

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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Section II. Public opinion trends

- More free time on weekdays and persisting gender differences in amounts of leisure time

Section III. Follow-up social data

- Population, households and families, education and social protection

Section I. Spain in Europe

I.1. Rapid increase in mobile Internet usage

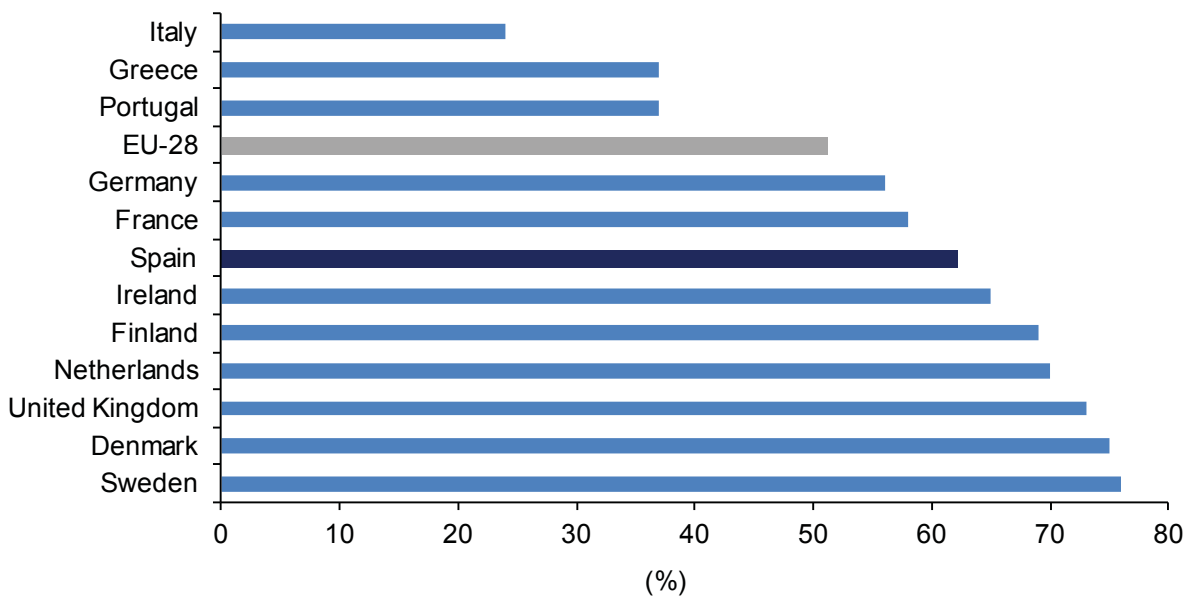
Although the proportion of people aged 16-74 living in Spain who never use Internet was in 2014 three percentage points higher than the European average (EU-28: 18%), Spanish society is at the forefront of Europe in mobile Internet usage. In 2014, nearly two thirds of people living in Spain (62%) used Internet away

significant increase in Internet usage outside the home and the workplace during the last years.

This trend is supported by the growing use of handheld electronic devices to access Internet (mobile phones, portable computers, tablets, etc.). Spaniards' mobile Internet usage is particularly noteworthy when compared with other Southern European societies (Exhibit I.1b). People in Spain also resort more frequently than Italians, Portuguese and Greeks (as well as Germans and French) to cloud services for saving or sharing files (Exhibit I.1c).

These data, collected by Eurostat through the annual Survey on ICT Usage in Households and

Exhibit I.1a
Use of Internet away from home or work (2012-2014)



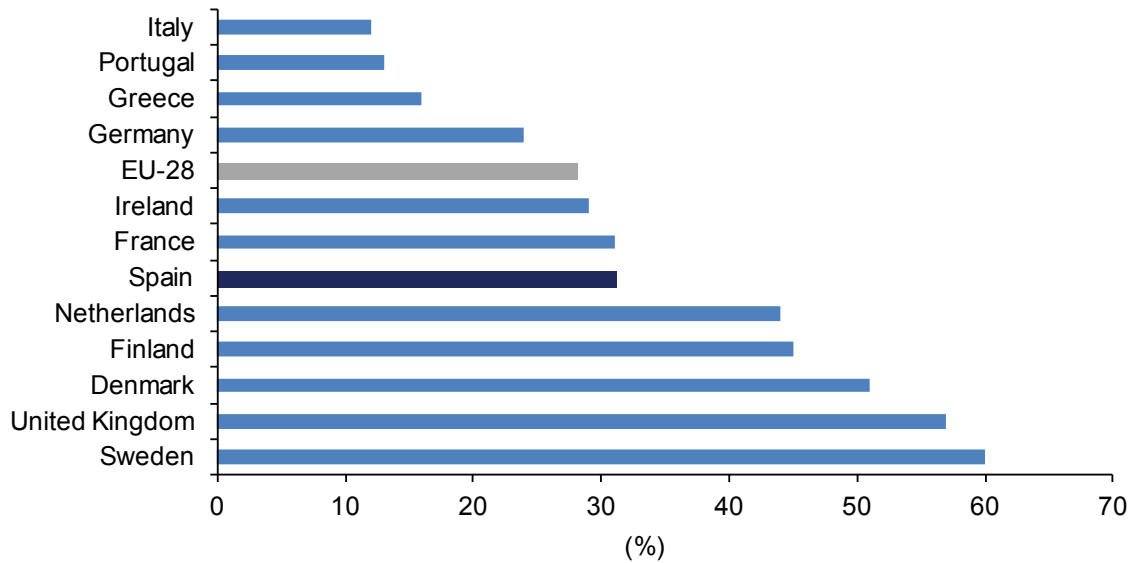
Source: Eurostat, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

from home or work. This high proportion places Spain in the same group as the Nordic countries (Sweden, Denmark and Finland), the United Kingdom, Ireland and the Benelux (Exhibit I.1a). Among these countries, Spain stands out for its

by Individuals, demonstrate Spanish society's high disposition and ability to adapt to technological innovations.

Exhibit I.1b

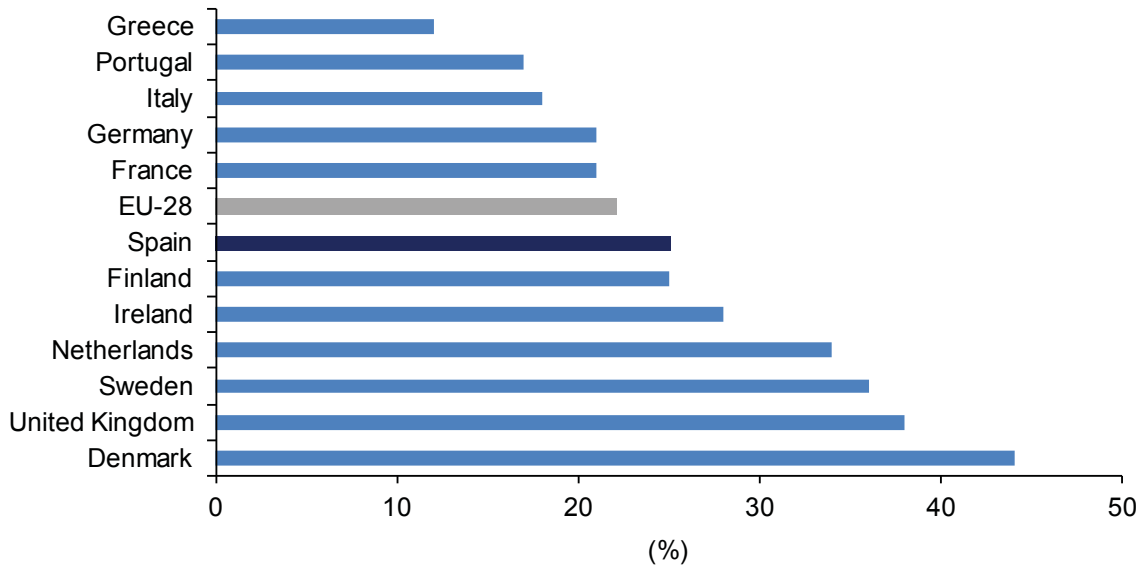
Use of Internet through handheld devices (2014)



Source: Eurostat, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

Exhibit I.1c

Use of cloud services for saving and sharing files (2014)



Source: Eurostat, Survey on ICT usage in Households and by Individuals.

I.2. Modest share of innovative enterprises

The adaptation to new technologies shown by Spanish society (see section I.1) contrasts with relatively modest rates of technological innovation by Spanish enterprises. According to the Eurostat Community Innovation Survey, in 2012 only 23.2% of Spanish enterprises with ten or more employees managed to introduce or develop technological innovations, while the corresponding European Union average (EU-28) was 36.0% (Exhibit I.2a). In fact, Spain’s proportion of technologically innovative enterprises was well below that of Ireland (42.3%), Italy (41.5%), Portugal (41.3%) and Greece (34.3%).¹

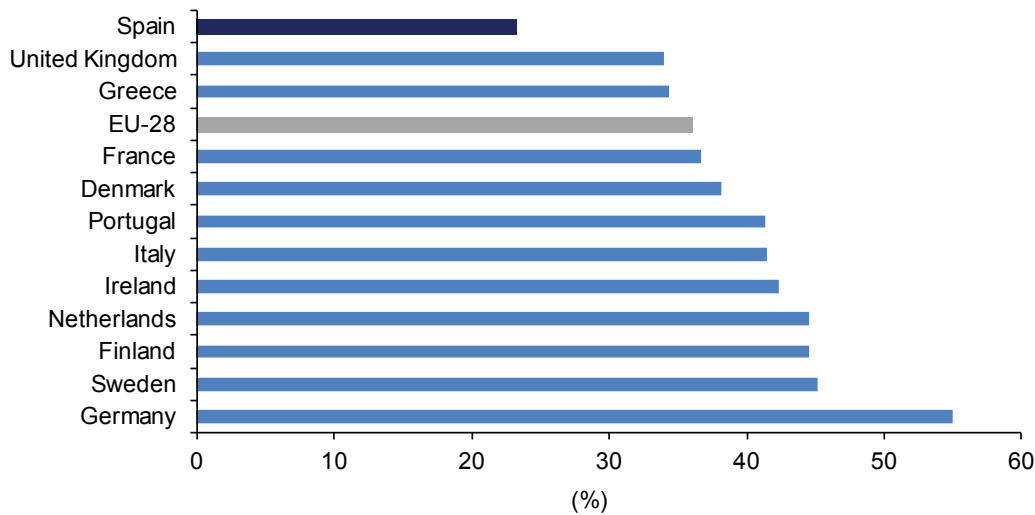
Data on non-technological innovation are not more positive. Organization and/or marketing innovative enterprises in Spain represented 23.4% of all enterprises with ten or more employees

in 2012. Again, Spain records a low figure compared with the EU-28 average (37.1%) and lags behind all Southern European countries in this respect (Exhibit I.2b).

Overall, comparative statistics allow for the classification of Spanish enterprises as innovation laggards. Roughly one third of all Spanish enterprises (33.6%) employing ten or more workers are innovative, while the EU-28 proportion amounts to one half (48.9%) (Exhibit I.2c). In fact, regarding innovation, the performance of Spanish companies compares to that of Eastern European and Baltic firms. One should not exclude the possibility that technological innovation in Spain is concentrated on very small enterprises (so called “microenterprises”: less than ten workers), but data to test this hypothesis are currently unavailable.

According to newly released information by the Spanish National Statistical Institute (INE), the proportion of innovative Spanish enterprises with

Exhibit I.2a
Share of technologically innovative enterprises (2012)



Source: Eurostat, Community Innovation Survey.

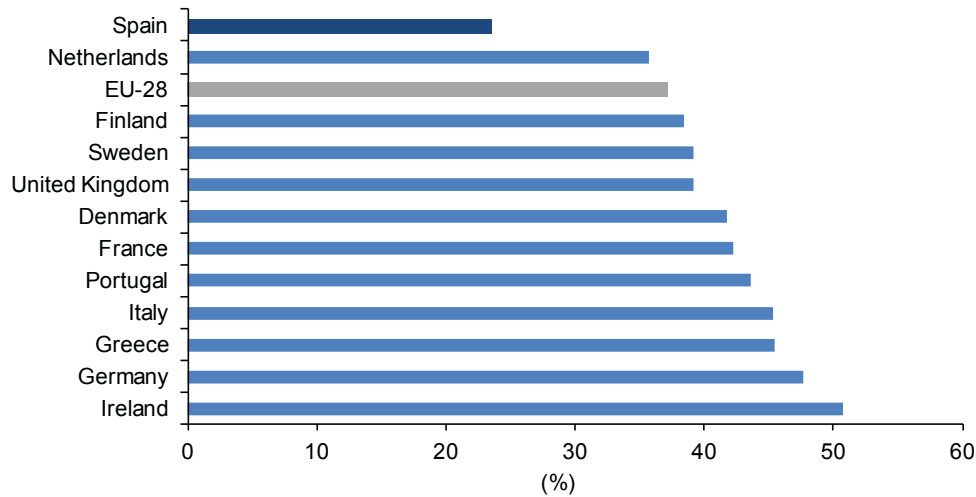
¹ Product and/or process innovative enterprises, regardless of organization or marketing innovation (included enterprises with abandoned/suspended or on-going innovation activities).

ten or more employees was slightly above one quarter (26.0%) during the period 2011-2013.² Spanish enterprises devoted less than 2% of their turnover to technological innovation in 2013, while technological innovation expenditure decreased

1.3% from 2012 to 2013, a reduction affecting all sectors except for industry. Consequently, it seems unlikely that Spain will improve its international position on business innovation when Eurostat statistics are updated in the near future.

Exhibit I.2b

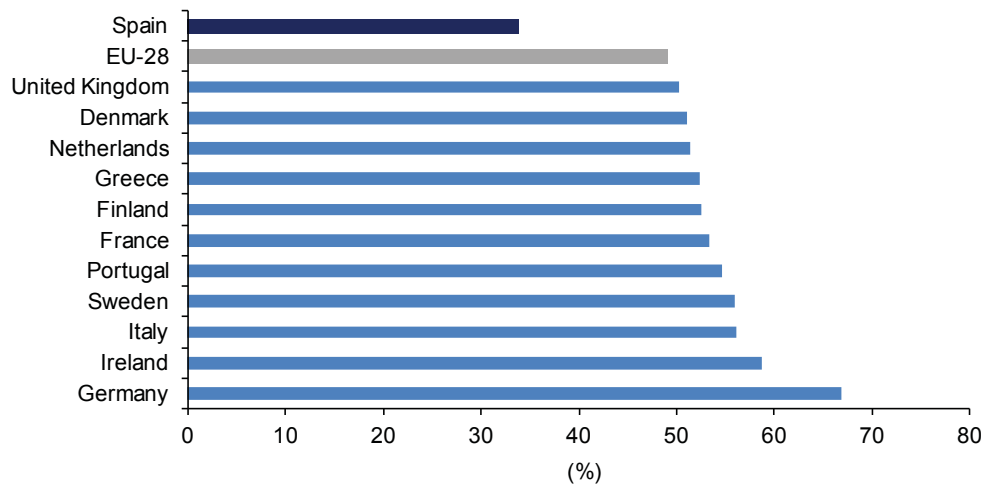
Share of non-technologically innovative enterprises (2012)



Source: Eurostat, Community Innovation Survey.

Exhibit I.2c

Share of innovative enterprises (2012)



Source: Eurostat, Community Innovation Survey.

² See www.ine.es, Survey on Business Innovation 2013 (Final results).

Section II. Public opinion trends

More free time on weekdays and persisting gender differences in amounts of leisure time

Spaniards' free time on weekdays has grown between 2008 and 2014. The percentage of people having at least four daily leisure hours has increased roughly ten points (from 41.6% to 52.2%). The proportion of those reporting eight hours or more is also significantly higher (12.8% in June 2008 and 17.9% in December 2014). Higher numbers of unemployed people and pensioners probably explain the bulk of these gains in free time.

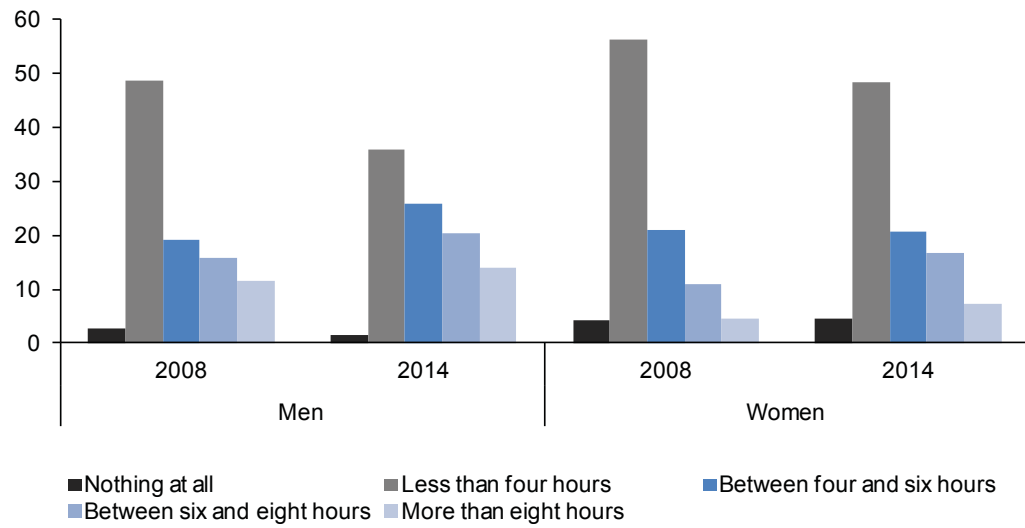
Gender differences in this indicator were salient in 2008 and persist nowadays. Thus, in December 2014 more than half of all interviewed women

(53%) declared having less than four hours of free time on weekdays, while only 37.6% of men admitted to being in this situation. At the other extreme, around a quarter of female interviewees (24%) enjoyed more than six hours of leisure, while the equivalent male proportion was slightly above one third (34.4%) (Exhibit II.1).

In light of these differences, it is not surprising that women are less satisfied with their time for leisure activities, such as being with friends, attending cultural events or reading (Exhibit II.2). But this satisfaction gap does not translate into a lower degree of female happiness. In fact, Spanish women and men show very similar happiness levels as measured on a 10 point scale (Exhibit II.3). In sum, in spite of having less free time and yearning for more leisure activities, Spanish women feel at least as fortunate as men. This positive attitude represents an emotional capital asset which can be mobilized in very different social settings.

Section II. Public opinion trends

Exhibit II.1
Free time on weekdays: Gender differences (2008 and 2014)

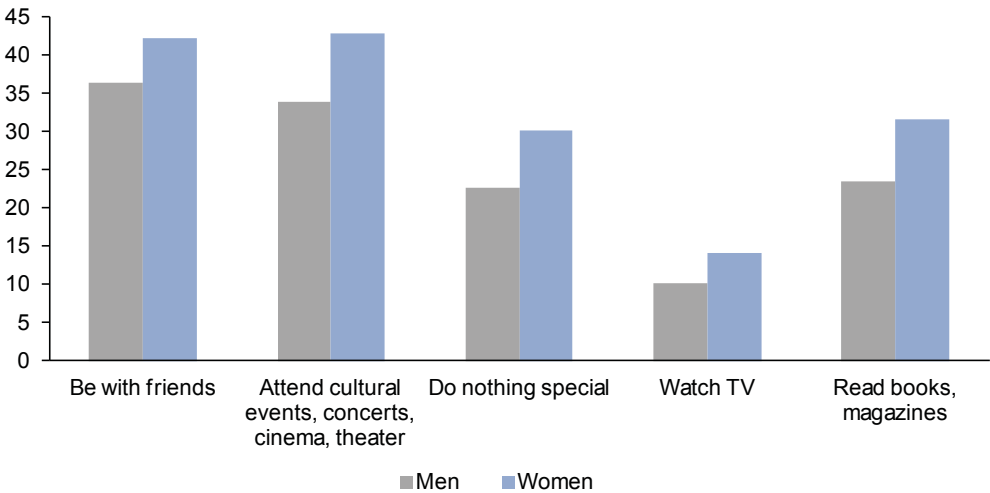


Question: "On any given weekday, how much free time would you say that you have, after accounting for work and family duties, as well as sleep hours?"

Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Opinión Barometers of June 2008 and December 2014.

Exhibit II.2

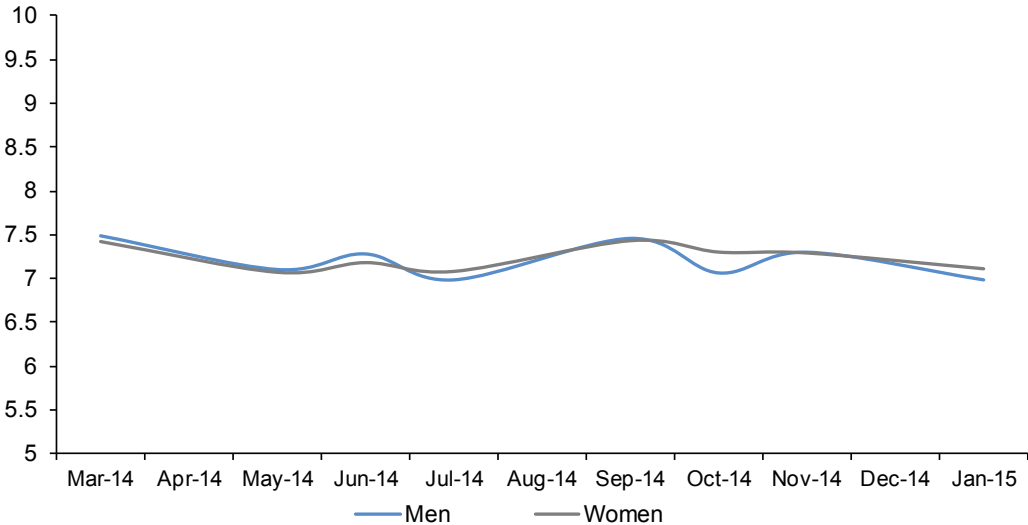
They would like to have more time to ...



Question: "Are you satisfied with the time you have on weekdays to...? Would you like to have more time to...?"
Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Opinion Barometer of December 2014.

Exhibit II.3

Happiness measure (scale 0-10)



Question: "In general terms, to what extent do you feel you are a happy or unhappy person? Please use a scale between 0 and 10, in which 0 means that you feel 'completely unhappy' and 10 that you feel 'completely happy'".
Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Opinion Barometers of March, May, June, July, September, October and November 2014, and January 2015.

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	46,771,341	42.14	18.05			51.58	27.36	13.43		
Sources	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.

Table III.2

Households and families

Households

	Household number (thousands)	Average household size	Households with one person younger 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
2014 *	18,328.9	2.51		
Sources	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).

A methodological adjustment introduced this year explains part of the change in LFS data.

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
2014#	24.4	6.1	27.2	42.3
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**	1,450,036	111,087
2013/14	1,884,886*	698,057*	784,413*	1,438,115*	109,113*
Source	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			
Sources	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.

A methodological adjustment introduced this year explains part of the change in LFS data.

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	1,059,799	27.0	5,558,964	999.8	929,484	915.6	2,348,388	624.0
2015♦			5,621,781	1,011.3	928,967	920.9	2,356,966	627.8
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	82,064
2007	575,675	270,980	203,401	71,818
2008	646,186	265,314	199,410	63,626
2009	960,888	260,908	197,126	56,396
2010	1,445,228	257,136	196,159	49,535
2011	1,331,316	254,295	194,712	43,116
2012	1,327,027	251,549	194,876	36,310
2013	1,313,986	250,815	195,478	30,725
2014	1,221,390	252,328	197,303	26,842
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.

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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