

Introduction

This briefing contains the most recent data from the standard Claimant Count and Universal Credit registers (both counts taken on **13th July 2023**). The briefing also the latest available data on payrolled employment, job postings, NEETs, business start-ups and active companies.

For more information about any of the data in the briefing or to be added / removed from the distribution list, please contact Ginny Murphy, Senior Analyst, Cumberland Council. Email: gabby.murphy@cumberland.gov.uk Tel: 07826 859026. Copies of this and other briefings can be found on the Observatory website: www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk.

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1. KEY FINDINGS FOR CUMBRIA

- There were estimated to be 224,170 payrolled employees resident in Cumbria in July 2023, an increase of 693 from the revised June figure (0.3%). This means there are 3,603 more residents in payrolled employment than this time last year (1.6%). Note: these data measure those on PAYE payrolls which is not the same as total employment as it doesn't include self-employment or other non-PAYE employment.
- Median monthly payrolled earnings in July 2023 in Cumbria were £2,139 which is 94% of the UK average. They were highest in West Cumbria (100% of UK) but lower in East Cumbria (90% of UK) which is partly to be expected due to the sector balance and the prevalence of part time jobs in the latter area (NB: these are the ITL area definitions which are not the same as those for the new unitary authorities (see page 4).
- Median payrolled earnings growth in Cumbria compared to a year ago was 8.3% which is above the UK (7.8%) and has been stronger in West Cumbria (8.4%) than East Cumbria (8.1%).
- Survey estimates for the year ending March 2023 suggest that the proportion of 16-64 year olds in employment in Cumbria was 76.8% which is above the national average of 75.4% although this is not statistically significant due margins of survey error.
- The economic inactivity rate (those aged 16-64 who are not working or actively looking for work) was estimated to be 20.0% in the year to March 2023, slightly lower than the national average of 21.7% but within statistical variation.
- There were 6,795 claimants of JSA / UC (out of work and seeking work) on 13th July 2023 which is 105 more than the revised June figure. The count rose in the former districts of Barrow, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland, was unchanged in Carlisle and fell in Allerdale. Almost all of the increase was accounted for by female claimants.
- Compared to the same time last year, the claimant count (actively seeking work) is 60 lower, a fall of 0.9% compared to a rise of 2.7% nationally.
- The claimant rate (actively seeking work) in Cumbria was 2.3% in July 2023 unchanged from June and it remains below the national rate of 3.7% in all the former district areas. The claimant rate in Cumbria is also unchanged from a year ago.

- Claimant rates (actively seeking work) are below the national average in all age groups at Cumbria level. However, rates for 18-24 year olds remain above the national average in Barrow (6.1% v 4.9%).
- There were 36,431 claimants of Universal Credit in Cumbria on 13th July 2023 (in work, out of work or not required to seek work), a rise of 467 (1.3%) from the revised June figure. This is 2,341 more than a year ago (+6.9%).
- The number of claimants rose in the searching/planning/preparing conditionality group (+138), and the no work requirements group (+324) but was unchanged in the working conditionality group.
- The claimant rate for all UC claimants was 12.2% in July 2023 compared to 14.8% nationally and the rate was below the national rate in all 6 former districts. However, UC claimant rates for 18-24 year olds were above the national average in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland and were also above the national average for 25-34 year olds year olds in Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland as well as for 35-44 year olds in Allerdale and Copeland.
- 27,931 of the UC claimants had been claiming for more than 12 months in July 2023, an increase of 482 from June and 2,255 more than a year ago. This means 77% of UC claimants have been claiming for more than a year.
- In March 2023, 12,162 UC claimants were on “UC health” which was 34.2% of all claimants. This is a higher proportion than nationally (28.7%) and was above the national average in all the former district areas except Eden and South Lakeland where it was similar.
- The number of UC claimants on “UC health” has risen by 70.4% (+5,024) in the past 2 years in Cumbria compared to a slight fall of 1.7% in the number of UC claimants overall.
- Data for households on Universal Credit is published quarterly and the latest is for May 2023. This shows that there were 30,924 households in receipt of Universal Credit, up by 2,274 (7.9%) from a year previously.
- There were an estimated 26,683 children/young people under the age of 20 living in Universal Credit households in May 2023 which is 2,532 (10.5%) more than a year ago.
- There were 337 young people (aged 16/17) classed as NEET (inc not knowns) in June 2023, up 13 from May. There were 206 NEET/NKs resident in Cumberland and 131 resident in Westmorland & Furness.
- The NEET rate was 3.2% in Cumbria in June 2023, unchanged from May (England 5.0%). The rate was 3.6% in Cumberland and 3.0% in Westmorland & Furness with the highest rates in the former districts of Barrow (4.9%) and Copeland (3.9%). NB: these data are now residence-based (previously they used location of the office responsible for tracking).
- The participation rate for 16/17 year olds was 90.7% in Cumbria in June (89.4% in Cumberland in June and 92.5% in Westmorland & Furness) compared to 91.9% nationally.
- There were 11,911 active online job postings in July 2023, 888 fewer than the June total (-6.9%) with decreases in all former district areas. New postings also fell, by 312 (-7.5%) suggesting that we may have reached the end of the peak seasonal recruitment period.
- The occupations most in demand were kitchen & catering assistants, nurse, care workers, cleaners & domestics and sales occupations.
- The sectors accounting for most postings were employment activities (often recruitment companies), health, retail, accommodation and food & beverage services.
- Job-related skills most in demand were auditing, housekeeping, project management, nursing and finance whilst the personal attributes most in demand were communications, customer service and management.
- The recruiting organisations with the most active job postings were the NHS, BAE Systems and Haven Holidays.
- There were 566 small business start-ups in the quarter ending June 2023 which is 40 fewer than last quarter and 7 fewer than the same quarter last year.
- Start-ups were highest in real estate & professional services (109), recreation, personal & community services (109), accommodation & food services (82) and construction (75).
- There were 213 new Companies House incorporations in June 2023, a rise of 3 from May and 11 more than in June last year.
- There were 30,746 active companies in Cumbria at the end of July 2023, 56 more than in June.
- There were 168 businesses newly recorded as dissolved/in liquidation during July 2023.
- Of the active businesses in July 2023, 2,056 had posted financial results showing a 10% increase in employment and/or turnover in their most recent accounts (6.7% of businesses) whilst 1,355 had posted results showing a 10% decline in one or both measures (4.4% of all businesses) (note: the majority of businesses do not file detailed financial accounts).

- In July 2023, 6.2% of Cumbria's total companies on the Red Flag Alert system were rated as having Red Flags (not including provisional flags). This is lower than the national average of 10%. It was highest in the former district areas of Barrow (7.2%) and Carlisle (6.8%).
- A fifth of businesses on the Red Flag Alert system are assigned a growth score and of these, 25.8% in Cumbria were rated as very likely or likely to grow compared to 20.8% for the UK.

2. NATIONAL LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW (Source: ONS release)

NB: Unless stated otherwise, the unemployment figures in the national overview use a survey-based method of calculation which includes non-claimants and is measured over a quarterly period using the economically active population as denominator. This is very different from the monthly claimant-based method used for local areas and can produce different trends. Therefore these figures should not be compared to the local area data.

- Estimates for April to June 2023 show decreases in the employment and economic inactivity rates compared with the previous quarter (January to March 2023), while the unemployment rate increased.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.7%, 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter and 0.8 percentage points lower than before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020).
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 4.2%, 0.3 percentage points higher than the previous quarter and 0.2 percentage points above pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.9%, 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter and 0.7 percentage points higher than before the coronavirus pandemic.
- Total hours worked decreased compared with the previous quarter and are now below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels again.
- Early estimates for July 2023 indicate that payrolled employment increased by 97,000 (0.3%) from June and by 578,000 employees (1.9%) when compared with July last year.
- Early estimates for July 2023 indicate that median monthly payrolled pay increased by 7.8% compared with July 2022. The increase in payrolled employees between July 2022 and July 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector with a rise of 214,000 employees, and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector with a fall of 10,000.
- The number of vacancies in May to July 2023 was 1,020,000, a decrease of 66,000 from February to April 2023
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 13th consecutive period in May to July 2023, down by 6.0% from February to April 2023, with vacancies falling in 13 of the 18 industry categories.
- In May to July 2023, total vacancies were down by 256,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 219,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- In April to June 2023 the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.4, up from 1.2 the previous quarter (January to March 2023) as the number of vacancies fell while unemployment rose.
- In April to June 2023, annual growth in regular pay (excluding bonuses) was 7.8%; this is the highest regular annual growth rate since comparable records began in 2001.
- Annual growth in employees' average total pay (including bonuses) was 8.2% in April to June 2023; this total growth rate is affected by the NHS one-off bonus payments made in June 2023.
- In April to June 2023, annual growth in real terms (adjusted for inflation using Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)) rose on the year by 0.5% for total pay and 0.1% for regular pay.
- Annual average regular pay growth for the private sector was 8.2% in April to June 2023; this is the largest annual growth rate seen outside of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic period.
- Annual average regular pay growth for the public sector was 6.2% in April to June 2023; a larger annual growth rate was last seen in August to October 2001 (6.3%).
- The finance and business services sector saw the largest annual regular growth rate at 9.4%, followed by the manufacturing sector at 8.2%; this is the highest annual regular growth rate for the manufacturing sector since comparable records began in 2001.

3. PAYROLLED EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

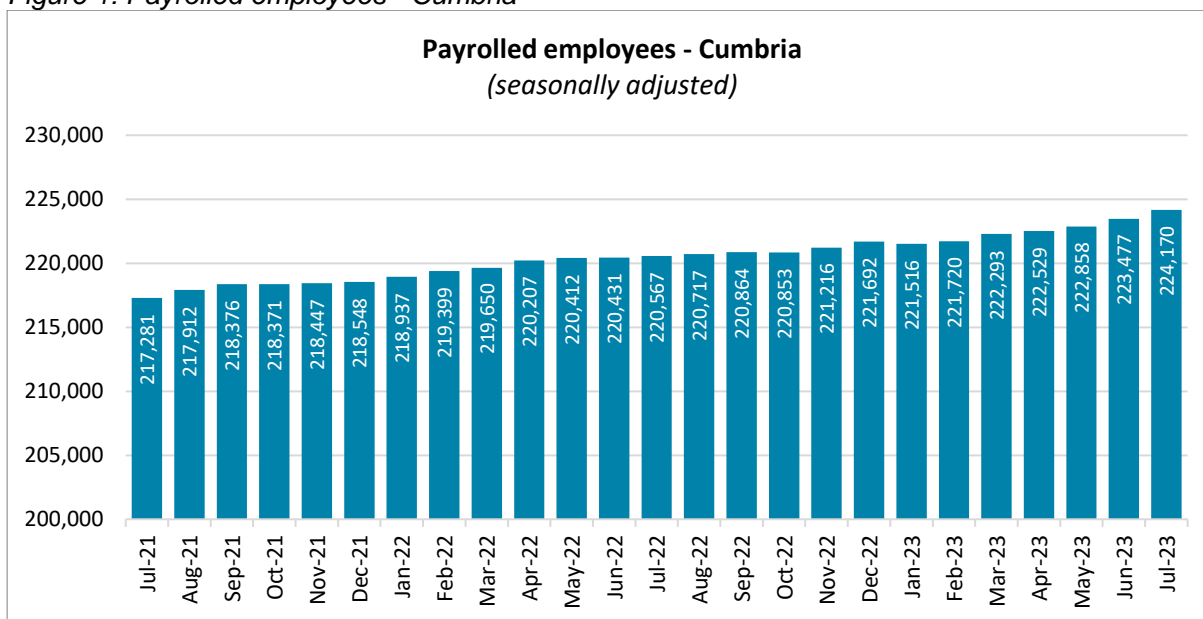
These data are from HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover employees payrolled by employers and not self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions. This data is not a measure of total employment and can be influenced by administrative changes such as the IR35 reforms introduced in April 2021. Payrolled employees are recorded at their place of residence not work and latest month figures are a "flash estimate" and revised in the subsequent publication. Furloughed employees were included in the counts. Unless otherwise stated, figures here are seasonally adjusted.

NB: District data are released quarterly, the ITL areas of West Cumbria (Allerdale, Copeland, Barrow) and East Cumbria (Carlisle, Eden, South Lakeland) are released monthly.

3a. Payrolled employees (seasonally adjusted)

There were estimated to be 224,170 residents in Cumbria in payrolled employment in July 2023, an increase of 693 from the revised June total and 3,603 more than a year ago, an annual increase of 1.6% compared to 1.9% nationally.

Figure 1: Payrolled employees - Cumbria



Source: HMRC / ONS. Latest month data are always provisional.

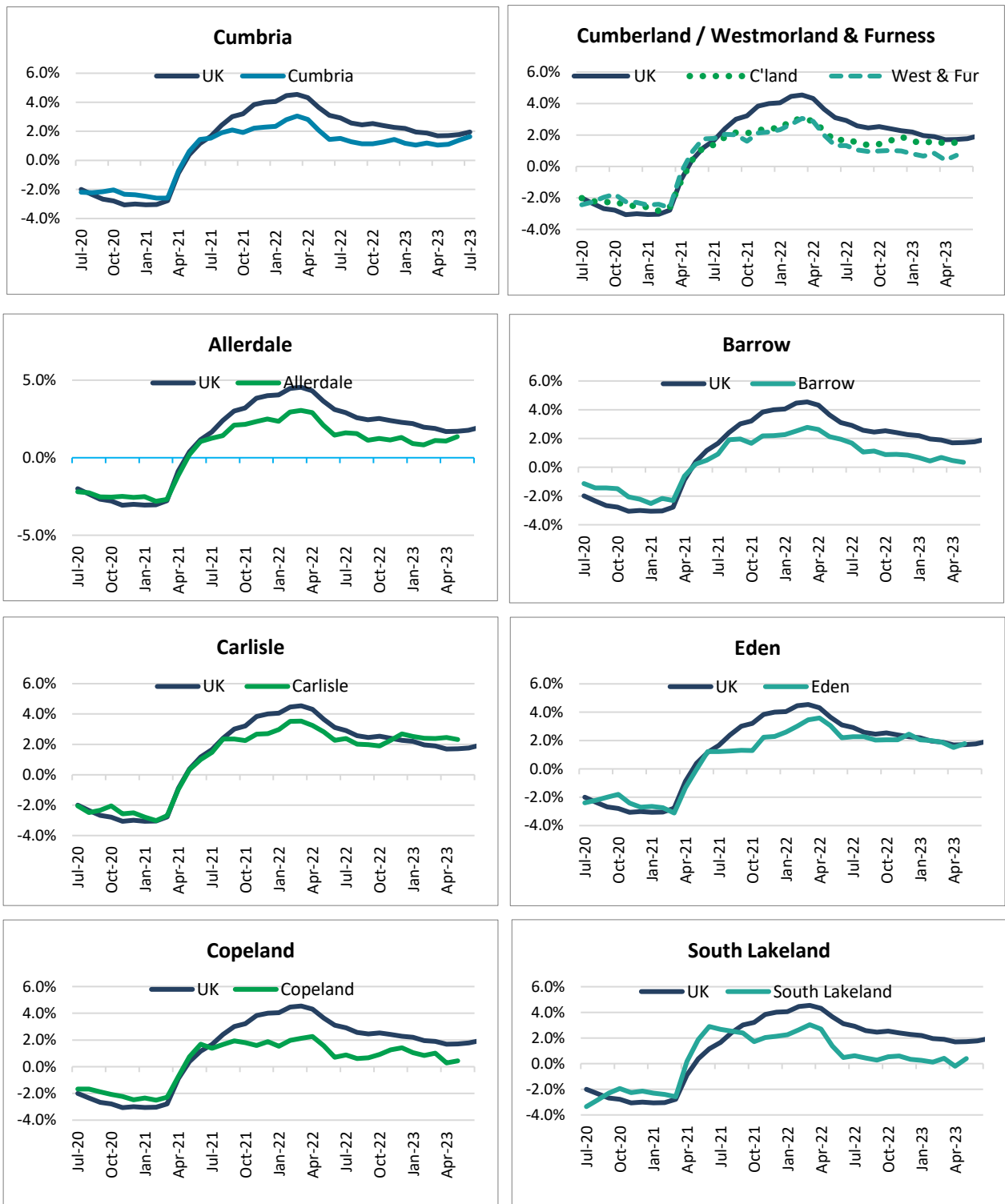
Figure 2: Payrolled employees – Seasonally adjusted

Payrolled employees (seasonally adjusted)					
	July 2023	Month change		One year change	
	No	No	%	No	%
UK	30,230,246	97,229	0.3%	578,188	1.9%
England	25,659,873	79,328	0.3%	503,917	2.0%
Cumbria	224,170	693	0.3%	3,603	1.6%
West Cumbria ITL	103,962	306	0.3%	1,432	1.4%
East Cumbria ITL	120,208	387	0.3%	2,171	1.8%

Source: HMRC / ONS. District data are only released quarterly. Latest month data are provisional.

These charts show the % annual change in payrolled employees each month (seasonally adjusted) compared to the same month the previous year. NB: district / unitary data only updated quarterly.

Figure 3: % change in employees from same month previous year (seasonally adjusted)



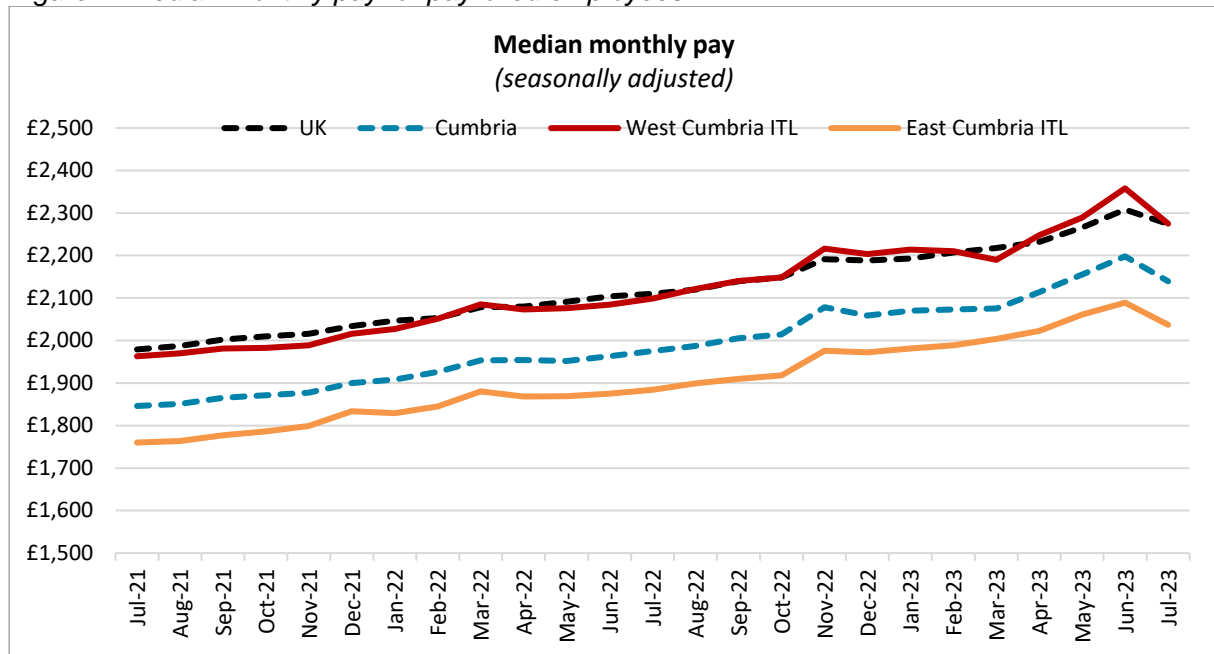
Source: HMRC / ONS. District data are released quarterly. Latest month data are provisional.

3b. Median monthly pay (seasonally adjusted)

Median monthly pay for employees in Cumbria was £2,139 in July 2023 which is 94% of the UK average. There was a variation between West and East Cumbria with earnings in West Cumbria (Allerdale, Copeland, Barrow) the same as the UK average but those in East Cumbria (Carlisle, Eden, South Lakeland) only 90%. Median earnings data are not available for the unitary areas.

Despite remaining lower than the national average, median earnings in Cumbria have been growing more quickly over 1, 2 and 3 years and this is the case both in West and East Cumbria.

Figure 4: Median monthly pay for payrolled employees



Source: HMRC / ONS. Latest month data are always provisional. Unitary data are not available.

Figure 5: Median pay for payrolled employees

Median pay (seasonally adjusted)						
	July 2023	UK Index	Month change		One year change	
	No	Index	No	%	No	%
UK	2,274	100	-34	-1.5%	164	7.8%
Cumbria	2,139	94	-59	-2.7%	164	8.3%
West Cumbria ITL	2,275	100	-83	-3.5%	176	8.4%
East Cumbria ITL	2,037	90	-52	-2.5%	153	8.1%

Source: HMRC / ONS. District data are only released quarterly. Unitary data are not available. Latest month data are always provisional.

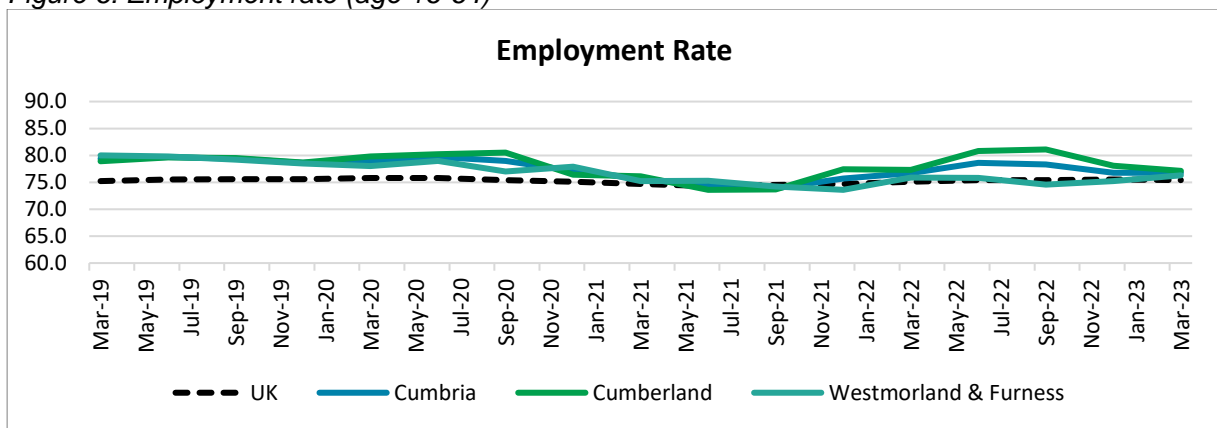
4. ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY (released quarterly)

The Annual Population Survey is a residence-based labour market survey from ONS encompassing population, economic activity (employment + unemployment), economic inactivity and qualifications. It is released quarterly with each release providing data for a 12 month period.

NOTE: Sample sizes are small in Cumbria which means the margins of error in the data are relatively high, particularly below the level of the two unitary authorities. For example, the employment rate has an average error margin of +/- 4% in each of the two unitaries compared to just 0.2% nationally and this should be taken into account when making comparisons between areas and of changes over time should be treated with caution.

In the year ending March 2023, an estimated 76.8% of Cumbria's working age population (aged 16-64) was in employment. Allowing for the margin of error in the survey, this is similar to the national average of 75.4%. The rate is estimated to be slightly lower than before the pandemic. The rates in the two unitary authorities are similar at 77.1% in Cumberland and 76.3% in Westmorland & Furness.

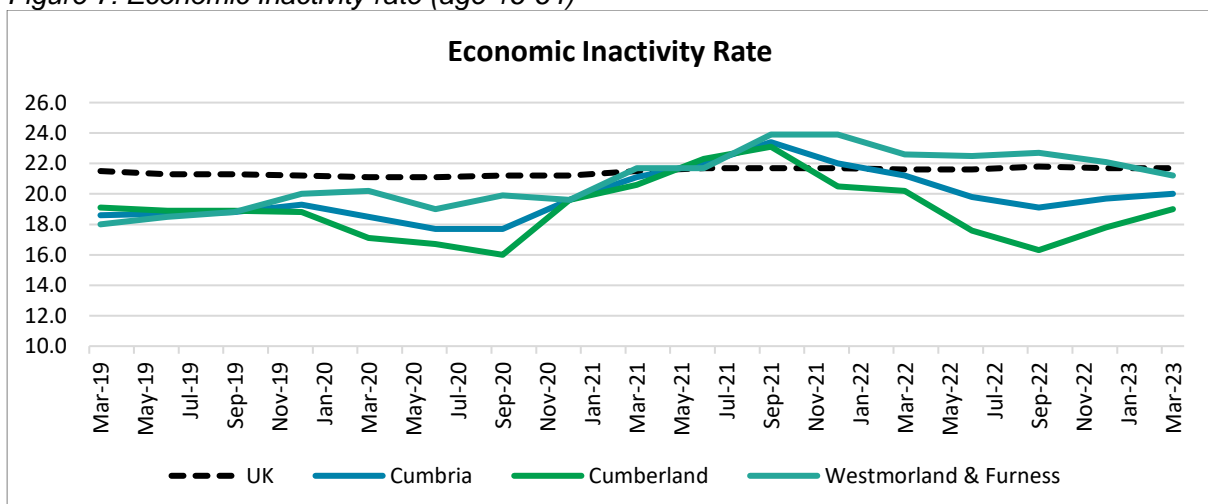
Figure 6: Employment rate (age 16-64)



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

A person is deemed economically inactive if they are neither in work nor available for work (someone out of work but actively looking and available for work is classified as unemployed). In the year ending March 2023, the inactivity rate in Cumbria was estimated to be 20% which is similar to the national average of 21.7% (when survey error is taken into account). The rate is higher than before the pandemic but the difference is within the margins of survey error. The rate in Cumberland was estimated to be 19% and in Westmorland & Furness to be 21.2%. Whilst the rate in Cumberland is unchanged from before the pandemic, the rate has risen in Westmorland & Furness, although this could be within survey error. The survey estimates that 85.5% of those who are inactive do not want a job.

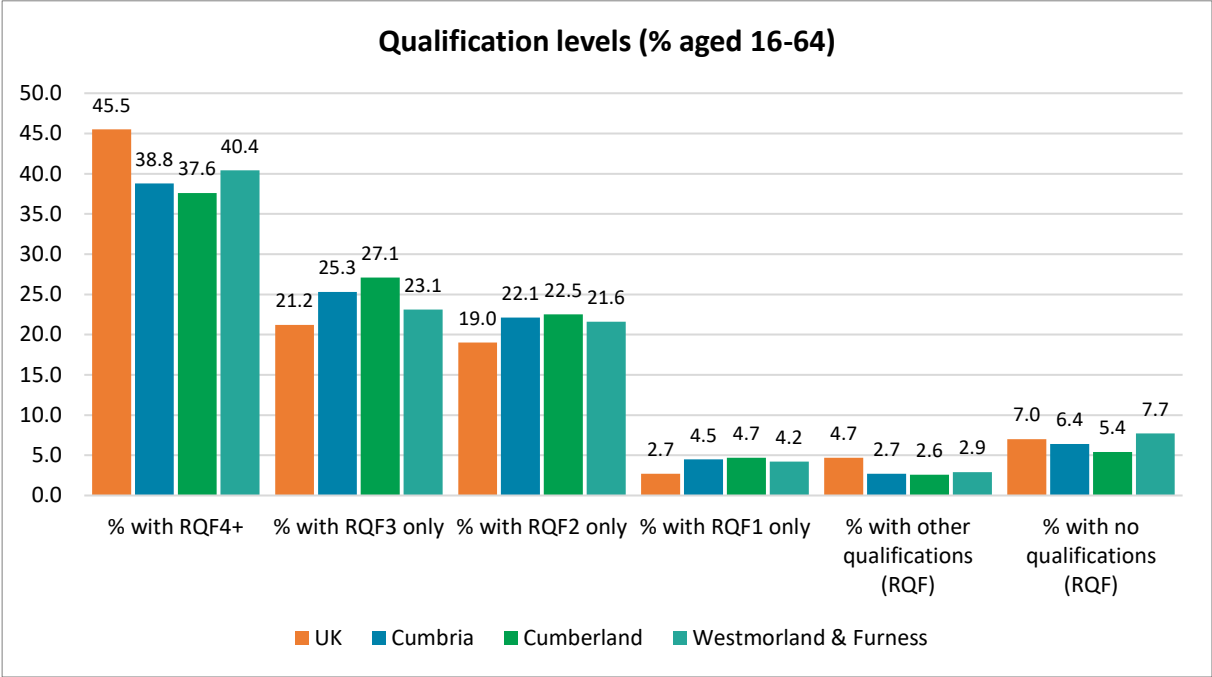
Figure 7: Economic Inactivity rate (age 16-64)



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey also provides annual estimates of qualification levels among the working age population using the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) levels. The data are only released once a year and in December 2022 Cumbria was estimated to have a lower proportion of working age residents qualified to Level 4 or above (eg degree, Level 4 NVQ, Higher Apprenticeship) or higher. Even allowing for the margin of error in the dataset, this appears to be a genuine difference. Cumbria has a higher proportion qualified up to level 3 than nationally (eg A level, level 3 NVQ, Advanced Apprenticeship) which reflects the higher than average progression into Apprenticeships locally. The data for the two unitaries should be treated with caution due to survey error but does suggest that a higher proportion of residents in Westmorland & Furness have RQF4+ qualifications than in Cumberland.

Figure 8: Qualification levels (age 16-64) – Dec 2022



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

5. CLAIMANT COUNT (released monthly) – count taken 13th July 2023

Important notes: The rollout of UC means that claimant count trends over time can be misleading as a broader span of people are required to seek work than under JSA. In addition, the easing of UC claimant conditions in response to COVID-19 means that more people were able to claim than previously and in some (not all) cases, those who were furloughed or were self-employed were included in the “searching for work” category and therefore in the claimant count. Local area data are not seasonally adjusted and therefore the national data used in this part of the briefing is also not seasonally adjusted.

Please see Appendix 1 at the end of the briefing for ward level data and data for Community Panel (Cumberland) / Locality Board (Westmorland & Furness) areas.

There was an increase of 105 in the number of claimants seeking work in Cumbria in July compared to the revised June figure, up to a total of 6,795. This is a monthly decrease of 1.6% compared to a national rise of 1.8%. The count rose in the former districts of Barrow, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland, was unchanged in Carlisle and rose in Allerdale. Almost all of the increase was among female claimants. The claimant rate in July in Cumbria was 2.3% which is below the national rate of 3.7% and is unchanged from June. The claimant count at county level is 60 lower than a year ago and the rate is unchanged.

Figure 9: Standard Claimant Count – July 2023

	Male		Female		All Persons		Monthly Change (all persons)			Annual Change (all persons)		
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	% chg	Rate chg	No	% chg	Rate chg
UK	882,080	4.2	682,430	3.2	1,564,510	3.7	28,045	1.8	0.1	41,165	2.7	0.1
Cumbria	3,850	2.6	2,945	2.0	6,795	2.3	105	1.6	0.0	-60	-0.9	0.0
Cumberland	2,380	2.9	1,835	2.2	4,220	2.6	15	0.3	0.0	20	0.5	0.0
Allerdale	780	2.8	675	2.3	1,455	2.6	-15	-1.0	0.0	110	8.3	0.2
Carlisle	1,000	3.0	770	2.2	1,765	2.6	0	-0.1	0.0	-110	-6.0	-0.2
Copeland	605	3.0	395	2.0	1,000	2.5	30	3.2	0.1	25	2.4	0.1
Westmorland & Furness	1,470	2.2	1,110	1.6	2,580	1.9	90	3.7	0.1	-80	-3.0	-0.1
Barrow	785	3.8	500	2.4	1,285	3.1	50	4.1	0.1	55	4.6	0.1
Eden	265	1.6	250	1.5	515	1.6	35	7.1	0.1	-30	-5.4	-0.1
South Lakeland	420	1.4	360	1.2	780	1.3	10	1.0	0.0	-110	-12.1	-0.2
of which LDNPA	155	1.3	130	1.1	285	1.2	25	10.0	0.1	-40	-12.6	-0.2

Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note: LDNPA is a “best-fit” comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of population within NP. LDNPA data are also included in relevant district.

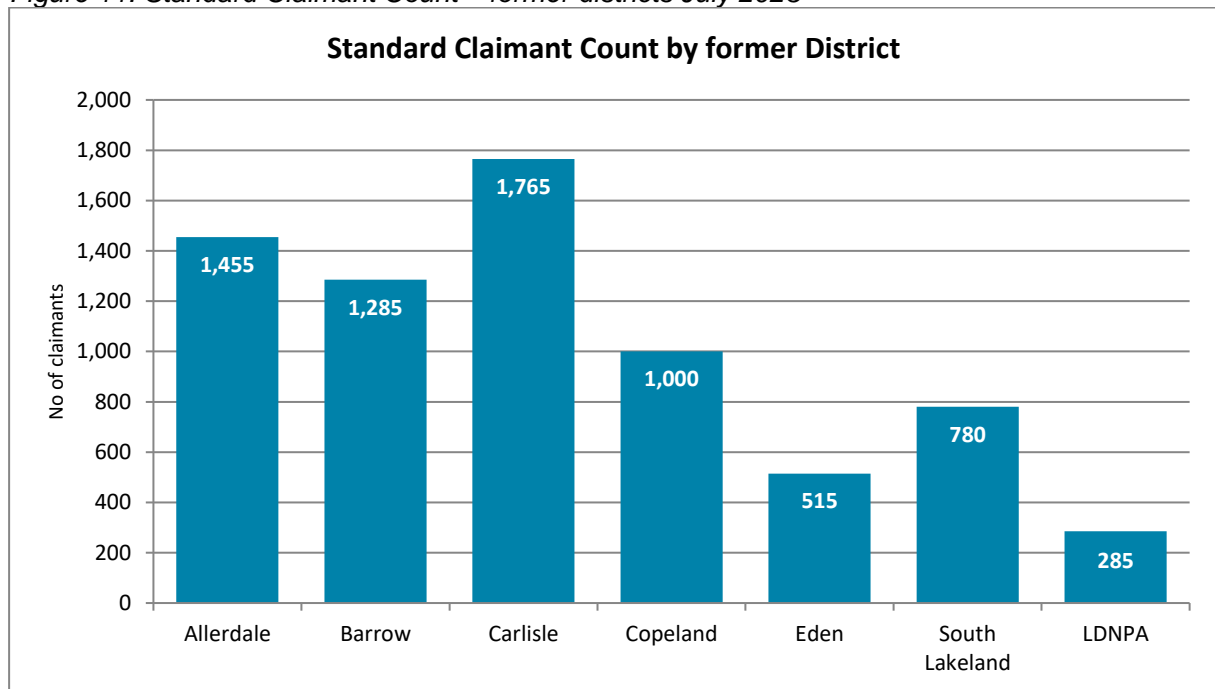
Figure 2 shows the claimant count and rate by broad age group in July. Claimant rates at Cumbria level are below the national average for all age groups and this is also the case for all districts with the exception of 18-24 year olds in Barrow where the rate remains well above the national average (6.1% v 4.9%).

Figure 10: Standard Claimant Count & Rate by Age Group in Cumbria – July 2023

	Aged 18-24		Aged 25-34		Aged 35-44		Aged 45-54		Aged 55-64		Total	
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
UK	268,705	4.9%	415,505	4.6%	382,140	4.4%	260,855	2.9%	233,420	2.7%	1,564,510	3.7%
Cumbria	1,240	3.8%	1,880	3.3%	1,570	2.9%	995	1.5%	1,095	1.4%	6,795	2.3%
Cumberland	730	4.0%	1,195	3.8%	975	3.2%	605	1.6%	700	1.7%	4,220	2.6%
Allerdale	285	4.7%	390	3.8%	335	3.3%	200	1.5%	245	1.7%	1,455	2.6%
Carlisle	250	3.2%	540	3.9%	430	3.3%	265	1.8%	280	1.8%	1,765	2.6%
Copeland	195	4.5%	265	3.4%	220	3.0%	145	1.6%	180	1.7%	1,000	2.5%
Westmorland & Furness	515	3.6%	685	2.8%	585	2.5%	385	1.2%	400	1.1%	2,580	1.9%
Barrow	305	6.1%	370	4.2%	280	3.7%	150	1.7%	175	1.8%	1,285	3.1%
Eden	70	2.2%	120	2.2%	130	2.3%	95	1.2%	95	1.0%	515	1.6%
South Lakeland	140	2.3%	195	1.9%	185	1.7%	140	1.0%	120	0.7%	780	1.3%
of which LDNPA	35	1.5%	70	2.1%	80	2.0%	65	1.1%	35	0.5%	285	1.2%

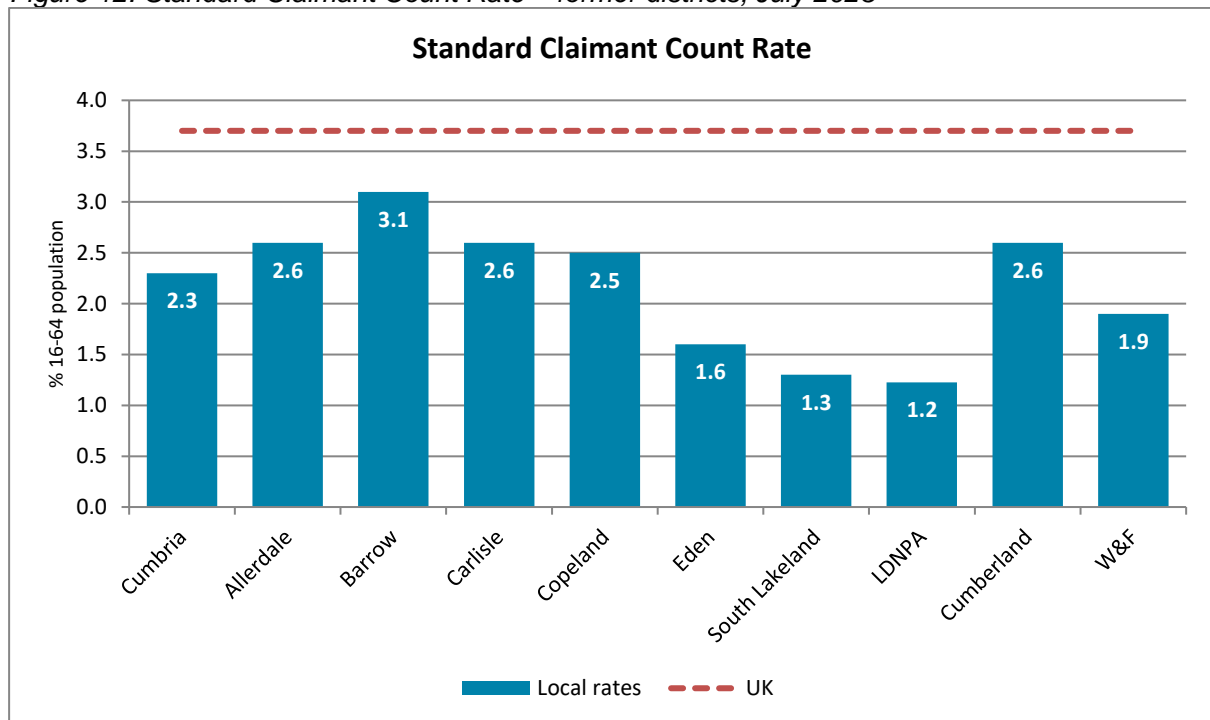
Source: ONS (data are rounded). LDNPA is a “best-fit” of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 11: Standard Claimant Count – former districts July 2023



Source: ONS. LDNPA is a “best-fit” of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 12: Standard Claimant Count Rate – former districts, July 2023



Source: ONS/DWP

Figure 13: Standard Claimant Count - timeseries

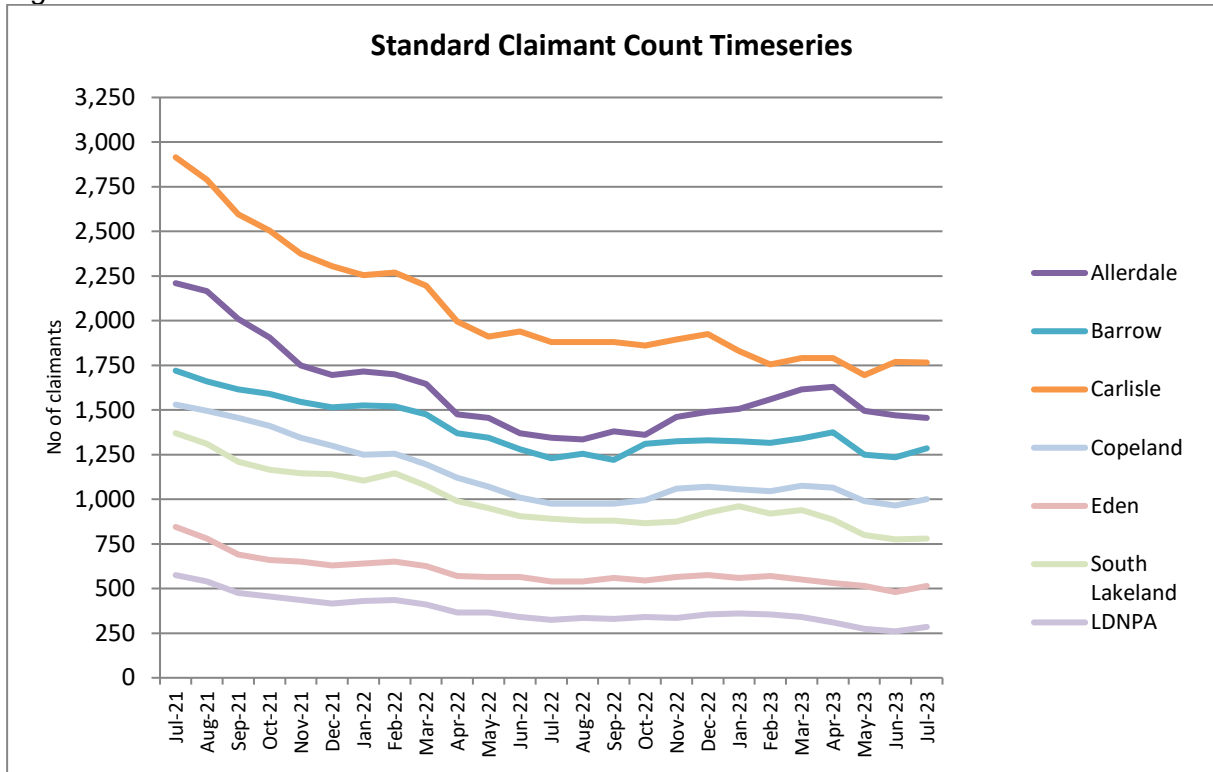
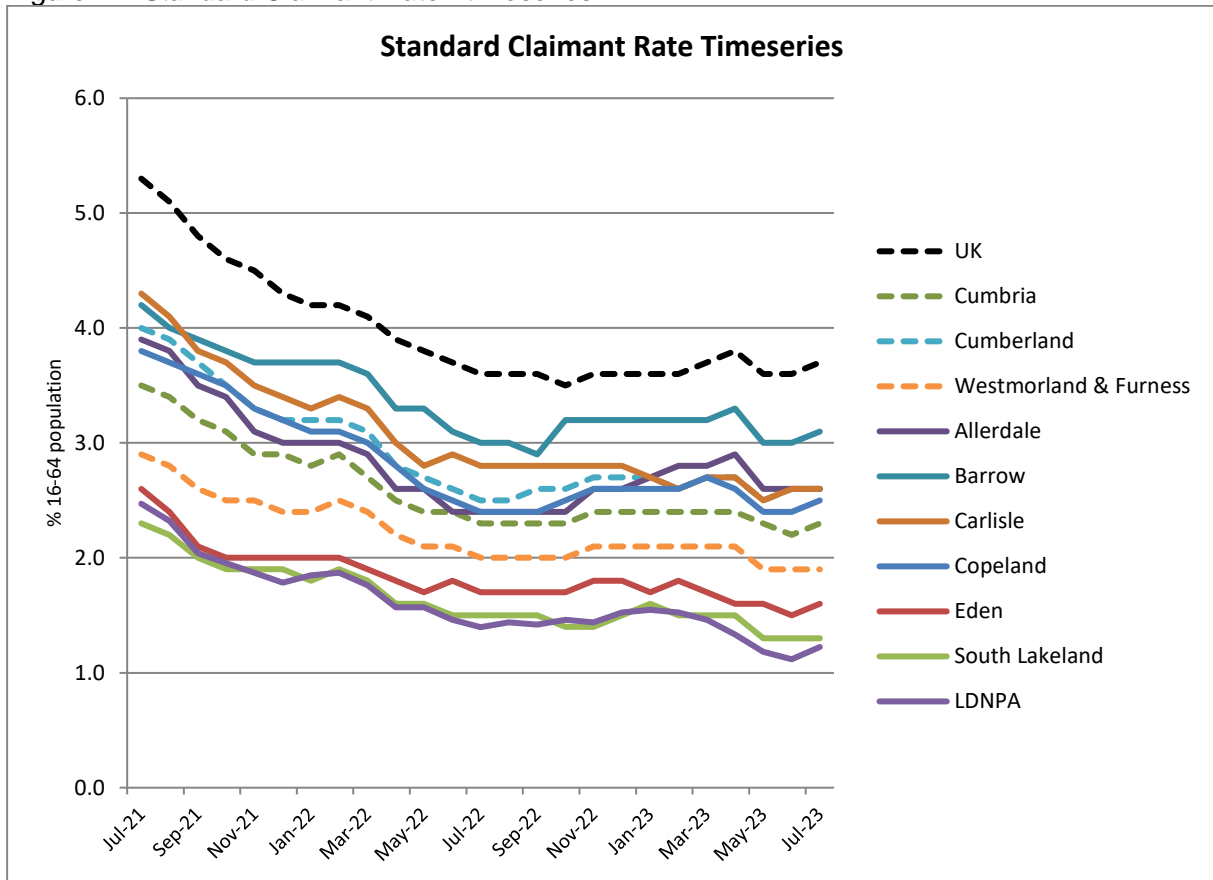


Figure 14: Standard Claimant Rate - timeseries



Source: ONS/DWP

6. UNIVERSAL CREDIT (released monthly) – count taken 13th July 2023

Universal Credit (UC) is a single monthly payment for people in or out of work which replaces existing benefits including Housing Benefit, Child Tax Credit, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance.

Note: due to the phased rollout of UC, care should be taken when comparing change over time.

Please see Appendix 1 at the end of the briefing for ward level data and data for Community Panel / Locality Board areas.

6a. Individuals on Universal Credit

There were 36,431 people on Universal Credit in Cumbria in July (both in work and out of work). This is a rise of 467 from the revised June total (+1.3%) and 2,341 more than a year before (+6.9%). The count rose from last month in all the former district areas. The number of people searching/planning/preparing for work rose by 138, the number claiming while in work rose was unchanged and the number with no work requirements rose by 324. The latest total means that 12.2% of the working age population is claiming Universal Credit compared to a national rate of 14.8%. The overall rate is below the national average in all parts of Cumbria. However, UC claimant rates for 18-24 year olds were above the national average in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland and were also above the national average for 25-34 year olds in Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland as well as for 35-44 year olds in Allerdale and Copeland.

Figure 15: Universal Credit Claimants – July 2023 and monthly / annual change

	Male		Female		All Persons		Monthly Change (all persons)			Annual Change (all persons)		
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	% chg	Rate chg	No	% chg	Rate chg
Great Britain	2,588,663	12.8%	3,469,749	16.7%	6,058,471	14.8%	96,520	1.6%	0.2%	443,288	7.9%	1.1%
Cumbria	15,321	10.3%	21,109	14.0%	36,431	12.2%	467	1.3%	0.2%	2,341	6.9%	0.8%
Cumberland	9,708	11.9%	13,351	16.1%	23,062	14.0%	267	1.2%	0.2%	1,302	6.0%	0.8%
Allerdale	3,438	12.3%	4,847	16.9%	8,289	14.6%	74	0.9%	0.1%	390	4.9%	0.7%
Carlisle	3,784	11.3%	5,266	15.4%	9,049	13.4%	137	1.5%	0.2%	625	7.4%	0.9%
Copeland	2,486	12.3%	3,238	16.1%	5,725	14.2%	58	1.0%	0.1%	294	5.4%	0.7%
Westmorland & Furness	5,614	8.4%	7,754	11.5%	13,368	10.0%	201	1.5%	0.1%	1,042	8.5%	0.8%
Barrow	2,558	12.3%	3,258	15.8%	5,814	14.1%	98	1.7%	0.2%	496	9.3%	1.2%
Eden	1,050	6.5%	1,617	10.0%	2,671	8.3%	43	1.6%	0.1%	243	10.0%	0.8%
South Lakeland	2,001	6.7%	2,879	9.4%	4,883	8.1%	57	1.2%	0.1%	301	6.6%	0.5%
of which LDNPA	775	6.6%	1,120	9.7%	1,898	8.2%	2	0.1%	0.0%	53	2.9%	0.2%

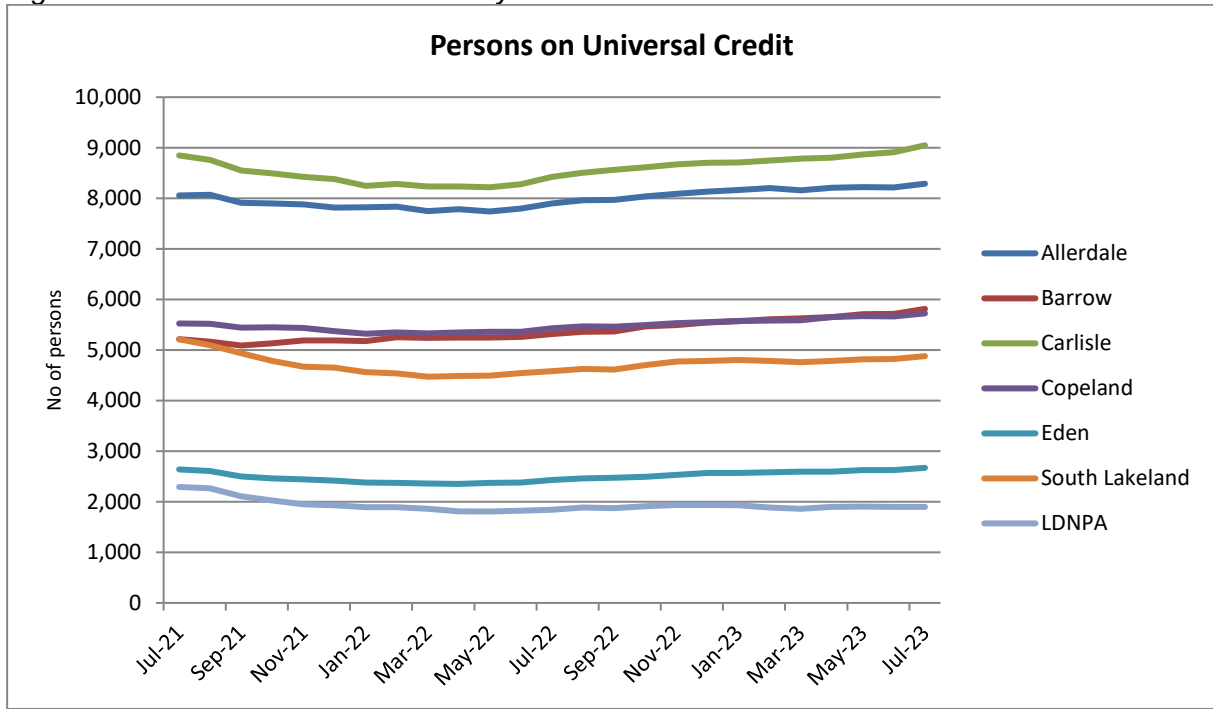
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, gender totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 16: Universal Credit Claimants by Age – July 2023

Universal Credit Claimant Count and Rate by Age												
	Aged 18-24		Aged 25-34		Aged 35-44		Aged 45-54		Aged 55+		Total	
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Great Britain	700,604	13.0%	1,682,170	19.2%	1,666,826	19.7%	1,081,054	12.6%	919,593	11.1%	6,058,471	14.8%
Cumbria	4,268	13.1%	10,584	18.8%	9,558	17.6%	6,152	9.1%	5,801	7.5%	36,431	12.2%
Cumberland	2,574	14.1%	6,812	21.4%	6,027	19.7%	3,836	10.4%	3,775	9.1%	23,062	14.0%
Allerdale	965	15.9%	2,303	22.2%	2,094	20.5%	1,455	11.0%	1,453	9.8%	8,289	14.6%
Carlisle	940	11.9%	2,877	20.9%	2,422	18.5%	1,469	10.1%	1,326	8.3%	9,049	13.4%
Copeland	664	15.2%	1,626	21.1%	1,502	20.7%	914	10.1%	992	9.3%	5,725	14.2%
Westmorland & Furness	1,696	11.8%	3,775	15.4%	3,533	14.8%	2,308	7.5%	2,037	5.7%	13,368	10.0%
Barrow	904	18.1%	1,797	20.3%	1,422	18.9%	875	9.8%	801	8.4%	5,814	14.1%
Eden	258	8.0%	721	13.3%	724	12.9%	493	6.4%	469	5.1%	2,671	8.3%
South Lakeland	529	8.6%	1,262	12.3%	1,391	12.9%	947	6.7%	756	4.5%	4,883	8.1%
of which LDNPA	138	5.8%	463	14.0%	584	14.7%	381	6.6%	332	4.7%	1,898	8.2%

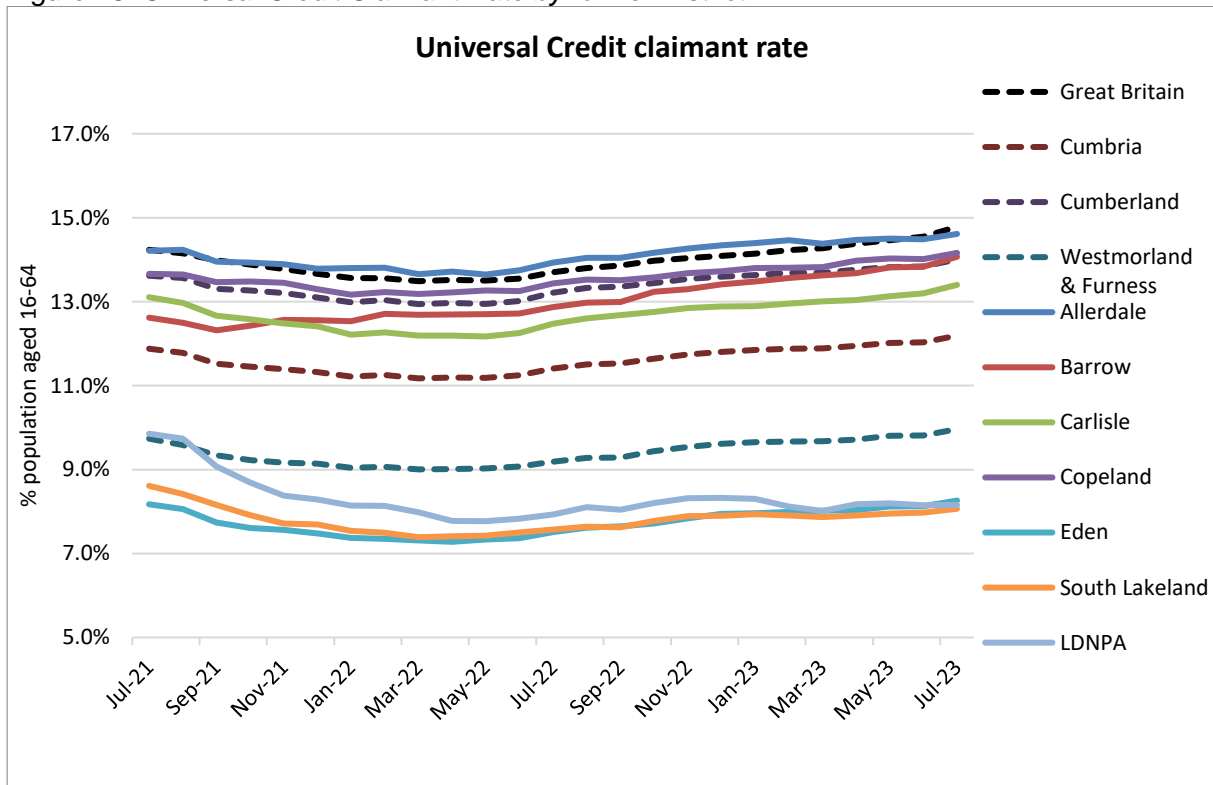
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, age totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 17: Universal Credit Claimants by former district



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore (LDNPA claimants are also included in the relevant district)

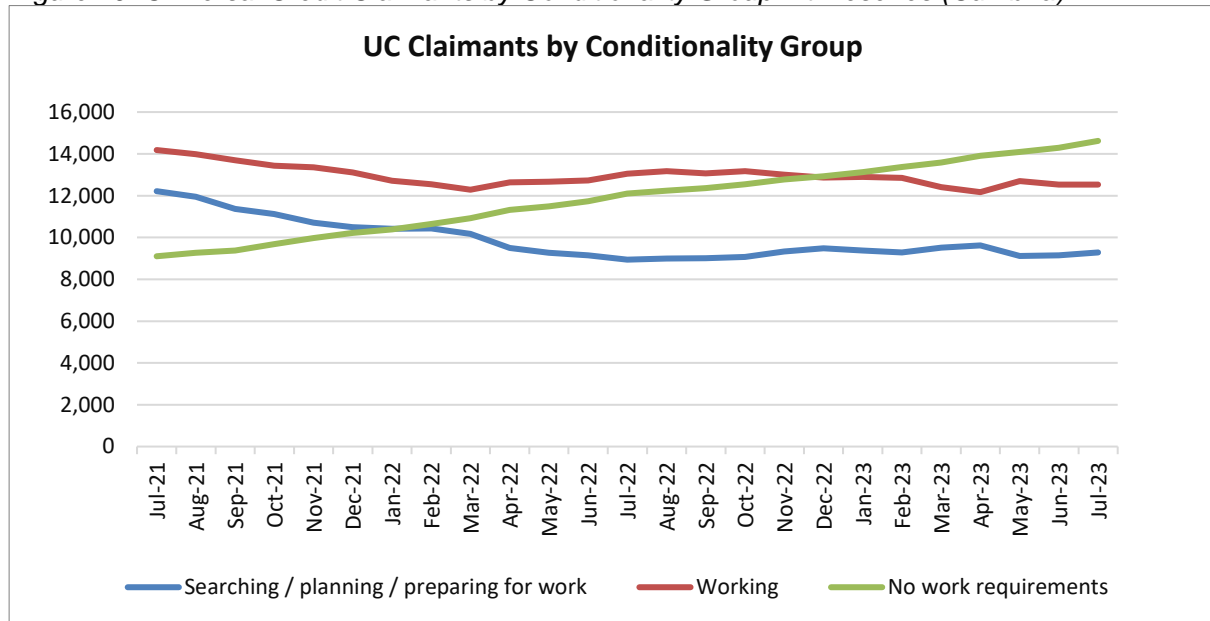
Figure 18: Universal Credit Claimant Rate by former District



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Universal Credit claimants are placed in a conditionality group based on their circumstances and work capability and this determines what is expected of them during their claim. In July 2023 the number of people searching/planning/preparing for work rose by 138, the number claiming while in work was unchanged and the number with no work requirements rose by 324.

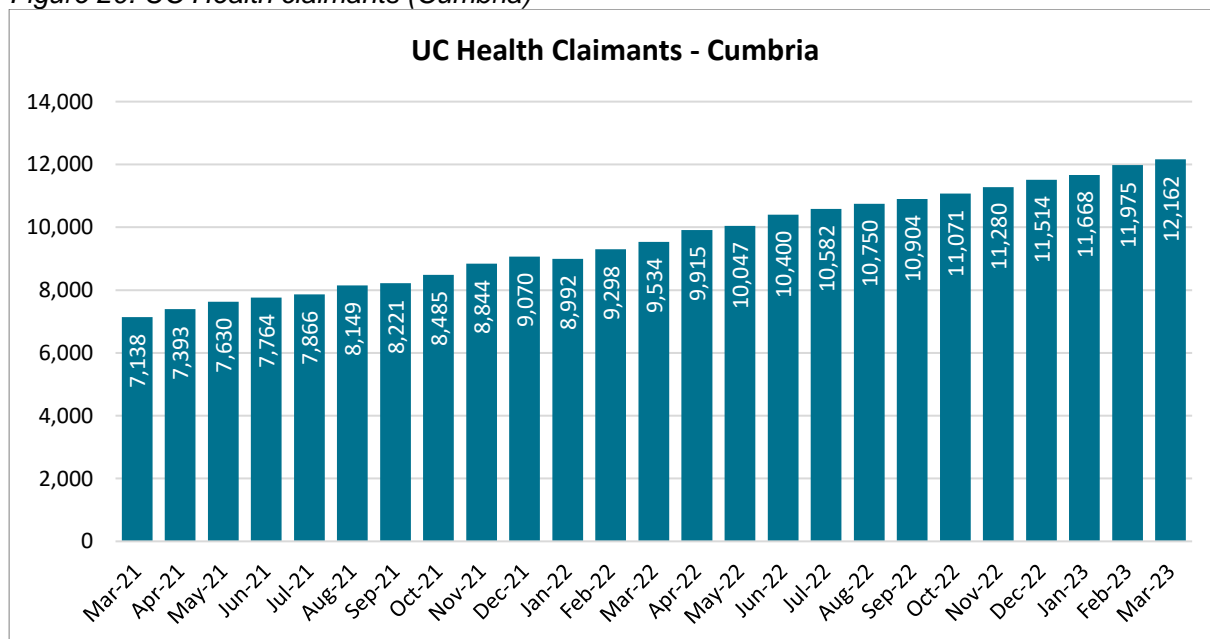
Figure 19: Universal Credit Claimants by Conditionality Group – timeseries (Cumbria)



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note: Conditionality is based on an individual's circumstances on the count date)

In March 2023, 12,162 UC claimants were on “UC Health” which comprises those with a restricted ability to work supported by acceptable medical evidence (pre-Work Capability Assessment) or with a Limited Capacity for Work/Limited Capacity for Work & Work Related Activity) outcome. The number of such claimants has risen by 70.4% (+5,025) in the past 2 years compared to a decrease of -1.7% in the overall number of UC claimants. UC Health claimants made up 34.2% of all UC claimants in Cumbria in March 2023 compared to 28.7% nationally. This is almost double the proportion 2 years ago when 19.8% of UC claimants in Cumbria were on UC Health.

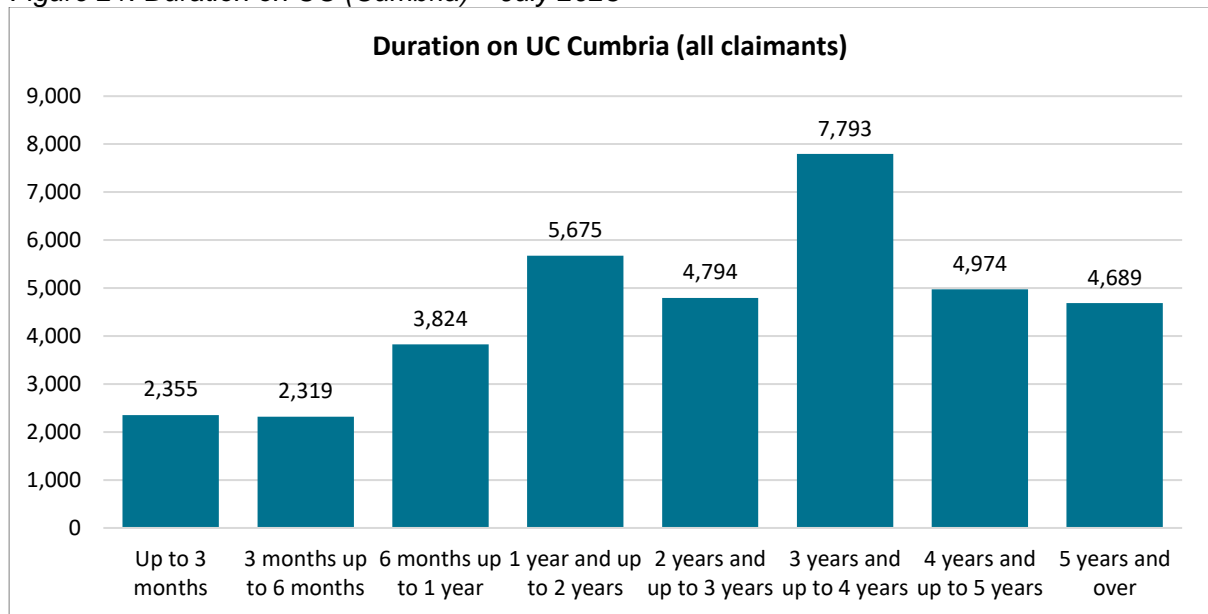
Figure 20: UC Health claimants (Cumbria)



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore :

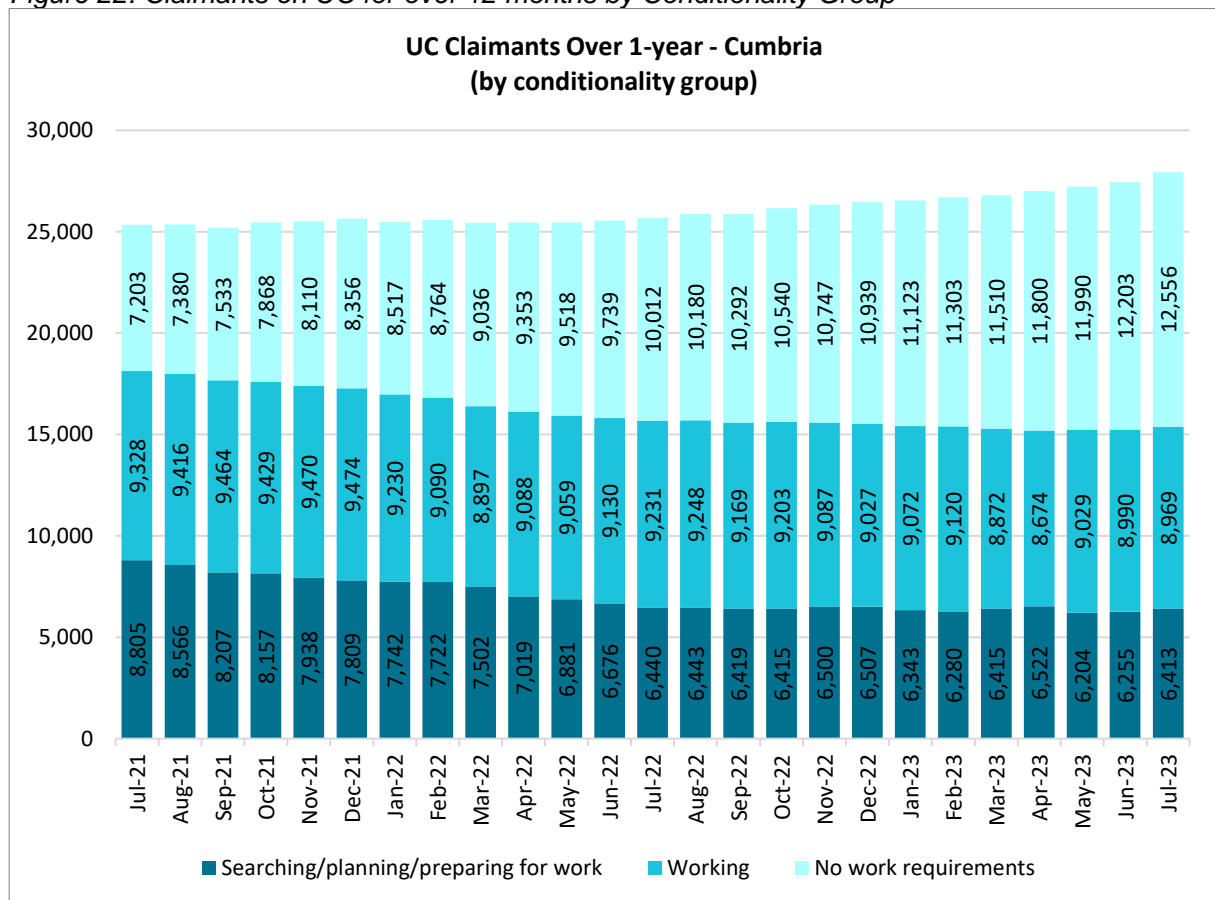
In July 2023, three quarters of UC claimants (27,600) had been claiming for over 12 months an annual increase of 2,048 (8.0%). The highest proportions of these long term claimants were in the working and no work requirements conditionality groups (33% and 44% of the total respectively), although they may have been in different groups during their claim. Long term claimants now make up 76% of all UC claimants compared to 70% in July 2021.

Figure 21: Duration on UC (Cumbria) – July 2023



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 22: Claimants on UC for over 12 months by Conditionality Group



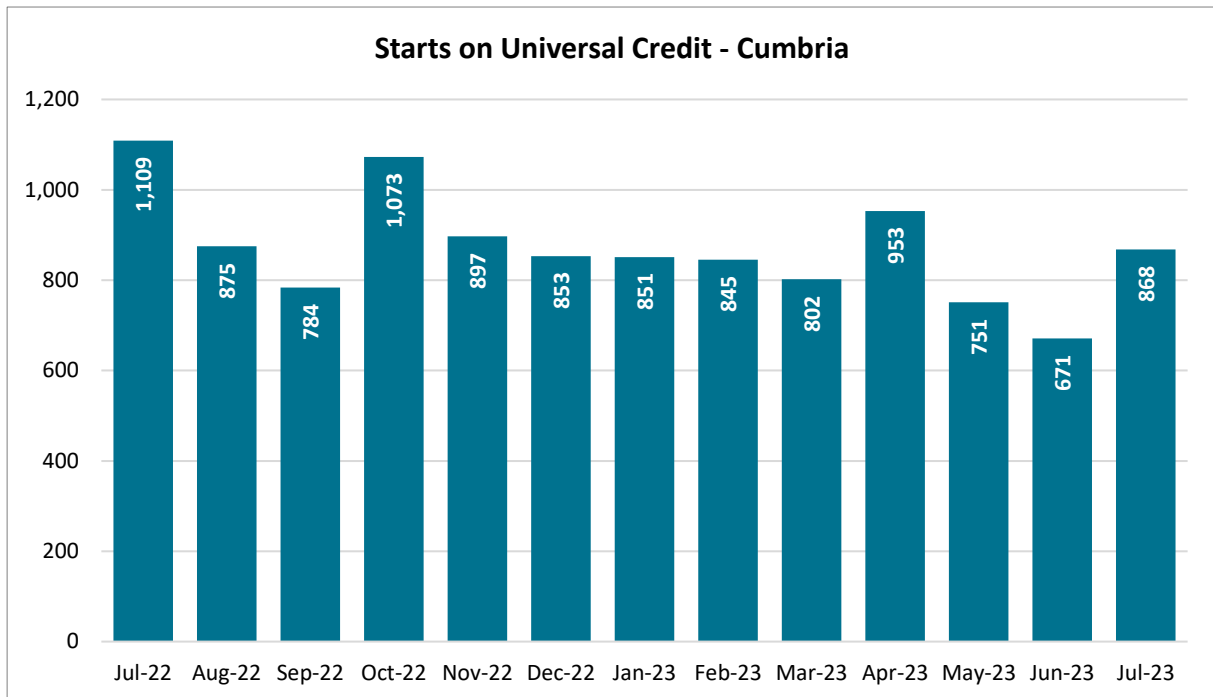
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

6b. Starts to Universal Credit (next data release Nov)

The data presented so far relate to the stock of Universal Credit claimants at a point in time (ie the total number of claimants irrespective of how long they have been claiming). The following data relate just to those who started claims in the period. Geographic analysis is based on the JCP office to which the original claim was made. These figures are only released once a quarter.

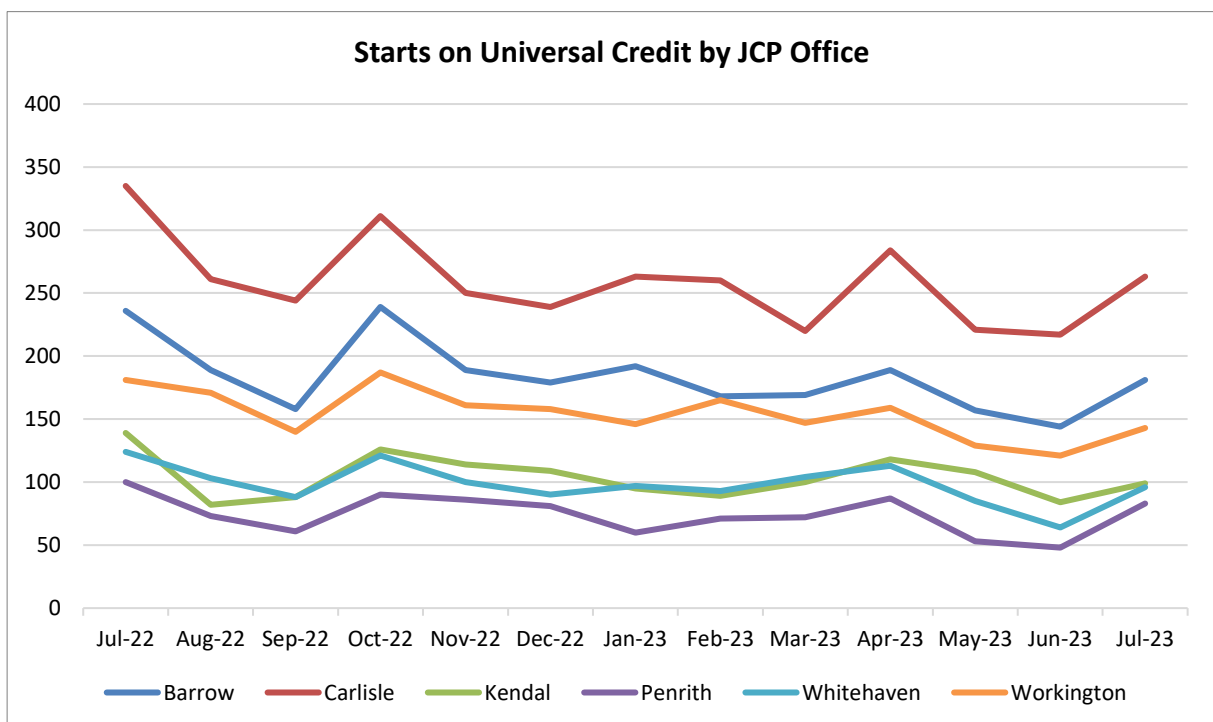
The number of starts on Universal Credit is primarily influenced by labour market conditions but there is also some element of administrative effect as claimants moving onto UC from other benefits also count as a new start (it is not possible to separate the two in the data).

Figure 23: Monthly Starts to Universal Credit – timeseries



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 24: Starts on Universal Credit by JCP Office – timeseries



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

6c. Households on Universal Credit (next data release Nov)

Data for **households** on Universal Credit are only released quarterly which puts them out of line with the data for individuals. The most recent household data are for May 2023 when there were 30,924 households on Universal Credit in Cumbria, a rise of 3,374 from the same month last year (7.9%). The number of households on UC rose year on year in all 6 districts in Cumbria with the biggest percentage increases in Eden (+10.6%), Barrow (+9.5%) and South Lakeland (+8.5%).

Figure 25: Number of Households on Universal Credit by former district

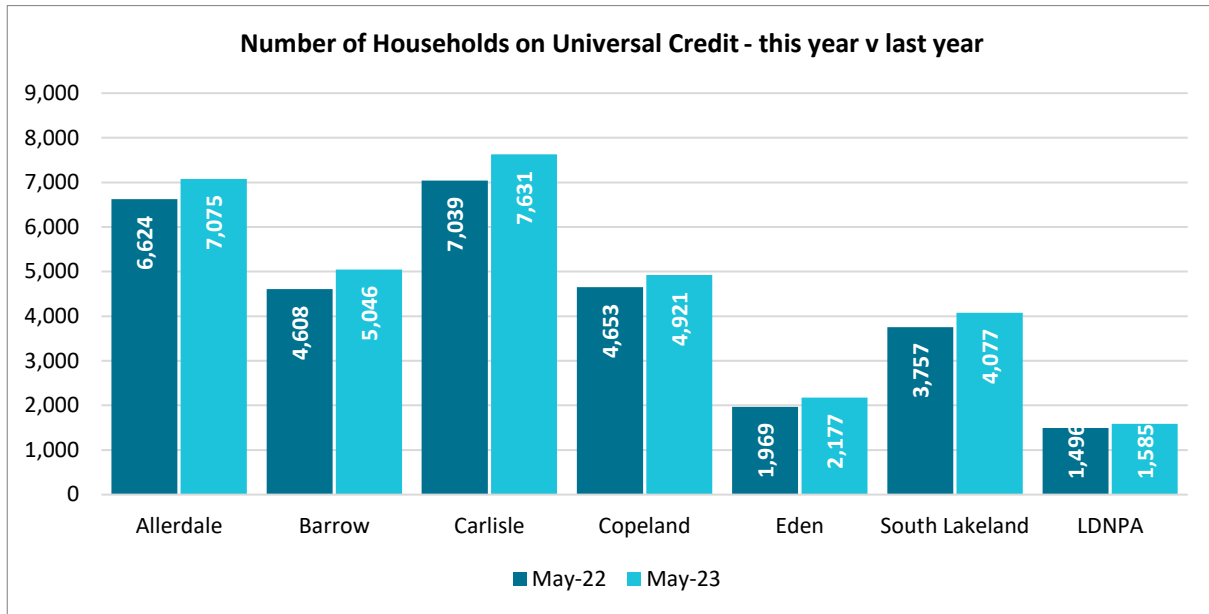
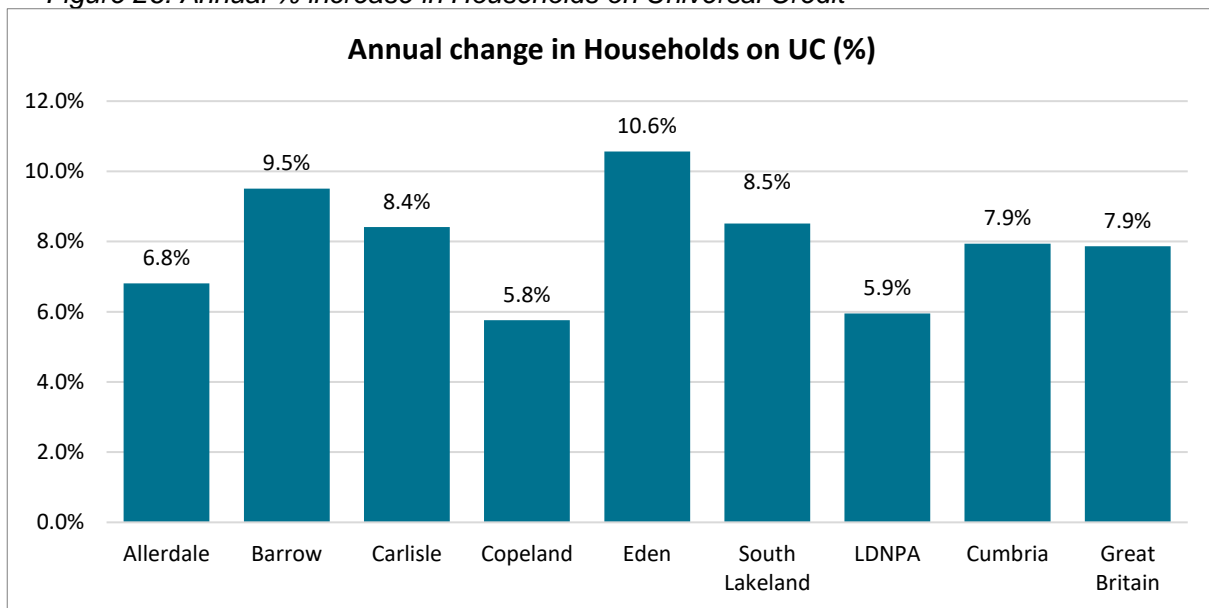


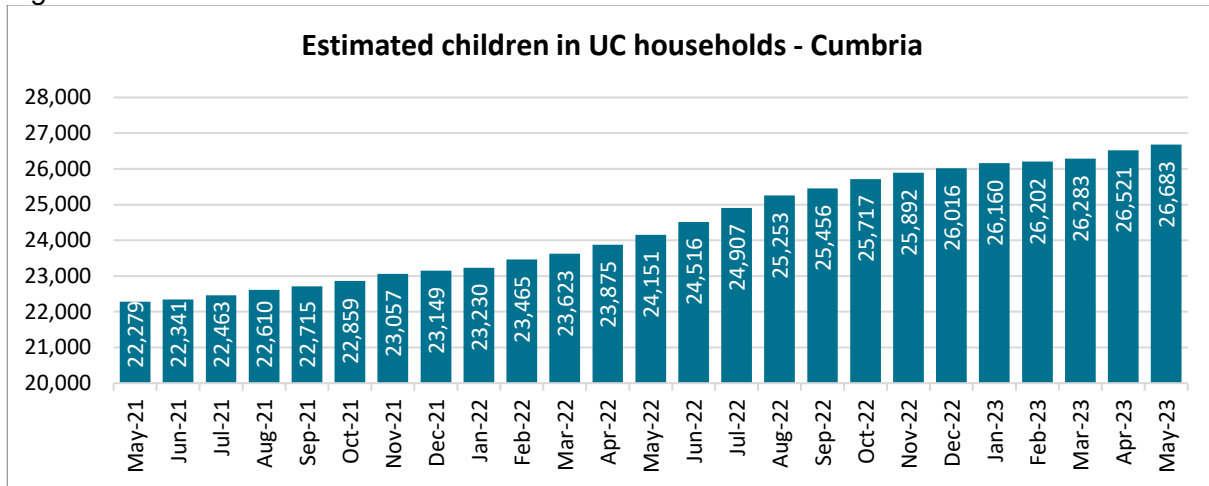
Figure 26: Annual % increase in Households on Universal Credit



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP. LDNPA claimants are also included in the relevant district

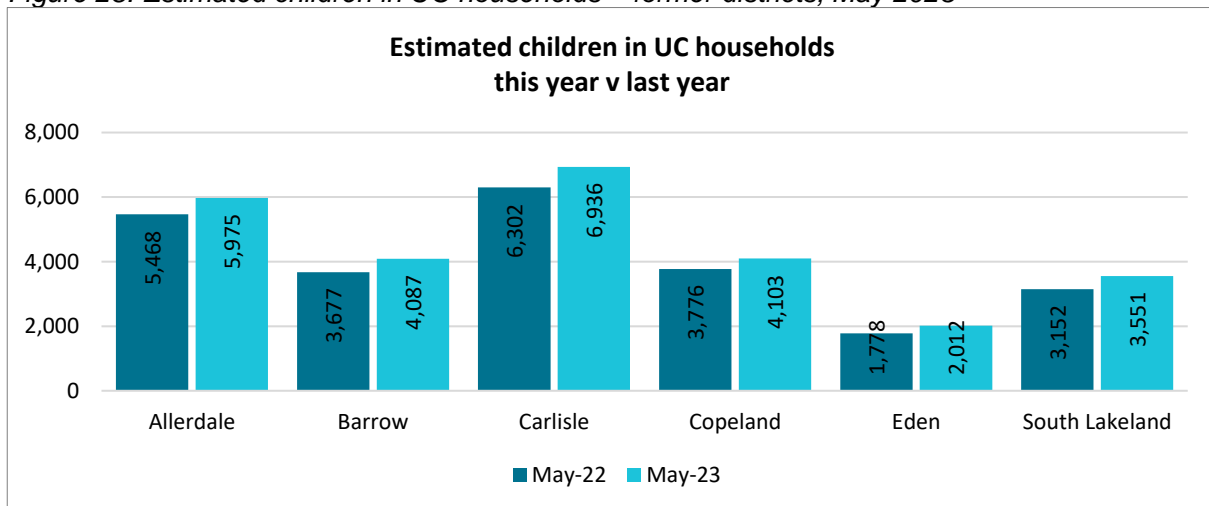
An estimated 26,683 children in Cumbria were living in UC households in May 2023. The number has risen by 2,532 (10.5%) from May last year. The number of households containing children has increased by 9.7% year on year compared to 6.5% rise in households without children. More specifically, single person households with children have increased by 11.8% year on year. Note: a child is anyone declared as living in a household on UC who is under 20 and whose details have been verified by DWP

Figure 27: Estimated children in UC households - timeseries



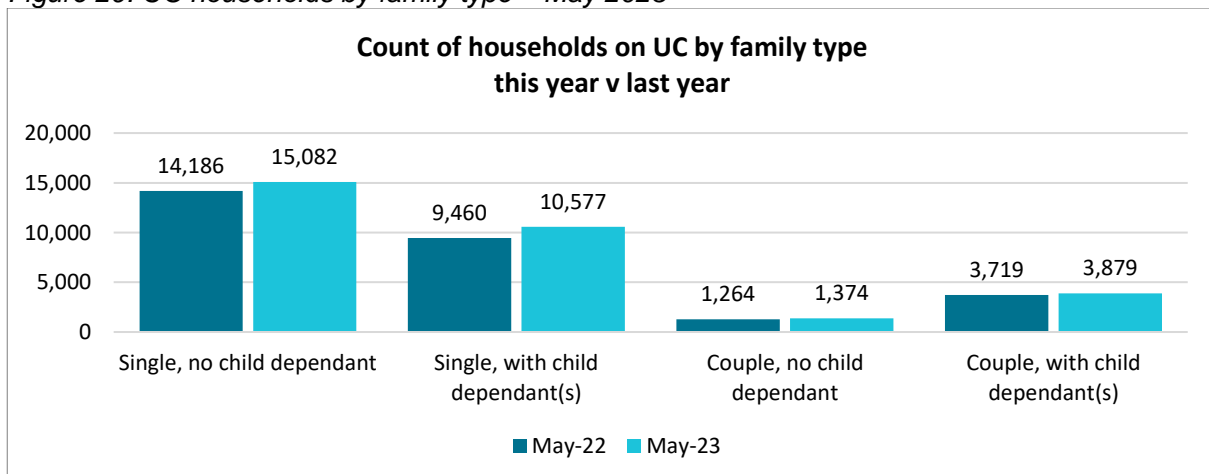
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 28: Estimated children in UC households – former districts, May 2023



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 29: UC households by family type – May 2023



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

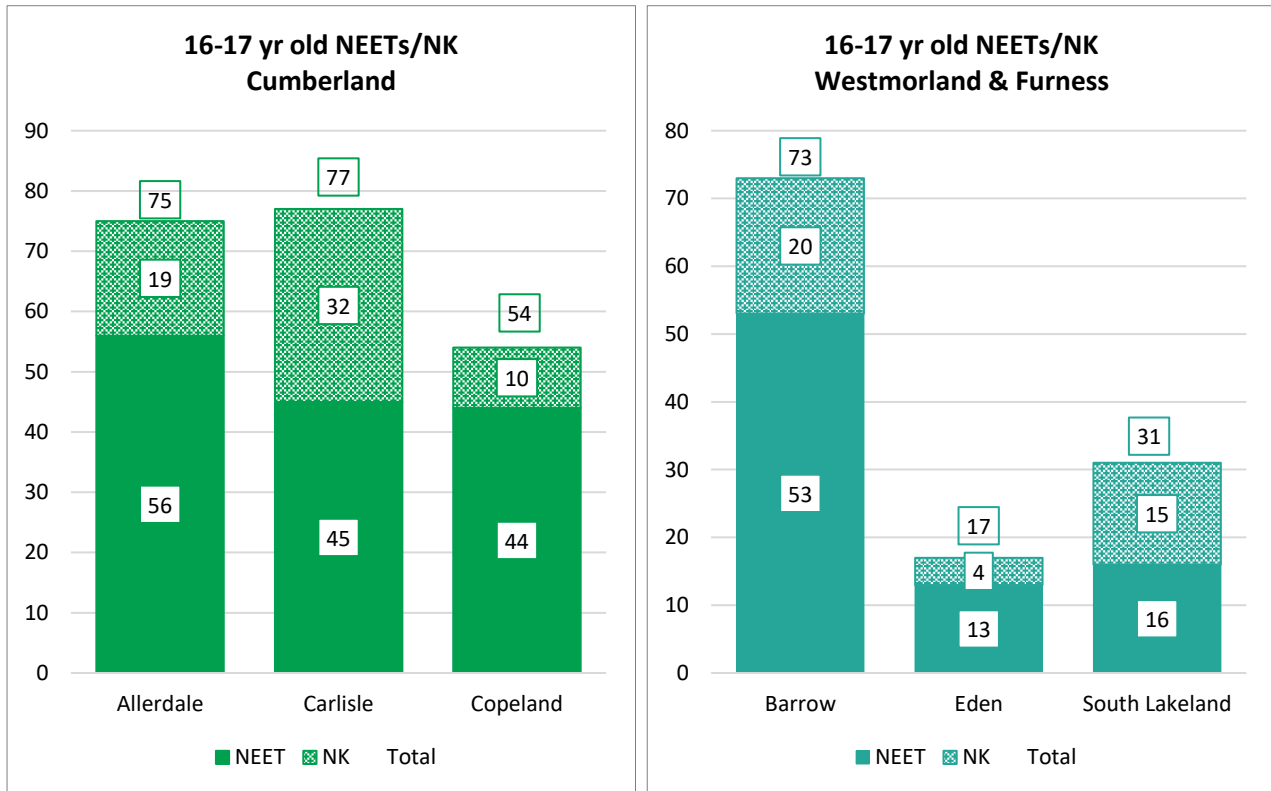
7. NEETs & Participation (released monthly)

7a. Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

Young people are described as NEET if they are not in any form of education, employment or training. Those whose status is Not Known at the time of follow up are also classed as NEET.

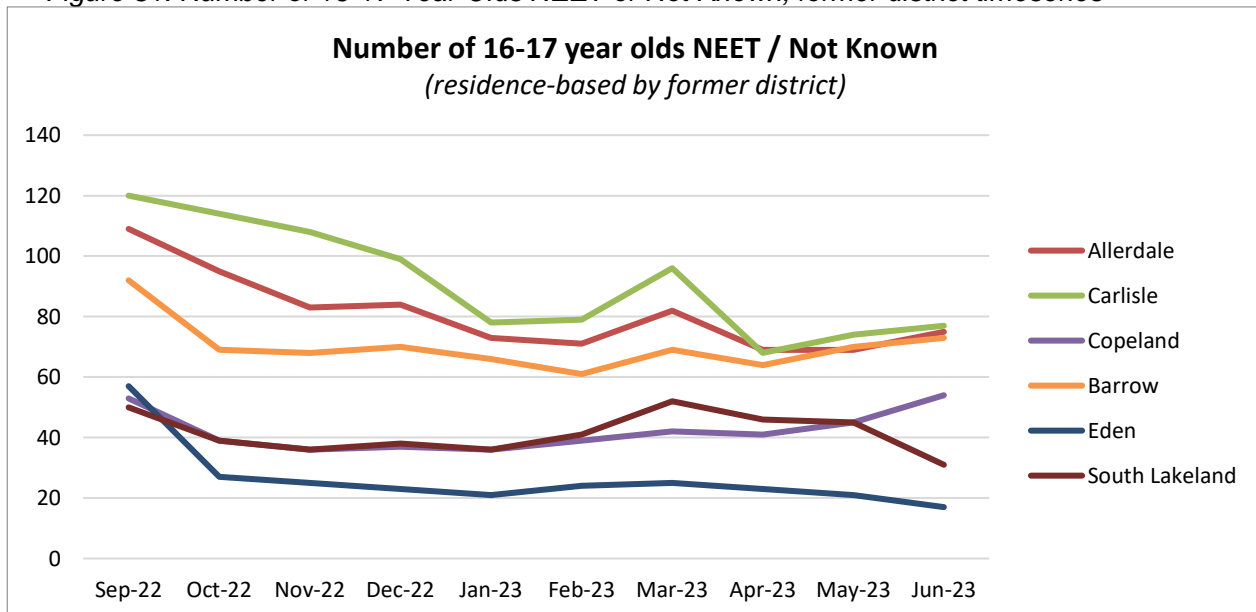
In June 2023, 337 16-17 year olds were classed as NEET in Cumbria (227 NEET and 100 whose status was Not Known). The highest number of NEET/NKs was in the former district of Carlisle where there were 77 followed by Allerdale where there were 75. *NB: data are now based on the resident location of the young person which is a change from the previous method which used the location of the office responsible for monitoring. As a result, data prior to Sept 2022 are not consistent with the data shown here and these data may not be the same as those used in other publications.*

Figure 30: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, June 2023



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

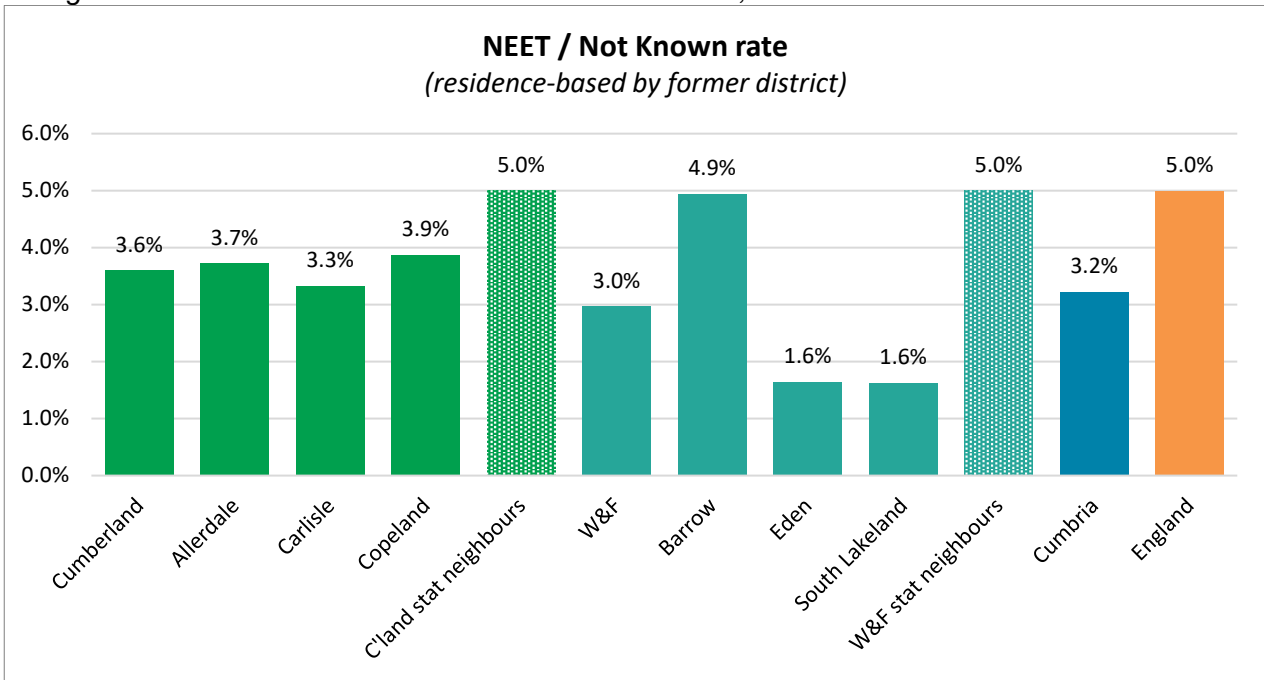
Figure 31: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, former district timeseries



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

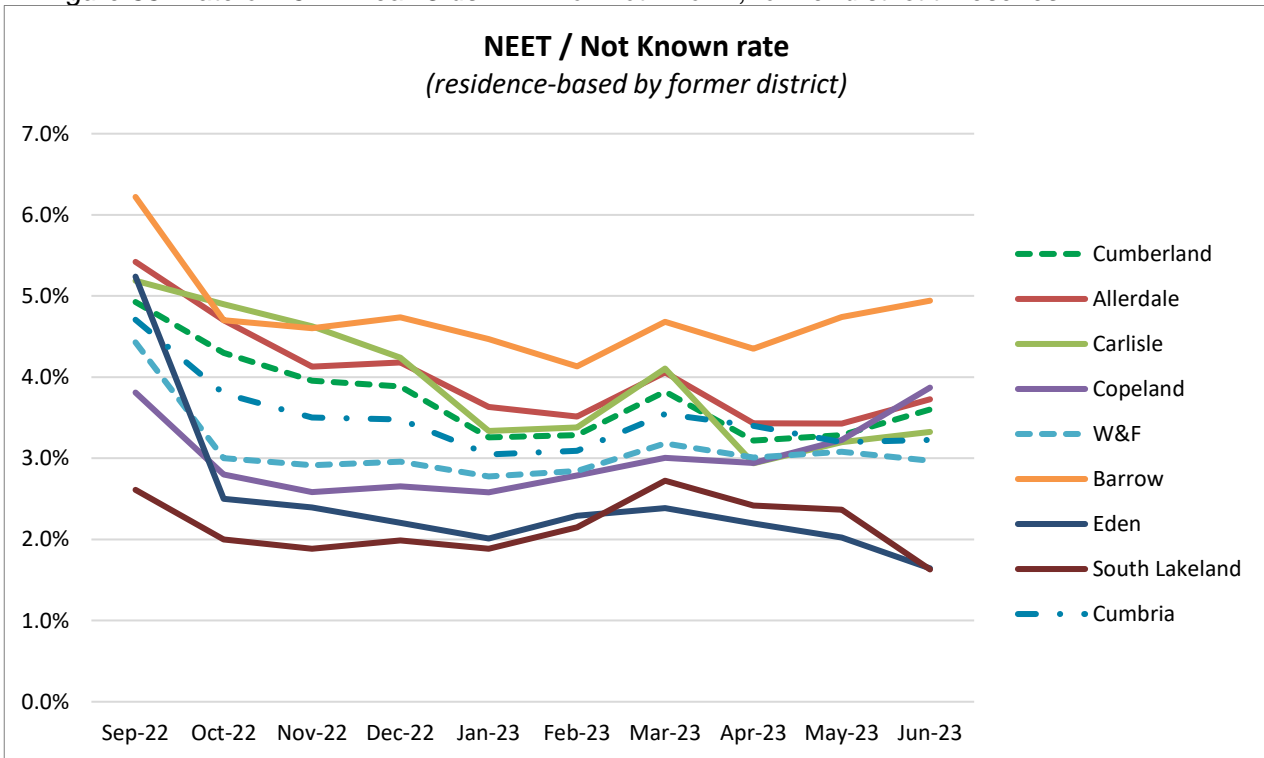
The county NEET/NK rate (% of cohort) was 3.2% in June 2023 compared to an England rate of 5.0%. The highest local rates were in in the former districts of Barrow (4.9%) and Copeland (3.9%). The NEET rate in Cumbria was unchanged from May.

Figure 32: Rate of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, June 2023



Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

Figure 33: Rate of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, former district timeseries



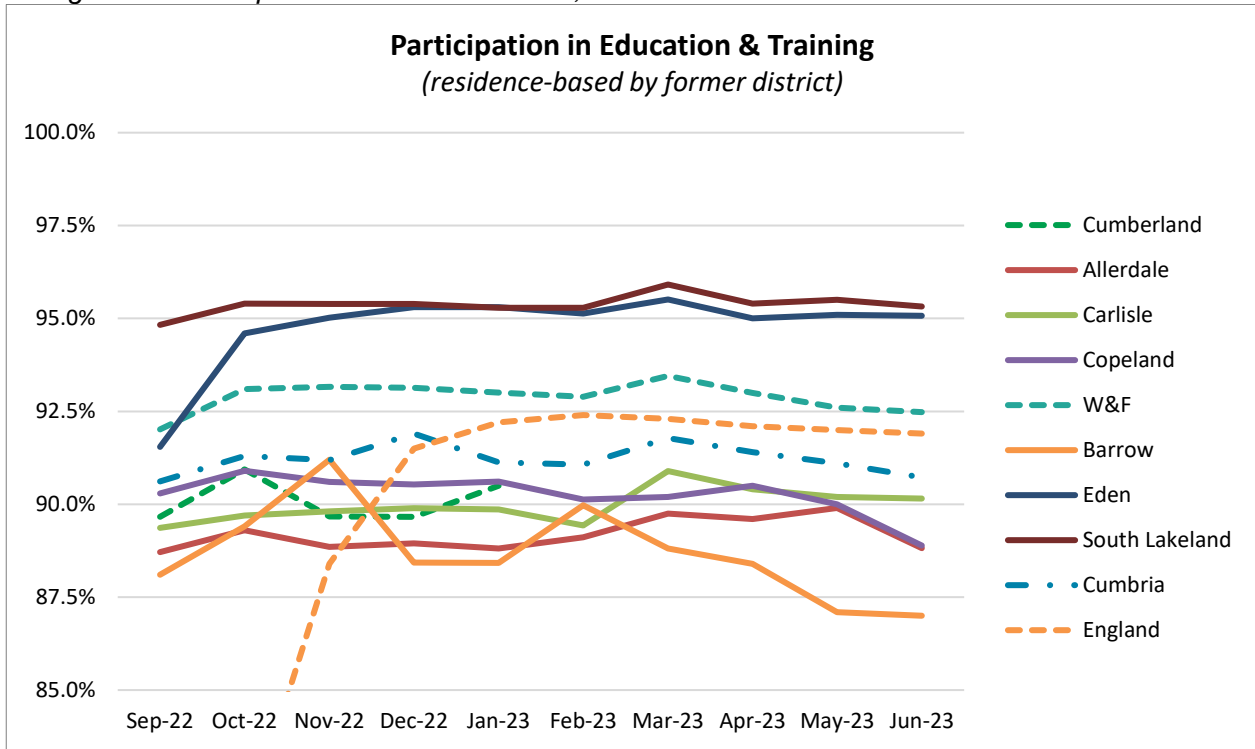
Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

7b. Participation

The Education & Skills Act 2008 introduced a requirement for young people to remain in education or training until at least their 18th birthday and a duty on local authorities to encourage, enable and assist young people to participate. As part of the tracking process that produces the NEET data, participation data is also produced at county level on a monthly basis.

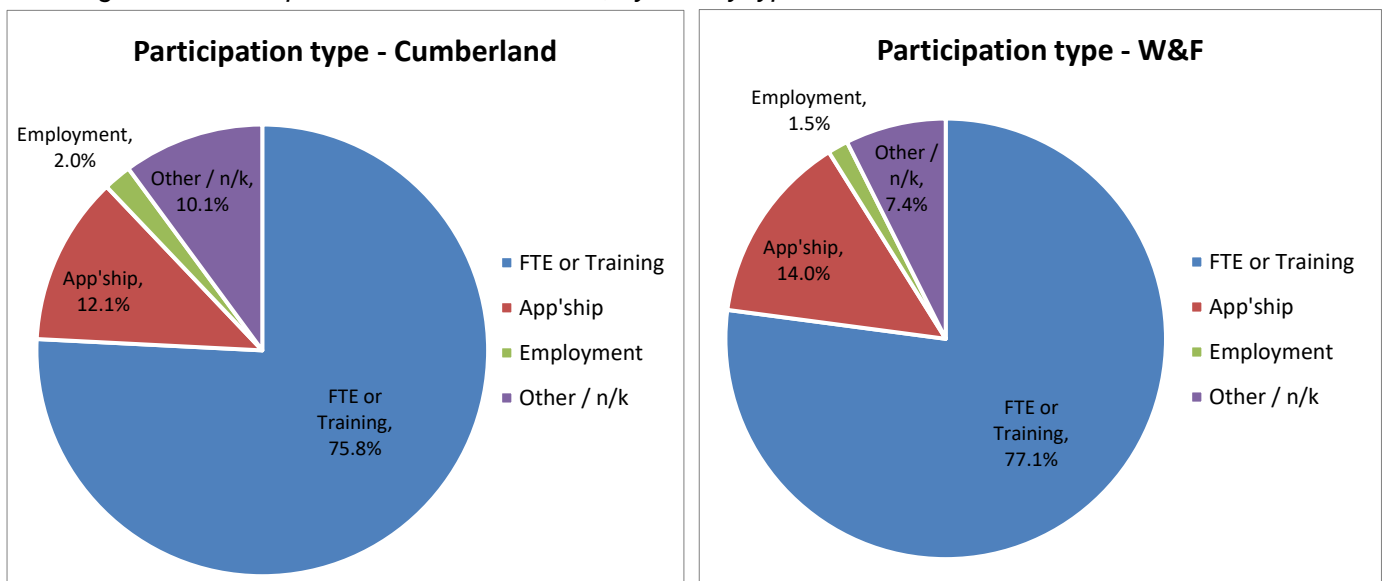
In June 2023, 90.7% of young people in Cumbria were classed as meeting the participation requirement compared to 91.9% for England. The highest participation rate was in the former district of South Lakeland (95.3%) and the lowest in Barrow (87.0%).

Figure 34: Participation of 16/17 Year Olds, former district timeseries



Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

Figure 35: Participation of 16/17 Year Olds, by activity type



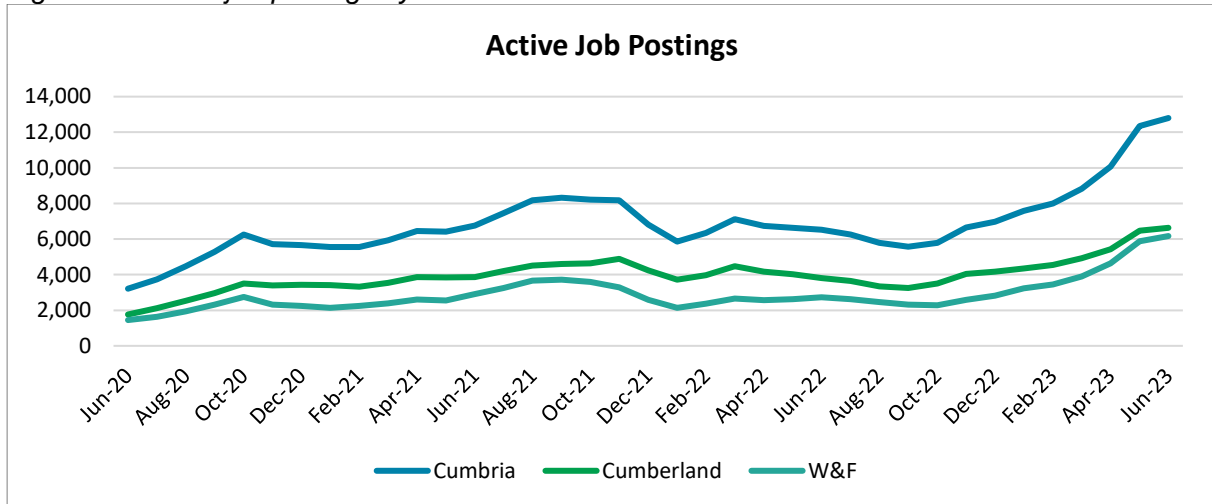
Source: NCCIS

8. JOB POSTINGS

The following data are drawn from Lightcast™ Analyst, an interactive tool which delivers real time access to job postings from a range of sources including job boards, employer sites, newspapers, public agencies etc. Data extraction and analysis technologies mine and code data from each posting to provide analysis on occupations and skills.

During July 2023 there were 11,911 active job postings in Cumbria, 3,867 of which were new postings during the month. The number of active postings was 888 lower than in June (-6.9%) and the number of new postings was 312 lower (-7.5%) which might signal that we are over the peak seasonal recruitment period.

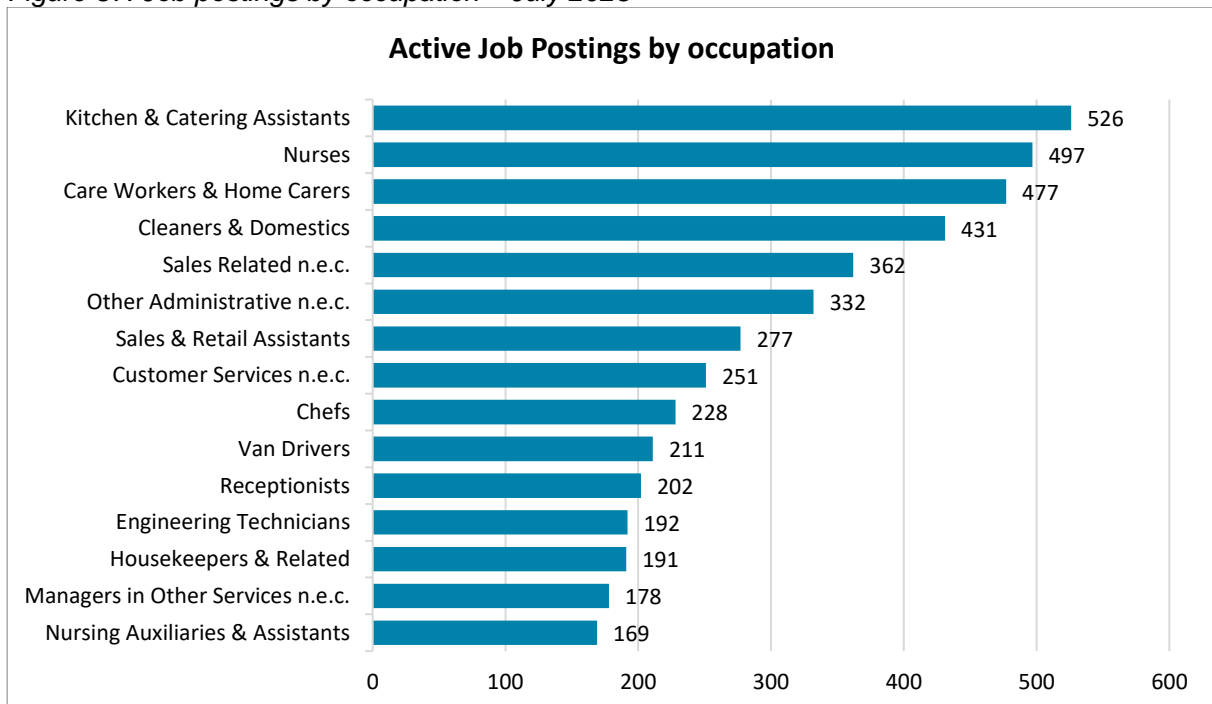
Figure 36: Active job postings by month



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

The most commonly advertised jobs were for kitchen & catering assistants, nurses, care workers, cleaners & domestics and sales occupations.

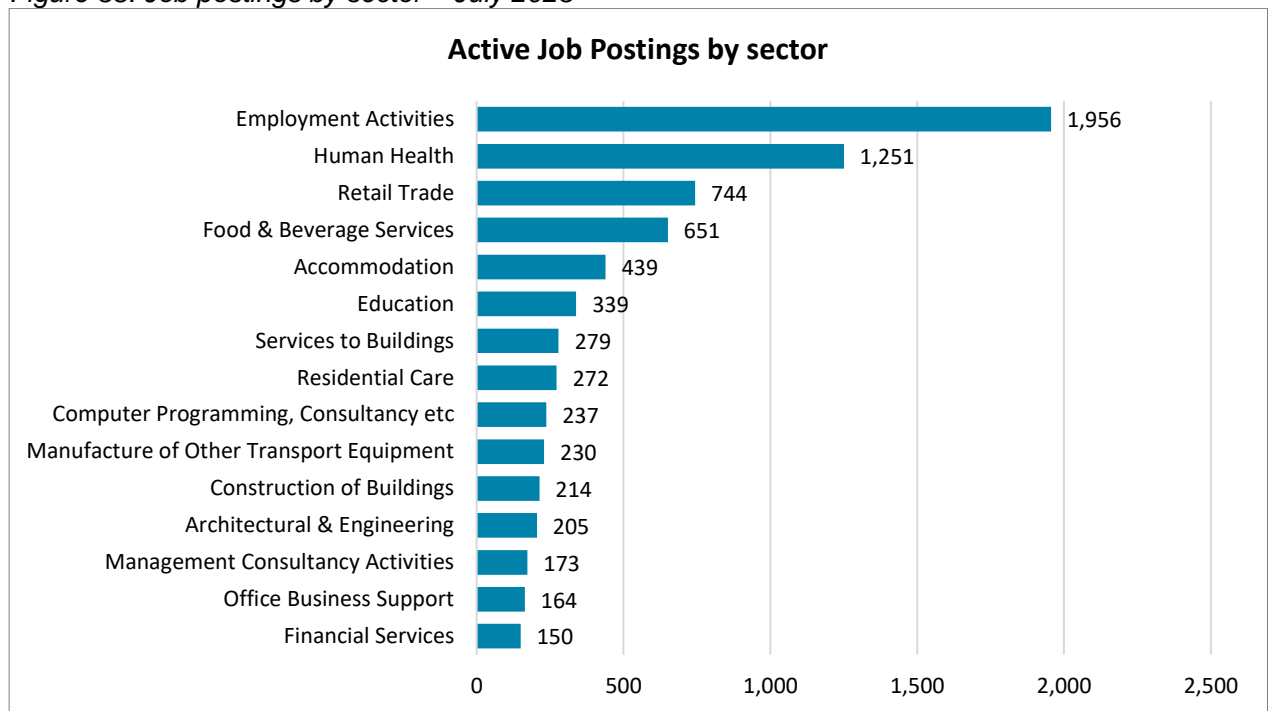
Figure 37: Job postings by occupation – July 2023



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

The sector posting the most vacancies was employment activities (most of these will be recruitment agencies where the sector of the actual job cannot be determined). This was followed by health, retail, food & beverage services and accommodation.

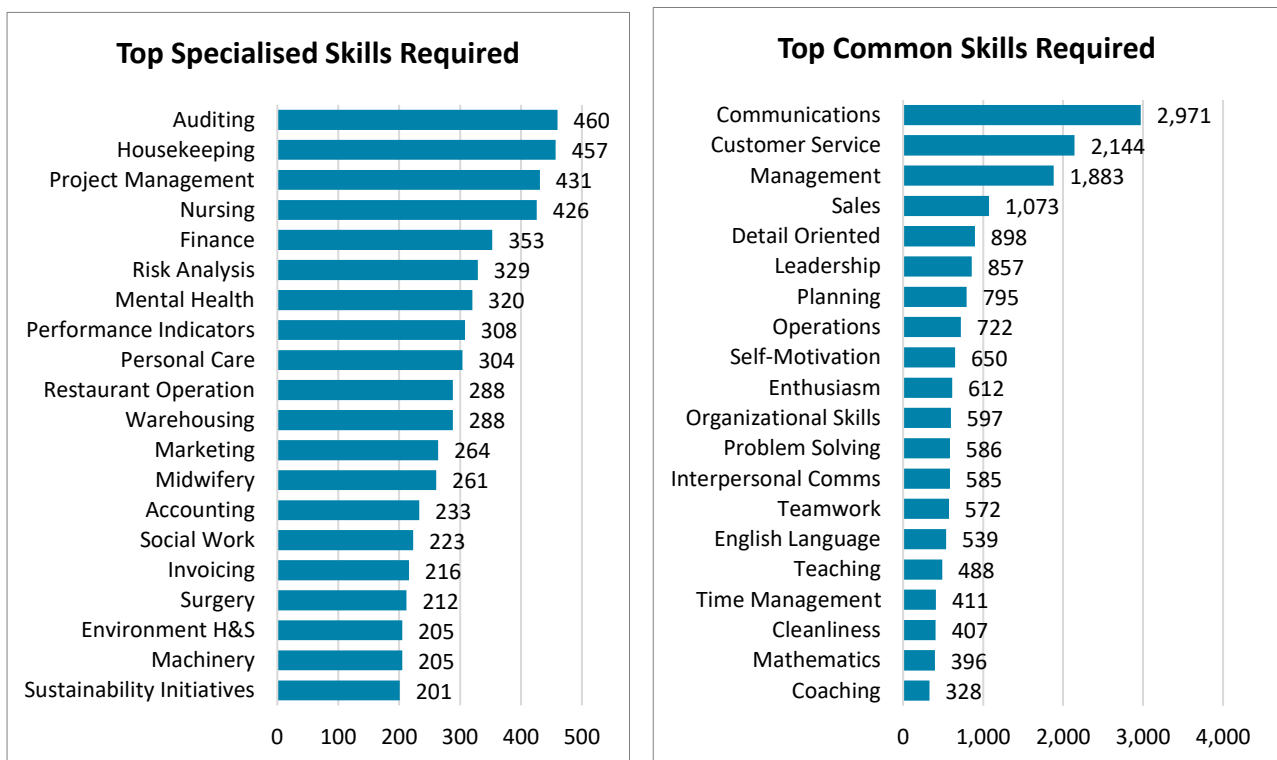
Figure 38: Job postings by sector – July 2023



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

The web scraping software analyses key words about job requirements and where possible classifies them as “specialised skills” which are those specific to a job role and as “common skills” which are typically self-developed / personal attributes that candidates need.

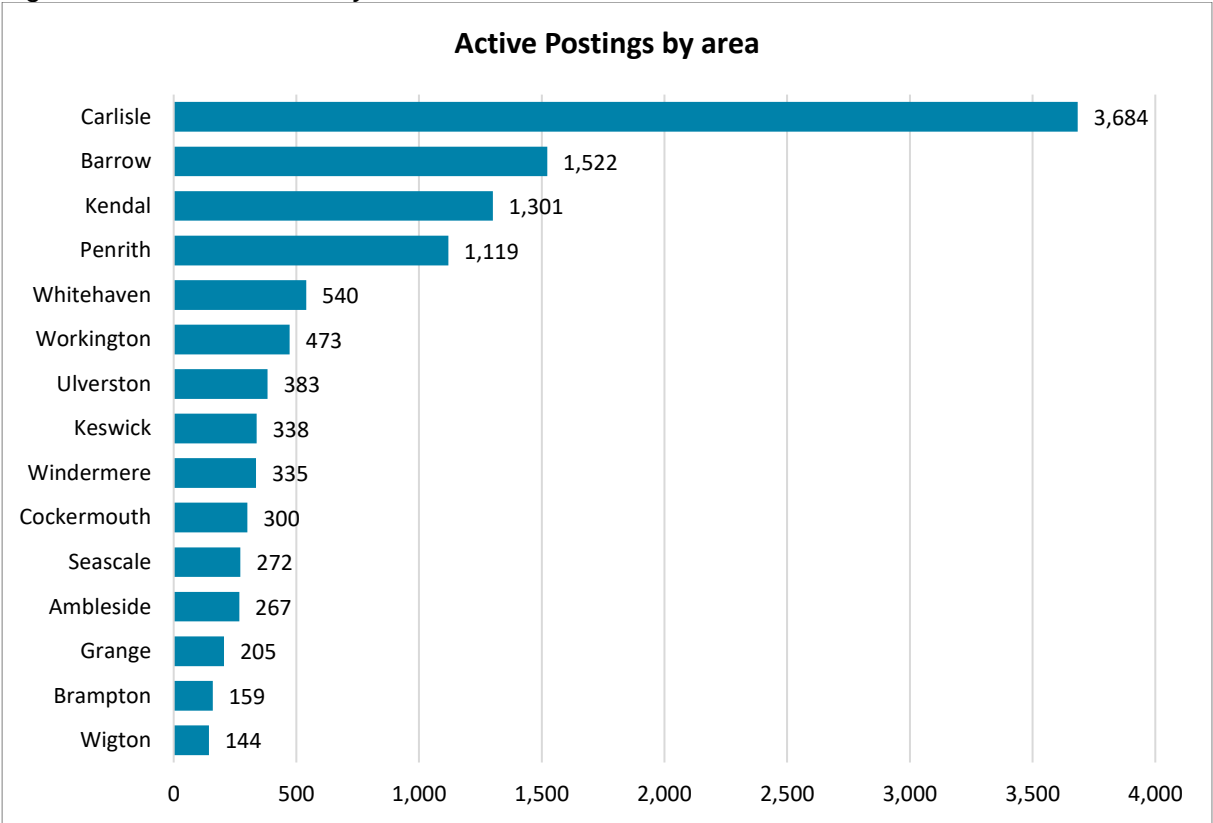
Figure 39: Skills required – July 2023



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

Active postings rose in all of the former district areas in June and the specific locations mentioned most frequently in postings were Carlisle, Barrow, Kendal and Penrith.

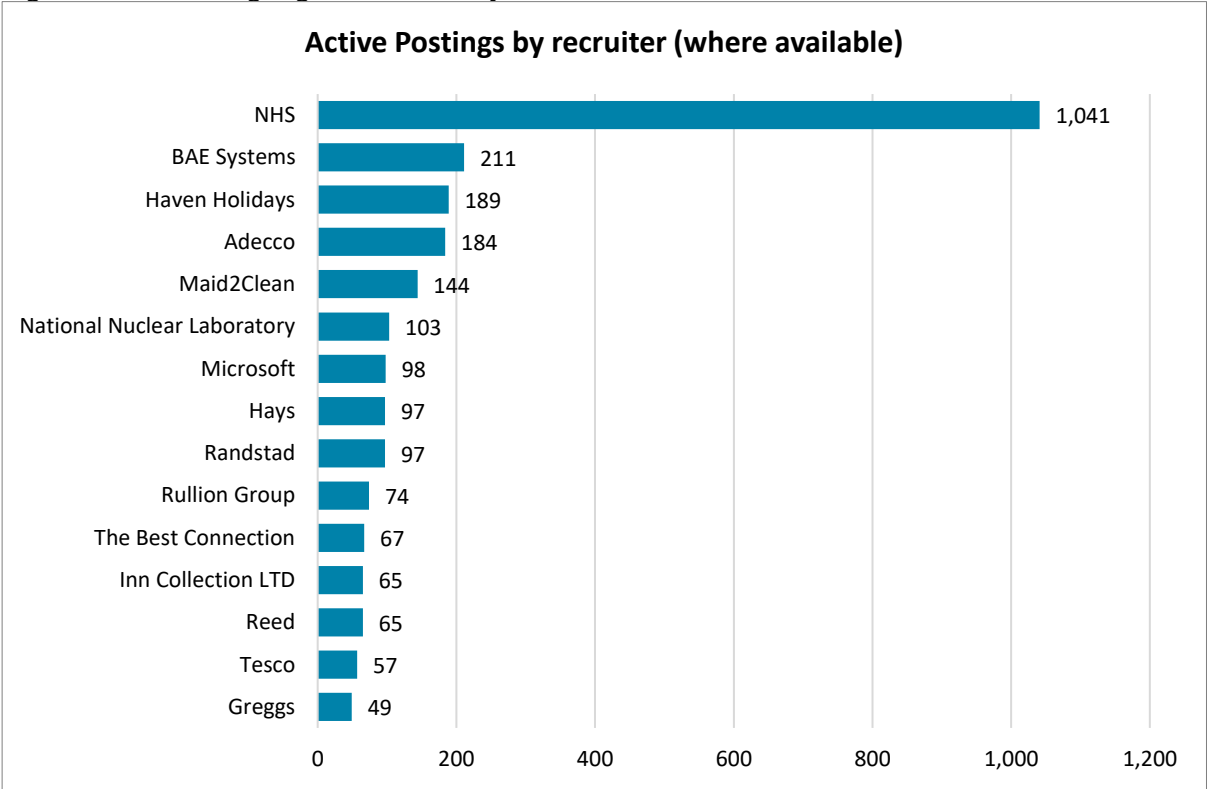
Figure 40: Job location – July 2023



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

As is usually the case, the NHS advertised the most vacancies during the month (1,034) followed by BAE Systems and Adecco.

Figure 41: Recruiting organisation – July 2023



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

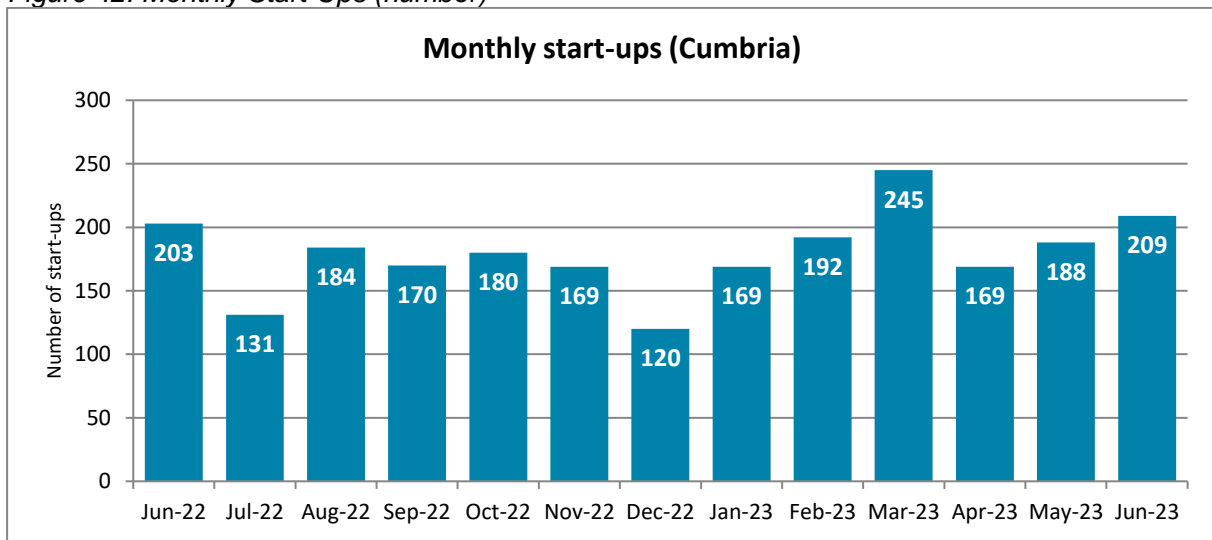
9. BUSINESS START-UPS

9a. Small business start-ups

The following data are from BankSearch, a service which collects data from Barclays, Co-operative Bank, HSBC, Lloyds Banking Group, Royal Bank of Scotland Group, Santander and TSB Bank. In addition, the dataset now includes Neobank / Challenger bank starts. A 'Start-up' reflects the opening of a first current account from a small business banking product range by a business new to banking or previously operated through a personal account. The data exclude businesses operating through personal accounts, those without banking relationships or those banking with institutions other than those mentioned.

There were 209 business start-ups in Cumbria in June 2023, a rise of 21 from May and 6 more than the same month last year. Over the quarter (Apr-Jun) there were 566 start-ups which is 40 fewer than last quarter and 7 fewer than the same quarter last year.

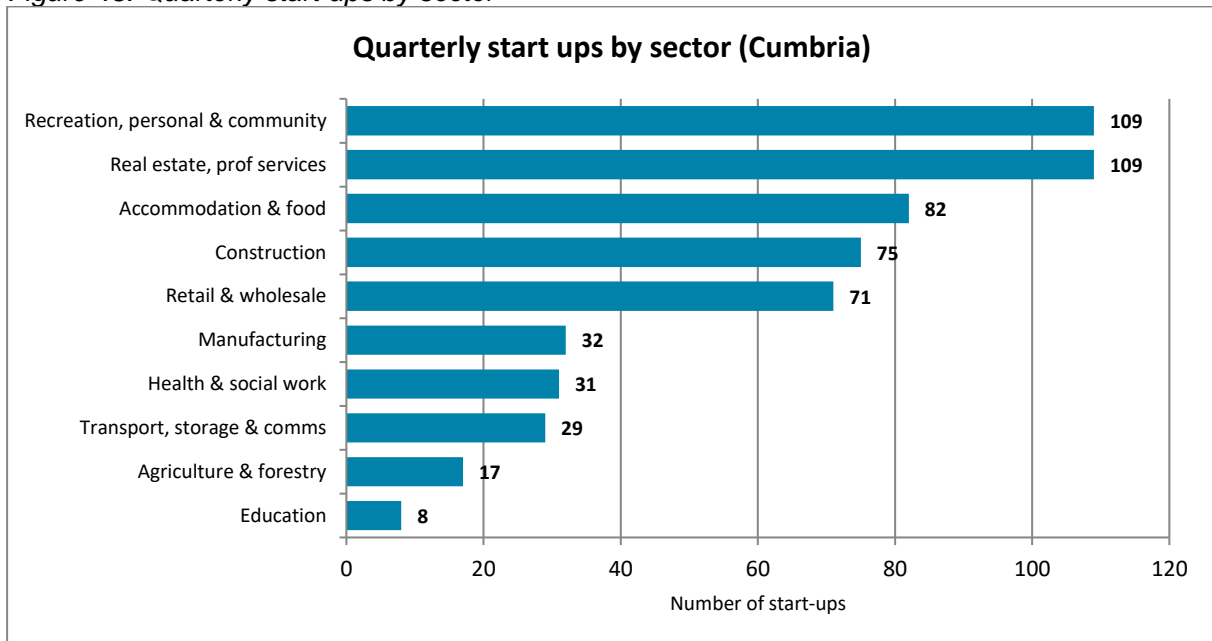
Figure 42: Monthly Start-Ups (number)



Source: BankSearch

The highest volume of start-ups in the quarter (Apr-Jun) was in real estate, prof services & support activities (103) and in recreation, personal & community services (109), followed by accommodation & food (82) and construction (75).

Figure 43: Quarterly start-ups by sector



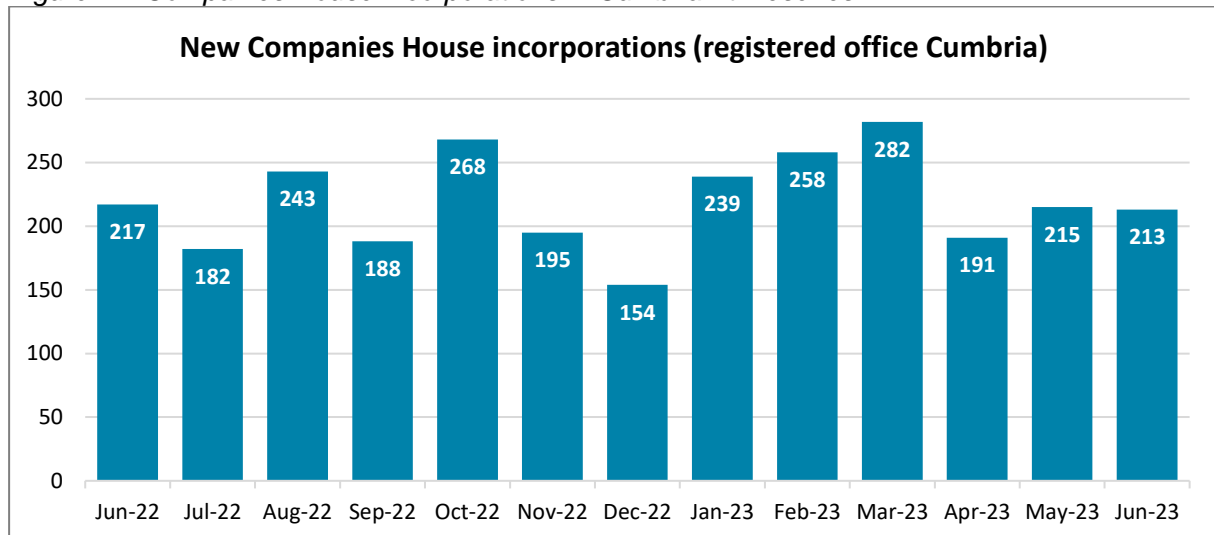
Source: BankSearch

9b: New Companies House Incorporations

These data represent new entries on the Companies House database where the registered office is Cumbria. NB: a change of name, address, merger or other changes can result in a new record and therefore these figures do not necessarily represent newly formed businesses.

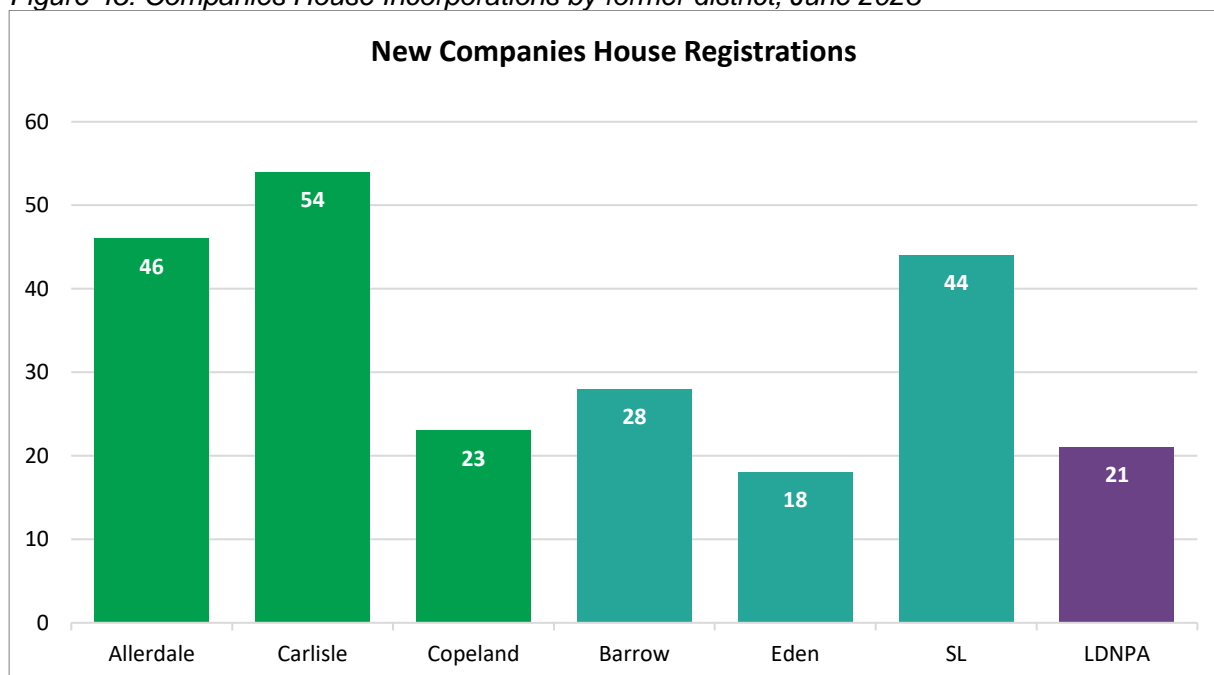
There were 213 new Companies House incorporations in June 2023, a rise of 3 from May and 11 more than the same month last year. New registrations rose from last month in the former districts of Barrow and South Lakeland, were unchanged in Allerdale and fell in Carlisle, Copeland and Eden.

Figure 44: Companies House Incorporations in Cumbria - timeseries



Source: BankSearch, data relate to registered office address.

Figure 45: Companies House Incorporations by former district, June 2023



Source: BankSearch Note 1: LDNPA area is a "best-fit" comprising wards with 50%+ of area within NP. Note 2: LDNPA starts are also counted in the relevant district. Note 3: Data relate to registered office address.

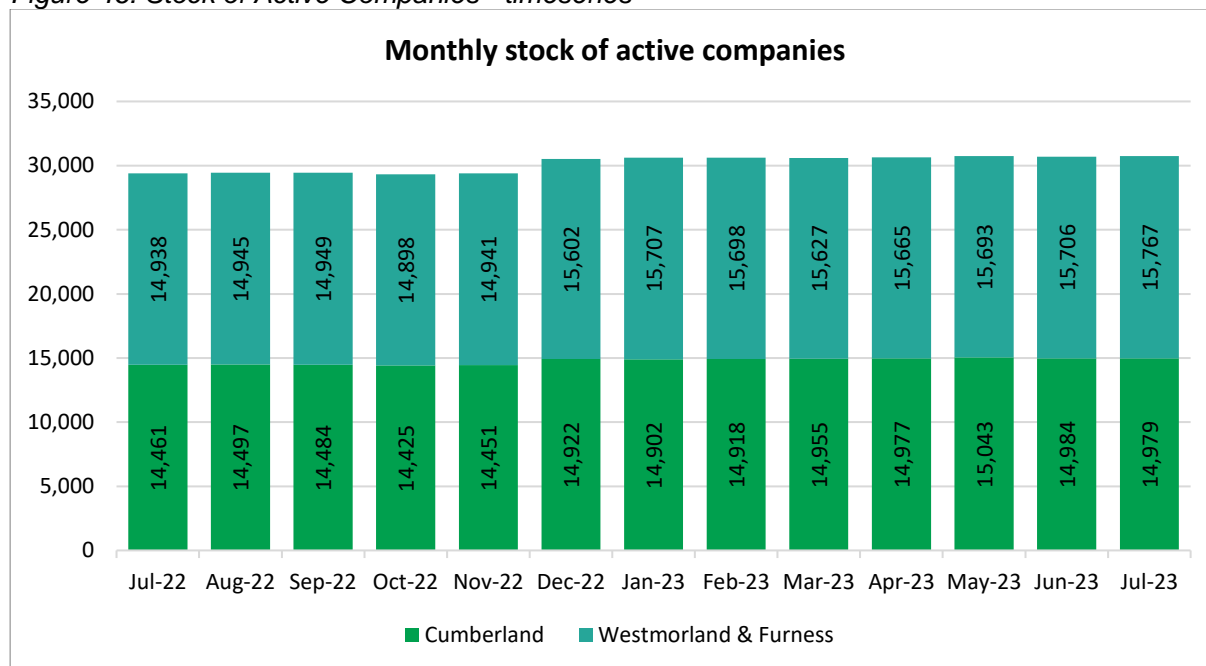
10. COMPANIES HOUSE STOCK – ACTIVE, DISSOLVED, FINANCIAL HEALTH

10a Companies House stock, dissolved, growth

These data are extracted from the FAME database of over 5 million active companies (including unincorporated businesses) and measure those with a registered office or primary trading address in Cumbria.

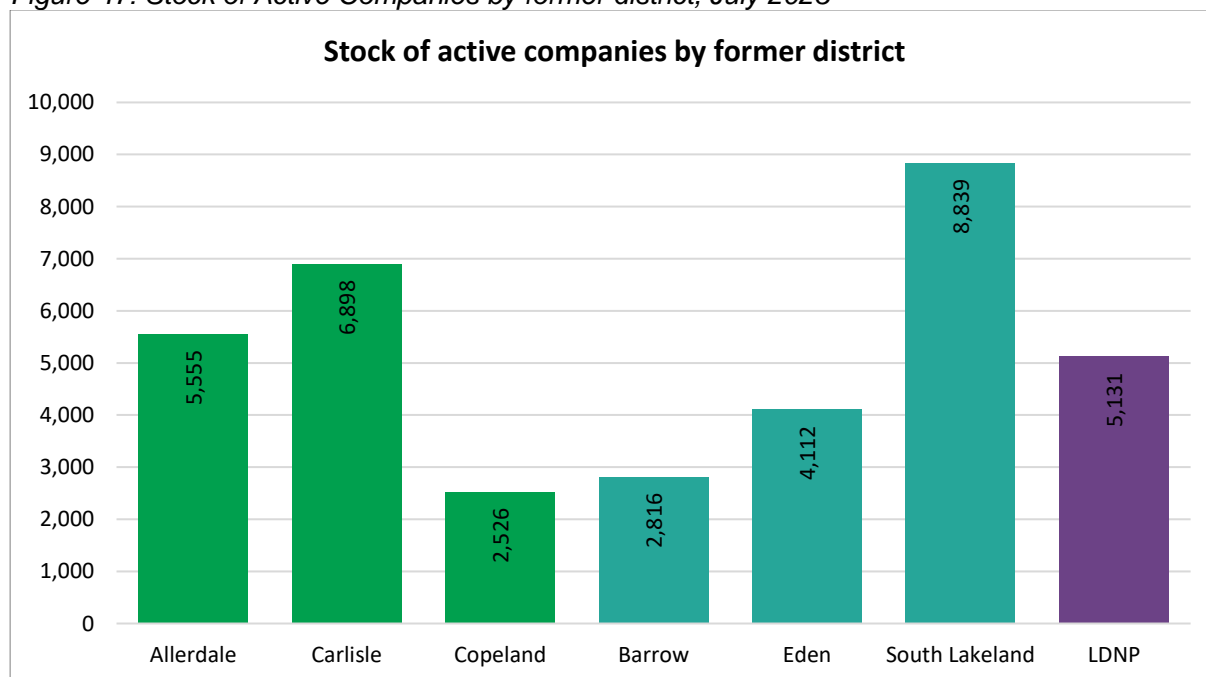
At the end of July 2023 there were 30,746 entries on the FAME database for Cumbria, an increase of 56 from last month. There were 168 dissolutions/liquidations which is 18 fewer than last month and the average for the year to date is slightly down on the same period last year.

Figure 46: Stock of Active Companies - timeseries



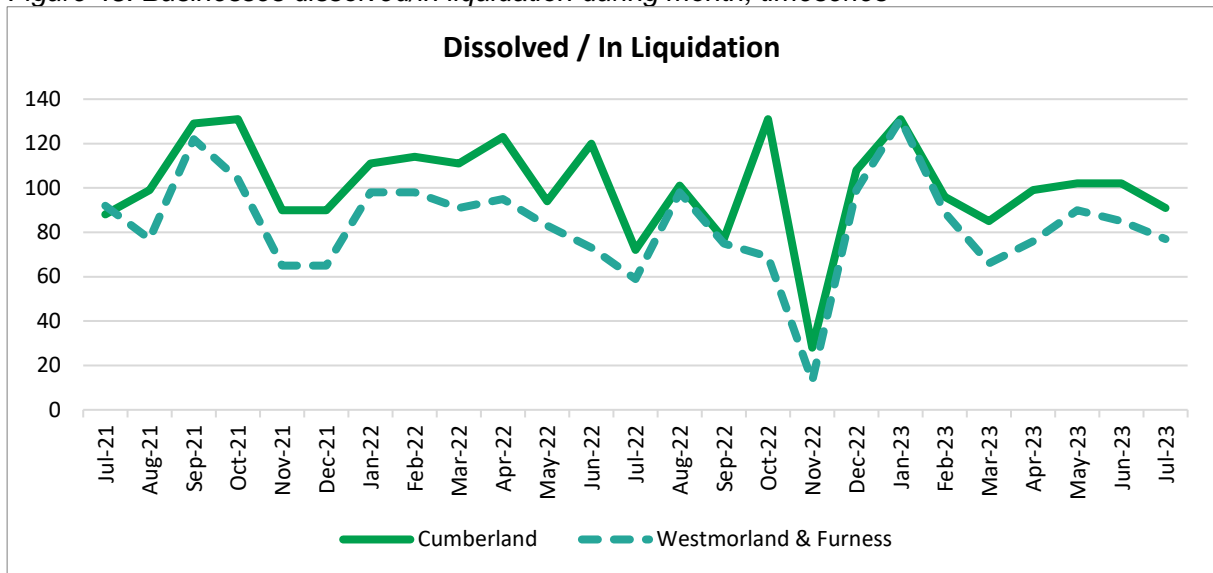
Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

Figure 47: Stock of Active Companies by former district, July 2023



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk) Note: LDNPA also included in relevant district

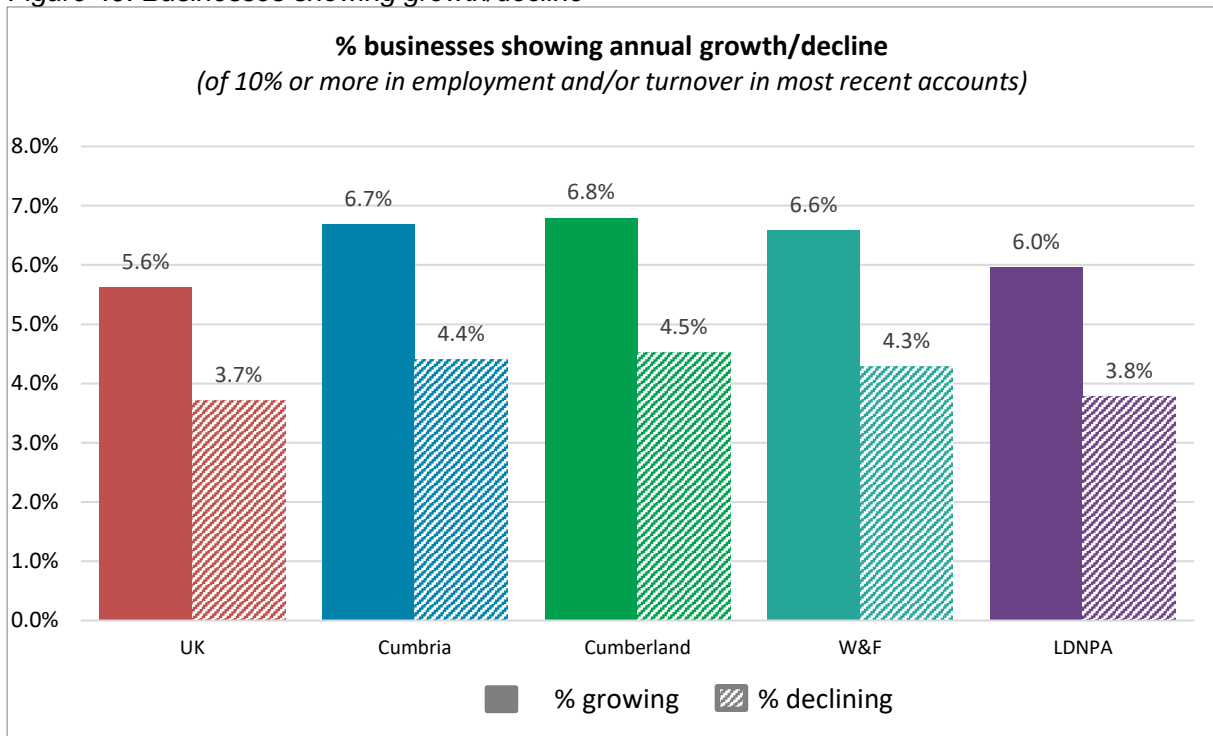
Figure 48: Businesses dissolved/in liquidation during month, timeseries



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

Of the businesses which were active in Cumbria in July, 2,056 had shown an increase of 10% in either employment or turnover in their most recent accounts whilst 1,355 had shown a decrease. This represents 6.7% of businesses growing on one or both measures and 4.4% declining. In both cases these percentages are higher than for the UK as a whole. (NB: the majority of businesses do not file detailed accounts at Companies House. Business may appear in both measures if they reported differing trends in employment and turnover.)

Figure 49: Businesses showing growth/decline



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk) NB: % is of all active businesses including those without financial results

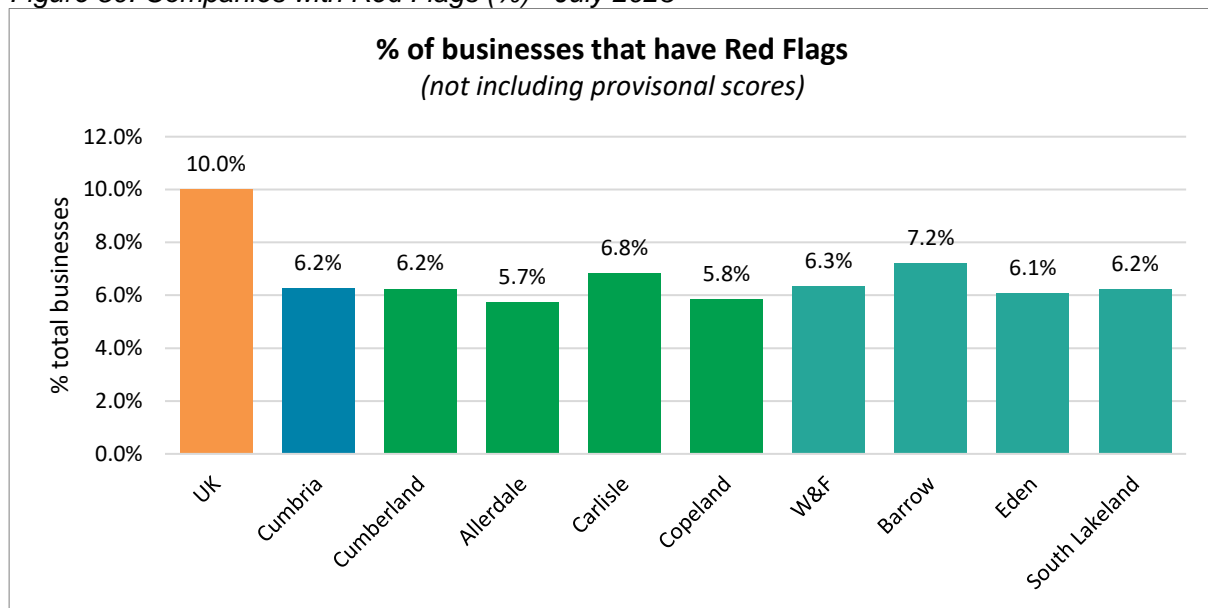
10b Financial Health

These data are extracted from the Red Flag Alert (RFA) database system which rates businesses from Gold (stable, little risk) down to 3 Red Flags (highest risk of failure). The system captures those active at Companies House with a registered or trading location in the relevant area.

At the end of July 2023, 2,371 companies in Cumbria were rated as having Red Flags (not including provisional flags) which equates to 6.2% of Cumbria's companies on the system compared to 10.0% nationally. This was highest in the former district areas of Barrow and Carlisle (7.2% and 6.8% respectively).

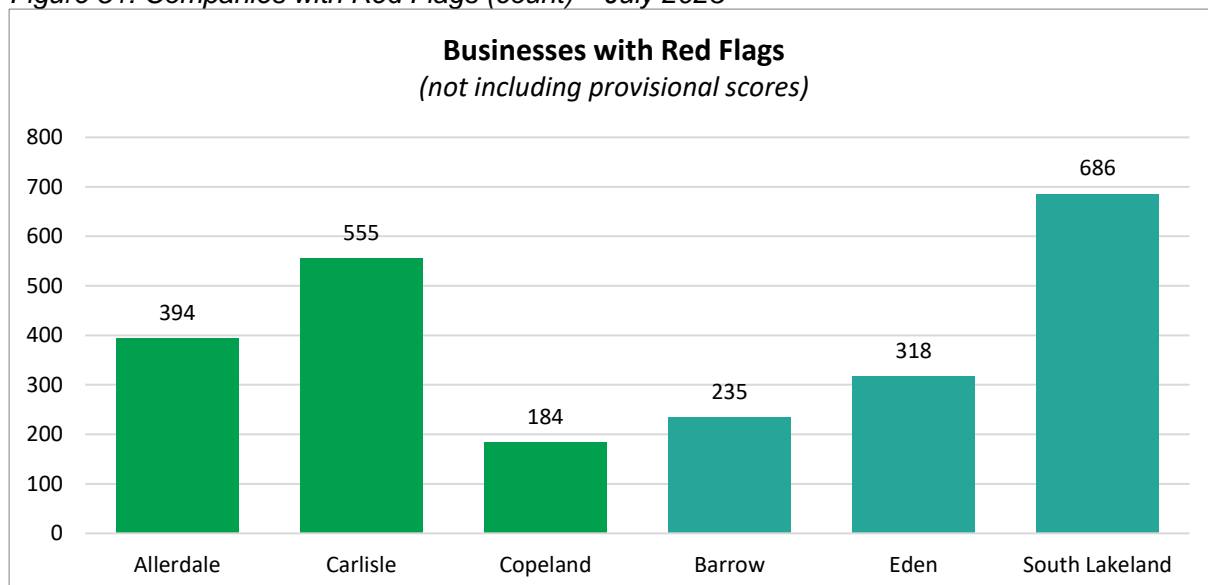
The RFA system also assigns a "likelihood of growth" score to businesses where sufficient data exists – typically this is around a fifth of businesses on the system. Among these, 74.2% of Cumbrian businesses were rated very unlikely or unlikely to grow compared to 79.2% for the UK and 25.8% were rated likely or very likely to grow compared to 20.8% for the UK..

Figure 50: Companies with Red Flags (%) - July 2023



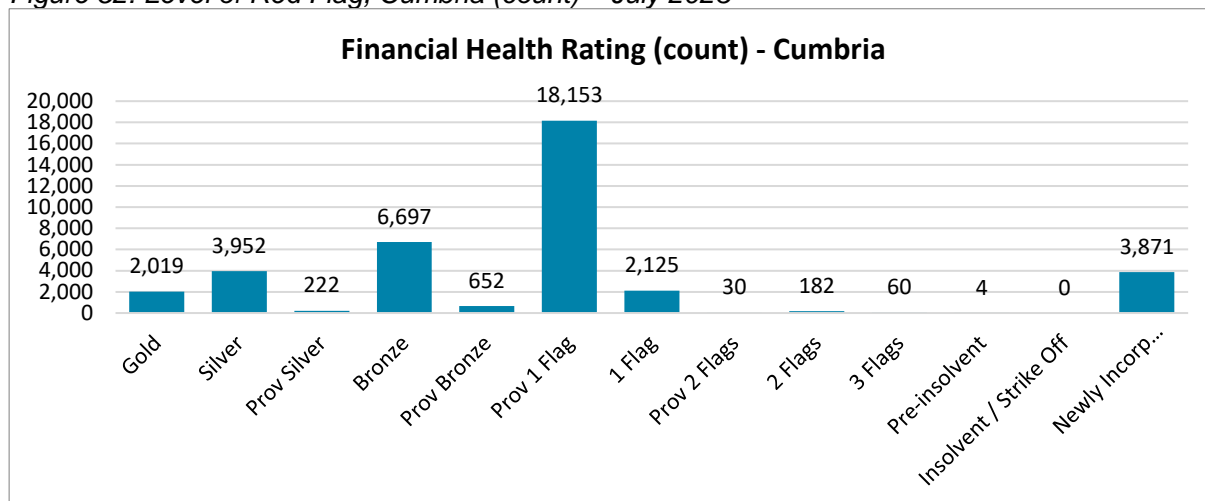
Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 51: Companies with Red Flags (count) – July 2023



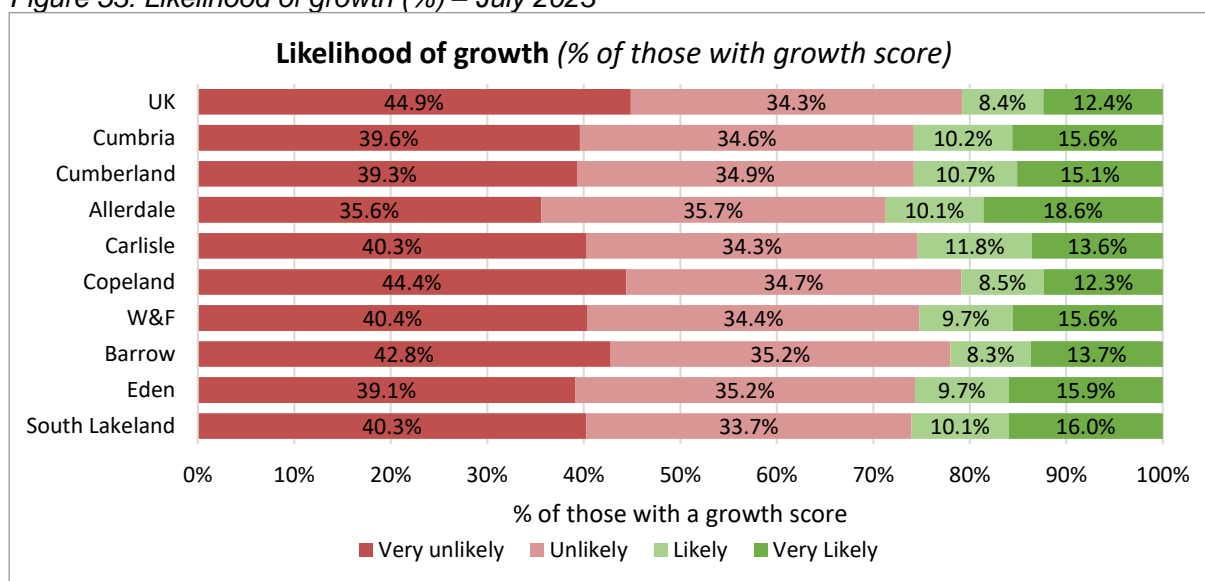
Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 52: Level of Red Flag, Cumbria (count) – July 2023



Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 53: Likelihood of growth (%) – July 2023



Source: Red Flag Alert

Rating	Description
Gold	Strongest key financial ratios, excellent history of filing accounts on time, health all-round financials. Chance of failure less than 0.1%.
Silver	Strong financial ratios but may have slightly higher gearing or lower liquidity, efficiency or profitability ratios than idea. Unlikely to fail but less stable than gold companies.
Bronze	Some suboptimal financial ratios that prevent a higher rating. These companies are in acceptable health and nothing significantly detrimental is known so they are considered a fair trade risk and recommended for open credit.
1 Red Flag	May be in the process of an ongoing downward slide into insolvency or may have held a 1 Red Flag status for an extended period. There may be evidence of recent or significant legal notices and the risk is elevated so suppliers should seek suitable assurances or guarantees.
2 Red Flags	High chance of failure and represent a significant risk. May be able to trade back to financial but any credit offered is done so at extreme risk.
3 Red Flags	Represent the most significant financial risk and are on the verge of insolvency. Likely to be recent and/or significant legal notices and/or court judgements as well as a deteriorating financial position. No credit should be extended.
Newly incorporated	Newly incorporated and have not filed accounts therefore no data to score on.
Pre insolvent	Usually in the early stages of formally declaring or being declared insolvent and in 98% of circumstances will fail within 28 days.
Provisional	Can be applied to Silver, Bronze, 1 Red Flag and 2 Red Flags when a company has only one set of filed accounts. Should be considered as slightly more of a credit risk than a company with the equivalent non-provisional rating.

Figure 54: Ward claimant data

CUMBERLAND	Claimant Count (JSA / UC seeking work)					Universal Credit (all claimants)				
	July 2023		Change from Jun 2023			July 2023		Change from Jun 2023		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,527,350	3.7	26,465	1.8	0.1	6,058,471	14.8	96,520	1.6	0.2
Cumbria	6,795	2.3	105	1.6	0.0	36,431	12.2	467	1.3	0.2
Cumberland	4,220	2.6	15	0.3	0.0	23,062	14.0	267	1.2	0.2
1. Carlisle West	610	3.2	5	0.8	0.0	3,135	16.7	50	1.6	0.3
2. Petteiril	735	3.9	-35	-4.5	-0.2	3,817	20.5	56	1.5	0.3
3. Border, Fellside & North Carlisle	350	1.5	5	1.4	0.0	1,841	8.1	32	1.8	0.1
4. Fells & Solway	425	2.3	30	7.6	0.2	2,207	11.8	35	1.6	0.2
5. Lakes to Sea	495	2.0	-20	-3.9	-0.1	2,968	12.1	22	0.7	0.1
6. Workington Together	595	3.1	15	2.6	0.1	3,370	17.6	26	0.8	0.1
7. Whitehaven & Coastal	530	2.6	25	5.0	0.1	3,030	14.9	24	0.8	0.1
8. South Cumberland	480	2.3	25	5.5	0.1	2,676	13.0	15	0.6	0.1
Aspatria	110	2.8	0	0.0	0.1	588	14.9	7	1.2	0.2
Belah	65	2.0	5	8.3	0.2	357	10.9	3	0.8	0.1
Belle Vue	115	2.9	10	9.1	0.1	685	17.0	15	2.2	0.4
Botcherby	150	3.6	-10	-6.1	-0.4	796	19.3	0	0.0	0.0
Bothel & Wharrels	25	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	178	4.7	3	1.7	0.1
Brampton	85	2.3	10	12.5	0.1	415	11.0	11	2.7	0.3
Bransty	130	3.2	-5	-4.0	0.1	503	12.4	-2	-0.4	0.0
Castle	190	5.0	-5	-2.6	0.0	823	21.6	13	1.6	0.3
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	95	2.5	15	20.0	0.5	538	14.3	-1	-0.2	0.0
Cleator Moor West	85	2.4	-5	-5.6	-0.1	578	16.2	15	2.7	0.4
Cockermouth North	100	3.2	-10	-9.1	-0.3	429	13.8	-6	-1.4	-0.2
Cockermouth South	25	0.7	-15	-42.9	-0.3	169	4.5	-7	-4.0	-0.2
Corby & Hayton	25	1.1	5	20.0	0.0	121	5.2	5	4.3	0.2
Currock	225	5.4	0	0.0	-0.1	929	22.3	20	2.2	0.5
Dalston & Burgh	55	1.1	0	0.0	0.2	271	5.4	12	4.6	0.2
Dearham & Broughton	50	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	349	9.3	2	0.6	0.1
Denton Holme	135	3.1	10	7.7	0.1	662	15.4	9	1.4	0.2
Egremont	115	3.1	0	0.0	0.1	667	18.0	6	0.9	0.2
Egremont North & St. Bees	70	2.5	5	8.3	0.4	422	15.2	8	1.9	0.3
Gosforth	35	1.1	5	14.3	0.0	241	7.3	0	0.0	0.0
Harraby North	130	2.8	5	3.8	0.0	834	18.0	8	1.0	0.2
Harraby South	75	4.4	5	6.7	0.0	355	20.8	9	2.6	0.5
Harrington	120	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	721	17.3	3	0.4	0.1
Hillcrest & Hensingham	50	1.4	-10	-16.7	-0.3	307	8.4	5	1.7	0.1
Houghton & Irthington	25	0.9	5	20.0	0.0	132	4.8	9	7.3	0.3
Howgate	80	2.6	10	13.3	0.2	495	16.0	-2	-0.4	-0.1
Kells & Sandwith	120	3.5	10	9.5	0.4	720	20.9	3	0.4	0.1
Keswick	40	1.3	5	12.5	0.0	285	9.6	5	1.8	0.2
Longtown	55	2.3	0	0.0	-0.2	292	12.4	-2	-0.7	-0.1
Maryport North	135	3.4	-10	-7.4	0.0	746	18.7	10	1.4	0.3
Maryport South	120	3.9	-5	-4.2	0.0	812	26.2	15	1.9	0.5
Millom	110	3.2	5	4.8	0.1	486	14.1	5	1.0	0.1
Millom Without	40	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	166	5.8	-10	-5.7	-0.4
Mirehouse	80	2.4	-5	-6.3	0.0	583	17.6	12	2.1	0.4
Morton	125	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	731	21.0	18	2.5	0.5
Moss Bay & Moorclose	235	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,327	34.0	18	1.4	0.5
Seaton	110	2.9	0	0.0	0.1	564	14.7	15	2.7	0.4
Solway Coast	45	1.7	0	0.0	0.2	285	10.9	-2	-0.7	-0.1
St. John's & Great Clifton	85	1.8	0	0.0	0.1	473	10.2	-8	-1.7	-0.2
St. Michael's	135	4.3	5	3.7	0.0	667	21.1	11	1.7	0.3
Stanwix Urban	40	1.3	-5	-10.0	-0.3	211	6.7	0	0.0	0.0
Thursby	15	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	96	4.6	2	2.1	0.1
Upperby	155	3.9	-15	-8.8	-0.4	903	22.7	19	2.1	0.5
Wetheral	55	1.1	5	11.1	0.2	313	6.1	6	2.0	0.1
Wigton	110	2.4	10	10.5	0.3	585	12.9	3	0.5	0.1
Yewdale	45	1.4	-10	-20.0	-0.2	234	7.4	-5	-2.1	-0.2

WESTMORLAND & FURNESS	Claimant Count (JSA / UC seeking work)					Universal Credit (all claimants)				
	July 2023		Change from Jun 2023			July 2023		Change from Jun 2023		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,527,350	3.7	26,465	1.8	0.1	6,058,471	14.8	96,520	1.6	0.2
Cumbria	6,795	2.3	105	1.6	0.0	36,431	12.2	467	1.3	0.2
Westmorland & Furness	2,580	1.9	90	3.7	0.1	13,368	10.0	201	1.5	0.1
Westmorland North	515	1.6	35	7.1	0.1	2,671	8.3	43	1.6	0.1
Westmorland South	780	1.3	10	1.0	0.0	4,883	8.1	57	1.2	0.1
Furness	1,285	3.1	50	4.1	0.1	5,814	14.1	98	1.7	0.2
Alston & Fellside	60	1.6	10	20.0	0.3	267	7.2	6	2.3	0.2
Appleby & Brough	50	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	321	8.6	6	1.9	0.2
Bowness & Lyth	30	1.3	0	0.0	0.2	182	7.8	8	4.6	0.3
Burton & Holme	15	0.9	5	50.0	0.3	103	6.1	-3	-2.8	-0.2
Coniston & Hawkshead	20	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	105	6.2	-5	-4.5	-0.3
Dalton North	65	1.7	0	0.0	0.1	273	7.1	0	0.0	0.0
Dalton South	75	2.3	10	15.4	0.3	335	10.1	3	0.9	0.1
Eamont & Shap	35	1.4	10	33.3	0.2	157	6.4	-5	-3.1	-0.2
Eden & Lyvennet Vale	50	1.7	0	0.0	0.2	167	5.5	0	0.0	0.0
Grange & Cartmel	55	1.1	-5	-8.3	-0.1	310	6.1	8	2.6	0.2
Greystoke & Ulswater	25	1.1	0	0.0	0.2	95	4.0	2	2.2	0.1
Hawcoat & Newbarns	90	1.5	5	6.3	0.2	393	6.4	11	2.9	0.2
Hesket & Lazonby	40	1.1	5	16.7	0.3	149	4.0	2	1.4	0.1
High Furness	35	1.6	0	0.0	0.2	115	5.3	-2	-1.7	-0.1
Kendal Castle	30	0.9	0	0.0	-0.2	205	6.2	5	2.5	0.2
Kendal Highgate	80	2.2	0	0.0	0.1	487	13.5	-3	-0.6	-0.1
Kendal Nether	65	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	435	11.2	4	0.9	0.1
Kendal South	40	1.1	5	12.5	0.0	296	7.9	7	2.4	0.2
Kendal Strickland & Fell	90	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	554	13.2	12	2.2	0.3
Kent Estuary	35	1.1	-5	-12.5	-0.2	229	7.3	-2	-0.9	-0.1
Kirkby Stephen & Tebay	40	1.8	-5	-11.1	-0.2	250	11.0	-4	-1.6	-0.2
Levens & Crooklands	15	0.7	0	0.0	-0.2	102	4.8	3	3.0	0.1
Low Furness	10	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	115	5.0	0	0.0	0.0
Old Barrow	535	6.8	-5	-0.9	0.0	2,365	30.2	24	1.0	0.3
Ormsgill & Parkside	235	3.5	15	7.0	0.3	1,005	14.9	21	2.1	0.3
Penrith North	90	2.1	5	6.3	0.2	512	12.1	3	0.6	0.1
Penrith South	145	2.6	10	7.4	0.2	753	13.6	29	4.0	0.5
Risedale & Roosecote	155	2.4	10	7.1	0.2	803	12.6	29	3.7	0.5
Sedbergh & Kirkby Lonsdale	50	1.1	5	12.5	0.2	235	5.0	10	4.4	0.2
Ulverston	120	1.8	0	0.0	-0.1	669	9.9	17	2.6	0.3
Upper Kent	25	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	194	8.6	12	6.6	0.5
Walney Island	140	2.3	15	12.0	0.2	642	10.5	21	3.4	0.3
Windermere & Ambleside	75	1.2	5	6.7	0.0	563	9.0	-7	-1.2	-0.1

Source: ONS/DWP – Cumbria Intelligence Observatory calculations, totals may not sum due to rounding & disclosure controls

Areas contained in Cumberland Community Panels / Westmorland & Furness Locality Board Areas

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