Last data update: 29/03/2019

Training for employment

Key findings 2018

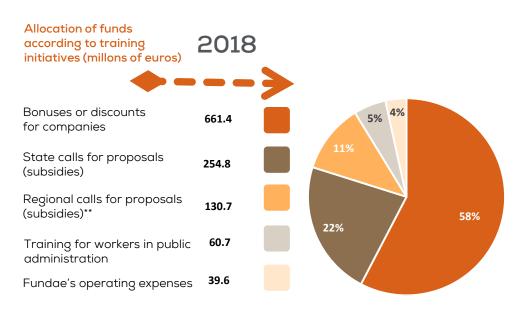


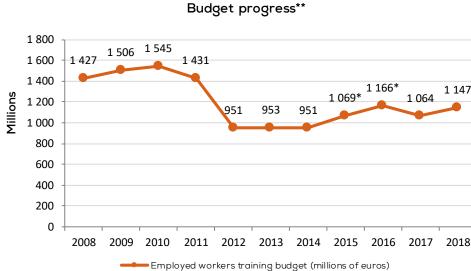


Editing and distribution:
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Data from 23rd March 2019 More data at <u>Estadísticas Fundae</u>

Budget: allocation of available funds for training primarily aimed at employed workers





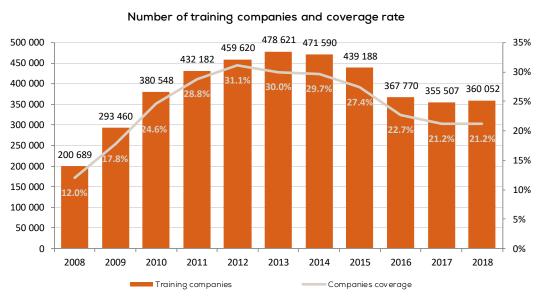


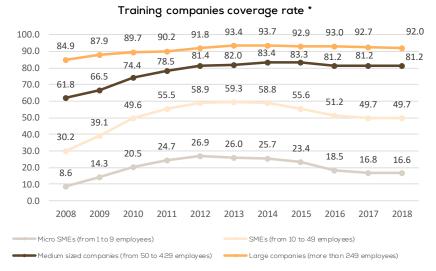
The overall budget allocated to training primarily for employed workers amounts to 1147 million euros: 8% more than the previous year. 58% of the budget is dedicated to bonuses for companies to train their employees.

^(*) Including 80 million euros for 2015 and 120 million euros for 2016 allocated to the specific programme for young unemployed adults registered in the National Youth Guarantee System. The State Foundation for Training in Employment (Fundae) manages this programme.

^(**) Ceuta and Melilla's budget has been included in the regional calls for proposals although it is managed by the State Foundation for Training in Employment (Fundae).

Company training: companies that train their employees





The number of training companies increases slightly, after four consecutive years of decline. Around 4 500 companies more than in 2017. It grows, in absolute terms, in all ranges of business size, except for the microenterprise that falls slightly.

The coverage rate remains at the same levels of 2017.

*Training companies coverage rate: percentage of companies that provide training for their workers with respect to the total number of companies registered in the General Treasury of Social Security paying the Vocational Training levy. Training companies are those that develop training for their employees and communicate the training to Fundae, so the cost of training can be reduced in Social Security contributions.

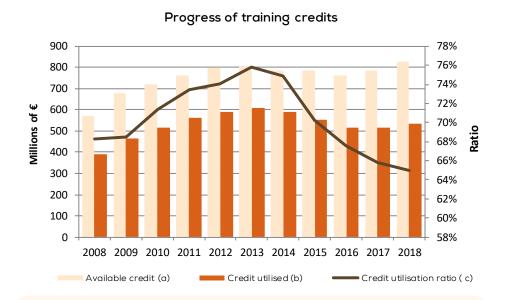








Company training: credits for companies



The credit utilised by companies that have completed training in 2018 was 535.6 million euros, a slightly higher amount than in 2017 and represents 64.8% of the total available credit. This ratio is again one of the lowest in recent years.

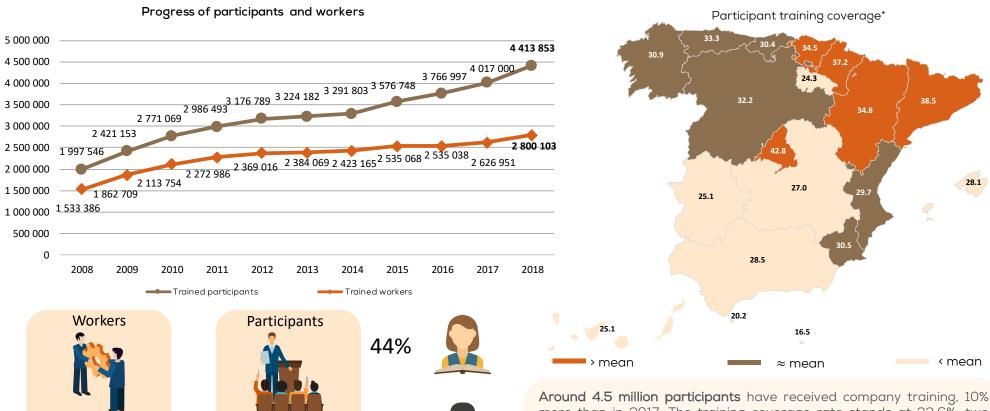
Overall, and as in previous years companies with 1 to 9 employees are the segment that has consumed the highest proportion of their credits.

(a) Available credit: amount available to companies for the training of their employees through the application of Social Security bonuses. It is determined, in each fiscal year, as a percentage of the vocational training levy quoted in the previous year. The percentage of bonus is established annually by the state budget and is greater the smaller the size of the company. (b) Utilised credit: amount of credit used by companies to carry out training activities. (c) Credit utilisation ratio: ratio between the utilised credit and the total available credit.

	Utilised (credit (b)	Credit utilisation ratio (c)
11: 5145	Absolute in €	%	
Micro SMEs (from 1 to 9)	96 391 553	18.0	75.1
SMEs (from 10 to 49	99 646 343	18.6	57.1
Medium sized companies (from 50 to 429)	113 383 876	21.2	60.4
Large companies(> de 249)	226 204 773	42.2	67.2
Total*	535 628 097	100.0	64.8

^{*} The difference between the total and partial sum is due to 125 companies that have changed their status during the 2018 financial year derived from mergers and acausitions.

Participants in company training



4 413 853

56%

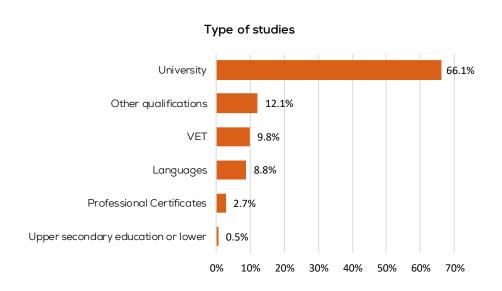
Around 4.5 million participants have received company training, 10% more than in 2017. The training coverage rate stands at 33.6%, two points higher than last year's results. By gender, the volume of female participation is still lower than their share in the labour market (44% vs. 46%).

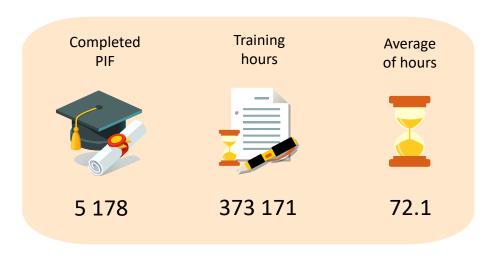
By Autonomous Community, Madrid, Cataluña, Navarra, Aragón and País Vasco exceed the average coverage rate. On the opposite end, Ceuta, Melilla and La Rioja register the lowest rates of training coverage.

2 800 103

^{*}Participant coverage rate: percentage of participants who took part in training organized by companies respect to total private sector employees according to LFS (second quarter 2018). Trained participants: Each worker who attends a training course is a participant. A worker taking part in more than one course would be counted as many times as courses taken.

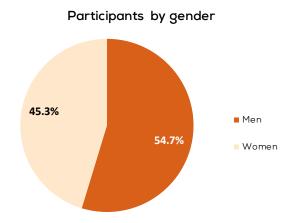
Participants in company training*





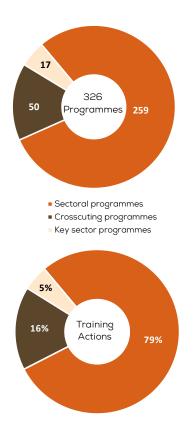
The number of workers who had an individual training leave (PIF) is 5 178, 15% less than in 2017. Of them, 54.7% are men and 45.3% are women and the age range from 36 to 45 years is still the most numerous (above 40%).

Two of every three PIFs were used to obtain an university degree.



^{*}An Individual Training Leave (PIF in Spanish) is a paid leave authorised by the company for a worker to follow a training programme, which leads to an official qualification.

Subsidised training: Programmes for training in professional skills related to technological changes and digital transformation (ICT Programme). 2018 Call for proposals*

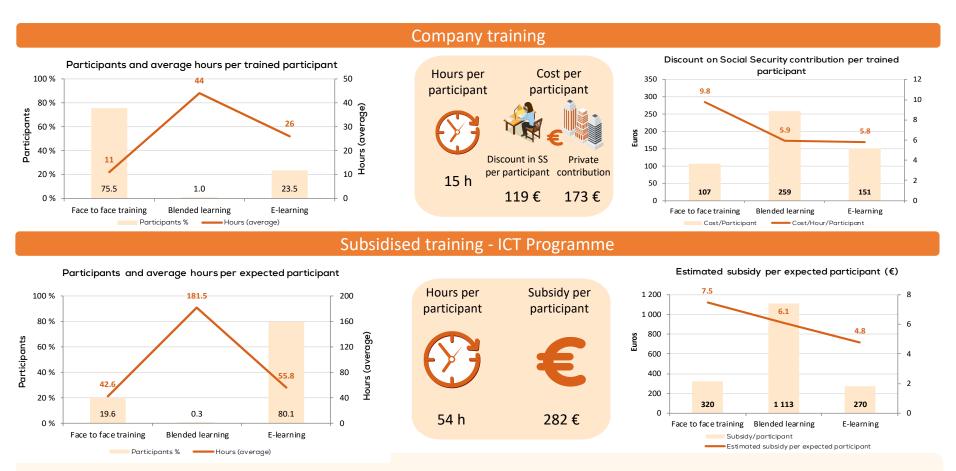


	Financing	Expected participants	Average hours	
Sectoral Programmes	39 447 918	145 161	52.0	
Crosscutting programmes	7 399 454	22 491	58.9	
Key Sector programmes*	2 767 841	8 076	65.9	
Total	49 615 213	175 728	53.6	

^{*}Data from the resolution of the State Public Employment Service published in the official gazette on May 11th, 2018. The implementation period set in the Call is one year from the notification date of the final resolution of the concession. ADVANCE of data to April 23th, 2019. This call is in the processing phase.

^{*}Specific sectoral training actions related to professional competencies in key sectors for technological development (companies of digital economy, consultancy and engineering)

Training hours and funding in company training and subsidised training at state level



Subsidised training programmes are on average longer than company training. Face-to-face training, as in previous years, has the highest estimated cost per hour and participant, while e-learning is the cheapest in both initiatives.