



# focus

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

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SEPTEMBER 2024

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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.



ISSN: 3020-8211

Orders and information:

**Funcas**

Caballero de Gracia, 28

28013 Madrid (Spain)

Phone: +34 91 596 57 18

Fax: +34 91 596 57 96

[publica@funcas.es](mailto:publica@funcas.es)

[www.funcas.es](http://www.funcas.es)

# SPAIN IN EUROPE

## Severe material and social deprivation **hits single-parent families** particularly strong

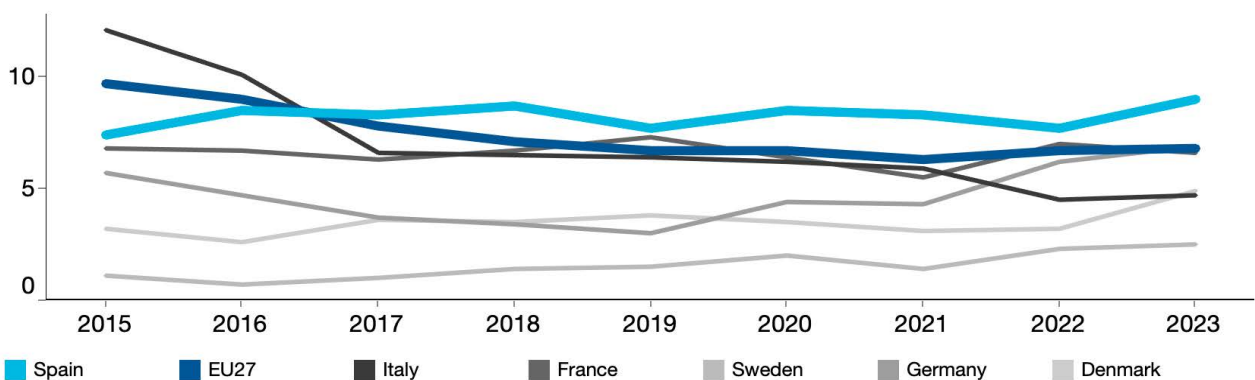
The evolution of severe material and social deprivation in Spain has been far from promising. While many European countries, along with the overall average, have managed to reduce this indicator over the last eight years, Spain is not among them. In fact, the proportion of people unable to afford basic necessities<sup>1</sup> rose from 7.7% to 9.0% between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 1).

**Spain is not among the countries that have managed to reduce severe material and social deprivation**



**FIGURE 1**

Severe material and social deprivation rate  
EU27 selected countries, 2015 to 2023, percentages



Source: Eurostat [ilc\_mdsc11].

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of the population that cannot afford seven of the 13 items included in this reference list: capacity to face unexpected expenses, capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home, capacity for being confronted with payment arrears (on mortgage or rental payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments), capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day, ability to keep home adequately warm, have access to a car/van for personal use, replacing worn-out furniture, having internet connection, replacing worn-out clothes by some new ones, having two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes), spending a small amount of money each week on him/herself, having regular leisure activities and getting together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month.

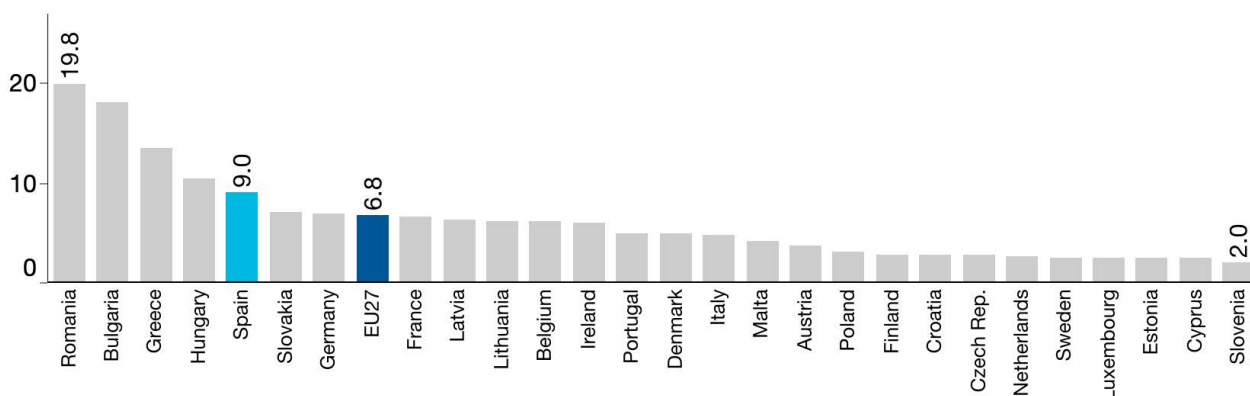
Strikingly, this increase occurred during a period of comparatively high economic and employment growth in Spain.

From a European standpoint, Spain holds a disadvantaged position when it comes to severe material and social deprivation. It ranks fifth among countries with the highest levels of deprivation, behind only Romania (19.8%), Bulgaria (18%), Greece (13.5%), and Hungary (10.5%) (Figure 2). In contrast, countries like Poland, Finland, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Estonia, and Sweden report significantly lower rates, with figures below 3%, roughly a third of Spain's percentage.



FIGURE 2

Severe material and social deprivation rate  
EU27, 2023, percentages



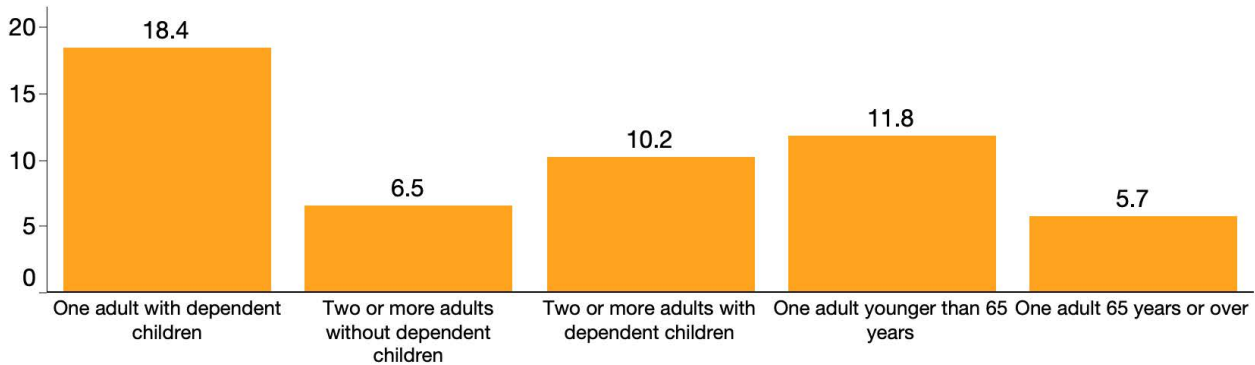
Source: Eurostat [ilc\_mdspd11].

**In Spain, severe material and social deprivation is more prevalent in families with two adults and dependent children than in households with a single adult aged 65 or older**

The weight of severe material and social deprivation in Spain varies significantly depending on the type of household. Single-parent families face a much higher risk of deprivation (18.4%) compared to other household structures (Figure 3). The deprivation rate for single-parent households in Spain is particularly high in the European context, placing the country among those with the highest rates, and three percentage points above the European average, with only Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Malta reporting higher figures. Across most European countries, single-parent households show higher deprivation rates than those without children, especially households composed of older adults, where deprivation levels are generally lower (below 7%) (Figure 4a). However, Spain shows a unique pattern when it comes to families with two adults and dependent children. In Spain, severe material and social deprivation is more prevalent in these families than in households with a single adult aged 65 or older, a reversal of the typical trend seen in most European countries (Figure 4b). In fact, Spain is one of only six EU countries where the opposite

**FIGURE 3**

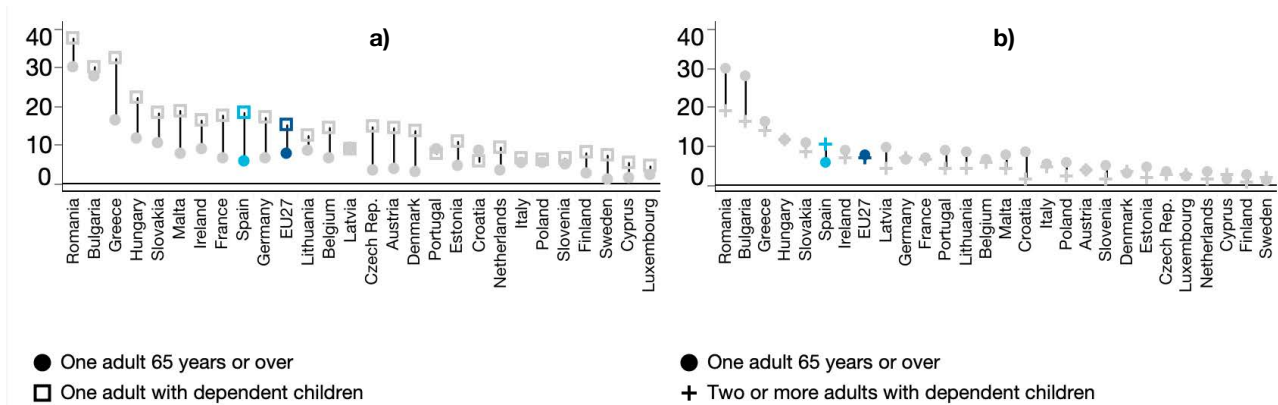
Severe material and social deprivation rate **by household composition**  
Spain 2023, **percentages**



Source: Eurostat [ilc\_mdspd13].

**FIGURE 4**

Severe material and social deprivation rate **by household composition**  
EU27 and 2023, **percentages**



Source: Eurostat [ilc\_mdspd13].

is true, and it stands out as the country with the largest disparity in severe material and social deprivation rates between these two groups.

The prevalence of severe material and social deprivation also varies based on the number of children in a household. In most EU countries, the difference between having one or two children is relatively small, but the rate of deprivation rises significantly with the third child. Spain follows this trend: one in six households with three or more children experience deprivation (Figure 5). Notably, the deprivation rate in these larger households is considerably higher in Spain than in most other EU countries.

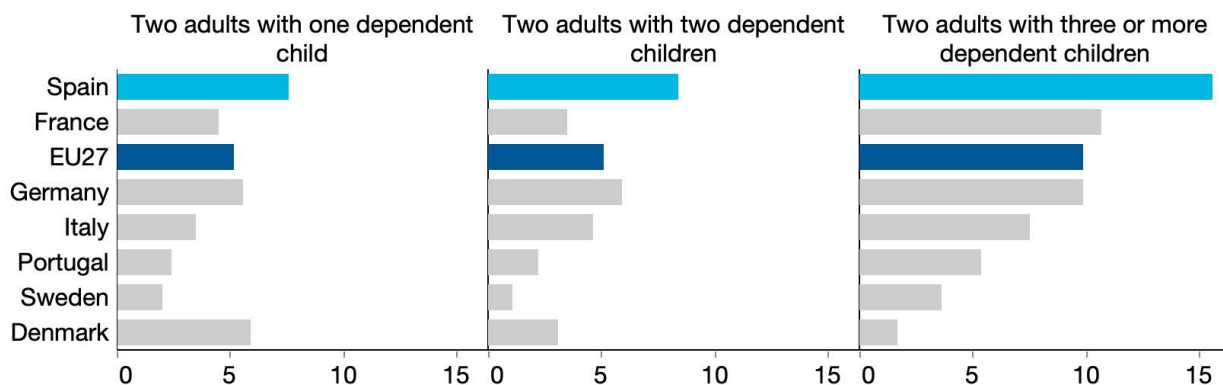
**Notably, the deprivation rate in the larger households is considerably higher in Spain than in most other EU countries**



**FIGURE 5**

Severe material and social deprivation rate **by household composition**

EU27 selected countries, 2023, percentages



Source: Eurostat [ilc\_mdspd13].



## European and regional disparities in the ability **to keep homes warm** in winter

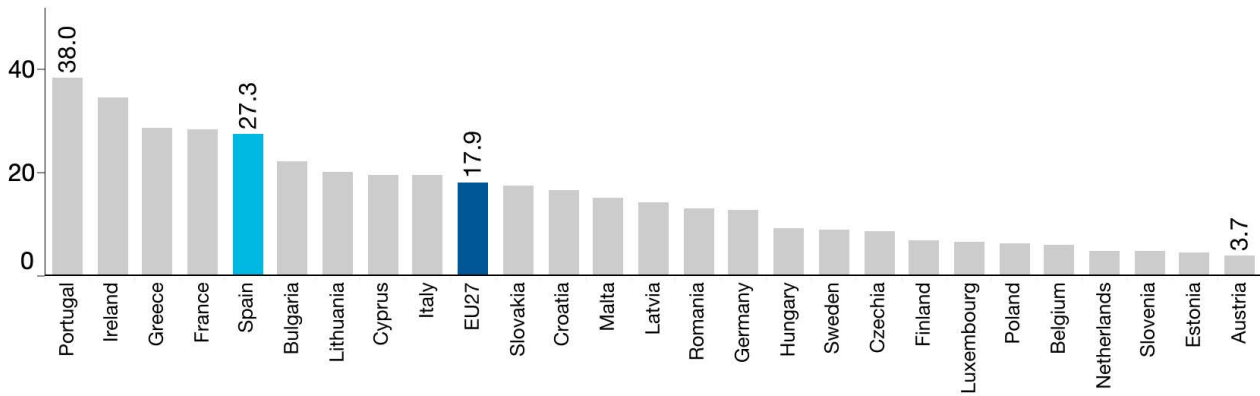
**Spain, like other Mediterranean countries, displays one of the lowest percentages of people who have improved the energy efficiency of their homes**

Milder winters do not ensure higher temperature comfort. This conclusion finds solid empirical support in the data from the ad-hoc module on Household Energy Efficiency in the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC). Spain ranks as the European country with the fifth highest percentage of people living in homes that are not comfortably warm in winter (27.3%), following Portugal (38%), Ireland (34.3%), Greece (28.5%), and France (28.1%) (Figure 6). Spain’s percentage is nearly 10 points above the European average of 17.9% and significantly higher than the percentages of Austria, Estonia, Slovenia, and the Netherlands, where rates fall below 5%. These international differences have most likely to do with disparities in energy affordability for households. However, it should be noted that Spain, like other Mediterranean countries, displays one of the lowest percentages of people who have improved the energy efficiency of their homes in the last five years, with only 14.6% (Figure 7). The Spanish figure is below the European average of 25.5%, and even further from countries such as the Netherlands (58%) and Estonia (46.7%).



FIGURE 6

Persons living in a dwelling not comfortably warm during winter time  
EU27 2023, percentages

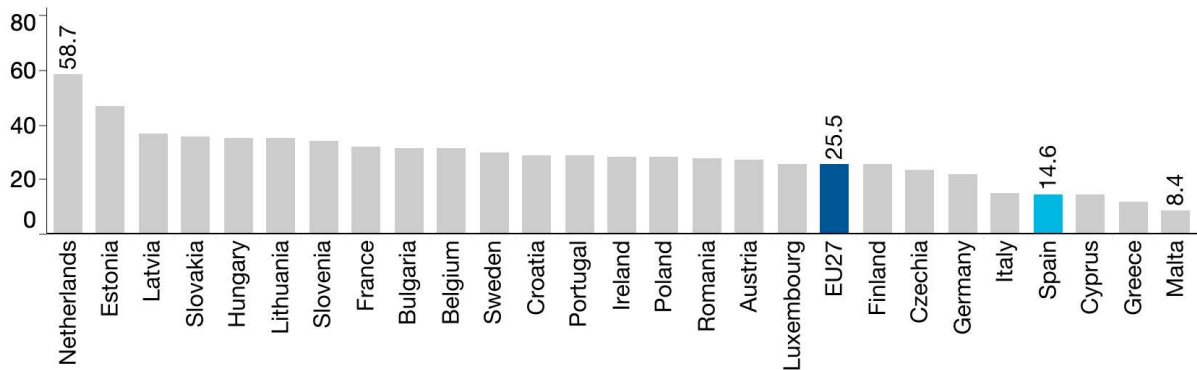


Source: Eurostat [ilc\_ivhe11].



FIGURE 7

Persons having improved the energy efficiency of the dwelling in the last five years  
EU27 2023, percentages



Source: Eurostat [ilc\_ivhe08].

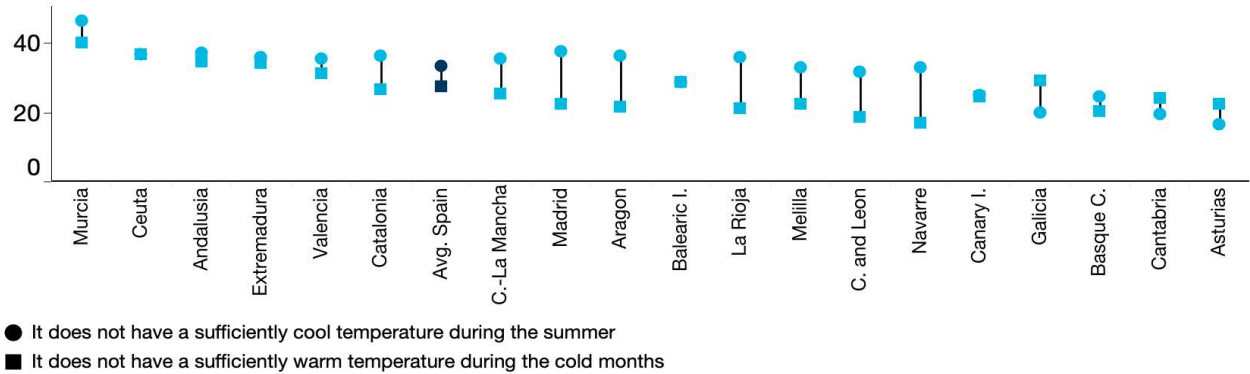
Focusing on Spain and considering the added challenge of maintaining comfortable temperatures during the summer, regional disparities emerge. More households in Spain declare the inability to maintain their homes cool during the warm months (33.6%) than warm during the colder periods (27.5%) (Figure 8). Southern and eastern regions, such as Murcia, Andalusia, Extremadura, and the Valencian Community report the highest proportions of households with homes not sufficiently warm during the cold months (over 30%). In contrast, northern regions like Navarre, Castile and Leon, the Basque Country, and La Rioja fare better on this indicator. Conversely, Murcia, Madrid, and Andalusia stand out as the regions with the highest percentages of households unable to

**More people in Spain declare the inability to maintain their homes cool during the warm months than warm during the colder periods**



**FIGURE 8**

Households without an adequate temperature in the dwelling during the cold months or in summer  
Spain autonomous regions, 2023, **percentages**



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions.

**Northern regions and Madrid are the areas with the highest proportion of residents who have improved thermal insulation or heating systems**

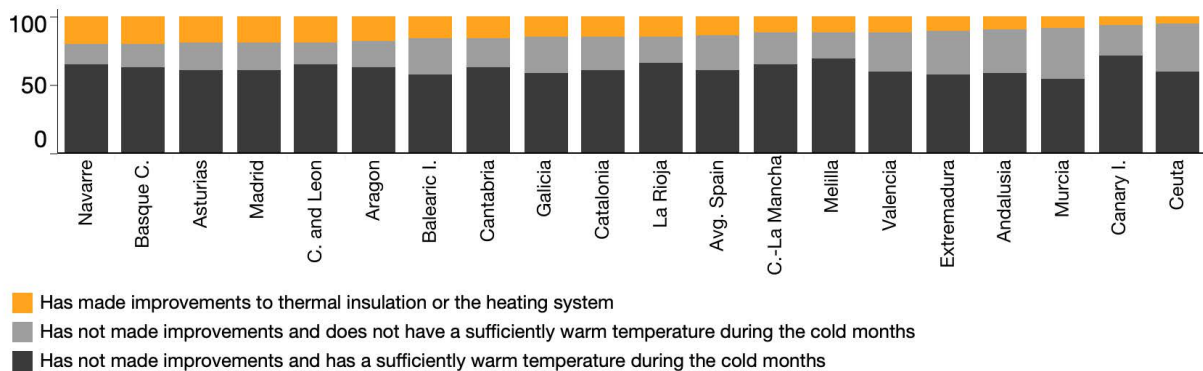
maintain a sufficiently cool temperature during the summer, whereas regions in the colder North-West report these problems far less frequently.

Regions with the highest proportion of households who have improved thermal insulation or heating systems in the last five years include Navarre, the Basque Country, Asturias, and Madrid (Figure 9). Though struggling to a large extent with inadequate home temperatures in winter, households in Murcia, Extremadura, Andalusia, and the Valencian Community who have introduced energy efficiency improvements at home represent considerably lower percentages.



**FIGURE 9**

Households with thermal insulation or heating system improvements in the last five years  
Spain autonomous regions, 2023, **percentages**



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions.



# PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS

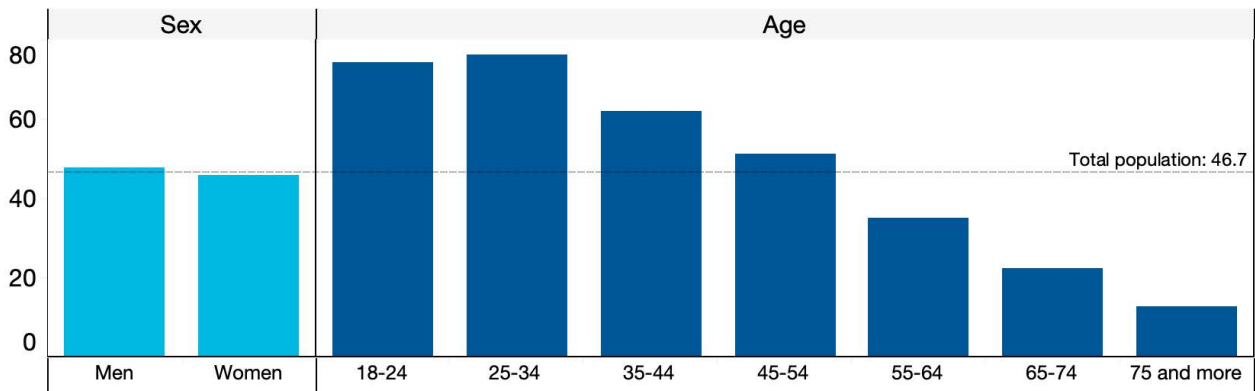
## Food delivery services is (yet) a thing for the youth

The increase in the use of food delivery services is usually identified with the onset of the pandemic as if people had discovered this facility during lockdown and had become since then more familiar with it. However, as recently released Spanish survey data show, the use of these services is highly dependent on age. Almost three quarters of the population between 18 and 34 declare to use food delivery services on some occasions, while less than one in five people aged 65 and older resort to them (Figure 1).

**Less than one in five people aged 65 and older resort to food delivery services**

 **FIGURE 1**

Use of food delivery services  
Spanish population, 2024, **percentage**



**Question:** Nowadays, there is a food delivery service that is ordered through digital platforms, phone calls, etc. Do you ever use this food delivery service?

**Source:** Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Study 3471 "Tourism and Gastronomy", 2024 ([www.cis.es](http://www.cis.es)).

**Eating at home does no longer imply cooking at home. When it comes to eating, speed of food availability, choice and time saving seem to be of great importance**

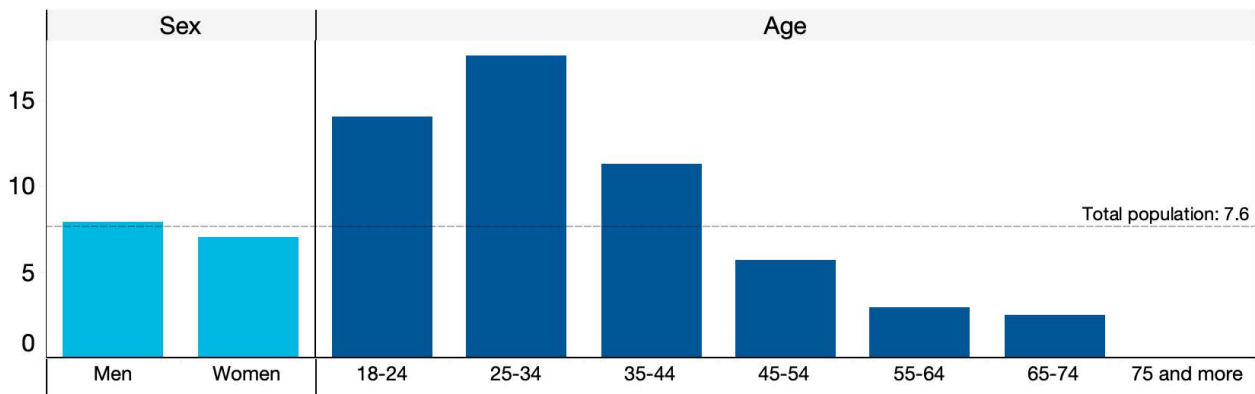
The penetration of food delivery services among young people also becomes evident when asked about the frequency of use. Respondents aged 25-34 are the most frequent users, with 18% declaring that they use it at least once a week. By contrast, less than 3% of respondents aged 55 or older admit a similar use of these services.

This data hint to a significant intergenerational gap in food and eating styles and support the hypothesis of a growing online food delivery market pushed by new consumption habits of young people, especially those who can afford access to these types of meals. Eating at home does no longer imply cooking at home. When it comes to eating, speed of food availability, choice and time saving seem to be of great importance for people who are initiating their working careers. This practice may even be reinforced as they grow older and their incomes increase.



**FIGURE 2**

Use of food delivery services at least once a week  
Spanish population, 2024, **percentage**



**Question:**

And now, could you tell me approximately how often do you use this home delivery service?

*Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Study 3471 "Tourism and Gastronomy", 2024 (www.cis.es).*



## 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	48,630,010		18.0					28.4	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>1</sup>	696,866 <sup>1</sup>
2022	11.6	15.7	33.6	1,258,894	531,889
2023	12.7	17.1	32.2		
2024 <sup>1</sup>	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>1</sup> Break in the series.

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

**Dependency rate:** (15 or less years old population + 67 or more years old population) / 16-66 years old population, as a percentage. **Dependency rate (older than 66):** 67 or more years old population / 16-67 years old population, as a percentage.



## 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 years 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	18,746	2.51	15.6	11.0	9.0	37.9
2022	19,078	2.49	15.4	11.7	8.8	40.4
2023	19,369	2.48	16.4	12.0	8.4	42.5
2024	19,503 <sup>1</sup>	2.48 <sup>1</sup>				41.9
Source	EPA	EPA	EPF	EPF	EPF	EPA

EPF: Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares. EPA: Encuesta de Población Activa.

**Note:** The EPA data from 2021 onwards are calculated using a new population base. The EPF data in 2023 are not strictly comparable with previous ones, as they are based on new population estimates.

**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

	Marriages per inhabitant	Marriages per inhabitant (Spanish)	Marriages 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 &amp; FAMILIES

## Fertility (I)

	Mean age at first child (all women)	Mean age at first child (Spanish women)	Mean 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 non married mothers (%)	Births to non married Spanish mothers (%)	Births to non married 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 years old with primary education (%)	Population 25-34 years old 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 <sup>1</sup>	17.3	35.3	5.3	52.2
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA

Educational enrollment ratios

	Gross enrollment ratio in pre-primary education, first cycle	Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education (general)	Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education (vocational)	Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education (vocational)	Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education (university: undergraduate and postgraduate)
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	46.1
2024 <sup>1</sup>					45.6
Source	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MU and ECP



## 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	1.29	21.6
2022			13.9	4.71		
2023			13.7			
Source	MU	MU	MEFPD	MEFPD	OECD	OECD

EPA: Encuesta de Población Activa. 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.

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to January-June.

**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 (general):** General secondary enrollment (Bachillerato) as a percentage of the population aged 16 to 17. **Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education (vocational):** On-site and distance learning enrollment. Enrolled in intermediate level training cycles (Ciclos Formativos de Grado Medio) as a percentage of the population aged 16 to 17. **Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education (vocational):** On-site and distance learning enrolment. Enrolled in higher level training cycles (Ciclos Formativos de Grado Superior) as a percentage of the population aged 18 to 19. **Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education (university: 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	25.6	26.7
2014	17,344	5,610	61.6	52.0	23.6	25.4
2015	17,866	5,056	64.0	53.4	20.8	23.5
2016	18,342	4,481	65.8	55.1	18.1	21.4
2017	18,825	3,917	67.6	56.5	15.7	19.0
2018	19,328	3,479	69.0	57.8	13.7	17.0
2019	19,779	3,248	69.9	58.8	12.4	16.0
2020	19,202	3,531	67.3	56.6	13.9	17.4
2021	19,834	3,476	68.7	58.6	13.2	16.8
2022	20,548	3,079	70.5	60.2	11.4	14.9
2023	21,182	2,938	71.3	62.0	10.7	13.9
2024 <sup>1</sup>	21,320	2,919	71.8	63.0	10.5	13.2
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA



## 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 <sup>1</sup>	16.6	12.6	29.2	13.8
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA

EPA: Encuesta de Población Activa.

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to January-June.

Note: The EPA data from 2021 onwards are calculated using a new population base. Employment rate calculated for the 16-64 population. Unemployment rate calculated over the active population (16 and more).



## 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 the 2008 one. **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	1,000	2,348,388	624	
2015	0.16	17.2	931,668	923	5,641,908	1,021	2,353,257	631	838,392
2016	0.14	17.0	938,344	930	5,731,952	1,043	2,358,666	638	763,697
2017	0.14	16.7	947,130	936	5,826,123	1,063	2,360,395	646	726,575
2018	0.14	16.9	951,838	946	5,929,471	1,091	2,359,931	664	751,172
2019	0.14	17.4	957,500	975	6,038,326	1,138	2,361,620	712	807,614
2020	0.21	22.2	952,704	985	6,094,447	1,162	2,352,680	725	1,828,489
2021	0.33	20.3	949,765	994	6,165,349	1,190	2,353,987	740	922,856
2022	0.37	18.8	951,067	1,035	6,253,797	1,254	2,351,703	778	773,227
2023			945,963	1,119	6,367,671	1,375	2,351,851	852	801,091
2024 <sup>1</sup>			954,775	1,162	6,464,999	1,440	2,351,189	895	822,485 <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>1</sup>	877,875 <sup>2</sup>	172,115	280,656
Source	MTES	MTES	MTES

MTES: Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social.

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

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

**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	26.8	0.78	0.66
2021	7.2	2.7	26.3	0.77	0.66
2022	6.9	2.5	26.0	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.



