

*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 section, “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**

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- Immigration: A non-salient public issue with intergenerational differences in attitudes

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## Section I. Spain in Europe

### I.1. Lack of improvement in immigrants' educational levels

At the beginning of this year, the European Commission once again drew attention to the effects that the aging and quantitative decline of the European population will have on the availability of labor, while insisting on the need to attract skilled and talented immigrants.<sup>1</sup> In all European countries, to a greater or lesser extent, the progressive increase in the proportion of older people who have already left the labor market is causing a lack of qualified workers to sustain economic growth and rising outlays for the welfare state.

The Spanish Government has recognized the strategic importance of labor immigration in the coming decades. In its long-term national strategy, published in 2021 under the title "Spain 2050", the Government has defined 12 priority lines of action, among them the "promotion of legal immigration and the recruitment of foreign talent as additional ways to boost our economy and buttress our welfare state". That same document foresees "a migratory net balance of 191,000 people a year" from 2020 to 2050.<sup>2</sup> This figure, even though exceeding the annual average registered between 1990 and 2019, is below the projections published by other public institutions such as the National Institute of Statistics (INE)<sup>3</sup> or the Independent Authority for Fiscal Responsibility (AIReF).<sup>4</sup>

Given the relevance attached to immigration in national policy, it is remarkable the scarcity of public information on how the Spanish authorities intend to attract foreigners with skills and talent in an increasingly competitive European context. This information is even more needed if we consider that Spain has not managed to improve the educational composition of its immigrant population during the last decades.

Some interesting findings emerge from the comparative analysis of immigrants' educational levels since the beginning of this century. Data provided by Eurostat allow us to make the following arguments:

- At the beginning of this century, Spain shared with Sweden, Belgium and Hungary a fairly high proportion of foreign-born population (25-54 years) with tertiary education. In the four countries, the percentages of the foreign-born population with university studies amounted in 2004 to ca. 30%. From that year on, most European countries have managed to increase the share of their foreign-born population with university studies. This also applies to Spain, Sweden, Belgium, and Hungary, but the increases in these countries show significant differences. The increase between 2004 and 2021 (latest year for which statistics are available) was negligible in Spain (30.3%) compared to the increases registered by Hungary (38.6%), Belgium (41.5%) and Sweden (47.6%). In fact, in 2021, the percentage of foreign-born population (25-54 years) residing in Spain with university degrees was lower than that registered in the Netherlands (42.5%), Portugal (40.8%) or France (37.7%), countries which in 2004 displayed lower rates than Spain. Clearly the most successful country in this regard is

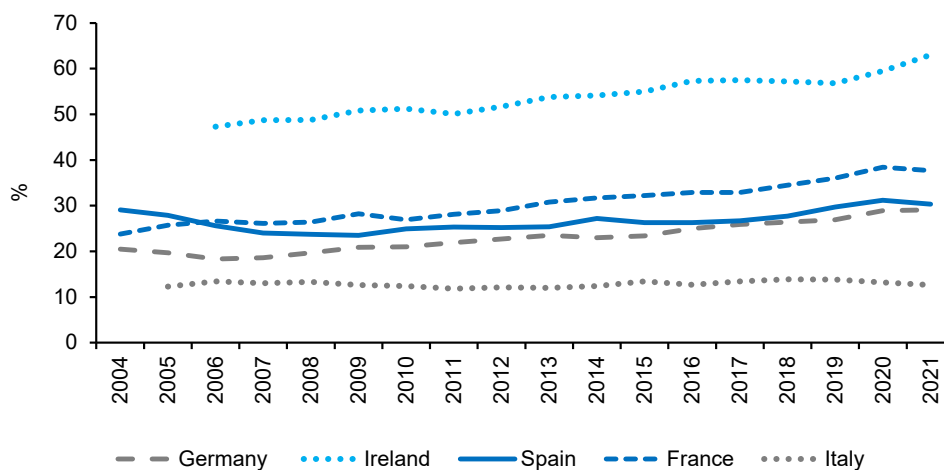
<sup>1</sup> See press release on January 10, 2023: "Labour migration: Commission and Member States enhance cooperation to tackle shortages in the EU labour market" ([https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_23\\_103](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_103)).

<sup>2</sup> See *España 2050. Fundamentos y propuestas para una Estrategia Nacional de Largo Plazo* (Madrid: Ministerio de la Presidencia, 2021: 22 and 221).

<sup>3</sup> The INE projects an annual migratory balance above 450,000 persons until 2027, which from this year should decrease and by 2050 consist of ca. 250,000 persons.

<sup>4</sup> The AIReF estimates an average annual inflow of 330,000 foreigners between 2020 and 2050. See AIReF (2020). "Actualización de previsiones demográficas y de gasto en pensiones. Documento técnico 1/20" (<https://www.airef.es/es/cifras-de-poblacion/>).

Figure I.1

**Foreign-born population (25-54 years) with tertiary education (selected EU countries, 2004-2021)**

Source: Eurostat [EDAT\_LFS\_9912].

Ireland (Figure I.1). If it already stood out in 2004 for the high proportion of foreign-born population with tertiary education (45.2%),

the country has been able to increase this share to nearly two thirds (63%) in 2021 (Table I.1).

Table I.1

**Foreign-born population (25-54 years) by educational attainment level (selected EU countries, 2004 and 2021)**

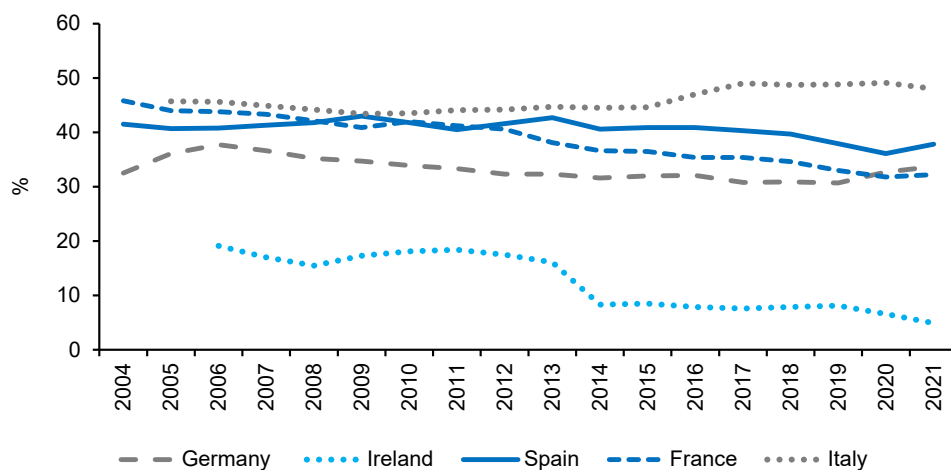
	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2)		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3 and 4)		Tertiary education (ISCED 5-8)	
	2004	2021	2004	2021	2004	2021
Belgium	41.8	27.8	28.3	30.7	29.9	41.5
France	45.8	32.2	30.4	30.2	23.8	37.7
Germany	32.5	33.7	47.1	37.1	20.5	29.1
Greece	38.1	31.1	42.4	49.2	19.4	19.8
Hungary	12.1	10.5	58.8	50.8	29.2	38.6
Ireland	22.8	4.9	32.0	32.1	45.2	63.0
Italy*	45.7	48.0	42.0	39.4	12.3	12.6
Netherlands	34.5	28.8	41.0	28.8	24.5	42.5
Portugal	50.4	23.8	25.3	35.4	24.3	40.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>30.3</b>
Sweden	20.2	27.4	49.5	25.1	30.3	47.6

Note: \* 2004 data refers to 2005.

Source: Eurostat [EDAT\_LFS\_9912].

Figure I.2

**Foreign-born population (25-54 years) with lower educational level (selected EU countries, 2004-2021)**



Source: Eurostat [EDAT\_LFS\_9912].

- At the beginning of this century, the EU countries showed very disparate percentages of foreign-born population (25-54 years) with lower educational levels (compulsory secondary education or below). Together with Belgium, France, Italy and Portugal, Spain displayed the highest proportions (oscillating between 40% and 50%). The share of low-

Table I.2

**Native population (25-54 years) by educational attainment level (selected EU countries, 2004 and 2021)**

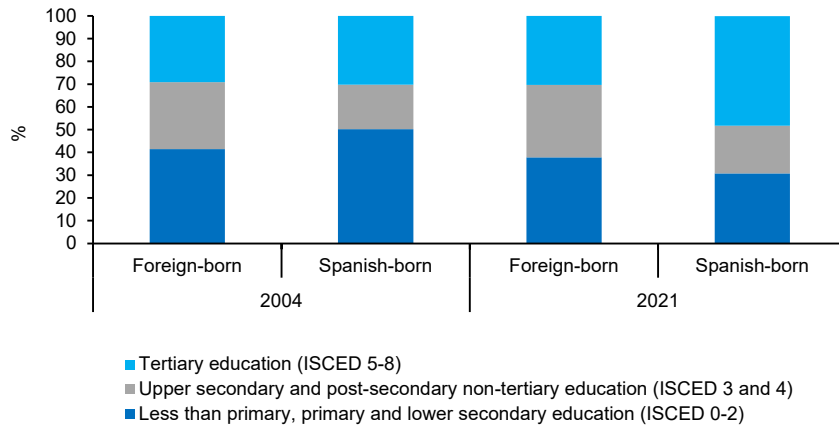
	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2)		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3 and 4)		Tertiary education (ISCED 5-8)	
	2004	2021	2004	2021	2004	2021
Belgium	29.8	11.2	37.6	38.7	32.7	50.1
France	27.7	11.4	45.1	41.6	27.2	47.0
Germany	10.4	9.3	62.9	57.0	26.8	33.7
Greece	33.9	13.8	42.7	47.2	23.3	39.0
Hungary	19.9	13.0	63.0	56.0	17.0	30.9
Ireland	33.0	10.7	37.9	34.7	29.1	54.5
Italy*	44.2	29.7	42.2	45.6	13.6	24.7
Netherlands	24.5	12.8	43.6	38.5	31.9	48.7
Portugal	73.3	33.5	13.5	31.2	13.2	35.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>48.2</b>
Sweden	11.9	5.4	58.9	43.5	29.2	51.1

Note: \* 2004 data refers to 2005.

Source: Eurostat [EDAT\_LFS\_9912].

Figure I.3

### Foreign-born and Spanish-born population (25-54 years) by educational attainment (2004 and 2021)



Source: Eurostat [EDAT\_LFS\_9912].

educated immigrants has shrunk in most European countries, but not to the same extent. For example, in Portugal the percentage fell by more than 25 percentage points between 2004 (50.4%) and 2021 (23.8%). In Ireland, it remarkably sank by almost 20 points (2004: 22.8%; 2021: 4.9%), and in Belgium and France, by more than 10 points (Belgium - 2004: 41.8%; 2021: 27.8%; France - 2004: 45.8%; 2024: 32.2%). Yet, in Spain the drop between those two years was very small (2004: 41.5%; 2021: 37.8%) (Figure I.2). In fact, Spain exhibited in 2021 one of the highest percentages in the EU of foreign-born population (25-54 years) with a basic educational level, only ahead of Italy (48.0%) (Table I.1).

- This lack of improvement in immigrants' educational levels in Spain is even more remarkable if we consider the changes in the educational level of the native population. Among the Spanish native population (25-54 years) the proportion of people with lower educational levels has radically decreased during the first decades of this century (2004:

50.2%; 2021: 30.8%), while the proportion of those who have achieved university degrees has soared (2004: 30.2%; 2021: 48.2%) (Figure I.3). Although the increase in educational levels of the native population is observable in all European countries, Spain has made extraordinary progress in this regard and in 2021 it is among the EU countries with the highest proportion of population aged 25 to 54 with at least a college degree.

To sum up, though higher than in Greece and Italy, the proportion of foreign-born population with tertiary education is in Spain comparatively low. In contrast to other European countries, Spain has not been able to improve in the last decades the educational level of immigrants aged 25-54. In addition, since the educational level of the native population in the same age cohort has considerably increased between 2004 and 2021, the educational differences between the native population and the immigrant population have widened (Figure I.3), again in contrast to other European countries in which educational levels of both the native and the foreign-born populations have improved.

## 1.2. Significant educational disparities among immigrants on the basis of place of birth

The argument expounded in the previous section can be further developed by considering the immigrants' place of birth. There is solid evidence based on data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey showing that the educational composition of immigrants differs to a great extent depending on their birthplace.

The foreign-born population residing in Spain with the lowest educational achievements comes from Africa: three quarters of African immigrants (25-54 years) have not completed studies beyond compulsory school; one fifth has completed post-obligatory non-tertiary education, and only 6% has obtained a university degree. Being the largest group of immigrants residing in Spain, immigrants born in Latin American countries present a more

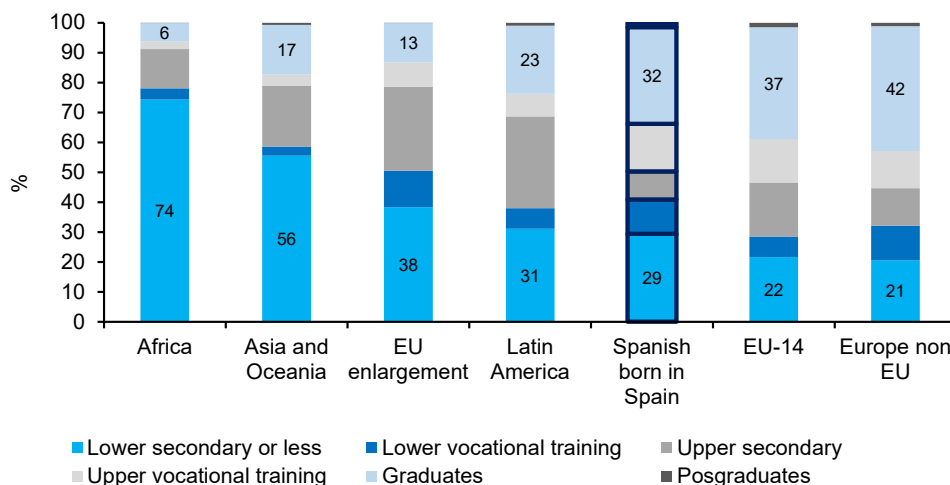
balanced educational composition: almost a third (31%) has attained compulsory education or less, a proportion that coincides with that of people who have completed secondary post-obligatory education, while 24% has achieved tertiary education (Figure I.4).

Moreover, a significant part of African and of Latin American immigrants with a university degree have obtained it while residing in Spain. Thus, their educational level when they migrated to Spain was lower than the current one (Figure I.5).

Labor Force Survey data reinforce the evidence of significant educational disparities between the immigrant and the native population in Spain. Under the sensible assumption that educational similarities between different populations favor social integration, the noteworthy differences in the educational composition between the immigrant and the native population in Spain raises concerns not only on economic, but also on social grounds.

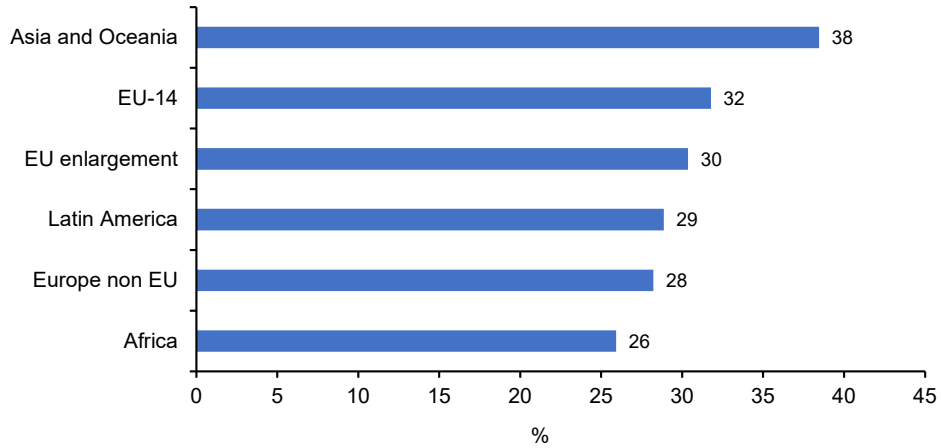
Figure I.4

### Educational level of foreign-born population (25-54 years) by birthplace (Spain, 2022)



Source: Spanish Labor Force Survey (I-IV quarters 2022).

Figure I.5

**Foreign-born population (25-54 years) having completed tertiary education in Spain by birthplace (Spain, 2022)**

*Note:* We define migrants who finished their studies in Spain as those who concluded them in the year they arrived to Spain or later.

*Source:* Spanish Labor Force Survey (I-IV quarters 2022).

## Section II. Public opinion trends

Immigration: A non-salient public issue with intergenerational differences in attitudes

Despite the strategic importance of immigration for Spain, this issue is virtually absent in the public debate. Therefore, it should not come as a surprise that Spaniards do not place immigration among the main problems facing the country. When asked about the most important problems of Spain in the monthly opinion surveys administered by the Center for Sociological Research (CIS), references to immigration are very scarce compared to other topics (such as political problems, economic problems, and unemployment) and have even decreased since the pandemic (Figure II.1 and II.2).

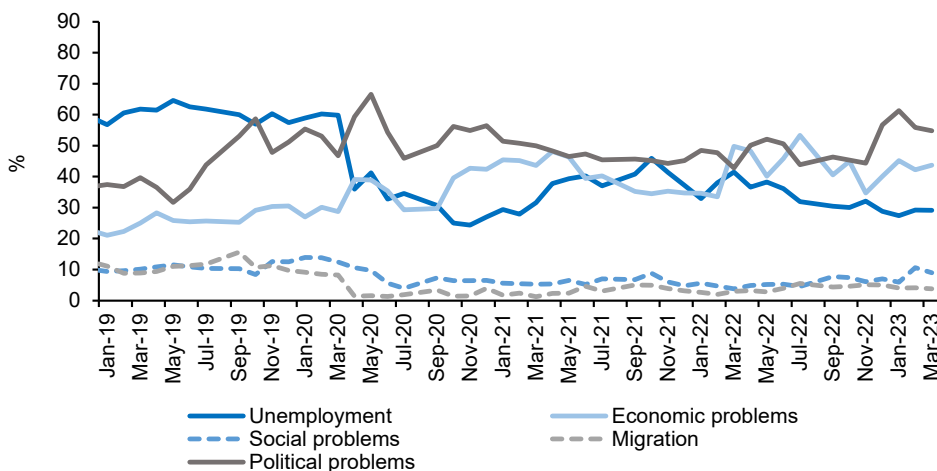
However, it should be kept in mind that the formulation of this question allows for the

establishment of a ranking of relative importance since it asks interviewees to mention the first, the second and the third most important problem of the country. Therefore, few mentions do not necessarily mean that immigration is not perceived as a problem, but that other issues are deemed more problematic. In any case, immigration also does not appear in a prominent place when interviewees are asked about the problems that most personally affect them (Figure II.3).

But when faced with a specific question requiring an assessment of immigration, interviewees' answers hint at the coexistence in public opinion of disparate attitudes. Survey data reveal that most Spaniards support immigration, though positive opinions decrease during periods of economic recession (Figure II.4). In the summer of 2021 (latest available data) 56% of interviewees rated immigration as "positive" or "very positive". This opinion was more widespread among males and young people (under 35 years old). Still, around a quarter of survey respondents (and almost a third of interviewees aged 65 and over) manifested a negative or very negative

Figure II.1

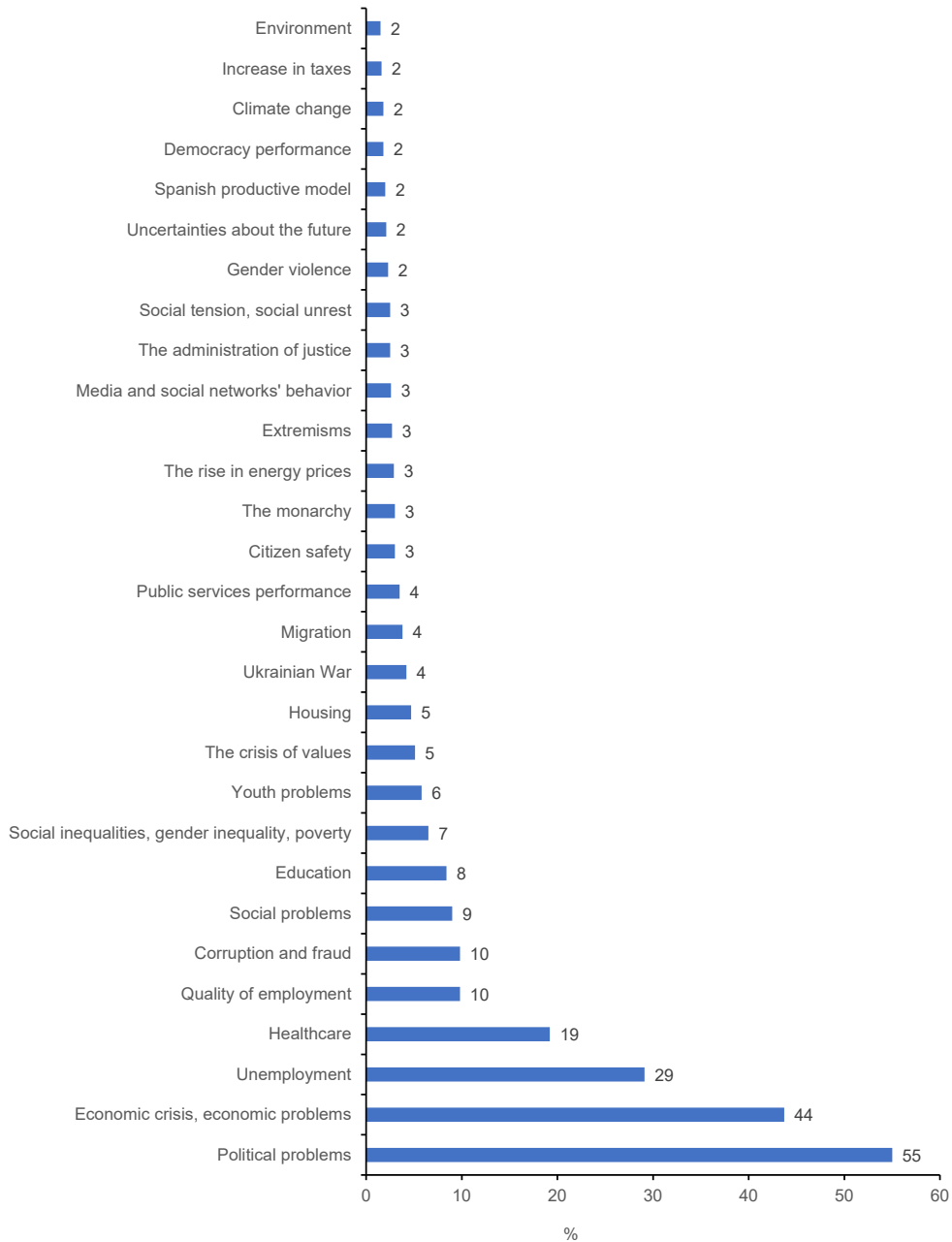
### Perceived main problems in Spain (2019-2023)



Question: "What is in your view the main problem that currently exists in Spain? And the second? And the third?".  
Source: Center for Sociological Research ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)), opinion barometer 3383.



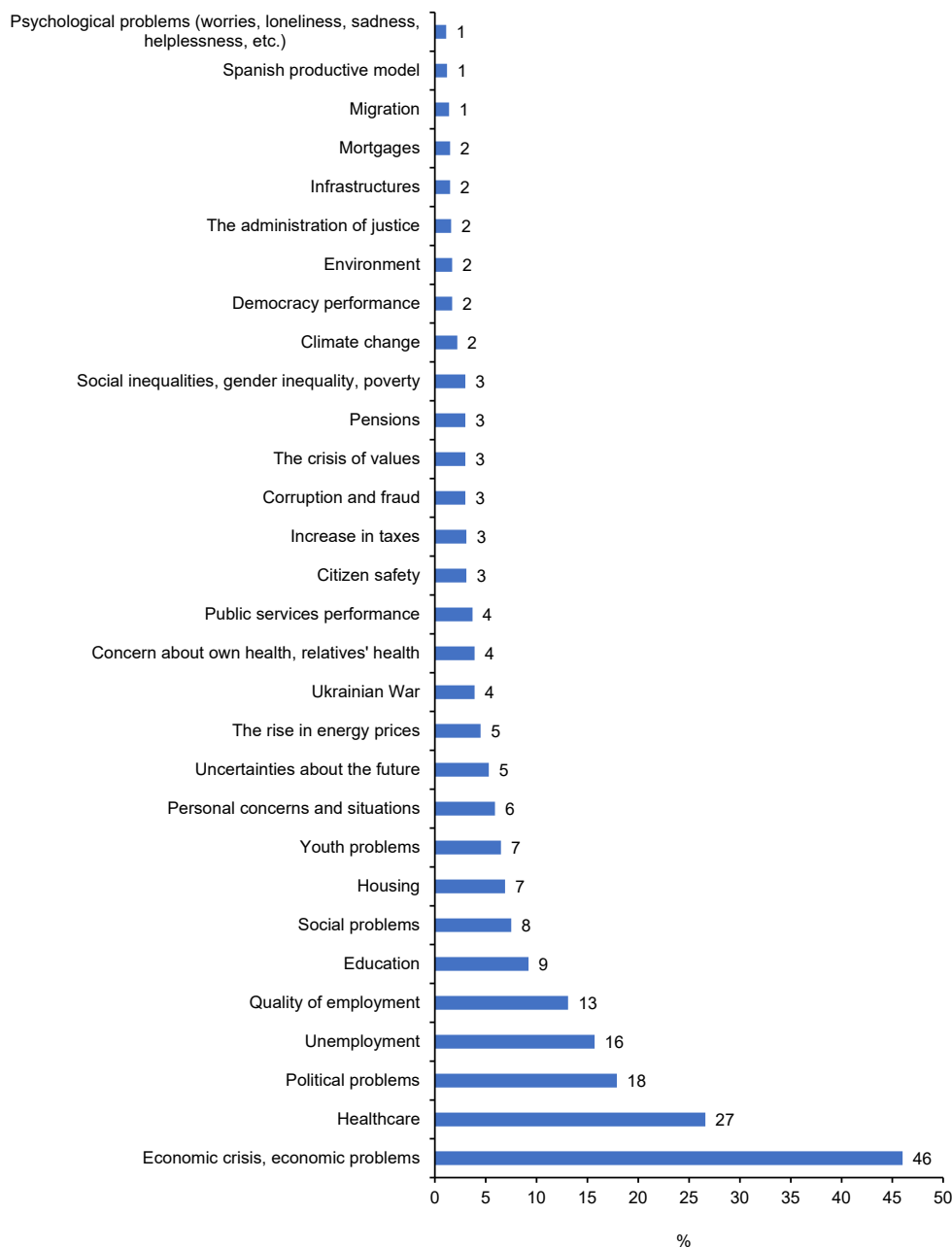
Figure II.2

**Perceived main problems in Spain (March 2023)**

Question: "What is in your view the main problem that currently exists in Spain? And the second? And the third?".  
 Source: Center for Sociological Research ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)), opinion barometer 3383.

Figure II.3

**Problems that most affect interviewees personally (March 2023)**

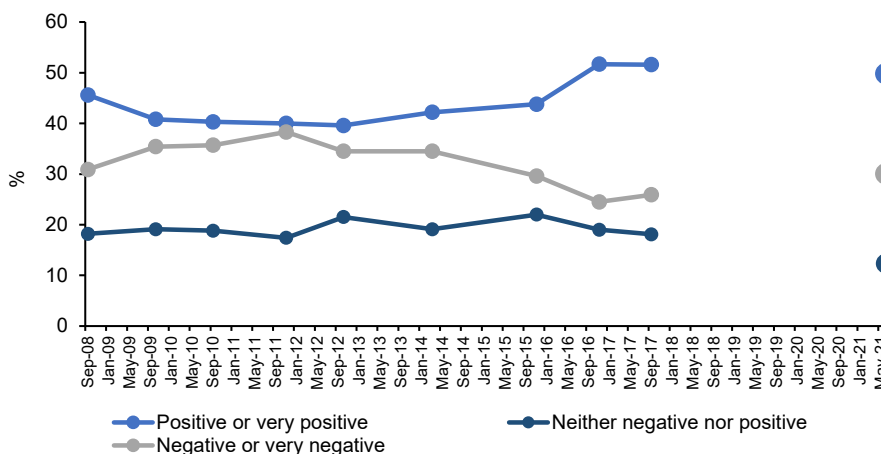


Question: "And what is the problem that most affects you personally?"

Source: Center for Sociological Research ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)), opinion barometers 3292-3383.

Figure II.4

### Appraisal of immigration in Spain (2008-2017, 2021)



Question: "In general terms do you think that immigration is very positive, positive, negative or very negative for this country?"

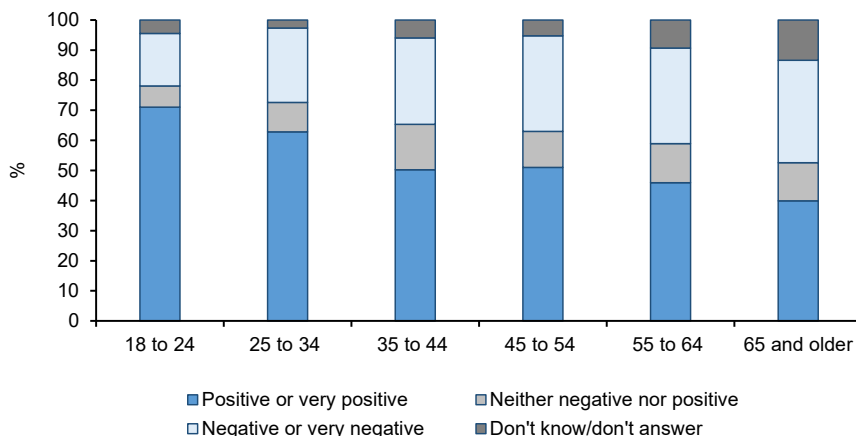
Source: Center for Sociological Research (www.cis.es), opinion barometers 2273, 2817, 2846, 2918, 2967, 3019, 3119, 3161, 3190 and 3326.

view of immigration. Among elderly people, and particularly among females, negative opinions were almost as prevalent as positive ones

(Figure II.5). Unfortunately, data that may indicate how this opinion has evolved since 2021 are not available.

Figure II.5

### Appraisal of immigration in Spain, by age groups (June 2021)



Question: "In general terms do you think that immigration is very positive, positive, negative or very negative for this country?"

Source: Center for Sociological Research (www.cis.es), opinion survey 3326.

## 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	80.2	85.8	53.4	30.1	15.5	621,216	56,098
2022	47,475,420	44.1	20.0			53.5	30.7	15.9		
<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.

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	15.6	11.0
2022	19,113	2.48		
<i>Sources</i>	LFS	LFS	EPF	EPF

Table III.2

**Households and families (continued)**

	Nuptiality					
	Marriage rate (Spanish)	Marriage rate (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	2.9
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
2021	6.3	5.6	1.83	36.8	34.6	3.4
<i>Sources</i>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>MNP</b>

**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
2021	31.6	1.16	1.38	49.3		
<i>Sources</i>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>ID INE</b>	<b>MSAN</b>	<b>MSAN</b>

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)*.

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	5.8	32.6	49.2
Source	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	1,622,098	687,084	772,417	1,336,009	247,251
2021	1,622,919●	691,437●	776,664●	1,338,304	258,991
Source	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD

**Education expenditure**

	Public expenditure (millions of €)	Public expenditure (% GDP)
2008	51,716	4.6
2010	53,099	4.9
2012	46,476	4.5
2014	44,846	4.3
2015	46,598	4.3
2016	47,579	4.3
2017	49,458	4.2
2018	50,807	4.2
2019	53,053	4.3
2020	55,176	4.7
2021	59,657	4.6●
Sources	MECD	INE

LFS: Labour Force Survey.

MECD: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte.

INE: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

● 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	922,856		6,165,349	1,190	949,765	994	2,353,987	740
2022	896,156■		6,324,746●	1,370●	946,694●	1,121●	2,351,647●	849●
Source	INSS		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	907,796■	267,650●	177,250●	10,031●
Sources	INSS	IMERSO	IMERSO	IMERSO

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.

● Data refer to January-February.

Table III. 5

**Social protection: Health care**

**Expenditure**

	Public expenditure (% GDP)	Public expenditure (millions of €)
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	85,503
2021	7.3●	88,625●
<i>Sources</i>	<b>Eurostat</b>	<b>Eurostat</b>

**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>	<b>INCLASNS</b>	<b>INCLASNS</b>	<b>INCLASNS</b>	<b>INCLASNS</b>

**Satisfaction\***

**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 per 1,000 inhabitants
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	6.7	7.6	115	81
2020			148	99
2021			121	75
<i>Sources</i>	<b>INCLASNS</b>	<b>INCLASNS</b>	<b>INCLASNS</b>	<b>INCLASNS</b>

INE: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

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

\* Average of population satisfaction measured on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means "totally unsatisfactory" and 10 "totally satisfactory".

● 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	10,965	9,425	1,393	1,632	11.3	14.8	10,634	9,371	2,385
2023							10,636♦	9,441♦	2,449♦
Sources	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	BEL	BEL	BEL

BEL: *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales*.

LFS: *Labour Force Survey*.

♦ Data refer to January-February.





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