

Introduction

This briefing contains the most recent data from the standard Claimant Count and Universal Credit registers (both counts taken on **8th February 2024**). 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 225,135 payrolled employees resident in Cumbria in Feb 2024, an increase of 454 from the revised Jan figure. This means there are 3,195 more residents in payrolled employment than this time last year (1.4% 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 Feb 2024 in Cumbria were £2,209 which is 95% of the UK average. They were highest in West Cumbria (101% of UK) but lower in East Cumbria (91% 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 year on year was 6.5% which is above the UK (5.5%) and this has been the case in all parts of the area. The strongest annual growth has been in Barrow at 8.1% and the slowest in Copeland at 5.7%.
- Survey estimates for the year ending Sep 2023 suggest that the proportion of 16-64 year olds in employment in Cumbria was 80.2% compared to the national average of 75.7% (even allowing for survey error this does suggest the rate was higher locally). The rate was 79.6% in Cumberland and 80.9% in Westmorland & Furness.
- The economic inactivity rate (those aged 16-64 who are not working or actively looking for work) was estimated to be 17.5% in the year to Sep 2023, lower than the national average of 21.3%. It is broadly similar in both Cumberland (17.3% and Westmorland & Furness (17.6%). More than four fifths of the inactive say they do not currently want a job.
- There were 6,940 claimants of JSA / UC (out of work and seeking work) in Feb 2024 which is a rise of 280 from the revised Jan figure. The count rose in all former district areas except Copeland with the biggest rise in Carlisle (+105).
- Compared to the same time last year, the claimant count (actively seeking work) is 225 lower, a fall of 3.2% compared to a rise of 5.7% nationally.
- The claimant rate (actively seeking work) in Cumbria was 2.3% in Feb 2024 up 0.1 from Jan and it remains below the national rate of 3.8% 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 (5.8% v 5.1%).
- There were 39,628 claimants of Universal Credit in Cumbria in Feb 2024 (in work, out of work or not required to seek work), a rise of 1,300 (3.4%) from the revised Jan figure. This is 4,118 more UC claimants than a year ago (+11.6%).
- The number of claimants rose in the searching/planning/preparing conditionality group (+322), the working conditionality group (+512) and the no work requirements group (+471).
- The claimant rate for all UC claimants was 13.3% in Feb 2024 compared to 15.9% 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, Barrow and Copeland.
- 29,197 of the UC claimants had been claiming for more than 12 months in Feb 2024, an increase of 309 from Jan and 2,493 more than a year ago. This means 74% of UC claimants have been claiming for more than a year.
- In Sep 2023, 13,204 UC claimants were on "UC health" which is approximately 4.4% of all working age residents (aged 16-64) compared to 4.5% nationally. The rate of claimants on UC Health was above the national average in the former districts of Allerdale (5.7%), Barrow (5.3%), Carlisle (4.8%) and Copeland (5.6%) but lower in Eden (2.4%) and South Lakeland (2.5%).
- The number of UC claimants on "UC health" has risen by 21.1% (+2,300) in the year to Sep 2023 in Cumbria even though the overall number of UC claimants has only risen by 5.3% over the same period.
- Data for households on Universal Credit are published quarterly and the latest are for Nov 2023. This shows that there were 32,159 households in receipt of Universal Credit, up by 1,981 (6.6%) from a year previously.
- There were an estimated 28,804 children/young people under the age of 20 living in Universal Credit households in Nov 2023 which is 2,190 (8.5%) more than a year ago.
- There were 314 young people (aged 16/17) classed as NEET (inc not knowns) in Jan 2024, up by 2 from Dec. There were 207 NEET/NKs resident in Cumberland and 107 in Westmorland & Furness.
- The NEET rate was 3.0% in Cumbria in Jan 2024, unchanged from Jan. The rate was 3.5% in Cumberland and 2.4% in Westmorland & Furness with the highest rates in the former districts of Carlisle, Copeland and Barrow (all 3.7%). The national rate was 5.3% (comparison should be treated with caution as tracking activity varies across the country).
- The participation rate for 16/17 year olds was 90.7% in Cumbria in Jan (89.2% in Cumberland and 92.9% in Westmorland & Furness) compared to 92.0% nationally.
- There were 8,618 active online job postings in Feb 2024, 865 more than the Jan total (+11.2%) with increases in all former district areas as well as nationally and regionally. New postings also rose locally, up by 250 (+6.8%), although this was not the case regionally or nationally.
- The occupations most in demand care workers, cleaners & domestics, kitchen & catering assistants, sales and teaching assistants.
- The sectors accounting for most postings were employment activities (often recruitment companies), health, retail, food & beverage services and business support.
- Job-related skills most in demand were auditing, housekeeping and project management, whilst the personal attributes most in demand were communications, management and customer service.
- The recruiting organisations with the most active job postings were the NHS, BAE Systems and M2 Education Ltd (a recruitment agency).
- There were 529 small business start-ups in the quarter ending Jan 2024 which is 38 fewer than last quarter but 71 more than the same quarter last year.
- Start-ups were highest in real estate & professional services (126), recreation, personal & community services (91) and construction (68).
- There were 270 new Companies House incorporations in Jan 2024, an increase of 45 from Dec and 31 more than in Jan last year.
- There were 31,079 active companies in Cumbria at the end of Feb 2024, 64 more than in Jan.
- There were 157 businesses newly recorded as dissolved/in liquidation during Feb 2024.
- Of the active businesses in Feb 2024, 1,957 had posted financial results showing a 10% increase in employment and/or turnover in their most recent accounts (6.3% of businesses)

whilst 1,435 had posted results showing a 10% decline in one or both measures (4.6% of all businesses) (note: the majority of businesses do not file detailed financial accounts).

- In Feb 2024, 4.3% 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 6.2%. It was highest in the former district areas of Barrow (5.6%) and Carlisle (4.4%).
- A fifth of businesses on the Red Flag Alert system are assigned a growth score and of these, 22.9% in Cumbria were rated as very likely or likely to grow compared to 18.6% 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.

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates have been weighted to latest population estimates for periods from July to September 2022; headline UK seasonally adjusted series prior to this have been modelled, but other series have a discontinuity at this point.
- Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of quarterly change should be treated with additional caution, and we recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators alongside workforce jobs, Claimant Count data, and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.
- The UK employment rate for November 2023 to January 2024 (75.0%) remains below estimates a year ago (November 2022 to January 2023) and decreased in the latest quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate for November 2023 to January 2024 (3.9%) is above estimates a year ago (November 2022 to January 2023), and largely unchanged on the latest quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate for November 2023 to January 2024 (21.8%) is above estimates a year ago (November 2022 to January 2023) and increased in the latest quarter.
- The estimated number of vacancies in December 2023 to February 2024 was 908,000, a decrease of 43,000 from September to November 2023.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 20th consecutive period in December 2023 to February 2024, down by 4.5% from September to November 2023, with the estimated number of vacancies falling in 14 of the 18 industry sectors.
- Total estimated vacancies in December 2023 to February 2024 were down by 224,000 from the level of a year previously, although they remained 107,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- The number of unemployed people per vacancy in November 2023 to January 2024 was 1.5, up from 1.4 the previous quarter (August to October 2023), as the number of vacancies continue to fall.
- Payrolled employees in the UK rose by 15,000 (0.0%) between December 2023 and January 2024, and rose by 386,000 (1.3%) between January 2023 and January 2024. While the number of payrolled employees continues to increase, the rate of annual growth is decreasing.
- The early estimate of payrolled employees for February 2024 increased by 20,000 (0.1%) on the month and increased by 368,000 (1.2%) on the year to 30.4 million. The February 2024 estimate should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- The total workforce jobs estimate rose in December 2023 by 125,000 on the quarter to 36.9 million, with increases in both employee jobs and self-employment jobs.
- Annual growth in regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 6.1%, and annual growth in employees' average total earnings (including bonuses) was 5.6%.
- Annual growth in real terms (adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)) for regular pay was 1.8%, and for total pay was 1.4%.
- Annual average regular earnings growth for the public sector was 5.9%, which is not as high as it has been in recent periods but remains relatively strong; for the private sector this was 6.1%, with growth last lower than this in May to July 2022 (6.0%).
- The wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector saw the largest annual regular growth rate at 7.2%; the manufacturing sector and finance and business services sector both followed at 6.8% and 6.6%, respectively.

3. PAYROLLED EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

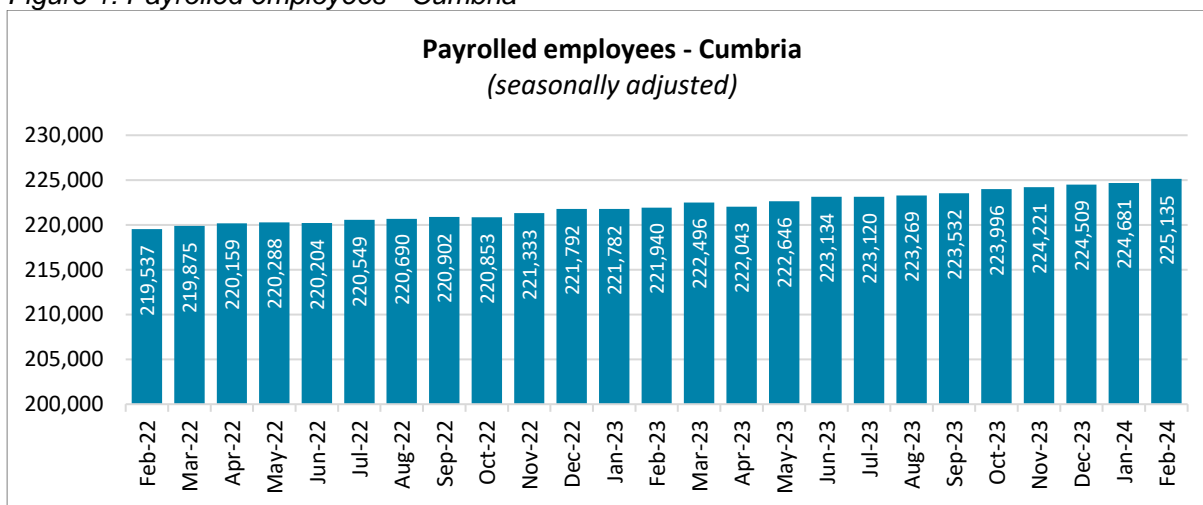
These data are from HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover employees payrolled by employers and not self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions. This data is *not* a measure of total employment and can be influenced by administrative changes 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 225,135 residents in Cumbria in payrolled employment in Feb 2024, an increase of 454 from the revised Jan total and 3,195 more than a year ago, an annual increase of 1.4% which is just above the national increase of 1.2%

Figure 1: Payrolled employees - Cumbria



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

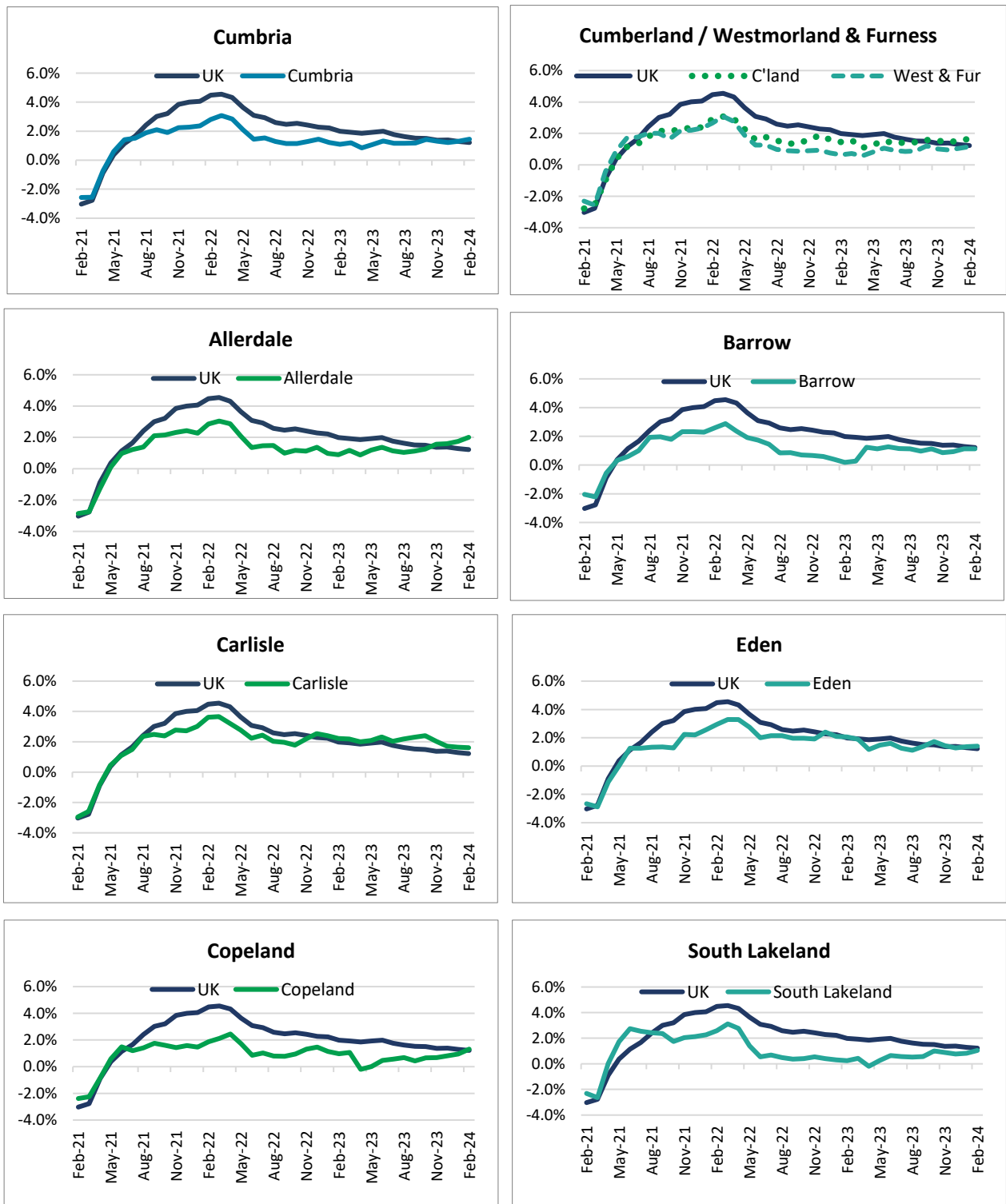
Figure 2: Payrolled employees – Seasonally adjusted

Payrolled employees (seasonally adjusted)					
	Feb 2024	Month change		One year change	
	No	No	%	No	%
UK	30,354,042	19,871	0.1%	367,618	1.2%
England	25,774,215	19,248	0.1%	316,352	1.2%
Cumbria	225,135	454	0.2%	3,195	1.4%
Cumberland	125,319	264	0.2%	2,054	1.7%
Allerdale	42,687	112	0.3%	837	2.0%
Carlisle	52,188	41	0.1%	824	1.6%
Copeland	30,444	111	0.4%	393	1.3%
Westmorland & Furness	99,817	191	0.2%	1,142	1.2%
Barrow	31,281	10	0.0%	349	1.1%
Eden	23,474	57	0.2%	324	1.4%
South Lakeland	45,062	124	0.3%	469	1.1%
West Cumbria ITL	104,412	233	0.2%	1,578	1.5%
East Cumbria ITL	120,723	221	0.2%	1,617	1.4%

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)



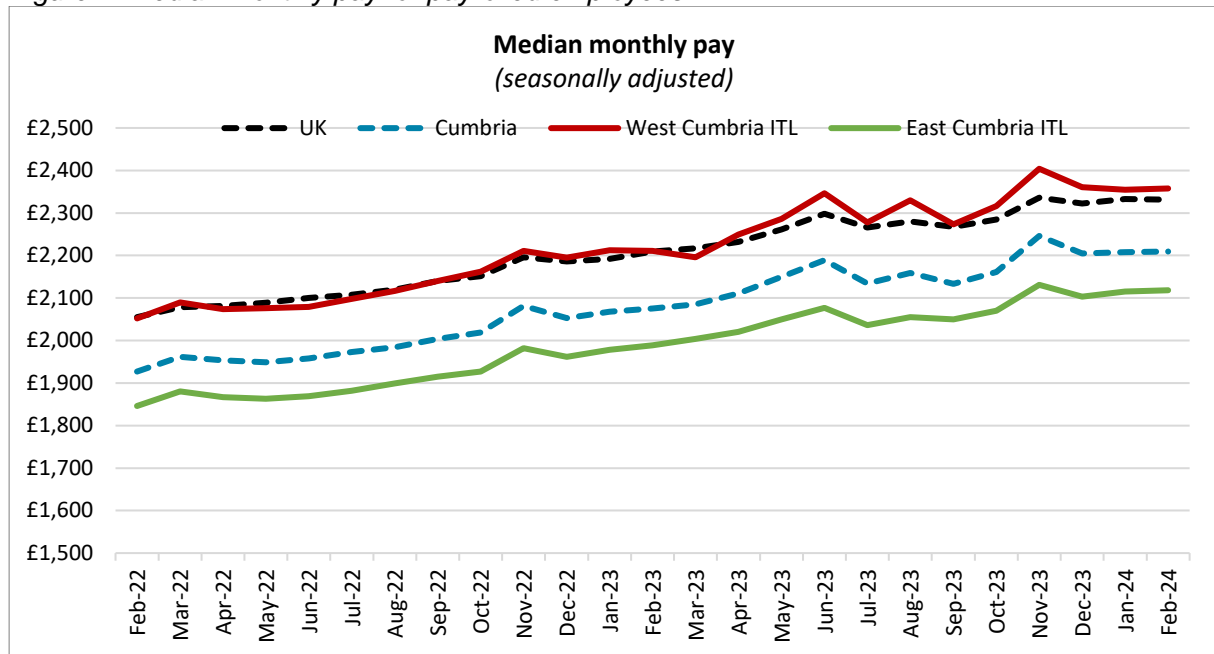
Source: HMRC / ONS. District data are released quarterly. Latest month data are provisional.

3b. Median monthly pay (seasonally adjusted)

Median monthly pay for employees in Cumbria was £2,209 in Feb 2024 which is 95% 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 (101%) but those in East Cumbria (Carlisle, Eden, South Lakeland) only 91%. 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 in all parts of the area.

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)						
	Feb 2024	UK Index	Month change		One year change	
	No	Index	No	%	No	%
UK	2,331	100	-2	-0.1%	122	5.5%
Cumbria	2,209	95	1	0.0%	134	6.5%
Cumbria	2,352	101	-11	-0.5%	137	6.2%
Allerdale	2,221	95	5	0.2%	130	6.2%
Carlisle	2,151	92	8	0.4%	136	6.7%
Copeland	2,617	112	-3	-0.1%	140	5.7%
Barrow	2,344	101	-11	-0.5%	175	8.1%
Eden	2,080	89	-1	0.0%	134	6.9%
South Lakeland	2,097	90	6	0.3%	120	6.1%
West Cumbria ITL	2,358	101	3	0.1%	147	6.6%
East Cumbria ITL	2,118	91	3	0.1%	129	6.5%

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

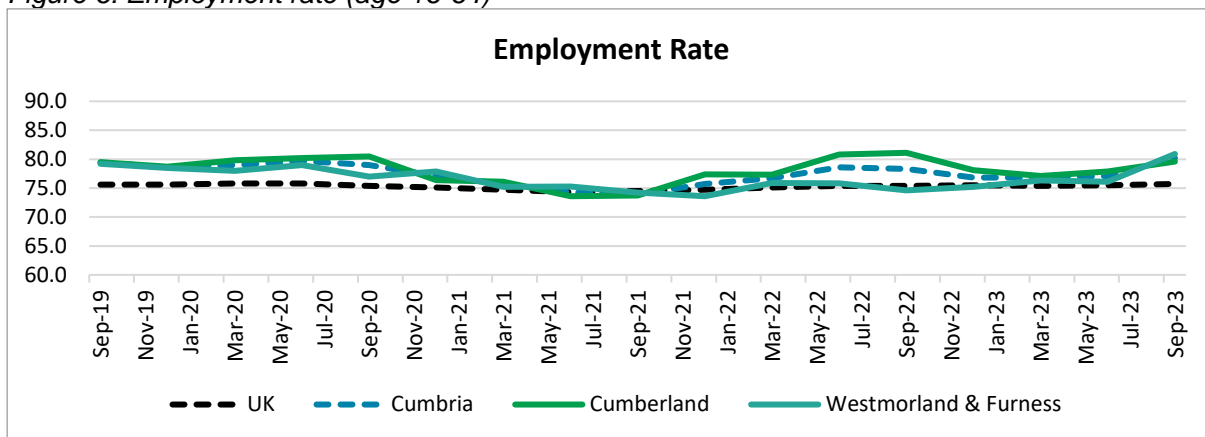
4. ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY (released quarterly – next release Apr 24)

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 Sep 2023, an estimated 80.2% 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 75.7%. The rate is similar to before the pandemic. The rates in the two unitary authorities are similar at 79.6% in Cumberland and 80.9% in Westmorland & Furness.

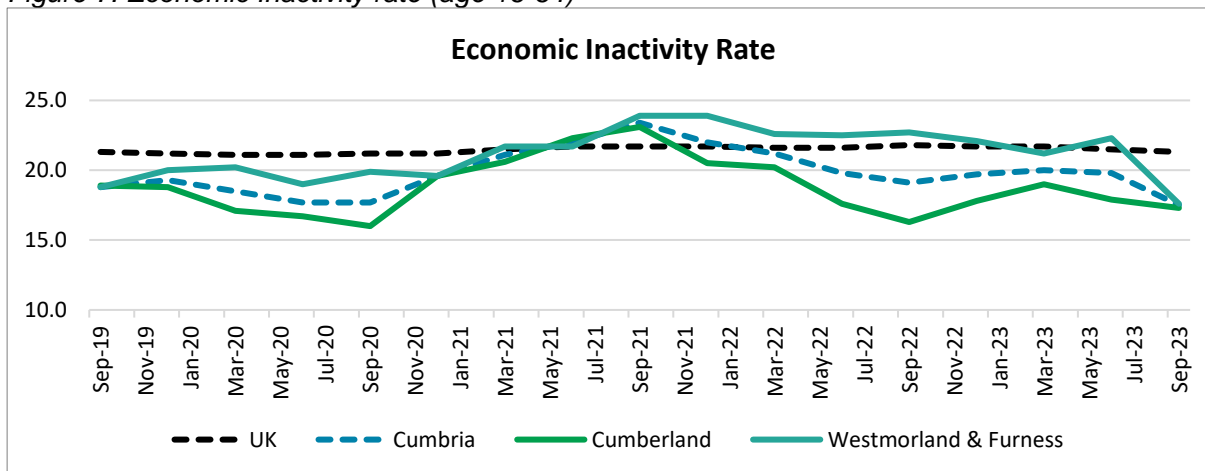
Figure 6: Employment rate (age 16-64)



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 Sep 2023, the inactivity rate in Cumbria was estimated to be 17.5% which is lower than the national average of 21.3%. This equates to approximately 50,100 inactive residents. The inactivity rate in Cumbria is broadly similar to before the pandemic. The rate was estimated to be 17.3% in Cumberland and 17.6% in Westmorland & Furness. The survey estimates that 88.2% of those who are inactive do not want a job which is above the national average and is probably influenced by the finding that a higher proportion of inactive residents in Cumbria are early retired than nationally.

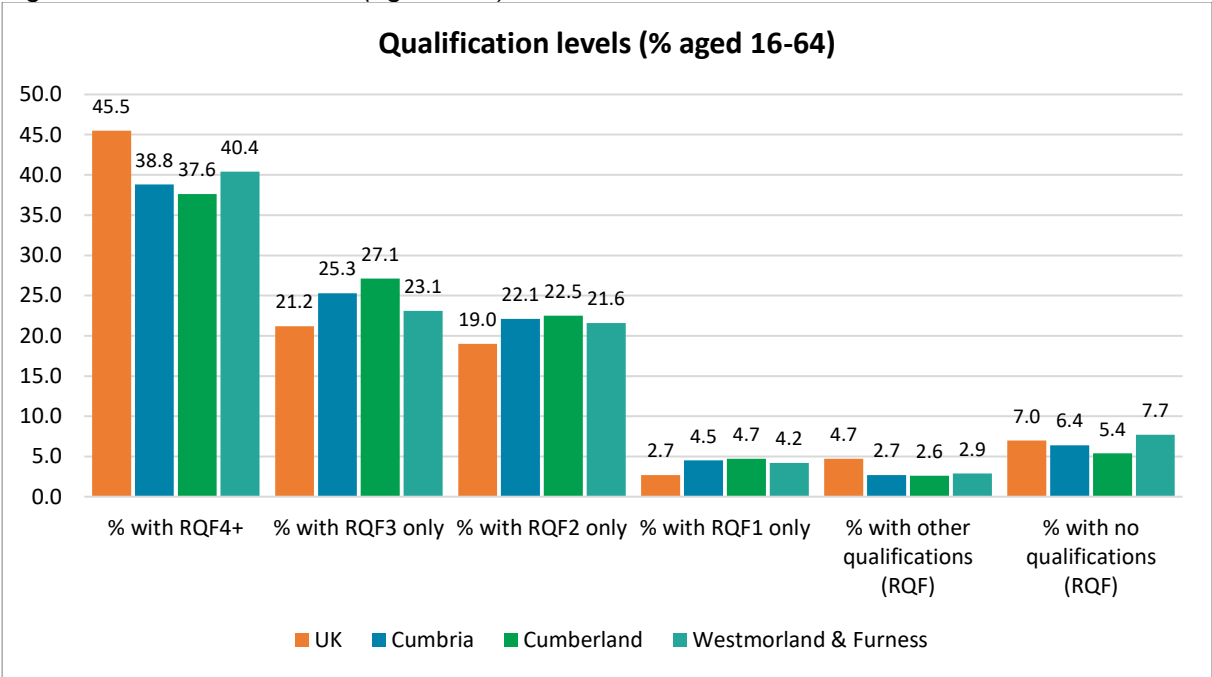
Figure 7: Economic Inactivity rate (age 16-64)



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 8th Feb 2024

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 an increase of 280 in the number of claimants seeking work in Cumbria in Feb 2024 compared to the revised Jan figure, up to a total of 6,940. This is a monthly increase of 4.2% compared to a national rise of 4.0%. The count rose in all former district areas except Copeland with the biggest increase in Carlisle where it rose by 105 (6.3%). The claimant rate in Cumbria was 2.3% which is below the national rate of 3.8% and is up 0.1ppt from Jan. The claimant count at county level is 225 lower than a year ago and the rate is 0.1ppt lower.

Figure 9: Standard Claimant Count – Feb 2024

	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	919,510	4.4	694,625	3.2	1,614,130	3.8	62,165	4.0	0.1	87,605	5.7	0.2
Cumbria	3,990	2.7	2,955	2.0	6,940	2.3	280	4.2	0.1	-225	-3.2	-0.1
Cumberland	2,465	3.0	1,785	2.1	4,250	2.6	160	3.9	0.1	-115	-2.6	-0.1
Allerdale	850	3.0	670	2.3	1,520	2.7	55	3.9	0.1	-40	-2.6	-0.1
Carlisle	1,030	3.1	745	2.2	1,775	2.6	105	6.3	0.2	20	1.1	0.0
Copeland	585	2.9	370	1.8	955	2.4	-5	-0.3	0.0	-95	-9.0	-0.2
Westmorland & Furness	1,525	2.3	1,170	1.7	2,695	2.0	120	4.7	0.1	-110	-4.0	-0.1
Barrow	750	3.6	500	2.4	1,250	3.0	60	4.9	0.1	-65	-4.9	-0.2
Eden	295	1.8	270	1.7	565	1.8	25	4.4	0.1	-5	-0.7	0.0
South Lakeland	480	1.6	395	1.3	875	1.4	40	4.7	0.1	-45	-4.7	-0.1
of which LDNPA	170	1.5	165	1.4	330	1.4	25	8.5	0.1	-20	-5.9	-0.1

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.

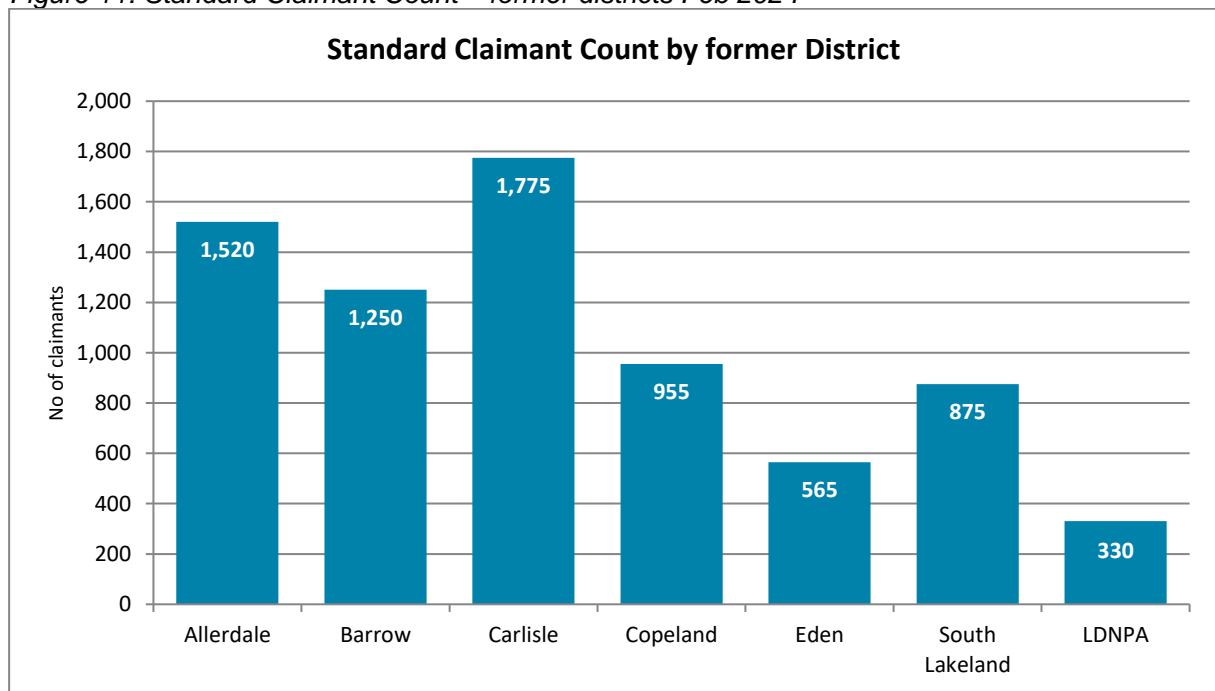
The following table shows the claimant count and rate by broad age group in Feb 2024. Claimant rates at Cumbria level are below the national average for all age groups and this is also the case for all districts with the exception of 18-24 year olds in Barrow where the rate remains well above the national average (5.8% v 5.1%).

Figure 10: Standard Claimant Count & Rate by Age Group in Cumbria – Feb 2024

	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	283,840	5.1%	421,050	4.7%	400,250	4.6%	270,750	3.1%	234,185	2.7%	1,614,130	3.8%
Cumbria	1,185	3.6%	1,845	3.3%	1,680	3.1%	1,085	1.6%	1,130	1.5%	6,940	2.3%
Cumberland	695	3.8%	1,155	3.6%	1,025	3.4%	655	1.8%	710	1.7%	4,250	2.6%
Allerdale	265	4.4%	390	3.8%	375	3.7%	225	1.7%	265	1.8%	1,520	2.7%
Carlisle	235	3.0%	515	3.7%	450	3.4%	290	2.0%	275	1.7%	1,775	2.6%
Copeland	190	4.4%	245	3.2%	200	2.8%	140	1.5%	170	1.6%	955	2.4%
Westmorland & Furness	490	3.4%	695	2.8%	655	2.7%	425	1.4%	415	1.2%	2,695	2.0%
Barrow	290	5.8%	330	3.7%	285	3.8%	160	1.8%	175	1.8%	1,250	3.0%
Eden	70	2.2%	135	2.5%	140	2.5%	100	1.3%	110	1.2%	565	1.7%
South Lakeland	130	2.1%	225	2.2%	220	2.0%	170	1.2%	125	0.7%	875	1.4%
of which LDNPA	35	1.5%	90	2.7%	95	2.4%	55	1.0%	50	0.7%	330	1.4%

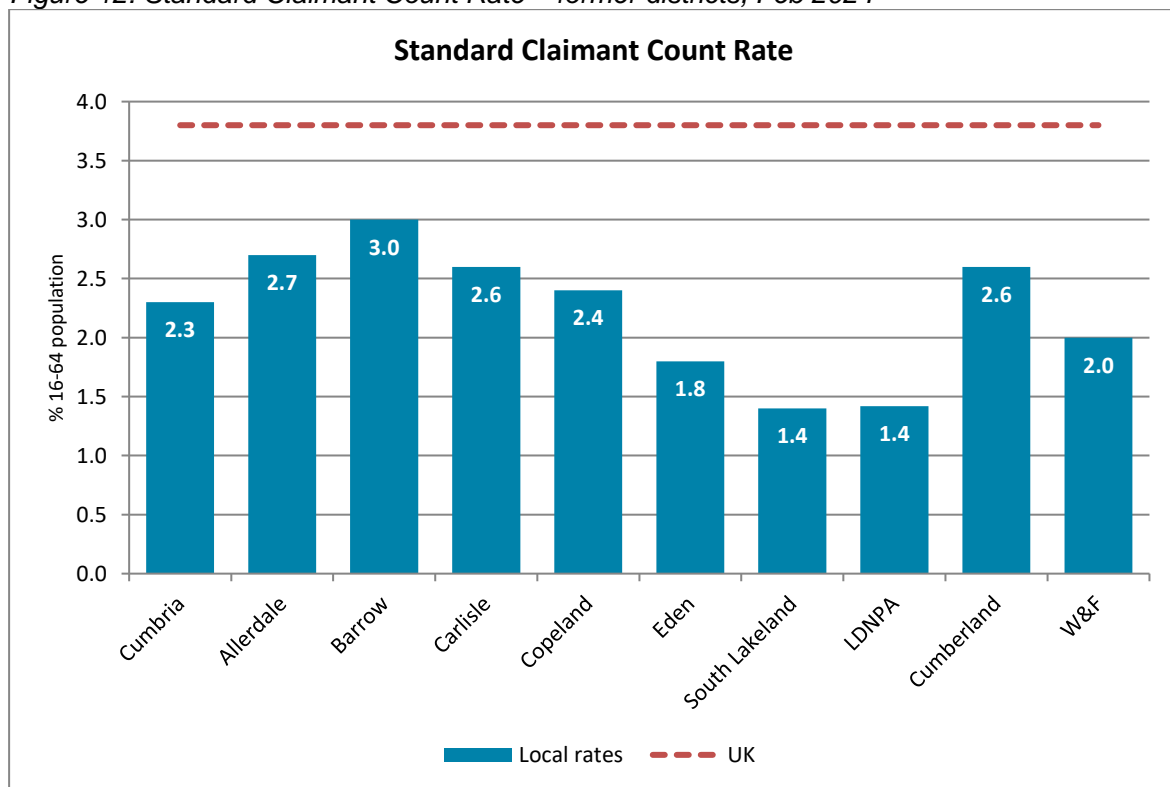
Source: ONS (data are rounded). LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 11: Standard Claimant Count – former districts Feb 2024



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, Feb 2024



Source: ONS/DWP

Figure 13: Standard Claimant Count - timeseries

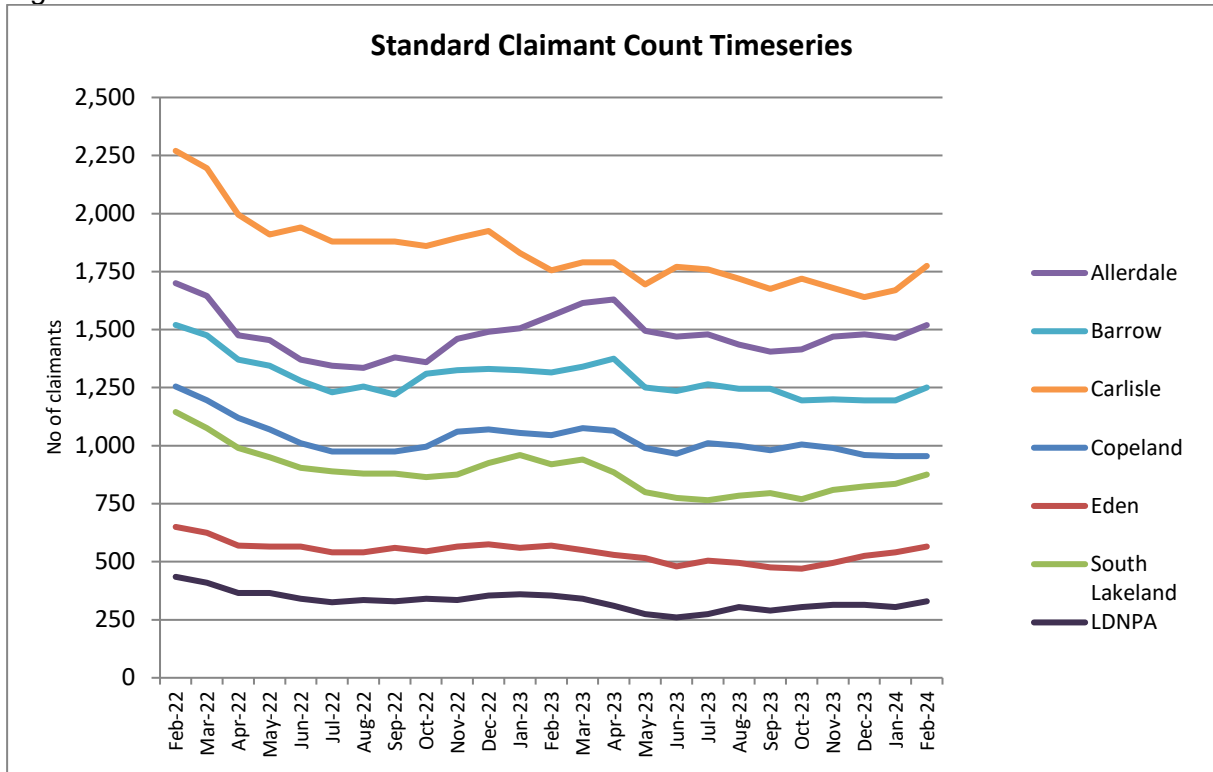
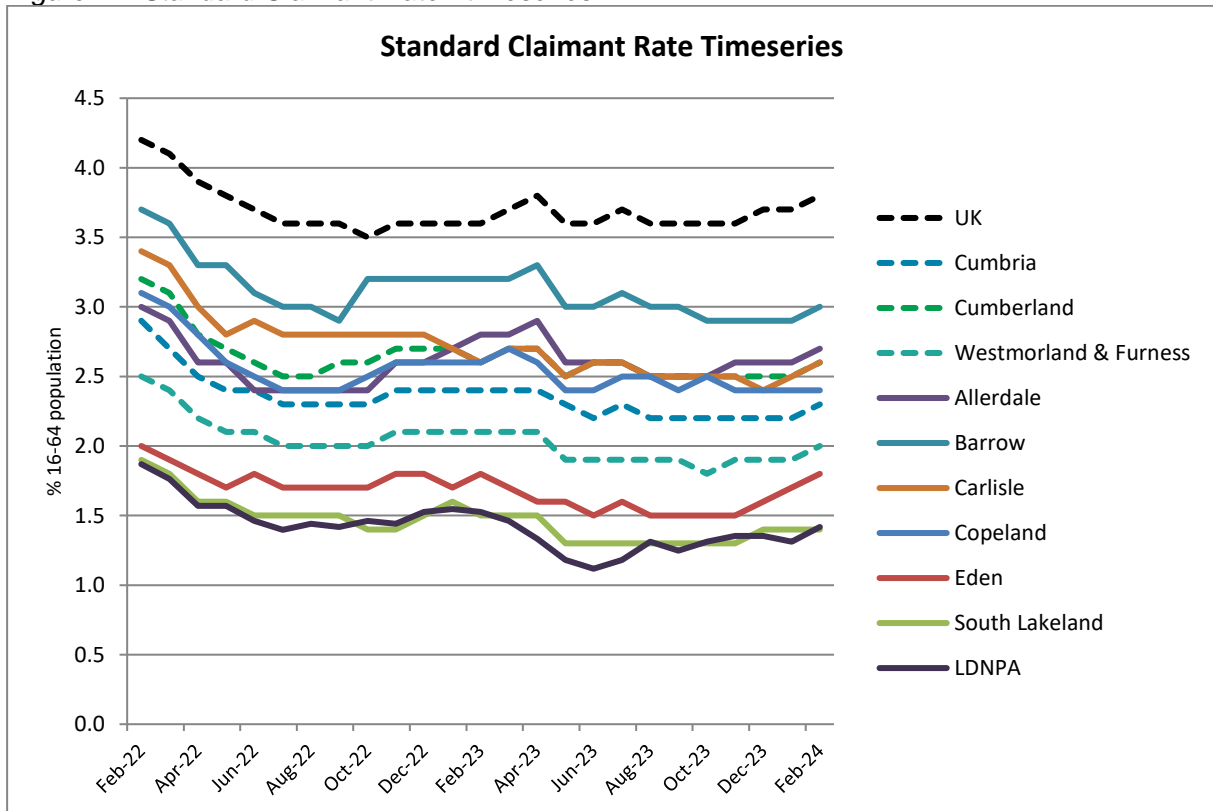


Figure 14: Standard Claimant Rate - timeseries



Source: ONS/DWP

6. UNIVERSAL CREDIT (released monthly) – count taken 8th Feb 2024

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 39,628 people on Universal Credit in Cumbria in Feb 2024 (both in work and out of work). This is a rise of 1,300 from the revised Jan total (+3.4%) and 4,118 more than a year ago (+11.6%). The count rose from last month in all the former district areas. The number of people searching/planning/preparing for work rose by 322, the number claiming while in work rose by 512 and the number with no work requirements rose by 471. The latest total means that 13.3% of the working age population is claiming Universal Credit compared to a national rate of 15.9%. 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, Barrow and Copeland.

Figure 15: Universal Credit Claimants – Feb 2024 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	2,762,138	13.7%	3,762,024	18.1%	6,524,243	15.9%	168,327	2.6%	0.4%	691,431	11.9%	1.7%
Cumbria	16,298	11.0%	23,328	15.5%	39,628	13.3%	1,300	3.4%	0.4%	4,118	11.6%	1.4%
Cumberland	10,331	12.7%	14,629	17.6%	24,960	15.2%	743	3.1%	0.5%	2,426	10.8%	1.5%
Allerdale	3,674	13.1%	5,264	18.3%	8,935	15.8%	234	2.7%	0.4%	731	8.9%	1.3%
Carlisle	4,066	12.2%	5,830	17.1%	9,894	14.7%	372	3.9%	0.6%	1,146	13.1%	1.7%
Copeland	2,594	12.8%	3,541	17.6%	6,131	15.2%	138	2.3%	0.3%	549	9.8%	1.4%
Westmorland & Furness	5,970	8.9%	8,696	12.9%	14,665	10.9%	553	3.9%	0.4%	1,690	13.0%	1.3%
Barrow	2,659	12.8%	3,675	17.9%	6,331	15.3%	222	3.6%	0.5%	725	12.9%	1.8%
Eden	1,174	7.3%	1,820	11.2%	2,996	9.3%	108	3.7%	0.3%	414	16.0%	1.3%
South Lakeland	2,139	7.1%	3,204	10.5%	5,338	8.8%	226	4.4%	0.4%	551	11.5%	0.9%
of which LDNPA	815	7.0%	1,201	10.4%	2,010	8.6%	57	2.9%	0.2%	121	6.4%	0.5%

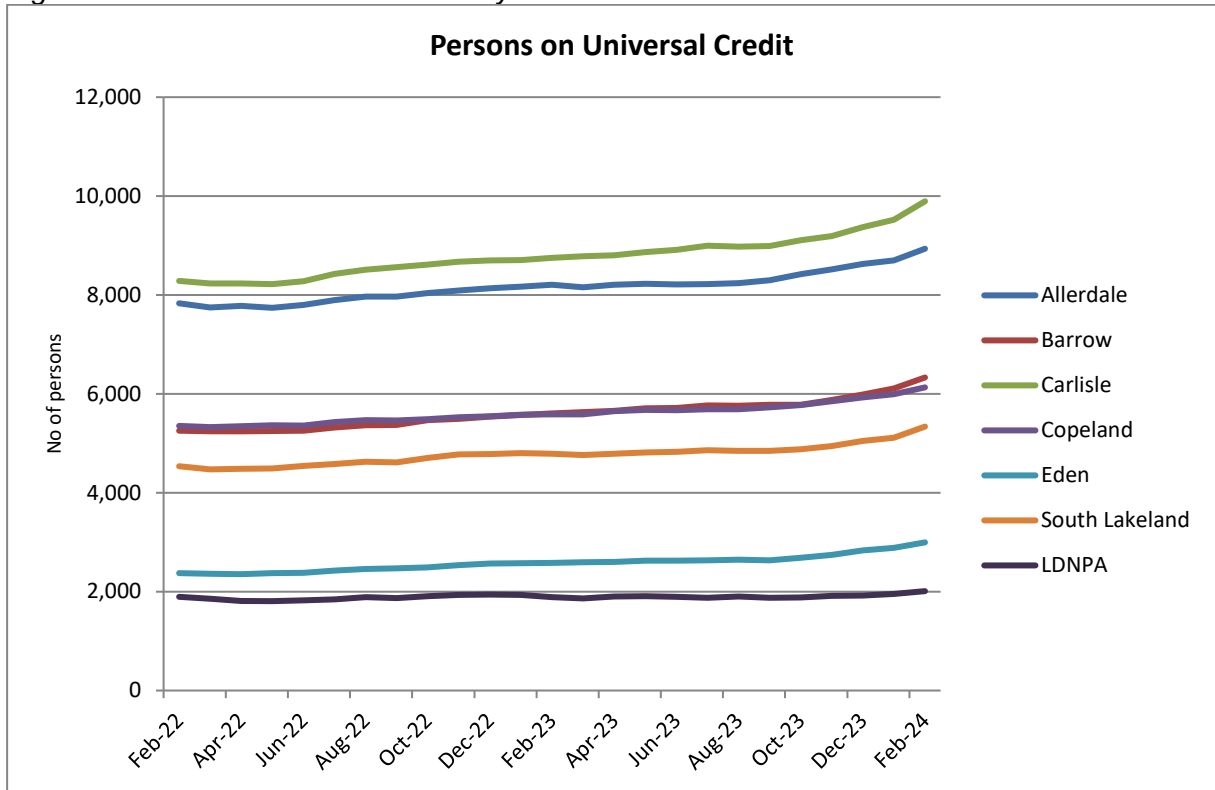
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, gender totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 16: Universal Credit Claimants by Age – Feb 2024

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	724,555	13.5%	1,726,359	19.7%	1,844,856	21.8%	1,212,205	14.1%	1,007,190	12.2%	6,524,243	15.9%
Cumbria	4,236	13.0%	10,807	19.2%	10,972	20.2%	7,137	10.6%	6,415	8.3%	39,628	13.3%
Cumberland	2,592	14.2%	6,885	21.7%	6,901	22.6%	4,418	12.0%	4,133	10.0%	24,960	15.2%
Allerdale	966	15.9%	2,320	22.4%	2,394	23.4%	1,640	12.4%	1,600	10.8%	8,935	15.8%
Carlisle	938	11.9%	2,942	21.4%	2,837	21.7%	1,724	11.9%	1,440	9.0%	9,894	14.7%
Copeland	687	15.8%	1,626	21.1%	1,669	23.0%	1,055	11.7%	1,096	10.2%	6,131	15.2%
Westmorland & Furness	1,642	11.4%	3,921	16.0%	4,068	17.0%	2,723	8.8%	2,278	6.4%	14,665	10.9%
Barrow	862	17.3%	1,849	20.9%	1,689	22.5%	1,002	11.2%	907	9.5%	6,331	15.3%
Eden	258	8.0%	767	14.1%	844	15.1%	595	7.7%	524	5.7%	2,996	9.3%
South Lakeland	524	8.6%	1,302	12.7%	1,535	14.3%	1,122	7.9%	839	5.0%	5,338	8.8%
of which LDNPA	140	5.9%	470	14.2%	618	15.5%	414	7.2%	369	5.2%	2,010	8.6%

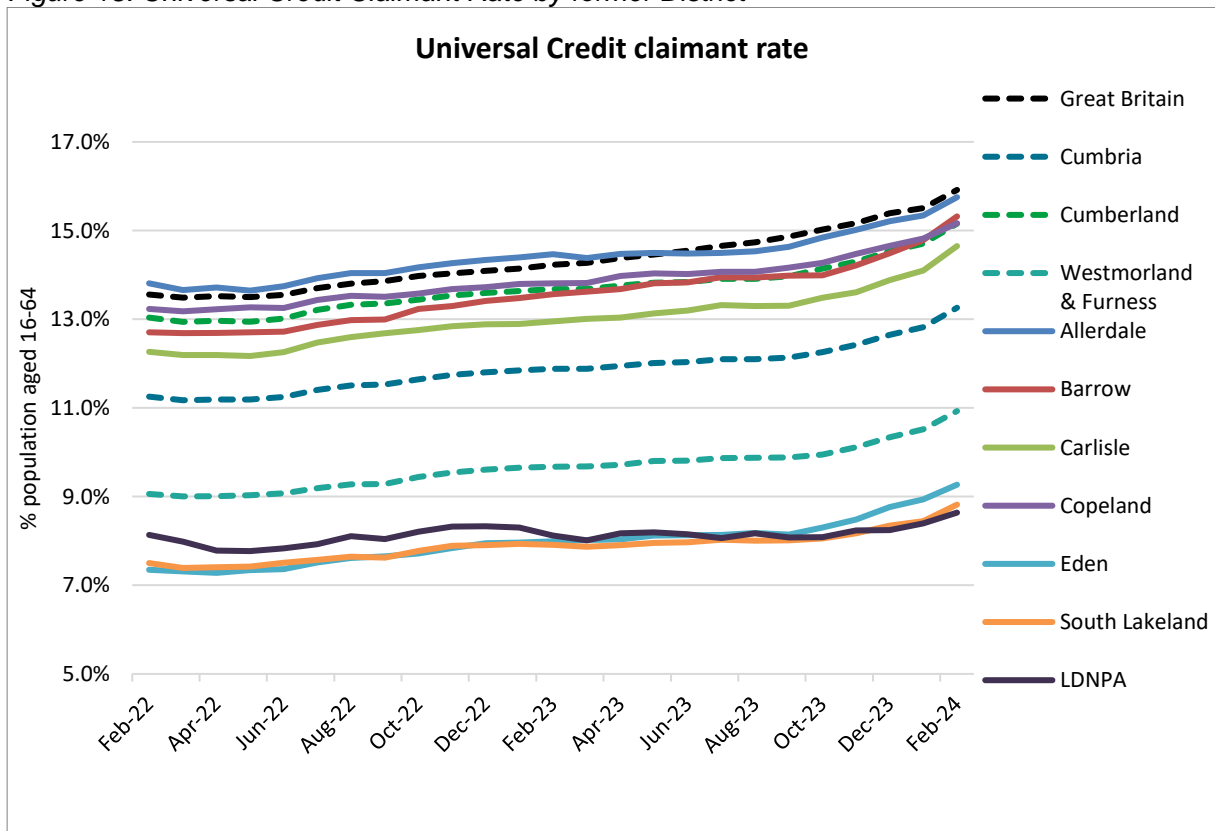
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, age totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 17: Universal Credit Claimants by former district



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

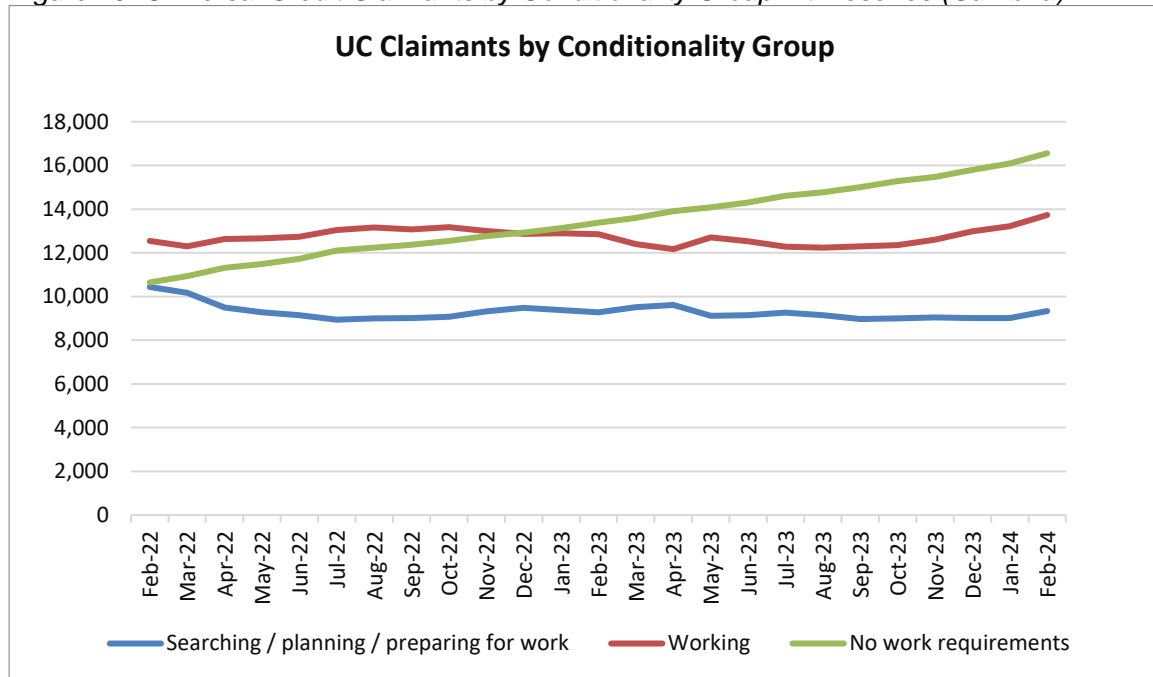
Figure 18: Universal Credit Claimant Rate by former District



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 Feb 2024 the number of people searching/planning/preparing for work rose by 322, the number claiming while in work rose by 512 and the number with no work requirements rose by 471.

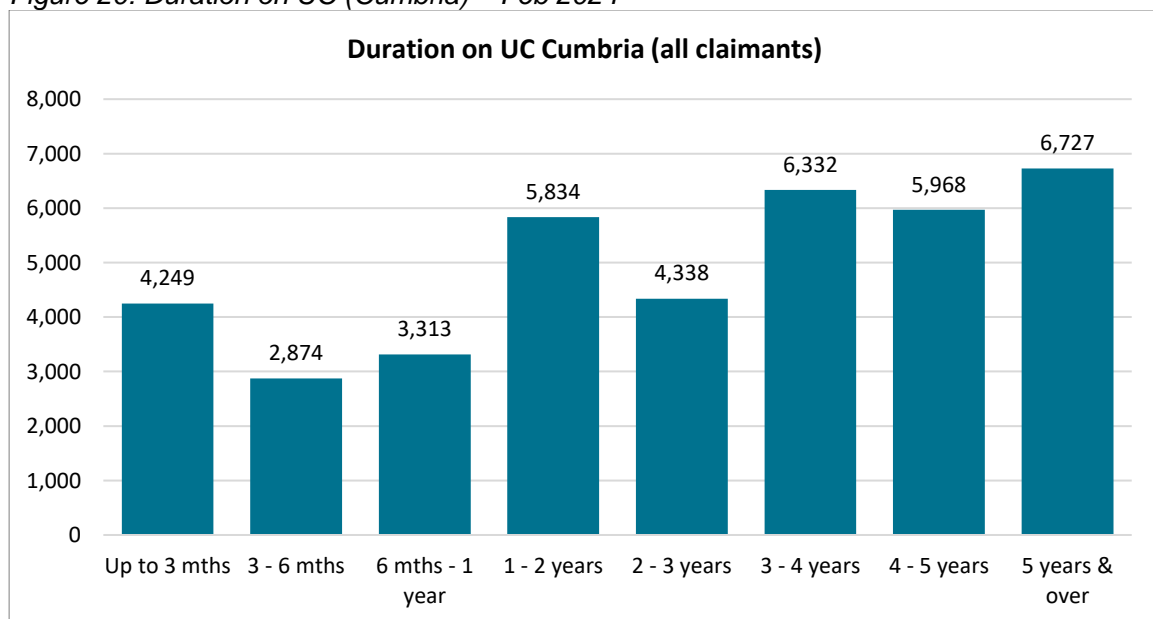
Figure 19: Universal Credit Claimants by Conditionality Group – timeseries (Cumbria)



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

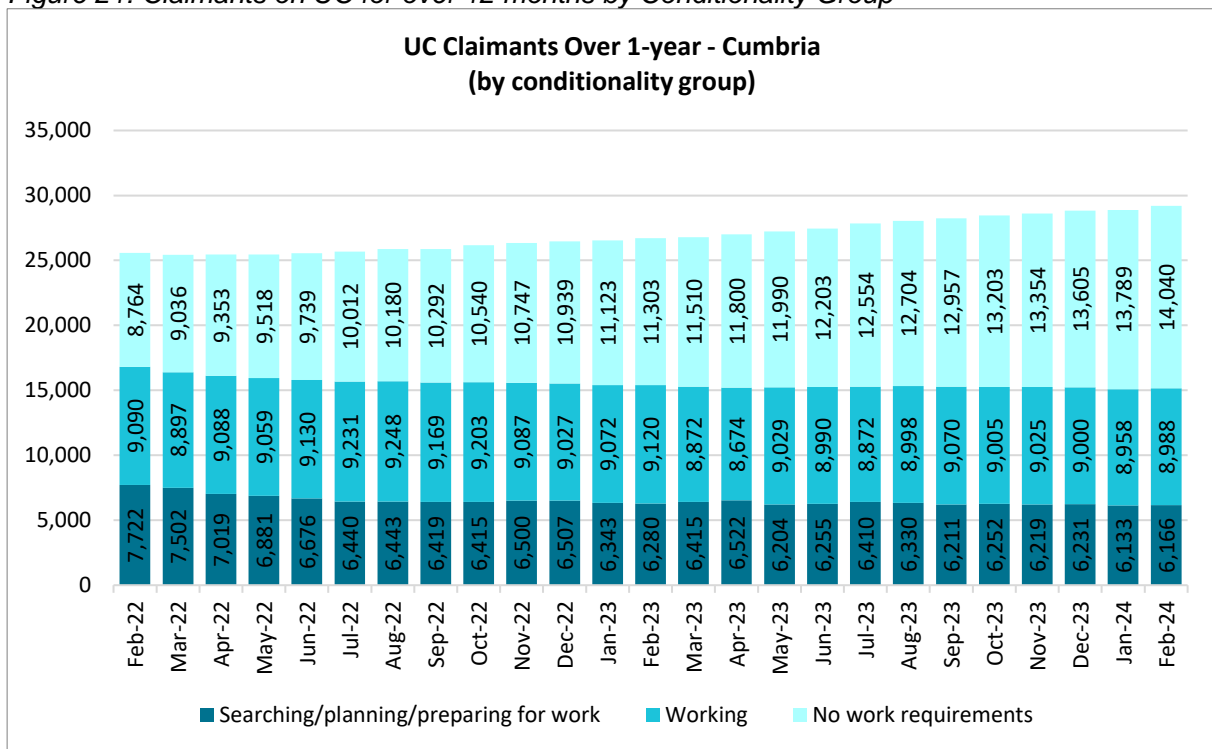
In Feb 2024, three quarters of UC claimants (29,197) had been claiming for over 12 months an annual increase of 2,493 (9.3%). The highest proportions of these long term claimants were in the working and no work requirements conditionality groups (31% and 48% of the total respectively), although they may have been in different groups during their claim. Long term claimants made up 74% of all UC claimants compared.

Figure 20: Duration on UC (Cumbria) – Feb 2024



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 21: Claimants on UC for over 12 months by Conditionality Group

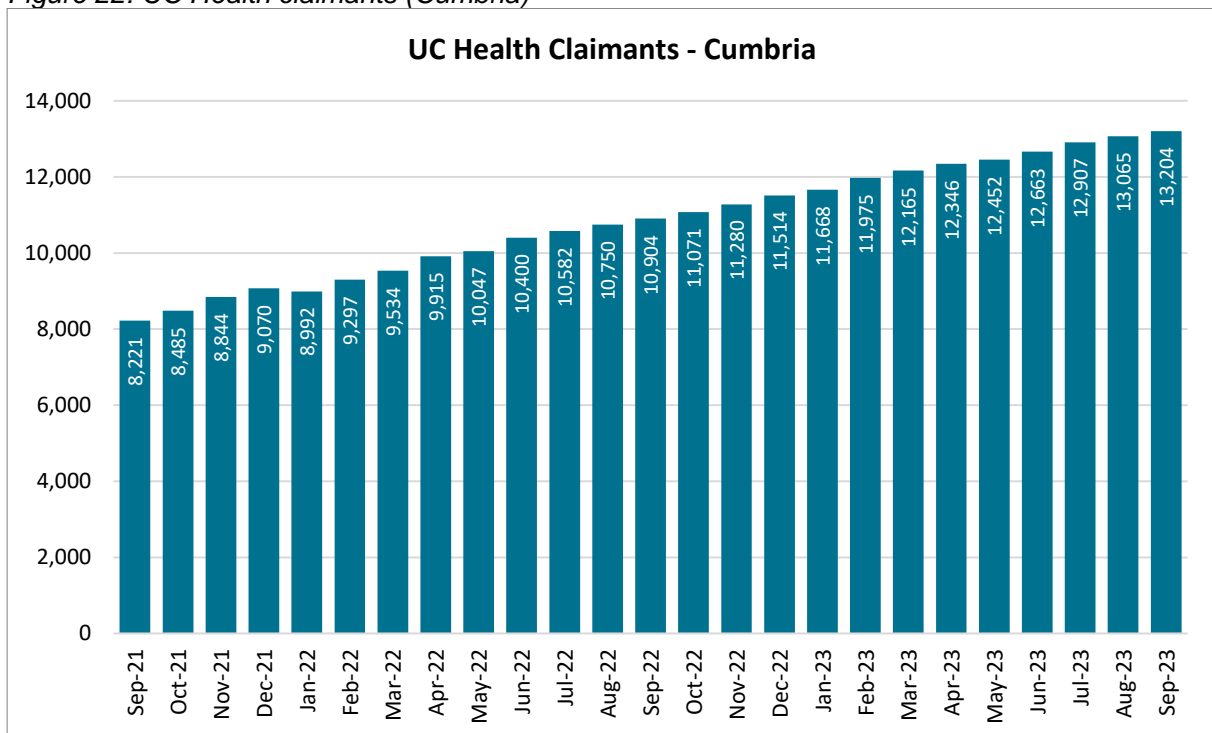


Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

UC Health (NB: the release schedule for this dataset is different to other UC data)

In Sep 2023, 13,204 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 60.6% (+4,983) in the past 2 years compared to an increase of just 5.3% in the overall number of UC claimants. UC Health claimants made up 36.4% of UC claimants in Cumbria in Sept 2023 compared to 30.3% in 2021.

Figure 22: UC Health claimants (Cumbria)



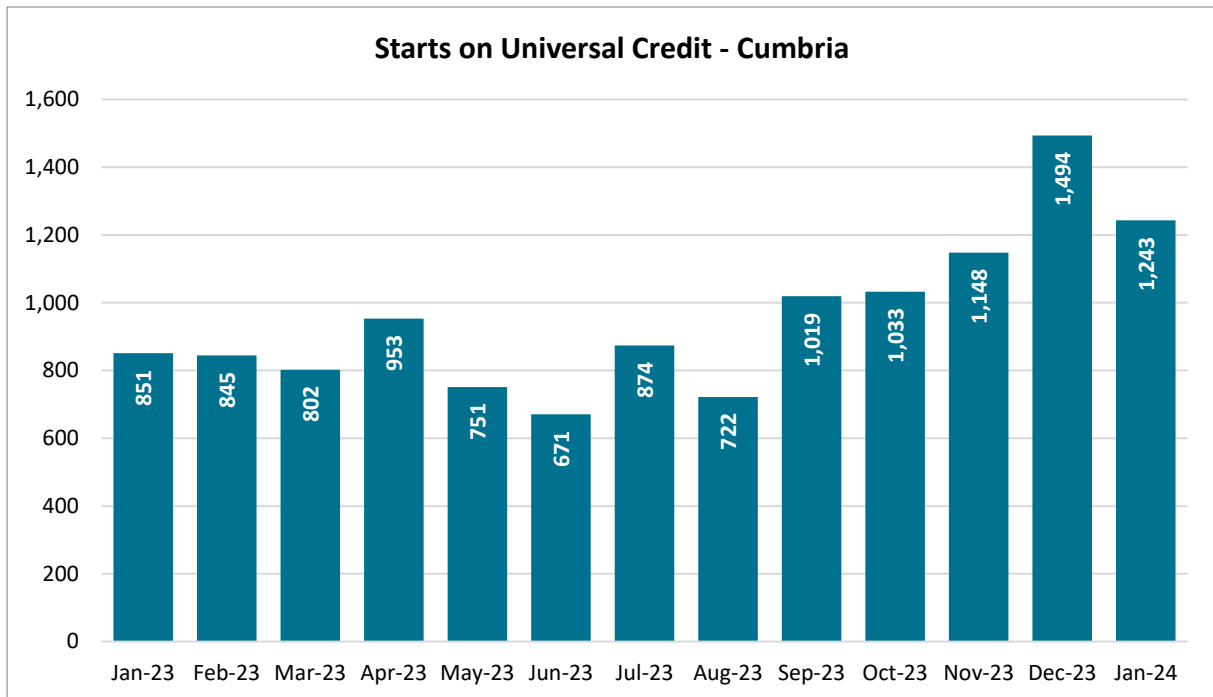
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

6b. Starts to Universal Credit (next data release May 2024)

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.

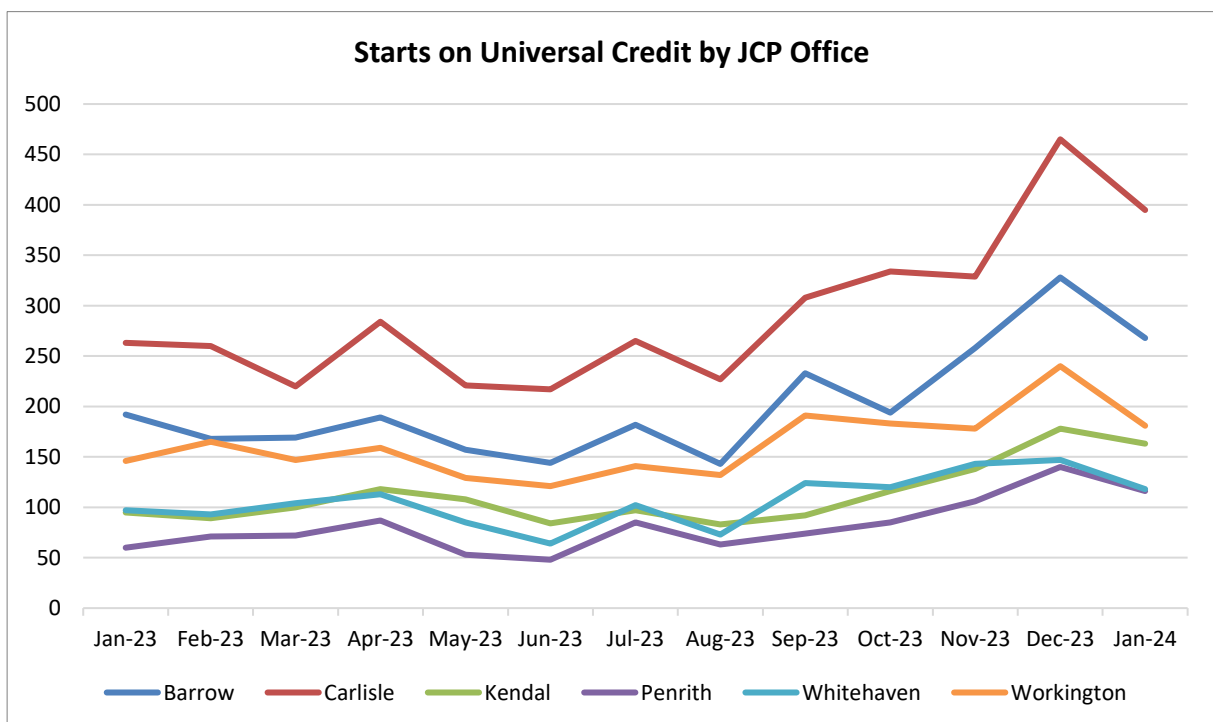
The number of starts on Universal Credit is primarily influenced by labour market conditions but there is also some element of administrative effect as claimants moving onto UC from other benefits also count as a new start (it is not possible to separate the two in the data).

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 May 2024)

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 Nov 2023 when there were 32,159 households on Universal Credit in Cumbria, a rise of 1,981 from the same month last year (6.6%). The number of households on UC rose year on year in all 6 districts in Cumbria with the biggest percentage increases in Eden (+9.3%).

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

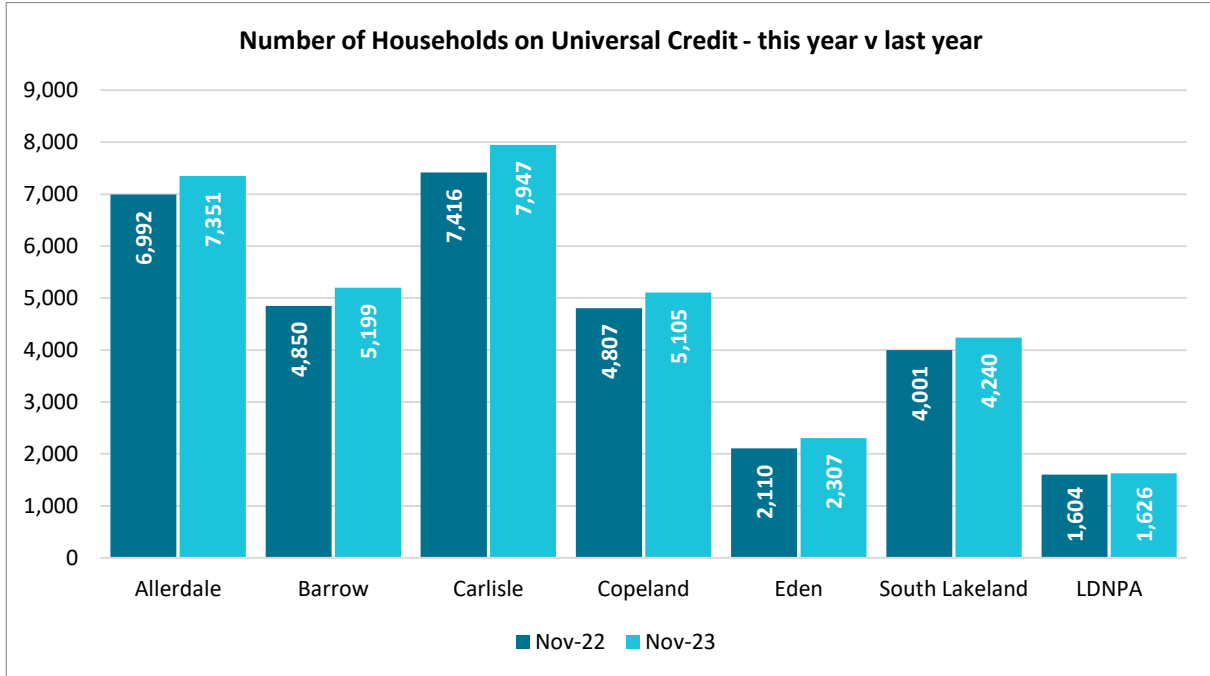
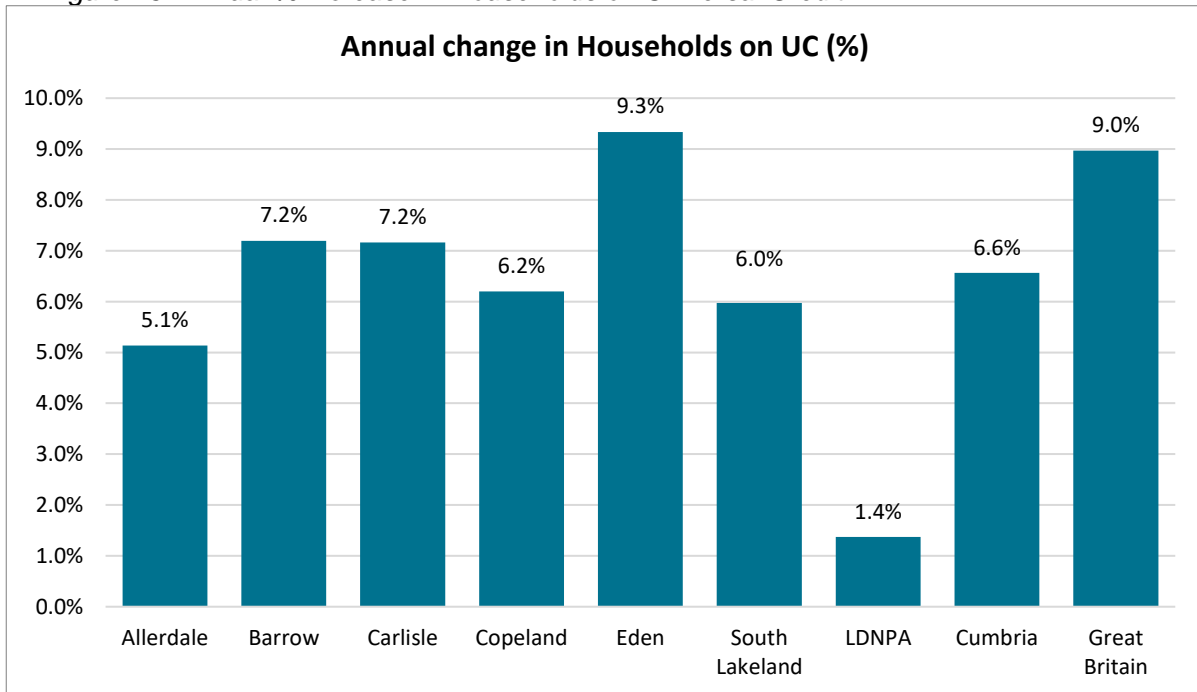


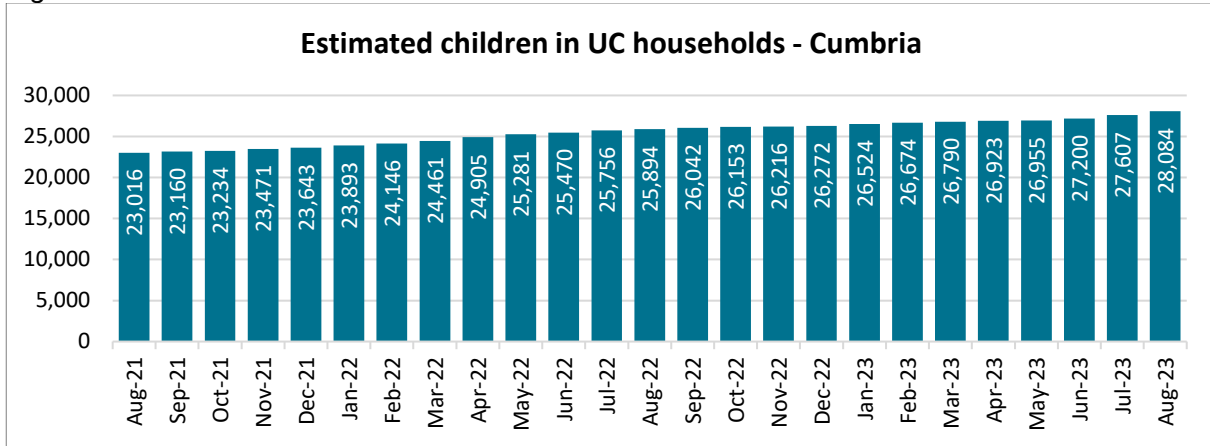
Figure 26: Annual % increase in Households on Universal Credit



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

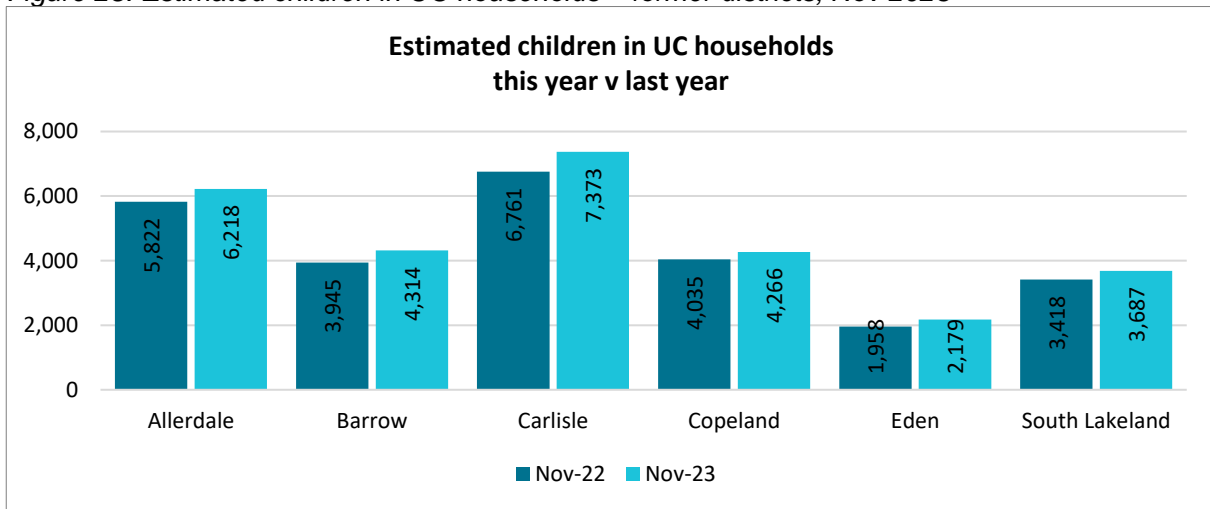
An estimated 32,159 children in Cumbria were living in UC households in Nov 2023. The number has risen by 2,190 (8.5%) from Nov last year. The number of households containing children has increased by 8.3% year on year compared to a rise of 5.0% in households without children. More specifically, single person households with children have increased by 11.0% 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



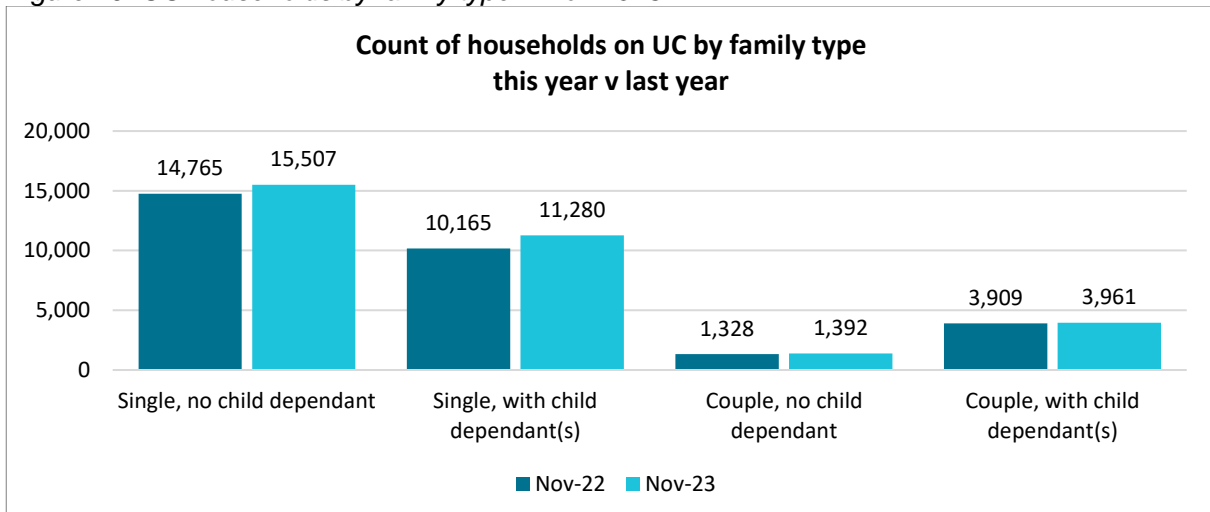
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

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



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 29: UC households by family type – Nov 2023



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

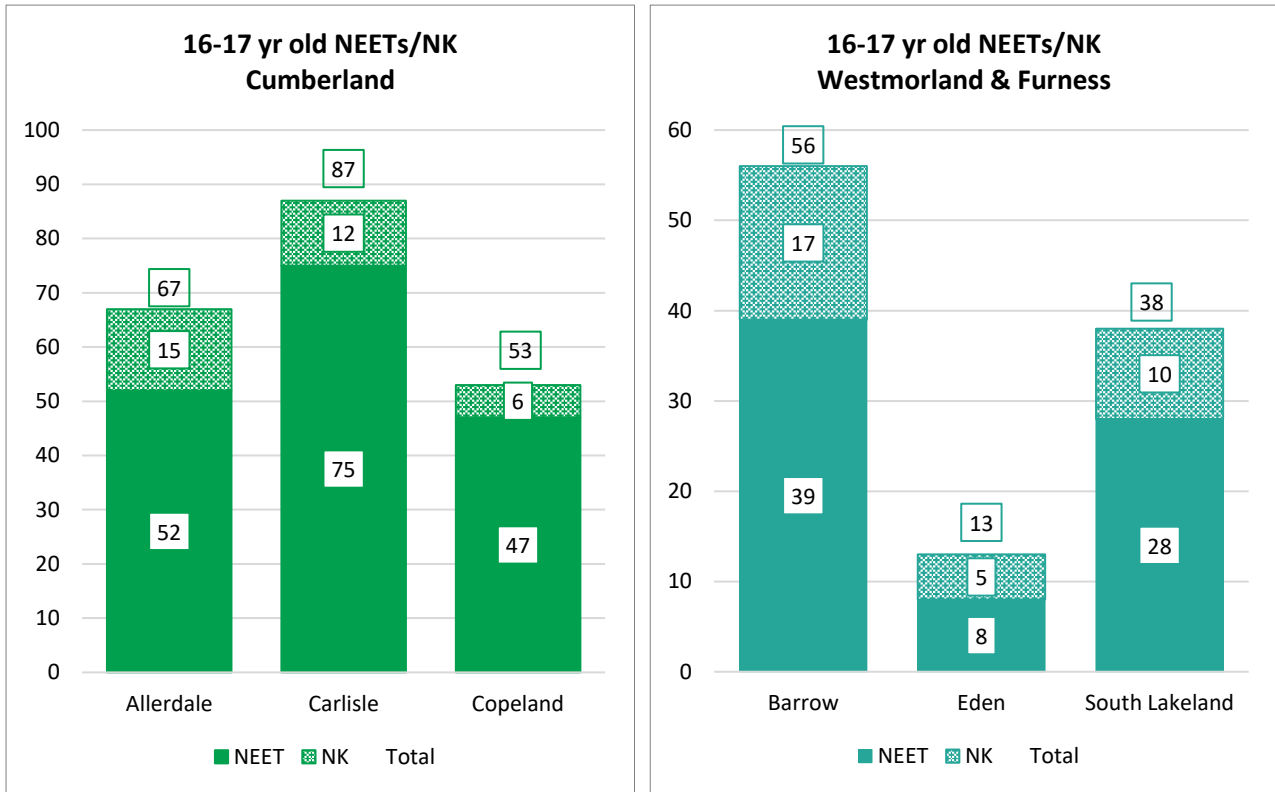
7. NEETs & Participation (released monthly)

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.

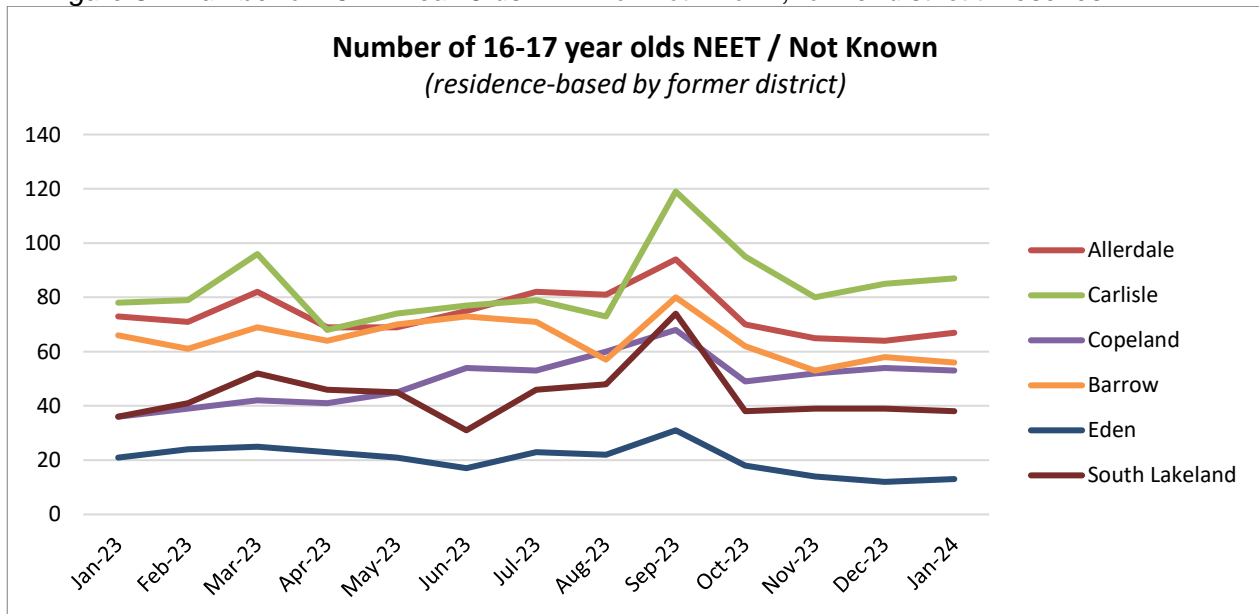
In Jan 2024, there were 314 16-17 year olds classed as NEET in Cumbria (249 NEET and 65 whose status was Not Known), an increase of 2 from Dec. The highest number of NEET/NKs was in the former district of Carlisle where there were 87 followed by Allerdale where there were 67.

Figure 30: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, Jan 2024



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

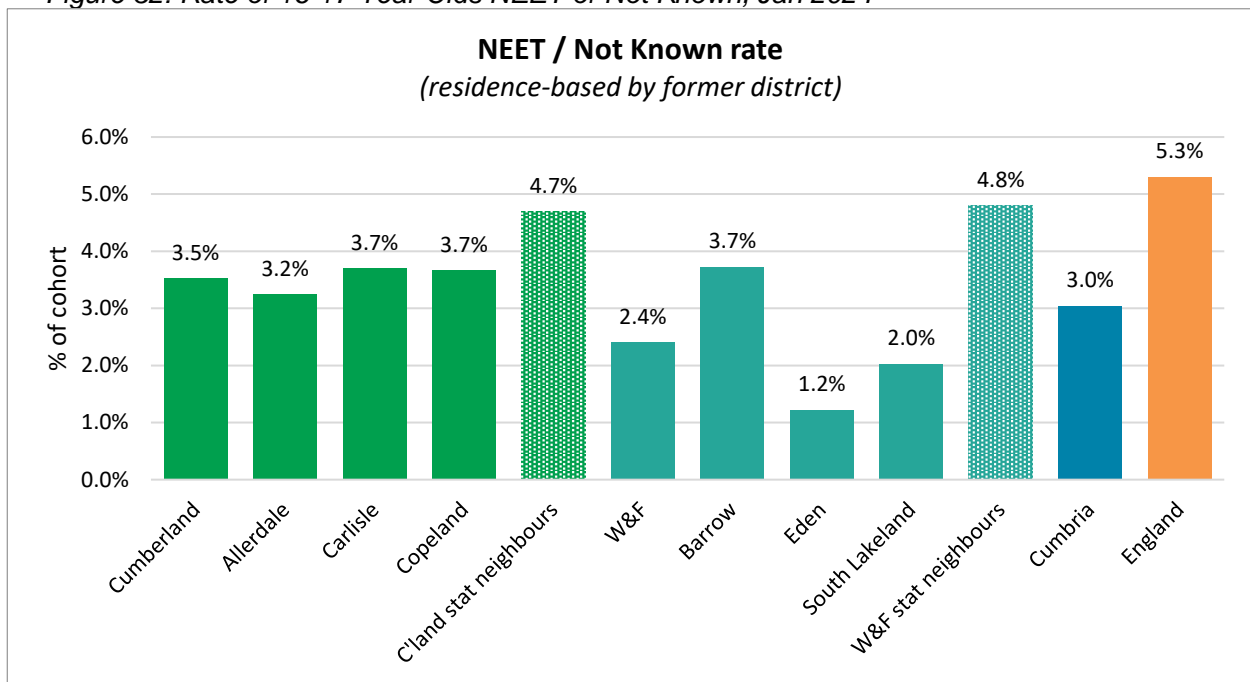
Figure 31: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, former district timeseries



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

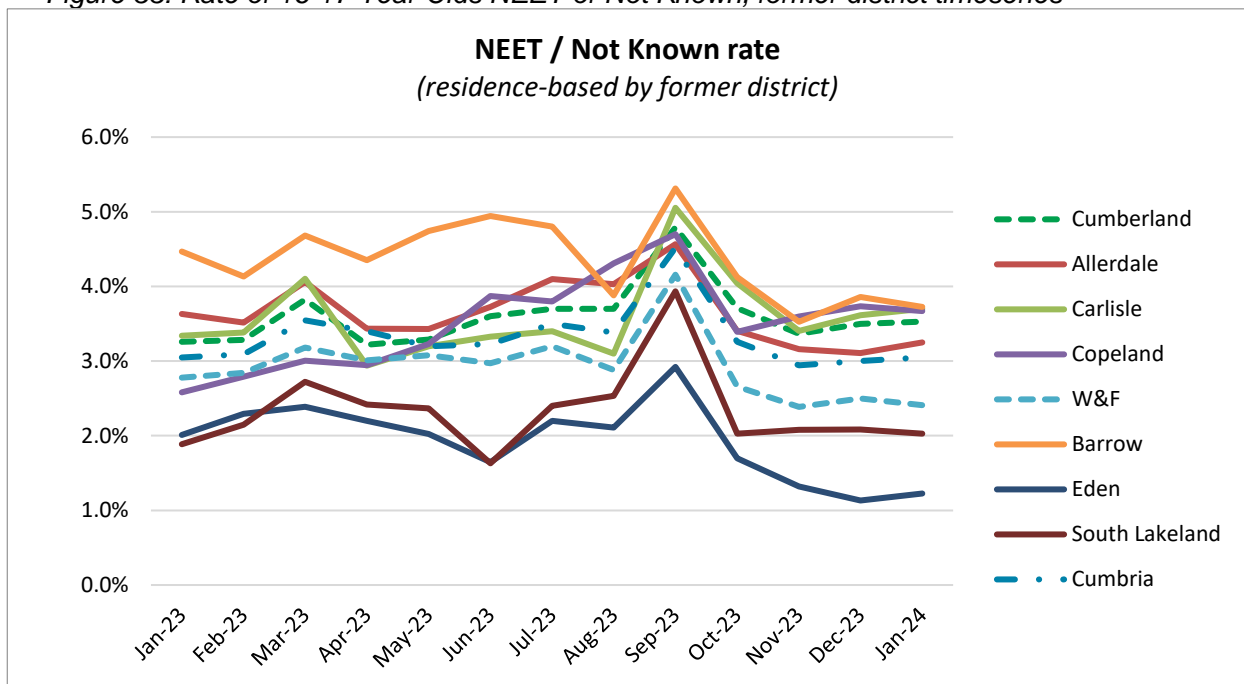
The county NEET/NK rate (% of cohort) was 3.0% in Jan 2024 compared to an England rate of 5.3%. The highest local rates were in in the former districts of Carlisle (3.7%), Copeland (3.7%) and Barrow (3.7%). The NEET rate in Cumbria was down by 0.2 percentage points from the same month a year ago. NB: comparisons with England and areas outside Cumbria should be treated with caution as the approach to tracking and the degree of engagement with young people varies significantly.

Figure 32: Rate of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, Jan 2024



Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

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



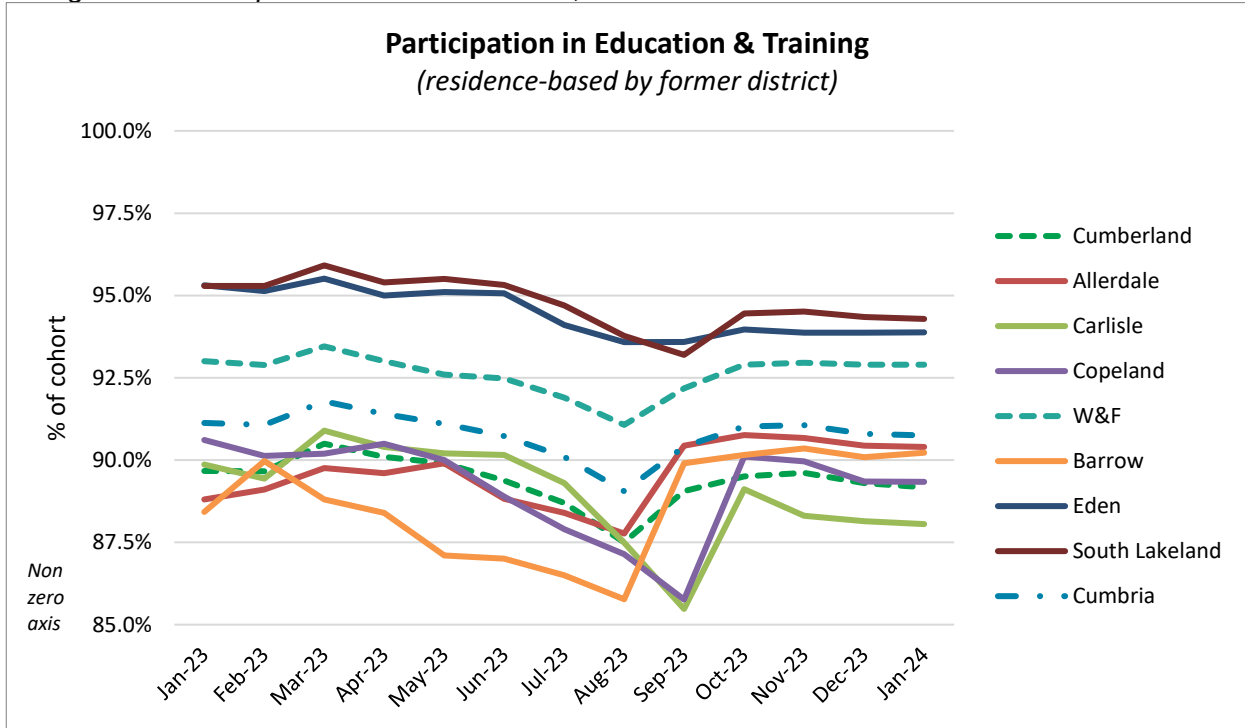
Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

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.

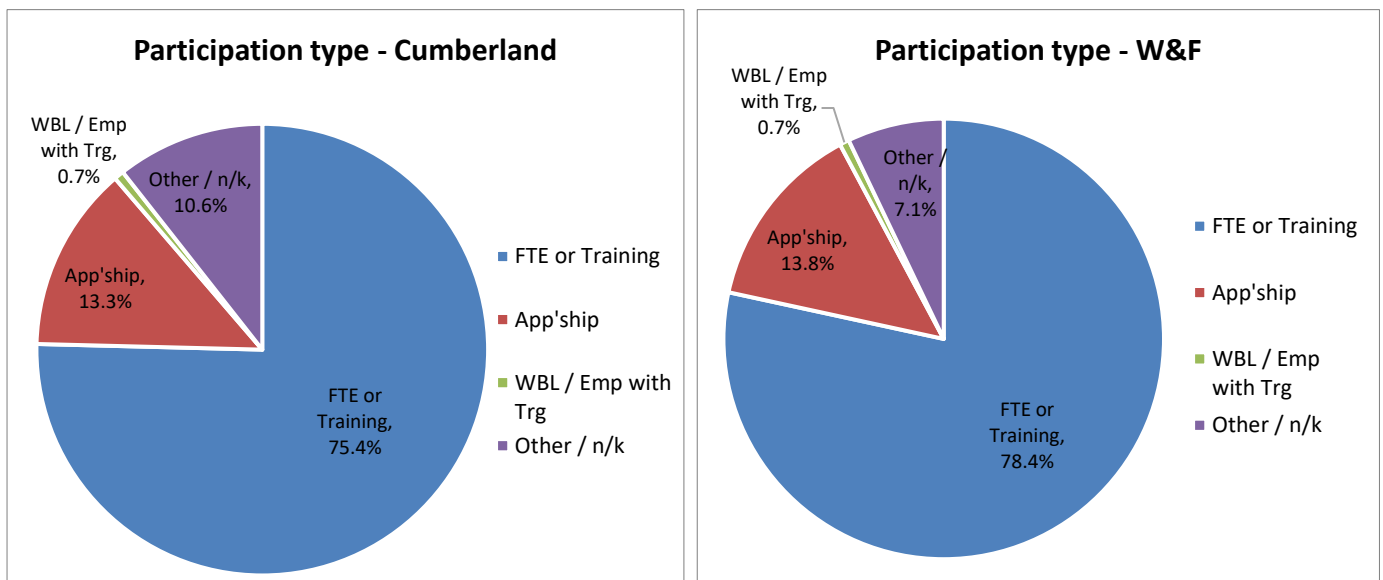
In Jan 2024, 90.7% of young people in Cumbria were classed as meeting the participation requirement compared to 92.0% for England. The rates were 89.2% in Cumberland and 92.9% in Westmorland & Furness. The highest participation rate was in the former district of South Lakeland (94.3%) and the lowest in Carlisle (88.1%).

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 – Jan 2024



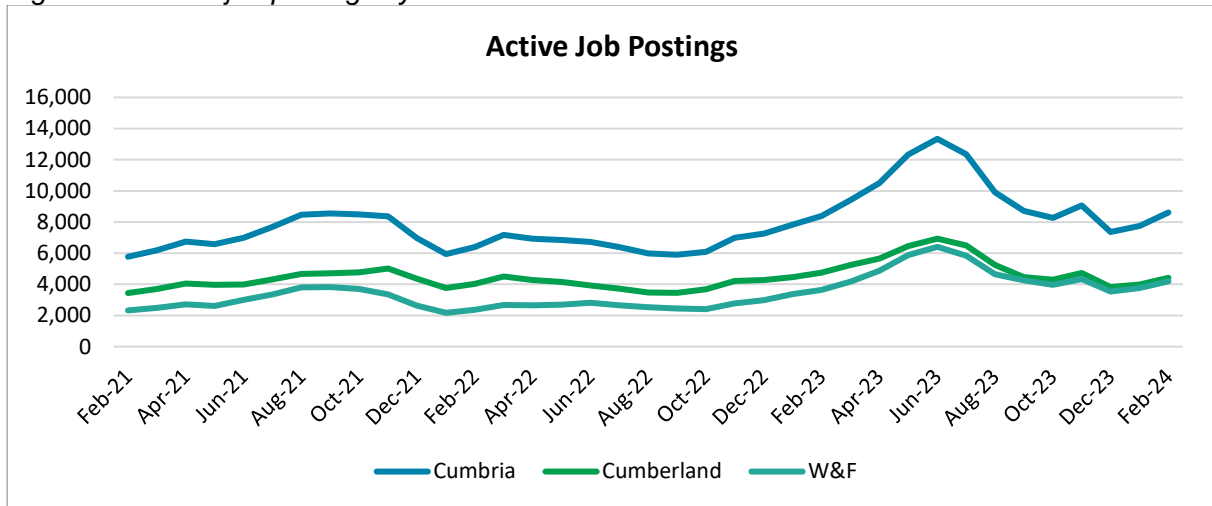
Source: NCCIS

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 Feb 2024 there were 8,618 active job postings in Cumbria, 3,941 of which were new postings during the month. The number of active postings was 865 higher lower than in Jan (+11.2%) whilst the number of new postings rose by 250 (+6.8%).

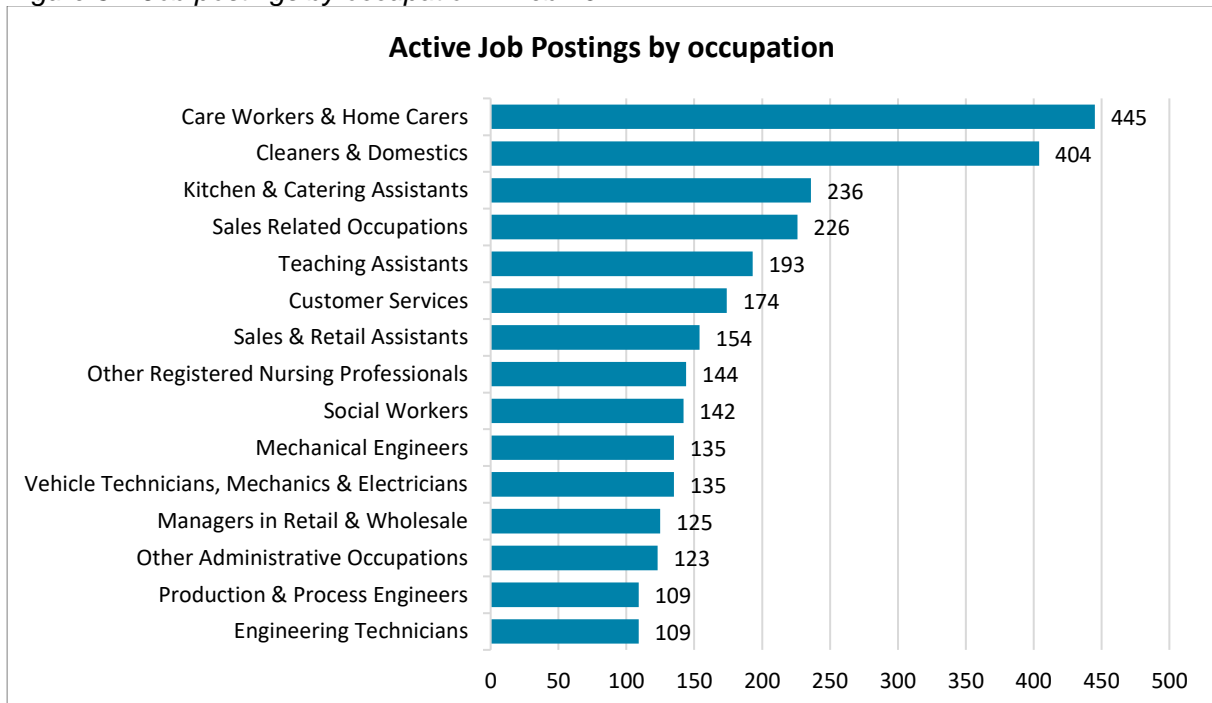
Figure 36: Active job postings by month



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

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

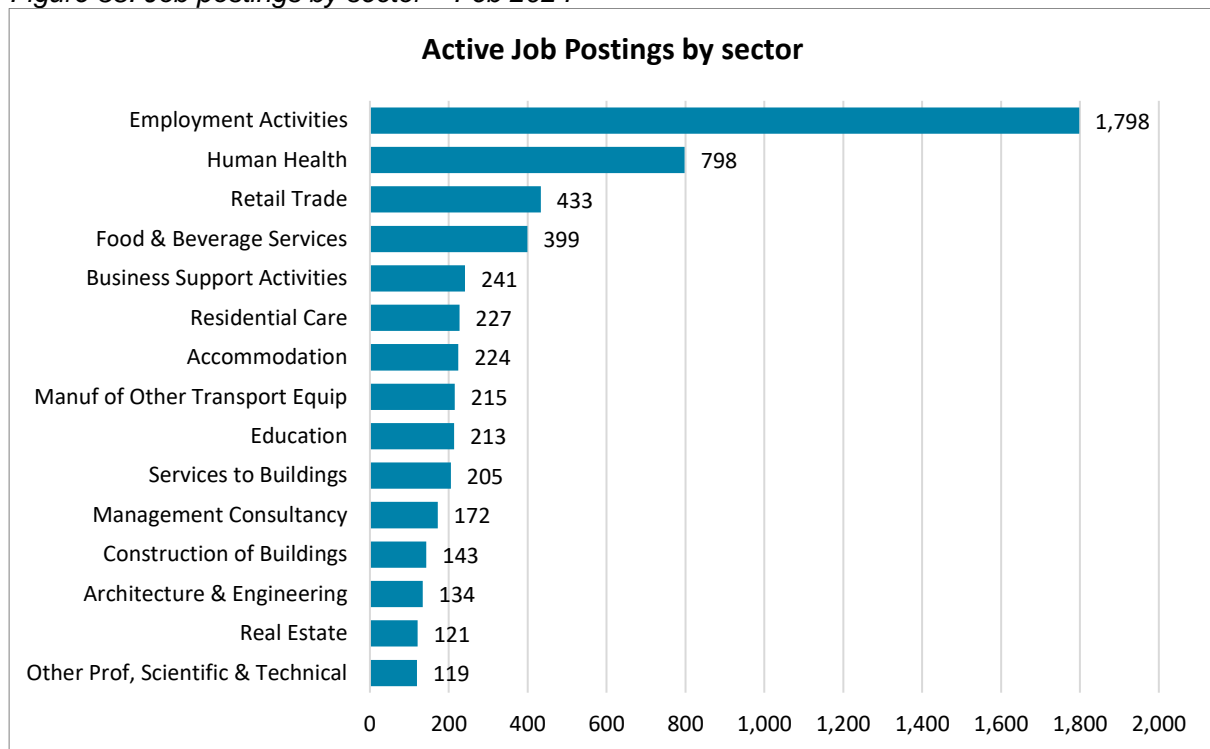
Figure 37: Job postings by occupation – Feb 2024



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 business support.

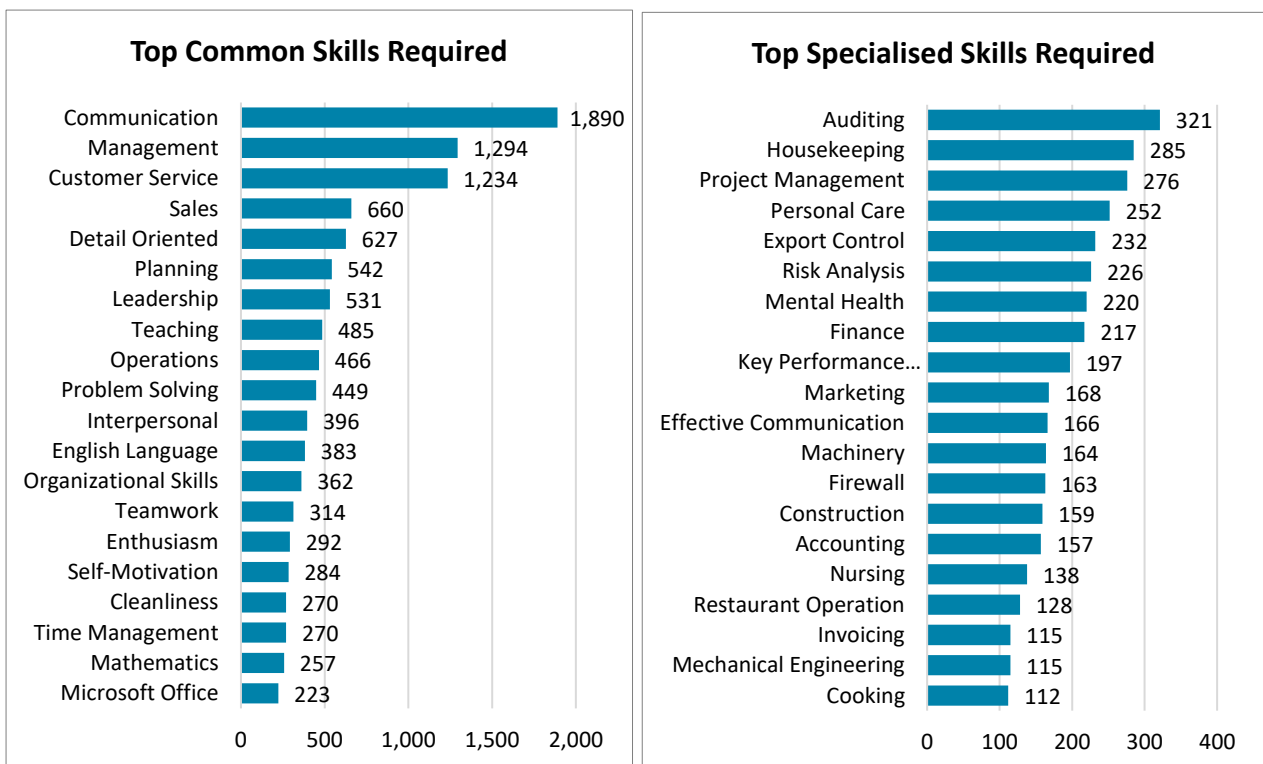
Figure 38: Job postings by sector – Feb 2024



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.

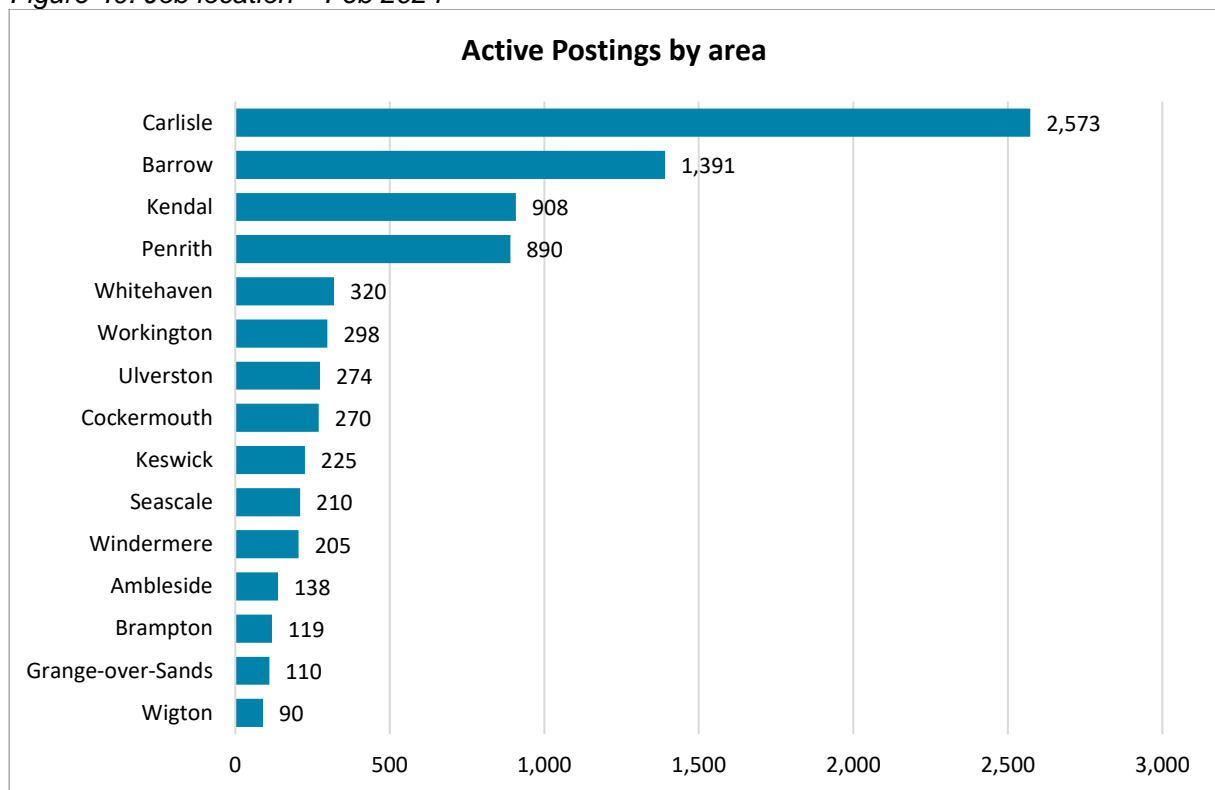
Figure 39: Skills required – Feb 2024



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

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

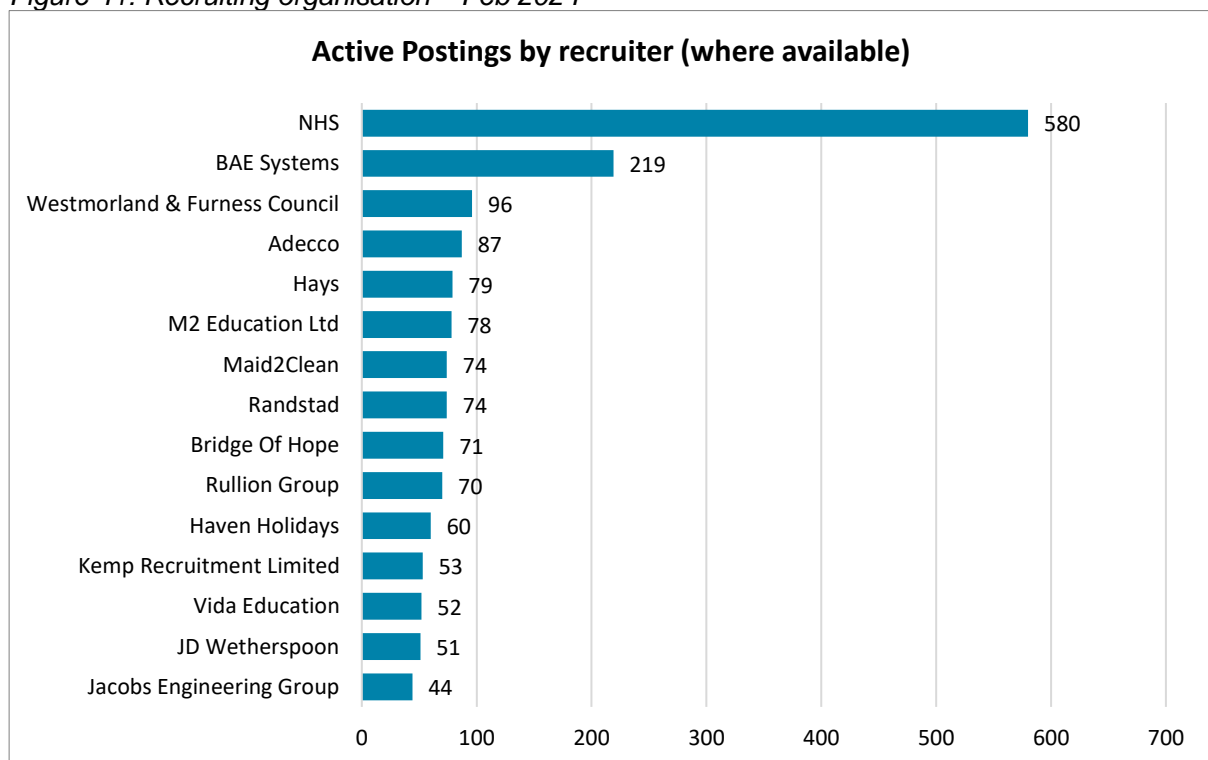
Figure 40: Job location – Feb 2024



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

As is usually the case, the NHS advertised the most vacancies during the month (580) followed by BAE Systems (219) and Westmorland & Furness Council (96).

Figure 41: Recruiting organisation – Feb 2024



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

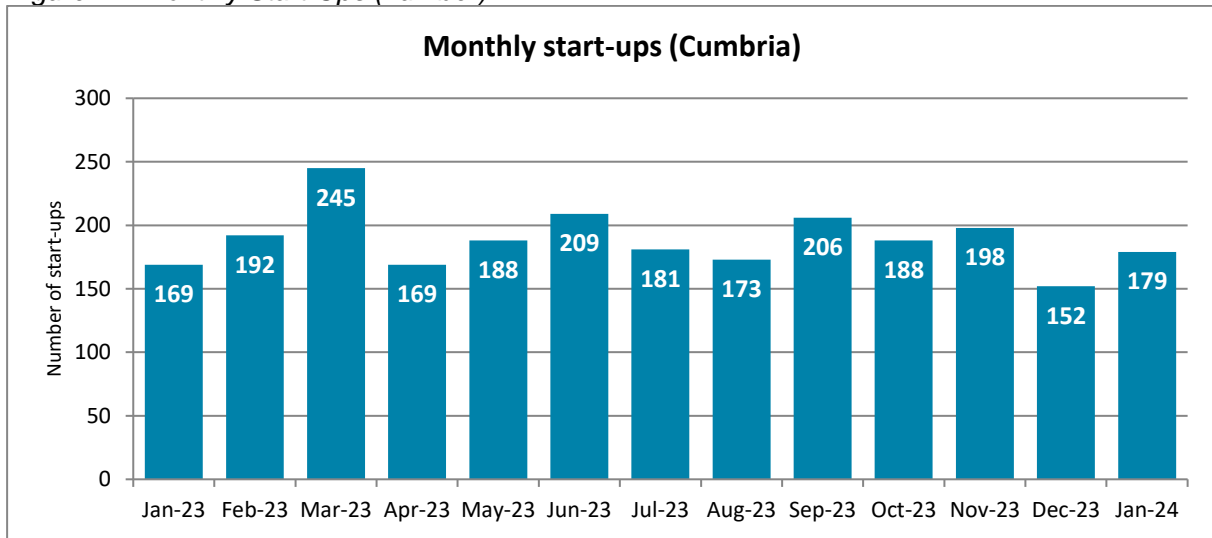
9. BUSINESS START-UPS

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 179 business start-ups in Cumbria in Jan 2024, an increase of 27 from Dec and 10 more than the same month last year. Over the quarter (Nov-Jan) there were 529 start-ups which is 38 fewer than last quarter but 71 more than the same quarter last year.

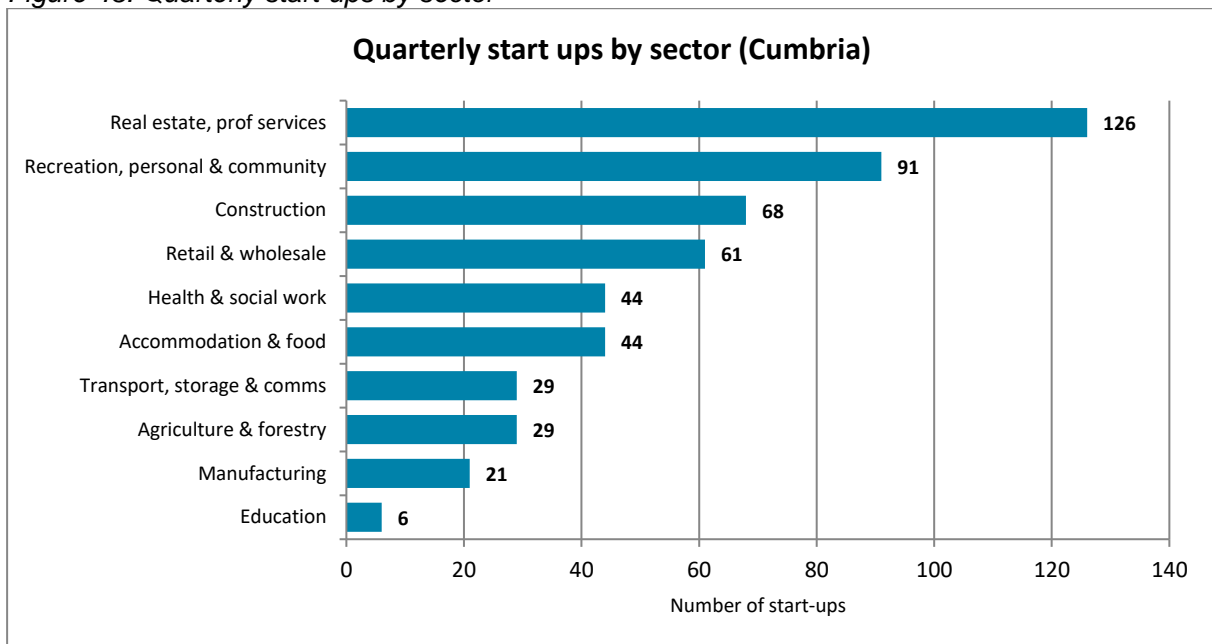
Figure 42: Monthly Start-Ups (number)



Source: BankSearch

The highest volume of start-ups in the quarter (Nov-Jan) was in real estate, prof services & support activities (126) followed by recreation, personal & community services (91) and construction (68).

Figure 43: Quarterly start-ups by sector



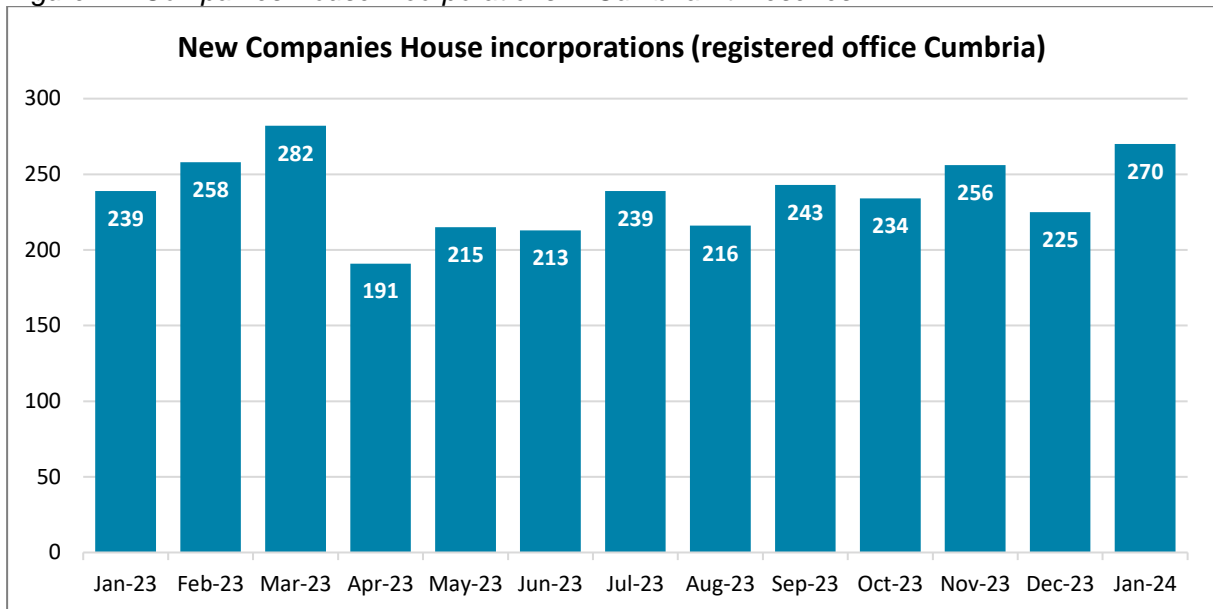
Source: BankSearch

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.

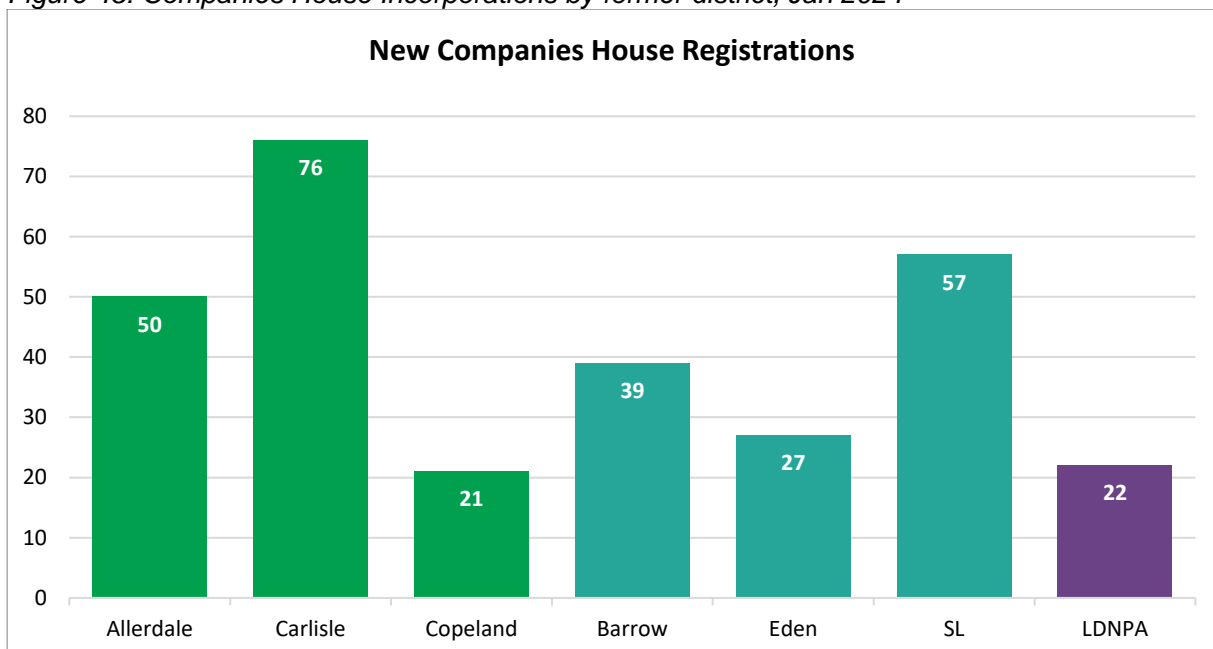
There were 270 new Companies House incorporations in Jan 2024, an increase of 45 from Dec and 31 more than the same month last year. New registrations increased in all former district council areas.

Figure 44: Companies House Incorporations in Cumbria - timeseries



Source: BankSearch, data relate to registered office address.

Figure 45: Companies House Incorporations by former district, Jan 2024



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.

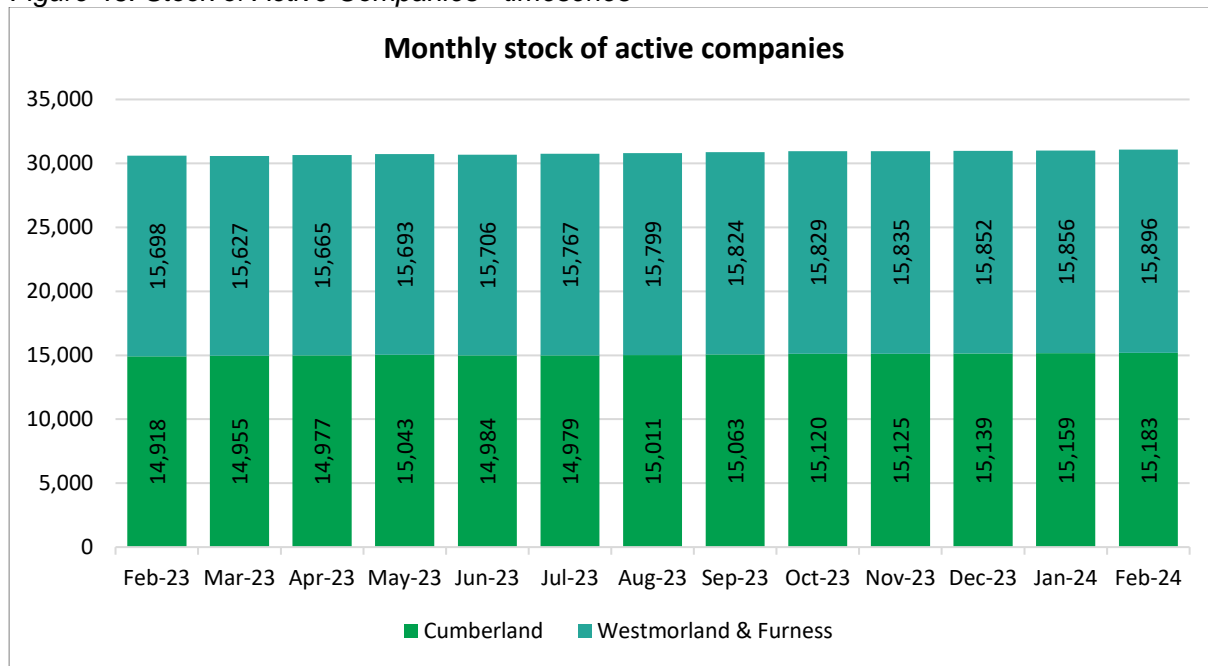
10. COMPANIES HOUSE STOCK – ACTIVE, DISSOLVED, FINANCIAL HEALTH

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.

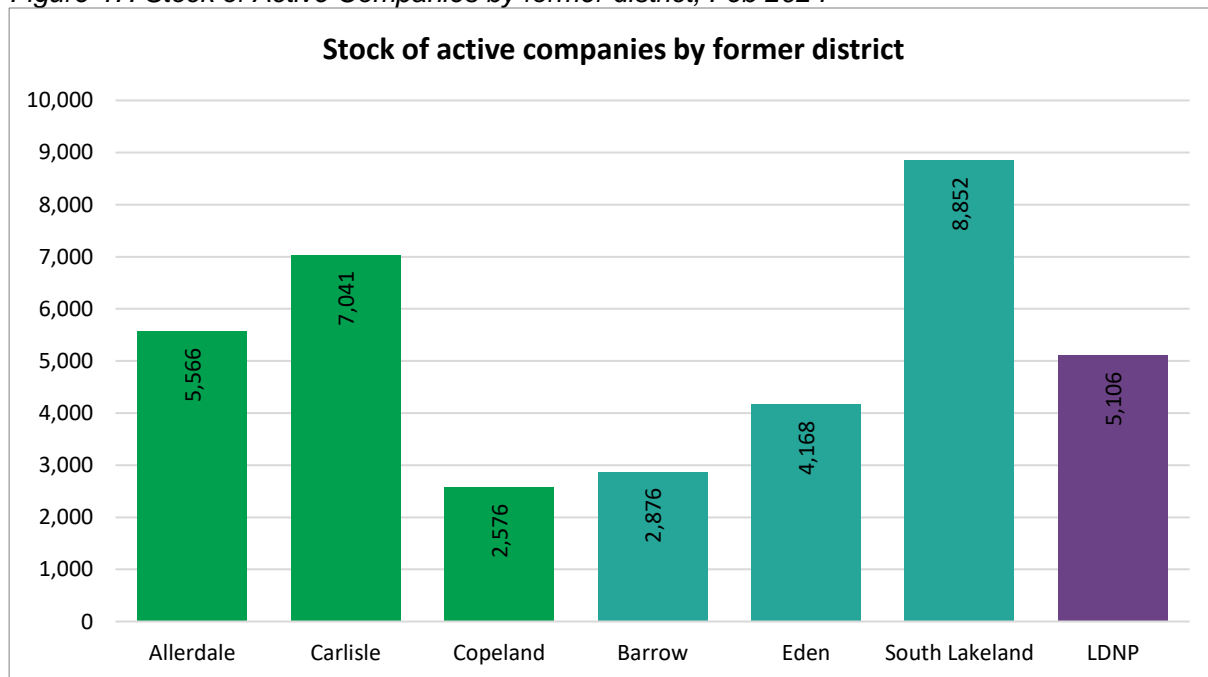
At the end of Feb 2024 there were 31,079 entries on the FAME database for Cumbria, an increase of 64 from last month. There were 157 dissolutions/liquidations (153 dissolutions, 4 liquidations) which is the same as last month.

Figure 46: Stock of Active Companies - timeseries



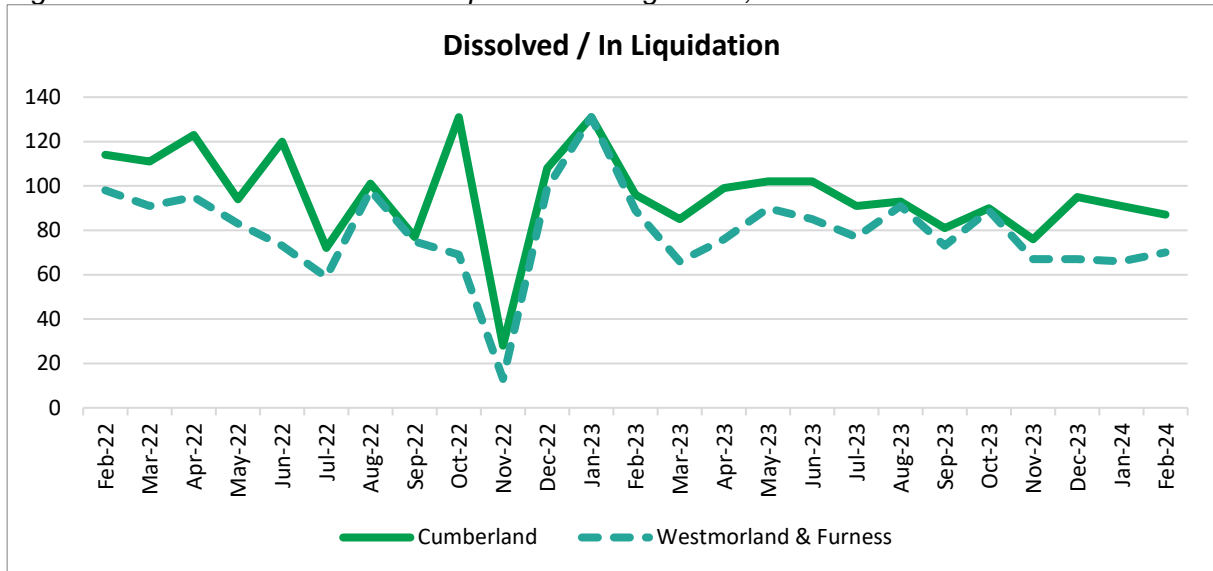
Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

Figure 47: Stock of Active Companies by former district, Feb 2024



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

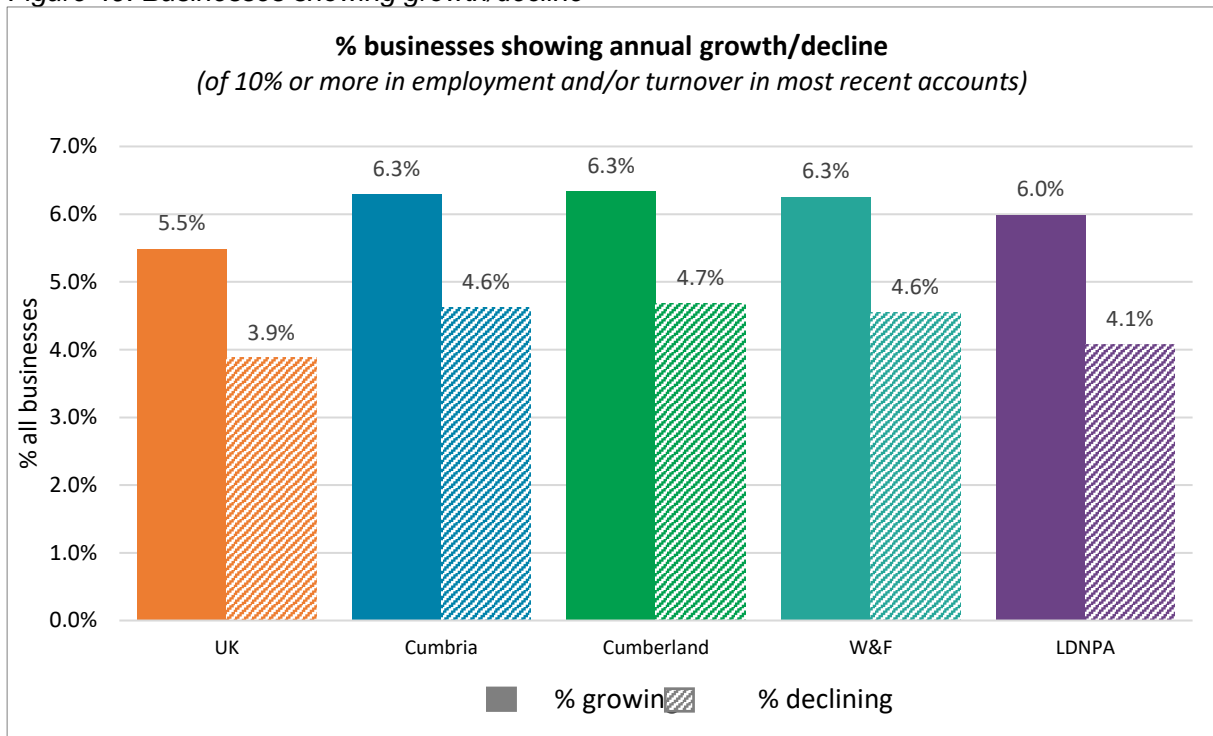
Figure 48: Businesses dissolved/in liquidation during month, timeseries



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

Of the businesses which were active in Cumbria in Feb 2024, 1,957 had shown an increase of 10% in either employment or turnover in their most recent accounts whilst 1,435 had shown a decrease. This represents 6.3% of businesses growing on one or both measures and 4.6% 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

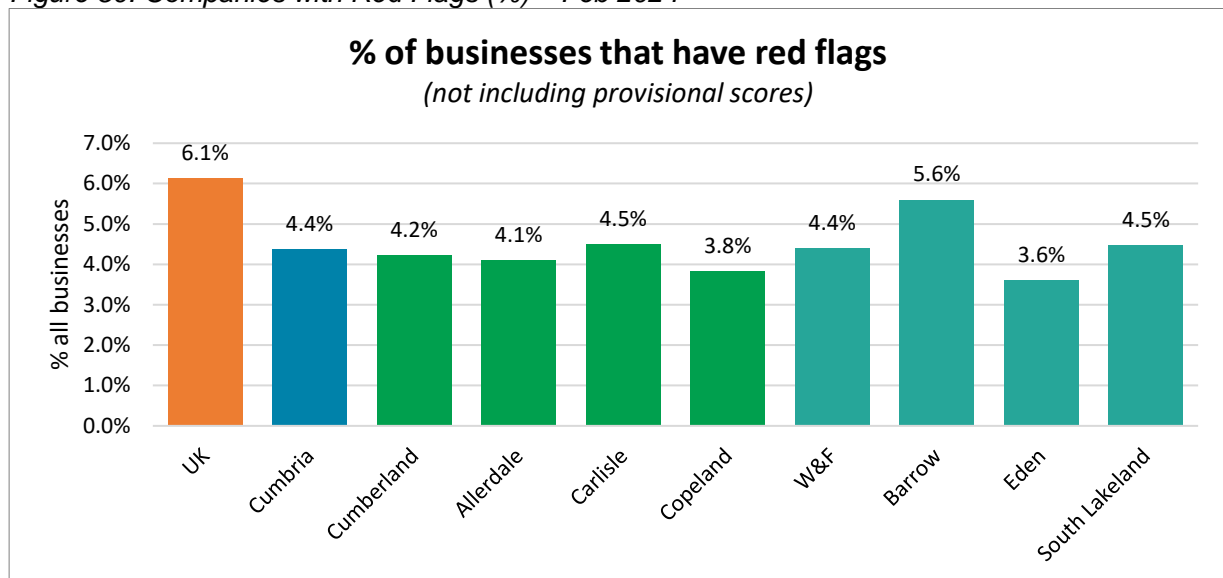
10b Financial Health

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 Feb 2024, 1,866 companies in Cumbria were rated as having Red Flags (not including provisional flags) which equates to 4.3% of Cumbria's companies on the system compared to 6.2% nationally. This was highest in the former district areas of Barrow and Carlisle (5.6% and 4.4% respectively).

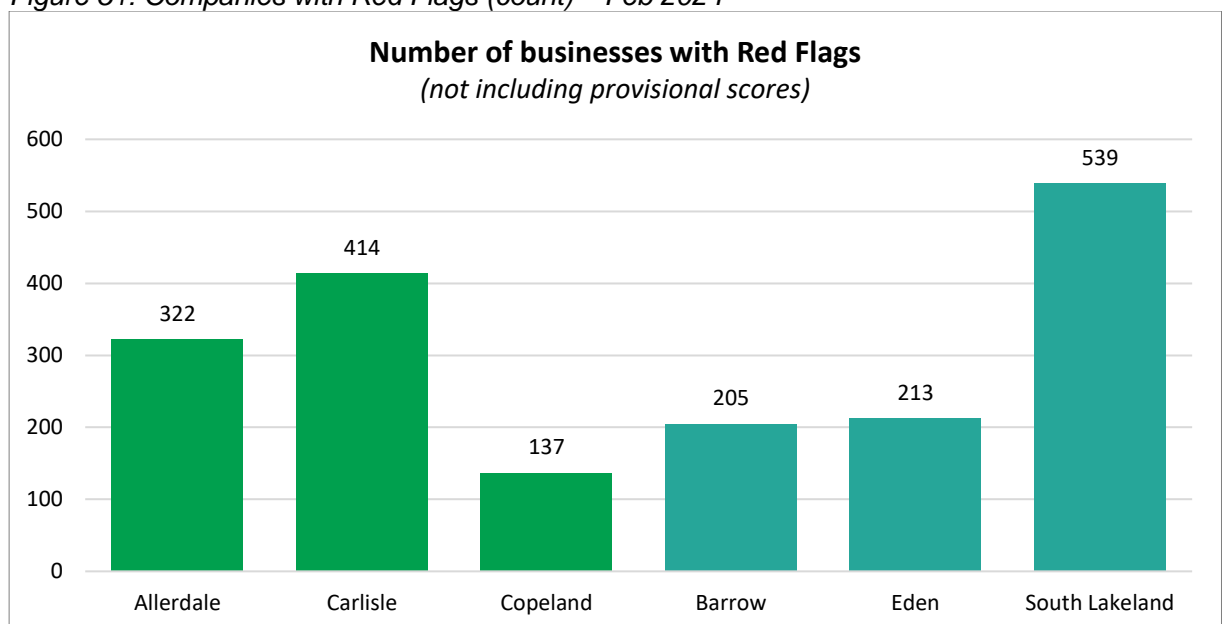
The RFA system also assigns a "likelihood of growth" score to businesses where sufficient data exists – typically this is around a fifth of businesses on the system. Among these, 77.1% of Cumbrian businesses were rated very unlikely or unlikely to grow compared to 81.4% for the UK and 22.9% were rated likely or very likely to grow compared to 18.6% for the UK..

Figure 50: Companies with Red Flags (%) – Feb 2024



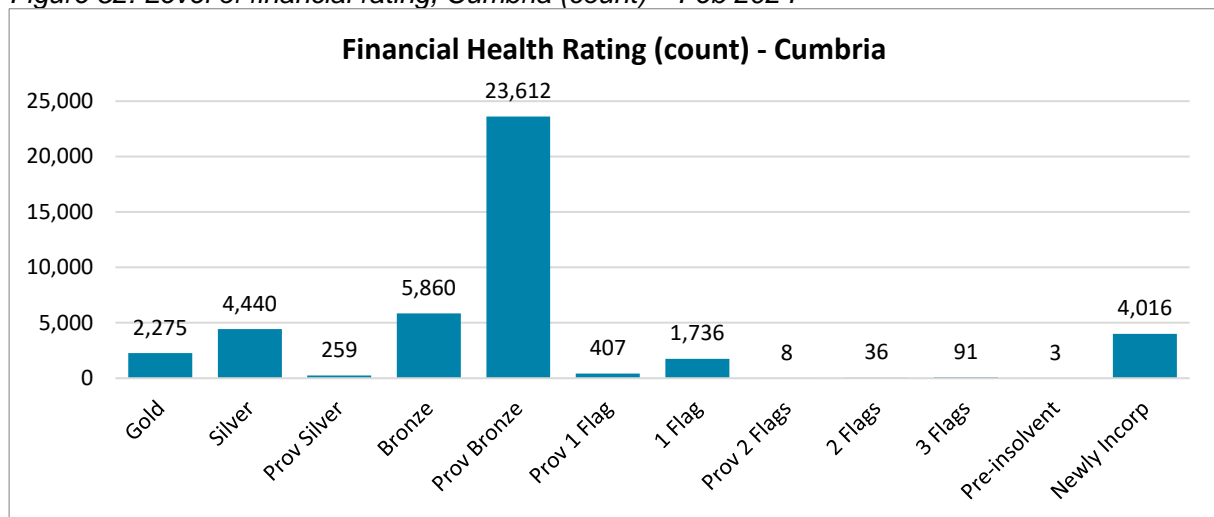
Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 51: Companies with Red Flags (count) – Feb 2024



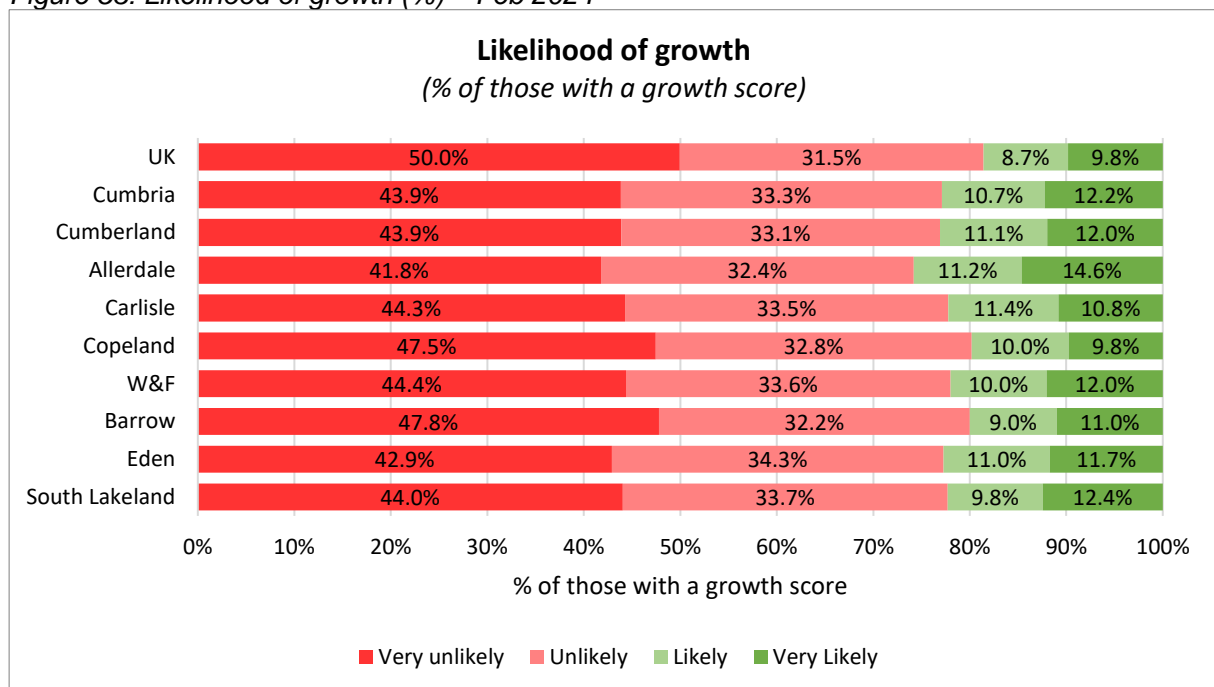
Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 52: Level of financial rating, Cumbria (count) – Feb 2024



Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 53: Likelihood of growth (%) – Feb 2024



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)				
	Feb 2024		Change from Jan 2024			Feb 2024		Change from Jan 2024		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,577,620	3.8	60,245	4.0	0.1	6,524,243	15.9	168,327	2.6	0.4
Cumbria	6,940	2.3	280	4.2	0.1	39,628	13.3	1,300	3.4	0.4
Cumberland	4,250	2.6	160	3.9	0.1	24,960	15.2	743	3.1	0.5
1. Carlisle West	625	3.3	15	2.5	0.1	3,474	18.5	100	3.0	0.5
2. Petteril	710	3.8	65	10.1	0.3	4,067	21.8	143	3.6	0.8
3. Border, Fellside & North Carlisle	390	1.7	25	6.8	0.1	2,098	9.2	130	6.6	0.6
4. Fells & Solway	340	1.9	10	3.0	0.1	1,982	10.9	87	4.6	0.5
5. Lakes to Sea	550	2.2	25	4.8	0.1	3,267	13.3	117	3.7	0.5
6. Workington Together	685	3.5	30	4.6	0.2	3,948	20.0	53	1.4	0.3
7. Whitehaven & Coastal	480	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	3,285	16.1	85	2.7	0.4
8. South Cumberland	490	2.4	20	4.3	0.1	2,847	13.8	54	1.9	0.3
Aspatria	90	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	484	12.2	15	3.2	0.4
Belah	55	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	419	12.8	40	10.6	1.2
Belle Vue	125	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	622	15.4	18	3.0	0.4
Botcherby	170	4.1	20	13.3	0.5	822	19.9	38	4.8	0.9
Bothel & Wharrels	40	1.1	-5	-10.0	-0.3	143	3.8	9	6.7	0.2
Brampton	95	2.5	10	11.8	0.3	429	11.4	28	7.0	0.7
Bransty	105	2.6	0	0.0	0.1	396	9.7	5	1.3	0.1
Castle	215	5.6	10	4.9	0.3	872	22.8	26	3.1	0.7
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	75	2.0	-5	-6.3	-0.1	498	13.2	-3	-0.6	-0.1
Cleator Moor West	95	2.7	-15	-14.3	-0.3	661	18.5	12	1.8	0.3
Cockermouth North	105	3.4	5	5.0	0.2	550	17.7	20	3.8	0.6
Cockermouth South	50	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	176	4.7	6	3.5	0.2
Corby & Hayton	25	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	168	7.2	10	6.3	0.4
Currock	195	4.7	15	8.1	0.2	982	23.6	26	2.7	0.6
Dalston & Burgh	50	1.0	5	10.0	0.0	266	5.3	16	6.4	0.3
Dearham & Broughton	45	1.2	0	0.0	0.1	346	9.2	12	3.6	0.3
Denton Holme	100	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	765	17.8	12	1.6	0.3
Egremont	100	2.7	10	10.5	0.1	711	19.2	17	2.4	0.5
Egremont North & St. Bees	65	2.3	-5	-7.7	0.0	548	19.7	4	0.7	0.1
Gosforth	40	1.2	-5	-11.1	-0.2	288	8.7	7	2.5	0.2
Harraby North	125	2.7	10	9.1	0.3	867	18.7	35	4.2	0.8
Harraby South	80	4.7	0	0.0	0.3	547	32.0	16	3.0	0.9
Harrington	130	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	703	16.8	4	0.6	0.1
Hillcrest & Hensingham	60	1.6	0	0.0	0.1	229	6.3	5	2.2	0.1
Houghton & Irthington	35	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	187	6.7	11	6.3	0.4
Howgate	70	2.3	0	0.0	-0.2	552	17.8	27	5.1	0.9
Kells & Sandwith	100	2.9	-5	-4.8	-0.1	953	27.7	26	2.8	0.8
Keswick	55	1.8	15	33.3	0.3	310	10.4	8	2.6	0.3
Longtown	70	3.0	10	16.7	0.4	375	15.9	3	0.8	0.1
Maryport North	140	3.5	5	4.0	0.4	651	16.3	26	4.2	0.7
Maryport South	115	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,091	35.2	36	3.4	1.2
Millom	125	3.6	5	4.8	0.6	534	15.4	14	2.7	0.4
Millom Without	55	1.9	5	12.5	0.5	155	5.4	7	4.7	0.2
Mirehouse	80	2.4	-5	-6.3	0.0	607	18.3	18	3.1	0.5
Morton	130	3.7	5	4.0	0.1	799	22.9	26	3.4	0.7
Moss Bay & Moorclose	215	5.5	10	4.8	0.1	1,379	35.3	20	1.5	0.5
Seaton	105	2.7	20	23.5	0.5	536	14.0	1	0.2	0.0
Solway Coast	55	2.1	5	10.0	0.2	430	16.4	32	8.0	1.2
St. John's & Great Clifton	85	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	380	8.2	11	3.0	0.2
St. Michael's	150	4.7	5	3.4	0.2	950	30.1	17	1.8	0.5
Stanwix Urban	50	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	233	7.4	13	5.9	0.4
Thursby	25	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	209	10.1	10	5.0	0.5
Upperby	140	3.5	5	4.0	0.4	849	21.3	28	3.4	0.7
Wetheral	60	1.2	5	9.1	0.1	287	5.6	25	9.5	0.5
Wigton	120	2.6	5	4.3	0.1	593	13.0	14	2.4	0.3
Yewdale	55	1.7	5	9.1	0.0	416	13.2	18	4.5	0.6

WESTMORLAND & FURNESS	Claimant Count (JSA / UC seeking work)					Universal Credit (all claimants)				
	Feb 2024		Change from Jan 2024			Feb 2024		Change from Jan 2024		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,577,620	3.8	60,245	4.0	0.1	6,524,243	15.9	168,327	2.6	0.4
Cumbria	6,940	2.3	280	4.2	0.1	39,628	13.3	1,300	3.4	0.4
Westmorland & Furness	2,695	2.0	120	4.7	0.1	14,665	10.9	553	3.9	0.4
Eden	565	1.8	25	4.4	0.1	2,996	9.3	108	3.7	0.3
South Lakeland	875	1.4	40	4.7	0.1	5,338	8.8	226	4.4	0.4
Furness	1,250	3.0	60	4.9	0.1	6,331	15.3	222	3.6	0.5
Alston & Fellside	55	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	288	7.8	12	4.4	0.4
Appleby & Brough	75	2.0	0	0.0	0.1	328	8.8	12	3.8	0.3
Bowness & Lyth	15	0.6	-5	-20.0	-0.4	174	7.4	4	2.4	0.2
Burton & Holme	15	0.9	0	0.0	-0.3	133	7.9	12	9.1	0.1
Coniston & Hawkshead	25	1.5	5	25.0	0.3	109	6.4	3	2.9	0.4
Dalton North	55	1.4	10	22.2	0.3	295	7.6	0	0.0	0.5
Dalton South	80	2.4	-5	-5.9	-0.2	398	12.0	5	1.3	0.5
Eamont & Shap	60	2.4	10	20.0	0.4	187	7.6	16	9.2	0.6
Eden & Lyvennet Vale	45	1.5	0	0.0	-0.2	201	6.7	13	6.7	0.2
Grange & Cartmel	75	1.5	5	6.7	0.0	394	7.8	4	1.1	0.4
Greystoke & Ulswater	30	1.3	5	16.7	0.0	105	4.4	-3	-2.9	0.1
Hawcoat & Newbarns	90	1.5	10	12.5	0.2	374	6.1	8	2.2	0.3
Hesket & Lazonby	40	1.1	5	16.7	0.3	167	4.5	5	3.2	0.3
High Furness	35	1.6	5	16.7	0.2	138	6.3	8	6.3	0.5
Kendal Castle	35	1.1	0	0.0	-0.2	220	6.6	8	3.7	0.2
Kendal Highgate	60	1.7	-5	-7.7	-0.1	589	16.3	13	2.3	0.7
Kendal Nether	80	2.1	10	15.4	0.4	481	12.3	25	5.6	0.9
Kendal South	50	1.3	10	20.0	0.0	273	7.3	-13	-5.1	0.5
Kendal Strickland & Fell	75	1.8	-5	-5.9	-0.2	572	13.6	10	1.8	0.2
Kent Estuary	40	1.3	0	0.0	0.2	262	8.3	2	0.8	0.5
Kirkby Stephen & Tebay	45	2.0	-5	-10.0	-0.2	294	13.0	18	6.1	0.0
Levens & Crooklands	15	0.7	-5	-33.3	0.0	113	5.3	4	3.9	0.5
Low Furness	25	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	122	5.3	12	10.1	0.1
Old Barrow	520	6.6	25	4.9	0.1	2,451	31.3	33	1.4	0.8
Ormsgill & Parkside	210	3.1	-5	-2.4	0.1	1,166	17.3	36	3.2	0.6
Penrith North	80	1.9	5	5.9	-0.1	562	13.3	21	3.9	0.5
Penrith South	135	2.4	5	3.8	0.1	865	15.6	33	4.0	0.6
Risedale & Roosecote	165	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	918	14.4	-7	-0.8	0.5
Sedbergh & Kirkby Lonsdale	45	1.0	-5	-10.0	-0.1	231	4.9	15	6.8	0.2
Ulverston	150	2.2	10	6.9	0.1	744	11.0	20	2.8	0.4
Upper Kent	40	1.8	5	14.3	0.2	198	8.7	2	1.1	0.4
Walney Island	125	2.0	20	18.2	0.2	724	11.9	29	4.2	0.4
Windermere & Ambleside	90	1.4	10	11.8	0.1	588	9.4	-1	-0.2	0.4

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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