

Work Programme statistics

Learning & Work Institute Analysis

22 September 2016

Paul Bivand

*In January 2016, NIACE and the Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion
merged to form the Learning and Work Institute*

Learning and Work Institute

Patron: HRH The Princess Royal | Chief Executive: Stephen Evans
A company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales
Registration No. 2603322 Registered Charity No. 1002775
Registered office: 21 De Montfort Street, Leicester, LE1 7GE



SUMMARY

DWP has published statistics from the beginning of the Work Programme in June 2011 to the end of June 2016. In this data release, we report on the **two-year job outcome performance** i.e. whether or not an individual has secured a job outcome during the entire length of time on the programme.

The headline results are:

- The two-year Job Outcome performance is **26.7%**, 1.9 percentage points **above** DWP's expectations. This figure is for the whole Work Programme from June 2011 to June 2016.
- Two-year performance over the whole programme has **increased slightly**, from 26.3% in the June release to 26.7% now.
- For those completing the programme in the **latest two months**, two-year performance has risen from around 34% in the June report to around **35%**.
- **1.87 million people have been referred to the Work programme** since June 2011, equivalent to more than 50% of all benefit claimants.
- **537,800 people have had a 'sustained' job outcome** through the Work Programme.
- ERSA - the Providers Trade Association, report that over 801,000 participants have started work - and may eventually get a 'Job Outcome'.
- 13.8% of ESA new claimants (who are expected to be fit for work in less than a year) get a job outcome within two years, above DWP's expectation of 12.7%.
- 10.7% of ESA new claimants who are expected to be fit for work in 12-18 months get a sustained job outcome, substantially above DWP's expectation of 6.4%. The equivalent figure for ex-IB ESA participants is 5.0%.
- People with a disability and those aged 50 and over are the least successful in getting a job through the Work Programme.

LEARNING AND WORK COMMENT

Duncan Melville, Learning and Work Chief Economist said:

“Around one quarter of Work Programme participants (26.7%) have on these latest figures secured a sustained job outcome. Evaluation evidence indicates that the Work Programme has performed at a similar level compared to the previous employment programmes it replaced but at a lower cost.

Funding for the new Work and Health programme will on current government plans be just one fifth of the level of funding provided for the Work Programme and Work Choice that it replaces. There are currently two and a quarter million individuals who have been in receipt of out of work benefits for two years or more and over one and a half million who have been receiving these benefits for five years or more. In addition, the referendum decision to exit the EU is expected to weaken economic growth and create tougher labour market conditions for those wanting work. This position requires, if anything, more resources for welfare to work programmes to assist those in long term worklessness not cuts, and the Autumn Statement needs to address this.”

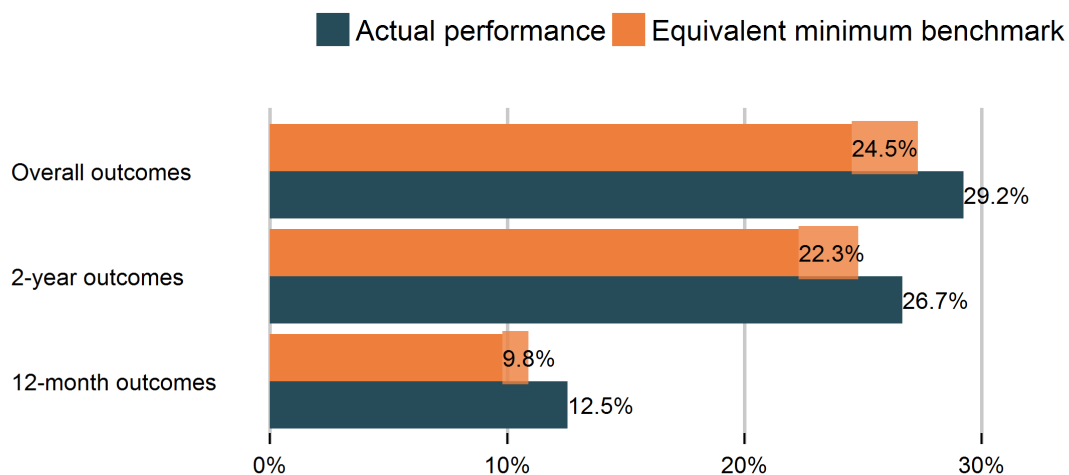
WORK PROGRAMME OVERALL PERFORMANCE

In general, performance is above our benchmark indicators and well above our economy adjusted indicators.

On the two-year measure performance has increased by 0.7 percentage points to 26.7%. This is in line with what we would expect from previous performance on the one-year measure. On our one-year measure there has been an increase of 0.3 percentage points with performance at 12.5%. Looking at the overall job outcome measure, covering the first 28 months of programme referrals, performance is at 29.2%. This is 0.7 percentage points higher than last quarter's figure.

Figure 1 shows these results, but also includes adjustments to DWP's expectations to account for the very low economic growth in the first two years of the programme.

Figure 1: Learning and Work Job Outcome Measures for all participants equivalent minimum benchmark compared to actual (Jun 2011-June 2015 referrals)



CONCLUSION

The two-year measure is a robust indicator of performance. This shows that more than 1 in 4 of participants (26.7%) of participants secure a sustained job outcome within two years.

In this report, the performance exceeds, overall, DWP's expectations of performance at the two-year point. Recent performance is higher. The overall performance is pulled down by poorer results in the early part of the programme, when the economy was performing much lower than expected when the Work Programme targets were set.

When we adjust for the fact that economic performance since 2011 has been below that expected at the time, performance looks better and is well above our economy adjusted expectation. Performance for ESA (and disabled people in general) remains low, but for the ESA New Claimants groups is well above DWP's expectations.

INTRODUCTION

WHAT STATISTICS HAVE BEEN RELEASED?

DWP has published statistics from the beginning of the Work Programme in June 2011 to the end of June 2016. The data covers the first four financial years of the programme.

The statistics give:

- The number of customer referrals to Work Programme providers, and the number that started on the programme.
- The number of job outcome payments that have been made to providers. These are paid after a customer has been in work for either three or six months.
- The number of sustainment payments to providers, and the number of individuals for whom at least one sustainment payment has been made. Sustainment payments are made for each four-week period a customer spends in work following a job outcome.
- The number of leavers from the Work Programme who are not in employment, but may have had a spell of employment during their two years on the programme.

It is possible to analyse these statistics by each of the nine participant groups, localities, and participant characteristics.

HOW IS PERFORMANCE MEASURED?

DWP has two measures of performance:

- 1) The contractual measure is the Minimum Performance Level (MPL) for three key participant groups. The MPL is now measured on a revised basis based on either achieving or being on profile to achieve DWP's estimates of how many job outcomes should be achieved for each monthly group of referrals.
- 2) The DWP business plan measure is a monthly indicator and is a measure of how each monthly cohort of referrals is succeeding in getting a job within 12 months.

Learning and Work uses a third measure:

- 3) The Job Outcome Measure. This measures performance for every participant who could get a job outcome after 12 months and 24 months on the programme, and the overall measure for each cohort.

Our Job Outcome Measure is the average proportion of customers achieving a job outcome within a year, two years, or their maximum time on the programme. As the Work Programme has now almost completed its' fifth year of operation, the overall measure represents the achievements with the first 28 months of referrals, and the two-year measure covers the first 34 months of referrals, to March 2014.

THE WORK PROGRAMME AS A WHOLE

How many job outcomes have there been?

From the beginning of the programme to the end of June 2016, 537,800 job outcome payments have been made to providers. 79,000 of these were achieved in the most recent 12 months of the programme.

Has DWP's Minimum Performance Level (MPL) been met?

DWP's expectations at two years for the JSA 18-24 group have been exceeded, overall, and recent performance is well above the benchmark.

DWP's expectations at two years for the JSA 25+ group have been exceeded over the life of the Work Programme, and recent performance is well above expectation.

DWP's expectations at two years for the ESA New Claimants groups have been substantially exceeded over the life of the Work Programme, and recent performance remains well above expected levels.

HAS LEARNING AND WORK'S JOB OUTCOME MEASURE BEEN MET?

We now have data for:

- 49 months of starts who have been on the programme for one year (the one-year Job Outcome Measure)
- 37 months of starts who have completed their two years on the programme (the two-year Job Outcome Measure)
- 31 months of starts who have completed their time of the programme and completed an additional job outcome period at the end (the overall Job Outcome Measure).

DWP's performance expectations are:

- 10.9% on the one-year Job Outcome Measure
- 24.8% on the two-year Job Outcome Measure
- 27.3% on the overall Job outcome measures.

These are the benchmark indicators that we use to assess overall performance.

DWP's overall expectations change as the balance between payment groups changes over time. DWP's expectations for each group have only been revised once, to move to this type of performance measure.

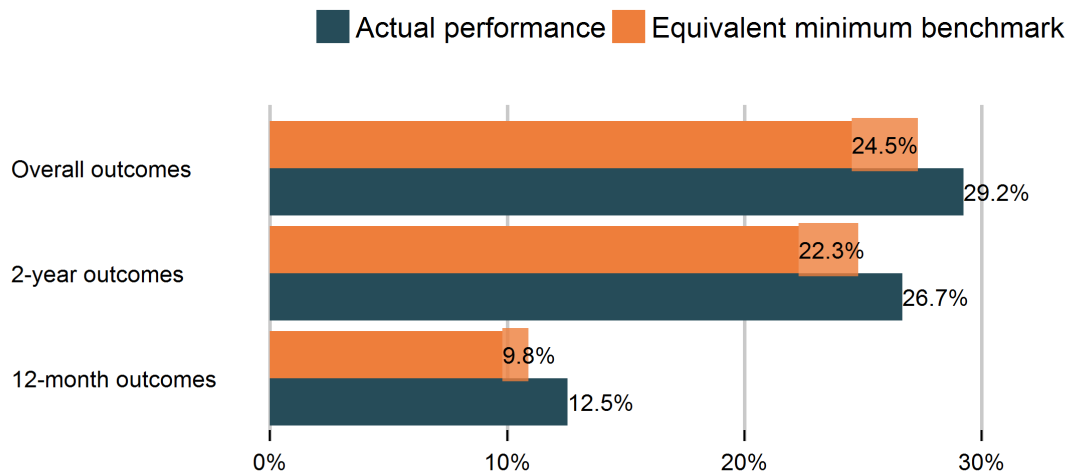
We also make an adjustment for the economy because economic growth worsened after the Work Programme was commissioned when DWP's minimum expectations were set. However, economic growth has now picked up so we have re-estimated the economy effect (since the start of the programme) as a 10.1% reduction on the benchmark indicators. This has fallen from a 11.4% reduction we applied in the last report.

Therefore our economy adjusted benchmarks (which have been rising) are:

- 9.8% on our one-year job outcome measure
- 22.3% on our two-year job outcome measure
- 24.5% on our overall job outcome measure.

Figure 1 shows performance against these benchmarks.

Figure 1: Learning and Work Job Outcome Measures for all participants equivalent minimum benchmark compared to actual (Jun 2011-Jun 2015 referrals)



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations. Average weighted by monthly referral numbers.

IS PERFORMANCE IMPROVING?

On our one-year measure there has been a 0.1 percentage point increase in performance in the latest data.

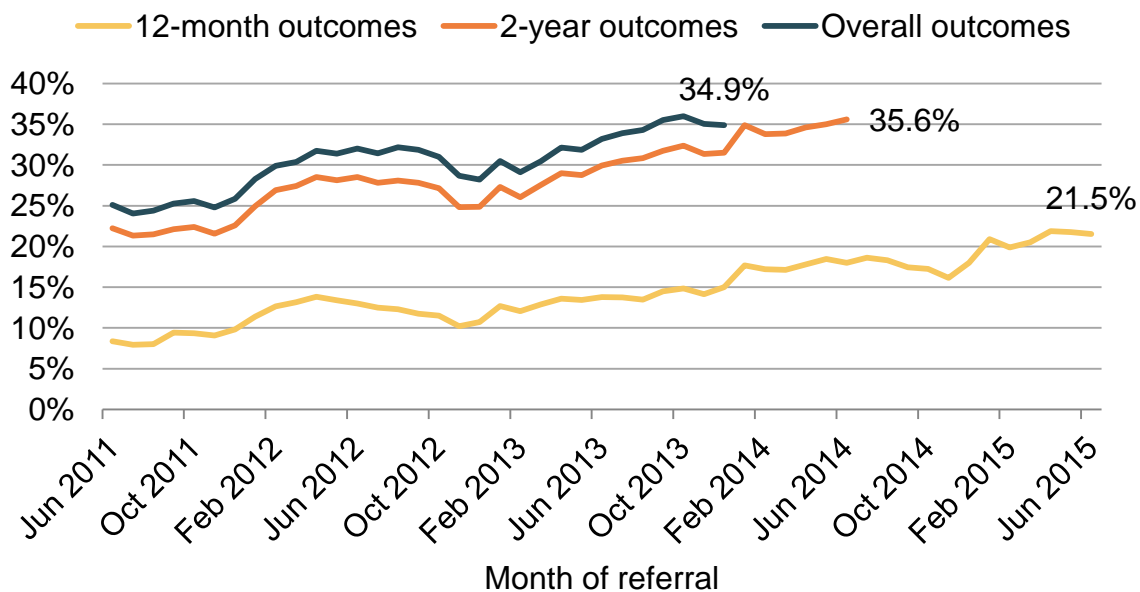
On the two-year measure performance has increased by 0.3 percentage points since the last data release.

The overall job outcome measure has increased by 0.7 percentage points since the last data release.

We can judge performance improvements using our Job Outcome Measure. Figure 2, below shows job outcome performance over time. There is a clear improving trend, but whether this is due to underlying economic improvement or to improving effectiveness of the Work Programme has not yet been evaluated.

If the gap between 12-month outcomes and the 2-year outcome does not change either way, the expected 2-year performance for the March 2015 starters (who are at 20% now) would be 36% (in March 2017). The Overall outcome for this group would reach 41% (in September 2017).

Figure 2: Learning and Work Job Outcome Measures for all participants



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations.

ARE JOBS BEING SUSTAINED?

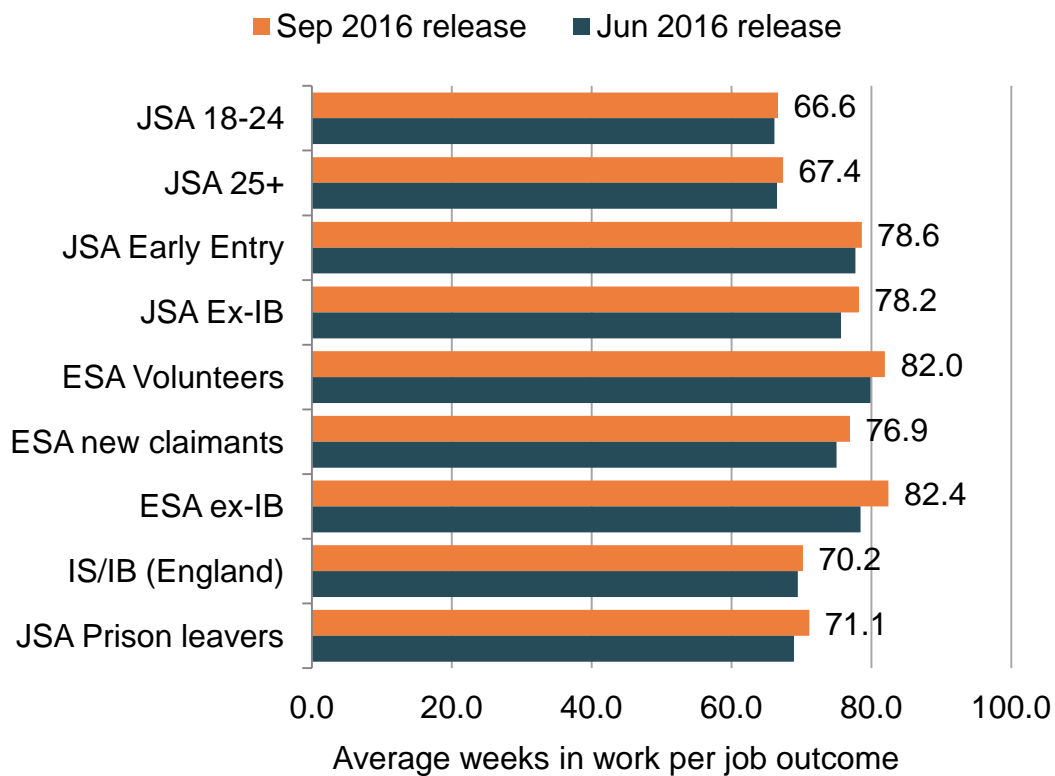
Yes, job sustainment remains strong.

One of the objectives of the Work Programme was to support participants to sustain employment for longer beyond their three or six month job outcome.

Up to the end of June 2016, DWP had made 5,944,031 sustainment payments for participants sustaining work beyond a job outcome. This equates to 11.1 payments (or 44 weeks in work) following every job outcome that has been achieved so far. This is higher than the last results.

Figure 3 shows average weeks in work by payment group. This is composed of the weeks in work paid for sustainment together with the weeks in work leading up to the Job Outcome (26 weeks in work for the first two JSA groups, 13 weeks for the remaining groups). It shows that, on average, people who achieve a Job Outcome are in paid work for well over a year.

Figure 3: Average weeks in work per Job Outcome (June 2011 to June 2016)

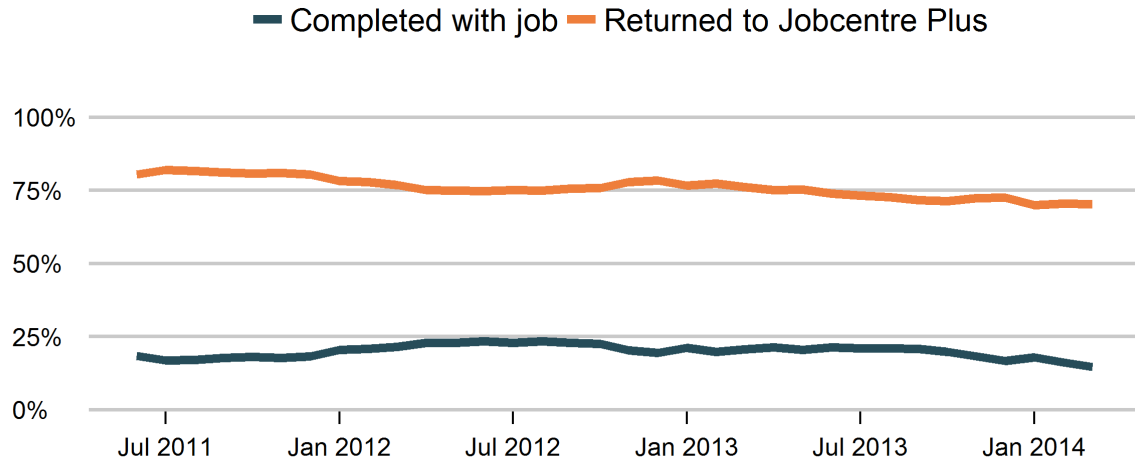


Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; learning and work calculations.

WORK PROGRAMME LEAVERS

There has been a total of 1.6 million Work Programme participants who have finished their two years on the programme.

Figure 4: Work Programme completers by status upon completing attachment period (Jun 2011-Jun 2014 referrals)



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations.

The proportion of those completing their two years with a job has been falling as the balance of referrals has changed away from the JSA 18-24 and 25+ groups. The latest figures shown are under 20%. Figures for March-June 2016 completers are not shown as they are subject to revision as more data comes in (particularly on people who are in work at the two-year point but return to Jobcentre Plus later).

THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR PARTICIPANTS

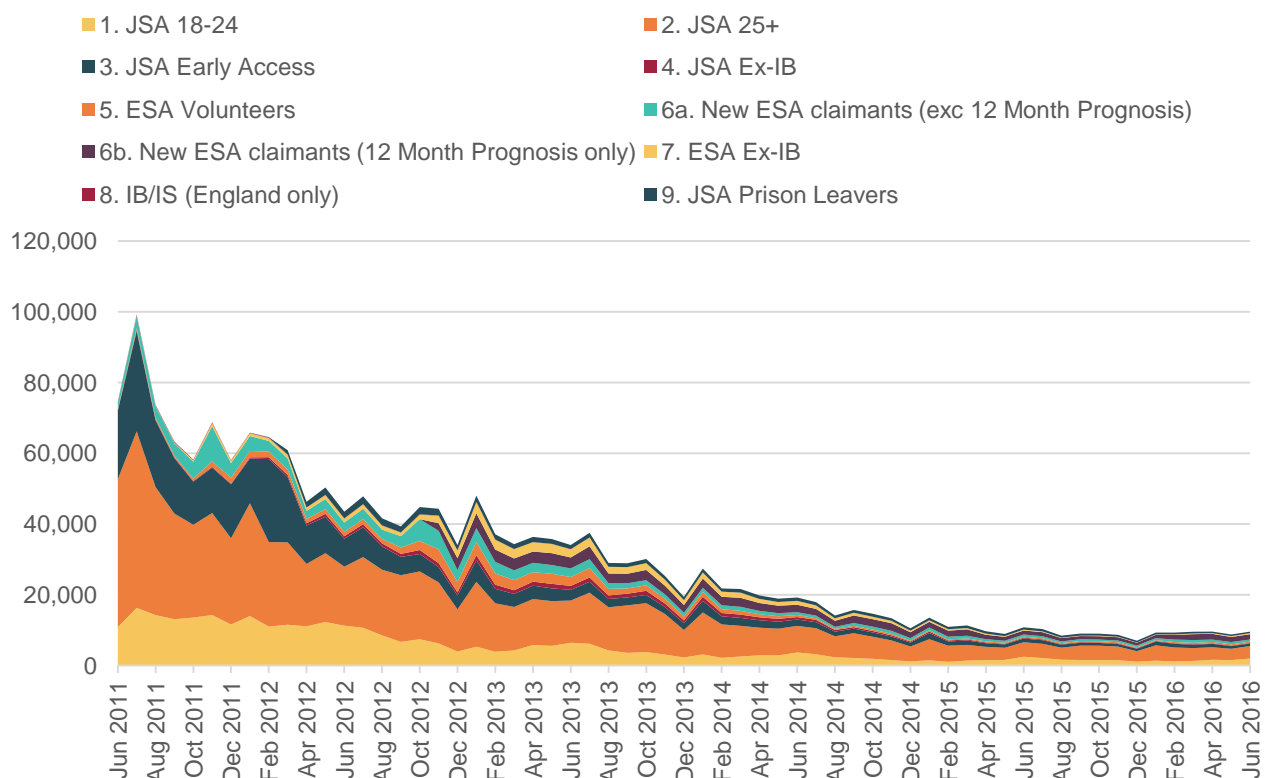
HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE TAKING PART?

Up to the end of June 2016 1.87 million people had been referred to the Work Programme, of which 1.83 million (98%) started on the programme.

Monthly referrals numbers have been steadily declining since the programme began. In the last three months, there were 9 thousand referrals a month across the country.

Figure 5 shows that the referrals have been concentrated in the three main JSA participant groups, but New ESA claimants have come to be a larger proportion of referrals.

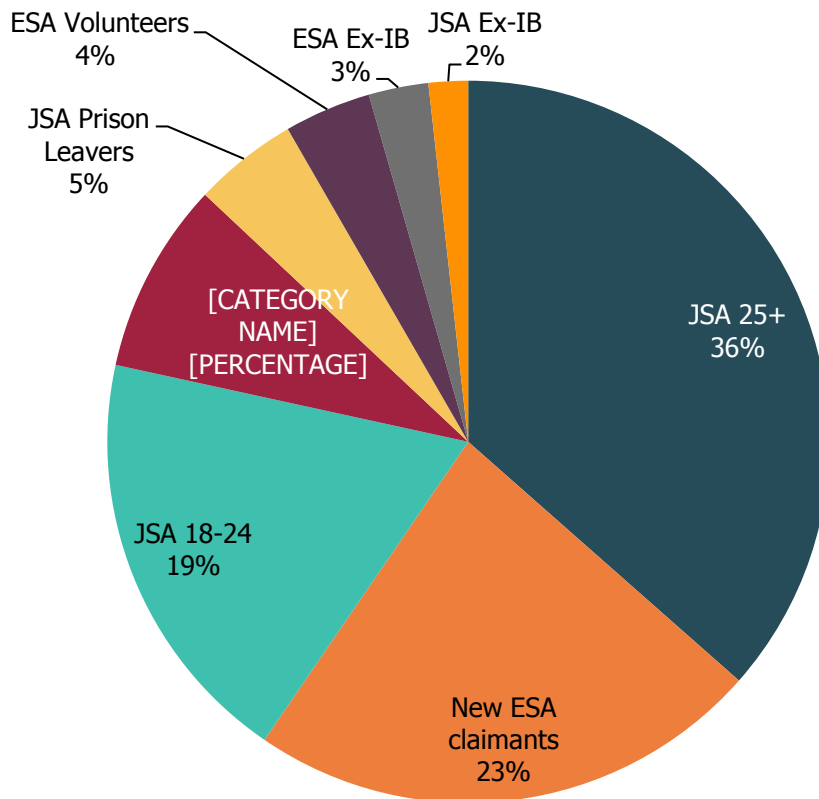
Figure 5: Work Programme referrals and attachments by participant group (Jun 2011-Jun 2015)



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations.

In the last three months, new ESA claimants have been 23% of referrals, compared to 36% in the JSA 25+ group. JSA 18-24 referrals were lower than new ESA claimants.

Figure 6: The percentages of referrals by Payment Group in the three months to June 2016.

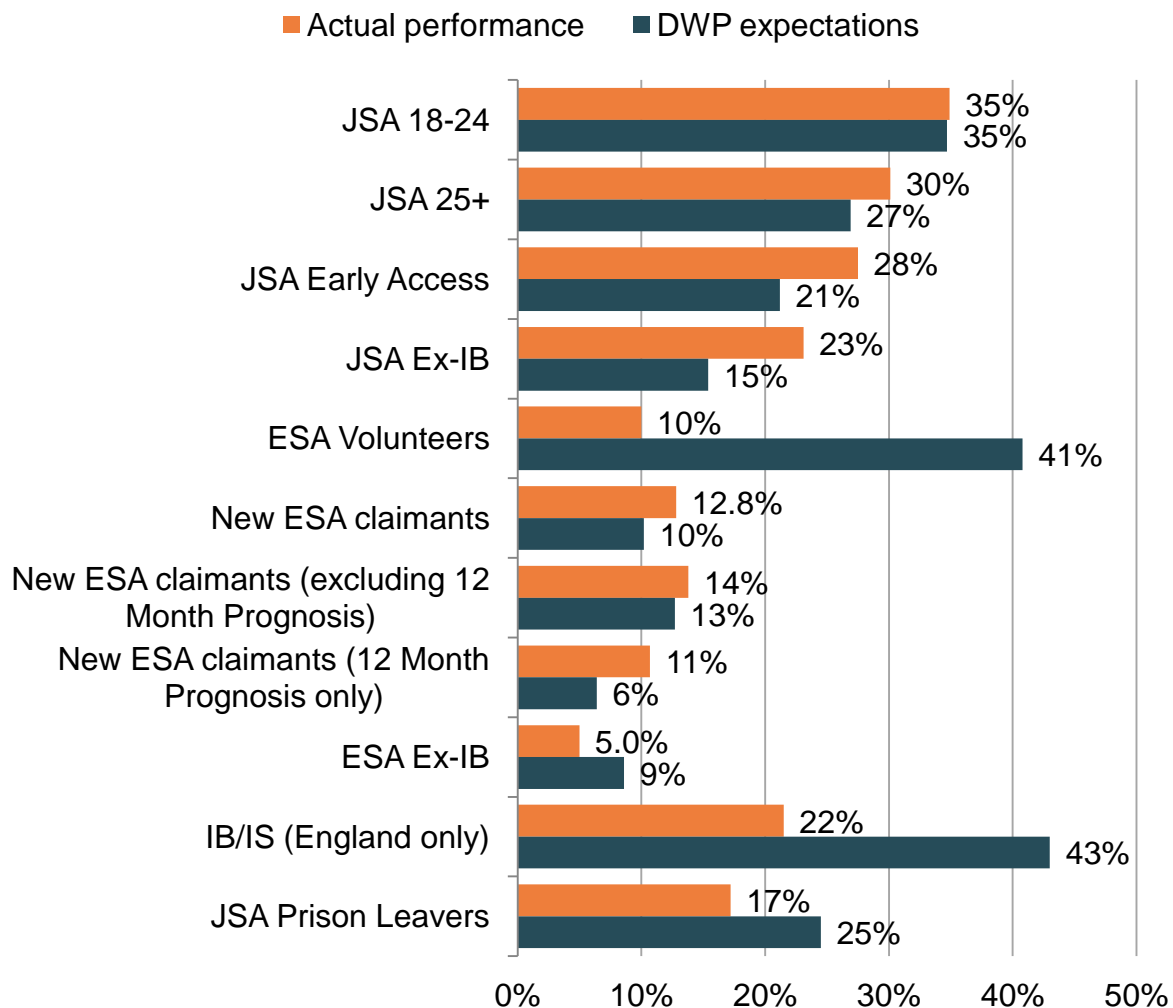


HAS IT WORKED FOR ALL GROUPS?

Performance varies between the nine different participant groups on the Work Programme. DWP expected that job outcomes would vary between different participants, and set MPLs or illustrative benchmarks for each participant group.

Figure 7 shows performance for each group, on our two-year Job Outcome Measure, against DWP's expectation. These DWP expectations have not been scaled because of lower economic performance than expected (particularly in the early months).

Figure 7: Two-year job outcome measure DWP expectation compared to actual, by participant group (Jun 2011-Jun 2014 referrals)



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations.

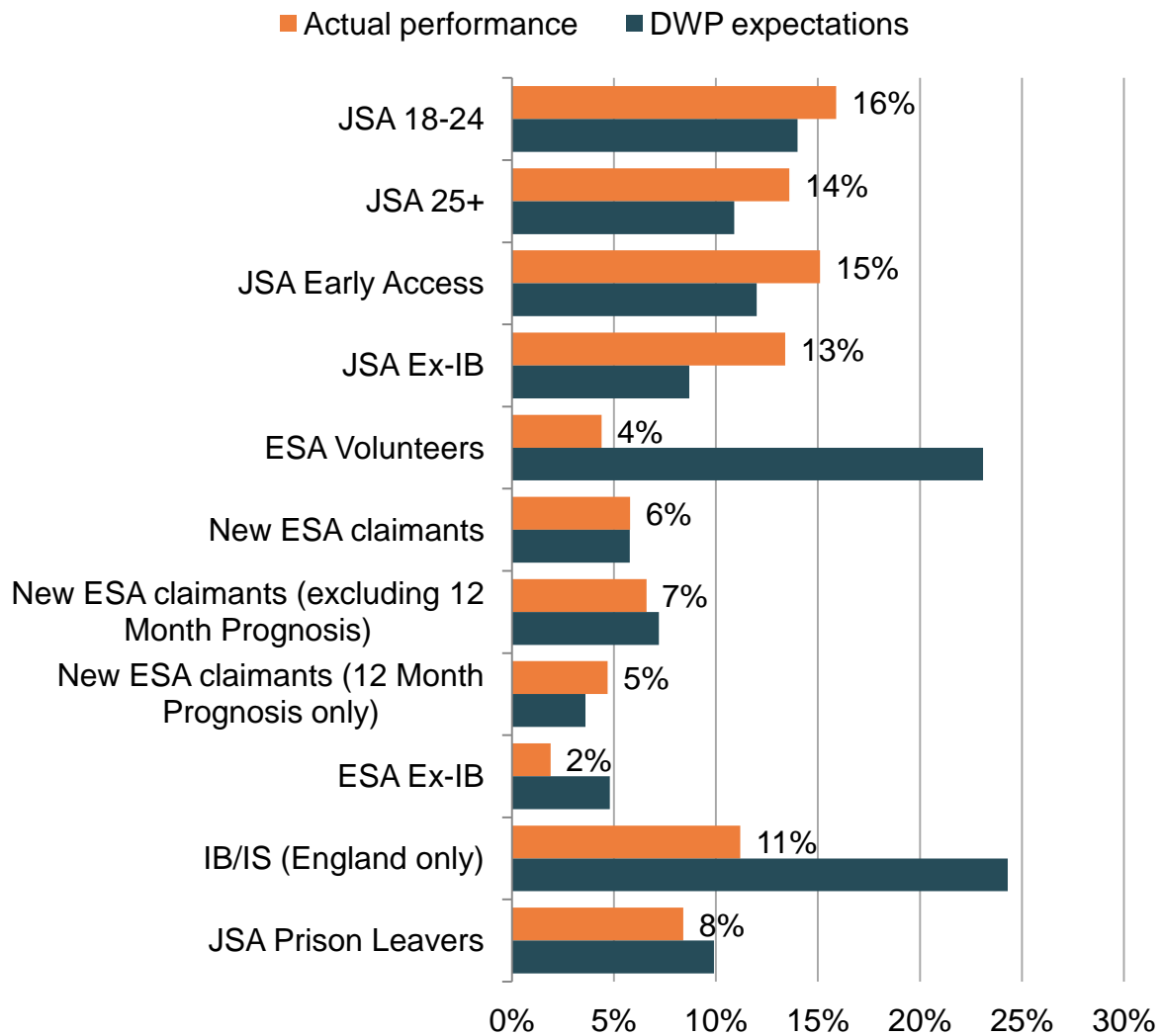
These figures relate to payable Job Outcomes rather than any jobs – for the JSA 18-24 and 25+ groups this is six months in paid work, and for the others, three months in paid work.

Performance over the whole programme is currently above the unadjusted benchmarks for seven of the eleven groups (including ESA New Claimants (both subsections and overall)).

The remaining groups with lower performance than expected are the two voluntary groups where DWP have extremely high expectations (for ESA Volunteers and IB/IS claimants), the JSA Prison Leaver’s group and the ESA ex-IB claimants (WRAG) group. In all these cases, DWP set their expectations based on limited knowledge of the job entry and sustainment history for similar groups in the past.

Figure 8 shows performance for each group on our one-year Job Outcome Measure against DWP's expectation.

Figure 8: One-year job outcome measure: Actual performance compared to DWP minimum benchmark, by participant group (Jun 2011-Jun 2015 referrals)

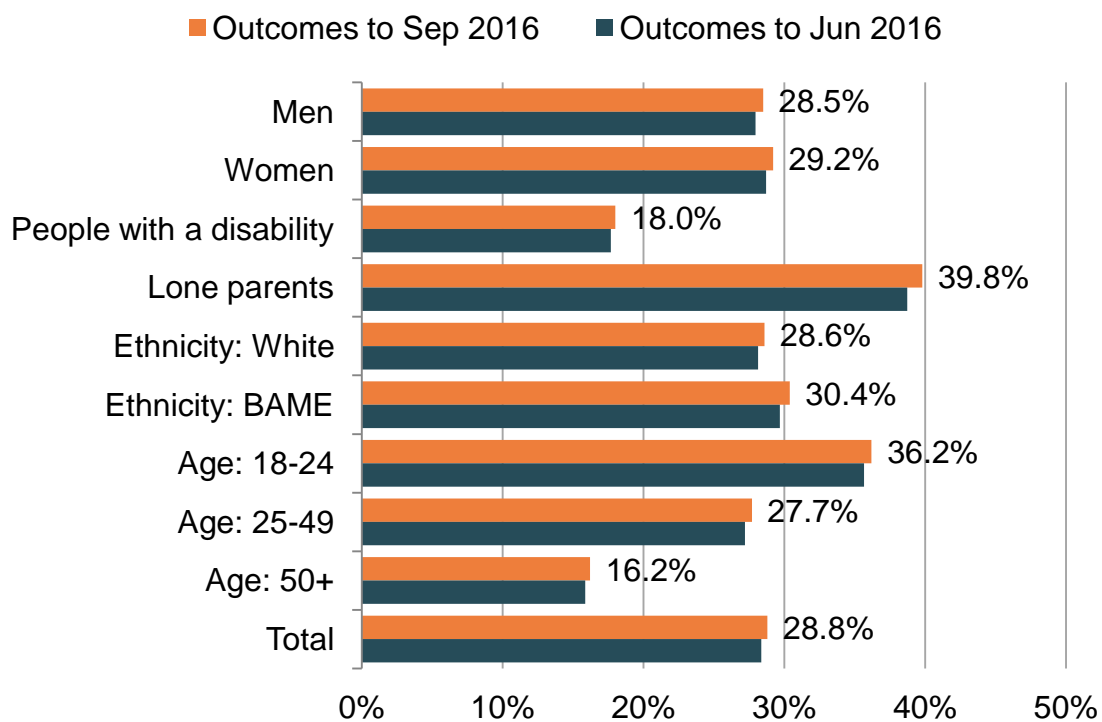


Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; learning and work calculations. Average weighted by monthly referral numbers.

HAS IT WORKED FOR THE MOST DISADVANTAGED?

Our estimates are based on 'Job Outcomes' and referrals over the entire Work programme, as two-year performance cannot be computed from the DWP release. Overall performance on this basis (28.8%), is slightly higher than on the two-year performance measure (26.7%).

Figure 8: Job outcomes as a proportion of referrals by participant characteristics (June 2011 - June 2016)



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; learning and work calculations.

Women (at 29.2%) have slightly higher Job Outcome rates than men (at 28.5%).

People with a disability (at 18.0%) have low Job Outcome rates. Many people with a disability are in the JSA payment groups as well as in the ESA payment groups.

By ethnicity, BAME participants have slightly higher Job Outcome rates than white participants.

By age, young participants have the highest performance, and the over-50s have the lowest performance.

For all groups, there has been a small improvement on the previous figures.

HAS IT WORKED EVERYWHERE?

The Work Programme is delivered by providers working in contract package areas (CPAs). There are between one and three contractors in each area. The table below shows performance in each CPA.

Work Programme performance varies between CPAs by 6.4 percentage points on the two-year job outcome measure. The East of England, Manchester, Cheshire and Warrington and Surrey, Sussex and Kent have the highest performance. Scotland, Wales and North East Yorkshire and the Humber have the lowest performance.

Table 1: Learning and Work job outcome measures (%) table of performance across Contract Package Areas (Jun 2011-Jun 2015 referrals)

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes
East of England	14.4%	29.8%	32.4%
Manchester, Cheshire & Warrington	14.2%	29.5%	32.0%
Surrey, Sussex & Kent	13.9%	29.2%	32.1%
Coventry, Warwickshire, Staffordshire & the Marches	13.6%	28.3%	30.7%
Thames Valley, Hampshire & Isle of Wight	13.1%	28.0%	31.0%
East Midlands	13.4%	27.4%	30.0%
North East	12.6%	27.2%	29.8%
East London	12.6%	26.8%	29.8%
South Yorkshire	12.0%	26.2%	29.0%
Merseyside, Halton, Cumbria & Lancashire	12.3%	26.0%	28.5%
Birmingham & Solihull, the Black Country	12.0%	26.0%	28.4%
West London	12.4%	25.8%	28.5%
Devon and Cornwall, Dorset & Somerset	11.5%	25.6%	28.4%
West Yorkshire	11.5%	25.2%	27.7%
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire & Swindon, West of England	10.9%	25.0%	27.7%
Scotland	12.0%	24.6%	26.7%
Wales	10.5%	23.6%	25.8%
North East Yorkshire & the Humber	10.3%	23.4%	25.7%

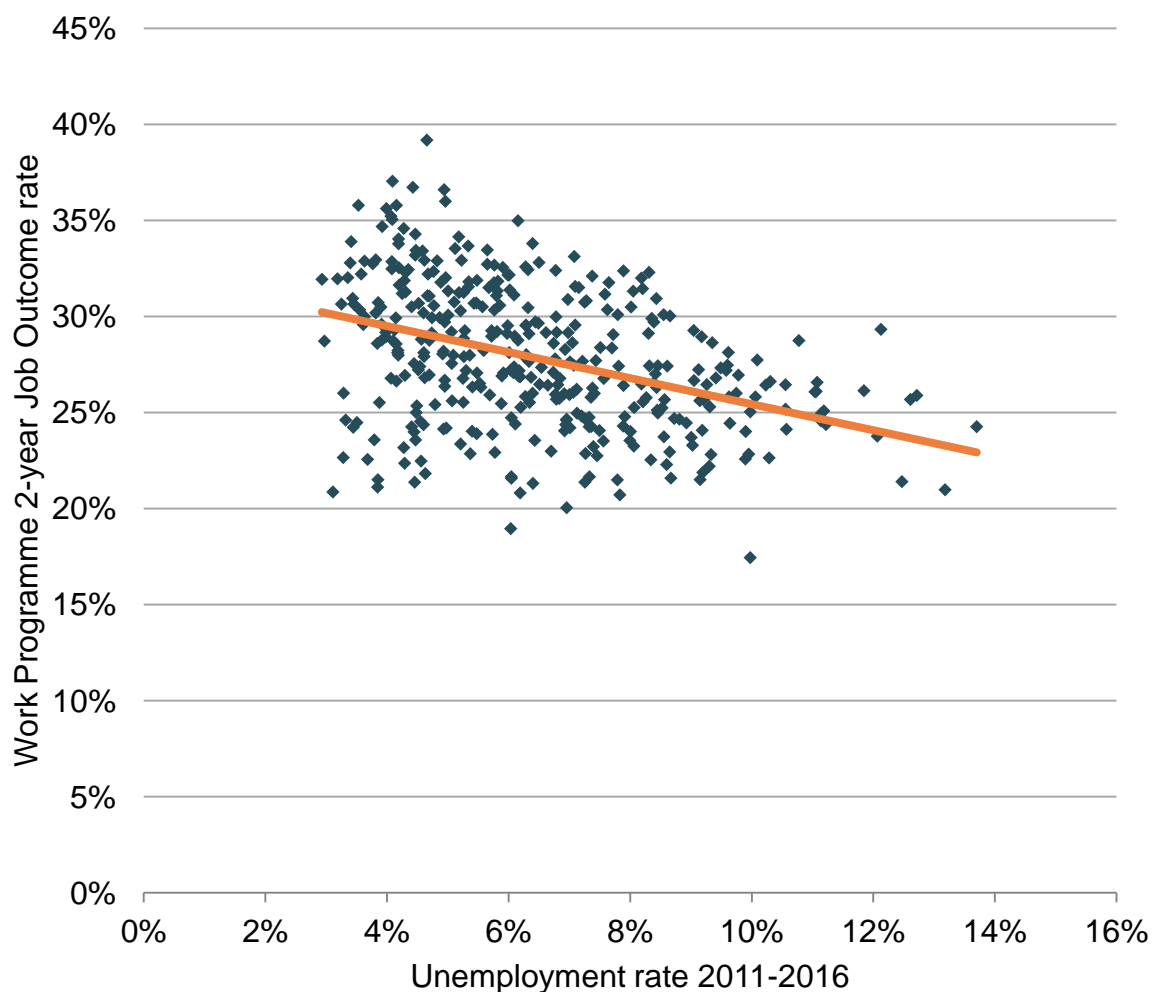
Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations. Average weighted by monthly referral numbers.

Annex One details performance in all local authorities. This shows that, on the two-year Job Outcome Measure, the top five best-performing local authorities are Rochford in Essex, Horsham in West Sussex, Bracknell Forest in Berkshire and Babergh in Suffolk. All are in the wider South and East of England.

Figure 10 shows a similar relationship between Work Programme performance and unemployment that we saw at the last release of statistics. We can still see some signs that, on average, the Work Programme is producing fewer job outcomes in high unemployment areas.

There is a wide spread around the line, particularly for areas with stronger labour markets (the left-hand side of the graph). So, as with the CPA-level analysis, it does not appear that the economy alone can explain much of the variation in performance.

Figure 9: Two-year job outcome measure compared to unemployment rates across local authorities (Jun 2011- Jun 2014 referrals)



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations.

HOW HAVE PRIME CONTRACTORS PERFORMED?

There are now 15 Prime Contractors delivering the Work Programme, down from 18 originally, following a range of corporate mergers, acquisitions and partnerships. The largest provider by number of contracts is PeoplePlus, a division of Staffline.

PeoplePlus have 9 contracts. The second largest provider by number of contracts is Ingeus. Interserve has been active, taking over two original contracts awarded to others, and they continue in partnership with Rehab in operating the two Rehab Jobfit contracts.

Table 2 shows how Work Programme performance has varied among the 15 Prime contractors on all three of our benchmark indicators. We also show the rankings by the one-year job outcome measure and overall measure.

The data shows a performance gap of 5.3 percentage points for the two-year job outcome measure, between the highest and lowest performing primes, lower than we saw last quarter.

On the one-year performance measures, the gap is much smaller at 3.6 percentage points (the same as the last figure) between the highest and lowest performing Primes. On the overall measure, the gap is similar to the two-year measure at 5.4 percentage points.

Table 2: Prime contractor performance on Learning and Work's Job Outcome Measures (Jun 2011-Jun 2015 referrals)

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes
G4S	13.8%	28.9%	31.3%
Seetec	13.3%	28.0%	30.6%
Maximus	13.5%	28.0%	31.0%
ShawTrust CDG	13.3%	27.9%	30.8%
Serco	13.3%	27.5%	30.1%
Ingeus	13.7%	27.5%	29.9%
People Plus	12.4%	26.9%	29.7%
Interserve	11.4%	25.5%	28.2%
Prospects	10.4%	24.9%	27.7%
Learndirect	11.0%	24.9%	27.9%
APM	11.0%	24.6%	27.2%
Working Links	11.4%	24.5%	26.8%
Reed	11.2%	24.5%	27.5%
NCG	10.3%	24.3%	26.5%
Rehab Jobfit	10.2%	23.5%	25.9%

Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations.

WORK PROGRAMME FINANCES

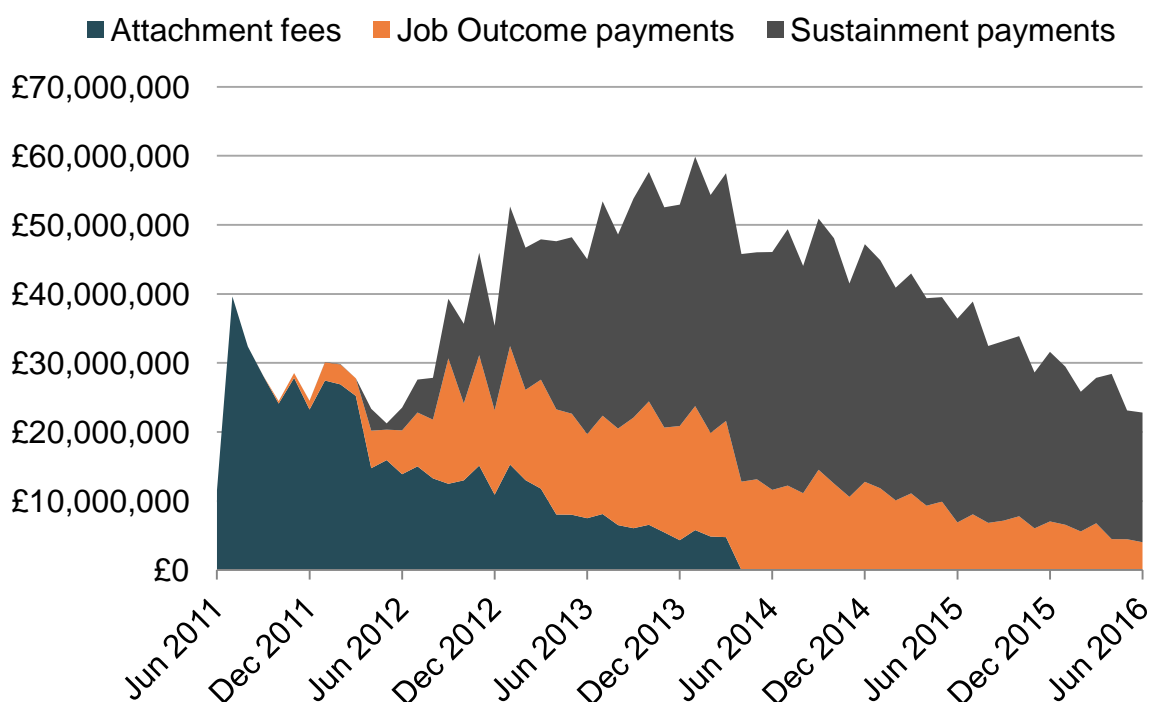
What payments have been made?

Up to June 2016, we estimate that DWP had paid providers a total of £2.35 billion. This is made up of:

- £507 million in attachment fees, which are paid when customers start on the programme.
- £577 million in job outcome payments.
- £1,270 million in sustainment payments.

Figure 11 shows how the payment profile has changed over time.

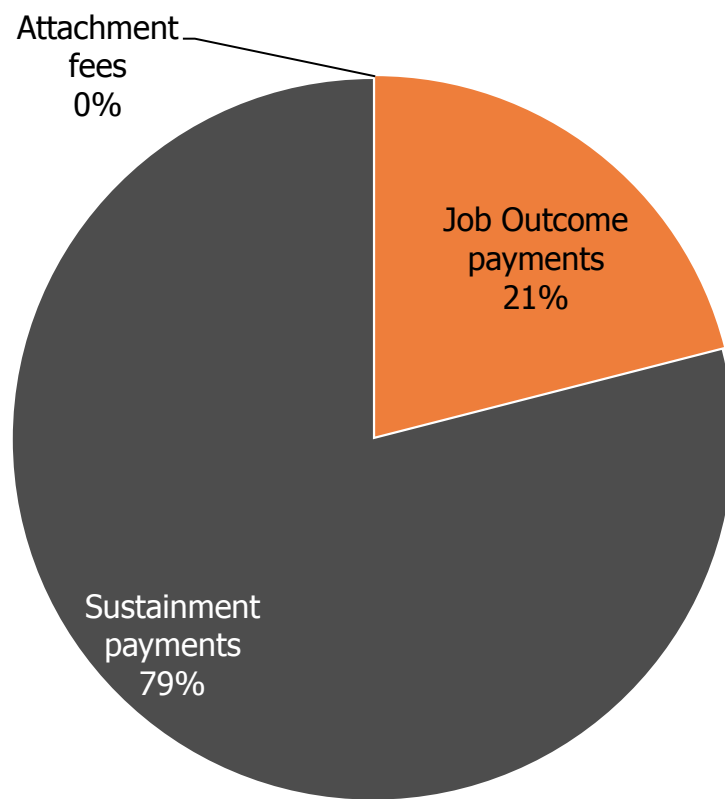
Figure 10: Payments to Work Programme providers by payment type



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations.

Over the last year, we estimate that DWP has paid providers £356 million. 79% of this total has been sustainment payments for those who had already secured a Job Outcome. The remaining 21% was for Job Outcome payments.

Figure 11: Work Programme: Breakdown of DWP payments over the year to June 2016



Source: DWP: Information, Governance and Security Directorate; Learning and Work calculations.

These figures have been estimated using actual numbers of attachments, job outcome payments and sustainment payments. Job outcome payments incorporate an estimate of the average price discount that providers offered in their bids to DWP.

This shows that the attachment fee income has been in decline over the course of the programme. This is partly due to referrals falling, and the attachment fee being reduced year on year. The fee was reduced to 75% of the original amount in April 2012, and to 50% in April 2013. From April 2014 onwards providers receive no up-front funding via attachment fees at all. Fees for Job Outcomes are now declining as they are reduced by 10% (magnified by discounts offered by providers) each year from April 2014.

How much has DWP spent on each person?

We estimate that DWP has paid providers an average of £1,281 for each participant referred.

These estimates represent average DWP spend and do not reflect what a provider chooses to spend on individual participants. In addition, DWP spend does not equate to actual spending by providers, all of whom would have invested their own (or borrowed) funds in the hope of securing outcome payments at a later date.

The average spend so far is not the same as what the total average spend per participant will be once they have all finished the programme (as some participants are only part-way through their time with providers).

The average DWP spend per participant has risen over the last quarter by £40.44. This is due to continuing sustainment payments for those who have already had a job outcome.

ANNEX 2: PERFORMANCE IN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Table 3: Job Outcome measures (Jun 2011-Jun 2015 referrals) and unemployment rates (Jan 2011-Jun 2016) by local authority

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
Rochford	21%	39%	41%	5%
Horsham	18%	37%	41%	4%
Bracknell Forest	19%	37%	41%	4%
Babergh	18%	37%	39%	5%
Tonbridge and Malling	19%	36%	40%	5%
West Oxfordshire	13%	36%	40%	4%
Broadland	20%	36%	36%	4%
Brentwood	19%	36%	38%	4%
Mid Suffolk	18%	35%	40%	4%
East Hertfordshire	17%	35%	38%	4%
Dartford	19%	35%	38%	6%
Chiltern	14%	35%	41%	4%
Chichester	19%	35%	39%	4%
Rushcliffe	17%	34%	35%	4%
South Kesteven	17%	34%	37%	5%
Tandridge	16%	34%	35%	4%
South Oxfordshire	17%	34%	36%	3%
Broxtowe	18%	34%	38%	6%
Reigate and Banstead	15%	34%	35%	4%
Chelmsford	18%	34%	35%	5%
Maldon	13%	34%	35%	5%
Braintree	15%	33%	36%	6%
Huntingdonshire	19%	33%	35%	4%
Forest Heath	16%	33%	38%	5%
South Norfolk	17%	33%	34%	4%
Canterbury	17%	33%	37%	7%
South Hams	14%	33%	35%	4%
East Cambridgeshire	13%	33%	36%	5%
North Norfolk	17%	33%	34%	5%
Chorley	18%	33%	34%	5%
Wokingham	13%	33%	35%	4%
Woking	18%	33%	36%	4%
Cannock Chase	16%	33%	34%	7%
Uttlesford	14%	33%	37%	3%
Vale of White Horse	18%	33%	37%	4%
Epping Forest	18%	33%	35%	6%

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
Broxbourne	15%	33%	36%	6%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	18%	33%	36%	6%
South Holland	17%	33%	34%	6%
Sevenoaks	18%	33%	35%	4%
Tunbridge Wells	15%	32%	35%	4%
Stafford	16%	32%	35%	4%
Solihull	15%	32%	35%	6%
Stevenage	16%	32%	36%	7%
Havering	15%	32%	35%	8%
Aylesbury Vale	15%	32%	35%	5%
Tendring	17%	32%	34%	8%
Surrey Heath	13%	32%	37%	4%
Winchester	13%	32%	35%	4%
Lichfield	17%	32%	35%	5%
Stockport	17%	32%	34%	6%
Castle Point	16%	32%	34%	6%
Dover	16%	32%	35%	7%
Hart	10%	32%	35%	3%
South Ribble	16%	32%	33%	5%
North Tyneside	15%	32%	35%	8%
Mid Sussex	13%	32%	38%	3%
Eden	6%	32%	36%	3%
North Hertfordshire	15%	32%	36%	5%
New Forest	15%	32%	35%	4%
Cheshire West and Chester	15%	32%	35%	6%
Maidstone	15%	32%	35%	5%
Arun	16%	32%	34%	5%
Waveney	16%	32%	35%	8%
Warrington	15%	32%	34%	6%
Richmondshire	7%	32%	35%	4%
Bury	15%	32%	34%	7%
Hinckley and Bosworth	15%	32%	35%	5%
Fenland	14%	32%	35%	7%
Oadby and Wigston	11%	32%	34%	6%
Tameside	15%	31%	35%	8%
Trafford	15%	31%	35%	6%
Welwyn Hatfield	15%	31%	34%	6%
Cheshire East	15%	31%	34%	5%
Gravesham	15%	31%	33%	8%
Wychavon	17%	31%	34%	4%
East Dunbartonshire	15%	31%	32%	5%
Lewes	15%	31%	35%	5%
Eastleigh	15%	31%	33%	4%
Thurrock	15%	31%	34%	8%

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
East Lothian	18%	31%	34%	6%
Amber Valley	16%	31%	34%	6%
St Edmundsbury	14%	31%	33%	5%
North Kesteven	15%	31%	35%	5%
East Dorset	9%	31%	30%	3%
Redbridge	16%	31%	34%	8%
Milton Keynes	14%	31%	34%	7%
Hillingdon	16%	31%	34%	7%
Three Rivers	16%	31%	35%	5%
Southend-on-Sea	15%	31%	33%	7%
South Bucks	10%	31%	33%	4%
Wycombe	16%	31%	34%	5%
South Staffordshire	16%	31%	33%	5%
Staffordshire Moorlands	14%	31%	36%	5%
South Northamptonshire	11%	31%	38%	3%
Harborough	8%	31%	30%	3%
Flintshire / Sir y Fflint	14%	31%	31%	6%
Moray	15%	31%	32%	5%
Blaby	17%	31%	36%	4%
Worthing	13%	31%	35%	6%
Suffolk Coastal	16%	30%	32%	4%
Harlow	17%	30%	33%	8%
Midlothian	16%	30%	33%	6%
Wigan	15%	30%	33%	8%
South Cambridgeshire	16%	30%	36%	4%
Colchester	14%	30%	33%	6%
Scottish Borders	17%	30%	31%	5%
Test Valley	14%	30%	31%	4%
Basingstoke and Deane	15%	30%	35%	5%
Croydon	15%	30%	33%	9%
Corby	13%	30%	32%	8%
Shropshire	15%	30%	33%	5%
Darlington	15%	30%	32%	9%
Derbyshire Dales	10%	30%	34%	4%
Shepway	14%	30%	33%	7%
Dacorum	15%	30%	33%	5%
South Derbyshire	14%	30%	30%	5%
Stroud	12%	30%	34%	4%
Medway	14%	30%	32%	8%
West Lancashire	15%	30%	33%	6%
South Gloucestershire	14%	30%	33%	5%
Bolton	15%	30%	32%	8%
Gedling	15%	30%	33%	6%
Waverley	14%	30%	33%	4%

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
Ribble Valley	4%	30%	39%	4%
Brighton and Hove	15%	30%	33%	7%
Rother	14%	30%	32%	6%
Crawley	13%	30%	31%	6%
Reading	13%	30%	33%	6%
Barking and Dagenham	14%	29%	33%	12%
Windsor and Maidenhead	14%	29%	34%	4%
Oldham	13%	29%	32%	9%
Watford	12%	29%	32%	5%
Adur	12%	29%	34%	6%
Ashford	14%	29%	34%	6%
North Warwickshire	12%	29%	31%	5%
Hambleton	10%	29%	31%	4%
Erewash	15%	29%	32%	7%
Basildon	15%	29%	32%	7%
Bolsover	15%	29%	31%	7%
Daventry	14%	29%	33%	5%
Coventry	14%	29%	31%	8%
Kettering	14%	29%	31%	6%
Tamworth	13%	29%	31%	6%
Sefton	14%	29%	32%	8%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	14%	29%	31%	6%
Breckland	16%	29%	32%	6%
Gateshead	14%	29%	31%	9%
West Berkshire	12%	29%	32%	4%
Oxford	14%	29%	32%	5%
Fylde	17%	29%	30%	5%
Fareham	12%	29%	34%	4%
Sutton	13%	29%	31%	6%
Herefordshire, County of	14%	29%	32%	5%
Redcar and Cleveland	14%	29%	32%	11%
Cherwell	12%	29%	34%	4%
South Lakeland	12%	29%	30%	3%
Rochdale	13%	29%	31%	9%
North Lincolnshire	15%	29%	32%	7%
West Lothian	15%	29%	31%	7%
East Devon	13%	29%	32%	4%
Wealden	13%	29%	29%	4%
Slough	14%	28%	31%	8%
Plymouth	13%	28%	31%	8%
Bassetlaw	15%	28%	31%	7%
Mid Devon	9%	28%	30%	4%
Rushmoor	12%	28%	30%	6%
Aberdeen City	14%	28%	31%	5%

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
Waltham Forest	13%	28%	32%	10%
North East Derbyshire	15%	28%	31%	6%
Wiltshire	13%	28%	31%	5%
East Hampshire	12%	28%	31%	4%
Central Bedfordshire	14%	28%	32%	5%
Worcester	15%	28%	32%	6%
West Devon	13%	28%	32%	4%
East Renfrewshire	13%	28%	30%	5%
Bath and North East Somerset	12%	28%	31%	5%
Craven	6%	28%	37%	5%
Carlisle	14%	28%	31%	5%
Allerdale	14%	28%	31%	6%
Rossendale	15%	28%	31%	7%
Newcastle upon Tyne	13%	28%	30%	10%
Telford and Wrekin	13%	28%	30%	7%
Bexley	13%	28%	30%	7%
Conwy / Conwy	14%	28%	31%	6%
West Lindsey	15%	28%	31%	7%
East Northamptonshire	13%	28%	30%	5%
South Somerset	13%	28%	31%	4%
Northumberland	12%	27%	30%	7%
Enfield	13%	27%	30%	10%
Dudley	13%	27%	30%	8%
Norwich	13%	27%	30%	8%
Stoke-on-Trent	12%	27%	30%	9%
Kirklees	13%	27%	30%	8%
Teignbridge	11%	27%	33%	5%
Bromley	13%	27%	31%	6%
Harrow	14%	27%	30%	7%
Haringey	14%	27%	30%	9%
Ealing	13%	27%	30%	9%
Cambridge	13%	27%	30%	5%
Sedgemoor	14%	27%	29%	6%
Southwark	13%	27%	30%	10%
Hertsmere	12%	27%	29%	5%
Swindon	12%	27%	29%	6%
Stirling	11%	27%	29%	7%
Torridge	13%	27%	28%	6%
Newark and Sherwood	14%	27%	31%	6%
Exeter	11%	27%	29%	5%
St. Helens	14%	27%	29%	8%
Rugby	12%	27%	29%	5%
Doncaster	13%	27%	30%	10%
Warwick	11%	27%	28%	4%

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
East Riding of Yorkshire	12%	27%	29%	6%
Boston	14%	27%	31%	6%
Wyre Forest	14%	27%	29%	6%
Lancaster	13%	27%	29%	6%
West Somerset	10%	27%	32%	5%
Salford	12%	27%	30%	9%
St Albans	13%	27%	30%	4%
Hounslow	12%	27%	28%	7%
Selby	9%	27%	26%	5%
Swale	13%	27%	29%	8%
Mendip	8%	27%	33%	5%
Barnsley	12%	27%	30%	9%
Ryedale	5%	27%	31%	4%
Knowsley	12%	27%	30%	10%
South Tyneside	12%	27%	29%	11%
Mansfield	13%	27%	29%	8%
North West Leicestershire	11%	27%	29%	6%
Derby	13%	26%	29%	8%
Merton	12%	26%	30%	7%
Stockton-on-Tees	12%	26%	29%	9%
Manchester	13%	26%	29%	11%
Bedford	13%	26%	29%	7%
Sunderland	12%	26%	29%	10%
Wrexham / Wreccsam	13%	26%	29%	7%
Ashfield	14%	26%	29%	8%
Taunton Deane	12%	26%	29%	5%
Charnwood	14%	26%	29%	5%
Cornwall	12%	26%	29%	6%
County Durham	12%	26%	29%	8%
Chesterfield	14%	26%	29%	7%
South Lanarkshire	13%	26%	29%	7%
Nottingham	13%	26%	29%	12%
Sandwell	12%	26%	29%	11%
Liverpool	12%	26%	28%	11%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	15%	26%	29%	7%
West Dorset	9%	26%	28%	3%
Pembrokeshire / Sir Benfro	13%	26%	28%	6%
Greenwich	12%	26%	29%	10%
Hammersmith and Fulham	12%	26%	28%	7%
Northampton	13%	26%	28%	7%
Havant	12%	26%	29%	7%
Wellingborough	12%	26%	29%	7%
High Peak	12%	26%	29%	6%
Hartlepool	11%	26%	29%	13%

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
Gwynedd / Gwynedd	12%	26%	29%	6%
Bradford	13%	26%	28%	10%
Rotherham	12%	26%	29%	10%
Wirral	12%	26%	29%	7%
Lincoln	13%	26%	28%	8%
Copeland	13%	26%	28%	7%
East Lindsey	13%	26%	28%	7%
Birmingham	12%	26%	28%	13%
Great Yarmouth	13%	26%	28%	9%
Sheffield	12%	26%	29%	9%
Brent	12%	26%	28%	9%
Perth & Kinross	13%	26%	28%	5%
Barrow-in-Furness	11%	26%	28%	8%
Wyre	14%	26%	27%	5%
Edinburgh, City of	13%	26%	28%	6%
Purbeck	4%	26%	30%	4%
Angus	14%	25%	27%	6%
Bromsgrove	13%	25%	29%	5%
Poole	13%	25%	28%	4%
North Lanarkshire	13%	25%	27%	9%
Wandsworth	12%	25%	28%	6%
Peterborough	11%	25%	28%	8%
Luton	10%	25%	27%	9%
Thanet	12%	25%	27%	11%
Lambeth	12%	25%	28%	8%
Leicester	11%	25%	28%	11%
Walsall	11%	25%	28%	10%
Christchurch	4%	25%	29%	4%
Halton	12%	25%	28%	8%
Southampton	12%	25%	27%	7%
Tower Hamlets	11%	25%	28%	11%
Barnet	12%	25%	27%	7%
South Ayrshire	13%	25%	27%	8%
Preston	11%	25%	26%	7%
Redditch	11%	25%	29%	6%
Leeds	11%	25%	27%	9%
Hyndburn	14%	25%	25%	7%
Islington	12%	25%	28%	9%
Eastbourne	11%	25%	28%	7%
Isle of Anglesey / Ynys Môn	12%	25%	26%	7%
Stratford-on-Avon	11%	25%	27%	3%
North Ayrshire	12%	25%	27%	11%
Malvern Hills	12%	25%	28%	5%
Cotswold	7%	24%	29%	4%

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
Lewisham	11%	24%	27%	9%
Hackney	11%	24%	28%	10%
Gosport	13%	24%	27%	6%
Newham	11%	24%	27%	11%
Denbighshire / Sir Ddinbych	12%	24%	27%	7%
Tewkesbury	10%	24%	26%	5%
Ipswich	12%	24%	27%	8%
Torbay	11%	24%	28%	7%
Middlesbrough	11%	24%	27%	14%
Bridgend / Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	12%	24%	26%	7%
Spelthorne	9%	24%	27%	4%
North Dorset	8%	24%	29%	3%
Gloucester	10%	24%	27%	7%
East Staffordshire	11%	24%	26%	5%
Monmouthshire / Sir Fynwy	12%	24%	27%	5%
Glasgow City	12%	24%	26%	11%
Hastings	10%	24%	27%	9%
Camden	12%	24%	27%	7%
The Vale of Glamorgan / Bro Morgannwg	11%	24%	27%	7%
Ceredigion / Ceredigion	7%	24%	25%	5%
West Dunbartonshire	11%	24%	26%	10%
Fife	11%	24%	26%	8%
Guildford	10%	24%	28%	4%
Forest of Dean	9%	24%	29%	5%
Kingston upon Thames	11%	24%	26%	6%
Wolverhampton	11%	24%	26%	12%
Wakefield	10%	24%	26%	9%
Caerphilly / Caerffili	10%	24%	26%	9%
Harrogate	9%	24%	25%	4%
Powys / Powys	11%	24%	26%	4%
Kensington and Chelsea	12%	24%	27%	6%
Renfrewshire	11%	24%	26%	8%
Calderdale	10%	24%	26%	8%
York	11%	23%	25%	5%
Newport / Casnewydd	11%	23%	26%	9%
Swansea / Abertawe	10%	23%	26%	8%
Falkirk	11%	23%	25%	7%
Melton	6%	23%	28%	4%
Dumfries & Galloway	11%	23%	26%	7%
Cardiff / Caerdydd	10%	23%	25%	9%
Argyll & Bute	10%	23%	24%	6%
Bristol, City of	9%	23%	25%	7%
North Somerset	10%	23%	26%	5%

	12-month outcomes	2-year outcomes	Overall outcomes	Unemployment rate
Merthyr Tydfil / Merthyr Tudful	11%	23%	25%	10%
Torfaen / Tor-faen	10%	23%	25%	9%
Pendle	10%	23%	25%	7%
Aberdeenshire	11%	23%	25%	3%
North East Lincolnshire	10%	23%	24%	10%
East Ayrshire	11%	23%	25%	10%
Mole Valley	9%	23%	27%	4%
Burnley	11%	23%	25%	8%
Richmond upon Thames	13%	22%	24%	5%
Runnymede	8%	22%	28%	4%
Clackmannanshire	11%	22%	25%	9%
Rhondda Cynon Taf / Rhondda Cynon Taf	9%	22%	25%	9%
Inverclyde	11%	22%	24%	9%
Highland	10%	22%	24%	5%
Cheltenham	10%	22%	24%	6%
Portsmouth	10%	22%	24%	7%
Blackburn with Darwen	10%	22%	23%	9%
Weymouth and Portland	9%	22%	24%	6%
Blackpool	10%	22%	23%	9%
Epsom and Ewell	7%	22%	25%	4%
Neath Port Talbot / Castell-nedd Port Talbot	9%	21%	24%	8%
Blaenau Gwent / Blaenau Gwent	10%	21%	24%	12%
Scarborough	10%	21%	24%	7%
North Devon	6%	21%	24%	4%
Carmarthenshire / Sir Gaerfyrddin	10%	21%	24%	6%
Elmbridge	7%	21%	27%	4%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	9%	21%	23%	13%
Shetland Islands	3%	21%	27%	3%
Bournemouth	10%	21%	23%	6%
Isle of Wight	10%	21%	24%	8%
Westminster	10%	20%	23%	7%
Eilean Siar	7%	19%	23%	6%
Dundee City	7%	17%	20%	10%