Employment policies reform in a decentralised context. The case of Spain.

Mutual Learning Programme
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Decentralised context

Some facts on Spain:

- > Highly decentralized political system
- >17 Autonomous Communities
- **Extreme differences**
- Complexity in their financing:
 - % Taxes; Redistribution funds...
 - Annual fund transfers (→ ALMP)



∇ 40% in 3Y(2011: 3.157 M€ ⇒ 2014: 1.236 M€)



Extension: 2nd EU
Population: 5th EU
Pc Income: 96% EU



Labour market reforms

Main objectives

- Enhance **labour market resilience** and **adaptation** to globalization and fast technological change.
- Better PES functioning to speed up return to labour market
- **Fight duality:** Easier permanent contract decisions, smoother transitions from school to professional life, limit excessive rotation.

Key elements

- Global strategy of Labour Market reform: Flexicurity. Protect workers, not jobs.
- Focus on structural change
- Co-responsibility: public administrations, workers, firms and social partners.
 - Co-design and consensus with regions in activation policies.
- Transparent monitoring and result-oriented



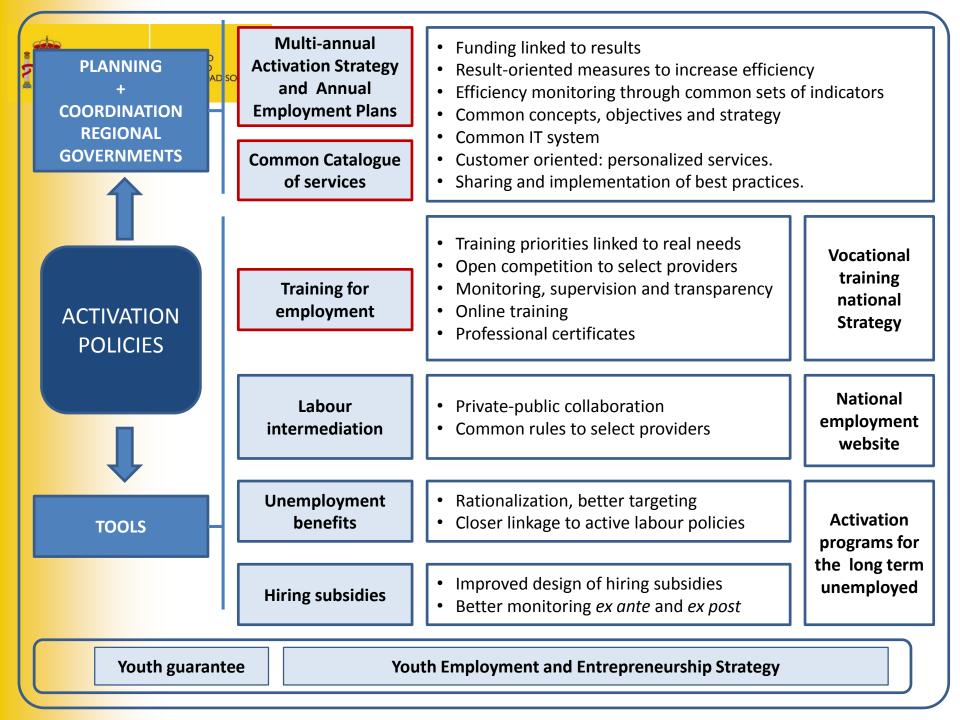
Activation policies

Main objectives

- React to long term unemployment produced by the protracted crisis.
- Adapt to a more dynamic LM with more flexible regulation.

Key elements

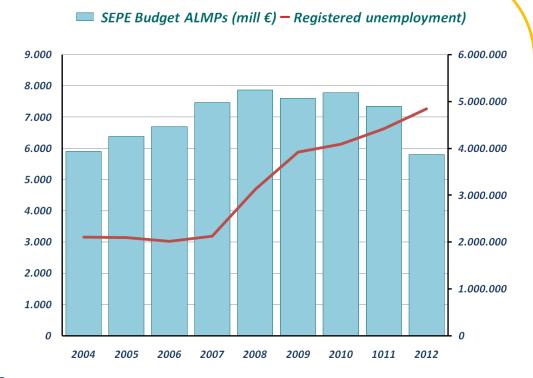
- Personalized services.
- Accelerate and improve quality of matching.
- New skills for workers: training.
- Strong linkage active-passive labor market policies.
- Better designed hiring subsidies.
- Special care: young unemployment.



Context of funding for regional PES

△ Efficiency!

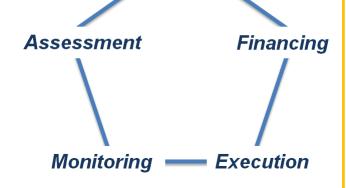
- Central State:
 - Legislation
 - Funding
 - Information
- > Autonomous Communities
 - Implementation



We need to set up targets and incentives, while leaving Communities enough room to manoeuvre



- > It has to be comprehensive & consistent
- > Move from management to strategy
- > Assess achievement of objectives Programming
 - ➤ Centralised design & implementation
 - > Programme-oriented
 - > Decentralised design/implementation
 - > Objective- and result-oriented



From "how do we want to do?" to "what do we want to achieve?"



Distribution of funds by Sectoral Conference:

Funds are distributed every year:

- >Y1: Objectives (structural & strategic)
- >Y2: Planning & Implementation
- > Y3: Assessment -> Distribution of funds



3Y cycle

In two packages:

- Continuity with funding of previous year.
- > Achievement of objectives by each Region.

Steering, but leaving enough room for manoeuvre



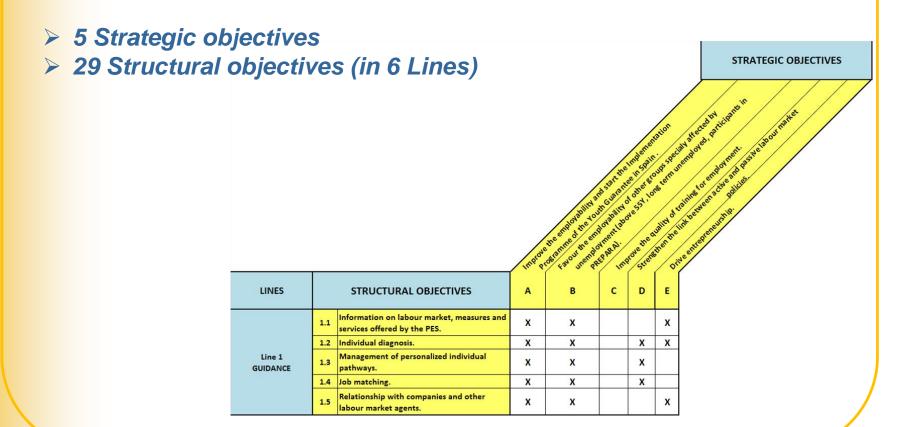
Competitive approach:

- Improvements or new policies can't depend on more resources:
 - Impossible when resources are restricted!
 - Wrong incentives!
- Prioritisation & outcome-based allocation of resources are key.

"Nobody loses" "zero sum" game



Strategic & structural objectives reinforce each other





The road matters





The road matters

Foster trust & ownership:

- 1. Participation, transparency & consensus
- 2. Clear strategy from the beginning
- 3. Full support: Policy-Management-Technical
- 4. Don't scare!
- 5. No backward moves & don't stop
- 6. Test & tune → soundness
- 7. Trial & error should be expected



MINISTERIO DE EMPLEO Y SEGURIDAD SOCIAL

Common catalogue of PES services

CONTEXT

- New step in modernization of Activation policies.
- Completes previous reforms in coordination framework and planning (Multi-annual Activation Strategy and Annual Employment Plans).

OBJECTIVES

- Guaranty of jobseekers rights and Public Employment Services commitments.
- Common framework to ensure equal access to PES services and facilitate monitoring.
- Basis for the development of a new information system to monitor results and evaluate employment policies.

CONSENSUS

Regulation of the Common Catalogue was drafted in close cooperation with the regions. In the Sectorial Conference there is coordination for its development.



Content of the common catalogue

PRINCIPLES

- Access free and equal at national level.
- Oriented to results; transparency and efficiency.
- Personalised attention.
- Interoperability of services and information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

- Orientation: based on the users' profile and an individualised pathway into employment including orientation on market trends.
- Placement services and counselling to employers: intermediation and matching.
- Training and accreditation of informal skills.
- Orientation for self-employment and entrepreneurship.



Development of the common catalogue

SERVICES' PROTOCOLS

- A **specific protocol** will be defined for each activity of the four services with the common requirements for service delivery.
- Each protocol includes the necessary **parameters** to ensure identification, measurement and effective monitoring of the activities, as well as the users' mobility within national territory.
- The content of the activities included in the Common Catalogue, together with the protocols and quality criteria for services' delivery, will be developed by the Ministry of Employment in collaboration with Regional Governments.



Development of the common catalogue

PROGRESS WITH THE DEVELOPMENT

- Four **Working Groups** were created, one for each Service with participation of regional authorities.
- A basic common methodology was agreed for the working groups.
- High level of involvement of **regional governments**: responsible for the coordination of each Service group and participating in the whole process.
- Agreement on a **Technical Document**, basis for the development of the Common Catalogue.

NEXT STEPS

- Presentation of the Technical Document to the participating body or the National Employment System.
- Technical Document then to become a Ministerial Order (regulation).
- Preliminary work for the inclusion of protocols into Information System for Employment Public Services (SISPE).
- Design of shared instruments to facilitate protocols implementation.

Content of the common catalogue

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

How does the Catalogue work in practice?

Using a common language to ensure services of similar quality and to monitor results in comparable terms:

- Orientation. Differentiating an individual interview from a group orientation activity.
- Individualized services. Differentiating regular mentoring from providing standardised information
- Training. Differentiating procedures for the inscription of training providers in the case of professional certificates or online training.
- Entrepreneurship. Differentiating cooperative groups for senior entrepreneurs from more basic orientation on legal procedures to start-up.

Using commonly agreed concepts allows for systematic information systems to monitor and evaluate PES activities in employment policies.

Reform of the training for employment

- Ambitious reform
- •Based on consensus: ample backing in Parliament and significant contributions from social partners.
- Gradual approach; full implementation in 2015.
- Key aspects:
 - ✓ Common framework (regions).
 - ✓ Strategic multiannual planning.
 - ✓ Enhanced information systems.
 - ✓ Permanent evaluation.
 - √ Training at the firm: central role, maximum flexibility.
 - ✓ New Governance structures: essential role of social partners in the design, needs' identification, priority setting.
 - ✓ Efficiency in public funds management.



Key messages

Reform of employment policies in a decentralized context requires:

- A balanced approach ensuring ownership by subnational levels.
- Sequence and **consistency** of reforms.
- Open and transparent cooperation to build trust.
- Moving slow to set solid ground for long term objectives.