



focus

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

Women have a worse perception of their health than men

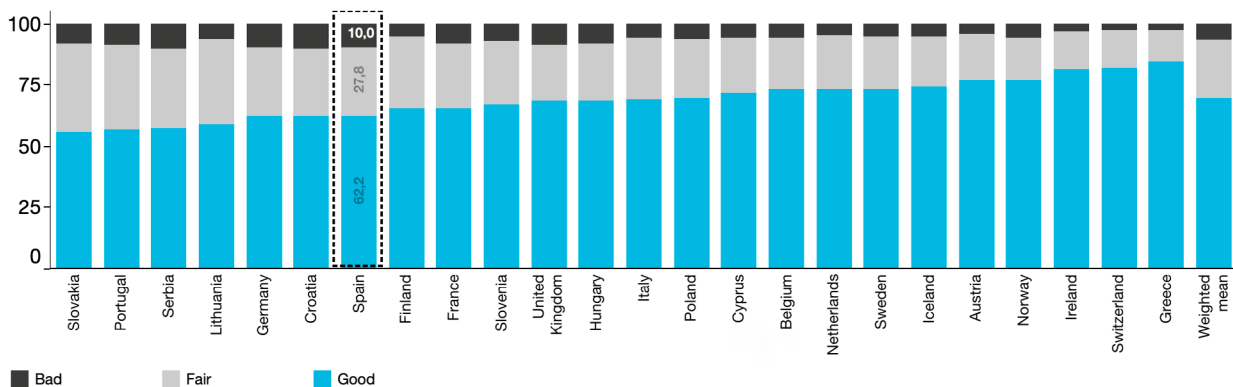
The overall health status of a population is a key indicator of social well-being. Self-reported health is particularly valuable as it captures individual perceptions that may not always align with objective health metrics. For example, the data on self-perceived health are striking compared to indicators such as life expectancy, where Spain occupies a more favorable position. In Spain, 62 % of respondents 15 years old and older rate their general health as good, placing the country slightly below the average of 69 % marked by the European Social Survey (ESS) in 2024. This places Spain as the sixth lowest among the 25 European countries in the latest wave (11th) of the ESS (Figure 1). Only Slovakia, Portugal, Serbia, Latvia, and Germany report lower percentages. Neighboring countries such as France (65 %) and Italy (69 %) perform somewhat better.

In Spain, 62 % of respondents 15 years old and older rate their general health as good

Using the same indicator of self-reported health, Spain's relative position is also concerning in terms of the percentage that report poor general health,

FIGURE 1

Reported general health status
By country, 2024. Percentages



Source: Own elaboration from weighted ESS data (11th wave).

ranking, at 10 %, among the countries with the highest percentages, a figure that exceeds the ESS average of 7 %, and is only behind Serbia, Croatia, and, once again, Germany.

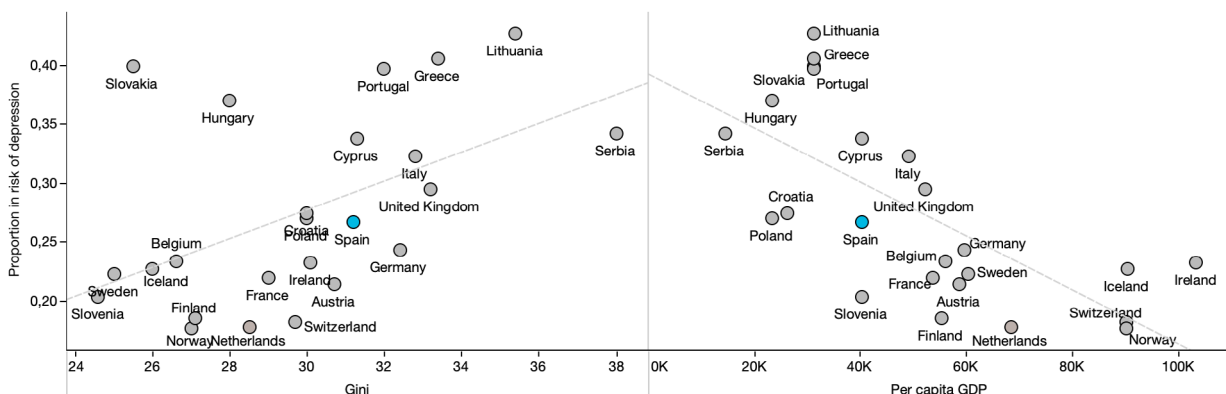
Country-level determinants do not play a crucial role in explaining differences in self-reported health

When we look at how Europeans perceive their own health, given the above figures, we may assume that differences between countries play a substantial role. However, only about 2 % of the variation in how individual respondents to the ESS rate their health can be attributed to country-level characteristics. Individual differences are largely driven by processes that operate in the same way across countries, even if their impact varies due to differences in population structure. Although welfare state regimes are often debated as key determinants of health disparities, and comparative social epidemiology highlights the strong link between population health and per capita GDP, according to ESS data these regimes do not systematically align with self-reported general health outcomes. Country characteristics, such as inequality and per capita GDP, can be expected to influence self-reported health, as they may encourage more extreme responses. **Figure 2** shows that while the association between self-reported health and per capita GDP and inequality follows the expected trends—positive for GDP and negative for inequality—there is considerable dispersion around the average trend line. Again, this suggests that individual-level determinants may play a more crucial role in explaining differences in self-reported health.



FIGURE 2

Respondents assessing their health as good
By GDP per capita and income inequality, by country, 2024. **Percentages**



Source: Own elaboration from weighted ESS data (11th wave).

As expected, age is a key factor in shaping health outcomes. Among those aged 15 to 39, when overall health is generally better, Spain falls below the average proportion of respondents reporting good health (**Figure 3**). The

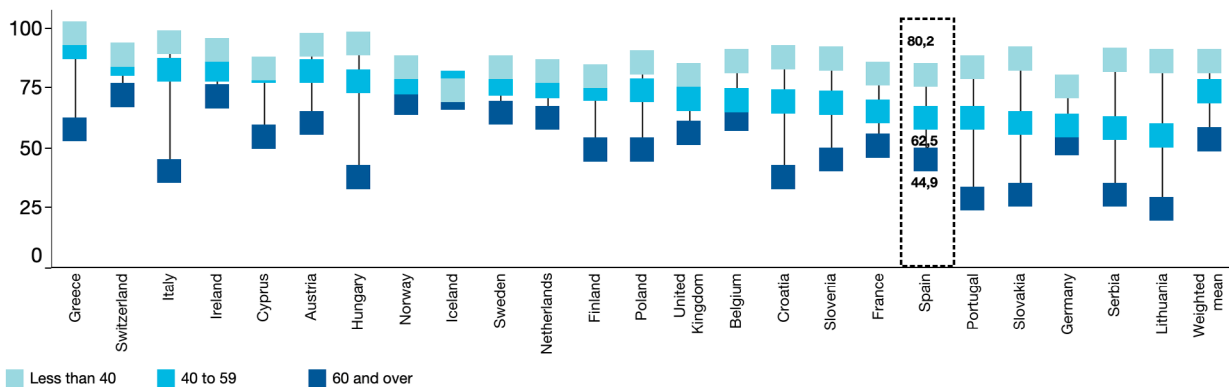
gap persists among individuals aged 40 to 59, where only 62 % of Spaniards describe their health as good, compared to 74 % of Europeans. Among those 60 years old and over, the difference with the European average is similar (45 % vs. 53 %), but Spain's relative position in the ranking is somewhat less unfavorable. Notably, for older populations, the link between self-reported health and welfare state models aligns more closely with theoretical expectations. Some Eastern and Southern European countries like Latvia, Slovakia, Portugal, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Poland, and Slovenia stand out. In contrast, Nordic European nations, such as Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, as well as some wealthy countries like the Netherlands and Switzerland, perform much better in ensuring good health outcomes for their elderly populations.

Among those aged 15 to 39, when overall health is generally better, Spain falls below the average proportion of respondents reporting good health



FIGURE 3

Respondents reporting good health status
By country and age, 2024. **Percentages**



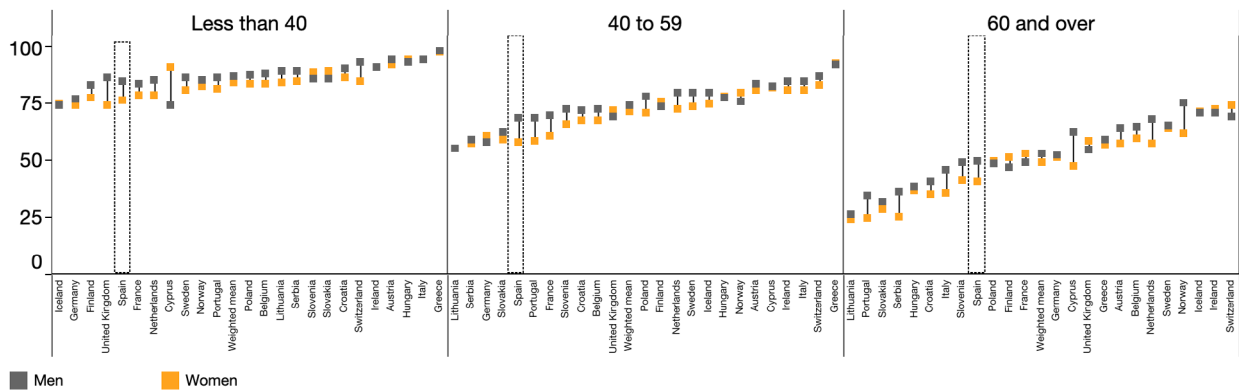
Source: Own elaboration from weighted ESS data (11th wave).

Women's self-reported health is consistently worse than men's across all age groups, following a well-documented epidemiological regularity. Spain stands out as one of the countries with the largest gender gaps in self-reported health among those aged 15 to 39, with an 8-percentage-point difference (84 % for men, 76 % for women)—second only to the UK (12 points) (Figure 4). Moreover, Spain stands out as the country with the largest gender gap in the 40-59 age group among the 25 countries with data in the latest round of the ESS, with a 10-percentage-points difference between men and women (68 % vs. 58 %). Also among older populations, the disadvantage for women remains particularly pronounced (49 % vs. 40 %).



FIGURE 4

Respondents reporting good health status by country, age and gender, 2024. Percentages



Source: Own elaboration from weighted ESS data (11th wave).



Spain in line with the European average for **mental health risk**

Data indicate a similar presence of risk of depression in Spain compared to its neighboring countries

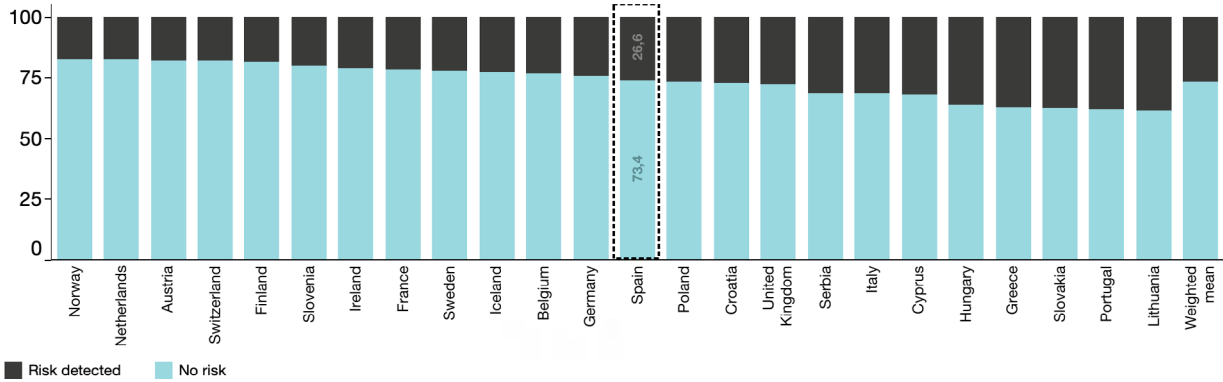
Psychiatric morbidity is another widely used indicator of population health, complementing the self-assessment of general health status. Spain stands around the European mean in the percentage of the population identified as at risk of depression¹ (27 %), indicating a similar presence of depressive symptoms compared to its neighboring countries (Figure 5). The presence of mental health challenges is thus notably less prevalent than in Portugal (38 %) or Lithuania (39 %), which exhibit the highest levels of detected risk. At the opposite end of the spectrum, countries like Norway and the Netherlands show the lowest prevalence of risk (18 %). The contrast between Spain and these low-risk countries highlights the need to consider context-specific factors when analyzing mental health outcomes. While Spain's position is not as

¹ The CES-D8 (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale – 8 items) is a brief and widely used tool in epidemiological studies to assess depressive symptoms. It measures fatigue, sadness, loss of interest, social withdrawal, and difficulty concentrating, with responses on a four-point scale. Its use in surveys like the ESS helps detect mental health risks and subclinical conditions but does not diagnose depression or other mental illnesses.



FIGURE 5

Respondents at risk of being depressed
By country, 2024. Percentages



Source: Own elaboration from weighted ESS data (11th wave).

severe as the most extreme cases, it signals the need for targeted measures to prevent the further escalation of depressive symptoms, particularly given the country's vulnerability in other health-related metrics observed earlier.

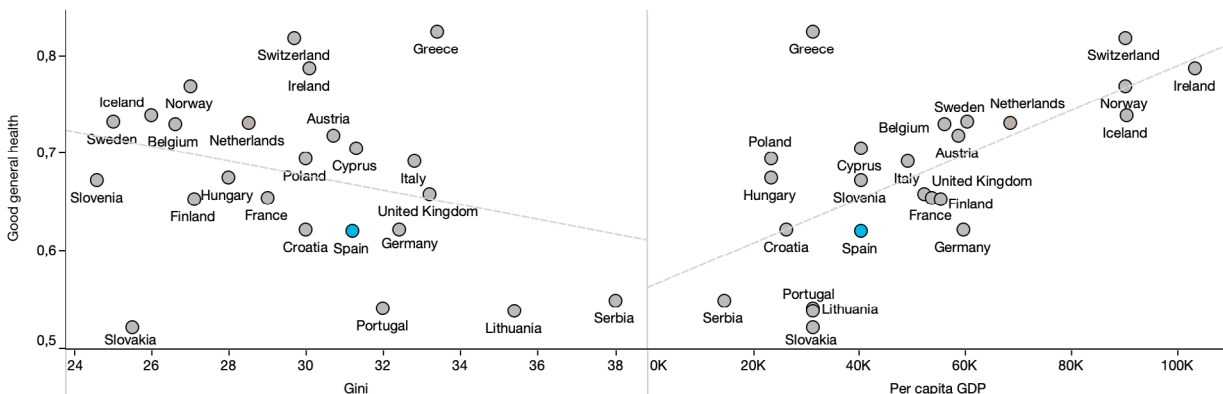
Given its level of inequality, Spain shows lower mental health risk than expected

Mental health risks, measured by this indicator, do seem to be correlated with per capita GDP and to the level of inequality in each country (Figure 6). Given its level of inequality, Spain shows lower mental health risk than expected, placing it below Italy, Portugal, and Greece. However, in terms of GDP, Spain is more or less at the level that would be expected.



FIGURE 6

Respondents at risk of being depressed
By GDP per capita and income inequality, by country, 2024. Percentages

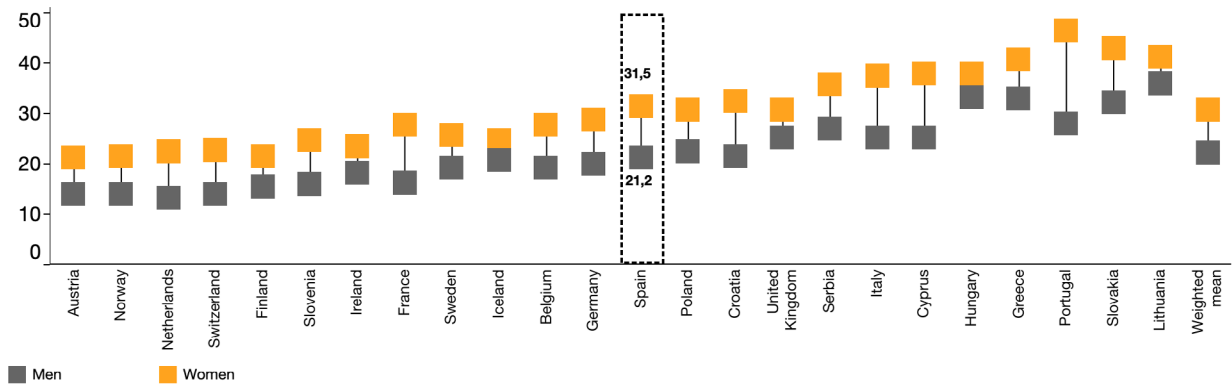


Source: Own elaboration from weighted ESS data (11th wave).



FIGURE 7

Respondents at risk of being depressed
By country and gender, 2024. **Percentages**



Source: Own elaboration from weighted ESS data (11th wave).

The data reveal a clear and consistent gender gap in the proportion of men and women at risk of depression (Figure 7), with women exhibiting significantly higher rates of depressive symptoms compared to men in every country surveyed, which again aligns with a well-established epidemiological regularity. In Spain, the percentage of women at risk of depression stands at approximately 32 %, compared to around 21 % of men. This places the gender gap in Spain close to the European average, according to which the percentage of women reporting depressive symptoms is 11 points higher than that of men (31 % women; 22 % men).

PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS

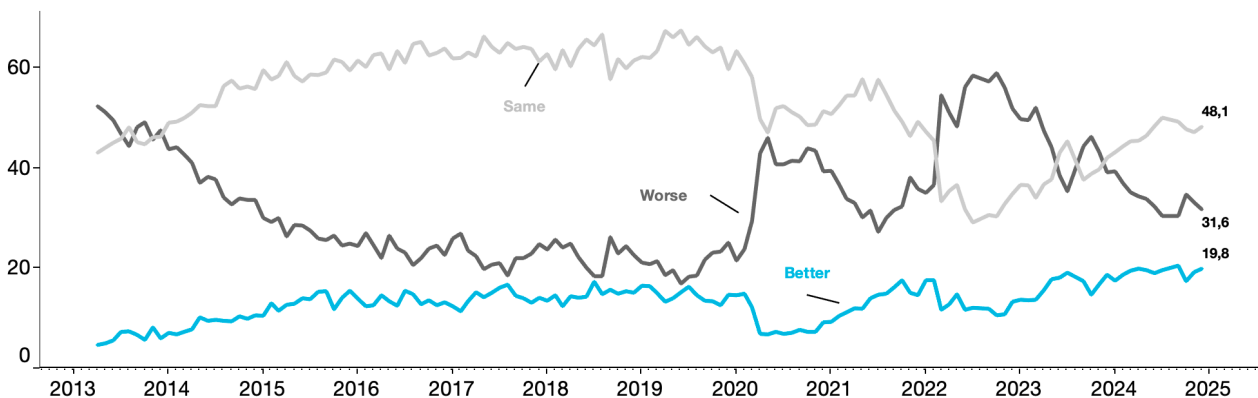
Improving Perception of the Household Economic Situation

Despite the deterioration experienced at the beginning of the decade, Spaniards' perception of the economic well-being of their households has been improving in recent months. According to the latest data from the Índice de Confianza del Consumidor survey (Consumer Confidence Index; Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas), conducted monthly, the proportion of people reporting a worsening household economic situation over the past six months increased sharply since May 2020. Although the perception improved by the end of that year and in the first half of 2021, the trend reversed in the second half of the year, with negative perceptions rising notably and reaching very high levels in the inflationary period of 2022. By October 2023, nearly six out of ten respondents (59 %) reported that their household economic situation had worsened in the last six months. Since then, this figure has nearly halved, dropping to 32 % by December 2024 (Figure 1). At the same time,

The proportion of people reporting a worsening household economic situation has nearly halved since October 2023, dropping to 32 % by December 2024

FIGURE 1

Retrospective evaluation of the household's economic situation over the past six months April 2013-December 2024. **Percentages**

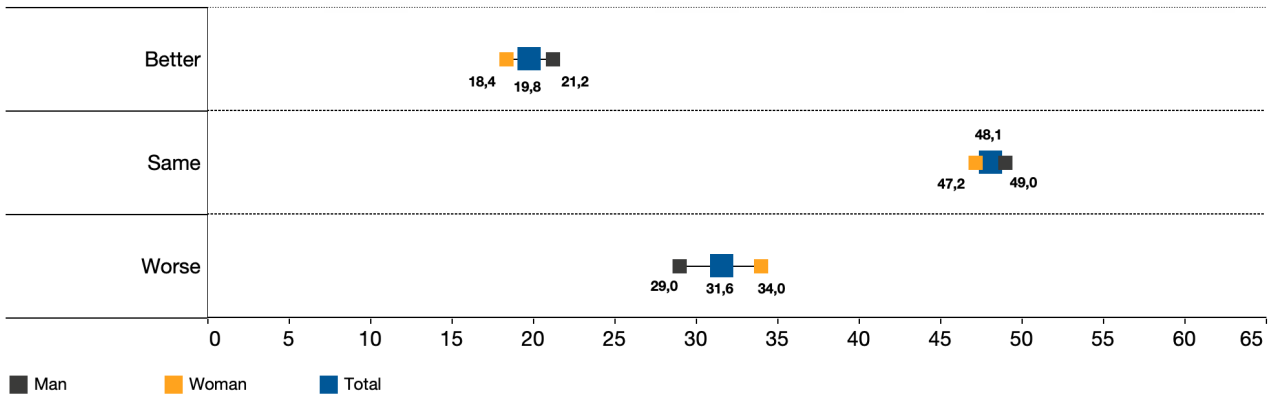


Question: Do you consider the current economic situation of your household to be better or worse than six months ago?
Source: Consumer Confidence Index, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas.



FIGURE 2

Retrospective evaluation of the household's economic situation over the past six months
By gender, December 2024. **Percentages**

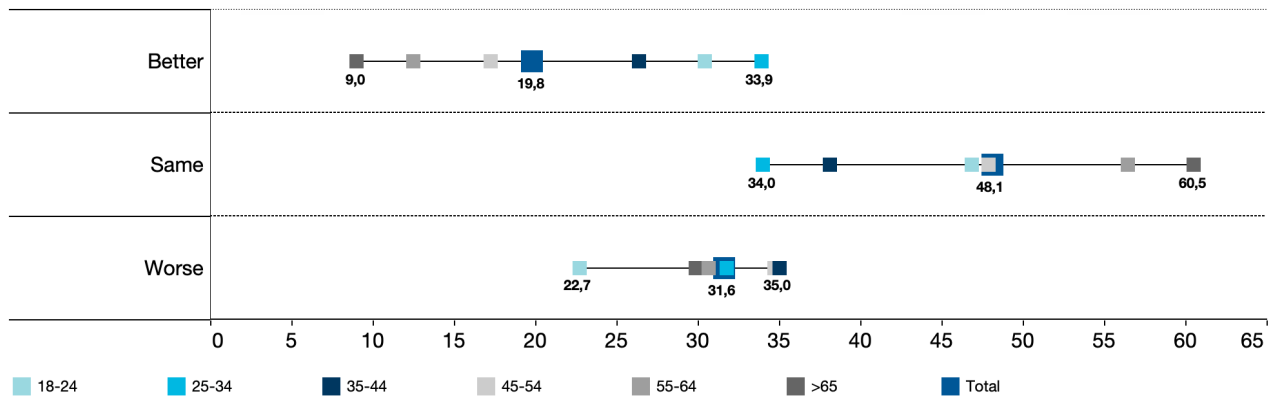


Question: Do you consider the current economic situation of your household to be better or worse than six months ago?
Source: Consumer Confidence Index, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas.



FIGURE 3

Retrospective evaluation of the household's economic situation over the past six months
By age, December 2024. **Percentages**



Question: Do you consider the current economic situation of your household to be better or worse than six months ago?
Source: Consumer Confidence Index, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas.

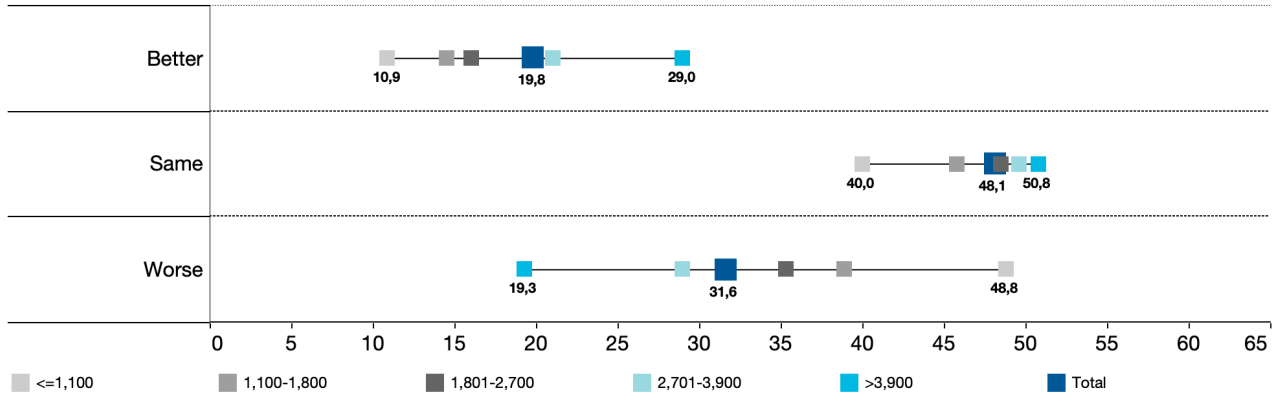
the proportion of respondents stating that their financial situation remained unchanged increased significantly, and even that of those reporting an improvement grew, reaching 20 %, the highest level recorded since 2013.

In December 2024 women assessed their household's economic situation more negatively than men (Figure 2), but age appeared to play a more significant role in that assessment. As people age, their economic stability tends to increase, and so does the proportion reporting that their economic situation



FIGURE 4

Retrospective evaluation of the household's economic situation over the past six months
By income, December 2024. **Percentages**



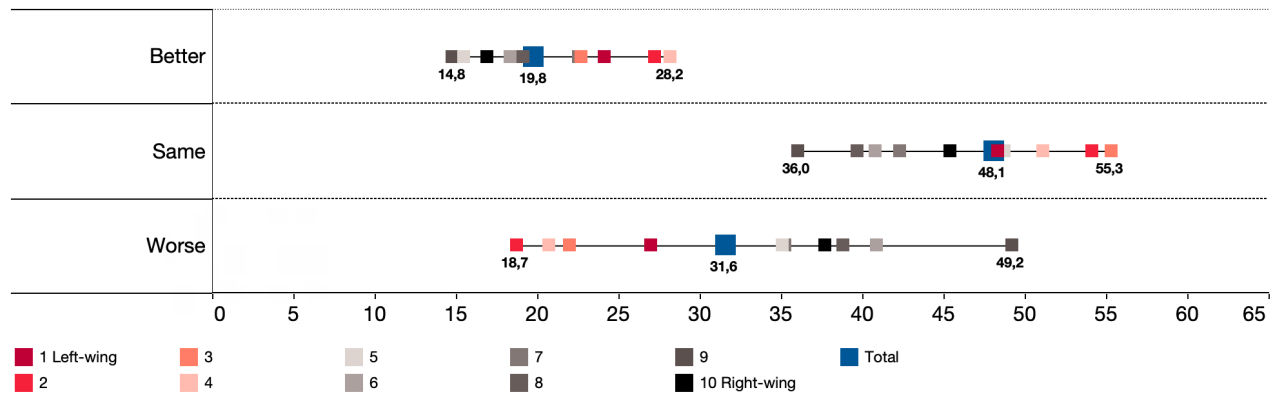
Question: Do you consider the current economic situation of your household to be better or worse than six months ago?

Source: Consumer Confidence Index, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas.



FIGURE 5

Retrospective evaluation of the household's economic situation over the past six months
By ideological scale, December 2024. **Percentages**



Question: Do you consider the current economic situation of your household to be better or worse than six months ago?

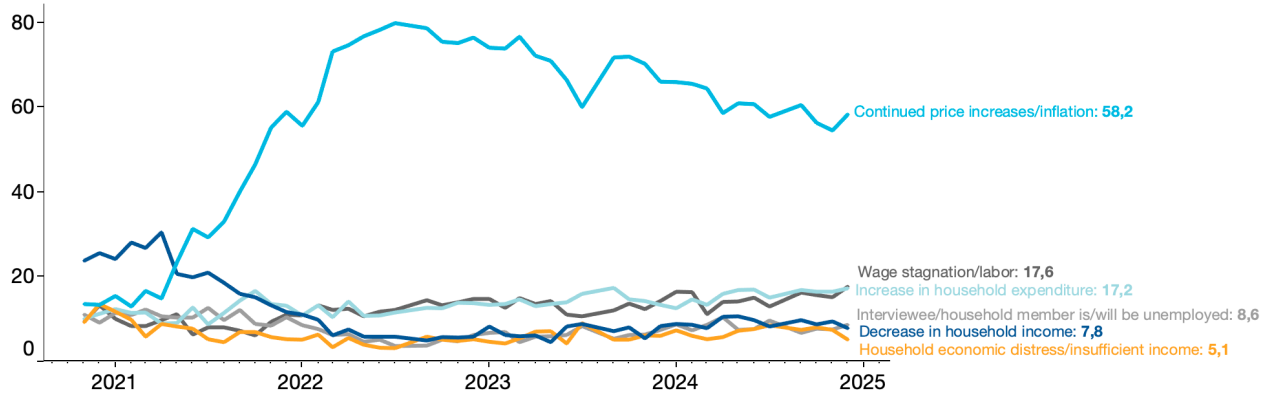
Source: Consumer Confidence Index, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas.

remained unchanged in the last six months. However, this stability is still not predominant among middle-aged respondents (35-54), who are the most likely to report a worsening in their household economic situation (Figure 3). As could be easily expected, individuals in lower-income households are the most likely to report a recent economic worsening, whereas those with the highest monthly income tend to evaluate their situation more positively. However, even among higher-income respondents, one out of five (19 %) believes that their economic situation has worsened (Figure 4). Political ideology appears to play

**FIGURE 6**

Reasons for a negative retrospective evaluation of the household's economic situation over the past six months

November 2020-December 2024. **Percentages**



Question: Do you consider the current economic situation of your household to be better or worse than six months ago?

Note: Spontaneous response, multiple answers allowed.

Source: Consumer Confidence Index, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas.

Concerns about inflation have gradually declined but it remains the most frequently cited reason, ahead of other causes for household economic deterioration

a substantial role in the perception of economic conditions, even at the household level: respondents identifying with the left tend to evaluate their household financial situation more positively than those on the right (**Figure 5**).

Among those who reported that their economic situation has worsened over the last six months, the most frequently cited reason in December was rising prices (**Figure 6**). The percentage mentioning this reason saw a sharp increase from April 2021 to July 2022, reaching then its highest level (80 %). Since mid 2022, concerns about inflation have gradually declined but it remains the most frequently cited reason, with 58 % of respondents citing it. This percentage far exceeds other reported causes for household economic deterioration, such as wage stagnation (18 %), increasing family expenses (17 %), unemployment (9 %) and family income reduction (8 %) (**Figure 6**).

Despite the positive evolution in households' perception of the economy, the relevance of inflation as the main factor of concern suggests that the perception of the recovery resides, to a large extent, in factors beyond employment and that public opinion on the economic situation will depend especially on the evolution of prices in the coming months.



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 (women)	Life expectancy at 65 (men)	Life expectancy at 65 (women)	Dependency rate (older than 66) ¹	Dependency rate ²
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	48,619,695		18.0					28.4	47.8
2025**	49,077,984		18.3					28.9	47.6
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
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 ³	696,866 ³
2022	11.6	15.7	33.6	1,258,894	531,889
2023	12.7	17.1	32.2		
2024	13.4	18.1			
2025**	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 Population older than 66 / population between 16 and 66 x 100. ² (Population older than 66 + younger than 16 / population between 16 and 66) x 100. ³ Break in the series.

* Estadística de Migraciones y Cambios de Residencia (2021 onwards), Estadística de Migraciones (up to 2020). Series not comparable. ** Provisional. **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 & 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	19,537	2.48				42.3
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 & 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
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
2023	0.55	0.60	0.35	81.5	36.9	35.7	1.84	2.09	16.7	0.22
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)

	Mean age at first child, 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)
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
2023	31.5	32.2	28.5	1.12	1.09	1.28
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 (voluntary abortions / female population, 15-44 years old x 1,000)	Abortion by Spanish-born women (%)
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
2023	50.0	52.7	41.5	12.2	63.1
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 25 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 ¹	17.0	35.4	5.0	52.6
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA

Educational enrollment ratios

	Gross enrollment rate 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 ¹	47.9	65.8	43.4	57.3	45.7
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	4.38	1.41	24.5
2014	50.2	33.2	21.9	4.31	1.41	24.7
2015	51.8	33.2	20.0	4.29	1.36	24.1
2016	52.8	33.2	19.0	4.24	1.34	24.1
2017	53.4	31.7	18.3	4.22	1.30	23.7
2018			17.9	4.18	1.33	24.2
2019			17.3	4.24	1.31	23.7
2020			16.0	4.89	1.43	22.7
2021			13.3	4.84	1.28	20.4
2022			13.9	4.62		
2023			13.0			
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.

Note: The EPA data from 2021 onwards are calculated using a new population base.

Gross enrollment rate 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 enrollment. 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 (16-64, men)	Employment rate (16-64, 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	61.7	10.7	13.9
2024 ¹	21,654	2,771	71.8	62.6	10.2	12.7
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 ¹	16.4	12.8	28.8	13.6
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA

EPA: Encuesta de Población Activa.

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	31.2	19.7	18.7	8.1
2023				8.4
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 & 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			965,412	1,163	6,484,984	1,443	2,351,531	896	840,127
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	858,594	171,353	282,403
Source	MTES	MTES	MTES

MTES: Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social.

¹ Data refer to January-September.

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
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
2023		2.4	25.7	0.78	0.73
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
2014	1.78	3.04	39.0	67.0	12.3	98.0
2015	1.81	3.14	39.4	65.0	11.4	87.0
2016	1.85	3.19	43.4	58.0	12.2	89.0
2017	1.90	3.27	45.7	72.1	13.7	115.0
2018	1.93	3.38	45.9	66.2	13.1	106.1
2019	1.98	3.45	62.5	95.9	14.8	129.0
2020	1.97	3.50	63.7	87.6	15.5	121.5
2021	2.02	3.74	53.6	99.4	15.1	154.9
2022	2.11	3.90	77.2	88.9	15.4	122.8
2023	2.14	3.87	85.4	95.2	17.1	120.1
2024			81.5	101.0	18.1	128.0
Source			83,8	94	17,9	121

INCLASNS: Indicadores clave del Sistema Nacional del Salud.

¹ Only in the public health system.

