

Focus on Spanish Society is published by the Social Studies Office of Funcas. The aim of this publication is to depict the Spanish social situation and provide brief insights into some of its most relevant aspects. *Focus on Spanish Society* consists of three sections. The first one, “Spain in Europe”, draws attention to recently published statistical data and puts the Spanish case in comparative perspective. The second section, “Public opinion trends”, examines in more detail one particular social issue as perceived by the Spanish public and manifested through opinion surveys. Finally, the third section “Follow-up social data” presents several social indicators related to demography and families, labour market and education, health and welfare benefits and services.

Section I. Spain in Europe

- I.1. Female employment recovering at a faster rate one year after the pandemic
- I.2. Double vulnerability: higher risk of poverty for persons with disabilities

Section II. Public opinion trends

- Very high and unwavering satisfaction with healthcare

Section III. Follow-up social data

- Population, households and families, labour market, education and social protection

Section I. Spain in Europe

I.1. Female employment recovering at a faster rate one year after the pandemic

In the last months, European and national authorities as well as the media have emphasized the disproportionately negative impact that the pandemic has had on women, aggravating pre-existing gender inequalities. But one important indicator that does not support this general argument is the change in total employment. Between the last quarter of 2019 and the last quarter of 2020, the total number of employed males aged 25 to 64 in the eurozone decreased by 1.65%, while the decrease in the total number of employed females amounted to 1.05%. Actually, some countries (the Benelux, but also Portugal, Greece and Malta) witnessed increases in total female employment (25-64 years). This was not the case in Spain where total male and female

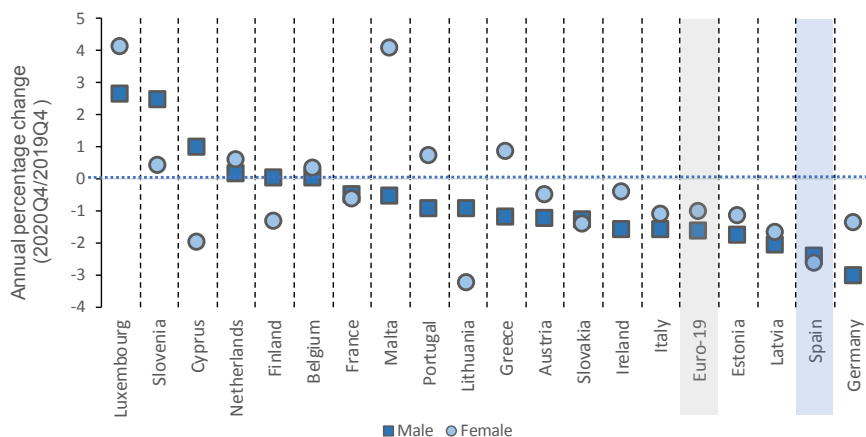
employment decreased by 2.41% and 2.65%, respectively (Figure I.1). Employed men in the last quarter of 2020 outnumbered employed women by approximately 1.5 million (9,842,000 employed males vs. 8,381,000 employed females).

In the Mediterranean countries, employment loss has fundamentally affected people with low formal education (less than primary, primary and lower secondary). In Spain, the decrease in total employment among lower educated people (25-64 years) between the last quarter of 2019 and the last quarter of 2020 reached 7% among lower educated men and 10% among lower educated women. Workers with higher educational levels have been less negatively impacted. In fact, people with tertiary education have reported employment increases in many countries, though not in Spain, where only women with university degrees (which in the last quarter of 2020 represented 52.7% of all employed women aged 25 to 64, yet only 41.0% of all employed men) have slightly improved their employment numbers (Table I.1).

In line with the results showing the significant influence of education on the evolution of

Figure I.1

Percentage change in male and female (25-64 years) total employment between 2019Q4 and 2020Q4 (eurozone countries)



Source: Eurostat [lfsq_egaed].

Table I.1

Percentage change in male and female (25-64 years) total employment between 2019Q4 and 2020Q4, by educational level (selected eurozone countries)

	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	Tertiary education (levels 5-8)
Males			
Greece	-12	-1	5
Spain	-7	1	0
France	-7	-2	3
Italy	-6	0	3
Portugal	-8	2	10
Females			
Greece	-16	1	6
Spain	-10	-1	1
France	-5	-4	4
Italy	-9	-1	4
Portugal	-10	-3	15

Source: Eurostat [lfsq_egaed].

employment during the COVID-19 pandemic, the most important losses are to be found in elementary occupations (with the exception of France and Italy). People working in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery have also suffered employment losses in Greece, France and Italy, but not in Spain. As regards services and sales workers, the biggest losses in female employment (25-64 years) are reported in Portugal (-11%), while Italy shows a smaller decrease (-6%), as well as Spain, Greece and France (-5%). It must be noted that in Spain employment in the services and sales sector (the most common occupation among women) fell slightly less among women than among men (-5% and -6%, respectively) (Table I.2).

Looking in more detail at Spain, female and male employment for those aged between 25 and 64 has evolved in parallel since the end of the

Great Recession (Figure I.2). Though the gender gap in this indicator has appreciably decreased since the beginning of this century, it remains significant. This evidence notwithstanding, total female employment (25-64 years) was increasing more rapidly than total male employment before the health emergency. And while the initial employment drop following the declaration of the pandemic was higher among women, in the final quarter of 2020 and in the first quarter of 2021, employment of women aged 25 to 64 has grown more rapidly than that of males in this age group (compared with the same quarters of the previous years) (Figure I.3).

To sum up, the COVID-19 pandemic has taken a heavy toll on employment, but it has hit workers with university degrees less hard than lower educated workers. The former have managed to maintain or even increase employment in absolute

Table I.2

Percentage change in male and female (25-64 years) total employment between 2019Q4 and 2020Q4 by gender, by educational level (selected eurozone countries)

	Elementary occupations	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Craft and related trades workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Service and sales workers
Males					
Greece	-17	-7	0	-11	-1
Spain	-7	-4	0	0	-6
France	-3	1	-4	-9	-4
Italy	-3	-5	-1	-7	-6
Portugal	-30	-12	-1	-11	-8
Total employment in Spain (thousands)	869	1,234	1,925	332	1,475
Females					
Greece	-14	-17	-12	-7	-5
Spain	-7	-3	0	-1	-5
France	-6	1	3	-20	-5
Italy	-2	-2	-5	-18	-6
Portugal	-10	0	-1	24	-11
Total employment in Spain (thousands)	1,282	189	163	72	2,158
	Clerical support workers	Technicians and associate professionals	Professionals	Managers	
Males					
Greece	7	5	6	-5	
Spain	-5	0	0	-3	
France	-6	-3	8	2	
Italy	5	0	0	0	
Portugal	-1	10	15	0	
Total employment in Spain (thousands)	615	1,296	1,523	474	
Females					
Greece	2	15	10	6	
Spain	-1	1	-1	0	
France	0	-1	5	8	
Italy	3	-2	5	-4	
Portugal	-8	1	24	-7	
Total employment in Spain (thousands)	1,332	886	2,037	251	

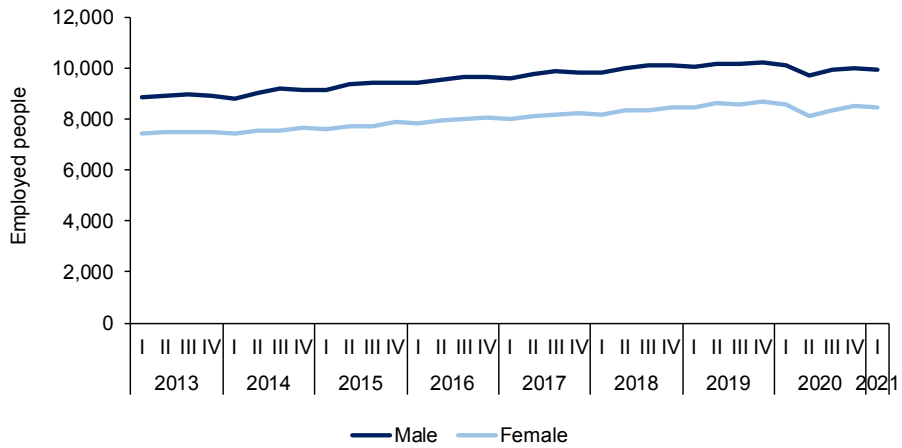
Source: Eurostat [lfsq_egaed].

terms, evidencing once more that education contributes to shield jobs in crisis. Moreover, in the Mediterranean countries, including Spain, employment of females with university education has fared better than that of males with equivalent

educational level. Since the composition of the Spanish female workforce shows a larger proportion of people with tertiary education than the composition of the Spanish male workforce, it may be hypothesized that women are on a better

Figure I.2

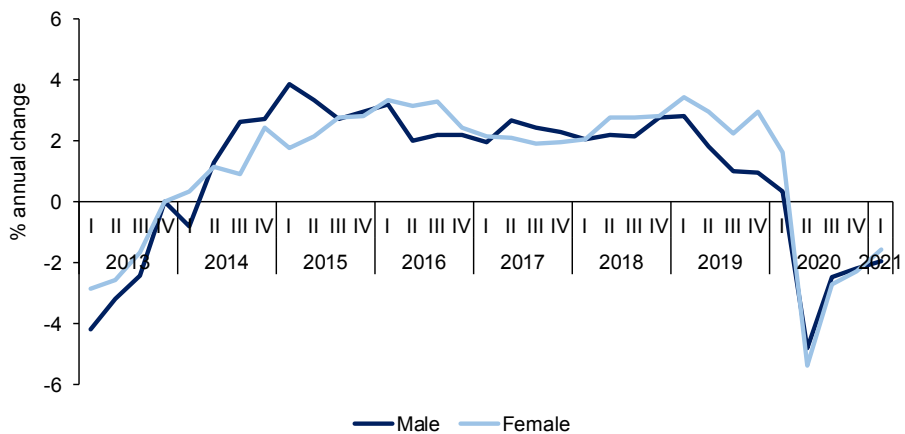
Female and male (25-64 years) total employment (Spain, 2013-2021)



Source: INE (Labour Force Survey).

Figure I.3

Annual percentage change of female and male (25 and more years) employment (Spain, 2013-2021)



Source: INE (Labour Force Survey).

track to build employment resilience in the face of new shocks.

1.2. Double vulnerability: Higher risk of poverty for persons with disabilities

Risk of poverty or social exclusion is higher among people with disabilities than among people without them. On average, in the eurozone countries, almost one out of three people (28%) suffering any disability was in 2019 at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE), while the corresponding figure for the rest of the population amounted to 18% (Figure I.4).

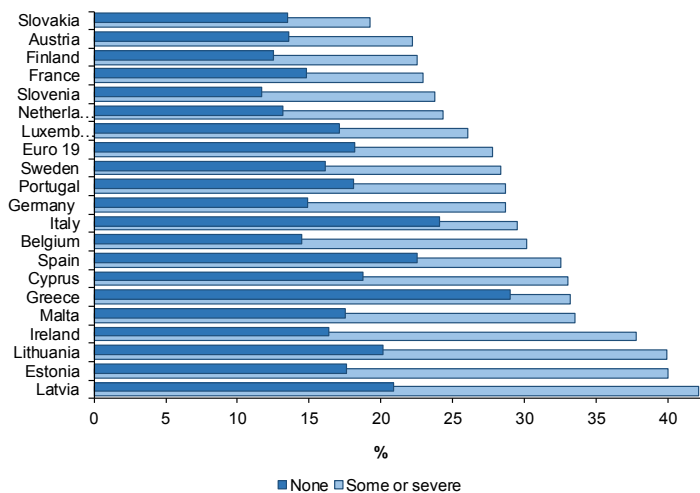
This pattern becomes visible in all eurozone countries, regardless of the national levels of total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion. However, the Baltic countries stand out as the ones with the highest AROPE rate for people with disabilities (Latvia: 42%, Estonia and Lithuania: 40%). The Southern European countries also show a poor performance in this

indicator, particularly Italy (29%), Spain (32%) and Greece (33%), where around one third of people with any activity limitation are at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Yet, in these countries, the gap between AROPE people with and without disabilities is somewhat smaller than in other countries. At the other end, Slovakia, Austria, Finland and France are the countries with the lowest percentages of AROPE population with disabilities.

Certainly, the degree of disability also marks differences in this regard. People with severe limitations consistently present a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion than people with just some limitations (34% vs. 25% for the euro zone average) (Figure I.5). Again, diversity across the eurozone countries becomes evident regarding the association between the degree of limitation and the risk of poverty or social exclusion. In most countries, people suffering moderate limitations show a higher AROPE rate than people without limitations and a lower rate than people with severe limitations. By contrast, in some countries (Spain, Italy and Portugal among them) the

Figure I.4

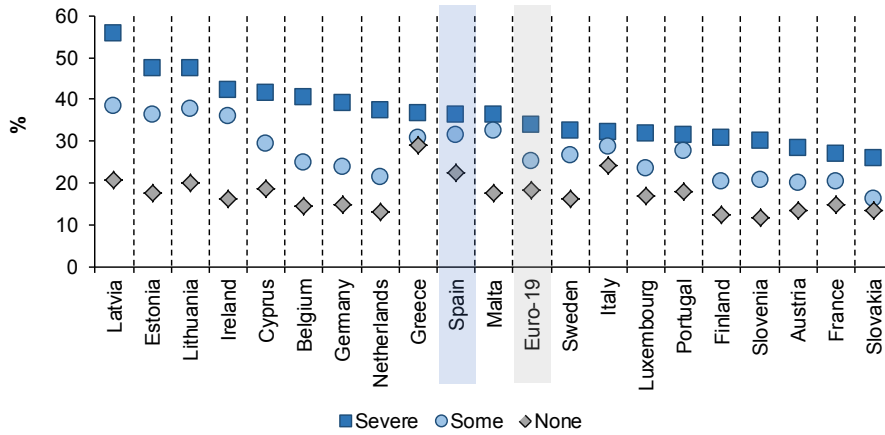
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, with and without disability (eurozone countries, 2019)



Source: Eurostat [hlth_dpe010].

Figure I.5

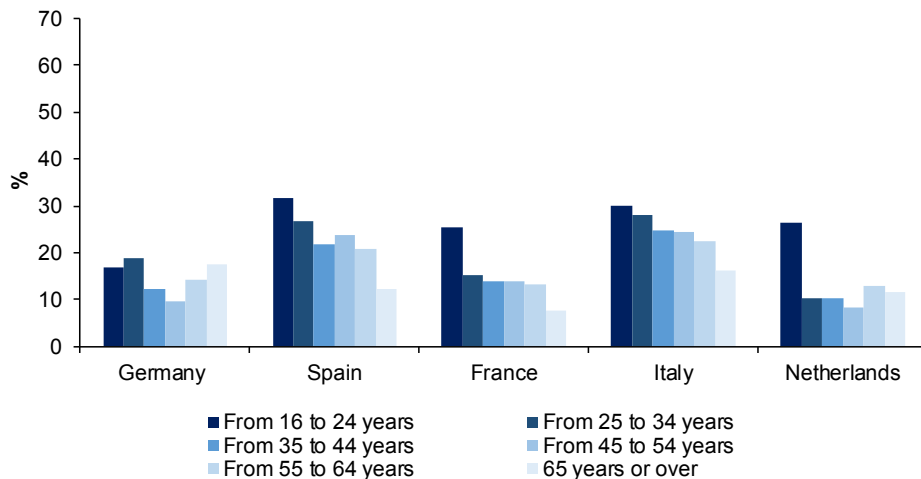
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by degree of disability (eurozone countries, 2019)



Source: Eurostat [hlth_dpe010].

Figure I.6

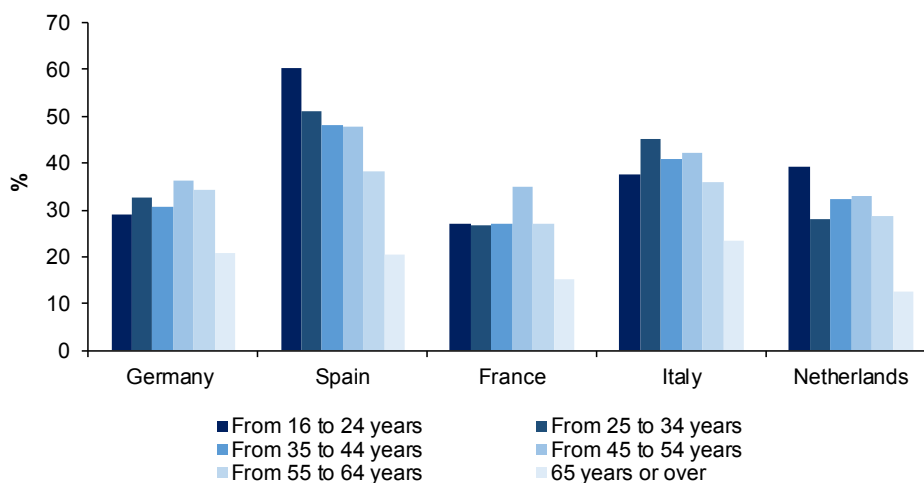
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion without disability, by age (selected eurozone countries, 2019)



Source: Eurostat [hlth_dpe010].

Figure I.7

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion with any degree of disability, by age (selected eurozone countries, 2019)



Source: Eurostat [hlth_dpe010].

risk faced by people with moderate limitations appears to be similar to the risk faced by people with severe limitations.

As we already know, age is strongly related to the risk of poverty and social exclusion. As regards the population with no disability, AROPE rates decrease with age in Spain, France and Italy (Figure I.6). Likewise, for the segment of the population with activity limitations, AROPE rates are consistently lower for the group of people aged 65 and more, indicative evidence of the better coverage that European welfare states in general provide to the elderly than to younger people. These age differences are particularly noteworthy in the case of Spain. The proportion of people aged 16 to 24 living with any disability and being at risk of poverty or social exclusion (60%) is three times the corresponding proportion for people aged 65 and older (20%). In none of the eurozone countries is this gap wider than in Spain (Figure I.7).

The double vulnerability experienced by people with activity limitations (disability and low income) in Spain is most severe among the youth.

Section II. Public opinion trends

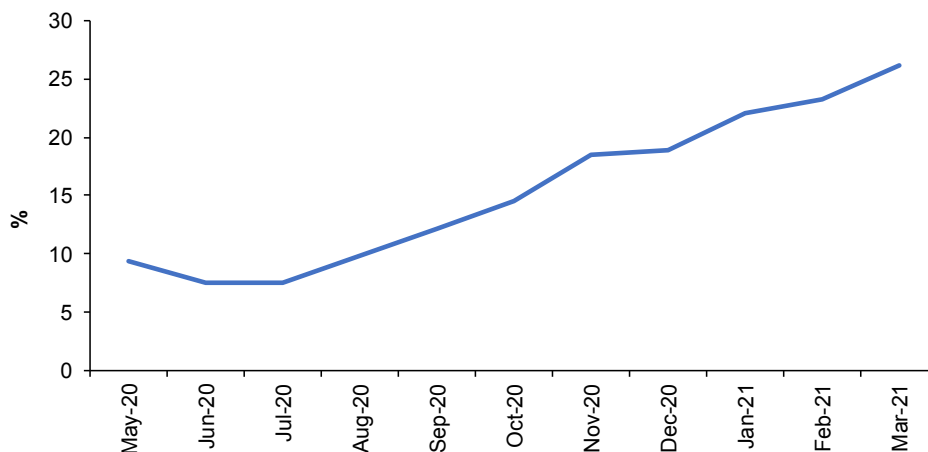
Very high and unwavering satisfaction with healthcare

Despite the extraordinary stress and exhaustion suffered by the Spanish healthcare system during the last year, public satisfaction with it remains solid and very high.

According to data published by the Center for Sociological Research (CIS), the percentage of people having needed to contact the health services after experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 infection amounted in April 2021 to 26%, nearly doubling the proportion registered by October 2020 (15%) (Figure II.1). Interestingly, age makes a difference as regards the need of medical consultations related with the coronavirus, but in the opposite direction than one might expect: young people have contacted far more often healthcare services than older people. In April

Figure II.1

Need to contact healthcare services because of coronavirus symptoms (May 2020-April 2021)

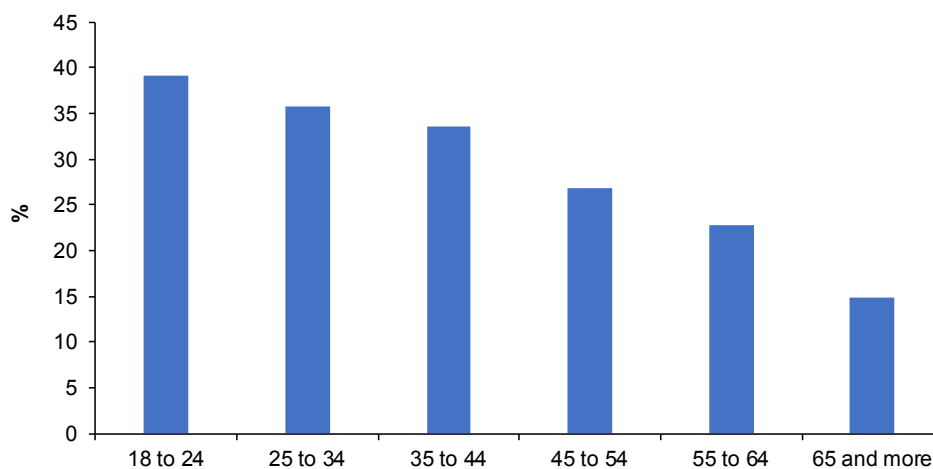


Question: "Have you had to contact the healthcare services after thinking that you had symptoms related to the coronavirus?"

Source: CIS (www.cis.es).

Figure II.2

Need to contact healthcare services because of coronavirus symptoms, by age (April 2021)

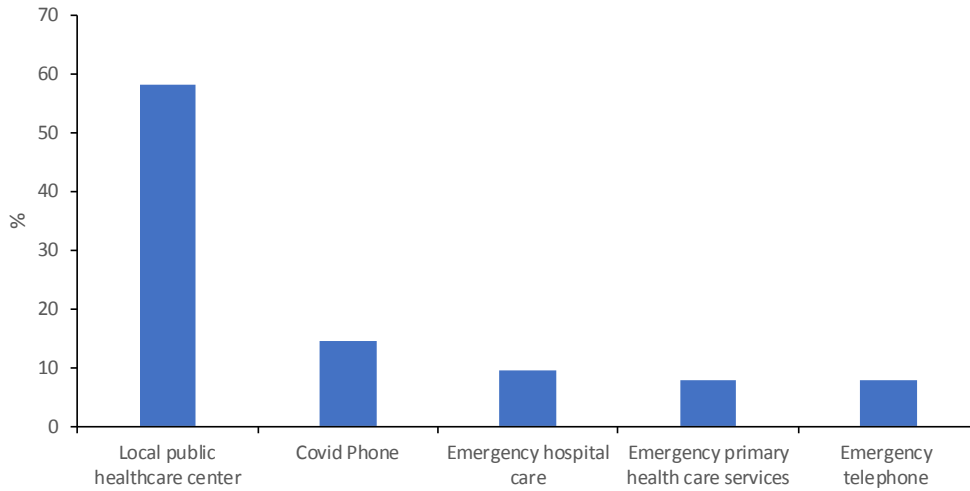


Question: "Have you had to contact the healthcare services after thinking that you had symptoms related to the coronavirus?"

Source: CIS (www.cis.es).

Figure II.3

Healthcare services to which people having coronavirus symptoms resorted (April 2021)

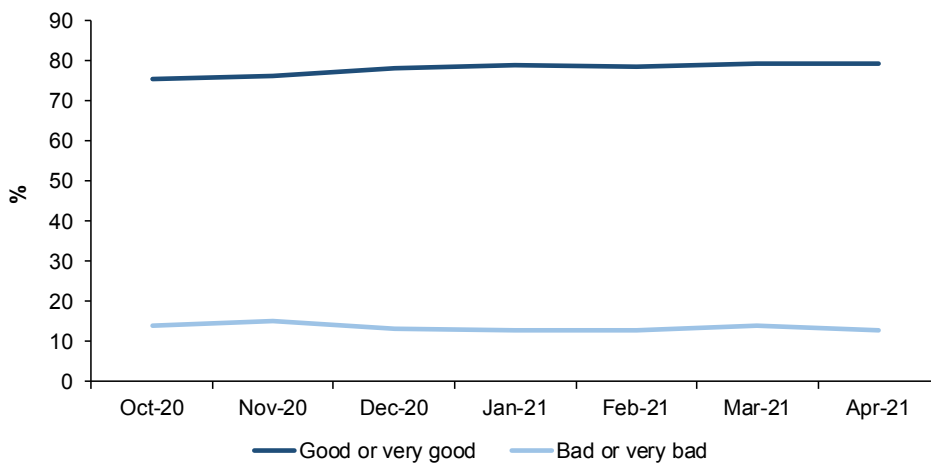


Question: "To which healthcare services did you resort?"

Source: CIS (www.cis.es).

Figure II.4

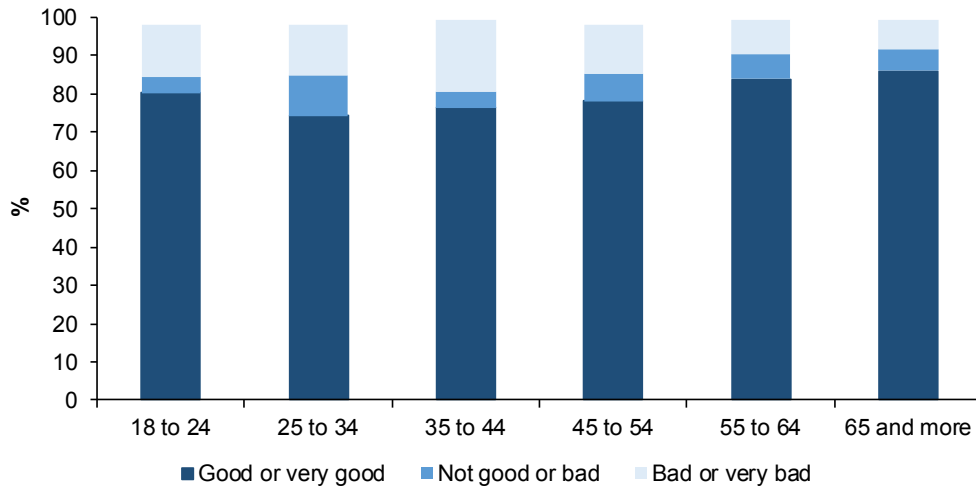
Satisfaction with healthcare received (October 2020-April 2021)



Question: "How was the care you received?" (Very good, good, neither good nor bad [not read by interviewer], bad, very bad).

Source: CIS (www.cis.es).

Figure II.5

Satisfaction with healthcare received, by age (April 2021)

Question: “How was the care you received?” (Very good, good, neither good nor bad [not read by interviewer], bad, very bad).

Source: CIS (www.cis.es).

2021, the proportion of respondents aged 18 to 34 declaring they had contacted healthcare services because of coronavirus was 2.4 times greater than the corresponding proportion of respondents 65 years and older (Figure II.2). Primary healthcare services were the most frequent target of these medical consultations: the healthcare practitioner of the local public healthcare center was mentioned by 58% of patients, while 15% called an institutional COVID number and 8% referred to emergency primary health care services (and 10% to emergency hospital care) (Figure II.3).

Throughout the period encompassing the last seven months (October 2020-April 2021), around four out of five of these people getting in contact with the healthcare services due to coronavirus symptoms considered that they had received “good” or “very good” care. The percentage of patients deeming this healthcare experience as “bad” or “very bad” never exceeded 15% during this time (Figure II.4).

Focusing on the more recent results (April 2021), we observe no gender differences as regards satisfaction with the received healthcare. Yet, age marks some disparities worth mentioning. Patients aged 55 and older stand out as the most satisfied group. Around 85% of the respondents in this age group who have contacted healthcare services after experiencing COVID-19 symptoms describe the healthcare they received as “very good” or “good” (Figure II.5).

Section III. Follow-up social data

Table III.1

Population

	Total population	Average age	65 and older (%)	Life expectancy at birth (men)	Life expectancy at birth (women)	Dependency rate	Dependency rate (older than 64)	Foreign-born population (%)	New entries (all nationalities)	New exits (born in Spain)
2008	46,157,822	40.8	16.5	78.2	84.3	47.5	24.5	13.1	701,997	33,053
2010	47,021,031	41.1	16.9	79.1	85.1	48.6	25.0	14.0	441,051	39,211
2012	47,265,321	41.6	17.4	79.4	85.1	50.4	26.1	14.3	344,992	51,666
2014	46,771,341	42.1	18.1	80.1	85.7	51.6	27.4	13.4	368,170	66,803
2015	46,624,382	42.4	18.4	79.9	85.4	52.4	28.0	13.2	417,655	74,873
2016	46,557,008	42.7	18.6	80.3	85.8	52.9	28.4	13.2	492,600	71,508
2017	46,572,132	42.9	18.8	80.4	85.7	53.2	28.8	13.3	592,604	63,754
2018	46,722,980	43.1	19.1	80.5	85.9	53.6	29.3	13.7	715,255	56,745
2019	47,026,208	43.3	19.3	80.9	86.2	53.7	29.6	14.4	827,052	61,338
2020	47,450,795	43.6	19.4			53.5	29.8	15.2		
2021*	47,344,649	43.8	19.7			53.4	30.2	15.4		
<i>Sources</i>	EPC	EPC	EPC	ID INE	ID INE	EPC	EPC	EPC	EVR	EVR

EPC: *Estadística del Padrón Continuo.*

ID INE: *Indicadores Demográficos INE.*

EVR: *Estadística de Variaciones Residenciales.*

Dependency rate: (15 or less years old population + 65 or more years old population)/ 16-64 years old population, as a percentage.

Dependency rate (older than 64): 65 or more years old population/ 16-64 years old population, as a percentage.

* Provisional data.

Table III.2

Households and families

Households

	Households (thousands)	Average household size	Households with one person younger than 65 (%)	Households with one person older than 65 (%)
2008	16,742	2.71	12.0	10.2
2010	17,174	2.67	12.8	9.9
2012	17,434	2.63	13.7	9.9
2014	18,329	2.51	14.2	10.6
2015	18,376	2.54	14.6	10.7
2016	18,444	2.52	14.6	10.9
2017	18,512	2.52	14.2	11.4
2018	18,581	2.51	14.3	11.5
2019	18,697	2.52	14.9	11.2
2020	18,794	2.52		
2021■	18,864	2.51		
<i>Sources</i>	LFS	LFS	EPF	EPF

Table III.2

Households and families (continued)

Nuptiality						
	People getting married (per 1,000) (Spanish)	People getting married (per 1,000) (foreign population)	Divorce rate (per 1,000)	Mean age at first marriage (men)	Mean age at first marriage (women)	Same sex marriages (%)
2008	8.5	8.4	2.39	32.4	30.2	1.62
2010	7.2	7.9	2.21	33.2	31.0	1.87
2012	7.2	6.7	2.23	33.8	31.7	2.04
2014	6.9	6.5	2.17	34.4	32.3	2.06
2015	7.3	6.5	2.08	34.8	32.7	2.26
2016	7.5	6.8	2.08	35.0	32.9	2.46
2017	7.3	6.9	2.10	35.3	33.2	2.67
2018	7.1	6.6	2.04	35.6	33.4	2.90
2019	7.1	6.7	1.95	36.0	33.9	3.90●
<i>Sources</i>	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	MNP

Fertility						
	Median age at first child (women)	Total fertility rate (Spanish women)	Total fertility rate (foreign women)	Births to single mothers (%)	Abortion rate	Abortion by Spanish-born women (%)
2008	29.3	1.36	1.83	33.2	11.8	55.6
2010	29.8	1.30	1.68	35.5	11.5	58.3
2012	30.3	1.27	1.56	39.0	12.0	61.5
2014	30.6	1.27	1.62	42.5	10.5	63.3
2015	30.7	1.28	1.66	44.4	10.4	65.3
2016	30.8	1.27	1.70	45.8	10.4	65.8
2017	30.9	1.24	1.70	46.8	10.5	66.1
2018	31.0	1.20	1.65	47.3	11.1	65.3
2019	31.1	1.17	1.59	48.4	11.5	64.1
<i>Sources</i>	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	MSAN	MSAN

LFS: *Labour Force Survey*.

EPF: *Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares*.

ID INE: *Indicadores Demográficos INE*.

CGPJ: *Consejo General del Poder Judicial*.

MSAN: *Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad*.

MNP: *Movimiento Natural de la Población*.

Marriage rate: *Number of marriages per thousand population*.

Divorce rate: *Number of divorces per thousand population*.

Total fertility rate: *The average number of children that would be born per woman living in Spain if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age*.

Abortion rate: *Number of abortions per 1,000 women (15-44 years)*.

■ Data refer to January-March.

● Provisional data.

Table III.3

Education

Educational attainment				
	Population 16 years and older with primary education (%)	Population 30-34 with primary education (%)	Population 16 years and older with tertiary education (%)	Population 30-34 with tertiary education (%)
2008	32.1	9.2	16.1	26.9
2010	30.6	8.6	17.0	27.7
2012	28.5	7.5	17.8	26.6
2014	24.4	6.1	27.2	42.3
2015	23.3	6.6	27.5	40.9
2016	22.4	6.6	28.1	40.7
2017	21.4	6.6	28.5	41.2
2018	20.5	6.4	29.2	42.4
2019	19.3	6.3	30.3	44.7
2020	17.7	6.1	31.3	44.8
2021■	16.6	5.4	32.2	46.3
<i>Source</i>	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS

Students involved in non-compulsory education

	Pre-primary education	Secondary education	Vocational training	Under-graduate students	Post-graduate students (except doctorate)
2008	1,763,019	629,247	472,604	1,377,228	50,421
2010	1,872,829	672,213	555,580	1,445,392	104,844
2012	1,912,324	692,098	617,686	1,450,036	113,805
2014	1,840,008	690,738	652,846	1,364,023	142,156
2015	1,808,322	695,557	641,741	1,321,698	171,043
2016	1,780,377	687,595	652,471	1,303,252	190,143
2017	1,767,179	676,311	667,984	1,287,791	209,754
2018	1,750,106	667,287	675,971	1,290,455	217,840
2019	1,747,087	673,171	714,292	1,309,791●	234,214●
<i>Source</i>	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD

Education expenditure

	Public expenditure (thousands of €)	Public expenditure (% GDP)
2008	51,716,008	4.63
2010	53,099,329	4.91
2012	46,476,414	4.47
2014	44,846,415	4.32
2015	46,597,784	4.31
2016	47,578,997	4.25
2017	49,458,049	4.24
2018	50,807,185	4.23
2019	53,052,700	4.26
<i>Sources</i>	MECD	INE

LFS: *Labour Force Survey*.MECD: *Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte*.INE: *Instituto Nacional de Estadística*.

■ Data refer to January-March.

● Provisional data.

Table III.4

Social protection: Benefits**Contributory benefits***

	Unemployment		Retirement		Permanent disability		Widowhood	
	Total	Total	Average amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)	
2008	1,100,879	4,936,839	814	906,835	801	2,249,904	529	
2010	1,471,826	5,140,554	884	933,730	850	2,290,090	572	
2012	1,381,261	5,330,195	946	943,296	887	2,322,938	602	
2014	1,059,799	5,558,964	1000	929,484	916	2,348,388	624	
2015	838,392	5,641,908	1,021	931,668	923	2,353,257	631	
2016	763,697	5,731,952	1,043	938,344	930	2,364,388	638	
2017	726,575	5,826,123	1,063	947,130	936	2,360,395	646	
2018	751,172	5,929,471	1,091	951,838	946	2,359,931	664	
2019	807,614	6,038,326	1,138	957,500	975	2,361,620	712	
2020	1,828,489	6,094,447	1,162	952,704	985	2,352,680	725	
2021	1,121,410♦	6,135,313■	1,185■	947,718■	994■	2,349,259■	738■	
<i>Source</i>	INEM	INSS	INSS	INSS	INSS	INSS	INSS	

Non-contributory benefits

	Social Security			
	Unemployment	Retirement	Disability	Other
2008	646,186	265,314	199,410	63,626
2010	1,445,228	257,136	196,159	49,535
2012	1,327,027	251,549	194,876	36,310
2014	1,221,390	252,328	197,303	26,842
2015	1,102,529	253,838	198,891	23,643
2016	997,192	254,741	199,762	21,350
2017	902,193	256,187	199,120	19,019
2018	853,437	256,842	196,375	16,472
2019	912,384	259,570	193,122	14,997
2020	1,017,429	261,325	188,670	13,373
2021♦	1,054,948	261,145	185,713	12,608
<i>Sources</i>	INEM	IMERSO	IMERSO	IMERSO

INEM: Servicio Público de Empleo Estatal.

INSS: Instituto Nacional de la Seguridad Social.

IMERSO: Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales.

* Benefits for orphans and dependent family members of deceased Social Security affiliates not included.

■ Data refer to January-April.

♦ Data refer to January-March.

Table III. 5

Social protection: Health care**Expenditure**

	Total (% GDP)	Public (% GDP)	Total expenditure (\$ per inhabitant)	Public expenditure (\$ per inhabitant)
2008	8.29	6.10	2,774	2,042
2010	9.01	6.74	2,886	2,157
2012	9.09	6.55	2,902	2,095
2014	9.08	6.36	3,057	2,140
2015	9.20	6.51	3,180	2,258
2016	9.00	6.34	3,248	2,293
2017	8.84	6.25	3,370	2,385
2018	8.90	6.20	3,323	2,341
<i>Sources</i>	OECD	OECD	OECD	OECD

Resources

	Medical specialists per 1,000 inhabitants	Primary care doctors per 1,000 people assigned	Specialist nurses per 1,000 inhabitants	Primary care nurses per 1,000 people assigned
2008	1.8	0.8	3.0	0.6
2010	1.8	0.8	3.2	0.6
2012	1.8	0.8	3.1	0.6
2014	1.8	0.8	3.1	0.7
2015	1.9	0.8	3.2	0.7
2016	1.9	0.8	3.3	0.6
2017	1.9	0.8	3.4	0.6
2018	2.0	0.8	3.5	0.7
<i>Sources</i>	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

Satisfaction (0-10 scale)**Time on waiting list (days)**

	With the working of the health system	With medical history and tracing by family doctor or pediatrician	Non-urgent surgical procedures	First specialist consultations
2008	6.4	7.0	71	59
2010	6.6	7.3	65	53
2012	6.6	7.5	76	53
2014	6.3	7.5	87	65
2015	6.4	7.5	89	58
2016	6.6	7.6	115	72
2017	6.7	7.5	106	66
2018	6.6	7.5	129	96
2019			115	81
<i>Sources</i>	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
 INCLASNS: *Indicadores Clave del Sistema Nacional de Salud*.

Table III.6

Labour market

	Employment		Unemployment				Social Security affiliation		
	Men (in thousands)	Women (in thousands)	Men (in thousands)	Women (in thousands)	Rate (men)	Rate (women)	Men (in thousands)	Women (in thousands)	Foreign population (in thousands)
2008	11,805	8,665	1,320	1,276	10.1	12.8	10,884	8,121	2,052
2010	10,424	8,301	2,536	2,104	19.6	20.2	9,710	7,872	1,841
2012	9,608	8,025	3,131	2,680	24.6	25.0	9,034	7,705	1,693
2014	9,443	7,902	2,917	2,694	23.6	25.4	8,853	7,639	1,555
2015	9,760	8,106	2,559	2,497	20.8	23.6	9,154	7,864	1,608
2016	10,001	8,341	2,213	2,268	18.1	21.4	9,421	8,097	1,688
2017	10,266	8,559	1,905	2,011	15.7	19.0	9,758	8,369	1,802
2018	10,532	8,795	1,675	1,805	13.7	17.0	10,058	8,643	1,947
2019	10,746	9,034	1,528	1,720	12.4	16.0	10,286	8,903	2,043
2020	10,430	8,773	1,679	1,852	13.9	17.4	10,038	8,729	2,046
2021■	10,385	8,822	1,700	1,954	14.1	18.1	10,047	8,774	2,055
<i>Sources</i>	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	BEL	BEL	BEL

BEL: *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales*.

LFS: *Labour Force Survey*.

■ Data refer to January-March.

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