

National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion. 2024-2030

1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1. CONTEXT AND NEED FOR THE STRATEGY.....	5
1.2. ANALYSIS OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK.....	6
2. OUTCOMES OF THE PREVIOUS STRATEGY	31
2.1. BACKGROUND.....	32
2.2. ASSESSMENT OF THE STRATEGY FOR PREVENTING AND FIGHTING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION 2019-2023.....	33
2.3. MEASURES AND LAWS APPROVED DURING THE EFFECTIVE TERM OF THE PREVIOUS STRATEGY.....	35
<i>GOAL 1. COMBAT POVERTY</i>	35
<i>GOAL 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE</i>	36
<i>GOAL 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AGAINST LIFE-CYCLE RISKS</i>	43
<i>GOAL 4. EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT POLICIES</i>	52
3. DIAGNOSIS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN SPAIN	60
3.1. GENERAL INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND EXCLUSION	61
3.2. GENERAL INDICATORS OF INEQUALITY	80
3.3. PROFILES OF POVERTY IN SPAIN.....	83
3.3.1. Age	83
3.3.2 Sex	86
3.3.3 By type of household	88
3.3.4 Nationality and country of birth	89
3.4. POVERTY AMONG THE ADULT POPULATION	92
3.4.1 Education and training	95
3.4.2 Employment	98
3.4.3 Poverty and inflation.	104
3.4.4. Housing	105
3.4.5 Healthcare, dependency, and disability	107
3.4.6. Poverty in rural areas.	108
3.5. CHILD POVERTY IN SPAIN.....	111
3.5.1 Specific dimensions of child poverty: origin of parents	117
4. NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PREVENTING AND FIGHTING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION 2024-2030	120
4.1. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH FOR IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY	121
4.2. STRATEGIC MAP.....	123
4.3. LINK BETWEEN THE STRATEGY AND ITS FRAMEWORK OF REFERENCE	128
4.4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION LINES FOR EACH OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.....	161
CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	161
CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	165
CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	171
CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	175
5. GOVERNANCE	179



5.1. OPERATIONAL PLANS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE STRATEGY..... 180

5.2. STRATEGY EVALUATION SYSTEM..... 182

6. ANNEXES..... 188

ANNEX 1. INFORMATION SOURCES AND INDICATORS 189

ANNEX 2. FUNDING OF THE STRATEGY 200

ANNEX 3. DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION 201

1. Introduction

1.1. Context and need for the Strategy

The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030 responds to the commitment of the Government of Spain to cohesion, social progress, and suitable coverage of the needs of citizens, paying special attention to the most vulnerable people, in situations of poverty or social exclusion.

This Strategy continues the path initiated by its predecessor, the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2019-2023, but it goes further in the main aim of maintaining and developing the Welfare State in Spain, through a reinforced and sustainable social protection system, within the reach of the entire population, with special attention to people in situations of greater vulnerability due to poverty or social exclusion

The approval of a new Strategy is intended to maintain and expand efforts to respond to the current social challenges, once the Covid 19 pandemic has been overcome, but still feeling the effects of the war due to Russia's aggression against Ukraine, which continues to affect the economic and social situation in Europe. The purchasing power of households has been strongly impacted by the high inflation of recent years, notably in the energy and food sector, and also by an increase in housing and rental prices, which has particularly affected the most vulnerable segments of the population in a situation of poverty or social exclusion.

The Strategy also seeks to respond to the main structural challenges facing Spanish society, such as, among others, those arising from digitalisation, the ageing of the population, gender inequality, rurality, and climate change.

The sum of these factors explains the persistence of high levels of inequality and risk of poverty and social exclusion, despite the reduction achieved during the effective period of the previous Strategy 2019-2023. Special attention must also be paid to the situation of certain groups in vulnerable situations such as people with disabilities, homeless people, or the Roma population.

In order to continue making progress in the fight against poverty and social exclusion, the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030, through the Secretary of State for Social Rights, has led the preparation of this National Strategy, with a participatory and consultative methodology, taking into account the regional and institutional configuration and the map of distribution of powers between the various administrations.

As long as it remains in force, the development and implementation of this Strategy will be open to the voluntary collaboration of the Autonomous Regional Governments and Administrations and Local Corporations, as well as to all actors in the private sector, social partners, civil society, and in particular the Third Sector of Social Action.

Furthermore, the implementation of the National Strategy will be carried out through Operational Plans for Execution and Monitoring, in accordance with budgetary availability, each year. Therefore, the National Strategy contains no budgetary estimate, nor does it entail any commitment in terms of expenditure.

1.2. Analysis of the strategic framework

The new Strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030 has been designed in line with the strategic framework and corresponding policies on the European and international level. On the global level, it is consistent with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations 2030 Agenda, contributing especially to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). On the European level, it is aligned with the European Pillar of Social Rights and its Action Plan, which sets several objectives that the Member States have to achieve to fulfil the commitments made for 2030. It is also related to the various community instruments, such as the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), which will be the main mechanism of community funding to support structural reforms in the labour, social, education and training spheres.

The approval of this new Strategy is considered by the European Commission to be a favourable condition for the availability of ESF+ funds, also anticipating the upcoming negotiation and approval of the first Strategy to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion at the EU level.

At the national level, the Strategy is also linked to other Plans and Strategies in force with a direct impact on the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion. It includes the actions carried out on the basis of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (RTRP) as a roadmap to achieve a solid, inclusive, and resilient economic reconstruction. In addition, it incorporates the actions provided for in other strategic documents focused on vulnerable populations such as children and adolescents; young people; the homeless; the Roma; people with disabilities or people with mental health problems, among others.



2030 AGENDA AND THE UN'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, better known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was approved in September 2015 among 193 countries. *"They are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of people around the world."* They do so by setting 17 objectives and their 169 corresponding targets.



The alignment of any strategy or public policy with specific objectives such as those established in the 2030 Agenda is important because it provides strength, consistency, and direction in efforts, thus contributing to the achievement of common objectives. Alignment

with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is especially important as these objectives are universal and address critical challenges at the global level. Two of them are directly linked to the management of the fight against poverty and inequality:

- SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.

In addition to these two objectives, the following are also fundamental in the fight against poverty and social exclusion:

- SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- SDG 4: Quality education
- SDG 5: Gender equality
- SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy
- SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth
- SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

SDG 1. NO POVERTY

The aim is to eradicate extreme poverty worldwide and to reduce poverty in all its forms and dimensions. SDG 1 is essential to achieving a more just and equitable society, as poverty is one of the main barriers to human and socio-economic development.

This is an extremely broad objective that incorporates measures aligned with increasing income and better income distribution, access to basic services and appropriate social protection measures.

SDG 1 goals:

- Eradication of extreme poverty.
- Reduction of relative poverty in all its dimensions.
- Implementation of social protection systems.
- Guarantee of access to basic services and financial resources.
- Resilience to environmental, economic, and social disasters.

SDG 10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Inequality is one of the problems that most affects society today. This aspect includes, among others, inequality of opportunities, access to resources, economic inequality or inequality derived from status. These inequalities affect people who are in a situation of greater vulnerability, increasing the risk of suffering social exclusion among many other problems arising from this situation.

This SDG refers to the need to redouble efforts to eradicate poverty and the intergenerational transmission of poverty among the most vulnerable groups.

SDG 10 goals:

- Growth in the income of the population in poverty.
- Promotion of social, economic, and political inclusion.
- Ensuring equal opportunities.
- Adoption of fiscal, social, and social protection policies.

SDG 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The aim of universal healthcare coverage is to ensure that everyone can access quality health services without having to get into financial difficulties. Inequalities continue to be a fundamental challenge for universal healthcare coverage. Coverage of reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services tends to be higher among those who are wealthier, better educated and live in urban areas, especially in low-income countries.

SDG 4. QUALITY EDUCATION

Goal 4 seeks to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

This SDG is linked to social investment in people through equitable and inclusive education with a focus on children, adolescents, and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. Also through measures that promote the improvement of the employability of the most vulnerable groups.

SDG 5. GENDER EQUALITY

Goal 5 seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Although significant progress has been made in recent decades, there is still a long way to go, especially, in those countries where women and girls are still deprived of their most basic rights, lack decision-making power over their own lives and are attacked on many levels.

In Spain and in neighbouring countries, it is important to continue to make progress in the eradicating forms of violence, in measures in favour of work/life balance and co-responsibility in the personal sphere or a greater representation of women in political, economic, and public life.

Gender equality, as stated in the SDGs, "is not only a fundamental human right, but one of the essential foundations for building a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world". Taking the gender perspective into account in the analysis of poverty allows us to understand the specific inequalities and differences that affect men and women. This is essential for developing more effective policies and programmes that address the underlying causes of poverty and promote gender equality.

SDG 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Goal 7 aims to ensure access to clean and affordable energy, which is key to the development of agriculture, business, communications, education, health, and transport. And, therefore, it is also key in the fight against energy poverty and, ultimately, poverty. To ensure universal access to affordable electricity by 2030, it is necessary to invest in clean energy sources, such as solar, wind power, and thermal. Expanding infrastructure and improving technology to provide clean energy in all developing countries are crucial objectives that contribute to both development and the environment.

SDG 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Goal 8 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all, so that there are opportunities to find work that is productive and provides a decent income, workplace safety and social protection for families, as well as better prospects for personal development and social integration.

SDG 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Goal 11 aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. There are millions of people who currently live in slums, or in similar conditions in cities, but many of these cities are not prepared for this rapid urbanisation, and the development of housing, infrastructure and services is overwhelmed. In addition, most urban growth occurs in small cities and intermediate towns, exacerbating inequalities and urban poverty.

SDG 17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Collaboration between entities, bodies and public administrations is a tool that is essential when it comes to achieving objectives, as it enables the pooling of efforts and resources, as well as establishing synergies.

The great challenge of poverty prevention and eradication inevitably involves forging alliances that allow effective collaboration and coordination between the different agencies, at all territorial levels, and agents directly and indirectly involved in their "management".

EUROPEAN PILLAR OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

This document proclaims the social rights of European citizens and seeks to promote equal opportunities, fair working conditions and social protection and inclusion. As stated in point 12 of the preamble:

“The aim of the European Pillar of Social Rights is to serve as a guide towards efficient employment and social outcomes when responding to current and future challenges which are directly aimed at fulfilling people’s essential needs, and towards ensuring better enactment and implementation of social rights”

KEYS TO THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY IN THE EUROPEAN PILLAR OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

Social protection and social inclusion

- Assistance and support for children
- Social protection
- Unemployment benefits
- Minimum income
- Pensions and old age benefits
- Health
- Inclusion of people with disabilities
- Long-term care
- Housing and homeless assistance
- Access to essential services

Equal opportunities and access to the labour market

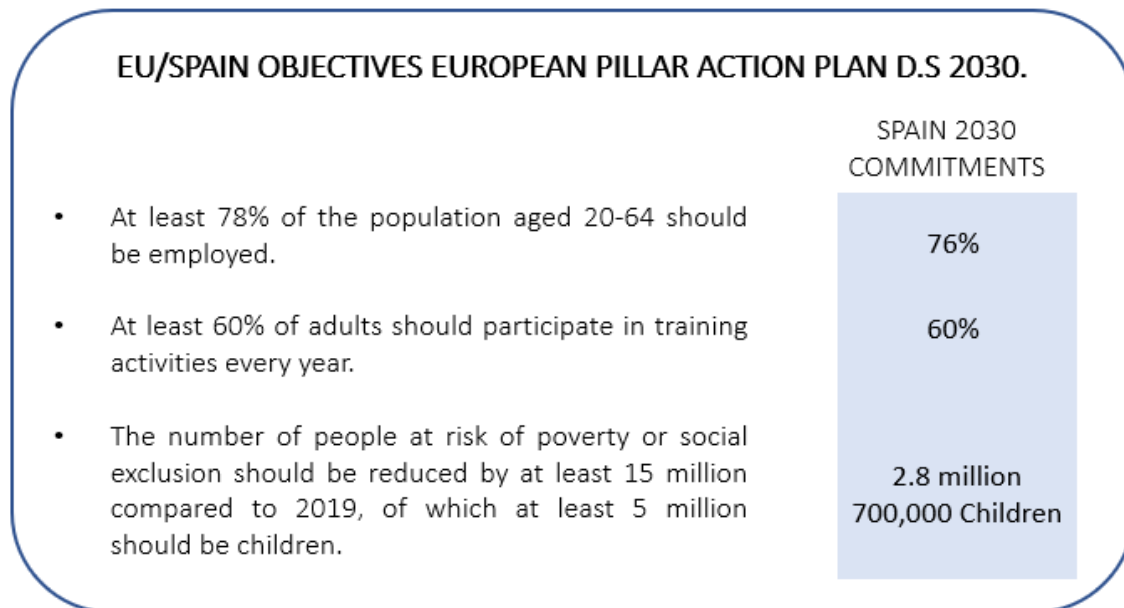
- Education, training and lifelong learning
- Gender equality
- Equal opportunities
- Active support for employment

Fair working conditions

- Secure and adaptable employment
- Salaries
- Work-life balance

It is, therefore, a document whose principles are almost entirely linked to the fight against poverty and social exclusion. The chart above shows the rights that we have considered to be of greatest importance.

With the aim of putting the Plan into practice, 4 years after its creation, in March 2021 the European Commission presented the **Action Plan of the European Pillar of Social Rights**. This Plan includes global objectives for the EU and national objectives to be met by 2030.



If we focus on the poverty reduction objective, by 2030 the poverty and/or social exclusion rate, hereinafter AROPE rate, for the Union as a whole should stand at 17.3%, compared to the current 21.9%. Spain was one of the first countries to send its national targets at the beginning of 2022, and one of the countries to set the most ambitious targets. Thus, Spain's commitment is to reduce the AROPE rate in the general population by 6.05 p.p. to reach a rate of 20.2% in 2030. In the child population, the target is to reduce the AROPE rate by 8.6 p.p. to reach a rate of 22.7% by 2030. This means that at least 2,815,790 people should be lifted out of poverty or social exclusion, of which 713,033 should be children and adolescents under 18 years of age, based on a baseline of 2,595,000 children and adolescents.

RECOVERY, TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE PLAN (RTRP)

The Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan is a Country project that maps out, in a consistent and coordinated manner over time and in relation to the set of national and EU economic policy instruments and the SDGs, the roadmap for the modernisation of the Spanish economy, the recovery of economic growth and job creation, for a solid, inclusive and resilient economic reconstruction after the Covid 19 crisis, as well as to meet the challenges of the next decade. It has a three-fold objective:

- to boost activity and job creation to counteract the impact of the pandemic in the short term;
- to support a process of structural transformation that will allow potential growth to be increased in the medium term, and;
- to strengthen resilience in the long term, moving towards more sustainable and inclusive development.

It is organised around 10 major lever policies that group together 30 components and are affected by four transversal axes and 6 major objectives aligned with the European pillars of the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism, which also affect the different components across the board.

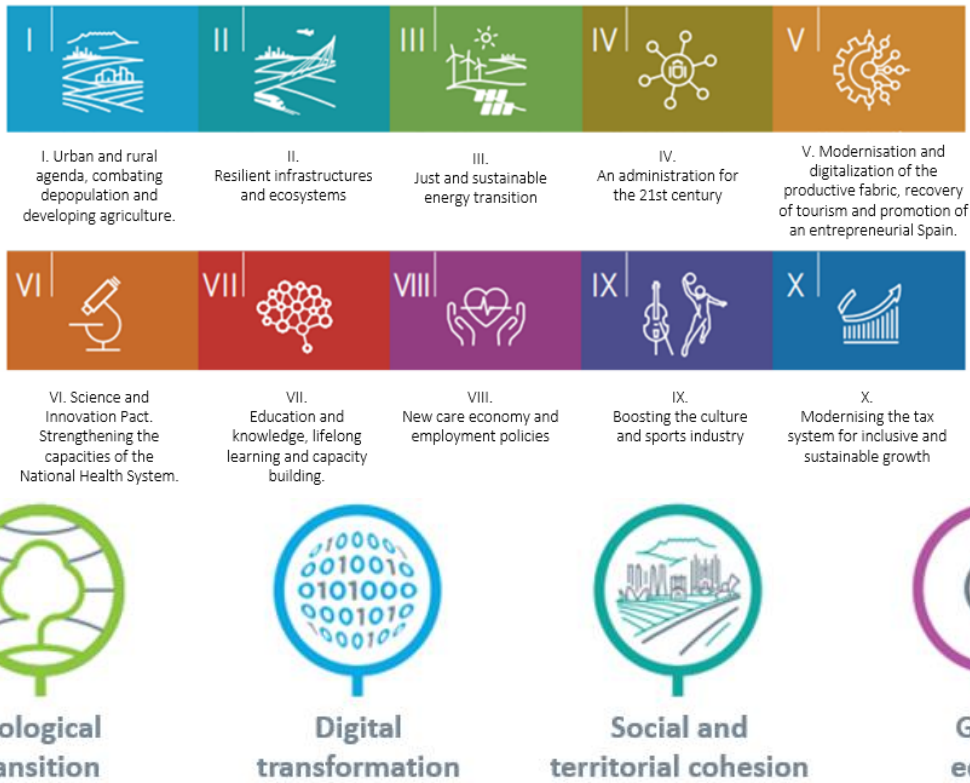
Transversal axes of the RTRP:

Aims of the RTRP:

- Boost the green transition.
- Boost digital transformation.
- Smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth.
- Promote social and regional cohesion.
- Healthcare, economic, social, and institutional resilience, and crisis readiness.
- Policies for the next generations, children, and youth, including education and skills.

For the analysis of the RTRP reference framework, its 10 lever policies are analysed, identifying which components of the total of 30 proposed in the Plan are most directly linked to poverty and social exclusion.

Lever Policies of the RTRP:



Within these 10 levers, 30 components are included that allow all the programmes to be implemented with consistent investments and reforms for the transformation and modernisation of Spain.

Some of these components are directly linked to the prevention of poverty and social exclusion:

Lever I. Urban and rural agenda, fight against depopulation and development of agriculture

In Lever I, *Component 2* stands out. *Implementation of the Spanish Urban Agenda: Housing restoration and urban regeneration plan*, which includes effective measures with an impact on women and vulnerable groups through the fight against energy poverty and the Affordable Rental Housing Plan. This component focuses on the need to plan the future of cities in a strategic, transversal, and integrated way, so that the policies and actions that impact on them can be consistent, including those with a clear social component. For this reason, it also focuses on the importance of housing rehabilitation and the increase in the social housing stock or affordable rent as a key element in the social protection of the most vulnerable groups.

Lever IV: An Administration for the 21st century.

Lever IV is linked to the search for the effectiveness and efficiency of public policies. In this regard, the RTRP stresses that a transformation of the economy and society is not possible without modernisation and digitalisation of the public administration. The *Component 11. Modernisation of public administration agencies, which includes the digitalisation and streamlining of processes*, for the efficient provision of services to citizens.

Lever VI. Pact for science and innovation. Strengthening the capacities of the National Health System

Lever VI through its *Component 18. Renewal and expansion of the capacities of the National Health System* is linked to social protection, specifically in the field of health. In addition, it pursues a public health system that will be a guarantor of universal and cohesive health protection.

Lever VII. Education and knowledge, continuous training, and capacity building

All the action lines of the lever VII policy are aimed at social investment in people through the improvement of qualifications to enhance their labour integration:

- *Component 19. National Digital Skills Plan (digital skills).*
- *Component 20. Strategic Plan to boost Vocational Training*
- *Component 21. Modernisation and digitalisation of the education system, including pre-school education (0- 3 years).*

Lever VIII. New care economy and employment policies

Comprehensive care for the most vulnerable people requires a set of policies that enable their full social and labour inclusion. Thus, lever VIII is linked to two essential elements in the fight against poverty:

- **Component 22. Emergency Plan for the Care Economy and reinforcement of equality and inclusion policies.** This component includes the following reforms:
 - ✓ R1: Strengthen care for dependants and promote a change in the model of support and long-term care.
 - ✓ R2: Modernise public social services and provide them with a new regulatory framework through the approval of a National Framework Act.

- ✓ R3: Enact a new law for the protection of families and the recognition of their diversity to protect the various types of existing family structures and the determination of all those benefits and services to which they are entitled according to their characteristics and income levels.
- ✓ R4: Reform the humanitarian reception system and applicants for international protection in Spain.
- ✓ R5: Improve the system of non-contributory economic benefits of the General State Administration.
- ✓ R6: Strengthen guarantee mechanisms to ensure a higher level of protection of rights in certain cases where the consumer is particularly socially and economically vulnerable.

Along the same lines, component 22 includes the following **investments** to be made:

- ✓ I1: Long-term care and Support Plan: de-institutionalisation, equipment, and technology.
 - ✓ I2: Social Services Modernisation Plan: Technological transformation, innovation, training and strengthening of childcare.
 - ✓ I3: Spain Accessible Country Plan.
 - ✓ I4: Plan España protects you against male sexist violence.
 - ✓ I5: Increase the capacity and efficiency of the asylum seeker reception system
 - ✓ I6: Social Impact Fund, dedicated to investments that pursue a social/environmental impact
- **Component 23. New public policies for a dynamic, resilient, and inclusive labour market is linked to training and employment and the development of the social economy as a source of job opportunities.** This component includes, among others, the following reforms:
 - ✓ R2: Measures to eliminate the gender gap
 - ✓ R3: Regulation of the work of home delivery workers by digital platforms
 - ✓ R5: Modernisation of active employment policies
 - ✓ R7: Review of grants and bonuses for employment contracts
 - ✓ R10: Simplification and improvement of the level of unemployment assistance

Along the same lines, component 23 includes some of the following **investments** to be made:

- ✓ I1: Youth employment
- ✓ I2: Employment Women and gender mainstreaming in public policies to support activation for employment
- ✓ I4: New regional projects for rebalancing and equity
- ✓ I5: Governance and promotion of policies to support activation for employment
- ✓ I7: Foster inclusive growth by linking social inclusion policies to the Minimum Income Scheme, in Spanish “Ingreso Mínimo Vital” (IMV)

Lever X. Modernisation of the tax system for inclusive and sustainable growth

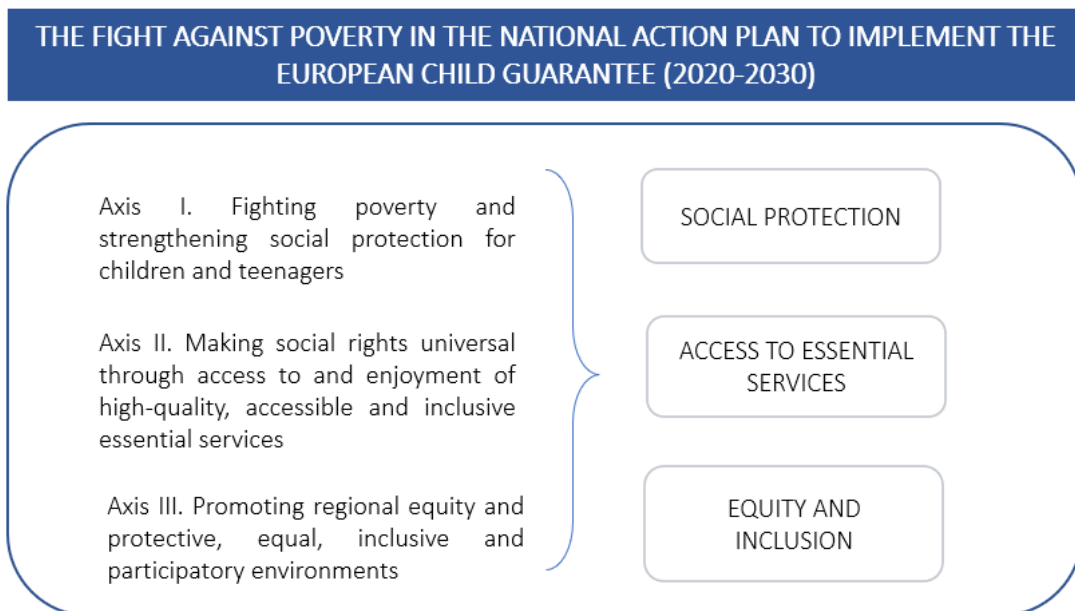
The last lever related to the fight against poverty and social exclusion is Lever 10 through all its components; these are aimed at adapting the tax system to the reality of the twenty-first century and seek to increase its progressive and redistributive nature. It is therefore a lever that focuses on an economic policy in favour of a fairer distribution of wealth. Its component 30 is linked to the sustainability of the pension system and, therefore, also to guaranteeing income for the older population.

- Component 27. Measures and actions to prevent and combat tax fraud
- Component 28. Adapting the tax system to the reality of the twenty-first century
- Component 29. Improving the effectiveness of public spending
- Component 30. Long-term sustainability of the public pension system within the framework of the Toledo Pact

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN CHILD GUARANTEE (PAEGIE) 2022 - 2030

This Plan includes the perspective of the rights of children and young people from the main international treaties, regulations and agreements and is the national and European reference framework for improving the quality of life and opportunities of this segment of the population.

Specifically, this Plan has the following mission *“To promote the implementation of measures by the public authorities, in close cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, which guarantee equal enjoyment of rights, prevent and combat social exclusion and child poverty, ensure equal opportunities, prevent discrimination, and foster the active participation of vulnerable children and teenagers in the policies that affect them, breaking the cycle of poverty and social exclusion, and guarantee the essential inclusive rights and high-quality services for vulnerable children in Spain.”*



The 3 axes of the PAEGIE are fully aligned with the fight against poverty and social exclusion among the younger population.

- The objectives linked to increasing the level of income in households with children and adolescents (NNA) are included in Axis I.
- Axis II on the universalisation of social rights integrates elements for the social protection of the most vulnerable population; It addresses education, health care and healthy eating and the need for adequate housing as essential elements in social protection. Axis III focuses on promoting equity, inclusion and participation through measures that put the needs of children at the centre.

STATE HOUSING PLAN 2022-2025

The National Housing Plan prioritises the promotion of renting and access to housing for the most vulnerable people. Its execution is conditional on the co-funding of a certain percentage of the measures by the Autonomous Communities.

It sets short and medium-term objectives, both aimed at preventing and combating poverty and promoting the universal right of access to housing. The medium-term objectives are aimed at increasing the supply of affordable or social rental housing. In the short term, the focus is on the facilitation of direct rental support, as shown below:

- Facilitate access to housing by means of direct rent grants to citizens with limited means and young people
- Facilitate immediate access to housing for victims of gender-based violence and in other extreme situations (evictions, homeless people, and other particularly vulnerable people) through direct funding for rent and utility and community expenses of up to 100% of the rent and these expenses.
- Grants to young people for home buying in towns, cities, or small population centres.
- Promote the supply of rental housing with funding to landlords for the payment of rental income protection insurance.

3RD STRATEGIC PLAN FOR EFFECTIVE EQUALITY OF WOMEN AND MEN 2022-2025 (PEIEMH)

The Third Strategic Plan for Equal Opportunities is the Government's main instrument to guide the measures that need to be implemented to move ahead in the achievement of equality between women and men in all areas. It aims to serve as a framework and strategic plan in the General State Administration as a whole to design its action plans towards common objectives.

Although the gender variable must be addressed across the whole spectrum in the fight against poverty, we highlight axis II of the PEIEMH, which includes action lines linked to the prevention and fight against poverty.

Poverty prevention in the Strategic Plan for Equal Opportunities.

AXIS II. Economy for life and fair distribution of wealth:

- Work line 1. Employment: building a high-quality labour market with equality for women.
- Work line 2. Care and time: promoting the recognition of the right to care and a socially just reorganisation of care and time.
- Work line 3. Resources: combating the feminisation of poverty and job insecurity.
- Work line 4. Ecological and social sustainability: moving towards sustainable environments for life.

NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS IN SPAIN 2023-2030

The ENPSH 2023-2030 was approved by the Council of Ministers on 11 July 2023, and is a plan promoted by the current Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and 2030 Agenda to address homelessness in Spain. The strategy proposes a framework for action to address the situation of more than 28,500 homeless people in Spain, with the aim of reducing the number of people in an involuntary street situation by 95% in the next seven years. The aim is to provide a comprehensive and coordinated response from all public administration agencies, promoting policies that improve the situation of homeless people, one of the most serious expressions of exclusion and social vulnerability in Spanish society.

The prevention and fight against homelessness in the new 2023-2030 strategy. General aims of the new strategy:

- Eradicate street homelessness.
- Prevent people from being on the street.
- Prevent the chronification of street homelessness.
- Prevent and offer a rapid response to street situations in higher-risk profiles and to newcomers to the homelessness care system capacities of the Public Employment Services.

The main quantitative objective is to reduce the number of homeless people by 50% by 2028 and 95% by 2030. In qualitative terms, the measures aimed at promoting the autonomy of homeless people stand out, as well as providing individualised solutions for different situations of homelessness.

The strategy will be in force until 2030 and a mid-term evaluation will be carried out in 2028, as well as a final assessment of the results once the strategy period has ended.

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ROMA EQUALITY, INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATION 2021-2030

The Roma Strategy is designed according to the objectives set as priorities by the European Framework for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the Roma for 2030 and with the participation of all the actors involved (General State Administration, Autonomous Communities, local entities, Roma Associative Movement, and academia) in the policies that affect the Roma

The Roma strategy is implemented through two operational plans (2023-2026 and 2027-2030) with monitoring and evaluation through annual reports and mid-term and final evaluations. Every two years, the European Commission's national contact point in Spain for the National Strategies (the Directorate-General for Family Diversity and Social Services) must present a progress report on the implementation of the Strategy.

The National Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the Roma People 2021-2030 in Spain is structured around three main axes, the first linked to the fight against poverty and social exclusion:

- **Axis 1: Social inclusion axis:** It addresses the strategic lines of education, employment, housing and essential services, health and poverty, social exclusion, and the digital divide.
- **Axis 2: Equal opportunities and non-discrimination axis:** It includes the action lines of anti-Gypsyism and non-discrimination, equality between men and women and against violence against women, and promotion and recognition of Roma culture.
- **Axis 3: Participation and empowerment axis:** corresponds to the participation of the Roma population and the Roma associative movement.

The specific objectives for Axis 1, which is linked to the fight against poverty and social exclusion, are detailed below:

- **Education:** it addresses the increase in schooling and the participation of the Roma in all Early Childhood Education, the reduction of school segregation at every stage of education, the eradication of illiteracy and increase in the education and training of the adult population, the reduction of discrimination and the increase in the academic success of students of both sexes in the compulsory stages and the continuation of study in post-compulsory stages.
- **Employment:** it addresses the increase in the employment rate, the reduction of job insecurity and discrimination against the Roma, reducing the number of young people who neither study, nor work, nor are in education or training, the increase in the participation and empowerment of women in the labour market and the qualification and reskilling of people who engage in street vending.
- **Housing and other essential services:** it includes measures for the eradication of slums and substandard housing, the reduction of segregation, the guarantee of access to essential services and basic amenities and the reduction of discrimination in access to housing.
- **Health:** The strategy seeks to improve the state of health and reduce social inequalities and discrimination in the health sphere among the Roma, throughout the life cycle, with special emphasis on Roma children and Roma elderly.
- **Poverty and social exclusion and the digital divide:** it seeks to reduce the incidence of poverty and social exclusion, especially among children. It also improves access to economic and social benefits and reduces the digital divide in the Roma population as a whole.

STATE STRATEGY FOR THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS 2023-2030

Despite the fact that in Spain the law for the protection of children against violence is one of the most advanced in the world, there are still many challenges to be addressed. Among them, the extremely high prevalence of **child poverty**, as it impacts access to and enjoyment of children's rights, which is why this Strategy is very related to the Strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030, in addition to the PAEGIE. In addition, as already mentioned, Spain committed to reducing its at-risk-of-poverty and exclusion rate from 26.2%, in 2019, to 20.2% by 2030. The reduction in AROPE for children will be 8.6 percentage points, which would be equivalent to about 713,003 fewer children and adolescents at risk of poverty and exclusion, on a baseline of 2,595,000 children.

The mission of this National Strategy for the Rights of Children and Adolescents is to implement the action of the State and the Administrations as a whole around eight strategic areas and a series of objectives to be achieved by 2030.

The **eight strategic areas** are as follows:

- Active citizenship of children in our democratic society
- End child poverty and social inequality
- Strengthen the comprehensive and equitable development of children and adolescents in a healthy environment
- Strengthen the comprehensive development of children and adolescents in the spheres of education and culture
- The right to family, alternative care, and deinstitutionalisation
- The comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence
- The protection and social inclusion of migrant children and adolescents
- Guarantee children's rights in the digital environment.

YOUTH STRATEGY 2030

The 2030 Youth Strategy "Foundations for a new social contract with youth" arises from a process of reflection on what society we want to have in ten years' time, and on how we can build a more egalitarian, sustainable, and socially just present and future for young people as well as for society and the environment in general.

This Strategy is in line with the European Union Youth Strategy 2019-2027, whose priority objective is "to enable young people to become the architects of their own lives, to support their personal development and their path to autonomy, to strengthen their resilience and to equip them with life skills so that they can deal with a changing world".

This Strategy is part of the reference framework because young people are a population group with higher rates of poverty and unemployment. A fact that illustrates this: the relative poverty rate for young people stood at 30.3% in 2021, 7 percentage points above the rest of the population.

The **aims** of the Strategy include:

- Guarantee inclusive, equitable and high-quality education and training, and lifelong access to culture and learning
- To guarantee the full autonomy of young people, through decent employment and entrepreneurship.
- To enable the effective emancipation of young people, the development of their life objectives and freely chosen parenthood
- To guarantee comprehensive health and quality of life for all adolescents and young people
- Guarantee the full inclusion of groups of young people and teenagers at serious risk of social exclusion or subjected to dual discrimination.
- To make rural areas a space of opportunities for young people and promote the green transition
- To incorporate young people and associated youth as actors in their own right in the co-governance of youth policies

SPANISH DISABILITY STRATEGY 2022-2030

This Strategy is conceived with an intersectional approach and a gender perspective, to settle a debt with women and girls with disabilities and will respond to other challenges across the board such as the climate emergency, the demographic challenge, and the needs of people with disabilities living in rural areas. Due to the fact that people with disabilities are a group that is vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion (the AROPE rate in 2019 for the general population was 23.60%, while for the population with disabilities it stood at 48.90%), it is considered that this Strategy should also be part of the reference framework of the Strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030.

Among the **aims** of the Disability Strategy are: To reduce the high levels of poverty among the disabled population, and in particular among women with disabilities, by strengthening social

benefits so as to offset the extra costs of disability and ensure a suitable standard of living. Likewise, the Strategy seeks to promote accessible and affordable housing options for people with disabilities, promoting emancipation and leading an independent life through different formulas and offsetting their particular difficulties of access.

Its **strategic axes** are as follows:

- Active citizenship and full exercise of human rights
- Social inclusion and participation
- Personal autonomy and an independent life
- Support for families
- Equality and diversity
- Universal design and accessibility
- Territorial cohesion, data and statistics, governance and civil dialogue, leadership and cooperation, innovation and digitalisation, sustainable development.

SPANISH STRATEGY OF ACTIVE SUPPORT TO EMPLOYMENT 2021-2024

This strategy proposes a new comprehensive framework of active employment and labour intermediation policies to be implemented jointly by the State and the Autonomous Communities. It is a key opportunity to promote an unprecedented, bold, and profound reform in the model of Active Employment Policies throughout the National Employment System. This framework will encompass a global strategic vision and includes five strategic and complementary objectives that for the first time put people and companies at front and centre, as shown in the following table.

Prevention of poverty in the Spanish Strategy of Active Support to Employment 2021-2024.

Aims of the new strategy:

- Focus on people and companies.
- Consistency with productive transformation.
- Orientation towards results.
- Improvement of the capabilities of Public Employment Services.
- Governance and cohesion of the National Health System.

Active employment policies are possibly the most important element in the prevention of poverty and social exclusion and are the essence of measures in social investment in people.

This Strategy ends on 31 December 2024 and a new Strategy 2025-2028 is currently being developed collaboratively within the National Employment System between the public employment services (state and regional) and the social partners.

FRAMEWORK OF MEASURES TO COMBAT ENERGY POVERTY

The National Strategy against Energy Poverty (2019-2024) has been a significant milestone because, among others, it establishes, for the first time, a definition of the situation of energy poverty and vulnerable consumers and makes a diagnosis of the situation in Spain.

With the aim of promoting the energy transition towards a sustainable energy model and protecting vulnerable consumers, it has promoted action lines to reduce this social problem.

Once the effective term of this Strategy has ended, a new strategic planning framework will be set up within which actions and public policies will be promoted to comprehensively address this problem. It will include initiatives such as the electricity social bonus and others aimed at guaranteeing access to energy in an affordable and sustainable way.

PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY

This Strategy is a general coordination project in the field of public health in Spain, with a global and comprehensive character that pursues health results through functional changes in public health, and specific action plans and programmes. It lays the foundations to strengthen our public health system and provide it with a roadmap that seeks to guarantee the full exercise of the population's right to health. In addition, between 2022 and 2026 it will be the instrument that articulates and links the different public health initiatives developed in Spain with those developed internationally. The Public Health Strategy highlights inequalities and inequities in health, unfair, systematic, and avoidable differences in health among certain vulnerable groups of the population. It is at this point that it is linked to the present National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion.

The Public Health Strategy is structured along **four strategic lines**:

- Strategic Line 1: strengthen public health to improve the health of the population.
- Strategic Line 2: update public health surveillance and ensuring responsiveness to health risks and emergencies
- Strategic Line 3: improve the health and well-being of the population through disease prevention, promoting lifestyles, and fostering healthy, safe, and sustainable environments
- Strategic Line 4: promote health and health equity of the population throughout life

MENTAL HEALTH STRATEGY OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM (2022-2026)

Within the framework of the Law on Cohesion and Quality, the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the regional administrations, developed the first Mental Health Strategy of the National Health System (SNS), which was published in 2006 and subsequently updated for the period 2009-2013, which serves as a tool and reference for the deployment of programmes and actions that have been developed in the National Health System to address and mental health care.

The current Strategy was developed thanks to the work and consensus of the autonomous communities, experts from different disciplines, scientific societies, and patient associations, and was approved by the CISNS in December 2021.

The Mental Health Strategy, together with the Mental Health Action Plan, represents an inter-institutional and multidisciplinary commitment to improve mental health care at all levels and areas of the NHS, as well as to provide comprehensive care and support to all people with mental health problems and their families, and to promote a comprehensive and community care model that enables their recovery and social inclusion.

The objective of the Strategy is to provide a useful tool for improving the emotional well-being of the population, providing comprehensive care for people with mental health problems, supporting their families and promoting a comprehensive and community care model that encourages recovery and social integration. This is why it is considered a Strategy to be taken into account as a reference for the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030.

The different recommendations are formulated through 10 strategic lines:

- **Line 1:** Autonomy and rights. Person-centred care.
- **Line 2:** Promotion of the mental health of the population and prevention of mental health problems.
- **Line 3:** Prevention, early detection, and care for suicidal behaviour.
- **Line 4:** Care for people with mental health problems based on the community recovery model.
- **Line 5:** Mental health in childhood and adolescence.
- **Line 6:** Family care and intervention.
- **Line 7:** Coordination.
- **Line 8:** Participation of the general public.
- **Line 9:** Training.
- **Line 10:** Research, innovation, and knowledge

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2030

This Strategy aims to ensure a social, ecological, and economic transition towards the 2030 Agenda. Regional and local administrations, civil society, the private sector, academia, and citizens as a whole participated in drawing up the document.

The 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy follows a structure in which a total of 8 country challenges are identified, against which 8 accelerator policies are proposed. In addition, each of these policies specifies priorities for action, always articulated in accordance with the Recovery Plan. In addition, the Strategy makes a detailed diagnosis of the country's situation based on the eight challenges mentioned above and presents priorities for action that combine public policies of different levels and forms. It is viewed as a Strategy that is intricately linked to this Strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030 mainly due to the identified country challenge 1.

The **country challenges** set out in the Spanish strategy are:

- End poverty and inequality
- Tackle the climate and environmental emergency
- Eliminate the gender inequality gap and put an end to discrimination
- To overcome the inefficiencies of an overly concentrated and dependent economic system
- To end job insecurity
- To reverse the Crisis in Public Services
- To end global injustice and threats to human rights, democratic principles, and the sustainability of the planet
- To revitalise our rural environment and face the demographic challenge

SPANISH URBAN AGENDA

The Spanish Urban Agenda (AUE) is a strategic and non-normative document that aims to promote strategic and integrated planning of towns and cities. Through the use of its methodology and with a clear practical function, the implementation of the AUE through the Action Plans launched by the Local Entities, guarantees, through its methodology, a reflection on the vulnerabilities and opportunities of towns and cities in relation to its 10 Strategic

Objectives, guaranteeing in all cases, a transversal and integrated vision of urban and territorial policies. Among these objectives, SO 6 seeks to promote social cohesion and equity and OE8 to guarantee access to housing, objectives to which it is especially linked to the Strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030.

Although the Urban Agenda does not have its own funding, having strategic planning in accordance with its methodology is a requirement to be able to access European funding for urban policies and a criterion for assessment and alignment with the rest of the aid and grants that can have an impact on towns and cities.

The **10 strategic objectives** of the Urban Agenda are:

- **Strategic objective 1:** Land use planning and zoning: use land rationally, conserve and protect it.
- **Strategic objective 2:** Prevent urban sprawl and revitalise the existing city.
- **Strategic objective 2:** Prevent and reduce climate change impacts and improve resilience.
- **Strategic objective 4:** Manage resources sustainably and foster the circular economy.
- **Strategic objective 5:** Encourage proximity and sustainable mobility.
- **Strategic objective 6:** Foster social cohesion and seek equity.
- **Strategic objective 7:** Encourage and foster the Urban Economy.
- **Strategic objective 8:** Guarantee access to housing.
- **Strategic objective 9:** Lead and foster digital innovation.
- **Strategic objective 10:** Improve instruments of intervention and governance.

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR A NEW MODEL OF CARE IN THE COMMUNITY: A DE-INSTITUTIONALISATION PROCESS (2024-2030)

This Strategy seeks to transform the support and care system so that everyone, especially those who have more support and care needs and/or a more complex situation, can carry out their chosen life objectives in the community, on equal terms with other people and are not forced to live according to a specific life system. It is mainly aimed at people who need support and care, especially people with disabilities, elderly people in a situation of dependency, children, adolescents in the protection system and young people who have gone through it, and the homeless. In this regard, it is necessary to highlight the differences by sex that exist in this area, since women account for 69.8% of elderly people living in Residential Care Services, compared with 30.2% men.

Moreover, in Spain almost 70% of families in a situation of dependency are cared for only by a female family member (daughters, mothers, and partners). Because it is aimed at

populations at risk of poverty and/or social exclusion, it is considered a strategy that is intricately linked to this Strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030.

The Deinstitutionalisation Strategy is structured around five axes:

- **Axis 1** Prevention of institutionalisation dynamics
- **Axis 2** People participation and social awareness
- **Axis 3** Transforming care and support models
- **Axis 4** Development of services for the transition to community living
- **Axis 5** Enabling conditions for deinstitutionalisation

Key conclusions from the framework analysis:

- Consolidation of coherence - alignment of plans at regional-national-European-international levels
- A wide range of measures, plans and strategies in the various areas and sectors that make it possible to address the prevention and fight against poverty and social exclusion in a comprehensive and multidimensional way and also to measure them through multiple indicators.
- Need to review and expand the transversal axes. Explore digitalisation, sustainability, and territorial differences in greater depth (between regions and municipalities, urban-rural gap, etc.).

2. Outcomes of the previous Strategy

2.1. Background

This new Strategy continues the path initiated by its predecessor, the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2019-2023, whose main objective has been to maintain and develop the Welfare State in Spain, using all the mechanisms available to the social protection system, with special attention to those aimed at people in vulnerable situations.

Thus, the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2019-2023 (ENPLPES 2019-2023) is designed to respond to the commitment of the Government of Spain to social cohesion and progress, within the framework of the Welfare State, giving suitable coverage of the needs of citizens and paying special attention to vulnerable people, in situations of poverty or social exclusion.

The main aim of this strategy was to maintain and develop the Welfare State in Spain, using all the mechanisms available to the social protection system, with special attention to all those aimed at the full social inclusion of people in vulnerable situations.

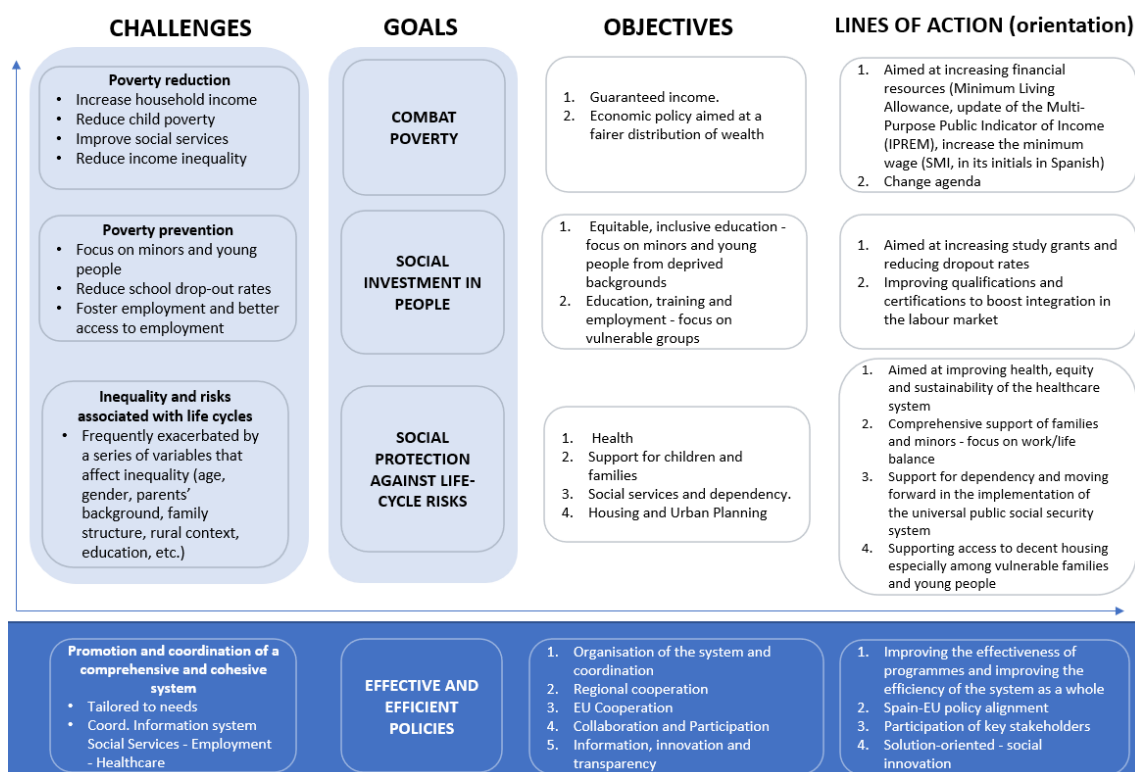


It was a Strategy aligned with the most important European and international programmes and policies that were part of the strategic framework at the time it was developed. Inspired by the Europe 2020 Strategy, it was formulated in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights and aligned with the SDGs through its participation in the implementation of the Spanish Action Plan of the 2030 Agenda and its Country Challenge 1: *End poverty and inequality*.

The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030 is a response to the same commitments, within the current strategic framework, described in section 1.2. *Analysis of the strategic framework*.

2.2. Assessment of the Strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2019-2023

The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030 had a comprehensive and multidimensional approach, including palliative and preventive measures to reduce poverty and social exclusion and improve people's opportunities. It responded, therefore, to the need to prevent and combat poverty and social exclusion in Spain, in order to guarantee a fairer and more egalitarian society.



It was structured around four targets addressing policies aimed at preventing and protecting from poverty, investing in education, training, and employment, providing social protection, and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of policies. In total, it included 13 objectives and 85 action lines.

These aims, with their respective objectives and action lines, were aligned with the main challenges facing Spanish society then, and to a large extent, also today. These challenges, derived from the economic and social changes that are taking place with increasing speed and as a result of the combination of a multitude of factors, often uncontrollable, make it difficult to trace the action-result of many public policies.

These were very complex challenges with figures that, with the data for 2017, showed a harsh reality for a very important part of Spanish society. The photo of that moment showed Spain at the top of the poverty rate at the European level, especially among the younger population (28%), a very unequal distribution of income according to the variables age and family structure, social benefits with a lower impact than expected on the poverty rate and 10 points lower than the European average and an information system at the partial state level that it did not include information on almost 40% of social interventions.

In each of the Strategy's annual Operational Plans, the most up-to-date data to date were collected on the evolution of poverty, social exclusion and inequality, the measures carried out in accordance with the Strategy's action lines and the budget allocated to them.

In addition to this qualitative and economic reflection, section 3, which addresses the Diagnosis of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Spain, shows a balance of the evolution of some indicators of poverty, social exclusion, and inequality during the last 4 years, which have been used as a reference to evaluate, through them, the evolution of the Strategy, during its effective term.

2.3. Measures and laws approved during the effective term of the previous strategy.

The following tables include a summary of the main measures approved during the implementation period of the previous strategy:

GOAL 1. COMBAT POVERTY

Objective 1.1 GUARANTEED INCOME	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 1.1. Progress towards developing a Minimum Income Scheme , in Spanish “Ingreso Mínimo Vital (IMV), starting by rolling out a programme of child benefits that offers greater coverage and greater protection against vulnerability.	Approval of the Minimum Income Scheme (IMV), on the basis of Royal Legislative Decree 20/2020, of 29 May. Progressive increases in the IMV.					
L 1.2. Update the Public Multiple-Effect Income Index (IPREM), to provide greater protection with the allowances and benefits that use it as a reference	Increase in the IPREM.					
L 1.1.3 Guarantee, simplify and organise state-run benefits and allowances, by improving coordination with the Autonomous Communities.	Amendment of unemployment benefit for workers over 52 years of age.					
	Social and economic measures to deal with COVID-19: Regulation in Royal Legislative Decree 11/2020, of 31 March 11/2020, of 31 March. Royal Legislative Decree 8/2020, of 17/03, on extraordinary urgent measures to deal with the economic and social impact of COVID-19. Extension approved of the COVID grant with Royal Legislative Decree 11/2021, of 27 May. Receipt of contributory unemployment benefit/temporary suspension of employment contract, even if there are not enough contributions in the event of a Temporary Redundancy Plan (ERTE), in force until 31/03/22.					
	Non-contributory orphan's benefit for victims of gender violence.					
	Royal Legislative Decree 6/2022, 29 March- alleviate the consequences of the rise in energy prices.					
	Agreements with Autonomous Communities for the promotion and consolidation of the Digital Social Card system.					
	Special unemployment benefit for workers subject to the special employment relationship.					
L 1.1.4 Ensure the sustainability of the pension system	Royal Legislative Decree 28/2018, of 28 December, for the revaluation of public pensions (2019).					

Objective 1.1 GUARANTEED INCOME	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	Revaluation of pensions and other benefits paid by the social security system and extraordinary increase in retirement pensions in 2023.					
L 1.1.5 Increase the Minimum Interprofessional Wage (SMI) to ensure a sufficient income from paid employment.	Approval of the minimum wage (SMI, in its Spanish initials) in the amount of 900 euros/month from 1 January 2019, approved through Royal Decree 1462/2018, of 21/12 and increases in subsequent years, reaching 1,134 euros/month in 2024 according to Royal Decree. 145/2024					

Objective 1.2 POLITICAL ECONOMY	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 1.2.1 Change Agenda <i>(Measures and programmes that guide the Government's action in the reforms that Spain must undertake, and the vast majority are included according to their nature in other objectives)</i>	Prepared by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training and the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030 with recommendations for working effectively in the care of vulnerable families.					
	Labour Reform approved in Royal Legislative Decree 32/2021, of 28/12 with four of the reforms identified in Component 23 of the RTRP.					
	Enactment of Law 12/2023 of 24 May on the Right to Housing.					

GOAL 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE

Goal 2.1 EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L2.1.1. Set up a revised legal framework that increases opportunities for education and training for all students, contributes to the improvement of educational results and meets the demand for an equitable, quality education.	Enactment of Law 4/2019, of 7 March, on the improvement of the conditions for the performance of teaching and teaching in the field of non-university education. Draft Law amending the Organic Law on Education 15/02/2019.					
	Enactment of the New Education Act - Council of Ministers on 3 March 2020.					
	Organic Law on the Arrangements for and Integration of Vocational Training. Strategic Plan to boost Vocational Training of the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism (RRM).					
	Approval of Organic Law 3/2022, of 31 March, on the organisation and integration of Vocational Education and Training. LOMLOE (Organic Law 3/2020, of 29/12, - amending Organic Law 2/2006, on Education).					
	Preparation and publication of the Royal Decrees on the organisation of the VET System Preparation and publication of common assessment frameworks for teachers- Regulatory implementation of the principles and approaches of Organic Law 3/2022, of 31 March.					

Goal 2.1 EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 2.1.2 Expand and reform scholarship and grant programmes.	Approval of the "Royal Decree on Thresholds" regulating the system of scholarships and study grants for the 2019-20 academic year (12 July 2019 in the Council of Ministers).					
	Reinforcement of the system of scholarships and grants for students (approval of Royal Decree 14/2022, of 1 August, on economic sustainability measures).					
L 2.1.3 Enhance early intervention and schooling (age 0-3), targeting, in particular, the most disadvantaged groups.	Programme to promote schooling in the first cycle of Early Childhood Education.					
L 2.1.4. Reduce grade retention rates through measures and programmes that strengthen the basic skills, with diagnostic assessments to devise a suitable advisory board	Reinforcement, Orientation and Support Plan (PROA+) 20-21.					
	Programme for the Creation of Personal and Family Support and Guidance Units for educationally vulnerable students, specifically aimed at students at risk of repeating and dropping out of the education system.					
L 2.1.5 Develop programmes to compensate for the effects of unequal backgrounds (cultural, social, economic, etc.) in education and promote educational inclusion.	Implementation of various programmes under the RTRP and ERDF funds to offset the effects of inequalities of origin, the Compensatory Education programme continues to be developed.					
L 2.1.6 Organise remedial education programmes in primary and secondary school to prevent academic failure and drop-out	Ongoing support project "Support for the fight against early school leaving".					
L 2.1.7 Promote inclusive education for children and adolescents with special educational needs	Inclusive Education Scheme. Activities of the State Observatory of School Coexistence of two working groups: Cyber coexistence and Emotional Well-being. Reinforcement of the bullying hotline service - studies on coexistence and bullying.					
	Project "Fighting Disparities in Access to Inclusive Education in Portugal, Italy and Spain" – to overcome obstacles that limit the presence, participation, and achievement of all students and to strengthen the capacity of the education system.					
L 2.1.8 Avoid discrimination in the classroom and promote peaceful coexistence	Queen Letizia Programme for Inclusion. Master Plan for School Coexistence.					
L 2.1.9 Foster paths to better skills that recognise formal and non-formal learning and allow re-entry to education and training so that people can improve their qualifications	Progress in 2020 work to amend Royal Decree 1224/2009, of 17 July, on the recognition of professional competences acquired through work experience Incorporation in 2022 of the accreditation of basic competences in the procedures for the recognition and accreditation of professional competences. Preparation and publication in 2023 of the regulatory framework that regulates the procedure for the accreditation of basic skills among the adult population.					
L 2.1.10 Promote FP (vocational education and training and professional certificates) education, improving coordination	Alliance for Vocational Education and Training. Redesign basic vocational education and training.					

Goal 2.1 EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
between the education system, the labour market, and the business environment	Creation of Digital Classrooms Network in Vocational Education and Training for digital skills development and education and training of the general population. It continues with entrepreneurship classrooms, advanced digitalisation classrooms, the call for innovation projects in applied research and knowledge transfer in vocational training and carrying out actions within the framework of the Alliance for Vocational Education and Training. Work continues on updating the FP training catalogue.					
L 2.1.11 Set up initiatives and gateways to education and training that will encourage the groups with the greatest risk of dropping out to continue their studies	Organisation of flexibility strategies in vocational education and training, included in the new regulatory framework, organising measures to improve access to and retention in these courses.					
L 2.1.12 Review the mechanisms for updating the training courses offered to ensure a good match between the supply of and demand for skills.	Decree 659/2023, of 18 July, which implements the organisation of the Vocational Education and Training System					
L 2.1.13 Intensify the role of the advisory services and structures in promoting lifelong education as a path to equal learning and employment opportunities.	Inclusion of the Career Guidance Units (UOCs). Gender orientation actions will be carried out to promote female or male participation in training cycles where they have little or no participation.					
	Launch of the FP Conecta platform, a tool for sharing information on job vacancies/applications, training, and other initiatives for actors in the VET system. Career Guidance Units (UOCs) in existing Mentor Classrooms. Gender orientation actions will be carried out to promote female or male participation in training cycles where they have little or no participation.					
L 2.1.14 Bridge the digital divide by preparing people for the digital economy and the newly employment niches of added high-value	Call for the Next Generation Broadband Extension Programme (PEBA-NGA) to execute ultra-fast broadband deployment projects in the national territory "INNOVATIA 3.8" programme to promote women's entrepreneurship in the fields of science and technology.					
	Digital skills education programmes: National Plan for Digital Skills and Digital Skills Programme for Children (CODI), CERES Programme and OER Programme, later connected schools programmes.					
	Connectivity vouchers for SMEs and vulnerable groups (ÚNICO Programme).					
	School Code 4.0 Programme that aims to implement the mechanisms and processes necessary to roll out and facilitate the development of digital skills related to computational thinking and programming for teachers and students in state-funded schools and colleges.					

Goal 2.2 EDUCATION & TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L2.2.1 Promote active policies for the unemployed and those with a greater risk of exclusion from the labour market.	Official State Gazette (BOE) of 12 May Order TES/406/2020, of 7 May, which distributes grants in the field of employment territorially for the financial year 2020.					
	Reincorpora-T (“Get Back to Work”) Three-Year Plan (2019-21) to prevent/reduce long-term unemployment. Youth Employment Action Plan (2019-2021) to combat unemployment and the job insecurity of youth employment. Youth Guarantee Plus Plan 2021-2027 (GJ+) for decent work for young people.					
	The Labour Reform, approved in Royal Legislative Decree 32/2021, of 28 December, the guarantee of job security and the transformation of the labour market. Royal Decree 378/2022, of 17 May, regulating direct grants from the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration in the sphere of social inclusion.					
	Royal Legislative Decree 1/2023, of 10 January, on urgent measures regarding incentives for employment and improvement of the social protection of artists.					
	Law 3/2023, of 28 February, on Employment, establishes the framework for the organisation of public employment policies and regulates the structures, resources, services, and programmes that make up the National Employment System.					
	L 2.2.2 Encourage the hiring of people who have greater difficulty finding employment (youth, women after childbearing and rearing, Roma women, people with disabilities, socially excluded people, homeless people, female victims of gender violence, etc.) by improving their employability.	"Empléate desde la Igualdad" (Get employed with Equality) programme for the social and labour integration of women in difficulty, run by the IMIO (Women and Equal Opportunities Institute).				
Programmes to promote labour integration of transsexual persons.						
Grants for NGO and Autonomous Community projects to promote the employability and reintegration into the labour market of people with addictions.						
"Network of Companies for a Society Free of Gender Violence".						
Development of a training and integration programme for women victims of gender-based violence or trafficking and sexual exploitation.						

Goal 2.2 EDUCATION & TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	<p>Creation of the Social Inclusion Seal, approved in Royal Decree 636/2022, of 26/07 to encourage the hiring of people who experience greater difficulty in finding employment (MISSM).</p> <p>Incentives for the employment of recipients of the Minimum Income Scheme, in Spanish “Ingreso Mínimo Vital” (IMV) by helping them to make employment more compatible with the IMV (2022).</p> <p>Bonuses for contracts of people in vulnerable situations and grants (INUVE) for projects against poverty and social exclusion to encourage the hiring of people who experience difficulty in finding employment.</p>					
	<p>Ministry of Equality – Implementation of the Co-Responsible Plan (promoting work-life balance)</p>					
	<p>Women's Institute for Digital Literacy Programmes (CERES, REA, etc.).</p>					
	<p>Youth Guarantee Plus Plan 2021-27.</p>					
<p>L2.2.3. Support the less qualified when transitioning between jobs</p>	<p>Integrated individualised labour integration pathways for migrants and applicants for international protection to support less qualified people in transition intervals between jobs.</p>					
	<p>Modular offering for employed and unemployed people in terms of sustainability Programmes continue to provide grants to other government agencies for the recruitment of unemployed workers.</p>					
<p>L 2.2.4 Support initiatives to promote entrepreneurship that will lead to quality employment.</p>	<p>Actions to support entrepreneurship, especially in the case of young people, such as the National Young Entrepreneurs Contest, promoted by INJUVE.</p>					
	<p>Support Programme for Self-Employment and Business Creation, which includes grants for social insurance contributions for the capitalisation of unemployment benefits and promotion of territorial economic activity.</p>					
	<p>Measures deployed in response to the Cumbre Vieja volcanic eruption on the island of La Palma have been extended until June 2023 with regard to entitlement of the self-employed to the benefit for cessation of activity until 30 June 2023.</p>					
<p>L 2.2.5. Foster the social economy and other forms of solidarity-based economy</p>	<p>Funding for companies through calls for grants.</p>					
	<p>Establishment of the Social Economy Board for Recovery, a space for dialogue and cooperation aimed at assessing the impact of the crisis due to the Covid19 pandemic on the Social Economy.</p>					

Goal 2.2 EDUCATION & TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 2.2.6 Facilitate occupational and functional mobility	Credit supplement for a call for the granting of state-funded grants aimed at the implementation of nationwide training programmes for the acquisition and improvement of professional skills related to technological changes and digital transformation, aimed primarily at employed people.					
L 2.2.7 Reduce the wage gap, especially between women and men	Royal Legislative Decree 6/2019, of 1 March, on urgent measures to guarantee equal treatment and opportunities between men and women in employment and occupation.					
	Royal Decree 901/2020, of 13 October, regulating equality plans and their registration, and amending Royal Decree 713/2010, of 28 May, on the registration and filing of collective bargaining agreements.					
	Royal Decree 902/2020, of 13 October, on equal pay between women and men					
L 2.2.8 Improve the employment mediation mechanisms, individualised attention, and the public-private partnership model, in addition to improving the public employment services	Law 03/2023, of 28 February, on Employment, aims to improve employability and labour intermediation.					
	Royal Decree 438/2024, of 30 April, which implements the Common Portfolio of Services of the National Employment System, and the guaranteed services established in Law 3/2023, of 28 February, on Employment in continuous improvement					
L 2.2.9 Promote the implementation of regulations to increase the training provided under training contracts and apprenticeships, to guarantee their quality and improve working conditions	Royal Legislative Decree 8/2019, of 8 March, on urgent measures for social protection and combating job insecurity in the working day.					
	Updating of the catalogue of professional qualifications through the processing of 45 Royal Decrees and Ministerial Orders that establish or update these qualifications					
	Effective regulation of training and apprenticeship contracts The existing ERTE model is reviewed and the RED mechanism for flexibility and stabilisation in employment is created - Royal Legislative Decree 4/2022, of 15 March, approved the procedure and setting up the RED Fund for the application of Temporary Redundancy Procedures (ERTEs).					
L 2.2.10 Improve the control over training contracts and apprenticeships, paying special attention to training activities and work experience contracts	Royal Legislative Decree 32/2021, of 28 December, on urgent measures for labour reform, on urgent measures for labour reform, the guarantee of stability in employment and the transformation of the labour market.					
	The simplification of contracts (reform 4) and reduction of the temporary employment rate.					

Goal 2.2 EDUCATION & TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 2.2.11 Set up measures to combat precarious employment and 'false' self-employment.	Royal Decree 893/2024, of 10 September, regulating the protection of health and safety in the sphere of family home service					
L 2.2.12 Promote reserved market contracts for social initiative placement companies and special employment centres.	In continuous improvement					
L 2.2.13 Organise preventive measures against all types of discrimination in employment for reasons of age, sex, disability, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, ethnic group, or religion.	<p>Programmes such as the Promotion of cultural diversity, equal treatment and non-discrimination, the prevention of racism, xenophobia, and associated intolerance in the workplace, co-funded by the ESF (European Social Fund), and the Management of diversity in companies.</p> <p>Law 15/2022, of 12 July, comprehensive for equal treatment and non-discrimination</p>					
	<p>Law 4/2023, of 28 February, for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGBTI people</p> <p>Launch of the LGTBI 028 service for information and comprehensive care on LGTBI rights and hate crimes due to LGTBI-phobia</p>					
	<p>Royal Decree 1026/2024, of 8 October, implementing the planned set of measures for equality and non-discrimination of LGBTI people in companies</p>					

GOAL 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AGAINST LIFE-CYCLE RISKS

Objective 3.1. HEALTH	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 3.1. 1 Guarantee the economic, social, and political sustainability of a universal, quality, public health system that is free to end-users.	Development of the Health Promotion and Prevention Strategy in the Spanish NHS. Measures aimed at promoting effective and equitable access to the Spanish NHS for people resident in Spain. The Strategic Framework for Primary and Community Care was approved in 2019 and the Primary and Community Care Action Plan in 2021 and continues to be implemented to this day.					
L3.1.2 Safeguard the universal coverage of the National Health Service (Spanish initials, SNS)+ L 3.1.4 Promote effective, equitable access to the SNS for the residents of Spain regardless of their criminal, administrative, employment or family status, income, residence, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression or nationality	Strategy of the Equity Fund or Health Cohesion Fund.					
	Approval of aid and grants in collaboration with several consumer associations, consumer cooperatives, public and private institutions during 2019 and 2020.					
L 3.1.3 Design a pharmaceutical co-payment system that is not a barrier to access to medications, especially for the most vulnerable groups	Analysis of the current system of pharmaceutical contribution to reform it and establish a fairer system. Regulatory amendments to the Law on guarantees and rational use of medicines and health products by means of Law 11/2020, of 30 December, on the General State Budget for 2021 and in 2019, the amendment of 2 regulations addressing co-payment.					
L 3.1.5 Promote strategies and programmes to improve the health and lifestyle of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, people with addictions, the Roma population, people infected by HIV, convicts, those aged out of foster care, people from immigrant backgrounds, the homeless, etc.	Approval in the Territorial Council of Social Services and Dependency of 10/10/2019 the National Alzheimer's Plan 2019-2023 and implementing of some measures.					
	Government Authority for the National Plan on Drugs: annual transfers to the Autonomous Communities and annual grants to town and city councils.					
	Projects aimed at combating AIDS and preventing these diseases, in collaboration with the third sector, through calls for grants. Plan for the Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis in Spain, aligned with the "End TB" Strategy. Programmes for the care of people with addictions continue to be developed and implemented. Social Pact for Non-Discrimination and Equal Treatment associated with HIV. Strengthening and promoting strategies and programmes aimed at improving the health and lifestyles of vulnerable groups (2021).					

Objective 3.1. HEALTH	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	Development of the Health axis of the National Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021-2030					
	Updating of the Spanish NHS's portfolio of common services, adding new benefits aimed mainly at children, women, and people with disabilities.					
	First Youth Action Plan 2022-2024. It updates and specifies the challenges of the Youth Strategy 2022-2030. First National Plan for the Healthy Well-being of People with Disabilities 2022-2026, I Plan for the Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis alongside the Spanish Disability Strategy 2022-2030.					
L 3.1.6 Work on the social factors that affect health in coordination with the social and health services, and with the involvement of the general public, to provide a comprehensive response to the health-related challenges of the most vulnerable groups	Preparation (2022) and approval of the (2023) National Plan for the Reduction of Childhood Obesity 2022-2030.					

Objective 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 3.2.1. Reinforce attention for vulnerable people and families	Call for grants for the reception of applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection.					
	Approval of Organic Law 8/2021 of 4 June 2021 on Comprehensive Protection of Children and Teenagers against Violence.					
	Strategy to Eradicate Violence against Children and Teenagers approved					
	Family Protection and Child Poverty Response Programme					
	National Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation 2021-2030					
	Measures against trafficking and exploitation of human beings - National Strategic Plan against Trafficking and Exploitation of Human Beings 2021-2023. Implementation of the Operational Plan for the Protection of the Human Rights of Women and Girls Victims of Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and in Prostitution Contexts (2022 - 2026), "Roadmap". Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, which consolidates a framework of rights for victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and pimping.					

Objective 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	Law 4/2022 of 25 February 2022 on protecting consumers and users facing situations of social and economic vulnerability approved. It entered into force on 2 March 2022.					
L 3.2.2. Support families at risk of poverty that have under-age children by making it easier to balance work and family life	Royal Legislative Decree 5/2023, of 28 June, which includes measures in the workplace that come into force, such as new paid leave, strengthening work-life balance, adaptation of working hours and unmarried partnerships					
	Royal Legislative Decree 2/2024 ¹ , of 21 May, approving the accumulation of breastfeeding leave, was approved					
	Extension until 30 June 2022 of the MECUIDA PLAN, through Royal Legislative Decree 2/2022 of 22 February.					
	The draft Family Act was approved, which continues its parliamentary processing ²					
L 3.2.3. Improve early childhood stimulation (through positive parenting programmes, reading support, etc.) for all children, regardless of the family's income level or place of residence	Promotion of early childhood stimulation with measures to support positive parenting in collaboration with the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) and Third Social Sector entities.					
L 3.2.4. Combat “summer learning loss” through inclusive recreational education programmes with a balanced diet outside the school year	Programme for the Guarantee of the Rights to Food, Leisure, and Culture of Minors during School Holidays (VECA - School Holidays Continue Learning).					
L 3.2.5. Foster the implementation of school canteens (serving breakfast, lunch, and/or snacks) that are open to all children and adolescents regardless of the disposable financial resources of their families, to ensure a healthy, balanced diet	Extraordinary loans of 25 million euros per year to guarantee the basic right to food for children.					
L 3.2.6. Promote comprehensive care for foreign unaccompanied minors	Initiatives to care for these children and adolescents with the support of third social sector entities through the call for subsidies funded by the 0.7% tax allocation for personal income tax purposes, such as the Spanish Red Cross Family Reunification Programme or the Strengthening Technical Teams for Unaccompanied Foreign Minors Programme of the Solidarity Project entity.					

¹ Measure approved in 2024

² Measure approved in 2024

Objective 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	Royal Decree 903/2021, of 19 October, amending the Regulations of Organic Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreign nationals in Spain and their social integration, following its reform by Organic Law 2/2009, approved by Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April, was enacted.					
	Annual territorial distribution agreements to the Autonomous Communities (except the Basque Country and Navarre) and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla of the credit to fund the care of unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents					
	Reception and development of integration pathways for applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection. 2023 reform of the international reception system					
L 3.2.7. Promote comprehensive assistance for youth aged out of foster care	Actions in collaboration with the third sector through the call for grants funded by the 0.7% tax allocation for social purposes of Personal Income Tax, such as the Emancipation Support Programme of the Spanish Red Cross, the Emancipation of former protected unaccompanied minors of the Federation of Entities with Assisted Projects and Flats (FEPA) and the Effectiveness of Diagrama's virtual reality therapy.					
	Map of Resources for former protected minors in Spain that is part of the Youth Employment Action Plan 2019-2021.					

Goal 3.3 SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEPENDENCY	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 3.3.1. Strengthen the universal public social services system (SS)	Agreement between the Directorate-General for Services for Families and Children and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.					
	Additional funding of regional and local spending. The Extraordinary Social Fund to finance the basic social services of the Autonomous Communities has been distributed in accordance with distribution criteria.					

Goal 3.3 SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEPENDENCY	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	Social Security Modernisation Plan- Concerted Plan of Basic Social Security Benefits. (From 2022 it includes the creation of care/protection centres for victims of sexual violence).					
	Draft Law on Basic Conditions for Equal Access to and Enjoyment of Social Services					
L 3.3.2. Bring about better coordination between the universal public social services system and the public employment services	Strengthening of the Social Inclusion Network, as a forum for exchange and good practices and coordination between employment and social services.					
	Strengthening of the public social services system and design of a new regulatory framework through Law 3/2023, of 28 February, on Employment					
L 3.3.3. Improve the systems for generating and processing information on the operation of the universal social services system	Functional improvement of the SIUSS (Social Services Users Information System)					
	Joint Training Days for Employment and Social Services Professionals.					
	Royal Decree 1101/2021, of 10 December, regulating direct grants to Third Sector entities for innovation and research projects aimed at modernising social services and models of care for the elderly, children and the homeless, within the framework of the Recover, Transformation and Resilience Plan.					
	Mapping of social resources: Interactive Map of Autonomous Community Social Services					
	New tool for the Management of Credits for Basic Benefits of Social Services, the Family Protection and Child Poverty Care Programme and the Roma Development Plan					
	New credit tool of the Third Sector of Social Action PROY3S					
	New RUSVI tool for the detection of violence against children.					
	New SIESS tool with the ability to operate with other information services.					
L 3.3.4. Develop the national long-term care and prevention system that is part of the overall social system	A loan of €95.7 million to finance the fees of the special agreements in the SSS (social security services) for non-professional carers of people who are in a situation of dependency.					
	Implementation of the Dependency Action Plan 2021-2023 approved by the Territorial Council of Social Services and the SAAD on 15 January 2021					
	The National Strategy "Towards a new model of care in the community: a process of deinstitutionalisation" was approved on 11 June 2024 ³					

³ Measure approved in 2024.

Goal 3.3 SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEPENDENCY	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	1.7 billion euros from the Institute for the Elderly and Social Services (IMSERSO, in its initials in Spanish) to the Autonomous Communities for the maintaining and developing their dependency programmes					
	Resolution of 28 July 2022, of the Secretariat of State for Social Rights, publishing the Agreement of the Territorial Council of Social Services and the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependants, on common criteria for accreditation and quality of the centres and services of the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependants.					
	II National Universal Accessibility Plan. Spain Accessible Country					
	Approved Royal Decree 675/2023, of 18 July, amending Royal Decree 1051/2013, of 27 December, regulating the benefits of the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependants, established in Law 39/2006, of 14 December, on the Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Care for Persons in a Situation of Dependency					
	Support Fund for the Promotion and Development of Infrastructures and Services of the Autonomy and Dependency Care System (FAAD)					
L.3.3.5. Adapt the long-term care system to fit the ageing population and depopulation	C22 - Emergency Plan for the Care Economy and reinforcement of equality and inclusion policies The reinforcement of care for dependants and change of the long-term support model (SAAD). Fact: The Long-term care and Support Plan: de-institutionalisation, equipment, and technology.					
	Royal Decree 1100/2021, of 10 December, regulating direct grants to the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla to carry out investment actions "New territorial projects to ensure universal accessibility to housing for the elderly, disabled and/or dependants.					
L.3.3.6. Change the way in which the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) operates so as to increase social intervention and improve the care provided to its beneficiaries	Change in the model to address severe material deprivation through the provision of wallet cards for the purchase of food and basic material assistance by families in severe poverty with children and adolescents in their care. European Social Fund Plus Programme for Basic Material Assistance (Basic Programme)The FEAD was in operation until April 2024					

Goal 3.4 HOUSING AND TERRITORY	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 3.4.1. Care for people and families, especially those with dependent children, who have been evicted or thrown out of their normal home as a result of their socio-economic vulnerability	Royal Legislative Decree 7/2019, of 1 March, on urgent measures for housing and renting, amending the Civil Procedure Act (LEC).					
	Assistance for people in a situation of eviction from their habitual residence as set out in Programme 3 of the National Housing Plan.					
	New National Plan for Access to Housing 2022-2025.					
L 3.4.2. Promote rent support for the most vulnerable people and families	Royal Legislative Decree 11/2020 of 31 March, integrating into the National Housing Plan a new specific rental assistance programme for victims of gender violence, homeless people, and other particularly vulnerable people.					
	Royal Decree 11/2022, of 25 June, a direct helpline for individuals with a low income level and limited or no assets.					
L 3.4.3. Bolster the stock of social or affordable rented housing, especially in neighbourhoods where there is a large gap between market rates and household income.	State Housing Plan: Plan for 20,000 homes, Rental Housing and Social Housing Stock.					
	National system of housing rental price reference indices.					
	2022-2025 Implementation: 1. Programme to increase the public housing stock. 2. Programme for the development of housing for the elderly or people with disabilities. 3. Programme for the development of temporary accommodation, cohousing models, intergenerational housing, and similar schemes. 4. Programme to promote the provision of housing available to the Autonomous Communities and City Councils for rent as affordable or social housing 5. Programme for the construction of social rented housing in energy-efficient buildings.					
L 3.4.4. Promote free rehousing programmes, the eradication of slums and social support	Refugee resettlement and relocation programme.					
	Programme to help eradicate degraded areas, slums, and substandard housing.					
	Participation in Housing First Europe Hub.					
L 3.4.5. Promote measures to reduce homelessness and make it easier for the homeless to gain access to housing	A package of emergency measures that include, firstly, the automatic suspension of all eviction proceedings and actual eviction for non-payment of rent for six months, from the entry into force of the state of alarm.					
	National Strategy to Combat Homelessness in Spain 2023-2030.					
L 3.4.6. Design special measures for the emancipation of young individuals	Aid included in the State Housing Plan 2018-2021.					
	Young Renting Voucher.					
	Youth Action Plan 2022-2024.					

Goal 3.4 HOUSING AND TERRITORY	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 3.4.7. Guarantee basic utilities (electricity, gas, water, and communications) to households with insufficient resources	Royal Legislative Decree 8/2020, of 17 March, on extraordinary urgent measures to deal with the economic and social impact of COVID-19.					
	Guarantee, on an exceptional basis, of the supply of electricity, petroleum products, natural gas and water to consumers who are natural persons (i.e. individuals) in their habitual residence.					
	Reduction of VAT on all elements of the electricity bill.					
	Approved limitation of changes in the value of the cost of the raw material in the natural gas last resort tariff until 31 December 2023.					
L 3.4.8. Combat energy poverty by promoting the electricity and heating allowance	Electricity and Heating Allowance					
	Electricity Social Voucher for the self-employed who have ceased trading or seen their income reduced by more than 75% as a result of COVID-19.					
	National strategy to combat energy poverty (2019-2024).					
	Royal Legislative Decree 6/2022, of 29 March: Energy Security Plan+ (+SE).					
L 3.4.9. Promote the refurbishing of houses without adequate living conditions	Programme for the construction of social rented housing in energy-efficient buildings. Restoration programme for economic and social recovery in urban areas.					
L 3.4.10 Regenerate the most run-down urban areas	State Housing Plan: including a programme for the promotion of urban and rural regeneration and renewal.					
	2020 update of the Long-Term Strategy for Energy Rehabilitation in the Building Sector in Spain (ERESEE).					
	The National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan 2023-2030 and the Strategy for the Rehabilitation of the Building Sector in Spain are in the process of being adopted.					
	National Plan for Access to Housing 2022-2025 that includes, among others: - Programme to help victims of gender-based violence, people evicted from their habitual residence, homeless people, and other particularly vulnerable people - Programme to increase the public housing stock. - Programme to promote provision by Autonomous Communities and town and city councils of housing for rent as affordable or social housing.					
L 3.4.11 Combat rural depopulation	Adoption of the Strategy for the digitalisation of the agri-food, forestry and rural sectors and the creation of the national depopulation forum.					
	General Guidelines of the National Strategy for the Demographic Challenge.					
	Network of regional and community innovation centres, in order to promote actions that generate processes of social transformation and encourage the development of					



Goal 3.4 HOUSING AND TERRITORY	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	social innovation. Programme to support women's entrepreneurship to achieve empowerment and gender equality in rural areas.					
	Grants to assist first-time buyers, in municipalities or population centres of 10,000 inhabitants or fewer, for young people under 35 years of age.					

GOAL 4. EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT POLICIES

Objective 4.1. ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 4.1.2. Constantly analyse the benefits system to improve its organisation	Pilot projects of the Inclusion Policy Laboratory for the deployment of inclusion pathways linked to the Minimum Income Scheme, in Spanish “Ingreso Mínimo Vital”					
	Royal Legislative Decree 2/2024 ⁴ , of 21 May, adopting urgent measures for the simplification and improvement of the level of unemployment protection, and to complete the transposition of Directive (EU) 2019/1158 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on work-life balance for parents and carers and repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU.					
L 4.1.3 Analyse the non-contributory Social Security Benefits to increase the coverage	Technical working meetings that are convened annually between IMSERSO and the managing bodies of non-contributory benefits of the Autonomous Communities.					
	Plan for the reorganisation and simplification of the system of non-contributory economic benefits of the General State Administration in January 2024 ⁵					
	Royal Legislative Decree 2/2023, of 16 March, on urgent measures for the extension of pensioners' rights, the reduction of the gender gap and the establishment of a new framework for the sustainability of the public pension system, establishes the minimum amount of the contributory retirement pension.					
L 4.1.4 Improve the management, collaboration, coordination, and communication in the National Employment System	Action Plan for Youth Employment and Reincorpora-T Plan.					
L 4.1.5. Look in depth at the coordination and joint action between the social and employment services in addition to other services that contribute to social inclusion	Actions of the Social Inclusion Network, co-funded by the ESF.					
	Monitoring Commissions, with the participation of representatives of other member ministries.					

⁴ Measure approved in 2024.

⁵ Measure approved in 2024.

Goal 4.2 INTER-REGIONAL COOPERATION	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 4.2.1. Come to an agreement on the actions among the different regional levels in order to prevent overlapping, while respecting the distribution of powers of the public administrations.	Meetings of the Executive Committees of Social Services and the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependants, as well as of the Regional Council: 43 agreements adopted.					
	Meetings of the Sectoral Conference and the Sectoral Commission of the National Plan on Drugs.					
	Pilot programme for reducing childhood obesity and prescribing physical activity.					
L 4.2.2 Increase the synergies between the regions, discussion, and mutual learning regarding how to tackle the problems	Training courses on child poverty, inequality, and the childhood perspective.					
	Meetings of the Working Groups, Standing Committee and Plenary of the Social Inclusion Network, as well as holding training sessions and mutual learning activities					
	Actions to continue with the development of indicators at the regional level for measuring progress on the 2030 Agenda.					
L 4.2.3 Foster the coordination and complementarity of the systems to eradicate social exclusion and poverty, as well as complete the map of public benefits.	Meetings of the Executive Committees of Social Services and the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependants.					
	Actions for the comprehensive prevention of gender violence.					
	Development of the Report on the Map of Inclusion Policies in Spain.					
	Development of the Concerted Plan and other programmes aimed at supporting the most vulnerable families and eradicating child poverty.					
	Training courses on child poverty, inequality, and the perspective of children in public policies for staff at all levels of the Public Administration agencies.					
	Meetings held between the Sectoral Conference of the National Plan on Drugs and its Sectoral Commission.					

Objective 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 4.3.1. Implement the recommendations on poverty and social exclusion of the European Semester	Work of the Social Protection Committee in the analysis and supervision of the social policies of the European Union.					
	Implementation of the country-specific recommendations (CSRs) on poverty, employment, and exclusion.					
L 4.3.2 Take an active part in opportunities to draft European social policy	Work on multilateral policy coordination, dialogue, and cooperation at the EU level, through its annual work programme.					
	Participation in the European Platform for Combating Homelessness (EPOCH)					

Objective 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	Participation in the activities of the National Contact Points for National Roma Strategies					
	Participation in the European Platform for Roma Inclusion.					
	Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU: Meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16th European Platform for Roma Inclusion - Two Years After Lisbon: Designing European and National Policies to Combat Homelessness - High-Level Meeting on the Transition of Care Systems to People- and Community-Centred Models - Informal meeting of the WP of the Council of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - High-Level Meeting on the Localisation of the 2030 Agenda - High-Level Meeting on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - European Child Guarantee Meeting - Child Engagement Meeting 					
	Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU: Council Conclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council conclusions on measures to ensure equal access for Roma to adequate and non-segregated housing and to address the issue of segregated settlements, under the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU - Council conclusions on the transition of lifelong care systems towards holistic, person-centred, and community-based models of support with a gender perspective - Council conclusions to develop the 2030 Agenda to achieve the objectives and accelerate the localisation of the SDGs. - Council conclusions on people suffering from drug-related disorders that occur in conjunction with other mental health disorders 					
Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU: Other agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declaration by the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union on the fight against homelessness - Presidency statement on the extension of the right to vote for persons with disabilities. - Declaration on the Eradication of Child Poverty 						

Objective 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aranjuez Declaration, a document in which the Spanish Presidency reaffirms its commitment to promoting and improving minimum income systems, complemented by other inclusion policies that enhance their effectiveness - General Council Guideline on the proposal for a Directive on the European Disability Card and the European Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities - 					
	Monitoring of the Multi annual Financial Framework 2021-2027 and the regulations of the European Structural and Investment Funds for that programming period, in particular the new European Social Fund Plus, the Child Guarantee and other initiatives of the European Commission.					
	Participation in the European peer review programme of key social policy issues, with exchange of experiences and good practices.					
	Participation in the development of the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child in the framework of the Expert Group on the Rights of the Child.					
L 4.3.3 Improve the effectiveness of the Structural and Investment Funds in combating exclusion, particularly child poverty, through a European Child Guarantee system	Support for the Child Guarantee, which allocates specific funds to the fight against child poverty within the ESF+ in the next programming period 2021-2027.					
	Constitution of the Inter-Funds Committee at the national level.					
	Participation in the EU Roma Platform for improving the effectiveness of Roma funds					
	National Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Child Guarantee					
L 4.3.4 Implement the Spanish Urban Agenda	Staff training and development of action plans.					

Objective 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 4.4.1. Encourage the participation of children and adolescents in the design of public policies	Projects funded with the Third Sector to promote child participation.					
	Order DSA/1009/2021, of 22 September, creating the State Council for the Participation of Children and Adolescents.					

Objective 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 4.4.2 Support the Social Action's Third Sector in its care and support for the most vulnerable people and groups	Adoption of urgent measures to support entities in the Third Sector of Social Action (grants funded by the 0.7% tax allocation for social purposes of Personal Income Tax/IS- Royal Decree 821/2021).					
	Framework agreement between the Third Sector Platform and the Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda					
	Development of an online tool for the analysis of projects developed by Third Sector entities and an online tool for childhood and adolescent actions.					
L 4.4.3 Promote dialogue and the participation by the Social Action's Third Sector in the design and development of policies	Dialogue and liaison through the Commission for Civil Dialogue with the Third Sector Platform for Social Action and with the State Council of Social Action NGOs.					
	Constitution of the High Commissioner for the Fight against Child Poverty.					
	United Nations Youth Delegate Programme.					
L 4.4.4 Foster dialogue and the participation of the social interlocutors	Collaboration with the competent units in the field of the ESF, the ERDF and the rest of the relevant funds of the Multi-annual Financial Framework 2021-2027 for social inclusion.					
	National Volunteering Congress to encourage participation.					
	Framework Agreement between the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and 2030 Agenda and the Autonomous Communities to provide a solution to homelessness, promoted by the National Strategy for the Fight against Homelessness in Spain 2023-2030.					
L 4.4.5 Promote dialogue with parliamentary representatives through the corresponding committees	Joint Congress-Senate Commission for the Study of the Drug Abuse Problem					
	Social Rights Commission.					
	Enhanced dialogue with the State Council for the Roma, the State Council for the Elderly, the National Council for Disability, the State Council for Women, the State Council of Social Action NGOs, the Spanish Council on Drug Dependencies and Other Addictions.					
	Joint Commission for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Spanish Strategy.					
	Sub-Commission for the Study of a State Pact against Anti-Gypsyism and Roma Inclusion					
L 4.4.6 Encourage the participation of companies through Corporate Social Responsibility	Agreements between the members states for the 2030 Agenda and state-owned companies.					

Objective 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
	Draft of the Human Rights Protection, Sustainability and Due Diligence Act.					
	Agreement with the CVA agency for the organisation of Awards for Health, Flexible and Sustainable Companies (SFS, in its Spanish initials) and the drafting of guides of good corporate practices with regard to work/life balance and flexibility.					
	Grant to the Másfamilia Foundation for the development and promotion of the Certificate of Family-Responsible Firm (EFR).					
L 4.4.7 Promote the participation of people affected by poverty and exclusion in the monitoring and assessment of the policies applied.	12th National Meeting on the Participation of People in Situations of Vulnerability, Poverty and Social Exclusion in Spain.					
	Programmes to encourage the participation of people affected by addictions and in vulnerable situations.					
	Country Alliance for Zero Child Poverty.					
	Participation in the preparation of the National Strategy for the fight against homelessness in Spain 2023-2030, through a range of consultation mechanisms and at all phases of the process by the Public Administration agencies, Third Sector Social Action Entities and experts based on their own experience.					
	Participation in the National strategy making process for a new model of care in the community: A 2024-2030 deinstitutionalisation process (themed seminars, focus groups, public events, online consultations, virtual community panels, working groups and digital listening of its Advisory Board, comprising professionals, academics, experts in the field and experts based on personal experience.					
	Approval and development of the strategy for Roma equality, inclusion, and participation 2021-2030.					
Creation and development of the Council for Participation of LGBTBI people						

Objective 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY	Measures/Laws passed	19	20	21	22	23
L 4.5.1. Advance the knowledge of social problems as well as social needs, as well as the efficiency of the system in responding to them	Financing of the activity of the Spanish Centre for Documentation on Disability and the State Observatory on Disability (grants to the Third Sector).					

	Various measures to reduce risk-taking behaviour in gambling among vulnerable groups.						
	Grants for conducting research activities related to the prevention of gambling disorders and their effects						
L 4.5.2 Foster learning, innovation, and knowledge transfer	Analysis of the impact of rental housing conditions on vulnerable children and the joint preparation of a study with the Spanish Agency for Food Safety and Nutrition, on social determinants of obesity and overweight.						
	Publication of studies and analyses relating to children, the family and poverty.						
	Conducting the 2023 Youth Survey.						
L 4.5.3 Set up a plan to assess the Strategy that includes specific activities or assessments regarding the design, implementation, and results of each measure and of the measures as a whole	Continuous evaluation through annual operational plans and analysis of the evolution of social indicators during the effective term of the Strategy in the new Strategy covering 2024 to 2030						
L 4.5.4. Develop statistical analysis tools to identify accurately the situations of need that require public action, by improving coordination between employment and social policies	Use of statistical analysis tools to identify accurately the situations of need that require public action, by improving coordination between employment and social policies.						
	Comparative International Report on the Definition of Inclusion and Regulatory Impact Manual on Inclusion.						
	Publication of maps showing the regional distribution of child poverty in Spain.						

- **MINIMUM INCOME SCHEME AND SOCIAL INCLUSION POLICIES**

The Minimum Income Scheme, in Spanish “Ingreso Mínimo Vital” (IMV) was approved by Royal Legislative Decree 20/2020, of 29 May, which establishes the IMV, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and was one of the fundamental bases in the social shield deployed in the face of the economic and social crisis produced by it. It is a floor benefit that sets a common denominator for the entire national territory in contrast to the previous system of regional minimum income.

In just over four years of life, it has reached a significant level of stability and maturity, reaching more than 661,000 households (cohabitation units) with almost 2 million beneficiaries. Of these, more than one million are women and there are more than 816,000 minors (40%).

It is a living benefit that is in a process of permanent evaluation and continuous improvement. In February 2024, the Comprehensive Accessibility Plan for the IMV was announced, which contains several action lines: strengthening human resources in telephone service, promoting the interoperability of documents held by the administration, implementation of a short telephone number 020 "Support Line in the processing of the IMV", Improvement and remodelling of the website, including an easy-to-read section and simplification of language and forms.

On the other hand, in May 2024, to promote interoperability between benefits and automate the transition between them, the gateway between unemployment benefit and the IMV is created, so that those people who no longer receive it can have a faster and easier way to claim the IMV.

In addition, within the framework of the RTRP, the Inclusion Policy Laboratory has been launched in which the General Secretariat for Inclusion has promoted 34 pilot projects with autonomous communities, local entities, and entities of the third sector of social action. In total, 212 million euros have been mobilised in areas as diverse as social support, work, and education, but also other important areas such as digitalisation, health, non-application rate for the IMV (non-take-up), housing, care, energy poverty and entrepreneurship.

It is a project in which more than 175,000 people have benefited directly and indirectly. Of these, 57% are women, with 58% of households with minors and 80% of them unemployed.

3. Diagnosis of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Spain

3.1. General indicators of poverty and exclusion

Before analysing the specific dimensions in which poverty manifests itself, it is interesting to mention the general indicators referring to the measurement of situations of poverty and social exclusion with the aim of obtaining a general perspective at both the European and national level. To do this, we analyse the three components of the AROPE (At Risk of Poverty and/or Social Exclusion) indicator used in the European Union to measure progress towards meeting the objectives of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan to 2030: the risk of monetary poverty (using two median income thresholds: 60% and 40%, severe material and social deprivation and low work intensity, in that order; to conclude with the behaviour of the AROPE indicator as a whole.

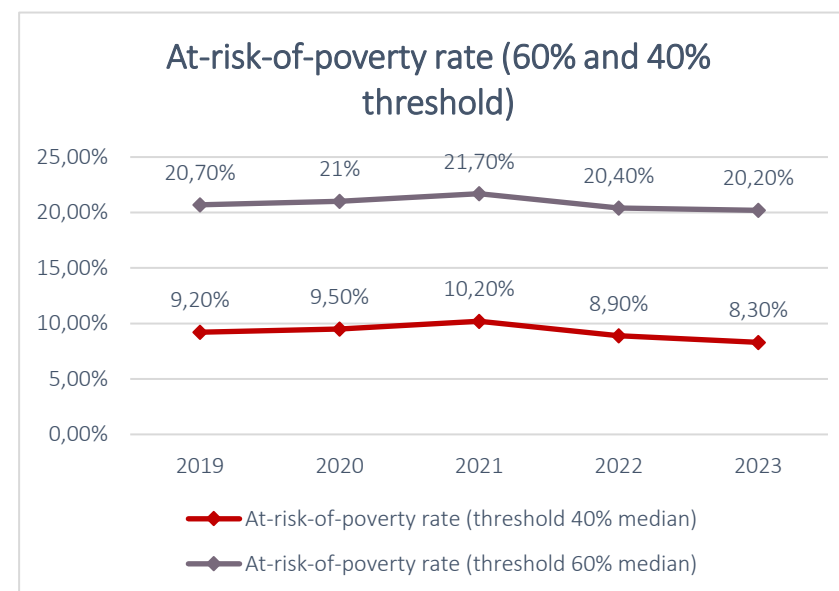
Monetary poverty risk rate threshold 60% and 40%.

Those people whose disposable income is less than 60% of the median national income are considered to be at risk of monetary poverty. This classification is also established based on a threshold of 40% of the median.

Table 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% and 40% threshold) in Spain (2019-2023)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 40% median)	9.20%	9.50%	10.20%	8.90%	8.30%
At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 60% median)	20.70%	21%	21.70%	20.40%	20.20%

Chart 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% and 40% threshold) in Spain (2019-2023)



Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023)

Taking both thresholds as a reference, the at-risk-of-money poverty rate has undergone continuous growth from 2019 to 2021. This trend changed in 2022, when there was a decrease of 1.30% compared with 2021 in the at-risk-of-money poverty rate with a threshold of 60%, and a decrease of 1.30% with a threshold of 40%. In 2023, this trend continued, with the threshold of 60% of the median being 0.2% lower than in 2022 and the 40% of the median 0.6% lower than in 2022. In addition, taking the initial year (2019) as a reference, the proportion of people at risk of poverty has decreased by 0.90% in the case of the 60% threshold and, in the case of the 40% threshold, of 0.50%.

Monetary poverty risk rate threshold 60%, by sex and age group

Table 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% threshold) in Spain, by sex and age group (2019-2023)

	Year 2019					Year 2020					Year 2021					Year 2022					Year 2023				
	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over
Women	28.2	28.6	19.5	19.8	14.4	27.7	22.8	21.3	19.3	20.6	28.4	25	22.2	19.8	19.6	27	21.8	21.1	18.3	20.6	27.8	20.9	20.7	18	20.3
Total women	21.1					21.7					22.2					21.1					20.8				
Men	26	24.6	18.1	19.5	14.5	27.4	22.6	17.6	19.1	16.4	29	24.3	10	19.7	14.8	28.4	22.7	17.2	17.6	16.3	29.2	21.9	16.5	17.6	15.8
Total men	20.2					20.2					21.1					19.8					19.5				
All genders	27.1	26.5	18.8	19.7	14.5	27.6	22.7	19.4	19.2	18.8	28.7	24.6	21.1	19.7	17.5	27.7	22.3	19.2	18	18.7	28.5	21.4	18.7	17.8	18.3
Total all genders	20.7					21					21.7					20.4					20.2				

Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023)

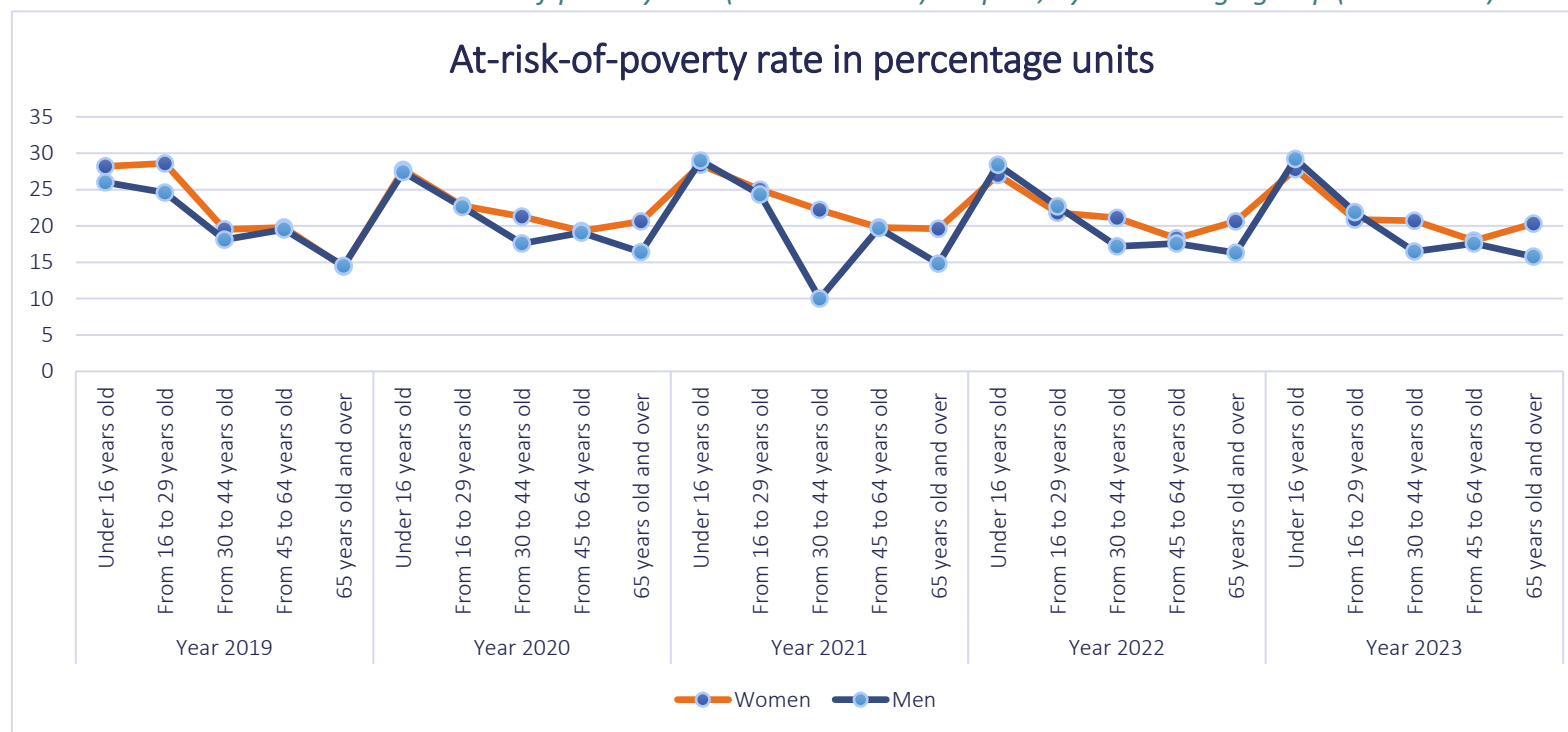
An in-depth analysis of the data with regard to the threshold of 60% of the median shows that the range of women under 16 years of age in women and men are at the highest level of risk of monetary poverty, reaching the highest point in 2021 for men, with a rate of 29%. This shows, as will be explained later, that child poverty is a constant problem in the country.

We can also see how the decrease in the proportion of people at risk of monetary poverty compared with the previous year has been the same for men and women (decrease of 0.3% for both sexes; men have experienced a reduction from 19.8% to 19.5%, while the proportion

of women has gone from 21.8% to 20.8%). In turn, the different behaviour of the statistics for men with respect to that of women stands out, especially in the age range 30 to 44 years in the last years of the series. The differences in this indicator are not high, since household income is measured, however, other complementary indicators will determine gender inequalities in relation to poverty and social exclusion.

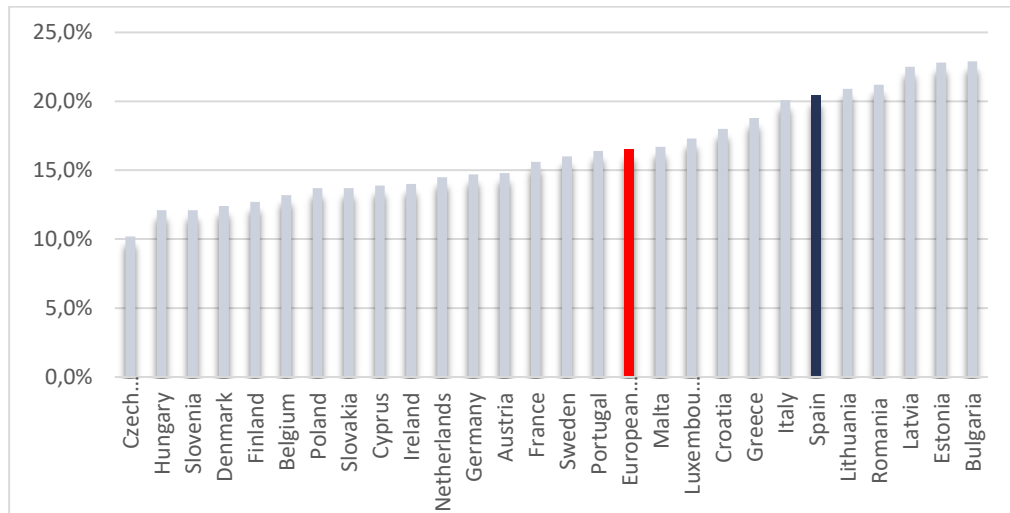
Both variables, age, and sex, affect the at-risk-of-poverty rate, with age being the most determining variable in this regard.

Chart 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% threshold) in Spain, by sex and age group (2019-2023)



The data obtained in 2022 allow us to illustrate the incidence of risk of poverty between Spain and the other countries that make up the European Union. Chart 3 shows a 20.40% at-risk-of-poverty rate in Spain, which ranks sixth in the Ranking, only surpassed by Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Romania, and Lithuania.

Chart 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% threshold) in EU (2022)

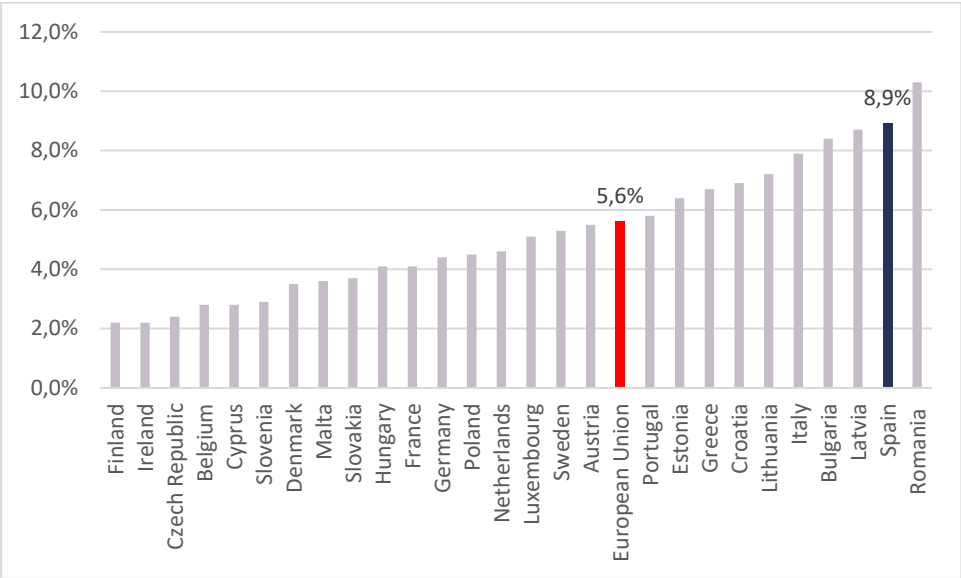


Source: Compilation based on European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2022)

If we take the at-risk-of-poverty rate as a reference with a threshold of 40% above the median (chart 4), the results show an even more critical situation, positioning Spain in second place with an at-risk-of-poverty rate of 8.90% compared with the 5.60% average of all member states, surpassed only by Romania.

In this way, comparing Spain with the European Union and taking as a reference the risk rate with both a threshold of 60% and a threshold of 40%, the data show an even more serious situation.

Chart 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate (40% threshold) in EU (2022)



Source: Compilation based on European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2022)

Severe material and social deprivation

Severe material and social deprivation refers to households that cannot afford at least 7 of the following 13 items:

- **At the household level:**
 1. They cannot afford to go on holiday for at least one week each year.
 2. They cannot afford to eat meat, fish, or chicken at least every second day.
 3. They cannot afford to maintain their house at an adequate temperature.
 4. They are unable to face unexpected costs (EUR 800).
 5. They have payment arrears for the costs of their main dwelling (mortgage or rent, gas bills, communal charges, etc.) or for payments made in instalments over the last 12 months
 6. They cannot afford a car.
 7. Cannot replace damaged or old furniture.

- **At the individual person level:**
 8. Cannot afford to replace damaged clothes with new ones.
 9. Cannot afford to have two pairs of shoes in good condition.
 10. Cannot afford to get together with friends employees/family for a meal or a drink at least once a month.

 11. Cannot afford to regularly participate in leisure activities.
 12. Cannot afford to spend a small amount of money on themselves.
 13. Cannot afford an internet connection.

Table 3. Severe material and social deprivation (Europe 2030 objective), by sex and age group (2019-2023)

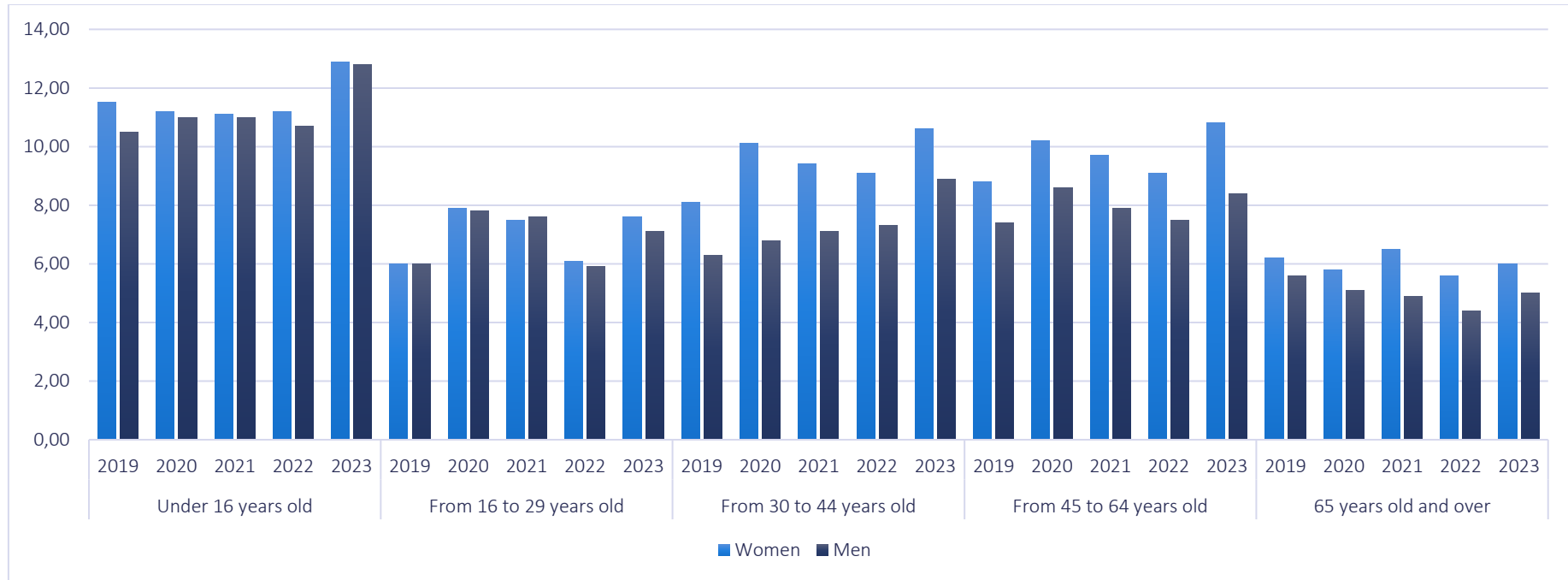
	2019					2020					2021					2022					2023				
	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over
Women	11.5	6	8.1	8.8	6.2	11.2	7.9	10.1	10.2	5.8	11.1	7.5	9.4	9.7	6.5	11.2	6.1	9.1	9.1	5.6	12.9	7.6	10.6	10.8	6
Total women	8.2					9.1					8.9					8.2					9.6				
Men	10.5	6	6.3	7.4	5.6	11	7.8	6.8	8.6	5.1	11	7.6	7.1	7.9	4.9	10.7	5.9	7.3	7.5	4.4	12.8	7.1	8.9	8.4	5
Total men	7.2					7.9					7.7					7.2					8.4				
All genders	11	6	7.2	8.1	6	11.1	7.9	8.4	9.4	5.5	11	7.6	8.2	8.9	5.8	10.9	6	8.2	8.3	5.1	12.8	7.3	9.7	9.6	5.6
Total all genders	7.7					8.5					8.3					7.7					9				

Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023)

Table 3 shows how severe material, and social deprivation peaks every year in the age range of children under 16 years of age in the case of women and also in the case of men, being slightly lower for men. On the other hand, the minimum rate falls in the age range of 65 and over for both men and women. In addition, there is an increase from 2019 to 2020, and, from 2021, a decrease that changed its trend again in 2023. In 2023, the highest rate of severe material and social deprivation (9.0%) was experienced: 1.3% higher than the previous year. The increase compared with the previous year (2022) is 1.2% for men and 1.4% for women. The group that has worsened the most is that of children under 16 years of age, with an increase of almost 2% compared with 2022. Once again, we observe that the situation of children and adolescents is worse compared with other ages, which means that households with children and adolescents present a greater severe material and social deprivation.

With regard to the evolution by sex (chart 5), it can be seen that the rate of severe material and social deprivation is always higher for women, with a difference with respect to men that remains unchanged.

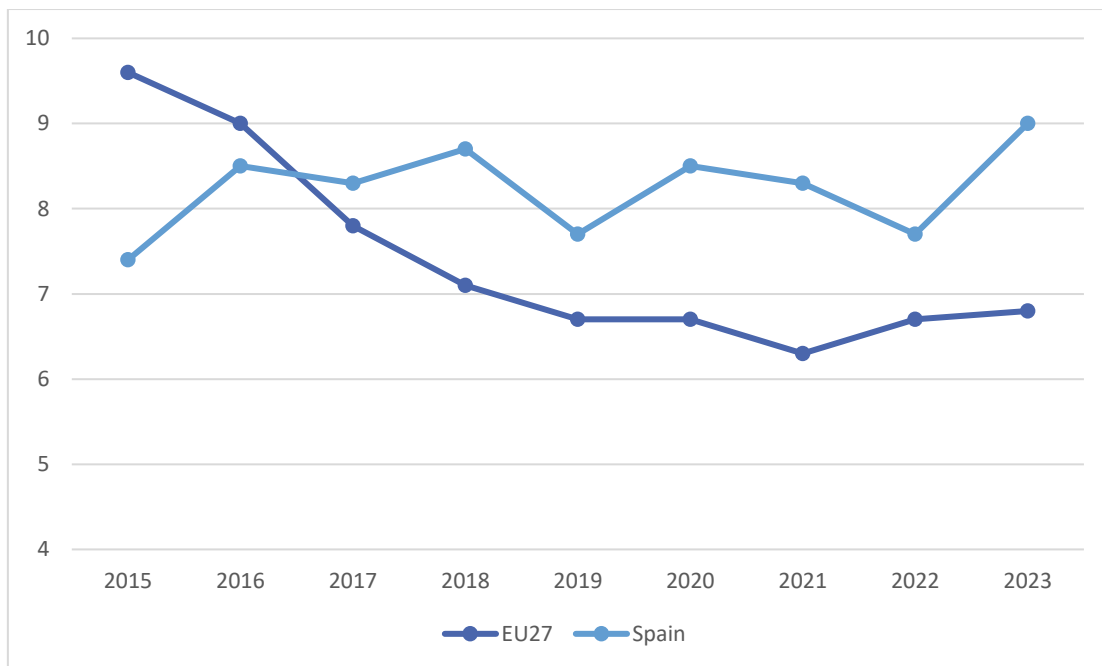
Chart 5. Severe material or social deprivation in Spain (2019-2023) (Europe 2030 objective), by sex and age group



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023).

Taking into account the unit of measurement of severe material and social deprivation, and comparing its evolution in Spain with that of the European Union from 2015 to 2023 (chart 6), it can be seen that while the European Union shows a progressive reduction in scores (it has gone from 9.70% to 6.70%), the same has not happened in Spain, which even shows a higher rate of severe material deprivation than in 2015. During the period in which the previous strategy was in force, it can be seen that the indicator has been progressively declining since the pandemic year, with a rebound in 2023, probably due to the increase in inflation that also led to an increase in interest rates. It must be borne in mind that two of the variables that are evaluated in this indicator are the impossibility of keeping the home at a suitable temperature and problems in keeping up with mortgage payments.

Chart 6. Severe material and social deprivation in the EU and Spain (2015-2023)



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023) and the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions, Eurostat

Low employment intensity

Low employment intensity refers to households in which their working-age members (people aged 18 to 64, excluding students aged 18 to 24, retired or retired, and inactive people aged 60 to 64 whose main source of household income is pensions) carried out less than 20% of their total work potential during the reference year. It is one of the variables that make up the AROPE rate. This variable does not apply to people aged 65 and over.

Table 4. Low employment intensity in Spain and the EU-28 (2019-2023) (Europe 2030 objective), by sex and age group

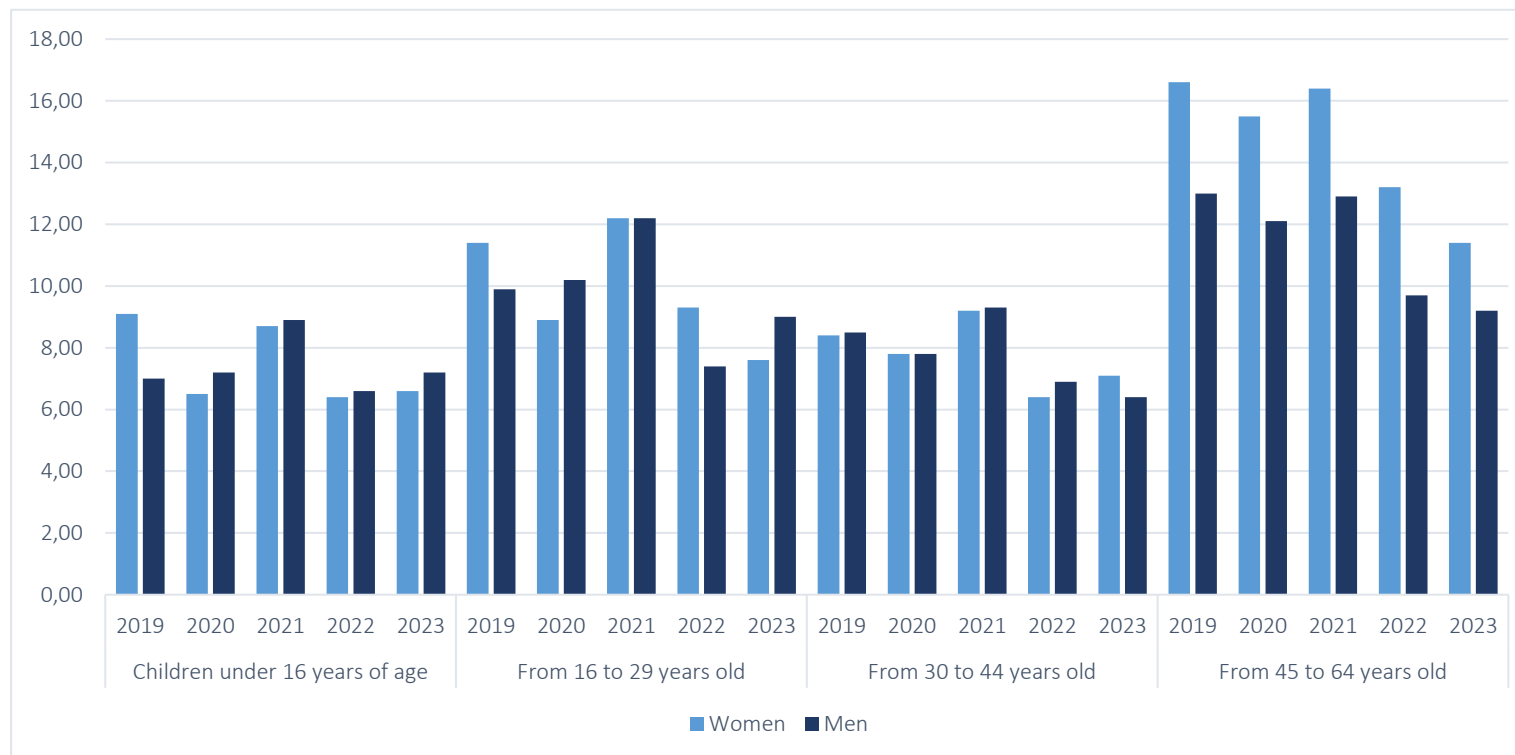
	2019					2020					2021					2022					2023				
	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over
Women	9.1	11.4	8.4	16.6	...	6.5	8.9	7.8	15.5	...	8.7	12.2	9.2	16.4	...	6.4	9.3	6.4	13.2	...	6.6	7.6	7.1	11.4	...
Total women	11.9					10.5					12.2					9.4					8.7				
Men	7.0	9.9	8.5	13.0	...	7.2	10.2	7.8	12.1	...	8.9	12.2	9.3	12.9	...	6.6	7.4	6.9	9.7	...	7.2	9.0	6.4	9.2	...
Total men	9.9					9.6					11.0					7.9					8.0				
All genders	8.0	10.7	8.4	14.8	...	6.9	9.6	7.8	13.9	...	8.8	12.2	9.3	14.7	...	6.5	8.3	6.7	11.4	...	6.9	8.3	6.7	10.3	...
Total all genders	10.9					10.0					11.6					8.7					8.4				

Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (INE) Eurostat. National Statistics Institute (INE) (2019/2023)

In Chart 7, it should be noted that the age range with the highest concentration of people with low employment intensity is those aged 45 to 64 years (for both sexes, during all the years studied). In addition, it should be noted that the percentage of the population in a situation of low employment intensity has been reduced in all cases. In general, the percentage of women in a situation of low employment intensity is higher than that of men.

Taking 2019 as a reference, the low employment intensity rate has fallen by 2.5%, from 10.9% to 8.4%. The percentage among men has fallen by 1.9% while that of women has fallen by 3.2%

Chart 7. Low employment intensity in Spain and the EU-28 (2019-2023) (Europe 2030 objective), by sex and age group



Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023)

At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator)

The AROPE indicator measures the proportion of people who are at risk of poverty, from the point of view of three dimensions discussed above: the monetary dimension, the material dimension, and the labour dimension. It is therefore a very complete indicator that offers more information and higher indices than any of the indicators discussed separately, as the data of the three indicators that comprise it converge.

Table 5. At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator) in Spain (2019-2023) (Europe 2030 objective), by sex and age group.

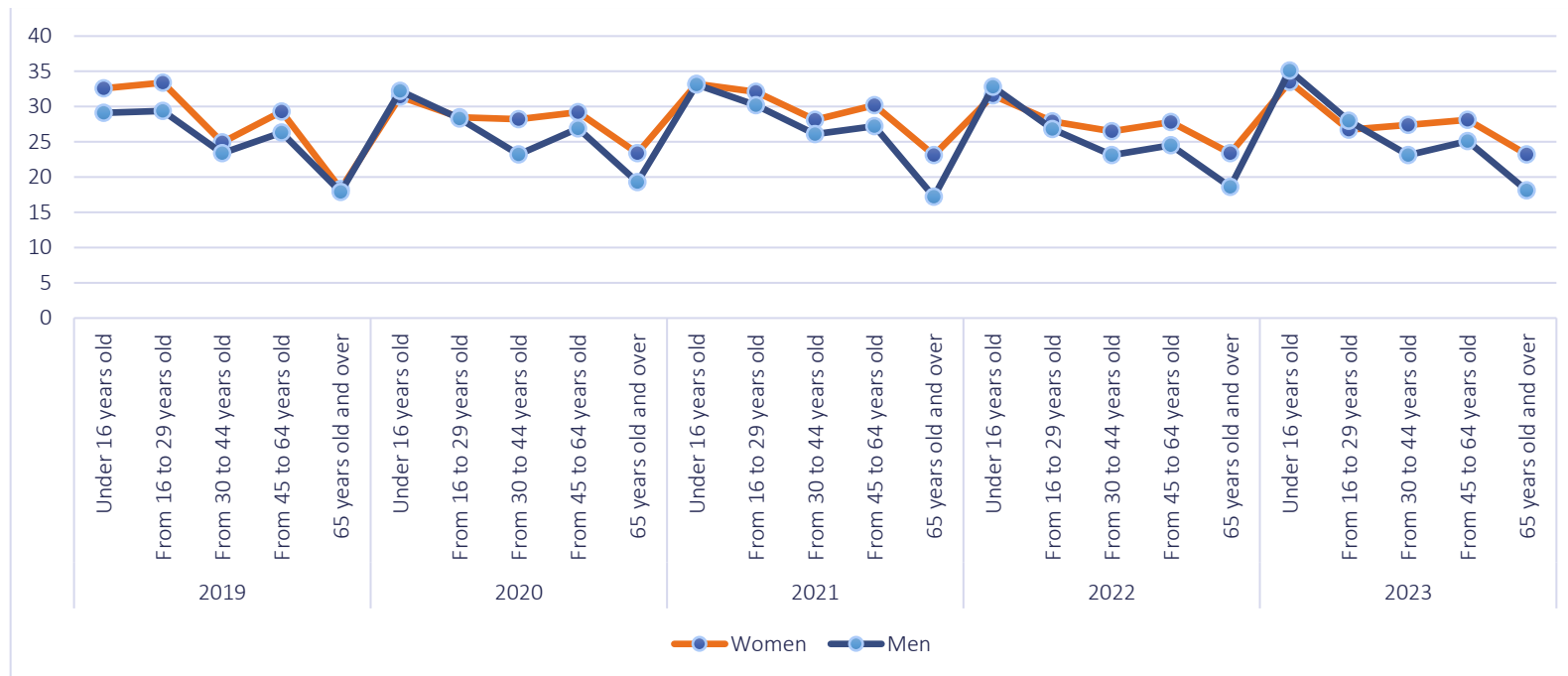
	2019					2020					2021					2022					2023				
	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Under 16 years old	From 16 to 29 years old	From 30 to 44 years old	From 45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over
Women	32.6	33.4	24.9	29.3	18.3	31.4	28.5	28.2	29.2	23.4	33.2	32.1	28.1	30.2	23.1	31.6	27.9	26.5	27.8	23.4	33.5	26.7	27.4	28.1	23.2
Total women	27.1					28					28.9					27.2					27.5				
Men	29.1	29.4	23.4	26.3	17.9	32.2	28.3	23.2	26.9	19.3	33.1	30.2	26.1	27.2	17.2	32.8	26.8	23.1	24.5	18.6	35.1	28	23.3	25.1	18.1
Total men	25.1					25.9					26.7					24.8					25.5				
All genders	30.8	31.4	24.1	27.8	18.1	31.8	28.4	25.7	28.1	21.6	33.2	31.2	27.1	28.7	20.5	32.2	27.3	24.8	26.2	21.3	34.3	27.4	25.4	26.6	20.9
Total all genders	26.2					27					27.8					26					26.5				

Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023)

From a sociological point of view, age, gender, paternity or maternity and nationality are factors that have a particular impact on the risk of poverty and social exclusion. Chart 7 shows that the age range with the highest risk according to the AROPE indicator is under 16 years of age. The maximum number of people at risk for both men and women is in 2023, specifically in the range of children under 16 years of age with 35.1% in the case of women and 33.5% in the case of men. They are followed by young people between 16 and 29 years old, with 27.4%, out of an average of 25.5. With regard to the distinction by sex, but not by age, during the entire period studied, a greater number of women were found at risk of poverty than men.

In terms of trends, we can highlight a slight increase in the number of people at risk of poverty in 2023 compared with the previous year, with a growth of 0.3% in women and 0.7% in men.

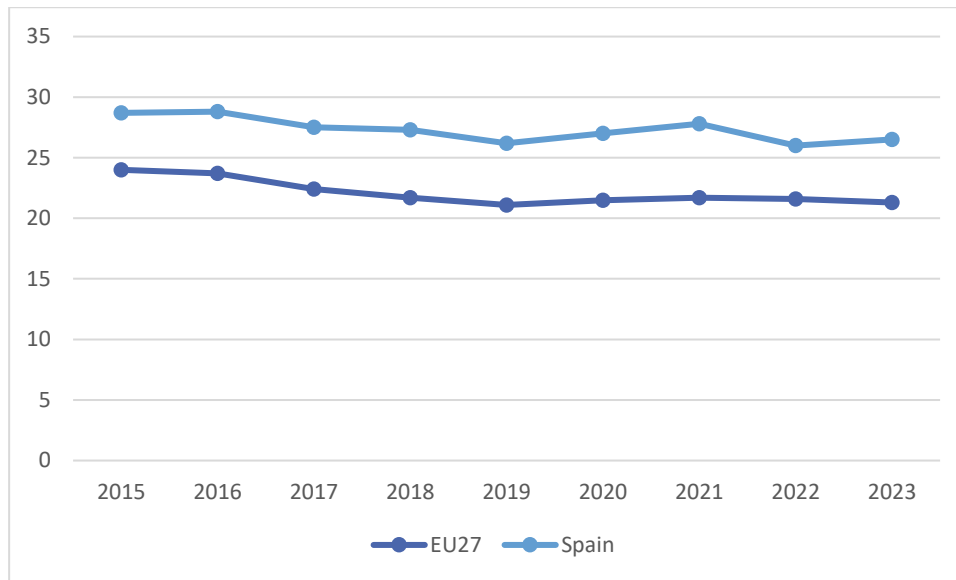
Chart 8. At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator) in Spain (2019-2023) (Europe 2030 objective), by sex and age group



Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023)

Again, we can see in Chart 9 that Spain's poverty and social exclusion rate is above that of the EU and that both the European and Spanish indicators remained stable in the period 2019-2023, with a slight increase during this period of 3 tenths in Spain and 2 tenths in the EU rate.

Chart 9. AROPE rate in the EU and Spain (2015-2023)



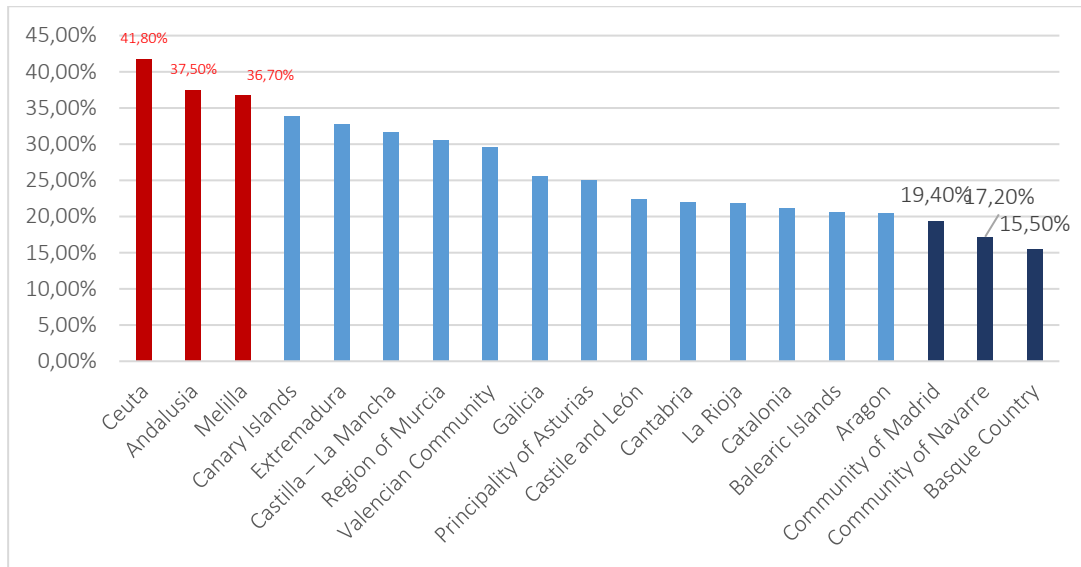
Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2023) and the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions, Eurostat

In the territorial analysis of this indicator, charts 10 and 11 show the AROPE Indicator and the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the year 2023 in each of the autonomous communities.

Regarding the AROPE Indicator (chart 10), the results obtained position Ceuta, Andalusia, and Melilla as the autonomous communities with the highest rates with 41.80%, 37.50% and 36.70%, respectively.

At the opposite end of the scale are the Basque Country, the Autonomous Community of Navarre, and the Community of Madrid with scores of 15.50%, 17.20% and 19.40%, respectively. There is a marked territorial difference, with the lowest rate (15.5%) being more than double that of the highest rate, 15.5% and 41.80%, respectively.

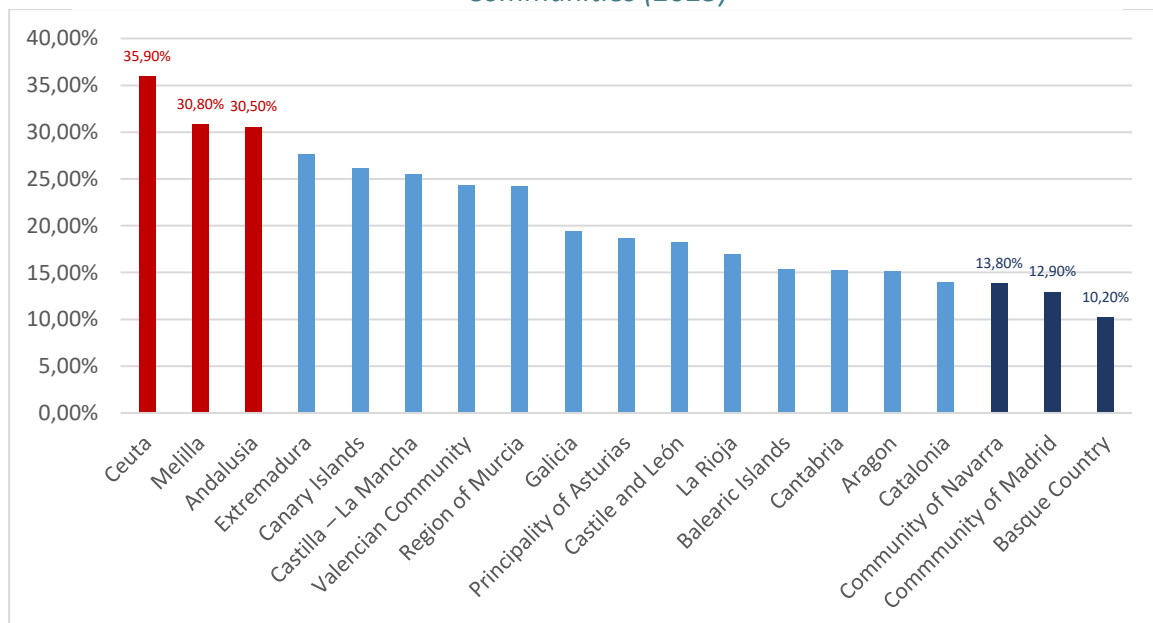
Chart 10. At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE rate) in Spain, by Autonomous Communities (2023)



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2022)

The following chart (chart 11) shows similar results, as they position Ceuta, Melilla, and Andalusia with the highest scores (35.90%, 30.80% and 30.50% respectively). At the opposite end of the scale are the Basque Country, the Autonomous Community of Navarre, and the Community of Madrid with scores of 10.20%, 12.90% and 13.80%, respectively.

Chart 11. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% threshold) in Spain, by Autonomous Communities (2023)

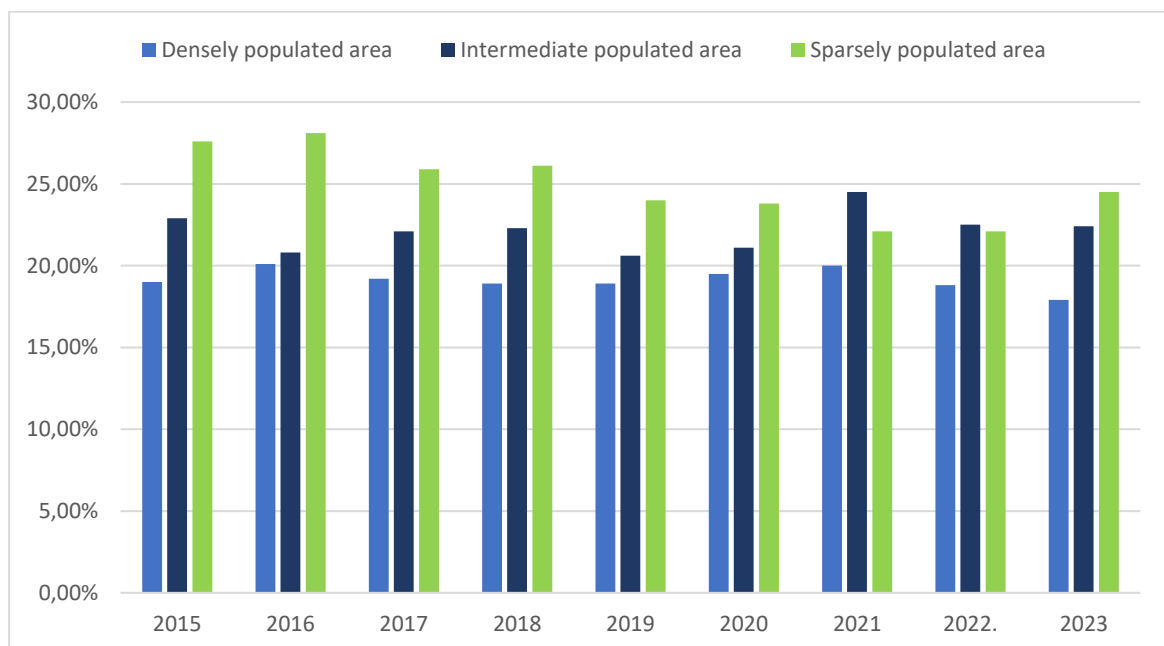


Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2023)

Finally, in line with the general analysis of the Spanish territory, Chart 12 analyses the poverty rate based on the degree of urbanisation and annual period, thus generating three subtypes: densely populated areas or larger cities, areas with an intermediate population or small cities and sparsely populated areas or rural areas.

The results seem to indicate that the degree of urbanisation influences the risk of poverty, i.e., sparsely populated areas show higher rates of risk of poverty, with the exception of 2021 and 2022, in which a slight worsening is perceived in small cities and peri-urban areas. The largest cities maintain similar scores throughout the period studied (2015-2023) with a score of 17.90% in 2023.

Chart 12. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% threshold) in Spain, by degree of urbanisation (2015-2023)



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (-2023)

Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction

The deployment of the Strategy to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion 2019-2023 was marked by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and, subsequently, by the increase in inflation caused by the war resulting from Russia's aggression against Ukraine. This made it necessary to strengthen the protective action of the State, with the deployment of the measures of what is known as the "social shield", which made it possible to cushion the

negative impact of these phenomena and to ensure that, despite this adverse context, poverty data have continued to decline.

Table 6 shows the impact that State transfers have had on reducing the At-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP) throughout this period. Of particular note is the major impact achieved during the years of the pandemic (2020, 2021 and 2022), when thanks to these transfers a reduction of up to 26 points in poverty rates was achieved. Moreover, in the last year that the previous strategy was in force, the rate was reduced by 22.4 percentage points, which is equivalent to more than 10 million people who were not at risk of poverty thanks to social transfers.

Table 6. Influence of social transfers on AROP in Spain

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Risk of poverty rate before social transfers	44.3%	43.9%	47.9%	44.8%	42.6%
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers	20.7%	21%	21.7%	20.4%	20.2%

The positive impact of the measures deployed under the previous 2019-2023 Strategy is even more significant if the effect on severe poverty figures is analysed, as shown in Table 7. Once again, it can be seen how the protective action of the State was especially effective during the years of the crisis, allowing a reduction of up to 26 points in 2021, which is equivalent to more than 11 million people. In the last year, 2023, this reduction was by more than 21 percentage points.

Table 7. Influence of social transfers on the severe at-risk-of-poverty rate in Spain

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Severe at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers	32.1%	31.8%	36.4%	32.9%	29.7%
Severe at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	9.2%	9.5%	10.2%	8.9%	8.3%

General indicators of poverty and exclusion Summary of key data.

- The at-risk-of-poverty rate, taking 60% of the median as a threshold reference, places Spain in sixth position (20.40%) in the European Union as a whole and in second position (8.90%) if the reference threshold is 40% of the median income.
- During the years in which the previous strategy was in force, most indicators relating to the at-risk-of-poverty and exclusion rate in Spain show a slight improvement during the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, except at the outbreak of the COVID pandemic.
- The territories with the worst results in the AROPE rate and in the risk of monetary poverty rate have figures more than twice as high as the territories with the lowest rates. The analysis of the risk of poverty according to the degree of urbanisation reflects a situation of greater overall risk in rural areas. It should be noted that this difference in terms of the degree of urbanisation seems to be diminishing over the years.

3.2. General indicators of inequality

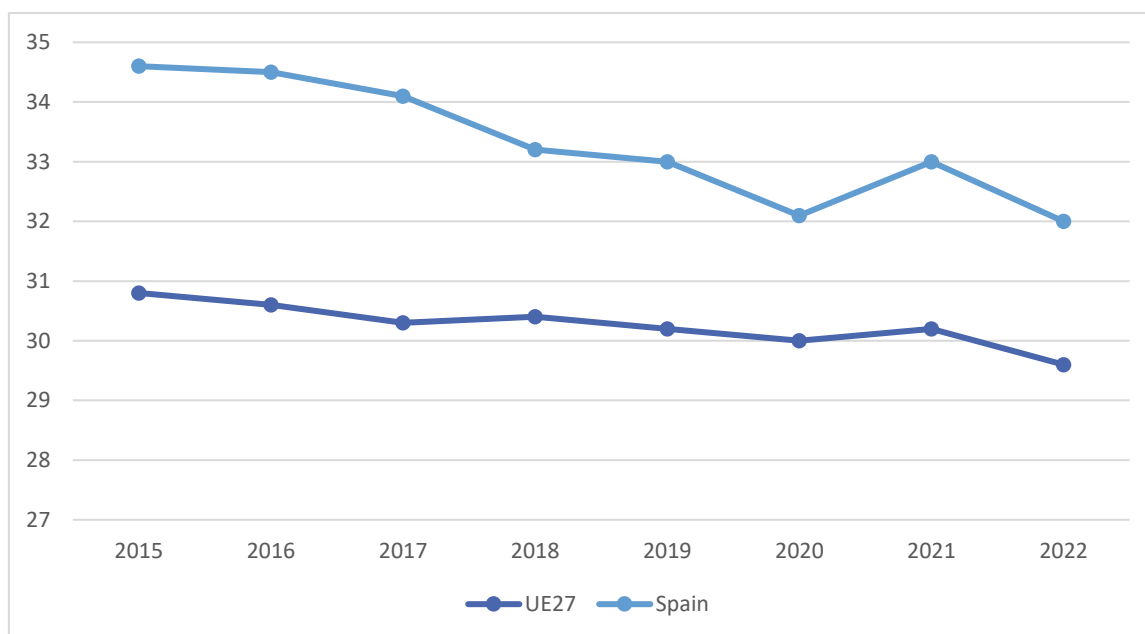
Next, the behaviour of the main inequality indicators, such as the Gini index and the S80/20 indicator, will be analysed.

The Gini Index is a measure of inequality that measures income inequality in a country, with 0 being a scenario of perfect equality (the entire population earns the same) and 100 a scenario of perfect inequality (1 person owns the income of the entire country and the rest nothing) this allows us to see how wealth is distributed within a country.

In chart 13, we see the comparison of the Gini Index between Spain and the EU-27. We can see that in Spain there is a greater income inequality within the population than the average in the European Union, however, in recent years the difference between the EU and Spain has narrowed.

During the period in force of the 19-23 strategy, we can see how income inequality decreased in the first year, with a rebound in 2021, due to the economic disruption caused by the pandemic⁶, after which inequality in Spain returned to downward trends, approaching the average data of the EU.

Chart 13. Gini Index Spain and EU-27 (2015--2022)

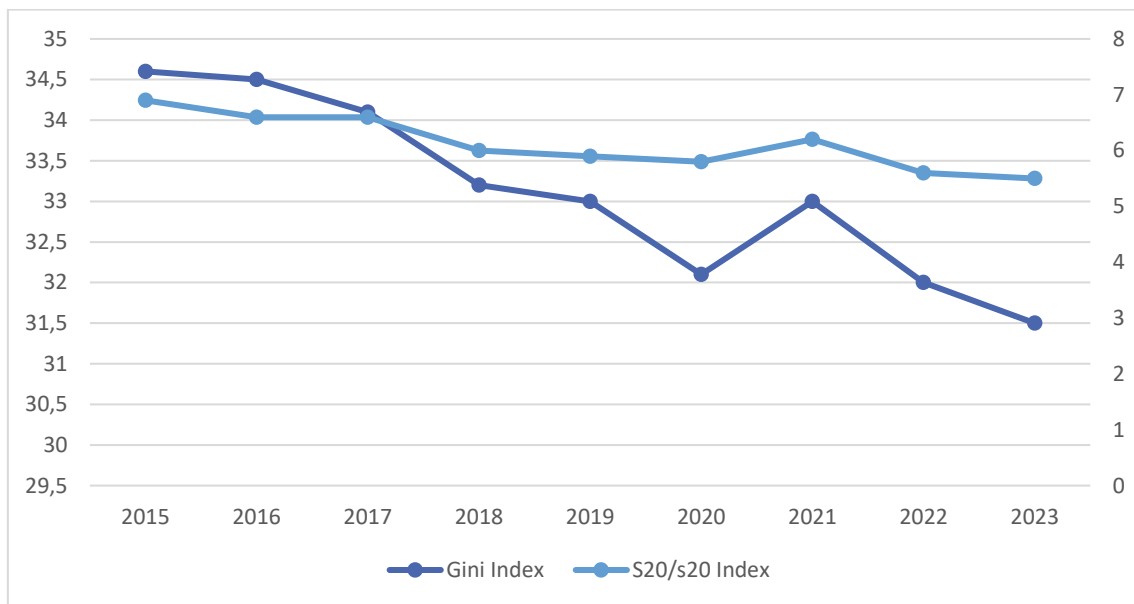


Source: The Authors: based on data compiled from Eurostat (2022)

⁶ It should be borne in mind that, in accordance with INE methodology In the Living Conditions survey, the income used to calculate variables such as income streams and at-risk-of-poverty rate always refer to the year prior to the survey year.

The following chart (chart 14) shows the values of the inequality indicators at the national level, both the Gini Index and the S80/S20. This last indicator shows the relationship between the average income obtained by the 20% of the population with the highest income (highest quintile), in relation to the average income earned by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile), and a clear improvement in these indicators can be observed in recent years, reaching its lowest figure in 2023.

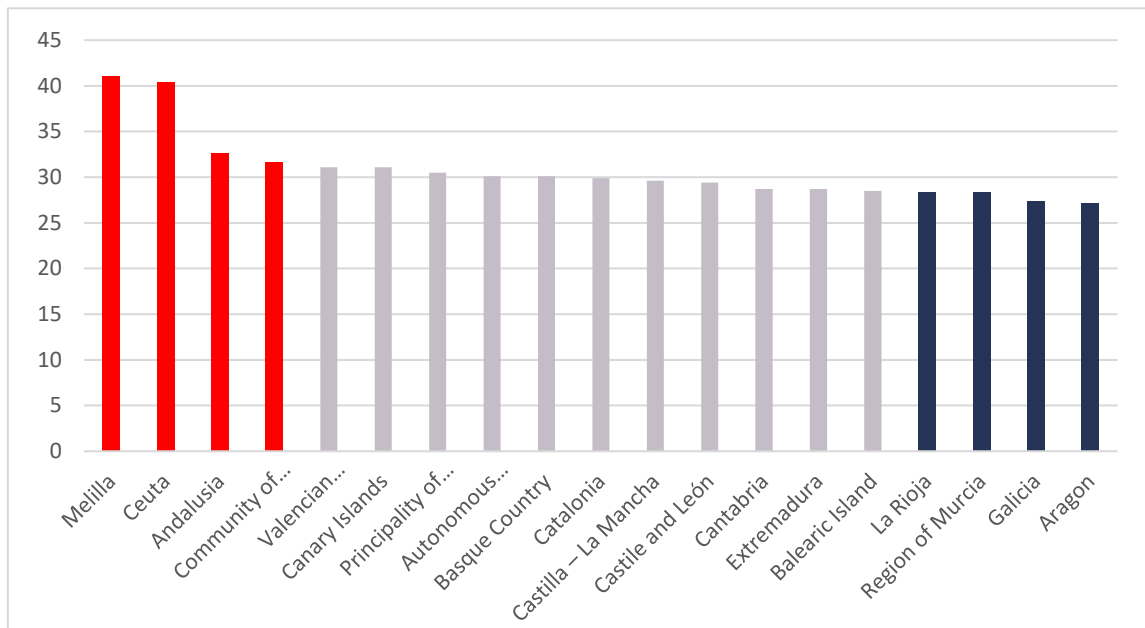
Chart 14. Gini Index and s20/s80 Index (2015-2023)



Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (INE)

The current situation of inequality within Spanish territory is diverse. According to the 2023 data from the Gini indicator (chart 15), the regions with the greatest inequality, apart from the Autonomous Cities (41.1% in Melilla and 40.4% in Ceuta), were the Autonomous Communities of Andalusia and the Community of Madrid (32.6% and 31.6% respectively) while at the opposite extreme were La Rioja, the Region of Murcia, Galicia and Aragon (28.3%, 28.3%, 27.4% and 27.2% respectively).

Chart 15. Gini index in Spain



Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (INE)

General indicators of Inequality. Summary of key data.

- The gap between the EU and Spain in the Gini indicator of inequality has narrowed in recent years. As for the S80/20 indicator, its improvement in Spain has occurred progressively, falling below 6.
- During the years in which the previous strategy was in force, most indicators of inequality show a slight improvement during the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, except at the outbreak of the COVID pandemic.
- The difference between the rates of the regions with the greatest inequality and those with the highest is around 10%.

3.3. Profiles of poverty in Spain.

In order to achieve a deeper understanding of poverty in Spain, it is essential to analyse it from the different dimensions in which it manifests itself.

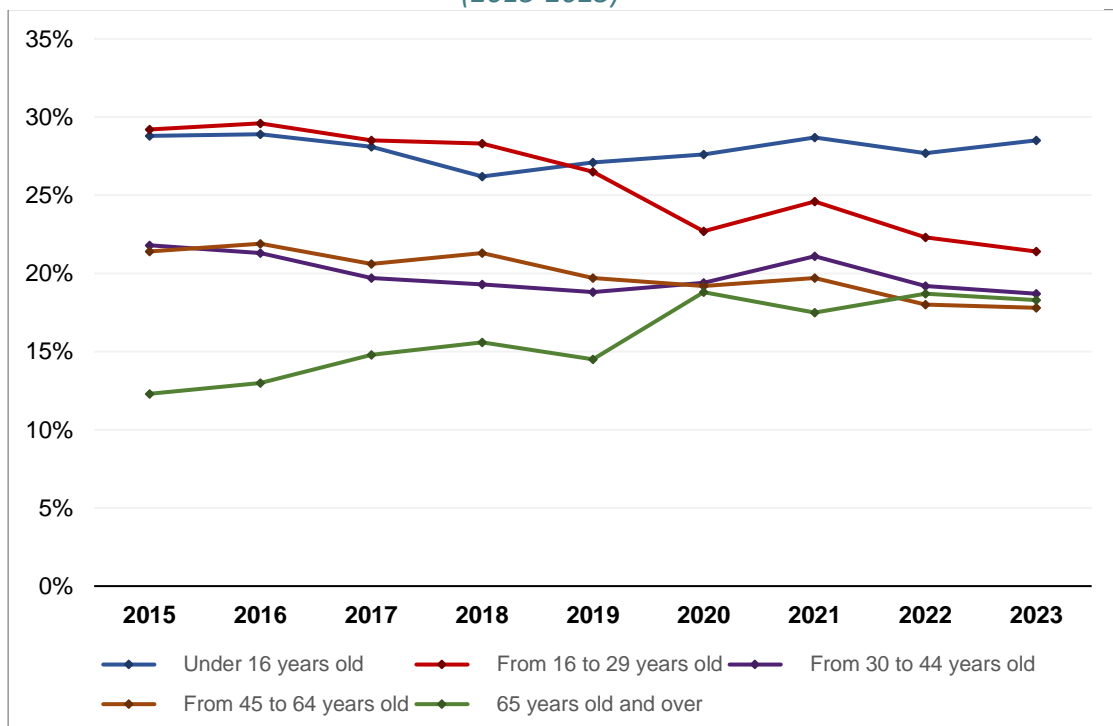
The age, sex, type of household, nationality, and country of birth of people suffering from poverty are some of the factors considered throughout this section.

3.3.1. Age

Chart 16 shows that until 2019, the group of people aged 16 to 29 was the one most affected by the risk of poverty. From that year, and until today, it is those under 16 years of age who show the worst result.

It should also be noted that the trend of the indicator for the over-65 group is showing a progressive increase in the at-risk-of-poverty rate.

Chart 16. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% threshold of median) in Spain, by age group (2015-2023)



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (-2023)

The **anchored poverty rate** measures the proportion of people at risk of poverty based on the 60% threshold of the median national income in 2008 instead of the poverty line in the current year. Data are currently available up to 2022, so it is not possible to analyse the evolution of 2023 with respect to the previous year.

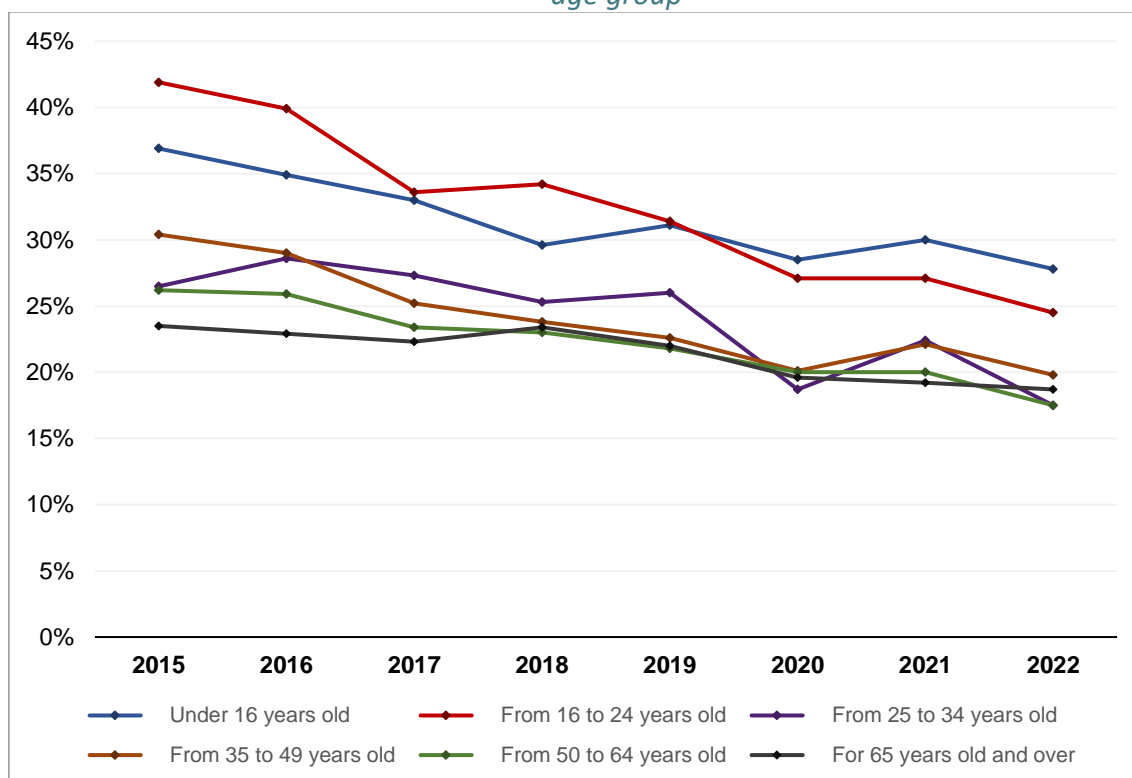
If we analyse anchored poverty, taking 2008 as the reference year, in Chart 17, a significant reduction is observed for all age groups over the period studied (2015-2022). The group of young people aged 16 to 24 stands out as the one with the highest score in all the years until 2019, and in turn as the group with the highest total reduction of 17.4% throughout the period studied. From 2019, it is the group of children under 16 years of age who occupy this position. On the other hand, the 65 and over age group is the group with the lowest scores, although in the last year studied, the lowest rate was recorded by the 50 to 64 age group.

Table 8. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in 2008 in Spain, by age group (2019-2022)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Under 16 years old	31.1%	28.5%	30.0%	27.8%
From 16 to 24 years old	31.4%	27.1%	27.1%	24.5%
From 25 to 34 years old	26.0%	18.7%	22.4%	17.5%
From 35 to 49 years old	22.6%	20.1%	22.1%	19.8%
From 50 to 64 years old	21.8%	20.0%	20.0%	17.5%
For 65 years old and over	22.0%	19.6%	19.2%	18.7%

Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2019-2022)

Chart 17. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in 2008 (threshold 60% of median) in Spain, by age group



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (-2022)

The **persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate** measures the proportion of people who are in relative poverty (60% of the median threshold) in the reference year and in at least two of the previous three years.

At the time of preparing this Strategy, data for the year 2023 are not available, so what happened between 2019 and 2022 is taken as a reference.

Table 9 shows that the proportion of people at risk of persistent poverty increased from 2019 to 2020 in all age ranges, except for the range of men aged 50 to 64. In 2021, these percentages fell considerably, with the percentage of the population at risk of persistent poverty being approximately 25% of the total (a decrease of 10% of the total). With regard to the 2022 results, the persistent poverty rate for men fell, while for women, the opposite effect occurred (an increase of 1.2%, from 12.1% in 2021 to 13.3% in 2022).

Table 9. Persistent poverty risk rate in Spain, by sex and age group (2019-2022)

		2019	2020	2021	2022
Women	Less than 16 years	...	...	...	...
	From 16 to 24 years old	...	...	...	...
	From 25 to 49 years old	16.4	17.5	12.3	12.7
	From 50 to 64 years old	13.5	17.2	9.3	11.1
	65 years old and over	9.2	15.1	10.2	12.2
	TOTAL	15.6	17.5	12.1	13.3
Men	Less than 16 years	...	...	...	...
	From 16 to 24 years old	...	...	...	...
	From 25 to 49 years old	12.4	14	13.9	9.5
	From 50 to 64 years old	17.8	15.7	10.8	12.3
	65 years old and over	11.3	15.9	11.4	9.9
	TOTAL	14.7	18	13	11.8
Total men and women		30.3	35.5	25.1	25.1

Source: Compilation based on European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) Eurostat. INE. (2019-2022)

3.3.2 Sex

The data from the 2023 Living Conditions Survey show an increase or a reduction depending on the at-risk-of-poverty indicator and social exclusion compared to the previous year. For the AROPE rate and those of its three components in Table 10, the rates are lower for men than for women. The greatest difference between men and women is found in the AROPE rate (25.5% in men compared with 27.5% in women) due to the higher incidence of the indicator of low employment intensity in women, which demonstrates the worse situation of women in terms of employment.

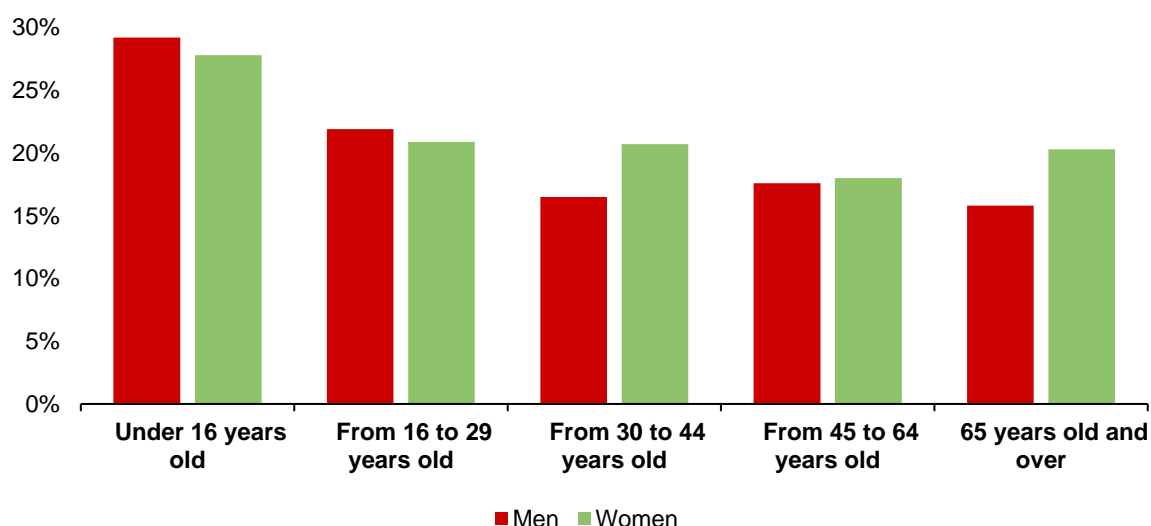
Table 10. Risk of poverty and social exclusion indicators by sex (Europe 2030 objective)

		2022	2023
Men	At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator)	24.8%	25.5%
	At risk of poverty (income the year before the interview)	19.8%	19.5%
	With severe material and social deprivation	7.2%	8.4%
	Living in households with low work intensity (from 0 to 64 years)	7.9%	8.0%
Women	At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator)	27.2%	27.5%
	At risk of poverty (income the year before the interview)	21.1%	20.8%
	With severe material and social deprivation	8.2%	9.6%
	Living in households with low work intensity (from 0 to 64 years)	9.4%	8.7%

Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2022-2023)

If the differences in terms of at-risk-of-poverty rate by sex and age group are analysed (Chart 18), it can be seen that, in 3 of the 5 age groups, women have a higher score. The 2 age groups where men have the highest rate are in those under 16 and 16 to 29 years old. The greatest differences between the two sexes are in the age groups of 30 to 44 years (4.2%) and 65 and over (4.5%) and in both it is women who have higher scores.

Chart 18. At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 60% of median) in Spain (2023), by sex and age group



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2023)

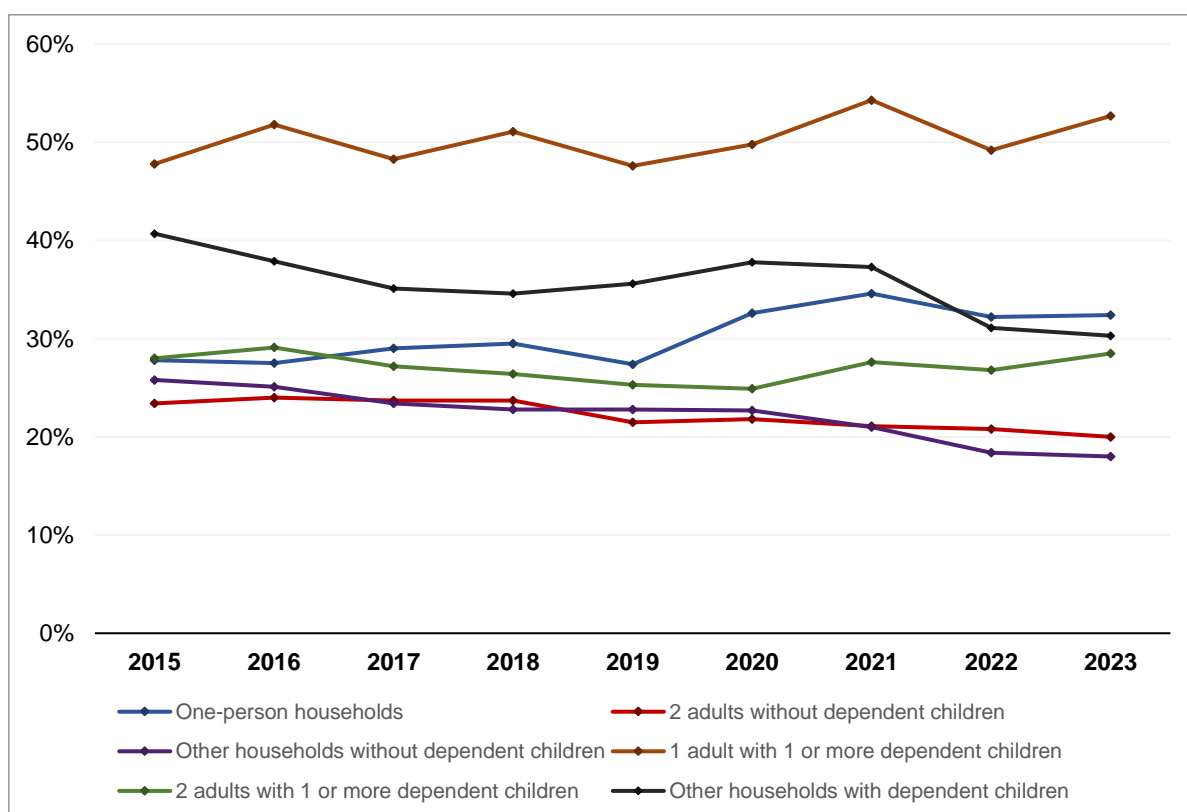
3.3.3 By type of household

Regarding the at-risk-of-poverty rate among different types of households, it can be seen in Chart 19 how those households with minors are the most affected.

In most types of households, the rate has been reduced throughout the period studied. However, households made up of one or two adults with 1 or more dependent children and households made up of only one person saw their scores increase. Specifically, it should be noted that the AROPE rate increased among those who live in single-parent households with dependent minors (+4.9 p.p.), retired people (+4.8 p.p.), or those who live in single-person households (+4.6 p.p.). Thus, the highest AROPE rate is found among people living in single-parent households (52.7%) and the lowest among those living with another adult and without minors (20.0%).

Similarly, in terms of poverty by type of household, in 2023 45.0% of all people living in single-parent families are at risk of poverty, more than double the average rate of all households and 20.6 percentage points higher than that of nuclear families (two adults with one or more dependent minors). In addition, it should be noted that according to the latest data from the Survey of Essential Characteristics of the Population and Housing (ECEPOV), 80.7% of single-parent households are supported by a woman.

Chart 19. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of median) in Spain (2015-2023), by household type

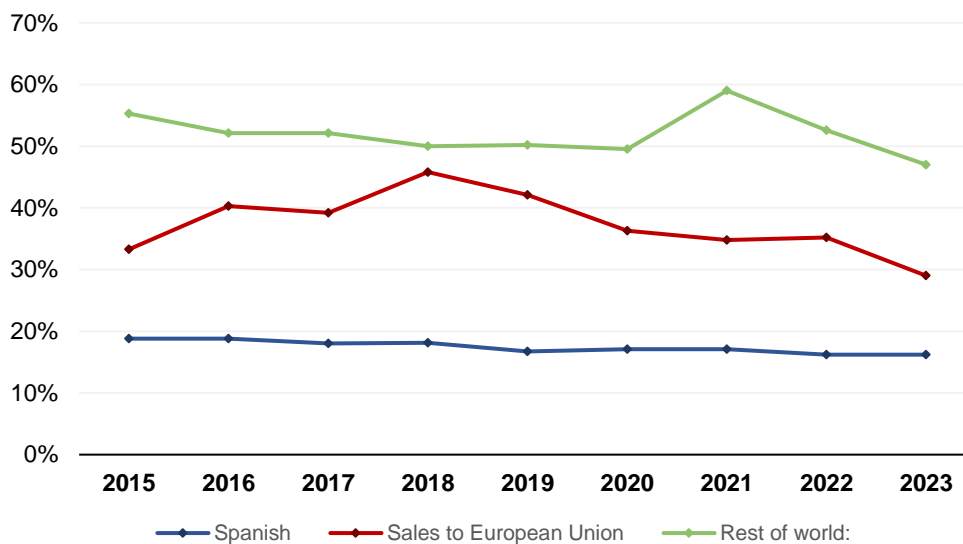


Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (-2023)

3.3.4 Nationality and country of birth

As shown in Chart 20, the poverty rate of foreign nationals was systematically higher than that of Spaniards throughout the period studied (2015-2023). The poverty rate of people in the European Union fell moderately during the period of time studied (approximately 2%). It should be noted that, in general terms, the trend was practically linear for foreign nationals from outside the EU-27 and in 2021 there was an increase of 9.5% compared with 2020, reaching levels of 59% risk rate. This percentage has fallen in the last 2 years by 12%. Over the past 5 years, the at-risk-of-poverty rate has fallen in all groups, particularly in the case of European foreign nationals.

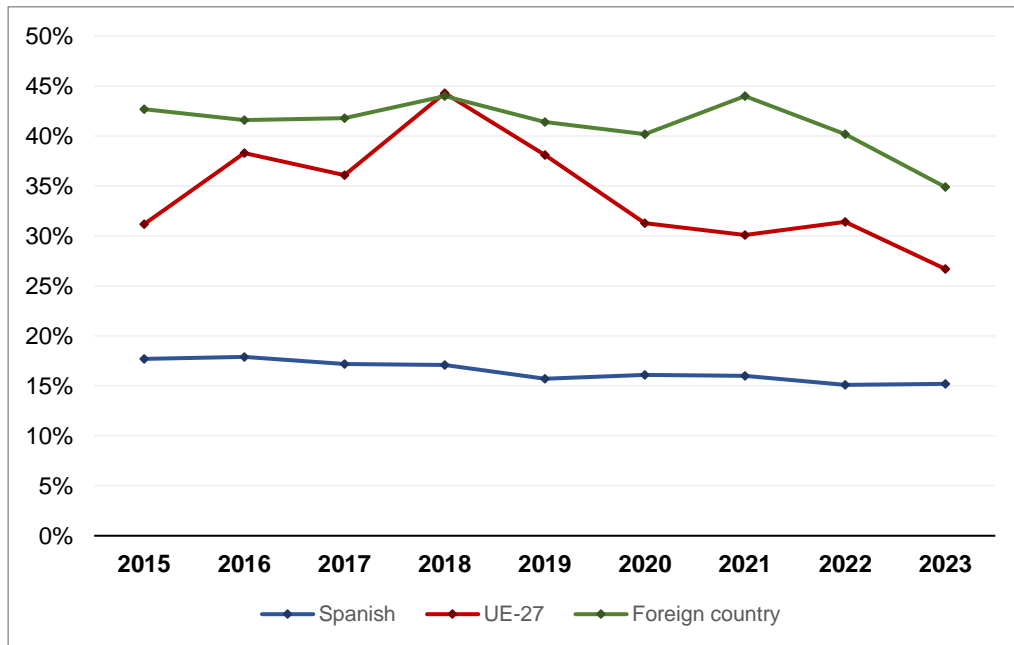
Chart 20. At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 60% of median) in Spain, for people aged 16 and over, by nationality (2015-2023)



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (-2023)

If we look at the country of birth (chart 21), we find nuances that are noteworthy. Poverty rates are generally lower than those observed with the nationality variable. This is because, by using the country of birth and not nationality, we are including in the same group foreign nationals who have stayed for a sufficient period of time to allow them to stabilise their financial situation, as well as those who have recently arrived in the country.

Chart 21. At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 60% of median) in Spain, for people aged 18 and over (2015 - 2023), by country of birth



Source: Compilation based on European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2015-2023)

Profiles of poverty in Spain. Summary of key data.

- The population segment most affected by poverty throughout the period analysed (2015-2023) is children and adolescents under 16 years of age.
- The over-65 age group has been the one that for most of the period studied has presented the lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate in relation to the rest of the age groups, but it is the one that is showing the worst trend. In fact, currently the 50 to 64 age group is the one with the lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate.
- The at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in 2008 shows a significant reduction for all age groups studied.
- The general indicators of risk of poverty and social exclusion show a slight reduction during 2021 and 2022, although in some cases there was a certain upturn in 2023.
- The data reflect higher results among women than among men.
- Households with children and adolescents are the most affected by at-risk-of-poverty rates. In general, over the period studied, these indicators decreased, with the exception of households made up of one or two adults with 1 or more dependent children and households made up of only one person. The variable 'type of household' remains an incredibly significant one when analysing poverty.
- This also applies to the 'country of origin' variable; the poverty rate of foreign nationals is systematically higher than that of Spaniards throughout the period studied.

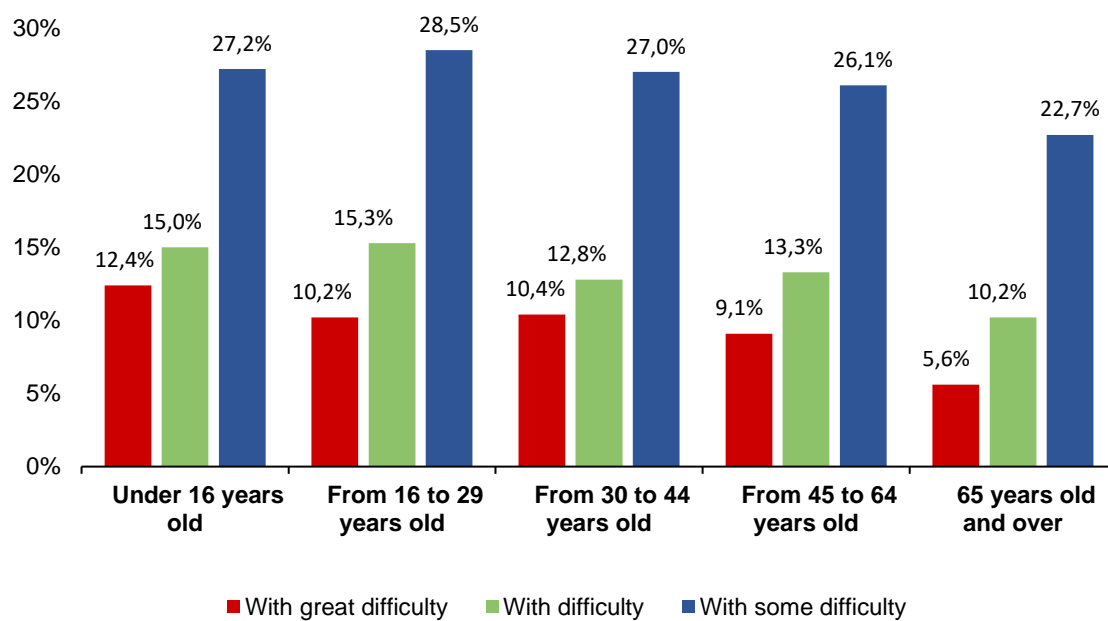
3.4. Poverty among the adult population

Next, the manifestations and possible factors associated with adult poverty are analysed in detail, especially the poverty of the youngest segment of the population in Spain.

According to the 2023 Living Conditions Survey, 48.5% of the Spanish population have difficulty making ends meet. In 2023 this figure increased by 0.7% compared with the previous year. The following chart analyses the differences according to the level of difficulty by age bracket.

In chart 22, in which we also include the data for the population under 16 years of age in order to be able to carry out an analysis of all age groups, significant differences can be seen between the youngest and oldest age groups. The group with the greatest difficulty is that of children under 16 years of age with 54.6% of the population with some degree of difficulty, followed by the group between 16 and 29 years of age who reach 54% in total compared with 38.5% of the older population.

Chart 22. Difficulty getting to the end of the month by age group (2023)



Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2023)

Table 11 summarises the evolution from 2015 to 2023 of some indicators of interest, in the field of education and training, unemployment and poverty.

It can be said that these three types of variables for the young population have shown a positive evolution in recent years.

The NEET rate (Neither in Employment nor in Education or Training) refers to the rate of young people between 15 and 24 years of age who neither study nor work. During the period analysed (2015-2023), both the NEET rate (5.1 p.p.) and the early drop-out rate (6.3 p.p.) fell. Education and training indicators show an almost constant improvement, and there is a progressive decrease in the percentage of young people who neither study nor work and who drop out of school. In both cases, both population groups fell by approximately one third, from 15.6 p.p. to 10.5 p.p. and from 20 p.p. to 13.7 p.p., respectively.

Also noteworthy is the positive evolution of the unemployment rate in all age groups, 16-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years old, in which the percentages fell by 24.3, 19.1 and 12.9 points between 2015 and 2023. The greatest reduction in the 16-19 age group stands out. The consequences of the pandemic in 2020 are also clearly reflected, and the particularly positive performance of the last year, in which the unemployment rate fell by around 5 points in a single year for the 3 age groups.

Finally, the poverty indicators also show a positive trend, especially the AROPE rate, which decreases by almost 9 points compared to almost 7 points for the "monetary" poverty rate. In this respect, we highlight the behaviour of poverty data, which did not decrease to the same extent as employment data, so we can deduce that not all the employment generated among the younger population meant the end of the situation of poverty, especially monetary.

Table 11. AROPE rates, unemployment, NEET and early school leaving of young people in Spain (2015-2023)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Education and Training									
NEET, young people between 15 and 24 years old	15.60	14.60	13.30	12.40	12.10	13.90	11	10.50	9.0
School Dropout, 18 to 24 years old	20.0	19.0	18.3	17.9	17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	13.7
Unemployment									
Unemployment rate (16 to 19 year olds)	67.4%	60.3%	54.8%	50.0%	45.4%	54.5%	51.7%	45.8%	43.1%
Unemployment rate (20 to 24 year olds)	44.6%	41.4%	35.3%	31.1%	29.8%	35.2%	31.6%	26.2%	25.5%
Unemployment rate (25 to 29 year olds)	28.5%	25.6%	23.0%	20.4%	19.0%	22.9%	21.4%	16.6%	15.6%
Poverty									
At-risk-of-poverty rate (16 to 29 year olds)	29.2%	29.6%	28.5%	28.3%	26.5%	22.7%	24.6%	22.3%	21.4%
AROPE rate (16 to 29 year olds)	36.1%	36.3%	33.8%	33.2%	31.4%	28.4%	31.2%	27.3%	27.4%

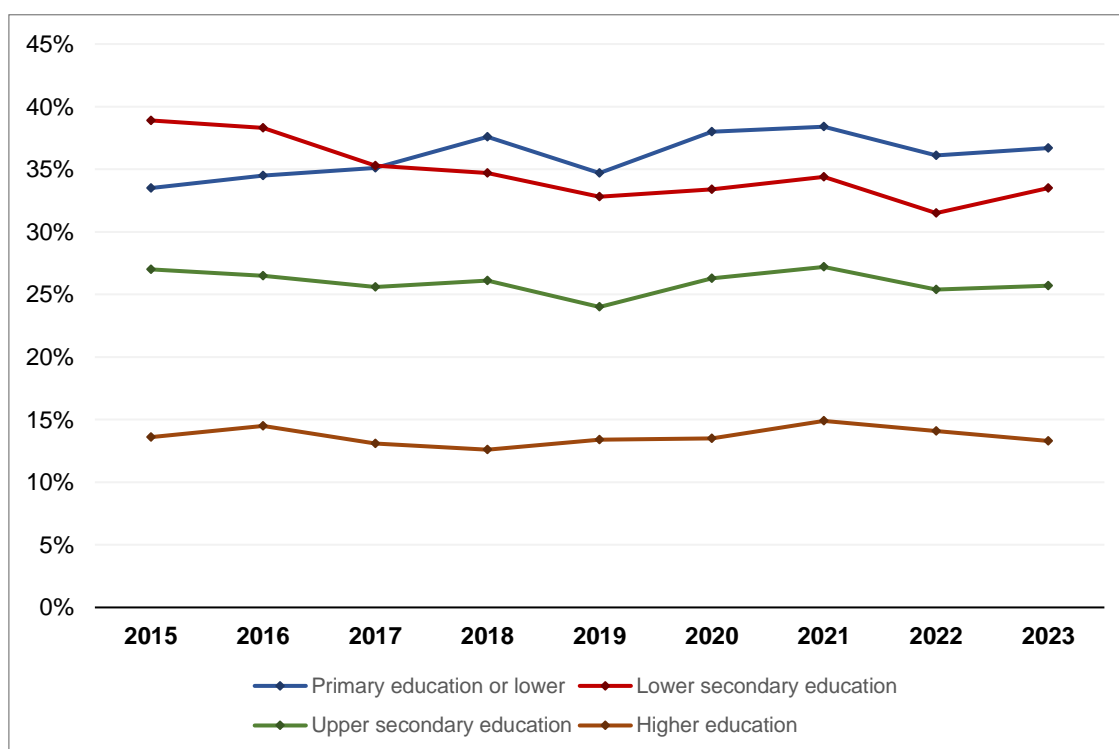
Source: Compilation based on data from Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Living of Conditions Survey (LCS), Eurostat and INE (2015-2023)

3.4.1 Education and training

Chart 23 allows us to infer that poverty is inversely related to education and training, that is, the higher the education and/or training, the lower the poverty and vice versa. In addition, the difference in the AROPE rate between people with higher education and people with lower primary education is significantly affected, with the percentage of people with lower primary education more than doubling compared with those with higher education qualifications in poverty.

At this point we can mention the reflection in the previous section with regard to the fact that not all the employment generated is a way out of poverty, but that this way out is also contingent, to a large extent, on the level of education and access to higher pay, as shown in the following chart. The great difference in the AROPE rate over the years between the segment of the population with higher education and the rest of the segments stands out. In 2023 it was 13.3%, whereas in the previous years it stood at 25.7%, 33.5% and 36.7%, respectively.

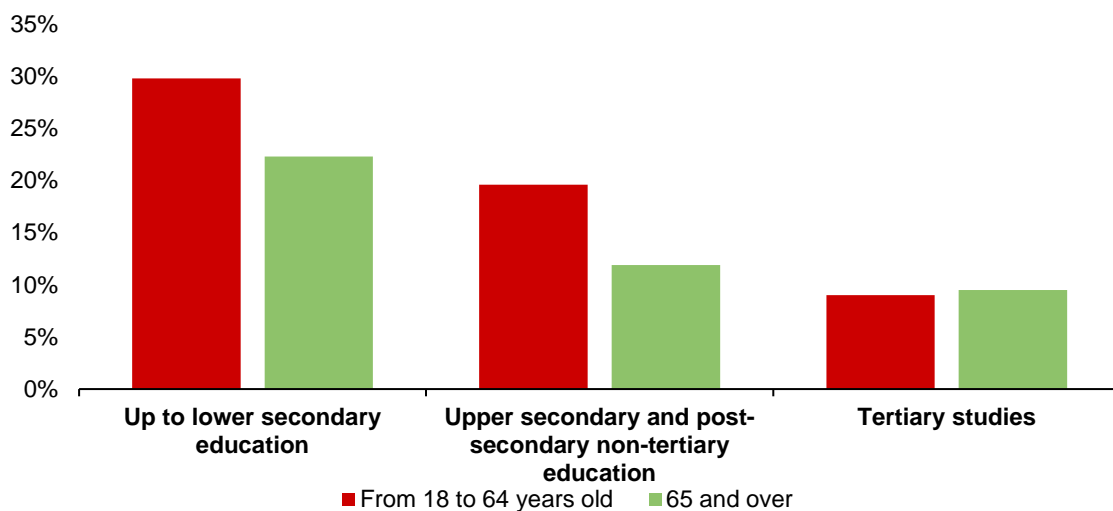
Chart 23. AROPE rate according to educational level in Spain (people aged 16 and over)



Source: Compilation based on data from Living Conditions Survey (LCS), INE (2015-2023)

Chart 24 reflects the relevance and permanence of the variable "level of education" over time; As the following chart shows, this is a variable that affects the at-risk-of-poverty rate of people throughout their lives. The fact that the at-risk-of-poverty rate is similar in both age groups is also proof of this. On the other hand, it should be noted that people with levels of education below tertiary study have a higher poverty rate in the working-age segment of the population between 18 and 64 years of age.

Chart 24. At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 60% of median) in Spain (2023), by level of education and age group

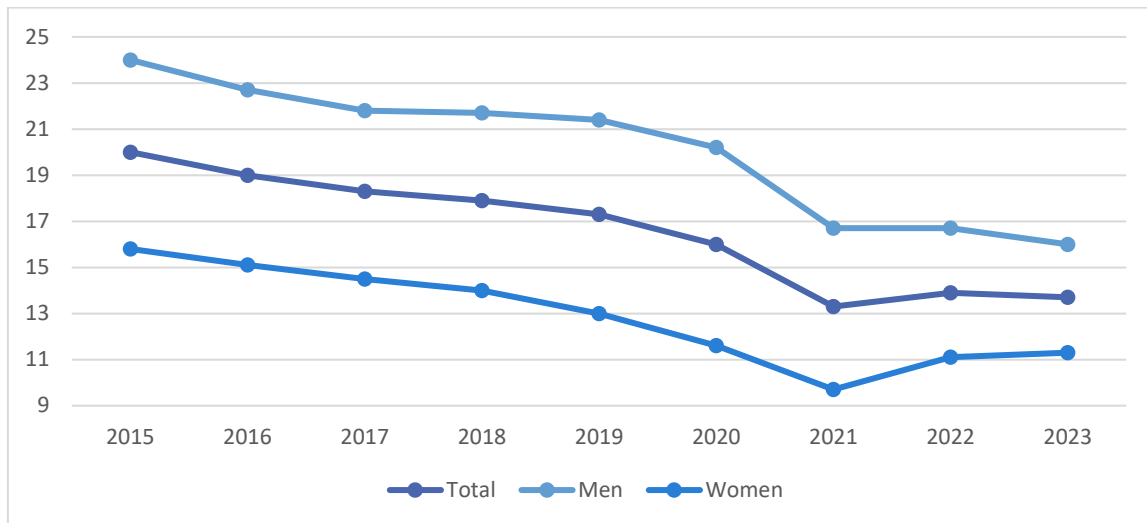


Source: Compilation based on data from European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2023)

Chart 25 shows a progressive reduction in the dropout rate during the period of the study: 2015-2023. A difference between the sexes is observed, with males having a higher dropout rate over the years. In this regard, it should be noted that in 2023 the difference between the two sexes is the lowest recorded in the entire period, standing at 4.7% (16 in men and 11.3 in women)

Also of particular note is the reduction in the dropout rate between 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID effect, when the rate fell from 16% to 13.3%.

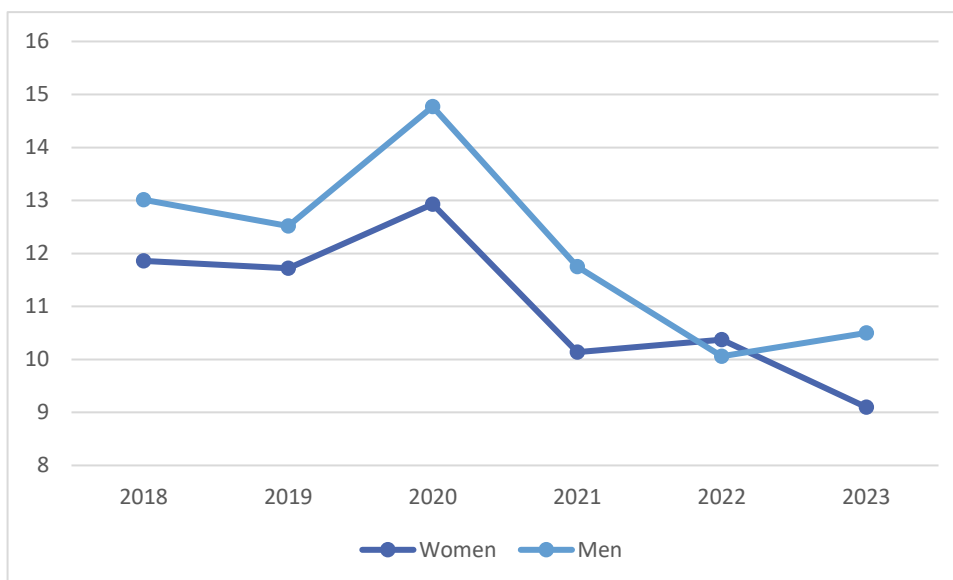
Chart 25. Early school leaving rate in Spain by sex



Source: Compilation based on data from Labour Force Survey (LFS), INE (2015-2023)

Chart 26 shows that the rate of persons aged 15 to 24 who are neither in education nor in employment has fallen in recent years. A difference in rates between women and men is observed, with women showing a lower rate in all years except 2022, achieving in the case of women reaching their minimum in 2023, with 9.1% of women aged 15 to 24 who neither study nor work.

Chart 26. Rate of young people who neither study nor work



Source: Compilation based on data from INE (2023)

3.4.2 Employment

The generation of employment together with inclusive education and lifelong learning are key factors, possibly the most important ones, in the prevention of poverty and social exclusion. Chart 27 shows the direct relationship between employment generation and poverty reduction; a relationship that was upset in 2020 and 2021 as a result of COVID-19 and the disruption of the labour market.

With the arrival of the "new normal" after the effects of the pandemic, 2023 was the year with the highest job creation since records began, as shown in the chart; a year in which around 600 thousand jobs were generated.

If the focus is placed on the entire time series analysed (2015-2023), the upward trend stands out, with the exception of 2020 as already mentioned, and the creation of more than 3 million jobs, as well as the downward trend in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, with the same exception, having fallen by almost 2%. It should be noted that, during the period in force of the previous Strategy, social security membership increased by 7.3%.

Chart 27. Average Social Security membership (left axis) and at-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median, right axis)



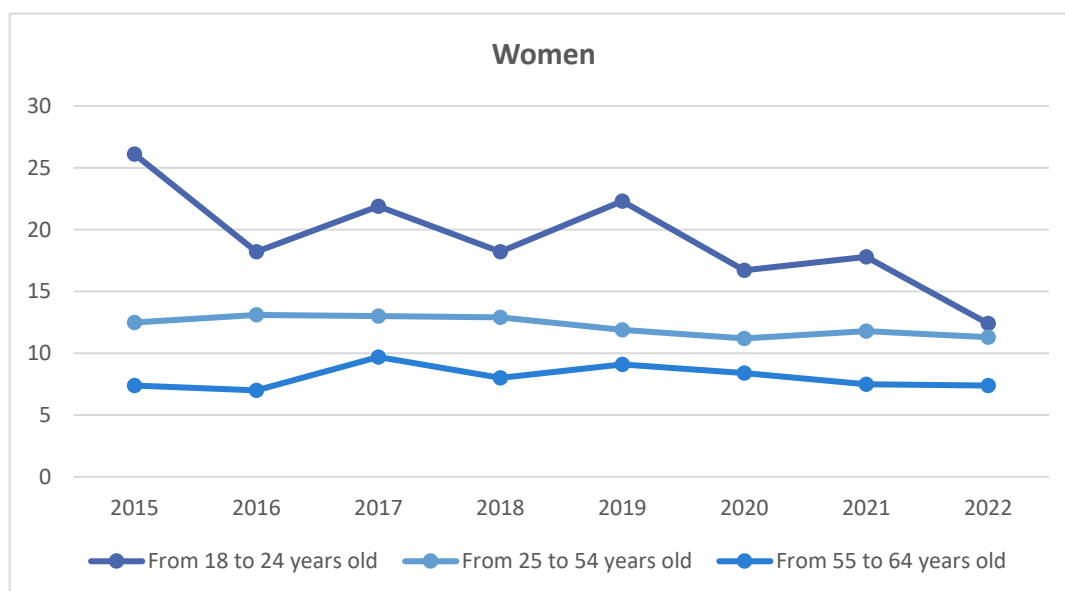
Source: Compilation based on data from Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Living of Conditions Survey (LCS), Eurostat and INE (2015-2023)

Charts 28 and 29 show the evolution of the at-risk-of-poverty rate for women and men, respectively. Several aspects stand out in both charts. The first of these has already been highlighted in previous sections and has to do with the high rates of poverty among the younger population. It is especially relevant in the case of younger women, although the gap with the next age group has been narrowing in recent years.

Also noteworthy are the changes that occur year by year in the younger population segments of men and women. While the 25-54 and 55-64 age groups show a fairly similar behaviour over the years, with hardly any variations, the 18-24 age group, both in women and men, shows quite significant year-on-year changes.

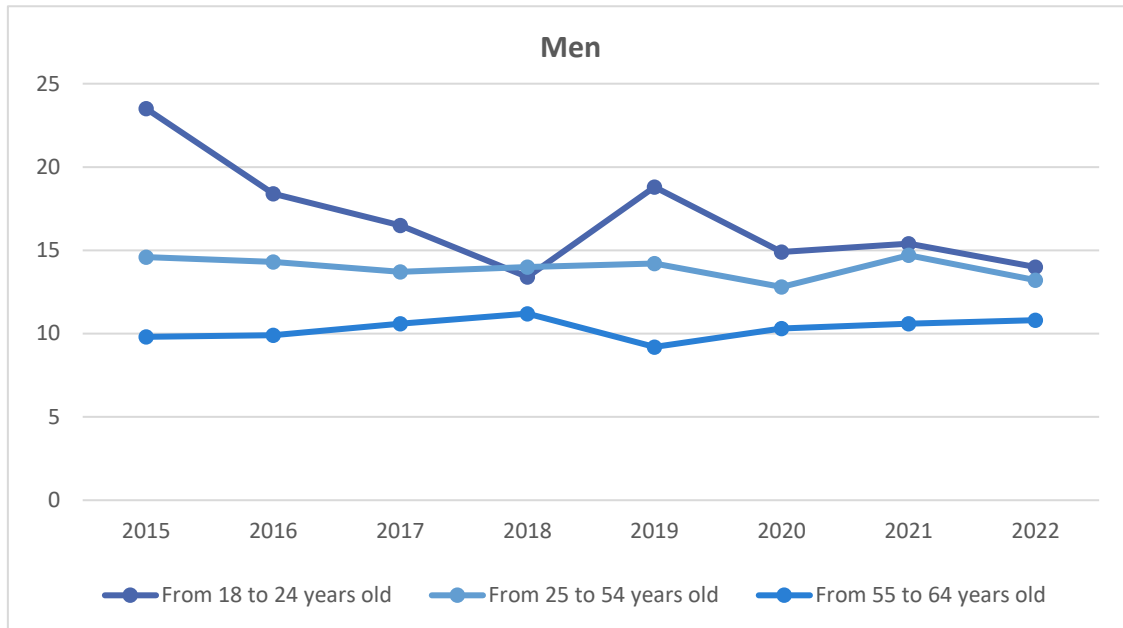
Finally, it is worth noting the different behaviour of the evolution of the at-risk-of-poverty rate in the younger male population compared to the female population. Although it is true that the latter has significantly reduced its difference with respect to the other two groups with higher ages, in the case of the youngest male segment, the difference with the 25 to 54 age group of the population has practically disappeared and stands at around 3 points with respect to the 55 to 64 age group.

Chart 28. At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 60% of median) for employed persons in Spain (2015-2022), by age group and sex (women)



Source: Compilation based on data from Survey on Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2022)

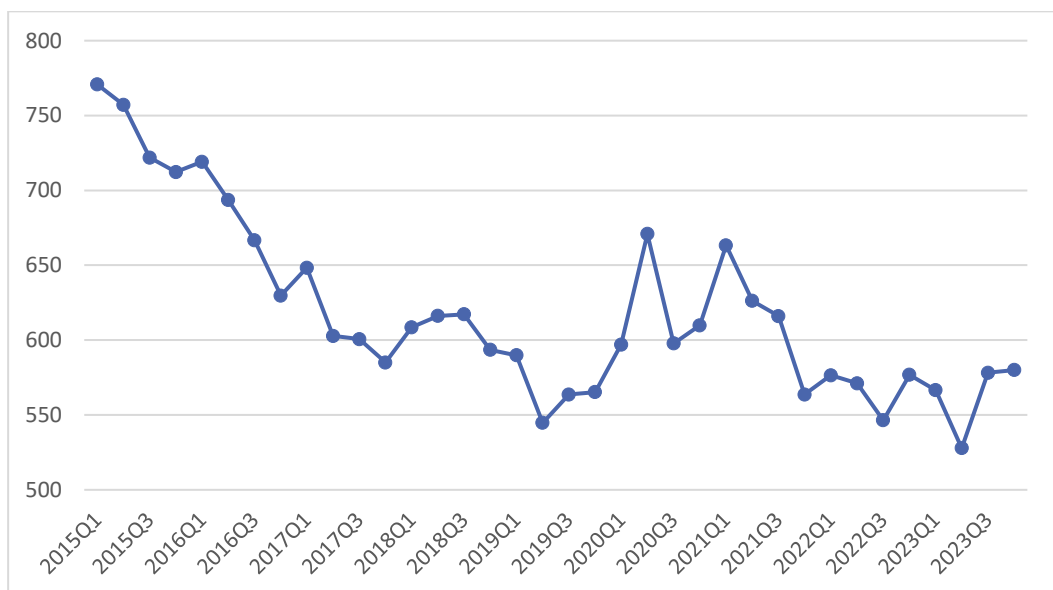
Chart 29. At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 60% of median) for employed persons in Spain (2015-2022), by age group and sex (men)



Source: Compilation based on data from Survey on Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2022)

Chart 30 shows that in general terms the trend is downward, in fact, there was a notable reduction in households without sources of income from the first quarter of 2015 to the last quarter of 2023 of about 190 thousand households.

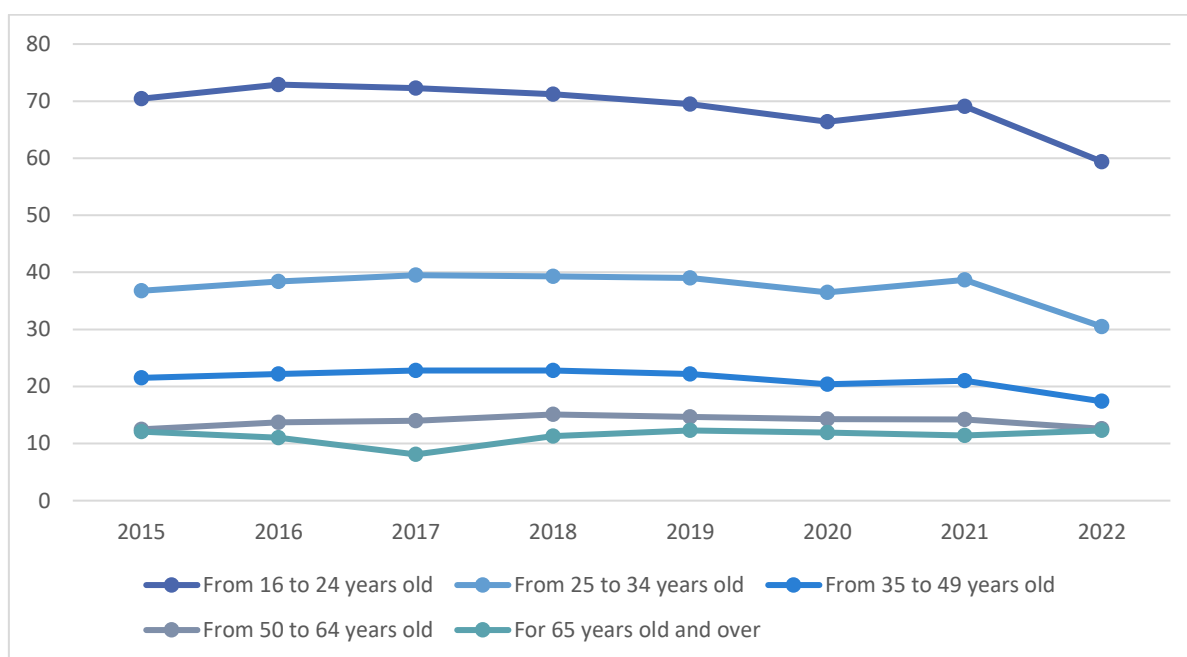
Chart 30. Number of households without income (in thousands). Quarterly data (2015-2023)



Source: Compilation based on data from Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), INE (2015-2023)

It is interesting to analyse not only the aggregate employment figures, but also the quality and characteristics of the jobs created. Chart 31 shows that the temporary employment rate has not undergone significant variations since 2015. In addition, in turn, it shows a negative correlation between the variables age and temporariness; the younger the age, the greater the temporary nature and, therefore, the greater the job insecurity.

Chart 31. Rate of salaried employees with temporary contracts in Spain (2015-2021), by age group

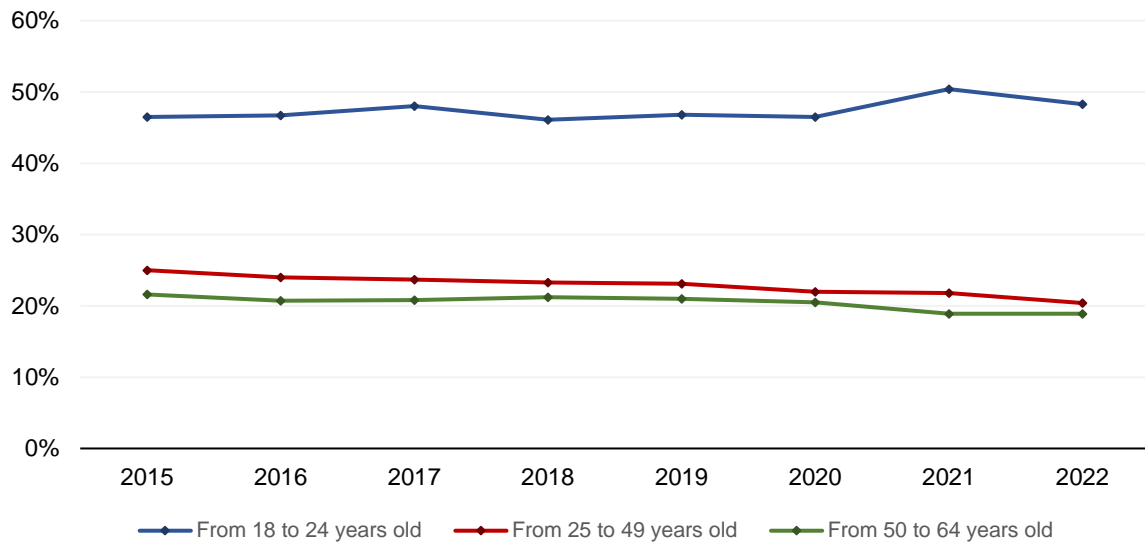


Source: Compilation based on data from Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), INE (2015-2022)

The part-time employment rate by age group and sex is shown below. Chart 32 shows the behaviour for women and Chart 33 for men. First of all, it is surprising how much of a difference there is for all age groups between men and women, where the part-time rate in 2022 is multiplied by more than 5 for the 50-64 year old group (18.9% for women compared with 3.6% for men), by 3.6 for the 25-49 age group (20.4% for women compared with 5.6% for men) and multiplied by 1.6 for the younger population aged between 15-24 (48.3% for women compared with 29% for men).

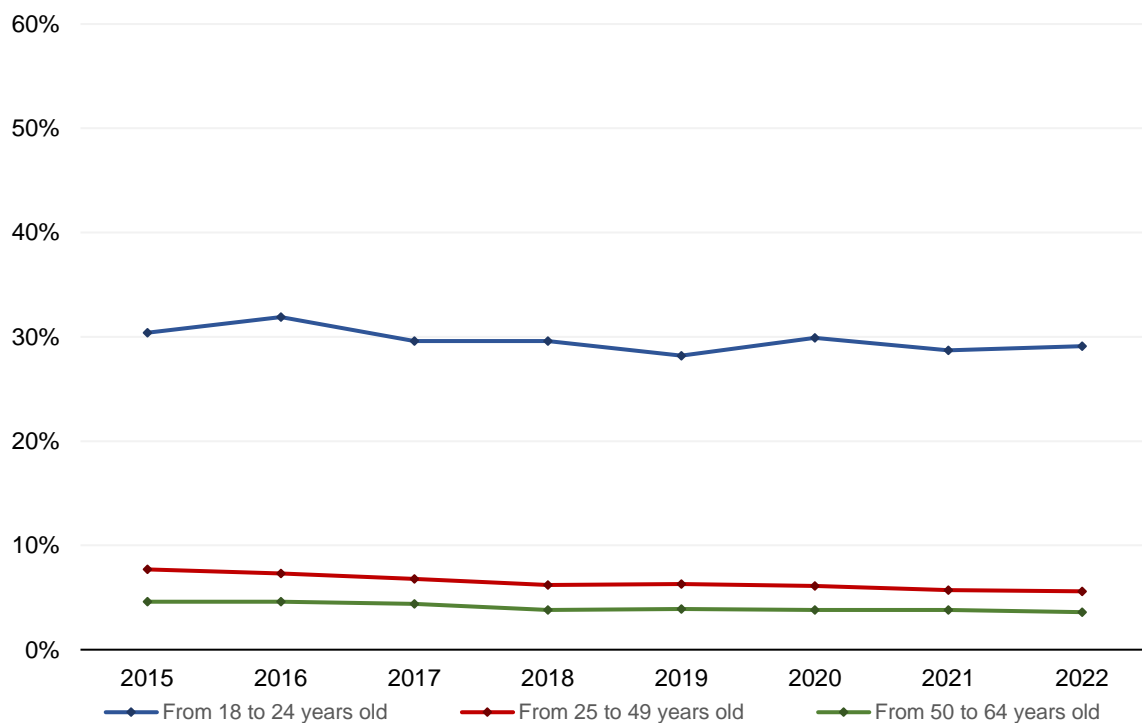
Also noteworthy is the slight variation in the rate over the years in both groups and all age segments. To a lesser extent, it should be noted that all age groups show a downward trend, except for the 15-24 age group and, especially, women.

Chart 32. Annual part-time rate in Spain (2015-2023), by age group and sex (women)



Source: Compilation based on data from Labour Force Survey (LFS), INE (2015-2022)

Chart 33. Annual part-time rate in Spain (2015-2023), by age group and sex (men)

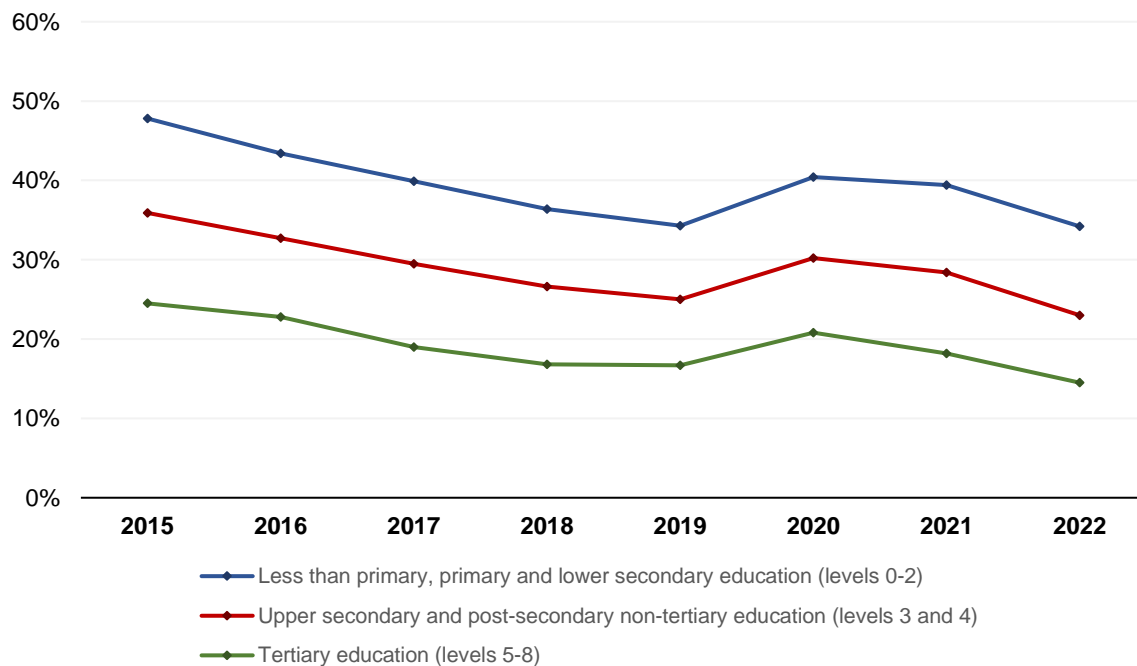


Source: Compilation based on data from Labour Force Survey (LFS), INE (2015-2022)

Chart 34 analyses the unemployment rate of the 15-29 age group by drawing a comparison by the level of education and training they achieved. It is observed that young people with higher education qualifications have lower unemployment rates compared with young people who completed secondary or post-secondary education (a difference of 11.2%) and with young people without education, with primary education or who completed the first stage of secondary education (a difference of almost 20%).

The behaviour of the three data series is also noteworthy: it is practically the same over the years, maintaining the same distance or percentage difference between one and the other segments of the young population depending on their level of education.

Chart 34. Evolution of the unemployment rate of the 15-29 age group, by level of education and training

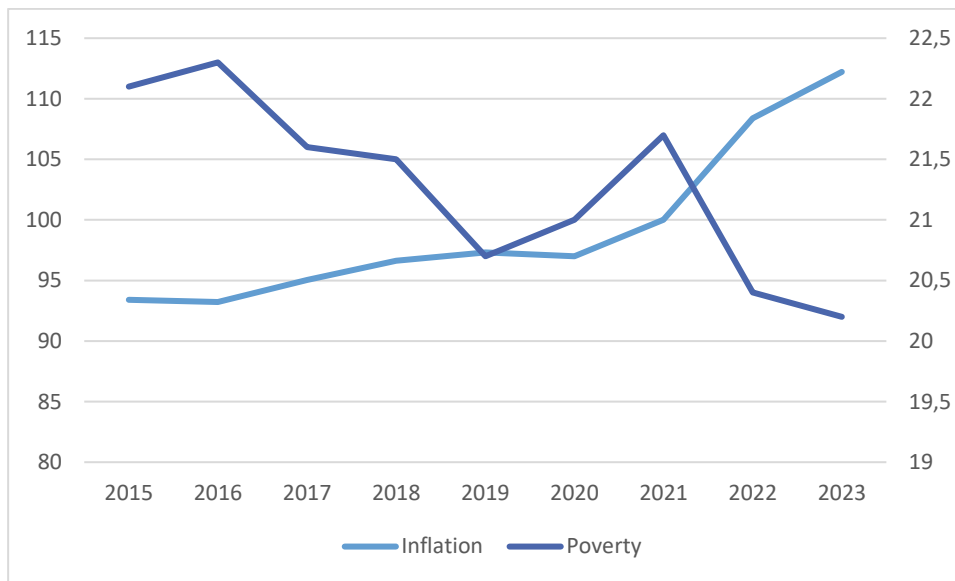


Source: Compilation based on data from Labour Force Survey (LFS), INE (2015-2022)

3.4.3 Poverty and inflation.

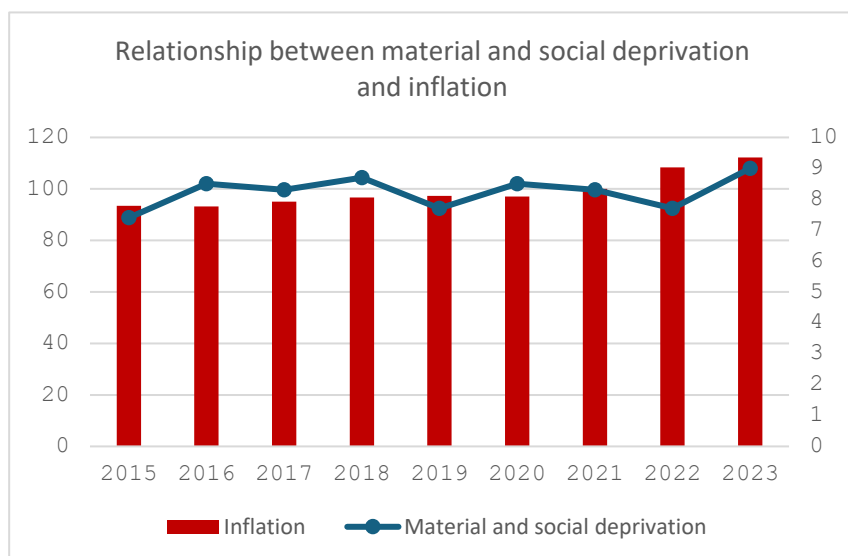
Analysing the inflation factor, we can see, in general, that there is an inverse relationship between the poverty risk factor and inflation (chart 35). In 2015 there is a low inflation rate and a high risk of poverty rate. In the period 2016-2019 we see that poverty falls and inflation rises. From 2019 and up to 2021, there is a direct relationship, as both inflation and poverty increase. However, in the more recent years 2022 and 2023, the poverty rate has fallen slowly, while inflation has risen exponentially.

Chart 35. Evolution of the poverty rate and inflation



Source: Compilation based on data from INE.

Chart 35b. Relationship between material and social deprivation and inflation



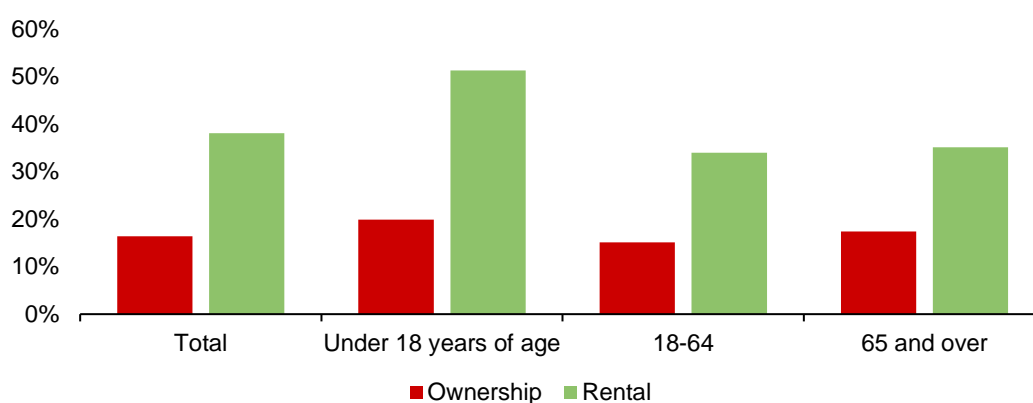
Source: Compilation based on data from INE.

It is also interesting to see the relationship between inflation and severe material and social deprivation (Chart 35b), given that the loss of purchasing power may be one more cause of material deprivation, especially if inflation mainly affects energy products (as in 2023).

3.4.4. Housing

Analysing the housing factor, figure 36 shows how the home ownership or non-ownership affects the at-risk-of-poverty rate. As the image shows, the poverty rate for the segment of people who live in accommodation with a rental contract is twice that of those who own a property.

Chart 36. At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 60% of median) in Spain (2022), by tenure status and age group



Source: Compilation based on data from European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), and from survey European Community Household Panel (ECHP), Eurostat (2022)

Foreclosure is the procedure whereby the mortgagee, usually a financial institution, can recover its debt through the enforcement of the guarantee (the home) if the debtor does not honour their obligation to pay the instalments. Table 12 shows the foreclosures that have been presented to the High Courts. A significant decrease in this number of foreclosures can be observed, from 68,165 in 2015 to 24,952 in 2022 (a decrease of 43,213). In addition, it shows the evictions carried out as a result of mortgage foreclosure proceedings by the High Court, in which there has also been a significant decrease, from 29,225 in 2015 to 8,511 in 2022.

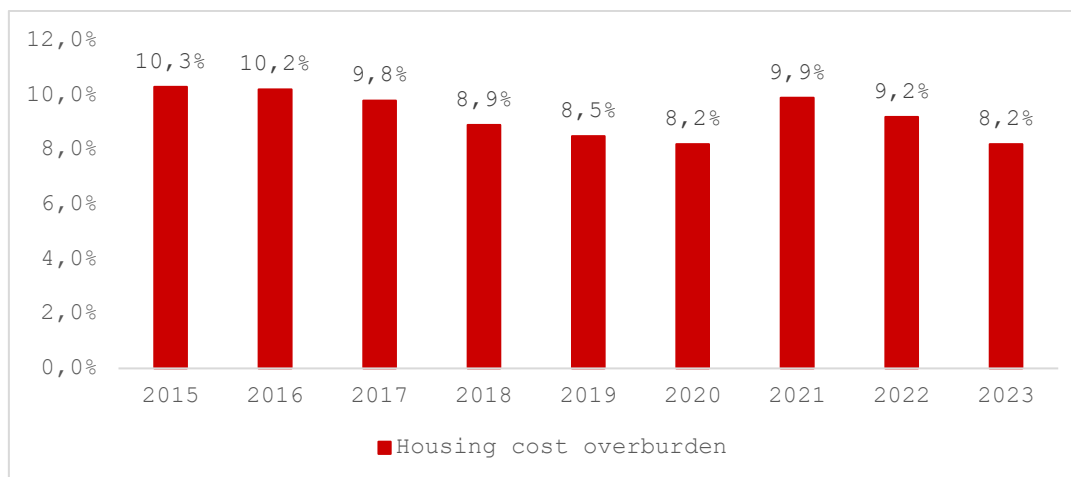
Table 12. Mortgage foreclosures in Spain (2015-2022)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Foreclosure proceedings brought before the High Courts	68,165	48,410	30,094	27,404	17,411	20,460	27,874	24,952
Evictions resulting from foreclosures	29,225	26,397	22,330	18,945	14,193	6,915	10,103	8,511

Source: The Authors, based on data from the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary: Effect of the Crisis on judicial bodies (2015-2022)

The housing cost overburden rate is the percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs ('net' of housing allowances) represent more than 40 % of disposable income ('net' of housing allowances). As can be seen in Chart 37, from 2015 it decreased slightly until 2020 when the cost overburden broke the downward trend, increasing by more than 1.5 points.

Chart 37. Housing cost overburden in Spain (2015-2023)



Source: Compilation based on data from European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2015-2022)

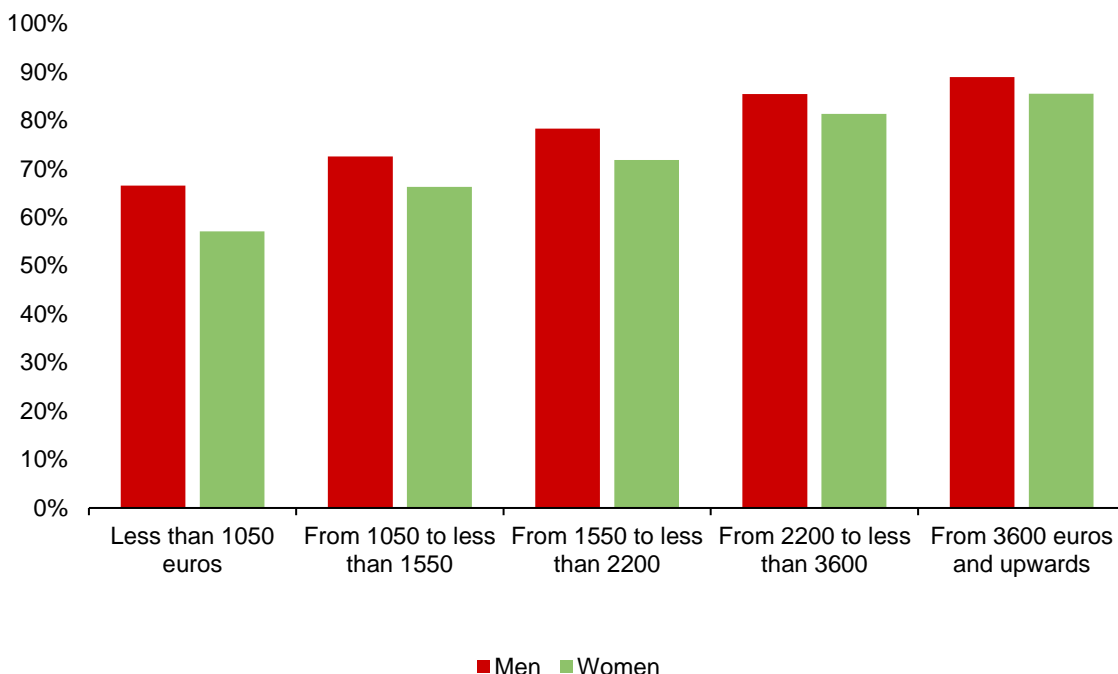
It is not only important to analyse the capacity of the inhabitants to own a home, but also consider to what extent it is in decent condition.

In this regard, one of the main developments in recent years has been the sharp increase in energy prices that has occurred as a result of the war due to Russia's aggression against Ukraine. The Government of Spain's intervention within the framework of the social shield has been aimed at protecting consumers, in particular vulnerable consumers. Among the measures taken, the Iberian mechanism stands out, with savings of around 5 billion euros and the renewable deployment, which has made it possible to achieve the figure of 50% of renewable electricity generation in 2023, which in turn has had a positive impact on energy price inflation. The Bank of Spain estimates that without this development from 2019, energy prices in 2023 would have been 25% higher.

3.4.5 Healthcare, dependency, and disability

Chart 38 shows how as people have more income, there is an increase in the positive assessment of health status. A positive correlation can be seen between the variables 'perception of health status' and 'income level', with a difference of about 20 points between the groups, in the case of both sexes, with higher income levels compared with groups with lower income levels. There is also a difference between men and women, with men being the group that perceive their state of health more positively.

Chart 38. Percentage of people who perceive their state of health as good or particularly good in Spain in the last 12 months, by sex and monthly income bracket



Source: Compilation based on National Health Survey, INE (2022)

Within health, the issue of **mental health** is especially important. According to the data provided by the 2023 Annual Report on the National Health System, 34% of the Spanish population have a mental health problem. In addition, mental health problems exceed 40% in the population over 50 years of age and 50% in those over 85 years of age. It should be noted that, according to the report, mental health problems during childhood and adolescence affect men more, whereas among women the affects were mainly felt in youth and adulthood.

In terms of **dependency**, in 2023 the dependency ratio of the population over 64 years of age in Spain stood at 30.91%, an increase of 1.21% since 2019, when it was 29.7%. It is an indicator with a clear economic significance, as it represents the relative measure of the potentially inactive population divided by the potentially active population.

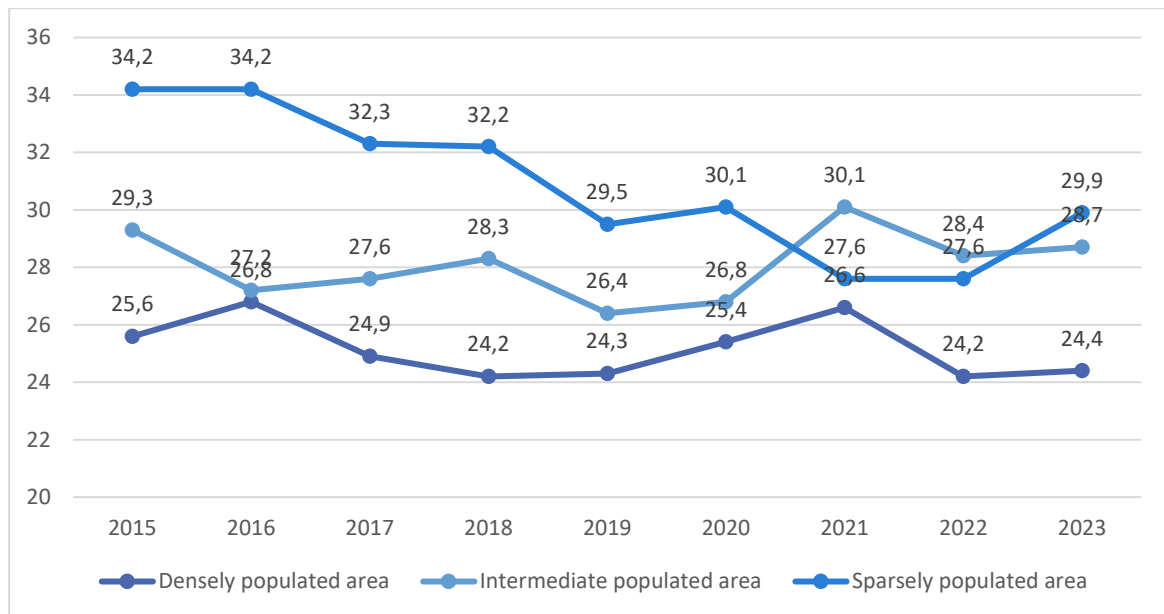
Finally, with regard to **disability**, according to the latest available data from the Survey on Disabilities, Personal Autonomy and Situations of Dependency published in 2022, there are 4.3 million people in this situation in Spain. In addition, only 1 in 4 people with disabilities of working age are employed. With this in mind, it should be noted that it is a proven fact that people with disabilities are at greater risk of poverty and/or social exclusion than those without disabilities. According to INE data, in 2023 31%, i.e. almost one in three people with disabilities, are at risk of poverty and/or exclusion, while for people without disabilities the figure is 22.7%, 8.3 percentage points lower. On the other hand, the inverse relationship with age in the adult population is interesting, with people with disabilities over 65 years of age scoring a lower AROPE rate than those between 18 and 64 years of age (23.7% compared with 35.8% in 2023), which could be explained by the fact that those over 65 years of age receive a pension that can alleviate their economic situation to some extent.

3.4.6. Poverty in rural areas.

It is a fact that the risk of poverty in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. For this reason, this Strategy takes into account the special nature of poverty in rural areas and, in particular, in geographical areas of accelerated depopulation and accelerated ageing of the population that lives in them. Specifically, this population tends to have characteristics, largely due to demographic causes, but which affect their social inclusion, such as a per capita and family income lower than that available in urban areas; lower wages; a high rate of ageing, with a corresponding increase in the risk of poverty; a high dependency ratio; and a lower amount of contributory pensions. These adverse demographic conditions affect 4,340,243 inhabitants of the Spanish population, who live in the 6,224 municipalities with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants and which are not included in functional urban areas.

Analysing the data, and with urban areas defined as those areas that are highly populated or with an intermediate population density, and rural areas as those with a low population density, the differences can be observed, with the AROPE being lower in urban areas compared with rural areas (Chart 39).

Chart 39. AROPE by population density



Source: Compilation based on data from INE (2023).

In addition to this objective reality, there is a series of circumstances that illustrate social deprivations that indirectly affect and can also be interpreted as causes of poverty, such as a lower level of education, the limitations of the labour market and the difficulties in accessing qualified and well-paid jobs, as well as the greater shortcomings and difficulties in accessing quality public services in rural areas. especially health care, education services, social services, public transport, digital connectivity, greater difficulty to achieve higher energy efficiency, pharmacy services, access to justice and public records, etc. Not to mention the greater difficulties in accessing services provided in the free market, highlighting on this point the limitations of access to financial services, the housing market and cultural, sports and leisure activities in rural areas.

Poverty among the adult population in Spain. Summary of key data.

- AROPE and unemployment rates decrease significantly as people's level of education increases.
- Women have lower school dropout rates than men.
- Women have higher rates of part-time employment than men (32.8% compared with 19.2%). One in four people aged 16 to 29 with a job work part-time.
- The unemployment rate among people under 30 far exceeds that of the total population (in 2023 it was 21.4% compared with 12.2%).
- The temporary employment rate of employed people aged 16 to 29 is more than double that recorded overall (34.7% vs 15.7%).
- People with higher incomes perceive their health more positively than those with lower incomes.

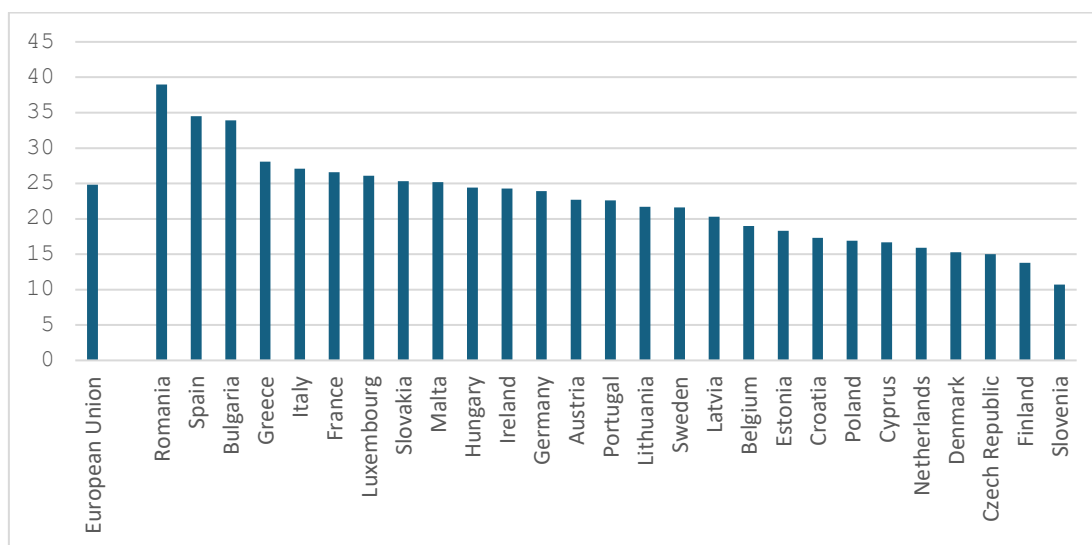
3.5. Child poverty in Spain

Having analysed poverty in the adult population, it is essential to analyse poverty among children and adolescents under 18 years of age in Spain.

It should be noted that the Spanish Government's objectives in the fight against child poverty are aligned with the European Pillar of Social Rights and are reflected both in the Action Plan of the European Pillar of Social Rights (PAPEDS) and in the European Child Guarantee Action Plan itself. Thus, as mentioned above, the PAPEDS aims to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU by at least 15 million people by 2030, of which at least 5 million must be children.

Spain continues to show indicators of poverty and social exclusion in children and adolescents that are substantially higher than the European average: As Chart 40 shows, in 2023, 24.8% of children (under 18 years of age) in the EU were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, compared with 20.6% of adults (over 18 years of age). Spain has the second-highest rate (34.5%) in the European Union, only behind Romania (39.0%).

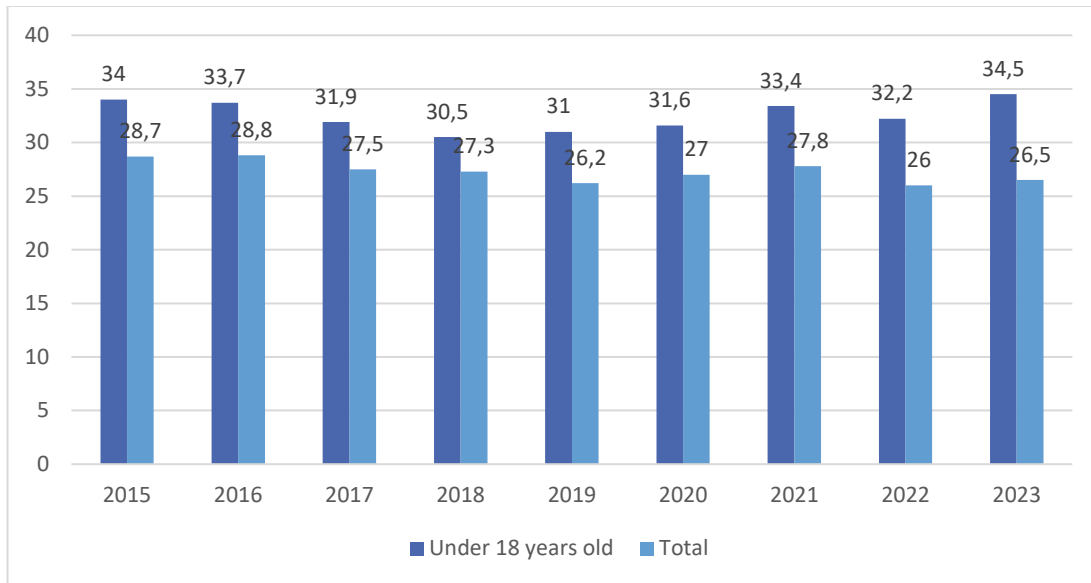
Chart 40. At-risk-of-child poverty rate in the European Union (2023)



Source: Compilation based on European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2023)

Chart 41 shows the evolution of the child AROPE rate compared to the general AROPE rate. Thus, it can be seen that the year with the lowest rate is 2018 (30.5%). In 2021, the AROPE child rate reached 33.4% of the child population, affecting 2,750,041 children. In 2022 it fell to 32.2%, but in 2023 this indicator rose to 34.5%, which is equivalent to 2,768,316 children. This was the year in which the gap with the total population was greatest. In addition, the AROPE rate for children was at all times higher than the total throughout the period studied.

Chart 41. Evolution of the AROPE rate for children



Source: Compilation based on data from INE

Thus, in 2023, all the indicators that make up the AROPE rate worsened (Risk of poverty, Severe material and social deprivation, Low employment intensity). We can see the comparison in table 13. Specifically, the at-risk-of-poverty rate went from 27.8% in 2022 to 28.9% in 2023. In addition, the indicator that shows the worst performance is that of severe material and social deprivation, which increased by two points, from 10.3% in 2022 to 12.3% in 2023. This deterioration reflects the effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which has led to a sharp rise in energy and food prices, driving up inflation and the cost of living across the EU. Finally, low employment intensity rose slightly from 6.5% in 2022 to 6.9% in 2023.

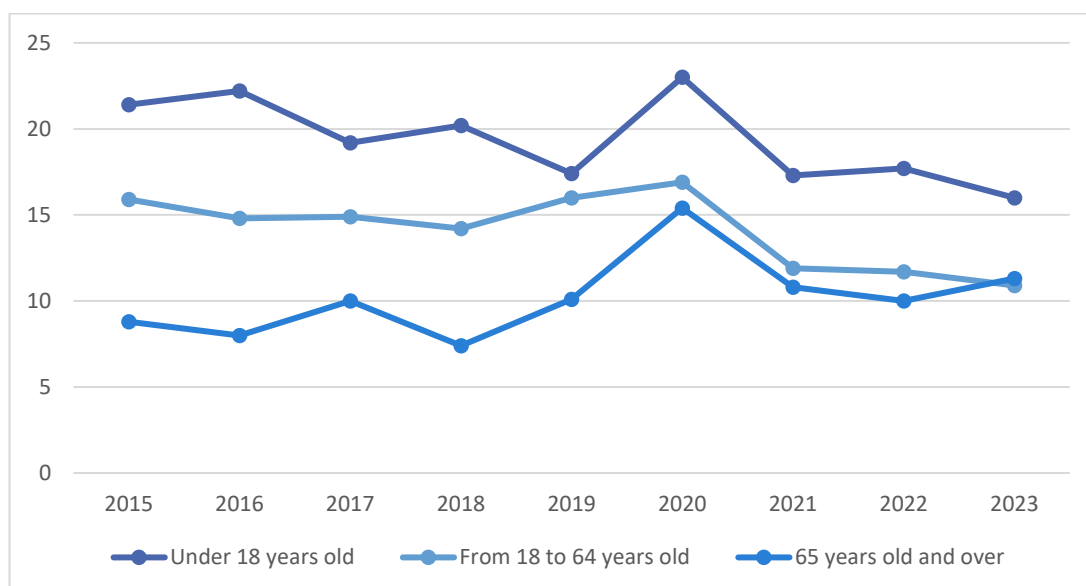
Table 13: Data on child poverty in Spain

CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE 2030)	34.0%	33.7%	31.9%	30.5%	31.0%	31.6%	33.4%	32.2%	34.5%
At risk of poverty (income the year before the interview)	29.6%	29.7%	28.3%	26.8%	27.4%	27.4%	28.9%	27.8%	28.9%
With severe material and social deprivation	10.5%	11.6%	10.6%	10.1%	10.4%	10.5%	10.8%	10.3%	12.3%
Living in households with low work intensity (from 0 to 64 years)	11.9%	11.5%	9.7%	7.3%	8.1%	7.1%	9.1%	6.5%	6.9%

In figure 42, with respect to the persistent risk rate (60% threshold) analysed according to the different age groups, the same trend is observed.

The group of people under 18 years of age reached a higher rate throughout the period studied, with a difference of 5.1 (16 versus 10.9) points in 2023 with the group that achieved a lower rate (between 18 and 65 years of age). In this case we see that, in the case of children and adolescents under 18 years of age, the year with the worst rate is 2020. In 2023, there was an improvement compared to the previous year (16 compared to 17.7).

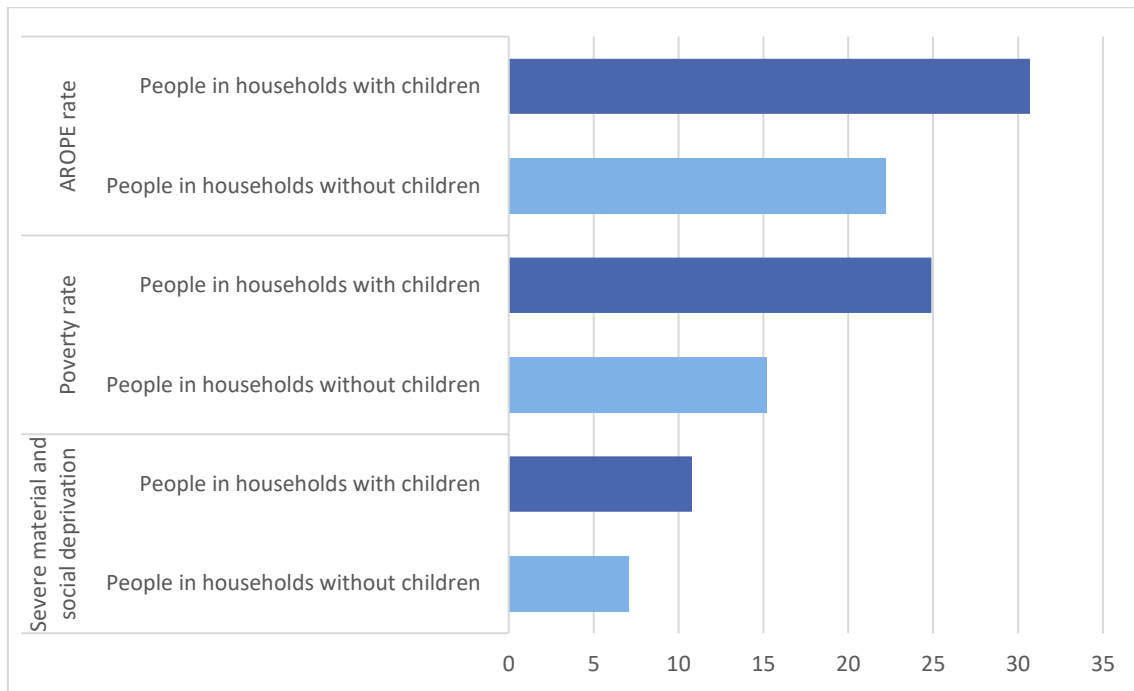
Chart 42. Persistent poverty risk rate in Spain (threshold 60% of median) in Spain (2015-2023), by age group



Source: Compilation based on data from Eurostat (2023)

Chart 43 also shows that living in households with children is a factor that affects poverty rates. As can be seen, the AROPE rate is 30.7% among people living in households with minors compared to 22.2% when living in households without minors. Similarly, the poverty rate is 24.9% if there are minors compared with 15.2% for people living in households without minors. The pattern is similar with severe material and social deprivation (10.8 compared with 7.1%).

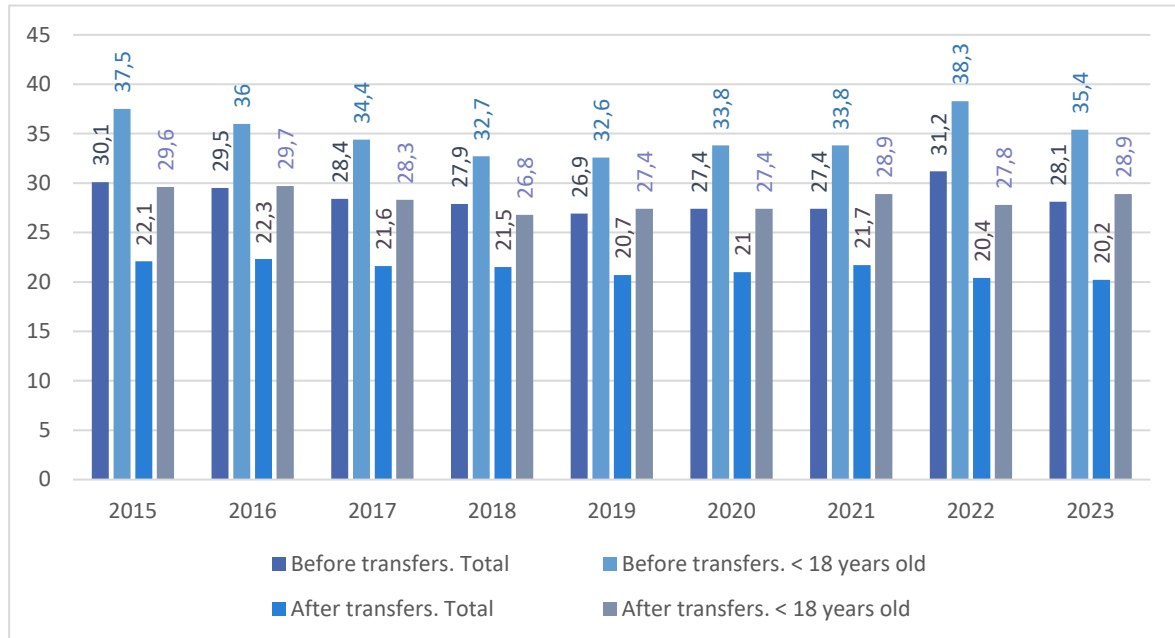
Chart 43. Differences in poverty according to type of household (2023)



Source: Compilation based on data from INE (2023)

Chart 44 shows the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers in the general population and in children and adolescents. In 2023 in the general population, social transfers reduced the poverty rate by 7.9 p.p., while in children and adolescents this reduction was 6.5 p.p.

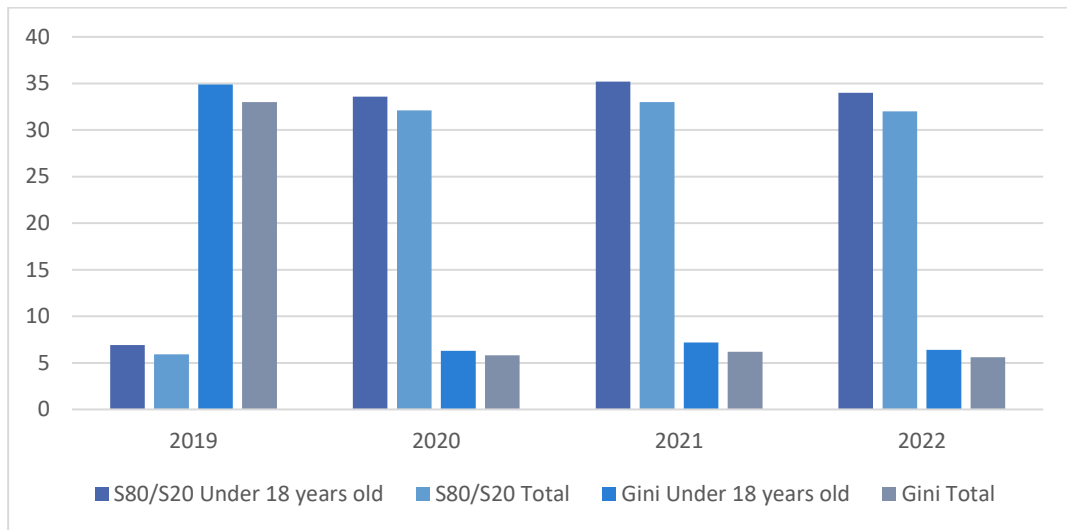
Chart 44. Risk of poverty rate before and after social transfers



Source: Compilation based on European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), Eurostat (2023)

Chart 45 shows the most widely used inequality coefficients at a general level, the Gini Index and the income distribution s80/s20, both coefficients are more pronounced for children and adolescents than for the general population, showing greater inequality in the first group.

Chart 45. S80/S20 income distribution and Gini coefficient in the general population and in children and adolescents



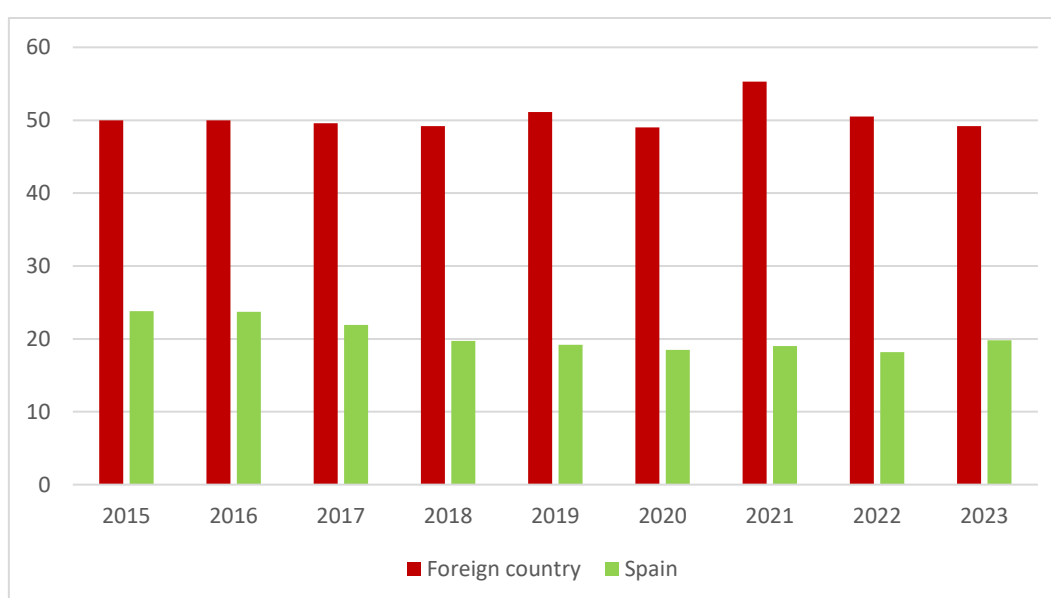
Source: Compilation based on Living Conditions Survey, INE (2023)

3.5.1 Specific dimensions of child poverty: origin of parents

Origin of parents

If, in addition, the at-risk-of-child poverty rate is related to this variable (Chart 46), a notable difference can be observed between those of foreign origin and Spanish origin. Those families of foreign origin show results of around 50% poverty rate throughout the period studied (2015-2023), while families of Spanish origin do not exceed a risk rate of 25% (19.8 in 2023). It can therefore be confirmed that the child poverty rate doubles in the case of foreign parents.

Chart 46. At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of median) in Spain (2015-2023), by parent origin

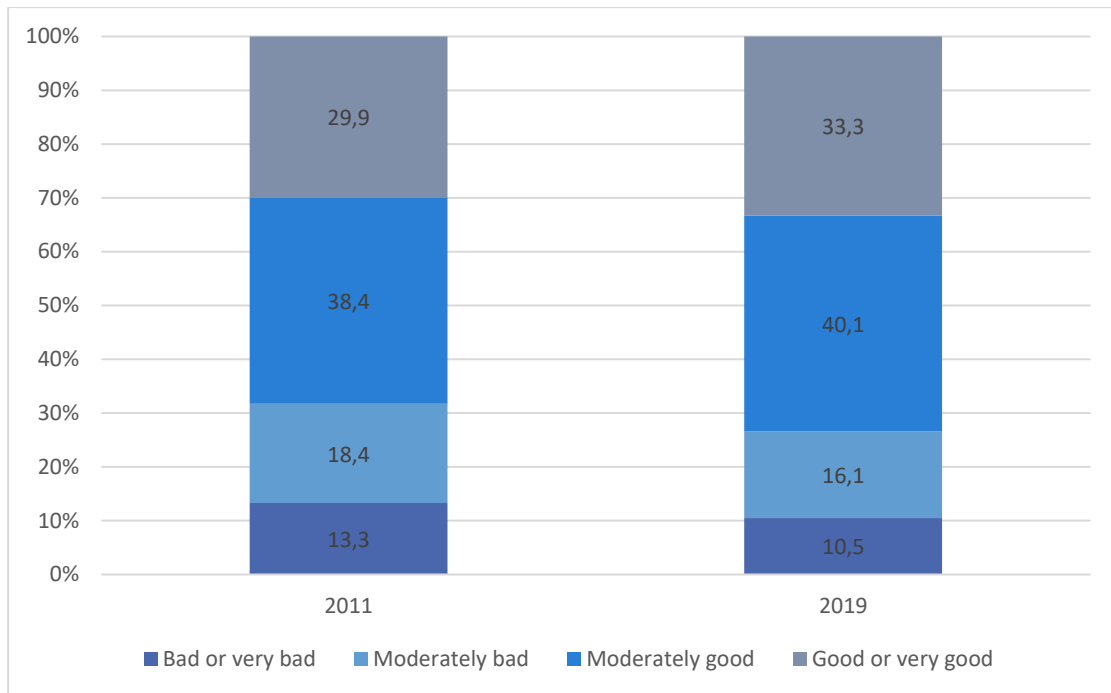


Source: The Authors, based on Eurostat

On this point, it is important to point out the influence of the parents' home situation on the future situation of their children, which has been called intergenerational transmission of poverty. According to the study carried out in 2022 by the University of Girona, with the title "The intergenerational transmission of poverty and inequality of opportunities in Spain" (co-funded by the Social Inclusion Network and the European Social Fund), the proportion of adults who report they spent their childhood in households with a bad financial situation has decreased in recent years, from 13.3% in 2011 to 10.5% in 2019 (figure 48). However, compared with the rest of the European countries, the most recent data show that Spain is above average. Specifically, the proportion of people who say they grew up in a bad or very bad financial situation is 10.5% in Spain, while the European average is 9.4%.¹² The percentage in Spain is lower than our immediate neighbours such as France or Portugal,

although Spain is well above some countries with a more developed welfare state, such as the Nordic countries.

Chart 48. Evolution of the percentage of adults according to the economic situation in which they were raised, Spain 2011-2019



Source: "The intergenerational transmission of poverty and inequality of opportunities in Spain". University of Girona and MDSCA, 2022.

Child poverty in Spain. Summary of key data.

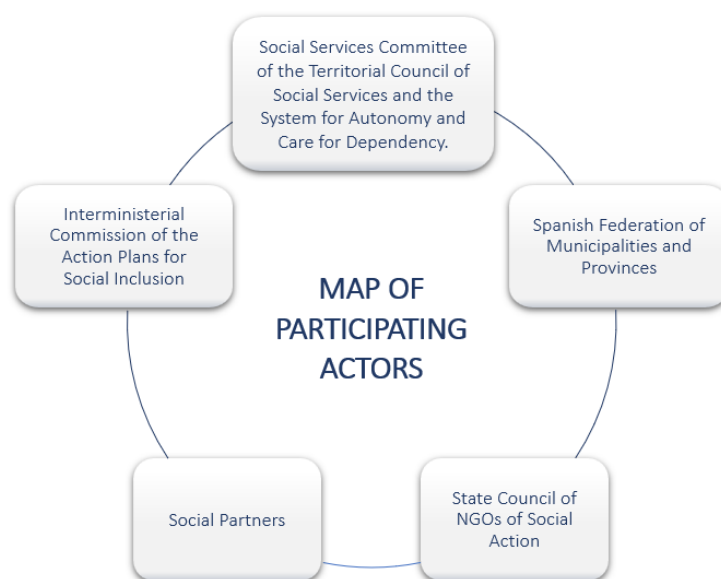
- Spain ranks second in the European Union with the highest rate of risk of child poverty (34.5%).
- The AROPE rate in children is higher than the AROPE rate in the general population during the entire period studied (2015-2030).
- Poverty indicators are significantly worse among people in households with children.
- Children and adolescents under 18 years of age are the group with the highest rates of risk of persistent poverty, although in 2023 there was a slight improvement compared with 2022.
- The at-risk-of-child poverty rates of those with foreign parents are significantly higher (more than double) compared with those whose parents are Spanish.

4. National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030

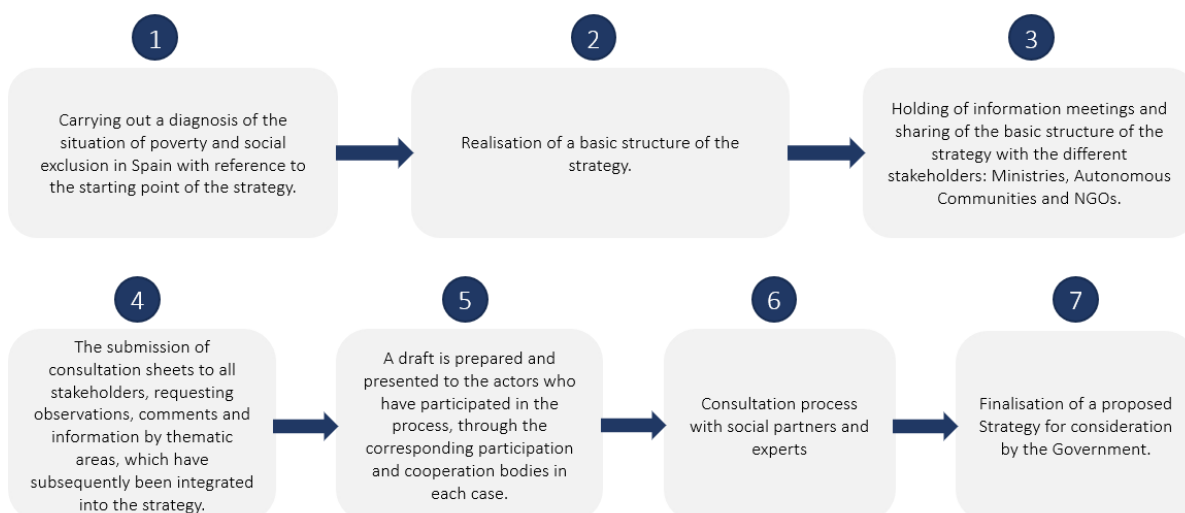
4.1. Methodological approach for implementing the Strategy

The Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and the 2030 Agenda, through the Secretary of State for Social Rights and the Directorate-General for Family Diversity and Social Services, has led the preparation of this National Strategy, with a participatory and consultative methodology, taking into account the territorial and institutional configuration and the map of distribution of competences among government agencies.

This Strategy is designed based on a participatory work approach, which is submitted to the consultation of the following actors:



The process is as follows:



Therefore, its preparation has involved the participation of the government agencies through the existing structures and bodies for cooperation: with the ministerial divisions and departments, directly and through the Inter-ministerial Commission, made up of more than 40 management centres of 16 ministries with protective action; and with the Autonomous Communities and the National Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) through the Executive Commission for Social Services of the Territorial Council of Social Services and the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependants. Civil society associations have also collaborated through the State Council of Social Action NGOs (Working Group on Social Inclusion, Employment and Rural) and a process of consultation with the social partners has been carried out through specific meetings, as well as with the Third Sector Platform, the National Councils for the Roma, Children, Youth, the National Council for Disability and the State Council for the Elderly.

In addition, the National Strategy, as a strategic framework, is open and invites the voluntary collaboration of the Autonomous Regional Public Administrations and Local Corporations, as well as all actors in the private sector, social partners, civil society and in particular the Third Sector of Social Action, through the adoption, where appropriate, of actions, measures or action lines that support the objectives and objectives of the National Strategy in their respective territories and scope of competence.

4.2. Strategic map

The National Strategy has been conceived from the point of view of comprehensiveness, with a multidimensional nature, to act on key policies that have an impact on the reduction of poverty and inequality and the promotion of social inclusion. The National Strategy also contains a transversal approach to the gender perspective and its fundamental character is to act both on the palliative aspect, offering solutions on the effects of situations of poverty, and on the preventive aspect, acting on the causes that lead to poverty, improving people's opportunities. Finally, the facts on the ground in the countryside are factored in across the board in the approach of the Strategy itself.

The proposal for the period 2024-2030 is structured around **four strategic challenges** (three vertical and one transversal), **12 objectives** and **54 action lines**.

Strategic challenges are the major objectives pursued by the Strategy, which are specified in **specific objectives**, related to those major objectives. **Action lines** make it possible to organise and structure the work to be carried out to achieve these objectives, so that it is easier to evaluate and monitor them.

Finally, it is within these action lines that we will be able to fit the specific **measures**, which together contribute to achieving the objectives and, ultimately, the strategic challenges that the Strategy strives to overcome. These measures will form part of the annual operational implementation and monitoring plans that will be carried out once this Strategy has been implemented. These measures, carried out by the relevant Ministries participating in the Strategy, will entail, as indicated, a specific expenditure, according to the budgetary availability each year, whose purpose will be to ascertain the social investment made in the period to be evaluated.

To be precise, during the effective term of the previous Strategy, from 2019 to 2023, and as indicated earlier in the document, the sum total of the measures implemented by the Ministries resulted in a total investment of 223,400 million in social spending. The ambition of this new Strategy is that investment be maintained and improved according to budgetary possibilities during the new period 2024-2030, for which it will be necessary for the various actors to carry out actions that contribute to bringing us closer to this national aim of reducing poverty and social exclusion.

Strategic challenges:



STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES

What types of initiatives are included?

It includes projects, initiatives and programmes aimed at responding to the following challenges:

- Ensure a minimum income, with special attention to the profiles and groups with the greatest vulnerability and severity of poverty.
- Guarantee and facilitate access to housing in habitable conditions for all people, as it is a central pillar of social welfare and a constitutional right, paying special attention to the most vulnerable groups and homeless people.
- Reduce child poverty, especially severe child poverty.
- Improve social benefits to protect children and families.
- Reduce income inequality, paying special attention to the most vulnerable people.

STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE

It includes active policies, that is, from the approach of prevention, which help to transform the situation of people in situations of poverty and social vulnerability, as well as the population in general, improving their opportunities for access and permanence in quality training and employment.

The action lines developed under the framework of this challenge must respond to the following challenges:

- Prevent poverty and social exclusion, especially among children and young people.
- Reduce early drop-out rates from education and training and inequalities in education.
- Improve people's qualifications, especially among young people, so that they can be suited to the needs of the market and to new job niches and they do not fall into poverty and exclusion.
- Promote the creation of quality employment, as one of the key mechanisms for social inclusion, and facilitate access to it.
- Improve access for the most vulnerable groups (the long-term unemployed, young people without training or employment, young people who have been in the care system, the disabled, people with mental health problems and addictions, victims of trafficking or forced labour, the prison population, etc.) to personalised pathways for social and labour integration, through better coordination of social and health resources.
- Promote the participation of people in community life and facilitate decision-making and relational aspects in the community environment.

STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE

It includes projects, initiatives and programmes aimed at responding to the following challenges:

- Guarantee universal, equitable, and quality access to health care for all people, especially for the most vulnerable groups.
- Respond to the difficulties of disadvantaged families in facing the challenges of work-life balance.
- Respond to and cater for the support and development needs of the most vulnerable people and families and dependants.

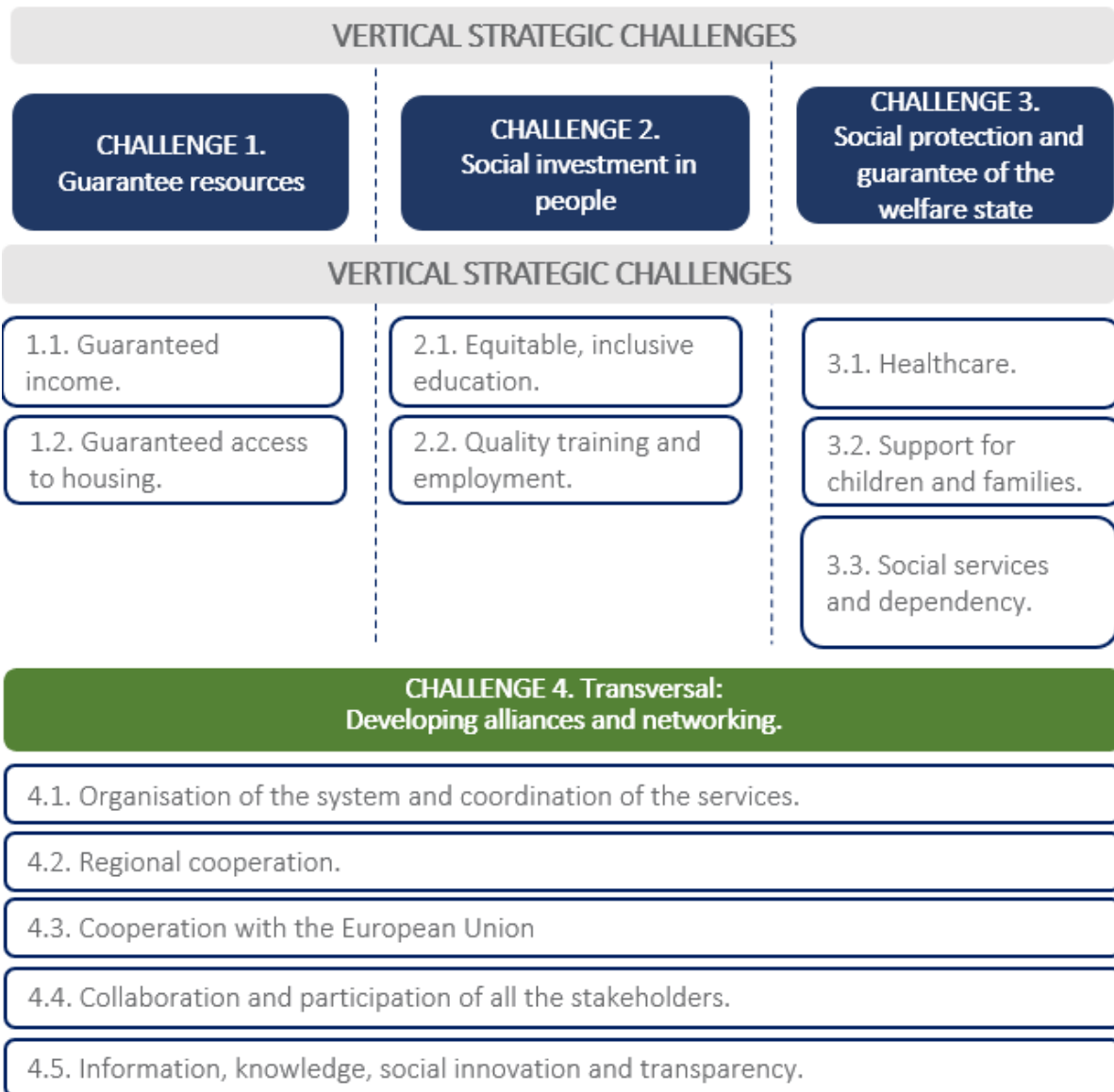
- Agree with the Autonomous Communities on the basic conditions that ensure equality in the exercise of social rights when these depend on social care and support provided by social services.

STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING.

This is a transversal challenge, which includes proposals aimed at responding to the following challenges:

- Improve the management and coordination of policies, programmes, and initiatives so as to achieve the highest level of efficiency, effectiveness and coverage of the entire support and protection system set out in this Strategy.
- To promote territorial cooperation at all levels (regional, national, and European), so as to facilitate knowledge transfer and mutual learning in addressing problems.
- Encourage the participation of all actors in the design and evaluation of policies, programmes, and initiatives.
- Continue to make progress in awareness of social problems and needs, as well as in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the system to respond to these needs and to make evidence-based decisions.

These challenges are structured in turn in terms of the following strategic objectives:



4.3. Link between the strategy and its framework of reference

The challenges, objectives and action lines set out in this Strategy are aligned with the strategic framework identified in section 1.2. *Analysis of the Strategic Framework*.

The following tables summarise the way in which each of the proposed challenges and objectives is aligned with the more global objectives and objectives of said framework:

➤ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

The following table includes an analysis of which of the objectives proposed in the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030 are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES																
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	SDG 1. NO POVERTY	SDG 2. ZERO HUNGER	SDG 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	SDG 4. QUALITY EDUCATION	SDG 5. GENDER EQUALITY	SDG 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	SDG 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	SDG 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	SDG 9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	SDG 10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES	SDG 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	SDG 12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	SDG 13. CLIMATE ACTION	SDG 14. LIFE BELOW WATER	SDG 15. LIFE ON LAND	SDG 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	SDG 17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
		STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME	●	●						●		●					
OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING	●						●				●							
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	●			●						●							
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	●	●		●				●		●							
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH	●	●	●							●							
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●									●							
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY	●									●							
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1. ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES											●					●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION											●					●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION											●					●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS											●					●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY											●					●	●

The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion responds to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These are 17 interconnected overall objectives designed to be a "blueprint for achieving a better, more sustainable future for all." Below, we present how they link up with this Strategy:

- **Objective 1.1. Guaranteed income.** This objective set in this plan relates to SDGs 1, 2, 8 and 10 (no poverty, zero hunger, decent work and economic growth and reduction of inequalities, respectively).
- **Objective 1.2. Guaranteed access to housing.** This objective set in this plan relates to SDGs 1, 6 and 10 (no poverty, clean water and sanitation and reduction of inequalities, respectively).

- **Objective 2.1. Equitable, inclusive education.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 1, 4 and 10 (no poverty, quality education, and reduction of inequalities, respectively).
- **Objective 2.2. Quality training and employment.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10 (no poverty, zero hunger, quality education, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, and reduction of inequalities, respectively).
- **Objective 3.1. Healthcare.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 10 (no poverty, zero hunger, health and well-being, and reduction of inequalities, respectively).
- **Objective 3.2. Support for children and families.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 1, 5 and 10 (no poverty, gender equality, and reduction of inequalities, respectively).
- **Objective 3.3. Social services and dependency.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 1 and 10 (no poverty and reduction of inequalities, respectively).
- **Objective 4.1. Organisation of the system and coordination of the services.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 11, 16 and 17 (sustainable cities and communities, peace, justice and sound institutions, and alliances to achieve objectives, respectively).
- **Objective 4.2. Regional cooperation.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 11, 16 and 17 (sustainable cities and communities, peace, justice and sound institutions, and alliances to achieve objectives, respectively).
- **Objective 4.3. Cooperation with the EU.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 11, 16 and 17 (sustainable cities and communities, peace, justice and sound institutions, and alliances to achieve objectives, respectively).
- **Objective 4.4. Collaboration and participation of all the stakeholders.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 11, 16 and 17 (sustainable cities and communities, peace, justice and sound institutions, and alliances to achieve objectives, respectively).
- **Objective 4.5. Information, knowledge, social innovation, and transparency.** This objective set in this Strategy relates to SDGs 11, 16 and 17 (sustainable cities and communities, peace, justice and sound institutions, and alliances to achieve objectives, respectively).

➤ THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL RIGHTS PILLAR

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		AXES OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL RIGHTS PILLAR		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Equal opportunities and access to the labour market	Fair working conditions	Social protection and social inclusion
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING			●
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	●		
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	●	●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH			●
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES			●
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY			●
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES			
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION			
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION			
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS			
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY			

The link between the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion and the European Pillar of Social Rights is clear; to be specific, it is aligned with 3 of the strategic challenges included in this Strategy:

- **Strategic challenges 1 and 3** of the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion (guaranteeing resources and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State, respectively), are perfectly aligned with Chapter 3 of the European Pillar of Social Rights (social protection and inclusion). The latter comprises all those lines related to assistance and support for children, income guarantee (minimum income and unemployment benefits), the health sector, housing, long-term care, and the inclusion of people with disabilities, among others.
- **Strategic Challenge 2** of the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion (social investment in people) is linked to Chapter 1 of the European Pillar of Rights (**equal opportunities and access to the labour market**). The latter includes lines related to equal opportunities by gender and personal situation, as well as all those measures related to education, training and learning and active support for employment.
- **Strategic Challenge 2** of the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion (social investment in people, more specifically with the objective of quality training and employment), is linked to Chapter 2 of the Pillar of European Rights (**fair working**

conditions). The latter includes lines related to the guarantee of secure employment, work-life balance, a safe and healthy working environment, and the protection of workers in all respects.

➤ RECOVERY, TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE PLAN (RTRP)

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		RECOVERY, TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE PLAN OBJECTIVES					
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	SO 1. Boost the green transition.	SO 2. Boost digital transformation	SO 3. Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.	SO 4. Promote social and regional cohesion.	SO 5. Healthcare, economic, social and institutional resilience and crisis readiness.	SO 6. Policies for the next generations, children and youth, including education and skills.
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME					●	
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING						
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION		●			●	●
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT		●				●
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH					●	
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES						●
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY					●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES				●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION				●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION				●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS				●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY					●	

This Strategy is in turn linked to the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, which is a European initiative aimed at increasing productivity and potential growth, moving towards a green, digital, inclusive Spain, with greater social and territorial cohesion, and without gender gaps. The following are the main points of linkage:

- **Strategic Challenge 2** of this Strategy (social investment in people) is linked to **Strategic Objective 2** of the RTRP (promotion of digital transformation), as it seeks to combat the digital divide and try to promote digital transformation through various measures.
- **Strategic Challenge 4** of this Strategy (development of alliances and networking) is linked to **Strategic Objective 4** of the RTRP (promotion of social and territorial cohesion), as it

seeks to promote social cohesion, territorial and EU cooperation and collaboration between all actors.

- **Strategic challenges 1, 3 and 4** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources, social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State and development of alliances and networking, respectively) are linked to **Strategic Objective 5 of the RTRP. Health, economic, social, and institutional resilience and preparedness for the crisis**, by contemplating measures that seek to reduce the vulnerability of the Spanish economy and strengthen its capacity to adapt at the health, institutional, economic, and social levels, in order to reduce exposure to risk from all these areas at the national level.
- **Strategic challenges 2 and 3** of this Strategy (social investment in people and social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State, respectively) are linked to **Strategic Objective 6 of the RTRP (policies for the next generations, children and youth, including education and skills)**, as they include measures aimed mainly at modernising, to digitise and adapt the education system to the current social reality, so that the next generations can look forward to a promising future.

➤ NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN CHILD GUARANTEE (PAEGIE) 2022 - 2030

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		AXES OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN CHILD GUARANTEE (PAEGIE) 2022 - 2030		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	AXIS 1. Fighting poverty and strengthening social protection for children and teenagers	AXIS 2. Making social rights universal through access to and enjoyment of high-quality, accessible and inclusive essential services	AXIS 3. Promoting regional equity and protective, equal, inclusive and participatory environments
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME	●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING	●	●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	●	●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH	●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●	●	●
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES			●
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION			●
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION			●
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS			●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY			●

The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion is closely related to the State Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Child Guarantee by presenting common objectives focusing on one of the most vulnerable groups: children and adolescents who are at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

- **Strategic challenges 1, 2 and 3** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources, social investment in people and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State, respectively) are aligned with **AXIS 1. Fight against poverty and strengthening the social protection of children and adolescents** of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Child Guarantee. This measure is because the National Action Plan introduces measures that aim to bring Spain closer to at least the EU average in terms of social protection for children, prioritising more vulnerable children. To guarantee this protection, measures to guarantee income, housing, education and training and support for minors and families are the most effective.

- **Strategic challenges 1, 2 and 3** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources, social investment in people and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State, respectively) are aligned with **AXIS 2. Universalisation of social rights through access to and enjoyment of quality, accessible and inclusive essential services** of the State Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Child Guarantee, which proposes to implement measures to break the intergenerational cycle of child poverty through effective access to quality and inclusive services, which is included in the Recommendation of the Council of the European Union establishing a European Child Guarantee, which are (6):

Early childhood education and care, formal education including extracurricular activities, health care, healthy eating, at least one healthy meal per school day provided through schools and access to suitable housing.

- **Strategic challenges 3 and 4** of this Strategy (social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State and development of alliances and networking, respectively) are linked to **AXIS 3. Promotion of equity between territories, protective, egalitarian, inclusive and participatory environments** of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Child Guarantee. This is because the latter aims through this axis to guarantee an inclusive, egalitarian, and equitable environment for children and adolescents, regardless of the territory where they grow up. That is why these strategic challenges include lines and measures aimed at promoting cooperation and collaboration between territories.

➤ STATE HOUSING PLAN 2022-2025

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE HOUSING PLAN 2022-2025			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Facilitate access to housing by means of direct rent grants to citizens with limited means and young people	Facilitate access to housing with immediate effect for people who are victims of gender violence and who are in other extreme situations	Grants to young people for home buying in towns, cities or small population centres.	Promote the supply of rented housing with grants to lessors to pay for insurance to cover rentals.
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME	●	●	●	●
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING	●	●	●	●
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION				
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH				
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●	●	●	●
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY	●	●	●	●
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES				
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION				
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION				
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS				
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY				

The 2022-2025 National Housing Plan has the following primary objectives:

- Facilitate access to housing by means of direct rent grants to citizens with limited means and young people
- Facilitate immediate access to housing for victims of gender-based violence and in other extreme situations (evictions, homeless people, and other particularly vulnerable people) through direct funding for rent and utility and community expenses of up to 100% of the rent and these expenses.
- Grants to young people for home buying in towns, cities, or small population centres.
- Promote the supply of rental housing with funding to landlords for the payment of rental income protection insurance.

All these objectives are mainly aligned with **strategic challenges 1 and 3** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State, respectively). Specifically, all the axes and lines of the Housing Plan are aligned with the housing guarantee objectives of this Strategy, and support for minors and families and people in a situation of dependency and the income guarantee.

In line with these objectives and challenges, it is important to highlight the importance of the **Law on the Right to Housing 12/2023, of 24 May**, which implements the constitutional right to decent housing and seeks to help groups with greater difficulties in claiming this right with measures such as the limit on the price of rent or the development of public housing.

➤ **3RD STRATEGIC PLAN FOR EFFECTIVE EQUALITY OF WOMEN AND MEN 2022-2025 (PEIEMH)**

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		AXES OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR EFFECTIVE EQUALITY OF WOMEN AND MEN 2022-2025 (PEIEMH)			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	AXIS 1. Good governance: toward more inclusive ways of action and decision-	AXIS 2. Economy for life and fair distribution of wealth	AXIS 3. Towards ensuring lives for women free of male violence	AXIS 4. A country with effective rights for all women
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME		●		
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION		●		
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT		●		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH				
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES		●		
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES		●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION				
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION				
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS				
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY				

The link between the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion with the main axes on which the III Strategic Plan for the Effective Equality of Women and Men 2022-2025 is structured is presented below:

- **Strategic challenges 1, 2 and 3** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources, social investment in people and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State, respectively) are linked to axis 2 of the III Strategic Plan for the Effective Equality of Women and Men (economy for life and fair distribution of wealth). This last axis seeks to move towards a more inclusive and democratic model of government, ensuring the presence and voice of women, guaranteeing that public policies do not replicate inequalities between women and men.

➤ NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS IN SPAIN 2023-2030

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		STRATEGIC AXES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS IN SPAIN 2023-2030			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Axis 1. Prevention	Axis 2. Promoting autonomy	Axis 3. Tailored and individualised responses	Axis 4. Governance and knowledge
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME		●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING	●	●	●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION		●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT		●	●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH		●		
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●	●		
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY	●	●	●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1. ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES	●	●	●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION			●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION			●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	●		●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY			●	●

The main axes on which the National Strategy for the Fight against Homelessness in Spain 2023-2030 is structured and its link with the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion are presented below:

- **Strategic challenges 1, 3 and 4** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources, social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State, and development of alliances and networking, respectively) are linked to **axis 1. Prevention**, of the National Strategy to Combat Homelessness 2023-2030. The main objectives of this axis are to detect cases of imminent risk or people who have recently experienced street situations (or other forms of homelessness) and to intervene early to prevent overnight stays on the street or to get out of this situation as quickly as possible, and to prevent people who have experienced homelessness from doing so again. This objective is established by focusing on the importance

of the coordination of services and the appropriate training of the people who handle these cases.

- All the strategic challenges of this Strategy (1. Guarantee income, 2. Social investment in people, 3 Social protection and guarantee of the welfare state, and 4. Development of alliances and networking) are closely aligned with **axis 2. Promoting autonomy** of the National Strategy to Combat Homelessness in Spain 2023-2030. This is because homelessness is a consequence that is determined by the breakdown of ties with society in various areas (education, housing, health, etc.), and that brings with it the loss of autonomy. This axis therefore includes actions aimed at helping homeless people regain their autonomy by promoting income security, employment, housing, and access to healthcare, among other exclusion factors.
- **Strategic challenges 1, 2, 3 and 4** of this Strategy (Guarantee income, social investment in people, social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State and development of alliances and networking) are aligned with **axis 3. Tailored and individualised responses** of the National Strategy to Combat Homelessness in Spain 2023-2030. Although this axis focuses on the importance of improving the coverage of the network of centres and the coordination of services (mainly linked to strategic challenge 4 of this Strategy), it stresses the importance of aid being aimed at promoting the autonomy of the people cared for in order to avoid excessive dependence on the system. promoting the generation of their own income, their own accommodation, and the recovery of their ties with community life to avoid falling back into homelessness and dependence on the care system.
- **Strategic challenge 4** of this Strategy (Developing alliances and networking) is aligned with **axis 4. Governance and knowledge** of the National Strategy to Combat Homelessness in Spain 2023-2030. This axis presents the main objective of involving all key actors in the transformation of the homeless care system, promoting learning and knowledge exchange to identify possible bottlenecks that affect the continuous improvement and transformation of the system and generating knowledge and evidence on homelessness

➤ STRATEGY FOR ROMA EQUALITY, INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATION 2021-2030

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		AXES OF THE STRATEGY FOR ROMA EQUALITY, INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATION 2021-2030		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	AXIS 1. Social inclusion axis.	AXIS 2. Equal opportunities and non-discrimination axis	AXIS 3. Participation and empowerment axis
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME			
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING	●		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	●		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH	●		
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●		
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES	●		●
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION			
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION			
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS			●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY			

The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion is linked to the 3 axes on which the Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the Roma 2021-2030 is structured, and are presented below:

- **Strategic challenges 1, 2 and 3** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources, social investment in people and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State, respectively) are closely linked with axis 1 of the Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the

Roma 2021-2030. This axis, called the social inclusion axis, is related to the objectives of housing guarantee, inclusive and equitable education, quality training and employment, health, support for minors and system management and coordination of services.

- In addition, **strategic challenge 2** of this Strategy (social investment in people) is also linked to axis 2 of the Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the Roma 2021-2030. This axis, called the axis of equal opportunities and non-discrimination, is related to strategic objective 2.1. of this Strategy (equitable and inclusive education).
- **Strategic challenge 4** of this Strategy (Developing alliances and networking) is linked to axis 3 of the Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the Roma 2021-2030. This axis, called the participation and empowerment axis, consists of measures that seek to promote the coordination of services and the participation of Roma in public policy and citizen participation, guaranteeing the representation of this group in all its diversity.

➤ NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS 2023-2030

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS 2023-2030							
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	SA 1. Go further in encouraging the active citizenship of children as part of a democratic society	SA 2. End Poverty and Social Exclusion in Childhood and Adolescence	SA 3. Strengthening the Comprehensive and Equitable Development of Children and Adolescents in a Healthy	SA 4. Strengthening the Comprehensive Development of Children and Adolescents in the Spheres of Education and Culture	SA 5. Eradicating Violence against Children and Adolescents	SA 6. The Right to Live as part of a Family, Alternative Care and Deinstitutionalisation	SA 7. Building a Common Protection Framework for Migrant Children	SA 8. Ensuring the Effectiveness of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Relation to the Digital Environment
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME								
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING						●		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION				●				●
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT								
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH								
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES		●	●		●	●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY								
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES								
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION								
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION								
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	●							
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY								

The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion is linked to the 8 strategic axes on which the State Strategy of Childhood and Adolescence 2023-2030 is structured.

- Objective 1.2., corresponding to **strategic challenge 1** (income guarantee) is linked to **strategic area 6** of the National Strategy (Right to live in a family, alternative care, and deinstitutionalisation). This area includes action lines such as increasing foster care in its different forms or supporting the processes of transition to adult life and emancipation.
- Objective 2.1., corresponding to **strategic challenge 2** (social investment in people) is linked to **strategic areas 4** (Strengthen their comprehensive development in the fields of education and culture) **and 8** (Guarantee the effectiveness of their rights in the digital environment). In particular, **strategic area 4** includes action lines such as promoting inclusion and educational equity or favouring child and adolescent development through educational and healthy leisure; and **strategic area 8** includes action lines such as promoting equitable and effective access to devices, connection, and training for the use of digital tools for the entire child and adolescent population, especially those at risk of poverty and exclusion.
- Objective 3.2., corresponding to **strategic challenge 3** (social protection and guarantee of the welfare state) is linked to **strategic areas 2** (Ending poverty and social exclusion in

children and adolescents), **3** (Strengthening their comprehensive and equitable development in a healthy environment), **5** (Eradicating violence against children and adolescents). **6** (Right to live in a family, alternative care, and deinstitutionalisation) and **7** (Building a common framework for the protection of migrant children). Specifically, within **strategic area 2**, action lines are included such as improving the social protection system dependent on the General State Administration, strengthening and modernising social services, and implementing the European Child Guarantee. With regard to **strategic area 3**, it includes lines such as improving prevention, promotion and health and socio-health care for the mental health of children and adolescents, through specialised and coordinated mental health and psychosocial support services. **Strategic area 5** includes lines such as guaranteeing specialised and multidisciplinary care for child victims of violence in all the Autonomous Communities, with special attention to children in vulnerable situations. With regard to **strategic area 6**, we have already mentioned some of its lines; and finally, **strategic area 7** includes action lines such as improving the care of migrant minors in reception and welcome centres, whatever their situation, and promoting their transition to a model based on family and community care for their protection. This is the challenge where there is the greatest link with the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion, since it refers particularly to minors.

- Objective 4.4., corresponding to **strategic challenge 4** (development of alliances and networking) is linked to **strategic area 1** (Participation in active citizenship of children). This area includes action lines such as improving and increasing the number of processes of institutional participation of children and adolescents at all administrative levels and promoting the listening to and participation of children in other areas of their daily lives.

➤ YOUTH STRATEGY 2030

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		AXES OF THE YOUTH STRATEGY 2030											
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	AXIS 1. Inclusive, fair and quality education and training, and lifelong learning	AXIS 2. Autonomy, decent employment and young entrepreneurship	AXIS 3. Participation, housing, birth rate and life	AXIS 4. Comprehensive health and quality of life	AXIS 5. Groups of young people and teenagers at serious risk of social exclusion or subjected to	AXIS 6. Youth and global transformation, participation and volunteering	AXIS 7. Young mobility: Emigration and return	AXIS 8. Youth and the rural world	AXIS 9. Managing awareness of the reality that young people face and services for youth	AXIS 10. Young governance and institutional cooperation	AXIS 11. Young women and equality	AXIS 12. Youth, environment and sustainability
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME		●	●		●						●	
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING			●				●				●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	●				●						●	
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	●	●	●		●		●				●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH				●	●						●	
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●				●						●	
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY		●			●						●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES								●		●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION										●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION						●				●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS						●			●	●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY							●		●	●		

The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion is aligned with the 2030 Youth Strategy, as shown below:

- **Strategic challenges 1 and 2** of this Strategy (guarantee resources, social investment in people, specifically through its objectives of guaranteeing income and housing, and quality education, training, and employment) are aligned with **axis 3. Autonomy, decent employment, and young entrepreneurship** of the Youth Strategy 2030. This is because the objective of this axis is to make possible the autonomy and emancipation of all young people, guaranteeing their effective access to decent and affordable housing, in stable conditions, and freely chosen motherhood/paternity.
- **Strategic challenges 1, 2 and 3** of this Strategy (guarantee resources, social investment in people and social protection, and guarantee of the welfare state, specifically through its objectives and guarantee of income, education, training and quality employment and support of people in situation of dependency) are aligned with **axis 2. Autonomy, decent employment, and young entrepreneurship** of the Youth Strategy 2030. This is because the objective of this axis is to guarantee young people's access to decent, stable, and well-paid employment that allows them to develop their life projects, guarantees equal opportunities and work/life balance. **Strategic axes 1, 2 and 3** of this Strategy are also aligned with **axis 5. Groups of young people and adolescents at serious risk of social exclusion or subjected to dual discrimination** of the Youth Strategy 2030. This is because the aim of this axis is to guarantee the full inclusion

of groups of young people and adolescents at serious risk of social exclusion or subjected to dual discrimination. To this end, the generation of an effective, universal, and quality social services system will be promoted, capable of meeting the specific needs of all young people, and especially those of groups at risk of suffering multiple forms of discrimination. Finally, these three strategic challenges are also aligned with **axis 11. Young women and equality** of the Youth Strategy 2030. This is because the objective of this axis is to incorporate a feminist perspective into all youth policies, guaranteeing the full effective equality of all women, in development and respect for their rights in all areas and attention to their specific needs, encouraging their active participation in all decision-making processes.

- **Strategic challenges 1, 2 and 4** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources, social investment in people and social protection and developing alliances and networking.) are aligned with **axis 7. Young mobility: Emigration and return** of the Youth Strategy 2030. This is because the objective of this axis is to guarantee the rights of young migrants, both at the time of leaving Spain and in the process of return, and to influence the recovery of Spanish talent by promoting the return of young emigrants.
- **Strategic challenges 2 and 3** of this Strategy (social investment in people and social protection, and guarantee of the Welfare State, specifically through its objectives of equitable education, training and quality employment and support of minors and families) are aligned with **axis 1. Inclusive, fair, and quality education and training, and lifelong learning** of the Youth Strategy 2030. This is because the objective of this axis is to guarantee the adolescent and young population the right to education, training, and lifelong learning, inclusive and quality at all stages.
- **Strategic challenge 3** of this Strategy (social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State) is aligned with **axis 4. Comprehensive health and quality of life** of the Youth Strategy 2030 This is because the objective of this axis is to guarantee the right to comprehensive health and quality of life for all adolescents and young people, promoting effective equality of access to the Health System for all young people.
- **Strategic Challenge 4** of this Strategy (Development of alliances and networking, specifically through its objectives of cooperation with the European Union and collaboration of all actors) is aligned with **axis 6. Youth and global transformation, participation, and volunteering** of the Youth Strategy 2030. This is because the objective of this axis is to promote the participation of adolescents and young people in all areas as agents of socio-political transformation. **Strategic axis 4** of this Strategy is also aligned with **axis 9. Managing awareness of the reality that young people face and services for youth** of the Youth Strategy 2030. This is because the objective of this axis is to deepen our knowledge about youth. To know and publicise the reality of young people: their needs and current situation, the contexts, expectations, and values of the young population in Spain, the current challenges, etc. Finally, strategic challenge 4 is also aligned with **axis 10. Young governance and institutional cooperation** of the Youth Strategy 2030 This is because the target of this axis is to incorporate

young people and associated youth as actors in their own right in the co-governance of youth policies.

➤ SPANISH DISABILITY STRATEGY 2022- 2030

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	DRIVING FORCE: ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP AND FULL EXERCISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS	AXIS 1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATION	AXIS 2. PERSONAL AUTONOMY AND AN INDEPENDENT LIFE	AXIS 3. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY	AXIS 4. UNIVERSAL DESIGN AND ACCESSIBILITY	CROSS-CUTTING AXIS: GENDER PERSPECTIVE, REGIONAL COHESION, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE, INNOVATION AND
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME	●					
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING	●		●			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	●	●		●		
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT		●		●		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH		●				
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●	●	●	●		
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY	●		●			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES					●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION						●
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION						●
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	●					●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY					●	●

The link between the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion with the axes presented by the Spanish Strategy on Disability 2022-2030 is presented below:

- **Strategic challenges 1, 2, 3 and 4** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources, social investment in people, social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State and development of alliances and networking), are aligned with the **driving force** of the Spanish Strategy on Disability 2022-2030, called **Active citizenship and full exercise of human rights**. This axis has the objective of ensuring that all persons with disabilities can access, enjoy and exercise of all

their recognised rights, the full exercise of their legal capacity and access to justice, without exclusion or discrimination, and in conditions of equality with other people.

- **Strategic challenges 2 and 3** of this Strategy (social investment in people and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State), are aligned with **axis 1. Social inclusion and participation** of the Spanish Disability Strategy 2022-2030. This axis consists of 4 strategic objectives that seek to ensure quality employment and health care among people with disabilities, equitable and inclusive education, and access to leisure and cultural services tailored to the circumstances of these people, focusing these supports on younger people.
- **Strategic challenges 1 and 3** of this Strategy (Guaranteeing resources and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State), are aligned with **axis 2. Personal autonomy and an independent life** of the Spanish Disability Strategy 2022-2030. This axis aims to promote suitable conditions and support for people with disabilities and their families to achieve their maximum personal autonomy, inclusion, and active participation in the community. To this end, actions are proposed related to guaranteeing access to affordable housing, promoting, and implementing services to promote independent living, or support for families and caregivers, among others.
- **Strategic challenges 2 and 3** of this Strategy (social investment in people and social protection and guaranteeing the Welfare State), are aligned with **axis 3. Equality and diversity** of the Spanish Disability Strategy 2022-2030. This axis focuses on promoting suitable and tailored responses that ensure the rights of women and girls with disabilities.
- **Strategic challenge 4** of this Strategy (Developing alliances and networking) is aligned with **axis 4. Universal design and accessibility** of the Spanish Disability Strategy 2022-2030. This is aimed at advancing in design conditions for all people and universal accessibility by implementing measures that promote innovation and the coordination of services. In addition, **strategic challenge 4** of this Strategy (Developing alliances and networking) is aligned with the **transversal axis. Gender perspective, territorial cohesion, information systems, governance and civil dialogue, innovation, and implementation** of the Spanish Strategy on Disability 2022-2030. This axis aims to provide transversal elements to boost and support.

➤ SPANISH STRATEGY OF ACTIVE SUPPORT TO EMPLOYMENT 2021-2024

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		AXES OF THE ACTIVATION STRATEGY FOR EMPLOYMENT 2021-2024				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	SO 1. Focus on people and companies	SO 2. Consistency with productive transformation	SO 3. Orientation towards Results	SO 4. Improvement of the capabilities of Public Employment Services	SO 5. Governance and cohesion of the National Health System
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME	●				
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING					
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION					
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	●	●			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH					
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●				
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY					
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES				●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION					●
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION					●
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS					●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY				●	●

The link between the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion with the main objectives set out in the Spanish Strategy on Disability 2021-2024 is presented below:

- **Strategic Challenge 1** of this Strategy (securing resources, specifically the income guarantee objective), as well as **Strategic Challenge 2** (social investment in people, specifically the objective of quality training and employment) and **Strategic Challenge 3** (social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State with the aim of supporting children and families), are aligned with objective 1 of the Activation Strategy for employment, based on the **approach focused on people and companies**.
- **Strategic Challenge 2** of this Strategy (social investment in people, and more specifically the objective of quality training and employment), is in turn aligned with Strategic

Objective 2 of the Activation Strategy for employment. The latter promotes **coherence with productive transformation**.

- **Strategic Challenge 4** of this Strategy (developing alliances and networking) is closely related to Strategic Objective 5 of the Spanish Strategy for Active Support to Employment, which pursues an appropriate **governance and cohesion model of the National Employment System**.

➤ **PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY**

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		STRATEGIC LINES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY 2022			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Line 1. Strengthening public health to improve the health of the population	Line 2. Updating public health surveillance and ensuring responsiveness to health risks and emergencies	Line 3. Improving the health and well-being of the population through disease prevention, promoting lifestyles, and fostering healthy, safe, and sustainable environments	Line 4. Promoting lifelong health and health equity of the population
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME				
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION				
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH	●			●
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES				●
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY				●
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES	●			
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION	●			
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION				
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS			●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY				

The main lines in which the Public Health Strategy is structured and its link with the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion are presented below:

- **Challenge 3** of this Strategy (social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State) in its objective 3.1. Health, is aligned with strategic lines 1 (Strengthen public health to improve the health of the population) and 4 (Promote health and equity in the lifelong health of the population) of the Public Health Strategy. Strategic line 1 includes actions such as strengthening public health services in the national territory. In its objective 3.2. Support for

minors and families and its objective 3.3. Support for people in a situation of dependency, the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion is also linked to strategic line 4 of the Public Health Strategy, with actions such as promoting emotional well-being in the child and adolescent population or collaborating with the relevant bodies to promote universal accessibility and the elimination of any type of barrier.

- **Strategic challenge 4** of this Strategy (developing alliances and networking) is aligned with its objective 4.1. Organisation of the system and coordination of the services and 4.2. Territorial cooperation with strategic line 1 (Strengthening public health to improve the health of the population) of the Public Health Strategy. In its objective 4.4. Collaboration and participation of all actors is linked to strategic lines 3 (Improving the health and well-being of the population through disease prevention, promotion of lifestyles and the promotion of healthy, safe, and sustainable environments) and 4 (Promoting health and equity in the health of the population throughout life). Line 3 includes actions such as increasing the participation of public health authorities in the processes of negotiating health agreements. Line 4 includes actions such as implementing on an intersectoral basis and at all levels of the Public Administration, actions to promote equality, inclusion and participation of the population in vulnerable situations in decisions that affect their health.

➤ MENTAL HEALTH STRATEGY OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM 2022-2026

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		STRATEGIC LINES OF THE MENTAL HEALTH STRATEGY OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM 2022-2026									
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Line 1. Autonomy and rights. Person-centred care	Line 2. Promotion of the mental health of the population and prevention of mental health problems	Line 3. Prevention, early detection and care for suicidal behaviour	Line 4. Community-based care for people with mental health problems	Line 5. Mental health in childhood and adolescence	Line 6. Family care and intervention	Line 7. Coordination	Line 8. Participation of the general public	Line 9. Training	Line 10. Research, innovation and knowledge
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME										
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING										
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION										
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT										
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH		●	●	●					●	
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES				●	●		●			
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY				●						
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES							●			
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION							●			
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION	●								●	
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	●			●				●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY										●

The axes on which the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion is structured and its link with the Mental Health Strategy of the National Health System 2022-2026 are set out below

- **Strategic challenge 3** of this Strategy (social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State) in its **objective 3.1**. Health, is aligned with action lines 2 (Promotion of mental health in the population and prevention of mental health problems), 3 (Prevention, early detection, and care for suicidal behaviour), 4 (Care for people with mental health problems based on the recovery model in the community) and 9 (Education and Training). Its **Objective 3.2** Support for minors and families is aligned with action lines 4 (Care for people with mental health problems based on the recovery model in the community), 5 (Mental health in childhood and adolescence) and 6 (Family care and intervention). In its **objective 3.3** Social services and dependency, it is linked to the Mental Health Strategy with line 4 (Care for people with mental health problems based on the recovery in the community model). The aforementioned action lines take a community approach to health care, based on rights and quality health care, with a comprehensive focus.
- **Strategic challenge 4** of this Strategy (developing alliances and networking) is aligned with its **objective 4.2**. Territorial cooperation with strategic line 7 (Coordination) of the Mental Health Strategy. In its **objective 4.3** Cooperation with the European Union, it is aligned with the action lines 1 (autonomy and rights, person-centred care) and 9 (Education and training). In **objective 4.4**. Collaboration and participation of all actors is linked to strategic lines 1, 4 and

8. In its **objective 4.5** Information, knowledge, social innovation, and transparency, it is linked to line 10 (Research, innovation, and knowledge). The aforementioned lines take an approach based on the people's autonomy, promoting education and training, coordination, and people participation.

➤ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2030

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		COUNTRY CHALLENGES OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2030							
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	1. End poverty and inequality	2. Tackle the climate and environmental emergency	3. Eliminate the gender inequality gap and put an end to discrimination	4. To overcome the inefficiencies of an overly concentrated and dependent economic system	5. To end job insecurity	6. To reverse the Crisis in Public Services	7. To end global injustice and threats to human rights, democratic principles and the sustainability of the planet	8. To revitalise our rural environment and face the demographic challenge
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME	●				●		●	
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING	●	●						
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION						●		
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT			●	●	●			●
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH			●			●		
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●		●			●		●
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY	●		●			●		●
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES						●		●
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION	●				●		●	
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	●		●		●	●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY						●		

The main lines in which the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy is structured and its link with the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion are presented below:

- **Strategic challenge 1** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources) is aligned with the **country challenges 1, 2, 5, and 7**. The link is especially strong with **country challenge 1** (ending poverty and inequality), coinciding in many of the priorities for action indicated within the accelerator policy 1 (Social transition: redistributing wealth and guaranteeing rights), where they refer, among others, to the previous Strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2019-2023. The link with **country challenge 2 (tackling the climate and environmental emergency)** is due to the special attention required by the fight against energy poverty. **Country Challenge 5** includes several priorities for action that, by influencing job insecurity, also have an impact on the guarantee of income and the guarantee of access to housing, which are objectives of **Strategic Challenge 1** of this Strategy. Finally, we believe that there is also a link with the **country challenge 7** since, for example, it includes as a goal for 2030 to generalise the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) as an indicator of human development and a characteriser of progress as an alternative to per capita income in the measurement of the efforts of partner countries in terms of the 2030 Agenda.
- **Strategic challenge 2** of this Strategy (social investment in people) is aligned with the **country challenges 3, 4, 5, and 6**. The link with country challenge 3 (**closing the gender inequality gap and ending discrimination**) is due to the fact that the Strategy has specific action

lines that have an impact on discrimination and the wage gap. Likewise, the Strategy includes lines that address **country challenges 4 (overcoming the inefficiencies of an excessively concentrated and dependent economic system) and 5 (ending job insecurity)** through their impact on employment. Finally, the relationship with **country challenge 6 (reversing the crisis of public services)** is found in **objective 2.1** of this Strategy (**equitable and inclusive education**), as it is a public service that is also dealt with and protected in the Sustainable Development Strategy.

- **Strategic challenge 3** of this Strategy (social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State) is aligned with the **country challenges 1, 3, 6, and 8**. The linkage is mainly due to the focus on poverty in **challenge 1** and on the public services of **country challenge 6**, which include social services and dependency, health, and family support measures. Likewise, both Strategies also coincide in the orientation to end gender inequality of **country challenge 3** and for depopulation and demographic change of **country challenge 8**.
- **Strategic Challenge 4** of this Strategy (development of alliances and networking) is aligned with practically all the country challenges, mainly due to the necessary territorial cooperation (objective 4.2) necessary to implement the measures included in the accelerator policies of the Sustainable Development Strategy, as well as taking into account the participation of all the actors involved (objective 4.4.).

➤ SPANISH URBAN AGENDA

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		OBJECTIVES OF THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA									
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	SO 1: Land use planning and zoning: using land rationally, conservation and protection	SO 2: Preventing urban dispersion and revitalising the existing city	SO 3: Preventing and reducing climate change impacts and improving resilience	SO 4: Manage resources sustainably and foster the circular economy.	SO 5: Encouraging proximity and sustainable mobility	SO 6: Fostering social cohesion and seeking equity	SO 7: Encouraging and fostering the Urban Economy	SO 8: Guarantee access to Housing.	SO 9: Leading and fostering digital innovation	SO 10: Improving instruments of intervention and governance
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME										
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING						●		●		
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION						●				
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT						●				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH										
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES						●				
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY						●				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES										
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION										
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION										
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS										●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY										

The main lines in which the Spanish Urban Agenda is structured and its link with the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion are presented below:

- **Strategic axis 1** of this Strategy (guarantee resources), and, in particular, objective 1.2 (guarantee of access to housing) is aligned with strategic objectives 6 and 8 of the Spanish Urban Agenda.
- **Strategic challenge 2** of this Strategy (social investment in people) is aligned with strategic objective 6 of the Spanish Urban Agenda.
- **Strategic challenge 3** of this Strategy (social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State) is aligned with strategic objective 6 of the Spanish Urban Agenda.
- **Strategic challenge 4** of this Strategy (developing alliances and networking) is aligned in particular with strategic objective 10 of the Spanish Urban Agenda.

➤ NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR A NEW MODEL OF CARE IN THE COMMUNITY: A PROCESS OF DEINSTITUTIONALISATION

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		AXES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR A NEW MODEL OF CARE IN THE COMMUNITY: A PROCESS OF DEINSTITUTIONALISATION 2024-2030				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Axis 1: Prevention of institutionalisation dynamics	Axis 2: People participation and social awareness	Axis 3: Transforming care and support models	Axis 4: Development of services for the transition to community living	Axis 5: Enabling conditions for deinstitutionalisation
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME					
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING	●			●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION					
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT					
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH	●				
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●				
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY	●			●	
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES			●	●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION			●		
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION					
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS		●	●	●	●
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY			●		

The main axes on which the National Strategy for a New Model of Care is structured are presented below: A process of deinstitutionalisation 2024-2030 and its link with the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion:

- **Strategic challenge 1** of this Strategy (guaranteeing resources) is aligned with **strategic axes 1 and 4**, since deinstitutionalisation is linked to the guarantee of access to housing, as well as related issues. Specifically, **strategic axis 1** (Prevention of institutionalisation dynamics) of the National Strategy for a New Model of Care includes action lines such as promoting access to and maintenance of housing for people and families in situations of residential vulnerability. **Strategic axis 4** (Development of services for the transition to life in the

community) includes action lines such as the development of alternatives to increase the availability of housing in the community for people who need it.

- **Strategic challenge 3** of this Strategy (social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State) is aligned with strategic objectives 1, 3 and 4 of the Care Strategy. **Strategic axis 1** (Prevention of institutionalisation dynamics) also includes action lines such as the promotion of universal accessibility in public spaces, services and procedures or the improvement of the contextual and family conditions surrounding care, in order to promote adequate, sustainable, and enriching care environments for all parties. **Strategic axis 3** (Transformation of care and support models) includes lines such as the development and incorporation of models and methodologies of person-centred care and the community approach and the transformation of environments where people live so that their privacy, free will, preferences, and self-determination are at the centre of attention. Finally, **strategic axis 4** (Development of services for the transition to life in the community) includes action lines such as strengthening the preventive and community dimension of care and support and diversifying the type of resources and care services in the community and the development and/or strengthening of support services for foster families in the community environment.
- Finally, **strategic challenge 4** of this Strategy (developing alliances and networking) is aligned with the strategic axes **2, 3, 4 and 5**. With regard to **strategic axis 2** (People's participation and social awareness), it includes action lines such as the development and provision of support that facilitates people's participation and ability to control decisions related to the benefits and services to which they are entitled. As for **strategic axis 3** (Transformation of care and support models), another of its lines is the promotion of training for acquiring new people-centred support skills, promotion of professional development and updating of curricula and vocational education and training programmes and the reinforcement of transparency and accountability on the part of service provider entities, as well as the public administration agencies responsible for providing them. As for **strategic axis 4** (Development of services for the transition to community life), another of its lines is the strengthening of inter-institutional coordination towards integrated and person-centred care, with special emphasis on social and health coordination. As for **strategic axis 5** (Enabling conditions for deinstitutionalisation), it includes action lines such as Development and/or regulatory modification for access to and enjoyment of person-centred care and independent living in the community as a right, the creation of governance mechanisms designed to facilitate coordination and collaboration between different levels of government (central, regional and local sectors) and sectors in decision-making and the implementation of public policies aimed at deinstitutionalisation or guaranteeing the participation of all the actors involved in the process of changing the care model (third sector and social economy entities, companies, trade unions, employers' associations, etc.).

➤ OTHER PLANS AND STRATEGIES

○ NATIONAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT PLAN 2022-2026

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		CROSS-CUTTING AXES OF THE 2022-2026 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT PLAN					
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	AXIS 1. Equity	AXIS 2. Gender perspective	AXIS 3. Transparency and accountability	AXIS 4. Sustainability	AXIS 5. Health in all policies	AXIS 6. Focus on health
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME						
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING						
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	●	●				
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT		●				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH					●	●
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	●	●		●		
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY						
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES	●		●		●	
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION	●		●		●	
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION	●		●		●	
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	●		●		●	
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY	●		●		●	

The main transversal axes in which the 2022-2026 Spanish National Health and Environment Plan is structured and its link with the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion are presented below:

The 2022-2026 National Health and Environment Plan is mainly linked to **strategic challenge 4. Developing alliances and networking** of the National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion. It is also strongly aligned with **strategic challenge 3. Social protection and guarantee of the Welfare State** of this Strategy, specifically through strategic objective 3.1. Health and strategic objective 3.2. Support for children and families.

○ STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CITIZENSHIP AND INCLUSION AGAINST RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA

CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		ACTION LINES OF BLOCK 4 (SOCIAL INCLUSION) OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CITIZENSHIP AND INCLUSION AGAINST RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA							
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	LINE 4: Education and Training	LINE 5: Employment	LINE 6: Health	LINE 7: Social Services	LINE 8: Housing and Urban Planning	LINE 9: Sport and Culture	LINE 10: Leisure and Free Time	LINE 11: Other structural inclusion policies
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE 1.1. GUARANTEED INCOME								●
	OBJECTIVE 1.2. GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING					●			
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE	OBJECTIVE 2.1. EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	●							
	OBJECTIVE 2.2. QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	●	●						
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE	OBJECTIVE 3.1. HEALTH			●					
	OBJECTIVE 3.2. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES						●	●	
	OBJECTIVE 3.3. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN A SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY				●				
STRATEGIC CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING	OBJECTIVE 4.1 ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES								
	OBJECTIVE 4.2. REGIONAL COOPERATION								
	OBJECTIVE 4.3. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION								
	OBJECTIVE 4.4. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS								
	OBJECTIVE 4.5. INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY								

Approved by the Council of Ministers on 4 July 2023. It is a document that sets out a road map to move towards a cohesive, inclusive, diverse, and fair society that generates wealth, employment, and development, and in which there is no room for racism, xenophobia, or intolerance.

The framework proposes six major policy blocks. For each of the 23 action lines defined in the six policy blocks, a total of 45 objectives have been identified.

- Block 1: Legal-administrative framework
- Block 2: Humanitarian Care, International Protection, Temporary Protection, Statelessness, and Reintegration
- Block 3: Active inclusion
- Block 4: Participation and co-existence
- Block 5: Prevention, awareness-raising, and intervention to combat racism, xenophobia, and associated intolerance

- **Block 6: Care and reparation for victims of racism, xenophobia, and associated intolerance and for victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation**

As can be seen in the table, the link with the Strategy applies to **strategic challenges 1, 2 and 3**. In addition, and although it is not included in the table, there is a link between Block 4 of the Framework and Strategic Objective 4.4 of the Strategy, and some other action lines of the framework also contribute transversally to other objectives of the Strategy.

4.4. Description of the action lines for each of the strategic objectives

The following roadmap includes a preliminary proposal of the action lines for each of the defined strategic objectives.

CHALLENGE 1. GUARANTEE RESOURCES

Strategic objectives		Action lines	
1.1.	GUARANTEED INCOME: Ensure sufficient income to enable people to live in suitable conditions	1.1.1	Revision of the Public Multiple-Effect Income Index (IPREM), to maintain the protective intensity with the allowances and benefits that use it as a reference, preserving the purchasing power of particularly vulnerable groups.
		1.1.2	Strengthening income from work, especially for lower-income groups, through tools such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of the Minimum Interprofessional Wage to ensure sufficient income. • Measures to improve the income of groups with lower wage incomes in the framework of labour relations between workers and employers • Review of unemployment benefits, the compatibility of benefits with part-time work and the inclusion of the compatibility of unemployment benefits and contributory benefits with full-time work. • Promotion of equal pay between men and women, closing the gender pay gap. • Development of statistical tools and monitoring of income guarantee policies, coordinating these in turn with other policies, such as employment policies.
		1.1.3	Strengthening the sustainability of the pension system, preserving the purchasing power of beneficiaries, so that they are protected from poverty and social exclusion, through measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of minimum and non-contributory pensions, to ensure and reinforce their protective scope. • Redesign of benefits to eliminate the gender gap that still exists.

Strategic objectives		Action lines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage mechanisms for those whose working lives are short and/or intermittent.
		<p>Improvement of the protective capacity and coverage of the Minimum Income Scheme, in Spanish “Ingreso Mínimo Vital” (IMV) through, among others, measures in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalising and simplifying the eligibility requirements. Analysis and possible improvement of benefits, especially those aimed at particularly vulnerable groups such as single-parent families and specifically those headed by women or people with disabilities. Support measures, including social and labour inclusion pathways, which incorporate the results of the pilot projects carried out with the RTRP. Analysis of the compatibility and complementarity of the IMV with the different Regional Minimum Incomes, as well as with employment. Improvement of coordination mechanisms to speed up processing.
1.2.	<p>GUARANTEED ACCESS TO HOUSING:</p> <p>Guarantee and facilitate access to suitable, affordable housing for all.</p>	<p>1.2.1</p> <p>Support for the rental of housing for the most vulnerable individuals and families (single-parent households, emancipated women at a very young age, young large families, ethnic minorities such as Roma, the population of immigrant origin, young people who have been taken out of care, people with disabilities or any other person discharged from an institution, people with addiction problems, the homeless, etc.) in order to provide an immediate and appropriate response to their housing needs, including prevention and maintenance assistance in the rented home.</p>

		1.2.2	<p>Drawing up a plan to eradicate slums, in line with the objectives of the National Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma 2021-2030 and the State Housing Plan, and degraded and sub-standard housing areas; with temporary relocation and return plans and with social measures especially aimed at groups with difficulties in accessing housing (single-parent households, emancipated women at a very young age, young large families, ethnic minorities such as Roma, population of immigrant origin, people with disabilities, young people who have been taken out of care or any other person registered in an institution, people with addiction problems, the homeless, etc.).</p>
		1.2.3	<p>Prevention of eviction proceedings or actual evictions, especially if they are individuals or families with children, adolescents or disabled persons in their care, and provision of alternative accommodation through cooperation between housing services and social services so that all people in these situations receive help for a suitable and affordable housing solution.</p>
		1.2.4	<p>Drive to eradicate homelessness in Spain, in line with the objectives of the National Strategy for the fight against homelessness in Spain 2023-2030, through actions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of comprehensive policies, with a person-centred approach and aimed at housing, which make it possible to prevent people being left out on the street. • Improvement of support and care systems for people living in these situations of vulnerability and exclusion, and adoption of community and personalised care models where people can choose where to live and do so integrated into their community. • Implementation of the necessary support to prevent people at risk from left out on the street, and that such situations become chronic, by increasing shelter capacity, improving mental health and addiction care, adapting responses to offer personalised solutions and promoting autonomous exit from the system. • Strengthening of coordination between agencies (social services, housing, protection system for women victims of gender violence or sexual violence, health, child protection system, reception system, integration, and support system for people on day release in the prison system, etc.) at the different levels of responsibility.

		1.2.5	Renewal and/or expansion of responses to the situation of energy poverty, through the mechanisms established in the future framework on energy poverty, strengthening the role of public services in supporting vulnerable households to facilitate access to the available protection mechanisms, and including support for renovating buildings to reduce the energy consumption of the building stock.
		1.2.6	Progress in the adoption of structural, long-term measures that promote the modernisation of the urban and rural space, including the rehabilitation of housing, especially in those areas or neighbourhoods most affected by poverty and social exclusion.

CHALLENGE 2. SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE

Strategic objectives		Action lines
2.1.	<p>EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION:</p> <p>Promote equitable, inclusive education that guarantees equal opportunities for the entire population.</p>	<p>2.1.1</p> <p>Extend early childhood education, prioritising, in its progressive implementation, access for children from 1 to 2 years of age, especially children from lower-income families, and focusing on areas with the highest incidence of risk of poverty or social exclusion and rural areas, through mechanisms such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new places in the First Cycle of Early Childhood Education (pre-school). • Development of a programme for the free provision of accessible, inclusive, and high-quality places in the first cycle of Early Childhood Education for students from families with incomes below the at-risk-of-poverty-threshold. • Financial and social support to families at risk of vulnerability for education in pre-schools.
		<p>2.1.2</p> <p>Promotion of inclusive education, the reduction of school segregation and the promotion of coexistence and the prevention of bullying, based on measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of an Inclusive Education Plan in collaboration with the education authorities of the autonomous communities and in consultation with civil society organisations in the field of education. • Inclusive Education Programmes in cooperation with the educational authorities of the Autonomous Communities • Financial support schemes for lower-income families, including funding for the purchase of school materials, canteen grants and improving the affordability and availability of extracurricular educational activities. • Development of the work plan of the State Observatory of School Coexistence for the period 2024-2027 in order to promote school coexistence and prevent bullying and cyberbullying, as well as situations of violence and discrimination in the classroom (racism, aporophobia, gender violence, sexual violence, etc.).

Strategic objectives		Action lines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes aimed at emotional well-being in the educational field. • Strengthening the state system of scholarships and study grants, to ensure that no student drops out of school or college for socioeconomic and inclusive education reasons
	2.1.3	<p>Prevent and reduce early dropout from education and training and strengthen the skills of students in situations of socio-educational vulnerability, through tools such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes for guidance, progress, and enrichment. in schools of particular educational complexity. • Reinforcement programmes for acquiring mathematical and reading skills aimed at students in schools with the lowest performance in each Autonomous Community in their diagnostic assessments.
	2.1.4	<p>Improve people's skills and qualifications, based on mechanisms such as, among others, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the new curricular model by key skills and competences, promoting learning through active and collaborative methodologies. • Develop pathways for the recognition and development of competences that recognise formal and non-formal learning, allowing people to rejoin the educational and training process. • Extend Vocational Education and Training courses, making access to them more flexible, and improving coordination between the education system, the labour market, and the business environment. • Support programmes for people in transitioning between jobs. • Eradication of illiteracy and increase in the skills development and training and education of adult Roma. • Social and labour skills development and training and social reintegration programmes for people at risk of exclusion, with addiction and mental health problems, ex-convicts, etc.

Strategic objectives		Action lines
		<p>2.1.5</p> <p>Reduction of the digital divide, especially the one affecting the socio-economically disadvantaged population and/or those located in rural areas, with special emphasis on reducing the dual digital divide among women, through measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the availability of equipment and technology in all schools, particularly those with students in situations of social and economic vulnerability, including the provision of broadband Internet to schools in rural areas. • Specific programmes and initiatives to strengthen the digital skills of schools, teachers, and students, tailoring their content to their educational needs, the proper use of digital technologies and the prevention of cyberbullying, as well as to the demands of the labour market. • Extension of the specific guidance and support units for the improvement of digital education and training (FP).
2.2	<p>QUALITY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT: Promote quality employment in all sectors of activity and promote education, training, and skills development throughout one’s working life, in accordance with the current Spanish Strategy for Active Support to Employment and the annual Plans for the Promotion of Decent Employment in which it is specified</p>	<p>2.2.1</p> <p>Strengthening active employment and training policies, ensuring closer coordination with social integration policies to adapt them to the real needs of unemployed people, including those who are most at risk of exclusion and furthest from the labour market, such as long-term unemployed people, young people without training or employment, young people who have been released from care, people with disabilities, people with mental health problems and addictions, victims of trafficking or forced labour, the prison population and other vulnerable groups, strengthening collaboration between employment and training services and social services.</p>
		<p>2.2.2</p> <p>Promotion of the hiring of people with more difficulties in accessing employment (young people, women after maternity and raising children, people with disabilities, people at risk or in a situation of social exclusion including the homeless, disadvantaged Roma, trans people, women victims of gender violence or sexual violence, women during pregnancy or at risk during breastfeeding, women victims of gender violence, women victims of human trafficking, sexual or labour exploitation, victims of trafficking and forced labour; etc.), through measures such as:</p>

Strategic objectives		Action lines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of ‘reserved contracts’ for social initiative placement companies and special employment centres. • Facilitate access to public administration contracts limited to compliance with certain social clauses (achieving effective equality between men and women, promotion of fair trade and ethical consumption, etc.) • Incentives aimed at promoting the employment of people with more difficulties in accessing employment
	2.2.3	Promotion of entrepreneurial activity, self-employment, and the creation of companies with actions to support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives to promote entrepreneurship aligned with new economic development niches, such as the energy transition and renewable energies, the social and solidarity economy, digital transformation, etc. • Initiatives to promote entrepreneurship in areas at risk of depopulation and demographic challenge. • Initiatives to promote entrepreneurship among women, young people, and migrants, among others.
	2.2.4	Improvement of labour and functional mobility by promoting on-the-job training and lifelong learning programmes.
	2.2.5	Reduction of the wage gap, especially between women and men.
	2.2.6	Improvement of labour intermediation mechanisms, with individualised and universally accessible attention and reinforcement of personalised service pathways in collaboration with social services through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of public employment services, especially in at-risk areas and/or with social exclusion, with a risk of depopulation and demographic challenge.

Strategic objectives		Action lines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the public-private partnership model, including the collaboration of public administration agencies with Third Sector entities and companies.
	2.2.7	Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility and corporate volunteering.
	2.2.8	<p>Promotion of quality employment, through the following actions, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives for hiring with indefinite contracts. Improvements in the working conditions of temporary jobs, mostly signed by women and young people. Improvements in part-time contracts, mostly signed by women and young people. Adaptation of the minimum wage to the economic situation and the labour market Actions to reconcile employment and benefits to promote profitable work Promotion of Employment Quality Plans in specific companies (depending on their size or other circumstance) Guarantee of suitable and sufficient training for the professional promotion of workers Improved work-life balance Reduction of the working day
	2.2.9	Development of awareness-raising, training, and prevention measures for all forms of discrimination in the workplace on the grounds of age, sex, disability, illness (mental health, HIV, addictions, etc.), gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, or religion, in application of Law 17/2022 of 12 July, the comprehensive act for equal treatment and non-discrimination.



CHALLENGE 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF THE WELFARE STATE

Strategic objectives		Action lines
3.1.	HEALTHCARE: Guarantee lifelong healthcare equity for everyone	3.1.1 Strengthening the economic, political, and social sustainability of the Spanish National Health System (SNS, in its Spanish initials) to guarantee the maintenance of a universal, quality, and free public health system at the time of use, with measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of effective mechanisms for public health governance and transversal coordination of health in all policies • Boosting public health services throughout the national territory. • Guaranteeing services and resources in public health.
		3.1.2 Guarantee of universal, equitable and effective access to the National Health System for all people residing in Spain regardless of their criminal, administrative, employment or family status situation, nationality, ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, with special emphasis on strengthening primary care, promoting intersectoral collaboration and cooperation with the Public Administration agencies to achieve it.
		3.1.3 Training of healthcare personnel, with special emphasis on care for people and groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion, promoting collaboration with social workers and coordination with other social protection systems.
		3.1.4 Actions to promote equality and inclusion of the population in vulnerable situations through measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of specific measures to improve the health and lifestyles of vulnerable groups (children and adolescents, people with disabilities, Roma, people with migrant origins, people with mental health problems and addictions, the homeless, people deprived of liberty, people who have been in care, victims of any form of violence against women, women in situations of intersectional or multiple discrimination, etc.) in health strategies and programmes.

Strategic objectives		Action lines	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the participation of people with special needs in the health field, such as people with disabilities, people with addictions, with mental health problems, people HIV-positive people, people with chronic diseases, people with rare diseases, etc.
		3.1.5	Strengthening mental health care, promoting measures that facilitate access and immediate care for vulnerable groups such as the homeless, people with addictions or eating disorders, among others.
3.2.	SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES Support vulnerable families, especially those that have children and/or adolescents to support.	3.2.1	Strengthening of care for people and families in vulnerable situations, in line with the aims of the draft Family Act.
		3.2.2	Support for the work/life balance of families with dependent children and adolescents in vulnerable situations due to poverty and exclusion, disability, dependency, etc. improving working conditions and, where appropriate, access to it.
		3.2.3	Maintenance and improvement of mechanisms to combat the "holiday forgetfulness" of children and adolescents through inclusive educational leisure programmes with a balanced, healthy, and suitable diet, during non-school periods and aiming to avoid deterioration in the skills and knowledge acquired in the previous school year.
		3.2.4	Promoting the availability of school canteens accessible to all children, to guarantee a balanced, healthy, and sustainable diet, and thus strive to eradicate problems derived from malnutrition such as childhood obesity.
		3.2.5	Promoting comprehensive care for migrant children, responding to their needs for housing, education, food, and guardianship, through actions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of their rights and guidance for their appropriate and gradual integration into Spanish society. Commitment so that they receive the attention and care necessary for them to move towards an autonomous life when they reach the age of majority.

Strategic objectives		Action lines	
		3.2.6	Promotion of comprehensive care for young people who have been in care and young people with disabilities, helping to design gradual, feasible and realistic pathways for emancipation, guaranteeing the possibility of continuing their training paths and with the aim of facilitating their integration in the labour market and facilitating their life opportunities.
		3.2.7.	Support for families with children, adolescents, and dependants with disabilities in poverty through basic material assistance, such as food and hygiene and social support measures
		3.2.8	Comply with the provisions of Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence (LOPVI) through child and family care teams in primary care social services
		3.2.9	Promotion of free, quality early childhood care through early childhood stimulation through programmes that reach all children, regardless of their income level or place of residence.
		03/02/2010	Promote the access of families and children in vulnerable situations to leisure and cultural activities, as well as their inclusion in support programmes with pets.
3.3.	SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEPENDENCY: Improve the public systems of Social Services and prevention and care for Dependency.	3.3.1	<p>Promotion of coordinated public systems of Social Services, respecting the established scopes of competence, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory developments that establish common basic social services and benefits for the population as a whole, facilitating their portability. • Improvement in the management of social emergency aid, enabling its flexibility, immediacy, and portability. • Strengthening of the preventive and community dimension to prevent the intergenerational transmission of situations of vulnerability in families. • Improvement of the information systems of the Social Services and creation of a state system of social services that facilitates real and effective knowledge of the public systems of social services, in order to be able to assess, based on evidence, the deployment,

Strategic objectives		Action lines
		<p>effectiveness and efficiency of these services, an appropriate planning of resources and their adaptation to the changing needs of society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in communication, the exchange of information between public Social Services systems and their interconnection with other social protection systems (health, social security, education, etc.). • Suitable resources for the sustainability of the system and the improvement of the quality of life of the most vulnerable people. • Strengthening and adapting the capacity of these systems to cope with the consequences of climate change.
	3.3.2	<p>Promotion of the universal public system of care for dependants, based on mechanisms such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of personal autonomy and independent living, and the promotion of decent employment and entrepreneurship whenever possible, improving the quality of life of people with disabilities. • Development of services for the transition to community life and enabling conditions for deinstitutionalisation in line with the National Strategy for a new model of care in the community: a process of Deinstitutionalisation (2024-2030) • Development of the national system for the prevention and care of situations of dependency in coordination with the public systems of Social Services: Improvement of the Information System of the System for Personal Autonomy and Care for Dependants and its coordination with the State Information System of Social Services.
	3.3.3	<p>Adaptation of the dependency care system (SAAD) to ageing, disability and depopulation through mechanisms such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of the demographic development variable: reviewing SAAD and its sustainability and quality will be carried out taking into account the demographic ageing process. • Development of the great potential for active ageing, promoting plans or strategies against unwanted solitude and encouraging the good treatment of the elderly.

Strategic objectives			Action lines
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of innovation and improvement of the quality of resources aimed at people in a situation of dependency through the network of IMSERSO centres. Promote energy efficiency education and training.
		3.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion to the EU institutions of an increase in the allocation of the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), in such a way as to increase social interventions and improve the care of its beneficiaries, as well as regulatory and procedural changes that make it possible to manage the programmes financed by this fund more nimbly.

CHALLENGE 4. DEVELOPING ALLIANCES AND NETWORKING

Strategic objectives			Action lines
4.1.	IMPROVE THE ORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES	4.1.1	Ongoing analysis of the benefit system, including non-contributory Social Security benefits, to improve its organisation, the adequacy of its coverage and access to it; using new technologies (e.g. artificial intelligence), interoperability between systems and the individualised attention required by people in vulnerable situations.
		4.1.2	<p>Improved coordination between public services related to social inclusion, through, among others, the following actions:</p> <p>Development of joint action among social, employment and other services (e.g. Education, Health, Housing, Justice, etc.) that contribute to social inclusion, encouraging the activation of the most vulnerable groups that need more support.</p> <p>Promotion of programmes that provide new responses to emerging needs, through joint work in different areas (e.g. social services and ecological transition).</p> <p>Interrelation with animal protection services in situations where the vulnerable person or family is</p>

Strategic objectives			Action lines
			supported by them.
4.2.	PROMOTE TERRITORIAL COOPERATION	4.2.1	<p>Drive territorial cooperation, taking into account that poverty and territorial exclusion must be addressed in a comprehensive and integrated manner, through:</p> <p>Consensus on the actions among the different regional levels in order to prevent overlapping, while respecting the distribution of powers of the public administrations.</p> <p>Developing synergies among territories, mutual exchange, and learning.</p> <p>Foster the coordination and complementarity of the systems to eradicate social exclusion and poverty, as well as complete the map of public benefits, taking into account the difficulty of access to specific services in rural areas.</p> <p>Implementation of the Spanish Urban Agenda and its Local Action Plans</p> <p>Promotion of the community approach in the approach to social inclusion processes, through socio-community actions and interventions aimed at increasing social participation and coexistence.</p>
4.3.	STRENGTHENING COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION	4.3.1	Promote the active participation of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion in the design at the European level of policies with an impact on the fight against poverty and social exclusion: new Action Plan on the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy, the European Urban Agenda, the Youth and Child Guarantee, the European Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the European Green Deal, the Social Plans for Climate or the European Agenda on Skills, among others.
		4.3.2	Implementation of the recommendations of the European Semester in the field of poverty and social exclusion, as well as the rest of the policies promoted by the EU, strengthening coordination in this implementation process between the various public administration agencies.
		4.3.3	Improve the effectiveness of the Structural and Investment Funds in the fight against poverty and social exclusion, especially in relation to child poverty.

Strategic objectives		Action lines
4.4.	ENCOURAGING THE COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS	<p>4.4.1 Promote people's participation in the design and evaluation of public policies, paying special attention to the following population groups: Children, adolescents, and young people, so that they can participate in the design of public policies, especially those that affect them directly. Experts from their own experience, that is, those affected by situations of poverty and exclusion (homeless people, Roma, people with disabilities, people with mental health problems and addictions, victims of discrimination, among others), succeeding in including their perspectives, needs, and assessment of the impact of the implemented policies.</p> <p>4.4.2 Promotion of collaboration with Third Sector Social Action entities: Support the Social Action's Third Sector in its care and support for the most vulnerable people and groups. Promotion of the participation of the Third Sector in the conception, development, and monitoring of public policies at the national and autonomous regional level. Strengthening the involvement of the Third Sector in the regulatory process and design of strategies and implementing EU funds (e.g. European Anti-Poverty Strategy, ESF+ Regulations, etc.).</p> <p>4.4.3 Deepening dialogue and participation of other actors, such as: Social bodies. Researchers and experts. Social partners. Parliamentary representatives and political parties. Universities and Research Centres. Professional Associations. Education, healthcare community, etc. Regional groupings, resident associations, etc. Expert associations or organisations.</p>

Strategic objectives		Action lines
		4.4.4 Promotion of volunteering by strengthening the relationship with Third Sector Entities, contributing to the sustainability of the programmes and actions in which it participates and designing actions that contribute to the awareness and sensitisation of society. Promoting inter-generational volunteering projects.
4.5.	EXPANDING INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY	4.5.1 Progress in the knowledge of social problems as well as social needs, as well as in the evaluation of the efficiency of the system in responding to them, based on tools and mechanisms such as the following: Statistical analysis tools to identify accurately the situations of need that require public action, by improving coordination between different areas, e.g. employment and social policies. Tools to promote learning, innovation, and knowledge transfer, including studies and research, spaces for debate and unified repositories of information. Promotion of research that allows the detection and effective countering of hate narratives that target people in social exclusion through transversal sensitisation and social awareness-raising actions. Evaluation plans for the Strategies and other planning instruments, including specific activities or assessments regarding the design, implementation, and results of each measure and of the measures as a whole.

5. Governance

5.1. Operational Plans for Implementation and Monitoring of the Strategy

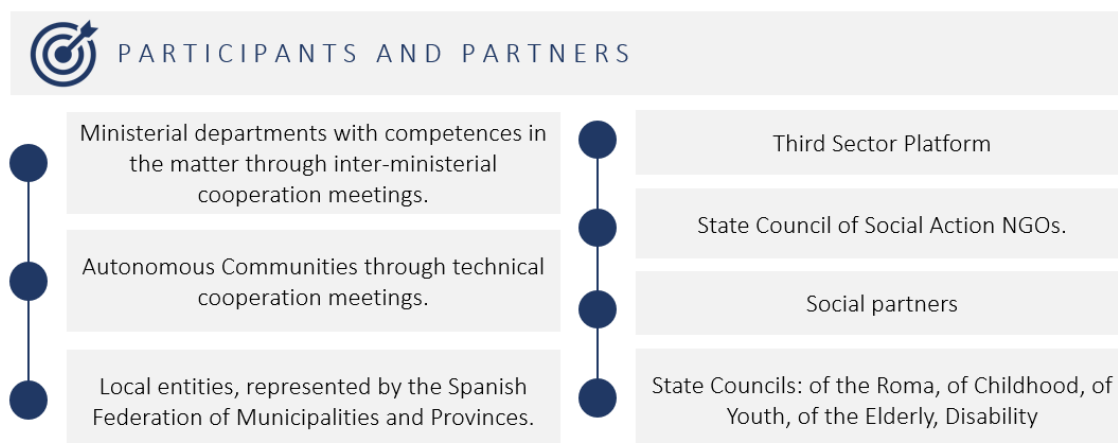
The National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2024-2030 aims to set out the general action lines that require operational planning in which these guidelines are specified.

For this reason, and in order to deploy the Strategy, it is envisaged that annual Operational Plans for implementation and monitoring will be carried out, led by the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and the 2030 Agenda, through the office of the Secretary of State for Social Rights, in which the following aspects will be defined:

- The specific measures to be implemented to move forward in achieving each of the goals, with their corresponding budgetary allocation.
- The departments and bodies responsible and/or involved in the execution.
- Update with the evolution of the main result and impact indicators, which allow the effectiveness of the measures implemented to be determined.

Thus, operational planning will make it possible to carry out the implementation of the Strategy, translating it into concrete measures and adapting it to current circumstances.

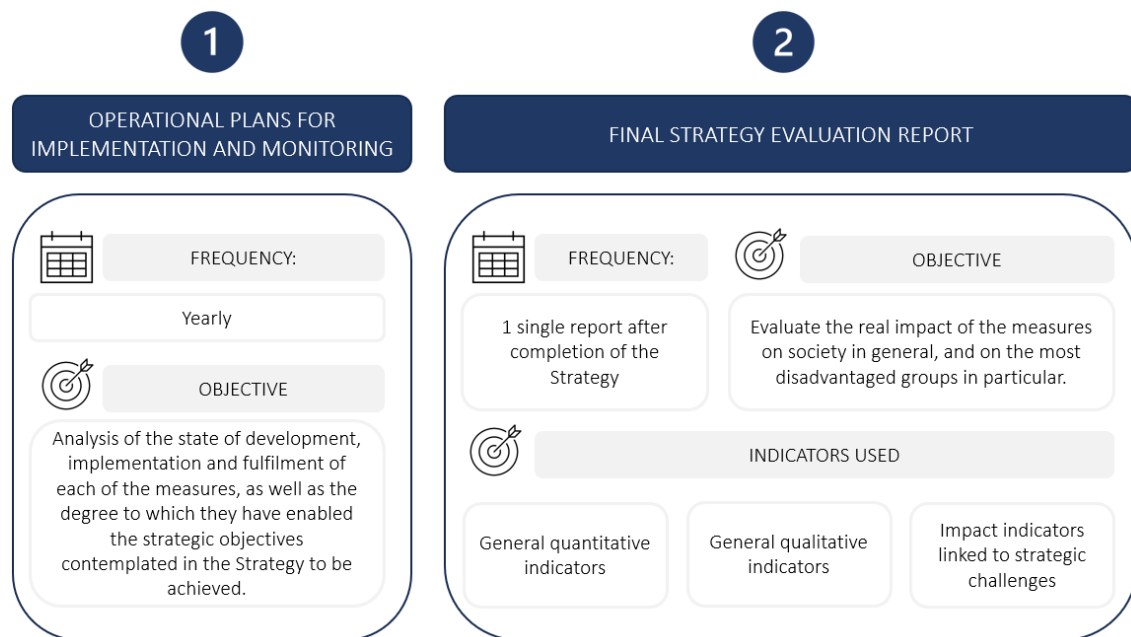
Although both planning and monitoring will be led by the Secretary of State for Social Rights, as with the design of the Strategy, a consultation and participation process will be started with the various actors involved, in accordance with the governance defined in the Strategy. Specifically, it has the participation and collaboration of:



In any case, the development of the Strategy through operational plans will be carried out within the existing annual budget availability, in accordance with the path of fiscal consolidation set by the Government, and which will be optional in the case of actions whose competences depend on the Autonomous Communities.

5.2. Strategy Evaluation System

A final evaluation of the 2024-2030 Strategy is expected at the end of its validity in the first quarter of 2031, without prejudice to the fact that, during the second half of 2030, a new national strategy or plan for the following years will begin to be prepared. The evaluation will take into account the initial diagnosis, the actions carried out and the impact associated with their implementation.



The evaluation of the state of development and execution of the measures will be carried out annually through the **Operational Plans for Execution and Monitoring**, described in the previous section.

An **interim evaluation report** will be carried out in 2028 to determine the impact of the measures deployed in the period 2024-2027 on the quantitative and qualitative indicators presented below.

In addition, at the end of the Strategy, a final **Evaluation Report** will be drawn up, in addition to looking at the state of execution of the measures set out in this Strategy, it will present an evaluation of the impact generated, measured through general quantitative and qualitative indicators, which are presented below:

QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

GENERAL INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND EXCLUSION AND INEQUALITY

- AROPE indicator and by components: risk of monetary poverty with thresholds of 60% and 40% of the median; severe material and social deprivation; low work intensity
- Risk of poverty rate before and after social transfers
- Anchored at risk of poverty rate
- Persistent risk of poverty rate
- GINI index
- S20/s80 Index
- The quantitative indicators designed in the future framework against energy poverty, in accordance with the regulations and methodology to be determined according to the best available knowledge.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING INDICATORS

- Rate of adults in education and training.
- Rate of academic qualifications among adults.
- Early drop-out rate from education and training.⁷
- Enrolment rate in Early Childhood Education.⁸
- Participation rate in early childhood education and care.⁹

⁷ The 2030 target of the European Strategic Framework for Education is to reduce the drop-out rate to 9%.

⁸ The 2030 target of the European Strategic Framework for Education is that at least 96% of children between the ages of 3 and compulsory school age should be involved in early childhood education and childcare. The same objective is set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 December 2022 on early childhood education and care: the Barcelona targets for 2030.

⁹ The Council Recommendation on early childhood care sets out the following as an objective applicable to Spain: "by 2030, at least 45% of children under the age of three will participate in early childhood education and care according to EU SILC data."

- Rate of students with low performance in digital skills.¹⁰
- Digital skills in the use of the Internet in the last 3 months.
- Rate of young people who neither study nor work

EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

- Employment rate
- Temporary employment rate
- Part-time employment rate
- Unemployment rate, disaggregated as general unemployment and long-term unemployment
- Non-wage earner and self-employed rates
- Number of households without income
- Employment gender gap

HOUSING INDICATORS

- Slum dwelling rate
- Number of mortgage foreclosures.
- Housing cost overburden.
- Social housing
- Rate of households that cannot afford to maintain a suitable temperature in the home.
- Homeless people according to the INE's surveys of shelters and people and night counts.
- The Housing Price Index (IPV, in its initials in Spanish)

HEALTHCARE, DEPENDENCY AND DISABILITY INDICATORS

¹⁰ The 2030 target of the European Strategic Framework for Education is to reduce the drop-out rate to 15%.

- Percentage of people who perceive their state of health as good or very good in Spain in the last 12 months.
- People with mental health problems
- Dependency rate
- People who receive financial benefit linked to dependency
- People who receive dependency services.
- Disability rate
- Employment of people with disabilities
- Hospital morbidity
- Deaths by cause of death
- Obesity rate

All of these indicators will be examined, whenever possible:

- By sex
- By age groups, distinguishing, among other groups, the child population (under 18 years of age) and the young population (between 18 and 29 years of age).
- By household composition
- By nationality or country of birth
- By degree of urban development
- By level of education.
- By level of employment.
- By basis of occupancy of the dwelling (i.e. owner/mortgage/no mortgage/tenant).
- By disability

GENERAL QUALITATIVE INDICATORS

They will measure progress related to inclusion policies and will be defined on the basis of the qualitative changes expected with the implementation of the Strategy and with the participation of the actors involved in it. It is expected that there will be:

- Interviews
- Seminars
- Focus groups on achievements and constraints in the implementation of the Strategy

The main actors in this field will collaborate, including heads of various administrative levels and social organisations that work on the ground to prevent and combat poverty and exclusion.

The following information will be taken into account to prepare the final evaluation:



Official sources of statistical information



Evolution of expenditure according to official data, always in relation to the number of people and/or households at risk of poverty and beneficiaries.



System of discussion and consultation with key stakeholders.

The final evaluation report will be presented to:

- The Inter-ministerial Commission on National Action Plans for Social Inclusion
- The Civil Dialogue Commission
- Specific monitoring committees for related policies.
- The Group for Social Inclusion, Employment and Rural Affairs of the State Council of NGOs
- The Social Inclusion Network (RIS, in its initials in Spanish)
- The Executive Committee of Social Services of the Regional Council of Social Services and the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependants.
- Third Sector Platform
- The State Council of the Roma People
- The Children's Council
- The Youth Council

- The National Disability Council
- State Council of Older Persons.
- Experts by experience (affected by poverty and exclusion)
- Other actors involved in the preparation and development of the Strategy (social partners, companies, researchers, and experts, etc.)

6. Annexes

Annex 1. Information sources and indicators

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS)

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) is an annual survey conducted in the same way in all the countries of the European Union. In Spain, it is conducted by the National Statistics Institute (INE) in collaboration with the Institute of Statistics of Catalonia (IDESCAT).

Objectives

Its main aim is to provide a **source of reference of comparative statistics on the distribution of income and social exclusion at the European level**. This makes it possible to make comparisons between countries and to obtain an overall picture of living conditions in Europe. Information is collected on poverty, deprivation of goods and services, minimum social protection, and equal treatment; essential concerns in the framework of the social dimension within the European Union (EU). It therefore allows for the development of social indicators that can help European policy-makers to monitor developments in certain areas of interest.

The Living Conditions Survey (ECV, in its initials in Spanish) provides information on income, the level and composition of poverty and social exclusion in Spain. The income of the calendar year prior to the one in which the interview data are collected. In addition, many other questions about living conditions that refer to the time of the interview are collected. Therefore, another equally important objective is to obtain information that allows **socioeconomic comparisons of Spanish households to be made and analysed** and in turn **design and implement public policies**.

Methodology and scope of investigation:

To carry out this study, household surveys are conducted, with the effective sample of about 60,000 people. It is a panel survey in which people collaborate for four consecutive years. The information is collected primarily through face-to-face interviews, and household income data are constructed by combining interview information with public administration records.

The **target population** is people residing in Spain who are members of private households residing in primary family residences, as well as such households. Although everyone is part of the target population, not everyone is thoroughly investigated, only those who are 16 or older on 31 December of the year prior to the interview. People who live in collective accommodation are not included.

The **geographical scope** of the investigation is the entire Spanish territory. Results are published both for the national total and at the autonomous community level.

The statistics are conducted on an **annual basis**. Results are available since 2004. During the period 1994-2001, the European Union Household Panel (ECHP) was held, with similar characteristics and objectives.

The **reference periods** for which the characteristics investigated are collected differ for the sections of the questionnaires. The following reference periods are distinguished:

- a) The **current moment**, a term that is mainly used in questions related to economic activity.
- b) The **calendar year prior to the one in which the survey is conducted**, the period to which some questions of the household questionnaire and the individual questionnaire refer, related to the income received in the last year. This is termed the income reference period.
- c) The person's **biographical period**: as biographical information is collected in the survey; the time period will be different for each person.
- d) In some isolated questions, information is collected referring to other moments in time, such as the last twelve-month-period, the last four-week-period, etc.

EU-SILC

The EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) aim to collect comparable and up-to-date data on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally.

EU-SILC is a harmonised data collection at the household and individual level, as it is regulated. About 90% of data collection consists of annual variables. The rest are modules that are collected every three or six years or ad-hoc modules that relate to political needs. Data on individuals and households are sent to Eurostat by the participating countries, respecting legal deadlines and agreed guidelines and procedures.

EU-SILC provides two types of data:

Cross-sectional data at a given time or a specific period with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion, and other living conditions.

Longitudinal data on changes at the individual level over time, observed periodically over a 4-year-period.

Information on social exclusion and housing conditions is collected mainly at the household level. Data on work, education and health are obtained from individuals aged

16 years and older. Income variables, at the level of detailed components, are also collected mainly from individuals.

Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS)

The **Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS)** has been conducted since 1964. The current methodology has been used since 2005.

This continuous and quarterly research is aimed at families, intended to collect data on the labour force and its various categories (employed, unemployed) as well as on the population outside the labour market (inactive).

The initial sample is taken from about 55,000 families per quarter, equivalent to approximately 130,000.

- **Type of survey:** quarterly continuous survey
- **Population scope:** population residing in family homes
- **Geographical scope:** the entire national territory
- **Reference period of the results:** the quarter
- **Reference period of the information:** the week before the interview
- **Sample size:** in 2021 the number of census tracts was 3,822 and it rose gradually, reaching 5,298 in 2024. There are around 55,000 dwellings and there are 130,000 people.
- **Sample type:** two-stage with stratification in the first stage units. The first-stage units are the census tracts, and the second-stage ones are the inhabited family dwellings
- **Collection method:** personal and telephone interview

Active Labour Force (ALF)

The active population, or currently active population, includes everyone who meets the requirements to be included among the employed (civilian employees plus the armed forces) or the unemployed.

Employees are defined as those who work for pay or benefit for at least one hour a week, or who have a job but are temporarily absent from work due to illness, leave or strike action. The armed forces include metropolitan territory personnel drawn from the total available workforce who served in the armed forces during the period in question, whether stationed in the metropolitan territory or elsewhere.

Unemployed persons are defined as persons who are out of work but actively seeking employment and are currently available to start work. This indicator is adjusted seasonally and is measured in terms of individual persons.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

This collection includes data derived from the National Labour Force Surveys (LFS). Labour force surveys are one of the main national household surveys conducted by countries. They are designed with the aim of producing official national statistics on the labour force, employment and unemployment for monitoring and planning purposes. LFS are the main source of labour market indicators for short-term monitoring, as well as more structural information on the number and characteristics of employees, their jobs and working conditions, job-seeking activities of the unemployed, etc. They are a single source of data on informal employment and are increasingly designed to produce statistics on forms of unpaid work and other related topics through complementary modules.

At the international level, LFS Surveys serve as the primary source for monitoring global commitments in the world of work, including Goals 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 5 (Gender Equality) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

LFS surveys are typically conducted on a rolling or quarterly basis to support short-term monitoring of labour markets and the economy. When this is not possible, surveys can be conducted annually or less frequently. However, LFS survey data often provide a snapshot of the labour market at a particular point in time or over a given period.

To support monitoring and planning at the national and sub-national levels, labour force surveys often require large samples with complex sampling designs. Therefore, the analysis of labour force survey data generally requires the use of weightings and the evaluation of associated sampling errors.

The Household Budget Survey (EPF, in its Spanish initials)

The Household Budget Survey (EPF) provides annual information on the nature and use of consumption expenses, as well as on a range of features relating to household living conditions.

The LFS, which is conducted annually and includes nearly 24,000 households in its sample, provides the essential information for estimates of household consumption expenditure in the National Accounts and for updating the weightings of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The consumption expenses recorded in the EPF refer both to the monetary flow into the home for paying for specific final consumption goods and services, and to the value of certain non-monetary consumptions made by households. Among the latter, it is appropriate to indicate the rent of owned dwellings (that is, the estimated rent of the dwelling owned by or granted to the household and in which the household resides), salary in kind, free or subsidised food or restaurant vouchers at the workplace, or the consumption originating from production for the household's own final consumption (kitchen garden, farm, factory, workshop, or those taken from one's own shop).

The EPF obtains its information by means of a personal interview with nearly 24,000 randomly selected households that cooperate for two consecutive weeks in each of the two years in which they are part of the sample.

- **Type of survey:** Yearly
- **Population scope:** Private households
- **Geographical scope:** Spanish territory
- **Reference period of the results:** Calendar year
- **Reference period of the information:** Varies according to the type of expenditure (see methodology)
- **Sample size:** 24,000 households (approx.)
- **Type of sampling:** Two-stage with stratification in the first stage units.
- **Collection method:** Mixed with direct note-taking of the household and interviews with household members

The National Health Survey (ENSE), currently the Health Survey of Spain

The National Health Survey (NHS) was an investigation directed at the population that resides in family homes whose main aim was to obtain data about the state of health and its determining factors from the point of view of citizens. In the survey carried out in

2016-2017, approximately 37,500 homes distributed in 2,500 census tracts were investigated.

Since 2023, it has been called the Health Survey of Spain. This is the result of the integration of the National Health Survey (ENSE, in its initials in Spanish) and the European Health Survey of Spain into a single statistical operation.

The Spanish Health Survey (ESdE, in its initials in Spanish) is a periodic statistical operation included in the National Statistical Plan and carried out jointly by the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Statistics.

- **Type of survey:** continuous with a five-year periodicity
- **Population scope:** people residing in family homes.
- **Geographical scope:** the entire national territory.
- **Reference period of the results:** 2017.
- **Reference period for the information:** last 12 months/4 weeks/2 weeks prior to the interview, according to the variable.
- **Sample size:** 37,500 dwellings distributed in 2,500 census tracts
- **Type of sampling:** three-stage sampling
- **Collection method:** personal interview assisted by computer

The Housing Price Index (IPV, in its initials in Spanish)

The purpose of the **Housing Price Index (IPV)** is to measure the evolution of price housing prices on the open market, both new and second-hand, over time.

The source of information used comes from the databases on registered homes provided by the General Council of Notaries, from which the transaction prices of the homes are obtained, as well as the weights assigned to each set of homes with common characteristics. The sample used for this statistic includes all homes registered in the reference quarter.

The design and development process of the IPV has been carried out simultaneously with that of the HPI, a harmonised housing indicator of the European Union, coordinated by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat).

The IPV and the HPI differ in two technical aspects: on the one hand, the reference period for the weights is the year prior to the current one, in the case of the HPI, whereas the IPV uses the two previous years for its calculation. On the other hand, the HPI incorporates VAT in the price of the new home, whereas the IPV excludes it.

- **Type of survey:** quarterly continuous survey.
- **Baseline period:** 2015.
- **Reference period for weightings:** two calendar years prior to the current one.
- **Number of observations:** more than 95% of the home sales made in the quarter.
- **Functional classification:** New and second-hand homes.
- **General calculation method:** Laspeyres linked.
- **Collection method:** official administration records.

Population and Housing Censuses

Since the publication of the 2021 Population and Housing Censuses, there has been a paradigm shift in demographic statistics, since the methodology used in the 2021 census, based for the first time on the exploitation of official administrative records, allows the process to obtain census information to be reproduced every year.

Thus, the census ceased to be a ten-year publication, as had been the case uninterruptedly since 1857, based on information collected through household interviews, and a new census system based on official administrative sources was inaugurated, which made it possible to have population censuses every year and housing censuses, foreseeably, every three or four years.

The operation "Population Census" is published at the end of each year and offers incredibly detailed information in the territory, up to the census tract level, of the main demographic characteristics of the resident population on 1 January of the same year. Subsequently, in the second quarter of the following year, the rest of the census information (educational, employment, migration, etc.) is added.

- **Type of operation:** statistics based on administrative data
- **Population scope:** population habitually resident in Spain.
- **Geographical scope:** national territory, disaggregated regionally up to the census tract.
- **Reference period of the results:** 1 January of each year.
- **Frequency of dissemination:** annual.

The homeless people survey

The **Homeless People Survey** aims to find out the social and demographic profile, the living conditions, and the difficulties that homeless people have in gaining access to accommodation. For this group the following characteristics are researched: sociodemographic characteristics (sex, age, duration of residence in Spain, nationality, municipal register registration), accommodation (frequency, types, characteristics, background and search), the relationship with the activity, economic situation, education and training, health, family ties and history, the use of social services and the relationship with Justice.

This is conducted with help from the Instituto Vasco de Estadística (EUSTAT) in the scope of the Autonomous Community of País Vasco.

- **Type of survey:** No set periodicity
- **Population scope:** Homeless people aged 18 and over who come to centres offering accommodation and/or catering services in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants.
- **Territorial scope:** Municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants throughout Spain.
- **Reference period of the results:** From February to March 2022.
- **Reference period of the information:** Varies according to the nature of the variables to be investigated.
- **Sample size:** Approximately 3,500 services.
- **Type of sampling:** Two-stage sampling was used, stratified in the first-stage. The first-stage units comprise those centres located in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants and that provide services to the target population of study. The centres have been stratified according to a dual criterion: type of service provided and number of services. The second-stage units comprise the services provided by the centres.
- **Collection method:** Computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) and, exceptionally, by telephone (CATI) or internet (CAWI) for women victims of violence.

The Survey on centres and services for support for homeless persons

This has been conducted since 2003 by the National Institute of Statistics with help from the Basque Institute of Statistics (*Instituto Vasco de Estadística* -EUSTAT) in the scope of the Autonomous Community of País Vasco.

Its main objective is the study of different characteristics of care centres for homeless people (more than 900 centres), both in general terms, focusing on allowances provided, population assisted and their orientation; and other characteristics related to economic and functional aspects, such as funding sources, human and financial resources, periods of usual activity, as well as capacity and occupancy.

The information is collected by means of an online web-based questionnaire (IRIA system) with telephone support. It is a biennial operation to Homeless Care Centres that offer accommodation, catering and/or street intervention services throughout the national territory. The reference period of the results is the calendar year. The information on capacity and occupancy refers to 15 June and 15 December. The human resources data refer to 15 December.

The reference period of the information is the week before the interview

Research through Night Tallies of Homeless People. This is an investigation based on the collection of information in the field, which takes place on a given night and detects, often with the help of volunteers, people in a situation of residential exclusion in public spaces and, as the case may be, in services with accommodation.

Observational tallies in the strict sense focus on homeless people who sleep in the open, on the street; therefore, they usually take place for a few hours on a given night and in the urban public space, sometimes avoiding certain closed or unsafe spaces (homes with squatters, buildings under construction, slums, campsites)

Tallies may also take place within hosted services that may be used by some people, in which case data collection is likely to take several days and be carried out exclusively by the persons responsible for such centres and services.

The Hospital morbidity survey

The **Hospital morbidity survey** is an investigation that is produced yearly and has been conducted since 1977.

It provides information on hospital discharges with hospitalisation based on the main diagnosis associated with the discharge. The main objective is to know the demographic and health characteristics of patients who have been admitted to a hospital, as well as to have information at the national, Autonomous Community and province level on the frequency and use of hospital resources in the reference year.

- **Type of operation:** continuous annual statistics.
- **Population scope:** hospital discharges that occur within the national territory.
- **Geographical scope:** the entire national territory.

- **Reference period of the results:** calendar year.
- **Reference period of the information:** date when the hospital discharge occurs.
- **Collection method:** transcript of the official administrative document.

Death statistics according to cause of death

The **Death statistics according to cause of death** constitutes one of the most important sources of information in the field of healthcare. It is conducted following the criteria established by the WHO in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), which covers over 12,000 diseases.

Data on causes of death is collected in three questionnaires: Medical Death Certificate/Statistical Death Bulletin, Statistical Legal Death Bulletin, and the Statistical Birth Bulletin, in addition to the information provided directly by the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences

These statistics offer information on mortality according to the underlying cause of death, distribution by sex, age, residence, and the month of death. They also offer indicators which facilitate carrying out geographical comparisons and measuring premature mortality: standardised rates of mortality and potential years of lost life. Since 2012, the education level variable has been included in the statistics on deaths.

For the first time, in the publication of 2016 deaths, tables that interrelate the multiple causes and the underlying cause are presented.

- **Type of operation:** continuous annual statistics.
- **Population scope:** deaths that occur within the national territory.
- **Geographical scope:** the entire national territory.
- **Reference period of the results:** calendar year.
- **Reference period of the information:** date when the death occurs.
- **Collection method:** statistical form based on an administrative act.

Annex 2. Funding of the Strategy

The action lines of the Strategy will materialise during each year it is in force, in regulatory measures driven by the relevant ministries, with allocations established in the General State Budget, in accordance with the road map of fiscal consolidation set by the Government.

This will comply with the budgetary stability objectives approved by the Government for the period 2025-2027, as well as the provisions of article 7, section 3 of Organic Law 2/2012, of 27 April, on Budgetary Stability and Financial Sustainability, which regulates the principle of efficiency in the allocation and use of public resources and whereby:

“3. The legal and regulatory provisions, in their preparation and approval phase, administrative acts, contracts and collaboration agreements, as well as any other action of the subjects included in the scope of application of this Law that affect present or future public expenditure or revenue, must assess their repercussions and effects, and be strictly subject to meeting the requirements of the principles of budgetary stability and financial sustainability.”

As far as possible, the measures arising from the Strategy's action lines will also be funded by EU funds related to the prevention and fight against poverty and social exclusion, especially the European Social Fund + and the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (lever VIII, component 22).

Each year that the Strategy is in force, an Operational Plan for implementation and monitoring will be drawn up in which all the measures derived from the action lines will be collected with their economic allocations, from the General State Budget and the indicated EU funds.

the National Strategy does not contain a budget estimate because in itself it will not have an economic impact, since it will be implemented through subsequent measures, with a budget allocation, approved in the General State Budget of each year, all without prejudice to the fact that the implementation of the National Strategy through these operational plans, will be carried out within the existing budgetary availability each year, in accordance with the road map of fiscal consolidation set by the Government.

Annex 3. Definitions of poverty and social exclusion

The **AROPE (At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion) rate** was created in 2010 to measure relative poverty in Europe by expanding the concept of the **at-risk-of-poverty rate**, which only considers income. It is constructed by combining the population that is at risk of poverty or social exclusion and that population that is in at least one of these three situations:

- At risk of poverty
- Severe material and social deprivation
- Low employment intensity

➤ **At risk of poverty.**

One of the most important issues is to explain how poverty can be measured. Poverty can be defined only by referring to the monetary dimension (related to people's income) or its material dimension (related to the goods and services that people have at their disposal). In monetary terms, people who live in households where the disposable income per unit of consumption is less than 60% of the median national income are considered to be at risk of poverty. It is an indicator of relative poverty and those people who are below that threshold constitute the **at-risk-of-poverty rate**. The percentage of people in households with an income per unit of consumption below 40% and 25% of the median national income can also be calculated.

➤ **The severe material and social deprivation**

It refers to a state of economic hardship that means one cannot afford certain goods or services that are considered desirable or necessary to lead a life with an adequate level of well-being. A person is in a situation of severe material and social deprivation if he or she suffers from at least seven of the thirteen limitations on the list.

• **At the household level:**

1. They cannot afford to go on holiday for at least one week each year.
2. They cannot afford to eat meat, fish, or chicken at least every second day.
3. They cannot afford to maintain their house at an adequate temperature.
4. They are unable to face unexpected costs (EUR 800).

5. They have payment arrears for the costs of their main dwelling (mortgage or rent, gas bills, communal charges, etc.) or for payments made in instalments over the last 12 months.
6. They cannot afford a car.
7. Cannot replace damaged or old furniture.

- **At the individual person level:**

8. Cannot afford to replace damaged clothes with new ones.
9. Cannot afford to have two pairs of shoes in good condition.
10. Cannot afford to get together with friends employees/family for a meal or a drink at least once a month.
11. Cannot afford to regularly participate in leisure activities.
12. Cannot afford to spend a small amount of money on themselves.
13. Cannot afford an internet connection.

- **Low employment intensity**

Refers to those households whose their working-age members (people aged 18 to 64, excluding students aged 18 to 24, retired or retired, and inactive people aged 60 to 64 whose main source of household income is pensions) carried out less than 20% of their total work potential during the reference year. This variable does not apply to people aged 65 and over.

Risk of poverty rate before and after social transfers

To measure the at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, all monetary transfers received from the various public administration agencies are eliminated from the disposable income of households, except for retirement and widow/er's pensions, which are included.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers is obtained by including all monetary transfers from public administration agencies.

The difference between the two rates fundamentally tells us the capacity of public benefits to reduce poverty.

Anchored poverty consists of using, instead of the current year's poverty threshold, taking a specific year (e.g. 2008) as a reference to establish that threshold (60% of the median income) and applying it to the current year. The anchored poverty rate is the percentage of people below that threshold. In this way, only changes in the price of physical items (CPI) are taken into account.

The **persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate** is an indicator that measures the proportion of people who are in relative poverty in the reference year and in at least two of the previous three years. The poverty threshold used is usually moderate poverty (60% of the median).