

Introduction

This briefing contains the most recent data from the standard Claimant Count and Universal Credit registers (both counts taken on **14th September 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 223,695 payrolled employees resident in Cumbria in Sep 2023, a decrease of 39 from the revised Aug figure (0.0%). This means there are 2,690 more residents in payrolled employment than this time last year (1.2% v 1.2% for the UK). 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 Sep 2023 in Cumbria were £2,132 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 6.2% which is above the UK (5.7%) and has been stronger in East Cumbria (6.6%) than West Cumbria (6.0%).
- Survey estimates for the year ending Jun 2023 suggest that the proportion of 16-64 year olds in employment in Cumbria was 77.1% which is slightly above the national average of 75.5%. The rate was 77.9% in Cumberland and 76.1% in Westmorland & Furness. These local and national variations are not statistically significant due to the margin on error in the survey data.
- The economic inactivity rate (those aged 16-64 who are not working or actively looking for work) was estimated to be 19.8% in the year to Jun 2023, slightly lower than the national average of 21.5% but within statistical variation. It is higher in Westmorland & Furness (22.3%) than in Cumberland (17.9%).
- There were 6,575 claimants of JSA / UC (out of work and seeking work) on 14th Sep 2023 which is 105 fewer than the revised Aug figure. This is in contrast to a rise nationally. The count fell in the former districts of Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland and Eden but rose slightly in Barrow and South Lakeland.
- Compared to the same time last year, the claimant count (actively seeking work) is 315 lower, a fall of 4.6% compared to a rise of 2.2% nationally.
- The claimant rate (actively seeking work) in Cumbria was 2.2% in Sep 2023 unchanged from Aug and it remains below the national rate of 3.7% in all the former district areas. The claimant rate in Cumbria is 0.1ppt down from a year ago.

- Claimant rates (of those 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 (6.0% v 4.9%).
- There were 36,610 claimants of Universal Credit in Cumbria on 14th Sep 2023 (in work, out of work or not required to seek work), a rise of 449 (1.2%) from the revised Aug figure. This is 2,158 more than a year ago (+6.3%).
- The number of claimants fell in the searching/planning/preparing conditionality group (-161) but rose in the working conditionality group (+344) and the no work requirements group (+270).
- The claimant rate for all UC claimants was 12.2% in Sep 2023 compared to 15.0% 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.
- 28,399 of the UC claimants had been claiming for more than 12 months in Sep 2023, an increase of 358 from Aug and 2,508 more than a year ago. This means 78% of UC claimants have been claiming for more than a year.
- In Jun 2023, 12,665 UC claimants were on “UC health” which was 35.2% of all claimants. This is a higher proportion than nationally (29.4%) and was above the national average in all the former district areas except Eden where it was slightly lower.
- The number of UC claimants on “UC health” has risen by 63.1% (+4,901) in the past 2 years in Cumbria even though the overall number of UC claimants has only risen by 0.5%.
- 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 341 young people (aged 16/17) classed as NEET (inc not knowns) in Aug 2023, down 13 from Jul. There were 214 NEET/NKs resident in Cumberland and 127 resident in Westmorland & Furness.
- The NEET rate was 3.4% in Cumbria in Aug 2023, down by 0.1 percentage points from Jul (England 7.0%). The rate was 3.7% in Cumberland and 2.9% in Westmorland & Furness with the highest rates in the former districts of Copeland (4.3%) and Allerdale (4.0%). NB: these data are residence-based (previously they used location of the office responsible for tracking).
- The participation rate for 16/17 year olds was 89.1% in Cumbria in Aug (87.5% in Cumberland in June and 91.1% in Westmorland & Furness) compared to 89.9% nationally.
- There were 8,533 active online job postings in Sep 2023, 925 fewer than the Aug total (-9.8%) with decreases in all former district areas except Barrow. New postings rose by 44 (+1.2%).
- The occupations most in demand were kitchen & catering assistants, care workers, cleaners & domestics, nurses 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 housekeeping, auditing, project management 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 Adecco (a recruitment agency).
- There were 563 small business start-ups in the quarter ending Aug 2023 which is 39 fewer than last quarter but 45 more than the same quarter last year.
- Start-ups were highest in real estate & professional services (104), recreation, personal & community services (102) and retail (79).
- There were 216 new Companies House incorporations in Aug 2023, a fall of 23 from Jul and 27 fewer than in Aug last year.
- There were 30,887 active companies in Cumbria at the end of Sep 2023, 77 more than in Aug.
- There were 154 businesses newly recorded as dissolved/in liquidation during Sep 2023.
- Of the active businesses in Sep 2023, 2,036 had posted financial results showing a 10% increase in employment and/or turnover in their most recent accounts (6.6% of businesses) whilst 1,383 had posted results showing a 10% decline in one or both measures (4.5% of all businesses) (note: the majority of businesses do not file detailed financial accounts).

- In Sep 2023, 5.0% 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 7.8%. It was highest in the former district areas of Barrow (5.7%) and Carlisle(5.6%).
- A fifth of businesses on the Red Flag Alert system are assigned a growth score and of these, 22.7% in Cumbria were rated as very likely or likely to grow compared to 18.5% 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.

- The early estimate of payrolled employees in the UK for Sept 2023 is largely unchanged on the month, down 11,000 on the revised August 2023 figure, to 30.1 million. The Sept 2023 estimate should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised.
- Compared with a year ago, the early estimates for Sept 2023 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 1.2% compared with Sept 2022, a rise of 369,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 3.8% since February 2020, a rise of 1,102,000.
- The annual increase in payrolled employees was largest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 182,000 employees, and smallest in the administrative and support services sector, with a fall of 29,000.
- Early estimates for Sept 2023 indicate that median monthly pay for payrolled employees increased by 5.7% compared with Sept 2022, and increased by 21.7% when compared with February 2020.
- Annual growth in median pay for payrolled employees in Sept 2023 was highest in the transportation and storage sector, with an increase of 13.5%, and lowest in the health and social work sector, with a decrease of 0.3%; This decline in median pay growth for the health and social work sector is partly because of comparing against high lump-sum payments made in Sept 2022.
- Because of the increased uncertainty around the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, ONS has published an alternative series of estimates of UK employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity derived using growth rates from Pay as You Earn Real-Time Information and the Claimant Count for the periods from May to July 2023 onwards.
- Experimental estimates for June to August 2023 show a 0.3 percentage point decrease in the UK employment rate to 75.7% compared with the previous quarter (March to May 2023).
- Experimental estimates for June to August 2023 show a 0.2 percentage point increase in the UK unemployment rate to 4.2% compared with the previous quarter (March to May 2023).
- Experimental estimates for June to August 2023 show a 0.1 percentage point increase in the UK economic inactivity rate to 20.9% compared with the previous quarter (March to May 2023).
- The number of vacancies in July to September 2023 was 988,000, a decrease of 43,000 from April to June 2023.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 15th consecutive period in July to Sept 2023, down by 4.2% since April to June 2023 with vacancies falling in 14 of the 18 industry sectors.
- In July to Sept 2023, total vacancies were down by 256,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 187,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 levels.
- Annual growth in regular pay (excluding bonuses) in Great Britain was 7.8% in June to August 2023, similar to recent periods and one of the highest regular annual growth rates since comparable records began in 2001. Annual growth in employees' average total pay (including bonuses) was 8.1%. This total annual growth rate is affected by the NHS and Civil Service one-off payments made in June, July, and August 2023. In real terms (adjusted for inflation using Consumer Prices Index including owner occupier's housing costs (CPIH)), annual growth for total pay rose on the year by 1.3%, and regular pay rose on the year by 1.1%.
- There were 119,000 working days lost because of labour disputes across the UK in August 2023. The majority of the strikes were in the health and social work sector.

3. PAYROLLED EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

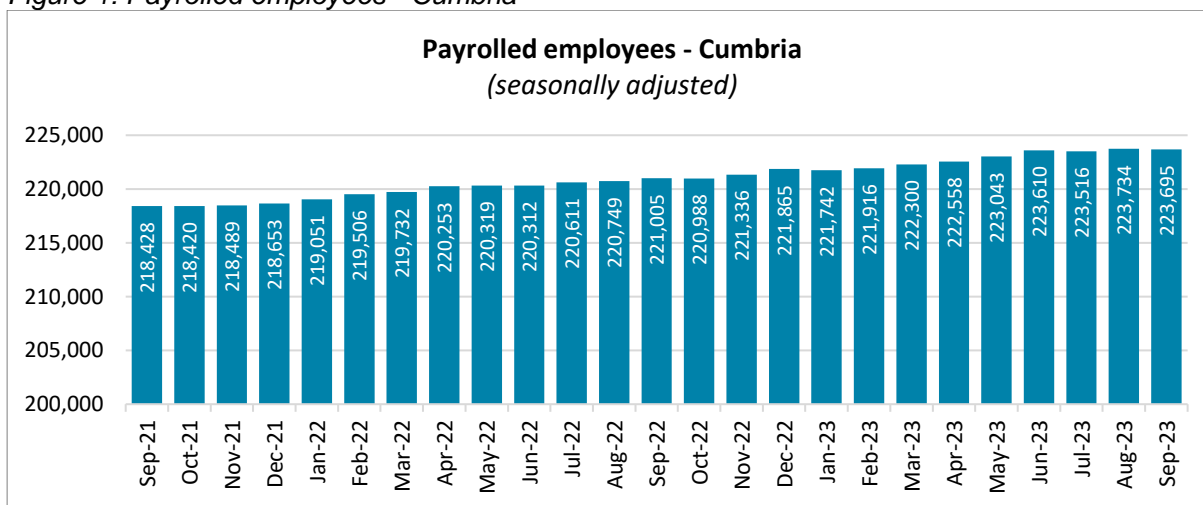
These data are from HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover employees payrolled by employers and not self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions. This data is not a measure of total employment and can be influenced by administrative changes 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 223,695 residents in Cumbria in payrolled employment in Sep 2023, a decrease of 39 from the revised Aug total but 2,690 more than a year ago, an annual increase of 1.2% which is the same as the national increase.

Figure 1: Payrolled employees - Cumbria



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

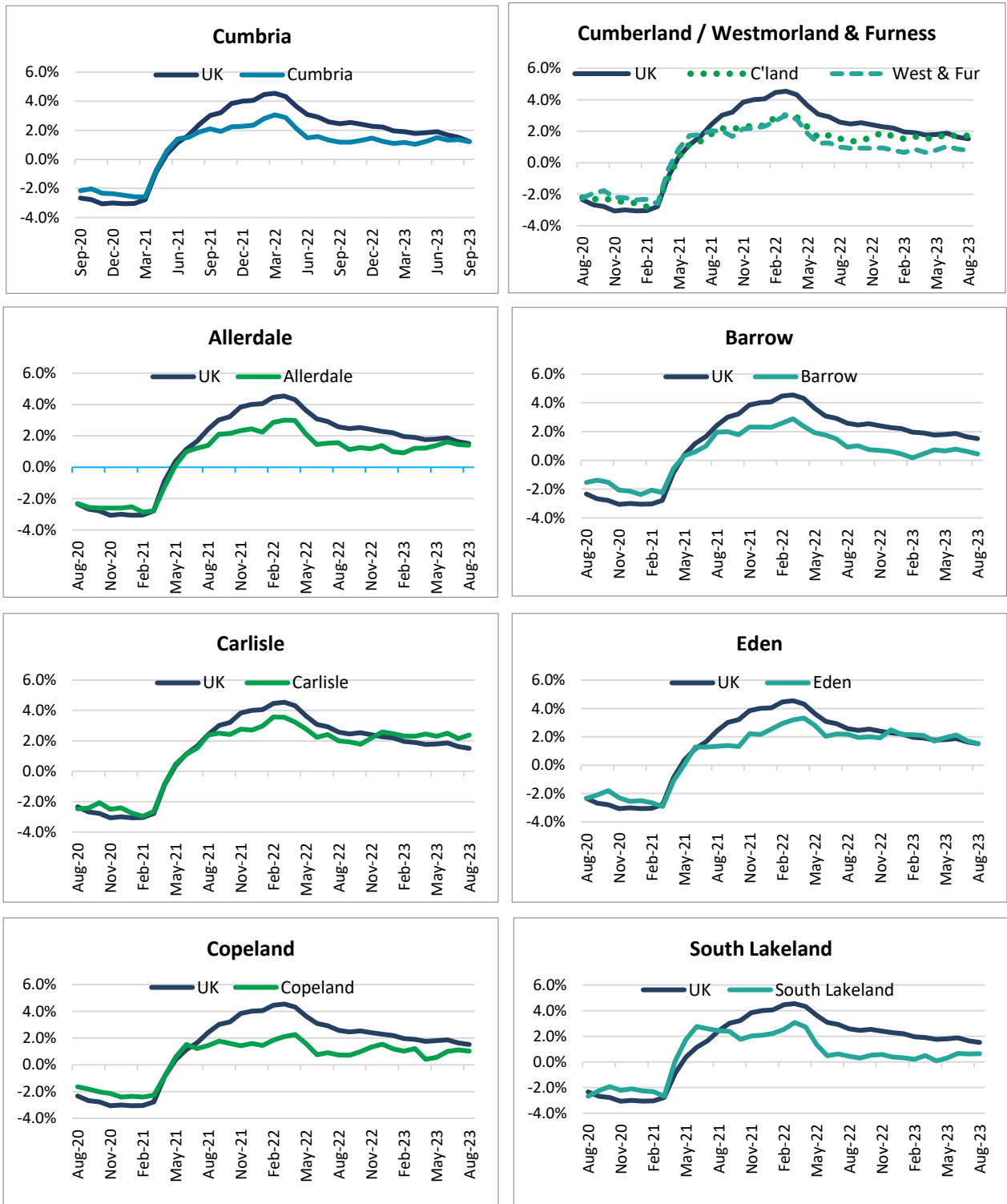
Figure 2: Payrolled employees – Seasonally adjusted

Payrolled employees (seasonally adjusted)					
	Sep 2023	Month change		One year change	
	No	No	%	No	%
UK	30,122,877	-11,068	0.0%	368,546	1.2%
England	25,572,925	-10,352	0.0%	324,710	1.3%
Cumbria	223,695	-39	0.0%	2,690	1.2%
West Cumbria ITL	103,477	-146	-0.1%	746	0.7%
East Cumbria ITL	120,218	107	0.1%	1,944	1.6%

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)



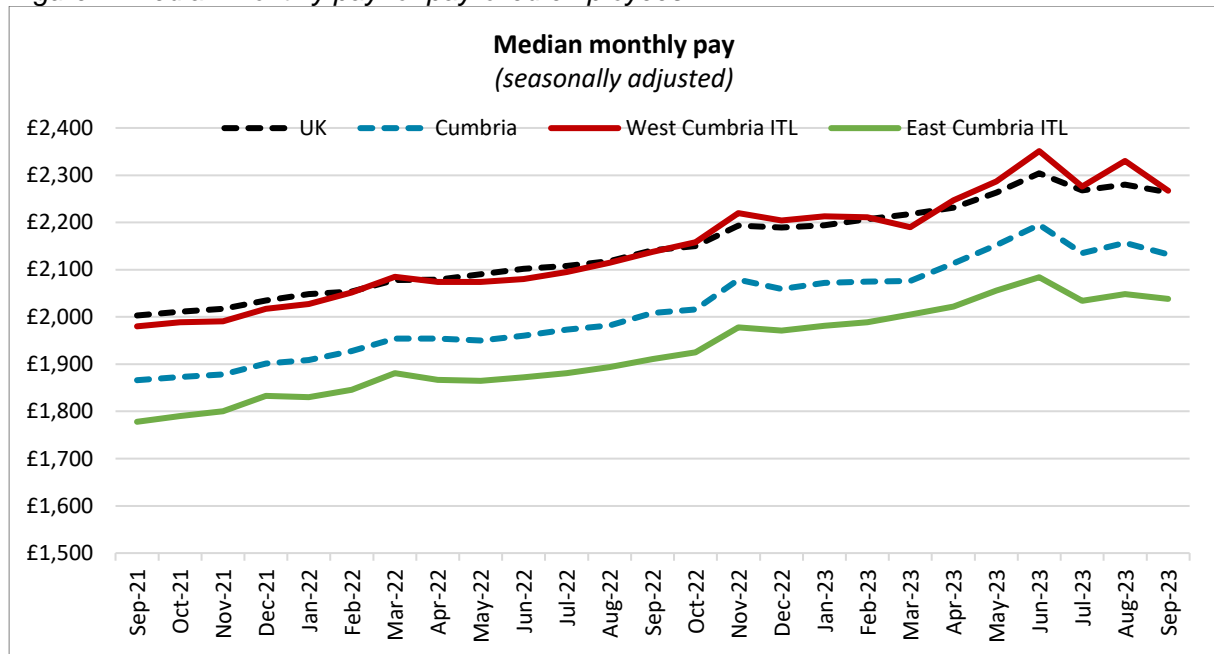
Source: HMRC / ONS. District data are released quarterly. Latest month data are provisional.

3b. Median monthly pay (seasonally adjusted)

Median monthly pay for employees in Cumbria was £2,132 in Sep 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) similar to the UK average (100%) 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)						
	Sep 2023	UK Index	Month change		One year change	
	No	Index	No	%	No	%
UK	2,264	100	-16	-0.7%	123	5.7%
Cumbria	2,132	94	-25	-1.2%	124	6.2%
West Cumbria ITL	2,267	100	-63	-2.7%	129	6.0%
East Cumbria ITL	2,038	90	-10	-0.5%	127	6.6%

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

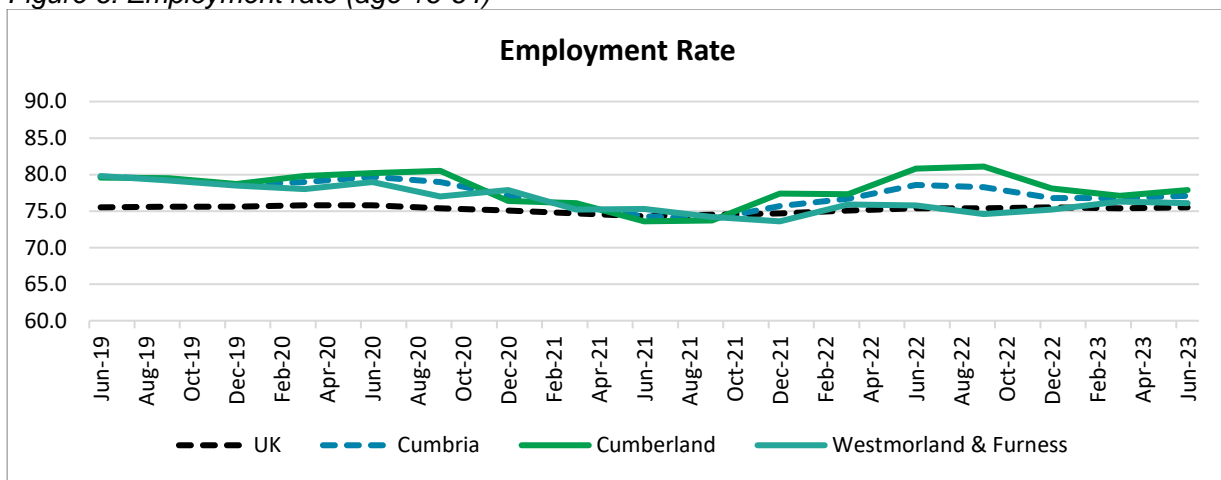
4. ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY (released quarterly – next release Jan 24)

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 changes over time should be treated with caution.

In the year ending Jun 2023, an estimated 77.1% of Cumbria's working age population (aged 16-64) was in employment. Allowing for the margin of error in the survey, this is broadly similar to the national average of 75.1%. The rate is estimated to be slightly lower than before the pandemic. The rates in the two unitary authorities are similar at 77.9% in Cumberland and 76.1% in Westmorland & Furness.

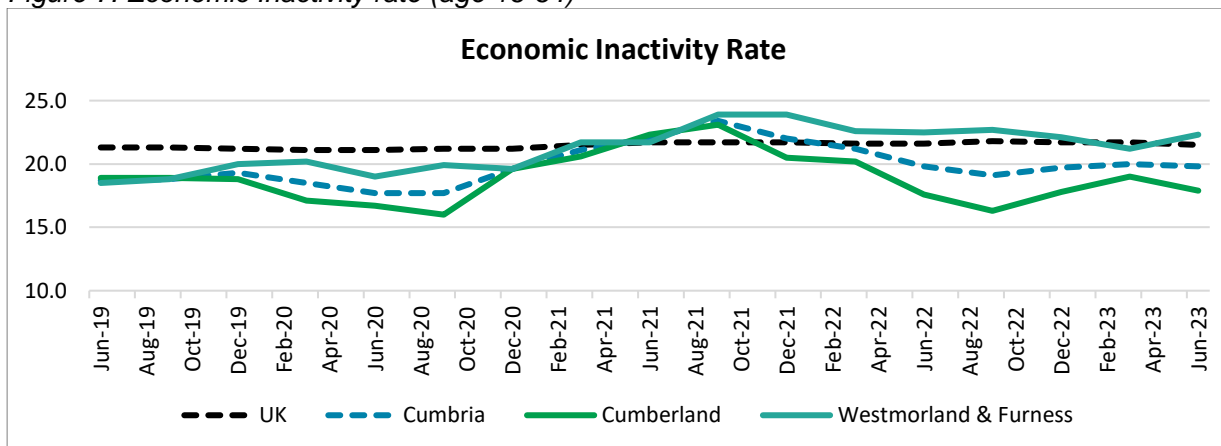
Figure 6: Employment rate (age 16-64)



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 Jun 2023, the inactivity rate in Cumbria was estimated to be 19.8% which is similar to the national average of 21.5% when survey error is taken into account. This equates to approximately 56,800 inactive residents. The inactivity rate in Cumbria is slightly higher than before the pandemic but the difference is within the margins of survey error. The rate was estimated to be 17.9% in Cumberland and 22.3% in Westmorland & Furness. Whilst the rate in Cumberland is similar to before the pandemic, it has risen in Westmorland & Furness, although this could be within survey error. The survey estimates that 84.1% of those who are inactive do not want a job.

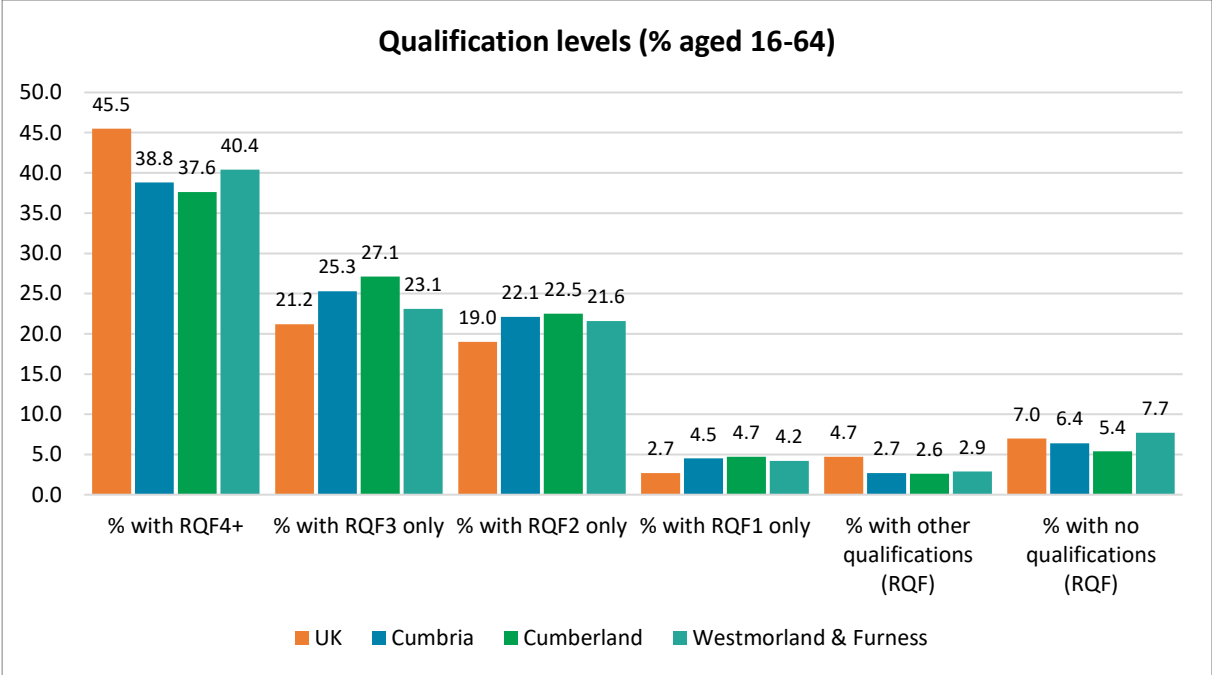
Figure 7: Economic Inactivity rate (age 16-64)



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 Dec 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. NB: due to the change from NVQ equivalents to RQF equivalents, it is not possible to make comparisons over time.

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



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

5. UNEMPLOYMENT (CLAIMANTS) (released monthly) – count 14th Sep 2023

Important notes: The claimant count is a measure of those claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. It counts those on Job Seekers Allowance and those on Universal Credit who are required to seek work. It is not the same measure as the internationally agreed definition of unemployment which includes non-claimants and which is derived from a survey and published at national level on a monthly basis (see section 2). Similar figures are not available on a reliable or timely basis for local areas.

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 a decrease of 105 in the number of claimants seeking work in Cumbria in Sep 2023 compared to the revised Aug figure, down to a total of 6,575. This is a monthly decrease of 1.5% compared to a national rise of 0.9%. The count fell in the former districts of Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland and Eden but rose slightly in Barrow and South Lakeland. The claimant rate in Sep 2023 in Cumbria was 2.2% which is below the national rate of 3.7% and is unchanged from Aug. The claimant count at county level is 315 lower than a year ago and the rate is 0.1ppt lower.

Figure 9: Standard Claimant Count – Sep 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	867,190	4.2	676,570	3.2	1,543,765	3.7	14,020	0.9	0.0	33,880	2.2	0.1
Cumbria	3,755	2.5	2,820	1.9	6,575	2.2	-105	-1.5	0.0	-315	-4.6	-0.1
Cumberland	2,320	2.8	1,715	2.1	4,035	2.5	-120	-2.9	-0.1	-200	-4.7	-0.1
Allerdale	765	2.7	615	2.1	1,380	2.4	-55	-3.9	-0.1	0	0.1	0.0
Carlisle	965	2.9	705	2.1	1,670	2.5	-50	-2.9	-0.1	-210	-11.2	-0.3
Copeland	585	2.9	400	2.0	985	2.4	-15	-1.4	0.0	10	1.0	0.0
Westmorland & Furness	1,440	2.1	1,100	1.6	2,540	1.9	15	0.6	0.0	-115	-4.4	-0.1
Barrow	755	3.6	500	2.4	1,255	3.0	10	0.8	0.0	35	2.9	0.1
Eden	245	1.5	235	1.5	485	1.5	-15	-2.6	0.0	-75	-13.4	-0.2
South Lakeland	435	1.5	365	1.2	800	1.3	20	2.4	0.0	-75	-8.7	-0.1
of which LDNPA	165	1.4	125	1.1	290	1.2	-15	-4.6	-0.1	-45	-13.0	-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.

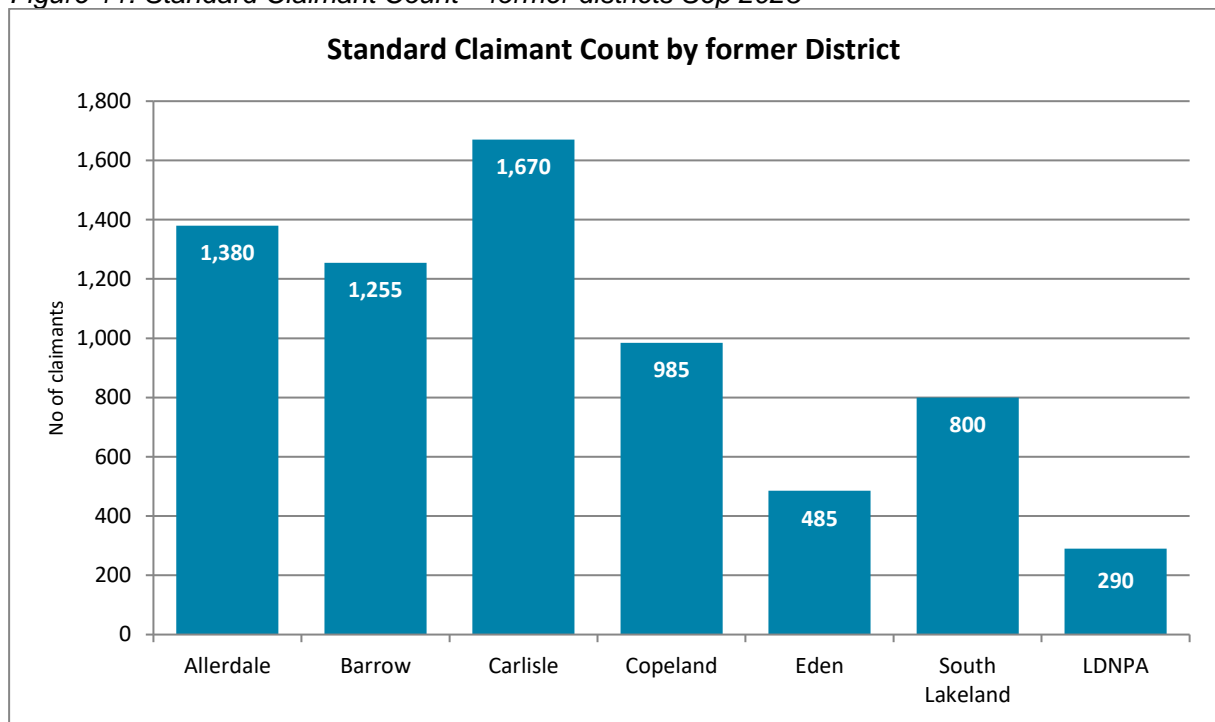
Figure 2 shows the claimant count and rate by broad age group in Sep 2023. Claimant rates at Cumbria level are below the national average for all age groups and this is also the case for all districts with the exception of 18-24 year olds in Barrow where the rate remains well above the national average (6.1% v 4.9%).

Figure 10: Standard Claimant Count & Rate by Age Group in Cumbria – Sep 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	272,925	4.9%	407,530	4.5%	376,870	4.3%	255,655	2.9%	226,855	2.7%	1,543,765	3.7%
Cumbria	1,240	3.8%	1,775	3.2%	1,565	2.9%	965	1.4%	1,025	1.3%	6,575	2.2%
Cumberland	710	3.9%	1,105	3.5%	955	3.1%	595	1.6%	660	1.6%	4,035	2.5%
Allerdale	260	4.3%	360	3.5%	335	3.3%	195	1.5%	230	1.6%	1,380	2.4%
Carlisle	245	3.1%	495	3.6%	405	3.1%	255	1.8%	265	1.7%	1,670	2.5%
Copeland	205	4.7%	250	3.3%	220	3.0%	140	1.5%	165	1.5%	985	2.4%
Westmorland & Furness	525	3.7%	665	2.7%	605	2.5%	375	1.2%	365	1.0%	2,540	1.9%
Barrow	300	6.0%	365	4.1%	265	3.5%	155	1.7%	165	1.7%	1,255	3.0%
Eden	85	2.6%	115	2.1%	115	2.1%	80	1.0%	80	0.9%	485	1.5%
South Lakeland	140	2.3%	185	1.8%	220	2.0%	135	1.0%	115	0.7%	800	1.3%
of which LDNPA	35	1.5%	70	2.1%	90	2.3%	50	0.9%	40	0.6%	290	1.2%

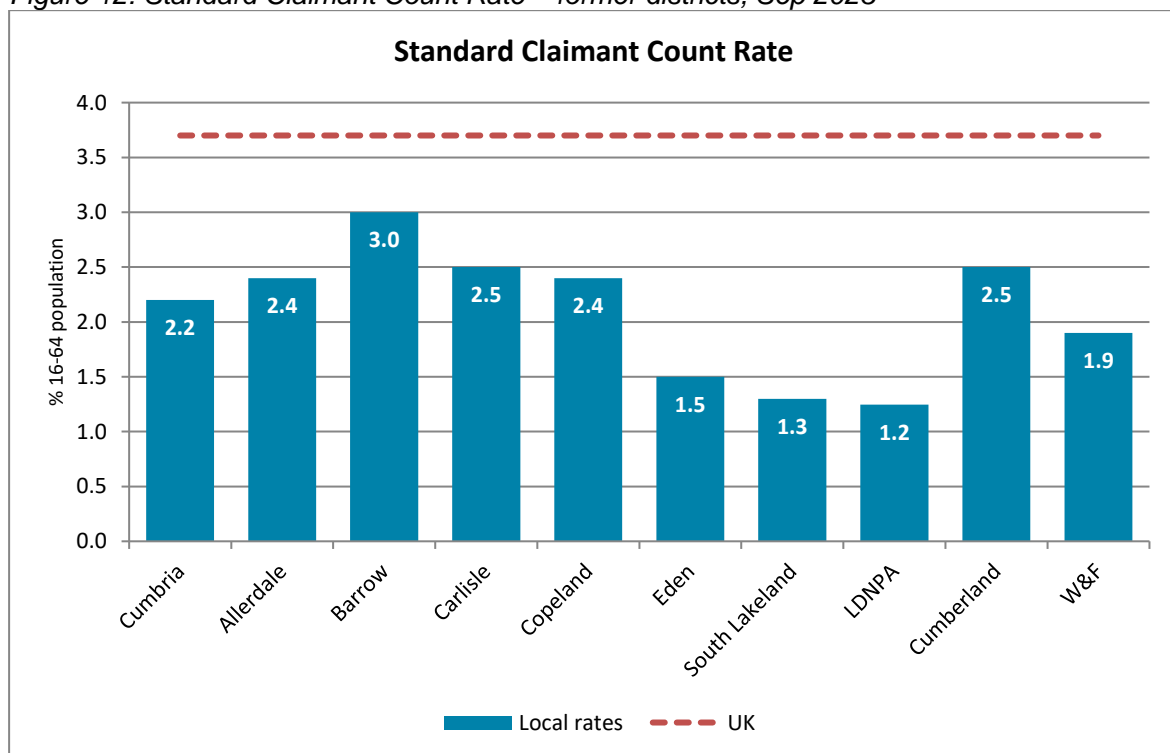
Source: ONS (data are rounded). LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 11: Standard Claimant Count – former districts Sep 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, Sep 2023



Source: ONS/DWP

Figure 13: Standard Claimant Count - timeseries

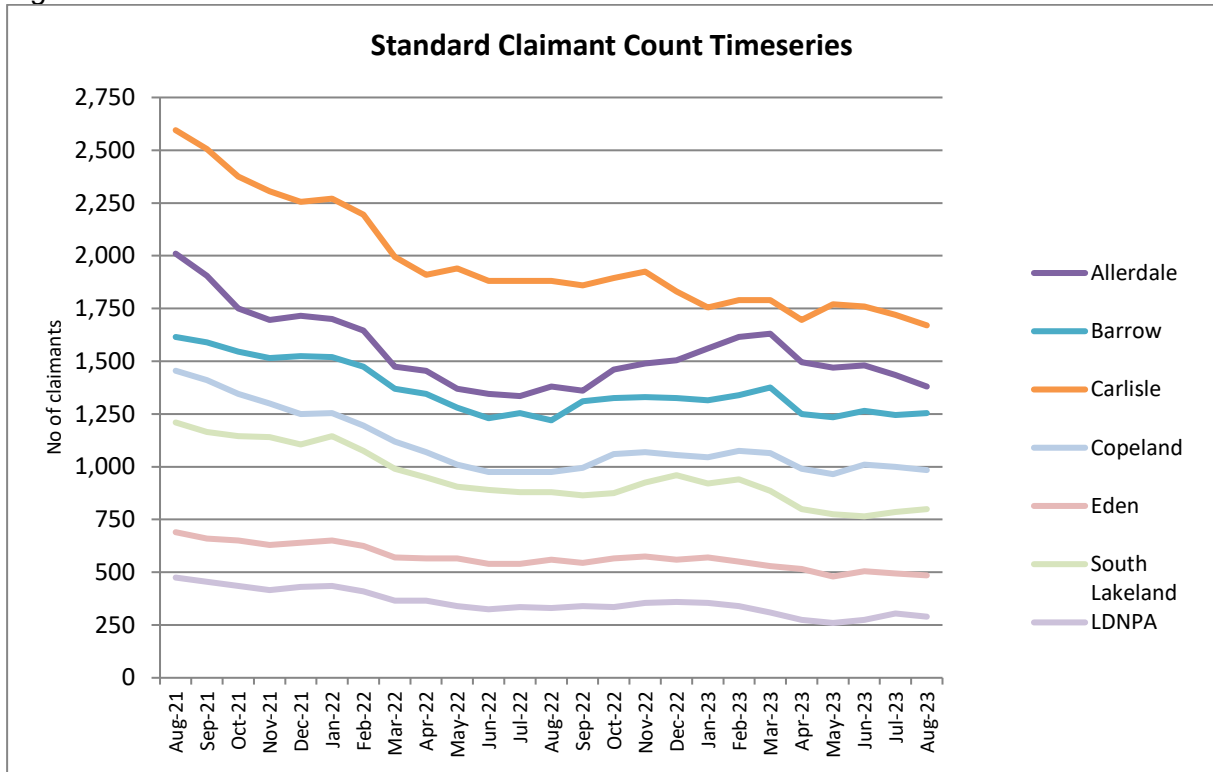
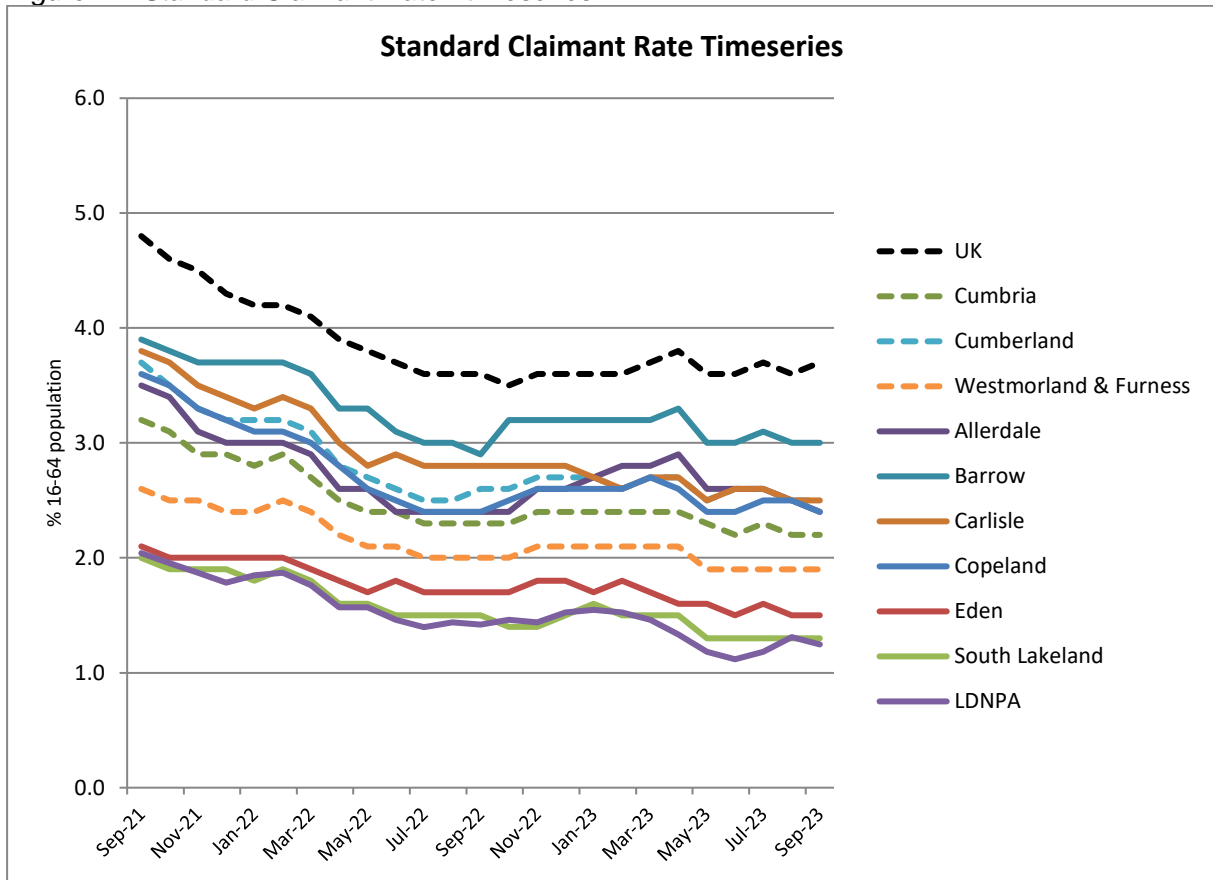


Figure 14: Standard Claimant Rate - timeseries



Source: ONS/DWP

6. UNIVERSAL CREDIT (released monthly) – count taken 14th Sep 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 36,610 people on Universal Credit in Cumbria in Sep 2023 (both in work and out of work). This is a rise of 449 from the revised Aug total (+1.2%) and 2,158 more than a year before (+6.3%). The count rose from last month in all the former district areas. The number of people searching/planning/preparing for work fell by 161, the number claiming while in work rose by 344 and the number with no work requirements rose by 270. The latest total means that 12.2% of the working age population is claiming Universal Credit compared to a national rate of 15.0%. 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 – Sep 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	2,607,689	12.9%	3,535,449	17.0%	6,143,206	15.0%	103,150	1.7%	0.3%	463,038	8.2%	1.1%
Cumbria	15,341	10.3%	21,269	14.2%	36,610	12.2%	449	1.2%	0.2%	2,158	6.3%	0.7%
Cumberland	9,748	11.9%	13,449	16.2%	23,195	14.1%	281	1.2%	0.2%	1,203	5.5%	0.7%
Allerdale	3,473	12.4%	4,883	17.0%	8,350	14.7%	109	1.3%	0.2%	384	4.8%	0.7%
Carlisle	3,790	11.4%	5,301	15.5%	9,084	13.5%	104	1.2%	0.2%	520	6.1%	0.8%
Copeland	2,489	12.3%	3,268	16.2%	5,756	14.2%	69	1.2%	0.2%	295	5.4%	0.7%
Westmorland & Furness	5,596	8.4%	7,818	11.6%	13,417	10.0%	167	1.3%	0.1%	958	7.7%	0.7%
Barrow	2,552	12.3%	3,289	16.0%	5,844	14.1%	82	1.4%	0.2%	474	8.8%	1.1%
Eden	1,046	6.5%	1,621	10.0%	2,660	8.2%	17	0.6%	0.1%	187	7.6%	0.6%
South Lakeland	1,999	6.7%	2,914	9.6%	4,910	8.1%	66	1.4%	0.1%	295	6.4%	0.5%
of which LDNPA	776	6.6%	1,120	9.7%	1,894	8.1%	-7	-0.4%	0.0%	23	1.2%	0.1%

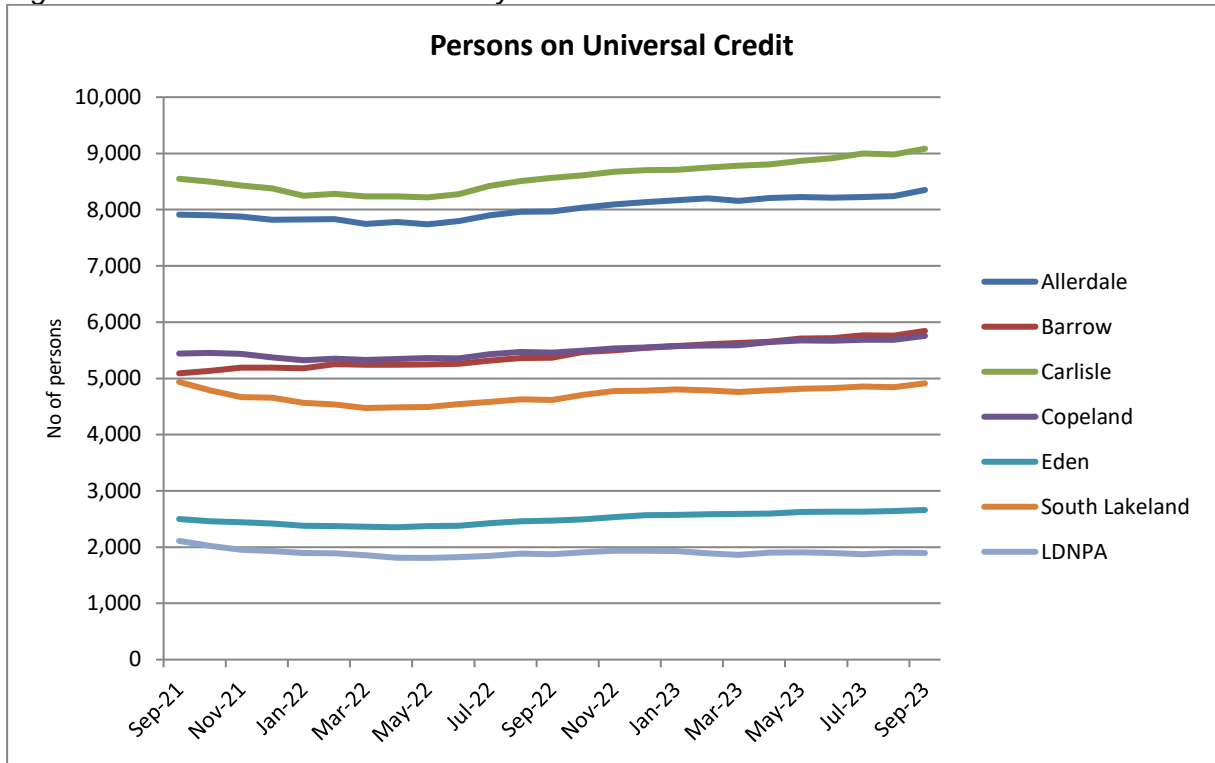
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, gender totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 16: Universal Credit Claimants by Age – Sep 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	705,751	13.1%	1,686,441	19.2%	1,698,906	20.1%	1,104,517	12.8%	939,375	11.3%	6,143,206	15.0%
Cumbria	4,272	13.1%	10,475	18.6%	9,735	17.9%	6,191	9.2%	5,878	7.6%	36,610	12.2%
Cumberland	2,574	14.1%	6,759	21.3%	6,139	20.1%	3,858	10.5%	3,829	9.2%	23,195	14.1%
Allerdale	955	15.7%	2,308	22.3%	2,134	20.9%	1,454	11.0%	1,477	10.0%	8,350	14.7%
Carlisle	944	12.0%	2,854	20.8%	2,490	19.0%	1,471	10.1%	1,320	8.3%	9,084	13.5%
Copeland	679	15.6%	1,586	20.6%	1,519	20.9%	937	10.4%	1,024	9.6%	5,756	14.2%
Westmorland & Furness	1,699	11.8%	3,719	15.2%	3,593	15.1%	2,332	7.6%	2,051	5.8%	13,417	10.0%
Barrow	894	17.9%	1,783	20.2%	1,450	19.3%	885	9.9%	822	8.6%	5,844	14.1%
Eden	259	8.0%	711	13.1%	730	13.0%	489	6.4%	465	5.0%	2,660	8.2%
South Lakeland	548	9.0%	1,226	11.9%	1,413	13.1%	952	6.7%	757	4.5%	4,910	8.1%
of which LDNPA	156	6.6%	442	13.4%	594	14.9%	372	6.4%	335	4.7%	1,894	8.1%

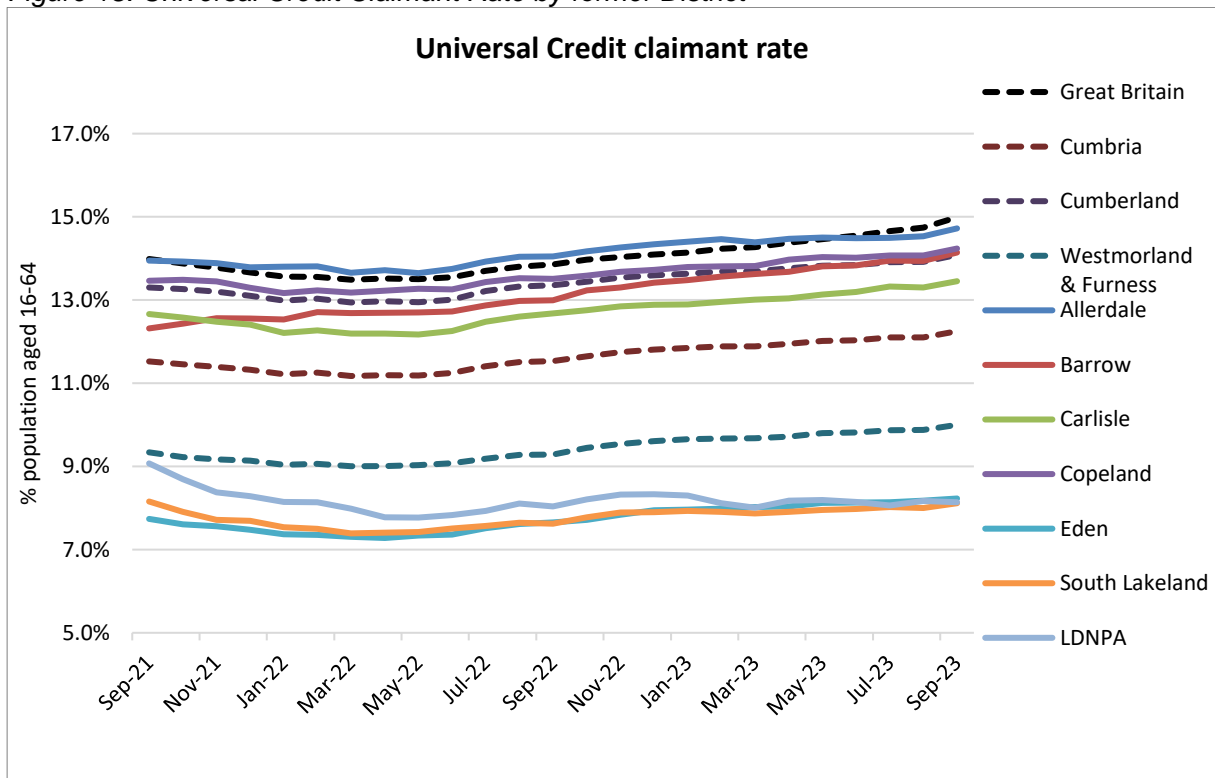
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, age totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 17: Universal Credit Claimants by former district



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

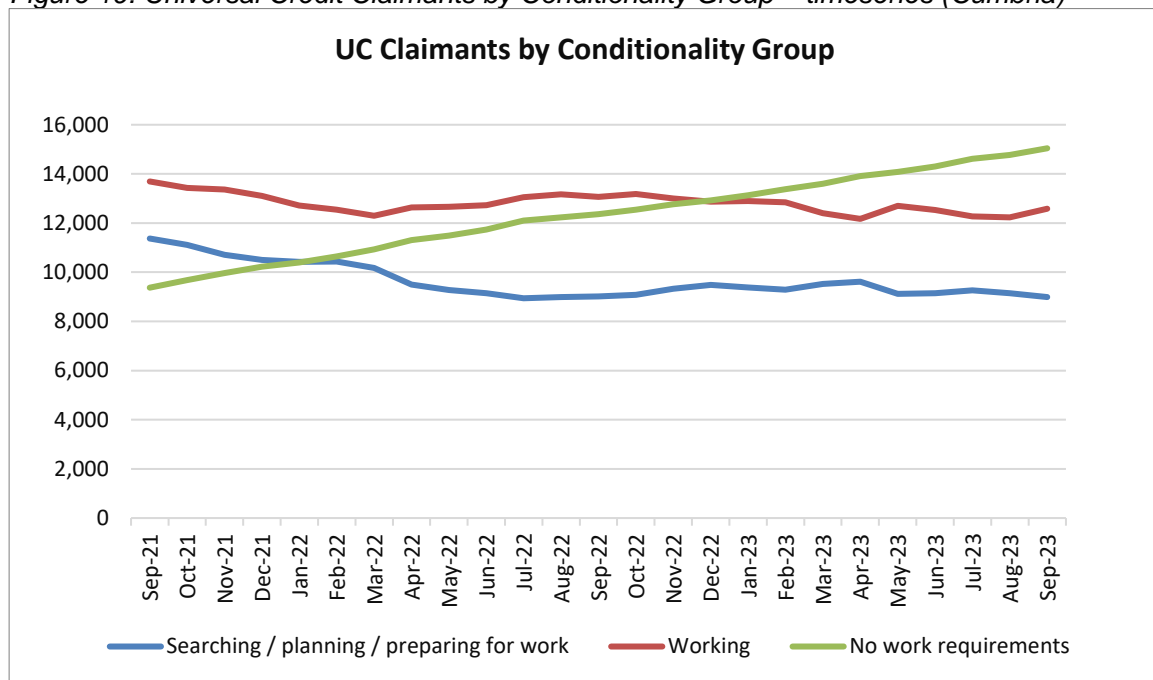
Figure 18: Universal Credit Claimant Rate by former District



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 Sep 2023 the number of people searching/planning/preparing for work fell by 161, the number claiming while in work rose by 344 and the number with no work requirements rose by 270.

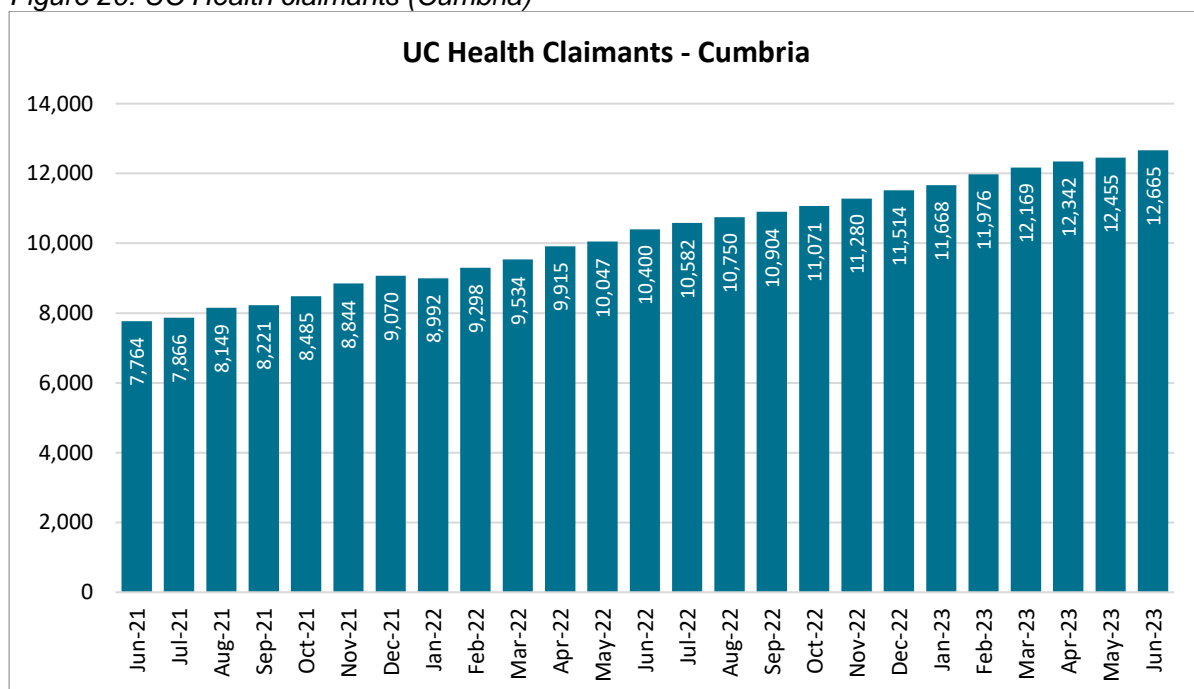
Figure 19: Universal Credit Claimants by Conditionality Group – timeseries (Cumbria)



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

In June 2023, 12,665 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 63.1% (+4,901) in the past 2 years compared to an increase of just 0.5% in the overall number of UC claimants. UC Health claimants made up 35.2% of UC claimants in Cumbria in June 2023 compared to 29.4% nationally and this has risen from 21.7% 2 years ago.

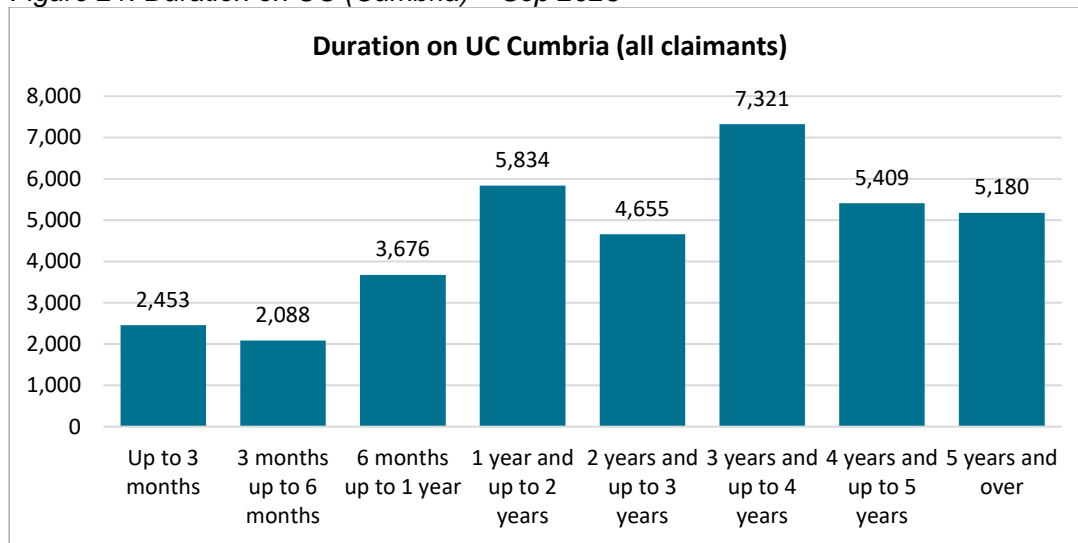
Figure 20: UC Health claimants (Cumbria)



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore :

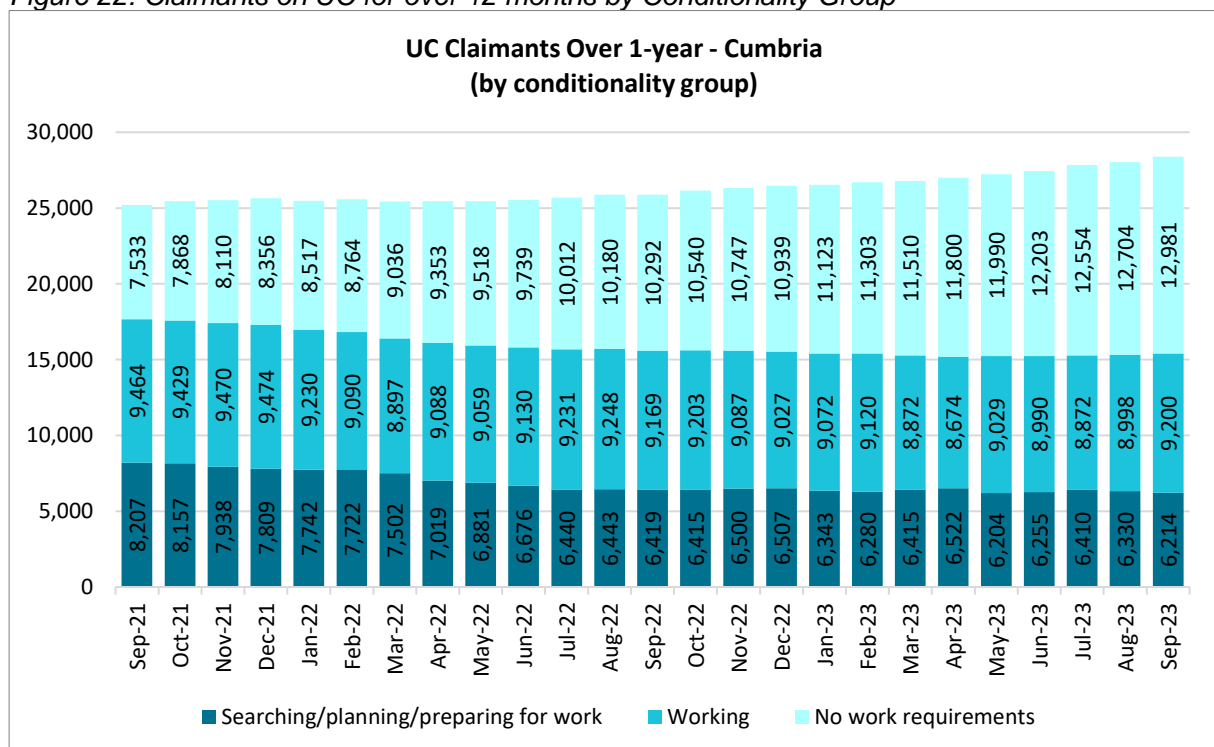
In Sep 2023, over three quarters of UC claimants (28,399) had been claiming for over 12 months an annual increase of 2,508 (9.7%). The highest proportions of these long term claimants were in the working and no work requirements conditionality groups (34% and 41% of the total respectively), although they may have been in different groups during their claim. Long term claimants made up 78% of all UC claimants compared to 73% in Sep 2021.

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



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

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



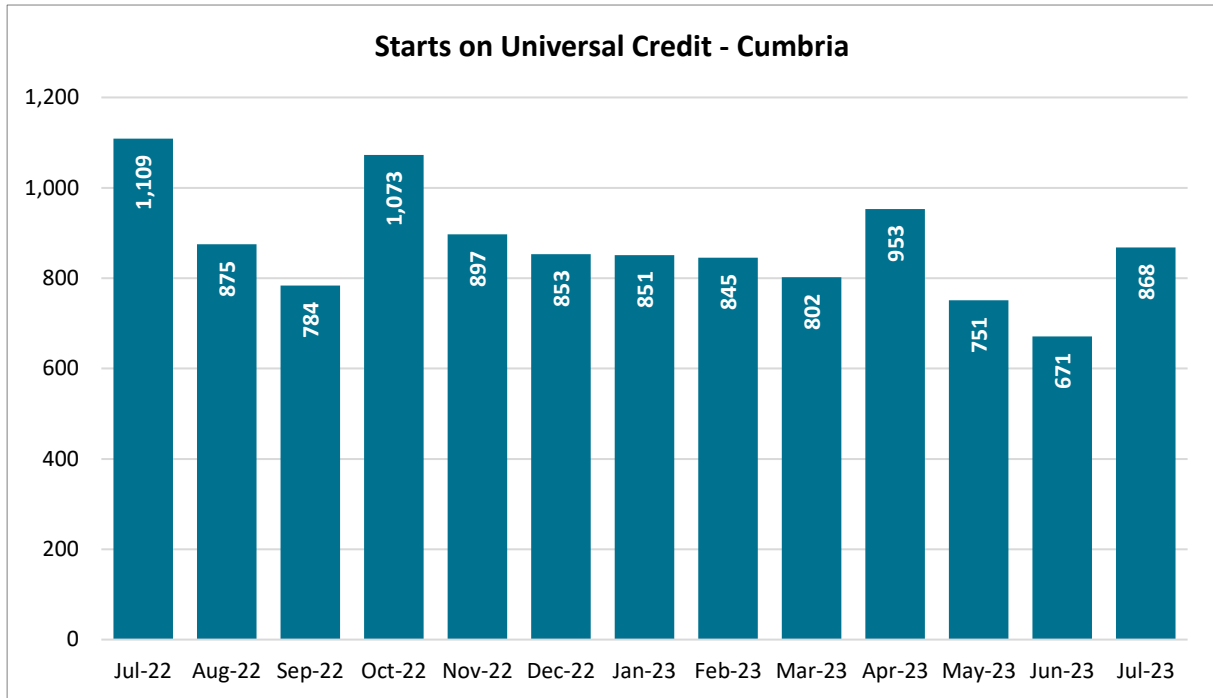
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

6b. Starts to Universal Credit (next data release Nov 2023)

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.

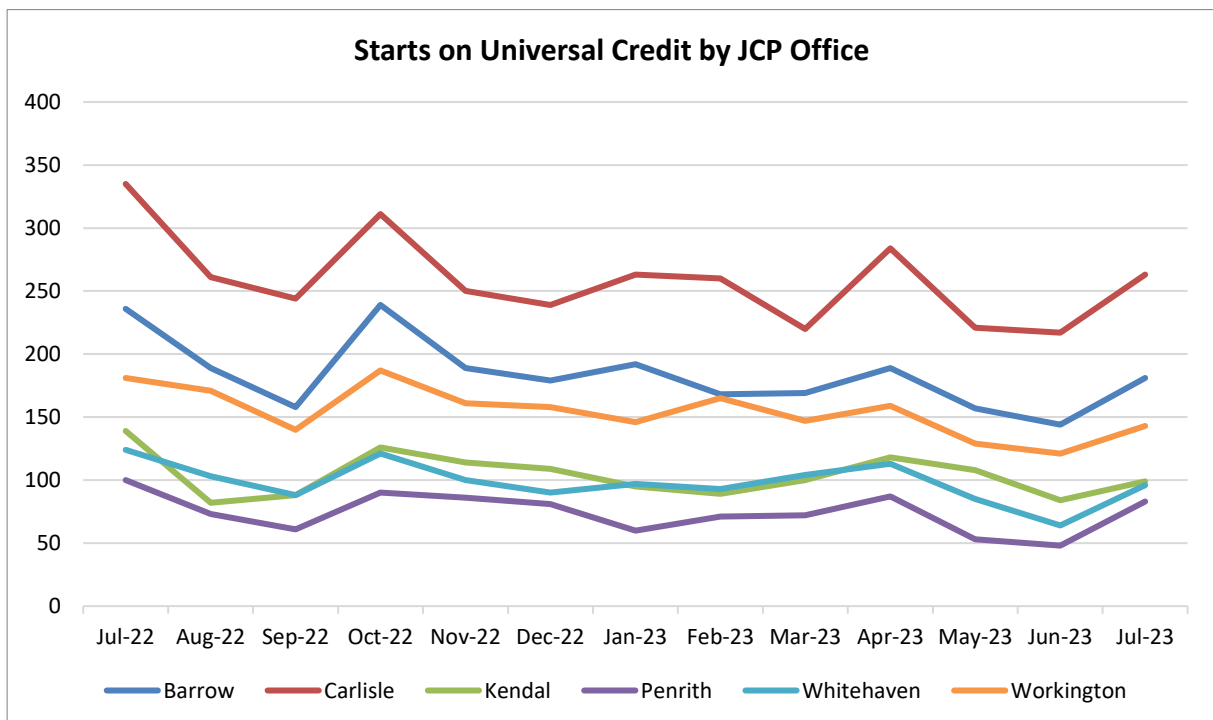
The number of starts on Universal Credit is primarily influenced by labour market conditions but there is also some element of administrative effect as claimants moving onto UC from other benefits also count as a new start (it is not possible to separate the two in the data).

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 2023)

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

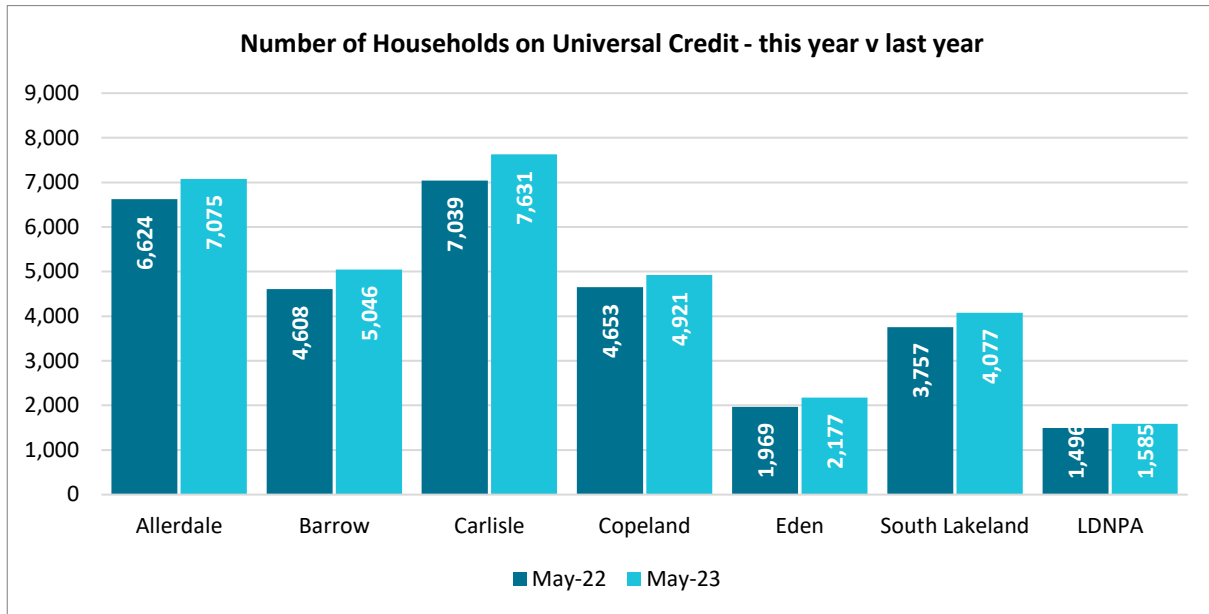
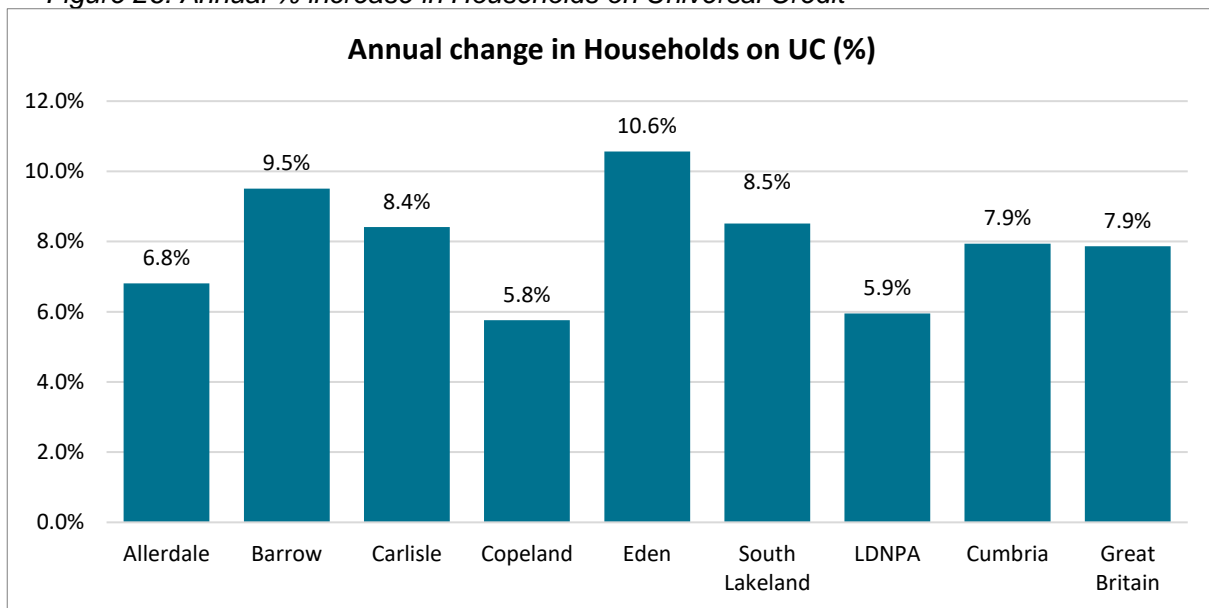


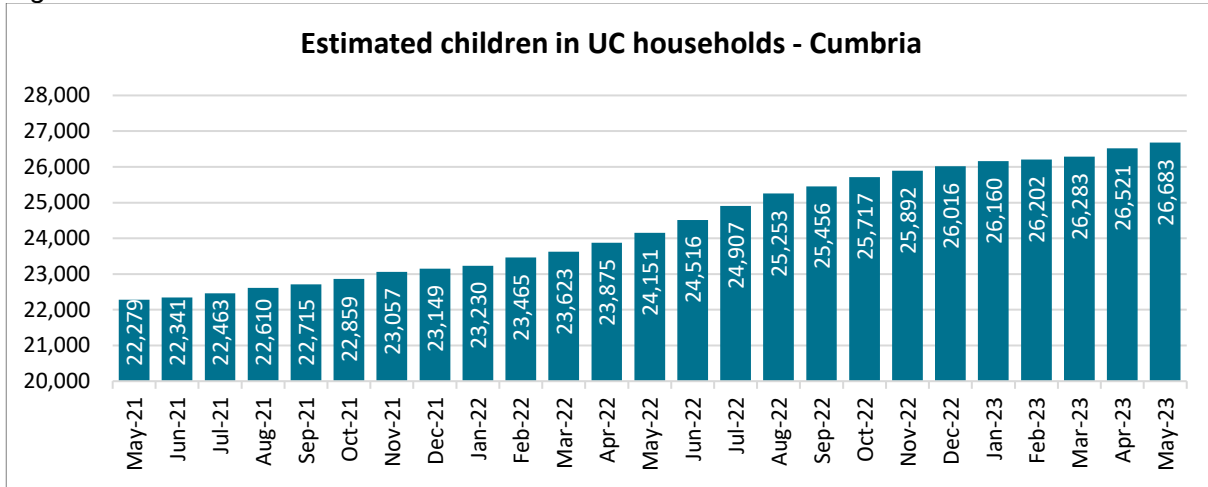
Figure 26: Annual % increase in Households on Universal Credit



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

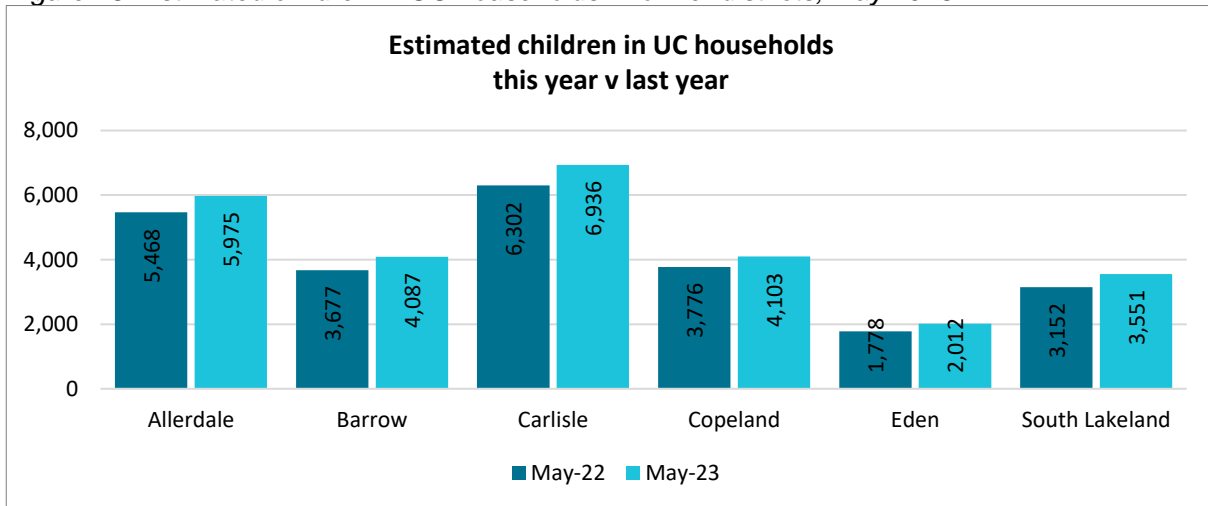
An estimated 26,683 children in Cumbria were living in UC households in May 2023. The number has risen by 2,532 (10.5%) from May last year. The number of households containing children has increased by 9.7% year on year compared to 6.5% rise in households without children. More specifically, single person 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



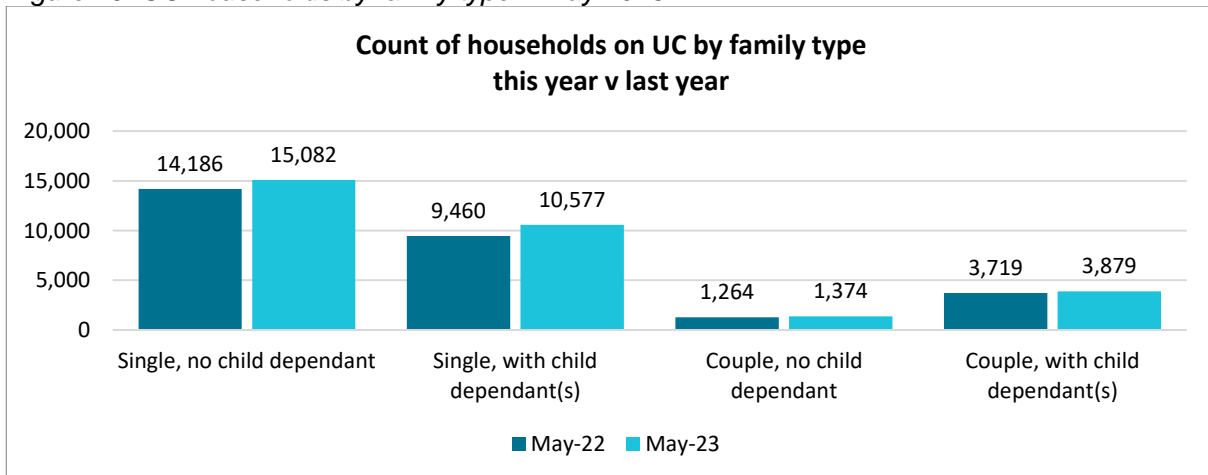
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

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

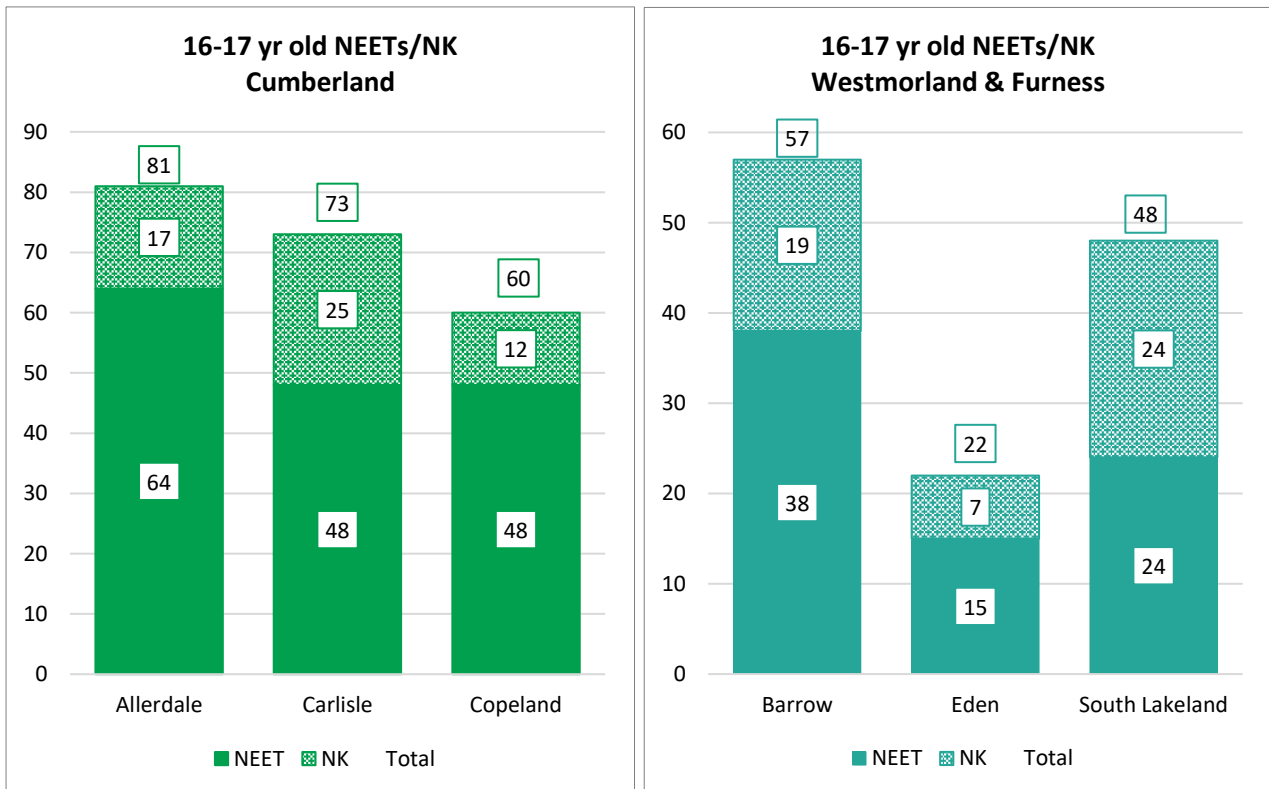
7. NEETs & Participation (released monthly)

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.

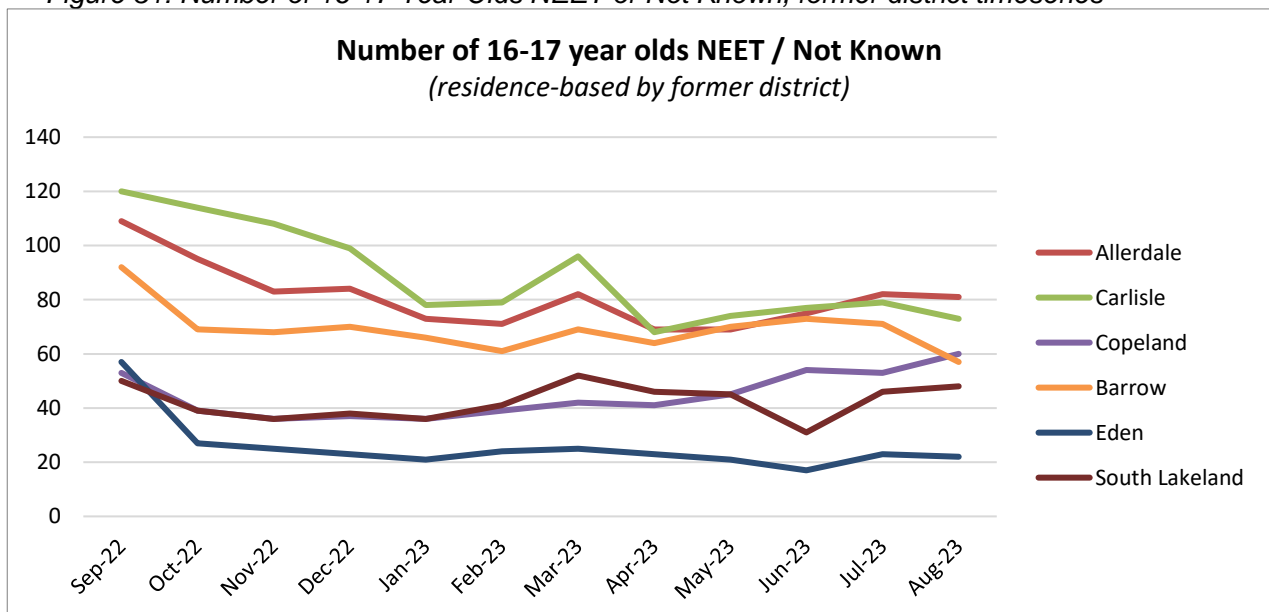
In Aug 2023, 341 16-17 year olds were classed as NEET in Cumbria (237 NEET and 104 whose status was Not Known), a decrease of 13 from Jul. The highest number of NEET/NKs was in the former district of Allerdale where there were 81 followed by Carlisle where there were 73. *NB: data are based on the resident location of the young person, a change from previous methodology based on 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, Aug 2023



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

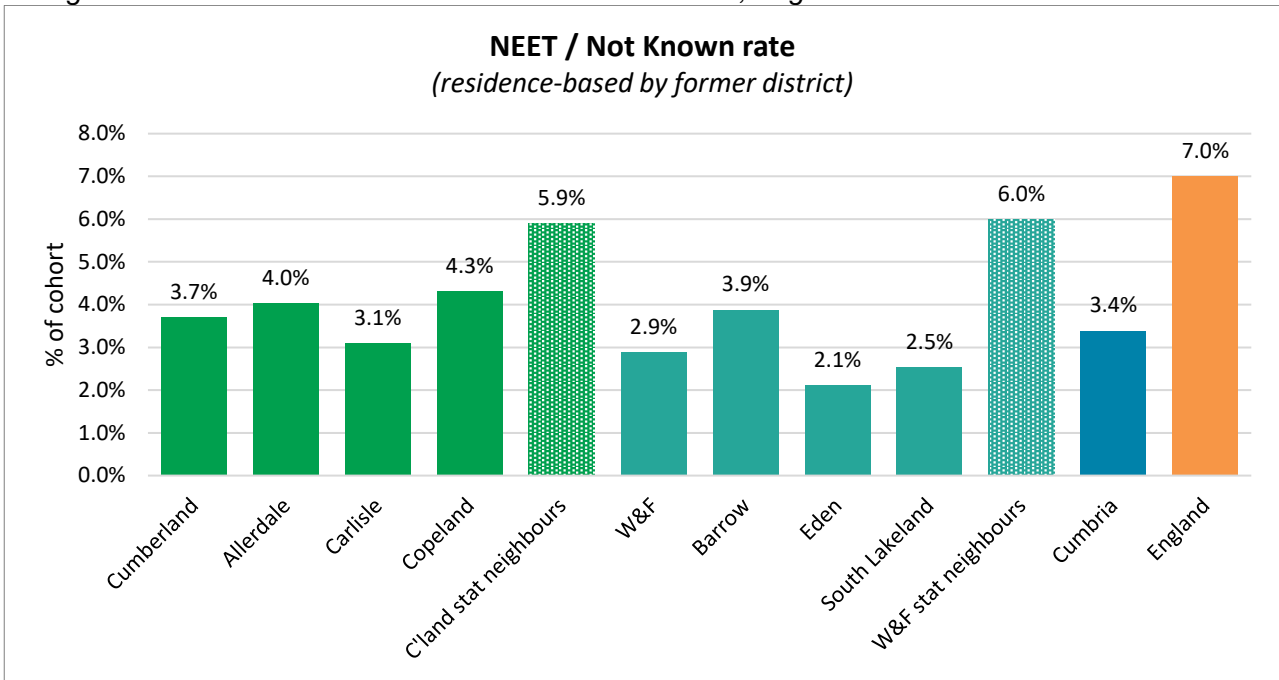
Figure 31: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, former district timeseries



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

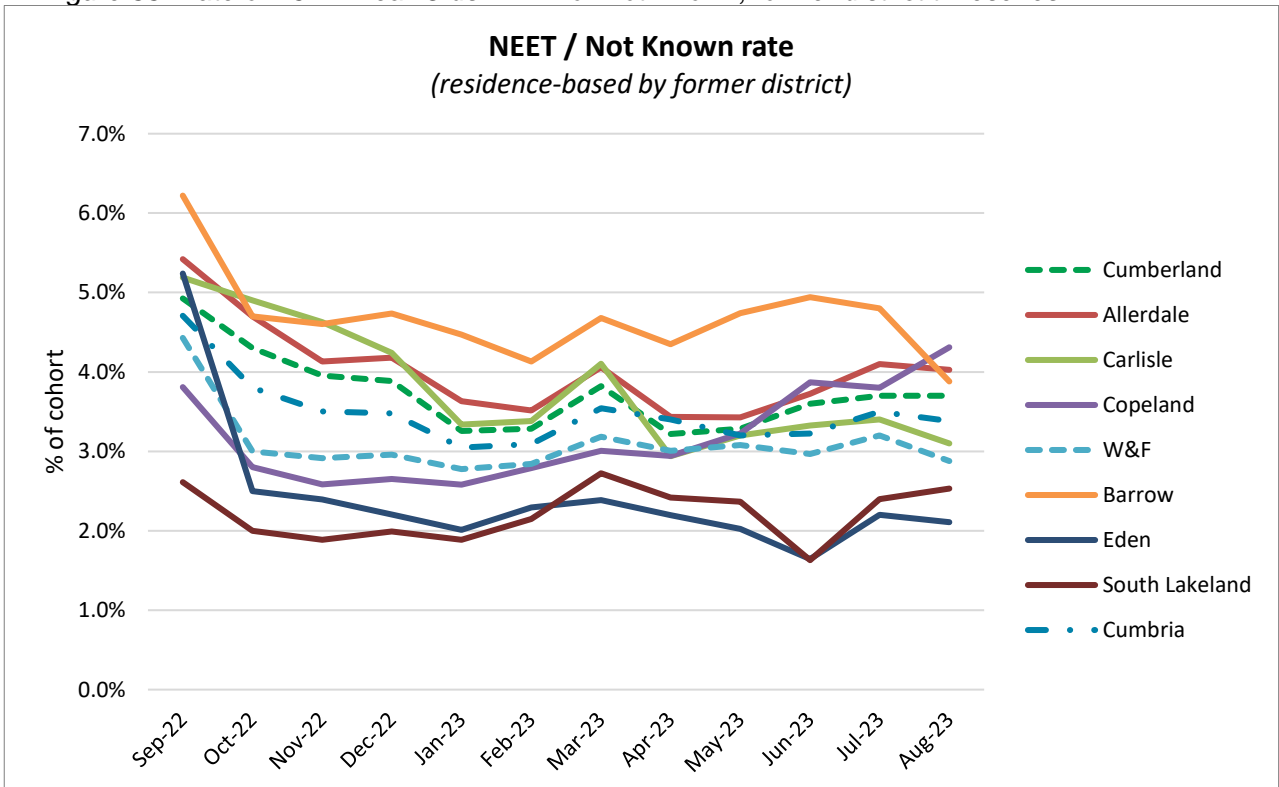
The county NEET/NK rate (% of cohort) was 3.4% in Aug 2023 compared to an England rate of 7.0%. The highest local rates were in in the former districts of Copeland (4.3%) and Allerdale (4.0%). The NEET rate in Cumbria was down by 0.1 percentage points from Jul.

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



Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

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



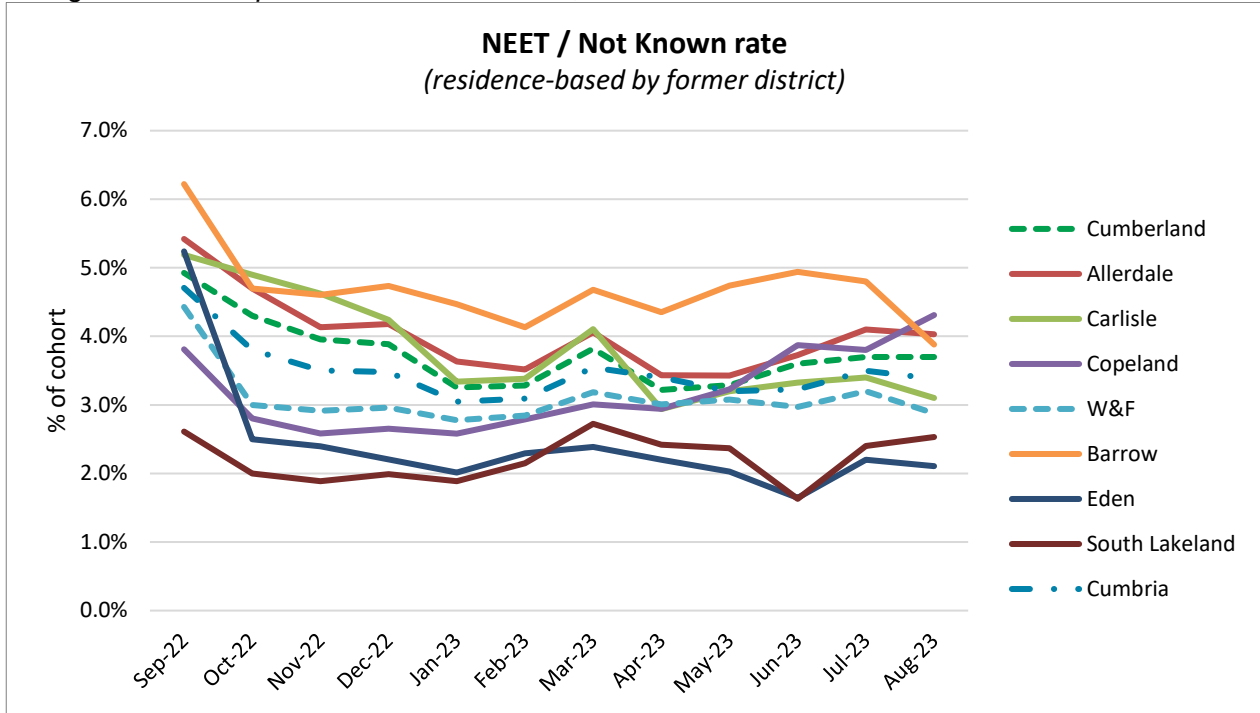
Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

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.

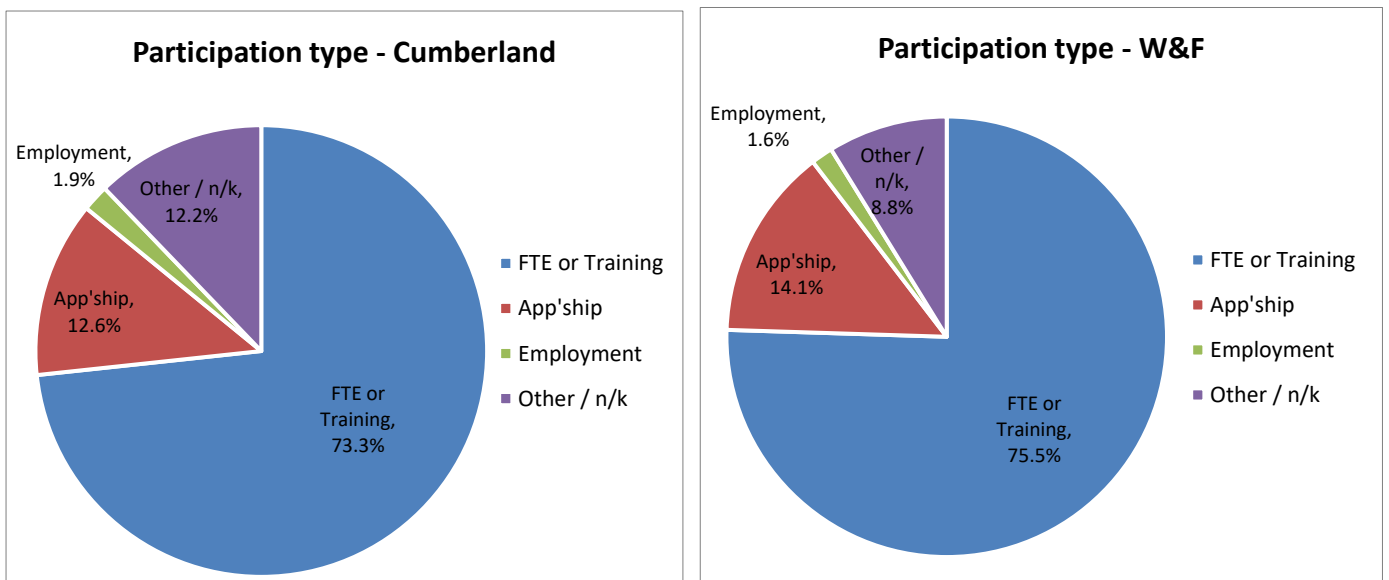
In Aug 2023, 89.1% of young people in Cumbria were classed as meeting the participation requirement compared to 89.9% for England. The highest participation rate was in the former district of South Lakeland (93.8%) and the lowest in Barrow (85.8%).

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 – Aug 23



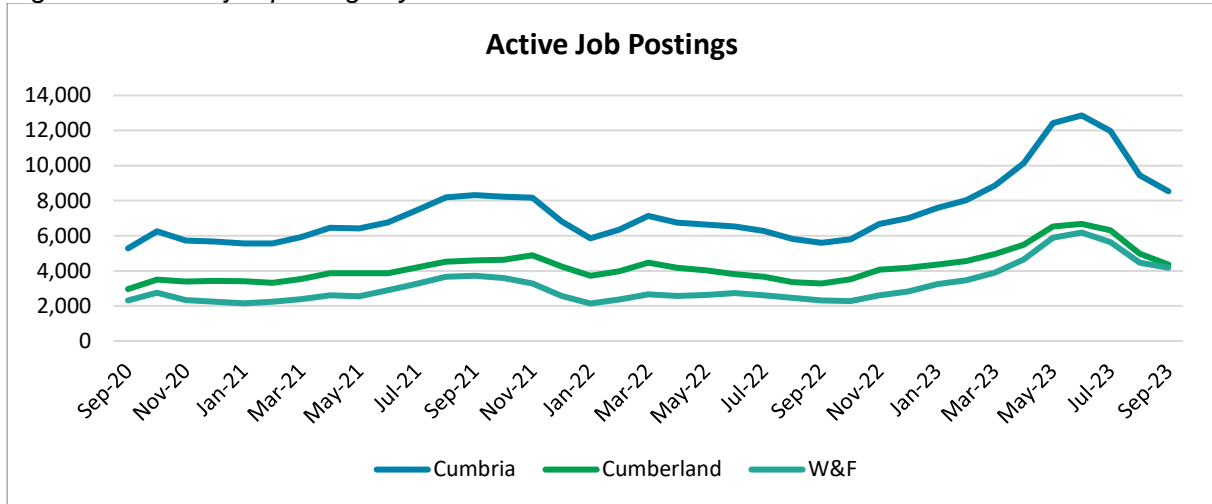
Source: NCCIS

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 Sep 2023 there were 8,533 active job postings in Cumbria, 3,825 of which were new postings during the month. The number of active postings was 925 lower than in Aug (-9.8%) whilst the number of new postings was similar.

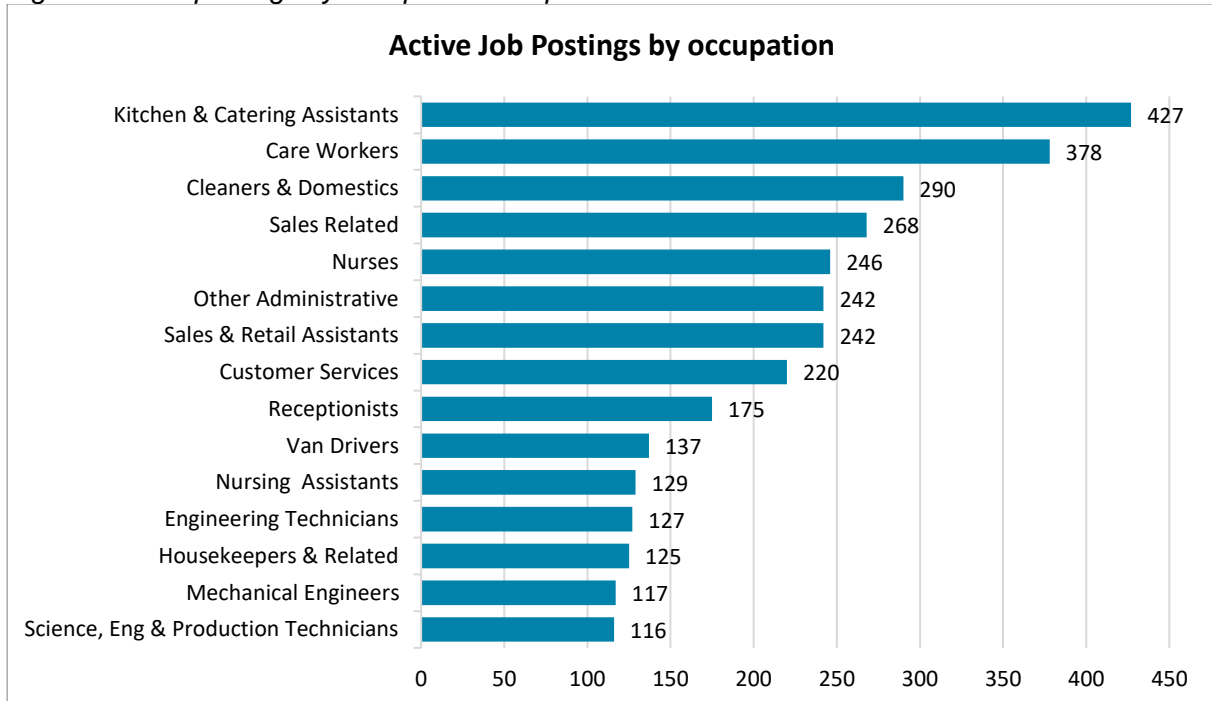
Figure 36: Active job postings by month



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

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

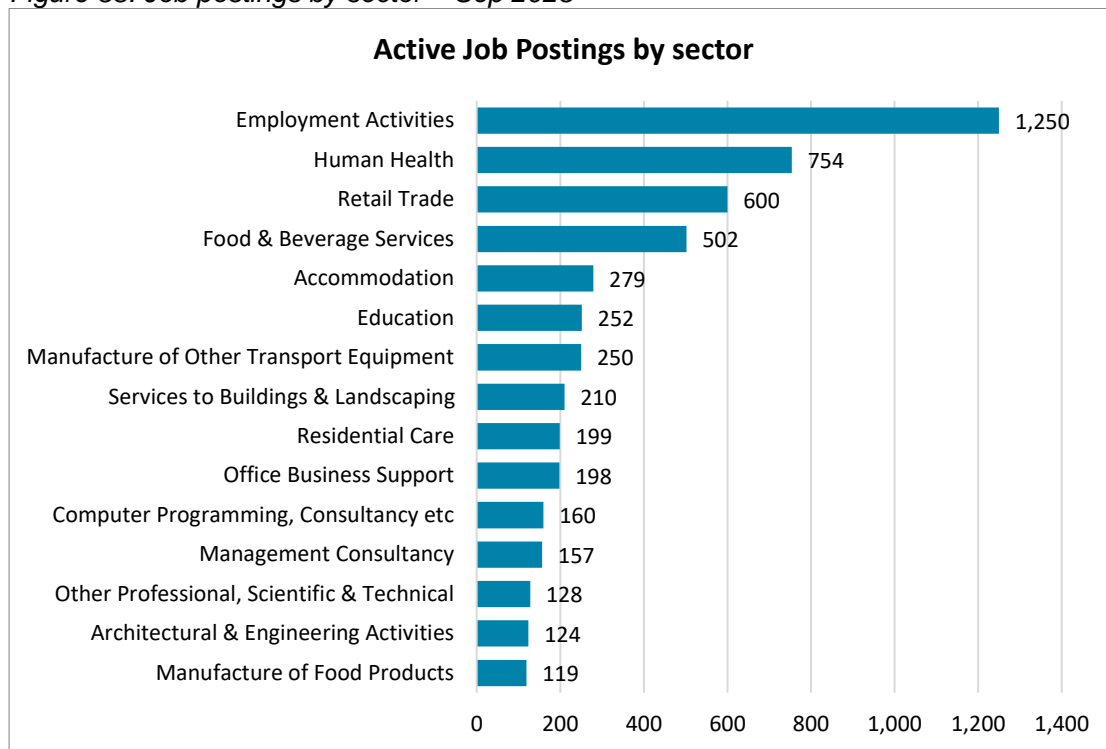
Figure 37: Job postings by occupation – Sep 2023



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.

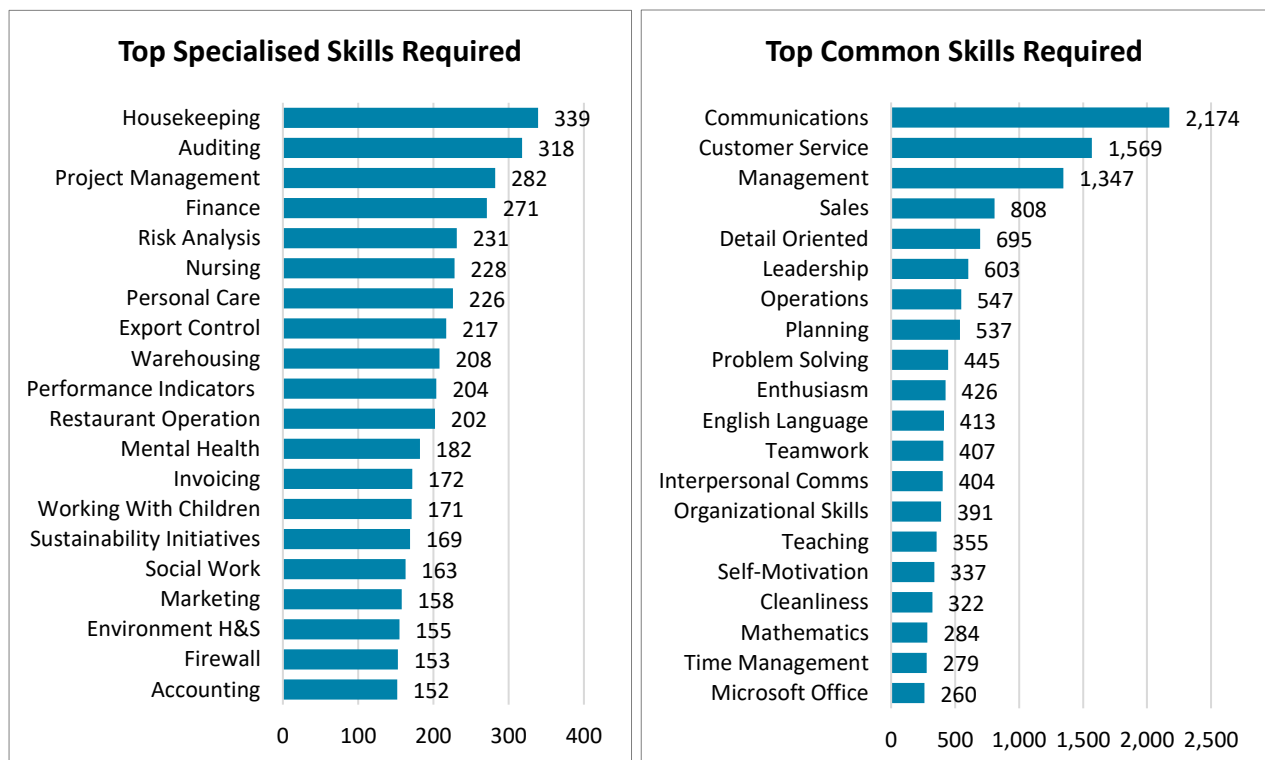
Figure 38: Job postings by sector – Sep 2023



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.

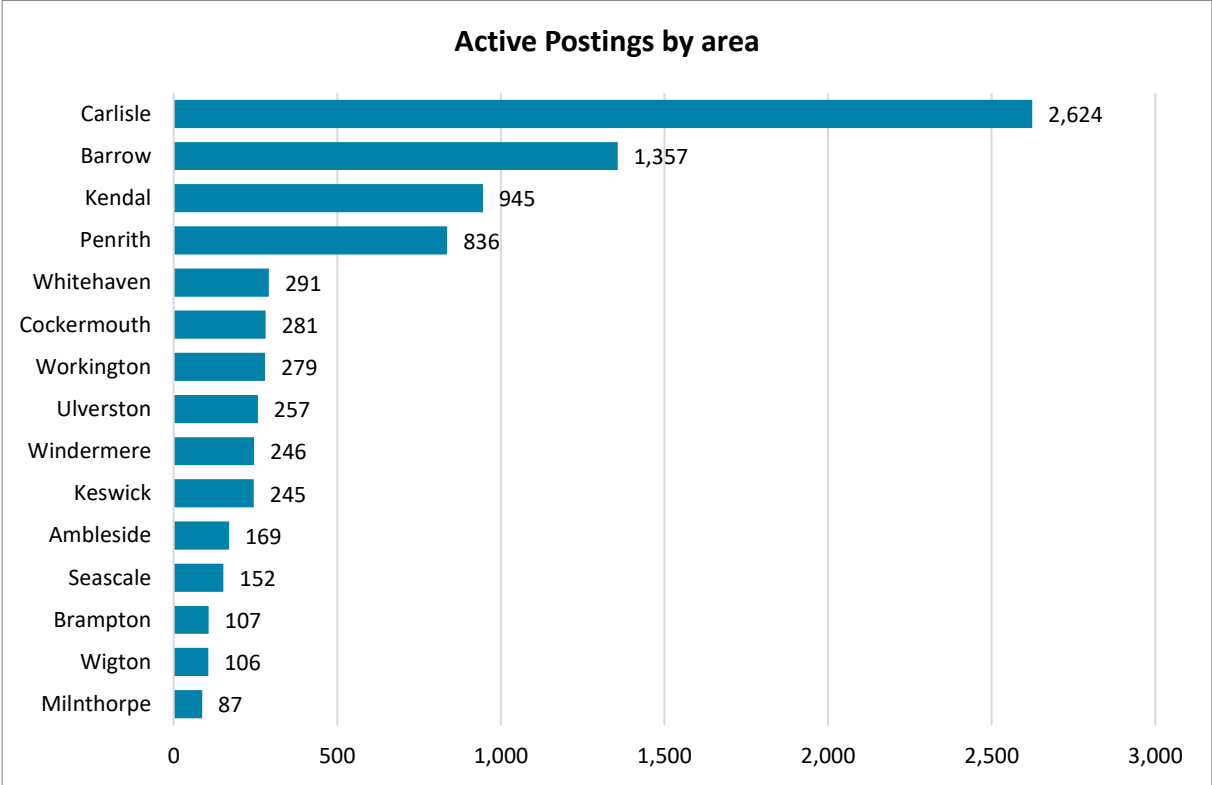
Figure 39: Skills required – Sep 2023



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

Active postings fell in all of the former district areas in Sept except for Barrow where they rose by 5%. The specific locations mentioned most frequently in postings were Carlisle, Barrow, Kendal and Penrith.

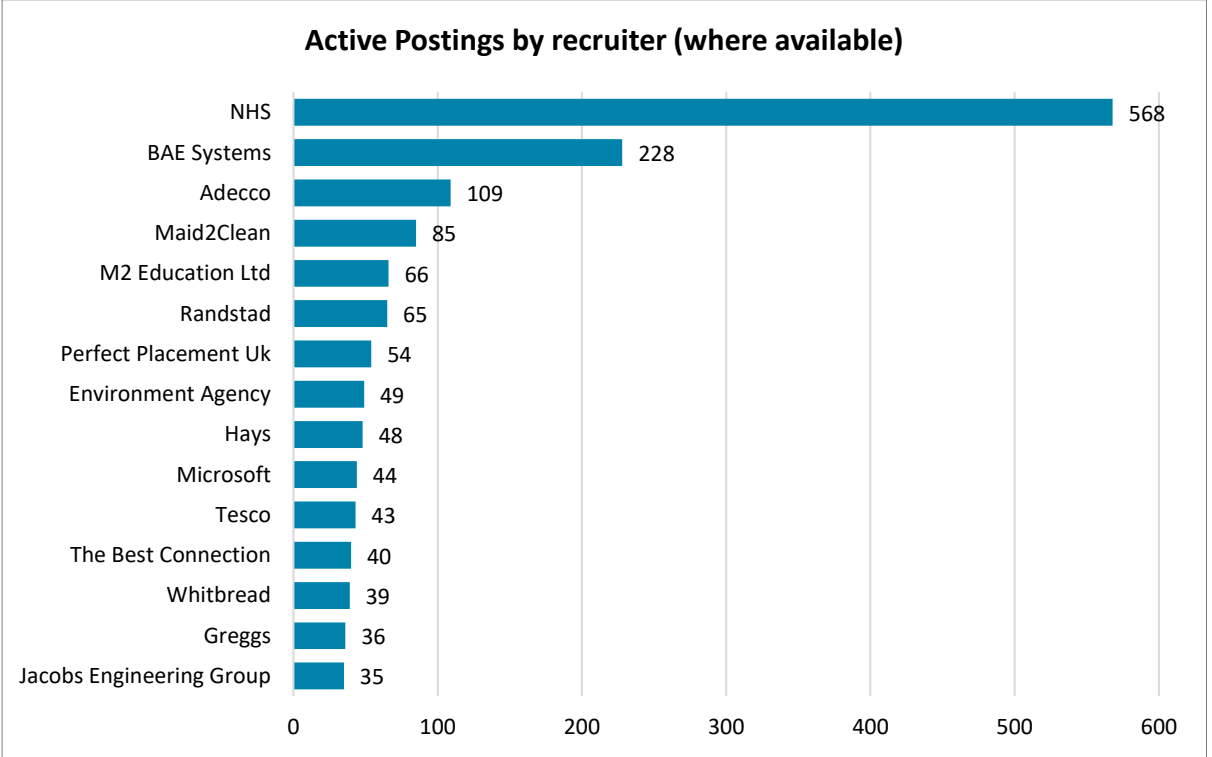
Figure 40: Job location – Sep 2023



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

As is usually the case, the NHS advertised the most vacancies during the month (1,067) followed by BAE Systems and Adecco.

Figure 41: Recruiting organisation – Sep 2023



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

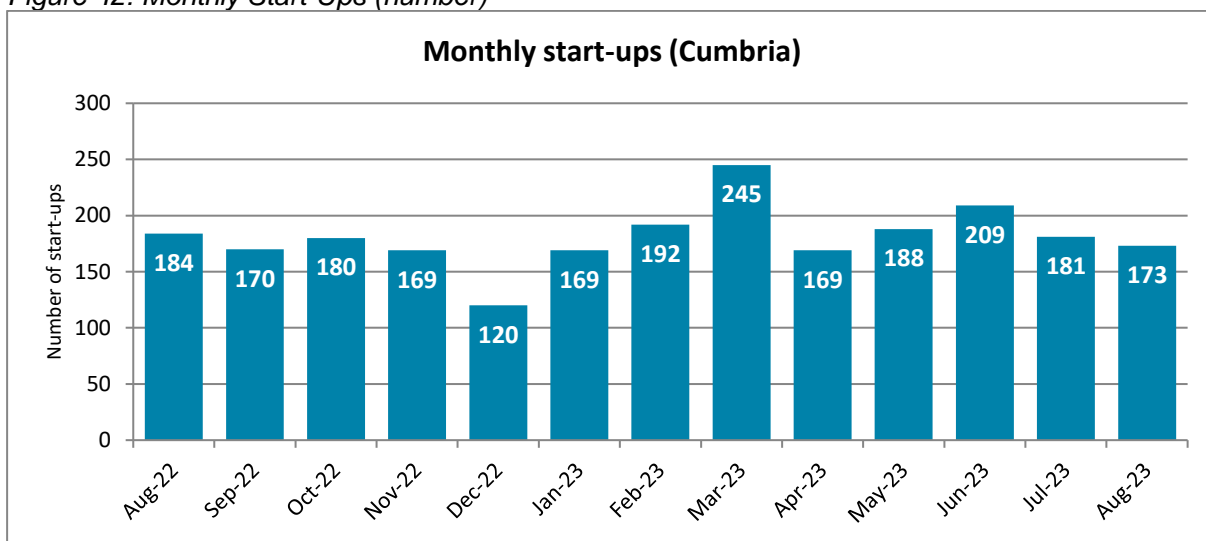
9. BUSINESS START-UPS

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 173 business start-ups in Cumbria in Aug 2023, a fall of 8 from Jul and 11 fewer than the same month last year. Over the quarter (Jun-Aug) there were 563 start-ups which is 39 fewer than last quarter but 45 more than the same quarter last year.

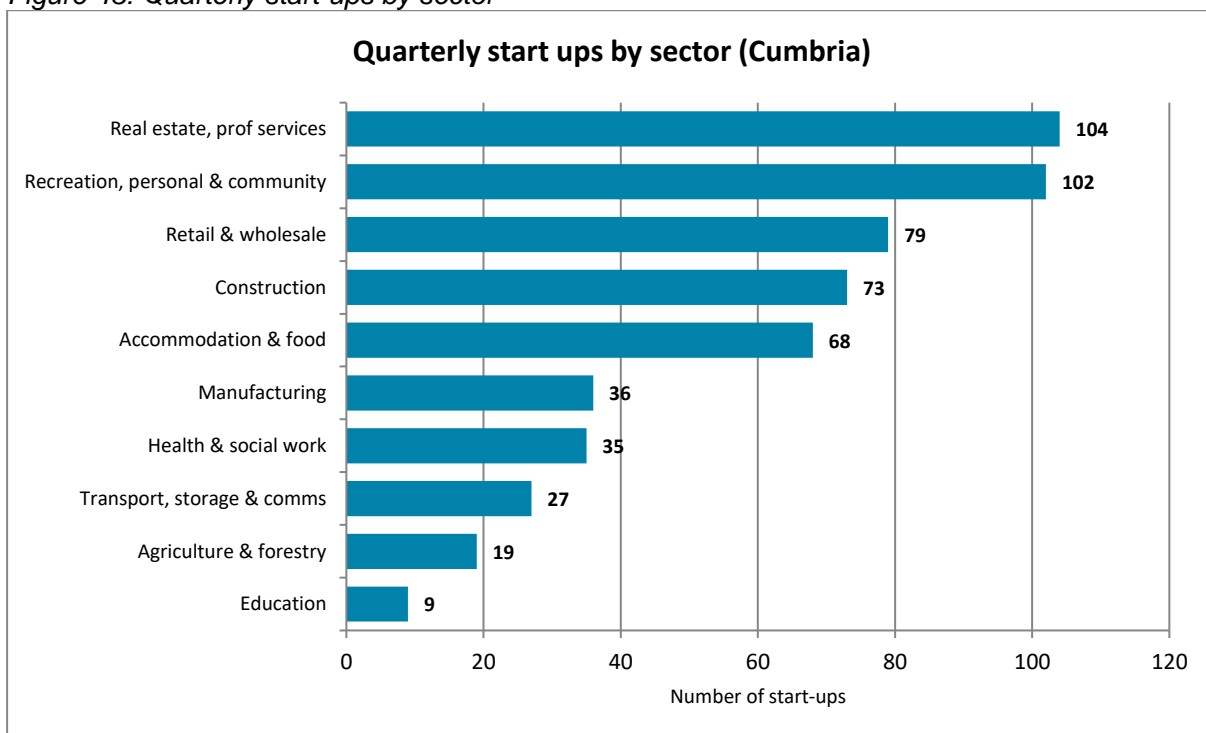
Figure 42: Monthly Start-Ups (number)



Source: BankSearch

The highest volume of start-ups in the quarter (Jun-Aug) was in real estate, prof services & support activities (104) followed by recreation, personal & community services (102) and retail (79).

Figure 43: Quarterly start-ups by sector



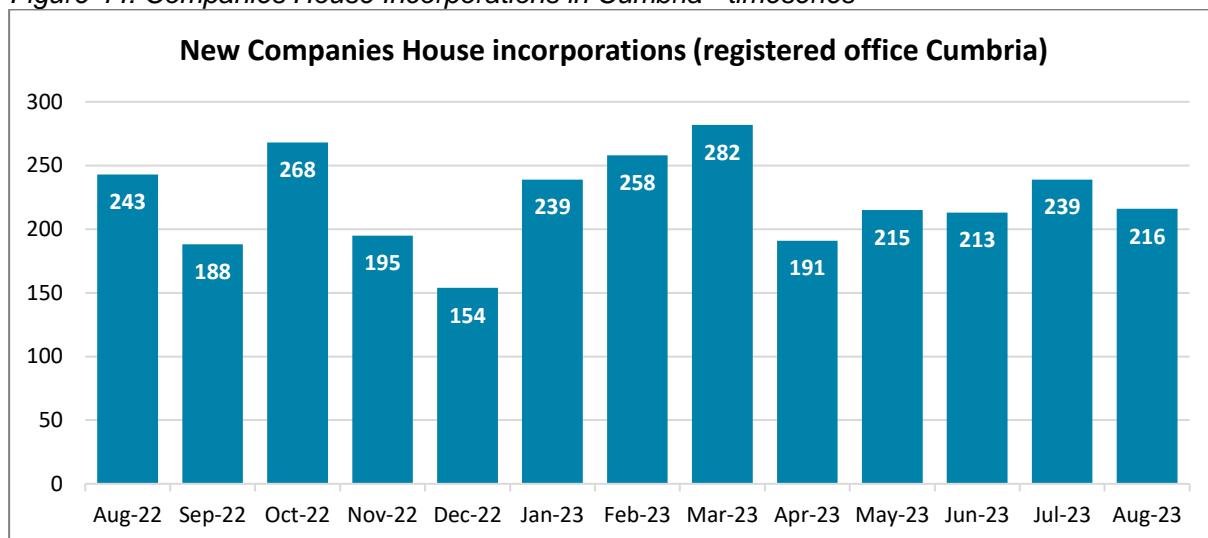
Source: BankSearch

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.

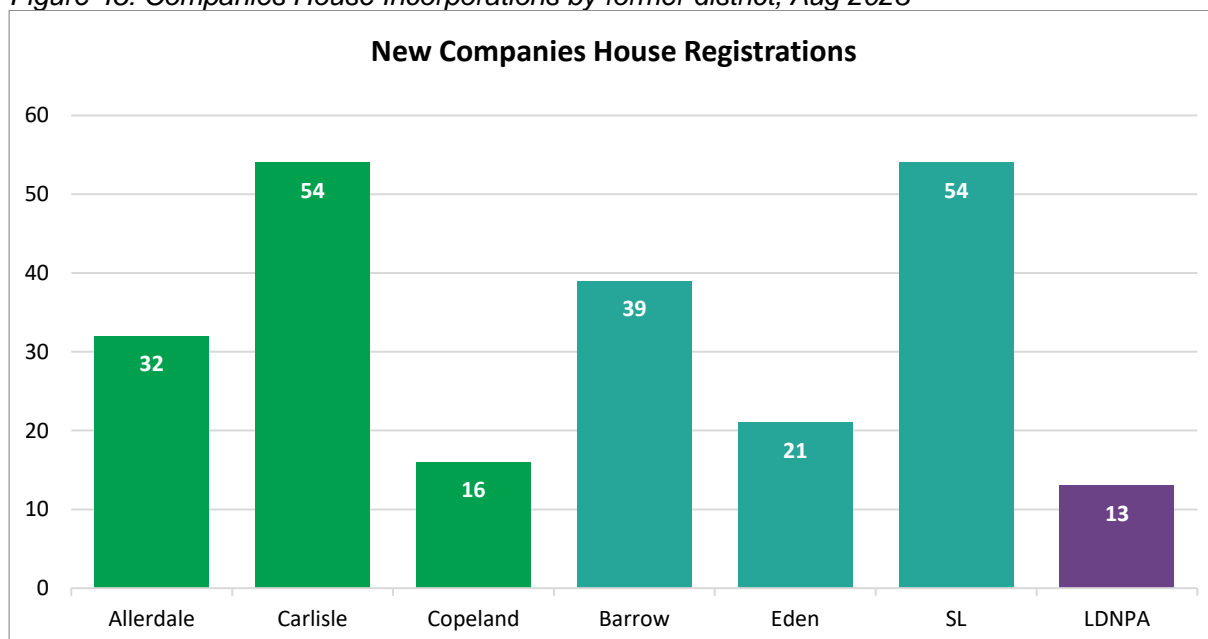
There were 216 new Companies House incorporations in Aug 2023, a fall of 23 from Jul and 27 fewer than the same month last year. New registrations rose from last month in the former districts of Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland but fell in Allerdale and Eden and were unchanged in south Lakeland.

Figure 44: Companies House Incorporations in Cumbria - timeseries



Source: BankSearch, data relate to registered office address.

Figure 45: Companies House Incorporations by former district, Aug 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.

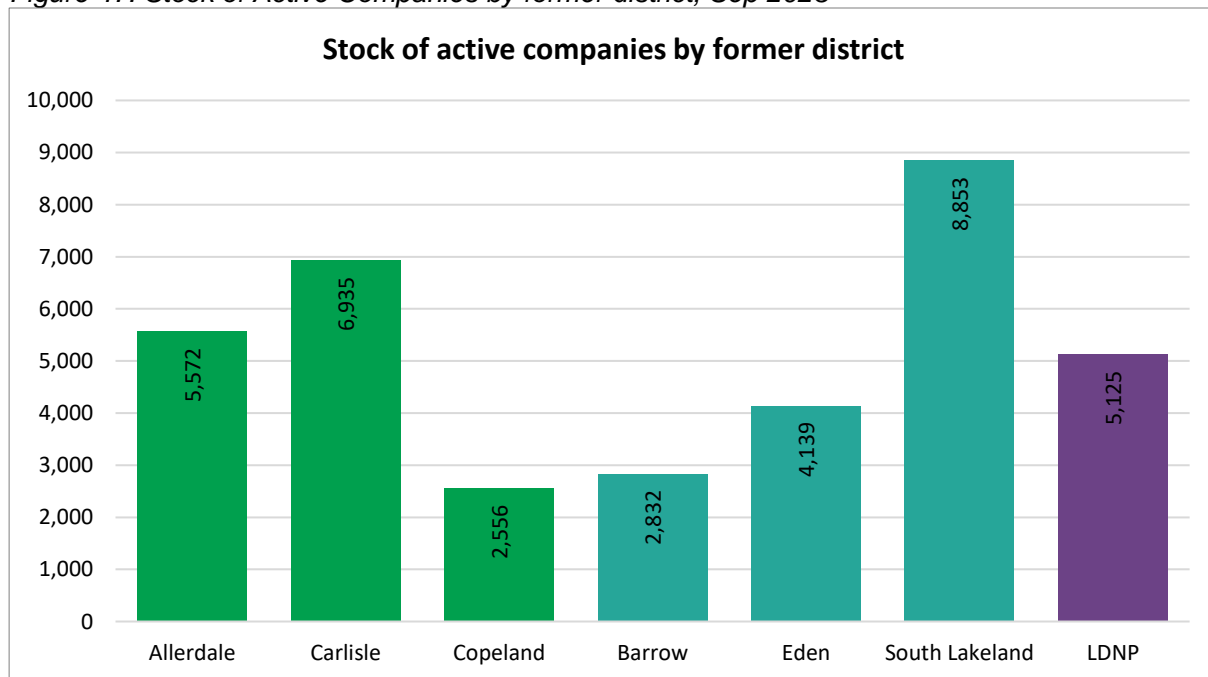
At the end of Sep 2023 there were 30,887 entries on the FAME database for Cumbria, an increase of 77 from last month. There were 154 dissolutions/liquidations which is 30 fewer than last month and the average for the year to date is similar to the same period last year.

Figure 46: Stock of Active Companies - timeseries



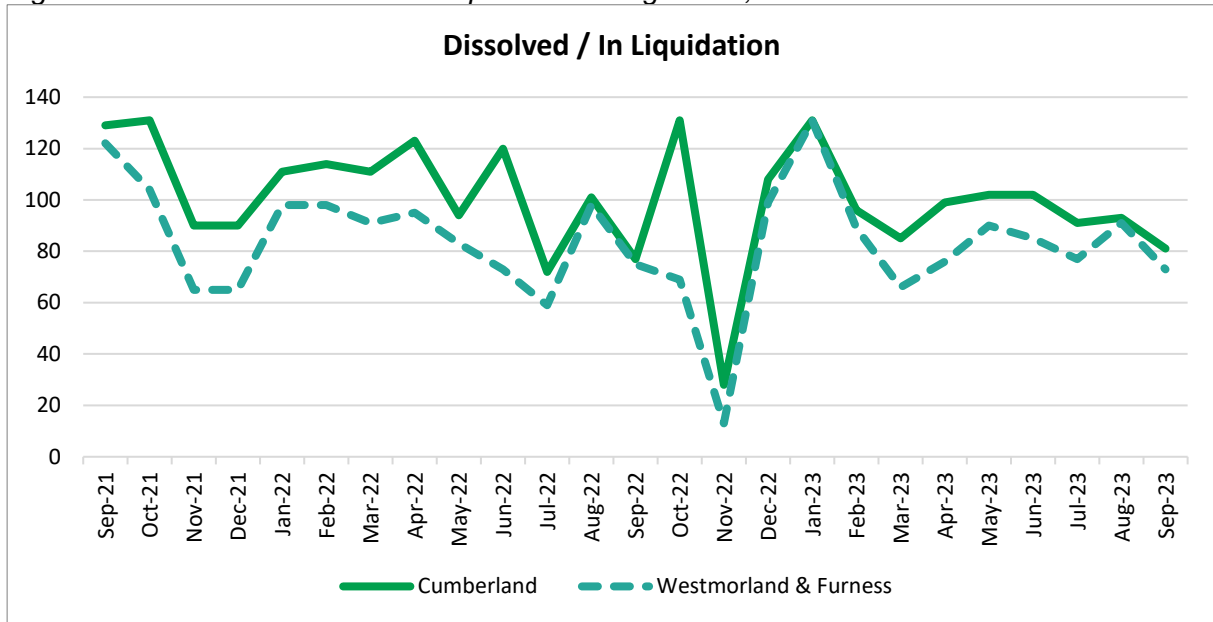
Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

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



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

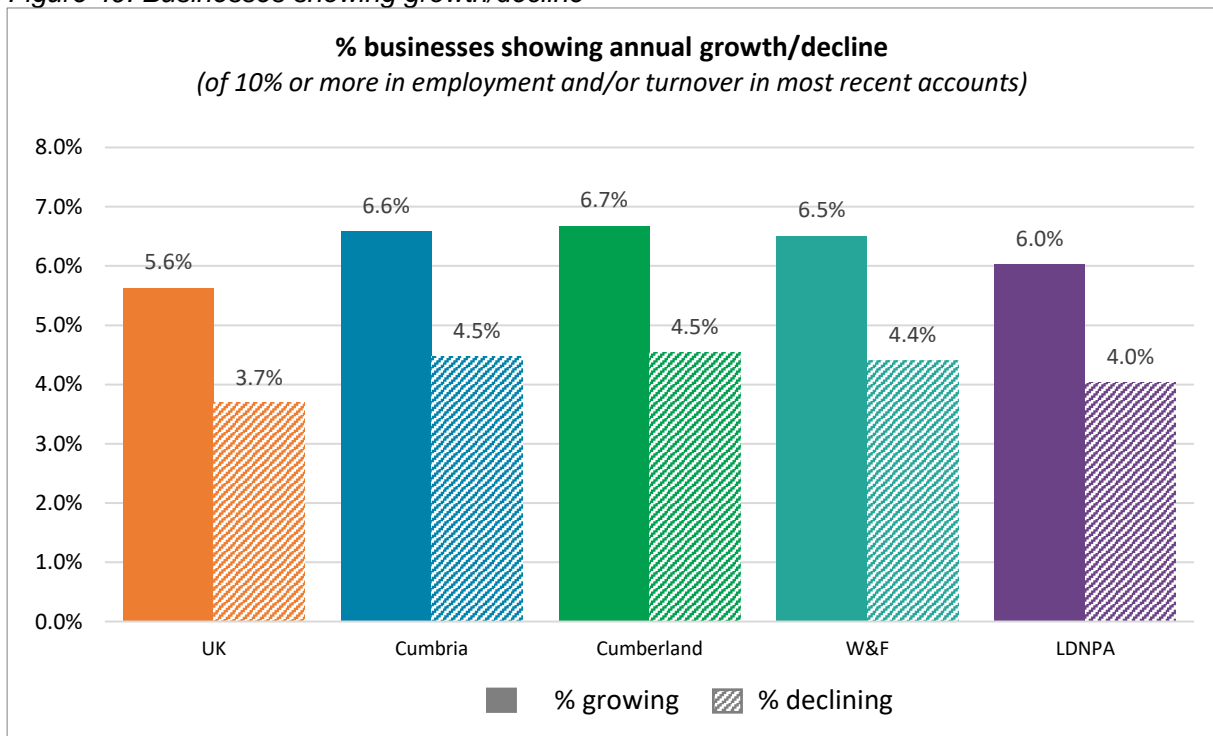
Figure 48: Businesses dissolved/in liquidation during month, timeseries



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

Of the businesses which were active in Cumbria in Sep 2023, 2,036 had shown an increase of 10% in either employment or turnover in their most recent accounts whilst 1,383 had shown a decrease. This represents 6.6% of businesses growing on one or both measures and 4.5% 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

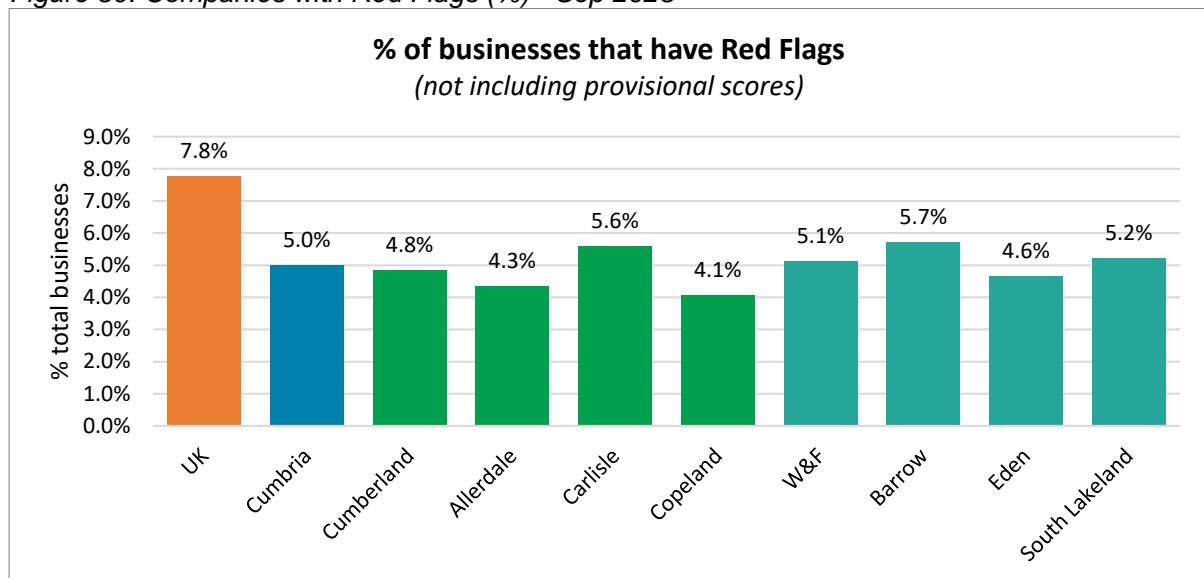
10b Financial Health

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 Sep 2023, 1,901 companies in Cumbria were rated as having Red Flags (not including provisional flags) which equates to 5.0% of Cumbria's companies on the system compared to 7.8% nationally. This was highest in the former district areas of Barrow and Carlisle (5.7% and 5.6% respectively).

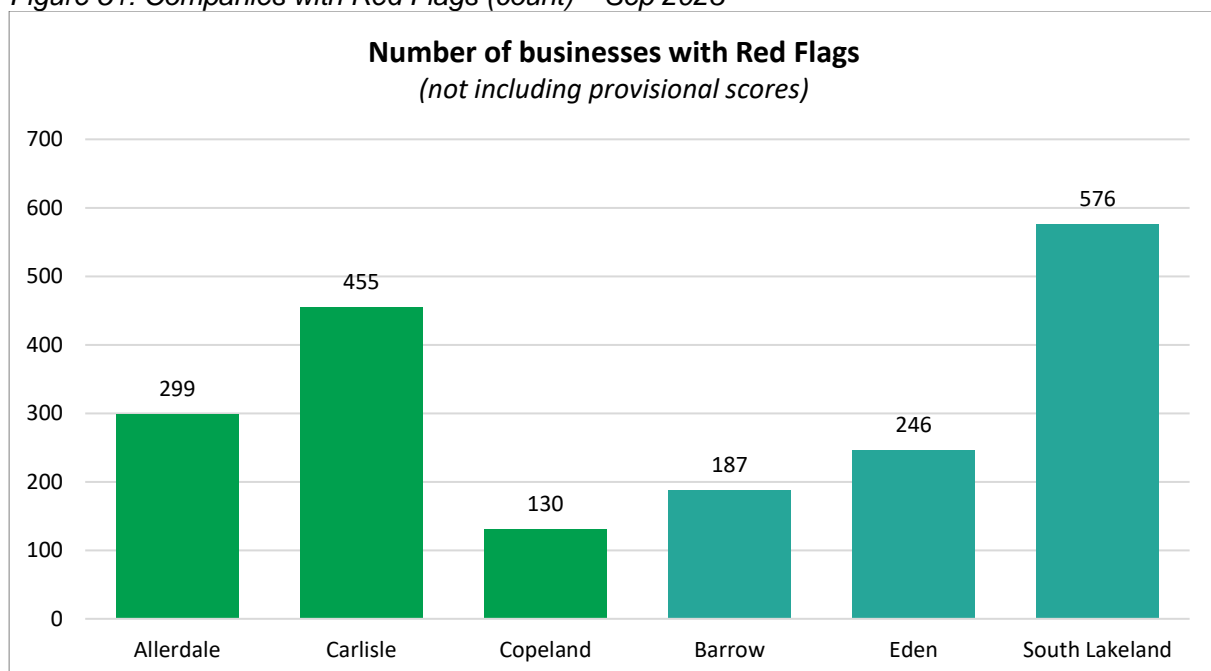
The RFA system also assigns a "likelihood of growth" score to businesses where sufficient data exists – typically this is around a fifth of businesses on the system. Among these, 77.3% of Cumbrian businesses were rated very unlikely or unlikely to grow compared to 81.5% for the UK and 22.7% were rated likely or very likely to grow compared to 18.5% for the UK..

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



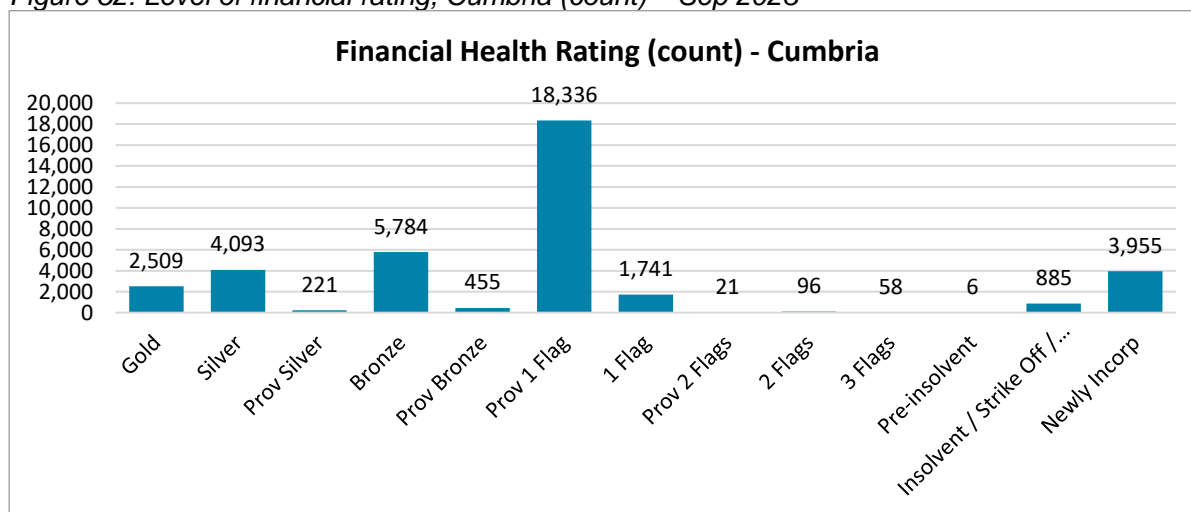
Source: Red Flag Alert

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



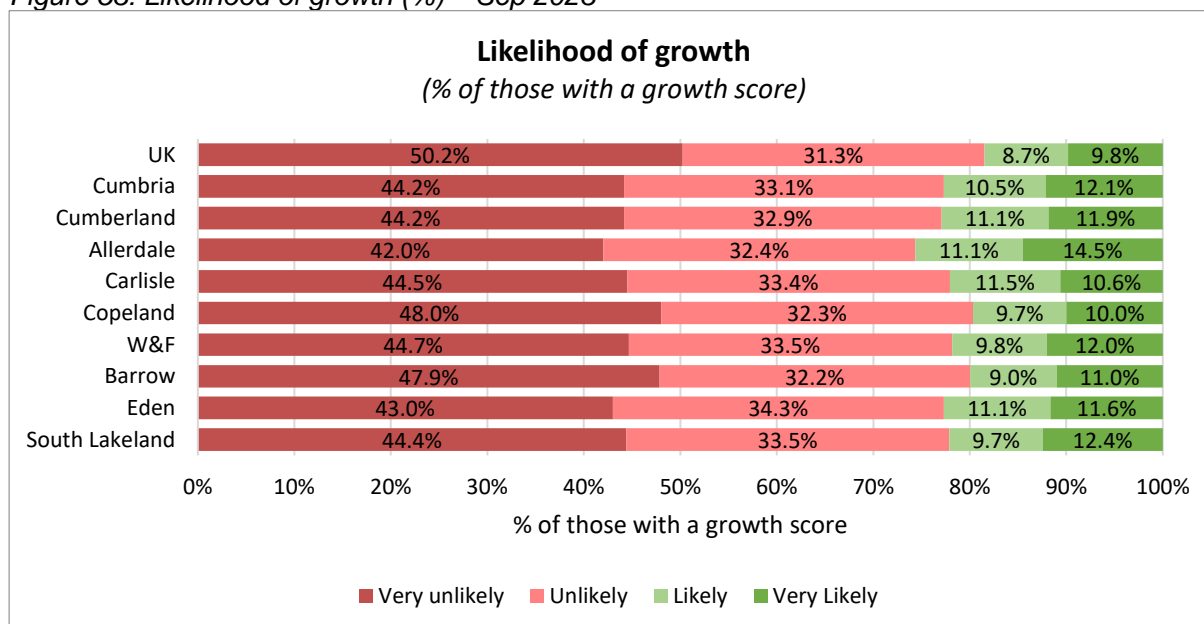
Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 52: Level of financial rating, Cumbria (count) – Sep 2023



Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 53: Likelihood of growth (%) – Sep 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)				
	Sep 2023		Change from Aug 2023			Sep 2023		Change from Aug 2023		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,505,465	3.7	12,515	0.8	0.0	6,143,206	15.0	103,150	1.7	0.3
Cumbria	6,575	2.2	-105	-1.5	0.0	36,610	12.2	449	1.2	0.2
Cumberland	4,035	2.5	-120	-2.9	-0.1	23,195	14.1	281	1.2	0.2
1. Carlisle West	575	3.1	-15	-2.5	-0.1	3,147	16.8	16	0.5	0.1
2. Petteril	710	3.8	-25	-3.4	-0.1	3,798	20.4	31	0.8	0.2
3. Border, Fellside & North Carlisle	330	1.4	-20	-5.7	-0.1	1,875	8.2	49	2.7	0.2
4. Fells & Solway	405	2.2	-30	-6.9	-0.2	2,254	12.0	38	1.7	0.2
5. Lakes to Sea	480	2.0	-30	-5.9	-0.1	2,947	12.0	16	0.5	0.1
6. Workington Together	540	2.8	-10	-1.8	-0.1	3,419	17.8	63	1.9	0.3
7. Whitehaven & Coastal	515	2.5	5	1.0	0.0	3,043	14.9	21	0.7	0.1
8. South Cumberland	480	2.3	-10	-2.0	0.0	2,720	13.2	43	1.6	0.2
Aspatria	105	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	604	15.3	9	1.5	0.2
Belah	60	1.8	-5	-8.3	0.0	356	10.9	1	0.3	0.0
Belle Vue	110	2.7	0	0.0	-0.1	683	16.9	0	0.0	0.0
Botcherby	145	3.5	-5	-3.3	-0.1	796	19.3	2	0.3	0.0
Bothel & Wharrels	30	0.8	0	0.0	-0.1	178	4.7	-4	-2.2	-0.1
Brampton	70	1.9	-20	-23.5	-0.4	426	11.3	4	0.9	0.1
Bransty	115	2.8	-10	-8.0	-0.2	491	12.1	-5	-1.0	-0.1
Castle	195	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	826	21.6	6	0.7	0.2
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	95	2.5	0	0.0	-0.3	551	14.6	11	2.0	0.3
Cleator Moor West	90	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	574	16.1	-13	-2.2	-0.4
Cockermouth North	85	2.7	-5	-5.6	-0.2	422	13.6	7	1.7	0.2
Cockermouth South	40	1.1	0	0.0	0.1	175	4.7	5	2.9	0.1
Corby & Hayton	25	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	122	5.2	5	4.3	0.2
Currock	220	5.3	10	4.9	0.4	901	21.6	1	0.1	0.0
Dalston & Burgh	50	1.0	-5	-10.0	0.0	274	5.5	3	1.1	0.1
Dearham & Broughton	35	0.9	-10	-22.2	-0.3	340	9.0	-3	-0.9	-0.1
Denton Holme	120	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	670	15.6	4	0.6	0.1
Egremont	95	2.6	-10	-9.1	-0.4	682	18.4	20	3.0	0.5
Egremont North & St. Bees	75	2.7	0	0.0	0.2	416	14.9	4	1.0	0.1
Gosforth	30	0.9	-10	-28.6	-0.2	253	7.7	12	5.0	0.4
Harraby North	125	2.7	0	0.0	-0.1	846	18.2	22	2.7	0.5
Harraby South	80	4.7	-5	-5.6	-0.6	361	21.1	1	0.3	0.1
Harrington	120	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	755	18.1	26	3.6	0.6
Hillcrest & Hensingham	55	1.5	5	10.0	0.1	319	8.7	14	4.6	0.4
Houghton & Irthington	30	1.1	-5	-14.3	-0.2	142	5.1	-1	-0.7	0.0
Howgate	80	2.6	5	6.7	0.2	503	16.2	2	0.4	0.1
Kells & Sandwith	115	3.3	10	9.1	0.1	726	21.1	2	0.3	0.1
Keswick	50	1.7	-5	-10.0	0.0	277	9.3	-5	-1.8	-0.2
Longtown	60	2.5	5	8.3	0.0	309	13.1	19	6.6	0.8
Maryport North	130	3.3	-5	-3.7	-0.1	750	18.8	10	1.4	0.3
Maryport South	110	3.6	-5	-4.2	-0.3	805	26.0	6	0.8	0.2
Millom	125	3.6	10	8.7	0.3	489	14.1	4	0.8	0.1
Millom Without	45	1.6	10	28.6	0.4	171	6.0	9	5.6	0.3
Mirehouse	75	2.3	-5	-6.3	-0.2	588	17.8	4	0.7	0.1
Morton	105	3.0	0	0.0	-0.1	721	20.7	0	0.0	0.0
Moss Bay & Moorclose	205	5.2	-10	-4.5	-0.4	1,322	33.8	10	0.8	0.3
Seaton	100	2.6	-5	-4.8	-0.1	574	14.9	17	3.1	0.4
Solway Coast	35	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	283	10.8	10	3.7	0.4
St. John's & Great Clifton	80	1.7	10	14.3	0.2	485	10.5	0	0.0	0.0
St. Michael's	125	4.0	-5	-3.8	-0.2	658	20.8	12	1.9	0.4
Stanwix Urban	35	1.1	-5	-12.5	-0.2	198	6.3	11	5.9	0.3
Thursby	25	1.2	0	0.0	-0.2	105	5.1	3	2.9	0.1
Upperby	140	3.5	-20	-12.5	-0.5	894	22.5	5	0.6	0.1
Wetheral	50	1.0	5	11.1	0.1	322	6.3	10	3.2	0.2
Wigton	100	2.2	-10	-8.3	-0.4	613	13.5	11	1.8	0.2
Yewdale	45	1.4	-5	-10.0	-0.2	247	7.8	6	2.5	0.2

WESTMORLAND & FURNESS	Claimant Count (JSA / UC seeking work)					Universal Credit (all claimants)				
	Sep 2023		Change from Aug 2023			Sep 2023		Change from Aug 2023		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,505,465	3.7	12,515	0.8	0.0	6,143,206	15.0	103,150	1.7	0.3
Cumbria	6,575	2.2	-105	-1.5	0.0	36,610	12.2	449	1.2	0.2
Westmorland & Furness	2,540	1.9	15	0.6	0.0	13,417	10.0	167	1.3	0.1
Eden	485	1.5	-15	-2.6	0.0	2,660	8.2	17	0.6	0.1
South Lakeland	800	1.3	20	2.4	0.0	4,910	8.1	66	1.4	0.1
Furness	1,255	3.0	10	0.8	0.0	5,844	14.1	82	1.4	0.2
Alston & Fellside	50	1.4	-5	-8.3	-0.3	266	7.2	-2	-0.7	-0.1
Appleby & Brough	55	1.5	5	9.1	0.0	320	8.6	-10	-3.0	-0.3
Bowness & Lyth	25	1.1	-5	-16.7	-0.2	177	7.5	-10	-5.3	-0.4
Burton & Holme	10	0.6	-5	-50.0	0.0	115	6.8	5	4.5	0.3
Coniston & Hawkshead	25	1.5	5	25.0	0.3	104	6.1	1	1.0	0.1
Dalton North	55	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	278	7.2	-3	-1.1	-0.1
Dalton South	65	2.0	0	0.0	-0.2	328	9.9	0	0.0	0.0
Eamont & Shap	25	1.0	-5	-16.7	-0.2	167	6.8	5	3.1	0.2
Eden & Lyvennet Vale	40	1.3	-5	-10.0	-0.3	170	5.6	10	6.3	0.3
Grange & Cartmel	55	1.1	0	0.0	0.1	308	6.1	-13	-4.0	-0.3
Greystoke & Ulswater	20	0.8	5	25.0	0.0	88	3.7	-7	-7.4	-0.3
Hawcoat & Newbarns	80	1.3	-5	-5.6	-0.2	395	6.4	19	5.1	0.3
Hesket & Lazonby	30	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	143	3.8	1	0.7	0.0
High Furness	30	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	114	5.2	-2	-1.7	-0.1
Kendal Castle	35	1.1	0	0.0	0.2	193	5.8	-1	-0.5	0.0
Kendal Highgate	80	2.2	5	6.7	0.1	488	13.5	9	1.9	0.2
Kendal Nether	60	1.5	-5	-7.7	-0.1	443	11.4	13	3.0	0.3
Kendal South	45	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	299	8.0	6	2.0	0.2
Kendal Strickland & Fell	85	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	565	13.4	18	3.3	0.4
Kent Estuary	30	1.0	0	0.0	-0.2	219	7.0	-1	-0.5	0.0
Kirkby Stephen & Tebay	40	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	248	10.9	5	2.1	0.2
Levens & Crooklands	15	0.7	5	33.3	0.0	99	4.6	4	4.2	0.2
Low Furness	15	0.6	0	0.0	0.2	108	4.7	1	0.9	0.0
Old Barrow	535	6.8	5	1.0	0.1	2,372	30.3	19	0.8	0.2
Ormsgill & Parkside	225	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	989	14.7	11	1.1	0.2
Penrith North	75	1.8	0	0.0	-0.1	509	12.1	-14	-2.7	-0.3
Penrith South	130	2.3	-5	-3.6	-0.2	750	13.5	13	1.8	0.2
Risedale & Roosecote	160	2.5	5	3.3	0.2	838	13.1	30	3.7	0.5
Sedbergh & Kirkby Lonsdale	40	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	224	4.7	-1	-0.4	0.0
Ulverston	140	2.1	20	16.7	0.3	686	10.1	21	3.2	0.3
Upper Kent	25	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	194	8.6	-1	-0.5	0.0
Walney Island	120	2.0	-5	-4.0	-0.1	643	10.5	2	0.3	0.0
Windermere & Ambleside	85	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	567	9.1	-1	-0.2	0.0

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

Cumberland Community Panels			
Community Panel	Wards covered	Community Panel	Wards covered
1. Carlisle West	Belle Vue	5. Lakes to Sea	Bothel & Wharrels
	Castle		Cockermouth North
	Denton Holme		Cockermouth South
	Morton		Dearham & Broughton
	Yewdale		Keswick
2. Petteiril	Botcherby	6. Workington Together	Maryport North
	Currock		Maryport South
	Harraby North		Harrington
	Harraby South		Moss Bay & Moorclose
3. Border, Fellside & North Carlisle	Upperby	7. Whitehaven & Coastal	Seaton
	Belah		St. John's & Great Clifton
	Brampton		St Michael's
	Corby & Hayton		Bransty
	Houghton & Irthington		Egremont North & St. Bees
	Longtown		Hillcrest & Hensingham
4. Fells & Solway	Stanwix Urban	8. South Cumberland	Howgate
	Wetheral		Kells & Sandwith
	Aspatria		Mirehouse
	Dalston & Burgh		Cleator Moor East & Frizington
	Solway Coast		Cleator Moor West
	Thursby		Egremont
	Wigton		Gosforth
			Millom
			Millom Without
Westmorland & Furness Locality Boards			
Locality Board	Areas covered		
Eden	former Eden district		
South Lakeland	former South Lakeland district		
Furness	former Barrow-in-Furness district		

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