad health compared to England. Whilst fewer people reported having 'very bad health' in comparison to LBAs and ODAs, the numbers reporting bad health were high, especially in Maryport South ward.

^{iv} The years of potential life lost indicator measures 'premature death', defined as death before the age of 75 from any cause (the commonly used measure of premature death). It is an age-sex standardised measure. A higher score for the indicator represents a higher level of deprivation. Shrinkage has been applied to this indicator.

Table 27. Self-reported health 2011

	Flimby Ward	Maryport North	Maryport south	England	Left Behind areas	Deprived non-left behind
Very bad health	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.9
Bad health	6.2	6.8	8.3	4.2	7.0	6.2
Fair health	18.4	15.7	16.3	13.1	-	-
Good health	34.8	34.2	33.8	34.2	-	-
Very good health	38.9	41.9	40.0	47.2	-	-

Source: Census 2011 – Cumbria Intelligence Observatory⁸

9.3.2 Limited activity due to health condition

In 2011, over a fifth of Maryport residents reported their day-to-day activities were limited by health problems, this was higher than for England.

Table 28. Limited Activity of day-to-day activities

	Flimby Ward	Maryport North	Maryport south	England
Limited a lot	11.5	12.5	14.2	8.3
Limited a little	12.4	10.2	10.2	9.3
Not limited	76.2	77.3	75.6	82.4

Source: Census 2011 – Cumbria Intelligence Observatory⁸

9.3.3 Prevalence of specific health conditions

The house of commons library website provides data on the prevalence of specific health conditions in neighbourhoods within parliamentary constituencies. Table 29 reports data for two neighbourhoods within Workington constituency, Maryport Dearham & Crosby, and Flimby, Ellenborough & Broughton Moor, as well as for Workington constituency and England; it shows that the prevalence of health conditions is higher in these neighbourhoods and across Workington constituency than across England. Particularly high are the rates for Obesity (Maryport Dearham & Crosby 17.9%, +8.2% compared to England; Flimby, Ellenborough & Broughton Moor 17.3%, +8.4% compared to England). Also high is prevalence of high blood pressure (Maryport Dearham & Crosby 17.4% and Flimby, Ellenborough & Broughton Moor 17.3% compared to England 13.8%).

Table 29. Prevalence of specific health conditions - percentages

	Maryport Dearham & Crosby	Flimby, Ellenborough & Broughton Moor	Working Constituency	England
Asthma Prevalence	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.9
COPD	3.0	3.1	2.5	1.9
Dementia	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Depression	11.8	12.3	11.5	9.8
Diabetes	9.5	9.6	8.1	6.7
High Blood Pressure	17.4	17.3	16.5	13.8
Obesity	17.9	18.1	13.2	9.7

Source: House of Commons Library¹⁴

9.3.4 Hospital admissions

PHE report data on standardised admission ratios (SAR) for emergency hospital admissions; detailed in table 30. Whilst the rates for Allerdale 004 are not significantly different to those for England^v, the rates for Allerdale 005 are significantly worse on all measures. Allerdale 005 is amongst the 20% most deprived on four of the five indicators ‘Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease’ (185.5 compared to 138.5 in LBAs and 150.8 in ODAs), ‘Emergency hospital admissions for stroke’ (166.9 compared to 125.9 for LBAs and 127.5 for ODAs), ‘Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack)’ (165.2 compared to 137.9 for LBAs and 144.1 for ODAs), and ‘Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease’ (209.3 compared to 216.2 for LBAs and 203.3 for ODAs)

Table 30. Emergency Hospital admissions

Emergency Hospital Admissions - standardised admission ratio (SAR)	England	Allerdale	Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes	100	92.1	88.7	2	117.2	4
Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease	100	123.2	112.6	4	185.5	5
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke	100	115.0	93.9	3	166.9	5
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack)	100	119.6	109.3	4	165.2	5
Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	100	105.1	71.0	2	209.3	5

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

PHE also report SARs for other hospital admissions. The figures for Allerdale 005 are significantly worse than for England for ‘self-harm’, ‘alcohol attributable conditions’, ‘Hospital stays for alcohol

^v Significance as reported by PHE.

related harm' and 'Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures' in persons aged over 64 years; the rates for Allerdale 004 are also high on this last measure.

Table 31. Other hospital admissions

Emergency Hospital Admissions - standardised admission ratio (SAR)	England	Allerdale	Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm	100	109.2	124.7	4	174.7	5
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (Narrow definition)	100	105.0	102.0	4	124.3	5
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition)	100	102.2	104.8	4	126.0	5
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, persons aged 65 years and over	100	106.5	134.5	5	131.3	5

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

9.3.5 Acute Morbidity

The average acute morbidity score for England is 118.6, only two Maryport LSOAs score higher than this: Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) 153.2 and Allerdale 005D Flimby 120.0. Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) aligns more closely with the scores for LBAs and ODAs.

Table 32. Acute Morbidity score^{vi}

LSOA	LSOA Name	Score
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	89.2
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	98.7
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	115.9
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	112.1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	153.2
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	117.0
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	120.0
	Left Behind areas	149.6
	Deprived non-left Behind areas	152.2
	England	118.6

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

^{vi} 'The acute morbidity indicator measures the level of emergency admissions to hospital, based on administrative records of inpatient admissions. A higher score for the indicator represents a higher level of deprivation. Shrinkage has been applied to this indicator' (Indices of Deprivation, 2019).

9.3.6 Incidence of Cancer

PHE report standardised incidence ratios (SIR per 100) for cancers, both MSOAs rank well on most indicators, and incidences of cancer in both MSOAs are not significantly different than those for England as a whole. Although Allerdale 004 ranks amongst the 20-40% most deprived for cases of breast cancer, and Allerdale 005 ranks amongst the 20-40% most deprived for cases of lung cancer. These figures stand in contrast to the SMRs for ‘Deaths from all cancer, all ages’ and ‘Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years’ reported in Table 26 wherein Allerdale 005 is shown to be amongst the 20% most deprived. This may suggest late presentation/diagnosis of cancer in this MSOA.

Table 33. Cases of disease standardised incidence ratio (SIR) per 100

	England		Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
New cases of all cancers	100	95.9	86.6	1	95.8	3
New cases of female breast cancer	100	93.0	105.1	4	86.2	2
New cases of colorectal cancer	100	100.5	91.7	3	89.2	2
New cases of lung cancer	100	99.3	75.1	2	133.2	4
New cases of prostate cancer	100	94.3	76.3	1	51.1	1

Source: House of commons Library¹⁴

9.3.7 Mental health

There are high levels of poor mental health in Maryport. All LSOAs score highly on the IOD mood and anxiety disorder indicator; all score far higher than the England score of -0.028, and all but Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South) score higher than the average for LBAs and ODAs.

Table 34. Mood and anxiety disorder indicator^{vii}

LSOA	LSOA Name	Score
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	0.857
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	1.011
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	1.202
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	1.775
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	1.630
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	0.458
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	1.340
	Left Behind areas	0.825
	Deprived non-left Behind areas	0.479
	England	-0.028

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

^{vii} ‘The mood and anxiety disorders indicator is a broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the local population. The definition used for this indicator includes mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders. A higher score for the indicator represents a higher level of deprivation. Shrinkage has been applied to this indicator’ (Indices of Deprivation 2019).

9.3.8 Covid-19

Low level data on Covid-19 infections and deaths is difficult to access although it appears that Allerdale district has not been as directly affected as have areas with greater population density. Notwithstanding, we have already noted the rise in Universal Credit claims since the pandemic and associated control measures began. Furthermore, the Centre for Towns (2020) has highlighted that Coastal and ex-industrial towns already suffer from a range of socio-economic challenges and therefore lack the resilience to cope with the impacts of COVID-19, as such, 'COVID-19 might be expected to further exacerbate these challenges'. Indeed, the British Red Cross Covid-19 Vulnerability Index¹⁵ show both MSOAs in Maryport to be highly ranked and amongst the 10% most vulnerable with Allerdale 004 ranked 6487 out of 6791 MSOAs and Allerdale 005 ranked 6325.

9.4 Health indicators for children and young people

Rates for deliveries to teenage mothers, fertility and low birth weight of term babies are not significantly worse in Maryport than those for England.

Table 35. Birth data

	England		Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
Deliveries to teenage mothers	1.1	1.3	NA	NA	1.6	2
Fertility rate	63.2	57.8	49.2	NA	72.6	NA
Low birth weight of term babies	2.8	2.2	1.2	NA	2.6	NA

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

A&E attendances in the under 5s are significantly better than those across England; both MSOAs are amongst the 20% least deprived. However, emergency admission rates amongst the under-fives are significantly worse in both: Allerdale 004 =182.5; Allerdale 005 =245.1 (compared to 149.2 in England 185.8 for LBAs and 178.7 for ODAs) – much of this could be due to the geographical distance from Maryport to an A&E department, combined with low car ownership which may result in ambulances being called more often. Admission rates for injury amongst the under 5s are high in both MSOAs: Allerdale 004 =193.4; Allerdale 005 =233.9 (compared to 138.8 for England) and the rate for under 15s is significantly worse in Allerdale 005 =157.8 compared to 110.1 for England.

Table 36. Health care activity – crude rate per 1000

	England	Allerdale	Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
Emergency admissions in 0-4 yrs	149.2	189.3	182.5	4	245.1	5
A&E attendances under 0-4 yrs	551.6	292.2	253.3	1	274.4	1
Admissions for injuries 0-4 yrs	138.8	189.4	193.4	5	233.9	5
Admissions for injuries 0-15 yrs	110.1	123.0	126.2	4	157.8	5
Admissions for injuries 15 – 24 yrs	137.0	136.7	129.6	3	166.7	4

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

Both MSOAs in Maryport rank highly for excess weight and obesity amongst reception year children; rates are significantly higher than for England. However, levels are not significantly different by year six, although Allerdale 005 remains amongst the 20% most deprived.

Table 37. Children’s weight %

	England	Allerdale	Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
Children with excess weight, Reception Year	22.4	27.6	34.2	5	33.7	5
Obese Children, Reception Year	9.5	11.8	14	5	14.6	5
Children with excess weight Year 6	34.2	35.5	33.7	3	39	5
Obese Children, Year 6	20	20.6	21	4	22.1	4

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

Smoking levels at age 16 are lower in Maryport than across England.

Table 38. Smoking prevalence (modelled estimates) (%)

	England	Allerdale	Allerdale 004	Quintile	Allerdale 005	Quintile
Smoking prevalence at age 15, Regular	5.4	5.1	4.4	3	3.3	2
Smoking prevalence at age 15, Regular or occasional	8.2	7.3	6.6		5.7	

Source: PHE Local Health⁷

9.5 Health and Disability Benefits

Data on health-related benefits are provided by DWP; these include figures for Attendance Allowance (AA), Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Employment and support allowance (ESA), Personal Independence Payments (PIP), and Incapacity Benefit (IB). However, the dataset can be confusing due to the number of changes made to the benefit system over the last decade.

- AA is paid to people of pensionable age but some people in this group can be in receipt of DLA or PIP.
- DLA is a tax-free benefit for disabled people (adults and children) who need help with mobility or care costs; DLA ceased for new claimants from 8 April 2013 and was replaced by PIP; which is also gradually replacing DLA for people of working age.
- ESA is a benefit paid to people with a disability or health condition that affects how much they can work; it can provide money to help with living costs for those unable to work and provides support to get back into work for those that are able.
- PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term ill-health or a disability for working age people (i.e. 16 to 64).
- IB is paid to people incapable of work and who meet certain contribution conditions, it was replaced by ESA for new claimants from October 2008 and since October 2010, those receiving IB are gradually being moved onto ESA, consequently, figures for IB are very low (i.e. <15 cases in Maryport).

9.5.1 Attendance Allowance

There are 436 people in Maryport entitled to Attendance allowance which equates to 13.1% of the total for Allerdale district; the greatest proportion of Maryport claimants reside in Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) (n=80, 18.3%).

Table 39. Attendance Allowance cases with entitlement

LSOA	LSOA Name	No.	% of Maryport
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	73	16.7
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	61	14.0
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	70	16.1
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	80	18.3
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	61	14.0
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	47	10.8
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	44	10.1
Total	Maryport	436	
	Allerdale	3327	

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

9.5.2 Disability Living Allowance

There of 391 people in Maryport entitled to Disability Living allowance which equates to 18.4% of the total for Allerdale district. Almost a fifth of Maryport claimants live in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=77, 19.7%).

Table 40. Disability Living Allowance cases with entitlement

LSOA	LSOA Name	No.	% of Maryport
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	60	15.3
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	53	13.6
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	47	12.0
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	50	12.8
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	77	19.7
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	38	9.7
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	66	16.9
Total		391	18.4
Allerdale		2120	

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

9.5.3 Employment and Support Allowance

There of 530 people claiming Employment and Support allowance in Maryport equating to 18.6% of the total for Allerdale district. Numbers are highest in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=118, 22.3%) and Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West) (n=99, 18.7%).

Table 41. Employment and Support Allowance Caseload - Aug 2020.

LSOA	LSOA Name	No.	% of Maryport
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	72	13.6
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	51	9.6
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	99	18.7
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	64	12.1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	118	22.3
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	54	10.2
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	72	13.6
Total		530	
Allerdale		2855	

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

9.5.4 Personal Independence Payments

There are 855 people in Maryport entitled to Personal Independence Payments equating to 17.7% of the total for Allerdale district. Numbers are highest in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) (n=208, 24.3%) and in Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West) (n=147, 17.2%).

Table 42. Personal Independence Payments with entitlement October 2020.

LSOA	LSOA Name	No.	% of Maryport
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	100	11.7
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	78	9.1
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	147	17.2
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	120	14.0
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	208	24.3
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	88	10.3
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	114	13.3
Total		855	
Allerdale		4824	

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

9.5.5 Carers Allowance

There are 286 claims for Carers Allowance in Maryport equating to 19.4% of the total for Allerdale district. Numbers are highest in Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) where almost a third of all Carers Allowance payments are received (n=93, 32.5%).

Table 43. Carers Allowance Cases August 2020.

LSOA	LSOA Name	No.	% of Maryport
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	28	9.8
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	23	8.0
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	25	8.7
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	47	16.4
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	93	32.5
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	33	11.5
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	37	12.9
Total		286	
Allerdale		1473	

Source: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>⁶

10. Crime

The IOD 'Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level'⁴.

The scores on this measure suggest that only some Maryport LSOAs experience deprivation in relation to crime. The highest ranked is Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West) which is amongst the 20% most deprived; this LSOA covers Maryport town centre and so may reflect that more crimes are committed in that area, rather than meaning that the residents living there are any less law abiding. Four other LSOAs are amongst the 40% most deprived suggesting moderate deprivation. Two LSOAs rank well: Allerdale 004C (Ellenborough: North) in decile eight and Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South) in decile seven.

Table 44. Crime

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	25,405	8
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	11,593	4
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	5,253	2
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	12,550	4
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	11,133	4
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	20,888	7
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	12364	4

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

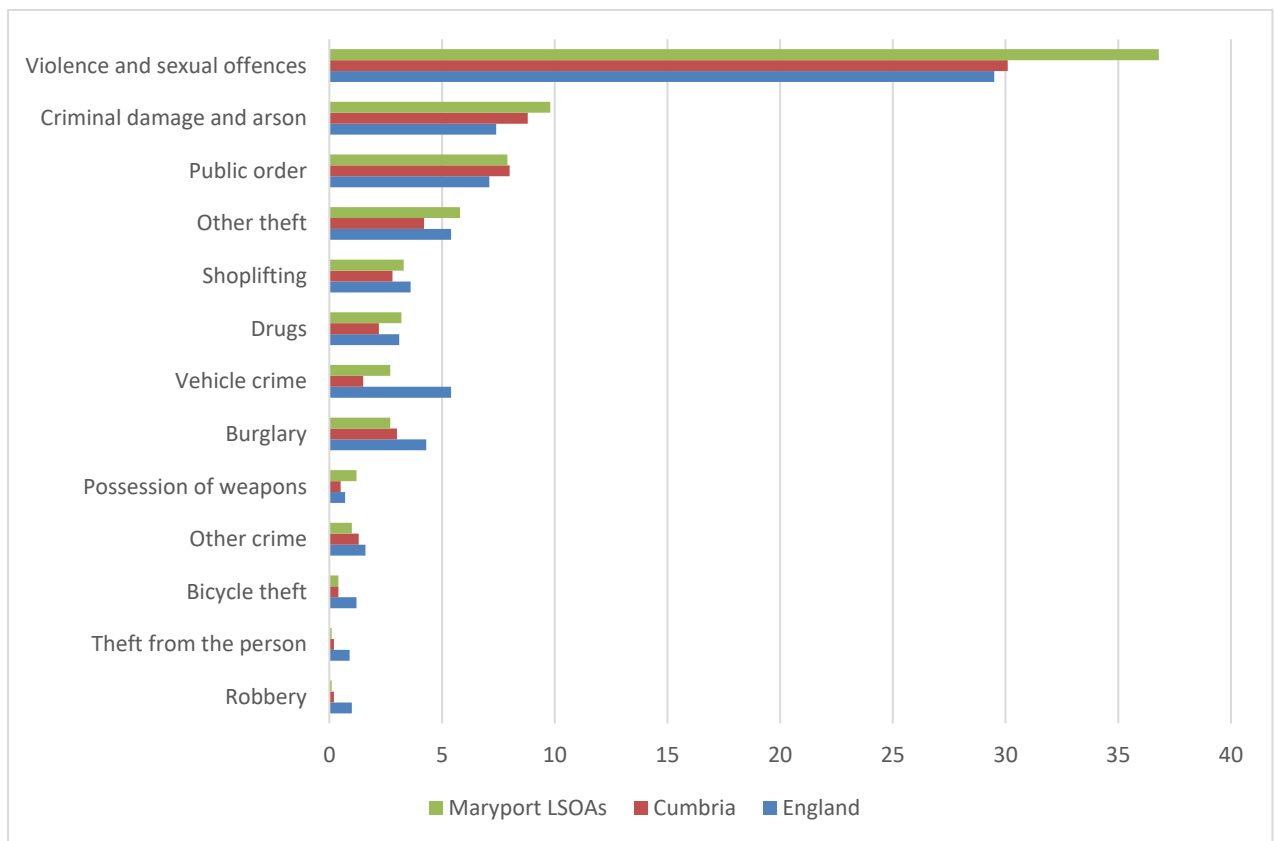
Whilst crime rankings in the IOD suggested moderate to low crime deprivation in all Maryport LSOAs apart the one covering the town centre, Police data for March 2020 to February 2021 (accessed via the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory) indicates that Maryport has higher levels of crime involving violence and sexual offences, and anti-social behaviour than is found in the rest of Cumbria and across England. Crime rates are higher in Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West), and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) than in the rest of the town. Crimes involving violence and sexual offences are higher in Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West), Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North). Crimes involving anti-social behaviour are highest in Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West), which again may be due to it being the town centre.

Table 45. Crime at a glance March 2020-February 2021

LSOA	LSOA Name	Total	per 1,000 persons	Violence and sexual offences	per 1,000 persons	Anti-social behaviour	per 1,000 persons
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	86	38	45	20	12	5
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	127	87	56	38	29	20
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	217	131	86	52	69	42
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	140	92	84	55	26	17
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	190	108.3	97	53.3	37	21.1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	78	46	34	20	16	10
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	69	39	43	25	22	13
Totals			75	445	37	211	17

Source: Cumbria Intelligence Observatory¹⁶

Figure 6. Crime rate by type of Crime March 2020-February 2021



Source: Cumbria Intelligence Observatory¹⁶

11. Barriers to Housing and Services

‘The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: ‘geographical barriers’, which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and ‘wider barriers’ which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability’⁴.

Rankings on this domain suggest good access to housing and services for residents of Maryport. All LSOAs in Maryport rank well on this domain with five being ranked amongst the 10% least deprived in England, this will be largely due to proximity to certain key services as well as housing availability and affordability.

Table 46. Barriers to Housing and Services

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	31,847	10
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	32,704	10
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	28,406	9
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	30,483	10
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	30,921	10
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	19,503	6
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	31764	10

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

On **geographical** barriers, only 'Allerdale 005C (Ewanrigg: South)' is amongst the most deprived in England, this is likely due to it being a geographically large LSOA of which only a small part covers the town of Maryport thus geographical distance to services is extended. All other LSOAs rank well on this sub-domain.

Table 47. Geographical Barriers to Housing and Services

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	21,880	7
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	27,269	9
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	18,441	6
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	22,810	7
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	28,229	9
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	7,537	3
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	24416	8

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

It is worth noting that these scores are calculated using road distances to a post office, primary school, general store or supermarket, and GP surgery, for which Maryport residents do have easy access. Nonetheless, scoring well on this domain does not indicate access to key civic assets and services, in which OCSI (2019) include 'facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost'. An analysis of key facilities for residents of Maryport reveals it to be an underserved community.

11.1 Connectedness

Most Council services (e.g. social services and housing) and services delivered by the Department for Work and Pensions are situated in Workington, six miles from Maryport, a journey that takes just 12 minutes by car but 22 minutes by bus not including time for walking to and from bus stops.

Residents living in social housing cannot attend a housing office and must report issues by telephone or online, although social housing providers are represented at local tenants' association meetings.

Maryport Health Centre is based just outside of the town and serves the population of Maryport and surrounding areas. There appears to be three dental practices and two opticians in the town together with three pharmacies. Victoria Cottage hospital is based in Maryport, opposite the health Centre, however there are no inpatient beds; the hospital provides ambulatory care. Therefore, travel distances to A&E and to secondary and tertiary care are extended, and residents requiring specialist services often face long journeys outside of North Cumbria, which is problematic due to poor road and transport infrastructure.

Table 48. Distance to A&E

	Location	Distance miles	Journey time by car
Workington Minor Injuries Service	Workington	6.0	12 mins
West Cumberland Hospital	Whitehaven	16.1	30 mins
Cumberland Infirmary	Carlisle	27.0	41 mins

Source: Google Maps¹⁷

Table 49. Distances to Secondary and tertiary care

	Location	Distance miles	Journey time by car
West Cumberland Hospital	Whitehaven	16.1	0:30 hrs
Cumberland Infirmary	Carlisle	27.0	0:41 hrs
Hexham General - Orthopaedics	Hexham	64.9	1:32 hrs
Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals	Newcastle	86.0	2:01 hrs
Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Gateshead	89.2	2:05 hrs
Sunderland Eye hospital	Sunderland	100.3	2:16 hrs
Royal Preston Hospital	Preston	103.0	1:51 hrs
Blackpool Victoria Hospital	Blackpool	117.5	2:09 hrs
James Cook Hospital	Middlesbrough	134.4	2:14 hrs
Manchester Hospitals	Manchester	138.8	2:26 hrs

Source: Google Maps¹⁷

11.1.1 Digital Connectivity

Table 50 suggests that very few residents in Maryport are unable to receive decent broadband, although broadband speeds are substantially lower than the average for the UK, and Gigabit availability is very low.

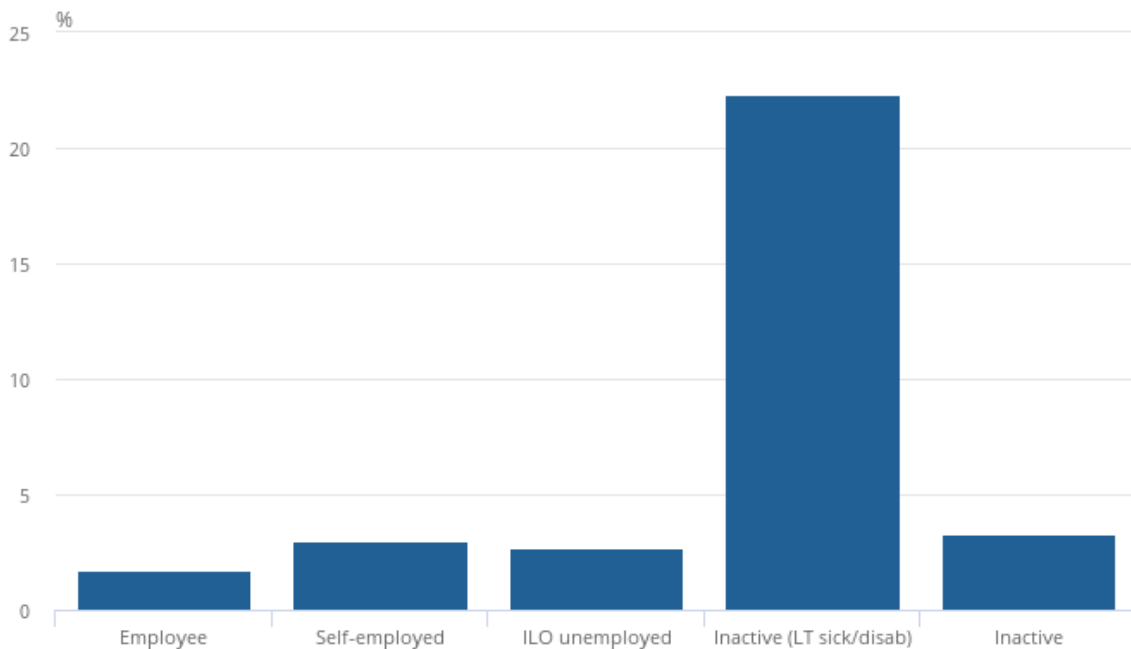
Table 50. Broadband coverage and speeds

	Avg download speeds Mbps	Superfast availability	Gigabit availability	Unable to receive decent broadband	under 10 Mbps	over 30 Mbps
UK	72.9	94.9	26.7	0.6	9.3	73.1
Workington	42.3	93.7	2.6	0.8	10.1	67.5
Flimby, Ellenborough & Broughton Moor	41.2	98.4	0.5	0.1	8.7	69
Maryport Dearham & Crosby	43.4	96.3	1.2	0.5	7.5	71.3

Source: House of commons Library¹⁴

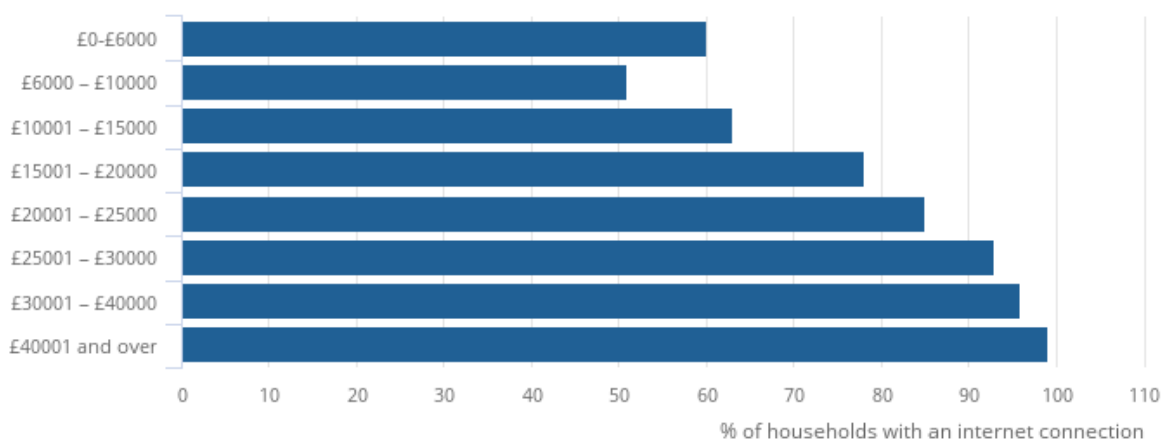
Notwithstanding, Digital Poverty emerged as an issue during the Covid-19 lockdowns and a lack of digital access has been commented upon by local schools. It is difficult to access local level data for digital exclusion. At national level the data suggests that economic activity and income are significant factors, as illustrated in the charts below from the Office for National Statistics.

Figure 7. Percentage of working age adults who are internet non-users by economic activity status, UK, 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics¹⁸

Figure 8. Percentage of households with an internet connection by household income band, Scotland, 2014



Source: Carnegie Trust reported by Office for National Statistics¹⁸

11.1.2 Public Transport

Maryport has a train station on the line between Carlisle and Lancaster. Trains depart approximately every 40 minutes, trains south start at 05:48 and end at 22:41; trains north start at 06:00 with the last at 22:36. A journey to Whitehaven costs between £4.30-£4.70; to Carlisle it is £8.10-£8.70¹⁹.

There appear to be six bus routes serving Maryport, five of which pass through the town: no. 60 Workington to Skinburness; no. 68 Maryport to Cockermouth; no. S1 Fletchertown to Cockermouth; no. 300 Workington to Carlisle; no. 30 Thornhill to Maryport; no. M1 Maryport²⁰.

The M1 Maryport bus circles the town of Maryport and is used by residents to access facilities in the Town and to connect to other bus services. The service starts at 09:50 and ends at 14:17.

11.2 Access to Education

There are a number of infant and primary schools in Maryport, and two Children’s centres (formerly Sure Starts) run by Family Action; there appears to be one day nursery. There is one secondary school, which also provides some Adult and Community learning. There is a small library. However, there is not a college of further education, the nearest being located in Workington.

Table 51. Distances to Further Education Colleges

	Location	Distance miles	Journey time by car	Journey time by bus
Lakes College	Workington	9.1	0:19 hrs	0:50 hrs
Energy Coast UTC	Workington	8.5	0:16 hrs	0:44 hrs
Solway Community College	Silloth	13.0	0:21 hrs	0:33 hrs

Source: Google Maps¹⁷

11.3 Cultural assets

In the town centre there are several cafes/coffee shops (~6), Pubs (~10), Restaurants (~3) and Takeaways (~10).

There is a venue called ‘The Wave Centre’ which offers gym, climbing and caving activities, and possibly Soft Play; the venue is reported to be expensive to do often, however. There is an Aquarium on Maryport Quay which also offers mini golf, an adventure playground and café. Again, this is reported to be expensive to do often (single entrance: child £6, Adult £9.50; annual entrance child £18, Adult £27). These two venues also aim to attract visitors to the Lake District into Maryport.

In terms of sports, there are a number of sports clubs (e.g. amateur Rugby clubs; boxing club) and gyms. There is not currently a swimming pool although there are plans to create one in ‘The Wave Centre’. There are a number of green spaces and small play parks – although these are reported to be dominated by older children.

There are two small museums, ‘The Senhouse Roman Museum’ and ‘The Maryport Maritime Museum’; entry to both is free for people living within the local postcode. There is not a cinema nor a theatre, the nearest being located in Workington.

There appears to be one Community Centre in Maryport, ‘Ewanrigg and Netherton Community Centre’. ‘The Settlement’ provides education and leisure opportunities. There are also a number of youth groups including ‘Maryport Sea Cadets’, ‘Maryport boys and girls club’, ‘The Boys’ Brigade’, and Brownies/Guides/Scouts. There are a small number of VCSE providers based in Maryport including ‘Ewanrigg Local Trust’, ‘Hug a Mug’, ‘Owl Blue’ and ‘Signpost’, and there is also a food bank and food hub. Other VCSE organisations offer services in the area, including appointments and drop-ins in normal, non-covid times (e.g. ‘Citizens Advice’ and ‘West Cumbria Carers’).

11.4 Wider Barriers

On the ‘Wider barriers’ domain, all LSOAs rank amongst the 40% least deprived in England; this indicator is calculated using information on household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability, it suggests that housing in Maryport is both available and affordable.

Table 52. Wider Barriers to Housing and Services

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	30,561	10
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	32,046	10
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	23,733	8
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	23,785	8
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	20,438	7
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	29,353	9
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	26945	9

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

12. Living Environment

'The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment domain measures the quality of housing, while the 'outdoors' living environment domain is based on measures of air quality and road traffic accidents'⁴.

Rankings on this domain suggest a good living environment in Maryport. Most LSOAs rank relatively well on this domain however, Allerdale 004D (Netherhall: East Central) and Allerdale 005D (Flimby) stand out due to be being ranked amongst the 20-30% most deprived.

Table 53. Living Environment

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	26,585	9
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	4,955	2
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	15,416	5
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	22,197	7
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	30,655	10
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	17,460	6
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	9064	3

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

On indoors living environment Allerdale 004D (Netherhall: East Central) and Allerdale 005D (Flimby) rank highest again; this indicates a poor standard of housing and may be due to the age and style of housing and a lack of central heating (e.g. older housing).

Table 54. Indoors Living Environment

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	20,281	7
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	2,483	1
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	8,948	3
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	15,411	5
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	27,227	9
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	10,722	4
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	4608	2

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

All LSOAs score well for outdoors living environment which indicates good air quality and low numbers of road traffic accidents.

Table 55. Outdoors Living Environment

LSOA	LSOA Name	IOD Rank	IOD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	31,329	10
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	29,820	10
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	31,073	10
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	31,156	10
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	29,576	10
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	31,127	10
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	30246	10

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

13 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Scores on domains from the indices of deprivation are combined and weighted, to create the index of multiple deprivation⁴, this again ranks LSOAs from most deprived to least deprived.

The index of multiple deprivation indicates that six of the seven LSOAs in Maryport are amongst the 40% most deprived in England, with one being amongst the 20% most deprived: Allerdale 004E (Netherhall: North South West), and two being amongst the 10% most deprived: Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North). Ranked at 723, Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) is amongst the 2.5% most deprived in England and is the third most deprived LSOA in North Cumbria (the highest ranked are Copeland 005F (Sandwith: North East) at 451 and Allerdale 009C (Moss Bay: North) at 620).

Table 56. Index of Multiple Deprivation¹:

LSOA	LSOA Name	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
Allerdale 004C	Ellenborough: North	19,053	6
Allerdale 004D	Netherhall: East Central	12,054	4
Allerdale 004E	Netherhall: North South West	5,977	2
Allerdale 005A	Ellenborough: South	3,268	1
Allerdale 005B	Ewanrigg: North	723	1
Allerdale 005C	Ewanrigg: South	12,458	4
Allerdale 005D	Flimby	7860	3

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation⁴

14. Conclusion

This report has presented publicly available health and social data for the town of Maryport, a small, coastal, ex-industrial town in West Cumbria within the Allerdale District area.

The data suggests that Maryport faces numerous socio-economic challenges. Such challenges relate to Income, employment, health, education and training as well as connectedness to key services and civic, educational and cultural assets – ‘facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost’ (OCSI, 2019). Moreover, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (table 56 above) places six of the seven Maryport LSOAs within the 40% most deprived in England; this indicates that Maryport residents are generally lacking access to the resources required to meet their needs; resources that are perceived as customary to the rest of society.

Notwithstanding, it is clear that the challenges highlighted above are most pressing for the neighbourhoods covered by the adjacent LSOAs Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) and Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North), and the MSOA Allerdale 005. These areas are located on the southern periphery of Maryport town and are predominantly made up of post war social housing estates.

Furthermore, this report has sought to consider indicators for the town of Maryport alongside those for ‘Left Behind Areas’ identified by OCSI (2019; 2021). No Maryport wards are identified by OCSI as ‘Left Behind’ and, on some indicators, parts of Maryport score better than do LBAs and ODAs. Nonetheless, the neighbourhoods identified above frequently do not. Rather the figures for these neighbourhoods are very similar to (and often worse than) the averages for LBAs; and they most certainly share many of the characteristics identified.

The OCSI (2019;2021) report data at ward level, as a result wards with high population density and uniform characteristics will stand out compared to geographically large and/or polarised wards, similar to those found in Maryport. Ward boundaries in Maryport have changed significantly over the years as the population of Maryport has reduced; the current boundaries separate the two most deprived LSOAs into different wards, Allerdale 005A (Ellenborough: South) in is Maryport North; Allerdale 005B (Ewanrigg: North) is in Maryport South. The data reported here suggests that had this not been the case, and had a ward been constituted that included both Allerdale 005A and 005B, then that ward would certainly have been identified as Left Behind.

References

1. Centre for Towns (2020) The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on our towns and cities. Available at 21 [21 \(centrefortowns.org\)](http://centrefortowns.org) (accessed, 23 April, 2021).
2. Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2019) Understanding communities on the edge. England: Local Trust. Available at https://localtrust.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/local_trust_oci_left_behind_research_august_2019.pdf (accessed 23 April, 2021).
3. [Trusting Local People | Transforming & Improving Lives | Local Trust](#) accessed 23 April, 2021).
4. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> (date last accessed 03/09/2020).
5. <https://www.ons.gov.uk> (date last accessed 15/04/2021)
6. <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/dataCatalogueExplorer.xhtml> (accessed 26/02/2021).
7. [Local Health - Public Health England - Indicators: maps, data and charts](#)
8. <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/>
9. http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html (date last Accessed 14/08/2020).
10. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/lowersuperoutputareamidyearpopulationestimatesnationalstatistics>
11. As per ONS instructions, these numbers are rounded to the nearest 100: 1. These figures are consistent with the published mid-2019 local authority population estimates. 2. It is ONS policy to publish population estimates rounded to at least the nearest hundred persons. These unit-level estimates are provided to enable and encourage further calculations and analysis. However, the estimates cannot be guaranteed to be as exact as the level of detail implied by unit-level data. We request that data are rounded to the nearest 100 if quoted in any publication, documentation or similar.
12. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/smallareaincomeestimatesformiddlelayerssuperoutputareasenglandandwales> (accessed 26/02/2021).
13. https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/671/4674/17217/17224/4428014452_2.PDF (accessed 15/04/2021)
14. [Constituency data: how healthy is your area? \(parliament.uk\)](#)
15. <https://britishredcross.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4b599f94d2d04d6496cc8b2d89911f62>
16. Data.police.uk available at <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/> (accessed 15/04/2021)
17. <https://www.google.co.uk>
18. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/householdcharacteristics/homeinternetandsocialmediausage/articles/exploringtheuksdigitaldivide/2019-03-04> (date last accessed 15/05/2021)
19. <https://www.thetrainline.com>
20. <https://www.geopunk.co.uk/locality/E0055491> (date last accessed 15/05/2021)