



**MINISTERIO
DE TRABAJO
Y ASUNTOS SOCIALES**

**III NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON SOCIAL
INCLUSION OF THE KINGDOM OF
SPAIN
2005-2006**

- C O N T E N T S -

PRESENTATION	3
CHAPTER 1: MAJOR TRENDS AND CHALLENGES SINCE 2003.....	4
CHAPTER 2: OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND KEY TARGETS OF THE NAP 2003-2005	7
CHAPTER 3: IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY MEASURES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE NAP 2003-2005	8
CHAPTER 4: GOOD PRACTICE	17
CHAPTER 5: UPDATE OF MEASURES FOR 2005-2006	18
STRATEGIC PROPOSAL: MAIN OBJECTIVES AND KEY TARGETS	18
POLICY MEASURES.....	19
OBJECTIVE 1. EMPLOYMENT AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES	19
▪ OBJECTIVE 1.1. Promotion of access to employment for people in a situation of or at risk of exclusion	19
▪ OBJECTIVE 1.2. Promotion of access to all resources, rights, goods and services	19
OBJECTIVE 2. PREVENTION OF RISKS OF EXCLUSION	22
OBJECTIVE 3. ACTIONS TO HELP THE MOST VULNERABLE	23
OBJECTIVE 4. MOBILISATION OF ALL THE AGENTS	25
BUDGET	27
INDICATORS	28

Note: This document and all annexe are on the web page www.mtas.es and that of the European Union www.europa.eu.int

PRESENTATION

The III National Action Plan on Social Inclusion of the Kingdom of Spain 2005-2006, and the two previous plans were drawn up within the framework of the European strategy for social inclusion, built on the successive agreements adopted in the Lisbon, Nice, Barcelona and Copenhagen summits. According to the plan of work towards a streamlined process of co-ordination in the area of social protection and policies of inclusion, as established by the last guidelines approved by the Social Protection Committee, the aim of this III Plan is to update and cover the period 2005-2006, thus regularising the work rate with the countries that have recently joined the European Union.

For the government, the fight against poverty and social exclusion is an essential strategy for promoting active citizenship and social cohesion; therefore, within the commitments established with the European Union, a national strategy will be maintained to encourage social inclusion, by giving it singular visibility.

The National Action Plans on Social Inclusion are the means by which the member States translate the common objectives of fighting against social exclusion sustained by the open method of co-ordination in national policies. This new round is intended to reflect the extent to which they have progressed and the National Plans have been developed since they were presented.

As on previous occasions, the current setup of policies and actions concerning social affairs and the decentralisation of competencies concerning social policy among the different Public Administrations in Spain have also been considered. Likewise, as a result of the experience obtained, there has been notable progress in the effort to involve civil society and all of the social agents in the fight against social exclusion.

The result of all of this work process co-ordinated, participated and shared among all the agents involved is the presentation of this Plan, which must be known and evaluated by the whole population and the agents concerned, but above all by the people for whom it was intended.

As is understood from the evaluation of the Plan 2003-2005 and in compliance with its main objectives and key targets, progress continued to be made in the co-ordination with the corresponding measures of the National Action Plan on Employment with respect to social inclusion, in the strengthening of the territorial dimension, in the participation of the people concerned and in the mobilisation of all agents, to improve the integral, co-ordinated attention of vulnerable groups and people, always under a principle and transversal focus of the gender perspective in all actions posed, in addition to a continuous advance in the development of the indicators on social exclusion.

This Plan will be carried out in the natural year 2005 and the previous Plan has been evaluated with respect to the years 2003 and 2004 to facilitate new actions and suitable pursuance and evaluation, as well as the consequent financial control of the corresponding funds and budgets.

CHAPTER 1¹: MAJOR TRENDS AND CHALLENGES SINCE 2003

In the time of the NAP 2003-2005, both the economy and the labour market have behaved favourably, better than the average of the European Union, which has favoured a fall in the poverty level. The following paragraphs show the evolution of the main areas of social exclusion and that of the groups of population in a situation of or at risk of exclusion. Annexe I gives details of the said evolution

General economic situation

The Spanish economy in the two-year period 2003-2004 maintained notable dynamism in its activity, higher than that of the countries in its surroundings. The strength of domestic demand in 2004 enabled the losses of the foreign sector to be compensated, so the GDP registered a growth of 3.1%, two tenths higher than that achieved in 2003.

Employment

The Spanish labour market has shown a more positive evolution than the countries surrounding it, maintaining a jobs creation above the European average. The rate of unemployment continued to fall, to 11.4% of the active population, while the rate of long-term unemployment passed from 4.1% in the second quarter of 2003 to 4.0% in the same period of 2004. Although gender differences are still very high, the most recent data show a more positive evolution in the case of women.

In 2001, the percentage of poor workers over the total working population amounted to 10%. Between 2003 and 2004, underemployment due to insufficient hours increased slightly, the same as with part time work, whereas temporary work fell.

Social protection

1. Public Pensions System

As in the rest of the countries of the EU, the population ageing process is a challenge for the sustainability of the future of the pension system. To face this situation and within the framework of the objectives intended to guarantee the adaptation and financial sufficiency of pensions, a process is under way to reach agreement with the social partners which, within the new recommendation of the Toledo Pact, will set the specific reform proposals through the work being carried out over the social dialogue tables set up for this purpose.

2. Social exclusion and poverty

In 2001, according to the data of the European Community Household Panel (ECHP), 18.8% of the Spanish population were below the **poverty threshold**², after registering an increase of around 250,000 people over the previous year, all women. It also increased particularly among the young and elderly. However, more recent data show a fall in poverty, from 19.2% in 2002 to 18.8% in 2003³.

Inequalities in terms of income have fallen. Whereas in 1999, the richest 20% of the Spanish population received 5.7 times more income than the poorest 20%, in 2001, this level was 5.5. Persistent poverty has also fallen from affecting 11.4% of the population in 1997, to 10.5% in 2001.

The percentage of **housing** with serious inhabitability problems improved significantly in 2001 over 1999, and the equipment also improved.

¹ The differences in the periods mentioned in each section reply to the availability of data.

² The poverty threshold is defined as 60% of the average equivalent to the income in a certain year, by unit of consumption, whereas the poverty rate represents the percentage of people below the said poverty threshold.

³ Data corresponding to the Continuous Survey of Family Budgets of the INE, 2002 and 2003.

The educational level of the Spanish population has continued to improve in recent years, causing a fall in the illiteracy rate and in the percentage of population between 25 and 64 with a low level of education. However, the rate of early school leaving worsened slightly⁴.

There has been a notable improvement in the perception of the **health status** of the population, with a reduction in the number of people who consider their health status as bad or very bad, especially among the elderly and women.

With respect to the **New Technologies of Information and Communications**, in 2004 7.1 million households had a PC, 48.1% of Spanish households, as opposed to 36.1% in 2002. For their part, the percentage of households with access to Internet passed from 17% in 2002 to 30.9% in 2004.

The Spanish population and vulnerable groups

The elderly. The population projection foreseen for the coming years points to a severe ageing of the population as a result of an increase in life expectancy and a low birth rate. The elderly are, and foreseeably will continue to be, mainly feminine, on close to 60% of the total. In 2004, the dependency rate of those over 65 lay at 24.5% and those over 80 at 6.0%.

The disabled. According to EPA (Active Population Survey) data, the disabled activity rate was 33.7%, far below the average 53.8% registered in Spain, and the employment rate, which reached 28.5% and 47.9%, respectively. For their part, 15.3% of disabled people are in a situation of unemployment (mainly women), which supposes 4.3 points more than the non-disabled population.

Vulnerable families. The structure of Spanish households has suffered notable changes in recent years, with a considerable rise in the number of single parent households, especially where the head of the household is the woman.

Children in a situation of or at risk of exclusion. The percentage of children in homes with income below the poverty threshold fell by 2.3 points in 2003, to 18.5%. In the same year the number of entries in children protection measures increased by 7%, and the number of young offenders fell by more than 2,500 people.

Young people. The rate of unemployment among the young fell slightly between 2003 and 2004, although it still affects a very high percentage: 32.5% of the active population from 16 to 19 are unemployed, and 20.7% of those between 20 and 24. The rate of temporary employment has increased in both age groups, and is now 80.4% and 60.9%, respectively. The evolution of the price of housing is particularly affecting the younger population.

Drug dependent people. This period showed an increase in general terms of the average age in which consumption begins, with differences depending on the substance consumed and a significant fall in alcohol consumption and increase in heroin consumption in the past 12 months. Among students from 14 to 18, an increase is appreciated in the prevalence of the consumption of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and cocaine, and a slight increase in the average age when consumption begins.

AIDS sufferers. Since 1994, the number of new cases of AIDS has fallen gradually, with a new fall in 2004 of around 30%. The said year saw 2,034 new cases diagnosed (1,569 men and 464 women), so the total accumulated since 1981 amounted to 69,799. The main form of contagion was still injected drugs consumption, although there was a significant improvement with respect to the previous year, followed by heterosexual relations. The AIDS rate per million inhabitants was 47 in 2003, lower than the 52.7 registered in the previous year.

Immigrant population. The legal foreign population in Spain amounted in 2003 to 1,647,011 people, approximately equivalent to 4% of the total population in Spain, representing an increase of 24.4% over the previous year. If the municipal register of population is considered, the figure rises to 2,664,168, which reflects a considerable irregular foreign population. According to Social Security data, in December 2004 there were a total 1,076,744 foreigners registered as working, following an inter-year

⁴ Early school leaving rate: percentage of youngsters from 18 to 24 who have abandoned the educational system having reached lower secondary education (CINE 2) or a lower level.

increase of 16.4%, with an increase in the total number of affiliates from 5.6% to 6.3%. 85.2% of the foreign workers were between 25 and 54, with a greater percentage of men than women (63.3% and 36.7%, respectively). With respect to the geographical situation, a larger concentration is observed in the autonomous communities of Catalonia, Madrid and Valencia.

Asylum seekers and refugees. Between 2002 and 2003, the number of asylum seekers in Spain fell by 6.2% to 5,918 people, of whom 65.4% were men and 34.6% women.

Prison population. The prison population in Spain in 2004 was 59,375 people, 3,279 up on the previous year. 92.3% of these people were men (54,805) and 4,570 women. The presence of foreigners was 29.1% of the total.

The Spanish gypsy population. This is estimated at around 600,000 and 650,000 people (approximately 1.5% of the population), of whom around 30% are in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion. The gypsy population is concentrated mainly in Andalusia (45.2%), Catalonia (13.4%), Madrid (10.1%) and Valencia (8.7%).

Women. With respect to women, in addition to what is indicated in the previous asides we must highlight an increase in **gender violence**. In 2004, the number of *claims made* by women for ill-treatment by their partners or former partners amounted to 57,527, an increase of 32.8% over 2002, with a sharp increase among the under 16s (from 168 claims in 2002 to 323 in 2004). The number of mortal victims reached 72, which supposed 19 women more than in 2002.

The homeless. According to the Homeless Survey performed by the INE within a European prospecting, it is estimated that in 2003 there were between 16,000 and 21,500 homeless people. More than half of the centres that attend them are directed towards some specific group of population, of which 58.2% attends to immigrants, 43.1%, alcoholics, 40.8%, drug dependent people, 33.4%, former prisoners and 26.8% ill-treated women. Although men are still in the majority, there is an ever-growing presence of women, and in recent years the phenomenon has been more notable of the incorporation of the foreign population, and the fall in the average age. Furthermore, this is a mainly urban phenomenon, centred on provincial capitals and large cities.

Mobilisation of all the agents

During the period of force of the II NAP 2003-2005, progress continued to be made in the participation of civil society in the fight against social exclusion as a complement to the actions carried out by the public administrations, and a growing interest was appreciated from companies in Company Social Responsibility (CSR).

CHAPTER 2: OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND KEY TARGETS OF THE NAP 2003-2005

The strategic approach gathered in the II NAP 2003-2005 focused on the multidimensionality of the attention to social exclusion, by extending the concept of fighting against social exclusion both horizontally, through all the agents involved, and vertically (focusing on the specific needs of people and integral attention). In this way, the participation and co-ordination among the main actors involved has been notably strengthened always under the development of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MTAS), highlighting the improved co-ordination between the employment policies and the social insertion policies by instrumenting the Annual Actions Plans on Employment and Social Inclusion. Good proof of this was the presentation in the Parliament in June 2004, of the report on the impact of social exclusion and the corresponding political strategy, and the different parliamentary initiatives to control the activity of the government with reference to social exclusion, presented throughout 2003 and 2004.

In this period, progress has been made in co-ordinating and collaborating in social policy between the public administrations related to subjects concerning social exclusion. Progress has been made in the percentage of the population covered by autonomic and local plans of fighting against social exclusion, which in one way or another gather the objectives of the NAP.

In the same way, the participation of civil society through NGOs acting as representatives of those affected has been improved both in quantitative terms through budgetary increases of the different agents for subsidies to entities working in this area; and qualitative terms through the State Council of the Social Action NGOs, the purpose of which is the participation and collaboration of the associative movement in the development of the policies of social welfare: the regulation of this Council has recently been modified to improve its representiveness and the operativity of its bodies, both in the Plenum and the Permanent Commissions. Furthermore, discussion has been encouraged on the participation of companies in the policies of social inclusion, by creating a Technical Commission of Experts, on the instance of the Cabinet, to enhance Companies' Social Responsibility (CSR) for drawing up a report on the combination of companies' economic activity with social development and environmental protection, in consonance with the directives derived from the communications and studies of European Commission numbers 374 and 366.

A second focus, complementary to the first, is that of attention to the specific needs of people, depending on their problem. In the time of the NAP the existing programmes of attention to these people have been continued and strengthened, such as the Gerontological Plan, the Plan of attention to Alzheimer patients and other dementia, The Programme of Gypsy Development, the Plan of Action for the Disabled, the programmes of Support to Families in special situations, the programmes for minors in a situation of social difficulty and/or social conflict and the Plan for the Social Integration of Immigrants. Other plans were also approved in this period, such as the Plan of Action for the Elderly (2003-2007), the National Plan of Accessibility (2004-2012), the IV Plan for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (2003-2006); these plans were complemented by the regulatory development of measures, such as Law 51/2003 of 2nd December on equal opportunities, non discrimination and the universal accessibility of the disabled; Law 41/2003 of 18th November, concerning the Wealth Protection of the disabled and modification of the Civil Code; Law 27/2003 of 31st July, regulating the Protection Order of the victims of violence; Organic Law 11/2003 of 29th September on specific measures concerning citizen security, gender violence and the integration of foreigners; Organic Law 1/2004 of 28th December, on Measures of Integral Protection against Gender Violence; or RD (Royal Decree) 2393/2004 of 30th December, in approval of the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration.

As a complement to all of these actions, we have continued developing in detecting and knowing good practices for their diffusion and transferability.

The following pages sum up the development of the main measures that have been behind the development in these strategic objectives.

CHAPTER 3: IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY MEASURES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE NAP 2003-2005

Compliance with the measures contained in the II NAP 2003-2005 was very high in general terms, as practically all of the action measures included recorded total or partial advancements. Only on 9 of the 265 measures included in the Plan is there no indication of any advance.

It must be said that in this context, the effect that the change of government in March 2004 has had, which has supposed the revision of some of the measures of the NAP and the starting of other unplanned, specifically in the area of education (paralysis of the calendar of application of the LOCE (Organic Law on the Quality of Education) and announcement of a reform with the greatest possible consensus of the educational system), of housing (plan of urgent measures in housing and land, July 2004), of the guarantee of economic resources (increase of lowest pensions over what was planned), or concerning immigration (process of standardization for foreign workers).

A broken down analysis of the developments achieved in the Plan appears in Annexe II. The following paragraphs gather the most outstanding of these:

OBJECTIVE 1: EMPLOYMENT AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Objective 1.1. Promotion of access to employment for people in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

In the two National Action Plans for Employment (NAPEs) in 2003 and 2004, in reply to the *new* European Employment Strategy, their integrating character has been strengthened by taking it as one of its three framework objectives: full employment; quality and productivity; cohesion and social inclusion. One of the most important measures in this sense was the approval of Law 56/2003 of 16th December, on employment, of which article 2.d) states the explicit objective of "assuring suitable policies of labour integration aimed at the collectives presenting greater difficulties of labour insertion". Along the same line, on 8th July 2004, the social agents signed a joint declaration for social dialogue "Competitiveness, stable employment and social cohesion" in which they posed the objective of achieving greater levels of economic development, quality in employment, social well-being, territorial cohesion and environmental sustainability⁵.

These objectives are dealt with from the reinforcement of the co-operation between the agents responsible, especially from the areas of employment and social services, as expressed in the mentioned Employment Law 2003 in Art. 3.3. Effectively, the measures for Developing Employment for people in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion, in the form of bonus contracts, the programme of Active Income of Insertion or the design of personalised insertion routes for receivers of minimum insertion incomes, are expressed around the collaboration of the Social Services and those of Employment. In the time the NAP was in force, the reach of these measures was intensified both in terms of beneficiaries and in terms of budget: the budget put aside for measures for nurturing employment for people in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion rose from 6.7 million euros in 2003 to 7.9 million euros in 2004, having established new bonuses to enhance the contracting of the particularly vulnerable, such as the disabled and women victims of gender violence. The cost associated with the programme on Active Insertion Income, with a coverage extended to these two groups of people, was multiplied by 2.2 in the period, passing from 74 million euros in 2003 to 163 million in 2004. The nurturing of better quality employment through indefinite contracting also increased its budget by 8% and 11.4% in the two years, amounting in 2004 to 518.6 million euros.

We must also point to the awarding of subsidies for the creation of employment in social economy, insofar as it enables the establishment of actions in favour of the most disfavoured groups. Furthermore, measures have continued to be developed aimed at permanent learning for the low qualified.

⁵ Joint declaration for social dialogue 2004, "Competitiveness, Stable Employment and Social Cohesion", July 2004

Objective 1.2. Promotion of access to all resources, rights, goods and services

The guarantee of subsistence for people with greater difficulties has benefited from the revision of regulations affecting Minimum Insertion Incomes (RMI) in the period the NAP is in force, which improve them both quantitatively and qualitatively. The minimum amount was increased in 2003 and 2004, to an average 318 euros, so the minimum income rises from 67.20% of the minimum wage (SMI) in 2002 to 69.12% in 2004⁶. The total executed expense amounted in 2003 to 296.3 million euros (18.15% more than in 2002), and 328.5 million euros in 2004 (an additional 10.8%).

Within the policy of additional improvement for small pensions, RD 1425/2002 of 27th December of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MTAS), raised the amounts of the minimum retirement pensions for beneficiaries of under 65, the minimum widow/widower pensions for people under 65, and the non concurrent pensions of the former Compulsory Insurance of Old Age and Invalidity. Likewise, RD 1795/2003 of 26th December of the MTAS, approved the increase from 1st January 2004 of the percentage applicable to the regulating base for determining the amount of widows/widowers' pensions up to 52%, which supposed a large increase. In 2004 an additional increase was applied of 3% for receivers of minimum widows/widowers' pensions and for other minimum retirement pensions for the under 65s with or without a spouse in their charge, orphans' pensions and the beneficiaries on a minimum pension in favour of relatives. These rises are additional to that resulting from the annual revaluation and price deviation.

With this, the average retirement pension increased by 5.5% between 2002 and 2003 and 4.7% between 2003 and 2004, reaching 654.34 euros a month (14 payments), benefiting more than 4.6 million pensioners; the annual increases experienced by widows/widowers' pensions are more important and amount to 7.5% and 9.2% in 2003 and 2004 respectively, leaving the average pension at 434.31 euros in 2004, benefiting more than 2.1 million people; orphans' pensions also increased each year by 6.3% and 7.8% in 2003 and 2004, respectively, reaching 252.26 euros in 2004, and affecting more than 263,000 people; finally, pensions in favour of relatives are those that have risen most, by 7.9% and 9.4%, to 330.76 euros in 2004, benefiting somewhat more than 40,000 people⁷.

As for the **Primary Attention Social Services**, the Agreed Plan for the development of Basic Social Services for Local Corporations has increased its coverage by a further 860,000 people, reaching 39,122,880 people in 2004, 97.71% of the population and the corresponding expense increased by almost 150 million euros. In the said year, the total estimated expenditure on the Plan amounted to 693,979,605 euros, 7.1% up on the previous year, with the contribution of the Autonomous Communities and the Local Corporations accounting for 87% of the total. Furthermore, since 2003 there has been a significant advance in the introduction of the Social Services User Information System (SIUSS), which is already up and running in 15 autonomous communities, with an increase in the number of cases registered and users attended to 30%, largely surpassing the target of 15%. The MTAS also has collaboration agreements with the autonomous communities to carry out projects of integral social intervention to eradicate poverty, with an overall contribution of 7.5 million euros a year.

RD 553/2004 of 17th April, which restructures the ministerial departments, created the Ministry of Housing, which in July 2004 proposed to the Cabinet **the passing of Royal Decree 1721/2004 of 23rd July, on Financing Measures for Subsidised Actions concerning Housing and Land of the 2002-2005 Plan.**

In terms of the budget, for its implementation, the **Promotion, administration and funding for refurbishment and accessing housing** Programme, of the Directorate General for Architecture and Housing Policy of the Ministry of Housing, grew considerably as the initial loans corresponding to capital transfers increased from 577 million euros in 2003 to 592 million euros in 2004. The section of this programme that experienced highest growth was that of transfers to families and not-for-profit institutions, where the subsidisation of interest on loans is included as well as other support for housing and Direct State Funding for Deposits (AEDE) for buying houses.

⁶ Minimum inter professional wage in 2004 (IPREM since July 2004) 460.5 euros/month.

⁷ Source: INSS (Social Security National Institute), "Monthly evolution of social security pensions. Advance January 2005".

Said Royal Decree created new subsidised action lines to promote house rental and in order to foment the offering of subsidised housing for rent. In order to implement the Plan, the State Public Rental Agency was constituted whose authorisation was adopted by the Cabinet by means of an Agreement on 8 April 2005.

Furthermore, Royal Decree 801/2005, of 1 July, was recently passed, whereby the 2005-2008 State Plan was recently approved in order to favour citizens' access to housing, which contains subsidised actions concerning housing and land.

In 2004 the calendar was modified of the implementation of **Organic Law 10/2002 on the Quality of Education (LOCE)**, giving rise to a process of reflection in the planned actions and measures. To this effect, the Ministry of Education and Science (MEC) promoted a preliminary discussion among the schools community –“Quality education for everyone and among everyone”- which serves as a base for drawing up the Bill that the government will present to Parliament.

With respect to the education of the vulnerable, the following actions must be highlighted: the “Aula Mentor” Project of the MEC intended for Internet training for adults attended 20,895 pupils in 2003, with 260 support classes; the MEC and the MTAS call for subsidies from NGOs for actions of educational compensation in collaboration with educational centres, aiming especially at immigrant pupils; the State Confederation for the Deaf (CNSE) and the MEC recently signed an agreement aimed at developing sign language in the Spanish educational system; the “Teleeducation in Hospital Classrooms” project is already up and running in 32 hospitals; the Education Commission of the Development Programme for the Gypsy People has continued working on facilitating the access of the gypsy people to education (Programme of education of the gypsy people); the Circus Itinerant Classrooms was consolidated in 2004; finally, the budget set aside for grants, which includes help for low income families, increased between 2003 and 2004 by 8.3%, and that intended for the programme of compensatory education by 12.2%.⁸

Law 16/2003 of NHS cohesion and quality was approved in May 2003 in order to continue in the guarantee of equity, quality and the social participation that the Spanish Constitution in 1978 and General Law 14/1986 of Health defined as basic features of the National Health System. In this context, the process is also complete of transferring health assistance to all autonomous communities, which has supposed bringing the services to the citizens and the development of replies better suited to their needs with the planning and the management of health assistance in the area of each autonomic territory.

From the point of view of prevention, campaigns have been carried out to sensitise and report on health, focusing the attention on especially vulnerable groups, such as women in prostitution, young people in a situation of or at risk of exclusion and immigrants in areas, amongst others, of initial and early drugs consumption among adolescents, prevention of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted illnesses in adolescents and feeding disorders such as anorexia and bulimia.

In developing the National Drugs Plan, the therapeutic offer and that of social reinsertion of the Drugs Dependent Social Integration and Assistance System, defined in the National Drugs Strategy has been enhanced, with an increased in the associated expenditure from 170.7 million euros in 2003 to 175.8 in 2004. The actions of the National Plan against HIV/AIDS have also intensified with measures to nurture the socio-labour integration of people infected by HIV/AIDS, in 2004 focused particularly on groups with risk practices. Charged to the income tax of 2003 and 2004, the MTAS reinforced the subsidies to entities developing programmes with people having drugs problems (with an expenditure of 4.6 million euros in 2003 and 4.8 in 2004), and people affected by HIV/AIDS, with 2.6 million euros in 2003 and 2.7 million in 2004.

The Ministry of Justice, by agreement with the General Law Council gives free legal advisory services through the Lawyers' Colleges. Furthermore, there are a total 17 Legal Guidance Services specialised in different vulnerable groups (women, domestic violence / gender violence, minors, foreigners/immigrants, prisoners /former prisoners and the elderly). In this context, the MTAS and the Ministry of Justice have promoted the specialised training of judges and lawyers in issues of gender violence, included in the II Integral Plan against Domestic Violence.

⁸ Source: MEC, MEC budgets for 2003 and 2004.

OBJECTIVE 2. PREVENTION OF RISKS OF EXCLUSION

In the area of prevention of the risk of exclusion, **in the territorial area** fourteen of the seventeen autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla already have Action Plans on Social Inclusion, and the rest have their plans projected, whereas 2,150 Local Corporations have current plans giving coverage to a total population of 15.8 million people. Furthermore, from the MTAS, through the Income Tax of 2003 and 2004, entities were subsidised for the development of integral programmes in rural areas and vulnerable urban areas, with an annual expenditure of over 2 million euros.

As for the **actions developed in favour of the family**, with respect to the conciliation of the family and working life we must highlight the increase in public places and subsidised places for children of 0-3. Furthermore, the modification of the Income Tax Law in 2002, Law 46/2002, contemplated the concession of a monthly assignment of 100 euros for working women with children in their care of under 3 years of age. With regard to attention for dependent people, by agreement with the autonomous communities the MTAS has put 12 million euros a year into programmes aimed at caring relatives and has promoted programmes for NGOs working with infancy and families in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion against the income tax for 2003 and 2004, with a budget of 9.8 million euros in 2003 and 10.1 million in 2004.

The actions contemplated in the Integral Plan of Family Support (2001-2004) have basically consisted of carrying out programmes of support to families in special situations, as is the case of single parent families, and others for family guidance, family violence and family education and attention for disfavoured families. The annual contribution made by the MTAS and the autonomous communities for these programmes was 13.7 million and 23.2 million euros, respectively.

This period saw the approval of Law 40/2003 of 18th November, on the protection of large families, which contemplates the following measures: the extension of the concept of large families to guarantee greater protection for their members in a situation of vulnerability; the introduction of criteria of family per capita income for the classification of large families in the special category (with a higher degree of protection), though not reaching the minimum number of children; the recognition as members of a large family of people in a situation of guardianship, and the extension of the system of large families to families of foreigners living legally in Spain.

Concerning the **new technologies of information and communication**, their access has continued to be facilitated for people in a situation of or at risk of exclusion, through the development of different programmes and projects, including "Internet for everyone", "Track-Local Administration", and "Internet in Libraries".

Training includes the "Internet in Schools" programme managed by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (through Red.es) and the Ministry of Education and Science, the balance of which in October 2004 showed an increase in the percentage of centres with broad band from 52% to 82%, and a fall in the number of pupils per computer from 20 to almost 9, and the performance by the Ministry of Education and Science of actions for training teachers in the new technologies via Internet and open training for adults.

As for employment, through the FIP Plan, the MTAS has carried out training courses related to the technologies of information and communication aimed at the unemployed in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion, particularly benefiting women and the disabled.

The MTAS has subsidised entities to act as informers and suppliers of information among high risk groups. For its part, the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, through the Programme of Scientific and Technical Investigation, financed NGOs with more than 4 million euros in 2003 to develop projects in the areas of Health and People with Special Needs, in order to nurture the research and development of technologies aimed at replying to the needs of people with specific requirements (disabled, elderly, rural world). This Ministry has also promoted different projects to enhance access to basic equipment and resources and to propitiate the creation of multimedia networks among NGOs.

Finally, various programmes have been developed for new technologies in rural areas. Within the framework of the FORINTEL Programme, the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade supported several projects of training actions for office computer and internet business use modules aimed at workers in rural areas. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foodstuffs, the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (through Red.es) and the FEMP (Spanish Federation of Municipalities and

Provinces) have also started the programme "Points of Rural Public Access. Rural Internet", in order to take broad band and the new technologies to distant, less developed areas. The estimated budget for 2002-2005 is more than 30 million euros. In October 2004 more than 50% of the 1,500 local entities taking part in the programme were up and running. Likewise, the second part of the "Internet Rural" programme was launched, known as 'Points of Rural Public Access II. Telecentros.es', to increase the number of local entities benefiting and to extend the actions to peripheral, disfavoured urban areas.

OBJECTIVE 3. ACTIONS TO HELP THE MOST VULNERABLE

Concerning attention for the most disfavoured, in the first place is the approval of Law 62/2003 of 30th December on tax, administrative and social measures, which deals with provisions intended to guarantee the application of the principle of equal treatment of people and direct and indirect non discrimination and harassment for reasons of race or ethnics, religion or convictions, disability, age and sexual orientation.

The elderly in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion

This period has particularly seen the approval of the "Action Plan for the Elderly (2003-2007)" and the presentation of the "White Book on Dependency". Among other things, particular attention has been paid to improving the standard of living of these people through substantial increases in their pensions, especially minimal pensions, widows/widowers' pensions, orphans' pensions and pensions in favour of relatives.

In the area of subsidies, the MTAS has promoted programmes charged to Income Tax 2003 and 2004 for NGOs working with the elderly, on personal attention, family support and adaptation of housing issues; promotion and adaptation of assisted places in residential centres; daily attention and nurturing the social participation of the elderly, with an annual contribution of over 20 million euros. In the call for subsidies for NGOs subject to the General System, the MTAS also supports entities working with the elderly. Furthermore, through agreements between this Ministry and the Autonomous Communities, measures have been developed in relation to attention to the elderly in a situation of dependency, such as increasing the places in residential centres, centres or alternative accommodation, day centres, for 69 million euros a year (Gerontological Plan and Alzheimer Plan). Support programmes have also been developed for caring families, with an annual provision of 12 million euros.

Disabled people in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

In 2003 The Action Plan for the Disabled was approved and the "White Book of Dependency" was presented in 2004.

Law 51/2003 of 2nd December was also approved on equal opportunities, non discrimination and universal accessibility of the disabled, which, amongst other measures, deals with the creation of a system of arbitration to resolve complaints or claims from the disabled, and measures of judicial defence or guard, and establishes measures for purchasing and adapting houses. With respect to employment, Royal Decree 290/2004 of 20th February was approved to regulate labour centres as a means of nurturing employment for the disabled.

The approval of Law 41/2003 of 18th November concerning the Wealth Protection of the Disabled and the modification of the Civil Code, of the Law of Civil Judgement and the Tax Regulations for this purpose contemplates the possibility of attributing a complete inheritance to disabled children and creating tax benefits for companies or families that contribute to the protected wealth of the disabled.

Finally, in 2003 the National Accessibility Plan (2004-2012) was approved, the measures of which include the increase in the reserve quota of jobs for the disabled.

Among the subsidies awarded by the Public Administration, through the open call charged to the Income Tax 2003-2004, the MTAS has promoted programmes aimed to enhance the independent life and social integration of the disabled; the promotion and adaptation of residential centres, guarded housing and day centres, and support for family carers, with a provision of nearly 16 million euros a year.

Women in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

In 2003 the IV Plan for Equal Opportunities for Men and Women (2003-2006) was approved, in which different actions have been carried out. Special mention must be made of integral, personalised itineraries of social and labour insertion, programmes of accompaniment and occupational training actions aimed at women with little education and scarce resources.

Priority has also been given to attention for single women and/or those with family responsibilities and low qualifications and scarce resources, through collaboration agreements between the MTAS and the Autonomous Communities, with an increase of nearly 50% both in the number of beneficiaries and in the budget assigned between 2003 and 2004.

Within the framework of the II Integral Plan against Domestic Violence (2001-2004), the MTAS has carried out different actions, including integral attention for victims, by creating and adapting reception centres and creating a food fund for victims of gender violence. In the legal area, Organic Law 27/2003 of 31st July has been approved, regulating the Protection Order of victims of violence; Organic Law 11/2003 of 29th September concerning specific measures concerning citizens' security, gender violence and the integration of foreigners, and Organic Law 1/2004 of 28th December concerning Measures of Integral Protection against Gender Violence. In title III of this last law, concerning institutional guardianship, article 29 created the Special Government Delegation against Violence on Women, attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which is responsible for proposing government policy concerning gender violence and co-ordinating and developing all actions carried out in this area.

Furthermore, through the subsidies of the MTAS General System, the Income Tax and subsidies to Autonomous Communities, amongst other things, programmes have been developed intended to provide education and social and labour insertion for women.

For its part, the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs and the MTAS have signed a collaboration agreement to carry out joint actions to promote health, prevent illnesses and promote healthier lifestyles among women.

The young in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

Concerning employment, the MTAS has put 1.8 million euros between 2003 and 2004 into developing personalised itineraries and accompaniment measures for developing jobs and stability for the young in the labour market, for which it has also subsidised entities through the Income Tax 2003 and 2004 for more than 2.1 million euros a year. It has also subsidised programmes aimed at young people and adolescents with difficulties in social adaptation, with a total expenditure of 2.6 million euros. The health preventive and education programmes received a further budgetary increase of over 40%.

With regard to housing, in this period the Youth Institute (INJUVE) increased by 186% the budget aimed at direct help for housing for the under 35s with special difficulties. Likewise, INJUVE extended the help for accessing small housing for the young on low incomes, and the Ministry of Housing continued with the help for buying a home for the under 35s and an additional help on housing prices to the subsidies on loans for the promotion of protected homes for leasehold, with a surface area of no more than a useful 70 m².

Children in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

In the area of protection of minors, the MTAS has collaborated with the Autonomous Communities in developing experimental programmes in the area of mistreated infancy, specified in studies and investigations. Several measures have also been taken to support the effective application of the Law of Minor Responsibility to guarantee its rehabilitating, educational nature.

In this time, the Action Plan against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Infancy and Adolescence (ESCI) was prepared and a work group was created to fight against children's sexual tourism.

As for prevention and intervention with minors at risk, different integral programmes have been developed through technical and financial collaboration with NGOs. Special attention is drawn to the Programme to Promote Children's Quality of Life, aimed at promoting children's personal and social development, with an annual contribution of close to 3.8 million euros, and the programmes of

residential equipment for minors in a situation of social difficulty and/or social conflict, and experimental programmes for the application of alternatives to internment, with more than 2.1 million euros a year.

Spanish gypsy population in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

The MTAS has developed projects of integral social intervention for the Spanish gypsy community and in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, with an annual budget of over 3 million euros.

In the area of employment, NGOs have been subsidised through the Income Tax of 2003 and 2004 to carry out training programmes to enhance the employability and labour insertion of Spanish gypsies unable to access training and the normalised labour market, with an expenditure in the period of more than 1.1 million euros. Equally, programmes have been carried out on literacy, training and social skills, and also prevention and education for health, aimed at promoting the social and labour insertion of gypsy women, with an expenditure of over one million euros a year. Likewise, through the General System, the MTAS has subsidised programmes aimed at supporting the associative and functional movement related to attention for the gypsy people.

From the area of education, around a million euros a year have been put into developing programmes to improve the education of the gypsy population of school age and adults. From health attention, the *Secretariado General Gitano* Foundation and the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs in 2003 signed a collaboration agreement to improve the health and quality of life of these people and to develop active social policies to reduce inequalities in the area of health.

Immigrants in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

Concerning regulations, the most important thing when evaluating the improvement of the situation of these people was the approval on 30th December 2004 of Royal Decree 2393/2004, approving the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11th January on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration. Moreover, the MTAS has continued to advance in developing actions to include immigrants in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion in the labour market through individualised, integrated itineraries of labour insertion within the National Plan of Training and Professional Insertion.

It has also renewed the annual agreements signed with the Autonomous Communities to develop the social integration of immigrants, with an annual contribution of nearly 3.8 million euros, and IMSERSO has carried out actions to attend immigrants and refugees with a budget in the whole period of over 97 million euros.

Returning emigrants in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

In 2003 and 2004, the MTAS devoted aid to promoting information, guidance and advice through NGOs, with the joint financing of the European Social Fund and through the open call charged to the Income Tax 2003 and 2004. It also continued to promote actions aimed at including these people in the labour market with the joint financing of the European Social Fund, with 1.7 and 1.9 million euros in the two years in question.

It also gave help to cover the extraordinary expenditure of returning migrants. In the first year, 1,435 people were benefited and 1,278 in the second, with an associated cost of 1.7 and 1.6 million euros, respectively.

The homeless

In this time, both local corporations and NGOs continued to work on expanding and improving the resources, and specifically the multi-professional teams for social attention in the street, while many town councils continued to give these people free urban transport, space for personal effects and equipment for personal hygiene. The awareness of these people has also been improved particularly through the preparation by the National Institute of Statistics of the Survey of the Homeless, which focuses initially on the network of assistance centres and which will be extended to cover the people affected.

The expenditure assigned in 2003 through the subsidising of integral programmes aimed at the social integration of the homeless amounted to 2.2 million euros, increasing to 2.5 in 2004.

Prison population and former prisoners

The measures taken to improve the situation of prisoners and former prisoners focused mainly on the development of programmes aimed at the internees and those on parole, and particularly at women prisoners with children in their care and at the fulfilment of alternative measures to prison sentences.

We must highlight the objective in the area of health, which consists of the complete standardisation of health assistance for the prison population through their inclusion in the National Health System.

With respect to the objective of social integration and labour insertion, various programmes have been developed in collaboration with NGOs, and from the MTAS different actions have been carried out within the National Plan of Training and Professional Insertion, aimed at the participation of people deprived of their freedom.

OBJECTIVE 4. MOBILISATION OF ALL THE AGENTS

The three levels of the Public Administration are involved in Spain in the fight against social exclusion, participating actively in following up on and evaluating the NAP. The situation of social exclusion in Spain has been presented by the State Secretariat of Social Services, Families and Disability of the MTAS and discussion continues in Parliament. The Inter-ministerial Commission of the NAP was constituted in January 2003 and has been working since then. The involvement of the Autonomous Communities is channelled through the Special Commission for the pursuance and evaluation of the NAP, constituted in the heart of the Sector Conference of Social Affairs. Furthermore, in pursuing the Plan, collaboration has continued with the Commission of Social Services of the FEMP.

The NGOs have become an essential agent in the fight against social exclusion, not only through their direct action but also through their involvement through the State NGO Council on Social Action in following up on the NAP, as reflected in Annexe V of the Plan. From the MTAS, financial support is given to the NGO for investment and maintenance, and for the performance of social programmes aimed at the social inclusion of disfavoured people and groups through the General System of Social Action of the MTAS, with the total cost in both years amounting to more than 1.5 million euros, and the programme of subsidies charged to income tax, with 93.2 and 94.9 million euros in 2003 and 2004, respectively. In addition, other Ministries give subsidies to NGOs for programmes of social inclusion for the disfavoured groups: the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs has intensified the subsidies and contacts with NGOs for programmes of assistance and insertion of the drugs dependent, with the amount passing from 52.6 million euros in 2003 to 54.2 million euros in 2004; and the Ministry of the Interior has also given NGOs subsidies for programmes of prevention, awareness, studies and training and maintenance for NGOs, for 6.7 million euros in the period in question.

In order to draw up a theoretical framework of practical application in the Company Social Responsibility (CSR), and on the instances of the Cabinet, in July 2003 the MTAS created a Technical Commission of Experts to enhance the CSR.

The participation of those affected in the social inclusion programmes is channelled through a series of Councils and other similar consultative bodies, in which the collaboration is institutionalised between the associative movement and the General State Administration, in order to define and co-ordinate coherent policies of integral attention for these groups. There are also other bodies of participation for those affected, such as the Consultative Commission for the Programme of Gypsy Development, the Observatory of Equal Opportunities between Men and Women, the National Council for Disability and the State Council of the Elderly. Likewise, the direct participation of those affected must be highlighted in the programmes and decision bodies of some NGOs, and the existence of general or sector bodies of participation in the autonomous communities and some municipalities.

Considerable advancement has been achieved in designing and building indicators on poverty and social exclusion in conjunction with the MTAS, the National Institute of Statistics and the Autonomous Communities, by working on a basic document and particularly influencing tertiary indicators of social expenditure and the groups of immigrants, the homeless and the dependent, all including, if possible, the gender perspective. In 2004 there was also collaboration with the Comillas University in developing

and applying a procedure aimed at facilitating on-line data collection and generating indicators of the homeless excluded. Furthermore, with a view to the development, improvement of efficiency and sustenance of the public system of social protection, by Order TAS/3988/2004 of 25th November the Committee was created for Fostering Research into Social Protection, the purpose of which is to promote study, investigation and information in the area of social protection and to established paths of co-operation between the different public and private institutions operating in this area.

Since the approval of the II NAP in July 2003, it has been on the MTAS website and later (January 2004) its publication was distributed to all the agents involved in its preparation. With the same objective of reporting the phenomenon of social exclusion, the MTAS participated and collaborated in the International Day against Social Exclusion and Poverty on 17th October. Likewise, in 2004 meetings were held and studies were made on the identification of Good Practices.

In 2003 and 2004, the MTAS maintained the collaboration agreements with the Autonomous Communities for developing projects for social mobilisation in the area of social exclusion through the Volunteer Plan. The contribution in 2003 to the actions of this Plan was around 3.3 million euros. Furthermore, through Income Tax for 2003 and 2004, the Ministry subsidises NGOs with volunteer training programmes, for an annual amount of over 3.9 million euros.

Finally, seminars and training courses have continued to be given with the Iberoamerican public bodies fighting against poverty, to train high level professionals.

CHAPTER 4: GOOD PRACTICE

The three good practices selected for this NAP 2005- 2006 are the following:

1. CONSULTATIVE COLLEGIATE BODIES ATTACHED TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND CITIES OF CEUTA AND MELILLA

From the Public Administrations responsible for the public social service policies and the implementation of the European strategy of social inclusion, a drive has been given to social participation and the involvement of civil society as a key element to these policies, by intensifying the creation of consultative collegiate bodies, which have been being introduced for more than a decade. The spectrum of sectors of population taking part has therefore been expanded, as well as the social tissue, from the Councils of Social Welfare established in the Social Service Laws of the Autonomous Communities, and the Sector Councils (the elderly, the disabled, women...), to the organs of participation of the Non-Governmental Organisations of Social Action, the Observatories, the diverse Forums set up, consolidating a participation structure for the planning, co-ordination and joint decision-making of social policies.

In order to fit in this line of action, "good practices" have been applied only to the bodies created or modified in the time of the Plan 2003-2005 and referring to the General State Administration (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs) and the Autonomic Administrations.

2. MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME OF ERADICATION OF SHANTY AREAS IN AVILÉS (ASTURIAS)

This programme started in 1989 with the establishment of the Integration Plan for Ethnic Minorities and the First Plan of Slum Eradication, and culminated in 2004 with the eradication of the last shanty settlements in the municipality.

The overall objective was to eradicate shanty areas by providing standard housing with support measures for the socio-labour insertion of the gypsy population and the encouragement of intercultural coexistence.

The actions of the programme included interventions in the areas of housing, health, training and employment and education.

3. TRAPEROS DE EMAÚS NAVARRA

A non profit making foundation that provides stable employment to 121 people from groups with difficulties in accessing the normalised labour market and which gives waste collection services to seven associations and town halls in Navarra, with four shops (rastros) and a waste recovery and recycling centre.

This social company is engaged in the selective collection of all kinds of urban materials and solid waste. The work is aimed at making use of the natural resources by posing deep respect for nature and using the right technologies.

CHAPTER 5: UPDATE OF MEASURES FOR 2005-2006

STRATEGIC PROPOSAL: MAIN OBJECTIVES AND KEY TARGETS

1. To adapt economic growth to social welfare in a perspective of territorial equity, assuring the reduction of inequalities and foreseeing the appearance or the increase of new socially excluded people or groups.
2. To improve the living conditions of those with fewer resources, by progressively raising the Minimum Wage and the lowest pensions, and the social emergency economic aid.
3. To develop a national system of attention to dependent people that guarantees their personal autonomy and dignity.
4. To ensure equal opportunities and to fight against discrimination, to propitiate cultural recognition and social participation by following the corresponding European strategies, and specifically those of women, immigrants, ethnic minorities, the disabled, people in prostitution, the drug dependent, people with HIV/AIDS, homosexuals, transsexuals, and other people or groups.
5. To create more and better jobs for people with the greatest difficulties within the framework of agreement with the social agents on competitiveness, stable employment and social cohesion.
6. Within the National Health System to ensure attention to the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups of population.
7. To provide quality education for all citizens in effectively equal opportunities and adapted to their needs, with the collaboration of all the components and institutions of the educational community and generally society as a whole.
8. To facilitate access to housing under reasonable conditions by nurturing protected housing and rentals, with priority attention to citizens in greatest difficulty (the young, the elderly, victims of gender violence, the disabled, large families and families with fewer resources).
9. To ensure equality between men and women in employment, working conditions, health and the attribution of family burdens, and to act decidedly against gender violence.
10. To sensitise and mobilise all agents involved in the fight against exclusion: Public Administrations, companies, NGOs and those affected.
11. To draw up policies and promote conditions that favour the reduction of child poverty.
12. To facilitate access to the new technologies of information and communication for the groups under risk of social exclusion in order to reduce the digital gap and avoid new forms of exclusion.

POLICY MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1. EMPLOYMENT AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE 1.1. Promotion of access to employment for people in a situation of or at risk of exclusion

TO ESTABLISH ACTIVE AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE UNEMPLOYED AND THE INACTIVE IN A SITUATION OF OR AT RISK OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- 1.1.1 To promote the integration of people who have to face specific needs in the labour market by developing their employability, increasing job opportunities and preventing all forms of discrimination.
- 1.1.2 To maintain incentives and bonuses to enhance the hiring of people in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion in quality employment.
- 1.1.3 To enhance the public contracting of companies that employ a significant number of people in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion, within the current legal framework.
- 1.1.4 To strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the social and information services, guidance and the labour mediation of the different Public Administrations:
 - 1.1.4.1 By supporting labour mediation for guidance, training and socio-labour insertion.
 - 1.1.4.2 By improving the coverage of the active insertion income for its better application among the protected groups: to extend the duration, create help to motivate employment, reduce the accrual waiting time and simplify the process.
 - 1.1.4.3 By encouraging micro credits and other lines of financing to enhance self-employment for people in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion.
 - 1.1.4.4 By promoting programmes of social accompaniment from the social services for the long term unemployed.
- 1.1.5 To promote the legal regulation of insertion companies.
- 1.1.6 To promote local and regional pacts to encourage employment that might include the most vulnerable groups.
- 1.1.7 To create integral employment centres for people in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion, by establishing bridge structures towards the normalised labour market, in collaboration with NGOs.
- 1.1.8 To promote the modification of the regulations of the Plan of Training and Professional Insertion (FIP Plan-Royal Decree 631/1993) by including the concepts and criteria of the objectives of this Plan.
- 1.1.9 Within the framework of social dialogue and the agreement of social interlocutors, to promote the regulation of the professional activity support units within the framework of the personal and social adjustment services of special employment centres.

OBJECTIVE 1.2. Promotion of access of all resources, rights, goods and services

TO PROVIDE THE MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE AND TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO BASIC RESOURCES FOR THE POPULATION IN A SITUATION OF OR AT RISK OF EXCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH CRITERIA OF EQUITY AND QUALITY

1.2.1 GUARANTEE OF RESOURCES

- 1.2.1.1 To increase the Minimum Wage by 4.5% to 513 euros a month, within a strategy directed at dignifying its amount.

- 1.2.1.2 To increase the amounts of the non-contributory pensions of disability or retirement to guarantee a subsistence in accordance with the satisfaction of the basic needs.
- 1.2.1.3 To increase by 6.55% minimum contributory pensions for those without a dependent spouse and 8.07% for pensions with a spouse, a revaluation above the general adjustment of pensions.
- 1.2.1.4 To promote common basic criteria concerning Minimum Insertion Income (RMI).
- 1.2.1.5 To increase the budgetary resources of RMI and to expand the economic aid to face situations of social emergency and to complement the actions of the processes of social insertion of the RMI.

1.2.2 HEALTH

- 1.2.2.1 To develop the services of the National Health System.
- 1.2.2.2 To develop prevention and awareness actions:
 - 1.2.2.2.1 To prevent the consumption of alcohol and other harmful substances among the young and adolescents, by establishing protocols of co-ordination and action between the areas of health and education, with the collaboration of parents' associations.
 - 1.2.2.2.2 To carry out campaigns to aware and inform on health, guaranteeing access to the corresponding services for the most unprotected people and areas, especially in the area of prostitution and drugs dependence.
 - 1.2.2.2.3 To publish a guide for planning, implementing and evaluating programmes of HIV prevention among people in prostitution.
 - 1.2.2.2.4 Follow-up of the agreement signed between the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs and the *Secretariado General Gitano* Foundation for intervention in health with the gypsy community.
- 1.2.2.3 To develop and pursue the recommendations of the Inter-territorial Council of the National Health System presented in the document "Win Health with Youth".
- 1.2.2.4 To develop specific actions aimed at certain particularly vulnerable groups of population:
 - 1.2.2.4.1 In collaboration with the Autonomous Communities to draw up the mental health strategy of the National Health System.
 - 1.2.2.4.2 To intensify the actions of the National Plan against HIV/AIDS, especially for people in risk practices, by increasing collaboration with NGOs working in preventing HIV in the most vulnerable groups.
 - 1.2.2.4.3 To increase programmes of assistance resources and reinsertion of people with problems of drugs addiction within the framework of the national strategy on drugs.
 - 1.2.2.4.4 To support programmes aimed at people with chronic or terminal illnesses.
 - 1.2.2.4.5 To develop the actions of the Women's Health Observatory.

1.2.3 EDUCATION

- 1.2.3.1 To articulate by the new education law the bases for an inclusive, integrating educational system that guarantees quality with equity.
- 1.2.3.2 To increase schooling at early ages and in post-compulsory education.
 - 1.2.3.2.1 To increase the offer of places in the first cycle of children's education (0-3 years of age).
 - 1.2.3.2.2 To increase the number of free school places in the second cycle of children's education.
 - 1.2.3.2.3 To increase the programmes of initial professional qualification for pupils of over 16 who have not attained the basic objectives of compulsory education.
 - 1.2.3.2.4 To increase the schooling in post-compulsory education.
 - 1.2.3.2.5 To raise the true value of grants by 5%, by increasing the number of beneficiaries of compensatory help to purchase books, didactic material and cover the dining room.
- 1.2.3.3 To enhance the school success of pupils in compulsory education.

- 1.2.3.3.1 To establish programmes of educational reinforcement and improved learning in primary and secondary education.
- 1.2.3.3.2 To increase the reduction of the size of groups in certain subjects to allow more individualised attention and an educational intervention in line with the needs of each pupil.
- 1.2.3.3.3 To promote collaboration of other institutions with the educational centres to develop activities of motivation and school integration.
- 1.2.3.3.4 To establish commitments between the families and the school with measures that improve the output of pupils in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion.
- 1.2.3.3.5 To enhance support programmes on all educational levels for people who suffer from psychic, physical, sensorial disabilities and serious personality or behaviour disorders.
- 1.2.3.3.6 To support immigrant children with specific measures to attend their special circumstances.
- 1.2.3.4 To promote long life learning, citizens' training, equal opportunities and social cohesion.
 - 1.2.3.4.1 To increase the educational offer to the adult population with the necessary flexibility to reconcile learning with other responsibilities and activities in collaboration with the social agents.

1.2.4 SOCIAL SERVICES

- 1.2.4.1 To guarantee access for all citizens to the basic benefits of social services, by developing a network of equipment that provides suitable services to cover emerging social needs, that prevents rejection and propitiates social inclusion and advances in implementing the Social Services User Information System.
- 1.2.4.2 Within the framework of social dialogue and in accordance with the public administrations, to promote the legislative regulation of the care of persons in a dependency situation.
- 1.2.4.3 To carry out experimental integral programmes fighting against social exclusion in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities.
- 1.2.4.4 To encourage actions of equal treatment to avoid discriminatory situations and to enhance equality and solidarity and also attend cultural diversity.
- 1.2.4.5 To develop actions to promote equal opportunities, guaranteeing a decent life and favouring social inclusion.
- 1.2.4.6 To use volunteer promotion actions to develop social solidarity.

1.2.5 HOUSING

- 1.2.5.1 Passing the Housing Plan 2005-2008, which favours access to housing for people in greatest difficulty as they are in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion.
- 1.2.5.2 To promote rented accommodation through:
 - 1.2.5.2.1 The creation of a Public Rental Company, which facilitates the driving of the rented housing market, by giving owners more security and providing a larger offer for tenants and the creation of specific products such as young rental.
 - 1.2.5.2.2 Aid for building rented housing and improved approved financing to make the operations more viable from the development viewpoint.
 - 1.2.5.2.3 Increase of the lines created to mobilize existing empty housing.
 - 1.2.5.2.4 Increase the number of preferential target groups for obtaining help for tenants.
 - 1.2.5.2.5 Special programme of young leased housing.
- 1.2.5.3 To increase the amount of protected housing through:
 - 1.2.5.3.1 To promote the reservation of land for protected housing.
 - 1.2.5.3.2 The use of the public land available to build protected housing.
 - 1.2.5.3.3 To increase both the number of categories and the new types of protected housing.
- 1.2.5.4 To subsidise access to housing with direct aids.

- 1.2.5.5 To support the integral refurbishment of historical buildings and centres and the isolated refurbishment of buildings and housing, as well as the urban residential structures.
- 1.2.5.6 To eradicate shanty areas with relocation programmes agreed between the different Public Administrations.
- 1.2.5.7 To support actions to aware the general population and accompany the people to be relocated.

1.2.6 JUSTICE

- 1.2.6.1 To facilitate and extend access to free justice for the more vulnerable groups (especially the disabled) and the associations of public use that are intended to promote and defend the disabled, and to carry out information campaigns of the existing services.
- 1.2.6.2 To develop the collaboration protocol signed between the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the General Council of Judicial Power, to carry out joint actions aimed at encouraging the mobile teleassistance service for the protection of victims of gender violence.
- 1.2.6.3 To create courts specialised in violence on women.

OBJECTIVE 2. PREVENTION OF RISKS OF EXCLUSION

TO ENCOURAGE MEASURES AIMED AT CORRECTING THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE TERRITORIES, TO FIGHT FAMILY DISINTEGRATION AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO OVERCOMING THE DIGITAL GAP

2.1 TERRITORIAL ACTIONS

- 2.1.1 To advance in the process of introducing inclusion plans in the Autonomous Communities and Cities and to revise and update the current plans.
- 2.1.2 To establish local plans in a number of Local Corporations that represents 50% of the Spanish population.
- 2.1.3 To finance integral programmes developed in rural and vulnerable urban areas.
- 2.1.4 To draw up the Law of Guidance for Rural Development and Agriculture, by motivating the participation and recognition of the rural woman and the inclusion of the young.

2.2 ACTIONS IN FAVOUR OF FAMILIES

- 2.2.1 To encourage the reconciliation of family and working life:
 - 2.2.1.1 By expanding the offer of public and subsidised places for children from 0-3 years of age, especially in areas of social difficulty and with wide timetables, by means of agreements of the General State Administration with Autonomous Communities; by developing attention services for the early childhood, through technical and financial collaboration with NGOs, and; by encouraging the creation of services for children from 0 to 3 in companies or groups of companies.
 - 2.2.1.2 By developing programmes aimed at the family carers through collaboration with the Autonomous Communities.
- 2.2.2 To encourage programmes aimed at guidance and family mediation and the maintenance of meeting points.
- 2.2.3 To implement the measures laid down in the Law on the Protection of Large Families.
- 2.2.4 To encourage social programmes of intervention with families in a situation of social difficulty in collaboration with NGOs.
- 2.2.5 To encourage programmes of family education and attention for disfavoured families, those in a situation of risk and single parent families, in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities.

2.3 ACCESS TO NEW TECHNOLOGIES

- 2.3.1 To guarantee access to new technologies for people excluded or at risk of exclusion through the activities of Red.es (a public entity of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade):

"Todos.es, Todos en Internet", "Telecentros.es", network of interconnection of town councils, public libraries and rural areas and the Rural Internet programme connecting isolated centres.

- 2.3.2 Through the programme FORINTEL, to train NGO managers and give training actions aimed at workers at risk of exclusion and prioritised by the European Social Fund, particularly those that run the risk of being excluded from the labour market and other workers that might be more vulnerable due to their qualifications not adapted to current needs.

OBJECTIVE 3. ACTIONS TO HELP THE MOST VULNERABLE

TO DEVELOP ACTIONS OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIFIC PLANS (DURING THE TIME OF THE PRESENT PLAN) TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION OF PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF OR AT RISK OF EXCLUSION THAT BELONG TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POPULATION GROUPS:

3.1 ELDERLY

- 3.1.1 To develop the Plan of Action for the Elderly (2003-2007) through the following programmes joint financed between the Public Administrations and/or in collaboration with the NGOs:
- 3.1.1.1 Keep the elderly in their habitual surroundings by enhancing the home help social services, teleassistance and economic support to the care of the dependent elderly in their homes.
 - 3.1.1.2 Increase in the number of residential places to guarantee permanent or temporary lodging for people affected by serious problems of personal autonomy and/or family isolation.
 - 3.1.1.3 Maintenance of permanent or temporary assisted places in residences and in day centres and alternative accommodation.

3.2 DISABLED PEOPLE

- 3.2.1 To develop the II Plan of Action for the Disabled (2003-2007).
- 3.2.2 To apply the measures provided in the National Plan of Accessibility (2004-2012).
- 3.2.3 Regulatory development of the Law of Equal Opportunities and Non Discrimination of the Disabled.
- 3.2.4 To approve the I Plan of Action for Disabled Women.
- 3.2.5 To promote means of support for the oral communication of the deaf, and of people with hearing and hearing-sight disabilities.
- 3.2.6 To promote normative regulation to establish a system of infringements and sanctions concerning equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for the disabled.

3.3 WOMEN

- 3.3.1 To develop the actions of the IV Plan of Equal Opportunities between Men and Women (2003-2006).
- 3.3.2 Preparation of a bill to guarantee equality between men and women.
- 3.3.3 Development and application of the Organic Law of Integral Protection Measures against gender violence, especially with respect to the provisions of its Articles 19 and 27:
 - 3.3.3.1 Right to integrated social assistance by means of the co-operation of the three levels of public administrations.
 - 3.3.3.2 Social benefits (economic aids funded by the General State Budgets and managed by the administrations involved in social services).
- 3.3.4 To regulatorily develop the functions of the Special Government Delegation against Violence on Women.

3.4 YOUNG PEOPLE

- 3.4.1 To develop the measures and actions contained in the Youth Plan (2005-2008).

- 3.4.2 To develop personalised itineraries and measures of accompaniment for nurturing the employment and stability of young people in the labour market.
- 3.4.3 To develop positive actions to address the situations of exclusion of groups of youngsters with difficulties in social adaptation, in collaboration with NGOs.
- 3.4.4 Development of the Housing Plan Young Programme 2005-2008, by:
 - 3.4.4.1 Facilitating a change of protected house from a smaller one to a larger one with changes in the personal circumstances, without having to reimburse the aid.
 - 3.4.4.2 Increasing the amount of the aid on deposits for youngsters up to 35 with income up to 3.5 times the IPREM.
 - 3.4.4.3 Creating a specific programme of young housing under leasehold.
 - 3.4.4.4 Promoting specific agreements with Public Administrations and other institutions to promote young housing under leasehold, wherever there is greater demand for housing for youngsters.

3.5 CHILDHOOD

- 3.5.1 To approve the National Strategic Plan of Childhood and Adolescence.
- 3.5.2 To approve the II Plan of Action against the commercial Sexual Exploitation of Childhood and Adolescence.
- 3.5.3 To analyse and evaluate the effective application of the Law of Responsibility of Minors and its regulation (RD 1774/2004).
- 3.5.4 To develop integral, experimental programmes with NGOs: with relation to minors at risk, in a situation of social difficulty, abandoned and execution of judicial measures.

3.6 SPANISH GYPSY POPULATION

- 3.6.1 To promote better coexistence between the different social and cultural groups through the development of programmes of integral social development, which contemplate simultaneous activities in the areas of education, housing and habitat, health, training, employment and social services.
- 3.6.2 To develop actions in relation to equal treatment and opportunities, the training of social agents and exchange of information and good social practices.
- 3.6.3 To develop actions through NGOs, aimed at enhancing employment and the labour insertion of women and young gypsies and the training of intercultural mediators.
- 3.6.4 To improve the systems of participation of the gypsy associative movement through the creation of the State Council of the Gypsy People.

3.7 IMMIGRANTS

- 3.7.1 Along with the social agents, to develop the process of standardisation of foreign workers.
- 3.7.2 To create a joint fund financed by the Public Administrations with two priority objectives: the reception and integration of immigrants and the educational effort.
- 3.7.3 To develop programmes for immigrants, asylum seekers, refugees and the displaced through NGOs, intended to help in receiving and returning them and the resettlement of refugees in Spain.
- 3.7.4 To develop actions for the insertion in the labour market of immigrants in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion, through individualised itineraries integrated in social insertion, joint financed by the European Social Fund.
- 3.7.5 To develop programmes of attention to unaccompanied immigrant children to guarantee their right to education and training for finding work.

3.8 EMIGRANTS

- 3.8.1 To promote actions aimed at their inclusion in the labour market through aid to help their return.

- 3.8.2 To encourage programmes of social attention for situations in special need of returned emigrants.
- 3.8.3 To finance attention programmes for Spanish citizens living abroad in a situation of need or lacking economic income.

3.9 HOMELESS

- 3.9.1 To encourage the inter-autonomic network of resources, lodging and mechanisms for the homeless in towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.
- 3.9.2 To expand and improve the multi-professional teams for social attention in the street.
- 3.9.3 To encourage the creation of low demand resources for the homeless through street projects, day centres with social accompaniment, in collaboration with the NGOs.
- 3.9.4 To design integral programmes to prevent and avoid begging, in collaboration with the NGOs.
- 3.9.5 To continue the reinforcement campaigns to receive the homeless in times of extreme cold.

3.10 PRISONERS AND FORMER PRISONERS

- 3.10.1 To carry out programmes aimed at the social and labour integration of internees, those on parole and former prisoners.
- 3.10.2 To promote programmes aimed at female prisoners with children in their care, with special attention to the educational and leisure aspects, in collaboration with NGOs.
- 3.10.3 To encourage programmes to fulfil alternative measures to prison, in collaboration with NGOs.
- 3.10.4 To develop the INVASIVO programme for the recognition of disabilities among internees in penitentiary centres, in collaboration with the base teams of the Autonomous Communities.

OBJECTIVE 4. MOBILISATION OF ALL THE AGENTS

INVOLVEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC AGENTS IN SOCIAL INCLUSION

- 4.1 To promote discussion in the Spanish Parliament on social exclusion in Spain and the basic lines of action in this area.
- 4.2 To develop the subjects referring to the labour market, social protection and Corporate Social Responsibility over the Table of Social Dialogue.
- 4.3 Awareness, diffusion and discussion on social exclusion, with actions aimed at reporting the NAP, improving the treatment of inclusion in the media, encouraging campaigns that report a truer image of it and the performance of acts, especially on 17th October, the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty in the World.
- 4.4 Involvement of those affected in the programmes of social inclusion, developing activities and forums of debate.
- 4.5 To consolidate, improve and extend the work group of indicators of social inclusion in order to have basic data and indicators that allow the progress made in achieving the objectives of this Plan to be checked.
- 4.6 Follow-up and evaluation of the NAP by:
 - 4.6.1 The Inter-ministerial Commission of the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion.
 - 4.6.2 The Special Commission for the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion, created in the heart of the Sector Conference of Social Affairs.
 - 4.6.3 The Commission of Social Services of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP).
 - 4.6.4 The State Council of NGOs of Social Action, through the Work Group of Employment and Social Insertion.
- 4.7 To draw up a theoretical framework and practical application of the social responsibility of companies within the framework of the Forum of Experts of Corporate Social Responsibility.

- 4.8 Improvement of the training and motivation of professionals, by drawing up an annual training plan for social inclusion aimed at professionals from different social areas and all the Public Administrations.
- 4.9 Improvement of the knowledge of the situation of social exclusion through studies and investigations.
- 4.10 To pass and develop the III State Volunteer Plan (2005-2008).
- 4.11 Support to social inclusion in Latin America, by developing training activities for the politically and technically responsible in public administrations and NGO directors in collaboration with the Spanish Agency for International Co-operation.
- 4.12 To promote collaboration with the different collegiate bodies of consultation, co-ordination and collaboration, created in the area of the Public Administrations, which represent the different sectors and areas of social welfare.

BUDGET

Overall budget of the NAP 2003-2004 and estimate for 2005. Euros					
	2002 (base)	2003-2004	Average increase 2003-04 over 2002 (en %)	2005 (estimated)	Average increase 2005 over 2004 (en %)
Objective 1.1	1.384.836.435	2.682.162.327	-3,2	1.661.409.040	18,1
Access to employment	1.384.836.435	2.682.162.327	-3,2	1.661.409.040	18,1
Objective 1.2	14.758.542.092	31.034.318.418	5,1	16.675.757.238	6,2
Guarantee of resources	10.310.716.515	21.381.374.940	3,7	11.063.548.975	2,6
Social Services	591.356.945	1.357.221.455	14,8	806.905.617	15,0
Access to housing	855.126.016	1.938.583.371	13,4	1.348.566.064	30,3
Education	1.740.119.960	3.661.517.347	5,2	2.045.905.551	11,5
Health	1.232.056.818	2.654.834.377	7,7	1.380.163.709	3,7
Justice	29.165.838	40.786.927	-30,1	30.667.322	49,4
Objective 2.	352.309.163	748.075.041	6,2	465.658.756	19,6
Inclusion/Territorial actions	2.262.296	6.147.787	35,9	3.247.566	6,5
Family support actions	270.738.817	576.679.364	6,5	332.390.718	10,0
Access to ICTs	79.308.050	165.247.891	4,2	130.020.473	54,8
Objective 3.	1.543.770.099	3.550.859.066	15,0	2.195.722.719	17,6
Elderly	475.553.483	1.202.833.146	26,5	778.036.487	21,5
Disabled	401.120.916	907.237.318	13,1	503.987.588	4,9
Women	133.408.777	279.943.458	4,9	146.332.097	2,6
Young	128.490.775	296.619.378	15,4	193.987.221	26,4
Childhood	190.364.556	397.154.089	4,3	217.779.336	3,6
Gypsy population	63.924.468	129.225.944	1,1	67.899.549	3,5
Immigrants and returned emigrants	84.794.740	193.060.891	13,8	209.286.955	112,5
Homeless	18.500.242	43.050.164	16,4	25.406.773	10,8
Prisoners and former prisoners	47.612.143	101.734.677	6,8	53.006.714	0,3
Objective 4.	116.278.346	378.473.765	62,7	255.058.850	26,4
Agents mobilisation	116.278.346	378.473.765	62,7	255.058.850	26,4
Total	18.155.736.135	38.393.888.617	5,7	21.253.606.604	8,6

INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE 1: EMPLOYMENT AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

INDICATORS	Specific	2002			2003			2004			SOURCE
		TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	
Total unemployment rate: number of unemployment individuals in proportion to the total active population		11,47	8,18	16,5	11,73	8,39	16,66	11,38	8,38	15,71	INE. EPA (I Quarter)
Employment promotion in the Public Social Service System (State-Funded Plan).	No. users gaining work	23,365	-	-	22,859	-	-	-	-	-	MTAS. State-Funded Plan Report
Number of beneficiaries of social benefits broken down by main minimum benefits: (annual average)	Bonus to guarantee minimum pensions (contributory)	2.374.472	-	-	2.310.574	-	-	-	-	-	MTAS. Admin. Registers
	Non-contributory pensions	485.796	-	-	488.347	-	-	488.472	-	-	MTAS. IMSERSO
	SOVI pensions	368.068	-	-	359.708	-	-	347.550	-	-	MTAS. BEL and AEL
	Assistance pensions for the elderly and the infirm	49.433	-	-	42.665	-	-	36.761	-	-	MTAS. BEL and AEL
	LISMI financial benefits (minimum income guarantee)	64.606	-	-	56.868	-	-	49.878	-	-	MTAS. IMSERSO
	Non-contributory family benefits per child in family's care	146.646	-	-	161.363	-	-	189.665	-	-	MTAS. AEL
	Active insertion income	50.663	11.356	39.307	16.325	4.682	11.643	39.207	10.273	28.934	MTAS. AEL
	Unemployment benefit	353.935	177.347	176.588	358.812	175.286	183.526	362.780	172.921	189.859	INEM
	Expenditure made on minimum social benefits	Amount of expenditure on social benefits in money subject to resource status (millions euros)	10.940,2	-	-	11.274,8	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of GDP of this same expenditure.		1,57%	-	-	1,52%	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of users of the public network of primary care social services: Number of users attended to in the public system jointly financed by the programmes of the State-Funded Plan	number	3.738.608	-	-	3.969.860	-	-	-	-	-	MTAS. State-Funded Plan Report
	% over population	9,7	-	-	10,3	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditure made on access to public housing	Euros	855.126.016			903.557.924			1.035.025.447			Ministry of Housing and CC.AA.

III National Action Plan on Social Inclusion (2005-2006)

INDICATORS	Specific	2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			SOURCE
		TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	
Suitability rate: Proportion of pupils of the age under consideration who are enrolled in the corresponding theoretical course by sex	12 years of age	85,30	82,40	88,20	84,70	81,90	87,70	-	-	-	MEC. Non-university education statistics. 03/04 provisional data
	14 years of age	71,60	65,60	77,90	70,00	64,20	76,20	-	-	-	
	15 years of age	60,30	54,00	66,90	59,20	52,80	65,80	-	-	-	
Percentage of foreign pupils	Infant education	4,70	4,70	4,70	5,80	5,80	5,80	-	-	-	MEC. Non-university education statistics. 03/04 provisional data
	Primary education	5,40	5,40	5,30	6,60	7,00	6,20	-	-	-	
	Secondary Compulsory Education	4,30	4,20	4,30	5,70	5,70	5,80	-	-	-	

INDICATORS	Specific	2002			2003			2004			SOURCE
		TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	
Expenditure per pupil in public centres (OECD methodology, euros using PPP)	Primary Education	3.884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MEC. Statistics on Public Expenditure on Education.
	Secondary Education	5.225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditure made: % of public expenditure on education over GDP		4,5			4,4			4,4			MEC. Statistics on Public Expenditure on Education.
Percentage of population covered by public health insurance		-			99,52			-			Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs. ENS
AIDS rate per million inhabitants		52,7	-	-	47,0	-	-	-	-	-	MSC. National AIDS Register
Expenditure made: Percentage of public expenditure on health over GDP. Update with health benefits.		5,4			5,4			-			Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs

OBJECTIVE 2. PREVENTION OF EXCLUSION RISKS

INDICATORS	Specific	2002			2003			2004			SOURCE
		TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	
Expenditure made on family social programmes		270.738.817			274.371.380			302.307.984			MTAS and CC.AA.
Percentage of homes with Internet access		17,36	-	-	25,23	-	-	30,85	-	-	INE. TIC-H.

OBJECTIVE 3. ACTIONS IN FAVOUR OF SPECIFIC GROUPS OF MOST VULNERABLE PERSONS

INDICATORS	Specific	2002			2003			2004			SOURCE
		TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	
Poverty rate of persons below 15% of the equivalent national average income	% of Population	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,70	0,60	-	-	-	INE. ECPF
Number of beneficiaries of Minimum Insertion Incomes		82.541	-	-	97.370	-	-	96.839	-	-	MTAS: Data collected from CC.AA
Expenditure on minimum insertion income		250.604.681			296.043.280			328.521.446			MTAS: Data collected from CC.AA

III National Action Plan on Social Inclusion (2005-2006)

INDICATORS	Specific	2002			2003			2004			SOURCE
		TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	TOT	V	M	
Number of formal complaints by women for abuse by the spouse or similar(ex-spouse, partner, boyfriend or exboyfriend)		43.313			50.090			57.527			Institute of Women's Affairs. Preparation undertaken using data from the Ministry of the Interior.
Expenditure made on Care Programmes for the Disabled		401.120.916			426.873.136			480.364.182			MTAS, CC.AA.and ONCE
Young offenders: Proceedings against minors in Public Prosecutor's Office		30.445	-	-	27.857	-	-	-	-	-	Report of the State Prosecutor's Office
Number of protection measures for minors: Registration in protection measures (tutorage, residential and family fostering)	Tutorage	5.722	-	-	6.072	-	-	-	-	-	MTAS. Basic statistics on Child Protection. D.Gral of Families and Childhood, based on data collected from CC.AA
	Fostering in homes	7.020	-	-	8.703	-	-	-	-	-	
	Fostering in families	4.161	-	-	3.503	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of beneficiaries of gypsy development programmes made by AA.PP	Integrated Gypsy Care Projects	94.905	-	-	123.844	-	-	113.013	-	-	MTAS and CCAA (Estimated data)
Expenditure made on Care Programmes for the Spanish Gypsy Population	All Gypsy Care Projects	63.924.468			63.638.961			65.586.983			MTAS and CCAA
No. foreign workers registered in the Social Security in employment		831.658	531.086	300.543	925.280	589.645	335.610	1.076.744	681.486	395.232	MTAS (B.E.L.)
Expenditure made on Care Programmes for Immigrants and Returning Emigrants.		84.794.740			94.588.021			98.472.870			MTAS and CCAA
Average daily capacity of the Network of Centres for the Homeless		12.585	-	-	13.439	-	-	-	-	-	EPSH 2003. INE.
Average Daily Number of users of the Network for the Homeless		9.416	-	-	9.784	-	-	-	-	-	EPSH 2003. INE.

AEL: Year Book of Employment Statistics

BEL: Gazette of Employment Statistics

CC.AA.: Autonomous Regions

ECPF: Permanent Survey of Family Budgets

ENS: National Health Survey

EPA: Active Population Survey

EPSH: Survey on the homeless

INE: National Institute of Statistics

INEM: National Employment Institute

LISMI: Law on the Social Integration of the Disabled

MSC.: Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs

MTAS: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

ONCE: National Organisation for the Spanish Blind

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

PPP: Purchasing Power Parity

SEEPROS: European System of Social Protection Statistics

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

SOVI: Obligatory Old Age and Invalidity Insurance

TIC-H: Survey on Information and Communication Technologies in Households