'Who pays for all of this?' – Cost and benefits of work-based training in Germany

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The dual system of vocational training

Approx. 520,000 new apprentices per year/ 1.3m in total







Training company

Approx 70% of training time
Approx 430,000 Training Companies

Training financed by companies

Part-time vocational school

Approx 30% of training time
Approx 1,600 Vocational Schools

School financed by Federal states



Youth unemployment rates

GEO/TIME	2009Q4	2010Q4	2011Q4	2012Q4	2013Q4	2014Q4	2015Q4	2016Q4
European U	21,1	21,3	22,3	23,7	23,5	21,4	19,6	18,0
Denmark	13,5	14,4	14,3	13,5	13,3	11,2	10,7	12,7
Germany (u	11,2	9,1	8,2	7,9	8,0	7,4	7,1	6,8
Ireland	26,8	30,0	30,3	28,9	25,5	21,4	19,8	16,0
Greece	28,2	36,8	49,8	58,3	56,6	51,3	49,2	45,8
Spain	38,8	42,7	48,1	54,7	54,8	51,7	46,2	42,8
France	24,2	22,9	22,8	25,6	24,1	24,6	24,6	23,5
Italy	26,2	28,3	30,8	37,4	42,0	41,5	38,2	38,6
Netherlands	11,2	10,8	10,6	12,1	13,8	11,9	11,3	10,3
Austria	10,9	8,4	9,3	9,0	10,2	10,1	11,5	10,5
Poland	22,5	23,7	26,5	27,4	27,3	21,9	20,1	15,9
Portugal	26,8	27,7	34,3	39,5	35,3	33,2	31,9	26,9
Finland	21,7	20,7	20,1	19,3	20,0	21,3	21,7	20,2
Sweden	25,8	23,3	22,7	24,3	22,7	22,6	18,9	18,5
United Kinge	19,5	20,6	22,2	20,9	19,9	16,3	13,4	12,4

(Source: Eurostat http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do; accessed: 13.06.2017)



Why does the system work?

Employer involvement is a key factor!

- → Makes focus on work-based training possible
- → Ensures the relevance of training and the currency of training certificates
- → Provides basis for up-to-date training
- → Is only sustainable if it makes economic sense



The basic economic calculation of employers





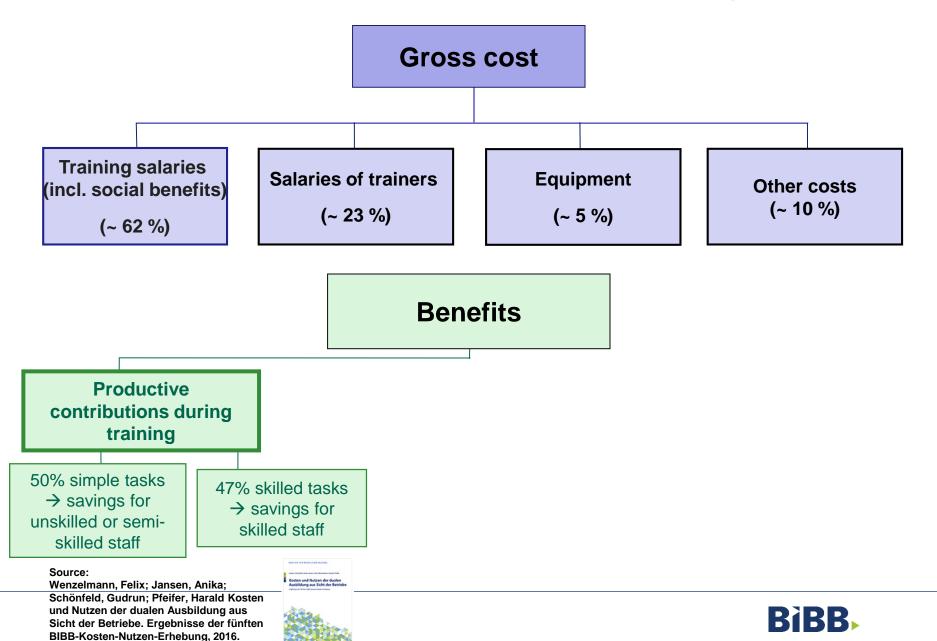
Source:

Cost and benefits of dual system training from the perspective of companies

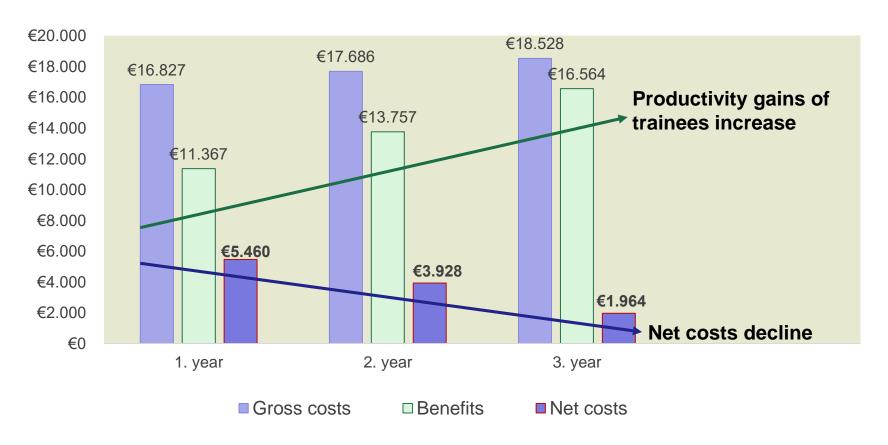
By Wenzelmann, Felix; Jansen, Anika; Schönfeld, Gudrun; Pfeifer, Harald; BIBB, 2016.





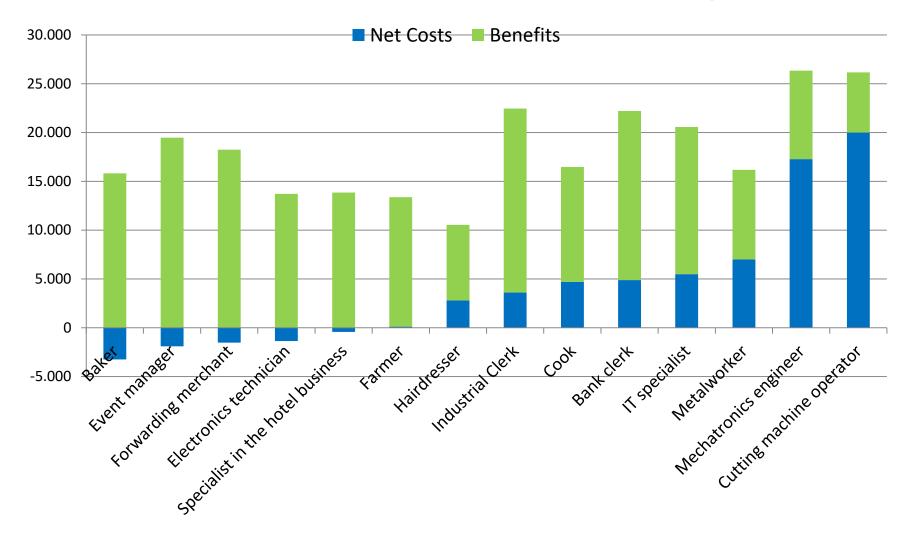


Cost and benefits over 3-year training course



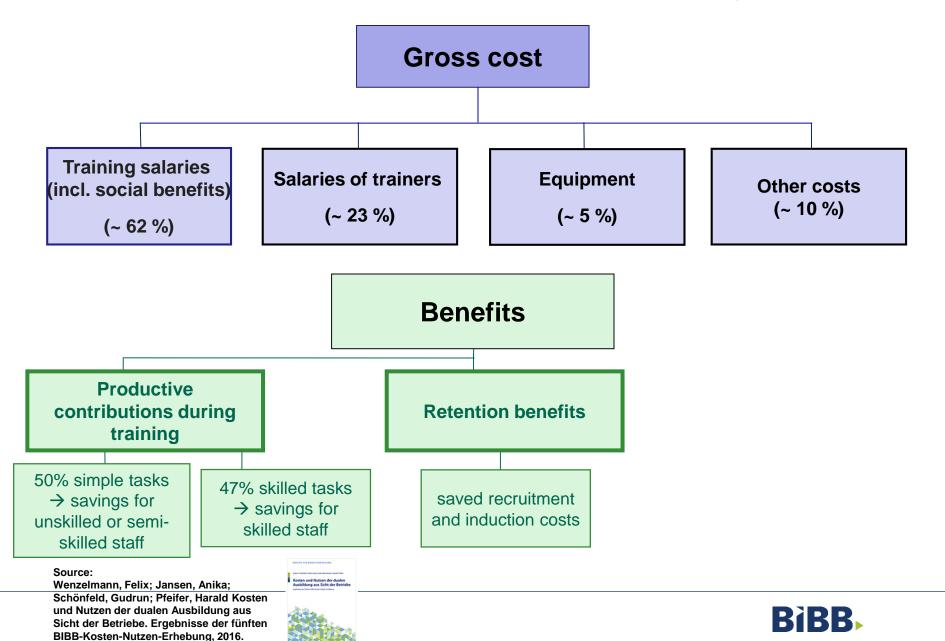
Average net cost of 3-year training course: € 11,352



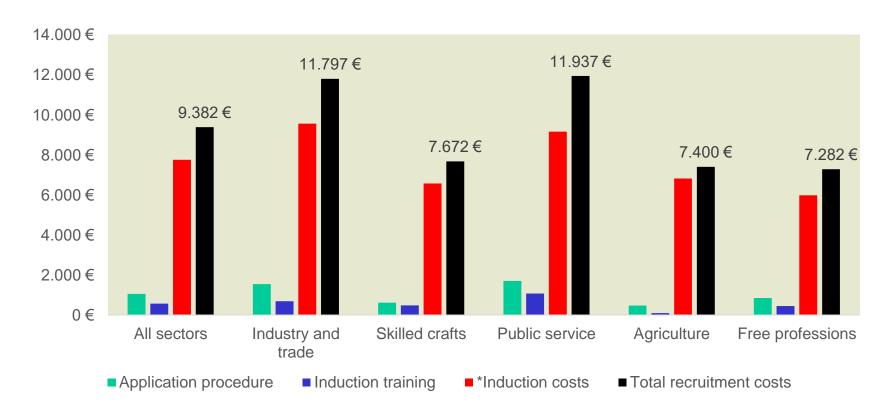


One-third of companies achieve a net benefit during training period



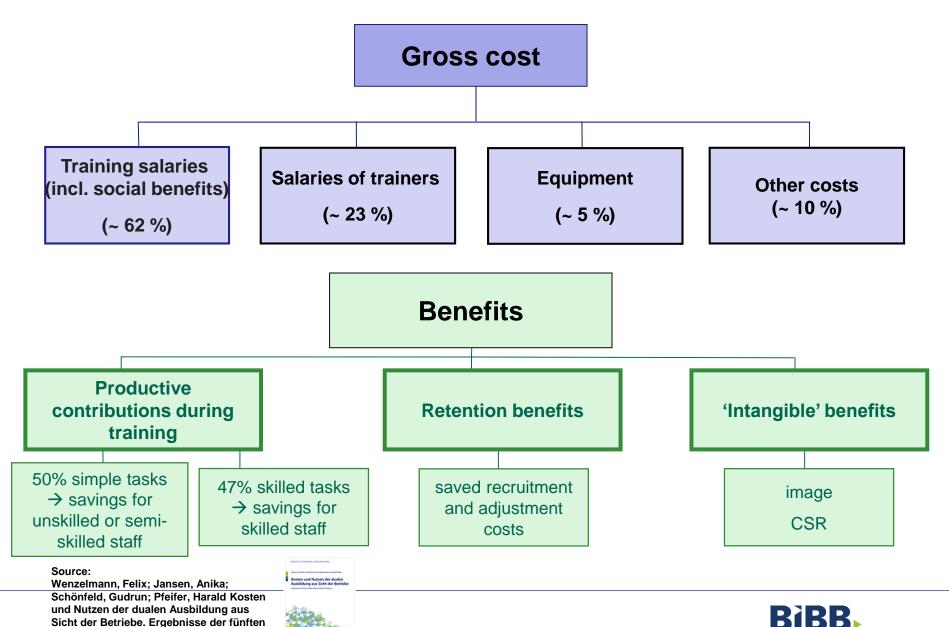


Cost of recruitment of externally trained skilled worker



^{*}Induction costs account for lower productivity of newly recruited staff early on.



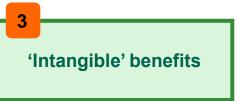


BIBB-Kosten-Nutzen-Erhebung, 2016.

'Who pays for all of this', or why companies provide training







Importance of reasons for providing in-company vocational training (in %): The firm trains ...

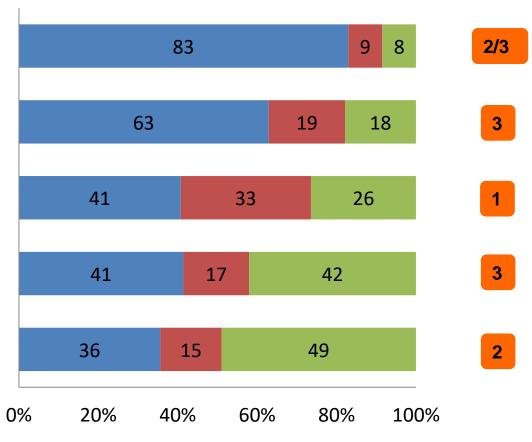
In order to qualify skilled workers, that can be employed in the firm in the long-run.

Because trade and industry have a social responsibility to provide training.

In order to deploy apprentices as workers during the training.

Because providing training is a company tradition.

In order to save recruitment and retraining costs.



■ very important/important
■ neither nor
■ unimportant/absolutely unimportant

Some conclusions

- Companies provide training for a variety of reasons and the rationales vary according to sector, size, etc.
- In Germany training is often regarded as an investment long term and 'intangible' benefits are important
- In order to promote a training system relying on employer engagement, all types of benefits for training companies have to be taken into account
- Systematic collection and analysis of cost/benefit data important for rationale discourse
- Trust of all groups involved is essential:
 - Companies (collectively) secure sufficient skilled labour
 - Trainees benefit from training, employability and higher wages
 - Society benefit from lower unemployment and social cohesion



Thank you for your interest!

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