

Introduction

This briefing contains the February data relating to the standard Claimant Count and the November data for the “alternative” claimant count (see note in section 3). It also contains the latest available data on Universal Credit, other DWP benefits, NEETs, Participation, job postings and business start-ups & stocks.

There are several different measures of joblessness and claimant unemployment. Each has merits and caveats but care should be taken not to make comparisons between measures as they use different methodologies, population denominators and cover different time periods. In particular, the figures used in the national media are survey based measures of joblessness for which there are no local reliable equivalent measures and therefore they should not be compared with the claimant data contained here.

For more information about any of the data in the briefing or to be added / removed from the distribution list, please contact:

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1. KEY FINDINGS FOR CUMBRIA

- According to the standard claimant count there were 6,995 claimants of JSA or UC (out of work and required to seek work) in February, giving a rate of 2.4% in Cumbria. This compares to 3.0% nationally, but the rate in Barrow (3.1%) is above the national average. The claimant count rose by 105 from January which is an increase of 1.5% compared to 4.4% nationally. The count rose in Carlisle, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland but fell in Allerdale and Barrow. The standard claimant count in Cumbria is 745 higher than a year ago, a rise of 11.9% compared to a national rise of 19.4%. These changes are heavily influenced by the rollout of Universal Credit which draws more people into the count than was the case under JSA;
- According to the alternative claimant count there were 6,757 claimants in November 2019 (JSA, UC out of work and required to seek work, plus a modelled estimate of the additional claimants who would be brought into the count as a result of Universal Credit where the rollout is not complete). This gives a rate of 2.3% in Cumbria compared to 3.1% nationally. The count rose by 75 from October but is 60 lower than a year ago. Barrow (3.1%) has the highest rate in Cumbria, in line with the national average while South Lakeland has the lowest (1.1%);
- In November 1,145 people joined the claimant register (alternative) whilst 1,096 left it (balance of +49), the second successive month where more people joined than left. This follows 6 months where off flows exceeded on flows. Allerdale is the only district where more people left the register than joined;
- There were 19,439 claimants of Universal Credit in Cumbria in February (both in and out of work and also including those not required to seek work), a rise of 906 from January and 6,977 more than a year ago;
- Almost two thirds of UC claimants in Cumbria were not in employment in January 2020 – 62.4% v 37.6% who were in employment;
- There were 15,724 households claiming Universal Credit in Cumbria in November, a rise of 489 from October and a rise of 5,852 from a year ago;
- There were 47,377 people of working age claiming some form of DWP benefit in Aug 2019 which is 16.0% of the working age population, compared to 17.3% nationally;
- There were 386 young people classed as NEET in January (256 NEET and 130 whose status was Not Known and who are counted as NEET), a fall of 36 from December but 23 more than the same month last year. This gives a NEET rate of 3.9%, which compares to 5.3% nationally and 5.6% for Cumbria's statistical neighbours;
- There were 2,853 job postings in February, a rise of 158 from January and 1,032 more than the same month last year. The highest volume of postings was for science, research, engineering & technology professionals (262), followed by health professionals (227) and elementary admin & services (218);
- There were 387 business start-ups in the quarter November-January, a fall of 106 from the previous quarter but 6 more than the same quarter last year;
- There were 188 new Companies House incorporations in February, 6 fewer than in January and 18 fewer than a year ago;
- There were 31,381 active companies in Cumbria in February, 8 fewer than in January.

2. **NATIONAL LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW**

- The UK employment rate in the three months to January 2020 was estimated at a joint record high of 76.5%, 0.4 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.3 percentage points up on the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate in the three months to January 2020 was estimated at 3.9%, largely unchanged compared with a year earlier and 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at a record low of 20.4%, 0.3 percentage points lower than the previous year and 0.4 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- There were an estimated 817,000 vacancies in the UK for December 2019 to February 2020; this is 19,000 more than the previous quarter but 30,000 fewer than a year earlier.
- For December 2019, there were an estimated 35.83 million jobs in the UK; this is an increase of 67,000 jobs compared with September 2019 and an increase of 541,000 jobs when compared with the same period the previous year.
- The increase of 67,000 jobs was driven by the self-employed jobs, which increased by 74,000 when compared with September 2019. The employee jobs fell by 13,000 over the same period.
- Pay continued to grow faster than inflation, but its rate of growth has slowed since mid-2019.
- Estimated annual growth in average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in the three months to January 2020 was 3.1% for both total pay (including bonuses) and regular pay (excluding bonuses).
- In real terms (after adjusting for inflation), annual growth in both total pay and regular pay is estimated to be 1.5%; this is down from a recent peak of 2.0% in the three months to June 2019.
- Annual growth in pay remains weakest in the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector, at 2.2% for total pay and 2.0% for regular pay, and strongest in the finance and business services sector (3.6% and 3.5% respectively); however, a comparison of current total pay levels with those from 2008 shows a picture of stronger-than-average pay growth in the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector over the long term.

3. STANDARD & ALTERNATIVE CLAIMANT COUNTS

Important note: The phased nature of the UC rollout means that standard claimant count trends over time and between areas can give a misleading impression of labour market conditions and so this data should only be used as an administrative measure of claimants under the arrangements currently in place in each area. The quarterly “alternative” claimant count (section 3b) which includes modelling of the impact of UC, should be used for labour market monitoring as it “smooths out” the discontinuities between areas and over time.

3a. STANDARD CLAIMANT COUNT (released monthly)

Figure 1: Standard Claimant Count – February 2020

	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	744,670	3.6	523,955	2.5	1,268,625	3.0	53,075	4.4	0.1	206,195	19.4	0.5
North West	100,695	4.5	68,035	3.0	168,730	3.7	7,310	4.5	0.2	21,835	14.9	0.5
Cumbria	4,235	2.9	2,755	1.8	6,995	2.4	105	1.5	0.0	745	11.9	0.3
Allerdale	940	3.3	670	2.3	1,610	2.8	-20	-1.1	0.0	-75	-4.5	-0.1
Barrow in Furness	800	3.9	445	2.2	1,250	3.1	-45	-3.6	-0.1	215	20.8	0.5
Carlisle	1,045	3.2	660	2.0	1,705	2.6	85	5.1	0.1	340	25.1	0.5
Copeland	785	3.8	465	2.3	1,250	3.0	15	1.4	0.0	-55	-4.4	-0.1
Eden	290	1.9	225	1.5	520	1.7	50	11.2	0.2	145	39.2	0.5
South Lakeland	375	1.3	290	1.0	665	1.1	15	2.5	0.0	175	35.6	0.3
LDNPA	110	0.9	95	0.8	205	0.9	-10	-4.2	0.0	25	15.3	0.1

Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note: LDNPA is a “best-fit” comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

Figure 2: Standard Claimant Count / Rate by Age Group in Cumbria - February 2020

	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	3,695	235,035	168,165	166,375	145,110	121,305	116,070	112,340	102,155	86,150	1,268,625
NW	435	31,930	23,505	23,660	20,055	15,950	15,150	14,005	12,525	10,100	168,730
Cumbria	20	1,360	995	890	815	595	580	620	580	475	6,995
Allerdale	0	320	235	190	195	135	145	135	135	105	1,610
Barrow	0	315	170	155	135	95	95	100	95	80	1,250
Carlisle	10	320	260	240	190	175	120	145	130	105	1,705
Copeland	0	240	165	160	135	100	100	120	120	100	1,250
Eden	0	75	75	50	80	45	45	60	45	40	520
South Lakeland	5	100	95	90	80	40	70	60	55	55	665
LDNPA	0	20	20	25	35	25	15	15	25	20	205
	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	0.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0
NW	0.3	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.7
Cumbria	0.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.4
Allerdale	0.0	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.8
Barrow	0.0	6.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	3.1
Carlisle	0.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.6
Copeland	0.0	5.2	4.1	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.0
Eden	0.0	2.4	2.9	2.1	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7
South Lakeland	0.2	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1
LDNPA	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9

Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note: LDNPA is a “best-fit” comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP

3b. ALTERNATIVE CLAIMANT COUNT (released quarterly – next release will be in April 2020
for data up to February 2020)

Figure 3: Alternative Claimant Count - November 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
Great Britain	660,666	3.3	588,628	2.9	1,249,295	3.1	9,336	0.8	0.0	55,078	4.6	0.1
Cumbria	3,745	2.5	3,011	2.0	6,757	2.3	75	1.1	0.0	-60	-0.9	0.0
Allerdale	820	2.9	684	2.4	1,504	2.6	-6	-0.4	0.0	-144	-8.7	-0.2
Barrow in Furness	770	3.8	501	2.4	1,276	3.1	7	0.6	0.0	-73	-5.4	-0.2
Carlisle	878	2.7	728	2.2	1,615	2.5	18	1.1	0.0	162	11.1	0.2
Copeland	705	3.4	512	2.5	1,220	2.9	33	2.8	0.1	-121	-9.0	-0.3
Eden	247	1.6	219	1.4	469	1.5	13	2.9	0.0	22	4.9	0.1
South Lakeland	314	1.1	363	1.2	679	1.1	2	0.3	0.0	101	17.5	0.2
LDNPA	132	1.1	150	1.3	281	1.2	5	1.8	0.0	33	13.3	0.1

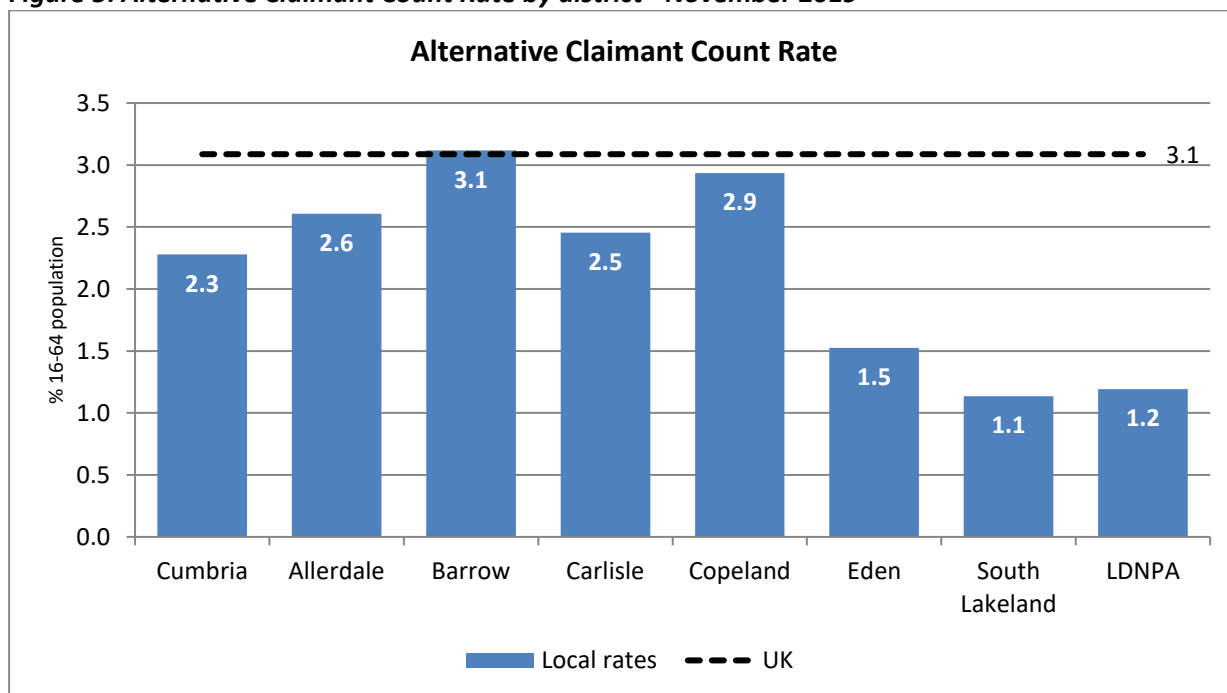
Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of population within NP

Figure 4: Alternative Claimant Count / Rate by Age Group in Cumbria - November 2019

	Alternative Claimant Count by Age										
	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
GB	3,410	202,908	154,900	163,222	150,268	128,559	123,312	114,880	103,599	104,237	1,249,295
Cumbria	20	1,169	865	868	731	639	593	630	601	633	6,757
Allerdale	0	265	193	184	165	142	132	152	134	140	1,504
Barrow	0	281	174	145	127	102	107	101	124	111	1,276
Carlisle	9	249	233	232	164	186	134	144	121	145	1,615
Copeland	5	232	134	159	130	104	104	117	124	118	1,220
Eden	0	62	53	58	63	40	47	55	38	53	469
South Lakeland	7	82	81	87	78	67	71	69	64	68	679
LDNPA	0	24	25	37	32	37	31	35	32	24	281
	Alternative Claimant Rate by Age										
	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
GB	0.2	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1
Cumbria	0.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3
Allerdale	0.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.6
Barrow	0.0	5.5	4.3	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.7	3.1
Carlisle	0.4	3.1	3.6	3.8	2.5	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.5
Copeland	0.4	5.0	3.3	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.9
Eden	0.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.5
South Lakeland	0.3	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
LDNPA	0.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2

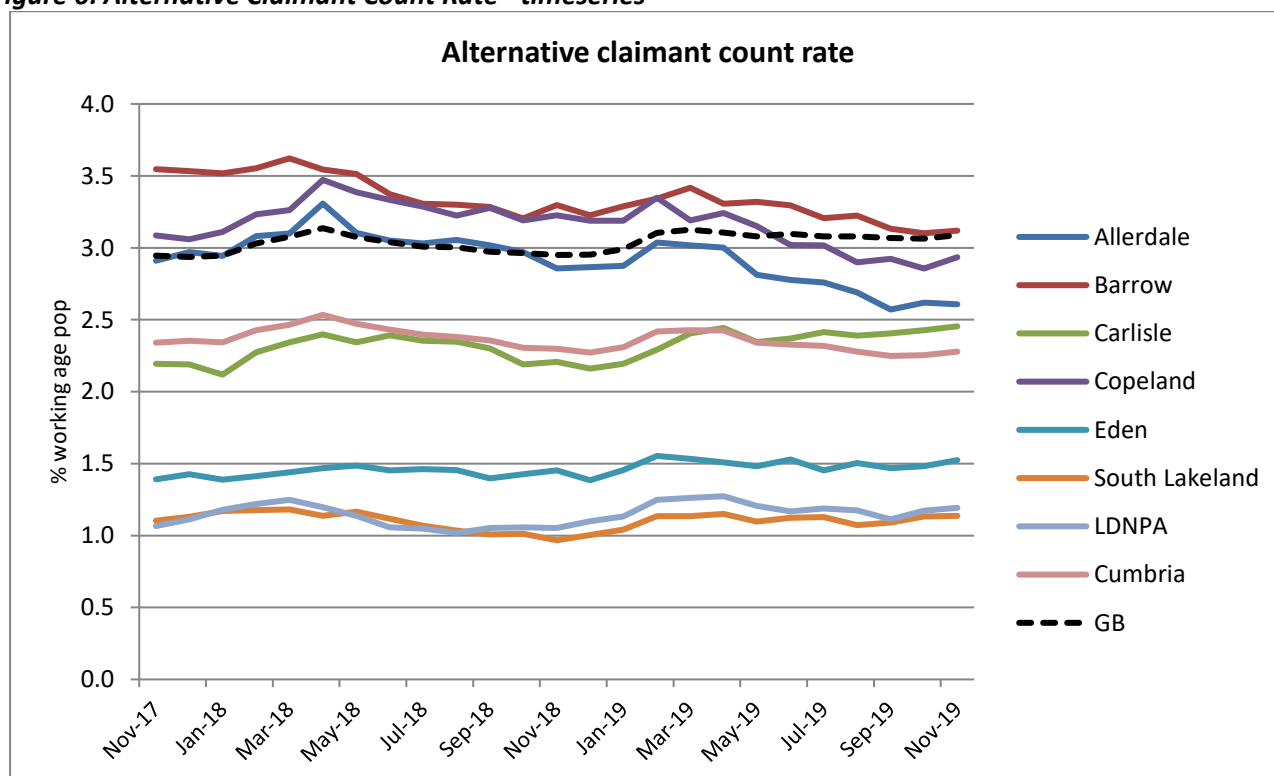
Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of population within NP

Figure 5: Alternative Claimant Count Rate by district - November 2019



Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of population within NP

Figure 6: Alternative Claimant Count Rate - timeseries



Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of population within NP

Alternative Claimant Count –flows on and off the register

A useful indicator of the amount of churn within the labour market comes from the flow of people on and off the claimant register.

On-flow: the number of people claiming in a month who were not claiming in the previous month

Off-flow: the number of people no longer claiming in a month who were claiming in the previous month

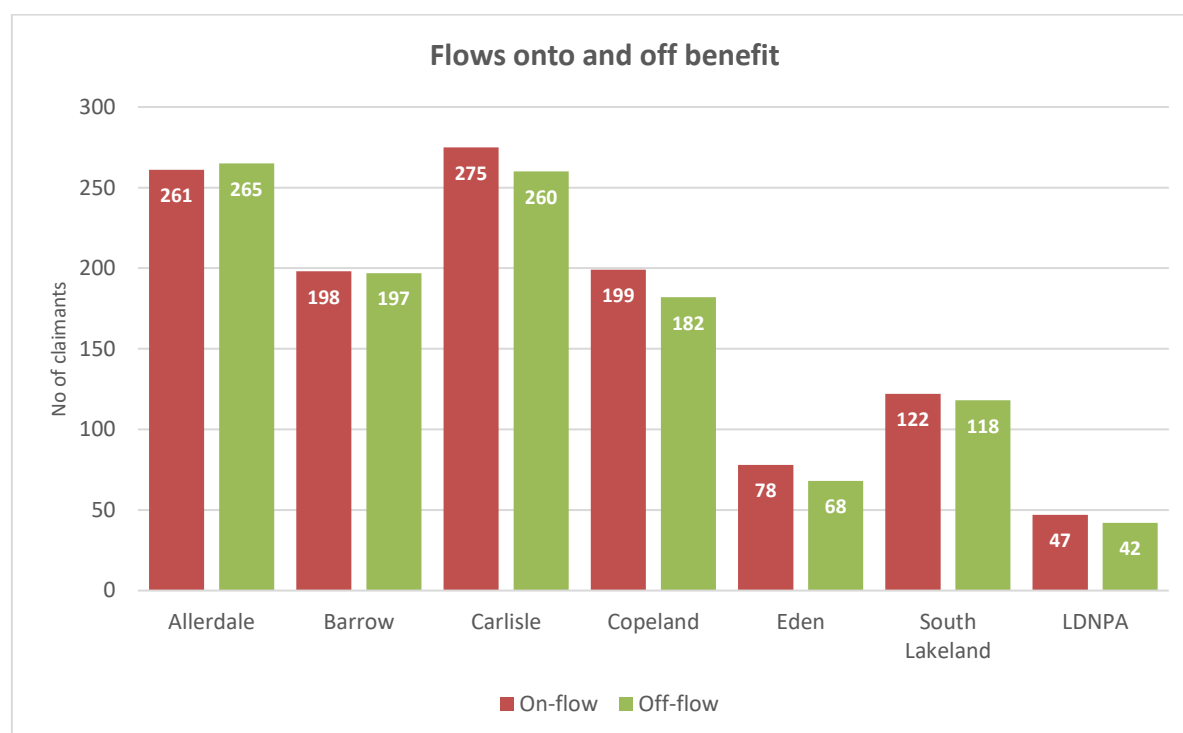
Figure 7: Flow on and off the Alternative Claimant Count – November 2019

	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	LDNPA	Cumbria	GB
On-flow	261	198	275	199	78	122	47	1,145	184,454
Off-flow	265	197	260	182	68	118	42	1,096	176,427
Balance	-4	1	15	17	10	4	5	49	8,027

Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note:

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Figure 8: Flow on and off the Alternative Claimant Count – November 2019

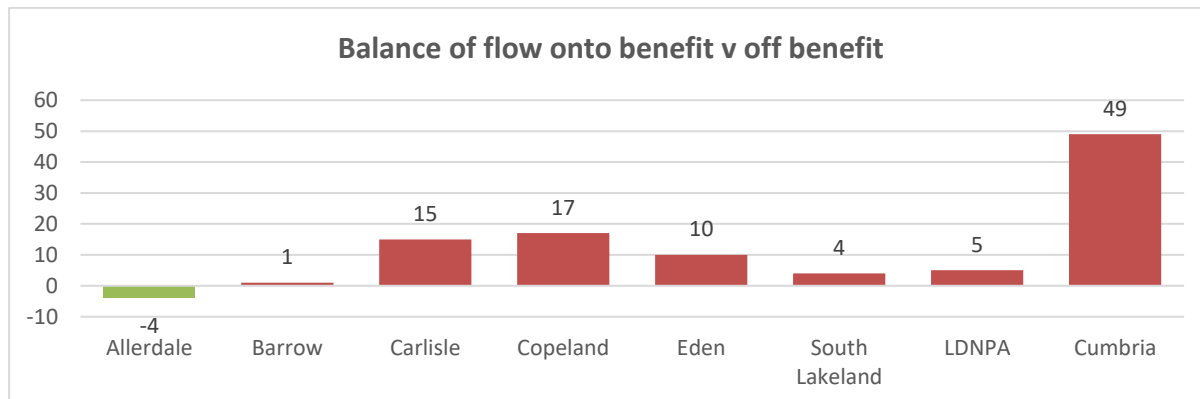


Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note:

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

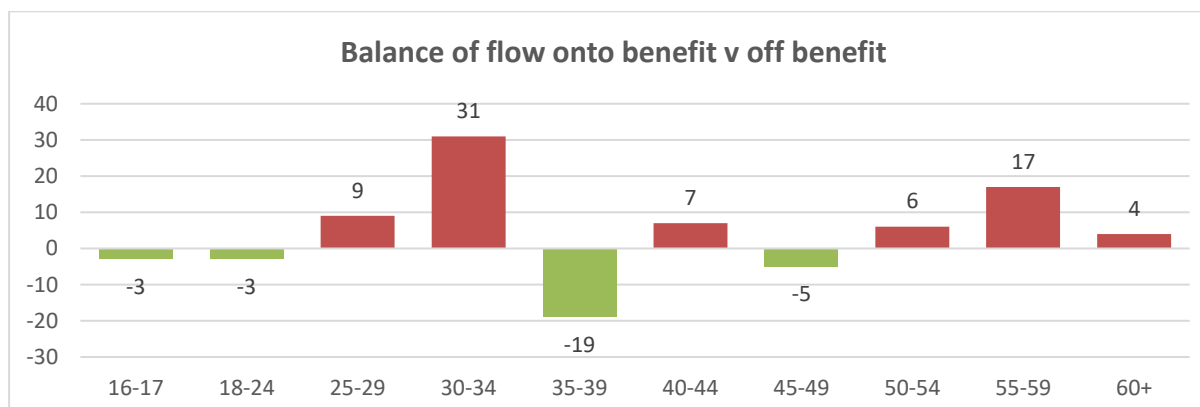
The following 3 charts show the balance of on and off flows by district and age group in November 2019 and over time (red columns indicate more people joined the claimant register than left it whilst green columns indicate the opposite).

Figure 9: Balance of flow on and off the Alternative Claimant Count by district – November 2019



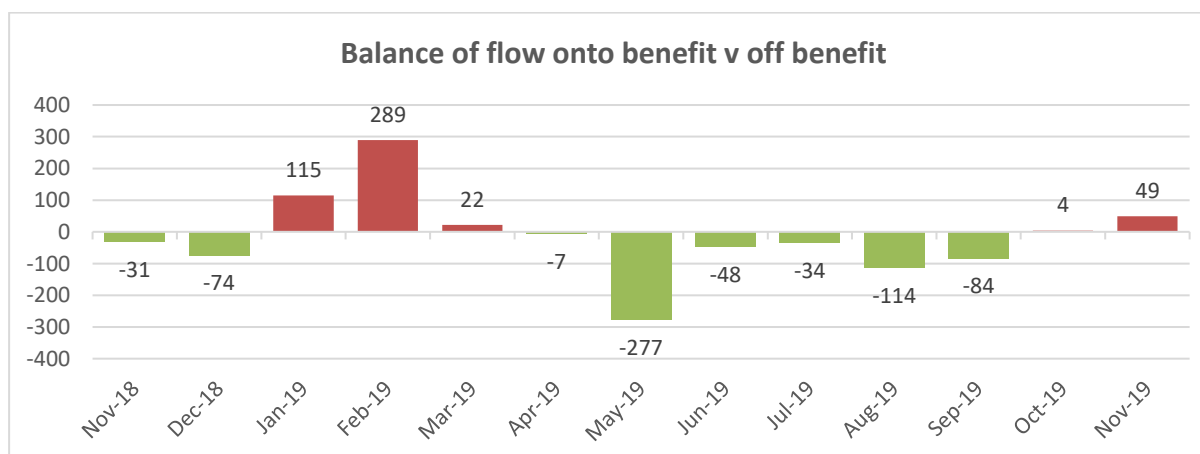
Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum Note:
LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of population within NP

Figure 10: Balance of flow on and off the Alternative Claimant Count by age – November 2019



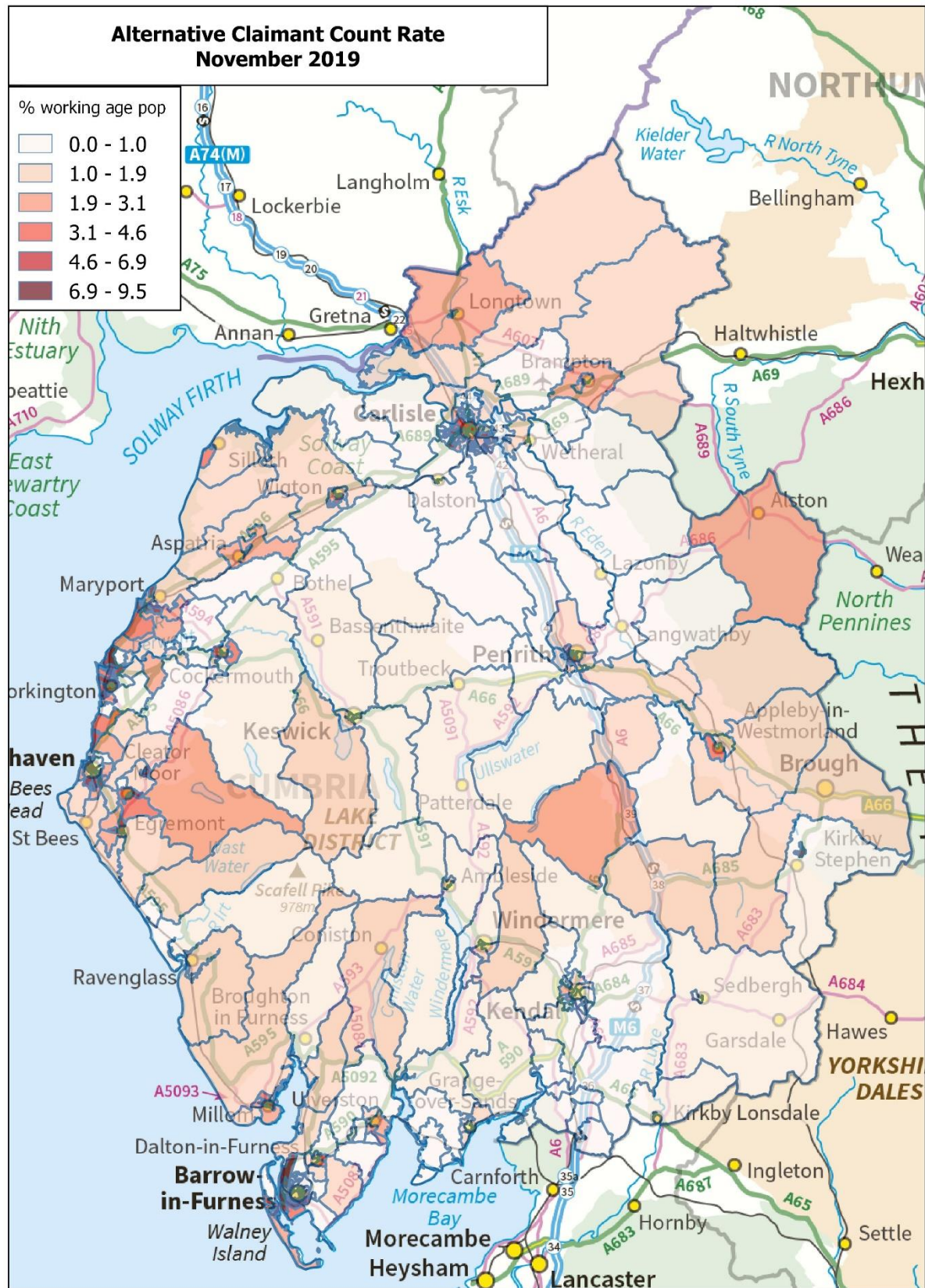
Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum

Figure 11: Balance of flow on and off the Alternative Claimant Count – timeseries



Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum

Figure 12: Alternative Claimant Rate (by LSOA)



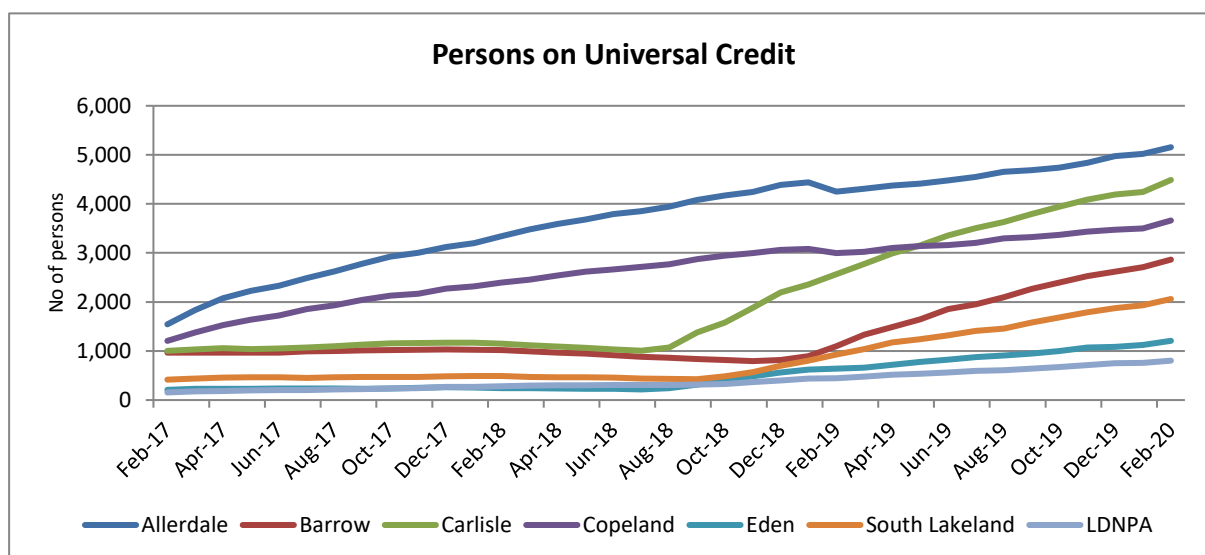
4. OTHER BENEFITS

4a. Universal Credit

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 being rolled out across the country and the majority of new claims are now for UC. However, the Government has delayed the "managed migration" phase which transitions claimants on legacy benefits onto UC. **Note: due to the phased rollout, care should be taken when comparing areas or change over time.**

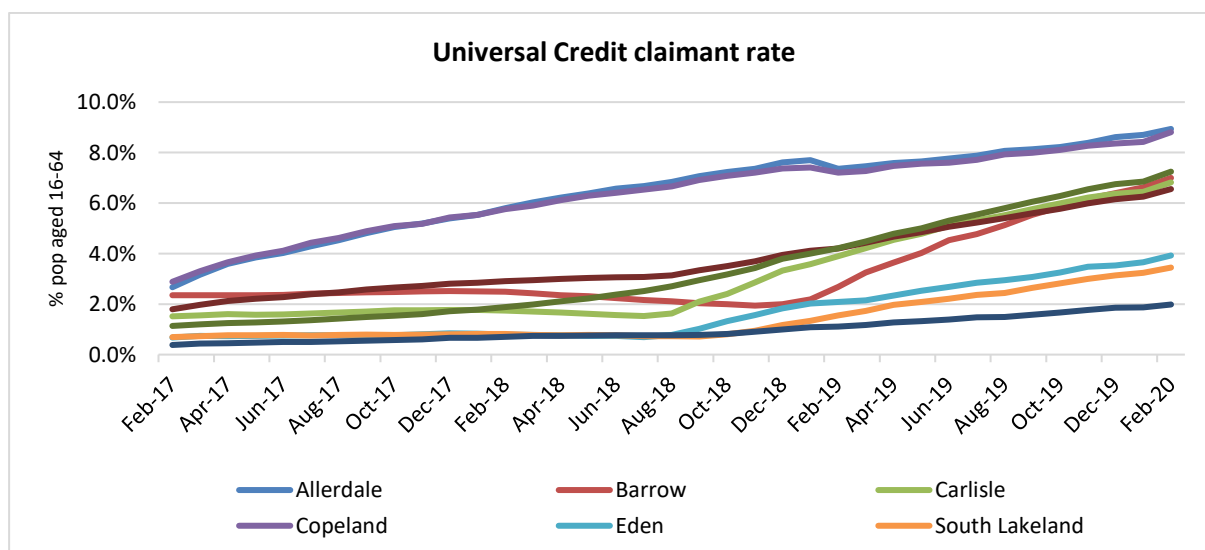
In February 2020 there were 19,439 people on Universal Credit in Cumbria (both in work and out of work). This is a rise of 906 from the previous month and 6,977 more than a year ago. The highest numbers of UC claimants were in Allerdale (5,155) and Carlisle (4,488).

Figure 13: Universal Credit claimants by district (in and out of work)



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 14: Universal Credit claimant rate by district (in and out of work)



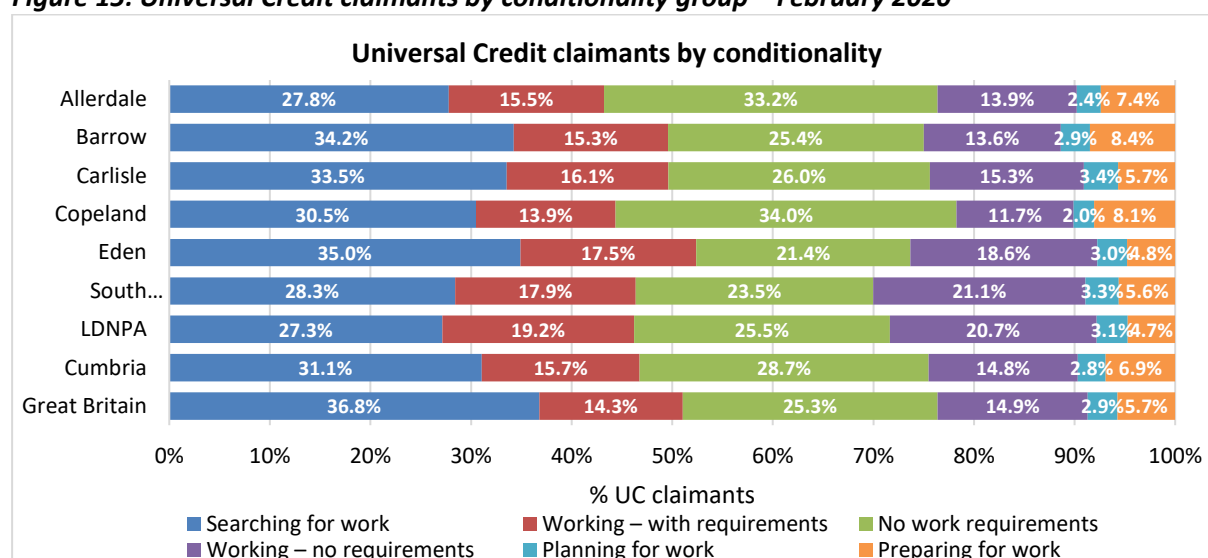
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

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, 31.1% of UC claimants are in the searching for work group which compares to 36.8% nationally. This varies between districts from 35.0% in Eden down to 27.8% in Allerdale. Allerdale and Copeland have the highest proportions of claimants with no work requirements which is to be expected in those areas where UC has been rolled out the longest.

Figure 15: Universal Credit claimants by conditionality group – February 2020

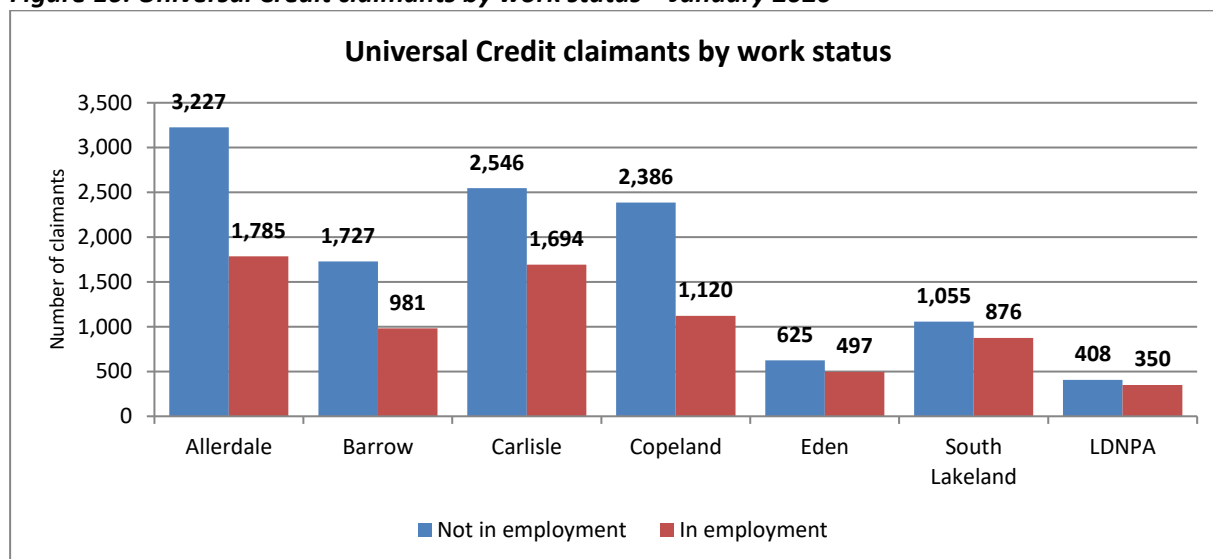


Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note: Conditionality is based on an individual's circumstances on the count date (2nd Thursday)

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.

62.4% (11,571) of UC Claimants in Cumbria are classified as not in employment and 37.6% (6,962) as in employment which is broadly similar to the national proportions, although Eden and South Lakeland, together with the LDNP area, have higher than average proportions of UC claimants in employment (44.2%, 45.3% and 46.4% respectively).

Figure 16: Universal Credit claimants by work status – January 2020



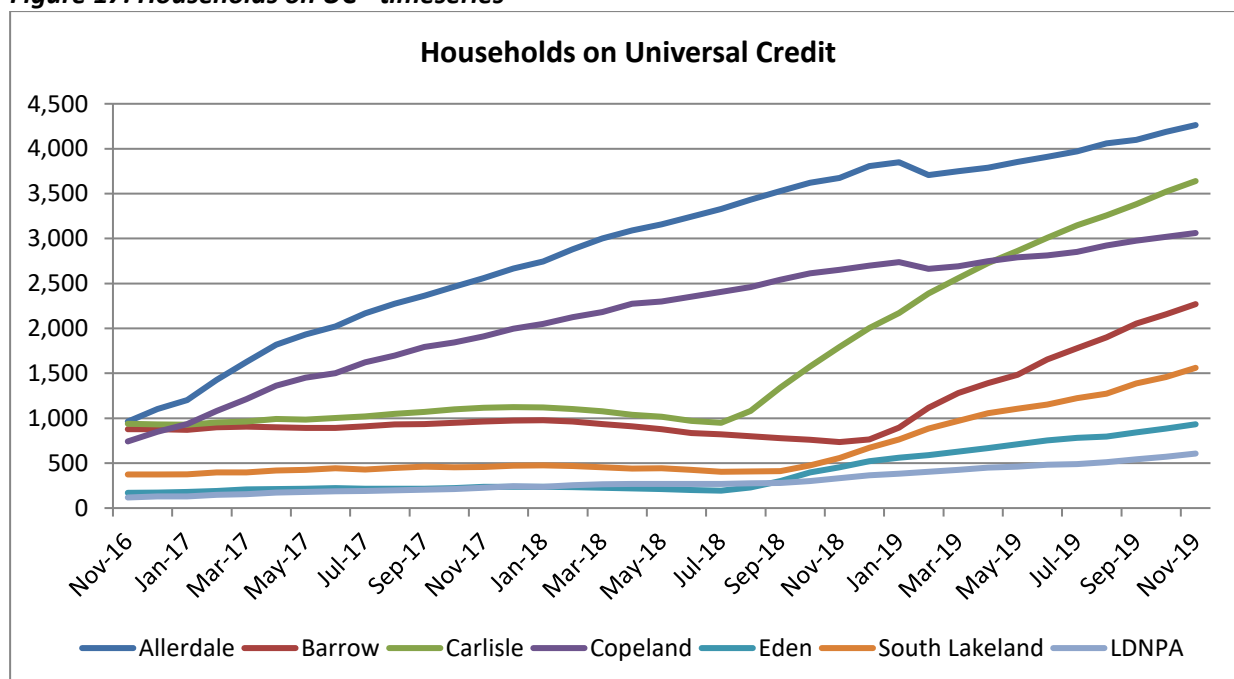
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Note 1: Employment status stats are a month in arrears of the main release.

Note 2: 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.

Data for households on Universal Credit are now released for individual months but there is a delay in publication compared to the data on persons. In November 2019 there were 15,724 households on Universal Credit in Cumbria (18,650 persons), a rise of 489 from the previous month and 5,852 more than a year ago.

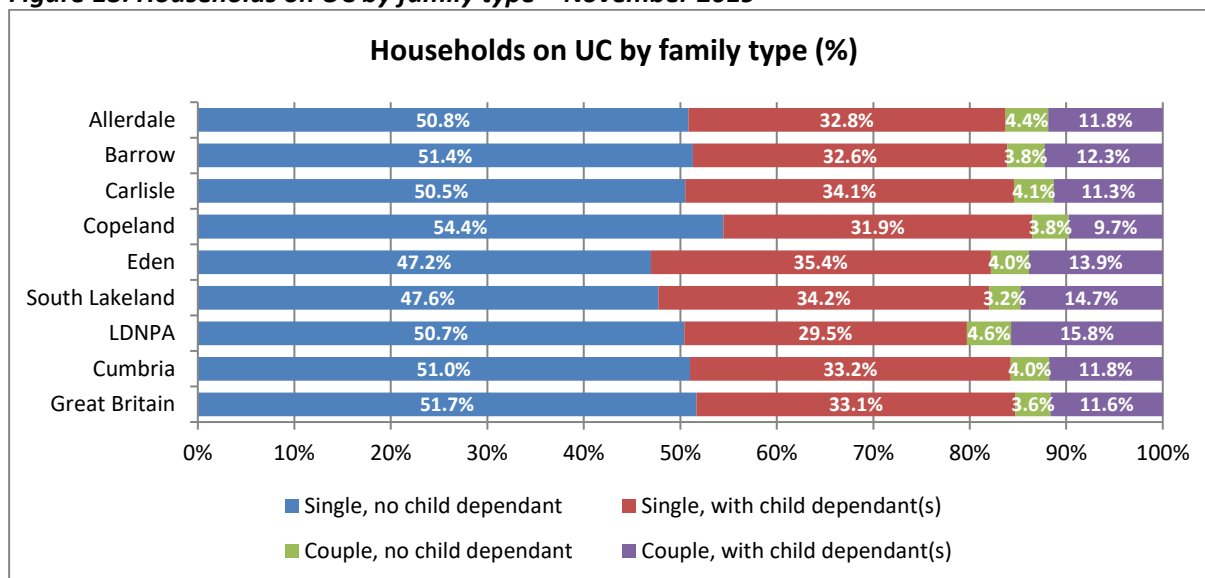
Figure 17: Households on UC - timeseries



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

The highest proportion of households (51.0%) were single households with no child dependants followed by 33.2% single households with child dependants. This is influenced by the rollout as different “gateway” conditions apply at different stages of the rollout.

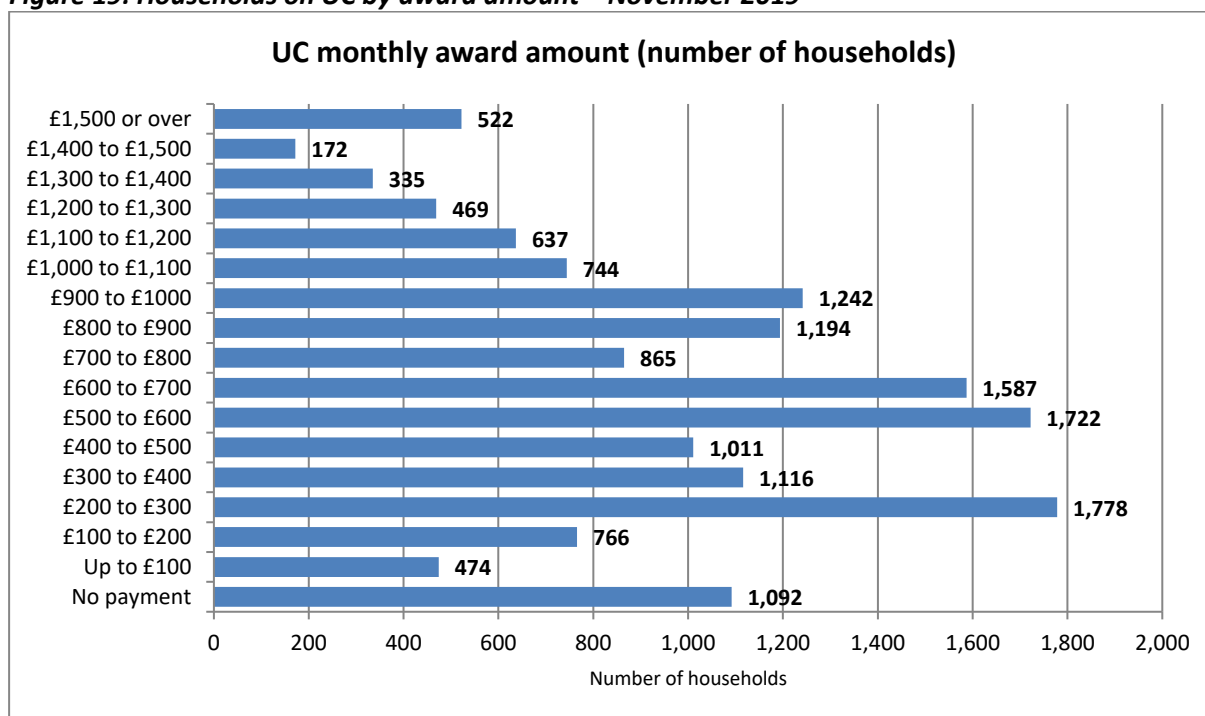
Figure 18: Households on UC by family type – November 2019



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Of the 15,724 households in Cumbria on UC in November 2019, 1,092 had not received a payment (6.9%). 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.

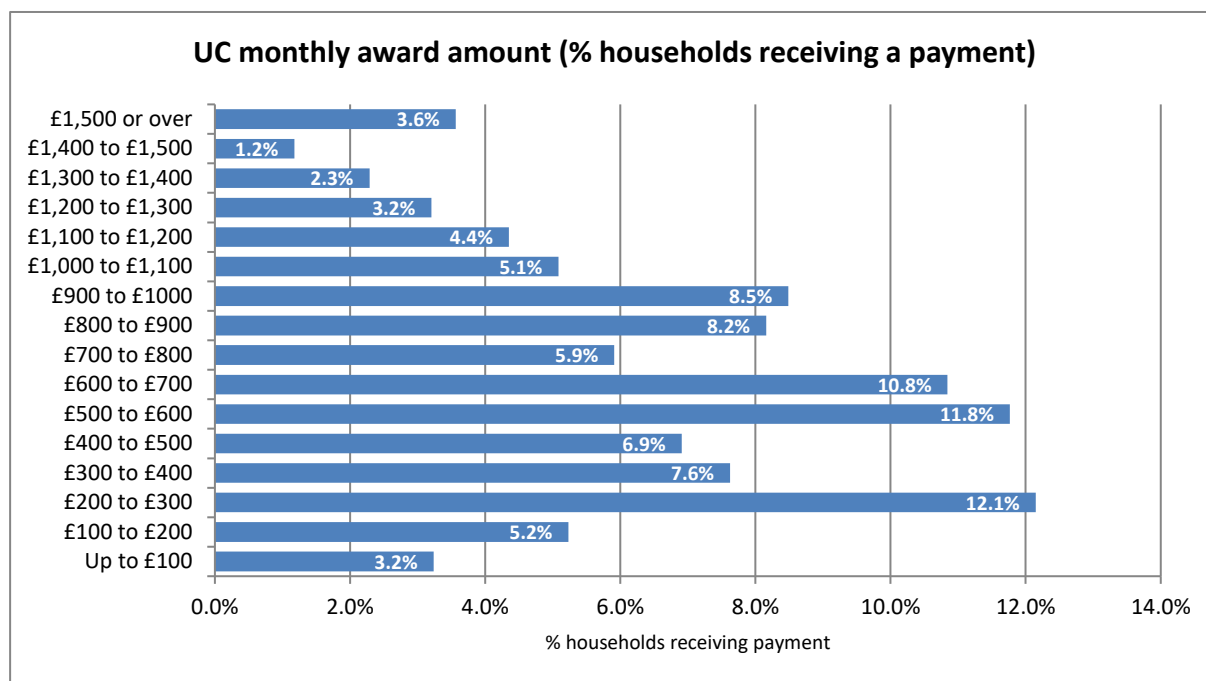
Figure 19: Households on UC by award amount – November 2019



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Of those households that did receive a payment, these ranged from under £100 (3.2% of households receiving a payment) up to £1,500 or more (3.6% of households).

Figure 20: Households on UC by award amount – November 2019



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

4b. All Working Age DWP Benefits

DWP has introduced a “Benefit Combinations” statistical series which provides Working Age and Pension Age statistics on the number of individuals claiming a DWP benefit in total (ie only counting each individual once even if they claim multiple benefits) and showing the key combinations of benefits claimed. Where claims are at a household level (UC, PC and HB) both the main claimant and partner (if applicable) are included as separate individuals – this differs from other publications where figures show the number of claims regardless of whether for a single person or a couple.

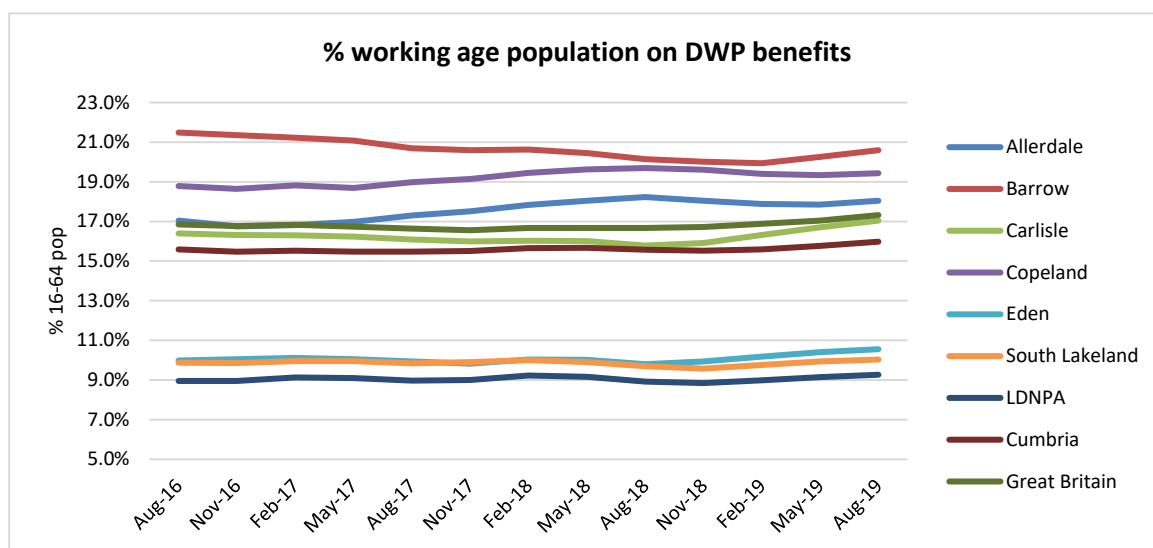
- AA=Attendance Allowance
- BB=Bereavement Benefit
- CA=Carer's Allowance
- DLA=Disability Living Allowance
- ESA=Employment and Support Allowance
- HB=Housing Benefit
- IB=Incapacity Benefit
- IS=Income Support
- JSA=Jobseeker's Allowance
- PC=Pension Credit
- PIP=Personal Independence Payment
- SDA=Severe Disablement Allowance
- SP=State Pension
- UC=Universal Credit
- WB=Widow's Benefit

HMRC administered benefits such as Tax Credits and Child Benefit are NOT currently included.

The analysis here is for those of working age (currently defined as 16-64 years).

In August 2019, 47,377 people of working age in Cumbria were receiving one or more of the above DWP benefits, representing 16.0% of the working age population. This compares to 17.3% nationally. The highest claimant rate in Cumbria was Barrow where 20.6% of the working age population were in receipt of DWP benefits. The Cumbria rate in Aug 2019 was 0.2 up from the previous quarter and 0.4 up from a year earlier.

Figure 21: % working age population on DWP benefits (%) – timeseries

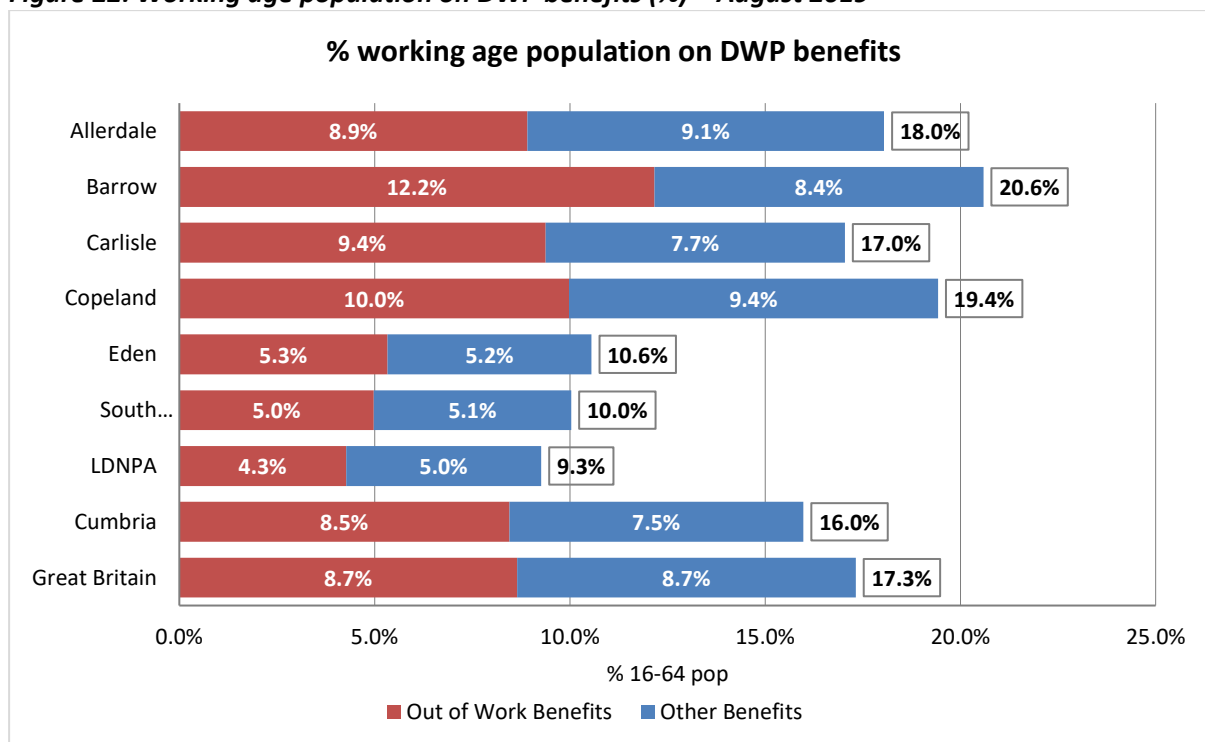


Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note:

Within the group of working age persons on DWP benefits, just over half were in the “out of work” category meaning they were claiming ESA, Universal Credit (in the searching, preparing or planning for work groups), JSA, Pension Credit (out of work) or Income Support (for something other than incapacity). This group represents 8.5% of the working age population in Cumbria compared to 8.7% nationally. The rate is highest in Barrow at 12.2%.

Those in the “other benefits” category were claiming some other combination of benefits (including those in work but in receipt of a benefit such as UC). This group represents 7.5% of the working age population in Cumbria compared to 7.5% nationally.

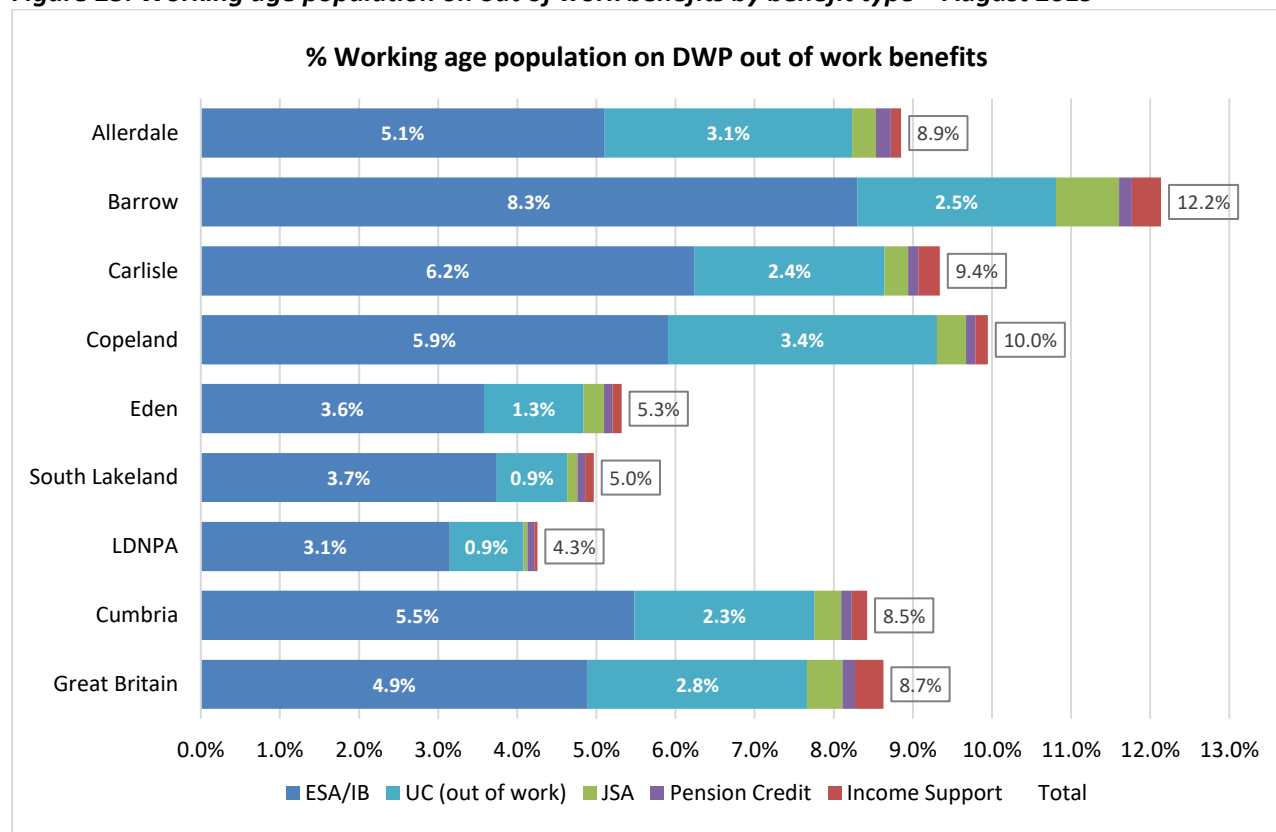
Figure 22: Working age population on DWP benefits (%) – August 2019



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note: Figures in the boxes are the total of the two categories.

Focussing just on those in the “out of work” category people, which represents those closest to being available to the labour market, the biggest group, 16,246, was those claiming a combination of Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit. This represents 5.5% of the working age population in Cumbria compared to 4.9% nationally. This group was particularly large in Barrow where 8.3% of the working age population is claiming ESA/IS.

Figure 23: Working age population on out of work benefits by benefit type – August 2019



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note: Figures in the boxes are the total of all the categories.

KEY: ESA with Incapacity Benefit, Universal Credit (in the searching, preparing or planning for work groups), JSA, Pension Credit (out of work) or Income Support (for something other than incapacity).

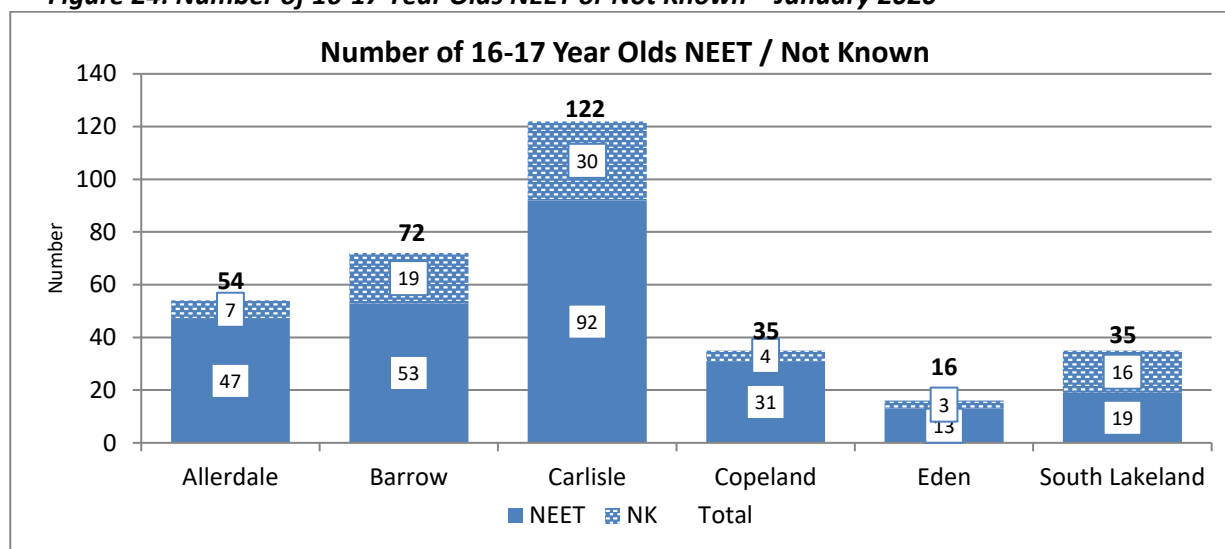
5. NEETs & PARTICIPATION

5a. 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.

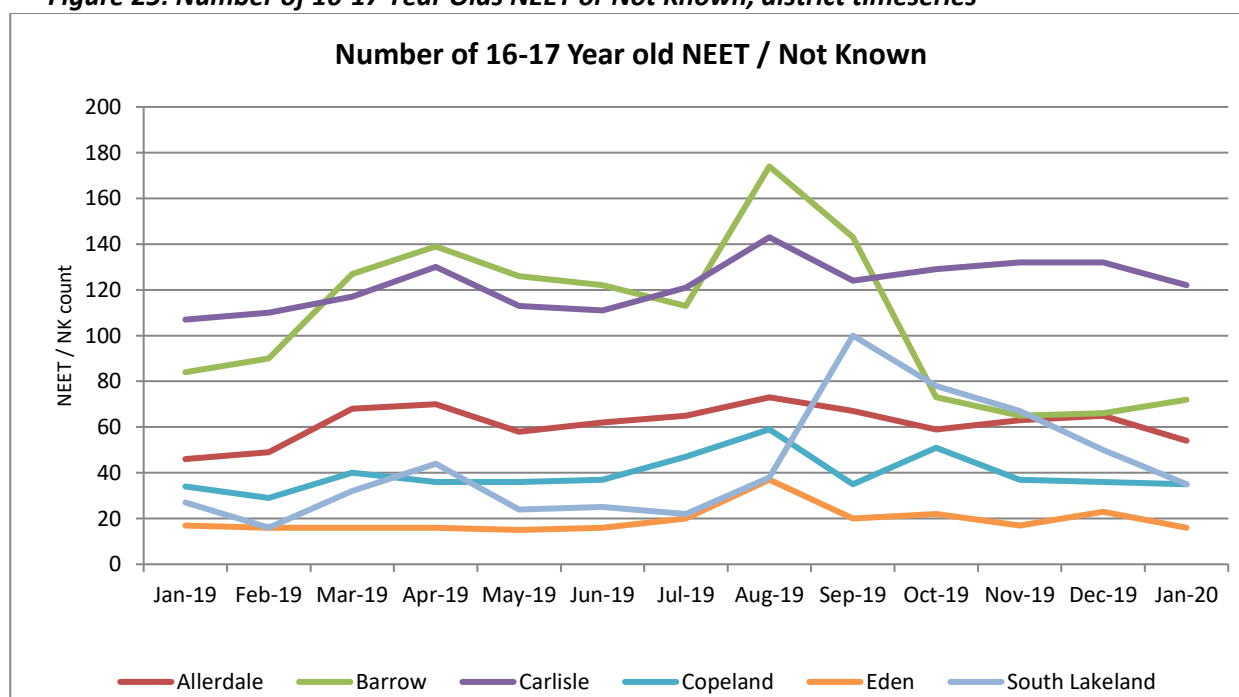
In January 2020 there were 386 16-17 year olds classed as NEET in Cumbria (256 NEET and 130 whose status was Not Known), a fall of 36 from the previous month but up 23 from a year ago. The highest number was in Carlisle (122) followed by Barrow (72) and Allerdale (54). There is a great deal of monthly variation relating to academic year activity and therefore care should be taken when viewing monthly data.

Figure 24: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known – January 2020



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

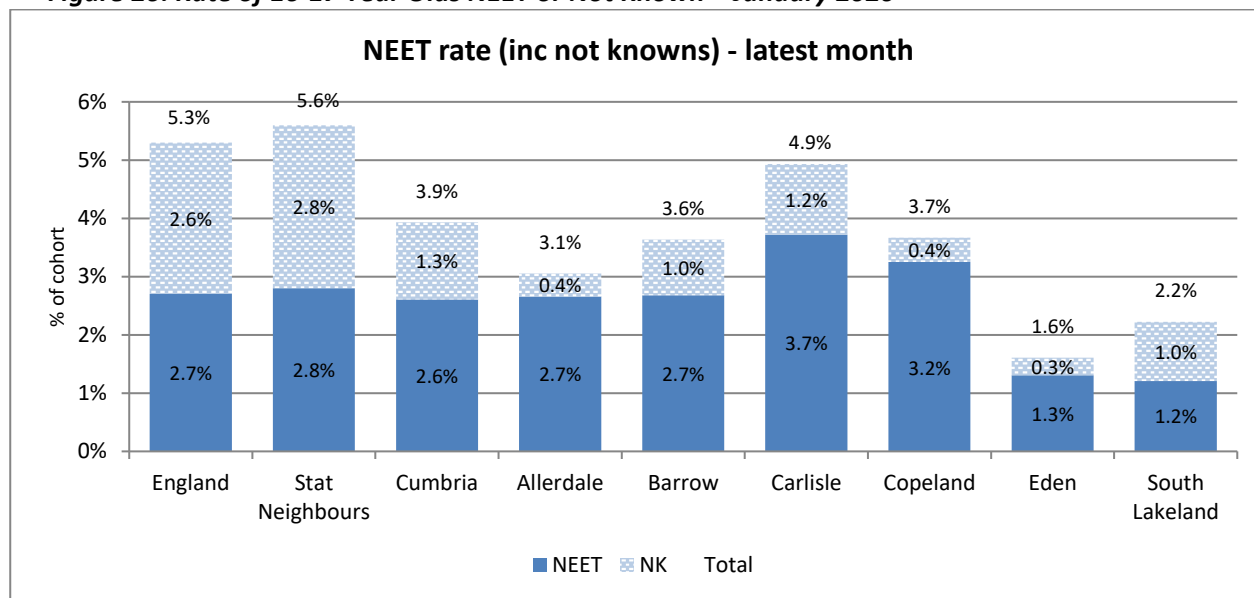
Figure 25: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, district timeseries



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

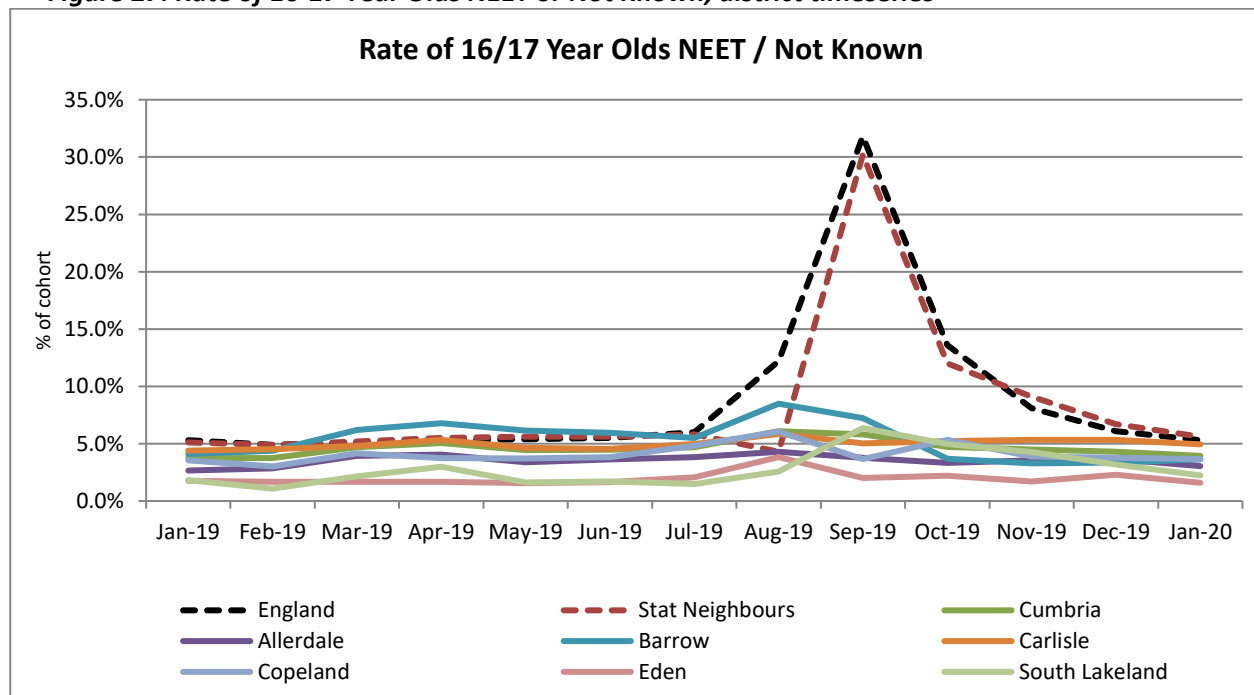
The county NEET/NK rate (% of cohort) was 3.9% in January 2020 compared to an England rate of 5.3% and an average rate of 5.6% for Cumbria's 10 statistical neighbours. The highest local rate was in Carlisle (4.9%). The NEET rate in Cumbria was down 0.4 from last month but up 0.2 from the same month last year. The average rate for the last 12 months in Cumbria was 4.7% compared to 9.1% nationally.

Figure 26: Rate of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known – January 2020



Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

Figure 27: Rate of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, district timeseries



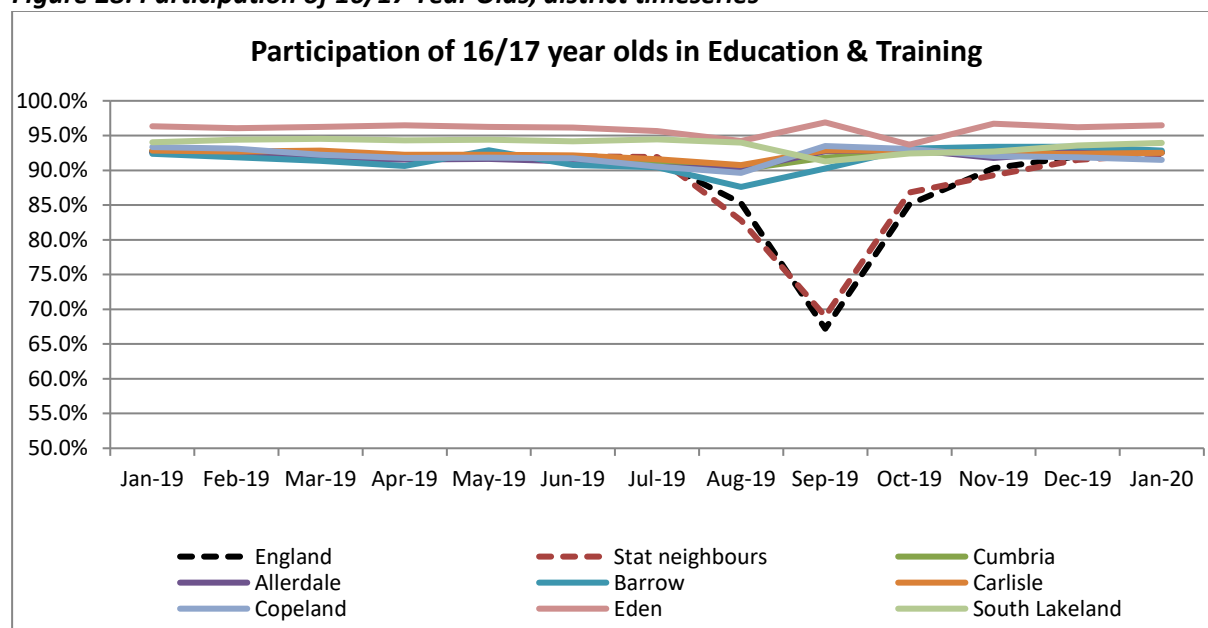
Source: Inspira / Cumbria Intelligence Observatory

5b. 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.

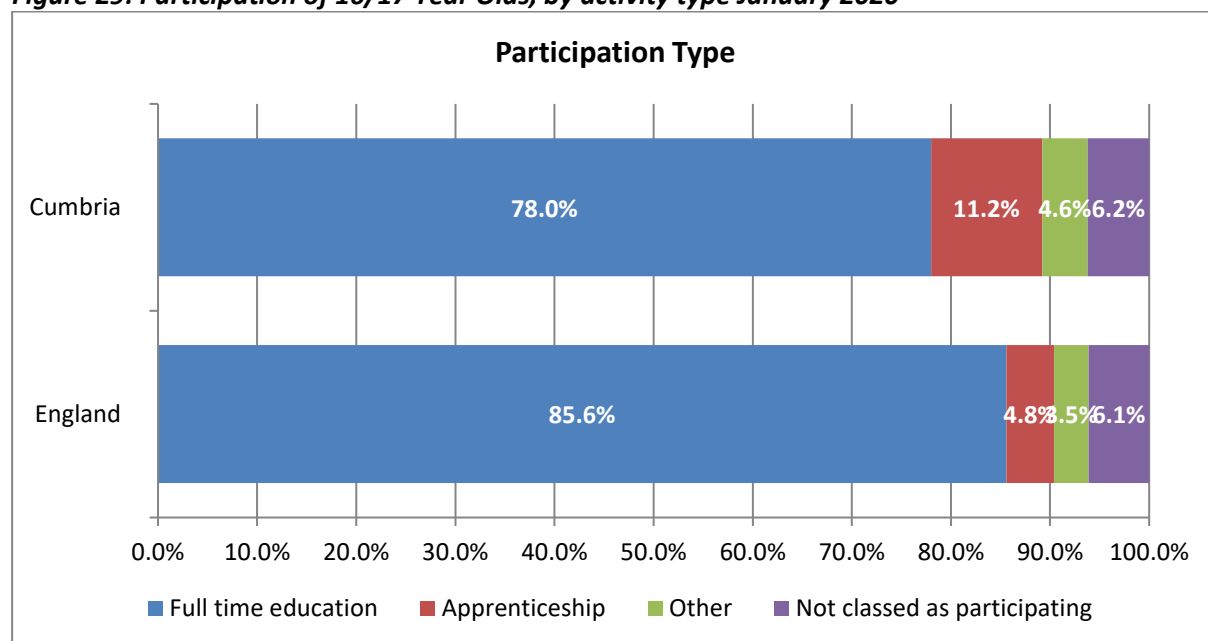
In January 2020, 93.3% of young people in Cumbria were classed as meeting the participation requirement, the majority through full time education or training (78%) or by undertaking an apprenticeship (11%). This compares to 92.6% nationally. Average data for the past 12 months shows Cumbria performing above the national average – 92.6% v 88.8%.

Figure 28: Participation of 16/17 Year Olds, district timeseries



Source: NCCIS

Figure 29: Participation of 16/17 Year Olds, by activity type January 2020



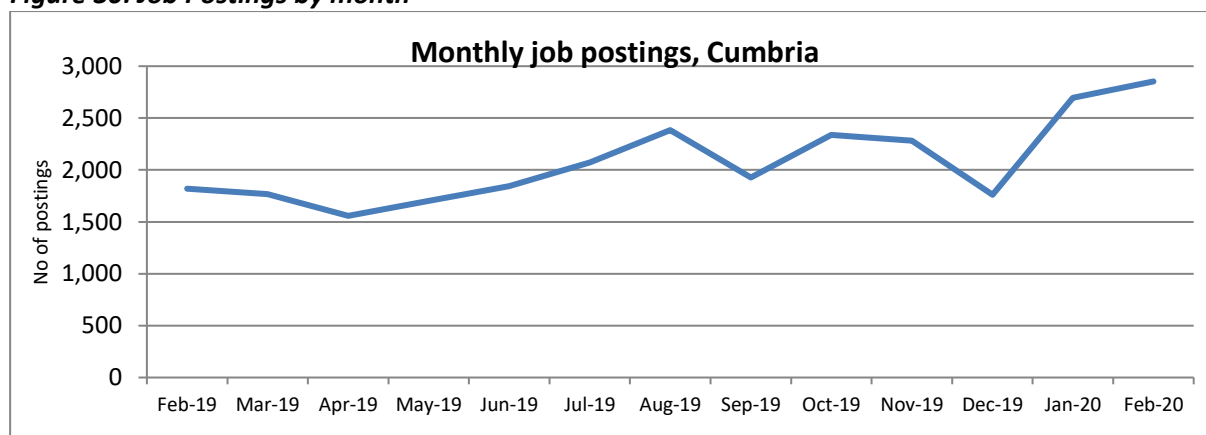
Source: NCCIS (district data not available)

6. JOB POSTINGS

The following data are drawn from Labour Insight, 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 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. It may also over represent the situation in those sectors which make widespread use of recruitment agencies and “bank” workers.

In February 2020 there were 2,853 job postings in Cumbria which is 158 more than were placed in the previous month and 1,032 than the same month last year.

Figure 30: Job Postings by month

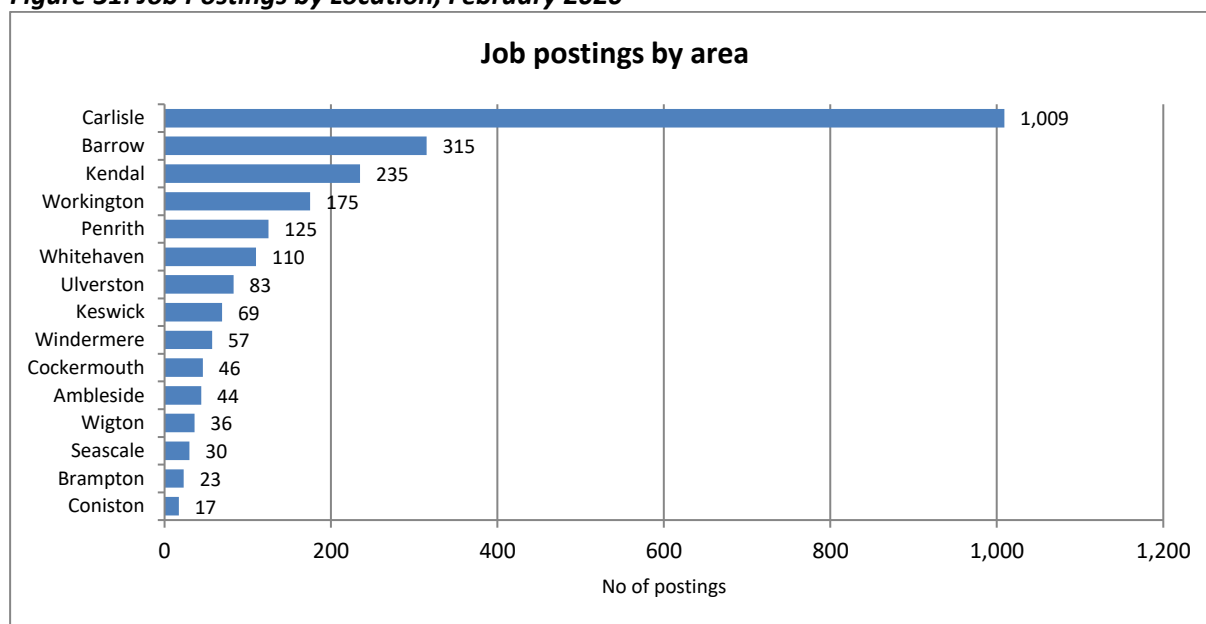


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Location of job postings

Geographically the highest number of postings was for opportunities in Carlisle where there were 1,009 postings in the quarter, 40% of all the postings in Cumbria. The next highest areas were Barrow (315), Kendal (235) and Workington (175).

Figure 31: Job Postings by Location, February 2020

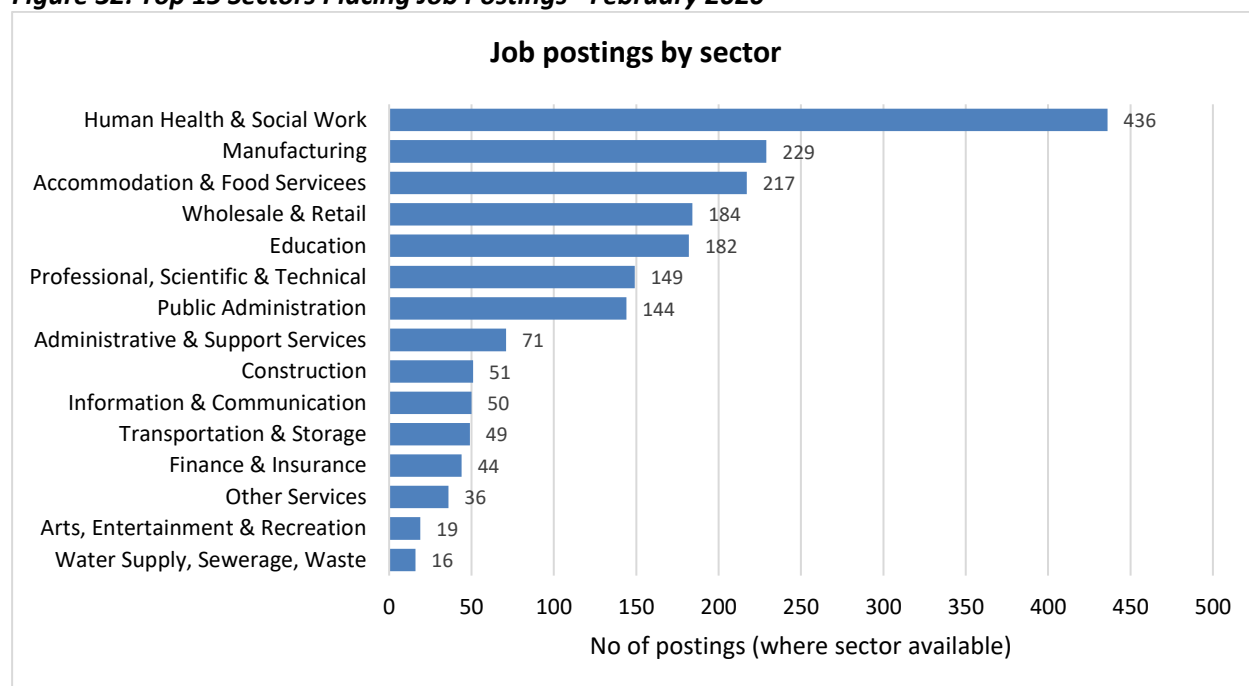


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies) NB: may not sum to county total as location cannot be coded for all postings

Sector of job postings

The highest number of postings was in the human health & social work sector (436 postings) which represented almost a quarter of postings where a sector could be identified (23%). The next most common sectors were manufacturing (229, 12%) and accommodation & food services (217, 11%).

Figure 32: Top 15 Sectors Placing Job Postings - February 2020



Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Occupation of job postings

The most common occupations specified were science, research, engineering & technical professionals (262, 9%), health professionals (227, 8%) and elementary admin & service occupations (218, 8%).

Figure 33: Top 15 Occupations Required - February 2020

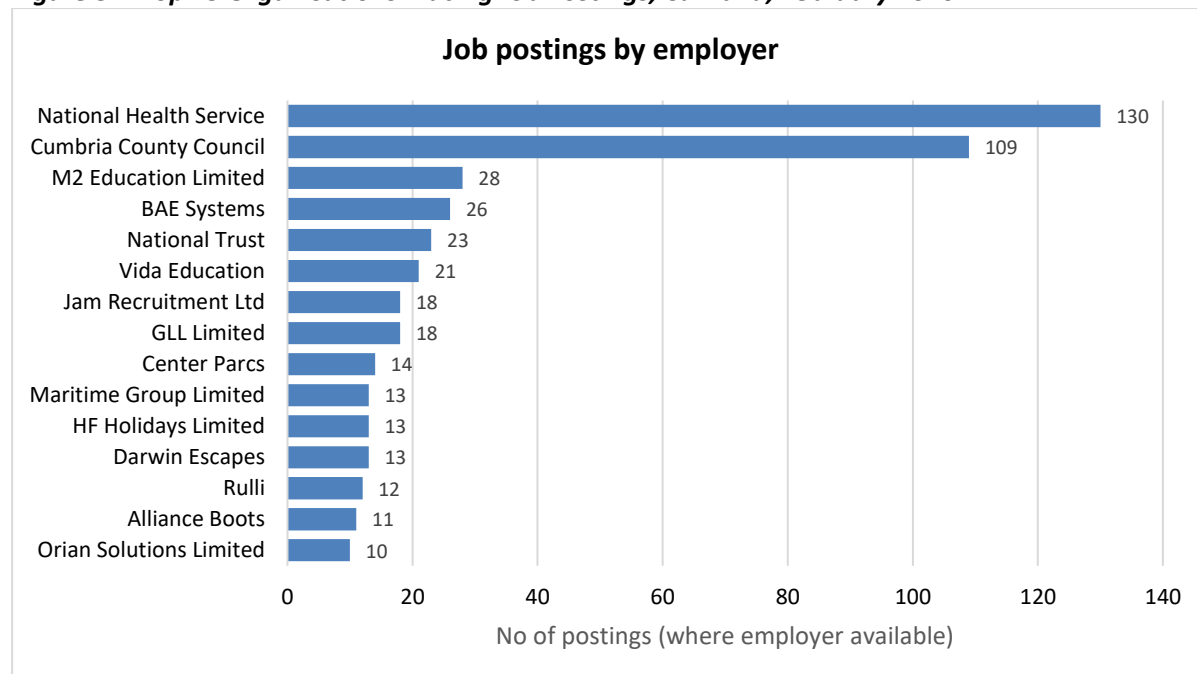


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Organisations placing job postings

The organisation placing the most job postings was the NHS with 130 postings (8%) followed by Cumbria County Council with 109 (7%).

Figure 34: Top 15 Organisations Placing Job Postings, Cumbria, February 2020

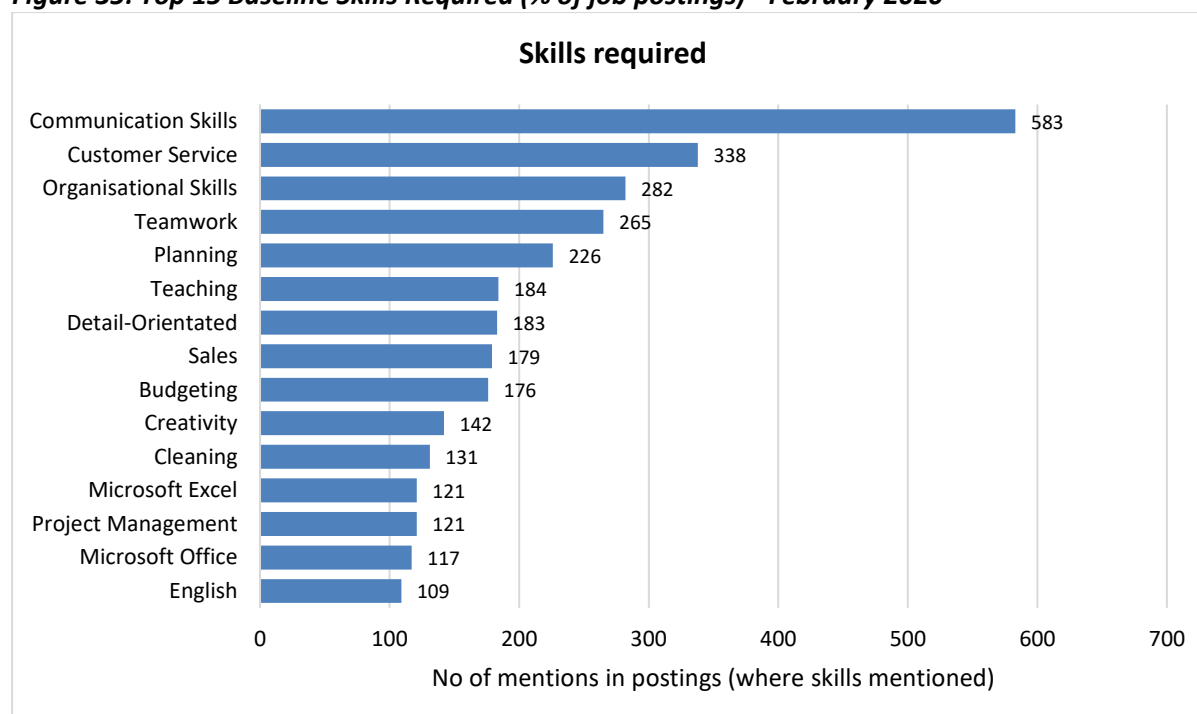


Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

Skills mentioned in job postings

The most common skills mentioned in job postings were communication which was mentioned 583 times (34% of all postings), customer services skills (338, 19%) and organisational skills (282, 16%).

Figure 35: Top 15 Baseline Skills Required (% of job postings) - February 2020



Source: Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies)

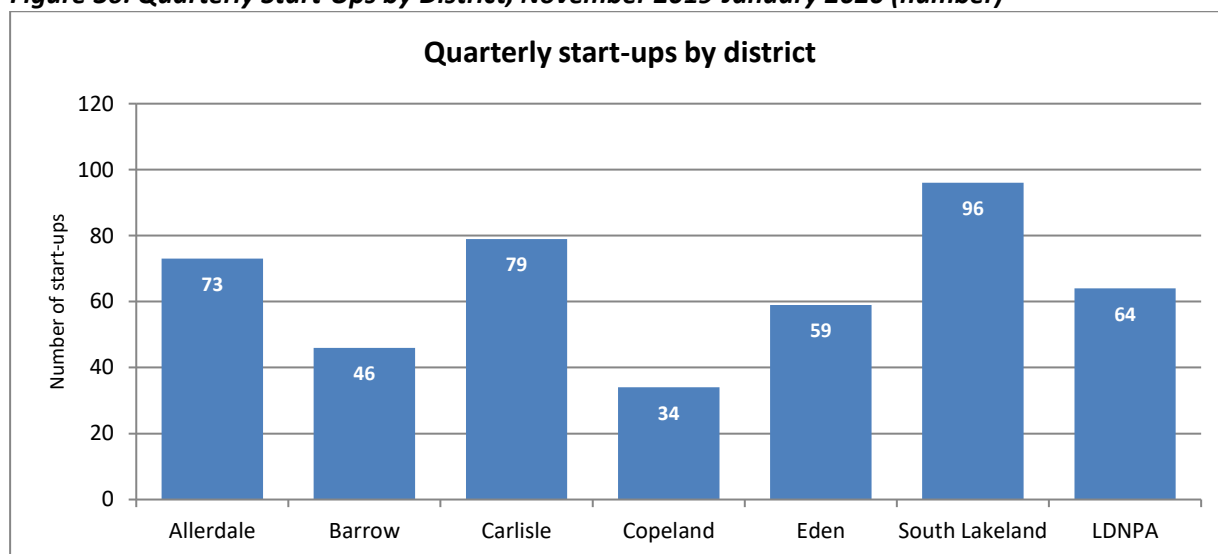
7. BUSINESS STARTS AND STOCKS

7a. 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. 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 387 business start-ups in Cumbria in the quarter Nov 2019-Jan 2020. This is a fall of 106 from the previous quarter, -21.5% compared to a fall of 15.4% for England. Start-ups fell in all districts during the quarter. However, there was a welcome increase in starts towards the end of the quarter.

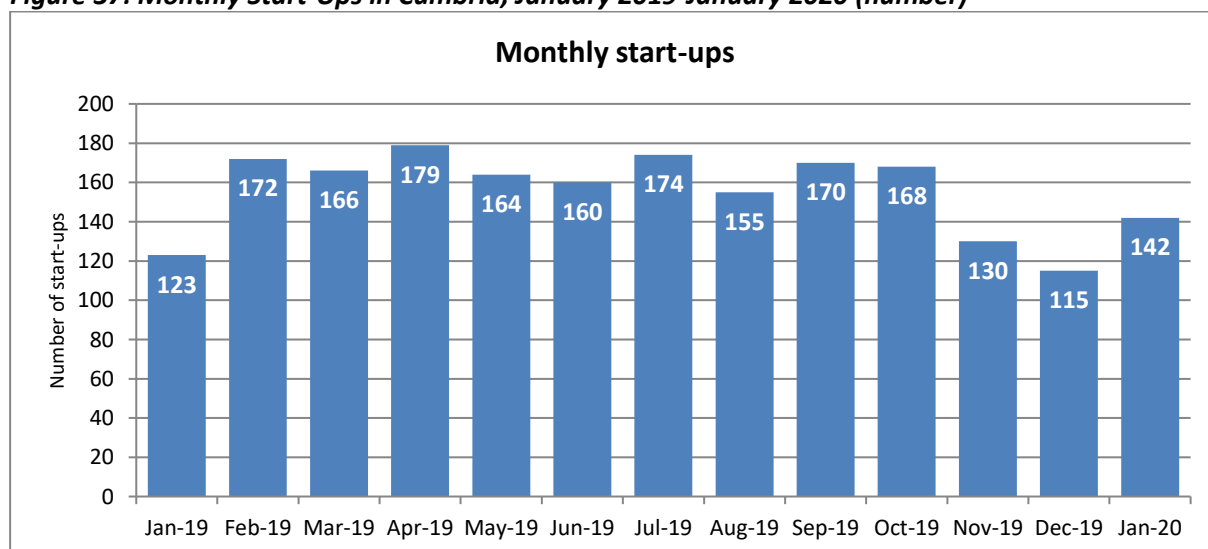
Figure 36: Quarterly Start-Ups by District, November 2019-January 2020 (number)



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.

The number of starts varies throughout the year and levels in the winter are generally lower than the rest of the year. The volume of starts this winter is similar to the same time the previous year.

Figure 37: Monthly Start-Ups in Cumbria, January 2019-January 2020 (number)



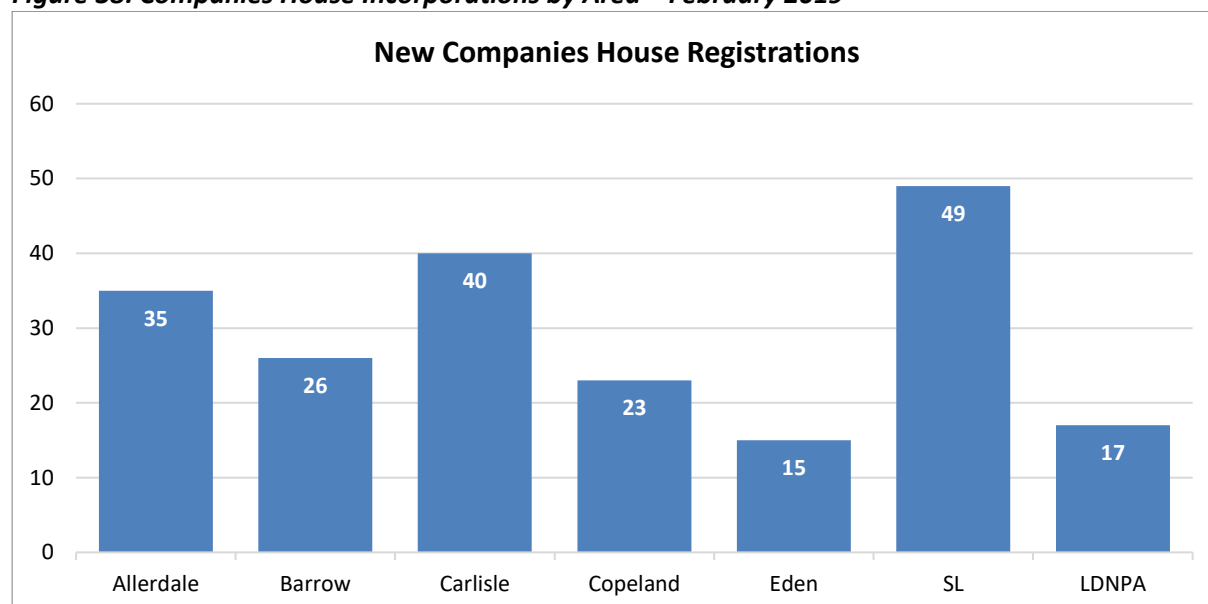
Source: BankSearch

7b: 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 business.

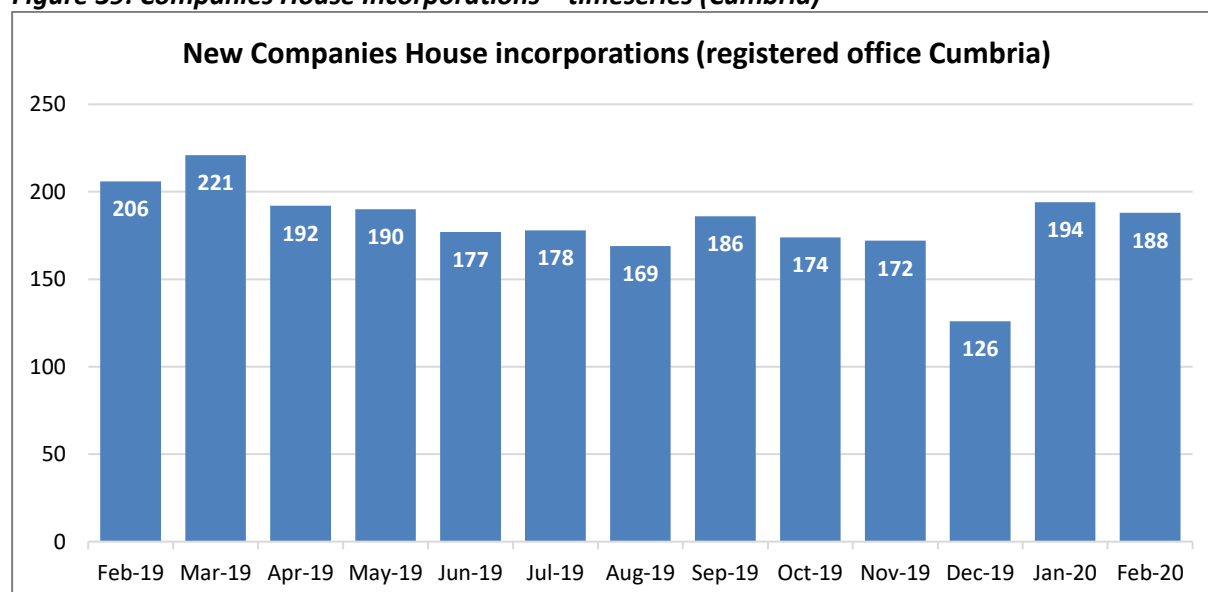
There were 188 new Companies House incorporations in February 2020, a fall of 6 from the previous month and 18 fewer than the same month the previous year. The highest numbers were in South Lakeland (49) and Carlisle (40).

Figure 38: Companies House Incorporations by Area – February 2019



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.

Figure 39: Companies House Incorporations – timeseries (Cumbria)

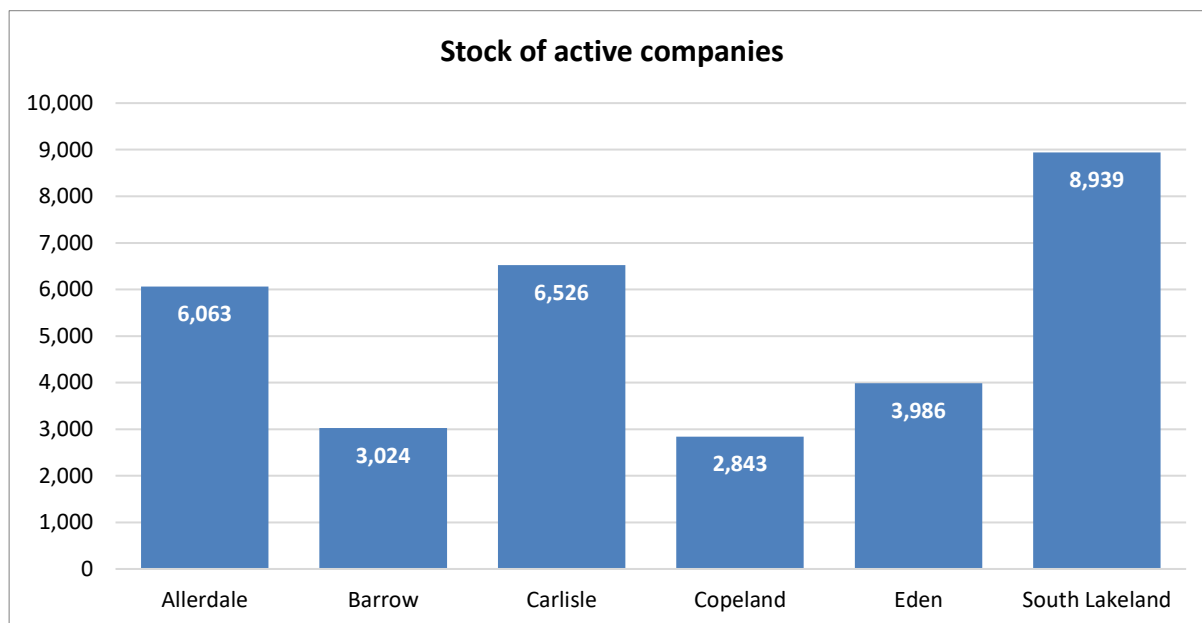


Source: BankSearch extracted from Companies House Note: Data relate to registered addresses

7c. Stock of Active Companies

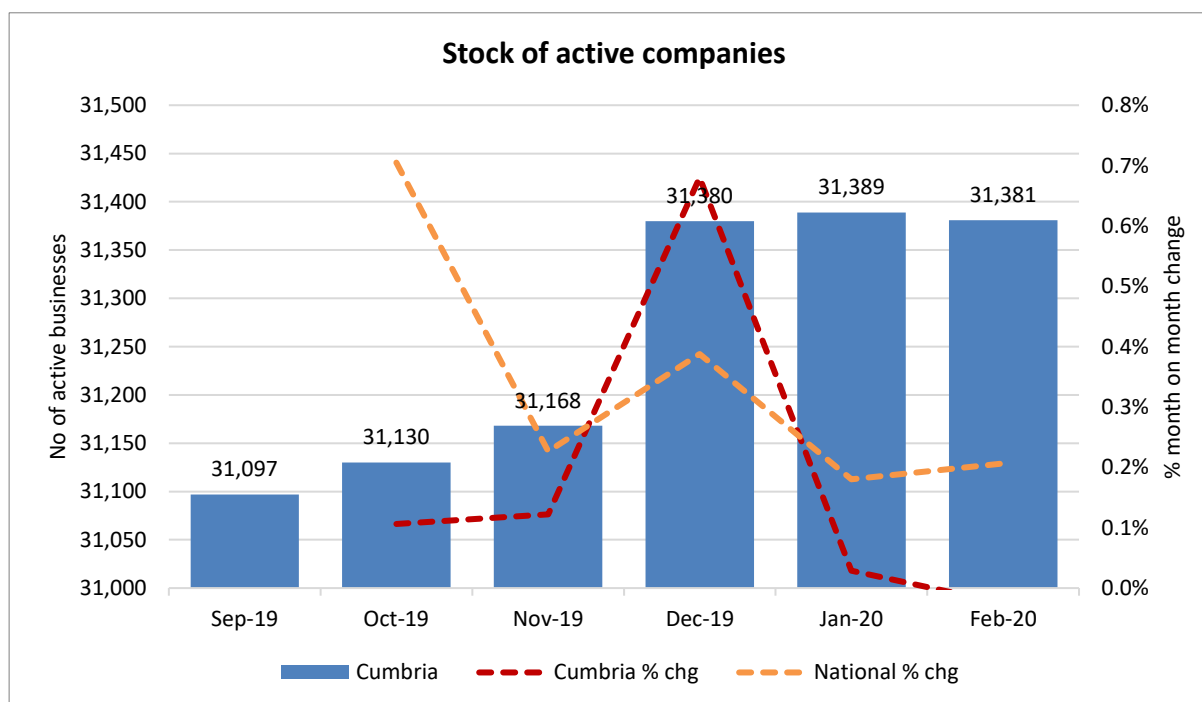
These data are extracted from the FAME database of over 5 million active companies (including unincorporated businesses) and measure those with a registered office or primary trading address in Cumbria. In February 2020 there were 31,381 entries on the FAME database for Cumbria, a fall of 8 from the previous month. The highest number of active companies is in South Lakeland (8,939).

Figure 40: Stock of Active companies – February 2020



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

Figure 41: Stock of Active companies – timeseries



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)