

# Background

## The Education System

The Legislative framework on which the Spanish education system is based has, as its basic regulations, the Spanish Constitution of 1978, Organic Law 8/1985 Regulating the Education Law (L.O.D.E.), Organic Education Law 2/2006 (L.O.E.) and Organic Law 6/2001 on Universities, amended by Organic Law 4/2007.

Regarding the basis for these provisions, the educational system is structured in five levels and other types of educational modalities. The different educational levels are the following:

### - General Education System

- . Infant Education
- . Primary Education
- . Obligatory Secondary Education
- . Post-Secondary Education
- . Intermediate Vocational Training
- . Advanced Vocational Training
- . University Education
- . Special Education

### - Special Education System

- . Artistic Education
- . Language Education
- . Sports Education

### - Adult Education

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## A. General Education System

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### I INFANT EDUCATION

Within this voluntary level, Infant Education is taught, regulated by the LOE and structured into two cycles, the first up to 3 years of age and the second from 3 to 6 years of age.

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### II PRIMARY EDUCATION

This includes six academic years, grouped into three cycles of two academic years

each, and goes from six to twelve years of age.

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### III SECONDARY EDUCATION AND INTERMEDIATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING

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#### III.1 Obligatory Secondary Education

This completes basic education and includes four academic years, covering the group aged twelve to sixteen years old. There are two cycles, each consisting of two academic years. On completing these studies and achieving the objectives thereof, the Secondary Education Graduate qualification is attained, which enables access to Post-Secondary Education and the Training Cycles of Intermediate Vocational Training and Plastic Arts. If the student does not attain such qualification, s/he receives an accreditation including the academic years studied and the marks received.

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#### III.2 Post-Secondary Education

This includes two academic years, normally studied from sixteen to eighteen years of age.

Post-Secondary Education studies are accessed with the Obligatory Secondary Education Graduate qualification.

Once the studies are satisfactorily completed, the Post-Secondary Education qualification is obtained, which enables access to Advanced Vocational Training, to university studies once the entrance exam is passed, and to degrees and Advanced Studies in Artistic Education.

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#### III.3 Training Cycles in Intermediate Vocational Training

Access to these studies is achieved with the Secondary Education Graduate qualification, or passing an entrance exam regulated by the Education Administrations. On completing the studies, the Technician qualification is

attained of the corresponding profession, which may be used to access Post-Secondary Education.

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#### IV ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING

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##### IV.1 Training Cycles in Advanced Vocational Training

This is accessed from Intermediate Vocational Training, or with the Post-Secondary Education qualification, or through an exam regulated by the Education Administrations. Students that pass these studies obtain the qualification of Advanced Technician in the corresponding profession. This qualification enables direct access, without entrance exams, to given university studies related to the Vocational Training Studies undertaken.

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#### V UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This is accessed through passing post-secondary education and/or the entrance exams carried out by the universities themselves, or having passed the advanced training cycles or exams for persons over twenty-five or over forty-five years of age.

They are taught in the following education centres: University Schools, University Faculties and Advanced Technical Schools.

Students who wish to access Faculties, Advanced Technical Schools or University Schools, once they have obtained a positive assessment in post-secondary education, must pass aptitude tests dictated by the Government on the proposal of the Ministry of Education.

In addition to evaluating the maturity of the student, these University Entrance Exams (U.A.E.) have the purpose of assessing the specific knowledge that might serve as an objective criterion for undertaking specific university studies.

As of the year 2010, the new University Entrance Exam is taken. It is comprised of a compulsory general phase and another voluntary specific phase with which a student may raise her or his mark

University Education, prior to Organic Law 4/2007, and up until the year 2015, is structured in three cycles:

- *1<sup>st</sup> cycle University Education, with a duration of three years (minimum 180 credits).*

Upon completion, the Technical Architect, Technical Engineer or University Diploma-holder qualification is obtained. Once these studies are completed, the 2nd cycle of other studies may be accessed directly or after undertaking some complementary courses.

- *1<sup>st</sup> cycle and 2nd cycle University Education, with a duration of 4, 5 or 6 years (minimum 300 credits).*

The 1<sup>st</sup> cycle has a duration of 2 or 3 years, as does the 2nd cycle.

- *University Education only in the 2nd cycle, of a two-year duration (minimum 120 credits).*

Those who complete the first and second-cycle studies, or only second-cycle studies, obtain the Architect, Engineer or University Graduate qualification.

- *Third-cycle University Education. Doctoral studies have a duration of two years.*

Passing the third cycle, having written and passed a doctoral dissertation, gives the right to the Doctor qualification. These studies may be accessed after obtaining the University Graduate, Engineer or Architect qualification.

With Organic Law 4/2007, University Education is structured in three cycles:

- *University Degree (240 European credits that may be extended)*

Attached to a branch of knowledge (Arts and Humanities, Sciences, Health Sciences, Social and Legal Sciences and Engineering

and Architecture). This is proposed by the university, and must be validated by the University Council following the approval of the Autonomous Community.

On finishing the study plan, the University Graduate qualification is obtained.

*-Master's (between 60 and 120 European credits)*

In order to access these studies, the student must possess an official Spanish university qualification, or another issued in a higher education institution in the European Higher Education Area (EHEA).

On completing the study plan, the University Master's qualification is obtained.

*-Doctorate*

The Doctoral Programme is comprised of a training period and an organised research period.

The training period is accessed under the same conditions as the Master's studies.

The research period is accessed having the official University Master's qualification, or another of the same level issued by a higher education institution in the EHEA, having passed 60 credits of a University Master's degree or having a University Graduate qualification whose duration is of at least 300 credits.

After compiling and passing the doctoral dissertation, the Doctor qualification is obtained.

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## **B. Special Regime Education System**

The following are special regime education: Artistic Education, Language Education and Sports Education.

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### **I ARTISTIC EDUCATION**

Artistic education includes the teachings from the education system whose purpose is to provide quality artistic training and to

guarantee the qualification of future professionals in music, dance and the plastic arts, design and the preservation of cultural goods.

Artistic education includes the following:

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#### **I.1 Basic music and dance education**

Regulated by the Education Administrations, upon completing these studies, the corresponding certificate is obtained.

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#### **I.2 Professional artistic education**

Professional music and dance education has this condition, as well as the intermediate and advanced plastic arts and design studies.

Organised in six academic years, students can access these studies by passing a specific exam. On passing the studies, the corresponding professional qualification is obtained.

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#### **I.3 Advanced artistic education**

Advanced music and dance studies, dramatic arts education, preservation and restoration of cultural goods education, advanced design studies and advanced plastic arts studies, including advanced ceramics studies and advanced glassworks studies.

This education is academically structured in three levels:

- *Degree*

In order to access the degree, it will be necessary to pass a specific exam, in addition to possessing the Post-Secondary Education qualification, having passed the entrance exams for persons over 25 or 45 years of age, or some other requirement established by the Education Administrations. Upon completion, the Degree qualification is obtained in the corresponding education and speciality.

- *Master's*

In order to access this level, it is necessary to possess an official degree qualification in artistic education, an official degree qualification or its equivalent issued by an institution in the EHEA.

- *Doctorate*

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## II LANGUAGES

This education is taught in the Official Language Schools. In order to access these studies, it is necessary to be at least 16 years old, or over 14 years old in the case of choosing a language other than that undertaken in Obligatory Secondary Education. This education is structured in Basic, Intermediate and Advanced levels, and on completing each one of them, the corresponding official accreditation certificate will be issued.

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## III SPORTS EDUCATION

These studies are structured in intermediate and advanced levels. Access to the intermediate level is with the Obligatory Secondary Education Graduate qualification or the equivalent, in addition to passing an exam of a specific nature. On completing this degree, the Sports Technician qualification of the modality undertaken is obtained. In order to access the advanced degree, in addition to passing an exam of a specific nature, it will be necessary to possess the Post-Secondary Education qualification, or the Sports Technician qualification of the corresponding modality, or pass a maturity exam. On completing these studies, the Advanced Sports Technician qualification is obtained, which allows for access to given university studies.

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## Objectives

The main objective of this publication consists of ascertaining the most relevant features of the student body, teaching staff and centres, which enables obtaining an overall perspective of the scope and volume of Higher Education in Spain, which in turn comprises University Education and Other Higher Education equivalent to University studies.

Likewise, said information will serve as a base for the completion of the questionnaires for international institutions. For the purpose of facilitating international comparability, the different concepts have been adjusted to the international definitions whenever possible.

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## Methodology

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### I UNITS OF ANALYSIS

These are the educational centres where Higher Education is taught. In the case of Universities, these are those where official studies are taught and the corresponding qualifications are issued.

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### II SCOPE OF THE STATISTICS

. *Population scope:* it extends to all centres, regardless of ownership and type.

. *Territorial scope:* this includes the whole country.

. *Time frame:* the reference period is annual, and all the data corresponds to the academic year.

Regarding the chapter dedicated to University Entrance Exams, the information presented corresponds to the exams taken in the examination session of the calendar year corresponding to the academic year.

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### III LISTING AND DEFINITION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The following are collected as identification data on the centre: name, dependency (public, private or from other public bodies), postal address and university to which it belongs.

#### **a. Type of centre**

The centres that are considered are:

- *University Faculties:* three university cycles are studied in these centres. Students who pass the first and second cycles obtain the University Graduate qualification and may access the third cycle. Passing this is conditional on a positive assessment of the doctoral dissertation, which confers the Doctor qualification.

- *Advanced Technical Faculties:* three cycles are studied in these faculties. After passing the first two cycles, the Architect or Engineer qualification is obtained. Students who complete the third cycle obtain the Doctor qualification, once they attain a positive evaluation of their doctoral dissertation.

- *University Schools and Technical University Schools:* first cycle studies are undertaken in these faculties. Passing this awards the University Diploma-holder, Technical Architect or Technical Engineer qualification.

#### **b. Ownership of the centre**

The centres may be public or private, depending on whether they depend on a public body (State or Autonomous Community), irregardless of the origin of their economic resources.

For University Education, distinction is made between the following:

- *Public centres:* these are the public centres that make up the Public Universities.

- *Centres owned by Other Public Entities:* these are the public centres attached to Public Universities.

- *Private centres:* these are the centres integrated into Private Universities and

the Church or attached to Public Universities.

#### **c. Study**

This is an education of a tertiary nature, that leads to an official higher qualification, and is valid through out the country.

For those study programs outside of the European Higher Education Area, the Government, on the proposal of the University Coordination Council, established the corresponding qualification, as well as the general guidelines of the study plans to be undertaken in order to obtain and validate it (article 34 of Organic Law 6/2001 on Universities).

Within these university studies, distinction is made between those pertaining to the first cycle (short cycle), to the first and second cycles (long cycle), to only the second cycle, and to the third cycle, each case leading to a type of university qualification (see Annex 2).

In turn, different official study plans may be taught jointly, for the purpose of obtaining two official qualifications (these are commonly known as *joint degrees*).

As of the 2006-2007 academic year, in adaptation to the European Higher Education Area, pursuant to LO 4/2007, Master's studies are taught, and as of the 2008-2009 academic years, degree studies are taught.

#### **d. Teacher or Lecturer.**

This is the person employed, even on a part-time basis, for the purpose of transmitting knowledge, aptitudes, etc. The University teaching staff consists of civil servants belonging to the University professors department, tenured University professors, University faculty professors and tenured lecturers, as well as hired teaching personnel, in the following categories: Associate Lecturer, Associate in Health Sciences, Visiting and Emeritus Professors, University Assistant, Doctoral

Assistant, Collaborator and Hired Doctoral Professor in the Public Universities, and teaching personnel hired by private centres.

In addition, this academic year, information has been collected in the Public Universities regarding the research staff that teaches.

#### **e. Student**

This is the person enrolled and/or registered in an education program. Data is collected on enrolled students, by course, sex, age and studies, as well as on newly enrolled students and students who have completed their studies. With regard to graduate studies, data is collected on the student body enrolled in the different programmes, both in official Master's programmes and in Doctoral programmes, as well as on students who have finished these programmes and the doctoral dissertations passed.

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## **Compilation of the Statistics**

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### **I SURVEY FRAMEWORK**

The National Statistics Institute has directories of both Universities, with their respective centres, and Higher Education Centres that are equivalent to Universities. These directories are updated pursuant to the legal provisions set forth for the creation or elimination of centres, as well as to the data provided by informants when the questionnaires are collected.

### **II QUESTIONNAIRES**

There are different questionnaire models, according to the different study centres:

- University Education (1<sup>st</sup> and 2nd cycles and degree)
- Official Master's
- Doctorate (3<sup>rd</sup> cycle)

- Tourism schools

- Military Education (basic, intermediate and advanced).

- University Entrance Exams

Said questionnaire collect all of the necessary information regarding the teaching staff, enrolled student body and students who completed their studies.

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### **III DATA COLLECTION**

The electronic questionnaires are sent by mail to each University and to each Higher Education School, including a listing of the centres on which information is held, whether they are independent or assigned to a university, so that said listing may be updated.

As the completed questionnaires are received, the appropriate claims are filed, carrying out a strict collection control for each centre. Moreover, the necessary checks and filters are performed to ensure the coherence of the data provided in each questionnaire.

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### **IV FILTERING OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES**

Once the consistency of the information provided in the questionnaires is verified, the data is subjected to programmes with filtering regulations incorporated.

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### **V DATA COMPUTER PROCESSING**

The data received in the electronic questionnaires is processed with routines in which each centre (and as necessary, each study of the centre) is assigned a register that includes variables relating to its identification, location and condition (ownership and type of Centre).

With the information thus set out, the statistical tables are generated using computer procedures. The resulting tables are revised and subsequently processed in

order to achieve the final format to be published.

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## Publication Plan

The publication is structured in six large blocks.

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### 1 ANNUAL EDUCATION SERIES

Information is provided regarding the most relevant characteristics of the university studies and those studies equivalent to university studies in the last decade, through which it will be possible to observe the evolution experienced by University Education in Spain during said period.

For the purpose of enabling this perspective, for each table, the information is presented in variation indices, taking as a base the academic year corresponding to the ten previous academic years.

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### 2 GENERAL UNIVERSITY EDUCATION SUMMARIES

A set of tables is presented relating to the number of centres, teaching staff in the university centres, classified by areas of knowledge in the case of the centres belonging to the Public Universities, administrative and services personnel, enrolled student body and students who finished their studies corresponding to the reference academic year.

Moreover, this includes student body tables, based on the National Classification of Education (NCED), by sector of study, approved in February 2000.

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### 3 HIGHER EDUCATION EQUIVALENT TO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This includes the information relating to the number of centres, teaching staff and student body, specified for each one of the studies in Higher Education Equivalent to University Education (Tourism and Intermediate and Advanced Military Education).

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### 4 UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMS

This shows the set of tables relating to the number of students taking and passing the general and specific phases of the exams, by university, examination session and sex.

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### 5 UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This presents the information relating to the number of centres, enrolled student body, newly registered student body and students who finished their studies corresponding to the three-cycle education, broken down as follows:

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#### 5.1 First-cycle University Education

- Studies leading to Technical Architect or Technical Engineer qualifications.
- Studies leading to University Diploma-holder qualifications.

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#### 5.2 First and Second-cycle University Education

- Studies leading to University Graduate qualifications.
- Studies leading to Architect or Engineer qualifications.

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#### 5.3 Joint degrees

- Studies leading to the simultaneous attaining of two official qualifications.

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#### 5.4 Degree studies

- Studies leading to the Graduate qualification.

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#### 5.5 Official Master's

- Studies leading to the Master's qualification.



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**5.6 Third-cycle University Education  
(Doctorate)**

- Studies leading to the Doctor qualification.

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**6 TABLES BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY.**

Tables of the main variables in each one of the Autonomous Communities are presented, dealing with the geographical location of the educational centre, regardless of the University to which the said centre is attached.

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**Symbols used**

“..” Data not available.

“.” Not applicable.

# Annex 1

## Explanatory Notes

The studies that do not appear individually in the tables and the paragraph under which they have been grouped are mentioned below:

- **Teacher**, including the following studies:

- . Basic general education teaching body (former syllabus)
- . Teacher specialised in Hearing and Language
- . Teacher specialised in Special Education
- . Teacher specialised in Physical Education
- . Teacher specialised in Infant Education
- . Teacher specialised in Music Education
- . Teacher specialised in Primary Education
- . Teacher specialised in Foreign Language

- **Civil Navy** including the following studies:

- . Naval Machines
- . Nautical and Maritime Transport
- . Naval Radioelectronics

- **Agricultural Technical Engineering**, including the following studies:

- . T.E. Specialised in Agriculture and Livestock Operations
- . T.E. Specialised in Horticulture and Gardening
- . T.E. Specialised in Agrarian and Food Industries
- . T.E. Specialised in Mechanisation and Rural Constructions

- **Technical Engineering in Forestry**, including studies in:

- . T.E. Specialised in Forestry Operations
- . T.E. Specialised in Forestry Industries

- **Industrial Technical Engineering**, including studies in:

- . T.E. Specialised in Electricity
- . T.E. Specialised in Industrial Electronics
- . T.E. Specialised in Mechanics
- . T.E. Specialised in Industrial Chemistry
- . T.E. Specialised in Textiles

- **Mining Technical Engineering**, including studies in:

- . T.E. Specialised in Mine Operation
- . T.E. Specialised in Electromechanical Mining Installations

- . T.E. Specialised in Mineralogy and Metallurgy
- . T.E. Specialised in Energy Resources, Fuels and Explosives
- . T.E. Specialised in Mining Exploration and Drilling

- **Naval Technical Engineering**, including studies in:

- . T.E. Specialised in Naval Structures
- . T.E. Specialised in Propulsion and Shipping Services

- **Aeronautical Technical Engineering**, including studies in:

- . T.E. Specialised in Aircraft
- . T.E. Specialised in Aeroengines
- . T.E. Specialised in Aeronavigation
- . T.E. Specialised in Airports
- . T.E. Specialised in Aerospace Equipment and Materials

- **Technical Public Works Engineering**, including studies in:

- . T.E. Specialised in Civil Construction
- . T.E. Specialised in Hydrology
- . T.E. Specialised in Urban Transport and Services

- **Technical Telecommunications Engineering**, including studies in:

- . T.E. Specialised in Electronic Systems
- . T.E. Specialised in Telecommunications Systems
- . T.E. Specialised in Sound and Image
- . T.E. Specialised in Telematics

- **Philology**, including studies in:

- . Philology (former syllabus)
- . German Philology
- . Arabic Philology
- . Catalan Philology
- . Classical Philology
- . Slavic Philology
- . French Philology
- . Galician Philology
- . Hebrew Philology
- . Hispanic Philology

- . English Philology
- . Italian Philology
- . Portuguese Philology
- . Roman Philology
- . Basque Philology

Computer Science studies (University Graduate and Diploma-holder) are considered, as of the 1992/1993 academic year, Engineering studies (Advanced and Technical, respectively)



# Annex 2

## Official qualifications in University Education (prior to LO 4/2007)

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### I. Experimental Sciences Area

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#### Two-cycle studies (graduates)

Biology or Biological Sciences  
Physics or Physical Sciences  
Geology or Geological Sciences  
Mathematics or Mathematical Sciences  
Chemistry or Chemical Sciences  
Marine Sciences  
Environmental Sciences  
Biotechnology

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#### First-cycle studies (diploma students)

Statistics  
Human Nutrition and Dietetics

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#### Second-cycle only studies (graduates)

Biochemistry  
Food Sciences and Technology  
Statistical Sciences and Techniques  
Oenology

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### II. Area of Health Sciences

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#### Two-cycle studies (graduates)

Medicine or Medicine and Surgery  
Pharmacy  
Odontology (Dentistry)  
Veterinary Medicine

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#### First-cycle studies (diploma students)

Nursing  
Physiotherapy  
Logopaedia (Speech Therapy)  
Optics and Optometry and Optics  
Chiropody  
Occupational Therapy

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### III. Engineering and Technology Area

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#### Two-cycle studies (Advanced Graduates, Engineers or Architects)

Architecture  
Aeronautical Engineering  
Agronomics Engineering

Road, Canal and Port Engineering  
Geological Engineering  
Industrial Engineering  
Information Technology Engineering or  
Graduate in Information Technology  
Mine Engineering  
Mountain Engineering  
Civil Navy or Nautical Engineering  
(graduate)  
Naval and Oceanic or Naval Engineering  
Chemical Engineering  
Telecommunications Engineering

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#### First-cycle studies (Diploma students, Technical Engineers or Architects)

Technical Architecture  
Information Technology (diploma) (former  
syllabus)  
Management Information Technology  
Systems Information Technology  
Civil Navy (diploma) (former syllabus)  
Naval Machines (diploma)  
Maritime Navigation (diploma)  
Naval Radioelectronics (diploma)  
Aeronautics (former syllabus)  
Aeronautics Specialised in:  
. Aircraft  
. Aeroengines  
. Aeronavigation  
. Airports  
. Aerospace Equipment and Materials  
Farming (former syllabus)  
Farming Specialised in:  
. Agriculture and Livestock Operations  
. Horticulture and Gardening  
. Agrarian and Food Industries  
. Mechanisation and Rural Construction  
Public Works (former syllabus)  
Public Works Specialised in:  
. Civil Construction  
. Hydrology  
. Urban Transport and Services  
Topography  
Industrial (former syllabus)  
Industrial Specialised in:  
. Mechanics  
. Electricity  
. Industrial Electronics  
. Industrial Chemistry  
. Textiles or Knitted Fabrics

Industrial Design  
Forestry (former syllabus)  
Forestry Specialised in:  
. Forestry Operations  
. Forestry Industries  
Mines (former syllabus)  
Mines Specialised in:  
. Mine Operation  
. Mining Exploration and Drilling  
. Mining Electromechanical Installations  
. Mineralogy and Metallurgy  
. Energy Resources, Fuel and Explosives  
Telecommunications (former syllabus)  
Telecommunications Specialised in:  
. Telematics  
. Telecommunications Systems  
. Sound and Image  
. Electronic Systems  
Naval (former syllabus)  
Naval Specialised in:  
. Naval Structures  
. Propulsion and Shipping Services

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**Second-cycle studies only (Engineering or Graduate)**

Electronics  
Industrial Organisation  
Geodesy and Cartography  
Industrial Automation and Electronics  
Of Materials  
Naval Machines (Graduate)  
Nautical and Maritime Transport (Graduate)  
Naval Radioelectronics (Graduate)  
Defence Systems

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**IV. Area of Social and Legal Sciences**

**Two-cycle studies (Graduates)**

Physical Activity and Sports Activities or Physical Education  
Law  
Political Science and Sociology (former syllabus)  
Politics and Administration Science or Political Science  
Sociology or Sociological Science  
Economic and Business Sciences (former syllabus)  
Economics or Economic Science

Business Administration and Management or Business  
Information Sciences (former syllabus)  
Audiovisual Communication or Image and Sound Sciences  
Advertising and Public Relations  
Journalism  
Psychology  
Teaching or Education

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**First-cycle studies (diploma students)**

Biblioteconomics (Library Studies) and Documentation  
Basic general education teaching body (former syllabus)  
Teacher specialised in:  
. Infant Education  
. Primary Education  
. Foreign Language  
. Physical Education  
. Music Education  
. Special Education  
. Hearing and Language  
Business or Business Studies  
Social Education  
Management and Public Administration  
Labour Relations or Social Worker  
Social Work  
Tourism

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**Second-cycle studies only (Graduates)**

Documentation  
Actuarial and Financial Sciences  
Market Research and Techniques  
Teaching Psychology  
Canon Law  
Work Sciences  
Criminology

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**V. Humanities Area**

**Two-cycle studies (Graduates)**

Fine Arts  
Philosophy and Education Sciences (former syllabus)  
Geography and History (former syllabus)  
Geography  
History  
Art History  
Philology

German Philology  
Arabic Philology  
Catalan Philology  
Classical Philology  
Slavic Philology  
French Philology  
Galician Philology  
Hebrew Philology  
Hispanic Philology  
English Philology  
Italian Philology  
Portuguese Philology  
Roman Philology  
Basque Philology  
Philosophy  
Humanities  
Translating and Interpreting  
Ecclesiastical Sciences  
Theology  
Religious Sciences

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**First-cycle studies (diploma students)**

Translators and Interpreters  
Bachelors in Theology  
Ecclesiastical Studies (Dipl.)  
Religious Studies (Dipl.)

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**Second-cycle studies only (Graduates)**

Literature and Comparative Literature  
Theory  
Social and Cultural Anthropology  
Music History and Sciences  
Linguistics  
East Asian Studies

## Annex 3.1

### Spanish Public Universities and year of foundation

Number	Abbreviations	Universities	Year
1	UAH	University of Alcalá de Henares	1,977
2	UAL	University of Alicante	1,979
3	UALM	University of Almería	1,993
4	UAB	Autonomous University of Barcelona	1,968
5	UAM	Autonomous University of Madrid	1,968
6	UBA	University of Barcelona	1,430
7	UB	University of Burgos	1,994
8	UCA	University of Cádiz	1,979
9	UCN	University of Cantabria	1,972
10	UCAR	University Carlos III of Madrid	1,989
11	UCLM	University of Castilla-La Mancha	1,982
12	UCM	Complutense University of Madrid	1,508
13	UCO	University of Córdoba	1,972
14	ULC	University of La Coruña	1,989
15	UEX	University of Extremadura	1,973
16	UGI	University of Girona	1,992
17	UGR	University of Granada	1,531
18	UHU	University of Huelva	1,993
19	UIB	University of Islas Baleares	1,978
20	UJA	University of Jaén	1,993
21	UJCS	University Jaume I of Castellón	1,991
22	ULL	University of La Laguna	1,701
23	URI	University of La Rioja	1,992
24	ULE	University of León	1,979
25	UdL	University of Lleida	1,992
26	UMA	University of Málaga	1,972
27	UMH	University Miguel Hernández of Elche	1,997
28	UMU	University of Murcia	1,915
29	UOV	University of Oviedo	1,604
30	UPO	Pablo de Olavide University	1,997
31	UPV	University of País Vasco	1,968
32	UPGC	University of Las Palmas	1,979
33	UPCT	Technical University of Cartagena	1,999
34	UPC	Technical University of Cataluña	1,971
35	UPM	Technical University of Madrid	1,971
36	UPVA	Technical University of Valencia	1,971
37	UPF	Pompeu Fabra University	1,990
38	UPNA	Public University of Navarra	1,987
39	URJC	Rey Juan Carlos University	1,997
40	URV	Rovira i Virgili University	1,992
41	USA	University of Salamanca	1,218
42	UST	University of Santiago	1,495
43	USE	University of Sevilla	1,505
44	UVEG	University of Valencia (General. Est)	1,500
45	UVA	University of Valladolid	1,346
46	UVI	University of Vigo	1,989
47	UZA	University of Zaragoza	1,474
48	UNIA	International University of Andalucía	1,994
49	UIMP	Menéndez Pelayo International University	1,932
50	UNED	National Open University	1,972



## Annex 3.2

### Private Spanish and Church universities and year of foundation

Number	Abbreviations	Universities	Year
1	IEU	IE University (previously SEK University)	1,997
2	UAO	Abat Oliba-CEU University	2,003
3	UAXS	Alfonso X el Sabio University	1,994
4	UAN	Antonio de Nebrija University	1,995
5	UCJC	Camilo José Cela University	2,000
6	UCH-CEU	Cardenal Herrera CEU University	2,000
7	UCAV	Catholic University of Ávila	1,997
8	UCV	San Vicente Mártir Catholic University of Valencia	2,004
9	UCSA	San Antonio Catholic University of Murcia	1,998
10	UDE	University of Deusto	1,886
11	UDIMA	Madrid Open University (UDIMA)	2,008
12	UEMC	European Miguel de Cervantes University	2,002
13	UEM	European University of Madrid	1,995
14	UFV	Francisco de Vitoria University	2,002
15	UIC	International University of Catalunya	1,997
16	UNIR	International University of La Rioja	2,009
17	VIU	International University of Valencia	2,010
18	UMD	University of Mondragón	1,997
19	UNA	University of Navarra	1,952
20	UOC	Oberta de Catalunya University	1,995
21	UPCO	Pontificia Comillas University	1,935
22	UPSA	Pontificia University of Salamanca	1,940
23	URLL	Ramón Llull University	1,991
24	UCEU	San Pablo-CEU University	1,993
25	USJ	San Jorge University	2,005
26	UVIC	University of Vic	1,997