

Introduction

This briefing contains the most recent data from the standard Claimant Count and Universal Credit registers (both counts taken on **13th June 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 225,669 payrolled employees resident in Cumbria in Jun 2024, an increase of 517 from the revised May figure. This means there are 2,202 more residents in payrolled employment than this time last year (1.0% v 0.8% 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 Jun 2024 in Cumbria were £2,276 which is 96% of the UK average. They were highest in West Cumbria (102% 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 3.9% which is above the UK (3.6%) and this has been the case in both West and East Cumbria.
- Survey estimates for the year ending Mar 2024 suggest that the proportion of 16-64 year olds in employment in Cumbria was 81.3% compared to the national average of 75.4% (even allowing for survey error this does suggest the rate was higher locally). The rate was 83.0% in Cumberland and 78.9% in Westmorland & Furness (survey error is more significant at this level).
- The economic inactivity rate (those aged 16-64 who are not working or actively looking for work) was estimated to be 16.9% in the year to Mar 2024 (approx. 48,600 resident), lower than the national average of 21.5%. It was lower in Cumberland (15.0%) than Westmorland & Furness (19.4%) although survey error makes this unreliable. Eight out of ten of the inactive in Cumbria do not currently want a job.
- The annual estimates of qualification levels suggest that 34.4% of working age residents in Cumbria were qualified to level 4 or above (eg degree) which, even allowing for the degree of survey error, is lower than the national average of 47.1%
- There were 6,975 claimants of JSA / UC (out of work and seeking work) in Jun 2024 which is 110 more than the revised May figure but is a smaller increase than nationally (1.6% v 3.7%). The count rose in Copeland, Barrow and Eden but fell in Allerdale, Carlisle and South Lakeland.
- Compared to the same time last year, the claimant count (actively seeking work) is 285 higher an increase of 4.2% which is lower than the rise of 8.3% nationally.

- The claimant rate (actively seeking work) in Cumbria was 2.3% in Jun 2024 unchanged from May and it remains below the national rate of 3.9% in all the former district areas. The claimant rate in Cumbria is 0.1ppt higher than a year ago (nationally it is 0.3ppt higher).
- 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 (6.3% v 5.0%).
- There were 40,900 claimants of Universal Credit in Cumbria in Jun 2024 (in work, out of work or not required to seek work), a rise of 417 (1.0%) from the revised May figure and 4,936 more UC claimants than a year ago (+13.7%).
- The number of claimants fell in the working conditionality group (-168) but rose in the searching/planning/preparing groups (+177) and the no work requirements group (+402).
- The claimant rate for all UC claimants was 13.7% in June 2024 compared to 16.8% nationally and the rate was below the national rate in all 6 former districts. However, UC claimant rates for 18-24 year olds were above the national average in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland and were also above the national average for 25-34 year olds year olds in Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland.
- 29,554 of the UC claimants had been claiming for more than 12 months in Jun 2024, an increase of 249 from May and 2,105 more than a year ago. This means 72% of UC claimants have been claiming for more than a year.
- In Mar 2024, 14,519 UC claimants were on "UC health" which is 4.9% of all working age residents (aged 16-64) compared to 5.0% nationally. The rate of UC Health claimants was above the national average in the former districts of Allerdale (6.2%), Barrow (5.8%), Carlisle (5.3%) and Copeland (6.1%) but lower in Eden (2.7%) and South Lakeland (2.8%).
- The number of UC claimants on "UC health" has risen by 19.4% (+2,358) in the year to Mar 2024 in Cumbria even though the overall number of UC claimants has only risen by 12.8% over the same period. They now make up 36.2% of all UC claimants which is higher than the national proportion (31.2%).
- Data for households on Universal Credit are published quarterly and the latest are for Feb 2024. This shows that there were 34,011 households in receipt of Universal Credit, up by 3,372 (11.0%) from a year previously.
- There were an estimated 30,706 children/young people under the age of 20 living in Universal Credit households Feb 2024 which is 4,493 (17.1%) more than a year ago.
- There were 339 young people (aged 16/17) classed as NEET (inc not knowns) in May 2024, 26 fewer than in Apr. There were 224 NEET/NKs in Cumberland and 115 in Westmorland & Furness.
- The NEET rate was 3.3% in Cumbria in May 2024, unchanged from Apr and 0.1 percentage points higher than a year ago. The rate was 3.9% in Cumberland and 2.6% in Westmorland & Furness with the highest rates in the former districts of Barrow (4.5%) and Copeland (4.2%) The national rate was 5.2% (national comparison should be treated with caution).
- The participation rate for 16/17 year olds was 91.1% in Cumbria in May 2024 (898.5% in Cumberland and 93.1% in Westmorland & Furness) compared to 91.8% nationally.
- There were 8,898 active online job postings in Jun 2024, 259 more than in May (3%) with increases in the former district areas of Barrow, Eden and South Lakeland but decreases elsewhere. The volume of new postings during the month was largely unchanged.
- The occupations most in demand were care workers, cleaners & domestics, sales and kitchen & catering assistants.
- The sectors accounting for most postings were employment activities (usually recruitment companies), health, food & beverage services, retail and manufacture of other transport equipment.
- Job-related skills most in demand were housekeeping, auditing, project management and personal care, whilst the personal attributes most in demand were communication, customer service and management.
- The recruiting organisations with the most active job postings were the NHS, BAE Systems, Westmorland & Furness Council and Adecco.
- There were 531 small business start-ups in the quarter ending May 2024 which is 26 more than last quarter but 71 fewer than the same quarter last year.
- Start-ups were highest in real estate & professional services (136), recreation, personal & community services (85) and construction (69).
- There were 197 new Companies House incorporations in Jun 2024, 2 more than in May but 14 fewer than in May last year.

- There were 30,871 active companies in Cumbria at the end of Jun 2024, 37 fewer than in May.
- There were 139 businesses newly recorded as dissolved/in liquidation during Jun 2024.
- Of the active businesses in Jun 2024, 1,942 had posted financial results showing a 10% increase in employment and/or turnover in their most recent accounts (6.3% of businesses) whilst 1,473 had posted results showing a 10% decline in one or both measures (4.8% of all businesses) (note: the majority of businesses do not file detailed financial accounts).
- In Jun 2024, 4.2% of Cumbria's total companies on the Red Flag Alert system were rated as having Red Flags (not including provisional flags). This is lower than the national average of 6.0%. It was highest in the former district areas of Barrow (5.9%) and Carlisle (4.6%).
- A third of businesses on the Red Flag Alert system are assigned a growth score and of these, 17.2% in Cumbria were rated as very likely or likely to grow compared to 15.9% for the UK.

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

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

- 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 March to May 2024 (74.4%) remains below estimates of a year ago (March to May 2023), and decreased in the latest quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate for March to May 2024 (4.4%) is above estimates of a year ago (March to May 2023), and increased in the latest quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate for March to May 2024 (22.1%) is above estimates of a year ago (March to May 2023), but decreased in the latest quarter.
- Estimates for payrolled employees in the UK increased by 54,000 (0.2%) between April and May 2024, and rose by 265,000 (0.9%) between May 2023 and May 2024.
- The early estimate of payrolled employees for June 2024 increased by 16,000 (0.1%) on the month and increased by 241,000 (0.8%) on the year, to 30.4 million. The June 2024 estimate should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- The estimated number of vacancies in April to June 2024 was 889,000, a decrease of 30,000 or 3.3% from January to March 2024.
- Vacancy numbers decreased on the quarter for the 24th consecutive period in April to June 2024, with vacancies decreasing in 14 of the 18 industry sectors.
- In April to June 2024, total estimated vacancies were down by 151,000 (14.5%) from the level of a year ago, although they remained 93,000 (11.6%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 levels.
- In March to May 2024, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.7, up from 1.6 the previous quarter (December 2023 to February 2024) because of falling vacancy numbers alongside rising unemployment.
- There were an estimated 49,000 working days lost because of labour disputes across the UK in May 2024.
- Annual growth in employees' average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 5.7%; growth was last lower than this in June to August 2022, when it was 5.4%.
- Annual growth in total earnings (including bonuses) was 5.7%; growth was last lower than this in November 2023 to January 2024, when it 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 2.5% and for total pay was 2.2%.
- Annual average regular earnings growth for the public sector remains strong at 6.4%, which is the third consecutive period we have seen this growth rate; for the private sector, this was 5.6%, with growth last lower than this in April to June 2022 (5.4%).
- The finance and business services sector saw the largest annual regular growth rate at 6.7%; while the construction sector saw the smallest annual regular growth rate at 3.0%, the same as the previous three-month period.

3. PAYROLLED EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

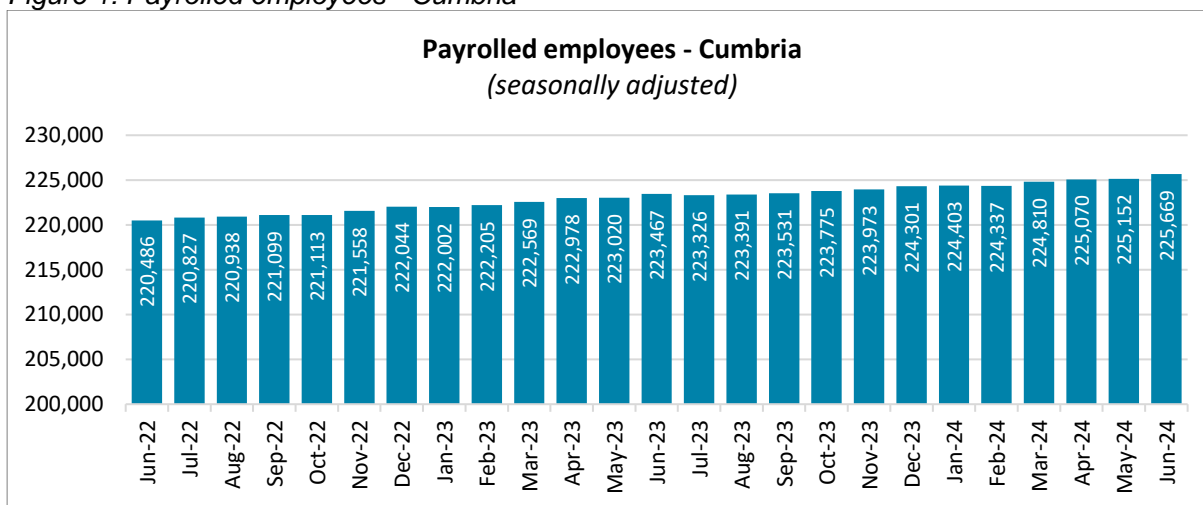
These data are from HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover employees payrolled by employers and not self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions. This data is not a measure of total employment and can be influenced by administrative changes 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 225,669 residents in Cumbria in payrolled employment in Jun 2024, an increase of 517 from the revised May total and 2,202 more than a year ago, an annual increase of 1.0% which is just above the national increase (0.8%).

Figure 1: Payrolled employees - Cumbria



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

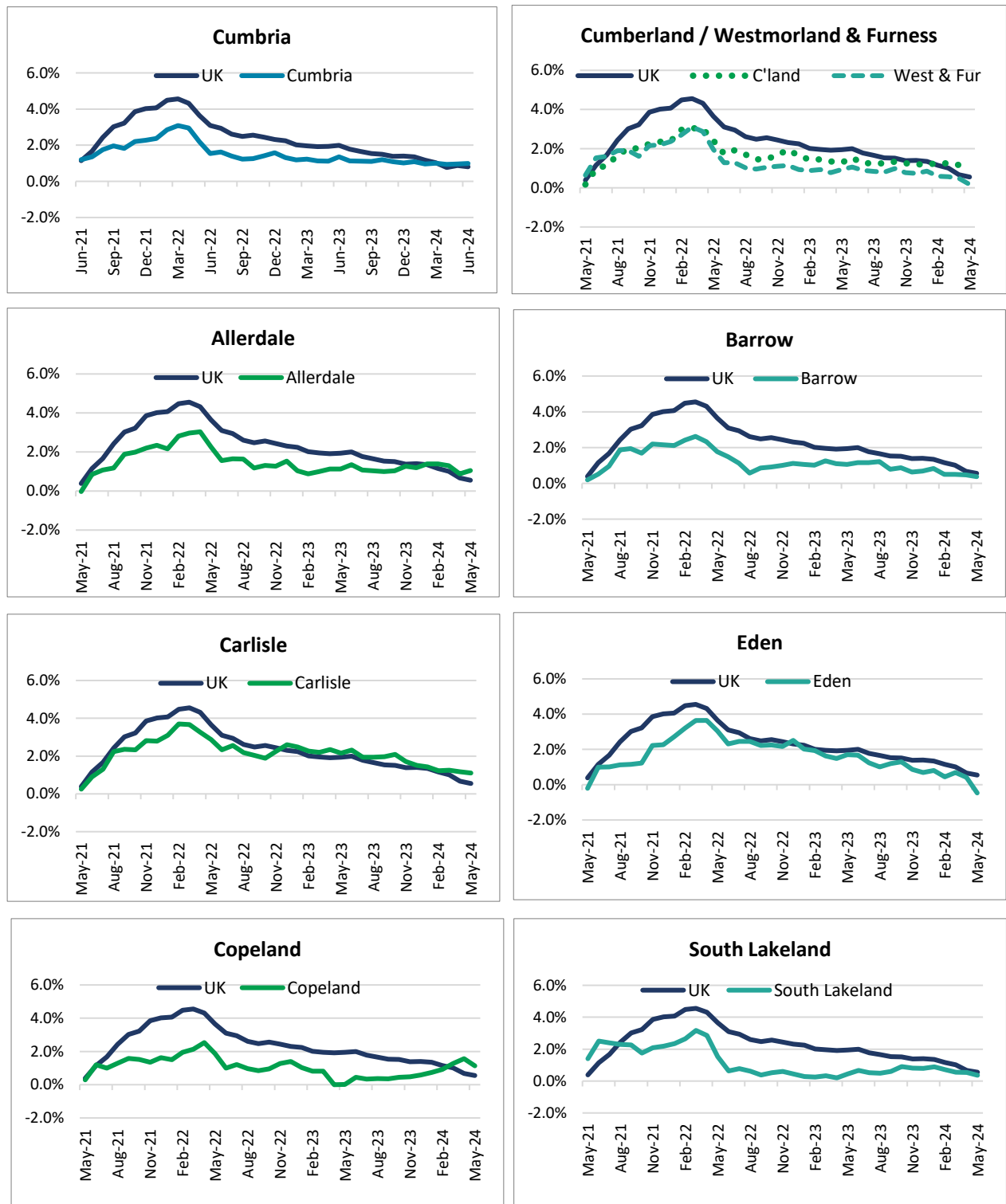
Figure 2: Payrolled employees – Seasonally adjusted

Payrolled employees (seasonally adjusted)					
	Jun 2024	Month change		One year change	
	No	No	%	No	%
UK	30,424,301	15,513	0.1%	241,245	0.8%
England	25,827,498	7,432	0.0%	200,661	0.8%
Cumbria	225,669	517	0.2%	2,202	1.0%
West Cumbria ITL	104,795	236	0.2%	1,192	1.2%
East Cumbria ITL	120,873	280	0.2%	1,009	0.8%

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

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

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



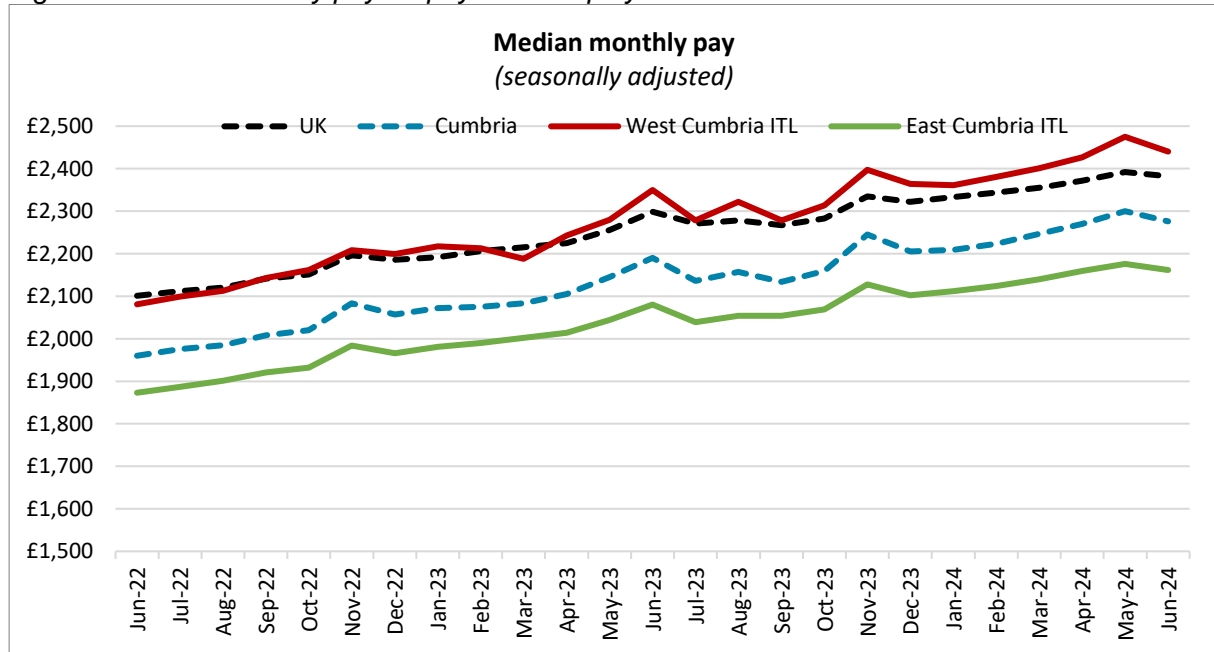
Source: HMRC / ONS. District data are released quarterly. Latest month data are provisional.

3b. Median monthly pay (seasonally adjusted)

Median monthly pay for employees in Cumbria was £2,276 in Jun 2024 which is 96% of the UK average. There was a variation between West and East Cumbria with earnings in West Cumbria (Allerdale, Copeland, Barrow) just above the UK average (102%) 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 monthly pay (seasonally adjusted)						
	Jun 2024	UK Index	Month change		One year change	
	No	Index	No	%	No	%
UK	2,382	100	-10	-0.4%	83	3.6%
Cumbria	2,276	96	-24	-1.0%	86	3.9%
West Cumbria ITL	2,440	102	-35	-1.4%	90	3.8%
East Cumbria ITL	2,162	91	-14	-0.6%	82	3.9%

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

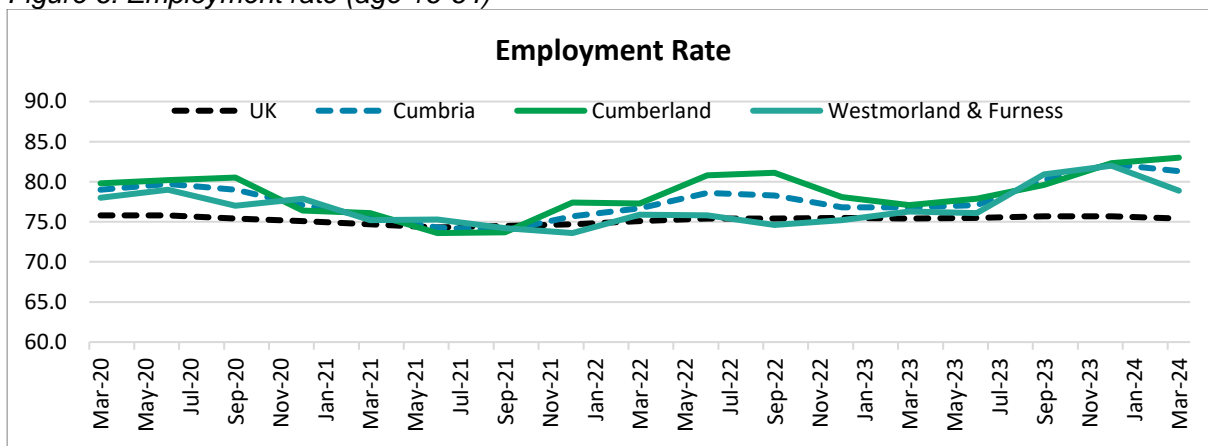
4. ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY (released quarterly – next release Oct 24)

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 Mar 2024, an estimated 81.3% of Cumbria’s working age population (aged 16-64) was in employment. Even allowing for the margin of error in the survey, this is higher than the national average of 75.4%. The rate was higher in Cumberland (83.0%) than in Westmorland & Furness (78.9%) although survey is more significant at this level of geography so this difference should be treated with caution.

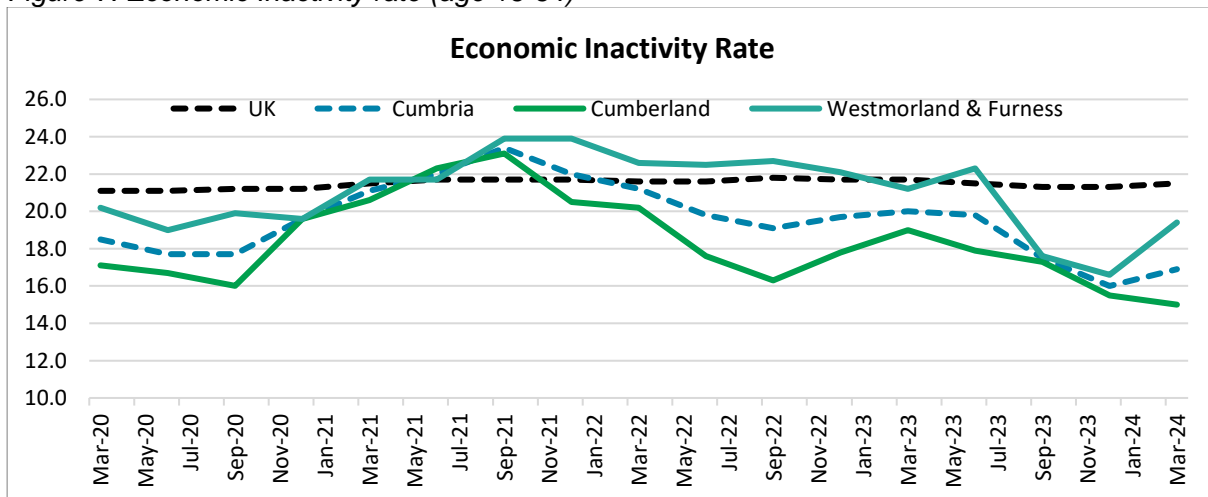
Figure 6: Employment rate (age 16-64)



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 Mar 2024, the inactivity rate in Cumbria was estimated to be 16.9% which is lower than the national average of 21.5%. This equates to approximately 48,600 inactive residents. The inactivity rate in Cumbria is lower than before the pandemic, although the margin of survey error means this may not be significant. The inactivity rate was estimated to be 15.0% in Cumberland and 19.4% in Westmorland & Furness (see earlier note about survey error). The survey estimates that 83.0% of those who are inactive do not want a job which is similar to the national average.

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

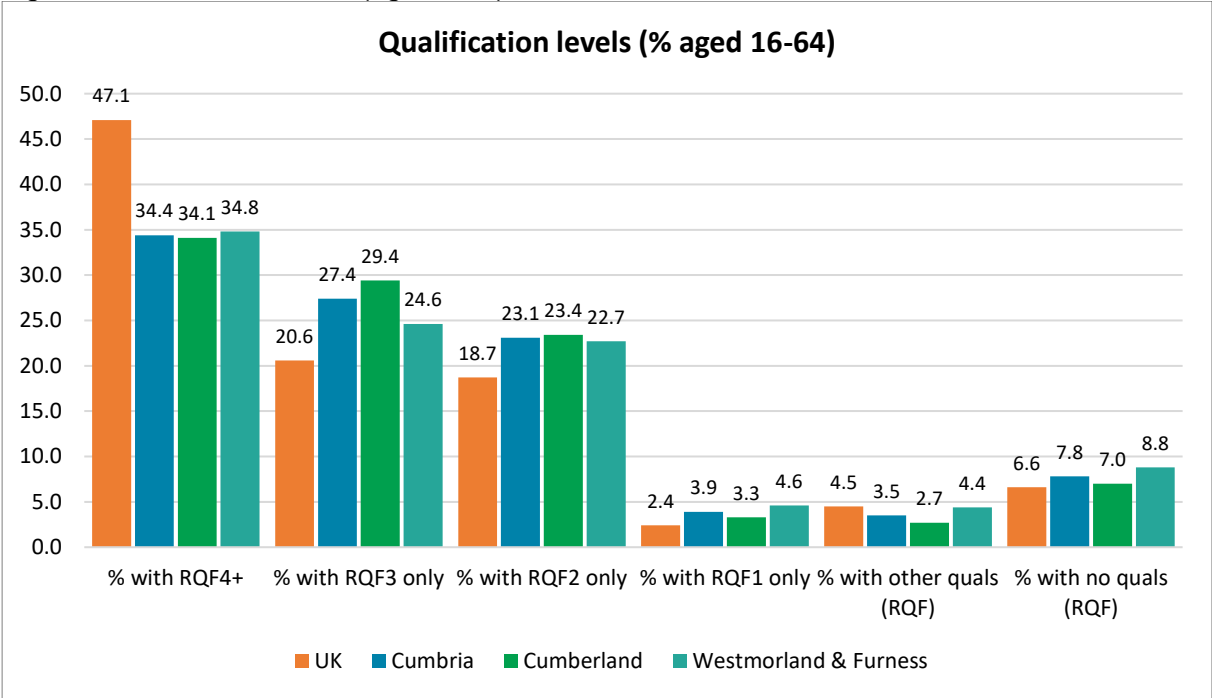


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 2023 Cumbria was estimated to have a lower proportion of working age residents qualified to Level 4 or above than nationally (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. NB: the data for the two unitaries should be treated with caution due to survey error.

The survey suggests that the proportion of residents qualified to level 4+ has fallen in Cumbria but due to survey error, we cannot say if this is significant or not. ONS is due to increase the sample size which should improve reliability for local areas.

Figure 8: Qualification levels (age 16-64) – Dec 2023



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

5. UNEMPLOYMENT (CLAIMANTS) (released monthly) – count 13th Jun 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 110 in the number of claimants seeking work in Cumbria in Jun 2024 compared to the revised May figure, up to a total of 6,975. This is a monthly increase of 1.6% compared to a national rise of 3.7%. The count rose in Copeland, Barrow and Eden but fell in Allerdale, Carlisle and South Lakeland. The claimant rate in Cumbria was 2.3% which is below the national rate of 3.9% and is unchanged from last month. The claimant count at county level is 285 higher than a year ago and the rate is 0.1ppt higher.

Figure 9: Standard Claimant Count – Jun 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	935,780	4.5	728,245	3.4	1,664,025	3.9	58,735	3.7	0.1	127,565	8.3	0.3
Cumbria	3,850	2.6	3,120	2.1	6,975	2.3	110	1.6	0.0	285	4.2	0.1
Cumberland	2,360	2.9	1,900	2.3	4,255	2.6	35	0.9	0.0	55	1.3	0.0
Allerdale	800	2.9	680	2.4	1,480	2.6	-5	-0.3	0.0	10	0.6	0.0
Carlisle	980	2.9	805	2.4	1,785	2.6	-15	-0.8	0.0	20	1.1	0.0
Copeland	580	2.9	415	2.0	990	2.5	55	5.9	0.1	25	2.6	0.1
Westmorland & Furness	1,495	2.2	1,225	1.8	2,715	2.0	70	2.7	0.1	230	9.3	0.2
Barrow	745	3.6	510	2.5	1,255	3.0	45	3.7	0.1	20	1.5	0.0
Eden	285	1.8	300	1.9	585	1.8	30	5.8	0.1	105	22.3	0.3
South Lakeland	465	1.5	415	1.4	880	1.5	-5	-0.6	0.0	105	13.6	0.2
of which LDNPA	145	1.2	145	1.3	290	1.2	-35	-10.5	-0.2	30	12.0	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.

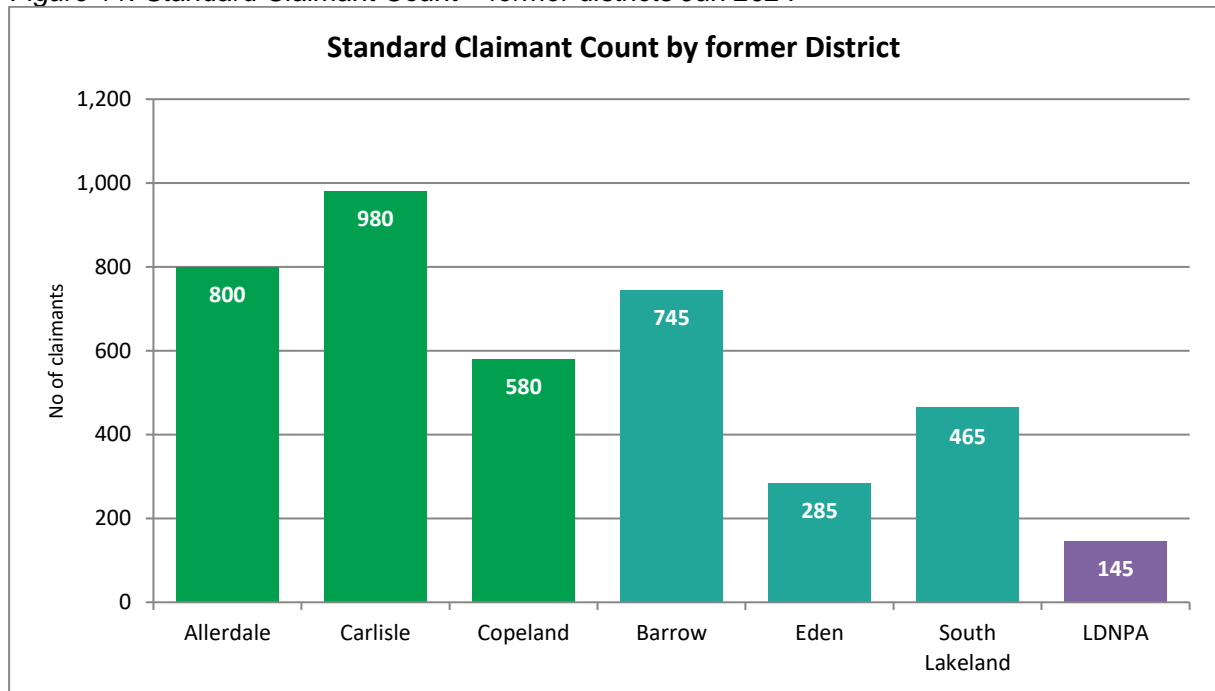
The following table shows the claimant count and rate by broad age group. Claimant rates at Cumbria level are below the national average for all age groups and this is also the case for all districts with the exception of 18-24 year olds in Barrow where the rate remains well above the national average (6.3% v 5.0%).

Figure 10: Standard Claimant Count & Rate by Age Group in Cumbria – Jun 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	278,220	5.0%	414,745	4.6%	425,045	4.9%	298,350	3.4%	243,920	2.9%	1,664,025	3.9%
Cumbria	1,215	3.7%	1,780	3.2%	1,700	3.1%	1,115	1.6%	1,155	1.5%	6,975	2.3%
Cumberland	695	3.8%	1,130	3.6%	1,045	3.4%	640	1.7%	735	1.8%	4,255	2.6%
Allerdale	245	4.0%	395	3.8%	365	3.6%	220	1.7%	255	1.7%	1,480	2.6%
Carlisle	245	3.1%	490	3.6%	465	3.6%	285	2.0%	295	1.8%	1,785	2.6%
Copeland	205	4.7%	255	3.3%	210	2.9%	135	1.5%	185	1.7%	990	2.4%
Westmorland & Furness	520	3.6%	640	2.6%	655	2.7%	470	1.5%	420	1.2%	2,715	2.0%
Barrow	315	6.3%	330	3.7%	260	3.5%	170	1.9%	180	1.9%	1,255	3.0%
Eden	70	2.2%	115	2.1%	170	3.0%	120	1.6%	105	1.1%	585	1.8%
South Lakeland	135	2.2%	200	1.9%	225	2.1%	180	1.3%	140	0.8%	880	1.5%
of which LDNPA	25	1.1%	65	2.0%	90	2.3%	60	1.0%	45	0.6%	290	1.2%

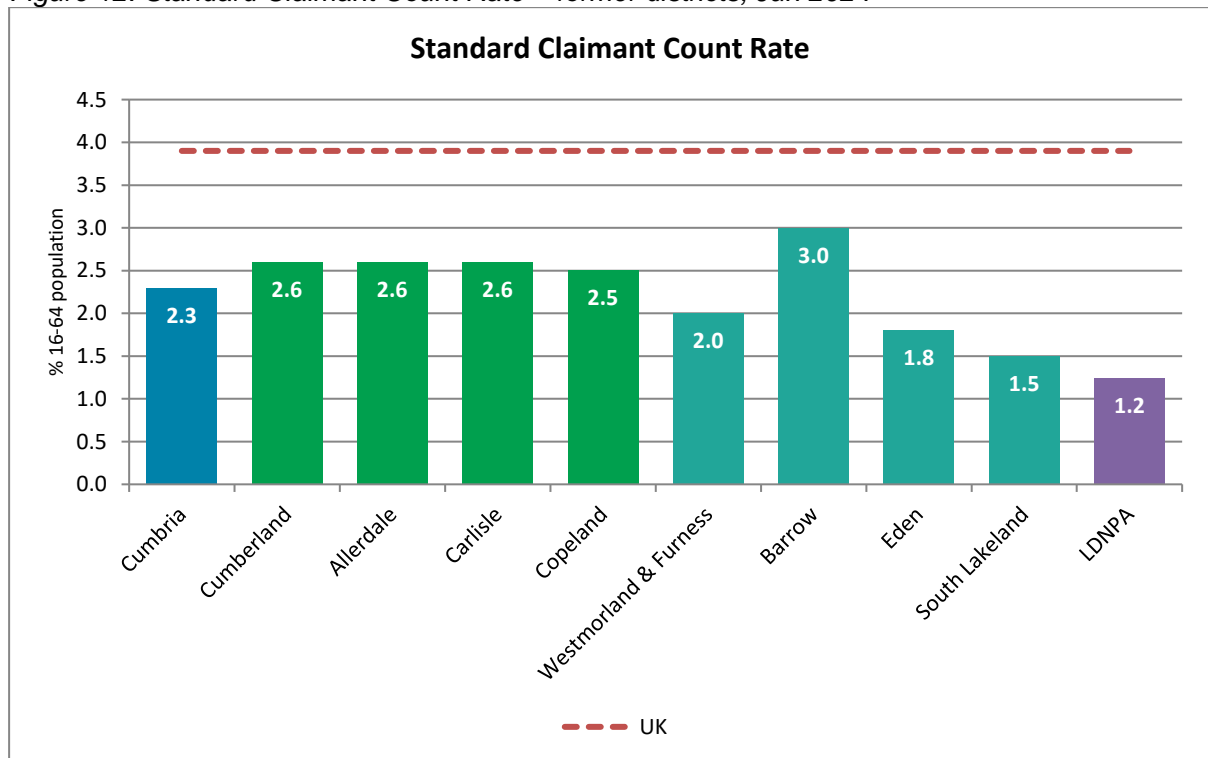
Source: ONS (data are rounded). LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 11: Standard Claimant Count – former districts Jun 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, Jun 2024



Source: ONS/DWP

Figure 13: Standard Claimant Count - timeseries

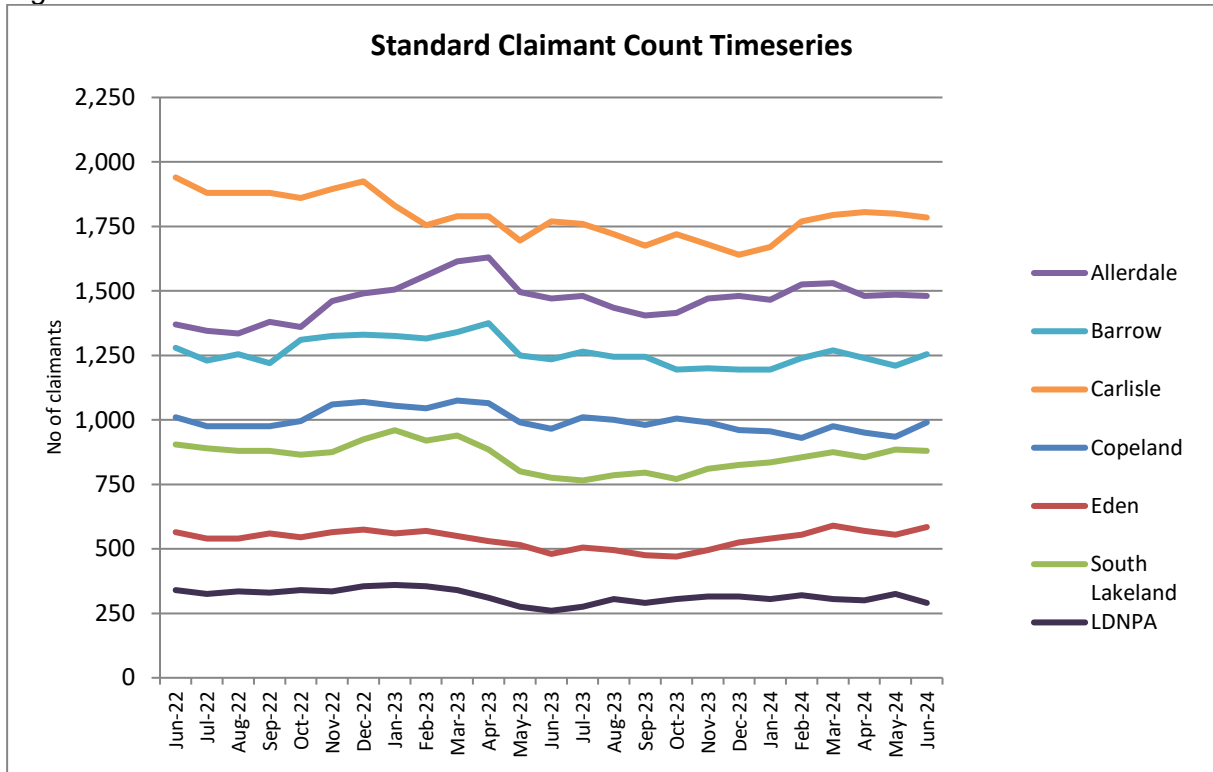
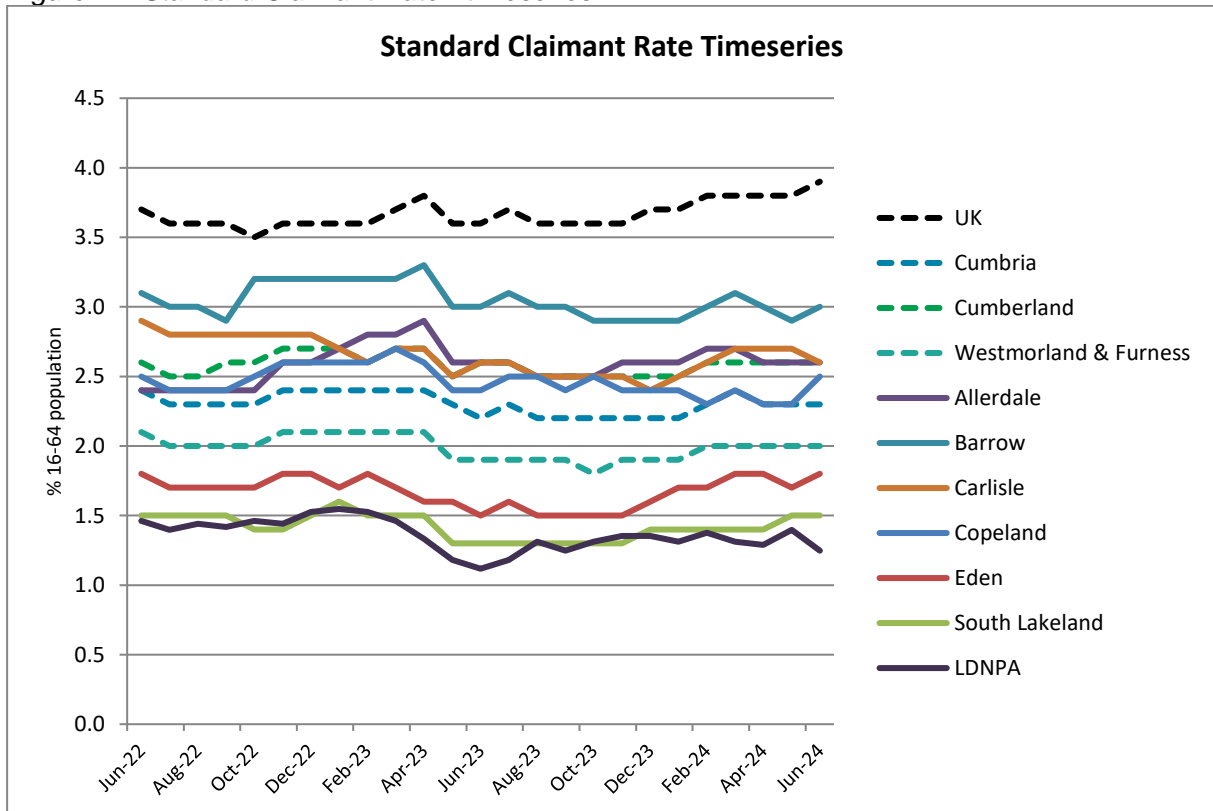


Figure 14: Standard Claimant Rate - timeseries



Source: ONS/DWP

6. UNIVERSAL CREDIT (released monthly) – count taken 13th Jun 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 40,900 people on Universal Credit in Cumbria in Jun 2024 (both in work and out of work). This is a rise of 417 from the revised May total (+1.0%) and 4,936 more than a year ago (+13.7%). The count rose from last month in all the former district areas. The number of people searching/planning/preparing for work increased by 177, the number claiming while in work fell by 168 and the number with no work requirements rose by 402. The latest total means that 13.7% of the working age population is claiming Universal Credit compared to a national rate of 16.8%. The overall rate is below the national average in all parts of Cumbria. However, UC claimant rates for 18-24 year olds were above the national average in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland and were also above the national average for 25-34 year olds in Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland .

Figure 15: Universal Credit Claimants – Jun 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	2,905,110	14.4%	3,991,803	19.2%	6,896,997	16.8%	142,809	2.1%	0.3%	935,046	15.7%	2.3%
Cumbria	16,844	11.3%	24,055	16.0%	40,900	13.7%	417	1.0%	0.1%	4,936	13.7%	1.7%
Cumberland	10,610	13.0%	14,984	18.0%	25,597	15.5%	198	0.8%	0.1%	2,802	12.3%	1.7%
Allerdale	3,748	13.4%	5,374	18.7%	9,120	16.1%	68	0.8%	0.1%	905	11.0%	1.6%
Carlisle	4,197	12.6%	6,016	17.6%	10,211	15.1%	91	0.9%	0.1%	1,299	14.6%	1.9%
Copeland	2,670	13.2%	3,593	17.8%	6,265	15.5%	35	0.6%	0.1%	598	10.6%	1.5%
Westmorland & Furness	6,230	9.3%	9,071	13.5%	15,300	11.4%	219	1.5%	0.2%	2,133	16.2%	1.6%
Barrow	2,755	13.3%	3,781	18.4%	6,536	15.8%	115	1.8%	0.3%	820	14.3%	2.0%
Eden	1,227	7.6%	1,928	11.9%	3,157	9.8%	23	0.7%	0.1%	529	20.1%	1.6%
South Lakeland	2,250	7.5%	3,356	11.0%	5,603	9.3%	79	1.4%	0.1%	777	16.1%	1.3%
of which LDNPA	828	7.1%	1,262	10.9%	2,093	9.0%	2	0.1%	0.0%	197	10.4%	0.8%

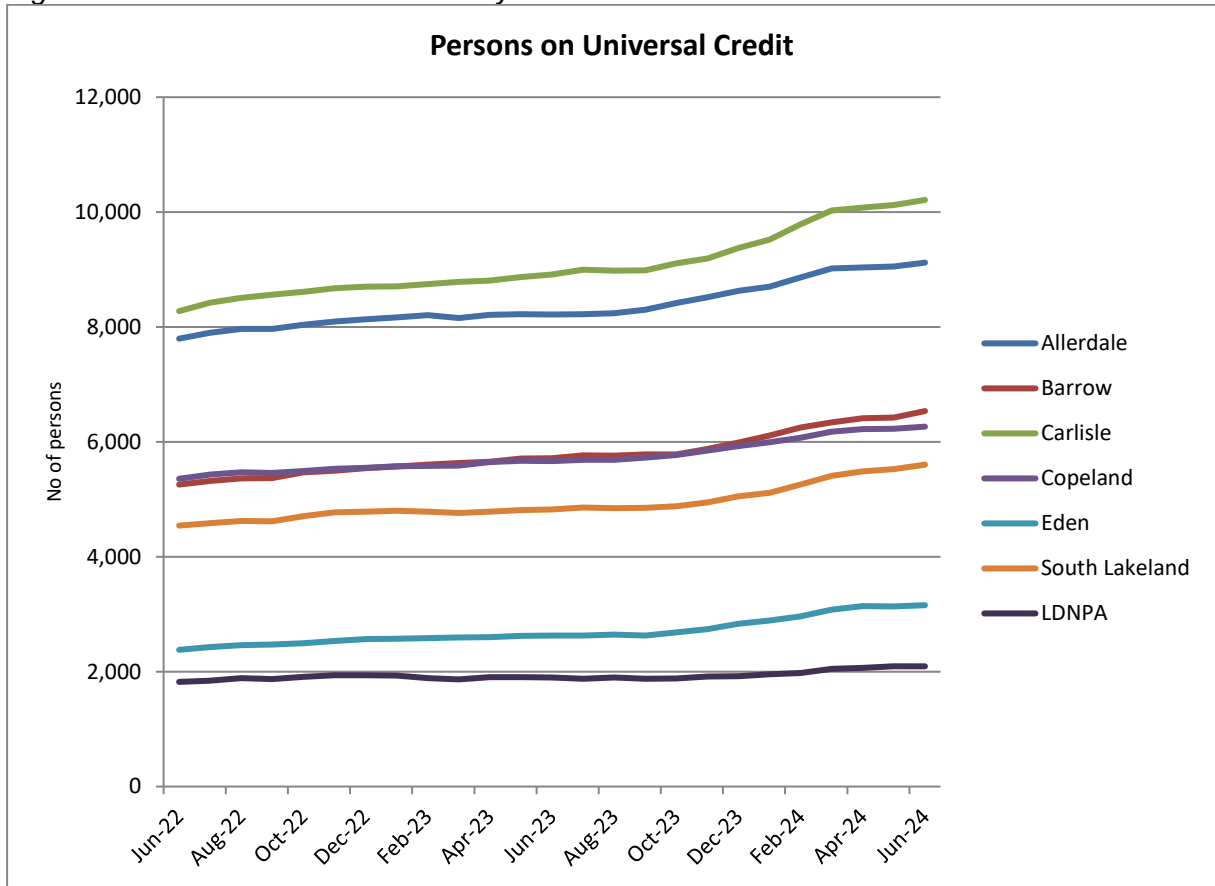
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, gender totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 16: Universal Credit Claimants by Age – Jun 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	721,132	13.4%	1,744,176	19.9%	2,002,100	23.7%	1,347,905	15.7%	1,072,891	12.9%	6,896,997	16.8%
Cumbria	4,164	12.7%	10,729	19.0%	11,597	21.3%	7,565	11.2%	6,774	8.8%	40,900	13.7%
Cumberland	2,519	13.8%	6,811	21.4%	7,268	23.8%	4,633	12.6%	4,332	10.4%	25,597	15.5%
Allerdale	902	14.8%	2,311	22.3%	2,512	24.6%	1,723	13.0%	1,660	11.2%	9,120	16.1%
Carlisle	942	12.0%	2,897	21.1%	2,998	22.9%	1,825	12.6%	1,528	9.6%	10,211	15.1%
Copeland	676	15.5%	1,598	20.8%	1,761	24.2%	1,085	12.0%	1,148	10.7%	6,265	15.5%
Westmorland & Furness	1,637	11.4%	3,918	16.0%	4,326	18.1%	2,932	9.5%	2,451	6.9%	15,300	11.4%
Barrow	850	17.0%	1,872	21.2%	1,762	23.5%	1,072	12.0%	960	10.1%	6,536	15.8%
Eden	255	7.9%	760	14.0%	927	16.6%	643	8.4%	563	6.1%	3,157	9.8%
South Lakeland	531	8.7%	1,291	12.6%	1,644	15.3%	1,215	8.6%	923	5.5%	5,603	9.3%
of which LDNPA	143	6.0%	444	13.5%	661	16.6%	462	8.0%	382	5.4%	2,093	9.0%

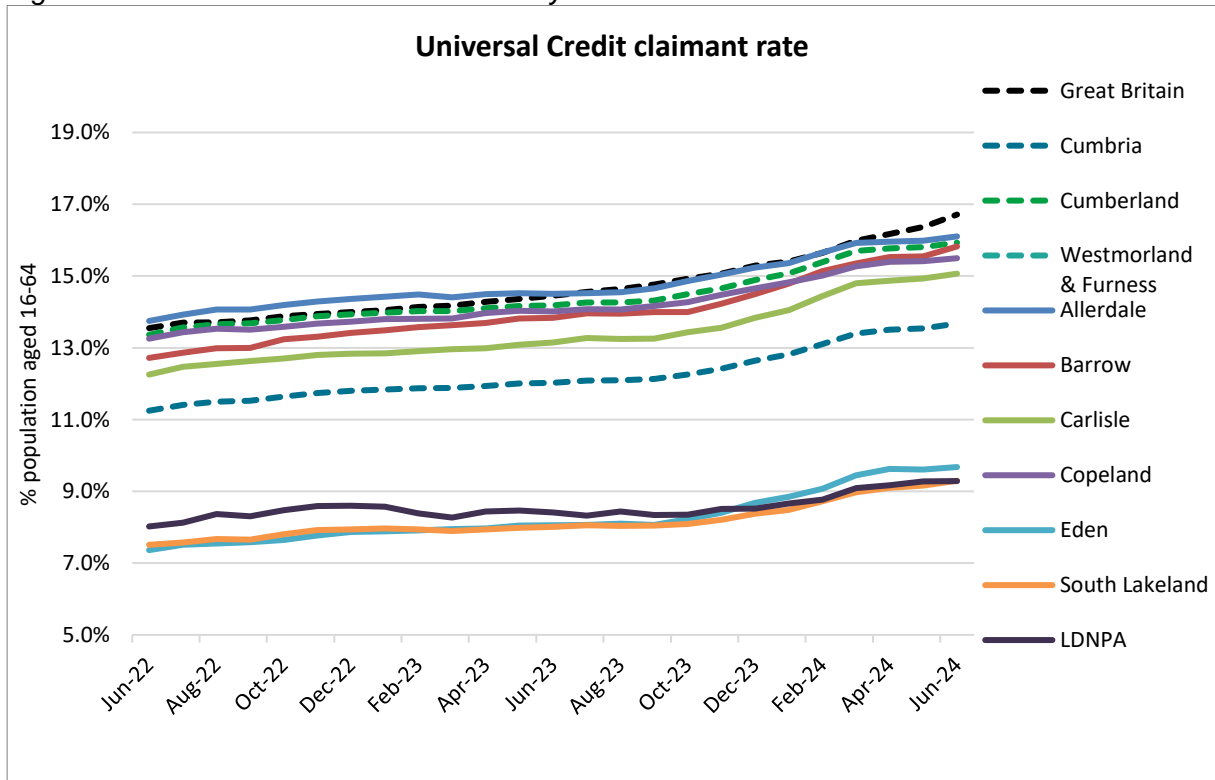
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, age totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 17: Universal Credit Claimants by former district



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

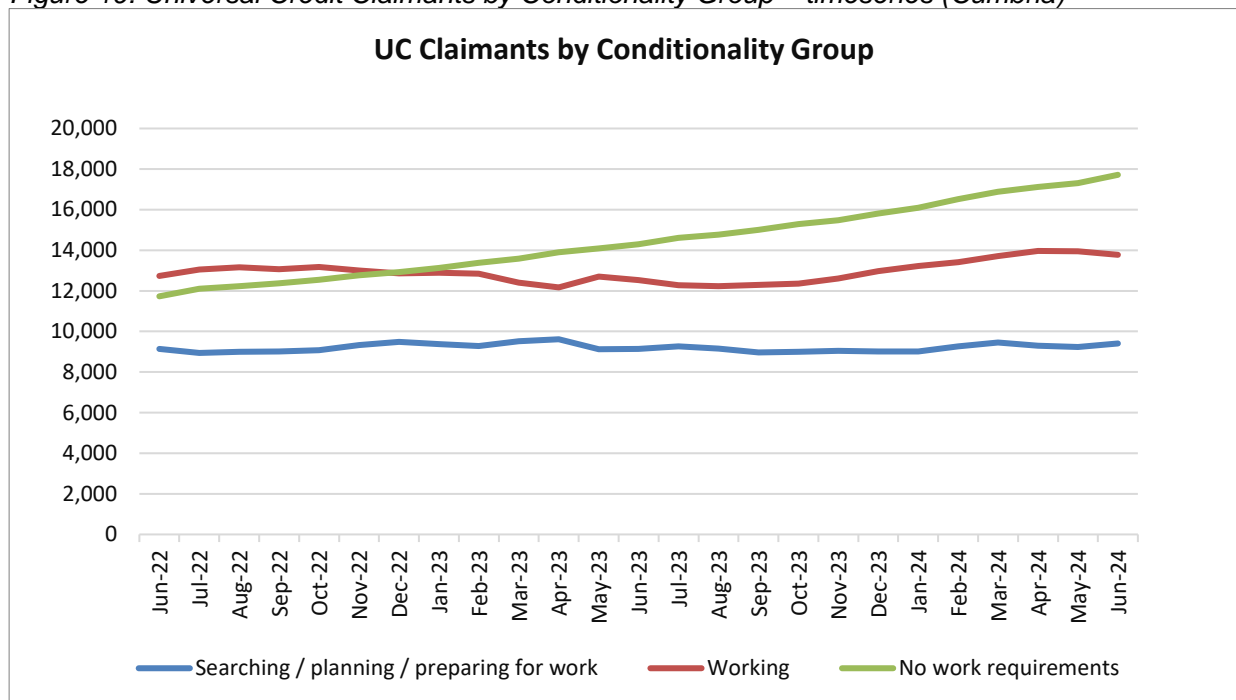
Figure 18: Universal Credit Claimant Rate by former District



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 Jun 2024 the number of people searching/planning/preparing for work rose by 177, the number claiming while in work fell by 168 and the number with no work requirements rose by 402.

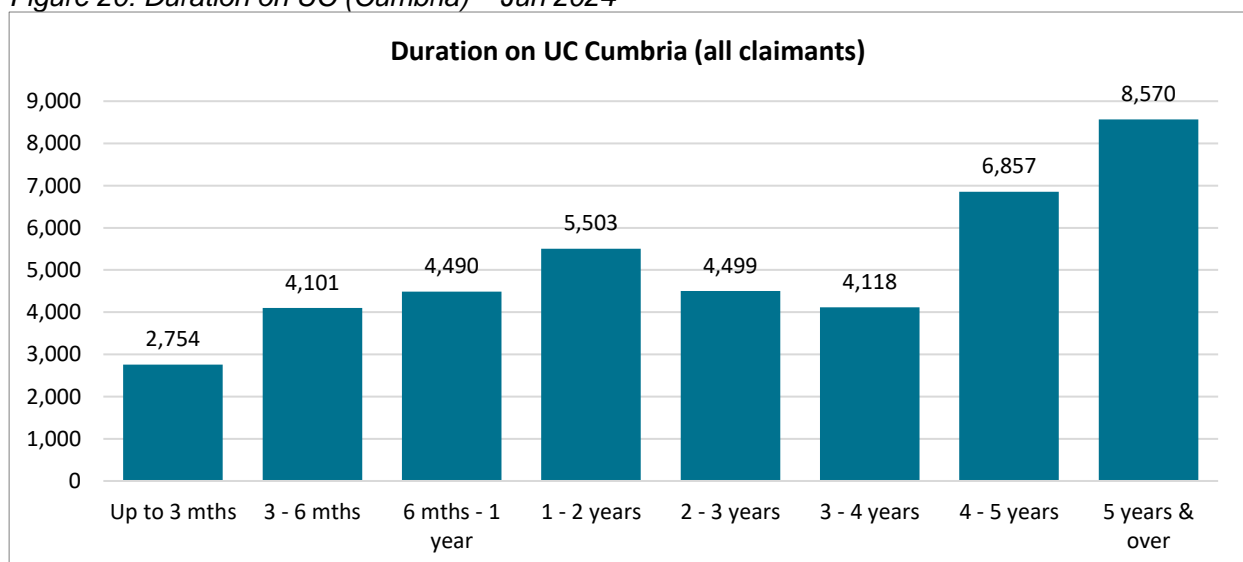
Figure 19: Universal Credit Claimants by Conditionality Group – timeseries (Cumbria)



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

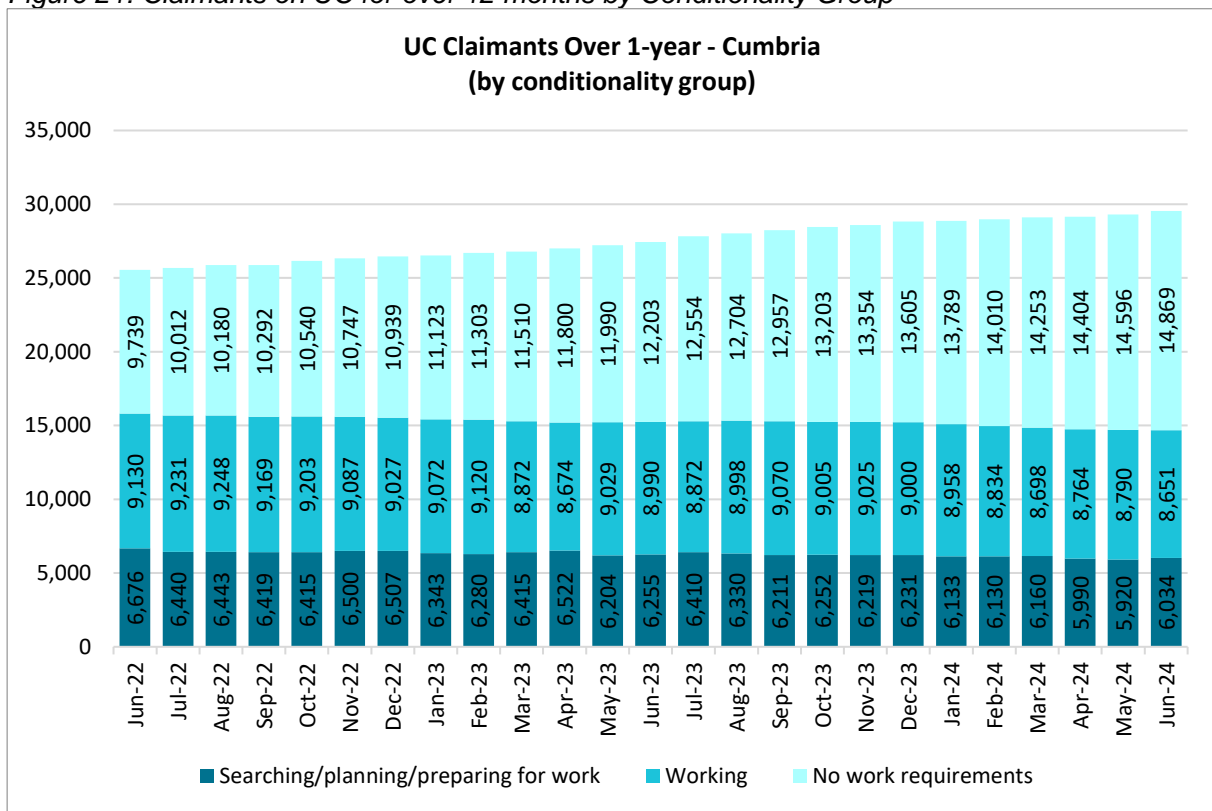
In Jun 2024, almost three quarters of UC claimants (29,554) had been claiming for over 12 months an annual increase of 2,105 (7.7%). The highest proportions of these long term claimants were in the working and no work requirements conditionality groups (29% and 50% of the total respectively), although they may have been in different groups during their claim. Long term claimants made up 72% of all UC claimants.

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



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

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

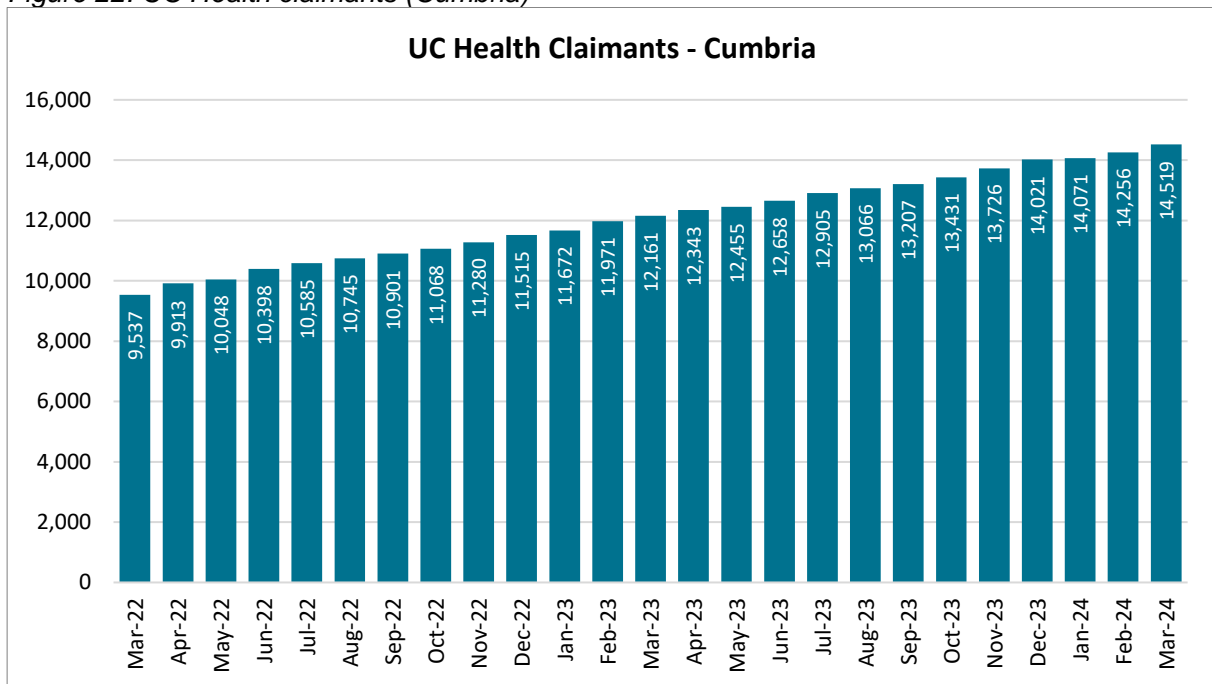


Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

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

In Mar 2024, 14,519 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 52.2% (+4,982) in the past 2 years compared to an increase of 20.0% in the overall number of UC claimants. UC Health claimants made up 36.2% of all UC claimants in Cumbria in Mar 2024.

Figure 22: UC Health claimants (Cumbria)



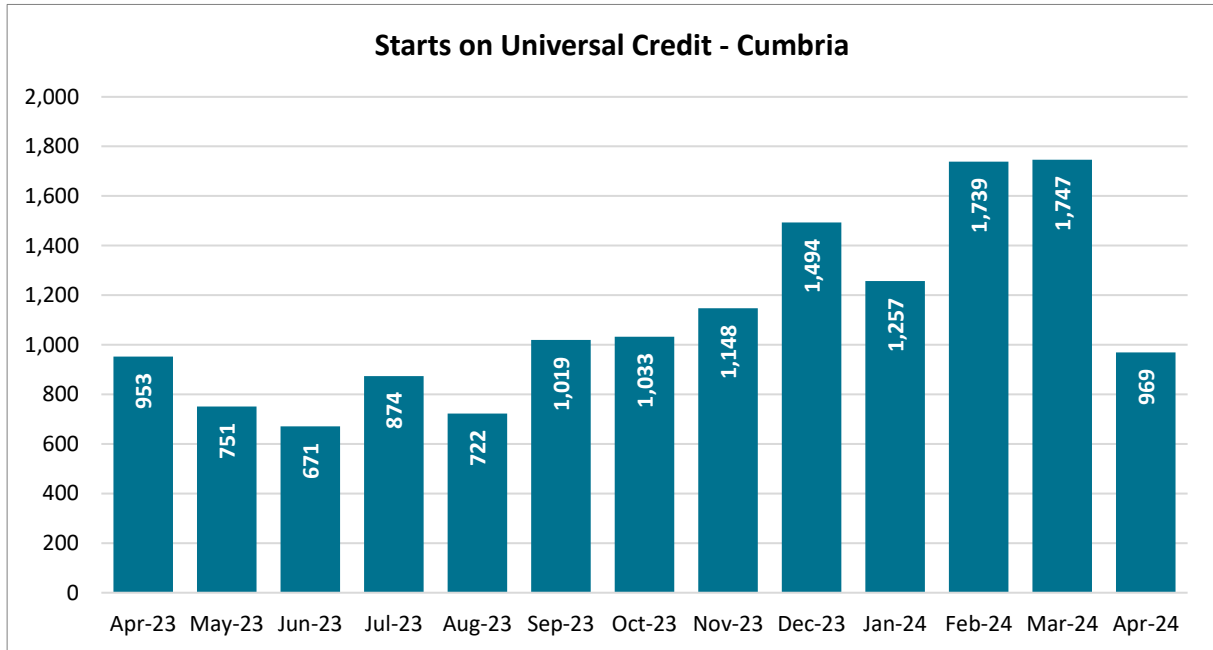
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

6b. Starts to Universal Credit (next data release August 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.

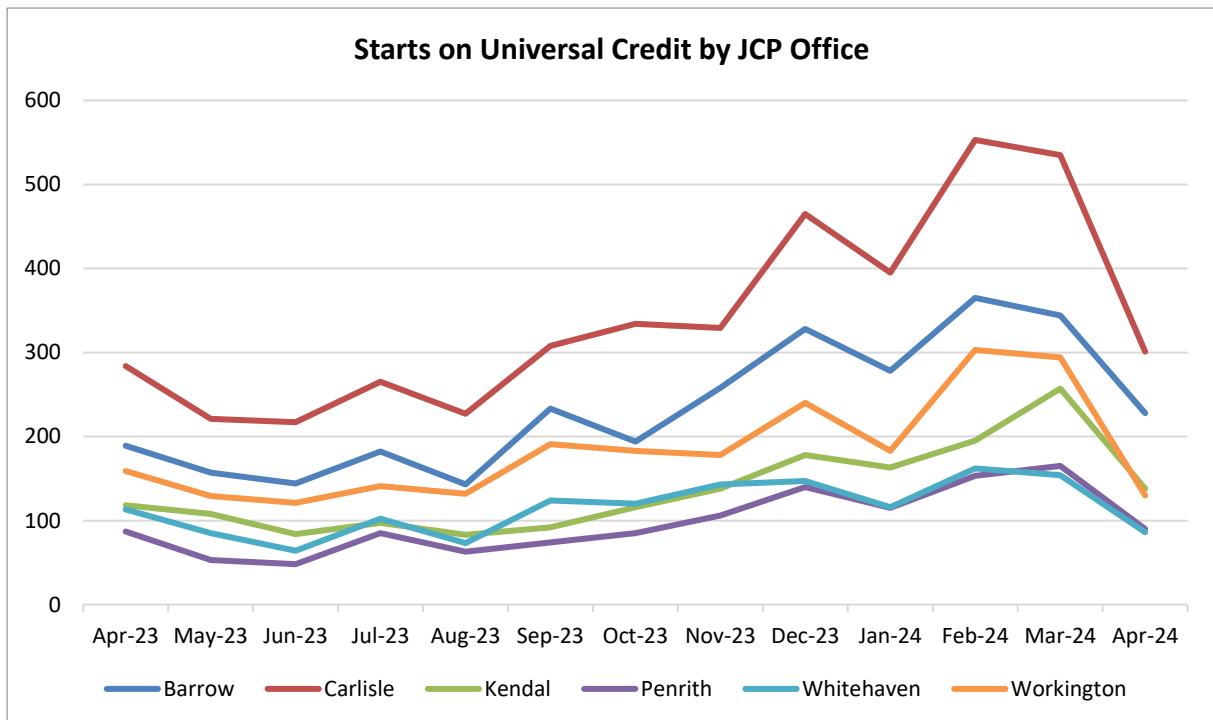
The number of starts on Universal Credit is primarily influenced by labour market conditions but there is also some element of administrative effect as claimants migrating onto UC from other benefits also count as a new start (it is not possible to separate the two in the data). This was particularly apparent in the early part of this year as the number of people migrating from Tax Credits to UC increased.

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 August 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 Feb 2024 when there were 34,011 households on Universal Credit in Cumbria, a rise of 3,372 from the same month last year (11.0%). The number of households on UC rose year on year in all 6 districts in Cumbria with the biggest percentage increases in Eden (+15.1%).

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

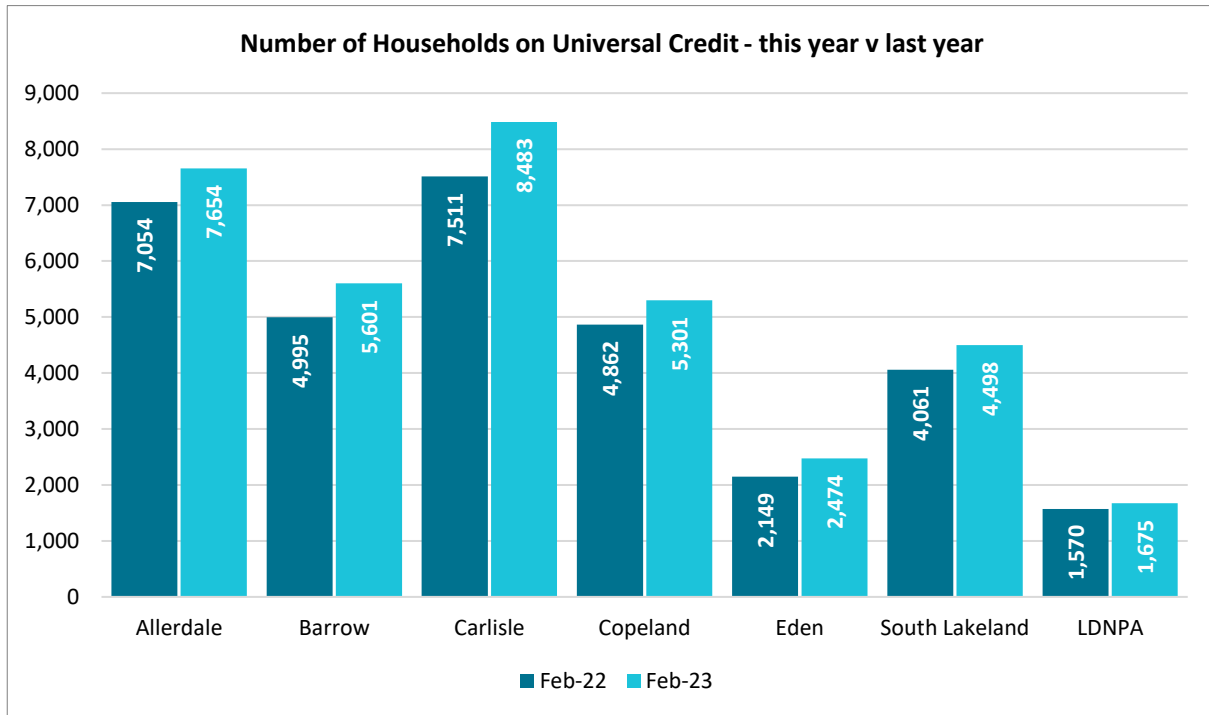
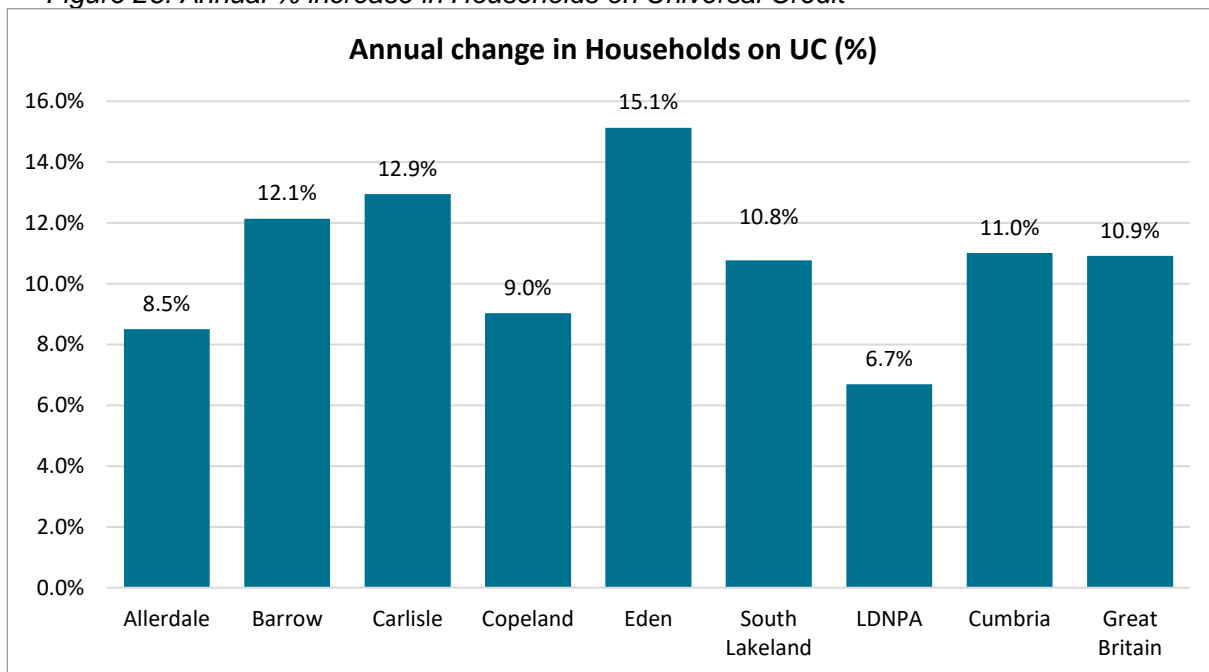


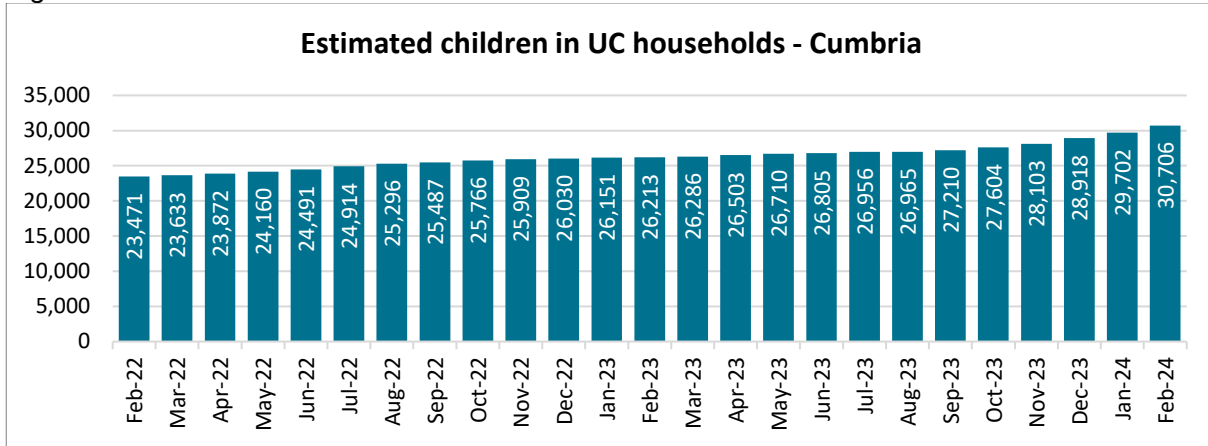
Figure 26: Annual % increase in Households on Universal Credit



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

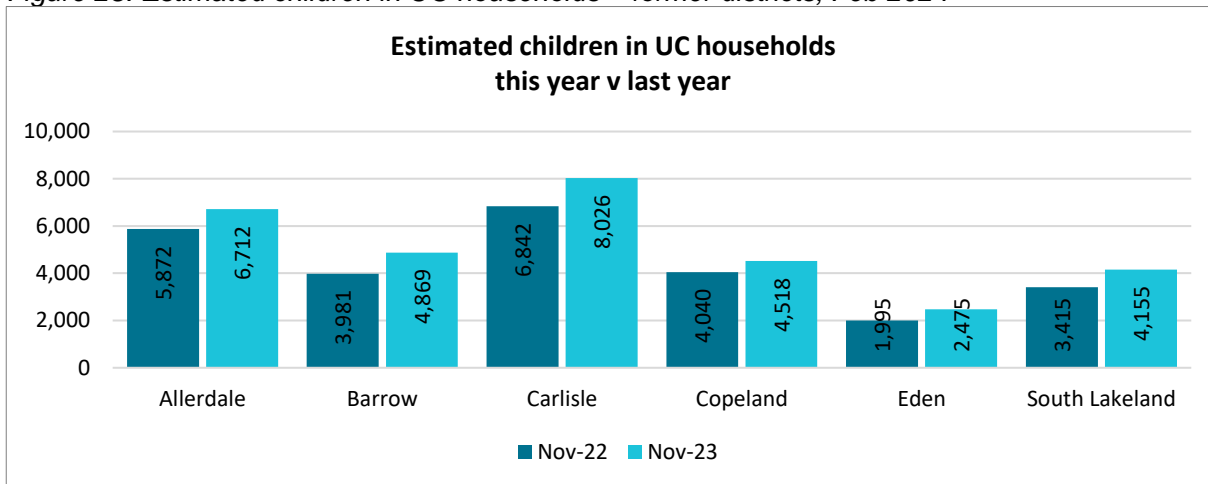
An estimated 30,706 children in Cumbria were living in UC households in Feb 2024. The number has risen by 4,493 (17.1%) from Feb last year. The number of households containing children has increased by 16.2% year on year compared to a rise of 6.5% in households without children. More specifically, single 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



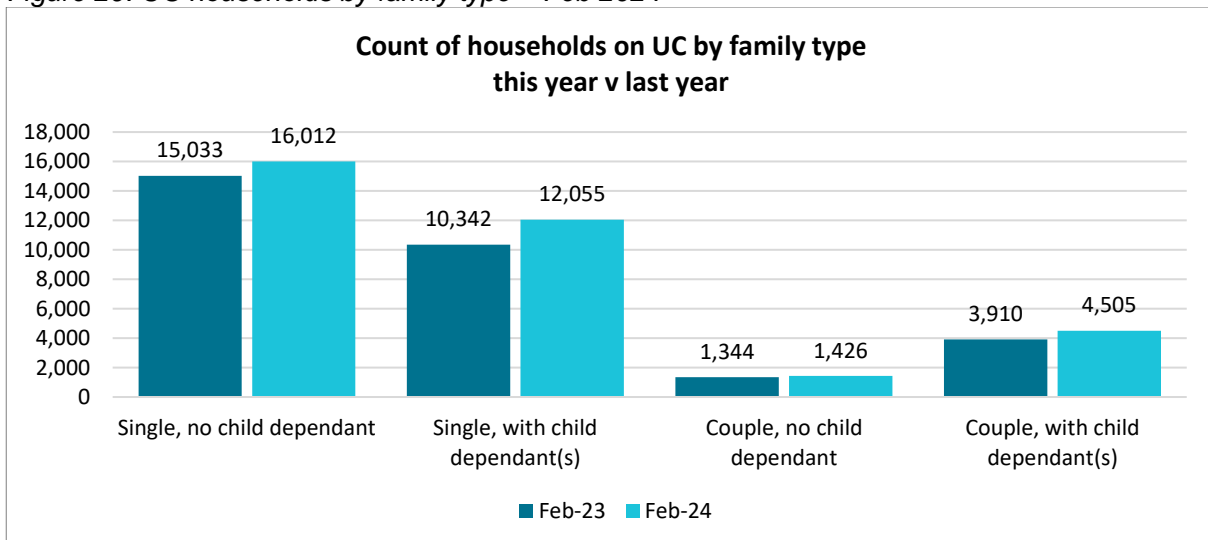
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 28: Estimated children in UC households – former districts, Feb 2024



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 29: UC households by family type – Feb 2024



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

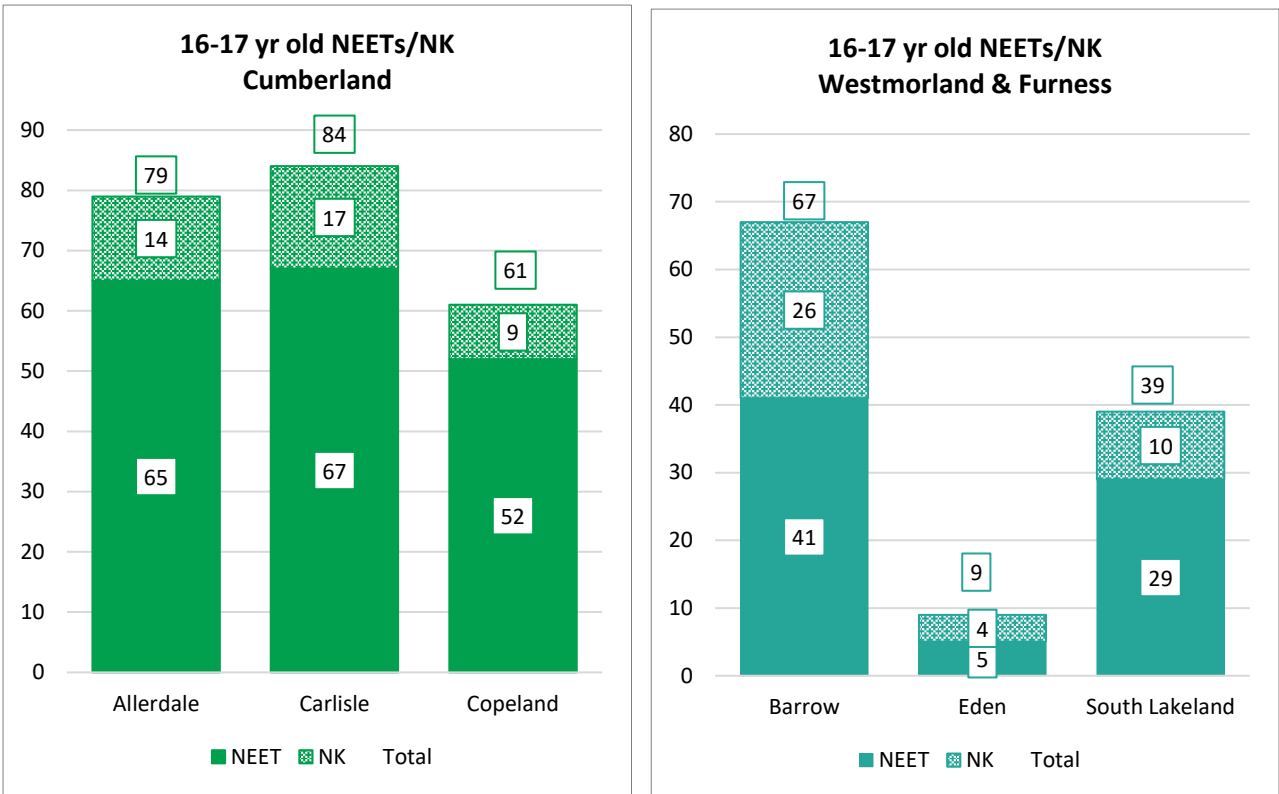
7. NEETs & Participation (released monthly)

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.

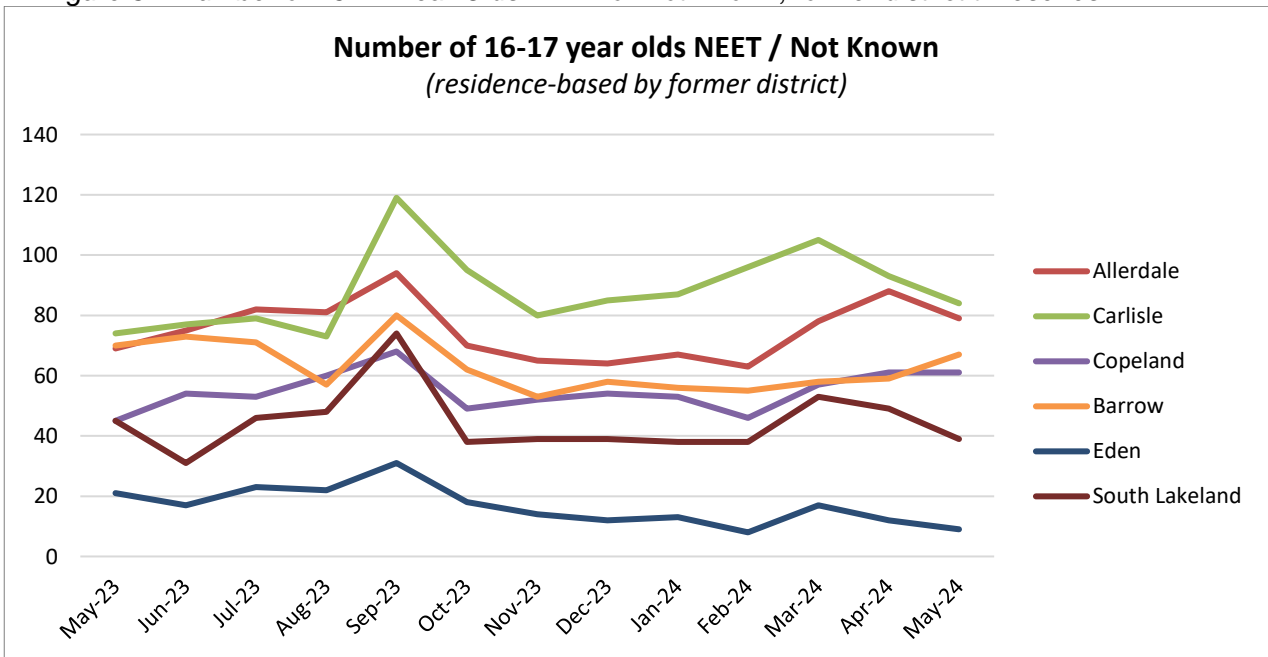
In May 2024, there were 339 16-17 year olds classed as NEET in Cumbria (259 NEET and 80 whose status was Not Known), a decrease of 26 from Apr. The highest number of NEET/NKs was in the former district of Carlisle where there were 84 followed by Allerdale where there were 79.

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



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

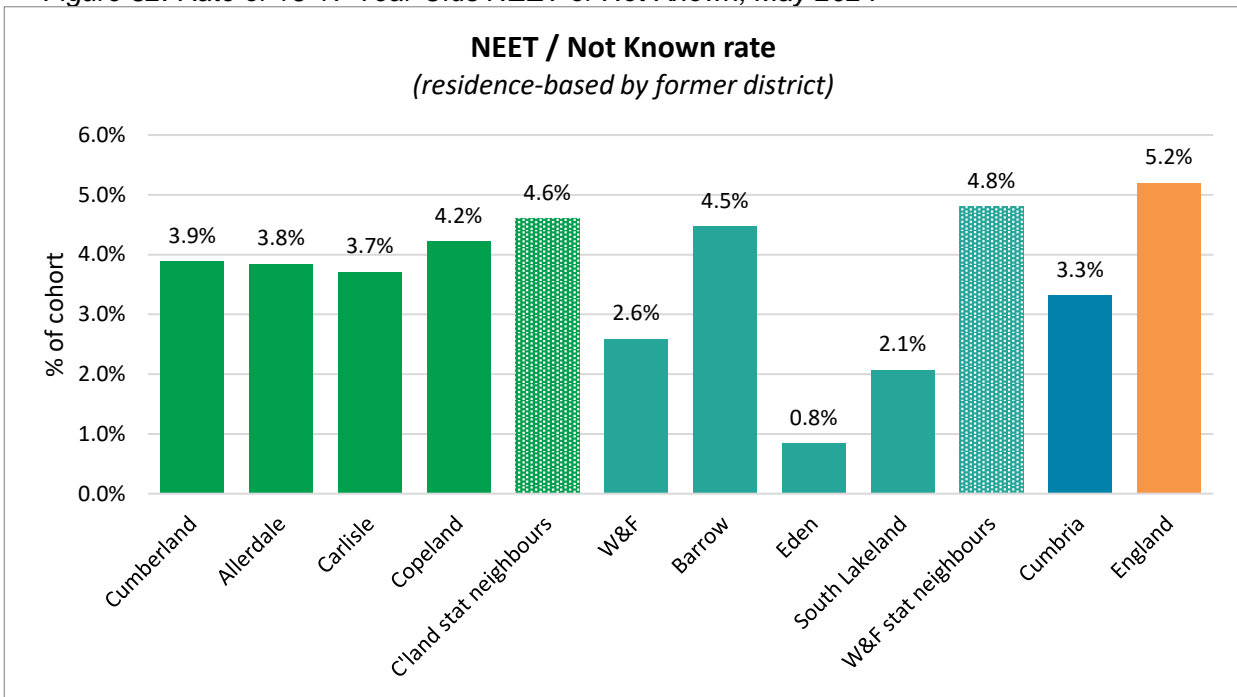
Figure 31: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, former district timeseries



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

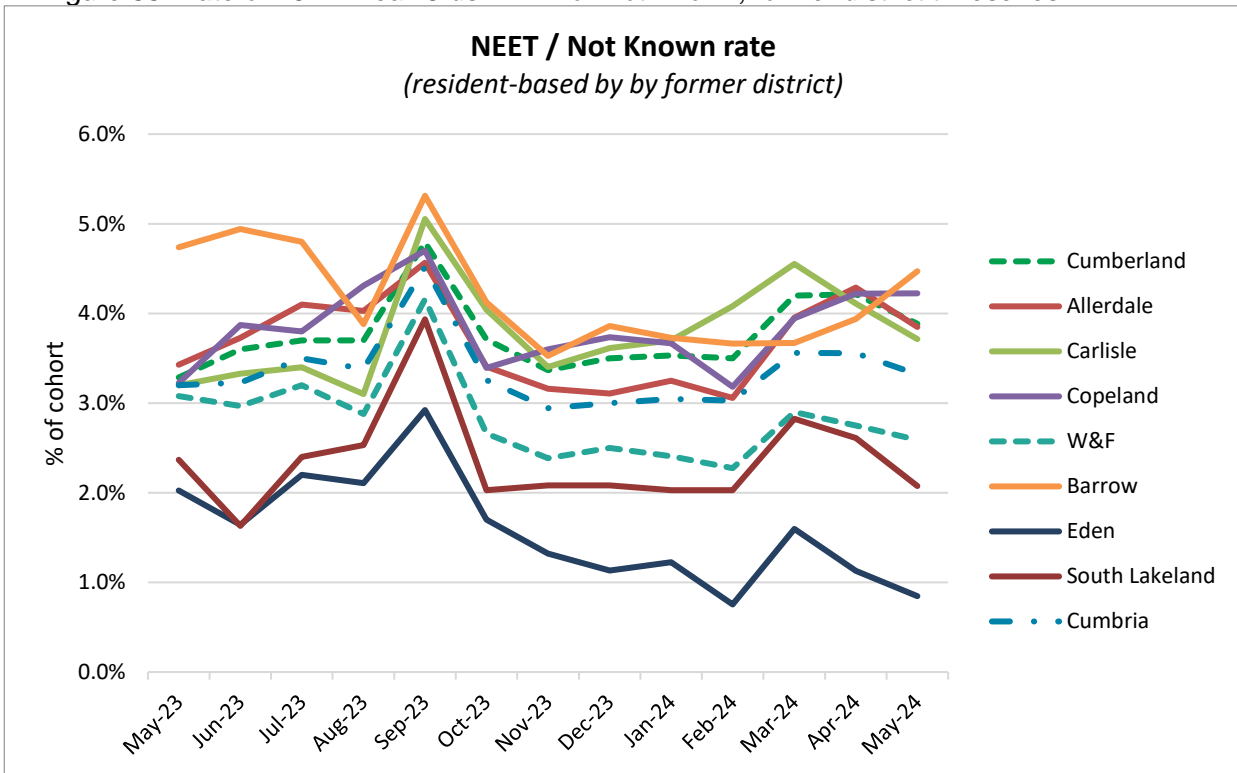
The county NEET/NK rate (% of cohort) was 3.3% in May 2024 compared to an England rate of 5.2%. The highest local rates were in in the former districts of Copeland (4.2%) and Barrow (4.5%). The NEET rate in Cumbria was 0.1 percentage points higher than a year ago. NB: comparisons with England and areas 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, May 2024



Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

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



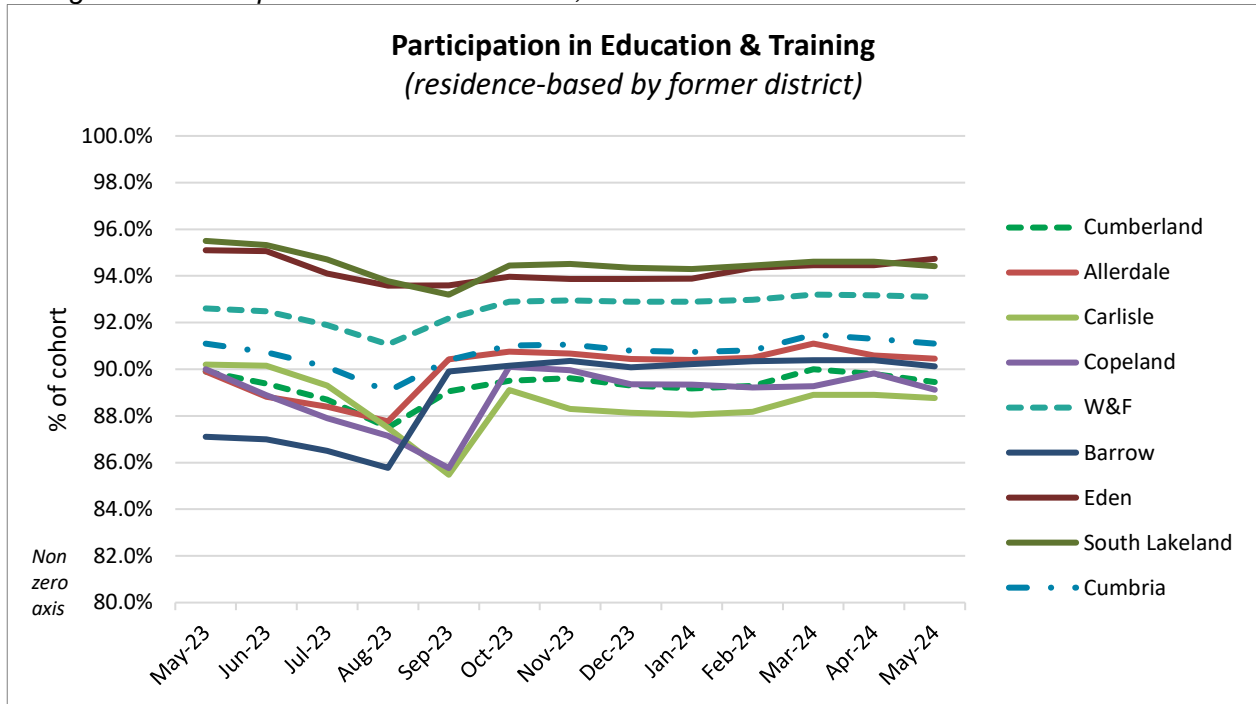
Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

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.

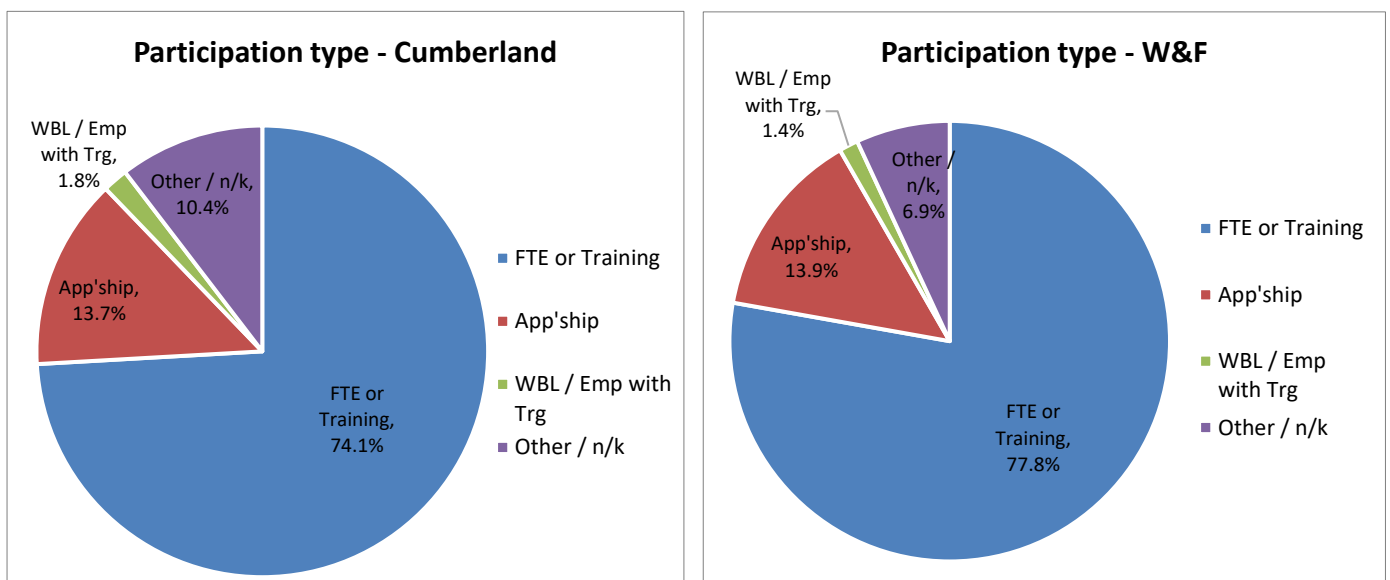
In May 2024, 91.1% of young people in Cumbria were classed as meeting the participation requirement compared to 91.8% for England. The rates were 89.5% in Cumberland and 93.1% in Westmorland & Furness.

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 – May 2024



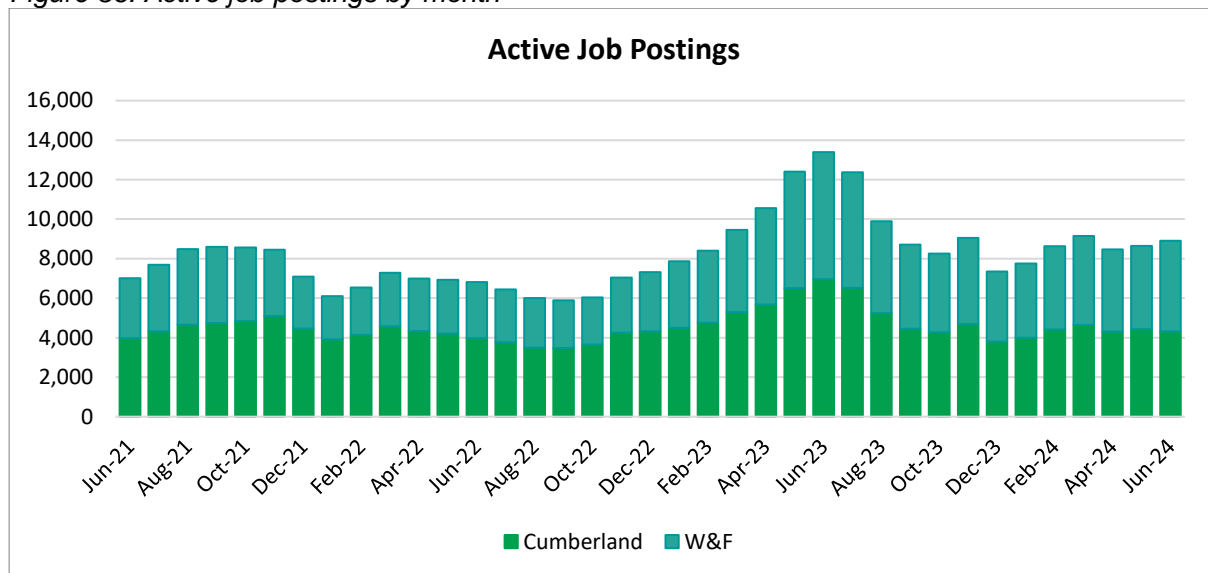
Source: NCCIS

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 Jun 2024 there were 8,898 active job postings in Cumbria, 3,875 of which were new postings during the month. The number of active postings was 259 higher than in May (3.0%) and the number of new postings was 8 higher (0.2%). Postings rose in the former district areas of Barrow, Eden and South Lakeland but fell in Allerdale, Carlisle and Copeland.

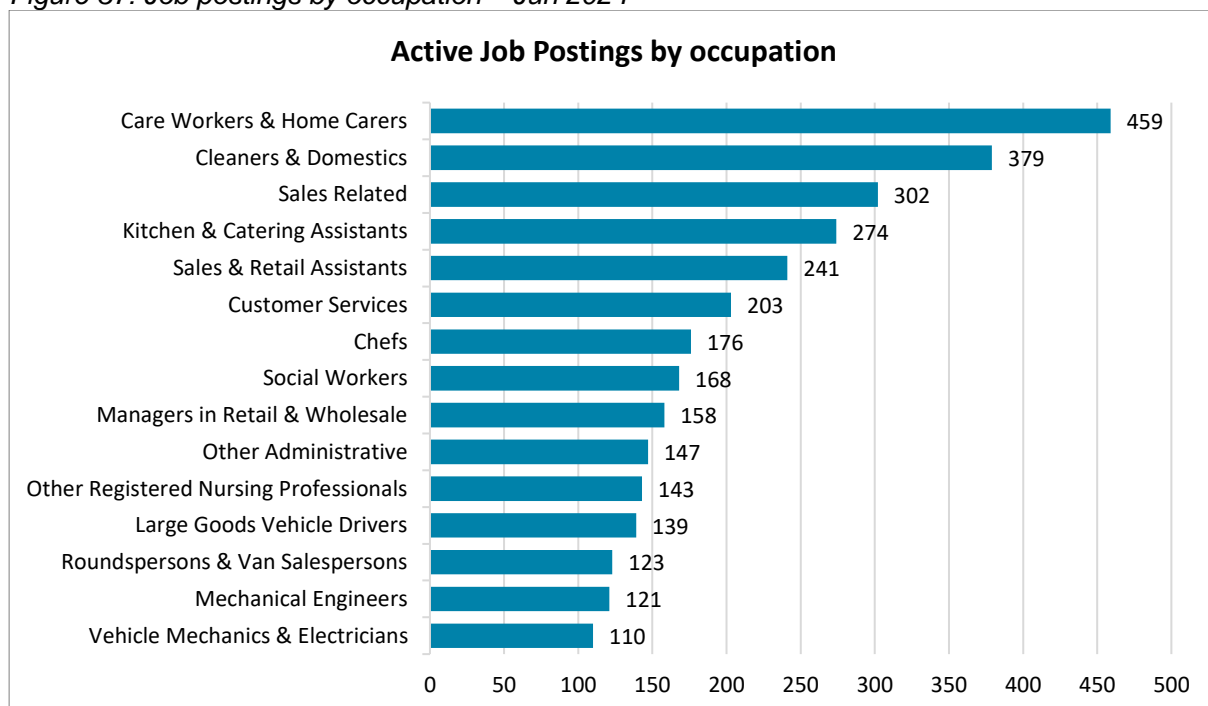
Figure 36: Active job postings by month



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

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

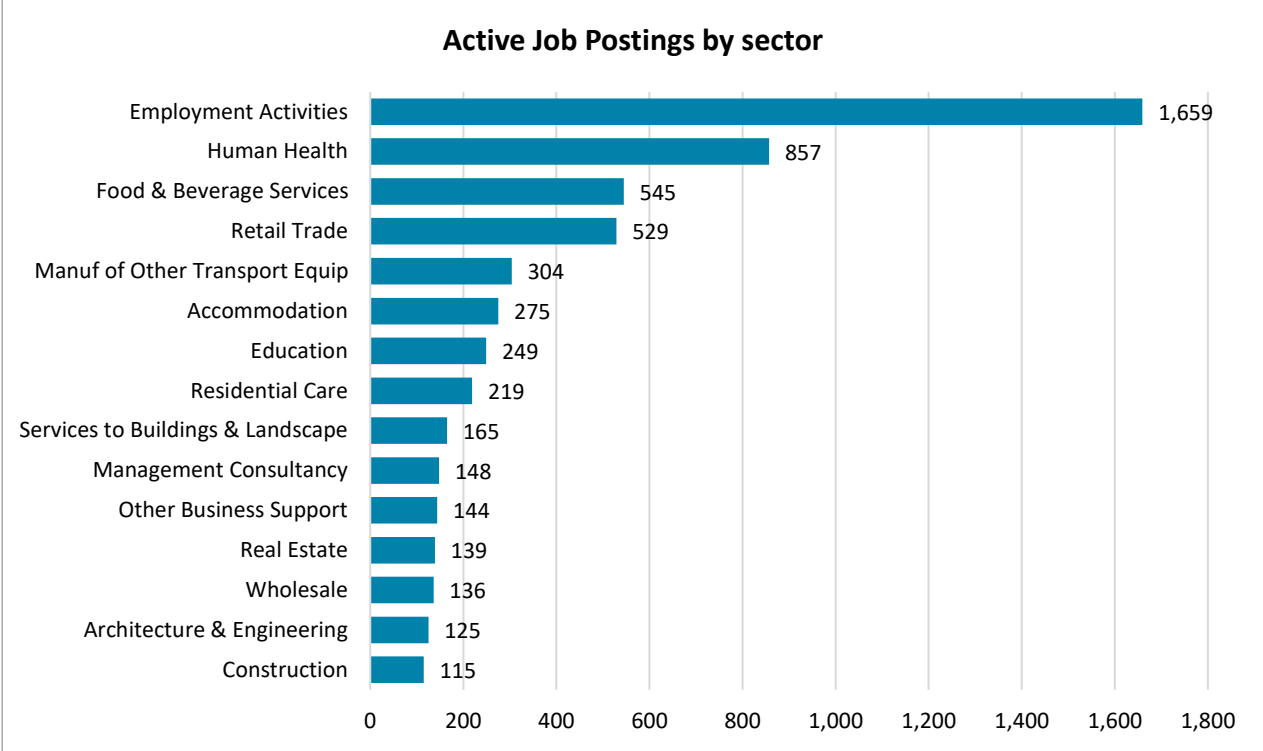
Figure 37: Job postings by occupation – Jun 2024



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, food & beverage services, retail, and manufacture of other transport equipment.

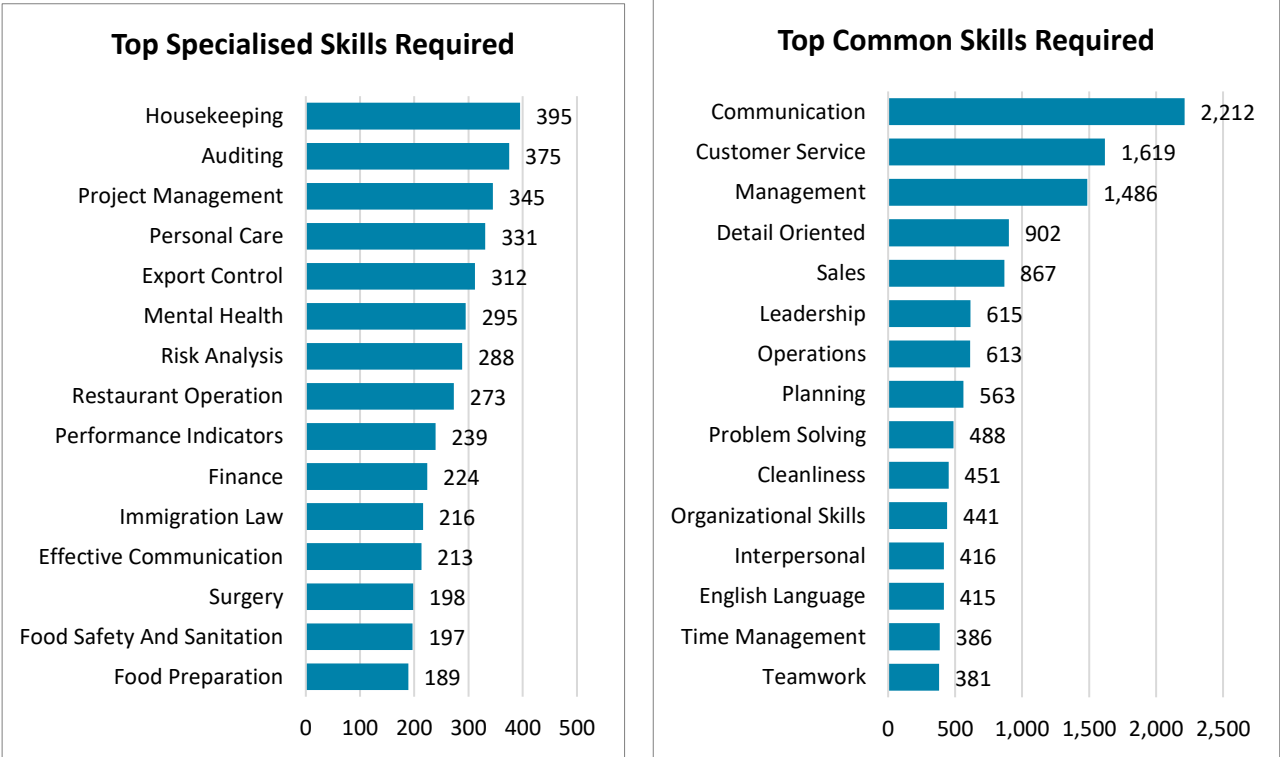
Figure 38: Job postings by sector – Jun 2024



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.

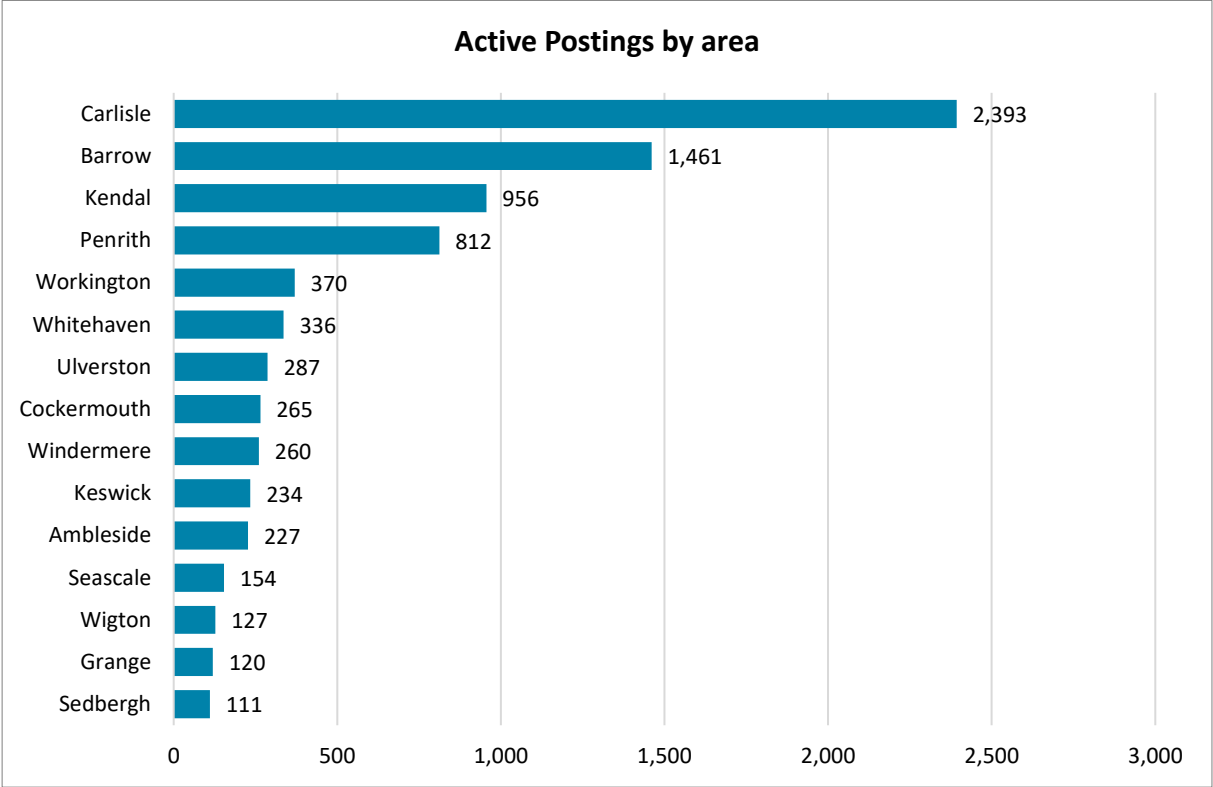
Figure 39: Skills required – Jun 2024



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

Active postings rose month on month in the former district areas of Barrow, Eden and South Lakeland but fell in Allerdale, Carlisle and Copeland. The specific locations mentioned most frequently in postings were Carlisle, Barrow, Kendal and Penrith.

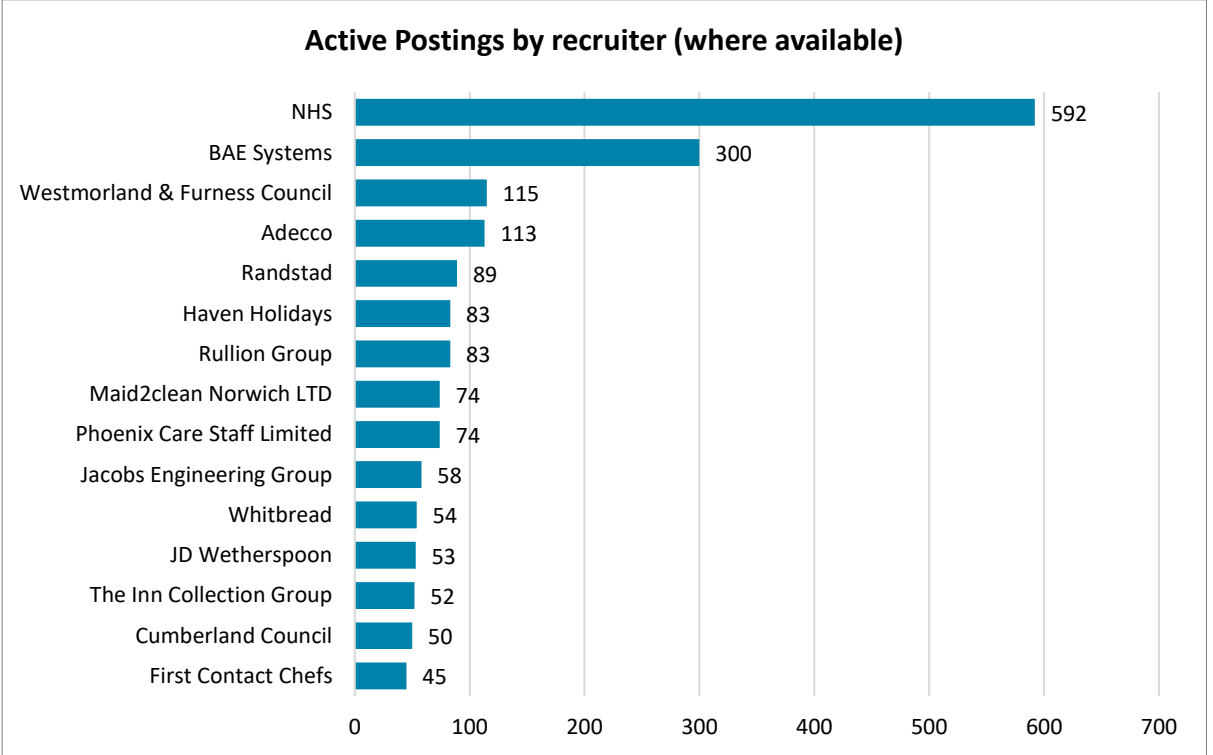
Figure 40: Job location – Jun 2024



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

As is usually the case, the NHS advertised the most vacancies during the month (592) followed by BAE Systems (300), Westmorland & Furness Council (115) and Adecco (113).

Figure 41: Recruiting organisation – Jun 2024



Source: Lightcast™ Analyst

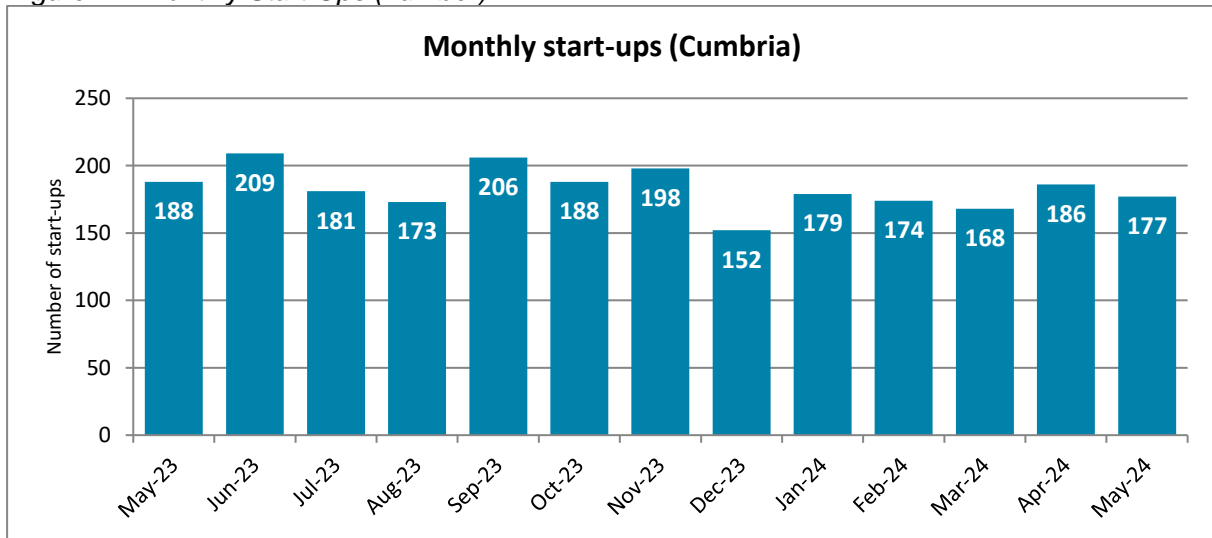
9. BUSINESS START-UPS

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 177 business start-ups in Cumbria in May 2024, 9 fewer than last month and 11 fewer than the same month last year. Over the quarter (Apr-Jun) there were 531 start-ups which is 26 more than last quarter but 71 fewer than the same quarter last year.

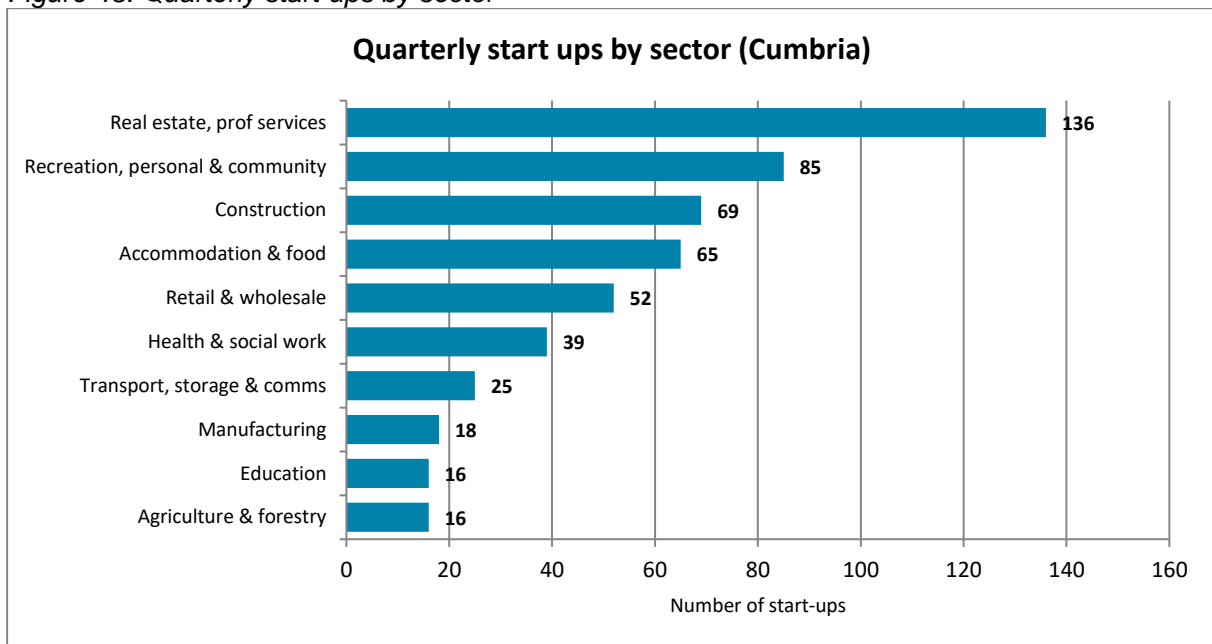
Figure 42: Monthly Start-Ups (number)



Source: BankSearch

The highest volume of start-ups in the quarter (Apr-Jun) was in real estate, prof services & support activities (136) followed by recreation, personal & community services (85) and construction (69).

Figure 43: Quarterly start-ups by sector



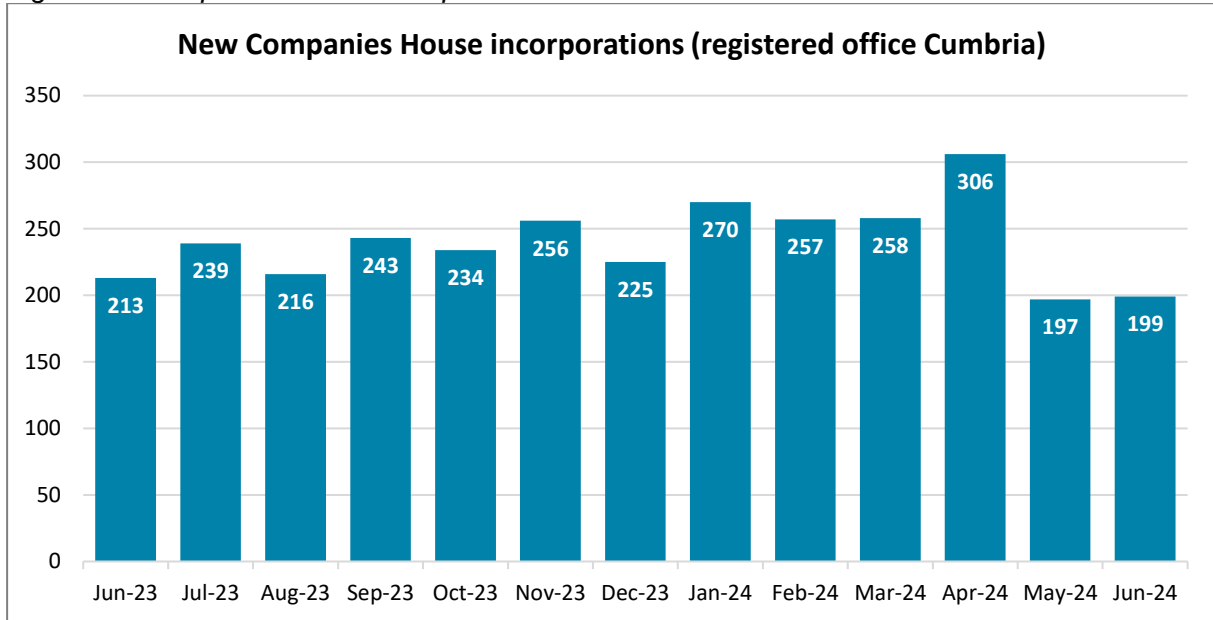
Source: BankSearch

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.

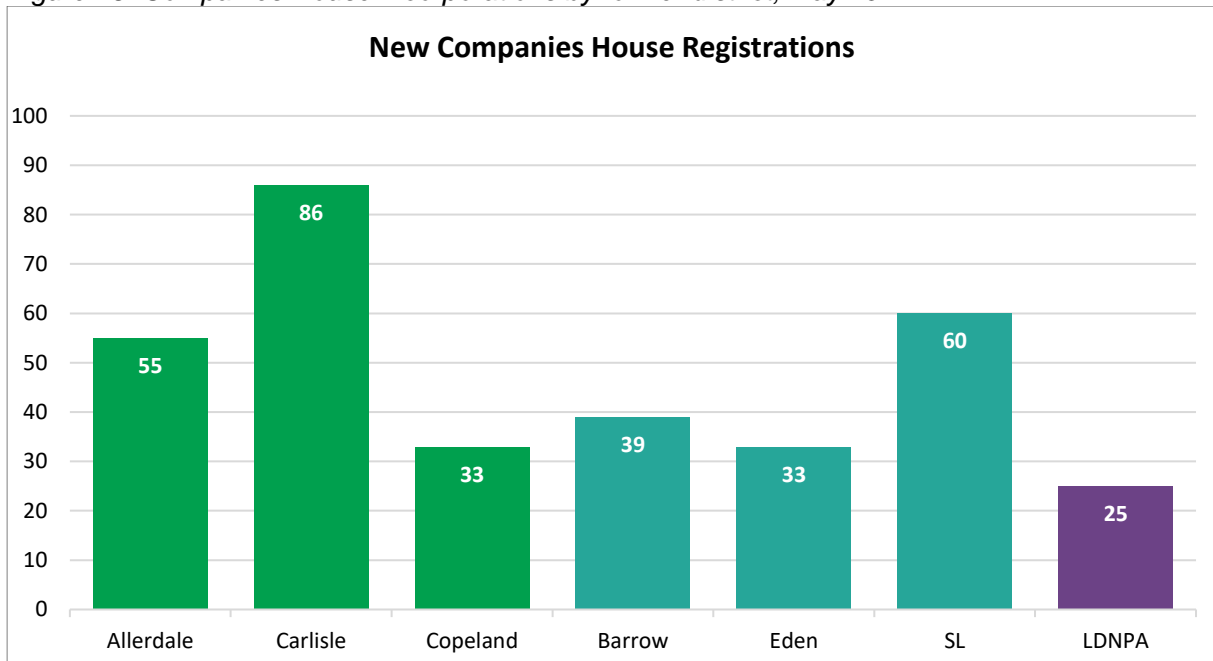
There were 197 new Companies House incorporations in Jun 2024, 2 more than in May but 14 fewer than the same month last year. New registrations fell from last month in Allerdale, Carlisle and Barrow but rose in Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland.

Figure 44: Companies House Incorporations in Cumbria - timeseries



Source: BankSearch, data relate to registered office address.

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

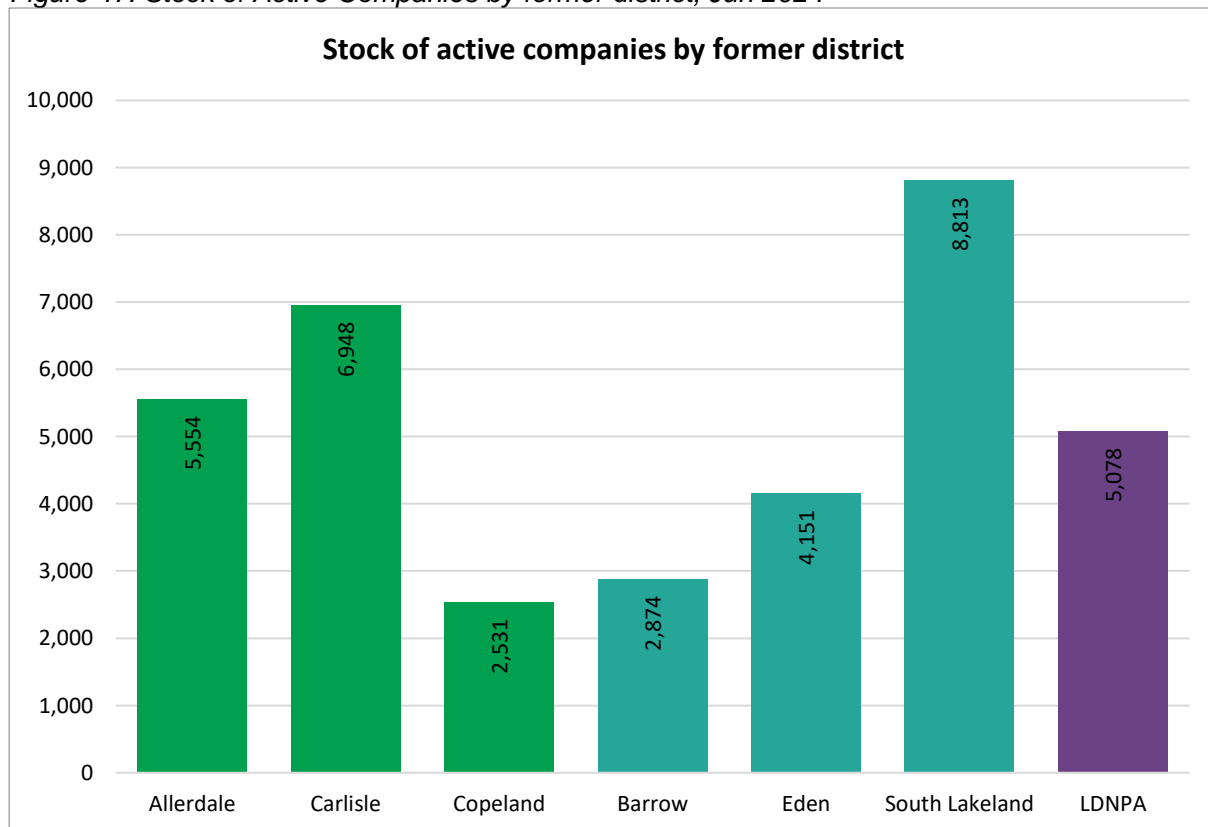
At the end of Jun 2024 there were 30,871 entries on the FAME database for Cumbria, a decrease of 37 from last month. There were 139 dissolutions/liquidations (133 dissolutions, 6 liquidations) which is 22 more than last month.

Figure 46: Stock of Active Companies - timeseries



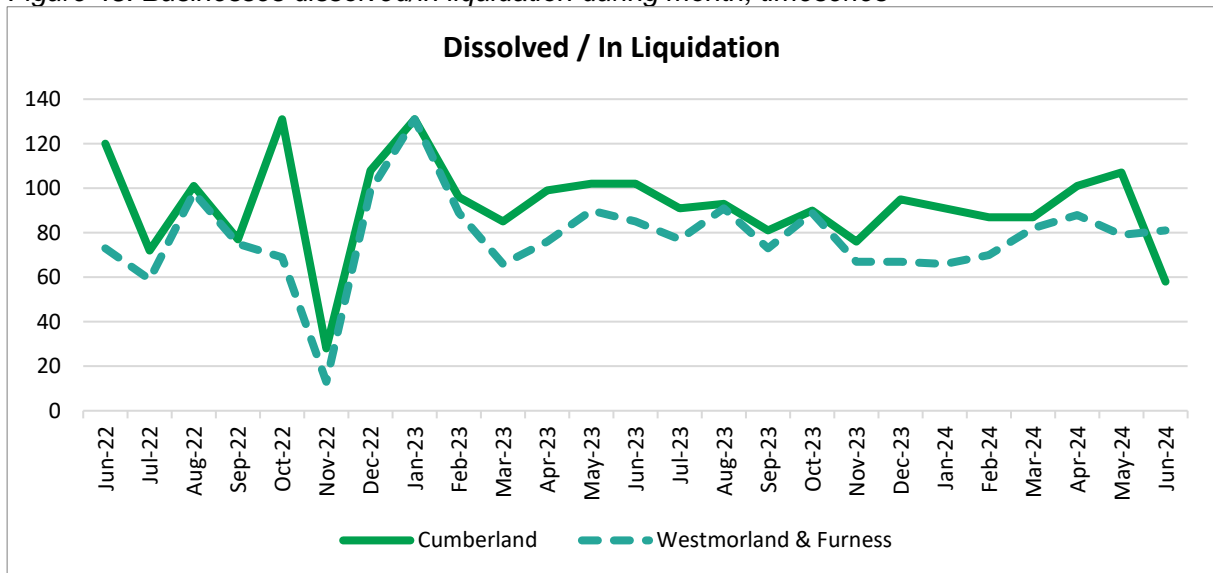
Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

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



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

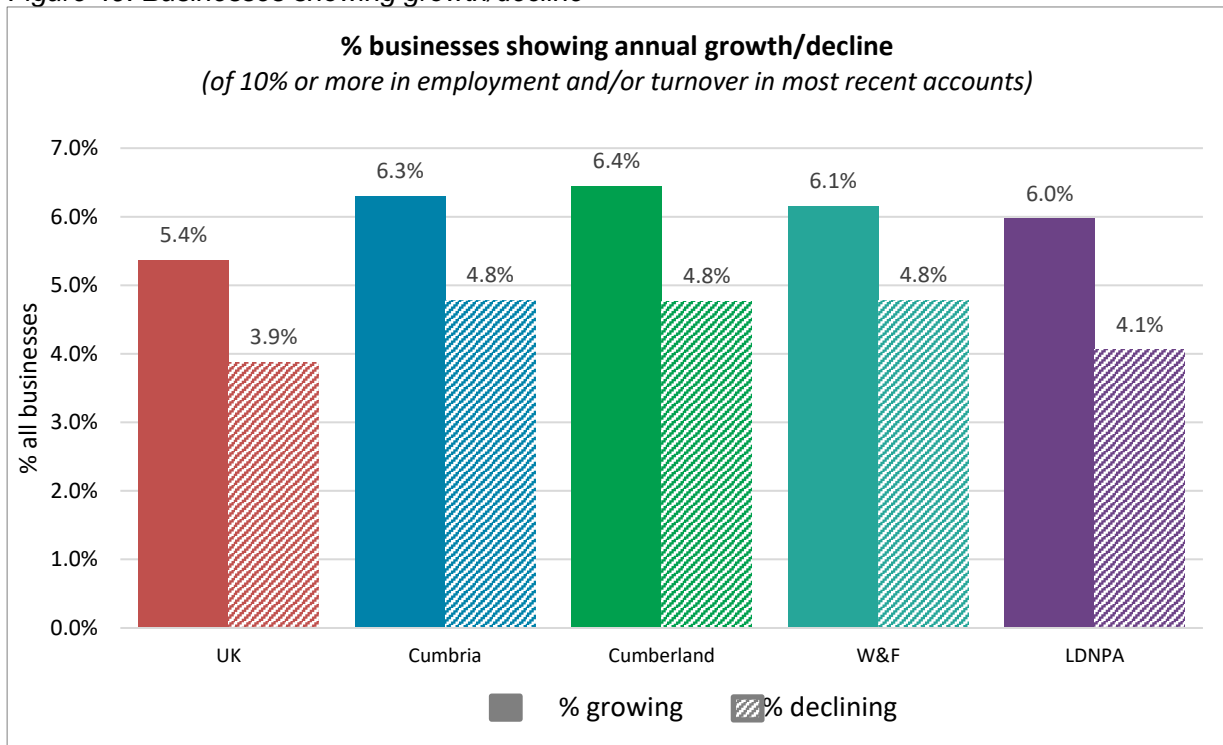
Figure 48: Businesses dissolved/in liquidation during month, timeseries



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

Of the businesses which were active in Cumbria in Jun 2024, 1,942 had shown an increase of 10% in either employment or turnover in their most recent accounts whilst 1,473 had shown a decrease. This represents 6.3% of businesses growing on one or both measures and 4.8% 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

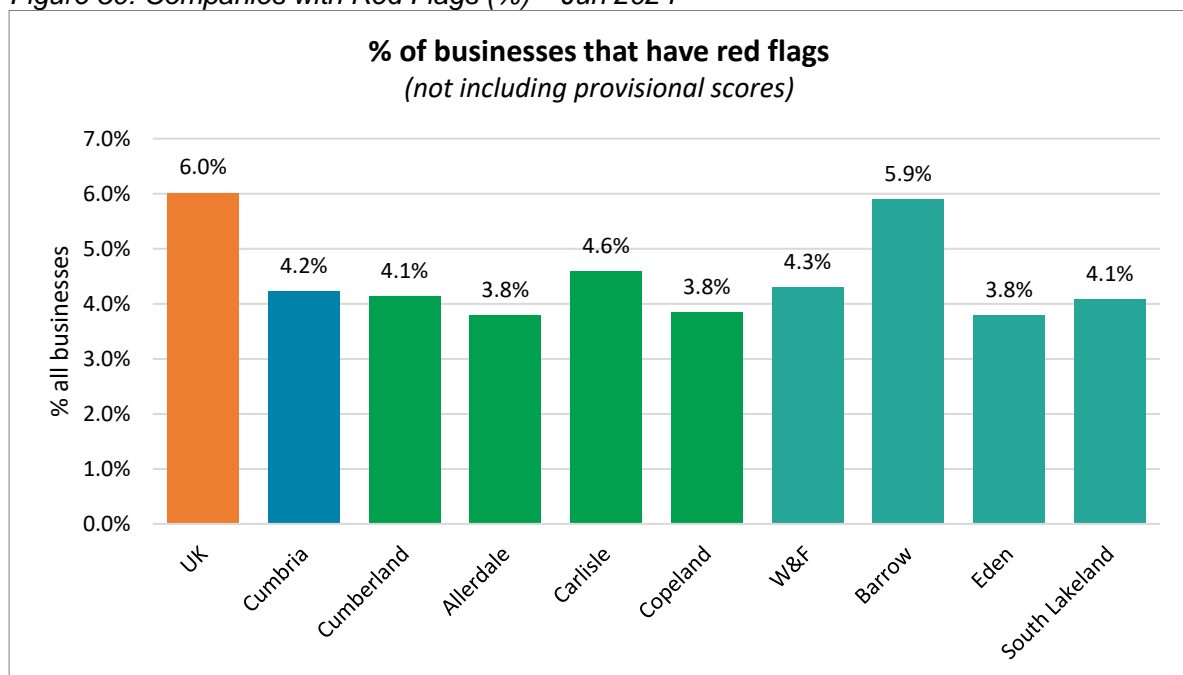
10b Financial Health

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 Jun 2024, 1,860 companies in Cumbria were rated as having Red Flags (not including provisional flags) which equates to 4.2% of Cumbria’s companies on the system compared to 6.0% nationally. This was highest in the former district areas of Barrow and Carlisle (5.9% and 4.6% respectively).

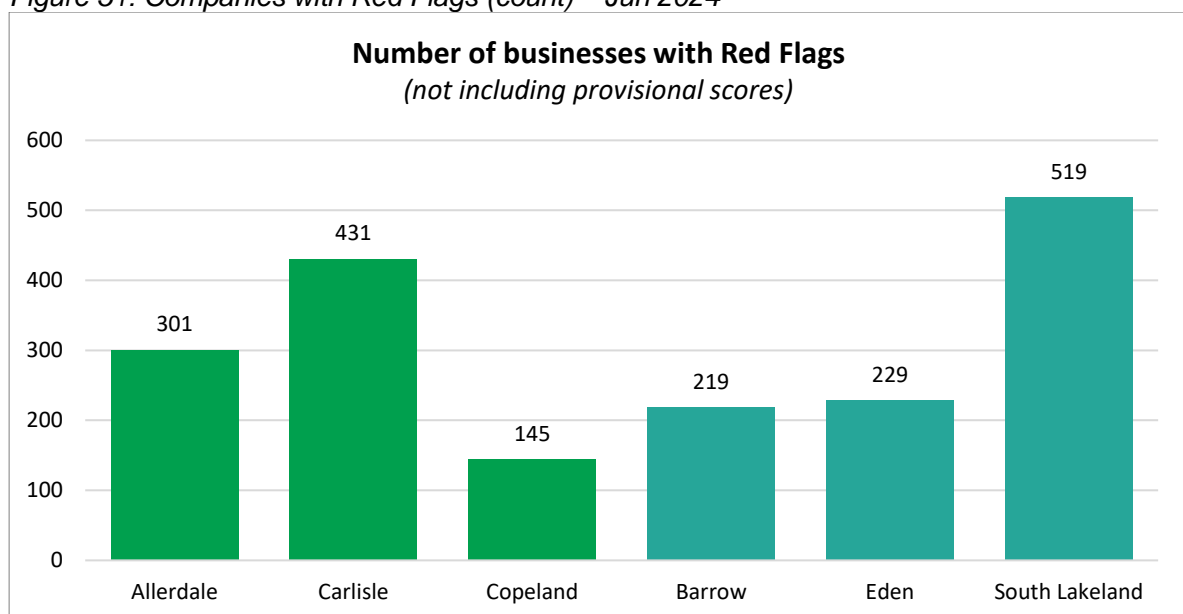
The RFA system also assigns a “likelihood of growth” score to businesses where sufficient data exists – last month this was around a third of businesses on the system. Among these, 82.8% of Cumbrian businesses were rated very unlikely or unlikely to grow compared to 84.1% for the UK and 17.2% were rated likely or very likely to grow compared to 15.9% for the UK..

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



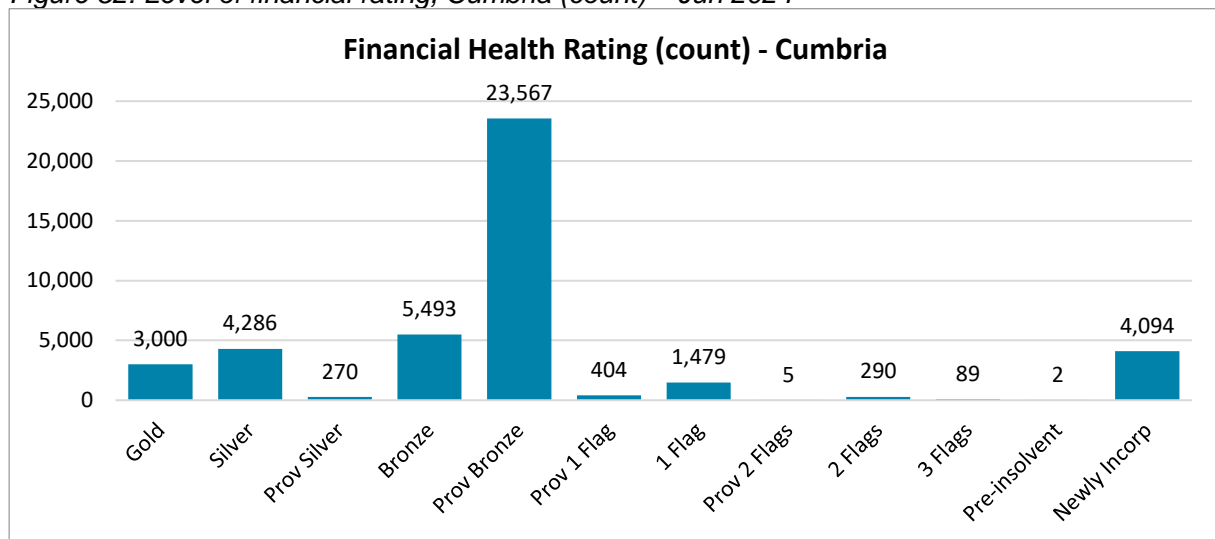
Source: Red Flag Alert

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



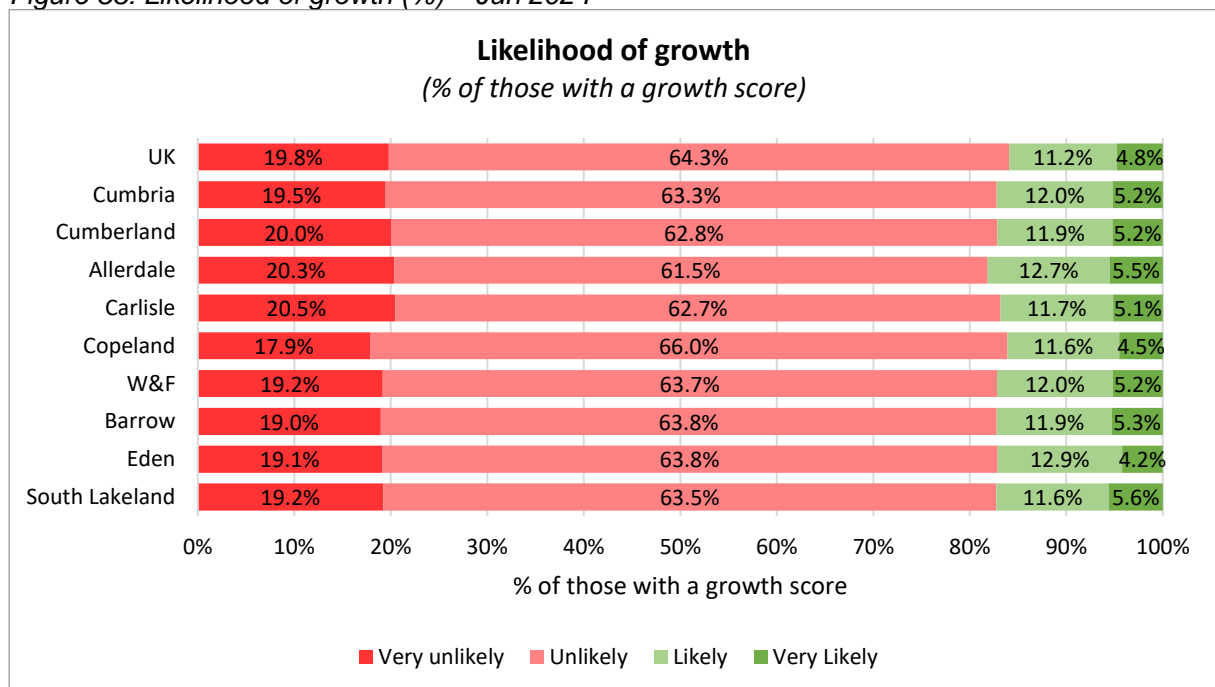
Source: Red Flag Alert

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



Source: Red Flag Alert

Figure 53: Likelihood of growth (%) – Jun 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)				
	Jun 2024		Change from May 2024			Jun 2024		Change from May 2024		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,625,620	4.0	56,560	3.6	0.1	6,896,997	16.7	142,809	2.1	0.3
Cumbria	6,975	2.3	110	1.6	0.0	40,900	13.7	417	1.0	0.1
Cumberland	4,255	2.6	35	0.9	0.0	25,597	15.9	198	0.8	0.1
1.Carlisle West	600	3.2	-20	-3.2	-0.1	3,516	18.7	20	0.6	0.1
2.Petteril	710	3.8	5	0.7	0.0	4,232	22.7	70	1.7	0.4
3.Border, Fellside & North Carlisle	425	1.9	10	2.4	0.0	2,185	9.6	18	0.8	0.1
4.Fells & Solway	320	1.8	-10	-3.0	-0.1	2,053	11.3	20	1.0	0.1
5.Lakes to Sea	525	2.1	10	1.9	0.0	3,340	13.6	21	0.6	0.1
6.Workington Together	675	3.4	-20	-2.9	-0.1	4,006	20.3	32	0.8	0.2
7.Whitehaven & Coastal	495	2.4	20	4.2	0.1	3,352	16.5	6	0.2	0.0
8.South Cumberland	495	2.4	30	6.5	0.1	2,917	14.1	33	1.1	0.2
Aspatria	90	2.9	-5	-5.6	0.0	498	16.3	-1	-0.2	0.0
Belah	55	1.4	0	0.0	-0.1	435	10.8	4	0.9	0.1
Belle Vue	115	2.8	-10	-8.3	-0.1	645	15.7	-2	-0.3	0.0
Botcherby	165	3.9	0	0.0	0.1	852	20.1	13	1.5	0.3
Bothel & Wharrels	40	1.4	-10	-20.0	-0.4	161	5.8	-10	-5.8	-0.4
Brampton	95	3.0	-5	-5.3	0.0	446	14.0	5	1.1	0.2
Bransty	125	3.8	10	8.7	0.3	420	12.6	10	2.4	0.3
Castle	190	4.6	5	2.6	0.0	839	20.4	6	0.7	0.1
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	80	2.4	5	7.1	0.3	507	15.5	11	2.2	0.3
Cleator Moor West	80	2.3	-5	-5.6	-0.3	665	18.7	2	0.3	0.1
Cockermouth North	95	2.4	10	11.8	0.3	543	13.9	8	1.5	0.2
Cockermouth South	45	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	197	5.6	8	4.2	0.2
Corby & Hayton	40	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	189	7.1	6	3.3	0.2
Currock	195	4.6	10	5.4	0.2	985	23.2	15	1.5	0.4
Dalston & Burgh	55	1.2	-10	-16.7	-0.1	284	6.1	-3	-1.0	-0.1
Dearham & Broughton	55	1.5	15	42.9	0.5	351	9.7	2	0.6	0.1
Denton Holme	120	2.6	-10	-7.4	-0.3	802	17.7	4	0.5	0.1
Egremont	110	3.1	20	20.0	0.3	713	20.4	6	0.8	0.2
Egremont North & St. Bees	70	2.1	0	0.0	0.2	555	16.8	-2	-0.4	-0.1
Gosforth	45	1.3	5	12.5	0.1	295	8.8	-3	-1.0	-0.1
Harraby North	135	3.1	-5	-3.7	0.0	914	21.3	13	1.4	0.3
Harraby South	90	2.4	5	5.9	0.1	593	15.9	12	2.1	0.3
Harrington	115	2.8	-5	-4.2	-0.1	701	17.3	0	0.0	0.0
Hillcrest & Hensingham	50	1.5	5	10.0	0.0	239	7.3	2	0.8	0.1
Houghton & Irthington	40	1.3	0	0.0	0.2	203	6.5	-6	-2.9	-0.2
Howgate	70	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	548	16.0	-7	-1.3	-0.2
Kells & Sandwith	105	2.6	10	11.1	0.4	969	23.9	-6	-0.6	-0.1
Keswick	50	1.7	-5	-9.1	-0.2	315	10.7	4	1.3	0.1
Longtown	70	2.4	0	0.0	0.2	383	13.1	0	0.0	0.0
Maryport North	120	3.3	-5	-4.0	-0.1	655	18.1	-1	-0.2	0.0
Maryport South	120	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,118	28.5	10	0.9	0.3
Millom	120	3.6	15	13.6	0.3	543	16.1	6	1.1	0.2
Millom Without	60	2.2	0	0.0	0.2	194	7.1	11	6.0	0.4
Mirehouse	75	2.3	0	0.0	-0.3	621	19.0	9	1.5	0.3
Morton	120	3.2	0	0.0	0.1	804	21.4	4	0.5	0.1
Moss Bay & Moorclose	215	5.2	-15	-6.8	-0.1	1,399	34.1	22	1.6	0.5
Seaton	105	2.7	0	0.0	-0.1	521	13.5	-5	-1.0	-0.1
Solway Coast	50	1.7	0	0.0	-0.2	431	15.1	3	0.7	0.1
St. John's & Great Clifton	90	2.4	5	5.6	0.0	404	10.6	13	3.3	0.3
St. Michael's	150	4.1	-5	-3.2	-0.1	981	27.1	2	0.2	0.1
Stanwix Urban	55	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	241	7.5	3	1.3	0.1
Thursby	20	0.7	-5	-20.0	-0.2	220	7.3	4	1.9	0.1
Upperby	125	3.3	0	0.0	-0.4	888	23.6	17	2.0	0.5
Wetheral	70	1.7	0	0.0	0.1	288	7.0	6	2.1	0.1
Wigton	105	2.6	10	10.0	0.1	620	15.5	17	2.8	0.4
Yewdale	55	1.7	-5	-8.3	-0.2	426	13.5	8	1.9	0.3

WESTMORLAND & FURNESS	Claimant Count (JSA / UC seeking work)					Universal Credit (all claimants)				
	Jun 2024		Change from May 2024			Jun 2024		Change from May 2024		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,625,620	4.0	56,560	3.6	0.1	6,896,997	16.7	142,809	2.1	0.3
Cumbria	6,975	2.3	110	1.6	0.0	40,900	13.7	417	1.0	0.1
Westmorland & Furness	2,715	2.0	70	2.7	0.1	15,300	4.2	219	1.5	0.1
Eden	585	1.8	30	5.8	0.1	3,157	9.7	23	0.7	0.1
South Lakeland	880	1.5	-5	-0.6	0.0	5,603	9.3	79	1.4	0.1
Furness	1,255	3.0	45	3.7	0.1	6,536	15.8	115	1.8	0.3
Alston & Fellside	65	1.7	5	8.3	0.1	312	8.3	-1	-0.3	0.0
Appleby & Brough	70	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	333	9.7	4	1.2	0.1
Bowness & Lyth	25	1.1	-5	-16.7	-0.2	182	8.2	-11	-5.7	-0.5
Burton & Holme	15	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	150	7.3	8	5.6	0.4
Coniston & Hawkshead	15	0.9	-10	-40.0	-0.6	124	7.3	-5	-3.9	-0.3
Dalton North	55	1.5	-5	-9.1	0.0	311	8.4	5	1.6	0.1
Dalton South	70	1.9	0	0.0	-0.1	406	10.9	0	0.0	0.0
Eamont & Shap	45	1.8	-5	-11.1	0.0	200	8.2	4	2.0	0.2
Eden & Lyvennet Vale	60	1.8	5	9.1	0.1	224	6.6	-6	-2.6	-0.2
Grange & Cartmel	80	1.5	0	0.0	0.1	399	7.5	3	0.8	0.1
Greystoke & Ulswater	20	0.8	5	20.0	-0.2	111	4.6	-2	-1.8	-0.1
Hawcoat & Newbarns	85	1.4	5	5.9	0.0	396	6.5	7	1.8	0.1
Hesket & Lazonby	40	1.1	0	0.0	0.1	190	5.2	4	2.2	0.1
High Furness	30	1.4	5	16.7	0.0	150	6.8	5	3.4	0.2
Kendal Castle	45	1.3	5	12.5	0.1	240	6.9	7	3.0	0.2
Kendal Highgate	70	1.9	-5	-7.1	0.0	620	16.6	1	0.2	0.0
Kendal Nether	60	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	499	12.6	20	4.2	0.5
Kendal South	50	1.4	-5	-9.1	-0.1	281	8.0	-5	-1.7	-0.1
Kendal Strickland & Fell	75	1.8	-10	-11.1	-0.4	584	13.9	2	0.3	0.0
Kent Estuary	35	1.1	0	0.0	-0.2	274	8.6	6	2.2	0.2
Kirkby Stephen & Tebay	35	1.2	0	0.0	-0.3	313	10.9	2	0.6	0.1
Levens & Crooklands	10	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	119	5.5	1	0.8	0.0
Low Furness	25	1.1	0	0.0	-0.2	138	5.9	4	3.0	0.2
Old Barrow	545	6.7	5	0.9	0.2	2,529	31.3	50	2.0	0.6
Ormsgill & Parkside	230	3.3	20	9.8	0.4	1,203	17.2	30	2.6	0.4
Penrith North	110	2.4	25	31.3	0.7	599	13.0	13	2.2	0.3
Penrith South	140	2.3	10	8.0	0.2	876	14.6	10	1.2	0.2
Risedale & Roosecote	150	2.3	-5	-3.1	-0.2	948	14.6	16	1.7	0.2
Sedbergh & Kirkby Lonsdale	65	1.4	20	36.4	0.2	256	5.7	5	2.0	0.1
Ulverston	160	2.3	10	6.7	0.1	786	11.1	17	2.2	0.2
Upper Kent	50	2.1	10	25.0	0.4	232	9.7	8	3.6	0.3
Walney Island	105	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	742	12.0	9	1.2	0.1
Windermere & Ambleside	80	1.3	0	0.0	0.2	566	9.1	6	1.1	0.1

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

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

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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