

Spain member of the European Union, established in social and democratic rule of law and whose form of government is the monarchy parliamentary. Its territory, with capital in Madrid, is organized into seventeen autonomous communities and two autonomous cities, plus fifty provinces.

Population residing in Spain	Population 01/01/2015	Population 01/07/2015	Variation %
Total population	46.449.565	46.423.064	-0,06
Men	22.826.546	22.807.603	-0,08
Women	23.623.019	23.615.461	-0,03
Spanisch people	41.995.211	41.996.253	0,00
Foreigners	4.454.353	4.426.811	-0,62

CATALUNYA resident population: 7,396,

Total Catalunya	
Men	3.625.066
Women	3.773.457

Spanish Crisis of 2008-2016:

*He was strongly influenced by the strong adjustment construction industry after the bursting of the housing bubble.

*The drastic decline in credit to households and small businesses by banks and savings banks. some spending policies conducted by the central government.

*the high public deficit of regional and municipal administrations.

*political corruption.

*the deterioration in productivity and competitiveness and the high dependence on oil are other problems that have contributed to the worsening crisis.

*Cheaper housing prices linked to unemployment means that many people can not take care of their mortgages, not even selling their properties.

*The most important social movement is the 15-M Movement, emerged more by insecurity and economic conditions in the middle and lower classes.

Unemployment in Spain:

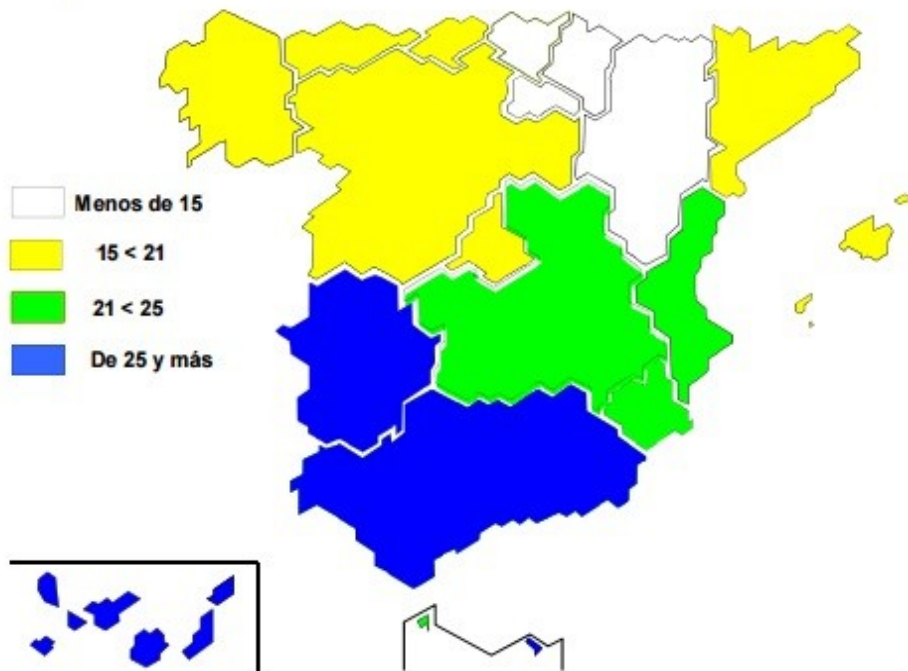
*Unemployment in Spain marking a record low in the spring of 2007 with 1.76 million people (7.95% of the workforce), went on to register a record high in the first quarter of 2013 with more than 6.2 million unemployed (27.16%), with a youth unemployment (unemployed under 25 years) of more than 960 000 people (57.2%).

Latest data	employed	unemployed	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
4T 2015	18.094.200	4.779.500	59,43	20,90

Source INE. (See 15/02/2016)

Unemployment Rate in Spain

Tasa de Paro España



Social spending cuts and labor reform in 2010

*In May 2010 it proceeded to cut social spending amounting to 15,000 million euros. Among the items cut an average reduction of 5% of the salaries of officials was applied. From 0.75 to 7% in senior management salaries were reduced by 10% salary and members of the government by 15%. Another measure announced was the removal of the check-baby and the freezing of pensions (excluding minimum pensions and non-contributory, accounting for more than 35% of pensions).

*Labor reform in Spain was approved in 2010 in September 2010:

- *Suspension of validity of the labor agreement
- *Reduced hours for economic reasons
- *Capitalization fund for permanent contracts
- *Criminalization of temporary contracts
- *Extending compensation of 33 days per year worked in the unfair dismissal
- *public hedge fund severance
- *Rating origin of dismissal for losses of the company
- *Dismissal for absenteeism

Consequences:

- *wage decreases (double and triple pay scales).
- *Increased flexibility.
- *Increased eventuality in employment contracts.
- *Increase in subcontracted work.

- *Job insecurity.
- *Increase in workplace accidents.

The problem of evictions and the ILP 2013

- *Platform Affected by Mortgage launched a campaign of protests in 2011 aimed at fostering a regulatory change to stop the evictions and allow lieu of retroactive payment.
- *In defense of the constitutional right to decent housing, initiating protests as political escrache the P.P.
- *On 14 March 2013 the Court of Justice of the European Union (TEU) ruled that the Law 1/2000 of 7 January on Civil Procedure which governs the procedure of foreclosure, no guarantees citizens sufficient protection against to unfair terms on mortgages and infringes therefore Community legislation (in particular Directive 93/13 / EEC of the Council of 5 April 1993 on consumer protection).
- *This led to the filing of a popular legislative initiative (ILP) with almost 1.5 million signatures, demanding payment in kind.
- *Popular Party to reject the ILP pulled out a new mortgage law that essentially did not solve the problem.
- *The government did not accept several popular demands, as it considered that could hurt banks so that the essence of the ILP was not reflected in the new regulatory framework.

Consequences:

Protests and general strikes

- *General strike in Spain, 2010 Protests in Spain 2011 General strike in Spain of 29 March 2012 and European General Strike of 2012.

Rising inequality

- *Between 2007 and 2011 the crisis affected the entire population but lost a lot poorer than the richest: the poorest 10% saw their annual income down 42.4% while for the richest 10% only declined by 5.6%.
- *Therefore Spain became the second highest economic inequality throughout the European Union, second only to the UK.
- *Between 2010 and 2013 the average annual wage fell by 3.0% to 18,505 euros gross. However, the highest salaries in the same three-year period rose 2.4%.

Demography

- *The Spanish population growth slows from 2008 and began to decline in 2012. The main reason was an increase in emigration, more than half a million people in 2013, mainly foreigners.

- *With the advent of the crisis and the shift in migration flows, from which time Spain went from being a country receiving immigration flows to be a source country of emigration.

Food crisis

- *The crisis caused a contraction in private consumption in general and, more specifically, food consumption.
- *In the period 2008 - 2013 food expenditure by 19.6% in real terms contracted.
- Foods whose per capita consumption experienced greater reductions include those that provide more protein and, in general, fresh foods such as meat, fish and fruit.
- *They increased dairy products and sugar, probably used as a substitute for more expensive goods of first quality (fresh meat and fish).

Wear bipartisanship

*Since 2010, the CIS surveys revealed a progressive decline in the number of potential to the main parties that governed during crises PSOE and PP voters.

*This wear began to manifest itself in the European elections of 2014, in which the sum of IU and we exceeded 18% of the vote.

*From June 2014 all polls showed a sharp increase in support can, which in early 2015 was the second force in voting intentions according to the CIS, and generated a lot of debate about the possibility that the new party reached the government in the general elections of 2015.

Other consequences

*Unicef and Red Cross warn of the situation: about 30,000 families with children starving in Spain.

*Young people aged 18 to 35 who have emigrated from Spain in 2012, 2013 and 2014 are 525.358. según INE, in search of better employment opportunities.

*48% of young Spaniards between 27 and 30 years are still studying the lack of employment.

*The economic crisis did not cause an increase in thefts or robberies. On the contrary, the Spanish crime rate continued the downward trend that had before the crisis.

How the crisis affects women

*women, they were doomed to look for a job to compensate for the loss of household income to which they belonged (for the dismissal of his job the main breadwinner of the household, because their sons or daughters lost their jobs and decided to start studies as an alternative to unemployment, etc.)

*women who work part time do so arguing that they can not work full time because they take care of family obligations related to the care, while only 2.9% of men who work part time do so this cause.

*Therefore, it is clear that the differentiation of gender roles in the home brand different trajectories in the labor market.

*Although the crisis currently the main reason for which part-time jobs, both men and women choose, not to have found a full-time job because of the need of many families to earn revenue.

*Women also have a situation of greater seasonality than men, being a point above the proportion of employed persons with temporary contracts (25% of all female employees are temporary, compared with 24% of men).

*Inequality in the labor market also has to do with the conditions of the jobs held by women that are mostly precarious and lower paid than men (pay gap, percentage difference between men and women) .

*According to data from the latest EPA, of the 9,104,000 women who were part of the inactive population almost 20% of them claim that the reason for not seeking paid work is "babysitting / as adults sick, disabled or elderly "or" other family or personal obligations, "whereas in the case of men the percentage is below 2%.

*But this rate differential activity has been changing over the past decades with the incorporation of younger generations of women to the labor market

*since the crisis began has fallen family resources to acquire paid care services, while cuts in public expenditure to cover such care has pushed further this responsibility in households and within households in women.

*Women are structurally participation below that of men, this is mainly due to the sexual division of labor that operates in our societies, where on one hand the productive work (work that is done on a fee set economic) which is assigned social and mostly to men and male gender roles; and reproductive work, which is all necessary for the reproduction of human life work (mainly having to do with care), social and mainly women and the roles of female assigned and has no monetary compensation

Statistical Portal
Government Delegation for Gender Violence

Year	Number of death toll
2003	71
2004	72
2005	57
2006	69
2007	71
2008	76
2009	56
2010	73
2011	61
2012	52
2013	54
2014	54
2015	59
2016	10

*Male violence remains one of the major social problems of the country, although eradication is still on the agenda of political parties, the statistics show a high number of women who die each year in the hands of their abusers.

*Although figures on Allegations of gender violence has declined in recent years, the social reality is quite different, fewer cases of complaints and the main reason for this decline has been recorded economic crisis, many women are forced to continue with their partner because they see no way out outside the home in order to sustain them and their children.