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NINTH REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

1980 FINANCIAL YEAR

Supplement to report: National reports on the activities of
The European Social Fund in the Community countries

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FOREWORD

1. Article 5 of the Commission Decision of 27 July 1978 on certain administrative procedures for the operation of the European Social Fund, pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2893/77(1), states that "on the basis of an outline prepared by the Commission and forwarded to the Member States before 1 January, Member States shall forward to the Commission not later than 31 March of the same year, a summary report of the results of operations carried out with assistance from the European Social Fund in the previous financial year".

2. In accordance with this Article, Member States were requested, on December 1980, to furnish by 31 March 1981, national reports on operations assisted by the Fund during the year 1979. Despite the fact that the information requested related to the year 1979, and not 1980, and that the schema for these reports was drawn up by the Commission after consultation with the Member States, not all the reports were submitted in time to allow publication with the Commission's report in July 1981.

3. The fact that the Commission is circulating the national reports as they stand without commenting on the various points they raise does not necessarily mean that it agrees with all the views expressed in those reports.

(1) OJ No L 337 of 27 December 1977, p. 1.

BELGIUM

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND IN BELGIUM

- (a) Provided they fell within the scope of application, all eligible operations were submitted for assistance from the European Social Fund. No pre-selection was made at national level.
- (b) The new programmes helped to improve the employment situation. It is, however, difficult to assess what impact training would have had without Fund assistance.

The private bodies consider that many operations could not have been initiated or would not have been developed to the same extent without Fund assistance. As for the public authorities, Fund assistance not only makes it possible to carry out absolutely essential operations, but in some cases provides the incentive and the resources needed to undertake operations which would otherwise have been left in abeyance.

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Most of the assistance granted by the European Social Fund is for training operations organized by public authorities, in particular the Office national de l'emploi (ONEM) and the Fonds national de reclassement social des handicapés (National Fund for the Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons).

The ONEM requests assistance from the Fund to implement measures adopted by the Government to absorb youth unemployment; any changes in national legislation, restrictions on appropriations for such measures and the rules established by the guidelines for the management of the Fund limit opportunities for Fund intervention. For this reason in many instances the amounts approved are only partially disbursed.

In the present economic situation, vocational training must be highly adaptable; however, speedy implementation of training programmes is often hampered because it is impossible, in practice, to submit applications for assistance eligible for consideration by the European Social Fund.

Closures in a region mean that other employment has to be found and specific training operations set up in the shortest possible time. In addition, the adaptation of small and medium-sized undertakings to more modern technology calls for swift training operations, which can however, seldom be the subject of an application for assistance in view of the time limits imposed by administrative procedures.

Current procedures lack flexibility and could therefore hamper innovation in vocational training.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	39	43	-	-	32	36	-	-
Migrant Workers	10	16	616	167	-	-	448	107
Young People	697	-	-	-	940	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	9
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	2 292	1 355	72	109	2 279	857	25	19
Technical Progress	200	475	3	34	70	24	1	-
Groups of undertakings	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	518	1 035	13	36	259	855	10	18

Notes:

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1979 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1979, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during
2. The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
3. Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
4. In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).

2.

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2)	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	450	76	16.9	300	74	24.7
Migrant workers	896	766	85.5	480	537	111.9
Young People	3 530	1 637	46.4	-	-	-
Women	250	68	27.2	10	10	100.-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	6 885	5 705	82.9	500	535	107.-
Technical progress	-	-	-	400	400	100.-
Groups of undertakings	50	35	70.-	260	275	105.8
Handicapped persons	3 200	2 623	82.-	200	113	56.5

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	-	-
Textiles	67.3	-
Migrant workers	-	-
Young People	50.7	-
Women	17.5	50.0
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	60.0	96.2
Technical progress	77.4	96.3
Groups of undertakings	64.7	-
Handicapped persons	54.4	-

Notes:

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial Fund programmes come within this category.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

4.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	35 000 000	9 782 878	28.0	4 000 000	292 621	8.0
Migrant workers	42 308 924	20 841 520	49.3	3 644 796	1 706 440	46.8
Young People	146 778 501	106 635 923	72.7	-	-	-
Women	38 650 000	8 000 024	20.0	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	188 076 000	394 483 591	209.7	8 000 000	5 873 000	73.4
Technical progress	61 300 000	29 879 072	48.7	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	6 882 000	3 375 494	49.0	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	147 230 812	127 417 912	88.0	18 721 500	18 721 500	100.0

D E N M A R K

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Report to the Commission on aid to Denmark from the European Social Fund in 1979

Introduction

The annual report on aid from the European Social Fund to Denmark, which together with the reports from the other Member States is to be published as a supplement to the Commission report on the activities of the Social Fund in 1980, includes at the Commission's request firstly a short description of the measures which received aid from the Fund in 1979 and following on from this a discussion of various general questions with regard to which the Commission requested clarification, and secondly an Annex containing four tables giving statistical information on aid from the Social Fund to Denmark in 1979.

Measures receiving aid from the Social Fund in 1979

In 1979 the Social Fund granted considerable aid for vocational training for the people of Greenland, for the training and employment of unemployed young people, and for the occupational rehabilitation of handicapped persons. The Fund also granted considerable aid for language instruction for migrant workers, for training measures for unemployed workers in regional development areas and for the retraining of unemployed workers in the distributive trades. The Danish report, which is published as a supplement to the Commission report on the activities of the Social Fund in 1979, contains a detailed description of these measures.

There follows a short description of the measures which received Social Fund aid in 1979.

Migrant workers (Article 4)

Social Fund aid related to Danish courses for adult migrant workers, organized by the Copenhagen municipal authorities and other authorities in the area around the capital where the number of foreign workers is relatively high.

A substantial grant was also made for vocational preparation courses for young immigrants in Copenhagen municipality which is a continuation of an experimental project aided by the Social Fund.

Unemployed young people (Article 4)

The Social Fund granted aid to a number of the special schemes designed to combat youth unemployment which were organized this year by the State, the municipalities and the counties.

The bulk of aid is granted in the area of training. The Fund has granted aid in particular for the following purposes :

Special training for young unemployed persons in the first year of basic vocational training (EFG) in the commercial and clerical sector and in the iron and metal-working sector.

The creation of special apprenticeships and practical training places in private firms, in municipal and county administrations and institutions and in government organizations.

Special courses as part of technical training and in the commercial and clerical sector at various levels and of varying duration.

Vocational preparation courses for unemployed young people, which provide a practical and theoretical introduction to several industrial sectors and are rounded off with vocational guidance and job experience. The courses are organized under the direction of the local semi-skilled workers schools and supported by government grant.

The municipal wage subsidy scheme relating to the creation of special jobs in private firms for unemployed young people.

Employment projects for young people, implemented with municipal or county funds or possibly with a government grant.

Women (Article 4)

As a new initiative, particularly in view of the high unemployment rate among women, since 1978 careers information courses for long-term unemployed women have been organized. Some of these courses are available to men as well as women, while other courses are intended for unemployed women alone.

The courses are designed to provide a general introduction to conditions on the labour market and an introduction to those sectors of industry where jobs are available at local level, stressing those jobs where traditionally not many women are employed. The courses are also aimed at encouraging the participants to seek employment and training. One of the subjects taught on the courses provided for women is the place of women in society.

These courses received aid from the Social Fund in 1978 and 1979, but none since then.

Regional development areas (Article 5)

Aid from the Social Fund to regional development areas in Denmark, excluding Greenland, as described in more detail below, covered in 1979, as in earlier years, the training of unemployed, unskilled workers.

The total grant was used for the retraining of 260 unemployed persons who were offered employment in newly created jobs, and for vocational information courses for 380 long-term unemployed persons, while a grant subject to a weighted reduction of about 8 % was used for the training of about 1.300 unemployed persons in general courses as part of the general training scheme for semi-skilled workers, mainly at local semi-skilled worker schools, taking account of employment opportunities at local level.

Groups of undertakings (Article 5)

The retail trade is still in the throes of structural reorganization which together with the changed economic situation has caused major employment problems. Consequently, as in previous years, application was made for a grant for retraining unemployed workers in this sector for employment in the commercial and office sector. The application was accepted in its entirety. The retraining courses are organized by a jointly constituted sectoral committee and are supported by a government grant.

Vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons (Article 5)

The Social Fund granted considerable aid for rehabilitation clinics and retraining institutions for the physically and mentally handicapped. Aid amounting to DKR 22 million was granted to cover 50 % of the cost of running institutions in the regional development areas and institutions with residential facilities outside these areas.

Under the Social Assistance Law the county authorities are responsible for running and financing the institutions. Half of the expenditure is borne by the county authorities and half by the handicapped person's home municipality.

Pilot scheme (Article 7)

The Social Fund granted aid to a pilot scheme relating to young unemployed persons in a socially disadvantaged suburb of Ålborg, the largest town in North Jutland. The project was set up in autumn 1979 and is to run for two years.

General remarks

(a) Selection of applications ("projets")

Almost without exception Social Fund aid is granted for measures which in Denmark are handled or financed in full by the public authorities, i.e. the State, the municipalities and the counties, the Greenland Government and the Greenland local authorities.

As a rule, the applications are drawn up centrally on the basis of information concerning the nature and extent of the activities which at the time of application - generally three months before the beginning of the financial year - are likely to be organized within the areas for Social Fund intervention during the coming financial year, and in accordance with the rules concerning the granting of aid laid down in the Commission's guidelines on the management of the Fund.

Care is taken to include applications for aid in respect of measures which form part of the most up to date developments within labour market policy or are of an experimental character.

(b) Impact of Social Fund aid to Denmark, excluding Greenland

If aid for Greenland is disregarded, it is difficult for the aid from the Social Fund to have any direct effect on the implementation of new measures in the year during which aid is granted.

Aid from the Social Fund is granted retrospectively - many months on in the calendar year covered by the application - and it is only rarely that it is possible to assume confidently that an application will be accepted in such a way that aid from the Fund can be taken account of in advance budgeting. The uncertainty is particularly great in those cases where the applications are allotted the lowest level of priority and as a result are subjected to a weighted reduction which in the case of Denmark reduces the amounts granted by a considerable proportion.

Consequently, it is necessary as a rule to ensure that the projects can be financed from general funds and aid is applied for after the measures have got under way.

However, aid granted from the Social Fund for measures which have already been implemented will be taken into account when establishing the economic framework for similar activities in the following year. In particular at municipal and county level aid from the Fund is generally accepted as having played its part in increased activity in the area of rehabilitation, youth unemployment, and the integration of foreign workers into Danish society.

At the same time it should be stressed that in almost all the areas where the Social Fund has granted assistance - areas which form an important part of national employment policy - there has been general expansion and a considerable degree of innovation.

(c) Social Fund assistance for pilot projects

The Social Fund granted aid for a number of pilot projects within the framework of Article 7 of the Guidelines for the management of the Fund.

In 1979, a report was presented on assistance from the Fund for pilot projects concerning language training and guidance for young immigrants, organized by the Copenhagen Municipality in 1977/1978. In conjunction with assistance from the Social Fund in connection with the Council Decision on migrant workers (Article 4) the pilot project provided a basis for the introduction of continuing vocational preparation and similar courses for young migrants, with the main emphasis on language training.

(d) Impact of Social Fund aid to Greenland

The European Social Fund regards Greenland as an absolute priority region. There is considerable need for vocational training, the development of industrial infrastructures and the creation of jobs for a large number of young people. The employment situation is particularly influenced by the harsh Arctic winter, which leads to considerable seasonal fluctuations in employment and a high degree of unemployment. There are no precise unemployment figures, but surveys show that about half of those unemployed are aged between 14 and 24.

Hitherto, aid from the Social Fund has been sought under Article 5 of the basic Council Decision on training for unemployed persons, those threatened with unemployment and those on short time working. Aid amounted to about 38 million DKR in 1979 for some 27 000 participants.

Up until 1 January 1981 vocational training in Greenland was State-controlled but now comes under the Greenland Administration.

The main purpose of training policy is to create a situation where new jobs can be created and the general population can take over responsibility for a number of functions which have hitherto had to be carried out by workers sent from Denmark.

In recent years vocational training has concentrated mainly on :

- (1) Training at the main vocational schools situated in three different places in Greenland. These schools offer a number of courses within the building and construction sector, fisheries and navigation and the commercial and office sector.
- (2) The training of apprentices and trainees in Denmark at commercial schools or technical schools including periods of practice in private firms. This training is carried out in Denmark, because the necessary training capacity is lacking in Greenland itself.
- (3) Vocational preparation courses at the two folkehøjskoler (Residential colleges of adult education) in Greenland.

Since the applications relating to Greenland are given top priority it has been possible to take Social Fund aid into account in the general planning of vocational training measures in Greenland.

As a result Social Fund aid has helped advance existing developments. Thus it has been possible with the help of the Fund to launch a number of courses which have long been planned, and to introduce at an earlier date than expected a considerable number of improvements in the standard of vocational training courses.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Young People	4 620	-	-	-	6 380	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	1 929	-	-
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	2 216	899	-	-	1 141	402	-	-
Technical Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	30	100	-	-	120	309	-	-
Handicapped persons	400	760	-	-	170	368	-	-

Notes:

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1979 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1979, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during
2. The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
3. Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
4. In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).

* Unemployment

NB Figures based on estimates and statistical data.

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979

2.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2) %	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	1 800 x)	5 100 x)	350	-	-	-
Young People	11 550 x)	11 000 x)	.95	-	-	-
Women	1 230	1 929	157	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	6 422	4 597	.72	62	61	98
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	504	559	111	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	1 700	1 688	99	-	-	-

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

x) Number of participants compared with number of persons.

NB. Figures relating to reduced approvals are estimated

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>	Only limited information available.	
Agriculture		
Textiles		
Migrant workers		
Young People		
Women		
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions		
Technical progress		
Groups of undertakings		
Handicapped persons		

Note:

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial Fund programmes come within this category.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

4.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	3 102 090	3 102 090	100	-	-	-
Young People	42 758 688	38 122 684	89	-	-	-
Women	3 000 000	2 557 458	85	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	49 153 949	46 284 435	94	560 500	504 301	90
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	4 850 000	4 082 610	84	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	17 399 500	17 376 495	100	-	-	-

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

- (a) Extent to which all eligible projects are submitted for Fund aid or whether a pre-selection system operates at national level

Reference should be made to the statements for the eighth report on activities.

- (b) New programmes undertaken in which Fund aid was an important factor; new jobs created; improvements in training system influenced by the Fund.

Measured against expenditure, the contributions of the Social Fund to employment promotion measures in the Federal Republic of Germany are too small to encourage new measures with the prospect of a sizeable contribution. Nevertheless the Fund does play a role in supporting and stimulating measures for girls and women. This area will therefore be described in detail.

In programmes for girls for which aid not confined to particular regions was available, the contributions have had a positive effect. Almost all bodies responsible for such measures have been able to extent their programmes, i.e. to establish more industrial and technical training posts for girls. The increase in the number of female trainees in traditional male occupations is attributed to these, in most cases, pilot measures.

The number of girls in occupations, in which in 1977 over 80% of trainees were boys, rose from 11 500 in 1977 to 27 700 in 1979.

The promotion of the training of girls in industrial and technical occupations should be seen as part of the efforts to improve the employment situation of women in general. In this connection, consideration must be given chiefly to two factors which are important from the point of view of employment policy and are characteristic of the situation of women.

1. Lack of training

in 1978, 43% of women in employment had no vocational qualification as compared with 23.3% of men.

2. Concentration in a small number of occupations

around 84% of women in paid employment are in 19 occupations, in which only 28% of men are found.

Since the findings of the Federal Labour Office reveal a general trend, the following remarks focus upon its measures.

The Federal Labour Office has made deliberate use of its powers of influencing the labour market, which have been extended since 1979, in tackling the problems referred to above; special mention should be made of the new measures to improve placement prospects by means of information and motivation. In its action programme it is promoting:

the retraining of women for traditionally male occupations, an increase in training opportunities for part-time workers, the acquisition of practical knowledge and skills by long-term unemployed persons in firms and workshops providing training facilities.

These measures (which are mentioned for the sake of completeness even if not all are the subject of Social Fund applications) are not sufficient to solve the problem unless they are accompanied by developments in associated social areas and in education policy and unless awareness of the problem on the part of all concerned creates the preconditions for the implementation of employment policy measures. The process is a gradual one:

1. Awareness of the problem

The public is becoming more aware of the problem. A considerable number of inquiries are being made concerning the Social Fund.

2. Removal of obstacles to employment

Compatibility of domestic responsibilities and employment.

The measures laid down by the European Communities (including the possibility of assistance from the Social Fund) play no small part in making the first steps easier.

3. Qualification for an occupation, above all through formal evidence of training.

Their increasing participation in vocational training measures - further training, retraining, work familiarization schemes - organized by the Federal Labour Office shows that women are seeking a qualification of higher qualification when taking up or changing employment.

Number of admissions :	1977	36 387
	1978	52 873
	1979	65 866
	1980	80 264.

4. Extending the range of occupations through the acceptance of training opportunities for occupations not traditionally associated with women.

It is here that the real barrier still lies. Thus the fall in the number of people employed in sectors of the economy with a traditionally higher proportion of women caused them to move mainly to the service sector, where now almost two-thirds of the employees are women.

Below is a table showing the numbers of women taking up vocational training organized by the Federal Labour Office in 1979, showing their previous occupation and the occupation they were aiming at:

Occupation	Previous	aimed at
Plant cultivation, animal breeding	470	650
Manufacturing trades	9 700	9 050
Technical trades	1 500	1 930
Service sector	52 300	53 540
Other occupations	100	700
No occupation	800	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	65 870	65 870

Social Fund applications also show the increase in further training and retraining for women, though only a very gradual increase in the industrial and technical sector:

first half 1980	10 809	persons,	of whom	6.12%	were in the	industrial and technical sector
second half 1980	13 227	"	"	3.14%	" " " "	"
first half 1980	12 843	"	"	4.30%	" " " "	"
second half 1981	15 950	"	"	4.50%	" " " "	"

Apart from other factors, which must await the scientific evaluation of pilot measures, the unusual nature of the occupation and a much longer period of training appear to keep women away from the industrial and technical sector even though good employment opportunities are available there.

Example: ESF application first half 1981

Average length of training in the industrial and technical sector	12.61 months
in other sectors	7.99 months

In view of the situation described above, the Federal Labour Office has intensified its public relations work aimed at women; it is spending DM 1 million for this purpose in both 1981 and 1982.

(c) Influence of pilot schemes

The pilot scheme of the Sozialinstitut Freising on a "vocational training course for counsellors for foreign workers" assisted earlier by the Social Fund is being continued, now with the participation of another promoter. Several Länder are planning similar measures based on the experience, gained in Freising. After the completion of the pilot scheme, the process of having it recognized as a further occupation was begun and is now nearing its end.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	120	360	-	-	11	49	-	-
Textiles	-	2 181	-	-	-	818	-	-
Migrant Workers	4 606	14 666	128 723	409 871	4 729	14 830	92 540	290 216
Young People	14 351	-	-	-	7 575	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	24 120	240 135	-	-	9 282	16 333	-	-
Technical Progress	-	1 500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

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<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	410	540	131.71	-	-	-
Textiles	2 000	2 999	149.95	-	-	-
Migrant workers	1 449 248	960 181	66.25	24 500	28 911	118.0
Young People	9 138	21 926	239.94	-	-	-
Women	15	-	-	12	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	35 703	91 670	256.76	-	-	-
Technical progress	90	90	100.00	1 410	1 410	100.0
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	95	-
Textiles	95	-
Migrant workers	-	-
Young People	90	-
Women	95	-
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	95	-
Technical progress	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-
Handicapped persons	-	-

Notes:

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial fund programmes come within this category.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

4.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	% (1) / (2)	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	% (1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	2 849 095 00	755 980 25	26.93	-	-	-
Textiles	5 879 206 00	5 395 747 25	91.98	-	-	-
Migrant workers	14 131 151 99	13 474 505 15	95.35	4 841 286 05	4 028 941 94	83.22
Young People	21 240 980 00	21 134 845 38	99.50	-	-	-
Women	110 140 00	-	-	67 351 00	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	59 430 257 58	58 686 297 58	98.75	-	-	-
Technical progress	436 049 00	368 580 16	84.53	4 522 544 00	4 522 544 00	100.00
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	-	-	-	-	-	-

FRANCE

1980 ANNUAL REPORT

The use by France of European Social Fund aid during 1980 confirms the balance sheet already drawn up for 1979.

In view of the increase in unemployment and underemployment, vocational training and the mobility of workers would seem to be the guarantors of the maintenance, indeed, of the creation of jobs. The inadequacy of national appropriations to alleviate these difficulties makes assistance by the European Social Fund essential for the implementation of large-scale programmes and decisive in the search for innovative measures.

These additional funds have served not only to reinforce State-aided operations to combat unemployment, in particular that of young people (employment pact) but also to finance jointly ad hoc measures organized either by firms undergoing conversion or by local training bodies on the look-out for trades meeting the needs of specific areas.

A more systematic utilization of the European Social Fund has made it possible to gain a clearer idea of the management difficulties which have on occasion hampered the smooth development of certain programmes.

Thus our concern, expressed in 1979, about the deadlines set for notification and the effects of the procedures for weighted reduction, was confirmed.

A large number of bodies had to delay launching their programmes pending official approval and reschedule their training courses, thereby considerably complicating the management activities of the European Social Fund unit of the French Ministry of Labour and of the Commission.

Apart from these technical problems, the source of a variety of difficulties, it has proved impossible to develop the incentive and complementary aspect of assistance from the European Social Fund, particularly in respect of new programmes.

These scheduling incompatibilities suggest that some method should be devised to remedy the financing difficulties which result for many private bodies.

The interdepartmental committee set up to vet applications in 1979 was thus confronted by problems ranging from the vetting as such to the search for intermediary financing.

A thorough study of the cases submitted made it possible to adopt those initiatives which would best correspond to the European Social Fund's management guidelines, carried out by reputable bodies whose available funds made it possible to cope with any delay either in notification or in payment and to increase the quantity of French applications.

It was possible to add to those projects which traditionally are granted financing a number of projects corresponding more closely to Community guidelines, particularly in the Regions sector. The projects carried out by the Fond National de l'Emploi (National Employment Fund), which intervenes in favour of undertakings in difficulty and guarantees employment prior to commencement of a training course, were adopted and their financing made it possible to maintain employment in vulnerable areas.

A demonstration programme was implemented for the economic redevelopment of the Loire, involving the department's main public or private training bodies. The original conception of the programme, based on the idea of helping unemployed workers take their working future into their own hands and encouraging the establishment of new businesses, helped us to test the potential of a combination of diagnostic and on-the-job training and to cope more effectively with the training and development problems related to the conversion of an industrial employment area.

This qualitative approach led France to make wide use of European Social Fund assistance under the heading Pilot Schemes and Preparatory Studies. Many projects were financed, especially in relation to young people, women and migrant workers. The most representative, carried out by a French organisation with branches in several Community countries, facilitated research on the advancement of women in undertakings. This experiment, carried out jointly in Lyon (F) and Milan (I) gave rise to frequent meetings between the trainees and to a precise assessment of the findings. The report should help to make the Community aware of the difficulties of women employees, wishing to gain access both to a higher level of qualification and to responsible posts from which they were excluded.

The effort made by the European Social Fund staff to rationalise the examination of cases must be stressed, particularly as it appears to us desirable to develop this decisive type of intervention in a period when traditional training methods do not always prove adequate in the struggle against unemployment.

Some thought could be given, within the framework of the reform of the 1982 European Social Fund, to increasing the budgets allocated to these programmes and define more clearly the field of application of the aid granted.

Lastly, French endeavours in 1980 also focused on full utilisation of the European Social Fund in absolute priority regions, i.e. the French overseas departments (Antilles, Guyana, Réunion).

In departments where unemployment and underemployment are aggravated by soaring population growth, a high percentage of young people aged under 20 and often disastrous climatic conditions (wet seasons in the case of Guyana, cyclones in the cases of the Antilles and Réunion), vocational preparation and training projects are particularly decisive.

Increased aid from the European Social Fund consolidated the action taken under national and regional vocational training budgets and made it possible to launch ad hoc campaigns very well suited to local resources and needs. Thus, in addition to the "classical" programmes initiated by the public authorities in adult vocational training centres

designed to meet the usual requirements in trades related to the building, electrical, commercial and ancillary medical service sectors, new initiatives have been launched at the instigation of chambers of commerce or specialized bodies.

These training courses, often supplementing the pre-training courses already referred to, are characterized chiefly by their technical nature and the fact that they aim to provide employment, whether they involve the retraining of dockers at the port of Fort-de-France, the training of young people in the preservation or processing and exporting of local fruit (fruit juices, tinned fruit, ice cream, etc.), alerting farmers' wives to the possibility of offering board and lodging or teaching refugees (of the Hmong tribe) from South East Asia who have settled in Guyana to read and write and training them to exploit the resources of the forest; all these initiatives have in common that they focus on the utilisation and processing of local resources.

The European Social Fund has played a decisive part in this change of attitude: awareness of the expansion potential of rural areas often deficient in economic vigour, comparison with schemes conducted in France and the interest taken in what is happening in Europe suggest that in years to come there will be a search for innovative projects, encouraging local cooperation and the devising of high-quality programmes.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	3 221	966	18	12	1 460	417	24	18
Textiles	264	436	128	77	557	1 363	20	26
Migrant Workers (5)	3 835	18 232	393	15 605	1 907	14 363	775	15 521
Young People (6)	28 793	-	36 630	-	5 593	-	32 559	-
Women	-	-	-	-	115	4 634	43	120
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	8 670	10 658	815	2 995	4 085	4 868	542	1 428
Technical Progress	47	391	79	784	8	95	-	192
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	-	188	1 072	1 244	-	-	216	205

Notes:

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1979 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1979, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during
2. The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
3. Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
4. In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).
5. 903 trainees to be added without any breakdown.
6. Estimated amounts.

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	% / (2)	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	8 369	5 527	66	728	609	84
Textiles	28	70	304	1 622	1 156	71
Migrant workers	50 230	55 353	110	16 068	16 181	101
Young People	101 622	96 791*	95	8 272	6 784	82
Women	3 155	2 417	77	3 799	2 495	66
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	30 449	29 559	97	4 844	4 503	93
Technical progress	779	759	97	1 140	837	73
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	3 811	2 845	75	115	84	73

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

It should be mentioned that the number of beneficiaries foreseen in the application for assistance was not influenced at all by a possible weighted reduction.

*Estimated amounts.

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	78	98
Textiles	68	66
Migrant workers	46	-
Young People	45 (estimates)	67 (estimates)
Women	58 (*)	95 (forecast)
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	83	98
Technical progress	97	38
Groups of undertakings	-	-
Handicapped persons	94	20

Notes:

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial Fund programmes come within this category.

(*) This data applies to those women who found a job immediately after completion of the training period.

4.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	59 972 775	98 448 818	164	5 397 580	11 033 223	204
Textiles	79 975	184 280	230	8 689 190	11 121 637	128
Migrant workers	41 653 002	84 877 528	203	29 293 623	50 375 911	172
Young People	328 722 753	604 759 106 (1)	184	21 770 791	44 425 764	204
Women	8 711 087	21 388 092	245	9 918 956	14 097 522	142
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	199 626 139	355 972 410	178	47 138 602	168 248 178	357
Technical progress	8 690 199	16 300 150	188	4 613 874	5 921 311	128
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	47 685 108	76 310 465	160	1 996 963	3 540 409	177

(1) Estimated amounts.

I R E L A N D

National Report on activities of European Social Fund
in 1979

1. The extent to which all eligible projects are submitted for Fund aid or whether a pre-selection system operates at national level.

All applications which were regarded as fulfilling the conditions of admissibility and eligibility under the Regulations of the Fund and which were in accordance with the priorities set out in the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund were submitted. Applications which, though technically admissible and eligible, would receive no priority were not submitted.

2. New programmes undertaken in which Fund aid was an important factor; new jobs created; improvements in training standards influenced by the Fund.

The question of what exactly constitutes a new programme may be open to different interpretations by different Member States, and even by individual promoters. Ireland had interpreted the question as seeking information on operations which were carried out for the first time during 1979; on that basis the details of the new programmes undertaken in 1979 by the Principal Fund beneficiary viz AnCO the Industrial Training Authority are as follows:

- (1) AnCO (The National Industrial Training Authority)

- (a) During 1979 AnCO established special training workshops for socially deprived persons from the Dublin Inner City area. There were nine such workshops, three of which are organized and operated by AnCO and six special workshops which are operated by external agencies to whom AnCO reimburse the cost of training materials and training allowances. The workshops aim to provide basic training in adaptable skills and broad ranging work experience equipping young people for entry into gainful employment.
- (b) AnCO expended the range of courses for women over 25 years of age during 1979 in order to assist in their return to work and/or to secure skills traditionally reserved for men. A general management techniques course was carried out at three centres. A junior management course and a

word processor course for women over twenty-five were carried out. In addition three AnCO centres ran a return to work course for women over 25 years of age. All of the return to work courses were eligible for ESF assistance but only some participants qualified for aid under the special provision for women as AnCO were operating these programmes prior to the introduction of the new aid.

- (c) AnCO in cooperation with the Department of Education and the Department of the Environment extended a national training programme for unemployed travelling people. This programme received assistance from the ESF under Article 5 (Regions). The training programme is an integral part of a broad resettlement programme established to assist in the integration of travelling people into the community. In 1979, 212 unemployed travelling people were trained under this programme which was developed from a pilot project carried out at St. Kieran's Training Centre in Bray, Co. Wicklow.

The precise effects of ESF assistance in terms of jobs created are difficult to quantify. Some programmes aided by the Fund in 1979, as in other years, could be perceived to be directly related to employment creation e.g. the programmes of training for new industries of the Industrial Development Authority, Udaras na Gaeltacht and SFADCo (The Shannon Free Airport Development Co Ltd). Other programmes contributed to the creation of new jobs more indirectly by helping to develop a skilled labour force, the availability of which is itself a major incentive towards attraction and development of employment-giving enterprises.

The level of training standards in Ireland has been continually improving in recent years. It is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy how much of the improvements which have taken place in the quality of training in Ireland can be attributed to Fund influence but the Fund has certainly proved to be a major influencing factor. Increasing emphasis is placed on development of systematic training techniques and on training of supervisors in industry in the use of these techniques. More and more companies are appointing training executives on a full or part-time basis. The importance of training is being increasingly recognised.

The activities of AnCO, the national training authority, have expanded rapidly in terms of training centres, trainee throughput and staff. That expansion has been effected largely through assistance from the Social Fund. However, in its expansion AnCO has taken positive steps to ensure that the quality of courses, in their design, content or teaching, is not neglected. Particular steps were taken to ensure that courses were kept relevant in view of industry's supply and demand for skills and in view of the trainees' aspirations for worthwhile employment after training. For this purpose AnCO has established a Research and Planning Unit.

ESF aid has also enabled AnCO to work effectively with the major organisations responsible for industrial development such as the IDA, SFADCo and Gaeltarra Eireann. It has assisted the expansion of AnCO's Training Advisory Service for industries so that companies either setting up in Ireland or undergoing a major expansion can have specialist advice on the preparation or implementation of training programmes. Through its informational network, the ESF has enabled AnCO to enter into contact with other training organisations in other countries which are facing similar regional problems. AnCO, in endeavouring to lay the foundations of an adequate public infrastructure for vocational training, has constantly ensured that the quality of its training, undertaken with the assistance of public and Social Fund moneys, is both effective and relevant.

Other Irish organisations engaged in the field of vocational training have also been assisted by the Fund to improve the planning and conduct of courses so as to make them more relevant to the needs of the employment situation and, of course, participants, as well as making the courses more effective. Programmes have been introduced and developed to cater for the requirements of special employment categories, such as young persons. In the case of bodies concerned with the vocational rehabilitation of handicapped workers, the qualitative results accruing from the intervention of the Fund are that teaching and ancillary teaching staff have been increased in a number of centres. A more professional approach to the vocational training of handicapped persons has also been adopted due to additional specialist personnel being employed. The assistance available has also contributed to a number of centres up-dating their facilities e.g. the provision of new machinery to meet the technological and sophisticated advancements that are taking place in the commercial world.

It has also afforded centres the opportunity to introduce more effective methods and new techniques, thereby providing maximum opportunities for the placement of handicapped persons. In addition, further skills and instructional aids have been incorporated into the overall training facilities, together with improvements in teaching aids and instructor : teacher ratio.

3. The extent to which pilot projects aided by the Fund concluded in 1979 influenced general training or aid to programmes subsequently submitted under Articles 4 and 5 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC of 1 February 1971 as amended by Decision 77/801/EEC.

Pilot schemes carried out with Social Fund assistance have been of considerable interest and benefit. The pilot project and study entitled "Occupational obsolescence among managers: implications for employment and vocational training" was concluded in January 1979. This study involved the identification of the training needs of managers for continual skill updating and the assessment of the adequacy of the existing available means of satisfying their requirements. The study and pilot project took place against the background of serious redundancies of managers during the economic recession of 1975 and 1976 and the growing awareness of the problems of skill obsolescences among these managers. For AnCO the report had many important implications as AnCO has statutory responsibility in Ireland for promoting industrial training especially as regards the development of training programmes for management.

4. The impact of the Fund on a region benefitting from absolute priority

Ireland is categorised as a priority region for Social Fund purposes. The Irish economy is affected by long term structural unemployment, a decline of certain traditional manufacturing industries, a flow of excess labour from the land and certain deficiencies in industrial infrastructures. These have given rise to problems with which the European Social Fund is equipped to deal; in particular Article 5 of the basic Decision provides for the granting of assistance for operations which are aimed at solving the problems which arise in areas which, because they are less developed or there is a decline in main activities suffer a serious and prolonged imbalance in employment.

Having regard to the size of the regional imbalances that exist between the less-developed Community regions such as Ireland and the more prosperous Member States, the extent to which the Social Fund, with the volume of resources at its disposal can make a significant contribution to the correction of those imbalances within the Community is necessarily limited. With that general reservation, it should be said that in particular areas, notably in the development of vocational training facilities, the Fund has been of very positive benefit to Ireland. Some examples of projects which have been undertaken within Ireland with Social Fund assistance are as follows:

(a) AnCO - The National Industrial Training Authority

AnCO (The National Industrial Training Authority) is the largest single Fund beneficiary in Ireland and a considerable amount of the impact of Social Fund assistance on Ireland as a whole can therefore be seen by considering the level of development of programmes undertaken by AnCO during 1979. Information on some of AnCO's principal programmes is set out in the following paragraphs.

(i) Training of unemployed adults

AnCO's main programme for unemployed adults is grant aided under Art. 5 "Regions". As Ireland is a priority area and the programmes directed at assisting adults obtain worthwhile employment through the acquisition of industrial skills, public bodies, such as AnCO, may obtain up to 55% of the cost of eligible programmes from the ESF. The availability of Fund assistance was a very important factor for AnCO's growing activity in 1979, as it had been for AnCO's growth in earlier years. In 1979 AnCO trained over 11,300 unemployed and redundant persons over a wide range of skill areas. That training took place in AnCO centres, in special training centres within public enterprises, in educational establishments and within private companies. AnCO also utilises spare capacity within industry in order to extend its capacity rapidly. AnCO's in-centre capacity expanded from 3609 in 1978 and 4062 in 1979.

(ii) Craft Trainee Programme

In 1979 AnCO trained over 2400 craft trainees. The trainees are young people under 25 years of age seeking suitable skilled training in various crafts. They are selected by the National Manpower Service and AnCO and undergo a comprehensive systematic training programme of almost a year's duration. As in the adult programme, AnCO utilises the spare capacity of certain external agencies which have the facilities and qualified instructors to run the programmes. AnCO monitors such training programmes. ESF aid (Article 4) permitted an expansion of 12% in the number of participants in this course in 1979 as compared with 1978.

(iii) Community Youth Training Programme

In 1979 AnCO trained over 2400 young persons in its Community Youth Training Programme which gives the young persons concerned basic industrial skills especially for the construction sector. The number of participants represented an increase of approximately 33% on the number trained in 1978. The programme is specially designed to respond to the needs of young unemployed school leavers in search of their first permanent job. The availability of ESF money was a very significant factor in the expansion of this programme.

(iv) Career Training Programme

The Career Training Programme was designed to give career guidance and work experience to young school leavers seeking their first job. In 1979 over 2000 young persons participated in the programme, which was of short duration, utilising the capacity and some of the teaching staff of certain technical schools throughout the country. The training programme was monitored by AnCO personnel.

(v) Private Sector Training

In addition to its own training activities AnCO seeks to promote training in private enterprises with a view to improving levels of efficiency. Under this scheme companies which are undertaking major development projects involving an expansion of production or the introduction of new technology or product lines are eligible for grants

in respect of training programmes which are associated with these projects. Training grants are provided in respect of the training of employees for new jobs and in certain cases the retraining of existing employees for higher qualifications. Normal ongoing training within firms is not, of course, assisted by the Social Fund. In 1979 a total of 2876 persons were trained under the scheme, consisting mainly of new employees. All of the persons involved in the training were guaranteed employment on completion of their training. Through its intervention in this area the European Social Fund has played an important role in developing a wide range of skills and has helped to strengthen the basic level of skill structures available. Each individual participating in a training programme has benefitted considerably in terms of acquiring a higher level of skill in addition to improving his/her status.

Industrial Development Authority

The Industrial Development Authority is a state organisation entrusted by legislation with the task of creating new jobs in manufacturing industry in order to alleviate Ireland's chronic structural unemployment problem. Among the incentives which it provides, the Authority operates a scheme of training grants to firms which create new jobs and it receives a reimbursement from the Social Fund of moneys expended by it on training grant schemes. The IDA assists new firms throughout the country generally, but many of the firms assisted provide employment in areas which have particular employment problems even by Irish standards. An example of the type of company assisted by the IDA and ESF is one in Waterford which manufactures aluminium cast impellers for turbochargers. The firm will employ 136 persons at full production and the operatives will be mainly semi skilled. Another example is a company in Galway which manufactures weather sealing components for the automotive and construction industries. This firm will employ 118 persons at full production. About 32% of the employees will be either professional, skilled or clerical staff.

Udaras na Gaeltachta

The training operations of Udaras na Gaeltachta form part of its overall activity for the development of the Gaeltacht of Irish speaking areas,

mainly located along the West coast of Ireland, through the provision of new jobs in viable enterprises. The objective of Udaras na Gaeltachta's programme is to assist and encourage the provision, organisation, training and development of a skilled workforce at all levels for employment in their own areas. The training is undertaken for jobs created both in new enterprises and through the expansion and diversification of existing projects. As the Gaeltacht areas are particularly under developed the work of Gaeltarra is specifically concerned with the correction of regional imbalances even within Ireland and the Social Fund has undoubtedly assisted Gaeltarra in trying to achieve its objectives.

Operation of other Irish organisations carried out with Social Fund assistance

In general, the other operations undertaken by Irish organisations with assistance from the European Social Fund continued to develop in 1979. Those operations helped the employment situation in various ways e.g. by providing better opportunities for the acquisition of necessary skills. The contents and quality of the various programmes continued to be improved. Special attention was given to the needs of categories with particular employment problems e.g. young persons, women, handicapped persons, redundant workers. This is particularly true in the case of the handicapped. Despite the economic recession and resultant effect on the unemployment situation over 37% of those handicapped persons in a training situation were placed in open employment. As in previous years, the stimulus of the Social Fund has had the effect of substantially developing facilities available for training of handicapped persons. In general, it can be said that programmes were developed with the possibility of assistance from the Social Fund as an important support element.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	498	53	-	-	633	35	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant Workers	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	2
Young People	20 948	-	-	-	7 063	-	-	-
Women	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	12 227	5 506	870	1 904	6 746	2 627	164	1 132
Technical Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	929	2 443	748	1 558	501	1 759	674	1 014

Notes:

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1979 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1979, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during .
2. The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
3. Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
4. In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979

2.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2)	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	179	332	185	1 073	887	83
Textiles	-	-	-	22	-	-
Migrant workers	200	302	151	-	-	-
Young People	24 074	21 695	90	5 400	6 316	117
Women	94	49	52	52	35	67
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	14 770	14 515	98	27 078	16 661	62
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	6 163	5 943	96	3 816	3 683	97

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

EXPLANATORY NOTE RE PAGE 3 OF SCHEMA

It has not been possible to give a percentage break-down by each field of intervention for the purpose of page 3 of the schema. Further, the aggregate particulars shown contain small elements of estimation as it has not been possible to obtain precise figures of placements in respect of a small number of programmes. The 98 % rate for others arises because the persons concerned were either already in employment or were trained for industries in which placement was assured. In the case of multi-annual programmes placement rates are based on the numbers whose training was completed in 1979.

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture		
Textiles		
Migrant workers		
Young People		
Women	83	98
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	See explanatory note attached	
Technical progress		
Groups of undertakings		
Handicapped persons		

Notes:

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial Fund programmes come within this category.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

4.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	126 507	126 507	100	412 500	359.753	87
Textiles	-	-	-	7 126	-	-
Migrant workers	28 435	99 638	350	-	-	-
Young People	10 889 601	18 873 786 16	173	1 234 716	1 141 115	92
Women	66 000	39 700	60	50 270	31 112	62
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	8 504 008.20	8 410 981 35	99	11 007 204.24	8 594.106.15	78
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	2 888 935	2 837 464 38	98	3 181 572	3 121 979.20	98

I T A L Y

PART ONE

(a) Introduction

The statistical data compiled for the ninth report on the activities of the European Social Fund, covering projects completed during 1979, are in line with forecast trends. A substantial increase was anticipated both in terms of the sums involved and the number of persons concerned; however, this must be seen in relation to foreseeable effects of the introduction of the new rules.

The restrictions placed on the prolongation of programmes have, during the year under examination, led to the winding up of a number of projects launched in previous years as well as continuous programmes no longer eligible for extension.

In particular three large-scale regular training programmes were closed in 1979: file No. 2354 alone accounted for over LIT 76 000 million under "regions".

The survey concerned about 50 promoters and over 170 projects; as shown by the details below, it provided data on the utilization of over LIT. 220 000 million of the related funds. Before undertaking a detailed examination of the data in each table it should be noted that, in order to provide full information, estimates have to be made of the numbers and breakdown by sex and age of beneficiaries in the sectors "migrants", "young people" and "regions", as well as for the figures for expenditure (which had been underestimated) under the headings "young people" and "regions".

(b) Analysis of the data in table 1

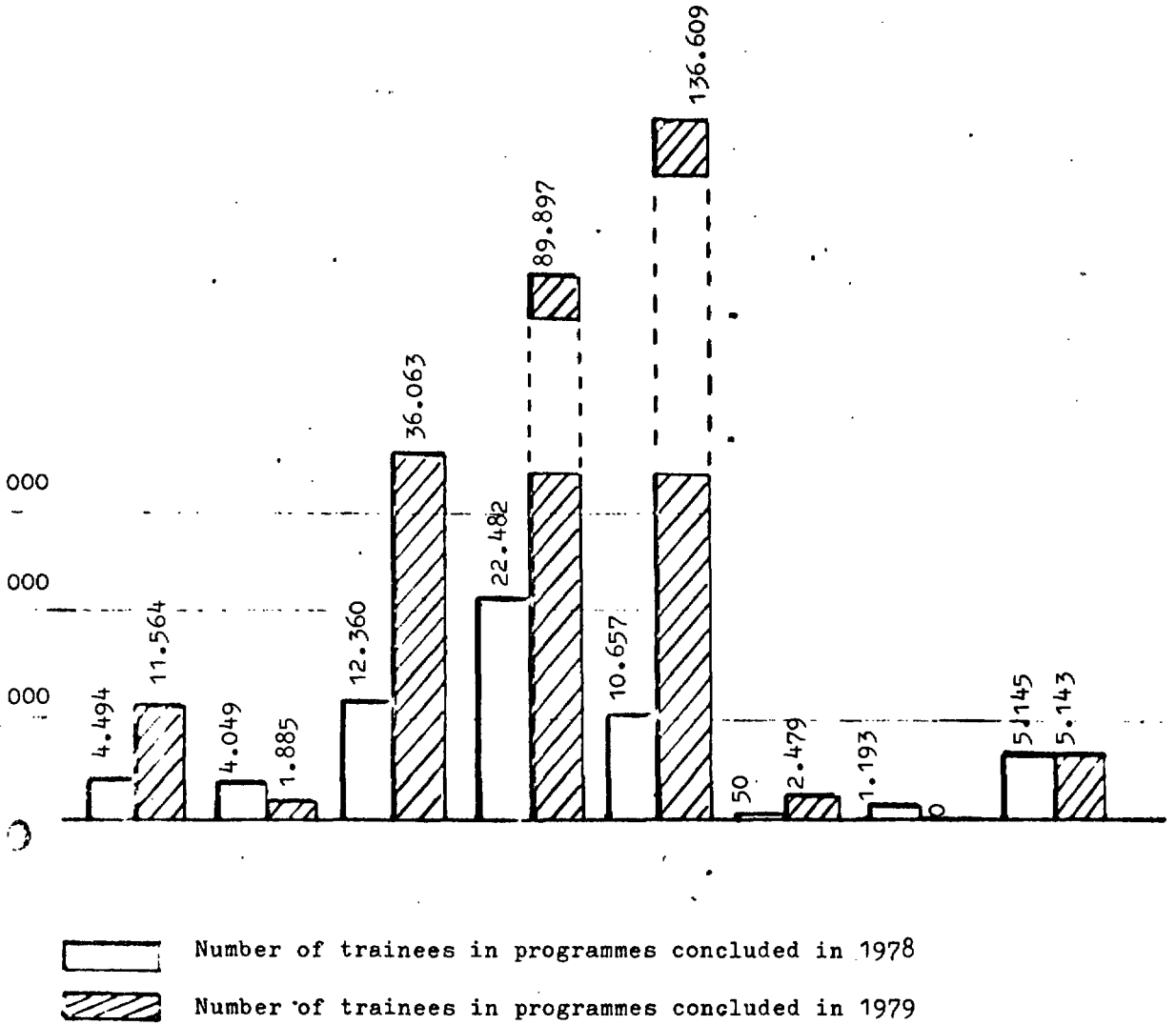
Data was collected on 284.640 workers concerned by operations benefiting from ESF assistance

Table 1. Percentage of beneficiaries in each sector

Sector	%
Agriculture	4.06
Textiles	0.66
Migrants	12.64
Young people	31.58
Women	-
Article 4	48.98
Regions	47.99
Technical progress	0.87
Groups of undertakings	-
Handicapped persons	2.16
Article 5	51.02
TOTAL	100.00

The table shows a considerable number of beneficiaries under "regions" - striking comparison with the corresponding figures for 1978, when the number of workers benefiting under this heading represented only 17.35% of the total.

CHART SHOWING CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF TRAINEES,
BY AREA OF INTERVENTION FROM 1978 TO 1979



Sector	Men	Women	TOT.=100
Agriculture	50.80	49.20	100.00
Textiles	24.93	75.07	"
Migrants	82.76	17.24	"
Young people	62.92	37.08	"
Women	-	-	
Article 4	66.53	33.47	"
Regions	81.59	18.14	"
Technical progress	99.76	0.24	"
Groups of undertakings	-	-	
Handicapped persons	59.35	40.65	"
Article 5	80.96	19.04	"
TOTAL	73.89	26.11	

Table 2. Men and Women trainees : breakdown by sector (%)

Table 2 shows that current data are fully in line with the 1978 figure (26,10%) for participation by women although the trend differs from one sector to another. There has been a noticeable increase in the figure too, men in the "young people" sector compared with 1978 (42.26% men, 57.74% women) although the data for young people in 1978 were influenced by a substantial aid program exclusively for women in the Lombardy region.

In agriculture and textiles too, the figures have changed somewhat with regard to the breakdown by sex, with larger numbers of women than in 1978.

Sector	% under 25	% over 25	Total
Agriculture	91.66	8.35	100
Textiles	18.14	81.86	"
Migrants	58.81	41.19	"
Young people	99.48	0.52	"
Women	-	-	
Article 4	87.21	12.79	"
Regions	75.47	25.53	"
Technical progress	19.40	80.60	"
Groups of undertakings	-	-	
Handicapped persons	80.60	19.40	"
Article 5	74.73	25.27	"
TOTAL	80.84	19.16	"



Table 3. Men and women trainees: breakdown by age group and sector

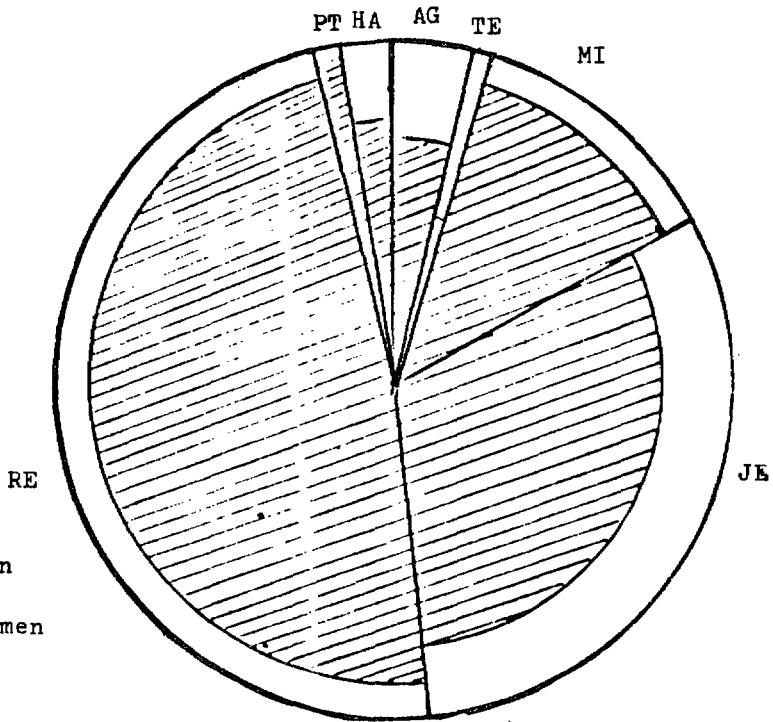
The breakdown by age shows that the number of young people has risen from 70.69% in 1978 to 80.84% at present; the percentage breakdown by sector has remained almost stable except for agriculture.

In the "young people" sector, the 0.52% of persons aged over 25 is accounted for by the instructors.

There has also been a substantial change in the "technical progress" sector where the figures have fallen from 100% for young people in 1978 to 19.40%. It should, however, be noted that the data under "technical progress" refer only to a small number of projects (only one in 1978) so that the statistics, or any changes in them, are of little significance.



TRAINEES:
BREAKDOWN BY
SEX AND SECTOR

 : Men
 : Women



TRAINEES:
BREAKDOWN BY AGE
GROUP AND SECTOR

AG - Agriculture
TE - Textiles
MI - Migrants
JE - Young people
RE - Regions
PT - Technical progress
HA - Handicapped persons

 : under 25
 : over 25

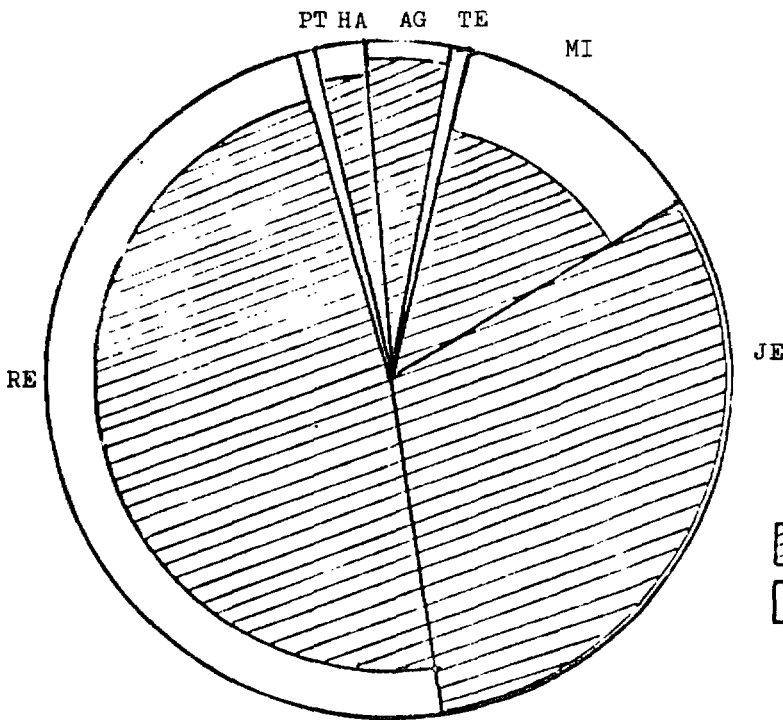


Table 4. Trainees:
breakdown by category
and sector

Sector	Unemployed and threatened by unemployment	Other categories	TOT.=100
Agriculture	99.48	0.52	100.00
Textiles	70.34	29.66	"
Migrants	84.70	15.30	"
Young people	99.48	0.52	"
Women	-	-	"
Article 4	95.26	4.74	"
Regions	87.96	12.04	"
Technical progress	6.25	93.75	"
Groups of undertakings	-	-	"
Handicapped persons	80.45	19.55	"
Article 5	86.24	13.76	"
TOTAL	90.66	9.34	"

The figures for those unemployed and threatened with unemployment are high (90.66%) even compared to the 76.15% recorded in 1978; the "other categories" predominate in the "technical progress" sector.

The average figures calculated for Article 4 show a greater percentage of those unemployed and threatened with unemployment when compared to the corresponding figure for Article 5 (Article 4: 95.26%; Article 5: 86.24%). This is due to the strong influence of the "young people" sector, where the 0.52% for "other categories" is accounted for solely by instructors.

A substantial change has also taken place under "technical progress"; the comments made with reference to the previous table should be borne in mind here.

TRAINEES : BREAKDOWN
BY CATEGORY AND SECTOR

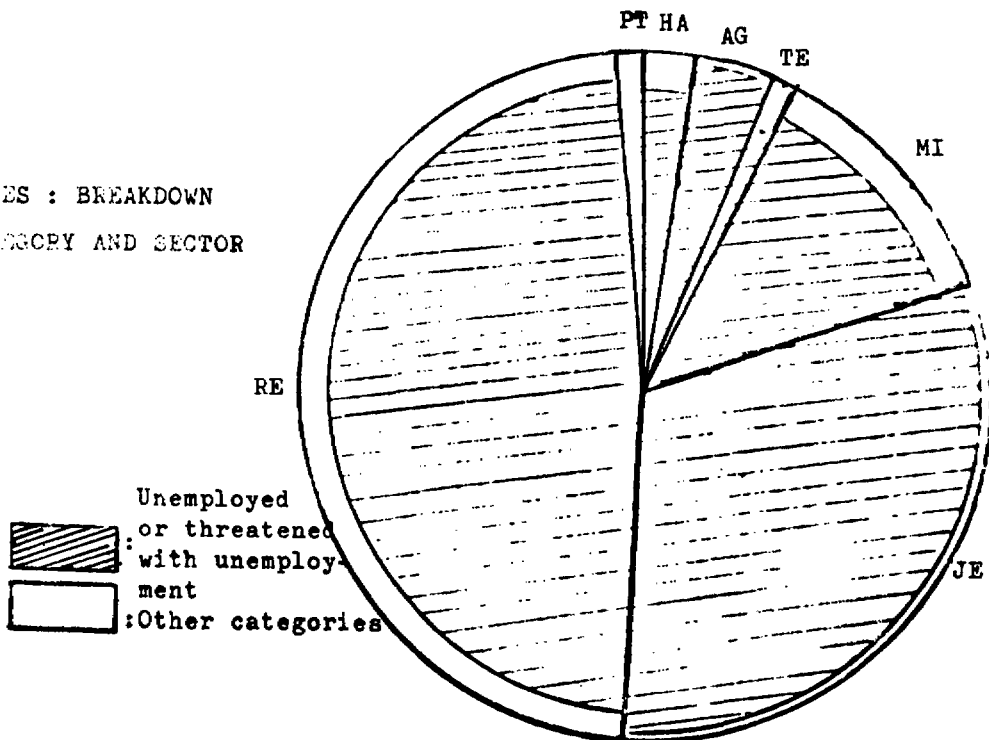


Table 5: Trainees:
breakdown by age
group and category

	under 25	over 25	TOTAL
Unemployed or threatened with unemployment	73.29	17.37	90.66
Other categories	7.55	1.79	9.34
TOTAL	80,84	19,16	100.00

Linking the two factors (age and category) it can be seen that a high percentage of young people are unemployed or threatened with unemployment. Entries for other combinations of factors show much lower figures.

- AG - Agriculture
- TE - Textiles
- MI - Migrants
- JE - Young people
- RE - Regions
- PT - Technical progress
- HA - Handicapped persons

Table 6. Trainees:
% breakdown by
sex and category

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Unemployed or threatened with unemployment	66.99	23.67	90.66
Other categories	6.90	2.44	9.34
Total	73.89	26.11	100.

The breakdown by sex has held steady, although varying from one category to another (the figure for women is roughly a third of that for men). The highest figure is that for unemployed men, whereas the number of women in "other categories" is minimal.

Table 7 - Trainees:% breakdown
by sex and age

	Men	Women	Total
Under 25	59.73	21.10	80.83
Over 25	14.16	5.00	19.16
Total	73.89	26.11	100

Linking the two factors "sex" and "age" gives a high percentage of young men. However, the ratio between the sexes (3: 1) is the same, while there are relatively few women of over 25 which confirms the view, often expressed, that older women encounter serious socio-economic difficulties in resuming working life.

(c) Analysis of the data in tables 2 and 4

The data presented in table 2 are closely linked with those in table 4 since they give an idea - one in terms of beneficiaries, the other in terms of expenditure - of the extent to which the results approach the target figures for approved projects.

The comments made in the 1978 report still apply with regard to the significance of utilization rates: given the criterion adopted for the report (projects completed in 1979) the figures obtained represent an average of those for previous years. Nevertheless, assuming a steady increase in the utilization rate following improvements in management procedures and greater speed in the implementation of projects, the percentage obtained are necessarily lower than those for 1979.

For this year too, the utilization rates for projects carried out by private bodies are of lesser significance because they relate to very few projects.

It should be borne in mind that table 2 is based on estimates of the numbers of beneficiaries involved for the "migrants", "young people" and "regions" sectors.

Against about Lit. 270 000 million approved, almost Lit. 221 000 million were allocated - a utilization rate of 81.96%.

If one looks at the number of persons concerned, the percentage of the 74,08% target figure attained is somewhat lower (411 232 persons scheduled, 304 641 actually involved). This survey shows a considerable improvement over the corresponding figures for 1978, which were around 70% both in terms of beneficiaries and of funds available.

If, for the reasons referred to above, one ignores the figures for sectors relating to projects carried out by private bodies, remembering that the expenditure figures were underestimated (although by minimal amounts), it may be interesting to note the changes in the average percentages in the tables. In particular, they show that a high percentage of the planned figures - both in terms funds and in terms of beneficiaries - was attained for the "agriculture" and "handicapped persons" sectors (over 94%).

Finally, the two tables show not only that almost all the operations are carried out by public bodies, but that these latter usually achieve better results as regards both fund utilization and beneficiaries concerned (99.50 and 99.40% respectively).

(d) Analysis of the data in table 3

This year the layout of the table has been changed slightly to make for readier interpretation. Once more an indication has been given of the significance of the data called for, supplying the missing figures where appropriate and taking into consideration the percentage of trainees who have not yet completed courses involving phases subject to later decisions.

It should be remembered that except for non-recurrent projects the data are mainly estimates.

Leaving aside much considerations and remembering that in the table, as requested, instructors are excluded, the data show that the "success rate" for the projects has been, on average, 65.88% (more specifically, 63.06% for those unemployed or threatened with unemployment and 78.65% for other categories). Subtracting these figures from 100 would not, however, express a "failure rate" because some of the persons involved (2.77%) are still undergoing training. Theoretically, one might assess the "failure rate" at 31.35%; however, the promoters interviewed emphasized that the percentage of those abandoning the course before its conclusion was minimal and that trainees are called up for military service immediately afterwards.

Compared with the corresponding data for 1978 there has been a slight drop in the percentage of those employed or re-employed.

The varying percentages among the sectors point up the lower average figures for "migrants" and "handicapped persons" in the first case we have already commented on the reliability of the data (which are mainly estimates) and in addition the table shows the highest percentage of persons continuing training (58%); in the second case one must emphasize the immense difficulty involved in reintegrating handicapped persons into working life.

PART TWO

IMPACT OF THE FUND

(a) Applications approved by the Commission

In 1979 the Commission approved 201 applications from Italy for assistance from the ESF, concerning the training of 445 261 workers and amounting to total aid of LIT 327 806 704 755, made up of:

LIT	132 818 331 481	for operations under Article 4
LIT	194 248 523 274	for operations under Article 5
LIT	739 850 000	for operations under Article 7.

There was a pre-selection stage to ensure that the applications submitted were as suitable as possible, taking account of the amounts likely to be available.

The table in Annex A shows the approved amounts by field of intervention and by decision.

The table in Annex B shows the subdivisions within each field and the percentage variation compared with the corresponding amounts granted the previous year. It should be noted that the variation in the amounts granted is not quoted net of inflation and that therefore the average increase of 24.71 % in the amounts approved should be set against a (slight) drop in the number of trainees owing to the increased per capita cost of training.

The table also shows the average amount of aid per worker, by field of intervention, indicating that projects relating to the areas under Article 5 involve higher costs than those under Article 4.

The table in Annex C shows that an average of 90.95 % of aid is related to the first phase (1979-1980), 7.94 % to the second and only 1.11 % to the third; this demonstrates the positive effect of the Commission's recommendations that projects should preferably be designed to last for no longer than one financial year. It should however be pointed out that the percentage of aid relating to the first phase varies from area to area.

(b) New programmes in which Fund aid was an important factor

Community aid has been particularly important as regards carrying out grouped ministry programmes concerning technical progress, textiles and regions.

This type of programme has been made possible by the new Outline Law which makes access to the Fund easier through use of the Revolving Fund. This applies particularly to private bodies without adequate funds of their own, i.e. small and medium-sized enterprises which have not submitted many applications in the past. The intervention fields mentioned above have been chosen as being in greater need of assistance either because of specific sectoral difficulties or because of an acute shortage of training facilities in the areas concerned. These grouped programmes have also made it possible to reduce the time involved in obtaining Community funds and to coordinate organization with that of national aid.

Aid from the Fund is also a decisive factor as regards the recently introduced field relating to women: in 1978, 1979 and 1980 there was a gradual increase in applications concerning training programmes for women, and a corresponding increase in the value of ESF aid in real terms.

It should not be overlooked that in Italy and above all in the Mezzogiorno, employing women in jobs normally done by men is hampered by the considerable obstacle constituted by the socio-economic background as a whole and, more especially, by historical factors. Even the idea of women working on equal terms is still sometimes fiercely contested, despite the fact that this has now been established by law.

The further increase in 1981 in applications for assistance from the ESF under the heading of "Women" suggests that these difficulties are gradually being overcome and that the incentive offered by Community aid must be regarded as an undoubtedly decisive factor in obtaining more and more practical results.

(c) Pilot schemes and preparatory studies

None of the Italian pilot schemes was completed in 1979.

The Istituto Studi Mezzogiorno programme for training employees of the Regional Authorities in the Mezzogiorno, and the Ministry of Labour programme for modernizing the employment services, which should both have been completed in 1979, have been delayed considerably for various reasons, so much so that they are still being implemented (as the Community departments have been informed).

In the same year the following pilot schemes were submitted by Italy and approved by the Commission:

- CENASCA (National Centre for the development of cooperation and other associated forms), vocational training of young unemployed from non-agricultural sectors in the Mezzogiorno, for jobs with agricultural cooperatives, producers' associations and their federations; aid granted: LIT 71 380 000.
- AFSAI (Association for intercultural training, exchanges and activities) vocational training of young unemployed people in the Mezzogiorno for jobs requiring artistic craftsmanship, restoration and conservation work; aid granted: LIT 46 970 000.
- Italian federation of wood, cork, furniture and furnishings industries, the promotion of a thorough revision of staff training policy in the wood sector to take account of modern production techniques; aid granted: LIT 25 million.

Applications for ESF aid to carry out the following studies were also submitted in 1979:

- IREF (Educational and Training Research Institute), analysis of young people's motivations and attitudes towards vocational training, for the purpose of devising assessment tests for the various training stages, aid granted: LIT 55 918 750.
- Ministry of Labour: assessment and testing of resources for setting up regional labour market observations centres to help cope with the consequences of the employment crisis, make vocational training more suitable and increase the effectiveness of Social Fund contributions.
Nine Regions are involved in the study and the Commission has granted aid of LIT 500 million spread over 1979 and 1980.

(d) Regional impact of ESF aid

Although it is not at present possible to work out any exact figures relating to the distribution of aid in regional terms, it has been possible to draw up the table in Annex D from a study of the response made to applications. The table gives a complete picture, by fields of intervention and responsible bodies (n.b. the regions have been combined under a single heading), of the total amount of approved aid set against the amounts relating specifically to areas of the Mezzogiorno. The average overall figure thus obtained for the Mezzogiorno is 61.89 % (higher than the 1978 figure of just over 50 %). With regard

to fields of intervention the highest percentage (88.28 %) is for applications under Article 5, Regions (compared with about 77 % in 1978). This field is in fact recognized as covering all the problems inherent in the type of structural unemployment identified with the specific social and economic problems of the Mezzogiorno.

(e) Progress made with programmes approved in 1979

Having examined the applications submitted in 1979 and the type of activities envisaged, we can now go on to examine, as far as the information available will allow, progress made in carrying out the programmes already approved.

The table in Annex E shows that as of 9 September 1980, of the total approved amount of LIT 316 840 813 457*, 8.70 %, i.e. LIT 27 500 million, had not been used as a result of programmes either being cut down or not carried out at all. This percentage varies from one field to another, with 11.68% for Article 5 operations and 3.96% for Article 4 operations. The highest percentage of non-use (34.28%) relates to the second phase.

In order to assess the progress of payment applications (and therefore the normal implementation of programmes) the only thing to do is to examine the operations in the first phase since these are certain to have been completed, even if precise figures will only be available after May 1982 (the final dates for completion of the programmes ranging between June 1977 and November 1980).

As of 10 February 1981 the total approved amount of LIT 288 000 million for the first phase of the 1979 operations broke down as follows:

amounts not used	6.50%
amounts carried over	5.10%
amounts not required for operations (positive balance)	0.09%
amounts applied for	47.01%
amounts not yet applied for	41.30%
	<hr/>
	100.00%

* not including amounts in foreign currencies and pilot schemes.

Amounts received in the form of advance payments account for 0.12%, but must be paid back where operations are afterwards reduced by over 40%; the percentages given above must therefore be adjusted as follows:

amounts not used at all	6.50%
amounts carried over	5.10%
amounts not applied for or applied for and not used (0.09% + 0.12%)	0.21%
amounts applied for and used (47.01% - 0.12%)	46.89%
amounts not yet applied for	41.30%
	<hr/>
	100.00%

The 41.30% not yet applied for mainly concerns supplementary payments for a particular phase or balance and, to a lesser extent, any advance payments not yet applied for.

E.S.F. : APPROVED AID - 1979

Number of workers involved, amounts of aid average amount of aid per trainee.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	No. of workers	% variation compared with 1978	APPROVED AID	% variation compared with 1978	AVERAGE AID
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>					
Agriculture	3.464	} + 100,02	1.972.378.000	} + 5,02	569.393
Textiles	4.525		4.146.931.333		916.448
Migrant workers	121.184	+ 2,27	13.741.657.778	- 7,28	113.395
Young People	144.611	+ 24,14	110.275.625.670	+ 63,08	762.567
Women	1.680	+ 80,64	2.681.738.700	+ 17,73	1.596.273
TOTAL ARTICLE 4	275.464	+ 14,82	132.818.331.481	+ 46,68	482.162
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>					
Regions	158.307	- 25,71	175.023.171.723	+ 18,71	1.105.503
Technical progress	2.773	- 60,80	4.777.160.790	- 71,71	1.722.740
Handicapped	8.387	+ 14,45	13.949.665.761	+ 88,93	1.663.248
Groups of undertakings	330	-	498.525.000	-	1.510.681
TOTAL ARTICLE 5	169.797	- 25,36	194.248.523.274	+ 13,12	1.144.004
TOTAL 4 + 5	445.261	- 4,73	327.066.854.755	+ 24,71	734.551

(1) pilot schemes are not included

(2) amounts in foreign currencies are included under "Migrant workers"

E.S.F. : APPROVED AID - 1979

Distribution by field of intervention and phase

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	FIRST PHASE	%	SECOND PHASE	%	THIRD PHASE	%	TOTAL - 100,00%
<u>Article 4 :</u>							
Agriculture	1.972.378.000	100,00	-	-	-	-	1.972.378.000
Textiles	3.906.931.333	94,21	240.000.000	5,79	-	-	4.146.931.333
Migrant workers	3.515.616.480	100,00	-	-	-	-	3.515.616.480
Young people	105.703.579.196	95,85	3.875.326.474	3,51	696.720.000	6,3	110.275.625.670
Women	2.547.988.650	95,01	133.750.050	4,99	-	-	2.681.733.700
Total Article 4	117.646.493.659	95,96	4.249.076.524	3,46	696.720.000	0,57	122.592.290.183
<u>Article 5 :</u>							
Regions	155.629.974.632	88,92	17.315.212.391	9,89	2.077.984.700	1,19	175.023.171.723
Technical progress	3.234.897.180	67,71	1.448.958.150	30,33	93.305.460	1,95	4.777.160.790
Handicapped	11.496.895.043	82,42	1.802.321.220	12,92	650.449.493	4,66	13.949.665.761
Groups of undertak.	149.557.500	30,00	348.967.500	70,00	-	-	498.525.000
Total Article 5	170.511.324.355	87,78	20.915.459.261	10,76	2.821.739.658	1,45	194.248.523.274
Total 4 + 5	288.157.818.014	90,95	25.164.535.785	7,94	3.518.459.658	1,11	316.840.813.457

E.S.P. : AID (1) APPROVED FOR 1979 :

Amounts not used, amounts available for use, percentage of non-use by field of intervention and phase.

(1) excluding amounts in foreign currencies and aid for pilot schemes

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	FIRST PHASE				SECOND PHASE				THIRD PHASE				TOTAL			
	APPROVED	NOT USED	AVAILABLE FOR USE	%	APPROVED	NOT USED	AVAILABLE FOR USE	%	APPROVED	NOT USED	AVAILABLE FOR USE	%	APPROVED	NOT USED	AVAILABLE FOR USE	%
Article 4 :																
Agriculture	1.972.378.000	123.580.000	1.848.798.000	8,26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.972.378.000	123.580.000	1.848.798.000	6,26
Textiles	3.906.931.333	724.264.000	3.182.667.333	18,54	240.000.000	-	240.000.000	0,00	-	-	-	-	4.146.931.333	724.264.000	3.422.667.333	17,46
Migrant workers	3.515.616.480	32.535.250	3.483.081.230	9,25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.515.616.480	32.535.250	3.483.081.230	9,25
Young people	105.703.579.196	2.545.037.335	103.158.541.861	2,41	3.875.326.474	1.279.576.000	2.595.576.000	33,02	696.720.000	-	696.720.000	0,00	110.275.625.670	3.824.613.335	106.451.012.335	3,47
Women	2.547.988.650	145.500.000	2.402.488.650	5,71	133.750.050	-	133.750.050	0,00	-	-	-	-	2.681.738.700	145.500.000	2.536.238.700	5,42
Total Article 4	117.646.493.659	3.570.916.585	114.075.577.074	3,03	4.249.076.524	1.279.576.000	2.969.500.524	30,11	696.720.000	-	696.720.000	0,00	122.592.290.183	4.850.492.585	117.741.797.598	3,96
Article 5 :																
Regions	155.629.947.632	12.337.806.441	143.292.168.191	7,93	17.315.212.391	7.171.708.227	10.143.504.164	41,42	2.077.894.700	177.984.500	1.900.000.200	8,56	175.023.171.723	19.687.499.168	155.335.672.555	11,25
Technical progress	3.234.897.180	1.448.606.972	1.786.290.208	44,71	1.448.958.150	175.860.000	1.273.098.150	12,14	93.305.460	-	93.305.460	0,00	4.777.160.790	1.624.466.972	3.152.692.818	34,01
Handicapped	11.496.895.043	1.326.946.070	10.169.948.973	11,54	1.802.321.220	-	1.802.321.220	0,00	650.449.498	-	650.449.498	0,00	13.949.665.761	1.326.946.070	12.622.719.691	9,51
Groups of undertakings	149.557.500	59.823.000	89.734.500	40,00	348.967.500	-	348.967.500	0,00	-	-	-	-	498.525.000	59.823.000	438.702.000	12,00
Total Article 5	170.511.324.355	15.173.182.483	155.338.141.872	8,90	20.915.459.261	7.347.568.227	13.567.891.034	35,13	2.821.739.658	177.984.500	2.643.755.158	6,31	194.248.523.274	22.698.735.210	171.549.788.064	11,68
Total 4 + 5	288.157.818.014	18.744.099.068	269.413.718.946	6,50	25.164.535.785	8.627.144.227	16.537.391.558	34,28	3.518.459.658	177.984.500	3.340.475.158	5,06	316.840.813.457	27.549.227.795	289.291.585.662	8,70

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

Table based 30% on estimates

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	5 389	425	--	60	5 209	481	--	--
Textiles	172	201	--	97	150	803	20	442
Migrant Workers (3)	16 622	7 704	--	5 518	4 585	1 634	--	--
Young People (1)	56 311	--	--	248	33 119	--	--	219
Women	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions (2)	72 560	24 419	9 394	25 085	21 146	2 032	4	1 968
Technical Progress	155	--	320	1 998	--	--	6	--
Groups of undertakings	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handicapped persons	2 593	381	368	304	1 691	277	299	230

Notes:

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1979 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1979, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during
2. The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
3. Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
4. In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).

(1) 27 % estimated distribution

(2) 22 % estimated distribution.

(3) 85 % estimated distribution

including 1 627 instructors

2.

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	(1) / (2) %	Number of persons envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	12 114	11 564	95.06	--	--	--
Textiles	1 839	1 086	59.05	800	800	100.00
Migrant workers	77 750	36 063 (1)	46.38	--	--	--
Young People	108 106	89 571 (2)	82.85	400	326	81.5
Women	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	199 498	156 309 (3)	78.35	500	300	60.0
Technical progress	3 931	2 479	63.06	--	--	--
Groups of undertakings	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handicapped persons	6 184	6 063	98.04	110	80	72.7

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

(1) 85% estimated

(2) 27% estimated

(3) 22.50% estimated

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT							OTHERS						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<u>Article 4</u>														
Agriculture	11 504	1 020	10 484	6 660	63.52	2 185	20.34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Textiles	1 326	--	1 326	1 325	100.00	--	--	480	--	480	480	100.00	--	--
Migrant workers	30 545	30 347	198	79	39.89	115	59.08	5 518	5 518	--	--	--	--	--
Young People	89 430	50 007	39 423	25 566	64.85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Women	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Article 5</u>														
Regions	120 157	46 678	71 479	43 556	80.93	1 756	2.46	35 955	9 513	26 442	20 601	77.91	--	--
Technical progress	1 645	--	1 645	1 630	99.08	--	--	834	142	692	668	96.53	--	--
Groups of undertakings	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handicapped persons	4 942	2 365	2 577	1 352	52.46	163	0.63	678	219	459	331	72.11	84	18.30

(1) Numbers involved
 (2) figures not available
 (3) figures available (1)-(2)

(4) number employed
 (5) percentage employed
 (6) number continuing training
 (7) percentage continuing training

Note : The above table relates to training for employment; obviously not all serial Fund programmes come within this category

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

4.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	8 583 338 400	8 526 714 400	99.34	--	--	--
Textiles	3 217 105 333	1 207 606 411	37.53	620 928 000	620 928 000	100.00
Migrant workers	1 854 575 000	1 601 822 012	86.37	--	--	--
Young People	61 657 987 004	45 199 438 101 (1)	73.30	445 994 000	443 630 437	99.47
Women	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	11 291 717 470	148 255 136 769 (2)	86.55	220 000 000	114 721 227	52.14
Technical progress	12 419 125 000	6 202 107 037	49.93	--	--	--
Groups of undertakings	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handicapped persons	9 042 623 171	8 553 328 670	94.58	155 677 500	155 677 500	100.00

(1) Approximate amount: not including amounts spent on 4 programmes, very small amount estimated

(2) Approximate amount: not including amounts spent on 5 programmes, very small amount estimated.

L U X E M B O U R G

E U R O P E A N S O C I A L F U N D

NINTH REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND,
1980 - NATIONAL REPORT

(Article 5 of Commission Decision 78/706/EEC, 27 July 1978)

Application No L 5 H A 8 0 0 0 5 4

Responsible body: Ministry of Labour

Presented by: Ligue H.M.C. (a.s.b.l.)
 82, route d'Arlon
 8311 CAPELLEN.

Number of persons concerned: 42
(according to approved programmes)

Duration: 3 years (1980, 1981 and 1982)

Amount of assistance requested: Lfrs 7 103 556

Description of operations:

- a) Demonstration project designed to improve coordination in the use of resources to integrate young handicapped persons into school and working life.
- b) This project concerns elementary vocational preparation and an introduction to working life for 30 persons suffering from serious mental handicaps.

Description of operations underway

First project:

Educational and vocational integration of 12 young mentally handicapped persons. This project represents a new approach to educational and vocational integration in Luxembourg. In the first stage it should make it possible to establish closer and more direct links between specialized institutions and the normal educational structures by creating the prerequisites for experimentation with new and more advanced approaches in this field.

Results obtained in the first stage made it possible to extend the projects to more advanced training levels:

- (a) quantity : at present some 20 young handicapped persons are included in the new integration measures (the initial project was limited to 12);
- (b) quality: the project which originally concerned teaching activities at the complementary primary course level has now been extended to training in technical secondary school. Young handicapped persons attend these training course at the same time as the other pupils and form part of normal school units. Complete and unrestricted educational integration was achieved in 1980. Every three months, the training team examined and assessed the results.

The training programmes are developed for each occupation or job in cooperation with representatives of the employers, the technical secondary school, the Chambre des Métiers, the Chambre de Travail and the Handicapped Persons Service with a view to giving the persons concerned the possibility of taking up higher grade employment.

Several times a year all the young handicapped persons involved in this experiment take part in a practical training period in open employment in Luxembourg.

This real-life experience helps the young mentally handicapped persons to acquire skills and become integrated into society. This period can have a decisive effect on their subsequent general training.

Second project:

Elementary vocational preparation and an introduction to working life for 30 persons suffering from serious mental handicaps.

The proposed operation is organized at national level. It should provide a valid model for other similar operations eligible for assistance from the European Social Fund and national authorities.

The results obtained during the first stage have led to the adoption of a new approach in Luxembourg to the problems of seriously handicapped persons.

- (a) The first Centre d'aide par le travail was set up in 1980.
- (b) Work began on the construction of new workshops with a capacity of 40 work posts in January 1981.
- (c) Thanks to new evaluation methods, a prognosis as regards the learning potential of the persons with serious mental handicaps is now possible.
- (d) Application of new vocational preparation methods has led to better evaluation of capacity for work and more sensitive guidance.

As regards quality, it is certain that conditions for the occupational and social integration of seriously handicapped persons have been improved.

As regards quantity, the persons concerned represent a high proportion of the seriously handicapped persons at present registered.

We would stress that the two sides of industry, employers, professional bodies, the Handicapped Persons' Service participated in the project at all levels in 1980.

Special aspect:

Since no other operation with the same goals has been implemented in our country, the proposed operation seeks to meet new needs that have not yet been sufficiently evaluated and identified.

IMPACT OF THE ESF ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HANDICAPPED
PERSONS SERVICE

As in previous years, expenditure by the Handicapped Persons Service in 1979 was mainly on the rehabilitation, integration and re-training of handicapped persons and the supply of appropriate equipment.

Compared with 1978, ESF assistance rose from Lfrs 1 680 000 to Lfrs 3 015 000 in 1979 - a 179% increase.

Thanks to the 50% reimbursement of training costs and the contribution to wage costs by the ESF, the Service was in a position to enable a larger number of handicapped persons to attend vocational rehabilitation courses in specialized centres and to contribute to wage costs in private undertakings.

It is the latter training measure that has expanded the most.

Thirty people benefited from this measure in 1978 and 41 in 1979 - a 37% increase. Paying part of training and wage costs is proving an increasingly effective means of vocational reintegration and rehabilitation, since it makes it possible to place a handicapped worker directly and provide for his training or rehabilitation.

As a result of this measure, a handicapped person may for a greater or lesser period of ranging from one to four years, gain work experience or learn a new trade.

Defraying the costs of acquiring specialized equipment has meant that 17 handicapped persons could either be integrated in a job, could keep their job, or could follow school or vocational courses in specialized rehabilitation centres or in at ordinary school.

In conclusion, since the ESF took action on behalf of 59 persons in 1979 and since a total of 120 persons were placed on the open labour market in 1979 by our Service, ESF assistance can be said to have had considerable impact on vocational rehabilitation and integration in Luxembourg.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Young People	323	-	-	-	170	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	-	-	89	80	-	-	13	7

Notes:

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1979 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1979, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during
2. The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
3. Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
4. In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).

2.

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2) %	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Young People	400	392	98.0	246	132	53.7
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	182	107	58.8	30	33	110.0

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	-	-
Textiles	-	-
Migrant workers	-	-
Young People	69.6	-
Women	72.0	-
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	-	-
Technical progress	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-
Handicapped persons	-	81

Note:

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial Fund programmes come within this category.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Young People	18 758 875	47 930 089	255.5	1 651 125	1 171 484	71.0
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	3 285 000	8 838 000	269.0	1 230 000	2 564 000	208.5

NETHERLANDS

Draft of the Dutch contribution to the Ninth Annual Report
on the activities of the European Social Fund

The draft has been prepared in accordance with the model sent at the beginning of 1981 by the European Social Fund.

This model consists of two parts:

- A. The four annexed statistical tables (Annex II) based on data on the activities in respect of which the ESF provided assistance in 1979.

These are accompanied by tables showing provisional figures for activities in respect of which the ESF provided assistance in 1980 (Annex III).

- B. Details of the points included in the model under (a) up to and including (d).

- (a) Of the total complex of administrative measures from which activities derive, which in principle (i.e. in accordance with the provisions of Council Decisions and Regulations) fall within the ESF's sphere of operations, only a restricted number are actually eligible for Fund assistance in accordance with the Guidelines for the Management of the ESF.

As regards the drafting of applications for ESF assistance, the principle on which the Dutch authorities proceed every year is to check carefully to determine those activities which appear to have a reasonable possibility of obtaining assistance under the Guidelines applicable for the current year. Obviously, these activities have been checked beforehand against the provisions set out in Council Decisions and Regulations.

There is one exception to this manner of selection, namely, where some doubt exists as to how these provisions should be interpreted (even after consultation with Fund officials) or as to the eventual influence of the Guidelines.

Where there is uncertainty, an application is submitted.

- (b) The questions posed here should be answered as follows:

The uncertainty with respect to possible assistance from the Fund and the amount of such assistance means for the Netherlands that, in setting up activities and estimating their cost, no allowance can be made for a contribution by the ESF.

A further consequence of this is that no truly stimulating influence can be attributed to the Fund's support.

In view of the foregoing, there is equally little ground to suppose that the Fund would stimulate new employment or improvement to existing forms of occupational training.

- (c) In 1979 no model projects were completed.

(d) No region in the Netherlands has absolute priority. For the reasons given at (a) and (b), no actual effect can be attributed to the contributions received in respect of the ordinary regions.

N.B. The answers to questions (a), (b) and (d) relate to the consequences of the ESF's operating methods as practised in recent years; they are therefore not restricted to 1979 specifically.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles 2)	-	-	-	-	60	31	-	-
Migrant Workers	-	41 100 3)	-	250 4)	-	-	-	-
Young People	8 559	-	-	-	2 583	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	2 280	-	-
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	721	1 789	-	-	414	388	-	-
Technical Progress	200	423	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	57	112	-	-	4	3	-	-

Notes:

- For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1979 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1979, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during
- The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
- Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
- In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).
 - No application submitted for 1979
 - Number exact - division between men and women estimated
 - 40 000 + 200 CRM (language courses)
900 ARBVO (language courses in SKR) - age and sex breakdown not known
 - Training of instructors (0 en W)

ARBVO = Arbeidsvoorziening (Employment)

SKR = Studiekostenregeling (Grants scheme)

O & W = Onderwijs en Wetenschappen (Education and Science)

CRM = Cultuur, Rekreatie en Maatschappelijk Werk (Culture, Recreation and Community work)

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979

2.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2) %	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-			
Textiles	650	91	14			
Migrant workers	41 350	41 350	100			
Young People	11 894	11 142	94			
Women	2 280	2 280	100			
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	4 094	3 312	81			
Technical progress	1 000	623	62			
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-			
Handicapped persons	190	176	93			

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

Footnote 1

this concerns: in the first column, the number of persons agreed under the latest amendment (to the extent applicable)
in the 2nd column, the number of persons in actual or anticipated, claims
in the 3rd column(%) the number in the second column has been divided by the number in the first column (%)

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	-	
Textiles	100	
Migrant workers	n.v.t.	
Young People	90	
Women	95	
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	90	
Technical progress	100	
Groups of undertakings	-	
Handicapped persons	100	

Note:

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial fund programmes come within this category.

Footnote 1

Based on an assessment of 1979 measures.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	(1) Amount approved	(2) Amount expected	(3) % (1) / (2)	Amount approved	Amount expected	(1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2 325 000	277 644.90	12	-	-	-
Migrant workers	2 149 468	2.149.468	100	-	-	-
Young People	13 062 304	10 911 717.50	84	-	-	-
Women	1 224 166	1 224 166	100	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	9 998 037	7 388 879	74	-	-	-
Technical progress	3 720 008	2 357 236	63	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	2 129 375	2 073 896	97	-	-	-

1) amounts as agreed after the latest amending decisions.

2) Amounts of actual or anticipated claims

3) Amounts claimed or expected to be claimed divided by (the latest) approved amounts % rounded up

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1980 (1)

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	100	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant Workers	-	22.455	-	100 (3)	-	-	-	100 (3)
Young People	2.435	-	-	-	1.400	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	741	-	-	-
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	1.650	1.835	-	-	500	400	-	-
Technical Progress	150	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	270	575	-	-	150	250	-	-

Notes:

- For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1980 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1980, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during
- The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
- Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
- In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).

(1) The data mentioned in this chart and the following ones is based on the situation at the end of December 1980 which takes into account the 1980 measures. Adaptations will be necessary for several reasons although they will be quite limited. In some cases, the number of beneficiaries has proved to be near the margin, i.e. whenever a large weighted reduction was applied (for instance, migrant workers and women).

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979 (1)

2.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2)	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	25	25	100	-	-	-
Textiles	1.000	300	30	-	-	-
Migrant workers	22.655	22.655	100	-	-	-
Young People	4.785	3.835	80	-	-	-
Women	741	741	100	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	5.275	4.385	83	-	-	-
Technical progress	1.250	550	44	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	920	1.250	136	-	-	-

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

(1) Amounts estimated in the original Decision (after a weighted reduction where necessary).

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979 (1)

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	95	-
Textiles	100 (a)	-
Migrant workers	N/A	N/A
Young People	80	-
Women	85	-
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	90	-
Technical progress	100 (a)	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-
Handicapped persons	85	-

•Note:

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial Fund programmes come within this category.

(1) % based on all employment measures estimated in 1979.

(a) training on-the-job with employment contract.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED (1)

4.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	50.000	50.000	100	-	-	-
Textiles	3.200.000	960.000	30	-	-	-
Migrant workers	981.680	981.680	100	-	-	-
Young People	8.635.625	7.218.000	84	-	-	-
Women	453.725	453.725	100	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	27.755.000	25.163.500	91	-	-	-
Technical progress	4.500.000	1.980.000	44	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	3.405.125	2.236.000	66	-	-	-

(1) The amounts agreed are those mentioned in the original Decisions. In the final national report attached to the annual report for 1981, the number of beneficiaries and the amounts mentioned in tables 2 and 4 are those after modifications and/or refunds on the allocated amounts . . .

UNITED KINGDOM

II. EVALUATION OF FUND ASSISTANCE

A. GREAT BRITAIN

1. The following evaluation is based upon information from of obtained by major applicants in Great Britain. In all areas of intervention all applications which fulfil the basic eligibility conditions are submitted.

Article 4 - Young People

2. In Great Britain, allocations were made to operations or parts of operations in the youth priority areas (Scotland, Northern and North West regions) although a small sum was made available for certain operations in the non-priority areas. Fund assistance contributed towards easing the problems of youth unemployment in the regions which most needed it.
3. The programme which received the largest share of assistance from the Fund was the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) of the Manpower Services Commission. YOP is a composite programme designed to help unemployed young people, under the age of 19. It was introduced in its present form in 1978, and in 1979 remained largely unchanged. The Programme, which aims to provide a bridge by offering broad-based work experience and work preparation opportunities in a working environment, consists of elements which provide:
 - (i) Work Experience obtained through Work Experience on Employers' Premises, Project Based Work Experience, Community Service and Training Workshops. These depend upon sponsoring initiatives from organisations in the private, public and voluntary sectors.
 - (ii) Short courses for young people for whom a work experience opportunity may not be immediately appropriate. These short courses include work introduction courses, wider opportunity courses and short industrial courses. They are mounted in a variety of establishments such as Employment Rehabilitation Centres, Skillcentres and Colleges of Further Education.
 - (iii) Off-the-Job training. All participants are offered (through day release for work experience trainees) suitable further education and life and social skills training.

4. A total of 207,000 young people entered YOP nationally during 1979 of whom 87,830 were in that part of the programme assisted by the European Social Fund. More than half of this number were girls.
5. The Manpower Services Commission had given an undertaking that no 1979 school leaver should remain unemployed by Easter 1980 without the offer of a place on the Programme. The group covered by the undertaking were particularly hard hit by the lack of job opportunities. The undertaking was largely met and only 485 unemployed 1979 school leavers were without an offer of a suitable opportunity on YOP. These few for whom provision still had to be made were concentrated in isolated pockets where employment opportunities were particularly poor. In the regions covered by the Social Fund allocation only 162 young people had not received an offer of a place on the Programme.
6. As the Programme grew larger, monitoring, both for quality and financial control, became more important and towards the end of the year, the MSC began to scrutinise its system of monitoring with a view to introducing a more streamlined and consistent method in 1980.
7. Surveys on the activities of young people leaving the Programme became a regular feature. Despite the deterioration in overall labour market conditions there was relative stability in the proportion of young people entering employment or further training after the Programme. Throughout the year over 60% of former participants obtained employment and this proportion was maintained five months later. Within this stability there were variations between the different elements of the Programme. Young people leaving the Work Experience on Employers' Premises scheme appear to be the most successful in obtaining and keeping subsequent employment. The vast majority of respondents to the surveys thought the scheme had been helpful to them personally. Only 5% thought their scheme had not been at all helpful.
8. Another programme which derived particular benefit from Fund assistance was the range of measures administered, in co-operation with industrial training boards and other industry bodies, by the Training Services Division of the Manpower Services Commission. These were designed to safeguard further supplies of trained manpower and at the same time help maintain and increase the training opportunities open to young people during the current economic recession. The measures included premium grants paid to employers for each trainees whom the company recruited in excess of its normal intake, a training awards scheme which is designed to provide training under ITB auspices for young people who cannot find an employer, and incentive grants for employers with apprentices threatened with redundancy.

Article 4 - Women

9. Although none of the schemes assisted by the Fund under the Women's heading were completed in 1979, assistance was received towards the Wider Opportunities for Women Programme of the Training Services Division of the Manpower Services Commission. Most of the United Kingdom Training provision is equally available to men or women and large numbers of women and girls are included in schemes which receive allocations under other areas of intervention.

Article 4 - Textiles and Clothing

10. In 1979 the Social Fund provided assistance to 6 private companies whose workforces were affected by structural adaptation. The companies were in receipt of Temporary Employment Subsidy. Matching receipts from the Fund enabled them to re-train their workforces to produce commercially viable products, thus averting redundancies. The Fund also provided assistance to another private company to retrain 47 workers whose jobs were similarly affected.
11. In addition the Fund provided assistance to a private company for the retraining and transfer of some 1,550 ex-textiles and clothing workers to enable them to enter new jobs.

Article 4 - Migrants

12. Two schemes run by the Manpower Services Commission were assisted by the Fund. They were:
 1. Instructor training at the National Training Centre for Industrial Language Training.
 2. In-company practical language courses assisting some 4,000 migrant workers.
13. Schemes for practical language courses of various kinds for migrant workers, funded by the Home Office in conjunction with the Department of the Environment and local authorities, were also assisted by the Fund.
14. Regrettably the lack of funds for operations under this area of intervention meant that no assistance was available towards the necessary special tuition of the children of migrant workers.

Article 5 - Regions

Transfer schemes with and without training

15. Under the auspices of the Manpower Services Commission's Employment Transfer Scheme, unemployed people and those threatened with redundancy received assistance in the form of fares, settling-in grants, temporary separation, disturbance and continuing liability allowances, re-housing grants and other expenses, thus enabling them to move their place of residence to receive employment.

Other regional applications

16. In 1979 the Fund assisted the training of almost 40,000 people in the assisted areas of Great Britain under the Manpower Services Commission's Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS). This was less than the previous year, in part because of difficulties in recruiting skillcentre instructors and low demand for training in engineering craft skills. Surveys showed that 73% of all trainees who completed training were in employment three months after completion of training. The percentage was greater for skillcentre than for college trainees.
17. More than half the TOPS trainees were women. A small but increasing number of them trained for non-traditional fields such as motor vehicle repair, carpentry and basic engineering.
18. Active marketing of Direct Training Services resulted in a 50% increase in the throughout of people sponsored by their employers at skillcentres and of the people trained on employers' premises by the Mobile Instructor Service. Some 26,500 people in assisted areas were trained by these "direct" services.
19. Several other schemes undertaken by both private companies and Government agencies including the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas, the Welsh Development Agency, the Scottish Development Agency and the Highlands and Islands Development Board were assisted by the Fund. A variety of programmes were undertaken including training for the unemployed and those threatened with unemployment.

Article 5 - Technical Progress

20. No applications were made during 1979 under this heading.

Article 5 - Handicapped

21. In Great Britain, priority was given to operations, or parts of operations, in the assisted areas and no money was available to finance operations in the non-assisted areas. It was pointed out in the 1978 report that the need for facilities for the rehabilitation and training of the handicapped is not necessarily related to overall unemployment and the imposition of any kind of geographical restriction creates artificial areas of priority. This still applies.
22. Nevertheless, assistance from the Fund contributes to the achievements of the objectives of the various schemes run by the Employment Services Division and the Training Services Division of the Manpower Services Commission. Fund aid plays an integral part in the improvement of the scope and effectiveness of these operations.
23. The range of activities covered by schemes which derive some Fund assistance included the standard courses and the Young Persons Work Preparation Courses at the Employment Rehabilitation Centres, the loan of special aids to disabled people to enable them to obtain or retain employment, and vocational training courses run by a number of establishments such as residential training colleges, skillcentres, colleges of further education and on employers' premises.

B. NORTHERN IRELAND

20. Throughout 1979 the ESF continued to exert a significant influence in Northern Ireland by supporting and complementing the efforts of Government to counteract the economic problems of the Region. In 1979 the numbers unemployed in Northern Ireland rose to 71 961 in July representing 12.7% of the working population. While unemployment rose to this very high level the general economic and social difficulties remained and, Northern Ireland continued to suffer from an over-dependence on agriculture, decline in her manufacturing sectors, high rate of population increase and low income levels. In these circumstances, it was fortunate that the intervention policies of the ESF amplified the impact of Government policy in three crucial areas:

- (a) Article 4 assistance for young people;
- (b) Article 5 Regions support for general training initiatives and
- (c) Article 5 support for services to the handicapped and disabled.

Article 4 - Young People

21. During 1979 the percentage of the total unemployed in Northern Ireland who were under 20 years varied from 15.6% to 29.6% representing between 9 484 and 21 273 young persons. To overcome the social and economic problems inherent in this situation, with active support from the Social Fund, Government has developed a flexible range of training programmes offering individual opportunities in skill development and industrial experience. The Youth Opportunities Programme conducted by the Department of Manpower Services affords a broad spectrum of opportunities. Included are a number of new initiatives as well as longer established programmes designed to meet identified skill shortages, and to prepare and give young people experience for the world of work.

The main thrust of the Programme throughout 1979 was directed at developing and expanding the new initiatives eg Work Preparation Units (Training workshops) and work experience schemes and to take up additional places.

22. The young people's budget also supported a number of smaller but no less significant training programmes organised by the Industrial Training Boards. These proved very successful and, on completion of the training, between 70% and 100% of the trainees obtained employment in the engineering, catering and road transport sectors of industry.

Article 5 - Regions

23. Throughout 1979 the economic crisis continued to deepen in Northern Ireland with unemployment peaking in July to 71 961 representing 12.7% of the working population. With support from the Social Fund, Government has developed a coherent training policy which aims to tackle this situation on three broad fronts:

- (1) Direct training of unemployed - The network of Training Centres located throughout the Province provided 3 000 opportunities for training mainly in basic engineering skills and a further 2 000 unemployed benefitted from a variety of training programmes under the Attachment Scheme. Enterprise Ulster had developed a structured induction training programme incorporating the main elements identified by the "training experts" to the benefit of the 1 100 unemployed who trained with them. The programme now contains the three elements of Induction, Orientation to Work and Basic Skill Training. The constructive advice and guidance supplied by the ESF appointed training experts have been of considerable benefit in developing these client-centred programmes.
- (2) Indirect Training through Employers - These initiatives have proved very successful in encouraging employers to develop training programmes which incorporate a number of common basic elements into their skill training. The main scheme operating (the Training on Employers Premises Scheme) gives the Department the opportunity to demand a high quality training programme and build in specific support to meet the needs of small firms. These developments, clearly in tune with Commission policy, were discussed and agreed with ESF officials. This scheme forms the main basis for private firms to make applications to the Social Fund for support for their training programmes and 1979 witnessed a further extension of Social Fund impact throughout Northern Ireland with the number of private applications increasing from 89 to 142.
- (3) Management Training Schemes - The level of activity was maintained, with the Social Fund continuing to support middle management training where the courses lasted for over 100 hours. The main programme for training the better qualified unemployed as junior managers with skills in production, marketing and personnel was again well received by industry and 87% of those named, obtained employment as a result of the course.

24. Other bodies receiving Social Fund support for their training programmes included the Northern Ireland Electricity Service where as a direct result it has been able to continue to provide a much higher standard of planned training in a training centre equipped with suitable facilities tailored to the needs of the industry.
25. As a result of aids for promoting better conditions for employment (Aid(e)) the Social Fund contributed significantly to maintaining opportunities for 3 500 people in non-agricultural employment in rural areas.

Article 5 - Handicapped

26. A wide range of services provided by the Government in Northern Ireland aimed at the rehabilitation of the disabled for open employment was supported by the Fund.
27. Although the Social Fund supported a large percentage of the total training commitment in the Region, applications were only submitted where it was considered that they met the guidelines for the management of the Fund as well as the basic conditions of eligibility. No significant programme of training was carried out without Fund aid nor was any important operation impeded by lack of it. Indeed throughout 1979 the constructive influence and positive impact of the ESF continued to support the efforts of the Government to combat the effects of social and economic disadvantage in Northern Ireland.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1979

1.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN				WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES	
	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>ARTICLE 4</u>								
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	1 708 - no breakdown was received							
Migrant Workers	not available							
Young People	170.095	-	-	-	57 463	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ARTICLE 5</u>								
Regions	{ 17 884	21 313	-	-	7 696	13 024	-	-
Technical Progress	{ +14 321 for which no breakdown was received							
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	4 668	7 582	-	-	3 198	3 279	-	-

Notes:

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1979 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1979, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1979.
2. The table above is not geared to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may, if necessary, be annexed.
3. Figures relating to training of trainers or instructors should be given under "other categories".
4. In this and succeeding tables please indicate basis of figures (e.g. estimates, sample-survey).

2.

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2) %	Number of persons envisaged (1)	aided (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	1 609	1 578	98	130	237	54
Migrant workers	26 591	not available	-	-	-	-
Young People	248 541	227 498	91	60	60	100
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	72 174	71 700	99	3 003	2 498	83
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	19 006	18 727	98	-	-	-

Note :

By number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

3.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1979

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	-	
Textiles	53	
Migrant workers	-	
Young People	60	
Women	-	
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	89	
Technical progress	-	
Groups of undertakings	-	
Handicapped persons	63	

Notes

The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all serial Fund programmes come within this category.

AID USED IN 1979 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

4.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	1 770 626	1 759 462	99	93 840	58 810	62
Migrant workers	635 394	381 236	60	-	-	-
Young People	70 688 382	64 350 532	91	63 656	63 656	100
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	33 498 924	32 600 195	97	1 315 223	902 403	68
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	3 885 284	3 615 263	93	-	-	-