

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 or political 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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Section I. Spain in Europe

I.1. In the forefront of life expectancy and healthy life years

According to recently published research, in around 2040, Spain could head global life expectancy, surpassing Japan's leadership in this variable.¹ In fact, in 2017, Spain registered the highest female and the second highest male life expectancy in the European Union. As regards life expectancy at age 65, Spain ranks after France. In both countries, females aged 65 are expected to reach 88 years, and males nearly 85 (Figure I.1).

Life expectancy is one of the best proxies of a nation's social success, but an even better may be "healthy life years". Males born in Spain in 2017 are expected to live 69 healthy life years, a

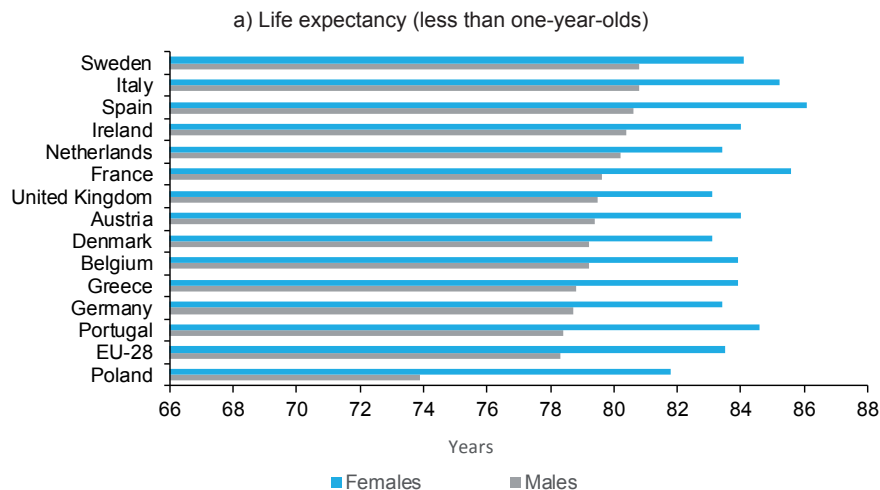
little less than women: 69.9 years. Only Sweden exhibits a higher number for males and females in this variable: 73.2 and 71.9 years, respectively. Curiously, Austria and Denmark, two countries with well developed economies and high rates of GDP per capita, display figures under 60 for male as well as for female healthy life years (Figure I.2).

While France shows the highest life expectancy at 65, the share of healthy life years in this country is smaller than in other European Union member states. Thus, according to latest available data (2016), out of the 23.6 additional years a woman is expected to live in France, less than half (10.6 years or 45%) are in good health; among men, healthy life expectancy at 65 (9.5 years) represents 45% of total life expectancy at this same age (19.5 years).

In Spain, analogous percentages are higher than in France, meaning that the elderly enjoy good health during a larger part of the old-age period:

Figure I.1

Life expectancy (for less than one-year-old individuals and at age 65) by gender in selected EU countries (2017)

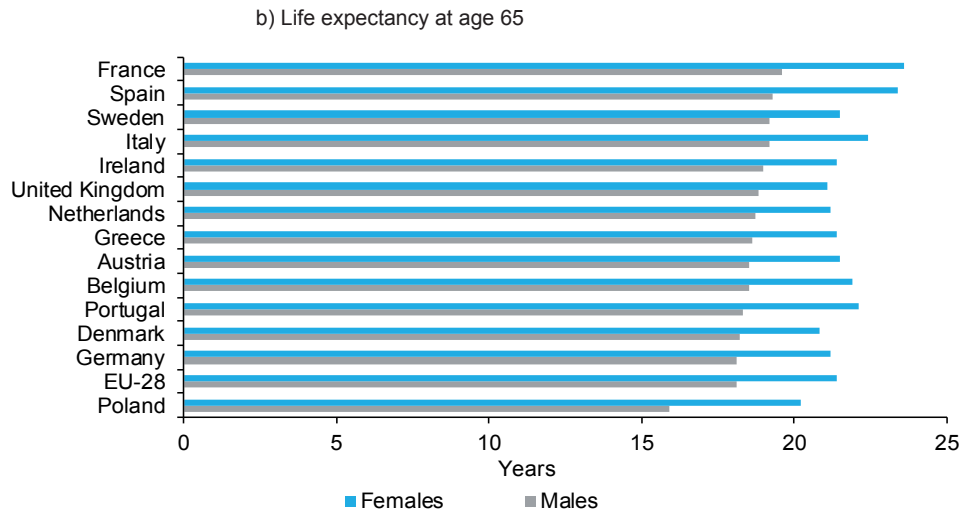


Source: Eurostat [demo_mlexpec].

¹ See Foreman, K. N., Marquez, N., Dolgert, A. *et al.* (2018), "Forecasting life expectancy, years of life lost, and all-cause and cause-specific mortality for 250 causes of death: Reference and alternative scenarios for 2016-40 for 195 countries and territories", *The Lancet*, 392, pp. 2052-2090.

Figure I.1 (continued)

Life expectancy (for less than one-year-old individuals and at age 65) by gender in selected EU countries (2017)



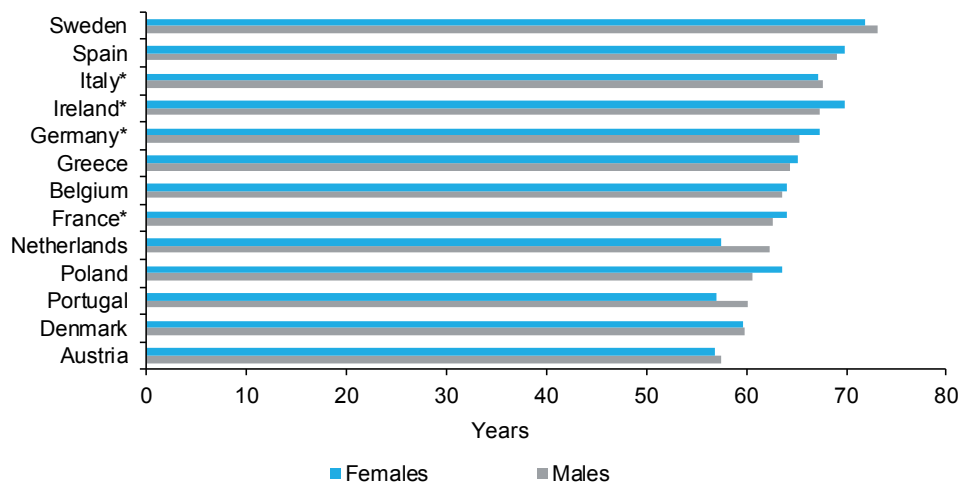
Source: Eurostat [demo_mlexpec].

Data for 2017 show that men live nearly two thirds (64%) of life expectancy at 65 in good health, while the proportion among women exceeds half (53%) of life expectancy. However, the biggest shares in the

European Union are to be found in Sweden, where healthy life years among 65-year-old females amount to 15.8, and among males to 15.4, corresponding to 73% and 80% of their life expectancy at 65.

Figure I.2

Healthy life years at birth by gender in selected EU countries (2017)

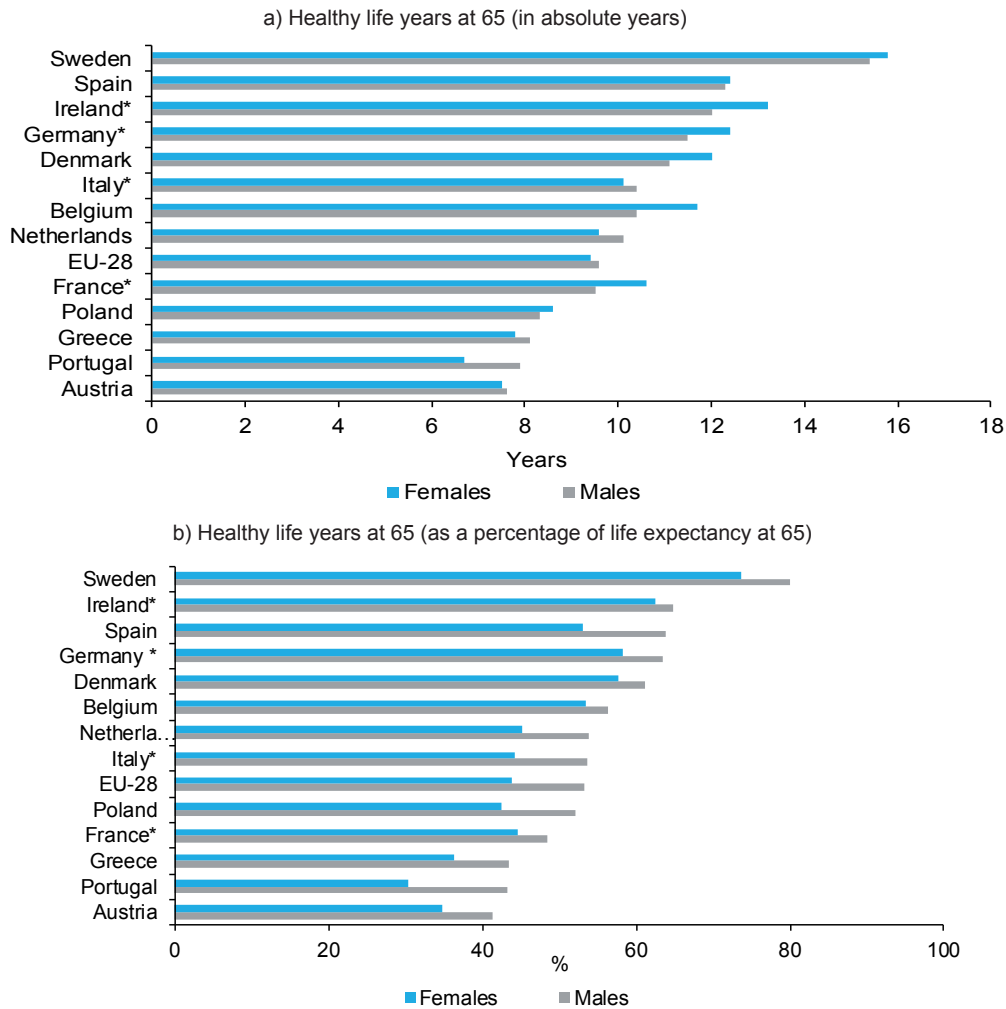


* 2016 data.

Source: Eurostat [hlth_hlye].

Figure I.3

Healthy life years at 65 (in absolute years and as a percentage of life expectancy) by gender in selected EU countries (2017)



*2016 data.

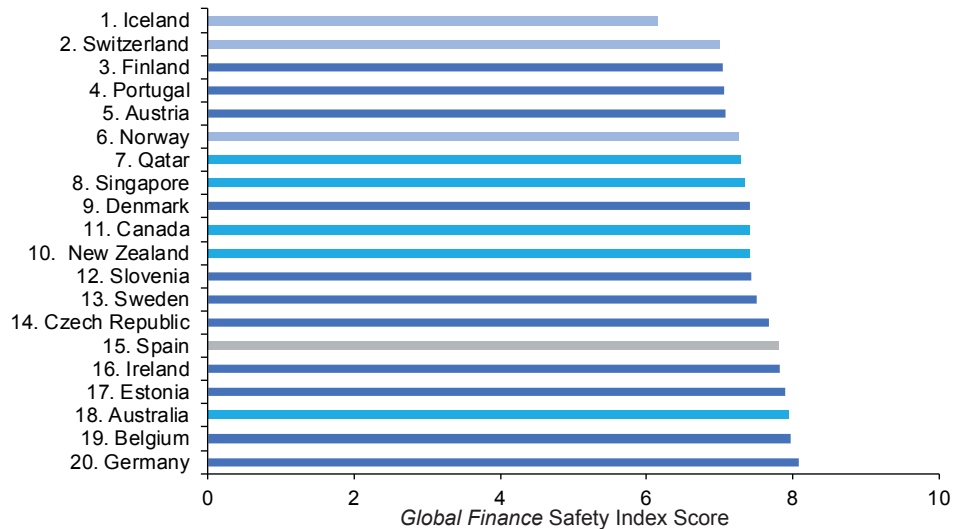
Source: Eurostat [hlth_hlye].

I.2. A safe country in the safest region of the world

Spain appears in 15th place (of 128) in the ranking of the world's safest countries published by *Global Finance* for 2019 (Figure I.4). This safety index aggregates three indicators: risk of armed conflicts,

personal security and natural disaster risk. Europe is certainly the region in the world in which more countries scored at the top of the ranking. Among the 20 safest countries according to the Global Finance Index, we find twelve EU countries: Finland [3], Portugal [4], Austria [5], Denmark [9], Slovenia [12], Sweden [13] Czech Republic [14], Spain [15], Ireland [16], Estonia [17], Belgium [19] and Germany [20] (and three European non-EU countries: Iceland [1], Switzerland [2] and Norway

Figure I.4

Global Finance Safety Index: The 20 safest countries in the world (2018)

Source: Global Finance, January 23, 2019 (World Economic Forum, The Global Institute For Peace).

[6]). This is a remarkable European record that cannot be stressed enough from the perspective of quality of life.

If we look at crime statistics, and specifically at recorded offences, Spain stands out as a particularly safe country in Europe. Latest

Table I.1

Recorded offences (police data) per hundred thousand inhabitants in selected European countries (mean 2015-2016)

	Intentional homicide	Assault	Sexual violence	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors
Belgium*	1.96	603	91	197	780	1,660	106
Czechia	0.73	142	13	17	297	743	53
Denmark	0.84	28	48	37	1,086	3,971	427
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	0.86	164	44	54	549	1,616	358
Greece	0.77	15	5	42	605	936	101
Spain	0.64	50	20	146	423	397	26
France	1.42	364	52	152	572	2,085	12
Italy	0.72	105	7	56		1,944	57
Austria	0.56	37	46	38	925	1,644	401
Portugal	0.80	5	24	139	268	793	53
Romania	1.36	2	9	16	144	506	21
Slovenia	0.73	73	15	11	508	1,071	77
Finland	1.46	29	55	29	449	2,160	443
Sweden	1.12	49	168	87	914	3,955	970
Norway	0.49	43	96	17		2,114	750

* Data 2015.

Source: Eurostat [crim_off_cat].

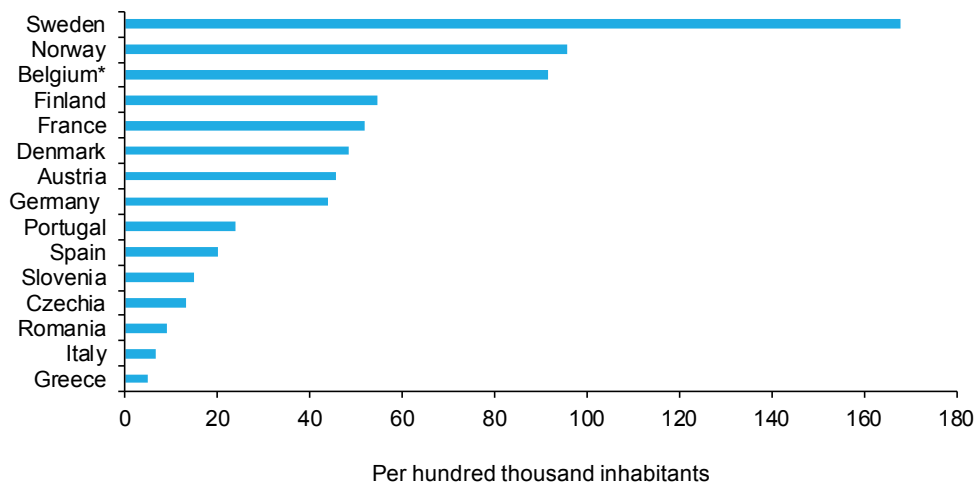
available Eurostat data (2015-2016) show that Spain is among the countries with the lowest rates in intentional homicide, sexual violence, burglary, theft and unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors. By contrast, it shows a comparatively adverse result in robbery, *i.e.*, theft of property from a person by force or threat of force (Table I.1).

Even though some differences may be attributed to national measurement procedures, (see final annex) these indicators consistently place

Spain in a better position than countries usually regarded as paradigmatic in terms of safety, like Scandinavian nations. Differences in sexual violence rates seem particularly remarkable (a variable which includes rape with and without force, as well as sexual assault): the number of sexual violence acts per hundred thousand inhabitants in Spain is significantly lower than in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (Figure I.5). In any case, comparisons in these indicators shouldn't lead to complacency, but to more causal analysis and explanation in order to combat these offences.

Figure I.5

Sexual violence acts (rape and sexual assault) per hundred thousand inhabitants in selected European countries (2016)



* Data only available for 2015.

Source: Eurostat [crim_off_cat].

Section II. Public opinion trends

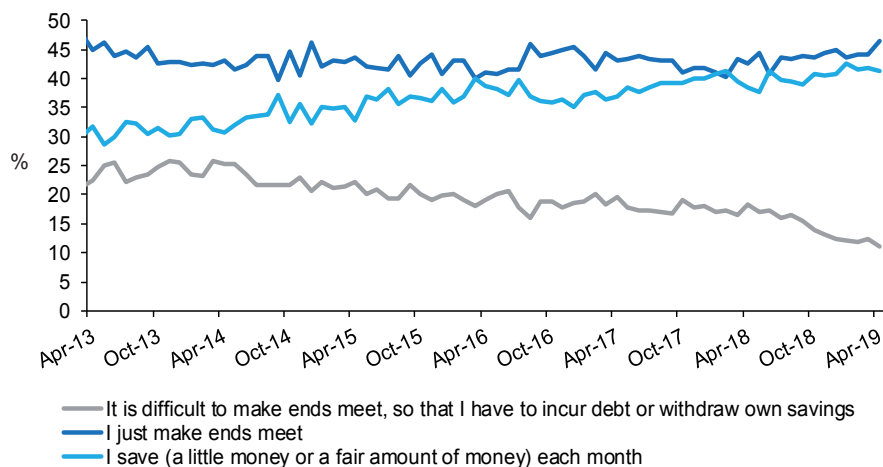
Perception of own household's economic situation: making ends meet, saving and dissaving

Increases in employment since 2014 lead most likely to improvements in a household's economic situation as perceived by its members. In fact, data from the monthly Consumer Confidence Survey conducted by the Spanish Center for Sociological Research (CIS) confirm this expectation. Asked about the economic situation in their households, the proportion of people saying that they just make ends meet shows relative stability since 2013, most of months oscillating between 40% and 45%. However, the share of people stating that they have to dissave or incur debts has clearly

decreased, while the share of those declaring their ability to save has increased (Figure II.1).

It is noteworthy that the age group in which more people admit saving capacity is the one encompassing youths between 18 and 24. In April 2019, 55% of them declared that they put a little to the side (43%) or even save a fair amount of money (12%), while only 6% stated their need to dissave or borrow. Far smaller is the percentage of people in the subsequent age group (25 to 34 years old) acknowledging saving ability, namely 41% (35% a little, and 6% considerably). By contrast, the highest percentage of people declaring difficulties in making ends meet and having therefore to withdraw their own savings or incur debts is to be found in the age group including adults between 45 and 54 years (Figure II.2). Thus, survey evidence, suggests that financial struggles are significantly more present among the middle-aged than among the young.

Figure II.1
Perception of own household's economic situation (2013-2019)

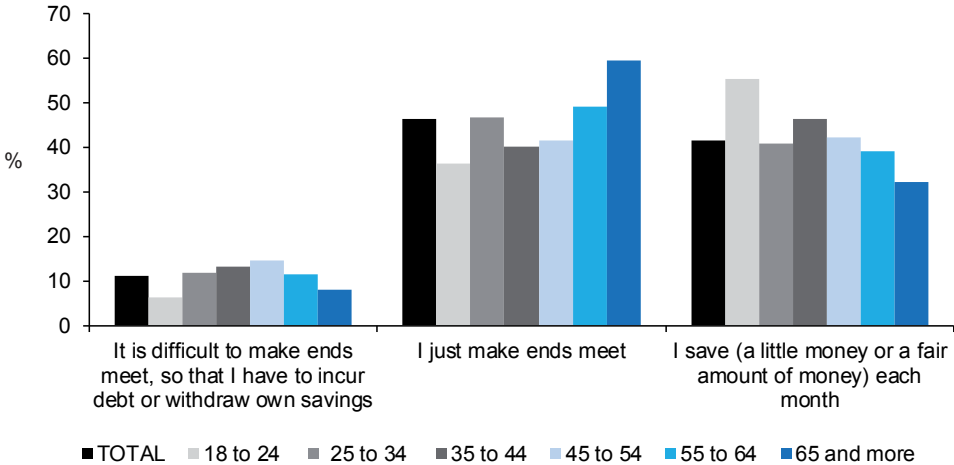


Question: "Which one of the following statements describes better the economic situation in your household? (a) It is difficult to make ends meet, so that I have to incur debt; (b) It is difficult to make ends meet, so that I have to withdraw my own savings; (c) I just make ends meet; (d) I save a little money each month; (e) I save a fair amount of money each month".

Source: Consumer Confidence Surveys (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas: www.cis.es).

Figure II.2

Perception of own household's economic situation by age (April 2019)



Question: "Which one of the following statements describes better the economic situation in your household? (a) It is difficult to make ends meet, so that I have to incur debt; (b) It is difficult to make ends meet, so that I have to withdraw my own savings; (c) I just make ends meet; (d) I save a little money each month; (e) I save a fair amount of money each month".

Source: Consumer Confidence Surveys (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas: 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-28 born) (%)
2008	46,157,822	40.8	16.5	78.2	84.3	47.5	24.5	13.1	726,009	28.4
2010	47,021,031	41.1	16.9	79.1	85.1	48.6	25.0	14.0	464,443	35.6
2012	47,265,321	41.6	17.4	79.4	85.1	50.4	26.1	14.3	370,515	36.4
2014	46,771,341	42.1	18.1	80.1	85.7	51.6	27.4	13.4	399,947	38.0
2015	46,624,382	42.4	18.4	79.9	85.4	52.4	28.0	13.2	455,679	36.4
2016	46,557,008	42.7	18.6	80.3	85.8	52.9	28.4	13.2	534,574	33.4
2017	46,572,132	42.9	18.8	80.4	85.7	53.2	28.8	13.3	637,375	39.3
2018	46,722,980	43.1	19.1			53.6	29.3	13.7		
2019*	47,007,367	43.4	19.3			53.6	29.6	14.3		
Sources	EPC	EPC	EPC	ID INE	ID INE	EPC	EPC	EPC	EVR	EVR

EPC: *Estadística del Padrón Continuo*.

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 (%)
2008	16,742	2.71	12.0	10.2
2010	17,174	2.67	12.8	9.9
2012	17,434	2.63	13.7	9.9
2014	18,329	2.51	14.2	10.6
2015	18,376	2.54	14.6	10.7
2016	18,444	2.52	14.6	10.9
2017	18,512	2.52	14.2	11.4
2018	18,581	2.51		
2019■	18,652	2.52		
Sources	LFS	LFS	EPF	EPF

Table III.2

Households and families (continued)**Nuptiality**

	People getting married (per 1,000) (Spanish)	People getting married (per 1,000) (foreign population)	Divorce rate	Mean age at first marriage (men)	Mean age at first marriage (women)	Same sex marriages (%)
2008	8.5	8.4	2.39	32.4	30.2	1.62
2010	7.2	7.9	2.21	33.2	31.0	1.87
2012	7.2	6.7	2.23	33.8	31.7	2.04
2014	6.9	6.5	2.17	34.4	32.3	2.06
2015	7.3	6.5	2.08	34.8	32.7	2.26
2016	7.5	6.8	2.08	35.0	32.9	2.46
2017	7.3	6.9	2.10	35.3	33.2	2.67
<i>Sources</i>	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	ID INE	MNP

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 (%)
2008	29.3	1.36	1.83	33.2	11.8	55.6
2010	29.8	1.30	1.68	35.5	11.5	58.3
2012	30.3	1.27	1.56	39.0	12.0	61.5
2014	30.6	1.27	1.62	42.5	10.5	63.3
2015	30.7	1.28	1.66	44.4	10.4	65.3
2016	30.8	1.27	1.70	45.8	10.4	65.8
2017	30.9	1.24	1.70	46.8		
<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*.

MNP: *Movimiento Natural de la Población*.

Divorce rate: Number of divorces 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).

■ Data refer to January-March.

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 (%)
2008	32.1	9.2	16.1	26.9
2010	30.6	8.6	17.0	27.7
2012	28.5	7.5	17.8	26.6
2014	24.4	6.1	27.2	42.3
2015	23.3	6.6	27.5	40.9
2016	22.4	6.6	28.1	40.7
2017	21.4	6.6	28.5	41.2
2018	20.5	6.4	29.2	42.4
2019■	19.8	6.6	29.9	43.8
Source	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)
2008	1,763,019	629,247	472,604	1,377,228	50,421
2010	1,872,829	672,213	555,580	1,445,392	104,844
2012	1,912,324	692,098	617,686	1,450,036	113,805
2014	1,840,008	690,738	652,846	1,364,023	142,156
2015	1,808,322	695,557	641,741	1,321,698	171,043
2016	1,780,377	687,595	652,471	1,303,252	190,143
2017•	1,758,271	675,990	657,143		
Source	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD	MECD

Education expenditure

	Public expenditure (thousands of €)	Public expenditure (% GDP)
2008	51,716,008	4.63
2010	53,099,329	4.91
2012	46,476,414	4.47
2014	44,846,415	4.32
2015	46,597,784	4.31
2016	47,578,997	4.25
2017	49,458,049	4.24
Sources	MECD	INE

LFS: *Labour Force Survey.*MECD: *Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte.*INE: *Instituto Nacional de Estadística.*

• Provisional data.

■ Data refer to January-March.

Table III.4

Social protection: Benefits**Contributory benefits***

	Unemployment		Retirement		Permanent disability		Widowhood	
	Total	Total	Average amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)	Total	Average amount (€)	
2008	1,100,879	4,936,839	814	906,835	801	2,249,904	529	
2010	1,471,826	5,140,554	884	933,730	850	2,290,090	572	
2012	1,381,261	5,330,195	946	943,296	887	2,322,938	602	
2014	1,059,799	5,558,964	1000	929,484	916	2,348,388	624	
2015	838,392	5,641,908	1,021	931,668	923	2,353,257	631	
2016	763,697	5,731,952	1,043	938,344	930	2,364,388	638	
2017	726,575	5,826,123	1,063	947,130	936	2,360,395	646	
2018	751,172	5,929,471	1,091	951,838	946	2,359,931	664	
2019	812,604■	6,010,200●	1,133●	954,300●	971●	2,360,000●	709●	
Source	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL	BEL	

Non-contributory benefits

	Social Security			
	Unemployment	Retirement	Disability	Other
2008	646,186	265,314	199,410	63,626
2010	1,445,228	257,136	196,159	49,535
2012	1,327,027	251,549	194,876	36,310
2014	1,221,390	252,328	197,303	26,842
2015	1,102,529	253,838	198,891	23,643
2016	997,192	254,741	199,762	21,350
2017	902,193	256,187	199,120	19,019
2018	853,437	256,842	196,375	16,472
2019■	923,860	258,312	194,941	15,671
Sources	BEL	IMSERSO	IMSERSO	IMSERSO

BEL: *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales*.

IMSERSO: Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales.

* Benefits for orphans and dependent family members of deceased Social Security affiliates not included.

■ Data refer to January-March.

● Data refer to January-April.

Table III. 5

Social protection: Health care**Expenditure**

	Total (% GDP)	Public (% GDP)	Total expenditure (\$ per inhabitant)	Public expenditure (\$ per inhabitant)
2008	8.29	6.10	2,774	2,042
2010	9.01	6.74	2,886	2,157
2012	9.09	6.55	2,902	2,095
2014	9.08	6.36	3,057	2,140
2015	9.16	6.51	3,180	2,258
2016	8.98	6.34	3,248	2,293
2017	8.84	6.25	3,370	2,385
<i>Sources</i>	OECD	OECD	OECD	OECD

Ressources

	Medical specialists per 1,000 inhabitants	Primary care doctors per 1,000 people assigned	Specialist nurses per 1,000 inhabitants	Primary care nurses per 1,000 people assigned
2008	1.8	0.8	3.0	0.6
2010	1.8	0.8	3.2	0.6
2012	1.8	0.8	3.1	0.6
2014	1.8	0.8	3.1	0.7
2015	1.9	0.8	3.2	0.7
2016	1.9	0.8	3.3	0.6
2017		0.8		0.6
<i>Sources</i>	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

Satisfaction**Time on waiting list (days)**

	With the working of the health system	With medical history and tracing by family doctor or pediatrician	Non-urgent surgical procedures	First specialist consultations
2008	6.4	7.0	71	59
2010	6.6	7.3	65	53
2012	6.6	7.5	76	53
2014	6.3	7.5	87	65
2015	6.4	7.5	89	58
2016	6.6	7.6	115	72
2017	6.7	7.5	106	66
2018	6.6	7.5		
<i>Sources</i>	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

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

Table III.6

Labour market

	Employment		Unemployment				Social Security affiliation		
	Men (in thousands)	Women (in thousands)	Men (in thousands)	Women (in thousands)	Rate (men)	Rate (women)	Men (in thousands)	Women (in thousands)	Foreign population (in thousands)
2006	11,809	8,131	801	1,040	6.4	11.3	10,955	7,641	1,822
2008	11,805	8,665	1,320	1,276	10.1	12.8	10,884	8,121	2,052
2010	10,424	8,301	2,536	2,104	19.6	20.2	9,710	7,872	1,841
2012	9,608	8,025	3,131	2,680	24.6	25.0	9,034	7,705	1,693
2014	9,443	7,902	2,917	2,694	23.6	25.4	8,853	7,639	1,555
2015	9,760	8,106	2,559	2,497	20.8	23.6	9,154	7,864	1,608
2016	10,001	8,341	2,213	2,268	18.1	21.4	9,421	8,097	1,688
2017	10,266	8,559	1,905	2,011	15.7	19.0	9,758	8,369	1,802
2018	10,532	8,795	1,675	1,805	13,7	17,0	10,058	8,643	1,947
2019	10,599■	8,872■	1,570■	1,783■	12,9■	16,7■	10,168●	8,797●	2,019●
<i>Sources</i>	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	LFS	BEL	BEL	BEL

BEL: *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales*.

LFS: *Labour Force Survey*.

■ Data refer to January- March.

● Data refer to January-April.

ANNEX

DEFINITION OF OFFENCES AND COUNTRY QUALIFICATIONS

(A) DEFINITION OF OFFENCES

Intentional Homicide

Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury. Data on intentional homicide should also include murder, honour killing, serious assault leading to death, death as a result of terrorist activities, dowry-related killings, femicide, infanticide, voluntary manslaughter, extrajudicial killings, killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement/state officials. It should exclude death due to legal interventions, justifiable homicide in self-defence, attempted intentional homicide, homicide without the element of intent is non-intentional homicide, non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter, assisting suicide or instigating suicide, illegal feticide, euthanasia.

Assault

Physical attack against the body of another person resulting in serious bodily injury, wounding, aggravated assault, inflicting bodily harm under aggravating circumstances, battery, acid attacks, female genital mutilation, poisoning, assault with a weapon, forced sterilization, taking human blood, organs or tissues by use of violence. Excluding 'Assault' leading to death, indecent/sexual assault, threats, torture and *slapping/punching*.

Sexual violence (rape and sexual assault)

Rape: Sexual penetration without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of benefits.

Sexual Assault: Sexual violence not amounting to rape. It includes an unwanted sexual act, an attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention not amounting to rape. It also includes sexual assault with or without physical contact including drug-facilitated sexual assault, sexual assault committed against a marital partner against her/his will, sexual assault against a helpless person, unwanted groping or fondling, harassment and threat of a sexual nature

Robbery

Theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force. Where possible, the category "Robbery" should include muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence, but should exclude pick pocketing and extortion.

Theft

Unlawfully taking or obtaining of property with the intent to permanently withhold it from a person or organization without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception. "Theft" excludes burglary, housebreaking and robbery, which are recorded separately. Excludes possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing, selling or trafficking stolen goods; using stolen parts for producing other goods; concealment of stolen goods, obtaining money or other benefit or evading a liability through deceit or dishonest conduct, robbery, property damage, theft after unauthorized access to premises, theft of intellectual property, identity theft. "Theft" excludes burglary, housebreaking and robbery, which are recorded separately.

Burglary

Gaining unauthorised access to a part of building/dwelling or other premises, including by use of force, with the intent to steal goods (breaking and entering). "Burglary" should include, where possible, theft from a house, apartment or other dwelling place, factory, shop or office, from a military establishment, or by using false keys. It should exclude theft from a car, from a container, from a vending machine, from a parking meter and from fenced meadow/compound.

Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors

Unlawful handling, possession, purchase, use, trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption. Illegal possession, cultivation, production, supplying, transportation, importing, exporting, financing etc. of drug operations which are not solely in connection with personal use. Exclusions: Operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive substances, causing death by driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

ANNEX (continued)

(B) COUNTRY QUALIFICATIONS: EXCLUDED EVENTS*

Intentional homicide

Serious assault leading to death: DK, EL, PL, PT, SI, NO.

Death as a result of terrorist offences: PL, PT, NO.

Voluntary Manslaughter: CZ, FR, IT, PL, NO.

Attempted intentional homicide: DK, DE, EL, FR, IT, AT, PL, PT, FI, SE, NO,

Non-intentional homicide: CZ, DK, DE, EL, FR, IT, PL, PT, FI, NO, CH

Non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter: DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, PL, PT, FI, NO, CH.

Assisting suicide, or instigating suicide: DK, DE, EL, FR, IT, PL, PT, SI, FI, NO, CH

Illegal feticide: DE, EL, FR, IT, PL, PT, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Euthanasia: DK, DE, EL, PL, NO.

Extrajudicial killings: IT.

Killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement/state officials: NO.

Death due to legal interventions: **ES**, FR, PL, FI, SE, NO.

Justifiable homicide in self-defence: SE.

Assault

Serious assault leading to death: CZ, DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, AT, PL, SE, CH.

Injurious acts of sexual nature: CZ, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Serious threat: CZ, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Minor assault CZ, DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, AT, PT, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Sexual violence (rape + sexual assault)

Sexual exploitation: DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, AT, PL, PT, FI, NO, CH.

Coercion: CZ, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, SI, FI, NO.

Prostitution offences: CZ, DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH.

TiP for sexual exploitation: DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Rape

Rape without force: DE, **ES**.

Statutory rape: CZ, DE, EL, PL, PT, SI, FI.

Sexual assault

Rape with force: CZ, DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, PL, PT, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Rape without force: CZ, DK, DE, EL, FR, PL, PT, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Non-physical sexual assault (sexual harassment): DE, AT, PL, CH.

Robbery

Theft without violence: CZ, DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI, SE.

Burglary without violence against the person: CZ, DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Theft

Burglary/breaking and entering: DK, DE, FR, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH.

Theft with force or the threat of force (robbery): CZ, DK, DE, EL, **ES**, FR, IT, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH.

* *Read as follows:* "In Denmark, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Norway, serious assault leading to death is not included in the category 'intentional homicide'.

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