NATIONAL PORTAL PROVIDING DATA ON THE LABOUR MARKET FOR MONITORING AND ASSESSING EMPLOYMENT MEASURES

Jobindsats.dk (Danish Portal of Labour Market Data)

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Jobindsats.dk is the Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment's (STAR) public website which provides statistical information for officials in the local job centres/municipalities, politicians at national, regional and local levels, the press and the general public on the labour market and on the results of active labour market policies (ALMP) implemented.

The initiative collects data from a variety of sources on the labour market situation, on recipients of unemployment and social benefits, and on ALMP. The information is then processed and uploaded to the Jobindsats.dk portal where it is accessible to everyone. The information is used to benchmark and assess the results of local job centre activities. Portal users can compare results of active labour market policies across municipalities, job centres and unemployment insurance funds.

Name of the PES	The Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment (STAR)
Scope of measure (a pilot project or a national reform)	The portal gathers information from PES (local job centres) at all levels.
When was the practice implemented?	The practice began in 2007 and has been fully implemented. Updates and revisions are made every month.
What was the driver for introducing the practice? Was it internal or external?	The main driver of the practice was a law passed by the government in 2007. This law has now been replaced by the *Law on organization and support for employment activities, No. 1482 of 23 December 2014*. The 2007 law stated that a national level IT system should be established. The aim was to support PES to monitor the employment measures implemented and assess the results and effects at national, regional and local level.
Which organisation was involved in its implementation?	The portal was launched in 2007 by the Ministry of Employment, and the website is hosted by the Danish PES (STAR). The data available is analysed by STAR's Data and Analysis Division.
Which groups were targeted by the practice?	The practice targets municipalities, job centres but also national employment authorities, policy makers, social partners and the general public.
What were the practice's main objectives?	The objectives of the practice are: ▸ To provide information on the labour market to the municipalities and their staff in order to support their work. ▸ To provide information to the policy makers, social partners and general public on the effectiveness of measures and policies implemented by PES at national and local level. ▸ To increase transparency concerning the performance of municipalities, job centres and unemployment insurance funds. ▸ To benchmark the performance of the municipalities/ job centres across a wide range of labour market measures.
What activities were carried out?	The main activities of this practice include the following: ▸ Collection of data from municipalities, national public organisations and private unemployment insurance funds: the information collected is related to employment and social aspects such as: evolution of job demand; total number of employment, number of jobseekers; number and types of job openings; type, duration and amount of unemployment benefits received; path taken by people in/out of unemployment; type of education and training received. ▸ Data processing: the validity of the data received is verified; it is anonymised, aggregated and processed in order to obtain useful information. ▸ The data is then published in the form of publications/reports. ▸ In order to facilitate comparability of results, job centres are grouped with other job centres with whom they share similar labour market characteristics. ▸ Finally, data is updated regularly (generally once a month).

What resources and other relevant organisational aspects were involved?	STAR's Data and Analysis Division is responsible for analysing and processing the data. Data is mainly collected from local job centres/municipalities and private unemployment insurance funds.
What were the source(s) of funding?	The practice is funded by the national government.
What were the outputs of the practice: people reached and products?	The main outputs produced are the analyses and data published on the portal. This portal contains the analysis of the information collected as well as reports on the labour market and policies implemented by the PES at local and national level. For example, a report is put together for each job centre every month, comparing the developments and implementation of the reforms and measures at local level. A comparison is made between job centres with similar characteristics (e.g. size of population, share of elderly, share of non-educated people, number of firms in the area, number of people living in the area, etc.).
What outcomes have been identified?	The information produced is used to identify best practices, to improve PES action, to provide information to policy makers, to inform the public and the media about the performance of the Public Employment Service and also the labour market in general. The main outcome of this practice is therefore an increased transparency of PES actions, but also better information about the organisations providing the services to PES customers.
What are the lessons learnt and success factors?	Job centres use one integrated system designed to collect the information from all actors involved. This avoids job centres' staff and other actors spending too much time uploading the information into the system. Recipients of unemployment benefits are identified through a unique number; this allows the job centres to track the history of that person. The information published in the jobindsats portal is aggregated, therefore no individual data is published.

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