



Lifelong
Learning
Programme



Long-term unemployed Report

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Presentation for Lifelong Learning Programme LdV – Partnership Project
“Improving Employment Opportunities in the Labour Market for Marginalised Communities”

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Why Long-term unemployed ?

- Long-term unemployed are one of the most vulnerable group in the labour market
 - long periods of unemployment create a negative impact on personal health, well-being, low self-esteem
 - LTU arises from the difficulties in finding a suitable job opportunities
 - unemployed stop their professional development, individual earnings prospects and risk of skills depreciation
- LTU generates huge social and economic costs in terms of passive labour market expenditures or social assistance systems
- The reduction of unemployment and especially of long-term unemployment (LTU) is a priority for governments and citizens across the EU
- Average LTU rate in the EU increased significantly during several last years



Definition of long-term unemployment

Ireland

LTU is defined as unemployment lasting at least one year. Data are mainly derived from the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) database by Central Statistics Office.

Poland

The Act on the promotion of employment and labour market institutions introduces a legal definition of a long-term unemployed. This is an unemployed person, who has remained on the register of the district labour office for 12 months in total over the period of the last 2 years, excluding internships and adult vocational training.

There are two major forms of long-term unemployment:

- continuous unemployment
- multiple unemployment



Definition of long-term unemployment

Czech Republic

Unemployed persons registered by labour offices for a period over 6 months, also share of persons over 12 months of registration is analysed. Employment Act recognizes also job seekers with more than 5 months long registration. These unemployed belong among people with extra care in the mediation of employment.

Turkey

LTU is the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.

EU Commission, Eurostat

The definition of LTU can differ across and within national contexts. Typically, a period of unemployment of one year or more is retained as the criteria for measuring long-term unemployment (LTU)



General statistics of LTU

The share of persons unemployed for over one year in the total number of the unemployed aged 15-64 years in %

Country	Q2 2011			Difference in p.p. Q2 2011-Q2 2010		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
EU27	43,0	43,4	42,4	3,2	2,7	3,8
Czech Republic	39,1	38,5	39,7	-2,6	-1,7	-3,4
Germany	48,7	50,7	45,9	0,2	-0,2	0,6
Ireland	57,6	62,7	47,1	11,0	11,1	11,1
Italy	53,6	52,9	54,2	4,9	4,7	4,9
Cyprus	17,0	13,4	21,4	-1,1	-3,3	1,8
Austria	27,0	27,8	26,0	0,7	-1,2	3,1
Poland	37,2	35,4	39,2	6,8	5,8	8,0
Slovakia	68,9	69,6	68,0	5,4	7,5	2,8
Sweden	17,1	19,0	15,0	0,5	0,4	0,7
United Kingdom	33,9	38,7	27,2	0,8	0,9	1,1

Source: Eurostat, results of the Labour Force Sample Survey in Q2 2011

Turkey

In 2011, the LTU constituted 27 % of unemployed people. LTU between 1 and 2 years constituted 17 % of unemployed people; LTU for more than 2 years constituted 10 % of the unemployed.

Causes of LTU

Similar causes in all estimated partner countries

1) Structural labour market conditions.

- little or no jobs in individual fields or many candidates in their field
- decreasing number of vacancies.

2) Economic - political reasons

- low salary and following financial difficulties related to long unemployment
- dissatisfaction with the functioning of a market society and government

3) Individual reasons

- low education,
- lack of individual skills,
- ignorance of languages
- lack of experiences, informations, knowledges and social contacts,
- impaired health status and care for children or parents

Causes of LTU

Turkey

Difference of long-term unemployment between men and women.

- women may need more time getting back into employment relative to men due to the social status and family care
- Some women in general are less skilled than men, they may have more difficulty in getting a job

Prevention of LTU in general

Poland

Long-term unemployed as a disadvantaged group on the labour market are eligible for a specific package of labour market services as well as for specific forms of support:

employment exchange services, career guidance and information, trainings, support in active job seeking.

Ireland

There is a range of employment schemes and other supports which encourage long-term unemployed people to return to work.

In response to the emerging economic crisis, the Irish Government announced a cross departmental initiative in 2009 which formed the early stages of an activation programme extensions and adaptations to existing measures. A major objective was, where possible, to prevent the drift into long-term unemployment.



Prevention of LTU in general

Turkey

Turkish Public Employment Service (ISKUR) uses active labour market policy (ALMP) measures during the crisis as social welfare transfers. Policies aimed at reducing skills shortages/anticipating skills needs/re-skilling long-term unemployed.

Czech Republic

Currently, the Labour Office of the Czech Republic is providing the standard set of services named Active labour market policy (ALMP): These activities are targeted to help the long-term unemployed, young people, job applicants over 55+ and other vulnerable groups.

Specific work programmes for LTU

Ireland

- Back to Work Enterprise Allowance
- Short-Term Enterprise Allowance
- Revenue Job Assist
- Part-time Job Incentive
- Community Employment
- TÚS - community work placement initiative
- JobBridge - the National Internship Scheme
- Work Placement Programme
- Community Services Programme
- Job Initiative Scheme
- The Rural Social Scheme

Czech Republic

- Contribution for a Transition to a New Business Program
- Socially Beneficial Jobs
- Bridging Contribution
- Contribution towards Training
- Community Service
- Grant Projects financed by European Social Fund and focused on long-term unemployed

Poland

- Intervention Works,
- Public Works,
- Socially Beneficial Jobs,
- One-off Grants for Starting Business



Educational support for LTU

Czech Republic

- Educational programmes focused on job seekers who are in priority groups under the Employment Act
- Special programmes for acquiring specific job skills
- Educational activities under international programmes
- Retraining financed fully by labour offices,
- Higher unemployment benefit for participants in retraining.

Poland

- Loans for trainings,
- Financing the costs of examinations or licences,
- Reimbursement of the costs of transport and accommodation,
- Reimbursement of the costs of childcare (up to seven years old) or care dependants,
- Scholarship for the continuation of education,
- Partial funding for postgraduate courses
- Career guidance



Educational support for LTU

Turkey

- Technical training programs instituted in larger industrial cities
- EU projects funded via EU preaccession funding - Project on informal learning
- The Lifelong Learning Project
- The project on the development of a national qualifications system

Ireland

Full-time programmes provided under Vocational Education Committees (VECs):

- Youthreach
- Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS)
- Senior Traveller Training Centres (STTCs)

Part-time programmes provided under the Back to Education Initiative (BTEI):

- Adult Literacy (AL)
- Community Education (CE)
- Self-financing education (evening classes)



Thank you for your attention.

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