

The Jobseeker's Agreement

Guidance Queries and Help

1. If you are unable to find an answer to a particular question regarding policy within this guide you must contact the Jobcentre Plus Live Support Advice Line. Do not give the Advice Line number to claimants or outside bodies under any circumstances, it is for the use of Jobcentre Plus staff only. Details of how to contact them can be found by clicking on the following hyperlink, [Advice Line Home Page](#).
2. Please do not use the 'E-mail page owner' and 'Page information' links at the bottom of each page of guidance to raise policy queries. These should only be used to report broken hyperlinks.

Introduction

3. Having a Jobseeker's Agreement is a primary condition of entitlement to Jobseeker's Allowance. It:
 - is agreed between the claimant and a Personal Adviser at the New Jobseeker Interview;
 - must be a helpful and practical aid to jobsearch, containing a reasonable and achievable job goal, details of the claimant's availability for work, a jobsearch plan (regular and one-off, time bound activities) that offers the best prospects of securing employment;
 - contains a level of weekly jobsearch activity that is deemed reasonable and against which actively seeking work will be measured during jobsearch reviews; and
 - should be reviewed regularly and updated (by the claimant's Personal Adviser) in the light of experience
4. The Jobseeker's Agreement also gives important information about the claimant's responsibilities and what they must do to be entitled to Jobseeker's Allowance/National Insurance Credits.

SMART

5. The Jobseeker's Agreement must be **SMART**. That is:
 - **Specific** – it must state the claimant's precise job aims and the specific activity they will take to give them the best chance of finding and securing a job. For example, generic job descriptions such as "Driver" should be avoided and more specific terms such as "bus driver", "HGV driver" or "van driver" used
 - **Measurable** – for activities to be undertaken regularly, how many and how often must be specified. For example, "search jobseeker.direct.gov.uk four times a week"; or "make speculative approaches to 2 possible employers every week". In addition, it should also include specific, one-off, time bound activities. For example, "register with Amber recruitment Agency by 13 May" or "produce a CV by 22 July"
 - **Achievable** – any agreed actions must be actually achievable. Activities that are clearly beyond the claimant's capabilities or that are simply unreasonable should not be agreed

- **Realistic** – job aims and job seeking activity must be realistic, taking into account the claimant's skills, experience, capabilities, etc and the local labour market. For example, it is pointless agreeing a job goal where the jobs in question are not available within the areas in which the claimant is willing to work
- **Time bound** - activities should be time bound and will be reviewed at appropriate points. Activities may be regular (weekly) and reviewed within Jobsearch Reviews, or be one-off, time bound and reviewed at a specific point

The types of job I am looking for

6. The claimant's job goals are included in the Agreement, together with the specific Standard Occupational Classification.

I am willing and able to start work

7. Generally, people must be willing and able to start work immediately [except in certain circumstances](#). How quickly the claimant is able to start work must be included.

I want to limit the days and hours I am available for work

8. The Jobseeker's Agreement must contain a statement about the claimant's availability for work.

9. Most people are required to be [available for a minimum of 40 hours a week but this may be limited to less than 40 hours in certain circumstances](#).

10. Whether or not the claimant wishes to limit the days and/or hours they are available for work is recorded on the agreement.

11. Only if the claimant wishes to limit their days and/or hours does the agreement need to contain specific details of the times the claimant is available to work, including

- the earliest they can start work each day;
- the latest they can finish work each day;
- the most hours they can work each day. For example, a claimant available for work between 6am to 10pm may not want to work 16 hours a day and may limit the most hours they can work to 8; and
- the total number of hours they can work each week. This must at least 40 hours each week unless a restriction has been agreed (see below).

Other agreed restrictions on my availability or types of work

12. Claimants must be [available](#) to work a minimum of 40 hours a week and be prepared to take any job they are realistically capable of doing, **unless** their personal circumstances make these requirements unreasonable.

13. A restriction on availability or types of work may be due to:

- [religious or other beliefs](#);
- a [physical or mental condition](#);
- [caring for a child or other caring responsibilities](#);
- [being a Lone Parent with care of a child aged 12 or under](#);
- [engagement in treatment for drug and/or alcohol dependency](#);
- the [level of pay](#) a claimant is willing to accept; or
- other reasonable restrictions.

14. Following an in depth review of the claimant's situation, consideration must be given as to whether [restrictions on the claimant's availability](#) can be agreed.

What I will do to identify and apply for jobs

15. Each week, jobseeker's must do **all that can be reasonably expected** to give themselves the best prospect of securing employment.

16. Appropriate jobsearch activities are agreed at the New Jobseeker Interview and must be tailored to the individual claimant's circumstances. Once agreed, they are detailed within the Jobseeker's Agreement.

17. When agreeing what is reasonable, the adviser should consider that a claimant should be able to spend several hours each day engaging in jobseeking activities.

18. For ease of completion, the agreement contains a number of pre-populated fields covering common jobsearch activities. For example, writing, phoning and visiting employers, making speculative approaches, searching online, looking in papers/trade publications and creating/updating a CV. Only those that are appropriate for the claimant need to be populated, taking into account the work they are seeking and what will offer best prospects of employment.

19. All activities are to be specific. For example, if:

- using specific newspapers, trade papers or websites is appropriate, list them and provide information about how often and where they can be accessed;
- searching online is appropriate, state how often and include website URLs if known;
- speculative approaches to employers are appropriate, specify how many and make sure they are well targeted; and
- an email address is important, agree a date by which one will be created if the claimant does not already have one.

Other activities I will do to improve my chances of finding a job

20. The 'other activities' narrative box is used to capture other activities that will help improve job prospects or overcome things that might be making it harder to find work. For example, attending provision; attending appointments with other service providers and exploring/making caring arrangements. The box is particularly useful for one-off, time bound activities, which should be removed from the agreement when completed. As with the rest of the entries on the Jobseeker's Agreement, the activities within the 'other activities' box are to be [SMART](#).

Where I will work

21. At the beginning of a claim, claimants can restrict the time they are willing to travel to work to 60 minutes in each direction, by a route and means appropriate to their circumstances. For example, car for some, public transport for others, walking etc.

22. After 13 weeks, the claimant must extend this to 90 minutes in each direction, by a route and means appropriate to their circumstances. The claimant can agree a longer travel time if they wish.

23. The maximum travel to work time appropriate to the claimant is recorded under the 'Where I will work' sub-heading on page 4 of the JSAg. It may be helpful to list some of the towns this travel time includes in the 'Other activities' part of the Agreement on page 3.

Considering restrictions when matching/submitting to vacancies

24. At the point a suitable vacancy is identified, further consideration must be given as to whether the claimant would have good cause for refusing that job given all of their circumstances and agreed restrictions, including the start time, the time taken to travel to the job, caring responsibilities etc., before [matching and/or submitting to that job](#).

25. For example, a claimant with caring responsibilities until 8.45am, would be able to consider a job that would take 60 minutes to travel to if it started at 10am but not if it started at 9.30am. However, they would be able to consider a job that started at 9am that took only 10 minutes to travel to.

26. Similarly, if the claimant takes their child to school, consideration should be given to the location of the child's school, the time it would take to travel from there to the proposed place of work and the start time of the job before submitting to a particular vacancy.

Example 1 – Lone Parent

Claimant is a Lone Parent who restricts their availability from 9am to 3.30pm, Monday to Friday, as these are the times during which their 8 year old child is at school. They have been claiming JSA for more than 13 weeks.

In this situation, the JSAg includes the:

- fact that the claimant wants to restrict their availability;
- earliest and latest start and finish times for each day - between Monday and Friday (9:00 to 15:30);
- total available hours for each day, based on the start and end times (6.5 hours each day);
- most hours they can work in a week (32.5); and
- a Travel to work time of 90 minutes each way from home

Example 2 – Carer

Claimant is available to work 40 hours per week, between Monday and Friday. They have alternative childcare arrangements for their 12 year old son and therefore, their earliest start times are 7am each day and the latest end times are 9pm each day. However, they do not want to work more than 8 hours on any one day. They have been claiming JSA for 8 weeks.

In this situation, the JSAg includes the:

- fact that the claimant wants to restrict their availability;
- earliest and latest start and finish times for each day between Monday and Friday (7:00 to 21:00);
- total available hours for each day (8);
- most hours they can work in a week (40); and
- a Travel to work time of 60 minutes each way from home

27. A claimant may restrict their travel time to less than these minimums if they have a physical or mental health condition, **which affects their ability to travel**. Such restrictions can only be agreed if they are reasonable in light of the health condition. If this restriction cannot be agreed, the claimant may ask for the matter to be considered by a Decision Maker.

Example 3 – Health Condition

Following an operation on their back, a claimant is available to work but wishes to restrict his availability because he attends a follow-up Pain Management Course every Wednesday morning. They have been claiming JSA for 1 week.

They also state that although they can travel by some means of transport comfortably, they cannot sit on a bus for more than 20 minutes at a time and do not currently own a car.

Whilst there is some flexibility as to when they can work, they are not able to work more than 20 hours per week initially.

In this situation, the JSAg includes the:

- fact that the claimant wants to restrict their availability;
- earliest and latest start and finish times for each day as follows:
- Monday and Tuesday 09:00 to 17:00
- Wednesday 12:00 to 17:00
- Thursday to Sunday 09:00 to 17:00
- Most hours I can work (5 hours each day);
- most hours they can work in a week (20); and
- a Travel to work time of 20 minutes each way from home

28. As with other elements of the JSAg, the adviser should plan to review the person's health condition on a regular basis, to determine the impact this is having on the claimant's ability to find suitable vacancies.

Considering restrictions when matching/submitting to vacancies

29. At the point a suitable vacancy is identified, further consideration must be given as to whether the claimant would have good cause for refusing that job given all of their circumstances and restrictions recorded on the Jobseeker's Agreement, including the start time, the time taken to travel to the job, caring responsibilities etc, before [matching and/or submitting to that job](#).

30. For example, a claimant with caring responsibilities until 8.45am, would be able to consider a job that would take 60 minutes to travel to if it started at 10am but not if it started at 9.30am. However, they would be able to consider a job that started at 9am that took only 10 minutes to travel to.

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- total available hours for each day (8);
- most hours they can work in a week (40); and
- a Travel to work time of 60 minutes each way from home

A claimant may restrict their travel time to less than these minimums if they have a physical or mental health condition, **which affects their ability to travel**. Such restrictions can only be agreed if they are reasonable in light of the health condition. If this restriction cannot be agreed, the claimant may ask for the matter to be considered by a Decision Maker.

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- a Travel to work time of 20 minutes each way from home

As with other elements of the Jobseeker's Agreement, the adviser should plan to review the person's health condition on a regular basis, to determine the impact this is having on the claimant's ability to find suitable vacancies.

Permitted Period

32. Where a [Permitted Period](#) is agreed, the details are included on the Agreement.

Agreed number of weekly activities

33. The number of steps listed in the Jobseeker's Agreement that the claimant will undertake every week (not including "one off" items such as preparing a CV) is checked, to ensure that it meets the [minimum requirement for the claimant](#), given their circumstances.

34. If the minimum requirements have been met, the number of steps are counted and recorded in the box in the 'my responsibilities' section on the front of the agreement. It is important to note that taking the same step three times a week counts as 3 separate steps.

35. If the number of steps does not meet the minimum requirement for the claimant, they should be re-considered before referring a doubt to the Labour Market Decision Maker.

Signature and contact details

36. The Jobseeker's Agreement must;

- be signed and dated by the jobseeker (claimant) and the adviser;
- include the adviser's name and contact telephone number, for the claimant's reference; and
- include the [Treat as Made](#) date.

37. The claimant must be given a copy of their signed Jobseeker's Agreement, with a paper copy stored in their Labour Market Unit.

Claimants with literacy problems

38. [Claimants with literacy problems](#) must fully understand their Jobseeker's Agreement. They must be aware of actions they have agreed to take in order to find a job and understand what they must do to be eligible for Jobseekers Allowance.

39. A sentence should be added to the signed declaration stating that the Jobseeker's Agreement has been read to the claimant.

Jobseeker's Agreement DMA Referrals

40. Where a realistic Jobseeker's Agreement cannot be agreed between the claimant and the adviser, every effort should be made to resolve any issues locally before making a [referral to the Labour Market Decision Maker](#).

The use of the Action Plan and Jobseeker's Agreement

41. Although the Jobseeker's Agreement is the main means by which we set, monitor and revise jobsearch plans and activities, it is currently supplemented by an [Action Plan](#), which also records the jobseeking activities that the claimant has agreed to take.

42. Whilst this can be helpful, it involves a duplication of effort. Districts have discretion to cease using Action Plans, therefore. This will strengthen the importance of the Jobseeker's Agreement and be less wasteful of staff and other resources.

Action required when making a referral to "PRaP" provision

43. Where Action Plans are not in use, a workaround **must** be used to create a 'skeleton' Action Plan on LMS when making a PRaP referral. This is required to allow the claimant data to be transferred to providers via the LMS/PRaP interface. Full details on how to create an Action Plan can be found in the [LMS User Guide, Chapter H Part 3](#). However, all that needs to be done to create the 'skeleton' Action Plan, is for "ALL ACTION RECORDED ON THE JSAG" to be typed in the 'Action Item Field' and:

- "today's date" included in the 'Target Date' field; and
- "PA", from the dropdown list included in the 'Assigned To' field.

Jobseeker's Agreement - Additional claimant information

44. The following include information relating to particular claimants and their Jobseeker's Agreement's:

- [Claimant's with a Health Condition or Disability](#) also [Employment Rights](#) and [Access Rights](#);
- [Claimant's who are deaf or have a speech or hearing impairment](#);
- [Claimants requiring an Interpreter](#) – (the onus is on Jobcentre Plus to provide an interpreter for any scheduled interview to last longer than 15 minutes);
- [Completing the Jobseeker's Agreement for Young People \(16/17 Year Olds\)](#); and
- [Jobseeker's Agreements for Non Claimants](#).