



Work Programme was launched throughout Great Britain in June 2011. It is part of a number of welfare to work reforms aimed at getting unemployed people into lasting work. Private and public companies called providers work with claimants sent to them from Jobcentre Plus at specified points in their claim. Providers are paid when an individual reaches six months in work, or three months for those expected to require more assistance. Providers are also paid for further work beyond this, usually up to a maximum of an additional one year or a little over a year and half for the harder to help groups.

Main stories

- 1.9 million people have been referred to the Work Programme of which around 13 thousand were claiming Universal Credit.
- 550 thousand individuals spent at least six months in work (or three months for the harder to help).
- Just over 40 thousand Unclaimed Outcomes have been paid - these are job outcomes identified by the Department relating to referrals from June 2011 to August 2013 which have not been successfully claimed by the provider. The providers are paid for these at a reduced rate.
- Almost 1.7 million individuals have completed their allotted time on the scheme.

550,000 people
spent at least three/six months in work

20.9%
of the August 15 intake spent at least
three/six months in work after a year

All contracts
are exceeding Contractual Minimum
Performance Levels

29.9%

of all those with sufficient time to do so, spent at least six months in work (or three months for the harder to help).

A new rounding policy has been applied to this publication. See section 3.1.1 of our [Background Information Note](#).

Percentage of each monthly intake with at least three/six months in work after a year



The most recent cohorts to complete a year on the scheme are showing some of the highest ever levels.

Contractual Minimum Performance Levels have been met or exceeded for each contract over the past twelve months.

Payment Groups Overall: 40/40

JSA 18 to 24: 40/40

JSA 25 and over: 40/40

ESA new claimants: 40/40

At a glance

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Lead Statistician: Will Olivier

Email: William.olivier@dwp.gsi.gov.uk

Phone: 0207 449 5630

Press Office: 020 3267 5144

Any comments? Feedback is welcome

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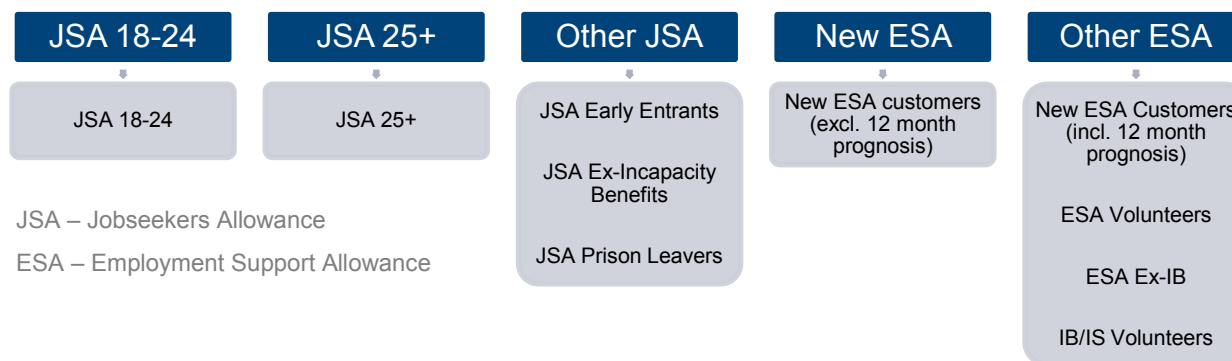
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What you need to know

Diagram of broad payment groups



Providers are paid when an individual reaches six months in work (or three months for those expected to require more assistance) and also for further sustained work beyond this. Validation procedures help ensure that only legitimate outcomes are paid for. The National Statistics use data from these procedures to reflect the final outcomes.

The statistics are released quarterly in March, June, September and December. The full historical statistical series is refreshed every release. Each scheduled release of Work Programme National Statistics is subject to a revision, so previous figures may be retrospectively updated based on new data. The Department's policy statement describes more generally how DWP will handle revisions. For more details see our [Background Information Note](#).

National Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

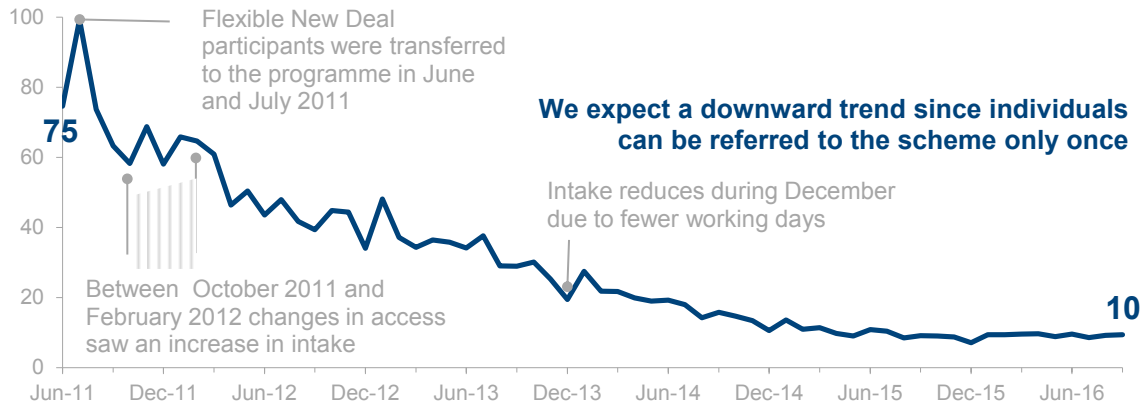
- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. For any technical changes in this release, see Page 9 or the [Background Information Note](#).

Joining the Work Programme

Monthly intakes have plateaued

Intakes in thousands in each month from June 2011 – September 2016



The number of individuals joining each month has plateaued.

Since individuals generally remain on the Work Programme for 2 years, the overall number of people on the Work Programme increased month on month until late May 2013, at which point the first intake began to complete the Programme.

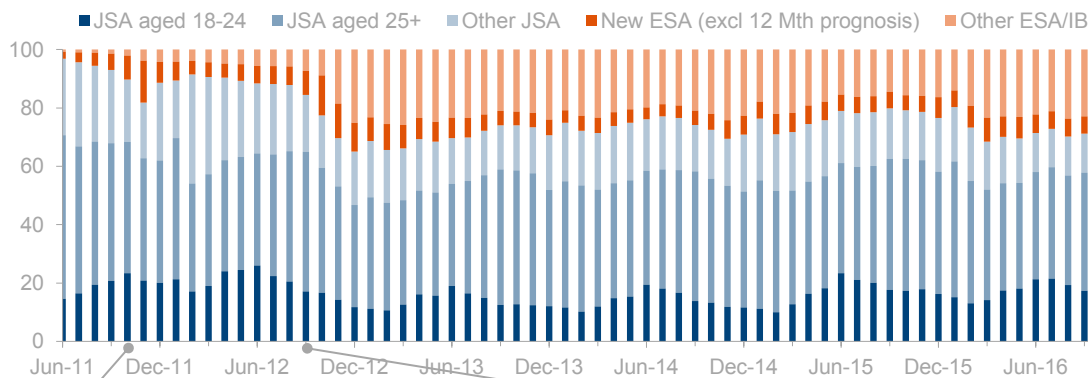
From February 2015 the number of people in each intake has plateaued, with monthly intake sizes typically between 7 and 11 thousand.

Of the 1.9 million referrals to the Work Programme around 13,000 of these were claiming UC at the time of referral.

See **Table 1.1** for full data.

The makeup of monthly intakes has been changing

Percentage of each monthly intake made up by each customer group



From October 2011, New ESA claimants expected to be fit for work within 6 months joined immediately

Differences from September 2012 reflect changes in access to the programme

Later intakes contain a higher proportion of individuals expected to require more support and assistance. Just less than 30% of the September 2016 intake is from ESA groups compared to less than 5% in the first intakes to the scheme.

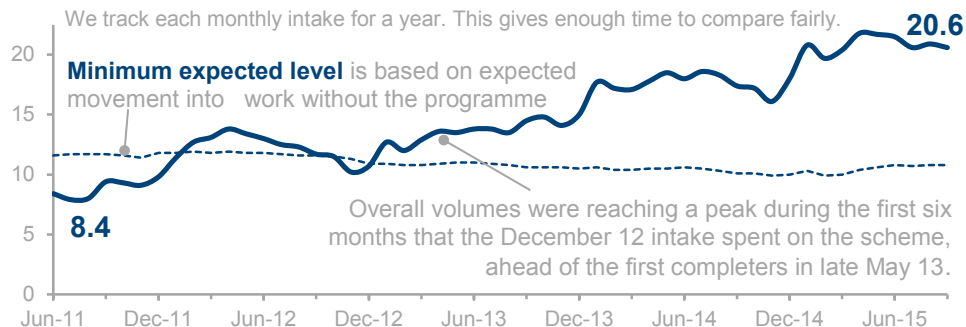
Differences since September 2012 reflect changes in access to the Programme, especially for ESA claimants including the introduction of information sessions for potential ESA volunteers and a Jobcentre Plus exercise to identify eligible ESA Claimants who had not been referred to the Programme. UC claimants are spread across all payment groups.

See **Table 1.2** for full data.

Three or six months in work

Levels for those at the 12 month point are now above the minimum expected

Percentage of each monthly intake with at least three/six months in work after a year



Providers are paid when an individual reaches six months in work, or three months for those expected to require more assistance. DWP set minimum expected levels, which change depending on the proportion changes of different payment groups contained.

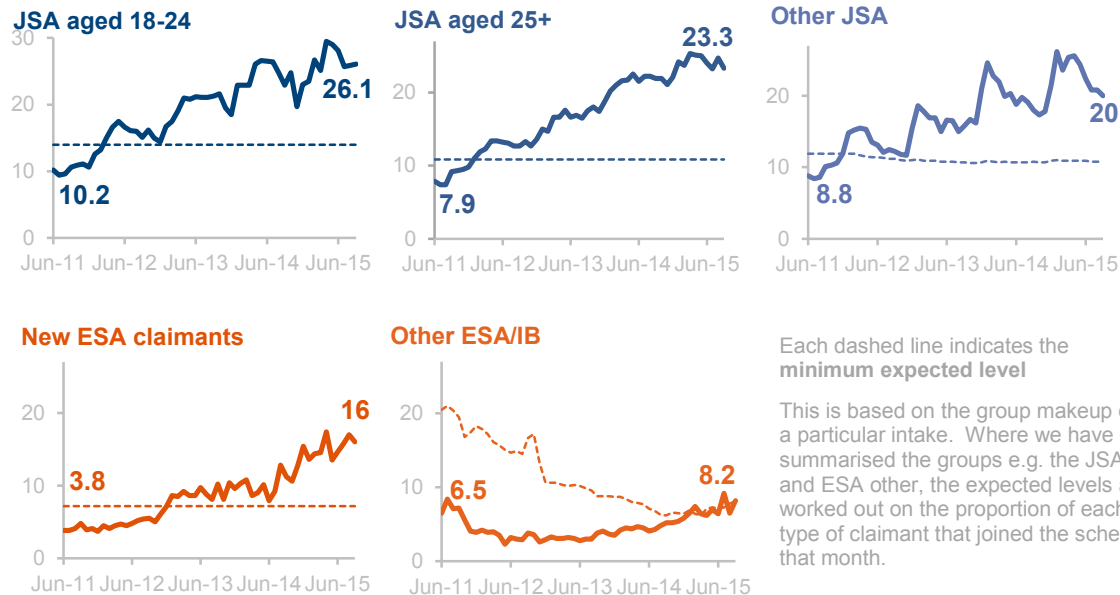
The proportion of the most recent participants to complete a year on the scheme with at least six months in work (or three if they are expected to need more help) are well above minimum expected levels.

Volumes being supported on the scheme increased until late May 2013 when the first intake began to complete. At this point each intake leading up to December 2012 had at least six months on the scheme with these increasing volumes. This coincides with a decline in the proportion of those with at least three/six months in work after a year. The April 2012 intake was the first to complete before the peak volumes.

See **Table 1.3a** for full data.

Results vary by payment group

Percentage of each intake with at least 3 (ESA groups) or 6 (most JSA groups) months in work after a year



All aggregated groups of claimants have increased their performance since the start of the programme to above minimum expected levels.

The performance of the Other ESA/IB group decreased during the initial year. Performance relative to expectation subsequently increased and the percentage is now above the level of the early cohorts. The initial decrease is likely to be a result of a comparatively small early intake. Since the start of the scheme, this group increased considerably in size, and also included a greater number of harder to help claimants.

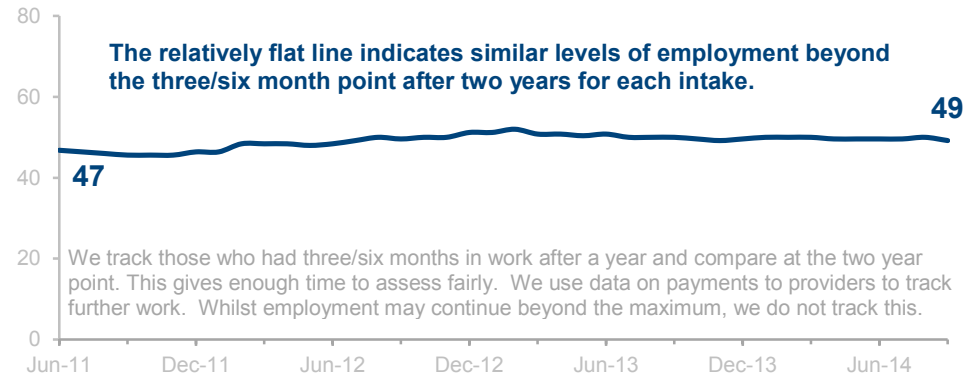
In total 550 thousand individuals have found sustained employment of at least 3 or 6 months whilst on the scheme. This represents 29.9% of all claimants who have had enough time to achieve it.

See **Table 1.4** for full data.

Staying in work longer than three/six months

Those with three/six months in work after a year have on average a further 49 weeks in work after two years

Average further weeks in work at the two year point, by intake



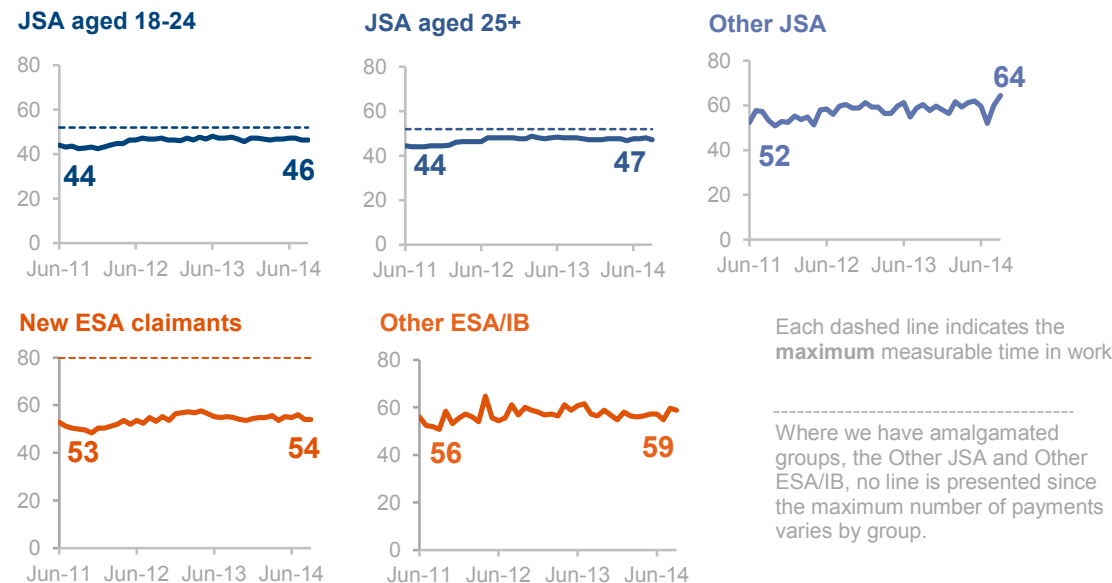
Those in the September 2014 cohort who achieved three/six months in work within a year had a further 49 weeks in work by the two year point, and across all cohorts the average is just under a further 49 weeks.

We use data on payments to track further work. Providers are paid for further work after the six (or three) month point usually up to a **maximum** of a year (a little over a year and a half for the harder to help groups). Therefore the ESA groups and the Other JSA group have a higher average further time in work although JSA aged 18-14 and 25 plus groups have an average closer to the maximum.

We track those who had three/six months work after a year for a further year. When payments stop, either because the maximum is reached or payments end following a break in employment after the two year point, we can no longer track. Therefore tracking those reaching three/six months in work after the one year point would be on a different basis.

Results vary by group with JSA closer to the maximum measurable time in work

Average further weeks in work at the two year point, by intake



In total there were almost 6.2 million payments made to providers, each equating to a 4 week spell in work after the three/six month point. Two-thirds of these were for JSA claimants aged 18-24 or 25 plus.

330 thousand people so far have generated the maximum payments possible.

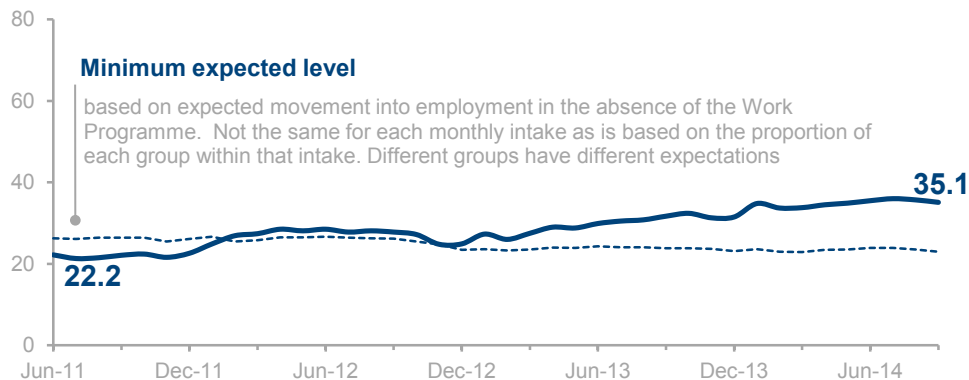
See Table 1.1, Table 1.2, Table 1.3a, Table 1.5 and Table 1.7 for full data.

Completing the Work Programme

After two years

Of the most recent completers, around 35% have at least three/six months in work

Percentage of each monthly intake with at least three/six months in work after two years

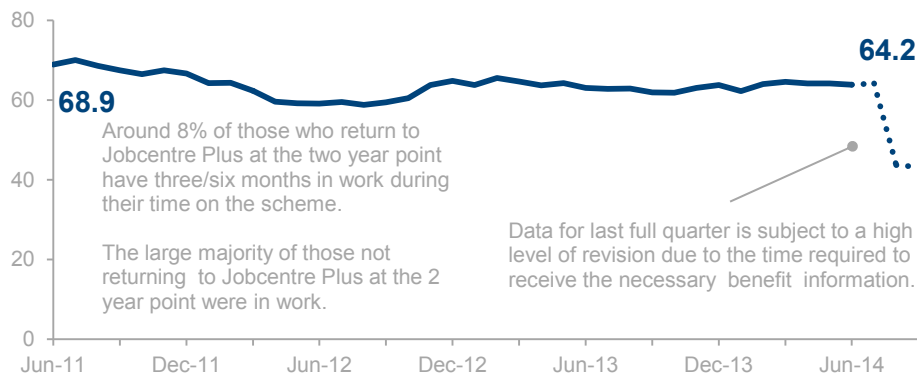


Of the most recent participants to complete two years on the scheme, just over a third had a minimum of six months in work (three months for the harder to help). This is higher than the level of the earliest intakes which was around 22%, and has remained steady over the last quarter and is currently above expected levels.

See **Table 1.6** for full data.

Of the most recent completers, 64% return to Jobcentre Plus

Percentage of each monthly intake returning to JCP at the two year point



Around 1.9 million people have now completed the scheme. Just over a million people (close to 64%) returned to Jobcentre Plus at the end of their two years on the programme.

Around 1.8% of completers (a little over 30 thousand individuals) did not attach to the programme or completed early. The remainder of the completers, around 34%, were in employment at the end of their two years.

See **Table 1.7** for full data.

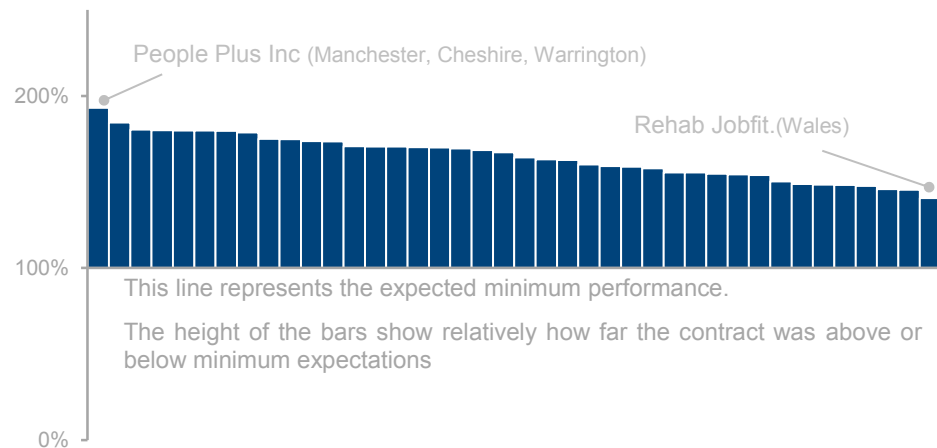
The most recent participants to complete two years on the scheme spent, on average, just over 40 weeks of their time on the Work Programme off benefit. This is higher than the level of the earliest intakes where the figure was around 26 weeks.

See **Table 1.8** for full data.

Contracts and Providers

Overall performance over the last year is above expectation for each contract

Percentage difference between minimum expected and actual performance, in the last 12 months by contract



Minimum performance levels have been exceeded for each contract over the past twelve months (October 2015 to September 2016).

The Department calculates expectations of what providers should deliver. Overall, performance over the last twelve months is above expectations for each contract; the number of individuals reaching three/six months in work totalled 68 thousand, compared to an expectation of 42 thousand.

For more details on the Minimum Performance Levels see our [Background Information Note](#).

See **Table 1.9** for full data.

Results vary by group; however, each contract is above expectations for the three client groups with minimum performance levels

Percentage difference between minimum expected and actual performance, in the last 12 months by contract



Note: Contracts are sorted by performance; therefore their order will be different on each chart. For individual provider results please see table 1.9

Contracts are assessed against JSA aged 18-24, JSA aged 25 plus and New ESA claimant groups. **The minimum performance levels have been exceeded for each contract for all of these groups over the past twelve months.**

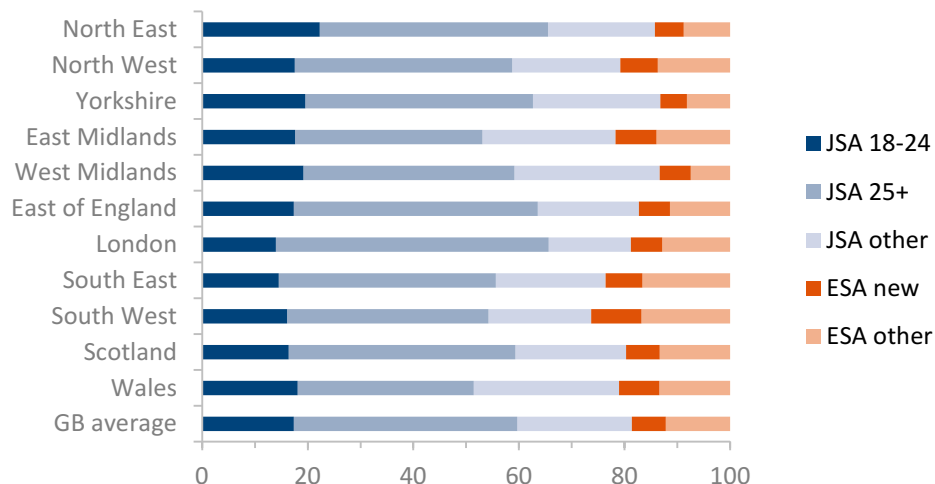
For the groups not assessed, Other JSA exceeded the expected performance for each contract over the last twelve months. For the Other ESA group, thirty-five of the contracts met or exceeded the expected performance. This is the highest number to date.

*The figures for the contracts ran by NCG in North East Yorkshire and Humber have not been included in these minimum performance level results. This is because they are not currently measured by the contractual MPL measure. See background information note for details.

Demographics of the Work Programme

The distribution of claimant groups varies by region

The percentage breakdown of the aggregated groups across regions, as measured by referrals (Yorkshire includes the Humber)



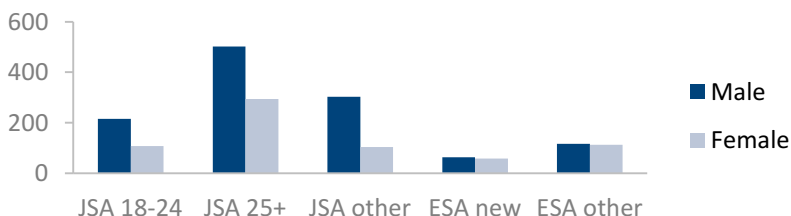
The North East is the region with the highest proportion of referrals classified as JSA18-24, at 22%. The proportion across Britain as a whole is 17%. The South West is the region where the combined proportion of all ESA claimants is highest, at 26%. The proportion across Britain is 19%. Wales and the West Midlands have the highest proportions for other types of JSA, both on 28%. The proportion across Britain is 22%.

Within London over half (52%) of all referrals are classified as JSA 25+. This proportion is considerably higher than for any other region; next highest is the East of England with 46%.

Tables 2.10 and 2.11 contain numerical data. See also Stat Xplore for further data.

The majority of claimants referred are male

Numbers of referrals (thousands) for the aggregated claimant groups



Nearly two-thirds of people joining the Work Programme are male. This is reflected in the fact that over 80% of all referrals are for JSA payment groups as opposed to ESA. Amongst JSA payment groups, males outnumber females by over two to one. Amongst ESA payment groups, there are roughly the same number of males as there are females.

Further demographics

Almost 8 in 10 of individuals joining the programme view their ethnicity as “white”; roughly 1 in 15 as “Black/Black British” and just over 1 in 18 as “Asian/Asian British”.

See [NOMIS](#) for benefit breakdowns.

About these statistics

Statistical products

The statistical summary gives an overview. We present key points and trends using charts and commentary. We make the information underlying the charts available as ODS tables. Alongside this we publish a large number of tables and animated charts which enable you to get much more detail by provider, contract, personal characteristics and geography. These are provided via [Stat-Xplore](#). [Cohort and Time Series data](#) is also available.

Main Measures

The Department publishes a range of [measures](#) to support transparency of public information. For the Work Programme, the transparency indicator is [the proportion of individuals in each monthly intake to reach three/six months in work during their first year](#).

The Department calculates expectations of what providers should deliver. All expectations are based on the analysis of historical data. Job outcome factors have been adjusted using real time information data.

For certain groups (JSA 18-24, JSA 25 and over and ESA new customers - excluding 12 Month prognosis) these expectations are contractual minimum performance levels (MPLs). This means that if providers do not achieve them, they may be subject to a formal performance improvement process.

From March 2015 provider performance is assessed against a new contractual measure on a quarterly rather than annual basis. At the end of each quarter (aligned to financial years) the number of individuals reaching six months in work (or three months for those expected to require more assistance) in the prior twelve months are measured against MPLs (for each contract and for JSA aged 18-24, JSA aged 25 plus and New ESA claimant groups payment). For more information please see our [Background Information Note](#).

Changes / notices about this release

Due to a technical issue a small number of Job Outcomes paid in June 2016 were not recorded. This should be amended in the next release. In this publication, contract breakdowns show NE Yorks Humber: Maximus Emp UK Ltd for the first time. Some dates for Gross Job Outcome in this publication differ slightly from administrative data which may impact Net totals. We have applied a new rounding methodology in this release. See [Background Information Note](#).

Where to find out more

Work Programme Statistics

Our background information note provides further information on the Work Programme and Work Programme National Statistics. A technical annex in this note provides information on some of the processes involved in developing and releasing National Statistics on the Work Programme.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/work-programme-official-statistics-background-information-note>

Employment Programme Statistics

Statistics and future release dates for Work Programme and pre-Work Programme employment support are available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employment-programme-official-statistics>

Other National and Official Statistics

Details of other National and Official Statistics produced by the Department for Work and Pensions can be found on the DWP website through the following link:

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

If you would like to receive occasional e-mails from DWP to directly inform you of documents seeking the views of users, please email general.statistics@dwp.gsi.gov.uk giving details of the DWP publications you use.

Profiles

The Office of Budget Responsibility produces an independent aggregate Claimant count projection that is the basis of the Department's forecasting of Jobseeker's Allowance. The Department produces inflow and off-flow projections consistent with this overall projection, including splits into over and under 25 age groups, using assumptions based on trends in historical data.

Indicative Claimant volumes attaching to the Work Programme from the jobseeker's allowance (JSA) 18-24 group are profiled by applying an assumption about the rate of attachment of eligible Claimants to the Department's forecast volumes of JSA 18-24 year olds that reach the 9 month threshold stage of their claims.