

*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 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

### **Section I. Spain in Europe**

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- 1.2. Slowdown of emigration trends

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- Disquieting evolution of fiscal culture

### **Section III. Follow-up social data**

- Population, households and families, education and social protection

## Section I. Spain in Europe

### I.1. Employment gains mixed with concerns on growing inequality

Spain approaches the end of the year with employment gains that are fostering optimism within the government, as well as among many

experts, as regards the evolution of the labor market in 2015. Last available comparative European data (Table I.1 and I.2) do not yet show the slight improvement experienced in 2014, but National Labor Force statistics confirm the positive trend. Since the beginning of 2014, the total unemployment rate has fallen two percentage points (from 25.9% to 23.7%). The fall has been quite similar for women and men (Exhibit I.1), but noteworthy differences appear when comparisons are made across different levels of formal education. Workers with

Table I.1

#### Unemployment rates (EU and selected countries, 2007-2013)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-15	7.0	7.1	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.6	11.0
Germany	8.5	7.4	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.4	5.2
Ireland	4.7	6.4	12	13.9	14.7	14.7	13.1
Greece	8.4	7.8	9.6	12.7	17.9	24.5	27.5
Spain	8.2	11.3	17.9	19.9	21.4	24.8	26.1
France	8.0	7.4	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.8	10.3
Italy	6.1	6.7	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.7	12.2
Portugal	9.2	8.7	10.7	12.0	12.9	15.8	16.4
Sweden	6.1	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.0
United Kingdom	5.3	5.6	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.6

Source: Eurostat.

Table I.2

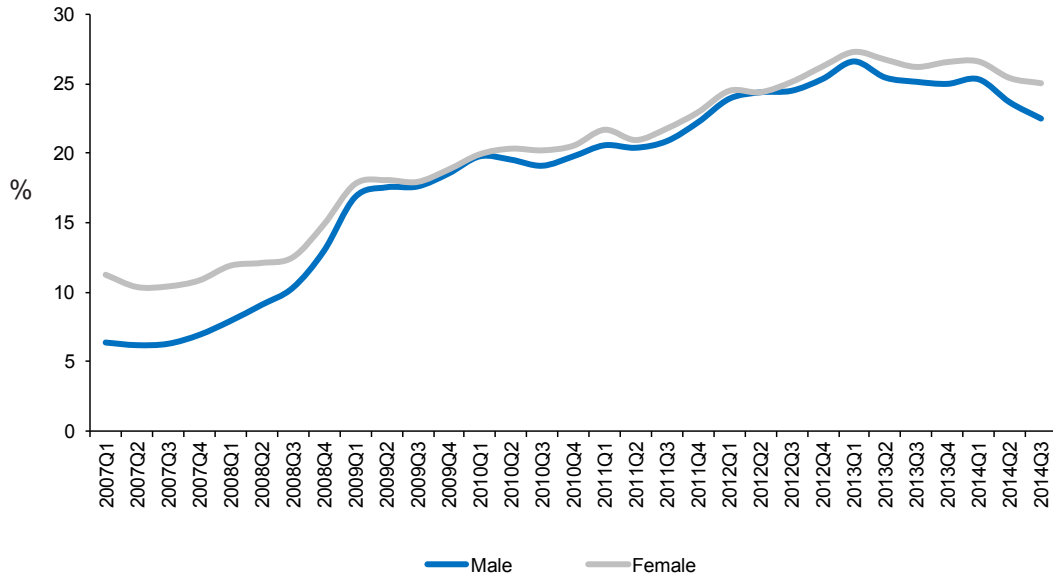
#### Employment rates (EU and selected countries, 2007-2013)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-15	66.8	67.1	65.7	65.4	65.5	65.2	65.1
Germany	69.0	70.1	70.3	71.1	72.5	72.8	73.3
Ireland	69.2	67.6	61.9	59.6	58.9	58.8	60.5
Greece	60.9	61.4	60.8	59.1	55.1	50.8	48.8
Spain	65.8	64.5	60.0	58.8	58.0	55.8	54.8
France	64.3	64.8	64.0	63.9	63.9	63.9	64.1
Italy	58.7	58.7	57.5	56.9	56.9	56.8	55.6
Portugal	67.6	68.0	66.1	65.3	63.8	61.4	60.6
Sweden	74.2	74.3	72.2	72.1	73.6	73.8	74.4
United Kingdom	71.5	71.5	69.9	69.5	69.5	70.1	70.8

Source: Eurostat.

Exhibit I.1

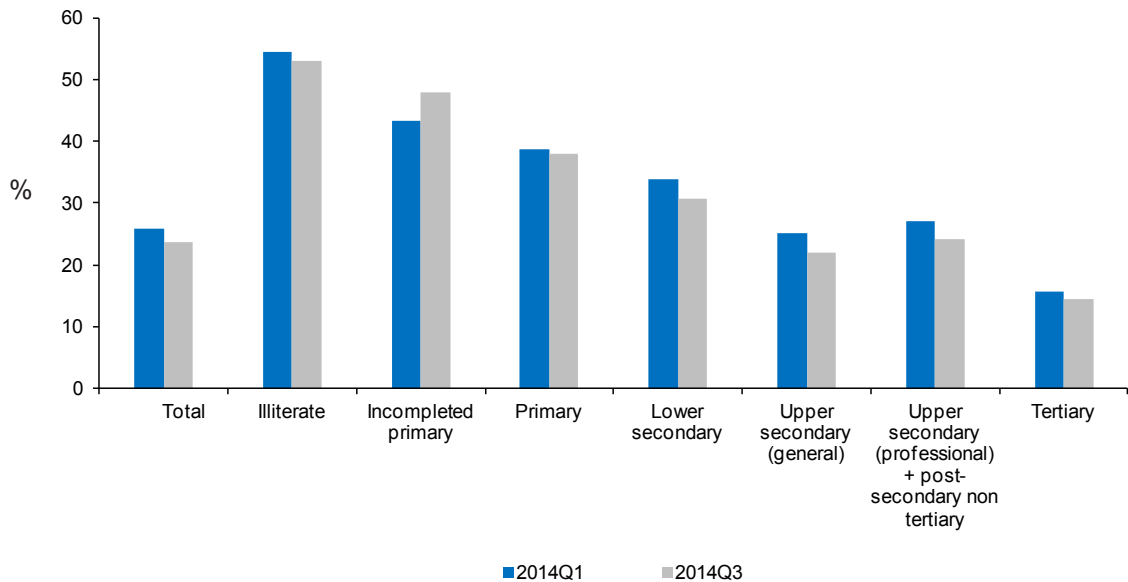
**Unemployment rates by sex (Spain, 2007-2014)**



Source: Spanish Labor Force Survey (INE).

Exhibit I.2

**Unemployment rates by educational level (Spain, 2014)**



Source: Spanish Labor Force Survey (INE).

Table I.3

**Percentage of people at risk of poverty by age group (European Union and selected countries, 2012)**

	Total	Children (0-17)	Adults (18-64)	Elderly (65 years and over)
European Union (28 countries)	24.8	28.0	25.3	19.3
Euro Area	23.3	25.6	24.3	17.5
Germany	19.6	18.4	21.2	15.8
Greece	34.6	35.4	37.7	23.5
Spain	28.2	33.8	29.7	16.6
France	19.1	23.2	19.8	11.1
Italy	29.9	33.8	30.4	25.2
Portugal	25.3	27.8	25.5	22.1
Sweden	15.6	15.4	15.1	17.9
United Kingdom	24.1	31.2	23.8	16.9

Source: Eurostat.

primary education or less have not improved their employment situation, remaining the group most strongly hit by the crisis. Workers with upper secondary education or higher educational levels are faring better. Nevertheless, except for workers with tertiary education, unemployment in all educational groups remained above 24% in the third quarter of 2014 (Exhibit I.2).

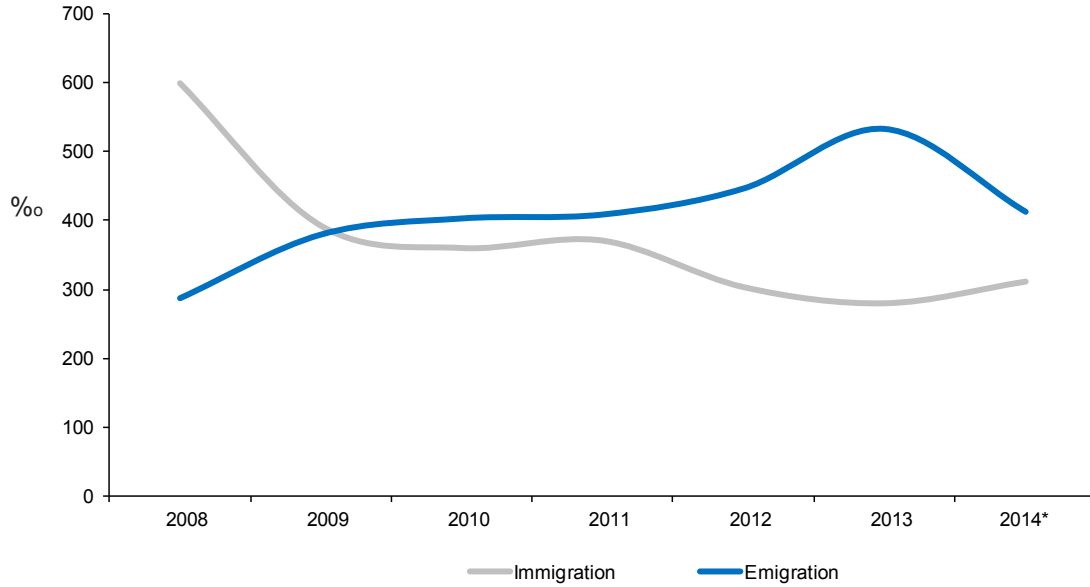
Recent improvements in the labor market notwithstanding, concerns about increasing social inequality and growing rates of at-risk-of-poverty population are spreading in the public debate. Nevertheless, most recent comparative statistics on people at risk of poverty correspond to 2012 levels. According to these data, the Spanish total rate (28.2%) ranks above the EU-28 average (24.8%), but it is approximately twice as high among children and youngsters under 18 (33.8%) than among the elderly (16.6%) (Table I.3). This indicates that households occupied by young families with children are being particularly affected by income scarcity.

## I.2. Slowdown of emigration trends

Spain is the European country in which population fell most intensively between January 1st, 2012 and 2013 (142,600 people). During 2013, the population living in Spain further decreased by 216,000 persons. Recently released data by the National Statistics Institute (INE) show that throughout the first half of 2014 Spain's population experienced a new drop of around 48,000 people and is now below 46.5 million. Natural change in 2014 is still positive, although deaths are only slightly lower (2,000 people) than births. On the other hand, net migration remains negative (approximately 50,000 persons), but emigration trends, compared with the last half year, show a slowdown (Exhibit I.3).

Exhibit I.3

**Evolution of immigration and emigration (Spain, 2008-2014)**



*Note:* \*2014 data comprise only the first half year and have been therefore multiplied by two.

*Source:* National Statistics Institute (INE).

## Section II. Public opinion trends

### Disquieting evolution of fiscal culture

Every year, the Center for Sociological Research (CIS) offers survey data on Spaniards' fiscal attitudes, allowing a follow up of their evolution. Time series data clearly show that the start of the crisis provoked a rapid deterioration of fiscal culture reflected in the worsening opinions about tax fairness and compliance. Signs of economic recovery in 2014 have not been seemingly effective enough to change this trend.

The percentage of people who believe taxes are not fairly collected in July 2014 was 89%, 15 points higher than in 2007. And the proportion of people who think that society gets little or nothing for the taxes and contributions paid has also significantly increased between 2007 and 2014 from around half the population (49%) to more than two thirds (68%) (Exhibit II.1).

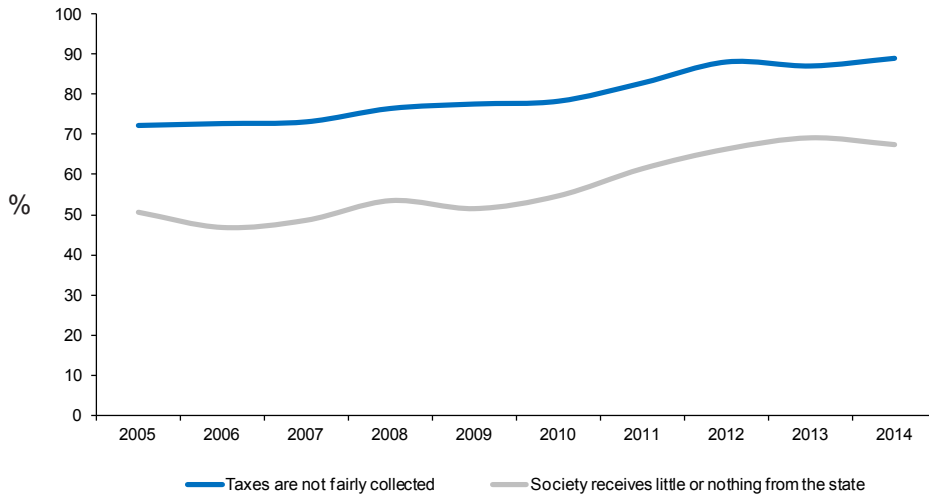
In addition to the deterioration in perceptions of the fiscal role of the state, people are also less confident in the willingness of their fellow citizen to honor their tax liabilities. In the summer of 2011, people who believed that Spaniards were scarcely or very scarcely mindful and liable concerning tax compliance (48%) outweighed for the first time people holding the opposite opinion (very or rather mindful and liable: 46%). Since then, the percentage of citizens distrusting other taxpayers has grown. In July 2014, it amounted to 51%, eight points higher than the percentage of people who manifested confidence in other taxpayers. Curiously enough, this slight but significant evolution has gone hand in hand with the reinforcement of people's positive self-image regarding their taxpayer status. Last summer, one third of all respondents perceived themselves to be "very mindful and liable" taxpayers and an

additional 55% as "rather mindful and liable". In contrast, only 43% were ready to attribute these merits to others (Exhibit II.2).

In sum, the current Spanish fiscal culture seems to be affected by dwindling trust in the state and in society. The crisis and its consequences have not only damaged the population's material wellbeing, but apparently also state legitimacy and social capital.

Exhibit II.1

**Opinions about tax fairness (Spain, 2005-2014)**

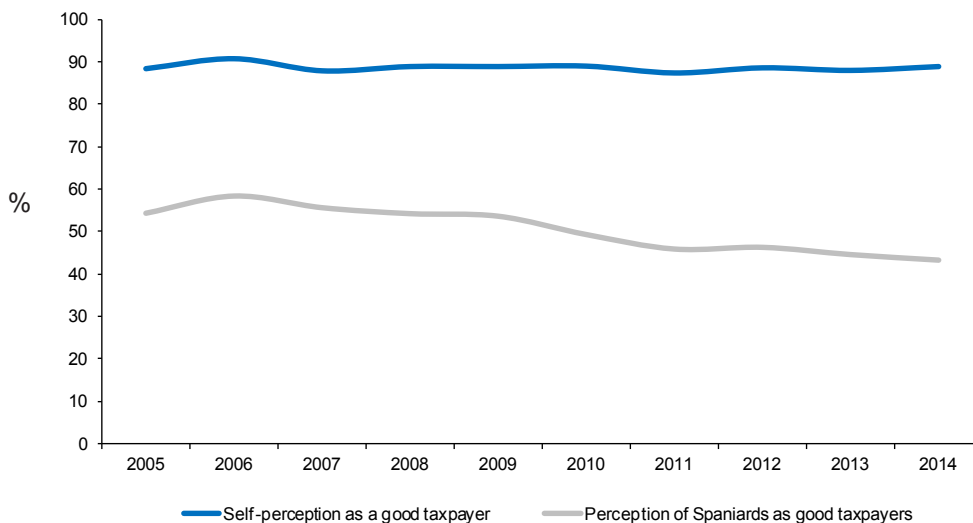


*Question:* “In general, taking into consideration public services and social benefits, would you say that, all in all, society benefits a lot, quite a lot, scarcely or nothing at all from what we pay in taxes and contributions?” “And do you think that, in general, taxes are fairly collected, that is, that people who have more pay more, or don’t you think so?”

*Source:* Center for Sociological Research (“Public opinion and fiscal policy”, 2005-2014).

Exhibit II.2

**Perceptions about who is a good taxpayer (Spain, 2005-2014)**



*Question:* “Do you think that Spaniards, when paying taxes, are very mindful and responsible, rather mindful and responsible, scarcely mindful and responsible or very scarcely mindful and responsible?” “And you personally, how do you consider yourself?”

*Source:* Center for Sociological Research (“Public opinion and fiscal policy”, 2005-2014).

## 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 (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	79.98	85.60	50.65	26.64	14.08	342,390	36.55
2014*	46,725,164	42.15	18.06			51.54	27.37	13.41		
<i>Sources</i>	PMC	PMC	PMC	ID INE	ID INE	PMC	PMC	PMC	EVR	EVR

ID INE: *Indicadores Demográficos INE.*

PMC: *Padrón Municipal Continuo.*

EVR: *Estadística 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.

\*Provisional data.

Table III.2

### Households and families

#### 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	11.6	10.27
2007	16,280.5	2.74	11.8	10.20
2008	16,742.0	2.71	12.0	10.24
2009	17,068.2	2.68	12.6	9.88
2010	17,173.9	2.67	12.8	9.93
2011	17,344.1	2.65	13.2	9.79
2012	17,434.4	2.63	13.7	9.91
2013	17,404.2	2.62	13.9	10.29
<i>Sources</i>	LFS	LFS	EPF	EPF



Table III.2

**Households and families (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	31.6	2.04
2013	6.56	6.48	124,975	34.3	32.2	2.05
<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 women)	Total fertility rate (Foreign women)	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	30.91	1.23	1.52	40.86		
<i>Sources</i>	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	MSAN	MSAN

LFS: *Labor 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.

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
<i>Source</i>	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**	1,450,036	111,087
2013/14	1,884,886*	698,057*	784,413*	1,438,115*	109,113*
<i>Source</i>	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD

**Students abroad****Education expenditure**

	University (under-graduate)	Public expenditure (thousands of €)	Household expenditure (€)
2006		42,512,586	8,244
2007		46,459,265	8,522
2008	10,232	50,880,439	8,505
2009	10,758	53,092,220	8,762
2010	11,766	52,720,999	9,085
2011	13,790	50,714,177	9,194*
2012	16,561	46,789,649*	
2013			
<i>Sources</i>	Eurostat	MECD	CN INE

LFS: *Labor Force Survey*.

MECD: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte.

CN INE: Contabilidad Nacional del INE.

\* 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	1,310,915	27.9	5,451,465	979.5	935,220	907.6	2,336,240	617.6
2014	1,075,900♦	27.0♦	5,549,490♦	998.3♦	929,592♦	915.1♦	2,346,991♦	623.6♦
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	1,313,986	250,815	195,478	32,066
2014	1,227,238♦	252,086♦	197,131♦	27,165♦
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-October.

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>	<b>OECD</b>	<b>OECD</b>	<b>INE</b>	<b>INE</b>	<b>INCLASNS</b>	<b>ENS</b>

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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