



## The education scheme

### Uddannelsesordningen (som del af akutpakken)



Denmark

#### 1 DESCRIPTION

##### Timespan

30. December 2012 - 30. July 2013

##### Stage

###### NO LONGER OPERATIONAL

The scheme was only intended for a quite specific target group, namely the long-term unemployed who were about to lose their unemployment benefits from 30. December 2012 to 30. July 2013, because they've reached the maximum number of years on employment benefits.

##### Focus area



MATCHING SKILLS FOR TODAY'S JOB MARKET

#### 2 FOUNDATIONS

##### Policy Area



ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES

The education scheme was part of the Danish active labour market policy, as the target group is unemployed people.

##### Policy Goal

Active labour market policy for the long-term unemployed. The education scheme aim was to provide a determined and coherent skill upgrade that would strengthen the unemployed ability to get employed. This specific target group can be admitted to an education scheme, allowing the long-term unemployed learners to attend training for a maximum of 6.5 months within a reference period of 12 months.

##### Mismatch

###### PART OF BROAD POLICY MEASURE OF WHICH SKILL MISMATCH IS ONLY A MINOR PART

It is expected that the unemployed is guided to begin an education with good opportunities for employment.

##### Aim of policy instrument



UPSKILL AND MATCH SKILLS OF UNEMPLOYED

---

**Legal basis**

LAW

---

**Administrative level**

NATIONAL

---

**Main responsible body**

The Ministry of Employment (Beskæftigelsesministeriet) and The Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment (STAR).

---

**Stakeholders**

GOVERNMENT (CENTRAL &amp; REGIONAL)



TRAINING PROVIDERS (PUBLIC/PRIVATE)

The local job centre in each municipality is the authority administrating the scheme. They play a significant role in guiding the unemployed to choose an education with good opportunities for employment. The training providers carry out the training program for the unemployed, but are not further responsible for the scheme.

---

**Funding**

From the period 30. December 2012 to 30. July 2013, the public spending was approximately €80 million (590.6 million DKK).

---

**Intended beneficiaries**

The target group is quite specific, namely the long-term unemployed who are about to lose their unemployment benefits, because they've reached the maximum number of years on employment benefits.

3

---

**PROCESSES**

---

**Use of labour market intelligence**

DESIGN TRAINING PROGRAMMES TO ACTIVATE UNEMPLOYED



INFORM JOB-SEARCH DECISIONS OF UNEMPLOYED

The job centre must guide the person towards programs that are best suited to reach employment. The job centre will be able to use the labour market balance, which will provide a picture of whether education can lead to jobs with good employment opportunities in the region concerned. The labour market balance is published every six months and shows job opportunities for approximately 1,100 job titles in each of the four employment regions. Before the education scheme was launched, the labour market balance was already used by job centres, unemployment funds and other employment policy players to advise unemployed people about employment opportunities in the region.

---

**Financial schemes** Government subsidies to the job centre, who is responsible for the management of the education scheme.

---

**Frequency of updates** As part of the education scheme, the job centre uses the labour market balance, which will provide a picture of whether education can lead to jobs with good employment opportunities in the region concerned. The labour market balance is updated every six months.

---

**Development** None

---

**Barriers** None

---

**Monitoring** As the scheme was funded by the state, the progress of the instrument has been monitored continuously from 2012-2013 by the Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment (STAR).

---

**Innovativeness** NOT INNOVATIVE

---

## 4 SUSTAINABILITY

---

**Evidence of effectiveness** There has not been any systematic impact evaluation of the schemes ability to increase the employment for those who participated in the scheme. A survey in 2013 showed that 8 out of 10 of the target group chose to start an education as part of the education scheme.

---

**Engagement of stakeholders** The legislation clearly specifies the role of the job centre.

---

**Transferability** EASILY TRANSFERABLE

The scheme itself is quite transferable, because the target group is very specific and the funding of the scheme is based on state subsidy.

---

**Sustainability**

No

---