

FACTSHEET ON SOCIAL INCLUSION/ EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN SPAIN



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1) Risk of poverty

	Sources	Year	Age Range	Results
At risk of poverty by age (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006	Less than 18	24,0
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: work income	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		77,2
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: Unemployment benefit	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		5,9
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: Family allowance	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		0,5
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone parent) and work type of adults of the household: jobless	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		18,0
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone parent) and work type of adults of the household: in full-time job	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		64,0
Distribution of children by the type of household (couple with children) and work type of adults of the household: both in full-time job	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		41
Distribution of children by the type of household (couple with children) and work type of adults of the household: both jobless	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		2,0
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Single parent with dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		38,0
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household without dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		18,0
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household with dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		22,0

2) Social Subsistence/Protection

The Spanish Social Security System comprises a General Scheme (employees in secondary sector and services sector) and special schemes for the workers of primary sector. The following bodies run these schemes:

Pensions benefits for maternity:

Medical checks during pregnancy

Optional care during birth and postnatal confinement and in case of associated complications

Hospitalization in hospitals of the National Health System or hospitals operating under agreement

Family benefits are provided to cover the financial needs or extra expenses of certain people, caused by family responsibilities and the birth or adoption of children in certain cases.

[\(http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/missoc_en.htm/\)](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/missoc_en.htm/)

The National Institute for Health Management is a body for cooperation among the State and the Autonomous Communities and it depends on the Ministry of Health and Consumption. The Ministry of Health and Consumption's

purpose is promoting health care coherence within the National Health System.

The State Public Employment Service which manages the unemployment benefits. You must to have several requirements, for example:

- To be registered and affiliated or in a situation assimilated to affiliation in a Social Security scheme that includes the contingency of unemployment.

(http://www.inem.es/inem/en/ciudadano/prestaciones/info/prestacion/presta_asimilada1.html)

- To be legally unemployed. (http://www.inem.es/inem/en/ciudadano/prestaciones/info/prestacion/presta_situLegal.html)

- To have contributed for unemployment for a minimum period of 365 days in a six years prior to being legally unemployed. (<http://www.seg-social.es/>)

The General Social Security Revenue Office, it is a common service of the Social Security, under the auspices of the Ministry of Labor and Immigration, that has its own legal personality, which, by applying the principles of financial solidarity and having joint funds, unifies all the economic resources and the financial administration of the Social Security System. It is considered to be a common service because it is an organization that is responsible for the management of certain common duties as: the registration, affiliation and termination of workers and the registration of companies.

(<http://seg-social.es/>)

Sources:

(http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/missoc_en.htm/)

<http://seg-social.es/>

3) Equal opportunities

- Equality in Principle

In Spain there is a special Minister of Equality (<http://www.la-moncloa.es/IDIOMAS/9/Ministros/Igualdad.htm>). In the Constitution of Spain states that Spain is established as a social and democratic State, which advocates freedom, justice, equality and political pluralism as highest values of its legal system. It is the responsibility of the public authorities to promote conditions ensuring that freedom and equality of individuals and of the groups to which they belong are real and effective, to remove the obstacles preventing or hindering their full enjoyment, and to facilitate the participation of all citizens in political, economic, cultural and social life. (http://www.la-moncloa.es/IDIOMAS/9/Espana/EIEstado/LeyFundamental/titulo_preliminar.htm)

According to the Constitution Spaniards are equal before the law and may not in any way be discriminated against on account of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance. Freedom of ideology, religion and worship of individuals and communities is guaranteed, with no other restriction on their expression than may be necessary to maintain public order as protected by law. Everyone has the right to education, the duty and the right to work and right to enjoy decent and adequate housing. (http://www.la-moncloa.es/IDIOMAS/9/Espana/EIEstado/LeyFundamental/titulo_primer.htm)

- Equality in Practice

All though equality is widely spoken in the Constitution of Spain, there are still quite remarkable inequalities young people living there may encounter. For example in the field of health in 2006 adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 to 60 years per 1000 population) was 44 for female and 105 for men. In the same year life expectancy at birth was 84 for women and 78 for men; healthy life expectancy was 75 years for female and 70 years for men. (WHO

Mortality Database,

http://www.who.int/whosis/database/core/core_select.cfm?strISO3_select=ALL&strIndicator_select=ALL&intYear_select=latest&language=english) In 2001 died 5974 men against 2063 women aged 15 – 34 years. 601 of deceased young men committed suicide compared to 133 young women. Cause of death of 140 young men and 32 was homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons. (WHO Mortality Database, http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1_process.cfm)

There are inequalities also in the fields of education and working life. For example in 2006 there were 7, 1 female graduates in mathematics, science and technology per 1 000 of female population aged 20-29, the number for males was 15, 7. In August 2008 unemployment rate for men aged 15 – 24 was 8, 6 % and for same aged women 11, 3 %. Average gross annual earnings in industry and services in 2000 were 18 601 € for men and 14 250 for female. At-risk-of-poverty -rate after social transfers in 2006 was 18 % for men and 21 % for women. The rate for the young between 16 and 24 years was 19 % when it in the next age group (25 – 49 –year-olds) was 15 %. (Eurostat http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/tb&language=en&product=EU_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=111)

What it comes to criminality in 2007 of the convicted persons in the Central Register of Convicted Persons and Rebels 91, 7 % were men (http://www.ine.es/en/prensa/np520_en.pdf). In 2006 in prisons were 58 192 men and 5 109 women. Spaniards were 43 378 and foreigners 20 643 <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do?path=/t18/a052/a1998/l0/&file=j10050.px&type=pcaxis&L=0>

Sources:

<http://www.la-moncloa.es/IDIOMAS/9/Ministros/Igualdad.htm>

http://www.la-moncloa.es/IDIOMAS/9/Espana/EIEstado/LeyFundamental/titulo_preliminar.htm

http://www.la-moncloa.es/IDIOMAS/9/Espana/EIEstado/LeyFundamental/titulo_primer.htm

http://www.ine.es/en/prensa/np520_en.pdf

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/tb&language=en&product=EU_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=111

http://www.who.int/whosis/database/core/core_select.cfm?strISO3_select=ALL&strIndicator_select=ALL&intYear_select=latest&language=english

http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1_process.cfm

http://www.ine.es/en/prensa/np520_en.pdf

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do?path=/t18/a052/a1998/l0/&file=j10050.px&type=pcaxis&L=0>