# Introduction

Today unemployment is a global problem connected to various social life fields which constitute many research topics in various fields like economics, sociology, financial, and more. Kabáta ([Kabáta et al., 2014)](#Kabata_2014) further describe there is no doubt that unemployment presents the biggest social problem in the EU. Sol ([Sol, 2016](#Els_Sol_2016)) states it turns out that in EU countries in general, a quarter of the unemployed who suffer from economic problems also suffer from health problems, alcohol addiction, and/or discrimination. The longer individuals are unemployed, the more they may lose their skills and become unemployable which is bad for the economy as well. On top of that, the problems associated with unemployment may result in unemployed being less healthy, which leads to health-related costs. Winkelman's found ([Winkelman 2014](#Winkelmann_2014)) that higher local unemployment has been shown to weaken the work ethic, so the regions that have higher crime/unemployment/job dissatisfaction relative to other places will have a greater impact on unemployment. Artazcoz ([Artazcoz et al. 2004](#Lucía_Artazcoz_2004)) further described there is a tight relationship between unemployment and human health and mental health, and there are gender differences in the effects of family responsibility and social status. Areas of high unemployment and social deprivation may also experience higher crime levels, suicide rates, and psychological problems. These will include loss of output to the economy, loss of tax revenue, reducing government revenues to spend on public services, an increase in government expenditure, etc. Zwinkels ([Zwinkels 2015; Zwinkels & Guiaux 2015](#Zwinkels_2015)) fund that the chance of unemployed people returning to work decreases significantly once their allowance is confiscated. For the unemployed, the chance of returning to work decreases by 35% and the disabled by 12% and even concludes that unemployed persons with problematic debts do not find it more difficult to return to work than unemployed persons. Research in Amsterdam, made by Koning ([Koning 2014](#Koning_2014)), on social assistance shows that debt relief pathways in the context of employment services do lead to more placements, and placement without the relief paths may be relatively limited. A research project among employment service providers in Europe indicates that as soon as unemployed debt improves (reducing), his chance of working tends to increase, which means debt controlling for unemployed people in need of social-political assistance will increase the chance of returning unemployed to the labor market ([Sol & Kok 2014](#Sol_Kok_2014)).

In Sweden, the unemployment rate stands on 6.5% and unemployment insurance combined with two components: general base insurance (base amount) and loss of income insurance (income-related benefit). Neither of the two components of unemployment insurance is examined by means. The base amount is available to a person who is or is not a member of the unemployment fund or who has not been a member for long enough. This means that only a person who pays a month for unemployment insurance will be entitled to a long period allowance to meet the conditions of the membership, which entails being a member of the fund or having been associated for at least one year without interruption. However, the applicant is required to fulfill the basic condition and working conditions for receiving a benefit following the base insurance ([Lindquist 2007](#Gabriella_Sjögren_2007)).

In Finland, the probabilities of long-term unemployment (unemployment > 12 months) were calculated for those aged 25-28 and found that 4.5% of women and 7.1% of men experienced or experienced long-term unemployment (out of 46,521) ([Lallukka et al. 2019](#Tea_Lallukka_2019)).

From the global situation examination (as of 27/11/2019), the State of Israel is ranked 10th out of 36 OECD countries with a 3.8% unemployment rate in the OECD rate of unemployment before the Covid-19 spread all over the world and Israel is below the average of this OECD rate (5.2%) ([OECD Unemployment Rate](#Unemployment_Rate_OECD)).

The Israeli Employment Service (IES) provides job placement and brokerage placements service to approximately 400,000 job seekers each year, through 60 employment bureaus deployed across the country. The IES has established several programs like 'Employment Circuits' (ES). These programs provide tools for placing job seekers in the labor market. This article will examine factors that influence the success of placement in the 'Employment Circuits' (ES) placement program in Israel which includes approximately 60,000 job seekers ([Israeli Employment Service](#IES)).