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O N S P A N I S H S O C I E T Y

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*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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# SPAIN IN EUROPE

## Continuous rise in migration to Spain

Immigration plays an increasingly important role in both the labor market and the sociodemographic structures of European societies. The weight and age composition of migrants reflects not only the potential of these societies to attract individuals, but it also raises questions about the long-term implications for aging societies in terms of integration, labor market adjustment and social protection.

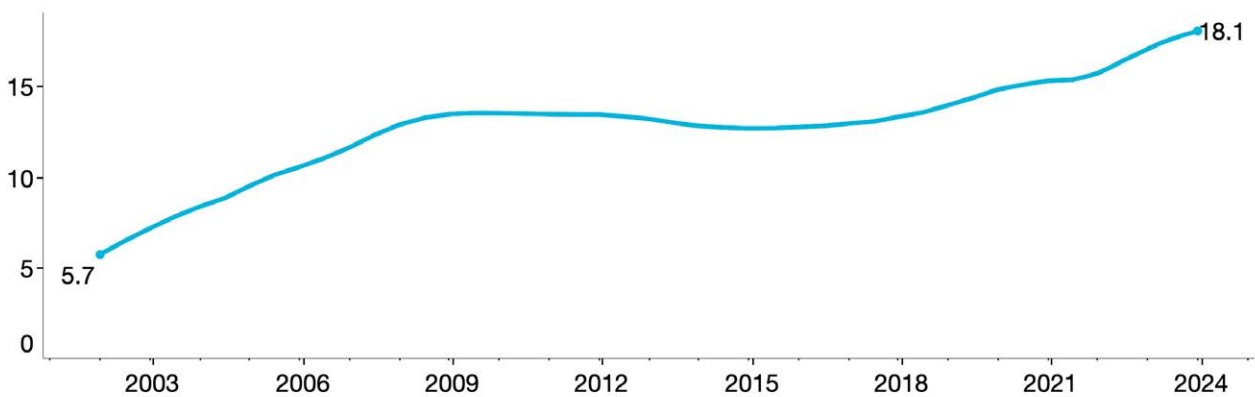
Spain stands out among European countries as regards the reception of migrants since the beginning of this century

Spain stands out among European countries as regards the reception of migrants since the beginning of this century. As of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024, data from the Continuous Population Statistics reveal that the foreign-born population accounted for 18.1 % of Spain's total population, one percentage point up from 2023 (Figure 1). This rise to a historic peak of 8.8 million individuals is the



FIGURE 1

**Foreign-born population**  
Spain, 2002-2024, percentage of total



Note: 2024 data are provisional.

Source: Continuous Population Statistics, INE.

**In the context of the European Union Spain's proportion of foreign-born population appears to be rather high**

result of a steady upward trend over the past two decades. The foreign-born population only experienced a slight decrease during the Great Recession —less than one percentage point (from 13.5 % in January 2011 to 12.7 % in July 2014)— and a brief pause during the pandemic. Such trends not only reflect demographic shifts, but also underscore Spain's structural potential to attract migration.

In the context of the European Union, Spain's proportion of foreign-born population appears to be rather high. According to Eurostat 2023 data, this percentage amounted to 13.3 % for the European Union population (Figure 2). Spain, with 17.1 % of foreign-born residents in 2023, was only closely behind countries with a long-standing tradition of receiving immigrants, such as Sweden (20.4 %) and Germany (19.5 %) and presented a significantly higher figure than France (13.1 %). Even if Portugal registers a similar proportion (16.1 %), other Southern European countries like Greece (11.3 %) and Italy (10.9 %) show significantly lower percentages.

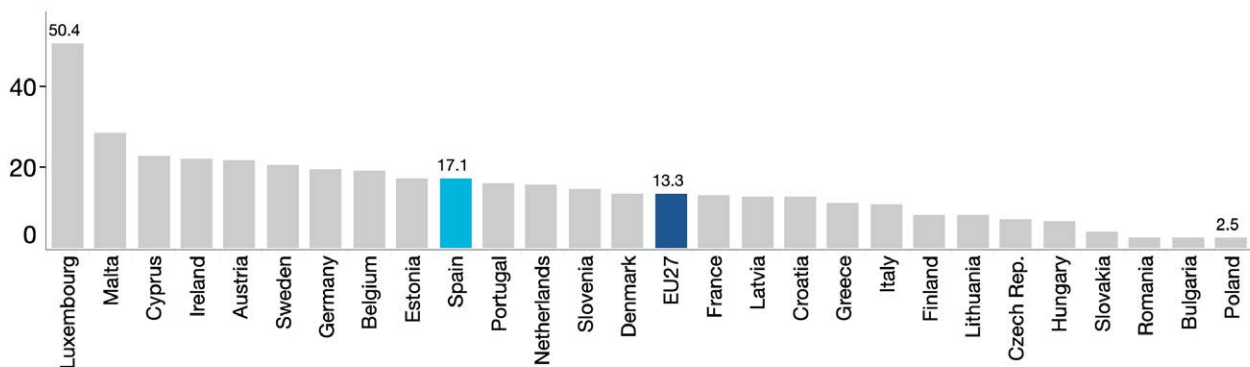
The age composition of the foreign-born population is crucial regarding concerns over labor deficits. Spain stands among the European nations with a notable proportion of immigrants aged 25 to 44: they represent 42 % of all foreign-born people (Figure 3). This figure is clearly above the European average of 37 %, though lower than that found in Denmark (44 %), Czech Republic (46 %), and Finland (49 %). It is to be noted that approximately almost three out of ten individuals residing in Spain within this age group are foreign-born (Figure 4).

Not surprisingly, in Spain regional diversity in immigration is pronounced. The proportion of foreign-born residents varies greatly among autonomous communities.



**FIGURE 2**

**Foreign-born population**  
EU27, 2023, by country, **percentage of total**

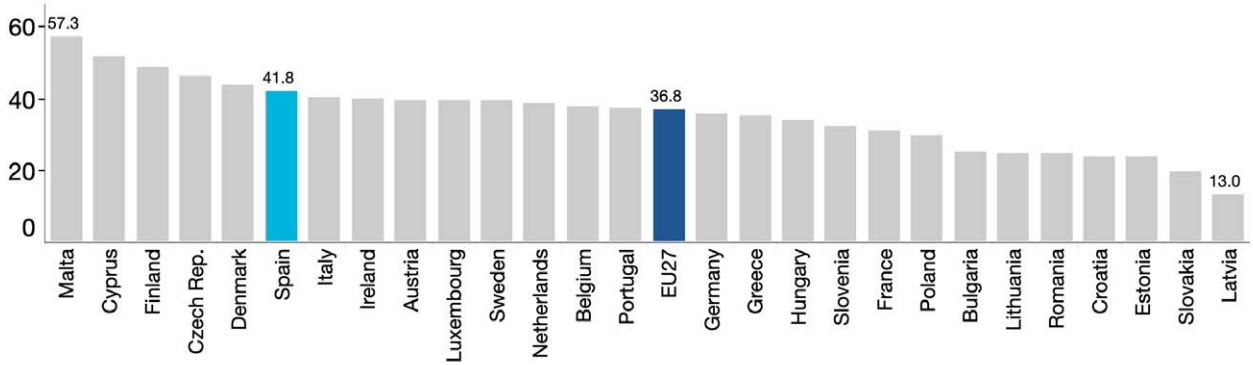


Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop3ctb\_custom\_10267251].



FIGURE 3

Foreign-born population aged 25 to 44  
EU27, 2023, by country, percentage of total

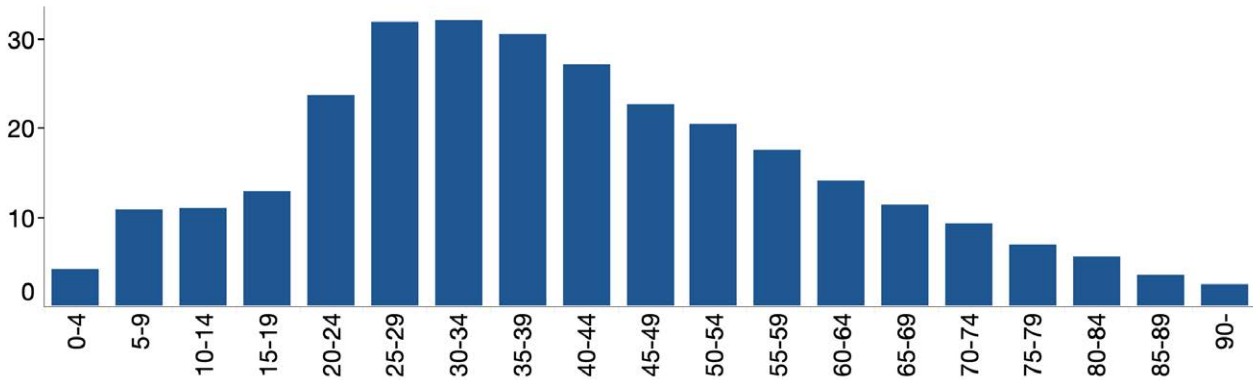


Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop3ctb\_custom\_10268627].



FIGURE 4

Foreign-born population  
Spain, 2024, by age group, percentage of total



Source: Continuous Population Statistics, INE.

The highest shares in 2024 are in the Balearic Islands (27 %), followed by Catalonia and Madrid (24 %), Melilla (23 %), and the Valencian Community and Canary Islands (22 %) (Figure 5). In contrast, Extremadura (6 %), Asturias (10 %), Castile and Leon, and Galicia (11 %) display the lowest shares.

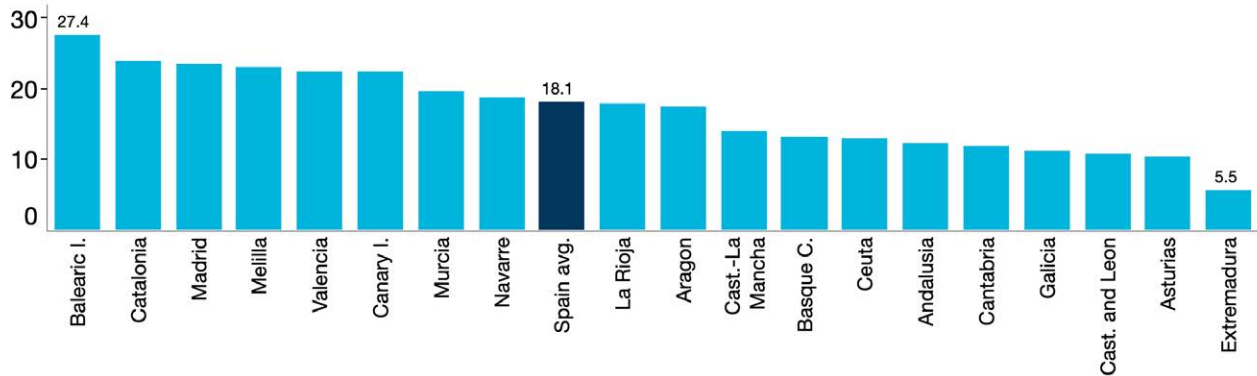
In regions with more immigrants, like Catalonia and Madrid, as well as the Basque Country, a higher proportion of these immigrants are in the 25-44 age group. Adding up to regional disparity, some of the communities with rather low shares of foreign-born immigrants aged 25 to 44, such as Canary Islands,



FIGURE 5

### Foreign-born population

Spain, 2024, by autonomous community, **percentage of total**



Source: Continuous Population Statistics, INE.

Valencia and Andalusia, also register a higher share of immigrants aged 65 and over (Figure 6).

### Shaping new European citizens

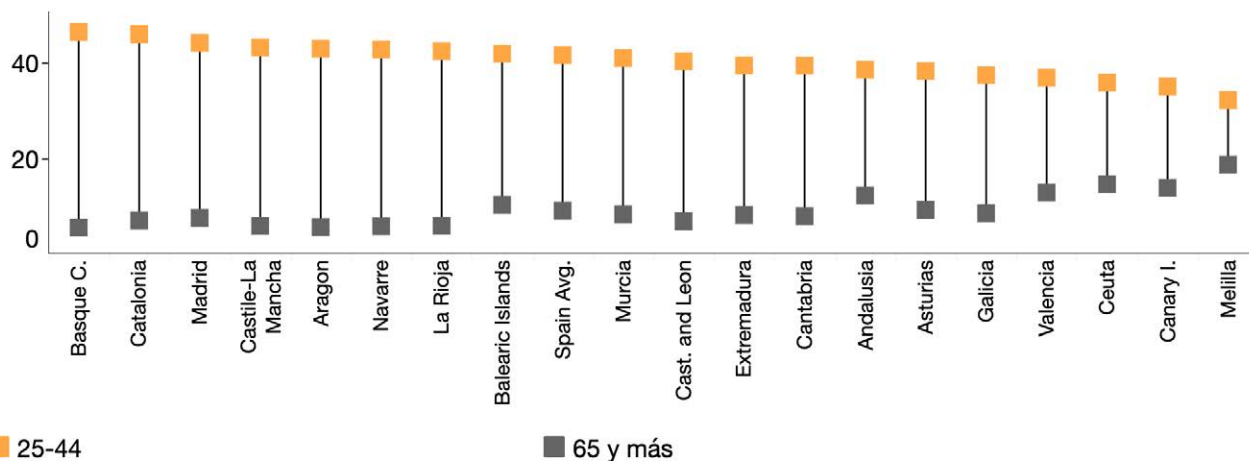
In 2022, almost one million individuals (989,940) acquired citizenship in a European country. Most of them (857,173) were previously citizens of non-EU-27 countries. Spain definitely contributed to this process of creating



FIGURE 6

### Foreign-born population aged 25 to 44 and 65 and over

Spain, 2024, by autonomous community, **percentage of total**



■ 25-44

■ 65 y más

Source: Continuous Population Statistics, INE.

new European citizens: 181,581 foreign-born residents were granted Spanish citizenship in 2022, i.e. 18 % of all naturalized immigrants in the European Union. This places Spain, alongside with Italy (22 %) and Germany (17 %), as key contributors to the increase in European citizenship (Figure 7).

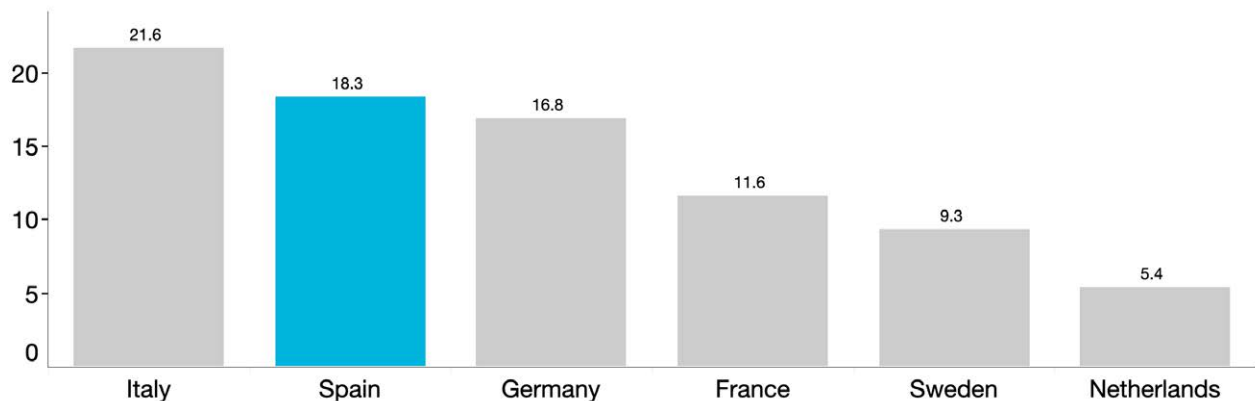
**Spain was one of the key contributors to the increase in European citizenship along 2022**

However, these three countries radically differ as regards the origins of naturalized population (Figure 8). In Spain, 39 % of new citizens were born in Central or South American countries, and 32 % came from Northern African countries. In contrast, in Germany, nearly half of nationalized immigrants were of Asian origin. Many of them came from Syria (29 %), Turkey (9 %), Iraq



**FIGURE 7**

**Naturalized immigrants share**  
Selected EU27 countries, 2022, **percentage of total**

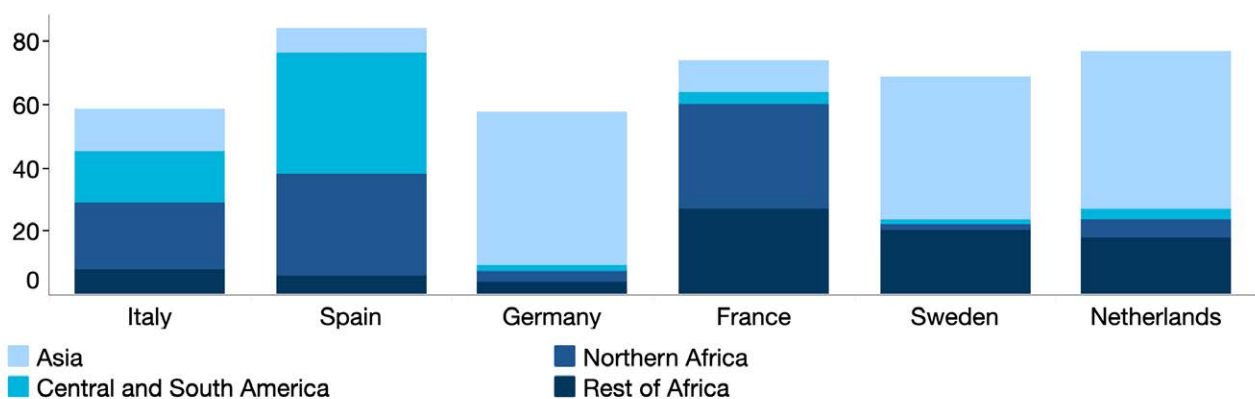


Source: Eurostat [migr\_acq\_custom\_10270064].



**FIGURE 8**

**Former nationality** of naturalized citizens  
Selected EU27 countries, 2022, by continent, **percentage of total**



Source: Eurostat [migr\_acq\_custom\_10270064]. Europe, North America and Oceania are excluded.

The nuanced discussion of this demographic transformation, along with its inherent challenges and opportunities, is notably limited in public discourse

(4 %), Iran (3 %), and Afghanistan (3 %), thus reflecting the impact of the refugee crisis on Germany’s population. Italy shows a higher heterogeneity of nationalized immigrants, coming from African, South American, and Asian countries. In sum, each country’s historic migration links and asylum strategies strongly shape Europe’s new citizens.

The distribution of gender among new Spanish citizens is also an interesting aspect of citizenship acquisition in Spain, where women represent 53 % of the new citizenship grants (Figure 9). The slight prevalence of women among those granted citizenship is registered too in Netherlands and Sweden. By contrast, in Germany women account for only 46 % of new citizens.

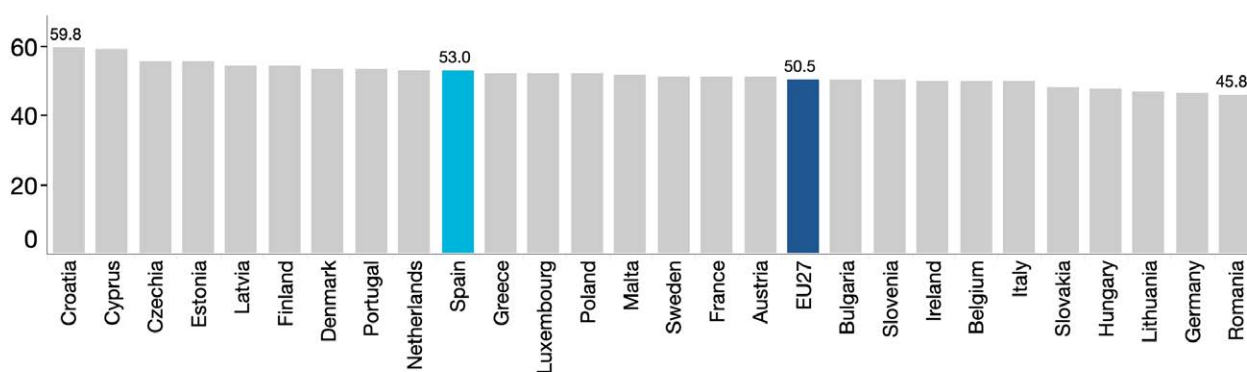
The magnitude of citizenship grants in Spain represents a significant change of the population. However, the nuanced discussion of this demographic transformation, along with its inherent challenges and opportunities, is notably limited in public discourse. The increasing importance of migration and nationalization in Spain’s population calls for proactive, long-term dialogues on policy reform, addressing integration, labor market demands and the provision of key public services such as education, healthcare, and social welfare.



FIGURE 9

Female share of naturalized population

EU27, 2022, by country, percentage of total



Source: Eurostat [migr\_acq\_custom\_10270064].



# PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS

## Evolving concern for the two main current wars

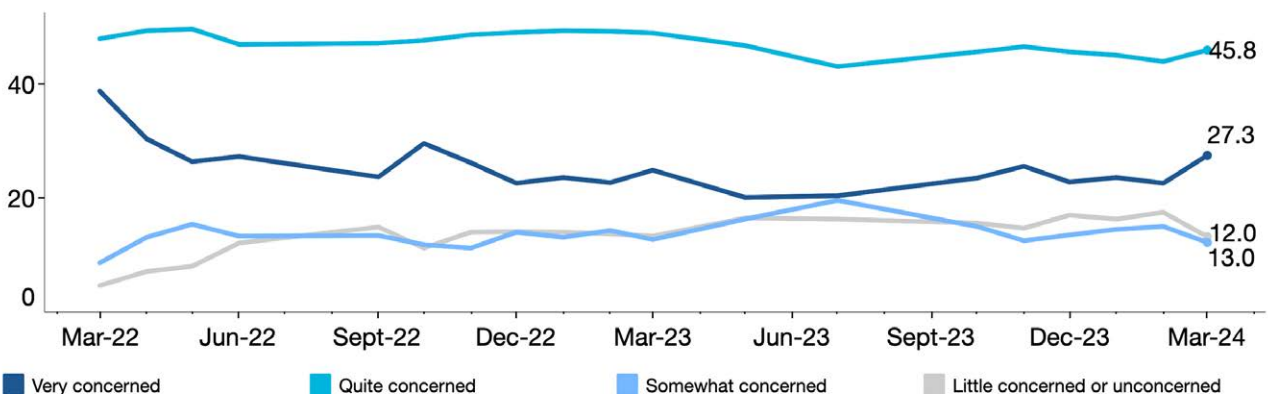
The concern of Spaniards about the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which was particularly intense during the first months of the war, has stabilized since the end of 2022 at levels around 70 %: Spaniards aged 18 or over who, according to the monthly surveys of the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS) (see endnote), declare themselves “very concerned” amount to around one fourth, while those who state they are “quite concerned” represent slightly less than half of all interviewees (Figures 1 and 2).

**The concern of Spaniards about the Russian invasion of Ukraine has stabilized since the end of 2022**

Following the Hamas terrorist attacks against Israel on October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023, concern about the war in the Middle East has also gained ground. In November of that year, the first month in which the CIS surveys asked about the concern aroused by the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, the percentage of Spaniards “very concerned” about the Middle East conflict (41 %) exceeded

 **FIGURE 1**

**Concern about the Russian invasion of Ukraine**  
Degree of concern, mar-22 to mar-24, percentage



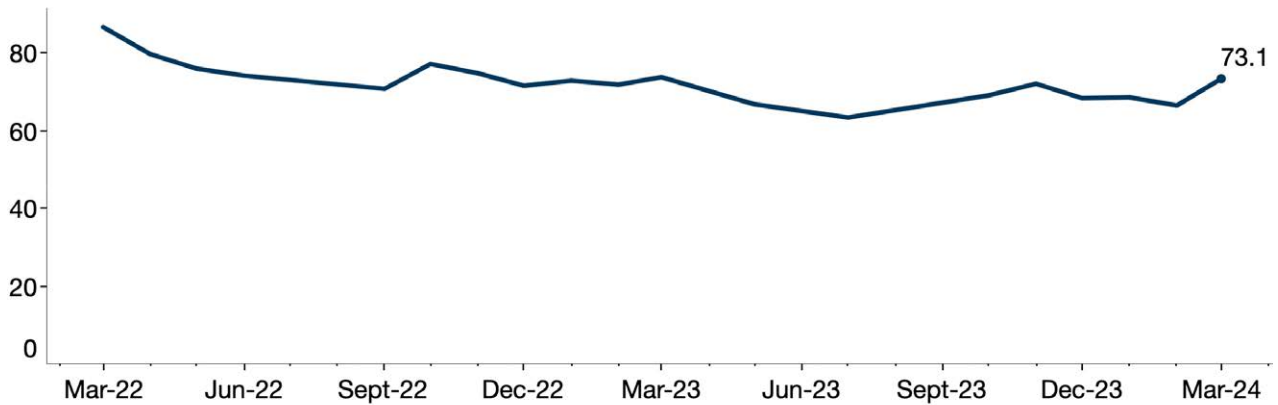
Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Public Opinión Barometers from March 2022 to March 2024 ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)).



**FIGURE 2**

Concern about the Russian **invasion of Ukraine**

Very or quite concerned, mar-22 to mar-24, **percentage**



Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Public Opinión Barometers from March 2022 to March 2024 ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)).

**By March 2024, following Putins threats about a nuclear war, concern about the war in Ukraine increased**

by 16 percentage points the percentage of those who expressed the same intensity of concern about the war in Ukraine (25 %).

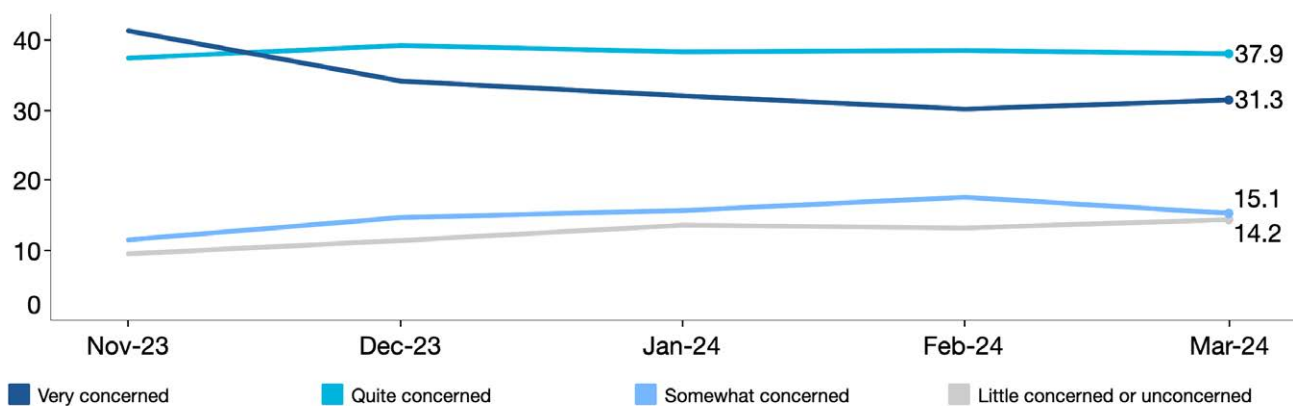
By March 2024 (latest available data), high concern about the war in the Middle East had subsided, but still exceeded that expressed about the war in Ukraine (Figures 3 and 4). However, data from the latest opinion poll, whose fieldwork (March 1-5) was conducted only a few days after Putin threatened to use nuclear weapons against the West if NATO sent troops into Ukraine, reflect a rise in concern about the Ukrainian war.



**FIGURE 3**

Concern about the **Middle East conflict**

Degree of concern, nov-23 to mar-24, **percentage**

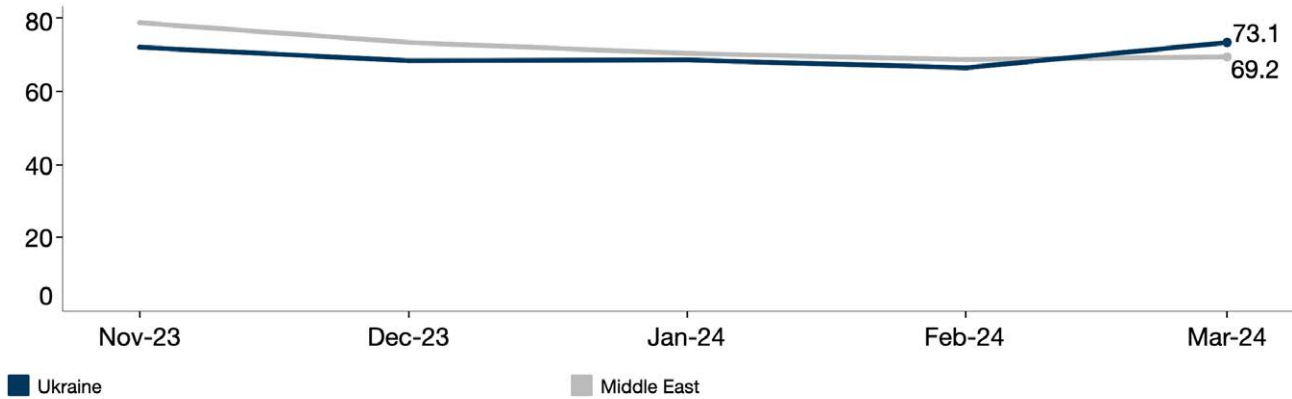


Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Public Opinión Barometers from November 2023 to March 2024 ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)).

**FIGURE 4**

Concern about **the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East**

Very or quite concerned, nov-23 to mar-24, **percentage**



Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Public Opinión Barometers from November 2023 to March 2024 ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)).

The degree of concern about both wars is consistently higher among women than among men. Focusing on the latest available data, eight in ten women feel “very” or “quite concerned” about the war in Ukraine, while among men the proportion is six in ten. The same gender gap of around 12 percentage points is observed in the results to the question on concern about the war in the Middle East: Women again show a higher degree of concern than men (Figure 5).

**Concern about the Middle East conflict has a more prominent political-ideological component than concern about the war in Ukraine**

The public opinion data also indicate that concern about the Middle East conflict has a more prominent political-ideological component than concern about

**FIGURE 5**

Concern about **the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East**

Very or quite concerned, by gender, mar-24, **percentage**



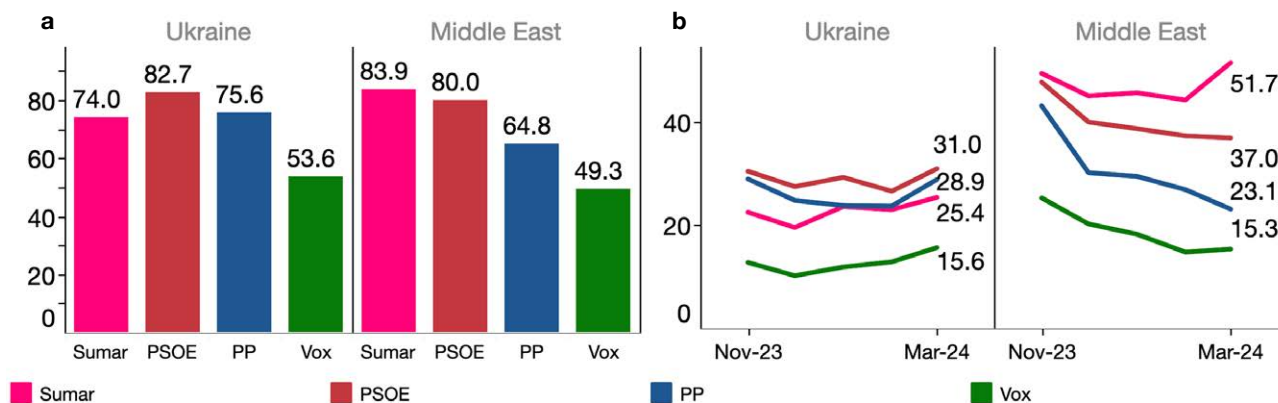
Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Public Opinión Barometer March 2024 ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)).



**FIGURE 6**

Concern about **the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East**

a. Very or quite concerned, by party voted for\*, mar-24, **percentage** | b. Very concerned, by vote, nov-23-mar-24, **percentage**



\* Recall of votes cast in the last general election.

Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Public Opinión Barometers from November 2023 to March 2024 ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)).

the war in Ukraine. This can be ascertained by comparing the responses of those who voted in the last national elections (July 2023) for one of the four parties with the greatest parliamentary representation (Partido Popular [PP], Partido Socialista Obrero Español [PSOE], VOX and Sumar). The differences between voters of the PP, PSOE and Sumar are small when asked about the degree of their concern regarding the war in Ukraine, but they are marked when the question refers to the war in the Middle East: Voters of the left-wing parties, and in particular of the political formation Sumar, are significantly more concerned about the war in the Middle East than about the war in Ukraine (Figure 6a and 6b).

endnote The results shown in the figures are extracted from the interviewees' answers to the following questions:  
 Could you tell me if you are very concerned, quite concerned, somewhat concerned, a little concerned, or not concerned at all about Russia's invasion of Ukraine?  
 About the war in the Middle East, are you very concerned, quite concerned, somewhat concerned, a little concerned, or not concerned at all?



## FOLLOW UP SOCIAL DATA



### POPULATION

#### Population, life expectancy and dependency

	Total population	Average age	67 and older (%)	Life expectancy at birth (men)	Life expectancy at birth (men)	Life expectancy at 65 (men)	Life expectancy at 65 (women)	Dependency rate (older than 66)	Dependency rate
2013	46,712,650	41.8	15.7	79.9	85.5	18.9	22.8	23.0	46.6
2014	46,495,744	42.2	16.0	80.1	85.6	19.0	22.9	23.6	47.3
2015	46,425,722	42.5	16.3	79.9	85.4	18.8	22.6	24.1	47.9
2016	46,418,884	42.7	16.6	80.3	85.8	19.1	23.0	24.7	48.5
2017	46,497,393	43.0	16.9	80.3	85.7	19.1	23.0	25.1	48.9
2018	46,645,070	43.2	17.0	80.4	85.8	19.2	23.0	25.4	49.0
2019	46,918,951	43.4	17.2	80.8	86.2	19.4	23.4	25.5	48.9
2020	47,318,050	43.6	17.3	79.5	85.0	18.3	22.3	25.8	48.8
2021	47,400,798	43.8	17.5	80.2	85.8	18.9	23.1	26.0	48.5
2022	47,486,727	44.1	17.7	80.4	85.7	19.1	23.0	26.3	48.5
2023	48,085,361	44.2	17.8					26.4	48.1
2024	48,592,909		18.0					26.6	47.8
Source	ECP	IDB	ECP	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	ECP	ECP

#### Migration

	Foreign population (%)	Foreign-born population (%)	Foreign-born with Spanish nationality (% over total foreign born)	Immigration	Emigration
2013	10.8	13.2	24.7	280,772	532,303
2014	10.1	12.8	28.7	305,454	400,430
2015	9.6	12.7	31.8	342,114	343,875
2016	9.5	12.7	33.0	414,746	327,325
2017	9.5	12.9	34.4	532,132	368,860
2018	9.8	13.3	34.2	643,684	309,526
2019	10.3	14.0	33.8	750,480	296,248
2020	11.1	14.8	32.9	467,918	248,561
2021	11.4	15.3	33.1	887,960 <sup>†</sup>	696,866 <sup>†</sup>
2022	11.6	15.7	33.6	1,258,894 <sup>†</sup>	531,889
2023	12.7	17.1	32.2		
2024	13.4	18.1			
Source	ECP	ECP	ECP	EMCR and EM*	EMCR and EM*

ECP: Estadística Continua de Población. IDB: Indicadores Demográficos Básicos. EM: Estadística de Migraciones. EMCR: Estadística de Migraciones y Cambios de Residencia

<sup>†</sup> Break in the series.

\* Estadística de migraciones y cambios de residencia (2021 onwards), Estadística de migraciones (up to 2020). Series not comparable.



## HOUSEHOLDS &amp; FAMILIES

## Households

	Households (thousands)	Average household size	Households with one person younger than 65 (%)	Households with one person older than 65 (%)	Single-parent households (%)	Emancipation rate 25-29 year old (%)
2013	18,212	2.54	13.9	10.3	8.1	50.8
2014	18,329	2.52	14.2	10.6	8.2	50.4
2015	18,376	2.51	14.6	10.7	8.2	48.2
2016	18,444	2.50	14.6	10.9	8.3	47.2
2017	18,513	2.49	14.2	11.4	8.6	46.1
2018	18,581	2.49	14.3	11.5	8.3	46.1
2019	18,697	2.49	14.9	11.2	9.0	45.9
2020	18,794	2.49	15.0	11.4	9.1	43.2
2021	18,919	2.47	15.6	11.0	9.0	40.3
2022	19,113	2.46	15.4	11.7	8.8	42.0
2023	19,385	2.45				44.2
Source	LFS	LFS	EPF	EPF	EPF	LFS

EPF: Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares

Single-parent households (%): One adult with a child /children

Emancipation rate 25-29 years old (%): Percentage of persons (25-29 years old) living in households in which they are not children of the reference person.

## Nuptiality &amp; divorces

	Marriage per inhabitant	Marriage per inhabitant (Spanish)	Marriage per inhabitant (foreigners)	First marriages over total marriages (%)	Mean age at first marriage, (men)	Mean age at first marriage, (women)	Same sex marriages, (men) (%)	Same sex marriages, (women) (%)	Mixed marriages (%)	Divorces per inhabitant
2013	0.46	0.49	0.34	84.3	34.2	32.3	1.07	0.93	15.0	0.28
2014	0.49	0.52	0.34	84.3	34.4	32.5	1.05	1.00	13.7	0.29
2015	0.52	0.55	0.34	83.7	34.8	32.9	1.17	1.10	13.1	0.28
2016	0.54	0.58	0.37	83.1	35.2	33.3	1.28	1.25	13.2	0.28
2017	0.55	0.58	0.38	82.4	35.5	33.6	1.37	1.37	14.0	0.29
2018	0.53	0.57	0.36	81.5	35.8	33.8	1.45	1.54	14.2	0.28
2019	0.53	0.57	0.37	80.5	36.3	34.3	1.54	1.64	15.1	0.27
2020	0.28	0.30	0.22	76.6	37.5	35.5	1.72	1.93	17.3	0.23
2021	0.47	0.52	0.30	80.4	37.1	35.1	1.54	2.00	14.8	0.25
2022	0.58	0.63	0.37	81.4	37.0	35.1	1.65	1.96	15.3	0.24
Source	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	MNP	MNP	MNP	MNP	MNP	IDB

IDB: Indicadores Demográficos Básicos. MNP: Movimiento Natural de la Población.

Marriages per inhabitant: Average number of times an individual would marry in his or her lifetime, if the same age-specific nuptiality intensity were to be maintained as observed in the current year. Mixed marriage: Marriage of a Spaniard to a foreigner. Divorces per inhabitant: Average number of times an individual would divorce in his or her lifetime, if the same intensity of divorce by age as observed in the current year were to be maintained.



## HOUSEHOLDS &amp; FAMILIES

## Fertility (I)

	Median age at first child (women)	Median age at first child (Spanish women)	Median age at first child (foreign women)	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate (Spanish women)	Total fertility rate (foreign women)
2013	30.4	31.0	27.3	1.27	1.23	1.52
2014	30.6	31.1	27.5	1.32	1.27	1.61
2015	30.7	31.2	27.6	1.33	1.28	1.65
2016	30.8	31.3	27.6	1.33	1.28	1.71
2017	30.9	31.5	27.6	1.31	1.25	1.70
2018	31.0	31.6	27.8	1.26	1.20	1.64
2019	31.1	31.7	28.1	1.23	1.17	1.58
2020	31.2	31.8	28.3	1.18	1.13	1.45
2021	31.5	32.1	28.8	1.18	1.15	1.35
2022	31.6	32.2	28.5	1.16	1.12	1.35
Source	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB

## Fertility (II)

	Births to single mothers (%)	Births to single Spanish mothers (%)	Births to single foreign mothers (%)	Abortion rate	Abortion by Spanish-born women (%)
2013	40.9	41.0	40.2	11.7	62.2
2014	42.5	43.1	39.7	10.5	63.3
2015	44.5	45.5	39.6	10.4	63.9
2016	45.9	47.0	40.7	10.4	64.5
2017	46.8	48.1	41.1	10.5	64.6
2018	47.3	48.9	41.2	11.1	63.7
2019	48.4	50.1	42.4	11.5	62.6
2020	47.6	50.0	39.3	10.3	64.1
2021	49.3	52.0	39.2	10.7	65.1
2022	50.1	53.1	40.3	11.7	66.7
Source	IDB	IDB	IDB	MS	MS

IDB: Indicadores Demográficos Básicos. MS: Ministerio Sanidad.

**Total fertility rate:** Average number of children a woman would have during her childbearing life if she were to maintain the same age-specific fertility intensity as observed in the current year.



## EDUCATION

### Educational attainment

	Population 25 years and older with primary education (%)	Population 16 years and older with tertiary education (%)	Population 25-34 with primary education (%)	Population 25-34 with tertiary education (%)
2013	28.6	28.2	7.6	41.1
2014	26.3	29.0	6.8	41.5
2015	25.2	29.3	7.3	41.0
2016	24.2	29.8	7.2	41.0
2017	23.2	30.4	6.7	42.6
2018	22.3	31.1	6.3	44.3
2019	20.9	32.3	5.8	46.5
2020	19.2	33.4	5.5	47.4
2021	17.9	34.4	5.5	48.7
2022	17.6	34.7	5.4	50.5
2023	17.4	35.2	5.2	52.1
Source	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS

### Educational enrollment ratios

	Gross enrollment ratio in pre-primary education, first cycle	Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education	Gross enrollment rate in lower vocational training	Gross enrollment rate in upper vocational training	Gross enrollment rate in undergraduate or postgraduate studies
2013	31.9	81.3	39.1	37.1	46.5
2014	33.0	81.5	41.0	40.6	47.6
2015	34.2	80.7	41.5	41.7	47.4
2016	35.1	80.2	40.3	41.0	47.4
2017	36.7	76.9	38.5	43.6	47.7
2018	38.5	74.3	37.8	45.1	47.6
2019	39.9	72.5	38.1	44.9	47.1
2020	41.3	71.0	38.8	47.3	46.7
2021	36.0	70.4	41.1	53.6	47.6
2022	42.0	69.5	42.3	54.6	47.3
2023	45.7	67.2	42.7	54.8	46.2
Source	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MU





## EDUCATION

### Educational outcomes and expenditure

	Graduation rate in 4-year university degrees (%)	Drop-out rate in undergraduate studies (%)	Early school leavers from education and training (%)	Public expenditure (%GDP)	Private expenditure (%GDP)	Private expenditure (% total expenditure in education)
2013	48.6	33.9	23.6	4.40	1.42	25.1
2014	50.2	33.2	21.9	4.34	1.41	25.5
2015	51.8	33.2	20.0	4.32	1.37	24.9
2016	52.8	33.2	19.0	4.27	1.35	24.9
2017	53.4	31.7	18.3	4.25	1.31	24.5
2018			17.9	4.21	1.34	25.0
2019			17.3	4.26	1.32	24.4
2020			16.0	4.93	1.45	23.4
2021			13.3	4.89		
2022			13.9			
2023			13.6			
Source	MU	MU	MEFPD	MEFPD	OECD	OECD

LFS: Labor Force Survey. MEFPD: Ministerio de Educación, Formación Profesional y Deporte. ECP: Encuesta Continua de Población. MU: Ministerio de Universidades. OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

**Gross enrollment ratio in pre-primary education, first cycle:** Enrolled in early childhood education as a percentage of the population aged 0 to 2 years. **Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education:** Upper secondary enrollment as a percentage of the population aged 16 to 17. **Gross enrollment rate in lower vocational training:** On-site and distance learning enrollment. Enrolled in intermediate level training cycles as a percentage of the population aged 16 to 17. **Gross enrollment rate in upper vocational training:** On-site and distance learning enrolment. Enrolled in higher level training cycles as a percentage of the population aged 18 to 19. **Gross enrollment rate in undergraduate or postgraduate studies:** Enrolled in official bachelor's or master's degrees as a percentage of the population aged 18 to 24. **Graduation rate in 4-year university degrees (%):** Percentage of students who complete the degree in the theoretical time foreseen or in one additional academic year. **Drop-out rate in undergraduate studies (%):** New entrants in an academic year who stop studying in one of the following 3 years. **Early school leavers from education and training (%):** Percentage of the population aged 18-24 who have not completed upper secondary education and are not in any form of education or training.



## LABOUR MARKET

### Employment

	Employed population (thousands)	Unemployed population (thousands)	Employment rate (men)	Employment rate (women)	Unemployment rate (men)	Employment rate (women)
2013	17,139	6,051	60.1	51.0	25.7	26.8
2014	17,344	5,610	61.6	52.0	23.7	25.5
2015	17,866	5,056	64.0	53.4	20.9	23.7
2016	18,342	4,481	65.8	55.1	18.2	21.5
2017	18,825	3,917	67.6	56.5	15.8	19.1
2018	19,328	3,479	69.0	57.8	13.8	17.1
2019	19,779	3,248	69.9	58.8	12.5	16.1
2020	19,202	3,531	67.3	56.6	14.0	17.5
2021	19,774	3,430	68.7	58.9	13.2	16.8
2022	20,391	3,025	70.5	60.5	11.4	14.9
2023	21,006	2,894	71.3	62.0	10.7	13.9
Source	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS



## LABOUR MARKET

### Public employment, temporary contracts & part-time employment

	Public employees (% total employed)	Employees with temporary contracts, private sector (% total employees)	Employees with temporary contracts, public sector (% total employees)	Part-time employed (%)
2013	17.1	24.1	19.6	15.8
2014	16.9	25.0	20.2	15.9
2015	16.7	26.0	21.6	15.7
2016	16.4	26.9	22.5	15.2
2017	16.1	27.4	23.7	15.0
2018	16.3	27.1	25.4	14.6
2019	16.3	25.9	27.7	14.6
2020	17.2	23.0	28.1	14.0
2021	17.4	23.6	30.9	13.9
2022	17.1	18.5	31.4	13.5
2023	16.9	13.8	30.4	13.3
Source	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS

LFS: Labor Force Survey.



## INEQUALITY & POVERTY

### Inequality & poverty

	Gini index of equivalised disposable income	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	At-risk-of-poverty rate, 2008 fixed threshold (%)	Severe material deprivation (%)
2013	34.7	22.2	30.9	6.2
2014	34.6	22.1	29.9	7.1
2015	34.5	22.3	29.2	6.4
2016	34.1	21.6	26.5	5.8
2017	33.2	21.5	25.5	5.1
2018	33.0	20.7	24.9	5.4
2019	32.1	21.0	21.8	4.7
2020	33.0	21.7	22.8	7.0
2021	32.0	20.4	20.5	7.3
2022	31.5	20.2	20.1	8.1
2023				8.9
Source	ECV	ECV	ECV	ECV

ECV: Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida.

**Gini index of equivalised disposable income:** The extent to which the distribution of equivalised disposable income (net income divided by unit of consumption; modified OECD scale) deviates from a distribution of perfect equity (all individuals obtain the same income). **At-risk-of-poverty rate (%):** Population below the poverty line. Poverty threshold: 60% of median equivalised disposable income (annual net income per unit of consumption; modified OECD scale) in each year. **At-risk-of-poverty rate, 2008 fixed threshold (%):** Population below the poverty line. Poverty threshold: 60% of median equivalised disposable income (annual net income per unit of consumption; modified OECD scale). In this case, the threshold used is 2008. **Severe material deprivation (%):** People with material deprivation in at least 4 items (Europe 2020 Strategy).



## SOCIAL PROTECTION

## Public expenditure &amp; contributory benefits

	Public expenditure on minimum income benefits (% GDP)	Expenditure on social protection, cash benefits (% GDP)	Contributory benefits						
			Permanent disability, pensions	Permanent disability, average amount (€)	Retirement, pensions	Retirement, average amount (€)	Widowhood, pensions	Widowhood, average amount (€)	Unemployment
2013	0.15	18.2	935,220	908	5,451,465	979	2,336,240	618	
2014	0.15	17.9	929,484	916	5,558,964	1000	2,348,388	624	
2015	0.16	17.2	931,668	923	5,641,908	1021	2,353,257	631	838,392
2016	0.14	17.0	938,344	930	5,731,952	1043	2,358,666	638	763,697
2017	0.14	16.7	947,130	936	5,826,123	1063	2,360,395	646	726,575
2018	0.14	16.9	951,838	946	5,929,471	1091	2,359,931	664	751,172
2019	0.14	17.4	957,500	975	6,038,326	1138	2,361,620	712	807,614
2020	0.21	22.2	952,704	985	6,094,447	1162	2,352,680	725	1,828,489
2021	0.33	20.3	949,765	994	6,165,349	1190	2,353,987	740	922,856
2022		18.8	951,067	1035	6,253,797	1254	2,351,703	778	773,227
2023			945,963	1119	6,367,671	1375	2,351,851	852	801,091
2024			944,546 <sup>1</sup>	1161 <sup>1</sup>	6,448,205 <sup>1</sup>	1436 <sup>1</sup>	2,351,734 <sup>1</sup>	892 <sup>1</sup>	911,932 <sup>2</sup>
Source	MTES	Eurostat	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES

## Non contributory benefits

	Non-contributory benefits		
	Unemployment	Disability	Retirement
2013		195,478	250,815
2014		197,303	252,328
2015	1,102,529	198,891	253,838
2016	997,192	199,762	254,741
2017	902,193	199,120	256,187
2018	853,437	196,375	256,842
2019	912,384	193,122	259,570
2020	1,017,429	188,670	261,325
2021	969,412	184,378	262,177
2022	882,585	179,967	265,831
2023	875,969	175,792	272,188
2024 <sup>2</sup>	916,084	173,394	276,040
Source	MTES	MTES	MTES

MTES: Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social.

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to January-February

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to January

**Expenditure on social protection, cash benefits (% GDP):** Includes benefits for: sickness or disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment, housing, social exclusion and other expenses. **Public expenditure on minimum income benefits (% GDP):** Minimum insertion wage and migrants' allowances and other benefits.



## HEALTH

## Expenditure &amp; primary care staff

	Public expenditure (% GDP)	Private expenditure (% GDP)	Private expenditure (% total expenditure)	Primary care doctors per 1,000 people assigned	Primary care nurses per 1,000 people assigned
2013	6.2	2.6	29.0	0.76	0.65
2014	6.2	2.7	29.7	0.76	0.65
2015	6.2	2.6	28.7	0.76	0.64
2016	6.1	2.5	28.4	0.76	0.65
2017	6.0	2.6	29.5	0.77	0.65
2018	6.0	2.7	29.8	0.77	0.66
2019	6.1	2.7	29.5	0.78	0.67
2020	7.6	2.9	26.9	0.78	0.66
2021	7.2	3.1	28.4	0.77	0.66
2022	6.9	3.1	29.8	0.78	0.70
Source	Eurostat	OECD	OECD	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

## Other staff &amp; waiting times

	Medical specialists per 1,000 inhabitants	Specialist nurses per 1,000 inhabitants	Patients waiting for a first consultation in specialised care per 1,000 inhabitants <sup>1</sup>	Average waiting time for a first consultation in specialised care (days) <sup>1</sup>	Patients waiting for a non-urgent surgical intervention per 1,000 inhabitants <sup>1</sup>	Average waiting time for non-urgent surgery (days) <sup>1</sup>
2013	1.78	3.04	39.0	67.0	12.3	98.0
2014	1.81	3.14	39.4	65.0	11.4	87.0
2015	1.85	3.19	43.4	58.0	12.2	89.0
2016	1.90	3.27	45.7	72.1	13.7	115.0
2017	1.93	3.38	45.9	66.2	13.1	106.1
2018	1.98	3.45	62.5	95.9	14.8	129.0
2019	1.97	3.50	63.7	87.6	15.5	121.5
2020	2.02	3.74	53.6	99.4	15.1	147.8
2021	2.11	3.90	77.2	88.9	15.4	122.9
2022	2.14	3.87	85.4	95.2	17.1	120.1
2023			78.5	87.5	17.6	111.8
Source	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

INCLASNS: Indicadores clave del Sistema Nacional del Salud.

<sup>1</sup> Only in the public health system.



