

# **Social and Employment Services: we don't know each other, but we share a responsibility and need to foster cooperation**

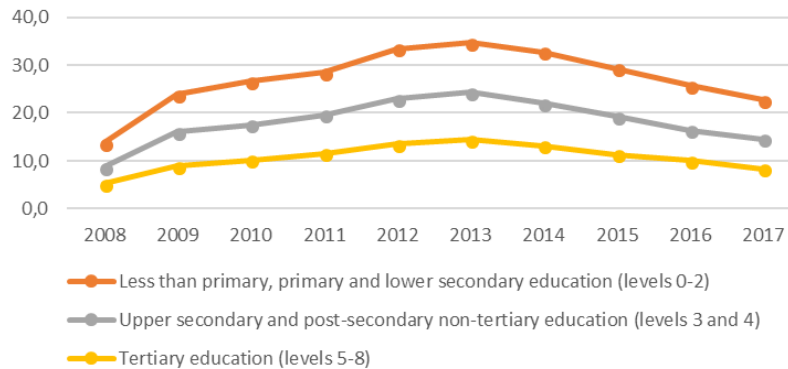
**Peer Review on “Way to work – strengthening  
the links between active labour market policy  
measures and social support”**

**Vilnius, Lithuania, 11-12 June 2018**

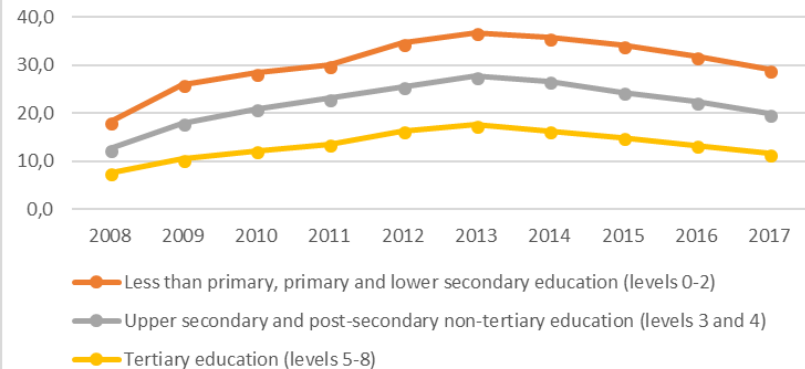
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Research4Consulting**

# Labour market context and trends

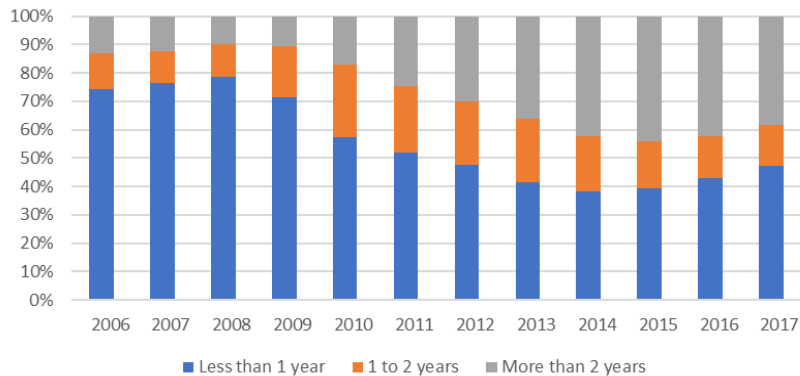
Evolution of male unemployment rate by educational attainment level (%)



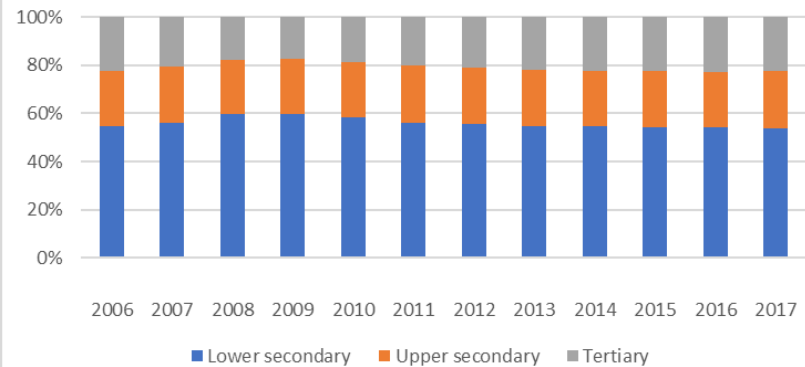
Evolution of female unemployment rate by educational attainment level (%)



Distribution of unemployed by duration of unemployment (%)

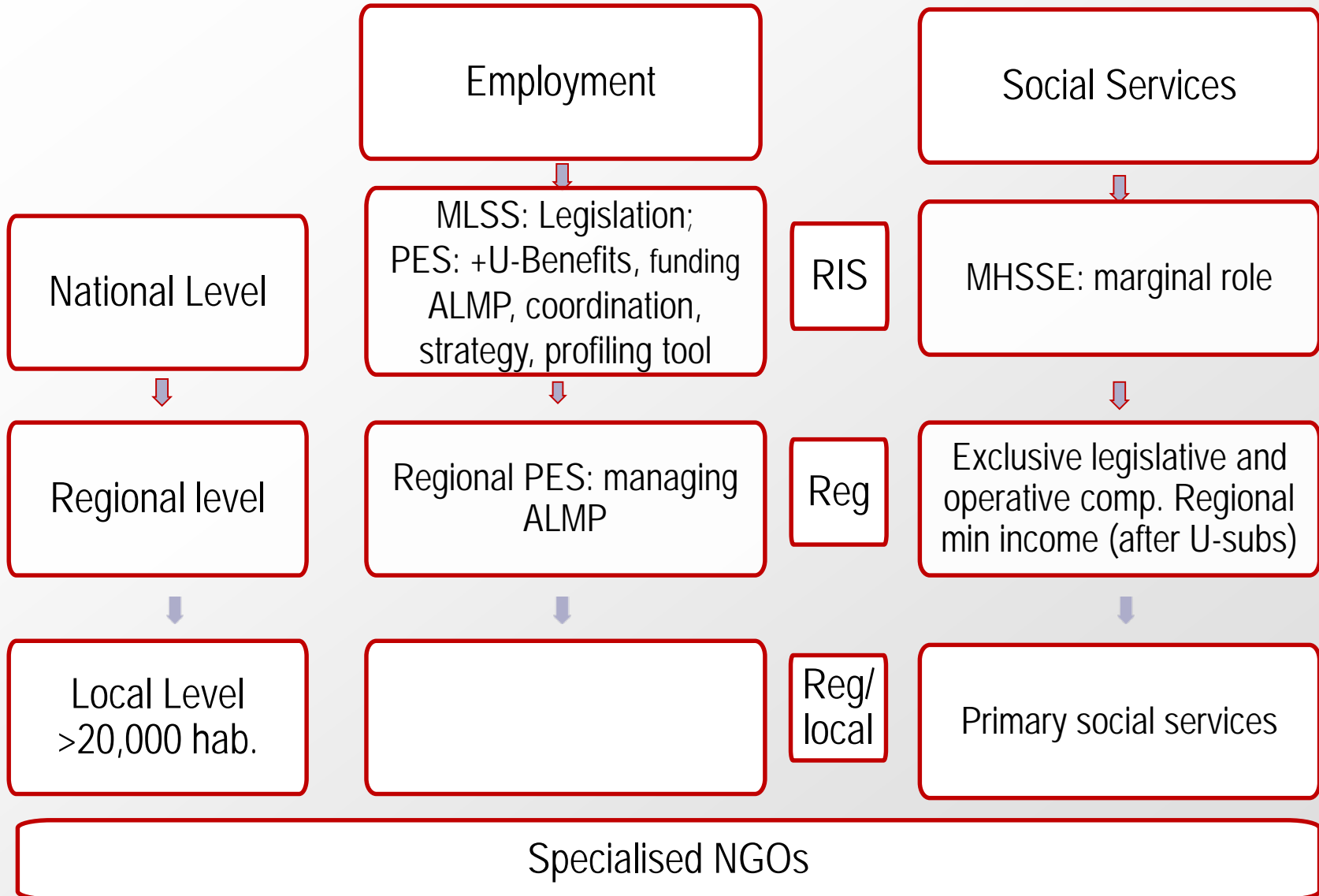


Distribution of unemployed by educational attainment (%)



*Faces of joblessness: 13 groups, 45% of which with +3 barriers*

# Policy context: territorial distribution of competences

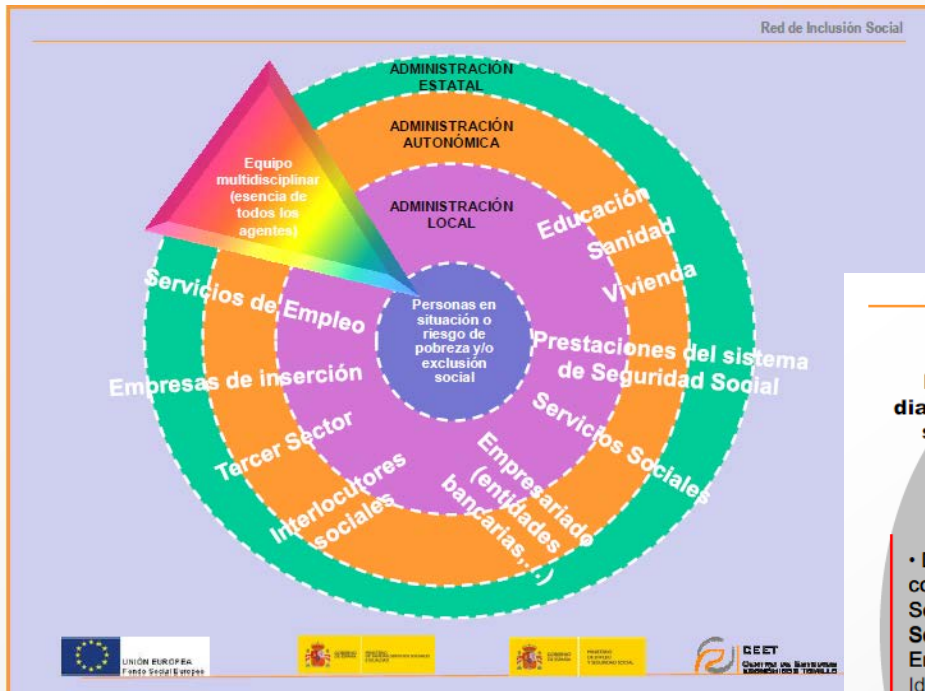


## Comparative examples of policies

1. **National Network of Social Inclusion (RIS):** Co-funded with ESF in 2010, jointly managed by MLSS and MHSSE.
  - ❑ **Objective:** promote coordination between employment and social services
  - ❑ **Composition:** national and the regional ministries for employment and social services, social partners, municipalities and large NGOs
  - ❑ **Activities:**
    - knowledge exchange among its members and analysis of good practices;
    - joint capacity building for professionals of both services to improve mutual knowledge, common understanding and language;
    - analysis of information systems of employment and social services to ease /improve their connection;
    - analysis of transitions to employment by minimum income recipients;
    - thematic studies about issues related to poverty and employment.

# Comparative examples of policies

RIS: 1. Conceptual model for integrated provision of services



RIS: 2. Model of integrated pathway



RIS: 3. Methodology for coordination protocol

## Comparative examples of policies

2. 2011 Basque country reform of management of regional minimum income.
  - ❑ transferring the management of the regional minimum income from the local social services -with no/little employment activation approach- to the regional PES (Lanbide):
    - to centralize former local management in a regional body and ease monitoring (single information system)
    - to reduce administrative burden in social services management of the minimum income (carried out by high professionals)
    - to improve employment support to recipients and adapt ALMP
  - ❑ Employment incentives designed
  - ❑ Coordination protocols between social services and Lanbide
  - ❑ Severe implementation problems
  - ❑ HUGE political quarrel, deficient public communication
  - ❑ Cost-benefit effective reform and increased transition rate to employment

- ❑ The professionals of the two fields speak **different languages** and they **do not know each other**, in particular, they often do not know the resources and measures available in the other department
- ❑ **Statistical and administrative information** produced in the two fields is rarely shared and **insufficient knowledge of the regulatory** requirements for personal data protection
- ❑ Different position of employment and social policies, which is a barrier for peer to peer coordination
- ❑ **Only rarely is coordination planned**, assessing explicitly the time, budget and capacities needed for it.
- ❑ Sound **monitoring and evaluation of coordination** is only very timidly being introduced in some regions

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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**  
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