

Introduction

This briefing contains the latest data for Cumbria relating to the Claimant Count, Joblessness, NEETs, job postings, business start-ups and Companies House incorporations and is produced monthly on the day that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) releases claimant data.

There are a several different measures of joblessness and claimant unemployment. Each has merits and caveats but care should be taken not to make comparisons between the different measures as they use different methodologies and population denominators. The main measures are:

Joblessness - a measure of those of working age who are out of work and actively seeking work, whether on benefits or not. There are two main sources of data:

- a. Jobless count – monthly estimates which measure claimants as well as non-claimants looking for work, derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS). These are the figures which are reported by the media. However sample sizes for local areas are small and the resulting margins of error mean this dataset cannot reliably be used to measure joblessness locally;
- b. Modelled jobless count – quarterly model based estimates which use a combination of survey data and the claimant count to provide local estimates of joblessness (ie claimants and non-claimants). Only provides a headline count/rate with no age or gender breakdowns and is not available below district which limits its usefulness.

Claimant count - a count of those who are out of work and claiming benefit (ie not including those who are seeking work without claiming benefits). There are two main sources of data:

- a. Standard claimant count – a monthly count of those claiming JSA as well as those on Universal Credit who are out of work and required to seek work. Affected by the uneven rollout of Universal Credit which means comparisons over time and between areas can be misleading;
- b. Alternative claimant count – a new claimant count, released quarterly, which includes a modelled element to estimate what the claimant count would have been if UC had been in place since 2013 with the broader span of people it covers. Not yet available for a full range of small area geographies such as wards and no official rates provided.

The standard claimant count has been the preferred measure for local data but once we have fully evaluated the new Alternative Claimant Count, it is likely that this will become our preferred measure in future briefings.

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1. KEY FINDINGS FOR CUMBRIA

Alternative Claimant Count

- This new measure models what the claimant count would have been if Universal Credit had been in place since 2013 with the broader span of people this covers;
- In February 2019 this new measure estimated that there were 7,174 claimants in Cumbria, giving a rate of 2.4% compared to a national rate of 3.1%;
- Rates in Barrow (3.3%) and Copeland (3.4%) were above the national average ;

Standard Claimant Count (JSA + UC not in employment)

- In March 2019 there were 6,450 people in Cumbria claiming either JSA or Universal Credit (those not in employment but required to seek work), a rise of 200 from last month;
- Nationally the non-seasonally adjusted claimant count rose by 38,560 from last month;
- The claimant count in Cumbria is 795 higher than a year ago and 217,125 higher nationally;
- The claimant count rose in all districts except Barrow and also rose in the LDNPA compared to last month;
- The claimant rate in March 2019 in Cumbria was 2.2% which is up 0.1 from last month and is 0.5 lower than the national rate of 2.7%;
- Claimant rates are above the national average in Allerdale (3.0%) and Copeland (3.1%);
- Claimant rates for all age groups 18 to 34 in Cumbria are above the national average.

Modelled Jobless Count

- The modelled jobless count in Cumbria (which includes estimates of non-claimants) was 4,800 in the year to December 2018 giving a rate of 2.0% compared to 4.2% nationally;
- The modelled unemployment rates in all districts are below the national rate, except in Barrow (4.5%). *Note: the modelled unemployment rate is % of the economically active population aged 16+ and is only released quarterly.*

Universal Credit

- In March 2019 there were 13,265 Universal Credit claimants in Cumbria, a rise of 803;
- 38.1% of UC claimants in Cumbria were in the “searching for work” conditionality group;
- 65.1% of UC claimants in Cumbria were not in employment with 34.9% in employment;
- In Nov 2018 there were 9,865 households on UC; 54.7% of which were single households with no child dependants;
- In Nov 2018, the lowest household award amount was under £100 (316 households, 3.7% of those in receipt of a payment) and the highest was over £1,500 (273 households, 3.2%).

NEETs

- In February 2019 there were 363 16-17 year olds in Cumbria reported as NEET, unchanged from the previous month and 23 lower than the same month last year (-6.0%);
- In February 2019 the NEET rate for 16-17 year olds in Cumbria was 3.7% unchanged from last month and down 0.1 from a year ago;
- Cumbria’s NEET rate of 3.7% compares to a national rate of 4.9% and an average rate of 4.9% among Cumbria’s 10 statistical neighbours;
- Carlisle had the highest NEET rate in the county (4.5%) last month and also the joint highest average over the past year (5.1%) alongside Barrow;
- In February 2019, 93.3% 16-17 year olds in Cumbria were classed as participating, mostly in full time education or training (79.4%) or by undertaking an apprenticeship (10.9%). This compares to 92.8% nationally. Average data for the past 12 months shows Cumbria above the national average – 92.2% v 88.2%.

Job Postings

- There were 1,766 job postings in Cumbria in March 2019, a fall of 55 from last month;
- The Carlisle area accounted for 38.7% of all job postings (530 postings);
- Human health had the highest number of postings with 340 (29.0%) followed by accommodation & food services with 154 (13.2%);
- The most common occupation was health professionals with 224 postings (12.7%) followed by science, research, engineering & technical professionals with 147 (8.3%);
- Communication (34.1%) and organisational skills (14.4%) were the most commonly mentioned baseline skills with customer service (20.5%) and teamwork (15.3%) the most common specialised skills;
- The NHS had the highest number of postings (163) followed by Cumbria County Council (55)
- The highest proportion of jobs fell into the £15,000-£19,999 salary range (30.0%) with the mean advertised salary being £32,700 and the median salary £26,300;
- The most frequently mentioned qualifications were Bachelor's degrees (36.7%) and GCSE/NVQ (35.1%).

Business Start-Ups & Companies House Incorporations

- There were 404 business start-ups in Cumbria in the quarter to end February 2019, 24 fewer than in the previous quarter but 13 more than the same quarter last year;
- The highest number of start-ups was in South Lakeland where there were 103 (25.5%);
- The sector with the highest number of start-ups was real estate, professional services & support services with 97 (24.0% of all start-ups);
- Barrow had the highest start up rate per 100 active enterprises with 12.3 starts per 100 active enterprises while Eden had the lowest at 6.0 (England 13.0);
- South Lakeland had the highest start up rates as a proportion of working age residents with 71.8 per 10,000 working age residents. Copeland had the lowest with 36.1 starts per 10,000 working age residents (England 99.19);
- There were 206 new Companies House incorporations in Cumbria in February 2019 a rise of 25 from the previous month and 10 more than the same month last year;
- South Lakeland (60) and Carlisle (53) had the highest number of new incorporations.

2. NATIONAL LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

- Estimates for December 2018 to February 2019 show 32.72 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 457,000 more than for a year earlier. This annual increase of 457,000 was due entirely to more people working full-time (up 473,000 on the year to reach 24.15 million). Part-time working showed a small fall of 15,000 on the year to reach 8.57 million.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 76.1%, higher than for a year earlier (75.4%) and the joint-highest figure on record.
- For December 2018 to February 2019, an estimated 1.34 million people were unemployed, 76,000 fewer than for a year earlier and 914,000 fewer than for five years earlier.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 3.9%; it has not been lower since November 1974 to January 1975.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.7%, lower than for a year earlier (21.2%) and the joint-lowest figure on record.
- There were an estimated 852,000 job vacancies in the UK, 32,000 more than a year earlier.
- There were an estimated 133,000 vacancies in the human health and social work sector; this sector accounted for 15.6% of all vacancies in the UK.
- Excluding bonuses, average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain were estimated to have increased by 3.4%, before adjusting for inflation, and by 1.5%, after adjusting for inflation, compared with a year earlier.
- Including bonuses, average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain were estimated to have increased by 3.5%, before adjusting for inflation, and by 1.6%, after adjusting for inflation, compared with a year earlier.

3. NEW ALTERNATIVE CLAIMANT COUNT (released quarterly)

Under Universal Credit, a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. This has the effect of increasing the Claimant Count and the Office for National Statistics have stated that the figures are no longer a reliable economic indicator.

To address this, a new Alternative Claimant Count has been introduced by DWP and will be released on a quarterly basis. These statistics measure the number of people claiming unemployment benefits by modelling what the count would have been if Universal Credit has been in place since 2013 with the broader span of people this covers. The statistics thus provide a consistent measure of local levels of claimant unemployment over time. The do not include non-claimants looking for work.

Under the new measure, Cumbria's claimant count was estimated to be 7,174 in February 2019 giving a rate of 2.4% which compares to a national rate of 3.1%. The rates in Barrow (3.3%) and Copeland (3.4%) are estimated to be above the national average

Figure 1: Alternative Claimant Count & Rate

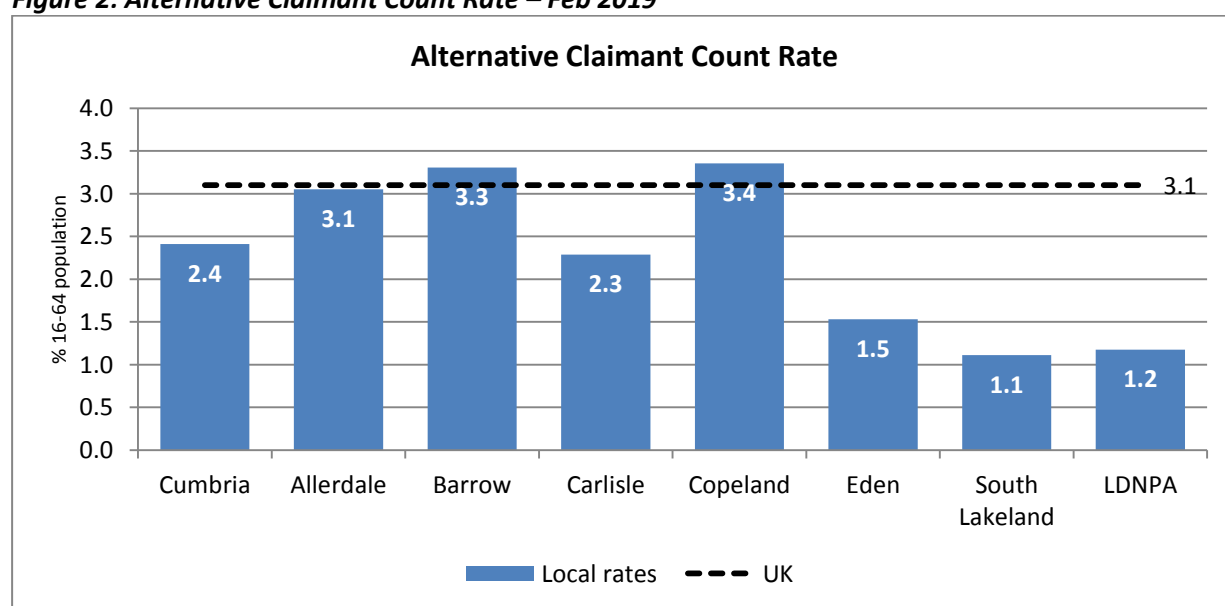
Alternative Claimant Count – February 2019												
	Male		Female		All Persons		Monthly Change			Annual Change		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	Rate	No	%	Rate
Great Britain	661,637	3.3	590,290	2.9	1,251,921	3.1	49,269	4.1	0.1	52,502	4.4	0.1
Cumbria	3,981	2.7	3,190	2.1	7,174	2.4	324	4.7	0.1	67	0.9	0.0
Allerdale	968	3.4	797	2.7	1,767	3.1	92	5.5	0.2	-1	-0.1	0.0
Barrow	801	3.9	553	2.7	1,355	3.3	24	1.8	0.1	-69	-4.8	-0.2
Carlisle	810	2.5	706	2.1	1,513	2.3	68	4.7	0.1	63	4.3	0.1
Copeland	815	3.9	589	2.8	1,403	3.4	56	4.2	0.1	27	2.0	0.1
Eden	252	1.6	221	1.4	473	1.5	31	7.0	0.1	59	14.3	0.2
South Lakeland	332	1.1	331	1.1	665	1.1	52	8.5	0.1	-5	-0.7	0.0
LDNPA	131	1.1	147	1.3	277	1.2	27	10.8	0.1	3	1.1	0.0

Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore. Shading indicates local rates above the UK average

Note 1: Due to disclosure control, totals may not sum

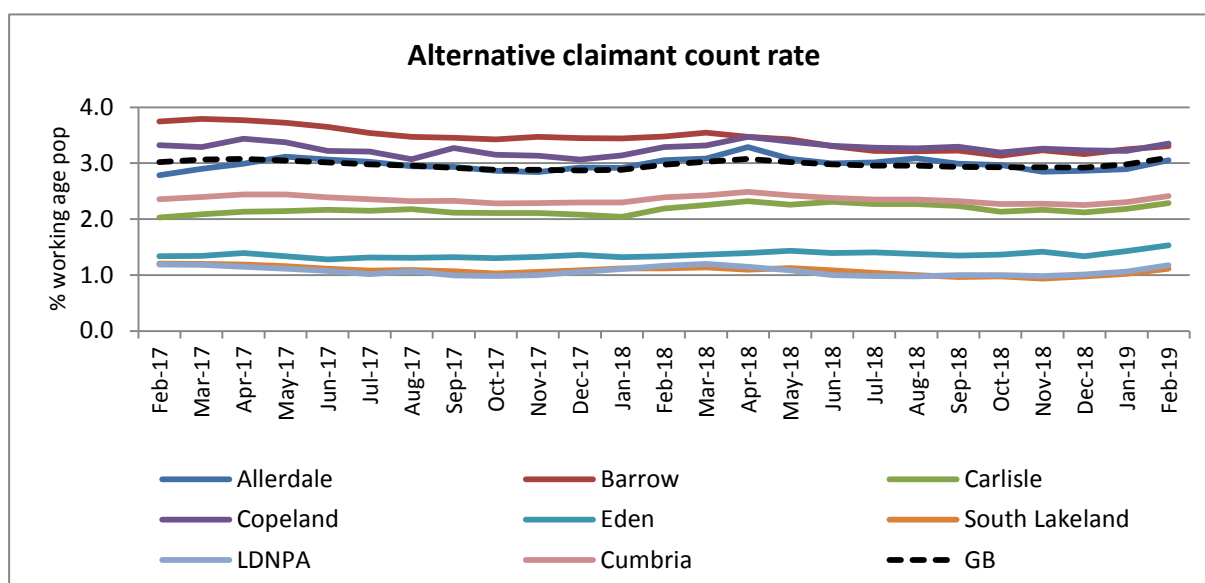
Note 2: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

Figure 2: Alternative Claimant Count Rate – Feb 2019



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore NB: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

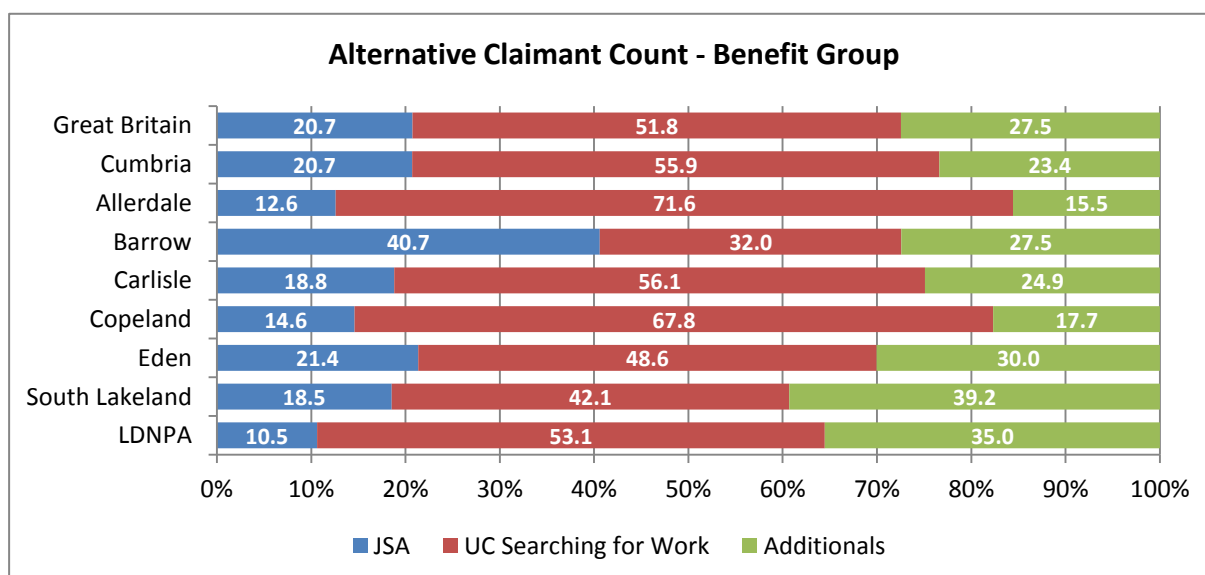
Figure 3: District Alternative Claimant Count Rate Timeseries



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore NB: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

The new Alternative Claimant Count is made up of JSA claimants, UC Searching for Work claimants and a modelled element of those who would be brought into the count if UC were fully rolled out and had been since 2013 – these are classed as "additional". The longer an area is on Full Service UC, the smaller the proportion of additional will be and once the rollout is fully complete (including to claimants of legacy benefits) this proportion should disappear from the data.

Figure 4: Alternative Claimant Count Rate – Benefit Group, Feb 2019



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore NB: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

4. ORIGINAL CLAIMANT COUNT (released monthly)

Claimant Count (JSA & Out of Work UC Claimants)

ONS data note – “Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.” This is particularly affecting figures for Allerdale and Copeland where full service UC has been implemented at Workington and Whitehaven Jobcentres since November 2016 and is starting to affect other areas where Full Service was implemented in 2018 (Carlisle and Eden in July 2018, Kendal in Sept 2018 and Barrow in Dec 2018).

The claimant count in Cumbria in Mar 2019 was 6,450 persons, a rise of 200 from Feb. The claimant rate was up 0.1 at 2.2% which is 0.5 below the UK rate of 2.7%. However, rates in Allerdale and Copeland are above the national average (3.0% and 3.1% respectively). The non-seasonally adjusted count rose in all districts except Copeland where it fell by 20. The biggest rises were in the parts of the county where the rollout of Universal Credit has recently been extended.

Compared to a year ago, Cumbria's claimant count has risen by 795, an increase of 14.0% compared to a rise of 24.65% nationally. The count has risen over the year in all districts and the National Park.

Figure 5: Claimant Count, Mar 2019

	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
United Kingdom	654,400	3.2	446,590	2.1	1,100,990	2.7	38,560	3.6	0.1	217,125	24.6	0.5
North West	90,730	4.0	61,030	2.7	151,760	3.3	4,865	3.3	0.1	29,805	24.4	0.7
Cumbria	3,915	2.6	2,535	1.7	6,450	2.2	200	3.2	0.1	795	14.0	0.3
Allerdale	1,000	3.5	710	2.4	1,710	3.0	25	1.5	0.0	115	7.2	0.2
Barrow in Furness	720	3.5	395	1.9	1,115	2.7	80	7.8	0.2	60	5.5	0.1
Carlisle	850	2.6	590	1.8	1,440	2.2	80	5.9	0.1	360	33.1	0.5
Copeland	820	3.9	470	2.3	1,290	3.1	-20	-1.5	0.0	25	2.1	0.1
Eden	215	1.4	160	1.0	375	1.2	5	0.8	0.0	105	38.9	0.3
South Lakeland	310	1.0	210	0.7	515	0.9	30	5.7	0.0	130	33.6	0.2
LDNPA	95	0.8	85	0.7	180	0.8	5	2.8	0.0	55	41.4	0.2
Barrow JCP	860	n/a	475	n/a	1,335	n/a	85	7.0	n/a	50	4.0	n/a
Carlisle JCP	940	n/a	640	n/a	1,580	n/a	70	4.7	n/a	385	32.4	n/a
Kendal JCP	220	n/a	155	n/a	375	n/a	25	7.1	n/a	130	52.0	n/a
Penrith JCP	205	n/a	150	n/a	355	n/a	10	2.9	n/a	115	49.4	n/a
Whitehaven JCP	740	n/a	420	n/a	1,160	n/a	-10	-1.0	n/a	55	5.1	n/a
Workington JCP	965	n/a	695	n/a	1,660	n/a	30	1.7	n/a	75	4.7	n/a

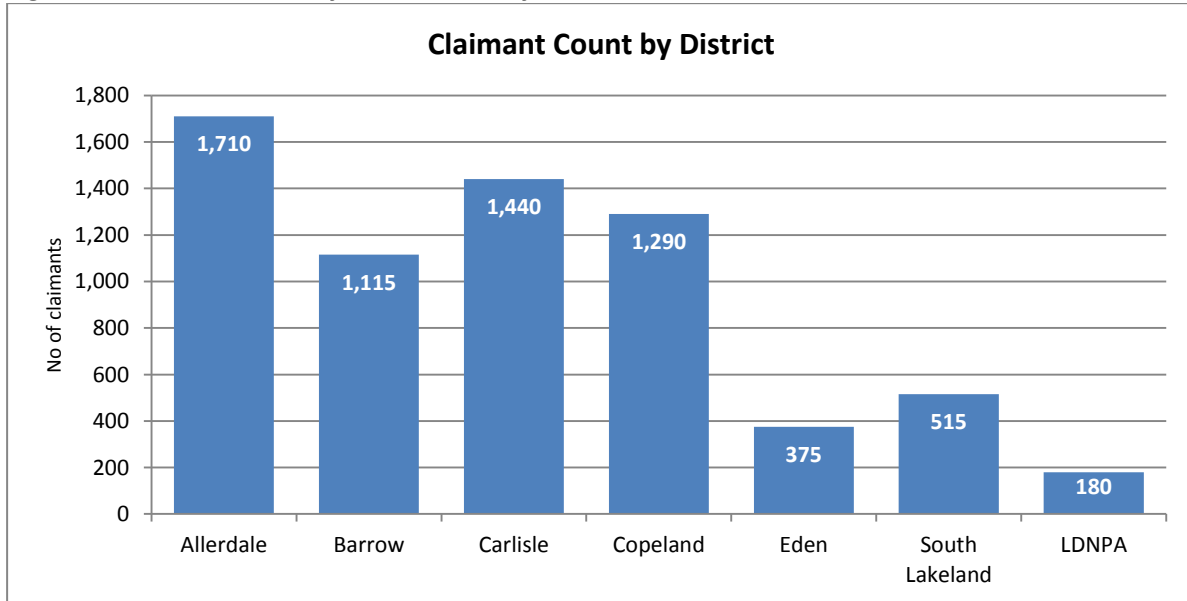
Source: ONS/DWP, shading indicates local rates above the UK average

Note 1: Due to disclosure control, totals may not sum

Note 2: LDNPA is a “best-fit” comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

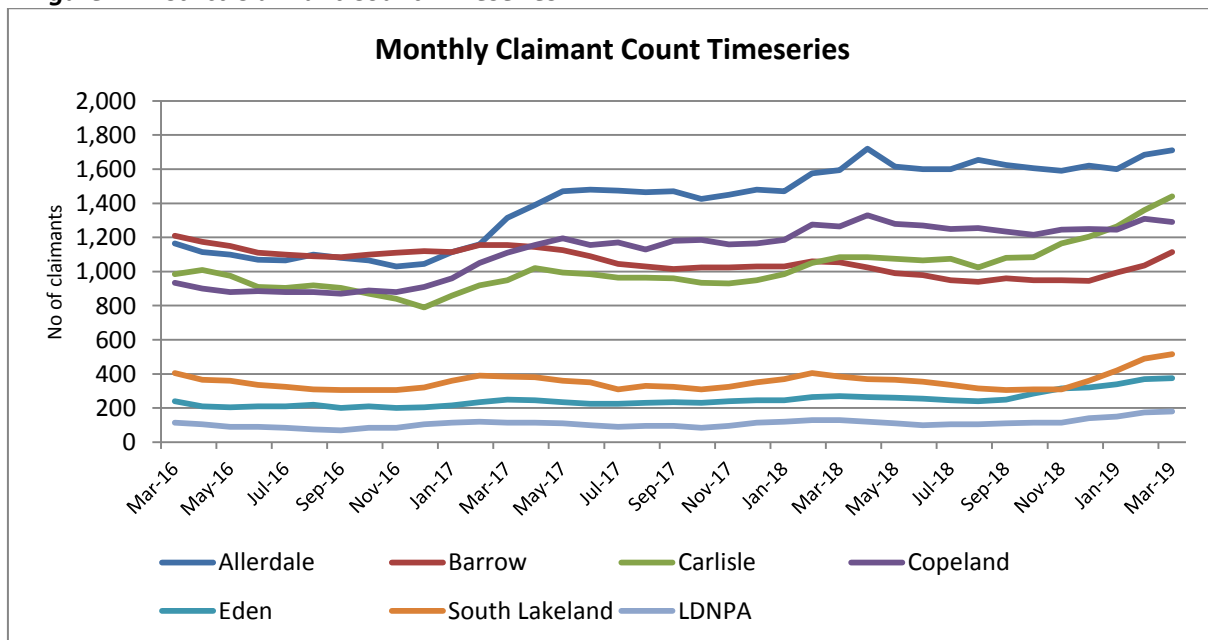
Note 3: JCP = JobCentre Plus office areas. Rates are not available for these areas.

Figure 6: Claimant Count by Local Authority District, Mar 2019



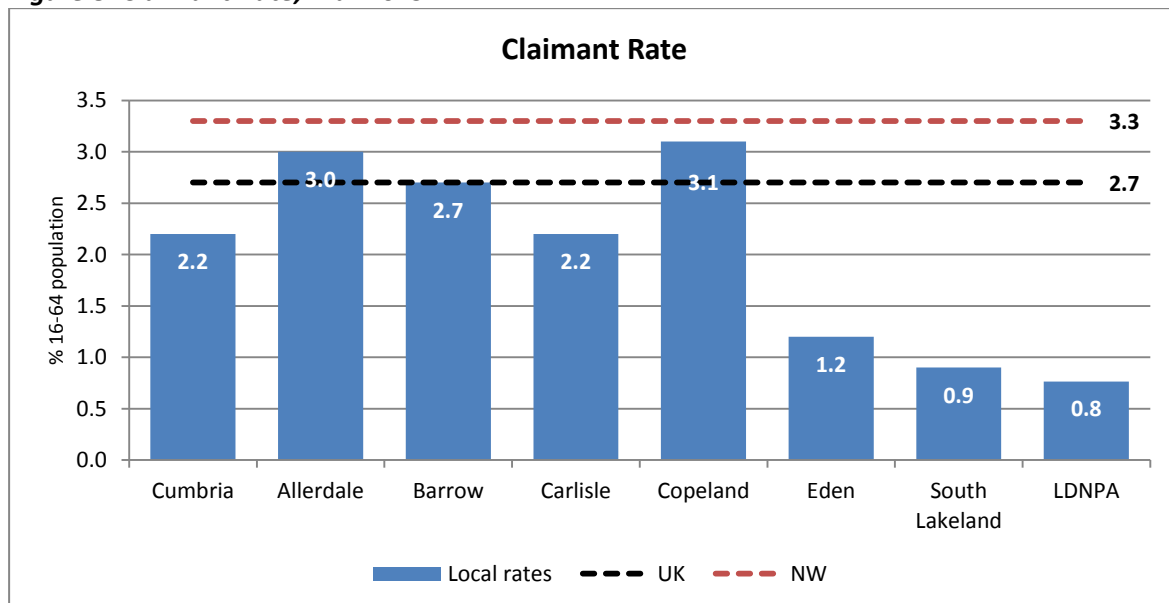
Source: ONS/DWP

Figure 7: District Claimant Count Timeseries



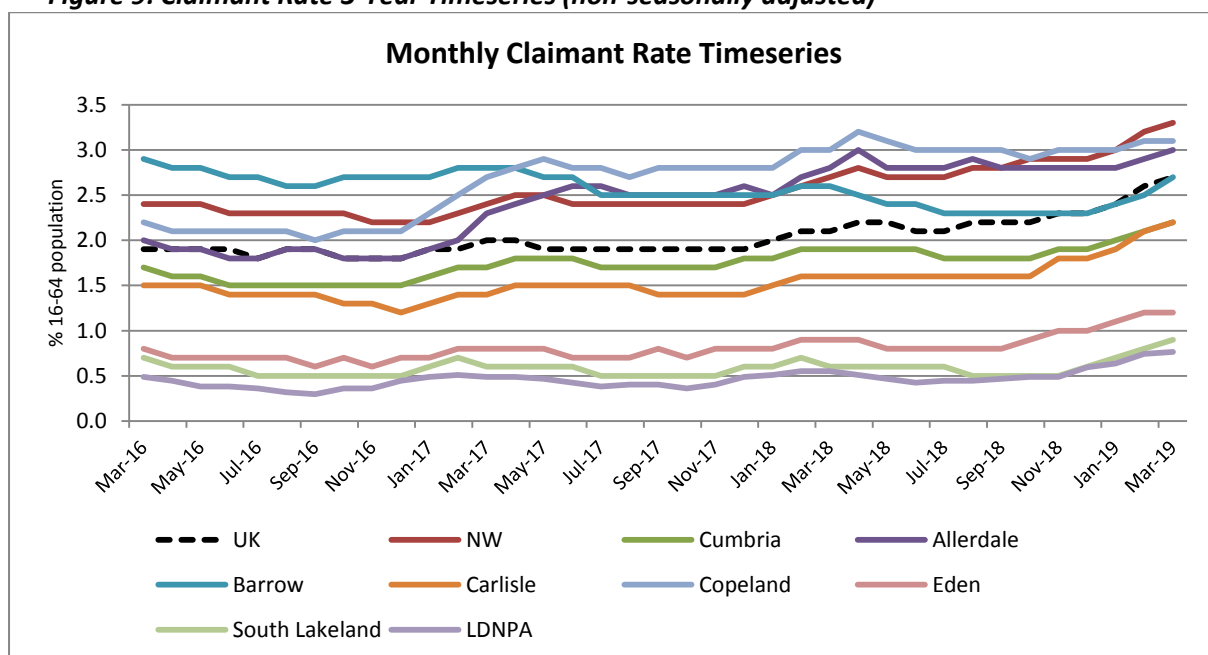
Source: ONS/DWP Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

Figure 8: Claimant Rate, Mar 2019



Source: ONS/DWP Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

Figure 9: Claimant Rate 3-Year Timeseries (non-seasonally adjusted)



Source: ONS/DWP Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

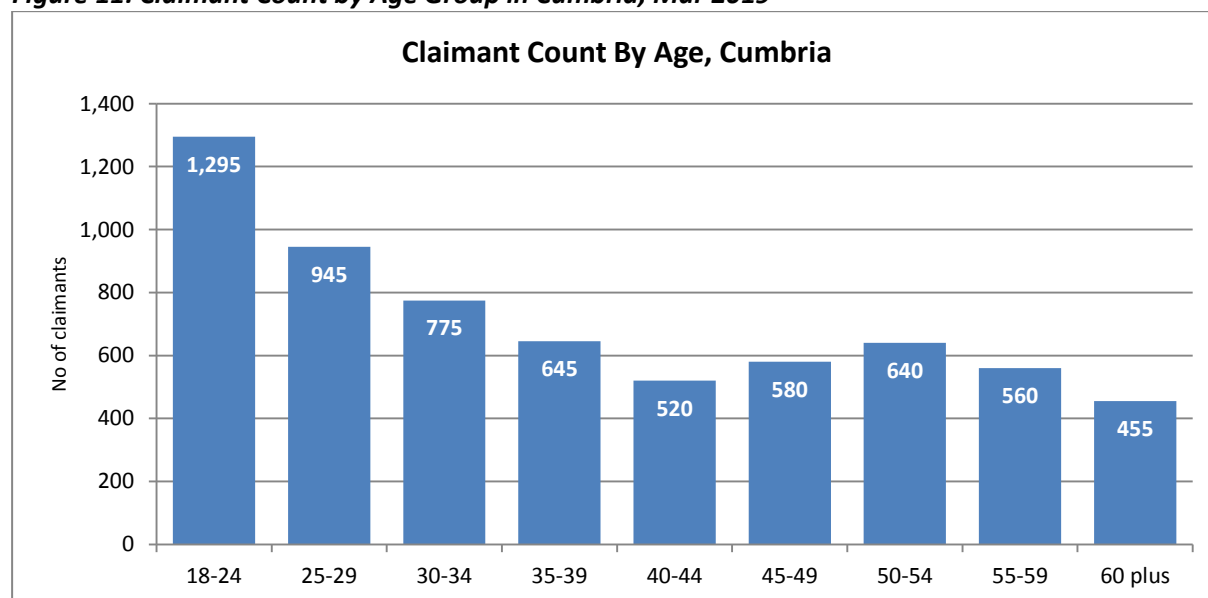
Figure 10: Claimant Count / Rate by Age Group in Cumbria, Mar 2019

	Claimant Count by Age										
	16-17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
UK	3,370	206,940	145,370	133,655	116,205	100,990	106,065	106,970	96,095	81,380	1,100,990
NW	430	29,295	21,380	19,775	16,615	14,000	14,280	13,710	12,045	9,785	151,760
Cumbria	20	1,295	945	775	645	520	580	640	560	455	6,450
Allerdale	5	345	255	205	180	130	160	170	145	110	1,710
Barrow	5	265	165	135	105	70	100	95	85	85	1,115
Carlisle	10	285	215	170	145	145	125	150	115	85	1,440
Copeland	0	260	175	170	125	100	105	125	135	95	1,290
Eden	0	60	50	40	40	35	30	50	30	35	375
South Lakeland	0	80	80	55	50	35	60	55	55	45	515
LDNPA	0	25	20	20	20	10	25	20	25	15	180
	Claimant Rate by Age										
	16-17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
UK	0.2	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7
NW	0.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.3
Cumbria	0.2	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.2
Allerdale	0.2	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	3.0
Barrow	0.3	5.1	4.0	3.5	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.7
Carlisle	0.5	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.3	2.2
Copeland	0.0	5.4	4.4	4.5	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	3.1
Eden	0.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2
South Lakeland	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
LDNPA	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8

Source: ONS/DWP Note: due to rounding, totals may not sum. Shading indicates local rates above the UK rate.

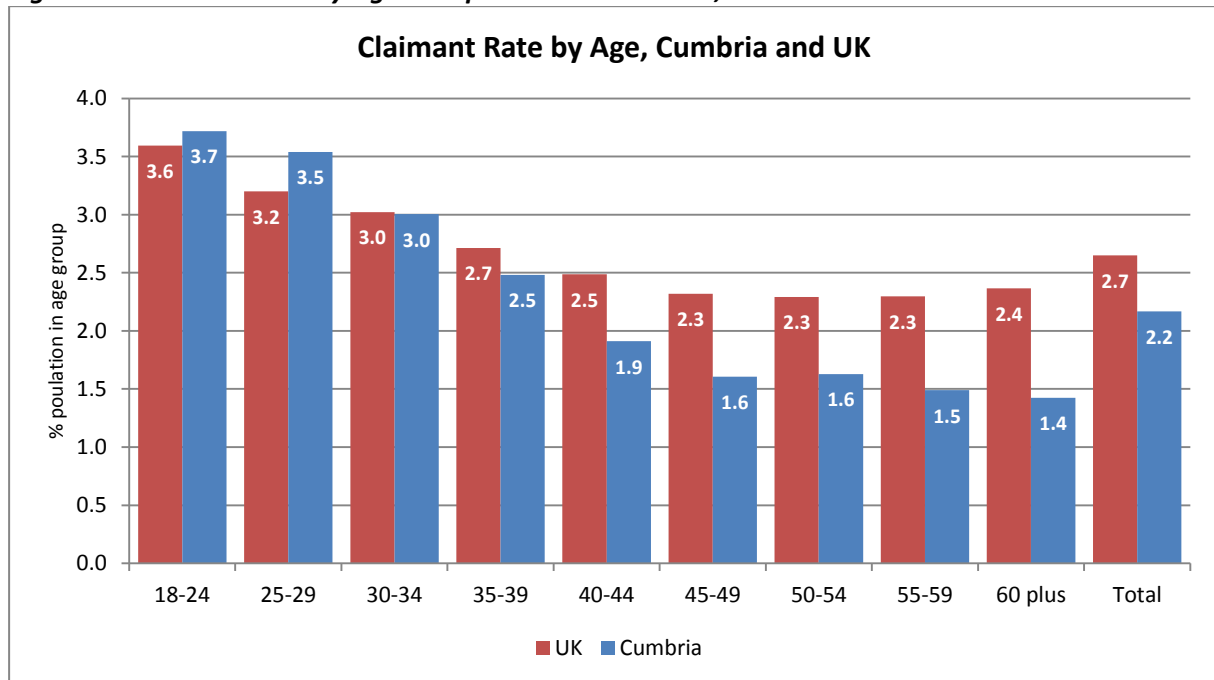
Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

Figure 11: Claimant Count by Age Group in Cumbria, Mar 2019



Source: ONS/DWP

Figure 12: Claimant Rate by Age Group in Cumbria and UK, Mar 2019



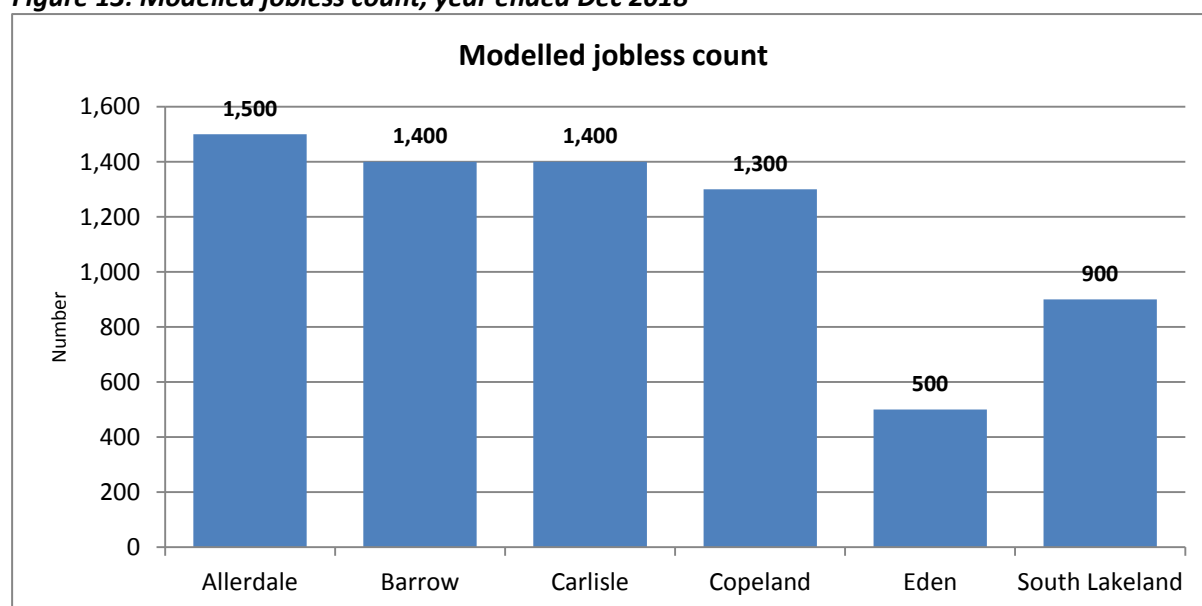
Source: ONS/DWP

5. **MODELLED JOBLESSNESS** (*released quarterly*)

The Office for National Statistics produces modelled joblessness data for local authorities which uses a combination of survey data and claimant count data to estimate the number of unemployed in an area including those who are not claiming benefits. NB: These data are only updated quarterly.

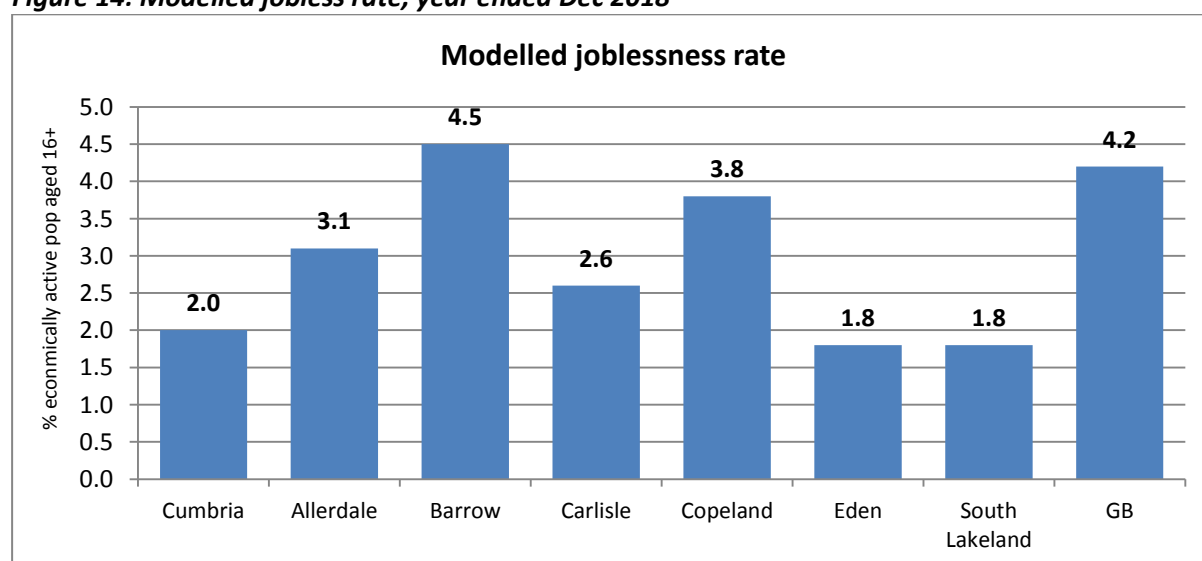
In the year ended Dec 2018, it is estimated that there were 4,800 jobless people in Cumbria, giving a rate of 2.04%. This compares to a national rate of 4.2%. The estimated rate in Barrow (4.5%) is higher than nationally but rates are lower in all other districts. The modelled jobless count fell by 1,100 from the previous quarter and the rate was down 0.4. The count is also down 3,200 from a year ago and the rate is down by 1.2.

Figure 13: Modelled jobless count, year ended Dec 2018



Source: ONS

Figure 14: Modelled jobless rate, year ended Dec 2018



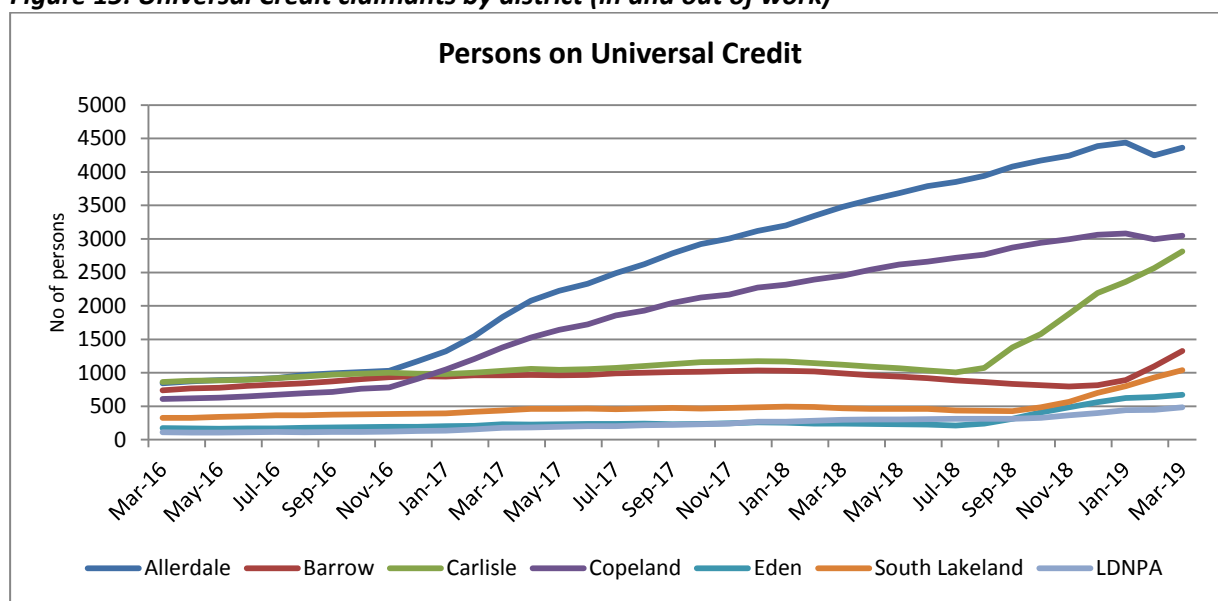
Source: ONS

6. **UNIVERSAL CREDIT** (*persons data released monthly / household data quarterly*)

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. UC is gradually being rolled out across the country - Workington and Whitehaven Jobcentres went onto Full Service UC in Nov 2016, Carlisle and Penrith Jobcentres in July 2018, Kendal in Sep 2018 and Barrow in Dec 2018. Therefore, in all areas of Cumbria the majority of new claims are now for UC and those on legacy benefits whose circumstances change will also move onto UC. However, the Government has delayed the "managed migration" phase which would have seen other claimants on legacy benefits being transitioned onto UC. **Note: due to the phased rollout, care should be taken when comparing areas or assessing change over time.**

In Mar 2019 there were 13,265 people on Universal Credit in Cumbria (both in work and out of work). This is a rise of 803 from the previous month. The highest numbers of UC claimants were in Allerdale (4,361) and Copeland (3,048) as is to be expected due to the time UC has been fully rolled out in the Jobcentres which service these areas. The acceleration of the rollout in other parts of Cumbria is starting to be reflected with a sharp rise in UC claimants in Carlisle in particular.

Figure 15: Universal Credit claimants by district (in and out of work)



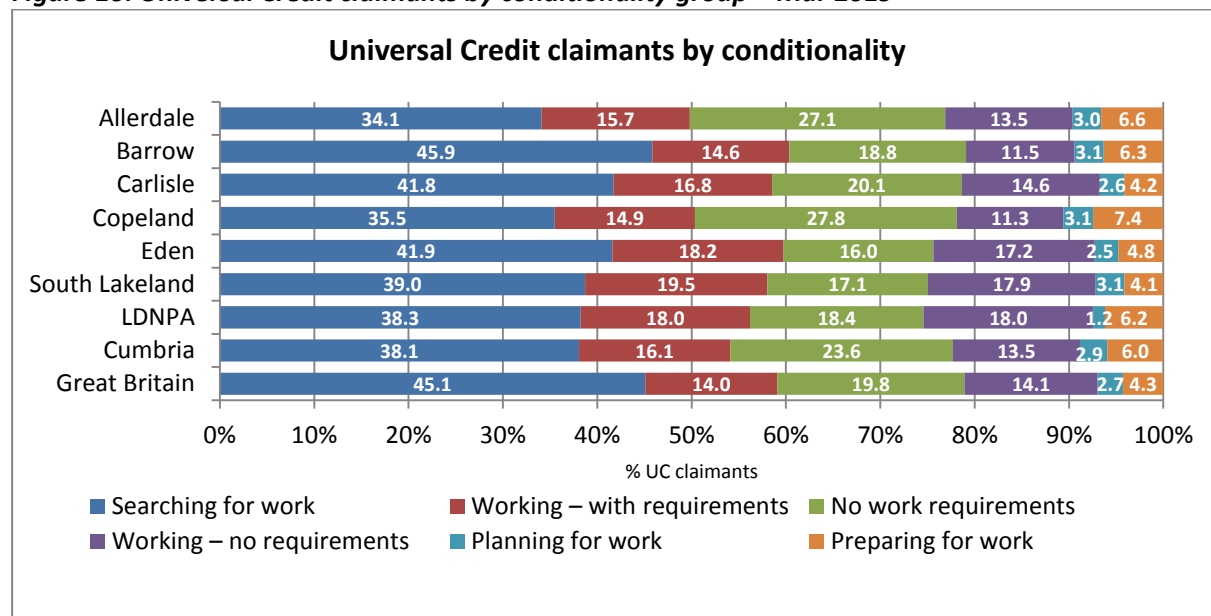
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

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. An outline of the conditions for each group is shown below.

Searching for work	Not working or with very low earnings. Claimant required to take action to seek work or more/better paid work.
Working – with requirements	In work but could earn more or not working but has partner with low earnings
No work requirements	Not expected to work at present. Health or caring responsibilities prevents claimant from working or preparing for work.
Working – no requirements	Individual or household earnings over the level at which conditionality applies.
Planning for work	Expected to work in the future. Lone parent / lead carer of child aged 1.
Preparing for work	Expected to start preparing for future even with limited work capability at present or child aged 2.

Overall in Cumbria, 38.1% of UC claimants are in the searching for work group but this varies from 45.9% in Barrow down to 34.1% in Allerdale. Allerdale and Copeland have higher proportions of claimants in the “no work requirements” group as you would expect in areas where UC has been fully rolled out for the longest time.

Figure 16: Universal Credit claimants by conditionality group – Mar 2019

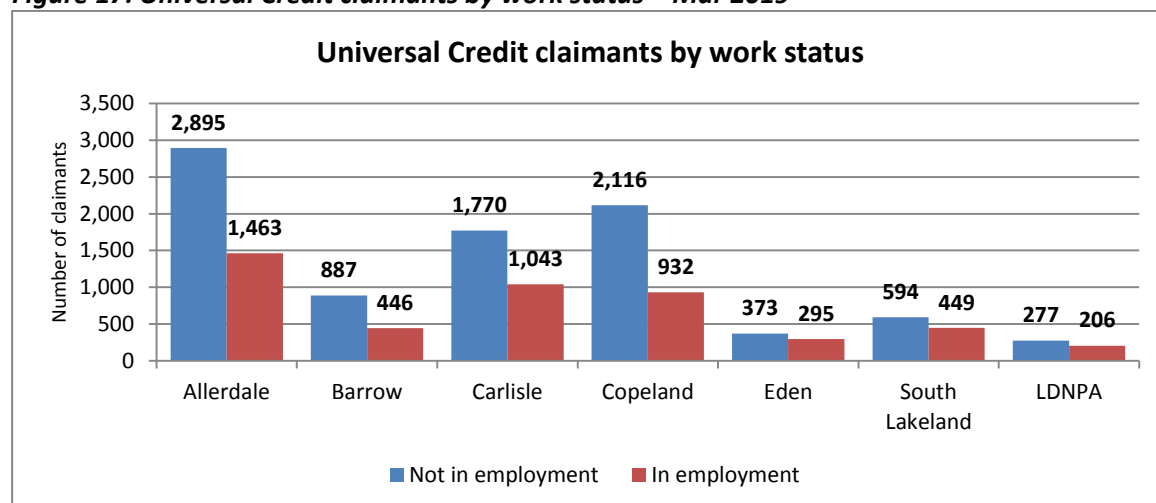


Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note 1: Conditionality is based on an individual's circumstances on the count date (2nd Thursday) Note 2: LDNPA is a “best-fit” comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

UC claimants are further categorised by employment status. This status is determined by whether the claimant received any employment earnings in the month prior to the count data. It is therefore possible in a small number of cases for someone to be classed as in work but have a conditionality of no work requirements on the day of the count (or the opposite).

65.1% (8,637) of UC Claimants in Cumbria are classified as not in employment and 34.9% (4,632) as in employment which is broadly similar to the national proportions.

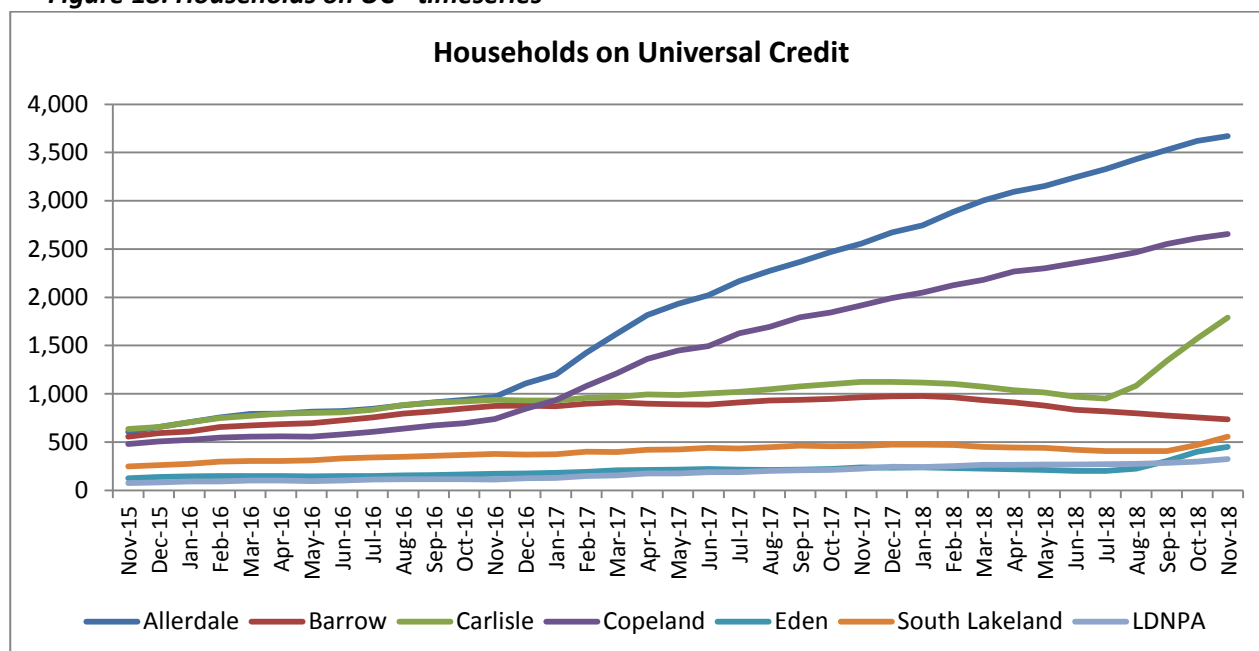
Figure 17: Universal Credit claimants by work status – Mar 2019



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note 1: Employment status is determined by whether the claimant had employment earnings recorded within their completed UC assessment period closest to the count date (2nd Thursday). They may not be in employment on the count date itself. Note 2: LDNPA is a “best-fit” comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

Data for households on Universal Credit are available for individual months but only released quarterly which puts them out of line with the data for persons. In Nov 2018 there were 9,865 households on Universal Credit in Cumbria (12,291 persons), a rise of 429 from the previous month.

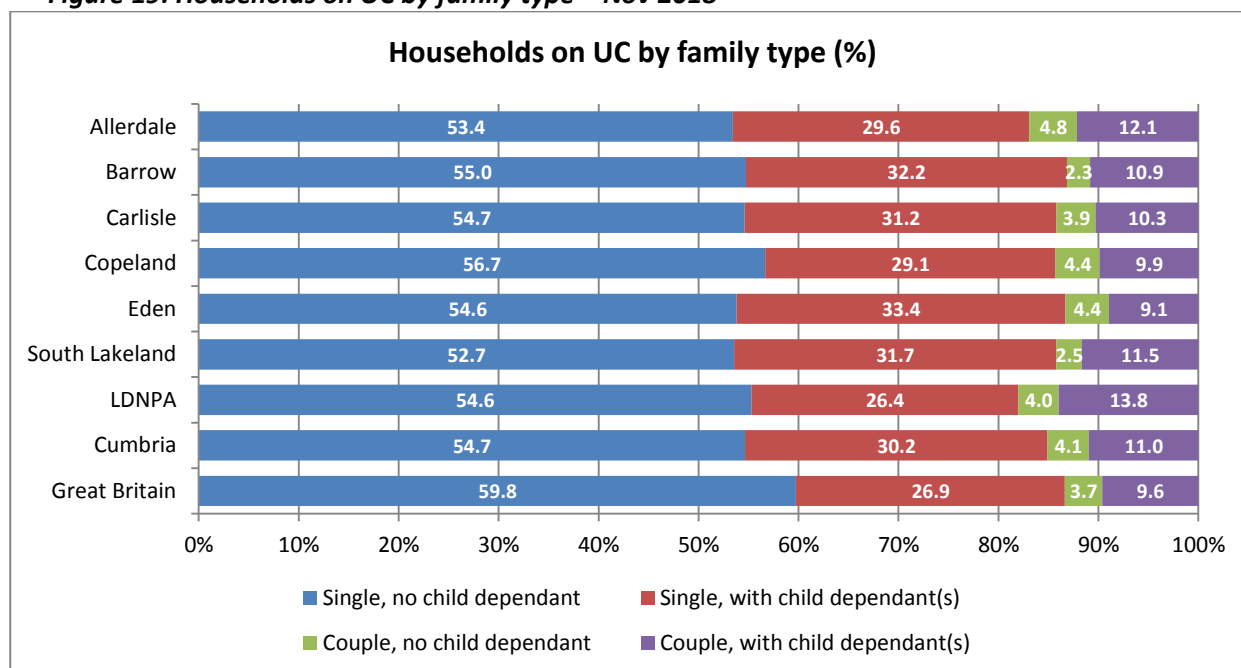
Figure 18: Households on UC - timeseries



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

The highest proportion of households (54.7%) were single households with no child dependants followed by 30.2% single households with child dependants. This is influenced by the rollout as different "gateway" conditions apply at different stages of the rollout.

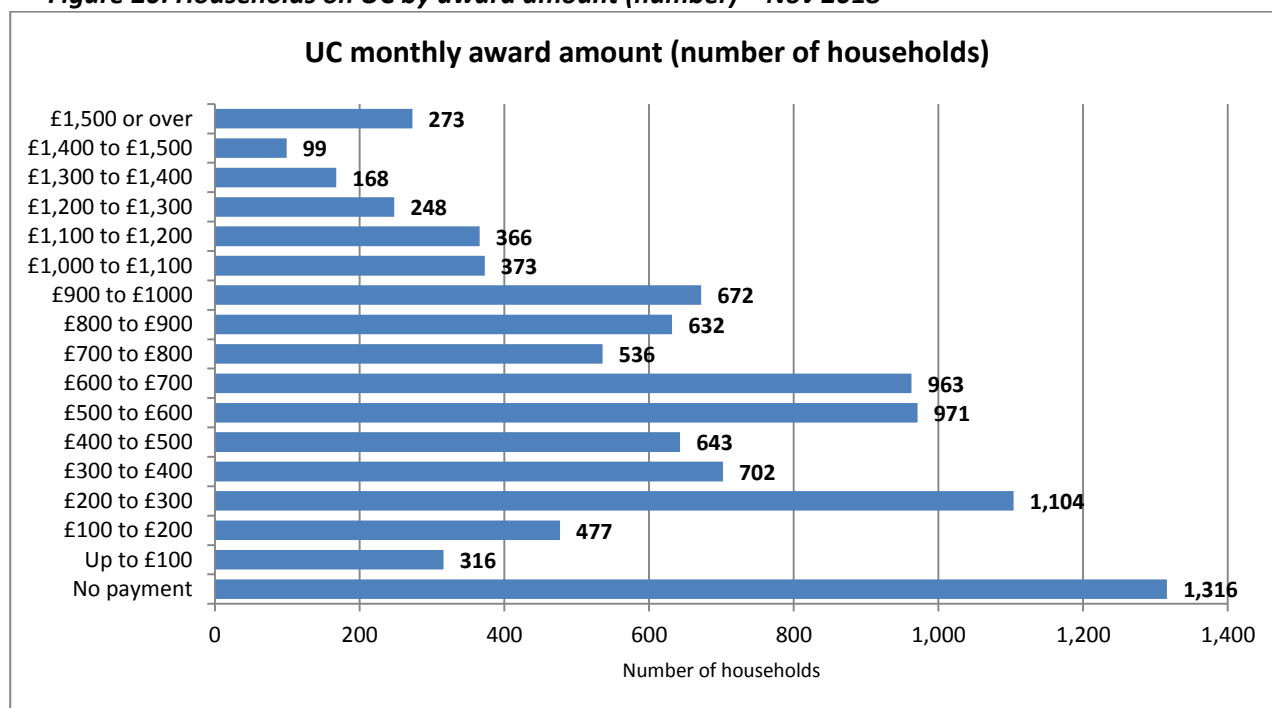
Figure 19: Households on UC by family type – Nov 2018



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

Of the 9,865 households in Cumbria on UC in Feb 2018, 1,316 had not received a payment (13.3%). This may be because the award amount has not yet been calculated or because the household did not qualify to receive a payment in the month.

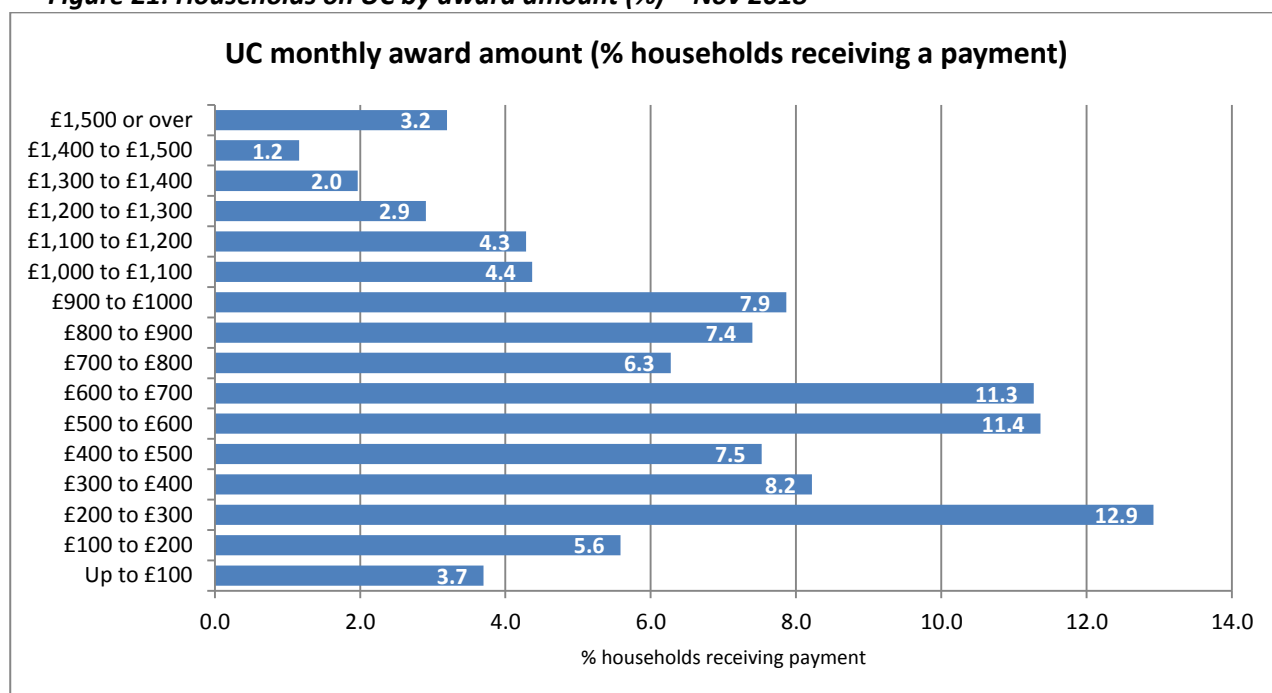
Figure 20: Households on UC by award amount (number) – Nov 2018



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Of those households that did receive a payment, these ranged from under £100 (3.7% of households receiving a payment) up to £1,500 or more (3.2% of households receiving a payment).

Figure 21: Households on UC by award amount (%) – Nov 2018



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

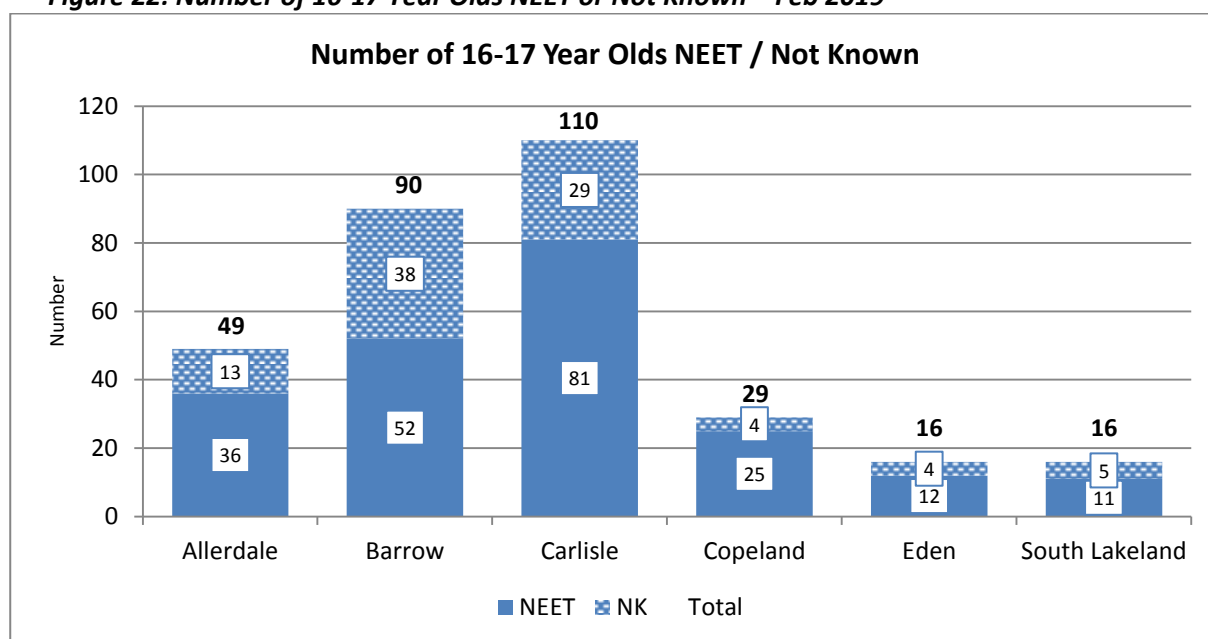
7. NEETs & Participation (released monthly)

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 now also classed as NEET.

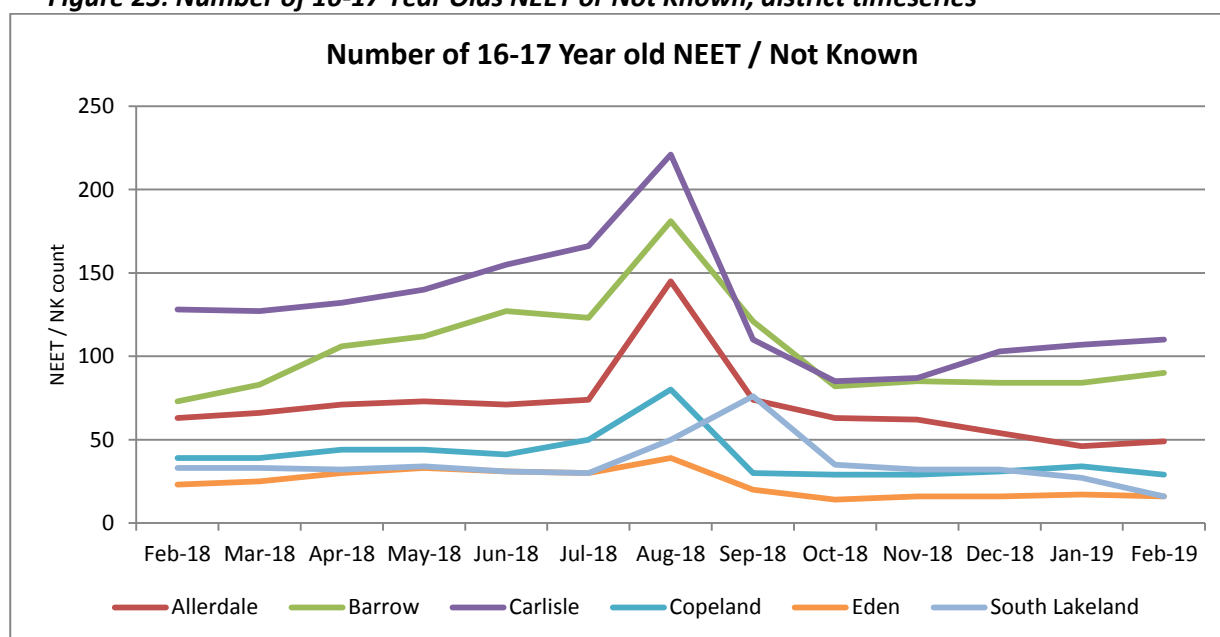
In Feb 2019, 363 16-17 year olds were classed as NEET in Cumbria (219 NEET and 144 whose status was Not Known), unchanged from the previous month and down 23 from a year ago. The highest number of NEET/NKs was in Carlisle (110) followed by Barrow (90). NB: There is a great deal of monthly variation relating to academic year activity and therefore care should be taken when viewing monthly data.

Figure 22: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known – Feb 2019



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Note: district totals may not sum to county total.

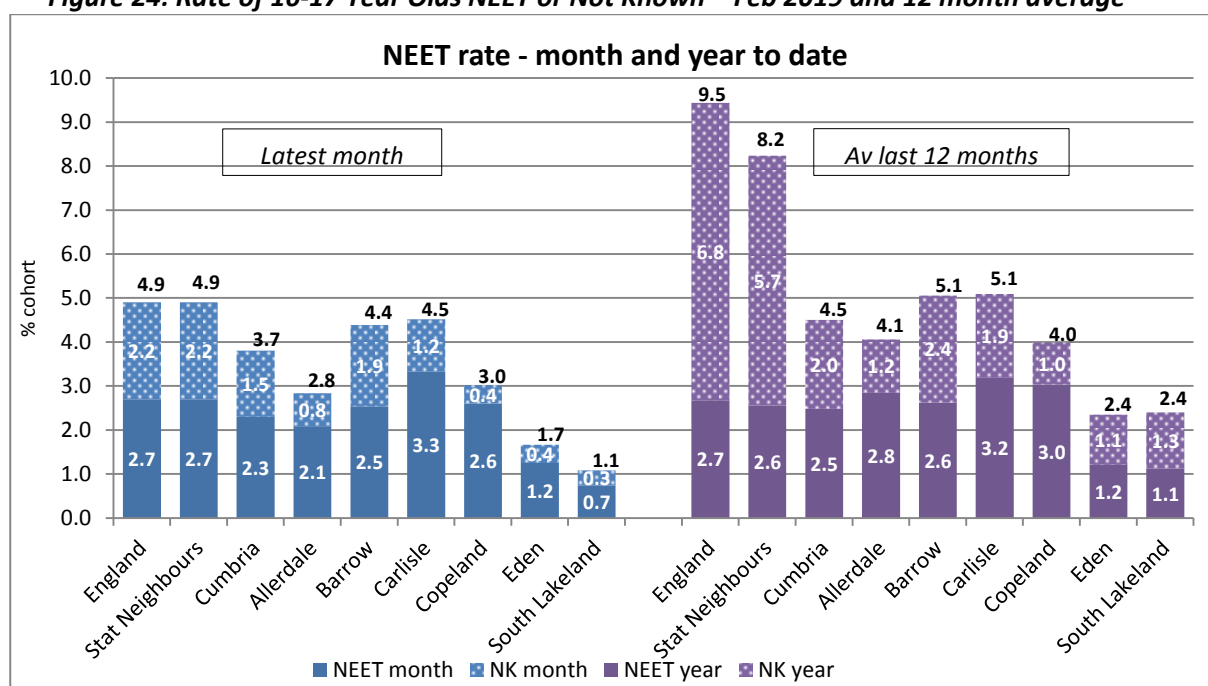
Figure 23: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, district timeseries



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

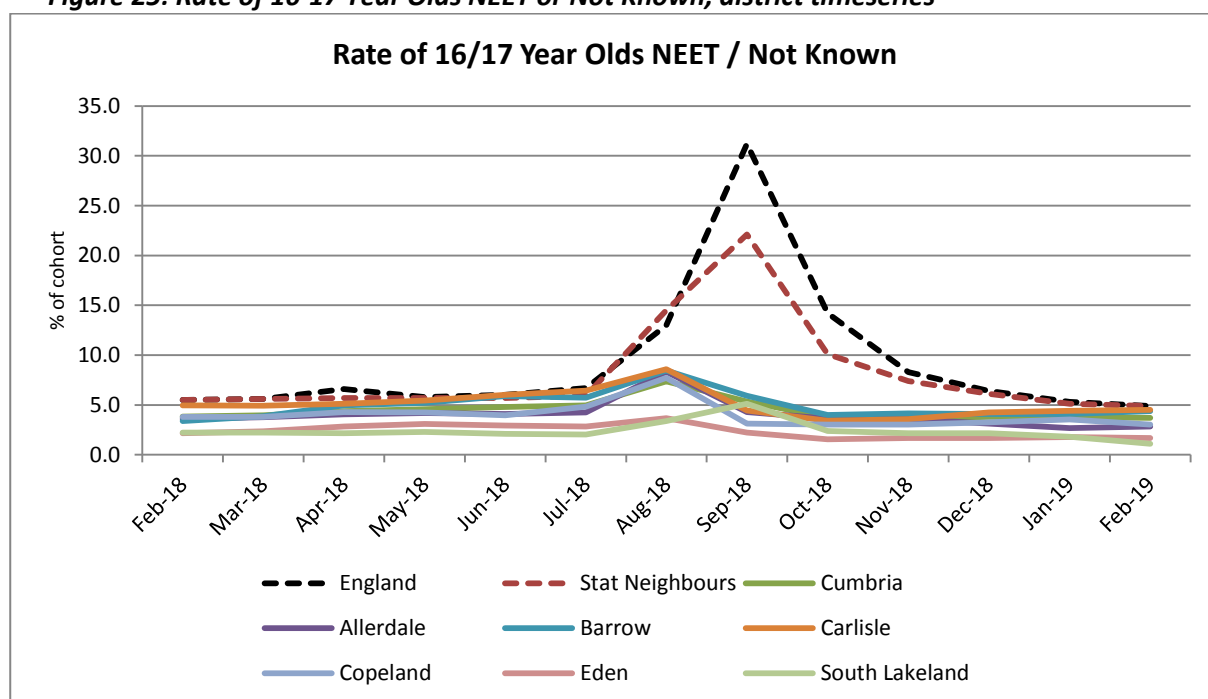
The county NEET/NK rate (% of cohort) was 3.7% in Feb 2019 compared to an England rate of 4.9% and an average rate of 4.9% for Cumbria's 10 statistical neighbours. The highest local rate was in Carlisle (4.5%). The NEET rate in Cumbria was unchanged from last month and down 0.1 from the same month last year. The average rate for the last 12 months in Cumbria was 4.5% compared to 9.5% nationally and 8.2% for statistical neighbours. Carlisle and Barrow had the highest average rates locally at 5.1%.

Figure 24: Rate of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known – Feb 2019 and 12 month average



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

Figure 25: Rate of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, district timeseries



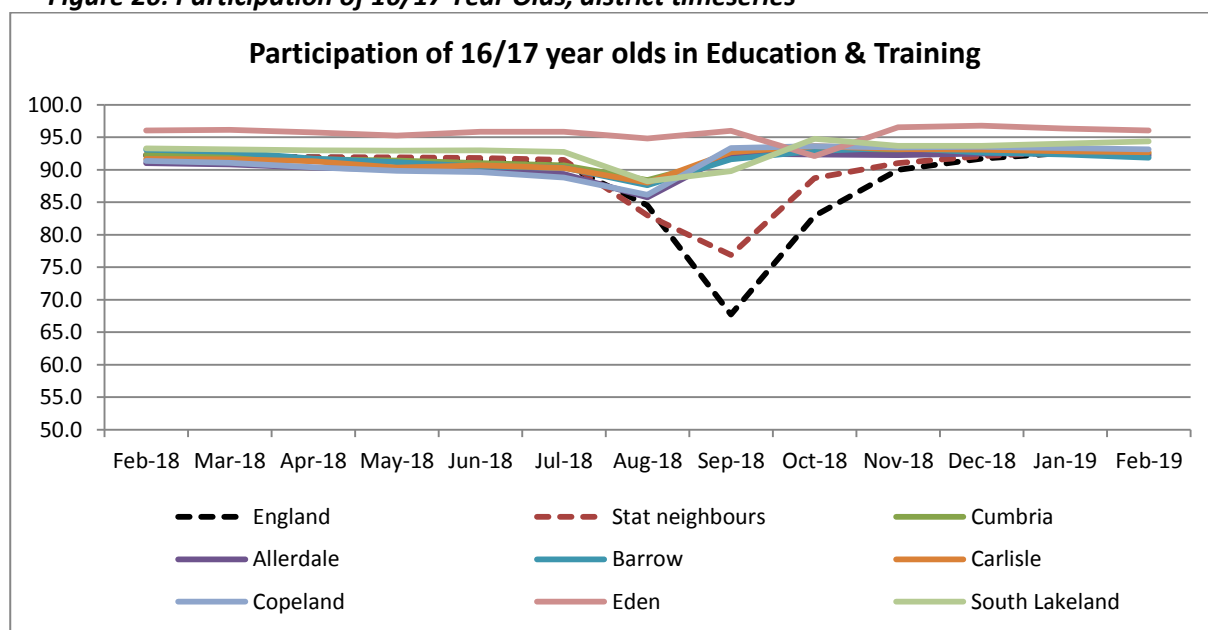
Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

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.

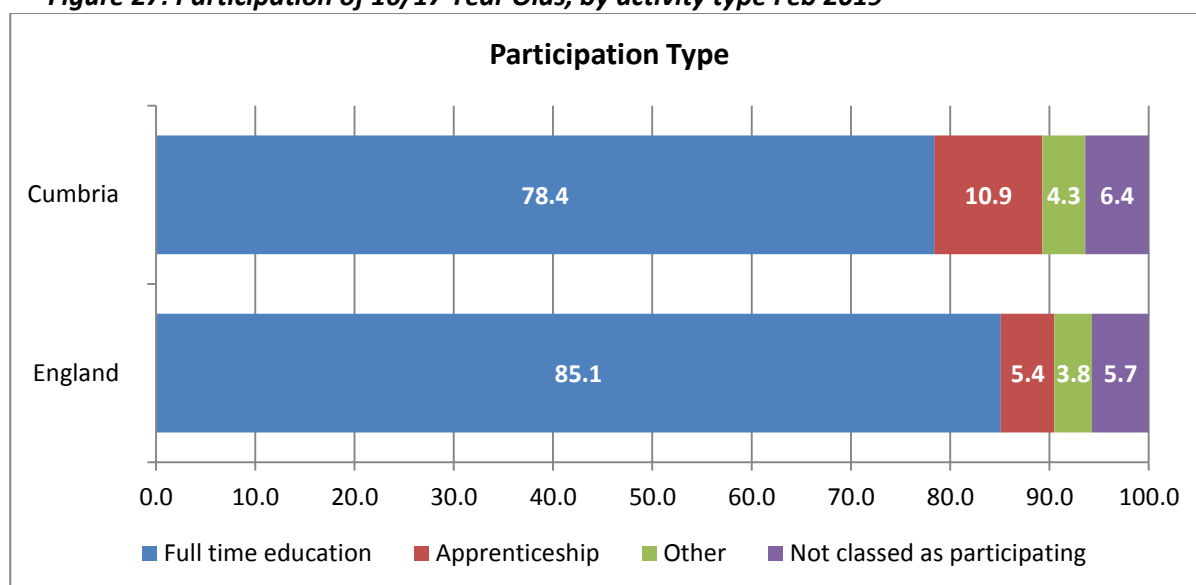
In Feb 2019, 93.3% of young people in Cumbria were classed as meeting the participation requirement, the majority through full time education or training (79.4%) or by undertaking an apprenticeship (10.9%). This compares to 92.8% nationally who were deemed to be participating. Average data for the past 12 months shows Cumbria performing above the national average – 92.2% v 88.2%.

Figure 26: Participation of 16/17 Year Olds, district timeseries



Source: NCCIS

Figure 27: Participation of 16/17 Year Olds, by activity type Feb 2019



Source: NCCIS (district data not available)

8. **JOB POSTINGS** (released monthly)

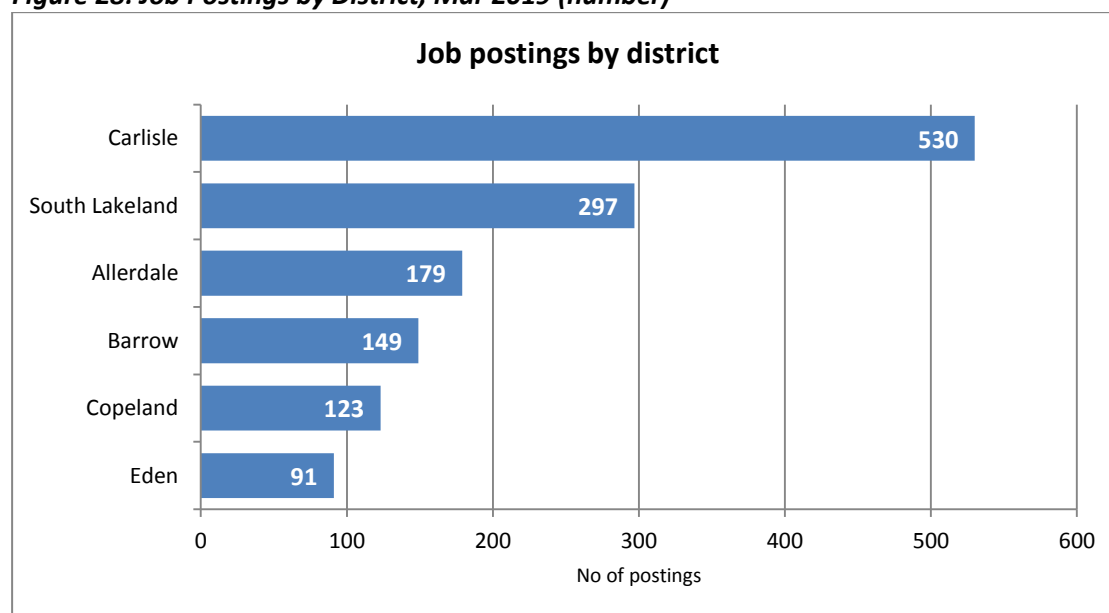
The following data are drawn from Labour Insight, an interactive tool which delivers real time access to job postings from a comprehensive range of sources including job boards, employer sites, newspapers, public agencies etc. Data extraction and analysis technologies mine and code data from each job listing to provide analysis on industries, occupations, skills and qualifications. The tool will inevitably not capture all vacancies and in particular is likely to under-represent vacancies in sectors which typically do not utilise online or formal recruitment methods. On the other hand it captures advertisements from agencies seeking to add people to their registers when there may not be a specific vacancy available which may over represent the situation in those sectors which make widespread use of recruitment agencies and “bank” workers.

In Mar 2019 there were 1,766 job postings in Cumbria which is 55 fewer than were placed in the previous month. (Due to a technical issue with the data we do not currently have a consistent 12 month timeseries to compare change over time but this will be added as soon as available.)

Location of job postings

Geographically the highest number of postings was for opportunities in Carlisle where there were 530 postings in the month, 38.7% of all the postings in Cumbria. The second highest number of postings was in South Lakeland (297) with 21.7% of the total.

Figure 28: Job Postings by District, Mar 2019 (number)



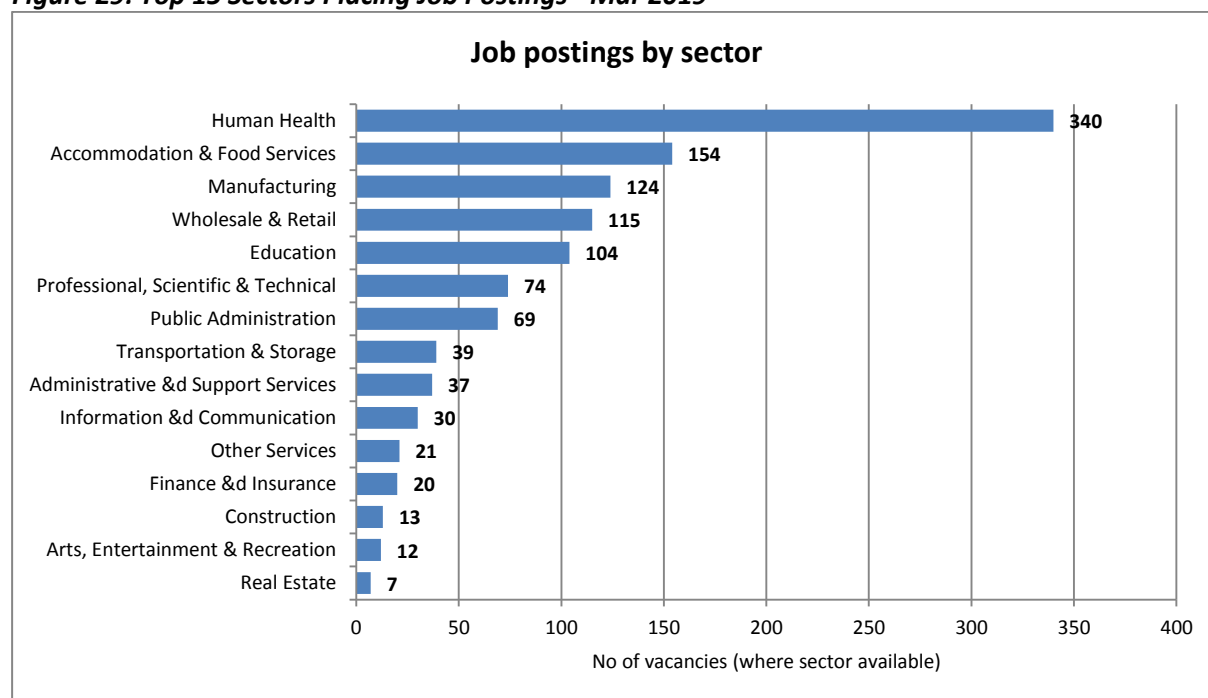
Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

NB: may not sum to county total as district could not be coded for all postings

Sector of job postings

The highest number of postings was in the human health & social work sector (340 postings) which represented over a quarter of postings where a sector could be identified (29.0%). This was followed by accommodation & food services (154, 13.2%) and manufacturing (124, 10.6%).

Figure 29: Top 15 Sectors Placing Job Postings - Mar 2019

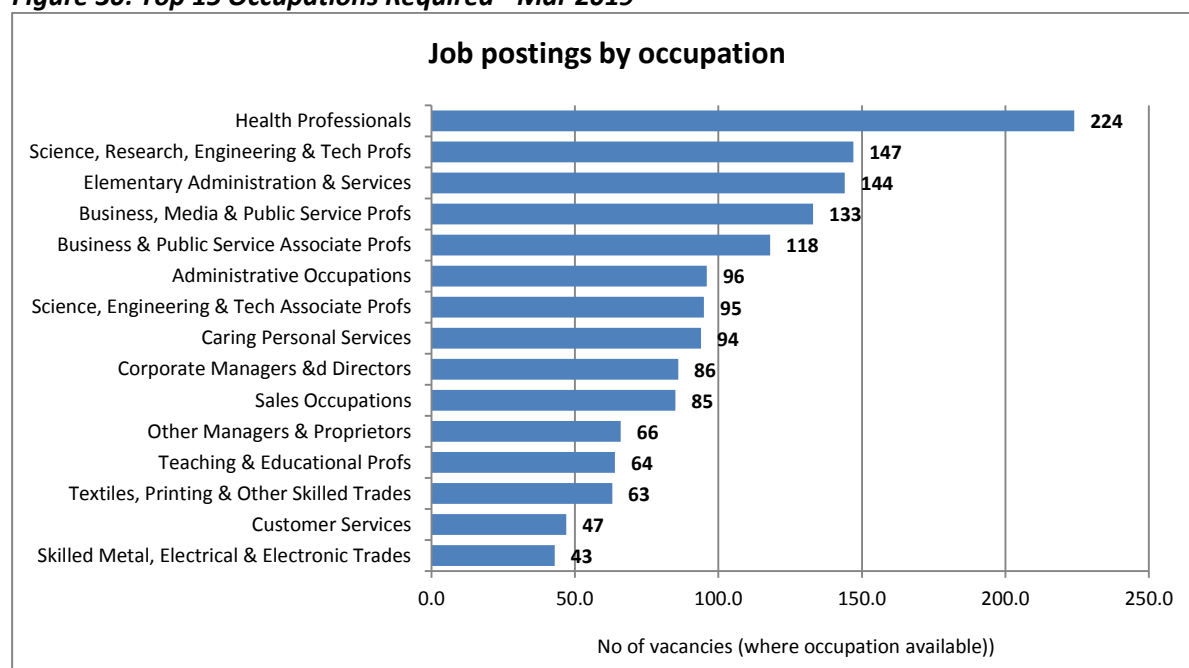


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Occupation of job postings

The most common occupations specified were health professionals (224, 12.7%) and science, research, engineering & technical professionals (147, 8.3%).

Figure 30: Top 15 Occupations Required - Mar 2019

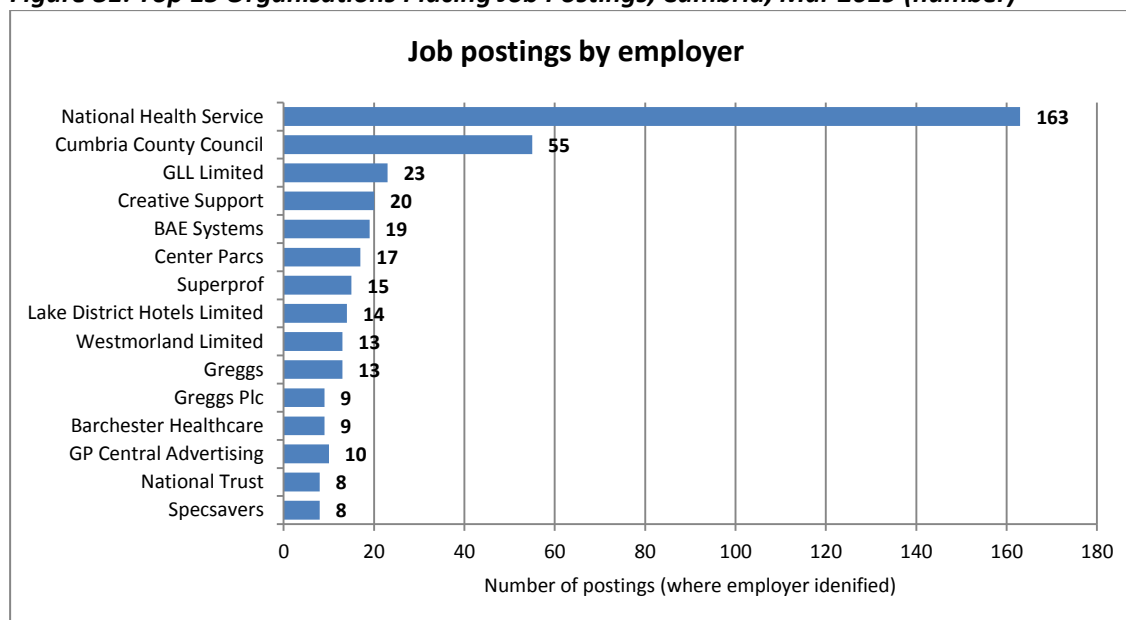


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Organisations placing job postings

The organisation placing the most job postings was the NHS with 163 postings (17.3%) followed by Cumbria County Council with 55 (5.8%).

Figure 31: Top 15 Organisations Placing Job Postings, Cumbria, Mar 2019 (number)

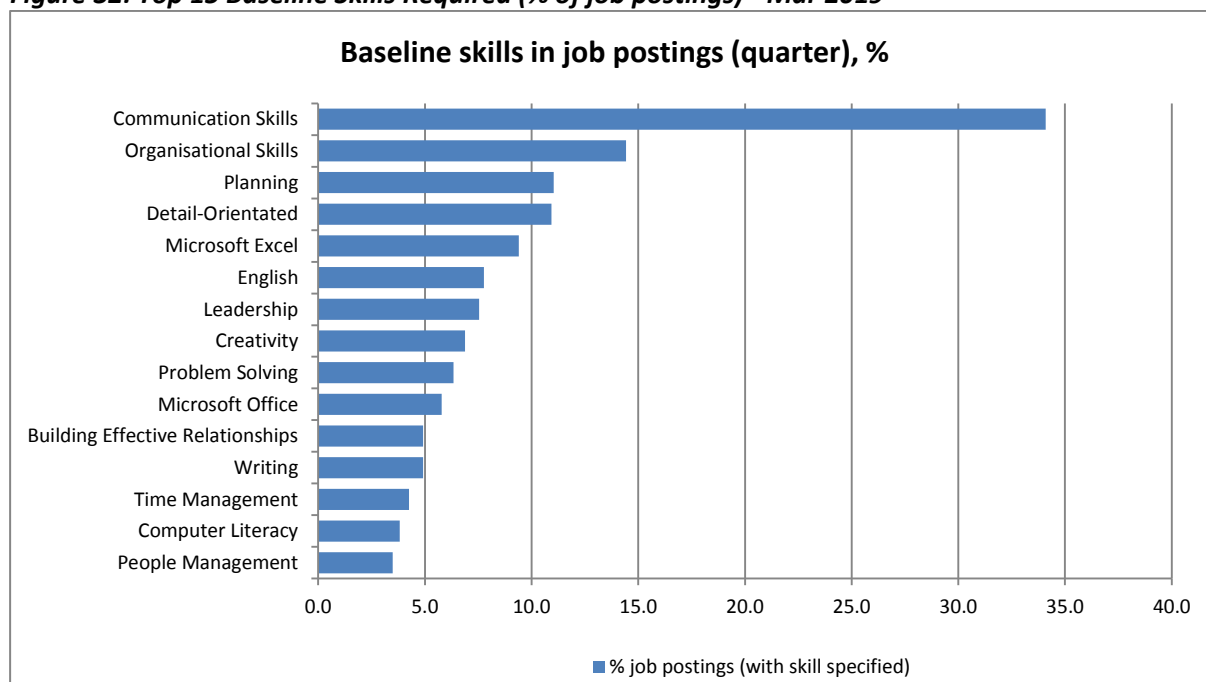


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Skills mentioned in job postings

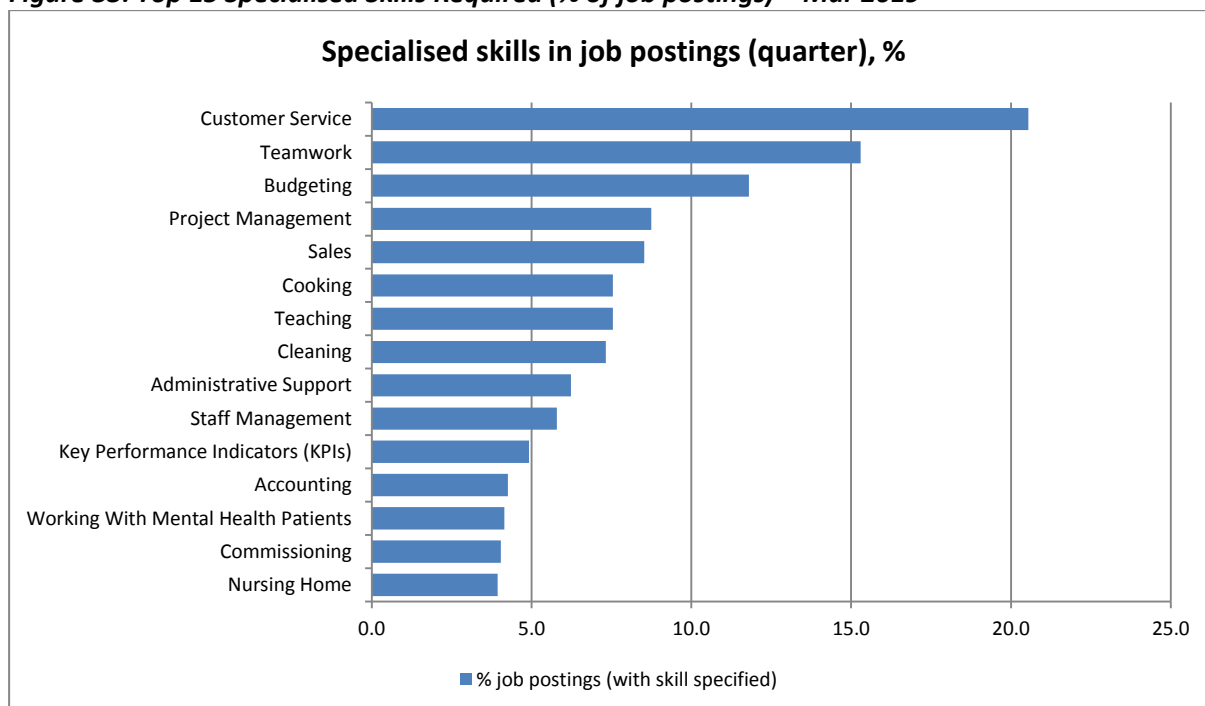
The most common baseline skills mentioned in job postings were communication skills (34.1% of all postings with skills specified) and organisational skills (14.4%) whilst the most commonly mentioned more detailed skills were customer service (20.5%) and teamwork (15.3%).

Figure 32: Top 15 Baseline Skills Required (% of job postings) - Mar 2019



Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Figure 33: Top 15 Specialised Skills Required (% of job postings) – Mar 2019

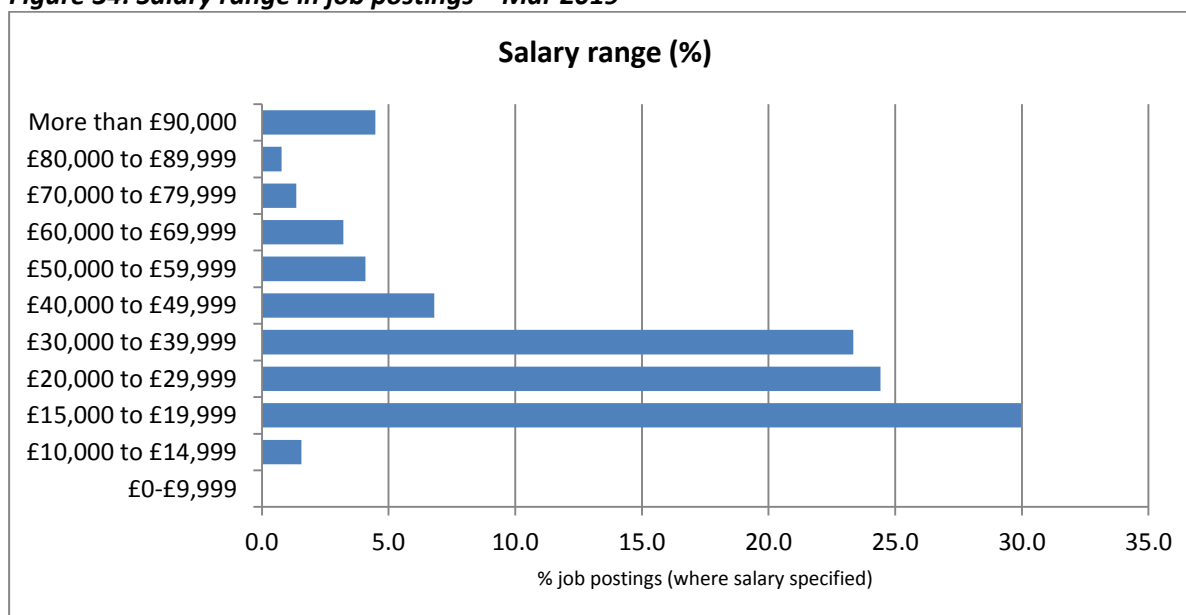


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Salaries offered in job postings (where provided)

Only around two thirds of postings identified a salary range but where they did, the highest proportion fell into the £15,000-£19,999 range (30.0%) followed by the £20,000-£29,000 range (24.4%). The mean salary quoted was £32,700 and the median salary quoted was £26,300.

Figure 34: Salary range in job postings – Mar 2019

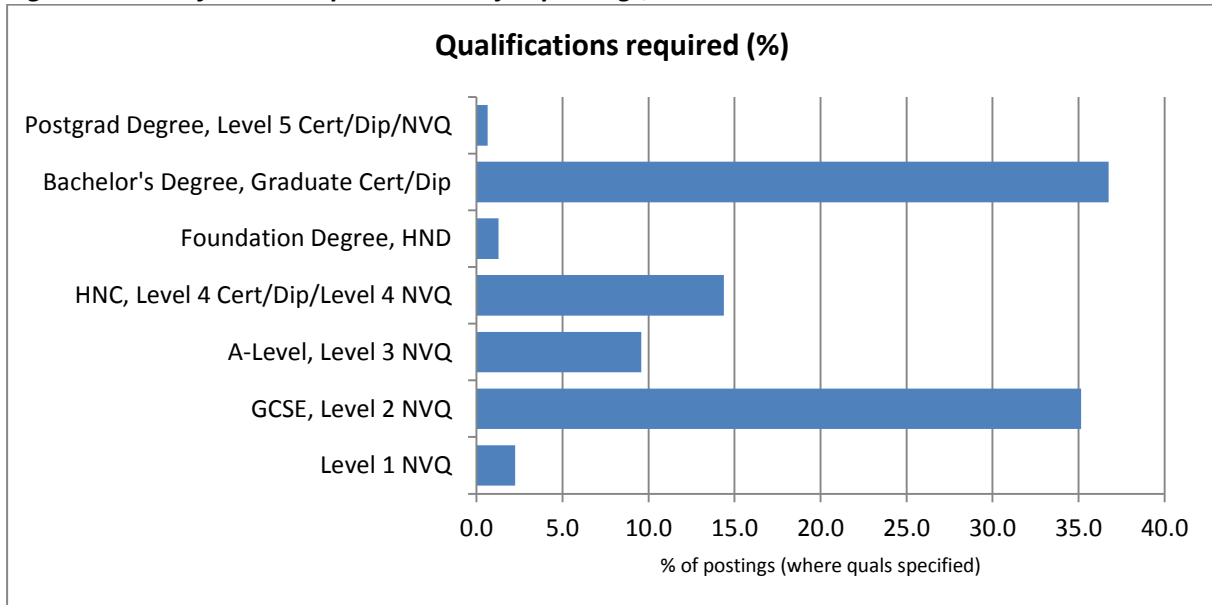


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Qualification requirements in job postings (where provided)

Fewer than a quarter of postings referred to the qualifications required for the job but where they did so, the most frequently mentioned were Bachelor's Degree (36.7%) and GCSE/Level 2 (35.1%).

Figure 35: Qualification requirements in job postings, Mar 2019



Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Figure 36: Summary of Top 15 Job Postings by Occupation, Industry & Skills, Mar 2019

Occupation	No	% jobs	Industry	No	% jobs
Health Professionals	224	12.7	Human Health	340	29.0
Science, Research, Engineering & Tech Profs	147	8.3	Accommodation & Food Services	154	13.2
Elementary Administration & Services	144	8.2	Manufacturing	124	10.6
Business, Media & Public Service Profs	133	7.6	Wholesale & Retail	115	9.8
Business & Public Service Associate Profs	118	6.7	Education	104	8.9
Administrative Occupations	96	5.5	Professional, Scientific & Technical	74	6.3
Science, Engineering & Tech Associate Profs	95	5.4	Public Administration	69	5.9
Caring Personal Services	94	5.3	Transportation & Storage	39	3.3
Corporate Managers & Directors	86	4.9	Administrative & Support Services	37	3.2
Sales Occupations	85	4.8	Information & Communication	30	2.6
Other Managers & Proprietors	66	3.7	Other Services	21	1.8
Teaching & Educational Profs	64	3.6	Finance & Insurance	20	1.7
Textiles, Printing & Other Skilled Trades	63	3.6	Construction	13	1.1
Customer Services	47	2.7	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12	1.0
Skilled Metal, Electrical & Electronic Trades	43	2.4	Real Estate	7	0.6
Baseline Skill	No	% jobs	Specialised Skill	No	% jobs
Communication Skills	312	34.1	Customer Service	188	20.5
Organisational Skills	132	14.4	Teamwork	140	15.3
Planning	101	11.0	Budgeting	108	11.8
Detail-Orientated	100	10.9	Project Management	80	8.7
Microsoft Excel	86	9.4	Sales	78	8.5
English	71	7.8	Cooking	69	7.5
Leadership	69	7.5	Teaching	69	7.5
Creativity	63	6.9	Cleaning	67	7.3
Problem Solving	58	6.3	Administrative Support	57	6.2
Microsoft Office	53	5.8	Staff Management	53	5.8
Building Effective Relationships	45	4.9	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	45	4.9
Writing	45	4.9	Accounting	39	4.3
Time Management	39	4.3	Working With Mental Health Patients	38	4.2
Computer Literacy	35	3.8	Commissioning	37	4.0
People Management	32	3.5	Nursing Home	36	3.9

Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

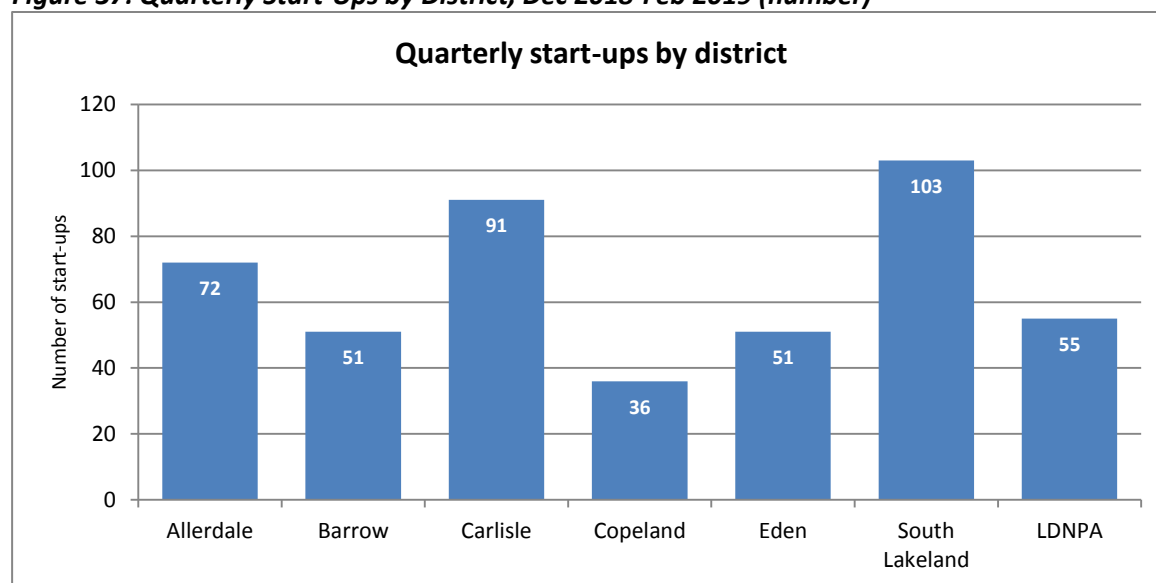
Note: The tool relies on data contained within job postings when analysing skill needs, qualifications etc and this may be limited by the accuracy and detail contained within the original advertisement. For example, the system can allocate an occupation in the majority of instances but is unable to allocate an industry in approximately a third of cases. Therefore the totals for each may vary and proportions presented here are of postings where the relevant coding has been possible.

9. BUSINESS START UPS (*released monthly*)

The following data are from BankSearch, a survey which collects data from Barclays, Co-operative Bank, HSBC, Lloyds Banking Group, Royal Bank of Scotland Group, Santander and TSB Bank. 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 other institutions.

There were 404 business start-ups in Cumbria in the quarter Dec 2018-Feb 2019. This is 24 fewer than in the previous quarter (Sep-Nov 2018), a fall of 5.67% compared to a fall of 9.4% for England. Start-ups fell in all districts except Eden (+7).

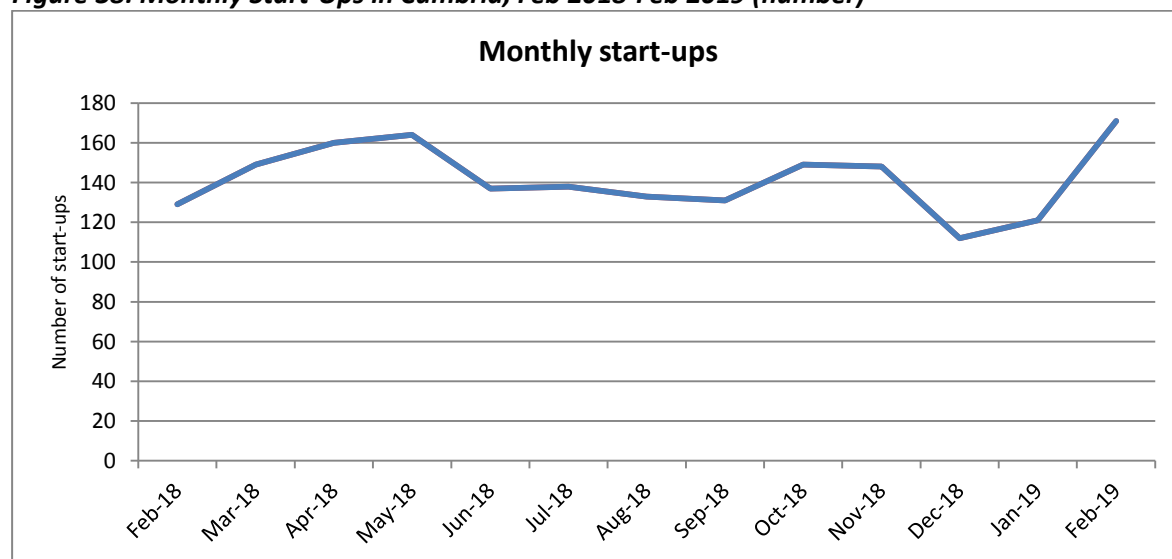
Figure 37: Quarterly Start-Ups by District, Dec 2018-Feb 2019 (number)



Source: BankSearch Note: LDNPA area is a "best-fit" comprising wards with 50%+ of area within NP

The number of starts varies throughout the year and levels this winter were slightly down on the same time the previous year. However, in the most recent month there was a sharp increase in start-ups and levels in February were higher than the same time last year.

Figure 38: Monthly Start-Ups in Cumbria, Feb 2018-Feb 2019 (number)

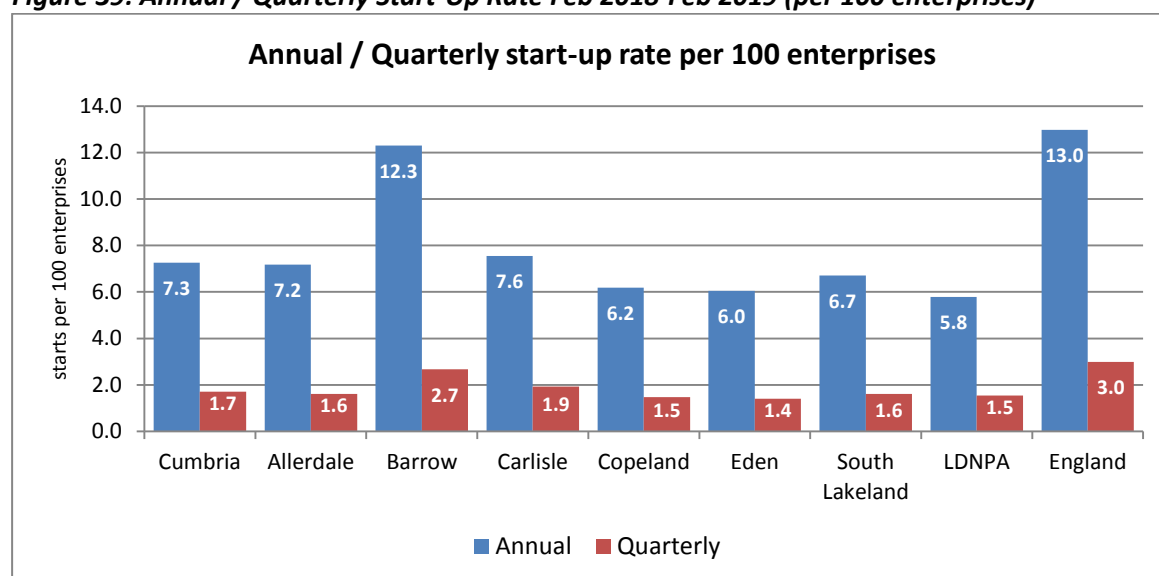


Source: BankSearch

The annual rate of business start-ups can be expressed in 2 ways. Firstly, as a proportion of the active business stock. This measure is influenced by the business structure and areas with a relatively small stock of active businesses will generally show higher start up rates than those with large volumes, often of small, businesses. The second method is start-ups per 10,000 working age people and is sometimes regarded as a better indicator of entrepreneurship amongst local residents.

Using the first methodology of starts per 100 enterprises (which is the Office for National Statistics' preferred measure) Barrow had the highest annual start up rate at 12.3 per 100 active enterprises while Eden had the lowest at 6.0 per 100 active enterprises. This compares to 13.0 for England.

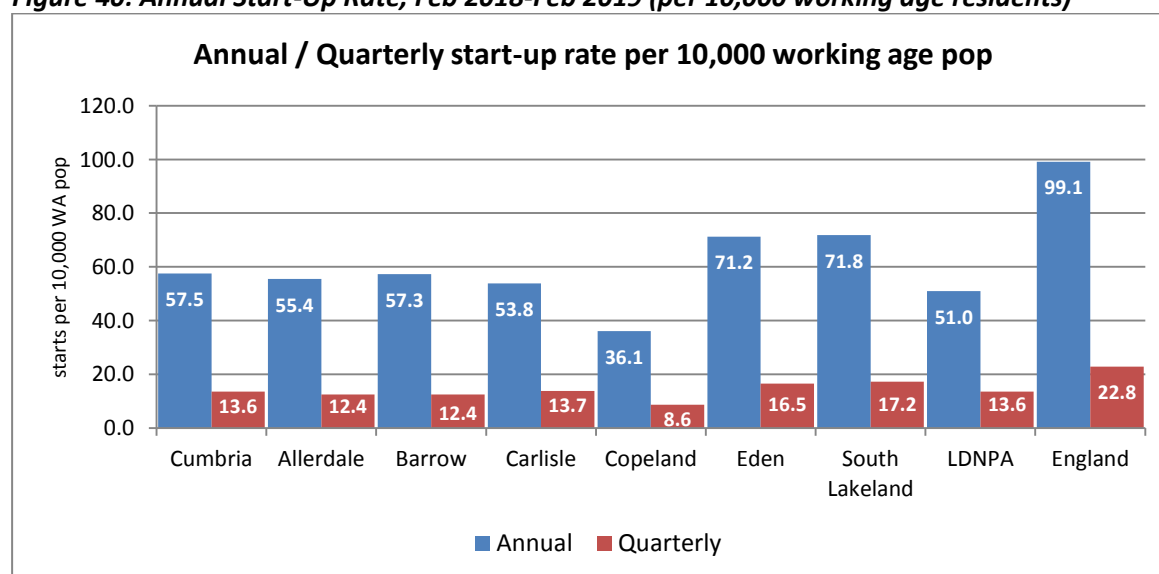
Figure 39: Annual / Quarterly Start-Up Rate Feb 2018-Feb 2019 (per 100 enterprises)



Source: BankSearch / UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2017 Note: LDNPA denominator data not available

Using the second methodology (starts per 10,000 working age residents), the position is different with South Lakeland having the highest annual start up rate at 71.8 per 10,000 working age residents and Copeland the lowest at 36.1. This compares to 99.1 for England.

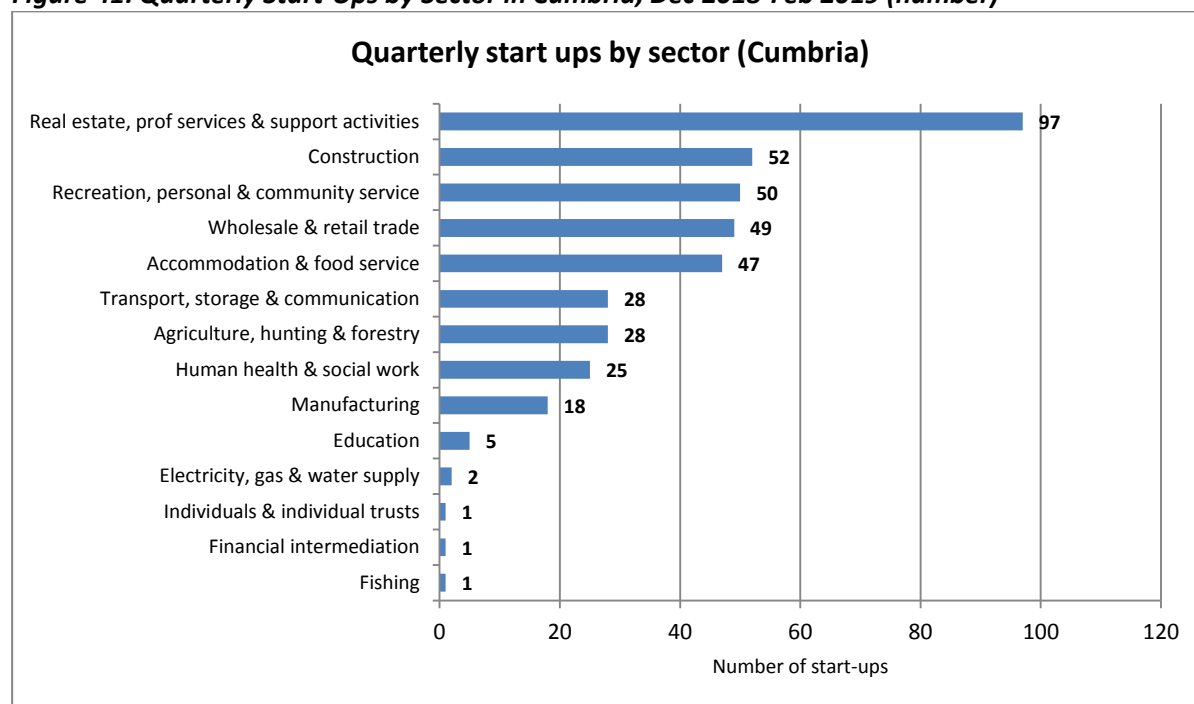
Figure 40: Annual Start-Up Rate, Feb 2018-Feb 2019 (per 10,000 working age residents)



Source: BankSearch / ONS Mid Year Population Estimates 2016 Note: LDNPA area is a "best-fit" comprising wards with 50%+ of area within NP

As is generally the case, the highest number of start-ups was in the real estate & professional services sector with 97 (24.0%). This was followed by construction (52, 12.9%) and recreation, personal & community services (50, 12.4%).

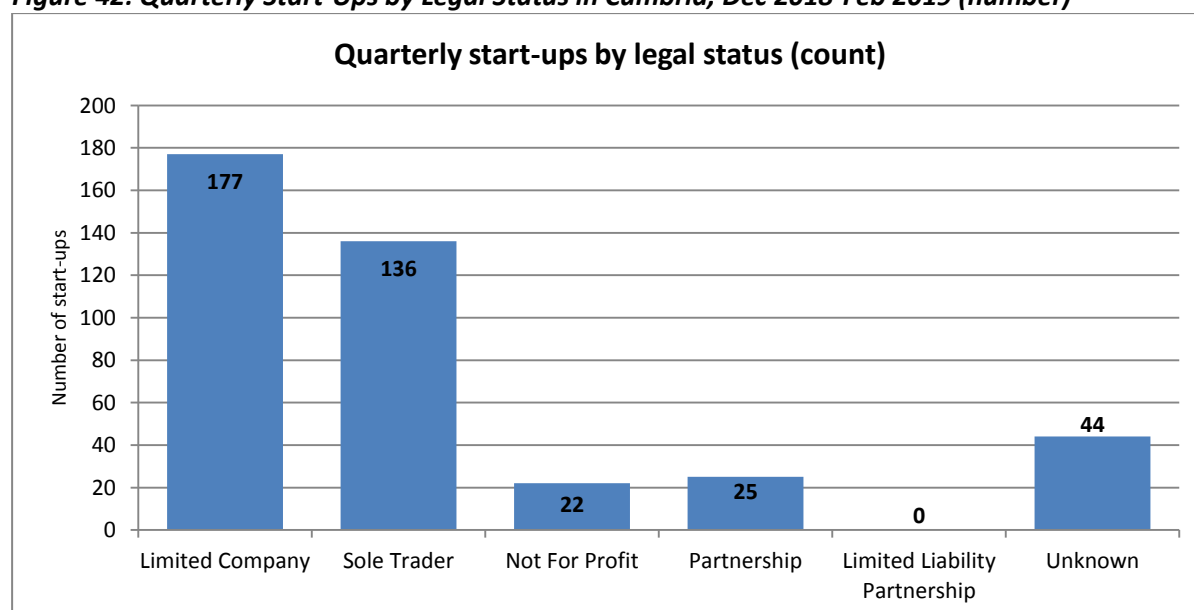
Figure 41: Quarterly Start-Ups by Sector in Cumbria, Dec 2018-Feb 2019 (number)



Source: BankSearch

Limited companies provided the highest number of start-ups (177) accounting for over half of the total (43.8%) followed by sole traders with 136 start-ups (33.7%).

Figure 42: Quarterly Start-Ups by Legal Status in Cumbria, Dec 2018-Feb 2019 (number)

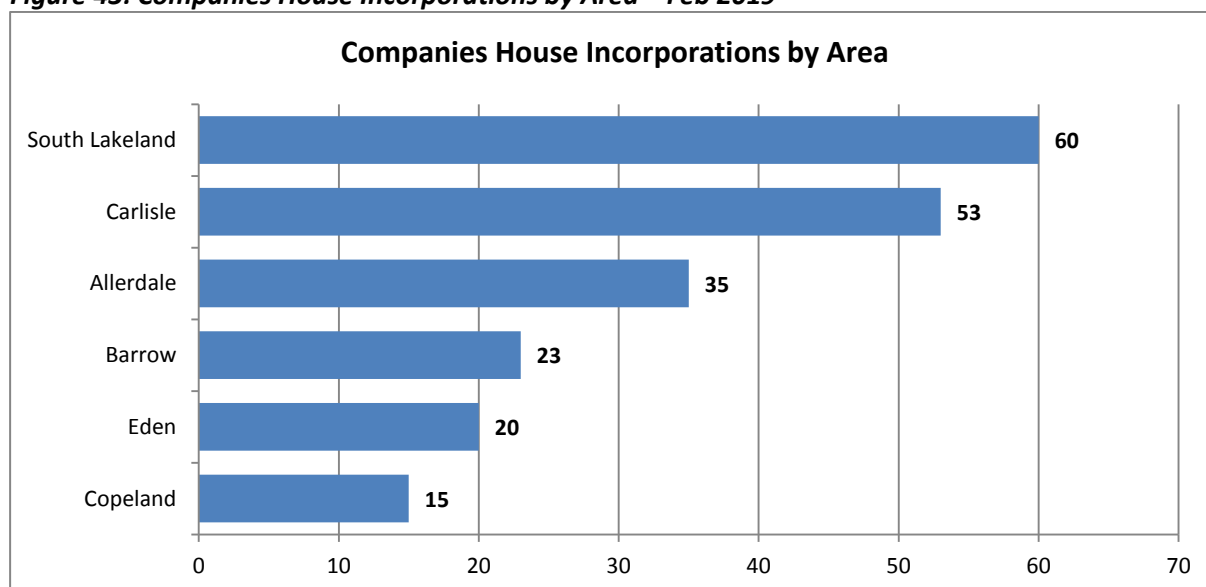


Source: BankSearch

10. COMPANIES HOUSE INCORPORATIONS (*released monthly*)

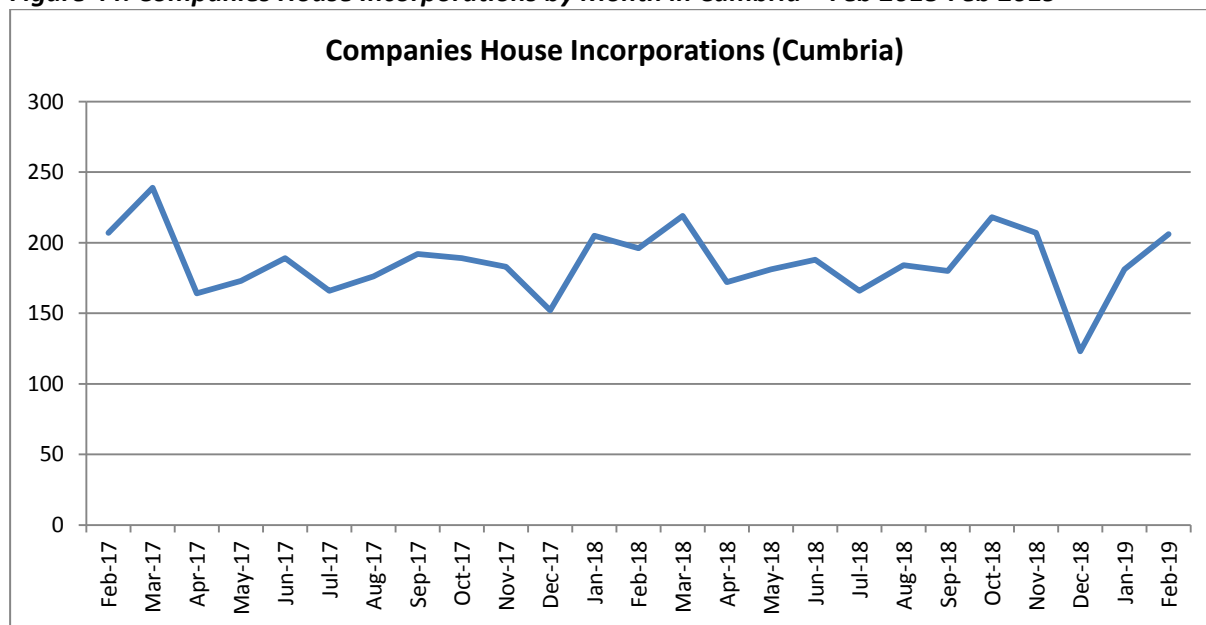
There were 206 new Companies House incorporations in Feb 2019, a rise of 25 from the previous month and 10 more than the same month the previous year. The highest numbers were in South Lakeland (60) and Carlisle (53).

Figure 43: Companies House Incorporations by Area – Feb 2019



Source: BankSearch extracted from Companies House Note: Data relate to registered addresses

Figure 44: Companies House Incorporations by Month in Cumbria – Feb 2018-Feb 2019



Source: BankSearch extracted from Companies House

For further information, please contact

Ginny Murphy, Senior Analyst, Performance & Intelligence, Cumbria County Council

Tel: 07826 859026 E-mail: ginny.murphy@cumbria.gov.uk Web: www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk

ANNEX A: Standard Claimant Count by Ward

Allerdale – Standard Claimant Count

	Mar 2018		Feb 2019		Mar 2019		All Persons			All Persons		
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Monthly Change			Annual Change		
							No	% Chg	Rate Chg	No	% Chg	Rate Chg
UK	883,865	2.1	1,062,430	2.6	1,100,990	2.7	38,560	3.6	0.1	217,125	24.6	0.5
North West	121,955	2.7	146,895	3.2	151,760	3.3	4,865	3.3	0.1	29,805	24.4	0.7
Cumbria	5,655	1.9	6,250	2.1	6,450	2.2	200	3.2	0.1	795	14.0	0.3
Allerdale	1,595	2.8	1,685	2.9	1,710	3.0	25	1.5	0.0	115	7.2	0.2
All Saints	50	1.8	75	2.6	75	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	25	46.0	0.8
Aspatria	65	3.1	60	2.8	55	2.7	0	-3.4	-0.1	-5	-11.1	-0.3
Boltons	5	0.6	10	0.9	10	1.0	0	10.0	0.1	5	57.1	0.4
Broughton St Bridget's	40	1.5	35	1.4	35	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-7.5	-0.1
Christchurch	40	1.9	50	2.4	50	2.5	5	6.1	0.1	10	30.0	0.6
Clifton	25	2.7	35	3.5	35	3.7	0	5.7	0.2	10	37.0	1.0
Crummock	5	0.8	10	1.0	10	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	28.6	0.2
Dalton	10	0.8	5	0.5	5	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-33.3	-0.3
Derwent Valley	5	0.4	5	0.4	5	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Ellen	40	1.9	50	2.2	45	2.1	0	-4.2	-0.1	5	9.5	0.2
Ellenborough	75	3.5	85	3.9	90	4.2	5	5.8	0.2	15	18.2	0.6
Ewanrigg	105	5.2	105	5.3	115	5.7	10	7.5	0.4	10	9.5	0.5
Flimby	30	2.8	40	3.7	45	3.9	5	7.5	0.3	10	38.7	1.1
Harrington	30	1.6	30	1.6	35	1.7	5	9.7	0.2	0	6.2	0.1
Holme	20	1.8	15	1.5	15	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-15.8	-0.3
Keswick	35	1.1	40	1.3	40	1.3	0	2.6	0.0	5	18.2	0.2
Marsh	10	0.9	5	0.6	10	0.9	5	60.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
Moorclose	190	6.6	190	6.6	185	6.5	-5	-2.1	-0.1	-5	-1.6	-0.1
Moss Bay	230	7.2	220	6.9	235	7.3	15	5.9	0.4	0	0.9	0.1
Netherhall	95	5.1	95	5.1	90	4.9	-5	-3.2	-0.2	-5	-3.2	-0.2
Seaton	60	2.0	50	1.6	55	1.7	5	8.2	0.1	-10	-13.1	-0.3
Silloth	45	2.5	45	2.6	35	2.1	-10	-17.8	-0.5	-5	-14.0	-0.3
Solway	15	1.7	15	1.7	15	1.8	0	6.2	0.1	0	6.2	0.1
St John's	80	2.3	95	2.7	95	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	10	13.4	0.3
St Michael's	195	6.3	220	7.1	220	7.1	0	0.0	0.0	25	13.4	0.8
Stainburn	20	1.6	10	1.1	15	1.2	0	16.7	0.2	-5	-22.2	-0.4
Wampool	10	1.0	5	0.6	10	0.8	0	33.3	0.2	0	-20.0	-0.2
Warnell	0	#	5	0.4	5	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	5	300.0	0.3
Waver	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	0	9.1	0.1	0	9.1	0.1
Wharrels	5	0.3	0	#	0	#	0	0.0	0.0	0	-33.3	-0.1
Wigton	50	1.4	70	2.0	65	1.8	-5	-9.9	-0.2	15	30.6	0.4

Labour Market Briefing

April 2019

Barrow – Standard Claimant Count

	Mar 2018		Feb 2019		Mar 2019		All Persons Monthly Change			All Persons Annual Change		
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	No	% Chg	Rate Chg	No	% Chg	Rate Chg
UK	883,865	2.1	1,062,430	2.6	1,100,990	2.7	38,560	3.6	0.1	217,125	24.6	0.5
North West	121,955	2.7	146,895	3.2	151,760	3.3	4,865	3.3	0.1	29,805	24.4	0.7
Cumbria	5,655	1.9	6,250	2.1	6,450	2.2	200	3.2	0.1	795	14.0	0.3
Barrow	1,055	2.6	1,035	2.5	1,115	2.7	80	7.8	0.2	60	5.5	0.1
Barrow Island	120	7.2	90	5.5	95	5.7	0	2.2	0.1	10	-21.7	-1.6
Central	165	6.1	165	6.1	180	6.5	10	6.6	0.4	15	7.2	0.4
Dalton North	40	1.1	45	1.2	60	1.5	10	26.1	0.3	0	41.5	0.4
Dalton South	55	1.5	45	1.3	55	1.5	10	22.2	0.3	-5	0.0	0.0
Hawcoat	20	0.8	15	0.7	15	0.7	0	-5.9	0.0	10	-15.8	-0.1
Hindpool	195	5.4	190	5.4	200	5.7	10	5.8	0.3	5	4.7	0.3
Newbarns	45	1.3	45	1.4	45	1.4	0	2.2	0.0	10	6.8	0.1
Ormsgill	135	3.7	135	3.7	150	4.0	10	8.8	0.3	10	8.8	0.3
Parkside	65	1.8	60	1.7	70	2.0	15	22.4	0.4	-5	12.7	0.2
Risedale	130	3.4	120	3.2	125	3.3	0	1.6	0.1	10	-3.1	-0.1
Roosecote	10	0.4	20	0.7	20	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	10	90.0	0.3
Walney North	45	1.5	45	1.5	55	1.8	10	17.0	0.3	15	17.0	0.3
Walney South	35	1.1	45	1.5	45	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	15	38.2	0.4

Carlisle – Standard Claimant Count

	Mar 2018		Feb 2019		Mar 2019		All Persons Monthly Change			All Persons Annual Change		
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	No	% Chg	Rate Chg	No	% Chg	Rate Chg
UK	883,865	2.1	1,062,430	2.6	1,100,990	2.7	38,560	3.6	0.1	217,125	24.6	0.5
North West	121,955	2.7	146,895	3.2	151,760	3.3	4,865	3.3	0.1	29,805	24.4	0.7
Cumbria	5,655	1.9	6,250	2.1	6,450	2.2	200	3.2	0.1	795	14.0	0.3
Carlisle	1,085	1.6	1,360	2.1	1,440	2.2	80	5.9	0.1	360	33.1	0.5
Belah	40	1.1	50	1.4	55	1.6	5	10.4	0.1	15	39.5	0.4
Belle Vue	60	1.5	95	2.3	95	2.4	5	3.2	0.1	35	62.7	0.9
Botcherby	105	2.8	115	3.1	120	3.2	5	4.3	0.1	15	16.3	0.5
Brampton	40	1.4	60	2.3	65	2.4	5	8.1	0.2	30	71.8	1.0
Burgh	5	0.4	10	0.6	10	0.7	0	25.0	0.1	5	100.0	0.4
Castle	115	3.0	175	4.5	180	4.6	5	4.0	0.2	65	55.2	1.7
Currock	90	2.3	115	2.9	120	3.1	10	7.1	0.2	30	33.0	0.8
Dalston	30	0.8	25	0.7	35	0.8	5	22.2	0.1	0	6.5	0.0
Denton Holme	100	2.3	115	2.6	115	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	15	13.9	0.3
Great Corby and Geltsdale	5	0.2	5	0.4	5	0.5	0	20.0	0.1	5	100.0	0.2
Harraby	50	1.2	70	1.6	80	1.8	10	11.3	0.2	25	51.9	0.6
Hayton	10	0.8	15	1.5	15	1.4	0	-6.2	-0.1	5	66.7	0.5
Irthing	5	0.6	10	0.7	10	0.8	0	25.0	0.2	5	42.9	0.3
Longtown & Rockcliffe	35	1.3	45	1.8	40	1.7	-5	-6.7	-0.1	10	27.3	0.4
Lyne	5	0.5	5	0.6	5	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	16.7	0.1
Morton	80	2.3	115	3.3	130	3.7	15	12.2	0.4	50	59.3	1.4
St Aidans	100	2.4	120	2.9	125	3.0	5	3.3	0.1	25	26.5	0.6
Stanwix Rural	15	0.5	20	0.8	20	0.7	0	-4.5	0.0	5	40.0	0.2
Stanwix Urban	25	0.8	25	0.8	30	0.9	5	14.8	0.1	5	24.0	0.2
Upperby	120	3.8	120	3.7	135	4.1	15	12.7	0.5	10	9.9	0.4
Wetheral	10	0.3	10	0.3	10	0.4	5	33.3	0.1	5	50.0	0.1
Yewdale	40	1.2	45	1.3	35	1.1	-5	-16.3	-0.2	-5	-12.2	-0.2

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April 2019

Copeland – Standard Claimant Count

	Mar 2018		Feb 2019		Mar 2019		All Persons			All Persons		
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Monthly Change			Annual Change		
							No	% Chg	Rate Chg	No	% Chg	Rate Chg
UK	883,865	2.1	1,062,430	2.6	1,100,990	2.7	38,560	3.6	0.1	217,125	24.6	0.5
North West	121,955	2.7	146,895	3.2	151,760	3.3	4,865	3.3	0.1	29,805	24.4	0.7
Cumbria	5,655	1.9	6,250	2.1	6,450	2.2	200	3.2	0.1	795	14.0	0.3
Copeland	1,265	3.0	1,310	3.1	1,290	3.1	-20	-1.5	0.0	25	2.1	0.1
Arlecdon	15	1.8	20	2.1	15	1.7	-5	-20.0	-0.4	0	-5.9	-0.1
Beckermest	25	1.5	35	2.1	30	1.8	-5	-11.4	-0.2	5	24.0	0.4
Bootle	5	0.5	10	1.2	5	1.0	0	-22.2	-0.3	5	75.0	0.4
Bransty	35	1.2	50	1.6	55	1.7	0	1.9	0.0	15	43.2	0.5
Cleator Moor North	80	3.1	110	4.2	110	4.2	0	0.9	0.0	30	34.1	1.1
Cleator Moor South	65	3.7	75	4.5	75	4.6	0	1.3	0.1	15	22.2	0.8
Distington	95	4.1	90	3.7	90	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	-10	-8.3	-0.3
Egremont North	95	3.7	100	3.8	105	4.1	10	8.1	0.3	10	10.3	0.4
Egremont South	65	3.1	90	4.1	85	3.9	-5	-4.5	-0.2	15	25.4	0.8
Ennerdale	5	0.8	5	0.8	5	1.0	0	20.0	0.2	0	20.0	0.2
Frizington	65	4.2	50	3.1	50	3.0	0	-4.0	-0.1	-20	-28.4	-1.2
Gosforth	5	0.6	5	0.6	5	0.7	0	25.0	0.1	0	25.0	0.1
Harbour	180	7.5	180	7.5	180	7.5	0	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Haverigg	5	0.8	5	0.7	5	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	-14.3	-0.1
Hensingham	70	2.9	85	3.5	80	3.4	0	-2.4	-0.1	10	15.7	0.5
Hillcrest	10	0.6	10	0.5	10	0.7	5	37.5	0.2	0	22.2	0.1
Holborn Hill	35	2.3	25	1.6	25	1.7	0	8.0	0.1	-10	-25.0	-0.6
Kells	40	2.6	35	2.4	40	2.6	0	5.6	0.1	0	-2.6	-0.1
Millom Without	5	0.7	5	0.4	0	#	0	-33.3	-0.1	-5	-60.0	-0.4
Mirehouse	125	4.8	110	4.3	105	4.1	-5	-3.6	-0.2	-15	-13.7	-0.7
Moresby	15	1.9	15	1.6	15	2.0	5	23.1	0.4	0	6.7	0.1
Newtown	55	2.9	55	2.8	50	2.6	-5	-7.1	-0.2	-5	-8.8	-0.3
Sandwith	120	6.5	120	6.5	105	5.8	-15	-10.8	-0.7	-10	-10.1	-0.7
Seascale	20	1.2	15	0.9	10	0.7	-5	-21.4	-0.2	-10	-45.0	-0.6
St Bees	15	1.6	20	1.7	20	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	12.5	0.2

Labour Market Briefing

April 2019

Eden – Standard Claimant Count

	Mar 2018		Feb 2019		Mar 2019		All Persons			All Persons		
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Monthly Change			Annual Change		
							No	% Chg	Rate Chg	No	% Chg	Rate Chg
UK	883,865	2.1	1,062,430	2.6	1,100,990	2.7	38,560	3.6	0.1	217,125	24.6	0.5
North West	121,955	2.7	146,895	3.2	151,760	3.3	4,865	3.3	0.1	29,805	24.4	0.7
Cumbria	5,655	1.9	6,250	2.1	6,450	2.2	200	3.2	0.1	795	14.0	0.3
Eden	270	0.9	370	1.2	375	1.2	5	0.8	0.0	105	38.9	0.3
Alston Moor	20	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.4	0	-5.3	-0.1	0	-5.3	-0.1
Appleby (Appleby)	15	2.5	20	3.3	20	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	5	31.2	0.8
Appleby (Bongate)	0	#	15	1.3	15	1.4	0	7.1	0.1	15	650.0	1.2
Askham	5	0.5	5	0.8	5	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	5	75.0	0.3
Brough	5	0.9	5	0.9	5	0.8	0	-14.3	-0.1	0	-14.3	-0.1
Crosby Ravensworth	0	#	5	0.5	5	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	5	300.0	0.4
Dacre	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Eamont	0	#	5	0.5	5	0.8	0	50.0	0.3	5	500.0	0.6
Greystoke	5	0.4	5	0.6	5	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	33.3	0.1
Hartside	5	0.4	0	#	5	0.4	0	50.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Hesket	10	0.4	5	0.3	5	0.4	0	40.0	0.1	0	-12.5	-0.1
Kirkby Stephen	20	1.5	30	1.9	30	2.0	0	7.1	0.1	10	36.4	0.5
Kirkby Thore	10	1.0	5	0.7	5	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-33.3	-0.3
Kirkoswald	5	0.5	5	0.8	10	0.9	0	14.3	0.1	5	100.0	0.5
Langwathby	5	0.3	10	0.9	10	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	5	166.7	0.5
Lazonby	10	1.3	5	0.5	5	0.6	0	25.0	0.1	-5	-54.5	-0.7
Long Marton	0	#	5	0.6	5	0.4	0	-25.0	-0.1	0	50.0	0.1
Morland	5	0.4	5	1.0	5	0.7	0	-28.6	-0.3	0	66.7	0.3
Orton with Tebay	0	#	5	0.7	10	0.9	0	33.3	0.2	5	700.0	0.8
Penrith Carleton	0	#	10	0.9	10	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	5	700.0	0.8
Penrith East	30	1.6	40	2.4	40	2.3	0	-4.8	-0.1	10	42.9	0.7
Penrith North	20	0.9	45	1.9	45	1.9	0	-2.2	0.0	25	114.3	1.0
Penrith Pategill	15	1.7	15	1.8	15	1.7	0	-7.1	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Penrith South	25	1.5	35	2.3	35	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	10	52.2	0.8
Penrith West	35	1.7	40	1.9	45	2.0	5	10.0	0.2	10	22.2	0.4
Ravenstonedale	5	0.8	5	0.7	5	0.5	0	-25.0	-0.2	0	-40.0	-0.3
Shap	15	1.5	10	1.0	10	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-30.8	-0.5
Skelton	0	#	5	0.6	5	0.3	0	-40.0	-0.2	0	50.0	0.1
Ullswater	5	0.4	5	0.7	5	0.5	0	-20.0	-0.1	0	33.3	0.1
Warcop	5	0.5	5	0.7	5	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	25.0	0.1

Labour Market Briefing

April 2019

South Lakeland – Standard Claimant Count

	Mar 2018		Feb 2019		Mar 2019		All Persons			All Persons		
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Monthly Change			Annual Change		
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	No	% Chg	Rate Chg	No	% Chg	Rate Chg
UK	883,865	2.1	1,062,430	2.6	1,100,990	2.7	38,560	3.6	0.1	217,125	24.6	0.5
North West	121,955	2.7	146,895	3.2	151,760	3.3	4,865	3.3	0.1	29,805	24.4	0.7
Cumbria	5,655	1.9	6,250	2.1	6,450	2.2	200	3.2	0.1	795	14.0	0.3
South Lakeland	385	0.6	490	0.8	515	0.9	30	5.7	0.0	130	33.6	0.2
Ambleside and Grasmere	10	0.4	10	0.4	15	0.6	5	60.0	0.2	5	77.8	0.3
Arnside and Beetham	10	0.4	10	0.4	10	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Broughton	5	0.4	10	0.7	5	0.6	0	-22.2	-0.2	0	40.0	0.2
Burneside	5	0.3	10	0.7	10	1.0	5	37.5	0.3	5	175.0	0.6
Burton and Holme	5	0.3	5	0.3	5	0.2	0	-33.3	-0.1	0	-33.3	-0.1
Cartmel and Grange West	0	#	5	0.5	5	0.3	0	-40.0	-0.2	0	50.0	0.1
Coniston and Crake Valley	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.4	0	-20.0	-0.1	0	-20.0	-0.1
Crooklands	5	0.2	5	0.4	5	0.6	0	40.0	0.2	5	133.3	0.3
Grange North	10	1.0	10	1.4	10	1.0	-5	-25.0	-0.3	0	0.0	0.0
Grange South	5	0.6	5	0.3	5	0.5	0	66.7	0.2	0	-16.7	-0.1
Hawkshead	5	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-100.0	-0.4
Holker	5	0.6	5	0.4	5	0.4	0	25.0	0.1	0	-28.6	-0.2
Kendal Castle	5	0.6	10	1.0	10	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	83.3	0.5
Kendal Far Cross	10	0.7	20	1.6	25	1.8	5	19.0	0.3	15	150.0	1.1
Kendal Fell	10	0.7	30	1.9	40	2.4	10	31.0	0.6	25	245.5	1.7
Kendal Heron Hill	5	0.3	5	0.6	5	0.4	0	-33.3	-0.2	0	33.3	0.1
Kendal Highgate	10	0.7	15	1.0	15	1.1	0	7.1	0.1	5	50.0	0.4
Kendal Kirkland	25	1.8	35	2.7	35	2.5	-5	-8.3	-0.2	10	43.5	0.8
Kendal Mintsfeet	15	0.9	15	1.1	20	1.6	5	37.5	0.4	10	69.2	0.6
Kendal Nether	15	1.1	10	0.7	10	0.7	0	12.5	0.1	-5	-30.8	-0.3
Kendal Oxenholme & Natland	5	0.6	10	0.6	10	0.8	0	25.0	0.2	5	42.9	0.2
Kendal Parks	5	0.4	10	0.7	10	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	5	80.0	0.3
Kendal Romney	15	1.2	25	1.7	20	1.6	0	-4.3	-0.1	5	37.5	0.4
Kendal Stonecross	10	0.8	10	0.7	10	0.6	0	-11.1	-0.1	0	-20.0	-0.2
Kendal Strickland	10	0.8	10	0.7	10	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	-11.1	-0.1
Kendal Underley	10	0.5	15	1.0	15	1.1	0	14.3	0.1	10	100.0	0.5
Levens	5	0.6	5	0.4	5	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	-33.3	-0.2
Low Furness	5	0.5	5	0.3	5	0.5	0	66.7	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Lyth Valley	0	#	10	0.7	5	0.6	0	-12.5	-0.1	5	250.0	0.4
Mid Furness	10	0.4	15	0.6	15	0.6	0	-7.1	0.0	5	44.4	0.2
Milnthorpe	10	0.8	10	0.8	10	0.6	0	-20.0	-0.2	0	-20.0	-0.2
Sedbergh & Kirkby Lonsdale	10	0.4	15	0.4	15	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	16.7	0.1
Staveley-in-Cartmel	5	0.3	0	#	0	#	0	0.0	0.0	0	-33.3	-0.1
Staveley-in-Westmorland	0	#	15	1.1	10	0.8	-5	-23.1	-0.3	10	400.0	0.7
Ulverston Central	20	1.8	15	1.2	15	1.3	0	7.7	0.1	-5	-26.3	-0.5
Ulverston East	30	2.0	30	2.0	30	2.1	0	6.7	0.1	0	3.2	0.1
Ulverston North	10	0.9	5	0.6	10	0.9	5	57.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
Ulverston South	10	0.9	10	1.0	10	1.1	0	10.0	0.1	0	22.2	0.2
Ulverston Town	20	1.9	25	2.1	20	1.9	-5	-12.0	-0.3	0	0.0	0.0
Ulverston West	5	0.5	5	0.4	5	0.6	0	50.0	0.2	0	20.0	0.1
Whinfell	0	#	5	0.2	0	#	0	-33.3	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Windermere Applethwaite and Troutbeck	5	0.3	5	0.4	5	0.6	0	40.0	0.2	5	133.3	0.4
Windermere Bowness North	5	0.6	10	1.0	10	0.9	0	-9.1	-0.1	5	42.9	0.3
Windermere Bowness South	5	0.5	15	1.3	15	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	10	142.9	0.7
Windermere Town	10	0.7	10	0.6	15	0.9	5	44.4	0.3	5	30.0	0.2

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