

Introduction

This briefing contains the most recent available data from the standard Claimant Count and Universal Credit registers. The briefing also contains the latest available data on payrolled employment, job postings, NEETs, business start-ups and active companies.

For more information or to be added / removed from the distribution list, please contact Ginny Murphy, Senior Analyst, Cumberland Council. Email: ginny.murphy@cumberland.gov.uk Tel: 07826 859026. Briefings are also on the Observatory website: www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk.

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1. KEY FINDINGS FOR CUMBRIA

- There were estimated to be 226,051 payrolled employees resident in Cumbria in the provisional Feb 2026 data, an increase of 515 from the revised Jan figure. There were 34 fewer residents in payrolled employment than this time last year.
- Median monthly payrolled earnings in Feb 2026 in Cumbria were £2,496 which is 97% of the UK average. They were higher than the UK in West Cumbria (103%) but lower in East Cumbria (92%). NB: figures are calculated per employee irrespective of whether they work full time or part time.
- Median payrolled earnings growth in Cumbria year on year was 4.7% which is stronger than the UK growth rate of 4.1%.
- Survey estimates for the year ending Sep 2025 suggest that the proportion of 16-64 year olds in employment in Cumbria was 80.1% compared to the national average of 75.5% (even allowing for survey error the rate is higher in Cumbria). The estimated rate was 78.8% in Cumberland and 81.8% in Westmorland & Furness (survey error is more significant at this level).
- The economic inactivity rate (not working or looking for work) was estimated to be 18.6% in the year to Sep 2025 (approx. 53,600 residents), lower than the national rate of 21.1% but this is within the margins of survey error. The inactivity rate was estimated to be 19.1% in Cumberland and 17.9% in Westmorland & Furness (survey is high for these areas). Four in 10 of the inactive in Cumbria are inactive due to long term sickness which is higher than nationally but the proportion who are students is lower. Over 20% of the inactive in Cumbria say they want a job.
- The annual estimates of qualification levels suggest that 39.7% of working age residents in Cumbria were qualified to level 4 or above (eg degree) which, even when taking into account the degree of survey error, is lower than the national average of 47.4%.
- There were 6,810 claimants of JSA / UC (out of work and seeking work) in Feb 2026, which is 380 more than the revised Jan figure (+5.9%). The count rose in all 6 former district areas and also rose nationally, by 81,290 (+5.0%).
- Despite the increase last month, compared to the same time last year, the claimant count (actively seeking work) is 245 lower which is a decrease of 3.5% compared to decrease nationally of 1.9%.

- The claimant rate (actively seeking work) in Cumbria was 2.3% in Feb 2026 up 0.1ppt from Jan and it remains below the national rate of 3.9% in all the former district areas. The claimant rate in Cumbria is down 0.1ppt from a year ago (nationally it is also 0.1ppt lower).
- Claimant rates (of those actively seeking work) are below the national average in all age groups at Cumbria level. However, the rates for 18-24 year olds in Allerdale and Copeland are above the national rate (5.9% and 6.1% respectively compared to the national 18-24 rate of 5.7%).
- There were 48,777 claimants of Universal Credit in Cumbria in Feb 2026 (in work, out of work or not required to seek work), a rise of 545 (1.1%) from the revised Jan figure and 5,454 more UC claimants than a year ago (+12.6%).
- The number of UC claimants rose in the searching/planning/preparing regimes (+346), the working regimes (+3) and the no work requirements regime (+204). It was the biggest rise in the searching/planning/preparing regimes since July 2024.
- The UC claimant rate for all UC claimants was 16.2% in Feb 2026 compared to 19.9% nationally and the rate was below the national rate in all former districts except Barrow where it was the same. However, UC claimant rates for 18-24 year olds and 25-34 year olds were above the national average in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland and for 35-44 year olds they were above average in Allerdale and Barrow..
- 35,791 of the UC claimants had been claiming for more than 12 months in Feb 2026, an increase of 744 from Nov and 3,643 more than a year ago. This means 73% of UC claimants had been claiming for more than a year.
- Data for claimants on UC Health are published quarterly with the latest being for Dec 2025 when there were 23,721 UC Health claimants in Cumbria. This is a rate of 7.9% of all working age residents (aged 16-64) compared to 8.2% nationally. The rate was above the national average in the former districts of Allerdale (9.0%), Barrow (10.4%), Carlisle (8.6%) and Copeland (9.4%) but lower in Eden (4.7%) and South Lakeland (4.8%).
- The number of UC claimants on UC health rose by 41.8% (+6,994) in the year to Dec 2025 which is a faster rate of growth than for all UC claimants (14.0%). UC Health claimants make up 49.05% of all UC claimants in Cumbria which is higher than the national proportion (41.5%).
- Data for households on Universal Credit are also published quarterly and the latest are for Nov 2025. This shows that there were 41,787 households in receipt of Universal Credit, up by 5,740 (15.9%) from a year previously.
- There were an estimated 32,766 children/young people under the age of 20 living in Universal Credit households in Nov 2025 which is 357 fewer than a year ago (-1.1%).
- There were 370 young people (aged 16/17) classed as NEET (inc not knowns) in Jan 2026 which is 10 fewer than in Dec but 42 more than the same month last year. There were 243 NEET/NKs in Cumberland and 127 in Westmorland & Furness.
- The NEET rate was 3.4% in Cumbria in Jan 2026, down 0.1 ppt from Dec but 0.3ppt higher than a year ago. The rate was 3.9% in Cumberland and 2.7% in Westmorland & Furness. Both areas have a rate considerably lower than the England rate of 5.7%.
- The participation rate for 16/17 year olds was 90.3% in Cumbria in Jan 2026 (88.8% in Cumberland and 92.4% in Westmorland & Furness) which compares to a rate of 92.0% for England.
- According to Lightcast there were 9,417 active online job postings in Feb 2026, 296 more than in Jan (+3.2%) although it was mixed with the former areas of Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland experiencing an increase and Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland experiencing decreases.
- The occupations most in demand were care workers, cleaners & domestics, kitchen & catering assistants and sales.
- Job-related skills most in demand were export control, security clearance, auditing, personal care and continuous improvement whilst the personal attributes most in demand were communication, management and customer service.
- The recruiting organisations with the most active job postings were the NHS and BAE Systems.
- There were 432 small business start-ups in the quarter ending Dec 2025 which is 95 fewer than last quarter but 62 more than the same quarter last year. Start-ups were highest in real estate & professional services (93), construction (76) and retail & wholesale (53).
- There were 30,347 active companies on the FAME database in Cumbria at the end of Feb 2026, 43 more than in Jan.
- There were 185 new Companies House incorporations in Feb 2026, 4 more than in Jan but 32 fewer than the same month last year.
- There were 239 businesses recorded as dissolved/in liquidation during Feb 2026, 15 more than in Jan.

- Of the active businesses in Feb 2026, 1,700 had posted financial results showing a 10% increase in employment and/or turnover in their most recent accounts (5.6% of businesses) whilst 1,496 had posted results showing a 10% decline in one or both measures (4.9% of all businesses) (note: the majority of businesses do not file detailed financial accounts).
- Among businesses with a credit score in Feb 2026, 670 had a high risk credit score (1-20) which represents 4.1% of those with a credit score (UK 6.9%).
- At the end of Feb 2026, 2,012 businesses (4.6%) were identified on the Growth Flag platform as having high growth potential whilst 1,932 (4.4%) were rated as having financial red flags (not including provisional ratings).

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

NB: Unemployment figures in the national overview are calculated on a different basis to local data and therefore these figures should not be compared to the local area data.

- Estimates for payrolled employees in the UK fell by 96,000 (0.3%) between January 2025 and January 2026 but increased by 6,000 (0.0%) between December 2025 and January 2026. This is based on administrative data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC).
- When looking at November 2025 to January 2026, the period comparable with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, the number of payrolled employees fell by 109,000 (0.4%) over the year and by 31,000 (0.1%) over the quarter.
- The early estimate of payrolled employees for February 2026 decreased by 49,000 (0.2%) on the year but increased by 20,000 (0.1%) on the month, to 30.3 million. The February 2026 estimate should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- In November 2025 to January 2026, the estimated UK employment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 75.1%; the UK unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 5.2%; and the UK economic inactivity rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 20.7%, compared with August to October 2025.
- The estimated number of vacancies in the UK has remained broadly flat across recent periods; early estimates in December 2025 to February 2026 suggest a decrease of 6,000 (0.8%) to 721,000, compared with September to November 2025.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 76,000 (9.5%) in December 2025 to February 2026 from the level of a year ago, decreasing in 15 of the 18 industry sectors.
- There were 2.6 unemployed people per vacancy in November 2025 to January 2026; this is up from 2.5 in the previous quarter (August to October 2025) and up from 1.9 in November 2024 to January 2025.
- Early estimates suggest there were 36.6 million workforce jobs in the UK in December 2025; this is an increase of 33,000 (0.1%) from September 2025, with an increase of 60,000 (0.2%) in the employee jobs component and decrease of 28,000 (0.7%) in the self-employment jobs component.
- The estimated number of workforce jobs was down by 266,000 (0.7%) in December 2025 from the level of a year ago; this is caused by a decrease of 242,000 (5.6%) in the self-employment jobs component and a decrease of 25,000 (0.1%) in the employee jobs component.
- Annual growth in employees' average earnings was 3.8% for regular earnings (excluding bonuses) and 3.9% for total earnings (including bonuses).
- Annual growth in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), was 0.4% for regular pay and 0.5% for total pay.
- Using the Consumer Prices Index excluding owner occupiers' housing costs (CPI) to adjust for inflation, annual growth in real terms was 0.5% for regular pay and 0.7% for total pay.
- Annual average regular earnings growth was 5.9% for the public sector and 3.3% for the private sector; however, the public sector annual growth rate is affected by some public sector pay rises being paid earlier in 2025 than in 2024, causing a base effect which reached its peak in the three months to November 2025 and will phase out over the next few months.
- After the public sector, the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector showed the strongest regular annual growth rate.

• 3. PAYROLLED EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

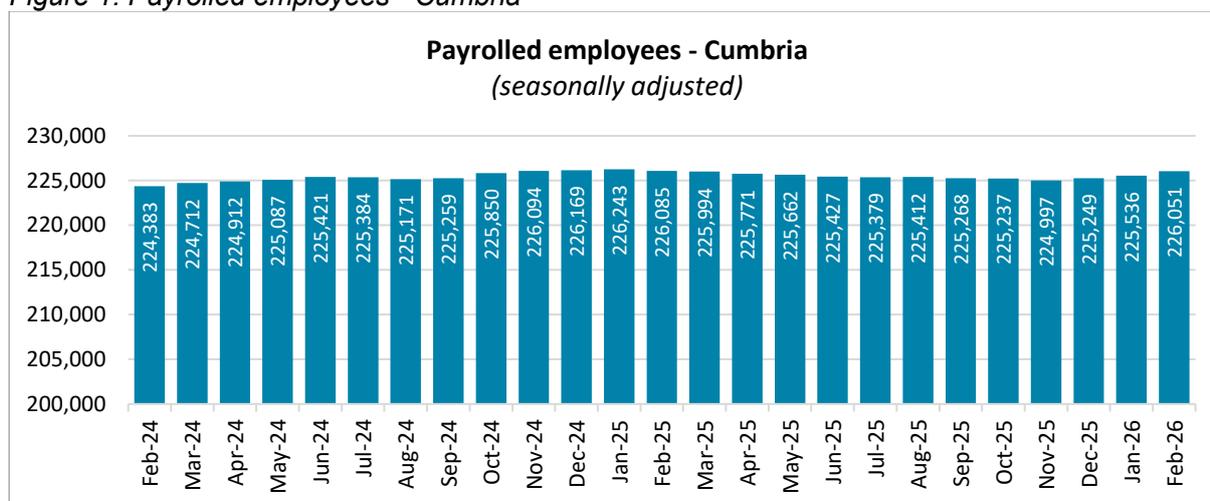
These data are from HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. The dataset covers employees payrolled by employers and not self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions so is not a measure of total employment. Payrolled employees are recorded at their place of residence not work and latest month figures are a "flash estimate" which is revised in the subsequent publication. Unless otherwise stated, figures here are seasonally adjusted.

NB: District data are released quarterly, the ITL areas of West Cumbria (Allerdale, Copeland, Barrow) and East Cumbria (Carlisle, Eden, South Lakeland) are released monthly.

3a. Payrolled employees (seasonally adjusted)

There were estimated to be 226,051 residents in Cumbria in payrolled employment in the provisional Feb 26 data, an increase of 515 from the revised Jan total. There were 34 fewer payrolled employees than a year ago.

Figure 1: Payrolled employees - Cumbria



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

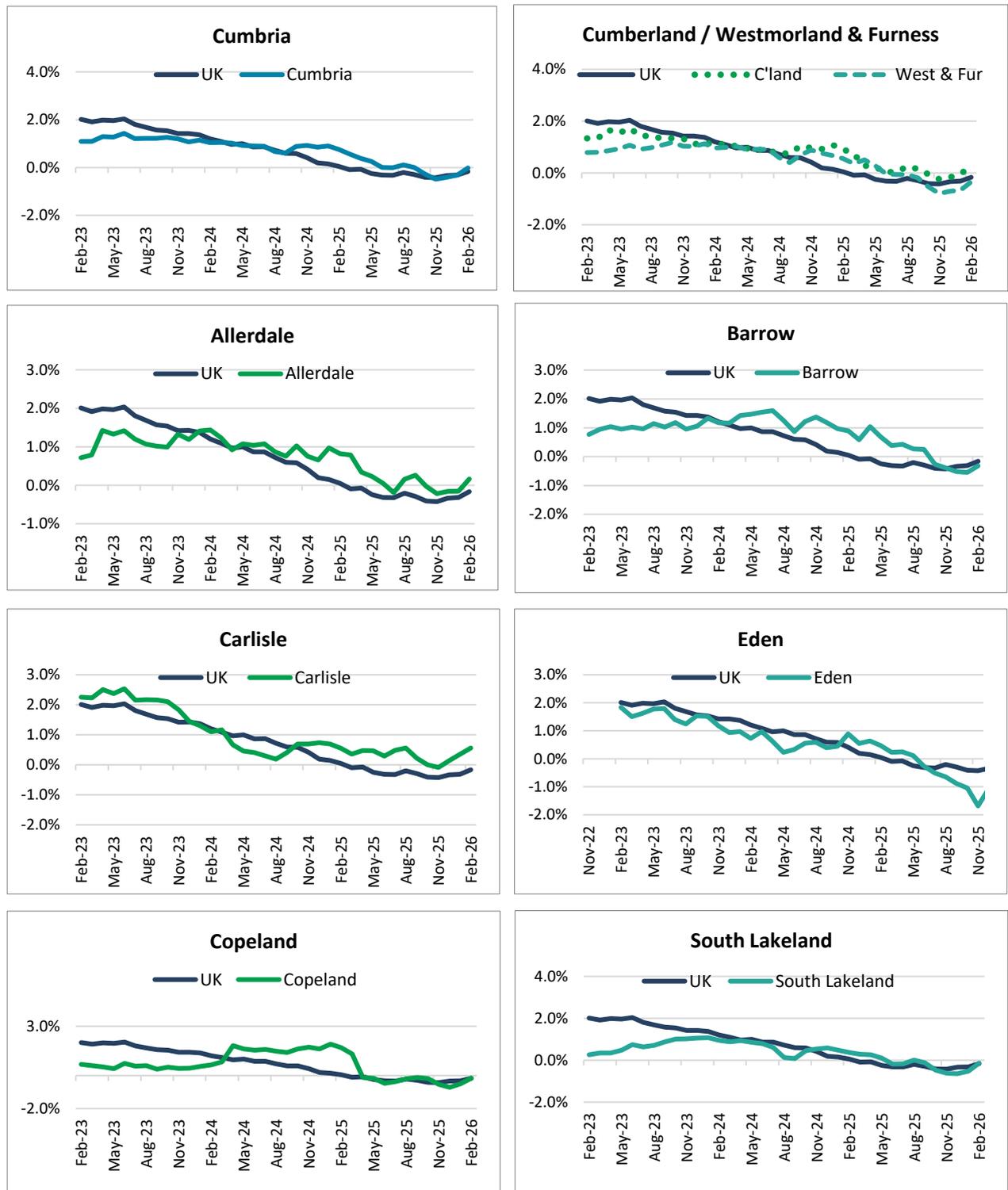
Figure 2: Payrolled employees – Seasonally adjusted

Payrolled employees (seasonally adjusted)					
	Feb 2026	Month change		One year change	
	No	No	%	No	%
UK	30,338,961	20,165	0.1%	-49,441	-0.2%
England	25,754,811	18,976	0.1%	-53,754	-0.2%
Cumbria	226,051	515	0.2%	-34	0.0%
Cumberland	126,237	289	0.2%	312	0.2%
Allerdale	42,880	127	0.3%	69	0.2%
Carlisle	52,735	81	0.2%	293	0.6%
Copeland	30,622	81	0.3%	-50	-0.2%
Westmorland & Furness	99,814	226	0.2%	-346	-0.3%
Barrow	31,514	65	0.2%	-102	-0.3%
Eden	23,263	47	0.2%	-180	-0.8%
South Lakeland	45,037	114	0.3%	-64	-0.1%
West Cumbria ITL	105,016	273	0.3%	-83	-0.1%
East Cumbria ITL	121,035	243	0.2%	49	0.0%

Source: HMRC / ONS. Unitary and former district data are only released quarterly. ITL areas are those in place prior to 2025. Latest month data are provisional.

These charts show the % year on year change in payrolled employees each month (seasonally adjusted) compared to the same month the previous year. It shows that employment growth has slowed considerably from three years ago. NB: district / unitary data only updated quarterly.

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



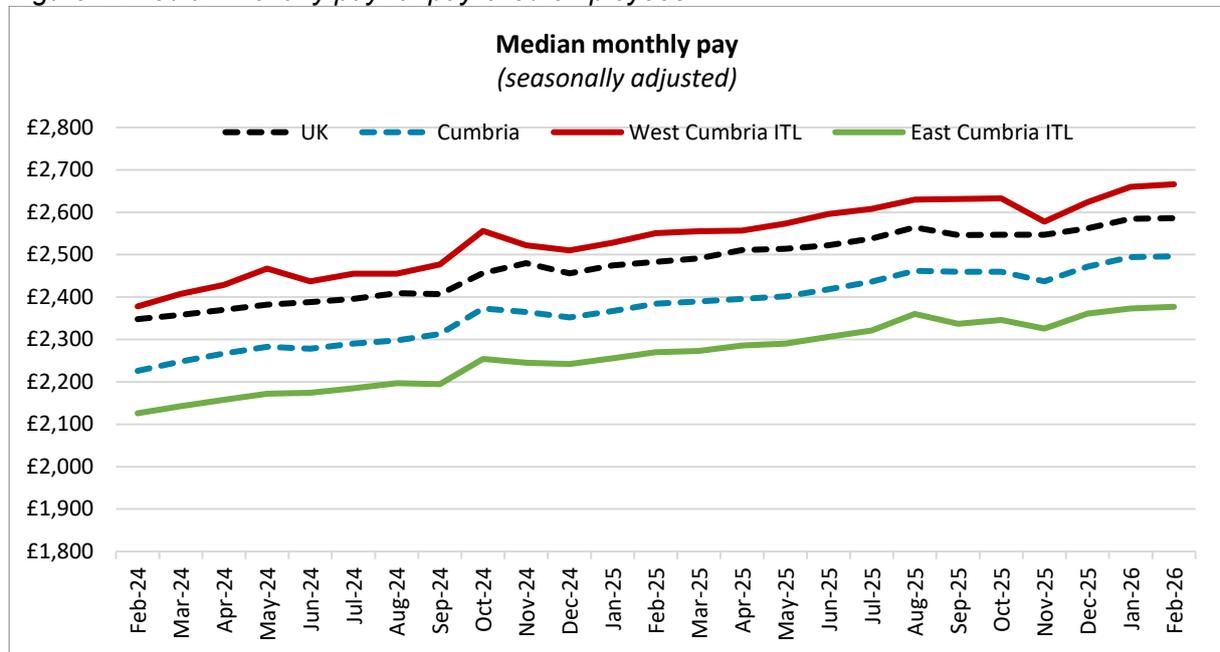
Source: HMRC / ONS. Unitary and former data are released quarterly. Latest month data are provisional.

3b. Median monthly pay (seasonally adjusted)

Median monthly pay for employees in Cumbria was £2,496 in Feb 2026 which is 97% of the UK average. There was variation between areas with earnings in West Cumbria (Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland) being above the national average (103%) but lower in East Cumbria (92%). NB median earnings are measured per employee and do not account for full time / part time patterns. Median earnings data are not currently available for the unitary areas.

Median earnings in Cumbria have been growing more quickly than nationally over 1, 2 and 3 years.

Figure 4: Median monthly pay for payrolled employees



Source: HMRC / ONS. Latest month data are always provisional. Unitary data are not available.

Figure 5: Median pay for payrolled employees

Median monthly pay (seasonally adjusted)						
	Feb 2026	UK Index	Month change		One year change	
	No	Index	No	%	No	%
UK	2,586	100	1	0.0%	103	4.1%
Cumbria	2,496	97	2	0.1%	112	4.7%
Allerdale	2,500	97	-23	-0.9%	109	4.6%
Carlisle	2,419	94	9	0.4%	118	5.1%
Copeland	2,940	114	22	0.8%	111	3.9%
Barrow	2,689	104	-2	-0.1%	101	3.9%
Eden	2,327	90	5	0.2%	90	4.0%
South Lakeland	2,343	91	3	0.1%	100	4.5%
West Cumbria ITL	2,666	103	6	0.2%	115	4.5%
East Cumbria ITL	2,377	92	4	0.2%	107	4.7%

Source: HMRC / ONS. Former district data only released quarterly, unitary data not available. ITL areas are those in place prior to 2025. Latest month data are provisional.

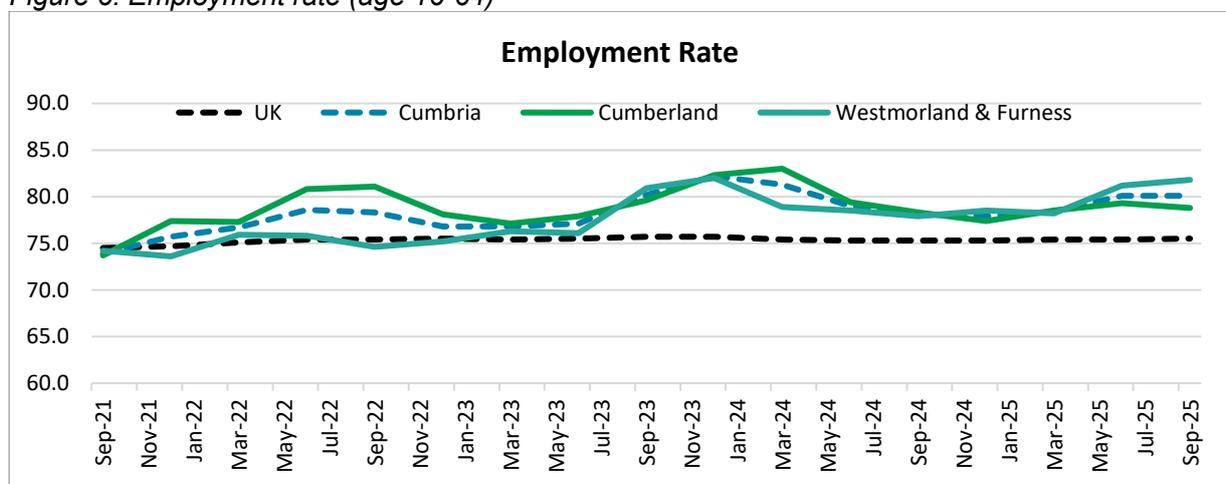
4. ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY (released quarterly – next release Apr 26)

The Annual Population Survey is a residence-based labour market survey from ONS encompassing population, economic activity (employment + unemployment), economic inactivity and qualifications. It is released quarterly with each release providing data for a 12 month period.

NOTE: Sample sizes are small in Cumbria which means the margins of error in the data are relatively high, particularly below the level of the two unitary authorities. For example, the employment rate has an average error margin of +/- 4% in each of the two unitaries compared to just 0.2% nationally and this should be taken into account when making comparisons between areas and changes over time should be treated with caution.

In the year ending Sep 2025, an estimated 80.1% of Cumbria’s working age population (aged 16-64) was in employment which is higher than the national figure of 75.5% and even with the degree of survey error, there appears to be a genuine gap). The rate was similar in Cumberland (78.8%) and Westmorland & Furness (81.8%) although survey error is even greater at this level of geography.

Figure 6: Employment rate (age 16-64)

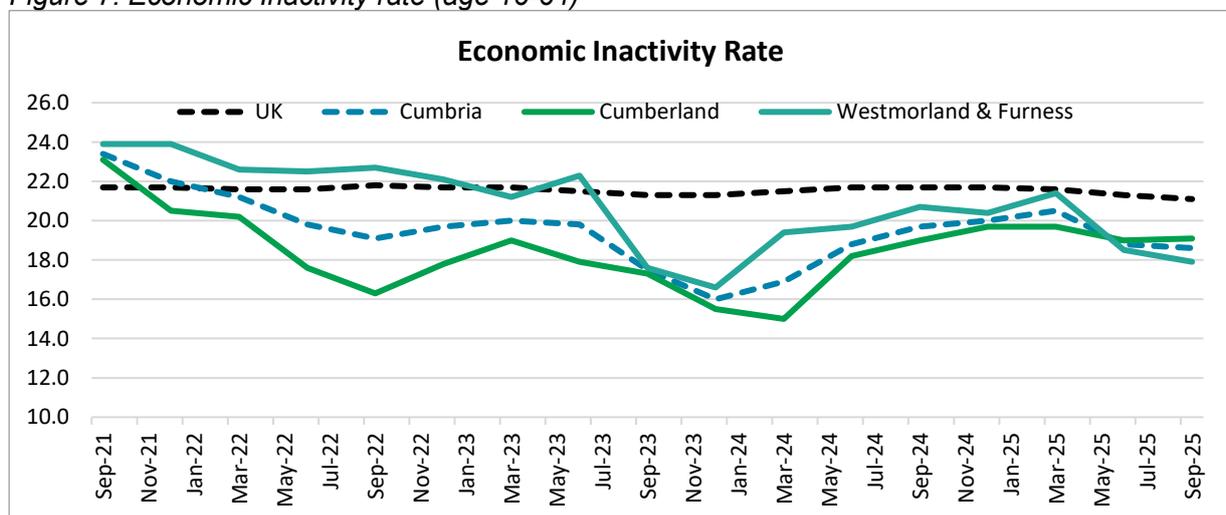


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

A person is deemed economically inactive if they are neither in work nor available for work (someone out of work but actively looking and available for work is classified as unemployed). In the year ending Sep 2025, the inactivity rate in Cumbria was estimated to be 18.6% which is lower than the national average of 21.1% but that difference is within survey error margins. The survey estimates that 22.8% of those who are inactive want a job which is similar to the national average.

Four in ten of the inactive in Cumbria are inactive due to long term ill health which represents approximately 8.0% of working age residents (compared to 5.9% for the UK).

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

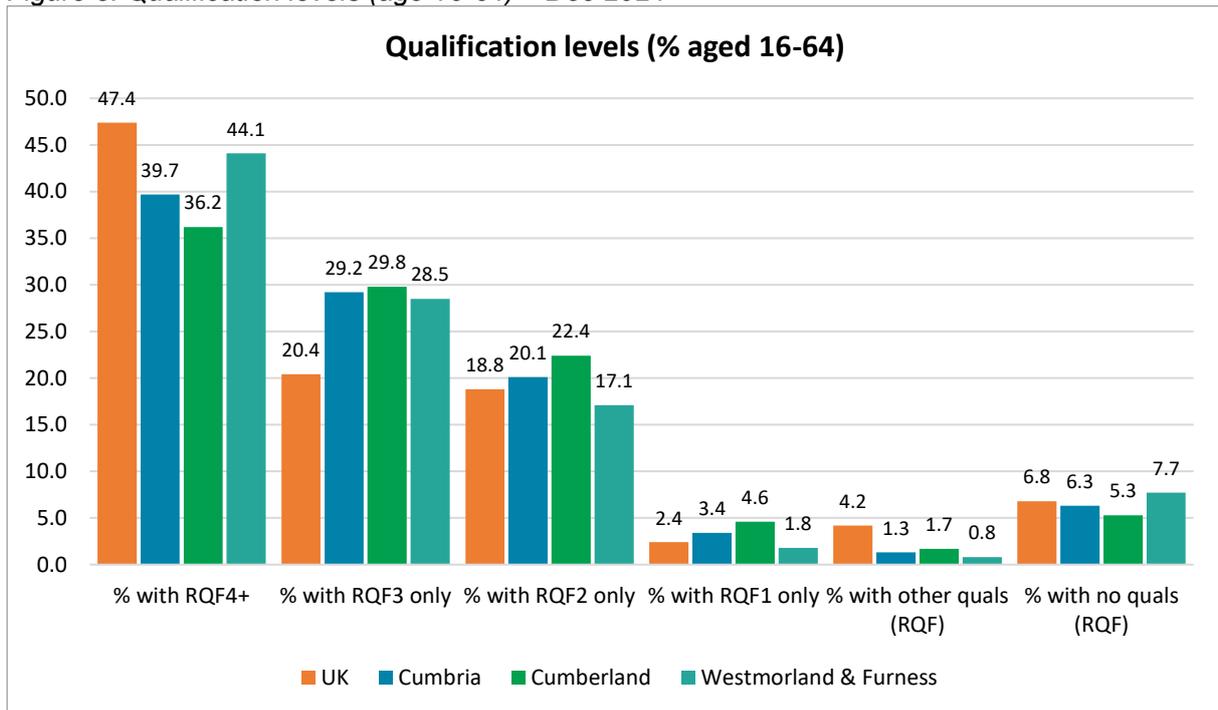


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey also provides annual estimates of qualification levels among the working age population using the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) levels. The data are only released once a year and in Dec 2024 39.7% of working age residents in Cumbria were estimated to be qualified to Level 4 or above (eg degree, Level 4 NVQ, Higher Apprenticeship). This is lower than the national average of 47.4% and even allowing for the margin of error in the dataset, this appears to be a genuine difference. Cumbria has a higher proportion qualified up to level 3 than nationally (eg A level, level 3 NVQ, Advanced Apprenticeship) which reflects the higher than average progression into Apprenticeships locally. NB: the data for the two unitaries should be treated with caution due to survey error.

The survey suggests that the proportion of residents qualified to level 4+ has increased in Cumbria from the previous year but due to survey error, we cannot say if this is significant or not.

Figure 8: Qualification levels (age 16-64) – Dec 2024



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

5. UNEMPLOYMENT (CLAIMANTS) (released monthly) – count 12th Feb 2026

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

Please see Appendix 1 at the end of the briefing for ward level data and data for Community Panel (Cumberland) / Locality Board (Westmorland & Furness) areas.

The number of claimants in Cumbria actively seeking work in Feb 2026 rose by 380 compared to the revised Jan figure, up to a total of 6,810 which is an increase of 5.9% (UK +5.0%). The count rose in all former district areas. The claimant rate in Cumbria was 2.3% which is below the national rate of 3.9% and is up 0.1ppt from last month. Compared to a year ago, the claimant count in Cumbria is 245 lower and the rate is down 0.1ppt. Nationally the rate is also down 0.1ppt from a year ago.

Figure 9: Standard Claimant Count – Feb 2026

	Male		Female		All Persons		Monthly Change (all persons)			Annual Change (all persons)		
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	% chg	Rate chg	No	% chg	Rate chg
UK	967,675	4.5	749,475	3.4	1,717,150	3.9	81,290	5.0	0.2	-33,470	-1.9	-0.1
Cumbria	3,880	2.6	2,925	1.9	6,810	2.3	380	5.9	0.1	-245	-3.5	-0.1
Cumberland	2,445	3.0	1,835	2.2	4,280	2.6	240	5.9	0.1	-65	-1.5	-0.1
Allerdale	865	3.1	695	2.4	1,560	2.7	85	5.9	0.2	25	1.6	0.0
Carlisle	965	2.8	715	2.0	1,685	2.4	105	6.7	0.2	-75	-4.4	-0.1
Copeland	610	3.0	425	2.1	1,035	2.6	45	4.6	0.1	-15	-1.3	0.0
Westmorland & Furness	1,440	2.1	1,090	1.6	2,530	1.9	145	6.0	0.1	-180	-6.6	-0.2
Barrow	705	3.4	400	1.9	1,105	2.7	55	5.0	0.1	-75	-6.3	-0.1
Eden	275	1.7	295	1.8	570	1.7	40	7.6	0.1	-20	-3.1	-0.1
South Lakeland	455	1.5	400	1.3	855	1.4	50	6.3	0.1	-90	-9.3	-0.2
of which LDNPA	160	1.5	155	1.5	315	1.5	25	9.0	0.1	-20	-6.0	0.0

Source: ONS/DWP, due to rounding, totals may not sum. Note: LDNPA is a "best-fit" comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of population within NP. LDNPA data are also included in relevant district.

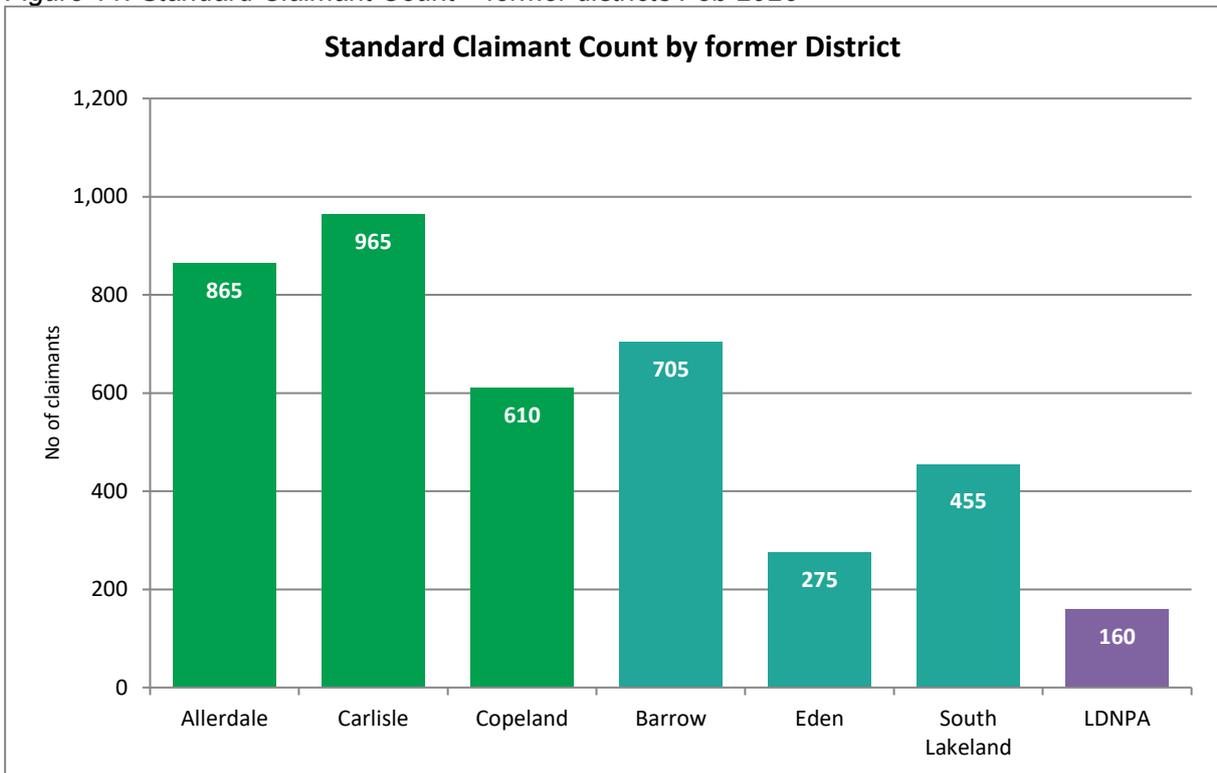
The following table shows the claimant count and rate by broad age group. Claimant rates at Cumbria level are below the national average for all age groups. The young adult rates in Allerdale and Copeland are above the national rate for that age group.

Figure 10: Standard Claimant Count & Rate by Age Group in Cumbria – Feb 2026

	Aged 18-24		Aged 25-34		Aged 35-44		Aged 45-54		Aged 55-64		Total	
	No	Rate	No	Rate								
UK	330,300	5.7%	412,355	4.4%	420,275	4.5%	300,070	3.5%	250,080	2.8%	1,717,150	4.0%
Cumbria	1,320	4.1%	1,745	3.0%	1,680	2.8%	1,000	1.6%	1,050	1.3%	6,810	4.7%
Cumberland	845	4.8%	1,115	3.4%	1,045	3.1%	600	1.8%	665	1.5%	4,280	5.3%
Allerdale	335	5.9%	415	3.9%	355	3.2%	215	1.8%	240	1.5%	1,560	5.9%
Carlisle	250	3.2%	455	3.1%	475	3.3%	240	1.8%	260	1.6%	1,685	4.8%
Copeland	260	6.1%	250	3.2%	220	2.8%	145	1.8%	165	1.5%	1,035	5.4%
Westmorland & Furness	475	3.3%	630	2.5%	635	2.5%	400	1.4%	385	1.0%	2,530	4.0%
Barrow	260	5.2%	305	3.4%	250	3.0%	160	2.0%	125	1.3%	1,105	5.3%
Eden	75	2.4%	135	2.5%	160	2.6%	100	1.4%	100	1.0%	570	3.9%
South Lakeland	140	2.3%	190	1.8%	225	2.0%	135	1.0%	165	0.9%	855	3.1%
of which LDNPA	40	1.9%	75	2.1%	85	2.1%	55	1.1%	60	0.9%	315	3.3%

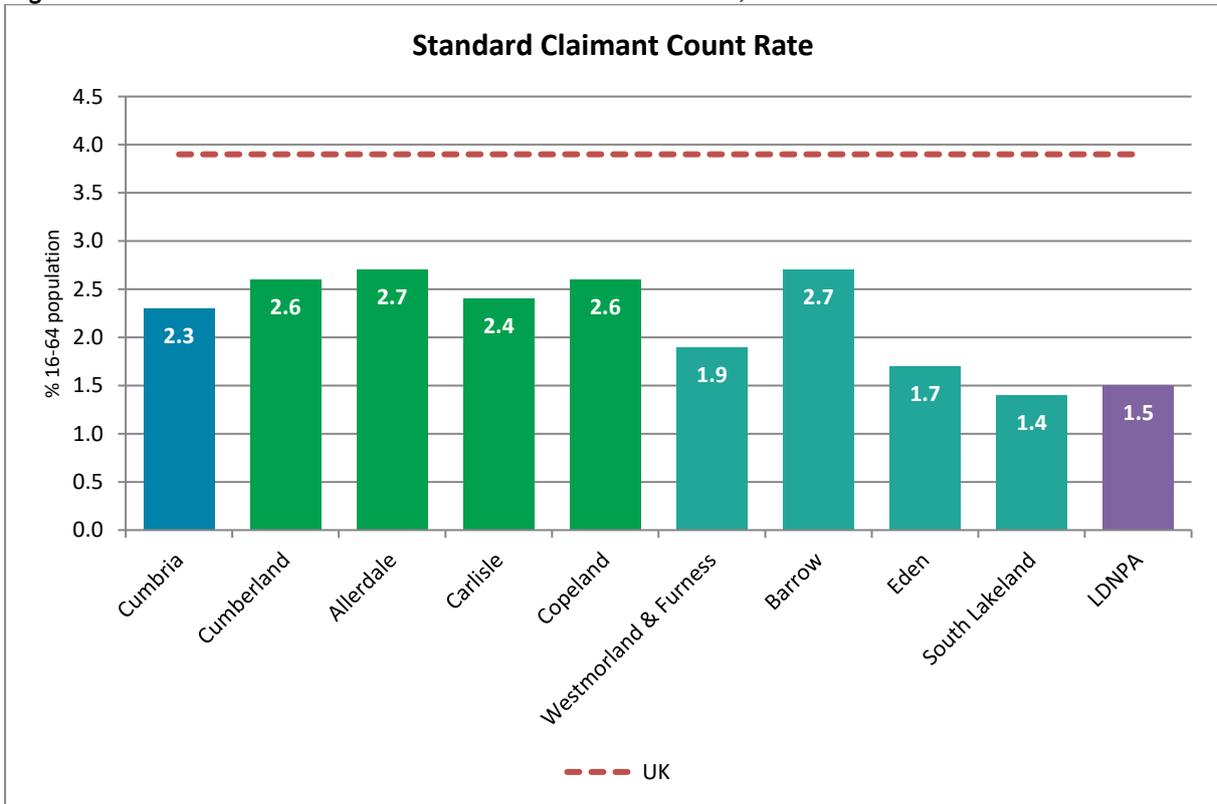
Source: ONS (data are rounded). LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 11: Standard Claimant Count – former districts Feb 2026



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

Figure 12: Standard Claimant Count Rate – former districts, Feb 2026



Source: ONS/DWP

Figure 13: Standard Claimant Count - timeseries

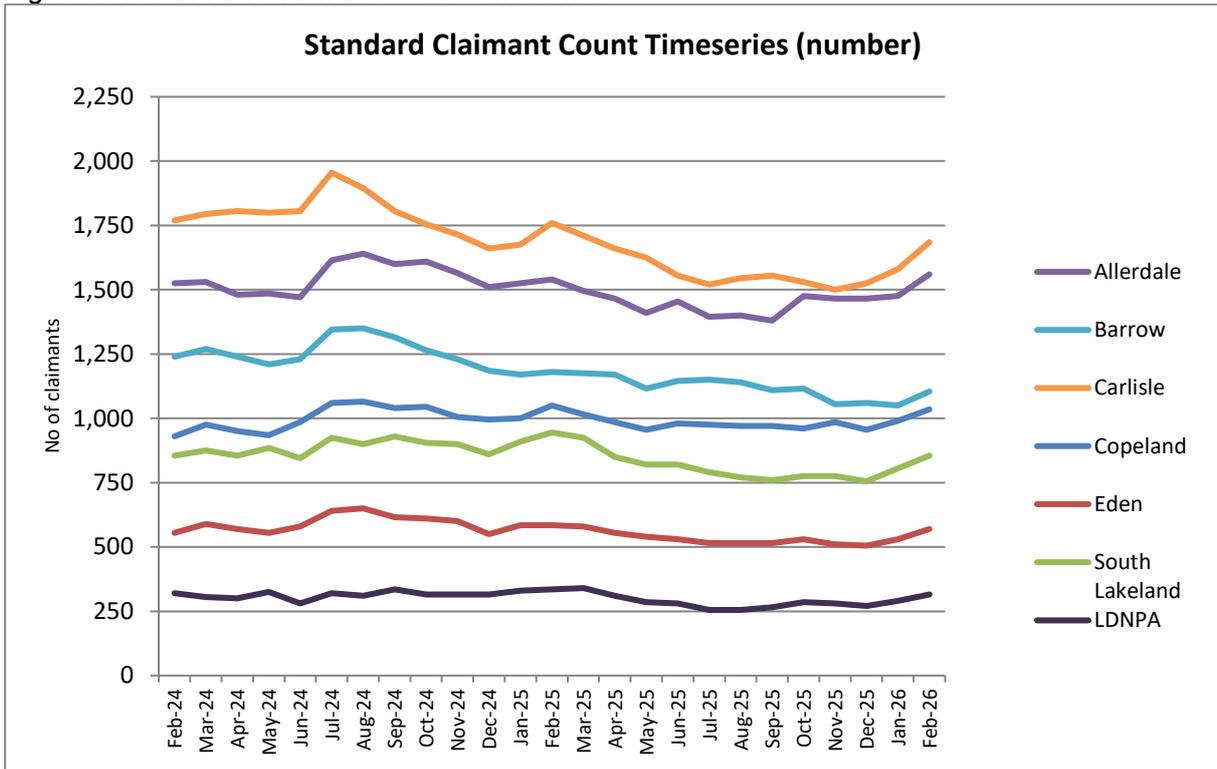
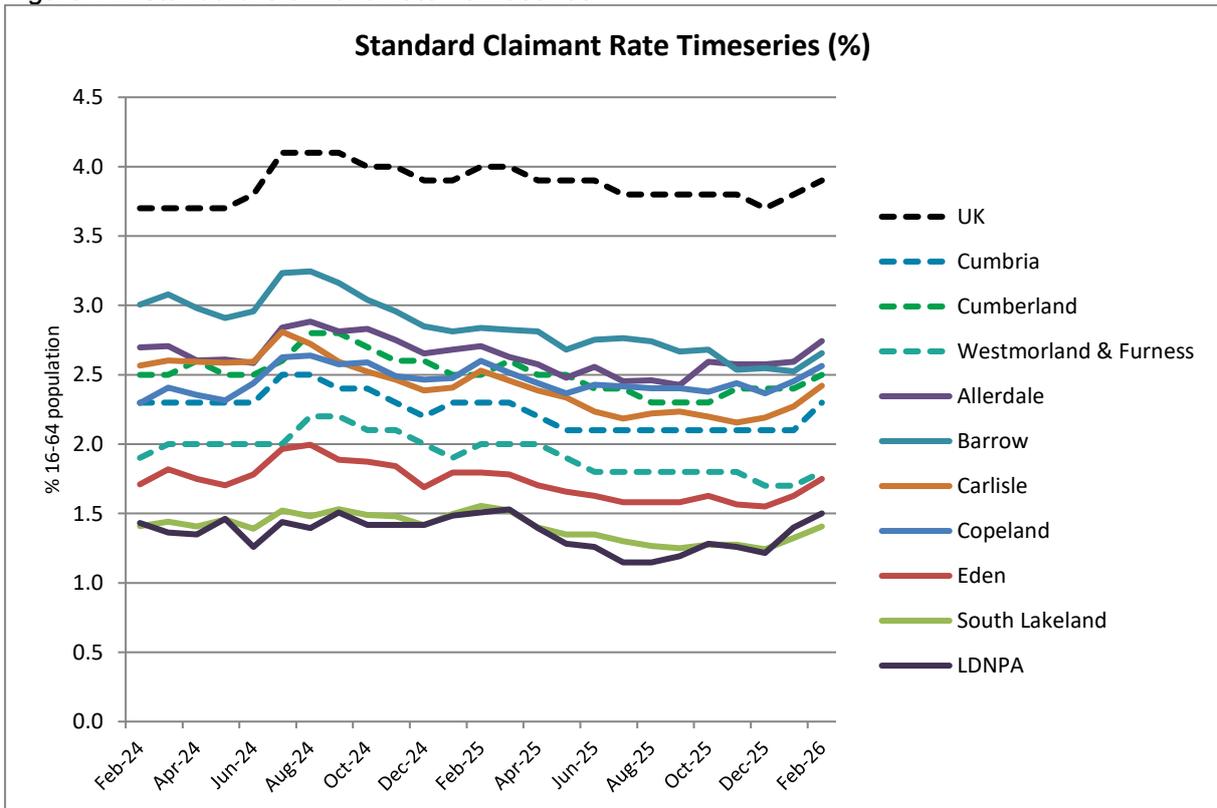


Figure 14: Standard Claimant Rate - timeseries



Source: ONS/DWP

6. UNIVERSAL CREDIT (released monthly) – count taken 12th Feb 2026

Please see Appendix 1 at the end of the briefing for ward level data.

NB: The ongoing transfer of claimants from legacy benefits has an impact on UC datasets and should be considered when interpreting these data.

6a. Individuals on Universal Credit

There were 48,777 people on Universal Credit in Cumbria in Feb 2026 (both in work and out of work). This is a rise of 545 from the revised Jan total (+1.1%) and 5,454 more than a year ago (+12.6%). The count rose from last month in all the former district areas. The number searching/planning/preparing for work rose by 346, the number claiming while in work rose by 3 and the number with no work requirements rose by 204. This is the biggest rise in the job searching regimes since July 2024.

The latest total means that 16.2% of the working age population is claiming Universal Credit compared to a national rate of 19.9%. The overall rate is now below the national average in all parts of Cumbria except Barrow where it is the same. However, UC claimant rates for 18-24 year olds and 25-34 year olds are above the national average in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland and are also above the national average for 35-44 year olds in Allerdale and Barrow.

Figure 15: Universal Credit Claimants – Feb 2026 and monthly / annual change

	Male		Female		All Persons		Monthly Change (all persons)			Annual Change (all persons)		
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	% chg	Rate chg	No	% chg	Rate chg
Great Britain	3,628,896	17.4%	4,773,852	22.2%	8,402,745	19.9%	89,287	1.1%	0.2%	893,180	11.9%	2.1%
Cumbria	20,990	14.0%	27,790	18.3%	48,777	16.2%	545	1.1%	0.2%	5,454	12.6%	1.8%
Cumberland	13,114	15.8%	17,345	20.6%	30,461	18.3%	361	1.2%	0.2%	3,343	12.3%	2.0%
Allerdale	4,548	16.2%	6,121	21.2%	10,673	18.8%	113	1.1%	0.2%	1,005	10.4%	1.8%
Carlisle	5,229	15.1%	6,999	20.0%	12,224	17.6%	185	1.5%	0.3%	1,490	13.9%	2.1%
Copeland	3,343	16.5%	4,222	20.9%	7,565	18.7%	59	0.8%	0.1%	848	12.6%	2.1%
W&F	7,876	11.7%	10,443	15.4%	18,320	13.6%	192	1.1%	0.1%	2,113	13.0%	1.6%
Barrow	3,721	17.9%	4,546	21.8%	8,271	19.9%	77	0.9%	0.2%	1,204	17.0%	2.9%
Eden	1,453	8.9%	2,137	13.1%	3,583	11.0%	55	1.6%	0.2%	280	8.5%	0.9%
South Lakeland	2,704	9.0%	3,764	12.3%	6,464	10.6%	51	0.8%	0.1%	626	10.7%	1.0%
of which LDNPA	878	7.9%	1,206	10.9%	2,082	9.4%	31	1.5%	0.1%	174	9.1%	0.8%

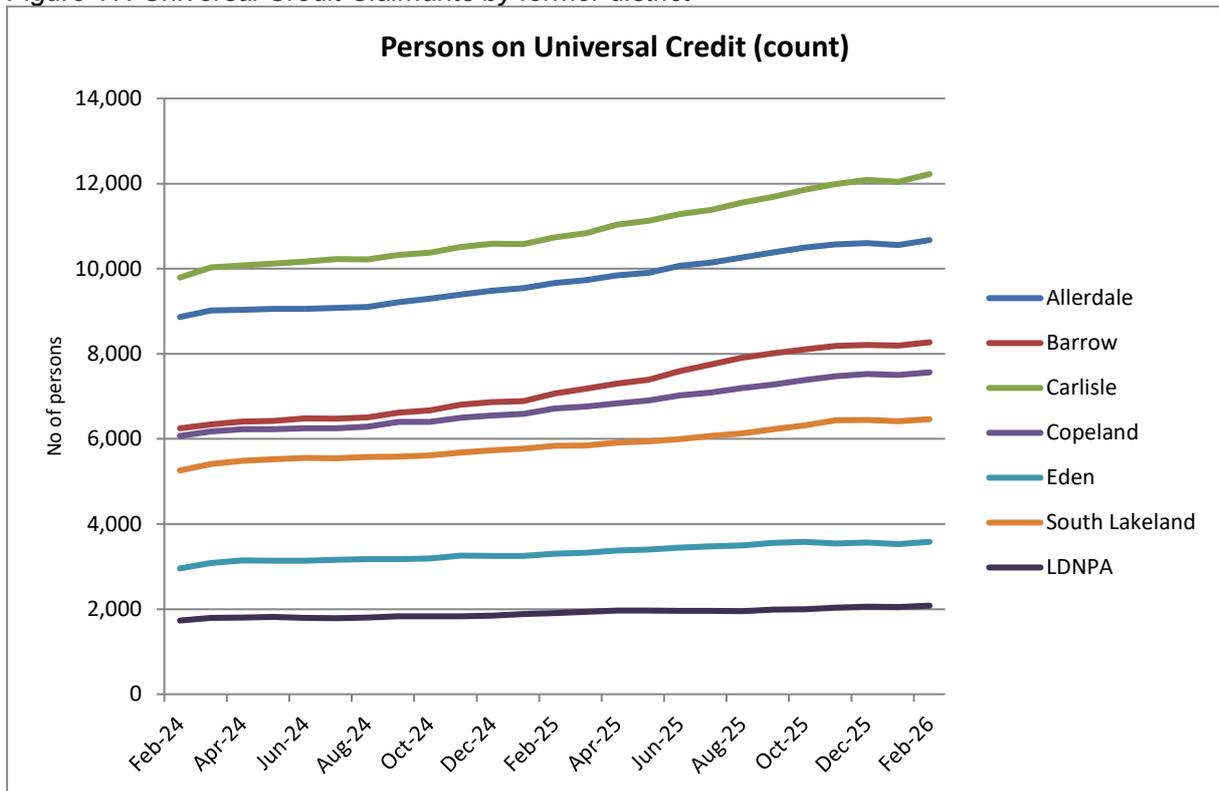
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, gender totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 16: Universal Credit Claimants by Age – Feb 2026

Universal Credit Claimant Count and Rate by Age												
	Aged 18-24		Aged 25-34		Aged 35-44		Aged 45-54		Aged 55+		Total	
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Great Britain	785,397	13.9%	1,837,086	20.2%	2,331,625	25.8%	1,773,150	21.4%	1,473,735	17.0%	8,402,745	19.9%
Cumbria	4,299	13.4%	11,036	19.1%	13,408	22.7%	9,677	15.7%	9,125	11.4%	48,777	16.2%
Cumberland	2,695	15.3%	6,901	21.0%	8,383	25.2%	5,946	17.7%	5,704	13.2%	30,461	18.3%
Allerdale	986	17.5%	2,338	21.9%	2,847	26.1%	2,113	17.8%	2,077	13.3%	10,673	18.8%
Carlisle	978	12.6%	2,927	20.2%	3,513	24.3%	2,349	17.1%	2,149	13.0%	12,224	17.6%
Copeland	738	17.3%	1,638	21.2%	2,021	25.4%	1,468	18.2%	1,479	13.5%	7,565	18.7%
W&F	1,602	11.2%	4,131	16.6%	5,023	19.5%	3,737	13.4%	3,421	9.2%	18,320	13.6%
Barrow	824	16.6%	1,989	22.1%	2,189	26.4%	1,572	19.7%	1,519	15.4%	8,271	19.9%
Eden	273	8.7%	793	14.5%	986	16.3%	746	10.8%	693	7.1%	3,583	11.0%
South Lakeland	504	8.1%	1,351	13.0%	1,852	16.2%	1,416	10.9%	1,204	6.9%	6,464	10.6%
of which LDNPA	123	5.8%	404	11.5%	593	14.8%	475	9.9%	431	6.1%	2,082	9.4%

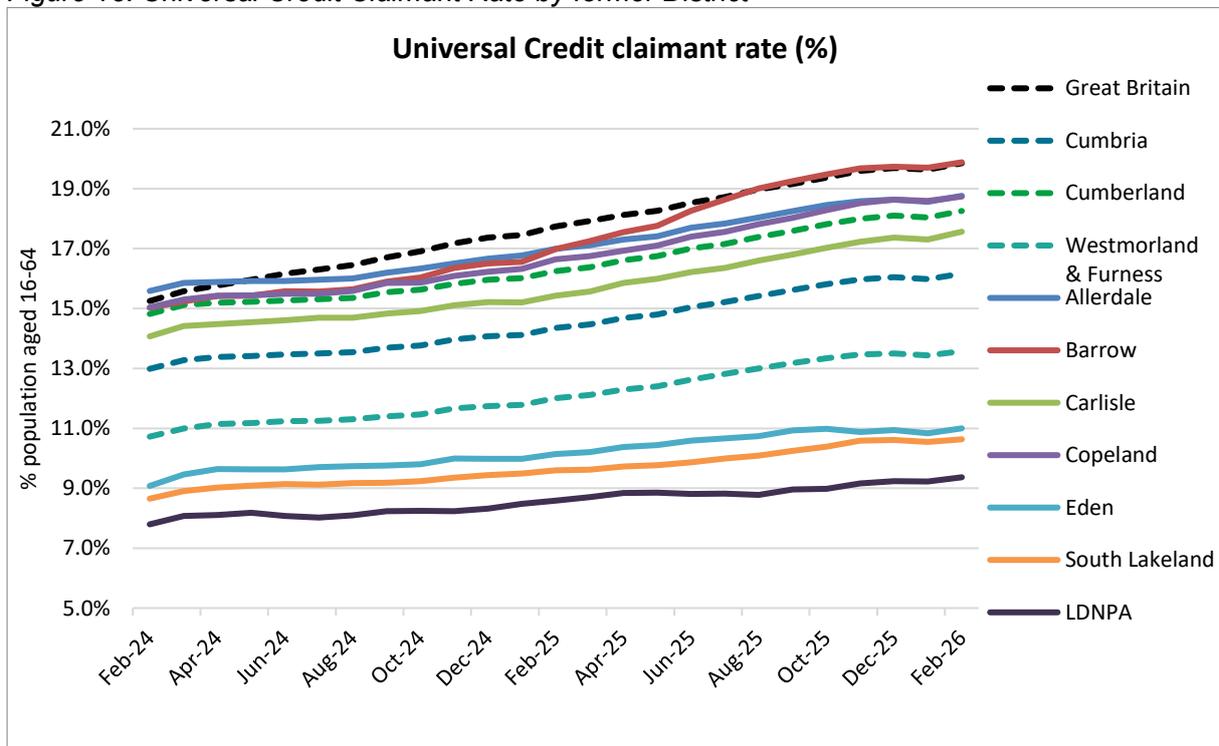
Source: DWP (due to disclosure control, age totals may not sum to overall total): LDNPA is a "best-fit" of LSOAs with 50%+ of pop in NP - data are also included in relevant district.

Figure 17: Universal Credit Claimants by former district



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

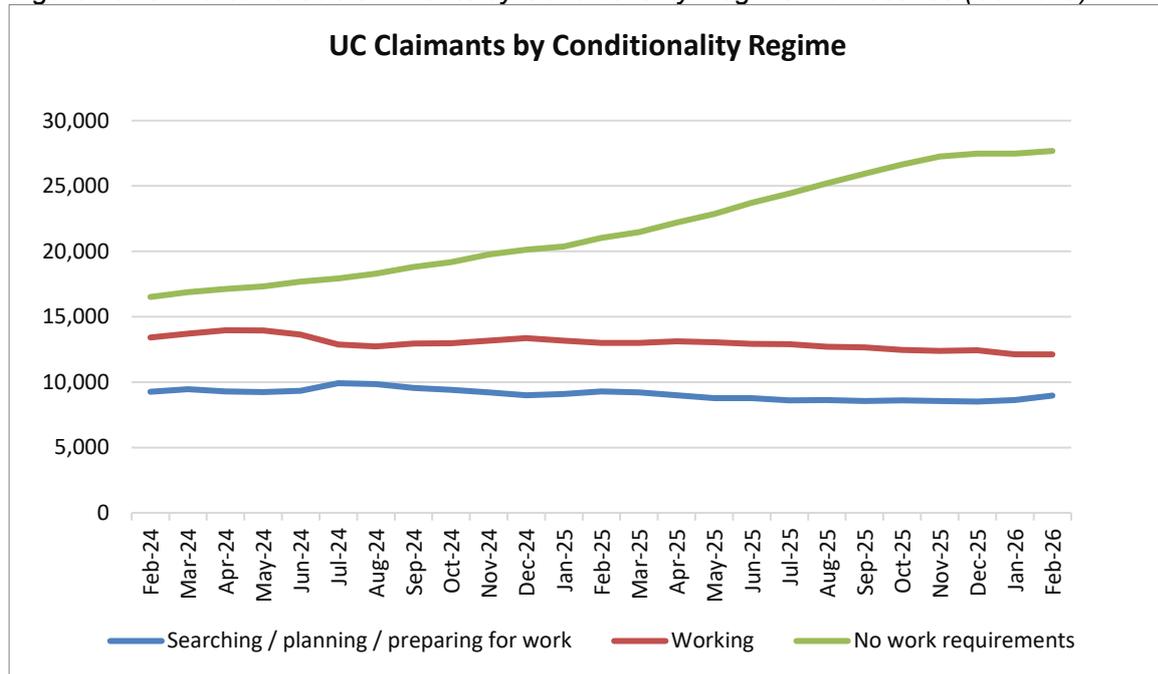
Figure 18: Universal Credit Claimant Rate by former District



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Universal Credit claimants are placed in a conditionality regime based on their circumstances and work capability and this determines what is expected of them during their claim. In Feb 2026 the number of people searching/planning/preparing for work rose by 346, the number claiming while in work rose by 3 and the number with no work requirements rose by 204.

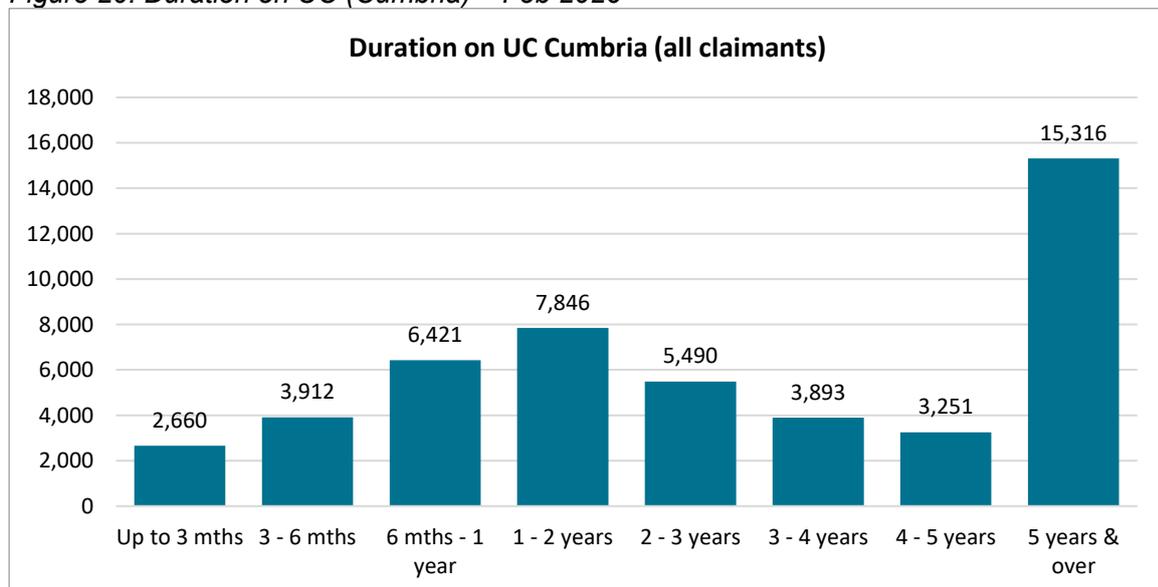
Figure 19: Universal Credit Claimants by Conditionality Regime – timeseries (Cumbria)



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

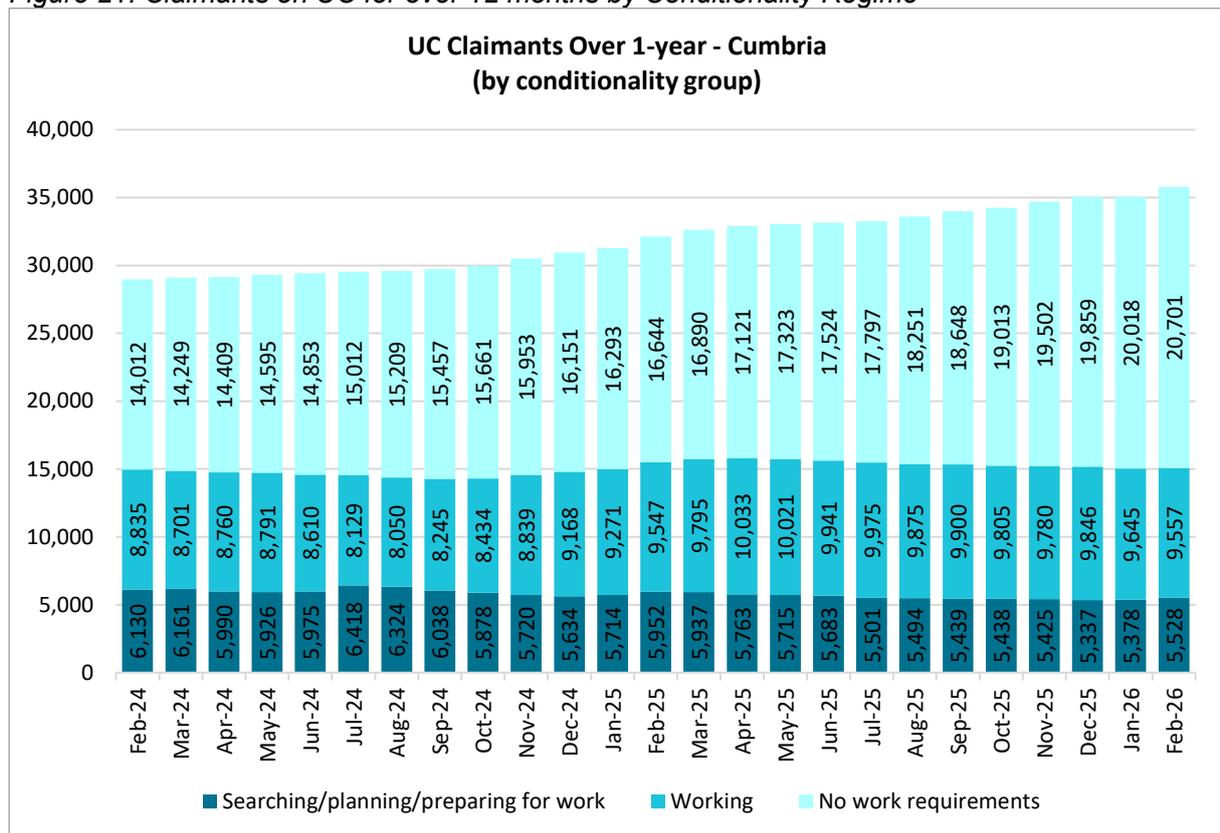
In Feb 2026, almost three quarters of UC claimants (35,047) had been claiming for over 12 months an annual increase of 3,643 (11.3%). More than half of long term claimants were in the no work requirements conditionality group (58%) although they may have been in different groups during their claim. Long term claimants made up 73% of all UC claimants.

Figure 20: Duration on UC (Cumbria) – Feb 2026



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

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



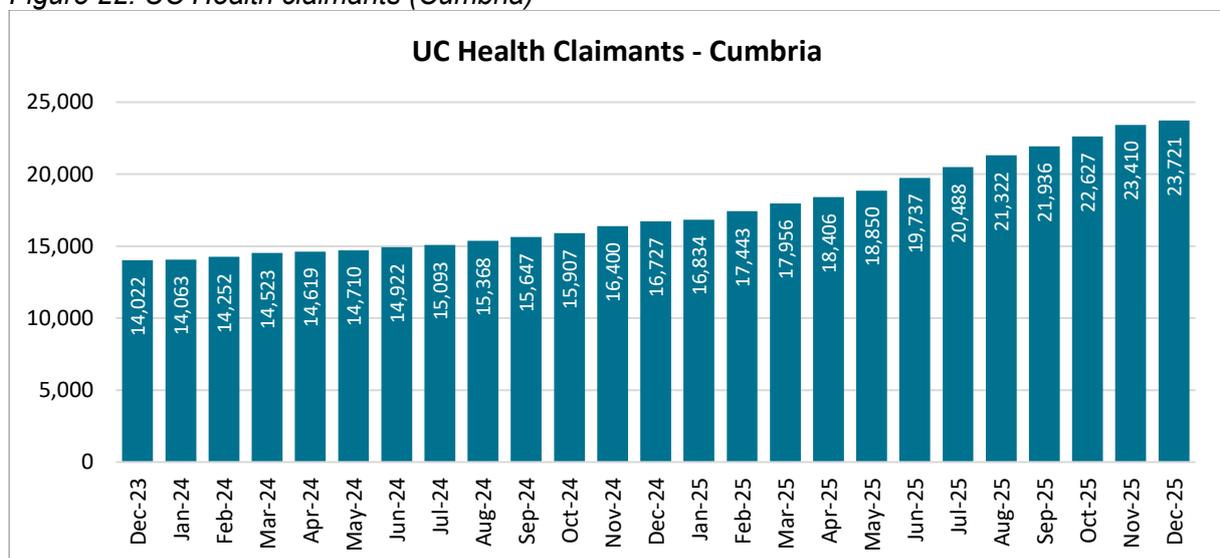
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

6b. UC Health (next data release Jun 2026)

In Dec 2025, 23,721 UC claimants were on “UC Health” which comprises those with a restricted ability to work supported by acceptable medical evidence (pre-Work Capability Assessment) or with a Limited Capacity for Work/Limited Capacity for Work & Work Related Activity) outcome. The number of such claimants has risen by 41.8% (+6,994) in the past year compared to an increase of 14.0% in the overall number of UC claimants in the same period. UC Health claimants made up 49.0% of all UC claimants in Cumbria in Dec 2025 which is higher than nationally (41.5%).

In Dec 2025, 7.9% of all working age residents (aged 16-64) in Cumbria were on UC Health compared to 8.2% nationally. The rate was above the national average in the former districts of Allerdale (9.0%), Barrow (10.4%), Carlisle (8.6%) and Copeland (9.4%) but lower in Eden (4.7%) and South Lakeland (4.8%).

Figure 22: UC Health claimants (Cumbria)



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

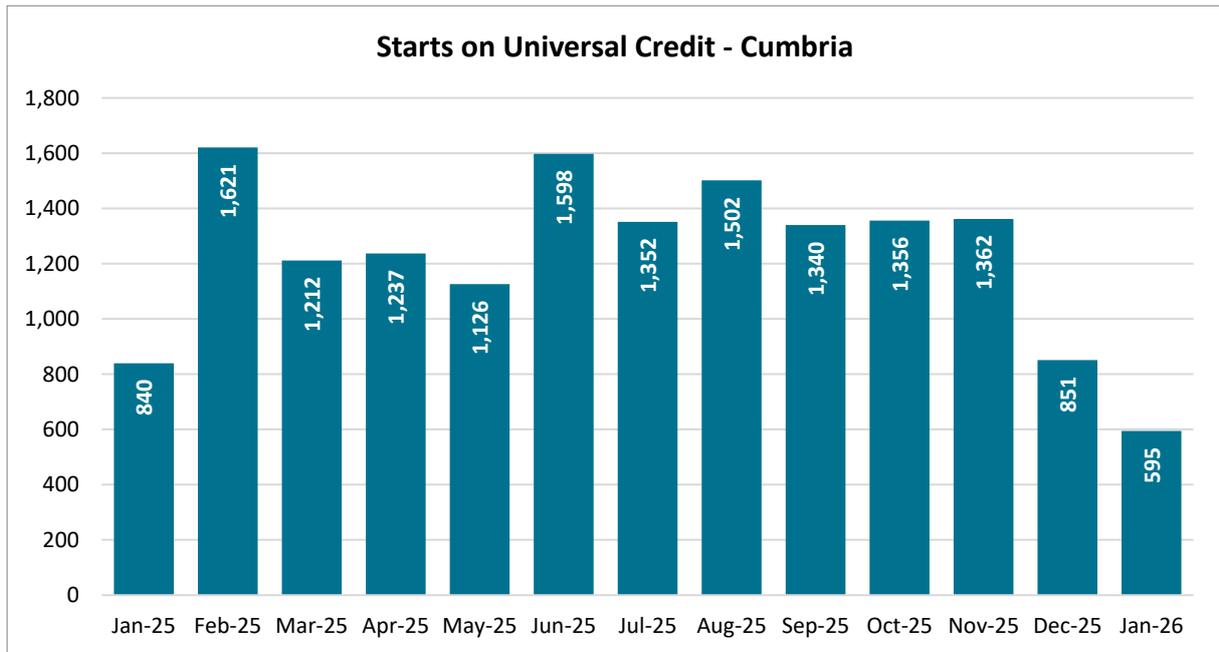
6c. Starts to Universal Credit (next data release May 26)

The data presented so far relate to the stock of Universal Credit claimants at a point in time (ie the total number of claimants irrespective of how long they have been claiming). The following data relate just to those who started claims in the period. Geographic analysis is based on the JCP office to which the original claim was made. These figures are only released once a quarter.

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

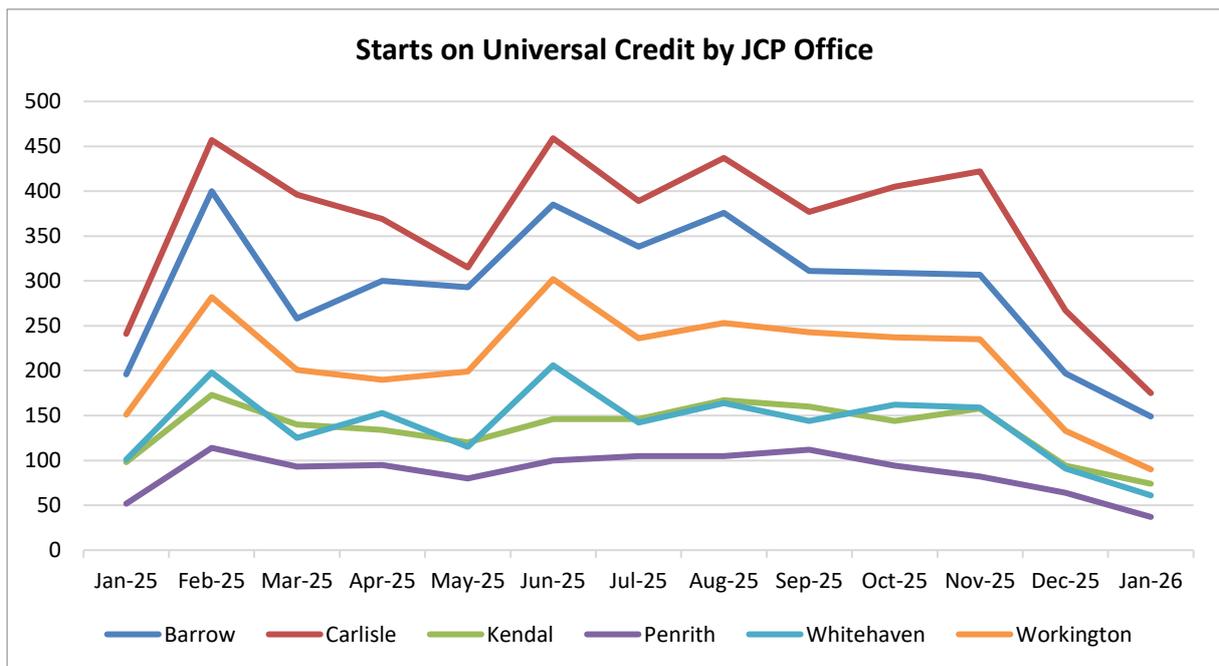
The number of starts on UC in Jan 26 was the lowest for over 5 years.

Figure 23: Monthly Starts to Universal Credit – timeseries



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 24: Starts on Universal Credit by JCP Office – timeseries



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

6c. Households on Universal Credit (next data release May 26)

Data for **households** on Universal Credit are only released quarterly which puts them out of line with the data for individuals. As with other UC data, the ongoing transfer of claimants from legacy benefits is impacting the number of households on UC. The most recent household data are for Nov 2025 when there were 41,787 households on Universal Credit in Cumbria, a rise of 5,740 from the same month last year (15.9%). The number of households on UC rose year on year in all 6 districts in Cumbria with the biggest percentage increase in Barrow (+21.3%).

Figure 25: Number of Households on UC by former district, Nov 2025

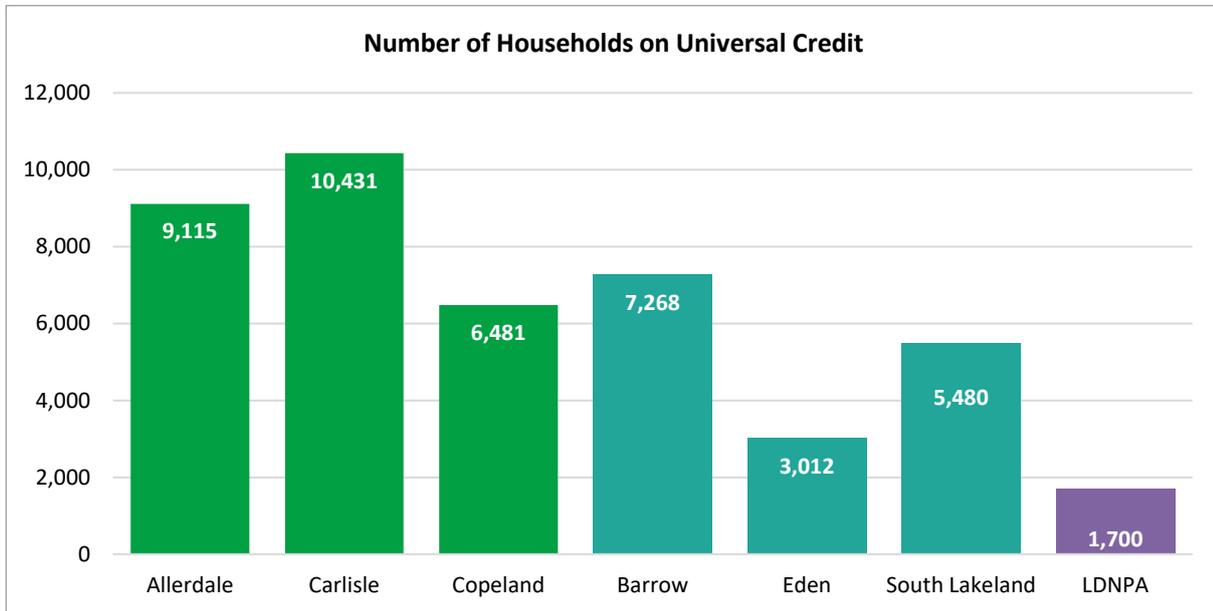
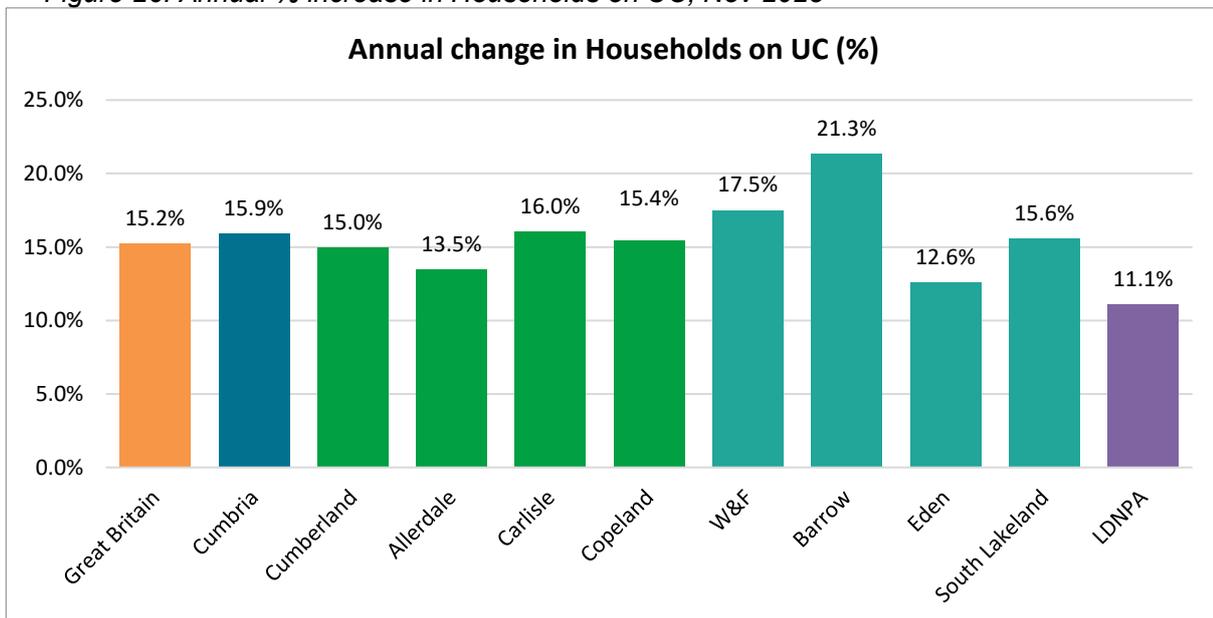


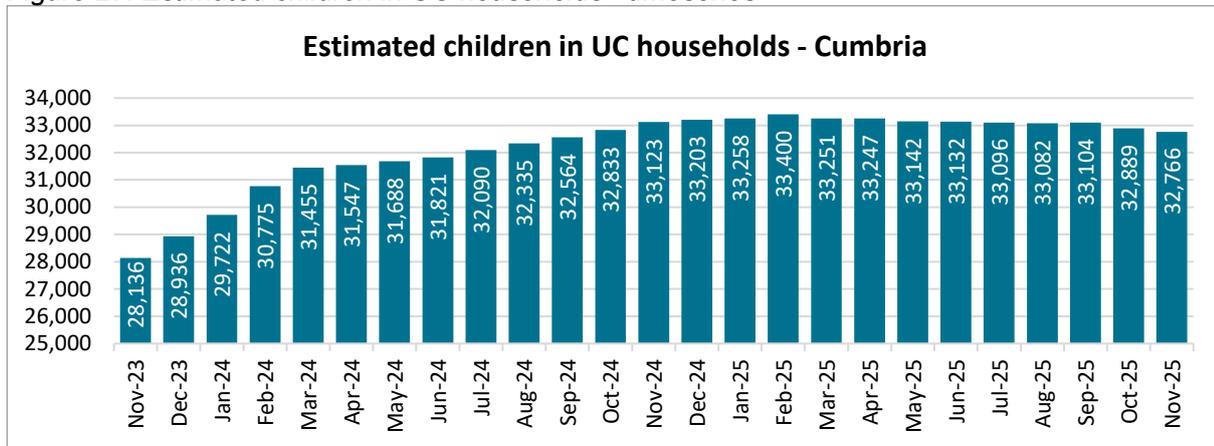
Figure 26: Annual % increase in Households on UC, Nov 2025



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore Note: LDNPA is a “best-fit” comprising LSOAs with 50%+ of area within NP. LDNPA claimants are also included in the relevant district

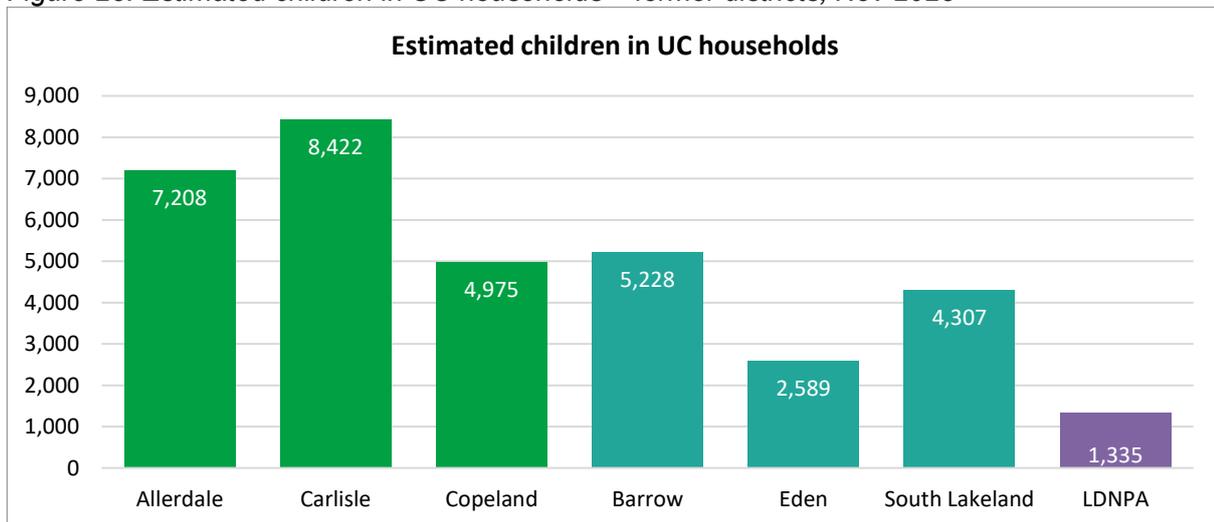
An estimated 32,766 children in Cumbria were living in UC households in Nov 2025. The number has fallen by 357 from last year (-1.1%). The number of UC households containing children has decreased by 1.0% year on year compared to a rise of 32.4% in UC households without children. Note: a child is anyone declared as living in a household on UC who is under 20 and whose details have been verified by DWP

Figure 27: Estimated children in UC households - timeseries



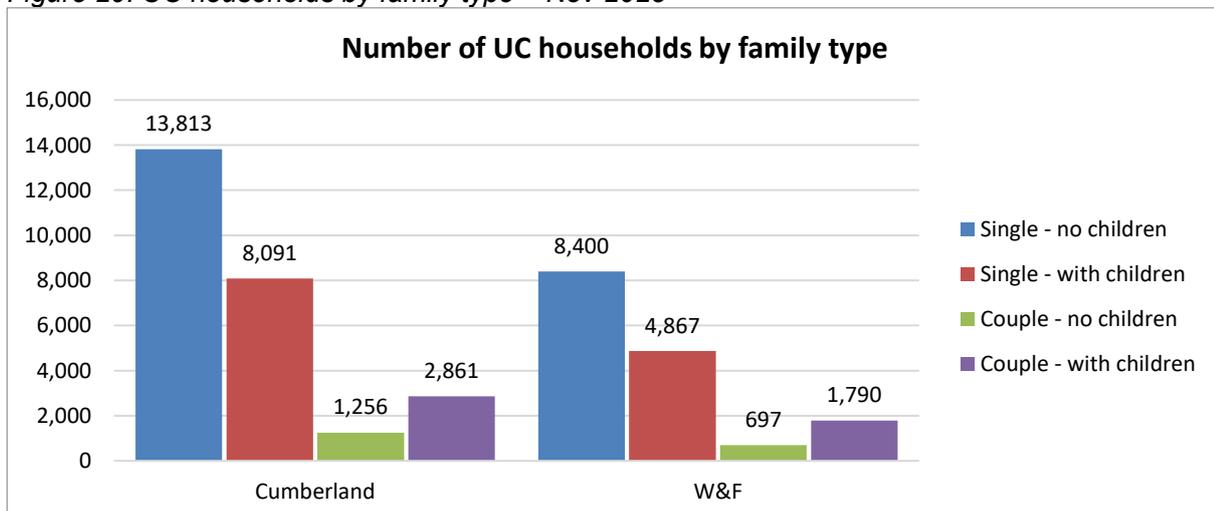
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

Figure 28: Estimated children in UC households – former districts, Nov 2025



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore (LDNPA also included in relevant former district)

Figure 29: UC households by family type – Nov 2025



Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

7. NEETs & Participation (released monthly)

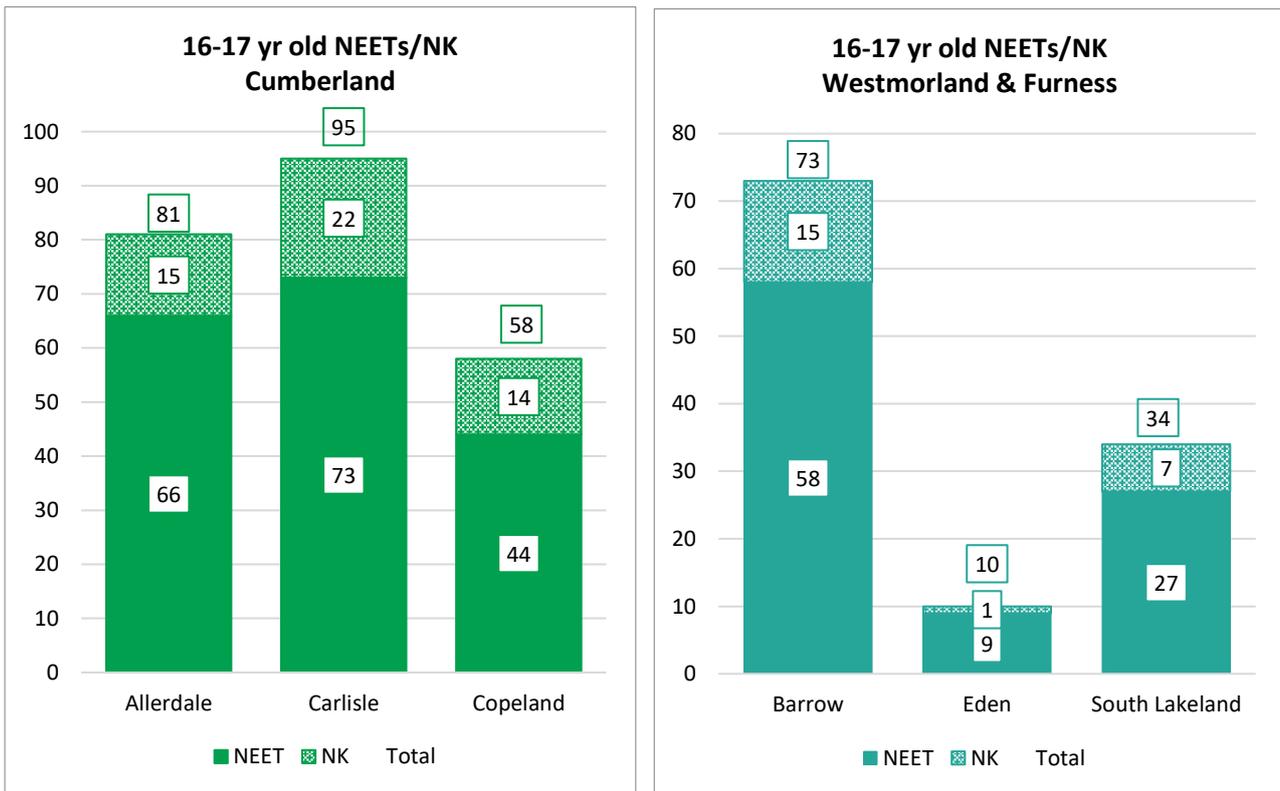
7a. Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

Young people are described as NEET if they are not in any form of education, employment or training. Those whose status is Not Known at the time of follow up are also classed as NEET.

The most representative period of the academic year is Dec-Feb and this is the period used by DfE for their annual “scorecard” of NEET performance. In Dec 2024-Feb 2025 the NEET rate in Cumbria was 3.0% compared to a national average of 5.6%. This rate in Cumbria was the same as in 2023/24.

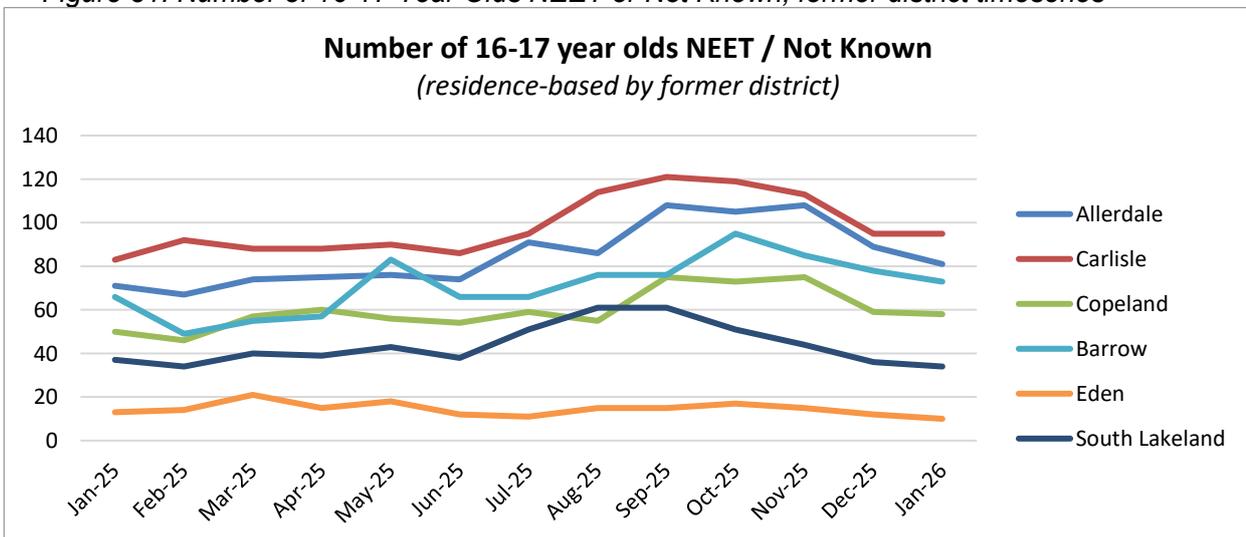
The monthly data are more volatile and so caution should be exercised when interpreting changes. In Jan 2026 there were 370 16-17 year olds classed as NEET/NK in Cumbria (280 NEET and 90 whose status was Not Known). This is 10 fewer than in Dec (volumes usually fall at this time of year). There were 243 NEET/NKs resident in Cumberland and 127 in Westmorland & Furness.

Figure 30: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, Jan 2026



Source: Inspira / Cumberland Council. NB: district totals may not sum to unitary total due to incomplete address data

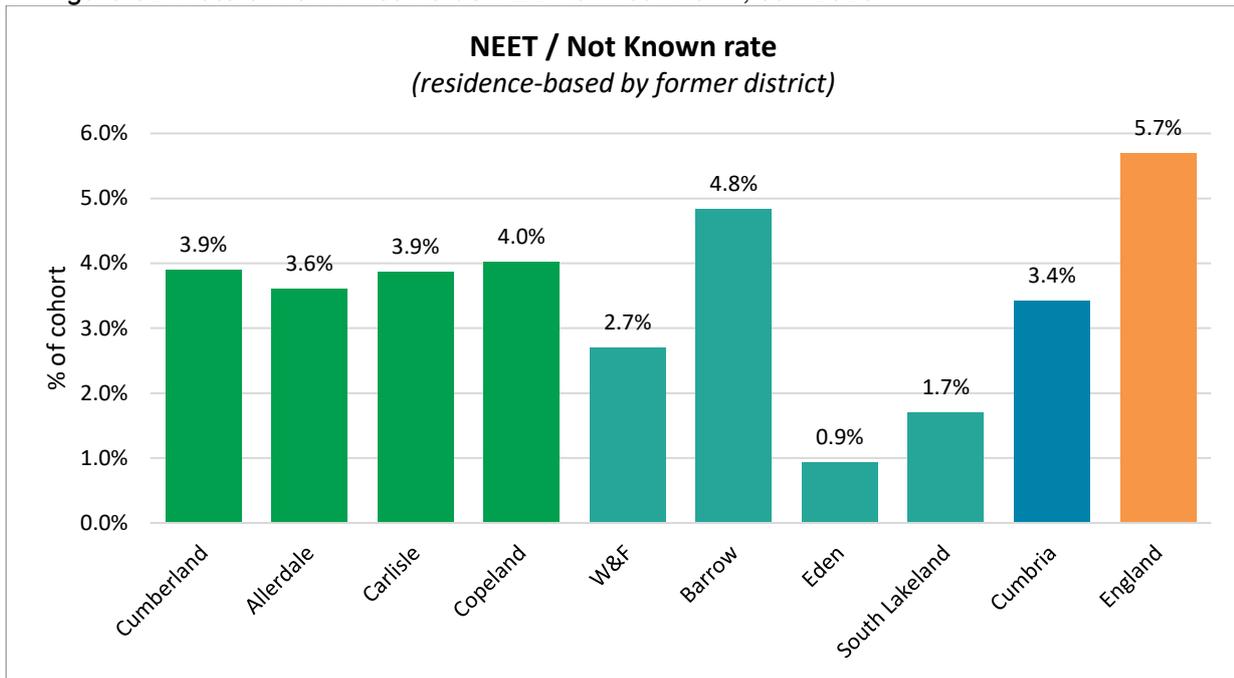
Figure 31: Number of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, former district timeseries



Source: Inspira / Cumberland Council

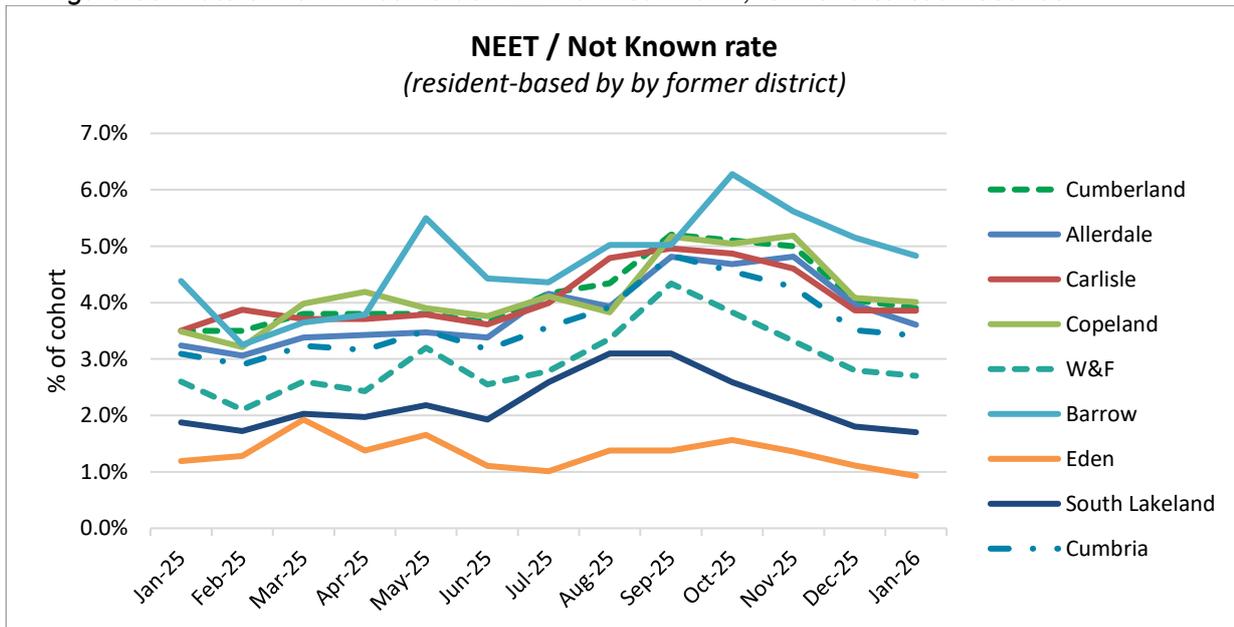
The county NEET/NK rate (% of cohort) was 3.4% in Jan 2026. The rate was 3.9% in Cumberland and 2.7% in Westmorland & Furness which compares to a national rate of 5.7%.

Figure 32: Rate of 16-17 Year Olds NEET or Not Known, Jan 2026



Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumberland Council

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



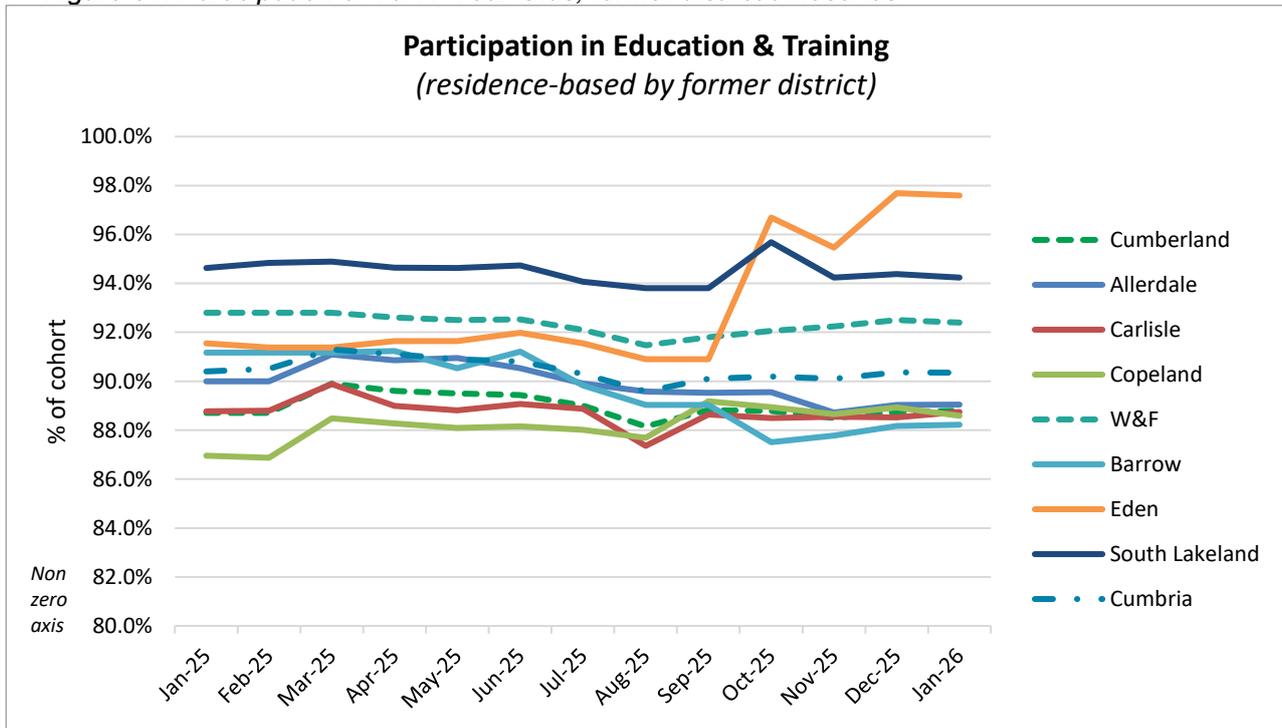
Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumberland Council

7b. Participation

The Education & Skills Act 2008 introduced a requirement for young people to remain in education or training until at least their 18th birthday and a duty on local authorities to encourage, enable and assist young people to participate. As part of the tracking process that produces the NEET data, participation data is also produced at county level on a monthly basis.

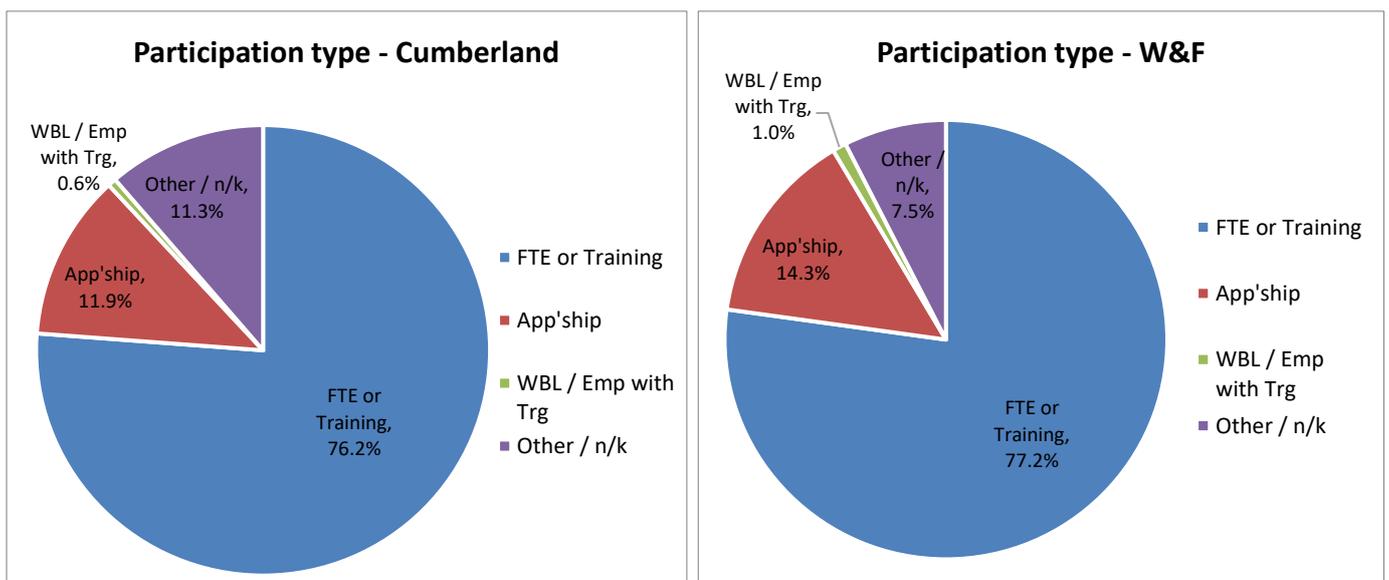
In Jan 2026, 90.3% of young people in Cumbria were classed as meeting the participation requirement. The rates were 88.8% in Cumberland and 92.4% in Westmorland & Furness compared to an England average of 92.0%. Young people in both Cumberland and Westmorland & Furness are significantly more likely to be undertaking an Apprenticeship than nationally, 11.9% and 14.3% respectively compared to 3.3% in England as a whole.

Figure 34: Participation of 16/17 Year Olds, former district timeseries



Source: Inspira / NCCIS / Cumberland Council

Figure 35: Participation of 16/17 Year Olds, by activity type – Jan 2026



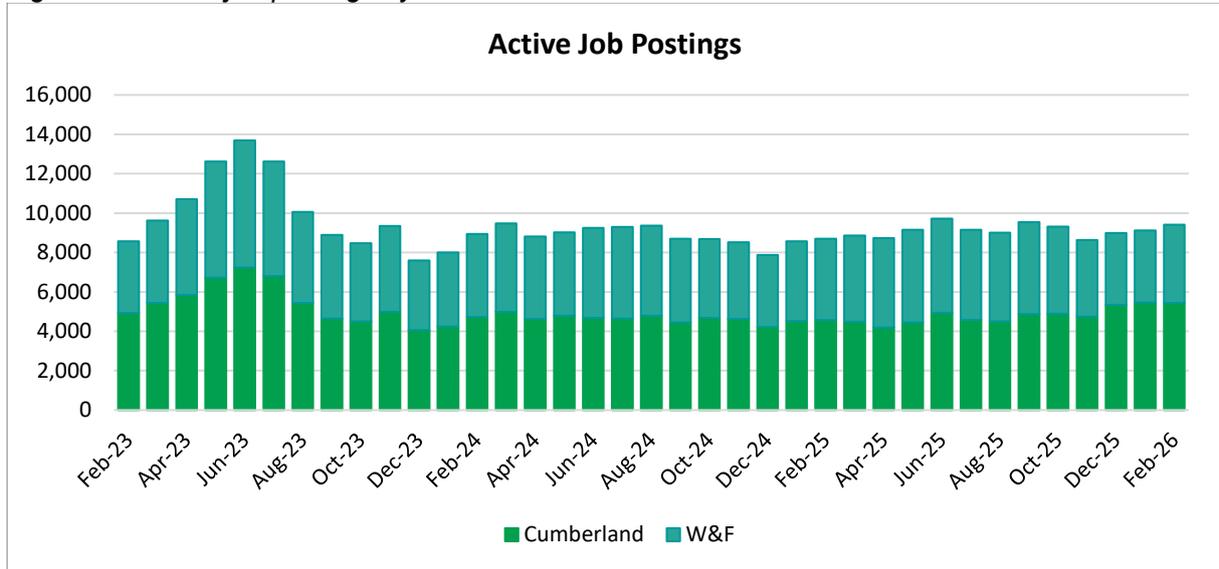
Source: NCCIS / Cumberland Council

8. JOB POSTINGS

The following data are drawn from Lightcast, an interactive tool which delivers real time access to job postings from a range of sources including job boards, employer sites, newspapers, public agencies etc. Data extraction and analysis technologies mine and code data from each posting to provide analysis on occupations and skills.

During Feb 2026 there were 9,417 active job postings in Cumbria, 4,972 of which were new postings during the month. The number of active postings was 296 higher than in Jan (+3.2%) and the number of new postings was 112 higher (+2.3%).

Figure 36: Active job postings by month



Source: © Lightcast 2026

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

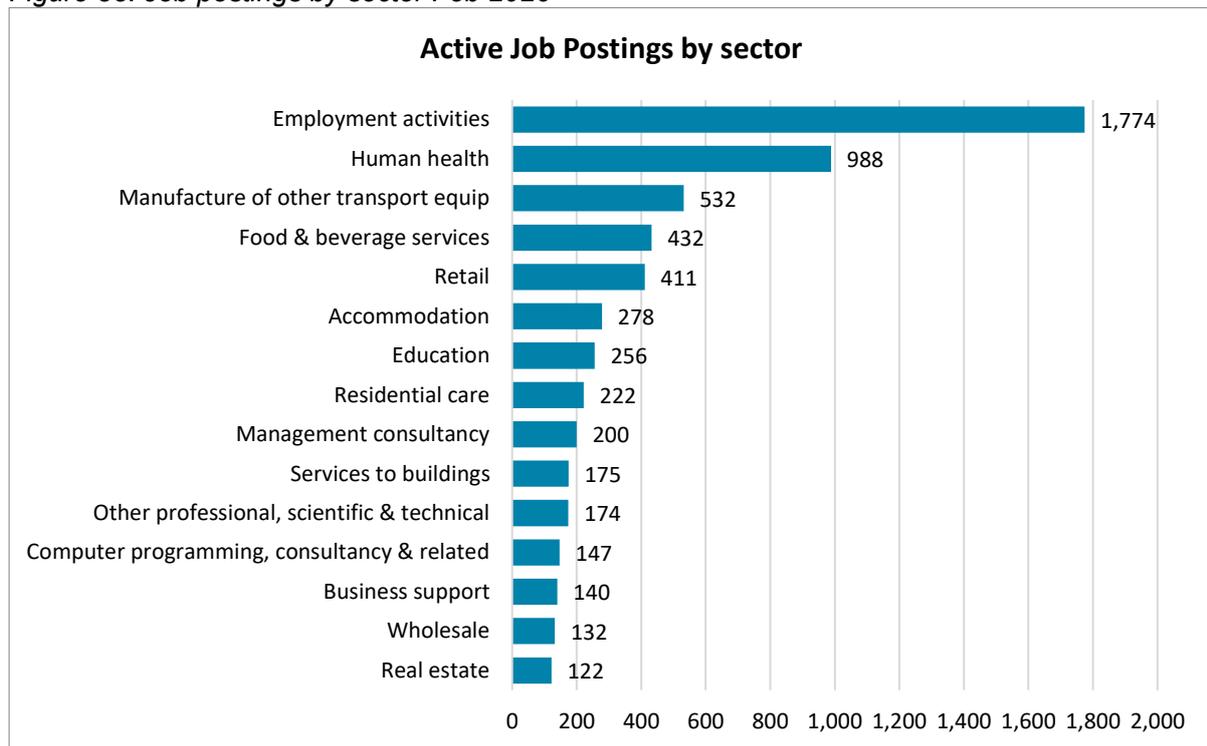
Figure 37: Job postings by occupation – Feb 2026



Source: © Lightcast 2026

The sector posting the most vacancies was employment activities (most of these will be recruitment agencies where the sector of the actual job cannot be determined). This was followed by health, manufacture of other transport equipment, retail and food & beverage services.

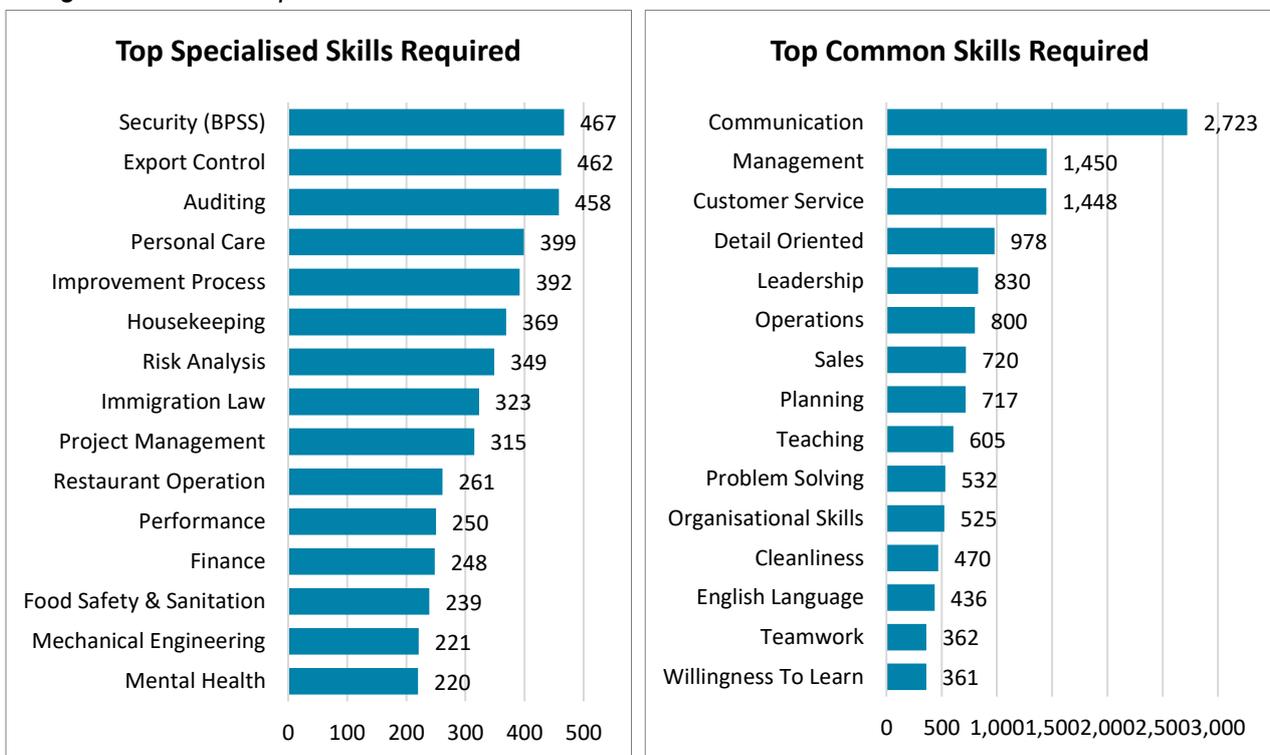
Figure 38: Job postings by sector Feb 2026



Source: © Lightcast 2026

The web scraping software analyses key words about job requirements and where possible classifies them as “specialised skills” which are those specific to a job role and as “common skills” which are typically self-developed / personal attributes that candidates need.

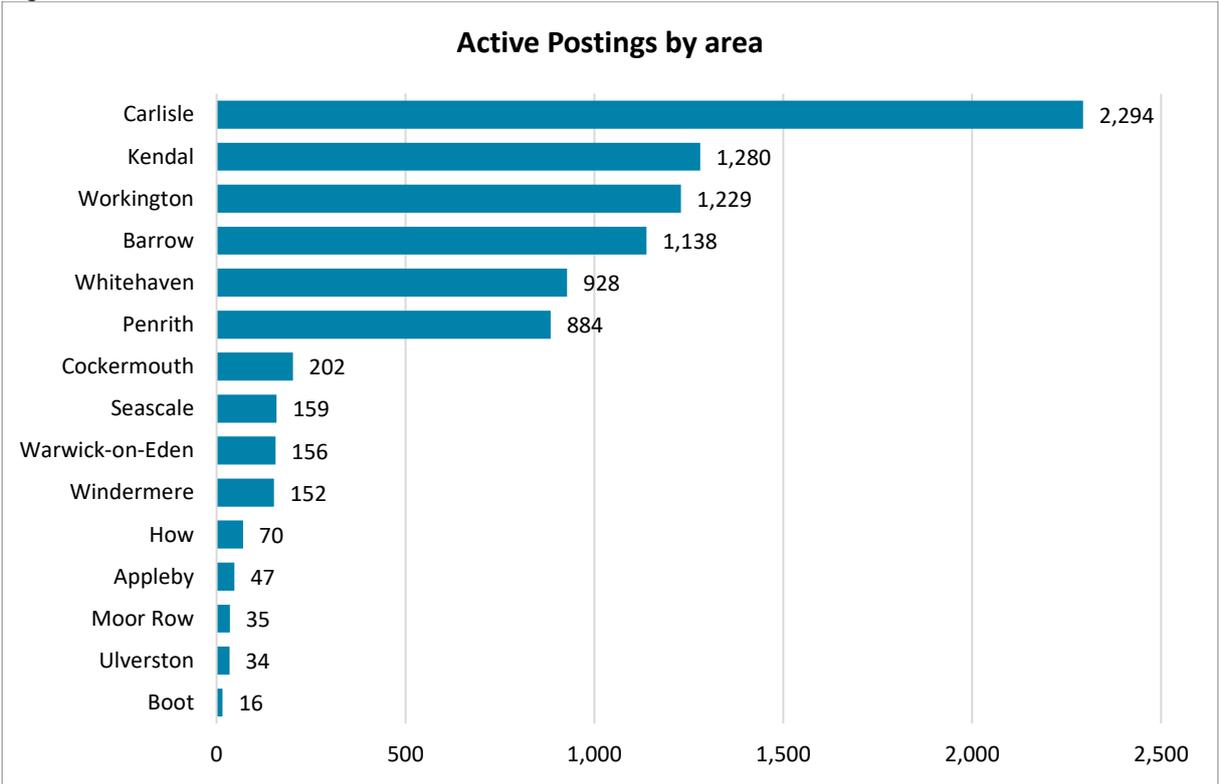
Figure 39: Skills required – Feb 2026



Source: © Lightcast 2026

Active postings rose in the former district areas of Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland but fell in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland.

Figure 40: Job location – Feb 2026



Source: © Lightcast 2026

The NHS and BAE Systems continue to dominate, between them accounting for almost half of postings (where a recruiting organisation could be identified). Recruitment agencies also feature highly, together with local government.

Figure 41: Recruiting organisation – Feb 2026



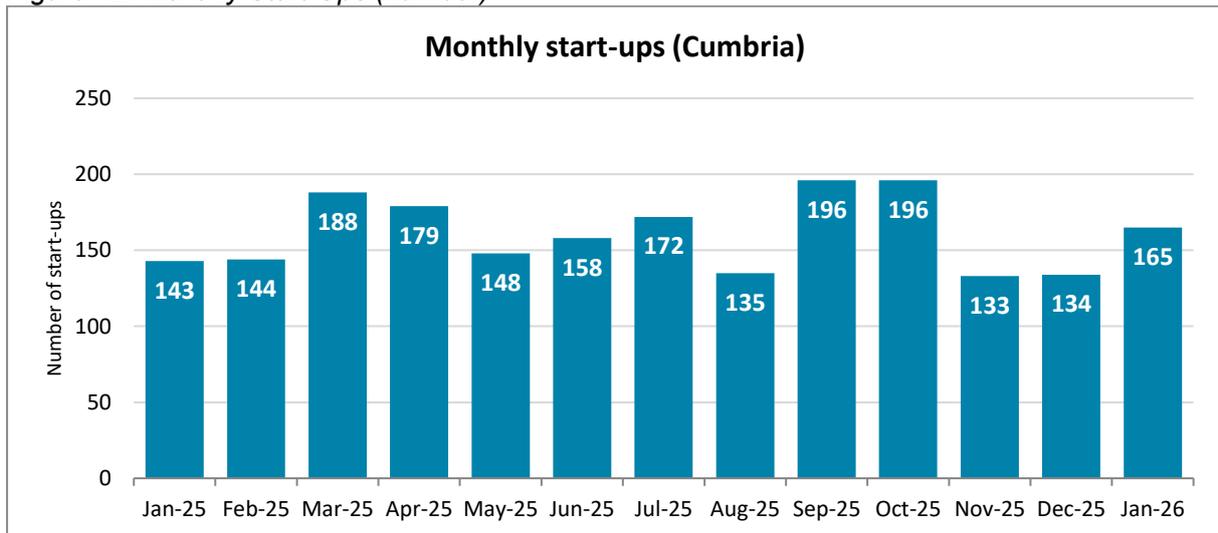
Source: © Lightcast 2026

9. SMALL BUSINESS START-UPS

The following data are from BankSearch, a service which collects data from Barclays, Co-operative Bank, HSBC, Lloyds Banking Group, Royal Bank of Scotland Group, Santander and TSB Bank. In addition, the dataset now includes Neobank / Challenger bank starts. A 'Start-up' reflects the opening of a first current account from a small business banking product range by a business new to banking or previously operated through a personal account. The data exclude businesses operating through personal accounts, those without banking relationships or those banking with institutions other than those mentioned.

There were 165 business start-ups in Cumbria in Jan 2026, 31 more than the previous month. Over the quarter (Nov-Jan) there were 432 start-ups which is 95 fewer than last quarter but 62 more than the same quarter last year.

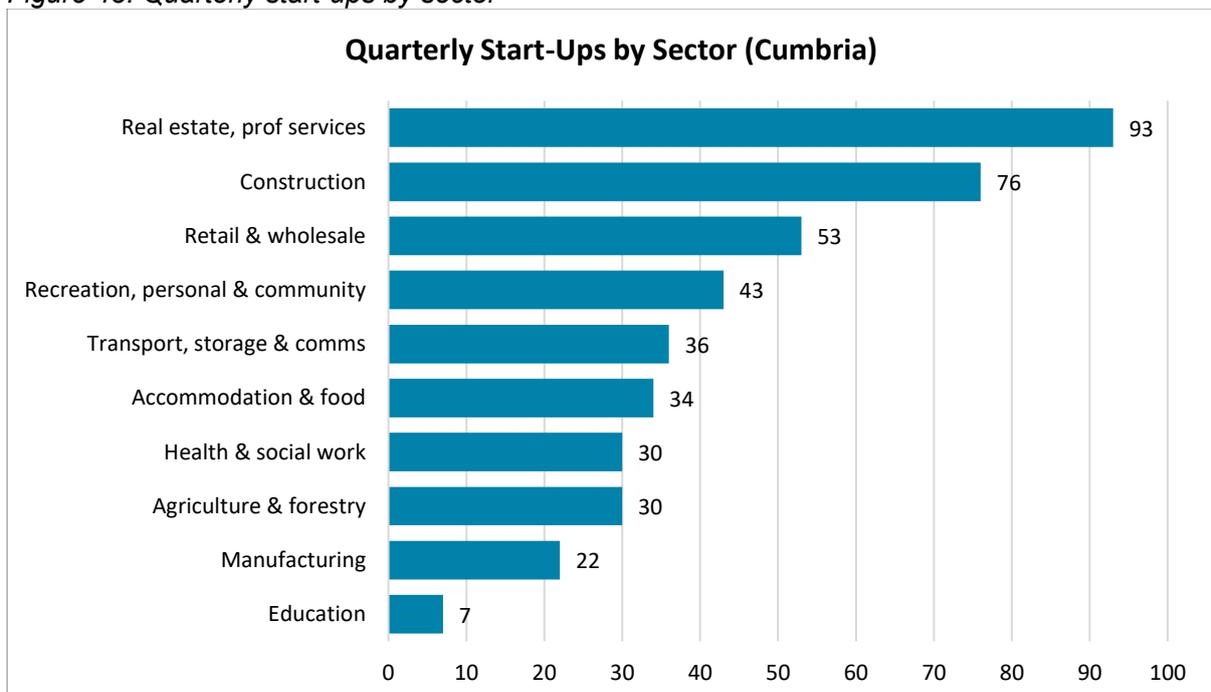
Figure 42: Monthly Start-Ups (number)



Source: BankSearch

The highest volume of start-ups in the quarter (Nov-Jan) was in real estate, prof services & support activities (93) followed by construction (76) and retail & wholesale (53).

Figure 43: Quarterly start-ups by sector



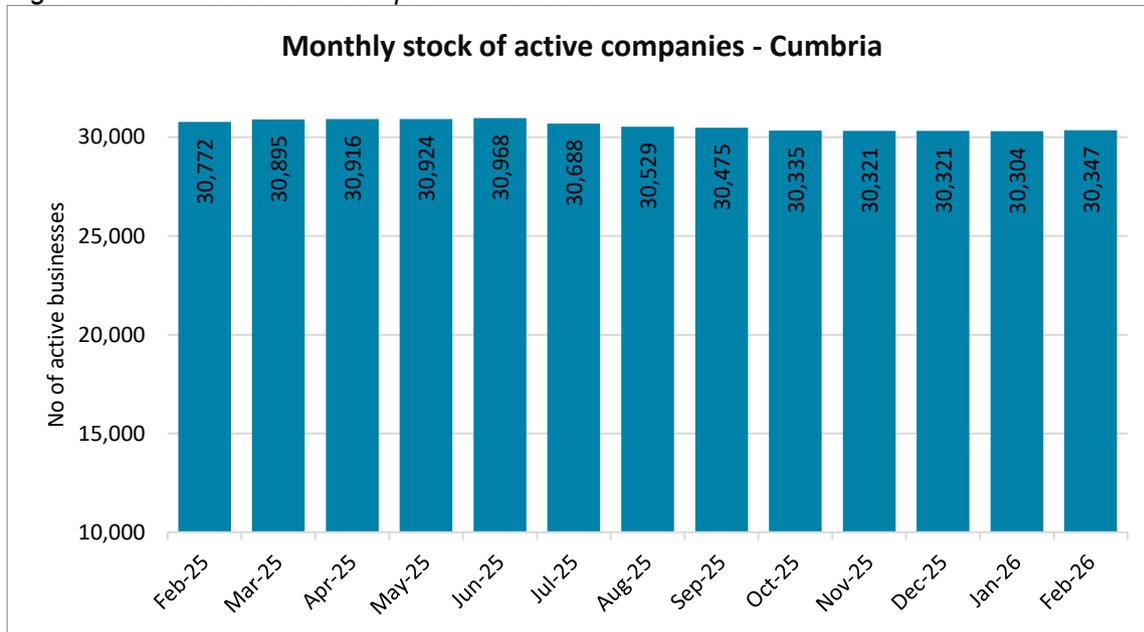
Source: BankSearch

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

These data are extracted from the FAME database of over 5 million active companies (including unincorporated businesses) and measure those with a registered office or primary trading address in Cumbria.

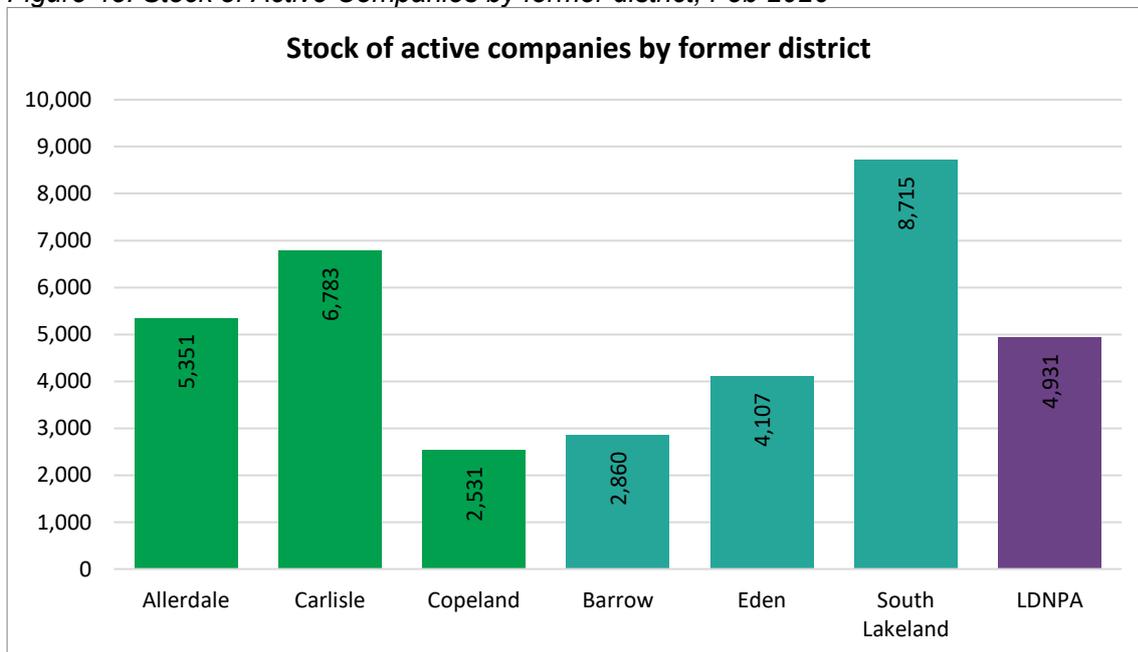
At the end of Feb 2026 there were 30,347 entries on the FAME database for Cumbria, 43 more than last month.

Figure 44: Stock of Active Companies - timeseries



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

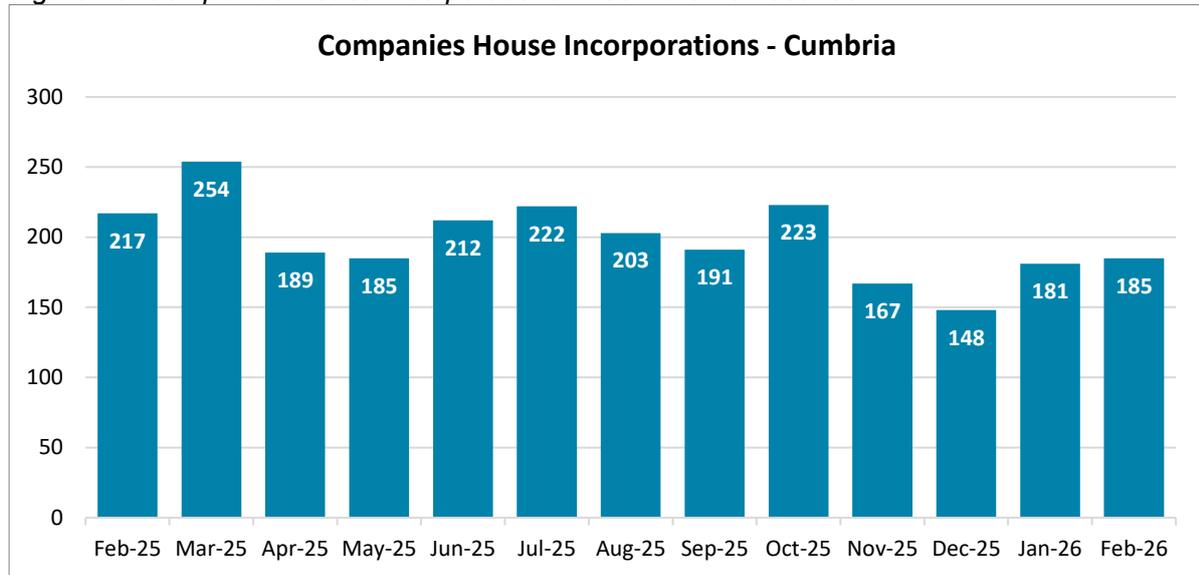
Figure 45: Stock of Active Companies by former district, Feb 2026



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk) LDNPA is based on wards and counts are also included in the relevant unitary.

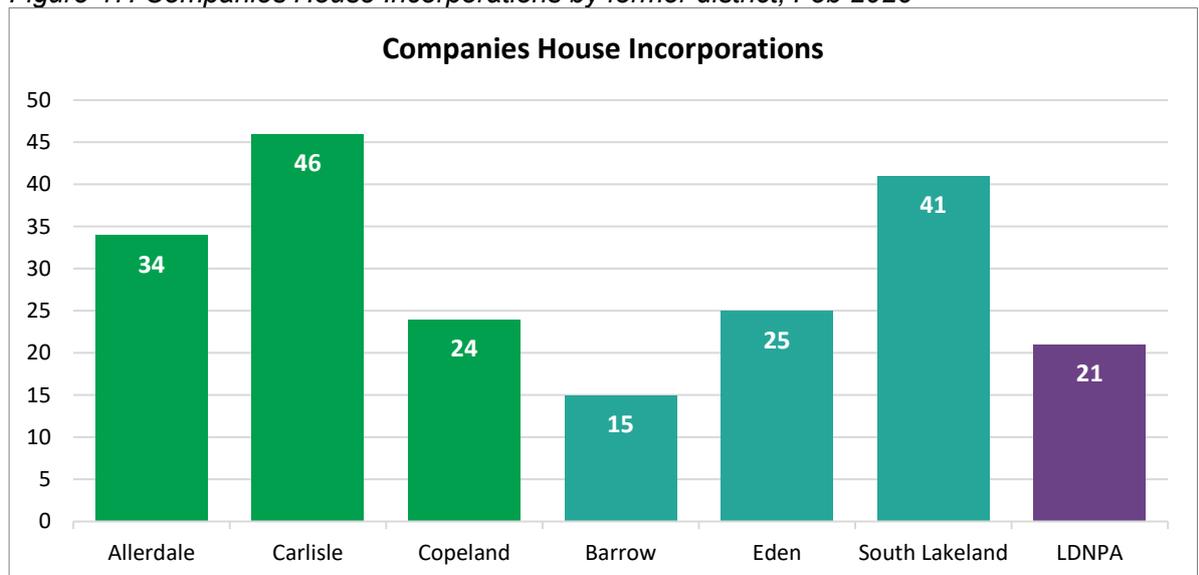
There were 185 new Companies House incorporations in Feb 2026, 4 more than the previous month but 32 fewer than the same month last year. NB: a change of name, address, merger or other changes can result in a new record and therefore these figures do not necessarily represent newly formed businesses.

Figure 46: Companies House Incorporations in Cumbria - timeseries



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk).

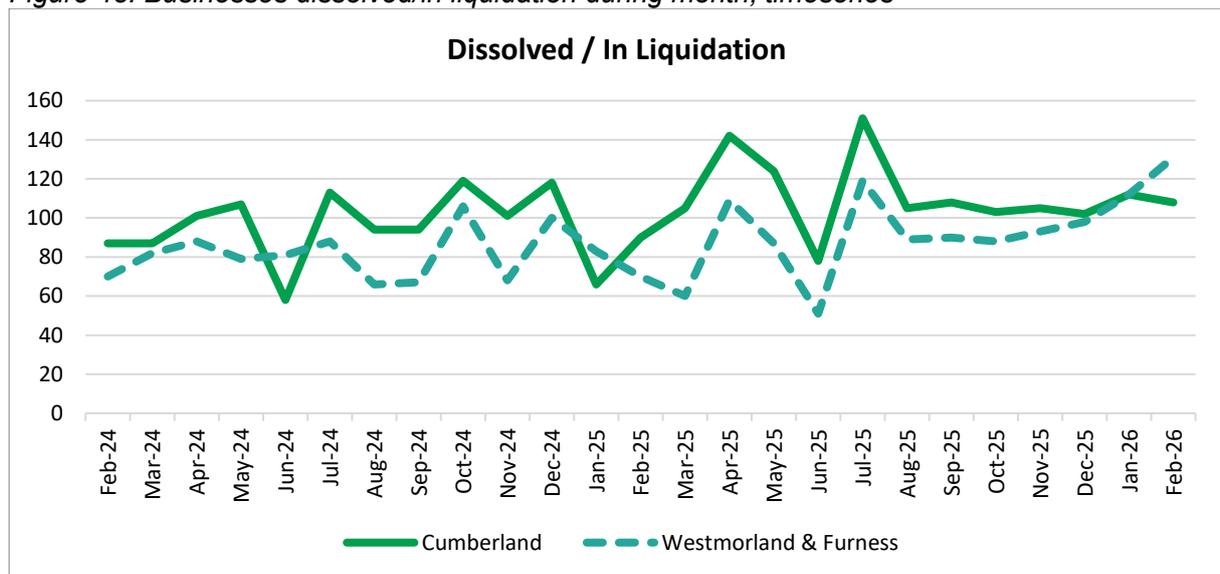
Figure 47: Companies House Incorporations by former district, Feb 2026



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk) LDNPA is based on wards and counts are also included in the relevant unitary.

There were 239 dissolutions/liquidations during the month (237 dissolutions, 2 liquidations) which is 15 more than last month.

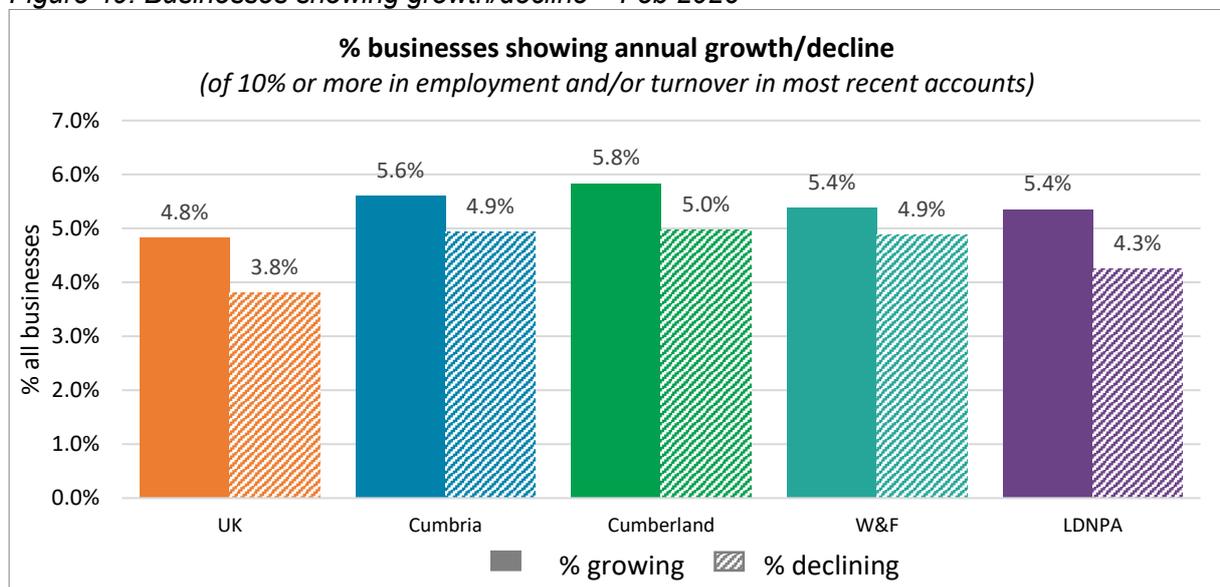
Figure 48: Businesses dissolved/in liquidation during month, timeseries



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk)

Of the businesses which were active in Cumbria in Feb 2026, 1,700 had shown an increase of 10% in either employment or turnover in their most recent accounts whilst 1,496 had shown a decrease. This represents 5.6% of businesses growing on one or both measures and 4.9% declining. In both cases these percentages are higher than for the UK as a whole. (NB: the majority of businesses do not file detailed accounts at Companies House. Business may appear in both measures if they reported differing trends in employment and turnover.)

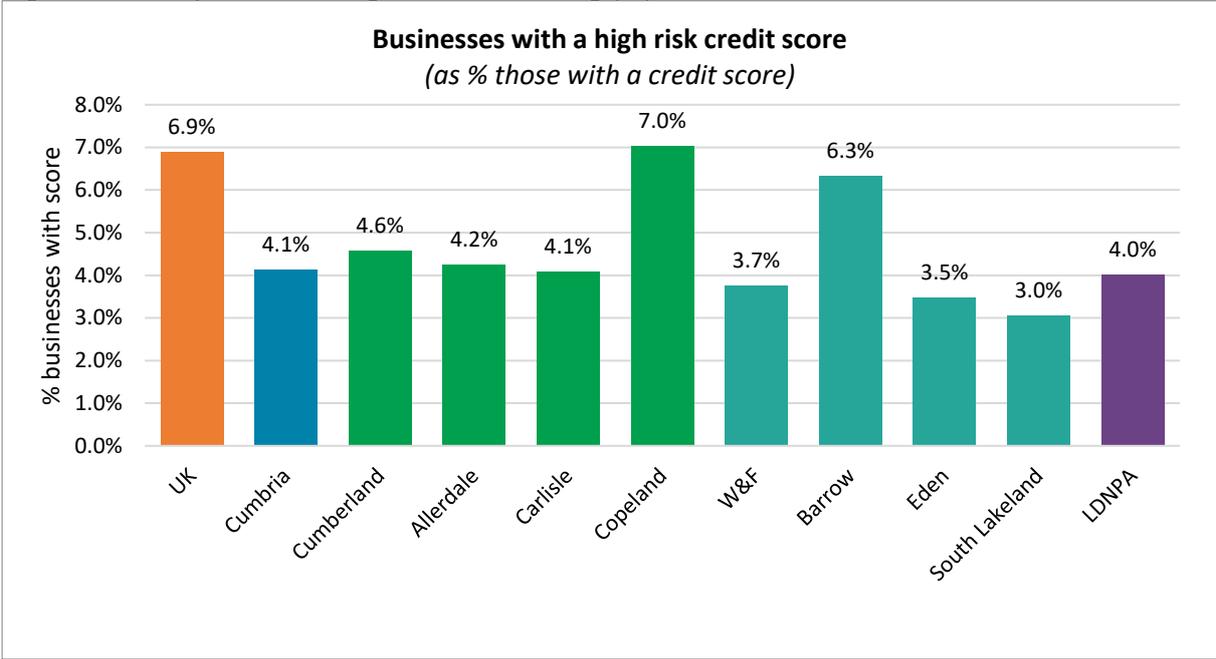
Figure 49: Businesses showing growth/decline – Feb 2026



Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk). LDNPA is based on wards and counts are also included in the relevant unitary.

At the end of Feb 2026, 670 companies in Cumbria had a high risk credit score (1-20) which is 4.1% of the companies on the system with a score and compares to to 6.9% nationally. It was highest in the former district areas of Copeland (7.0%) and Barrow (6.3%)

Figure 50: Companies with high risk credit rating (%) – Feb 2026

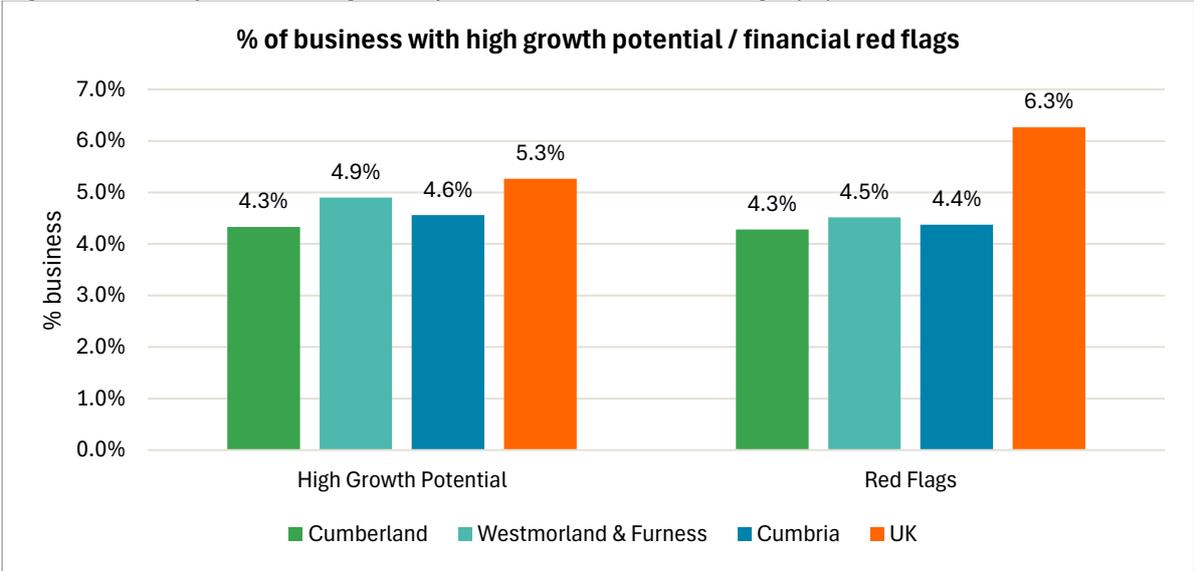


Source: FAME (Bureau Van Dijk) NB: % is of all active businesses with a credit score.

Business Growth Potential and Financial Red Flags

These data are extracted from the Growth Flag platform and measure those with a registered office or trading address in Cumbria. At the end of Feb 2026, 4.6% of businesses in Cumbria were rated as having high growth potential (likely or very likely) whilst 4.4% were rated as having financial red flags (not including provisional ratings). In both cases, these proportions are lower than nationally.

Figure 51: Companies with growth potential / financial red flags (%) – Feb 2026



Source: Growth Flag

Figure 52: Ward claimant data

CUMBERLAND	Claimant Count (JSA / UC seeking work)					Universal Credit (all claimants)				
	Feb 2026		Change from Jan 2026			Feb 2026		Change from Jan 2026		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,681,640	4.0	80,135	5.0	0.2	8,402,745	19.9	89,287	1.1	0.2
Cumbria	6,810	2.3	380	5.9	0.1	48,777	16.2	545	1.1	0.2
Cumberland	4,280	2.6	240	5.9	0.1	30,461	18.3	361	1.2	0.2
1. Carlisle West	615	3.1	35	6	0.2	4,267	21.1	73	1.7	0.4
2. Petteril	695	3.3	55	9	0.3	5,042	23.7	78	1.6	0.4
3. Border, Fellside & North Carlisle	330	1.4	10	3	0.0	2,599	11.0	39	1.5	0.2
4. Fells & Solway	315	1.8	5	2	0.0	2,434	13.9	17	0.7	0.1
5. Lakes to Sea	560	2.3	35	7	0.2	3,895	16.0	38	1.0	0.2
6. Workington Together	730	3.7	45	6	0.2	4,663	23.7	61	1.3	0.3
7. Whitehaven & Coastal	535	2.6	25	5	0.1	4,059	19.5	25	0.6	0.1
8. South Cumberland	505	2.6	25	5	0.1	3,500	17.9	33	1.0	0.2
Aspatria	85	2.8	-5	-3	-0.1	636	21.1	11	1.8	0.4
Belah	60	1.4	0	-3	0.0	560	12.9	6	1.1	0.1
Belle Vue	115	2.8	5	3	0.1	917	21.8	8	0.9	0.2
Botcherby	155	3.5	5	3	0.1	973	22.1	28	3.0	0.6
Bothel & Wharrels	35	1.3	0	3	0.0	193	7.0	8	4.3	0.3
Brampton	65	2.0	0	3	0.1	561	17.6	6	1.1	0.2
Bransty	105	3.1	0	0	0.0	569	17.1	8	1.4	0.2
Castle	205	4.7	5	2	0.1	1,007	22.8	25	2.5	0.6
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	90	2.7	5	9	0.2	628	19.3	5	0.8	0.2
Cleator Moor West	95	2.7	0	1	0.0	795	22.2	13	1.7	0.4
Cockermouth North	80	2.0	10	11	0.2	578	14.4	12	2.1	0.3
Cockermouth South	55	1.6	5	6	0.1	251	7.2	9	3.7	0.3
Corby & Hayton	40	1.5	5	11	0.2	216	8.3	7	3.3	0.3
Currock	185	4.0	25	15	0.5	1,095	23.7	18	1.7	0.4
Dalston & Burgh	40	0.9	0	3	0.0	324	7.1	8	2.5	0.2
Dearham & Broughton	40	1.1	0	-5	-0.1	437	11.9	-2	-0.5	-0.1
Denton Holme	130	2.8	20	17	0.4	970	21.0	12	1.3	0.3
Egremont	115	3.5	0	-1	0.0	856	25.3	2	0.2	0.1
Egremont North & St. Bees	80	2.4	10	13	0.3	662	20.2	11	1.7	0.3
Gosforth	50	1.5	5	16	0.2	322	9.6	3	0.9	0.1
Harraby North	140	3.1	15	11	0.3	1,136	25.4	19	1.7	0.4
Harraby South	100	2.5	-5	-3	-0.1	762	19.6	-5	-0.7	-0.1
Harrington	120	2.9	0	1	0.0	866	20.9	16	1.9	0.4
Hillcrest & Hensingham	45	1.4	5	15	0.2	259	7.9	5	2.0	0.2
Houghton & Irthington	15	0.6	0	6	0.0	194	6.6	1	0.5	0.0
Howgate	75	2.1	0	-3	-0.1	641	18.4	4	0.6	0.1
Kells & Sandwith	150	3.5	0	1	0.0	1,212	28.3	-8	-0.7	-0.2
Keswick	50	1.8	0	2	0.0	314	11.0	-1	-0.3	0.0
Longtown	65	2.1	-5	-6	-0.1	475	15.9	9	1.9	0.3
Maryport North	110	3.0	0	0	0.0	729	20.3	6	0.8	0.2
Maryport South	185	4.6	25	17	0.7	1,390	34.8	1	0.1	0.0
Millom	110	3.3	5	5	0.2	690	20.8	12	1.8	0.4
Millom Without	40	1.5	5	11	0.2	208	7.8	0	0.0	0.0
Mirehouse	80	2.5	10	13	0.3	720	22.4	0	0.0	0.0
Morton	105	2.8	-5	-4	-0.1	971	25.6	8	0.8	0.2
Moss Bay & Moorclose	235	5.6	20	10	0.5	1,602	38.2	8	0.5	0.2
Seaton	105	2.7	5	4	0.1	687	17.8	12	1.8	0.3
Solway Coast	70	2.5	5	11	0.2	502	17.5	-9	-1.8	-0.3
St. John's & Great Clifton	80	2.1	10	16	0.3	475	12.4	13	2.8	0.3
St. Michael's	195	5.3	5	3	0.2	1,036	28.6	14	1.4	0.4
Stanwix Urban	45	1.4	10	21	0.2	285	8.7	11	4.0	0.3
Thursby	25	0.8	-5	-12	-0.1	249	8.4	3	1.2	0.1
Upperby	120	3.1	20	18	0.5	1,082	28.0	19	1.8	0.5
Wetheral	40	0.9	0	5	0.0	311	7.3	12	4.0	0.3
Wigton	95	2.4	5	6	0.1	729	18.1	10	1.4	0.2
Yewdale	60	1.8	15	35	0.5	401	12.7	18	4.7	0.6

WESTMORLAND & FURNESS	Claimant Count (JSA / UC seeking work)					Universal Credit (all claimants)				
	Feb 2026		Change from Jan 2026			Feb 2026		Change from Jan 2026		
	No	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	Rate	No	%	Rate
GB	1,681,640	4.0	80,135	5.0	0.2	8,402,745	19.9	89,287	1.1	0.2
Cumbria	6,810	2.3	380	5.9	0.1	48,777	16.2	545	1.1	0.2
Westmorland & Furness	2,530	1.9	145	6.0	0.0	18,320	13.6	192	1.1	0.1
Barrow	1,105	2.7	55	5.0	0.1	8,271	19.9	77	0.9	0.2
Eden	570	1.7	40	7.6	0.1	3,583	11.0	55	1.6	0.2
South Lakeland	855	1.4	50	6.3	0.1	6,464	10.6	51	0.8	0.1
Alston & Fellside	65	1.8	0	-2	0.0	397	10.6	7	1.8	0.2
Appleby & Brough	55	1.6	5	6	0.1	376	11.2	-5	-1.3	-0.1
Bowness & Lyth	35	1.6	5	13	0.2	207	9.5	2	1.0	0.1
Burton & Holme	20	0.9	0	6	0.0	134	6.5	-2	-1.5	-0.1
Coniston & Hawkshead	20	1.1	5	19	0.2	159	9.4	-2	-1.2	-0.1
Dalton North	50	1.4	5	16	0.2	356	9.8	13	3.8	0.4
Dalton South	65	1.8	10	20	0.3	528	14.1	18	3.5	0.5
Eamont & Shap	40	1.7	5	14	0.2	220	9.0	-4	-1.8	-0.2
Eden & Lyvennet Vale	30	0.9	5	19	0.2	238	7.2	12	5.3	0.4
Grange & Cartmel	55	1.1	0	4	0.0	437	8.2	4	0.9	0.1
Greystoke & Ulswater	25	1.0	5	32	0.2	136	5.5	7	5.4	0.3
Hawcoat & Newbarns	75	1.2	-5	-5	-0.1	576	9.3	3	0.5	0.0
Hesket & Lazonby	35	1.0	0	0	0.0	201	5.6	-5	-2.4	-0.1
High Furness	25	1.1	0	-8	-0.1	147	6.8	1	0.7	0.0
Kendal Castle	40	1.1	10	41	0.3	254	7.4	5	2.0	0.1
Kendal Highgate	90	2.3	15	18	0.4	718	18.3	6	0.8	0.2
Kendal Nether	60	1.6	0	0	0.0	607	15.3	3	0.5	0.1
Kendal South	30	0.8	0	-3	0.0	343	9.6	1	0.3	0.0
Kendal Strickland & Fell	105	2.4	5	7	0.2	702	16.4	8	1.2	0.2
Kent Estuary	40	1.3	5	11	0.1	291	9.2	8	2.8	0.3
Kirkby Stephen & Tebay	55	1.9	-5	-5	-0.1	344	12.2	8	2.4	0.3
Levens & Crooklands	10	0.5	-5	-25	-0.2	127	5.8	-4	-3.1	-0.2
Low Furness	15	0.6	0	7	0.0	153	6.5	2	1.3	0.1
Old Barrow	445	5.4	0	0	0.0	3,185	38.7	21	0.7	0.3
Ormsgill & Parkside	215	3.0	20	10	0.3	1,482	21.0	29	2.0	0.4
Penrith North	105	2.4	10	10	0.2	663	14.6	18	2.8	0.4
Penrith South	155	2.4	15	11	0.2	1,000	15.7	9	0.9	0.1
Risedale & Roosecote	145	2.2	10	9	0.2	1,197	18.4	5	0.4	0.1
Sedbergh & Kirkby Lonsdale	40	0.9	-5	-11	-0.1	295	6.6	3	1.0	0.1
Ulverston	125	1.7	-5	-5	-0.1	993	13.4	-3	-0.3	0.0
Upper Kent	35	1.4	5	21	0.2	220	9.1	-1	-0.5	0.0
Walney Island	105	1.7	5	7	0.1	951	15.3	0	0.0	0.0
Windermere & Ambleside	110	1.8	15	17	0.3	671	10.9	12	1.8	0.2

Source: ONS/DWP – Cumberland Council calculations, totals may not sum due to rounding & disclosure controls

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

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

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