



# ADAPTING BEST PRACTICES FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION IN SPAIN

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## Recommendation 1: A more comprehensive benefit is needed to address poverty

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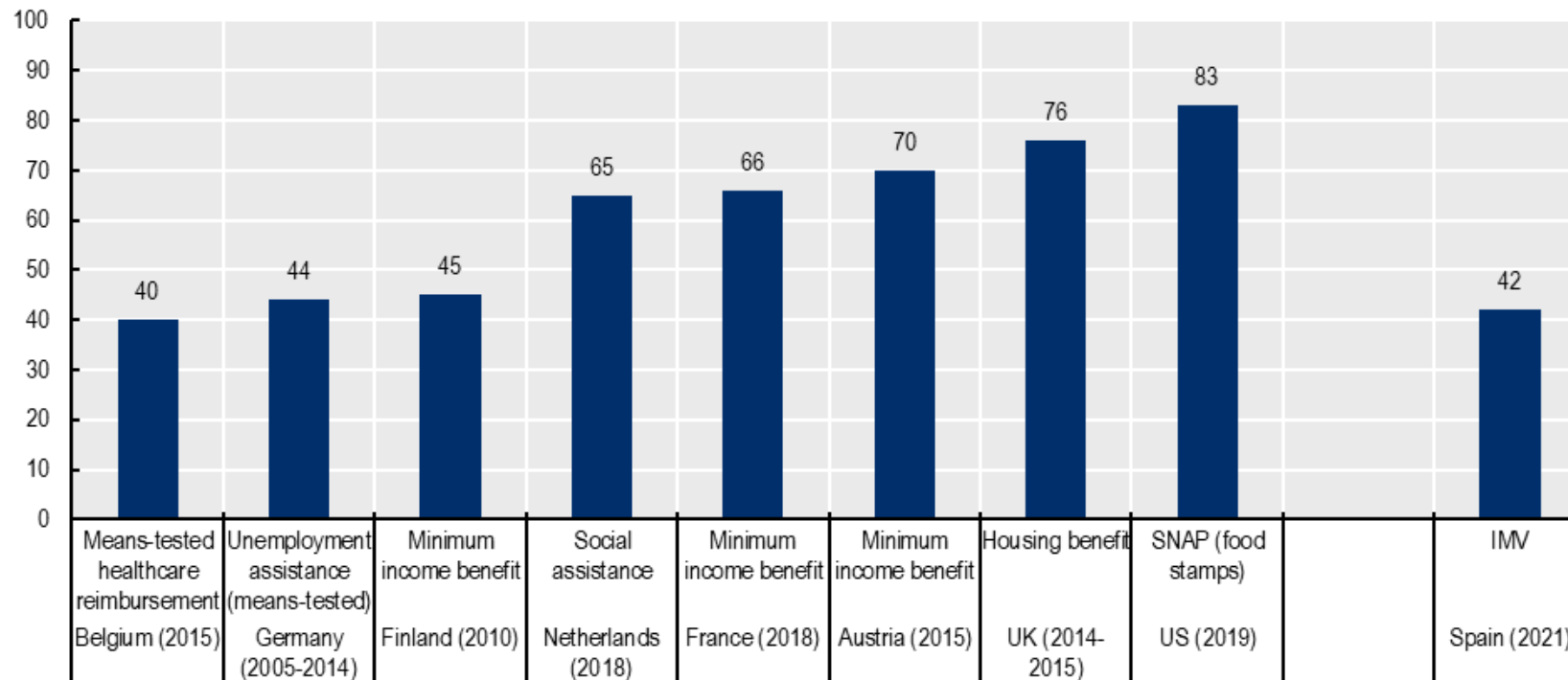
- The current IMV excludes a number of people potentially in poverty
- Best OECD practice on eligibility requirements:
  - Minimum income benefit claimants is generally set to 18 years or there are special benefits for youth
  - Countries use current income for means-testing





# Minimum income coverage in Spain is on the low end

Estimated coverage of minimum income and other benefits across countries



Note: Take up rates refer to the share of individuals receiving benefits over all those eligible.

Source: Adapted from Ko and Moffitt (2022<sub>[4]</sub>).



## Non take-up is driven by multiple factors

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- Lack of information about the programme
- Complex application process and eligibility requirements
- Limited administrative capacity and uncertainties about the application process
- Lack of digital skills for potential claimants
- Low benefit values



## Recommendation 2: Addressing non-take-up requires multiple interventions

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– Outreach campaigns



– Support for claimants



– Simple application process



– Automatic enrolment



# Active inclusion of minimum income recipients is not systematic across Spain

- No specific assessment process is carried out for IMV beneficiaries
- For regional recipients, needs assessment to design itineraries is not always carried out with systematic procedures and tools
- Only some regions have established referral and co-ordination with other services
- Conditionality of active inclusion requirements vary across regions

Assessment process for the design of social inclusion itineraries at the regional level in Spain

AACC	Entry point	Specific tool to assess the design of the itineraries	Assessment made at the discretion of professionals
Andalucía	Social services	✓	
Principado de Asturias	Social services		✓
Canarias	Social services		✓
Castilla-La Mancha	Social services	✓	
Castilla y León	Social Services	✓	
Cataluña	Employment office	✓	
Comunitat Valenciana	Social services	✓	
Galicia	Social services		✓
Comunidad de Madrid	Social services		✓
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	Social services and employment office	✓	
País Vasco	Employment office	In development	



# OECD countries have developed different coordination mechanisms to improve social inclusion

- Vertical coordination across levels of government
- Horizontal coordination across different areas of inclusion
- Coordination on the ground

Co-ordination of multiple services on the ground in the area of social inclusion in selected OECD countries, 2022

	Cohabitation of services	Presence of multidisciplinary teams	Existence of a case manager
Australia	✓	✓	✓
Canada	✓	✓	✓
Colombia		✓	
Costa Rica			✓
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓
Denmark		✓	✓
Finland	✓	✓	✓
Greece	✓	✓	✓
Hungary		✓	✓
Japan		✓	✓
Latvia		✓	✓
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓
Luxembourg		✓	✓
Mexico	✓	✓	✓
Netherlands		✓	✓
Norway	✓	✓	✓
Portugal	✓		✓
Slovak Republic			✓
Sweden	✓	✓	
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓
Türkiye	✓	✓	✓
United States	✓	✓	✓



## **Recommendation 3: Improve assessment and coordination of services**

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- Facilitate the assessment of employment and social needs for recipients of minimum income benefits
- Facilitate the development of the information technology (IT) infrastructure
- Promote structured referral mechanisms for co-ordinated action or joint interventions
- Encouraging participation in itineraries and/or activation measures.





# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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