



Early and active measures for young unemployed

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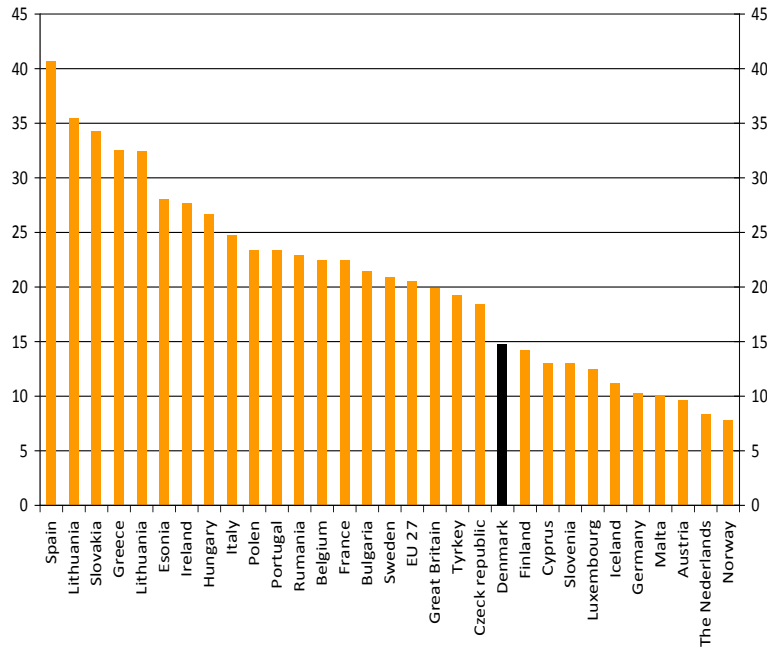


Agenda

- **The unemployment and education level in Denmark**
 - **The employment system in Denmark**
 - **PES services for young unemployed**
 - **Randomized controlled trials – what do we know?**
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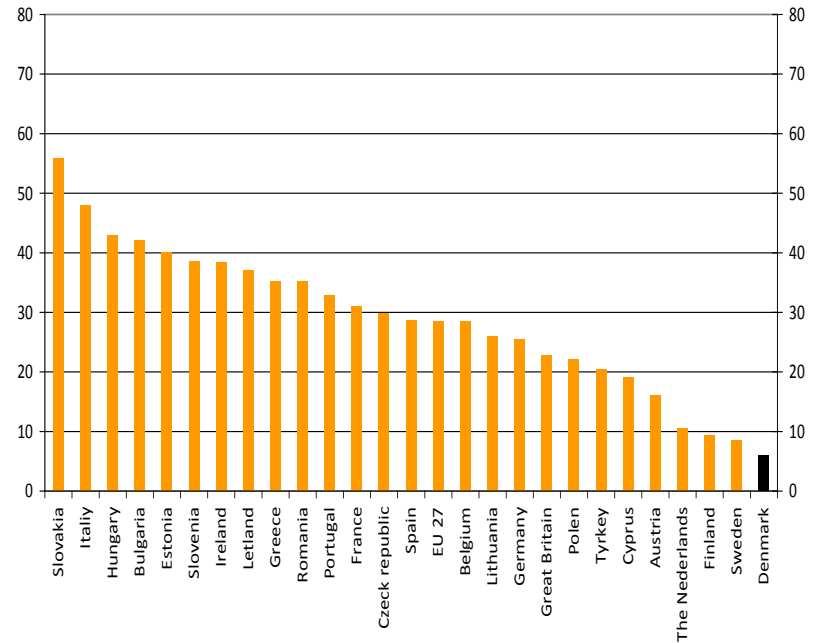
Some statistics on unemployment

Unemployment rate for young people < 25



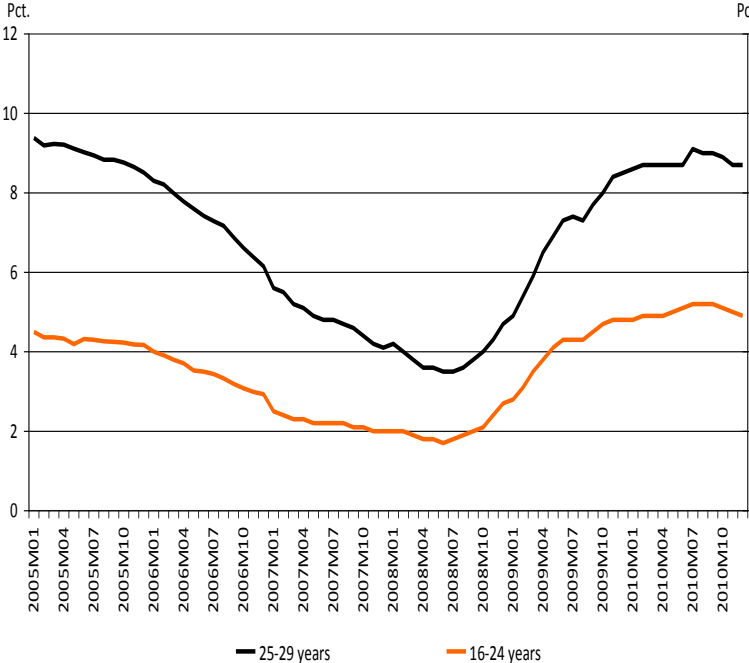
Source: Eurostat

Long term unemployment rate for young people < 25

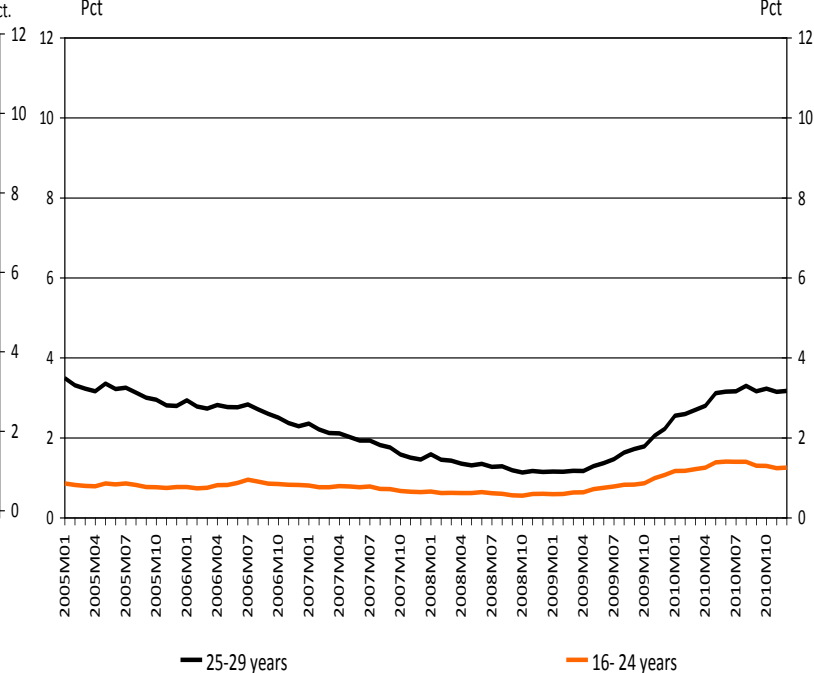


Some statistics on unemployment

Unemployment rate for young people < 25, 25-29



Long term unemployment rate for young people < 25, 25-29



Source: Statistics Denmark

Statistics on education

Education level of the population:

The highest completed education level at age 25, 2010

Highest completed education level at the age 25

	Persons	Share
Higher than primary school	61.319	82%
Primary school	13.067	18%
Total	74.386	100%

Source: Statistics Denmark

Completion of Secondary School or upper secondary education, by age groups, 2009

	Secondary School (almengymnasial)		Vocational training (erhvervsudd.)	
	Persons	Share	Persons	Share
18-24 years	25.353	99%	16.687	54%
25-29 years	219	1%	5.508	18%
30-39 years	87	0%	4.826	16%
40+ years	15	0%	3.755	12%
Total	25.674	100%	30.776	100%

Source: Statistics Denmark



Statistics on education

Education level of the unemployed:

Young people on social benefit:

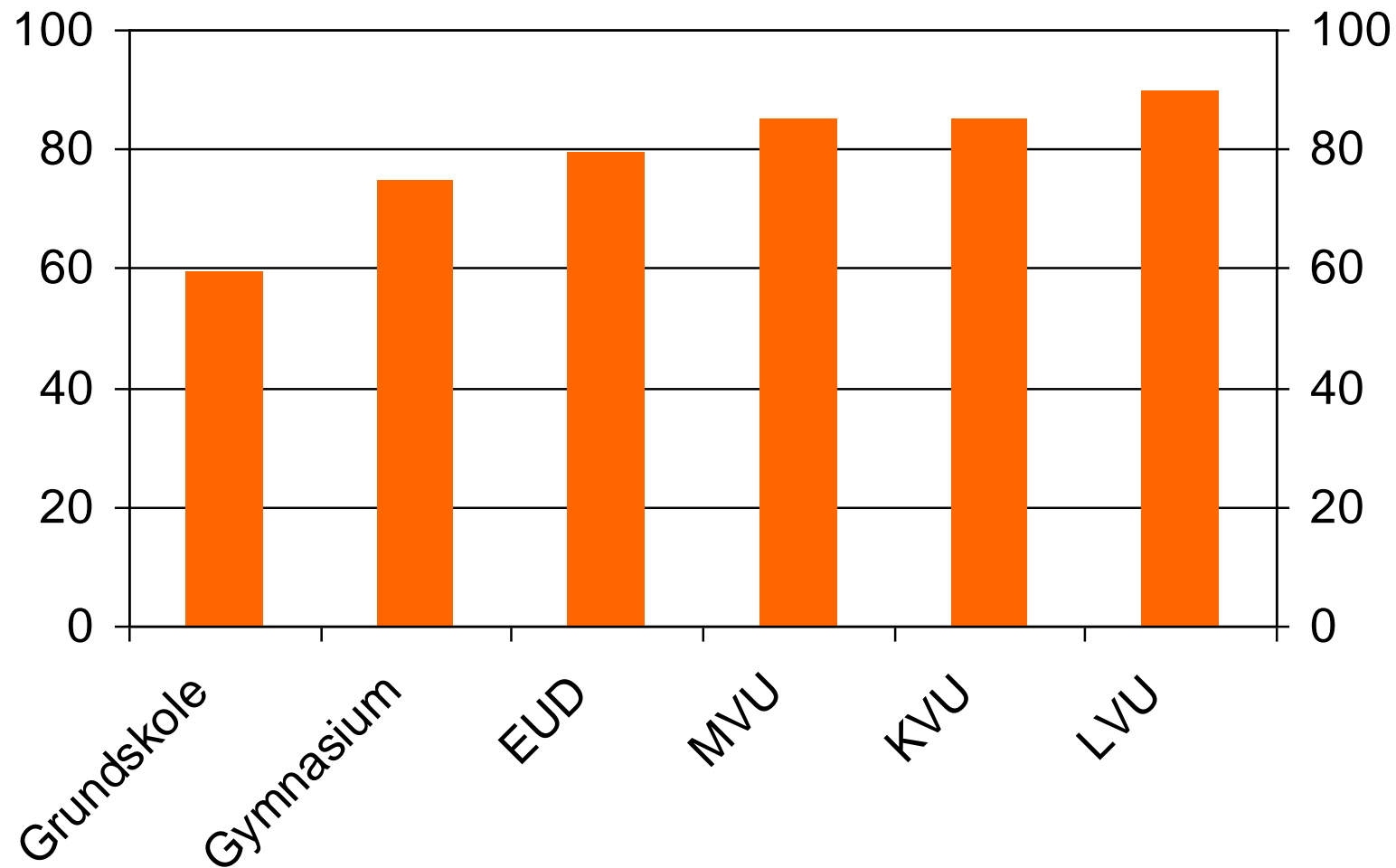
- 5 out of 6 do not have an upper secondary education
- 3 out of 4 have primary school as highest completed education

Young people on unemployment insurance benefits

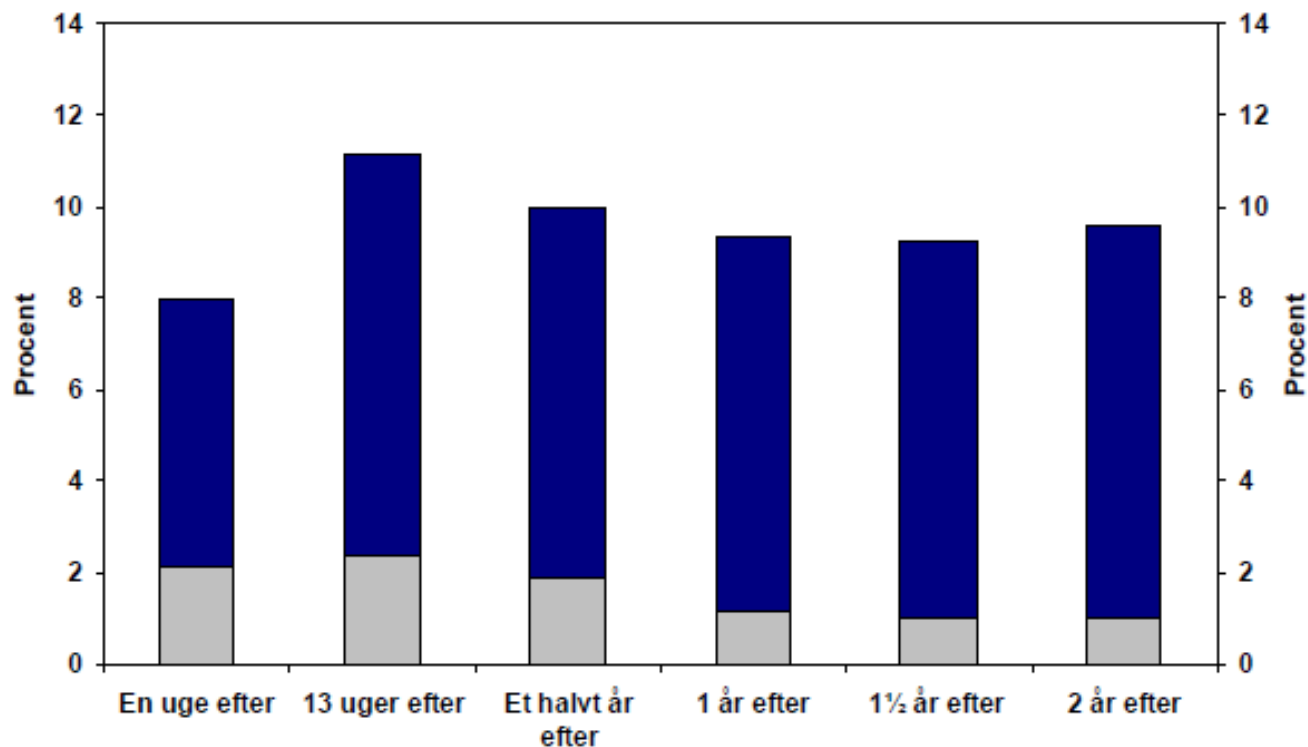
- 3 out of 10 do not have an upper secondary education
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Education leads to jobs

Share of people with jobs, 2006



Receiving social benefits after drop out of education, 2006

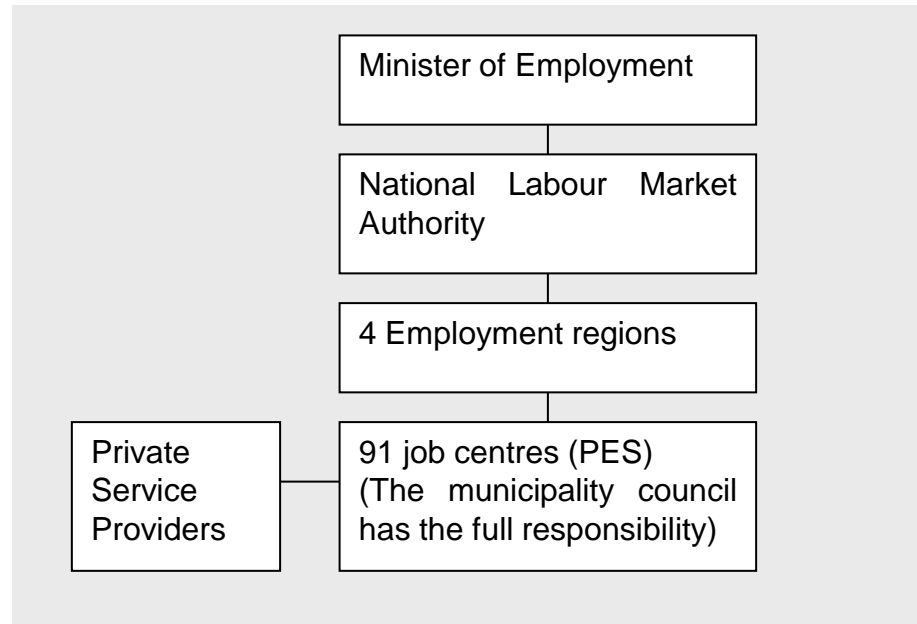


Young people on unemployment insurance benefits

Young people on social benefit:

The employment system in Denmark

PES work with both groups of unemployed: People on social benefits and people on unemployment insurance benefits



- The primary goal of the PES is to get the young unemployed **with** an upper secondary education into **jobs** and the young unemployed **without** an upper secondary education into **education**.



Youth guidance centers

- A part of the Ministry of Employment
 - The main target groups for the youth guidance centres are: pupils in primary and lower secondary school and young people under the age of 25 who are not in education, training or employment. Their main role is to help young people less than 25 get back into the educational system.
 - Since August 2010, the PES can also provide activation and mentor services to young people aged 15-17 who have not yet begun an education or do not have a job
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PES services


The legal rules on job interviews:

- If aged 18-29, they are entitled to a job interview within one month and at least every three months

The main legal rules regarding activation measures

- If aged 18-19, they are entitled to a period in activation within one month for a length of six months.
- If aged 20-29, they are entitled to a period of activation within three months for a length of six months.
- If still unemployed, the job centre initiates a new activation period within six months of the last activation period.

The ALMP instruments:

- 1) Guidance and upgrading of skills and qualifications; 2) practical work-based training in enterprises; and 3) wage subsidies
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PES services

Other services available to young people

- The job centres can provide tests in reading/writing and maths, and if needed, they can provide courses in reading/writing and maths.
 - The job centres can also provide a mentor for young people and the young person can keep their mentor when they start studying.
 - The job and CV database is extended to include part-time jobs for young people aged 15-17
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Local PES services

- Visiting schools and tell the young pupils about the labour market
 - Local campaigns: Prevent young people from being social benefit receivers when they turn 18 and instead take an education
 - Local projects financed by various funds: For example one project focused on young people with mental health problems – try new ways
 - Mentors: Supporting young people i.e. get in contact with local education supervisors, ensure they get up in the morning etc.
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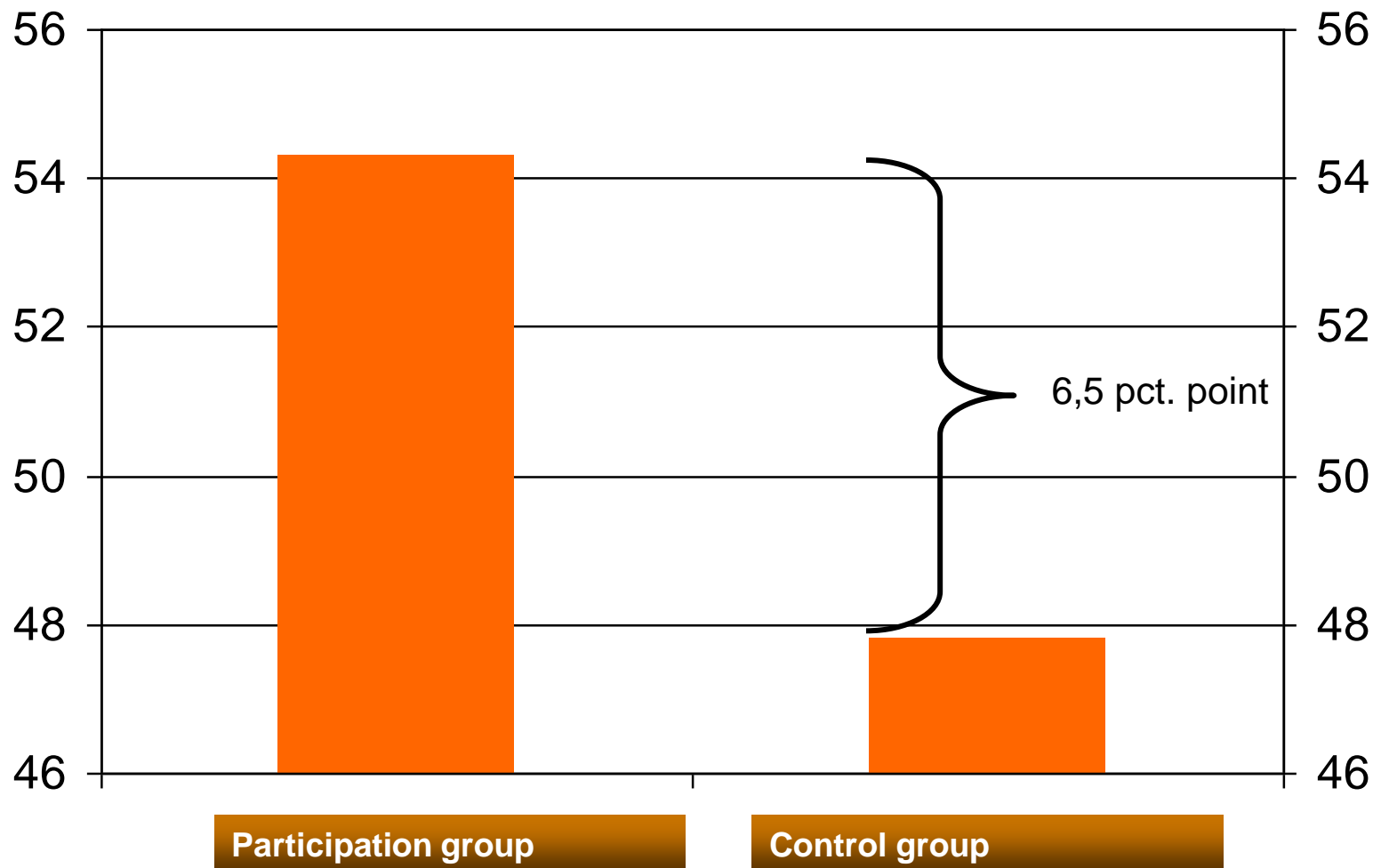


Randomized controlled trials and other empirical findings

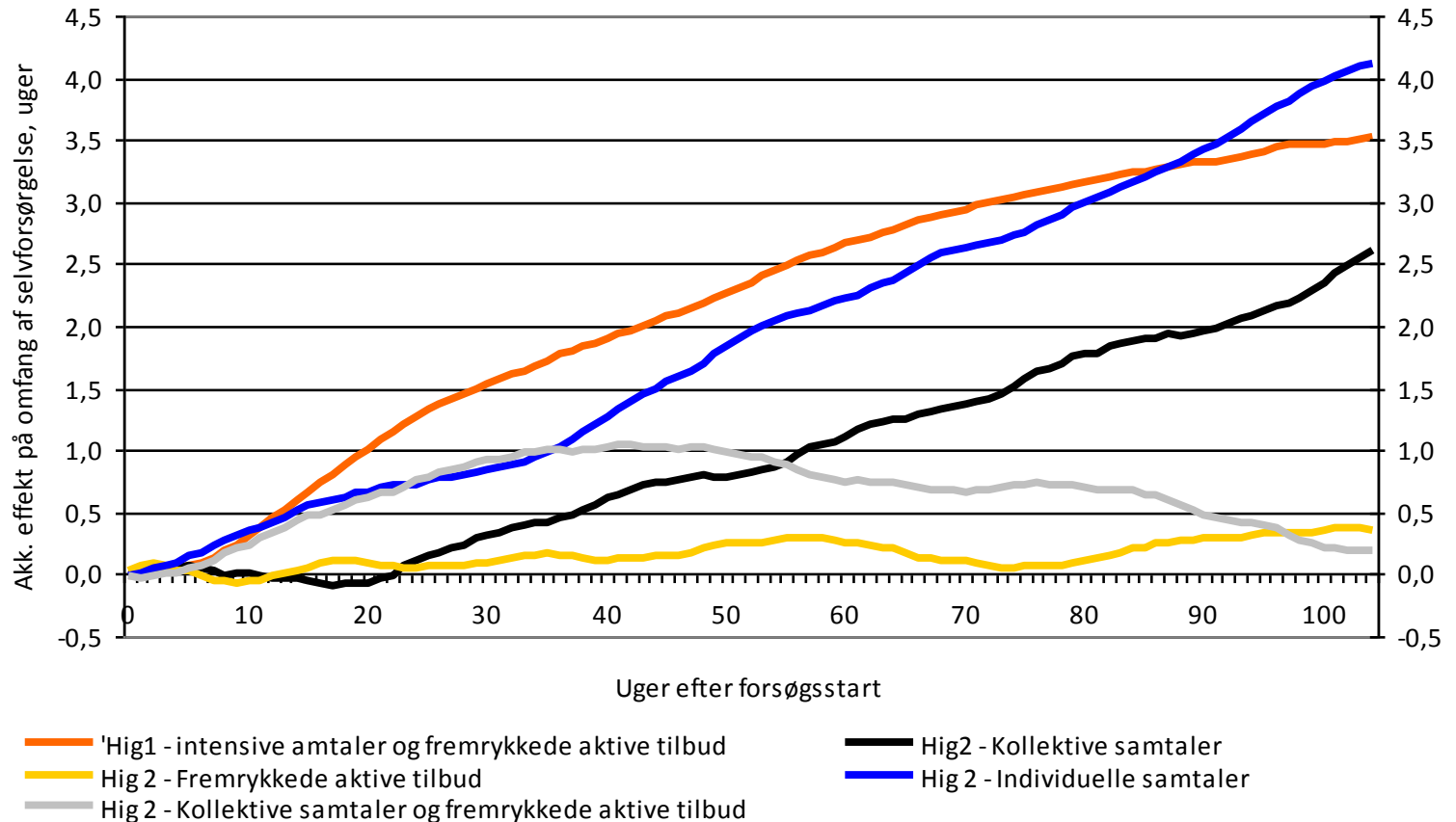
- Early and intensive effort has a significant effect on employment.
 - Job interviews in the beginning of the unemployment spell followed by job interviews every second week is very effective in order to get unemployed into jobs. This result also applied for the young unemployed.
 - Most studies (Danish as well as international studies) find that activation is most effective if it is organised in the form of practical work-based training in enterprises or through wage subsidies.
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Project 'Hurtigt i gang I' – It works!

% i jobs and ordinary education, average 30 weeks



Difference between participation group and control group in terms of weeks in job and ordinary education



- Jobinterviews are very effective early in the unemployment spell