

Eurostat

Labour market policy statistics

Qualitative report

UK, 2011

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A - Introduction

Introduction

The Eurostat Labour Market Policy (LMP) database collects information on labour market interventions implemented by each of the EU Member States and Norway. Data are collected according to a comprehensive methodology, which classifies interventions into three main types – services, measures and supports – and nine detailed categories according to the type of action (see below). Readers are recommended to refer to the LMP methodology¹ for details of this classification scheme and definitions of terms used in this report.

The LMP database collects quantitative data on expenditure and participants for each intervention. The data are published annually and are available online from the Eurostat website². The quantitative data are complemented by a set of qualitative information describing each intervention. This represents an invaluable source of reference data to support a harmonised approach to the classification of national interventions and to help interpret the data on expenditure and participants. These qualitative data are compiled into a series of **Labour market policy statistics: Qualitative Reports** and produced as separate volumes for each country/year.

The reports all have the same structure:

- Part A Introduction

- Part B Inventory of interventions - a list of all interventions reported for the relevant year, grouped by type of action and including a national language version of the intervention name.

- Part C Qualitative information by intervention - presents the available information about each intervention in three sections: *Identification*, *Description*, and *Supplementary information*. The *Description* contains seven sub-sections: Aim, Beneficiaries/participants, Action/instrument, Financing/support, Eligibility, Legal basis, and Recent changes. The *Supplementary information* contains eight sub-sections describing the breakdown of expenditure, target groups, the treatment of unemployment spells, receipt of benefits, planned duration and other characteristics of the intervention. Together, these items summarise the qualitative information collected through the LMP questionnaire.

- Part D Reference data - provides a description of the populations considered as reference data within the database, giving national definitions of those considered as registered unemployed and other groups registered with the public employment services (PES).

- Part E Abbreviations

The qualitative information in the LMP database is updated annually with the contribution of delegates from each country and Eurostat cannot take responsibility for the validity of the content. The reports are published annually in English and reports for other years that are not currently in the online library can be produced on request.

Classification of interventions by type of action

LMP services

1. Labour market services

LMP measures

2. Training
4. Employment incentives
5. Supported employment and rehabilitation
6. Direct job creation
7. Start-up incentives

LMP supports

8. Out-of-work income maintenance and support
9. Early retirement

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http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-GQ-13-002

² http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour_market/labour_market_policy

B - Inventory of interventions

Category, intervention number and name (English/National language)

1	Labour market services	
1.1	<i>Client services</i>	
1	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Follow-through	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Follow-through
1	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Gateway	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Gateway
1	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Other expenditure	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 -
2	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - Follow-through	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - Follow-through
2	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - Gateway	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - Gateway
2	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - Other expenditure	[Component] New Deal 25 plus -
9	JobCentre Plus - placement and advisory functions	JobCentre Plus - placement and advisory functions
10	New Deal for Partners of Unemployed People (NDPU)	New Deal for Partners of Unemployed People (NDPU)
11	New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP)	New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP)
12	New Deal for Disabled People (NDDP)	New Deal for Disabled People (NDDP)
33	[Component] Remploy - Employment Services business	[Component] Supported employment (including Remploy) - Interwork
35	Employment zones	Employment zones
37	New Deal 50+	New Deal 50+
40	Connexions Service	Connexions Service
44	Workstep	Workstep
48	Pathways to Work (Incapacity Benefit Reforms)	Pathways to Work (Incapacity Benefit Reforms)
54	Flexible New Deal	
55	Work Choice	Work Choice
59	Backing Young Britain	Backing Young Britain
60	Work Programme	Work Programme
62	Support for Newly Unemployed	Support for Newly Unemployed
64	Support for the Very Long-term Unemployed (Pilot)	Support for the Very Lon-term Unemployed (Pilot)
68	New Deal (NI)	New Deal (NI)
69	Steps to work (NI)	Steps to work (NI)
72	Pathways to work (NI)	Pathways to work (NI)
1.2	<i>Other activities of the PES</i>	
41	JobCentre Plus - benefit administration	JobCentre Plus - benefit administration
47	JobCentre Plus - other administration costs	JobCentre Plus - other administration costs
73	Other employment programmes	Other employment programmes

2	Training		
50	Training for Work	Training for Work	
58	[Component] Six-Month package - Work Focused Training	[Component] Six Month Offer/Package -	
67	Training for Success	Training for Success	
2.1	<i>Institutional training</i>		
1	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Education and training option	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Education and training option	
2	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - IAP training related options	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - IAP training related options	
57	[Component] Young Person's Guarantee - Routes into Work and Care First Careers	[Component] Young Person's Guarantee -	
57	[Component] Young Person's Guarantee - Work Focused Training	[Component] Young Person's Guarantee -	
65	Bridge to Employment (NI)	Bridge to Employment (NI)	
2.2	<i>Workplace training</i>		
2.3	<i>Alternate training</i>		
2.4	<i>Special support for apprenticeship</i>		
4	Employment incentives		
4.1	<i>Recruitment incentives</i>		
1	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Employment option	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Employment option	
2	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - IAP employment related options	[Component] New Deal 25 plus - IAP employment related options	
29	Job Grant	Job grant	
31	Access to work	Access to work	
58	[Component] Six-Month package - Recruitment Subsidy	[Component] Six Month Offer/Package -	
70	Access to Work (NI)	Access to Work (NI)	
4.2	<i>Employment maintenance incentives</i>		
4.3	<i>Job rotation and job sharing</i>		
5	Supported employment and rehabilitation		
5.1	<i>Supported employment</i>		
33	[Component] Remploy - Enterprise Business	[Component] Supported employment (including Remploy) - Remploy	
71	Employment support / Workable (NI)	Employment support / Workable (NI)	
5.2	<i>Rehabilitation</i>		
49	Residential Training Colleges	Residential Training Colleges	

6	Direct job creation		
	1	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Voluntary sector & Environment Task Force options	[Component] New Deal for 18-24 - Voluntary sector & Environment Task Force options
	57	[Component] Young Person's Guarantee - Community Task Force	[Component] Young Person's Guarantee -
	57	[Component] Young Person's Guarantee - Future Job Fund	[Component] Young Person's Guarantee -
	58	[Component] Six-Month package - Volunteering	[Component] Six Month Offer/Package -
	63	Mandatory Work Activity	Mandatory Work Activity
7		Start-up incentives	
	58	[Component] Six-Month package - Self Employment	[Component] Six Month Offer/Package -
	61	New Enterprise Allowance	New Enterprise Allowance
8		Out-of-work income maintenance and support	
	8.1	<i>Full unemployment benefits</i>	
	3	Jobseeker's allowance (JSA): payments	Jobseeker's allowance (JSA): payments
	8.2	<i>Partial unemployment benefits</i>	
	8.3	<i>Part-time unemployment benefits</i>	
	8.4	<i>Redundancy compensation</i>	
	8.5	<i>Bankruptcy compensation</i>	
9		Early retirement	
	9.1	<i>Conditional</i>	
	9.2	<i>Unconditional</i>	
Mixed		\$\$353	
	1	New Deal for 18-24	New Deal for 18-24
	2	New Deal 25 plus	New Deal 25 plus
	33	Remploy	Supported employment (including Remploy)
	57	Young Person's Guarantee	Young Person's Guarantee
	58	Six-Month package	Six Month Offer/Package

Number of measures: 85

C - Qualitative information by intervention

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 9 **JobCentre Plus - placement and advisory functions**

Type of action: 1.1 - Client services

Description

3.1 Aim

To provide placement and advisory services for jobseekers and employers and to monitor the jobsearch activities of the unemployed.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Jobseekers

3.3 Action/Instrument

Jobcentre Plus replaced the Benefits Agency and Employment Service in April 2002, and is part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). It provides help and advice on jobs and training for people who can work and financial help for those who cannot.

Placement and advisory services are provided through local jobcentres, by telephone through contact centres and also through internet services. The on-line 'job bank' (see www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk) currently receives over 1.5 million visits each week and has over 400,000 jobs advertised at any one time. Over 4.5 million job searches are carried out every week. The website also allows customers to look for related training courses, careers information, childcare providers and voluntary work opportunities. Jobseekers can also search the job bank through 9,000 Jobpoints (modern touch screen terminals) in Jobcentres as well as other locations. An estimated 1.5 million people use Jobpoints each month to apply for jobs. On the employers side, Jobcentre Plus has launched a new modern service aimed at placing greater importance on employers' recruitment needs in order to fill their vacancies. This includes Employer Direct Online (EDon), an employer-facing internet service. It allows employers to notify vacancies 24 hours a day seven days a week via the Jobcentre Plus website., and these become immediately available to advisers to offer to customers

Jobcentre Plus advisors help people to find work or to access support that will help them prepare for work. Access to all main benefits now demands a work-focused interview that ensures that as many people as possible are encouraged to try and work. Advisors explain the benefits of the various in-work tax credits and back to work payments designed to make work pay. The costs of benefit administration are covered in a separate measure (UK-41) and the expenditure reported under this current measure refers only to the costs of placement and advisory functions. Unemployed persons in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) are interviewed by advisors at different stages according to the duration of unemployment. A first interview is provided for new jobseekers, following by a second interview at the end of the permitted period (during this period, people can restrict their jobsearch to their usual occupation and/or their usual rate of pay). As a result of each interview, a Jobseeker's Agreement will be concluded or revised in order to guide jobseekers throughout the different opportunities that can be offered. For people unemployed for more than six months, additional and more intensive interviews are provided every six months. People receiving JSA are also required to attend the jobcentre regularly, usually at least every 2 weeks, to confirm they are carrying out their responsibilities in the Jobseeker's Agreement.

Special support is provided for disabled persons. Disability Employment Advisers (DEAs) are based in Jobcentres and work in Placing Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTs) which have a major role in working with employers to promote the recruitment, training and retention of disabled people. They help disabled people to obtain and retain employment; arrange for employment assessment and employment rehabilitation where appropriate; and provide access to the Access to Work and Supported Employment Programmes. DEAs help employers by offering professional advice and support to help improve the job prospects of unemployed people with disabilities and those in employment. PACTs are supported by the Regional Disability Service in providing technical advice to employers on employing disabled people and in identifying suitable equipment to meet the needs of individuals in work, work preparation or vocational training.

3.4 Financing/support

Ear-marked taxes and central government budget.

3.5 Eligibility

Placement and advisory services are available to all persons of working-age. Monitoring of jobsearch activities is carried out for persons in receipt of JSA.

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

Jobcentre Plus replaced the Benefits Agency and Employment Service in April 2002

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers
Target groups	Registered unemployed (All) Not registered (All)
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Continuous/Continuous
9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: Unemployment benefit)
10. Planned duration	Continuously available
13. Responsible institution	Central government, Public employment services
11. Area of Application	National
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started</i> 1905 <i>14.2 Year ended</i> Ongoing

Identification

Country	United Kingdom	2011	Category	1 - Labour market services
Intervention n°/name	40	Connexions Service		
Type of action:	1.1.1 - Information services			

Description

3.1 Aim

Provide an individualised guidance service for young people

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

All young people aged 13-19 and young adults up to 24 who have learning difficulties.

3.3 Action/Instrument

Responsibility and funding for Connexions passed to all local authorities in England on 1 April 2008.

Personal Advisors work with young people in order to give information, advice and practical help with anything that affects their school, college, work or family life. Connexions effectively replaces the old careers guidance service and aims to help raise the aspirations of young people and to guide them towards appropriate education/training or work opportunities.

3.4 Financing/support

Local Authority Funding

3.5 Eligibility

See 3.2 above

3.6 Legal basis

The provision of Connexions services under Section 114 of the Learning and Skills Act.
The conducting of assessments relating to learning difficulties under section 140 of the Act.
The provision of careers services under section 8 & 9 of the Employment and Training Act 1973.

3.7 Recent changes

Transfer of funding and responsibility for Connexions to all local authorities in England on 1 April 2008.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers	
Target groups	Registered unemployed (Youth) Not registered (Youth)	
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Continuous/Continuous	
9. Receipt of benefits	None	
10. Planned duration	Continuously available	
13. Responsible institution	Local government	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	14.1 Year started 2000	14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 10 **New Deal for Partners of Unemployed People (NDPU)**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

To help partners of the unemployed, who are themselves out of work, find employment.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Partners of unemployed (inactive)

3.3 Action/Instrument

The aims of New Deal for Partners (NDP) are to: Reduce the number of households where currently no-one works; encourage unemployed partners to become economically active; help progress partners already working part-time to increase their hours if they wish or improve their employment prospects; and contribute to a reduction in child poverty.

NDP is a voluntary programme which offers a series of individually tailored interviews with a personal adviser, providing intensive guidance and support to help partners find work. The NDP personal adviser explores the partner's work history, qualifications, aspirations and salary expectations and explores any barriers to work, such as a health condition, disability, language difficulties, debt problems or lack of suitable childcare.

The NDP personal adviser provides advice and information on; finding and applying for jobs; Jobcentre Plus programmes (including Disability Service programmes); training courses; help with the cost of training or attending interviews including travel and childcare; in-work benefits and support.

Advisers may also provide specific support with job search. For example, completing application forms, producing a CV or providing a Better-off calculation to demonstrate how the family's position would be improved if the partner took a job. An action plan will be drawn up, and this will be reviewed and updated regularly. If the partner wishes, the customer may also attend any of the NDP interviews.

NDP provides financial assistance such as funding training courses, providing books and equipment that are not otherwise available without charge; travel and registered childcare costs while attending interviews or other approved activity; access to Adviser Discretionary Fund (ADF) and Travel to Interview Scheme (TIS); cost of registered childcare for up to a year for part time work of less than 16 hours per week.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget and Ear-marked taxes (windfall tax)

3.5 Eligibility

NDP is available to partners of customers in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement benefit, and Carer's Allowance who are not working or working less than 24 hours a week. It is also open to partners of lower income workers who receive Working Tax Credit who are either not working or working less than 16 hours and partners of people claiming Pension Credit who are not working or work less than 24 hours a week.

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

During 2004, a mandatory work-focused interview was introduced for partners of those receiving an income-related benefit which includes an element in respect of that partner. Since April 2008 partners of those receiving income based Jobseekers Allowance are subject to a mandatory interview every six months. New referrals to the programme will cease on 1 June 2011.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells Continuous/Continuous

9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: Unemployment benefit)	
10. Planned duration	Not specified	
13. Responsible institution	Public employment services	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started</i> 1999	<i>14.2 Year ended</i> 2011

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 11 **New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP)**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

NDLP is a voluntary programme that aims to help and encourage lone parents to improve their job readiness and employment opportunities and gain independence through working. This is achieved through providing access to various elements of provision made available through the New Deal Personal Adviser (PA).

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Jobless lone parents

3.3 Action/Instrument

Referral to NDLP can be made in a number of ways, most usually from a mandatory Work Focused Interview (WFI); through self-referral by the lone parent; through enquiring at their local Jobcentre Plus office; by participating in Mentoring; or attending a Discovery or Options and Choices Event. There is no qualifying period to access NDLP and a lone parent can participate immediately if they wish to.

The support is wide-ranging, from encouraging lone parents to identify their skills and develop confidence to seek work, to the more practical aspects of applying for jobs, finding childcare, identifying training opportunities, calculating how much better off they can be in work and sorting out in-work benefits. PAs can also provide an in-work support service to help lone parents with and difficulties encountered while making the transition into employment.

The PA can also help arrange places on Jobcentre Plus programmes or advise and support lone parents who need to undertake other training that will lead into work. Where a PA agrees that a particular course is needed, they may award financial assistance to cover necessary fees and fares, and childcare costs to support periods of training as well as providing payment of a £15 Training Premium where appropriate. The types of provision that can be accessed by lone parents are:

- Advice on debt/ money management;
- Discovery Events in certain areas;
- Confidence and motivation courses or jobsearch training or activities e.g. Programme Centres;
- Basic Skills and ESOL training;
- Non contracted training where an SLA exists e.g. Learning and Skills Council, Learn Direct, Marks and Starts;
- Work-related training or mentoring, via New Deal 25plus and New Deal 18-24 provision;
- One off procurement of provision; and
- Ad hoc training if this is not available via other provision.

Whilst participating in this external provision a PA monitors the progress of lone parents to ensure the provision meets their needs.

3.4 Financing/support

Ear-marked taxes (windfall tax)

3.5 Eligibility

The programme is open to all lone parents (aged 16+ and with a child under 16) not in work or working less than 16 hours per week on a voluntary basis on both Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance.

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973 - under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

As announced in the Command Paper "Ready for work: full employment in our generation" (published in December 2007) additional support can now be accessed via NDLP as a result of the planned introduction of lone parent obligations from November 2008. This includes pre-work and in-work measures to help lone parents move into paid work, make work pay, and help sustainability and progression in work:

Pre-employment support includes:

Increasing Work Trials from 3 to up to 6 weeks;

The Introduction of Options and Choices Events to help prepare for work;

Job Interview to guarantee lone parents a job interview with an employer; and

Work focused pre-work training to give individuals the basic employability skills and/or specific skills required to meet an employer's recruitment needs.

In-work support includes:

The National extension of In-Work Credit;

In-Work Advisory Support from Jobcentre Plus to help resolve any difficulties and direct individuals towards other support;

The National rollout of the In-Work Emergency Discretion Fund to provide in-work financial help to overcome unexpected barriers which crop up when a lone parent first starts work and aid progression; and

Piloting the use of In-Work Credit as an aid to retention and the provision of Upfront Childcare Costs in London.

New referrals to the programme ceased on 31 March 2011.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments, Lump-sum payments, Reimbursements), Transfers to service providers	
Target groups	Registered unemployed (Re-entrants/lone parents)	
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	No answer	
9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: No answer)	
10. Planned duration	Not specified	
13. Responsible institution	Public employment services	
11. Area of Application	Other	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started 1997</i>	<i>14.2 Year ended 2011</i>

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 12 **New Deal for Disabled People (NDDP)**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

To support people in receipt of a disability or health-related benefit to find and retain paid employment.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Persons in receipt of a disability or health-related benefit

3.3 Action/Instrument

NDDP differs from the other New Deals as it is delivered through a network of providers known as Job Brokers. These Job Brokers come from a range of organisations and they are contracted to help customers find, secure and sustain paid employment. They work with employers to match their vacancies with the skills and potential of NDDP customers. Payments are made to Job Brokers :

- for a job entry (and incorporating payment for job sustainment);

In total, there are 50 Jobcentre Plus districts.

Participation is voluntary - to receive Job Broker services, customers need to register with the Job Broker of their choice. They can only be registered with one Job Broker at any one time.

3.4 Financing/support

Central Government - DWP funded

3.5 Eligibility

The New Deal for Disabled People is open to people of working age who are in receipt of a disability or health-related benefit, including:

- Incapacity Benefit,
- Employment Support Allowance,
- Severe Disablement Allowance,
- Income Support (by virtue of disability).

There is no qualifying length of incapacity - all customers who receive one of the qualifying benefits can join NDDP, if they are residing in a Jobcentre Plus Pathways to Work area.

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

NDDP was implemented nationally on 2nd July 2001 and originally scheduled to run to March 2004 was extended to March 2008 and continued until June 2010 in some areas. Contracts have again been extended and will run until March 2011. Due to the rollout of Provider Led Pathways, NDDP is now only available in 19 Jobcentre Plus districts under the Pathways to Work programme. Provider Led Pathways operates in the remaining 31 districts.

New referrals to the programme ceased on 31 March 2011.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Lump-sum payments), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (Disabled)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells Broken

9. Receipt of benefits Cash benefits (Source:)

10. Planned duration Not specified

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

13. Responsible institution	Public employment services	
11. Area of Application	Other	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started 1998</i>	<i>14.2 Year ended 2011</i>

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 35 Employment zones

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

To help long term unemployed people to find sustainable employment.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Long-term unemployed in regions of high unemployment

3.3 Action/Instrument

Employment Zones were introduced in April 2000 to 13 areas with consistently high levels of long term unemployment. They are delivered by private sector organisations with some Jobcentre Plus support and pay the equivalent of benefit to maximise flexibility and give individuals more say in the choices which affect them. They are designed to help long term unemployed people to find sustainable employment. Participants are guaranteed an income equivalent to their net weekly benefit entitlement for as long as they remain unemployed. They receive a nominal payment of Jobseekers Allowance to maintain eligibility for passported benefits.

There are three stages in the Employment Zone process:

- Stage 1 - up to 4 weeks during which participants work with a personal adviser to draw up a costed Action Plan. During this stage participants continue to receive JSA.
- Stage 2 - up to 26 weeks during which participants undertake the actions set-out in their Action Plan. During this stage participants receive a nominal amount of JSA from the Jobcentre in order to maintain eligibility to supplementary benefits (e.g. housing benefit) and the contractor pays the remainder of their entitlement as 'subsistence'. The actions undertaken in Stage 2 can include periods of training but the majority of actions are related to job-search support.
- Stage 3 - for those who do not find work during stage 2 the opportunity to carry on working with the EZ on a voluntary basis for a further period of up to 22 weeks. Participants return to full JSA. .

Persons who leave EZ provision and JSA before the end of stage 2 are mandated back to the EZ to complete their balance of time if they reclaim JSA within 26 weeks of leaving unless they have worked full-time for at least 13 weeks.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget

3.5 Eligibility

Employment Zones are a mandatory programme for customers aged 18 - 24 who have already participated in New Deal for young people on a mandatory basis¹⁴ and 25 plus who have been in receipt of JSA 18 out of 21 months . Lone Parents and Pension Credit customers can take part in Employment Zones on a voluntary basis There are also a number of groups who may be considered for early entry to Employment Zones.

3.6 Legal basis

Section 60 of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 and associated regulations

3.7 Recent changes

In the six EZ areas where more than one provider delivers the programme, customers now have a choice of which provider they engage with - prior to April 07 they were randomly allocated. New referrals to the programme will cease on 1 June 2011.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (LTU)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells Broken

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Maximum: 52 Weeks

13. Responsible institution Central government

11. Area of Application Regional

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

Implementation

14.1 Year started 1998

14.2 Year ended 2011

Identification

Country United Kingdom **2011** **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 37 **New Deal 50+**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

It ended in April 2010.

The aim was to facilitate the reintegration of older persons into the labour market through a package of measures

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

People aged over 50 who have been on unemployment or inactive benefits for 6 months or more

3.3 Action/Instrument

New deal 50+ offers jobsearch help from a Personal Adviser, an in-work training grant of up to £1,500. Participants may also be eligible for in work financial support from the 50+ element of the Working Tax Credit. Participation is on a voluntary basis. Participants continue to receive benefit until they are helped into work by the programme.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget and Ear-marked taxes (windfall tax)

3.5 Eligibility

People aged over 50 who have been on unemployment or inactive benefits for 6 months or more

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

Replaced in many areas of the UK in October 2009 by the Flexible New Deal

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Lump-sum payments), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (Older)
Not registered (Older)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells

9. Receipt of benefits Cash benefits (Source: Unemployment benefit)

10. Planned duration Not specified

13. Responsible institution Central government, Public employment services

11. Area of Application National

Implementation 14.1 Year started 1999 14.2 Year ended 2009

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 44 **Workstep**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

Provide help for disabled people who face barriers in getting and keeping a job, but who can work effectively with the right support.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Disabled persons.

3.3 Action/Instrument

WORKSTEP is a programme administered by Jobcentre Plus which uses external providers to provide supported job opportunities for disabled people facing complex employment barriers. Suitable candidates are usually referred onto the programme by a Disability Employment Adviser at Jobcentre Plus. Remploy Limited is the largest provider of the WORKSTEP programme. Details of Remploy are included as a separate measure.

The programme is then implemented in two stages:

- At the first stage, participants are supported through the process of producing a Development Plan, which sets out a plan for a pathway into employment. Participants then work on a range of activities within their Development Plan with the aim of entering paid employment within an eight-week period.

- At the second stage, once in employment of 16 hours a week or more, the WORKSTEP programme provider offers support to the participant and to the employer. This support is tailored to meet individual needs. For example, participants are supported in the induction phase of the new job. The programme provider then maintains contact with the participant to ensure that everything is going well. The Development Plan written at stage one is updated in conjunction with the disabled person and their employer in order to make sure that the necessary training and support is provided so that the participant can learn the job and develop in it.

Support under WORKSTEP is also available to eligible people who are already in employment, but who are at risk of losing their employment due to a health or disability issue.

3.4 Financing/support

Financing: Central government budget

Implementation: Jobcentre Plus

3.5 Eligibility

Participants must have a disability as defined by the Equality Act 2010.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

From 25 October 2010 WORKSTEP ceased to exist and was replaced by Work Choice.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to employers (Lump-sum payments), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (Disabled)
Employed (Disabled)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells Broken

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Not specified

13. Responsible institution Public employment services

11. Area of Application National

Implementation

14.1 Year started 2001

14.2 Year ended 2010

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 48 Pathways to Work (Incapacity Benefit Reforms)

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

Pathways to Work has been developed to provide greater support to help people claiming incapacity benefits back into or closer to the labour market.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Everyone making a new or repeat claim for either Incapacity Benefit, Income Support on the grounds of Incapacity, Income support whilst appealing against a decision that Incapacity Benefit is not payable, or Severe Disablement Allowance at one of the listed offices will automatically be part of Pathways to Work.

3.3 Action/Instrument

New customers taking part in Pathways to Work attend an initial work focused interview with a trained personal adviser. Most will then go on to attend another 5 work focused interviews with the same adviser at monthly intervals. During the interviews the adviser will help the customer to identify future life and work goals and any barriers to achieving them, and will support the customer in overcoming those barriers. An action plan will be agreed detailing the activities the customer has identified to undertake, and this will be reviewed at each meeting.

In addition the customer has access to existing Jobcentre Plus support - such as New Deal for Disabled People - plus some extra support developed specially for Pathways to Work.

The Condition Management Programme (CMP) is an innovative new programme delivered in partnership with the NHS. CMP is designed to help people understand and manage their health condition in a work environment.

Return to Work Credit is a payment of £40 a week for people starting work of at least 16 hours a week and earning no more than £15,000 per year. Anyone wishing to apply has to have been receiving an incapacity benefit (including statutory sick pay) for 13 weeks immediately prior to starting work. It is payable for up to 52 weeks.

3.4 Financing/support

Central Government

3.5 Eligibility

See beneficiaries

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Pathways to Work started in October 2003 and is now a national service.

Pathways to Work ended on:

31 March 2011 in "phase 1" areas operated by the private and voluntary sector and all areas operated by Jobcentre Plus,

27 April 2011 in "phase 2" areas operated by the private and voluntary sector.

Further details can be found at the below link:

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/policy/welfare-reform/pathways-to-work/>

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments, Lump-sum payments, Reimbursements), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Not registered (Disabled)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: No answer)	
10. Planned duration	Variable	
13. Responsible institution	Central government	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started 2003</i>	<i>14.2 Year ended 2011</i>

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 54 **Flexible New Deal**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

To support long term unemployed people find and retain employment.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Long term unemployed (claiming JSA for 12 months) and other disadvantaged jobseekers

3.3 Action/Instrument

FND is delivered by the public, private and voluntary sector. They offer a personalised service tailored to the needs of individuals. The programme is less prescriptive than the original JSA New Deals, in order to help focus on the specific circumstances of each customer.

Payments are made to FND providers :

- as a contractual monthly service fee;
- for customers getting a job lasting 13 weeks;
- for customers getting a job lasting 26 weeks out of 30 weeks

Flexible New Deal is delivered for Jobcentre Plus by organisations called 'providers'. Providers are professional organisations who will offer support that's tailored to meet individual needs. As part of Flexible New Deal, an unemployed individual and the provider will:

- discuss what help the individual needs to find work
- draw up an action plan of things to improve their chances of getting a job
- attend meetings or take phone calls at the times agreed

Part of Flexible New Deal includes the unemployed individual doing work experience for four weeks to improve their chances of finding work. They may also get training and other support to help find a job.

More details are available from the DWP specifications for suppliers:
<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/docs/flexible-phase2-itt-prov-spec-support-info.pdf>

3.4 Financing/support

Central Government - DWP funded

3.5 Eligibility

FND is mandatory for people who claim JSA for 12 continuous months. Some disadvantaged jobseekers are mandated to FND at 6 months, and with others with specific disadvantages can access FND at 6 months on a voluntary basis.

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973; Jobseekers Act 1995 and regulations 1996

3.7 Recent changes

FND was introduced on the basis of 5 year contracts in approximately half the country in October 2009, and was due to roll out nationally from October 2010. However, due to a change of policy direction the national roll out of FND was cancelled, and the existing contracts are now due to end in summer 2011.

New referrals to the programme will cease on 1 June 2011.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (LTU)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: Unemployment benefit)	
10. Planned duration	Maximum: 12 Months	
13. Responsible institution	Central government, Public employment services	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started 2008</i>	<i>14.2 Year ended 2011</i>

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 55 **Work Choice**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

Provide help for most disadvantaged disabled people who face barriers in getting and keeping a job.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Disabled persons.

3.3 Action/Instrument

The primary referral route into Work Choice is through Jobcentre Plus Disability Employment Advisers.

Work Choice is delivered by prime providers across 28 Contract Package Areas:

Work Choice is also provided separately by Remploy in 26 Contract Package Areas across England, Scotland and Wales. Details of Remploy are included as a separate measure.

Further details of the elements that make up Work Choice can be found below:

* Module one: Work Entry Support

This will last for up to six months. Clients receive help with personal skills and work-related advice to get you into supported or unsupported work.

* Module two: In-Work Support

This will last for up to two years. Clients receive help to start work and stay in a job.

* Module three: Longer-term In-Work Support

Clients receive help to progress in work and where appropriate, help people to move into unsupported work.

3.4 Financing/support

Financing: Central government budget

Implementation: Jobcentre Plus

3.5 Eligibility

Participants must have a disability as defined by the Equality Act 2010.

Suitable candidates for Work Choice:

* experience complex employment support needs arising primarily from their disability; AND

* have barriers in work that cannot be overcome through workplace adjustments required under the Equality Act 2010 and/or Access to Work support; AND

* likely to need support in work as well as help with finding work; AND

* cannot be helped through other DWP programmes AND

* following Module One and the intensive support it provides, expect to be able to work for a minimum of 16 hours or more per week.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers
Target groups	Registered unemployed (All, Disabled) Other registered jobseekers (All, Disabled) Employed (All, Disabled)
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	No answer
9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: No answer), Non-cash benefits
10. Planned duration	Variable

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

13. Responsible institution	Public employment services	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started</i> 2010	<i>14.2 Year ended</i> Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 59 **Backing Young Britain**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

To provide young people with additional support during the recession, in order to address the specific disadvantages they often have relative to others: limited experience of work, confidence levels and understanding of the processes involved in achieving, retaining and progressing in employment. This is to improve the employability of young people during and coming out of the recession. The aim is to deliver this support as quickly as possible in order to help young people improve their chances of finding work.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Unemployed 16 - 24 year olds in Great Britain

3.3 Action/Instrument

The Backing Young Britain offer from a young person's perspective is as follows:

- From Day 1: Early access to work trials, if they face significant disadvantages to finding work retaining or progressing in employment. 16 - 18 year old claimants will be able to take part in a group advisory session with their peers to gain knowledge of finding work.

- From week 13: Additional hour of one-to-one adviser support - which at local discretion could be one full hour, or two thirty minutes sessions. Access to 1 hour mentoring per month for 6 months. Access to two-week work experience placements to enable them to gain experience and skills in a real workplace.

- From week 16: From 1 June 2010, Jobseekers who have been on the two-week work experience placement may, at an adviser's discretion, have early access to non-graduate internship of up to 13 weeks, with the same employer.

- From week 26: Graduates will be able to access internship opportunities for up to 13 weeks through the Business, Innovation and Skills Talent Pool¹ or GO Wales Graduate Academy². The claimant will be paid a training allowance if the internship is unpaid. Training allowance is payable to 2009 graduates of any age³ that take up an unpaid graduate internship through Business, Innovation and Skills Talent Pool or GO Wales Graduate Academy. 18-24 year olds will be able to access non-graduate internships of up to 13 weeks and be paid a training allowance for the duration.

Backing Young Britain is designed to complement existing Jobcentre Plus provision.

3.4 Financing/support

DWP

3.5 Eligibility

Young claimants aged 16-24 who will be offered specific support at various stages in their Jobseekers Allowance claim and all measures are voluntary.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers
Target groups	Registered unemployed (Youth)
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Broken
9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: Unemployment benefit)
10. Planned duration	Maximum: 6 Months
13. Responsible institution	Central government, Public employment services
11. Area of Application	National
Implementation	14.1 Year started 2009 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 60 **Work Programme**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

The Work Programme aims to deliver flexible support to help long-term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance and some claimants of Employment and Support Allowance to move into sustainable jobs.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

LTU JSA recipients, ESA recipients and all Income Support and incapacity benefit recipients.

3.3 Action/Instrument

Under the Work Programme, Providers (or 'Primes') from the private, public and voluntary/ community sectors have taken on results-based contracts on behalf of The Department for Work and Pensions. Primes then manage networks of sub-contractors who deliver some or all of the employment support services on their behalf.

Claimant eligibility for the Work Programme is set by the Department for Work and Pensions and managed by Jobcentre Plus. Primes are paid for "job outcomes" (defined as employment of thirteen or twenty six weeks, depending on the group) and job sustainment (for each additional four weeks of employment), with a small amount paid up-front for each participant on the programme.

The Work Programme is "black box" - this means that the programme itself does not prescribe specific interventions or activities that each provider must deliver. However, providers are required to deliver what they said that they would - and as part of their contracts, they have each set out their proposed approach - including how claimants would be supported and which sub-contractors they would work with.

There are 40 Work Programme contracts in total across 18 "Contract Package Areas" covering Great Britain. Each contract is worth between £10 to £50 million a year. Each contract area has at least two providers, with claimants referred randomly between them. Over time, the Programme allows for more claimants to be referred to better-performing providers. Each contract is for five years of referrals to the Work Programme (i.e. claimants being referred from 2011 to 2016), so the last claimants will leave the Work Programme in 2018. 90% of Primes are from the private sector.

Primes are paid by DWP in four ways:

- Attachment fees: To help with initial service delivery costs, when a claimant joins the Programme. This payment will gradually reduce over the first three years of the contracts and stop by the fourth year.

- Job outcome fees: Rewards for getting people into work and keeping them there for three or six months (depending on the customer group).

- Sustainment fees: Paid on a four-weekly basis after the job outcome fees, for each four weeks of employment. The maximum amount of these payments differs between customer groups.

- Incentive payments: There will be additional job outcome payments for the highest-performing providers.

The maximum amount that providers can earn for supporting someone into work (and keeping them there for around eighteen months over two years) varies from £4,000 to over £13,000 depending on the "customer group".

The eight "customer groups" for the Work Programme are set out below (with the maximum amount that can be paid in each case - usually for employment of eighteen months out of two years):

- Jobseekers aged 18-24 who have been claiming JSA for 9 months (£3,810)

- Jobseekers aged 25 or over who have been claiming JSA for a year (£4,395)

- Jobseekers with significant disadvantage (for example young people previously not in education, employment or training) who can volunteer to be referred after three months on JSA (£6,600)

- Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants who had previously claimed Incapacity Benefit (IB) and have been claiming JSA for 3 months (£6,600)

- Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) customers within the "Work Related Activity Group" who are expected to be fit for work within 3 months (£6,500)

- Any ESA claimants who volunteer to join the Work Programme (£3,700)

- ESA claimants who had previously been claiming incapacity benefits and who volunteer for the Work Programme (£13,720)

- Any IB and Income Support claimants who volunteer to join the Work Programme - only in England and only for the first three years (£3,865)

3.4 Financing/support

DWP

3.5 Eligibility

JSA recipients aged 18-24 and 9 months into their claim attendance is required.

JSA recipients aged 25+ and 12 months into their claim attendance is required.

JSA recipients who are seriously disadvantaged in the labour market and are 3 months into their claim attendance is sometimes required and sometimes voluntary

ESA recipients, some of those in work related activity group and when close to being fit to work attendance is required

ESA recipients , all others are voluntary at any point.
All Income Support and incapacity benefit recipients are voluntary at any point.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

6 March 2012: It was announced that prisoners leaving jail who then claim Jobseeker's Allowance are to join the Work Programme immediately upon release.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers
Target groups	Registered unemployed (LTU, Disabled, Public priorities and Other)
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Broken
9. Receipt of benefits	None
10. Planned duration	Maximum: 24 Months
13. Responsible institution	Central government
11. Area of Application	National
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started</i> 2011 <i>14.2 Year ended</i> Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 62 Support for Newly Unemployed

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

This new service will be aimed at Jobseekers who have recently become unemployed and have no recent experience of current jobsearch methods. It will provide support to get the knowledge, skills and confidence to successfully and quickly find and secure relevant jobs, using up to date job search techniques and recruitment channels

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Jobseekers who have recently become unemployed, have no recent experience of current jobsearch channels and need support to acquire the knowledge, skills and confidence to successfully and quickly find and secure relevant jobs.

3.3 Action/Instrument

We assume these customers would be good prospects for quick entry to employment once they had information and advice about modern job search techniques, particularly use of IT based recruitment approaches and Jobcentre Plus self service channels. Some may also need to take stock of their transferable skills and how they match to jobs in the current labour market. These customers will have differing levels of need, some will only need information on the latest job search techniques and sources of information; others will need to be shown how to use modern job search tools (e.g. internet job search and recruitment sites) and develop electronic CVs.

This new service will include a combination of elements delivered by Jobcentre Plus and contracted providers. Personal advisers will identify newly unemployed customers at the New Jobseeker Interview (NJI) and sort them into 3 broad groups:

- Those that understand modern jobsearch techniques and don't need any additional support - we expect the majority will fall into this category and will require no more than signposting to relevant sources of information.
- Those that would be able to help themselves once they have relevant information about modern jobsearch techniques through a 1 hour group information session.
- Those that would benefit from direct referral to a 1 day advice and coaching session.

We will also be identifying newly unemployed customers with a professionals/executive occupational background at the new jobseekers interview and sorting them into two groups:

- Those who understand modern jobsearch techniques and don't need any additional support - we expect the majority of all newly unemployed professionals will require no more than signposting to relevant sources of information.
- Those who need jobsearch support would be referred to separate contracted provision delivered by specialist organisations, including recruitment agencies.

We expect that the outcome from this will be that a customer will be motivated and equipped to find their own job.

The support offered by providers will vary depending on the customers needs, but could consist of:

- Initial reception. This will include an introduction to the programme, shared understanding of the customer's position, acknowledgement of feelings and emotions surrounding recent job loss.
- Personal stocktaking. This will include consideration of the customer's constraints to employment and the value of their skills and experience.
- Labour Market Intelligence. This will involve understanding the labour market, exploring job goals, looking at the customer's skills and experience and exploring how these can be transferred to new jobs.
- New Opportunities/Job Leads. This will involve looking at: Where and how to look for jobs including traditional and modern methods. Finding and using relevant employment agencies, signposting to further sources of advice and guidance.
- Analysing vacancies. This will look at understanding what employers want and matching this to the customer's skills.
- Employer Selection Techniques. This will include understanding the various selection techniques used by employers including Assessment Centres, Psychometric testing (particularly for Professionals).
- Job Application. This will help provide the skills to customers: To prepare an electronic CV, to draft speculative letters and to complete application forms including online applications.
- Interviews and techniques. This will involve preparation and sources of information on potential employers business and goals, how to prepare for interviews and perform successfully in an interview.
- Action Planning. This will involve a one to one session to plan next steps, review of activities and approach.

3.4 Financing/support

DWP

3.5 Eligibility

Job Seekers who have become recently unemployed and have no recent experience of current jobsearch methods

3.6 Legal basis

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers	
Target groups	Registered unemployed (Public priorities and Other)	
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	No answer	
9. Receipt of benefits	None	
10. Planned duration	Not specified	
13. Responsible institution	Central government	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started 2009</i>	<i>14.2 Year ended 2011</i>

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 64 Support for the Very Long-term Unemployed (Pilot)

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

Trail support to help those Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants reaching the end of their two years on the Work Programme who have not secured sustainable employment and require further support.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Around 8,000 randomly selected JSA claimants within four PES districts: Derbyshire, East Anglia, Leicestershire & Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland.

3.3 Action/Instrument

The Work Programme (WP) was introduced in June 2011 as an integrated package of back to work support for long term unemployed people. However support will also be put in place to help those Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants reaching the end of their two years on the Work Programme who have not secured sustainable employment and require further support.

The very long term unemployed trailblazer (SVLTU) was introduced in order to:

- Explore what kinds of support would be effective for this group, and
- Test whether the knowledge that six months of intensive/full-time support would begin on a definite date would increase the likelihood of leaving benefit before that point was reached (a deterrent effect).

To do this the trailblazer has the following key features:

- A randomised controlled trial to give a high degree of confidence that any observed differences in outcomes are attributable to the support options,
- A 13 week pre treatment period to test deterrence, informing and maintaining awareness of forthcoming support throughout the period, and
- A 26 week period of treatment consisting of either intensive Jobcentre Plus support, contracted provider-led full time work experience or job search support, or a control option of standard Jobcentre Plus support.

The Support for the Very Long-Term Unemployed trailblazer is a six-month scheme designed to test potential support strands for claimants who remain on Jobseeker's Allowance after completing the Work Programme. The trailblazer was designed as a Randomised Control Trial and participation in each strand was mandatory. It consisted of the following two treatment groups and one control group:

- Community Action Programme (CAP): a six-month work placement complemented by provider-led supported jobsearch. Providers were contracted by DWP to source placements for claimants which delivered a community benefit;
- Ongoing Case Management (OCM): a more intensive offer of flexible and personalised adviser-based support, as well as a set of standard activities, delivered by Jobcentre Plus through increased adviser interventions for six months;
- The control group (standard Jobcentre Plus Offer (JCPO)): Fortnightly Jobsearch Reviews plus additional appointments with advisers based on advisers' discretion and access to a menu of back- to-work support.

3.4 Financing/support

DWP

3.5 Eligibility

JSA claimants who were Flexible New Deal returnees and were approximately 2 years unemployed.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Pilot was implemented between February 2012 and December 2012.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (LTU)

8. Treatment of unemployment Broken

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

spells

9. Receipt of benefits

None

10. Planned duration

Maximum: 6 Months

13. Responsible institution

Central government

11. Area of Application

National

Implementation

14.1 Year started 2012

14.2 Year ended 2012

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 68 **New Deal (NI)**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

The New Deal aims to help unemployed people find employment and increase their long-term employability through training, education, work experience and job search support.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Unemployed

3.3 Action/Instrument

Includes all New Deal programmes for Northern Ireland:

- New Deal 18-24
- New Deal 25+
- New Deal For Musicians
- New Deal Self-employment
- New Deal for Lone Parents

3.4 Financing/support

Department of Education and Learning (DELNI)

3.5 Eligibility

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Variable

13. Responsible institution Central government

11. Area of Application Regional

Implementation *14.1 Year started* 1998 *14.2 Year ended* 2011

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 69 **Steps to work (NI)**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

Personalised advice and guidance

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Unemployed

3.3 Action/Instrument

Steps to Work is delivered in a 'three-step' process.

- Step 1: ongoing one-to-one support and guidance from an adviser to help find work. A range of short courses to develop confidence and motivation and improve jobsearch skills may be offered..
- Step 2: wider range of longer term support. Adviser can put together a package of support to best meet both the training and work experience needs of participants and the needs of employers. This step can last 3 to 52 weeks. While on this step participants are entitled to a weekly benefit supplement.
- Step 3: additional support and advice from an adviser for up to six weeks to help you find a job.

3.4 Financing/support

Department of Education and Learning (DELNI)

3.5 Eligibility

Anyone over 18-years-old, lone parents aged 16 and over, who is not working or working less than 16 hours each week is eligible.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Variable

13. Responsible institution Central government

11. Area of Application Regional

Implementation *14.1 Year started* 2008 *14.2 Year ended* Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **2011** **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 72 **Pathways to work (NI)**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management

Description

3.1 Aim

Improve opportunities for people on incapacity benefits to move into or closer to employment

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Disabled

3.3 Action/Instrument

The Pathways process involves a series of Work-focused Interviews combined with voluntary participation in other interventions aimed at improving labour market readiness and removing barriers to work.

All new claimants of incapacity benefit have to attend a work-focused interview with a Pathways Personal Adviser after their eighth week of claiming. The interventions which Pathways to Work clients could participate in include: the New Deal for Disabled People (NDDP), Return to Work Credit (RTWC), Condition Management Programme (CMP), Work Preparation Programme (WPP), Adviser's Discretion Fund (ADF) and incentives such as Permitted Work and benefit linking rules.

3.4 Financing/support

Department of Education and Learning (DELNI)

3.5 Eligibility

Incapacity benefit recipients whose claim exceeds 8 weeks.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (Disabled)
Other registered jobseekers (Disabled)
Not registered (Disabled)
Employed (Disabled)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Variable

13. Responsible institution Central government

11. Area of Application Regional

Implementation 14.1 Year started 2005 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 41 **JobCentre Plus - benefit administration**

Type of action: 1.2.2 - Administration of LMP supports

Description

3.1 Aim

Administration of benefits for persons of working-age and for the investigation of benefit fraud across DWP.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Persons of working-age who are out of work and need financial support

3.3 Action/Instrument

Jobcentre Plus replaced the Benefits Agency and Employment Service in April 2002, and is part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). It provides help and advice on jobs and training for people who can work and financial help for those who cannot.

Placement and advisory services are covered under measure UK-9. This measure covers the costs of benefit administration. JobCentre Plus administers all social benefits for persons of working age including Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) for the unemployed, incapacity benefit for disabled persons, and income support for all other persons needing financial assistance. Supplementary benefits such as housing benefit are also covered.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government and ear-marked taxes

3.5 Eligibility

Persons of working-age who are out of work and need financial support

3.6 Legal basis

Jobseekers Act 1995 and in the Jobseeker's Allowance Regulations 1996

3.7 Recent changes

Jobcentre Plus replaced the Benefits Agency and Employment Service in April 2002

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers
Target groups	Registered unemployed (All, Disabled) Not registered (All, Disabled)
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Continuous/Continuous
9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: Unemployment benefit)
10. Planned duration	Not relevant
13. Responsible institution	Central government, Public employment services
11. Area of Application	National
Implementation	14.1 Year started 2002 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **2011** **Category** 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 47 **JobCentre Plus - other administration costs**

Type of action: 1.2.3 - Others services / activities

Description

3.1 Aim

General support for all Jobcentre Plus activities

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Not relevant

3.3 Action/Instrument

General administration costs - e.g. business support, general management, finance, IT support, human resources

* The Contact Centre Directorate handles calls relating to new and existing benefit claims and job vacancies.

* The Operational Delivery Support Directorate (Operational Performance Planning and Change*) assists the Operational Delivery Executive Team to support performance improvement across Jobcentre Plus, to provide operational engagement across all Jobcentre Plus Directorates and to manage risks to the business.

The Directorates aggregated in 'Other' are:

* Business Strategy and Planning Directorate (Strategy, Planning, Employers and Stakeholders Directorate*);

* Employers and Stakeholders Directorate (Strategy, Planning, Employers and Stakeholders Directorate*);

* Finance Directorate;

* Information Technology Directorate; and

* Transformation and Product Management Directorate (Change and Products Directorate*).

3.4 Financing/support

Central Government

3.5 Eligibility

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Not relevant

13. Responsible institution Public employment services

11. Area of Application National

Implementation *14.1 Year started* Not available *14.2 Year ended* Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 1 - Labour market services

Intervention n°/name 73 Other employment programmes

Type of action: 1.2.3 - Others services / activities

Description

3.1 Aim

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

3.3 Action/Instrument

Miscellaneous expenditure from the employment programmes DEL budget.

3.4 Financing/support

3.5 Eligibility

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure

Target groups No answer

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Not relevant

13. Responsible institution

11. Area of Application National

Implementation 14.1 Year started Not available 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 2 - Training

Intervention n°/name 50 Training for Work

Type of action: 2 - Training

Description

3.1 Aim

The aim of Training for Work (TfW) is to provide vocational skills training to enable individuals to access identified job opportunities.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Unemployed people aged 18 year and over

3.3 Action/Instrument

Trainees receive help from a network of training providers. A wide variety of skills and occupations is catered for. The programme is backed by local employers who provide on-the-job training.

Participants will be paid a training allowance this is equivalent to their benefits plus £10 a week. If the trainee gets a job out of the programme they'll be paid the rate for the job.

The programme helps people find and get jobs and even start up their own businesses - with a range of support on offer.

3.4 Financing/support

Scottish Executive

3.5 Eligibility

A person is an Eligible Person for TfW if he/she:

- has reached the age of 18 on the date of starting training and is continuously unemployed for a period of 13 weeks [there are some early entry criteria]; and
- is not an overseas national who is subject to employment restrictions and/or a time limit on his/her stay in Great Britain (other than a Refugee or an Asylum Seeker); and
- is not at the same time a person on any directly or indirectly Government or Scottish Executive funded employment, training or enterprise programme.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits Cash benefits (Source: No answer)

10. Planned duration Maximum: 52 Weeks

13. Responsible institution State/regional government

11. Area of Application Regional

Implementation 14.1 Year started Not available 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 2 - Training

Intervention n°/name 67 Training for Success

Type of action: 2 - Training

Description

3.1 Aim

To provide training to youth to enable to go on to higher level training, further education, or employment.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Youth

3.3 Action/Instrument

The purpose of Training for Success is to enable participants to go on to higher level training, further education, or employment by providing training to address personal and social development needs, develop occupational skills and employability skills and, Essential Skills training.

It is delivered through three different components:

- (1) Skills for Your Life (formerly Personal Development): Addresses personal and development needs of young people who have been disengaged from learning and/or have significant obstacles.
- (2) Skills for Work: To help young people gain skills and a Vocationally Related Qualification at Level 1 to be able to gain employment, to progress to Pre-Apprenticeship or Apprenticeship provision, or to further education.
- (3) Pre-Apprenticeship (Recruitment to this strand was closed to new entrants from 23 June 2009. This policy remains in place. Replaced by Programme-Led Apprenticeship (PLA) intervention from 7th September 2009 until further notice.) To ensure that those who have been assessed as being capable of achieving a Technical Certificate at Level 2, but who have not yet secured employment, are prepared for future progression to employment as an Apprentice.

3.4 Financing/support

3.5 Eligibility

A person eligible to enter Training for Success will be as follows:

- (i) attained the minimum school leaving age;
- (ii) is under 18 years of age and is unemployed;
- (iii) has a disability, is under 22 years of age and is unemployed.
- (iv) is in the category of young people who qualify under the Children (Leaving Care) Act (NI) (2002), is under 24 years of age, and is unemployed.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers
Target groups	Registered unemployed (Youth)
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	No answer
9. Receipt of benefits	None
10. Planned duration	Variable
13. Responsible institution	Central government
11. Area of Application	Regional
Implementation	14.1 Year started 2008 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 2 - Training

Intervention n°/name 65 Bridge to Employment (NI)

Type of action: 2.1 - Institutional training

Description

3.1 Aim

Provision of pre-employment training to help companies recruit unemployed people

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Unemployed

3.3 Action/Instrument

Bridge to Employment is a pre-employment training programme that helps companies recruit unemployed people whatever their experience of work.

The main objective of the programme is to provide customised training to equip unemployed, especially long term unemployed with the skills necessary to compete for new employment opportunities. The programme is run in response to employers with job vacancies and training courses are tailored to meet the skill requirements of the job.

There are 6 steps in the Bridge to Employment Programme:

- Discussion with employer and Skills Adviser
- Agreement to run Programme
- Advertising training opportunity
- Recruitment of unemployed to training opportunity
- Training
- Individuals who successfully complete the training are offered an interview for employment

The programme is open to any employer needing to recruit staff and programmes can be arranged for a just a single company or a group of companies with similar needs.

Participants can retain their benefits whilst on the programme and can claim for some travel expenses, child care costs and lodging expenses.

3.4 Financing/support

Department of Employment and Learning (DELNI)

3.5 Eligibility

Unemployed benefit recipients who work less than 16 hours a week.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Reimbursements), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (All, LTU)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits Cash benefits (Source: Unemployment benefit)

10. Planned duration Variable

13. Responsible institution Central government

11. Area of Application Regional

Implementation 14.1 Year started 1997 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 **Category** 4 - Employment incentives

Intervention n°/name 29 **Job Grant**

Type of action: 4.1 - Recruitment incentives

Description

3.1 Aim

Provide financial assistance to unemployed persons moving into full time work after a prolonged period on benefit

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Persons moving from benefit into full-time work

3.3 Action/Instrument

Job Grant is a tax free payment payable to persons taking up full time work of at least 16 hours per week. It aims to bridge the gap between a customer's final payment of benefit and their first receipt of wages and/or Working Tax Credit.

The amount of Job Grant is either £100 or £250 depending on circumstances.

Job Grant may also be payable to persons who lose their entitlement to benefit as a result of their partner taking up work of at least 24 hours per week.

3.4 Financing/support

Job Grant is handled by JobCentre Plus

3.5 Eligibility

Job Grant is available to persons who have been getting Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Jobcentre Plus/New Deal Allowance payments where the allowance is based on JSA(Cont), JSA(IB), IS, ESA, IB, or SDA, Employment Zone payments where the allowance is based on JSA(Cont) or JSA(IB) or a combination of these benefits for at least 26 weeks immediately before moving into full-time work.

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Lump-sum payments)

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells Broken

9. Receipt of benefits Cash benefits (Source: Current intervention)

10. Planned duration One-off

13. Responsible institution Public employment services

11. Area of Application National

Implementation 14.1 Year started 2001 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 4 - Employment incentives

Intervention n°/name 31 **Access to work**

Type of action: 4.1 - Recruitment incentives

Description

3.1 Aim

Help pay towards the equipment an individual needs at work; a communicator at job interviews, adapting premises to meet an individual's needs, or paying a support worker. It can also pay towards the cost of getting to work if an individual cannot use public transport.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Disabled

3.3 Action/Instrument

The support given by the Access to Work (AtW) programme includes

- 1: special aids and equipment
- 2: adaptations to premises
- 3: support for workers to help meet personal needs in the workplace and
- 4: assistance with fares to work.

Access to Work shares some of these costs, usually with employers, but may cover all additional costs due to disability for self-employed persons.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget

3.5 Eligibility

An individual may be able to get Access to Work if they are:

- * In a paid job,
- * Unemployed and about to start a job,
- * Unemployed and about to start a Work Trial,
- * Self-employed

and their disability or health condition stops them from being able to do parts of their job.

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Reimbursements), Transfers to employers (Lump-sum payments, Reimbursements), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (Disabled)
Employed (Disabled)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells No answer

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Variable

13. Responsible institution Central government

11. Area of Application National

Implementation 14.1 Year started 1994 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **2011** **Category** 4 - Employment incentives

Intervention n°/name 70 **Access to Work (NI)**

Type of action: 4.1 - Recruitment incentives

Description

3.1 Aim

Help pay towards the equipment an individual needs at work; a communicator at job interviews, adapting premises to meet an individual's needs, or paying a support worker. It can also pay towards the cost of getting to work if an individual cannot use public transport.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Disabled

3.3 Action/Instrument

The support given by the Access to Work programme includes

- 1: special aids and equipment
- 2: adaptations to premises
- 3: support for workers to help meet personal needs in the workplace and
- 4: assistance with fares to work.

Access to Work shares some of these costs, usually with employers, but may cover all additional costs due to disability for self-employed persons.

3.4 Financing/support

Department of Education and Learning (DELNI)

3.5 Eligibility

An individual may be able to get Access to Work if they are:

- * In a paid job,
- * Unemployed and about to start a job,
- * Unemployed and about to start a Work Trial,
- * Self-employed

and their disability or health condition stops them from being able to do parts of their job.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers
Target groups	Registered unemployed (Disabled) Other registered jobseekers (Disabled) Not registered (Disabled) Employed (Disabled)
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	No answer
9. Receipt of benefits	None
10. Planned duration	Variable
13. Responsible institution	Central government
11. Area of Application	Regional
Implementation	14.1 Year started 1997 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country	United Kingdom	2011	Category	5 - Supported employment and rehabilitation
Intervention n°/name	71	Employment support / Workable (NI)		
Type of action:	5.1 - Supported employment			

Description

3.1 Aim

To support disabled into employment.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Disabled

3.3 Action/Instrument

The Employment Support Scheme aimed to help people with disabilities back into work through the use of wage subsidies paid to employers who recruit employees with disabilities. Employment Support was replaced by Workable in November 2006.

The delivery of the Workable programme is outsourced to organisations with extensive experience of meeting the vocational needs of people with disabilities. It differs from Employment Support in that it provides tailored support to disabled individuals to meet their individual needs. This may include:

- a Job Coach to assist the disabled worker and their colleagues adapt to the needs of the particular job
- developmental costs to the employer
- extra training
- disability awareness training

3.4 Financing/support

Department of Education and Learning (DELNI)

3.5 Eligibility

Disabled who are able to produce an assessed output of between 30% and 80% of the expected output of a person without a disability in a given job.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to employers (Periodic cash payments)	
Target groups	Registered unemployed (Disabled) Other registered jobseekers (Disabled) Not registered (Disabled) Employed (Disabled)	
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	No answer	
9. Receipt of benefits	None	
10. Planned duration	Variable	
13. Responsible institution	Central government	
11. Area of Application	Regional	
Implementation	14.1 Year started 1982	14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 5 - Supported employment and rehabilitation

Intervention n°/name 49 **Residential Training Colleges**

Type of action: 5.2 - Rehabilitation

Description

3.1 Aim

The main aim of residential training is to help unemployed adults with disabilities, secure and sustain employment or self-employment.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Disabled people

3.3 Action/Instrument

Residential Training provides a service to unemployed disabled adults whose needs cannot be met through other government work-related programmes. Although other programmes can fund training aimed at helping disabled people into work, the RTCs are unique in that they deliver specific work focussed training and development programmes for disabled people with complex needs, who cannot enter a work-based environment without the appropriate preparation.

This training is delivered through 9 Residential Training Colleges across England. The training will consist of an individually tailored combination of guidance, learning in the work place and work experience and, where necessary, may lead to the attainment of recognised vocational qualifications.

Trainees can only access these specialist services if suitable options are not available locally. Referral to Residential Training can only be made via Disability Employment Advisers.

Without this support it is likely that these individuals, in one of the hardest to help groups amongst the long-term unemployed population, will remain benefit dependant.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget

3.5 Eligibility

Customers must be aged 18 years or over and be resident in the UK and must be unemployed before training starts. They must also be eligible to work in the UK.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (Disabled)
Not registered (Disabled)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells Broken

9. Receipt of benefits None

10. Planned duration Maximum: 12 Months

13. Responsible institution Central government

11. Area of Application National

Implementation *14.1 Year started* 1985 *14.2 Year ended* Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 6 - Direct job creation

Intervention n°/name 63 **Mandatory Work Activity**

Type of action: 6 - Direct job creation

Description

3.1 Aim

Mandatory work activity (MWA) is intended to help customers move closer to the labour market, enabling them to establish the discipline and habits of working life, such as attending on time regularly, carrying out specific tasks and working under supervision while delivering a contribution to the local community. MWA is about offering some customers further support and encouraging them to do more to look for work.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

JSA 18-24 year olds
JSA 25+
JSA NEET(Not in Employment, Education or Training)
JSA Ex-IB
JSA lone parents
JSA Joint claims
Carers who are claiming JSA
Claimants can be referred at any point on their claim.

3.3 Action/Instrument

The vehicle for this will be work-based placements delivered by external providers under contract to DWP. For those referred to a placement, their participation is mandatory. The Jobseeker's Allowance (Mandatory Work Activity Scheme) Regulations 2011 support the mandatory nature of MWA.

The placements sourced by the provider will:

Last for 4 weeks;

Be for 30 hours per week, unless restrictions apply, so allowing the claimant time to meet their actively seeking obligations;

Be reduced in line with any restrictions a claimant might have on their Jobseeker's Agreement (JSAG). In such circumstances, placements will take up 75% of the time a claimant is available for work;

Be of benefit to the local or wider community;

And be additional to any existing or expected vacancies the host organisation might have.

MWA gives extra support to a small number of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants who would benefit from a short period of activity. It helps them re-engage with the system, refocus their job search and gain work-related disciplines.

It is delivered by contracted providers who source placements. The Department does not specify what the placement should be, but does expect that every placement will offer people the opportunity to gain fundamental work disciplines, as well as being of benefit to local communities. Providers are responsible for reasonable travel, childcare and additional support costs while the claimant is undertaking a placement.

Jobcentre Plus advisers have the flexibility to refer claimants to Mandatory Work Activity, where they feel it is appropriate, as part of a wider range of support options.

People cannot be referred if they are already taking part in the Work Programme or other contracted provision.

Failure to complete a Mandatory Work Activity placement without good cause will result in the sanction of Jobseeker's Allowance for three months. This will rise to six months for a second breach. From later in 2012 a three year fixed sanction will apply for a third violation.

3.4 Financing/support

DWP

3.5 Eligibility

All Jobseekers Allowance claimants who are identified as most in need of support, an opportunity to develop skills, disciplines and behaviours that we know are widely valued by employers and that can help them in seeking employment.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Broken	
9. Receipt of benefits	None	
10. Planned duration	Maximum: 1 Months	
13. Responsible institution	Central government	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started</i> 2011	<i>14.2 Year ended</i> Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom 2011 Category 7 - Start-up incentives

Intervention n°/name 61 New Enterprise Allowance

Type of action: 7 - Start-up incentives

Description

3.1 Aim

To help and support claimants who want to work for themselves

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

18+ and who has been on Job Seeker's Allowance for at least 6 months.

3.3 Action/Instrument

Participants will get access up to 8 weeks for a volunteer business mentor, business advisors and Enterprise workshops that will provide guidance and support as they develop their business plan and through the early months of trading. Once a participant has had their business plan approved, ended their benefit claim and started trading, they will be able to access NEA financial support. This will consist of:

- A weekly allowance worth £1,274 over 26 weeks, paid at £65 a week for the first 13 weeks and £33 a week for a further 13 weeks, and

- The facility to access a loan of up to £1,000 to help with start-up costs, subject to status.

The total package of support could be worth up to £2,274 to each participant who starts their own business.

3.4 Financing/support

DWP

3.5 Eligibility

18+ and who has been on Job Seeker's Allowance for at least 6 months.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

October 2012 - Announced that JSA Claimants will eligible from day 1 of their claim

18 February, lone parents claiming Income Support will be able to volunteer for the New Enterprise Allowance (NEA).

28 January that eligibility for NEA will also be extended to Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) claimants. This will cover claimants in the work-related activity group who are not mandated to the Work Programme.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments), Transfers to service providers

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells Broken

9. Receipt of benefits Cash benefits (Source: Current intervention)

10. Planned duration Maximum: 6 Months

13. Responsible institution Central government

11. Area of Application National

Implementation 14.1 Year started 2011 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** 8 - Out-of-work income maintenance and support

Intervention n°/name 3 **Jobseeker's allowance (JSA): payments**

Type of action: 8.1 - Full unemployment benefits

Description

3.1 Aim

To partially compensate for earnings lost due to unemployment

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

Unemployed workers who are willing and able to work.

3.3 Action/Instrument

The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) has two routes of access:

1. People who have paid or been credited with sufficient National Insurance contributions in the two previous complete tax years can claim a personal allowance of contribution-based JSA for up to 6 months.
2. People who are not entitled to contribution-based JSA, or whose needs are not met by it, can claim income-based JSA for themselves and their dependants on an indefinite basis. Income-based JSA can also include help with mortgage interest payments, and premiums for circumstances such as disability. It also automatically entitles recipients to full Housing Benefit (for help with housing rental) and Council Tax Benefit (for help with the Council Tax).

JSA rates are aligned with those of Income Support, which continues to be claimed by people who are not in the labour market. Lone parents and certain people with disabilities can claim either Income Support or income-based JSA; if they choose to claim JSA they must satisfy its labour market conditions.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget and Ear-marked taxes (National Insurance)

3.5 Eligibility

Customers are eligible to claim JSA if they are unemployed and who meet certain labour market conditions: they have to be available for work, seek work actively and sign a Jobseekers Agreement which sets out what they will do to look for work within any agreed restriction.

The Jobseekers Agreement must be jointly signed by the Jobseeker and a Jobcentre Plus adviser and is reviewed regularly for the duration of their claim. The Agreement sets out:

- the type of work the Jobseeker is looking for
- any agreed restrictions
- specific steps that they will take to find work and improve their chances of getting work.

3.6 Legal basis

Jobseekers Act 1995 and in the Jobseeker's Allowance Regulations 1996

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments)

Target groups Registered unemployed (All)

8. Treatment of unemployment spells Continuous/Continuous

9. Receipt of benefits Cash benefits (Source: Current intervention)

10. Planned duration Unlimited

13. Responsible institution Central government, Public employment services

11. Area of Application National

Implementation 14.1 Year started 1996 14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** Mixed

Intervention n°/name 2 **New Deal 25 plus**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management
2.1 - Institutional training
4.1.2 - Temporary

Description

3.1 Aim

New Deal 25 Plus provides a wide variety of individually tailored support, including the services of a New Deal Personal Adviser, in the form of training, advice, guidance and work experience.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

New Deal 25 plus is mandatory for all jobseekers aged 25 and over who have had a claim to JSA for 18 months continuously or for 18 out of the last 21 months.

3.3 Action/Instrument

New Deal 25 plus consists of three elements; Gateway, Intensive Activity Period (IAP) and Follow-through.

The Gateway lasts for a maximum of 16 weeks. It consists of weekly interviews supported by job matching activity. For jobseekers who are not yet ready to start employment, additional assistance is available i.e. careers and jobsearch advice, training in Basic Skills and Motivation, as well as access to specialist help where needed. The New Deal Personal Adviser has the discretion to refer participants to Gateway to Work if there is a benefit to be derived from doing so. If people are still claiming JSA at the end of the gateway period they will move into the IAP.

The Intensive Activity Period (IAP) is designed to give people the skills and experience they need to move into work. IAP lasts for a minimum of 13 weeks up to a maximum 26 weeks and is full time at 30hrs pw. Participants attending the Intensive Activity Period receive an Allowance equivalent to the amount of JSA entitlement plus a 'Top-up' of £15.38 per week. The provision available includes Basic Employability Training (BET), New Deal for Musicians, self-employment support, Education and Training Opportunities (ETO), and flexible packages of support which can combine work experience/placements, work-focused training and help with motivation and soft skills. Flexibility underpins the IAP to ensure participants get the help they need to improve their chances of getting back to work.

Follow-through: Those who have not found work after the IAP enter Follow-through, a 6-week period of intensive job matching and weekly interviews with their NDPA. Follow-through also offers a range of provision for those who still need further help to have a reasonable chance of securing employment. For those requiring additional support Follow-through can be extended for up to 13 weeks to allow the jobseeker to access further provision similar to that available in the IAP.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget and Ear-marked taxes (windfall tax)

3.5 Eligibility

Unemployed adults (25 plus) who have been claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) for 18 months continuously or for 18 out of the last 21 months are obliged to join the New Deal 25 plus programme.

If the NDPA considers it beneficial certain groups are eligible for early entry to the New Deal programme, including:

- People who have completed Custodial Sentences
- People with Immigration Status
- Homeless People (Including Rough Sleepers)
- People affected by drug addiction (including alcoholism)
- People who have been in residential care
- Ex-HM Armed Forces
- Benefit recipients with language, literacy or numeracy problems (if they do not enter Work Based Learning for Adults (WBLA) in Wales or Training for Work in Scotland
- Lone parents, people with disabilities or carers on JSA

A final category is at Adviser Discretion. This can be used in exceptional circumstances for an individual who does not fit into any of the above categories, and who, in the opinion of the NDPA, would not find work without New Deal assistance.

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

New referrals to the programme will cease on 1 June 2011.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments, Reimbursements), Transfers to employers (Periodic cash payments), Transfers to service providers	
Target groups	Registered unemployed (LTU)	
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Broken	
9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: Current intervention)	
10. Planned duration	Maximum: 55 Weeks	
13. Responsible institution	Public employment services	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started 1998</i>	<i>14.2 Year ended 2011</i>

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** Mixed

Intervention n°/name 1 **New Deal for 18-24**

Type of action: 1.1.2 - Individual case-management
2.1 - Institutional training
4.1.2 - Temporary
6 - Direct job creation

Description

3.1 Aim

New Deal for 18 - 24 provides a wide variety of individually tailored support, including the services of a New Deal Personal Adviser (NDPA), in the form of training, advice, guidance and work experience.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

New Deal for Young People (NDYP) is mandatory for all 18-24 year olds who have been claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) continuously for 6 months

3.3 Action/Instrument

The New Deal for 18-24 consists of 3 main stages :

1. Gateway - in this first phase, lasting up to 16 weeks, the aim is to get participants into employment. During the Gateway the NDPA will identify any Basic Skills and other special needs that the participant may have and make referrals to the Gateway provision as appropriate. NDYP participants will attend a mandatory two week Gateway to Work course at around week five of the Gateway. Ongoing weekly interviews with the NDPA focus on moving people into work. As Gateway progresses, NDPA's will prepare and plan for second stage NDYP Options.

2. In stage 2; participants must enter one of several options. Participants attending the New Deal Options receive an Allowance equivalent to the amount of JSA entitlement plus a 'Top-up' of £15.38 per week. The Options are:

- Full Time Education and Training Option (FTET) gives young people the opportunity to gain an approved qualification, generally up to NVQ Level 2, combined with work experience and job search. This Option can last up to 52 weeks. Where appropriate, shorter periods of basic skills training can be undertaken.
- Environment Task Force Option (ETF) offers up to 13 weeks experience of work on projects designed to improve the environment. Examples of environmental projects include building and furniture restoration, landscaping and horticulture.
- Voluntary Sector Option (VS) offers up to 13 weeks experience of work with training within the voluntary sector. Examples of work experience undertaken by participants include placements in the retail and childcare sectors.

NB in exceptional circumstances both the ETF & VS options can be extended to 26 weeks.

- The Employment Option offers a subsidy to employers for up to 26 weeks towards the cost of employing a young person. This subsidy is £60 per week for full time employment (30 or more hours) and £40 per week for part time employment (24-29 hours). Employers can choose to provide formal training where the participant receives the equivalent of one day per week devoted to training towards an agreed qualification or certificate or provide in-house training (the employer will receive £750 if they provide training). The employment option is available at any stage during NDYP. Also included in The Employment Option is Self Employment, where young people can undertake test trading of their business idea for up to 26 weeks. They also receive relevant training. New Deal for Musicians is also an available option consisting of 13 weeks of support and guidance for participants who would like a career within the music industry.

3. Follow through is the third stage of NDYP which lasts up to a maximum of 4 months, It is a period, which offers further one-to-one help with job search, careers advice and guidance, and further employment and training programmes. All this takes into account the achievements and experience gained by the participant in the course of their New Deal Option.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget and Ear-marked taxes (windfall tax)

3.5 Eligibility

18-24 year olds who have been on Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) continuously for six months or more are obliged to enter the New Deal programme.

If the NDPA considers it beneficial, certain groups are eligible for early entry to the New Deal Gateway, including:

- People who have completed Custodial Sentences
- People with Immigration Status
- Homeless People (Including Rough Sleepers)
- People affected by drug addiction (including alcoholism)
- People who have been in residential care
- Ex-HM Armed Forces
- Benefit recipients with language, literacy or numeracy problems
- Lone parents, people with disabilities or carers on JSA

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

A final category is Adviser Discretion. This can be used in exceptional circumstances for an individual who does not fit into any of the above categories, and who, in the opinion of the NDPA, would not find work without New Deal assistance.

3.6 Legal basis

Employment and Training Act 1973.

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

New referrals to the programme will cease on 1 June 2011.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments), Transfers to employers (Periodic cash payments), Transfers to service providers	
Target groups	Registered unemployed (LTU, Youth)	
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Broken	
9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: Current intervention)	
10. Planned duration	Typical: 6 Months	
13. Responsible institution	Public employment services	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started 1998</i>	<i>14.2 Year ended 2011</i>

Identification

Country	United Kingdom	2011	Category	Mixed
Intervention n°/name	33		Remploy	
Type of action:	1.1.2 - Individual case-management 5.1 - Supported employment			

Description

3.1 Aim

To expand the opportunities for disabled people in sustainable employment within Remploy and the communities it serves.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

People with disabilities who have more complex barriers to finding and keeping work.

3.3 Action/Instrument

Remploy is a Government sponsored Non Departmental Public Body (NDPB) and a private company. Remploy receives grant-in-aid funding and the performance of Remploy is measured against annually agreed targets, including the number of disabled people placed into work, the cost per disabled employee supported in Remploy Enterprise Businesses (through the WORKSTEP/Work Choice programme) and for the company to live within agreed funding limits.

Remploy is a leading provider of employment services for people with disabilities and health conditions. They were the largest provider of the WORKSTEP programme (which was replaced by Work Choice from 25 October 2010) and through competitive tender they have separate commercial contracts to deliver other DWP programmes, including the Flexible New Deal, and contracts with other government departments and employers. All commercial contracts are paid for and organised separately from the grant in aid given to Remploy for delivery of WORKSTEP and Work Choice programmes. Details of the WORKSTEP and Work Choice programmes including expenditure and participant information are included in separate measures.

Remploy support disabled people through their businesses, based in a network of 54 factories across Great Britain, in managed services working on employer premises and through their Employment Services business (previously known as Interwork), which supports disabled people in mainstream employment.

WORKSTEP and Work Choice are also delivered by private providers and expenditure and participant information relating to this is detailed in the WORKSTEP and Work Choice measures.

3.4 Financing/support

Central government budget was agreed at £555million for the five year period from 2008/09 to 2012/13.

3.5 Eligibility

For both the WORKSTEP and Work Choice programmes, participants must have a disability as defined by the Equality Act 2010.

Suitable candidates for Work Choice:

- * experience complex employment support needs arising primarily from their disability; AND
- * have barriers in work that cannot be overcome through workplace adjustments required under the Equality Act 2010 and/or Access to Work support; AND
- * likely to need support in work as well as help with finding work; AND
- * cannot be helped through other DWP programmes AND
- * following Module One and the intensive support it provides, expect to be able to work for a minimum of 16 hours or more per week.

3.6 Legal basis

Remploy - Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944

Section 15 gave the Secretary of State the power to create a Company to provide work facilities for disabled people unable to work in unsupported employment.

Employment and Training Act 1973

Under section 2 of this act the Secretary of State (for employment) has discretionary powers to set up, fund and administer employment and training programmes without the need for further secondary legislation.

3.7 Recent changes

2010/11 is the third year of the five year modernisation plan announced by the Secretary of State on 29 November 2007. In December 2010 the Secretary of State announced an independent review of specialist disability employment support, including Remploy. The report and recommendations of the independent review, conducted by Liz Sayce, will be published in summer 2011, and the Government will consider the recommendations in developing a future strategy for Remploy.

Supplementary information

Source: Eurostat LMP database. Date of extraction: 16 April 2014

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers	
Target groups	Registered unemployed (Disabled) Not registered (Disabled)	
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	No answer	
9. Receipt of benefits	None	
10. Planned duration	Variable	
13. Responsible institution	Central government	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started 1944</i>	<i>14.2 Year ended Ongoing</i>

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** Mixed

Intervention n°/name 58 **Six-Month package**

Type of action: 2 - Training
4.1 - Recruitment incentives
6 - Direct job creation
7 - Start-up incentives

Description

3.1 Aim

To offer a support package for JSA Customers reaching 6 months of Unemployment.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

JSA Customers reaching 6 months unemployment.
Employers recruiting customers who have been claiming JSA for 6 months.

3.3 Action/Instrument

There are four strands to the Six Month Offer: (1) Recruitment Subsidy, (2) Self-employment, (3) Volunteering and (4) Work Focused Training.

- Recruitment Subsidy: The recruitment subsidy is a payment to employers for recruiting customers who have been claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for six months, where the job is for at least 16 hours per week and is expected to last at least 26 weeks. It is delivered in two ways; a Self Marketed Voucher where individual customers are given a voucher when they reach six months unemployed to present to employers at interviews. If the employer recruits the customer, the employer submits the voucher to DWP and receives a £500 payment. If the customer does not return to claim benefit within 26 weeks the employer will receive a further £500 payment. There is also Bulk Billing, this involves working directly with employers who recruit in bulk. Under this arrangement the employer receives a £1000 subsidy for every six month plus unemployed customer they recruit.

- Self Employment: Eligible Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) customers can receive a Self-Employment Credit (SEC) worth £50 per week for up to 16 weeks once they leave benefit to help with start-up costs. Jobcentre Plus direct customers to expert enterprise help from Business Link (England), Business Gateway and Training for Work (Scotland) and Flexible Support for Business (Wales) who provide tailored information, advice and practical support to customers interested in becoming self-employed or starting a business. Eligibility for SEC is not dependent upon the customer having engaged with the 'expert partner' and all claims have to be submitted within five weeks of their JSA claim ending. From 22nd February 2010 the eligibility for the Self Employment support was extended to include customers with JSA claims over three months.

- Volunteering: Customers with an interest in volunteering to develop their work skills are directed to a broker to find and arrange a suitable volunteering placement.

- Work Focused Training: The Work Focused Training strand of the Six Month Offer is led and funded by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills in England, the Scottish Government in Scotland and the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales. It offers training to Jobseeker's Allowance customers who would benefit from significant up-skilling or re-skilling in order to re-enter the local job market. In England, as part of this package of enhanced support, there are 75,000 new training places on offer to jobseekers who reach the six month point on Jobseeker's Allowance who would benefit from significant up-skilling or re-skilling in order to re-enter the local job market. Training, commissioned by the Skills Funding Agency and delivered through the Further Education sector, is focused to meet both the individual's work aspirations and employer demand, taking into account the needs of the local job market. Training will be at a range of levels, from Skills for Life to level 3 depending on need. Training can be part-time or up to eight weeks full-time provision. It must be relevant to the local labour market, be a significant uplift in skills, and allow people to progress to a full qualification. Full-time provision is supported by a Training Allowance. In Scotland, the training for the Six Month Offer is provided through Training for Work, the national vocational training programme for the unemployed. Training is demand led, aimed at specific job opportunities and can vary in length from a week to a year. Support for those wishing to be self employed is also available through this programme. Training for Work can be accessed by all people seeking work who have been unemployed for three months or more. Day one access is available to those who are disadvantaged in the labour market, such as lone parents, or those with disabilities. The support offered in Wales is different from both England and Scotland. The training element of the Six Month Offer is delivered by the Welsh Assembly Government's existing Skill Build programme, which continues to offer pre-employment training to Jobseeker's Allowance customers from their first day of unemployment, with additional funding for 2009-10 to meet rising demand. It has not been possible to separately identify 6MO Work Focused Training starts joining the Skill Build programme from overall Skill Build starts.

3.4 Financing/support

DWP, BIS, Welsh Assembly, Scottish Government

3.5 Eligibility

JSA Customers reaching 6 months of unemployment. (Scotland Work Focussed Training can be accessed by those who have

been unemployed for 3 months and Day 1 access for disadvantaged in the labour market.)

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to individuals (Periodic cash payments, Reimbursements), Transfers to employers (Periodic cash payments), Transfers to service providers	
Target groups	Registered unemployed (All)	
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Broken	
9. Receipt of benefits	None	
10. Planned duration	Maximum: 12 Months	
13. Responsible institution	Central government	
11. Area of Application	National	
Implementation	14.1 Year started 2009	14.2 Year ended Ongoing

Identification

Country United Kingdom **Year** 2011 **Category** Mixed

Intervention n°/name 57 **Young Person's Guarantee**

Type of action: 2.1 - Institutional training
6 - Direct job creation

Description

3.1 Aim

To guarantee, all 18 to 24 year olds reaching six months unemployment an offer of a job, training or work experience.

3.2 Beneficiaries / participants

All 18 to 24 year olds reaching six months of unemployment.
25's and over in areas of high unemployment or inactivity.

3.3 Action/Instrument

Under the Young Person's Guarantee (YPG) all jobseekers aged 18 to 24 years old and reaching six months unemployment were guaranteed an offer of a job, training or work experience. They were required to accept one of the YPG offers by the 10 month point of their claim. Under the guarantee a young person could: apply for new jobs created through the Future Jobs Fund (FJF); apply for a job in a key employment sector with pre-employment training if needed; take up work focused training; take a place on a Community Task Force; access help with self-employment, or they could access the equivalent provision delivered through New Deal for Young People in Flexible New Deal phase 2 areas.

- Future Job Fund: The Future Jobs Fund was introduced from October 2009. Future Jobs Fund jobs were primarily targeted at 18 to 24 year olds who were out of work for at least six months, with some Future Jobs Fund jobs targeted at long term benefit claimants aged 25 or over in areas of high unemployment or inactivity. The programme aim to enhance the skills and work experience of disadvantaged young jobseekers to help them secure long-term unsubsidised employment after completing their future job fund subsidised job. The jobs created through the programme are required to be at least 25 hours per week, to pay at least at the minimum wage, to be "additional" (i.e. would not exist without the funding), to be at least six months in duration and to be of community benefit. Afterwards providers are required to provide support to employees to move into sustainable long term employment. Each organisation is paid up to £6,500 for each job - 40% in advance for set up costs and 60% on the basis of weeks worked by the employees (i.e. £150 per week for a maximum of 26 weeks).

- Community Task Force: Community Task Force (CTF) provided work experience placements of benefit to the community. Alongside the placement, CTF providers delivered job search support. Placements lasted three months with the option available for participants to extend their time on CTF by a further three months on a voluntary basis. CTF participants undertook 30 hours of activity per week, consisting of 25 hours on a work placement plus an additional five hours of job search activity. CTF was launched on a voluntary basis on 29th January 2010. When the Young Person's Guarantee became mandatory on 26th April 2010, young people who had not exercised their guarantee by the 10 month point of their claim were required to Participate in CTF or the New Deal for Young People equivalent where available.

- Routes into Work and Care First Careers: The Routes into Work strand provided unemployed young people with access to existing jobs in key employment sectors such as Retail, Hospitality, Leisure, Travel and Tourism, Adult Social Care (Care First Careers) and Facilities Management. This included: up to 8 weeks Pre-Employment Training; a direct referral to a vacancy; and a recruitment subsidy of up to £1000 paid to employers. (Further to the Chancellor's announcement on 24th May 2010, this subsidy ceased to be available from June 2010).

- Work Focused Training: Work Focused Training lasted for up to 24 weeks full-time and offered unemployed young people a significant skills boost or re-skilling, delivering training and/ or units towards a Level 2 or Level 3 qualification required in a specific sector. This was only available in half of Great Britain where the Flexible New Deal was in place. Young people wanting to access skills provision in the rest of the country could access training through existing New Deal for Young People.

3.4 Financing/support

DWP, BIS, Scottish Government, Welsh Government

3.5 Eligibility

All 18 to 24 year olds reaching six months of unemployment.
25's and Over in areas of high unemployment or inactivity.

3.6 Legal basis

3.7 Recent changes

Ending ineffective elements Young Persons Guarantee, including ending further rollout of temporary jobs through the 'Future Jobs Fund' and removing recruitment subsidies from the 'Six-Month Offer'.

Supplementary information

5. Breakdown of expenditure	Transfers to service providers
Target groups	Registered unemployed (LTU, Youth)
8. Treatment of unemployment spells	Broken
9. Receipt of benefits	Cash benefits (Source: Current intervention)
10. Planned duration	Maximum: 6 Months
13. Responsible institution	Central government
11. Area of Application	National
Implementation	<i>14.1 Year started</i> 2009 <i>14.2 Year ended</i> Ongoing

D - Reference data

R.1.1 Registered unemployed

39 Registered unemployed

In the UK, registered unemployed refers to recipients of JSA (Jobseekers Allowance). JSA is paid to people who are unemployed and who meet certain labour market conditions: they have to be available for work, seek work actively and sign a Jobseekers Agreement which sets out what they will do to look for work within any agreed restriction (see details in UK-3).

Contribution-based JSA is paid for 6 months to all persons fulfilling the contribution requirements. Income based JSA is paid for an unlimited period but is means tested and is not available to persons with a partner who is employed for 24+ hours per week. JSA recipients may be working for up to 16 hours per week.

56 Jobseekers Agreements

Customers must be unemployed and meet certain labour market conditions: they have to be available for and seek work actively.

E - Abbreviations

Abbreviations

Abbreviation, Description

AtW	Access to Work
BTWB	Back to work bonus
DEAs	Disability Employment Advisers
DfEE	Department for Education and Employment
DSS	Department of Social Security
ESJs	Employment Service Jobcentres
FTET	Full-time education and training
HMT	Her Majesty's Treasury
IAP	Individual action plan
JC	Jobcentre
JIS	Job Introduction Scheme
JSA	Jobseekers allowance
LECs	Local Enterprise Companies
NDDP	New Deal for Disabled People
NDLP	New Deal for Lone Parents
NDPU	New Deal for partners of unemployed people
NDYP	New Deal for Young People (New Deal 18-24)
NVQ	National Vocational Qualifications
NVQs	National Vocational Qualifications
PACTS	Placing Assessment and Counselling Teams
PYBT	Prince's Youth Business Trust
TECs	Training and Enterprise Councils
TfW	Training for work
WBLA	Work based learning for adults
WBYP	Work based training for young people
WWEA	Work, Welfare and Equality Group (Department of Work and Pensions)
YEI	Youth Enterprise Initiative