

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 particular social issues as perceived by the Spanish public and expressed 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 I. Spain in Europe

I.1. Employment of Spanish women during the last decade: Not as positive as other European women, not as negative as Spanish men

In most European countries, female employment rates in the central age group (25-54 years) have risen during the last decade (Exhibit I.1). The rise has been particularly high in Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany and Austria. The latter two have entered the group of countries with female employment rates (25-54 years) around 80% (together with the Nordic countries).

Only Portuguese and Greek young and adult women have experienced a drop in their employment rates between 2005 and 2014 (Exhibit I.1), but while the decline in Portugal has been fairly small and the percentage of employed women aged 25 to 54 remains at a comparatively high level (74% in 2014),

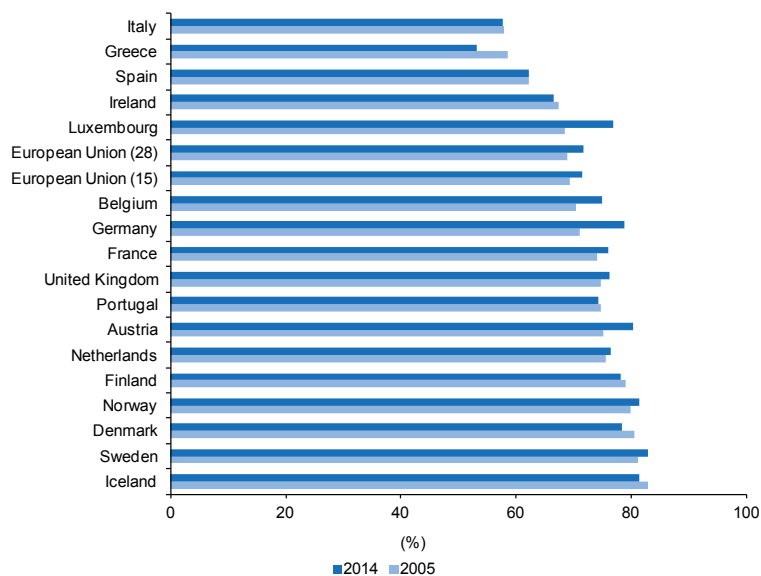
the decrease in Greece has been sharp (from 59% to 53%) with the result that in 2014 nearly one out of two women between 25 and 54 was not employed.

Female employment rates in Spain and Italy in 2014 (62% and 59%, respectively) were identical to those in 2005. This stability seems particularly significant in the case of Spain, where the total employment rate has suffered a strong decrease. While in 2005, Spain's employment rate for the whole population (15-64 years) surpassed Italy's by 5 points (64% vs. 58%), both countries' rates were very similar in 2014 (about 56%).

Even though the Spanish female employment rate (25-54 years) in 2014 coincides with the rate registered in 2005, Spanish women in this age group have considerably reduced the gender gap as regards employment rates. In 2014, the ratio between female and male employment rates reached 86% and was 14 points higher than in 2005. In fact, Spain is the European country in which, during the last decade, this gender difference among the population between 25 and 54 was reduced by the greatest amount

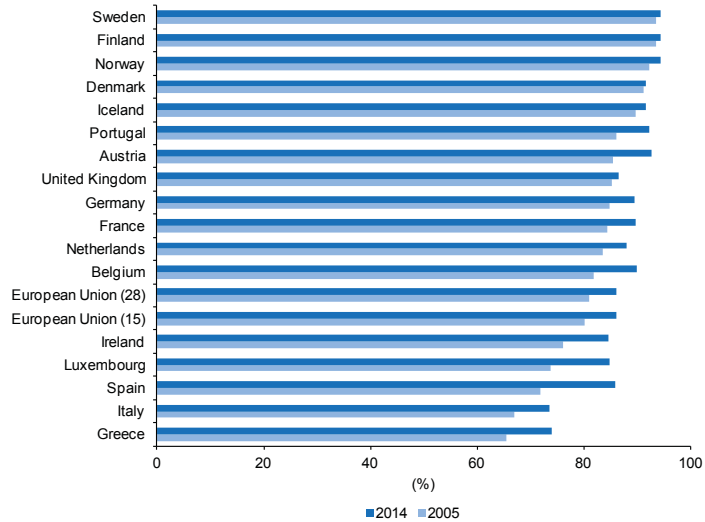
Exhibit I.1

Female employment rates (25-54 years) in Europe (2005 and 2014)



Source: Eurostat.

Exhibit I.2

Gender employment gap (25-54 years) in Europe (2005 and 2014)

Note: Ratio between female and male employment rates.

Source: Eurostat.

(Exhibit I.2). This is because men have fared worse than women during the crisis. Thus, the male employment rate for the age group 25-54 plunged from 87% in 2005 to 73% in 2014, while the female employment rate in both years remained the same.

I.2. Decrease in temporary employment (with a recent upturn)

The crisis has triggered a strong decrease in the percentage of employees with temporary contracts in Spain (Exhibit I.3). True, in 2014, Spain was (after Poland) the second European country with the highest percentage of temporary employees (24%), but the figure was not so far away from that registered in Portugal (21%) or in the Netherlands (22%), two countries which have experienced an increase in temporary employment between 2005 and 2014 (along with France, Italy, Sweden and Iceland, among others).

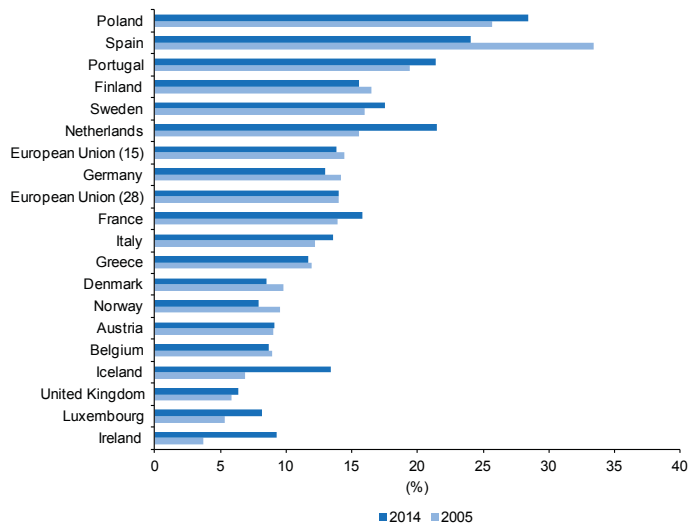
Focusing specifically on Spain (Exhibit I.4), we observe that temporary employment in the public sector has been more stable than in the private sector throughout the crisis (25% in 2005 and 22% in 2015).¹ The main contribution to the fall in temporary employment corresponds to the private sector. Within this sector, the sharpest fall has taken place in the primary and construction sectors. In 2005, nearly three out of five employees in these sectors (57%) had temporary contracts (among non EU-15 immigrants the percentage was 74%). The proportion decreased until 2013 to 38% (63% among non EU-15 immigrants).

As of 2013, the percentage of temporary contracts in all sectors has begun to grow again, more slowly in the public than in the private sector. In 2015, the percentage of temporary employees in the primary and construction sectors reached 43%, nearly 20 points higher than the corresponding percentage for industrial and service sector workers (24%) and for public sector employees (22%).

¹ Data for 2015 include the first three quarters of the Spanish Labor Force Survey (LFS).

Exhibit I.3

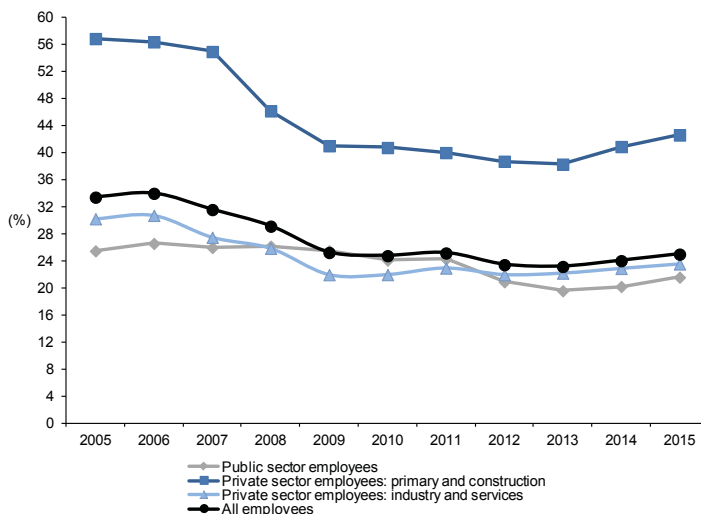
Percentage of employees with a contract of limited duration (2005 and 2014)



Source: Eurostat.

Exhibit I.4

Temporary employment in Spain (2005-2015)



Source: Spanish Labor Force Survey. Data for 2015 include the first three quarters of the Spanish Labor Force Survey (LFS).

Data calculated by Prof. Luis Garrido Medina.

Section II. Public opinion trends

II.1. Declining preference for self-employment

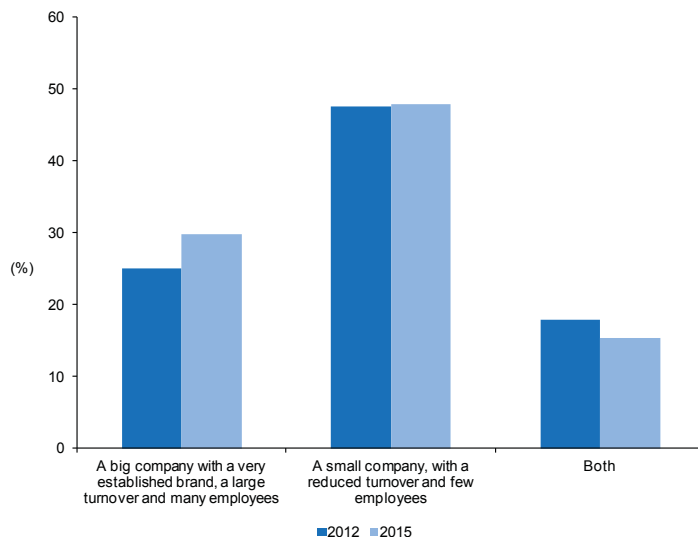
Nearly half of the Spanish population links the notion of “enterprise” with a “small company with a reduced turnover and few employees” (Exhibit II.1). In contrast, around one third of citizens think of a “big company, with a very established brand, a large turnover and many employees” (this proportion falling to ca. one quarter among the population living in towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants). In fact, micro-enterprises (below 10 employees) represent the dominant type of companies in Spain (95.8% of total enterprises, the bulk of them being one-man companies).²

Actually, the extent of self-employed people in Spain is large in comparative terms. In 2013, the Spanish self-employment rate (18%) was two percentage points higher than in the Euro area (although significantly lower than in other South European countries).³ However, in the international context, Spanish people do not stand out for favoring self-employment over wage employment. According to OECD data, in 2009, around 40% of people declared their preference for self-employment, a similar proportion to Germany, Austria and the Netherlands, but notably lower than France, Italy and Portugal (Table II.1).

Overall, the crisis has reduced these preferences for self-employment (Table II.1). Spanish public opinion data also provide support for this declining preference. In 1997 and 2002, the percentage of Spanish people who declared their preference for self-employment widely outstripped the

Exhibit II.1

The notion of a Spanish company (2012 and 2015)



Question: “When you consider a Spanish company, you think of: a big company with a very established brand, a large turnover and many employees; a small company, with a small turnover and few employees; both.”

Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), surveys 2953 and 3118 (www.cis.es).

² One-man companies represent 53.6% of all Spanish companies. See Dirección General de Industria y de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (2015), *Retrato de las PYME* (http://www.ipyme.org/Publicaciones/Retrato_PYME_2015.pdf).

³ OECD data (<https://data.oecd.org/emp/self-employment-rate.htm>).

percentage of people whose first choice was wage employment. In 2012 and in 2015, the distribution of opinions had completely changed: Around six out of ten interviewees stated their preference

for wage employment (Exhibit II.2). This striking reversal of employment preferences may respond to the particularly severe difficulties suffered by Spanish micro-enterprises during the crisis years.

Table II.1

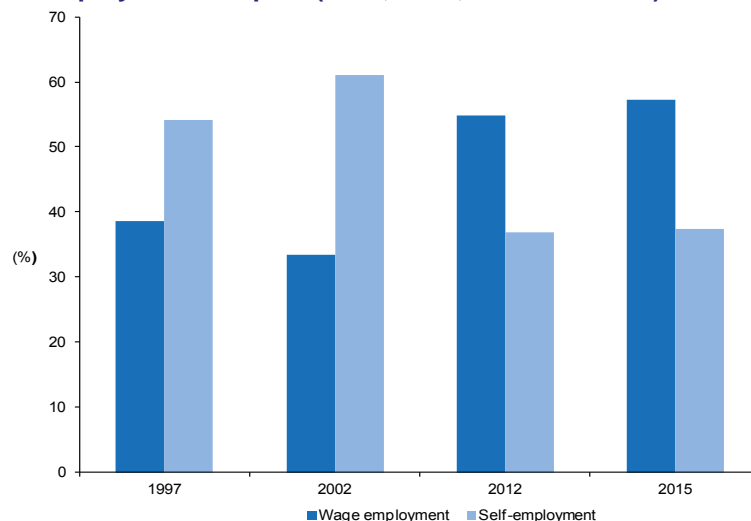
Preferences for self-employment (2009 and 2012)

	2009	2012
Denmark	31.9	27.7
Sweden	32.2	21.8
Spain	40.4	34.7
Germany	40.8	29.1
Austria	40.9	33.6
Finland	41.3	24.0
Norway	41.4	23.3
Netherlands	42.3	30.8
UK	45.6	33.0
Poland	49.2	46.7
France	50.8	40.1
Italy	50.6	43.4
Portugal	50.8	48.7
Greece	60.3	50.1

Source: OECD (2013), *Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2013* (http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/industry-and-services/entrepreneurship-at-a-glance-2013_entrepreneur_aag-2013-en).

Exhibit II.2

Preferences for self-employment in Spain (1997, 2002, 2012 and 2015)



Questions: "Independently of your current situation, if you could choose between the following types of employment, which would you prefer?: A job as wage earner / To be self-employed" (Question wording in 2012 [survey 2953] and 2015 [survey 3118]).

"Suppose that you could choose between different types of employment. I am going to read you some options and would like you to tell me in each case which of the two options you prefer: To be a wage earner/ To create my own company" (Question wording in 1997 [survey 2235] and 2002 [survey 3118]).

Source: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas / Center for Sociological Research (www.cis.es).

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 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		
2015*	46,600,949	42.44	18.40			52.39	28.03	13.21		
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.

* Provisional data.

Table III.2

Households and families

Households

	Households (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		
2015**	18,369.6	2.50		
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	6.63	6.60	124,975			2.05
2014*	6.77•	6.16•	133,643			2.08•
<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	30.42	1.23	1.53	40.83	11.74	63.07
2014*	30.54•	1.27•	1.61•			
<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).

• Provisional data.

* The magnitude change in 2014 LFS data is partly due to a methodological change.

** LFS data refer to January-September.

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
2015**	23.5	6.5	27.4	41.0
<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 students (except doctorate)
2006	1,557,257	665,127	445,455	1,405,894	16,636
2007	1,643,016	659,573	451,541	1,389,249	34,695
2008	1,763,019	669,021	472,604	1,377,228	49,799
2009	1,819,402	692,054	517,344	1,404,115	81,840
2010	1,872,829	720,937	555,580	1,445,392	100,963
2011	1,917,236	684,176	582,940	1,469,653	113,061
2012	1,912,324	692,098	617,686	1,450,036	111,087
2013	1,884,342	696,648	646,158	1,438,115	109,113
2014*	1,836,606	690,228	651,938	1,361,340	139,844
2015**	1,798,213♦	697,699♦	658,301♦		
<i>Source</i>	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD

Students abroad**Education expenditure**

	University (under-graduate)	Public expenditure (thousands of €)	Household expenditure (€)
2006		43,441,331	8,244
2007		47,266,674	8,522
2008	10,232	51,716,008	8,505
2009	10,758	53,895,012	8,762
2010	11,766	53,099,329	9,085
2011	13,790	50,631,080	9,194
2012	16,561	46,476,414	
2013		44,976,654	
<i>Sources</i>	Eurostat	MECD	CN INE

LFS: Labor Force Survey.

MECD: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte.

CN INE: Contabilidad Nacional del Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

• Provisional data.

♦ Forecast.

* The magnitude change in 2014 LFS data is partly due to a methodological change.

** LFS data refer to January-September.

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	842,942•	27.1•	5,637,838♦	1,020.4♦	931,214♦	923.1♦	2,352,741♦	630.4♦
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
2015	1,108,457•	253,751•	198,787•	23,839•
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-February.

▪ Data refer to January-October.

♦ Data refer to January-November.

Table III.5

Social protection: Health care

	Total expenditure (% GDP)	Public expenditure (% total expenditure)	Total expenditure per capita (\$)	Physicians per 1,000 inhabitants	Nurses per 1,000 inhabitants	Pharmaceutical expenditure (\$ per capita)	Attendance primary care medicine per person/year
2006	7.8	72.5	2,395.2	3.6	4.5	470.2	
2007	7.8	72.7	2,571.4	3.6	4.6	488.8	5.96
2008	8.3	73.6	2,796.4	3.5	4.8	517.1	6.10
2009	9.0	75.4	2,946.1	3.6	5.0	537.8	5.56
2010	9.0	74.8	2,916.5	3.8	5.2	531.9	5.43
2011	9.1	73.8	2,957.0	3.8	5.2	525.7	5.51
2012	9.0	71.7	2,956.8	3.8	5.2	511.7	5.31
2013	8.8	71.5	2,898.4	3.8	5.1	545.0	5.30
<i>Sources</i>	OECD	OECD	OECD	OECD	OECD	OECD	INCLASNS

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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