

SPAIN

Monetary unit

Social spending is expressed in millions of Euros (EUR).

General notes

The social insurance system includes a general scheme (for employees in industry and in the service sector) and special schemes for some other sectors (farmers, self-employed, miners, sailors and fishermen and domestic servants). The following bodies run these schemes: INSS (Instituto Nacional de la Seguridad Social), INSALUD (Instituto Nacional de Salud), INEM (Instituto Nacional de Empleo), ISM (Instituto Social de la Marina), and TGSS (Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social). The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs supervises the INSS, INEM, INSERSO, ISM and TGSS; the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs supervises INSALUD.

The information currently available to the Secretariat does not facilitate separate identification of public, mandatory and voluntary private social expenditure. Therefore, the presented public aggregates include some mandatory and voluntary private benefits. The individual country notes of the OECD Benefits and Wages (www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives) provide a comprehensive description of characteristics of social programmes (e.g. conditions for receipt, calculation of payment rates, tax treatment of social support, benefit duration, etc.) for the working-age population, including: unemployment insurance and assistance, social assistance, employment-conditional benefits, housing benefits, family benefits, childcare support, and support for sole parent households.

Break in series

Data for 1990 onwards are based on the new ESSPROS methodology format. Coherent spending series for 1980 onwards at the individual programme level were obtained on basis of information for a few years in the early 1990s for which both historical spending series and information based on the new ESSPROS format were available. For certain programmes and aggregate categories, breaks in series (between 1989 and 1990) were inevitable. In general, programmes from the old ESSPROS format which could not be matched with a figure from the new ESSPROS format were set for the 1990-98 period to “missing”; similarly, figures from the new ESSPROS format which could not be matched to a programme from the old methodology were set to “missing” for the period 1980-89.

Sources

1980-89

EUROSTAT (1992), Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe, Vol. 2: Invalidation/Disability, Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT (1993), Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe, Vol. 4: Family, Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT (1994), Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe, Vol. 5: Sickness, Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT (1995), Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe, Vol. 6: Maternity, Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT (1994), Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe, Vol. 7: Unemployment, Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT (1994), Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe, Vol. 8: General Neediness, Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT (1994), Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts 1980-1992, Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT (1995), *Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts 1980-1993*, Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT (1996), *Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe - Old Age and Survivors: an update*, Luxembourg.

1990-2001

Ministerio de trabajo y asuntos sociales, Secretaria de estado de la seguridad social.

Data provided by EUROSTAT (ESSPROS database)

OECD Labour Market Policy database.

OECD Health Data 2003 (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata).

Additional sources at programme level: For the years 1980-84: “Aggregate for labour market training”, “Aggregate for subsidised employment”, “Measures for the disabled”, “Employment policy”, “Vocational and technical training” and “Unemployment protection”: Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social.

MISSOC, Mutual information system on social protection in the Member states of the European Union, situation on January 1st, 1999 and evolution

(http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/soc-prot/missoc99/english/f_main.htm).

SPAIN

Code	Title of the programme	Description of the programme and attached notes
1.	OLD AGE	
724.10.1.1.1.1	Employees and self-employed (social security) (non means-tested)	There is a significant break in the "Old age cash benefit" series in 1990. Some expenditure previously grouped under "Survivors", in particular benefits paid by the social security fund (INSS), are included under "Old age cash benefits" from 1990 onwards. To be entitled to the basic pension employees, must have made contributions for at least 15 years, and at least two years during the 15 years preceding the retirement age (at least 65).
724.10.1.1.1.2	Employees and self-employed (social security) (means-tested)	See 1.1.1.1.
724.10.1.1.1.7	Civil servants	From 1990 onwards, data under "Civil servants" are included in data for "Civil servants, military personnel and local government employees".
724.10.1.1.1.8	Civil war veterans	From 1990 onwards, data under "Civil war veterans" are included in data for "Other public means-tested benefits".
724.10.1.1.2.1	Anticipated pension (social security) (non means-tested)	Until 1990, figures for social security pension and for public pension included spending on early retirement benefits. Persons insured under the system abolished on 1 January 1967 have the possibility of retiring at 60 years of age, as do certain groups of workers.
724.10.1.1.2.2	Anticipated pension (social security) (means-tested)	See 1.1.2.1.
724.10.1.1.3.5	Civil servants, military personnel and local government employees	Until 1990, data on "Care allowance" payments covering care towards elderly persons were not separately identifiable. Relevant benefits are grouped under "Other cash benefits" in "Disability cash benefits".
724.10.1.2.1.1	Accommodation for the elderly (social security)	The quality of spending data on "Home help services" and "Residential care" has improved markedly since 1990.
2.	SURVIVORS	
274.10.2.1.1.1	Employees and self-employed (social security) (non means-tested)	From 1983 onwards benefits concern widows and widowers. The survivor pension is granted if the insured (deceased) was an active contributor or had equivalent status, or if he/she was in receipt of an invalidity or old age pension The taxable pension is 45% previous earnings.
724.10.2.1.1.6	Schemes for employees and self-employed: social security for orphans	If one parent dies, one child receives 20% of the reference amount (40% in case of two children and 55% for three or more children). If both parents die, payment rates are 65% in case of a single child, 85% for two children and 100% for three or more children. These pensions may be combined with family benefits, but are fully taxable.
3.	INCAPACITY RELATED BENEFITS (Disability, Occupational injury and disease, Sickness)	
724.10.3.1.1.1	Employees and self-employed (social security) (non means-tested)	The minimum level of incapacity for work is 33% per cent. Pensions are not taxable in case of permanent total incapacity for work and severe disablement.
724.10.3.1.1.2	Employees and self-employed (social security) (means-tested)	See 3.1.1.1.
724.10.3.1.3.1	Occupational accident and disease	From 1990 onwards, separate data on cash payments as stipulated by relevant laws is no longer available. Relevant expenditure is included under "Disability cash benefits".
724.10.3.1.4.1	Paid sick leave: employees and self-employed (social security)	All employees affiliated to the social security scheme are granted sickness benefits if their contributions have been paid for 180 days during the five years immediately preceding illness. Benefits are provided for 12 months with a possible extension for a further 6

		months.
4.	HEALTH	
724.10.4.2.0.0	Public expenditure on health	See <i>OECD Health Data 2003</i> .
5.	FAMILY	
724.10.5.1.1.1	Family allowance: employees and self-employed (social security) (non means-tested)	Before 1985, data for family allowances to dependent spouses were included in those for dependent children. Family allowances are granted to all insured with at least one dependent child aged under 18 (there is no age limit for handicapped children). Benefits are fully taxable; payment rates vary with income and family size.
724.10.5.1.1.2	Family allowance: employees and self-employed (social security) (means-tested)	See 5.1.1.1.
724.10.5.1.2.1	Income maintenance for employees and self-employed (social security)	Maternity allowance is granted for a maximum of 16 weeks (18 weeks in case of multiple births). In case of multiple births, a special allowance is paid for six weeks. In case of adoption, an allowance is paid for 16 weeks (child aged less than 9 months) and for 6 weeks (child aged between 9 months and 5 years). If both parents work, four weeks' leave and allowances may be granted to the father. If the mother dies during confinement, the father is entitled to post-natal maternity leave (six weeks).
724.10.5.1.3.1	Other cash periodic benefits for other social protection schemes	Since 1986, the marriage grant is no longer part of the social security system. Nevertheless, some institutions continue to make relevant payments.
724.10.5.2.1.1	Day care: other social protection schemes (means-tested)	The quality of data grouped under this social policy area has improved markedly since 1990. This particularly concerns "Other family benefits", including those provided by IMSERSO (Institute for Migration).
6.	ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMMES	
	See OECD Labour Market Policy database.	
7.	UNEMPLOYMENT	
	See OECD Labour Market Policy database.	
724.10.7.1.1.1	Unemployment insurance	Spending on early retirement for labour market reasons from 1980 to 1984 and from 1989 onwards is included in "Unemployment compensation". For the years 1989-95, "Unemployment insurance" includes "Other expenditure (otros gastos)".
724.10.7.1.2.1	Early retirement in enterprises under restructuring	Since 1990, data on early retirement has become available from the INSERSO, the National Social Services Institute.
9.	OTHER SOCIAL POLICY AREAS	
724.10.9.1.1.1	Income support: employees and self-employed (social security)	To be entitled to guarantee minimum income, claimants have to be between 25 and 65 years of age, have been resident in one of the autonomous regions for a certain period (between 3 and 5 years) and participate in an individually tailored reintegration programme. If they are aged less than 25 and are responsible for children or handicapped people they may also be entitled to this support, which cannot be combined with other public social benefits.
724.10.9.1.1.2	Income support: other social protection schemes	See 9.1.1.1.