

*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.

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## Section I. Spain in Europe

### I.1. Increase in severe material deprivation, energy poverty exceeding meal poverty

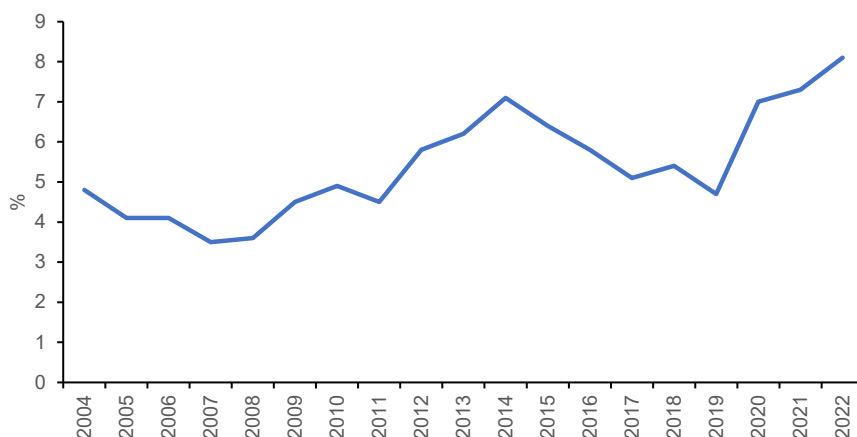
In the context of the various crises that have occurred over the past years (the Great Recession, the Covid-19 pandemic, and the war in Ukraine) it is important to track the share of the population facing increased economic hardship. The severe material deprivation rate offers a proper indicator. It ascertains the percentage of the population who lacks at least four items out of a list of nine goods and activities whose access is nowadays deemed essential for individual well-being.<sup>1</sup>

Despite economic recovery after the pandemic, the percentage of the population in Spain experiencing severe material deprivation in 2022 (latest available data) amounted to 8.1%, more than doubling the share before the financial crisis (2007: 3.5%) and even outstripping by 1 percentage point (pp) the 2014 figure (7.1%), the highest recorded during the pre-pandemic period (since statistics on income and living conditions are available). Hence, all the gains displayed by this indicator between 2014 and 2019, a five-year period during which the severe material deprivation rate declined from 7.1% to 4.7%, “were lost” by 2020 (7%). Significant increases in GDP and employment notwithstanding, the severe material deprivation rate has further increased between 2020 and 2022 and is now well above pre-pandemic levels (Figure I.1).

One of the concepts included in the estimation of material deprivation is the ability to maintain housing at an adequate temperature. It may be

Figure I.1

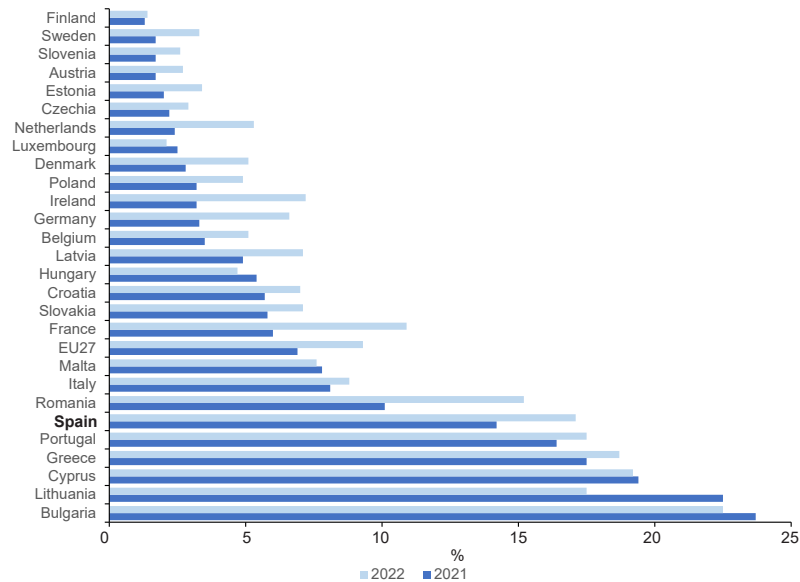
#### Severe material deprivation (Spain, 2004-2022)



Source: INE [Survey on Income and Living Conditions].

<sup>1</sup> The Survey on Income and Living Conditions asks people if they can afford the following nine items: (1) to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills; (2) to keep their home adequately warm; (3) to face unexpected expenses; (4) to eat meat or proteins regularly; (5) to go on holiday; (6) a television set; (7) a washing machine; (8) a car; (9) a telephone.

Figure I.2

**Inability to keep home adequately warm (EU countries, 2021 and 2022)**

Note: 2022 data are provisional for France and Luxembourg.

Source: Eurostat [ILC\_MDES01].

expected that this goal has been jeopardized by the rise in energy prices since the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In fact, in this respect there emerge outstanding differences between the 27 countries of the European Union. With 17.1% of its population declaring not being able to maintain an adequate temperature at home, Spain remains above the European average (9.3%). In countries like Austria, Sweden, and Finland the share of people affected by this problem falls below 3%. In any case it should be mentioned that in almost all European countries this indicator worsened between 2021 and 2022. While in Spain it rose by 3 pp, the most significant increases were observed in Romania, France, and Ireland (Figure I.2).

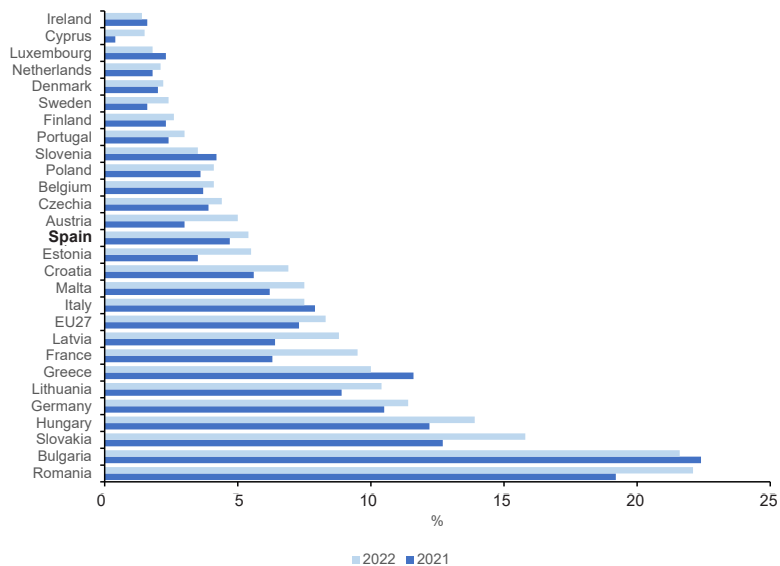
The sharp rise in food prices beginning in 2021 and exacerbated by the war in Ukraine may have also badly affected the most vulnerable households. However, in this dimension of severe material deprivation, Spain records more

positive data. In 2022, 5.4% of the population claimed not to be able to afford meat, chicken or fish at least every second day, a slightly higher proportion than that recorded in 2021 (4.7%), but significantly lower than those observable not only in many Eastern European countries, but also in Germany (11.4%), Greece (10%), France (9.5%) and Italy (7.5%) (Figure I.3).

Looking in more detail at Spanish data, considerable differences between the autonomous communities emerge. While around one fifth of the population in Extremadura (23%), Andalusia (21%) and Murcia (20%) declared in 2022 not being able to keep their homes at an adequate temperature, these figures dropped below 10% in Castille and Leon, the Basque Country, Navarre, La Rioja, and Aragon (Figure I.4). The latter autonomous communities are also the ones that fare better when focusing on the inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day. Differences in this item

Figure 1.3

**Inability to afford a meal containing meat, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every second day (EU countries, 2021 and 2022)**

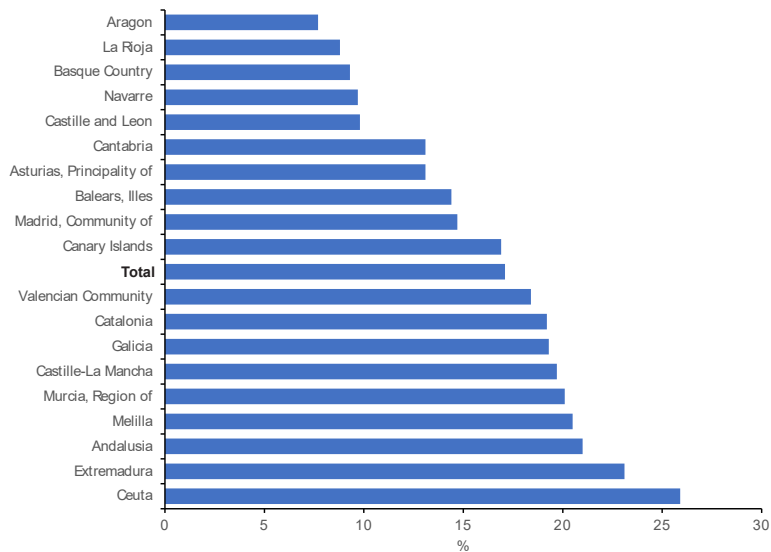


Note: 2022 data are provisional for France and Luxembourg.

Source: INE [Survey on Income and Living Conditions].

Figure 1.4

**Inability to keep home adequately warm (Spain, autonomous communities, 2022)**



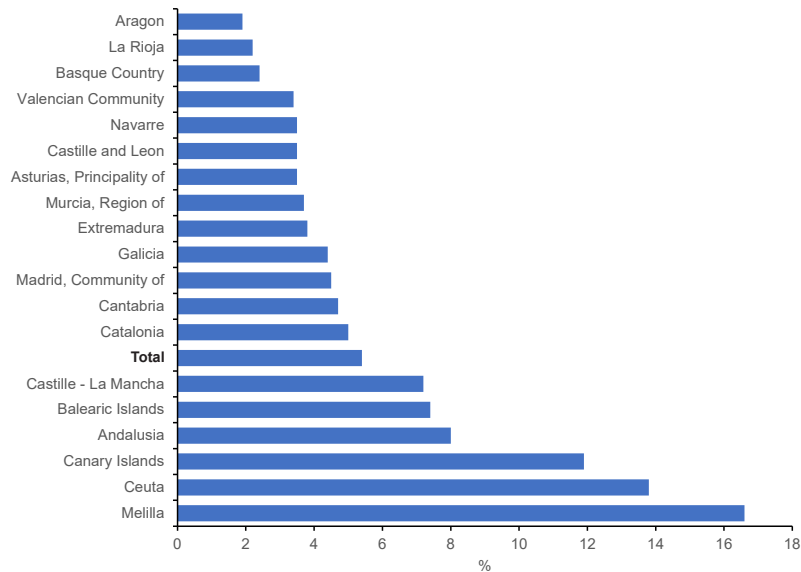
Source: Eurostat [ILC\_MDES03].

are even more pronounced than in the ability to keep the home at an adequate temperature. Thus, the highest share (Canary Islands: 11.9%)

is six times bigger than the lowest (Aragon: 1.9%) (Figure I.5). In both indicators, the autonomous cities Ceuta and Melilla display the worst results.

Figure I.5

### Inability to afford a meal containing meat, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every second day (Spain, autonomous communities, 2022)



Source: INE [Income and living conditions].

## I.2. High abstention from political debates

According to the latest standard Eurobarometer (issued in July 2023) more than four out of ten adults in Spain recognize that they never speak with relatives or friends about national political matters. This widespread behavior may be due either to the fact that people are not interested in these topics or that they circumvent them to avoid conflict. But in any case, it reveals a weakness in public discussion and suggests a widespread political disaffection out of indifference or fear.

As a matter of fact, the share of people who in 2023 never discuss political issues is in Spain (43%) the highest in the European Union,

followed by France (35%), Ireland (33%) and Portugal (32%). At the other extreme we find Germany, Sweden, and The Netherlands; in all these latter countries the share of people who frequently speak with relatives is greater than that of those who never do. By contrast, in Spain the share of people never speaking about political issues with family and friends is nearly triple those who frequently do (Figure I.6).

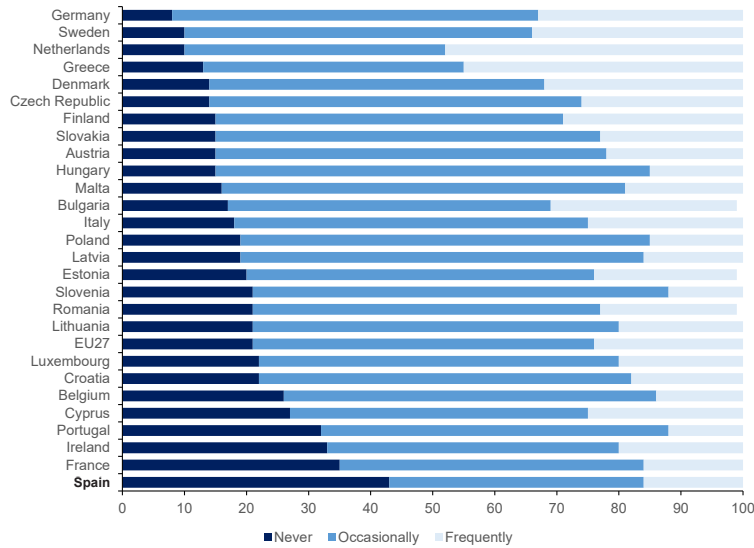
By and large, refraining from talking about national politics is more common among females than males. Gender differences are very significant in Spain, where more than half of females admit never talking with relatives or friends about political issues (Figure I.7). Education also matters in this regard: the lower the educational level, the higher the percentage of people who avoid political debates. Six-in-ten

lower educated people stay out of them. The inequality pattern evidenced by this indicator is very remarkable (Figure I.8).

The close relationship between education and frequency of political debates allows us to extrapolate that abstention from talking politics

Figure I.6

**Frequency in talking about national political matters (EU countries, 2023)**

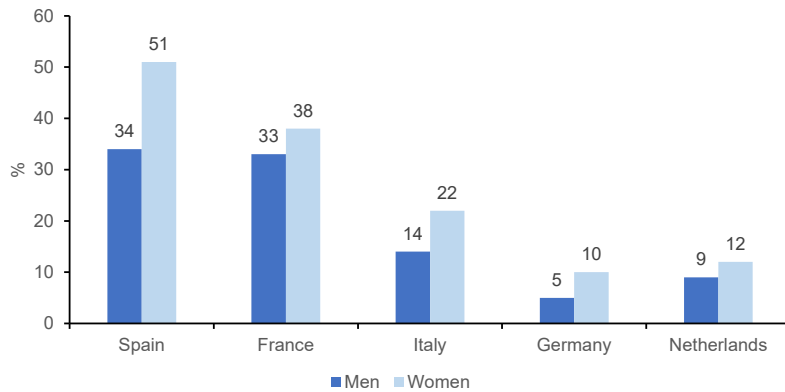


Question: "When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally, or never about national political matters?"

Source: Standard Eurobarometer 99 (Spring 2023).

Figure I.7

**Never talking about national political matters by gender (selected EU countries, 2023)**



Question: "When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally, or never about national political matters?"

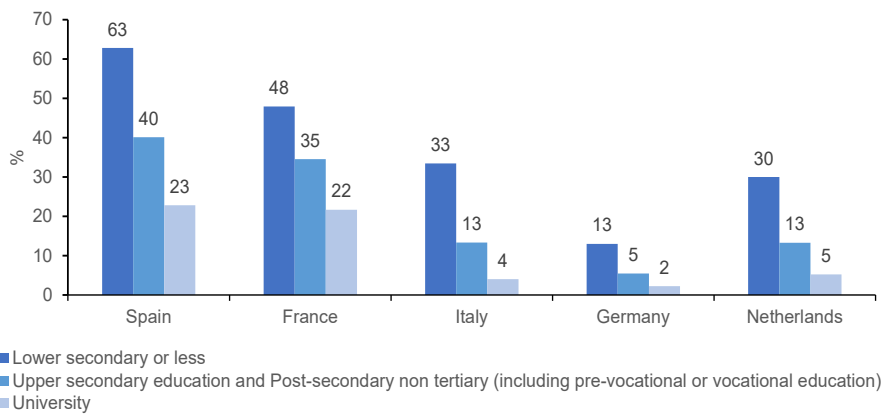
Source: Standard Eurobarometer 99 (Spring 2023).

will tend to decrease with rising educational levels. But this is not what has happened in Spain, according to the Eurobarometer data from 2010 onwards. Besides showing that

the share of people in Spain who abstain from political debates has been invariably above the EU average during this period, data suggest an upward trend since 2020 (Figure I.9).

Figure I.8

**Never talking about national political matters by educational level (selected EU countries, 2023)**

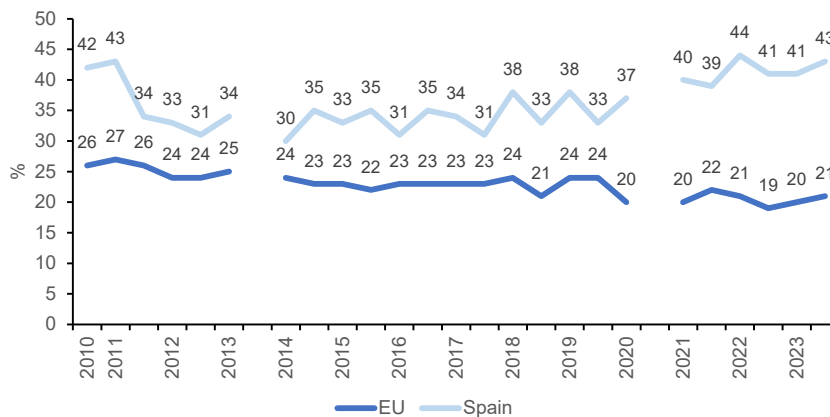


Question: "When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally, or never about national political matters?".

Source: Standard Eurobarometer 99 (Spring 2023).

Figure I.9

**Never talking about national political matters (Spain and EU-average, 2010-2023)**



Question: "When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally, or never about national political matters?".

Note: The countries included in the EU average each year refer to the composition of the EU in that year.

Source: Standard Eurobarometer 99 (Spring 2023).

## Section II. Public opinion trends

### Low confidence in the fairness of taxation

Tax collection is perceived to be unfair by a large majority of Spanish citizens. According to recently released public opinion data, more than 77% of a representative sample of Spaniards aged 18 and older think that taxes are not fairly collected. This widely held negative view could be due to the government's avoidance to adjust tax brackets to inflation in a context of high price increases, a topic which experts and the media have particularly underlined since 2022. However, the proportion of Spanish people questioning the fairness of tax collection has remained above 60% since the start of the annual data series in 1990, with upswings during the financial and economic crisis (2008-2013) that reached 85% of interviewees (Figure II.1).

Gender does not make a big difference as regards the opinions on the fairness of taxation, though

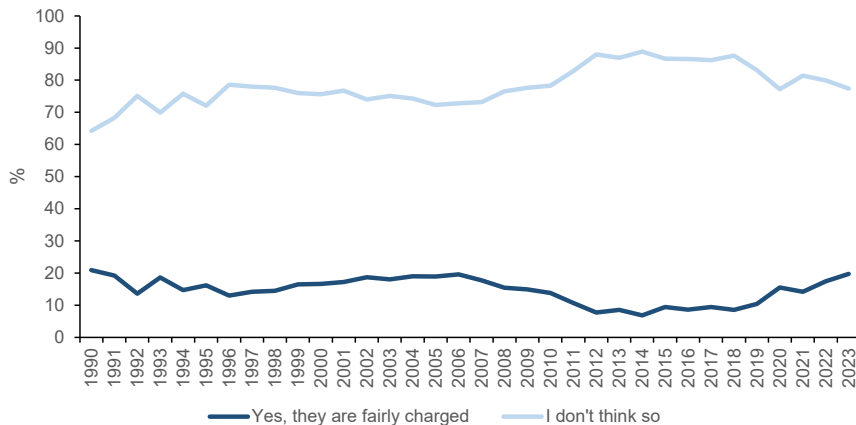
criticism is slightly more frequent among females (80%) than among males (75%) (Figure II.2). Yet, the impact of age is more significant, with younger respondents tending to have a more positive assessment of tax collection. The share of people aged 18-24 who believe that tax collection is fair triples that of those aged 64 and over (Figure II.3). The data thus suggest that people with less tax payment experience are those with a more favorable perception of that issue.

Ideology also marks differences in the perceptions of fairness in tax collection. Critical views are more frequent among those interviewees who identify themselves with leftist positions (Figure II.4), though they also tend to abound at the extremes of the ideological scale (1-10), both on the right and on the left.

The lack of confidence in the fairness with which taxes are collected denotes a scarce public trust in government and in the public administration, which erodes democratic legitimacy. Enhancing this confidence requires, among other things, better political communication not only on how taxes are collected, but also on how they are spent. In this latter regard opinions are also very disapproving:

Figure II.1

### Confidence in the fairness of taxation (2006-2023)



Question: "Do you think that, in general, taxes are levied fairly, that is, that people who have more pay more, or don't you think so?"

Source: Center for Sociological Research ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)), Opinion barometers and annual waves of the survey "Public Opinion and Fiscal Policy".

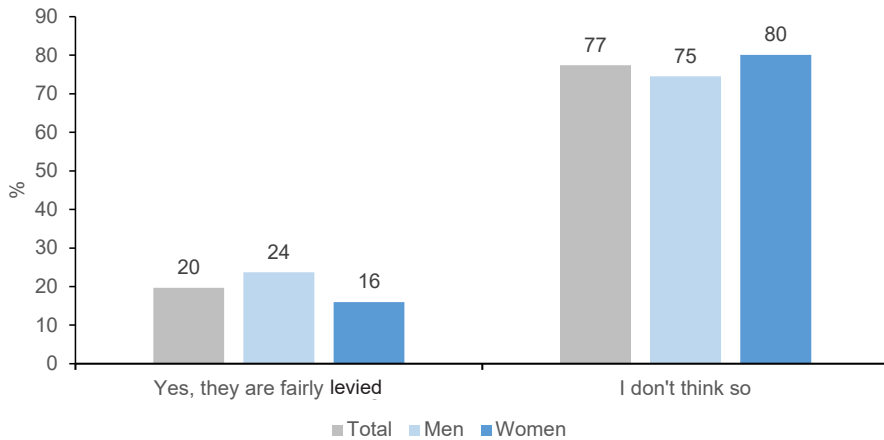


eight out of ten respondents considered in July 2023 that the government’s effort to explain the destination of taxes was little (50%) or very little (29%) (Figure II.5). This judgement is particularly

striking in an election year, such as 2023, in which parties, and particularly governing parties, usually devote more attention to explaining political achievements.

Figure II.2

**Confidence in the fairness of taxation by gender (2023)**

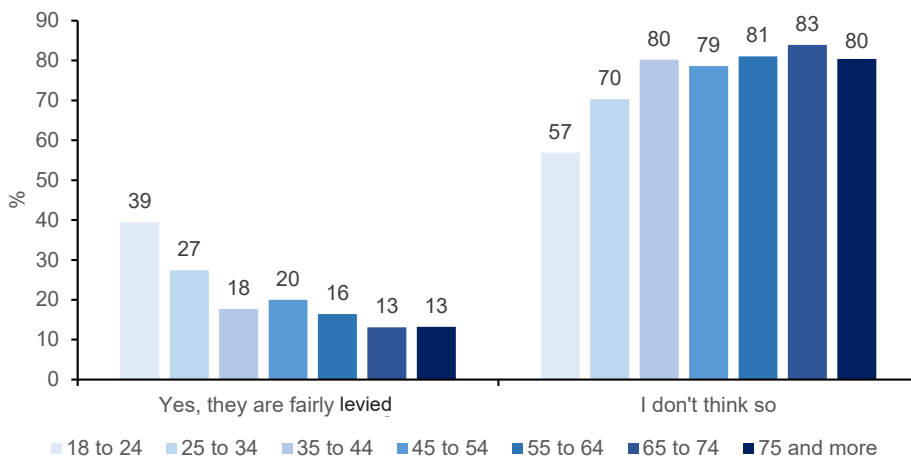


Question: “Do you think that, in general, taxes are levied fairly, that is, that people who have more pay more, or don't you think so?”.

Source: Center for Sociological Research (www.cis.es), Public Opinion and Fiscal Policy (3418, July 2023).

Figure II.3

**Confidence in the fairness of taxation by age (2023)**

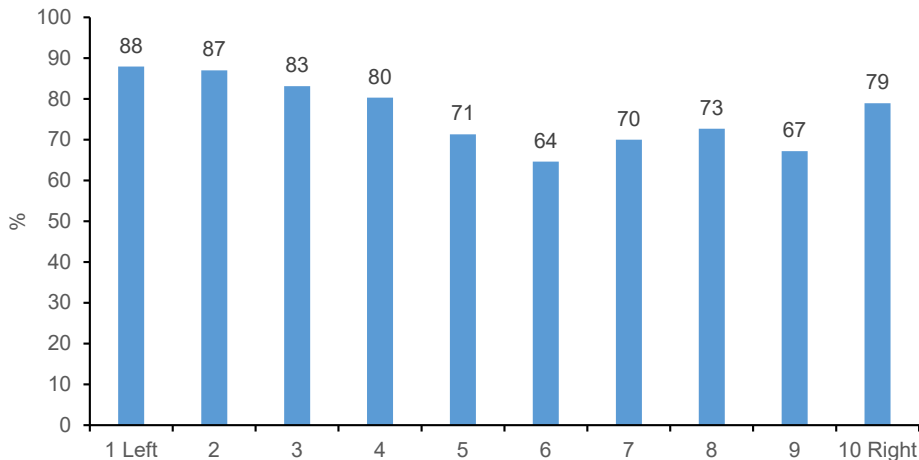


Question: “Do you think that, in general, taxes are levied fairly, that is, that people who have more pay more, or don't you think so?”.

Source: Center for Sociological Research (www.cis.es), Public Opinion and Fiscal Policy (3418, July 2023).

Figure II.4

**Confidence in the fairness of taxation by ideology (2023)**

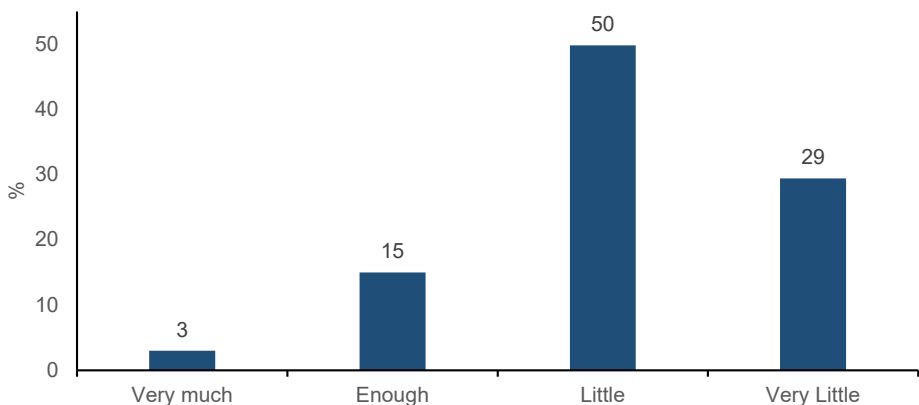


*Question:* “Do you think that, in general, taxes are levied fairly, that is, that people who have more pay more, or don’t you think so?”.

*Source:* Center for Sociological Research ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)), Public Opinion and Fiscal Policy (3418, July 2023).

Figure II.5

**Evaluation of the government effort to explain the destination of taxes (2023)**



*Question:* “Do you think that the government is currently making very much, much, little or very little effort to explain the destination of taxes?”.

*Source:* Center for Sociological Research ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)), Public Opinion and Fiscal Policy (3418, July 2023).



## 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)
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		
Sources	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 (%)
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	15.4	11.7
2023■	19,318			
Sources	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 (%)
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>	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 (%)
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	10.7	67.2
<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-June.

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 (%)
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
2023■	16.2	6.2	32.6	49.9
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)
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	1,628,472	690,481	773,689	1,333,567	266,902
2022●	1,617,412	687,511	803,611	1,353,347	276,518
Source	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD

**Education expenditure**

	Public expenditure (millions of €)	Public expenditure (% GDP)
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.

■ Data refer to January-June.

Table III.4

**Social protection: Benefits****Contributory benefits\***

	Unemployment		Retirement		Permanent disability		Widowhood	
	Total		Total	Average amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)
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	773,227		6,253,797	1,254	951,067	1,035	2,351,703	778
2023	789,990●		6,347,772■	1,373■	946,260■	1,120■	2,350,835■	851■
Source	INSS		INSS	INSS	INSS	INSS	INSS	INSS

**Non-contributory benefits**

	Social Security			
	Unemployment	Retirement	Disability	Other
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	882,585	265,830	179,967	10,633
2023●	881,479	270,217	176,802	9,766
Sources	INSS	IMSERSO	IMSERSO	IMSERSO

INSS: Instituto Nacional de la Seguridad Social.

IMSERSO: Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales.

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

● Data refer to January-July.

■ Data refer to January-August.

Table III. 5

**Social protection: Health care****Expenditure**

	Public expenditure (% GDP)	Public expenditure (millions of €)
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>	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
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
2021	2.1	0.8	3.9	0.7
<i>Sources</i>	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

**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
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
2022	6.3		120	95
<i>Sources</i>	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

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)
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	11,091♦	9,664♦	1,353♦	1,592♦	10,9♦	14,1♦	10,845■	9,606■	2,579●
<i>Sources</i>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>BEL</b>	<b>BEL</b>	<b>BEL</b>

BEL: *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales*.

LFS: *Labour Force Survey*.

♦ Data refer to January-June.

■ Data refer to January-August.

● Data refer to January-July.





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