



Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

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List of Abbreviations

AROP	At risk of poverty
CNA	Competent National Authority
DG EMPL	DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
EC	European Commission
EMCO IG	Employment Committee Indicator Group
EMCO	Employment Committee
EPSCO	Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council configuration
ESS	European Statistical System
EU-LFS	EU Labour Force Survey
EURES	European Employment Services
EU-SILC	EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
IF	Indicator Framework
JIA	Job-integration agreements
JAF	Joint Assessment Framework
LTU	Long-term unemployed
MD	Material deprivation
MS	Member State
NA	National Authority
PES	Public Employment Services
SPC	Social Protection Committee
SPC ISG	Social Protection Committee – Indicators Sub-Group

1 Introduction

In February 2016, the Council adopted the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, hereinafter referred to as "the Recommendation". The Recommendation mandates EMCO to "monitor in close cooperation with the Social Protection Committee (SPC) on the social services and income provision, the implementation of this Recommendation through the multilateral surveillance within the framework of the European Semester, and through the Joint Assessment Framework (JAF) of indicators. The monitoring should follow up on the extent to which the registered long-term unemployed have regained employment, whether their integration into the labour market is sustainable and the use of job integration agreements (JIA). The European Network of Public Employment Services (PES) shall contribute to this monitoring".

This Recommendation calls on Member States (MS) to:

- Support the registration of jobseekers and a closer labour-market orientation of integration measures, inter alia, through a closer link with employers.
- Ensure that registered long-term unemployed persons are offered in-depth individual assessments and guidance at the very latest when they reach 18 months of unemployment.
- Make a specific offer of a job-integration agreement at the very latest when a long-term unemployed person has reached 18 months of unemployment. For the purposes of the LTU Recommendation, a 'job-integration agreement' is understood to be a written agreement between a registered long-term unemployed person and a single point of contact, having the objective of facilitating that person's transition into employment on the labour market.
- Encourage closer links with employers and develop partnerships between employers, social partners, employment services, government authorities, social services and education and training providers to provide services that better meet the needs of enterprises and registered long-term unemployed persons

The aim of the present report is to provide a first mapping of the state of play in the MS in relation to the LTU Recommendation, their use of JIA and the impact of JIA on the LTU's regaining employment. The assessment is largely quantitative and is based on a set of compiled indicators.

The report is organised as follows. Chapter 2 discusses briefly the indicator framework and some issues encountered during the administrative data collection process which gathered the input data for a subset of indicators. Chapter 3 discusses the situation of the LTU in general, without reference to the LTU recommendations. Chapter 4 discusses the extent of LTU's registration with the PES. Finally, Chapter 5 discusses the use of JIA and the exit of JIA users into employment. Chapter 6 rounds up the report with a presentation of the assessment's conclusions.

At the end of the report, annexes with country fact sheets, more detailed data and information on the data compilation and processing exercise have been included.

2 Indicator framework and compilation of data

The indicator framework for monitoring the LTU Recommendation comprises 28 indicators, some of which are broken down further by gender, education level or age class. They are organised into three groups:

- a) **aggregate-level indicators**, which provide information on the phenomenon of long-term unemployment in each country as a whole,
- b) **direct indicators**, which provide direct information on the implementation of the LTU Recommendation and on the current impact of support offered to the LTU and
- c) **follow-up indicators**, which provide information on the sustainability of the LTU Recommendation's impact on the labour market outcomes of the LTU.

Each group of indicators is further subdivided into one **overall indicator**¹, one or more **supplementary indicators**² and several **context indicators**³.

A multitude of data sources were used to gather the data needed for compilation of the indicators: Eurostat for the LFS and EU-SILC statistics, DG EMPL for the LMP statistics, the PES benchlearning, DG ECFIN for the Tax and Benefits Indicators and the Member States through a direct administrative data collection.

2.1 Compilation of data

The administrative data collection did not include data on the follow-up indicators because they would need to refer to LTU with JIA who exited into employment in 2015, i.e. before the onset of the framework. The regular collection of these data will begin in 2018.

All other data were either extracted from the dissemination websites of Eurostat and ECFIN or were requested from Eurostat and the PES Benchlearning. A list of the indicators and their sources is provided in [Table 1](#) in **Annex 1** of the report.

The same annex provides details on the compilation of the data.

2.2 Data quality issues of the data collection

2.2.1 Data coverage and completeness

All MS delivered administrative data except Italy which was not in a position to deliver them in 2017 due to a major overhaul of the national IT system. 18 MS delivered a complete dataset. Overall data completeness (i.e. across all MS) was 74.4%⁴.

The most important data gaps were the following:

- The Netherlands delivered data for reference year 2015 instead of 2016 because each year's data become available at the end of September / beginning of October of next year.
- Finland and Sweden did not provide data on JIA users; they provided data only on the registered LTU.
- In addition, Greece and Romania provided data only on the registered LTU because they do not implement the JIA yet.

¹ The overall indicator measures the key aspect of the LTU population, relevant to each level of monitoring.

² Supplementary indicators describe additional aspects of interest of the LTU population and complement the overall one.

³ Context indicators describe the context of the LTU population of interest for each level of monitoring.

⁴ This is the percentage of the cells of the Excel data collection sheets that were returned filled-in.

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- Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK did not provide data broken down by education level. Furthermore, Hungary and the Netherlands did not provide data broken down by duration of unemployment.

The compilation of data from other sources also faced some coverage issues:

- The LMP Database – based indicators on activation of LTU in LMP measures are missing for Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom.
- The indicator on the share of LTU over 25 registered with the PES is missing for several MS. This is due to the fact that it was computed from disseminated LFS data on the number of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment (four duration classes), registration status and receipt of benefits status (whether they receive benefits or not). This is a more disaggregated level than the one at which the indicators are needed. At this disaggregated level there are gaps due to low reliability or confidentiality protection reasons, which preclude the computation of the indicators for a number of MS.

In the future, the input data will be requested from Eurostat at the required aggregation level, i.e. by gender, registration status and duration of unemployment of 12 months or more. It is expected that at the required level the gaps will be considerably fewer, if any and most MS will be available.

2.2.2 Differences in concepts and practices between MS

This section discusses the encountered issues related to the differences in concepts and practices which affect the comparability of the data reported. These will serve as lessons for the refinement of the next cycles of data collection. Relevant suggestions are provided in section 2.3.

- Interpretation of what counts as a JIA
- Definition of registered LTU
- Treatment of breaks in the unemployment spell
- Age range of the reference population
- Definition of exit into employment
- Method for calculating stocks

Different interpretation by MS of what counts as a JIA

According to the Recommendation a ‘job-integration agreement’ is understood to be a written agreement between a registered long-term unemployed person and a single point of contact, having the objective of facilitating that person's transition into employment on the labour market.

During the pilot data collection carried out in 2016 and at previous EMCO IG meetings it was identified that several MS had already established individual action plans, claimant commitments and other job finding-related actions which are considered equivalent to JIAs - as defined in the Recommendation.

The same picture emerged from the administrative data collection in 2017. Several MS stated that they implement the JIA and several other MS stated that they implement action plans that can be considered equivalent to the JIA. However, the information collected is mainly quantitative and does not allow to determine the extent to which these agreements and action plans fulfil the requirements of a JIA, i.e. being a written agreement with a single point of contact. Since metadata information on the content of JIA used in each country was not collected officially, some countries did not respond to our request for more information.

MS which stated that they implement the JIA

Austria, Denmark, France, Latvia and Malta stated that they implement the JIA. Malta also stated that individuals who sign a JIA undergo a 3-phase programme: i) Profiling, ii) Training and iii) Job Search.

MS which stated that they implement action plans similar to the JIA

- Belgium: regional PES have their individual approaches, which are considered as similar to the JIA. The Brussels PES, Actiris, offers project development plans (CPP) for youngsters and

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market individual action plans (PAI) for other jobseekers 3 to 6 months after registration. A formal evaluation is carried out after 12 months of registration (and inactivity). The Walloon PES, FOREM, concludes an individual plan of action by means of a contract between jobseeker and the PES. The goal is to offer a jobseeker guidance within 3 months. The Flemish PES, VDAB, offer tailor made guidance to jobseekers. The most important distinction is made between self-reliant and more vulnerable jobseekers. The latter group gets a more intensified guidance proposal in order to speed up activation. No specific target date with regard to guidance after registration is put forward. Each jobseeker also has an individual counsellor who is responsible for follow up and guidance.

- Cyprus: the JIA is moderately established and the reported data includes as JIA users the total number of registered LTU. The PES's staff is not sufficient in numbers so as to be able to establish individual personalised meetings with the LTU.
- In Estonia all registered unemployed receive an Individual Action Plan (IAP) which the national authorities consider as equivalent to a JIA.
- In Germany all registered unemployed shall receive an Individual Action Plan (IAP) which the national authorities consider as equivalent to a JIA.
- Croatia: all unemployed get a "Professional Plan" that must be signed within 60 days of registrations. It is unique for each person, listing professions suitable for the person's qualifications and skills, actions (with deadlines) that the person must undertake and a schedule of subsequent meetings with the person's employment counsellor. It is signed by the unemployed person and the counsellor.
- Hungary: registered LTU with whom a cooperation agreement has been signed within labour-market programmes are considered JIA users.
- Ireland: any LTU who has either got an Action Plan or who has been referred to a Job Path provider is considered a JIA user.
- Netherlands: all LTU receiving unemployment or social benefits are considered JIA users because they are assisted in finding employment. Unemployed start receiving benefits immediately after registration.
- Poland: all registered LTU are offered an Individual Action Plan, which is similar to the idea of job integration agreement. It is part of the system of individualized support for the unemployed based on profiling. The local labour offices are responsible for profiling of the support. All registered unemployed persons obtain the Individual Action Plan obligatorily, no later than 60 days from the date of determining the profile of support.
- Portugal: The Personal Employment Plan (PPE), which includes employment and training measures and is prepared for each unemployed person within 15 days from registration is considered as JIA.
- Slovenia: every long-term unemployed person had an Employment Action Plan (EAP), which the authority considers technically very similar to the JIA.
- Slovakia is in the process of launching JIA during 2017. The data provided in this report refer to recipients of Individual Action Plans which represent the activities of the PES only partially.
- United Kingdom: The data refer to recipients of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), which is offered to all people who are registered unemployed.

The present analysis is based on the data provided by the MS. More detailed information would allow better assessment of whether the plans concerned are equivalent to JIAs or not. This could lead to a revision of the actual extent to which JIAs are available.

Definition of registered LTU

The Methodological Manual leaves "Registered unemployed" to be interpreted according to national definitions. Each authority reported data on its own population of registered LTU and therefore the data are internally coherent. Furthermore, data are comparable between MS.

Comparability with data from other sources, e.g. EU-LFS and EU-SILC, is reduced. Both EU-LFS and EU-SILC define unemployed persons according to their actual employment status and not according to registration with a PES; furthermore, the definitions differ between these two sources too. Therefore, the administrative data collection, EU-LFS and EU-SILC have partially overlapping populations of LTU

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market as reference. This is a common issue encountered when data from several sources is analysed and compared.

Treatment of breaks in the unemployment spell

The Manual recommends that all interruptions of the unemployment spell, for any reason, with a continuous duration of more than 28 days should be considered as a break in the LTU spell. It allows however the use of different break periods if national practice / legislation is differently defined.

Estonia treats all interruptions in the unemployment spell as breaks and reset the counter. Arguably the reported number of LTU would be larger if the "28 days threshold" was respected. Germany on the other hand applies a 42-day threshold. The data of the MS are internally consistent though.

Age range of the reference population

The reference population excludes LTU covered by the Youth Guarantee (YG) schemes. MS that apply the extended definition of youth in the Youth Guarantee have as reference population the LTU aged 30-64 in the context of the LTU recommendation. These are Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Croatia, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia.

In some MS the upper age limit is also different. In Germany and in the United Kingdom it is the retirement age and in Greece it is 75 years.

The wider the age range taken into account the higher is the number of LTU (and consequently JIA users and exits to employment) that will be counted. However, data are internally consistent. Whether the framework's indicators are affected is not clear since older people face a lower risk of becoming unemployed but face a higher risk of becoming long term unemployed.

Different interpretations of regaining employment

The indicator 'Regained employment for LTU' counts all registered LTU which leave the PES register into employment.

The available information about national practices reveals some differences.

- Denmark counts only exits to regular/unsubsidized employment. Therefore, the real number of exits may be greater than reported and the same would apply to the indicator on exits of JIA users.
- Germany reported that the exit count contains some LTU for which it was not known whether they had a JIA. Therefore, the real number of exits is smaller than reported and the same would apply to the indicator on exits of JIA users.

For the present report the data were used as reported by the MS.

Different method for calculating stocks

Ireland reported average stocks as the average of the stocks at the beginning and at the end of the year rather than the average of twelve separate monthly observations. Potential seasonal effects on the number of registrants in the end of the year can make this average very different from the actual average cost. If they affect equally the average stock of JIA users, the indicator on share of registered LTU having a JIA will not be impacted. For the present report the data were used as reported by the MS.

Detailed qualitative information by country is provided in **Annex 4**.

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2.3 Recommendations for improvement of future data collections

The results of the data collection exhibited issues which make it difficult to draw firm conclusions on the implementation of the LTU Recommendation across the EU. At the same time, the present exercise provided valuable lessons on possible methodological improvements to mitigate the limitations described in the previous section.

One of the priorities should be to **collect more precise information on the content of what the MS reported as same or equivalent to the job integration agreement** as defined in the Recommendation. The results of the pilot survey as well as of the current full-scale data collection strongly suggest that this concept is being understood and applied quite differently across the MS.

Related to this issue is the **collection of precise metadata on the reference population of the national data and on the calculation methods used.**

It is therefore recommended that the data collection includes the collection of metadata, as it happens, for example, in the monitoring of the Youth Guarantee. Metadata should be collected on:

1. The national action plans and their potential deviations from the concept of JIA as defined in the Recommendation
2. The national definitions of registered LTU and unemployed in general
3. Age range of the reference population
4. The treatment of breaks
5. Exits to employment taken into account
6. Method for calculating stocks

This information could be collected in a separate Excel form that will be included in the data collection template.

An example is provided in **Annex 5**.

3 The situation of the long-term unemployed in the EU

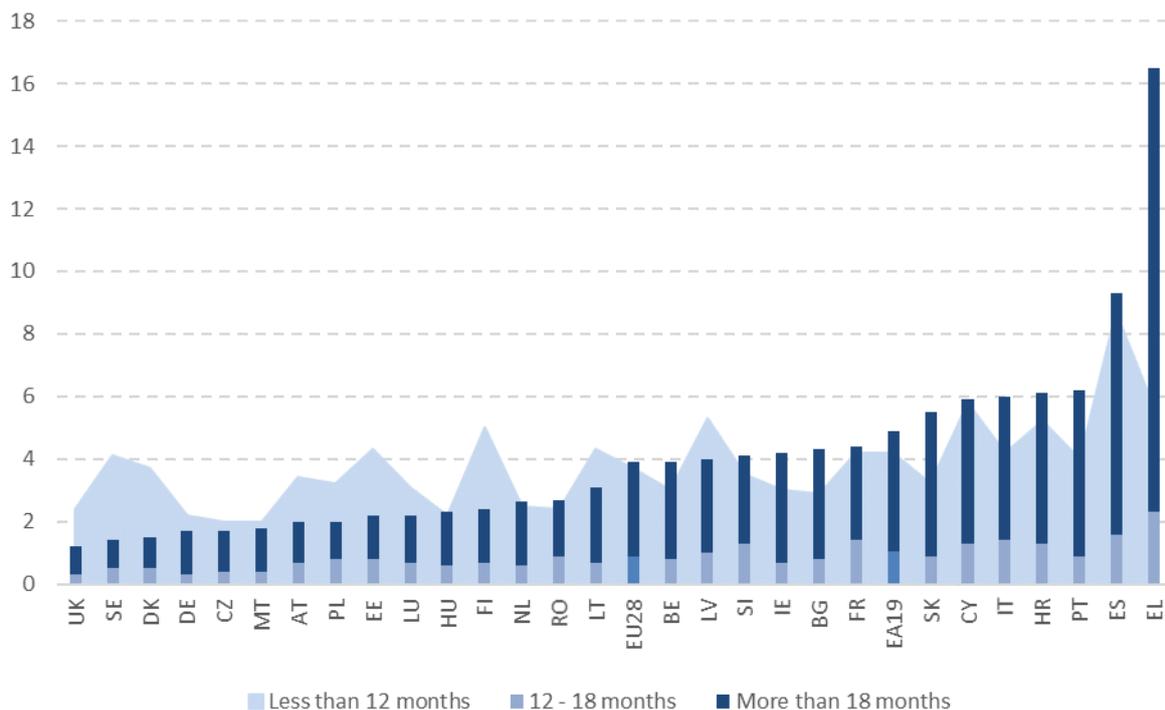
This chapter shows the situation of the long-term unemployed (LTU) in the EU and is based on the compiled aggregate monitoring indicators.

3.1 The magnitude of long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment more prevalent in the south of the EU

The number of LTU in 2016, was largest, as a share of the active working age population, in the south of the EU. As shown in Figure 1, the six MS with the highest LTU rates were Cyprus, Italy, Croatia, Portugal, Spain and Greece. In particular in the latter the rate is high - 16.6% - which is 12.7 percentage points (pp) higher than the EU28 average. Malta can be seen as an exception to this pattern, having one of the smallest rates, namely 1.8%. On the other hand, the lowest LTU rates were observed in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.

Figure 1. Unemployment rate of the adult working age population by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



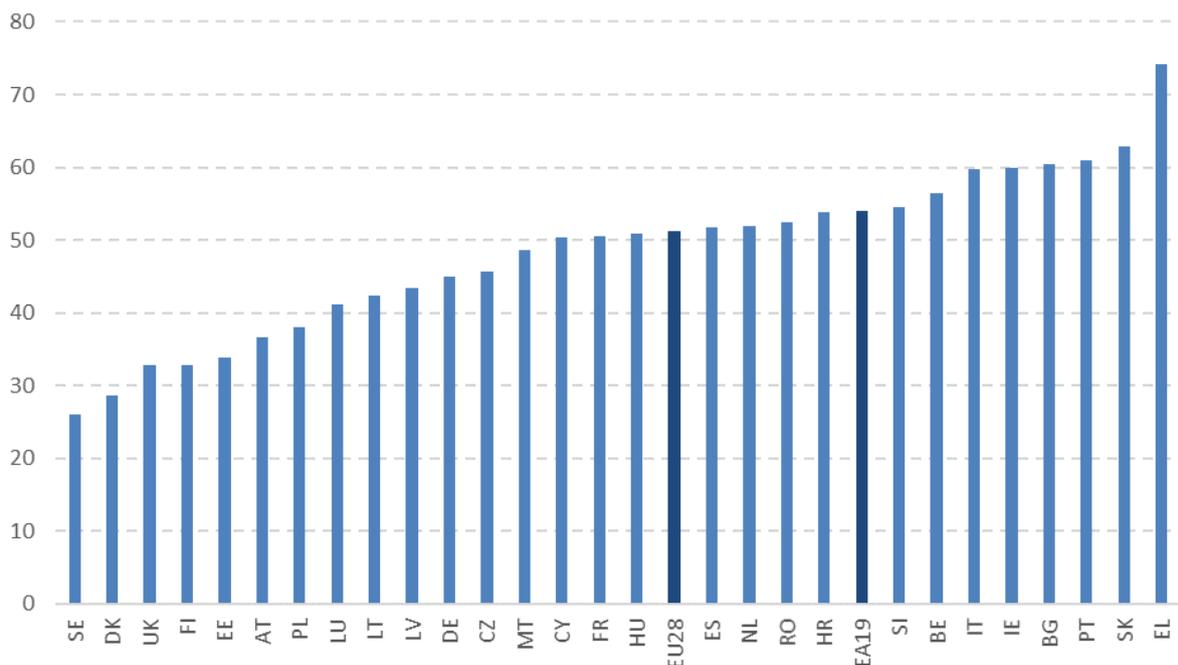
Source: EU Labour Force Survey

The majority of unemployed in the EU are long-term unemployed

The share of unemployed that were LTU in 2016 is shown in Figure 2. This share exceeded 50% in 15 MS, again mainly in the south, but without such a clear pattern as observed with the LTU rate. Again, Greece stands out with the LTU representing 74.2% of all unemployed. The EU and Euro-area averages were also larger than 50%, at 51.2% and 54.0% respectively. The smallest LTU shares among the unemployed were observed mainly in the north, namely in Sweden, Denmark, United Kingdom, Finland and Estonia.

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Figure 2. Share of unemployed aged 25-64 who are LTU, 2016 (%)



Source: EU Labour Force Survey

3.2 Activation and transitions of the long-term unemployed

Activation rates⁵

The activation rates in the Indicator Framework are to be understood as the share of LTU that are participants in **Labour market (LMP) measures**⁶ of particular categories. There are **five categories**, coded as 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (code 3 is not used):

2. **Training:** Measures that aim to improve the employability of participants through training, and which are financed by public bodies.
4. **Employment incentives:** Measures that facilitate the recruitment of unemployed persons and other target groups, or help to ensure the continued employment of persons at risk of involuntary job loss.
5. **Sheltered and supported employment and rehabilitation:** Measures that aim to promote the labour market integration of persons with reduced working capacity through sheltered or supported employment or through rehabilitation.
6. **Direct job creation:** Measures that create additional jobs, usually of community benefit or socially useful, in order to find employment for the long-term unemployed or persons otherwise difficult to place.
7. **Start-up incentives:** Measures that promote entrepreneurship by encouraging the unemployed and other target groups to start their own business or to become self-employed.

⁵ The content of this box is based on sections 1.2 and 3.2 of *Eurostat (2013) Labour market policy statistics – Methodology 2013*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

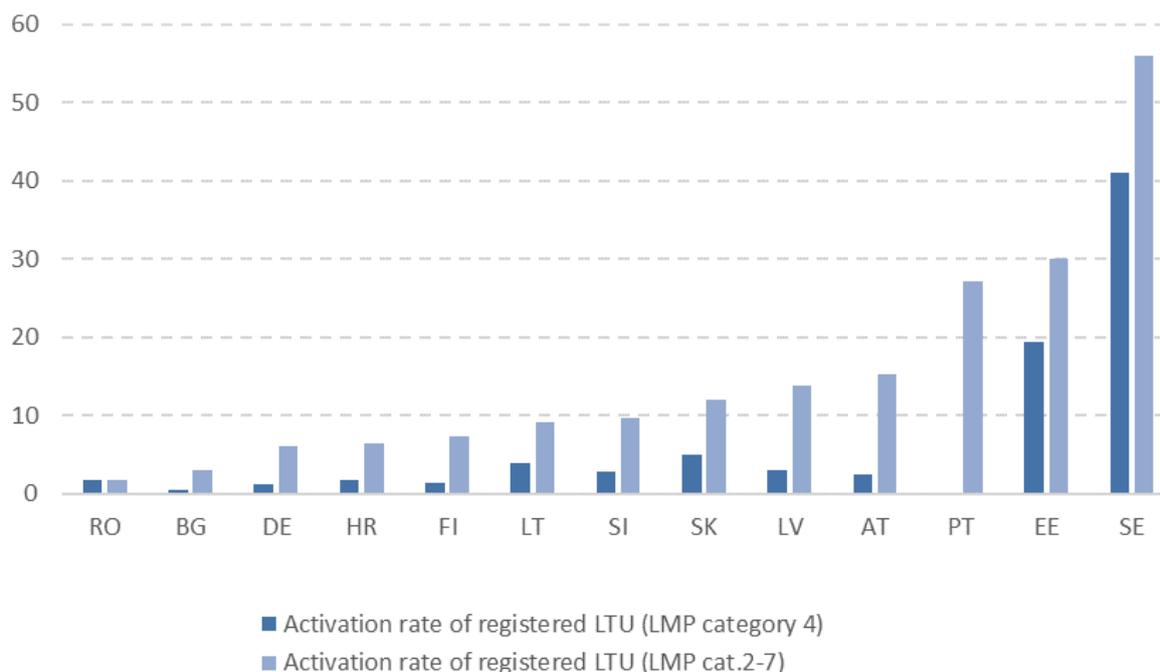
⁶ LMP measures, are interventions where the main activity of participants is other than job-search related and where participation usually results in a change in labour market status. They cover, primarily, government interventions that provide temporary support for groups that are disadvantaged in the labour market. Most measures are aimed at activating the unemployed, helping people move from involuntary inactivity into employment, or maintaining the jobs of persons threatened by unemployment.

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Low activation rates in 2015 but the data is scarce

Despite the limited availability of data for individual MS, the 2015 data (Figure 3) reveal quite low activation rates for all MS except Sweden, which had 56.0% of LTU participating in LMP measures. Sweden's activation rate related to employment incentives (category 4 measures) was 41.0%. All other countries with available rates had overall activation rates below 30% (only Estonia had 30.1%). The same countries had activation rates related to employment incentives below 5.0%, Estonia being again the exception with 19.4%.

Figure 3. Activation rates of LTU, 2015 (%)



Note: Data are not available for BE, CZ, DK, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, UK and the EA and EU averages. Moreover, PT data not available for category 4 separately.

Source: Eurostat LMP data base

The most likely prospect for long-term unemployed persons was to remain unemployed between successive quarters

The EU Labour Force Survey measures the transitions of individuals between labour market statuses in successive quarters. Unemployed persons have three possible 'paths': to become employed, to become inactive or to remain unemployed.

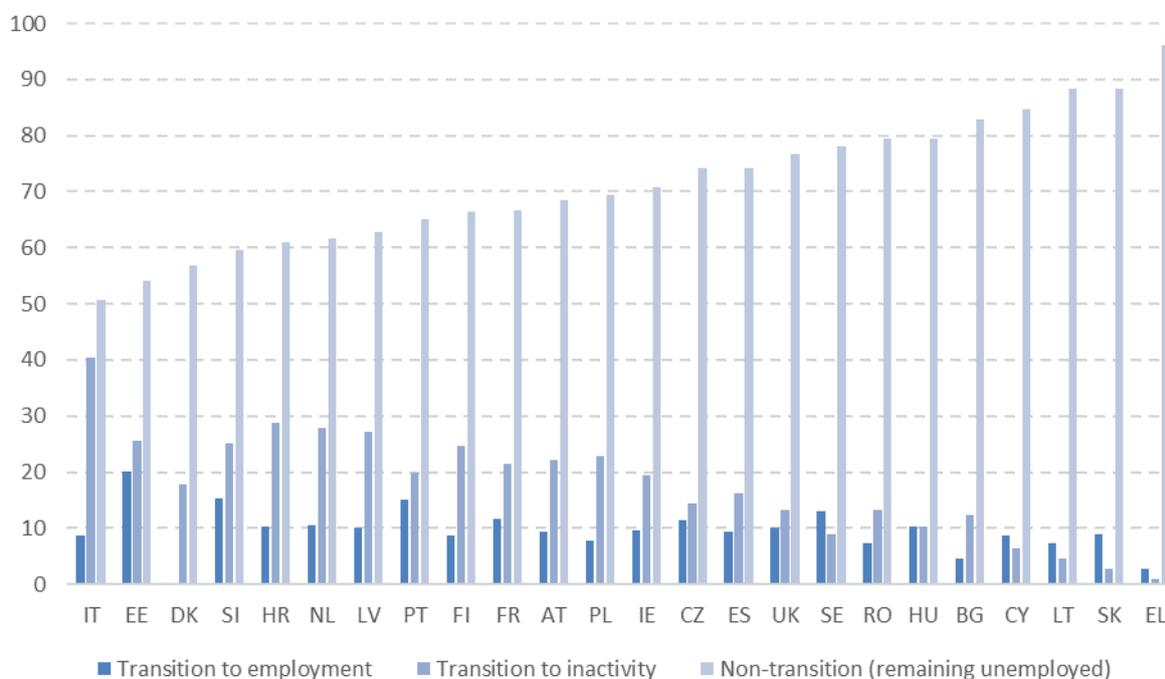
Figure 4 shows estimated probabilities that between two successive quarters an LTU will take each of the possible paths. In 2016, in all MS for which the transition rates are available, the largest probability was that the LTU would remain unemployed. Italy had the smallest probability of LTU remaining unemployed (50.7%) while only three other MS had probabilities below 60%, namely Estonia (54.1%), Denmark (56.8%) and Slovenia (59.6%). The prospects of the LTU were direst in Greece (96.2% estimated probability of remaining unemployed), Lithuania and Slovakia (88.3% in each), Cyprus (84.8%) and Bulgaria (83.0%).

The highest estimated probabilities of transition into employment were mostly observed in the MS with the highest activation rates

The highest estimated probabilities of transition into employment were observed in Estonia (20.2%), Slovenia (15.3%), Portugal (15.0%) and Sweden (13.0%). One cannot deduce a relationship of cause

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market and effect, especially since several other socio-economic factors in addition to the support provided by the public employment services affect the chances of unemployed persons regaining employment, but it must be pointed out that in 2015, among the countries for which data is available, Estonia, Portugal and Sweden had the highest activation rates of LTU (*Figure 3*).

Figure 4. Annual averages of quarterly transitions of LTU, estimated probabilities, 2016 (%)



Note: Figures not shown are considered as not statistically significantly different from zero. EA19 and EU28 rates not available.
Source: EU Labour Force Survey (experimental statistics)

The estimated probability of an LTU transiting from unemployment to employment within a year was 40% at most

The probability of an LTU finding employment in a given year is different from the probability of finding employment between successive quarters. An LTU at the start of the year has several possible trajectories, during the year, until (and if) reaching employment. The person may stay unemployed during consecutive quarters and then find employment or may change status by moving to inactivity then back to unemployment and then to employment for instance.

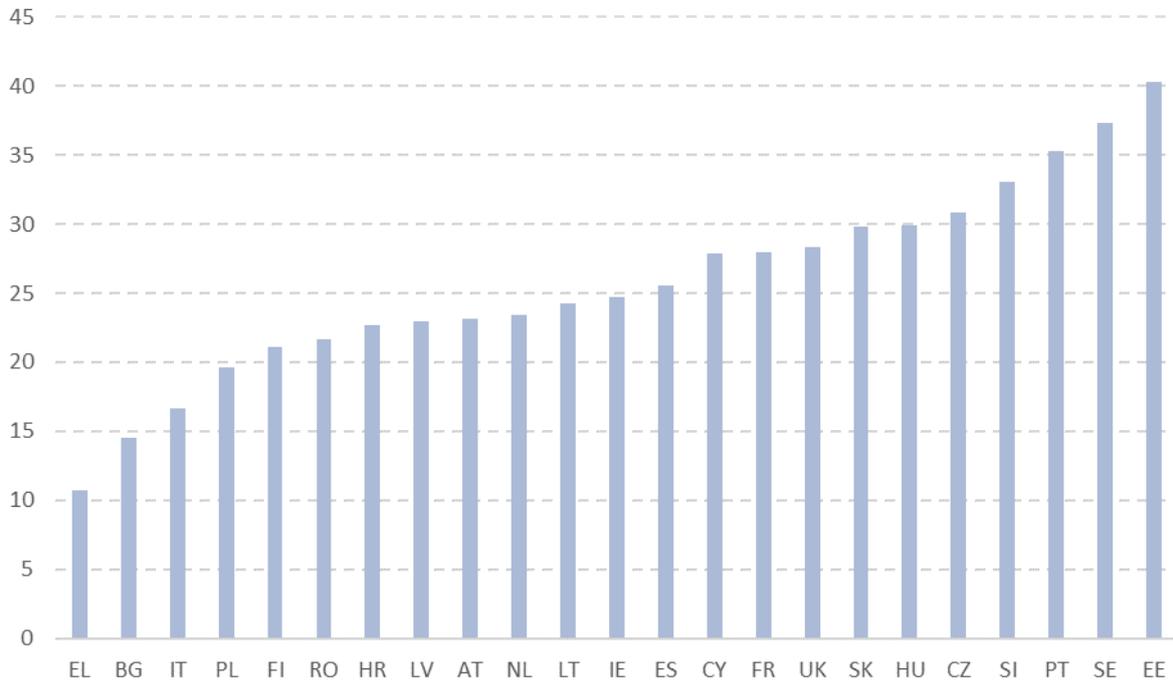
If one focuses only on LTU that will find employment in one of the next four quarters without moving to inactivity in between, the probability of this happening can be estimated from the quarterly estimated probabilities⁷. These estimated ‘annual’ probabilities are shown in *Figure 5*. They range from 10.7% (Greece) to 40.2% (Estonia). Sweden (37.3%), Portugal (35.3%) and Slovenia (33.1%) follow Estonia in terms of probability of transition to employment.

⁷ Let p be the estimated probability (annual average of quarterly transition rates) of moving from unemployment to employment between successive quarters and q be the estimated probability of remaining unemployed. These probabilities add up to less than 1 as there is also the probability that the person will move to inactivity. The probability of an unemployed person finding employment in any of the next four quarters while being unemployed until then is

$$P = p + q \cdot p + q^2 \cdot p + q^3 \cdot p.$$

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Figure 5. Estimated annual probability of transition of LTU to employment, 2016 (%)



Note: DK, EA19 and EU28 estimated probabilities not available.

Source: Own computation based on EU Labour Force Survey data (experimental statistics)

One should keep in mind that the ‘annual’ estimated probabilities are approximations and only provide indication of the chances of a long-term unemployed person returning to employment.

3.3 The social situation of the long-term unemployed

Long-term unemployment can have severe impact on the well-being of individuals and their households. The EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) provide information on several aspects of the LTUs’ financial and material well-being.

It must be pointed out that the definition of long-term unemployed according to EU-SILC differs from that of the LFS. More specifically, EU-SILC defines LTU as the persons who were unemployed for 12 months during the income reference period and were still unemployed during the interview period. These are the so-called ‘LTU plus’.

The long-term unemployed were at five times greater risk of poverty than persons in work

In 2015, the at-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate⁸ for LTU⁹ in the EU was five times higher than that of persons in work. The respective rates for the EU were 51.6% and 9.3%. In a large number of MS the situation was similarly unfavourable for the LTU or even worse. The lowest ratios were observed in

⁸ The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. For the definition of equivalised disposable income please see footnote 12.

⁹ LTU plus according to EU-SILC’s definition.

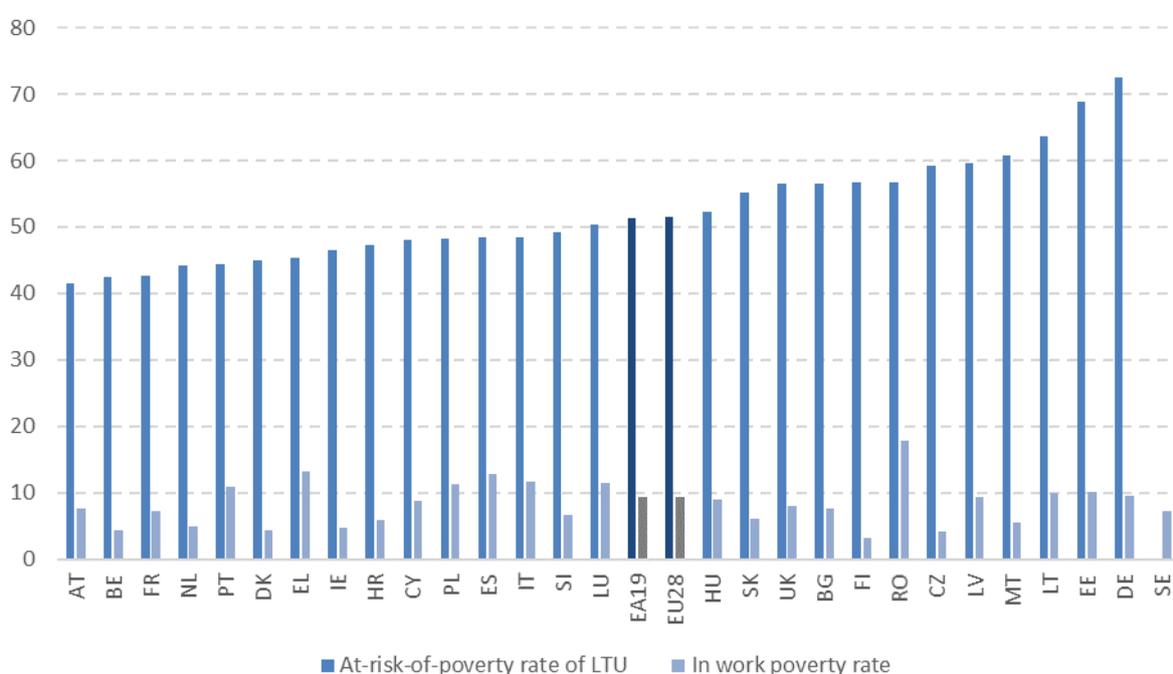
Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market Romania (56.8% versus 17.8%), Greece (45.3% versus 13.2%) and Spain (48.5% versus 12.9%), where the ratio between the two rates was between 3 and 4.

More than 40% of the long-term unemployed were at-risk-of-poverty

Looking at the poverty rates of the LTU⁹, one sees they exceeded 40% in all MS. The highest rates were observed in Malta (60.8%), Lithuania (63.7%), Estonia (68.9%) and Germany (72.6%). On the other hand, the smallest ones were observed in Austria (41.5%), Belgium (42.4%), France (42.7%), Netherlands (44.2%) and Portugal (44.4%).

It is noteworthy that some of the MS of the south that were worst ‘hit’ by the economic crisis (Portugal, Spain, Greece and Cyprus) had AROP rates for the LTU lower than the EU28 average.

Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU⁽¹⁾ and in work poverty rate, 2015 (%)



(1) ‘LTU plus’ according to the EU-SILC definition.

Note: AROP rate for LTU not disseminated for SE. EU28 rate includes Sweden too.

Source: EU-SILC

Largest material deprivation rates of the LTU observed in the east

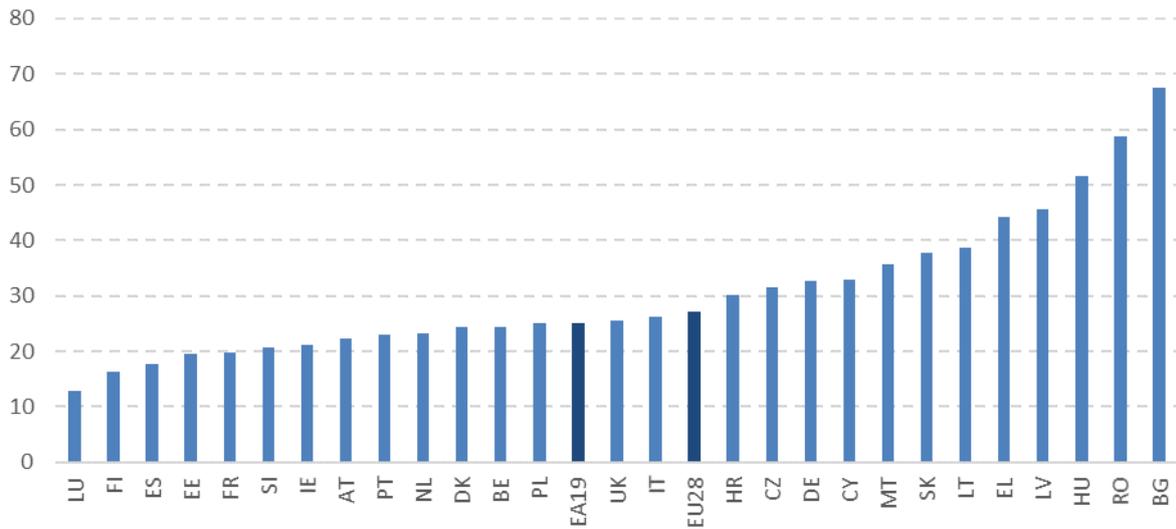
Four of the six largest material deprivation (MD) rates¹⁰ for the LTU⁹ in 2015 were observed in the eastern EU (Figure 7), namely in Bulgaria (67.6%), Romania (58.7%), Latvia (45.7%) and Lithuania (38.8%).

Furthermore, one can say that there is a wide range of rates in the different MS, from 12.8% (Luxembourg) to 67.6%. The MD rate in EU28 was 27.8%.

¹⁰ The material deprivation (MD) rate is an indicator that expresses the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life. It measures the percentage of the population that can afford at most six of a list of nine specific items.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 7. Material deprivation rate of LTU⁽¹⁾, 2015 (%)

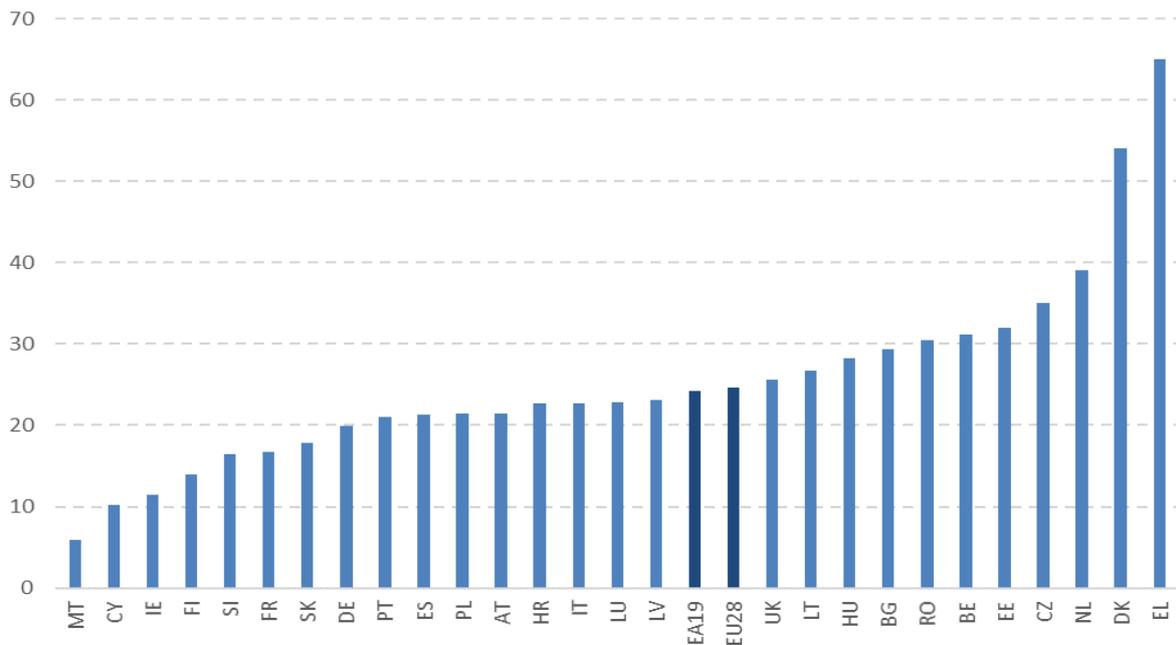


(1) 'LTU plus' according to the EU-SILC definition.
 Note: MD rate for LTU not disseminated for SE. EU28 rate includes Sweden too.
 Source: EU-SILC

Almost one quarter of the LTU spent more than 40% of the income on housing

24.7% of the LTU⁹ in the EU lived in households that spent more than 40% of their disposable income on housing¹¹ in 2015 (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Housing cost overburden rate of LTU⁽¹⁾, 2015 (%)



(1) 'LTU plus' according to the EU-SILC definition.
 Note: The rate for LTU not disseminated for SE. EU28 rate includes Sweden too.
 Source: EU-SILC

¹¹ This is called 'housing cost overburden rate'.

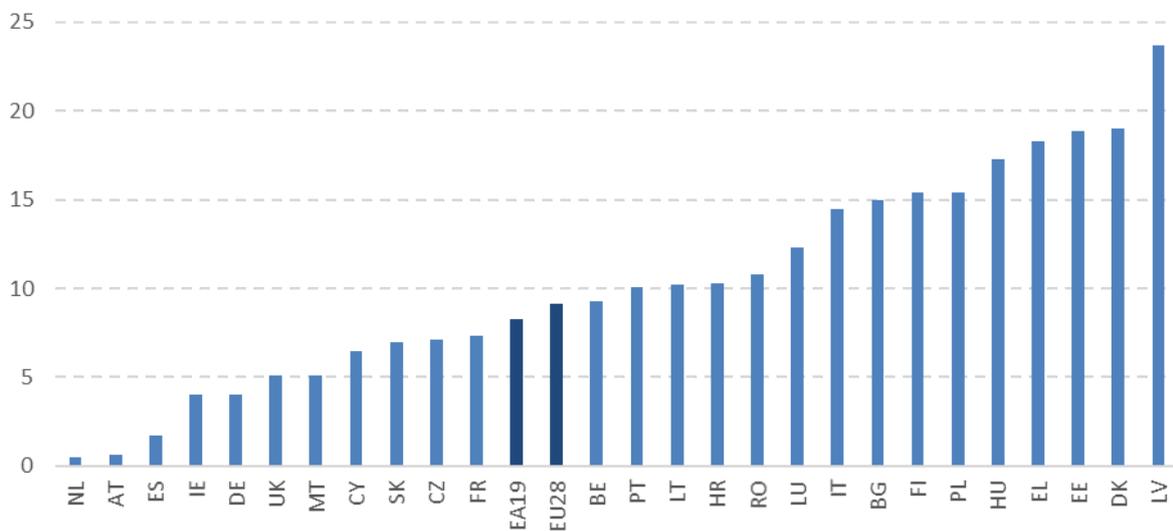
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The rates at national level are quite evenly distributed on an axis from 10.2% (Cyprus) to 39.0% (Netherlands). An exception at the low end is Malta (5.9%), while at the upper end Denmark (54.0%) and Greece (65.0%) stand out.

Nearly 1 in 10 LTU in the EU reported unmet needs for medical care with the rate remaining below 20% in all except one MS

The rate of LTU⁹ reporting unmet needs for medical care in 2015 was 9.1% in the EU. The highest rates were observed in Latvia (23.7%), Denmark (19.0%), Estonia (18.9%) and Greece (18.3%). Rates below 1% were reported in Austria (0.6%) and the Netherlands (0.5%).

Figure 9. Share of LTU⁽¹⁾ expressing unmet needs for medical care, 2015 (%)



(1) 'LTU plus' according to the EU-SILC definition.
 Note: The rate for LTU not disseminated for SE, SI. EU28 rate includes all MS.
 Source: EU-SILC

Less than 50% of the long-term unemployed used formal childcare in the majority of MS

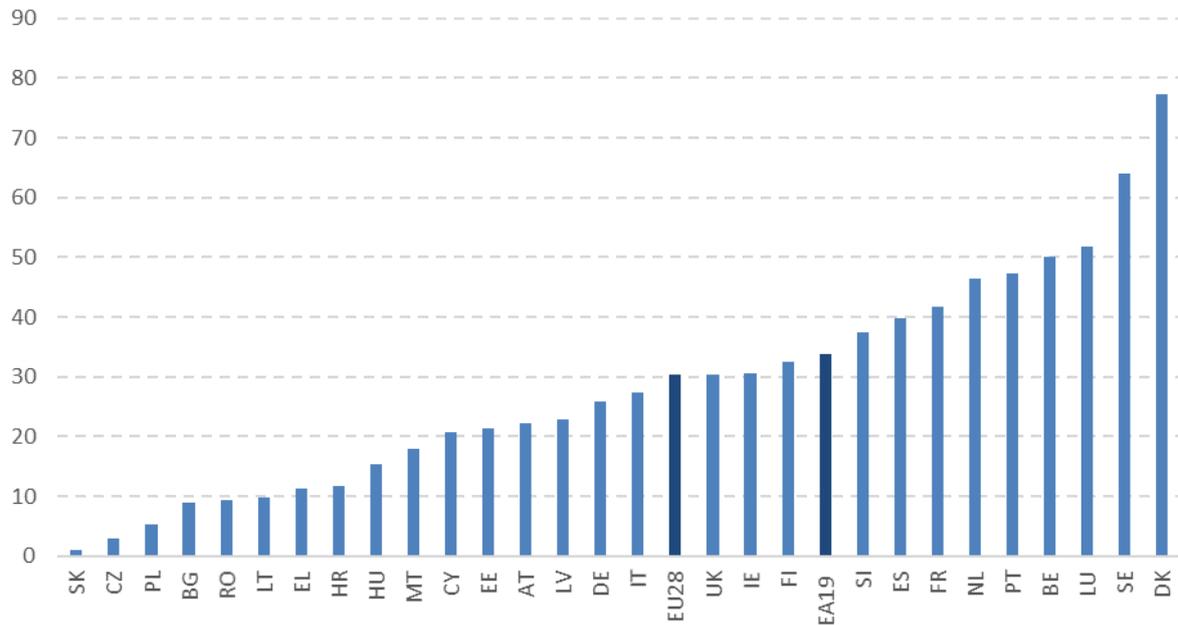
Access to childcare can improve the employment prospects of unemployed parents. In almost all MS the share of LTU⁹ with children aged less than 3 who used formal childcare was smaller than 50% in 2015 (Figure 10). The share in the EU28 was 30.3%.

The MS with the largest shares were Belgium (50.1%), Luxembourg (51.8%), Sweden (64.0%) and Denmark (77.3%). Six MS had rates shares below 10%, namely Slovakia (1.1%), Czech Republic (2.9%), Poland (5.3%), Bulgaria (8.9%), Romania (9.4%) and Lithuania (9.7%).

However, one should keep in mind that small shares may be due to lack of sufficient or affordable childcare facilities but also due to use of alternatives such as grandparents or other relatives caring for small children.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 10. Share of LTU⁽¹⁾ who use formal childcare for children aged less than 3, 2015 (%)



(1) 'LTU plus' according to the EU-SILC definition.

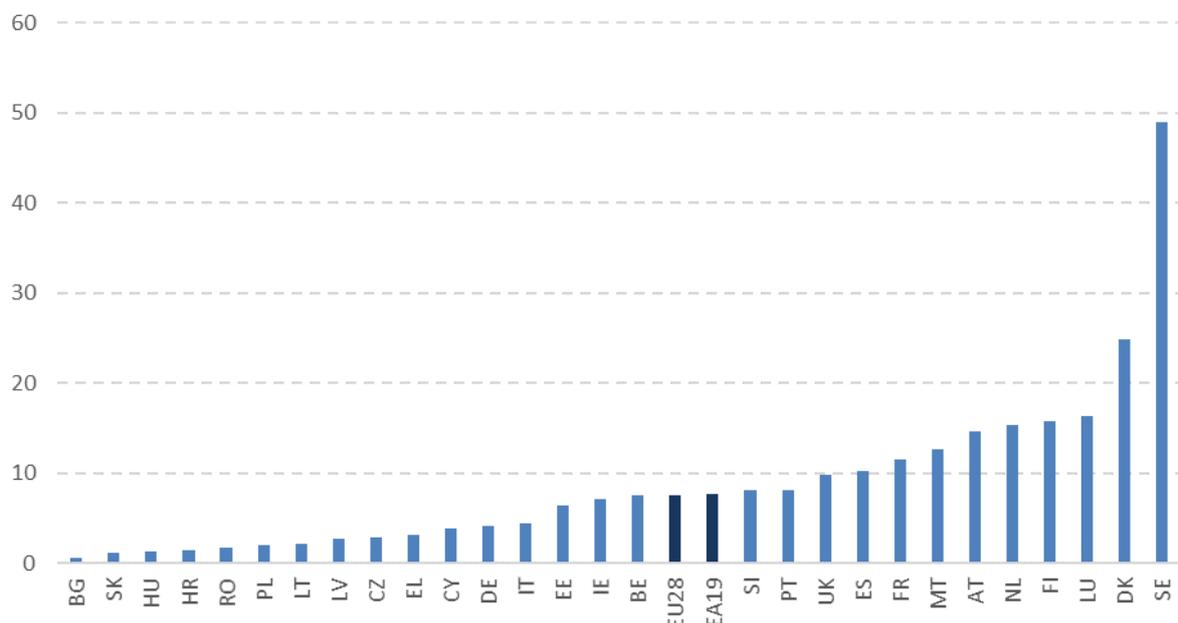
Source: EU-SILC

3.4 Participation of the long-term unemployed in education and training

Less than 10% of the long-term unemployed participated in education and training in the majority of MS

The share of LTU that participated in education or training in the EU was 7.5% in 2016. This reflects the fact that this share was below 10% in 19 out of 28 MS (Figure 11). In 13 MS the share was smaller than 5%. The highest participation rates were observed in Sweden (49%) and Denmark (25%).

Figure 11. Participation in education and training for LTU, 2016 (%)



Source: EU Labour Force Survey

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

3.5 Income support and benefits for LTU

A number of direct monitoring indicators refer to the provision of income support and other benefits to LTU. Their results are discussed in this section.

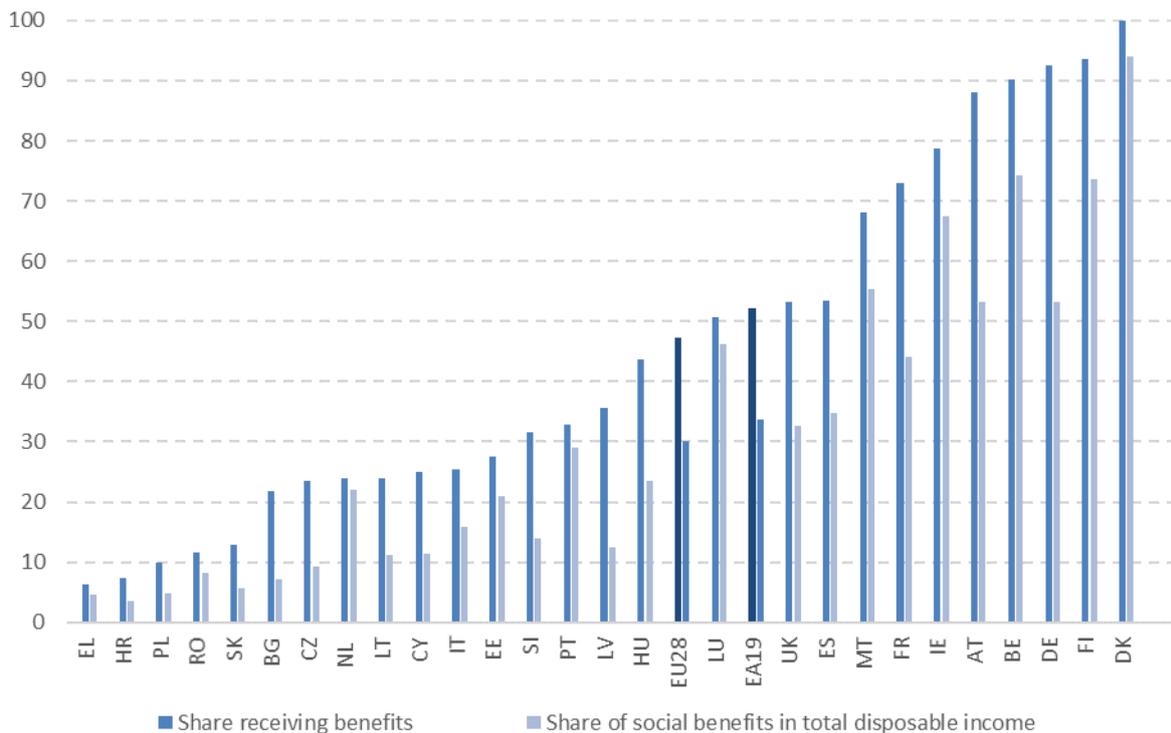
Almost half of the LTU in the EU received benefits in 2015. However, the rate of coverage of LTU by benefit schemes differed widely between MS.

Almost half the LTU⁹ in the EU (47.2%) received benefits of some kind in 2015. This share varied considerably between the MS. Three MS had a share of 10% or less, namely Greece (6.4%), Croatia (7.4%) and Poland (10.0%), while four MS granted benefits to more than 90% of the LTU, namely Belgium (90.2%), Germany (92.5%), Finland (93.5) and Denmark (100.0%); see [Figure 12](#). The national shares are quite uniformly spread over the 5% – 100% interval.

Benefits accounted for 30.1% of the LTU’s disposable income in the EU. Again, the situation varied a lot across MS, reflecting the variations in the coverage of LTU by benefits.

[Figure 12](#) also shows the share of each LTU’s⁹ equivalized disposable income¹² that benefits represent on average.

Figure 12. Social benefits for LTU⁽¹⁾, 2015 (%)



(1) ‘LTU plus’ according to the EU-SILC definition.
 Note: Data are not available for SE. EU28 rates include SE too.
 Source: EU-SILC

¹² The equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults by weighting each according to their age, using the modified OECD equivalence scale: 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to each other person aged 14 and over, 0.3 to each child aged under 14. The equivalised disposable income is attributed equally to each member of the household.

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In seven MS benefits accounted for less than 10% of the (equivalized) disposable income of the LTU. The smallest shares, between 3% and 5% were observed in Croatia, Greece and Poland. At the other end, Finland and Belgium had shares between 70% and 75% and Denmark stood apart with a share of 94.1%. In the EU28 as a whole, benefits accounted on average for 30.1% of the LTU's disposable income.

The share of LTU covered by benefits is highly correlated (rank correlation coefficient¹³ = 0.96) with the share of the LTU's disposable income represented by the benefits received.

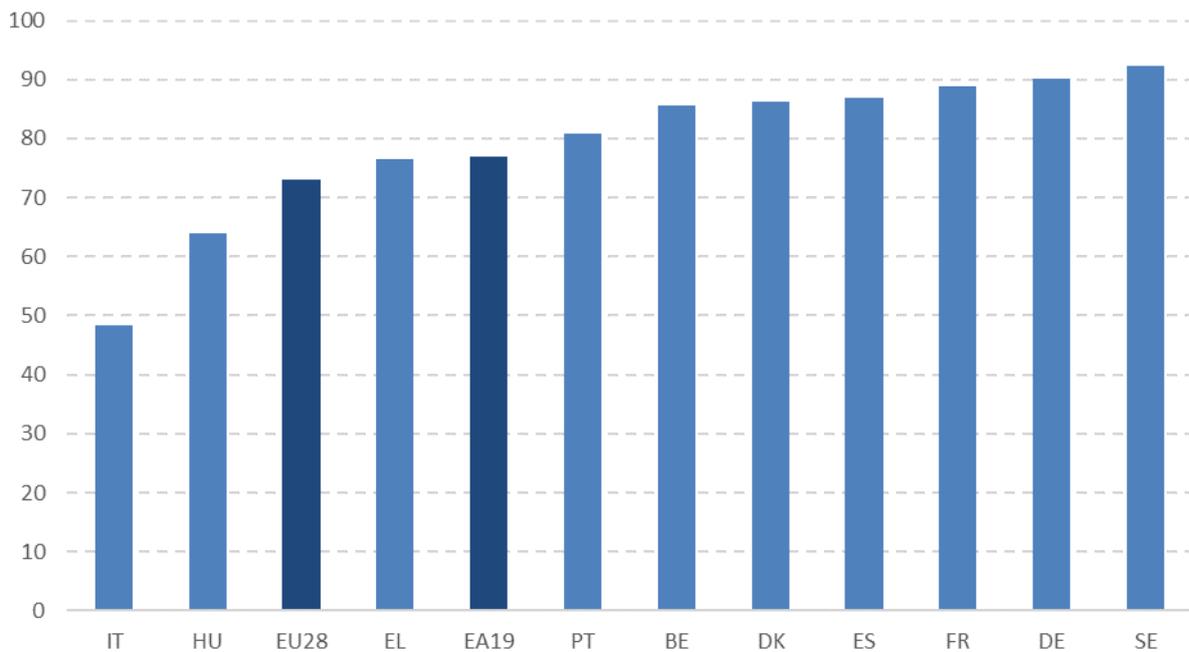
¹³ Throughout the report the nonparametric Spearman correlation coefficient is used. It takes values between -1 and 1, like the usual correlation coefficient, but it is not constrained to linear relationships; instead, it takes values close to 1 or -1 when the two variables are monotonically related, i.e. tend to increase together or one tends to increase when the other decreases respectively.

4 Registration of the long-term unemployed with public employment services

Almost three quarters of the long-term unemployed in the EU were registered with the public employment services; but available data at national level are scarce

The Recommendation calls on Member States to encourage the registration of jobseekers with an employment service. Available data for 2016 (Figure 13) show that the share of the LTU registered with the PES in the EU was 73.2%. However, registration rates were available for only a limited set of countries ranging from 48.3% in Italy to over 90% in Germany and Sweden. The reader is reminded that the indicator for the rest of the MS is missing because the authors computed it based on disseminated statistics which were highly disaggregated and contained many gaps in order to protect confidential statistical data.

Figure 13. Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with the PES, 2016 (%)



Note: Indicator not available for LT, EE, AT, FI, UK, CY, LV, PL, CZ, RO, LU, BG, SI, MT, IE, SK, HR, NL due to large confidentiality breach risk of the disaggregated extracted data from which it was computed. The EA19 and EU28 aggregates refer to the 19 and 28 MS respectively.

Source: Own calculations from data from EU Labour Force Survey (Eurostat codes *lfsa_ugad* and *lfsa_ugadra*)

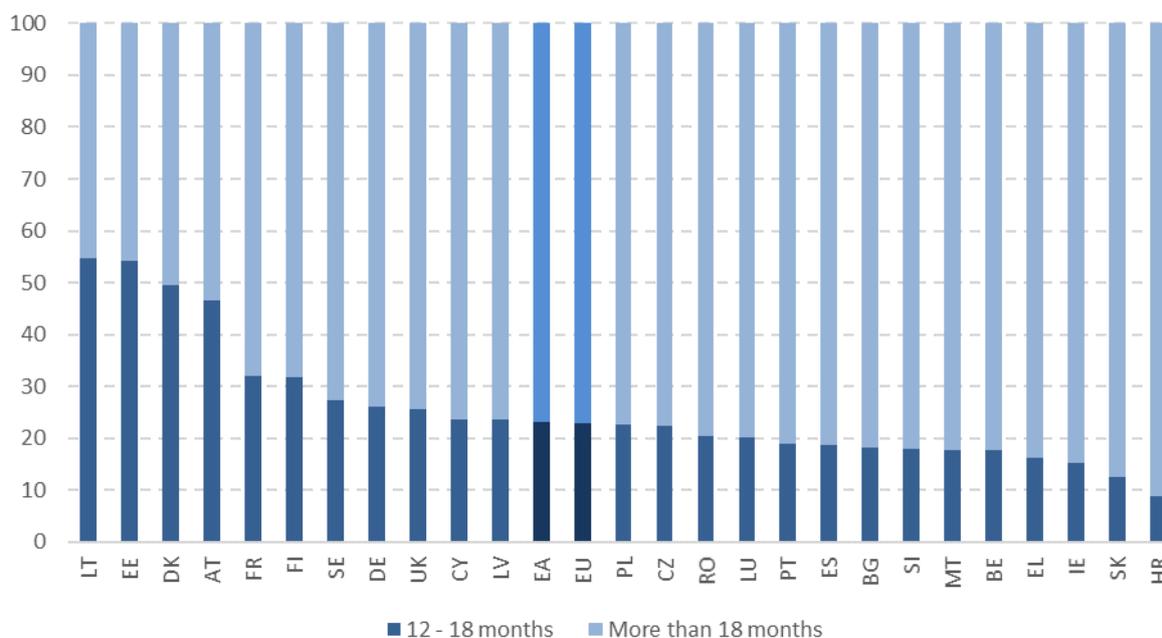
Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Three quarters of registered LTU were unemployed for more than 18 months

The share of LTU registered with the PES who were unemployed for more than 18 months - in the 25 MS that provided the relevant data - was 77.5% in 2016 (Figure 14).

Only in Lithuania (45.3%) and Estonia (45.7%) was the share of unemployed for more than 18 months less than half of registered LTU. The share exceeded 80% in nine MS and was highest among registered LTU in Ireland (84.8%), Slovakia (87.5%) and Croatia (91.3%).

Figure 14. Registered LTU by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Note: Data for IT, HU, NL, are not available. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.
Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

There are indications in 12 MS that the share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months who are registered is smaller than the corresponding share of those unemployed 12 – 18 months

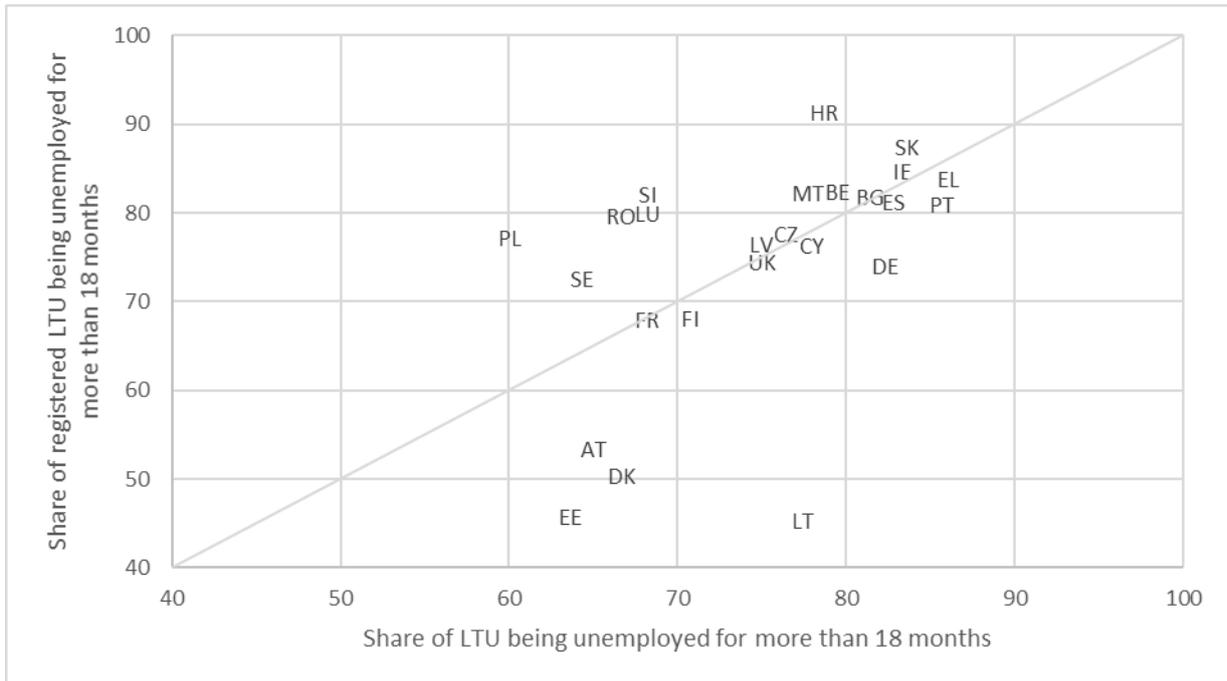
In Figure 15 that follows, one can observe the share of registered LTU that have been unemployed for more than 18 months and the corresponding share among all LTU. Points below the diagonal line mean that the share of registered LTU unemployed for more than 18 months is smaller than the corresponding share of all LTU (registered or not) in those MS.

Based on calculations¹⁴ there are indications that for these MS the rate of registration of those LTU who have been unemployed for more than 18 months is smaller than that of those unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

¹⁴ Let N be the number of LTU, N_{reg} the number of registered LTU, N_{18} the number of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months and $N_{reg,18}$ is the number of registered LTU unemployed for more than 18 months. The chart shows $\frac{N_{reg,18}}{N_{reg}}$ on the vertical axis and $\frac{N_{18}}{N}$ on the horizontal one. Points below the diagonal mean that $\frac{N_{reg,18}}{N_{reg}} < \frac{N_{18}}{N}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{N_{reg,18}}{N_{18}} < \frac{N_{reg}}{N}$, i.e. that the share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months that have registered is smaller than that of LTU in general and therefore smaller than that of LTU unemployed for 12 – 18 months. The two ratios shown on the chart are not directly comparable since they come from different sources, with different definitions of unemployment. However, they do provide an indication.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 15. Share of persons unemployed for more than 18 months among the LTU and the registered LTU, 2016 (%)



Note: Administrative data not available for IT, HU, NL. EU and EA averages not shown because they are not comparable between the two indicators.

Source: EU Labour Force Survey for LTU and own calculations based on administrative data collection for the registered LTU.

5 Job Integration Agreements for the long-term unemployed

Another provision of the LTU Recommendation is to ‘make a specific offer of a job integration agreement at the very latest when a long-term unemployed person has reached 18 months of unemployment’. The extent to which this provision has been implemented in the MS and its impact on the employment prospects of the recipients of JIA are the subjects of this chapter. They are examined with the help of direct monitoring indicators of the framework.

As mentioned earlier, the main source of information for this chapter is the administrative data collection carried out in 2017. The limitations of the collection, including the different interpretations of what counts as a JIA, and their impact on the comparability of the data have been presented in chapter 2 of the report.

5.1 Provision of Job Integration Agreements to the long-term unemployed

13 MS reported complete or almost complete coverage of LTU with JIA

The 10 MS shown in the right-hand side of [Figure 16](#) reported that a JIA or an equivalent plan had been provided to all LTU in 2016. Another three, namely Bulgaria, Lithuania and Portugal had provided JIA to almost all LTU. The other 10 MS have JIA provision rates that range from very low, as in Hungary (4.4%), Slovakia (8.6%) and Spain (8.7%) to near 80%, as in Ireland (76.6%) and Germany (77.2%). It must be pointed out that German data include only JIA that had not expired at the reference day and - in case of a JIA lasting for more than seven months – that has been reviewed at least once. The combination of national rates leads to an average of 56.2% for the 23 MS that provided data.

There are some indications that in seven MS JIA are provided firstly to recent LTU inflows

Out of the 10 MS on the left-hand side of [Figure 16](#) seven show higher JIA provision rates among LTU unemployed for less than 18 months than for LTU unemployed for more than 18. A possible conjecture is that JIA were provided with priority to persons that became LTU after the onset of the Recommendation and less ‘urgently’ to earlier LTU inflows. Only Slovakia and Spain, the two MS with the lowest JIA rates¹⁵, have higher JIA provision rates for the LTU unemployed for more than 18 months.

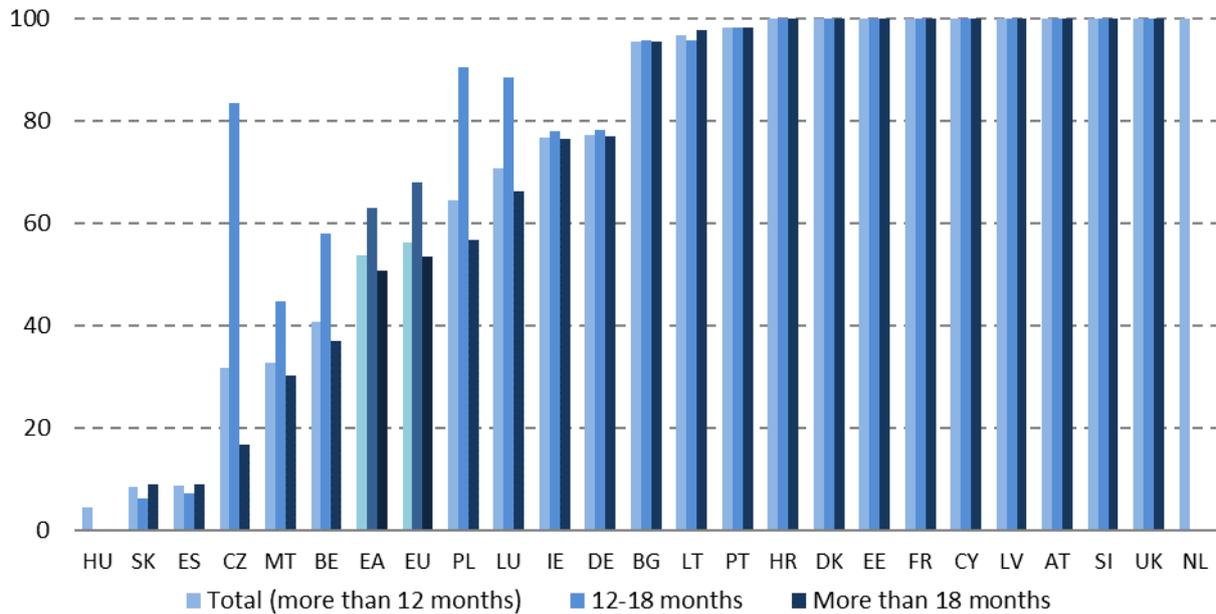
53.6% of the LTU unemployed for more than 18 months in the 21 countries with available data had a JIA in 2016

The Recommendation suggests complete coverage with JIA of all LTU unemployed for more than 18 months. The 13 MS mentioned earlier had complete or almost complete coverage of this group of LTU. In the rest of the countries, the JIA provision rate ranged from near 9% in Slovakia and Spain to over 70% in Luxembourg, Ireland and Germany. The average for the 21 MS that provided data by duration of unemployment was 53.6%. However, as discussed in chapter 2, examination of the actual content of national assistance plans should be carried out in order to assess how much they conform to the LTU Recommendation’s definition of a JIA.

¹⁵ Hungary also had a small rate but it did not provide data by duration of unemployment.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 16. Share of LTU having a Job Integration Agreement by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Data for EL, IT, RO, FI, SE are not available; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet; Data for HU and NL not available for duration breakdowns; Data for NL are for 2015. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.
Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

Among the LTU unemployed for more than 18 months, medium educated have higher JIA provision rates overall but the situation varies across MS

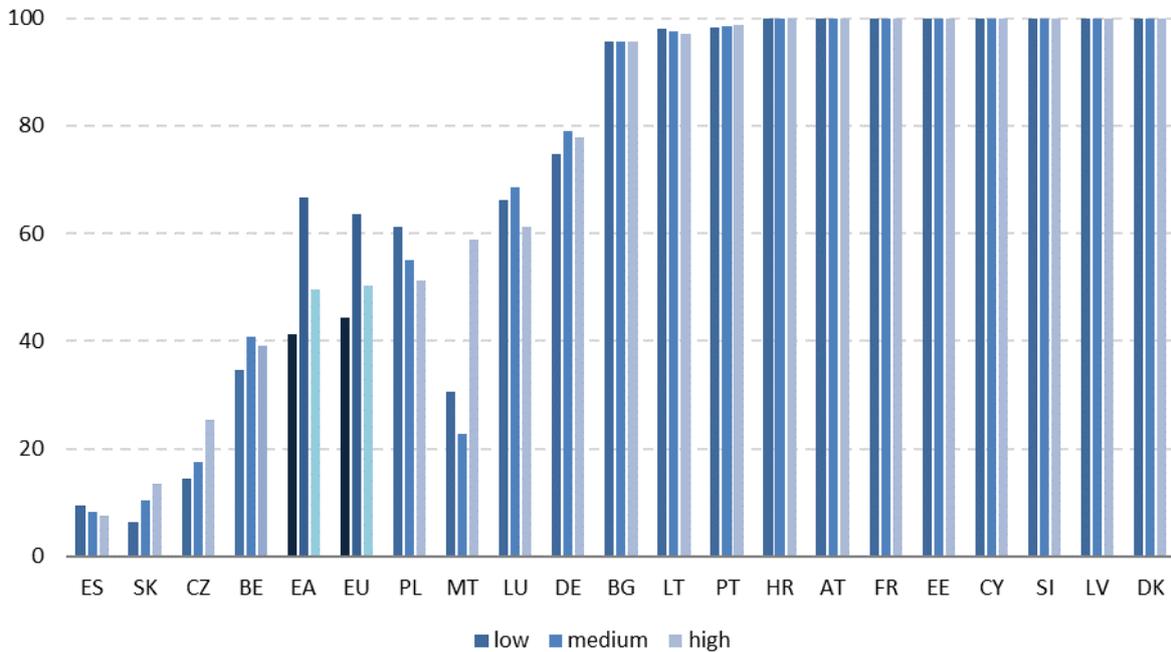
In the aggregation of the 18 MS that provided data for LTU unemployed for more than 18 months by education level, the shares of low, medium and highly educated LTU having a JIA were 44.4%, 63.7% and 50.4% respectively, i.e. medium educated LTU have relatively the most JIA and highly educated ones have relatively the fewest (Figure 17).

This however could be a result of the particular combination of numbers of registered LTU and JIA users unemployed for more than 18 months at each MS, because national rates do not show any particular pattern. The shares by education level in the MS with complete or almost complete coverage of LTU with JIA are almost the same. In the rest of the MS different patterns are observed as to which education level has the most JIA.

The difference in shares between the three education levels was highest in Malta (58.8% for the highly educated versus 22.8% for medium educated ones), Czech Republic (25.3% for the highly educated versus 14.4% for low educated ones) and Poland (61.3% for the low educated versus 51.1% for highly educated ones). Clearly, striving for complete coverage with JIA could smooth out such differences over time.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 17. Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a Job Integration Agreement by educational level, 2016 (%)



Data for EL, IT, HU, NL, RO, FI, FR, SE, UK, IE are not available; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

Among the LTU unemployed for more than 18 months, the share of those aged 55 – 54 having a JIA is lower than that of the younger age group but the situation varies across MS

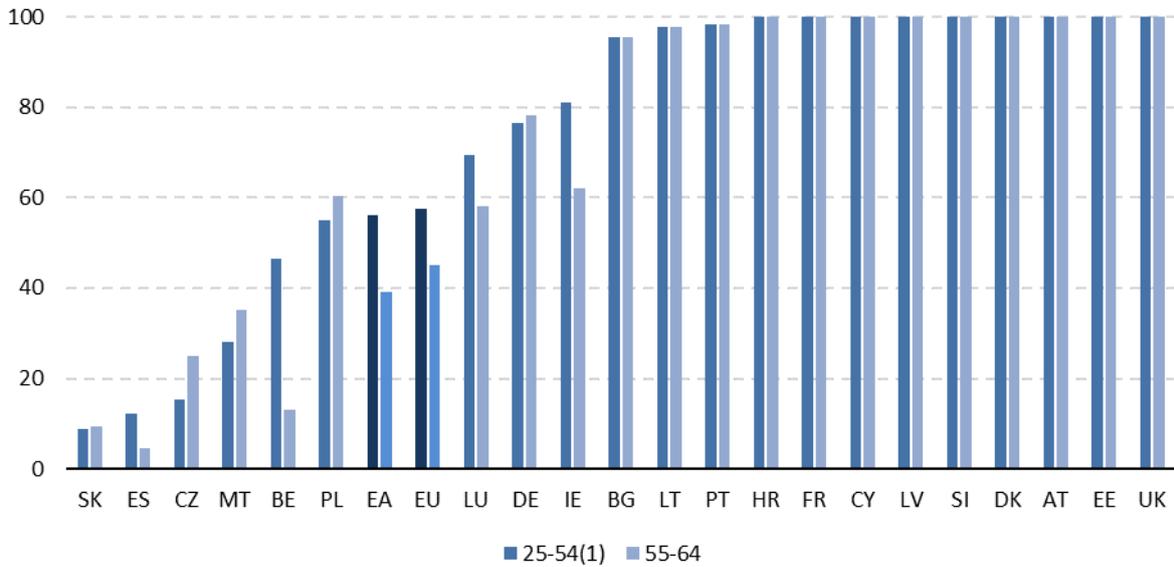
In the 21 MS that provided data for LTU unemployed for more than 18 months by age group, the shares of those aged 25 – 54¹⁶ and 55 – 64 having a JIA were 57.6% and 44.9% respectively (Figure 18).

At national level the picture is more variable. While the two shares were almost the same in the MS with complete or almost complete coverage with JIA, there were differences in the rest of the countries. JIA provision rates were higher for –the younger group in Spain (12.2% versus 4.4%), Belgium (46.6% versus 13.1%), Luxembourg (69.4% versus 58.2%) and Ireland (81.0% versus 62.0%). The opposite was observed in five MS but differences were much smaller: Slovakia (8.8% for the younger group versus 9.3% for 55 – 64), Germany (76.4% versus 78.2%), Poland (55.1% versus 60.4%), Malta (28.0% versus 35.1%) and Czech Republic (15.4% versus 24.2%).

¹⁶ 30-54 in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Croatia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia, which apply the extended definition of youth in the Youth Guarantee.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 18. Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a Job Integration Agreement by age, 2016 (%)



Data for EL, IT, HU, NL, RO, FI, SE are not available; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.

(1) 30 – 54 in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Croatia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia, which apply the extended definition of youth in the Youth Guarantee.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

Among the LTU unemployed for more than 18 months, men have higher JIA provision rates overall but the situation varies across MS

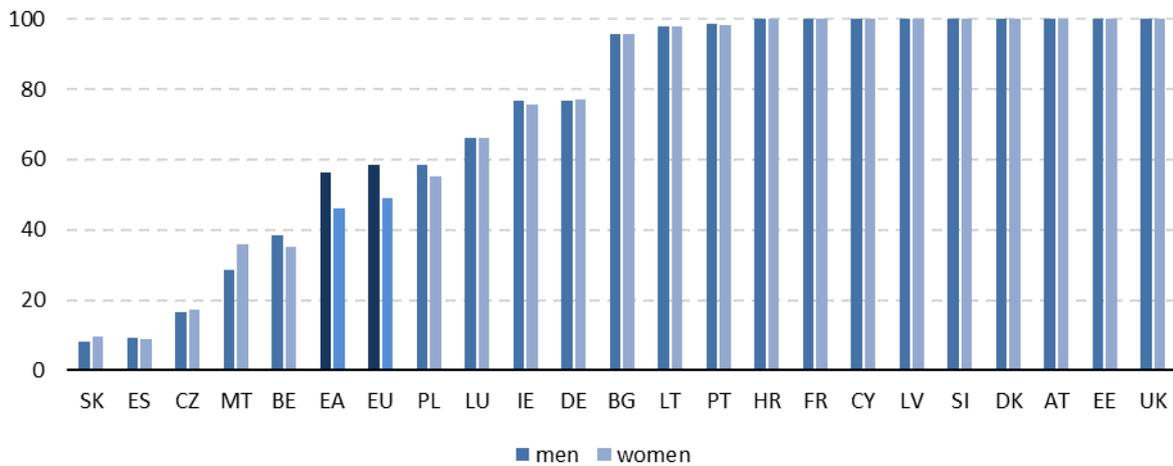
In the 21 MS that provided data for LTU unemployed for more than 18 months by gender the shares of men and women having a JIA were 58.5% and 49.1% respectively (Figure 19).

The picture at national level does not show any particular pattern. The shares for men and women in the MS with complete or almost complete coverage of LTU with JIA are almost the same. In the rest of the MS men or women seem equally ‘likely’ to have the highest JIA provision rate at any given MS.

The larger differences between men’s and women’s rates, with men ‘prevailing’, were reported by Poland (58.6% for men versus 56.2% for women) and Belgium (38.4% versus 35.1%), while the larger difference with women prevailing was reported by Malta (28.6% versus 35.8%).

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 19. Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a Job Integration Agreement by gender, 2016 (%)

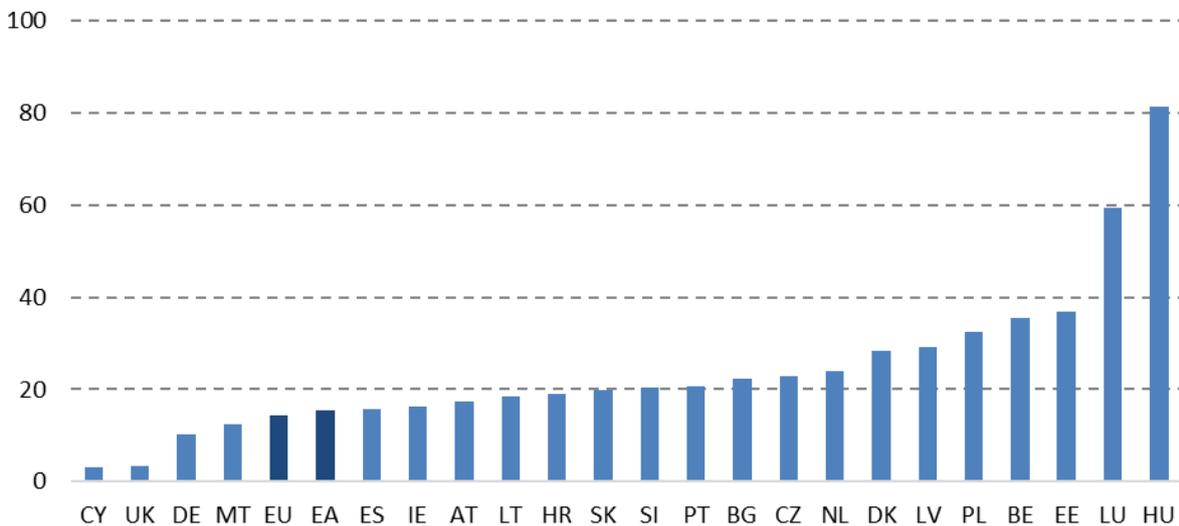


Data for EL, IT, HU, NL, RO, FI, SE are not available; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.
 Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

5.2 Exits into employment of LTU having a JIA

Overall, almost 15% of the LTU having a JIA exited into employment but the situation varies across MS

Figure 20. Share of LTU having a Job Integration Agreement who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Data for EL, IT, RO, FI, FR, SE are not available; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet. Data for NL are for 2015. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.
 Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

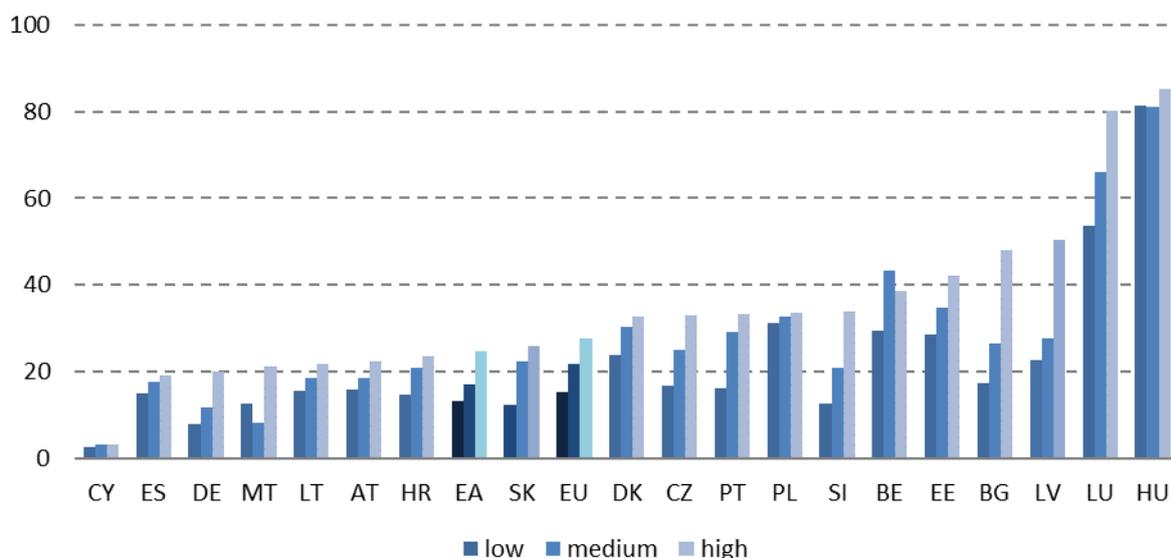
In the 22 MS that provided data for JIA users' exits into employment the rate of such exits was 14.2% in 2016 (Figure 20). At national level large variations can be observed, with rates from 3.0% (Cyprus) or 3.3% (United Kingdom) up to a little over 35% (Belgium and Estonia), 59.3% (Luxembourg) and 81.4% (Hungary). No clear geographic pattern in the rates can be discerned.

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Exit rates into employment increased with increasing level of education of the LTU having a JIA

As [Figure 21](#) shows, there is a quite clear pattern of increasing rate of exits into employment by increasing education level of the LTU having JIA. In the 19 MS for which the breakdown by education level is available, the rates by level of education were as follows: low educated 15.3%, medium educated 21.4% and highly educated 27.7%¹⁷.

Figure 21. Share of LTU having a Job Integration Agreement who regained employment by education level, 2016 (%)



Data for EL, IT, NL, RO, FI, FR, SE, IE, UK are not available; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

The same pattern is evident in all MS except for Belgium, where the medium educated have the highest rate and Malta, where the medium educated have a smaller rate than the low educated.

Exit rates into employment were larger for the younger age group of the LTU having a JIA

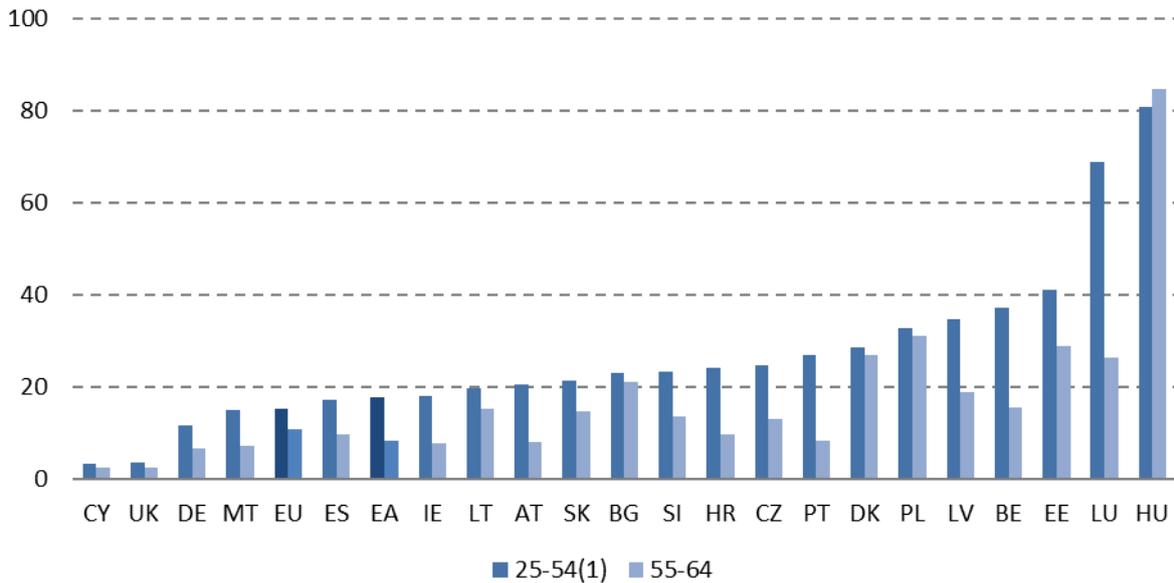
Age seems also to be a factor influencing the employability of LTU having a JIA ([Figure 22](#)). In the 21 MS for which the breakdown by age group was available, the rates by age group were as follows: 15.2% for 25 – 54 years old, 10.7% for 55 – 64 years old.

The youngest age group had higher rates in all MS except for Hungary, where the rate was slightly smaller than that of 55 – 64 years old. In several MS the rate for the youngest age group was more than double the one for the eldest group.

¹⁷ These ‘EU aggregates’ consist of different MS than the EU aggregate for the overall rate of exits, which explains how the rates for all three levels of education are larger than the overall rate.

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Figure 22. Share of LTU having a Job Integration Agreement who regained employment by age, 2016 (%)



Data for EL, IT, NL, RO, FI, FR, SE are not available; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.

(1) 30 – 54 in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Croatia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia, which apply the extended definition of youth in the Youth Guarantee.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

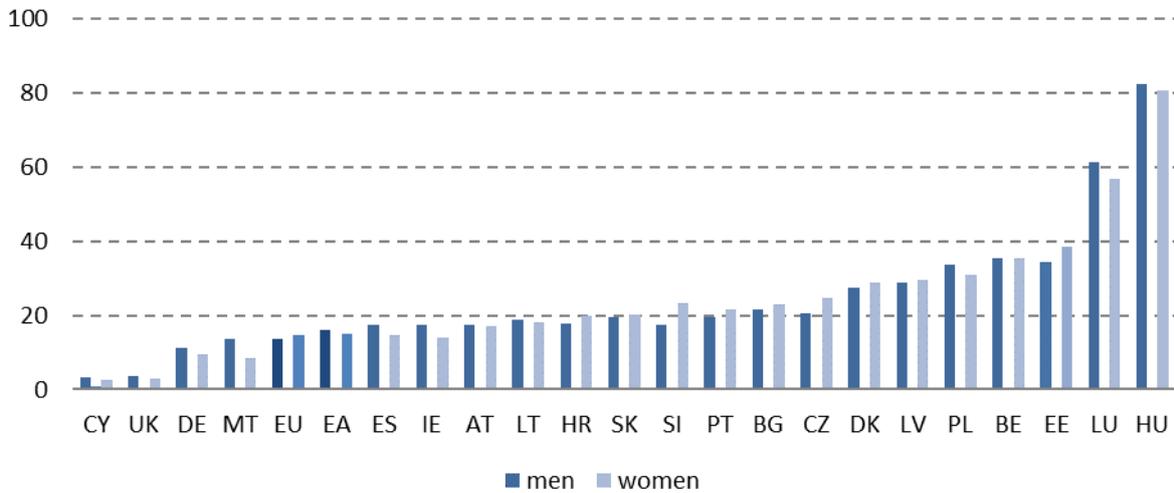
Exit rates into employment were comparable for men and women LTU having a JIA

Finally, no gender effect was apparent on the exit rates into employment of LTU having a JIA in 2016 (Figure 23). In the 21 MS for which the breakdown by gender was available, the rate was 13.7% for men and 14.8% for women.

The situation varies across MS. The only MS where the difference between the two rates exceeded 5 pp were Malta (men 13.6%, women 8.4%) and Slovenia (men 17.4%, women 23.2%).

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 23. Share of LTU having a Job Integration Agreement who regained employment by gender, 2016 (%)



Data for EL, IT, NL, RO, FI, FR, SE are not available; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet. Member states that did not provide data are excluded from the EU and EA averages.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

No clear picture emerges about whether possession of a JIA improves the chances of an LTU regaining employment; but first the content of offered JIAs needs to be better understood

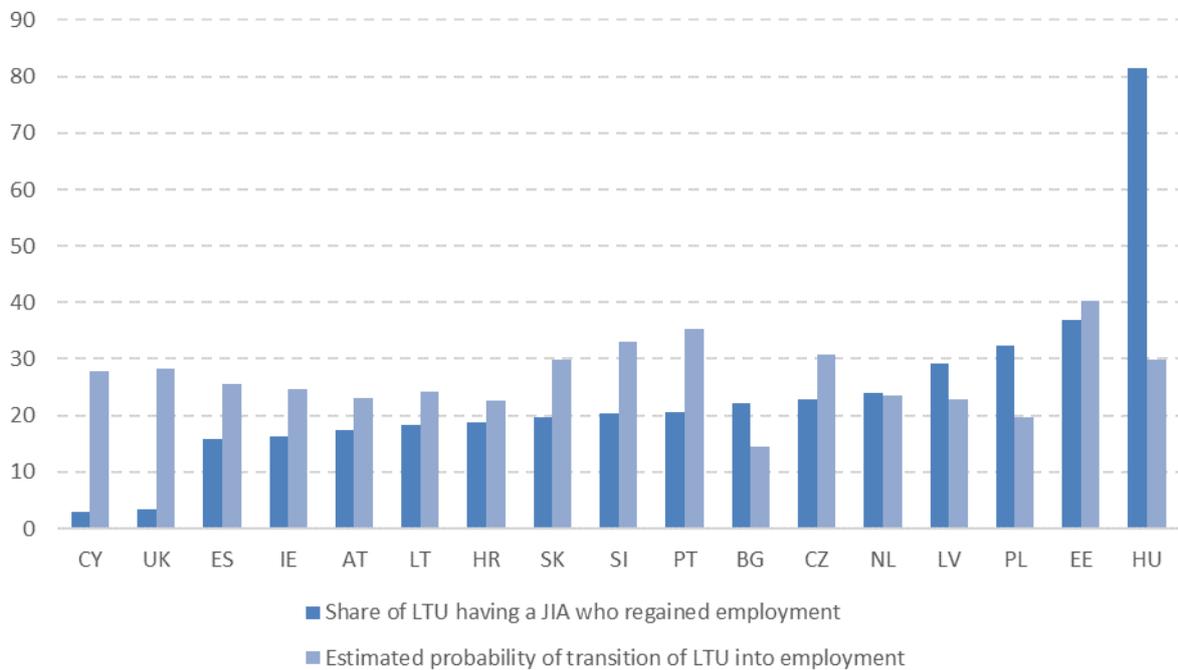
Figure 24 shows the estimated probabilities of LTU regaining employment irrespective of having a JIA or not (based on the EU Labour Force Survey) and the corresponding share for LTU having a JIA (based on the administrative data collection) in 2016.

The estimated probability and the indicator are both available for 17 of the 28 MS. The chart shows that in 12 of these 17 MS the estimated probability is larger than the share of JIA users exited into employment, while the opposite happens in the other 5 MS. Therefore, no clear picture emerges about whether possession of a JIA improves the chances of an LTU regaining employment.

As already discussed, the definition of unemployment and coverage of LTU differs between the two data sources. Therefore, the estimated probability and indicator are not fully comparable and their comparison should serve as indication only. Furthermore, the content of offered JIAs needs to be examined in order to obtain a more accurate picture of the extent of Job Integration Agreement provision in the MS.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 24. Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment and estimated probability of transition of LTU into employment, 2016 (%)



Note: Only the MS for which both indicator and estimated probability are available are shown. Data for NL are for 2015.
Source: Own calculations on EU-LFS transition rates and administrative data for JIA users

The PES Network collects data on the number of registered unemployed who found employment via the PES benchlearning project. Based on these, the share of exits from the PES register into non-subsidised employment by duration of unemployment is compiled. The share is computed for the following durations:

- Exits corresponding to persons unemployed for up to 6 months (fast transitions into employment)
- Exits corresponding to persons unemployed for up to 12 months (medium transitions into employment)

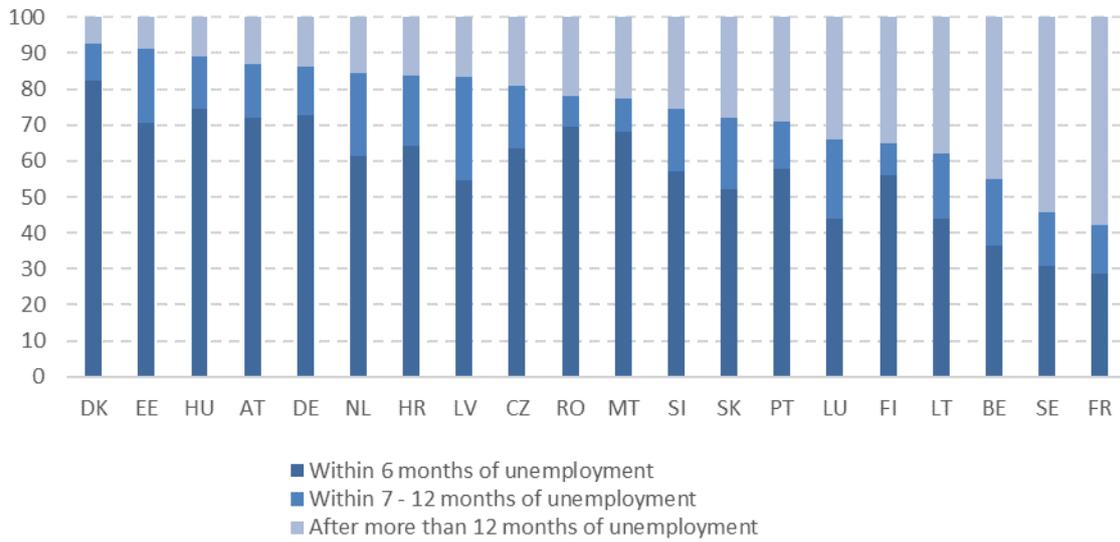
By taking the difference of the second one from 100 one obtains the share of exits that correspond to LTU. The breakdown of exits by duration of unemployment is shown in [Figure 25](#).

Only in Sweden (54.2%) and France (57.8%) did LTU represent more than 50% of the registered unemployed that exited into employment. At the other end, the share of LTU among transitions into employment was 7.2% in Denmark and 8.9% in Estonia while it was less than 25% in 11 MS in total.

These shares should be compared with the shares of registered unemployed who are LTU (not available for this report). If the former shares are smaller than the latter, that would imply lower employment prospects for the registered LTU than for those unemployed for less than 12 months.

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Figure 25. Transitions into employment as a share of all PES registered transitions by duration on unemployment, 2015 (%)



Source: PES Benchlearning

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6 Conclusions

Long-term unemployment is a quite prevalent and persistent problem

In 2016 the long-term unemployment rate was 3.9% of the active working population in the EU. National rates varied, with the highest rates recorded in Cyprus, Italy, Croatia, Portugal, Spain and Greece. The Member States where the majority of the unemployed were long-term unemployed are Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. In all Member States the number of unemployed for more than 18 months exceeded greatly that of those between 12 – 18 months, indicating that long-term unemployment is persistent.

Participation of long-term unemployed in labour market policy measures was limited but seems to be paying off

The 13 Member States for which data is available, except Sweden, had activation rates for long-term unemployed at or below 30% in 2015. In the 24 Member States for which data were available, except Estonia, the quarterly rate of the long-term unemployed's transitions into employment was less than 20%. It is encouraging that the Member States with the highest activation rates also had the highest quarterly rates of transition into employment. However, it is important to bear in mind that transition into employment is of course influenced by other socio-economic factors in addition to the support provided by the public employment services.

Long-term unemployed face a variety of financial strains, among which risk of poverty was the most prevalent one

Half the long-term unemployed¹⁸ in the EU were at-risk-of poverty in 2015, five times more than the respective share for persons in work. In each Member State the share of the long-term unemployed at such risk was greater than 40%. Somewhat less than 30% suffered from material deprivation, more frequently in the eastern parts of the EU. Almost one quarter of the long-term unemployed¹⁸ lived in households that spent more than 40% of their income on housing. Finally, nearly 1 in 10 had unmet needs for medical care; inability to afford them was one of the possible reasons.

Long-term unemployed made relatively little use of formal childcare for very young children and participation in education and training was very low

30.3% of the long-term unemployed¹⁸ with children aged less than 3 in the EU made use of formal childcare services. The share was below 10% in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. This may mean lack of access or inability to use formal childcare but may also mean use of other kinds of care, e.g. by family members. In addition, less than 10% of the long-term unemployed¹⁹ participated in education and training in the majority of Member States and in the EU on average.

The coverage of the long-term unemployed by benefits varies a lot between Member States; it is also highly correlated with the share of the long-term unemployed's disposable income represented by the benefits.

Almost half of the long-term unemployed¹⁸ in the EU received benefits in 2015. The rate of coverage by benefit schemes ranged from 6.4% to 100.0% between MS. The share of the long-term unemployed's disposable income represented by the benefits received ranged from 3.5% to 94.1% between Member States. The shares are highly correlated, i.e. in Member States with large coverage of the long-term unemployed with benefits, these represent a large share of the long-term unemployed's income.

¹⁸ LTU plus according to EU-SILC's definition.

¹⁹ LFS definition.

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Three quarters of the long-term unemployed in the EU were registered with the public employment services; indications from 12 Member States point to the fact that the group leaves the PES register as the unemployment spell lengthens.

In order to be able to offer targeted assistance to the long-term unemployed, service providers need to know who these persons are and how many they are. The Recommendation asks for supporting the registration of the long-term unemployed with the PES. In 2016, 73.2% of the LTU in the EU were registered. In Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Sweden the registration rates were over 80%.

According to the administrative data collection, persons unemployed for more than 18 months comprised a bit more than three quarters of all registered long-term unemployed in the 25 Member States that provided data. There are indications that in Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain and the UK the rate of registration of persons unemployed for more than 18 months is smaller than that of persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

13 Member States reported complete or near complete coverage of the long-term unemployed with Job Integration Agreements; but further examination of the actual content of national assistance plans is needed.

Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovenia and the UK reported 100% coverage of the long-term unemployed with Job Integration Agreements, while Bulgaria, Lithuania and Portugal reported rates over 95%, in 2016. In the rest of the Member States, Job Integration Agreement provision rates ranged from 4.4% to 77.2%. The lower rates of Job Integration Agreement provision to persons unemployed for more than 18 months lead to the hypothesis that perhaps Job Integration Agreements are provided firstly to recent long-term unemployed inflows. 53.6% of the persons unemployed for more than 18 months had a Job Integration Agreement in the 21 Member States that delivered data, while the corresponding share for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months was 67.9%. National rates of Job Integration Agreement provision to persons unemployed for more than 18 months in the Member States which reported less than almost complete coverage by Job Integration Agreements ranged from 8.9% to 76.9%. As discussed in chapter 2 though, Member States were free to interpret national plans as equivalent to the Job Integration Agreement. It is therefore conceivable that actual coverage rates are smaller. Further examination of the content of the national plans in all Member States would give a more accurate picture of the extent of Job Integration Agreement provision.

Almost 15% of the long-term unemployed with a Job Integration Agreement exited into employment but rates vary greatly between Member States. No clear picture emerges about whether possession of a JIA improves the chances of an LTU regaining employment.

The rates of Job Integration Agreement users' exits into employment ranged from 3.0% to 81.4% in the 22 Member States that provided data. The rates were smaller than the estimated annual probability of a long-term unemployed person's transition into employment in Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and the UK. They were larger than the estimated probabilities in Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands and Poland. The data also showed exit rates increasing with rising education level or for the younger age group. The employment prospects of men and women having a Job Integration Agreement seemed to be the same. As also stated earlier in this section, whether an unemployed person exits into employment is influenced by additional socio-economic factors besides having a JIA or other support provided by the public employment services. Finally, the sustainability of regained employment cannot be assessed yet, since data on the relevant follow-up indicators will first be compiled in 2018.

Finally, the present report provides a first mapping of the state of play in the Member States in relation to the Recommendation, their use of Job Integration Agreements and the impact of Job Integration Agreements on the long-term unemployed's regaining employment. It also offers valuable lessons on the current methodological limitations. The recommendations put forward in this report aim at supporting further reflections on possible methodological improvements.

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7 ANNEXES

7.1 Annex 1: Compilation of the data

This annex describes the compilation of the data for the computation of the framework indicators in 2017. This was the first regular data compilation. Since it was preceded by a pilot data collection and a feasibility study, we first present the conclusions of the latter.

7.1.1 Conceptual issues and challenges: lessons learned from the pilot data collection and the feasibility study

During the pilot study carried out in 2016, a number of issues has been encountered; more specifically, the results of the data collection revealed methodological and operational differences across NA.

The findings have been thoroughly presented and analysed in a feasibility report. What follows next is a list of positive observations made during the pilot study as well as some of the encountered problems regarding data availability and provision.

Methodological and operational differences across NA

- Definitions: wide variation of the definitions of key variables across NA;
 - Definition of Long-term Unemployed
 - Interruptions and breaks of LTU spells
 - Definition of the indicator “Regained Employment”
- Legal frameworks and administrative practices: considerable variation between NA in respect of administrative practices and legal frameworks, which has an impact on the extent to which national data may be comparable;
- Data availability: during data collection, it became apparent that some data are not available in all MS.

Positive observations:

Five out of the six MS that accepted to participate in the pilot study responded and provided

- data on “JIA users”
- data on “registered unemployed”
- data for the breakdowns by age and gender
- metadata information

In addition, these five MS had at the time action plans in place for the activation of LTU.

Only a few inconsistencies were encountered in the data. Clarifications on them were received from the NA.

Issues encountered and solutions sought

- The pilot included the collection of data on the number of LTU reassessed. Two of the five participating countries did not manage to submit them due to technical reasons or lack of data. Moreover, it was found out that ‘reassessment’ had very different interpretations between countries and comparability could not be ensured.
 - It was agreed to remove the corresponding indicator, namely ‘Re-assessment rate by gender, age and educational level’ from the framework.
- Some NA could not provide the number of exits into employment separately for subsidised and not subsidised employment.
 - The corresponding indicator and the data collection refer only to total exits into employment.

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- Breakdown of data by level of educational attainment could not be provided by any NA since the relevant information was either not recorded or could not be processed.
 - The breakdown is considered as important and is collected from the countries where it is available
- Several NA did not have the breakdown by duration of unemployment into 12 – 18 months and more than 18 months. Different duration classes were used, e.g. 13 – 18 months instead of 12 – 18.
 - It was agreed to also collect data on all LTU and JIA users (unemployed for 12 months or more), next to this breakdown by duration, and to include the “Use of Job integration agreements” indicator without breakdown by duration into the list of context indicators. This ensures data availability even for MS which cannot break them down by duration.
- The definition of annual average was confusing in the case of flow data and some NA were not sure about how to implement it. They had difficulties in complying with the requirement and explanations needed to be provided to them by the European Commission.
 - The definitions have been updated accordingly in the manual
- Equal counts were provided for JIA Users, Registered Unemployed and Unemployed reassessed by two MS, meaning that they provided all registered unemployed persons with some kind of agreement.

Several countries did not implement job integration agreements as recommended by the Council but they provided individual action plans, claimant commitments and other job finding actions that they considered as similar to the JIA.

- It was agreed that for the actual data collection the countries provide data for any equivalent of the JIA that they have in place and provide complementary information on differences from JIA.

7.1.2 Indicators and sources

Five indicators have to be calculated from data collected through the administrative data collection directly from the respective NA in the MS as shown in [Table 1](#). Two indicators are directly available in Eurostat’s and the Tax and Benefits Indicators Database’s dissemination websites. Input data for another three can be downloaded from Eurostat’s website and the indicators are then easily compiled. Finally, 17 indicators or the data needed to compute them must be requested from Eurostat, DG EMPL or PES Network.

The information is summarised in the table that follows.

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Table 1. Indicator framework for monitoring the LTU Recommendation.

Indicator	Breakdown	Source	Availability (disseminated or request needed)	Availability (indicator available or calculation from input data)
Aggregate level				
Long term unemployment rate of the adult (25-64) working age population (as % of active population 25-64)	age, gender, education level, duration of unemployment	Eurostat (LFS)	Request	Calculation from input data
Share of adult working age population (25-64) long-term unemployed as a percentage of the total adult working age population (25-64) unemployment		Eurostat (LFS)	Disseminated	Calculation from input data
Activation rate of adult registered long-term unemployed (LPM cat.2-7)		DG EMPL (LMP statistics)	Request	Indicator available
Transition rate of adult long-term unemployed to employment	age, gender, education level	Eurostat (LFS)	Request	Indicator available
Transition rate of adult long-term unemployed to inactivity	age, gender, education level	Eurostat (LFS)	Request	Indicator available
Non-transition rate of adult long-term unemployed (remaining long-term unemployed)	age, gender, education level	Eurostat (LFS)	Request	Indicator available
Share of LTU over 25 registered with PES by gender	gender	Eurostat (LFS)	Disseminated	Calculation from input data
AROP rate of LTU working age adults (25-64)		Eurostat (EU-SILC)	Request	Indicator available
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU working age adults (25-64)		Eurostat (EU-SILC)	Request	Indicator available
In work poverty rate for working age adults (25-64)		Eurostat (EU-SILC)	Request	Indicator available
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU working age adults (25-64)		Eurostat (EU-SILC)	Request	Indicator available
Unmet need for medical care of LTU working age adults (25-64)		Eurostat (EU-SILC)	Request	Indicator available
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3		Eurostat (EU-SILC)	Request	Indicator available
Participation in education and training for LTU working age adults (aged 25-64)		Eurostat (LFS)	Request	Calculation from input data
Direct level				
Use of Job integration agreements	age, gender, education level, duration of unemployment	Administrative data collection		Calculation from input data
Regained employment for LTU: Number of adult (aged 25-64) registered long term unemployed who entered employment in the reference year	age, gender, education level	Administrative data collection		Calculation from input data

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Indicator	Breakdown	Source	Availability (disseminated or request needed)	Availability (indicator available or calculation from input data)
Number of registered adult (aged 25-64) long-term unemployed with a duration of unemployment up to 18 months / total number of registered adult (aged 25-64) long-term unemployed		Eurostat (LFS)	Disseminated	Calculation from input data
Activation rate of adult registered long term unemployed (LMP category 1 - services). It has been agreed with EMPL to use LMP category 4		DG EMPL (LMP statistics)	Request	Indicator available
Transition into employment within 6 and 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment	age, gender, education level	PES benchlearning	Request	Calculation from input data
Net replacement rates for the LTU		ECFIN Tax and Benefits DB	Disseminated	Indicator available
Share of LTU working age adults (25-64) receiving any benefits		Eurostat (EU-SILC)	Request	Indicator available
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU working age adults (25-64)		Eurostat (EU-SILC)	Request	Indicator available
Follow - up				
Previously LTU still in employment 12 months from obtaining a job after having a job integration agreement ⁽¹⁾		Administrative data collection		Indicator available
LTU still in unemployment 12 months after a job integration agreement ⁽¹⁾		Administrative data collection		Indicator available
Previously LTU still in employment 6 months from obtaining a job after having a job integration agreement ⁽¹⁾		Administrative data collection		Indicator available
Hiring rates by gender for long-term unemployed by duration of unemployment (LFS data)	Gender, duration of unemployment	Eurostat (LFS)	Request	Indicator available
Vacancy rate		Eurostat (Labour market statistics)	Disseminated	Indicator available

(1) To be collected in 2018 for the first time.

7.1.3 Implementation of 2017 data collection from MS

For the following direct and follow-up monitoring indicators data need to be collected from the NA:

- Use of Job integration agreements by gender, age, education level and duration of unemployment
- Regained employment for LTU
- Previously LTU still in employment (6 months and 12 months from obtaining a job) after having a job integration agreement
- LTU still in unemployment 12 months after a job integration agreement

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Definitions of these indicators are provided in **Annex 2**.

The 2017 collection did not include data on the follow-up indicators because they would need to refer to LTU with JIA who exited into employment in 2015, i.e. before the onset of the framework.

Data on the following 10 variables were collected:

1. Average monthly stock of LTU having a JIA (sum of the two following variables)
2. Average monthly stock of LTU, with duration of unemployment between 12 and 18 months, having a JIA
3. Average monthly stock of LTU, with duration of unemployment over 18 months, having a JIA
4. Initial stock of LTU, having a JIA
5. Inflows of LTU, having a JIA
6. Total number of LTU having a JIA (sum of the two variables above)
7. Number of LTU having a JIA that exited into employment ('exits')
8. Average monthly stock of LTU registered with the PES (sum of the two following variables)
9. Average monthly stock of LTU, with duration of unemployment between 12 and 18 months, registered with the PES
10. Average monthly stock of LTU, with duration of unemployment over 18 months, registered with the PES

All these indicators had to be delivered for the total population of LTU and also by gender, age class (25-54 and 55-64 years old) and education level (Low, i.e. ISCED 0 – 2, Medium, i.e. ISCED 3 – 4 and High, i.e. ISCED 5 or higher). Definitions for the variables are available in **Annex 3**.

Additional to the data, NA were asked to provide comments concerning the JIA that the MS provide and the assumptions used in the compilation of data (e.g. length of breaks in unemployment spells considered as continuation of the spell). Such comments explain, sometimes, what JIA they provide, to whom or when they do provide them, etc. This information is useful for the interpretation of the data as well as for the evaluation of the implementation of the Recommendation.

The data collection process in year 2017 built on the experiences gained during the pilot data collection. The collection was officially launched in March. The deadline for the data submission was set to 15 June; after its expiration, an informal extension to 31 July was allowed. The data and metadata were submitted in suitable Excel data collection forms.

During the data collection period continuous communication was maintained with all the NA involved. The responsible team was continuously available to the NA, offering support by e-mail and phone, replying to requests for clarifications on the compilation of relevant data and metadata and scrutinizing data collected for any inconsistencies and misunderstandings in relation to the project requirements.

For monitoring the communication with the MS and the overall progress of data collection, a monitoring mechanism was established. It recorded all the communication details, comments received, deadlines met, etc. and was updated on a daily basis.

Data collected during this period was validated by the team. The plausibility and internal consistency of the data, their consistency with relevant data from LFS and the LMP database and the plausibility of the computed indicators were checked. All findings were reported to the respective NA and a consultation and data correction phase was launched, aiming at eliminating observed problems and improving data quality and plausibility. All NA responded with revised data in cases of identified errors (except for minor inconsistencies due to rounding) and with justifications of any unusual but correct figures.

7.1.4 Data availability in the MS

All MS except Italy have delivered data and this is expected to be the total for 2017. It is expected that in 2018 Italy will also deliver data. The Netherlands delivered data for 2015 since the 2016 data would

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market not be available before the end of September. Each year Y, Dutch data for year Y-1 become available at the end of September.

The completeness rate overall and by collection variable is shown in the following table.

Table 2. Completeness rate of data for 2016 delivered via the administrative data collection (%)⁽¹⁾.

Country	Overall	JIA users	JIA users (12-18)	JIA users (>=18)	Initial stock	Inflows	Total JIA users	Exits	LTU	LTU (12-18)	LTU (>=18)
AT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BE ⁽²⁾	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CZ	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DK	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EL ⁽³⁾	30.0								100.0	100.0	100.0
ES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FI	30.0								100.0	100.0	100.0
FR	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					100.0	100.0	100.0
HR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HU	60.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
IE	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
IT ⁽⁴⁾											
LT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LU	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LV	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NL ⁽⁵⁾	15.0	25.0			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0		
PL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RO ⁽³⁾	7.5								25.0	25.0	25.0
SE	30.0								100.0	100.0	100.0
SI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SK	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Overall	74.4	74.1	69.6	69.6	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	85.7	81.3	81.3

(1) Status on 26th September 2017.

(2) Aggregation of data from three regional PES.

(3) EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet.

(4) This country did not deliver data.

(5) The delivered data are for reference year 2015.

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The process of how the requested data was delivered is shown in [Table 3](#). 18 MS have delivered a full set of data. The total completeness rate is 74.4% and all 10 variables have completeness rates near or over 70%. Greece, Finland, Sweden and Romania could not provide data on JIA users.

Finland and Sweden implement individual action plans (IAP). In Finland, IAP are renewed every 3 months of unemployment. However only the total number of IAP is known but not which unemployed person has one. Therefore, there are no statistics about the number of LTU with IAP or of their exits into employment. In Sweden too, the PES applies a system based on individual action plans but no more information on these action plans was provided. Romania stated that it has not yet implemented the JIA. The Ministry of Labour is currently working on changing the legal framework to implement the JIA. Finally, Greece does not implement the JIA either and is currently working together with the national PES to introduce it.

In Ireland, Netherlands and UK data are not available by level of education. France cannot provide data on flows of JIA users. For Hungary as well as for Netherlands it is not possible to provide the data by duration of unemployment.

Table 3. Data delivered for 2016

Type of data	Countries which did not provide data	Comments
Data in total	IT	Italy is implementing a large reform, with the setting up of a uniform IT system as a priority; it hopes to be able to provide data by the end of 2017.
Registered adult LTU (25-64)	—	
JIA users	EL, FI, RO, SE	Finland does not record which unemployed person receives and IPA. Only the total number of IAP is known without distinction between LTU and non-LTU. Sweden did not provide information about the lack of data on JIA users. Romania has not implemented the JIA yet but the Ministry of Labour is currently working on changing the legal framework to implement it. Greece has not implemented the JIA yet and is working with the national PES to introduce it.
Initial stock of JIA users	FR	
Inflow of JIA users	FR	NA in France is not able to provide transition data, as the sample is too small for quality data on such detailed breakdowns. Unweighted data consists of 8872 observations for registered LTU.
Exits of JIAs into employment	FR	
Duration of unemployment	HU, NL	Hungary was able to report only about total LTU and not about breakdowns by duration of unemployment. This may be possible in the future. The Netherlands used a different set of duration classes until the 2015 reference year. It will use the current set as of the 2016 reference year data.
Educational level	IE, NL, UK	IE, NL, UK do not record education level.
Age group	—	
Gender	—	
Data for 2016	NL	The NA provided data for 2015. Data for 2016 will not be available before the end of September. Each year Y, Dutch data for year Y-1 become available at the end of September.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market 12 countries (almost 50%) met the initial deadline. Two of them, Finland and Latvia, sent their data even before June. 10 countries did not meet the deadline but provided the data before the end of June. Belgium and Czech Republic sent data in July and Cyprus and Spain delivered their data on the 30th and the 31st of August respectively. Greece delivered data on the 26th of September.

A detailed table concerning data availability and metadata information (comments provided by the MS) is provided in **Annex 4**.

7.1.5 Data validation

Data validation started at the moment the NA filled in their data in the Excel data collection templates. The templates have embedded a number of rules and when data fail them, produce notifications so that the data can be reviewed and corrected immediately.

More specifically, the delivered data collection templates include some preliminary checks, mostly related to logical and data integrity errors. Therefore, the persons from the NA who were responsible for filling the data templates had the ability to check their data directly in case of errors. Moreover, there is the possibility for providing explanatory comments in the template, in case of errors that cannot be corrected or in case of any other problems concerning the data.

Validation rules were applied after reception of the data. Datasets were cross-checked for logical errors and inconsistencies, while external data sources were also consulted. LTU-related data available from other sources were also used in order to check the received data.

The data which fail validation rules are not necessarily wrong; they may be correct but unusual and need to be checked again. If at least one rule failed, a report was sent to the country in order to re-examine the data. Any kind of support (technical or methodological) needed was offered to the NA in order to be able to provide a good quality of data.

The validation rules applied are classified by validation level. Validation levels²⁰ are a concept introduced in the European Statistical System. They show the extent and provenance of the data involved in a validation rule. In the case of the administrative data collection we have rules of the following levels:

- Level 0: they refer to the filename, file type and structure of the received data file.
- Level 1: they involve only data from the same data file.
- Level 2: they are the rules that compare data items with the values they had in previous reference periods.
- Level 5: they check the received data versus LTU-related data from other sources.

The rules are presented in **Annex 6**. This validation and the generation of the validation reports were carried out with suitable scripts in SAS.

In the following section a summary table (**Table 4**) with validation results is provided. 27 countries out of 28 provided data. Nine countries provided data without errors or warnings, ten countries provided data with warnings and eight countries provided data with errors.

²⁰ https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/essvalidserv/index.php/Validation_Levels

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Table 4. Summary of validation results

Validation results	Countries	Comments
Data without errors or warnings	AT, CY, EE, ES, FR, NL, PL, PT, SE	
Data with warnings only	BG, CZ, DE, EL, FI, HR, HU, IE, LV, SI	Reports were send to MS; replies were received.
Data with errors	BE, DK, LT, LU, MT, SK, UK, RO	Reports were send to MS; replies and revised data were received.
Minor open issues	BG, EL	BG: Transitions of LTU to employment from LFS seem much higher than JIA exits. JIA users are almost equal to LTU. EL: Total stock of LTU is larger than the sum of low-educated, medium-educated and highly-educated LTU

The following table (Table 5) shows the validation results summarized by country. All-over the quality of the data received was good. For most countries the validation procedure returned only warnings that could be explained. However, it can be observed that several countries provided the same figures for registered LTU as for JIA users. The countries stated that they provide individual action plans to all unemployed person at the moment of registration of unemployed persons even before they become LTU.

Table 5. Validation results by country

Country	Validation Results	Validation results in detail	Comments
AT	Warnings	JIA user average stock is equal to the registered LTU.	Offers individual action plans to all LTU.
BE	No errors or warnings		
BG	Warnings	Transitions of LTU to employment from LFS seem much higher than JIA exits. JIA users are almost equal to LTU	
CY	No errors or warnings		
CZ	Warnings	The number provided for total duration was not equal to the sum of duration 12-18 and >=18 for JIA users-stock and Registered LTU.	Errors in the sheets "JIA users stock" and "Registered LTU". Revised data have been sent.
DE	Warnings	The number provided for total education is not equal to the sum of low, medium and high education. There is a large number of LTUs with unknown educational level.	High share of "unknown" with regard to the qualification level is correct: missing values delivered by municipalities, foreign certificates which cannot be allocated to ISCED levels, not available information about schooling (qualification cannot be assigned unambiguously to the ISCED level), for technical reasons.
DK	Errors and warnings	The number provided for total gender is not equal to the sum of men and women for JIA users-stock and Registered LTU. JIA users are equal to the registered LTU.	Successful revision of the data.
EE	No errors or warnings		
EL	Warnings	Total stock of LTU is larger than the sum of low-educated, medium-educated and highly-educated LTU	
ES	No errors or warnings		
FI	Warnings	The number of LTU provided for total education is larger the sum of low, medium and high education. There is a large number of LTUs with unknown educational level.	Educational level either could not be classified with the current classification or education could not be identified or person did not have any certificate of education.
FR	Warnings	Data unavailable for initial stock and inflow of JIA users as well as for JIA users exited to employment and JIA users are equal to the registered LTU.	FR is not able to provide transition data as the data are based on the LFS sample which is too small.

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HR	Warnings	JIA users average stock is equal to the registered LTU. The number provided for total duration was not equal to the sum of duration 12-18 and >=18 for JIA users-stock and Registered LTU.	Errors due to rounding. Successful revision of the data. JIA users average stock is still equal to the registered LTU.
HU	Warnings	The number provided for total education is not equal to the sum of low, medium and high education.	No breakdown for duration of unemployment. HU cannot provide separate breakdowns of duration at this moment.
IE	No errors or warnings	Data unavailable for breakdown by education level.	IE does not have level of education (ISCED) data readily available linked to the registered unemployed database.
IT	-	No data.	
LT	Error	JIA users average stock is not smaller than the registered LTU.	Successful revision of the data
LU	Errors	Total number of JIA users is smaller than JIA users average stock in some sub-groups of LTUs.	LU considers that the data are correct.
LV	Warnings	JIA users average stock is equal to the registered LTU and the number provided for total education is not equal to the sum of low, medium, high. There is a large number of LTUs with unknown educational level.	All registered unemployed persons have job-integration agreements. There are persons with unknown education because some people cannot indicate their educational level.
MT	Errors and warnings	The number provided for total duration is not equal to the sum of 12-18 and >=18 and the number of JIA users is not smaller than the registered LTU.	Successful revision of the data
NL	No errors	Data for 2015. Data unavailable for breakdown by duration of unemployment and for breakdown by education level. JIA users are equal to the registered LTU.	JIA users are equal to registered LTU since all persons with social benefit are assisted immediately after entrance
PL	Warnings	The number provided for total education is not equal to the sum of low, medium and high education. There is a large number of LTUs with unknown educational level.	The figures for unknown education cover all unemployed persons whose level of education is unknown or who have no education
PT	No errors or warnings		
RO	No errors or warnings		
SE	No errors or warnings		
SI	Warnings	The number provided for total education is not equal to the sum of low, medium and high education and JIA users are equal to the registered LTU.	There are people with unknown education. SI do not provide agreements to LTU separately
SK	Errors	The number provided for total duration is not equal to the sum of 12 to 18 months and over 18 months for Registered LTU. The number provided for total gender is not equal to the sum of men and women for Registered LTU.	The discrepancies have been caused by the rounding-off the sums. Successful revision of the data
UK	Errors and warnings	JIA users average stock is equal to the registered LTU and data unavailable for breakdown by education level. The number provided for total gender is not equal to the sum of men and women. JIA users are equal to the registered LTU. The number provided for total duration is not equal to the sum of 12-18 and >=18 months. The number provided for total age is not equal to the sum of 25-54 and 55-64.	The discrepancies have been caused by the rounding-off the sums. Successful revision of the data.

7.1.6 The extent of use of JIA

The pilot data collection revealed as well as the current full-scale data collection that several countries provide already individual action plans and some of them provide these action plans to all unemployed persons at the moment they register with PES. The extent to which these action plans are exactly the same as the JIA is not clear. Since metadata information on the content of JIA used in each country was not collected officially, some countries did not respond to our request for more information. The following table summarises information about the content of JIA provided by the MS.

27 MS provided data, of which 23 provided data on JIA. The countries that did not provide data on JIA are Finland, Greece, Romania and Sweden. Finland stated that they have individual action plans in place

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market for unemployed persons similar to the JIA but they cannot provide data on LTU JIA users. Greece has not implemented the JIA yet and is currently working on introducing it. Romania has not implemented it either and is also working on revising its national legal framework to introduce it. Sweden provides individual action plans but the authority reporting the data had no knowledge of their content.

Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Estonia, Croatia, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and UK provided data on similar action plans that they have in their countries.

Austria, Denmark, France, Latvia and Malta stated that they already implement the JIA but information on the content of the relevant plans is not available.

Netherlands, UK, Slovenia, Austria, Latvia, Cyprus, France, Estonia, Denmark and Croatia provided the JIA or the actions that they have to all unemployed persons. Portugal (98%), Lithuania (98%) and Bulgaria (96%) provided JIA to almost all long-term unemployed persons.

The following table (Table 6) provides the extent to which MS use the JIA.

Table 6. Extent of the use of JIA by country

Country	Data for JIA	JIA to all registrants	Conclusion	Information provided on the JIA
AT	Yes	Yes	JIA implemented; content not clear	Every registered LTU has a JIA
BE	Yes	No	Plans similar to the JIA are implemented	The Belgian PES have adopted an approach that focuses on prevention. A tailor-made approach is put forward by the different PES. The Brussels PES, Actiris, aims to guide jobseekers 3 to 6 months after registration. It offers project development plans (CPP) for youngsters and individual action plans (PAI) for other jobseekers. The long-term unemployed are not a specific target group for the Brussels PES. The Walloon PES, FOREM, concludes an individual plan of action by means of a contract between jobseeker and the PES. The goal is to offer a jobseeker guidance within 3 months. The Flemish PES, VDAB, has a slightly different approach. Guidance to jobseekers is offered tailor made and depends on the distance of the jobseeker to the labour market. The most important distinction is made between self-reliant and more vulnerable jobseekers. The latter group gets a more intensified guidance proposal in order to speed up activation. This new approach also means that no specific target date with regard to guidance after registration is put forward. In Flanders the jobseekers progress is also evaluated on a more continuous scale instead of a more formal evaluation process by the personal counsellor in the Walloon PES. The Brussels PES organizes a formal evaluation after 12 months of registration (and inactivity). Further guidance will be offered until the jobseeker finds a job. Each jobseeker also has an individual counsellor who is responsible for follow up and guidance.
BG	Yes	Almost all (96%)		No information
CY	Yes	Yes	JIA is moderately established	The Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance is constantly assisting registered long term unemployed people with employment subsidy schemes and training programs. The PES staff is not sufficient enough to establish individual personalised meetings with LTUs (JIA). All LTUs visit the PES offices every 30-40 calendar days and are informed on certain ALMPs available at the time. The system also notifies the PES staff when an unemployed person becomes LTU in order to be treated as such. Based on the explanation above and under the circumstances, the reporting authority considers that the JIA methodology has been moderately established in a more informal approach in Cyprus and thus it included the total number of registered LTU in its data submission.
CZ	Yes	No	No information	No information
DE	Yes	No	Individual Action Plan (IAP) equivalent to JIA	JIA can be considered as IAP (Individual Action Plan, "Eingliederungsvereinbarungen").
DK	Yes	Yes	JIA implemented; content not clear	The PES is required by law to give all unemployed a JIA at the beginning of the unemployment spell and hence not only when they are considered to be LTU. The Agency of Labour Market and Recruitment is not familiar with the available data source on JIAs. It has been testing the data quite thoroughly but has encountered issues and still has unanswered questions about how the administrative staff in the PES uses the digital tools regarding JIAs. Therefore, it has decided not to report on the use of JIAs yet. Instead, as a preliminary measure, they are assuming for the purpose of the administrative data collection that all LTU have a JIA.

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EE	Yes	Yes	Individual Action Plan (IAP) very similar to JIA	All registered unemployed have an individual action plan (very similar to JIA). Therefore, the JIA users stock is equal to Registered LTU
EL	No	—	No JIA	Greece has not yet implemented the JIA and is working on introducing it.
ES	Yes	No		No information
FI	No	—	Individual Action Plan (IAP) very similar to JIA	From the beginning of 2017 the IAP are renewed every 3 months. The authority does not have available information about which LTU have IAP been offered to. It only has data on the number of IAP offered and on the number of LTU but combining these data was not possible. This means that Finland could provide only data on all registered LTU but not on IAP users.
FR	Yes	Yes	JIA implemented; content not clear	The JIA is automatic for LTU jobseekers. The authority therefore reported data based on the LFS data.
HR	Yes	Yes	Professional Plans similar to JIA	Croatia offers "Professional Plans" that contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of jobs and professions that the unemployed person can perform according to their defined professional, working and personal abilities and the labour market requirements; • A list of activities the unemployed person will carry out in order to get employed; • A list of activities with the purpose of preparation for employment and the deadlines for their execution e.g. applying to employers and answering job adverts; and • The time when contacts between the unemployed person and the employment counsellor, through the agreed activity of individual consultations, will take place. <p>The Professional Plan must be signed within 60 days of the registration and is signed by both the employment counsellor and the unemployed person.</p>
HU	Yes	No	Cooperation agreement within LMP programmes	Hungary reported on those persons with whom a cooperation agreement was signed within (ESF co-financed) labour-market programmes (ALMPs aimed at the labour market integration of disadvantaged unemployed). On the other hand, it was not able to report breakdowns by duration of unemployment. This may be possible in the future.
IE	Yes	No	Action Plans similar to JIA	Data come from the Jobseekers Longitudinal Database, with links to Activation and Case Management system for JIA data. A person is treated as having a JIA when either a) an Action Plan Agreed is recorded on the Intreo record or b) the person has been referred to a JobPath provider.
IT	—	—		No data
LT	Yes	Almost (98%)	No information	No information
LU	Yes	No	No information	No information
LV	Yes	Yes	JIA implemented; content not clear	All registered unemployed persons have job-integration agreements
MT	Yes	No	JIA implemented; content not clear	Individuals who sign a JIA undergo a 3-phase programme: i) Profiling, ii) Training and iii) Job Search. Given that these individuals have been absent from the labour market for a long time, their Training Phase tends to be longer to ensure that they acquire the necessary employability skills prior to the Job Search Phase.
NL	Yes	Yes	Social benefits	Data concern all recipients of WW / social benefits. Persons with social benefits are assisted immediately after registration.
PL	Yes	No	Individual Action Plan (IAP) very similar to JIA	All registered LTU are offered an Individual Action Plan, which is similar to the idea of job integration agreement. It is part of the system of individualized support for the unemployed based on profiling. The local labour offices are responsible for profiling of the support. All registered unemployed persons obtain the Individual Action Plan obligatorily, no later than 60 days from the date of determining the profile of support.
PT	Yes	Almost (98%)	Personal Employment Plan (PPE); includes only employment and training measures	Portugal implements a Personal Employment Plan (PPE) that is considered as JIA. The PPE is a written agreement between the unemployed person and the public employment service where the necessary stages of employment are defined and adjusted for a future integration into the labour market, including, if necessary, vocational training and qualification. The steps included in the PPE are compulsory for the unemployed and are sequential but may not have a planned start date. The PPE is defined at the time of registration or up to 15 days after registration (in the case of subsidized unemployed) and may be revised whenever necessary or at most every 6 months. The main difference between the PPE and the JIA of the LTU is the timing of contracting and the fact that the PPE only includes employment and training / qualification measures.
RO	No	—	No JIA	Romania has not yet implemented the JIA and is working on introducing it.
SE	No	—	Individual Action Plan (IAP)	Sweden has not introduced JIA. The PES applies a system based on individual action plans.

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SI	Yes	Yes	Employment Action Plan (EAP)	Before the Council Recommendation, every LTU had an EAP, which is technically very similar to the JIA and for this reason the MS reported the data about employment action plans/users and LTU in 2016. Slovenia engaged very actively in the implementation of the Council recommendation regarding the integration of LTU. In 2016 many actions were taken such as: 1) training of career counsellors for the production of JIA and an in-depth assessment of LTU, 2) proposals and preparation of new activities and programmes to integrate the long-term unemployed (such as the "Social activation"), 3) technical and organisational preparation for JIA production. It started providing JIA in January 2017.
SK	Yes	No	Individual Action Plan (IAP)	Slovakia is in the process of launching JIA in 2017. Data provided in the administrative data collection refer to IAP and represent the activities of PES only partially.
UK	No	Yes	Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	All people who are registered unemployed have a JIA. The data refer to persons listed to receive the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) rather than those who are registered unemployed.

7.1.7 Data from external sources

In order to represent the context in which the use of JIA is implemented and in which individual NAs operate, a set of indicators was defined, largely based on EU-LFS, EU-SILC and EU-LMP, with the aim to monitor the general situation of LTU persons in the EU. They also represent an indirect means for monitoring the effects of the implementation of the Council Recommendation. The list includes a wide set of variables which covered different aspects of the economic and socio-political environments in which the NA operate.

Some of the indicators and breakdowns required for the implementation of the project are directly available in Eurostat's database and others have to be calculated or requested. In what follows the indicators are provided in groups according to the sources where data for their calculation are available.

The following indicator was directly available in Eurostat's data base:

- Vacancy rate by gender and by duration of unemployment

The following indicators were requested from DG EMPL:

- Activation rate of adult registered long-term unemployed (LMP cat.2-7)
- Activation rate of adult registered long-term unemployed (LMP cat.4)

For the following indicators data were directly available in Eurostat's data base and indicators have been calculated:

- Share of LTU over 25 registered with PES by gender. *However, the indicator is missing for several MS. This is due to the fact that it was computed from disseminated LFS data on the number of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment (four duration classes), registration status and receipt of benefits status (whether they receive benefits or not). This is a more disaggregated level than the one at which the indicators are needed. At this disaggregated level there are gaps due to low reliability or confidentiality protection reasons, which preclude the computation of the indicators for a number of MS. In the future, the input data will be requested from Eurostat at the required aggregation level, i.e. by gender, registration status and duration of unemployment of 12 months or more. It is expected that at the required level the gaps will be considerably fewer, if any and most MS will be available.*
- Number of registered adult long term unemployed within 18 months / Number of registered adult long term unemployed.

The following indicators are calculated from data requested from the PES Benchmarking:

- Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment per age group, gender and qualification level, as a share of all PES register transitions into employment
- Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment per age group, gender and qualification level, as a share of all PES register transitions into employment

The net replacement rates for the LTU (in %) were directly available in the EC Tax and benefits database.

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To avoid inconsistencies and to ensure the use of correct data we requested the following indicators, data and classifications.

Annual LFS data for the calculation of

- Long term unemployment rate of the adult (25-64) working age population (as % of active population 25-64) by age group, gender educational level and by duration of unemployment
- Share of adult (25-64) working age population long-term unemployed as a percentage of the total adult working age population (25-64) unemployment
- Participation in education and training for LTU working age adults (aged 25-64) (in %)
- Hiring rates for long-term unemployed, by gender (Hiring rates are not available for LTU)

Long term unemployment rates and shares as follows:

ILOSTAT = 1, 2 (ILOSTAT (Q) ILO working status everybody; 1 Employed, 2 Unemployed)
DURUNE: <12, M_12-17, M_18+, total
HATLEV: low, medium, high, total
SEX: male, female, total
AGE: 15-54, 55-64, total
COUNTRIES: All EU 28 MSs +IS, NO, CH +EA19, +EU28
YEARS: 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
Frequency: Annual
EDUC4WN: total

The following annual transition rates of adult long-term unemployed

- Transition rate of adult long-term unemployed to employment
- Transition rate of adult long-term unemployed to inactivity
- Non-transition rate of adult long-term unemployed

were requested for the following breakdowns

SEX: male, female, total
AGE: 15-54, 55-64, total
HATLEV: low, medium, high, total
COUNTRIES: All EU 28 MSs + +EA19, +EU28
YEARS: 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
Frequency: Annual

The annual EU SILC indicators of adult long-term unemployed

- Use of formal childcare more than 30hrs a week, children less than 3
- In work poverty rate for working age adults (25-64)
- AROP rate of LTU working age adults (25-64)
- Housing cost overburden rate among LTU working age adults (25-64)
- Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU working age adults (25-64)
- Unmet need for medical care of LTU working age adults (25-64)
- Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU working age adults (25-64)
- Share of LTU working age adults (25-64) receiving any benefits

have been requested as follows:

AGE: Y25-65
WSTATUS: UNE (for “in work poverty rate” the WSTATUS was: EMPL)
DURATION: M_GE12 (except for “in work poverty rate “)
YEAR: 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

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COUNTRIES: All EU 28 MSs +EA19, +EU28
FREQUENCY: Annual

Requests were sent to the respective authorities via DG EMPL in May 2017 and the remaining data were downloaded from the authorities' web sites by 15th June 2017.

The extracted / received data were carefully checked to confirm that the correct reference populations, reference years and breakdowns (age classes, education level classes) were applied. Some minor discrepancies were discussed and resolved with DG EMPL and Eurostat. EU SILC and LMP statistics are available up to 2015.

Similar with what was described for the administrative data collection, the data files that are received from third sources or are extracted from their dissemination websites are loaded with specifically designed scripts to the SAS database.

Several of the files do not conform to the structure of the core SAS table and require processing for the computation of the indicators (e.g. aggregations, multiplication of rates by counts to derive needed population totals, divisions to compute shares). These data are stored in different 'satellite' SAS tables awaiting further processing. The files that contain computed indicators are uploaded directly to the core table.

One exception to this last case are the data on direct indicator 'Net replacement rates for the LTU', extracted from the European Commission Tax and Benefits Database. This indicator is broken down by entirely different dimensions than all the rest. Its dimensions, besides country and reference year, are a) family composition of the LTU person, b) level of the LTU person's previous earnings compared to those of the average worker, c) duration of unemployment provided not in the intervals used in the framework but in specific individual values (e.g. 13 months, 25 months, 60 months). These data are not stored in the core table but are kept in a separate SAS table dedicated to them.

7.1.8 Data processing

Following validation, the indicators are computed in the SAS database with custom developed SAS scripts. This processing refers to those indicators for which input data are received.

Depending on the indicator and on the input data received all or some of the following processing steps are carried out:

- Computation of required counts by multiplying available shares with available counts. For example, the input data for aggregate indicator 'Share of LTU over 25 registered with PES' contain a) number of unemployed persons by gender and duration of unemployment and b) shares of unemployed persons registered with PES and receiving benefits, shares of unemployed persons registered with PES and not receiving benefits, shares of unemployed persons not registered with PES and receiving benefits and so forth. For each combination of gender and duration class the shares are multiplied by the counts and the number of unemployed persons by registration status and whether they receive benefits or not is obtained. Clearly this has to be carried out at the most disaggregated level of the data since one cannot aggregate shares but only counts. Such computations take place separately for each country and for the EA19, EU15 and EU28 aggregates.
- Aggregation of counts data to obtain data for the dimensional classes of the indicator framework. Continuing the previous example, for each gender the counts of registered unemployed receiving benefits and registered unemployed not receiving benefits over four duration of unemployment classes (12 - 17 months, 18 - 23 months, 24 - 47 months, 48 months or over) are summed up to get the needed numbers of registered LTU by gender.

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- Computation of indicators at national level. All indicators are expressed as shares. In this step, the share is computed at each required combination of reference year, gender, age class, education level and duration of unemployment by dividing the respective numerator and denominator.
- Computation of indicators for the EA19, EU15 and EU28 aggregates. The numerator and denominator of each indicator must be aggregated over the EA19, the EU15 and EU28 members before they are divided. Attention is required so as to take into account the missing data.
- The computation script treats separately each specific combination of dimensional classes for which an indicator is needed.
- It identifies those MS for which both the numerator and denominator of the indicator are available for this combination of classes.
- It temporarily aggregates over these MS only the numerator and denominator and computes the indicator.
- The transient numerator and denominator aggregates are deleted.

For example, direct indicator 'Use of job integration agreements' is the ratio of a) average stock of JIA users to b) average stock of registered LTU and is required for each combination of gender, age class, education level and duration of unemployment. Suppose that 22 MS have delivered data for registered LTU at 'total' gender, age class (i.e. 25-64), education level and duration of unemployment (i.e. 12 months or over) and that 20 MS have delivered data for the average stock of JIA users for the same combination. Only the MS common to both groups (their intersection) will be taken into account when taking aggregates to compute the indicator for EU. When one moves to computing the indicator for the same combination but for duration of unemployment '18 months or over' data availability will be re-examined because some MS may not have reported their data broken down by duration. Therefore, a different set of MS will now be taken into account for the EU aggregate.

An Excel file with national and EA and EU data and indicators has been produced with custom developed SAS scripts.

The Excel file contains:

- One sheet corresponding to the core SAS table. It contains the data of the administrative data collection and all framework indicators except 'Net replacement rates for the LTU', organised by country, reference year, gender, age class, education level and duration of unemployment.
- One sheet with the data of indicator 'Net replacement rates for the LTU'.
- One sheet for each input data set that was used for the computation of the indicators
- One information sheet for each of the previous sheets: It explains what each column of the sheet contains and will also provide the possible values of columns that correspond to dimensions.
- Finally, one 'Table of contents' sheet, listing all other sheets, with a description of their contents.

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7.2 Annex 2: Indicators derived from the administrative data collection

Direct monitoring indicators

The Indicator Framework includes one overall direct monitoring indicator, two supplementary and one context.

Overall indicator: Use of Job-integration agreements: Number of adult registered long-term unemployed with duration of unemployment more than 18 months having a job-integration agreement / Number of adult registered long-term unemployed with duration of unemployment more than 18 months.

Indicator values are calculated using stock data (all figures should be annual average stocks):

Numerator: **Average stock of JIA users**
with duration of unemployment ≥ 18 months

Denominator: **Average stock of adult registered LTU**
with duration of unemployment ≥ 18 months

Supplementary indicator 1: Use of Job-integration agreements within 18 months: Number of registered adult long-term unemployed with duration of unemployment 12-17 months having a job-integration agreement / Number of registered adult long-term unemployed with duration of unemployment 12-17 months.

Indicator values are calculated using stock data (all figures should be annual average stocks):

Numerator: **Average stock of JIA users**
with duration of unemployment between 12 and 17 months ($\geq 12 < 18$)

Denominator: **Average stock of adult registered LTU**
with duration of unemployment between 12 and 17 months ($\geq 12 < 18$)

Supplementary indicator 2: Regained employment for LTU: Number of adult (aged 25-64) registered long-term unemployed who entered employment in the reference year after a job-integration agreement / Total number of adult (aged 25-64) registered long-term unemployed having a job-integration agreement in the reference year.

Indicator values are calculated using flow data (flow data should be annual totals at the end of the reference year):

- Numerator: **JIA users exited to employment**
end year totals in the year Y of exits into employment of JIA users
- Denominator: **Total number of JIA users**
for the initial stock, the observation of the stock at the first day of the reference year Y
for the new entrants: end year totals for reference year Y

Context indicator: Use of Job-integration agreements after 12 months: Number of adult registered long term unemployed with duration of unemployment more than 12 months having a job integration agreement / Number of registered long term unemployed with duration of unemployment more than 12 months

Indicator values are calculated using stock data (all figures should be annual average stocks):

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- Numerator: **Average stock of JIA users**
with duration of unemployment \geq 12 months
- Denominator: **Average stock of adult registered LTU**
with duration of unemployment \geq 12 months

Follow-up indicators

The Indicator Framework includes one overall follow-up monitoring indicator, one supplementary and one context indicator.

Overall indicator: previously LTU still in employment 12 months after obtaining a job after having a job-integration agreement: Number of previously adult registered long-term unemployed who are in employment 12 months after obtaining a job after having a job-integration agreement / total number of adult registered long-term unemployed obtaining a job after having a job-integration agreement.

Indicator values are calculated using flow data (annual totals at the end of the reference year)

- Numerator: **Still employed former JIA users**
observations at 12 months after entering employment
end year totals should be provided
- Denominator: **JIA users exited to employment**
reference year is year Y-1
end year totals should be provided

Monitoring information starts after the JIA user transitions into employment. Indicatively, if a JIA user exits unemployment during month M_x of year Y-1 his/her labour market status is monitored again in month M_x of year Y. Only employment is recorded. Then the monthly values should be added to provide the end year totals

Supplementary indicator: LTU still unemployed 12 months after a job-integration agreement: number of adult registered long-term unemployed who are in unemployment 12 months after having a job-integration agreement / total number of adult registered long-term unemployed having a job-integration agreement.

Indicator values are calculated using flow data (figures should be end year totals)

- Numerator: **Still unemployed JIA users after 12 months**
observations at **12 months** after getting the JIA
end year totals should be provided
- Denominator: **Inflows of JIA users**
reference year is year Y-1
end year totals should be provided

Monitoring information starts after the adult LTU gets a JIA. Indicatively, if the adult LTU gets a JIA during month M_x of year Y-1 his labour market status is monitored again in month M_x of year Y. Only unemployment is recorded. Then the monthly values should be added to provide the end year totals

Context indicator: LTU in employment 6 months after obtaining a job after having a job-integration agreement: Number of previously adult registered long-term unemployed who are in employment 6 months after obtaining a job after having a job-integration agreement / total number of adult registered long-term unemployed obtaining a job after having a job-integration agreement

Indicator values are calculated using flow data

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- Numerator: **Still employed former JIA users**
observations at **6 months** after entering employment are required
12-monthly totals should be provided

- Denominator: **JIA users exited to employment**
reference year is year Y-1
end year totals should be provided

For the transitions into employment during the months M_1 to M_{12} in year Y-1, the monitoring will take place in months M_7 to M_{12} in year Y-1 and then in months M_1 to M_6 in year Y. In any case for calculating the follow up variable **still employed JIA users** at **6 months** after their transition into employment the sum of the values of these 12 monthly results should be added [i.e. $(M_7 + \dots + M_{12})_{Y-1} + (M_1 + \dots + M_6)_Y$] and delivered in the year Y data collection.

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7.3 Annex 3: Definitions of variables of the administrative data collection

Types of variables: flows and stocks

Generally, variables measuring quantities are distinguished into stocks and flows. Stock variables are measured at a specific point of time, while flow variables are measured with reference to a period (unit) of time (e.g. one month or one year).

Under the Indicator Framework both flow and stock variables are collected. The type of each variable is clearly stated when the variables are presented below.

For the stock variables, the annual average stock is required. It is recommended that this is calculated as the sum of the size of stock on a specific day in each month divided by 12; preferably, the size of the stock should be measured on the last day of each month. In the case that observations do not cover one whole calendar year, the sum should be divided by the number of the months that were actually taken into account.

For the flow variables, end year totals are required, i.e. the total number of individuals (having the specific characteristics per case) during a year Y, and thus the sum of the monthly flow data at the end of the year.

Definitions of variables

Average Stock of JIA users: the monthly average number of adult registered long-term unemployed having a job-integration agreement in the reference year. It is the annual average stock in the reference year (Y).

Initial Stock of JIA users: the number of JIA users at the first date of the reference year.

Inflow of JIA users: the total number of registered adult LTU getting a JIA during the reference year (entrants).

Total number of JIA users = Initial Stock of JIA users + Inflow of JIA users.

JIA users exited to employment: the number of JIA users who transitioned into employment in the reference year (total sum of all exits into employment of LTU having a JIA). It counts only those who transitioned into employment during the reference year after having a Job integration agreement. Persons who entered employment without having a JIA are not counted.

Average stock of adult registered LTU: the number (stock) of adult long term unemployed persons in the unemployment register of the PES in the reference year. It is the annual average stock in the reference year (Y).

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7.4 Annex 4: Data availability and metadata

Country	Complete data	Metadata provided
AT	Yes	Every registered LTU has a JIA, so the JIA users' stock and the Registered LTU stock are equal.; The initial stock of JIA Users is their stock on December 31 st 2015
BE	Yes	The data are aggregates of data from three PES (Actiris, Forem and VDAB). The data of ADG (the PES of the German-speaking region) is missing. According to the MS this region is very small and the missing data will not have large impact. Concerning exits, only work periods lasting at least 28 consecutive days were considered as exits to employment.
BE-Actiris	Yes	
BE-Forem	Yes	
BE-VDAB	Yes	Only work periods lasting at least 28 consecutive days were considered as exits to employment.
BG	Yes	
CY	Yes	The Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance is constantly assisting registered long term unemployed people with employment subsidy schemes and training programs. The PES staff is not sufficient enough to establish individual personalised meetings with LTUs (JIA). All LTUs visit the PES offices every 30-40 calendar days and are informed on certain ALMPs available at the time. The system also notifies the PES staff when an unemployed person becomes LTU in order to be treated as such. Based on the explanation above and under the circumstances, the PES considers that the JIA methodology has been moderately established in a more informal approach in Cyprus and thus it included the total number of registered LTU in its data submission.
CZ	Yes	
DE	Yes	JIA can be considered as IAP (Individual Action Plan, "Eingliederungsvereinbarungen"). As valid IAP is counted any IAP that is not expired at the reference day and - in case of a duration of more than 7 months - has been reviewed at least once. Flow data are based on spells and not on persons. The annual average JIA stock is the stock of adults with a valid IAP ("Eingliederungsvereinbarung" ~ JIA) in the reference year. For duration of unemployment the national 42-day rule is applied. The age limit is 25 to retirement age. Initial stock of JIA users is the stock of adults with a valid JIA in the middle of Dec 2015, not at Jan, 1st, 2016. Inflow of JIA users is the sum of persons with a valid JIA becoming LTU (spells not persons) and not of LTUs that got a JIA during the reference year. The count of JIA users exited to employment is the number of exits directly into employment (spells not persons). The high share of "unknown" with regard to the qualification level can be explained with missing values delivered by municipalities and foreign certificates which cannot be allocated to the ISCED levels. Furthermore: if information about schooling is not available, in some cases the qualification cannot be assigned unambiguously to the ISCED level on the basis of information about occupational skills and vice versa; for technical reasons, since May 2016, the option "not applicable" is default in the VerBIS-checkbox (VerBIS: job placement software of the Federal Employment Agency) Follow up data have been also provided; The information "still employed 6 resp. 12 months after leaving unemployment" results from the day 182 resp. 365 days after leaving unemployment into employment. The information "still unemployed after 12 months" comprises marginally employed, not employed or n/a 365 days after leaving unemployment into employment (date of receiving the JIA is not known)."
DK	Yes	The MS explained that the PES is required by law to give all unemployed a JIA at the beginning of the unemployment spell and hence not only when they are considered to be LTU. The Agency of Labour Market and Recruitment is not familiar with the available data source on JIAs. It has been testing the data quite thoroughly but has encountered issues and still has unanswered questions about how the administrative staff in the PES uses the digital tools regarding JIAs. Therefore, it has decided not to report on the use of JIAs yet. Instead, as a preliminary measure, the authority is assuming for the purpose of the administrative data collection that all LTU have a JIA. Only exits to regular/unsubsidized employment have been reported, since it is always an issue to define subsidized employment. What should be categorized as subsidized employment vs. ALMP measures is not clear. Some forms of subsidized employment that are counted as offers in the context of the Youth Guarantee (such as LMP category 4.1, 'wage subsidies' and 'practical work training in enterprises') are hence not counted as an exit to employment in this LTU-context. This is because a person is still considered to be unemployed, while taking part in these ALMP measures. As it is specified in the methodological manual, the authority counted a person as LTU, if the person was unemployed for 52 weeks or more. In the Danish context this means receiving unemployment support

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		through the PES for 52 weeks or more. Only unemployed that are included in the national definition of unemployment and are available for the labour market have been counted. Four weeks in a row without receiving benefits is considered as a break in the spell and resets the counter.
EE	Yes	Registered unemployed who have more than 12 months continuous spell of registered unemployment were taken into account. That means that the measuring of the duration of unemployment will start at the date when the person registers as unemployed. According to the national practice all breaks (even if it is for one day) in the unemployment spell are considered as a break. All registered unemployed have an individual action plan (very similar to JIA).
EL	No	Data refer to registered unemployed (jobseekers) who have been registered for 12 (full) months or more. National regulation allows unemployed to be registered until they reach 75 years of age, so the actual age coverage is >=25 and <75. Data for JIA users are not available because JIAs are not being offered yet. The authority stated that it is working closely with the national PES for the adoption of the Job Integration Agreement.
ES	Yes	
FI	No	Only figures on LTUs are provided; no data for JIA users. Finland could provide only the information of long-term unemployed as combined information of JIA users who are long-term unemployed is not available. Number of JIAs is only available separately, it is not combined with the LTU persons. From the beginning of 2017 the IAP are renewed every 3 months. There are no statistics about how many LTU have the IAP.
FR	No	Only stocks of JIA users and LTU have been provided. The MS explained that the JIA is automatic for LTU jobseekers and thus, the number of JIA Users is equal to the number of Registered LTU. In a phone call the authority stated that the data of the LFS are used as source. The MS is not able to provide transition data because the sample of the LFS is too small for quality data on such detailed breakdowns. The unweighted sample contains 8872 observations for registered LTU.
HR	Yes	According to the NA, Croatia provides a Professional Plan that contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of jobs and professions that the unemployed person can perform according to their defined professional, working and personal abilities and the labour market requirements; • A list of activities the unemployed person will carry out in order to get employed; • A list of activities with the purpose of preparation for employment and the deadlines for their execution e.g. applying to employers and answering job adverts; and • The time when contacts between the unemployed person and the employment counsellor, through the agreed activity of individual consultations, will take place. The Professional Plan must be signed within 60 days of the registration and is signed by both the employment counsellor and the unemployed person.
HU	No	The authority in HU is able at the moment to report only about total LTU (12+) and not separate breakdowns by duration of unemployment. For 2016, Hungary is able to report on those with whom a cooperation agreement was signed within (ESF co-financed) labour-market programmes (ALMPs aimed at the labour market integration of disadvantaged unemployed (EDIOP-511, CCHOP-811)
IE	No	The data are averages of two observations, one at the beginning and one at the end of the year. Any additional precision from calculating averages of 12 end-month observations would not warrant the extra effort required. JIA user exits are all exits to employment for unemployed people with a JIA where duration of unemployment at exit was more than 12 months and age at exit was greater than or equal to 25. Data are from Jobseekers Longitudinal Database, with links to Activation and Case Management system for JIA data. Unemployment spells included are periods in full receipt of unemployment payments. Periods of part-time employment, or of full-time participation in activation programmes of education, training or temporary employment are not treated as unemployment. A person is treated as having a JIA where either a) an Action Plan Agreed is recorded on the Intreo record or b) the person has been referred to a JobPath provider.
IT	No	Italy is implementing a huge reform that includes the setting up of a uniform IT system as one of its priorities. The authority hopes to be able to provide data by the end of 2017.
LT	Yes	
LU	Yes	
LV	Yes	Reporting is done only for those who registered in the PES. All registered unemployed persons have job-integration agreements.

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MT	Yes	<p>The MS explained that individuals who sign a JIA undergo a 3-phase programme: i) Profiling, ii) Training and iii) Job Search. Given that these individuals have been absent from the labour market for a long time, their Training Phase tends to be longer to ensure that they acquire the necessary employability skills prior to the Job Search Phase.</p> <p>Any individual who reaches a minimum of 12 consecutive months as registered unemployed, is offered a JIA and everyone who accepts/ signs the JIA is considered as an inflow into the system. On the other hand, an individual is considered as an exit if s/he either finds employment or becomes inactive (i.e. de-registers from the system) or following the profiling phase s/he is referred to an alternative specialised service offered by the PES (hence the individual is no longer participating in the 3-phase programme).</p>
NL	No	<p>In the NL all persons with social benefit are assisted immediately after entrance, thus all LTU are reported as JIA users. Data are not available on recipients of WW/social benefit by educational level. Data are not available by duration of unemployment. Provided data concern 2015. Data for 2016 will not be available until the beginning of October 2017.</p>
PL	Yes	<p>All registered LTU are offered an Individual Action Plan, which is similar to the idea of job integration agreement. It is part of the system of individualized support for the unemployed based on profiling. The local labour offices are responsible for profiling of the support. All registered unemployed persons obtain the Individual Action Plan obligatorily, no later than 60 days from the date of determining the profile of support.</p> <p>The authority explained that the counts provided under 'unknown' education cover all unemployed persons which level of education is unknown or who have no education.</p>
PT	Yes	<p>In accordance with the regulations applied to the PES, a LTU is an unemployed person registered in the PES for 12 or more months without any interruption (includes, for example, unemployed persons integrated into long-term LMP - more than 28 days - who were not available and looking for a job during that period). Portugal provides a Personal Employment Plan (PPE) that is considered as a JIA. The PPE is a written agreement between the unemployed person and the public employment service where the necessary stages of employment are defined and adjusted for a future integration into the labour market, including, if necessary, vocational training and qualification. The steps included in the PPE are compulsory for the unemployed and are sequential but may not have a planned start date. The PPE is defined at the time of registration or up to 15 days after registration (in the case of subsidized unemployed) and may be revised whenever necessary or at most every 6 months. The main difference between the PPE and the JIA of the LTUs is the timing of contracting and the fact that the PPE only includes employment and training / qualification measures.</p> <p>The authority stated that integration agreements (PPE) are carried out both for LTU and for the short-term unemployed, so that the flow is reflected in the count of the unemployed at the moment they reach the 12 months (LTU entry) and have an active PPE.</p>
RO	No	<p>The MS has not yet implemented the JIA, which is why data on the JIA beneficiaries were not provided. Only data on LTU by age and gender have been provided. Romania is currently revising its legal framework to introduce the JIA.</p>
SE	No	<p>Sweden has not introduced JIA. The authority which provided the data explained that the PES applies a system based on individual action plans but it does not have detailed information on the content.</p>
SI	Yes	<p>The authority explained that it is engaged very actively in the implementation of the Council recommendation regarding the integration of LTU. In 2016 many actions were taken such as: 1. training of career counsellors for the production of JIA and an in-depth assessment of LTU, 2. proposals and preparation of new activities and programmes to integrate the long-term unemployed (such as the "Social activation"), 3. Technical and organisational preparation for JIA production. The data provided for 2016 concern long-term unemployed persons having an Employment Action Plan (EAP), which is technically very similar to the JIA. In the following year, it will be possible to provide also the data about JIA users for the reference year 2017.</p>
SK	Yes	<p>The authority explained that it is just in the process of implementing of job integration agreement (JIA) as a part of LTU labour market integration procedure and thus there is no record of JIA in 2016. There is an alternative in Slovakia, the individual action plan (IAP), which serves at the moment as a substitute of JIA but is not completely in line with JIA requirements. The data provided for 2016 reflected IAP results which represent the activities of PES just partially.</p>
UK	No	<p>In the UK, all people who are registered unemployed have a JIA. The data refer to Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) rather than the total number of those who are registered unemployed due to the roll out of a new benefit system. Data include some people aged 65.</p> <p>The data provided is a count of the number of people who were claiming JSA on the 14th January 2016. Count data from 1st Jan 2016 is not available.</p> <p>JIA user exits: The authority does not record a claimants destination when they leave JSA; the claimants are requested to fill in a form but this is optional.</p> <p>The authority does not record the education level of claimants.</p>

7.5 Annex 5: Example of metadata collection template

Q1. Do you have JIA that comply fully with the Recommendation, i.e. that comprise at least the following two elements	
i an individual service offer aimed at finding a job	YES/NO
ii the identification of a single point of contact	YES/NO
iii If no in either of the above, please explain	

Q2. Please provide your definition of LTU and of unemployment in general. Please specify differences from the definition recommended in the Methodological Manual	

Q3 Age range of reference population	
i What is the lower limit of age coverage?	
ii What is the upper limit of age coverage?	
iii Comments (if any)	

Q4 How do you treat interruptions in the unemployment spell? Please explain?	

Q5. Please provide information on the exits of LTU having JIA into employment that you take into account	

Q6. Please provide information on the calculation of stocks	

7.6 Annex 6: Data validation rules

7.6.1 Validation rules at the data file level

Nr	Rule
	Level 0
1	<p>Condition: The file contains all five data sheets</p> <p>Flag: Error</p>

7.6.2 Validation rules for sheet 'JIA users – stock'

Nr	Rule
	Level 0
	<p>Condition: The sheet contains all the cells of the original structure</p> <p>Flag: Error</p>
2	<p>Condition: Data items should contain a number</p> <p>Flag: Warning if item is NA, NULL, blank (counting missing values)</p> <p>Flag: Error else</p> <p>Note: Applies to all data items</p>
	Level 1
3	<p>Condition: Values must be greater than or equal to zero.</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $X \geq 0$</p> <p>Flag: Error</p> <p>Note: Applies to all data items</p>
4	<p>Condition: Average stock of JIA users Total = Average stock of male JIA users + Average stock of female JIA users</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$;</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, age and level of education.</p>

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Nr	Rule
5	<p>Condition: Average stock of JIA users Total = Average stock of JIA users low education + Average stock of JIA users medium education + Average stock of JIA users high education</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, age and gender.</p>
6	<p>Condition: Average stock of JIA users Total (aged 25-64) = Average stock of JIA users aged 25-54 + Average stock of JIA users aged 55-64</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender and education level.</p>
7	<p>Condition: Total average stock of JIA users (duration of unemployment more than or equal to 12 months) = Total average stock of JIA users with duration of unemployment more than or equal to 12 months up to less than 18 months + Total average stock of JIA users with duration of unemployment more than or equal to 18 months</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{\geq 12} = JIA_{12-18} + JIA_{\geq 18}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{\geq 12} < JIA_{12-18} + JIA_{\geq 18}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{\geq 12} > JIA_{12-18} + JIA_{\geq 18}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender, age and level of education.</p>
	<p>Level 2</p>
8	<p>Condition: For each cell of the sheet compute the absolute rate of change from the previous reference year. Compute the median of these rates. Compute the absolute deviations of the rates from the median rate. Compute the median of the absolute deviations. Cells with absolute deviation at least k times greater than the median absolute deviation (k to be specified) are considered outliers and should be investigated.</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $R_t = X_t - X_{t-1} / X_{t-1}$, $R_t^{(m)}$ the median of R_t, $D_t = R_t - R_t^{(m)}$, $D_t^{(m)}$ the median of D_t, outlier if $D_t > k \cdot D_t^{(m)}$.</p> <p>Flag: Warning</p>

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Nr	Rule
	Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender, age and level of education.

7.6.3 Validation rules for sheet 'JIA users - total'

Nr	Rule
Level 0	Level 0
1	Condition: The sheet contains all the cells of the original structure Flag: Error
2	Condition: Data items should contain a number Flag: Warning if item is NA, NULL, blank Flag: Error else Note: Applies to all data items
	Level 1
3	Condition: Values must be greater than or equal to zero. Mathematical representation: $X \geq 0$ Flag: Error Note: Applies to all data items
4	Condition: Initial stock of JIA users Total = Initial stock of male JIA users + Initial stock of female JIA users Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$ Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$ Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$ Note: Applies to all combinations of age and level of education.
5	Condition: Initial stock of JIA users Total = Initial stock of JIA users low education + Initial stock of JIA users medium education + Initial stock of JIA users high education Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$ Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$ Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$

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Nr	Rule
	Note: Applies to all combinations of age and gender.
6	<p>Condition: Initial stock of JIA users Total (aged 25-64) = Initial stock of JIA users aged 25-54 + Initial stock of JIA users aged 55-64</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender and education level.</p>
7	<p>Condition: Inflow of JIA users Total = Inflow of male JIA users + Inflow of female JIA users</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if: $JIA_{total} < JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of age and level of education.</p>
8	<p>Condition: Inflow of JIA users Total = Inflow stock of JIA users low education + Inflow of JIA users medium education + Inflow of JIA users high education</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of age and gender.</p>
9	<p>Condition: Inflow of JIA users Total (aged 25-64) = Inflow of JIA users aged 25-54 + Inflow of JIA users aged 55-64</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender and education level.</p>
	Level 2
10	<p>Condition: The Initial stock of JIA users of the current reference year should be equal to the previous year's initial stock plus that year's inflows minus that year's exits.</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $Initial_t = Initial_{t-1} + Inflows_{t-1} - Exits_{t-1}$</p>

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Nr	Rule
	<p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender, age and level of education.</p>
11	<p>Condition: For each cell of the sheet compute the absolute rate of change from the previous reference year. Compute the median of these rates. Compute the absolute deviations of the rates from the median rate. Compute the median of the absolute deviations. Cells with absolute deviation at least k times greater than the median absolute deviation (k to be specified) are considered outliers and should be investigated.</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $R_t = X_t - X_{t-1} / X_{t-1}$, $R_t^{(m)}$ the median of R_t, $D_t = R_t - R_t^{(m)}$, $D_t^{(m)}$ the median of D_t, outlier if $D_t > k \cdot D_t^{(m)}$.</p> <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all variables and all combinations of gender, age and level of education.</p>

7.6.4 Validation rules for sheet 'JIA user exits'

Nr	Rule
Level 0	Level 0
1	<p>Condition: The sheet contains all the cells of the original structure</p> <p>Flag: Error</p>
2	<p>Condition: Data items should contain a number</p> <p>Flag: Warning if item is NA, NULL, blank</p> <p>Flag: Error else</p> <p>Note: Applies to all data items</p>
	Level 1
3	<p>Condition: Values must be greater than or equal to zero.</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $X \geq 0$</p> <p>Flag: Error</p> <p>Note: Applies to all data items</p>

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Nr	Rule
4	<p>Condition: JIA users exits to employment Total = male JIA users exited to employment + female JIA users exited to employment</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{Men} + JIA_{Women}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of age and level of education.</p>
5	<p>Condition: JIA users exits to employment Total = JIA users with low education exited to employment + JIA users with medium education exited to employment + JIA users with high education exited to employment</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{low} + JIA_{medium} + JIA_{high}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of age and gender.</p>
6	<p>Condition: JIA users exited to employment Total (aged 25-64) = JIA users aged 25-54 exited to employment + JIA users aged 55-64 exited to employment</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} = JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{total} < JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{total} > JIA_{25-54} + JIA_{55-64}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender and education level.</p>
	<p>Level 2</p>
7	<p>Condition: For each cell of the sheet compute the absolute rate of change from the previous reference year. Compute the median of these rates. Compute the absolute deviations of the rates from the median rate. Compute the median of the absolute deviations. Cells with absolute deviation at least k times greater than the median absolute deviation (k to be specified) are considered outliers and should be investigated.</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $R_t = X_t - X_{t-1} / X_{t-1}$, $R_t^{(m)}$ the median of R_t, $D_t = R_t - R_t^{(m)}$, $D_t^{(m)}$ the median of D_t, outlier if $D_t > k \cdot D_t^{(m)}$.</p> <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender, age and level of education.</p>
	<p>Level 5</p>

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Nr	Rule
8	<p>Condition: Shares of male JIA exits should be consistent with the shares of the share of male LTUs that exited to employment according to the LFS and LMP (Imp_ind_actru).</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA male}}{\text{Exits JIA total}} - \frac{\text{Exits LFS male}}{\text{Exits LFS total}} \right \leq k \%$ $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA male}}{\text{Exits JIA total}} - \frac{\text{Exits LMP male}}{\text{Exits LMP total}} \right \leq k \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, age and level of education available in the respective sources. <i>The rule requires further investigation and refinement.</i></p>
9	<p>Condition: Shares of low educated adult registered LTUs should be consistent with the shares of low educated LTUs that exited to employment according to the LFS and LMP (Imp_ind_actru)</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA low}}{\text{Exits JIA total}} - \frac{\text{Exits LFS low}}{\text{Exits LFS total}} \right \leq k \%$ $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA low}}{\text{Exits JIA total}} - \frac{\text{Exits LMP low}}{\text{Exits LMP total}} \right \leq k \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender and age available in the respective sources.</p>
9	<p>Condition: Shares of low educated adult registered LTUs should be consistent with the shares of low educated LTUs that exited to employment according to the LFS and LMP (Imp_ind_actru)</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA medium}}{\text{Exits JIA total}} - \frac{\text{Exits LFS medium}}{\text{Exits LFS total}} \right \leq k \%$ $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA medium}}{\text{Exits JIA total}} - \frac{\text{Exits LMP medium}}{\text{Exits LMP total}} \right \leq k \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender and age available in the respective sources.</p>

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Nr	Rule
10	<p>Condition: Shares of 25-54 aged registered LTUs should be consistent with the shares of 25-54 LTUs that exited to employment according to the LFS and LMP (Imp_ind_actru)</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA (25 - 54)}}{\text{Exits JIA total}} - \frac{\text{Exits LFS (25 - 54)}}{\text{Exits LFS total}} \right \leq k \%$ $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA (25 - 54)}}{\text{Exits JIA total}} - \frac{\text{Exits LMP (25 - 54)}}{\text{Exits LMP total}} \right \leq k \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender and level of education available in the respective sources.</p>
11	<p>Condition: The rate of change of the number of JIA exits between consecutive reference years should be consistent with the respective rates of the number of LTUs that exited to employment according to the LFS and LMP (Imp_ind_actru).</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA}_t - \text{Exits JIA}_{t-1}}{\text{Exits JIA}_{t-1}} - \frac{\text{Exits LFS}_t - \text{Exits LFS}_{t-1}}{\text{Exits LFS}_{t-1}} \right \leq k \%$ $\left \frac{\text{Exits JIA}_t - \text{Exits JIA}_{t-1}}{\text{Exits JIA}_{t-1}} - \frac{\text{Exits LMP}_t - \text{Exits LMP}_{t-1}}{\text{Exits LMP}_{t-1}} \right \leq k \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender, age and level of education available in the respective sources.</p>

7.6.5 Validation rules for sheet 'Registered LTU'

Nr	Rule
	Level 0
	<p>Condition: The sheet contains all the cells of the original structure</p> <p>Flag: Error</p>
2	<p>Condition: Data items should contain a number</p> <p>Flag: Warning if item is NA, NULL, blank</p> <p>Flag: Error else</p> <p>Note: Applies to all data items</p>
	Level 1

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Nr	Rule
3	<p>Condition: Values must be greater than or equal to zero.</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $X \geq 0$</p> <p>Flag: Error</p> <p>Note: Applies to all data items</p>
4	<p>Condition: Average stock of registered LTU Total = Average stock of male Registered LTU + Average stock of female Registered LTU</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $LTU_{total} = LTU_{Men} + LTU_{Women}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $LTU_{total} < LTU_{Men} + LTU_{Women}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $LTU_{total} > LTU_{Men} + LTU_{Women}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, age and level of education.</p>
5	<p>Condition: Average stock of registered LTU Total = Average stock registered LTU with low education + Average stock of registered LTU with medium education + Average stock of registered LTU with high education</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $LTU_{total} = LTU_{low} + LTU_{medium} + LTU_{high}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $LTU_{total} < LTU_{low} + LTU_{medium} + LTU_{high}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $LTU_{total} > LTU_{low} + LTU_{medium} + LTU_{high}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, age and gender.</p>
6	<p>Condition: Average stock of registered LTU Total (aged 25-64) = Average stock of registered LTU aged 25-54 + Average stock of JIA users aged 55-64</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $LTU_{total} = LTU_{25-54} + LTU_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $LTU_{total} < LTU_{25-54} + LTU_{55-64}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $LTU_{total} > LTU_{25-54} + LTU_{55-64}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender and education level.</p>
7	<p>Condition: Total average stock of registered LTU (duration of unemployment more than or equal to 12 months) = Total average stock of registered LTU with duration of unemployment more than or equal to 12 months up to less than 18 months + Total average stock of registered LTU with duration of unemployment more than or equal to 18 months</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $LTU_{\geq 12} = LTU_{12-18} + LTU_{\geq 18}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $LTU_{\geq 12} < LTU_{12-18} + LTU_{\geq 18}$</p>

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Nr	Rule
	<p>Flag: Warning, if $LTU_{\geq 12} > LTU_{12-18} + LTU_{\geq 18}$</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender, age and level of education.</p>
	<p>Level 2</p>
8	<p>Condition: For each cell of the sheet compute the absolute rate of change from the previous reference year. Compute the median of these rates. Compute the absolute deviations of the rates from the median rate. Compute the median of the absolute deviations. Cells with absolute deviation at least k times greater than the median absolute deviation (k to be specified) are considered outliers and should be investigated.</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $R_t = X_t - X_{t-1} / X_{t-1}$, $R_t^{(m)}$ the median of R_t, $D_t = R_t - R_t^{(m)}$, $D_t^{(m)}$ the median of D_t, outlier if $D_t > k \cdot D_t^{(m)}$.</p> <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender, age and level of education.</p>
	<p>Level 5</p>
9	<p>Condition: The average stock of adult registered LTUs should be consistent with the number of registered LTUs according to the LFS (e.g. lfsa_ugad), registered unemployed from LMP, registered jobseekers from LMP.</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $ reg\ LTU - reg\ ltu\ LFS \leq k$ $ reg\ LTU - reg\ ltu\ LMP \leq k$ $ reg\ LTU - jobseek\ LMP \leq k$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender, age and level of education available in the respective sources.</p>

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Nr	Rule
10	<p>Condition: Shares of male adult registered LTUs should be consistent with the shares of the share of male adult registered LTUs according to the LFS (e.g. lfsa_ugad), registered unemployed from LMP, registered jobseekers from LMP.</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ male}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LFS\ male}{reg\ ltu\ LFS\ total} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ male}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LMP\ male}{reg\ ltu\ LMP\ total} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ male}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{jobseek\ LMP\ male}{jobseek\ LMP\ total} \leq k\ \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, age and level of education available in the respective sources.</p>
11	<p>Condition: Shares of low educated adult registered LTUs should be consistent with the shares of low educated registered LTUs according to the LFS (e.g. lfsa_ugad), registered unemployed from LMP, registered jobseekers from LMP.</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ low}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LFS\ low}{reg\ ltu\ LFS\ total} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ low}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LMP\ low}{reg\ ltu\ LMP\ total} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ low}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{jobseek\ LMP\ low}{jobseek\ LMP\ total} \leq k\ \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender and age available in the respective sources.</p>
12	<p>Condition: Shares of low educated adult registered LTUs should be consistent with the shares of low educated registered LTUs according to the LFS (e.g. lfsa_ugad), registered unemployed from LMP, registered jobseekers from LMP.</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ medium}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LFS\ medium}{reg\ ltu\ LFS\ total} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ medium}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LMP\ medium}{reg\ ltu\ LMP\ total} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ medium}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{jobseek\ LMP\ medium}{jobseek\ LMP\ total} \leq k\ \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender and age available in the respective sources.</p>

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Nr	Rule
13	<p>Condition: Shares of 25-54 aged registered LTUs should be consistent with the shares of 25-54 registered LTUs according to the LFS (e.g. lfsa_ugad), registered unemployed from LMP, registered jobseekers from LMP.</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ (25 - 54)}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LFS\ (25 - 54)}{reg\ ltu\ LFS\ total} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ (25 - 54)}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LMP\ (25 - 54)}{reg\ ltu\ LMP\ total} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{reg\ LTU\ (25 - 54)}{reg\ LTU\ total} - \frac{jobseek\ LMP\ (25 - 54)}{jobseek\ LMP\ total} \leq k\ \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender and level of education available in the respective sources.</p>
14	<p>Condition: The rate of change of the average stock of adult registered LTUs between consecutive reference years should be consistent with the respective rates of the number of registered LTUs according to the LFS (e.g. lfsa_ugad).</p> <p>Mathematical representation:</p> $ \frac{regLTU_t - regLTU_{t-1}}{regLTU_{t-1}} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LFS_t - reg\ ltu\ LFS_{t-1}}{reg\ ltu\ LFS_{t-1}} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{regLTU_t - regLTU_{t-1}}{regLTU_{t-1}} - \frac{reg\ ltu\ LMP_t - reg\ ltu\ LMP_{t-1}}{reg\ ltu\ LMP_{t-1}} \leq k\ \%$ $ \frac{regLTU_t - regLTU_{t-1}}{regLTU_{t-1}} - \frac{jobseek\ LMP_t - jobseek\ LMP_{t-1}}{jobseek\ LMP_{t-1}} \leq k\ \%$ <p>Flag: Warning</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender, age and level of education available in the respective sources.</p>

7.6.6 Validation rules across sheets

Nr	Rule
	Level 1
1	<p>Condition: Average stock of JIA users should be smaller than average stock of adult registered LTUs</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{av\ stock} < LTU_{av\ stock}$</p> <p>Flag: Error, if $JIA_{av\ stock} > LTU_{av\ stock}$</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if $JIA_{av\ stock} = LTU_{av\ stock}$</p>

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Nr	Rule
	<p>Note: Applies to all combinations of duration of unemployment, gender, age and level of education.</p>
2	<p>Condition: JIA users exited to employment should be smaller than or equal to JIA users total (initial stock of JIA users + JIA users inflow)</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{exits} \leq JIA_{Total}$</p> <p>Flag: Error</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender, age and level of education.</p>
3	<p>Condition: Average stock of JIA users should be greater than (or equal to) JIA inflows – JIA exits divided by 12</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{av\ stock} \geq \frac{JIA\ inflows - JIA\ exits}{12}$</p> <p>Flag: Error</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender, age and level of education. Not applicable to the breakdown of average stock by duration of unemployment.</p> <p>The rule stems from the fact that each month the difference between inflows and exits gives the difference between the stock at the end of the month and the stock at the start of the month, schematically $I_m - E_m = S_m - S_{m-1}$. Therefore $I_m - E_m \leq S_m$ and summing up over the year and dividing by 12 we get the rule's condition.</p>
4	<p>Condition: Total number of JIA users should be greater than (or equal to) average stock of JIA users</p> <p>Mathematical representation: $JIA_{total} \geq JIA_{av\ stock}$</p> <p>Flag: Error</p> <p>Note: Applies to all combinations of gender, age and level of education. Not applicable to the breakdown of average stock by duration of unemployment.</p>

7.6.7 Validation of indicators

Nr	Rule
1	<p>Condition: Indicators should not exceed 100%</p> <p>Mathematical representation: Indicator < 100%</p> <p>Flag: Error, if Indicator > 100%</p> <p>Flag: Warning, if Indicator = 100%</p>

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Nr	Rule
	Note: Applies to all Indicators that will be calculated.

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7.7 Annex 7: Detailed tables of mandatory indicators (Direct monitoring)

Table 7: Direct indicator, JIA use for duration more than 12 months by gender, age and education

Country	Gender		Age		Educational level			Total
	Male	Female	25-54 ⁽¹⁾	55-64	Low	Medium	High	
EU	60.7	52.0	59.9	47.1	45.9	66.6	55.0	56.2
EA	58.6	49.2	58.4	42.2	43.2	69.8	53.9	53.7
BE	41.8	39.3	49.6	14.3	37.6	45.6	43.4	40.7
BG	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
CZ	31.4	32.0	29.6	42.2	26.5	33.2	44.9	31.8
DK	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DE	77.2	77.3	76.8	78.5	75.2	79.3	78.2	77.2
EE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IE	77.0	75.8	81.0	62.1				76.6
EL								
ES	8.9	8.6	11.3	4.4	9.2	7.9	7.1	8.7
FR	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HR	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IT								
CY	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LV	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LT	96.5	96.7	96.3	97.2	97.5	96.3	96.4	96.6
LU	70.4	71.1	73.7	62.5	69.9	73.4	70.0	70.8
HU	4.0	4.7	6.3	1.8	3.2	5.1	5.6	4.4
MT	31.1	38.6	30.4	38.4	33.6	23.4	57.1	32.8
NL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PL	66.3	62.8	63.5	66.4	67.8	63.2	60.7	64.4
PT	98.4	98.2	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.6	98.7	98.3
RO								
SI	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SK	7.8	9.2	8.4	9.2	6.2	9.9	12.1	8.6
FI								
SE								
UK	100	100	100	100				100

Data are not available for EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet; NL data are for 2015. EU is the average of all EU28 Member States except: EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK: not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. EA is the average of 19 Member States except EL, IT, NL, FI. IE: not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

(1) 30 – 54 for BG, CY, DK, EE, HR, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SK, SI.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

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Table 8: Direct indicator, JIA use for duration 12 – 18 months by gender, age and education

Country	Gender		Age		Educational level			Total
	Male	Female	25-54 ⁽¹⁾	55-64	Low	Medium	High	Total
EU	71.1	64.9	69.0	63.9	54.4	80.7	67.1	67.9
EA	66.5	59.7	64.5	57.1	50.3	78.2	64.2	63.0
BE	58.8	57.3	60.9	31.4	53.7	64.1	59.4	58.1
BG	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
CZ	82.8	84.0	84.5	80.2	85.6	82.9	81.5	83.5
DK	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DE	78.3	78.2	77.8	79.5	76.3	80.2	78.8	78.3
EE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IE	79.0	76.4	80.7	63.6				78.1
EL								
ES	7.6	6.9	8.1	4.1	7.8	6.4	5.1	7.2
FR	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HR	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100	99.9
IT								
CY	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LV	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LT	95.6	95.9	95.3	96.7	96.9	95.1	95.9	95.7
LU	89.4	87.8	88.5	89.0	89.5	89.0	85.4	88.6
HU								
MT	43.3	49.3	40.6	54.7	48.6	25.0	50.0	44.7
NL								
AT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PL	90.4	90.6	90.4	90.9	91.7	90.8	87.0	90.5
PT	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.2	97.9	98.6	98.9	98.2
RO								
SI	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SK	5.9	6.7	5.9	8.4	5.9	6.4	6.8	6.3
FI								
SE								
UK	100	100	100	100				100

Data are not available for EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, NL; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet; NL data are for 2015. EU is the average of all EU28 Member States except: EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK: not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. EA is the average of 19 Member States except EL, IT, NL, FI. IE: not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

(1) 30 – 54 for BG, CY, DK, EE, HR, IT, LT, LV, PL, PT, SK, SI.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

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Table 9: Direct indicator, JIA use for duration more than 18 months by gender, age and education

Country	Gender		Age		Educational level			Total
	Male	Female	25-54 ⁽¹⁾	55-64	Low	Medium	High	Total
EU	58.5	49.1	57.6	44.8	44.4	63.7	50.4	53.6
EA	56.2	45.9	56.3	39.2	41.3	66.7	49.5	50.9
BE	38.4	35.1	46.6	13.1	34.7	40.9	39.1	36.9
BG	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
CZ	16.5	17.1	15.4	24.8	14.4	17.5	25.3	16.8
DK	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DE	76.7	77.0	76.4	78.2	74.9	79.0	77.9	76.9
EE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IE	76.7	75.7	81.0	62.0				76.4
EL								
ES	9.2	9.0	12.2	4.4	9.5	8.2	7.6	9.1
FR	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HR	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IT								
CY	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LV	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LT	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.1	97.6	97.1	97.7
LU	66.3	66.2	69.4	58.2	66.2	68.5	61.2	66.3
HU								
MT	28.6	35.8	28.0	35.1	30.6	22.8	58.8	30.2
NL								
AT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PL	58.5	55.2	55.1	60.4	61.3	55.1	51.1	56.7
PT	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.2	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.3
RO								
SI	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SK	8.1	9.5	8.8	9.3	6.3	10.5	13.6	8.9
FI								
SE								
UK	100	100	100	100				100

Data are not available for EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, NL; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet; NL data are for 2015. EU is the average of all EU28 Member States except: EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK: not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. EA is the average of 19 Member States except EL, IT, NL, FI. IE: not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

(1) 30 – 54 for BG, CY, DK, EE, HR, IT, LT, LV, PL, PT, SK, SI.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

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Table 10: Direct indicator, Regained employment by gender, age and education

Country	Gender		Age		Educational level			Total
	Male	Female	25-54 ⁽¹⁾	55-64	Low	Medium	High	
EU	13.7	14.8	15.2	10.7	15.3	21.6	27.7	14.2
EA	16.0	15.1	17.8	8.3	13.0	17.1	24.8	15.5
BE	35.4	35.6	37.2	15.4	29.5	43.2	38.6	35.5
BG	21.4	23.0	22.9	21.1	17.4	26.4	47.9	22.3
CZ	20.7	24.7	24.8	12.9	16.8	25.1	32.9	22.9
DK	27.5	29.0	28.6	27.0	23.7	30.4	32.6	28.2
DE	11.1	9.5	11.6	6.5	7.7	11.7	20.1	10.3
EE	34.4	38.6	41.2	28.7	28.6	34.8	42.0	36.9
IE	17.4	14.0	18.0	7.6				16.3
EL								
ES	17.4	14.6	17.1	9.5	14.9	17.7	19.0	15.8
FR								
HR	17.9	19.7	24.0	9.8	14.6	20.9	23.6	18.9
IT								
CY	3.2	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.0
LV	28.9	29.6	34.7	18.8	22.7	27.7	50.3	29.3
LT	18.7	18.1	19.8	15.3	15.5	18.4	21.6	18.4
LU	61.3	57.0	68.9	26.4	53.7	66.0	80.3	59.3
HU	82.5	80.6	80.7	84.7	81.3	81.0	85.2	81.4
MT	13.6	8.4	15.0	7.1	12.4	8.1	21.1	12.3
NL	27.0	20.8	27.2	12.2				23.9
AT	17.6	17.2	20.6	8.1	15.9	18.5	22.2	17.5
PL	33.7	31.0	32.8	31.1	31.1	32.6	33.6	32.3
PT	19.5	21.6	26.8	8.2	16.2	29.3	33.4	20.6
RO								
SI	17.4	23.2	23.2	13.6	12.5	20.9	33.9	20.3
SK	19.4	20.1	21.2	14.7	12.3	22.2	25.9	19.8
FI								
SE								
UK	3.5	3.0	3.4	2.5				3.3

Data are not available for EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, FR; EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet; NL data are for 2015. EU is the average of all EU28 Member States except: EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. EA19 is the average of 19 Member States except EL, IT, NL, FR, FI. IE: not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

(1) 30 – 54 for BG, CY, DK, EE, HR, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SK, SI.

Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Table 11: All direct and follow up indicators by country, totals

	Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Net replacement rate ^(*) ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾
EU	53.6	67.9	56.2	14.2	22.5				30.2	47.2	30.1	
EA	50.9	63.0	53.7	15.5	21.6					52.3	33.8	
BE	36.9	58.1	40.7	35.5	20.2		36.4	55.2	50	90.2	74.3	
BG	95.6	95.6	95.6	22.3		0.4			11	21.8	7.2	0.8
CZ	16.8	83.5	31.8	22.9			63.6	80.8	37	23.6	9.3	2.2
DK	100	100	100	28.2	33.1		82.4	92.8	55	100	94.1	
DE	76.9	78.3	77.2	10.3	18.4	1.1	72.6	86.2	30	92.5	53.3	2.4
EE	100	100	100	36.9		19.4	70.8	91.2	23	27.5	20.9	1.4
IE	76.4	78.1	76.6	16.3					49	78.8	67.5	
EL					14.1				0	6.4	4.7	
ES	9.1	7.2	8.7	15.8	16.9				22	53.5	34.8	
FR	100	100	100		32.6		28.6	42.2	35	73	44.2	
HR	100	99.9	100	18.9		1.7	64.4	83.9	21	7.4	3.5	1.1
IT					27				0	25.4	15.9	
CY	100	100	100	3					na	25	11.4	
LV	100	100	100	29.3		3	54.6	83.4	24	35.6	12.5	
LT	97.7	95.7	96.6	18.4		3.9	44.1	62.2	13	23.9	11.1	1.1
LU	66.3	88.6	70.8	59.3			44.1	65.8	46	50.6	46.3	1.2
HU			4.4	81.4	30		74.6	89.1	13	43.7	23.5	1.8
MT	30.2	44.7	32.8	12.3			68.0	77.4	40	68.1	55.3	
NL ⁽⁺⁺⁾			100	23.9	24.7		61.5	84.4	50.0	23.9	22.0	1.7
AT	100	100	100	17.5		2.5	72.0	86.8	51	88	53.2	
PL	56.7	90.5	64.4	32.3					21	10	4.9	0.6
PT	98.3	98.2	98.3	20.6	15.1		58.0	70.9	32.0	32.9	28.9	0.6
RO						1.7	69.7	78.0	8	11.6	8.3	1.1
SI	100	100	100	20.3		2.8	57.0	74.5	34	31.6	13.9	1.3
SK	8.9	6.3	8.6	19.8		4.9	52.2	72.2	26	13	5.6	0.9
FI						1.4	83.5	64.9	46	93.5	73.6	1.3
SE					35	41	30.8	45.8	42			1.9
UK	100	100	100	3.3	23				37	53.3	32.7	

(++) Data available for 2015.

(**) Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings

Note: Data from administrative data collection are not available for IT. EL and RO have not implemented the JIA yet. EU is the average of all EU28 Member States except: EL, IT, FI, SE, RO. NL. HU: not included in EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment. EA is the average of 19 Member States except EL, IT, NL, FI.

Source: (1) Own calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchmarking, (6) European Commission Tax and Benefits database

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Table 12: All aggregate indicators by country, totals

	LTU rate ⁽¹⁾	LTU rate, 12-18 months ⁽¹⁾	LTU rate, over 18 months ⁽¹⁾	Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽¹⁾	Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Transition rate of LTU to empl. ⁽¹⁾	Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽¹⁾	Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unempl.) ⁽¹⁾	Share of LTU over 25 registered with PES ⁽¹⁾	AROP rate of LTU ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Material deprivation rate of LTU ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	In work poverty rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽¹⁾
EU28	3.9	0.9	3.0	51.2					73.2	51.6	27.2	9.3	24.7	9.1	30.3	7.5
EA19	4.9	1.0	3.9	54					77.0	51.3	25.1	9.3	24.2	8.3	33.9	7.7
BE	3.9	0.8	3.1	56.4					85.6	42.4	24.5	4.4	31.2	9.3	50.1	7.5
BG	4.3	0.8	3.5	60.5	2.9	4.7	12.3	83		56.6	67.6	7.7	29.3	15	8.9	0.6
CZ	1.6	0.4	1.3	45.7		11.4	14.4	74.2		59.3	31.5	4.1	35.1	7.1	2.9	2.9
DK	1.5	0.5	1	28.7			17.8	56.8	86.2	45	24.4	4.3	54	19	77.3	24.8
DE	1.7	0.3	1.4	45	6.1				90.2	72.6	32.7	9.5	19.9	4	25.9	4.1
EE	2.1	0.8	1.4	33.8	30.1	20.2	25.5	54.1		68.9	19.5	10.2	32	18.9	21.4	6.4
IE	4.1	0.7	3.5	60		9.6	19.4	70.9		46.6	21.1	4.7	11.5	4	30.6	7.1
EL	16.6	2.3	14.2	74.2		2.8		96.2	76.6	45.3	44.2	13.2	65	18.3	11.4	3.1
ES	9.3	1.6	7.7	51.7		9.4	16.3	74.3	86.9	48.5	17.6	12.9	21.3	1.7	39.7	10.2
FR	4.4	1.4	3	50.6		11.6	21.5	66.8	88.9	42.7	19.7	7.3	16.7	7.3	41.7	11.5
HR	6.1	1.3	4.8	53.9	6.4	10.3	28.8	60.9		47.3	30.1	5.8	22.7	10.3	11.8	1.4
IT	6	1.4	4.6	59.7		8.8	40.5	50.7	48.3	48.5	26.3	11.6	22.7	14.5	27.3	4.4
CY	5.9	1.3	4.6	50.4		8.8	6.4	84.8		48	32.9	8.8	10.2	6.5	20.8	3.8
LV	4	1	3	43.5	13.8	10.1	27.1	62.9		59.6	45.7	9.4	23.1	23.7	22.9	2.7
LT	3.2	0.7	2.4	42.3	9.2	7.3	4.5	88.3		63.7	38.8	10	26.7	10.2	9.7	2.2
LU	2.2	0.7	1.5	41.2						50.3	12.8	11.4	22.9	12.3	51.8	16.4
HU	2.3	0.6	1.7	50.9		10.2	10.3	79.5	63.9	52.3	51.5	9	28.2	17.3	15.4	1.3
MT	1.8	0.4	1.4	48.7						60.8	35.6	5.5	5.9	5.1	17.9	12.6
NL	2.6	0.6	2.0	51.9		10.5	27.8	61.7	.	44.2	23.3	4.9	39.0	0.5	46.4	15.4
AT	2	0.7	1.3	36.6	15.2	9.4	22.2	68.4		41.5	22.4	7.6	21.4	0.6	22.3	14.6
PL	2	0.8	1.2	38.1		7.8	22.8	69.4		48.2	25	11.3	21.4	15.4	5.3	2
PT	6.2	0.9	5.3	60.9	27.1	15.0	19.9	65.1	80.8	44.4	23.1	10.9	21.1	10.1	47.2	8.1
RO	2.6	0.9	1.8	52.5	1.7	7.4	13.2	79.4		56.8	58.7	17.8	30.4	10.8	9.4	1.8
SI	4.1	1.3	2.8	54.6	9.6	15.3	25.2	59.6		49.2	20.7	6.7	16.4	.	37.4	8.1
SK	5.5	0.9	4.6	62.8	12	8.9	2.8	88.3		55.1	37.8	6.1	17.8	7	1.1	1.2
FI	2.4	0.7	1.7	32.9	7.4	8.8	24.7	66.5		56.7	16.3	3.2	14	15.4	32.5	15.8
SE	1.4	0.5	0.9	26	56	13	8.8	78.2	92.3			7.3			64	49
UK	1.2	0.3	0.9	32.8		10.1	13.2	76.7		56.5	25.6	7.9	25.6	5.1	30.4	9.8

(++) Data available for 2015.

Source: (1) EU Labour Force Survey, (2) EU-SILC, (3) Labour Market Policy Database

7.8 Annex 8: Country fact sheets

The following pages present fact sheets, one for each Member State. They have a uniform structure. It starts with a table showing all indicators for the most recent reference year, juxtaposed with the corresponding EU average.

The countries that participate in each indicator's EU average differ between indicators due to the different patterns of data availability. For this reason, the following table shows the MS which participate in each indicator's EU average.

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Aggregate indicators	MS not included in EU aggregates
Long term unemployment rate	-
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months	-
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months	-
Share of unemployed who are LTU	-
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7)	EU aggregates not available
Transition rate of LTU to employment	EU aggregates not available
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity	EU aggregates not available
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed)	EU aggregates not available
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES	-
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU	-
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU	-
In work poverty rate	-
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU	-
Unmet need for medical care of LTU	-
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3	-
Participation in education and training for LTU	-
Direct indicators	
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA	EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL, HU
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA	EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL, HU
Share of LTU having a JIA	EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment	EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months	-
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4)	EU aggregates not available
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment	EU aggregates not available
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment	EU aggregates not available
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings	-
Share of LTU receiving any benefits	-
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU	-
Follow-up indicators	
Vacancy rate	EU aggregates not available

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Belgium

Table13: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	BE	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	3.9	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.8	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	3.1	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	56.4	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	85.6	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	42.4	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	24.5	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	4.4	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	31.2	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	9.3	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	50.1	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	7.5	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	40.7	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	58.1	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	36.9	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	35.5	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	20.2	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	36.4	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	55.2	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	50	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	90.2	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	74.3	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Bench learning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 56.4% of the unemployed were LTU. 44.9% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- Registration of LTU with the PES was high, at 85.6%.
- 36.9% of the unemployed for more than 18 months had a JIA. The difference between the shares for those aged 25 – 54 and those aged 55 – 64 was large and a lot higher in Belgium than at EU as a whole.
- A considerably higher share of the LTU having a JIA regained employment in Belgium (35.5%) than at EU as a whole (14.2%).

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 3.9% of the active population. The rate splits into 0.8% of the active population being persons unemployed for 12-18 months, slightly decreasing since 2014 and 3.1% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, a drop after two years of increase. The figures are almost the same as the rates for EU as a whole.

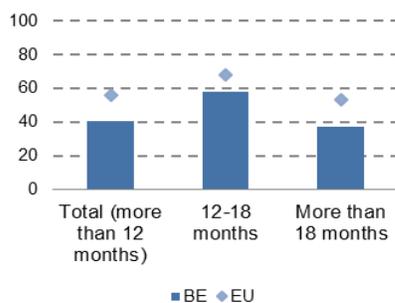
Participation in education and training was low but the same as for the EU as a whole (7.5%).

A high share of the LTU was registered with PES. Persons unemployed for 12-18 months were 20.2% of the registered LTU.

90.2% of the LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 74.3% of their disposable income on average. The at-risk-of-poverty rate was 42.4%. Use of formal childcare was more than 50%.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

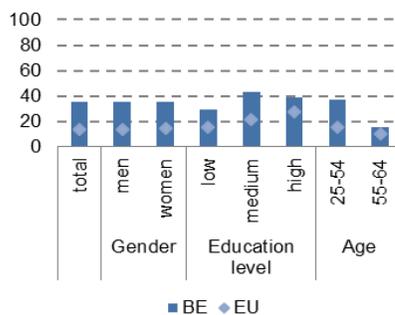
Figure 26: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU average does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

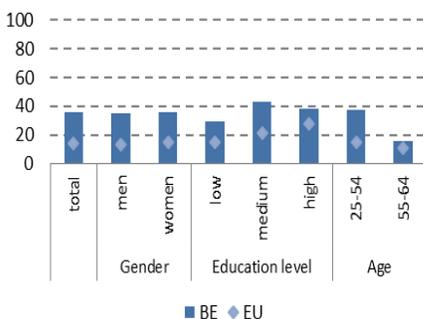
Figure 27: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

Figure 28: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

The use of JIA

40.7% of the registered LTU had a JIA, which was six percentage points (pp) less than the share for the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 26). The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was 36.9% for Belgium and 53.6% for the EU as a whole.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA trailed the share for the EU as a whole in all subgroups of this population except for the highly educated (Figure 27). The shares for men, medium educated persons and those aged 25 – 54 exceeded those for women, low and highly educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively, a pattern also observed in the EU as a whole. The difference between age groups 25 – 54 and 55 – 64 (46.6% versus 13.1%) was a lot more pronounced in Belgium than at EU as a whole.

On the other hand, a considerably higher share of the LTU with a JIA regained employment in Belgium (35.5%) than in the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 28). Similar differences were observed in all LTU subgroups except those aged 55 – 64. Low-educated persons and those aged 55 – 64 had smaller exit rates than the other education levels and persons aged 25 – 54 respectively.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The data do not include the data of the German speaking region’s PES (Arbeitsamt der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft). According to the national authority providing the data this has very limited impact on the national figures.

Only work periods lasting at least 28 consecutive days were considered as exits to employment.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Bulgaria

Table 14: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	BG	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	4.3	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.8	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	3.5	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	60.5	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	2.9	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	4.7	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾	12.3	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾	83	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	56.6	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	67.6	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.7	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	29.3	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	15	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	8.9	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	0.6	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	95.6	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	95.6	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	95.6	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	22.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	0.4	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	11	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	21.8	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.2	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	0.8	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Bulgaria refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 60.5% of the unemployed were LTU. 49.3% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The share of the unemployed having a JIA was 95.6%. The shares among persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and persons unemployed for over 18 months were similar and much higher than for the EU as a whole.
- The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA was almost the same in all subgroups of this population.
- 22.3% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment. This rate was 8.1 pp larger than the EU rate.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 4.3% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.8% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 3.5% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. Both rates decreased since 2013. The latter dropped by 1.9 pp.

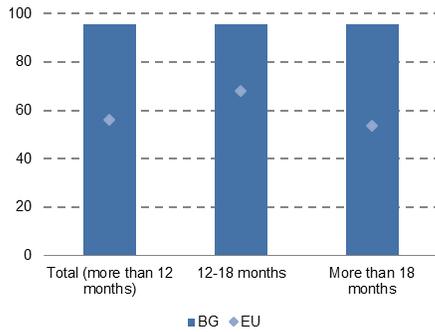
The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was very low (4.7%) while the probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (83%).

In relation to this, the activation rate of LTU was also very low; 2.9% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 0.4% for activation specifically to employment incentives (LMP cat. 4). Moreover, only 0.6% of the LTU participated in education and training.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 56.6% while that of persons in work was 7.7%. A relatively small proportion of all LTU were receiving benefits (21.8%) and social benefits accounted for only 7.2% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 29: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016(%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.
Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

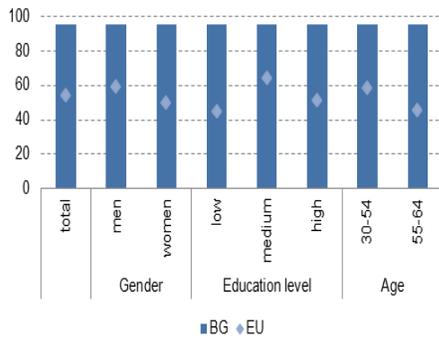
The use of JIA

95.6% of the registered LTU had a JIA, which was much higher than the share for the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 29). The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was 95.6% for Bulgaria and 53.6% for the EU as a whole.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was almost the same in all subgroups of this population and much higher than the shares for the EU as a whole (Figure 30).

In addition, the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Bulgaria (22.3%) was 8.1 pp larger than the share for the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 31). Similar shares were observed within gender and age subgroups. However, disparities are evident between education levels. Specifically, highly educated persons had considerably greater shares than the medium and low educated ones.

Figure 30: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



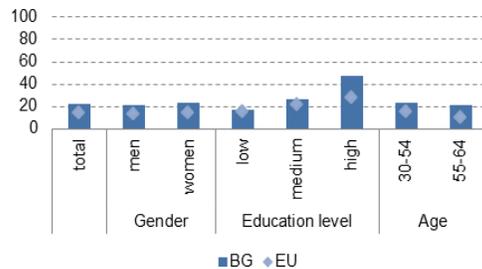
Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.
Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Figure 31: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.
Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Czech Republic

Table 15: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)

Aggregate level of monitoring	CZ	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	1.6	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.4	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.3	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	45.7	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾	11.4	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	14.4	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	74.2	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	59.3	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	31.5	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	4.1	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	35.1	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.1	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	2.9	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	2.9	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	31.8	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	83.5	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	16.8	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	22.9	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	63.6	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	80.8	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	37	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	23.6	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	9.3	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	2.2	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 45.7% of the unemployed were LTU. 35.3% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was low (16.8%) almost 35 pp smaller than the share for the EU as a whole. Low shares were observed in all subgroups of this population.
- On the other hand, the share of the unemployed for 12 – 18 months with a JIA was large, at 83.5%.
- 22.9% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment, which was 8.7 pp larger than the rate for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

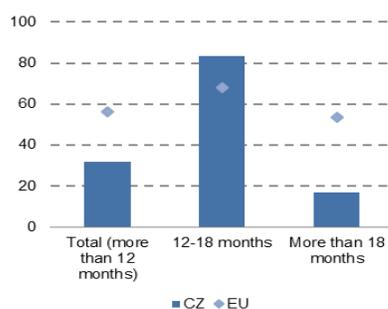
LTU corresponded to 1.6% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.4% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing over the last four years and 1.3% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, also decreasing since 2013.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 11.4%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (74.2%). Only 2.9% of the LTU participated in education and training.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 59.3% while that of persons in work was only 4.1%. A relatively small proportion of all LTU were receiving benefits (23.6%) and social benefits accounted for only 9.3% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

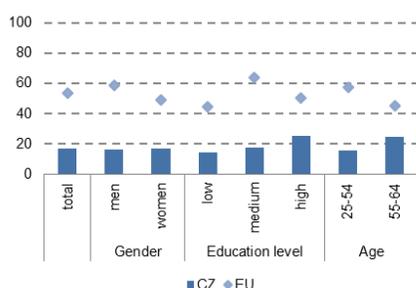
Figure 32: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

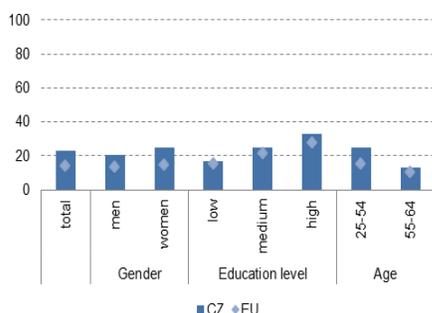
Figure 33: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

Figure 34: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

The use of JIA

31.8% of the registered LTU had a JIA, which was almost 15 pp less than the share for the EU as a whole (56.2; Figure 32). Big differences were observed between the shares for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and unemployed for more than 18 months. In the Czech Republic, 16.8% of the unemployed for more than 18 months had a JIA while the share for the EU as a whole was 53.6%.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was also much lower than for the EU as a whole in all subgroups of this population (Figure 33). Similar shares were observed among men and women, while the shares for highly educated persons and those aged 55 – 64 exceeded those for low and medium educated persons and persons aged 25 – 54 respectively. This pattern was opposite of that for the EU as a whole, especially for the medium educated LTU and those aged 25-54.

Additionally, the share of the LTU having a JIA who regained employment (22.9%) was 8.7 pp larger than that for the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 34). More women than men and persons aged 25 – 54 than 55 – 64 regained their employment, while the rate of exit into employment increased with education level. Similar patterns were observed in the EU as a whole.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Denmark

Table 16: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)

Aggregate level of monitoring	DK	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	1.5	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.5	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	28.7	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	17.8	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	56.8	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	86.2	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	45	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	24.4	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	4.3	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	54	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	19	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	77.3	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	24.8	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	28.2	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	33.1	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	82.4	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	92.8	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	55	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	100	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	94.1	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64) ; Administrative data for Denmark refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 28.7% of the unemployed were LTU. 18.9% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- A high share of LTU was registered with the PES (86.2%).
- All LTU in Denmark had a JIA. Out of these, 28.2% regained employment. This rate was almost double that for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 1.5% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.5% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, a drop after three years at 0.7% and 1.0% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, which was slightly lower than in the years before. LTU rates were smaller than for the EU as a whole.

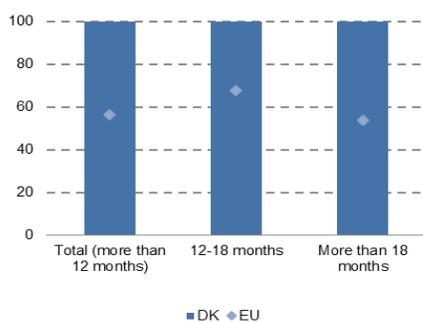
The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was more than fifty percent (56.8%). The LTU had high participation in education and training (24.8%).

The share of LTU registered with PES was 86.2%. Out of these, 33.1% had been unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

Finally, all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 94.1% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

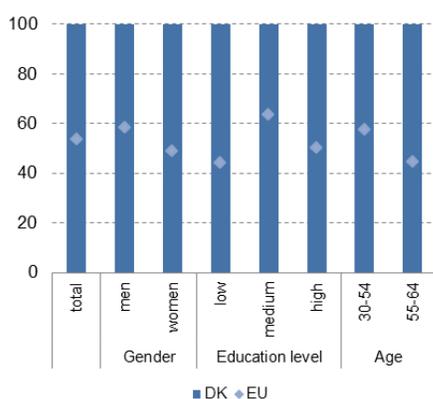
Figure 35: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

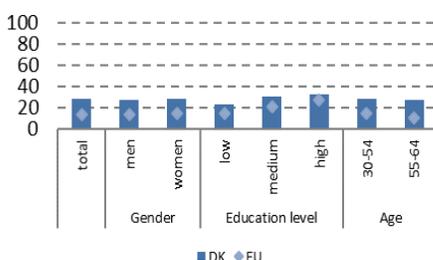
Figure 36: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

Figure 37: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had a JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 35, Figure 36).

This page comments only on the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (Figure 37). The share (14.2%) was almost double that for the EU as a whole. The shares for women, highly educated persons and those aged 30 – 54, exceeded those for men, low and medium educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively. Similar patterns were observed in the EU as a whole. However, no big differences are observed in shares among the groups of LTU categories.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The PES is required by law to give to all unemployed a JIA at the beginning of the unemployment spell. For the purpose of the current LTU data-collection it was assumed that all LTUs have a JIA.

Exits only to regular / unsubsidised employment have been reported.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Germany

Table 17: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	DE	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	1.7	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.3	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.4	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	45	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	6.1	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	90.2	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	72.6	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	32.7	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	9.5	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	19.9	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	4	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	25.9	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	4.1	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	77.2	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	78.3	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	76.9	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	10.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	18.4	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.1	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	72.6	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	86.2	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	30	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	92.5	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	53.3	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	2.4	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); The upper age limit of administrative data for Germany is the retirement age.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 45% of the unemployed were LTU. 36.5% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- Registration of LTU with the PES was high (90.2%).
- The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was 76.9%, much higher than for the EU as a whole.
- 10.3% of LTU with a JIA regained employment, a rate smaller than for the EU as a whole.
- Individual Action Plans (IAP) which are considered equivalent to the JIA are offered to the LTU.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 1.7% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.3% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, a drop after three years of stability and 1.4% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, a drop that continues since 2013.

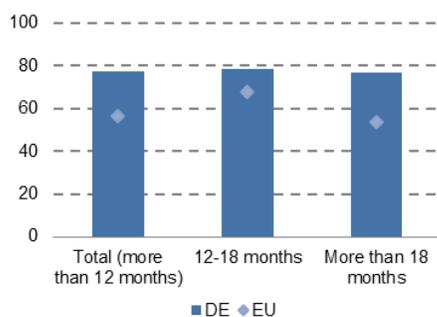
The activation rates of LTU were 6.1% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 1.1% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4). Participation in education and training for LTU was only 4.1% and smaller than for the EU as a whole.

The share of LTU registered with PES was 90.2%. Out of these, 18.4% had been unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 72.6% while that of persons in work was only 9.5%. Almost all LTU (92.5%) were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 53.3% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

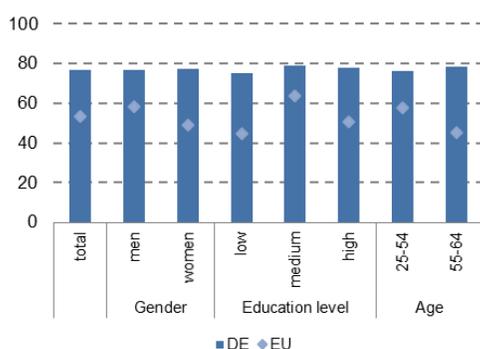
Figure 38: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

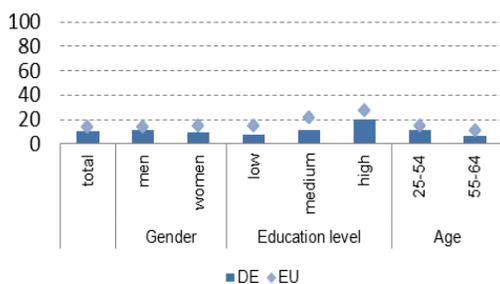
Figure 39: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The upper age limit of data for Germany is the retirement age.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

Figure 40: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The upper age limit of data for Germany is the retirement age.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

The use of JIA

77.2% of the registered LTU had a JIA which was 30.5 pp more than the share for the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 38). No remarkable differences were observed between the share for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and persons unemployed for over 18 months.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was almost the same in all subgroups of this population and higher than for the EU as a whole (Figure 39).

On the other hand, the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (10.3%) was smaller than for the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 40). The same applies to all subgroups of LTU with a JIA. The rates of exit for men, highly educated persons and those aged 25 – 54 exceeded those for women, low and medium educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively. Except for gender, the same pattern was observed in the EU as a whole.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The figures provided for JIA users are the annual average stock of adults with a valid IAP ("Eingliederungsvereinbarung" ~ JIA) in the reference year.

Counted as valid IAP is every IAP that is not expired at the reference day and – in case of duration of more than 7 months – that is reviewed once at least.

According to national rules, only breaks of at least 42 days are considered as breaks in the LTU spell.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Estonia

Table 18: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	EE	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	2.1	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.8	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.4	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	33.8	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	30.1	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	20.2	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	25.5	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	54.1	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	68.9	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	19.5	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10.2	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	32	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	18.9	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	21.4	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	6.4	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	36.9	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	19.4	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	70.8	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	91.2	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	23	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	27.5	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	20.9	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.4	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Estonia refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 33.8% of the unemployed were LTU. 21.6% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- All registered LTU had a JIA.
- 36.9% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment. This rate was considerably higher than that for the EU as a whole (14.2%). The same applies to all subgroups of LTU with a JIA.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 2.1% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.8% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, a slight drop from 2014 and 1.4% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, a drop that continues since 2013.

The transition rate of the LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was relatively high (20.2%).

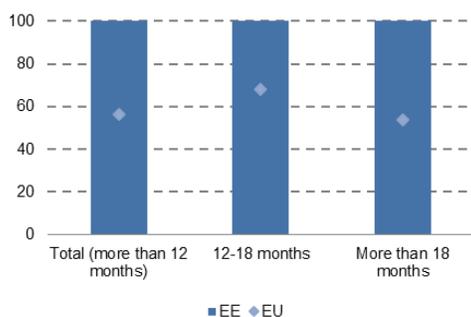
The activation rate of LTU was also relatively high, at 30.1% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 19.4% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

Participation in education and training for LTU was slightly smaller, at 6.4%, than in the EU as a whole.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 68.9% while that of persons in work was only 10.2%. 27.5% of the LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 20.9% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

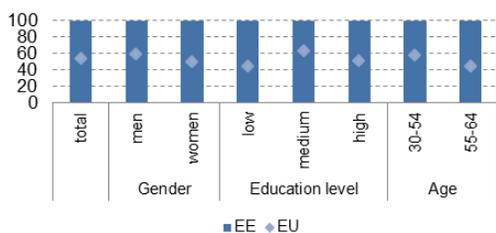
Figure 41: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

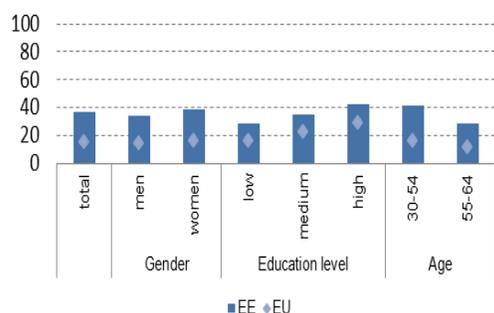
Figure 42: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

Figure 43: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had a JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 41, Figure 42).

This page comments only on the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (Figure 43). The share in Estonia (36.9%) was considerably higher than in the EU as a whole (14.2%). The same applies to all subgroups of LTU with a JIA. The shares for women, highly educated persons and those aged 30 – 54 exceeded those for men, low and medium educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively, which is a pattern also observed in EU average shares.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The measuring of the duration of unemployment starts at the date when the person registers as unemployed. All breaks (even if it is for one day) in the registered unemployment spell are considered as a break and reset the counter.

All registered unemployed have an individual action plan, very similar to the JIA.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Ireland

Table 19: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	IE	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	4.1	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.7	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	3.5	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	60	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	9.6	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	19.4	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	70.9	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	46.6	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	21.1	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	4.7	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.5	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	4	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	30.6	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	7.1	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	76.6	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	78.1	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	76.4	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	16.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	49	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	78.8	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	67.5	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchmarking, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 60% of the unemployed were LTU. 50.4% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was 76.4% and higher than for the EU as a whole.
- The share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Ireland (16.3%) was almost the same with that for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 4.1% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.7% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 3.5% being persons unemployed for over 18 months; both rates were decreasing since 2013.

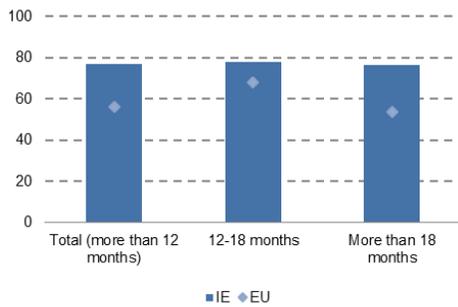
LTU rates are almost the same with the respective EU rates, except for the share of unemployed who are LTU, which is 8.8 pp larger than in the EU as a whole.

The transition rate of the LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was low (9.6%). The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (70.9%) and the participation in education and training of LTU was very low (7.1%) but similar to the EU average.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 46.6% while that of persons in work was only 4.7%. A relatively large proportion of all LTU were receiving benefits (78.8%) and social benefits accounted for 67.5% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

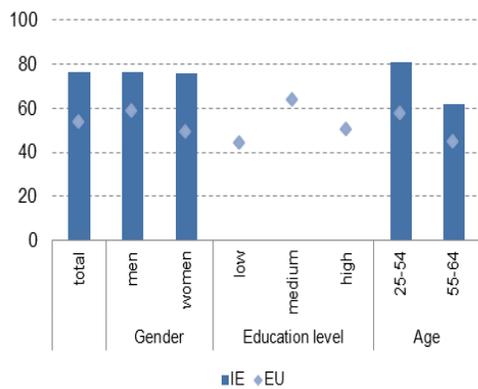
Figure 44: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

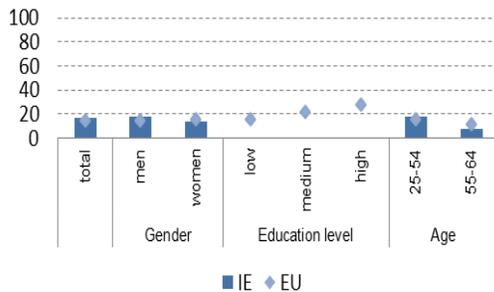
Figure 45: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 46: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection.

The use of JIA

76.6% of the registered LTU had a JIA which was almost 30 pp larger than the EU average (56.2; Figure 44). Moreover, no remarkable differences were observed between the shares for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and persons unemployed for over 18 months.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was higher than that for the EU as a whole. No remarkable differences were observed between the shares for men and women; however, the share for those aged 25 – 54 was quite higher than that for persons aged 55 – 64 (81.03% and 61.96% respectively; Figure 45).

The share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Ireland (16.3%) was almost the same with that for the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 46). The share for those aged 25 – 54 exceeded that for persons aged 55 – 64.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The data concerning stocks are averages of two observations, one at the beginning and one at the end of the year.

A person is treated as having a JIA when either a) an Action Plan Agreed is recorded for the person on the Intreo record or b) the person has been referred to a JobPath provider.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Greece

Table 20: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)()**

Aggregate level of monitoring	EL	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	16.6	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	2.3	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	14.2	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	74.2	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	2.8	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	96.2	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	76.6	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	45.3	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	44.2	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	13.2	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	65	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	18.3	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.4	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	3.1	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾		14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	14.1	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	0	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	6.4	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	4.7	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(**) Data available only for adult registered long term unemployed

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 74.2% of the unemployed were LTU. 63.7% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- LTU rates were considerably higher than the corresponding EU rates.
- Registration with the PES was high (76.6%).
- Greece had not implemented the JIA in 2016.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 16.6% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 2.3% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing since 2013 and 14.2% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, decreasing since 2014.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was low, at 2.8%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was very high (96.2%) and participation in education and training of the LTU was very low (3.1%).

The share of LTU registered with the PES was 76.6%. Out of these, 14.1% had been unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 45.3% while that of persons in work was 13.2%. A small proportion of all LTU were receiving benefits (6.4%) and social benefits accounted for only 4.7% of their disposable income on average.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Spain

Table 21: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) (*)

Aggregate level of monitoring	ES	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	9.3	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	1.6	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	7.7	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	51.7	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	9.4	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	16.3	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾	74.3	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	86.9	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	48.5	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	17.6	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	12.9	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	21.3	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.7	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	39.7	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	10.2	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	8.7	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	7.2	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	9.1	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	15.8	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	16.9	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	22	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	53.5	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	34.8	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 51.7% of the unemployed were LTU. 42.9% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- Registration with Public Employment Services was high (86.9%).
- The participation in education and training of LTU was slightly higher than the EU average, at 10.2%.
- The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months having a Job Integration Agreement was 9.1% and much less than the EU average, in all categories of this population.
- 15.8% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment, which was slightly higher than the EU average.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 9.3% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 1.6% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 7.7% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. The rates were decreasing, the latter since 2014.

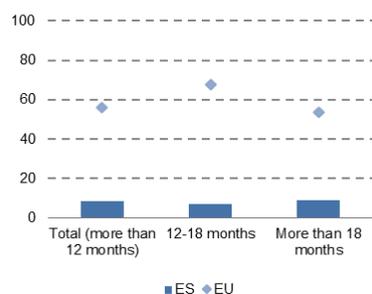
The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 9.4%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was 74.3%. The participation in education and training of LTU was slightly higher in Spain, at 10.2%, than in the EU as a whole.

The share of LTU registered with PES was 86.9%. Out of these, 16.9% had been unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 48.5% while that of persons in work was 12.9%. 53.5% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 34.8% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

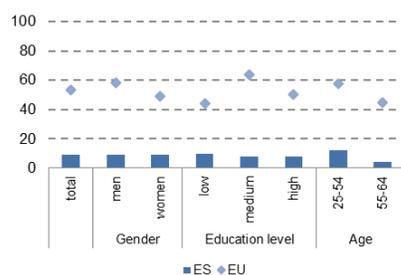
Figure 47: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

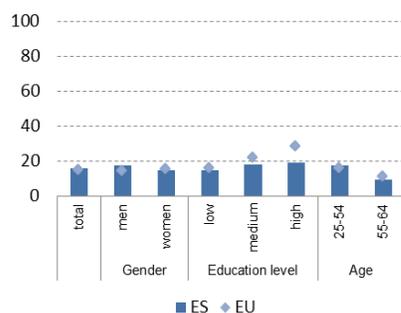
Figure 48: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level;

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 49: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

8.7% of the registered LTU had a JIA which was far smaller than the share in the EU as a whole (56.2; Figure 47). Moreover, no remarkable differences were observed between the shares for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and persons unemployed for over 18 months.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was much smaller than that for the EU as a whole in all subgroups of this population. No remarkable differences were observed between genders or education levels. However, the share for those aged 25 – 54 was quite higher than that for those aged 55 – 64 (12.2% and 4.4% respectively; Figure 48).

On the other hand, the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Spain (15.8%) was slightly higher than in the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 49). Finally, higher shares were observed among highly educated LTU and LTU aged 25 – 54 than among medium and low educated ones and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively.

Methodological and data coverage notes

LTU data are collected from 17 regional PES.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet France

Table 22: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)^(**)

Aggregate level of monitoring	FR	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	4.4	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	1.4	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	3	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	50.6	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	11.6	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾	21.5	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾	66.8	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	88.9	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	42.7	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	19.7	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.3	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	16.7	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.3	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	41.7	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	11.5	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾		14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	32.6	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	28.6	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	42.2	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	35	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	73	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	44.2	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(**) Data unavailable for initial stock and inflow of JIA users as well as for JIA users exited to employment.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 50.6% of the unemployed were LTU. 34.5% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- Registration of LTU with the PES was high, at 88.9%.
- All registered LTU had a JIA.
- Data for LTU with a JIA who regained employment could not be provided.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 4.4% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 1.4% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, slightly higher than in 2013 and 3% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, gradually increasing since 2013.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on LFS) was 11.6%.

Participation in education and training was 11.5%, higher than in the EU as a whole.

Almost 90% of the LTU were registered with the PES. Persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months were 32.6% of registered LTU.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 42.7% while that of persons in work was 7.3%. 73% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 44.2% of their disposable income on average.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The data provided are based on the LFS. Data on exits of JIA users into employment are not provided; the sample is too small for quality data on such detailed breakdowns.

The JIA is provided to all LTU.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Croatia

Table 23: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)

Aggregate level of monitoring	HR	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	6.1	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	1.3	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	4.8	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	53.9	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	6.4	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	10.3	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	28.8	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	60.9	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	47.3	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	30.1	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	5.8	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	22.7	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10.3	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.8	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	1.4	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	99.9	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	18.9	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.7	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	64.4	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	83.9	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	21	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.4	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	3.5	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.1	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Croatia refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 53.9% of the unemployed were LTU. 42.3% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- All persons unemployed for over 18 months had a JIA.
- 18.9% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment, which was quite higher than the respective rate for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 6.1% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 1.3% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 4.8% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. The rates were quite higher than the respective EU rates but were decreasing since 2013. The rate for persons unemployed for over 18 months decreased by 3.3 pp.

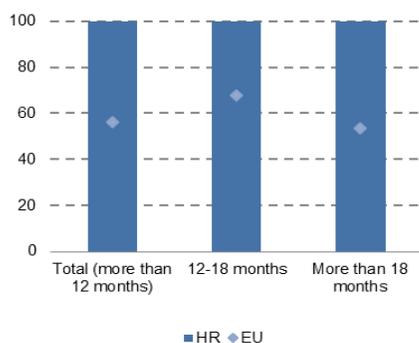
The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on LFS) was 10.3%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was 60.9%. Only 1.4% of LTU participated in education and training.

The activation rate of LTU was 6.4% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 1.7% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 47.3% while that of persons in work was 5.8%. Only 7.4% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for only 3.5% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

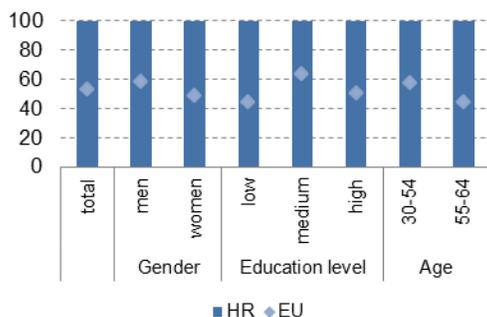
Figure 50: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

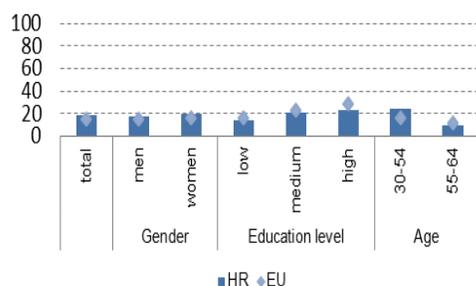
Figure 51: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 52: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had a JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 50, Figure 51).

This page comments only on the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (Figure 52). The share in Croatia (18.9%) was quite higher than that in the EU as a whole (14.2%). More women than men and persons aged 30 – 54 than 55 – 64 regained their employment. Finally, the rate of exit into employment increased with education level. Similar patterns were observed in the EU as a whole.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The JIA equivalent is the Professional Plan and must be signed within 60 days of the registration by both the employment counselor and the unemployed person.

It contains:

- A list of jobs and professions that the unemployed person can perform according to their defined professional, working and personal abilities and the labour market requirements;
- A list of activities the unemployed person will carry out in order to get employed;
- A list of activities with the purpose of preparation for employment and the deadlines for their execution e.g. applying to employers and answering job adverts; and
- The time when contacts between the unemployed person and the employment counselor, through the agreed activity of individual consultations, will take place.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Italy

Table 24: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	IT	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	6	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	1.4	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	4.6	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	59.7	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	8.8	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾	40.5	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	50.7	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	48.3	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	48.5	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	26.3	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.6	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	22.7	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	14.5	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	27.3	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	4.4	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ^{(1)(**)}		56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ^{(1)(**)}		67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ^{(1)(**)}		53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ^{(1)(**)}		14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	27	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	0	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	25.4	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	15.9	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(**) Data on these indicators not delivered in 2017 due to a major overhaul of the national IT system

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchmarking, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 59.7% of the unemployed were LTU. 45.7% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- Slightly less than half (48.3%) were registered with the PES.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 6% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 1.4% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, a slight decrease compared to 2013 and 4.6% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, stable for the last two years after a slight peak in 2014. These rates were quite higher than the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on LFS) was 8.8%.

Participation in education and training for LTU was 4.4%.

The share of LTU registered with the PES was 48.3%. Out of these, 27.0% had been unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 48.5% while that of persons in work was 11.6%. 25.4% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 15.9% of their disposable income on average.

Methodological and data coverage notes

Italy is in the process of implementing major reforms that among other things entail the setting up of a uniform IT system. As a result, it was not able to provide administrative data. These data will be available by the end of 2017.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Cyprus

Table 25: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)

Aggregate level of monitoring	CY	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	5.9	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	1.3	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	4.6	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	50.4	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	8.8	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	6.4	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	84.8	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	48	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	32.9	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	8.8	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10.2	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	6.5	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	20.8	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	3.8	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾		30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	25	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.4	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Cyprus refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 50.4% of the unemployed were LTU. 39.7% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- In Cyprus all LTU were counted as having a JIA.
- Only 3% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment, a considerably smaller rate than in the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 5.9% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 1.3% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing since 2013 and 4.6% being persons unemployed for over 18 months.

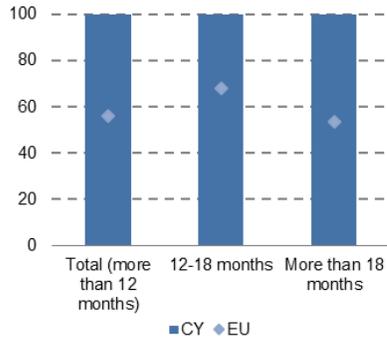
The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on LFS) was 8.8%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (84.8%).

Participation in education and training of LTU was low, at 3.8%.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 48.0% while that of persons in work was 8.8%. The 25.0% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 11.4% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

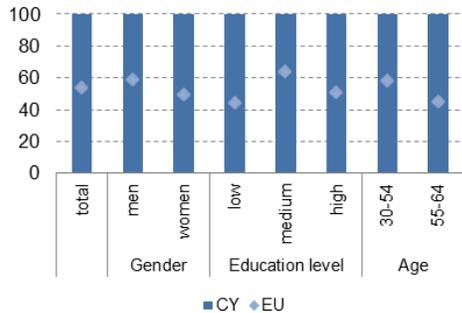
Figure 53: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

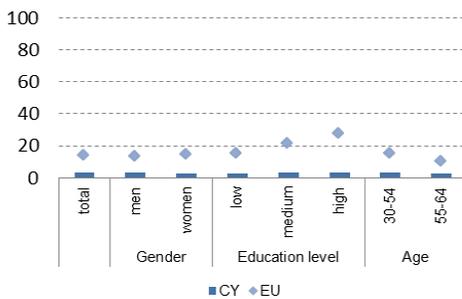
Figure 54: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 55: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had a JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 53, Figure 54).

This page comments only on the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (Figure 55). The share in Cyprus (3.0%) was considerably smaller than in the EU as a whole (14.2%). There were no remarkable differences between subgroups of the LTU with a JIA.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance is constantly assisting registered long term unemployed people with employment subsidy schemes and training programs. The PES staff is not sufficient to establish individual personalised meetings with LTU (JIA). All LTU visit the PES offices every 30-40 calendar days and are informed on certain ALMPs available at the time. The system also notifies the PES staff when an unemployed person becomes LTU in order to be treated as such.

The authority considers that the JIA methodology is established in a more informal approach in Cyprus and thus the data provided include the total number of registered LTU.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Latvia

Table 26: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	LV	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	4	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	1	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	3	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	43.5	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	13.8	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	10.1	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾	27.1	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾	62.9	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	59.6	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	45.7	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	9.4	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	23.1	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	23.7	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	22.9	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	2.7	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	29.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	3	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	54.6	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	83.4	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	24	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	35.6	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	12.5	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Latvia refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 43.5% of the unemployed were LTU. 32.5% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- All LTU had a JIA.
- Almost one third (29.3%) of the LTU with a JIA regained employment, which is more than double the respective EU rate.
- The share of highly educated LTU with a JIA who regained employment was more than double that of low educated ones.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 4% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 1% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing since 2014 and 3% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. The rates were similar with the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on LFS) was 10.1%.

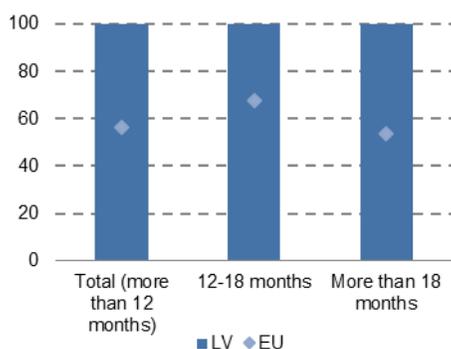
The activation rate of LTU was 13.8% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 3% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

Only 2.7% of the LTU participated in education and training.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 59.6% while that of persons in work was 9.4%. 35.6% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 12.5% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

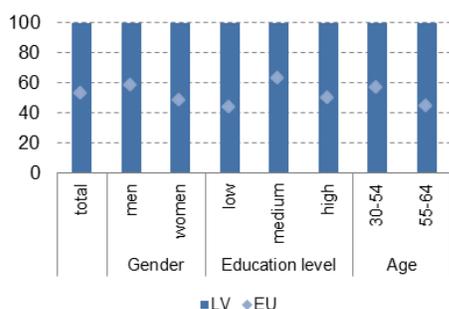
Figure 56: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

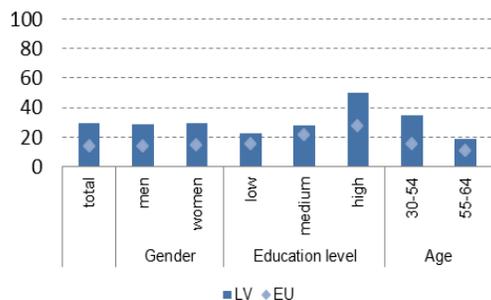
Figure 57: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 58: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had a JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 56, Figure 57).

This page comments only on the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (Figure 58). The share in Latvia (29.3%) was more than double that for the EU as a whole (14.2%). No remarkable differences were observed between the shares for men and women. On the other hand, the shares for highly educated persons and those aged 30 – 54 exceeded those for low and medium educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively. More specifically, 50.3% of the highly educated LTU with a JIA regained employment.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Lithuania

Table 27: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	LT	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	3.2	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.7	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	2.4	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	42.3	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	9.2	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	7.3	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	4.5	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	88.3	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	63.7	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	38.8	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	26.7	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10.2	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	9.7	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	2.2	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	96.6	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	95.7	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	97.7	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	18.4	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	3.9	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	44.1	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	62.2	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	13	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	23.9	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.1	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.1	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Lithuania refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 42.3% of the unemployed were LTU. 32.6% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- Almost all LTU (97.7%) had a JIA.
- 18.4% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment. The share was slightly higher than that in the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 3.2% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.7% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing since 2013 and 2.4% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. The rates were quite similar with the respective EU rates. On the other hand, the share of unemployed who are LTU was lower by 8.9 pp than in the EU as a whole.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on LFS) was low, at 7.3%, while the probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (88.3%).

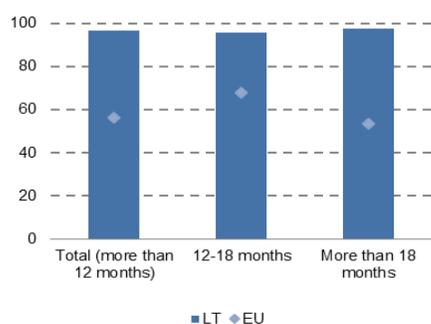
The activation rate of LTU was 9.2% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 3.9% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

Only 2.2% of the LTU participated in education and training.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 63.7% while that of persons in work was 10.0%. 23.9% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 11.1% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

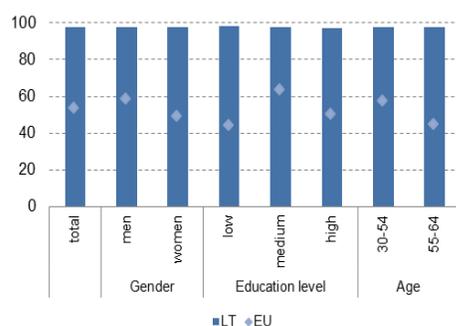
Figure 59: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

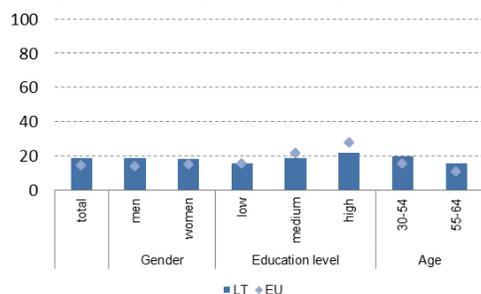
Figure 60: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 61: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

Almost all registered LTU had a JIA (99.6%) and no differences were observed in the respective shares by duration of unemployment (Figure 59) or in different subgroups of the population (Figure 60).

The share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Lithuania (18.4%) was slightly higher than that in the EU as a whole (14.2%).

No differences were observed in this share between men and women. On the other hand, the shares for highly educated persons and those aged 30 – 54 exceeded those for low and medium educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Luxembourg

Table 28: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)

Aggregate level of monitoring	LU	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	2.2	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.7	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.5	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	41.2	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	50.3	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	12.8	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.4	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	22.9	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	12.3	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	51.8	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	16.4	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	70.8	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	88.6	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	66.3	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	59.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	44.1	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	65.8	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	46	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	50.6	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	46.3	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.2	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 41.2% of the unemployed were LTU. 28.2% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was 66.3% and higher than in the EU as a whole.
- More than half of the LTU with a JIA regained employment (59.3%). This share was considerably higher than in the EU as a whole.
- A much smaller share of JIA users aged 55 – 64 than those aged 25 – 54 regained employment.

The overall context

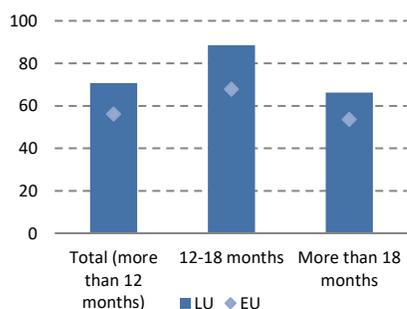
LTU corresponded to 2.2% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.7% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, a drop after slight increases in the previous years and 1.5% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, increasing since 2013. The rates were quite smaller than the respective EU rates.

Participation in education and training for LTU was 16.4%, much higher than in the EU as a whole.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 50.3% while that of persons in work was 11.4%. Half of all LTU (50.6%) were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 46.3% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 62: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

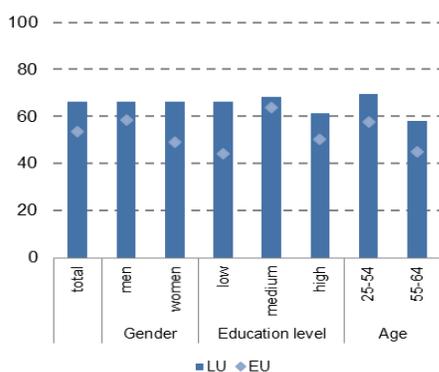
The use of JIA

70.8% of all registered LTU had a JIA which was higher than the share in the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 62). The corresponding shares among the unemployed for more than 18 months were smaller: 66.3% for Luxembourg and 53.6% for the EU as a whole.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was almost the same in all subgroups of this population and higher than the respective share for the EU as a whole (Figure 63).

Similarly, the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Luxembourg (59.3%) was considerably higher than in the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 64). However, to some extent, higher differences were observed between population subgroups, especially between education and age groups. The shares for highly educated persons and those aged 25 – 54 exceeded those for low and medium educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively.

Figure 63: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level;

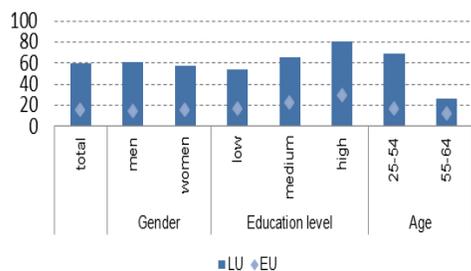
Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Figure 64: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level;

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Hungary

Table 29: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	HU	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	2.3	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.6	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.7	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	50.9	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	10.2	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	10.3	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	79.5	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	63.9	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	52.3	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	51.5	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	9	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	28.2	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	17.3	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	15.4	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	1.3	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	4.4	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	81.4	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	30	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	74.6	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	89.1	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	13	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	43.7	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	23.5	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.8	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchmarking, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 50.9% of the unemployed were LTU. 36.9% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- 63.9% of the LTU were registered with the PES.
- 4.4% of all LTU had a JIA. More than three quarters of them (81.4%) regained employment.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 2.3% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.6% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 1.7% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. Both rates were decreasing since 2013 and the latter one had decreased by 1.7 pp. The rates were quite smaller than the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 10.2% while the probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (79.5%).

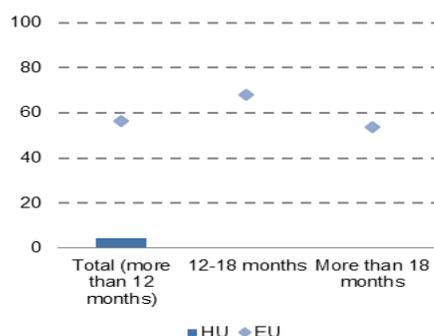
Only 1.3% of the LTU participated in education and training.

The share of LTU registered with the PES was 63.9%. Out of these, 30% had been unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 52.3% while that of persons in work was 9%. Less than half of all LTU (43.7%) were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 23.5% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

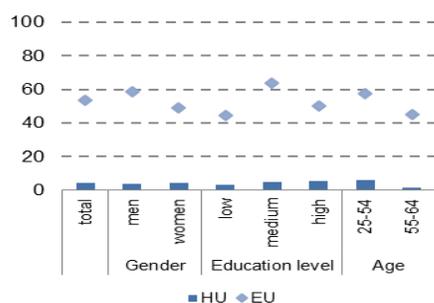
Figure 65: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment. HU data unavailable for breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 66: Share of persons unemployed for over 12 months (*) having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)

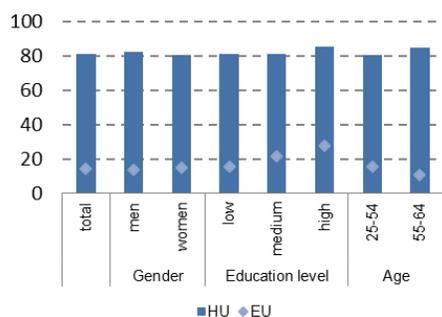


Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

(*) Data unavailable for duration of unemployment over 18 months

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 67: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level;

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

4.4% of all registered LTU had a JIA which was far smaller than the respective share for the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 65). There were no remarkable differences of this share between subgroups of the registered LTU population (Figure 66).

On the other hand, the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Hungary (81.4%) was much higher than for the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 67). No remarkable differences of this share were observed between subgroups of the LTU with a JIA.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The data concern those persons with whom a cooperation agreement had been signed within (ESF co-financed) labour-market programmes (ALMPs aimed at the labour market integration of disadvantaged unemployed: EDIOP-511, CCHOP-811).

Administrative data are available only for the total registered LTU population and not by duration of unemployment.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Malta

Table 30: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	MT	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	1.8	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.4	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.4	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	48.7	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾		
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	60.8	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	35.6	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	5.5	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	5.9	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	5.1	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	17.9	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	12.6	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	32.8	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	44.7	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	30.2	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	12.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	68	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	77.4	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	40	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	68.1	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	55.3	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchmarking, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 48.7% of the unemployed were LTU. 37.4% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was 30.2% and higher than the respective share in the EU as a whole.
- 12.3% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment which was smaller than the share in the EU as a whole.

The overall context

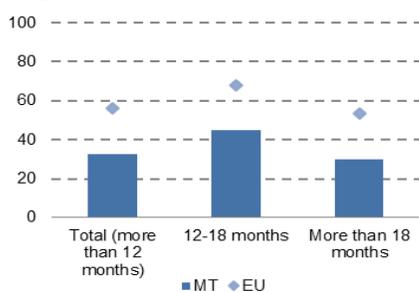
LTU corresponded to 1.8% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.4% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing over the last four years and 1.4% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, also decreasing, by 0.8 pp. The rates were smaller than the respective EU rates.

Participation in education and training for LTU was relatively high (12.6%) compared to the respective share in the EU as a whole.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 60.8% while that of persons in work was 5.5%. 68.1% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 55.3% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Figure 68: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

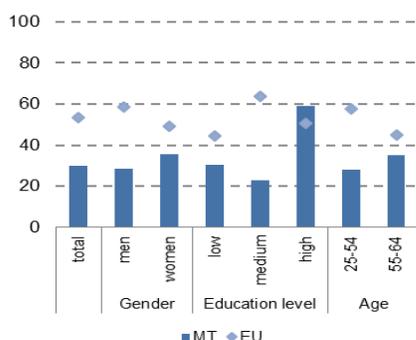
The use of JIA

32.8% of all registered LTU had a JIA which was quite smaller than the respective share for the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 68). The corresponding shares among the unemployed for more than 18 months were smaller: 30.2% for Malta and 53.6% for the EU as a whole.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA trailed the share for the EU as a whole in all subgroups of this population except for the highly educated (Figure 69). The shares for women, highly educated persons and those aged 55 – 64 exceeded those for men, low and medium educated persons and persons aged 25 – 54 respectively. This pattern was opposite of the one observed in the EU as a whole, especially for the medium educated LTU and those aged 25 – 54.

On the other hand, the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Malta (12.3%) was quite similar with the one for the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 70). Additionally, women, medium-educated persons and those aged 55 – 64 had smaller shares than men, low or highly educated persons and persons aged 25 – 54 respectively.

Figure 69: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

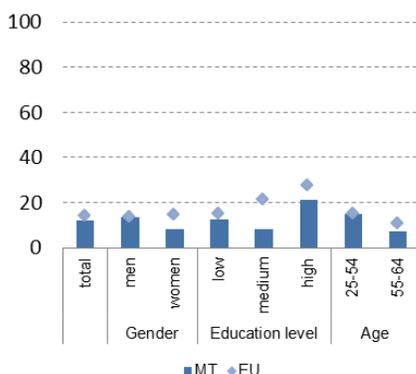
Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Methodological and data coverage notes

Individuals who sign a JIA undergo a 3-phase programme: i) Profiling, ii) Training and iii) Job Search. Given that these individuals have been absent from the labour market for a long time their Training Phase tends to be longer to ensure that they acquire the necessary employability skills prior to the Job Search Phase.

Any individual, who reaches a minimum of 12 consecutive months as registered unemployed is offered a JIA.

Figure 70: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level;

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Netherlands

Table 31: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	NL	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	2.6	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.6	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	2	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	51.9	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	10.5	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ^{(2) (++)}	27.8	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ^{(2) (++)}	61.7	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ^{(3) (+)}	44.2	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ^{(3) (+)}	23.3	27.2
In work poverty rate ^{(3) (+)}	4.9	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ^{(3) (+)}	39	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ^{(3) (+)}	0.5	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	46.4	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	15.4	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾⁽⁺⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾⁽⁺⁾		67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾⁽⁺⁾		53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾⁽⁺⁾	23.9	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	24.7	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ^{(5)(+)(*)}	61.5	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ^{(5)(+)(*)}	84.4	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	50	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	23.9	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	22	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.7	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for the Netherlands refer to 30-64 years olds.

(**) Please note that unemployed receiving social benefits provided by municipalities are not included.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 51.9% of the unemployed were LTU. 40.1% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 10.5%.
- Participation in education and training was relatively high compared to the EU average (15.4%).
- All LTU had a JIA.
- 23.9% of LTU with a JIA regained employment. The share was higher than the respective one for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

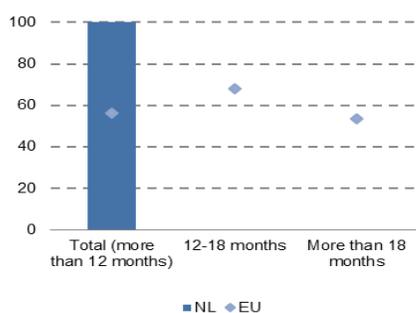
LTU corresponded to 2.6% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.6% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing since 2013 and 2% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, a drop in the last year after a continuous increase since 2013. The rates were similar with the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 10.5% while the probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was 61.7%. Participation in education and training for LTU was relatively high (15.4%) compared to the EU as a whole.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 44.2% while that of persons in work was 4.9%. 23.9% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 22% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

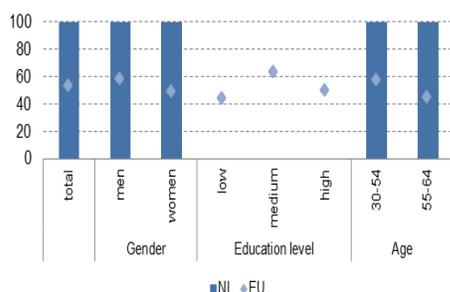
Figure 71: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2015 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment. NL data unavailable for breakdown by duration of unemployment.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 72: Share of persons unemployed for over 12 months (*) having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2015 (%)

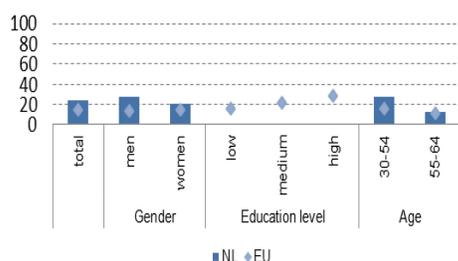


Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK is not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. NL data unavailable for breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

(*) Data unavailable for duration of unemployment over 18 months

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 73: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2015 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK is not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 71, Figure 72).

This page comments only on the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (Figure 73). The share in the Netherlands (23.9%) was higher than that in the EU as a whole (14.2%). Furthermore, women and persons aged 55 – 64 had smaller shares than men and persons aged 30 – 54 respectively.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The administrative data refer to 2015. The data for 2016 would be available in the end of October 2017.

No data are available by educational level.

All persons receiving social benefits are assisted immediately after registration and consequently all LTU are considered as JIA users.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Austria

Table 32: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	AT	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	2	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.7	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.3	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	36.6	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	15.2	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	9.4	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	22.2	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	68.4	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	41.5	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	22.4	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.6	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	21.4	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	0.6	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	22.3	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	14.6	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	17.5	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	2.5	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	72	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	86.8	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	51	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	88	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	53.2	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchmarking, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 36.6% of the unemployed were LTU. 24.3% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- All registered LTU had a JIA.
- 17.5% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment. This share was quite higher than that for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 2% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.7% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 1.3% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. Both rates were slightly increasing since 2013. They were smaller than the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 9.4% while the probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was 68.4%.

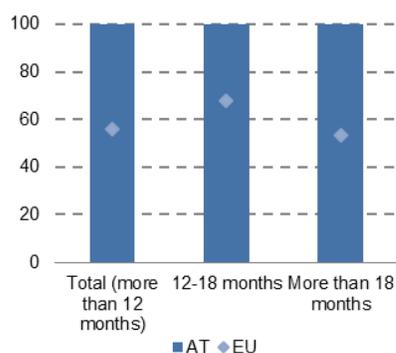
The activation rate of LTU was 15.2% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 2.5% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

Participation in education and training for LTU was relatively high (14.6%) compared to the situation in the EU as a whole.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 41.5% while that of persons in work was 7.6%. A large proportion of all LTU (88.0%) were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 53.2% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

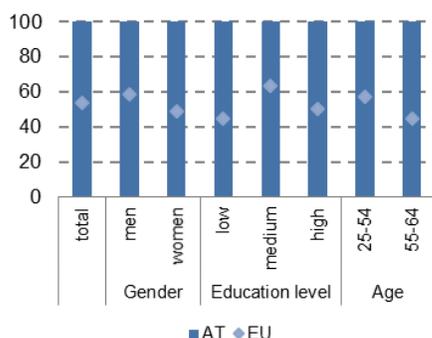
Figure 74: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

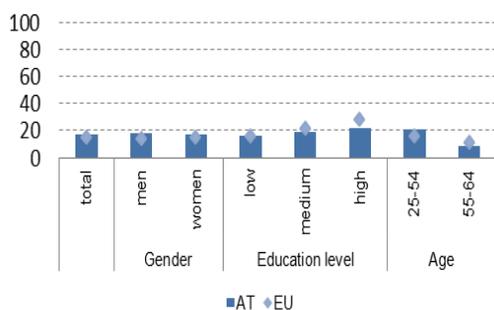
Figure 75: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level;

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 76: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had a JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 74, Figure 75).

This page comments only on the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (Figure 76). The share in Austria (17.5%) was quite higher than that in the EU as a whole (14.2%). On the other hand, shares in Austria were smaller than in the EU as a whole among medium and highly educated persons as well as persons aged 55 – 64.

The shares in Austria did not differ between men and women. Those for highly educated persons and persons aged 25 – 54 exceeded those for low and medium educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Poland

Table 33: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	PL	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	2	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.8	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.2	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	38.1	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	7.8	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	22.8	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	69.4	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	48.2	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	25	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.3	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	21.4	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	15.4	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	5.3	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	2	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	64.4	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	90.5	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	56.7	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	32.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	21	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	4.9	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	0.6	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Poland refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchmarking, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 38.1% of the unemployed were LTU. 22.8% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was 56.7% and higher than in the EU as a whole; the same applied to all subgroups of this population.
- 32.3% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment. This share is considerably higher than that for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 2% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.8% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing since 2013 and 1.2% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, a decrease of 1.4pp since 2013. The rate for persons unemployed for over 18 months is 1.8 pp smaller than the respective EU rate.

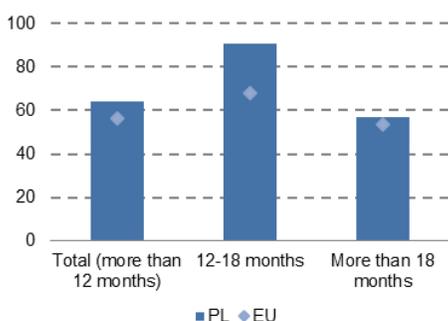
The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 7.8%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was 69.4%.

Only 2% of the LTU participated in education and training.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 48.2% while that of persons in work was 11.3%. Only 10% of LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for only 4.9% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

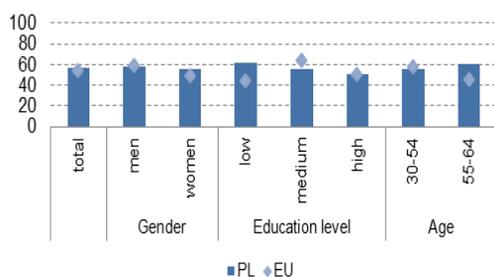
Figure 77: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

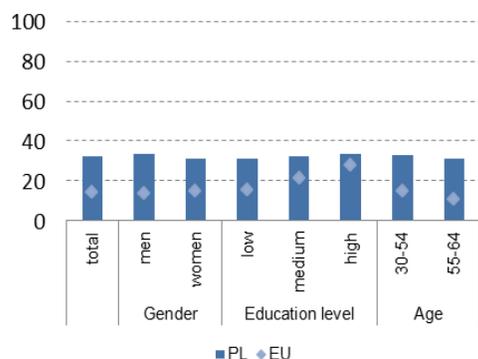
Figure 78: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 79: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

64.4% of registered LTU had a JIA which was more than the share in the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 77). The respective shares among the unemployed for more than 18 months were smaller: 56.7% for Poland and 53.6% in the EU as a whole.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was higher than that for the EU as a whole in all subgroups of this population (Figure 78). The shares for men, low educated persons and those aged 55 – 64 exceeded those for women, medium and highly educated persons and persons aged 30 – 54 respectively. In the EU as a whole, average shares for men, medium educated persons and those aged 30 – 54 exceeded those for women, low or highly educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively.

A considerably higher share of the LTU with a JIA regained employment in Poland (32.3%; Figure 79) than in the EU as a whole (14.2%). Similar differences were observed in all subgroups of the LTU with a JIA. Women, low educated persons and those aged 55 – 64 had smaller shares than men, medium and highly educated persons and persons aged 30 – 54 respectively.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Portugal

Table 34: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)

Aggregate level of monitoring	PT	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	6.2	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.9	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	5.3	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	60.9	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	27.1	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	15	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	19.9	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾	65.1	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	80.8	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	44.4	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	23.1	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10.9	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	21.1	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10.1	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	47.2	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	8.1	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	98.3	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	98.2	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	98.3	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	20.6	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	15.1	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	58	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	70.9	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	32	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	32.9	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	28.9	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	0.6	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Portugal refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchmarking, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 60.9% of the unemployed were LTU. 52.2% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- Registration of the LTU with the PES was high (80.8%).
- Almost all LTU unemployed for more than 18 months had a JIA (98.3%). This share was much higher than that for the EU as a whole. The same was observed in all subgroups of this population.
- 20.6% of JIA users regained employment, which was higher than the share for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 6.2% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.9% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing since 2013 and 5.3% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, having decreased since 2013 by 1.9 pp. The rate for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months is almost the same as the respective EU rate, whereas that for persons unemployed for over 18 months was 2.3 pp larger than the respective EU one.

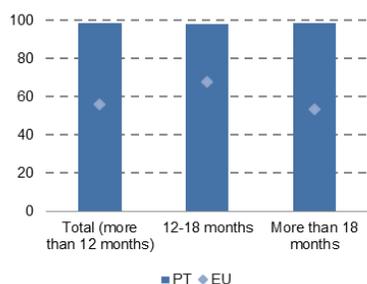
The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 15.0%. The activation rate of LTU was 27.1% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7. Participation in education and training was at 8.1% and higher than in the EU as a whole.

The share of LTU registered with the PES was 80.8%. Out of these, 15.1% had been unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 44.4% while that of persons in work was 10.9%. 32.9% of LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 28.9% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

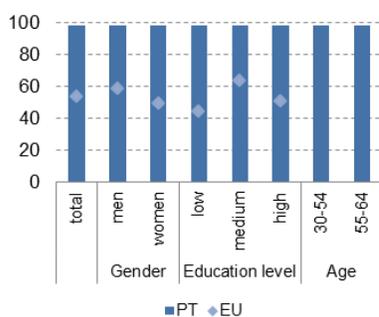
Figure 80: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

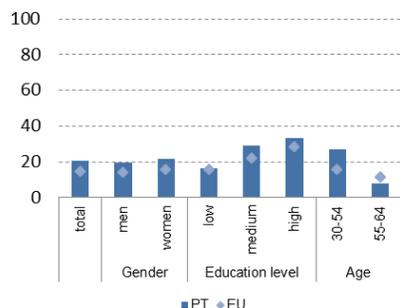
Figure 81: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 82: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

98.3% of the registered LTU had a JIA which was considerably higher than the respective share in the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 80). The respective shares for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and persons unemployed for over 18 months were almost equal.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was considerably higher than in the EU as a whole for all subgroups of this population (Figure 81). All these subgroups had almost equal shares of JIA users.

In addition, the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Poland (20.6%; Figure 82) was higher than in the EU as a whole (14.2%). Low educated persons and those aged 55 – 64 had smaller shares than medium and highly educated persons and persons aged 30 – 54 respectively.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The administrative data on JIA users refer to persons with a Personal Employment Plan (PPE).

The PPE is a written agreement between the unemployed person and the PES where the necessary steps for a future integration into the labour market are defined and adjusted, including, if necessary, vocational training and qualification.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Romania

Table 35: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%)^(*)()**

Aggregate level of monitoring	RO	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	2.6	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.9	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.8	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	52.5	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.7	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	7.4	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	13.2	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	79.4	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	56.8	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	58.7	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	17.8	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	30.4	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	10.8	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	9.4	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	1.8	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾		14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.7	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	69.7	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	78	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	8	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	11.6	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	8.3	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(**) Data available only for adult registered long term unemployed

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 52.5% of the unemployed were LTU. 35.5% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 7.4%.
- Participation in education and training of LTU was low, at 1.8%.
- Romania had not implemented job integration agreements in 2016.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 2.6% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.9% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, decreasing since 2013 and 1.8% being persons unemployed for over 18 months 1.8%, an increase after a drop in 2014. The rates were similar with the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 7.4%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (79.4%). Only 1.8% of LTU participated in education and training.

The activation rate of LTU was 1.7% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 56.8% while that of persons in work was 17.8%. A small proportion of all LTU (11.6%) were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for only 8.3% of their disposable income on average.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Slovenia

Table 36: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	SI	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	4.1	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	1.3	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	2.8	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	54.6	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	9.6	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	15.3	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	25.2	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	59.6	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	49.2	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	20.7	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	6.7	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	16.4	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾		9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	37.4	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	8.1	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	20.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	2.8	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	57	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	74.5	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	34	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	31.6	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	13.9	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.3	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Slovenia refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available.

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 54.6% of the unemployed were LTU. 36.9% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- All LTU had a JIA.
- 20.3% of the LTU with a JIA regained employment, a share that was quite higher than that for the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 4.1% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 1.3% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 2.8% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. Both rates were decreasing since 2013. They were similar as the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 15.3%.

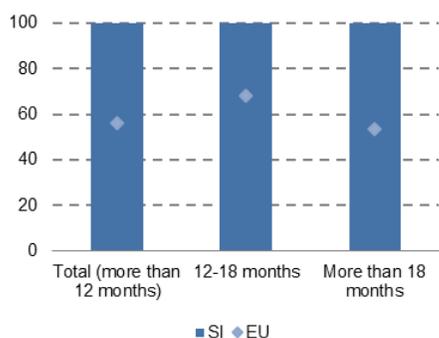
Participation in education and training for LTU was 8.1%, higher than the respective EU rate.

The activation rate of LTU was 9.6% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 2.8% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 49.2% while that of persons in work was 6.7%. 31.6% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 13.9% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

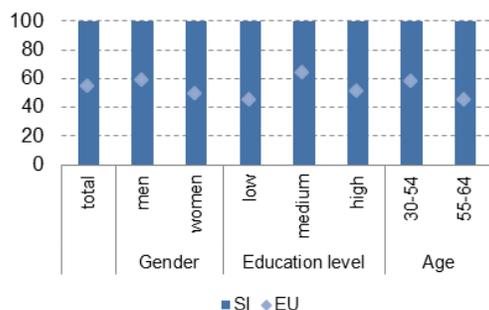
Figure 83: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

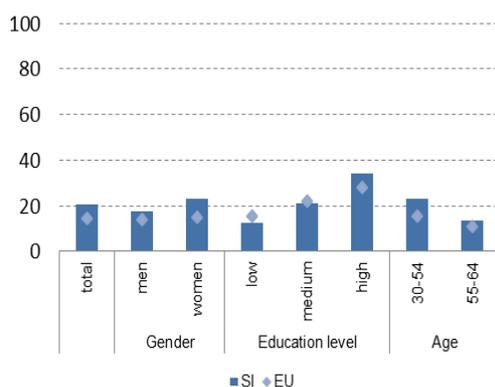
Figure 84: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU. IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 85: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had a JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 83, Figure 84).

This page comments only on the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment (Figure 85). The share in Slovenia (20.3%) was quite higher than in the EU as a whole (14.2%). On the other hand, the shares in Slovenia for low and medium educated persons were smaller than the respective ones in the EU as a whole.

In addition, the shares for women, highly educated persons and persons aged 30 – 54 exceeded the those for men, low and medium educated persons and persons aged 55 – 64 respectively.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Slovakia

Table 37: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	SK	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	5.5	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.9	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	4.6	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	62.8	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	12	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	8.9	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	2.8	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	88.3	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	55.1	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	37.8	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	6.1	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	17.8	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.1	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	1.2	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	8.6	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	6.3	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	8.9	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	19.8	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	4.9	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	52.2	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	72.2	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	26	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	13	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	5.6	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	0.9	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for Slovakia refer to 30-64 years olds.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 62.8% of the unemployed were LTU. 52.4% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was, at 8.9%, considerably smaller than that in the EU as a whole.
- 19.8% of JIA users regained employment. This share was quite higher than that in the EU as a whole.

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 5.5% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.9% for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 4.6% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. Both rates were decreasing since 2013, the latter by 3 pp. The rates were quite higher than the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 8.9%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (88.3%).

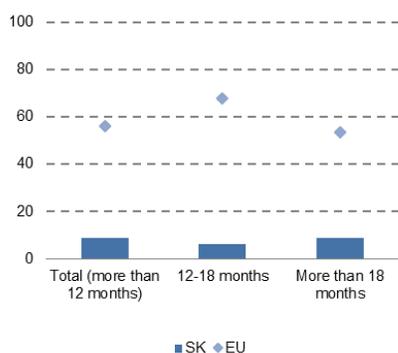
Only 1.2% of the LTU participated in education and training.

The activation rate of LTU was 12% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 4.9% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 55.1% while that of persons in work was 6.1%. Only 13% of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for only 5.6% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

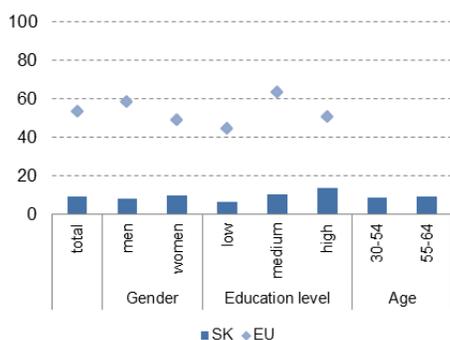
Figure 86: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

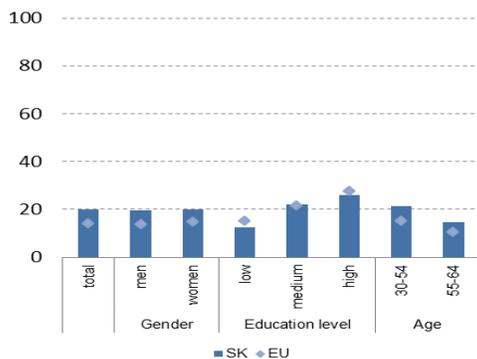
Figure 87: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 88: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level. The lower age limit is 25 years for EU figures.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

8.6% of the registered LTU had a JIA, a share which was considerably smaller than that for the EU as a whole (56.2%; Figure 86). The shares were quite similar among persons employed for 12 – 18 months and persons employed for over 18 months.

The share of the unemployed for more than 18 months with a JIA was considerably smaller than that in the EU as a whole, in all subgroups of this population. There were no remarkable differences of the share between genders or age groups; however, the share of highly educated persons (13.6%) was higher than that of medium and low educated ones (10.5% and 6.3% respectively; Figure 87).

On the other hand, the share of the LTU with a JIA who regained employment in Slovakia (19.8%), was quite higher than that in the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 88). No remarkable differences were observed between men and women. However, the rate of exits into employment increased with education level and furthermore, the rate for persons aged 30 – 54 exceeded that for persons aged 55 – 64. This pattern was also observed in the EU as a whole.

Methodological and data coverage notes

None.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet Finland

Table 38: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)^()**

Aggregate level of monitoring	FI	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	2.4	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.7	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	1.7	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	32.9	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.4	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	8.8	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	24.7	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	66.5	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	56.7	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	16.3	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	3.2	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	14	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	15.4	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	32.5	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	15.8	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾		14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾		22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.4	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	83.5	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	64.9	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	46	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	93.5	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	73.6	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.3	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(**) Data available only for adult registered long term unemployed

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 32.9% of the unemployed were LTU. 22.8% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- The participation in education and training of LTU was relatively high (15.8%).
- The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was high (73.6%).

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 2.4% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.7% for persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months, stable over 2014 – 2016 and 1.7% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, slightly increasing over 2013 – 2016.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 8.8%. The participation in education and training of LTU was high (15.8%).

The activation rate of LTU was 7.4% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 1.4% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 56.7% while that of persons in work was 3.2%. Almost all (93.5%) LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 73.6% of their disposable income on average.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The information on which persons have a JIA and which persons are LTU resides in different IT systems and cannot be merged so as to know which LTU have a JIA.

Country Factsheet Sweden

Table 39: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ^(*)()**

Aggregate level of monitoring	SE	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	1.4	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.5	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	0.9	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	26	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	56	
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	13	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	8.8	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	78.2	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾	92.3	73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾		51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾		27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.3	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾		24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾		9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	64	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	49	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾		53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾		14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	35	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾	41	
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	30.8	
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾	45.8	
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	42	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾		47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾		30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾	1.9	

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64);

(**) Data available only for adult registered long term unemployed

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 26% of the unemployed were LTU. 16.9% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- Almost all LTU were registered with the PES (92.3%).

The overall context

LTU corresponded to 1.4% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.5% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 0.9% being persons unemployed for over 18 months, a slight drop in the last year. The rates were considerably smaller than the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 13%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (78.2%). Participation in education and training of LTU was high (49%).

The activation rate of LTU was 56% for LMP measures in categories 2 – 7 and 41% specifically for employment incentives (LMP cat. 4).

The share of the LTU registered with the PES was 92.3%. Out of these, 35% had been unemployed for 12 – 18 months.

The in-work poverty rate in Sweden was 7.3%.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The authority which provided the administrative data explained that the PES applies a system based on individual action plans. However, as the authority does not have detailed information on the content of these plans and whether they correspond to JIA it did not report any data on JIA users.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

Country Factsheet United Kingdom

Table 40: Indicators monitoring the Council Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market, 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate level of monitoring	UK	EU
Long term unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	1.2	3.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment 12-18 months ⁽²⁾	0.3	0.9
Long term unemployment rate for duration of unemployment over 18 months ⁽²⁾	0.9	3
Share of unemployed who are LTU ⁽²⁾	32.8	51.2
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP cat.2-7) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition rate of LTU to employment ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	10.1	
Transition rate of LTU to inactivity ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	13.2	
Non-transition rate of LTU (remaining unemployed) ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁺⁾	76.7	
Share of LTU over 25 who are registered with PES ⁽²⁾		73.2
At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	56.5	51.6
Material deprivation (MD) rate of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	25.6	27.2
In work poverty rate ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	7.9	9.3
Housing cost overburden rate among LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	25.6	24.7
Unmet need for medical care of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	5.1	9.1
Use of formal childcare for children less than 3 ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	30.4	30.3
Participation in education and training for LTU ⁽²⁾	9.8	7.5
Direct indicators		
Share of LTU having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	56.2
Share of LTU unemployed for 12-18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	67.9
Share of LTU unemployed for more than 18 months having a JIA ⁽¹⁾	100	53.6
Share of LTU having a JIA who regained employment ⁽¹⁾	3.3	14.2
Share of registered LTU with duration of unemployment up to 18 months ⁽²⁾	23	22.5
Activation rate of registered LTU (LMP category 4) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 6 months of unemployment as a share of all Public Employment Service (PES) registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Transition into employment within 12 months of unemployment as a share of all PES registered transitions into employment ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁺⁾		
Net replacement rate, including unemployment benefits, housing benefits and social assistance for LTU who are single, unemployed for 25 months and previously earned the average worker's earnings ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁺⁾	37	30.2
Share of LTU receiving any benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	53.3	47.2
Share of social benefits in total disposable income of LTU ⁽³⁾⁽⁺⁾	32.7	30.1
Follow-up indicators⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾		
Vacancy rate ⁽²⁾⁽⁺⁾		

Note: Data availability differs by indicator. The MS included in the EU average, for each one, are listed in the first page of Annex 1.

(*) Unless otherwise stated, the reference population are working age adults (25-64); Administrative data for the UK include some persons aged 65.

(+) Data available for 2015;

(++) Experimental statistics;

(+++) 2017 is the first year of administrative data collection. For this reason, most follow-up indicators are not available

Source: (1) Calculations based on administrative data collection, (2) EU Labour Force Survey, (3) EU-SILC, (4) Labour Market Policy Database, (5) PES Benchlearning, (6) EC Tax and Benefits database

Key findings for 2016

- 32.8% of the unemployed were LTU. 23.6% of the unemployed were in unemployment for over 18 months as inferred by the unemployment rates (before rounding).
- All LTU had a JIA.
- Only 3.3% of JIA users regained employment, which was considerably smaller than the respective EU rate.

The overall context

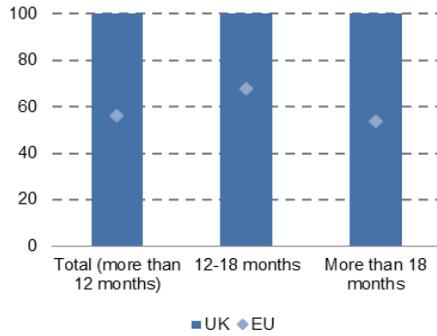
LTU corresponded to 1.2% of the active population. The LTU rate splits into 0.3% being persons unemployed for 12 – 18 months and 0.9% being persons unemployed for over 18 months. Both rates were decreasing since 2013. They were smaller than the respective EU rates.

The transition rate of LTU to employment (based on the LFS) was 10.1%. The probability of remaining unemployed between successive quarters was high (76.7%). The participation in education and training of LTU was 9.8%, higher than in the EU as whole.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of LTU was 56.5% while that of persons in work was 7.9%. More than half (53.3%) of all LTU were receiving benefits and social benefits accounted for 32.7% of their disposable income on average.

Results of the first administrative data collection on the implementation of the Recommendation on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market

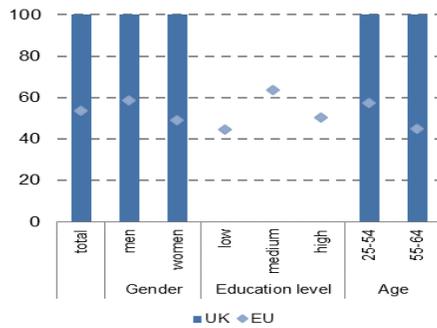
Figure 89: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA, by duration of unemployment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, NL. HU not included in the EU in the breakdown by duration of unemployment

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

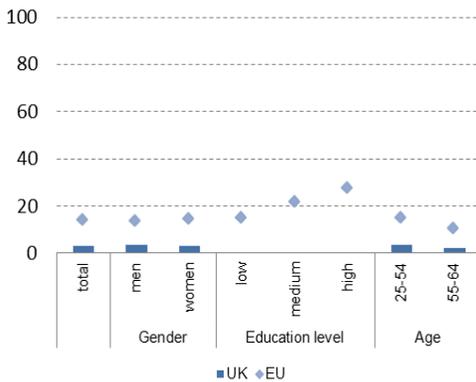
Figure 90: Share of persons unemployed for over 18 months having a JIA, by gender, education level and age, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, NL, FI, SE, RO, HU, IE, UK not included in EU in the breakdown by education level; UK data unavailable for breakdown by education level. Administrative data for the UK include some persons aged 65.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

Figure 91: Share of long-term unemployed persons having a JIA who regained employment, 2016 (%)



Notes: EU does not include EL, IT, FI, SE, RO, FR, NL, IE. UK data unavailable for breakdown by education level. Administrative data for the UK include some persons aged 65.

Source: Calculations based on administrative data collection

The use of JIA

All registered LTU had a JIA, which therefore applies also to all subgroups of this population (Figure 89, Figure 90).

The share of LTU with a JIA who regained employment was, at 3.3%, considerably smaller than that for the EU as a whole (14.2%; Figure 91). The share was equally small in all subgroups of the LTU with a JIA.

Methodological and data coverage notes

The data refer to claimants of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) rather than registered unemployed due to the roll out of a new benefit system.

All claimants of JSA are considered as having a JIA. The education level of claimants is not recorded.

[The data shown in the last two Figures are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively, in annex 7]