



Help to Work Statistics

April 2014 to June 2017

Published: 26th September 2017
Great Britain

Official Statistics

Help to Work was launched in April 2014. The programme gave Jobcentre Plus staff a new range of options to support the long term unemployed into work. People who are on Jobseekers' Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit (UC) and who have completed the two year Work Programme are eligible for Help to Work (this release includes only the statistics for Jobseeker's Allowance claimants). Work Coaches used to be able to refer claimants to three different types of intensive support: **Mandatory Intervention Regime (MIR)**, **Daily Work Search Review (DWSR)** and **Community Work Placement (CWP)**. However, at the end of March 2016 claimants ceased being referred to Community Work Placements in line with the original contractual arrangements. The contracts for Community Work Placements ended in October 2016. Referrals to remaining support types ended in March 2017.

Descriptions of the three strands are given on the following pages. Any individual referred before 1st April 2016 who has not found paid work by the end of 3 months on DWSR or 6 months on CWP will be referred to MIR for the remainder of their claim. From 1st April 2016, claimants who have been referred to MIR for 6 months or DWSR for 3 months and who have still not found paid work will be referred to the JCP standard offer for the remainder of their claim.

The next publication will be the final statistical summary and will be released on 27th March 2018.

Main findings

Up to March 2017 (when all new referrals ended) there were:

- **110,000** referrals to **Mandatory Intervention Regime**
- **51,000** referrals to **Daily Work Search Review**

From June 2014 to 31st March 2016 (when new referrals ended) there were a total of **92,000 individuals** referred to **Community Work Placement**.

220,000

Total claimants referred to Help to Work

39.0%

of claimants spent some time in work in the year following referral

28.0%

of claimants spent at least 13 weeks in work in the year following referral

By March 2017, approximately 220,000 claimants had been referred to Help to Work. The three strands are not exclusive. An individual may show in MIR and another strand. New CWP referrals ceased on 31st March 2016.

The percentage of Help to Work claimants who have spent some time in work in the year following referral is approximately 39%.

The proportion of referrals with at least thirteen weeks in work the year following referral to Help to Work is approximately 28%.

At a glance

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MIR and DWSR referrals ceased in March 2017.

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CWP referrals ceased in March 2016.

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Approximately 28% spend thirteen weeks in work during the year following referral.

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Since June 2017 there have been just over 6,600 job outcomes.

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Any comments? Feedback is welcome.

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Help to Work: Introduction

This release contains the latest statistics on the number of people referred to Help to Work and those starting a work placement from 28th April 2014 up to 31st March 2017.

The Three Strands

From April 2014 to the end of March 2015, JSA and UC Claimants leaving the Work Programme and returning to Jobcentre Plus were referred to one of three strands of Help to Work:

- **Mandatory Intervention Regime (MIR).** - for claimants with complex barriers to work. Participants receive extra intensive support from their Jobcentre Plus work coach and are referred to other local support, for example training courses. New referrals ceased after the end of March 2017.
- **Daily Work Search Review (DWSR).** - for claimants who need extra job search support. Participants are expected to attend Jobcentre Plus every day for up to 3 months to talk to their work coach about the job applications they have made. New referrals ceased after the end of March 2017.
- **Community Work Placements (CWP).** - for claimants whose main barrier to work is a lack of work experience. Contracted providers source work experience placements which must be of benefit to the community and must not be used to fill paid vacancies or replace paid jobs. Claimants are required to do between 4 and 10 hours supported job searching alongside their work experience placement. In line with the original contractual arrangements CWP contracts ended in October 2016. New referrals ceased after the end of March 2016.

From 1st April 2016, JSA and UC Claimants leaving the Work Programme and returning to Jobcentre Plus are supported only through MIR, DWSR and existing schemes from Jobcentre Plus, including the Flexible Support Fund for those closest to employment. Claimants who have been referred to the Mandatory Intervention Regime for 6 months or Daily Work Search Review for up to 3 months and who have still not found paid work will be referred to the JCP standard offer for the remainder of their claim.

Thirteen Weeks in Work

This regards the percentage of claimants who are in work for at least 13 weeks within a year of referral.

Contractual Performance

Contractors' performance is evaluated against expected levels for Short, Long and Job Outcomes: see Page 7 for the definitions.

Status of the statistics

The programme was rolled out over 2014. MIR started in April 2014, referrals to CWP providers started by June 2014 and DWSR was rolled out to all Jobcentre Plus sites by December 2014.

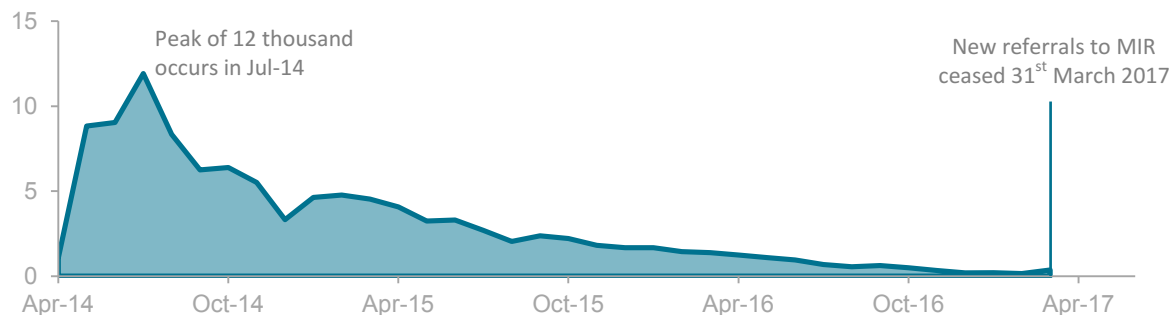
These statistics are official statistics; they are a way in which the Help to Work scheme can be evaluated.

The two strands administered by Jobcentre Plus

Referrals to MIR and DWSR ended on 31st March 2017

Referrals to the Mandatory Intervention Regime

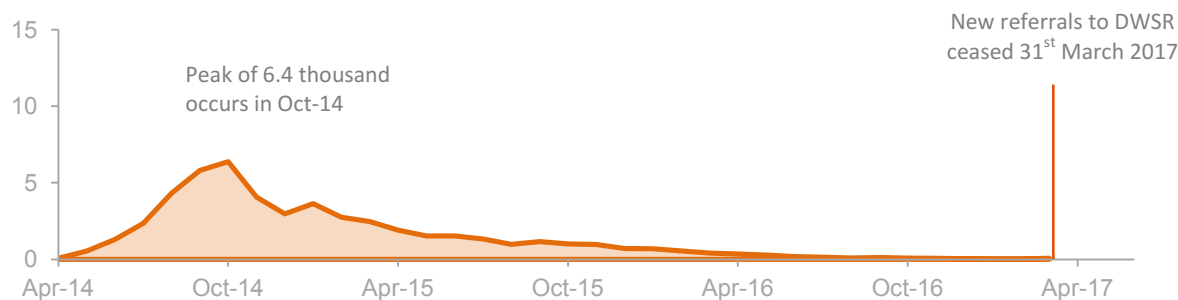
Thousands



MIR and DWSR referrals decreased in line with overall Help to Work trends

Referrals to the Daily Work Search Review

Thousands



Main findings

The overall number being referred to Help to Work has decreased over time.

People were referred to Help to Work only after passing through the Work Programme. But monthly intakes to the Work Programme had decreased. Accordingly, fewer people were completing the Work Programme and therefore being referred to Help to Work.

Up to March 2017, the point at which referrals to Help to Work ended, the number of claimants who had been referred was 220,000.

In the same time period there were 110,000 referrals to the Mandatory Intervention Regime and 51,000 referrals to Daily Work Search Review.

The initial spikes on the Mandatory Intervention Regime and on the Daily Work Search Review reflect the roll out of each intervention. The Help to Work programme was rolled out in stages and from December 2014 all elements of the programme had been fully implemented in all Jobcentre Plus sites.

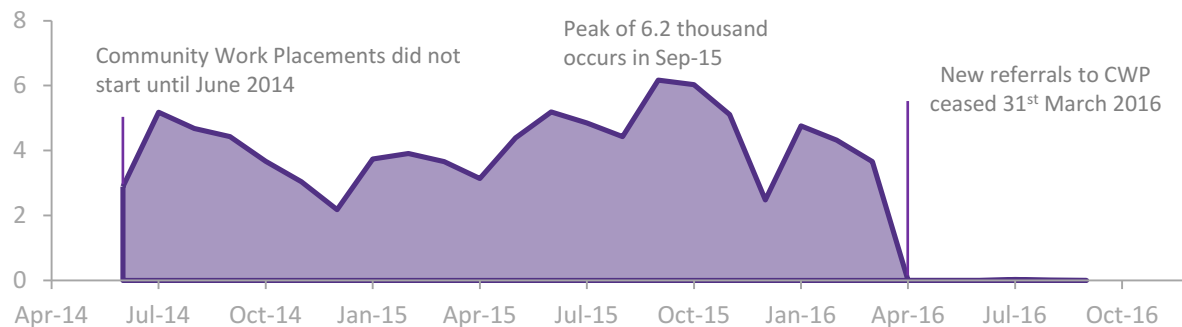
See **Table 1** of the Quarterly Help to Work Tables for data on each of the strands.

Community Work Placements

Unlike the Mandatory Intervention Regime and Daily Work Search Review strands, Community Work Placements were contracted out to external providers. Once a claimant was referred to a Community Work Placement, the provider was expected to find them a placement. Contracts ended in October 2016 and the last referrals for a 6 month work placement were made in line with these contracts by 31st March 2016. Claimants who were referred on or before 31st March 2016 attended the Community Work Placement for 6 months and providers will be paid for job outcomes achieved by May 2017.

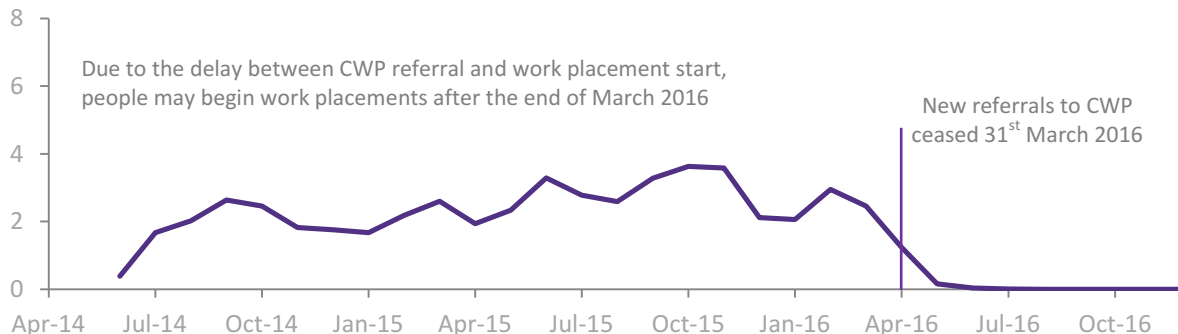
Referrals to Community Work Placements ended 31st March 2016

Referrals to Community Work Placements
Thousands



Starts to Community Work Placements

Starts to Community Work Placements
Thousands



Main Findings

The numbers of claimants being referred to a Community Work Placement have been decreasing since a peak in September 2015. As with DWSR and MIR the context is that fewer people are now completing the Work Programme.

A total of 92,000 individual people were referred to Community Work Placement. Referrals peaked in September 2015, with 6,200 for that month.

New referrals to CWP ceased at the end of March 2016, with provider contracts ending in October 2016. This is the explanation for the sharp fall in starts to Community Work Placements from April 2016. Just under 40 referrals were recorded after 31st March 2016 although the individuals themselves were indeed referred on or before that date; there was a delay in the recording of these cases.

Around 54,000 people have started a Community Work Placement since the scheme began. In October 2015, over 3,600 people started a work placement. This was the highest monthly level since the scheme began.

See **Table 1** of the Quarterly Help to Work Tables for full data on each of the strands.

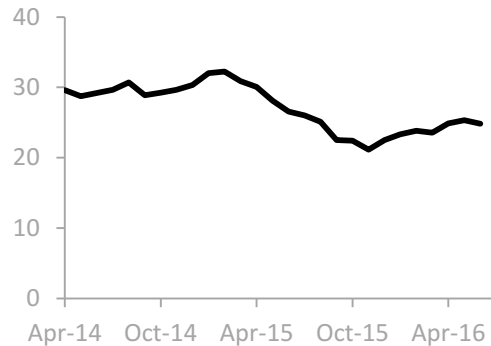
Thirteen Weeks in Work, all strands

Overall 28% of claimants spend at least thirteen weeks in work within a year

Percentage of each monthly intake with at least thirteen weeks in work a year following referral

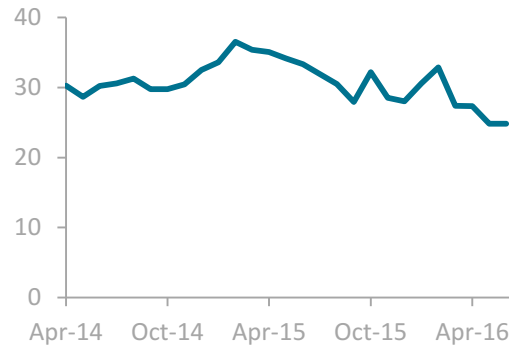
Help to Work – overall percentage

Percentage



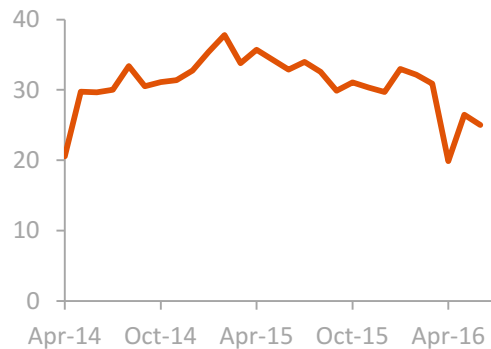
Mandatory Intervention Regime

Percentage



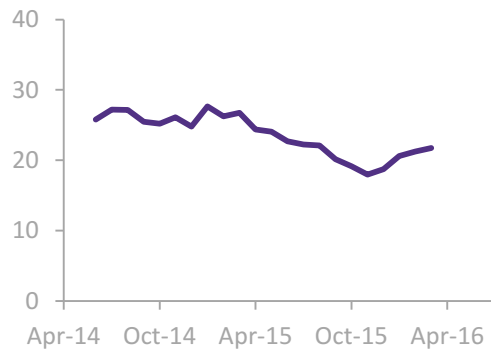
Daily Work Search Review

Percentage



Community Work Placements ¹

Percentage



1 - Community Work Placements did not start until June 2014 and referrals ended in March 2016; therefore there is no data between April and May 2014 and post March 2016.

Main findings

The proportion of overall claimants with at least thirteen weeks in work within a year of referral to Help to Work is 28%.

This measure only takes into account a claimant's first referral to avoid double counting throughout the different strands. First strand referral is dependent on a claimant's specific barrier to work.

The initial low performance of DWSR is likely a result of the comparatively small early intake to the strand and rollout to all Jobcentre Plus sites. The size of intakes to this strand has since increased.

The thirteen week measure is chosen as it is similar to the Work Programme's level of sustained employment for the hardest to help groups.

Figures for Time in Work are derived from HMRC data.

Figures shown do not include self-employment and unpaid work.

Comparisons should not be made between the different Help to Work strands. Claimants are referred to the different strands on the basis of their specific barriers to work.

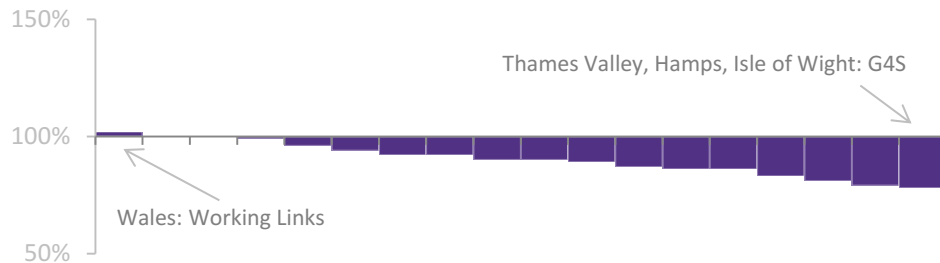
See **Table 4** of the Quarterly Help to Work Tables for full data on the various strands.

The Community Work Placements: contractual performance

Community Work Placements are delivered by 7 private and public companies called providers across a total of 18 contract package areas. They have an expected performance level which their actual outcomes are judged against. Referrals to CWP ended in March 2016. Outcomes yet to be captured in the statistics are from after this period.

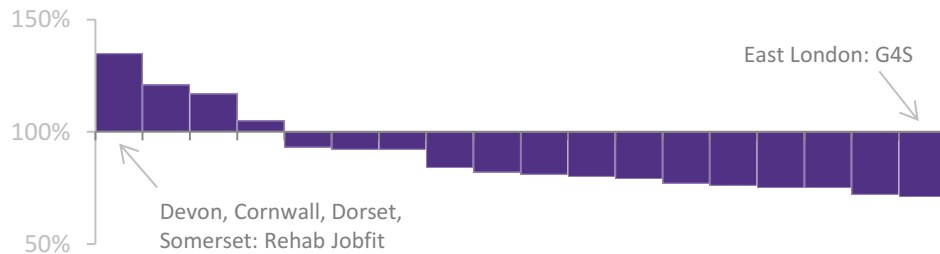
Short Completion contractual performance

Actual outcomes as a percentage of minimum expected levels from June 2014 to June 2017.



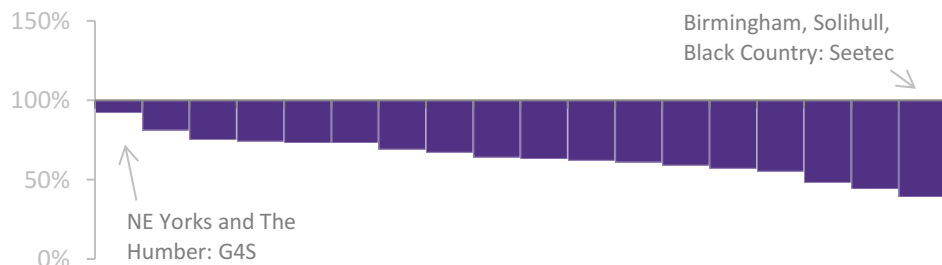
Long Completion contractual performance

Actual outcomes as a percentage of minimum expected levels from June 2014 to June 2017.



Job Outcome contractual performance

Actual outcomes as a percentage of minimum expected levels from June 2014 to June 2017.



Main findings

Over the course of Community Work Placements (June 2014 – June 2017) three contracts exceeded their expected number of **short completions with one just short of its expected target**. In total the number of **short completions** was 36,000 against an expectation of 41,000.

For **long completions**, four contracts exceeded their expected levels since June 2014. In total the number of **long completions** was 27,000 against an expectation of 31,000.

For **job outcomes**, there were no contracts which met their expected level over the three year period. The programme in total saw 6,600 **job outcomes** against an expectation of 10,700.

See **Table 5** of the Quarterly Help to Work Tables for full data.

Note: contracts are sorted by performance. Therefore their order will be different on each chart. For individual provider results, please see Table 5. For definitions of short completions, long completions and job outcomes, please see Page 7.

Appendix: structure of Help to Work

Referral

Once a claimant has completed the Work Programme and if they have not found paid employment they are referred to the Help to Work programme. The Programme has three elements; two of the elements (**DWSR** and **MIR**) are managed by Jobcentre Plus.

The third element, **CWP** is provider led. However, at the end of March 2016 claimants ceased being referred to Community Work Placements in line with the original contractual arrangements.

Mandatory Intervention Regime (MIR)

Participants with multiple or complex barriers to work will receive more intensive support from Jobcentre Plus. Work Coaches have more time to spend with claimants, and can use other support such as referring to training, local provision and using the flexible support fund.

Daily Work Search Review (DWSR)

Claimants who would benefit from regular support with looking for jobs are referred to DWSR.

Community Work Placements (CWP)

Participants with the help of providers are given work experience placements. Providers can be public, private and voluntary sector. All referrals ceased on 31st March 2016.

Starts

Start fee:

Providers are paid a start fee if a claimant starts a Community Work Placement.

Placements

Short Placement Completion:

Providers are paid a short completion fee if the claimant completes between 12-21 weeks.

Long Placement Completion:

They are paid a long completion fee if the claimant completes between 22 and 26 weeks.

Job Outcome

Job Outcome fee:

Providers are paid a job outcome fee if the claimant is in employment for 26 weeks.

Dates of future releases:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/about/statistics>

Further information about the statistics:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509371/work-programme-and-help-to-work-stats-background-info.pdf

CWP Providers are paid for defined results. Outcome Payments are subject to validation procedures to ensure Providers are only paid for valid outcomes. They are paid for short, long completion fees and job outcome fee.