Q2 Minimum O2 Target Direction of Travel (comparing current outtur Description ---- Minimum Expectation O2 Actual Target (2016/17)

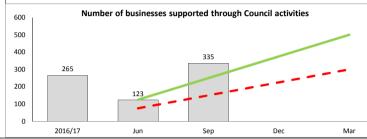
Creating opportunity by supporting aspiration and tackling poverty

A dynamic local economy with high levels of growth benefiting us

Number of **businesses supported** Strategic Plan activity to support this measure: through Council activities Measured in: Number

Good Performance: Higher

1.1b: Implement a programme of business support for Tower Hamlets businesses and entrepreneurs



The Enterprise Team has been actively engaging and supporting start-up businesses with partner support organisations. Additionally the business desk assists businesses to access local markets through supply chain work and, where appropriate, supports them to locate suitable property to start or move to the borough. There is now a new package of 'Business Ready' projects in New Start up. Retail marketing, Supply Chain and Growth which will assist more businesses to develop and grow, thus creating further local opportunities. The New Entrepreneurship programme has also been launched and it will accelerate output comparative to the previous financial year. 335 businesses have been supported through council activities so far this year. 4 Enterprises have been supported in finding suitable accommodation. 96 pre-start entrepreneurs benefitted from training resulting in 34 enterprises being created by the end of Q2. 82 Businesses were supported to improve performance through training opportunities. £214,193.15 of new sales were generated in Q2 through the 'Supply Tower Hamlets' project. This project helps businesses build capacity in order to improve opportunities to successfully bid for contracts

335

GREEN

AMBER

More residents in good-quality, well-paid jobs

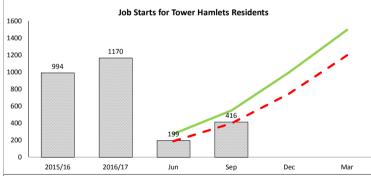
Tower Hamlets residents supported into work by the Council's Workpath partnership provision

> Measured in: Number Good Performance: Higher

Strategic Plan activity to support this measure:

1.2a Expand the Raising Aspirations programme across the borough, to provide intensive support to get long-term unemployed and economically inactive residents into work

1.2b Develop an Integrated Employment Service to support higher volumes of local people into work, including graduates into higher skilled jobs



The WorkPath Partnership has reported 416 Job Outputs that satisfy the definition of this measure. Although the figures reported for our position in Q2 are lower than expected, the WorkPath Service has seen a net increase of 108 (60%) job starts recorded that satisfy the definition. The Career service has seen a sizable drop in Apprenticeships starts and employment outcomes for their service users as the service is remodelled. The first official apprenticeship figures has shown a 61% fall in starts nationally and it is believed that this is a contributing factor in the Career Service's lower than expected outputs (apprenticeship starts Q1 & Q2 2016/17 - 158 compared to 54 for the same period 2017/18). An additional 55 Job Starts were also recorded but have not satisfied the definition (16 hours a week) or achieved the 4 weeks sustained/evidenced at the time of reporting.

416

Quarterly target split has been adjusted, to reflect historical trends and the anticipation of the expansion of the WorkPath partnership leading to higher outputs recorded in Q3 & Q4. As WorkPath partners' processes, definitions and methods of recording are aligned with the WorkPath delivery model. The WorkPath Service continues to work with Key Council services and external partners including the Supporting Stronger Families, Job Centre Plus, Poplar HARCA, Housing Options, the Careers Service, Drug and Alcohol Team, Integrated Offender Management project (Probation service) and Ideas Stores to identify those residents who would benefit most from support, maximising engagement of women, disabled and BAME residents. The WorkPath service is developing a working relationship with SERCO and their delivery partners Renaisi and Catch22 who are delivering the DWP and European Social Fund project Inspiring Families

The WorkPath service remains focused on supporting economically inactive and long-term unemployed groups of residents (Residents furthest from the Labour Market, potentially with multiple barriers to employment), those that require extensive support over a longer period of time to get them job ready and into employment. This quarter 217 residents have been supported into work. Achievements include:

1170

150

400

265

250

550

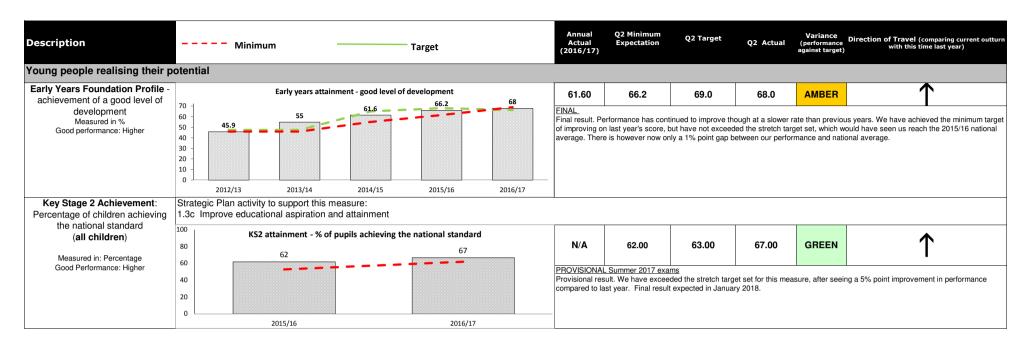
· 70 more jobs recorded in Q2 2017/18, 61 more reported Job Starts for BME residents, 28 more reported for female residents, 28 more for BME female and 7 more Lone Parents compared to the same period in 2016/17 • 57 of the 241 (23.6%) jobs recorded by the WorkPath service that satisfied this measure's definition were 12 months + unemployed/economically inactive at the point of registering with the service compared to 32 out of 171 (18.7%) in Q2 2016/17

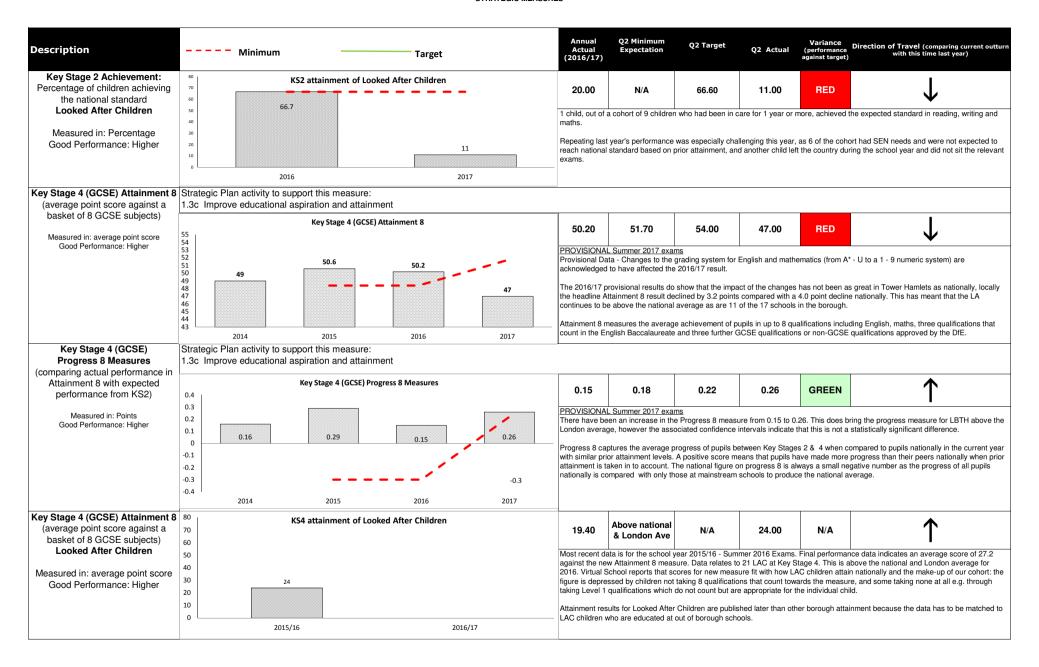
• 30 reported Jobs (12.4%) we of residents who had been underemployed (working part-time i.e. less than 16 hours a week) at the point of registration and supported in gaining new or additional employment, 11 of the 30 had been working less than 8 hours a week are now averaging 34 hours per week

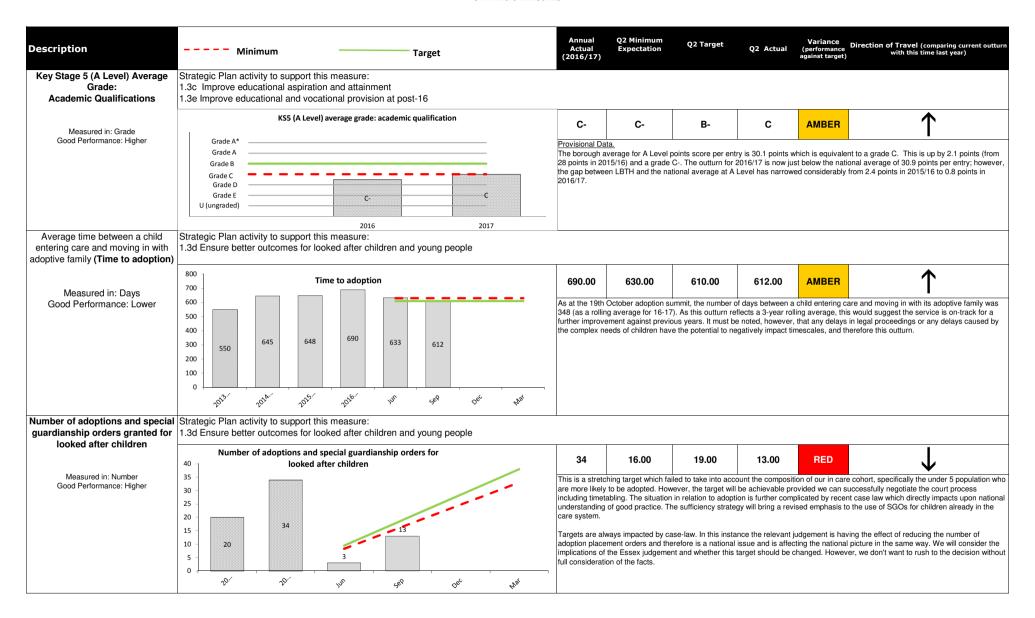
• An increase in recorded Jobs achieving a salary between £16,001 and £28,000 from 68 reported Q2 2016/7 to 136 this guarter

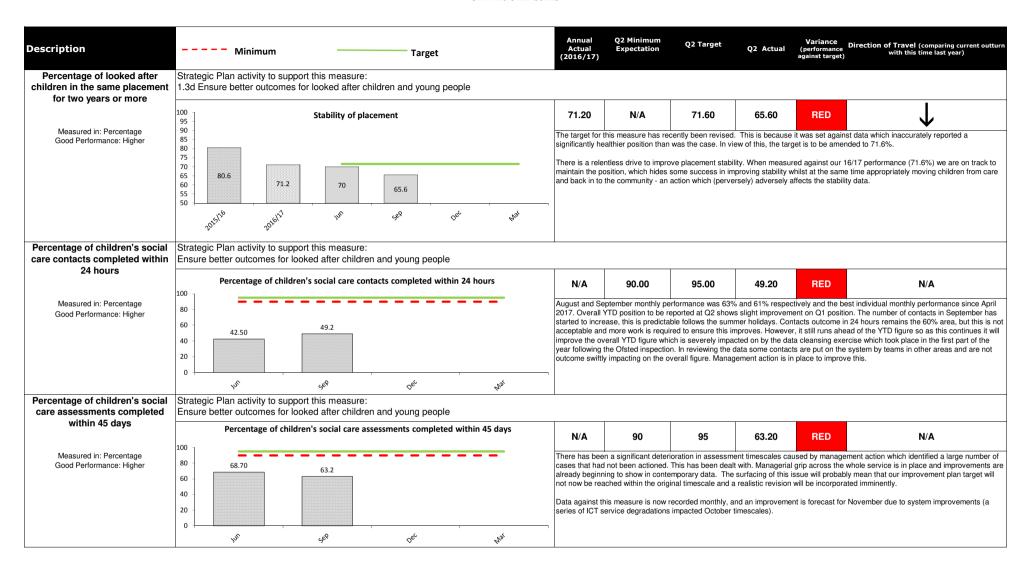
A Training Provider has recently appointed to deliver construction training and has already delivered training to 93 TH residents which will further equip them in gaining employment in the industry. Pre-employment training funding has been approved to continue previous sector specific and generic training for example, Teaching Assistant, Mid Meal supervisor training, SIA (security industry). This Section 106 funded pre-employment training is for a total of £530,244 over two years to train 1,112 residents, equating to an average cost per resident trained of around £477. Funding of £555,000 over three years, has been secured to increase the capacity of ESOL training delivered by the IDEA Stores and also a sector specific ESOL tutor has been recruited.

Q2 Minimum O2 Target Direction of Travel (comparing current outture with this time last year) ____ Minimum Description Actual Expectation Q2 Actual **Target** (2016/17) Overall employment rate - gap Strategic Plan activity to support this measure: between the Borough and London 2.1a Expand the Raising Aspirations programme across the borough to provide intensive support to get long-term unemployed and economically inactive residents into work. 2.1b Develop an Integrated Employment Service to support higher volumes of local people into work, including graduates into higher skilled jobs. average rate (working age) (ppts) Measured in: percentage points Gap between the Borough and London average employment rate (working Good Performance: Gap - Lower 4.40 2.40 2.00 9.60 RED age) 12 According to the figures published by NOMIS the Tower Hamlets employment rate has decreased 4.1 ppts since last quarter's reporting, whilst the London average has remained the same. The gap between this quarter and last quarter has widened by 1.1percentage 9.6 10 point. The TH employment rate is 64.13% whilst the London average rate is 73.7%. The total numbers in employment for TH is 145,700, which is a net decrease of 1,700 since last quarters reporting. The working age population for TH has increased 1,12% since 8 7.3 last quarters reporting whilst the London average rate has seen a 0.1% decrease. These results are survey based estimates with large confidence intervals, therefore also subject to significant variations in outturns from one reporting period to the next. Whilst the sample was for last quarter was only 0.22% of the estimated working age population, this quarters reporting shows a 0.1% reduction in sample 4.4 size to 0.21% of the WAP. The sample size has also reduced a huge 10ppts since 2015 for the same reporting period, where TH has seen an increase of 7% in its WAP population. 4 2.5 2.5 The data for the employment rate is taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is the largest regular household survey 2 in the United Kingdom. It includes data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus further sample boosts in England. Wales and Scotland. The survey includes data from a sample of around 256,000 people aged 16 and over. As APS estimates are based on samples, they are subject to sampling variability. This means that if another sample for the same period were drawn, a different 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 2016/17 Jun Sep Dec Mar estimate might be produced. In general, the larger the number of people in a sample, the smaller the variation between estimates. Estimates for smaller areas such as local authorities are therefore less reliable than those for larger areas such as regions. This provides survey based estimates, the methodology of which means that there may be significant variations in outturn from one quarter to the next. Furthermore, it is important to note that the confidence interval on the TH employment rate is 4.5% compared to 0.7% for London which means that the actual rate for TH could in fact be much higher. The WorkPath service and wider WorkPath partnership continue to support residents into employment. The WorkPath Service has seen a net increase of 108 (60%) job starts been recorded that satisfy the definition. The Career service has seen a sizable drop in Apprenticeships starts and employment outcomes for their service users as the service is remodelled. The first official apprenticeship figures has shown a 61% fall in starts nationally and it is believed that this is a contributing factor in the Career Service's lower than expected outputs (apprenticeship starts Q1 & Q2 2016/17 - 158 compared to 54 for the same period 2017/18). 16 to 19 year olds who are not in Strategic Plan activity to support this measure: education, employment or training 1.3e Improve educational and vocational provision at post-16 (including Unknowns) (NEET) (%) 16-19 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (inc 3.20 7.50 6.00 32.7 N/A N/A Unknowns) 30 Measured in: % The definition of this measure has been changed nationally, and the numerator now includes any 16-19 year olds whose status is Good Performance: Lower "unknown" therefore increasing the apparent percentage of NEETs. Our 2017/18 targets are based on recalculated 16/17 performance with this definition. 20 The snapshot at the end of Q2 is 2% NEET & 30.7% Unknown, giving an overall NEET figure of 32.7%. The definition of the measure 32.7 has changed this year to include both those confirmed NEET and those whose status is 'unknown' increasing the outturns over last year's figures. There are also high figures for September as it is the start of the academic year and the number of 'unknowns' increases 10 at this point. We would expect this to affect October outturns as well based on previous years data, though the percentage NEET figure 4.9 4.6 will return to its average range by Q3. September is a time of transition where young people's next step Post 16 is still being confirmed 3.4 3.2 7.2 and as such is not a meaningful reflection of general performance. The London figure for NEET and "unknown" in September is 50%. 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 2016/17 Jun Sep Dec

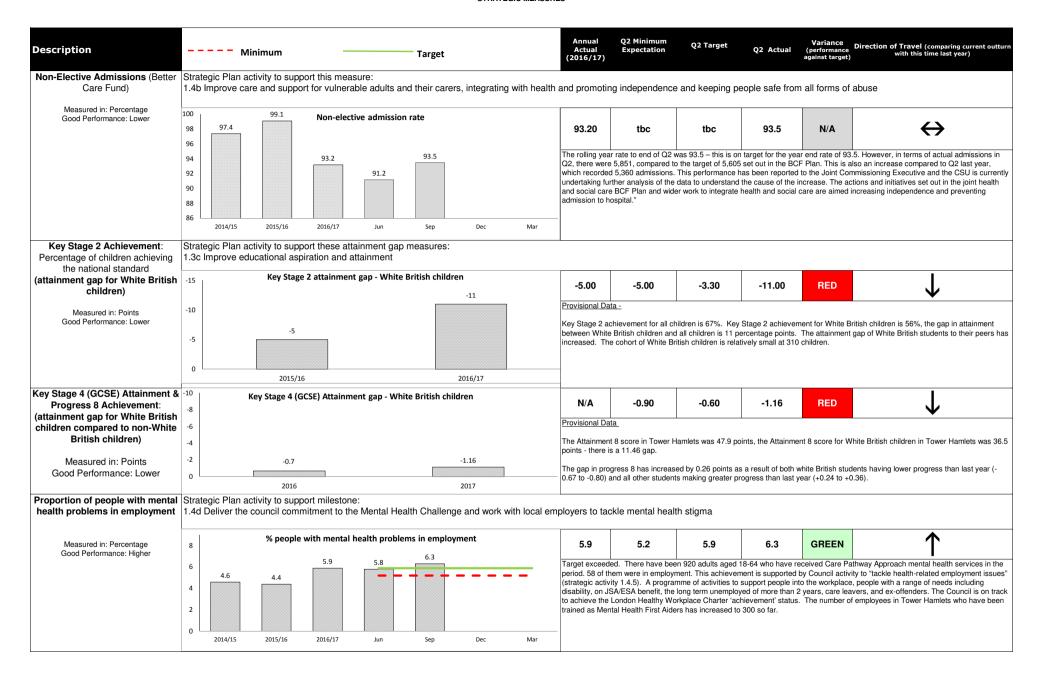




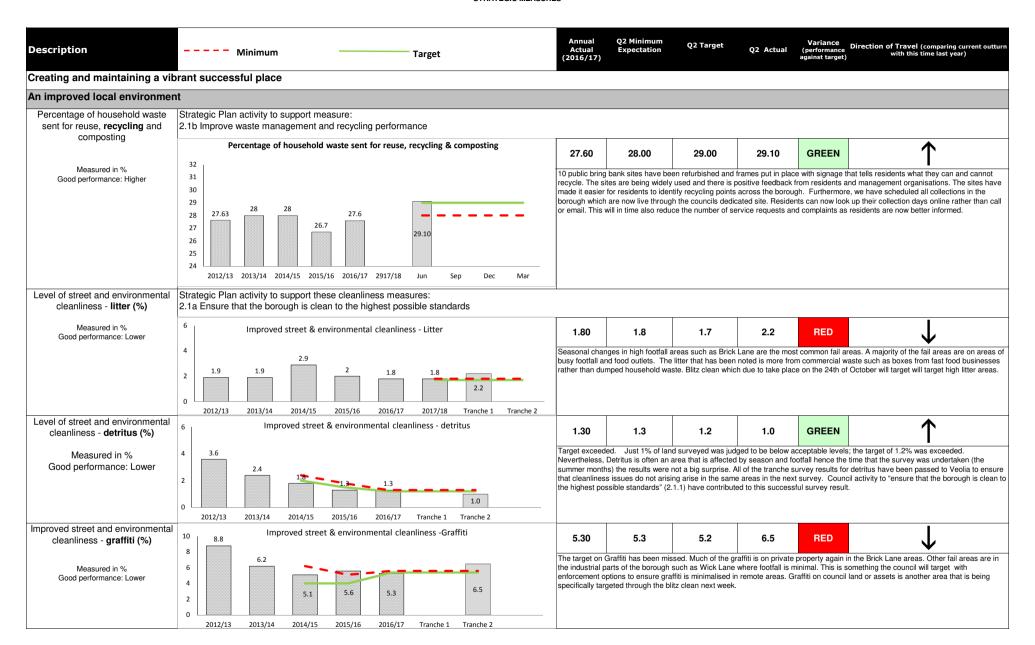


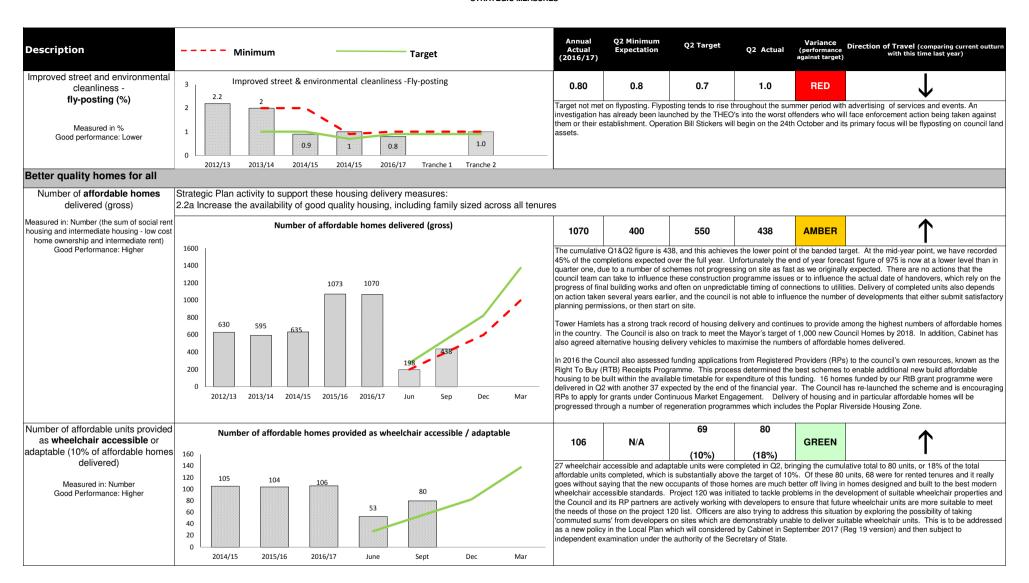




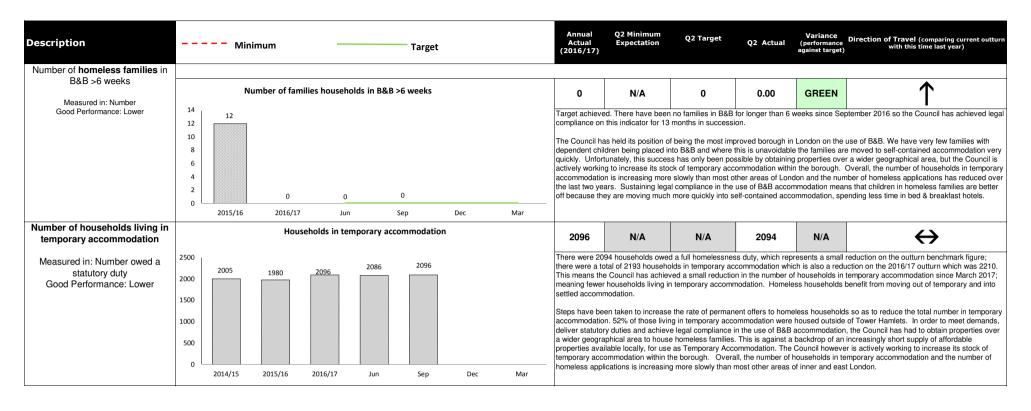


Q2 Minimum O2 Target Direction of Travel (comparing current outtur ____ Minimum Description Actual Expectation O2 Actual Target (2016/17) Employment gap for women: Strategic Plan activity to support these employment gap measures: 1.5b Support more women and black and minority ethnic and disabled residents into employment reducing the gap between the Borough employment rate and employment rate for women Employment gap for women 6.2 4.5 4.35 14.4 RED 14.4 14 13 1 Commentary for September: According to the figures published by NOMIS, the Tower Hamlets employment rate has decreased 1.7ppts Measured in: percentage points 12 since last quarter's reporting, whilst the London average has decreased by 0.4ppts. The Gap between TH and London has widened by Good Performance: Gap - Lower 10.3 1.3 ppts to 14.4 ppts compared to last quarter. The TH employment rate female is 52.6% whilst the London average rate is 67.0%. The 10 total numbers of female residents in employment for TH is 56,700, which is a net decrease of 1,500 since last quarters reporting. The working age population female for TH has increased 1.0% since last guarters reporting whilst the London average rate has only seen a 69 0.026% increase. These results are survey based estimates with large confidence intervals, therefore also subject to significant 62 variations in outturns from one reporting period to the next. 4.6 The data for the employment rate is taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS). As APS estimates are based on samples, they are subject to sampling variability. This means that if another sample for the same period were drawn, a different estimate might be produced. In general, the larger the number of people in a sample, the smaller the variation between estimates. Estimates for smaller areas such as local authorities are therefore less reliable than those for larger areas such as regions. This provides survey based estimates, the methodology of which means that there may be significant variations in outturn from one quarter to the next. Furthermore, it is important to note that the confidence interval on the TH employment rate is 6.6% compared to 1.0% for London which 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 2016/17 Sep Mar means that the actual rate for TH could in fact be much higher. A higher confidence interval (%) means a smaller sample size and less The WorkPath service and wider WorkPath partnership continue to support residents into employment: 150 out of the 337 (44.5%) Job Starts recorded by the WorkPath service were for female residents, 121 of which satisfied the Strategic Performance measure Strategic 7017 definition 133 of the 150 (88.6%) job starts were for BME females which is 39.4% of the overall job starts (337) recorded by the WorkPath service 459 of the 964 (47.6%) residents engaging with the WorkPath service in Q1 were female, 416 of the 459 (90.6%) were BME female. Funding has been secured to extend the Women in Health programme, next steps will be to finalise staff resources, develop training packages and secure placement opportunities. The Economic Development service is awaiting decisions on additional funding to continue pre-employment function within the WorkPath service specifically for school Teaching Assistants and Mid-Day Meal Training which have historically gained majority interest from female residents especially mother looking to return/re-enter employment. Employment gap for BME **Employment gap for BME residents** 10.30 6.00 5.85 14.00 RED residents reducing the gap between 13.2 the Borough employment rate and According to the figures published by NOMIS the Tower Hamlets employment rate has decreased 0.9ppts since last quarter's reporting, employment rate for BME residents whilst the London average has also decreased but only by 0.2ppts. The Gap between TH and London has widened by 0.8ppts 10.4 10.3 to14.0ppts compared to last quarter. The TH employment rate BME is 51.8% whilst the London average rate is 65.8%. The total 10 numbers in employment for TH is 60,200, which is a net decrease of 3,600 since last quarters reporting. The working age population Measured in: percentage points BME for TH has decreased by 4800 (3.9%) since last quarters reporting whilst the London average rate has seen a 0.2% decrease also 4800. These results are survey based estimates with large confidence intervals, therefore also subject to significant variations in Good Performance: Gap - Lower outturns from one reporting period to the next The data for the employment rate is taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS), As APS estimates are based on samples, they are 4 subject to sampling variability. This means that if another sample for the same period were drawn, a different estimate might be 2.6 produced. In general, the larger the number of people in a sample, the smaller the variation between estimates. Estimates for smaller areas such as local authorities are therefore less reliable than those for larger areas such as regions. This provides survey based estimates, the methodology of which means that there may be significant variations in outturn from one quarter to the next. Furthermore, it is important to note that the confidence interval on the TH employment rate is 10.4% compared to 1.9% for London 2014/15 2015/16 2016/17 Dec 2013/14 Jun Sep which means that the actual rate for TH could in fact be much higher. A higher confidence interval (%) means a smaller sample size and less confidence in the results. The WorkPath service and wider WorkPath partnership continue to support residents into employment although the figures reported for our position in Q2 are lower than expected and lower than Q2 2016/17, the WorkPath Service has seen a net increase of 108 (60%) job starts been recorded that satisfy the definition. 290 of the 337 (86.0%) Job Starts recorded by the WorkPath service were for BME residents. 243 of which satisfied the Strategic Performance measure Strategic 7017 definition, 860 of the 964 (89.2%) residents engaging with WorkPath were from the BME community. ELBA have been appointed to deliver a project to specifically target Somali Graduates and support them in finding and securing graduate opportunities. We are working with Renaisi who are delivering a Big Lottery Fund and European Social Fund project called RISE (supporting Refugees Into Sustainable Employment) and will be introducing them to the New Resident and Refugee









Q2 Minimum O2 Target Variance Direction of Travel (comparing current outture with this time last year) ____ Minimum Expectation Description Actual Q2 Actual **Target** (2016/17) The proportion of households who Strategic Plan activity to support this measure: considered themselves as 2.2e Tackle homelessness, including through improved prevention and a reduction in families in temporary accommodation homeless, who approached the local authority's housing advice Homelessness Prevention 20.50 19.00 21.00 15.4 Red service(s), and for whom housing 25 advice casework intervention Homelessness was prevented in 15.4% of new approaches to the Service of households who were homeless or threatened with 20.5 resolved their situation. homelessness. The target has been missed and there has been a decrease of 5.1% since 2016/17. One of the reasons for this is that 20 there has been a significant decrease in the number of households approaching the Housing Options Service Team (HOST) team for Measured in: assistance; a contributing factor could be the prospect of being placed in temporary accommodation outside of Tower Hamlets. The 15.4 The percentage of cases assisted through number of approaches to the Housing Advice and Families teams has slightly increased. Homelessness was prevented in a total of successful casework intervention as a 112 cases (including the Sanctuary Scheme), 63 of those provided discretionary supported hostel accommodation for single homeless proportion of all those who approached the people. Not including the sanctuary scheme homeless prevention, there was a total of 92 preventions and a total of 596 approaches local authority across the teams, resulting in 15.4% preventions as a proportion of those approaching for assistance. 10 Good Performance: Higher Despite the difficulty in finding affordable accommodation in the private rented sector, there was an increase in the number of properties secured through a financial incentive to the landlord. Unfortunately, due to personnel issues the Housing Advice team performed under 5 par this quarter but steps are being taken to address this and there are a number of outcomes pending which should be reflected in the next quarter's return 2016/17 The Service continues to successfully prevent homelessness through negotiation and other assistance to remain in the private or social sector. This is despite evidence that private landlords are increasingly reluctant to let to benefit-dependent

tenants and those on low to medium incomes because:

- · Market rents are far above the LHA in Tower Hamlets, which has been frozen for the last four years.
- The reduction in the benefit cap to £23,000 in London from November 2016
- Research by Sheffield Hallam University found that only 20% of landlords indicated a willingness to let to HB claimants due to concerns about the gap between LHA rates and market level rents, uncertainty around the roll out and implications of universal credit and the payment of HB 6 weeks in arrears under UC. Recent experience of UC claimants has shown that the delay in UC payments has exceeded six weeks and it has been proposed in Parliament that this should be reduced to a four week period.

Despite this, the Options Service and Housing Strategy are nurturing good landlords and developing good working relations.

In addition, the commissioned supported hostel provision has reduced leaving fewer options available for prevention. For example, the revised hostel commissioning plan will result in fewer places and there is an increase in the use of beds for emergencies and assessments prior to move, neither of which can be counted as preventions.

