



INCREASING THE PARTICIPATION OF COMPANIES IN FURTHER TRAINING AND OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR GATHERING WORK EXPERIENCE TO JOBSEEKERS.

Job Rotation Scheme

Publication date: April 202

DENMARK

The practice addresses two main challenges. Firstly, it addresses employer demand for further training of employed workers in order to adapt to a changing labour market. Secondly, it provides a solution for a lack of work experience among jobseekers which is essential in the process of searching/applying for a job.

This takes place by incentivising companies to let their employees participate in further training by providing a subsidy for expenses in the period where the training takes place and at the same time allowing an unemployed person to substitute this employee for the duration of the training.

Name of the PES

STAR

Scope of measure (a pilot project or a national reform) National reform

When was the practice implemented?

The implementation period started in 2007. Preceding this, there was a pilot job rotation scheme from 2001-2006.

What was the driver for introducing the practice? Was it internal or

The scheme was introduced to increase the use of further training and adult education together with several other initiatives, all with the overall goal of reducing unemployment.

Which organisation was involved in its implementation?

Job centres, social partners, public and private education institutions/training providers.

Which groups were targeted by the practice

- Companies (can get a subsidy from the job centre and strengthen the qualifications of their employee)
- Employed people (who attend further training, must have been in ordinary employment in the company for at least 3 months and whose educational level is below a master's degree)
- Unemployed people (who work as a substitute for at least 10 hours weekly for up to 6 months, must have at least 6 months of prior unemployment)

What were the practice's ?main objectives To increase the participation of companies in further training and to offer opportunities for gathering work experience to jobseekers.

Under this measure the company pays normal wages to both the employed (participating in training) and the unemployed person (the substitute) as well as potential expenses concerning the training programme. As a subsidy to these expenses, the company can receive job rotation benefits from the In 2021, a one-year trial period of the job rotation scheme will be carried out, in which the required prior unemployment period for the substitute is reduced to 3 months, and the allowed length of the job rotation is extended to 9 months. The companies themselves decide upon the upskilling activities of their employees. They also pay the expenses related to the further training of their employees. aspects were involved? Participating companies receive job rotation subsidies from the job centre. This subsidy is paid on an hour-to-hour principle, meaning for each hour the employee is in training and an unemployed person simultaneously works as their substitute. www.jobindsats.dk provides data on numbers of unemployed persons participating in a job rotation scheme on a monthly basis and across municipalities. None yet. Two evaluations are currently on their way and their results are expected to be available in the first half of 2021. It is important that all parties involved – companies, job centres, employed, unemployed – have a proper

understanding of the opportunities provided by the programme. Otherwise, the job rotation scheme would likely not be used. Furthermore, the administration of the scheme proved to require considerable



resources.

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