

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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EIGHTH REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES ON EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

1980 FINANCIAL YEAR

(Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament)

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

COM(80) 365 final/3

F O R E W O R D

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 28 December 1979, to furnish by 31 March 1980, national reports on operations assisted by the Fund during the year 1978. Despite the fact that the information requested related to the year 1978, and not 1979, 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 1980.
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

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BELGIUM

INTRODUCTION

The Commission of the European Communities has asked Member States to draw up a national report on operations subsidized by the European Social Fund in 1978, to enable it to assess the value and effectiveness of the Funds' activities.

The report comprises three parts : the first consists of four tables summarizing the principal features of the impact of Fund assistance in 1978; the second part gives a general description of training operations carried out with financial assistance from the Fund; the third part enlarges on certain matters not dealt with in the second part. It should be noted that the major of the assistance granted by the Fund relates to training operations carried out by the public authorities; chiefly the National Employment Office (ONEM). Most of these operations were undertaken as part of the Belgian Government's employment policy and, in particular, its measures to assist training and occupational mobility.

II. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

AGRICULTURE

In 1978 the National Employment Office applied for assistance in respect of 23 workers who were leaving farming to take up non agricultural occupations. The volume of applications under the heading of agriculture has never been large, since the flight from the land is no longer a serious problem in Belgium.

TEXTILES

The applications submitted by the National Employment Office in respect of workers in the textile and clothing industries related to training given partly in ONEM training centres and partly in company centres.

a) Training given in ONEM centres

In 1978, 351 workers from the textile and clothing industries took training courses run by the National Employment Office.

b) Training given in company centres

Following restructuring in the textile and clothing industries, 173 workers took company training courses for jobs in other branches of the industry.

MIGRANTS

The applications submitted followed two distinct aims :

- a) teaching migrant workers and members of their families the local language in order to help them integrate into the community;

- b) teaching of immigrants the language and providing basic vocational preparation to enable them to enter the host country's education system or take training courses or apprenticeships.

Institut Saint Laurent

With the Fund's help, special reception facilities involving language classes coupled, in appropriate cases, with vocational preparation courses were provided for young immigrants who had started their schooling later than normal. The young people were able to gain vocational qualifications more quickly as a result.

This type of scheme is the continuation of an experiment started in secondary schools in Wallonia. It improves the employment prospects of the young workers who, as unskilled immigrants, would otherwise be doomed to unemployment. Some 20 young immigrants were helped by the project.

Conseil consultatif des Immigrés de Charleroi

With the assistance of the European Social Fund the "Charleroi Immigrants' Advisory Council" organized reception classes for immigrants aged over 14 who had recently come to live in the area.

The classes concentrated on teaching French. After a year a large proportion of the pupils were able to resume their schooling or enter courses in technical colleges. With a knowledge of the language, the immigrant finds it easier to integrate into his new social and working environment.

In 1978 some 36 pupils benefited under the scheme.

Municipality of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode

With Fund support the municipal authorities of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode conducted two schemes. One was aimed at young immigrants aged 16-25 handicapped by deficient linguistic and basic technical knowledge, who were prepared for entry to vocational training courses; the other was aimed at 14-16 year-olds who had not completed their primary education and sought to reintegrate these young people into the normal school system.

The number of participants was 44 for the period January-June 1978 and 60 over the 1978-1979 school year.

Dienst voor Migranten

With the help of support from the Fund, the above association was able to continue its Dutch courses for adult immigrants, which were begun in September 1977.

Since January 1979 the association has been organizing after-school-activities for immigrant children, which have brought about an improvement in their school performance.

These two projects would not have been possible without the Fund's support.

The adult courses were attended by 65 people in 1978.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Applications in respect of young unemployed persons were submitted by the National Employment Office. Some related to preparation for vocational training involving attendance at observation and guidance centres, others to training proper.

a) Preparation for working life

The ONEM observation and guidance centres are open only to young unemployed persons under 25 in receipt of unemployment benefit. A number of "reception sessions" for unemployed young people were held during the year to select those to be enrolled.

Over the year some 6 500 unemployed young people completed an observation and guidance course; 2 010 of these were assisted by the grant from the Social Fund.

b) Vocational training following the preparatory courses

With Fund assistance, training was given to 137 young persons who had completed an observation and guidance course.

The number of beneficiaries was lower than forecast. Forecasting has proved difficult because of the selection process at each stage of training; this procedure is comparatively new, and consequently there is no previous experience to refer to.

Another factor is that the conditions to be satisfied for assistance from the Fund change from year to year.

c) Training of young women under 25

The ONEM obtained Fund assistance to carry out a scheme for young women under 25 wishing to train for occupations traditionally restricted to men.

The scheme got under way in the final quarter of the year with eight young women taking part.

WOMEN

Scheme run by the "Repartir" Centre

The "Repartir" Centre received a grant from the Fund for a special programme of vocational guidance and training for women aged over 25 wishing to return to work or to prepare for jobs involving responsibility.

In the final quarter of 1978, 19 women were attending courses; the scheme continued in 1979.

REGIONS

The applications for assistance submitted by the National Employment Office related to training given in ONEM centres and in industry.

The Fund supported the training of 4 318 persons in training centres and 578 in companies.

TECHNICAL PROGRESS - GROUPS OF UNDERTAKINGS

Applications for assistance under the headings of technical progress and groups of undertakings were on a limited scale. One of such application related to a training scheme for 24 workers who were faced with redundancy as a result of change in the production activity of a glassworks. Another related to the training of 131 university graduates as managers of small and medium-sized businesses.

HANDICAPPED

The principal schemes to assist handicapped persons to enter or re-enter employment were sponsored by the public agency with responsibility in this field, the Fonds national de reclassement social des handicapés.

Nevertheless, some voluntary associations also received aid from the Fund and carried out successful demonstration projects.

a) Fonds national de reclassement social des handicapés

The "National Fund for the Social Rehabilitation of the Handicapped" is a public agency responsible for finding solutions to the individual and collective problems of the handicapped with a view to their re-employment and integration into the community.

The National Fund does not itself run rehabilitation schemes but plans the establishment of institutions for this purpose and promotes their development.

The Social Fund gave assistance in 1978 to rehabilitation operations benefiting 269 persons.

Under the heading of demonstration projects - Article 4 : "Handicapped persons" - the Fund supported a scheme for training blind people and persons suffering from disorders of the locomotive functions for occupations in data processing technology. 13 out of the 15 trainees successfully completed the second course which ended on 31 December 1978; ten found work immediately from 1 January 1979.

b) Institut Jose Lemaire

The paramedical team of the experimental neurological and neurolinguistic rehabilitation centre in the Institut Joseph Lemaire in Tombeek is working to return victims of brain or vascular damage or accidents to as normal a family, social and working life as possible.

Thanks to financial assistance from the European Social Fund it was possible to recruit additional staff for the team and to extend its work.

c) Hopital universitaire Saint Pierre

The occupational cardiology centre of the Saint Pierre Hospital was able, thanks to the Fund's help, to continue its work in the rehabilitation of patients who have become disabled as a result of heart attacks. Some 86 such patients received treatment.

III. GENERAL REMARKS

- a) All eligible projects were submitted for assistance from the European Social Fund and no prior selection was carried out at national level.
- b) The new programmes have helped to improve the employment situation; however, it is difficult to say what the impact of the training would have been without the support of the Fund.

Private undertakings consider that they would have been unable to carry out their programmes without this support. Public authorities would have allocated substantial resources to the various training programmes in any case, but it must be remembered that they take into account the possibility of obtaining Fund assistance when planning the scale of their programmes. The prospect of such assistance influenced the Government's decision on the amount of resources to be allocated to training.

There is no doubt that the quality of training has been improved.

It should be stressed that European Social Fund assistance for the handicapped has stimulated the improvement of training methods and programmes in Belgium. The Community policy has encouraged consultation between the National Fund and the training centres. The European Social Fund must be given credit for the promotion of training operations which has resulted from this.

Training is being promoted in the following ways :

- by extending the choice of careers open to handicapped persons and provided for by the training methods in use (jobs in data processing technology for blind people, providing openings on the labour market for the mentally handicapped, etc.);
- by a new arrangement, provided for under a collective agreement, for subsidizing the pay of handicapped workers whilst they undergo retraining with an employer;
- by seeking new approaches to further and refresher training for the instructors engaged in occupational rehabilitation;
- through closer cooperation between rehabilitation centres, the National Fund and the other bodies concerned by rehabilitation (National Employment Office, health insurance funds, employers' organizations, etc.).

- c) Assistance granted by the Social Fund to the National Employment Office helped to finance a pilot scheme in the Hasselt/Tongres and Charleroi areas to test and perfect training programmes for unemployed women in occupations traditionally reserved for men.

On the basis of the scheme, a project has been launched to help women to re-enter the labour market after an interruption due to family or social reasons.

The project comprises reception, observation and training programmes. It provides help to facilitate access to ;

- (a) occupations in which women are under-represented and job openings are available ;
- (b) new occupations.

The project will get under way on 1 April 1980. An application for assistance has been submitted to the Social Fund.

- d) No Belgian regions are accorded top priority.

As far as rehabilitation is concerned the National Fund for the Social Rehabilitation of the Handicapped feels that regional priority criteria are liable to introduce discrimination which the national legislation seeks to avoid.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1978

BELGIUM

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN						WOMEN					
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		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	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>Article 4</u>												
Agriculture	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Textiles	92	87	-	-	-	-	156	189	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	-	-	163	54	-	-	-	-	52	-	16	-
Young people	723	-	-	-	-	-	1 432	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18
<u>Article 5</u>												
Regions	1 373	1 581	102	211	968	621	24	2	16	1	-	-
Technical progress	32	66	8	18	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of under-takings	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	203	62	10	117	26	20	-	-	12	-	-	20

Notes :

- For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1978.
- 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).

2. PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (1) / (2)	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	75	23	30.7	-	-	-
Textiles	600	351	58.5	300	173	57.7
Migrant workers	92	104	113.0	148	190	128.4
Young People	4 600	2 155	46.8	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	21	19	90.5
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	6 500	4 318	68.8	1 100	578	52.5
Technical Progress	325	131	40.4	-	-	-
Groups of Undertakings	50	24	48.0	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	205	269	131.2	286	201	70.3

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 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	82.6	-
Textiles	61.8	-
Migrant workers	-	-
Young People	42.0	-
Women	-	42.0
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	68.8	87.5
Technical Progress	62.8	100.0
Groups of Under-takings	83.3	-
Handicapped Persons	68.4	30.5

Note :

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

4.

AID USED IN 1978 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

- 14 -

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	7 000 000	4 938 073	70.5	-	-	-
Textiles	36 000 000	50 908 167	141.4	1 000 000	1 012 022	101.2
Migrant workers	977 876	1 572 486	160.1	1 989 064	3 662 291	184.1
Young People	134 813 496	132 162 312	98.0	-	-	-
women	-	-	-	532 000	417 998	78.5
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	95 513 713	589 531 672	61.7	3 000 000	9 867 825	329.0
Technical Progress	7 713 000	4 063 067	52.7	2 700 000	2 700 000	100.0
Groups of Undertakings	2 868 000	3 174 796	110.7	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	44 820 562	58 623 212	130.0	17 162 000	33 864 340	197.3

D E N M A R K

Report on aid from the European Social Fund for training measures in Denmark in 1979

The individual countries are required to draw up a report to the Commission on measures implemented during the previous year with aid from the European Social Fund.

The reports are included as an annex to the Commission's annual report to the Council on the activities of the Social Fund.

1. Introduction

For 1979 the Social Fund granted considerable aid for vocational training for the people of Greenland, for special measures for unemployed young people, for training measures for unemployed workers in regional development areas and for the occupational rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

The Fund also granted considerable aid for the retraining of unemployed workers in the distributive trades, for language instruction for migrant workers and for careers information courses for unemployed women.

The following report gives a short description of the labour market and the employment situation. Firstly, there is a summary of Social Fund aid for the various types of measures in 1979 and then the individual sectors of aid are described.

1.1. Developments in the labour market and employment situation

The working population amounts to about 2.6 million persons out of a total population of about 5.1 million. Women make up 44% of the labour force.

Since 1974 the Danish labour market has been marked by a slow down of the increase in the demand for labour. Employment in the private sector has not expanded as earlier years and the growth in employment in the public sector has slowed down.

On the other hand the labour force has grown considerably. Young people born in the high birth-rate years are looking for jobs and the rate of employment of women has increased considerably and now stands at 61%.

Since 1974 unemployment has been at a high level. In 1979 an average of 6.1% of the entire labour force were registered as unemployed compared with 7.3% in 1978. The drop in unemployment between 1978 and 1979 should be seen in connection with the introduction of a bridging pension scheme (early retirement) for those belonging to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and aged over 60, and the introduction of the so-called job creation scheme for long-term unemployed persons who obtain employment for nine months through this scheme.

The increase in unemployment since 1974 has been particularly noticeable in some of the more industrial areas and has meant that the previous wide difference between the rate of unemployment in the regional development areas and in the rest of the country has been considerably narrowed.

Unemployment has affected all sectors of the population, but young people, older people, the handicapped and women have been particularly hard hit. Unemployment among women is, therefore very much higher than among men.

As regards the employment situation in Greenland, see the paragraph below on Social Fund aid for vocational training for Greenland.

2. Summary of Social Fund appropriations for 1979

The Commission approved aid totalling DKR 127.3 million for the 1979 calendar year. Some of the appropriations were authorised under Commission Decisions in 1977 and 1978. The following table shows how these appropriations are distributed among the types of measures classified according to the sectors receiving aid from the Social Fund.

2.1. Aid for special measures for migrant workers (Article 4 of Council Decision 77/803 on action to benefit workers from other Member States)

a. Training of advisory staff	DKR	12 500
b. Language tuition for adults	DKR	1 883 965
c. Vocational preparation for young unemployed migrants	DKR	925 625
d. Training of official interpreters	DKR	280 000
Total	DKR	<u>3 102 090</u>

2.2. Aid for special vocational training and job creation measures for unemployed young people under the age of 25 (Article 4 of Council Decision No 75/459 on measures to benefit persons affected by employment difficulties (young people only, as amended by Council Decision No 77/802 and Council Regulation No 3039/78 on the introduction of two new forms of aid from the Fund for young people)).

a. Special training as part of the basic vocational training	DKR	1 620 000
b. Special apprenticeships and practical training places in private firms, municipal, county and government organizations	DKR	9 315 185
c. Special training schemes at technical schools and commercial colleges	DKR	4 130 000
d. Vocational preparation courses for unemployed young people	DKR	21 727 317
e. General employment projects for unemployed young people implemented by the municipal and county authorities	DKR	3 100 000
f. Municipal aid for the employment of young people in private firms	DKR	2 094 186
g. Special employment projects for unemployed young people implemented by the municipal and county authorities	DKR	772 000
Total	DKR	<u>42 758 688</u>

2.3. Aid for special training measures for women (Article 4 of Council Decision 77/804 on action to benefit women)

Careers information courses for long-term unemployed women aged 25 or over	DKR	3 000 000
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2.4. Aid for training for unemployed persons, those threatened by unemployment or those on short-time working in regional development areas. (The basic Council Decision as amended by Council Decision 77/801, Article 5(1)(a) together with Council Regulation No 2396/71 as amended by Council Regulation 2871/77, Article 1 (a)).

a. Vocational training for the Greenland population	DKR 38 069 228
b. Vocational preparation courses at the Knut Rasmussen High School and the Sulisartut High School	DKR 697 450
c. Courses for semi-skilled workers and special retraining courses for unemployed persons together with careers information courses for long-term unemployed persons in regional development areas in other parts of Denmark	DKR 12 147 771
Total	<u>DKR 50 914 449</u>

2.5. Aid for training for workers who are unemployed or threatened by unemployment as a result of substantial and lasting changes in production or marketing conditions for groups of firms with similar types of production (the basic Council Decision as amended by Council Decision 77/801, Article 5(1)(c), together with Council Regulation 2396/71 as amended by Council Regulation No 2893/77, Article 1(a)).

Retraining of unemployed workers distributive trade DKR 5 050 000

2.6. Aid for the vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons (Basic Council Decision as amended by Council Decision 77/801, Article 5 (1)(d)).

Running of rehabilitation centres DKR 21 899 500

2.7. Aid for research (Council Regulation No 2396/71 as amended by Council Regulation No 2893/77, Article 7).

Model experiment concerning unemployed young people in Aalborg DKR 500 000

2.8. General summary of aid from the Social Fund for measures organized in Denmark in 1979

	Amount in DKR	Percentage breakdown
Migrant workers	3 102 090	2.5
Unemployed young people	42 758 688	33.6
Women	3 000 000	2.4
Total Article 4	48 860 778	38.5
=====		
Training measures for the Greenland population	38 766 678	30.4
Training measures in other regional development areas	12 147 771	9.5
Structural problems in the distributive trade sector	5 050 000	4.0
Vocational rehabilitation	21 899 500	17.2
Total Article 5	77 863 949	61.1
=====		
Pilot schemes Article 7	550 000	0.4
Total aid	127 274 727	100.00
=====		

3. The individual measures which have received aid from the Social Fund

In the following description of measures particular emphasis will be placed on aid from the Social Fund in new areas and or aid to benefit the Greenland population.

The figures are mainly based on estimates used as a basis for application since only limited accounts are kept of the aid granted.

3.1. Measures on behalf of migrant workers

As a continuation of the 1978 aid the Social Fund made grants towards Danish courses for adult migrant workers which were organized by the Copenhagen Municipal Authorities and other municipal authorities in the area around the capital where there is a relatively high number of foreign workers. A substantial grant was also made for vocational preparation courses for young immigrants at the Copenhagen Municipal Youth School which is the continuation of an experimental project aided by the Social Fund. Finally aid was also granted for training of official interpreters and social welfare personnel. See the summary above for a breakdown of the total aid of DKR 3.1 million.

3.2. Measures for unemployed young people

In 1979 45 000 of young people aged under 25 (about 10 %) were unemployed. 60 % of these were women. Young unemployed persons amounted to 30 % of all unemployed persons.

Efforts to counter youth unemployment are the particular concern of a number of government, municipal and county training and employment measures. The main emphasis is on municipal and county initiatives which were considerably extended by the Law of 14 September 1977 on special measures to increase employment in the municipalities and counties.

In 1979 about 39 000 young unemployed persons participated in special measures compared with 32 000 in 1978.

Total expenditure on special measures for young unemployed persons amounted in 1979 to about DKR 800 million, of which 70 % was by the municipal and county authorities and about 30 % by the Government.

As a continuation of aid from the previous year the Social Fund in 1979 granted aid for the following vocational training measures :

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

Basic vocational training which has to a large extent replaced traditional apprenticeship training, consists of one year's basic training in one general vocational field at a commercial school or a technical college. This is followed by practical training in a more specialized area normally for about two to three years with periods spent at commercial school or technical college.

- (2) The creation of special apprenticeships and practical training places in private firms with county grants, in municipal and county administrations and institutions and in Government organizations.

Assistance from the Social Fund is aimed at unemployed young people who had looked in vain for a traditional apprenticeship or have not been able to complete basic vocational training or similar theoretical and practical vocational training because of a lack of practical places.

- (3) Special courses as part of technical training and in the commercial and clerical sector at various levels and of varying length..
- (4) Vocational preparation courses for unemployed young people.

The sources which on average last eleven weeks, provide a practical and theoretical introduction to several large industrial sectors and a more detailed knowledge of one or two of these. The courses close with vocational guidance and job experience.

Those attending the courses with last three months or more can obtain a government grant for the training. Apprentices and trainees receive special fixed apprentices' and trainees' wages. An individual grant is also paid to those attending vocational preparation courses.

The Social Fund has also given grants for the special employment of young unemployed persons. The authorization for this is contained in Council Regulation No 3039/78, which with effect from 1 January 1979 extended the scope of aid from the Fund for unemployed young people to cover the special employment of young people in private firms and non-profit-making employment projects for young people.

The grant from the Fund does not exceed DKR 117 per participant per week (15 EUA).

More specifically the grants cover :

- (5) The municipal wage subsidy scheme concerning the employment of young people in special jobs in private firms.

Under the wage subsidy scheme the municipalities give grants for six months or possibly 12 months to create special jobs for young people who have been unemployed for at least three months. Employment is under normal employment and wage conditions without any time limitation.

The grant amounts to DKR 11 per hour. For young people aged 18 to 24 the grant amounts to DKR 16 per hour for the first six months.

- (6) Employment projects for young people

The employment projects are implemented with municipal or county funds or possibly with a government grant.

The reference period is six months but can be extended to 12 months.

The wage and working conditions for the young people should correspond to those for corresponding work on the normal labour market unless an exception is authorized.

Many projects are set up in connection with vocational preparation courses for young people, semi-skilled worker courses and other training measures with a view to enabling young people to qualify in a technical sector.

An increasing number of projects include training elements of a general vocational and technical nature as an integrated part of the project.

The implementation of special measures for young unemployed persons is in close cooperation with the local employment offices and both aids of industry. An attempt is made to coordinate measures in the local area.

The following table give the expected total expenditure and number of participants in the relevant measures and the amount of aid from the Social Fund.

1979	Total expenditure DKR million	Total number of participants	Aid from the Social Fund DKR million
1) Special vocational training as part of basic	*)	*)	1.6
2) Special apprenticeships and practical training places	192	8 000	9.3
3) Special courses, technical schools and commercial colleges	*)	*)	4.1
4) Vocational preparation courses for young people	72	7 500	21.7
5) Wage subsidy for special jobs in private firms	19	2 700	2.1
6) Employment projects for young people	442	17 400	3.9

*) Comparable data not available.

The individual Social Fund appropriations have differing restrictions. Most of them are restricted to young people who are seeking first time employment and are geographically limited to areas outside the counties of Copenhagen, Frederiksborg and Roskilde. Regional development areas impose a further geographical restriction. There is also an age limit of 20 for those attending vocational preparations courses.

Some of the appropriations have also been subject to a weighted reduction in view of the limited Social Fund appropriations for applications with the lowest priority including general employment schemes for young people and the municipal wage subsidy scheme concerning the special employment of young people in private firms.

3.3. Special measures for women

In 1978 the number of unemployed women accounted for 46 % and in 1979 52 % of all persons registered as unemployed.

As a new initiative, in view particularly of the high unemployment rate among women, careers information courses for long-term unemployed women were set up in January 1978 as part of the government's employment programme. Some courses were available both to men and women while others were particularly geared to unemployed women.

The purpose of the courses was to give an introduction to two or three sectors of industry where there were employment opportunities locally and to give general guidance on conditions in the labour market. The courses also aimed at encouraging participants to look for employment and to undertake training. The women's courses included a special training module about the position of women in society and one or more occupational modules on areas of work where women are traditionally employed.

The Social Fund, as a continuation of the aid for 1974, granted aid of DKR 3 million (50 %) for the courses in 1979 for about 1 230 long-term unemployed women over the age of 24.

3.4. (a) and (b) Training measures for the Greenland population

The employment situation in Greenland is marked by the severe Arctic winter which causes major seasonal fluctuations with considerable unemployment. There are no accurate figures on unemployment, but surveys show that unemployment particularly affects all young people. It is estimated that in the group of 14 to 24 year olds about half are unemployed.

It is expected that the Greenland labour force will increase by 50 % in the ten years 1975 - 1984.

In recent years there has been a far-ranging extension in the Greenland population's training opportunities and of training capacity in Greenland itself.

The aim of this is to meet the training requirements of the young people in the bulge birth-rate years and to create the training conditions for establishing new jobs and the takeover by the local population of a number of jobs which previously had to be carried out by Danish labour.

The Social Fund has made grants for most of the vocational training courses where participants have been over the age of 18 and unemployed or threatened with unemployment.

The aid has covered the attendance by about 4 000 persons, mainly unskilled workers, at courses for semi-skilled workers, seamanship training, commercial and clerical training, training in the health and social welfare field and apprenticeships and basic vocational training in crafts and industry.

Vocational training is financed by the government and carried out in schools directed by a Vocational Training Council set up by the Ministry for Greenland and based in Greenland. Commercial and clerical training has however been moved to a commercial college (Ikast) in Denmark and also some of the other training courses have been carried out in Denmark since there is still insufficient training capacity in Greenland.

Social Fund aid totalling DKR 38.1 million in 1979 covered about 50 % of the government's total expenditure on vocational training for the Greenland population.

Assistance from the Social Funds in 1979 had a direct effect by supporting a number of courses which it had long been planned to set up.

In addition to the aid for vocational training courses the Fund has for the first time given grants for training at the two Greenland "folk highschoools" in particular with the aim of easing the transfer of young people to vocational employment or to give them a better chance of beginning vocational training.

The grant amounted to DKR 0.7 million.

3.4.c. Training measures for unemployed persons and those threatened by unemployment in regional development areas in other parts of Denmark

Aid from the Social Fund for regional development areas in other parts of the country consisted in 1979 too of various types of training for unemployed, unskilled workers.

The total grant of DKR 12.1 million covered DKR 3.5 million (50 %) for retraining about 400 unemployed persons who were offered employment in newly created jobs in the regional development areas, DKR 1.3 million (50 %) for vocational information courses for about 520 long-term unemployed and DKR 7.3 million (with a weighted reduction of 8.4 %) for training about 1 200 unemployed persons in courses for semi-skilled workers which were implemented under the general training scheme for semi-skilled workers mainly at local independent semi-skilled worker schools. The range of courses depends on the employment opportunities in the local area.

For the content and organization of the training courses, see previous reports.

The running costs for training courses and expenditure on individual grants is borne by the government. The social partners and the local municipalities grant a total subsidy of 15 % for courses at local schools for semi-skilled workers. The Government's total expenditure on the three types of training measures amounted in 1979 to a total of about DKR 350 million for the whole country.

3.5. Retraining unemployed workers in the distributive trades

The retail trade sector is still in the throws of structural reorganization which together with the drop in sales due to the altered economic situation has caused major employment problems for workers in the distributive trades. Application was made as in previous years and a grant was obtained from the Social Fund for retraining unemployed shop assistants in a number of courses in clerical subjects which were implemented by a joint committee of the employer and employee organizations in this branch of industry.

The grant of DKR 5.1 million is expected to cover 50 % of the government grant of 85 % of the running costs and individual assistance for about 500 participants.

3.6. Management of rehabilitation institutions

As in previous years the Social Fund granted a considerable amount of aid for rehabilitation clinics and retraining institutions for the physically and mentally handicapped. The aid for 1979 of DKR 21.9 million covered 50 % of the cost of running institutions in the regional development areas and those institutions outside the regional development areas which are residential.

Rehabilitation institutions receive the occupationally handicapped for work assessment, occupational rehabilitation, re-education and retraining with a view to increasing the handicapped person's employment possibilities on the ordinary labour market.

Under the Law on social assistance the counties are responsible for running and financing the institutions. Half of the expenditure is borne by the counties and half by the handicapped person's home municipality.

3.7. Pilot Scheme

In 1979 the Social Fund made a grant of DKR 550 000 to cover 50 % of expenditure on a pilot scheme relating to young unemployed persons in a socially disadvantaged suburb of Aalborg, a large town in North Jutland. The project was set up in Autumn 1979 and will run for two years.

The project which is being carried out by the Aalborg Municipal Youth Centre aims at providing a multi-faceted range of employment and training measures to improve the young people's opportunities of obtaining work.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1978

DENMARK

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	1 120	-	-	-	3 106	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	1 140	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>								
Regions	1 890	1 500	-	-	1 155	655	-	-
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of under-takings	16	65	-	-	105	221	-	-
Handicapped persons	440	850	-	-	190	416	-	-

Notes : Based on estimates.

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1978.
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 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES		OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES			
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	7 750 *)	9 050 *)	117	-	-	-
Young People	5 760	4 226	73	-	-	-
Women	1 530	1 140	75	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	5 000 **)	5 200	104	-	-	-
Technical Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of Undertakings	450	407	90	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	1 825	1 896	104	-	-	-

Note : Based on estimates

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

*) Number of beneficiaries applies to number of persons

***) Amounts uncertain due to diminished budget

***) Estimates.

3. NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT %	OTHERS %
<p><u>Article 4</u> Agriculture Textiles Migrant workers Young People Women</p> <p><u>Article 5</u> Regions Technical Progress Groups of Under- takings Handicapped Persons</p>	<p>Only limited survey results available.</p>	

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

AID USED IN 1978 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	2 857 500	2 700 679	95	-	-	-
Young People	29 533 420	18 931 014	64	-	-	-
Handicapped	3 120 000	2 009 006	64	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	42 193 258	41 312 578	98	-	-	-
Technical Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of Undertakings	4 035 500	2 766 266	69	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	16 348 500	14 699 214	90	-	-	-

GERMANY

Report on the activities of the European Social Fund in the Federal Republic of Germany

As can be seen from the relationship between the volume of applications and the amount of assistance actually granted, the Fund only makes a relatively small contribution, in financial terms, towards employment promotion measures in the Federal Republic. Its role is nevertheless vital.

(To take an example, the problem of "second generation" immigrants is placing increasing demands on both public and private bodies. Without aid from the Fund, certain of the bodies concerned would not merely be unable to meet these demands in full but would actually be forced to discontinue some of their activities).

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

All programmes and measures falling within the scope of the Fund's activities are examined with a view to the possibility of applying for assistance. Whether an application is submitted at all, and if so whether it relates to the whole or only part of the programme in question depends on the following factors :

- Is the amount concerned in line with the resources and practices of the Fund ?

(Hence why, for example, aid is only requested for part of the Federal Government's Employment Promotion Programme).

- Does the likely Fund contribution justify the administrative expenditure entailed in the submission of an application?

(This question needs to be asked in relation, for instance, to measures in favour of migrant workers carried out by private bodies).

- Where the programme is in principle eligible for assistance but the Fund guidelines lay down additional criteria, are its characteristics such that there is a reasonable chance of an application being approved ?

(This question is relevant, for example, in the case of operations designed to benefit young people).

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

The Fund is not really in a position to act as the motive force behind new employment policy initiatives in the individual Member States. Such initiatives match the particular situation and possibilities. Measures which are effective and enjoy a high priority within a particular country may well not fit in with Community guidelines as interpreted by the Commission.

(To take an example, great efforts are currently made in the Federal Republic to help young first job seekers whose personal shortcomings place them at a disadvantage in the competition for training places. The aim is to enable them to obtain skilled training under the "dual" system, thereby reducing to a minimum the risk of their becoming unemployed again. The Fund does not, unfortunately, provide the necessary assistance).

The Social Fund has, on the other hand, helped to promote the training of women for traditionally male occupations.

Fund support for the special Federal/Land programme to increase the number of training places and jobs for the severely handicapped has also had a positive impact.

The success of the plan to set up at regional level integrated systems of complementary institutions for the occupational rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped will depend in no small part on the extent of the Fund commitment.

- (c) Impact of the Fund on regions benefiting from absolute priority.

Not quantifiable.

Notes on the table

The numbers of persons have, for the most part, been estimated on the basis of statistical data.

The amounts are taken from the relevant claims for payment.

Table 1 gives the actual numbers of beneficiaries as approved to the projected numbers mentioned in approval decisions.

Table 4 relates the subsidies approved to 50% of the expenditure actually incurred.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN						WOMEN					
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		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	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
<u>Article 4</u>												
Agriculture	-	530	-	115	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	37
Textiles	-	685	-	-	-	1 258	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	5 148	7 437	50 308	164 668	2 893	5 362	17 471	57 733				
Young people	18 014	-	-	-	12 889	-	-	-				
<u>Article 5</u>												
Regions	12 802	13 261	-	-	9 657	6 031	-	-				
Technical progress	-	85	-	-	-	8	-	-				
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Handicapped persons	3 216	1 348	-	-	2 076	344	-	-				

Notes :

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1978.
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 1978

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	1 080	766	71.0			
Textiles	2 665	1 957	73.4			
Migrant workers	-	311 020	-			
Young People	14 550	30 903	212.0			
Women	-	-	-			
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	31 330	41 895	134.0			
Technical Progress	360	93	26.0			
Groups of Undertakings	-	-	-			
Handicapped Persons	2 433	6 984	287.0			

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 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT %	OTHERS %
<u>Article 4</u> Agriculture Textiles Migrant workers Young People Women	92 92 - - -	
<u>Article 5</u> Regions Technical Progress Groups of Under- takings Handicapped Persons	92 100 - -	

Note :

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

4. AID USED IN 1978 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	7 784 550	2 779 793	35.7			
Textiles	11 954 800	3 799 483	31.8			
Migrant Workers	14 975 589	19 730 495	132.0			
Young People	53 387 820	61 010 626	114.0			
women	-	-	-			
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	120 142 319	86 870 570	72.3			
Technical Progress	537 050	152 163	28.0			
Groups of Undertakings	-	-	-			
Handicapped Persons	32 195 297	48 568 648	151.0			

40

FRANCE

European Social Fund Unit

ANNUAL REPORT (Part 2)

The impact of the Social Fund has been particularly large in France. Without the considerable amount of aid provided, many operations could not have been carried out or could not have reached the same stage of development.

This is not only evident in respect of the major programmes launched by the public authorities, particularly as regards young people who are looking for work and have poor qualifications, but also in respect of the whole range of extremely varied operations supported by public bodies from their own funds, such as the "Fonds d'action sociale pour les travailleurs migrants" (fund for social measures on behalf of migrant workers) or the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, as well as private bodies. A significant number of bodies constituted under private law have access to the European Social Fund - which makes it difficult to select and examine projects. However, these projects comply closely with the Fund's guidelines and observe the principles of maximization of returns and of shared responsibility for financing, without which they could not be brought to a successful conclusion.

The European Social Fund's overall impact could be made even better if the organizers paid greater attention to bringing their requests for aid into line with their actual needs and to not putting aside or holding back credits which they will not be able to use, and if Commission departments made a sustained effort to break their habit of tardy notification.

It must be stressed that because of the discrepancy between the time scale laid down for the routing of aid requests and national budget deadlines, it is not always possible to make accurate estimates.

It is no doubt with the idea of protecting themselves against the consequences of unpunctual notification, possible weighted reductions and the general rise in costs that many organizers overestimate their operational capacity.

The quicker authorizations were made known, the quicker and more effectively it would be possible to detect excessive requests as from the first advance. One cannot insist enough on having the Fund make its decisions before operations are carried out rather than intervene at a very late date, after they have been put into effect. Once this situation has been put right, it will be easier to make the organizers stick to their own estimates

and to obtain rapid and full information on operations at the time when aid is requested for them and for the drafting of the annual report. This is being stressed among the Commission departments, which in the last few years have facilitated the task of national departments and speeded up the payment service, so as to draw attention to a crucial area in which progress must be made both by the Fund and the Member States. Such joint efforts would make it possible to increase the Fund's impact, to have a better grasp of its range and to multiply its effects.

Selection of projects

An inter-ministerial committee has been set up in France for presenting applications to the European Social Fund, with the twofold aim of selecting projects and achieving a greater concordance of the Fund's guidelines, the levels of priority and the operations envisaged. It is making an in-depth study of ways and means of improving the Fund's quantitative, and above all qualitative, impact in France.

It has already been able to gauge the extent of the problem, particularly in a study of the new procedures for presenting applications for aid for projects broken down by area of intervention. Selections are made finally at the time of financing by national public authorities when the projects are examined initially. If they meet the criteria recommended by the Fund, they are presented to obtain aid grants judged indispensable or necessary.

The French authorities wish to draw the attention of the Commission to the fact that the final choice should be made by the Social Fund Directorate and should not be expected to come from a new examination by the Member States of projects already selected. This would make it possible to apply the weighted reduction more fairly, for this reduction has serious consequences for private bodies and in cases of late notification.

Pilot experiments

These represent one of the Fund's most interesting aspects because of their innovation nature and prospects they open up. However, it should be possible to obtain authorization far more quickly. Furthermore, it would be better if the Fund did not encourage pilot experiments, the development of which it would be unable to support later on, either because they are ineligible or would not achieve the necessary level of priority. It is therefore proposed that a pilot project be examined in

the light of its later chances under Fund guidelines before it is launched.

On the other hand, it might be possible - so as to favour the discovery of significant operations - to suggest that organizers initially limit themselves to presenting summary projects and that these be examined rapidly so that Commission departments may indicate which projects have caught their eye as being suitable for definite implementation. Such a selection in two stages would make it possible to step up the search for likely projects while reducing the work of examining the full-scale files.

Regions enjoying absolute priority

France's overseas departments are the regions enjoying absolute priority.

The European Social Fund is making major contributions in these regions, whose economic difficulties are undoubted, while the finding of solutions for them remains a delicate matter. Their requirements in respect of industrial infrastructure and the low level of qualification of part of the working population, particularly young people seeking employment, mean that efforts have to be stepped up as regards remedial courses and preparation for vocational courses tailored to local needs.

There are at present three main areas of endeavour :

- (i) Efforts are being made to give handicapped persons a chance to take a normal place in society by means of training provided in specialized schools. Efforts of this kind are being made on behalf of young handicapped persons on the island of Réunion.
- (ii) Remedial courses are being provided for young people, as well as preparation for vocational training and practical courses. These practical courses lead to employment or to admission to vocational training. The programmes include building trade courses (basic and secondary building), metal working and such commercial jobs as salesmen, typists, repairmen and the like. These courses - of which there are many - are generally held on the premises and with the teachers and equipment of technical schools but for persons who have left school.
- (iii) Retraining, skilled training and upgrading courses are provided for persons seeking employment. These courses are given by the centres of the "Association pour la formation professionnelle des adultes" (Adult Vocational Training Association) and lead to the acquisition of a certificate of proficiency in numerous vocations (building trade, metal working, driving and the like. There also other specialized establishments such as schools for electricians, fishermen, the catering trade, and for nurses and nursing auxiliaries.

A great deal of thought is being given at present to finding and encouraging projects in the industrial, food and agriculture sectors on the lookout for skilled workers and likely to create new jobs.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1978

FRANCE

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	3 948	1 184	20	13	1 790	513	28	17	
Textiles	48	83	32	22	108	273	10	11	
Migrant workers	2 251	1 338	3 382	7 452	586	508	2 375	3 972	
Young people	20 692	7 356	34 611	98	5 335	2	32 824	80	
<u>Article 5</u>									
Regions	1 474	1 684	114	531	688	651	71	210	
Technical progress	91	194	191	1 615	13	16	2	256	
Groups of under-takings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Handicapped persons	-	87	493	573	-	-	100	95	
TOTAL	28 504	11 926	38 843	10 304	8 520	1 963	35 410	4 641	

Notes :

- For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not covered to all operations aided by the Fund (e.g. education of children of migrant workers) but additional information may if necessary, be annexed.
- 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 statistics are given for women, since the sampling was inconclusive.

2. PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES			OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (1) / (2)	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	8 084	6 700	82.87	1 086	813	74.86
Textiles	142	112	78.87	1 120	484	43.21
Migrant workers	4 405	4 179	94.86	20 633	17 686	85.71
Young People	136 424	89 983	65.95	11 518	10 956	95.12
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	4 276	4 324	1.12	1 483	1 094	73.16
Technical Progress	388	404	4.12	1 961	1 974	+ 0.6
Groups of Undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	903	942	4.31	509	406	79.76
TOTAL	154 622	106 644	68.97	38 310	33 413	87.21

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 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT %	OTHERS %
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	73.67 (5 478 : 7 435)	100 (78 : 78)
Textiles	74.80 (383 : 512)	- (- : 75)
Migrant workers	48.70 (2 281 : 4 683)	7.82 (1 345 : 17 181)
Young People	30.93 (10 326 : 33 385)	64.45 (43 580 : 67 613)
Women		
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	84.85 (3 816 : 4 497)	98.48 (912 : 926)
Technical Progress	98.40 (309 : 314)	15.35 (317 : 2 064)
Groups of Under-takings		
Handicapped Persons	97.70 (85 : 87)	22.60 (285 : 1 261)

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

4. AID USED IN 1978 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	51 724 790	51 228 305	99.04	11 871 000	5 497 700	46.31
Textiles	127 815	63 288	49.51	6 975 268	2 220 166	31.82
Migrant Workers	7 960 338	5 707 830	71.70	22 400 007	17 958 431	80.17
Young People	206 538 785	148 976 117	74.00	35 260 949	27 992 832	79.38
WOMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	40 857 600	32 170 118	78.73	9 298 979	5 809 012	62.46
Technical Progress	5 754 771	3 770 195	65.51	4 252 222	3 839 501	30.29
Groups of Undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	14 686 336	14 588 174	99.33	7 771 332	7 117 138	91.58
TOTAL	327 650 435	256 504 027	78.28	97 829 757	70 434 780	71.99

I R E L A N D

1. National report on activities of European Social Fund in 1978.
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, were clearly outside the priorities of the Fund were not submitted. There was, therefore, a certain system of pre-selection.

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 has interpreted the question as seeking information on operations which were carried out for the first time during the course of 1978; on that basis the details of the new programmes undertaken in 1978 by the principal Fund beneficiary viz AnCO the Industrial Training Authority are as follows :

AnCO (The National Industrial Training Authority)

- (i) During 1978 AnCO opened three new training centres, two of which are located in Dublin and one in Athlone, Co Westmeath.
- (ii) In conjunction with two Government Departments, the Departments of Education and the Environment, AnCO developed a training programme for unemployed travelling people (itinerants). This programme developed as a result of a pilot scheme which also received Social Fund aid. As a result of developments in 1978, the programme was considerably expanded in 1979.
- (iii) AnCO commenced a new programme of training courses in basic management for women in November, 1978. The purpose of the programme was to afford women access to jobs in management, an area in which they are at present seriously under-represented. In addition, during 1978 AnCO planned and made arrangements both for expansion and diversifications of existing programmes in managerial skills for women and for programmes, e.g. return to work programmes which were introduced early in 1979.

- (iv) A special programme in manufacturing management techniques was set up in April, 1978 for unemployed people. This course trained the participants in basic manufacturing management techniques and in the utilisation of personal and interpersonal skills necessary for successful interaction at all levels of a business organisation.
- (v) A course was developed in late 1978 for people wishing to start their own businesses but who lacked the necessary skills and information.

The precise effects of E.S.F. assistance in terms of jobs created are difficult to quantify. Some programmes aided by the Fund in 1978, as in other years, could be received to be directly related to employment creation e.g. the programmes of training for new industries of the Industrial Development Authority, Gealtarra Eireann 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 monies 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 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 1978 influenced general training or aid to programmes subsequently submitted under Articles 4 and 5 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. For instance, in the case of AnCO such schemes have facilitated the introduction of programmes which required close analysis and study on pilot experiments before being extended more generally. More specifically in 1978 as a result of a pilot project on the training of itinerants, AnCO was enabled in conjunction with two Government Departments, to develop and commence operations on a country-wide programme of training courses for itinerants. This programme was extended in 1979 and received assistance from the ESF under Article 5 (Regions) in that year; an application has been made for continuation of that assistance in 1980 for the programme.

The 1979 programme covered inter alia a range of basic skills mainly in the metalwork, woodwork, sewing and craft disciplines. Particular modules were also incorporated into the programme to meet individual requirements. The aim of the programme is to help participants secure stable employment or to equip them with skills which will enable them to become gainfully self employed through offering a service or through making/selling a product. The programme is also designed to help accelerate the rate of integration of the travelling people into the settled community. Each programme extends over 48 weeks and the training is funded jointly by AnCO, the Department of Education and the Department of the Environment.

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 characterised by long 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 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 1978. 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 Article 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 1978, as it has been for AnCO's growth in earlier years. In 1978 AnCO trained 10 000 unemployed adults 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 3 154 in 1977 to 3 609 in 1978.

(ii) Craft Trainee Programme

In 1978 AnCO trained over 1 540 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 a very substantial (40 %) expansion of this programme in 1978, as compared with 1977.

(iii) Community Youth Training Programme

In 1978 AnCO trained over 1 800 young persons on its Community Youth Training Programme which gives the young persons concerned basic industrial skills especially for the construction sector. The number of participants represented a 200 % increase on the number trained in 1977. 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

In 1978 AnCO embarked on an entirely new programme, the Career Training Programme, designed to give career guidance and work experience to young school-leavers seeking their first job. Over 3 000 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 1978 a total of 4 025 persons were trained under the scheme, consisting mainly of new employees. All of the persons involved in the training programmes were guaranteed employment on completion of their training.

(b) Industrial Development Authority

The Industrial Development Authority (IDA) 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 regions which have particular employment problems even by Irish standards.

(c) Gaeltarra Eireann

The training operations of Gaeltarra 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 Gaeltarra's training programme is to assist and encourage the provision, organisation, training and development of a skilled work force 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. Two examples of the types of projects assisted are as follows :

- (i) A subsidiary of a U.S. firm has established a plant in Belmullet, County Mayo for the production of dialytic filters and ancillary equipment for use in medical applications. Current employment is over 270. Many of the sub-components used by the firm come from another Gaeltacht company. Apart from the employment which it has generated directly and indirectly, the success of this project is a key factor in establishing the viability of industry in this remote area.
- (ii) A small company which has been established in a Gaeltacht area of County Galway specialises in precision metal work with particular emphasis on hospital and security markets. The process involved consists of highly skilled and often computer-aided metal fabrication, including advanced paint work. The effect in terms of the development of local skills has been the introduction of very high standards of industrial performance into an area that previously was predominantly dependent on fishing and welfare payments. The company also provides a valuable source of critical services to other industrialists in the area and thus is a positive incentive in the attraction of new industry to the area.
- (iii) A third project is jointly sponsored by Gaeltarra Eireann, British and Italian interests. The company produces precision quality optical lenses, involving the highest levels of individual skills, under sterile conditions. The project is of particular socio-economic value to the area in which it is located as the employment required is oriented chiefly towards young people of high perceptive and intellectual aptitudes who might otherwise be obliged to leave the area.

(d) 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 1978. 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. Programmes were developed, initiated or planned with the possibility of assistance from the Social Fund as an important support element.

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 100 % 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 1978.

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	MEN						WOMEN						
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER CATEGORIES		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	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years	
<u>Article 4</u>													
Agriculture	400	40	-	-	457	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	146	49	-	-	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	-	-	-	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Young people	10 405	-	-	-	3 531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>													
Regions	9 997	4 573	1 880	2 044	4 876	2 251	595	1 200					
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of under-takings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	2 891	4 322	-	181	1 706	3 113	67	61					

Notes :

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1978.
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 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES		OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES			
	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (1) / (2)	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	120	120	100	1 154	810	70.
Textiles	-	-	-	305	228	75
Migrant workers	400	228	57	-	-	-
Young People	14 360	10 068	70	1 200	80	7
Women	12	6	50	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	14 894	11 109	75	20 060	16 307	81
Technical Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of Undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	7 257	7 281	100.3	5 060	5 060	100

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 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT %	OTHERS %
<p><u>Article 4</u> Agriculture Textiles Migrant workers Young People Women</p> <p><u>Article 5</u> Regions Technical Progress Groups of Under- takings Handicapped Persons</p>	<p>89</p> <p>See explanatory note attached</p>	<p>100</p>

Note :

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

4.

AID USED IN 1978 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	29 635	29 635 / 100	227 800	227 800 / 100
Textiles	-	- / -	76 150	61 147 / 80
Migrant Workers	20 775	19 984.22 / 96	-	- / -
Young People	7 056 488.25	6 655 300.26 / 94	162 015	38 596 / 24
Women	4 675	2 913 / 62	-	- / -
<u>Article 5</u>				
Regions	5 587 864.75	5 294 940.24 / 95	8 010 299.26	7 168 255 / 89
Technical Progress	-	- / -	-	- / -
Groups of Undertakings	-	- / -	-	- / -
Handicapped Persons	2 555 477	2 461 790 / 96	1 867 179	1 863 711 / 99

ITALY

PART ONE

(a) Introduction

The changes in the outline for the report have simplified the operation and the results obtained may be considered more realistic and complete than hitherto.

Certain reservations, however, should be made as regards the significance of some of the data.

Table 1 - Some promoters specifically stated that the breakdown by age and sex was partly an estimate, but on the whole the data are significant.

Table 2 - Part of the information under "regions" has been estimated, as pointed out in the table.

Table 3 - Has been slightly modified to make the figures more readily comprehensible. As in past years, many promoters were unable to provide exact or even estimated figures concerning the employment of workers who have been trained; accordingly, it was thought advisable to indicate the extent of the data not available to obtain an idea of the validity of the figures given. Another peculiarity of the table is the inclusion of a percentage of trainees who, having completed the first stage in a course, do not take up employment because they are continuing their training; in assessing the effectiveness of assistance, we consider that this percentage should not be overlooked. Mention should also be made of the percentage of trainees (although small) who for various reasons (illness etc.) abandon the course before completion. In addition, promoters have drawn attention to the number of young people, called up for military service, which frequently occurs soon after completion of a course.

Consequently the placement rates given should be considered as underestimates.

With further reference to table 3, in accordance with the instructions given for compilation, instructors have been excluded. This accounts for the difference between the figure given here for the number of persons involved and that in table 1 : 665 instructors were included i.e. 134 under "young people", 20 under "agriculture" and 511 under "handicapped persons".

Table 4 - Certain reservations should be made regarding the significance of the data given. As a result of changes in the outline for the report, each project is considered as a whole; accordingly, all projects completed in 1978, together with assistance approved and expenditure for the entire operation have been taken into account. However, many of the projects covered by the report were begun in 1976 (some in 1974) and the amounts shown in table 4 therefore represent total expenditure over several years; to be meaningful they should be adjusted to allow for the effects of inflation. For example, it would be possible to calculate the average cost for each worker trained in real terms, but this would be of little use in any other context.

(b) Table 1

Data has been collected on 61 430 ESF beneficiaries.

- Table 1: percentage of beneficiaries in each sector

Sector	%
Agriculture	7.32
Textiles	6.59
Migrants	20.12
Young people	36.60
Women	-
Regions	17.35
Technical progress	0.08
Groups of undertakings	1.94
Handicapped persons	10.00
Total	100.00

- Table 2 - Men and women trainees : breakdown by sector (%)

Sector	Men	Women	Total = 100
Agriculture	92.14	7.86	100.00
Textiles	86.81	13.19	"
Migrants	67.77	32.23	"
Young people	42.26	57.74	"
Women	-	-	"
Regions	86.87	13.13	"
Techn.Prog.	80.00	20.00	"
Gr.of Undert.	53.65	46.35	"
Hand.persons	60.16	39.84	"
Total	73.90	26.10	"

On average, women represent about 26 % of all beneficiaries, a figure closely similar to that for 1978 (25 %).

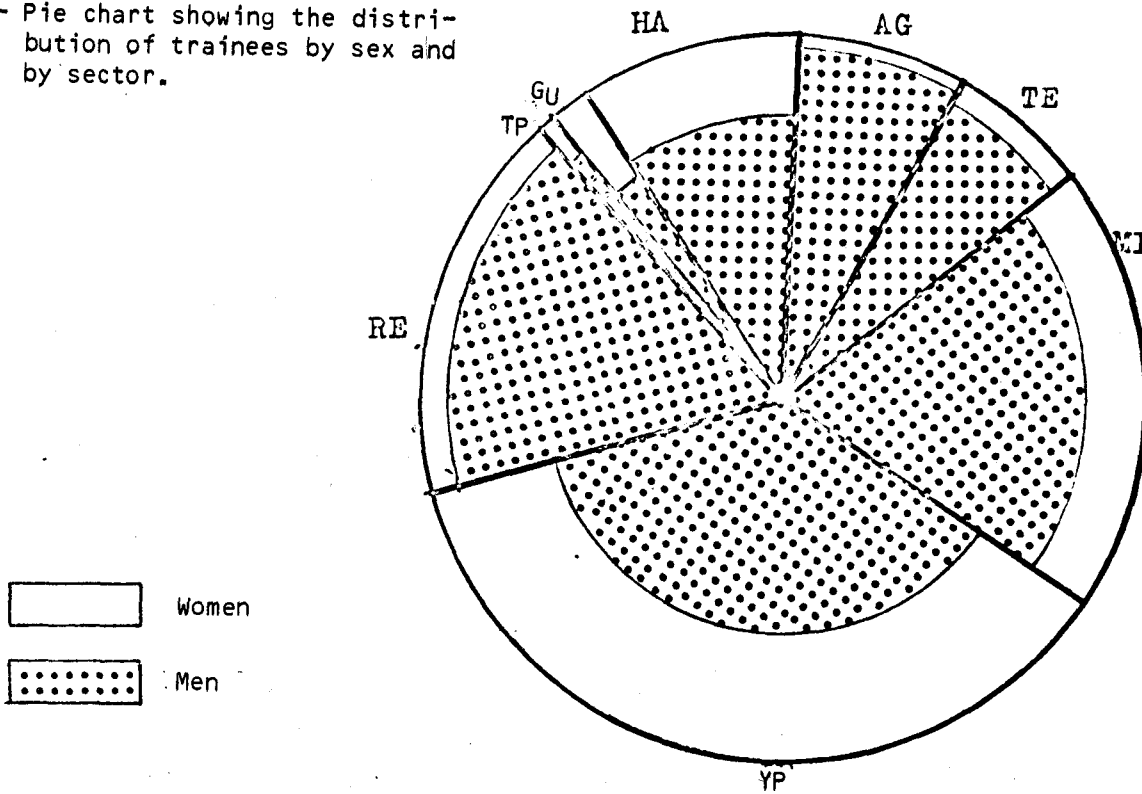
The percentage of women is particularly high in the "young people" sector, largely due to massive assistance for a training programme exclusively for women in the Lombardy region.

Table 3

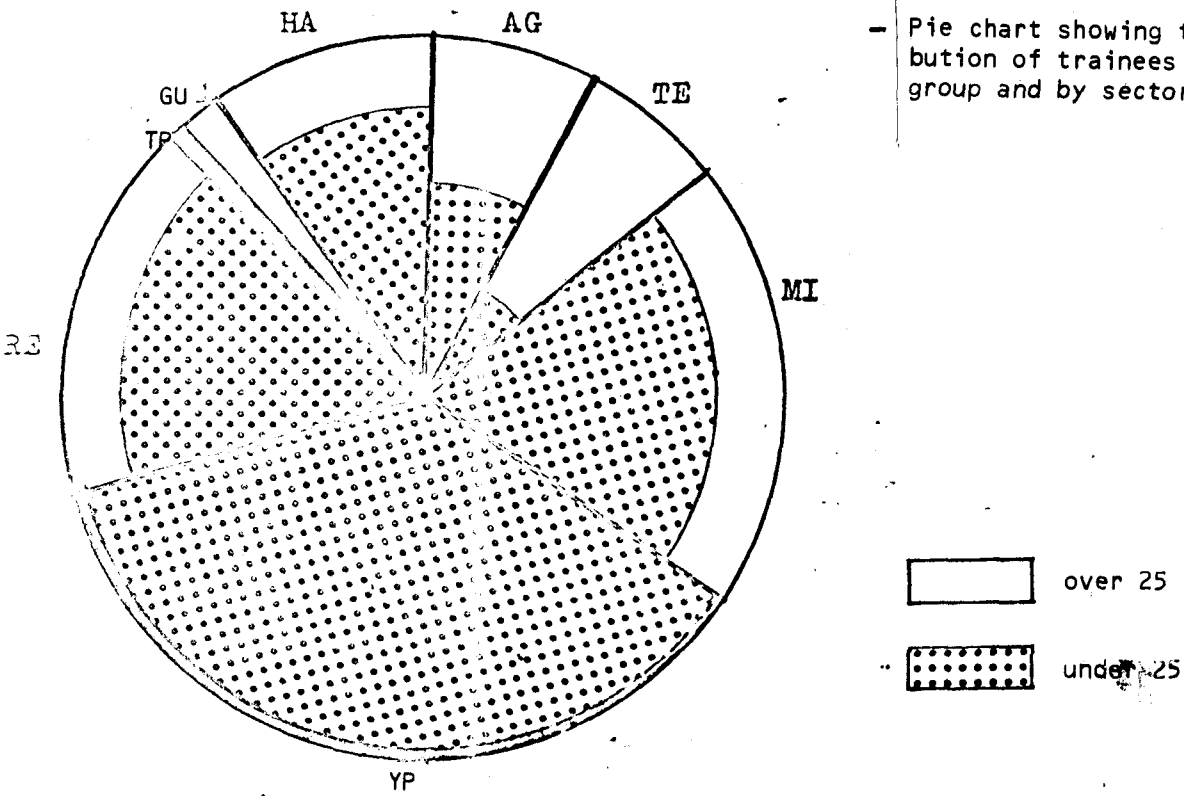
Sector	- 25	+ 25	Total = 100
Agriculture	33.07	66.93	100.00
Textiles	11.36	88.64	"
Migrants	63.80	36.20	"
Young people	99.36	0.64	"
Women	-	-	-
Regions	71.93	28.07	"
Technical progress	100.00	0.00	"
Groups of undertakings	11.99	88.01	"
Handicapped persons	63.14	36.86	"
Total	70.69	29.31	"

On average, over 70 % of the total number of beneficiaries are under 25. In the "young people" sector, the total comes out at slightly less than 100 % due to the inclusion of 134 instructors aged over 25. In the "agriculture", "textile" and "groups of undertakings" sectors the average age is considerably higher.

- Pie chart showing the distribution of trainees by sex and by sector.



- Pie chart showing the distribution of trainees by age group and by sector



- Table 4 : Trainees by category: breakdown by sector

Sector	Unempl. and threatened with unempl.	Other categories	tot=100
AG	46,84	53,16	100,00
TE	64,11	35,89	"
MI	48,62	51,38	"
YP	99,36	0,64	"
WOMEN	-	-	-
RE	80,04	19,96	"
TP	100,00	0,00	"
GU	100,00	0,00	"
HA	73,39	26,61	"
tot.	76,15	23,85	"

A high percentage of young persons who are unemployed and threatened with unemployment are accounted for by the "young people", "regions", "technical progress" and "groups of undertakings" sectors; "other categories" come under "agriculture" and "migrants".

On average, 76.15 % of all beneficiaries are unemployed or threatened with unemployment.

Pie chart showing the distribution of trainees by categorie and by sector.

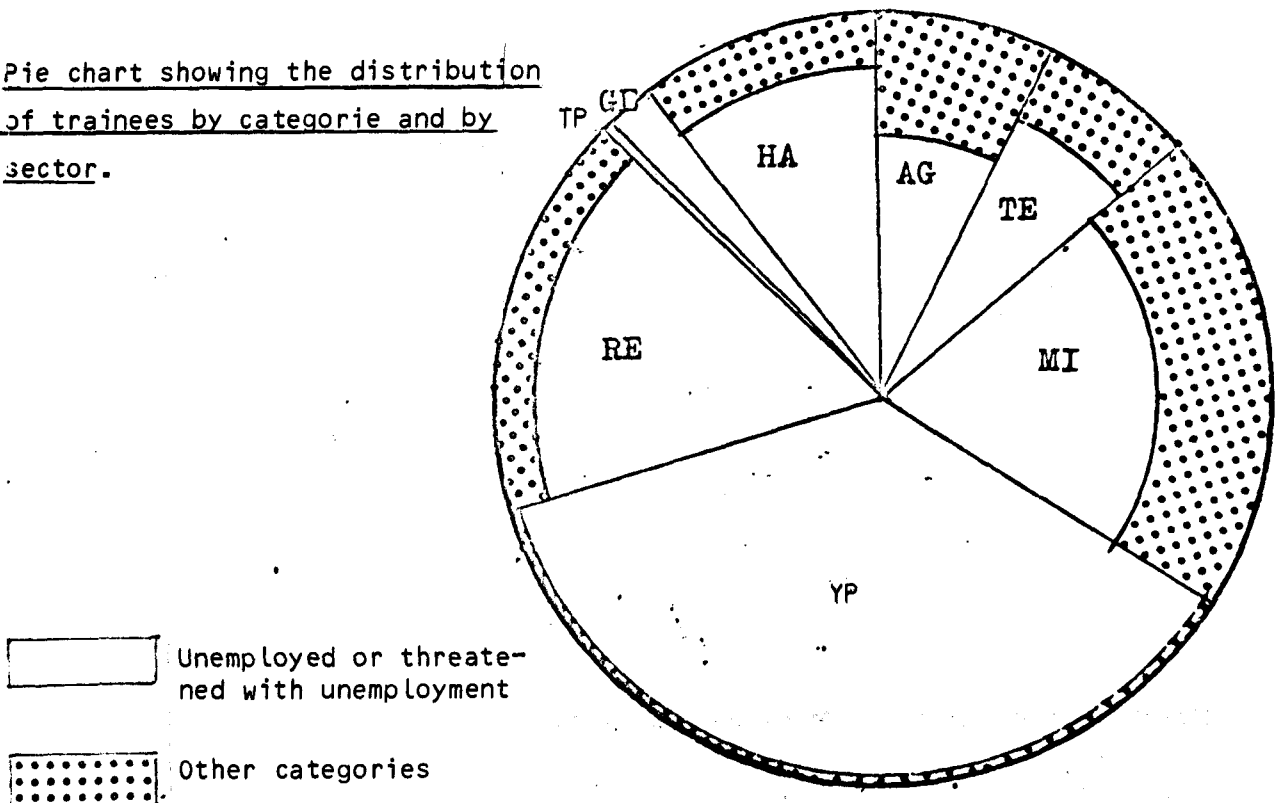


Table 6 - Trainees by age group : breakdown by category

	under 25	over 25	Total = 100
Unemployed or threatened with unemployment	79.90	20.10	100.00
Other categories	38.19	61.81	"
Total	71.03	28.97	"

A high percentage of young people are unemployed; in the "other categories" the percentage of persons over 25 is higher.

Table 6 - Trainees by category: breakdown by age group

	under 25	over 25	Total = 100
Unemployed or threatened with unemployment	88.59	54.68	78.77
Other categories	11.41	45.32	21.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

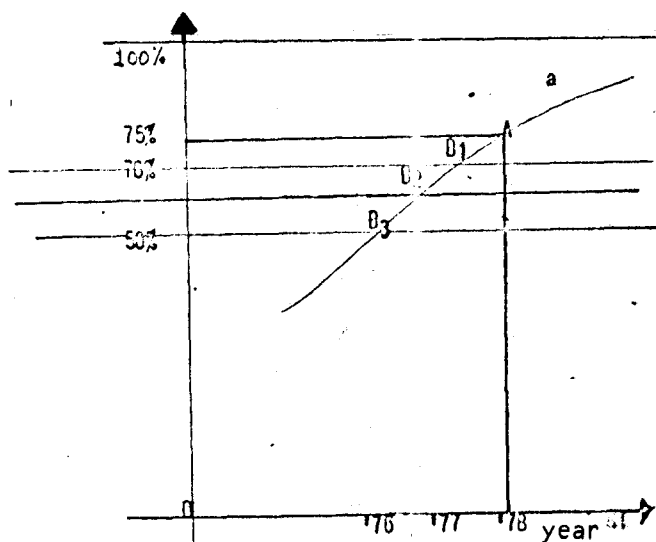
Over 78 % of trainees are unemployed or threatened with unemployment, this figure rising by a further 1.88 % in the case of young people.

(c) Comments on Tables 2 and 4

In analysing the data, it seemed useful to compare the results in Tables 2 and 4 because they are closely related. However, the utilization rates for operations promoted by private bodies are of little significance, as the amounts in question relate to very few (only 5) broad-based and complex projects. The results of operations carried out by the public authorities are more significant and correspond more closely to the real situation : on average number of persons receiving assistance corresponded to over 70 % of the expected volume while the utilization rate for assistance approved was slightly below that figure.

In analysing these percentage it should be recalled that given the criterion adopted for the report - projects completed in 1978 - the figures obtained represent an average of those for previous years.

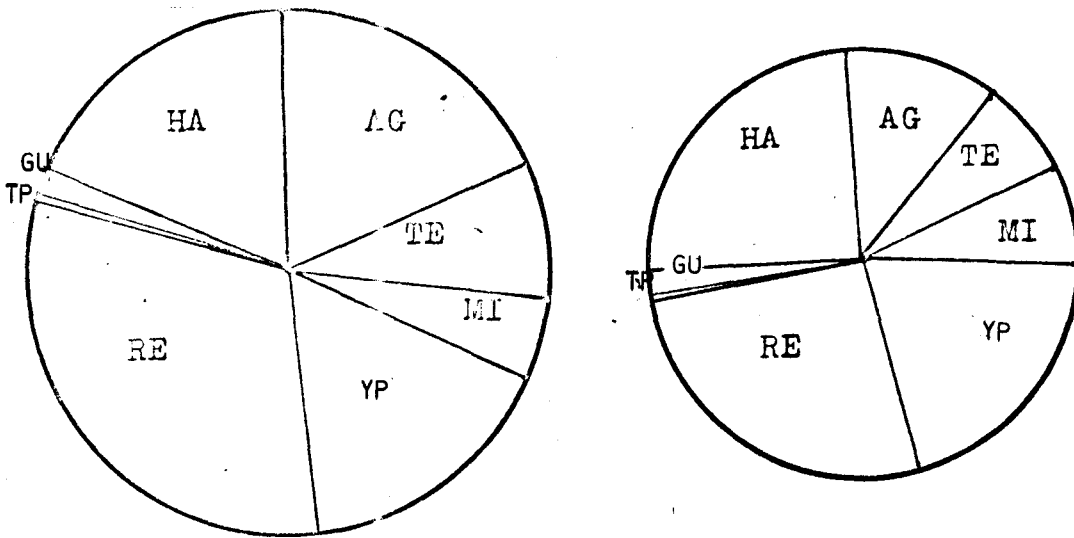
Assuming a steady increase in the utilization rate following improvements in management procedures or greater speed in the implementation of projects the percentages obtained are necessarily lower than those for 1978. This can be shown on a graph :



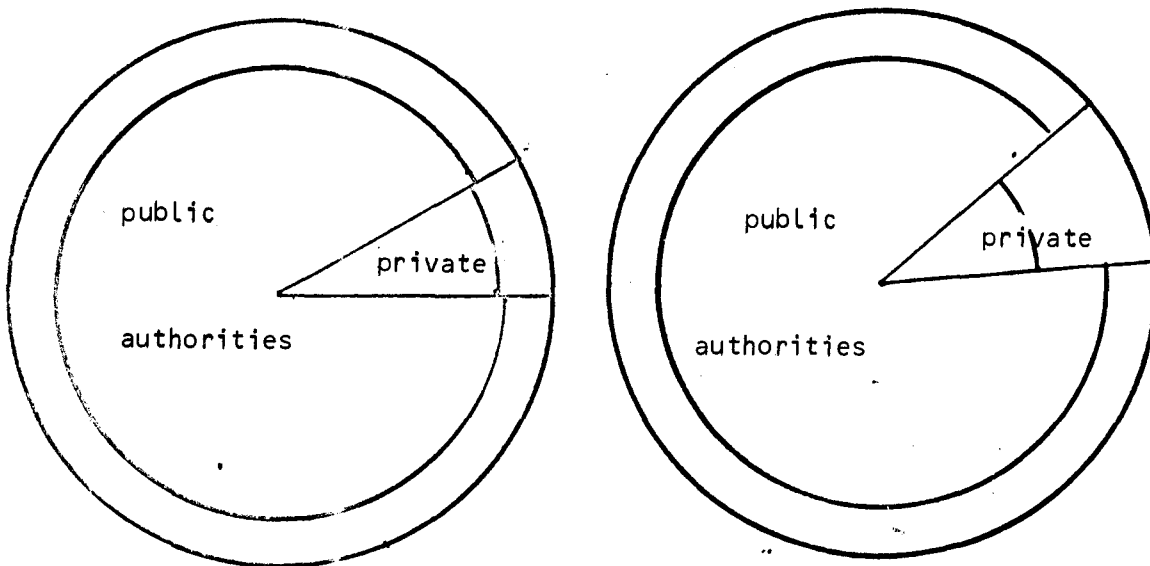
Curve (a) represents the rising trend assumed for the utilization rate. Averages calculated on figures for years previous to 1978 are represented by horizontal lines drawn under point A, giving percentages for the ordinates at points B1, B2, etc, which are always lower than the corresponding value of A. Depending on the parameters used to establish the average rate, this figure will be further from or closer to the figure for 1978, but will always remain below it.

The figures given in the table are of little value given the small number of projects in certain sectors (for example, only one in the "technical progress" and "groups of undertakings" sectors). The only significant figure is that for the "young people" sector, for which many projects were submitted. The same cannot be said for "regions", although this heading covers many projects, the figures were partly estimated and it is believed that those given for expenditure are lower than was actually the case.

Comparison between the amounts approved (large circle) and the amounts actually allocated (small circle) for each sector



Expected and actual number of beneficiaries (first circle) and amounts approved compared with amounts actually allocated (second circle) broken down by type of promoter



These charts show quite clearly that operations promoted by the public authorities are far more extensive than those organized by private bodies and firms. In particular, the tables show that 91.69 % of people involved in these schemes took courses run by public authorities, which accounted for 89.55 % of the actual ESF contribution.

(d) Analysis of the data in Table 3

Some reservations as to the meaningfulness of the figures given in Table 3 have already been expressed in the introduction. However, leaving aside such considerations, we shall go on to examine the results obtained.

From the figures available it can be deduced that the schemes gave good results in an average of 63.78 % of cases involving unemployed persons and those threatened with unemployment, and 85.48 % in the other categories; the balance in each case does not, however, correspond to "failures", since some of the trainees have not yet completed courses involving phases subject to later decisions. The "failure" rate is thus 20.37 % for unemployed persons and those threatened with unemployment, and 13.04 % for the categories; however, as has already been emphasized, these percentages are influenced by factors which are not quantifiable.

Considerable differences exist in the values within each category, but they are fairly meaningless given the enormous disparity in the quantity of data available from one to another. The employment figures for the "Handicapped" sector, in particular, are much lower than the average; this is explained by the great difficulty handicapped people have in finding employment, and by the fact that courses are still going on. (42.59 % of unemployed handicapped people are continuing their training).

PART TWO

EVALUATION OF THE FUND CONTRIBUTION

(a) Applications approved by the Commission

During 1978, 193 applications for assistance from the European Social Fund were submitted by Italy, involving a total of LIT 262 254 166 925, divided as follows :

- LIT 90 544 840 503 - Article 4 operations
- LIT 171 709 326 422 - Article 5 operations.

The breakdown by sector was as follows :

	No. of workers	Amount
Agriculture and Textiles	3 993	5 826 953 866
Migrants	118 494	14 821 132 891
Young people	116 493	67 618 890 246
Women	930	2 277 773 500
Regions	213 109	147 434 259 369
Technical Progress	7 076	16 891 640 750
Handicapped	7 328	7 383 426 303
Total	467 423	262 254 166 925

- (b) Besides the above-mentioned applications, three pilot schemes under Article 7 were approved for assistance to a total of LIT 108 187 500.

Over 467 000 workers were concerned by the applications for ESF assistance submitted in 1978.

(b) Effect of ESF intervention in the regions

Of the ESF contributions granted by the EEC Commission to Italy in 1978, 53.24 % concerned schemes in the Mezzogiorno, an absolute priority zone within the terms of Regulation 2895/77.

The following table shows the total contribution and the amount going to the Mezzogiorno in MEUA, by Article and by sector.

ARTICLE 4	TOTAL	MEZZOGIORNO
Agriculture	0.21	0.1
Textiles	4.74	0.2
Young people	63.14	14.3
Migrants	7.80	1.68
Women	2.05	1.13
ARTICLE 5		
Regions	133.27	102.9
Technical Progress	15.24	2.7
Handicapped	6.65	1.3
Total	233.48	124.31

Applications under Article 5 - regions - concerning unemployed and underemployed workers and those threatened with unemployment, mainly in the Mezzogiorno, naturally account for the largest amount. These areas have the lowest per-capita gross domestic product together with inherent unemployment, and the most serious social and economic problems. Far-reaching changes and reorganization are recognized as being essential to eliminate the ever-present differences between this and more advanced regions.

Even though it sometimes has only a limited effect, the ESF contribution, together with national and other Community contributions, helps towards solving problems in such depressed areas, which are beyond the limits of social policy.

1. PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1978

ITALY

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	- 25 years	+ 25 years	- 25 years	+ 25 years
Article 4 TOTAL	15 154	3 620	2 224	5 644	13 999	286	803	1 655				
Agriculture	840	1 027	434	1 840	147	91	65	50				
Textiles	29	2 326	290	870	53	188	88	205				
Migrant workers	3 809	267	1 500	2 800	1 927	7	650	1 400				
Young people	10 476	-	-	134	11 872	-	-	-				
Article 5 TOTAL	7 066	4 409	1 525	493	2 437	1 415	429	271				
Regions (*)	5 156	2 877	975	108	1 253	288	-	-				
Technical progress	40	-	-	-	10	-	-	-				
Groups of under takings	40	600	-	-	103	450	-	-				
Handicapped persons (Art. 4 + 5)	1 830	932	550	385	1 071	677	429	271				
TOTAL 4 + 5	22 220	8 029	3 749	6 137	16 436	1 701	1 232	1 926				

Notes :

- For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1978.
- 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).

(*) Data partly estimated

2. PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES		OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES			
	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (2) / (1)	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (2) / (1)
<u>Article 4</u>	50 463	39 002	77.29	5 867	4 383	74.70
Agriculture	3 300	2 312	70.06	2 617	2 182	83.37
Textiles	6 211	1 848	29.75	3 250	2 201	67.72
Migrant workers	16 303	12 360	75.81	-	-	-
Young People	24 649	22 482	91.20	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>	26 975	17 323	64.21	1 588	722	45.46
Regions (*)	19 651	10 036	51.07	1 500	621	41.40
Technical Progress	236	50	21.19	-	-	-
Groups of Undertakings	1 100	1 193	108.45	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons (Art. 4 and 5)	5 989	6 044	100.92	88	101	114.77
<u>TOTAL (Art. 4 + 5)</u>	<u>77 439</u>	<u>56 325</u>	<u>72.73</u>	<u>7 455</u>	<u>5 105</u>	<u>68.48</u>

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).

(*) data partly estimated

3. NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT						OTHERS								
	no. of persons	inf. not avail.	avail. inf.	employed persons %	pers. in train. %	no. of persons	inf. not avail.	avail. inf.	empl. pers. %	pers. in train. %	no. of persons	inf. not avail.	avail. inf.	empl. pers. %	pers. in train. %
<u>Article 4 TOTAL</u>	33 059	9 644	23 415	67.10	14.78	10 172	6 350	3 822	89.59	-					
Agriculture	2 105	-	2 105	93.77	-	2 369	-	2 369	83.20	-					
Textiles	2 596	-	2 596	94.68	-	1 453	-	1 453	100.00	-					
Migrant workers	6 010	5 640	370	62.24	-	6 350	6 350	-	-	-					
Young People	22 348	4 004	18 344	60.22	18.87	-	-	-	-	-					
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
<u>Article 5 TOTAL</u>	15 327	6 523	8 804	54.95	18.67	2 207	217	1 990	77.59	4.32					
Regions	9 574	5 593	3 981	83.75	2.46	1 083	90	993	93.86	-					
Technical Progress	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Groups of Under-takings	1 193	-	1 193	97.49	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Handicapped Persons (Art. 4 + 5)	4 510	880	3 630	10.65	42.59	1 124	127	997	61.38	8.63					
<u>TOTAL ART. 4 + 5</u>	48 386	16 167	32 219	63.78	75.85	12 379	6 567	5 812	85.48	1.48					

Note :

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

4.

AID USED IN 1978 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> T O T A L	19 765 950 405	15 106 454 272	76.42	10 580 808 632	3 188 005 800	30.13
Agriculture	4 272 393 655	3 208 206 152	75.09	7 316 000 000	1 512 000 000	20.66
Textiles	2 333 499 000	1 051 537 223	45.06	3 264 808 632	1 676 005 800	51.33
Migrant Workers	2 969 735 000	2 969 735 000	100.00	-	-	-
Young People	10 190 322 750	7 876 975 897	77.29	-	-	-
(*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u> T O T A L	31 697 020 154	20 644 640 913	65.13	1 658 178 374	984 300 400	59.36
Regions (*)	18 596 665 005	9 737 775 464	52.36	1 658 178 374	984 300 400	59.36
Technical Progress	81 585 000	41 358 490	50.69	-	-	-
Groups of Undertakings	1 066 500 000	451 833 428	42.36	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons (Art. 4 and 5)	11 952 270 749	10 413 673 531	87.12	-	-	-
T O T A L (Art. 4 + 5)	51 462 970 559	35 751 095 185	69.46	12 238 986 946	4 172 306 200	34.09

(*) data partly estimated

LUXEMBOURG

REHABILITATION CENTRES

	<u>European Social Fund</u>	
	<u>1978</u>	
Remuneration of staff	922 877	
Training courses	50 000	972 877
<u>A 10 Administrative expenditure</u>		
Purchase of equipment (non durable)	96 469	
Amortization of equipment (durable)	371 448	
Purchase of material and accident prevention	666 011	1 133 928
<u>A 11 Materials and equipment</u>		
Amortization of buildings	809 635	
Maintenance of buildings	155 215	
Heating, lighting, energy	427 055	
Telephone and postage	28 806	
Office materials	12 178	
Insurance	116 579	1 549 468
<u>A 12 Buildings and administrative costs</u>		
Wages and social security contributions 10 trainees	2 207 184	2 207 184
<u>A 20 Wages and social security contributions</u>		
Teaching materials	100 000	
Working clothing	-	
Assessment tests	-	
		100 000
<u>A 23 Expenditure relating to trainees</u>		
Adaptation of workplaces		12 000
MPP service		44 810
<u>C 10 and C 11 Adaptation of workplaces and rehabilitation</u>		
		56 810

First Community action programme

Occupation rehabilitation of handicapped persons

Short-term demonstration projects

Information is supplied below on a planned project to be conducted as a national pilot scheme in the sheltered workshop at Cap (Luxembourg) (Article 4).

Re. 1.11 a) Ligue Luxembourgoise pour le Secours aux enfants, aux adolescents, aux adultes mentalement et cérébralement handicapés (Luxembourg League for the Welfare of Mentally and Cerebrally Handicapped Children, Adolescents and Adults),
- 2, rue J.P. Brasseur, Luxembourg.

President : Mr Nic. Stoffel

b) Sheltered workshop at Cap operating as a rehabilitation, assessment and guidance centre for handicapped workers.

Director : Mr Emile Hemmen

1.12 National demonstration project involving the occupational rehabilitation of ten handicapped workers as a transition between sheltered and open employment. The pilot scheme will serve as a model for assessing other rehabilitation projects. It is also concerned with the adaptation and selection of jobs that are more compatible than others with particular handicaps.

1.13 This is the first project of its kind conducted at national level.

Re. 2.21 The project is concerned with a group of workers with mental or cerebral handicap.

- The siting of the project (12 km from the city of Luxembourg) puts it within easy reach of the conurbation and the coalfield townships with their large and medium-sized firms.

- the subjects are young handicapped workers aged 18 or over who have not yet been in employment. Their handicaps are mainly of cerebral or mental origin within associated physical and functional deficiencies. Ten handicapped workers are involved.

2.22 The reason for undertaking the project is the need to establish new facilities offering a wide range of new possibilities of occupational rehabilitation for this category of handicapped .

Stage 1 : assessment of capacity for work

Stage 2 : occupational rehabilitation

Stage 3 : vocational guidance in cooperation with the State guidance service

Stage 4 : placing.

2.23 The schemes will take 3-4 years, comprising a period of assessment of work capacity, courses of broad and specialized training and a trial period of work experience.

2.24 The Cap sheltered workshop is to carry out the scheme in close cooperation with the Handicapped Workers Service and the Ministry of Labour. With the support of the workers' and employers' organizations and the Board of Governors, a survey of existing and future openings on the national labour market will be continuously maintained.

Project manager : Emile Gemmen, 82 route d'Arlon, Capellen,
Luxembourg

2.25 Starting date : 1976

Completion date : 1979.

The starting date depends to a large extent on whether this application is approved.

Re. 3.31 Staff

a) Technical staff on the spot : one senior instructor and two assistants.

All the instructors hold the crafts diploma. The senior instructor (who holds crafts diplomas in two trades) was trained at the State Ecole des Arts et Métiers. The instructors have experience of working in industry.

- 3.32. The sheltered workshop is equipped with modern machinery and specially designed technical aids for handicapped workers. The methods used seek to enhance the social adaptation of handicapped workers and develop their vocational skills, so as to facilitate their relationships with their surroundings and to make them capable of doing productive work.

The rehabilitation of handicapped workers calls for well-adapted and active methods :

- development of compensatory behaviour;
- functional rehabilitation;
- adaptation of technical aids to the features of the individual case;
- modification of the programme according to the degree of vocational maturity shown by the handicapped person;
- tailoring of the training to the nature of the handicap and to the pace of each worker;
- inculcation of good social behaviour and good health and safety habits (see Annex).

- 3.33. See appended estimate drawn up by the ligue BMC.

Amount of assistance requested : LFRS 3 295 708.

Body granting national aid : Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

- RE. 4.41. An interim assessment of the project will be possible at the end of 1976 (in addition to continuous assessment).

- 4.42. As there will be close cooperation with the Handicapped Workers' Placement and Occupational Rehabilitation Service, the organizers will be able to draw on a comparative study of the occupational rehabilitation of similar cases in other centres and that performed in the Cap sheltered workshop. The comparative study will concentrate on the length and cost of training.

- 4.43. If it is successful, the pilot scheme will be extended to other types of handicap and other sectors engaged in the rehabilitation or re-employment of handicapped workers. The scheme affords the possibility of providing occupational rehabilitation for handicapped persons without removing them from their normal social environment, thus avoiding periods of residence in centres outside the country where the handicapped are often found to have difficulty in settling down because of language and other problems. The buildings have been designed for easy access by handicapped persons, including those in wheelchairs.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Luxembourg, 22 February 1980.

Impact of the European Social Fund on the work of
the Handicapped Persons' Service

The expenditure incurred by the Handicapped Persons' Service for the year 1978 related, as in previous years, mainly to work in the fields of rehabilitation and social integration and re-employment.

However, the Service can report an increasing amount of training being given on-the-job, in offices, craft businesses and farming.

Such training has two advantages :

First, the practical training given by skilled craftsmen, which is of especial benefit for the mentally retarded;

secondly, placement is effected at the same time.

Since the ESF 50 % of the training allowances and contributions to wages which the Service makes to the employers for between one and three years, the ESF can be said to have a direct impact on the occupational reintegration of handicapped workers.

The Service also considers that the ESF aid helps many handicapped young people to obtain special training or acquire a skill or qualification making it easier for them to enter the normal labour market.

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1978

LUXEMBURG

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	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>										
Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	-	44	-	64	-	7	-	4	-	-

Notes :

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1978.
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 1978

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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Young People	10	20	200	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groups of Undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	119	90	76	26	29	112

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 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	-	-
Textiles	-	-
Migrant workers	-	-
Young People	-	60
Women	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	-	-
Technical Progress	-	-
Groups of Under-takings	-	-
Handicapped Persons	-	52

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

4.

AID USED IN 1978 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)	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)
				% (1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Textiles	-	-	-	-
Migrant Workers	-	-	-	-
Young People	1 318 284	3 010 133	-	-
women	-	-	-	-
<u>Article 5</u>				
Regions	-	-	-	-
Technical Progress	-	-	-	-
Groups of Undertakings	-	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	1 040 000	4 650 000	1 140 000	2 450 000
				215

NETHERLAND

Eighth report on the activities of the European Social Fund - Draft national report for the Netherlands

The report on the activities of the Fund in 1979 has been drawn up in accordance with the outline received in January 1980 and consists of :

1. the four annexed statistical tables on operations implemented in 1978 with the assistance of the European Social Fund ;
2. answers to the questions raised under (a) to (d) in the outline for the report plus certain general comments on the part of the Dutch authorities; please see below for this second part of the report.
 - (a) Out of the whole range of measures which are eligible for assistance in principle, i.e. in accordance with the Council Decisions and Regulations governing the activities of the Social Fund, only a limited number are eligible in practice because of the restrictions imposed by the guidelines for the management of the Fund. Even then, certain types of operation can only hope to receive a very limited degree of financial support.

As regards the submission of applications for Fund aid, the Dutch authorities base their selection on a careful assessment, in the light of the guidelines for the year in question, of which operations stand a reasonable chance of being approved. Prior to this, of course, the operations concerned are also checked for conformity with the provisions of the relevant Council Decisions and Regulations.

There is one exception to this selection procedure - namely when there is some doubt (even after consultation with Fund officials) as regards either the interpretation of the above provisions or the practical implications of the guidelines. Where such a doubt exists, an application is submitted anyway.

- (b) The Dutch Government feels obliged to answer this three-part question as follows :
 - Given the uncertainty as to whether a particular application will be approved and, if so, how much aid will be granted, it is not possible as far as the Netherlands are concerned to allow for a contribution from the ESF in calculating the costs of operations. The Fund cannot therefore be said to stimulate the implementation of new programmes.

In view of the above, it is also difficult to see how the Fund could be regarded as contributing towards either the creation of additional jobs or the improvement of existing vocational training systems.

- (c) One pilot scheme was completed in 1978 - a study on the practical applications of the light-operated typewriter. Assistance had been provided from the Fund for several years pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation No 2396/71. This scheme, which is not mentioned in annexes (a) to (d) since it does not come under either Article 4 or Article 5 of the basic Decision, received a total of approximately FL 130 000 from the ESF in 1978.

Given the particular nature of the scheme, it is not (as yet) possible to ascertain any direct impact on training programme. It is nevertheless clear that the light-operated typewriter has the potential to help severely handicapped people throughout the world by making it very much easier for them to communicate with others - not merely on practical matters but at a social level - and by bringing academic study, and indeed certain types of job, within their scope.

- (d) There are no absolute priority regions in the Netherlands and the assistance available for operations in "ordinary" regions cannot - for the reasons outlined under (a) and (b) - be regarded as exercising any significant influence.

Note 1. The points made under (a) (b) and (d) are in fact general comments on consequences of the way the Fund has operated in recent years and should therefore not be seen as applying exclusively to 1978.

Note 2. The data in the annexes is broken down according to fields of intervention.

A number of these fields are made up of several separate elements which may differ quite radically from each other in terms of type of operations involved and the extent to which precise figures are available.

Consequently, practically all the totals given for individual fields of intervention are only approximate figures capable of giving at best a reasonable idea of orders of magnitude.

NETHERLANDS

PERSONS AIDED BY THE E.S.F. IN 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	WOMEN			
	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT - 25 years + 25 years	OTHER CATEGORIES - 25 years + 25 years	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT - 25 years + 25 years	OTHER CATEGORIES - 25 years + 25 years
Article 4				
Agriculture	40	70	-	-
Textiles	25	225	550	175
Migrant workers	-	-	-	-
Young people	2.550	-	775	-
Women	-	-	-	-
Handicapped (2)	-	-	-	1.425
Article 5				
Regions	500	525	-	-
Technical progress	60	1.040	-	-
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	250	650	125	25
		225	325	10

Notes :

1. For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1978.
 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) Participation in courses and other activities having as their objective integration into society.
 - 2) Project undertaken in 1977, for which reason it still figures under Article 4
 - 3) Courses for foreign teachers for children of migrant workers.

2. PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES		OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES		
	envisaged (1)	Number of persons aided (2)	% (1) / (2)	Number of persons envisaged (1) aided (2)	% (1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>					
Agriculture	350	110	31		
Textiles	2 000	975	41		
Migrant workers	80 000	80 000 1)	100		
Young People	400 5)	400 5)	59		
Women	6.575 2)	3 900	59		
Handicapped 4)	2 000	1 425	71		
	35	25	71		
<u>Article 5</u>					
Regions	1 800 3)	1 025	56		
Technical Progress	1 000	1 100	110		
Groups of Undertakings					
Handicapped Persons	1.890	1 610	85		

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) Participation in courses and other activities having as their objective integration into society; wide use of possibilities of a non-specific nature
- 2) The number of requests has not increased but the amount has nevertheless been reduced.
- 3) See note (2)
- 4) Project undertaken in 1977, for which reason it still figures under Article 4.
- 5) Courses for foreign teachers for children of migrant workers.

3. NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1978

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	UNEMPLOYED OR THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	OTHERS
	%	%
<u>Article 4</u>		
Agriculture	95	
Textiles	100	Jobs maintained for workpeople
Migrant workers 1)		n/a
Young People	100	40
Women	85	
Handicapped Persons		
<u>Article 5</u>		
Regions	100	
Technical Progress	100	
Groups of Under-takings		
Handicapped Persons		n/a (experimental project)
		85

Note :

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

1) Participation in courses and other activities having as their objective integration into society.

2) Project undertaken in 1977, for which reason it still figures under Article 4;

4.

AID USED IN 1978 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)	Amount approved (1)	Amount expected (2)
			% (1) / (2)	% (1) / (2)
<u>Article 4</u>				
Agriculture	1 071 500	675 000	63	
Textiles	2 887 500	1 275 000	44	
Migrant Workers	2 273 135	2 273 135	100	
Young People	5 723 200	5 723 200	100	
Women	825 000	400 000	48	
Handicapped persons 1)	255 650	203 110	79	
<u>Article 5</u>				
Regions	4 556 505	4 556 505	100	
Technical Progress	2 437 500	2 340 000	96	
Groups of Undertakings				
Handicapped Persons	7 327 665	5 695 000	78	

1) Project undertaken in 1977, for which reason it still figures under Article 4.

UNITED KINGDOM

II. EVALUATION OF FUND ASSISTANCE

A. GREAT BRITAIN

1. The following evaluation is based upon information from or 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. Because of the regional criteria imposed on schemes for young people in 1978, assistance in Great Britain was received only for schemes in Scotland, Northern and North West England which excluded some of the areas which receive assistance under the European Regional Development Fund. Nevertheless, Fund assistance contributed towards easing the problems of youth unemployment in the regions of greatest need.
3. One major programme which received some assistance from the Fund was the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) of the Manpower Services Commission. This came into operation from 1 April 1978 and the possibility of Social Fund assistance was taken into account when calculating the scale of the Programme. The various YOP measures in the priority regions accounted for between 45 % and 50 % of the national total and the Social Fund assisted towards the Programme in these regions.
4. The four elements of YOP which were assisted in 1978 were :
 - (i) Work Experience on Employers' Premises. (This operation developed from the earlier Work Experience Programme which can till March 1978 and which also received Fund assistance. The opportunities provided under this scheme give participants the opportunity to learn about different types of work and gain practical experience in a working environment in a programme planned by the employer. In one successful scheme within this programme a number of young people were given the opportunity to work in three different units of a car reparation unit where they gained some valuable experience, under the guidance of experienced instructors, of the cleaning of vehicles - both inside upholstery and outside bodywork - carengine maintenance, car body repair and minor but detailed electrical work.
 - (ii) Training workshops. This type of opportunity provides training and work experience for a group of young people working on a number of different tasks under supervision. The group

produces goods or services but the main purpose is to give young people who may not be attracted by a formal course, experience in a variety of skill areas doing a variety of different types of work. In one example set up within a shipyard in North East England 48 young people were involved in making fibreglass canoes. They also gained some experience of metal-working - involving welding, metal work and burning - and wood-working using lathes.

(iii) Community service. This scheme provides young people with an opportunity to try a number of different types of work, to exercise responsibility and to acquire a range of basic skills, in particular those concerned with establishing a relationship with people and communicating with them. Young people can take part in individual or small group schemes in institutions such as primary schools, schools for the educationally sub-normal, hospitals, youth clubs, play groups and in projects sponsored by a wide variety of voluntary organisations. Experience shows that participation in a community service scheme often leads a young person to pursue a professional qualification through further education or a formal vocational training course.

(iv) Project-based work experience. This scheme gives young people the opportunity to perform under supervision a wide range of different types of work, through planned work experience on projects of a specific duration. One project-based work experience scheme has two young people and one adult supervisor doing general restoration work to a rugby football club house and dressing rooms. Indoor work has involved joinery, eg building of a trophy cabinet and erecting wood panelling, plastering and painting of dressing rooms. Outdoor work has included building fencing, which involved welding and metal work, and erecting four step terraces, which involved building wooden foundations and concrete steps.

5. Two further schemes which derived particular benefit from Fund assistance were those assisted through the Training Services Division for the training of young people in computer and clerical skills. Because of this training, particularly for computer work, young job seekers without formal academic qualifications have a better chance of gaining entry into permanent employment in a sector where skill shortages have been identified.

ARTICLE 4 WOMEN

6. In the United Kingdom large numbers of women take advantage of the training opportunities available to people of either sex. The special Article 4 scheme of assistance for women has not been long enough in operation for potential candidates for Fund assistance to have developed in the U.K. and only one small scheme received assistance for 1978.

ARTICLE 4 TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

7. In 1978 the Social Fund provided assistance to 14 private companies who were in receipt of Temporary Employment Subsidy and who utilised this subsidy and matching receipts from the Fund to retrain their workforce to produce commercially viable products, thus averting redundancies.
8. The Fund's support of the Cotton and Allied Textiles ITB's training programmes was a great help to the sectors affected which are passing through a period of considerable technological and structural change. It enabled approximately 5 000 workers to participate in the Board's 3 major schemes designed to train instructors for small firms, to retrain skilled workers, and to provide special courses for migrant workers. It also enabled private companies to retrain workers in different types of production methods. The assisted areas benefitted substantially.
9. The Fund also provided assistance to the scheme of retraining and transfer of some 2 700 ex-textiles and clothing workers to enable them to enter new occupations.

ARTICLE 4 MIGRANTS

10. Assistance was provided by the Fund for language courses of various kinds for migrant workers and, where appropriate, for members of their families (including courses within companies and at colleges of further education). These schemes are funded by the Home Office in conjunction with the Department of the Environment and Local authorities. The Fund also assisted a scheme of training, run by the Manpower Services Commission at the National Centre for Industrial Language Training, for instructors responsible for language courses given to migrant workers at their place of work.

11. The lack of funds for second level priority operations meant that no assistance was available towards the special tuition of the children of migrant workers. This is unfortunate since such special tuition is given on a large scale in the United Kingdom, and greatly assists the integration of migrant workers into their environment.
12. An initiative by a registered charity in undertaking activities to facilitate the integration of young migrant workers into the social and working environment also benefitted from Social Fund assistance by receiving a first level priority allocation.
13. As to the effects of these activities on the employment situation nationally, such courses must improve the prospects of a migrant worker seeking employment and the in-company schemes certainly improve relations between employers and employees and enhance promotion by eroding language barriers.

ARTICLE 5 HANDICAPPED

14. The guidelines for the management of the Fund in 1978 restricted assistance for schemes for handicapped persons to those geographical areas where such operations were "less developed". In the event, the interpretation of this criterion proved very difficult in practice.
15. The list of priority areas in Great Britain eventually established was drawn up on a very rough estimate of priority and those areas which received assistance represented only 35 % - 40 % of the national programmes which form the bulk of the effort in Great Britain. Less than half of the operations in the 35 %- 40 % took place in areas assisted by the European Regional Development Fund (assisted areas) so that the impact of Social Fund intervention for handicapped persons on the correction of regional imbalances was negligible. It is estimated that between 50 % and 65 % of the national programmes for handicapped persons take place in assisted areas.
16. The need for facilities for the rehabilitation and training of the handicapped is not, however, necessarily related to overall unemployment and the imposition of any kind of geographical restriction creates artificial areas of priority.

17. Schemes which did derive some assistance from the Fund included the rehabilitation of handicapped persons in centres run by the Employment Service Division of the Manpower Services Commission and the vocational training of handicapped persons in skillcentres run by the Training Services Division and in a number of residential training colleges.

ARTICLE 5 REGIONS

Transfer schemes with and without training

18. These operations involved assisting unemployed people and those about to be made redundant to move to jobs beyond daily travelling distance of their homes. The assistance paid under the Employment Transfer Scheme was in the form of fares, settling in grants, temporary separation, disturbance and continuing liability allowances, household removal expenses, rehousing grants and help towards the costs of legal and estate agents' fees for the sale and purchase of property. Free fares were also paid under the Job Search Scheme to unemployed people who were not eligible for assistance under the Employment transfert Scheme to enable them to travel to start work away from their homes.

19. The numbers of people assisted under these operations between 1 January and 31 December 1978 were :

Young people under 25 years of age	9 271 (actual)
People who moved from assisted areas after undergoing courses of training	575 (estimate)
People who moved from assisted areas and did not undergo courses of training	25 703 (estimate)

20. The effect of the Social Fund aid on mobility can be demonstrated by the facts that payments from the Fund have :
- (a) helped to ensure that people who have undergone training have been able to take work in their newly acquired skills;
 - (b) assisted in alleviating unemployment in problem areas of the country;
 - (c) enabled the placement in employment of adults and young people who may otherwise have remained unemployed;
 - (d) contributed to the ability of the Manpower Services Commission to assist people with the expenses involved in taking work away from home.

Other regional applications

21. The Fund has supported, in the assisted areas of Great Britain, the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) run by the Manpower Services Commission. A sample follow-up of adult TOPS trainees for the 1977/1978 financial year showed that 65 % of all trainees who completed training were in employment three months after completion of training. The percentage was higher for Skillcentre trainees, is about 74 %. This was during a period of high and rising unemployment. TOPS also helps to meet skill shortages which continue to arise. The TOPS programme had almost achieved its numerical target of 100 000 trainees per annum in 1977, and one of its objectives for 1978 was to improve the quality of training provided for this number.
22. The Fund's aid was a contributory factor in setting up the TOPS New Enterprise Programme. This new training programme was introduced for people with potential entrepreneurial skills. The courses were particularly attractive to redundant managers and executives who wished to set up their own small businesses.

23. The assisted areas benefitted from several other schemes undertaken by private companies. The most ambitious was the programme to recruit approximately 1 000 in Scotland in 1978 to train for work on the construction of Europe's largest oil terminal at Sullom Voe in the Shetland Isles. In Wales, one firm created in all 355 new jobs in the brewing industry, and another preserved 332 by retraining for diversification into a new area of the international electronics industry.
24. Continued assistance from the Fund towards the cost of integrated off-the-job training encourages training initiatives and improve training standards.
25. In general, training supported by the Fund undoubtedly helps the U.K. employment situation. However, the drop in the amount of assistance provided by the Fund to the U.K. in 1978 clearly reduced the beneficial effect of the assistance.

ARTICLE 5 TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

26. Assistance was given to a private foundry company operation concerned with vacuum moulding production (a new technology applied for the first time in the United Kingdom) and a Manpower Services Commission/ Training Services Division operation for the training of deep-sea divers for the North Sea Oil industry.
27. Assistance continued from the Fund in 1978 towards various technical progress operations started in earlier years including the introduction of new technology into the national newspaper industry in Great Britain, the application having been submitted by the Joint Standing Committee for the National Newspaper Industry in 1976.

ARTICLE 7 PILOT SCHEMES AND STUDIES

28. These provisions provide valuable assistance towards innovatory initiatives by both private and public organisations in those areas in which the Social Fund is involved. In particular, this is of benefit to private organisations whose contribution might otherwise not be realised without assistance from the Fund.

29. By way of example of assistance given under Article 7 in 1978, the Fund assisted two pilot training programmes in the use of management development audit by management development advisers. The programmes demonstrated the value of the audit as an efficient management tool and the Manpower Services Commission has made available further funds to enable the programme to be marketed on a self-financing basis.
30. Other applications which received assistance included a retraining programme in the meat industry submitted by a private firm and a scheme to assist the handicapped by the collection, evaluation and provision of information on special job aids.

B. NORTHERN IRELAND

31. Throughout 1978 the E.S.F. continued to exert a significant influence in Northern Ireland by supporting and complementing the efforts of Government to counteract the pathology of endemic economic disadvantage in the Region. The main and familiar features of this problem were sustained and to some extent increased in their severity during 1978. In particular the number without work in Northern Ireland rose to 73 875 in August representing 13.9 % of the working population. While unemployment rose to this very high level the general difficulties remained and, in addition to the disadvantageous impact of civil disturbance, 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 philosophy and policies of the E.S.F. 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

32. During 1978 the percentage of the total unemployed in Northern Ireland who were under 20 years varied from 17 % to 29 % representing between 11 000 and 21 500 young persons. To overcome the complex of personal, social and economic problems inherent in this situation the Government in Northern Ireland, with active support from the Social Fund, has developed a flexible range of training programmes offering individual opportunities in skill development and industrial experience. Known collectively as the Youth Opportunities Programme for Northern Ireland this broad spectrum of opportunities is co-ordinated by the Department of Manpower Services. They include a number of new initiatives as well as longer established programmes designed to meet identified skill shortages. During 1977 the decision had been taken to increase the number of training places available to young people under the Programme from 1 000 to 6 000. Half of the increase was quickly attained by increasing the place available on a number of existing schemes. The main thrust of the Programme throughout 1978 was therefore directed at developing and expanding the new initiatives - Work Preparation Units (Training workshops) and work experience schemes - to take up the additional places.
33. 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

34. Throughout 1978 the economic crisis continued to deepen in Northern Ireland with unemployment peaking in August to 73 875 representing 13.5 % of the working population. The Government in Northern Ireland, with support from the Social Fund, has developed a coherent training policy which aims to tackle this situation on three broad fronts :
- (1) Direct training of unemployed - The main initiatives have been ongoing, maintain their 1977 level. The network of Training Centres placed 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 have now 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 E.S.F. 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, 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) was updated during 1978 to take account of inflation and the opportunity was taken 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 E.S.F. officials. This scheme forms the main basis for private firms to make applications to the Social Fund for support for their training programmes. 1978 witnessed a further extension of Social Fund impact throughout Northern Ireland as the number of private applications increased from 58 to 89 as a result of the arrangements to group applications negotiated with Commission officials in 1977.
 - (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 % obtained employment as a result of the course.
35. Other bodies receiving Social Fund support for their training programmes included the Northern Ireland Electricity Service where as a direct result they have been able to ensure a much higher standard of planned training by providing a training centre equipped with suitable facilities tailored to the needs of the training programmes.
 36. A welcome extension of Social Fund guidelines in 1978 implemented support for operations which put into effect aids for promoting better conditions for employment (aid (e)). As a result the Social Fund contributed significantly to maintaining opportunities for 3 800 people in non-agricultural employment in rural areas.

ARTICLE 5 HANDICAPPED

37. 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. The services are mainly on-going but 1978 saw the introduction of two further measures (Capital Grants Scheme and Job Introduction Scheme, the former with Fund support).

38. 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 1978 the conceptual stimulus, constructive influence and positive impact of the E.S.F. continued to support the efforts of the Government to combat the compound of social and economic disadvantage in Northern Ireland.

ESTIMATE

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	122	194	63	101	1 186	920	619	479	
Migrant workers	-	-	-	5 652 (1) (2)	-	-	-	-	2 375 (1) (2)
Young people	43 654	-	-	-	11 453	-	-	-	
Women	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	
<u>Article 5</u>									
Regions	13 934	34 097	-	-	11 400	27 912	-	-	
Technical progress	-	-	51	188 (3)	-	-	-	-	
Groups of undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Handicapped persons	1 383	22 774	-	-	777	17 533	-	-	

Notes :

- For the purposes of these tables, the number of persons is the same as those included in specific operations concluded during 1978 and those covered by the twelve-month phase relating to 1978, of continuous operations. Excluded are persons covered by specific operations not concluded during 1978.
- 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) Analysis by age categories has not been possible

(2) An exact split between male and female has not been possible.

(3) Includes an "over 50 years" element not separately identifiable

* All figures are based upon estimates.

PERSONS ACTUALLY AIDED COMPARED WITH NUMBERS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED IN 1978

ESTIMATE

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)
Article 4	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	4,065	3,684	91	-
Textiles	8,450	8,028	95	-
Migrant workers	174,330	55,107	32	-
Young People	39	39	100	-
Women	-	-	-	-
Article 5	90,044	87,343	97	-
Regions	2,881	239	8	-
Technical progress	-	-	-	-
Groups of undertakings	60,578	42,467	70	-
Handicapped persons	-	-	-	-

Note: Records do not permit differentiation between public and private operations by number of persons envisaged is meant the number given in the application as finally agreed by the Commission (i.e. after weighted reduction).

NUMBER OF TRAINEES WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AIDED IN 1978

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

Note: Records do not provide information for the completion of this return
 The above table relates to training for employment obviously not all Social Fund programmes come within this category.

AID USED IN 1970 AS A PERCENTAGE OF AID APPROVED

ESTIMATE

FIELD OF INTERVENTION	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES - In pounds sterling		OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE BODIES			
	Amount approved	Amount expended	(1) / (2) %	Amount approved	Amount expended	(1) / (2) %
<u>Article 4</u>						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	4,103,644	3,567,096	87	455,960	396,344	87
Migrant workers	26,179,438	22,125,406	85	486,408	462,087	95
Young People	12,667	12,667	100	521,207	443,026	85
Women	3					
<u>Article 5</u>						
Regions	36,498,562	35,782,029	98	4,236,516	4,153,279	98
Technical progress	407,654	353,629	87	10,000	10,000	100
Groups of undertakings						
Handicapped persons	7,061,835	6,721,048	95	90,999	86,449	95