

## Annex C1 - Definitions for Common ESF Indicators

		Indicator	Definitions	Source of the definition and additional comments- All indicators relating to persons are to be broken down by gender -
	0	Total number of participation records (calculated, sum of indicator 1 + 3 + 5)		
Common output indicators on participants	1	Unemployed, including long-term unemployed	Unemployed are <i>persons usually without work, available for work and actively seeking work. Persons considered as registered unemployed according to national definitions are always included here even if they do not fulfil all three of these criteria.</i>	<p>Source: Eurostat, Labour market policy database (LMP)  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF</a>  The wording in italics is identical to the LMP definition.  This entails both the Labour Force Survey definition of unemployed plus registered unemployed.</p> <p>Full-time students, even if they fulfil the criteria for unemployed as set out in this definition, are considered as "inactive".</p> <p>People with maternity or paternity- related entitlement while unemployed are always considered as "unemployed".</p> <p>The employment status is determined on the date of entering the ESF operation.</p>
	2	Long-term unemployed	<p><i>The definition of Long-term unemployed (LTU) varies with age:</i>  - Youth (&lt;25 years of age) – <i>more than 6 months continuous spell of unemployment (&gt;6 months).</i>  - Adult (25 years of age or more) – <i>more than 12 months continuous spell of unemployment (&gt;12 months).</i></p> <p>"Unemployed" is defined as in the indicator "Unemployed, including LTU" above, of which the indicator "LTU" is a sub-group.</p>	<p>Source: Eurostat, Labour market policy database (LMP)  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF</a>  The wording in italics is identical to the LMP definition.</p> <p>The age of the participant is calculated from the date of birth and determined on the date of entering the project.</p> <p>The employment status is determined on the date of entering the ESF operation.</p>
	3	Inactive	"Inactive" are <i>persons currently not part of the labour force (in the sense that they are not employed or unemployed according to the definitions provided).</i>	<p>Source: LMP  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF</a>  The wording in italics is identical to the LMP definition.</p> <p>Full-time students are considered as "inactive".</p> <p>People in full-time parental leave (understood as absence from work to bring up a child of young age for a period which does not fall under the classification of maternity or paternity leave) should be considered as "inactive", unless already registered as "unemployed", in which case this should take priority.</p>

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				<p>"Self-employed" (including helping family members) are not considered as "inactive".</p> <p>The employment status is determined on the date of entering the ESF operation.</p>
	4	Inactive, not in education or training	<p>Inactive persons who are not in training or education.</p> <p>"Inactive" is defined as in the indicator "Inactive" above, of which the indicator "Inactive, not in education or training" is a sub-group.</p>	<p>The employment status is determined on the date of entering the ESF operation.</p>
	5	Employed, including self-employed	<p><i>Employed persons are persons aged 15 and over who performed work for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, for instance, illness, holidays, industrial dispute, and education or training.</i></p> <p><i>Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1) A person works in his/her own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.</i></li> <li><i>2) A person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities; an architect who spends time waiting for clients in his/her office; a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar).</i></li> <li><i>3) A person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice; this includes the buying or installing of equipment, and ordering of supplies in preparation for opening a new business. An unpaid family worker is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the same household.</i></li> </ol>	<p>Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS)  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/lfsa_esms.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/lfsa_esms.htm</a>  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5873749/KS-BF-03-002-EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5873749/KS-BF-03-002-EN.PDF</a></p> <p>The wording in italics is identical to the LFS definition.</p> <p>Helping family members are considered as "self-employed".</p> <p>Conscripts who performed some work for pay or profit during the reference week are not considered as "employed".</p> <p>People in maternity or paternity leave (understood as an employee benefit that provides paid or unpaid time off work for giving birth and subsequent short term care of the baby) are always considered as "employed".</p> <p>People in full-time parental leave (understood as absence from work to bring up a child of young age for a period which does not fall under the classification of maternity or paternity leave) should be considered as "inactive", unless already registered as "unemployed", in which case this should take priority.</p> <p>People in "subsidised employment" are considered as "employed". It should be understood as employment incentives according to the LMP definitions (§68-§71): <i>Employment incentives (category 4) covers measures that facilitate the recruitment of unemployed persons and other target groups, or help to ensure the continued employment of persons at risk of involuntary job loss. Employment incentives refer to subsidies for open market jobs which might exist or be created without</i></p>

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				<p><i>the public subsidy and which will hopefully be sustainable after the end of the subsidy period. The jobs that may be subsidised are usually in the private sector, but public or non-profit sector jobs are eligible too and no distinction is requested. With employment incentives the public money represents a contribution to the labour costs of the person employed and, typically, the majority of the labour costs are still covered by the employer. However, this does not preclude cases where all costs are covered by the public money for a limited period.</i></p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF</a></p> <p>The employment status is determined on the date of entering the ESF operation.</p>
	6	Below 25 years of age	The age of the participant is calculated from the date of birth and determined on the date of entering the ESF operation.	
	7	Above 54 years of age	The age of the participant is calculated from the date of birth and determined on the date of entering the ESF operation.	
	8	Above 54 years of age who are unemployed, including long-term unemployed, or inactive not in education or training	<p>"Above 54 years of age" is defined as in the indicator "Above 54 years of age" of which the indicator "Above 54 years of age who are unemployed, including long-term unemployed, or inactive not in education or training" is a sub-group.</p> <p>"unemployed, including long-term unemployed, or inactive not in education or training" are defined as in the indicators "Unemployed, including long-term unemployed" and "Inactive, not in education or training" respectively.</p>	

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	9	With primary (ISCED 1) or lower secondary education (ISCED 2)	<p><i>ISCED LEVEL 1 - PRIMARY</i> education Programmes at ISCED level 1, or "primary" education, are typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (i.e. literacy and numeracy), and to establish a sound foundation for learning and understanding of core areas of knowledge, personal and social development, preparing for lower secondary education. It focuses on learning at a basic level of complexity with little if any specialisation. Age is typically the only entry requirement at this level. The customary or legal age of entry is usually neither younger than 5 years nor older than 7 years. For pupils primary education typically lasts until age 10 to 12.</p> <p><i>ISCED LEVEL 2 – LOWER SECONDARY</i> education Programmes at ISCED level 2, or "lower secondary" education, are typically designed to build upon the learning outcomes from ISCED level 1. Usually, the educational aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development on which education systems may systematically expand further educational opportunities. Some education systems may already offer vocational education programmes at ISCED level 2 to provide individuals with skills relevant to employment. Programmes at this level are usually organized around a more subject-oriented curriculum, introducing theoretical concepts across a broad range of subjects. For pupils ISCED level 2 begins after 4 to 7 years of ISCED level 1 education, with 6 years of ISCED level 1 being the most common duration. Students enter ISCED level 2 typically between age 10 and 13 (age 12 being the most common). If a programme spans ISCED levels 1 and 2, the terms elementary education or basic school (stage two/upper grades) are often used.</p>	<p>Source: ISCED 2011  <a href="http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/UNESCO_GC_36C-19_ISCED_EN.pdf">http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/UNESCO_GC_36C-19_ISCED_EN.pdf</a>  The wording in italics is identical to the definition of UNESCO.</p> <p>Participants entering an ESF operation should only be counted once, at the highest ISCED level successfully completed, except for participants who have not yet completed ISCED level 1 and 2, but are still within the national customary or legal age.</p> <p>The educational attainment is determined on the date of entering the operation.</p>
	10	With upper secondary (ISCED 3) or post-secondary education (ISCED 4)	<p><i>ISCED LEVEL 3 – UPPER SECONDARY</i> education Programmes at ISCED level 3, or "upper secondary" education, are typically designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education, or to provide skills relevant to employment, or both. Programmes at this level offer students more varied, specialised and in-depth instruction than programmes at ISCED level 2. They are more differentiated, with an increased range of options and streams available. For pupils ISCED level 3</p>	<p>Source: ISCED 2011  <a href="http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/UNESCO_GC_36C-19_ISCED_EN.pdf">http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/UNESCO_GC_36C-19_ISCED_EN.pdf</a>  The wording in italics is identical to the definition of UNESCO.</p> <p>Participants entering an ESF operation should only be counted once, at the highest ISCED level successfully completed.</p>

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			<p><i>begins after 8 to 11 years of education since the beginning of ISCED level 1. Pupils enter this level typically between age 14 and 16. ISCED level 3 programmes usually end 12 or 13 years after the beginning of ISCED level 1 (or around age 18), with 12 years being the most widespread cumulative duration.</i></p> <p><i>ISCED LEVEL 4 - POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY education</i>  <i>Post-secondary non-tertiary education provides learning experiences building on secondary education and preparing for labour market entry as well as tertiary education. It aims at the individual acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies below the high level of complexity characteristic of tertiary education. Programmes at ISCED level 4, or "post-secondary non-tertiary" education, are typically designed to provide individuals who completed ISCED level 3 with non-tertiary qualifications that they require for progression to tertiary education or for employment when their ISCED level 3 qualification does not grant such access. For example, graduates from general ISCED level 3 programmes may choose to complete a non-tertiary vocational qualification; or graduates from vocational ISCED level 3 programmes may choose to increase their level of qualification or specialise further. Given the complexity of their content, ISCED level 4 programmes cannot be regarded as tertiary education programmes, although they are clearly post-secondary education. The completion of an ISCED level 3 programme is required to enter ISCED level 4 programmes. Usually, programmes at this level are designed for direct labour market entry. In some education systems, there are general programmes at this level.</i></p>	<p>The educational attainment is determined on the date of entering the operation.</p>
	11	With tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8)	<p><i>ISCED levels 5-8 – SHORT-CYCLE TERTIARY, BACHELOR, MASTER, DOCTORAL OR EQUIVALENT education</i>  <i>Programmes at ISCED level 5, or "short-cycle tertiary" education, are often designed to provide participants with professional knowledge, skills and competencies. Typically, they are practically based, occupationally specific and prepare students to enter the labour market. However, programmes may also provide a pathway to other tertiary education programmes. Academic tertiary education programmes below the level of a bachelor programme or equivalent are also</i></p>	<p>Source: ISCED 2011  <a href="http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/UNESCO_GC_36C-19_ISCED_EN.pdf">http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/UNESCO_GC_36C-19_ISCED_EN.pdf</a>  The wording in italics is identical to the definition of UNESCO.</p> <p>Participants entering an ESF operation should only be counted once, at the highest ISCED level successfully completed.</p> <p>The educational attainment is determined on the date of entering the operation.</p>

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			<p><i>classified as ISCED level 5. Entry to ISCED level 5 programmes requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or 4 with access to tertiary education. Programmes at ISCED level 5 have more complex content than programmes in ISCED levels 3 and 4, but they are shorter and usually less theoretically oriented than ISCED level 6 programmes.</i></p> <p><i>Programmes at ISCED level 6, or "bachelor or equivalent", are often designed to provide participants with intermediate academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a first degree or equivalent qualification. Programmes at this level are typically theoretically based but may include practical components and are informed by state of the art research and/or best professional practice. They are traditionally offered by universities and equivalent tertiary educational institutions. Entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of an ISCED level 3 or 4 programme with access to tertiary education. Entry to educational programmes at this level may depend on subject choice and/or grades achieved at ISCED levels 3 and/or 4.</i></p> <p><i>Programmes at ISCED level 7, or "master or equivalent", are often designed to provide participants with advanced academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a second degree or equivalent qualification. Programmes at this level may have a substantial research component, but do not yet lead to the award of a doctoral qualification.</i></p> <p><i>Programmes at ISCED level 8, or "doctoral or equivalent", are designed primarily to lead to an advanced research qualification. Programmes at this ISCED level are devoted to advanced study and original research and typically offered only by research-oriented tertiary educational institutions such as universities.</i></p>	
	12	Participants who live in jobless households	<p><i>Jobless households are households where no member is in employment, i.e. all members are either unemployed or inactive.</i></p> <p>"employed" is defined as in the indicator "Employed, including self-employed".</p> <p>"inactive" is defined as in the indicator "Inactive".</p>	<p>Source: Eurostat, Household – social statistics  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Household_-_social_statistics">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Household - social statistics</a> The wording in italics is identical to the Eurostat – social statistics definition.</p> <p>Not interpreted as a household should be: Collective households or institutional households (as opposed to private households). These are for instance: hospitals, old people's</p>

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			<p><i>A household, is defined as a housekeeping unit or, operationally, as a social unit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>having common arrangements;</i></li> <li><i>sharing household expenses or daily needs;</i></li> <li><i>in a shared common residence.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>A household includes either one person living alone or a group of people, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common housekeeping, i.e. sharing at least one meal per day or sharing a living or sitting room.</i></p>	<p>homes, residential homes, prisons, military barracks, religious institutions, boarding houses and workers' hostels, etc.</p> <p>The household situation is determined on the date of entering the operation. It might capture the current household situation or – if unavailable - the status in the year before entering.</p> <p>Persons may cumulate several disadvantages.</p>
	13	Participants who live in jobless households with dependent children	<p>"Jobless" and "households" are defined as in the indicator "Participants who live in jobless households" of which the indicator "Participants who live in jobless households with dependent children" is a sub-group.</p> <p>Dependent children refers to <i>individuals aged 0-17 years and 18-24 years if inactive and living with at least one parent.</i></p>	<p>Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Dependent_children">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Dependent_children</a></p> <p>The wording in italics is identical to the EU-SILC definition. The age is calculated from the date of birth and determined on the date of the participant entering the ESF operation. The household situation is determined on the date of entering the operation. It might capture the current household situation or – if unavailable - the status in the year before entering.</p> <p>Persons may cumulate several disadvantages.</p>
	14	Participants who live in a single adult household with dependent children	<p>An "adult" is a person above 18 years of age.</p> <p>"Household" is defined as in the indicator "Participants who live in jobless households".</p> <p>"Dependent children" is defined as in the indicator "Participants who live in jobless households with dependent children".</p>	<p>The age of the participant is calculated from the date of birth and determined on the date of entering the ESF operation. The household situation is determined on the date of entering the operation. It might capture the current household situation or – if unavailable - the status in the year before entering.</p> <p>Persons may cumulate several disadvantages.</p>
	15	Migrants, people with a foreign background, minorities (including marginalised communities such as the Roma)	<p><i>Non-national permanent residents in a country, people with a foreign background or nationals from a minority (according to national definitions).</i></p>	<p>Source: LMP <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF</a></p> <p>The wording in italics is identical to the LMP definition.</p> <p>The definitions of people with foreign background and nationals from a minority are quite heterogeneous across Member States. In the absence of a national definition for "nationals from a minority" MS are invited to adopt the working definitions of the <i>Evaluation of ESF Support for Enhancing Access to the Labour Market and the Social Inclusion of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities (Final Report, table 1.5)</i> <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=701&amp;langId=en&amp;internal_pageId=619&amp;moreDocuments=yes&amp;tableName=INTERNAL_PAGES">http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=701&amp;langId=en&amp;internal_pageId=619&amp;moreDocuments=yes&amp;tableName=INTERNAL_PAGES</a></p>



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				<p>In the absence of a national definition for "people with a foreign background" the term should be understood according to the following international recommendation (UNECE, 2006; §398): persons with a foreign background are "...those persons whose parents were born outside the country. The persons in this group may or may not have directly experienced an international migration" as cited in: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5850217/KS-RA-11-019-EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5850217/KS-RA-11-019-EN.PDF</a></p> <p>Persons may cumulate several disadvantages.</p>
	16	Participants with disabilities	"Participants with disabilities" are <i>persons who are registered disabled according to national definitions.</i>	<p>Source: LMP <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935673/KS-GQ-13-002-EN.PDF</a></p> <p>The wording in italics is identical to the LMP definition.</p> <p>Persons may cumulate several disadvantages.</p>
	17	Other disadvantaged	"Other disadvantaged" refers to any disadvantage(s) not covered by the preceding indicators.	<p>This indicator refers to all kinds of disadvantaged participants, such as people facing social exclusion. An example for the type of participant that can be registered under this indicator is a participant with an ISCED level 0 (which should be understood as not having successfully completed ISCED level 1) and is beyond the national customary exit age of ISCED level 1 that means participants typically over age 10 to 12. Others could be ex-offenders, drug addicts etc.</p> <p>If the data on homelessness and place of residence are collected only for a representative sample of participants and reported in the AIR2016, participants who are homeless or from rural areas should not be counted under the common indicator "other disadvantaged".</p> <p>If these data are collected for all participants and all years, it is recommended that "Homeless or affected by housing exclusion" is reported under this indicator. Participants from rural areas should be considered as disadvantaged only if living in a rural area is considered a disadvantage at national level.</p> <p>Disadvantages relating to gender, the employment status, such as LTU, age or educational achievement of at least ISCED level 1 are covered by the common indicators and should not be counted under this indicator.</p>



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				Persons may cumulate several disadvantages.
	18	Homeless or affected by housing exclusion	Persons who are defined as homeless or affected by housing exclusion according to national definitions.	<p>Data under this indicator are to be reported only in the year 2017.</p> <p>Adults living with their parents should not be registered under this indicator unless they are all homeless or living in insecure or in inadequate housing.</p> <p>In the absence of a national definition for "homeless or affected by housing exclusion" the term should be understood according to the ETHOS (European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion) definition which is derived from the physical, social and legal interpretation of what a 'home' means. It classifies the following four living circumstances as homelessness or extreme forms of housing exclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rooflessness (people living rough and people in emergency accommodation),</li> <li>2. Houselessness (people in accommodation for the homeless, in women's shelters, in accommodation for immigrants, people due to be released from institutions and people receiving long-term support due to homelessness),</li> <li>3. Insecure accommodation (people living in insecure tenancies, under threat of eviction or violence), and</li> <li>4. Inadequate housing (living in unfit housing, non-conventional dwellings e.g. in caravans without adequate access to public utilities such as water, electricity or gas or in situations of extreme overcrowding).</li> </ol> <p>(H. Frazer, E. Marlier and I. Nicaise: A Social Inclusion Roadmap for Europe 2020. Garant, 2010, as cited in Commission Staff Working Document "Confronting Homelessness in the European Union" SWD(2013) 42 final)</p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=9770&amp;langId=en">http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=9770&amp;langId=en</a></p>
Common output indicators for	19	From rural areas	<p>"From rural areas" is to be understood as persons residing in <i>thinly populated areas</i> according to the Degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA category 3) classification.</p> <p>Thinly-populated areas means that more than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells.</p>	<p>Persons may cumulate several disadvantages.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/methodology">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/methodology</a></p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/documents/DEGURBA/DEGURBA_Methodology_DG_REGIO.zip">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/documents/DEGURBA/DEGURBA_Methodology_DG_REGIO.zip</a> (DEGURBA methodology)</p> <p>Data under this indicator are to be reported only in the year 2017.</p>

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				<p>The data shall be collected at the Local Administrative Unit level of LAU 2 (local administration/communes). The DEGURBA category 3 shall be established according to <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/miscellaneous/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_DEGURBA">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/miscellaneous/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_DEGURBA</a> tables under header "for reference year 2012".</p> <p>Persons may cumulate several disadvantages.</p>
	20	Number of projects fully or partially implemented by social partners or non-governmental organisations	<p><i>'Social partners' is a term generally used in Europe to refer to representatives of management and labour (employers' organisations and trade unions).</i></p> <p><i>A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information.</i></p> <p>A project is "partially implemented" by social partners or non-governmental organisations when the beneficiary includes - amongst other types of beneficiaries – social partners or non-governmental organisations.</p>	<p>Source: Eurofound <a href="http://www.old.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/industrialrelations/dictionary/definitions/europeansocialpartners.htm">http://www.old.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/industrialrelations/dictionary/definitions/europeansocialpartners.htm</a></p> <p>NGO Global Network <a href="http://www.ngo.org/ngoinfo/define.html">http://www.ngo.org/ngoinfo/define.html</a></p> <p>Comment: The wording in italics is identical to the Eurofound and NGO Global Network definitions.</p> <p>This indicator covers beneficiaries initiating and implementing operations as defined in Art. 2 (10) CPR</p>
	21	Number of projects dedicated at sustainable participation and progress of women in employment	<p><i>Projects with the aim of increasing the sustainable participation and progress of women in employment, thus combating the feminisation of poverty, reducing gender-based segregation and combating gender stereotypes in the labour market and in education and training, promoting reconciliation of work and personal life for all and equal sharing of care responsibilities between men and women.</i></p>	<p>Source: Regulation on the European Social Fund Regulation (EC) No 1304/2013, Art. 7, Promotion of equality between men and women</p> <p>The wording in italics is identical to the ESF Regulation.</p>
	22	Number of projects targeting public administrations or public services at national, regional or local	<p>ESF support enhancing institutional capacity and efficient public administration at national, regional or local level.</p>	<p>Source: Regulation on the European Social Fund Regulation (EC) No 1304/2013, Art. 3.1.(d)</p> <p>The number of projects aiming to provide support in these areas should be recorded.</p> <p>"Public services" is any public or private body which delivers a public</p>

		Indicator	Definitions	Source of the definition and additional comments- All indicators relating to persons are to be broken down by gender -
		level		service. This is relevant for some MS since there may exist services that are outsourced by the state to large private or semi-private providers- i.e. private bodies with a public function.
	23	Number of supported micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (including cooperative enterprises, enterprises of the social economy)	Number of micro, small and medium sized enterprises supported, including social enterprises. <i>An enterprise is considered to be any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. Staff headcount and financial ceilings determining enterprise categories:</i> 1. <i>The category of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million.</i>	Source: Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (2003/361/EC) <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003H0361:EN:HTML">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003H0361:EN:HTML</a>  The wording in italics is identical to the Commission recommendation.  Only those SMEs who benefit directly from support should be recorded under the indicator, which typically excludes SMEs being beneficiaries in the sense of Art. 2 CPR. An entity engaged in economic activity should be understood as including cooperative enterprises and enterprises of the social economy.
Common immediate result indicators on participants	24	Inactive participants engaged in job searching upon leaving	Inactive persons who have received ESF support and who are newly engaged in job searching activities upon leaving the ESF operation.  "Inactive" is defined as in the indicator "Inactive".  "Engaged in job searching" is to be understood as persons usually without work, available for work and actively seeking work as defined in the indicator "Unemployed"  "upon leaving" is to be understood as up to four weeks after the exit date of the participant.	Persons who have newly registered with the public employment services as jobseeker should always be counted even if they are not immediately available for work.  This indicator is to be understood as a change in the employment status upon leaving, compared to the situation when entering the ESF operation (with the participant being inactive, not engaged in job searching for work, when entering the ESF operation).
	25	Participants in education/training upon leaving	Persons who have received ESF support and who are newly engaged in education (lifelong learning, formal education) or training activities (off-the-job/in-the-job training, vocational training, etc.) immediately upon leaving the ESF operation.  "upon leaving" is to be understood as up to four weeks after the exit date of the participant.	This indicator is to be understood as a change in the situation upon leaving, compared to the situation when entering the ESF operation (with the participant not being in education/training when entering the ESF operation). The source of funding of the ensuing training is not relevant.
	26	Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving	Persons who have received ESF support and who gained a qualification upon leaving the ESF operation.  <i>Qualification means a formal outcome of an assessment and</i>	Source: European Commission, European Qualifications Framework - <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/ploteus/glossary">https://ec.europa.eu/ploteus/glossary</a>  The wording in italics is identical to the EQF definition.

		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definitions</b>	<b>Source of the definition and additional comments- All indicators relating to persons are to be broken down by gender -</b>
			<p><i>validation process which is obtained when a competent body determines that an individual has achieved learning outcomes to given standards.</i></p> <p>"upon leaving" is to be understood as up to four weeks after the exit date of the participant.</p>	<p>This indicator can be further split by ISCED and EQF levels, registering the highest level achieved.</p> <p>Only qualifications which have been achieved as a result of an ESF intervention should be reported. They should be reported only once per participant/operation.</p>
	27	Participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving	<p>Unemployed or inactive persons who have received ESF support, and who are in employment, including self-employment, immediately upon leaving the ESF operation, whereby "Unemployed" is defined as in the indicator "Unemployed, including LTU".</p> <p>"Inactive" is defined as in the indicator "Inactive".</p> <p>"in employment, including self-employment" is defined as in the indicator "Employed, including self-employed".</p> <p>"upon leaving" is to be understood as up to four weeks after the exit date of the participant.</p>	<p>This indicator is to be understood as a change in the employment status upon leaving, compared to the situation when entering the ESF operation (with the participant being unemployed or inactive when entering the ESF operation).</p>
Common immediate result indicators on participants	28	Disadvantaged participants engaged in job searching, in education/training, gaining a qualification or in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving	<p>"Disadvantaged participants" are defined as in the indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Participants who live in jobless households",</li> <li>- "Participants who live in a single adult household with dependent children",</li> <li>- "Migrants, people with a foreign background, minorities (including marginalised communities such as the Roma)",</li> <li>- "Participants with disabilities",</li> <li>- "Other disadvantaged"</li> </ul> <p>"in job searching" is defined as in the indicator "Inactive participants engaged in job searching upon leaving"</p> <p>"education/training" is defined as in the indicator "Participants in education/training upon leaving".</p> <p>"gaining a qualification" is defined as in the indicator "Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving".</p> <p>"Employment" is defined as in the indicator "Employed, including self-employed".</p> <p>"upon leaving" is to be understood as up to four weeks after the exit date of the participant.</p>	
	29	Participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving the ESF operation.	<p>Unemployed or inactive persons who have received ESF support and who are in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving the ESF operation.</p>	<p>This indicator is to be understood as change in the employment status 6 months after leaving compared to the situation when entering the ESF operation (with the participant being unemployed or inactive when entering the ESF operation).</p>

		Indicator	Definitions	Source of the definition and additional comments- All indicators relating to persons are to be broken down by gender -
		months after leaving	<p>"Unemployed" is defined as in the indicator "Unemployed, including LTU".</p> <p>"Inactive" is defined as in the indicator "Inactive".</p> <p>"in employment, including self-employment" is defined as in the indicator "Employed, including self-employed".</p>	
Common immediate result indicators on participants	30	Participants with an improved labour market situation six months after leaving	<p>Persons who are employed when entering ESF support and who, following the support, transited from precarious to stable employment, and/or from underemployment to full employment, and/or have moved to a job requiring higher competences/skills/qualifications, entailing more responsibilities, and/or received a promotion 6 months after leaving the ESF operation.</p> <p>Precarious employment should be understood as the "temporary employment" and "work contract of limited duration". <i>Given institutional discrepancies, the concepts of 'temporary employment' and 'work contract of limited duration' describe situations which, in different institutional contexts, may be considered similar. Employees with a limited duration job/contract are employees whose main job will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced.</i> Underemployment should be understood as <i>involuntary part-time employment. This is when respondents declare that they work part-time because they are unable to find full-time work.</i></p>	<p>Source: Eurostat, LFS <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_methodology">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_methodology</a> The wording in italics is identical to the LFS definition.</p> <p>Competences should be understood as <i>the proven ability to use knowledge, skills and personal, social and/or methodological abilities, in work or study situations and in professional and personal development. In the context of the European Qualifications Framework, competence is described in terms of responsibility and autonomy.</i> <a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/internal_market/living_and_working_in_the_internal_market/c11104_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/internal_market/living_and_working_in_the_internal_market/c11104_en.htm</a></p> <p>EQF framework: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/ploteus/search/site?f[0]=im_field_entity_type%3A97#">http://ec.europa.eu/ploteus/search/site?f[0]=im_field_entity_type%3A97#</a></p> <p>"Qualification" is defined as in the indicator "Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving".</p> <p>In accordance with Council Decision of 21 Oct. 2010 on guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States (2010/707/EU) Guideline no. 7: <i>Member States should tackle labour market segmentation with measures addressing precarious employment, underemployment and undeclared work.</i> <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:308:0046:0051:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:308:0046:0051:EN:PDF</a></p> <p>This indicator is to be understood as a change in the status 6 months after leaving compared to the situation when entering the ESF operation.</p>
Common	31	Participants above 54 years	"Above 54 years of age" is defined as in the indicator "Above	This indicator is to be understood as a change in the employment status 6 months after leaving compared to the situation when entering

		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definitions</b>	<b>Source of the definition and additional comments- All indicators relating to persons are to be broken down by gender -</b>
		of age in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving	54 years of age"  "in employment, including self-employment" is defined as in the indicator "Participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving" of which "Participants above 54 years of age in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving" is a sub-group.	the ESF operation (with the participant being unemployed or inactive when entering the ESF operation).
	32	Disadvantaged participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving	Disadvantaged persons who are in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving the ESF operation.  "Disadvantaged participants" are defined as in the indicators: - "Participants who live in jobless households", - "Participants who live in a single adult household with dependent children", - "Migrants, people with a foreign background, minorities (including marginalised communities such as the Roma)", - "Participants with disabilities", - "Other disadvantaged".  "in employment, including self-employment" is defined as in the indicator "Participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving" of which "Disadvantaged participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving" is a sub-group.	This indicator is to be understood as a change in the employment status six months after leaving compared to the situation when entering the ESF operation (with the participant being unemployed or inactive when entering the ESF operation).