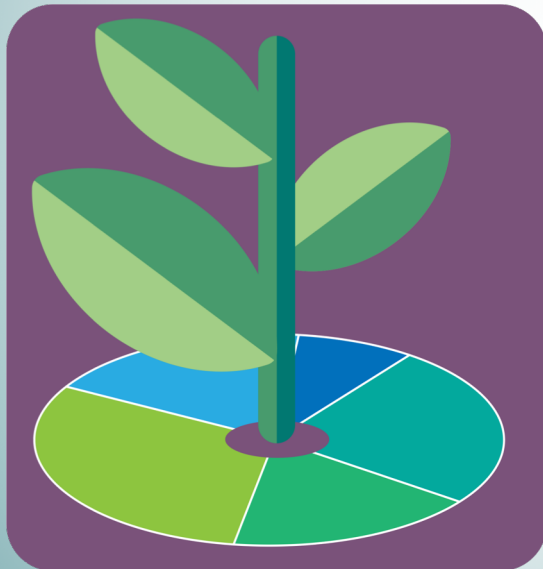


Economics of Social Expenditure

CHAPTER III. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE EXPENDITURE ON MONETARY BENEFITS

3.3 Public Expenditure in Dependence



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DPT. OF ECONOMICS

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1. Introduction

2. Current situation and regulations: services and benefits.

3 . Cantabria in the national context.

1. Introduction: dependency (I)

Motivation: some preliminary considerations

- **Welfare State → Public Expenditure Growth.**
- **Wagner's Law:** *The nature of the composition of public spending and the distribution of participation in it in the public and private spheres depends on the economic stage of each country, responding to the social needs of the time .*
- **Spain: welfare state trinomial made up of education, health and social protection (2/3 public spending) → VALIDATED.**
- **In 2007: Dependency Law (ageing challenge developed countries).**

1. Introduction: dependency (II)

Motivation: some preliminary considerations

- If the first years of start-up (2007 and 2008) were also the first years of economic crisis, this had not yet had budgetary consequences in the administrations, so the initial steps took place amid more or less optimistic forecasts about the future of this element of social protection called to support all situations of dependency.
- However, as of 2010, with the worsening of the bad economic situation, a period of adjustments to the budgets of all the administrations involved in its operation began, which has had consequences in the takeoff of a ship that has not yet been able to reach a flight height in accordance with expectations.
- *The Dependency Law has generated considerable inequalities in the different Autonomous Communities .*

1. Introduction: dependency (III)

Personal autonomy and *dependency* are concepts that reflect realities in which people find themselves or may find themselves throughout their lives.

Personal autonomy

- *"Ability to control, face and make, on their own initiative, personal decisions about how to live in accordance with their own rules and preferences, as well as to develop the basic activities of daily life " ([article 2](#) of Law 39/2006, of December 14, Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Care for people in a situation of dependency).*

Dependence

- *"State of permanent nature in which people find themselves who, for reasons derived from age, illness or disability, and linked to the lack or loss of physical, mental, intellectual or sensory autonomy, require the attention of another or other people or important help to carry out basic activities of daily life or, in the case of people with intellectual disabilities or mental illness, other support for their personal autonomy" ([article 2](#) of Law 39/2006, of 14 December December, Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Care for people in a situation of dependency).*

1. Introduction: dependency (IV)

- **Caring for people in a situation of dependency and promoting their personal autonomy constitutes one of the main challenges of social policy in developed countries. The challenge is none other than meeting the needs of those people who, due to being in a situation of special vulnerability, require support to carry out the essential activities of daily life, achieve greater personal autonomy and be able to fully exercise their citizenship rights.**
- **In Spain, demographic and social changes are producing a progressive increase in the population in a situation of dependency. On the one hand, it is necessary to consider the significant growth of the population over 65 years of age. To this must be added the demographic phenomenon called «aging of ageing» , that is, the increase in the population group aged over 80, which has doubled in just twenty years.**
- **To this reality, derived from ageing, must be added dependency for reasons of illness and other causes of disability or limitation, which has increased in recent years due to changes in the survival rates of certain chronic diseases.**

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (I)

- Dependency care in Spain is regulated according to Law 39/2006, of December 14, on the Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Care for people in a situation of dependency and is managed in a decentralized through different organisms and autonomous entities.
- This law determines the basic conditions for promoting personal autonomy and care for people in a situation of dependency, establishes a minimum level of protection, defined and financially guaranteed by the General State Administration.
- Likewise, as a second level of protection, the Law contemplates a regime of cooperation and financing between the General Administration of the State and the Autonomous Communities through agreements for the development and application of the other benefits and services that are contemplated in the Law. Finally, The Autonomous Communities may develop, if they deem it appropriate, a third additional level of protection for citizens.

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (II)

REQUIREMENTS FOR BENEFICIARIES

- **Being in a situation of dependency in any of the established degrees.**
- **Reside in Spanish territory and have done so for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the date of submission of the application. For children under five years of age, the period of residence will be required of the person who exercises their guardianship and custody.**
- **The Government may establish protection measures in favor of Spaniards not residing in Spain.**
- **The Government will establish, with the prior agreement of the Territorial Council of Social Services and the System for Autonomy and Dependency Care, the conditions for access to the Dependency Care System for returned Spanish emigrants.**
- **People who, meeting the above requirements, lack Spanish nationality will be governed by the provisions of Organic Law 4/2000, of January 11, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, in international treaties. and in the agreements established with the country of origin. For minors who do not have Spanish nationality, the provisions of the current Minor Laws will apply, both at the state and regional level, as well as in international treaties.**

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (III)

SERVICES CATALOG (4)

- **Services for the promotion of personal autonomy are aimed at developing and maintaining the personal capacity to control, face and make decisions about how to live according to one's own norms and preferences and facilitate the execution of basic activities of daily life.**
- *Services for the promotion of personal autonomy are those of advice, guidance, assistance and training in support technologies and adaptations that contribute to facilitating the performance of activities of daily living, habilitation, occupational therapy as well as any other programs of intervention established for the same purpose.*

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (IV)

- The telecare service Its purpose is to serve the beneficiaries through the use of communication and information technologies and support of the necessary personal means, in immediate response to emergency situations, or insecurity, loneliness and isolation and in order to favor permanence of users in their usual environment. It can be an independent or complementary service to home help.
- The home help service is made up of the set of actions carried out in the homes of people in a situation of dependency in order to attend to their daily life needs, provided by entities or companies, accredited for this function, and may be the following:
 - Services related to personal care in carrying out activities of daily living.
 - Services related to the care of domestic or household needs: cleaning, washing, cooking or others. These services may only be provided in conjunction with those indicated in the previous section.

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (V)

- **The Day or Night Center service offers comprehensive care during the day or night to people in a situation of dependency, with the aim of improving or maintaining the best possible level of personal autonomy and supporting families or caregivers. In particular, it covers, from a biopsychosocial approach, the needs for advice, prevention, rehabilitation, guidance for the promotion of autonomy, habilitation or care and personal attention.**
 - It offers the following types of centers:
 - Day center for the elderly.
 - Day Center for people under 65 years of age.
 - Specialized care Day Center.
 - Night Center.
- **The Residential Care service offers comprehensive and continuous care, of a personal, social and health nature, which will be provided in residential, public or accredited centers, taking into account the nature of the dependency, its degree and intensity of care required. person. It can be permanent, when the residential center is the habitual residence of the person, or temporary, when temporary convalescence stays are taken care of or during vacations, weekends and illnesses or rest periods of non-professional caregivers.**
 - There may be different types of residential centers:
 - Residence for the elderly in a situation of dependency.
 - Care center for people in a situation of dependency, due to the different types of disabilities.

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (VI)

ECONOMIC BENEFITS (3)

Economic benefit linked to the service

- It is of a periodic nature, it is recognized, under the terms established, **only when access to a public or concerted care and care service is not possible** , depending on the degree of dependency and the economic capacity of the beneficiary, in accordance with the provided for in the agreement between the General State Administration and the corresponding autonomous community.
- This economic benefit of a personal nature is, in any case, **linked to the acquisition of a service** . The competent Public Administrations will supervise, in any case, the destination and use of these benefits to fulfill the purpose for which they were granted.

Economic benefit for care in the family environment and support for non-professional caregivers

- It is recognized **exceptionally** , when the beneficiary is being cared for by his spouse, or his relatives by consanguinity, affinity or adoption, up to the third degree of kinship , and they have done so during the period of one year prior to the date of submission of the application. , as long as there are adequate conditions of coexistence and habitability of the dwelling and this is established by its Individual Care Program.

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (VII)

Economic prestation for personal assistance

- The purpose of this benefit is to promote the autonomy of people in a situation of dependency, in any of its degrees. Its objective is to contribute to the contracting of personal assistance, for a number of hours, that facilitates the beneficiary's access to education and work, as well as a more autonomous life in the exercise of the basic activities of daily life. With the prior agreement of the Territorial Council of Social Services and the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependency, the specific conditions for access to this benefit will be established.

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (VIII)

BVD: DEPENDENCY ASSESSMENT SCALE

- **Grade I. Moderate dependency** : when the person needs help to carry out various basic activities of daily living, at least once a day, or needs intermittent or limited support for personal autonomy. It corresponds to a final BVD score of 25 to 49 points.
- **Grade II. Severe dependency** : when the person needs help to carry out several basic activities of daily living two or three times a day, but does not require the permanent support of a caregiver or needs extensive support for personal autonomy. It corresponds to a final BVD score of 50 to 74 points.
- **Grade III. Great dependency** : when the person needs help to carry out several basic activities of daily life several times a day and, due to his total loss of physical, mental, intellectual or sensory autonomy, he needs the indispensable and continuous support of another person or has needs of widespread support for their personal autonomy. It corresponds to a final BVD score of 75 to 100 points.

2. Current and regulatory situation: services and benefits (IX)

DETERMINATION OF DEPENDENCY STATUS

- The determination of the degree and official level of dependency is obtained from the final score obtained in the BVD according to the following scale:
 - From 0 to 24 points, without recognized degree.
 - From 25 to 39 points, Grade I level 1.
 - From 40 to 49 points, Grade I level 2.
 - From 50 to 64 points, Grade II level 1.
 - From 65 to 74 points, Grade II level 2.
 - From 75 to 89 points, Grade III level 1.
 - From 90 to 100 points, Grade III level 2.

3. Cantabria in the national context (I)

serviciosocialescantabria.org/index.php?page=servicio-de-valoracion-de-la-dependencia



Inicio Ciudadanía Profesionales Entidades Directorio

¿TE AYUDAMOS?

Autonomía personal y atención a la dependencia

Servicio de reconocimiento de la situación de dependencia y de la asignación de las prestaciones SAAD

Descripción del servicio

Este servicio es el encargado de valorar y reconocer la situación de dependencia y de la asignación de las prestaciones del Sistema para la Autonomía de Atención a la Dependencia.

Prestaciones del SAAD:

- Servicio de ayuda a domicilio
- Servicio de teleasistencia domiciliaria
- Servicio de centro de día
- Servicio de centro de rehabilitación psicosocial
- Servicio de centro ocupacional
- Servicio de centro de noche
- Servicio de atención residencial permanente
- Servicio de atención residencial temporal
- Prestación económica de asistencia personal
- Prestación económica vinculada al servicio
- Prestación económica para cuidados en el entorno familiar y apoyo a cuidadores no profesionales

Objetivo

Determinar el grado de dependencia de la persona solicitante y, si procede, establecer el plan individual de atención, en el que quedarán determinados los recursos o prestaciones asignados.

¿Quién lo puede solicitar?

Cualquier persona que considere que puede encontrarse en situación de dependencia.

Requisitos

- Residir en la Comunidad Autónoma de Cantabria. Haber residido en España 5 años, siendo al menos 2 inmediatamente anteriores a la fecha de solicitud. Para los menores de 5 años estos requisitos se exigirán a quien ejerza la guarda y custodia.

Teléfono de información general

012

Impresos

Solicitud (Incluye: Declaración de situación económica del cónyuge/pareja de hecho e Instrucciones)

Informe de condiciones de salud

Declaración de guarda de hecho

Autorización de representación

Para solicitud de prestaciones económicas además de los anteriores impresos habrá que aportar:

Ficha de tercero

Compromiso de la persona cuidadora (para el acceso a la prestación de cuidados en el entorno)

Otros impresos de interés:

Comunicación de cambio de guardador de hecho

Solicitud de certificado para alta en Seguridad Social Cuidadores

Solicitud de cambio persona cuidadora

3. Cantabria in the national context (II)

Autonomía personal y atención a la dependencia

Garantizados

Servicio de reconocimiento de la situación de dependencia y de la asignación de las prestaciones SAAD

Servicio de atención temprana

Servicio de accesibilidad, atención y cuidados en el domicilio (CADOS)

Servicio de atención domiciliaria a las personas en situación de dependencia por fisioterapeutas y trabajadores sociales de los equipos de atención primaria de salud

Servicio de ayuda a domicilio a las personas en situación de dependencia (SAAD)

Servicio de comida a domicilio a las personas en situación de dependencia (SAAD)

Servicio de teleasistencia domiciliaria (SAAD)

Servicio de transporte adaptado a centros de día/noche, de empleo y ocupacionales

Servicio de centro de día (SAAD)

Servicio de centro de rehabilitación psicosocial (SAAD)

Servicio de centro ocupacional (SAAD)

Servicio de centro de noche (SAAD)

Servicio de atención residencial permanente (SAAD)

Servicio de atención residencial temporal (SAAD)

Prestación económica de asistencia personal (SAAD)

Prestación económica vinculada al servicio (SAAD)

Prestación económica para cuidados en el entorno familiar y apoyo a cuidadores no profesionales (SAAD)

Servicio de tutela y defensa judicial del adulto

Servicio de valoración de la discapacidad

No garantizados

Servicios de centro de día

Servicios de centro de rehabilitación psicosocial

Servicios de centro ocupacional

Servicio de centro de noche

Servicio de atención residencial permanente

Servicio de viviendas tuteladas para personas con discapacidad

Servicio de ayuda a domicilio (Servicios Sociales de Atención Primaria)

Servicio de comida a domicilio (Servicios Sociales de Atención Primaria)

Servicio de teleasistencia domiciliaria (Servicios Sociales de Atención Primaria)

Prestación económica individual para la promoción de la vida autónoma

Servicio de préstamo de productos de apoyo

3. Cantabria in the national context (III)

SAAD Benefits:

SERVICES

- **Home help service.**
- **Telecare service .**
- **Day center service.**
- **Psychosocial rehabilitation center service.**
- **Occupational center service.**
- **Night center service.**
- **Permanent residential care service.**
- **Temporary residential care service.**

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- **Economic prestation for personal assistance.**
- **Economic benefit linked to the service.**
- **Financial benefit for care in the family environment and support for non-professional caregivers.**

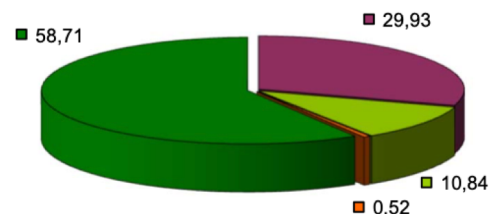
3. Cantabria in the national context (IV)



4.3. AGRUPACIÓN DE PRESTACIONES

Situación a 31 de diciembre de 2022

ÁMBITO TERRITORIAL	TOTAL PRESTACIONES POR SERVICIO ⁽¹⁾		PRESTACIONES ECONÓMICAS PARA CUIDADOS EN EL ENTORNO FAMILIAR		TOTAL	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Andalucía	312.859	80,14%	77.554	19,86%	390.413	100,00%
Aragón	24.546	56,15%	19.166	43,85%	43.712	100,00%
Asturias, Principado de	26.128	70,65%	10.854	29,35%	36.982	100,00%
Baleares, Illes	23.007	54,72%	19.035	45,28%	42.042	100,00%
Canarias	24.921	64,45%	13.744	35,55%	38.665	100,00%
Cantabria	18.562	67,33%	9.005	32,67%	27.567	100,00%
Castilla y León	122.758	79,76%	31.152	20,24%	153.910	100,00%
Castilla - La Mancha	70.412	82,19%	15.254	17,81%	85.666	100,00%
Cataluña	130.000	57,26%	97.045	42,74%	227.045	100,00%
Comunitat Valenciana	78.300	46,19%	91.232	53,81%	169.532	100,00%
Extremadura	30.231	82,69%	6.328	17,31%	36.559	100,00%
Galicia	66.845	80,83%	15.849	19,17%	82.694	100,00%
Madrid, Comunidad de	176.517	80,91%	41.656	19,09%	218.173	100,00%
Murcia, Región de	24.136	51,11%	23.091	48,89%	47.227	100,00%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	10.777	53,39%	9.410	46,61%	20.187	100,00%
País Vasco	56.143	62,45%	33.761	37,55%	89.904	100,00%
Rioja, La	11.549	89,94%	1.292	10,06%	12.841	100,00%
Ceuta y Melilla	2.685	62,30%	1.625	37,70%	4.310	100,00%
TOTAL	1.210.376	70,07%	517.053	29,93%	1.727.429	100,00%



- Prestación económica para cuidados en el entorno familiar
- Prestaciones económicas vinculadas al servicio
- Prestación económica Asistencia Personal
- Prestaciones por Servicios

(1) Las prestaciones por servicio incluyen: Prevención dependencia y promoción autonomía personal, Teleasistencia, Ayuda a domicilio, Centros de día/noche, Atención residencial. Además, se incluyen las prestaciones mediante servicios a través la prestación económica vinculada al servicio, y la prestación económica de asistencia personal.

3. Cantabria in the national context (V)



3.4. PERFIL DE LA PERSONA CON RESOLUCIÓN DE PIA POR GRADO: SEXO Y EDAD

Situación a 31 de diciembre de 2022

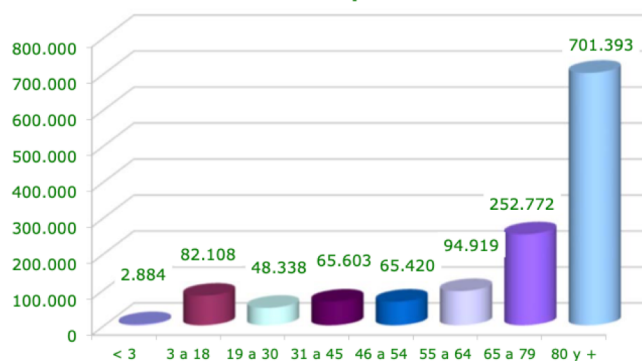
SEXO	GRADO	TRAMO DE EDAD																TOTAL	
		menores de 3		3 a 18		19 a 30		31 a 45		46 a 54		55 a 64		65 a 79		80 y +		Nº	%¹
		Nº	%¹	Nº	%¹	Nº	%¹	Nº	%¹	Nº	%¹	Nº	%¹	Nº	%¹	Nº	%¹		
Mujer	Grado III	471	0,19	9.255	3,72	5.977	2,40	9.161	3,68	8.078	3,25	10.815	4,35	36.699	14,74	168.439	67,67	248.895	100,00
	Grado II	561	0,17	9.871	3,07	7.306	2,27	11.095	3,45	12.034	3,74	18.555	5,77	58.842	18,30	203.333	63,23	321.597	100,00
	Grado I	229	0,09	6.583	2,46	5.678	2,13	8.107	3,04	10.018	3,75	17.225	6,45	62.331	23,34	156.905	58,75	267.076	100,00
	Total	1.261	0,15	25.709	3,07	18.961	2,26	28.363	3,39	30.130	3,60	46.595	5,56	157.872	18,85	528.677	63,12	837.568	100,00
Hombre	Grado III	577	0,42	18.696	13,60	8.919	6,49	11.193	8,14	9.211	6,70	11.714	8,52	26.335	19,16	50.786	36,95	137.431	100,00
	Grado II	774	0,42	23.225	12,45	11.011	5,90	14.681	7,87	14.257	7,65	19.921	10,68	37.507	20,11	65.109	34,91	186.485	100,00
	Grado I	272	0,18	14.478	9,53	9.447	6,22	11.366	7,48	11.822	7,78	16.689	10,98	31.058	20,44	56.821	37,39	151.953	100,00
	Total	1.623	0,34	56.399	11,85	29.377	6,17	37.240	7,83	35.290	7,42	48.324	10,15	94.900	19,94	172.716	36,29	475.869	100,00
TOTAL	2.884	0,22	82.108	6,25	48.338	3,68	65.603	4,99	65.420	4,98	94.919	7,23	252.772	19,25	701.393	53,40	1.313.437	100,00	

Persona con resolución de PIA por sexo



¹ Calculado sobre el total de cada sexo

Persona con resolución de PIA por tramo de edad



3. Cantabria in the national context (VI)

1. SOLICITUDES

	SOLICITUDES					
	Total		Hombres		Mujeres	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
I - Santander	14.311	53,31%	5.371	52,59%	8.940	53,75%
II - Laredo	4.243	15,81%	1.700	16,65%	2.543	15,29%
III - Reinoso	1.111	4,14%	419	4,10%	692	4,16%
IV - Torrelavega	7.180	26,75%	2.723	26,66%	4.457	26,80%
CANTABRIA	26.845	100,00%	10.213	100,00%	16.632	100,00%

