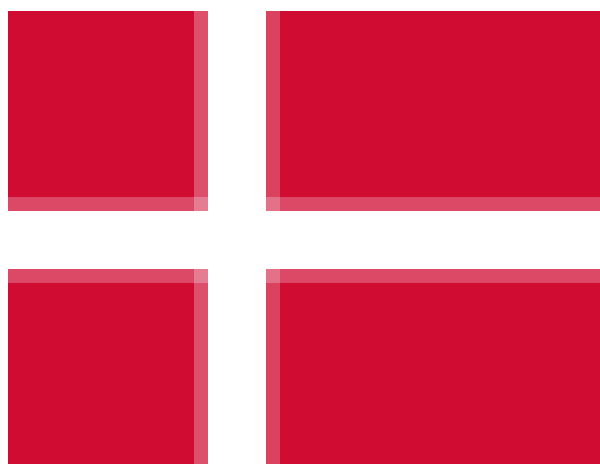




**Youth**Partnership

# FACTSHEET ON EMPLOYMENT IN DENMARK



**Youth**Partnership  
Council of Europe  
European Commission



Education and Culture DG



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# 1) Employment/ Unemployment

## 1.1 Employment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 15-24 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	64,60
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 25-29 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	81,00
Total rate of employment for men 15-24 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	65,00
Total rate of employment for men 25-29 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	86,10
Total rate of employment for women 15-24 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	64,10
Total rate of employment for women 25-29 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	75,80
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	66,00
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	62,30
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	63,50
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2003	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	59,40
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2004	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	61,30
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2005	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	62,30
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2006	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	64,60
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2007	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	65,30
Activity rate, age range 15-24  (Activity rate = The economically active proportion of the working age population (aged 15-64) - i.e. that part of the population in employment or actively looking for a job.)	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	69,90
Activity rates by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat (Data- Education & Training-Education-Youth transitions from education to working life in Europe)	2000	84,30

## 1.2 Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24

Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Legislators, senior officials and managers	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	217,20 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Professionals	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	412,70 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Technicians and associate professionals	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	597,50 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Clerks	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	256,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Service workers and shop or market sale workers	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	460,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	63,30 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Craft and related trades workers	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	292,50(1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Plant and machines	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	184,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Elementary occupations	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	308,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Armed forces	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1. quarter)	9,40 (1000 of persons)

## 1.3 Unemployment Rate of Young People

Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 15-24	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	7,70
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 25-29	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	5,00
Total rate of unemployment, for men 15-24 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	7,90
Total rate of unemployment, for men 25-29 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	4,30
Total rate of unemployment, for women 15-24 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	7,50
Total rate of unemployment, for women 25-29 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	6,10
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	6,20
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	8,30
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	7,40
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2003	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	9,20
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2004	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	8,20
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2005	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	8,60
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2006	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	7,70
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2007	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	7,90
Long-term unemployment of young people, age range 15-24	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	-
Long term unemployment of young people, age range 25-29	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	9,10
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, total (1)	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	10,90
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, men	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	5,00
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, women	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	18,80
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, total	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	5,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, men	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	5,50
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, women	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	5
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, total	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	-
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, men	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	-
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, women	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	-

(1) : ("Around 43% of 15–29 year olds who are inactive and not in education do not participate in the labour market because of taking care of children or other family members or because of other family responsibilities, the vast majority of them women. Another 43% of those inactive and not in education – most of them young males – are either discouraged by the labour market or name other reasons, with the rest being ill or suffering from a disability.") p. 37

## 2) Types and Quality of Employment

### 2.1 Type of Employment

Temporary Work, age range 15-24	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	22,40
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Could not find permanent job	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1. quarter)	22,50 of those who could not find permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Did not want permanent job	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1. quarter)	23,30 of those who did not want permanent job

Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1. quarter)	52,40 of those who are in education or trainin
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: probationary period	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1. quarter)	-
Full-time work, age range 15-24	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1. quarter)	178,50 (1000 of persons)
Part-Time Work, age range 15-24	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1. quarter)	221,50 (1000 of persons)
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other reasons	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	4,10 of those who could have other reasons
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Could not find a full-time work	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	7,20 of those who could not find a full- time work
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Own disability or illness	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other personal or family responsibilities	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	3,60 of those whose reason is other personal or family responsibilities
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Looking for children or incapacitated adults	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	84,30 of those who are in education or training
Proportion of self-employed by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	0,20
Self-employment by men, age groups 15 -24 and highest level of education attained	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Self-employment by women, age groups 15-24 and highest level of education attained	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Apprenticeship		<b>Annex 1</b>	

### 3) Education

#### 3.1 Educational Level

Percentages of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least secondary education	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	70,80
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#### 3.2 Early School-Leavers

Percentages of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education	<u>Gender inequalities in the risks of poverty and social exclusion for disadvantaged groups in thirty European countries, 2006 (Eurostat)</u>	2004	8,10
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#### 3.3 Formal and non-formal learning

Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of formal education	<u>Eurostat</u>	2005	20,60
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of non formal education	<u>Eurostat</u>	2005	47,30

#### 3.4 Support structures

Guidance and counselling for learning, career and employment	<b>Annex 2</b>
Support for entrepreneurship	<b>Annex 3</b>

## ANNEX 1 : APPRENTICESHIP IN DENMARK

The Ministry of Education is responsible for apprenticeship in Denmark. Since 1 January 1991, the basic vocational education and training system in Denmark has been regulated by the *Law concerning vocational schools (Law 210 1989)* and the *Law concerning vocational education and training (Law 211 1989)*. Initial vocational training covers a wide range of training programmes that aim at training young people for a trade or profession. Basic vocational education and training (EUD), social and health training (SOSU), agricultural training and maritime training are all organised as apprenticeship training and lead to a recognised qualification as skilled worker. The programmes are regulated by different acts.

The apprenticeship system covers training for the commerce and clerical sectors (22 481 participants in 1997) and the technical trades (43 621 participants in 1997). Other programmes are also organised as apprenticeship training: maritime training (388 participants in 1996), agricultural education (1 096 participants in 1997), and social and health training (12 262 participants in 1996). Only 5 % of a youth cohort never enter a youth education and training programme. However, 9 % drops out of youth education and 3 % drops out of further and higher education. The programmes are generally no longer than 4 years but can vary between 2 to 5 years. For admission to a vocational education and training course, it is obligatory that compulsory education (normally 9 years' schooling) should be completed. There are two means of accessing EUD, namely the school path and the practical training path. The two admission paths meet at the start of the second school period, after which the students/trainees receive the same education and training. Whether the students/trainees choose the school path or start via a practical training period in a company, the duration and content of the training is the same.

Since 1992, adults have been able to enter a vocational education and training programme (voksenerhvervsuddannelse - VEUD). In principle, these programmes are identical to the basic vocational education and training programmes offered to young people. Since 1992, over 5 000 VEUD training contracts have been signed. The majority of adult trainees are found within the construction industry and the iron and metal industries.

The total national expenditure on vocational training is financed through the general system of taxes and duties, which in Denmark (2 %) support a far larger proportion of public expenditure than in the other European countries (23 %), where labour-market contributions play a larger role.

Source : <http://www2.trainingvillage.gr/etv/library/apprenticeship/country.asp>

## **ANNEX 2 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR LEARNING, CAREER AND EMPLOYMENT IN DENMARK**

The 2004 *Act on Educational and Vocational Guidance* provides the regulatory framework. The overall structure for the provision of guidance is determined at national level by the government. The responsibility for providing guidance is given to two tiers: the municipal and national levels, depending on the level of education. The responsibility for providing guidance on upper secondary education lies with approximately 50 municipal offices, called *Educational Guidance for Youth*. The responsibility for guidance in higher education and vocational guidance lies with a national council for education and vocational guidance. Regional centres provide guidance services. In addition, a virtual guidance portal exists on the Internet for young people, and a national forum for dialogue for guidance is available for relevant authorities, institutions and organisations. Furthermore, a national guidance counsellor programme exists as a means to ensure that uniform guidance is provided throughout the country. A reform is expected for guidance for adults in employment. ([http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/).)

The 2004 Act is primarily targeted to young people up to the age of 25, however it also includes adults who want to enter a higher education programme. With the reform, two new types of guidance centres were introduced: 46 Youth Guidance Centres, which provide guidance for the transition from compulsory to youth education and 7 Regional Guidance Centres which are responsible for guidance for the transition from youth education to higher education. The aim of the youth guidance centres is to help young people become more aware of their abilities, interests and possibilities, thereby enabling them to make informed decisions regarding education and employment. Regional guidance centres are for young people and adults who want to enter a higher education programme. ([http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/).)

Guidance counsellors at schools are often teachers who have completed a supplementary course. In employment agencies, social workers or employees with a university background provide guidance and have often completed a supplementary course. The 2004 reform of guidance counselling introduced a new training scheme to improve the qualifications and competencies of counsellors. The training scheme is provided on a part-time basis and is equivalent to 6 months full-time studies. It corresponds to half a diploma degree.

([http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/).)

**Source :** [http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/)

**ANNEX 3 :** No data available