

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.

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Section I. Spain in Europe

I.1. Long-term declining marriage rates and the Covid blow

In 2020, Spain registered the lowest number of different-sex marriages since 1975: 87,481. The annual decrease (-46%) was more significant than in other European countries, like Germany (-10%), The Netherlands (-21%), Sweden (-22%) or France (-34%), but not very different from the decreases recorded in other Southern European countries (Italy: -47%; Portugal: -43%) and Ireland (-53%).

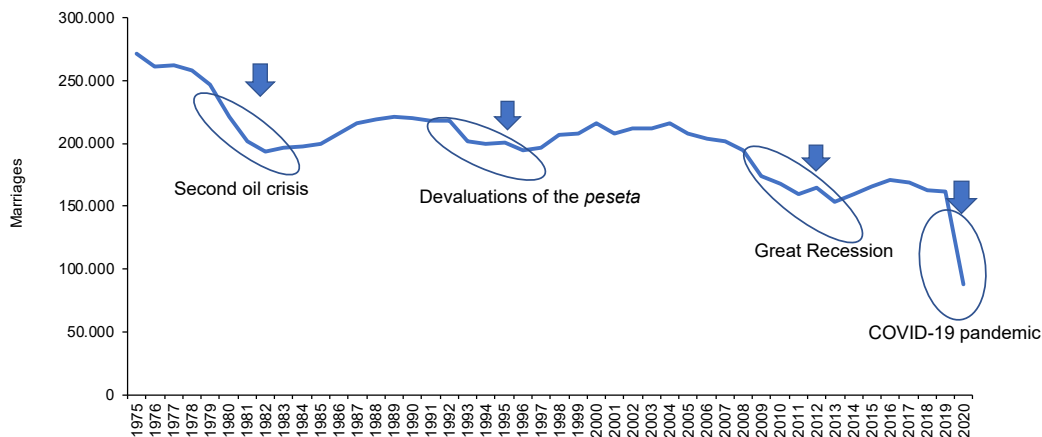
Before 2020, the lowest figure of yearly marriages was in 2013, when Spain was immersed in the economic crisis and reached the historical maximum of unemployment (ca. 6 million people). In contrast, 1975 was the year in the entire series in which the highest number of marriages took place: 271,347. Hence, the number of marriages

in 2020 was just over half of the marriages in 2013 and less than a third of those observed in 1975. Indeed, the evolution of new marriages is highly dependent on the economic cycle: they fall in recession periods and increase in expansion periods, but beyond these oscillations the downward trend is striking.

Leaving aside the year 2020 given its highly extraordinary restrictions on social life, during the five-year period between the end of the economic crisis and the start of the pandemic, 2015-2019, the annual average number of marriages (166,000) was well below the annual average for the five year period prior to the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) (2003-2007): 208,000. It could be said that the marriage rate had not yet recovered from the GFC when the pandemic provoked its unprecedented fall.

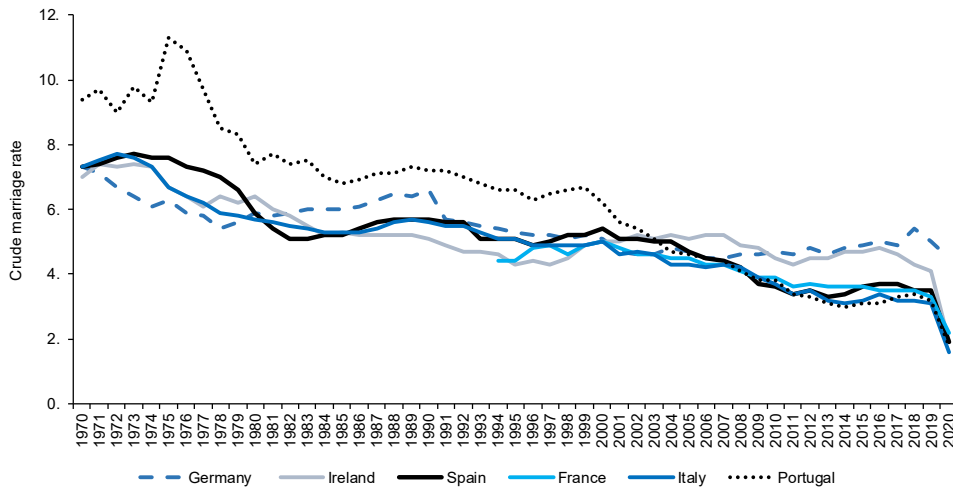
The drop in marriage also becomes evident when expressed as a proportion of the population. The Spanish gross marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 inhabitants) amounted in the years prior to the pandemic to 3.5-3.7, approximately half of that registered in the mid-1970s (7.2-7.3), falling in 2020 to below 2 (1.91) (Figure I.1).

Figure I.1
Different-sex marriages (Spain, 1975-2020)



Source: INE (Movimiento Natural de la Población).

Figure I.2

Crude marriage rate* (selected EU-countries, 1970-2020)

* *Marriages per 1,000 population.*

Source: Eurostat [demo_nind].

The same indicator shows how marriages have plummeted in Europe over the last half century. The decrease throughout this period has been less intense in Germany, and more pronounced in Portugal, but it has occurred in all countries. At the same time, the proportion of first marriages (over the total number of marriages) has decreased. In Spain, for example, in the mid-1970s, first marriages amounted to 96-99% of all marriages; in 2019-2020 they represented around 80%. In other European countries with a strong Catholic tradition, such as Italy, Portugal and Ireland, similarly intense increases in non-first marriages have taken place. Nowadays, in these countries far fewer single people get married, but far more people remarry.

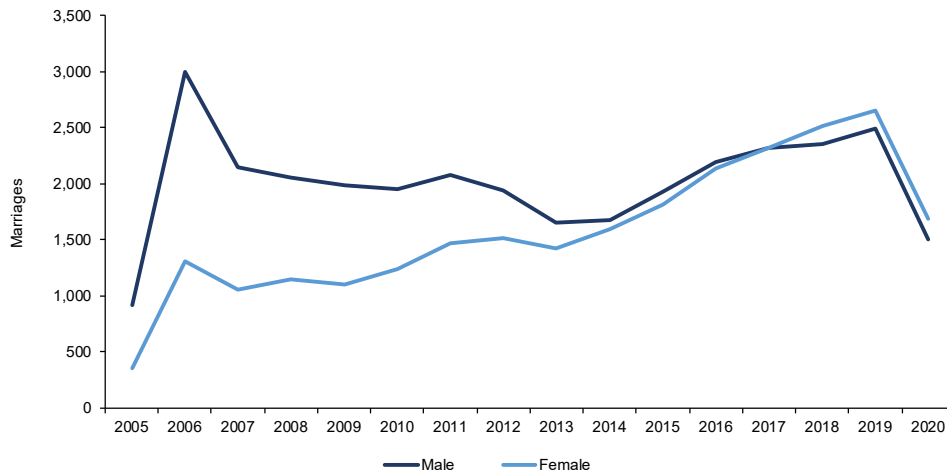
The decline in marriage rates constitutes a widespread phenomenon in Western societies due to a reduction in both institutional and sociocultural incentives for marriage. On the one hand, being married is no longer essential to access certain services and benefits that traditionally required this condition (such as widow's pensions, whose importance as a basic resource for survival has furthermore decreased in societies with high

rates of labor participation of men and women and where the "dual earner" family prevails over the "male breadwinner" family). Marriage is also not a necessary condition to ensure full rights for children (among them, the orphan's pensions). On the other hand, Western societies do not stigmatize (or do so to a much lesser extent) people (and, in particular, women) who have had various partners throughout their adult lives (and even lived with them under the same roof). Having had various partners is understood by the majority of society as a manifestation of the exercise of individual freedom and of the legitimate search for personal happiness.

The declining social importance of marriage in Spain is evident. However, this statement is circumscribed to heterosexual couples, since marriage between people of the same sex follows an upward trend (more ostensible among women, whose number of marriages exceeds that of men since 2018) (Figure I.3). Same-sex marriages also fell in 2020 (-36% in the case of women and -40% in the case of men), but less than heterosexual marriages (-46%). Yet, it should not

Figure I.3

Same-sex marriages (Spain, 2005-2020)



Source: INE (Movimiento Natural de la Población).

be forgotten that homosexual marriages (of both sexes) represented in 2020 just under 4% of all marriages in that year.

I.2. Immigration flows during the pandemic: A sharp drop, yet a sizable amount

Despite the fact that in 2020 deaths outnumbered births in Spain (by ca. 152,000), the country ended the first year of the pandemic with almost 47.4 million inhabitants, 0.14% more than a year before. Thus, the resident population in Spain grew in 2020 less than in previous years, but unlike in Italy (-0.68%) or Germany (-0,01%), it did increase. In any case, population growth in Spain during 2020 was by far more reduced than in France (0.5%), Sweden (0.5%) or Ireland (0.8%), three countries where births outnumbered deaths (*i.e.*, recording natural population increase) (Figure I.2).

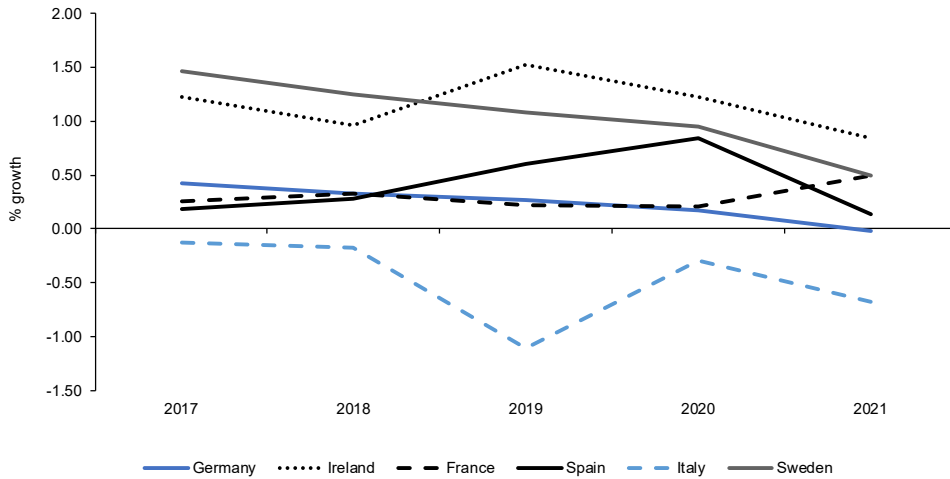
In all European Union countries, the foreign-born population increased in absolute terms in 2020,

but in Spain it did so to a considerable extent. In fact, it grew at the same rate as in 2017 (3%), though at a lower rate than in 2018 (5%) and 2019 (7%) (Figure I.3). Hence, at the end of the first year of the pandemic, the foreign-born population in Spain had gained almost 220,000 individuals (compared to the previous year) and represented 15.2% of the total population, a percentage above those registered in France (12.8%) and Italy (10.6%), yet lower than those of Ireland (17.6%), Germany (18.2%) and Sweden (19.7%) (Figure I.4).

The Spanish Migration Statistics confirm that even though the flows of foreigners entering Spain were drastically reduced during the initial period of the pandemic, in none of the three semesters for which data are already available (first and second of 2020, and first of 2021) was this flow lower in absolute terms than those registered between 2012 and (the first semester of) 2016 (Figure I.5). Therefore, it can be argued that the economic crisis hit immigration to Spain harder than the pandemic.

Figure I.4

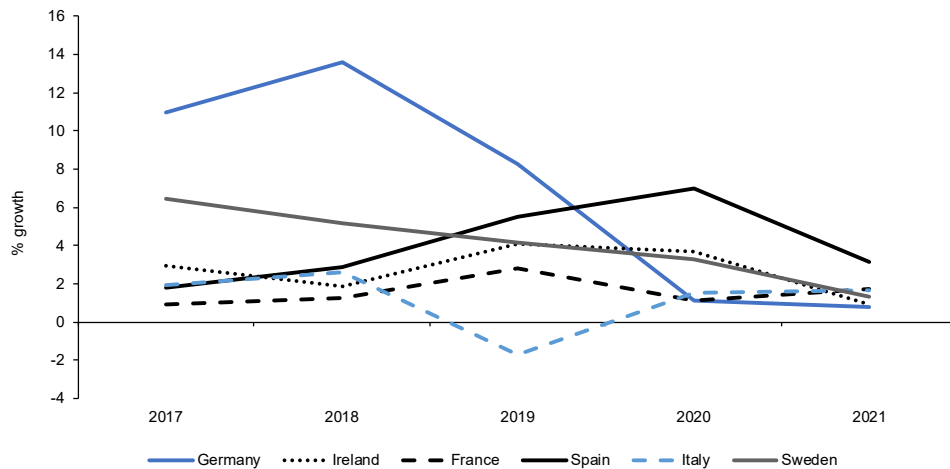
Population growth (selected EU countries, 2017-2021)



Source: Eurostat [demo_gind].

Figure I.5

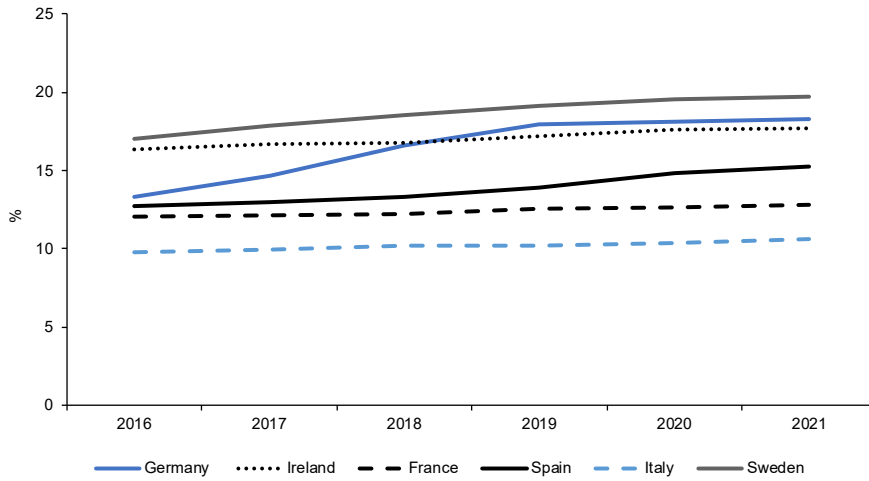
Annual growth rate of foreign-born population (selected EU countries, 2017-2021)



Source: Eurostat [demo_gind].

Figure I.6

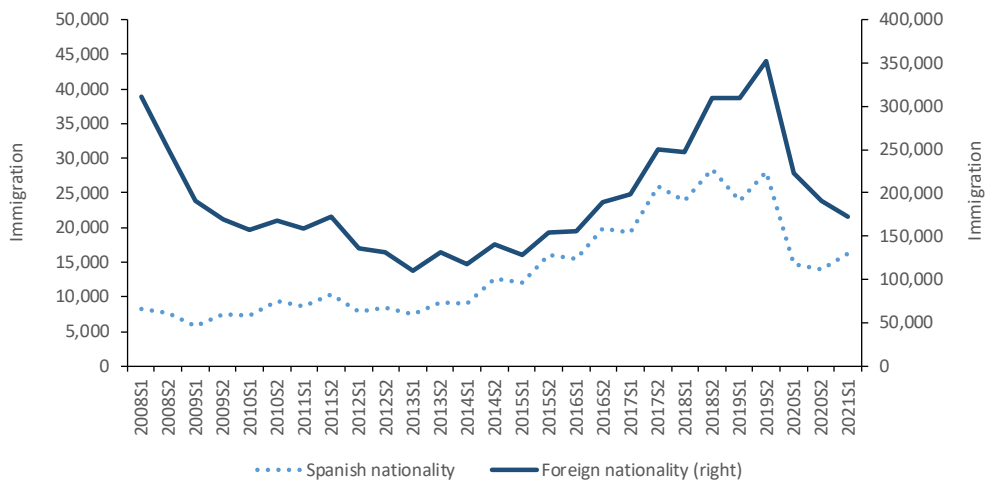
Foreign-born population as a percentage of total population (selected EU countries, 2016-2021)



Source: Eurostat [demo_gind].

Figure I.7

Immigration to Spain: Half-yearly entries of foreign-born people (2008-2021)



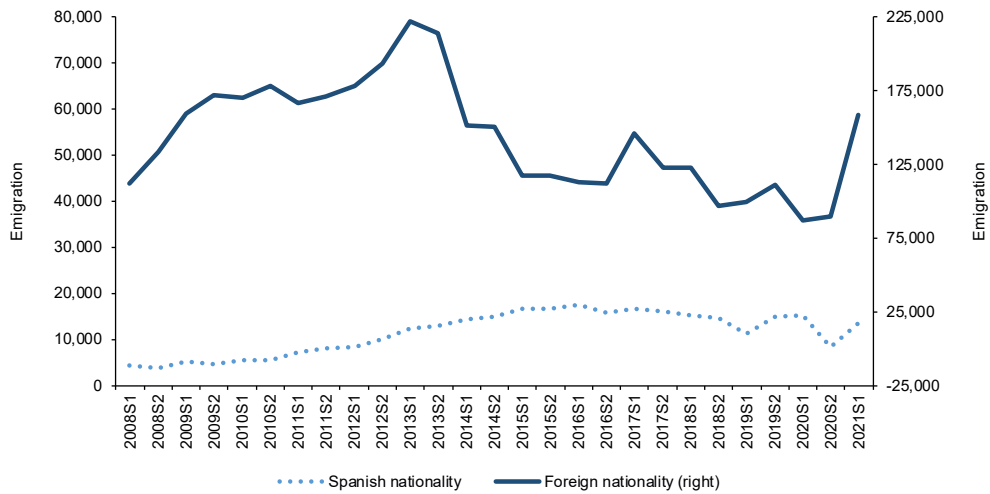
Source: INE, Estadística de Migraciones.

The analysis of emigration data allows to draw the same conclusion. In the first half of 2021 exits of foreign-born people (especially those not naturalized) soared by 36% compared

to those registered in the second half of 2019. Still, their amount was considerably below the numbers recorded between 2011 and 2013 (Figure I.8).

Figure I.8

Emigration from Spain: Half-yearly exits of foreign-born people (2008-2021)



Source: INE, Estadística de Migraciones.

Section II. Public opinion trends

The war in Ukraine: Stabilized concern and decrease in support for NATO intervention

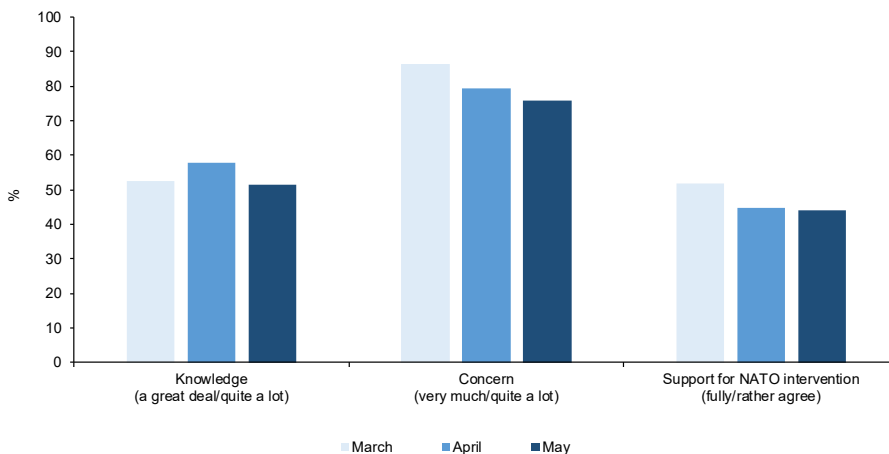
The interest and concern that the Russian invasion of Ukraine sparked among Spanish public opinion during the first weeks of war seem to have stagnated. Indeed, at the beginning of March, the proportion of the representative sample interviewed by the Center for Sociological Research (CIS) who claimed to have “a great

deal” or “quite a lot” of knowledge about what was happening in Ukraine was slightly more than half. After increasing somewhat in April, in the first fortnight of May, it returned to the level of March (51%).

As for the degree of concern about the war, in the first two months (March and April), the proportion of people showing “very much” or “quite a lot” of concern was close to 90%, while in May it fell to 76%. Support for whether NATO should intervene militarily in Ukraine if Russia did not withdraw from the country has also decreased. In March, just over half of those interviewed (52%) agreed “fully” or “quite a lot” with that option, whereas the corresponding percentages in the April and May surveys range between 44 and 45% (Figure II.1).

Figure II.1

Opinion on the Russian invasion of Ukraine (knowledge and concern about Russia’s invasion and support for NATO intervention, March-May 2022)



Question: (1) “Speaking about another topic: As you may know, a few weeks ago Russia invaded Ukraine militarily. What degree of knowledge would you say you have about what is happening in Ukraine: a great deal, quite a lot, somewhat, little or none at all?”.

(2) “And are you very much, quite, somewhat, a little or not at all worried about Russia’s invasion of Ukraine?”.

(3) “Next I am going to read you some sentences that reflect opinions that people usually have about the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. I would like to know, for each of these sentences, if you strongly agree, rather agree, rather disagree or strongly disagree: ‘If Russia does not withdraw from Ukraine, NATO should intervene militarily to help Ukraine’”.

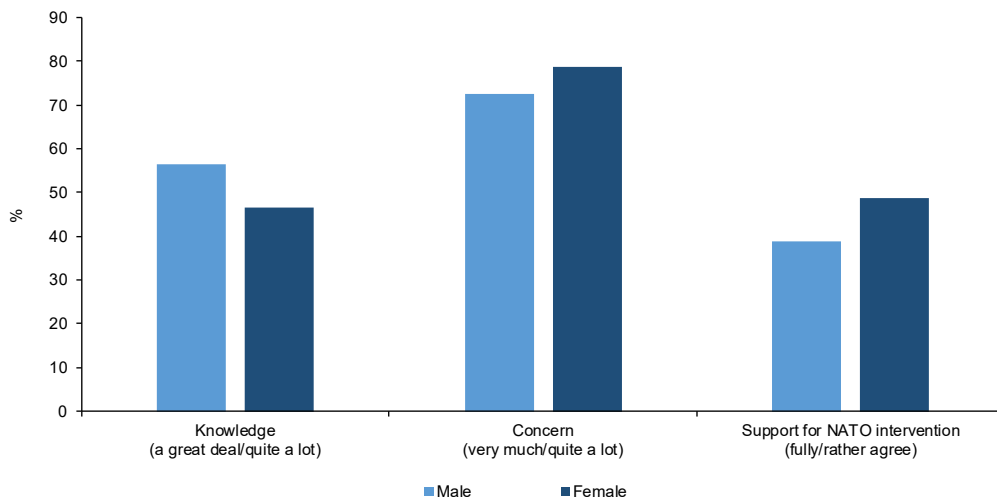
Source: CIS (www.cis.es), surveys 3355, 3359 and 3363.

When examining the data from the last available survey (May 2022) by gender, results show that even though more men say they know “a great deal” or “quite a lot” about what is happening in the Ukraine, (♂56% /♀ 46%), more women feel “very much” or “quite a lot” concerned (♂73% /♀79%). Support for a NATO military intervention is also more widespread among women than men (♂39%/♀49%) (Figure II.2). The data suggest a stronger emotional attachment of females to the situation in Ukraine.

Age also marks interesting differences in this regard. The degree of knowledge and concern about the war in Ukraine increases with age. The opposite occurs with respect to support for a NATO military intervention. Almost half of those interviewees aged 18 to 34 expressed in May 2020 agreement with that intervention, while among those aged 55 and older this proportion represents around 40% (Figure II.3).

Figure II.2

Opinion on the Russian invasion of Ukraine by gender (knowledge, concern and support for NATO intervention, March-May 2022)



Question: (1) “Speaking about another topic: As you may know, a few weeks ago Russia invaded Ukraine militarily. What degree of knowledge would you say you have about what is happening in Ukraine: a great deal, quite a lot, somewhat, little or none at all?”.

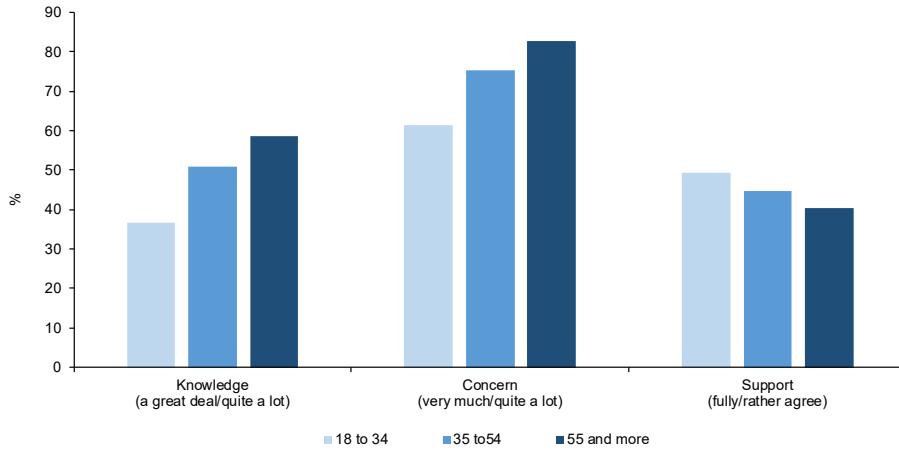
(2) “And are you very much, quite, somewhat, a little or not at all worried about Russia’s invasion of Ukraine?”.

(3) “Next I am going to read you some sentences that reflect opinions that people usually have about the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. I would like to know, for each of these sentences, if you strongly agree, rather agree, rather disagree or strongly disagree: ‘If Russia does not withdraw from Ukraine, NATO should intervene militarily to help Ukraine’”.

Source: CIS (www.cis.es), survey 3363.

Figure II.3

Opinion on the Russian invasion of Ukraine by age (knowledge, concern and support for NATO intervention, March-May 2022)



Question: (1) “Speaking about another topic: As you may know, a few weeks ago Russia invaded Ukraine militarily. What degree of knowledge would you say you have about what is happening in Ukraine: a great deal, quite a lot, somewhat, little or none at all?”.

(2) “And are you very much, quite, somewhat, a little or not at all worried about Russia’s invasion of Ukraine?”.

(3) “Next I am going to read you some sentences that reflect opinions that people usually have about the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. I would like to know, for each of these sentences, if you strongly agree, rather agree, rather disagree or strongly disagree: ‘If Russia does not withdraw from Ukraine, NATO should intervene militarily to help Ukraine’”.

Source: CIS (www.cis.es), survey 3363.

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 | 79.6 | 85.1 | 53.5 | 29.8 | 15.2 | 523,618 | 41,708 |
| 2021 | 47,385,107 | 43.8 | 19.6 | | | 53.4 | 30.1 | 15.5 | | |
| 2022● | 47,435,597 | 44.1 | 20.0 | | | 53.5 | 30.7 | 15.8 | | |
| <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 | 15.0 | 11.4 |
| 2021 | 18,919 | 2.50 | | |
| 2022■ | 19,040 | 2.49 | | |
| <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 | 1.6 |
| 2010 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 2.21 | 33.2 | 31.0 | 1.9 |
| 2012 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 2.23 | 33.8 | 31.7 | 2.0 |
| 2014 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 2.17 | 34.4 | 32.3 | 2.1 |
| 2015 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 2.08 | 34.8 | 32.7 | 2.3 |
| 2016 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 2.08 | 35.0 | 32.9 | 2.5 |
| 2017 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 2.10 | 35.3 | 33.2 | 2.7 |
| 2018 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 2.04 | 35.6 | 33.4 | 2.9 |
| 2019 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 1.95 | 36.0 | 33.9 | 3.1 |
| 2020 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 1.63 | 37.1 | 34.9 | 3.5 |
| <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 |
| 2020 | 31.2 | 1.12 | 1.45 | 47.6 | 10.3 | 65.8 |
| <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.

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 | 16.4 | 5.8 | 32.3 | 46.7 |
| 2022■ | 16.1 | 5.9 | 32.3 | 48.7 |
| <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 | 1,750,579 | 667,287 | 675,971 | 1,290,455 | 217,840 |
| 2019 | 1,749,597 | 673,740 | 706,533 | 1,296,379 | 237,118 |
| 2020● | 1,622,353 | 684,804 | 772,417 | 1,340,632 | 248,460 |
| <i>Source</i> | MECD | MECD | MECD | MECD | MECD |

Education expenditure

| | Public expenditure (thousands of €) | Public expenditure (% GDP) |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 2008 | 51,716 | 4.63 |
| 2010 | 53,099 | 4.91 |
| 2012 | 46,476 | 4.47 |
| 2014 | 44,846 | 4.32 |
| 2015 | 46,598 | 4.31 |
| 2016 | 47,579 | 4.25 |
| 2017 | 49,458 | 4.24 |
| 2018 | 50,807 | 4.23 |
| 2019 | 53,053 | 4.26 |
| 2020● | 55,266 | 4.93 |
| <i>Sources</i> | MECD | INE |

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

● Provisional data.

■ Data refer to January-March.

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 | 1,000 | 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 | 922,856 | | 6,165,349 | 1,190 | 949,765 | 994 | 2,353,987 | 740 |
| 2022■ | 790,410 | | 6,229,907 | 1,248 | 951,491 | 1,034 | 2,351,890 | 775 |
| Source | 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 | 969,412 | 262,177 | 184,378 | 11,892 |
| 2022■ | 913,612 | 264,377 | 182,623 | 11,074 |
| Sources | 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-March.

Table III. 5

Social protection: Health care**Expenditure**

| | Public expenditure (% GDP) | Public expenditure (million) |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2008 | 6.1 | 67,344 |
| 2010 | 6.6 | 71,136 |
| 2012 | 6.3 | 64,734 |
| 2014 | 6.2 | 63,507 |
| 2015 | 6.2 | 66,489 |
| 2016 | 6.1 | 67,724 |
| 2017 | 6.0 | 69,312 |
| 2018 | 6.0 | 72,157 |
| 2019 | 6.1 | 75,929 |
| 2020● | 7.6 | 85,383 |
| <i>Sources</i> | Eurostat | Eurostat |

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 |
| 2019 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 0.7 |
| 2020 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 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 |
| 2020 | | | 148 | 99 |
| 2021 | | | 121 | 75 |
| <i>Sources</i> | INCLASNS | INCLASNS | INCLASNS | INCLASNS |

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

INCLASNS: *Indicadores Clave del Sistema Nacional de Salud*.

● Provisional data.

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 | 10,652 | 9,122 | 1,599 | 1,831 | 13.1 | 16.7 | 10,285 | 8,964 | 2,167 |
| 2022 | 10,791■ | 9,293■ | 1,477■ | 1,698■ | 12.0■ | 15.4■ | 10,648♦ | 9,450♦ | 2,378♦ |
| Sources | LFS | LFS | LFS | LFS | LFS | LFS | BEL | BEL | BEL |

BEL: *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales*.

LFS: *Labour Force Survey*.

♦ Data refer to April.

■ Data refer to January-March

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