



NATIONAL SOCIAL REPORT OF THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN

2012



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Foreword

The Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, approved by the European Council in June 2010, is structured on a series of priorities, objectives, instruments and initiatives and is developed through a process of governance for the decade 2010-2020. The Council adopts directives which serve as a reference for the national implementation of the strategies and which the Member States materialise through national policy objectives and priorities outlined in their National Reforms Programmes (NRP). Spain submitted its National Reforms Programme in April 2012.

In the area of social protection and social inclusion, in the framework of the **Open Method of Co-ordination** –Social OMC- and through the Social Protection Committee, the Member States agreed to draw up the National Social Report (NSR) in 2012 as an instrument that contributes to strengthening the social dimension, complementing the work process of the EU 2020 Strategy.

The report is structured on three large axes, which are the three areas of the mentioned Social OMC: social inclusion, pensions, healthcare and long-term care, and, based on the objectives established by common agreement on social protection and social inclusion in the sphere of the Union, it contains an analysis of the current socio-economic context, the progress made in these common objectives and its complementarity with the 2012 NRP, as well as the most immediate future challenges.

In relation to these challenges, in light of the latest structural reforms introduced by the Spanish government and the forecasts contained in the National Budget for 2013, priority has been given to maintaining all the items which make up social expenditure which, as a whole, represents 63.6% of the total consolidated expenditure, whilst honouring its commitment to meet the deficit target, which is the basis for economic growth, employment and the enormous budgetary consolidation effort. This highlights the government's commitment to the welfare model and, in particular, to protecting persons in a situation of dependence and the public healthcare system, thus advancing towards cohesion and equality among citizens.

The process of drafting this report has been co-ordinated between two ministerial departments represented in the Social Protection Committee. On the one hand, the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, with constitutionally conferred responsibilities to the State in the areas of social inclusion, healthcare and long-term care, and, on the other, the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, in relation to pensions and the promotion of employment. However, other ministerial departments with responsibilities in areas which affect social inclusion have also participated in this report.



Furthermore, priority has been given to the participation and presence of civil society in social policies. Therefore the social entities of the third sector have been involved in the process through the currently existing participation bodies.

I.- Introduction. Socio-economic data associated with social protection and social inclusion

The Spanish economy is in the midst of a deep economic crisis which affects all sectors of the economy, most notably the financial imbalances, mainly in the public sector, and the high level of job destruction.

The financial imbalances of the Public Administrations, as a result of the progressive increase in the public deficit and the consequent increase in the weight of debt on GDP, have led to what initially began as a financial crisis to become a sovereign debt crisis, affecting the financial solvency of the state as a whole. The increase in the public deficit is evident from the comparison figures of the past years. Whilst in 2008 the public accounts showed a surplus of 1.9 % of GDP, the financial imbalances of the Public Administrations have since increased progressively, giving rise to deficit balances amounting to 11.20% of GDP in 2009, 9.30% in 2010, and 8.5% in 2011.

The sustainability in the public accounts commitment assumed by the public authorities and the need to gain access to international financial markets has led the Government to carry out a series of fiscal consolidation reforms conducive to guaranteeing gradually reducing the weight of debt. Consolidating the public accounts has therefore become a priority in government action, and to this end it has implemented a series of structural reforms to guarantee consolidated and transparent public accounts, including a large variety of measures aimed at cutting expenditure and raising taxes, among which the Organic Law on Budgetary Stability stands out.

The labour market experienced negative performance in 2011 due to the economic crisis, thus accentuating the job destruction process which began in 2008 and placing the unemployment rate for 2011 at 21.64% of the labour force (average rate, data from the Labour Force Survey-LFS). The youth unemployment rate is of particular concern (with an annual average unemployment rate of 46.49% among young people under 25 years of age in 2011. This rate was 52.34% in the third quarter of 2012). The incidence of long-term unemployment is also worrying. (As an annual average in 2011, 48.1% of the unemployed were long-term. The figure rose to 52.52% in the third quarter of 2012). This situation is largely a result of structural deficiencies in the Spanish labour market, which have been addressed with the introduction of an ambitious labour-market reform established in Royal Decree-Law 3/2012 of 10 February, on urgent measures to reform the labour market, and its subsequent recognition in Law 3/2012 of 6 July, whose objective is to establish a stable legislative framework which enables job creation.



The commitment to reach economic stability and return to positive economic growth has also led the government to make a series of structural reforms aimed at placing the Spanish economy on the path to growth, with job creation being one of the priority objectives. In this respect, apart from the above-mentioned budgetary stability measures and the labour reform, it is worth highlighting another series of reforms covering aspects as diverse as healthcare, education, the financial system, energy and transport.

Social Security could not be excluded from the series of measures adopted in all the sectors of the economy, and is specifically addressed in the National Reforms Programme, which sets out the basic measures to be adopted so that the progressive **increase in the life expectancy and the ageing population** do not place the sustainability of the system at risk.

The quantitative relevance which pension expenditure has on the total state expenditure, combined with another series of qualitative factors, such as the need to increase contributions, reduce access to early retirement or adapt the Social Security system to the changing demographic conditions, led the government to make in 2011 one of the most ambitious reforms in recent years to the Social Security system, although the reform can be complemented, even before it takes effect, with changes to rectify a number of situations not covered in that Law with the necessary precision. Although pension expenditure in 2011 represented 9.3% of GDP - which compared with the rest of the EU countries was not high - the demographic pressures that will be generated in our country in the medium term (2030-2050) will raise pension expenditure to around 13.4% of GDP in 2060. The reforms made in the area of Social Security are therefore aimed at improving the main indicators of the system, since they entail increasing the average age of retirement, the number of years of contribution and the activity rate of older workers, as well as reducing the replacement rate - all of which with the objective of obtaining adequate pensions in mind.

Furthermore, the National Reforms Programme, together with the reference to the integral Social Security system reform, contains a series of additional measures, among which the most salient are the plan for combating fraud in the Social Security and the creation of the State Social Security Agency aimed at improved management efficiency and modernisation.

The **poverty and exclusion** objective established by Spain, based on the EU's global objective for 2020 through the AROPE indicator, combination of the indicators of risk of relative poverty, material deprivation and percentage of persons living in a household with low work intensity, continues to be the same as the one established in 2011, i.e. reducing the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1.4-1.5 million by the year 2020. This objective is made conditional on the forecasted advances in the objectives for education, training and employment and social protection.



The economic recession, together with the high level of job destruction, is giving rise to a significant fall in the income of Spanish households, so with the measurement of the AROPE EU indicator ("at risk of poverty or social exclusion") the number of people in a situation of risk of poverty or social exclusion rose between 2010 and 2011¹.

This rise is a result of the increase in the rate of risk of poverty and the increase in the number of households with low work intensity. The latter indicator is the one that offers the worst results because of the job destruction during the crisis years and the gradual increase in long-term unemployment². The severe material deprivation indicator³ continues to be above the European average.

A decisive factor in reducing the rate of poverty is the increase in the active and employed population of women. The annual average female (16 years and over) activity rate was 52.92% in 2011 and the employment rate was 41.19%, according to LFS data. In the first quarter of 2012, the activity rate rose to 53.41% but the employment rate was 39.84%. The reduction in the salary gap also contributes to reducing poverty among women and the general rate of relative poverty. According to the Wage Structure Survey conducted in 2010 by the National Statistics Institute (INE), women earn an annual salary which is 22.5% lower than men's and a gross salary per hour worked, used for purposes of comparison, which is 14.91% lower than men's.

The risk of poverty also affects the youth population. According to the Living Conditions Survey conducted in 2011, the risk of poverty among the Spanish population as a whole increased by more than two points between 2005 (19.7%) and 2011 (21.8%). According to this Survey, the most affected sector of the population was young people between 16 and 29 years of age, which increased from 15.9% in 2005 –significantly lower than the population as a whole –, to 23.9% in 2011, i.e., 8 percentage points higher, standing above the population as whole and on a par with the retired population.

¹ In Spain, the number of persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion increased from 11.67 million in 2010 (a rate of 25.5%) to 12.37 million in 2011 (a rate of 27.0%). In parallel with the negative evolution of the AROPE indicators, inequality increased by more than two percentage points between 2007 and 2010.

² The "severe material deprivation" indicator shows a reduction of one tenth of a percent in this rate between 2010 and 2011, from 4.0% to 3.9%

³ In 2009, the risk of poverty or social exclusion rate among the population aged 65 or over in Spain was 26.1%. The rate went down significantly to 22.6% in 2010, and again to 22.3% in 2011. Considering the "risk of poverty" sub-indicator for the same age group, Spain went down by nearly four and half percentage points in the period from 2009 to 2011, shifting from 25.2% in 2009 to 20.8% in 2011. The "severe material deprivation" sub-indicator shows a rate of 2.6% in 2011, half a point more than in 2010.



On another front, there is currently a high risk of poverty among children living in households with medium work intensity partly because, in many cases, only one of the parents is in a paid job. Between 2010 and 2011, the highest increase in risk of poverty or social exclusion mainly affected the population of working age, in particular those between 16 and 29 years of age, whilst the population aged 65 or over experienced an improvement as a result of maintaining their income levels and reducing their material deprivation⁴.

Bearing in mind the distinctiveness of Spain, because of the high percentage of owner-occupied households (nearly 88%), the risk of poverty rate should be calculated by including the value of the imputed rent of the owner-occupied house in the household income; therefore instead of a risk of poverty rate of 21.8% in 2011 with the European indicator, the rate with imputed rent becomes 18.1%, reducing the difference between the rates by one point according to the interim data for 2012. If we analyse this indicator by ages, we find that the difference increases significantly in the age group of people over 65 years of age, where the poverty rate in 2011, without taking account of the imputed rent, shifts from 20.8 % to a poverty rate of 9.7 % taking account of the imputed rent. This means that the crisis has a lower impact on the elderly as a result of the public pension system based on our social protection system and because the elderly tend to own the house they live in. However, taking account of the imputed rent hardly has an impact on the risk of poverty rate among young people below 16 years of age.

Due to the worsening situation of low-income households, there has been increased pressure on the Social Services and on the minimum income guarantee programmes. Thus, with regard to minimum insertion incomes (MII), the data relating to expenditure, main beneficiaries and dependent members, etcetera, has seen an increase in 2011. This, on the one hand, is due to more families being affected by lack of resources and, on the other, the fact that in 2011 there were legislative changes in several autonomous regions that gave rise to an increase in the amounts paid out and in the range of supplements. Thus, in 2011 the amount spent on paying minimum incomes was 843,113,610.26 €, which is a 9.96% increase from the previous year. Furthermore, the number of main beneficiaries of the benefit in 2011 was 223,940, an increase of 16.25% from 2010. With regard to the total number of recipients (the sum of main beneficiaries and dependent members), the figure stood at 554,089, an increase of 8.37% from the previous year. The number of users of the services and benefits of Primary Care Social Services increased in the past two years by around 3%.

⁴ In 2009, the risk of poverty or social exclusion rate among the population aged 65 or over in Spain was 26.1%. The rate went down significantly to 22.6% in 2010, and again to 22.3% in 2011. Considering the “risk of poverty” sub-indicator for the same age group, Spain went down by nearly four and half percentage points in the period from 2009 to 2011, shifting from 25.2% in 2009 to 20.8% in 2011. The “severe material deprivation” sub-indicator shows a rate of 2.6% in 2011, half a point more than in 2010.



This worsening economic situation has also placed added pressure on families, fundamental social protection networks, which are becoming increasingly fragile because of the economic crisis.

In relation to the European Union objectives of reducing early school-leaving, both as an investment for the future and to advance towards greater cohesion in the EU in general, the data reflects a positive evolution towards the objectives established by Spain for 2020, despite the fact that the difference with the European average continues to be wide.

According to the data supplied by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport (based on the LFS and the European Labour Force Survey following the Eurostat methodology), in Spain the early school-leaving rate (people between 18 and 24 years of age who have only lower secondary education or less and are no longer in education or training) was 31.9% in 2008, it fell to 31.2% in 2009, to 28.4% in 2010 and again by 1.4 points to 26.3% in 2011 - 21.7% among women and 30.7% among men in this age group. The data from the LFS for the first quarter of 2012 shows a downward tendency, with the rate standing at 20.7% (although this data includes the collective of people between 16 and 24 years of age, therefore the percentage is lower).

The **National Health System (NHS)**, despite its strengths, is not alien to the series of adjustment measures adopted in all sectors of the economy. However, the reforms made must guarantee the preservation of the Spanish model, configured as the co-ordinated sum of the health services of the central administration and those of the autonomous regions, which guarantees health protection and is based on public funding, universality and free healthcare services. The reforms make it possible to strengthen its sustainability, improve management efficiency, promote savings and economies of scale, introduce new tools through new technology, gain territorial cohesion, co-ordinate healthcare and social services and, in particular, guarantee equal treatment in the entire national territory with a basic portfolio of common services.

Since **long-term care** is defined as similar to the care of dependent persons, the latest figures relating to the System for Personal Autonomy and Care of Dependent Persons as at 1 June 2012, supplied by the autonomous regions through the IMSERSO (Institute for the Elderly and Social Services), show that there were 1,630,720 applications, that 1,276,441 assessments were carried out, that benefits were recognised to 947,086 persons, and that there are 758,364 beneficiaries of a recognised benefit, among whom 74.90% are over 65 years of age. In terms of their distribution by sex, 67% of the beneficiaries are women and 33% are men.

According to the Survey on Disability, Personal Autonomy and Dependence (EDAD), conducted in 2008 by the National Statistics Institute, in Spain there are 3,850,000 residents in homes who say they have some kind of **disability** or limitation. This figure represents 8.55% of the population. Gender and



age are influential factors, since 59.8% of the residents are women. The disability rates by ages are slightly higher among men under 44 years of age and the situation is inverted among those aged 45 or over, although the increased longevity of women generates this effect.

As regards **consumption of potentially addictive drugs**, in Spain men are bigger consumers of all substances than women, except sedative hypnotics, where women nearly double the prevalence among men. The drugs with the lowest average initiation age, for both populations, are tobacco and alcohol, in that order, and the figures have remained stable for years.

The drugs that generate more healthcare demand (excluding alcohol) are cocaine, followed by opioids and cannabis (44.0%, 34.3% and 18.1%), other drugs generate low demand, all of which according to consumption levels. Since 2008, information is gathered on treatments of alcohol problems, which has an increasing weight on the general computation.

Alcohol is the most widely consumed psychoactive substance, the most easily obtainable (legal for adults but not for minors), regarded as of lower risk to one's health, almost omnipresent in poly-consumption (in over 90% of the cases), particularly consumed at weekends with a prevalence of cocktails over beer, which is more habitual daily (among the youngest), and associated with leisure, all of which for both sexes and both populations.

The prevalences have stabilised and show a downward tendency in the case of minors between 14 and 18 years of age, but high-risk and intensive drinking is on the rise (high-risk drinking, frequent drunkenness and binge drinking). Thus, in the latest survey⁵ 52.9% (of all respondents between 14 and 18 years of age) said that they had gotten drunk in the past year and 35.6% in the previous month, but among those who did so in the previous month, the rate of alcohol poisonings was 50.3%.

It is particularly relevant that the prevalence is higher among young women than young men for the three temporal indicators, with frequent drunkenness also being more prevalent among young women, except for the indicator in the previous month, which continues to be higher among young men.

Cannabis is the most widely consumed illegal drug. The prevalence of consumption in the past twelve months has stabilised for adults, but there has been a significant increase in experimental consumption. Continued consumption of cocaine has stabilised. Heroin has lost the predominance it had in the 1980s and has become the least consumed drug, although it is worth highlighting the change in the route of administration, with a spectacular fall in intravenous injection and a

⁵ Household survey on Alcohol and Drugs in Spain (EDADES) for 2009-2010.



predominance of inhalation. The presence of so-called new or emerging drugs is a growing phenomenon.

Another noteworthy aspect is poly-consumption, an increasingly common consumption pattern whose objective is to modulate (potentiating or compensating) the effects of different drugs or to experience new sensations. 50% of consumers of psychoactive substances between 15 and 64 years of age say that they consume two or more substances. One out of three minors between 14 and 18 years of age does not consume, one consumes two substances and one consumes more than two. Of the consumers of emerging drugs, 91% also consumes other illegal drugs and shows a higher prevalence of alcohol consumption.

II.- Progress made in achieving the common objectives of the Open Method of Co-ordination for social protection and social inclusion (Social OMC) and complementarity with the NRP 2012

Spanish society is feeling the impact of the economic crisis of the past few years. For this reason, the government believes that, to achieve an integrated and cohesive society, priority must be given to pursuing the consolidation of an economic policy that generates stability, growth and employment as a guarantee of the constitutionally-recognised welfare state, the social state, which is also the hallmark of the European social model.

The Spanish contribution to the ambitious objectives outlined in the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth has been laid out with a focus on fiscal consolidation and consequent efficiency in the management of policies, particularly those with a high social component, which entails collaboration and loyalty efforts by all levels of government and respective administrations, social players and civil society.

For this reason and due to the commitments made as Member State under the Euro Plus Pact, the 2012 National Reforms Programme contains an ambitious agenda of structural reforms in line with the priority areas identified in the Annual Growth Survey Report of November 2011, which were endorsed last March by the European Council. These priority areas focus on designing a fiscal consolidation strategy adapted and compatible with growth, restoring the credit flow to economic activity, boosting growth and competitiveness, creating jobs and modernising the public administrations.

The following sections describe the three areas which correspond to the social protection and social inclusion policies, including the measures that make up the social dimension of the NRP 2012 and those of a complementary nature, a real added value of this National Social Report. As in previous occasions, and in line with the objectives of the open method of co-ordination, account has also been taken of the current configuration of the model of policies and actions and the decentralisation of



responsibilities in the mentioned areas, while respecting the specificities of each of its parts, given their different characteristics and development stages.

a) Social inclusion

In Spain, the social inclusion strategy outlined in the previous National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2008-2010 opened its door to the idea and practice of **active inclusion**, whose history is still short and conditioned by the impact of the economic and financial crisis at the time of its European launch (EC Active Inclusion Recommendation of 2008). Like in other EU member countries, the articulation of its axes is a process that depends on the quality of co-ordination between public organisations, both at horizontal and vertical level, as well as on the participation of civil society.

In the European context of the new decade, since the introduction of the EU2020, the 2011 NRP submitted by Spain assumed its objectives from a conceptual framework of active inclusion, which continues to be maintained in the adoption of new measures.

Associated with the first axis of the active inclusion framework, access to inclusive labour markets, as described in the 2012 NRP, with the objectives of enhancing flexibility, training and employability, **the new labour reform** has opted for a new, more modern and dynamic regulatory framework to deal with the economic crisis, avoiding lay-offs and promoting stability in the labour market. Among the main changes, the following are worth highlighting:

- **Internal company flexibility measures as an alternative to job destruction**, enabling amendments to employment contracts and, in particular, geographic and functional mobility by simplifying the functional classification of employees. They also facilitate the adoption of alternative collective measures to lay-offs, specifically the suspension of employment contracts and the reduction of working hours.

On another front, companies are given more adaptation instruments, making it possible for them to establish the basic conditions for the provision of labour in their field. In particular, companies may now opt out of collective bargaining agreements of a sectoral scope and applicative priority is given to company agreements. Furthermore, in order to ensure that collective bargaining agreements are better adapted to the changing economic conditions, the period of validity of agreements whose term has already expired is limited to one year, thus encouraging renegotiation - all of which in order to avoid lay-offs.

- The labour reform also includes different measures aimed at **encouraging permanent employment and job creation** and reducing duality in the labour market, in an attempt to benefit those who are suffering the negative consequences of the economic crisis the most, i.e., unemployed young people.



The measures with these objectives include narrowing the gap between dismissal costs in temporary and permanent employment contracts and clarifying the terms of objective dismissals.

A paramount tool to encourage the permanent employment is the new **permanent employment contract to support entrepreneurs**. The contract enables small and medium companies to hire new workers under a permanent employment contract with an extended probation period, and the employer is given fiscal reductions and incentives if the worker is kept on in the company for at least three years.

- In addition, **the part-time employment contract is reformed** to allow working extra hours, for the purpose of achieving a better balance between flexibility and social protection, and for the first time telework is regulated to introduce flexibility in the organisation of work.
- The training and apprenticeship contract, which serves as the basis for a dual **vocational training** model, is promoted to encourage on-going learning and the full development of professional skills.

The basic axis is the in-depth reform to the **training and apprenticeship contract** aimed at young people. This contract enables young people to combine work and training, and will serve as the basis for the introduction of a new **Dual Vocational Training** modality so that the first work experience can take place within the training process.

On another front, in this same area, the individual right to training is recognised for the first time, including the right to paid leave to receive adequate training to adapt to the technical changes introduced in the posts. Furthermore, a training account associated to the Social Security number of each worker is set up. The account will hold very useful information in this area, which will enable the public employment services to provide adequate job offers, initiatives to improve the young person's employability and individualised career guidance.

- **Labour intermediation is reformed.** The employability of the groups of the population most disconnected from the labour market is encouraged by boosting public-private collaboration. Thus, the labour reform authorises Temporary Employment Agencies to operate as private placement agencies in partnership with the public employment services. The agencies are called to be at the forefront of a new public-private partnership space that will lead to a more efficient labour-market insertion of the unemployed.

This measure seeks to reduce the length of unemployment and increase the quantity and quality of job-offer and job-seeker matches.



On another front, parallel to the implementation of the Labour Reform, more prominence has been given to the **active employment policies as a “proactive” instrument against unemployment**, seeking to increase their effectiveness and efficiency.

The **Annual Employment Policy Plan**, prepared jointly with the autonomous regions, includes for the first time the assessment of the measures as a fundamental pillar of the employment policies, anticipating, for this purpose, an **on-going assessment of the measures** that develop them, so the policies that don't work can be reoriented.

Therefore, the measures will be reviewed so that, from a preventive approach, they generate new employment opportunities and improve employability as a result of the reorientation of the employment promotion programmes, giving priority to fomenting youth employment and encouraging self-employment and entrepreneurship. The combination of training needs in the territories, production sectors and companies will be taken into account in the promotion of apprenticeships, on-going training and professional requalification or recycling.

Furthermore, in the area of training, measures have been adopted to ensure that publicly-funded **training for employment** is more effective and efficient. To achieve this, **the existing management model has been modified in depth, in particular** with regard to **training in demand**, in collaboration with the social agents. The most noteworthy changes are:

- **Duly-authorised training centres are allowed to take part in calls for bids to provide training programmes**, thus widening the training offer and improving the quality of the services.
- **The competent Public Employment Service is empowered to specify**, in the training-offer programming stage and in each call for bids, the **training initiatives with priority** so that the training system can **stay ahead of the changes in the productive models and of the training needs associated with those changes**, as well as **cater to the needs of the most innovative sectors** with more potential for growth.
- The new legislation decrees and limits, on the one hand, the incidents that occur in the development of the training agreements and, on the other, the costs associated with the training activity.

As well as the Labour Reform described above, a series of measures specifically aimed at **women** have been adopted, which incorporate improvements in relation to those introduced for men, such as the conversion of training and apprenticeship, job practice, bridging and substitution contracts into permanent contracts, support to entrepreneurs, and aid to young women seeking to establish themselves as self-employed workers.



Work is currently underway to draw up an **Employment plan for women** which will focus on combating female unemployment, taking account of training levels, the sectors where they are underrepresented, the rural or urban environment and the reason for the situation of unemployment, as well as solving problems associated with returning to the labour market which affect workers, men or women, who decide to do so after a long period of absence due to having to look after the family; training and capacitating for employment, particularly female workers in the most vulnerable groups; and the adoption of support and promotion measures in the area of equality between women and men in companies.

Furthermore, work is also underway to draw up the **special Plan on combating wage discrimination between women and men**. The general objectives of the plan are improving the knowledge on the gender salary gap and reducing the gap. Both these general objectives are complemented by four crosscutting axes (effective application of the legislative framework; training; social dialogue and awareness support; and fostering knowledge) and by different operative and corrective objectives (improving research into the causes of the gender salary gap and its quantification; encouraging equality in salaries through specific training to labour-market legal players and advisors; combating sex segregation in the education and work environment; strengthening the supervision of compliance with the legislation; encouraging specific measures in companies, etc.).

With regard to victims of gender-based violence, a specific action programme has been designed under Royal Decree 1917/2008 of 21 November, which approves the social and labour-market insertion programme for women victims of gender-based violence. This programme, aimed at women who are registered job seekers in the Public Employment Services, includes the following measures: an individual social and labour-market insertion itinerary designed by specialised personnel; a specific training programme to encourage social and labour-market insertion on an employee-basis; incentives to encourage initiating a new self-employment activity; incentives to companies which hire victims of gender-based violence; incentives to facilitate geographic mobility; incentives to compensate for salary differences; agreements with companies to facilitate hiring women victims of gender-based violence and their geographic mobility.

On the subject of signing agreements with companies, on 22 November 2010 agreements were signed with different companies, foundations and business associations aimed at the labour-market insertion of women victims of gender-based violence and building awareness on gender-based violence. Also, in June 2012, the initiative "Companies for a Society Free of Gender-based Violence" was launched. Thirty-four large business groups, with whom the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality has signed partnership agreements in the area of building awareness and/or the social and labour-market insertion of women victims of gender-based violence, joined the initiative.



Also, with a view to promoting the active inclusion of women victims of gender-based violence, the state contributes to the provision by the autonomous regions and local councils of services aimed at guaranteeing the right of these women to comprehensive social care (this includes the right to care, emergency, support, shelter and full recuperation social services).

With regard to the mechanisms aimed at facilitating the recuperation and social and labour-market reinsertion of women victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, among its measures, the **Comprehensive plan for combating trafficking with women for sexual exploitation (2009-2012)** includes support to programmes aimed at fostering the detection of possible victims, their social care and their labour-market insertion.

Since youth unemployment is one of the most pressing problems in Spain, plans are underway to design a **Strategy for youth employment and entrepreneurship**, which will facilitate labour-market insertion, particularly through professional apprenticeships. The strategy will include measures like reforming the training and apprenticeship contract aimed at young people between 16 and 30 years of age without a recognised professional qualification, with a view to removing constraints on hiring young people who first joined the labour market in sectors in decline, such as construction, and may now be able to reinsert themselves professionally and training-wise. Its actions will possibly involve redirecting European Social Fund resources allocated to Spain, following the guidelines of the Youth Opportunities Initiative.

With regard to a second active inclusion axis dedicated to providing adequate minimum income, the **Professional requalification programme (PREPARA)**, which has been extended to February 2013 under the recent Royal Decree-Law 23/2012 of 24 August, also associated with the labour environment at national level, is worth highlighting. The programme is aimed at the collective of unemployed people who have exhausted their entitlement to receive contributory or non-contributory unemployment benefit and have family burdens or are long-term unemployed, and it includes active employment policy measures and back-up economic aid.

Unlike both the previous ones, the latest extension was preceded by a process of analysis and **assessment** of the results of the previous programmes. The assessment brought to light a number of aspects with room for improvement. It was therefore felt necessary to introduce changes to the programme with the aim of **increasing the employment opportunities** of the beneficiaries, and concentrate the efforts of the employment services on unemployed people who are facing more unfavourable circumstances.



Consistent with the principle of fairness and in the interest of social justice, the programme has been redefined to concentrate its protective function on the collective of unemployed people who are not entitled to receive contributory or non-contributory unemployment benefit and have family burdens or on the long-term unemployed.

The assessment also brought to light the need to strengthen the **link between active and passive employment policies** through better co-ordination between the national Public Employment Service and the Employment Services of the autonomous regions.

At the same time, the fulfilment of the principle of fairness is guaranteed by reviewing the incompatibility of the economic aid with other aid of a similar nature.

Lastly, the supervision and analysis of the results obtained from the implementation of the PREPARA programme are strengthened as a means of increasing its effectiveness, guaranteeing optimal allocation of the resources and extending the **culture of on-going assessment** of employment policies.

The beneficiaries are recognised the following rights: to realise an individualised and personalised insertion itinerary, which includes a diagnosis of their employability, as well as the active employment policy measures aimed at improving employability; to participate in active employment policy measures geared towards the necessary requalification and/or professional reinsertion for these people to find new jobs, particularly in emerging sectors with more growth potential; and to receive back-up economic aid of 75% of the monthly IPREM⁶, during a maximum period of six months, when the beneficiary's income is less than 75% of the Minimum Inter-professional Salary. If the person has at least three family members under his or her care at the time of the application, the aid will be equivalent to 85% of the IPREM.

To calculate the person's income, the incomes of the applicant's family unit, including the parents, are taken into account.

As a new requirement, in order to guarantee that the applicant is really committed to working, the recent programme reform requires the applicant to accredit that he or she has been actively looking for a job for at least 30 days since losing entitlement to other benefits.

6 Public income indicator of multiple effects



Active Insertion Income (RAI), regulated under Royal Decree 1369/2006, is extraordinary aid for people who are finding it extremely difficult to find a job and are in a situation of economic need. The programme includes active employment policy measures managed by the Public Employment Services, aimed at increasing labour-market reinsertion opportunities. This benefit can be collected during a maximum period of 11 months and the amount is 80% of the IPREM (Public income indicator of multiple effects). In 2012, the amount is 426 Euros per month.

Joining the programme entitles the beneficiary to receive the income and benefit from the following initiatives: an individualised tutorial, a labour-market insertion itinerary, a professional interview with a tutor to define the individual's professional profile, a labour-market insertion programme tailored to the individual, the establishment of a calendar and activities to be carried out by the individual, the management of job offers, joining employment and/or training programmes and taking part in voluntary action.

Beneficiaries of the RAI who work on a self-employment basis or on a full-time employee-basis receive aid equivalent to 25% of the income amount during a maximum period of 180 days, regardless of the number of employment contracts they hold or the self-employment activities they perform. Receiving this aid does not reduce the duration of the Active Insertion Income.

On another front, to reinforce its linkage to employment and to guarantee more efficient use of public resources, Royal Decree-Law 20/2012 of 13 July, on measures to guarantee budgetary stability and promote competitiveness, establishes that, to be entitled to the receive the RAI, applicants must have exhausted their entitlement to receive contributory unemployment benefit or non-contributory unemployment benefit with regard to the long-term unemployed over 45 years of age, and that during the uninterrupted job-seeker registration period (a minimum of one year) they have not turned down any adequate job offers or refused to participate in professional promotion, training or recycling programmes, except for a justified reason.

On the part of the autonomous regions, **Minimum Insertion Incomes (RMI)** constitutes a guarantee of minimum subsistence resources for persons who lack them. At this stage of the economic crisis public demand for RMI has increased. These benefits are of a periodic nature and a pre-established duration (periodic renewal is required) and are subject to the beneficiary meeting the requirements and fulfilling the social and labour-market insertion commitments assumed and the social support measures established with each user. The economic amounts are updated on an annual basis and are established by each autonomous region.

As new measures to be implemented by the government, families will receive support through the **Comprehensive Family Support Programme** to be devised, which, among others, will include



measures to help reconcile family life and work, support families in particularly difficult situations and improve the tax treatment of families with children. The latter will be done by reviewing the minimum personal and family income exempt from personal income tax and matching the amount, regardless of the tax scheme chosen by the family unit. Furthermore, there are plans to include measures aimed at combating child poverty.

Furthermore, the upcoming approval by the government of the **II National Strategic Plan on Children and Adolescents (2012-2015) (PENIA)** is going to represent a common integrated-planning framework, through which to define the major strategic lines for developing the child policies agreed with all the agents directly involved in the effective fulfilment of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, i.e. the central administration, the autonomous regions and the local councils, and with the important collaboration of the association movement. The rights, duties and obligations of children and adolescents, as well as their interests and needs, have been taken into account in these efforts, with the aim of ensuring the full development of their capabilities, to guarantee regional fairness and equal opportunities for children and adolescents in the medium term.

A fundamental dimension of this II PENIA is to strengthen effective co-ordination between the different public administrations and the social agents in the actions on the ground, particularly in disadvantaged areas or neighbourhoods, and the progressive and generalised introduction of regional and local child and adolescent care programmes, access to quality services (healthcare, education, housing and a favourable environment), in order to prevent this phenomenon and, consequently, promote child welfare.

One of the eight strategic objectives is dedicated to the protection and social inclusion of the most disadvantaged children, “*To foster social intervention and care of children and adolescents in a situation of risk, lack of protection or disability and/or in a situation of social exclusion, establishing assessable jointly-agreed quality criteria and practices*”. This objective includes various measures for combating child poverty in Spain, such as improving knowledge of the phenomenon and, of course, the necessary incorporation of combating this scourge as one of the strategic objectives of the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion (PNAIN).

In connection with the area of housing and the labour situation, Royal Decree-Law 6/2012 of 9 March, on urgent measures to **protect mortgage debtors without means**, establishes different mechanisms conducive to enabling persons experiencing extraordinary difficulties in meeting their mortgage payments to restructure their mortgage debts. In this respect, it was decided that the beneficiaries should be persons in a professional or financial situation which impedes them from meeting their mortgage obligations and their basic survival needs. To be considered a banking customer at risk of exclusion, the affected property must be the person's only property and habitual residence, the



mortgage payment must use up at least 60 per cent of the person's income, and all the family members must be unemployed. The property subject to repossession must not cost more than 200,000 Euros in cities with more than one million inhabitants or more than 120,000 Euros in towns with less than 100,000 inhabitants.

Furthermore, a code of good banking practices containing a series of measures has been introduced. The code may be signed by the banks on a voluntary basis but, once signed, its application is obligatory for a period of two years. The code establishes, for example, the obligation to refinance the mortgages of families and, if a family cannot pay, the bank will write-off part of the debt, or, in the event of default, the property may be surrendered to the bank, thus settling the mortgage debt with the property. In this case, the bank is required to allow the family to continue to live in the house in exchange of a reasonable rent.

However, these measures are implemented without undermining the fundamental elements of the mortgage guarantee, on whose security and solvency our mortgage system is historically established. Most of the measures will apply to persons in the so-called exclusion threshold.

To improve and strengthen the framework of protection to debtors who find themselves in exceptional circumstances due to the economic and financial crisis, since many families who took out a mortgage loan to buy their main residence are now finding it extremely difficult to meet their obligations, the government approved Royal Decree-Law 27/2012 of 15 November, on **urgent measures to strengthen the protection of mortgage debtors**. Its main objective is the immediate suspension, for a period of two years, of the eviction of families in a situation of special risk of exclusion. This measure, which is of an exceptional and temporary nature, will affect any judicial or extra-judicial mortgage foreclosure proceedings through which the creditor is assigned the main residence of persons belonging to certain collectives. In these cases, without altering the mortgage foreclosure procedure, the royal decree-law impedes the dispossession order that would culminate in the eviction of the persons.

Lastly, with regard to the third active inclusion axis, access to quality public services, it is a priority of the Spanish government to reach a major **State pact on healthcare and social services**, through adequate dialogue channels between the different levels of government, to guarantee the sustainability of these public services, but always keeping the citizen in mind as the centre of the system, and move towards a socio-healthcare model, given the proven interdependence between health results and social care. This social and healthcare pact will in turn make it possible to draft a law on basic services, whose main objective will be to guarantee these essential services in line with the principles of equality and quality care.



On the specific subject of social services, work is already underway to draw up a **reference catalogue of social services** and common criteria for quality and good use of the services, through the adoption of an agreement between the state and the autonomous regions, with the aim of guaranteeing everyone's access to this basic service in the entire territory. In this respect, it is also worth mentioning the necessary establishment or, as the case may be, the reinforcement of collaboration agreements with the public employment offices and services, which will be of an inestimable value for citizens and for the effectiveness of the public services.

On another front, the **education system** reform will be introduced with the fundamental objective of reducing early school leaving by seeking to increase flexibility and adapt the interests and abilities of students through new vocational training and secondary education. Furthermore, there are plans to draw up a specific Plan aimed at reducing the school drop-out rate by retaining students in the system, which will include new opportunities programmes and the continuation of the PROA Plan (Reinforcement, guidance and support programme).

The fomentation of efficiency in the education grants policy is necessary to guarantee academic achievement and prevent dropping out of university, as well as encouraging learning foreign languages in order to reach linguistic competence levels similar to those of the rest of the EU countries.

On the subject of land and housing, the NRP includes initiatives to boost the rental market and help people gain access to housing under rental agreements, thereby balancing the weight of home renting as a means of increasing access to housing, with the weight of home ownership in Spain. These measures are particularly important in these times of crisis because they will facilitate labour mobility, the emancipation of young people and access to housing by many families who are finding it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a mortgage loan. Among the measures there is a legislative reform aimed at adding flexibility to contracts and limiting the problems currently raised by judicial disputes due to breach of contractual obligations, strengthening the professionalised rental market and unifying and co-ordinating the rental aid currently in force. The reform goes beyond a mere amendment to the Law on Urban Leases of 1994, and is already a bill that reached the Congress of Deputies at the end of August 2012 proposed jointly by the Ministers of Internal Development, Justice, Finance and Public Administrations.

Also, the next state Housing and Restoration Plan, whose time horizon is 2013-2016, will give priority to aid which will contribute to, on the one hand, access to home rental, as opposed to home purchase, and on the other, urban restoration, regeneration and renovation, as opposed to new housing developments, given that this activity is considered to be more efficient and sustainable from a socio-economic and environmental point of view.



It is also worth mentioning that the Youth Institute and the different autonomous regions have introduced the **Youth Emancipation Programme** in an attempt to facilitate young people's access to employment and decent and quality housing. The main instrument of this programme is the National Network of Youth Emancipation Offices (OEJ). They are set up as assistance, information, advice, monitoring, guidance and training centres in the area of employment, whether on an employee or a self-employed basis, as well as centres with up-to-date Databases of Rental Property for young people.

Furthermore, work is currently underway to draw up the 2012-2015 Youth Action - Youth Emancipation Plan. An initiative promoted by the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality through the Youth Institute and the Inter-ministerial Commission on Youth, aimed at encouraging youth emancipation through employment and housing initiatives promoted by the different ministries involved.

This Plan will contain measures aimed at vocational training and guidance; generating job opportunities for young people; promoting and providing aid to young entrepreneurs with business initiatives; and information, advice and aid to young people searching for a house, as well as measures to facilitate access to housing, both for renting or buying.

With regard to the population groups most vulnerable to situations of social exclusion, such as the **Spanish Roma population**, the **2012-2020 Strategy for the Social Inclusion of the Roma Population in Spain**, derived from Communication from the Commission (COM (2011) 173 final), was approved last March in a Cabinet Agreement. The Strategy focuses on the four key areas of social inclusion, i.e. education, employment, housing and health. Quantitative objectives are established for each of the areas with specific population percentages, which are to be reached by the year 2020, as well as medium-term targets for 2015. Apart from these four areas, the Strategy establishes complementary lines of action in the area of social action, participation, and enhancing knowledge of this collective, equality for women, non-discrimination and promotion of the culture, and special attention is paid to the Roma population from other countries.

The Strategy was drawn up following a participatory method in line with the process used to draw up the 2010-2012 Action Plan for the Development of the Roma Population. This process involved consulting –through meetings, communication and sending documentation- eight ministries of the Central Administration, the autonomous regions, the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) and the most representative Roma entities. Furthermore, the State Council of the Roma People was informed and participated from the onset.



Also worth highlighting are the positive measures for the social and labour-market insertion of the most vulnerable groups through the Operational Programme for Combating Discrimination of the European Social Fund, whose budget allocation up until 2015 has been increased.

With regard to another very vulnerable group, the **homeless**, technical co-operation with the autonomous regions, local councils and NGOs has been strengthened to enhance knowledge of this population and to draft documents for developing action processes with the homeless.

Despite the efforts made by all the players involved in this framework of active inclusion in its process of **governance**, it is vitally important to advance towards more vertical and horizontal co-ordination between the different public administrations involved, more interconnection and comprehensiveness of the policies in the different areas (healthcare, education, social services, justice, migration, etc.) and towards the alignment of the different open processes of social protection (autonomous region laws on social services, Law on Dependent Persons, Minimum Incomes, Active Insertion Income, etc.), always bearing in mind the participation of the social players and organisations of the Third Sector of Social Action.

The decentralisation of programmes and the combination of institutional and social players is currently a common tendency in the implementation of inclusive policies. The idea of taking the resources and programmes closer to the people in a situation of social and labour-market exclusion has quickly gained ground. New governance and collaboration methods are being developed in the national programmes, although the path to efficient methods of social and institutional co-ordination and participation should in many cases be smoothed out.

With aid from the European Social Fund, and collaboration between the Ministries of Employment and Social Security and the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, instruments like the **Social Inclusion Network** have been set up. This network is a space for exchanging ideas and for dialogue, with the general aim of establishing channels for co-operation between the public administrations and the social action entities in the area of social inclusion, in particular active inclusion, as well as exchanging good practices and analysing the impact of the contributions from the ESF on improving social inclusion.

Along this line of network co-operation, and specifically to support the Roma population as a vulnerable group, the **EUROMA Network**, led by the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, was created in the framework of the ESF with the aim of exchanging experiences and analysing strategies for a more efficient use of European funds in the EU countries.



With the objective of consolidating the merited recognition and future stability of the **Third Sector** of social action in Spain, which works in favour of the most disadvantaged people in collaboration with the public administrations, offering effective and quality services, the regulatory framework will be amended to promote the role of Third Sector entities, based on the principles of innovation and rigour in the management of social inclusion policies.

Establishing the adequate framework for developing more and closer collaboration for solidarity with Third Sector entities is essential for improving the quality of our democracy by strengthening the participative processes in the planning, implementation and assessment of policies aimed at the most vulnerable population. Work is currently underway by the State Secretariat for Social Services and Equality to develop a mechanism for permanent liaison between the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality and the Third Sector Platform.

b) Pensions

The Social Security, whose redistribution of wealth capacity has contributed in an extraordinary way to achieving welfare standards never reached before by the Spanish retired population, is one of the central pillars of the Spanish welfare state.

Guaranteeing the sustainability of the pension system in the medium-long term is a major issue and the purpose of the already mentioned Law 27/2011 of 1 August, on the update, adaptation and modernisation of the Social Security system, and of the specific mention of this issue in the reform plans for the year 2012.

The sustainability of the system and maintaining, even improving, the living standards of the retired population are the main challenges facing the Spanish Social Security.

The quantitative and qualitative relevance of the retired population is reflected in the fact that the number of Social Security pensions in December 2011 was 8.9 million, 59.7% of which were retirement pensions, 26.2% widows' and widowers' pensions, and the rest, 14.1%, were disability pensions, orphans' pensions and pensions payable to family members of deceased.

The average amount of the pensions varies according to the type of pension. The average retirement pension is 12,932.22 €/year, although the average new pension in 2011 was 17,283 €/year. In retirement pensions there is a high correlation between the amount of the pension and the age of the pensioner, given that the average amount of new pensions is higher than that of existing pensions.

The increase in the number of pensions has slowed down, shifting from 1.7% in 2009 to 1.4% in 2011 and close to 1% in 2012. Increases in the number of retirement pensions have shifted from 2.0% in



2009 to 1.8% in 2011 and 1.3% in 2012. However, the number of retirement pensions will rise again in the coming years.

The redistributive nature of the Spanish Social Security is evident from the fact that there are maximum and minimum amounts in contributory pensions. In the specific case of retirement pensions, in 2012, the maximum contributory pension stands in the region of 35,320.46€ per year, whilst the minimum contributory pension, depending on age and family situation, varies from 10,690.4€ per year for pensioners aged 65 or over with a dependent spouse to 7,658€ per year for pensioners under 65 years of age without a dependent spouse.

Both a historical analysis and a comparative analysis of Spain's retired population in relation to the retired population in other EU countries and to other segments of the Spanish population clearly reveal that the situation of the country's retired population as a whole has improved.

The historical analysis of the data allows us to conclude that the standard of living of Spain's pensioners as whole has risen and that the risk of poverty rate has fallen steadily.

We can also see the improvement in the system when we compare Spain's retired population with that of the other EU countries. Although the risk of poverty rate for pensioners as a whole stood at 21.7 in 2010, and in the European Union at 15.9, the gap was due to the fact that the indicator does not show a true picture of the average Spanish pensioner, who, in 88.7% of the cases, owns the house he/she lives in and therefore has fewer financial needs than pensioners in other European countries, where a large majority does not own the house they live in and are forced to pay a monthly rent. The consideration of the residence, and therefore the imputation of the residence to that indicator, situates the poverty rate in Spain at 10.1, well below the European average.

The protection from the pension system to persons over 65 years of age also becomes evident when we compare the risk of poverty rate for persons over 65 years of age with the risk of poverty rate for persons between 45 and 64 years of age, where the rate stands at 17.1.

c) Healthcare and long-term care

Royal Decree-Law 16/2012 of 20 April, on urgent measures to guarantee the sustainability of the national health system and improve the quality and security of its services is the regulatory instrument that responds, without delay, to the public demand for a fairer system and the healthcare sector's demand for the economic viability of the system. This royal decree-law makes a standardised clarification of the status of insured for purposes of receiving healthcare and socio-healthcare services, so that the status becomes effectively linked to funding through taxes and to the social solidarity nature of our country's progressive tax system.



A categorisation of the National Health System's Common Portfolio of services (a category of basic healthcare services, a category of supplementary services and another category of ancillary services) is established to allow for a more efficient management of healthcare in Spain, and where there is a place for objective action based on rigorous cost-efficiency analyses offered by the Spanish network of assessment agencies of the healthcare technology and services of the National Health System.

The healthcare services provided to persons who are residents in a different autonomous region from the one where the services are provided are financed through the creation, in Chapter III, of the Healthcare Guarantee Fund, established as a specific compensation consignment for healthcare assurance in the entire National Health System.

The royal decree-law introduces certain measures associated with pharmaceutical services, with the aim of rationalising public expenditure in the offer of drugs and healthcare products, and it updates the user-contribution system.

It also includes a series of measures associated with the human resources of the National Health System, more than 600,000 employees in the 17 health services and true assets of the system, under which a number of aspects associated with professional categories, the general regulatory criteria of the remuneration system, training in Areas of Specific Skills and the National Registry of Healthcare Professionals are regulated.

Lastly, efficiency measures needed by the System to tackle its financial sufficiency problems are introduced to make it possible to adopt centralised procurement management strategies which take advantage of the price-volume relationship in the co-ordinated purchase of National Health System products, material and equipment.

It is worth highlighting that the new edition of the Common Protocol on healthcare procedure against gender-based violence in the National Health System was prepared in 2012. It reviews the existing protocol by introducing criteria for follow-up and personalised support during the process, multi and interdisciplinary attention by the team of professionals, and co-ordination and collaboration with other sectors (education, prosecutor's office, forensics, law enforcement agencies, local resources, etc.), which steer the healthcare procedure in a crosscutting way throughout the length of the Protocol.

In the area of drug addiction, the National Strategy for Drugs in force is a result of strong political and technical consensus on the need to raise public awareness on the gravity of the problems, harm and personal and social costs associated with drugs, the real possibility of avoiding them and the importance of the public as whole playing an active role in putting an end to this problem.



The most noteworthy objectives of the Strategy also include: delaying the age of first contact with drugs, reducing consumption of legal and illegal drugs, guaranteeing quality and personalised care to all persons directly or indirectly affected by drug taking, reducing or limiting the harm caused to the health of persons who take drugs and, in general, the undesirable social and healthcare effects associated with drug taking and facilitating the reinsertion in society of persons in the process of rehabilitation through comprehensive training, preparation and labour-market insertion programmes.

In relation to long-term care and as a measure to modernise the public administrations and the social services, the need arises to reform the System of Care of Dependent Persons, with a view to ensuring its sustainability in the short and long term. It therefore becomes necessary to adopt measures aimed at achieving better care and a more efficient use of the publicly-funded network of social services in co-ordination and in conjunction with the National Health System. To this end, a series of measures being developed in our country are put forward in the NRP.

First of all, the calendar and the level of application of the system to persons in a situation of dependence were reviewed to adapt the system to the financial capacities of the central administration and the autonomous regions, by postponing to the year 2014 the effectiveness of the entitlement of dependent persons rated as in Grade I, under Royal Decree-Law 20/2011 of 30 December, on urgent measures in the area of budgets, taxation and finances to correct the public deficit, and by amending the calendar for the progressive implementation of Law 39/2006 of 14 December, on the promotion of personal autonomy and care for persons in a situation of dependence, with regard to persons rated as in Grade I.

Furthermore, the services in the catalogue and their intensity as well as the economic benefits which persons recognised as in Grade I are entitled to were established in 2011 under Royal Decree 175/2011 of 11 February. The legal text excludes residential care for this collective and establishes specific requirements for entitlement to the financial benefit available to carers of dependent persons within the family environment.

With regard to the need to review the sums of the financial benefits granted under the system, the amounts corresponding to the grades and levels entitled to benefits are to be updated on an annual basis by the government under a royal decree, with the prior agreement of the National Council of the System for Personal Autonomy and Care for Dependent Persons, taking account of the Public Income Indicator of Multiple Effects (IPREM) update. To guarantee the sustainability of the system, in the Law on the National Budgets for 2012, and in accordance with that established in article 9 of Law 39/2006 of 14 December, in this budget year the government suspended state funding for the agreed protection level and increased it for the guaranteed minimum protection level.



Furthermore, measures have been adopted to contain the public deficit and ensure the sustainability of the system, among the most noteworthy is the postponement and accrual of the payment of the retroactive effects of the financial benefits provided for in the Law.

On another front, Royal Decree 174/2011 of 11 February, which establishes the scale for assessing the situation of dependence established in Law 39/2006, improves certain objective aspects of the scale.

With regard to the Quality of the Services in the System for Personal Autonomy and Care for Dependent Persons, among others, the Agreement on common accreditation criteria to guarantee the quality of the centres and services of the System for Personal Autonomy and Care for Dependent Person was approved. These common criteria refer to requirements and standards on material resources and equipment, vocational training and qualification of personnel, care personnel ratios, accessibility and documentation and information. Also, the Agreement on common criteria in the area of training and information to non-professional carers was signed in 2009.

The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020, approved by the EU in November 2010, is intended to harness the combined potential of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and to make full use of the possibilities offered by the Europe 2020 Strategy and its instruments.

In line with that strategy, the 2012-2020 Spanish Disability Strategy was approved in November 2012. Its action plan, which is currently in the drafting process, will contain the key measures in the area of disability policies to be implemented in the coming years.

III - Future challenges:

a) Social Inclusion

- **Drafting a new Action Plan for Social Inclusion (2013-2016)**

This new Plan seeks to advance in an active inclusion strategy which, under basic principles running through its axes, effectively and efficiently co-ordinates the measures aimed at labour-market inclusion with those of income guarantee, whilst providing everyone with access to quality public services.

In this respect, the co-ordination of measures aimed at social and labour-market inclusion will need to be improved through basic mechanisms for co-ordinating all the different kinds of action, with particular emphasis on training and preparation for labour-market insertion, as is currently being done,



as on specific intervention measures, whether programmes, services or centres and whether in the social, health, education or housing area, which may be implemented in conjunction. To achieve this, progress must be made by exploiting the advantages of a governance method which makes it possible to co-ordinate the management of services between the responsible agents with efficiency and control.

On another front, as the principal challenge of this Plan, we must highlight the objective of reducing **child poverty** in our country. This new Plan addresses specific measures aimed at the most vulnerable children, which combined with the adoption of universal measures for family protection and child welfare, and in line with the Recommendation which the European Commission adopts in this area, will seek to reduce the current high rates. On the basis of respect for the international instruments relating to the rights of the child, the road map will be designed to co-ordinate a family and child protection strategy which, in the latter case, will focus on the most socially disadvantaged children, based on a multidimensional approach and in combination with the three pillars of active inclusion, i.e.:

- 1) Access to adequate resources and household support, including support to encourage the participation of parents in the labour market by enabling them to reconcile family life and work, and providing adequate income in combination with social benefits.
- 2) Access to quality services, proposed by investing in infant care and education to reduce inequality, as well developing education systems which lead to equal opportunities, preventing health inequalities through early intervention, decent housing and improving the conditions of the child environment.
- 3) Child participation, which contains suggestions to support the participation of all children in social, cultural, recreational, sport and civic activities, as well as establishing mechanisms to ensure their participation in decisions affecting their lives.

- **Drafting a new Comprehensive Family Support Plan**

The promotion of and support to the family constitutes one of the basic axes of the government's social action. It therefore plans to draw up a Plan which co-ordinates the measures to be fostered by the different competent ministries to respond, horizontally and transversally, to the support needs of families. An Inter-ministerial Technical Commission on the Family, which will be in charge of preparing the Comprehensive Family Support Plan, its follow-up and assessment, is going to be set up.

The Plan will contain measures aimed at improving reconciliation of family, professional and personal life, rationalising working hours, supporting family collectives in special difficulties, promoting support services for families with conflicts, fostering positive parenting and combating child poverty.



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- **Drafting the Comprehensive Support Plan for the Reconciliation of Family, Professional and Personal life.**

This Plan will take into account a diagnosis of the situation and the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-commission for the Analysis of the Rationalisation of Working Hours, the Reconciliation of Personal, Family and Professional Life and Joint Responsibility.

- **Designing the new Strategic Plan on Equal Opportunities.**

After assessing the previous plan, which will include the priorities of the public policies aimed at equal opportunities of women and men.

- **Preparing an anti-discrimination map.**

Its general objective will be to gain knowledge on the social perceptions and the perceptions of potential victims on discrimination, discrimination practices and the main empirical data on discrimination in Spain for the purpose of improving the design of the anti-discrimination policies.

- **Designing a National Strategy for Eradicating Violence against Women.**

Its objectives will be to achieve efficiency, personalisation and care to children of women victims of abuse, with measures aimed at building awareness, prevention, management and minimising risk, protection and assistance, in collaboration with the different competent administrations and ministerial departments.

- **Designing a new Comprehensive Strategy for combating human trafficking for sexual exploitation.**

Continuity will be given to the efforts made in 2009 under the comprehensive Plan for combating human trafficking for sexual exploitation, introducing once again, as the central axis of action, the promotion of human rights, which involves action in the area of care and protection to the victims, ensuring their recuperation and their social and labour-market reinsertion.

b) Adequate and sustainable pensions

The change in the population structure constitutes one of the biggest challenges faced by the Spanish Social Security. The main demographic changes are the result of the increase in the life expectancy (according Social Security data, the life expectancy of pensioners at 65 years of age was 20.2 years in 2011) and the sharp fall in the birth rate in the past few years. These changes give rise to the need to



adapt current legislation to the new demographic reality to ensure the sustainability of the pension system in Spain. As demonstrated by the different forecasts made, this new demographic trend is not expected to reach its peak until the period 2030-2050, when the population over 65 years of age is expected to represent between 23.5% and 32% of the population, and our dependency rate will exceed the EU average.

However, in a climate of deep economic crisis, this demographic trend is not the only factor that makes it advisable to adjust the pension system in Spain. In this respect, in order to improve the contributiveness of the system, and adopt the recommendations of the European Union on the prolongation of working life, it becomes necessary to discourage early retirement and encourage continued participation in the labour market.

Demographic and economic factors are therefore at the root of the pension system reform made in 2011 under Law 27/2011 of 1 August, on the update, adaptation and modernisation of the Social Security System, which enters into force in 2013. The reform pursues achieving a sustainable pension system in the medium-long term, which is able to meet the main challenge of the Spanish Social Security derived from the progressive ageing of the population.

It is worth highlighting how the legislative changes undertaken reflect the commitments outlined in the social and economic agreement adopted by the social partners and the government, as well as the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the Toledo Pact. The main new developments covered in the law are:

- A progressive increase in the legal retirement age to 67 years (from 1 January 2027), as opposed to the current retirement age of 65, although the retirement age for persons with contribution periods of 38.5 years or more will continue to be 65. The objective of this measure is to maintain older people in the labour market, thus compensating for the continued increase in the life expectancy, which at the age of 65, has gone from 18.8 years in 2000, to 20.2 years in 2010, and is expected to rise to 22.8 years in 2050 and to 23.1 years in 2060.
- An increase in the number of years needed to be entitled to receive 100% of the pension, from 35 to 37 years, therefore the percentages assigned to each year worked for purposes of calculating the pension have changed.
- With the aim of achieving more contributiveness, the system for calculating the retirement pension has been changed from the current 15 years to 25 years. In this respect, a transitional period is established, which begins on 1 January 2013 and ends on 31 December 2021.
- The requirements for early retirement are raised, although taking account of and discriminating on the basis of the reasons for the early retirement. Thus, people with contribution periods of 33 years or more who have been laid off for reasons not attributable to



them may retire early at the age of 61. With regard to voluntary early retirement, people may retire at the age of 63, provided that they have contributed at least 33 years. Compared with the previous legislation, the penalty coefficients are raised to discourage early retirement.

- A sustainability factor is introduced as of 2027 to adapt the system to the evolution of the life expectancy.

The adjustment of pension amounts over time, in particular minimum pensions, is guaranteed through the revaluation procedure established for this purpose in the legislation.

The minimum pension amounts are fixed on an annual basis with a view to guaranteeing minimum subsistence levels to all pensioners. Therefore, if the theoretical amount corresponding to a pensioner does not reach the established minimum figure, the pensioner is recognised a supplement to reach that figure. For the year 2012, the minimum pension amount was established at 10,690.40€ gross per year for pensioners with a dependent spouse, and 8,218 € gross per year for pensioners without a dependent spouse. It is worth highlighting that the minimum pension amounts are higher than the legally established minimum salaries, thus guaranteeing minimum living standards to the retired population (especially bearing in mind that most Spanish pensioners own the house they live in).

The pensions update is regulated in Law 24/1997, which establishes the obligatory requirement of maintaining the purchasing power of pensions and increasing their value each year in line with the forecasted inflation, plus, where appropriate, the CPI deviation of the previous year. Extraordinary circumstances and events brought on by the economic crisis which Spain is in the midst of gave rise to the introduction of Decree-Law 8/2010 of 20 May, under which the increase in the value of pensions for the year 2011 was temporarily suspended, and only minimum pensions, non-contributory pensions and non-concurrent SOVI (Obligatory Old Age and Disability Insurance) pensions rose by 1% between November 2010 and November 2011 as a result of a CPI refund. In the year 2012, all pensions rose by 1%, whilst minimum and non-contributory pensions rose by 1.9% due to the CPI deviation between November 2010 and November 2011.

The reforms undertaken are therefore aimed at continuing on the path taken to achieve an adequate and sustainable pension system, which guarantees an adequate redistribution of wealth and improves the contributiveness of the system.

c) Employment and development of the Labour Reform

In the area of employment, with the objective of inclusive employment and based on the long series of measures which have already been adopted (Labour Reform, reforms to benefits, Active Insertion Income and PREPARA), development and complementary measures will continue to be adopted with a view to answer the reform needs of the major unemployment challenge.



- **Introduction of the dual Vocational Training model.** The dual vocational training model, **based on work-linked training**, the mutual knowledge of companies and training centres, and collaboration between them, is the guarantee to **young people's successful transition from school to work**. The introduction of this novel model will require the adoption of far-reaching measures at national and autonomous region level.

To this end, the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport have worked in close collaboration to ensure that, in the general framework of the education reform announced by the government, **dual training** becomes an efficient tool that guarantees young people **quality training and better and faster insertion in the labour market**.

The first measure, the **regulatory development of the Training and Apprenticeship Contract**, which establishes the conditions for the provision of theoretical training in authorised centres, specifying the types of training, the relationship between company and training centre, and the tutorials in both environments, has been approved under Royal Decree 1529/2012 of 8 November, which develops the training and apprenticeship contract and establishes the basis for dual vocational training.

- **Regulatory development of the Labour Reform.** In particular:
 - **Regulations on the procedures for collective dismissals, the suspension of contracts and the reduction of working hours.** The procedures for collective dismissals, suspending contracts and reducing working hours have been adapted to the changes introduced by the labour reform in the area of collective extinction of employment contracts and suspension and reduction of working hours due to economic, technical, organisational or production reasons or force majeure. Particular attention is paid to aspects relating to the consultation period, information to be supplied to workers' representatives, action by the labour authority, redeployment plans and social support measures assumed by the employer.
 - **Regulations on the economic contributions to be made by companies with earnings which carry out collective dismissals affecting workers aged fifty or over.** They establish the procedure for the settlement and payment of the economic contributions to the Public Treasury by companies which carry out collective dismissals affecting workers aged fifty or over, provided that a series of circumstances take place.



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- **Plan for combating irregular employment and Social Security fraud.** This Plan will be concreted through a law containing a broad set of measures aimed at combating irregular employment and Social Security fraud, as well as specific complementary measures relating to employment, preventing situations which diminish public resources and situations of unfair competition affecting companies which fulfil their Social Security obligations.

The main objectives of this Plan include:

- Boost the bringing of the underground economy to the surface, with a view to regularising employment conditions and generating more economic resources for the Social Security System with the payment of social contributions.
- Combat cases of improper application and procurement of discounts or deductions on company contributions to the Social Security and other incentives related to employment policies.
- Correct the fraudulent procurement and enjoyment of benefits, particularly in cases where fictitious companies are set up for the sole purpose of defrauding the Social Security.
- Identify fraudulent situations of gaining access to and receiving other benefits from the Social Security system, particularly in cases of non-registration of workers in the Social Security who are effectively providing services in companies.

Objectives to be achieved through a series of specific measures, highlighting:

- Measures for combating irregular employment and Social Security fraud, referring to the amendment of different laws in force to enable the detection of cases of irregular employment and Social Security fraud, as well as the penalty and their correction.
- Complementary measures in the area of employment, whose fundamental objective is to protect older workers against certain cases of extinction of the employment contract.
- The elimination of the possibility of including compulsory retirement clauses in collective bargaining agreements. The main objective of this measure is to prolong working life with a view to ensuring the sustainability of the system.

Furthermore, a bill is being drafted to:

- Make pensions compatible with work.
- Law on the entrepreneur, among other issues, fosters the compatibility of multiple jobs (compatibility of self-employment and employee-basis jobs).

d) Healthcare and long-term care

The Strategy for Addressing Chronicity in the National Health System, approved by the Inter-territorial Council of the National Health System, is the instrument that will enable the adaptation of the National Health System to be able to respond to the changes in the healthcare and socio-healthcare needs of



the ageing population and the increase in the ‘chronification’ of health conditions and activity limitations, guaranteeing quality, security and continuity in care, as well as fairness and social participation.

The Strategy establishes objectives and recommendations to steer the organisation of the services towards improving the health of the population and its determining factors, preventing health conditions and activity limitations of a chronic nature, and their comprehensive care. This will bring about a change of approach in the National Health System, from illness-oriented to person-oriented healthcare, towards catering to the needs of the population as a whole and of each particular individual, so that healthcare is adequate and efficient and continuity in the care is guaranteed.

Addressing chronicity will require fomenting work in interdisciplinary teams, made up of the different healthcare and social services professionals involved in caring for these patients, which guarantee continuity in the care with maximum participation of the patient and his or her environment. With regard to the reorganisation of the care services, it will be essential to establish a stratification of the population to identify people at risk of disease and predict the needs of people who already have a chronic disease, making possible to optimise prevention and care programmes. It is a question of optimising resources by carrying out interventions where the cost-effectiveness balance is positive. It will therefore be essential to act on a properly-selected target population.

With the aim of facilitating the empowerment of citizens, by improving health education, self-management of disease and establishing citizen participation in decision making, the Network of Health Schools for citizens will be promoted through different training/education initiatives for patients, seeking common interests, sharing tools, pedagogical methods, programmes, channelling health information y training and avoiding duplicities and inefficiencies.

With regard to gender-based violence, the transfer of “new methods, ideas, solutions” is one of the main objectives of this proposal, contributing to the sustainability of the healthcare system and to more efficient healthcare action within the NHS against gender-based violence. Disseminating the results of projects identified as Good Practices through a search engine-catalogue available on the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality’s website is the end objective of this proposal, which also seeks to be a methodology reference model for the identification, gathering, assessment and dissemination of good practices in healthcare action within the National Health System (NHS) against gender-based violence.

In the framework of the development of the Law on Dependent Persons and the System for Personal Autonomy and Care of Dependent Persons, the following challenges can be established for the future:



- Conclude the assessment of the Law on Dependent Persons process

- Address the following issues:

- Enhance statistical knowledge of the System for Dependent Persons by publishing more comprehensive statistics on the different parameters that identify it on a monthly basis.
- Devise common criteria, recommendations and minimum conditions for the Comprehensive Plans for Care to children under three years of age.
- Devise criteria, recommendations and minimum conditions for preparing the Plans for Prevention of Situations of Dependence.
- The personnel ratios in centres which look after persons in a situation of dependence and the professional categories which will be required in 2015 to be able to accredit themselves.
- Take the action agreed to improve the introduction of the new version of the scale for assessing the situation of dependence: methodological guides and training of trainers of assessors of dependence situations.
- Promote the functioning and development of the Computer System of the System for Personal Autonomy and Care for Dependent Persons (SISAAD).
- Promote an agreement with the autonomous regions on the following questions related to the implementation of the Law on the Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Care of Dependent Persons:

1. The definition of a catalogue of social services which establishes the benefits available to citizens at national level, with common criteria which guarantee quality care, and serves as a reference for all the agents.
2. Action aimed at building awareness on the socially responsible use of the social services system by users and beneficiaries.
3. Simplify the procedure for being recognised as a person in a situation of dependence, seeking efficiency.
4. Truly advance towards a care system for dependent persons based on the principle of fairness established in the law: persons in the same situation of dependence must receive the same services and benefits.
5. Prioritise the provision of services to ensure quality care to dependent persons, which also contributes to creating employment.
6. Act to improve equality, establishing common criteria for determining the economic capacity of users.
7. Introduce a weighting in the dependency financing criteria which encourages care through professional services, as a way of achieving improved quality and creating employment.



With regard to drug addiction, it is worth highlighting the new **2013-2016 Action Plan of the 2009-2016 National Strategy on Drugs**. The National Strategy is implemented through quadrennial Action Plans. The 2009-2012 Action Plan is about to conclude, and the 2013-2016 Action Plan, which will complete the Strategy, is in the development stage. The Plan is devised through a participative process between the competent public administrations and civil society, and its starting point will be the interim assessment of the previous Action Plan.



Annex: European Objective of Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion (Source: EUROSTAT)

National Objective: AROPE and its components

AROPE People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and sex	EU-27	Spain	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
			Age / Sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
			Total	25,7	24,4	27	25,3	23,9	26,6	24,4	22,9	25,9	23,6	22,1	25	23,1	21,8	24,3	23,4	22,3	24,5	23,6	22,6	24,6
Less than 18 years	27,8	27,5	28,1	27,3	27,1	26,3	26,2	26,3	26,2	26,1	26,3	26,3	26,1	26	25,7	26,3	26,9	26,8	27	26,3	26,1	26,6		
From 18 to 64 years	25,1	23,9	26,3	24,9	23,5	26,1	23,9	22,4	25,3	22,9	21,4	24,3	22,6	21,4	23,8	23,3	22,3	24,3	23,8	22,9	24,6			
65 years or over	25,6	21,7	28,5	24,8	21	27,7	24,5	20,7	27,4	23,2	19,6	26	21,7	18,3	24,2	19,8	16,2	22,6	19,9	16,5	22,4			
Total	24,2	23	25,3	23,9	22,6	25,1	23,1	21,7	24,5	22,9	21,6	24,2	23,4	22,3	24,4	24,9	24,9	26,1	27	26,6	27,3			
Less than 18 years	26,2	26,4	25,9	26,3	26	26,5	26,1	25,7	26,6	26,3	25,7	26,9	26,2	25,4	27,1	29,8	28,9	30,7	30,6	29,6	31,7			
From 18 to 64 years	21,9	21	22,8	21,2	20,3	22,1	20,7	19,4	21,9	20,7	19,6	21,8	21,9	21,1	22,7	25,1	24,7	25,5	27,2	26,9	27,4			
65 years or over	30,9	27,8	33,2	32,1	29	34,4	29,7	27,1	31,7	28,2	25,5	30,2	26,1	23,5	28	22,6	20,5	24,1	22,3	21	23,3			

At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex, after social transfers	EU-27	Spain	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
			Age / Sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
			Total	16,5	15,7	17,1	16,6	15,9	17,3	16,7	15,8	17,5	16,4	15,5	17,4	16,3	15,4	17,1	16,4	15,7	17,1	16,5	15,8	17,2
Less than 18 years	19,8	19,5	20,1	19,9	19,6	20,2	20	19,5	20,2	19,9	19,9	20,4	19,9	19,6	20,3	20,6	20,4	20,8	19,9	19,6	20,1			
From 18 to 64 years	14,8	14,4	15,1	15	14,6	15,4	15	14,4	15,6	14,7	14	15,4	14,8	14,2	15,3	15,3	14,8	15,7	15,7	15,2	16,1			
65 years or over	18,9	15,9	21,1	19	16,1	21,1	19,3	16,2	21,6	18,9	15,9	21,2	17,8	14,9	20,1	15,9	12,9	18,2	15,8	13,1	17,9			
Total	20,5	19,5	21,6	20,5	19,3	21,7	19,7	18,5	20,9	19,6	18,3	21	19,5	18,3	20,6	20,7	20,1	21,3	21,8	21,1	22,4			
Less than 18 years	23,8	24	23,6	24,2	24,1	24,4	24,1	24,1	24,4	23,6	25,3	23,7	22,6	24,8	26,2	25,3	27,1	27,2	25,9	28,6				
From 18 to 64 years	17,3	16,6	18,1	17	16,3	17,8	16,4	15,5	17,3	16,4	15,5	17,4	16,9	16,3	17,6	19	18,7	19,3	20,5	20,1	20,9			
65 years or over	29,7	26,9	31,8	30,4	27,2	32,8	28,1	25,6	30,1	27,4	29,4	25,2	22,6	27,1	21,7	19,9	23,1	20,8	19,5	21,8				

At-risk-of-poverty threshold (PPS)	Spain	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		HOUSEHOLD TYPE	Euro	PPS		Euro	PPS																
		Single person	6360	6993		6888	7560		7223	7871		7770	8369		7980	8384		7818	7995		7509	7736	
Two adults with two dependent children	13356	14685		14465	15877		15168	16529		16317	17575		16758	17607		16418	16789		15768	16247			

People living in households with very low work intensity (0-59) (Wk=0,2)	EU-27	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		Total	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8,3	8,5	8,1	7,6	7,7	7,5	8	8	8	8,9	8,9	9	8,9	8,9
Less than 18 years	10,8	9,6	12	11	9,7	12,3	10,1	8,8	11,4	9,5	8,4	10,6	9,4	8,4	10,3	10,2	9,3	11	10,4	9,7	11,1		
From 18 to 59 years	10,4	9,4	11,3	10,9	9,5	11,5	9,7	8,7	10,6	9	8,2	9,8	9	8,3	9,8	9,9	9,2	10,6	10	9,4	10,6		
Less than 60 years	5,1	5,4	4,8	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,2	3,5	3,6	3,4	5	4,7	5,2	8,3	7,3	9,3	9,8	9,1	10,6			
Less than 18 years	7,3	6,3	8,3	6,8	6,2	7,5	6,9	6,2	7,6	6,9	6,3	7,7	7,6	7	8,2	10,3	10,2	10,4	12,9	12,6	13,2		
From 18 to 64 years	6,8	6,1	7,5	6,3	5,8	6,8	6,3	5,8	6,8	6,2	5,7	6,7	7	6,5	7,5	9,8	9,5	10,1	12,2	11,8	12,6		
Less than 60 years	6,8	6,1	7,5	6,3	5,8	6,8	6,3	5,8	6,8	6,2	5,7	6,7	7	6,5	7,6	6,4	5,1	7,4	6,6	5,1	7,7		

Severely materially deprived people. 4 items o más	EU-27	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		Total	10,7	10,3	11	9,8	9,6	10,1	9,1	8,7	9,5	8,4	8,1	8,8	8,1	7,8	8,3	8,1	7,9	8,3	8,4	8,2	8,7
Less than 18 years	12	11,8	12,2	11	11,1	10,9	10	10	10,1	9,7	9,7	9,3	9,4	9,3	9,5	9,5	9,7	9,6	9,8	9,7	9,6	9,8	
From 18 to 64 years	10,5	10,4	10,6	9,7	9,6	9,8	8,9	8,6	9,2	8,3	8,1	8,6	8,1	7,9	8,3	8,2	8,1	8,3	8,4	8,2	8,4	8,7	
65 years or over																							



European Indicators

Inequality of income distribution - S80/S20 income quintile share ratio		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			
		Age / Sex				T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
		Total	5	5,1	4,9	4,9	5	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,8	5	5	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	5	5	4,9	5	5,3	5,4	5,3
EU-27		Less than 65 years	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,1	5,1	5	5	5	5	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7
		65 years or over	4,1	4,1	4	4	4,1	3,9	4	4,1	3,9	4,1	4,2	4	4	4,1	3,9	4	4	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,7
		Total	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,3	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,5	5,5	6	6	6	6,9	7	6,7	6,8	6,8	6,7
Spain		Less than 65 years	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,3	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,7	6,4	6,3	6,4	7,5	7,6	7,4	7,5	7,4	7,5	7,5
		65 years or over	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,4	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,4	4	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,3

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex				T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		Total	23,3	24,4	22,6	23,3	24,1	22,8	23,1	23,9	22,4	21,7	22,3	21,2	22,4	23,1	21,9	23,2	24,1	22,2	26	27,2	25,1
EU-27		Less than 18 years	24,7	25	24,4	24,3	24,3	24,4	23,9	24,1	23,9	22,3	22	22,7	23,5	23,4	23,6	23,9	23,4	24,3	28,5	28,2	29,3
		From 18 to 64 years	25,4	26,5	24,4	25,5	26,1	24,8	25,1	25,8	24,3	23,8	24,6	23,2	24,7	25,3	24,2	25,6	26,3	24,9	28,1	28,8	27,2
		65 years or over	18	17,8	18,2	18,6	18,1	18,6	18,8	18,1	19,2	17,2	16,4	17,6	16,8	16,1	17,2	16,4	16,4	15,8	15,1	15,9	15,1
Spain		Total	25,5	27,8	24	26	26,6	25,6	24,1	24,4	23,9	23,6	24,9	22,8	27,7	29,1	26,7	30,6	32,4	29	30,8	31,4	30,5
		Less than 18 years	29	31	27,9	28,2	29,3	27,1	25,1	24,6	26,2	25,9	25,1	26,5	32,3	33,4	31,1	35,1	35,3	34,8	35,3	34,1	37
		From 18 to 64 years	28,7	29,6	27,8	28,7	28,4	29,2	27,1	26,9	27,2	26,3	27,1	25,5	30,8	31,8	29,8	35,2	37	33,8	33,7	34,3	33,1
		65 years or over	21,6	23,1	19,9	21,6	23,4	19	21	21,7	19,9	18,9	21	17,5	18,8	20,4	18,1	16,6	16,6	16,7	16,1	16,7	16,9

At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005)		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			
		Age / Sex				T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
		Total				16,2	15,2	17,1	15	14,2	15,9	13,6	12,7	14,4	13,4	12,7	14	13,9	13,2	14,5	:	:	:	:
EU-15		Less than 18 years				18,4	18,3	18,6	17,3	17,5	17	15,9	15,6	16,1	15,7	15,4	15,9	16,8	16,8	16,8	:	:	:	:
		From 18 to 64 years				14,4	13,7	15,1	13,6	12,9	14,3	12,4	11,7	13	12,4	11,9	12,9	13,1	12,7	13,6	:	:	:	:
		65 years or over				20	17,1	22,2	17,8	15,1	19,9	15,3	12,9	17,2	14,3	12,3	16	13,4	11,1	15,2	:	:	:	:
Spain		Total				18	16,7	19,3	16,7	15,7	17,7	14,4	13,9	15	13,8	13,4	14,2	17,6	17,2	18	21	20,5	21,6	
		Less than 18 years				22,6	22,4	22,9	20,6	20,6	20,6	18,4	17,9	19	17,7	17,1	18,3	22,8	22,1	23,6	26,6	25,6	27,6	
		From 18 to 64 years				14,5	13,5	15,4	14	13,1	15	12,5	11,9	13	12,4	12	12,8	16,2	16,1	16,4	19,8	19,4	20,2	
		65 years or over				27,5	24,7	29,6	23,2	21,5	24,6	18	17,7	18,2	15,1	15,1	15,1	17,3	16,1	18,3	19,9	18,7	20,8	

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (other than pensions) by age		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex				T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		Total	26	25,1	26,9	26,2	25,3	27,1	25,8	24,8	26,8	25,1	24	26,1	25,1	24,1	26,1	25,7	24,9	26,5	26,4	25,7	27,1
EU-27		Less than 18 years	33,7	33,3	34,2	33,7	33,4	34,1	33,7	33,5	33,9	33,1	32,9	33,3	33,3	33	33,6	34,8	34,4	35,2	34,8	34,8	34,8
		From 18 to 64 years	24,3	23,5	25,1	24,6	23,8	25,4	24,1	23,1	25	23,2	22,2	24,2	23,6	22,6	24,5	24,7	24	25,4	25	26,3	26,3
		65 years or over	23,2	19,6	25,9	23,2	19,7	25,8	23,3	19,7	25,9	22,7	19,2	25,5	21,6	18,3	24,1	19,7	16,3	22,2	19,7	16,5	22,2
Spain		Total	24	22,7	25,2	23,9	22,5	25,3	23,9	22,6	25,1	24,1	22,9	25,3	24,4	23,4	25,4	28,1	27,7	28,5	29,8	29,5	30
		Less than 18 years	28,5	28,5	28,6	28,6	27,8	29,5	28,8	28,1	29,6	28,8	28,2	29,5	28,6	27,7	29,6	33,9	32,8	35,1	34,8	34,2	35,5
		From 18 to 64 years	20,7	19,8	21,6	20,3	19,4	21,2	20,8	20	21,7	21,3	20,4	22,3	22,4	21,8	23	27,1	27	29,4	29,5	29,4	29,4
		65 years or over	32,1	28,9	34,5	33,3	30,5	35,4	30,8	28,3	32,7	30,5	28,1	32,2	28,2	25,5	30,2	26	24	27,5	25,7	23,9	27,1



		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
			Intensity / Sex			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
			EU-27	Very high W. I. [0.85 - 1]	5,2	5,2	5,2	5	5	5	4,9	5,1	5,1	5	5,3	5,1	4,9	5,3	5,1	5,1	5,4	5,4	5,4
At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold and work intensity of the household (population aged 0 to 59 years). Total	EU-27	Very high W. I. [0.85 - 1]	5,2	5,2	5,2	5	5	5	4,9	5,1	5,1	5	5,3	5,1	4,9	5,3	5,1	5,1	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	
		High W. I. [0.55 - 0.85]	8,7	8,6	8,8	8,5	8,4	8,7	9,3	9,3	9,3	9,8	9,4	10,2	9,5	9	9,9	9,5	9	10	10	9,8	10,3
		Medium W. I. [0.45 - 0.55]	19	18,8	19,3	19,9	19,5	20,3	20,7	20,5	21	21,9	21,6	22,2	22,2	22,2	22,1	21,2	21,4	21,1	20,4	20,2	20,5
		Low work i. [0,2 - 0,45]	34,6	34,7	34,5	34,5	34,5	34,5	38,2	37,7	38,6	37,9	38	37,8	36,7	36,6	36,9	37,3	37,5	37,1	39,3	38,2	40,3
		Very Low W. I. [0 - 0,20]	53	55,5	50,9	53,3	56,1	51	54,6	57,5	52,2	55,8	58	53,9	56,7	58,9	54,9	56,9	58,5	55,4	57,8	58,8	56,9
At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold and work intensity of the household (population aged 0 to 59 years). Households without dependent children	Spain	Very high W. I. [0.85 - 1]	6,1	6,2	6	5,6	5,3	6	6,3	5,6	7	6,5	6,3	6,7	7,3	7	7,5	8,7	8,6	8,8	8,1	8,2	7,9
		High W. I. [0.55 - 0.85]	11,6	11,4	11,9	8,8	8,4	9,2	11,3	10,8	11,9	12,7	11,6	13,8	12,7	12	13,3	12,4	11,8	13	11,1	10,6	11,5
		Medium W. I. [0.45 - 0.55]	24,7	25,2	24,2	29,9	30,3	29,5	30,3	30,2	30,1	29,6	30,6	26,3	26	26,6	26,7	27	26,4	25,8	26,0	25,6	
		Low work i. [0,2 - 0,45]	35,7	34,4	36,9	32,4	30,7	34	35,9	35,1	36,7	42,8	42,9	42,6	38,2	37,5	38,9	37,3	37,6	37	39,5	38,4	40,6
		Very Low W. I. [0 - 0,20]	56,8	56,2	57,4	59,6	58,1	60,9	54,1	55,5	52,9	55,2	54	56,1	57,3	56,6	57,8	57,1	56,4	57,7	60,4	57,1	63,6
At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold and work intensity of the household (population aged 0 to 59 years). Households with dependent children	EU-27	Very high W. I. [0.85 - 1]	4	4,3	3,7	3,9	4,2	3,6	4,2	4,4	4	3,8	4,1	3,5	4	4,2	3,8	4,1	4,5	3,7	4,3	4,8	3,7
		High W. I. [0.55 - 0.85]	6,4	6,7	5,9	5,8	6,2	5,3	8,1	8,5	7,6	7,6	7,2	7,9	6,8	6,6	6,9	7,1	7,1	7,2	8,9	9	8,8
		Medium W. I. [0.45 - 0.55]	10,3	10,4	10,2	10,4	10,3	10,4	11,5	11,2	11,7	11,7	11,5	11,9	12,3	12,5	12,1	11,8	12,2	11,4	12,1	12,1	
		Low work i. [0,2 - 0,45]	23,7	24,7	22,6	23,6	23,8	23,5	27,3	27,6	27	26,5	26,8	26,3	27,4	27,4	27,3	25,6	25,4	25,8	28,8	28,6	29
		Very Low W. I. [0 - 0,20]	41,3	45,8	37,3	41,9	46,6	37,8	41,1	45,3	37,4	45,3	49,7	41,3	46,1	50,2	42,3	47,2	51,3	43	48,6	51,8	45,3
At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold and work intensity of the household (population aged 0 to 59 years). Households with dependent children	Spain	Very high W. I. [0.85 - 1]	4	4,4	3,5	3,1	3,3	2,8	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,8	5,4	4	7,2	8,4	5,6	6,8	7,6	5,9
		High W. I. [0.55 - 0.85]	7,4	8,3	6,4	5,4	5,1	5,7	6,6	6,8	6,3	6,8	6,5	7,1	8,3	8	8,7	8,7	8,2	9,3	7,4	8	6,7
		Medium W. I. [0.45 - 0.55]	10	10,4	9,6	12,7	12,2	13,1	13,6	12,3	14,9	12,8	11,3	14,5	13,7	12,6	14,8	14,3	14,6	14,1	14,1	14,5	13,7
		Low work i. [0,2 - 0,45]	28,5	26,9	30,2	21,4	22	20,9	25,5	25,4	25,5	26,7	27,6	26	27	26,9	27,1	22,7	23,9	21,4	21,7	23	20,2
		Very Low W. I. [0 - 0,20]	44,8	45,1	44,6	46,6	46,7	46,5	42,1	42,4	41,7	45,7	44,2	47,1	41,6	40,8	42,4	44,1	45,6	42,5	49,2	46	52,6
Long-term unemployment rate, by sex and key age groups	EU-27	Very high W. I. [0.85 - 1]	5,9	5,7	6,1	5,7	5,5	5,8	5,5	5,2	5,8	6	5,7	6,3	5,8	5,4	6,2	5,7	5,4	6	6,1	5,8	6,4
		High W. I. [0.55 - 0.85]	9,8	9,4	10,1	9,7	9,3	10,1	9,8	9,6	10	10,8	10,4	11,1	10,6	10,1	11,1	10,5	9,9	11,2	10,5	10,1	10,9
		Medium W. I. [0.45 - 0.55]	21,4	21	21,8	22,5	21,9	23,1	23,3	23	23,6	24,8	24,5	25,1	25	25	25,1	24	24	24	22,9	22,7	23,2
		Low work i. [0,2 - 0,45]	40,7	40,4	40,9	40,8	40,7	40,9	44,6	43,7	45,4	44,6	44,7	44,5	42,1	41,9	42,3	44	44,6	43,4	44,9	43,7	46,2
		Very Low W. I. [0 - 0,20]	64,5	65,5	63,7	64,8	66,1	63,8	68,2	70,1	66,7	67	67,6	66,6	67,5	68,7	66,6	66,1	66,4	65,9	67,2	67	67,3
Employment of older workers(Age: 55-64)	Spain	Very high W. I. [0.85 - 1]	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,4	6,8	8	7,4	6,4	8,3	7,9	7,7	8,1	8,8	8,1	9,5	9,5	8,8	10,3	8,7	8,5	8,9
		High W. I. [0.55 - 0.85]	14,4	13,4	15,4	11	10,5	11,4	14,3	13,4	15,3	15,8	14,4	17,3	15,2	14,5	15,9	14,7	14,1	15,3	13,1	12,2	14,1
		Medium W. I. [0.45 - 0.55]	28,8	29,2	28,3	34,4	34,9	33,8	35,1	35,4	34,7	35,8	36	35,6	31	31,1	30,9	31,4	31,7	31	29,7	29,8	29,5
		Low work i. [0,2 - 0,45]	40,2	39,2	41	42,1	38,1	45,7	43,8	42,8	44,9	52,8	52,3	53,4	45,7	44,8	46,6	48,4	48,2	48,6	51	49,1	52,8
		Very Low W. I. [0 - 0,20]	70,5	69	71,8	74	73,4	74,5	68	71,8	64,9	67,6	68	67,3	74,6	75,2	74,1	69,4	68,3	70,3	72,2	70,1	73,9
		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27	4,1	3,8	4,5	3,7	3,5	4,1	3,1	2,9	3,4	2,6	2,4	2,8	3	2,9	3,1	3,9	3,8	4,1	4,2	4,1	
		Spain	2,2	1,4	3,4	1,8	1,2	2,8	1,7	1,1	2,5	2	1,4	2,9	4,3	3,7	5	7,3	7,1	7,7	9	8,6	9,5



Aggregate replacement ratio. Persons aged 65 years and over compared to persons aged less than 65 years		TIME			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27				0,86	0,89	0,83	0,85	0,88	0,83	0,84	0,87	0,82	0,85	0,88	0,83	0,86	0,9	0,84	0,88	0,92	0,86	0,89	0,94
Spain					0,75	0,77	0,76	0,74	0,76	0,72	0,77	0,78	0,77	0,78	0,79	0,78	0,8	0,8	0,79	0,83	0,84	0,82	0,83	0,87	0,81

Aggregate replacement ratio. Ratio of income from pensions of persons aged between 65 and 74 years and income from work of persons aged between 50 and 59 years.		TIME			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27			0,51	0,54	0,51	0,51	0,54	0,5	0,49	0,52	0,49	0,5	0,53	0,49	0,51	0,54	0,5	0,53	0,56	0,52	0,57	0,61	0,54
Spain					0,56	0,62	0,6	0,49	0,51	0,5	0,47	0,53	0,48	0,49	0,54	0,47	0,49	0,57	0,45	0,53	0,61	0,47	0,56	0,6	0,49

Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination for reasons of barriers of access, by sex and age		TIME			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			
		Reason / quintile of equivalised income			Quintile 1 ^a	Quintile 5 ^a																				
		EU-27	Too expensive	5,7		0,9	5,8		0,5	7,1		0,3	5,5		0,4	4,8		0,3	5,2		0,3	:	:	:	:	:
Spain		Too far to travel	0,4		0,1	0,5		0	0,5		0	0,5		0	0,6		0	0,5		0	0,5		0	0,5		:
		Waiting list	1,5		1,1	1,8		0,9	1,5		0,8	1,5		0,5	1,7		0,5	1,9		0,5	1,9		0,5	1,9		:
		Too expensive	0,9		0,1	0,4		:	0	0	:	0,2		0,1	0,4		0	0,3		0,1	0,7		0,1	0,7		0,1
Spain		Too far to travel	0,4		0,1	0,2		0	0	:	0,1		0	0,1		0	0,1		0	0,1		0	0,1		0	:
		Waiting list	0,8		0,5	0,3		0,2	0,1		0,2	0,1		0,2	0,1		0,2	0,2		0	0,1		0	0,2		0,2

Healthy life expectancy (years)		TIME			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			
		Age / Sex			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
		EU-27	at birth	60,7	62,1		61,7	62,4		61,7	62,6		61,1	62,2		61,3	62		61,7	62,6						
Spain		at birth	63,3	63,4		63,9	63,5		63,4	63,2		64,1	63,6		62,9	62,2		64,4	63,9							
		at 65	9,7	9,2		10	9,6		10,4	10,1		9,9	8,7		9,2	8,4		9,6	8,3							

Early leavers from education and training		TIME			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27	15,8	17,8	13,7	15,5	17,6	13,4	15,1	17,1	13	14,9	16,9	12,8	14,4	16,3	12,5	14,1	16	12,1	13,5	15,3	11,6		
Spain		30,8	36,6	24,9	30,5	36,7	24	31	36,6	25,2	31,9	38	25,7	31,2	37,4	24,7	28,4	33,5	23,1	26,5	31	21,9			

Projected total public social expenditures (% GDP) by European Comission.		TIME			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Age / Sex			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27																							
Spain																									



Contex Information

General government consolidated gross debt : Excessive deficit procedure (based on ESA 1995) (UDGG) By AMECO	UNIT / TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
		EU-27	(Percentage of GDP at market prices (excessive deficit procedure))	62,83		61,54		59,01		62,50		74,72		80,33		82,47						
Spain	(Percentage of GDP at market prices (excessive deficit procedure))	43,01		39,52		36,21		40,07		53,81		61,05		69,59								
GDP growth (at constant prices)	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011 f		
EU-27		2,1		3,3		3,2		0,3		-4,3		2,1		1,5								
Spain		3,6		4,1		3,5		0,9		-3,7		-0,3		0,4								
GDP per capita. PPS	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
EU-27		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100						
Spain		102		105		105		104		103		100										
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
Age / Sex	T	V	M	T	V	M	T	V	M	T	V	M	T	V	M	T	V	M	T	V	M	
EU-27	Total	9,3	9,7	8,9	9	9,3	8,5	8,5	9,1	7,7	8,5	9	7,9	8,4	9	7,7	8,4	8,9	7,8	8,7	9,2	8,2
Spain	Total	10,4	11,4	8,6	9,9	11,2	7,8	10,7	12	8,8	10,7	11,7	9,2	11,4	12,6	9,9	12,7	14	11,1	12,3	13,8	10,4
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate by full-/part-time work	BREAK_IL	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
Age / Sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
EU-27	Full-time work	7,3			7,1			7,4			7,4			7,1			7,3			7,3		
	Part-time work	11,3			11,6			12,1			12,3			12,6			12,4			13		
Spain	Full-time work	9,9			9,5			10,3			9,9			10,4			11,8			11,2		
	Part-time work	13,1			11,8			14,1			14,5			17			18,3			18,5		
Activity rates by sex, age	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
Age / Sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
EU-27	From 15 to 64 years	69,7	77,3	62,2	70,2	77,6	62,9	70,4	77,7	63,2	70,8	77,9	63,7	70,9	77,8	64,1	71,0	77,6	64,4	71,2	77,6	64,9
	From 15 to 24 years	44,2	47,7	40,6	44,2	47,6	40,7	44,2	47,6	40,6	44,3	47,8	40,8	43,7	46,8	40,4	43,0	46,1	39,7	42,7	45,7	39,6
	From 25 to 54 years	83,7	91,7	75,6	84,2	92,0	76,3	84,3	91,9	76,7	84,6	92,0	77,3	84,7	91,8	77,7	84,9	91,7	78,1	85,0	91,6	78,4
	From 55 to 64 years	45,2	55,2	35,8	46,3	56,1	37,1	47,2	57,0	38,0	48,1	57,9	38,8	49,1	58,6	40,2	49,7	58,9	41,2	50,9	59,5	42,8
Spain	From 15 to 64 years	69,7	80,9	58,3	70,8	81,3	60,2	71,6	81,4	61,4	72,6	81,8	63,2	73,0	81,0	64,8	73,4	80,7	65,9	73,7	80,4	67,0
	From 15 to 24 years	47,7	52,3	42,9	48,2	52,2	43,9	47,8	52,1	43,3	47,7	51,5	43,7	45,1	48,3	41,7	42,7	45,1	40,1	40,9	42,6	39,1
	From 25 to 54 years	80,9	92,4	69,0	82,0	92,5	71,2	82,8	92,6	72,7	83,8	92,6	74,7	84,7	92,3	76,7	85,5	92,5	78,3	86,0	92,6	79,3
	From 55 to 64 years	45,9	63,2	29,6	46,8	63,5	31,0	47,4	63,1	32,5	49,2	65,1	34,2	50,2	64,0	37,2	50,8	63,9	38,5	52,3	63,7	41,7



Regional cohesion: dispersion of regional employment rates (Age: 15- 64)		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27	11,9	9,9	16,7	11,4	9,4	16	11,1	8,8	15,8	11,3	8,6	15,9	11,8	9,1	16,3	11,9	9,5	16,1	12,5	10	16,6
Spain			8,3	5,3	13,8	7,8	5	12,8	7,5	4,9	11,8	8,2	5,6	12,3	8,8	6,8	12,1	9,5	7,8	12,3	10	8,2	12,8

Employment rate, by sex		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27	63,4	70,8	56,1	64,4	71,6	57,2	65,3	72,5	58,2	65,8	72,7	58,9	64,5	70,7	58,4	64,1	70,1	58,2	64,3	70,1	58,5
From 15 to 64 years		36	38,9	33	36,6	39,6	33,5	37,3	40,4	34,2	37,4	40,3	34,4	35	37	32,9	34	36,2	31,8	33,6	35,7	31,4	
From 15 to 24 years		68	76	60	69	76,9	61,1	69,9	77,8	62,1	70,3	77,9	62,8	69	75,8	62,3	68,6	75,1	62,1	68,6	75	62,3	
From 20 to 64 years		77	85,2	68,9	78,1	86	70,1	79	86,8	71,2	79,5	86,9	72	78	84,6	71,4	77,6	83,9	71,3	77,6	83,9	71,4	
From 25 to 54 years		42,3	51,6	33,6	43,5	52,6	34,8	44,6	53,9	35,9	45,6	55	36,8	46	54,8	37,8	46,3	54,6	38,6	47,4	55,2	40,2	
From 55 to 64 years		63,3	75,2	51,2	64,8	76,1	53,2	65,6	76,2	54,7	64,3	73,5	54,9	59,8	66,6	52,8	58,6	64,7	52,3	57,7	63,2	52	
Spain		38,3	43,5	32,8	39,5	44,4	34,4	39,1	44,2	33,8	36	39,3	32,5	28	29,4	26,5	24,9	25,6	24,2	21,9	22,1	21,8	
From 15 to 64 years		67,2	79,9	54,4	68,7	80,7	56,4	69,5	80,7	58	68,3	78,1	58,3	63,7	71	56,3	62,5	69,1	55,8	61,6	67,6	55,5	
From 20 to 64 years		74,4	86,9	61,5	75,8	87,6	63,7	76,8	87,6	65,6	75,3	84,4	65,9	70,7	77,3	63,8	69,6	75,7	63,2	68,7	74,5	62,7	
From 25 to 54 years		43,1	59,7	27,4	44,1	60,4	28,7	44,6	60	30	45,6	60,9	31,1	44,1	56,7	32,3	43,6	54,7	33,2	44,5	53,9	35,6	

Unemployment rate, by sex and key age groups		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27	9	8,4	9,8	8,3	7,6	9	7,2	6,6	7,9	7,1	6,7	7,6	9	9,1	9	9,7	9,7	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,8
Total		18,8	18,7	19	17,5	17,2	18	15,7	15,4	16,1	15,8	15,8	15,8	20,1	21,2	18,9	21,1	21,8	20,2	21,4	21,9	20,8	
Less than 25 years		7,7	7,1	8,6	7,1	6,4	7,9	6,1	5,5	6,9	6	5,5	6,5	7,7	7,6	8,3	8,4	8,3	8,1	8,5	8,3	8,1	
From 25 to 74 years		9,2	7,1	12,2	8,5	6,3	11,6	8,3	6,4	10,9	11,3	10,1	13	18	17,7	18,4	20,1	19,7	20,5	21,7	21,2	22,2	
Spain		19,7	16,7	23,4	17,9	15	21,6	18,2	15,2	21,9	24,6	23,7	25,8	37,8	39,1	36,4	41,6	43,2	39,8	46,4	48,2	44,4	
Total		7,7	5,8	10,5	7,3	5,3	10,2	7	5,3	9,4	9,8	8,5	11,5	15,9	15,5	16,4	18	17,5	18,5	19,4	18,9	20,1	
Less than 25 years		From 25 to 74 years																					

Unemployment Tramp		TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27	74,78			75,54			75,08			74,73			75,39			75,42					
Spain		Total	80			80			81			81			81			83					

Low-wage trap by household type		HOUSEHOLD TYPE / TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		EU-27	44,83			47,33			47,47			46,89			48,01			47,42					
Single person without children, 33% of AW		57,07				59,3			58,24			57,41			59,82			57,58					
One-earner married couple, at 33% of AW, with two children		25				26			26			22			23			28					
Spain		16				17			14			14			13			13					



Health care expenditure, per inhabitant (PPS)	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			
		Spain	1839,62		1990,07		2137,21		2241,04		2247,1												
Life expectancy																							
	TIME	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			
	Age / Sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
EU-27	Less than 1 year	77,9	74,8	80,9	78,4	75,2	81,4	78,5	75,5	81,5	78,8	75,8	81,7	79	76	81,8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	45 years	35,3	32,6	37,8	35,7	33	38,2	35,8	33,1	38,4	36	33,4	38,5	36,2	33,6	38,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	65 years	18,4	16,5	20	18,8	16,8	20,4	18,9	17	20,5	19,1	17,2	20,7	19,3	17,3	20,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	Less than 1 year	79,7	76,4	83	80,5	77,2	83,7	80,4	77,2	83,7	80,8	77,6	83,8	81,1	78	84,2	81,5	78,4	84,6	81,7	78,7	84,7	
	45 years	37	34	39,8	37,6	34,7	40,5	37,6	34,6	40,4	37,8	35	40,5	38,1	35,2	40,9	38,4	35,5	41,2	38,6	35,7	41,3	
	65 years	19,4	17,3	21,3	20,1	17,9	22	20	17,8	22	20,3	18,2	22,1	20,5	18,3	22,4	20,8	18,6	22,7	20,9	18,7	22,9	
Old age dependency ratio																							
	TIME	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060											
EU-27	Total	25,92	28,48	31,37	34,57	38,33	42,31	45,52	48	50,16	51,82	52,55											
	Spain	24,69	27,04	28,94	31,57	35,52	40,6	46,7	53,26	56,91	57,25	56,37											
Social protection expenditure, current, by function (% GPD) by SEEPROS																							
	FUNCTION	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			
EU-27	All functions	26,02			25,7			25,03			25,71			28,46			28,23						
	Sickness/Health care	7,52			7,5			7,33			7,58			8,40			8,31						
	Disability	2,11			2,1			2,08			2,12			2,27			2,25						
	Old age	10,13			10,0			9,89			10,19			11,05			11,04						
	Survivors	1,74			1,7			1,55			1,57			1,69			1,66						
	Family/Children	2,07			2,0			2,03			2,07			2,30			2,26						
	Unemployment	1,56			1,4			1,26			1,29			1,75			1,70						
	Housing	0,58			0,6			0,52			0,52			0,57			0,57						
	Social exclusion n.e.c.	0,32			0,4			0,37			0,37			0,43			0,44						
	All functions	20,07			20,0			20,17			21,59			24,73			25,19						
Spain	Sickness/Health care	6,30			6,3			6,39			6,80			7,31			7,21						
	Disability	1,52			1,5			1,53			1,59			1,74			1,79						
	Old age	6,49			6,5			6,55			6,93			7,87			8,43						
	Survivors	2,01			2,0			1,94			1,99			2,15			2,24						
	Family/Children	1,18			1,2			1,26			1,36			1,52			1,51						
	Unemployment	2,17			2,1			2,06			2,51			3,69			3,55						
	Housing	0,17			0,2			0,18			0,19			0,20			0,22						
	Social exclusion n.e.c.	0,22			0,2			0,26			0,23			0,24			0,23						



		HOUSEHOLD TYPE / TIME	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
			Total		10,7		10,8		10,2		9,4		9,3		10,3	
EU-27	People living in households with very low work intensity by income quintile and household type (population aged 0 to 59 years)	Total	10,7		10,8		10,2		9,4		9,3		10,3		10,2	
		Single person	23,3		24,2		22,1		20,5		20,6		22,7		22,7	
		Single person with dependent children	27,6		28,6		25,5		25,3		24,8		27,6		26,3	
		Two adults with one dependent child	6,2		6,2		5,9		5,2		5		5,8		5,7	
		Two adults with two dependent children	4,3		4,2		3,4		3,1		3,6		4		3,9	
		Two adults with three or more dependent children	7,4		7,1		7,9		6,6		7,5		9,1		8,6	
		Two or more adults without dependent children	12,7		12,3		11,6		10,8		10,4		10,8		11	
		Two or more adults with dependent children	5,8		5,7		5,6		4,8		5		5,8		5,5	
		Three or more adults	9,5		9,3		8,4		7,7		7,5		8,4		9,2	
		Households without dependent children	14,9		14,9		14		13,1		12,8		13,6		13,9	
		Households with dependent children	7,6		7,4		7,1		6,3		6,4		7,4		7,1	
		Total	7		6,6		6,9		6,8		7,7		10,5		12,9	
		Single person	13,5		15,1		12,8		10,8		12,4		16,9		19,3	
		Single person with dependent children	17,1		19,8		17,6		16		13,5		20,1		23	
Spain	inactivity trap (esp. second earner case)	Two adults with one dependent child	4,5		4,5		5		4,6		5,4		7,1		8,9	
		Two adults with two dependent children	3,5		3		2,5		2,1		3		6,3		6,5	
		Two adults with three or more dependent children	6,4		2,3		7,3		4,6		7,6		9,9		10,5	
		Two or more adults without dependent children	9,4		8,3		8,9		9,5		9,9		13		17,7	
		Two or more adults with dependent children	4,4		4,3		4,5		4,2		5,3		7,6		8,5	
		Three or more adults	8		7,7		8		8		8,6		12,1		18,2	
		Households without dependent children	9,8		8,9		9,3		9,6		10,2		13,5		17,9	
		Households with dependent children	4,8		4,7		4,9		4,5		5,5		8,1		9	

	Children / % of AW	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
		without children, secondary earner 100% of AW	24,09%	24,43%	23,43%	23,83%	24,09%	24,30%	24,30%	22,80%	23,17%
Spain	without children, secondary earner 67% of AW	21,46%	22,13%	20,41%	21,20%	21,74%	22,07%	21,90%	19,48%	19,83%	24,04%
	with children, secondary earner 100% of AW	22,71%	23,56%	21,98%	22,53%	22,83%	23,07%	23,15%	20,58%	21,60%	25,15%
	with children, secondary earner 67% of AW	19,40%	20,83%	18,25%	19,26%	19,85%	20,23%	20,19%	16,15%	17,48%	22,73%