



The analysis of the outcome of the negotiations concerning the Partnership Agreements and ESF Operational Programmes, for the programming period 2014-2020

Country Factsheet: Spain

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016

ISBN: 978-92-79-65460-2

doi: 10.2767/34959

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CPP/PP	Commission Position Papers
CPR	Common Provisions Regulation
CSR	Country Specific Recommendations
ESL	Early school leaving
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
IL	Intervention logic
IP	Investment Priorities
MS	Member States
NRP	National Reform Programmes
OI	Output indicators
OP	Operational Programmes
PA	Partnership Agreements
RI	Result indicators
SO	Specific Objectives
TO	Thematic Objectives

INTRODUCTION

Cohesion Policy in Spain will be delivered through 45 operational programmes (OPs): three national and 19 regional ERDF OPs (one for each region), four national (Employment, Training and Education; Youth Employment; Social Inclusion; Technical Assistance) and 19 regional ESF OPs (one for each region) OPs co-financed by the ESF.

As per the Partnership Agreement in 2014-2020 Spain will allocate EUR 28.6 billion for Cohesion Policy (ERDF and ESF), including the ESF matching allocation of YEI and investment for territorial cooperation. The share of the ESF in the allocation of the ESI Funds amounts to 28.1%, which is above the required minimum share of 27.7%.

The aim of this report is to provide an overview of the ESF implementation approach in Spain during 2014-2020. It analyses the strategic orientation (relationship between EU 2020 targets and country challenges), the strategic choices of the country in the ESIF framework (selection of Thematic Objectives/Investment Priorities), the financial allocation (concentration on Thematic Objective level and relative share of total Cohesion Policy spending) and the Intervention Logic and result definition (relationship between Investment Priorities, specific objectives, activities, and output and result indicators).

The Country factsheets are drawn up based on information extracted from an online database that was developed for the purpose of this study. This database stores quantitative and qualitative information from the **28 Partnership Agreements (PA)** and all **184 ESF (mono and multi-fund) Operational Programmes (OP)** across the 28 Member States (excluding three Technical Assistance Operational Programmes in France, Greece and Spain).

Quantitative information mostly refers to financial allocation to OPs and Investment Priorities (always considering EU funding), target and baseline values of indicators; while qualitative/descriptive information refers to text entries (either extracted directly from the OP such as for the **description of specific objectives, actions and target groups**, or in the form of justification of assessment scores). All qualitative information in the database was standardised according common categories, called **"ID categories"**, allowing aggregation of data at the country and EU 28 level.

Information was collected (and also categorised according pre-defined ID categories) on the following features of each PA and OP:

- Issues/challenges as expressed in the CSR and CPP (qualitative information; 17 standard categories);
- Investment Priorities (19 standard categories)¹;
- Specific Objectives (qualitative information; 27 standard categories);
- Actions (qualitative information; 24 standard categories)
- Target groups (qualitative information; 15 standards categories);
- Result indicators (titles; 15 standard categories)
- Output indicators (titles; 17 standards categories)
- Methodology for target setting (qualitative information; 4 standard categories)

Next to this factual information on the Partnership Agreement and ESF OPs, this study also includes a normative assessment on how each of the above elements corresponds and forms a coherent intervention logic, explaining a clear link between challenges

¹ regardless of its allocation to one or more Priority Axes within the same OP

identified, Investment Priorities, Specific Objectives, Actions, target groups, output / result indicators and target values selected:

- assessment of coherence between IPs and relevant challenges;
- assessment of coherence between Specific Objective (or Specific Objectives) and relevant IP;
- assessment of coherence between result indicators and relevant Specific Objective (SO)
- assessment of coherence between actions and relevant SO;
- assessment of coherence between target groups and relevant SO;
- assessment of coherence between output indicators and actions;
- assessment of methodology used for target setting.

In order to ensure a homogeneous and transparent assessment across different MS and OPs, ordinal (likert) scales have been developed for categorising and “ranking” various types of assessments of the intervention logic of the OP (from “not at all”, “little”, “somewhat”, to “very” coherent). Every assessment score made by the expert was accompanied by a descriptive entry justifying the attributed score, allowing consistency checks across all assessments made. All the above categories and definitions are presented in Annex 1.

The database was completed by Country experts on the basis of a note providing step by step guidance on the data to be collected (including reference to specific sections/tables of the OPs, and categories of information). Country experts received ad hoc support by the Core Team during the data entering phase (including answers to Frequently Asked Questions). Database entries were further quality checked by the Core Team on the basis of the justifications provided by Country experts and following an iterative process of fine-tuning and standardisation of information.

In the Annex to this report a methodological note is included providing information on how data for this report have been gathered and allocated to common categories and the criteria upon which assessments have been made on the external and internal coherence of the Operational Programmes.

1. SUMMARY

Main challenges and how these are addressed by the Partnership Agreement

Most of the challenges of the CSR are discussed in detail within the Partnership Agreement, which also states measures and often concrete implementation frameworks, such as several plans and strategies at the national level. The PA offers extensive information on the labour market situation and the employment prospects of youth. It includes specific information about the YEI, referring to the implementation of the Youth Guarantee and to the role concerned by the OP of Youth Employment.

External coherence of the ESF related OPs

TO8 (employment promotion interventions) is addressing most of the challenges addressed in the CSR focussing on the access to employment of job seekers and inactive and sustainable integration into the labour market of young people. TO9 focuses on active inclusion and socioeconomic integration of marginalized groups. Finally, TO10 addresses the challenges on the support for groups at risk of early school leaving and improving the labour productivity and increasing the participation in vocational education and training (VET), and life-long learning.

Allocation and concentration of budget

In total 7.380.041.785 Euro ESF budget is available for Spain (without Technical Assistance). The Spanish ESF budget is distributed in a focused manner across three thematic objectives (TO8, TO9, TO10). Around half of the ESF budget is allocated to employment (TO8) to which the specific YEI allocation (943.496.315) has to be added. More than 26% of the total amount is assigned to social inclusion and the remaining 26% to education.

Intervention logic and internal coherence

Within Spain 16 IPs are selected. The specific objectives set for employment related IPs, for social inclusion and for education are overall uniform across the OPs. In the vast majority of the cases the specific objective is well aligned with the IP by focusing on specific groups and defined actions.

With regard to actions, the most common category is the integrated path for individuals concentrated in IP 8i and 9i, the actions on individual guidance concentrated in TO8 and incentives to entities concentrated in TO8 and IP9i. Related to this, the target group of unemployed was the target group most chosen by the Spanish OPs. Furthermore, young people in education and young unemployed also received a special focus by the majority of Spanish OPs. About the coherence between result with SO and output indicators with actions, it can be said that the result and output indicators fully represent the specific objective and the scope of the actions foreseen in all OPs, national and regional.

Programme performance

Spanish OPs paid high attention to TO8 both in regional and national OPs and most of the unemployed are to be involved within IP 8i. Significant attention is also devoted to the category of disadvantaged in IP 9i, this mostly includes people at risk of social exclusion. The ESF intends to reach more than 300,000 people with higher education in IP 10iv, especially in regional OPs. With regard to Performance Framework, Milestone values for the different priority OPs are set along an overall absorption rate of 36.2%. The result indicators provide a detailed picture of the ratios and total values that the set of 22 ESF OPs of Spain aim to achieve, such as: 2.044.949 participants in

employment, including self-employment, upon leaving; and 665.722 participants gaining a qualification upon leaving.

Special themes

This study addresses specific attention to a number specific themes, namely the youth employment strategy and the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), the institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration, and the investment in Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs).

The relevant IP (8ii) considering youth employment policies is selected only in the devoted National OP, which focus on the main challenges of the high unemployment rate of the youth, the high percentage of NEETs and the high early school leaving rate. Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration is not addressed in the Spanish OPs and TO 11 is not selected in the Partnership Agreement. Finally, with regard to the theme of Active Labour Market Policy the total amount assigned to IP 8i, 8ii, 8iii and 8v is more than 4,6 billion euro (Including YEI). The strategy of Spanish OPs is based on the support to unemployed through ALMP. The logic applied across several OPs seeks the cooperation between public sector institutions, private companies and NGOs in some cases, thus applying a partnership approach for several actions. Finally, there are measures planned to promote entrepreneurship across different levels, with special consideration on youth.

2. OVERVIEW

Table 1 Overview table: Spain

Short description of Main Areas in CSR/CPP	Activated IP (on national level)	Total ESF Budget allocated to this IP	Actions	Main output and results ²
Access to employment of the youth Access to employment of unemployed	8.i	1.543.535.726	Individual_traineeship Individual_guidance Individual_vocational	Unemployed, Long Term Unemployed (OI) participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving (RI)
	8.ii	Euro 1.387.050.841 (ESF) Euro 943.496.315 (YEI)	Individual_guidance Entities Start-up Entities incentives	Unemployed, Long Term Unemployed (OI) inactive participants engaged in job searching upon leaving (RI)
	8.iii	398.657.234	Individual_guidance Entities_start-up	Unemployed (OI) Participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving (RI)
	8.iv	50.123.377	Entities_tools_instrument Entities_change	Unemployed (OI) Participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving (RI)
	8.v	88.346.787	Individual_vocational	Employed (OI) Participants gaining qualification upon leaving (RI)
	8.vii	35.018.912	Individual_guidance	Employed (OI) Institutions (RI)
Marginalised groups' labour market situation	9.i.	1.351.360.853	Individual_guidance Individual_basic Entities_vocational	Unemployed (OI) Disadvantaged participants in employment (RI)
	9.ii	47.569.194	Individual_guidance Individual_integrated	Migrants, Disadvantaged (OI) Disadvantaged participants engaged in job searching, education/training, etc (RI)
	9.iii	144.608.694	Individual_guidance Individual_basic	Migrants, Disadvantaged (OI) Participants with an improved labour market situation six months after leaving (RI)

² based on chapter 6, summing up main aggregated target values of similar output (OI) and results indicators (RI) on country level

	9iv	61.886.854	Individual_guidance Entities_tools_instruments	Disadvantaged (OI) Participants gaining qualification upon leaving (RI)
	9.v	340.168.875	Individual_guidance Entities_incentives	Disadvantaged (OI) Participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving (RI)
	9.vi	9.300.000	Entities_start-up	Entities_public (OI) Number of projects implemented (RI)
Reduction of early school leaving Improve labour productivity and increase the participation in VET and LLL	10.i.	921.906.358	Individual_guidance Individual_guidance Individual_ESL	Individuals_ISCED_level2 maximum (OI) Participants in education/training upon leaving (RI)
	10.ii	153.893.880	Individual_higher Entities_incentives	Employed, Individuals_ISCED_level2 maximum (OI) Participants in education/training upon leaving (RI)
	10.iii	182.310.936	Individual_basic Individual_APL	Employed (OI) Participants gaining qualification upon leaving (RI)
	10.iv	664.303.264	Individual_traineeship Individual_vocational	Inactive (OI) Participants gaining qualification upon leaving (RI)
Total ESF budget	7.380.041.785 (without technical Assistance)			
ESF minimum share for the country (ESF/structural funds +CF)	Requested minimum 27.7%			
% earmarked for social inclusion (TO9/total budget)	28.1%			
Regions covered	Less developed, Transition, More Developed			

3. COHERENCE BETWEEN CHALLENGES AND SELECTED ESF INVESTMENT PRIORITIES IN SPAIN

6.1 Challenges for Spain

In Spain, the impact of the economic crisis on employment and the risk of poverty and social inclusion has increased the difficulty to meet the **Europe 2020 targets**, but advancements have been seen as regards early school leaving and completing tertiary education.

Table 2 EU2020 Headline targets

Europe 2020 ESF related headline targets	Baseline value in Spain (as reported in PA)	National 2020 target in the NRP
75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed	61.6% (2011)	74%
Reducing early school leaving to less than 10%	26.5% (2011)	15%
At least 40% of 30-34 years old completing tertiary or equivalent education	40.6% (2010)	44%
Reducing the number of people in or at risk of poverty or exclusion by at least 20 million	11.700.000 (2010)	-1.450.000

The Spanish national 2020 target concerning employment in the NRP is slightly below EU target and is set at 74%, with a baseline value in 2011 of 61.6% of the population aged 20-64. As a consequence of the crisis, it diminished to 59.9% in 2014, thus Spain needs to focus on achieving its national target on employment.

Given the initial high baseline value of 26.5%, the national target for 2020 concerning early school leaving was set at 15% in the NRP, 5 percentage points below the European target. The crisis has led many young school leavers back to schools and the value has reached 21.9% in 2014, 6.9 percentage points above its national target for 2020, thus on track with the target.

The national target concerning completing tertiary or equivalent education in Spain was set at 44%, 4 percentage points more than the European target, because Spain is well on track with this target of 30-34 years old completing tertiary or equivalent education (40.6% in 2010).

Finally, Spain needs to take further steps for reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or exclusion, since it has increased by 1,373,000 persons between 2010 and 2014.

The Country Specific Recommendations and the Commission Position Paper address challenges that are relevant for TO8/TO9/TO10. Below an overview is provided on the main challenges identified in these strategic documents, clustered by thematic objective.

Regarding TO8:

- Enhance the effectiveness and targeting of active labour market policies, particularly for those facing more difficulties in accessing (CSR 6 2013 and CSR).
- Improve labour market situation of the youth (CSR 5 2013, CSR 4 2014, CPP).

- Accelerate the modernisation of public employment services to ensure effective personalised counselling, adequate training and job-matching, with special focus on the long-term unemployed (CSR 2013 and 2014).

Regarding TO9:

- Support transitions between minimum income schemes and the labour market (CSR 5 2014).
- Strengthen administrative capacity and coordination between employment and social services (CSR 5 2014)
- Increase family support schemes favouring low income households with children (CPP).
- Increasing labour market participation, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups (CSR 2013, CSR 2014 and CPP).

Regarding TO10

- Support for groups at risk of early school leaving (CSR 4 2014).
- Improving the labour productivity, reducing early school leaving and increasing the participation in vocational education and training (VET), and life-long Learning (CPP).

The CSR are widely considered in the Partnership Agreement, including several chapters that specifically mention the CSR as a key reference for the design of the PA. More importantly, most of the challenges of the CSR are discussed in detail within the PA, which also states measures and often concrete implementation frameworks, such as several plans and strategies at the national level. However, more information could have been provided in the PA, along with the guideline, on the expected results (related to the CSR challenges).

The PA offers extensive information on the labour market situation and the employment prospects of youth. It includes specific information about the YEI, referring to the implementation of the Youth Guarantee and to the role concerned by the OP of Youth Employment. In addition, the PA includes a wide compound of measures aimed to tackle the youth unemployment challenge. The measures include the improvement of the labour intermediation and ALMP focused on the youth; improvement of training (with special focus on Vocational Training, internships, or languages, prioritizing to low-skilled workers); hiring subsidies; promoting of the entrepreneurship and social economy; support to young researchers. The PA also mentions in several parts the "Estrategia de Emprendimiento y Empleo Joven 2013-2016" as an overarching strategy to tackle youth unemployment.

6.2 Challenges addressed in the CSR

The table below provides an overview on how the challenges as identified in the CSR and CPP are addressed by the ESF OP in the country.

Table 3 Coherence between challenges and selected Investment priorities

OP	A2E_unemployed	Social economy	Deprived urban and rural communities	Individual_access_to_education	Early school leaving	Lifelong learning	Labour market relevance of education and training	Good_governance	A2E_young	Business creation	LM_women	LM_Marginalised groups	Employability workers	Discrimination	Social services
CSR	X				X				X			X			
OP ESF 2014 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT									8ii,8vii						
OP ESF 2014 C.A. LA RIOJA	8i					10iii	10iv						8v	9i	
OP ESF 2014 EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND EDUCATION	8i			10i,10ii		10iii	10iv			8i,ii	8iv	9i	8v		
OP ESF 2014 REGION DE MURCIA	8i				10i	10iii	10iv			8i,ii	8iv	9i,9ii	8v		9iv
OP ESF 2014 PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS	8i	8iii			10i		10iv				8iv	9i			
OP ESF 2014 ILLES BALEARS	8i						10ii,10iv				9i	9iv		9iii	
PO FSE 2014 C.A. CASTILLA Y LEON	8i			10ii,10iv						8i,ii	8iv,9iii			9i	
PO FSE 2014 C.A. CATALUÑA	8iv,9v	8iii			10i,ii			8vii,9i					8i		9iv
OP ESF 2014 CIUDAD A. DE CEUTA	8i,8iii											9i	8v		
OP ESF 2014 C.A. GALICIA	8i	8iii			10i,10iii,10iv		10ii				8iv		8v	9i,9iii,9iv	
OP ESF 2014 C. FORAL DE NAVARRA		9i					8i								
OP ESF 2014 C.A. PAIS VASCO	8i,9i	9v								8i,ii					

OP ESF 2014 SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY		8iii, 9v								8iv,9i ii	9i,9i i				
OP ESF 2014 C.A. CANARIAS	8i, 8iii			10iv	10i i									9i	
OP ESF 2014 C.A. CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	8i			10iii	10i		8v, 10ii			8i ii	9i,9i i	10iv	9i		
OP ESF 2014 C.A. EXTREMADURA	8i,8ii i		9i v		10i	10ii	8v, 10iii				9iii			9i, 9v	
OP ESF 2014 CIUDAD A. DE MELILLA	8i				10i	10ii,1 0iii					9iii				
OP ESF 2014 C.A. ARAGON	8i		9 vi		10i	10ii					8iv	9iv		8iii, 9i	
OP ESF 2014 C.A. CANTABRIA	8i									8i ii	8iv	9i		9ii, 9v	
OP ESF 2014 COMUNITAT VALENCIANA	8i			10iv			10ii			8i ii		9i	8v		
OP ESF 2014 C. DE MADRID	8i	9v		10iv							8iv		8iii, 10ii	9iii	9i
OP ESF 2014 C.A. ANDALUCIA		8iii	9 v	10iv	10i	10iii						9i	8i		

The table above shows that TO8 (employment promotion interventions) is addressing most of the challenges addressed in the CSR: A2E for job seekers and inactive (IP 8i), sustainable integration into the labour market of young people, particularly the NEETs (IP8ii), self-employment and entrepreneurship, particularly in the Social Economy (IP8iii), equality between women and men in all areas (IP 8iv), adaptation to change, improving employability of workers (IP 8v), modernisation of Labour Market Institutions, in particular for Young People and in the context of Good Governance (IP 8vii). TO9 focuses on Active Inclusion and Socioeconomic integration of marginalized groups, particularly Roma people (IP 9i and 9ii), on combating all forms of discrimination (IP 9iii), promoting access to affordable, sustainable and high quality services, mostly relating to employment and social services (IP 9iv) and promoting social entrepreneurship (IP 9v). Finally, TO10 addresses the challenges mentioned in the CSR: support for groups at risk of early school leaving (IP 10i) and improving the labour productivity and increasing the participation in vocational education and training (VET), and life-long Learning (IP 10ii, IP 10iii, IP 10iv). A detailed look was given on how selected IP address the challenges as identified in the CSR and CPP, scoring each IP on a four-point scale whether the IP is explicitly addressing one of the challenges, partly or not all.

All IPs (145) of the Spanish ESF OPs specifically address the challenges identified in the CPP/CSR, with a high degree of coherence. With regard to TO8, the coherence of the IP and the challenges is very high and concentrates in one specific national OP (OP Youth Employment), that clearly acknowledges the high NEET and youth unemployment rates, as well as in the difficulties to find a job for those in situation of at-risk-of social exclusion (a joint challenge addressed both by TO8 and TO9) and in the modernisation of labour market institutions. In TO9 the fight against poverty and social exclusion is always explicit and related to lack of employment and, in some cases (i.e. OP Ceuta), to challenges in education (early-school leaving rates, illiteracy rates and persons with low qualification). TO10, finally, addresses all challenges related to education.

4. ALLOCATION AND CONCENTRATION OF BUDGET

This chapter provides an overview of the financial allocation data per IP and how the distribution of the budget complies with the ESF Regulation provisions on the financial allocation, including information on how much budget is spent on Social Inclusion (Thematic Objective 9) and respects the concentration principle.

In the table below an overview is provided on the budget allocated to each Investment Priority per OP and in total per country.

Table 4 Allocation of budget across IPs

TO	IP	Financial Allocation	
		EURO	Percentage of total
TO 8	8i	1.543.535.726	20,9%
	8ii ESF	443.554.526	6,0%
	8ii (YEI-ESF allocation)	943.496.315	12,8%
	8iii*	398.657.234	5,4%
	8iv	50.123.377	0,7%
	8v	88.346.787	1,2%
	8vii	35.018.912	0,5%
	TO8	3.502.732.877	47,5%
TO 9	9i	1.351.360.853	18,3%
	9ii	47.569.194	0,6%
	9iii	144.608.694	2,0%
	9iv	61.886.854	0,8%
	9v	340.168.875	4,6%
	9vi	9.300.000	0,1%
	TO9	1.954.894.470	26,5%
TO 10	10i	921.906.358	12,5%
	10ii	153.893.880	2,1%
	10iii	182.310.936	2,5%
	10iv	664.303.264	9,0%
	TO10	1.922.414.438	26,0%
Total ESF (Without TA)		7.380.041.785	100
Total ESF without Transnational cooperation and Social Innovation		7.347.281.102	
YEI specific allocation		943.496.315	

**As it was already acknowledged by the EC, in the Basque Country OP there is no allocation on the category of intervention correspondent to IP8iii, although the IP is activated. OP Madrid has allocated 5,125 million to the category correspondent to IP 9iv, but IP 9iv is not activated (Source: SFC). This discrepancy will be modified in a future OP amendment.*

The table above shows that in total 7.380.041.785 Euro ESF budget is available for Spain (without Technical Assistance). Analyzing the distribution and concentration of budget between IPs across the OPs, the following can be concluded:

Focus of ESF: The Spanish ESF budget is distributed in a focused manner across three thematic objectives (TO8, TO9, TO10). Almost half of the ESF budget is allocated to employment (TO8) to which the specific YEI allocation (943.496.315) has to be added. More than 26% of the total amount is assigned to social inclusion and the remaining 26% to education. In the national Program on Education, Training and Employment, in the national OP on Social inclusion and in the regional Ops Basque Countries and Murcia Region the interventions are supported by measures in the Social Innovation and Transnational Cooperation Axes, which mostly aim to find new methods of intervention and improve the existing ones, by innovation or by learning from the experiences of other MS. These axes focus mostly on employment itineraries and on entrepreneurship support. IP 8ii is only activated in the NOP devoted to youth employment focused on improving the training of the youth, especially of those with lower educational attainment or more vulnerable, as well as NEETs and on the modernization of the PES. Furthermore, Spain devotes EUR 57,7 M to Transnational Cooperation (PA7), Social Innovation (PA6) and Financial Instruments (PA9). Below there is an overview of the funds allocated to these policies covered within Spanish OPs.

Table 5 Allocation of budget on Transnational Cooperation, Social Innovation and Financial Instruments across IPs

Name of the OP	PA	IP	Funds per IP under each PA	Total Funds PA
OP País Vasco	6A	8i	778.022	1.778.022
		9v	1.000.000	
OP Región de Murcia	6C	9i	4.700.000	5.688.000
		9ii	988.000	
OP Empleo, Formación y Educación	6A	8i	237.517	456.764
		8iii	219.247	
OP Empleo, Formación y Educación	6B	8i	297.306	571.742
		8iii	274.436	
OP Empleo, Formación y Educación	6C	8i	2.764.653	5.076.874
		8iii	2.312.221	
OP Empleo, Formación y Educación	6D	8i	487.173	894.620
		8iii	407.447	
OP Empleo, Formación y Educación	7A	8iii	429.717	429.717
OP Empleo, Formación y Educación	7B	8iii	352.737	352.737
OP Empleo, Formación y Educación	7C	8iii	3.178.048	3.178.048
OP Empleo, Formación y Educación	7D	8iii	594.640	594.640
OP Inclusión Social y Economía Social	6A	9i	1.117.110	1.117.110
OP Inclusión Social y Economía Social	6B	9i	1.338.861	1.338.861
OP Inclusión Social y Economía Social	6C	9i	4.961.815	4.961.815
OP Inclusión Social y Economía Social	6D	9i	779.872	779.872

OP Inclusión Social y Economía Social	7A	9i	755.199	755.199
OP Inclusión Social y Economía Social	7B	9i	905.110	905.110
OP Inclusión Social y Economía Social	7C	9i	3.354.335	3.354.335
OP Inclusión Social y Economía Social	7D	9i	527.217	527.217
OP C. de Madrid	9A	8iii	25.000.000	25.000.000

Social inclusion: In Spain 26,5³ % of the total budget is allocated to social inclusion (TO9). This easily meets the 20% target foreseen by the ESF regulation. The dedicated OP on social inclusion and social economy draws a strategy based on the active inclusion approach, with special regard to the activation of the most vulnerable groups and a deep and detailed gender approach. This strategy is complemented by the promotion of social economy and entrepreneurship. Actions of social innovation and transnational cooperation are also included, with the aim of finding out new strategies and methods to be implemented in the future. The role of social economy and of social entrepreneurship within the strategy is to create jobs for entrepreneurs and for the most vulnerable groups. In addition, the role is also to reduce the growth of unemployment during periods of crisis, as the jobs in the social economy are more resistant during crisis periods.

Concentration principle: The ESF budget is allocated on a limited number of IPs. For the calculation of thematic concentration the ESF allocation to Transnational cooperation and Social Innovation have been deducted from the total amount allocated to the IPs involved. The five biggest IPs (8i, 8ii, 9i, 10i, 10iv) absorb 79.5% of the total budget.

5. INTERVENTION LOGIC AND INTERNAL COHERENCE

5.1 Relationship between Specific objectives and Investment priorities

Within Spain in total 16 IPs are selected. The specific objectives set for employment related IPs, for social inclusion and for education are overall uniform across the OPs as they are related to a common catalogue of SOs. For instance in TO 8 the SOs relate to the increase of open-ended employment of unemployed persons, including long-term unemployed and older workers; increase of labour mobility at the national and international level as a means to reach a long-term integration in the regional labour market in the future; increase of the entrepreneurial skills and the number of start-ups and sustainable self-employment initiatives, facilitating their funding and improving the quality and efficiency of consolidation and support services; to the improvement of the employability of unemployed persons through professional guidance as well as promoting the activation of inactive persons, etc.

In TO9 the main SOs selected aim to improve social and labour inclusion of at-risk-of exclusion persons through experimentation and social innovation solutions, to improve social and labour inclusion of persons at-risk, through customized activation and inclusion itineraries, to increase hiring of persons in situation of at-risk-of poverty and

³ Calculated on the total ESF without Technical Assistance, Transnational Cooperation and Social Innovation. If we include the allocation to these two policy fields, the investment on Social inclusion is 26.6%.

exclusion or to promote social and labour inclusions of persons at risk within a transnational cooperation framework.

In TO10 the Managing Authority has selected SOs on increasing the participation in Dual Vocational Training, creating a direct relationship with companies, on reducing early-school leaving and improve the educative results of students with special educative needs, through customized support measures, on increasing the number of postgraduate students and graduated persons that obtain training in Research and development, promoting the development of networked initiatives with technological and research centers and companies.

The specific objective of an IP effectively narrows down the scope of the IP and fully captures the (direction of the) change which the Member State seeks to achieve with EU support. Moreover, the specific objectives should be specific enough to be quantitatively evaluated. All SO across the OP were carefully assessed on this aspect. In the vast majority of the cases (210) the specific objective is well aligned with the IP by focusing on specific groups and defined actions. Therefore, the SO effectively narrow down the scope of the IP and fully capture the change that Spain seeks to achieve with EU support and is specific enough to be quantitatively evaluated. In a minority of cases (10), the match between the expected results and the SO could have been made clearer, for instance in the case of a SO focused on hiring persons in, or at-risk-of, poverty, the description of the SO and the expected results rightly focuses on the persons with disabilities but the mention of these expected results could have been explained more in depth.

5.2 Relationship between Actions and Investment priorities

Actions should contribute to the achievement of the specific objectives. The table below provides an overview of what types of actions are selected per IP. Per IP maximum four actions are selected based on the description in the Operational Programme, as identified in the columns of the table, while the rows reflect the IP across all ESF program in the country

Table 6 Types of Actions related to Investment Priorities

Action related to investment priority	8 i	8 ii	8i ii	8i v	8 v	8v ii	9 i	9 ii	9i ii	9i v	9 v	9 vi	1 0i	10 ii	10 iii	10 iv	Tot al
1.Individual_guidance	9	1	6	0	1	1	5	2	3	2	0	0	4	1	3	3	41
2.Individual_vocational	6	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	7	27
3.Individual_basic	4	1	1	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	20
4.Individual_higher	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	3	16
5.Individual_APL	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
6.Individual_ESL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	10
7.Individual_apprenticeship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.Individual_traineeship	5	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	15
9.Individual_working_place	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
10.Individual_integrated	10	0	2	2	0	0	16	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	44
11.Individual_other	2	0	4	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	18
12.Entities_incentives	11	1	5	0	4	0	7	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	37
13.Entities_socinnovation	1	0	7	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	23
14.Entities_start_up	1	1	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	23
15.Entities_PES	2	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10

16.Entities_change	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	9
18.Entities_skills	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10
19.Entities_working_place	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
20.Entities_documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21.Entities_tools_instruments	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	2	5	1	0	1	3	0	1	20
22.Entities_awareness	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
23.Entities_transcooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
24.Entities_other	4	0	3	2	2	1	6	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	27

As the table 5 above shows Spain chose a wide variety of actions. The most common action category is the integrated path for individuals concentrated in IP 8i and 9i, the actions on individual guidance concentrated in TO8 and incentives to entities concentrated in TO8 and IP9i.

In the area of youth employment, one important action is the education reform to promote and facilitate the access to VT schemes, as a way to fight against early school leaving, increase the educational attainment of many young workers and improve their employability. Among the main actions related to TO9, mostly implemented in the dedicated national OP – but also in some regional OPs (i.e. Extremadura and Andalucía) - there are the training and customized employment/social inclusion itineraries, to improve the employability of the most vulnerable workers; the hiring subsidies for unemployed of vulnerable groups; and the promotion of gender equality and work-life balance policies in companies to overcome existing barriers for female labour market participation. In the NOP Education, Training and Employment TO 10 includes measures at all educational attainment levels, from measures to prevent early school leaving by facilitating the early access to Vocational Training, to subsidies to hire researchers, including also measures. In regional OPs, TO 10 is focused on sets of training, education and cooperation between private sector and training/educative centers with a double objective: develop the regional competitiveness focusing on key strategic sectors and increase the employability of the local population.

Finally, actions should contribute to the achievement of the specific objectives. In order to assess whether this is the case we assessed all actions falling under an IP. In Spain the coherence between actions and specific objectives is rated in all cases with a 3 throughout all IPs, the actions selected are appropriate and can contribute to the achievement of the SO.

5.3 Specific objectives and target groups addressed

Investment priorities and specific objectives address different target groups. The table below provides an overview on the target groups addressed by IPs on country level.

Table 7 Type of target groups related to Investment Priorities

Target Group	8i	8ii	8iii	8iv	8v	8vii	9i	9ii	9iii	9iv	9v	9vi	10i	10ii	10iii	10iv	Total
1.Loc-reg public organisations	3	0	1	2	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
2.Nat public organisations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
3.Employment services	7	1	1	2	0	2	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22

4.CSO	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
5.Enterprises	6	0	5	4	7	1	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	41
6.Schools	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	10	26
7.Unemployed	1 9	0	1 1	2	2	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	48
8.Long term unemployed	1 1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	22
9.Employees at risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
10.Employees	1	0	3	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	20
11.Inactive	8	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14
12.Young people education	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	9	3	10	37
13.Neets	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	5
14.Young unemployed	8	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	17
15.Older	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
16.Women	2	0	2	$\frac{1}{0}$	0	0	3	1	7	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	29
17.Low-skilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	9
18.Migrants	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
19.Poverty	0	0	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	25
20.Roma	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
21.Disadvantaged	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	1	4	5	3	0	0	3	0	0	27
22.School personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
24.Social partners	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.Other	2	0	$\frac{1}{0}$	2	0	0	2	0	1	4	4	1	3	6	5	2	42

The target group of unemployed was the target group most chosen by the Spanish OPs. Furthermore, young people in education and young unemployed also received a special focus by the majority of Spanish OPs. This latter data is interesting since young people are covered mainly through the national OP youth employment but also through regional OPs, although they did not select the relevant IP.

As for the target groups that could not be assigned to any of the categories, we find for instance, organizations that provide guidance, assessment and training to entrepreneurs (OP Murcia, IP 8ii), civil and social organizations that support entrepreneurs from different approaches which are the means for the application of this strategy (OP Basque Countries, IP 8iii).

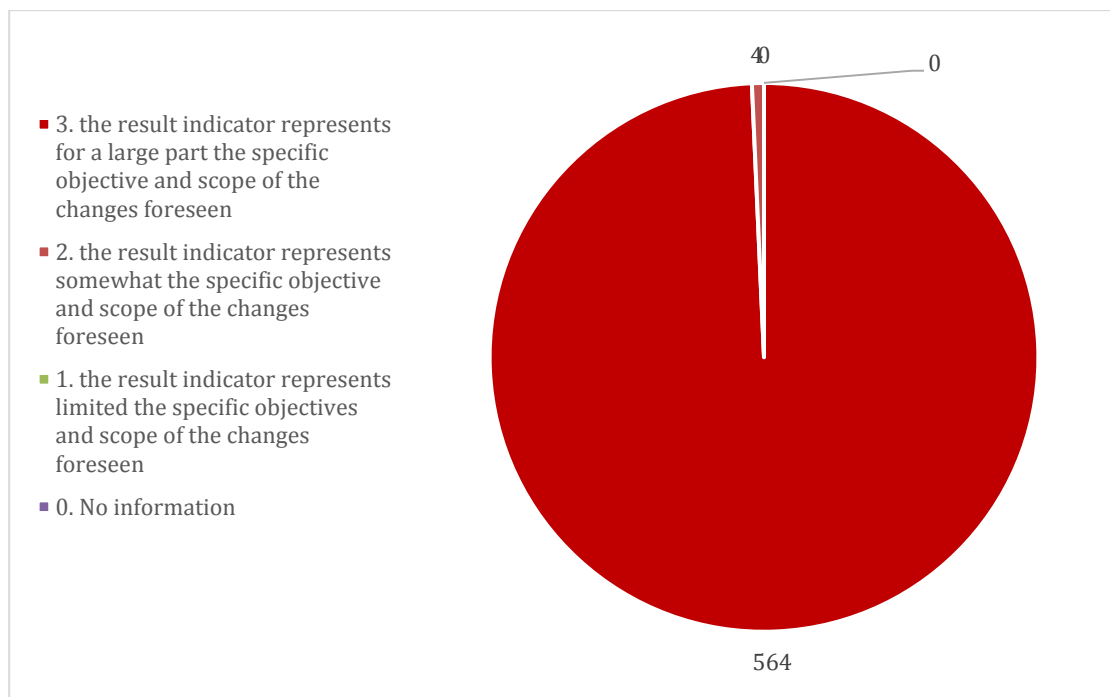
Also for target groups, as for the actions, the link with the specific objective is overall well established, the target groups identified under all investment priorities are well formulated to meet the specific objectives.

5.4 Relationship between output and result indicators and specific objectives / actions

Coherence between result indicators and specific objectives

Result indicators should reflect the most significant intended immediate and longer-term effects of the programme priorities and the expected changes. Each Result Indicator in the OP has been assessed against this criterion by Country experts. In the figure below an overview is provided illustrating whether the selected indicators represent to a bigger or lesser extent the SO and the scope of the changes foreseen.

Figure 1 Coherence between result indicators and Specific Objectives

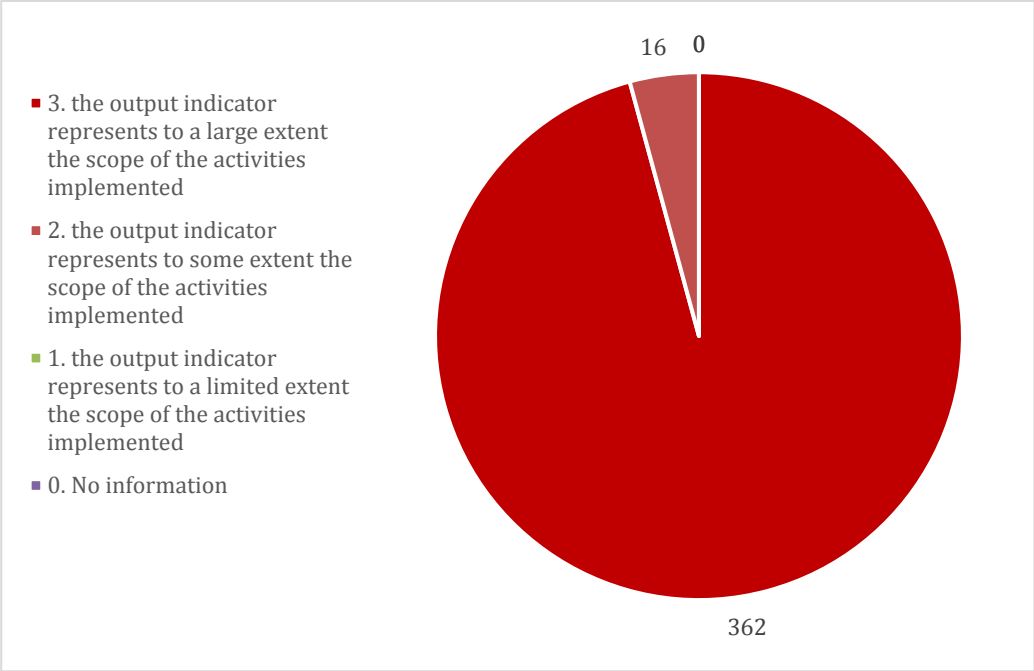


The result indicators fully represent the specific objective and the scope of the actions foreseen in all OPs, national and regional. There are a very few cases (4) in which the indicator represents somewhat the specific objective. For instance in the OP Murcia Region (IP 9ii) the indicator shows advancements in the direction of the SO, however, as the single RI of the SO is not able by itself to measure the advancement of the SO. There is not information about housing reallocation, nor about how many families emerge from the risk of poverty. The indicator just measures the activation of persons, which although is related with the active inclusion process it is not specified within the expected results described in the SO.

Coherence between output indicators and actions

Just as for the result indicators, output indicators should reflect the scope of activities implemented by ESF. Output indicators serve to measure the progress of activities towards meeting the specific objective. Also for the output indicators and assessment was made on how these reflect the actions.

Figure 2 Coherence between output indicators and Actions



In Spain all output indicators represent to a large extent the scope of the activities implemented as the figure above shows, only in 16 cases the OI represents to some extent the scope of the activities implemented. Therefore, output indicators capture significantly the range of activities implemented by Spanish OP, there is consistency between output indicators and actions. In addition, coherence of OI with respect to the activities they are supposed to measure is remarkable.

The outliers, namely the output indicator representing the scope of the activities only to some extent, refer to cases like the following: in IP 8iv of the OP on social inclusion and social economy there is a clear match between the indicator and the actions, however, the indicator does not take into account how many of the assessed entities do actually implement a gender equality plan. There are no indicators about the final goal, such as the gender pay gap although it must be added that this issue will be part of the evaluation report on Gender Equality foreseen for all OPs.

6. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

One of the key elements introduced by the Regulations is that programmes should provide clear, transparent, measurable aims and targets for accountability and results. Countries and regions are requested to clearly state the objectives they intend to achieve with available resources and indicate how progress towards these goals will be measured (Performance Framework). This will allow regular monitoring and debate on how financial resources are used.

6.1 Outputs of ESF on country level

The actions undertaken by the different programmes lead to outputs. Output indicators are measured in physical (or monetary) units. In the context of the intervention logic of the programmes under cohesion policy output indicators should be logically linked to and reflect the types of actions planned. The outputs should also

contribute towards the achievement of results and the targets set for the output indicators should be consistent with the financial allocation envisaged.

Total aggregation of target values of output indicators on national level

Total aggregations by gender

In the table below an overview is provided on the aggregation of target values of all output indicators on country level, specified for men, women and total⁴.

As we can see in table 8, the output indicators are specified for men and women for 13 categories of indicators on individuals. This is also done for the indicators on unemployed which represents the biggest category and for the employed groups to be involved. In these two cases the share of women to be involved is higher than men.

Table 8 Overview of output indicators linked to investment priorities by gender

Result indicator	Target value men	Target value women	Target value total
OI_IND_unemployed	2042325	2168621	4253094
OI_IND_LT_unemployed	103930	89048	192978
OI_IND_ISCED3-4	408012	367487	775499
OI_IND_ISCED5min	100816	104017	204833
OI_IND_migrant	74733	87421	162052
OI_IND_disabled	114287	110055	224342
OI_IND_disadvantaged	594807	573085	1258153
OI_NR_other	28193	44167	77535
OI_IND_inactive	244714	239497	483743
OI_IND_NEET	38172	32312	70484
OI_IND_employed	305761	318570	631180
OI_IND_25max	17520	12188	29708
OI_IND_ISCED2max	2509505	2226510	4740483

As shown in the table above, target values are provided primarily for the indicators related to education and employment. Overall, target values for men and women are nonetheless equal.

Total aggregations by Investment Priority

The table below provides an overview of how common output indicators relate to each IP, aggregating target values on country level.

⁴ The indicators that are closely linked to the indicators as presented in Annex 1 and 2 of the ESF regulation have similar definitions and levels of measurement. These indicators were allocated to one of the common output indicators, and target values were aggregated for these groups of indicators.

Table 9 Aggregation of target values of output indicators by IP

Output Indicator	8i	8ii	8iii	8iv	8v	8vii	9i	9ii	9iii	9iv	9v	9v i	10i	10ii	10iii	10iv	Total
IND unemployed	2.235.359	1.017.756	592.582	191.378			199.995				1.854		2.044	60	11.573	439	1.253.040
IND LT unemployed	10120	182.700					158										192.978
IND inactive	1235	296192	1732				3297						23640	944	15989	140714	483.743
IND_NEET		30.346											40138				70.484
IND employed	22678		35455	21926	269518	784			1265				53844		164910	60800	631180
IND_25max													7602			22.106	29.708
IND ISCED2max		932915											1587203		937228	1283137	1.740.483
IND ISCED3-4		360.865												5.875	100.727	308.032	775.499
IND ISCED5min	11	173.123												14.461		17.238	204.833
IND migrant							23.361	7.315	130.526	850							162.052
IND disabled		42.912					145.905		3.549	25.250	6.726						224.342
IND_disadvantaged	6.000						819.096	22.705	169.181	77.225	163.946						1.258.153
ENT social partners																180	180
ENT women				4.627					48.119								52.746
ENT public						17						714	202	158		5	1.096
ENT SME			81.879	308							1.630						83.817
NR_organisations				3.468		21	39.872	40									43.401
NR_enterprises			21.927	556							348					250	23.081
NR_other			4.102	24.406			33			7.900					38.758	2.336	77.535

As shown in table above, the selected output indicators relate both to participants and entities. The latter focus on enterprises, economic operators and number of involved institutions/organizations (IPs 8iii, 8iv, 9i,9ii, 9v and 10iv). The table above shows the very high attention of Spanish OPs addressed through TO 8 both in regional and national OPs, most of the unemployed are to be involved within IP 8i. Significant attention is also devoted to the category of disadvantaged in IP 9i, this mostly includes people at risk of social exclusion. The ESF intend to reach almost half million people with higher education in IP 10iv, especially in regional OPs.

Establishment of the performance framework

Countries and regions are requested to clearly state the objectives they intend to achieve with available resources and indicate how progress towards these goals will be measured (Performance Framework). A selection of common output indicators is used for the performance framework to measure the progress made of the programme by 31 December 2018 and to be assessed in 2019.

Concerning financial indicators, the table below provides an overview of the milestone and target values for the financial indicators at the Priority Axis level in the Performance Framework. Milestone values for the different priority OPs are set along an overall absorption rate of 23.1%.

Table 10 Milestone values for financial indicators in the Performance Framework

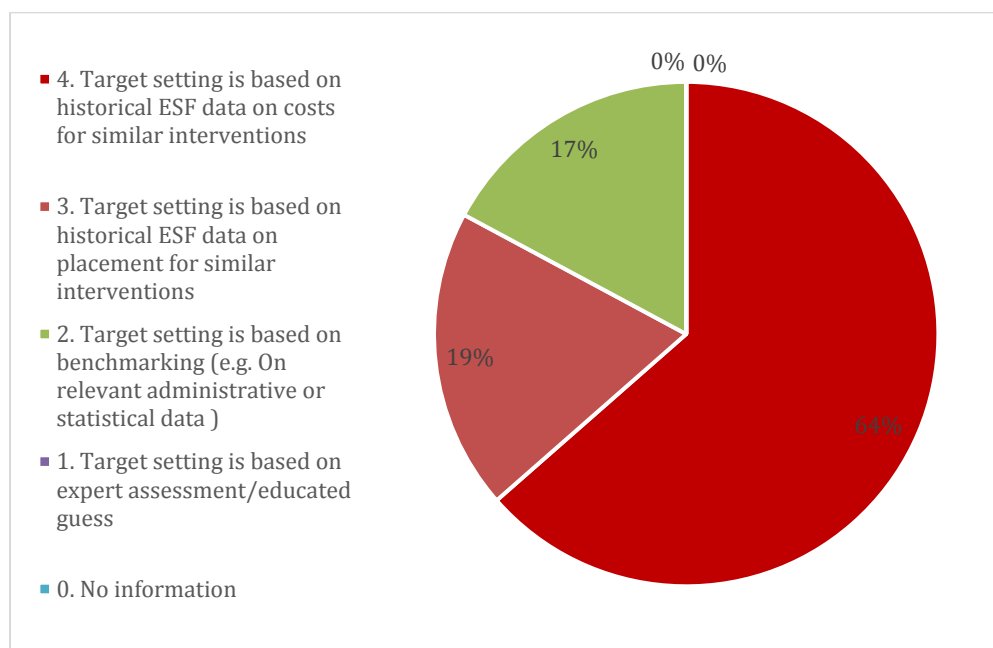
Milestone (2018) €	Target (2023)	%
€ 2.116.569.430	€ 9.172.666.523	23,1

Information on the methodology of target setting

Indicators were also screened in order to identify the methodology used for target setting on the basis of readily available information in the OPs or annexed documents in SFC.

The figure below provides an overview of the number of indicators for which a certain methodology was used (taking into account all output indicators of all OPs in the country).

Figure 3 Methodology used for setting targets for output indicators



The majority of targets are set on the basis of the cost of similar interventions (64%); while almost 20% were set on the basis of historical ESF data on placement for similar interventions. In the case of 17% of output indicators target setting is based on relevant administrative or statistical data.

6.2 Results of ESF on country level

Result indicators facilitate a later assessment of whether or not specific objectives have been attained.

Total aggregation of target values of result indicators on national level

In the tables below an overview is provided on the aggregation of target values of all common result indicators per IP on country level⁵. Table 11 shows the values of the Result Indicators in percentages, while table 12 does it with absolute values. As it can be observed, some cells are filled in both tables, referring to the same target expressed as a percentage or in absolute values. However, more information can be found in Table 12 as several OPs have expressed the values directly with absolute figures. As expected, there is a link between the categories of the RI and the TOs and their IPs. Thus, among the RI used for measuring the results of TO8, indicators referring to employment are common such “participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving” (ST_employment), or “participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving” (LT_employment). Similarly, the RI “Disadvantaged participants engaged in job searching, education/training, gaining a qualification, in employment, including self-employment upon leaving” is frequently used in the TO9, and TO10 makes frequent use of “participants in education/training upon leaving” (ST_qualification) and “participants gaining a qualification upon leaving” (ST_employment). However, often the RI categories are used in different OPs due to the causal relationships between education, employment and social inclusion,

⁵ The indicators that are closely linked to the indicators as presented in Annex 1 and 2 of the ESF regulation have similar definitions and levels of measurement. These indicators were allocated to one of the common result indicators, and target values were aggregated for these groups of indicators.

embedded in the ESF logic. Thus, RIs such as ST_qualification can be frequent in employment related IPs, as many of their actions aim to increase the qualification of part of the population with the aim of improving their employability. This logic is frequent for example in the OP of Youth Employment. Finally, there are RI categories, such as "Result indicator related to improved capacity/competence of Institutions/Organisations" (RI_institutions) or "Result indicator related to improved capacity/competence of Enterprises/Economic operators" (RI_enterprises) that are widely used across the three TOs

Table 11 Aggregation of target values of result indicators per IP (% , average)

Result Indicator	8i	8iii	8iv	8v	8vii	9i	9ii	9iii	9iv	9v	9vi	10i	10ii	10iii	10iv	Average
RI_institutions			50,0		82,2	25,0		24,4							63,7	49,2
RI_enterprises		57,0	79,7							44,8						58,6
RI_Other										45,0	20,0		100,0		80,0	61,3
ST_education														70,0		70,0
ST_qualification				98,0								64,4	80,0	65,8	67,5	67,4
ST_employment		17,0								80,0						67,4
ST_disadvantaged						56,8	79,2	40,3	39,0	100,0						58,7
LT_employment	50,0															50,0
LT_improved		45,0	82,5			100,0		62,0								59,0
LT_disadvantaged					100,0											100,0

Table 12 Aggregation of target values of result indicators per IP (absolute values)

Result Indicator	8i	8ii	8iii	8iv	8v	8vii	9i	9ii	9iii	9iv	9v	10i	10ii	10iii	10iv	Total
ST_job_searching		507661	20													507681
ST_education	2399	57626	2041									26086	9956	2355	61222	161685
ST_qualification	319678		1500		185449		59365			6048		18773	1468	50343	23098	665722
ST_employment	706414		1255121	26246	249		49376				4470		2944		129	2044949
ST_disadvantaged	5400	181483					100094	4842	715	6705		336				299575
LT_employment	5481	63574	7858	43			824				644					78424
LT_improved				20830	126775				50059							197664
LT_disadvantaged							3559									3559
RI_institutions						100	64	20				160	212		21	577
RI_CSO											10					10
RI_RI_enterprises			335	310											790	1435
RI_special_groups										2700						2700
RI_Other			4565							8300			1755	3314		17934

Out of the total number of the result indicators 23% are expressed in percentage values and 77% are expressed in absolute values or expressed in percentage and referred to a common output indicator.

The figures in both tables describe the targets across the different IPs. For example, in the first table the average value of "LT_employment" is 50, which means that 50% of the participants of the actions planned are expected to be in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving. Similarly, the values of the indicator "ST_qualification" show that the average of Spanish OPs expect that 67.4% of participants in education/training activities measured with this RI -mostly training courses such as VT- will gain a qualification upon leaving. In absolute numbers this percentage is equal to 665,722 persons for the whole 2014-2020 period. Across the different columns differences among the final targets by IP can be observed. The last column in Table 12 shows the total values that the set of 22 ESF OPs of Spain aim to achieve: 2,044,949 participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving; and 665,722 participants gaining a qualification upon leaving.

Finally, the category "other" refers to very tailored and specific indicators that are difficult to fit into the common categories available. In the tables, it gathers three indicators of Murcia, Valencia and Basque regional OPs, and refers to new companies created by entrepreneurial projects, number of persons with their competences valued, and the share of the recommendations made by the dual VT evaluations that are responded.

When considering the data displayed on the YEI result indicators, in the table below, one sees that Spanish YEI indicators are expressed in absolute values. Spain has selected all YEI indicators. Highest aggregation of results is expected in the number of young people completing the intervention and in the number of unemployed receiving an offer.

Table 13 Aggregation of target values of YEI result indicators

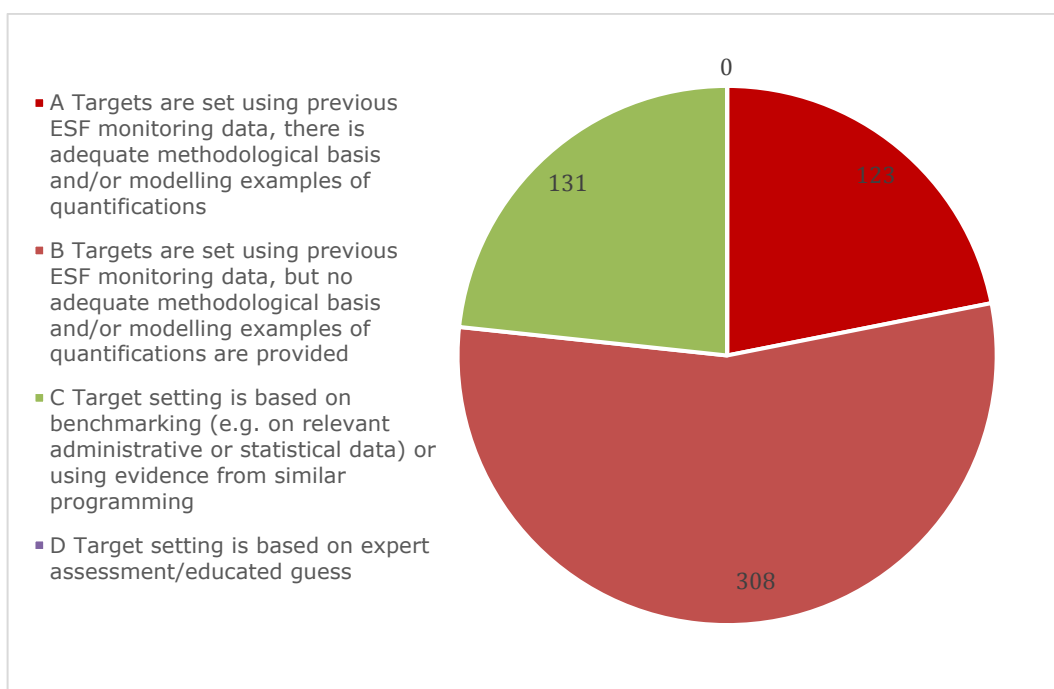
YEI indicators	OP Youth Employment
YEI-CR01 – total unemployed completing the intervention	610.600
YEI-CR02 – unemployed receiving an offer	339.462
YEI-CR03 – unemployed activated	202.587
YEI-CR04 – total long term unemployed completing the intervention	143.923
YEI-CR05 – long term unemployed receiving an offer	79.703
YEI-CR06 - long term unemployed activated	47.759
YEI – CR07 - Inactive who complete the YEI supported intervention	175.783
YEI – CR08 - Inactive participants who receive an offer of employment, continued education, apprenticeship or traineeship upon leaving	113.999
YEI – CR09 - Inactive who are in education/training, gaining a qualification, or are in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving	59.416
YEI-CR10 – participants in education & training after six months	226.243
YEI-CR11 – participants in employment after six months	192.192
YEI-CR12 – participants in self-employment after six months	10.650

Information on the methodology used for target setting

Overviewing the way how targets are set, result indicators were assessed on whether information is provided in the operational programme on the justification on how the

target values for indicators has been calculated and what methodology is used for setting the target for output indicators.

Figure 4 Methodology used for setting targets for result indicators



Justification of the target values for the Spanish OP is available in the methodological annex, which provides information of all output and impact indicators. Different methods were used for the calculation. Concerning the methodology used for target setting, result indicators' targets are based on evidence from previous ESF monitoring data or other relevant administrative or statistical data set. In a large majority of cases no detailed methodological basis is provided concerning for example underlying modelling used (nor is this requested by the regulations)

7. FURTHER EXPLORATION OF A NUMBER OF SELECTED THEMES

This study addresses specific attention to a number specific themes, namely the youth employment strategy and the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), the institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration, and the investment in Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs). These themes are operationalised in terms or Investment Priorities that are related to these themes. The table below provides an overview how these themes as are addressed in the ESF OPs in the country.

The table below gives an overview.

Table 14 Overview of specific attention for a number of specific themes

Theme	Identified in challenges?	How is the theme addressed?	Target groups	Actions	How much budget is allocated to each theme
Youth employment policies (IP 8.ii)	Yes	The relevant IP 8.ii is selected in the national OP devoted to youth employment.	Employment services NEETS Young unemployed	Individual guidance Entities Start-up Entities incentives	Euro 1.387.050.841 (ESF) Euro 943.496.315 (YEI)
Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration (IP 11.v)	No	Not address with ESF funding	Not applicable	Not applicable	0
Investment in Active Labour Market Policy (8i, 8ii, 8v and partly 8iii.)	Yes	Addressed through NOP and ROPs. Support to unemployed and promotion of partnership approach.	Unemployed Entreprises	Individual Guidance Individual Vocational Entities_soci novation	Euro 4.646.264.926

As the table above shows, the relevant IP (8ii) considering youth employment policies is selected only in the devoted National OP, in line with the references in the CSR, CPP. The main challenges addressed by the OP focus on the high unemployment rate of the youth, the high percentage of NEETs and the high early school leaving rate. There is thus a complex structural problem regarding low skills of certain part of the youth which turns into lower employability levels and this into high unemployment rate. This situation has been worsened by the economic crisis, growing the rates of people in situation of at-risk-of social exclusion.

In this context the strategy focuses on improving the training of the youth, especially of those with lower educational attainment or more vulnerable, as well as NEETs. This training is expected to be achieved both through education and through programmes that combine training and employment. Thus the improvement of the coordination between employment and education policies becomes a key issue.

Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration is not addressed in the Spanish OPs and TO 11 is not selected in the Partnership Agreement.

Regarding investments in Active Labour Market Policy the total amount assigned to IP 8i, 8ii, 8iii and 8v is more than 4,6 billion euro (Including YEI). IP 8ii is only selected in the OP on Youth Guarantee, IP 8i was selected in all OPs but the OP on Social inclusion, IP 8iii in almost all OPs and 8v in eight OPs. In this context, the strategy of Spanish OPs is based on the support to unemployed through ALMP, promotion of gender equality. The logic applied across several OPs seeks the cooperation between public sector institutions, private companies and NGOs in some cases, thus applying a partnership approach for several actions. Finally, there are measures planned to promote entrepreneurship across different levels, with special consideration on youth.

8. ANNEX I Methodological Note

Provided in a separate file

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