



# 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

### Spain among the longest-living countries

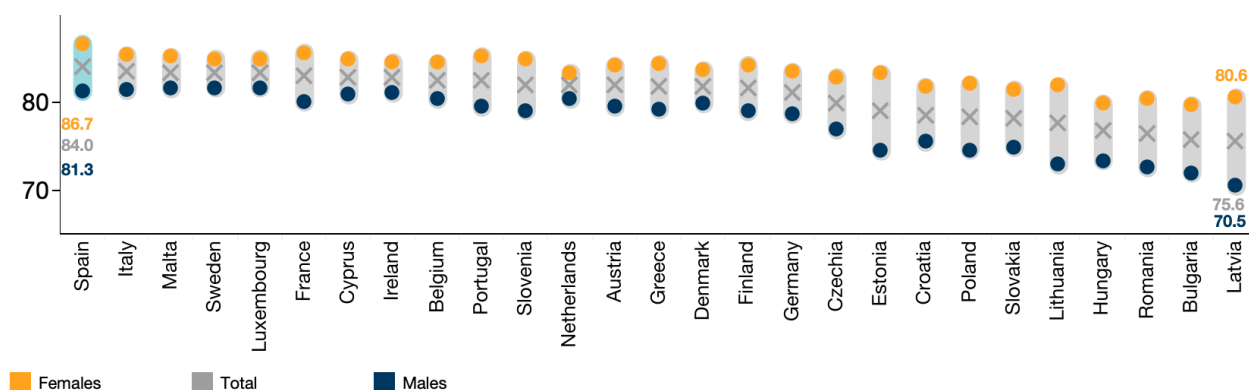
In recent decades, every European country has experienced a steady increase in life expectancy, extending a secular trend. This is probably one of the greatest achievements of modern societies, reflecting improvements in living conditions, nutrition and healthcare. Spain occupies a prominent position in terms of life expectancy among the European Union countries. In 2023, life expectancy at birth in Spain reached 84 years, notably above the 81.7 EU average, and placing it as the highest in the European Union, very close to Italy, Sweden and France (**Figure 1**). The overall European pattern shows a clear gradient: the Southern and some Northern European countries report the highest life expectancies, while Eastern European countries — especially Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary — register the lowest, with differences of more than eight years across the continent.

**The overall European pattern shows a clear gradient: the Southern and some Northern European countries report the highest life expectancies**



**FIGURE 1**

Life expectancy  
EU27 countries, 2023, age and sex. **Years**

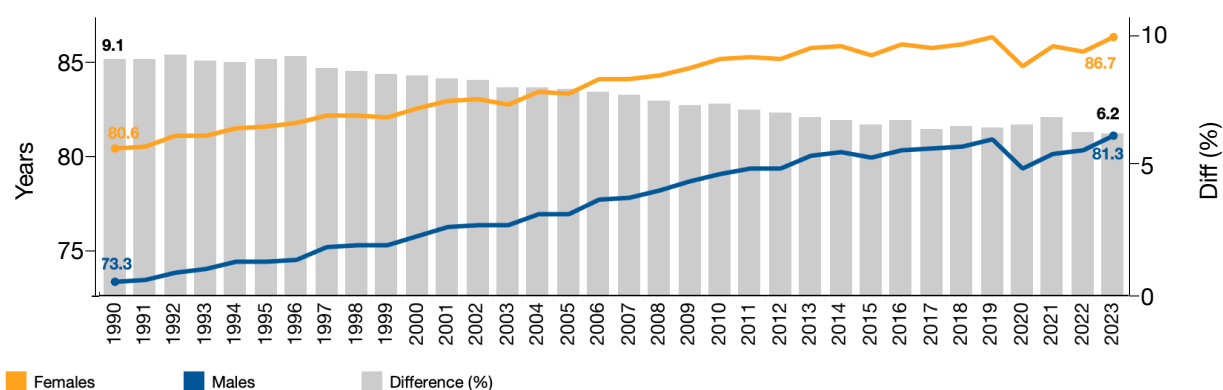


Source: Own elaboration with Eurostat data [demo\_r\_mlifexp].



FIGURE 2

## Life expectancy at birth

Spain, 1990-2023, by sex. **Years and difference in percentage**

Source: Own elaboration with Eurostat data [demo\_r\_mlifexp].

**The substantial gender gap in Spain has, however, narrowed over time. Between 1990 and 2023, women gained 6.1 years of life expectancy, while men gained 8 years**

When looking at the averages by gender, as is known, women everywhere live longer than men. In the EU as a whole, women reach 84.4 years compared to 79.2 years for men. Spain follows this same pattern, but with a particularly marked advantage: Spanish women live 86.7 years on average, while men live 81.3. In fact, Spain holds the top position for women, with an entire year more than the second, France (86.7 vs. 85.7). As for men, Spain ranks fifth, at 81.3 years, only 0.4 years (about five months) below Luxembourg and Sweden, which share the first position at 81.7. Given that life expectancy varies more widely among men than among women across European countries (11.2 years vs. 7), Spain's strong performance in male longevity is as noteworthy as its leading position for women.

The substantial gender gap in Spain has, however, narrowed over time (**Figure 2**). Women currently are expected to live 5.4 years or 6.2% longer than men. Back in 1990, the difference was 7.3 years or 9.1%, showing that stronger gains among men have reduced the disparity. Between 1990 and 2023, women gained 6.1 years of life expectancy, while men gained 8 years.

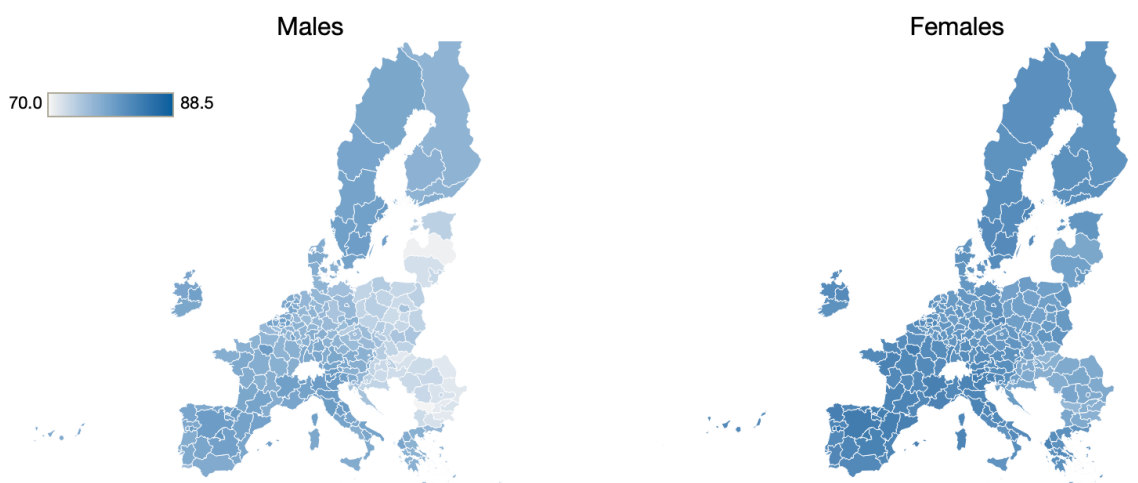
Spain's high ranking in longevity becomes even clearer when examining regional data. Madrid records the highest life expectancy of all NUTS2 regions in the European Union, at 86.1 years, followed by Navarre in fourth place and Castile and Leon in sixth (**Figure 3**). In total, 15 Spanish autonomous communities rank among the top 50 European regions, out of 242 with available data. Only the Canary Islands (82.8), Andalusia (82.7), Melilla (81.6), and Ceuta (81.3) fall outside this group.

But the picture is even more striking when focusing on female life expectancy: Spanish regions hold four of the top five positions and ten of the top fifteen in



FIGURE 3

Life expectancy at birth  
EU27 NUTS2 regions, 2023, by sex. **Years**



Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data [demo\_r\_mlifexp].

the European regions' ranking. Women in Madrid reach 88.3 years on average (second only to Åland in Finland), while Castille and Leon (87.7), Navarre (87.6), and the Basque Country (87.4) also achieve remarkable longevity, ranking 3 to 5. Regional and gender disparities can be illustrated with a single example: women in Madrid are expected to live 8.3 years longer than men in Andalusia—equivalent to 10.3% more years of life.

Beyond the current demographic trends, the sustained rise in life expectancy raises a fundamental question about its limits and potential fluctuations. Emerging scholarship already points to a slowdown in the rate of increase in certain developed countries. This has led some analyses to suggest that the next cohorts could even experience a slight decline or a slowdown in gains<sup>1</sup>, given the impact of recent economic crises and rising inequality, that have directly affected quality of life. Research in fields such as biogerontology is exploring the cellular and molecular mechanisms of aging, to determine whether the human lifespan has a natural ceiling. While documenting the above-mentioned slowdown is an ongoing task, the possibility of future medical breakthroughs could continue to push this boundary.

**15 Spanish autonomous communities rank among the top 50 European regions, out of 242 with available data**

<sup>1</sup> Andrade, J., Camarda, C. G. y H. Pifarré i Arenas (2025). Cohort mortality forecasts indicate signs of deceleration in life expectancy gains, *PNAS*, 122 (35) e2519179122.



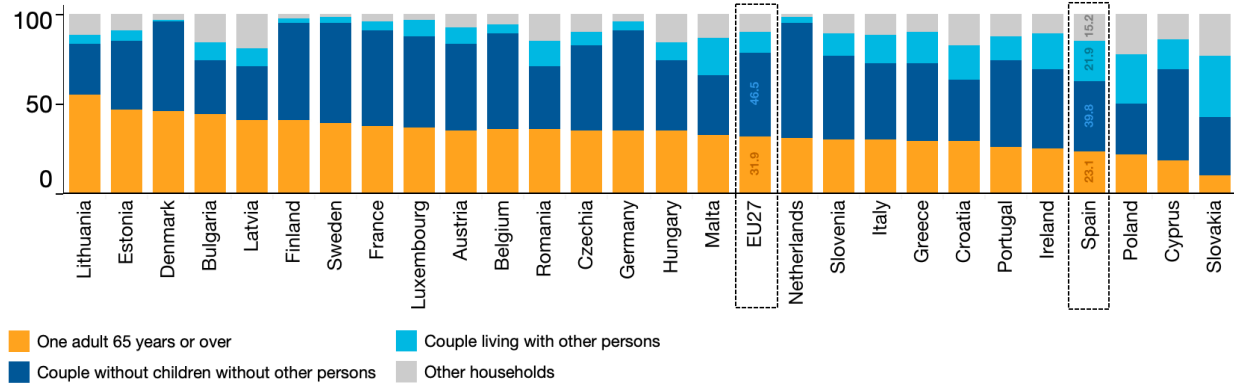
# Older people in Spain: Few live alone

The extension of life expectancy has obvious consequences in terms of the size and proportion of the elderly, whose living conditions are also experiencing notable transformations. Up to now, the European picture is very diverse: in Baltic and Nordic countries, more than four in ten people aged 65 and over live alone, while in Southern and Eastern Europe, living with partners or relatives is more common (**Figure 4**).



FIGURE 4

Distribution of the population aged 65 and over  
EU27 countries, 2024, by type of household. **Percentage**



Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data [ilc\_lvps30].

**The importance of the extended family is also noteworthy in Spain: 22% of Spaniards aged 65 and over live with other relatives**

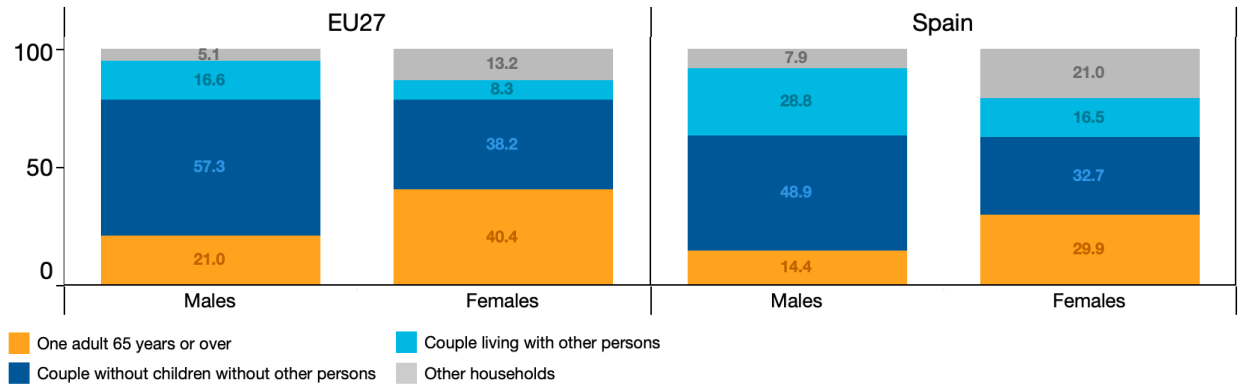
Spain stands out as one of the countries with the lowest percentage of older adults living alone: just 23%, compared to 32% in the EU as a whole. By contrast, Spain has a high proportion of older couples living together (almost two thirds of this age group live with a partner in Spain), reflecting both the persistence of life as a couple into advanced ages, supported by greater male survival, and the lower tendency toward solitary living typical of Southern Europe. The importance of the extended family is also noteworthy in Spain: 22% of Spaniards aged 65 and over live with other relatives (primarily their children), a figure substantially higher than the European average (12%).

The gender breakdown shows that older women in Spain are more likely to live alone (30%, compared to 14% of men), largely due to their longer life expectancy and, in many cases, widowhood (**Figure 5**). Men aged 65 and



FIGURE 4

Distribution of population aged 65 and over  
EU27 and Spain, 2024, by type of household and sex. **Percentage**



Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data [ilc\_lvps30].

over are more likely to live in shared households, whether with a partner and/or with other family members. This asymmetry entails specific challenges: women face a greater risk of loneliness and isolation, while men may rely more heavily on the care provided by their partners.



## PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS

### The **rising ideological gender divide** among youth

**The traditional ideological gap between young men and women has reversed, with young men now leaning more to the right than women**

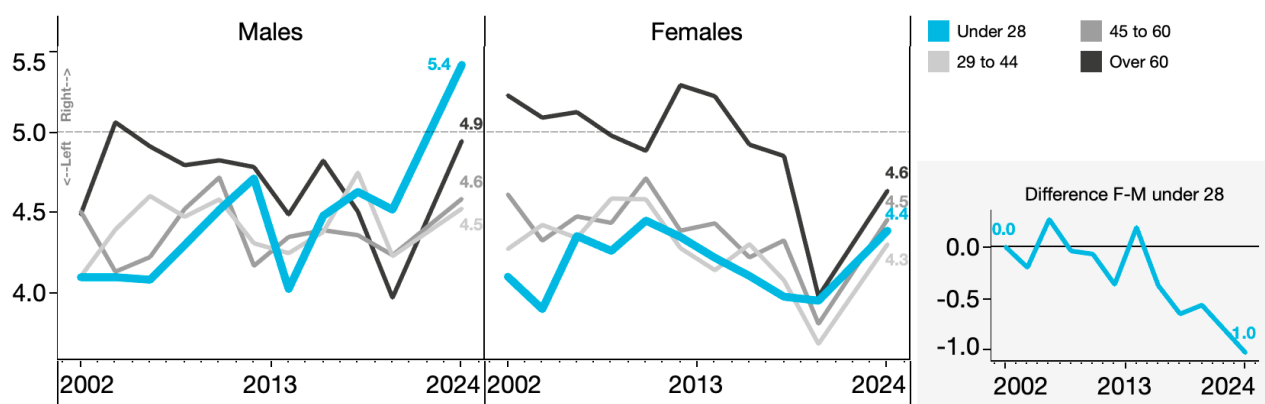
Signs are emerging that Generation Z (under 28 years in 2025), has begun to view the world differently from previous generations.<sup>1</sup> Evidence increasingly shows that the traditional ideological gap between young men and women has reversed, with young men now leaning more to the right than women in the United States and many countries in Europe and Asia, and even some countries in Africa.

As for Spain, the tendency for older respondents to be the most right-wing segment has shifted since 2020 (**Figure 1**). In fact, since 2014, the ideological gap between young men and women has grown, due both to a certain shift



**FIGURE 1**

Ideological self-placement in the European Social Survey  
2002-2024, by gender and age. **Average in a scale 0 (left) to 10 (right)**



Source: Own elaboration based on ESS 2002-2024 data. Values estimated from the ESS cumulative file. Weighted by pspweight.

<sup>1</sup> Burn-Murdoch, J. (2024). A new global gender divide is emerging. *Financial Times* (26 January): <https://www.ft.com/content/29fd9b5c-2f35-41bf-9d4c-994db4e12998>. Accessed September 6th 2024.

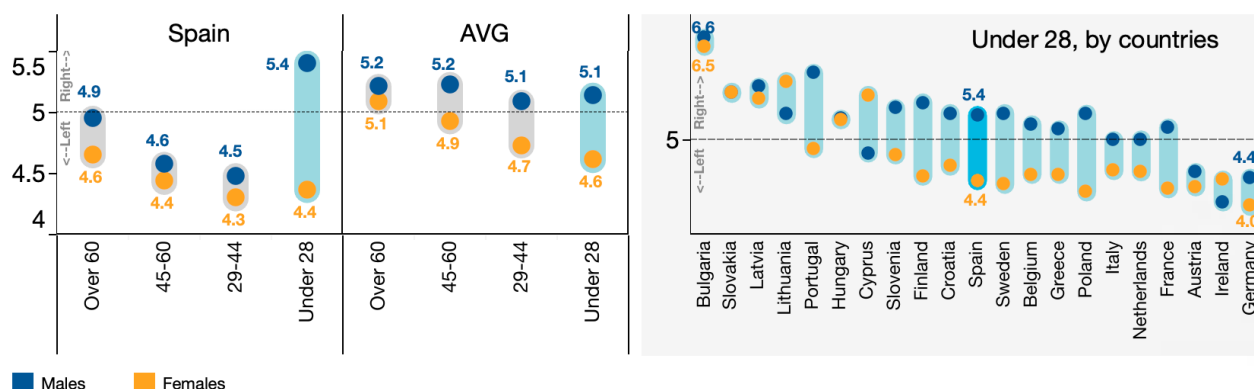


to the left among women (which seems to have stopped in 2024) and, above all, to the shift to the right among men. In 2024, younger men registered an average score of 5.4 on the ideological self-placement scale (0 to 10, left to right), one full point percentage point more than women of the same age (4.4), reaching a maximum distance for this age group. This ideological gender gap is found in Spain among younger people<sup>2</sup> but not for other age groups (**Figure 2**).

**FIGURE 2**

### Ideological self-placement in the European Social Survey

Spain and average of countries, 2023-2024, by gender and age. **Average in a scale 0 (left) to 10 (right)**



Source: Own elaboration based on ESS 2002-2024 data. Values estimated from the ESS cumulative file. Weighted by pspweight.

Putting Spain in comparative perspective with the 19 EU countries with available data for 2023/2024, young men in Spain have slightly more right-wing positions (5.4) than the average for the other countries (5.1), only behind Poland, Lithuania, Slovenia, Finland, Slovakia, and Latvia. By contrast, women of the same age in Spain are below average (4.4 and 4.6, respectively), making it the eighth country where women are most left-leaning.

This makes Spain's ideological self-placement gap the sixth largest among the countries included in the study (behind Portugal, Sweden, Poland, Finland, and Belgium). There are only four countries where women are more right-wing than men (Slovakia, Ireland, Lithuania, and Cyprus), and two where there is no gender difference among younger people (Hungary and Latvia).

Measuring the gap by the share of respondents placing themselves at the right end of the scale (8-10) (**Figure 3**) young men in Spain also exceed the

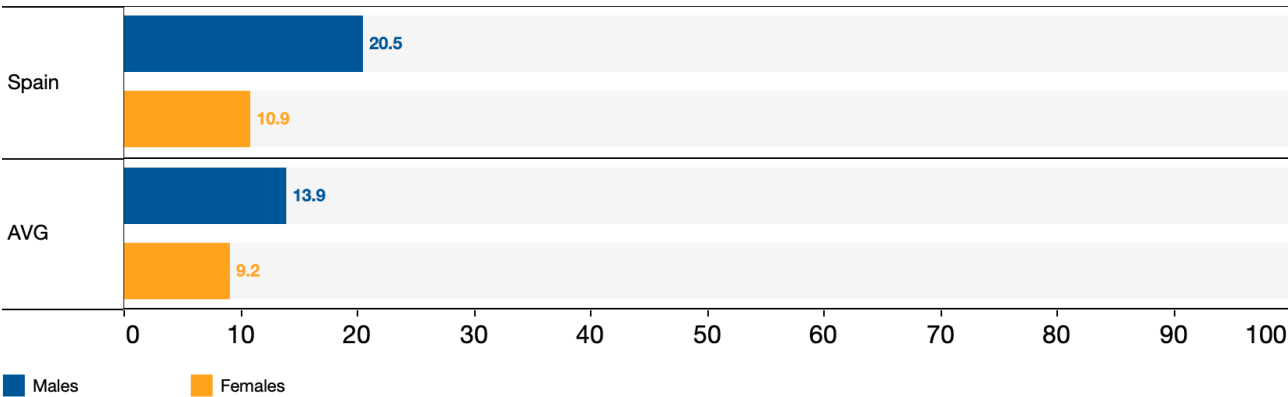
**Spain's ideological self-placement gap is the sixth largest among the countries included in the study**

<sup>2</sup> Díez García, R. (2025). Youth in Spain: moving right? A liberal-conservative view. *Revista Española de Sociología*, 33(3), a273. <https://doi.org/10.22325/fes/res.2025.273>



FIGURE 3

Respondents under 28 years old scoring 8-10 on the ideological self-placement scale  
Spain and average of countries in European Social Survey, 2023-2024, by gender. **Percentage**



Source: Own elaboration based on ESS 2002-2024 data. Values estimated from the ESS cumulative file. Weighted by pspweight.

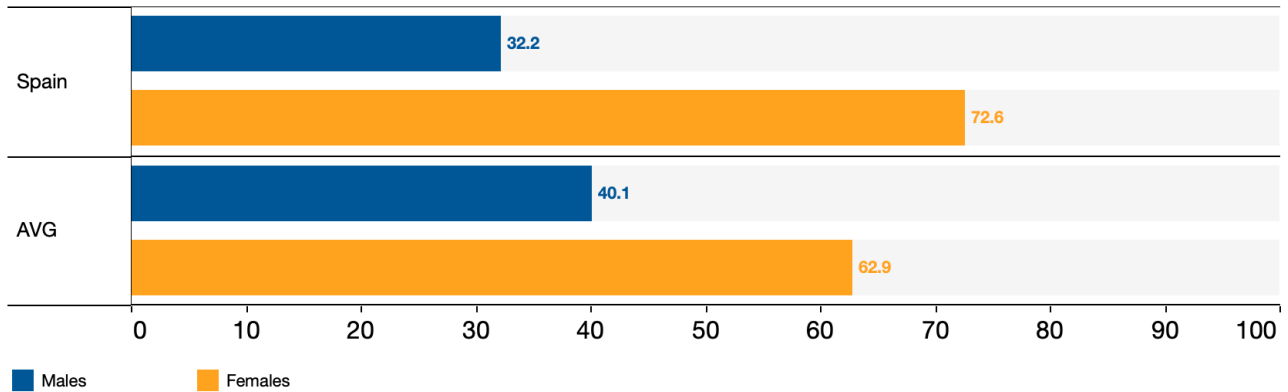
EU average (21% vs. 14 while young Spanish women remain close to it (11% vs. 9%).

According to ESS data, in 2024, perceptions of women’s disadvantage in the labor market sharply divide youth by gender in Spain and other countries (**Figure 4**). In Spain, 32% of young men believe women are treated worse than men in the labor market (below the ESS-EU average of 40%), while 73% of young women share this view (clearly above the average of 63%). By contrast, young men and women hold very similar views on other issues often



FIGURE 4

Respondents under 28 years old who think women are treated less fairly than men in hiring, pay, or promotions at work  
Spain and average of countries in European Social Survey, 2023-2024, by gender. **Percentage**



Source: Own elaboration based on ESS 2002-2024 data. Values estimated from the ESS cumulative file. Weighted by pspweight.

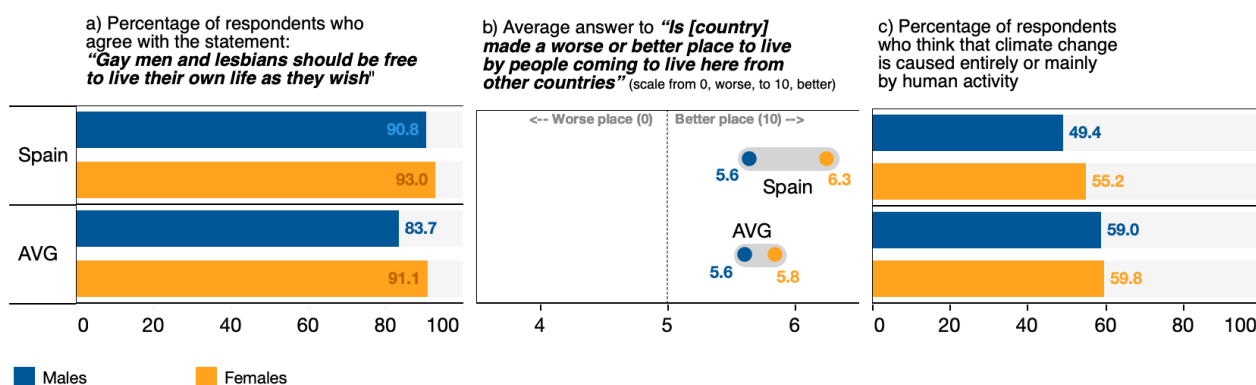
shaped by ideological bias. For instance, regarding the statement that gays and lesbians should be free to live as they wish (**Figure 5a**): 91% of young men and 93% of young women agree with that statement. In fact, this majority support among Spaniards for the rights of sexual minorities makes them the least homophobic of all the countries included in the study, clearly above the EU average of 84% and 91%. There is also no evidence of an ideological divide regarding immigration. On a scale where 0 means that immigration makes Spain a worse place to live, and 10 means that it makes it a better country (**Figure 5b**), the average is 5.6 for young Spanish men and 6.3 for women, also close to or above the corresponding EU averages (5.6 and 5.8, respectively). To give one last example, the percentage of young men who believe that climate change is mainly caused by human activity (**Figure 5c**) is 49% for Spanish young men and 55% for women.

**Perceptions of women's disadvantage in the labor market sharply divide youth by gender in Spain and other countries. By contrast, young men and women hold very similar views on other issues often shaped by ideological bias**



FIGURE 5

Respondents under 28 years old who agree with various statements  
Spain and average of countries in European Social Survey, 2023-2024, by gender



Source: Own elaboration based on ESS 2002-2024 data. Values estimated from the ESS cumulative file. Weighted by pspweight.

The most widely discussed explanations for the ideological gap between young men and women point in three directions. First, a possible antifeminist backlash among young men in response to major advances in gender equality and movements such as #MeToo. Second, the indirect effects of educational expansion, which have largely improved women's opportunities while many men, particularly those with lower education, have experienced more limited gains. Third, the influence of social media, where polarized debates about feminism and gender equality may fuel perceptions among some young men that progress for women comes at their expense, reinforcing zero-sum interpretations of gender relations. The Spanish case fits into this broader international trend of gender polarization, as the gap in

ideological self-placement between young men and women has reached an unprecedented level. Yet, the analysis also shows that this divide is narrowly concentrated in perceptions of women's disadvantage in the labor market, while on other issues usually marked by ideological bias—such as gays and lesbians' rights, immigration, or climate change, the attitudinal gap between young women and men in Spain is very narrow.



## 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) <sup>1</sup>	Dependency rate <sup>2</sup>
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					26.6	47.8
2025**	49,093,546		18.3					27.0	47.5
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 <sup>3</sup>	696,866 <sup>3</sup>
2022	11.6	15.7	33.6	1,258,894	531,889
2023	12.7	17.1	32.2	1,250,991	608,695
2024	13.4	18.1	32.1		
2025**	14.0	19.1			
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> Population older than 66 / population between 16 and 66 x 100. <sup>2</sup> (Population older than 66 + younger than 16 / population between 16 and 66) x 100.

<sup>3</sup> 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 &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 (%)
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
2025*	19,708	2.48				43.6
Source	EPA	EPA	EPF	EPF	EPF	EPA

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

\* First and second quarter data.

**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
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 &amp; 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 (%)
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	17.0	35.4	5.0	52.6
2025*	16.8	35.8	4.7	52.3
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 <sup>1</sup>	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	1.42	25.1
2014	50.2	33.2	21.9	4.31	1.41	25.5
2015	51.8	33.2	20.0	4.29	1.37	24.5
2016	52.8	33.2	19.0	4.24	1.35	24.7
2017	53.4	31.7	18.3	4.22	1.31	24.1
2018	54.8	31.4	17.9	4.18	1.34	24.1
2019			17.3	4.24	1.32	23.7
2020			16.0	4.89	1.45	24.2
2021			13.3	4.84	1.29	23.7
2022			13.9	4.62		22.7
2023			13.7	4.53		20.4
2024			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.

\* First and second quarter data..

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 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 and unemployment

	Employed population (thousands)	Unemployed population (thousands)	Employment rate (16-64, men)	Employment rate (16-64, women)	Unemployment rate (men)	Employment rate (women)
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	21,654	2,771	71.8	62.6	10.2	12.7
2025*	22,017	2,671	71.9	63.4	9.7	12.1
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA



## LABOUR MARKET

## Public employment. temporary contracts &amp; 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 (%)
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	16.4	12.8	28.8	13.6
2025*	16.1	12.3	27.9	14.0
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA

EPA: Encuesta de Población Activa.

\* First and second quarter data.

**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 &amp; POVERTY

## Inequality &amp; 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 &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
2014	0.15	17.8	929,484	916	5,558,964	1,000	2,348,388	624	
2015	0.16	17.0	931,668	923	5,641,908	1,021	2,353,257	631	838,392
2016	0.14	16.9	938,344	930	5,731,952	1,043	2,358,666	638	763,697
2017	0.14	16.6	947,130	936	5,826,123	1,063	2,360,395	646	726,575
2018	0.14	16.8	951,838	946	5,929,471	1,091	2,359,931	664	751,172
2019	0.14	17.3	957,500	975	6,038,326	1,138	2,361,620	712	807,614
2020	0.21	21.9	952,704	985	6,094,447	1,162	2,352,680	725	1,828,489
2021	0.33	20.1	949,765	994	6,165,349	1,190	2,353,987	740	922,856
2022	0.35	18.4	951,067	1,035	6,253,797	1,254	2,351,703	778	773,227
2023	0.42	18.5	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
2025*			1,017,177	1,207	6,577,042	1,504	2,348,072	934	856,878
Source	MTES	Eurostat	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES

## Non contributory benefits

	Non-contributory benefits		
	Unemployment	Disability	Retirement
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	869,316	171,353	282,403
2025*	915,497	168,658	291,614
Source	MTES	MTES	MTES

MTES: Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social.

\* January-August data, but for unemployment benefits (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
2014	6.1	2.7	30,7	0.76	0.65
2015	6.1	2.6	29,7	0.76	0.64
2016	6.0	2.5	29,5	0.76	0.65
2017	5.9	2.6	30,5	0.77	0.65
2018	6.0	2.7	30,8	0.77	0.66
2019	6.1	2.7	30,6	0.78	0.67
2020	7.6	2.9	27,9	0.78	0.66
2021	7.2	2.7	27,4	0.77	0.66
2022	6.8	2.5	27,1	0.78	0.70
2023	6.6	2.4	26,8	0.79	0.74
2024				0.79	0.76
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>
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	154.9
2021	2,11	3.90	77.2	88.9	15.4	122.8
2022	2,14	3.87	85.4	95.2	17.1	120.1
2023	2,15	3.87	81.5	101.0	18.1	128.0
2024			83.2	105.0	17.8	126.0
Source	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

INCLASNS: Indicadores clave del Sistema Nacional del Salud.

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



