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From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Delegations

Subject: Implementing of the Recommendation on long-term unemployment: EMCO
Key messages (Annex 2)

With a view to the EPSCO Council on 6 December 2018, delegations will find attached Annex 2 to the EMCO Key messages on the Recommendation on Long-term unemployment.

ANNEX 2

Section 1: Overall results – 2017 data collection for monitoring the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

The Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market¹ (hereinafter the LTU Recommendation) was adopted in February 2016 in response to the high levels of long-term unemployment across the EU that arose following the large-scale job losses incurred during the economic and financial crisis. Long-term unemployment arises as the rates of transition from unemployment to employment decrease progressively as the time spent out of work increases. The primary aim of the LTU Recommendation is to provide individualised and integrated support for long-term unemployed people that involves all relevant services (employment, social, health) in order to improve transition rates and, thereby, reduce the economic and social costs associated with prolonged unemployment.

This section presents **results of monitoring the implementation of the LTU Recommendation in 2017**. Data collection was based on the associated Indicator Framework² and accompanying methodological manual, as revised by the Indicators Group of the Employment Committee (EMCO-IG) in February 2018.

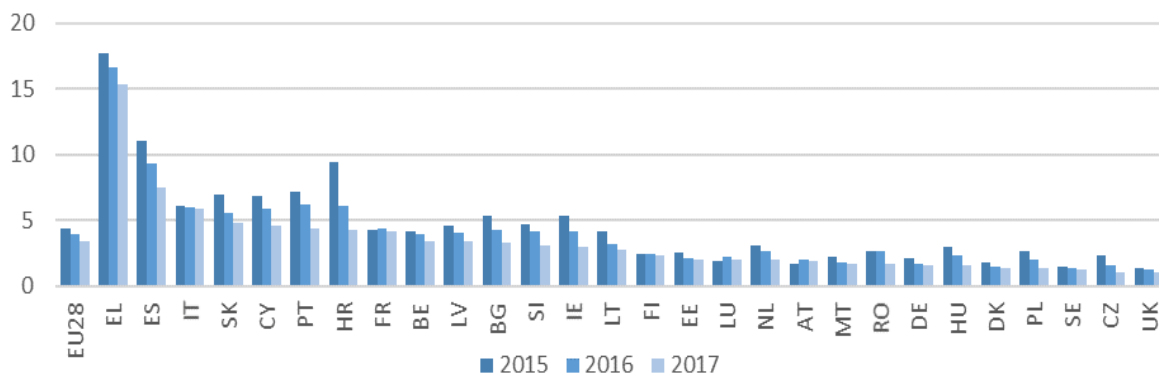
Context for implementation of the LTU Recommendation

Indicators at the aggregate level describe the context for the implementation of the LTU Recommendation in each Member State and EU level in terms of the general labour market situation and living conditions of LTU. The evolution of these indicators through time also represents an indirect means of monitoring the impact of the Recommendation and other relevant policies (e.g. preventative actions).

¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016H0220%2801%29&qid=1456753373365>

² <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=16934&langId=en>

Figure 1 – LTU rate by country, 2015-2017 (% active population, 25-64)

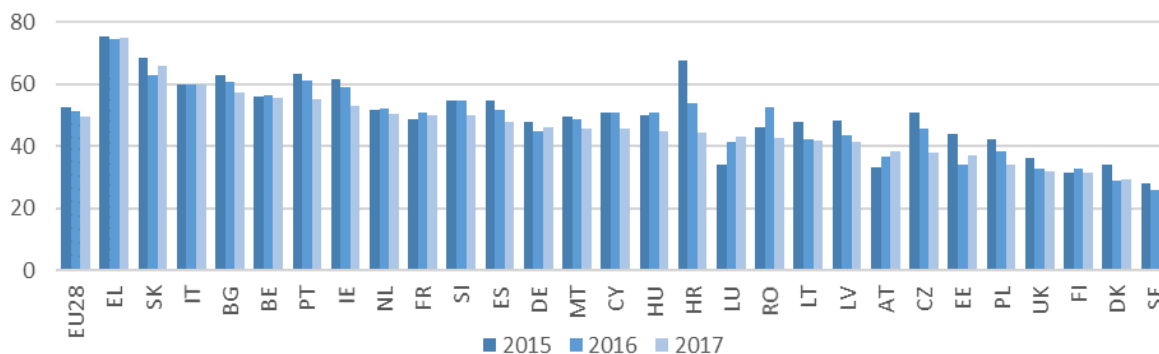


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, data extracted on 21 August 2018.

Notes: There is a break in the series between 2016 and 2017 in the data for BE, DK, IE and MT and between 2015 and 2016 for DK.

Across the EU, the numbers of long-term unemployed have fallen substantially from the peak of 10.4 million in 2013 to 7.3 million in 2017. Consequently, the rate of long-term unemployment (proportion of the active population that is long-term unemployed) has fallen progressively from 4.9% in 2013 to 3.4% in 2017 (Figure 1). Still, however, in 2017 almost half (49.5%) of people that are unemployed in the EU have been out of work for a year or more (Figure 2).

Figure 2 - Share of unemployed who are LTU, 2015-2017 (% , 25-64)

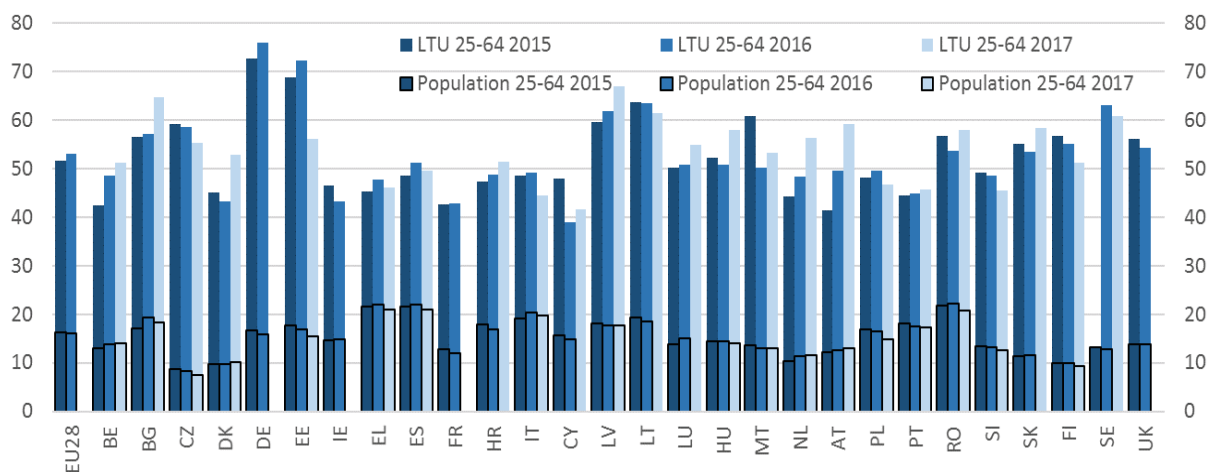


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (lfsa_upgan), data extracted on 21 August 2018.

Notes: There is a break in the series between 2016 and 2017 in the data for BE, DK, IE and MT and between 2015 and 2016 for DK.

A series of social indicators illustrate the disadvantages conveyed by long-term unemployment. For example, long-term unemployed in the EU are more than three times at risk of poverty than the general population (53.0% vs. 16.1%) and one-and-a-half times more likely to suffer from material deprivation (25.5% vs. 15.9%) (Figures 3 and 4).

Figure 3 - At risk of poverty rate for people aged 25-64 and LTU aged 25-64, 2015-2017 (%)

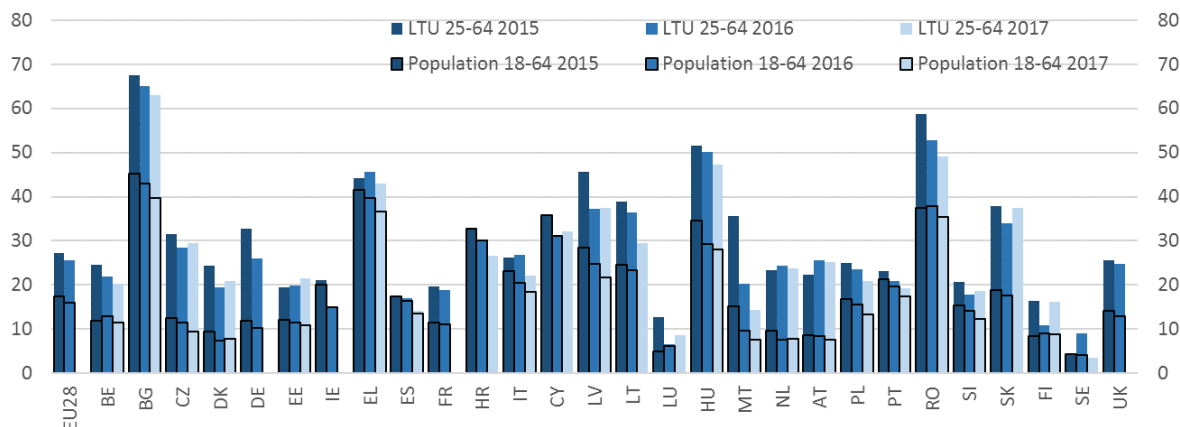


Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC (ilc_li02 and custom extractions made in October 2018)

Note: 2017 data not available for EU28, DE, IE, FR, HR (pop 25-64 only), CY (pop 25-64 only), LT (pop 25-64 only), LU (pop 25-64 only), SK (pop 25-64 only), SE (pop 25-64 only) and UK. 2015 data not available for SE (LTU aged 25-64 only). Pending additional extractions for this purpose, figures for the general population aged 25-64 have been calculated from online data by combining reported AROP rates and numbers of affected people for the 25-54 and 55-64 age-groups.

Long-term unemployed are also more likely to be overburdened by the cost of housing, and to have unmet needs for medical care. In many countries, the net replacement rate (proportion of previous in-work income received through benefits) drops off dramatically as people become long-term unemployed. This can be seen as an incentive to find work but also creates risks of social exclusion and poverty.

Figure 4 - Material deprivation rate for people aged 18-64 and LTU aged 25-64, 2015-2017 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC (ilc_sip8 and custom extractions made in October 2018)

Note: 2017 data not available for EU28, DE, IE, FR, HR (pop 25-64 only), CY (pop 25-64 only), LT (pop 25-64 only), LU (pop 25-64 only), SK (pop 25-64 only), SE (pop 25-64 only) and UK. 2015 data not available for SE (LTU aged 25-64 only).

Note: Since the adoption of the LTU Indicator Framework in 2016, the SPC has adopted a new indicator of “Material and social deprivation” and it is planned to use this also in the LTU monitoring framework (to replace the existing indicator). The chart still refers to the original material deprivation indicator.

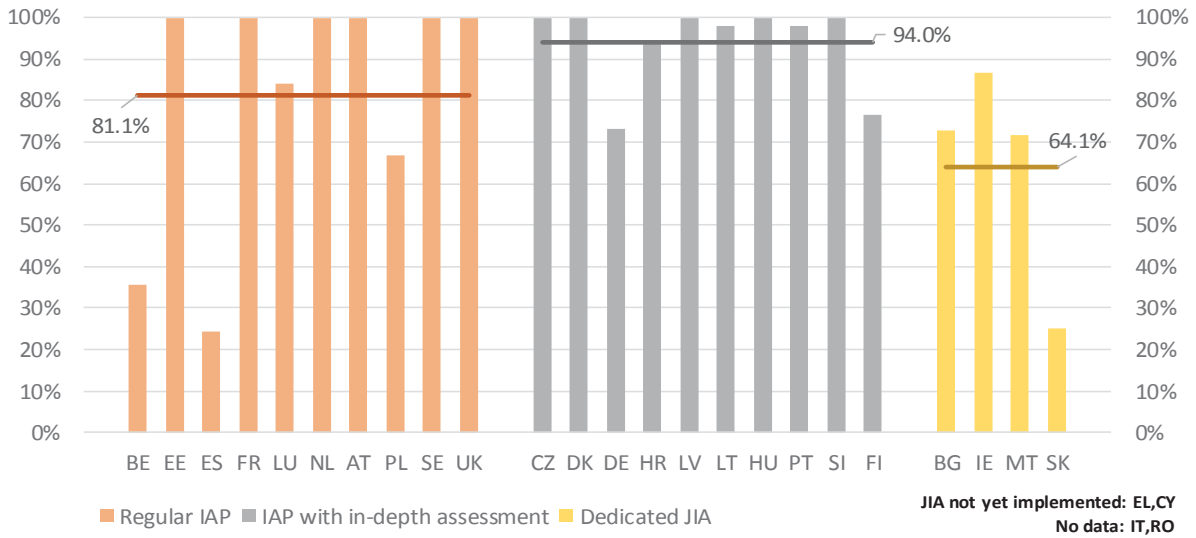
Implementation of the LTU Recommendation

The LTU Recommendation requires that all long-term unemployed are offered an in-depth individualised assessment and provided with a job integration agreement (JIA), signed with a single point of contact providing access to all relevant services, at the latest by 18 months of unemployment. It is not, however, prescriptive in the way that countries implement the relevant services and countries have taken varied approaches, which have developed from different starting points. For analytical purposes, countries have been grouped according to the characteristics of their JIA delivery: those that have not yet implemented a JIA, those that use the existing individual action plan (IAP) provided to all unemployed, those that use the existing IAP but with additional in-depth assessment or other differentiation for long-term unemployed, and those that have either developed a distinct JIA following the Recommendation or already had a similar policy approach in place.³

In the group of countries using IAPs plus in-depth assessment, an average of 94% of LTU registered for at least 18 months had JIA in 2017. Coverage was less in countries using regular IAPs (81.1%) and those using distinct JIAs (64.1%) (Figure 5).

³ The grouping is based solely on characterisation of the JIA delivery approach and does not take into account the quality of the JIAs and their ongoing management (e.g. in terms of what constitutes an in-depth assessment or the range of services and support measures covered). Such an assessment of quality is outside the scope of the monitoring exercise

Figure 5 - Use ofJIAs amongst LTU registered for at least 18 months (% , 25-64)

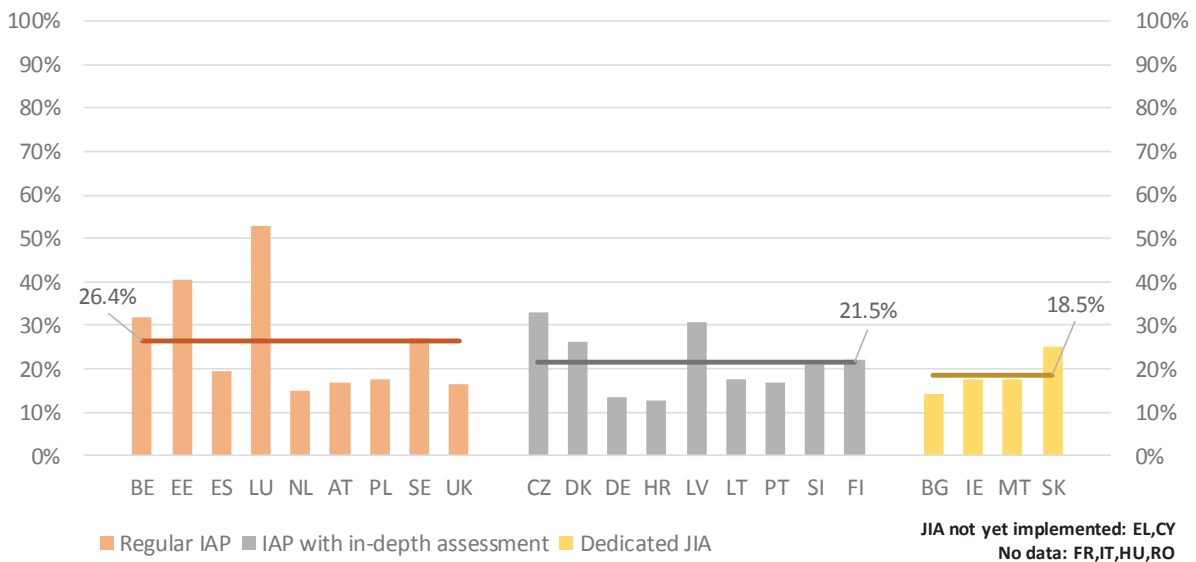


Source: DG EMPL, LTU monitoring database, data extracted 09 November 2018.

Note: Lines show the average result for countries with data in each JIA delivery group.

To date, the different approaches do not seem to have had any major impact on transition rates with the proportion of LTU with a JIA taking up employment falling between 15 and 35% for 16 of the 22 countries for which data are available and relatively small differences between the three delivery groups (Figure 6). Of the total of 4.79 million long-term unemployed reported to have a JIA in 2017, just under 843 thousand are known to have taken up employment (17.6%).

Figure 6 - Rate of transition into employment for LTU with a JIA (%)



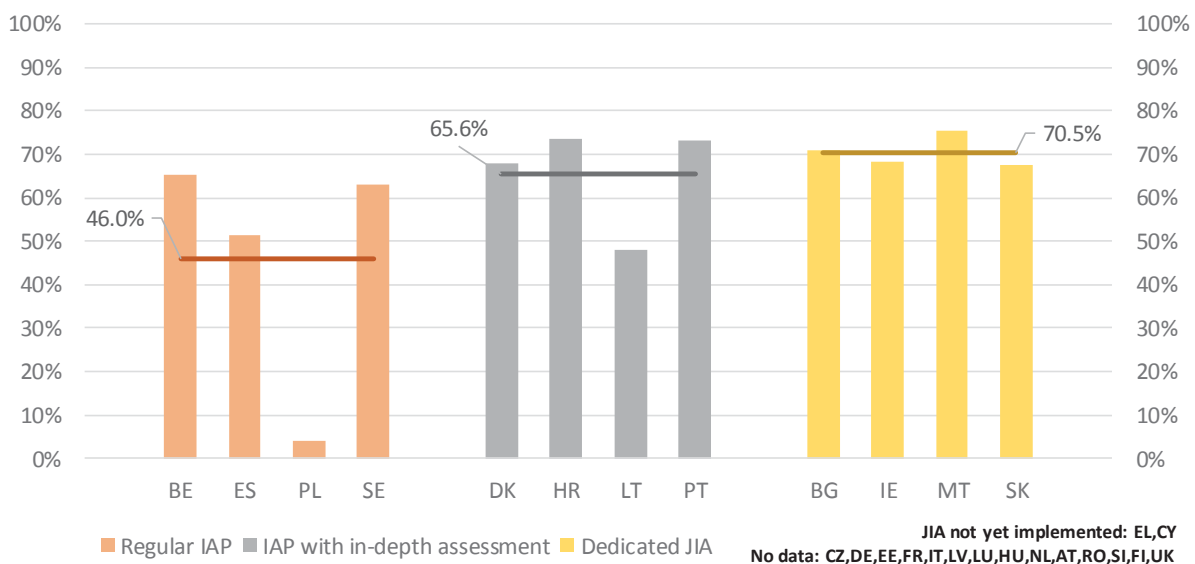
Source: DG EMPL, LTU monitoring database, data extracted 09 November 2018

Note: Lines show the average result for countries with data in each JIA delivery group.

Follow-up monitoring

Results of follow-up monitoring (available for only 12 countries) show that 51.4% of long-term unemployed with a JIA (all groups) that took up work in 2016 were still in employment one year later (not necessarily in the same job or even continuously). This result is likely, however, to be understated as the subsequent situation was unknown for a quarter (25.6%) of those that left to take up work. Countries that provide distinct JIAs or IAPs with additional assessment appear to have better results in terms of sustained employment (averages of 70.5% and 65.6% respectively) compared to the regular IAP group (average of 46.0%) but it is also the case that the JIA group has significantly fewer unknown situations so the differences may not be real. Bearing in mind that some of the unknown cases could also be in work, the results seem quite promising (Figure 7).

Figure 7 - JIA users in employment 12 months after exiting to employment in 2016 (% , 25-64)

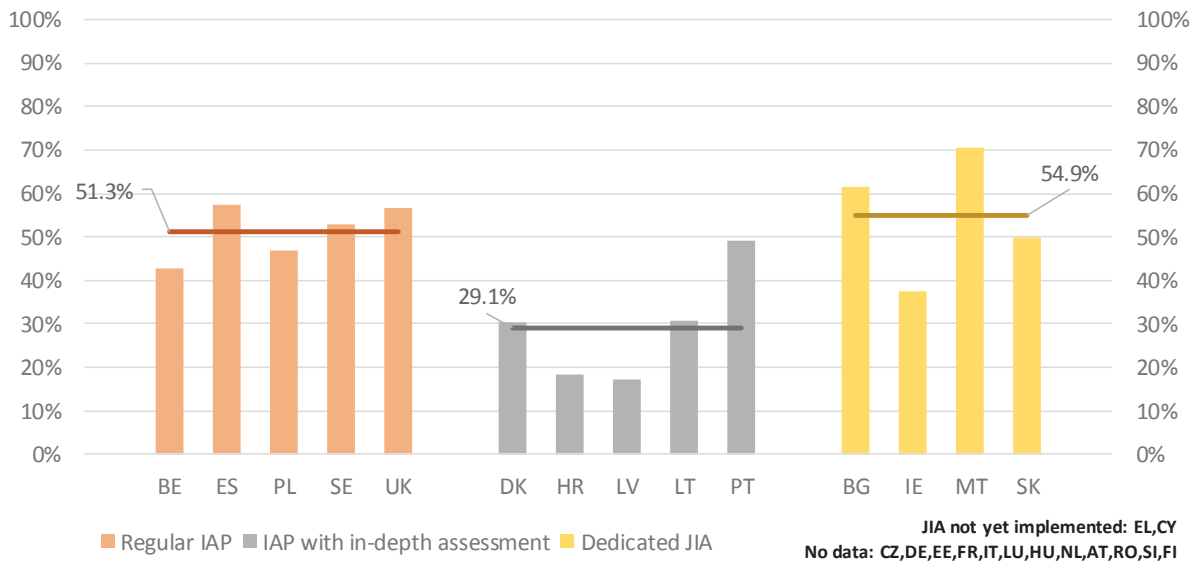


Source: DG EMPL, LTU monitoring database, data extracted 09 November 2018

Note: Lines show the average result for countries with data in each JIA delivery group.

Follow-up of those receiving a JIA (all groups) in 2016 show that 49.7% were still unemployed (without any break) 12 months later (data for 14 countries). On the one hand this result appears disappointing as it suggests that in half of cases the JIA is failing to produce any positive outcomes within a year. On the other hand, the Recommendation encourages increased registration of LTU and, in this respect, keeping people engaged in an active job-search process rather than allowing them to become discouraged and deregister can also be seen to be a positive result (results by group are shown in Figure 8)

Figure 8 - JIA users still unemployed 12 months after receiving a JIA in 2016 (% , 25-64)



Source: DG EMPL, LTU monitoring database, data extracted 09 November 2018

Note: Lines show the average result for countries with data in each JIA delivery group.

Section 2: Country factsheets

This section presents, for each Member State, a summary of the country-specific results of the data collection.

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AUSTRIA

In Austria, all registered unemployed are provided with an Individual Action Plan (*Betreuungsvereinbarung* or *Counselling Agreement*), which is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). Plans are reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis and there is no specific in-depth reassessment after the client becomes long-term unemployed (LTU). The Austrian public employment services (PES) coordinates actions with organisations such as the social security agency, chambers of commerce, educational institutions for adults and youth, etc.

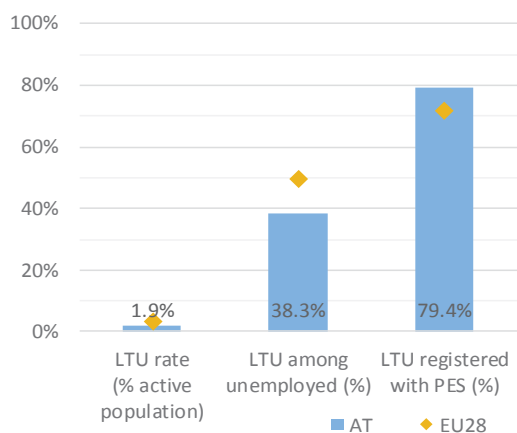
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✓

Source: LTU database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Austria is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, data extracted 21 August 2018.

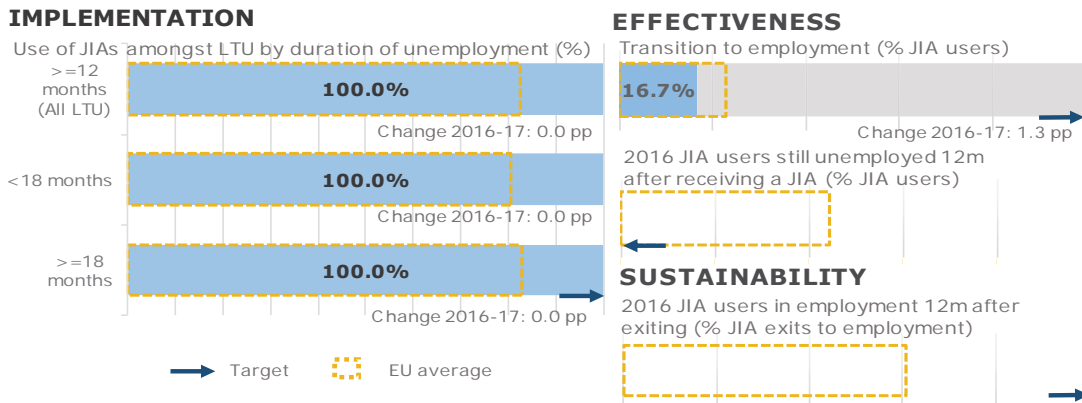
- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 1.9% of the active population in Austria in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is just over half that at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent just under four in ten of all unemployed in Austria (38.3%), again noticeably less than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Four out of every five (79.4%) LTU in Austria report being registered with the PES, well above the EU aggregate level of 71.8%.

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are shown in Figure 2.

- ❖ In Austria all unemployed receive an IAP that is considered to fulfil the requirements of a JIA, consequently 100% of people becoming LTU already have a JIA. This situation applies in both 2016 and 2017.

- ❖ One in six (16.7%) of all people recorded as being LTU during 2017 (all of whom had a JIA), ended their unemployment spell by taking up work. This is similar to the result in 2016 (15.4%), but below the EU average of 23.0% for LTU with a JIA.
- ❖ Austria has not yet been able to provide data on the number of people continuously unemployed for 12 months after receiving a JIA (EU average 44.4% for those receiving a JIA in 2016) or for the follow-up of JIA users taking up employment in 2016. At EU level, 60.7% were still employed (not necessarily in the same job) 12 months after starting work.

Figure 2 - Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

BELGIUM⁴

In Belgium the regional public employment services (PES) offer all unemployed at least one Individual Action Plan (IAP) during their unemployment spell. In Brussels and Wallonia (but not Flanders) the IAPs are time-limited (12 months) and subsequent renewal is voluntary. IAPs can also be made inactive or terminated for other reasons (e.g. client is deemed not fit for employment or takes up a job that lasts less than 28 days). As a consequence, considerable numbers of long-term unemployed (LTU) do not have an IAP.

The implementation of IAPs and the timing of delivery varies between regions but, in principle, they are developed on the basis of an individualised assessment and are updated on a regular basis according to the individual's needs and situation. Although time-limited IAPs can be renewed, this is effectively voluntary (i.e. subject to the request of the client) and there is no systematic re-assessment of needs.

All regional PES centralise information and coordinate with relevant stakeholders including the social benefits institution, training services, national PES, as well as providers such as centres for socio-professional integration. The IAPs, however, appear to cover only services provided by the PES.

In the Brussels region, partner organisations also provide a special type of IAP designed to support particular target groups (e.g. older workers, social benefit recipients).

Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

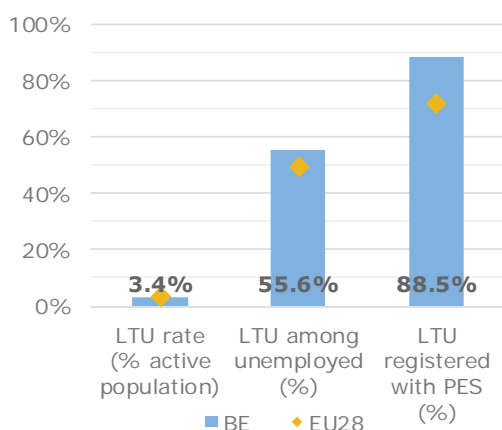
Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✗
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

Note: the categorisation of Belgium is based on the combined information from Actiris, Le Forem and VDAB.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

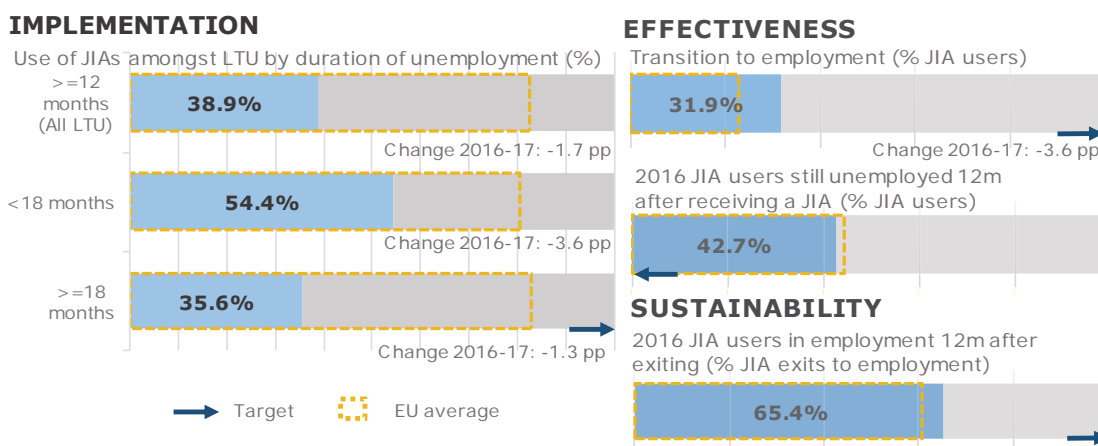
⁴ the categorisation of Belgium is based on the combined information from Actiris, Le Forem and VDAB.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 3.4% of the active population in Belgium was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more, exactly the same as at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent more than half (55.6%) of all unemployed in the country, a higher share than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Nearly nine out of ten (88.5%) LTU report being registered with the PES, well above the registration rate seen across the EU (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, only four in ten LTU (38.9%) had an active IAP (=JIA). This represents a slight decline compared to 2016 (-1.7 pp) and is less than half the EU average of 83.6%. The proportion is higher amongst LTU unemployed for 12-18 months (54.4%) than those registered for longer periods (35.6% of LTU registered for 18+ months). This is consistent with IAPs being time-limited so that those who have been unemployed for longer periods are more likely to have an IAP that has reached the end of its lifespan (12 months) and become inactive.
- ❖ Three in ten (31.9%) of all JIA users in 2017 exited to employment, a decline compared to 2016 (down by 3.6 pp) but still well above the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ Two fifths (42.7%) of LTU that received a JIA in 2016 were still unemployed 12 months later, slightly below the EU average of 44.4%.
- ❖ Follow-up data on JIA users who took up employment in 2016 show that approaching two thirds (65.4%) were in employment 12 months later, some way above the EU average of 60.7%.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

BULGARIA

In Bulgaria, following amendment of the Employment Promotion Act in 2017, all long-term registered unemployed (LTU) are provided with an employment integration agreement (Споразумение за интеграция в заетост) on the basis of in-depth individualised assessment. This is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). The public employment service (PES) coordinates access to employment, education/training, social, and healthcare services.

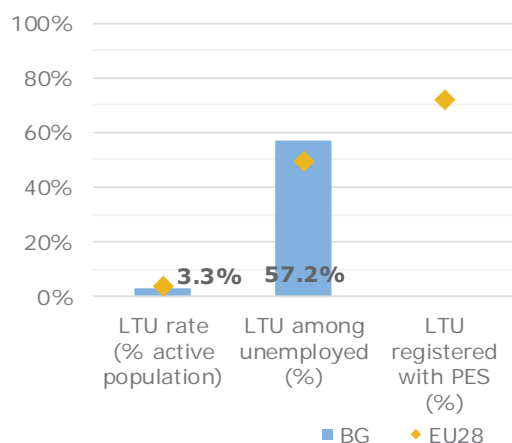
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✓

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Bulgaria is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



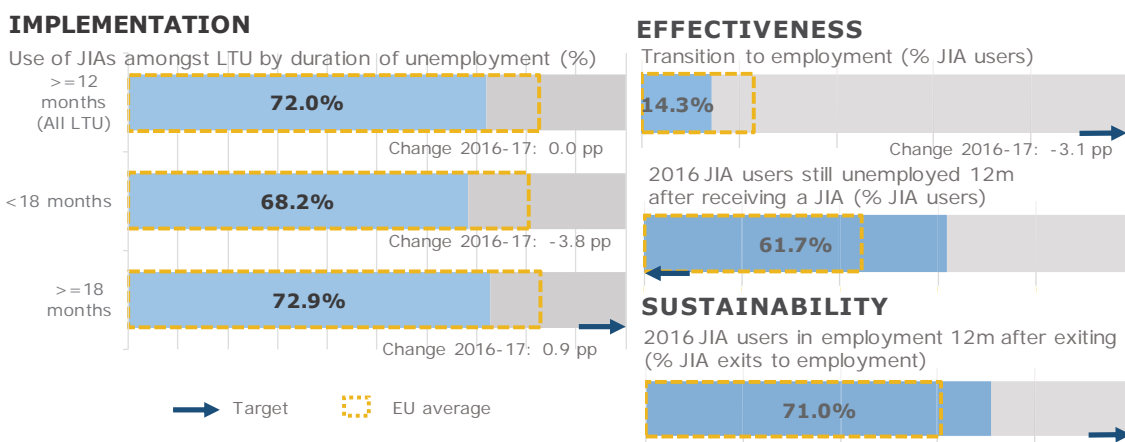
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) Data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 3.3% of the active population in Bulgaria in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is thus virtually the same as in the EU as a whole (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent nearly six in ten (57.2%) of all unemployed in Bulgaria, noticeably more than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Data on the proportion of LTU that are registered with the PES are not available for Bulgaria in 2017. However, 2016 data indicate a registration rate of only 38.5%, well below the rate seen across the EU (72.1%).

Key indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ On average during 2017, 72.0% of all registered LTU in Bulgaria had a JIA. There was little difference by duration of unemployment (68.2% for those registered for less than 18 months and 72.9% for those registered for at least 18 months)⁵. The overall coverage of LTU is, however, below the EU average of 83.6%. This may reflect a time-lag in the delivery of the new Employment Integration Agreement introduced in 2017 so that coverage rates are liable to increase in future. Note that data on JIA delivery provided for 2016 – which showed 95.6% coverage – refer to the individual action plans that are provided to all unemployed and not to the new JIA.
- ❖ Only 14.3% of all LTU with a JIA in 2017 ended their unemployment spell by taking up work, some way below the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ Follow-up data provide contrasting results. On the one hand, more than six out of ten JIA users (61.7%) that received a JIA in 2016 were still unemployed 12 months later. This means that a significantly higher proportion of LTU with a JIA are reaching at least 24 months unemployment than elsewhere (EU average of 44.4% in the 14 Member States for which data are available). On the other hand, for those LTU that do find work, the chances of them still being employed 12 months later are higher in Bulgaria (71.0%) than elsewhere (EU average of 60.7%) across 13 Member States with data).

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 13 September 2018.

⁵ Note that breakdowns by duration of unemployment in the Bulgarian data are based on estimations.

CYPRUS

In Cyprus the job integration agreement (JIA) concept for long-term unemployed (LTU) has not yet been implemented. Indeed, according to the monitoring data, there are no individualised assessments for registered unemployed at any point in the unemployment spell (see Table 1).

Consequently, there are no quantitative data for JIA users and none of the indicators for monitoring of the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market can be calculated.

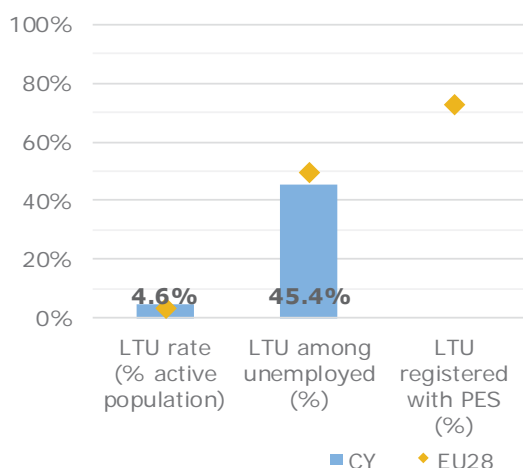
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✗
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✗
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the LTU Recommendation is being implemented in Cyprus is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 4.6% of the active population in Cyprus in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is approximately a third higher than at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ In Cyprus, LTU represent 45.4% of all unemployed, slightly lower than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Data on the proportion of LTU that is registered with the public employment services (PES) are not available for Cyprus due to small sample size.

CZECH REPUBLIC

In the Czech Republic, all unemployed are provided with an Individual Action Plan (IAP) within 6 months of registration. After 12 months of unemployment, the plan is reviewed on the basis of a further in-depth assessment and on this basis the IAP is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). The Czech JIA currently covers only services provided by the public employment services (PES).

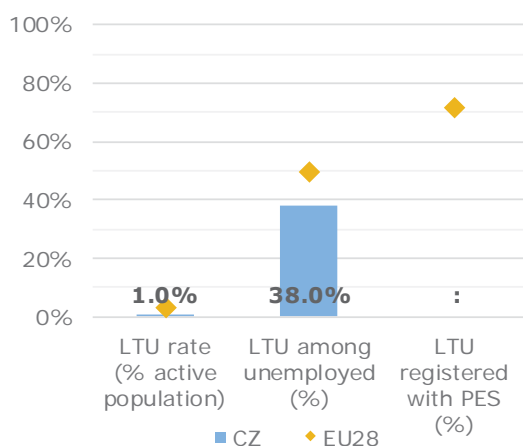
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in the Czech Republic is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



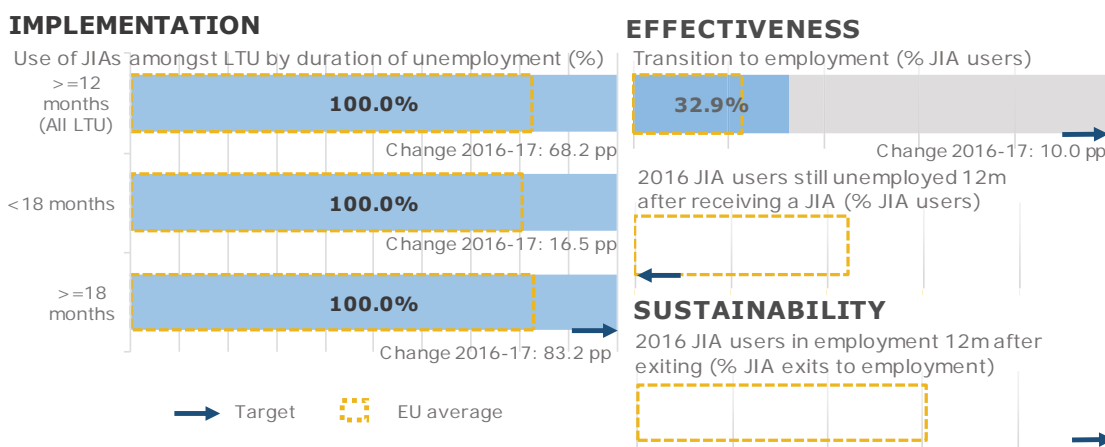
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, just 1.0% of the active population in the Czech Republic in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. This is one of the lowest LTU rates seen in the EU and well below the rate of 3.4% observed at EU level.
- ❖ LTU represent less than two fifths (38.0%) of all unemployed, a share that is substantially lower than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Data on the proportion of LTU that report being registered with the PES are not available for the Czech Republic.

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are shown in Figure 2.

- ❖ In the Czech Republic, all unemployed receive an Individual Action Plan (IAP) within 6 months of registration and this, together with an additional in-depth assessment, is considered to fulfil the requirements of a JIA. Consequently, delivery indicators for 2017 show 100% coverage (i.e. all LTU are by default JIA users). It is not clear, however, if this reporting takes into account whether or not the additional in-depth assessment was provided and the JIA updated accordingly. The data for 2016, which show that only 31.8% of LTU had a JIA are not comparable because the necessary changes to the monitoring system were not implemented.
- ❖ One third (32.9%) of all LTU that had a JIA during 2017 ended their unemployment spell by taking up work, a better result than the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ The Czech Republic has not yet been able to provide data on the number of people continuously unemployed for 12 months after receiving a JIA (EU average 44.4% for those receiving a JIA in 2016) or for the follow-up of JIA users taking up employment in 2016. At EU level, 60.7% were still employed (not necessarily in the same job) 12 months after starting work.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators, 2017



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

GERMANY

In Germany, the integration agreements provided to all unemployed are based on a comprehensive initial assessment of employability and potential barriers and reviewed at least every 6 months, a process that is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). Integration agreements currently cover only services provided by the public employment services (PES). There are, however, ongoing developments to integrate services from different providers through the “NetworksTo” initiative and the establishment of one-stop shop “activation centres”.

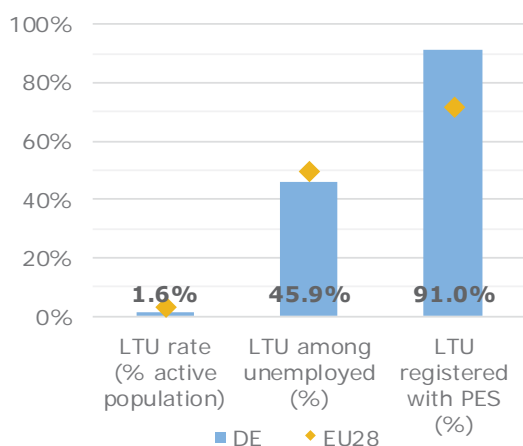
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in Germany is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



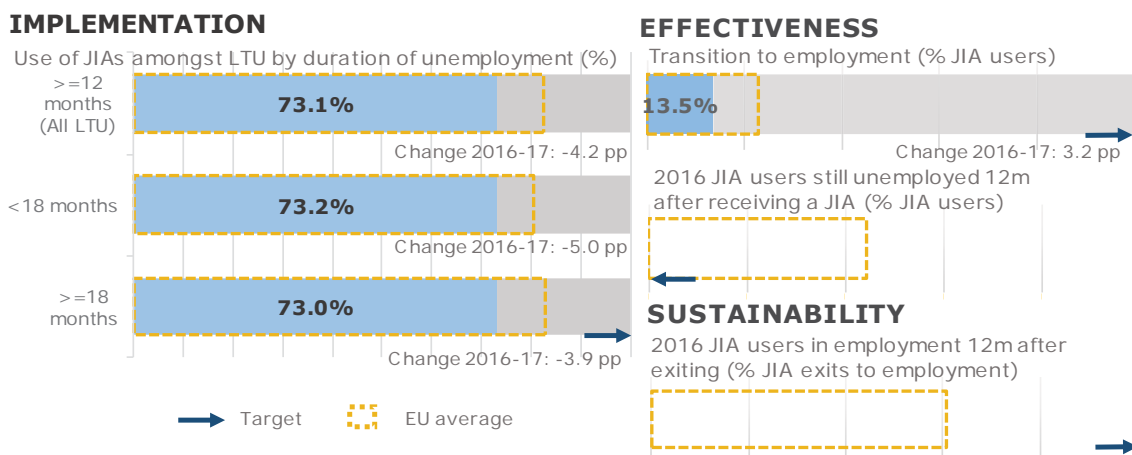
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 1.6% of the active population in Germany in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is less than half that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU account for 45.9% of all unemployed in the country, slightly fewer than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ More than nine out of ten (91.0%) LTU report being registered with the PES. This is one of the highest registration rates seen in the EU and well above the rate for the EU as a whole (71.8%).

Key indicators on the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, the majority of registered LTU (73.1%) in Germany had a valid JIA. This proportion is lower than in 2016 (by 4.2 percentage points) and below the EU average of 83.6%.
- ❖ Just less than one in seven (13.5%) of all JIA users in 2017 exited to employment, some way below the EU average of 23.0%, though a slight improvement compared to 2016 (up 3.2 pp).
- ❖ Follow-up of JIA users that took up employment in 2016 show that nearly six in ten (58.4%) were in employment 6 months later, slightly below the EU average of 66.2%.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

DENMARK

In Denmark, all registered unemployed receive an Individual Action Plan (Jobplan) soon after registration, which is monitored and updated on a regular basis. In addition, people that have been receiving unemployment benefits for 16 months are given special attention in order to ensure that they do not lose their eligibility to benefits (which expires after 24 months). This extra effort includes re-evaluation of circumstances and needs in line with the in-depth assessment envisaged by the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market. The Danish public employment services (PES) coordinate activities with the unemployment insurance fund.

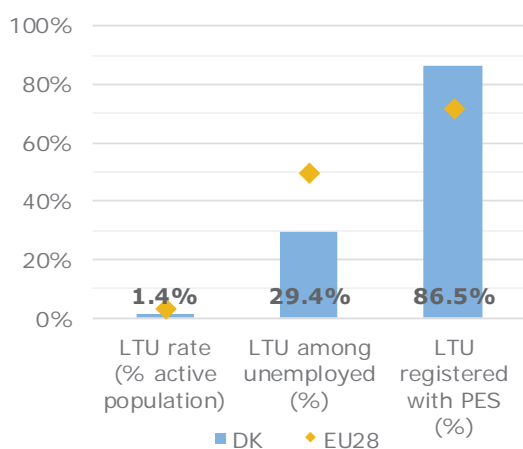
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✓

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in Denmark is briefly presented Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



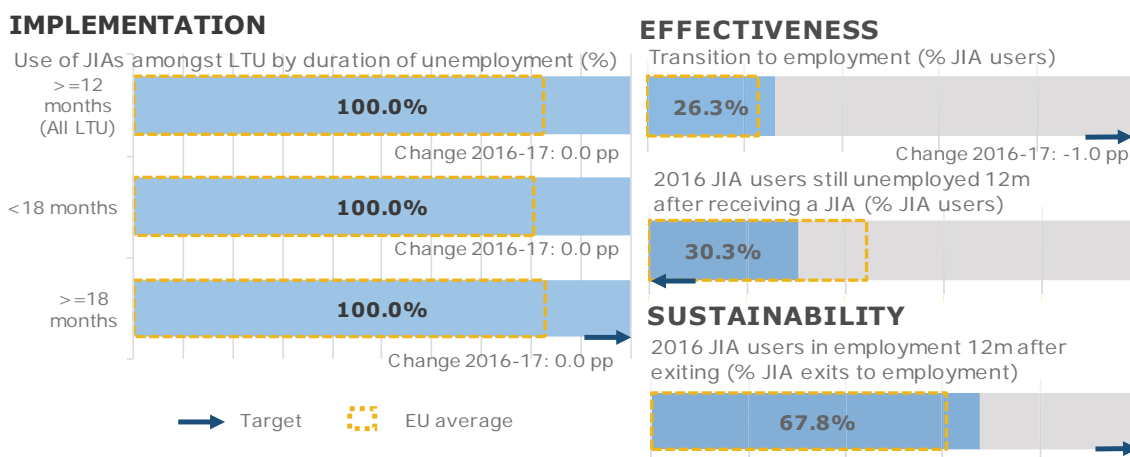
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the LFS, just 1.4% of the active population in Denmark in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is less than half that in the EU as a whole (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent three in ten (29.4%) of all unemployed, well below the proportion at EU level (49.5%).
- ❖ In Denmark, the majority of LTU (86.5%) report being registered with the PES in 2017. The registration rate is well above the EU figure of 71.8%.

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are shown in Figure 2.

- ❖ All registered unemployed in Denmark receive an individual action plan which is reviewed and updated on a regular basis and subject to comprehensive reassessment at latest by 16 months (of receiving unemployment benefits). This is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a JIA. By default, therefore, all LTU already have a JIA at the time that they reach 12 months unemployment so coverage is always 100%.
- ❖ More than one in four (26.3%) of all people recorded as being LTU during 2017 (all of whom had a JIA), ended their unemployment spell by taking up work, slightly above the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ Less than a third (30.3%) of people becoming LTU in 2016 were still unemployed 12 months later, well below the EU average of 44.4%.
- ❖ Follow-up of JIA users who took up employment in 2016 show that nearly seven out of ten (67.8%) were still in employment 12 months later (not necessarily in the same job or continuously). Positive outcomes therefore appear to be sustainable.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

ESTONIA

In Estonia, all unemployed receive an Individual Action Plan (IAP) within 30 days of registration, which is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). The plans are reviewed and developed on an ongoing basis (at least once a month). There is no specific additional in-depth assessment after the client becomes long-term unemployed (LTU). The Estonian IAP primarily covers services provided by the public employment services (PES) but may reference services delivered by other providers despite there being no formal cooperation arrangements.

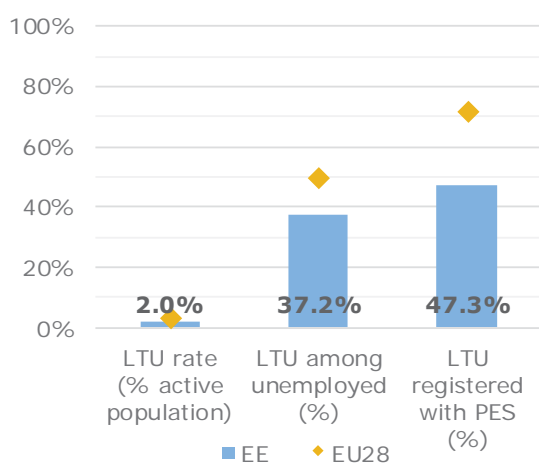
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Estonia is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



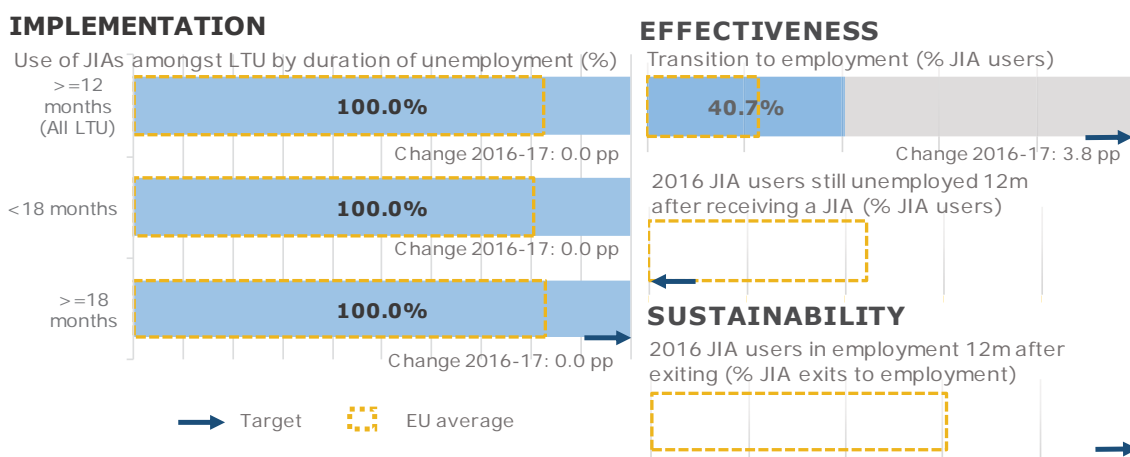
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 2.0% of the active population in Estonia in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is well below the that at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent just under four in ten of all unemployed in Estonia (37.2%), again noticeably less than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Less than half (47.3%) LTU in Estonia report being registered with the PES, significantly less than at EU level (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are shown in Figure 2.

- ❖ In Estonia, all unemployed receive an IAP (=JIA), consequently 100% of people becoming LTU already have a JIA. This situation applies in both 2016 and 2017.
- ❖ Two fifths (40.7%) of all people recorded as being LTU during 2017 (all of whom had a JIA), ended their unemployment spell by taking up work. This is a slightly better result than in 2016 (36.9%), and noticeably above the EU average of 23.0% for LTU with a JIA.
- ❖ Estonia was unable to provide data on the number of people continuously unemployed for 12 months after receiving a JIA (EU average 44.4% for those receiving a JIA in 2016). No data have been provided either to follow-up JIA users taking up employment in 2016. At EU level 60.7% were found to be employed 12 months after starting work.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

GREECE

In Greece, individualised assessments (IAPs) are offered only to those registered unemployed that are willing to cooperate with the PES and there are no further in-depth assessments for long-term unemployed (LTU). The concept of a job integration agreement (JIA) as laid out in the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is thus not yet implemented. The Greek IAP covers only services provided by the public employment services (PES).

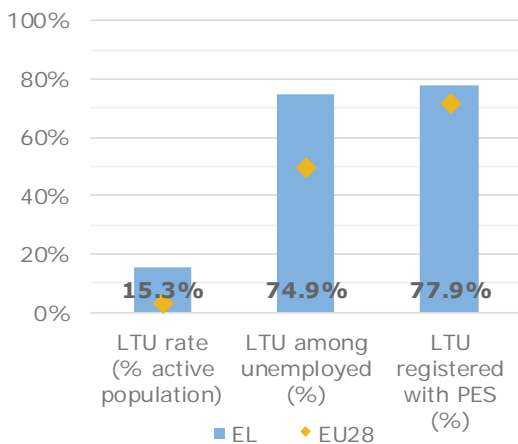
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✗
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 26 October 2018.

The context in which the LTU Recommendation is being implemented in Greece is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 15.3% of the active population in Greece in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more, more than four times the rate at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent three quarters (74.9%) of all unemployed, a significantly higher proportion than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Eight in ten (77.9%) LTU report being registered with the PES, slightly more than in the EU as a whole (71.8%).

SPAIN

In Spain, under pre-existing service provision, all registered unemployed are offered an individual action plan (IAP) following an initial profiling, which is considered, at national level, to broadly fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). However, participation is voluntary except in certain cases (e.g. when the unemployed request access to certain benefits, which require completion of a JIA, or if the job counsellor deems it necessary), and thus not all long-term unemployed (LTU) have an IAP. Subsequently, IAPs may be updated, but an in-depth assessment after becoming LTU is not systematically provided.

In Spain, IAPs can be provided by private employment agencies as well as the public employment service (PES). The services provided under the IAP require coordination between PES and public and private entities, such as employment agencies, training centres, city councils, social agents, non-profit organisations and other collaborating entities.

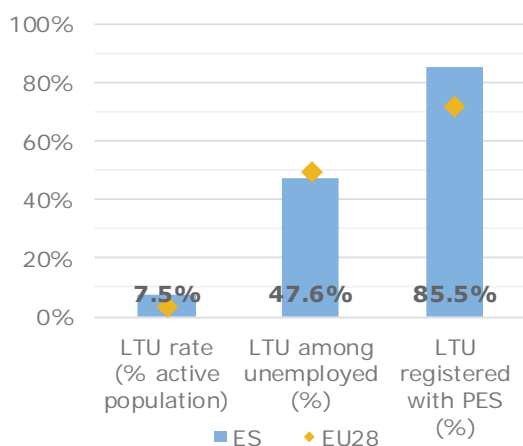
Table 1: Delivery of JIA, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plans	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✗
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✓

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



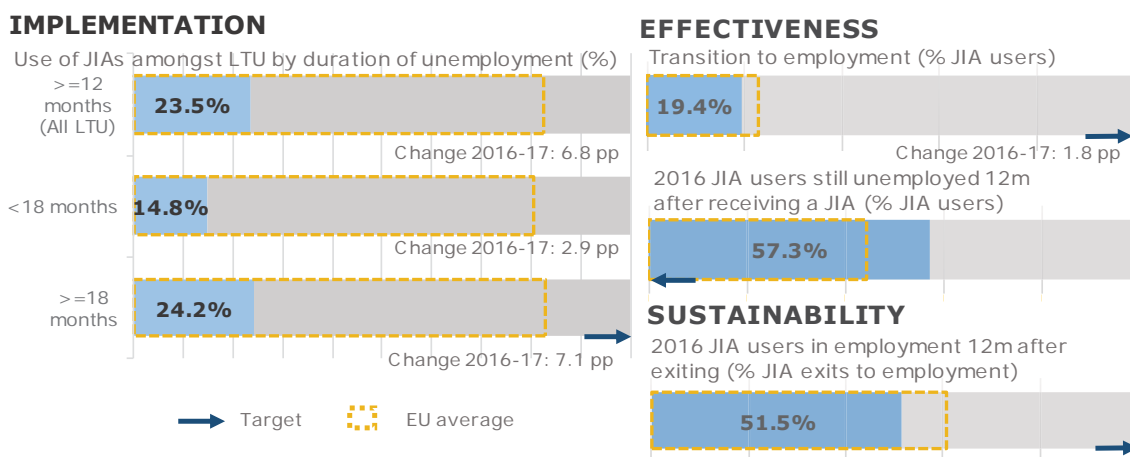
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 7.5% of the active population in Spain was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate was more than twice that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent under half (47.6%) of all unemployed in the country, slightly fewer than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ More than eight out of ten (85.5%) LTU report being registered with the PES, well above the rate for the EU as a whole (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, less than a quarter (23.5%) of LTU in Spain had an IAP (considered at national level to broadly fulfil the requirements of a JIA). This is an improvement compared to 2016 (up 6.8 pp) but remains well below the EU average of 83.6%. The low coverage is likely to be due to the fact that participation in JIAs is only mandatory if a person wants to claim certain benefits or if the PES counsellor deems it necessary following profiling. LTU with shorter durations (12-18 months) are less likely to have a JIA (14.8%) than those registered for longer periods (24.2% of those registered for 18+ months).
- ❖ Just under a fifth (19.4%) of all LTU with an IAP (JIA users) in 2017 exited to employment, a slight improvement compared to 2016 (up 1.8 pp), but still slightly below the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ Approaching six in ten (57.3%) LTU that received a JIA (i.e. IAP) in 2016 remained unemployed 12 months later, well above the EU average of 44.4%.
- ❖ Follow-up data on JIA users who took up employment in 2016 show that about a half (51.5%) were in employment 12 months later, well below the EU average of 60.7%.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

FINLAND

In Finland, all registered unemployed are provided with an employment plan within two weeks of registration. For people assessed as requiring broader support and belonging to the target group of the relevant scheme/act, the employment plan is replaced by one of three types of tripartite plan coordinating services of all relevant agencies (i.e. employment, social and health services). Since 2017, plans of all types are reviewed at least every 3 months. This approach is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA).

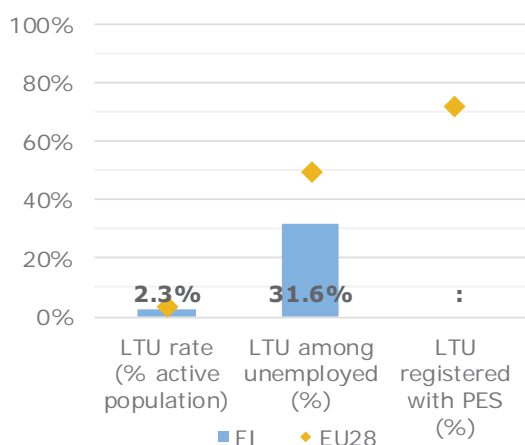
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✓

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Finland is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) Data extracted 21 August 2018.

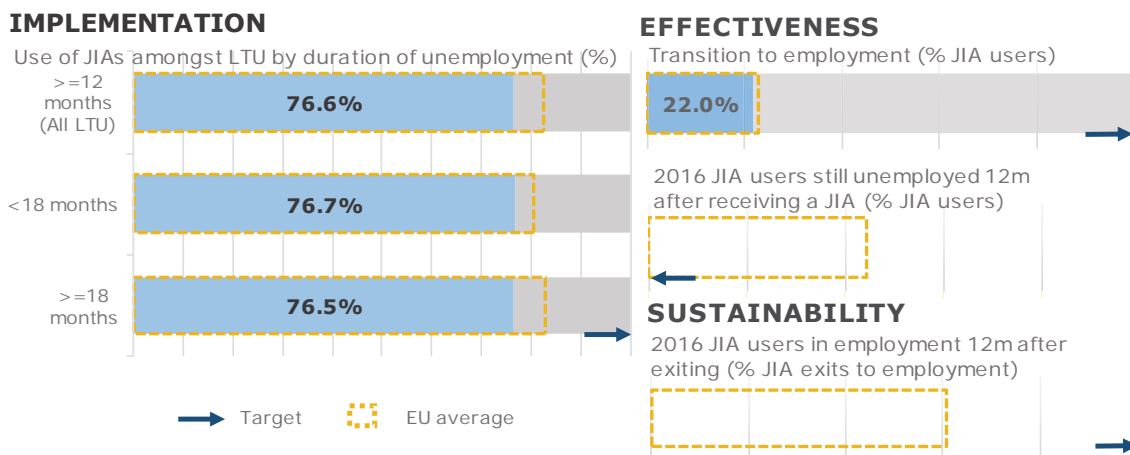
- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 2.3% of the active population in Finland was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is slightly below that at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent less than a third (31.6%) of all unemployed in Finland, a noticeably lower proportion than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Data on the proportion of LTU that report being registered with the PES are not available for Finland.

Key indicators for monitoring implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, just over three quarters (76.6%) of all registered LTU in Finland received a JIA, with no significant difference by duration of unemployment. The overall coverage of LTU is slightly below the EU average of 83.6%.

- ❖ One in five (22.0%) of all LTU with a JIA in 2017 ended their unemployment spell by taking up work, a rate of transition slightly lower than that seen at EU level (average of 23.0%). However, this result is understated as the denominator includes some people becoming LTU without a JIA.
- ❖ Finland has not yet been able to provide data on the number of people continuously unemployed for 12 months after receiving a JIA (EU average 44.4% for those receiving a JIA in 2016) or for the follow-up of JIA users taking up employment in 2016. At EU level, 60.7% were still employed (not necessarily in the same job) 12 months after starting work.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

FRANCE

In France, all registered unemployed are provided with an Individual Action Plan (IAP) within a month of registration, which is updated on an ongoing basis according to individual needs. There is no specific in-depth (re)assessment after the person becomes long-term unemployed (LTU). Pôle Emploi (the French public employment services, PES) cooperates closely with agencies responsible for supporting particular groups: Mission Locales (young unemployed), Cap Emploi (people with disabilities) and APEC (executives). Partnerships are also fostered through the French Plan against LTU, with the local authorities (départements) in charge of social assistance and childcare structures.

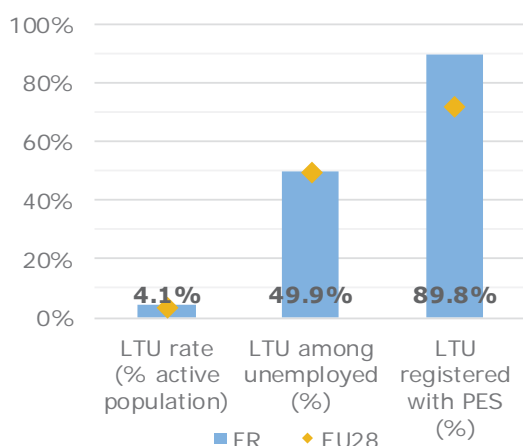
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers)	✓

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in France is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



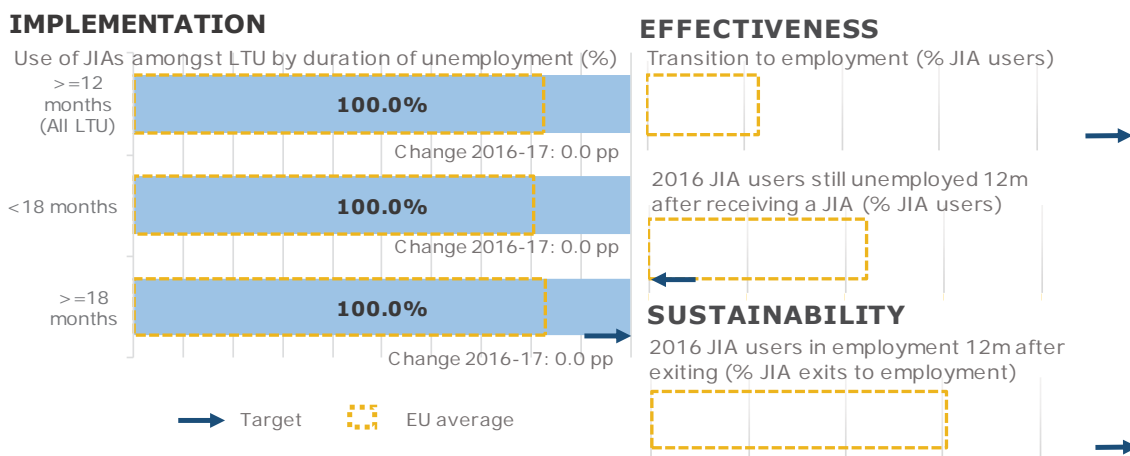
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 4.1% of the active population in France was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is slightly above of that seen at the EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent half (49.9%) of all unemployed in the country, in line with the proportion in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Nine out of ten (89.8%) LTU report being registered with the PES, well above the rate of registration for the EU as a whole (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In France, all unemployed receive an IAP that is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a JIA, consequently 100% of people becoming LTU already have a JIA.
- ❖ France has not been able to provide any data on flows of JIA users (entrants or exits). For other countries, an average of 23.0% of JIA users in 2017 exited to employment.
- ❖ Follow-up data for France are also not available so that relevant indicators cannot be calculated. Elsewhere, an average of 44.4% of LTU that received a JIA in 2016 were still unemployed 12 months later while 60.7% of JIA users that took up employment in 2016 were still employed a year later.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

CROATIA

In Croatia, all unemployed are provided with an Individual Action Plan (IAP, known in Croatia as the "Professional Plan") within 60 days of registration. Since 2017, the plan has to be thoroughly reviewed and updated every 12 months. The updated IAPs for long-term unemployed (LTU), which require more frequent contact and provide access to additional services, are considered (at the national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). The Croatian JIA currently covers only services provided by the public employment service (PES).

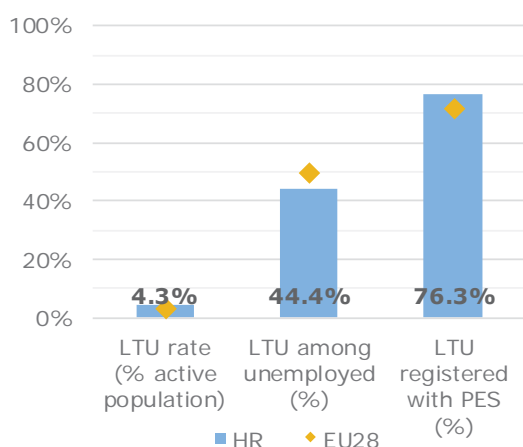
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21

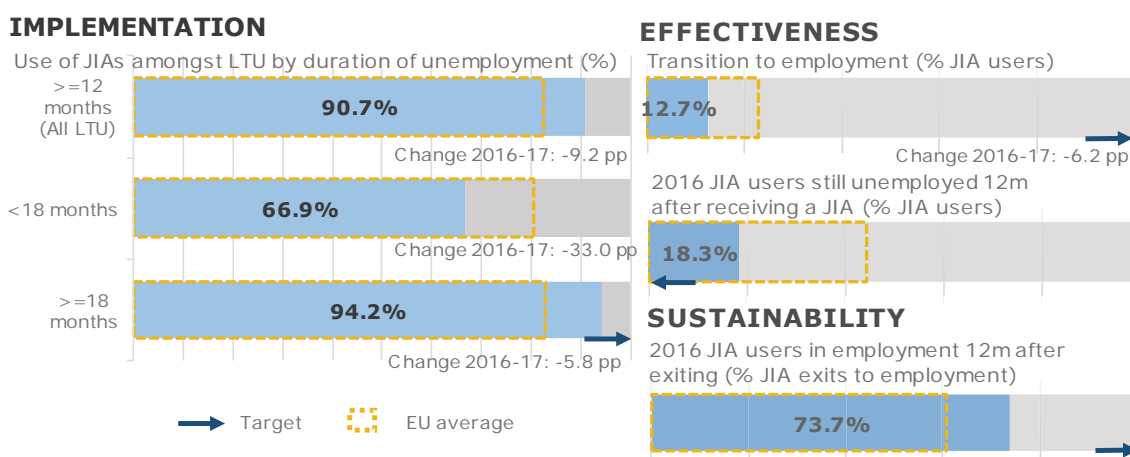
August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 4.3% of the active population in Croatia in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is slightly above that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent 44.4% of all unemployed in the country, fewer than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ More than three quarters (76.3%) of LTU report being registered with the PES, slightly more than at EU level (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, 90.7% of all registered LTU in Croatia had a JIA (i.e. had their IAP renewed), well above the EU average of 83.6%. When broken down by duration, just two thirds (66.9%) of those unemployed for 12-18 months in Croatia had a JIA but 94.2% of those registered for at least 18 months. This difference simply shows that at least some of those becoming LTU have to wait some time for their existing IAP to be renewed, which is to be expected, particularly since the new process was only introduced in 2017 and there will have been an existing group of LTU to be treated. Data for 2016 reflect the situation prior to the new 12-month renewal process and therefore refer to all LTU with an IAP (effectively 100%). The lower indicator results for 2017 thus reflect the implementation of a new improved treatment process and not any reduction in the efficiency of delivery.
- ❖ One in eight (12.7%) of all LTU with a JIA in 2017 exited to employment, below the EU average of 23.0%, and a decrease compared to 2016 (down 6.2 pp from 18.9%).
- ❖ Follow-up data suggest an effective implementation in Croatia. Less than a fifth (18.3%) of people becoming LTU in 2016 (all of whom already had a JIA) remained unemployed 12 months later (less than half the EU average of 44.4% for people receiving a JIA in the year). At the same time, three quarters (73.7%) of JIA users that took up a job in 2016 were found to be in employment 12 months after (compared to an EU average of 60.7%).

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

HUNGARY

In Hungary, all registered unemployed are provided with an Individual Action Plan (IAP) soon after registration with the public employment services (PES). Plans are developed on the basis of an initial interview and profiling and are then revised every 6 months. Effectively, that means that after 12 months of registration (when a person becomes long-term unemployed (LTU)) the IAP undergoes a second revision. This is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). The Hungarian JIA currently covers only services provided by the PES.

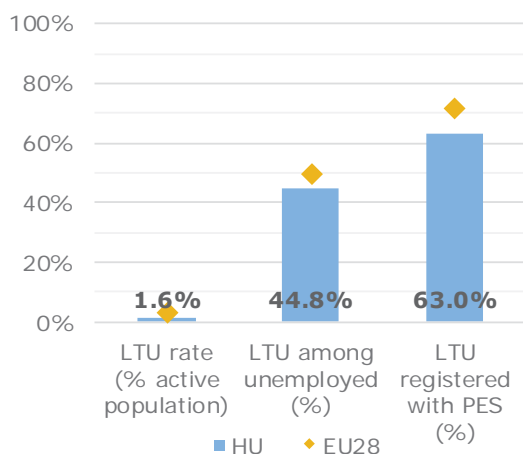
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring template (qualitative data), data extracted 18 October 2018.

The labour market context for the long-term unemployed in Hungary is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) data extracted 21 August 2018.

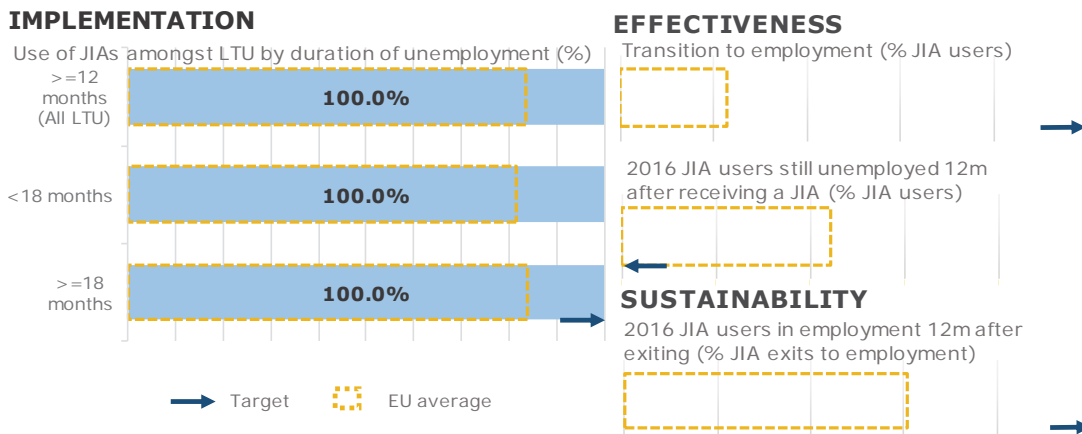
- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, just 1.6% of the active population in Hungary in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more, significantly below the level in the EU as a whole (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent more than two fifths (44.8%) of all unemployed in Hungary, slightly less than at EU level (49.5%).
- ❖ Over six in ten (63.0%) LTU in Hungary report being registered with the public employment service (PES). The registration rate is below that seen in the EU as a whole (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In Hungary, all unemployed receive an IAP that is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a JIA, consequently 100% of people becoming LTU already have a JIA.

- ❖ Hungary has not yet been able to provide any data on inflows of JIA users or on the subsequent situation of both entrants and exits. Thus, relevant indicators cannot be calculated.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 09 November 2018.

IRELAND

In Ireland, all registered unemployed get an Individual Action Plan (IAP, known in Ireland as the Personal Progression Plan) that is updated on a regular basis. A number of long-term unemployed (LTU) selected at random are then referred to the JobPath programme where they get an additional in-depth assessment, revised plan, and intensified support. The remainder (a minority) continue with their IAP. Monitoring data cover both groups.

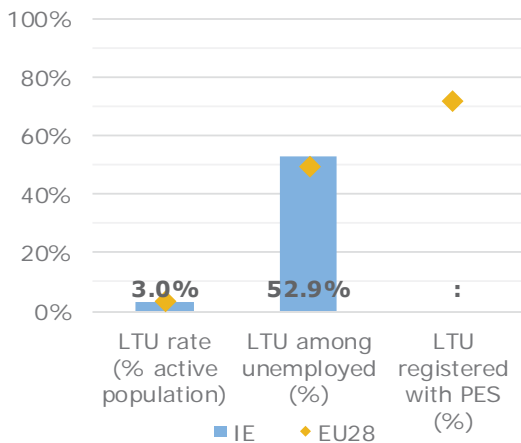
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✗
Package of services and measures from different service providers)	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in Ireland is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) data extracted 21 August 2018.

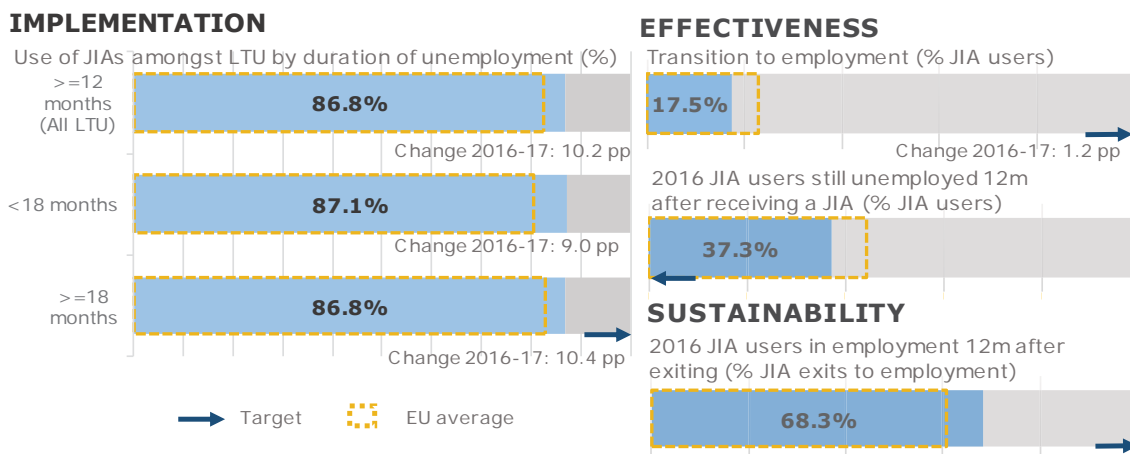
- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 3.0% of the active population in Ireland in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more, slightly below the LTU rate in the EU as a whole (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent more than half (52.9%) of all unemployed, slightly above the proportion seen at EU level (49.5%).
- ❖ No figures are available regarding the share of LTU that report being registered with the PES. At EU level, the registration rate is 71.8%

Main findings for reference year 2017 are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ The large majority of long-term registered unemployed in Ireland had an JIA in 2017 (86.8%). This includes both the regular IAP offered to all registered unemployed, as well as the reinforced plan provided to those referred to JobPath.

- ❖ Less than one in five (17.5%) JIA users in 2017 exited to employment, some way below the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ More than a third (37.3%) of people that received a JIA in 2016 were continuously unemployed for a further 12 months, some way below the EU average of 44.4%.
- ❖ Follow-up of JIA users who took up employment in 2016 suggest that positive outcomes are sustainable, as nearly seven out of ten (68.3%) were found to be in employment 12 months after, above the EU average of 60.7%

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

ITALY

In Italy, all registered unemployed are provided with an Individual Action Plan (IAP) within 3 months of registration. The plan (Service Pact) is updated regularly, but there is no further in-depth assessment when a person becomes long-term unemployed (LTU). The Italian IAP currently covers only services provided by the public employment services (PES).

Note, however, that as part of the new "Italian Strategy for LTU integration in the labour market" (to be approved by the end of 2018), the PES will re-call all registered LTU to renew their agreement and that there are plans to integrate employment services with services delivered by other local actors such as social services, training services, housing services, health services, etc.

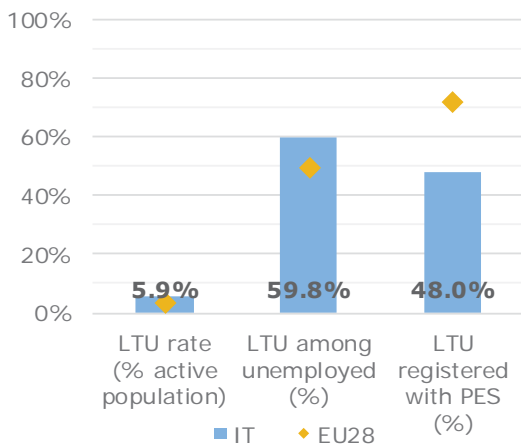
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers)	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 24 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Italy is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 5.9% of the active population in Italy was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is thus well above that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent three fifths (59.8%) of all unemployed in the country, noticeably more than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Almost half (48.0%) of LTU report being registered with the PES, well below the rate of registration seen across the EU (71.8%).

LITHUANIA

In Lithuania, all unemployed are provided with an Individual Action Plan (IAP) based on an individual assessment. The plan is regularly updated and is valid for a period not longer than a year. Effectively, that means that after 12 months of registration (when a person becomes long-term unemployed (LTU)) a new plan is provided. This is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). Currently the Lithuanian JIA covers only services provided by the public employment services (PES).

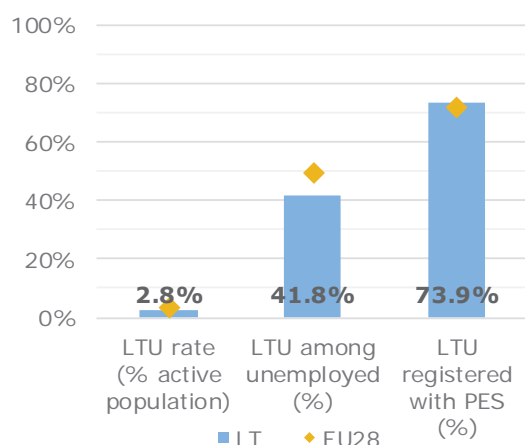
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring template (qualitative data), data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in Lithuania is briefly presented Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



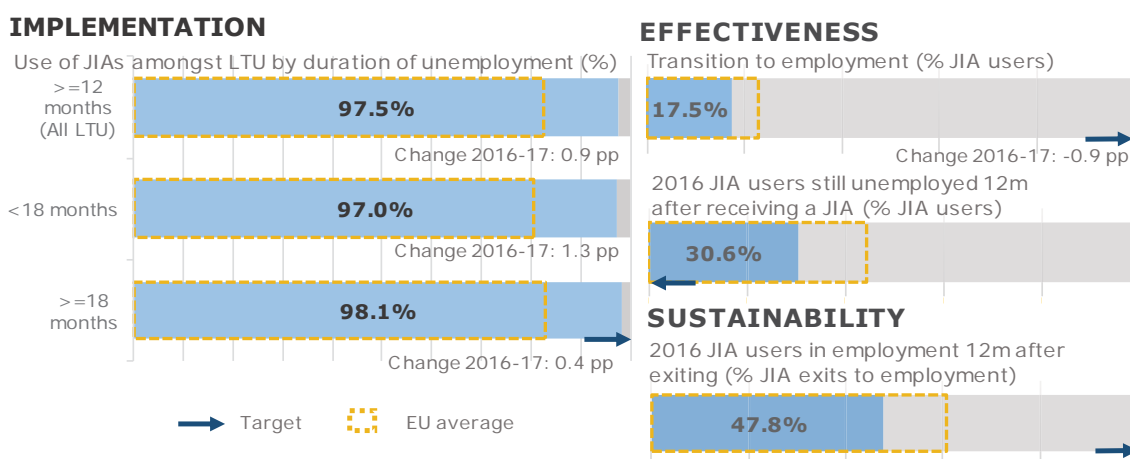
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, just 2.8% of the active population in Lithuania in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is slightly below that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent 41.8% of all unemployed in the country, fewer than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Just under three quarters (73.9%) of LTU report being registered with the PES, slightly more than at EU level (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, nearly all (97.5%) registered LTU in Lithuania had a JIA, well above the EU average of 83.6%. There are no major differences in the breakdown by duration, with similar proportions for those unemployed for 12-18 months (97.0%) and those registered for at least 18 months (98.1%). The indicator results are virtually unchanged from 2016.
- ❖ Less than a fifth (17.5%) of all LTU with a JIA in 2017 ended their unemployment spell by taking up employment, a marginal decline from 2016 (18.4%) and somewhat below the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ Follow-up data provide a mixed picture. On the one hand, only three in ten (30.6%) of those becoming LTU in 2016 remained unemployed 12 months later, below the EU average of 44.4% so that there is a lower incidence of prolonged unemployment for JIA users. On the other hand, positive outcomes are less sustainable than average since only 47.8% of JIA users that took up a job in 2016 in Lithuania were known to be in employment 12 months later compared to an average of 60.7% at EU level.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

LUXEMBURG

In Luxembourg, all registered unemployed receive an Individual Action Plan (IAP, known in Luxembourg as a cooperation agreement) on the basis of an individualised assessment at registration. Those closer to the labour market will continue to benefit from the type of activation and support provided by the PES as documented in the IAP throughout their unemployment spell. For those furthest from the labour market, however, additional, more intensive support is provided through a supplementary Action Plan. The provision of this additional plan is not linked to unemployment duration but to (low) employability. The monitoring data for JIA users in Luxembourg cover only the additional support provided through Action Plans.

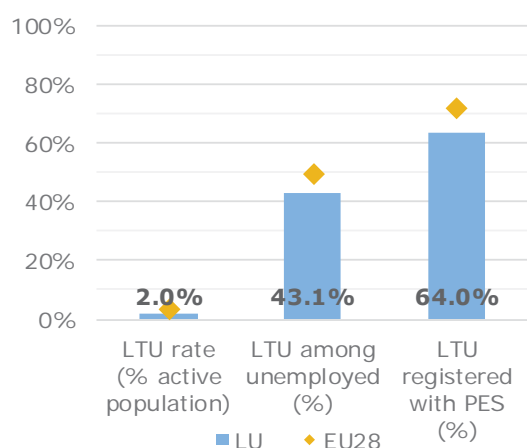
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✗
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in Luxembourg is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



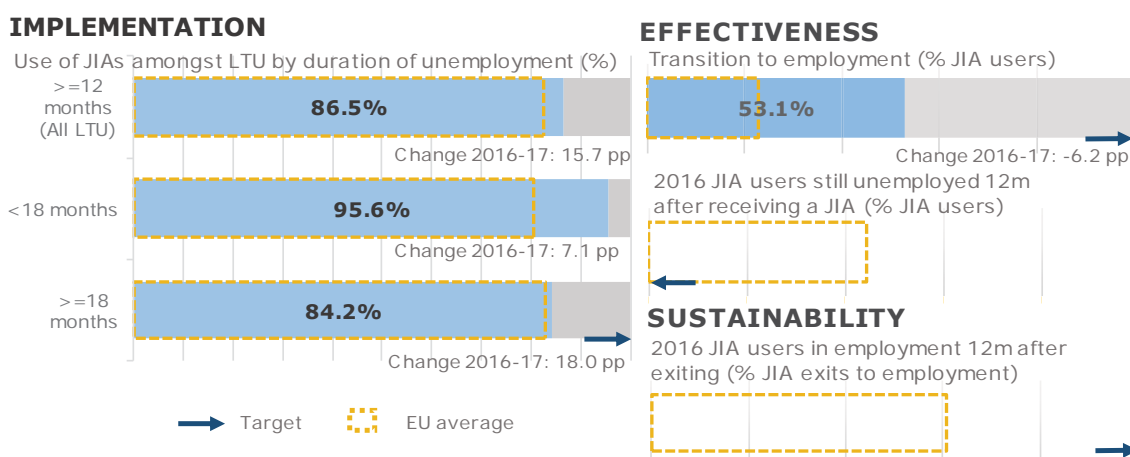
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 2.0% of the active population in Luxembourg was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is well below that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent more than two fifths (43.1%) of all unemployed in the country, a lower share than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Less than two thirds of LTU (64.0%) report being registered with the PES, well below the registration rate for the EU as a whole (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, almost nine out of ten (86.5%) of LTU in Luxembourg had a JIA. This is above the EU average of 83.6% and a notable improvement compared to 2016 (+15.7 pp). LTU with shorter durations (12-18 months) are more likely to have a JIA (95.6%) than those registered for longer periods (84.2% of those registered for 18+ months).
- ❖ More than half of JIA users in 2017 (53.1%) exited to employment, well above the EU average of 23.0%, but down compared to 2016 (by 6.2 pp).
- ❖ Luxembourg has not yet been able to provide data on the number of people continuously unemployed for 12 months after receiving a JIA (EU average 44.4% for those receiving a JIA in 2016) or for the follow-up of JIA users taking up employment in 2016. At EU level, 60.7% were still employed (not necessarily in the same job) 12 months after starting work.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

LATVIA

In Latvia, all registered unemployed are provided with an individual action plan (IAP) at registration following an initial profiling. IAPs are normally updated every 1-2 months and there is a re-profiling every 6 months (or sooner if required). This pre-existing service provision is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirement for a job integration (JIA) laid out in the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market. The Latvian IAP covers only PES services.

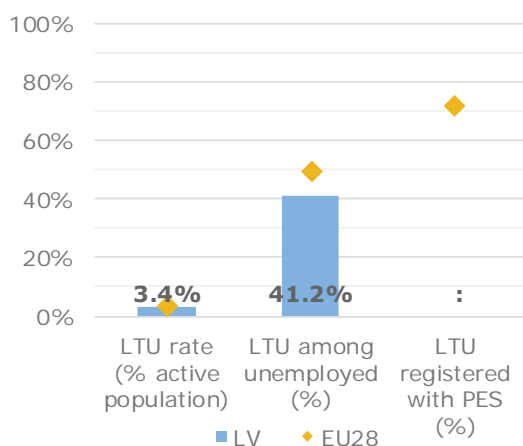
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the LTU Recommendation is being implemented is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

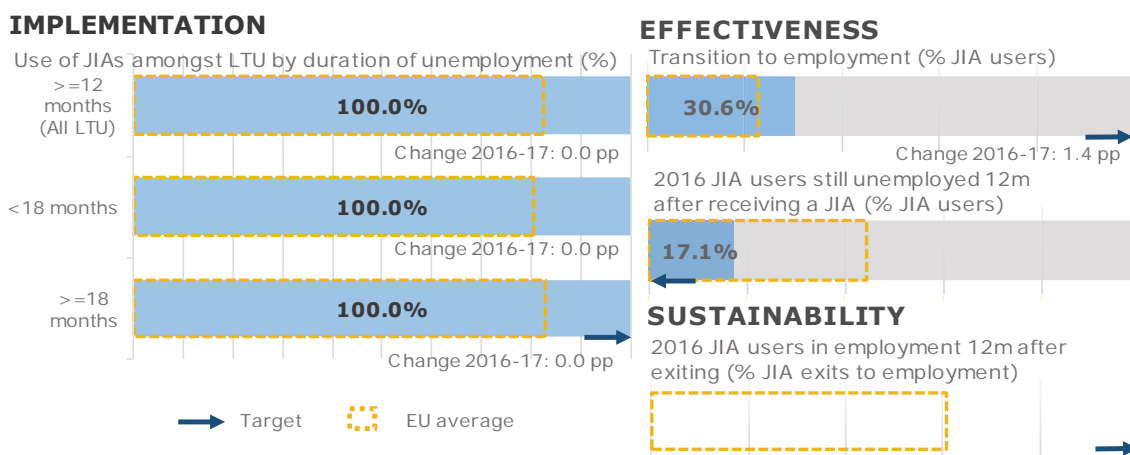
- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 3.4% of the active population in Latvia in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is exactly the same as that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent two fifths (41.2%) of all unemployed in the country, fewer than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Figures on the proportion of LTU being registered with the PES in 2017 are not available for Latvia⁶.

⁶ On the basis of numbers of LTU in the country and numbers registered with the PES, the Latvian Central Statistical bureau estimates that in 2017 60% of LTU aged 15-64 were registered with the PES.

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In Latvia, all unemployed receive an IAP that is considered to fulfil the requirements of a JIA, consequently 100% of people becoming LTU already have a JIA. This situation applies in both 2016 and 2017. In Latvia, a person may be considered as LTU from the first day of registration in PES, if no social contributions were made by employers at least 12 months before registration.
- ❖ Three in ten (30.6%) of all people recorded as being LTU during 2017 (all of whom had a JIA), ended their unemployment spell by taking up work. This is a similar result to that observed in 2016 (29.3%), and above the EU average of 23.0% for LTU with a JIA.
- ❖ Only one in six (17.1%) of those becoming LTU in 2016 (all of whom already had a JIA) remained unemployed 12 months later, less than half the EU average of 44.4% for people receiving a JIA in the year.
- ❖ Latvia has not yet been able to provide data for the follow-up of JIA users taking up employment in 2016. At EU level, 60.7% were still employed (not necessarily in the same job) 12 months after starting work.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

MALTA

In Malta, all registered unemployed receive a Personal Action Plan (PAP) on the basis of an individualised assessment soon after registration. Long-term unemployed (LTU) closer to the labour market will continue to benefit from the type of activation and support throughout their unemployment spell. For LTU furthest from the labour market, however, Malta provides additional, more intensive, support through the Work Programme Initiative (WPI) delivered by private providers. LTU referred to the programme get a WPI agreement formulated on the basis of an in-depth assessment. The WPI agreement is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA) as set out in the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market. The WPI is also open to people who are inactive and have not been registered as unemployed in the past 12 months. The monitoring data for Malta cover only the additional support provided through WPIs. LTU that continue to receive support through the PAP are not covered.

Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

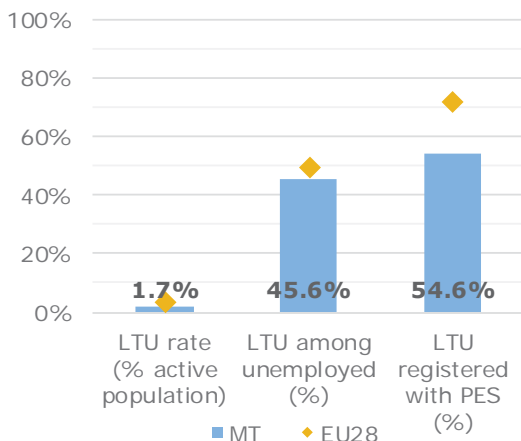
Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU ⁽¹⁾	✗
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

(1) Table refers to WPI agreements provided to LTU furthest from the labour market. Other LTU still benefit from services set out in their Personal Action Plan (PAP) and if both are considered together then all LTU would be covered.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Malta is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) Data extracted 21 August 2018.

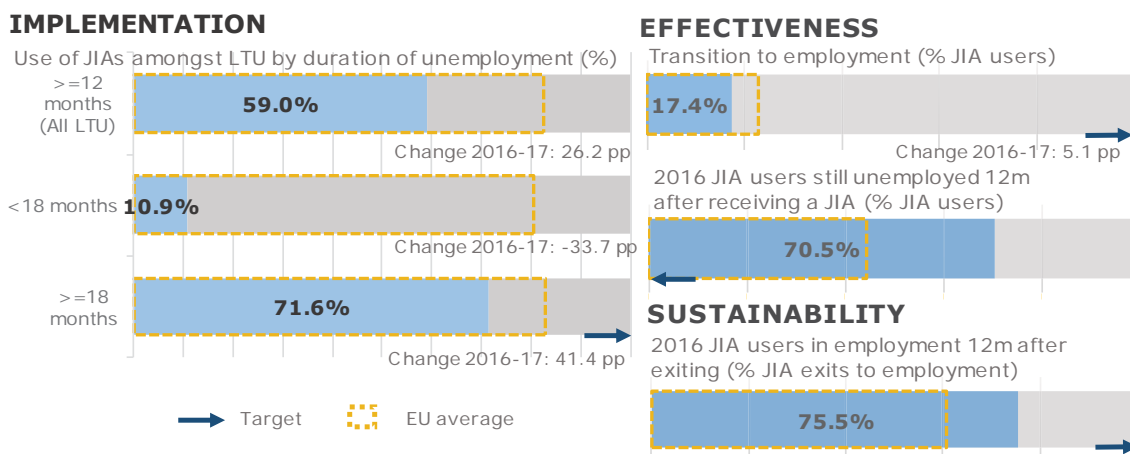
- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, just 1.7% of the active population in Malta was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is half of that at the EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent 45.6% of all unemployed in Malta, a slightly lower proportion than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).

- ❖ Just over half of the LTU in Malta report being registered with the PES, noticeably below the proportion in the EU as a whole. By targeting people that have not already registered with the PES, the WPI should help to address this gap.

Key indicators for monitoring implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, the number of people with a JIA (WPI agreement) represented 59% of the total number of registered LTU. The population of JIA users includes, however, people that were previously inactive so that the result is overstated. At the same time, LTU without a WPI agreement will have a regular personal action plan (PAP) agreed with the PES but are not covered by the monitoring data. Consequently, the JIA coverage rate is well below the EU rate of 83.3%.
- ❖ Only 17.4% of all JIA users in 2017 ended their unemployment spell by taking up work, below the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ Follow-up data show a somewhat mixed picture in relation to effectiveness of JIAs and sustainability of positive outcomes. On the one hand, seven out of ten (70.5%) LTU were found to be unemployed 12 months after receiving a JIA in 2016, which implies a low success rate in terms of getting LTU out of unemployment. On the other hand, for those JIA users that did start work in 2016, three quarters (75.5%) were found to be in employment 12 months after starting work, a significantly better result than the EU average of 60.7%.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

Note: Monitoring data for Malta cover only LTU in the WPI programme. LTU with a PAP are not covered. The indicator of JIA users still unemployed 12m after receiving a JIA is intended to cover only those continuously unemployed. The Maltese data cover LTU that were unemployed again on the observation date but does not consider whether the spell was continuous or not. The indicator result is therefore not directly comparable with the EU average.

NETHERLANDS

In the Netherlands, there is no specific concept of registered unemployed. Rather, for the purposes of EU level monitoring, “registered unemployed” refers to claimants of the unemployment benefit (WW) provided by the Employee Insurance Agency (Dutch public employment services (PES), UWV) and the social assistance benefit (Participatiewet) provided by municipalities. Following an initial profiling, those considered to be at risk of becoming long-term unemployed (LTU) are offered an individual action plan (IAP, the “persoonlijk werkplan”) at registration (or shortly afterwards). Others will receive a plan later based on needs, as determined by the PES, so that all claimants will have an IAP (considered at national level to fulfil the requirements of a JIA) before becoming LTU. Plans are reviewed and updated on a continuous basis taking into account any change in circumstances. Consequently, there is no specific in-depth (re)assessment triggered by a person becoming LTU.

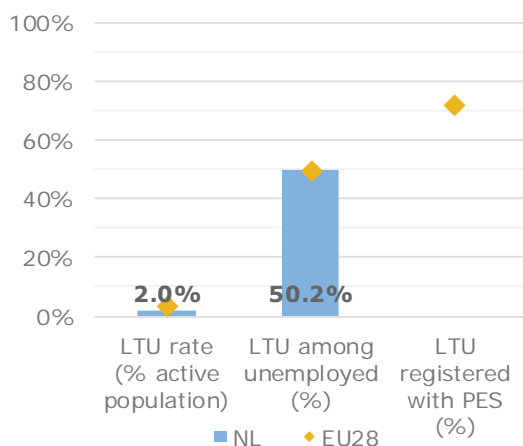
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✓

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in the Netherlands is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



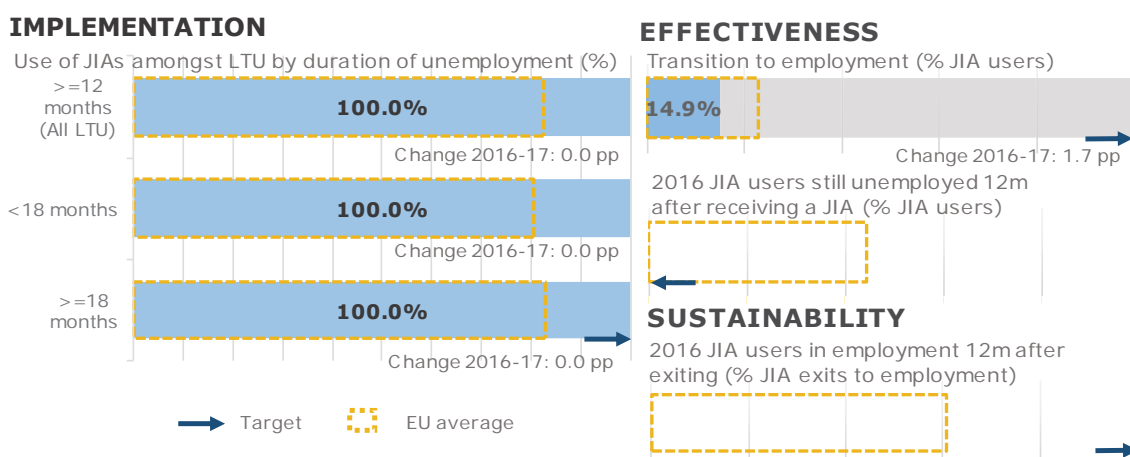
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 2.0% of the active population in the Netherlands was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is well below that at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent half (50.2%) of all unemployed in the country, a similar share to that seen in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Data on the proportion of LTU that report being registered with the PES are not available for the Netherlands. The registration rate at EU level is 71.8%.

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ All unemployment (WW) and social assistance (Participatiewet) benefit claimants receive an individual action plan before becoming LTU. By default, therefore, all LTU already have a JIA at the time that they reach 12 months unemployment, so coverage is always 100%.
- ❖ One in seven (14.9%) of all JIA users in 2017 exited to employment. This result is well below the EU average of 23.0% but a slight improvement compared to 2016 (up 1.7 pp).
- ❖ The Netherlands have not provided any follow-up data. At EU level, an average of 44.4% of those receiving a JIA in 2016 were still unemployed 12 months later, while 60.7% of those exiting to employment in 2016 were still employed (not necessarily in the same job) 12 months after starting work.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

POLAND

In Poland, all registered unemployed receive an Individual Action Plan (IAP) between 60 to 90 days from registration. The IAP is based on an individualised initial assessment and plans are then reviewed and updated every two months. There is no additional in-depth (re)assessment that is triggered by a person becoming long-term unemployed (LTU). Currently, the Polish JIA covers only services provided by the public employment services (PES) but reforms are planned to establish obligatory agreements between local labour offices and social welfare centres in order to provide integrated support to LTU.

Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

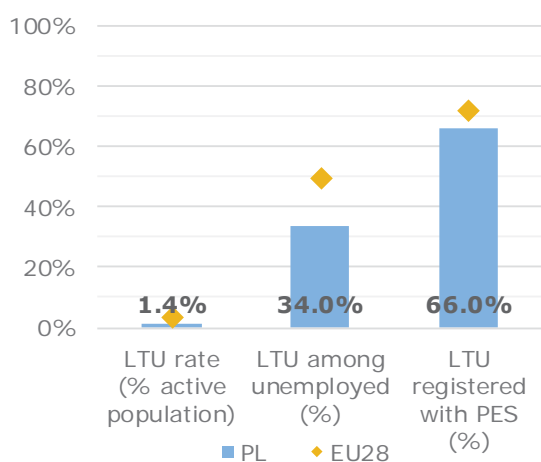
Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTUs	✗
Covering all LTUs	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers ⁽¹⁾	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

⁽¹⁾ The Polish PES actively cooperates with social welfare institutions but the activities set out in JIAs currently cover only services delivered by the PES. Reforms are planned in order to facilitate data exchange and the offer of an integrated service package.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in Poland is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



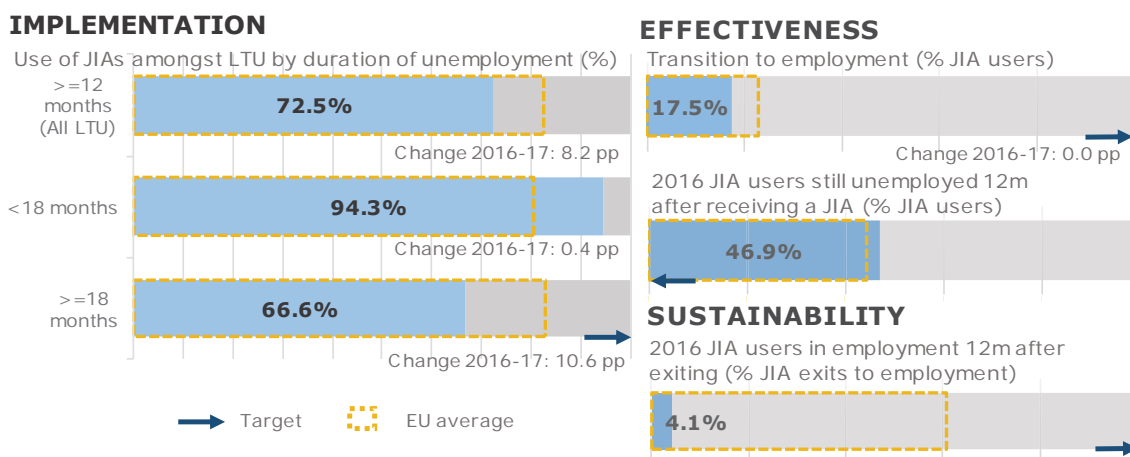
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 1.4% of the active population in Poland was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is well below the that at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent just over a third of all unemployed in Poland (34.0%), again noticeably less than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Two thirds (66.0%) of LTU in Poland report being registered with the PES, a little below the rate of registration seen at EU level (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are shown in Figure 2.

- ❖ On average during 2017, seven in ten (72.5%) of all LTU in Poland had an active JIA (=IAP). Strikingly, nearly all LTU unemployed for 12-18 months had a JIA (94.3%), but only two thirds (66.6%) of those registered for 18 months or more. The difference is linked to short breaks in the unemployment spell that are treated as part of a continuous spell but cause the initial JIA to be closed (see section 3.2).
- ❖ Less than a fifth (17.5%) of all people recorded as having a JIA during 2017, ended their unemployment spell by taking up work. This result is the same as in 2016 and below the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ Follow-up data show that approaching half (46.9%) of those becoming LTU in 2016 remained unemployed 12 months later, slightly above the EU average of 44.4%.
- ❖ In terms of the sustainability of positive outcomes, only 4.1% JIA users that took up a job in 2016 were known to be in employment 12 months later. However, this result is not meaningful as the subsequent situation is unknown for 88.3% of cases.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

PORTUGAL

In Portugal, all unemployed benefit from an Individual Action Plan (IAP), known locally as the PPE – Plano Pessoal de Emprego or Personal Employment Plan. Plans are updated and reviewed on an ongoing basis depending on needs and mandatorily at least every 6 months in the case that unemployed have not fulfilled any of the actions in the plan. In addition, people becoming long-term unemployed (LTU) are obliged to participate in a dedicated intervention that includes in-depth assessment as well as guidance and support. On this basis, the IAP in Portugal is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). The Portuguese JIA currently covers only services provided by the public employment service (PES).

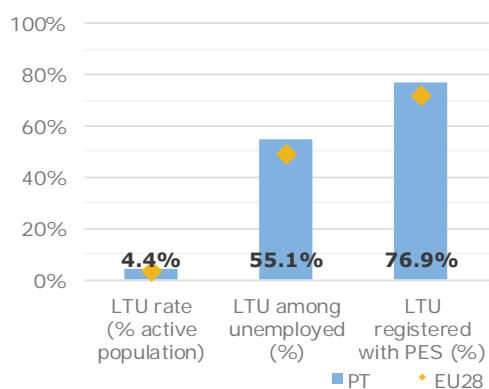
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Portugal is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



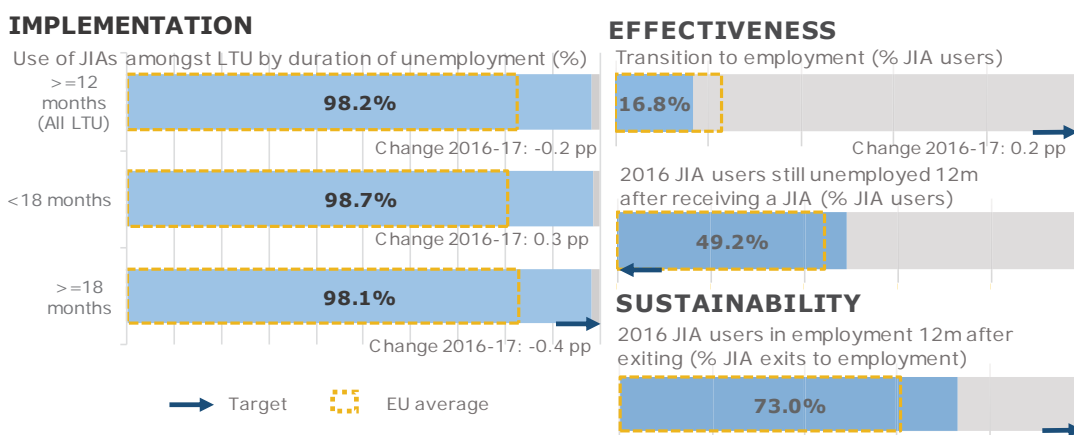
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 4.4% of the active population in Portugal in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is a third higher than that at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent just over a half of all unemployed in Portugal (55.1%), somewhat higher than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ More than three quarters (76.9%) of LTU are reported to be registered with the PES, slightly above the rate of registration seen in the EU as a whole (71.8%).

Key indicators for monitoring the implementation of the LTU Recommendation in Portugal are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, nearly all registered LTU (98.2%) had an active JIA and 98.1% of those registered for at least 18 months. These figures are virtually the same as in 2016, and well above the EU averages of 83.6% for all LTU, and 82.9% for those registered for at least 18 months.
- ❖ Only one in six (16.8%) of all LTU with a JIA in 2017 ended their unemployment spell by taking up employment, noticeably below the EU average of 23.0%. At the same time, nearly a half (49.2%) of 2016 JIA users remained unemployed 12 months after receiving a JIA, above the EU average of 44.4%.
- ❖ For those that do find employment, however, follow-up of JIA users that started work in 2016 suggest that positive outcomes are sustainable. Nearly three quarters (73.0%) were found to be in employment 12 months later, compared to the EU average of 60.7%.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

ROMANIA

In Romania, all registered unemployed are offered an Individual Action Plan (IAP) at registration, on the basis of an individualised assessment. Progress with implementation of the actions specified in the IAP is monitored monthly and the IAP updated when necessary. However, there is no specific in-depth (re)assessment after the person becomes long-term unemployed (LTU). A legal basis for the development of job integration agreements (JIAs) has been established (Dec.2017) and the National Employment Agency has been designated as the single point of contact (SPOC, Oct.2017). However, practical implementation of JIAs is still pending. Consequently, there are no monitoring data related to JIA users.

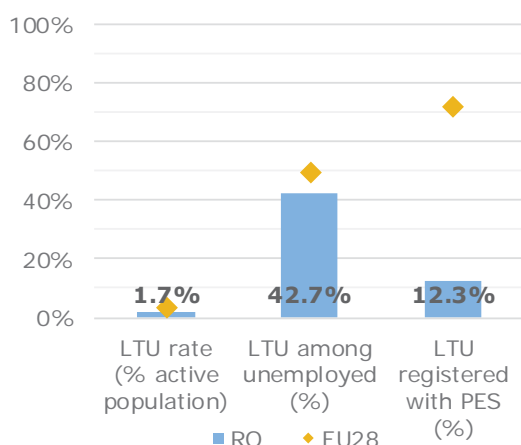
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market is being implemented in Romania is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 1.7% of the active population in Romania in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is half that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU account for 42.7% of all unemployed in the country, slightly fewer than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ Only about one in eight LTU (12.3%) report being registered with the PES. This is one of the lowest registration rates seen in the EU and a long way below the rate at EU level (71.8%).

As the JIA has not yet been fully implemented, key indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation cannot be calculated.

SWEDEN

In Sweden, all registered unemployed benefit from an individual action plan (IAP) within 30 days of registration following an initial assessment/profiling. Plans are updated continuously on a case-by-case basis, but there is no specific in-depth (re)assessment after the person becomes long-term unemployed (LTU). The IAPs are considered, at national level, to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). Cooperation between public employment services (PES) and social services is common at local level but the Swedish IAP covers only services provided by the PES.

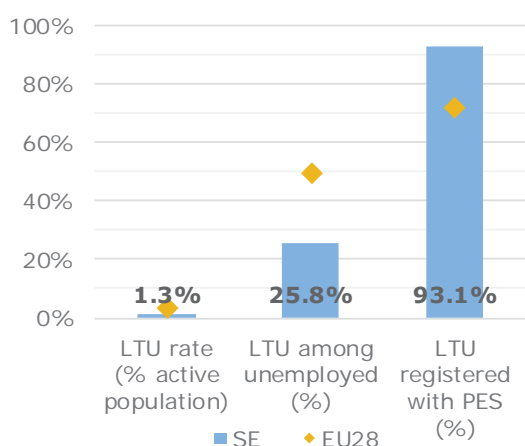
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plans	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



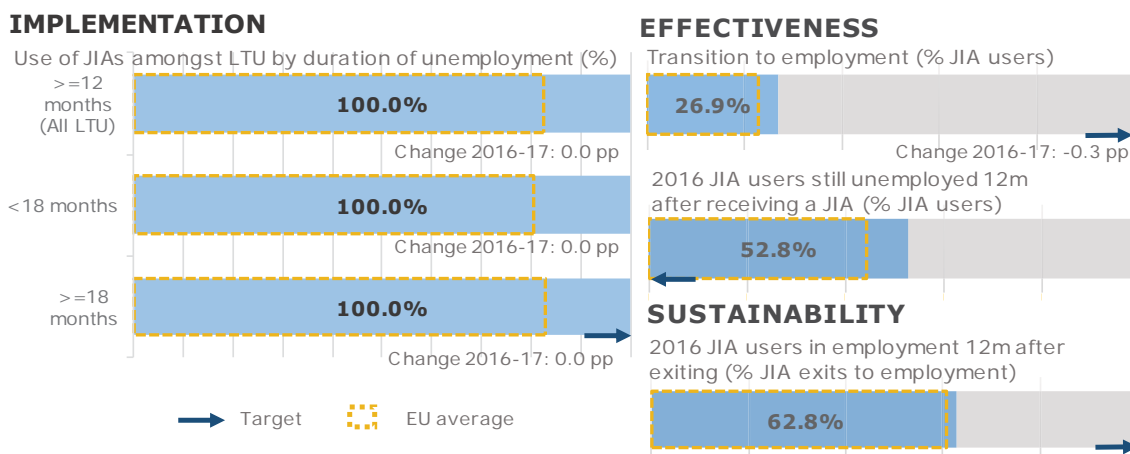
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, just 1.3% of the active population in Sweden was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is less than half of that at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent a quarter of all unemployed in Sweden (25.8%), again half the proportion in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ The great majority (93.1%) of LTU report being registered with the PES, significantly above the rate of registration across the EU (71.8%).

Key indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ All registered unemployed in Sweden receive an individual action plan (IAP) which is reviewed and updated on a regular basis. This is considered at the national level to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). By default, therefore, all LTU already have a JIA at the time they reach 12 months unemployment, so coverage is always 100%.
- ❖ Just over a quarter (26.9%) of all people recorded as being LTU during 2017 (all of whom had a JIA), ended their unemployment spell by taking up work, slightly above the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ At the same time, more than half (52.8%) of people becoming LTU in 2016 (all of whom had a JIA) remained unemployed for a further 12 months, noticeably above the EU average of 44.4% for people remaining registered unemployed continuously for 12 months after receiving a JIA.
- ❖ Follow-up of JIA users suggest that the positive outcomes that are achieved are reasonably sustainable over time. More than three fifths (62.8%) of those who found a job in 2016 were known to be in employment 12 months later, slightly above the EU average of 60.7%.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

SLOVENIA

In Slovenia, all registered unemployed are provided with an Individual Action Plan (IAP). Plans are revised at least every 4 months. The first revision after a person has become long-term unemployed (LTU), which by default takes place between 12 and 18 months of unemployment, is undertaken on the basis of an in-depth (re)assessment. The pre-existing service provision (IAPs with additional review for LTU) is thus considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). The Slovenian JIA currently covers only services provided by the public employment services (PES).

Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

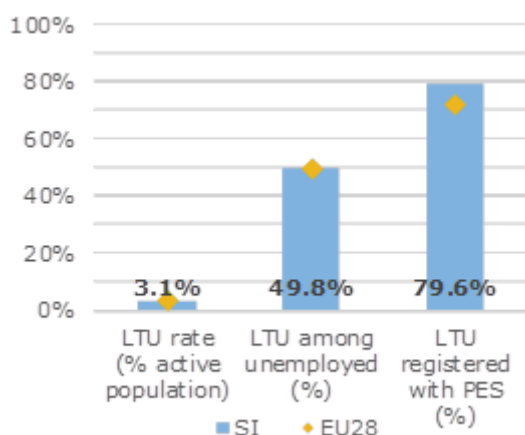
Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers ⁽¹⁾	✗

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

(1) The JIA specifies only services/measures delivered by the PES but the PES case managers will refer those in need of support to the relevant social services.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Slovenia is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64) 2017



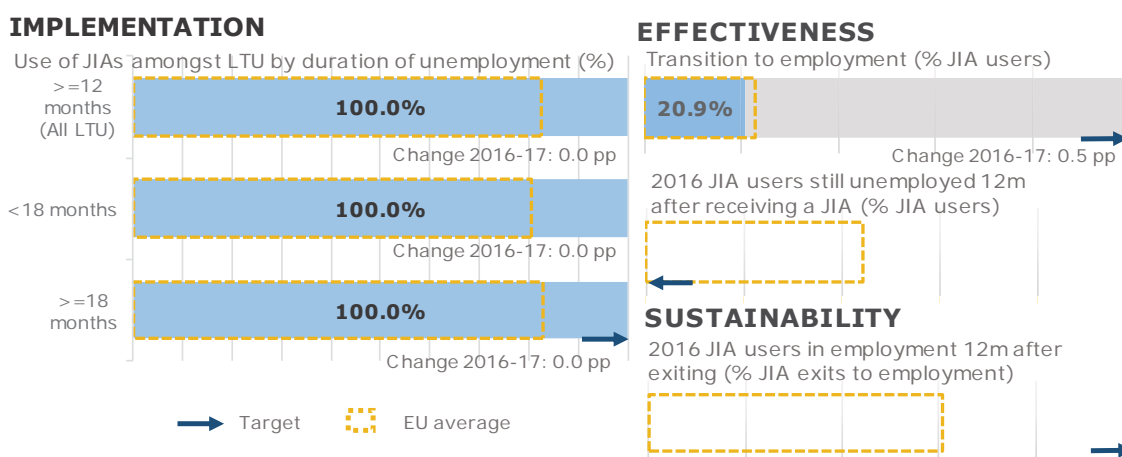
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, 3.1% of the active population in Slovenia in 2017 was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is marginally below that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent almost half (49.8%) of all unemployed in the country, more or less the same as in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ The proportion of LTU reporting being registered with the PES in 2017 was 79.6%, somewhat above the rate of registration seen across the EU (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In Slovenia, all unemployed receive an IAP that is deemed to fulfil the requirements of a JIA. Consequently 100% of people becoming LTU already have a JIA. This situation applies in both 2016 and 2017.
- ❖ One in five (20.9%) of all people recorded as being LTU during 2017 (all of whom had a JIA), ended their unemployment spell by taking up work. This is a similar result to that observed in 2016 (20.3%), and slightly below the EU average of 23.0% for LTU with a JIA.
- ❖ Slovenia has not yet been able to provide data on the number of people continuously unemployed for 12 months after receiving a JIA (EU average 44.4% for those receiving a JIA in 2016) or for the follow-up of JIA users taking up employment in 2016. At EU level, 60.7% were still employed (not necessarily in the same job) 12 months after starting work.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

SLOVAKIA

Since February 2017, registered unemployed in Slovakia that reach 12 months of unemployment and become long-term unemployed (LTU) are provided with a job integration agreement (JIA) based on an in-depth assessment through a project known as "Increased Activity for Employment" (ZAZ). The Slovakian public employment services (PES) coordinates actions with employers and local authorities.

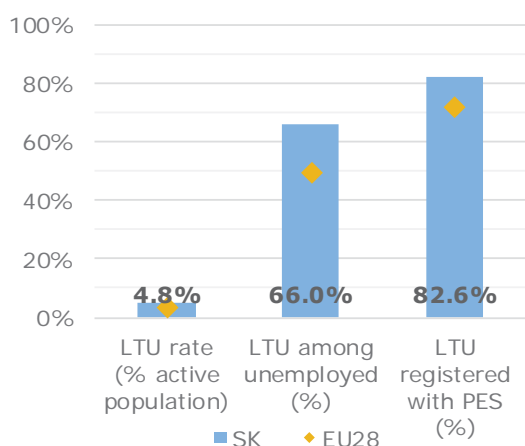
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised action plan	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✓
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✓

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in Slovakia is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



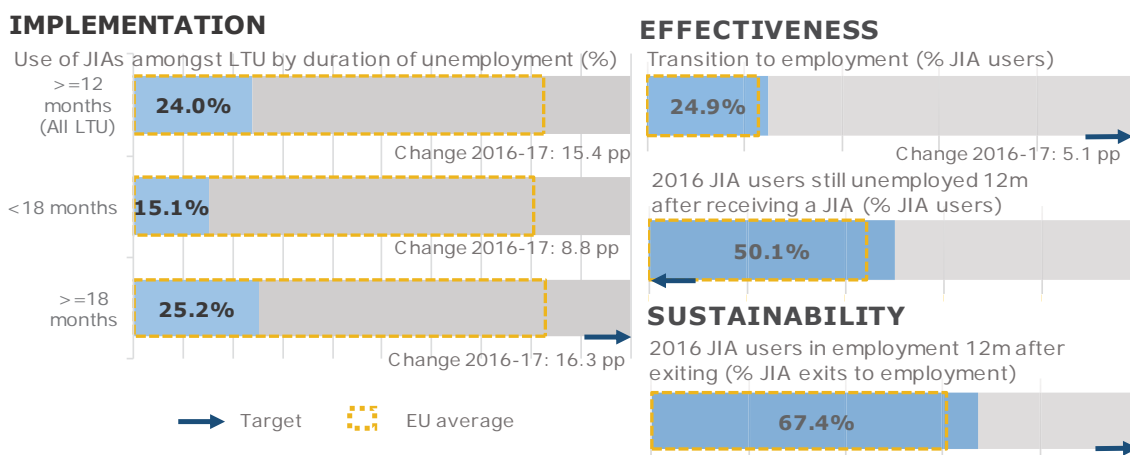
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, 4.8% of the active population in Slovakia was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more. The LTU rate is a third higher than that seen at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent two thirds (66.0%) of all unemployed in the country, noticeably more than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ More than eight out of ten (82.6%) LTU report being registered with the PES, well above the rate of registration seen across the EU (71.8%).

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ In 2017, less than a quarter (24.0%) of LTU in Slovakia had a JIA. As the ZAZ project is rolled out, the proportion has more than doubled compared to 2016 (up from 8.6%) but remains well below the EU average of 83.6%. The breakdown by duration of unemployment shows that LTU with shorter durations are less likely to have been provided with a JIA (15.1% for LTU registered for less than 18 months, compared to 25.2% for LTU registered for at least 18 months).
- ❖ A quarter (24.9%) of all JIA users in 2017 exited to employment, slightly above the EU average of 23.0%, and a distinct improvement compared to 2016 (up 5.1 pp).
- ❖ Half (50.1%) of LTU that received a JIA in 2016 remained unemployed 12 months later, some way above the EU average of 44.4% for people receiving a JIA in the year.
- ❖ On the other hand, follow-up data on JIA users who took up employment in 2016 show that nearly seven in ten (67.4%) were in employment 12 months later, significantly above the EU average of 60.7%.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

UNITED KINGDOM

In the UK, there is no specific concept of registered unemployed. Rather “registered unemployed” refers to claimants of either Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit (UC, i.e. those within the Searching for Work conditionality regime). Both groups sign a claimant commitment, a form of individual action plan (IAP) which is based on an individual assessment. It is updated on a regular basis and there is no specific in-depth (re)assessment after the person becomes long-term unemployed (LTU). The claimant commitment is considered (at national level) to fulfil the requirements of a job integration agreement (JIA). Note, however, that the data presented here cover only recipients of JSA as data for relevant UC claimants are not available. The public employment services (PES) in the UK - Jobcentre Plus - acts as a single point of service for all working-age benefits.

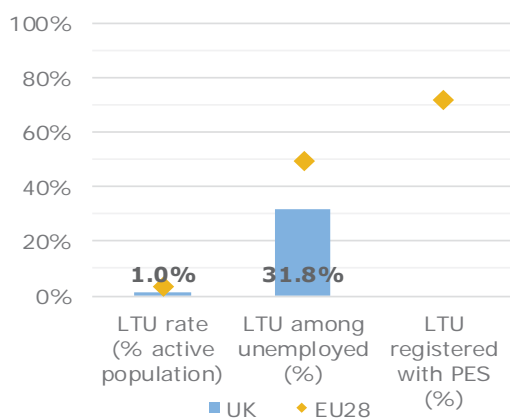
Table 1: Delivery of JIAs, 2017

Criteria	
Individualised assessments	✓
In-depth assessment for LTU	✗
Covering all LTU	✓
Package of services and measures from different service providers	✓

Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.

The context in which the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market is being implemented in the United Kingdom is briefly presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key indicators of LTU (25-64), 2017



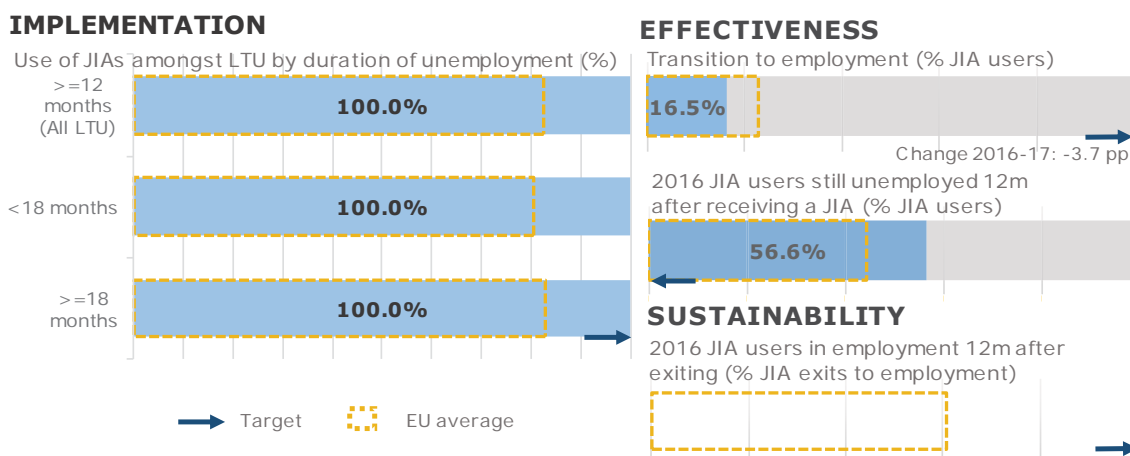
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), data extracted 21 August 2018.

- ❖ According to the EU Labour Force Survey, in 2017, just 1.0% of the active population in the UK was unemployed and had been seeking work for a year or more, well below the LTU rate at EU level (3.4%).
- ❖ LTU represent less than a third (31.8%) of all unemployed in the country, a considerably lower proportion than in the EU as a whole (49.5%).
- ❖ No figures are available on the share of LTU in the United Kingdom who report being registered with the PES. At EU level, 71.8% of LTU are registered.

Key results from monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation are presented in Figure 2 below.

- ❖ All JSA claimants are required to have an individual action plan (claimant commitment) which is reviewed and updated on a regular basis. By default, therefore, all LTU already have a JIA at the time that they reach 12 months unemployment, so coverage is always 100%.
- ❖ One in six (16.5%) of JIA users are known to have exited to employment, slightly fewer than in 2016 (by 3.7 pp) and well below the EU average of 23.0%.
- ❖ More than half (56.6%) of those that were LTU, and (by default) had a JIA, at the beginning of 2016 were still unemployed 12 months later. The UK data for this indicator covers people with any unemployment duration of 12 months or more and is thus not in line with the observation envisaged in the Indicator Framework, which covers LTU newly receiving a JIA in the reference year, which generally happens soon after reaching 12 months of unemployment. At EU level, 44.4% of this group were still unemployed 12 months later.
- ❖ The UK has not provided any data on the follow-up of exits so that indicators regarding the sustainability of outcomes are not available.

Figure 2: Selection of LTU monitoring direct and follow-up indicators



Source: LTU monitoring database, data extracted 18 October 2018.