Mapping Paper

Summary overview of types and characteristics of institutions and community-based services for persons with disabilities available across the EU

**Country: Spain**

**2014 and 2015**

**FRANET contractor: MPDL - Movimiento por la paz, EL Desarme y la Libertad and Comillas Pontifical University - University Institute of Studies on Migration**

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| DISCLAIMER: This document was commissioned under contract as background material for a comparative analysis by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for the project ‘[The right to independent living of persons with disabilities](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living)’. The information and views contained in the document do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. The document is made publicly available for transparency and information purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or legal opinion. |

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| FRA asked its research network FRANET to collect information on types of institutional and community based services for persons with disabilities available in each EU Member State. The data collection focused on the main features of the service types (the type of the structure, the provider and funder of support) and the population provided for (age group, type of impairment, level of support provided). In addition, the data collection on institutional services included information on typical size, length of admissions, and length of time that institutions/services of that type have been operating. The data collection on community-based services included information on availability of the type of CBS in the country, eligibility and user control over the support provided).  More information is available in FRA’s [Summary overview of types and characteristics of institutional and community-based services for persons with disabilities available across the EU](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living). |

# Overview of institutional services for persons with disabilities (2014)

**Table 1: Typology of institutions**

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| **TYPE OF SERVICE** | **SIZE** | **AGE GROUP** | **TYPE OF IMPAIRMENT** | **LEVEL OF SUPPORT PROVIDED** | **TYPICAL PROVIDER** | **TYPICAL FUNDER** | **LENGTH OF ADMISSION** | **AGE OF INSTITUTION/ SERVICE** |
| Centros para personas con discapacidad física (CAMF) (Centres for Physically Disabled Persons)[[1]](#footnote-1)  Residential services and day centre services | Over 100 places | Adults | Physical disabilities | 24 hour support provided save for 48 places, which only cover daytime support | National authority | National government | Over 2 years | 10-50 years (generally around 25) |
| Centros Estatales de Promoción de la Autonomía Personal (CRMF) (Centres for the Promotion of Personal Autonomy)[[2]](#footnote-2)  Residential services | 30-100 places | Adults | Physical and sensory disabilities, particularly the former | 24 hour support, save for weekends and holidays, when they go back home | National authority | National government | Over 2 years | 10-50 years (generally around 25) |
| Hogares o Residencias Temporales o Permanentes para Discapacitados Intelectuales (Temporary or Permanent Homes for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities)[[3]](#footnote-3)  Residential services | 30-100 places, but in fact the figure is much closer to 100 than to 30 | Adults | Intellectual disabilities | 24-hour support provided | Mixed[[4]](#footnote-4) | Mixed[[5]](#footnote-5) | Mixed lengths of admission: temporary or permanent | 10-50 years |
| Hogares o Residencias Temporales o Permanentes para Discapacitados Físicos (Temporary or Permanent Homes for Persons with Physical Disabilities)[[6]](#footnote-6)  Residential services | 30-100 places, but in fact the figure is much closer to 100 than to 30 | Adults | Physical disabilities | 24-hour support provided | Mixed | Mixed | Mixed lengths of admission: temporary or permanent | 10-50 years |
| Hogares o Residencias Temporales o Permanentes para Enfermos Mentales (Temporary or Permanent Homes for Mentally Sick Persons)[[7]](#footnote-7)  Residential services | 30-100 places, but in fact the figure is much closer to 100 than to 30 | Adults | Mental health problem | 24-hour support provided | Mixed | Mixed | Mixed lengths of admission: temporary or permanent | 10-50 years |
| Viviendas con Apoyo o Tuteladas para Personas con Discapacidad (Sheltered Housing for Persons with Disabilities)[[8]](#footnote-8)  Residential services | 6-10 places | Adults | Mixed | 24-hour support provided | Mixed | Mixed | Over 2 years | 10-50 years |
| Viviendas Supervisadas para Personas con Enfermedad Mental (Sheltered Housing for Mentally Sick Persons)[[9]](#footnote-9)  Residential services | 6-10 places | Adults | Mental health problem | 24-hour support provided | Mixed | Mixed | Over 2 years | 10-50 years |
| Viviendas autónomas para Personas con Discapacidad Intelectual (Independent housing for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities)[[10]](#footnote-10)  Residential services | 6-10 places | Adults | Persons with intellectual disabilities | 24-hour support provided | Mixed | Mixed | Over 2 years | 10-50 years |
| Centros de Día para Personas con Discapacidad Intelectual (Day Centres for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities)[[11]](#footnote-11)  Non-residential centres | 30-100 places | Adults | Persons with intellectual disabilities | Daytime support provided | Mixed | Mixed | Over 2 years | 10-50 years |
| Centros de Día para Personas con Discapacidad Física (Day Centres for Persons with Physical Disabilities)[[12]](#footnote-12)  Non-residential services | 30-100 places | Adults | Persons with physical disabilities | Daytime support provided | Mixed | Mixed | Over 2 years | 10-50 years |

**Table 2: data sources**

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| TITLE/ REFERENCE | ORGANISATION COLLECTING DATA | YEAR OF DATA COLLECTION | PERIOD COVERED BY THE DATA | METHODOLODY FOR DATA COLLECTION | GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION | SERVICE SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION |
| Please include: title of the survey, data set, study, report, administrative document etc, including full reference with URL if available | Name of organisation/ institution that collected the data.  Type of organisation e.g. government ministry, local authority, national statistical office academia, NGO | Year when data was collected | Time period covered by the data/ report | Desk research, questionnaire, visits to institutions, design, sampling, administrative data | Local authority area, region, federal state, national | Services for people with mental health problems, services for people with intellectual disabilities, services for older people, services for children, large residential homes etc |
| Guía de Recursos de Atención a la Discapacidad, (GRAdis),  (Guide of Resources for Disability Attention) [www.msssi.gob.es/ssi/discapacidad/Servicios Personas Discapacidad/catalogo Servicios Discapacidad.htm](http://www.msssi.gob.es/ssi/discapacidad/Servicios%20Personas%20Discapacidad/catalogo%20Servicios%20Discapacidad.htm)  (Not available until after this summer, the URL link is an announcement) | Government ministry (Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality) | 2014 | The document will describe the current services | Administrative data | National level | Resources for persons with disabilities provided by both private organisations and public institutions |
| Beneficios y ayudas a las personas con discapacidad, Febrero 2014 (Benefits and grants for persons with disabilities)  (Not available on the internet) | Office for Disability Attention *(Oficina de Atención a la Discapacidad)* (OADIS), government ministry (Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality) | 2014 | The document describes the current services as in February 2014 | Administrative data | National level | Homes for physically disabled persons *(this is the only information relevant to this ad hoc request included in this document)* |
| Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013,  (Guide of benefits for old persons, persons with disabilities and dependent persons. National-wide and autonomous resources. 2013)  [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf) | Institute for the Elderly and Social Services (*Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales)*  (IMSERSO), government ministry (Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality) | 2013 | 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013 | Administrative data | National and regional level | Services for older people, people with disabilities and dependant persons |
| Recerca de serveis i establiments socials  (Search for social services and establisgments)  <http://www.gencat.es:8000/obenestar/owa/establiments.recerca_establiments> | Catalan government department (Department of Social Action and Citizenship) |  | The data set describes the current services when they were consulted by us (Summer 2014) | Administrative data | Catalan level | Social services and settings for all kinds of populations |
| Registre d’Entitats, Serveis i Establiments de Serveis Socials (RESES)  Register of Organisations and Establishments providing social services)  [www20.gencat.cat/portal/site/bsf/menuitem.7fca6ecb84d307b43f6c8910b0c0e1a0/?vgnextoid=e74927b4636a4210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD](http://www20.gencat.cat/portal/site/bsf/menuitem.7fca6ecb84d307b43f6c8910b0c0e1a0/?vgnextoid=e74927b4636a4210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD) | Catalan government department (Department of Social Welfare and Family) | It is regularly updated | The data set describes the current institutions and services  when they were consulted by us (Summer 2014) | Administrative data | Catalan level | Social services and settings for all kinds of populations |
| Encuesta sobre Discapacidad, Autonomía Personal y Situaciones de Dependencia  (Survey on Disability, Personal Autonomy and Dependency Situations)  [www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft15/p418&file=inebase&L=0](http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft15/p418&file=inebase&L=0) | National Statistics Institute *(Instituto Nacional de Estadística)* (INE) | 2010 | 2008 | Sampling | National level | Health and social benefits for disabled individuals in terms of those receiving them or in need of them |

# Overview of community-based services for persons with disabilities (2015)

**Table 3: community-based services for persons with disabilities**

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| **Type of community-based service**  *Please provide the name of the type of service in the national language and a translation into English*  *Please indicate if the types of services presented below are given a different name in your country* | **Yes/ No**  *Please indicate if this type of service is available in your country* | **Profile of the users**   * *age (children, adults or older persons)* * *type of disability (physical disability, intellectual disability, psycho-social disability, deaf or hard of hearing, blind)* | **Explanatory information**  *For each type of service, please provide a short description of:*   * *the type and level (i.e. 24 hour, daytime, weekends, etc.) of support the service provides;* * *location of the service (i.e. city, town, rural areas);* * *who is eligible for the service* * *who is typically the provider and funder of services (i.e. national government, local government, municipality, NGO, private company, etc.)?* | **Extent to which support is self-directed**  *For each type of service, please provide information about the extent to which users control the support provided. Can individuals using the service:*   * *recruit and manage staff providing support;* * *determine the activities for which support is needed;* * *determine how the budget for services and supports is used;* * *choose types of equipment and adaptations to meet their needs?* | **If data are available, please specify number of services operating in the country and the number of users**  *Please provide a full reference for this data, including information about the period covered by the data.*  *Please indicate, if data is available, if there has been decrease / increase in the last five years* |
| Earmarked cash payment (*Prestación Económica Vinculada al Servicio*, PEVS) | Yes, there are direct payments in all Spain but they are not personal budgets  because they are not individualised, they are not flexible, and they do not allow to purchase services form different providers as defined in the Franet guidelines  Yes it is in SAAD system and therefore available in all Spain | All ages, but typically older people  All types of disability and all grades of dependency  People who are in waiting lists for a public service (to have a place in a residential service or day care center) are the typical users, although can be used to pay other services in SAAD (for example In-home services). | PEVS is provided by the Autonomous Community of residence but it is funded by the State and the Autonomous Community 50-50  PEVS can be used to purchase services which are compatible in SAAD (some CCAA, such as Madrid allow it if there is a single provider for all services contracted). It cannot be used to purchase personal assistance.  Amount can be reduced depending on income and personal wealth. Such reductions are fixed by each Autonomous Community and may reach more than 90%. Maximum amounts are:  Grade III 715.07€/month  Grade II 426.12€/month  Grade I 300.00€/month  No response from other CCAA regarding if they allow more than one provider, except for Andalusia. They use PEVS only to pay Day Care Center or Residential Service and the amount of PEVS is not enough money .to purchase more than one service | PEVS is released once a contract is presented at the Autonomous Community. Users choose services authorized by the Autonomous Community and can terminate the agreement with the contractor if they prefer another one. | 73,636 persons receiving PEVS (7.92% people in SAAD) by the end of 2014 (745.720 people)[[13]](#footnote-13). The number has increased every year.  By the end of 2013, 72,029 persons received PEVS (7.62% people in SAAD which were 753.842 people)[[14]](#footnote-14)  By the end of 2012, 64,532 persons received PEVS (6.72% people in SAAD which were 764.969 people)[[15]](#footnote-15)  By the end of 2011, 59,836 persons received PEVS (6.52% people in SAAD, which were 741.713 people)[[16]](#footnote-16)  By the end of 2010, 52,402 persons received PEVS (6.71% people in SAAD, which were 654.499 people)[[17]](#footnote-17) |
| Earmarked cash payment for personal assistance  *(Prestación Económica de Asistencia Personal,* PEAP) | Yes, but it does not provide full coverage of the hours needed and it is incompatible with any other service or cash payment in SAAD. | It is possible to receive it with all ages, all types of disability and all grades of dependency  Typically adult age  Typically physical disability | PEAP is provided by the Autonomous Community of residence but it is funded by the State and the Autonomous Community 50-50  Amount can be shortened depending on income and personal wealth. Such reductions are fixed by each Autonomous Community and may reach 90%. Maximum amounts are:  Grade III 715.07€/month  Grade II 426.12€/month  Grade I 300.00€/month  Only personal assistance can be purchased with PEAP, whereas with PEVS you can purchase any service except for personal assistance. | PEAP is released once a contract is presented at the Autonomous Community. Users choose services or individuals authorized by the Autonomous Community and can terminate the agreement with the contractor if they prefer another one. | 1,883 persons receiving PEAP (0.20% people in SAAD) by the end of 2014 (1,572 of them in País Vasco)[[18]](#footnote-18).  The number has increased every year.  By the end of 2013, 1.441 persons received PEAP (0.15% people in SAAD)[[19]](#footnote-19)  By the end of 2012, 1.280 persons received PEAP (0.13% people in SAAD)[[20]](#footnote-20)  By the end of 2011, 874 persons received PEAP (0.10% people in SAAD)[[21]](#footnote-21)  By the end of 2010, only 735 persons received PEAP (0.09% people in SAAD).[[22]](#footnote-22) |
| Out of SAAD Biscay (Basque Country), Madrid and Andalusia have small size complementary services  Biscay: Service for Support to Independent Living (SAVI, *Servicio de Apoyo a la Vida Independiente*)  Madrid:  The Office for independent Living (*Oficina de Vida Independiente, OVI*)    Andalusia:  Pilot Project of Personal Assistance (*Proyecto Piloto de Asistencia Personal)* | Biscay:  Yes  Madrid:  Yes  Andalusia:  Yes | Biscay:  1)Persons in a situation of dependency and their families to receive information, orientation and advice regarding Independent Living.  2)Persons who receive PEAP to receive additional hours of personal assistance.  Madrid:  Aduls with physical disability and grade of dependency recognized.  Andalusia:  Persons older than 16 years old with a grade of disability of 75% (exceptionally 65%) ande situation of dependency recognised., | Biscay:  A DPO manages the service and provides the information, orientation and advice  The same DPO provides complementary hours of personal assistance with the aim that independent living is possible.  It is funded by the Biscay provincial Government (*Diputación Foral de Vizcaya).*  They elaborate plans of support for Independent Living prioritizing free election by persons and real availability of services and resources.  They elaborate plans of independent living to people receiving PEAP.  They create a group of professionals to carry out the personal assistance.  Madrid:  Support to Independent living by means of personal assistance. Maximum 11 hours a day.  The service is provided in Madrid  Persons with an active life are eligible.  The service is funded by Madrid regional Government.  Andalusia:  It is a personal assistance service for `people living in Andalusia. User must be able to give instructions to the assistant .  Users of Residential services, Day care centers and Occupational centers are not eligible. People receiving PEAP, PECEF or In-home services are eligible.  It is complementary to SAAD | Biscay:  The person and the family decide which information and orientation they want to receive.  The user needs to be able to decide which services he/she needs and to control and give instructions to the personal assistance (therefore is not offered in principle to people with important intellectual disabilities)  Madrid:  Users recruit, manage staff, determine the activities for which support is needed and how budget is used.  Andalusia:  Personal assistant is employed by the user or by a company or DPO.  User determine activities for which support is needed. | Biscay:  Service has started in 2014  32 people received complementary hours of personal assistance by December 31st 2014.  Madrid: 60 users  Andalusia:  6 users, whereas there are 10 persons receiving PEAP in Andalusia[[23]](#footnote-23) |
| Group homes (*Pisos tutelados)* | Yes, there are but it is impossible to know the total number in Spain. | Adults.  All kind of disabilities but with low need of support. | Group homes are not part of the SAAD (although personal care might be provided considering them services for promotion of personal autonomy). Admission is offered by the social services systems of the CCAA and include accommodation and care. Although there are no national statistics apparently this projects have been restricted due to the economic crisis. It is not a universal service.  We have requested information to 4 CCAA. Biscay (Basque Country and Madrid have answered) – see separate rows below. | Information requested to four CCAA, response provided by two – see consequent 2 rows. | There are no national data available. They have been requested to four CCAA, response provided by two |
| Biscay – Residences (*Residencias y Viviendas)* | Yes - Biscay | Biscay:  Their residences (*Residencias y Viviendas)* have usually between 8 and 25 users. There is some old residence of 70 users who are people with severe intellectual disability and Grade III of dependency. | Biscay:  They offer a permanent or temporary accommodation to people with ‘no other options of lighter accommodation because of their need of intense support  Objectives: 1. To create a living group which helps each user to achieve personal development.  2. Provide the necessary support to develop the Life project of each individual.  3. Maintain personal autonomy.  4. Guarantee personal assistance and care in Daily Life Activities.  5. Promote links with environment and inclusion in the community  6. Favour relationship with family and friends. | Biscay:  Individualisation as key value as services which provide support to persons. Planification centered in person. | Biscay:  Residences (*Residencias y Viviendas)* 1,155 places inside Biscay and 230 places outside Biscay (in other provinces). |
| Biscay - Home groups (*pisos tutelados)* | Yes - Biscay | Biscay:  Home groups (*pisos tutelados)*  Between 3 and 8 users.  Profile of users: persons between 18 and 60 years old with intellectual, physical or pshyco-social disability and different levels of autonomy.  They need to have a certificate of disability of 33% and having gone through the dependency recognition process although no grade of dependency has been recognised. | Biscay:  The home Group service has the purpose of training for independent living wth necessary support.  Objectives:   1. Take into account individual conditions of each user. 2. Good living together of the group. 3. Advance in autonomy of the person with disability. 4. promote that the person with disability makes decisions in his/her future life plan. 5. Real effective independent living. 6. Promote links with environment and inclusion in the community 7. Favour relationship with family and friends   Services funded by the Biscay provincial Government.  Management of services by DPOs. | Biscay:  Individualisation as key value as services which provide support to persons. Planification centered in person. | Biscay:  Home Groups  184 places. |
| Madrid: (residences are not small scale, only home groups can be considered as CBSs). | Yes – Madrid | Madrid:  Home groups for people with intellectual disability (*Viviendas Comunitarias para personas con discapacidad intellectual)*  There are 44 flats of between 4 and 7 users.  Profile of users: Adults with intellectual disability and good level of autonomy without family or when the family cannot take care of them | Madrid:  They provide accommodation, food, personal and social assistance, and leisure activities.  Users attend Occupational centers or a Special employment center or an ordinary job during daytime.  Service is managed by 24 DPOs | Madrid:  No self direction has been reported. Madrid Regional government is starting to implement Planification centered in person in their own centers, Basque Country is much ahead. DPOs have many differences in this area. | Madrid:  355 places. |
| Madrid: (residences are not small scale, only home groups can be considered as CBSs). | Yes – Madrid | Madrid:  Home groups for people with psycho-social disability *(pisos supervisados)*.  3 or 4 users with a mental illness. | Madrid:  They receive support and supervision when needed.  Service is managed by a lucrative company. | Madrid:  No self-direction has been reported. | Madrid:  250 places. |
| Madrid: (residences are not small scale, only home groups can be considered as CBSs). | Yes – Madrid | Madrid:  Supervised places in hostels for people with mental illness and good autonomy but no money nor family. | Madrid:  Accomodation and basic needs. | Madrid:  No self direction has been reported | 35 places. |
| Madrid  Service of transition to Independent Living *(Servicio de transición a la vida Independiente* STVI)  (Temporary Home groups) | Madrid  Yes | Madrid  People between 18 and 40 years old with physical disability and no intellectual disability. | Madrid  It is a residencial service of maximum 2 years in two adapted flats to acquire independent living skills.  People living in Madrid, with social skills, who are receiving training, looking for a job or starting in a new job are eligible.  It is managed by a DPO and funded by the Madrid regional Government | Madrid  People do not recruit or manage staff but are involved in the design f the Individual Plan and cose what they need. They sign a document getting obliged to participarte and remain in the programme for two years. | Madrid:  7 people per year |
| In-home, both home help and home care service (*ayuda a domicilio)* | Yes, in all Spain | Adult and older persons.  Personnel are trained to care for old people, not to support for example a young person with intellectual disability or autism. | A number of hours are allocated by the Autonomous Community (if admission is through SAAD) or by the town hall (if admission is through the town hall). Offered both in cities and rural areas.  The number of In-home hours in SAAD is the following:  Grade III: 46-70 hours/month  Grade II: 21-45 hours/month  Grade I: 20 hours/month maximum.  The providers are the town halls which often sub-contract with private for profit companies.  It is difficult to know how are funded (state, CCAA, town halls). User pays part of service, in an amount depending on CCAA and even town hall. | Users choose timetable excluding weekends when there is no service. | 132,597 persons receiving In-home (14.26% people in SAAD) by the end of 2014.[[24]](#footnote-24)  The number has increased every year (except for 2013 that decreased).  By the end of 2013, 120,962 persons received In-home (12,80 % people in SAAD)[[25]](#footnote-25)  By the end of 2012, 125,295 persons received In-home (13.05 % people in SAAD)[[26]](#footnote-26).  By the end of 2011, 118.513 persons received In-home (12.92 % people in SAAD)[[27]](#footnote-27)  By the end of 2010, 90,912 persons received In-home (11.64 % people in SAAD)[[28]](#footnote-28) |
| Day care centres: there are two cathegories:  Day Centres (*Centros de Día*)  Ocupational Centres (*Centros Ocupacionales)* | Yes, there are in all Spain. They are not community oriented in general | Day Centres: offered to adult and older persons with great needs of support  Occupational Centres: offered to adult persons with moderate need of support. | Service is offered daytime, form Monday to Friday or several days a week.  Offered in cities.  Funded by State and CCAA but users pay depending on income and personal wealth up to 90% of the cost. | Users can choose the centre they want to go, but there must be places free. | There are not separate data of Day care centres and Occupational Centers. Data of both types of centres are globally given under the name Day Care/night Care centres.  Night care centre is a very unusual figure used when the person in a situation of dependency stays at home during the day but sleeps at the night care centre while the relative cargiver is working during the night.  73,293 persons receiving Day Care centres (7.88% people in SAAD) by the end of 2014[[29]](#footnote-29)  The number has increased every year.  By the end of 2013, 70,343 persons received Day-care centres (7.44% people in SAAD)[[30]](#footnote-30)  By the end of 2012, 65,976 persons received Day-care centres (6.87% people in SAAD)[[31]](#footnote-31).  By the end of 2011, 58,030 persons received Day-care centres (6.32% people in SAAD)[[32]](#footnote-32)  By the end of 2010, 44.610 persons received Day-care centres (5.71% people in SAAD)[[33]](#footnote-33) |
| **Family support / Respite care**  (provides supports to carers in their caring role and allows them to have a break, may be formal or informal, and may be provided in the home or out of the home)  Cash payment to cover family care (*Prestación Económica por Cuidados en el entorno familiar,* PECEF) | Yes there are PECEF all over Spain | All ages, all types of disabilities, all grades of dependency. | PECEF is provided by the Autonomous Community of residence but it is funded by the State and the Autonomous Community 50-50  Amount can be reduced depending on income and personal wealth. Such reductions are fixed by each Autonomous Community and may reach 90%. Maximum amounts are:  Grade III 387,64€/month  Grade II 268.79€/month  Grade I 153.00€/month | Users (or their families) decide how to use the money. There has been misuse during the economic crisis and form August 1st 2012 PECEF has been restricted, and amounts reduced at least 15% depending on the Autonomous Community.  Some independent living activist call PECEF as ‘house arrest” because it does not provide services to facilitate participation in the community[[34]](#footnote-34)  They are provided only if the social worker who represents the Autonomous Community thinks that is the best thing to do. | 374,348 persons receiving PECEF (40.25% people in SAAD) by the end of 2014[[35]](#footnote-35).  The number has increased every year until mid 2012 and is decreasing from then.  By the end of 2013, 408,401 persons received PECEF (43.21 % people in SAAD)[[36]](#footnote-36).  By the end of 2012, 426,810 persons received PECEF (44.46 % people in SAAD)[[37]](#footnote-37).  By the end of 2011, 417,782 persons received PECEF (45,53 % people in SAAD)[[38]](#footnote-38)  By the end of 2010, 377,787 persons received PECEF (48.38 % people in SAAD)[[39]](#footnote-39) |
| Respite care (Servicios de respiro) | Yes there are respite services but limited and normally not provided in SAAD but by DPO´s with some public economic aids. Two examples (Biscay and Andalusia are given below) | Respite services are usually offered to families of persons with great need of support. | No data available. | No data available. | No data available. |
| Biscay - Respite care *(Servicios de respiro)* | Biscay: Yes, out of SAAD | Biscay:  Families of persons with disabilities | Biscay:  Three ways:  Leisure activities for persons with disabilities which provide respite to families  Temporary accommodation for respite or emergency situations  A persons takes temporal care at the domicile of the person with disability so that the family carer has respite. | Biscay:  Users choose when they receive the service | Biscay:  26 places  28 places  77 places. |
| Andalusia: Respite care *(Servicios de respiro)* | Andalucía: yes out of SAAD | Biscay: People with disabilities older than 16 years old | Andalusia: 24 hours a day in residences in periods between 24 hours and a month, which can be extended.  Both in urban and rural areas.  Users must have grade of disability and grade of dependency..  Funded by the Andalusia regional government and managed by DPOs in 90% of services | Users choose when they want to receive the service. | In 2014 there were 21,688 respite stays (each day is counted as one stay) in 55 residential centers, in 142 places. There has been no decrease during the last five years.[[40]](#footnote-40) |
| Foster care  (*Acogimiento familiar*) | Yes, there are, but there are no public data. Requested to four CCAA | Children, all kinds of disability | Managed by CCAA, less support to foster families, due to economic crisis. | No self-direction | No data available, only Andalusia has reported that in 2014 ther were 299 children in foster care in Andalusia |
| Informal support (*Apoyo informal)* | Yes, of course it exists but it cannot be considered as a service | All ages and all kinds of disability | No funding | There can be self–direction depending of the personal network | No data available |
| **Peer support/counselling** (provided by non-professionals with the counsellor and the client having equal status, and sharing experience and assistance in gaining independence and self-confidence)  Selfmanagers (*Autogestores*) | Yes, there are, but it is rather a community than a service | Adult persons with intellectual disability | Meeting once a week. DPO´s create the groups | There is self direction | No data available |
| **Circles of support**  (informal group of people close to the user to whom she/he can turn for support) | Yes, but it is not a service. It is similar to informal support | All ages and all kinds of disability | No funding | There can be self –direction depending of the personal network | No data available |
| **Crisis intervention and emergency services**  (various activities aimed at supporting an individual or a family to overcome a  difficult situation, for example,: individual and family counselling, crisis resolution teams (usually rapid support for people living in the community who are experiencing  a mental health crisis) and emergency foster care where children at risk of neglect or abuse) | No, this is a dream in Spain |  |  |  |  |
| **Befriending**  (service provided by trained volunteers to help overcome isolation and enable full involvement in the community and social life)  Befriending  (*Redes sociales de apoyo)* | Yes, out of SAAD | Adult persons with intellectual disabilities or autism | Meeting once a week  Created by DPO.s  No funding | Self-direction as much as possible | No data available |
| **Training to find a job**  *(Servicios de Inermediación Laboral*, SIL) | Yes, out of SAAD | Adult persons with all kind of disabilities | Training and support in the process to find a job.  There are differences. Autonomous Communities give subventions to DPO´s (for example Madrid with Eurpean Social Fund) | Self-direction to decide kind of job | No data available |
| **Support at employment**  *(Empleo con Apoyo)* | Yes, out of SAAD | Adult persons with all kind of disabilities | A job coach accompany the person with a disability inside the company and facilitate relationship with boss and colleagues, and helps to remove barriers.  There are differences. Autonomous Communities give subventions to DPO´s (for example Madrid with Eurpean Social Fund) | Self-direction is crucial in this kind of service | No data available |

**Attachment 1: EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Spain is a decentralized country. There are seventeen Autonomous Communities (*Comunidades Autónomas*, CCAA). The 1978 Constitution stipulates in Article 148.1.20 that Autonomous Communities may assume exclusive competence in social assistance. All Autonomous Communities have done it. The Autonomous Communities have exercised their competences in social assistance in a very unequal and uncoordinated way. Some of them have developed an authentic system of universal social services and others have not, they only provide limited assistance to persons with little income. That means that in Spain there are eighteen systems for social services (seventeen run by the CCAA and an additional one run by the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (MHSSE) (*Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad*, MSSSI) for the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla. The CCAA Social Services are financed by the CCAA (although there might be contributions of the users).

In addition, there is the Social Security (*Seguridad Social)* which covers health services and cash payments for retirement, unemployment, disability, under certain conditions, and certain family situations. Social Security has the same rules in all the Spanish territory, stipulated in Royal Decree Law 1/1994, June 20, approving the redrafted General Act for Social Security (GASS) (*Real Decreto Legislativo 1/1994, de 20 de junio, por el que se aprueba el Texto Refundido de la Ley General de la Seguridad Social*, LGSS). The Social Security is financed by the national administration (although there are contributions of working citizens and their employers).

Finally, there is the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SAAD) created in 2007, by means of Act 39/2006, December 14th, for Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Attention to persons in a dependency situation (*Ley 39/2006, de 14 de diciembre, de Promoción de la Autonomía Personal y Atención a las personas en situación de dependencia,* LPAD). The SAAD was originally intended to cover dependency situations of people 80 years old or more. Later people with disabilities of all ages were covered, but the SAAD framework has not the spirit of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, although it was designed in parallel to the Convention. The SAAD could have been included in the Social Security, but it was decided by the Government first, and the Parliament later, not to do so. Therefore, it is a universal system but managed by a Territorial Board in which there are representatives of both the national administration and the CCAA. The town halls also have certain competences when they are big enough. There are national, regional and local level laws. The result is extremely complex. The SAAD is financed by both the national administration and the CCAA[[41]](#footnote-41). The SAAD services and cash payments are integrated in the CCAA social services networks (article 3. paragraph o) LPAD) and users pay part of the cost whether for all or for some of the services, in an amount that is different in each Autonomous Community, sometimes reaching more than 90% of the cost.[[42]](#footnote-42)

Therefore, it is impossible to give a complete an accurate picture of the Spanish situation in the time period we have had. I shall provide the national information available, and the regional information of three selected Autonomous Communities[[43]](#footnote-43):

Andalusia, which is the biggest one, and considered by the Partnership Agreement for the 2014-2020 ESIF funding period as a region in transition to development (p. 177), because of that consideration, because of the size of the territory and because of the number of people with disabilities living in rural areas. By 31 December 2013 there were 416,947 persons with a disability, having an administrative resolution[[44]](#footnote-44), whereas the total population was 8,440,300 (4.94% of the population had a disability card). Andalusia has provided some of the data on July 21st 2015.

Madrid, which includes the capital city of the nation and is considered by the Partnership Agreement for the 2014-2020 ESIF funding period as a region more developed, because of those considerations and because is the region better known by the author. By the end 2013 there were 243,157 persons with a disability, having an administrative resolution, whereas the total population was 6,495,551 (3.74% of the population had a disability card). Madrid has sent a special report to answer FRA questions although they have expressed that it is impossible to reach the detail required by FRA in many of the questions.

País Vasco, which is considered by the Partnership Agreement for the 2014-2020 ESIF funding period as a region more developed, because of that consideration, and because it is a region with a developed social services system, which might have developed good practices to realize the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community. By the end 2013 there were 132,105 with a disability, having an administrative resolution, whereas the total population was 2,191,682 (6.03% of the population had a disability card). However, the Basque country has delegated management of social services in the three Provincial Governments (*Diputaciones Forales*). Only one of the three (Biscay) has provided some of the data, whereas Gipuzkoa has answered that it is impossible for them to collaborate with the time limits of the project, and Alava has not given any answer at all.

However, good practices have been annexed regarding two additional Autonomous Communities: Catalonia and Galicia.

The following steps have been taken in order to answer FRA questions:

1. Deskwork (statistics, reports and books). The most important statistics are the following:

* State Data Base regarding Persons with disability (*Base de Datos Estatal de Personas con Discapacidad*, BDEPD). Last report shows the situation as it stood on 31 December 2013[[45]](#footnote-45). This data base has information on persons holding an administrative resolution of disability, and the kind of deficiency but it does not provide information regarding the services they receive. In addition not every individual with a disability requests the administrtative resolution.
* Survey regarding Disabilities, Personal Autonomy and Dependency situations 2008 (*Encuesta sobre Discapacidades, Autonomía personal y situaciones de Dependencia 2008,* EDAD 2008), made by the Nacional Institute for Statistics (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística*, INE). This survey was made both at homes and at institutions[[46]](#footnote-46). This survey provides information about where people with disabilities live and some information about support they have. This enquiry includes people with disability who has not requested the administrative resolution.
* Statistics published by the Information System regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (*Sistema de Información del Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD)[[47]](#footnote-47). All persons in a situation of dependency have a disability, but not all personas with a disability are in a situation of dependency. After the implementation of SAAD is quite difficult to be admitted at an institution without having a resolution recognising at least Grade II of dependency.

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, regretted the small amount of data available regarding people with disabilities.[[48]](#footnote-48)

Reports and books are detailed in footnotes herein and in the Submission Template

1. Information requests to authorities.

These requests have been made to the national authority regarding attention to people with disability, the national authority regarding ESIF funds, and the regional authority regarding social services in the CCAA of Andalucía, Madrid, Navarra and País Vasco. Details are provided in Annex 5.

Most of the questions cannot be answered with desk research.

c. Informal interviews to experts (individuals, DPO´s representatives).

After the research, the following preliminary conclusions can be addressed:

* The number of people with disabilities living in institutions is only 269,139 whereas 3,847,900 live at homes.
* Most of the people living in institutions are older than 65 years old (222,260), being 162,894 older than 80 years old.
* Spanish residential centers are institutions. See Annex 5, to get details on people in institutions and their decisions-making capacity.
* In Spain family links are very strong. It is likely that the percentage of people with disabilities living in institutions will be low in comparison with other European countries.
* But, it is also likely that many adults with disability think that living with his/her parents is not living independently. The Social Services Systems are in general very poor. The governmental expenditure in social services is lower than other European countries and not proportionate to Spanish richness level. Differences are great between the Autonomous Communities. Care is carried out by women between 45 and 64 years old with little support from the authorities and society in general.[[49]](#footnote-49)

The current objective is not to close institutions, but to create enough CBSs before such closing. Institutions have long waiting lists because there are no alternatives for people with great need of support and no family or parents getting very old. The SAAD system was designed with a medical model and afterwards was frozen and reduced with the economic crisis. No general steps towards personal autonomy and independent living have been taken since then. Times are very difficult for people with disabilities, in particular young people who end school, because social services budgets are frozen or have been reduced. The economic crisis and fiscal austerity measures have not affected all regions of Spain evenly. Important discrepancies prevail between the more well-off regions in north-eastern Spain, such as the Basque Country, Navarra and Cantabria, and the regions in south-western Spain, including Extremadura and Andalusia. The highest regional unemployment rate (36.8%) is found in Andalusia. Additionally, social policy, education and health care are competencies devolved to the seventeen autonomous regions among which there have been stark differences in the type and scale of budgetary cuts made over the last few years.[[50]](#footnote-50)

The enjoyment by persons with disabilities of some of their rights has budgetary implications. This is particularly relevant with regard to the right to live independently and be included in the community, in line with Article 19 CRPD. The Commissioner stresses that budgetary restrictions should not lead to depriving persons with disabilities of the enjoyment of their human rights and to furthering their marginalisation. He reiterates that the full realisation of the economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities can be progressive, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2 CRPD, but no unjustified, retrogressive measures should be taken.

Therefore, the authorities should strive to ensure that persons in need of support to achieve more autonomy and social inclusion have access to appropriate support. They need to pursue their efforts to remedy the shortcomings of the 2006 Law on autonomy, and to refrain from simply limiting the number of beneficiaries of the law based on the evaluation of the level of disability, which is not in line with the principle of non-discrimination. The key objective of promoting the autonomy of persons with disabilities and their participation on an equal footing in all societal settings should remain at the centre of the efforts of the authorities, in the spirit of the CRPD.

As regards persons with intellectual and psycho-social disabilities, all efforts should be made by Spain to avoid a lack of resources resulting in the re-institutionalisation of these persons. This would constitute a considerable step backwards, considering the level of advancement of the process of deinstitutionalisation carried out in Spain since the 1980s.[[51]](#footnote-51)

Many services created by families, who founded DPOs need many changes to be inclusive and oriented to living independently[[52]](#footnote-52). Therefore both families and Disability People Organisations may act as agents of inclusion or as barriers to the right of living independently[[53]](#footnote-53). There are however some good practices in some DPOs which can be generalized when the public authorities recognize them and fund them.

1. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf) and from the IMSERSO’s website at: [www.imserso.es/imserso\_01/centros/camf/index.htm](http://www.imserso.es/imserso_01/centros/camf/index.htm). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf) and from the IMSERSO’s website at: [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. In Spain all these sorts of institutional services are usually of three different kinds in terms of providers: public institutions, either regional or local authorities; entirely private centres; and private centres with a number of State-subsidised places. This applies to all subsequent types of service. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Consequently, funders also vary: private places are entirely paid by users or their families while public places may be integrally assumed by governments or subjected to co-payment schemes according to income. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. In some Spanish Autonomous Communities we have not found such distinctions between different types of disabilities, but only generic homes for disabled persons. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. This is also the case of this category: in some Autonomous Communities this distinction between day centres does not exist. Information achieved from: IMSERSO, *Guía de prestaciones para personas mayores, personas con discapacidad y personas en situación de dependencia. Recursos estatales y autonómicos. Edición 2013*, [www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf](http://www.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/guiapresta2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2014, page 9, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2013, page 22, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_082047.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_082047.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2012, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_070847.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_070847.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2011, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2010, page 10, available in Spanish at:

    [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2014, page 9, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2013, page 22, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_082047.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_082047.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2012, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_070847.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_070847.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2011, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2010, page 10, available in Spanish at:

    [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Subdirector at the General Directorate for persons with disabilities in Andalusia, has stated that number of people in SAAD in Andalusia has decreaed during the last five years. More Information about Pilot Project of Personal Assistance (*Proyecto Piloto de Asistencia Personal)* of Andalusia Regional Government, which in the past has 40 users is available in Spanish at: [www.juntadeandalucia.es/igualdadybienestarsocialopencms/system/bodies/Personas\_Discapacidad/Publicacion/ASISTENCIA\_PERSONAL/Asistencia\_personal.pdf](http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/igualdadybienestarsocialopencms/system/bodies/Personas_Discapacidad/Publicacion/ASISTENCIA_PERSONAL/Asistencia_personal.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2014, page 9, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2013, page 22, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_082047.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_082047.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2012, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_070847.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_070847.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2011, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2010, page 10, available in Spanish at:

    [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf).

    Available at: <http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent1/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2014, page 9, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2013, page 22, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_082047.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_082047.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2012, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_070847.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_070847.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2011, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2010, page 10, available in Spanish at:

    [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf)

    Available at: <http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent1/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Members of the Independent Living Forum (Foro de Vida Independiente y Divertad). [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2014, page 9, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2013, page 22, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_082047.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_082047.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2012, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im\_070847.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/im_070847.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2011, page 10, available in Spanish at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20111201.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Spain, System giving Information regarding the System for the Autonomy and the Attention to Dependency (SISAAD) (*Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia*, SISAAD), statistics 31 December 2010, page 10, available in Spanish at:

    [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf) .

    Available at: <http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent1/groups/imserso/documents/binario/estsisaad20141231.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. As confirmed by a representative of the General Directorate for persons with disabilities in Andalusia. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. ’60.Funding has been curtailed by both the central and regional authorities. In July 2012, the central government adopted a decree which, inter alia, reduced the cost to be borne by it in the system of dependency by 13% and increased the level of co-payments by beneficiaries of services provided under the law. Co-payments to access services have in fact risen considerably in some regions, sometimes reaching 90% of the income of the persons in need. The Commissioner is concerned that persons with disabilities have to invest a substantial share of the social benefits they are entitled to in order to cover the cost of services, which in fact generates a substantial loss of autonomy for them.’

    Council of Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe (2013), *Report following his visit to Spain from 3 to 7 June 2013* Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 10 September 2013, paragraph 60*.*Available at: <https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=2389885&SecMode=1&DocId=2077824&Usage=2> . [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. The complexity of CCAA social services system, the complexity of SAAD and the connection of both systems with Social Security system has been addressed in the following publications:

    Medina Castillo, J.E. (2010), ‘La plena efectividad del derecho subjetivo de ciudadanía a la promoción de la autonomía personal y atención a las personas en situación de dependencia’ in: Perez Bueno, L.C. (dir.), *Discapacidad, Tercer Sector e Inclusión Social: Estudios en homenaje a Paulino Azúa Berra*, Madrid, Cinca, colección cermi.es, nº 47, pp. 221-248, available at: [www.cermi.es/es-ES/ColeccionesCermi/Cermi.es/Paginas/Inicio.aspx?TSMEIdPub=89](http://www.cermi.es/es-ES/ColeccionesCermi/Cermi.es/Paginas/Inicio.aspx?TSMEIdPub=89). All hyperlinks were

    accessed on 16 May 2015.

    Bayarri i Catalán, V. and Fillat Delgado, Y. (2011), *Derechos y Servicios Sociales: Por un Sistema de Servicios Sociales universal, garantista y de calidad: un derecho básico para la igualdad y el desarrollo humano,* Madrid, Cinca, colección cermi.es, nº 49, available at: [www.cermi.es/es-ES/ColeccionesCermi/Cermi.es/Paginas/Inicio.aspx?TSMEIdPub=93](http://www.cermi.es/es-ES/ColeccionesCermi/Cermi.es/Paginas/Inicio.aspx?TSMEIdPub=93)

    Vidriales Fernández, R., Araoz Sánchez-Dopico, I. de, Beotas López, J.L., López García, J.M., Marrero Macías, R. and Rodríguez Morilla, A. (2009), *Análisis de los desarrollos normativos del Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia: Estudio comparativo autonómico,* Madrid, Cinca, colección cermi.es, nº 40, available at: [www.cermi.es/es-ES/ColeccionesCermi/Cermi.es/Paginas/Inicio.aspx?TSMEIdPub=65](http://www.cermi.es/es-ES/ColeccionesCermi/Cermi.es/Paginas/Inicio.aspx?TSMEIdPub=65)

    The differences of users contribution to the SAAD services between the CCAA has been addressed in the following report:

    Araoz Sánchez-Dopico, I. de (2013), ‘La regulación de la participación económica del beneficiario en el Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a las Personas en situación de Dependencia’, report presented by FEAPS, 16 December 2013, available at: [www.feaps.org/archivo/centro-documental/cat\_view/189-.html](http://www.feaps.org/archivo/centro-documental/cat_view/189-.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Source: State Data Base regarding Persons with disability(*Base de Datos Estatal de Personas con Discapacidad*, BDEPD). Last report shows the situation as it stood on 31 December 2013, available at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent1/groups/imserso/documents/binario/bdepcd\_2013.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent1/groups/imserso/documents/binario/bdepcd_2013.pdf). The total number of persons with a disability, having an administrative resolution in Spain was 2,564,893, whereas the total population was 47,129,783 (5.44% of the population had a disability card). [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Available at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent1/groups/imserso/documents/binario/bdepcd\_2013.pdf](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/InterPresent1/groups/imserso/documents/binario/bdepcd_2013.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Available at: [www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft15%2Fp418&file=inebase](http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft15%2Fp418&file=inebase) [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Available at: [www.dependencia.imserso.es/dependencia\_01/documentacion/estadisticas/index.htm](http://www.dependencia.imserso.es/dependencia_01/documentacion/estadisticas/index.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Concluding observations on Spain, paragraph 49, October 19th, 2011, available at: <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2fC%2fESP%2fCO%2f1&Lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Bayarri i Catalán, V. and Fillat Delgado, Y. (2011), *Derechos y Servicios Sociales: Por un Sistema de Servicios Sociales universal, garantista y de calidad: un derecho básico para la igualdad y el desarrollo humano,* Madrid, Cinca, colección cermi.es, nº 49, pp.25-39, available at: [www.cermi.es/es-ES/ColeccionesCermi/Cermi.es/Paginas/Inicio.aspx?TSMEIdPub=93](http://www.cermi.es/es-ES/ColeccionesCermi/Cermi.es/Paginas/Inicio.aspx?TSMEIdPub=93). [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Council of Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe (2013), *Report following his visit to Spain from 3 to 7 June 2013* Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 10 September 2013, paragraph 7*.*Available at <https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=2389885&SecMode=1&DocId=2077824&Usage=2> . [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Paragraphs 90, 91 and 97 (Conclusions and Recommendations of Council of Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe (2013), *Report following his visit to Spain from 3 to 7 June 2013* Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 10 September 2013*.*Available at <https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=2389885&SecMode=1&DocId=2077824&Usage=2> . [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Huete García, A. (2010), *Fundamental rights situation of persons with mental health problems and persons with intellectual disabilities: desk report Spain*, information about the FRA Project available at:

    <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2010/fundamental-rights-persons-intellectual-disabilities-and-persons-mental-health> [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. As expressed by a member of CERMI. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)