



BY DIGITALISING REGISTRATION. The 'Work Profiler' and the 'Personal Work Folder' – a digitalised master plan for integration into the labour market PROFILING, SEARCH AND **INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES**

ACTIVATION OF JOBSEEKERS

THE NETHERLANDS

What was the driver for introducing the practice?

What were the practice's

What resources and aspects were involved? In order to maintain effective services for customers throughout the country after the close of a number of regional PES offices, digital e-services were developed and implemented. As a result, virtually all registered unemployed persons are served electronically within the first three months following registration. E-services comprise an online-based profiling tool and a digital platform for each jobseeker for structuring search and integration activities. The activities are monitored by employment advisors who give advice and other forms of support to jobseekers for an effective job search.

UWV WERKBedrijf

Improving profiling and activation of jobseekers

2015

The main reason for implementing digitalised services was to ensure that the increasing number of jobseekers continue to receive orientation, quidance and support after registration, at a high standard and in a structured way despite the closing down of regional PES offices. Another important reason was to activate as much as possible the jobseekers' own potential for a successful integration into the labour market.

Headquarters, district offices, and regional offices.

Employees at all levels of the organisation and customers.

The main objectives were to quarantee an easy registration process for all jobseekers, a systematic, science-based profiling of jobseekers, and depending on the result of the profiling, the implementation of a targeted strategy for the activation and integration of jobseekers.

The activities carried out included the development and implementation of the Work Profiler and of the Personal Work Folder.

The Personal Work Folder is a digital personal job plan for each individual jobseeker which focuses on jobseeking activities. It is the main communication platform between the jobseeker and the employment advisor (work coach). Components include registration of a CV, matching activities, access to e-learning modules, and other job-finding activities. Such data and activities can be monitored by the work coach via a dashboard. The dashboard is an overview of all personal e-folders for the work coach. All jobseeking activities of a personal job plan have a deadline and are indicated by a colour, and the jobseeker has an overview of all activities/deadlines in his personal e-folder. If the jobseeker misses a deadline, a reminder will be sent by the work coach; in cases where the jobseeker does not respond, sanctions may follow (enforcement). For the PES, using the dashboard is a very efficient way of monitoring jobseeking activities. The Work Profiler is a questionnaire with 19 questions; it is used as a selection and skills diagnosis tool in order to tailor services to the jobseeker who receives unemployment benefits. The questionnaire has been developed in close collaboration with a university and it predicts the likelihood of work resumption within one year or registering with the PES. The questionnaire includes questions on, for example, health perception, view on work resumption, etc.

In 2016 face-to-face service delivery was enlarged, but it was also blended with greater digitalisation for the first three months of a person's unemployment. The Work Profiler is the most important instrument to diagnose whether or not the customer will receive face-to-face services (starting with a work orientation conversation). It is also the basis for diagnosing which (evidence-based) services can be deployed most effectively.

What were the source(s) of funding?

PES budget

What were the outputs of the practice: people reached and products?

Around 80 % of all registered unemployed are only served electronically in the first three months following registration. The system has successfully been implemented and allows employment advisors to focus on the individual integration process by acting as job coaches.

What outcomes have

One very important outcome is that nearly 60% of all registered unemployed only served electronically find a job within three months after registration. The timeframe for successful integration into the labour market for the remaining 40% is much longer.

What are the lessons learnt and success factors? The digital services are monitored and revised constantly. For the 40% of registered jobseekers making use of digital services who are not successful in their search activities, it is planned to (re-) introduce face-to-face contacts earlier than three months after registration in order to give more targeted and effective support for their labour market integration.



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