



EP Intergroup Fighting Against Poverty meeting – 29 January



POVERTY WATCH SPAIN

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THE POVERTY WATCH 2018

- *Describes the key characteristics of poverty and social exclusion in Spain and presents the main features of a possible Anti-Poverty Strategy, aimed at the eradication of poverty and social exclusion.*



EUROPE 2020 HEADLINE TARGET

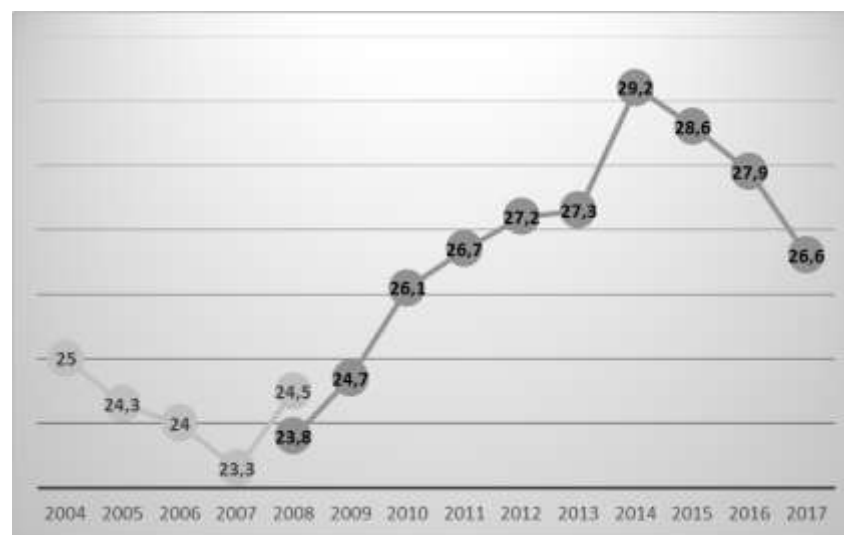
- **Reducing between 1,400,000 and 1,500,000 the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion**, according to an aggregate indicator that includes people who live below the poverty line (relative poverty); people who suffer severe material deprivation, and people who live in homes with low or no employment intensity.
The reduction of child poverty would be carried out in a proportion similar to the reduction of poverty in general
- **A lost decade:** One year before the deadline set by the EU2020 Strategy, **we are still far from even getting to the starting 2009 figures and today there are 12,338,187 people who are at risk of poverty and exclusion, which is 26.6% of the resident population in Spain.**



THE TREND IS CORRECT, BUT IT'S NOT ENOUGH

- In order to meet the target, set by Spain in Europe 2020, the number of people at risk of poverty and / or social exclusion in the next two years should be reduced by 2.3 million in the next year.*

*Evolution of the AROPE Indicator
2004-2017*



KEY FEATURES

- A shortage of income (Active Population Survey: 600,000 incomeless households)
- 21,6% at-risk-of-poverty rate (10,059,000 people affected).
- 12.8% of people under 60 live in homes with low work intensity.
- 14,1% in-work-poverty.
- 21.2% of retirement pensions; 42.3% of widowhood pensions; 80.4% of orphan pensions below poverty threshold.
- Material deprivation (5,1% , 2,3 million)
- 791,726 people suffer the three factors: unemployment, poverty and material deprivation and therefore are in the worst possible economic and social situation.
- Women: Worse indicators compared to men.
- Having children increases the risk of poverty and social exclusion, Child Poverty: The third highest rate.
- Lack of decent housing and over-effort above 30% of household income.
- Difficult educational and healthcare paths due to hardships (high rates of early school leavers and NEETS (pharmaceutical poverty))
- Poverty of families living in disadvantaged environments (rural poverty + depopulation)
- Limited or truncated access to basic services (austerity measures have cut SS, while needs increase)



AN ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY

APPROACHES

- Macroeconomic and tax policies should not generate more poverty. Instead, should reduce income inequality (6.6 – 5.2 EU)
- Focus on Social Rights (Social Charter, EPSR, SDG).
- Strong gender-equality focus, in order to put the accent on the elimination of gender gaps which lead to more women being in poverty, material deprivation and precarious jobs.
- Anti-discrimination is also a key guideline.
- Territorial equality. Social investment. Quality (efficacy, efficiency). Sufficient resources.

AIMS

- To combat inequalities and difficulties of working people;
- To guarantee sufficient and adequate income;
- To expand and strengthen the protection of children;
- To re-universalize and update healthcare;
- To improve education;
- To significantly expand social housing, prioritizing people in vulnerable conditions, through integration and synergy between policies.





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