

The logo for 'focus' features a large, stylized 'f' in dark blue with a light blue vertical bar behind it. The word 'focus' is in a grey, sans-serif font with horizontal lines through the letters.

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

Diminishing presence of children in European societies

Concerns about decreasing fertility in Europe usually refer to its potential socioeconomic impacts, first and foremost ageing populations, labor shortages, and the sustainability of welfare systems. However, another significant demographic and social consequence is often overlooked: the diminishing presence and influence of children in society.

Children are becoming rare in most European countries. Over the decade from 2014 to 2023, the proportion of children aged 0-4 in the European Union (EU-27) decreased from 5.0 % to 4.6 % (Figure 1). This decline was particularly sharp in Spain, which matched the European average at 5.0 % in 2014, but dropped to 3.7 % in 2023. By that year, Spain had the second lowest proportion of the 0-4 age group in the EU, just above Italy at 3.5 % and slightly below Greece at 3.9 %. In contrast, Sweden (5.5 %) and

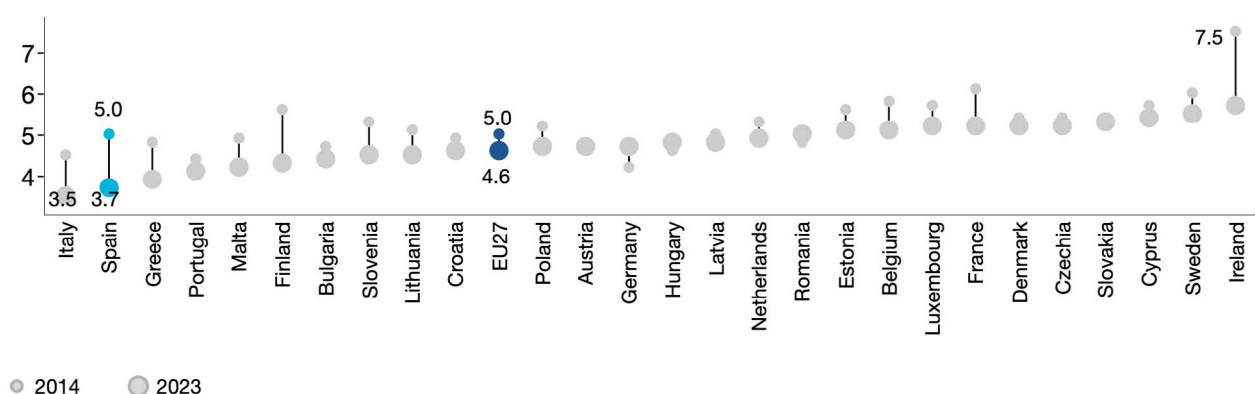
In 2023 Spain had the second lowest proportion of the 0-4 age group in the EU



FIGURE 1

Children aged 0-4

EU27, 2014 and 2023, percentage over total population



Source: Eurostat [demo_pjanind].

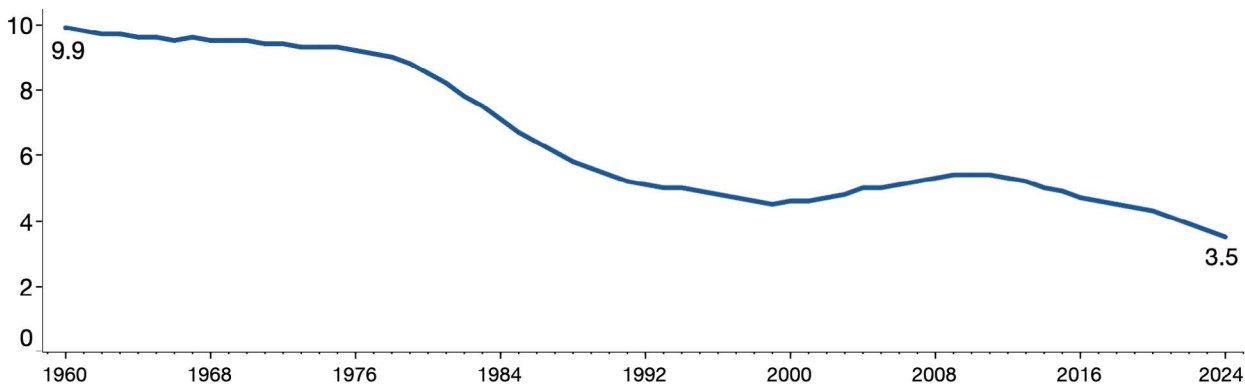
Ireland (5.7 %) displayed the highest percentages of young children. Notably, Ireland experienced a substantial decline over the last decade, dropping from 7.5 %, yet it still retains the highest percentage of young children in Europe.

In Spain the decreasing trend is likely to continue, according to provisional data from the Continuous Population Register. As of April 2024, the population aged 0-4 reached 3.5 % (Figure 2). The magnitude of this change is best appreciated when we look backwards: in 1962, nearly one in ten residents in Spain was less



FIGURE 2

Children **aged 0-4**
Spain, 1960 to 2024*, **percentage over total population**

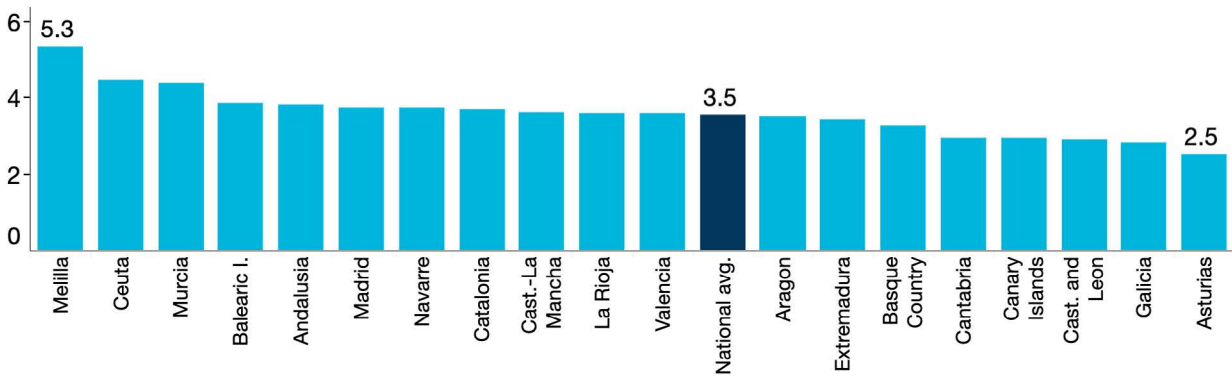


* Data refer to April 2024. Provisional data.
Source: Eurostat [demo_pjanind] (1962-2023) and INE, Estadística Continua de Población (2024).



FIGURE 3

Children **aged 0-4**
Spain, April 2024*, **percentage over total population**, by autonomous community



* Provisional data.
Source: INE, Estadística Continua de Población (2024).

than five years old. Although this figure began already to decline during the 1960s and 1970s, the decrease accelerated significantly during the 1980s and 1990s. Early in the new century, the presence of young children saw a brief resurgence, peaking at 5.4 % in 2009. However, with the onset of the financial crisis fertility rates fell again and the positive trend broke. Since 2012 the percentage of young children in the Spanish population has invariably declined.

Significant disparities in the proportion of children within the total population are evident across autonomous communities. In 2023, regions such as Asturias, Galicia, Castile and Leon, the Canary Islands, and Cantabria reported particularly low percentages of children, all below 3 % (Figure 3). In contrast, Andalusia, the Balearic Islands, and Murcia recorded higher figures, each reaching or surpassing 3.8 %.

The scarcity of children in families reduces the opportunities for adults to interact with them, but also the chances of children to engage with similarly aged family members, like siblings and cousins. According to 2021 Spanish census data, 39 % of children aged 0-4 did not have any siblings. This has implications for how children develop their attitudes and behavior at home and outside the household.

Since 2012, the percentage of young children in the Spanish population has invariably declined

By 2021, 39 % of Spanish children aged 0-4 did not have any siblings



High participation in **early childhood education** in Spain

In most European countries compulsory education starts at five or six years old. Before that age, most of the countries offer early childhood education programs that are either free or subsidized.

Since the early 1990s, in Spain, early childhood education has been divided into the first cycle (from 0 to 3 years) and the second cycle (from 3 to 6 years). Though not compulsory, participation in second cycle education is granted free of charge in public schools. Recently published OECD data show that in 2021 nearly all of the children by age 4 (96.5 %) participate in the educational system, placing Spain in sixth position in the EU-27 (Figure 4).

Participation in early childhood education is notably lower at younger ages. In the academic year 2020-21 (the first one after the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic), only about 10 % of children under one year were enrolled in

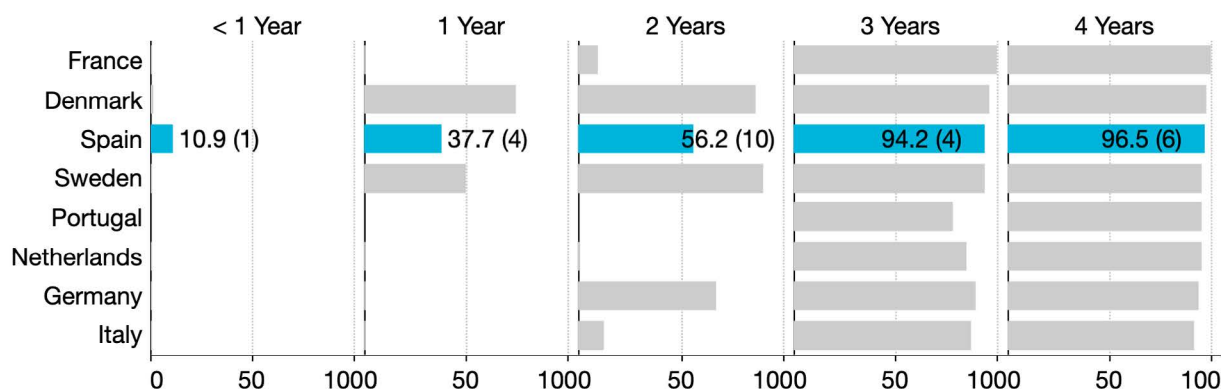
By age 2, 56% of children in Spain participate in the educational system



FIGURE 4

Enrollment rates in early childhood education

EU selected countries, 2021, by age, **percentage**



Ranking of Spain within EU27 countries in brackets.

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance.

In Spain, the trend in school enrollment at very early ages shows a continuous increase

this education, approximately 38 % at the age of 1, and over half (56 %) by age 2 (Figure 4). These figures significantly exceed the European average at all ages. In any case, participation rates increase significantly at age 3, coinciding with eligibility for the second cycle of this educational stage.

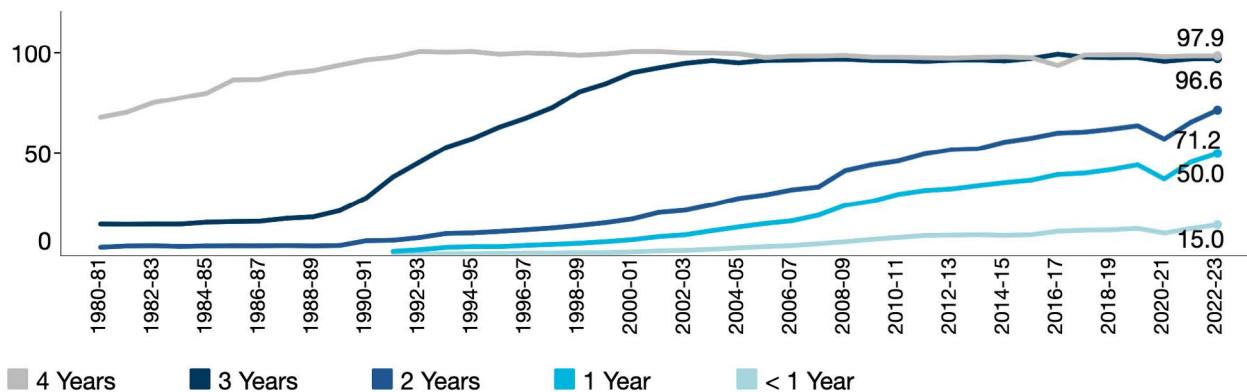
In Spain, the trend in school enrollment at very early ages shows a continuous increase at least since the 1980s, as illustrated in Figure 5. By



FIGURE 5

Enrollment rates in early childhood education

Spain, 1980-81 to 2022-23, by age, **percentage of total**



Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports (Estadística de la Enseñanza en España, Estadísticas de la Educación en España and Estadísticas de Educación y Formación Profesional).

the early 1990s, total enrollment for four-year-olds already reached nearly 97 % and has since maintained similar levels. Enrollment for three-year-olds reached comparable rates of around 95 % at the start of the 21st century. Meanwhile, the increasing enrollment of two-year-olds since the late 1980s reached 71.2 % in the 2022-23 academic year. Enrollment for one-year old children shows a sustained increase, but a lower level, with rates hitting 50 % in 2022-2023. Children under one year old are also increasing their participation rate in early education, although at a slower pace, with the latest figures at 15 %.

This rise in early childhood schooling has coincided with an increase in educational resources, including more classrooms and teachers across both public and private sectors. At the start of the 1980s, there were approximately 35,000 school units in pre-primary education, around 20,000 of them in the public sector. By the early 2010s, this number had surged to about 100,000 school units, with 65,000 in the public sector (**Figure 6**), and has since then maintained similar levels. Despite the continued growth in enrollment rates for children aged three or younger, there has been a significant overall decline in total enrollment since 2011-12, linked to the reduced number of young children in Spain. The stabilization in the number of school units, combined with the decline in total enrollment, has led to smaller classroom sizes (see **Figure 7**).

The provision of free early childhood education not only supports family-work balance but also plays a vital role in preparing children for formal schooling, addressing educational inequalities, and enhancing socialization among

Children under one year old are increasing their participation rate in early education

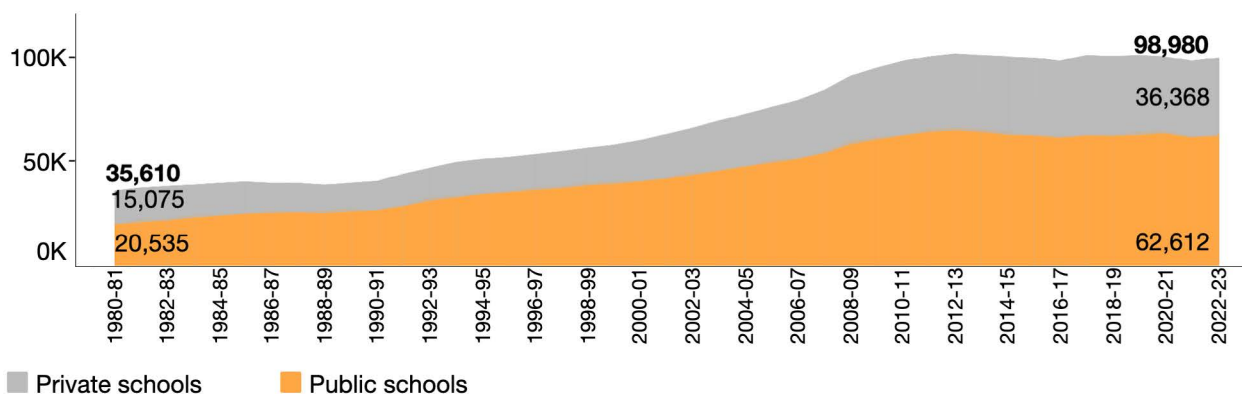
There has been a significant overall decline in total enrollment since 2011-12, linked to the reduced number of young children in Spain



FIGURE 6

School units of early childhood education

Spain, 1980-81 to 2022-2023, by type of centre, **number of units**



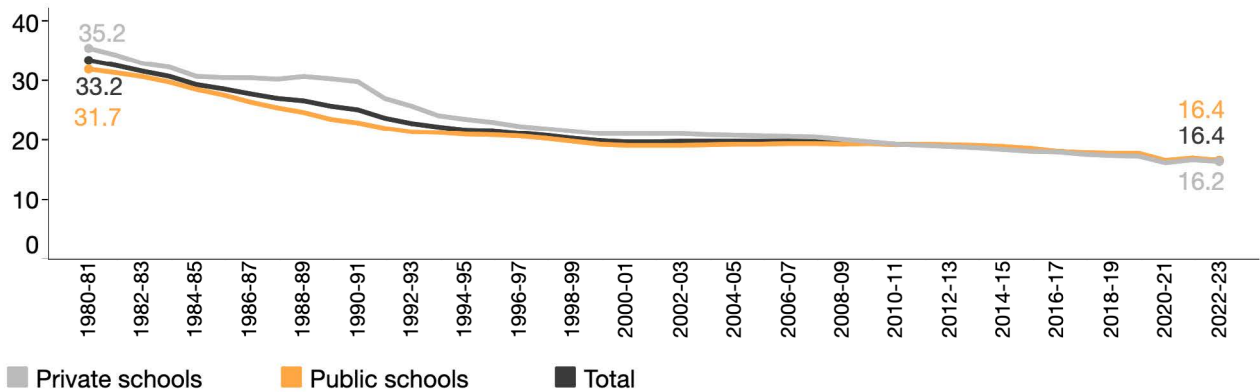
Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports (Estadística de la Enseñanza en España, Estadísticas de la Educación en España and Estadísticas de Educación y Formación Profesional).



FIGURE 7

Classroom sizes

Spain, 1980-81 to 2022-23, by ownership, number of students per class



Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports (Estadística de la Enseñanza en España, Estadísticas de la Educación en España and Estadísticas de Educación y Formación Profesional).

The contribution to socialization of early childhood education becomes increasingly valuable

children. At a time when the presence of children in European societies is diminishing, the contribution to socialization of early childhood education becomes increasingly valuable.



PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS

Students' **higher concern for climate change** than for the war in the Middle East

Demonstrations by university students in opposition to the situation of the Palestinian population resulting from the Middle East war have spread and intensified in recent weeks in many countries around the world. This has also been the case in Spain, where pro-Palestinian protests have taken place in Valencia, Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao, among other cities.

It is, however, significant that, in recent opinion polls, students are not the group showing the highest level of concern for this conflict (**Figure 1**). In May 2024, when asked how concerned they were, young people under 35 years of age registered the lowest percentages of respondents who said they felt

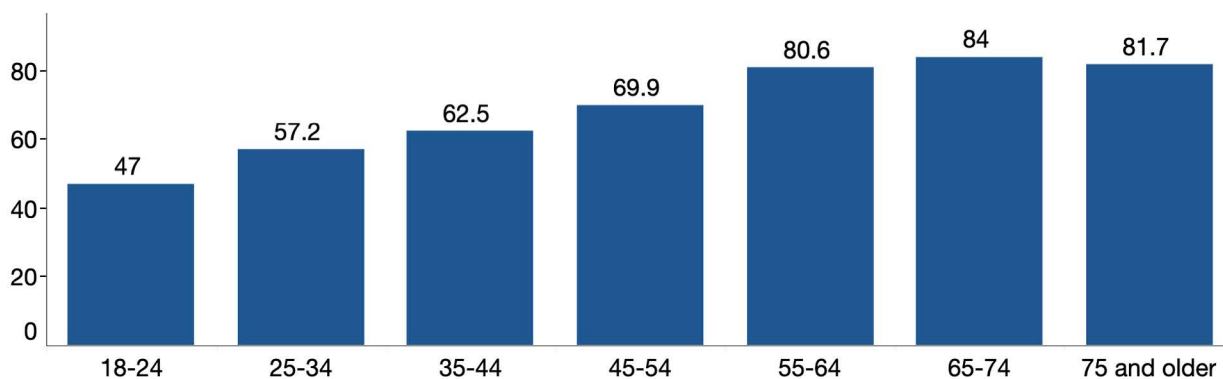
It is significant that students are not the group recognizing the highest concern about this conflict



FIGURE 1

Concern about the **war in Middle East**

By age groups, May 2024, **percentage**



Question: "And about the war in the Middle East, are you very concerned, fairly concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not concerned at all?" (answers "very" and "fairly" have been added).

Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (www.cis.es), Public Opinion Barometer, May 2024 (n=4,013).

“very” or “fairly” concerned about this conflict. If we look specifically at the responses of students, we also observe percentages of concern significantly below the average for all interviewees (55 % said they are “very” or “quite” concerned, compared to 70 % among the total sample).

Students seem to be less concerned about military conflicts than other groups in society

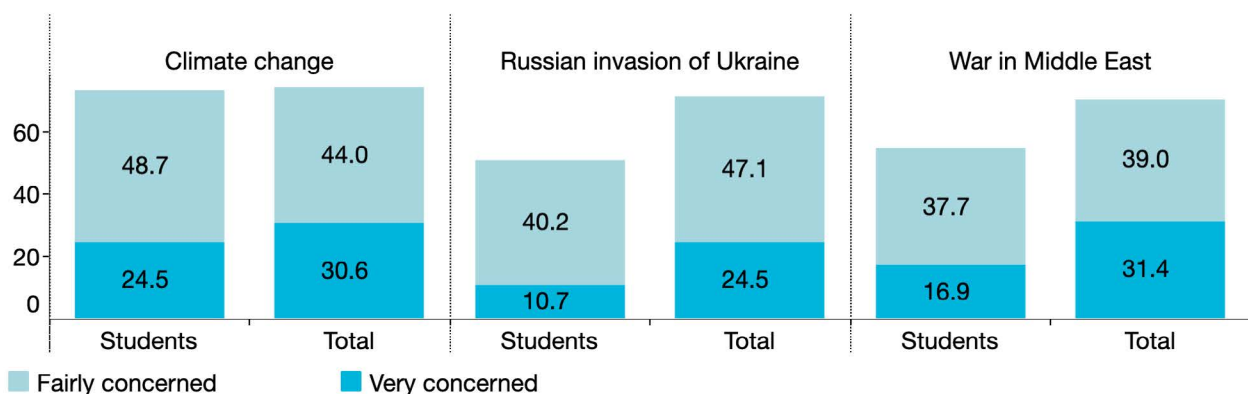
It should be noted that the concern expressed by students is also well below the average when asked about Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. However, it soars when they are questioned about climate change (Figure 2). In short, students are more disturbed by climate change than by current military conflicts, and in any case, they seem to be less concerned about these conflicts than other groups in society.

As shown in Figure 3, these data, gathered by the Spanish Center for Sociological Research (CIS), constitute a pattern. Indeed, since November 2023 (the first month after the October 7th terrorist attacks on Israel in which the question about the Middle East was included in the CIS surveys) concern about climate change has been ostensibly more widespread among students than concern about the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East. And their concern about military conflicts, both the invasion of Ukraine and the Israeli-Palestinian fightings, is less pronounced than that of the population as a whole.



FIGURE 2

Concern (“very concerned” and “fairly concerned”) about the war in the Middle East, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and climate change
Students and total, May 2024, percentage



Questions:

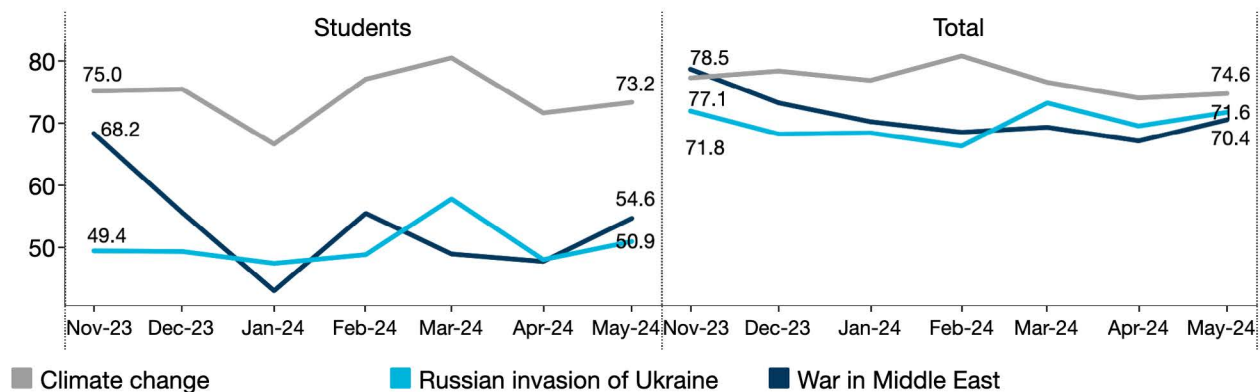
- “And about the war in the Middle East, are you very concerned, fairly concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not concerned at all?”
- “And could you tell me if you are very, fairly, somewhat, slightly or not at all concerned about Russia’s invasion of Ukraine?”
- “Would you say that you are currently concerned about climate change a lot, fairly, a little or not at all?”

Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (www.cis.es), Public Opinion Barometer, May 2024
(n [total] = 4,013; n [students] = 193).



FIGURE 3

Concern manifested by students about the war in the Middle East, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and climate change
Students and total, **November 2023-May 2024**



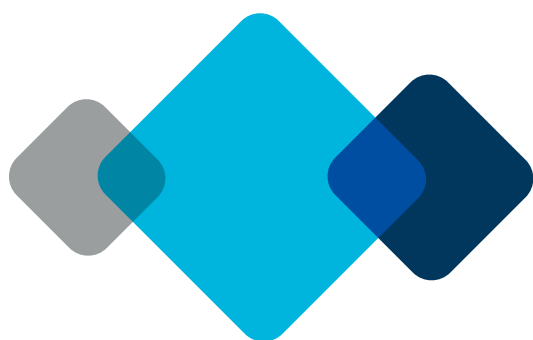
Questions:

- "And about the war in the Middle East, are you very concerned, fairly concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not concerned at all?"
 - "And could you tell me if you are very, fairly, somewhat, slightly or not at all concerned about Russia's invasion of Ukraine?"
 - "Would you say that you are currently concerned about climate change a lot, fairly, a little or not at all?"
- (Answers "very" and "fairly" have been added).

Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (www.cis.es). Public Opinion Barometers, November 2023 to April 2024 (Nov-23: n [total] = 4,090; n [students] = 175; Dec-23: n [total] = 4,613; n [students] = 201; Jan-24: n [total] = 4,015; n [students] = 242; Feb-24: n [total] = 3,926; n [students] = 203; Mar-24: n [total] = 3,931; n [students] = 207. Apr-24: [total] = 4032; n [students] = 224; May-24: n [total] = 4,013; n [studentes] = 193).

The student demonstrations and protests that have climbed to the top of the media's agenda during the last weeks respond more to the mobilization capacity of those who feel very concerned about the tragic events in the Middle East (representing less than 20 % in April and May 2024) than to their high absolute number. In the context of Spanish society, students do not quantitatively stand out for their concern about the war in the Middle East.

The student demonstrations and protests respond more to the mobilization capacity of those who feel very concerned than to their high number





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 ¹	48,610,458		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 ²	696,866 ²
2022	11.6	15.7	33.6	1,258,894	531,889
2023	12.7	17.1	32.2		
2024 ¹	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

¹ Provisional data.

² Break in the series.

* Estadística de Migraciones y Cambios de Residencia (2021 onwards), Estadística de Migraciones (up to 2020). Series not comparable.



HOUSEHOLDS & 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
2024 ¹	19,511	2.47				42.8
Source	LFS	LFS	EPF	EPF	EPF	LFS

EPF: Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares

¹ Data refer to 1st quarter.

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 & 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	34.3	32.2	1.07	0.93	15.0	0.28
2014	0.49	0.52	0.34	84.3	34.4	32.3	1.05	1.00	13.7	0.29
2015	0.52	0.55	0.34	83.7	34.8	32.7	1.17	1.10	13.1	0.28
2016	0.54	0.58	0.37	83.1	35.1	32.9	1.28	1.25	13.2	0.28
2017	0.55	0.58	0.38	82.4	35.3	33.2	1.37	1.37	14.0	0.29
2018	0.53	0.57	0.36	81.5	35.6	33.4	1.45	1.54	14.2	0.28
2019	0.53	0.57	0.37	80.5	36.0	33.9	1.54	1.64	15.1	0.27
2020	0.28	0.30	0.22	76.6	37.1	34.9	1.72	1.93	17.3	0.23
2021	0.47	0.52	0.30	80.4	36.8	34.6	1.54	2.00	14.8	0.25
2022	0.58	0.63	0.37	81.4	36.7	34.6	1.65	1.96	15.3	0.24
Source	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	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 & 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	18.4	34.1	5.6	48.5
2022	18.0	34.4	5.6	50.2
2023	17.8	34.9	5.3	52.0
2024 ¹	17.3	35.3	5.3	51.9
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	46.0	67.1	42.6	55.4	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	4.71		
2023			13.6			
Source	MU	MU	MEFPD	MEFPD	OECD	OECD

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

¹ Data refer to 1st quarter.

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 enrolment. Enrolled in intermediate level training cycles as a percentage of the population aged 18 to 19. **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	19,834	3,476	68,7	58,6	13,3	17,0
2022	20,548	3,079	70,5	60,2	11,5	15,0
2023	21,182	2,938	71,3	61,7	10,7	14,0
2024 ¹	21,250	2,978	70,9	61,7	12,2	14,9
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	17.3	23.7	31.2	13.9
2022	16.9	18.8	31.6	13.6
2023	16.6	14.0	30.6	13.3
2024 ¹	16.7	12.3	29.5	13.8
Source	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS

LFS: Labor Force Survey.

¹ Data refer to 1st quarter.

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 & 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			945,182 ¹	1161 ¹	6,454,650 ¹	1437 ¹	2,351,795 ¹	893 ¹	865,983 ²
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 ²	910,864	172,887	277,612
Source	MTES	MTES	MTES

MTES: Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social.

¹ Data refer to January-April² Data refer to January-March

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 & 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 & 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 ¹	Average waiting time for a first consultation in specialised care (days) ¹	Patients waiting for a non-urgent surgical intervention per 1,000 inhabitants ¹	Average waiting time for non-urgent surgery (days) ¹
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.

¹ Only in the public health system.

