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A Survey of Leavers from the New Deal for 18 to 24 Year Olds and New Deal 25+ Programmes

A report prepared for the Department for
Employment and Learning by KPMG

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KPMG

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Glossary of Terms

AVCE	Advanced Vocational Certificate of Education
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
DEL	Department for Employment and Learning
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GNVQ	General National Vocational Qualifications
GSVQ	General Scottish Vocational Qualifications
PEP	Preparation for Employment Programme
JSA	Jobseeker's Allowance
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NVQs	National Vocational Qualifications
SVQ	Scottish Vocational Qualifications

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Background

The New Deal programmes, the first of which was introduced in April 1998, are a part of the Government's Welfare to Work initiative. They are designed to help long-term unemployed people into jobs and to improve their prospects of progressing into and staying in employment. The two main New Deal programmes which exist are the New Deal for 18 to 24 year olds and New Deal 25+.

1.2 Terms of Reference

KPMG was commissioned to conduct research into the destinations, attitudes and experiences of a sample of customers (n=1,924) who recently participated in the New Deal for 18 to 24 year olds and the New Deal 25+.

1.3 New Deal 18-24

- The vast majority of New Deal 18-24 respondents were either working in a paid job (35%) or unemployed and looking for work (43%).
- When the results from the proxy interviews were incorporated into the results from the personal interviews, the overall proportion of respondents who said they were unemployed and looking for work (40%) was roughly equal to the proportion of respondents who were working in a paid job (39%).
- 25% of all respondents had been working in a paid job for six months or more at the time of the survey.
- Respondents who participated in Gateway only were most likely to be working in a paid job at the time of the survey. However, respondents who went on to take part in one of the Options were most likely to be working in a paid job if they had participated in the Employment or Education and Training Options.
- Respondents who held a school or college qualification had a strong propensity towards undertaking further education or training and were more likely than respondents who did not have a school or college qualification to be working in a paid job.
- Substantial proportions of respondents had signed on as unemployed at some time since they had left New Deal 18-24 (63%).
- Respondents who participated in the Environmental Taskforce Option were most likely to be signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey.
- Respondents who participated in the Employment Option and Gateway only were the least likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at present or to say that they had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal.

- Satisfaction with New Deal 18-24 was high overall with the vast majority of respondents reporting that they felt very satisfied or fairly satisfied (60%).
- Satisfaction with the advice and opportunities offered by the Job Centre was high (64%).

1.4 New Deal 25+

- The vast majority of New Deal 25+ respondents were either working in a paid job (22%) or unemployed and looking for work (49%).
- When the results from the proxy interviews were incorporated into the results from the personal interviews, the overall proportion of respondents who said they were unemployed and looking for work (48%) was still twice that who were working in a paid job (24%).
- 19% of all respondents had been working in a paid job for six months or more at the time of the survey.
- Respondents who participated in Gateway only, the Self-Employment Option or the Employer Subsidy Option were the most likely to be working in a paid job.
- Substantial proportions of respondents had signed on as unemployed at some time since they had left New Deal 25+ (70%).
- Respondents who participated in Gateway only were most likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey.
- Respondents who participated in the Employer Subsidy or Self-Employment Options were by far the least likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at present or that they had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal.
- Satisfaction with New Deal 25+ was high overall with the vast majority of respondents reporting that they felt very satisfied or fairly satisfied (63%).
- Satisfaction with the advice and opportunities offered by the Job Centre was high (69%).

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

The New Deal programmes, the first of which was introduced in April 1998, are a part of the Government's Welfare to Work initiative, and are designed to assist people in finding jobs, and helping them progress through training and work experience. The two main New Deal programmes which exist are the New Deal for 18 to 24 year olds and New Deal 25+.

2.2 Terms of Reference

KPMG was commissioned to conduct research into the destinations, attitudes and experiences of a sample of customers (n=1,924) who recently participated in the New Deal for 18 to 24 year olds and the New Deal 25+. In particular, the objectives of the research were to:

- Provide information on the current status of participants
- Detail their post New Deal history, particularly moves to employment and the sustainability of that employment
- Detail their experiences of and attitudes to, New Deal as a whole, to the various elements of New Deal, (Gateway, Options) and to New Deal Personal Advisers
- Examine the extent to which the New Deal has met the expectations of participants
- Provide information on participants' perception of the quality and appropriateness of the provision delivered during the Options.

2.3 Methodology

Our methodology was based on the following approach.

2.3.1 Phase 1 – Preparation

Development of the Questionnaire

A detailed and comprehensive questionnaire was developed covering current activity, previous and recent work activity (where relevant), experiences of New Deal and attitudes to New Deal. The questionnaire was issued using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Appendix 1 contains a copy of the final questionnaire.

Database of Respondents

DEL provided a database of all New Deal participants and their destination (where known). DEL requested a sample of 1,850 participants stratified across the two programmes and their various options as shown in Table 1. In order to provide details across the various options, the samples were disproportionately stratified.

Table 1: Survey Sample

New Deal 18-24 Option	Sample	New Deal 25+ Option	Sample
Gateway	401	Gateway	386
Employment Option	125	Employer Subsidy	130
FTE	125	Self Employment Option	127
Voluntary Sector	125	PEP	180
Environmental Taskforce	125	Education and Training Opportunity	128
rounded figures	900		950*

2.3.2 Phase 2 – Fieldwork

Interviews were conducted over the period March 2007 – August 2007. The questionnaire was piloted on an initial sample of 20 respondents before rolling out the fieldwork. Interviews were conducted by trained interviewers from Ipsos MORI. In the case of respondents who no longer were available etc, proxy interviews were conducted. Tables 2 and 3 show the numbers of respondents interviewed across each programme and within each option.

Table 2: New Deal 18-24 Survey Sample and Number of Respondents Interviewed

New Deal 18-24 Option	Sample	Achieved
Gateway	401	632
Employment Option	125	75
FTE	125	136
Voluntary Sector	125	85
Environmental Taskforce	125	19
rounded figures	900	947

Table 3: New Deal 25+ Survey Sample and Number of Respondents Interviewed

New Deal 25+ Option	Sample	Achieved
Gateway	386	446
Employer Subsidy	130	100
Self Employment Option	127	101
PEP	180	219
Education and Training Opportunity	128	111
rounded figures	950	977

2.3.3 Phase 3 – Analysis and Reporting

All data relating to the field interviews was checked and subsequently exported into an SPSS data file. This report outlines the main findings and we have reported on the overall 18-24 population and the 25+ population. In addition, we have reported on key findings across the Options.

Given that the sample was disproportionately stratified, it should be noted that data was subsequently weighted to account for the relative sample sizes of participants on the various New Deal Options. When reporting on the findings across the Options we have used unweighted data.

The following should be considered in relation to the tables and figures contained in this report:

- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding
- A percentage estimate of less than 0.5 is recorded as 0%
- Where no cases have been recorded for a cell a '-' is inserted
- Where the base cell is less than 100, the reader is asked to treat the results with caution
- Percentages will sum to more than 100 for multiple response questions
- An asterix is used against the title of any tables where unweighted data is used.

2.4 Report Structure

Section 3	Overview of New Deal	Provides an overview of New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25
Section 4	New Deal 18-24	Reports on key findings from the survey of New Deal participants in the 18-24 programme
Section 5	New Deal 25+	Reports on key findings from the survey of New Deal participants in the 25+ programme
Section 6	Comparisons	Provides a summary of the main findings from the survey and a comparison of these findings by New Deal 18-24 and 25+
Section 7	Conclusions	Draws conclusions from the survey findings overall

2.5 Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all those respondents who took part in this survey.

3 Overview of New Deal

3.1 Introduction

New Deal is part of the Government's welfare to work strategy. It is designed to help long-term unemployed people into jobs and to improve their prospects of progressing into and staying in employment.

The New Deal programme assigns the individual with a Personal Adviser who will support them during their time on New Deal. The support offered by the Personal Adviser involves: undertaking an assessment of the person's skills and experience; identification of any barriers that might affect a person's ability to secure employment; offering help to improve employability and the provision of independent careers advice. All of this is tailored to the individual. At the end of this process the individual should be:

- Employable – as they will have received professional advice and training
- Motivated – as they will have actively chosen to apply for specific jobs
- Right for the jobs they apply for – as the professional advisers will refer candidates they think are able and applicable for the jobs advertised

The two main programmes that exist as part of New Deal are New Deal for 18-24 year olds and New Deal 25+.

3.2 New Deal 18-24

The New Deal for 18 to 24 year olds was introduced in April 1998 and is designed for young people who have been unemployed and claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for a continuous period of six months or more. It is designed to help unemployed young adults find sustained employment through a series of initiatives designed to increase their employability and equip them with relevant skills for the labour market.

New Deal 18-24 begins with a period of intensive help and support lasting up to 16 weeks called Gateway. New Deal Personal Advisers assist participants during this period to identify barriers to employment and seek to address these through accredited training, advice, guidance and jobsearch. Following the Gateway period participants who remain unemployed enter one of the five New Deal Options that aim to give the participant the chance to carry out a combination of work experience and training in order to lead them into unsubsidised employment.

The New Deal 18-24 Options that are available to participants are as follows:

- Employment Option: a subsidised job with an employer lasting up to 26 weeks, which includes training.
- Education and Training Option: providing up to 26 weeks work experience and training including National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs).
- Voluntary Sector Option: a 13 week programme consisting of structured work experience placements, voluntary participation on short accredited training courses and intensive job search.

- Environmental Task Force Option: a 13 week programme of work experience placements, voluntary participation on short accredited training courses and intensive job search.

Table 4 shows the number of people who were participating in each stage of the New Deal 18-24 programme at the end of June 2007.

Table 4: Stage of Participants on New Deal 18-24 at the end of June 2007

Element of New Deal	Number of Participants	Percentage (%)
Gateway Only	1,365	54
Employment Option	219	9
Education and Training Option	553	22
Voluntary Sector Option	214	8
Environmental Taskforce Option	42	2
Follow-Through	144	6
Total	2,537	100

Source: New Deal for 18 to 24 Year olds in Northern Ireland: Statistics from April 1998 to June 2007

Figures provided by DEL indicate that a total of 66,072 participants left the New Deal 18-24 programme between April 1998 and June 2007. Of those who left, 32% left with an immediate destination of unsubsidised employment, 23% moved on to other benefits or went back to claiming JSA, 21% left for other destinations and 24% went to unknown destinations.

3.3 New Deal 25+

New Deal 25+ is mandatory for those people aged 25+ who have been unemployed and claiming JSA for 18 months or longer, or for 18 months out of the last 21 months. It aims to help unemployed adults find sustained employment through a series of initiatives designed to increase their employability and equip them with relevant skills for the labour market. New Deal 25+ also begins with a period of intensive help and support lasting up to 16 weeks called Gateway. New Deal Personal Advisers assist participants during this period to identify barriers to employment and seek to address these through accredited training, advice, guidance and job search. Following the Gateway period participants who remain unemployed enter one of the following New Deal Options:

- Employer Subsidy: a subsidised job with an employer lasting up to 26 weeks which facilitates the transition into work
- Preparation for Employment Programme (PEP): a programme consisting of work experience placements, voluntary participation on short accredited training courses and intensive job search
- Self-Employment: allows participants who are interested in running their own business to experience a business idea for 26 weeks whilst receiving support and training

- Education and Training: up to 26 weeks of work experience and training where participants may undertake accredited courses such as NVQs.

Table 5 shows the number of people who were participating in each stage of the New Deal 25+ programme at the end of June 2007.

Table 5: Stage of Participants on New Deal 25+ at the end of June 2007

Element of New Deal	Number of Participants	Percentage (%)
Gateway	1,138	46
Employer Subsidy	183	7
Self-Employment Option	68	3
PEP	665	27
Education and Training	190	8
Follow-Through	206	8
Total	2,450	100

Source: New Deal 25+ in Northern Ireland: Statistics from June 1998 to June 2007

Figures provided by DEL indicate that a total of 72,816 participants left the New Deal 25+ programme between April 1998 and June 2007. Of those who left, 20% left with an immediate destination of unsubsidised employment, 45% went on to claim different benefits or returned to JSA there were 21% who left for other destinations and 15% went on to unknown destinations.

4 New Deal 18-24

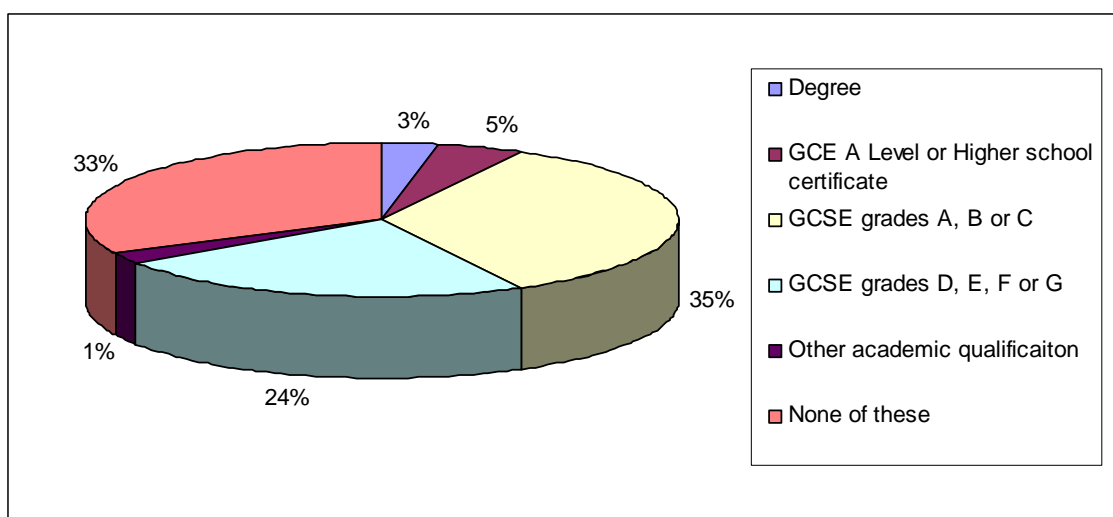
4.1 Introduction

This section looks at the results from the survey among respondents who participated in the New Deal 18-24 programme. The characteristics of respondents are outlined first, including their educational qualifications and participation in New Deal Options. Consideration is then given to the immediate destinations of New Deal 18-24 leavers, their activity over the two year period between June 2005-June 2007 and their activity at the time of the survey. More detailed consideration is then given to the experiences of those respondents who indicated that they were in paid employment, signing on as unemployed or taking part in training or a course. The remainder of this section sets out the labour market experiences and expectations of respondents as well as their experiences of and attitudes towards New Deal.

4.2 Background of New Deal 18-24 Participants

The total number of New Deal 18-24 participants who took part in this survey was 947. Each was asked a series of questions about themselves in order to provide information about their personal and demographic characteristics. It was found that 70% of respondents were male and that 30% were female. The majority indicated that they were single and never married (97%). The age of respondents ranged between 18 and 28 years with an average age of 22 years.¹ All respondents were white (100%) and the majority did not have any long-term disabilities or health problems at the time of the survey (84%). Small proportions of respondents overall reported having problems reading English (6%), writing English (6%) or with simple numbers/arithmetic (5%). The majority of respondents had a school or college qualification (68%) and GCSEs were the qualification attained by the majority of these respondents (87%) (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: School or College Qualifications Among New Deal 18-24 Respondents



¹ Some respondents exceeded the age of 24 years at the time of the survey due to the time that had lapsed since they had left New Deal 18-24.

Further analysis of respondents' educational qualifications and educational history shows that three fifths of respondents who had a school or college qualification also reported having one or more vocational or prevocational qualifications (61%) of which 54% had an NVQ/SVQ and 19% had a GNVQ/GSVQ/AVCE. These findings show that those respondents who held a school or college qualification had a strong propensity towards undertaking further education or training that resulted in them gaining additional vocational or prevocational qualifications.

There is a notable difference in the educational experiences and outcomes for those respondents who did not have any school or college qualifications (33%). The average age at which respondents who did not have a school or college qualification left full-time education was 16 years of age. The fact that the majority of these respondents did not do any full-time further or higher education after leaving school (68%) means it is not surprising that they generally did not go on to gain any other vocational or prevocational qualifications (68%). Such low levels of participation in training and education among these respondents in the past may also explain low levels of participation in training and education at the time of the survey. When asked what they were currently doing, only 4% said they were doing training or a course. Absence of a school/college or vocational/prevocational qualification may in some cases be associated with the fact that notable proportions of respondents who did not have a school or college qualification reported having problems reading English (17%), writing English (16%) or with numbers/simple arithmetic (11%) since the age of 16.

4.3 Participation in the New Deal 18-24 Programme

The breakdown of respondents who participated in the various New Deal 18-24 Options is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Respondents by New Deal 18-24 Gateway and Options

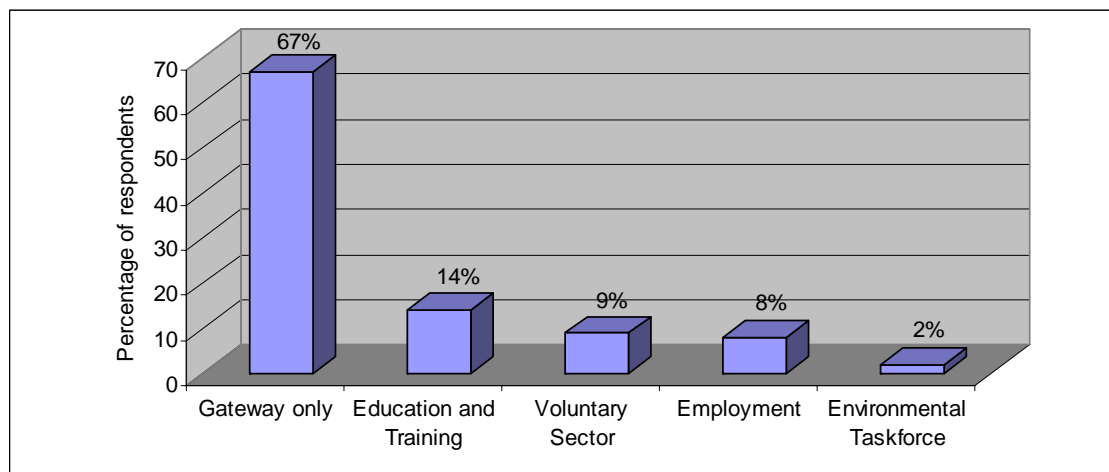


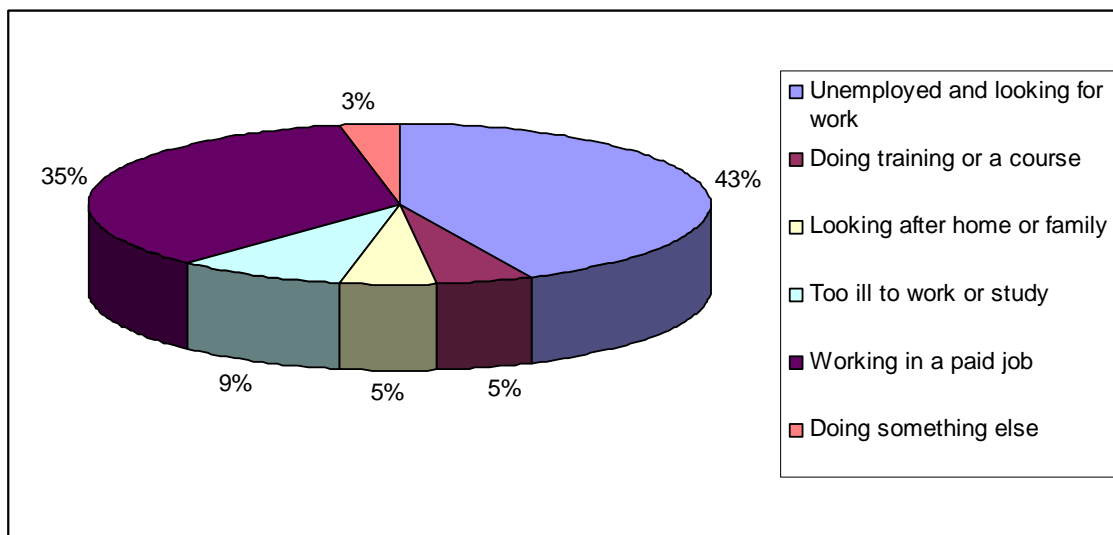
Figure 2 shows that the majority of respondents (67%) had participated in Gateway only, indicating that they had found a job at this stage of New Deal. A third of respondents (33%) went on to participate in one of the Options after completing Gateway: of this third 43% entered the Education and Training Option, 27% entered the Voluntary Sector Option, 24% entered the Employment Option and 6% entered the Environmental Taskforce Option. This indicates that the Education and Training Option was by far the most popular New Deal 18-24 Option, although the reasons for this are not know.

4.4 Destinations of New Deal 18-24 Participants²

Information about the destinations of some New Deal respondents was already known to DEL prior to this survey being undertaken. This survey updates the information already available to DEL and provides information about New Deal leavers whose destinations after leaving the programme had not previously been known. Respondents were asked a variety of questions in order to obtain a picture of their participation in the labour force at the time of the survey and in the period of time that had lapsed since they left New Deal. These questions were supplemented by information held by DEL on the activities of New Deal 18-24 participants immediately after they left the programme.

As we would have expected, unemployed and looking for work (43%) and working in a paid job (35%) were the most frequently given answers when respondents were asked what they were currently doing most of the time (see Figure 3). It is a positive finding that more than a third of respondents were working but it should be noted that a higher proportion of respondents overall were unemployed than working.

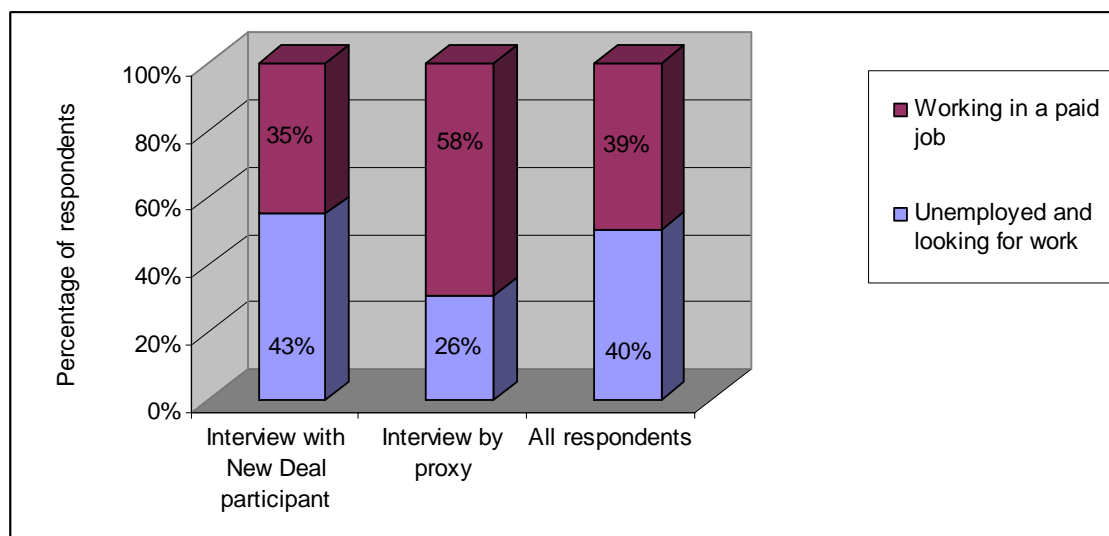
Figure 3: Activities of New Deal 18-24 Respondents



However, when compared with those respondents who were interviewed personally, a lower proportion of respondents who were interviewed by proxy said they were unemployed and looking for work while a higher proportion said they were working in a paid job (see Figure 4). When the results from the proxy interviews were incorporated into the results from the personal interviews, the overall proportion of respondents who said they were unemployed and looking for work (40%) was roughly equal to the proportion of respondents who were working in a paid job (39%).

² This relates to what respondents were doing *most of the time* and responses here are not directly related to subsequent questions on the current activities of respondents e.g. unemployment status, participation in training etc.

Figure 4: Activities of New Deal 18-24 Respondents by Personal Interview with Participant and Interview by Proxy



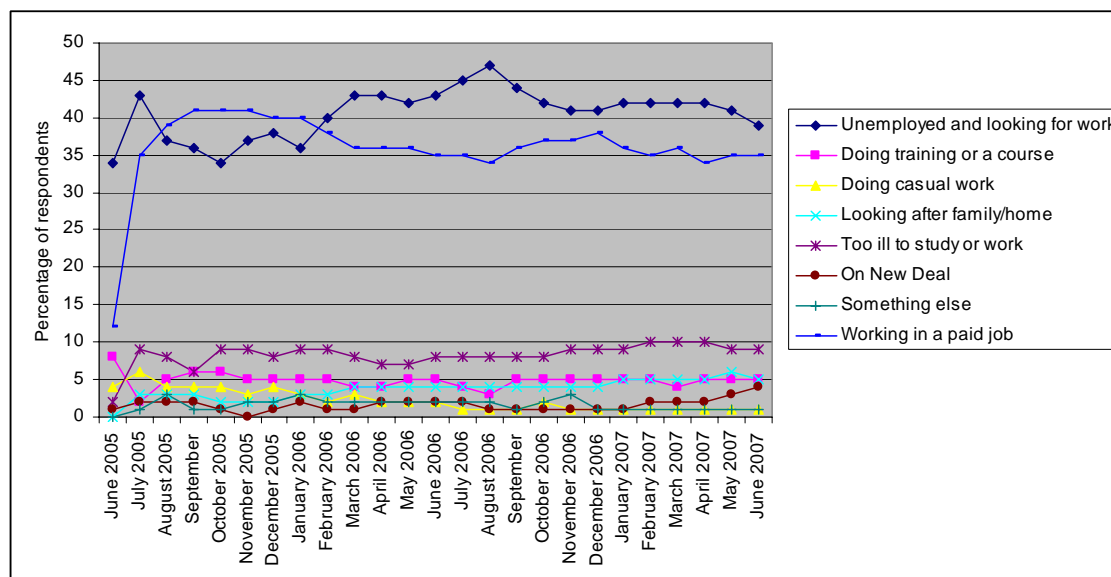
A further breakdown of what respondents were currently doing most of the time by Options shows that there were notable variations depending on which Options were undertaken by respondents (see Table 6). It was found that respondents who participated in the Employer Subsidy Option were more likely to be working in a paid job while those who participated in the Environmental Taskforce Option were most likely to be unemployed and looking for work. These findings suggest that participation in the Employment Option, which provides subsidised work experience over an extended 26 week period with an employer, is more likely to lead to employment than any of the other Options.

Table 6: Activities of New Deal 18-24 Respondents by Options*

Participation in New Deal	Gateway Only % (n=)	Employment Option % (n=)	Education and Training Option % (n=)	Voluntary Sector Option % (n=)	Environmental Taskforce Option % (n=)
Unemployed and looking for work	42 (267)	21 (16)	45 (61)	56 (48)	72 (13)
Doing training or a course	4 (27)	5 (4)	9 (12)	7 (6)	6 (1)
Looking after home or family	6 (38)	3 (2)	5 (7)	5 (4)	0 (0)
Too ill to work or study	11 (71)	3 (2)	7 (10)	4 (3)	0 (0)
Working in a paid job	34 (213)	66 (51)	32 (43)	23 (20)	17 (3)
Doing something else	3 (17)	3 (2)	2 (3)	6 (5)	6 (1)

Respondents were asked a series of questions about what they had been doing in the months since leaving New Deal with the aim of gaining a greater understanding about their labour market activities in the longer term (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Destination of New Deal 18-24 Leavers June 2005-June 2007



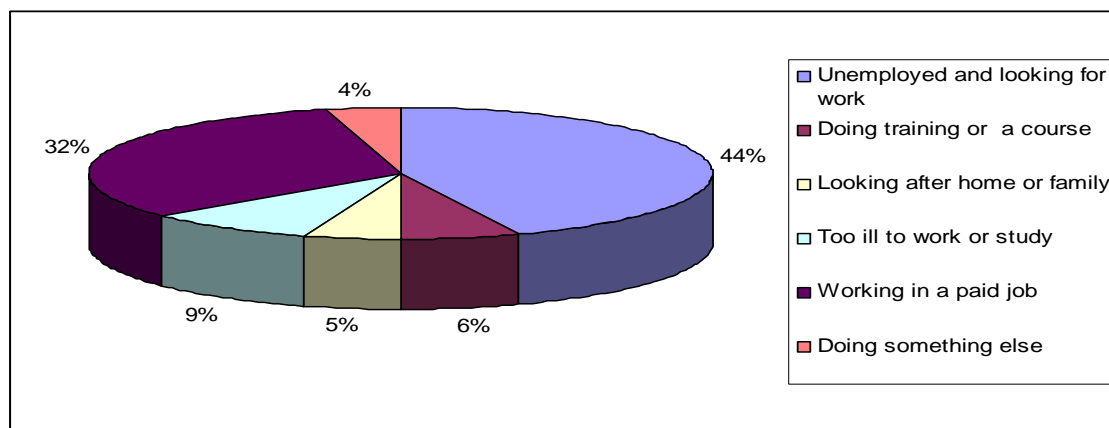
During the two year period between June 2005 and June 2007, it was found that the proportion of respondents who said they were working in a paid job increased steadily until September 2005, remained steady until January 2006, declined until August 2006 and then fluctuated slightly until June 2007. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who were unemployed and looking for work decreased until October 2005, increased steadily until August 2006 and then remained fairly steady at around 42% until June 2007. The proportions of respondents doing casual work decreased slightly after the early months of 2006 then remained steady thereafter. This decrease in respondents doing casual work coincided with a slight and sustained increase in the proportion of respondents who were looking after family/home. Throughout the period between June 2005 and June 2007, there were trendless fluctuations in the proportion of respondents who were doing training or a course, on New Deal or doing something else.

Comparing the activities of respondents at the time of the survey with the information held by DEL about their activities immediately after leaving New Deal sheds further light on the labour market activity of respondents over an extended period of time (see Table 1, Appendix 2 for a full comparison). It is particularly notable that almost half of the respondents who were employed at the time of the survey were employed at the time they left New Deal (48%). Only a sixth of respondents who had returned to benefits at the time they left New Deal were working at the time of the survey (16%). These findings suggests that substantial proportions of New Deal 18-24 leavers who are employed when they leave New Deal manage to sustain that employment but that small proportions of respondents who returned to benefits on leaving New Deal subsequently manage to find employment.

When DEL commissioned this survey, they did not know what approximately a third of the respondents surveyed had done since leaving New Deal (28%). Comparison of the survey findings with the information held by DEL provides us with useful information about what these respondents were doing at the time of the survey (see Figure 3) and shows that the

activities of these 'unknown' respondents were no different from the current activities of all respondents overall (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Activities of 'Unknown' New Deal 18-24 Respondents



The data from the survey was also incorporated back into the data held by DEL in order to provide a complete picture of the immediate destinations of those New Deal participants whose immediate destination on leaving the programme had previously been unknown to DEL.

Table 7: Immediate Destination of 'Unknowns' by New Deal 18-24*

	Immediate Destination (DEL data)	Immediate Destination of Unknowns (Survey data)	Immediate Destination (DEL and Survey data)
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Unknown	24 (226)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Unsubsidised employment	27 (258)	27 (61)	34 (319)
Return to benefits	33 (307)	50 (112)	44 (419)
Education or training	1 (9)	6 (14)	2 (23)
Others	16 (147)	17 (39)	20 (186)
Total	101 (947)	100 (226)	100 (947)

Table 7 shows that, when the immediate destinations of previously 'unknown' New Deal 18-24 leavers are taken into account, there is an increase in the proportion of New Deal 18-24 leavers who returned to benefits. However, it is a positive finding that this is largely offset by an increase in the proportion of New Deal 18-24 leavers who entered unsubsidised employment. It is worth noting that the proportion of respondents who entered unsubsidised employment (34%) and returned to benefits (44%) was almost the same as the proportion of survey respondents overall who said they were working in a paid job (35%) and were unemployed and looking for work (43%) (see Figure 3).

While it is beyond the scope of this work, it may also be interesting to use the survey findings to consider whether those New Deal 18-24 respondents who had returned to benefits on leaving the programme had subsequently managed to find employment.

Subsequent paragraphs now go on to examine in more detail those respondents who said they were employed in a paid job, signing on as unemployed and doing training or a course.

4.5 Employed New Deal 18-24 Participants

When respondents were asked what they were doing at the time of the survey, more than a third (35%) said they were working in a paid job. Almost three-quarters of these respondents (72%) said they had been working in a paid job for six months or more, indicating that this employment had been sustained. This equates to 25% of all those respondents who participated in the survey but there were no notable differences between those respondents who participated in Gateway only and any of the Options.

Table 8 shows that almost two thirds (65%) of respondents who participated in Gateway only were working in a paid job and that similar proportions had sustained that employment for six months or more. The proportion of respondents who were working in a paid job and had sustained that employment for six months or more was considerably lower among all of the New Deal Options. These findings suggest that participation in Gateway only is much more likely to lead to sustained employment than participation on one of the other New Deal Options. However, respondents who went on to take part in one of the Options were most likely to be working in a paid job if they had participated in the Employment or Education and Training Options.

Table 8: Activities of Employed New Deal 18-24 Respondents by Options*

Participation in New Deal	Working in a Paid Job (all) % (n=)	Working in a Paid Job for Six Months or More % (n=)
Gateway Only	65 (213)	66 (157)
Employment Option	15 (51)	17 (40)
Education and Training Option	13 (43)	13 (30)
Voluntary Sector Option	6 (20)	5 (11)
Environmental Taskforce Option	1 (3)	1 (2)

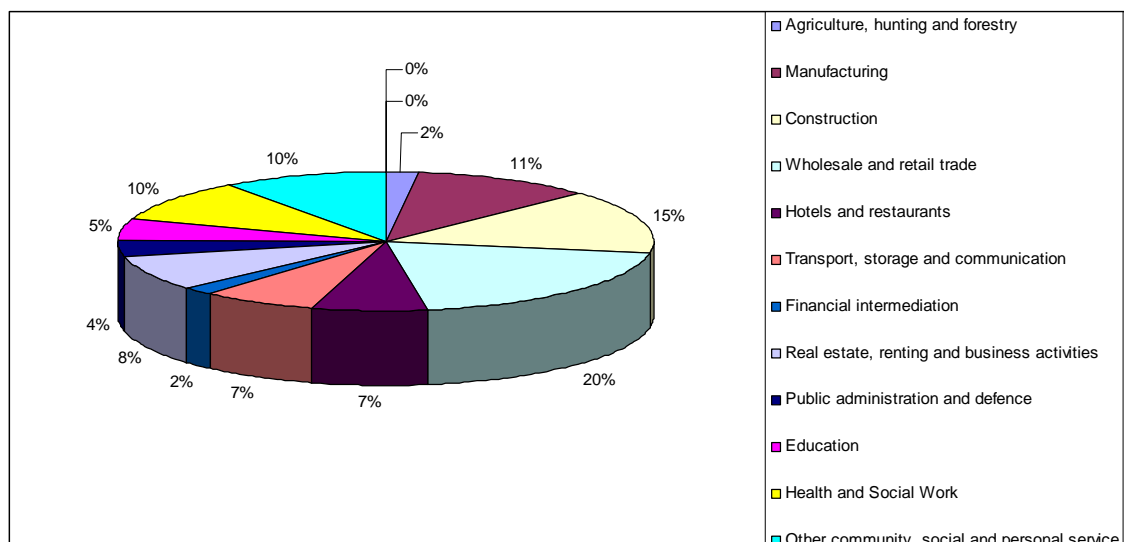
It is predictable that the majority of those respondents who were working in a paid job reported having a school or college qualification (80%). Of these, 68% had participated in Gateway and only 32% had participated in one of the New Deal Options. These findings indicate that respondents who had participated in Gateway only and who had a qualification were very likely to be working.

Respondents who reported that they were working in a paid job were asked a series of questions about the nature of that employment and how they had found the job they were currently working in.

It was found that the majority of respondents who were in a paid job were employed in a permanent job (84%), were an employee (94%) and did not have supervisory or managerial duties (86%). The number of hours worked by these respondents ranged between 5 and 72 hours with an average of 34 hours per week. Their rate of pay ranged between £2.00 and £12.50 per hour with an average hourly rate of £5.82. A small number of respondents (3%) reported earning less than the national minimum wage (development rate for people aged between 18 and 21) which was £4.45 per hour at the time of the survey.

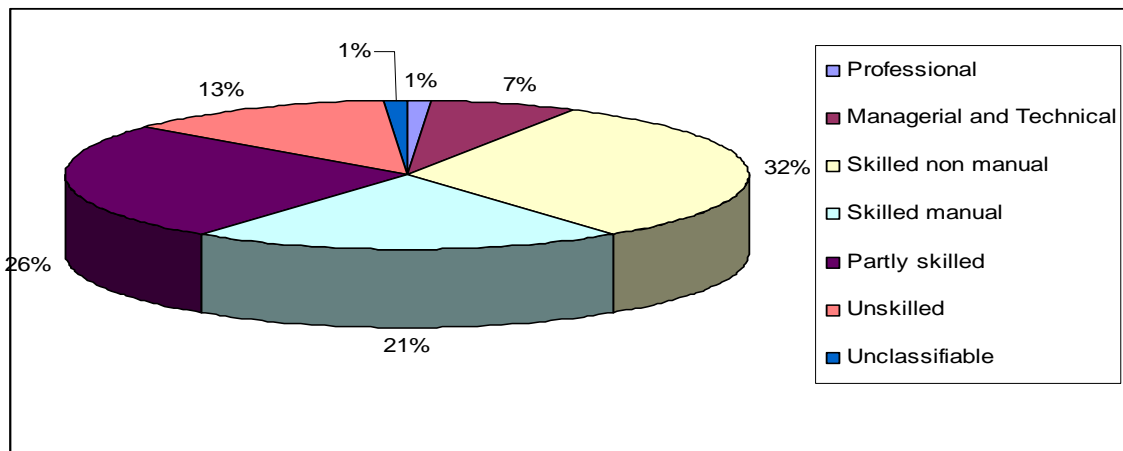
Figure 7 shows that New Deal 18-24 participants worked in a broad range of industries but that the greatest proportions worked in the wholesale and retail trade (20%) and in construction (15%). Analysis of these findings by New Deal Options shows that there were no notable differences between the industry sectors that respondents were working in (see Table 2, Appendix 2).

Figure 7: Industry Classification of Employed New Deal 18-24 Respondents



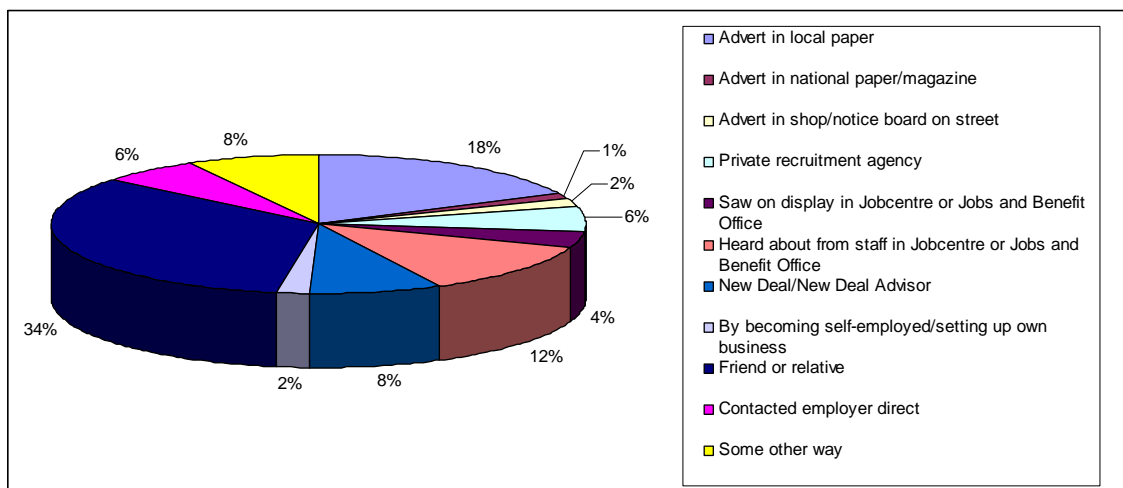
When we consider the occupational classifications of the jobs that employed respondents were working in, almost a third of New Deal 18-24 respondents were employed in skilled non manual jobs (32%) and around a quarter were employed in partly skilled (26%) and skilled manual occupations (21%) (see Figure 8). It is worth noting that, when these findings were broken down by New Deal Option, those respondents who participated in the Employment Option were most likely to be working in skilled occupations (see Table 3, Appendix 2). It is also worth noting that respondents who reported having a school or college qualification were more likely to work in a skilled occupation than those who did not: 90% of respondents who worked in skilled non manual occupations reported having a school or college qualification compared with 75% of respondents who worked in skilled manual occupations and 77% of respondents who worked in partly skilled occupations.

Figure 8: Occupational Classification of Employed New Deal 18-24 Respondents



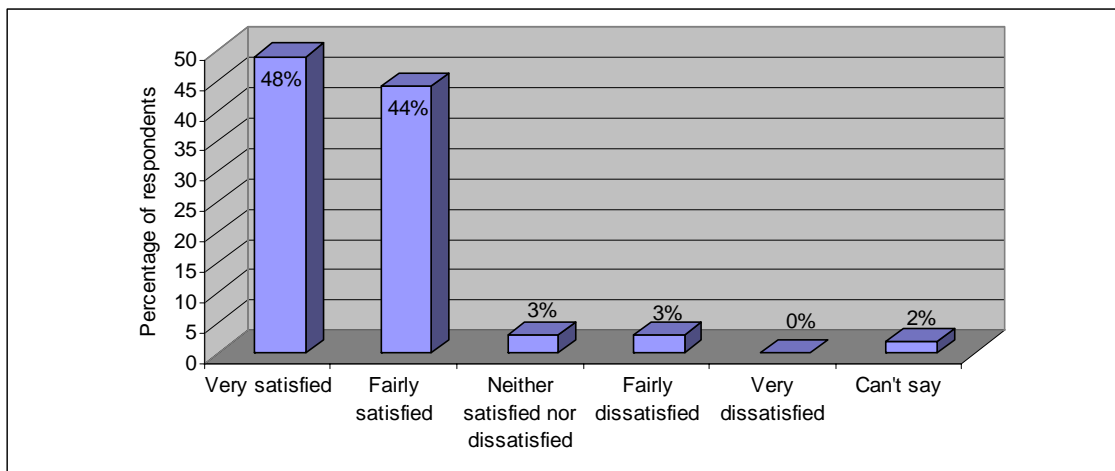
When respondents were asked about how they had found the job they were currently working in, it was found that more than a third of those respondents who were working in a paid job said they had heard about the job they were currently in through friends or relatives (34%) (see Figure 9). Substantial proportions heard about the job through adverts in local papers (18%) or from staff in the Jobcentre or Jobs and Benefits Office (12%). A very small number of respondents said they had heard about the job through New Deal or a New Deal Adviser (8%) and private recruitment agencies (6%). Other ways that respondents said they heard about the job they were currently employed in included: worked/trained with the company already, internet, through school/college, Job Centre website, word of mouth, through voluntary work, approached by employer/headhunted and Springfield Development Trust. There were no notable variations in these results when they were broken down by Options (Table 4, Appendix 2).

Figure 9: Where Employed New Deal 18-24 Respondents Heard about Job



When respondents were asked how satisfied they were in their job, it was found that the majority of respondents who were currently employed in a paid job were either satisfied or very satisfied with their job (92%) (see Figure 10). This is a positive finding as we would expect job satisfaction to be associated with sustainability of that employment.

Figure 10: Satisfaction with Current Job by Employed New Deal 18-24 Respondents



4.6 Unemployed New Deal 18-24 Participants

More than three-fifths of respondents said they had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving the New Deal programme (63%) and just under half (44%) said they were signing on as unemployed at present³. When these results were explored in more detail, there were notable differences in experiences of unemployment by New Deal Options. Table 9 shows that respondents who participated in the Employment Option and Gateway only were the least likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at present or to say that they had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal. By contrast, those who had participated in the Environmental Taskforce Option were most likely to have done so.

Table 9: Experiences of Unemployment Among New Deal 18-24 Respondents by Options*

Participation in New Deal	Signing on as Unemployed at Present % (n=)	Signed on as Unemployed at Some Time Since Leaving New Deal % (n=)
Gateway Only	42 (268)	61 (388)
Employment Option	21 (16)	41 (31)
Education and Training Option	48 (65)	68 (93)
Voluntary Sector Option	57 (49)	84 (71)
Environmental Taskforce Option	74 (14)	89 (16)

³ The 44% refers to the percentage of respondents who said they were signing on as unemployed at present; this figure differs from data in 4.4 where 43% of respondents said they were unemployed and looking for work *most of the time*; please refer to footnote 2.

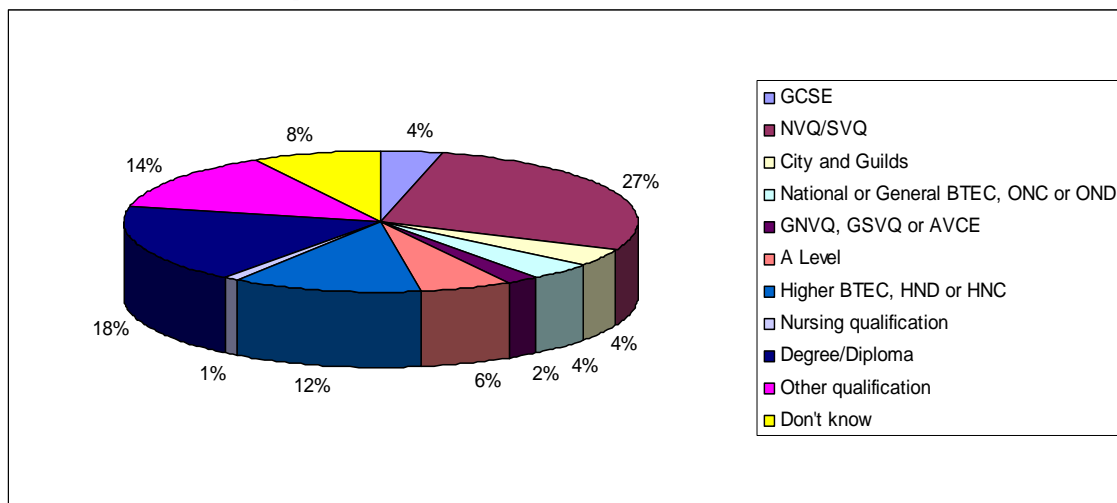
Respondents who said they were signing on as unemployed at present were then asked a series of questions about their current period of unemployment. This included questions about whether they were looking for work at present. The majority (84%) of respondents who said they were signing on as unemployed were looking for work, but a small proportion (7%) were not and did not want to have a regular job at that time. The main reasons why these respondents did not want to have a regular job at that time were that they were temporarily sick / injured (85%), were looking after home or family (81%) or were long term sick (70%).

When asked which benefits they were currently receiving, the majority of respondents who were unemployed at the time of the survey said they were receiving JSA (83%).

4.7 New Deal 18-24 Participants Doing Training or a Course

One in ten (10%) of all New Deal 18-24 respondents said they were taking part in education, training or a course (see Table 6 previously for a breakdown of these results by New Deal Options). The majority of these respondents said that the training or course they were taking part in was aimed at gaining a qualification (82%): the qualifications that respondents were working towards achieving were primarily at NVQ/SVQ (27%) and Degree/Diploma (18%) level (see Figure 11).

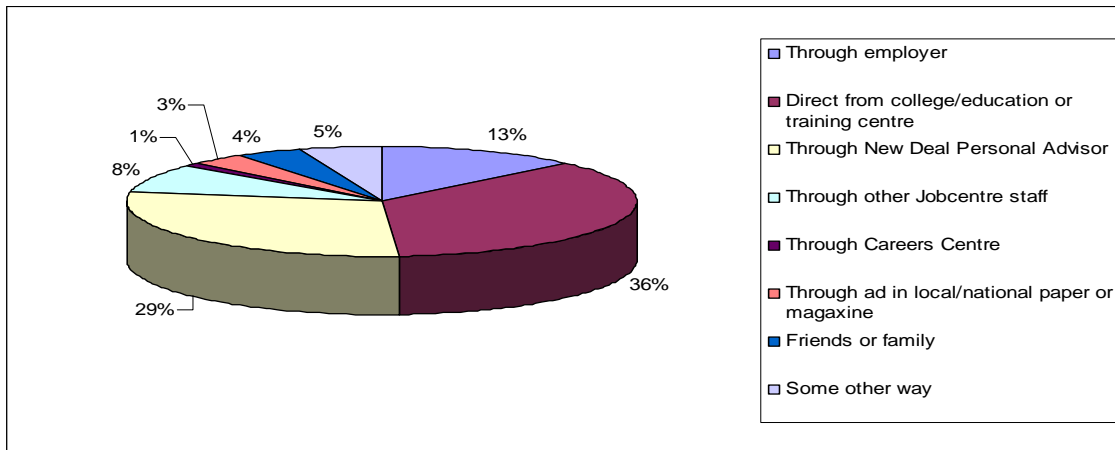
Figure 11: Training or Course Aimed at Obtaining a Qualification by New Deal 18-24 Respondents



NB: Other qualifications that respondents were aiming towards included: University access course, apprenticeship and higher degree.

Respondents were asked where they had heard about the training or course they were currently undertaking. Figure 12 shows that the main ways in which respondents had heard of the training or course they were currently taking part in was directly from the college/education or training centre (36%), through the New Deal Personal Adviser (29%) or through their employer (13%).

Figure 12: Where New Deal 18-24 Respondents Heard About Training or Course



NB: Other ways that respondents heard about the training or course they were currently taking part in included: was on the course before, recreational club and word of mouth.

Figure 13: Where Doing Training or Course by New Deal 18-24 Respondents

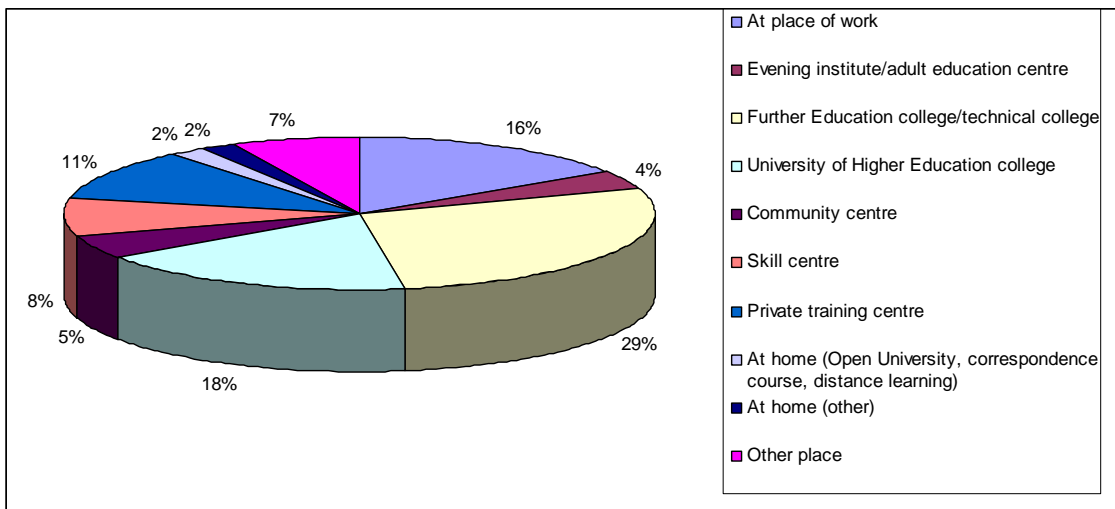


Figure 13 indicates that the main places where respondents did the training or courses they were currently taking part in were Further Education colleges (29%); University or Higher Education colleges (18%); or their place of work (16%).

More than a third (34%) of the respondents who said they were taking part in education, training or a course at the time of the survey were doing it as part of New Deal, of whom 97% said they were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the training or course.

4.8 New Deal 18-24 Experiences of and Attitudes Towards Employment

All respondents were asked a series of questions about their previous work history and expectations about work. Table 10 shows what respondents had done since leaving school.

This varied depending on whether they were currently employed in a paid job or signing on as unemployed. In particular, those respondents who said they had spent more time unemployed than employed were more likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at present while those respondents who said they had spent most of their life in steady jobs were more likely to be employed in paid work.

Table 10: What Done Since Leaving School by New Deal 18-24 Respondents

Since Leaving School	All Respondents %	Employed Respondents %	Unemployed Respondents %
I've spend more time unemployed than employed	28	14	37
I've been in work, then out of work, several times over	23	20	27
I've spent most my life in steady jobs	22	38	14
I've mainly done casual or short-term work	19	22	18
None of these (e.g. spent virtually all my time in full-time education)	7	8	3
I've spent a lot of time out of work due to sickness or injury	4	1	5
I've spent a lot of my adult life looking after the home and family	2	1	2
I've spent most of my working life self-employed	1	0	0

NB: Respondents could give more than one answer.

When respondents' experiences since leaving school were analysed by the various New Deal Options, it was notable that respondents who participated in the Employment Option were more likely to say they had spent most of their life in steady jobs, whereas respondents who participated in the Environmental Taskforce Option were most likely to say they had spent more time unemployed than employed (see Table 5, Appendix 2). These findings reflect high levels of unemployment at the time of the survey and since leaving New Deal among respondents who participated in the Environmental Taskforce Option and comparatively low levels of unemployment at the time of the survey and since leaving New Deal among respondents who participated in the Employment Option.

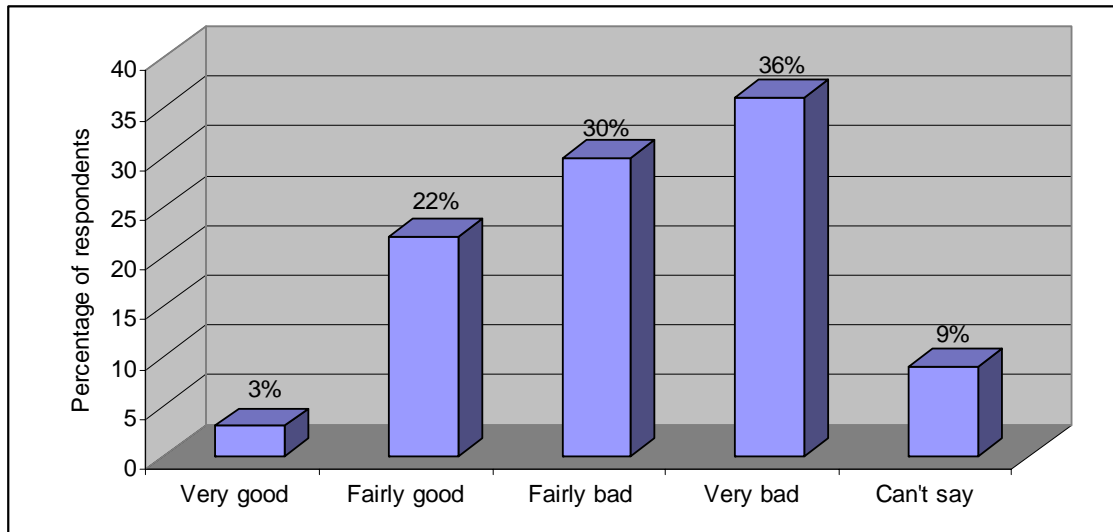
When the number of jobs previously held by respondents was explored, it emerged that respondents who were signing on as unemployed at present (15%) were more likely than respondents who were employed in a paid job (3%) to say they had not had any paid jobs since leaving school (see Table 11). Most respondents overall (37%) reported having between three and five jobs since leaving school and this finding was consistent among all groups of respondents, regardless of which New Deal Options they had participated in (see Table 6, Appendix 2).

Table 11: Number of Jobs Since Leaving School by New Deal 18-24 Respondents

Since Leaving School	All Respondents %	Employed Respondents %	Unemployed Respondents %
0	12	3	15
1	13	12	13
2	19	21	15
3-5	37	40	39
6-10	14	20	12
More than 10	4	4	4
Too many to say	1	0	2
None of these (e.g. spent virtually all my time in full-time education)	0	0	0

Respondents were asked to think generally about unemployed people in their area and to give their opinion on the chances of signing off and getting a job in their area. The results are shown in Figure 14 and demonstrated that the majority of respondents thought the chances of signing off and getting a job in their area were very bad or fairly bad (66%) but a further quarter (25%) thought the chances were very good or fairly good. Further analysis shows that perceptions of the chance of signing off and getting a job were similar both among respondents who said they were employed and respondents who said they were signing on as unemployed. However, there were marginal variations in attitudes depending on which New Deal Option the respondent had participated in: respondents who had participated in the Environmental Taskforce Option were likely to say the chances of signing off and getting a job were either fairly or very bad while those who participated in the Education and Training Option were most likely to say the chances were fairly or very good. Poor expectations about the chance of signing off as unemployed may be explained by lower rates of employment and higher rates of unemployment among this group (see Table 7, Appendix 2).

Figure 14: Perceptions of the Chances of Signing Off / Getting a Job by New Deal 18-24 Respondents



Attitudes toward employment were further explored through a series of questions about how strongly respondents agreed or disagreed with a range of statements about employment in general. Table 12 shows that large proportions of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with a range of positive statements in relation to employment. In particular, three-quarters (75%) of respondents felt they had many work related skills that would make them a good employee and almost three-quarters of respondents felt that having almost any job was better than being unemployed. These results suggest that respondents both wanted employment and felt they had the skills that would allow them to secure employment. When attitudes towards employment were broken down by the various New Deal Options it is notable that respondents who participated in the Employment Option felt most strongly that they had lots of experience relevant to work and disagreed most strongly that getting a job is more down to luck than the effort you put in (see Tables 8 to 13, Appendix 2). This is interesting given that a large proportion of those respondents who participated in the Employment Option also said they had spent most of their life in steady jobs (see Table 5, Appendix 2).

Table 12: Attitudes Towards Employment by New Deal 18-24 Respondents

Statement About Employment	Strongly Agree / Agree %	Neither Agree or Disagree %	Disagree / Strongly Disagree %	Don't Know/ Can't Say %
Getting a job is more down to luck than the effort you put in	35	12	47	4
For someone like me benefits give me more security than trying to earn a wage	20	8	70	2
Having almost any job is better than being unemployed	74	7	18	2
I have lots of experience relevant to work	65	12	21	2
I have many work related skills that would make me a good employee	75	10	14	1
There are plenty of jobs in this area if people are willing to look for them	31	13	55	2

4.9 Experiences of New Deal 18-24

All respondents were asked a series of questions about their experiences of and attitudes towards New Deal. This included questions about the level and nature of any contact with New Deal Personal Advisers and help received from the Job Centre.

In relation to the extent of their contact with New Deal Personal Advisers, the majority of respondents (79%) remembered receiving a letter inviting them to attend a first interview with a New Deal Personal Adviser. However, a fifth did not (21%), of which around half (51%) said they were never told they were going on to New Deal and a fifth (21%) said they themselves had asked to go on to New Deal.

Furthermore, the majority of respondents (85%) were invited to attend an interview at the Jobcentre where a Personal Adviser explained New Deal, of which 95% attended the interview. Two thirds (61%) of respondents who had attended the interview said they had completed an Action Plan with the Personal Adviser, of which 67% found the Action Plan very useful or fairly useful. These findings suggest that a substantial proportion of respondents who had been invited to attend an interview did not do so. These findings may be explained by the fact that only those New Deal participants who are claiming JSA are required to attend a personal interview. It is not possible to identify which of those respondents who did not attend a personal interview were required to do so.

Table 13 shows that most respondents who had attended the interview reported attending a total of one or two to three Personal Adviser interviews. There were no notable variations in these results when they were broken down by Options (Table 14, Appendix 2).

Table 13: Number of Personal Adviser interviews Attended by New Deal 18-24 Respondents

Number of Interviews Attended	%
1	31
2-3	35
4-5	15
6 or more	13
Don't know / can't remember	6

When respondents were asked what their Personal Adviser discussed with them, the majority said their Personal Advisers discussed what work they might do (76%) and different ways to look for work (76%). The lowest number of respondents said their Personal Adviser discussed completing job applications (58%) (see Table 14).

Table 14: What Personal Advisers Discussed with New Deal 18-24 Respondents

What the Personal Adviser Discussed	%
What work respondents might do	76
Different ways to look for work	76
Skills and experience	66
What education or training respondents might need	62
Completing job applications	58

NB: Respondents were asked to answer all questions.

Respondents were also asked whether their Personal Adviser had informed them of a range of benefits. The main benefits that respondents said they had been informed about were JSA (54%). It is worth noting that more than a third of respondents (36%) said their Personal Adviser did not inform them about any benefits or tax credits.

Overall, more than two-thirds (68%) of respondents were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the advice and opportunities offered by their New Deal Personal Adviser.

All respondents were then asked a series of questions about their experiences of the Job Centre while they were on New Deal 18-24. When respondents were asked about how they received help from the Jobcentre, the most common ways help was received was with applying for jobs

(60%) and finding jobs to apply for (59%) (see Table 15). The least number of respondents said they received help from staff members setting up interviews with employers (19%). The finding that large proportions of respondents received help in finding jobs to apply for is interesting given that a very small number of respondents who were employed at the time of the survey said they had heard about the job they were in from staff in the Jobcentre or Jobs and Benefits Office (see Figure 9). DEL may want to undertake further work in order to establish why the help given at the Job Centre does not seem to lead to employment for New Deal participants.

Table 15: Help Received from the Jobcentre by New Deal 18-24 Respondents

Help Received	%
How to apply for jobs	60
Finding jobs to apply for	59
Advice about training opportunities	54
Information about the various training programmes which might help you to find work	53
Advice about benefits you can claim while in work	29
A staff member telephoning an employer on your behalf	28
Setting up meetings with providers to discuss training courses	27
A staff member setting up interviews with employers	19

NB: Respondents were asked to answer all questions.

It is a positive finding that a considerable proportion of respondents (64%) indicated that they were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the advice and opportunities offered by the Job Centre.

4.10 Attitudes Towards New Deal 18-24

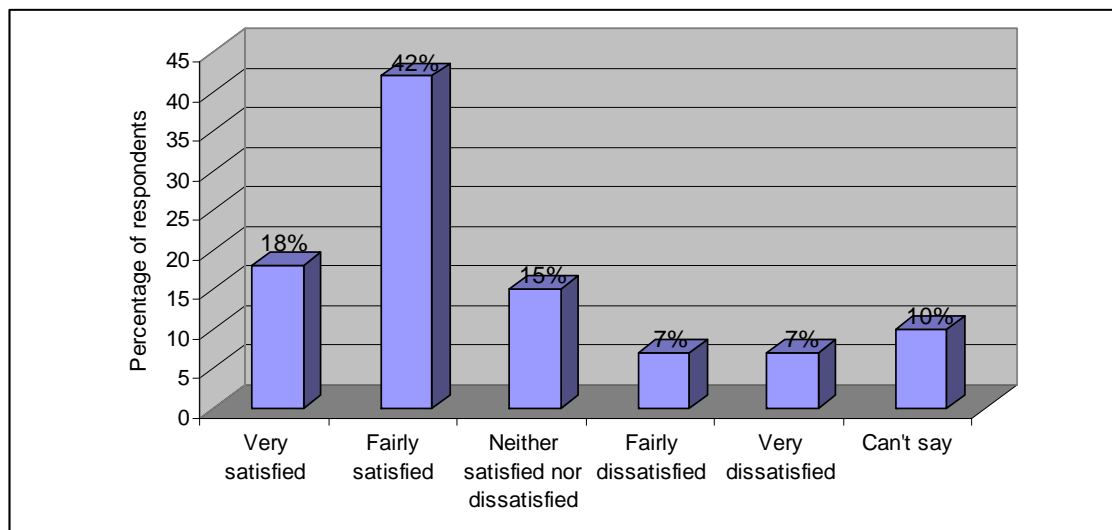
Respondents were asked a series of questions about New Deal in order to determine their satisfaction with the programme. Table 16 shows how strongly the respondents agreed or disagreed with a range of statements about New Deal and indicates that respondents broadly agreed with a range of positive statements about New Deal. The most substantial proportion of respondents felt that New Deal gave them a useful 'push' in that they had to do something or lose their benefits (64%) and that New Deal helped them to learn new skills (50%). There was, however, some scepticism about New Deal in that 60% of respondents felt that New Deal is just a way of reducing unemployment totals. When attitudes towards New Deal were broken down by the various Options it is notable that agreement with the range of positive statements about New Deal was highest among respondents who participated in the Employment Option (see Tables 15 to 23, Appendix 2). It is not known why this is the case.

Table 16: Attitudes Towards New Deal 18-24

Statement About New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree %	Neither Agree or Disagree %	Disagree / Strongly Disagree %	Don't Know/ Can't Say %
New Deal is just a way of reducing unemployment totals	60	13	18	9
The things they make you do on New Deal don't really help you get a job	31	14	46	9
On New Deal people are pushed into activities they don't really want to do	38	12	42	9
Being on New Deal increases people's chances of finding a good job	56	14	24	7
New Deal has improved my chances of getting a good job	40	14	37	10
With New Deal you have to do something or you might lose benefits. That kind of push really helps	64	12	17	7
Being on New Deal really increased my confidence	42	13	35	10
My time on New Deal helped me learn new skills	50	9	31	10
My time on New Deal helped me develop skills I already had	48	11	31	10

When overall satisfaction with New Deal is examined, three-fifths (60%) of respondents felt either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with New Deal 18-24 (see Figure 15). This indicates high levels of satisfaction overall but it is notable that 14% of respondents nevertheless indicated that they were either very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied. The main reasons for expressing dissatisfaction with New Deal 18-24 overall were that the respondent did not feel the programme had helped them (36%) or that they felt they were expected to work for nothing/as cheap labour (11%). When overall satisfaction with New Deal 18-24 is broken down by Options it is worth noting that levels of satisfaction were highest among Employment Option participants and lowest among those respondents who participated in Gateway only (see Table 24, Appendix 2). It is not surprising that levels of satisfaction were highest among Employment Option participants given that levels of employment were high among this group.

Figure 15: Overall Satisfaction with New Deal 18-24



4.11 Summary and Conclusions

- The vast majority of New Deal 18-24 respondents were either working in a paid job (35%) or signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey (44%).
- When the results from the proxy interviews were incorporated into the results from the personal interviews, the overall proportion of respondents who said they were unemployed and looking for work (40%) was roughly equal to the proportion of respondents who were working in a paid job (39%).
- 25% of all respondents had been working in a paid job for six months or more at the time of the survey.
- Respondents who participated in Gateway only were most likely to be working in a paid job at the time of the survey. However, respondents who went on to take part in one of the Options were most likely to be working in a paid job if they had participated in the Employment or Education and Training Options.
- Respondents who held a school or college qualification had a strong propensity towards undertaking further education or training and were more likely than respondents who did not have a school or college qualification to be working in a paid job.
- Substantial proportions of respondents had signed on as unemployed at some time since they had left New Deal 18-24 (63%).
- Respondents who participated in the Environmental Taskforce Option were most likely to be signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey.

- Respondents who participated in the Employment Option and Gateway only were the least likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at present or to say that they had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal.
- Satisfaction with New Deal 18-24 was high overall with the vast majority of respondents reporting that they felt very satisfied or fairly satisfied (60%).
- Satisfaction with the advice and opportunities offered by the Job Centre was high (64%).

5 New Deal 25+

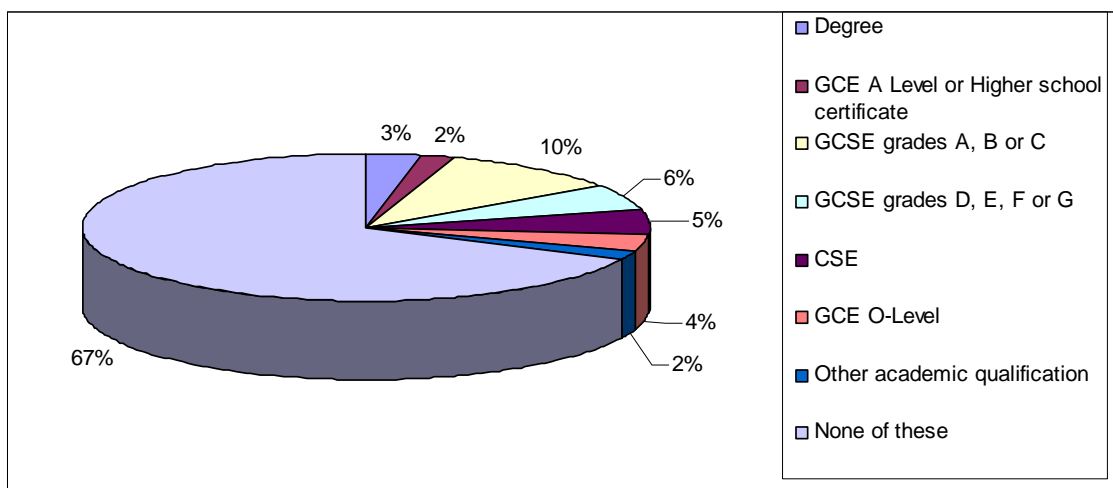
5.1 Introduction

This section looks at the results from the survey among respondents who participated in the New Deal 25+ programme. The characteristics of respondents are outlined first, including their educational qualifications and participation in New Deal Options. Consideration is then given to the immediate destinations of New Deal 25+ leavers, their activity over the 2 year period between June 2005-June 2007 and their activity at the time of the survey. More detailed consideration is then given to the experiences of those respondents who indicated that they were in paid employment, signing on as unemployed or taking part in training or a course. The remainder of this section sets out the labour market experiences and expectations of respondents as well as their experiences and attitudes towards New Deal.

5.2 Background of New Deal 25+ Participants

The total number of New Deal 25+ participants who took part in this survey was 977. Each was asked a series of questions about themselves in order to provide information about their personal and demographic characteristics. It was found that 75% of respondents were male and that 25% were female. Just under half (46%) were single and almost a third (32%) were married and living with their husband or wife, while the remainder were divorced (11%), separated (8%), widowed (1%) or in a civil partnership (1%). The age of respondents ranged between 25 and 64 years with an average age of 45 years. Almost all respondents were white (99%). More than a third (36%) had a long-term disability or health problem at the time of the survey. Small proportions of respondents reported having problems reading English (8%), writing English (7%) or with simple numbers/arithmetic (6%). Only a third (33%) of New Deal 25+ respondents had a school or college qualification. Around two-thirds (67%) did not have any formal qualifications (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: School or College Qualifications Among New Deal 25+ Respondents



Further analysis of respondents' educational qualifications and educational history shows that the majority of respondents who left school or college without any qualification had not gone on to full-time further or higher education after leaving school (86%) and did not have any other vocational or prevocational qualifications (72%). Such low levels of participation in training

and education among these respondents in the past may also explain low levels of participation in training and education at the time of the survey: only 1% said they were doing training or a course most of the time at the time of the survey. Absence of a school/college or vocational/prevocational qualification may in a small number of cases be associated with the fact that notable proportions of these respondents reported having problems reading English (12%), writing English (11%) or with numbers/simple arithmetic (6%) since the age of 16.

5.3 Participation in the New Deal 25+ Programme

The breakdown of respondents who participated in the various elements of New Deal 25+ is shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Respondents by New Deal 25+ Gateway and Options

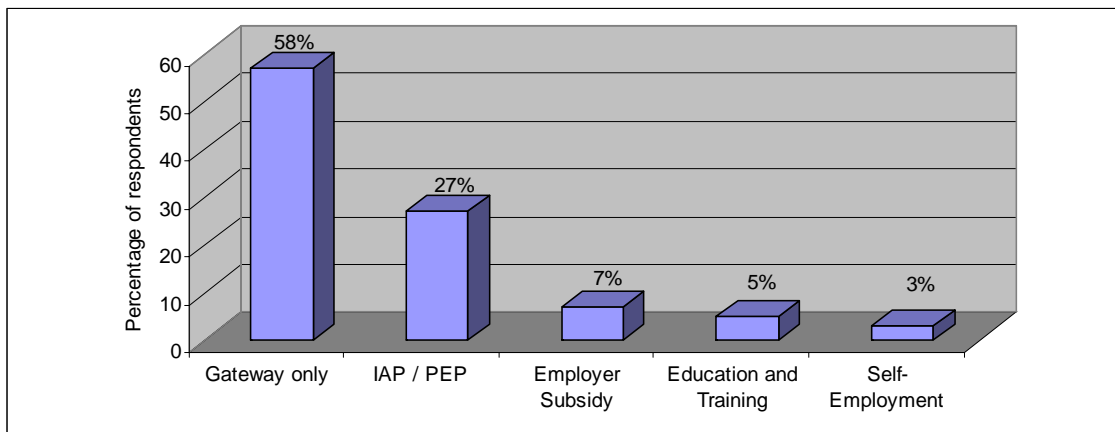


Figure 17 shows that the majority of respondents (58%) had participated in Gateway only, indicating that they had found a job at this stage of New Deal. The remaining two fifths of respondents (43%) went on to participate in one of the Options after completing Gateway: 63% entered the PEP Option, 17% entered the Employer Subsidy Option, 12% entered the Education and Training Option and 8% entered the Self-Employment Option. This indicates that the PEP Option was by far the most popular New Deal 25+ Option, although the reasons for this are not known.

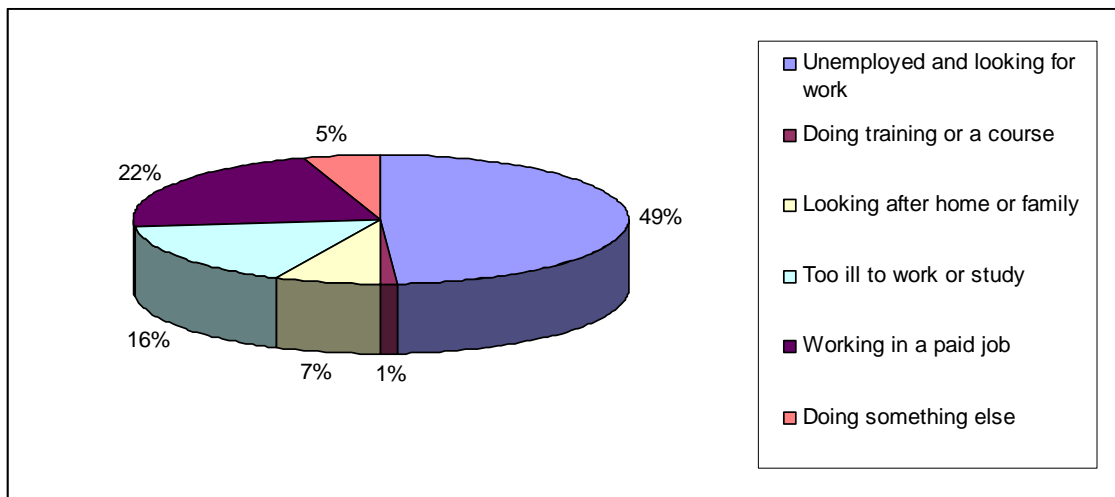
5.4 Destinations of New Deal 25+ Participants⁴

Information about the destinations of some New Deal respondents was already known to DEL prior to this survey being undertaken. This survey updates the information already available to DEL and provides information about New Deal leavers whose destinations after leaving the programme had not previously been known. Respondents were asked a variety of questions in order to obtain a picture of their participation in the labour force at the time of the survey and in the period of time that had lapsed since they left New Deal. These questions were supplemented by information held by DEL on the activities of New Deal 25+ participants immediately after they left the programme.

⁴ This relates to what respondents were doing *most of the time* and responses here are not directly related to subsequent questions on the current activities of respondents e.g. unemployment status, participation in training etc.

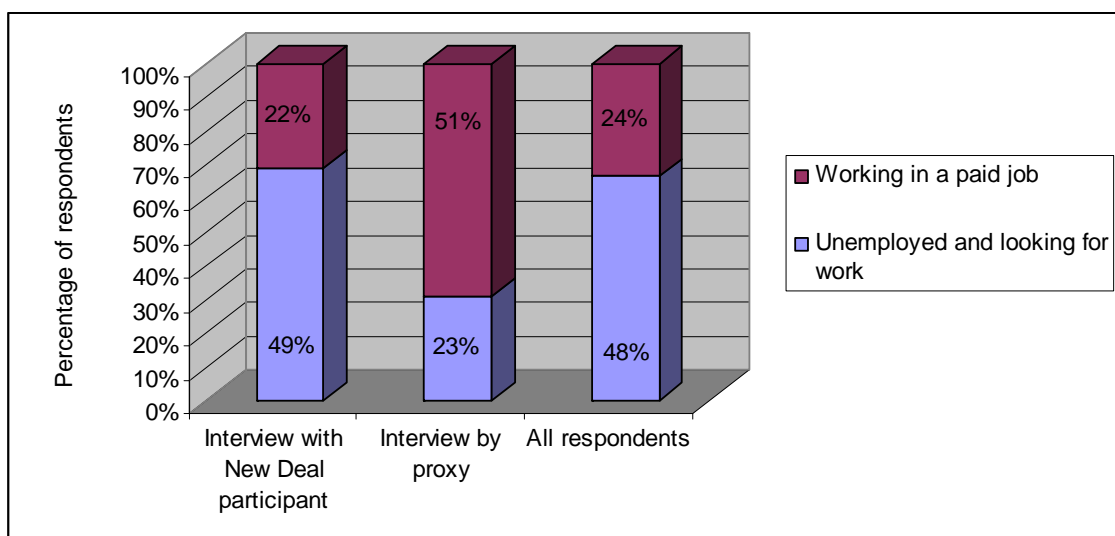
As we would have expected, unemployed and looking for work (49%) and working in a paid job (22%) were the most frequently given answers when respondents were asked what they were currently doing most of the time (see Figure 18). A further 16% said they were too ill to work or study.ⁱ These findings demonstrate that more than twice the number of respondents overall were unemployed than were working.

Figure 18: Activities of New Deal 25+ Respondents



When compared with those respondents who were interviewed personally, more than twice the number of respondents who were interviewed by proxy said they were working in a paid job than said they were unemployed and looking for work (see Figure 19). When the results from the proxy interviews were incorporated into the results from the personal interviews, the overall proportion of respondents who said they were unemployed and looking for work decreased by 1% (48%) and the proportion of respondents who said they were working in a paid job increased by 2% (24%).

Figure 19: Activities of New Deal 25+ Respondents by Personal Interview with Participant and Interview by Proxy



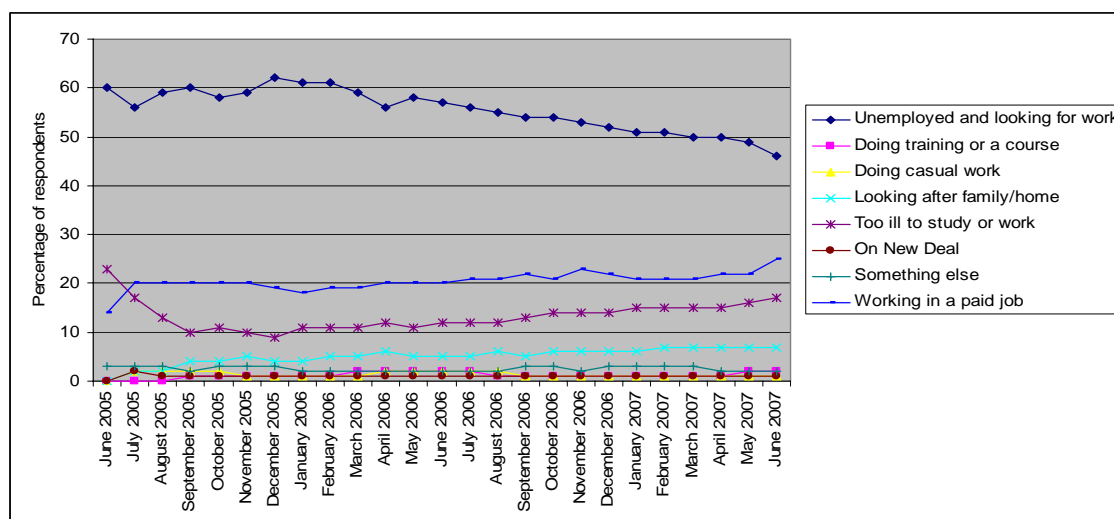
A further breakdown of what respondents were currently doing most of the time by Options shows that there were notable variations depending on which Options were undertaken by respondents (see Table 17). It was found that respondents who participated in the Employer Subsidy Option were more likely to be working in a paid job while those who participated in the PEP were most likely to be unemployed and looking for work. These findings suggest that participation in the Employer Subsidy Option, which provides subsidised work experience over an extended 26 week period with an employer, is more likely to lead to employment than any other of the Options.

Table 17: Activities of New Deal 25+ Respondents by Options*

Participation in New Deal	Gateway Only % (n=)	Employer Subsidy Option % (n=)	Education and Training Option % (n=)	PEP Option % (n=)	Self-Employment Option % (n=)
Unemployed and looking for work	45 (199)	18 (18)	41 (46)	70 (154)	21 (21)
Doing training or a course	1 (4)	3 (3)	2 (2)	2 (4)	3 (3)
Looking after home or family	9 (41)	2 (2)	13 (14)	4 (8)	1 (1)
Too ill to work or study	22 (98)	6 (6)	9 (10)	9 (19)	7 (7)
Working in a paid job	18 (78)	68 (68)	32 (35)	13 (28)	67 (68)
Doing something else	6 (26)	3 (3)	4 (4)	3 (6)	1 (1)

Respondents were asked a series of questions about what they had been doing in the months since leaving New Deal with the aim of gaining a greater understanding about their labour market activities in the longer term (see Figure 20).

Figure 20: Destination of New Deal 25+ Leavers June 2005-June 2007



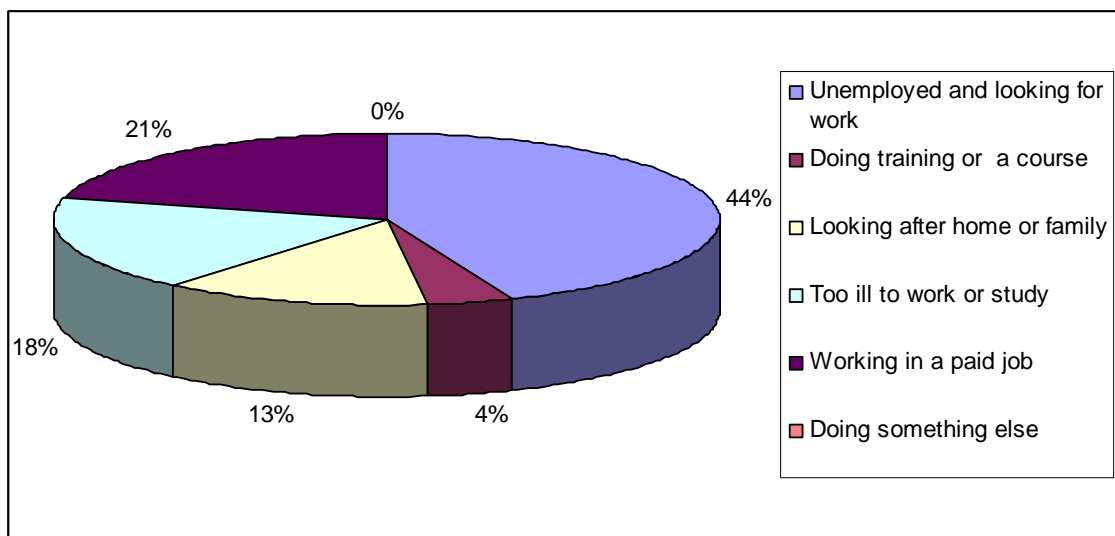
During the two year period between June 2005 and June 2007, the proportion of respondents who said they were working increased slowly throughout the period while the proportion of respondents who were unemployed and looking for work decreased by 14 percentage points. This was accompanied by trendless fluctuations in the proportion of respondents who were doing training or a course, on New Deal, looking after the home or family, in a paid job or something else.

Comparing the activities of respondents at the time of the survey with the information held by DEL about their activities immediately after leaving New Deal sheds further light on the labour market activity of respondents over an extended period of time (see Table 1, Appendix 3 for a full comparison). It is particularly notable that almost three quarters of the respondents who were employed at the time of the survey had been employed at the time they left New Deal (71%). Less than a sixth of respondents who had returned to benefits at the time they left New Deal were working at the time of the survey (13%). These findings suggests that very substantial proportions of New Deal 25+ leavers who are employed when they leave New Deal manage to sustain that employment but that small proportions of respondents who return to benefits on leaving New Deal manage to subsequently find employment.

While it is beyond the scope of this work, it may also be interesting to identify the proportions of respondents who had always worked, never worked and sometimes worked since leaving New Deal 25+. The immediate destination, current destination and attitudes towards New Deal among each of these groups could also be analysed.

When DEL commissioned this survey, they did not know what a small proportion of the respondents surveyed had done since leaving New Deal (11%). Comparison of the survey findings with the information held by DEL provides us with useful information about what these respondents were doing at the time of the survey (see Figure 21) and shows that the activities of these 'unknown' respondents were no different from the current activities of all respondents overall (see Figure 18).

Figure 21: Activities of 'Unknown' New Deal 25+ Respondents



The data from the survey was also incorporated into the data held by DEL in order to provide a complete picture of the immediate destinations of those New Deal participants whose immediate destination on leaving the programme had previously been unknown to DEL.

Table 18: Immediate Destination of 'Unknowns' by New Deal 25+*

	Immediate Destination (DEL data)	Immediate Destination of Unknowns (Survey data)	Immediate Destination (DEL and Survey data)
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Unknown	10 (99)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Unsubsidised employment	23 (220)	16 (16)	24 (236)
Return to benefits	54 (524)	56 (56)	59 (580)
Education or training	0 (1)	2 (2)	0 (3)
Others	14 (133)	25 (25)	16 (158)
Total	100 (977)	100 (99)	100 (977)

Table 18 shows that, when the immediate destinations of previously 'unknown' New Deal 25+ leavers are taken into account, there is a small increase in the proportion of New Deal 25+ leavers who returned to benefits. The proportion of New Deal 25+ leavers who entered unsubsidised employment increased by 1%. It is worth noting that the proportion of respondents who entered unsubsidised employment (24%) and returned to benefits (59%) was similar to the proportion of survey respondents overall who said they were working in a paid job (22%) and were unemployed and looking for work (49%) (see Figure 18).

Subsequent paragraphs now go on to examine in more detail those respondents who said they were employed in a paid job, signing on as unemployed and doing training or a course.

5.5 Employed New Deal 25+ Participants

When respondents were asked what they were doing at the time of the survey, nearly a quarter (22%) reported that they were working in a paid job. The majority of these respondents (85%) said they had been doing so for six months or more, indicating that this employment had been sustained. This equates to almost one fifth (19%) of all respondents who participated in the survey but there were no notable differences between those respondents who participated in Gateway only and some of the Options.

Table 19 shows that more than a quarter (28%) of respondents who participated in Gateway only were working in a paid job and that similar proportions had sustained that employment for six months or more (29%). However, the proportion of respondents who were working in a paid job and had sustained that employment for six months or more was similarly high among the Employer Subsidy and Self-Employment Options. These findings suggest that New Deal 25+ participants who take part in Gateway only, the Employer Subsidy Option or the Self-Employment Option were most likely to find employment after leaving the programme and to sustain that employment for six months or more. This is a positive finding.

Table 19: Activities of Employed New Deal 25+ Respondents by Options*

Participation in New Deal	Working in a Paid Job (all) % (n=)	Working in a Paid Job for Six Months or More % (n=)
Gateway Only	28 (78)	29 (68)
Employer Subsidy Option	25 (68)	25 (60)
Education and Training Option	13 (35)	10 (24)
PEP Option	10 (28)	9 (21)
Self- Employment	25 (68)	27 (64)

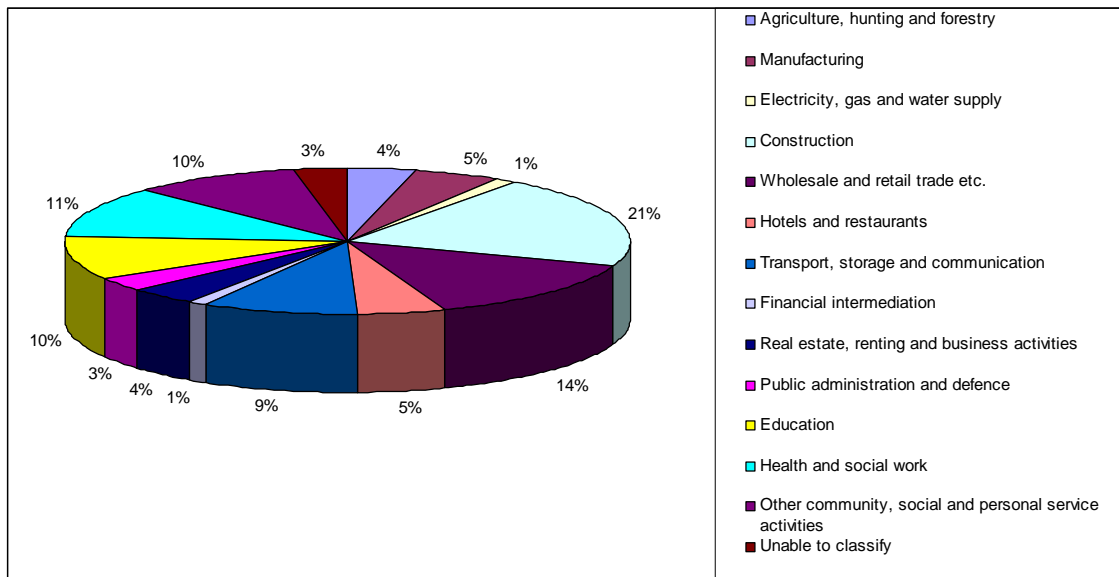
It is notable that the majority of respondents who were working in a paid job reported having a school or college qualification (68%). Of these, almost a third (32%) had participated in the Self-Employment Option. These findings indicate that respondents who had participated in the Self-Employment Option and who had a qualification were very likely to be working.

Respondents who reported that they were working in a paid job were asked a series of questions about the nature of that employment and how they had found the job they were currently working in.

It was found that the majority of respondents who were in a paid job were in a permanent job (90%) were employees (76%) were employees and did not have supervisory or managerial duties (86%). The number of hours worked by these respondents ranged between 3 and 80 hours with an average of 31 hours per week. Their rate of pay ranged between £5.00 and £30.00 per hour with an average hourly rate of £6.62. A small number of respondents (8%) reported earning less than the national minimum wage for this age group which was £5.35 per hour at the time of the survey.

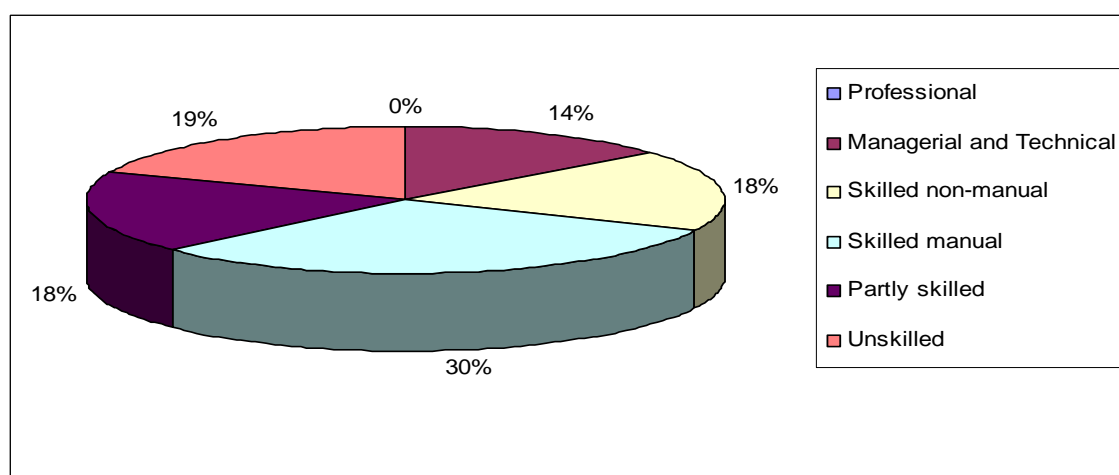
Figure 22 that New Deal 25+ participants worked in a broad range of industries but that the greatest proportions worked in construction (21%) and in the wholesale and retail trade (14%). Analysis of these findings by New Deal Options shows that there were no notable differences between the industry sectors that respondents were working in (see Table 2, Appendix 3).

Figure 22: Industry Classification of Employed New Deal 25+ Respondents



When we consider the occupational classifications of the jobs that employed respondents were working in, almost a third of New Deal 25+ respondents were employed in skilled manual jobs (30%) (see Figure 23). It is also worth noting that, when these findings were broken down by New Deal Options, those respondents who participated in the Self-Employment Option were most likely to be working in skilled occupations (see Table 3, Appendix 3).. It is also worth noting that respondents who reported having a school or college qualification were more likely to work in a skilled occupation than those who did not: 62% of respondents who worked in skilled non manual occupations reported having a school or college qualification compared with 42% of respondents who worked in skilled manual occupations and 43% of respondents who worked in partly skilled occupations.

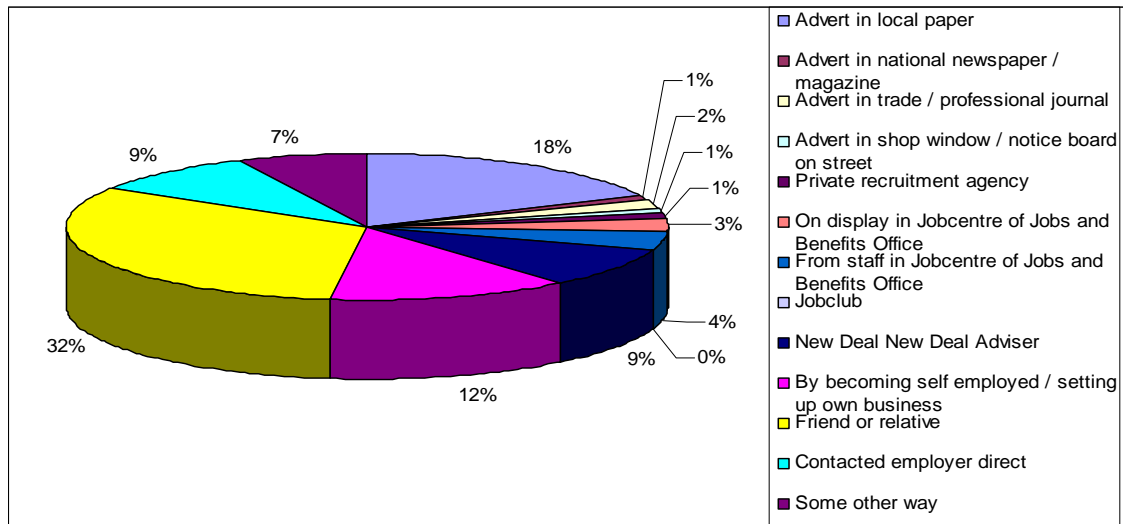
Figure 23: Occupational Classification of Employed New Deal 25+ Respondents



When respondents were asked how they had found the job they were currently working in, it was found that a third of those respondents who were working in a paid job said they had heard about the job they were currently in through friends or relatives (32%) (see Figure 24). Substantial proportions heard about the job through adverts in local papers (18%) or by

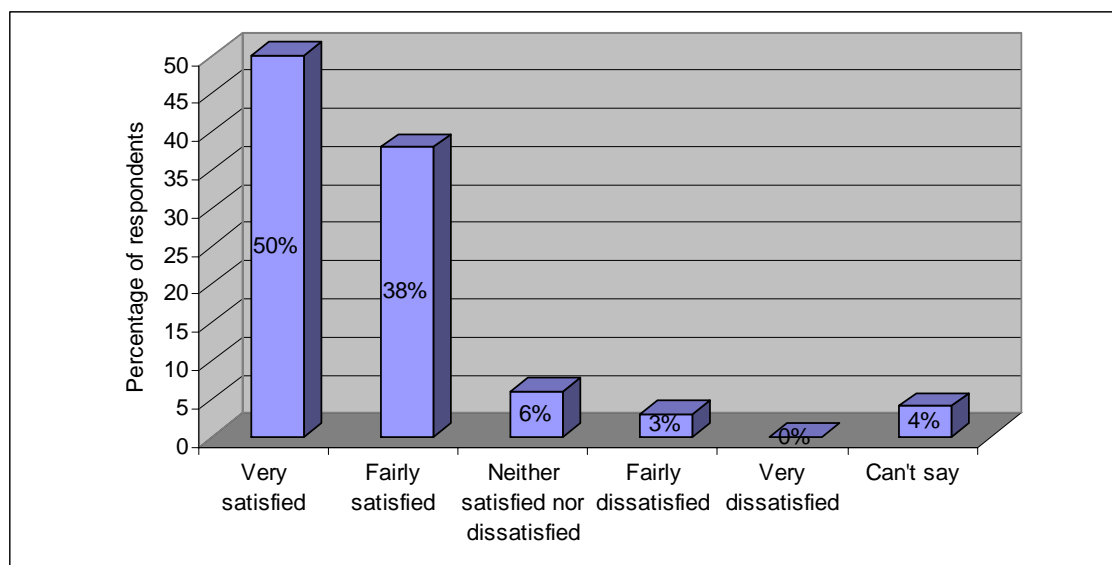
becoming self employed (12%). A very small number of respondents said they had heard about the job through New Deal or a New Deal Adviser (9%) and private recruitment agencies (9%). Other ways that respondents said they heard about the job they were currently employed in included: worked/trained with the company already, internet, through school/college, word of mouth, through voluntary work, approached by employer/headhunted, flyer on a door and Springfield Development Trust. There were no notable variations in these results when they were broken down by Options (see Table 4, Appendix 3).

Figure 24: Where Employed New Deal 25+ Respondents Heard about Job



When respondents were asked how satisfied they were in their jobs, it was found that the majority of respondents who were currently working in a paid job said they felt either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their job (88%) (see Figure 25). This is a positive finding as we would expect job satisfaction to be associated with sustainability of that employment.

Figure 25: Satisfaction with Current Job by Employed New Deal 25+ Respondents



5.6 Unemployed New Deal 25+ Participants

Almost three quarters of respondents said they had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving the New Deal programme (70%) and more than half (54%) said they were signing on as unemployed at present⁵. When these results were explored in more detail, there were notable differences in experiences of unemployment by New Deal Options. Table 20 shows that respondents who participated in the Employer Subsidy or Self-Employment Options were by far the least likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at present or that they had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal. By contrast, those who had participated in the PEP Option were most likely to have done so.

Table 20: Experiences of Unemployment by New Deal 25+ Respondents by Options*

Participation in New Deal	Signing on as Unemployed at Present % (n=)	Signed on as Unemployed at Some Time Since Leaving New Deal % (n=)
Gateway Only	50 (225)	70 (310)
Employer Subsidy Option	20 (20)	33 (33)
Education and Training Option	44 (49)	70 (63)
PEP Option	76 (166)	87 (191)
Self-Employment Option	27 (27)	38 (38)

⁵ The 54% refers to the percentage of respondents who said they were signing on as unemployed at present; this figure differs from data in 5.4 where 49% of respondents said they were unemployed and looking for work *most of the time*; please refer to footnote 4.

Respondents who said they were signing on as unemployed at present were then asked a series of questions about their current period of unemployment. This included questions about whether they were looking for work at present. Most (87%) respondents who were signing on as unemployed were looking for work but a small proportion (5%) were not, and did not want to have a regular job at that time. The main reason why these respondents did not want to have a regular job at that time was that they were long term sick (46%).

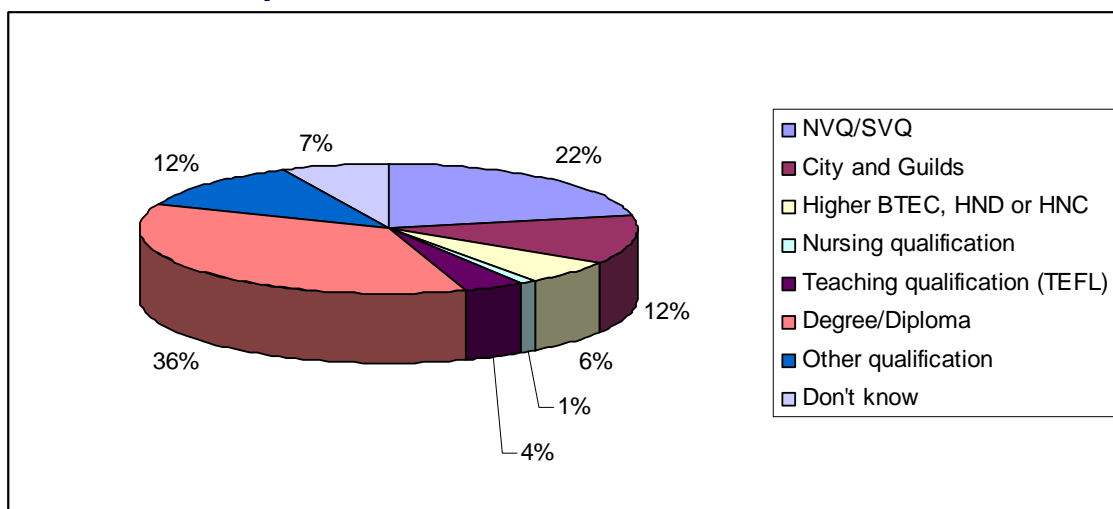
When asked what benefits they were currently receiving, the majority of respondents who were unemployed at the time of the survey said they were receiving JSA (84%).

It is also worth noting that more than a quarter (27%) of those respondents who were signing on as unemployed reported having a health problem or disability that was likely to last for more than a year that affects the kind of work they were able to do. Problems with arms/hands, back/neck and heart/blood pressure were the most frequently reported by these respondents.

5.7 New Deal 25+ Participants Doing Training or a Course

Only 5% of all New Deal 25+ respondents said they were currently taking part in education, training or a course (see Table 17 for a breakdown of these results by New Deal Options). The majority of these respondents said the training or course that they were currently taking part in was aimed at obtaining a qualification (73%): the qualifications that respondents were working towards achieving were primarily at Degree/Diploma (34%) and NVQ/SVQ (22%) level (see Figure 26).

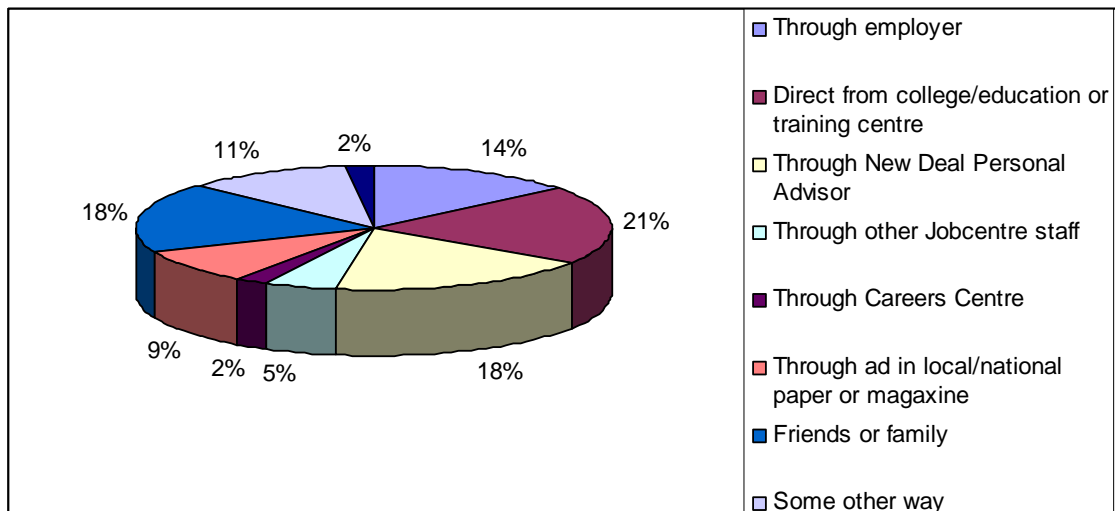
Figure 26: Training or Course Aimed at Obtaining a Qualification by New Deal 25+ Respondents



NB: Other qualifications that respondents were aiming towards included: City and Guilds and ECDL.

Respondents were asked where they had heard about the training or course they were currently undertaking. The main ways in which respondents had heard of the training or course they were currently taking part in was directly from the college/education or training centre (21%), through the New Deal Personal Adviser (18%) or through friends or family (18%) (see Figure 27).

Figure 27: Where New Deal 25+ Respondents Heard About Course



NB: Other ways respondents heard about the training or course they were taking part in included: Ad on TV, Castlereagh Council and the Safe Families Project.

The main places where respondents did the training or courses they were currently taking part in were at their place of work (20%) or at Further Education colleges (20%).

A very small proportion of the respondents who said they were taking part in education, training or a course at the time of the survey were doing it as part of New Deal (16%).

5.8 New Deal 25+ Experiences of and Attitudes Towards Employment

All respondents were asked a series of questions about their previous work history and expectations about work. Table 20 shows what respondents had done since leaving school. This varied depending on whether they were currently employed in a paid job or signing on as unemployed. In particular, those respondents who said they had spent more time unemployed than employed were more likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at present while those respondents who said they had spent most of their life in steady jobs were more likely to be employed in paid work.

Table 21: What Done Since Leaving School by New Deal 25+ Respondents

Since Leaving School	All Respondents %	Employed Respondents %	Unemployed Respondents %
I've spend more time unemployed than employed	20	6	28
I've been in work, then out of work, several times over	24	27	26
I've spent most my life in steady jobs	38	50	31
I've mainly done casual or short-term work	8	8	8
None of these (e.g. spent virtually all my time in full-time education)	1	1	1
I've spent a lot of time out of work due to sickness or injury	5	3	5
I've spent a lot of my adult life looking after the home and family	9	8	8
I've spent most of my working life self-employed	2	4	2

NB: Respondents could give more than one answer.

When respondents' experiences since leaving school were analysed by the various New Deal Options, it was notable that respondents who participated in the Self-Employment Option were more likely to say they had spent most of their life in steady jobs, whereas respondents who participated in the PEP Option were most likely to say they had spent more time unemployed than employed (see Table 5, Appendix 3). These findings reflect high levels of unemployment at the time of the survey and since leaving New Deal among respondents who participated in the PEP Option and comparatively low levels of unemployment at the time of the survey and since leaving New Deal among respondents who participated in the Self-Employment Option.

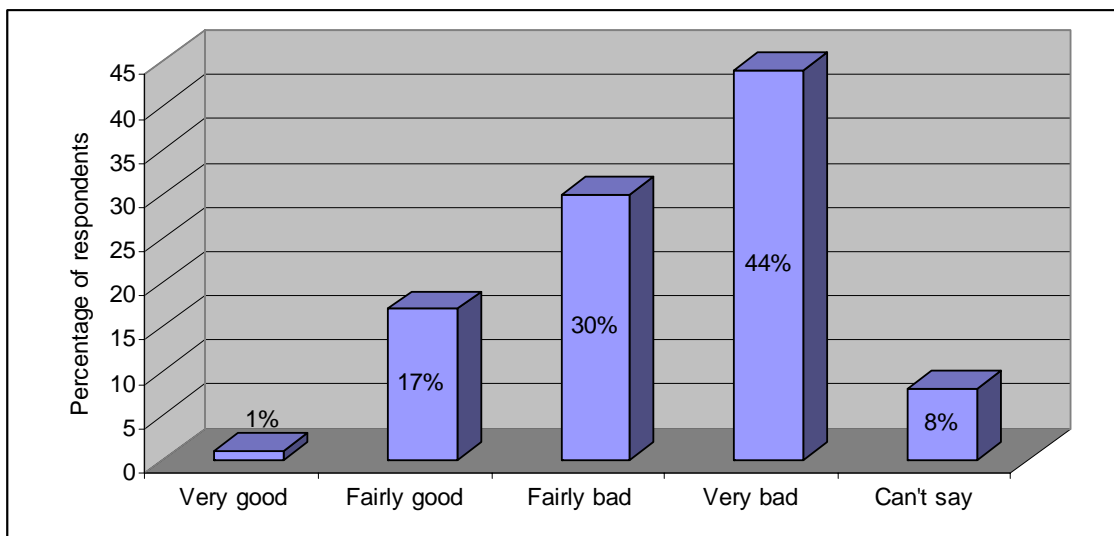
When the number of jobs previously held by respondents were explored it emerged that respondents who were signing on as unemployed at present (5%) were more likely than respondents who were employed in a paid job (1%) to say they had not had any paid jobs since leaving school (see Table 22). Most respondents overall (37%) reported having between three and five jobs since leaving school and this finding was consistent among all groups of respondents, regardless of which New Deal Options they had participated in (see Table 6, Appendix 3).

Table 22: Number of Jobs Since Leaving School by New Deal 25+ Respondents

Since Leaving School	All Respondents %	Employed Respondents %	Unemployed Respondents %
0	4	1	5
1	9	5	11
2	12	12	11
3-5	37	38	38
6-10	22	28	21
More than 10	10	11	10
Too many to say	5	6	5
None of these (e.g. spent virtually all my time in full-time education)	0	0	0

Respondents were asked to think generally about unemployed people in their area and to give their opinion on the chances of signing off and getting a job in their area. The results are shown in Figure 28 and demonstrate that the majority respondents thought that the chances of signing off and getting a job in their area were very bad or fairly bad (74%). Further analysis shows that perceptions of the chance of signing off and getting a job were similar both among respondents who said they were employed and respondents who said they were signing on as unemployed. However, there were marginal variations in attitudes depending on which New Deal Option the respondent had participated in: respondents who had participated in the PEP Option were likely to say the chances of signing off and getting a job were either fairly or very bad (79%) while those who participated in the Self-Employment Option were by far most likely to say the chances were fairly or very good (41%). Poor expectations about the chance of signing off as unemployed may be explained by lower rates of employment and higher rates of unemployment among PEP respondents (see Table 7, Appendix 3).

Figure 28: Perceptions of the Chances of Signing off / Getting a Job by New Deal 25+ Respondents



Attitudes toward employment were further explored through a series of questions about how strongly respondents agreed or disagreed with a range of statements about employment in general. Table 23 shows that large proportions of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with a range of positive statements in relation to employment. In particular, the majority (80%) of respondents felt they had many work related skills that would make them a good employee and almost three-quarters of respondents felt that having almost any job was better than being unemployed. These results suggest that respondents both wanted employment and felt they had the skills that would allow them to secure employment. When attitudes towards employment were broken down by the various New Deal Options it is notable that respondents who participated in the Self-Employment Option felt most strongly that they had lots of experience relevant to work and disagreed most strongly that getting a job is more down to luck than the effort you put in (see Tables 8 to 13, Appendix 3). This is interesting given that a large proportion of these respondents who participated in the Self-Employment Option also said they had spent most of their life in steady jobs (see Table 5, Appendix 3).

Table 23: Attitudes Towards Employment by New Deal 25+ Respondents

Statement About Employment	Strongly Agree / Agree %	Neither Agree or Disagree %	Disagree / Strongly Disagree %	Don't Know/ Can't Say %
Getting a job is more down to luck than the effort you put in	43	14	40	4
For someone like me benefits give me more security than trying to earn a wage	24	10	63	3
Having almost any job is better than being unemployed	64	9	26	1
I have lots of experience relevant to work	78	10	11	2
I have many work related skills that would make me a good employee	80	8	10	2
There are plenty of jobs in this area if people are willing to look for them	27	9	60	4

5.9 Experiences of New Deal 25+

All respondents were asked a series of questions about their experiences of and attitudes towards New Deal. This included questions about the level and nature of any contact with New Deal Personal Advisers and help received from the Job Centre.

In relation to the extent of their contact with New Deal Personal Advisers, the majority of respondents (82%) remembered receiving a letter inviting them to attend a first interview with a New Deal Personal Adviser but almost a fifth did not (18%), of which 40% said they were never told they were going on to New Deal and almost a quarter (23%) said they themselves had asked to go on to New Deal.

Furthermore, the majority of respondents (89%) were invited to attend an interview at the Jobcentre where a Personal Adviser explained New Deal, of which 99% attended the interview. Two thirds (59%) of respondents who had attended the interview said they had completed an Action Plan with the Personal Adviser, of which 69% found the Action Plan very useful or fairly useful. These findings suggest that a substantial proportion of respondents who had been invited to attend an interview did not do so. These findings may be explained by the fact that only those New Deal participants who are claiming JSA are required to attend a personal interview. It is not possible to identify which of those respondents who did not attend a personal interview were required to do so.

Table 24 shows that most respondents who had attended the interview reported attending a total of one or two to three Personal Adviser interviews. Respondents who participated in the Employer Subsidy Option were most likely to have had just one Personal Adviser interview (Table 14, Appendix 3).

Table 24: Number of Personal Adviser Interviews Attended Among New Deal 25+ Respondents

Number of Interviews Attended	%
1	26
2-3	37
4-5	17
6 or more	14
Don't know / can't remember	6

When respondents were asked what their Personal Adviser discussed with them, the majority said their Personal Advisers discussed what work they might do (79%) and different ways to look for work (75%). The lowest number of respondents said their Personal Adviser discussed what education or training they might need (43%) (see Table 25).

Table 25: What Personal Advisers Discussed with New Deal 25+ Respondents

What Personal Adviser Discussed	%
What work respondents might do	79
Different ways to look for work	75
Skills and experience	74
Completing job applications	62
What education or training respondents might need	43

NB: Respondents were asked to answer all questions.

Respondents were also asked whether their Personal Adviser had informed them of a range of benefits. The main benefits that respondents said they had been informed about were JSA (49%). It is worth noting that more than a third of respondents (34%) said their Personal Adviser did not inform them about any benefits or tax credits.

Overall, more than three quarters (81%) of respondents were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the advice and opportunities offered by their Personal Adviser.

Respondents were then asked a series of questions about their experiences of the Job Centre while they were on New Deal 25+. When respondents were asked about how they received help from the Jobcentre, the most common ways help was received was with applying for jobs (63%) and finding jobs to apply for (63%) (see Table 26). The least number of respondents said they received help from staff members setting up interviews with employers (23%). The finding that large proportions of respondents received help in finding jobs to apply for is interesting given that a very small number of respondents who were employed at the time of the survey said they had heard about the job they were in from staff in the Jobcentre or Jobs and Benefits Office (see

Figure 24). DEL may want to undertake further work in order to establish why the help given at the Job Centre does not seem to lead to employment for New Deal participants.

Table 26: Help Received from the Jobcentre by New Deal 25+ Respondents

Help Received	%
How to apply for jobs	63
Finding jobs to apply for	63
Information about the various training programmes which might help you to find work	57
Advice about training opportunities	56
Advice about benefits you can claim while in work	42
A staff member telephoning an employer on your behalf	29
Setting up meetings with providers to discuss training courses	26
A staff member setting up interviews with employers	23

NB: Respondents were asked to answer all questions.

It is a positive finding that the majority of respondents (69%) were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the advice and opportunities offered by the Job Centre.

5.10 Attitudes Towards New Deal 25+

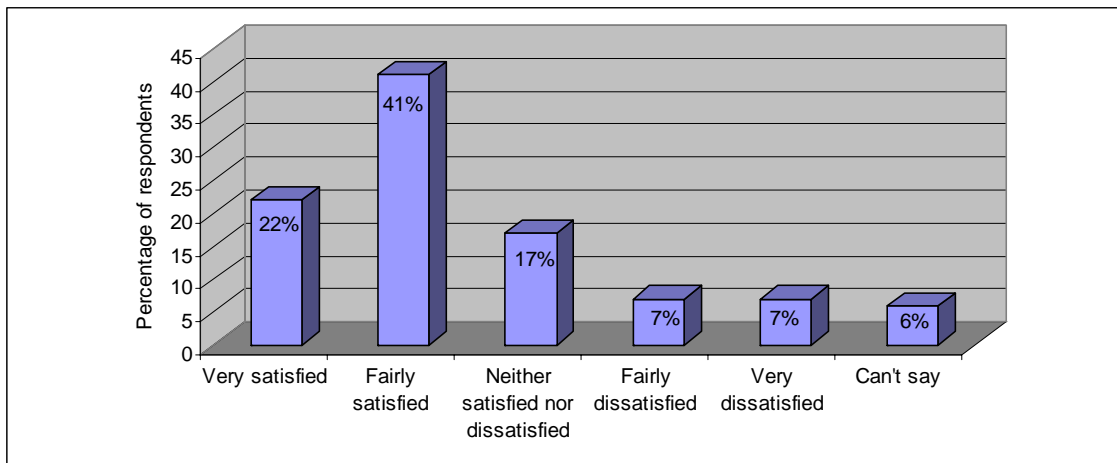
Respondents were asked a series of questions about New Deal in order to determine their satisfaction with the programme. Table 27 shows how strongly the respondents agreed or disagreed with a range of statements about New Deal and indicates that respondents broadly agreed with a range of positive statements about New Deal. The most substantial proportion of respondents were sceptical about New Deal in that they felt it was just a way of reducing unemployment totals (65%). However, a similar proportion of respondents also felt that New Deal gave them a useful 'push' in that they had to do something or lose their benefits (60%) while more than half felt that New Deal increases people's chances of finding a good job (51%). Opinion was split in relation to: whether people were made to do things that didn't really help them get a job, whether they were pushed into activities they didn't really want to do and whether New Deal has improved their chances of getting a job, increased their confidence, helped them develop new skills and helped them to develop existing skills. Such scepticism about the programme overall may be unsurprising given that most respondents had already experienced some 30 years of the labour market, based on the fact that the average age of respondents on New Deal 25+ was 45 and that most had left school at the age of 16. When attitudes towards New Deal were broken down by the various Options it is notable that agreement with the range of positive statements about New Deal was highest among respondents who participated in the Education and Training Option (see Tables 16 to 23, Appendix 3). It is not known why this is the case.

Table 27: Attitudes Towards New Deal 25+

Statement About New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree %	Neither Agree or Disagree %	Disagree / Strongly Disagree %	Don't Know/ Can't Say %
New Deal is just a way of reducing unemployment totals	65	10	18	8
The things they make you do on New Deal don't really help you get a job	37	15	39	9
On New Deal people are pushed into activities they don't really want to do	37	12	42	8
Being on New Deal increases people's chances of finding a good job	51	12	28	8
New Deal has improved my chances of getting a good job	34	16	42	8
With New Deal you have to do something or you might lose benefits. That kind of push really helps	60	11	21	8
Being on New Deal really increased my confidence	43	13	37	7
My time on New Deal helped me learn new skills	40	9	44	7
My time on New Deal helped me develop skills I already had	42	10	41	7

When overall satisfaction with New Deal is examined, nearly two-thirds (63%) of respondents who participated in the 25+ programme felt either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with New Deal 25+ (see Figure 29). This indicates high levels of satisfaction overall but it is notable that 14% of respondents nevertheless indicated that that they were either very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied and that a further 6% could not say. The main reasons for expressing dissatisfaction with New Deal 18-24 overall were that the respondent did not feel the programme had helped them (26%), that New Deal had not been able to get them a suitable job (14%) and that they felt New Deal was a waste of time (15%). When overall satisfaction with New Deal 25+ is broken down by Options it is worth noting that levels of satisfaction were highest among Self-Employment Option participants and lowest among those respondents who participated in Gateway only (see Table 24, Appendix 3). It is not surprising that levels of satisfaction were highest among Self-Employment Option participants given that levels of employment were high among this group.

Figure 29: Overall Satisfaction with New Deal 25+



5.11 Summary and Conclusions

- The vast majority of New Deal 25+ respondents were either working in a paid job (22%) or signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey (54%).
- When the results from the proxy interviews were incorporated into the results from the personal interviews, the overall proportion of respondents who said they were unemployed and looking for work (48%) was still twice that of those who were working in a paid job (24%).
- 19% of all respondents had been working in a paid job for six months or more at the time of the survey.
- Respondents who participated in Gateway only, the Self-Employment Option or the Employer Subsidy Option were the most likely to be working in a paid job.
- Substantial proportions of respondents had signed on as unemployed at some time since they had left New Deal 25+ (70%).
- Respondents who participated in Gateway only were most likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey.
- Respondents who participated in the Employer Subsidy or Self-Employment Options were by far the least likely to say they were signing on as unemployed at present or that they had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal.
- Satisfaction with New Deal 25+ was high overall with the vast majority of respondents reporting that they felt very satisfied or fairly satisfied (63%).
- Satisfaction with the advice and opportunities offered by the Job Centre was high (69%).

6 Comparisons

This section provides a summary of the main findings from the survey and a comparison of these findings by New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+.

6.1 Background of New Deal Participants

Table 28: Background of New Deal Participants

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
947 respondents	977 respondents
70% male, 30% female	75% male, 25% female
97% single and never married	46% single and never married
Average age of 22 years	Average age of 45 years
68% had a school or college qualification	33% had a school or college qualification
17% had a long term disability or health problem	36% had a long term disability or health problem

Table 28 shows that a substantially higher proportion of New Deal 18-24 respondents had a school or college qualification compared with New Deal 25+ respondents. By contrast more than twice the proportion of New Deal 25+ respondents reported having a long term disability or health problem.

6.2 Participation in the New Deal Programme

Table 29: Participation in the New Deal Programme

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
67% participated in Gateway only	58% participated in Gateway only
33% participated in one of the New Deal Options:	42% participated in one of the New Deal Options:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27% entered Voluntary Sector Option • 24% entered Employment Option • 43% entered Education and Training Option • 6% entered Environmental Taskforce Option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63% entered PEP Option • 17% entered Employer Subsidy Option • 12% entered Education and Training Option • 8% entered Self-Employment Option

Table 29 shows that a slightly higher proportion of New Deal 18-24 respondents participated in Gateway only and that New Deal 25+ respondents were much less likely to enter the Training and Education Option.

6.3 Destinations of New Deal Participants

Table 30: Destinations of New Deal Participants

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
43% unemployed and looking for work	49% unemployed and looking for work
35% working in a paid job	22% working in a paid job
Gateway only, Employment Option and Education or Training Option participants most likely to be working in a paid job	Gateway only, Self-Employment Option and Employer Subsidy Option participants most likely to be working in a paid job
48% of the respondents who were employed at the time of the survey were employed at the time they left New Deal	71% of the respondents who were employed at the time of the survey were employed at the time they left New Deal

Table 30 shows that higher proportions of New Deal 18-24 respondents said they were working in a paid job at the time of the survey and that both New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ respondents who took part in subsidised employment as part of New Deal were most likely to be working in a paid job.

6.4 Employed New Deal Participants

Table 31: Employed New Deal Participants

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
25% of all respondents had been working in a paid job for more than six months	19% of all respondents had been working in a paid job for more than six months
35% of all respondents were working in a paid job at the time of the survey:	22% of all respondents were working in a paid job at the time of the survey:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% had a school or college qualification 84% were in a permanent job 94% were employees Average hourly rate was £5.82 92% were fairly or very satisfied with their job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68% had a school or college qualification 90% were in a permanent job 76% were employees Average hourly rate was £6.62 88% were fairly or very satisfied with their job

Table 31 shows that New Deal 18-24 respondents were slightly more likely to be working in a paid job for more than six months and at the time of the survey.

6.5 Unemployed New Deal Participants

Table 32: Unemployed New Deal Participants

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
63% had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal	70% had signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal
44% were signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey	54% were signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey
Environmental Taskforce Option participants were most likely to be signing on as unemployed:	PEP Option participants were most likely to be signing on as unemployed:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84% were looking for work 83% were receiving Job Seekers Allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87% were looking for work 83% were receiving Job Seekers Allowance

Table 32 shows that New Deal 25+ respondents were slightly more likely to be signing on as unemployed at the time of the survey and to have signed on as unemployed at some time since leaving New Deal.

6.6 New Deal Participants Doing Training or a Course

Table 33: New Deal Participants Doing Training or a Course

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
10% were taking part in education, training or a course:	5% were taking part in education, training or a course
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82% were taking part in education, training or a course that was aimed at gaining a qualification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73% were taking part in education, training or a course that was aimed at gaining a qualification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29% heard about the education, training or course directly through their New Deal Adviser 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18% heard about the education, training or course directly through their New Deal Adviser
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34% were doing the education, training or course as part of New Deal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16% were doing the education, training or course as part of New Deal

Table 33 shows that small proportions of respondents who had taken part in New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ reported that they were taking part in training or a course at the time of the survey.

6.7 Experiences of and Attitudes Towards Employment

Table 34: Experiences of and Attitudes Towards Employment

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
Employment Option participants were most likely to say they had spent most of their life in steady jobs	Self-Employment Option participants were most likely to say they had spent most of their life in steady jobs
Environmental Taskforce Option participants were most likely to say they had spent more time unemployed than employed	PEP Option participants were most likely to say they had spent more time unemployed than employed
37% reported having between three and five jobs since leaving school	37% reported having between three and five jobs since leaving school
66% thought the chances of signing off and getting a job in their area were very bad or fairly bad	74% thought the chances of signing off and getting a job in their area were very bad or fairly bad
75% felt they had many work related skills that would make them a good employee	80% felt they had many work related skills that would make them a good employee
74% felt that having almost any job was better than being unemployed	64% felt that having almost any job was better than being unemployed

Table 34 shows that higher proportions of New Deal 18-24 respondents felt that having almost any job was better than being unemployed.

6.8 Experiences of New Deal

Table 35: Experiences of New Deal

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
79% remembered receiving a letter inviting them to attend a first interview with a New Deal Personal Adviser	80% remembered receiving a letter inviting them to attend a first interview with a New Deal Personal Adviser
84% were invited to attend an interview at the Jobcentre when a Personal Adviser explained New Deal:	89% were invited to attend an interview at the Jobcentre when a Personal Adviser explained New Deal:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% attended the interview 76% discussed what work they might do 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99% attended the interview 79% discussed what work they might do
68% were very or fairly satisfied with the advice and opportunities offered by their Personal Adviser	81% were very or fairly satisfied with the advice and opportunities offered by their Personal Adviser
64% were very or fairly satisfied with the advice and opportunities offered by their Jobcentre	69% were very or fairly satisfied with the advice and opportunities offered by their Jobcentre

Table 35 shows that satisfaction with the advice and opportunities offered by the Personal Adviser was higher among New Deal 25+ respondents. The majority of both groups of respondents remembered receiving a letter inviting them to participate in New Deal and had been invited to attend an interview at the Jobcentre when a Personal Adviser explained New Deal.

6.9 Attitudes towards New Deal

Table 36: Attitudes towards New Deal

New Deal 18-24	New Deal 25+
64% felt New Deal gave them the kind of push that really helps in that they had to do something or they might lose benefits	60% felt New Deal gave them the kind of push that really helps in that they had to do something or they might lose benefits
60% felt New Deal was just a way of reducing unemployment totals	65% felt New Deal was just a way of reducing unemployment totals
60% felt very or fairly satisfied with New Deal	63% felt very or fairly satisfied with New Deal

Table 36 shows that the majority of respondents who had participated in New deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ were satisfied with New Deal.

7 Conclusions

This section discusses the main findings from the survey.

There were substantial differences in the school or educational qualifications held by New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ respondents. Around half the proportion of New Deal 25+ respondents had a school or college qualification, compared with the New Deal 18-24+ respondents (33% compared with 68% respectively).

The vast majority of New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ respondents were either working in a paid job (35% and 22% respectively) or signing on as unemployed at present (44% and 54% respectively). These findings suggest that New Deal 18-24 respondents were more likely to be working in a paid job at present compared with New Deal 25+ respondents. They also indicate that higher proportions of both New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ participants end up unemployed than employed. More positive conclusions can be drawn in relation to New Deal 18-24 when the results from the proxy interviews were incorporated into the results from the personal interviews: the proportion of respondents who said they were unemployed and looking for work was similar to the proportion of respondents who were working in a paid job (40% and 39% respectively). When the results from the proxy interviews among New Deal 25+ respondents were incorporated into the results from the personal interviews, the overall proportion of respondents who said they were unemployed and looking for work decreased by 1% (48%) and the proportion of respondents who said they were working in a paid job increased by 2% (24%). It is also worth noting that a substantial proportion of respondents who participated in both the New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ programmes had sustained that employment for six months or more (72% and 85% respectively). This indicates that both programmes lead to sustainable employment for those participants who manage to find employment.

It was found that participation in some elements of the New Deal programme was particularly likely to lead to employment. New Deal 18-24 respondents who participated in Gateway only were most likely to be working in a paid job at the time of the survey. Those respondents who went on to take part in one of the Options were most likely to be working in a paid job if they had participated in the Employment or Education and Training Options. New Deal 25+ respondents who participated in Gateway only, the Self-Employment Option or the Employer Subsidy Option were the most likely to be working in a paid job. DEL might like to consider these findings in light of the future direction of the New Deal programme. This might include encouraging greater numbers of people who go on to participate in one of the Options to take part in those Options that are more likely to lead to employment (i.e. the New Deal 18-24 Employment or Education and Training Options, and the New Deal 25+ Self-Employment or Employer Subsidy Options).

It was also found that respondents who held a school or college qualification were more likely to be working in a paid job. New Deal 18-24 respondents who held a school or college qualification had a strong propensity towards undertaking further education or training and were more likely than respondents who did not have a school or college qualification to be working in a paid job. Only around a third of New Deal 25+ respondents held a school or college qualification but it is notable that the majority of respondents who were working in a paid job reported having a school or college qualification (68%). DEL might like to consider these findings in light of the future direction of the New Deal programme. This might include encouraging those people who do not have any educational qualifications to take part in the New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ Education and Training Options.

It is encouraging to note that the majority of respondents on both the New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ programmes who were employed were working in permanent jobs (84% and 90% respectively).

Satisfaction with the employment that respondents were currently in was also high for both programmes (92% for New Deal 18-24 and 88% for New Deal 25+). This is a positive finding as we would expect job satisfaction to be associated with sustainability of that employment.

Experiences of unemployment were variable within both programmes depending on which New Deal Option the respondent had participated in. The proportion of respondents who were unemployed at the time of the survey was highest among the New Deal 18-24 Environmental Taskforce Option and the New Deal 25+ PEP Option. Unemployment was lowest among the New Deal 18-24 Employment Option and the New Deal 25+ Self-Employment Option.

A higher proportion of New Deal 25+ respondents reported being too ill to work or study at present (16% compared with 9% on New Deal 18-24).

New Deal 25+ respondents who were working at the time of the survey reported earning a higher average hourly rate compared with New Deal 18-24+ respondents (£6.62 and £5.82 respectively). It is positive that the average hourly rate earned by both groups of respondents was higher than the national minimum wage at the time of the survey.

A small proportion of respondents who participated in both programmes were taking part in education training or a course at the time of the survey (10% compared with 5% respectively) but New Deal 18-24 respondents were also twice as likely to be currently taking part in education training or a course compared with New Deal 25+ respondents.

Attitudes towards employment in general and New Deal specifically also varied within the Options within each New Deal programme. Attitudes towards employment were most negative among Environmental Taskforce Option respondents within New Deal 18-24 and the PEP Option within New Deal 25+. It is unlikely to be coincidental that levels of unemployment were also highest among these groups of respondents. These findings suggest that there is a correlation between experiences of being unemployed and low expectations towards the likelihood of gaining employment. Conversely, experiences of being employed were associated with generally positive attitudes towards the likelihood of gaining employment.

Findings were positive when respondent's experiences and attitudes towards New Deal were examined. The majority of respondents on both New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ had been invited to attend an interview with a New Deal Personal Adviser (84% and 89% respectively). The vast majority of those respondents who were invited to such an interview attended and completed an Action Plan with their New Deal Adviser, which was thought to have been useful by the majority of respondents on both programmes.

Attitudes between New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ respondents were also similar in relation to a series of questions that aimed to determine satisfaction with the programmes. Substantial proportions of respondents on both programmes were in agreement that New Deal gave them a useful 'push' in that they had to do something or lose their benefits and that New Deal had improved their chances of getting a good job. There was some scepticism among respondents on both programmes that New Deal is just a way of reducing unemployment totals. When attitudes towards New Deal were broken down by the various Options it was notable that agreement with the range of positive statements about New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ was highest among respondents who participated in the Employment Option and Education and Training Option, respectively. It is not known why this is the case.

Overall satisfaction with New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25+ was high in general with the vast majority of respondents reporting that they felt very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the programmes (60% and 63% respectively). Satisfaction was particularly high among those respondents for whom New Deal has been most successful: those who participated in the New Deal 18-24 Employment Option and the New Deal 25+ Self-Employment Options, among whom sustained employment was highest.

Some areas for further analysis arose during analysis of the survey results but are beyond the scope of this work. These are as follows and could be undertaken by DEL using the SPSS file that been provided by KPMG and contains the data from the survey:

- Whether those respondents who had returned to benefits on leaving the programme had subsequently managed to find employment
- The proportions of respondents who had always worked, never worked and sometimes worked since leaving New Deal. The immediate destination, current destination and attitudes towards New Deal among each of these groups could also be analysed.

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

51327 – KPMG / DEL – New Deal Leavers Survey 2007

Ipsos MORI

92-96 Lisburn Road, Belfast BT9 6AG

Questionnaire No	O.U.O:				
Assignment Number:					

Name: Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms						
Address:						
Postcode: (N.I RESIDENTS ONLY)	B	T				
Telephone Number	(STD Code)		(Tel. Number)			

REVISED 20 MARCH 2007

(MAIN SURVEY)

CLASSIFICATION

X1 317	INTERVIEWER: Is this a personal or proxy interview?	Personal interview	1	Go to X2 Go to Section M
		Proxy interview	2	

X2 NOT ASKED - WRITTEN TO THE DATA FILE FROM THE SAMPLE FILE

X2 94	INTERVIEWER: Record gender of respondent.	Male	1
		Female	2

X3 94	What was your age last birthday?		If refused ask age group question
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X4 97	AGE GROUP FILL FROM X3	18-24	1
		25-34	2
		35-44	3
		45-54	4
		55-64	5
		65+	6

X5 97	Which of these best describes you? READ OUT	Single (never married)	1	Go to X7
		Married and living with husband / wife	2	Go to X6
		Married and separated from husband / wife	3	Go to X7
		Divorced	4	
		Widowed	5	
		Civil partnership	6	

X6 98	Does your husband / wife / partner live here as well?	Yes	1	Go to Section A
		No	2	Go to X7

X7 99	May I just check, are you currently living with someone in this household as a couple?	Yes	1
		No	2

SECTION A

A1 318	Can I just check: Have you signed on as unemployed since [INSERT DATE/MONTH INDIVIDUAL LEFT NEW DEAL]	Yes	1
		No	2

A2 319	Are you signing on as unemployed at present?	Yes	1
		No	2

SHOWCARD A

A4 321	Looking at the card, which of these best describes your current housing situation?	Live with friends, parents or other relatives and pay them rent	1	Go to section B
		Live with friends, relatives or other relatives (rent free)	2	
		Own/Buying with a mortgage	3	
		Rent from the Housing Executive	4	
		Rent from a Housing Association or Trust	5	
		Rent privately	6	
		Live in Bed & breakfast, hostel or temporary accommodation	7	
		Live rent free (squatting)	8	
		No fixed address/sleep rough	9	
		Other	10	

A4b 322	Please state respondents housing situation	
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SECTION B – CURRENT ACTIVITY

SHOWCARD B

B1 Can you look at this card and tell me
323 what you are currently doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

NOTE: In work includes self-employed

If doing more than one, ask what respondent spends most of his/her time doing

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to B2
Doing training or a course	2	
Looking after the home or family	3	
Too ill to work or study	4	
Working in a paid job	5	Go to B1b
Doing something else	6	

B1b Can you tell me what you are currently
324 doing?

B2 And how long have you been doing that?
325

Less than one week	1
One week but less than two weeks	2
Two weeks but less than one month	3
One month but less than three months	4
Three months but less than six months	5
Six months but less than twelve months	6
Twelve months or more	7

IF B1 = 5 GO TO C1

B3 Can I just check whether you do any
326 work from time to time, or on a casual basis, which you receive money for?

A business or organisation	1
Another person	2
Yourself or your own business	3
Doesn't do any paid work	4

SECTION C – THOSE CURRENTLY IN PAID WORK

IF (B1 = 5) ASK C1 – OTHERS Go to Section D

C1 What is the title of your current job?
 332

--

C2 What kind of work do you do most of the
 333 time?

IF RELEVANT, PROBE: What materials/equipment do you use?

--

C3 What industry is the job in?
 334

PROBE: What is made or done at the place where you work?

--

C3b SIC (527)
 The industry is [text fill from C3].
 Please enter SIC code.

<i>Agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	1	<i>Financial intermediation</i>	10
<i>Fishing</i>	2	<i>Real estate, renting and business activities</i>	11
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	3	<i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	12
<i>Manufacturing</i>	4	<i>Education</i>	13
<i>Electricity, gas and water supply</i>	5	<i>Health and social work</i>	14
<i>Construction</i>	6	<i>Other community, social and personal service activities</i>	15
<i>Wholesale and retail trade etc.</i>	7	<i>Private households with employed persons</i>	16
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	8	<i>Extra territorial organisations and bodies</i>	17
<i>Transport, storage and communication</i>	9	<i>Unable to classify</i>	18

C4 How many hours per week do you usually
 335 work, excluding meal breaks, but including and paid overtime?
 (Answer must be in the range from -10 up to 100)

Can't say/don't work regular hours	98

C5 Is this job permanent, or is there some way
 336 in which it is not permanent?

Permanent	1	Go to C7
Not permanent	2	Go to C6

C6 337	In what way is this job NOT permanent? Is it...	Seasonal	1
		Done under contract for a fixed period or fixed task	2
		Agency temping	3
		Casual type of work	4
		Is there some other way in which it is not permanent?	5

C7 338	Can I just check: In this job, are you an employee or are you self-employed?	Employee	1	Go to C8
		Self-employed	2	Go to C13

C8 339	Do you have managerial duties or are you supervising other employees?	Yes, managerial duties	1
		Yes, supervisory duties	2
		No	3
		Don't know	4

C9 340	How many employees are there at THE PLACE where you work?	1 – 10	1
		11 – 49	2
		50+	3
		Don't know	4

C10 341	What is the hourly rate of pay in this job? (include pence) (I.E. GROSS HOURLY RATE, BEFORE TAX, N.I., ETC. AND INCLUDING OVERTIME AND BONUSES	_____.	
		No hourly rate	99.97
		Don't know	99.98
		Refusal	99.99

C11 342	What is your usual TAKE-HOME pay after all deductions of tax, national insurance and so on, but including overtime, bonuses, commission, tax credit or tips? <i>(Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 99999)</i>	_____.		Go to C12
		Don't know	99998	Go to C13
		Refusal	99999	

C12 343	What period does it cover?	One week	1	Go to C13
		Four weeks	2	
		Calendar month	3	
		One year	4	
		Other	5	Go to C12b

C12b 344	What other period does it cover?	
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C13 How did you first hear about this
345 job?

Advert in local paper	1	Go to C14
Advert in national newspaper/magazine	2	
Advert in trade/professional journal	3	
Advert in shop window/notice board on street	4	
Private recruitment agency	5	
Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefit Office – saw vacancy on display	6	
Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefit Office – heard about vacancy from staff	7	
Jobclub	8	
New Deal/ New Deal Advisor	9	
By becoming self-employed/setting up own business	10	
Friend or relative	11	
Contacted employer direct	12	Go to C13b
Some other way	13	

C13b Please specify other way respondent heard
346 about job:

C14 Can I just check, are you doing this job as part of the New Deal?
347

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

C15 All things considered, how satisfied or
348 dissatisfied are you with this job?

PROBE: IS THAT VERY OR FAIRLY?

Very satisfied	1	Go to D1
Fairly satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	
Fairly dissatisfied	4	Go to C16
Very dissatisfied	5	
Can't say	6	Go to D1

C16 Why are you dissatisfied with this job?
349

SECTION D – STUDY / TRAINING

D1 350 Can I just check, are you taking part in any education, training or a course at the moment?
Include training being undertaken as part of work

Yes	1	Go to D2
No	2	Go to Section E

D2 351 Are you doing this as part of your job?

Yes	1
No	2

D3 352 How did you find out about this training or course? CODE ONE ONLY

Through employer	1	Go to D4
Direct from college/education or training centre	2	
Through New Deal personal advisor	3	
Through other staff at jobcentre (not New Deal personal advisor)	4	
Through Careers Service	5	
Through ad in local/national paper or magazine	6	
Through friends or family	7	
Some other way	8	Go to D3b
Don't know/can't say	9	Go to D4

D3b 353 Please specify way respondent found out about training course:

D4 354 When did you start this training or course?
IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER EXACT DATE, ENTER A ROUGH DATE

.....-.....-.....

SHOWCARD D1

D5 What is the main place where
355 you do this training or course?

CODE ONE ONLY

At my place of work	1	Go to D6
Evening institute/adult education centre	2	
Further Education (FE) college /technical college	3	
University or Higher Education (HE) college	4	
Community Centre	5	
Skill centre	6	
Private training centre	7	
At home (Open University, correspondence course, distance learning course)	8	
At home (other)	9	
Other	10	

D5b Please specify main place respondent does training:
356

D6 How many hours per week is your training or course,
357 excluding any studying you do in your own time:

D7 What is the title of the course?
358

D8 Is the course aimed at obtaining a particular qualification, or
359 not?

Yes	1	Go to D9
No	2	Go to D12

SHOWCARD D2

D9 360 And looking at the card, do you know the level of the qualification you are aiming towards?

CODE ONE ONLY

GCSE	1	Go to D12
NVQ/SVQ	2	Go to D10
RSA/Pitman's	3	Go to D12
City and Guilds	4	
National or general BTEC, ONC or OND	5	Go to D11
GNVQ or GSVQ or AVCE	6	
A Level	7	Go to D12
Higher BTEC, HND or HNC	8	
Nursing qualification	9	
Teaching qualification (including TEFL)	10	
Degree/diploma (e.g. BA, BSc, DipHE)	11	Go to D9b
Other qualification	12	
No, don't know	13	Go to D12

D9b 361 Which other qualification is the respondent aiming towards?

D10 362 Do you know the level of Vocational Qualification or NVQ you are working for?

CODE ONE ONLY

No, don't know level	1	Go to D12
Basic Numeracy and Literacy	2	
Level 1	3	
Level 2	4	
Level 3	5	
Level 4 or higher	6	

D11 363 Do you know the level of the General Vocational Qualification or GNVQ or AVCE you are working for?
CODE ONE ONLY

No, don't know level	1
Introductory	2
Intermediate	3
Advanced	4

D12 364 Are you doing this as part of New Deal?

Yes	1	Go to D13
No	2	Go to E1
Don't know	3	

D13 All things considered, how satisfied
365 or dissatisfied are you with this
training or course?

CODE ONE ONLY

Very satisfied	1	Go to Sect E
Fairly satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	
Fairly dissatisfied	4	Go to D14
Very dissatisfied	5	
Can't say	6	Go to Sect E

D14 And why are you dissatisfied with this training or course?
366

SECTION E – INFORMAL WORK

IF B1 = 5 GO TO SECTION F

E1 327	Can I just check whether you are currently doing any casual or one-off jobs for which you get paid?	Yes	1	Go to E2
		No	2	Go to Section F
INCLUDE IF PAID EXPENSES INCLUDE WORK FOR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS				

E2 367	How many hours do you usually do per week?	____.____	
		No usual hours	97

E3 368	When did you start doing this work?-.....-.....	
IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER EXACT DATE, ENTER A ROUGH DATE			

E4 369	How did you first hear about this job?			
CODE ONE ONLY		Advert in local paper	1	Go to Section F
		Advert in national paper/magazine	2	
		Advert in trade/professional journal	3	
		Advert in shop window/notice board on street	4	
		Private recruitment agency	5	
		Jobcentre / Jobs & Benefits Office – saw vacancy on display	6	
		Jobcentre / Jobs & Benefits Office – heard about vacancy from staff	7	
		Jobclub	8	
		New Deal/New Deal Adviser	9	
		By becoming self-employed/setting up own business	10	
		Friend or relative	11	
		Contacted employer direct	12	
		Some other way	13	Go to E4b

E4b 370	Please specify how respondent heard about this job?	
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SECTION F – CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED

IF (A2 = 1) ASK F1, OTHERS GO TO F2

F1 Thinking of your current spell of unemployment, when did you
371 begin signing on as unemployed?

--

**IF (A2 = 1) OR ((A2 = 2) AND (B1 = 1)) THEN ASK F2 TO F5. OTHERS GO TO G1
SHOW CARD F1 (372)**

F2 Looking at the card, which, (if any) of the following benefits or tax credits are you currently claiming? **NOTE: WE
ARE LOOKING FOR BENEFITS PAID DIRECTLY TO THE RESPONDENT (IN THE RESPONDENT'S NAME)
CODE ALL THAT APPLY**

<i>Jobseekers Allowance</i>	1	<i>Severe Disablement Allowance</i>	9
<i>Income Support</i>	2	<i>National Insurance Credits only</i>	10
<i>Emergency Income Support</i>	3	<i>Hardship Allowance only</i>	11
<i>Incapacity Benefit</i>	4	<i>Working Tax Credit</i>	12
<i>Disability Living Allowance (either care or mobility)</i>	5	<i>Child Tax Credit</i>	13
<i>Attendance Allowance</i>	6	<i>None of these</i>	14
<i>Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit</i>	7	<i>Don't know</i>	15
<i>Invalid Care Allowance</i>	8		

F3 Can I just check: Are you currently on New Deal?
373

Yes	1	Go to F5
No	2	Go to F4
Don't know	3	

F4 During this current spell of unemployment, have you
374 had any meetings with a Personal Advisor?

Yes	1	Go to Section G
No	2	
Don't know	3	

SHOW CARD F2 (375)

IF CODE 1 AT F3 (373) ASK:

F5 Which of the activities listed on the card are you doing on New Deal?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

<i>Meeting with a Personal Advisor at the beginning of your time on New Deal (Gateway)</i>	1	<i>Working with an employer who receives a New Deal subsidy</i>	7
<i>A short course within New Deal e.g. CV training, Interview Skills training, Fork Lift training</i>	2	<i>New Deal for Musicians</i>	8
<i>Taking part in activities as part of the Preparation for employment programme</i>	3	<i>Self Employment</i>	9
<i>In educational or training course at college or training centre</i>	4	<i>Meeting with a Personal Adviser towards the end of your time on New Deal (Follow-Through)</i>	10
<i>Environmental Task force</i>	5	<i>None of these/not really doing anything</i>	11
<i>Working with a voluntary organisation</i>	6	<i>Don't know</i>	12

SECTION G – JOB SEARCH

IF (B1 = 5) GO TO H1

G1 Can I just check, are you looking for work at present?
 328

Yes	1	Go to H1
No	2	Go to G2

G2 Can I check: Are you waiting to take up a job you have
 376 already obtained?

Yes	1	Go to H1
No	2	Go to G3

NOTE: IF RECENTLY STARTED A JOB – CODE YES

G3 Even though you were not looking for work, would you
 377 like to have a regular paid job at the moment?

Yes	1	Go to G6
No	2	Go to G4

G4 Why do you not want
 378 a regular paid job at
 the moment?

CODE ALL THAT
 APPLY

PROBE FULLY

	G4	G5
	(378)	(380)
Prefer not to work	1	1
Waiting to hear the result of a job application	2	2
Partner's benefit would be reduced/lost	3	3
Long-term sickness/incapacity	4	4
Temporarily sick/injured	5	5
On government scheme/training course	6	6
Looking after children/home	7	7
No jobs available	8	8
Would be worse off in work	9	9
No suitable jobs	10	10
No jobs paying adequate wages	11	11
Can't afford the expense of looking for work	12	12
Studying (in term time)	13	13
Other reason	14	14
G4b (379) Please Specify _____		
G5b (381) Please Specify _____		

(380)

G5 **And** of these reasons, which is the main reason you don't want a regular paid job at the moment?
 NOW GO TO SECTION H

G6 382 There are various reasons why people can't or don't look for work. Why are you not currently looking for work?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

PROBE FULLY

	G6 (382)	G7 (384)
Don't need a job	1	1
Waiting to hear the result of a job application	2	2
Partner's benefit would be reduced/lost	3	3
Long-term sickness/incapacity	4	4
Temporarily sick/injured	5	5
On government scheme/training course	6	6
Looking after children/home	7	7
No jobs available	8	8
Would be worse off in work	9	9
No suitable jobs	10	10
No jobs paying adequate wages	11	11
Can't afford the expense of looking for work	12	12
Studying (in term time)	13	13
Other reason G6b (283) Please Specify _____ G7b (385) Please Specify _____	14	14

(384)

G7 And of these reasons, which is the MAIN reason you are not currently looking for work?

SECTION H – PREVIOUS WORK HISTORY

H1 386 Thinking generally about unemployed people in this area, do you think the chances of getting a job and signing off at the present time are...
 READ OUT

Very good	1
Fairly good	2
Fairly bad	3
Very bad	4
Can't say	5

SHOW CARD H (387)

H2 Other people have summed up their experience of work in the ways shown on this card. Are any of them things that you would say about yourself since leaving school or college?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

<i>I have spent most of my life in steady jobs</i>	1	<i>I've spent more time unemployed than in work</i>	5
<i>I've mainly done casual or short-term work</i>	2	<i>I have been in work, then out of work, several times over</i>	6
<i>I've spent a lot of time out of work due to sickness or injury</i>	3	<i>I have spent a lot of my adult life looking after the home and family</i>	7
<i>I have spent most of my working life self-employed</i>	4	<i>None of these apply to me, (e.g. spent virtually all the time in full-time education)</i>	8

H3 388 How many jobs have you had since leaving school/college?

CODE ONE ONLY

None	1
One	2
Two	3
Between three and five	4
Between six and ten	5
More than ten	6
Too many to say (i.e. many temporary/casual jobs)	7
None of these apply to me (e.g. spent virtually all the time in full-time education)	8

H4
389 Excluding New Deal, have you EVER been on any other government programme, such as Jobskills, Bridge to Employment, Modern Apprenticeship etc?

NB: IF PROGRAMME IS POSSIBLY NEW DEAL, EXPLAIN THAT WE WILL BE ASKING ABOUT IT LATER

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

No	1	Go to Sect I
Youth Training Programme (YTP)	2	Go to H5
Jobskills	3	
Job Training Programme (JTP)	4	
ACE	5	
Enterprise Ulster	6	
Community Work Programme	7	
National Traineeship	8	
Training for Work (TfW)	9	
Worktrack	10	
Bridge to Employment	11	
Other	12	Go to H4b
Don't know	13	Go to Section I

H4b
390 Please specify the programme respondent was on?

H5
391 Are you on one of these programmes at present?

Yes	1	Go to H6
No	2	Go to Section I

H6
New Please specify the programme respondent is on?

SECTION I – RECENT WORK HISTORY

I would now like to ask you some questions about what you have been doing in the months since you left New Deal.

I1 TODAY
392

.....--

ROUTING: Ask the following questions starting with the month & year the respondent left New Deal (date from sample file).

SHOWCARD I

I2 Thinking about the month of **June**
393 **2005**, can you look at this card and
tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 13
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	
Something else	9	Go to 12b

I2b Can you tell me what you were doing?
394

SHOWCARD I

I3 Thinking about the month of **July**
395 **2005**, can you look at this card and
tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 14
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	
Something else	9	Go to 13b

I3b Can you tell me what you were doing?
396

SHOWCARD I

14 Thinking about the month of **August**
397 **2005**, can you look at this card and
tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 15
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 14b
Something else	9	

14b Can you tell me what you were doing?
398

SHOWCARD I

15 Thinking about the month of
399 **September 2005**, can you look at
this card and tell me what you were
doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 16
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 15b
Something else	9	

15b Can you tell me what you were doing?
400

SHOWCARD I

16 Thinking about the month of
401 **October 2005**, can you look at this
card and tell me what you were
doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 17
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 16b
Something else	9	

16b Can you tell me what you were doing?
402

SHOWCARD I

17 Thinking about the month of
 403 **November 2005**, can you look at
 this card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 18
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 17b
Something else	9	

17b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 404

SHOWCARD I

18 Thinking about the month of
 405 **December 2005**, can you look at
 this card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 19
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 18b
Something else	9	

18b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 406

SHOWCARD I

19 Thinking about the month of
 407 **January 2006**, can you look at this
 card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 110
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 19b
Something else	9	

19b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 408

SHOWCARD I

I10 Thinking about the month of
 409 **February 2006**, can you look at this
 card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I11
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I10b
Something else	9	

I10b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 410

SHOWCARD I

I11 Thinking about the month of **March**
 411 **2006**, can you look at this card and
 tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I12
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I11b
Something else	9	

I11b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 412

SHOWCARD I

I12 Thinking about the month of **April**
 413 **2006**, can you look at this card and
 tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I13
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I12b
Something else	9	

I12b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 414

SHOWCARD I

I13 Thinking about the month of **May**
 415 **2006**, can you look at this card and
 tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 14
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 113b
Something else	9	

I13b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 416

SHOWCARD I

I14 Thinking about the month of **June**
 417 **2006**, can you look at this card and
 tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 115
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 114b
Something else	9	

I14b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 418

SHOWCARD I

I15 Thinking about the month of **July**
 419 **2006**, can you look at this card and
 tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 116
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 115b
Something else	9	

I15b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 420

SHOWCARD I

I16 Thinking about the month of **August**
 New **2006**, can you look at this card and
 tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I17
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I16b
Something else	9	

I16b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I17 Thinking about the month of
 New **September 2006**, can you look at
 this card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I18
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I17b
Something else	9	

I17b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I18 Thinking about the month of
 New **October 2006**, can you look at this
 card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I19
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I18b
Something else	9	

I18b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I19 Thinking about the month of
 New **November 2006**, can you look at
 this card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I20
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I19b
Something else	9	

I19b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I20 Thinking about the month of
 New **December 2006**, can you look at
 this card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I21
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I20b
Something else	9	

I20b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I21 Thinking about the month of
 New **January 2007**, can you look at this
 card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to I22
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to I21b
Something else	9	

I21b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I22 Thinking about the month of
 New **February 2007**, can you look at this
 card and tell me what you were
 doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 123
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 122b
Something else	9	

I22b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I23 Thinking about the month of **March**
 New **2007**, can you look at this card and
 tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 124
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 123b
Something else	9	

I23b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I24 Thinking about the month of **April**
 New **2007**, can you look at this card and
 tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

*IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
 THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
 MOST OF THE MONTH DOING*

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 125
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 124b
Something else	9	

I24b Can you tell me what you were doing?
 New

SHOWCARD I

I25 Thinking about the month of **May**
New **2007**, can you look at this card and
tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 126
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 125b
Something else	9	

I25b Can you tell me what you were doing?
New

SHOWCARD I

I26 Thinking about the month of **June**
New **2007**, can you look at this card and
tell me what you were doing?

CODE ONE ONLY

**IF RESPONDENT WAS DOING MORE
THAN ONE, CODE THE ONE THEY SPENT
MOST OF THE MONTH DOING**

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to 127
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing casual work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working full-time in a paid job	6	
Working part-time in a paid job	7	
On New Deal	8	Go to 126b
Something else	9	

I26b Can you tell me what you were doing?
New

ASK I27 IF THE RESPONDENT WAS WORKING FULL OR PART TIME BUT THEN STOPPED WORKING FULL OR PART TIME. DATE BASED ON THE LAST MONTH THAT THE PERSON WORKED

I27 Could you tell me the MAIN reason
421 that the job you were doing in
 ENDTEXT came to an end?

CODE ONE ONLY

Temporary/seasonal/casual job came to an end	1	Go to Section J
Fixed-term contract came to an end	2	
Dismissed/sacked	3	
Made redundant	4	
Took voluntary redundancy	5	
Resigned/decided to leave	6	
Gave up work for family or personal reasons	7	
Gave up work for health/disability reasons	8	
The company went out of business/site closed down	9	
Other reason	10	Go to I27b

I27b Please specify the reason respondent's job in ENDTEXT
422 came to an end.

SECTION J – EXPERIENCES OF NEW DEAL

INTRO A – FOR THOSE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED (423)

J1 I'd like to ask you some questions about experiences of claiming benefits and advice or information you may have received. In particular, I would like to ask about your experiences during your longest spell of claiming JSA or Income Support over the past year.

INTRO B – FOR THOSE CURRENTLY NOT SIGNING ON (424)

J2 I'd like to ask you some questions about experiences of claiming benefits and advice or information you may have received. In particular, I would like to ask about your experiences during the time you were claiming JSA or Income Support.

(425)

J3 During that time, did you receive any practical help from your local Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefit Office with any of the following...

			Yes	No	Don't know
426	J3a	...how to apply for jobs?	1	2	3
427	J3b	...finding jobs to apply for?	1	2	3
428	J3c	...a staff member telephoning an employer on your behalf?	1	2	3
429	J3d	...a staff member setting up interviews with employers for you?	1	2	3
430	J3e	...advice about benefits you can claim while in work?	1	2	3
431	J3f	...advice about training opportunities?	1	2	3
432	J3g	...information about the various training programmes which might help you find work?	1	2	3
433	J3h	...setting up meetings with providers to discuss training courses, education or work experience?	1	2	3

J4 Do you remember receiving a letter inviting you to attend a
434 first interview with a New Deal Personal Adviser?

Yes	1	Go to J7
No	2	Go to J5

J5 Were you ever told that you would be going onto the
435 new Deal?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know/can't remember	3

J6 Can I check: Did you ask to go on New Deal?
436

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know/can't remember	3

J7 Were you invited to attend an interview at
437 the Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefit Office or another advice agency where a Personal Adviser explained what the New Deal is and how it affects you?

Yes	1	Go to J8
No	2	Go to J13
Don't know/can't remember	3	

J8 Did you attend this interview?
438

Yes	1	Go to J10
No	2	Go to J9
Don't know/can't remember	3	Go to J13

J9 Why did you not attend this interview?
439

GO TO J13

J10 How many Personal Adviser interviews did you have?
440

One	1
Two or three	2
Four or five	3
Six or more	4
Don't know/can't remember	5

J11 Did you complete an Action Plan with a
441 New Deal Personal Advisor?

Yes	1	Go to J12 Go to J13
No	2	
Don't know/can't remember	3	

J12 How useful was the plan?
442

Very useful	1
Fairly useful	2
Not very useful	3
Not useful at all	4
Don't know/can't remember	5

SHOW CARD J1 (443)

J13 Did you do any of these activities on New Deal?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

<i>Meeting with a Personal Adviser at the beginning of your time on New Deal (gateway)</i>	1	<i>Working with an employer who receives a New Deal subsidy</i>	7
<i>On a short course within New Deal e.g. CV Training, Interview Skills training, Fork Lift training</i>	2	<i>New Deal for Musicians</i>	8
<i>Taking part in activities as part of the Preparation for Employment programme (PEP)</i>	3	<i>Self Employment</i>	9
<i>In education or training course at college or training centre</i>	4	<i>Meeting with a Personal Adviser towards the end of your time on New Deal (Follow-Through)</i>	10
<i>Environmental Task Force</i>	5	<i>None of these/didn't really do anything</i>	11
<i>Working with a voluntary organisation</i>	6	<i>Don't know</i>	12

(New)

TO BE ASKED OF THOSE WHO WERE ON A NEW DEAL OPTION (FROM SAMPLE) OTHERS GO TO J20

J16	Did you leave before you completed your work experience or training on the programme?	Yes	1	Go to J17
444		No	2	Go to J18

J17	Why did you not complete the programme?	
445		

ASK J17a and J17b IF J16 = 2, OTHERS GO TO J18

J17a	The length of time you can spend on work experience or training is either 13 or 26 weeks. How long did your period of training or work experience last?	13 weeks	1	Go to J17b
New		26 weeks	2	
		Don't know / Can't remember	3	Go to J18

J17b	Do you think this was too long, too short or just right?	Too long	1
New		Too short	2
		About right	3
		Don't know	4

J18	Did you get a job after you left this programme?	Yes	1
446		No	2

J19	Do you think that taking part in this programme increased or decreased your chances of getting a paid job, or do you think it made no difference to your chances?	Increased chances	1
447		Decreased chances	2
		Made no difference	3
		Don't know/can't say	4

J20	Did you get any qualifications while you were on New Deal?	Yes	1	Go to J21
New		No	2	Go to J24

J21	What qualifications did you get?	A National Vocational Qualification(NVQ) in Childcare	1
New		Full NVQ (in another subject)	2
		Units of a NVQ (Part NVQ)	3
		Stand alone qualification e.g. C&G/OCR certificate	4
		Any other qualification	5

J23	Do you think that these qualifications will be/have been useful in you getting a job	Yes	1
New		No	2

(448)

J24 Did the Personal Adviser or anyone else at the Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefits Office discuss with you...

			Yes	No	Don't know
449	J24a	...your skills and experiences?	1	2	3
450	J24b	...completing job applications?	1	2	3
451	J24c	...what work you might do?	1	2	3
452	J24d	...what education or training you might need?	1	2	3
453	J24e	...different ways to look for work?	1	2	3

J25 Did the Personal Adviser inform you of the following benefits or tax credits?

New

SHOWCARD J3

Jobseekers Allowance	1
Income Support	2
Emergency Income Support	3
Incapacity Benefit	4
Disability Living Allowance (either care or mobility)	5
Attendance Allowance	6
Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit	7
Invalid Care Allowance	8
Severe disablement Allowance	9
National Insurance Credits only	10
Hardship Allowance Only	11
Working Tax Credit	12
Child Tax Credit	13
None of these	14
Don't know	15

(454)

J26 And were you referred to any of the following by your Personal Adviser or by Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefit Office staff at any point? ...

			Yes	No	Don't know
455	J26a	...independent advice about educational training courses?	1	2	3
456	J26b	...to someone who offers support and encouragement (sometimes called a mentor)?	1	2	3
457	J26c	...to a project or agency for the homeless?	1	2	3
458	J26d	...to a project or agency for people with drug or alcohol problems?	1	2	3
459	J26e	...to a project or agency for people who have been on probation, community service or in prison?	1	2	3

J27 During this time, did you feel any pressure from the Personal Adviser or Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefit Office staff to apply for a job or participate in a programme which you felt was unsuitable?

460

Yes, a lot of pressure	1
Yes, some pressure	2
No real pressure	3
Don't know/can't say	4

J28 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied
461 were you with the advice or
opportunities offered to you by the
Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefit Office?
Were you...

Very satisfied	1	Go to J30
Fairly satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	
Fairly dissatisfied	4	Go to J29
Very dissatisfied	5	
Can't say	6	Go to J30

READ OUT

J29 Why were you dissatisfied with the advice and opportunities
462 offered to you by the Jobcentre or Jobs & Benefit Office?

J30 Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied
463 were you with the advice and
opportunities offered to you by your
Personal Advisor? Were you...

Very satisfied	1	Go to J32
Fairly satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	
Fairly dissatisfied	4	Go to J31
Very dissatisfied	5	
Can't say	6	Go to J32

READ OUT

J31 Why were you dissatisfied with your Personal Advisor?
464

J32 Taking everything into
465 consideration, how satisfied or
dissatisfied were you with your
experience of the New Deal?
Were you...

Very satisfied	1	Go to section K
Fairly satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	
Fairly dissatisfied	4	Go to J33
Very dissatisfied	5	
Can't say	6	Go to sect K

READ OUT

J33 Why were you dissatisfied with your experience of the New
466 Deal?

SECTION K - ATTITUDES

K1 (467) **SHOWCARD K**

The following questions are about your views. There are no wrong answers. Please decide on your answers from this card. How strongly do you agree with these statements?

ROTATE LIST		<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>Don't know/ can't say</i>
K1a 468	New Deal is just a way of reducing unemployment totals	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1b 469	The things they make you do on New Deal don't really help you get a job.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1c 470	On New Deal people are pushed into activities they don't want to do.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1d 471	Being on New Deal increases people's chances of finding a good job.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1e 472	New deal has improved my chances of getting a good job	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1f 473	With New Deal, you have to do something or you might lose benefit. That kind of push really helps.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1g 474	Being on New Deal increased my confidence.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1h 475	My time on New Deal helped me learn new skills.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1i 476	My time on New Deal helped me develop skills I already had.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1j 477	Getting a job is more down to luck than the effort you put in.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1o 482	Having almost any job is better than being unemployed.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1p 483	I have lots of experience relevant to work.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1q 484	I have many work related skills that would make me a good employee.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1s 486	For someone like me, benefits give more security than trying to earn a wage.	1	2	3	4	5	6
K1u 488	There are plenty of jobs in this area if people are willing to look for them.	1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION L - PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC

Thinking now about some things which may be considered by employers when you apply for a job.

L1 At what age did you finish full-time education at school or
489 sixth-form college?
WRITE AGE IN YEARS
(Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 99)

L2 After that, did you do any full-time further or higher
490 education?

Yes	1	Go to L3
No	2	Go to L4

L3 At what age did you finish that?
491 WRITE AGE IN YEARS
(Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 99)

SHOWCARD L1

L4 Now I would like to ask you about
492 qualifications. Do you have any of these
 qualifications at all?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Recognised trade apprenticeship completed	1	Go to L7	
City & Guilds- Craft, Intermediate or ordinary (Part I)	2		
City & Guilds- Advanced or final (Part II) or full tech (Part III)	3		
(City & Guilds- can't say which)	4		
BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, SCOTEC, SCOTVEC First certificate or diploma or General certificate	5		
ORDINARY National Certificate or Diploma (ONC or OND) or SCOTVEC National Certificate or diploma	6		
HIGHER National Certificate or Diploma (HNC or HND) or SCOTVEC Higher Certificate or diploma	7		
Pitman's/RSA secretarial or clerical	8		
Other clerical or commercial qualification (e.g. typing/shorthand / book-keeping)	9		
NVQ/SVQ	10		Go to L5
GNVQ/GSVQ/AVCE	11		Go to L7
Other VOCATIONAL or PRE-VOCATIONAL qualification	12		Go to L4b
No, none of these	13		Go to L7

L4b Please specify the qualification
493

--

L5 What is the highest level of NVQ/SVQ that you
494 have completed?
(Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 8)

WRITE IN NVQ/SVQ LEVEL (1-5):	1
Didn't Complete	0
Don't know	8

SHOWCARD L2

L7 And do you have any of these school
496 or college qualifications?

If more than one ask which of these examinations is the HIGHEST you have passed?

CODE ONE ONLY

	Degree	1	Go to L8
GCE A Level or Higher school certificate	2		
GCSE grades A, B or C	3		
GCSE grades D, E, F or G	4		
CSE grade 1	5		
CSE grades 2-5	6		
CSE ungraded / don't know grade	7		
GCE O-level 1-6 (pre-1975)	8		Go to L7b
GCE O-level A-C (1975 or after)	9		
Other academic qualification	10		
NONE OF THESE	11		Go to L8

L7b Please specify the qualification
497

--

L8 Since you were sixteen, have you had any
498 problems with reading or writing English at all?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Yes, reading English	1	Go to L10
Yes, writing English	2	
Yes, because English is not first language	3	Go to L9
No	4	Go to L13
Refused	5	
Don't know	6	

L9 What is your first language?
499

--

L10 When you were on New Deal did you receive
New any help with your problems with reading or writing English?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Yes, reading English	1	Go to L11
Yes, writing English	2	
No	4	Go to L10b
Refused	5	Go to L12
Don't know	6	

L10b Were you offered help with
New reading or writing English?

Yes	1	Go to L12
No	2	
Don't know / Can't remember	3	

L11 New	What sort of help did you get?	One to one help from a tutor	1	Go to L12
		Help as part of a small group	2	
		Help from work experience provider	3	
		Other (Please specify)	4	Go to L11b

L11b
New What other sort of help did you get?

L12 500	Do you still have problems with reading or writing English at all? CODE ALL THAT APPLY	Yes, reading English	1
		Yes, writing English	2
		Yes, because English is not first language	3
		No	4
		Refused	5
		Don't know	6

L13 501	Since you were sixteen, have you had any problems with numbers or simple arithmetic at all? CODE ONE ONLY	Yes (unqualified)	1	Go to L14
		Yes, some problems	2	
		No	3	Go to L17
		Refused	4	
		Don't know	5	

L14 New	When you were on New Deal did you receive any help with your problems with numbers or simple arithmetic? CODE ALL THAT APPLY	Yes	1	Go to L15
		No	2	Go to L14b
		Refused	3	Go to L16
		Don't know	4	

L14b New	Were you offered help with numbers or simple arithmetic?	Yes	1	Go to L16
		No	2	
		Don't know / Can't remember	3	

L15 New	What sort of help did you get?	One to one help from a tutor	1	Go to L16
		Help as part of a small group	2	
		Help from work experience provider	3	
		Other (Please specify)	4	Go to L15b

L15b
New What other sort of help did you get?

L16	Do you still have problems with numbers or simple arithmetic at all?	Yes (unqualified)	1
502	CODE ONE ONLY	Yes, some problems	2
		No	3
		Refused	4
		Don't know	5

L17	Do you hold a current full license to drive a car or motorcycle?	Yes, car (and motorcycle)	1	Go to L18
503	CODE ONE ONLY	Yes, motorcycle only	2	
		No	3	Go to L19

L18	Do you have access to a car, van or motorcycle?	Yes, car or van	1
504	CODE UP TO TWO CODES	Yes, motorcycle	2
		No	3

L19	Do you have any health problems or disabilities which you expect will last for more than a year?	Yes	1	Go to L20
505		No	2	Go to L23

L20	Does this problem affect the KIND of paid work that you might do?	Yes	1	Go to L21
506		No	2	Go to L23

SHOW CARD L3 (507)

L21 Which health problems do you have?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

<i>Problems or disabilities (including arthritis or rheumatism) with: ...your arms or hands</i>	1	<i>Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems</i>	9
<i>...your legs or feet</i>	2	<i>Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems</i>	10
<i>...your back or neck</i>	3	<i>Diabetes</i>	11
<i>Difficulty in seeing</i>	4	<i>Depression, bad nerves or anxiety</i>	12
<i>Difficulty in hearing</i>	5	<i>Epilepsy</i>	13
<i>A speech impediment</i>	6	<i>Drug or alcohol problems</i>	14
<i>Severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies</i>	7	<i>Mental illness or suffer from phobia, panics or other nervous disorder</i>	15
<i>Chest or breathing problems, asthma or bronchitis</i>	8	<i>Other health problems or disabilities (include progressive illness not coded above, e.g. cancer, etc.)</i>	16

L22	Disablement Employment Advisers help disabled people to find and keep jobs by assessing their needs and, where appropriate, by providing access to special programmes and services. They can also help disabled jobseekers to get job interviews. Have you attended any advisory interview with a Disablement Employment Adviser?	Yes	1
508		No	2
		Don't know	3

SHOW CARD L4

L23 To which of these groups do you
 509 consider you belong?

White	1	Go to L24
Black – African	2	
Black - Caribbean	3	
Black – other	4	
Indian	5	Go to L24
Pakistani	6	
Bangladeshi	7	
Chinese	8	
Mixed race	9	
Traveller	10	Go to L23c
Other	11	
Prefer not to say	12	

L23b Please specify:
 510

GO TO L25

L23c Please specify:
 511

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IF RESPONDENT HAS A HUSBAND/WIFE/PARTNER ASK L24 OTHERWISE GO TO L25 [IF X5 = 2 OR X7 = 1]

SHOWCARD L5

L24 Taking your answer from this
 512 card, what was your husband/wife/partner doing last week?

NOTE: In work includes self-employed

In full-time paid work (30+ hours)	1	Go to L25
In part-time paid work (16-29 hours) AND part-time education (<22 hours per week)	2	
In part-time paid work (16-29 hours) ONLY	3	
In part-time paid work (under 16 hours) AND full-time education (22+ hours per week)	4	
In part-time paid work (under 16 hours) AND part-time education (<22 hours per week)	5	
In part-time paid work (under 16 hours) ONLY	6	
Full-time education ONLY (22+ hours per week)	7	
Part-time education ONLY (<22 hours per week)	8	
Government/TEC/LEC programme	9	
Unemployed and looking for work	10	
Looking after home/children	11	
Health problems/disabilities/injury	12	
Something else	13	Go to L24b

L24b Please specify what respondent's partner was doing
 513

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SHOWCARD L6

L25 Can you tell me whether you spent
 514 any time living with or in any of
 the situations listed on the card?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Living with a foster family	1
Living with an adopted family	2
Living in a residential children's home	3
Living in a Young Offenders Centre or prison	4
Living in a Training School	5
Living in a hostel/foyer for homeless people	6
Sleeping rough (e.g. living on the streets)	7
Living in Armed Forces accommodation	8
None	9

SHOWCARD L7

L26 Have any of these applied to you since you left
 515 school or college?
 Just read out the letter if yes.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

No	1
S - been on probation	2
T - been on Community Service / Attendance Centre	3
U - been given FORMAL Police warning	4
V - fined	5
W - been on Anti Social Behavioural Order (ASBO)	6
Refused	7

L27 *Would you say you currently have problems*
 516 *with paying essential bills such as housing,*
electric or gas bills or with paying for food?

<i>Yes, always have problems</i>	1
<i>Yes, sometimes have problems</i>	2
<i>No, don't have problems</i>	3
<i>(Refused)</i>	4

L28 Do you currently have any problems with debt?
 517

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

L29 I would like to ask you now about religion. Would you
 329 tell me what religion you are?

Yes	1	Go to L30
Unwilling to answer	2	Go to L31
No, religion	3	

L30 What is the denomination? (330)

<i>Christian- no denomination</i>	1	<i>Free Presbyterian</i>	7	<i>Hindu</i>	13
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	2	<i>Brethren</i>	8	<i>Muslim</i>	14
<i>Presbyterian</i>	3	<i>Protestant- not specified</i>	9	<i>Sikh</i>	15
<i>Church of Ireland /Anglican</i>	4	<i>Other Protestant</i>	10	<i>Buddhist</i>	16
<i>Methodist</i>	5	<i>Other Christian</i>	11	<i>Other non-Christian</i>	17
<i>Baptist</i>	6	<i>Jewish</i>	12	GO TO SECTION N	

L31 Would you tell me in what religion you were brought up? (331)

<i>Christian- no denomination</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Free Presbyterian</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Brethren</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Presbyterian</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Protestant- not specified</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Sikh</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Church of Ireland /Anglican</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Other Protestant</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Buddhist</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Methodist</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Other Christian</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Other non-Christian</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Baptist</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Jewish</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>No religion</i>	<i>18</i>

Now go to Section N

SECTION M - PROXY INTERVIEW

M1 Can you look at this and tell me what
518 PRNAME is currently doing?

Unemployed and looking for work	1	Go to M2
Doing training or a course	2	
Doing voluntary work	3	
Looking after the home or family	4	
Too ill to work or study	5	
Working in a paid job	6	Go to M1b
Something else	7	

M1b Can you tell me what PRNAME is currently doing?
519

M2 How long has PRNAME been [text fill from
520 M1]?

Less than one week	1
One week but less than two weeks	2
Two weeks but less than one month	3
One month but less than three months	4
Three months but less than six months	5
Six months but less than twelve months	6
Twelve months or more	7

IF M1 = 5 GO TO M4

M3 Can I just check: Does PRNAME do any paid
521 work from time to time, or on a casual basis,
for...?
READ OUT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

A business or organisation	1
Another person	2
Him/herself or his/her own business?	3
Doesn't do any paid work	4

M4 What is your relationship to PRNAME?
522 ENTER RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT
TO PRNAME

Parent (incl. in-law), uncle, aunt	1	Go to Section N
Brother/sister (incl. in-law)	2	
Partner/husband/wife	3	
Other	4	Go to M4b

M4b Please specify relationship of respondent to PRNAME:
523

SECTION N – CODING AND FINISH

YOU HAVE NOW REACHED THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

THANK RESPONDENT

530	HAVE YOU COMPLETED ALL THE INTERVIEWING?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; text-align: center;">Yes, completed all the interviewing</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Not yet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes, completed all the interviewing	1	Not yet	2
Yes, completed all the interviewing	1					
Not yet	2					
531	Time interview completed?	____:____				
532	Date interviewer completed address-.....-.....				
533	Date all interviewing completed-.....-.....				

Appendix 2: New Deal 18-24 Tables

Table 1: Current Activity of Respondents and Immediate Destination on Leaving by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Current Activity	Education and Training % (n=)	Not Known % (n=)	Others % (n=)	Return to Benefits % (n=)	Unsubsidised Employment % (n=)
Unemployed and looking for work	0 (1)	29 (116)	21 (84)	32 (131)	18 (72)
Doing training or a course	10 (5)	31 (16)	28 (14)	26 (13)	6 (3)
Looking after the home or family	0 (0)	26 (13)	26 (13)	46 (23)	2 (1)
Too ill to work or study	1 (1)	30 (25)	20 (17)	32 (27)	17 (14)
Working in a paid job	1 (4)	26 (85)	10 (32)	16 (51)	48 (158)
Doing something else	0 (0)	41 (11)	4 (1)	30 (8)	26 (7)

Table 2: Industrial Sector by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Industrial Sector	Gateway Only % (n=)	Employment Option % (n=)	Education and Training Option % (n=)	Voluntary Sector Option % (n=)	Environmental Taskforce Option % (n=)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1 (3)	2 (1)	0 (0)	5 (1)	50 (1)
Manufacturing	11 (23)	11 (6)	12 (5)	5 (1)	0 (0)
Construction	13 (28)	28 (15)	7 (3)	5 (1)	0 (0)
Wholesale and retail trade etc	18 (39)	17 (9)	33 (14)	23 (5)	0 (0)
Hotels and restaurants	8 (16)	6 (3)	7 (3)	9 (2)	0 (0)
Transport, storage and communication	8 (16)	8 (4)	2 (1)	9 (2)	0 (0)
Financial intermediation	2 (4)	2 (1)	2 (1)	5 (1)	0 (0)
Real estate, renting and business activities	8 (16)	8 (4)	7 (3)	14 (3)	50 (1)
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	5 (11)	2 (1)	2 (1)	5 (1)	0 (0)
Education	6 (13)	2 (1)	7 (3)	5 (1)	0 (0)
Health and social work	11 (23)	4 (2)	12 (5)	9 (2)	0 (0)
Other community, social and personal service activities	10 (21)	9 (5)	9 (4)	9 (2)	0 (0)
Private households with employed persons	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Unable to classify	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Table 3: Occupational Classification of Respondents by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Professional Occupations % (n=)	Managerial and Technical Occupations % (n=)	Skilled Occupations – Non Manual % (n=)	Skilled Occupations - Manual % (n=)	Partly Skilled Occupations % (n=)	Unskilled Occupations % (n=)
Gateway Only	1 (1)	8 (16)	31 (65)	19 (39)	28 (59)	14 (28)
Employment Option	2 (1)	8 (4)	21 (11)	40 (21)	14 (7)	15 (8)
Education and Training Option	0 (0)	7 (3)	40 (17)	19 (8)	28 (12)	7 (3)
Voluntary Sector Option	0 (0)	5 (1)	50 (10)	5 (1)	35 (7)	5 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	0 (0)	0 (0)	33 (1)	0 (0)	33 (1)	33 (1)

Table 4: How Respondents First Heard About the Job They Were in by New Deal 18-24 Options*

How Heard About Job	Gateway Only % (n=)	Education and Training Option % (n=)	Employment Option % (n=)	Environmental Taskforce Option % (n=)	Voluntary Sector Option % (n=)
Advert in local paper	20 (42)	20 (9)	8 (4)	0 (0)	10 (2)
Advert in national newspaper/magazine	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Advert in shop window/notice board on street	1 (1)	2 (1)	4 (2)	0 (0)	5 (1)
Private recruitment agency	8 (17)	2 (1)	2 (1)	0 (0)	5 (1)
Jobcentre or Jobs and Benefit Office – saw vacancy on display	4 (8)	4 (2)	2 (1)	0 (0)	10 (2)
Jobcentre or Jobs and Benefit Office – heard about vacancy from	11 (24)	18 (8)	10 (5)	0 (0)	19 (4)
New Deal/New Deal Adviser	3 (6)	20 (9)	18 (9)	0 (0)	10 (2)
By becoming self-employed/setting up own business	1 (1)	0 (0)	8 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Friend or relative	35 (75)	22 (10)	38 (19)	50 (1)	29 (6)
Contacted employer direct	5 (11)	7 (3)	8 (4)	50 (1)	5 (1)
Some other way	11 (24)	4 (2)	2 (1)	0 (0)	10 (2)

Table 5: What Respondents Have Done Since Leaving School by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Since leaving School	Gateway Only % (n=)	Employment Option % (n=)	Education and Training Option % (n=)	Voluntary Sector Option % (n=)	Environmental Taskforce Option % (n=)
I've spend more time unemployed than employed	26 (161)	8 (6)	41 (56)	37 (31)	53 (10)
I've been in work, then out of work, several times over	24 (152)	20 (15)	22 (30)	25 (21)	17 (3)
I've spent most my life in steady jobs	22 (137)	51 (38)	13 (17)	13 (11)	5 (1)
I've mainly done casual or short-term work	20 (128)	16 (12)	13 (18)	23 (20)	21 (4)
None of these (e.g. spent virtually all my time in Education)	8 (48)	5 (4)	10 (14)	2 (2)	0 (0)
I've spent a lot of time out of work due to sickness or injury	5 (30)	0 (0)	2 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)
I've spent a lot of my adult life looking after the home and family	2 (10)	1 (1)	2 (3)	2 (2)	0 (0)
I've spent most of my working life self-employed	2 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)	5 (1)

NB: Respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 6: Number of Jobs Respondents Had Since Leaving School/College by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	None % (n=)	One % (n=)	Two % (n=)	Between three and five % (n=)	Between six and ten % (n=)	More than ten % (n=)	Too many to say (i.e. many temporary/casual jobs) % (n=)	None of these apply to me (e.g. spent virtually all the time) % (n=)
Gateway Only	10 (66)	12 (75)	19 (117)	38 (241)	16 (99)	4 (24)	1 (7)	1 (3)
Employment Option	3 (2)	9 (7)	22 (17)	47 (36)	12 (9)	4 (3)	3 (2)	0 (0)
Education and Training Option	20 (27)	17 (23)	21 (29)	28 (38)	10 (14)	2 (3)	2 (2)	0 (0)
Voluntary Sector Option	13 (11)	17 (15)	12 (10)	39 (34)	10 (9)	7 (6)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	17 (3)	17 (3)	22 (4)	28 (5)	11 (2)	6 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Table 7: Chances of Signing Off / Getting a Job by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Very Good % (n=)	Fairly Good % (n=)	Fairly Bad % (n=)	Very Bad % (n=)	Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	3 (21)	20 (128)	31 (193)	36 (228)	10 (61)
Employment Option	1 (1)	28 (21)	31 (23)	31 (23)	9 (7)
Education and Training Option	4 (5)	27 (37)	27 (37)	33 (45)	9 (12)
Voluntary Sector Option	1 (1)	22 (19)	33 (28)	35 (30)	9 (8)
Environmental Taskforce Option	0 (0)	21 (4)	26 (5)	53 (10)	0 (0)

Table 8: Getting a Job is More Down To Luck Than The Effort You Put In by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	34 (217)	12 (76)	49 (308)	5 (30)
Employment Option	24 (18)	11 (8)	64 (48)	1 (1)
Education and Training Option	38.7 (53)	10.2 (14)	49 (60)	2 (3)
Voluntary Sector Option	44 (39)	10.3 (9)	44 (38)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	45 (9)	15 (3)	35 (7)	5 (1)

Table 9: For Someone Like Me Benefits Give Me More Security Than Trying To Earn a Wage by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	19 (117)	9 (55)	71 (446)	2 (14)
Employment Option	13 (10)	7 (5)	79 (59)	1 (1)
Education and Training Option	29 (40)	4 (6)	63 (85)	4 (5)
Voluntary Sector Option	22 (19)	8 (7)	69 (60)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	30 (6)	5 (1)	65 (13)	0 (0)

Table 10: Having Almost Any Job is Better Than Being Unemployed by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	74 (465)	7 (47)	16 (103)	3 (17)
Employment Option	76(57)	7 (5)	17 (13)	0 (0)
Education and Training Option	68 (93)	5 (7)	24 (33)	2 (3)
Voluntary Sector Option	80 (68)	6(5)	14 (12)	0 (0)
Environmental Taskforce Option	69 (13)	5 (1)	26 (5)	0 (0)

Table 11: I Have Lots of Experience Relevant To Work by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree % (n=)	Neither Agree or Disagree % (n=)	Disagree / Strongly Disagree % (n=)	Don't Know/ Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	61 (388)	13 (83)	24 (148)	2 (13)
Employment Option	87 (66)	7 (5)	7 (5)	0 (0)
Education and Training Option	72 (98)	9 (12)	18 (25)	1 (1)
Voluntary Sector Option	66 (57)	11 (9)	22 (19)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	63 (12)	11 (2)	26 (5)	0 (0)

Table 12: I Have Many Work Related Skills That Would Make Them a Good Employee by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree % (n=)	Neither Agree or Disagree % (n=)	Disagree / Strongly Disagree % (n=)	Don't Know/ Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	71 (450)	10 (65)	17 (106)	2 (11)
Employment Option	93 (71)	12 (9)	3 (2)	0 (0)
Education and Training Option	81 (110)	9 (12)	7 (10)	2 (3)
Voluntary Sector Option	76 (65)	14 (12)	7 (6)	0 (0)
Environmental Taskforce Option	72 (13)	17 (3)	11 (2)	0 (0)

Table 13: There Are Plenty of Jobs In This Area if People Are Willing to Look for Them by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	27 (172)	12 (78)	58 (369)	2 (13)
Employment Option	39 (30)	15 (11)	46 (35)	0 (0)
Education and Training Option	42 (57)	15 (20)	41 (56)	2 (3)
Voluntary Sector Option	32 (27)	11 (9)	58 (49)	0 (0)
Environmental Taskforce Option	28 (5)	11 (2)	61 (11)	0 (0)

Table 14: Number of Personal Adviser interviews by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	One % (n=)	Two or Three % (n=)	Four or Five % (n=)	Six or More % (n=)	Don't Know / Can't Remember % (n=)
Gateway Only	35 (165)	37 (176)	13 (59)	10 (47)	5 (24)
Employment Option	37 (25)	28 (19)	15 (10)	10 (7)	9 (6)
Education and Training Option	19 (24)	30 (38)	21 (27)	18 (23)	11 (14)
Voluntary Sector Option	19 (15)	35 (28)	20 (16)	21 (17)	5 (4)
Environmental Taskforce Option	31 (5)	38 (6)	13 (2)	13 (2)	6 (1)

Table 15: New Deal Is Just a Way of Reducing Unemployment Totals by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	60 (381)	13 (82)	17 (104)	10 (65)
Employment Option	41 (55)	8 (11)	22 (29)	4 (5)
Education and Training Option	73 (54)	22 (16)	31 (23)	10 (7)
Voluntary Sector Option	59 (69)	9 (11)	15 (18)	2 (2)
Environmental Taskforce Option	14 (74)	1 (5)	3 (16)	1 (5)

Table 16: The Things They Make You Do On New Deal Don't Really Help You Get a Job by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	31 (198)	13 (83)	43 (271)	13 (80)
Employment Option	21(16)	17 (13)	59 (44)	3 (2)
Education and Training Option	26(35)	16(22)	54(73)	4(5)
Voluntary Sector Option	40 (34)	13(11)	46(39)	1(1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	50 (9)	17 (3)	33 (6)	0 (0)

Table 17: On New Deal People Are Pushed into Activities They Don't Really Want To Do by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	39(247)	12 (76)	37 (233)	12 (76)
Employment Option	26 (20)	12 (9)	57 (43)	5 (4)
Education and Training Option	36 (49)	12 (16)	51 (69)	2 (2)
Voluntary Sector Option	39 (33)	27 (23)	49 (42)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	40 (8)	30 (6)	40 (8)	0 (0)

Table 18: New Deal Increases People’s Chances of Finding a Good Job by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don’t Know/ Can’t Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	51 (324)	14 (90)	25 (157)	10 (61)
Employment Option	66 (50)	15 (11)	17 (13)	3 (2)
Education and Training Option	67 (91)	12 (16)	20 (27)	2 (2)
Voluntary Sector Option	60 (51)	12 (10)	28 (24)	0 (0)
Environmental Taskforce Option	50 (9)	11 (2)	39 (7)	0 (0)

Table 19: New Deal Has Improved My Chances of Getting a Good Job by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	31 (198)	16 (103)	39 (247)	13 (85)
Employment Option	63 (48)	15 (11)	20 (15)	3 (2)
Education and Training Option	59 (80)	7 (10)	31 (42)	2 (2)
Voluntary Sector Option	48 (41)	11 (9)	41 (35)	0 (0)
Environmental Taskforce Option	37 (7)	11(2)	47 (9)	5 (1)

Table 20: With New Deal You Have to do Something or You Might Lose Benefits. That Kind of Push Really Helps by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	60 (375)	13 (80)	19 (120)	9 (56)
Employment Option	76 (58)	9 (7)	11 (8)	4 (3)
Education and Training Option	72 (98)	13 (17)	14 (19)	2 (2)
Voluntary Sector Option	71 (61)	13 (11)	15 (13)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	67 (12)	11 (2)	22 (4)	0 (0)

Table 21: Being on New Deal Really Increased My Confidence by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree % (n=)	Neither Agree or Disagree % (n=)	Disagree / Strongly Disagree % (n=)	Don't Know/ Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	34 (217)	15 (92)	37 (234)	14 (89)
Employment Option	55 (41)	16 (12)	24 (18)	5 (4)
Education and Training Option	56 (76)	10 (13)	34 (47)	0 (0)
Voluntary Sector Option	58 (49)	7 (6)	34 (29)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	58 (11)	21 (4)	21 (4)	0 (0)

Table 22: My Time On New Deal Helped Me Learn New Skills by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree % (n=)	Neither Agree or Disagree % (n=)	Disagree / Strongly Disagree % (n=)	Don't Know/ Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	38 (239)	11 (68)	37 (233)	15 (92)
Employment Option	69 (52)	8 (6)	20 (15)	3 (2)
Education and Training Option	80 (108)	2 (3)	18 (24)	0 (0)
Voluntary Sector Option	75 (64)	6 (5)	19 (16)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	72 (13)	6 (1)	22 (5)	0 (0)

Table 23: My Time on New Deal Helped Me Develop Skills I Already Had by New Deal 18-24 Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	36 (224)	13 (83)	37 (230)	15 (94)
Employment Option	71 (54)	8 (6)	18 (14)	3 (2)
Education and Training Option	71 (97)	7 (9)	22 (30)	0 (0)
Voluntary Sector Option	74 (64)	5 (4)	21(18)	0 (0)
Environmental Taskforce Option	63 (12)	11 (2)	26 (5)	0 (0)

Table 24: Overall Satisfaction with New Deal 18-24 by Options*

Participation in New Deal	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Fairly Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	14 (90)	39 (245)	17 (110)	7 (45)	7 (45)	15 (96)
Employment Option	31 (23)	49 (37)	13 (10)	4 (3)	1 (1)	1.3 (1)
Education and Training Option	27 (37)	46 (63)	10 (13)	9 (12)	7 (10)	.7 (1)
Voluntary Sector Option	23 (20)	48 (42)	13 (11)	9 (8)	6 (5)	1 (1)
Environmental Taskforce Option	16 (3)	58 (11)	11 (2)	11 (2)	5 (1)	.0 (0)

Appendix 3: New Deal 25+ Tables

Table 1: Current Activity of Respondents and Immediate Destination on Leaving by New Deal 25+ Options*

Current Activity	Education and Training % (n=)	Not Known % (n=)	Others % (n=)	Return to Benefits % (n=)	Unsubsidised Employment % (n=)
Unemployed and looking for work	0 (0)	42 (42)	29 (38)	60 (315)	20 (43)
Doing training or a course	0 (0)	4 (4)	2 (2)	1 (7)	1 (3)
Looking after the home or family	0 (0)	12 (12)	14 (19)	6 (29)	3 (6)
Too ill to work or study	100 (1)	17 (17)	29 (38)	15 (77)	3 (7)
Working in a paid job	0 (0)	24 (24)	23 (30)	13 (66)	71 (157)
Doing something else	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (6)	2 (4)	2 (4)

Table 2: Industrial Sector by New Deal 25+ Options*

Industrial Sector	Gateway Only % (n=)	Education and Training Option % (n=)	Employer Subsidy Option % (n=)	PEP Option % (n=)	Self-Employment Option % (n=)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3 (2)	0 (0)	7 (5)	4 (1)	2 (1)
Manufacturing	5 (4)	9 (3)	4 (3)	4 (1)	10 (7)
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Construction	21 (16)	6 (2)	32 (22)	14 (4)	21 (14)
Wholesale and retail trade etc.	10 (8)	11 (4)	19 (13)	18 (5)	13 (9)
Hotels and restaurants	5 (4)	0 (0)	7 (5)	4 (1)	4 (3)
Transport, storage and communication	13 (10)	6 (2)	3 (2)	7 (2)	9 (6)
Financial intermediation	1 (1)	3 (1)	2 (1)	0 (0)	2 (1)
Real estate, renting and business activities	1 (1)	11 (4)	2 (1)	4 (1)	16 (11)
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	3 (2)	6 (2)	0 (0)	7 (2)	2 (1)
Education	13 (10)	14 (5)	4 (3)	14 (4)	4 (3)
Health and social work	12 (9)	14 (5)	10 (7)	14 (4)	0 (0)
Other community, social and personal service activities	9 (7)	20 (7)	9 (6)	11 (3)	7 (5)
Unable to classify	4 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	10 (7)

Table 3: Occupational Classification and Respondents by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Professional Occupations % (n=)	Managerial and Technical Occupation % (n=)	Skilled Occupations – Non Manual % (n=)	Skilled Occupations – Manual % (n=)	Partly Skilled Occupations % (n=)	Unskilled Occupations % (n=)
Gateway Only	0 (0)	16 (12)	12 (9)	28 (21)	19 (14)	24 (18)
Education and Training Option	3 (1)	20 (7)	40 (14)	6 (2)	17 (6)	14 (5)
Employer Subsidy Option	0 (0)	9 (6)	18 (12)	34 (23)	19 (13)	19 (13)
PEP Option	0 (0)	7 (2)	25 (7)	36 (10)	18 (5)	14 (4)
Self-Employment Option	2 (1)	24 (15)	13 (8)	52 (32)	7 (4)	3 (2)

Table 4: How Respondents First Heard About The Job They Were in by New Deal 18-24 Options*

How heard about job	Gateway Only % (n=)	Education and Training Option % (n=)	Employer Subsidy Option % (n=)	PEP Option % (n=)	Self-Employment Option % (n=)
Advert in local paper	18 (14)	40 (14)	13 (9)	25 (7)	4 (3)
Advert in national newspaper/magazine	1 (1)	3 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Advert in trade/professional journal	3 (2)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Advert in shop window/notice board on street	1 (1)	3 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Private recruitment agency	0 (0)	6 (2)	2 (1)	4 (1)	0 (0)
Jobcentre or Jobs and Benefit Office – saw vacancy on display	4 (3)	3 (1)	6 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Jobcentre or Jobs and Benefit Office – heard about vacancy from	6 (5)	3 (1)	3 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
New Deal/New Deal Adviser	0 (0)	14 (5)	18 (12)	25 (7)	3 (2)
By becoming self-employed/setting up own business	12 (9)	3 (1)	4 (3)	4 (1)	57 (39)
Friend or relative	37 (29)	17 (6)	35 (24)	25 (7)	24 (16)
Contacted employer direct	9 (7)	3 (1)	10 (7)	14 (4)	4 (3)
Some other way	9 (7)	6 (2)	7 (5)	4 (1)	7 (5)

Table 5: What Respondents Had Done Since Leaving School by New Deal 25+ Options*

How heard about job	Gateway Only % (n=)	Education and Training Option % (n=)	Employer Subsidy Option % (n=)	PEP Option % (n=)	Self-Employment Option % (n=)
Since leaving school I have spent most of my life in steady jobs	42 (187)	30 (33)	49 (49)	26 (57)	66 (67)
Since leaving school I've mainly done casual or short term work	6 (26)	16 (18)	9 (9)	11 (25)	10 (10)
Since leaving school I've spent a lot of time out of work due to sickness or injury	7 (29)	4 (4)	2 (2)	5 (10)	2 (2)
Since leaving school I've spent most of my working life self-employed	3 (12)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (3)	4 (4)
Since leaving school I've spent more time unemployed than in work	16 (69)	22 (24)	12 (12)	32 (71)	5 (5)
Since leaving school I have been in work, then out of work, several times over	24 (109)	20 (22)	18 (18)	27 (60)	17 (17)
Since leaving school I have spent a lot of my adult life looking after the home and family	10 (43)	11 (12)	9 (9)	7 (15)	0 (0)
Since leaving school none of these apply to me (e.g. spent virtually all the time in full-time education)	0 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	2 (2)

Table 6: Number of Jobs Respondents Have Had Since Leaving School/College by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	None % (n=)	One % (n=)	Two % (n=)	Between Three and Five % (n=)	Between Six and Ten % (n=)	More than Ten % (n=)	Too Many to Say (i.e. many temporary/casual jobs) % (n=)	None of These Apply % (n=)
Gateway Only	3 (13)	9 (38)	13 (56)	38 (168)	22 (100)	9 (40)	7 (30)	0 (1)
Education and Training Option	5 (5)	8 (9)	7 (8)	44 (49)	23 (26)	12 (13)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Employer Subsidy Option	4 (4)	5 (5)	18 (18)	27 (27)	30 (30)	13 (13)	3 (3)	0 (0)
PEP Option	5 (11)	13 (29)	11 (24)	39 (85)	17 (38)	11 (23)	4 (9)	0 (0)
Self-Employment Option	0 (0)	5 (5)	17 (17)	29 (29)	26 (26)	17 (17)	7 (7)	0 (0)

Table 7: Chances of Signing Off and Getting a Job by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Very Good % (n=)	Fairly Good % (n=)	Fairly Bad % (n=)	Very Bad % (n=)	Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	1 (4)	16 (71)	30 (133)	46 (204)	8 (34)
Education and Training Option	4 (4)	16 (18)	37 (41)	38 (42)	5 (6)
Employer Subsidy Option	3 (3)	23 (23)	25 (25)	33 (33)	16 (16)
PEP Option	1 (2)	14 (31)	30 (65)	49 (108)	6 (13)
Self-Employment Option	5 (5)	36 (36)	32 (32)	19 (19)	9 (9)

Table 8: Getting a Job is More Down to Luck Than the Effort You Put in by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	44 (194)	14 (62)	38 (170)	5 (20)
Education and Training Option	27 (30)	13 (14)	59 (65)	2 (2)
Employer Subsidy Option	35 (35)	14 (14)	50 (50)	1 (1)
PEP Option	49 (107)	13 (28)	35 (77)	3 (7)
Self-Employment Option	20 (20)	16 (16)	62 (63)	2 (2)

Table 9: For Someone Like Me, Benefits Give More Security Than Trying to Earn a Wage by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	26 (115)	11 (48)	61 (270)	3 (13)
Education and Training Option	22 (24)	12 (13)	67 (74)	0 (0)
Employer Subsidy Option	19 (19)	4 (4)	76 (76)	1 (1)
PEP Option	22 (47)	12 (27)	63 (138)	3 (7)
Self-Employment Option	17 (17)	2 (2)	80 (81)	1 (1)

Table 10: Having Almost Any Job is Better Than Being Unemployed by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	64 (283)	11 (49)	24 (107)	2 (7)
Education and Training Option	49 (54)	13 (14)	36 (40)	3 (3)
Employer Subsidy Option	71 (71)	3 (3)	26 (26)	0 (0)
PEP Option	65 (142)	7 (16)	27 (59)	1 (2)
Self-Employment Option	61 (62)	7 (7)	31 (31)	1 (1)

Table 11: I Have Lots of Experience Relevant to Work by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree % (n=)	Neither Agree or Disagree % (n=)	Disagree / Strongly Disagree % (n=)	Don't Know/ Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	76 (337)	11 (50)	11 (50)	2 (9)
Education and Training Option	81 (90)	11 (12)	8 (9)	0 (0)
Employer Subsidy Option	91 (91)	8 (8)	1 (1)	0 (0)
PEP Option	75 (165)	9 (20)	14 (31)	1 (3)
Self-Employment Option	96 (97)	1 (1)	3 (3)	0 (0)

Table 12: I Have Many Work Related Skills That Would Make Me a Good Employee by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	78 (347)	10 (44)	10 (46)	2 (9)
Education and Training Option	89 (99)	3 (3)	7 (8)	1 (1)
Employer Subsidy Option	94 (94)	2 (2)	3 (3)	1 (1)
PEP Option	79 (172)	8 (17)	12 (27)	1 (3)
Self-Employment Option	95 (96)	3 (3)	0 (0)	2 (2)

Table 13: There Are Plenty of Jobs in This Area if People are Willing to Look for Them by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	28 (124)	8 (35)	60 (268)	4 (19)
Education and Training Option	27 (30)	14 (15)	55 (61)	5 (5)
Employer Subsidy Option	32 (32)	15 (15)	50 (50)	3 (3)
PEP Option	22 (49)	10 (22)	65 (142)	3 (6)
Self-Employment Option	40 (40)	14 (14)	43 (43)	4 (4)

Table 14: Number of Personal Adviser interviews by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	One % (n=)	Two or Three % (n=)	Four or Five % (n=)	Six or More % (n=)	Don't Know / Can't Remember % (n=)
Gateway Only	31 (119)	39 (147)	13 (51)	10 (38)	7 (27)
Education and Training Option	26 (27)	32 (34)	18 (19)	22 (23)	3 (3)
Employer Subsidy Option	38 (30)	27 (21)	18 (14)	9 (7)	9 (7)
PEP Option	16 (33)	37 (75)	25 (51)	19 (39)	3 (7)
Self-Employment Option	12 (11)	35 (32)	20 (18)	6 (30)	10 (9)

Table 15: New Deal is Just a Way of Reducing Unemployment Totals by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	63 (282)	9 (42)	17 (76)	10 (46)
Education and Training Option	50 (56)	17 (19)	27 (30)	5 (6)
Employer Subsidy Option	66 (66)	7 (7)	21 (21)	6 (6)
PEP Option	72 (157)	10 (21)	15 (33)	4 (8)
Self-Employment Option	51 (52)	13 (13)	34 (34)	2 (2)

Table 16: The Things They Make You Do On New Deal Don't Really Help by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	37 (165)	14 (62)	37 (165)	12 (54)
Education and Training Option	25 (28)	17 (19)	52 (58)	5 (6)
Employer Subsidy Option	24 (24)	16 (16)	51 (51)	9 (9)
PEP Option	44 (97)	16 (35)	37 (80)	3 (7)
Self-Employment Option	30 (30)	7 (7)	56 (57)	7 (7)

Table 17: On New Deal People are Pushed into Activities They Don't Really Want To Do by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	38 (170)	14 (61)	36 (160)	12 (55)
Education and Training Option	30 (33)	12 (13)	58 (64)	1 (1)
Employer Subsidy Option	27 (27)	14 (14)	53 (53)	6 (6)
PEP Option	42 (91)	8 (17)	49 (108)	1 (3)
Self-Employment Option	24 (24)	15 (15)	56 (57)	5 (5)

Table 18: Being on New Deal increases People’s Chances of Finding a Good Job by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don’t Know/ Can’t Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	48 (212)	14 (61)	27 (122)	11 (51)
Education and Training Option	59 (65)	16 (18)	21 (23)	5 (5)
Employer Subsidy Option	71 (71)	7 (7)	17 (17)	5 (5)
PEP Option	51 (112)	11 (23)	35 (77)	3 (7)
Self-Employment Option	63 (64)	16 (16)	17 (17)	4 (4)

Table 19: New Deal Has Improved My Chances of Getting a Job by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree % (n=)	Neither Agree or Disagree % (n=)	Disagree / Strongly Disagree % (n=)	Don't Know/ Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	26 (117)	16 (73)	46 (204)	12 (52)
Education and Training Option	59 (65)	15 (17)	25 (28)	1 (1)
Employer Subsidy Option	64 (64)	8 (8)	23 (23)	5 (5)
PEP Option	36 (79)	17 (38)	44 (97)	2 (5)
Self-Employment Option	55 (55)	15 (15)	29 (29)	2 (2)

Table 20: With New Deal, You Have to do Something or You Might Lose Benefits. That Kind of Push Really Helps by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	56 (251)	11 (49)	22 (98)	11 (48)
Education and Training Option	57 (63)	19 (21)	21 (23)	4 (4)
Employer Subsidy Option	67 (67)	9 (9)	19 (19)	5 (5)
PEP Option	67 (146)	11 (23)	20 (44)	3 (6)
Self-Employment Option	55 (55)	9 (9)	34 (34)	3 (3)

Table 21: Being on New Deal Really Increased My Confidence by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree % (n=)	Neither Agree or Disagree % (n=)	Disagree / Strongly Disagree % (n=)	Don't Know/ Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	35 (154)	14 (60)	41 (183)	11 (49)
Education and Training Option	59 (65)	19 (21)	23 (25)	0 (0)
Employer Subsidy Option	54 (54)	9 (9)	31 (31)	6 (6)
PEP Option	54 (119)	13 (29)	32 (70)	1 (1)
Self-Employment Option	49 (49)	9 (9)	38 (38)	5 (5)

Table 22: My Time on New Deal Helped me Learn New Skills by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree % (n=)	Neither Agree or Disagree % (n=)	Disagree / Strongly Disagree % (n=)	Don't Know/ Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	27 (120)	9 (40)	53 (235)	11 (51)
Education and Training Option	77 (85)	8 (9)	15 (17)	0 (0)
Employer Subsidy Option	55 (55)	6 (6)	34 (34)	5 (5)
PEP Option	55 (121)	8 (18)	36 (78)	1 (2)
Self-Employment Option	57 (57)	11 (11)	32 (32)	1 (1)

Table 23: My Time on New Deal Helped me Develop Skills I Already Had by New Deal 25+ Options*

Participation in New Deal	Strongly Agree / Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree / Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ Can't Say
	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)	% (n=)
Gateway Only	28 (123)	12 (55)	49 (218)	11 (50)
Education and Training Option	73 (81)	8 (9)	18 (20)	1 (1)
Employer Subsidy Option	60 (60)	7 (7)	30 (30)	3 (3)
PEP Option	59 (128)	8 (17)	32 (71)	1 (3)
Self-Employment Option	72 (73)	5 (5)	22 (22)	1 (1)

Table 24: Overall Satisfaction with New Deal 25+ by Options*

Participation in New Deal	Very Satisfied % (n=)	Fairly Satisfied % (n=)	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied % (n=)	Fairly Dissatisfied % (n=)	Very Dissatisfied % (n=)	Can't Say % (n=)
Gateway Only	20 (87)	38 (168)	20 (89)	7 (30)	8 (34)	9 (38)
Education and Training Option	32 (36)	44 (49)	11 (12)	6 (7)	5 (6)	1 (1)
Employer Subsidy Option	32 (32)	48 (48)	6 (6)	4 (4)	3 (3)	7 (7)
PEP Option	22 (49)	44 (96)	15 (32)	10 (21)	8 (18)	1 (3)
Self-Employment Option	40 (40)	43 (43)	13 (13)	1 (1)	2 (2)	2 (2)

people:skills:jobs:



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