

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 inquiries into some of its most relevant aspects. *Focus on Spanish Society* consists of three sections. The first one, "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, education, health and welfare benefits and services.

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Section III. Follow-up social data

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Section I. Spain in Europe

1.1. The South European country with highest tertiary education rates

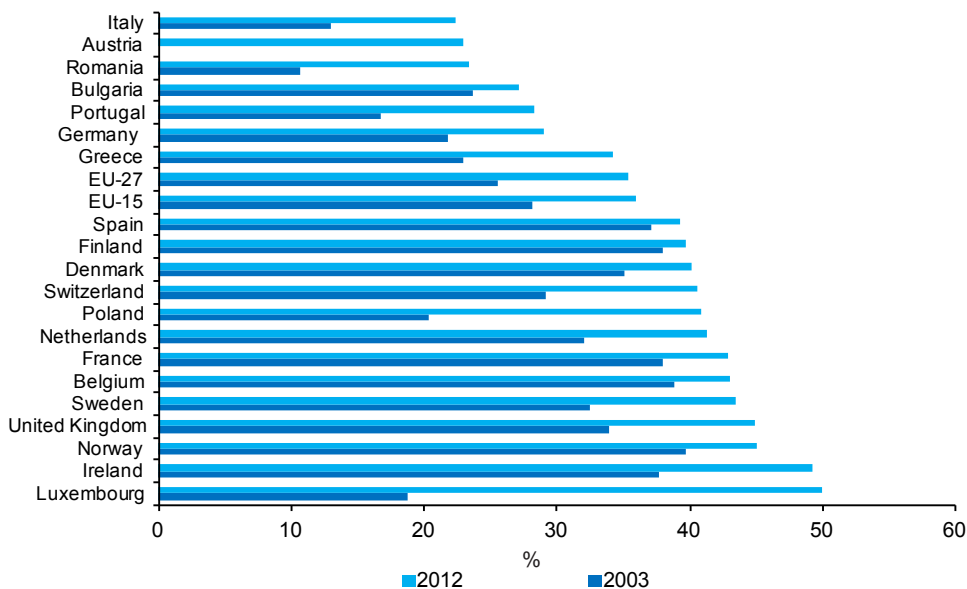
According to Eurostat, between 2003 and 2012 the percentage of people aged 25-34 with tertiary education has increased 10 points in the European Union (EU-27). Spain started the millennium as one of the European countries with the highest shares of young people with university education (37%), well above the EU average (26%). This gap has shrunk during the last decade since some European nations have undertaken major efforts to increase the number of their university graduates. Among these countries are Italy, Greece and Portugal, which have managed to significantly boost this indicator. Nevertheless, Spain remains the South European

country with the largest share of young adults with higher education (Exhibit I.1). Even when considering the population between 15 and 64 years, Spain's percentage of university graduates appears to be close to those of countries with better labor market performance, like France, the Netherlands, Sweden or Switzerland.

1.2. The two faces of educational mobility

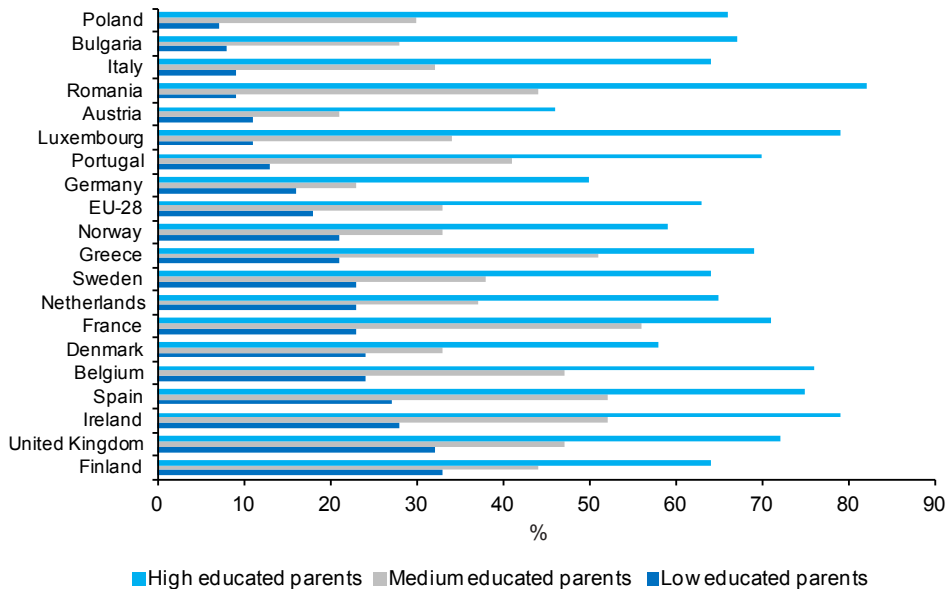
Compared with other European countries, Spain seems to have fared rather well as regards educational mobility. More than a fourth of children (aged 25-59) of low educated parents have managed to get higher education (EU-28 average: 18 percent). In fact, together with Finland, the United Kingdom and Ireland, Spain is one of the European countries where low educated parents have more often seen their descendants

Exhibit I.1
People aged 25-34 with tertiary education (2003-2012)



Source: European Union Labor Force Survey.

Exhibit I.2

Percentage of high educated people (25-59) by educational level of their parents (2011)

Source: Eurostat (Statistics in Focus, 27/2013).

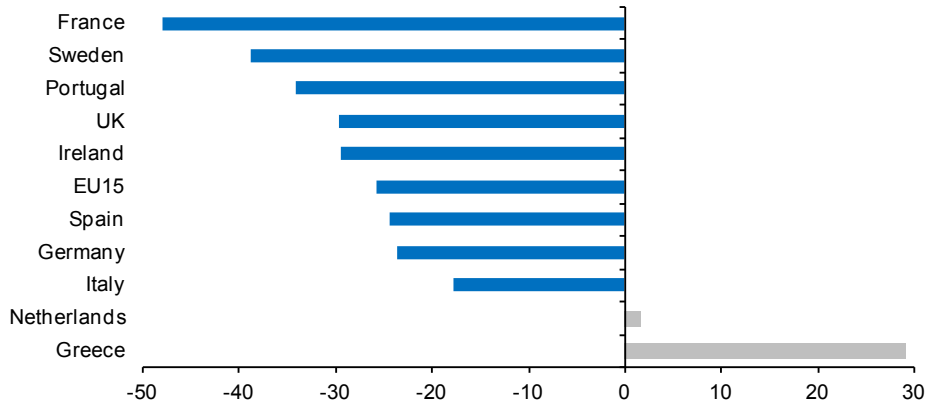
obtain university degrees (Exhibit I.2). But in significant contrast with other countries, few low educated parents have succeeded in pushing up one level the educational attainment of their children. Thus, only 24 percent of children of low educated parents have completed secondary education, but lack university graduation (EU-28 average: 48 percent), whereas half of them have failed to improve their parents' educational attainment (EU-28 average: 34 percent). Medium and high educated parents in Spain also display considerable success in achieving higher educated children (in both cases above the EU average). These data point to a mixed record in the intergenerational transmission of education and show the high value that Spanish families, independently of their original educational level, attach to university credentials of their offspring.

1.3. Decreasing crime, but growing domestic burglaries

The impact of the crisis on social order is probably one of the most important questions social scientists will have to deal with in the next years. Concerning delinquent behavior, recent data show that crime has decreased in Europe between 2007 and 2012. However, there are notable exceptions. Thus, the Greek society has been witness to significant rises in homicides, robberies and domestic burglaries. Spain, Italy and Portugal have also witnessed increases in domestic burglaries (like Germany and the Netherlands), while robbery has marginally changed and homicides have clearly decreased (Exhibits I.3, I.4 and I.5). Recent data for Spain (Table I.1) show a further decline in most crime categories, except for domestic burglaries.

Exhibit I.3

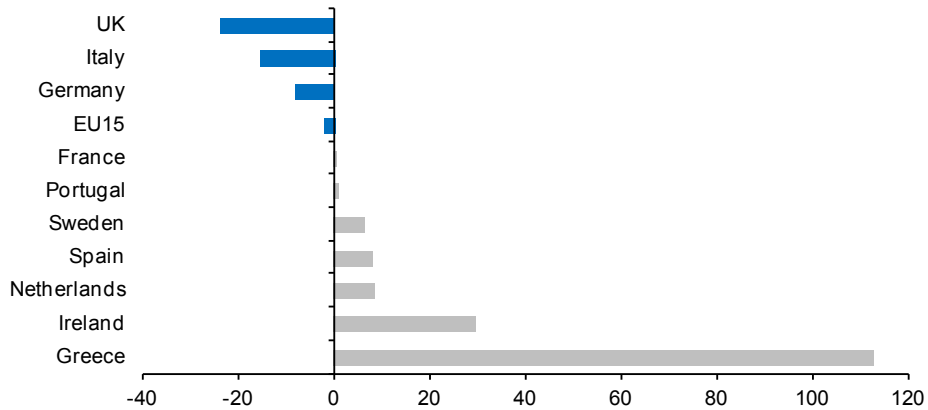
Percentage change in homicides (2007-2012)



Source: Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/crime/data/database>).

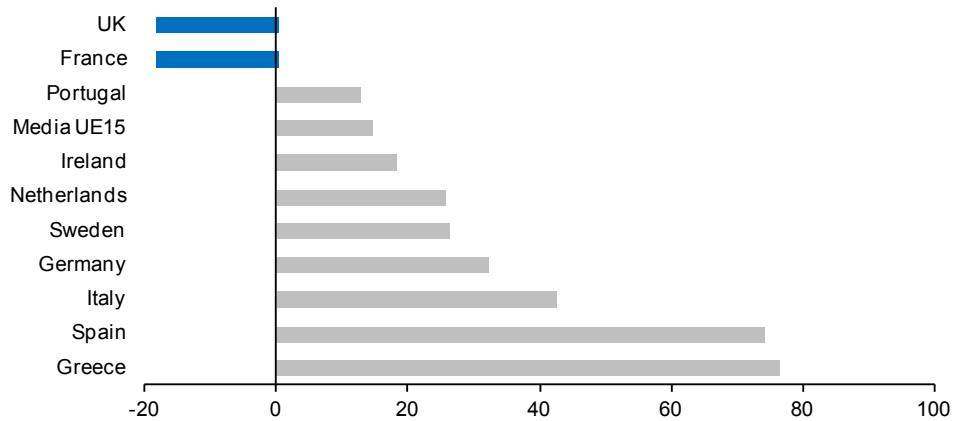
Exhibit I.4

Percentage change in robberies (2007-2012)



Source: Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/crime/data/database>).

Exhibit I.5

Percentage change in domestic burglaries (2007-2012)

Source: Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/crime/data/database>).

Table I.1

Recorded crime in Spain (2012-2013)

	2012	2013	Var. %
Homicides	364	302	-17.0
Violent crime	116,906	105,524	-9.7
Robbery with violence and coercion	96,607	86,034	-10.9
Domestic burglary	126,425	127,380	0.8
Car theft	55,197	48,855	-11.5
Drug trafficking	14,509	14,296	-1.5

Source: Ministry of the Interior (Ministerio del Interior).

Section II. Public opinion trends

Following the announcement by the President of the Catalan autonomous government to celebrate an independence referendum, for the last two years nationalism and independence have been salient topics in the Spanish public debate. However, this debate has had a moderate impact on the opinions of the Spanish population regarding the preferences about the territorial organization of the state and the feelings of national belonging.

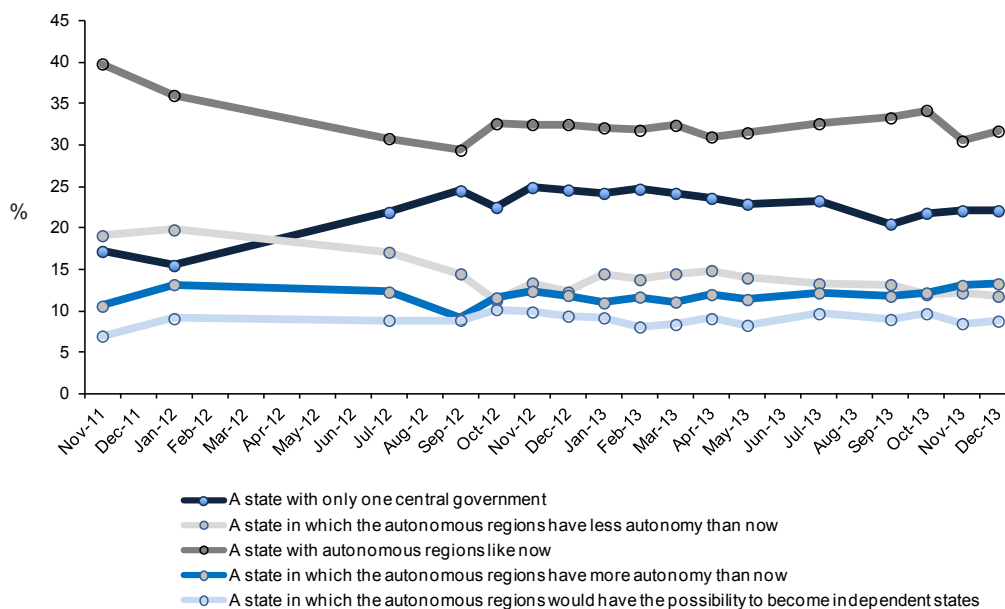
As to the territorial organization of the state (Exhibit II.1 and Table II.1), around a third of the population living in Spain opts for continuity (“a state with autonomous regions like now”). True, the preference for a unique central state has

recently gathered some support, but apparently to the detriment of the preference for a state with less powerful autonomous communities. The option for a state in which the autonomous communities can secede from Spain shows stability and appeals during this period to less than one out of every ten citizens.

With regard to the feelings of national belonging (Exhibit II.2 and Table II.2), continuity is even more marked. The majority of the population discloses a dual identity, feeling simultaneously Spanish and citizens of their autonomous region. The percentage of people feeling only Spanish has increased, but seemingly mainly at the main cost of those who feel more Spanish than belonging to their autonomous region. To sum up, according to survey data, radical opinion shifts have not taken place during this period of nationalist turmoil.

Exhibit II.1

Preferences about the territorial organization of the state (November 2011 – December 2013)



Question: “Now I am going to ask you about alternative formulae of territorial organization of the state. Tell me please with which you do agree more?”

Source: Opinion surveys of the Center for Sociological Research (CIS): 2920, 2930, 2951, 2954, 2960, 2966, 2972, 2976, 2978, 2981, 2984, 2987, 2993, 2997, 3001, 3005 and 3008.

Table II.1

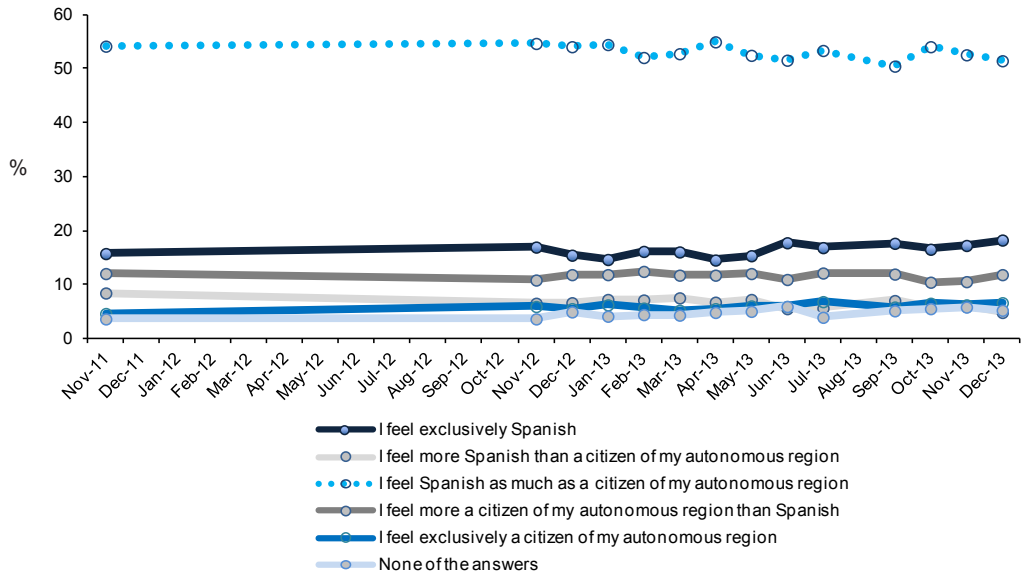
Preferences about the territorial organization of the state (April 2009 – December 2013)

Month/ year	A state with only one central government	A state in which the autonomous regions have less autonomy than now	A state with autonomous regions like now	A state in which the autonomous regions have more autonomy than now	A state in which the autonomous regions would have the possibility to become independent states	Don't know/ Don't answer	N
04/09	12.1	15.3	39.9	19.2	6.7	6.7	3,255
01/10	12.1	14.3	40.5	15.2	7.3	10.7	2,477
04/10	12.0	12.5	47.7	12.9	7.0	7.8	2,479
07/10	14.9	12.5	41.8	14.5	7.9	8.4	2,472
10/10	13.7	11.3	41.9	15.9	7.3	10.0	2,475
01/11	14.6	13.3	42.7	14.2	6.3	8.9	2,478
01/11	17.2	19.1	39.8	10.6	7.0	6.2	6,082
01/12	15.5	19.8	36.0	13.2	9.1	6.4	2,478
07/12	21.9	17.1	30.8	12.3	8.9	8.9	2,484
09/12	24.5	14.5	29.4	9.1	8.9	13.7	2,472
10/12	22.5	11.3	32.6	11.6	10.2	11.7	2,484
11/12	24.9	13.4	32.5	12.4	9.9	7.0	2,483
12/12	24.6	12.3	32.5	11.9	9.4	9.2	2,480
01/13	24.2	14.5	32.1	11.0	9.2	9.1	2,483
02/13	24.7	13.8	31.8	11.7	8.1	9.9	2,472
03/13	24.2	14.5	32.4	11.1	8.4	9.5	2,477
04/13	23.6	14.9	31.0	12.0	9.1	9.4	2,482
05/13	22.9	14.0	31.5	11.4	8.3	11.9	2,467
07/13	23.3	13.3	32.6	12.2	9.7	8.9	2,476
09/13	20.5	13.2	33.3	11.8	9.0	12.2	2,475
10/13	21.8	12.0	34.2	12.2	9.7	10.1	2,485
11/13	22.1	12.2	30.5	13.1	8.5	13.5	2,472
12/13	22.1	11.8	31.7	13.3	8.8	12.2	2,466

Source: Opinion surveys of the Center for Sociological Research (CIS): 2799, 2828, 2834, 2843, 2847, 2859, 2920, 2930, 2951, 2954, 2960, 2966, 2972, 2976, 2978, 2981, 2984, 2987, 2993, 2997, 3001, 3005 and 3008.

Exhibit II.2

Feelings of national belonging (November 2011-December 2013)



Question: "Which of the following statements would you say better reflects your feelings?"

Source: Opinion surveys, Center for Sociological Research (CIS): 2920, 2966, 2972, 2976, 2978, 2981, 2984, 2987, 2990, 2993, 2997, 3001, 3005 and 3008.

Table II.2

Preferences about the territorial organization of the state (December 2006 – December 2013)

Month/ year	I feel exclusively Spanish	I feel more Spanish than a citizen of my autonomous region	I feel Spanish as much as a citizen of my autonomous region	I feel more a citizen of my autonomous region than Spanish	I feel exclusively a citizen of my autonomous region	None of the answers/ Don't know/ Don't answer	N
12/06	8.90	12.50	51.40	17.80	5.30	4.00	3,192
03/08	14.30	8.50	54.70	13.30	4.60	4.50	6,083
06/09	10.50	9.50	54.20	15.20	5.10	5.50	3,459
11/11	15.80	8.50	54.20	12.10	4.70	4.80	6,082
11/12	17.00	6.60	54.70	10.90	6.00	4.90	2,483
12/12	15.50	6.70	54.10	11.90	5.60	6.00	2,480
01/13	14.70	7.30	54.50	11.90	6.30	5.30	2,483
02/13	16.20	7.20	52.10	12.50	5.70	6.20	2,472
03/13	16.10	7.60	52.80	11.80	5.30	6.30	2,477
04/13	14.60	6.80	55.00	11.80	5.60	6.00	2,482
05/13	15.40	7.30	52.50	12.10	6.10	6.60	2,467
06/13	17.80	5.60	51.60	11.00	6.00	8.00	2,481
07/13	16.90	5.70	53.40	12.20	6.90	4.80	2,476
09/13	17.70	7.10	50.50	12.00	5.90	6.80	2,475
10/13	16.60	5.80	54.10	10.50	6.60	6.50	2,485
11/13	17.30	6.00	52.60	10.60	6.30	7.20	2,472
12/13	18.30	4.90	51.50	11.90	6.70	6.90	2,466

Question: "Which of the following statements would you say better reflects your feelings?"

Source: Opinion surveys, Center for Sociological Research (CIS), 2667, 2757, 2807, 2920, 2966, 2972, 2976, 2978, 2981, 2984, 2987, 2990, 2993, 2997, 3001, 3005 and 3008.

Section III. Follow-up social data

Table III.1

Population

	Total population	Average age	65 and older (%)	Life expectancy at birth (men)	Life expectancy at birth (women)	Dependency rate	Dependency rate (older than 64)	Foreign-born population (%)	New entries (all nationalities)	New entries (non-EU-27 born)(%)
2006	44,708,964	40.63	16.74	77.71	84.16	47.49	24.63	10.82	840,844	37.57
2007	45,200,737	40.76	16.66	77.79	84.14	47.41	24.55	11.61	958,266	41.69
2008	46,157,822	40.81	16.54	78.23	84.34	47.47	24.49	13.10	726,009	28.40
2009	46,745,807	40.92	16.65	78.63	84.66	47.81	24.61	13.83	498,977	31.98
2010	47,021,031	41.12	16.87	79.06	85.05	48.63	25.03	14.05	464,443	35.54
2011	47,190,493	41.36	17.15	79.32	85.16	49.43	25.51	14.15	454,686	36.87
2012	47,265,321	41.63	17.40	79.38	85.13	50.39	26.14	14.30	370,515	36.32
2013	47,129,783	41.87	17.69			50.65	26.64	14.08		
Sources	PMC	PMC	PMC	ID INE	ID INE	PMC	PMC	ID INE	EVR	EVR

ID INE: *Indicadores Demográficos INE.*

PMC: *Padrón Municipal Continuo.*

EVR: *Encuesta de Variaciones Residenciales.*

Dependency rate: (15 or less years old population + 65 or more years old population)/ 16-64 years old population, as a percentage.

Dependency rate (older than 64): 65 or more years old population/ 16-64 years old population, as a percentage.

Table III.2

Households and family

Households

	Household number (thousands)	Average household size	Households with one person less than 65 (%)	Households with one person older than 65 (%)
2006	15,856.2	2.76	8.4	8.70
2007	16,280.5	2.74	8.8	8.73
2008	16,742.0	2.71	9.3	8.68
2009	17,068.2	2.68	9.7	8.87
2010	17,173.9	2.67	10.0	8.80
2011	17,344.1	2.65	10.3	9.02
2012	17,434.4	2.63	13.5●	9.82●
2013	17,404.2	2.62		
Sources	LFS	LFS	EPF	EPF

Table III.2

Households and family (continued)

Nuptiality						
	Marriage rate (Spanish)	Marriage rate (foreign population)	Separations and divorces	Mean age at first marriage, men	Mean age at first marriage, women	Same sex marriages (%)
2006	9.26	9.45	155,628	32.2	29.7	2.08
2007	9.00	8.69	141,304	32.2	29.9	1.56
2008	8.51	8.35	131,060	32.4	30.2	1.62
2009	7.48	8.23	124,594	32.8	30.6	1.74
2010	7.17	7.89	127,682	33.2	31.0	1.87
2011	6.89	7.19	124,702	33.6	31.4	2.17
2012	7.17	6.74	127,160	33.8	31.7	
2013						
<i>Sources</i>	ID INE	ID INE	CGPJ	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE

Fertility						
	Median age at first child, women	Total fertility rate Spanish	Total fertility rate Foreign	Births to single mothers (%)	Abortion rate	Abortion by Spanish-born women (%)
2006	29.32	1.31	1.69	28.36	10.62	
2007	29.45	1.31	1.72	30.25	11.49	
2008	29.30	1.36	1.83	33.16	11.78	55.56
2009	29.60	1.31	1.68	34.48	11.41	57.21
2010	29.83	1.30	1.68	35.52	11.49	58.30
2011	30.12	1.29	1.58	37.37	12.44	59.99
2012	30.25	1.27	1.56	38.96	12.01	61.67
2013						
<i>Sources</i>	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	MSAN	MSAN

LFS: *Labour Force Survey*.

EPF: *Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares*.

ID INE: *Indicadores Demográficos INE*.

CGPJ: Consejo General del Poder Judicial.

MSAN: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad.

● EPF 2012: 2012 were calculated using 2011 census population data and are not strictly comparable with prior periods.

Marriage rate: Number of marriages per thousand population.

Total fertility rate: The average number of children that would be born per woman living in Spain if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age.

Abortion rate: Number of abortions per 1,000 women (15-44 years).

Table III.3

Education**Educational attainment**

	Population 16 years and older with primary education (%)	Population 30-34 with primary education (%)	Population 16 years and older with tertiary education (%)	Population 30-34 with tertiary education (%)
2006	32.9	8.4	15.6	25.3
2007	32.5	9.0	15.9	26.5
2008	32.1	9.2	16.1	26.9
2009	31.4	8.7	16.3	26.2
2010	30.6	8.6	17.0	27.7
2011	29.4	7.4	17.6	27.0
2012	28.5	7.5	17.8	26.6
2013	27.3	7.3	18.1	27.7
Source	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS

Students involved in non-compulsory education

	Pre-primary education	Secondary education	Vocational training	Under-graduate students	Post-graduate studies (except doctorate)
2006/07	1,557,257	665,127	445,455	1,405,894	16,636
2007/08	1,643,016	659,573	451,541	1,389,249	34,695
2008/09	1,763,019	669,021	472,604	1,377,228	49,799
2009/10	1,819,402	692,054	517,344	1,404,115	81,840
2010/11	1,872,829	720,937	555,580	1,445,392	100,963
2011/12	1,917,236	684,176	699,295**	1,469,653	113,061
2012/13	1,900,173	692,558	747,189**	1,492,391***	
Source	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD

Education expenditure

	Public expenditure (thousands of €)	Household expenditure (€)
2006	42,512,586	8,244
2007	46,459,265	8,522
2008	50,880,439	8,505
2009	53,092,220	8,762
2010	52,720,999	9,085
2011	50,714,177*	9,194***
Sources	MECD	Contabilidad Nacional del INE

LFS: *Labor Force Survey*.

MECD: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte.

INE: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

* Provisional data.

** It includes distance vocational education and initial vocational qualification programs.

*** Forecast.

Table III.4

Social protection: Benefits**Contributory benefits***

	Unemployment		Retirement		Permanent disability		Widowhood	
	Total	Average daily gross amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)
2006	720,384	24.1	4,809,298	722.7	859,780	731.5	2,196,934	476.7
2007	780,205	25.4	4,863,256	760.0	888,776	760.7	2,225,501	498.3
2008	1,100,879	26.8	4,936,839	814.5	906,835	801.5	2,249,904	529.0
2009	1,624,792	27.7	5,038,861	854.1	920,863	831.5	2,270,283	553.9
2010	1,471,826	28.1	5,140,554	884.0	933,730	849.9	2,290,090	571.7
2011	1,328,020	28.4	5,246,241	915.2	938,491	869.5	2,309,332	586.4
2012	1,381,261	28.7	5,330,195	946.3	943,296	887.3	2,322,938	601.5
2013	1,319,040●	28.0●	5,451,465	979.5	935,220	907.6	2,336,240	617.6
Source	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL

Non-contributory benefits

	Social Security			
	Unemployment	Retirement	Disability	Other
2006	558,702	276,920	204,844	82,846
2007	575,675	270,980	203,401	73,159
2008	646,186	265,314	199,410	64,967
2009	960,888	260,908	197,126	57,737
2010	1,445,228	257,136	196,159	50,876
2011	1,331,316	254,295	194,712	44,457
2012	1,327,027	251,549	194,876	37,651
2013	1.317.890●	250,841●	195.373●	32.282●
Sources	IMERSO	IMERSO	IMERSO	BEL

BEL: *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales*.

IMERSO: Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales.

* Benefits for orphans and dependent family members of deceased Social Security affiliates are excluded.

● Data refer to January-November.

Table III.5

Social protection: Health care

	Total expenditure % GDP	Public expenditure % total expenditure	Physicians per 1,000 inhabitants	Nurses per 1,000 inhabitants	Medical staff primary health care per 1,000 medical cards	Population over 45 who consider their health "good or very good" (%)
2006	8.4	71.6	3.6	4.1	0.72	51.27
2007	8.5	71.9	3.7	4.4	0.74	
2008	8.9	73.0	3.5	4.6	0.75	
2009	9.6	74.7	3.5	4.9	0.74	
2010	9.6	74.2	3.8	4.9	0.74	
2011	9.3	73.0	4.1	5.5		58.70
2012			3.8	5.3		
<i>Sources</i>	OECD	OECD	INE	INE	INCLASNS	ENS

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

INE: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

INCLASNS: *Indicadores Clave del Sistema Nacional de Salud*.

ENS: *Encuesta Nacional de Salud*.

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