INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA

Quality-of-Life Indicators

Methodology

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I Introduction

1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The publication of Quality-of-Life Indicators addresses the multidimensional measurement of the population's well-being by means of a set of indicators grouped into nine dimensions, broken down according to individual characteristics (sex, age, type of household, income level, educational level, nationality and degree of urbanisation) and by geographical area (Autonomous Communities and the European Union).

Sponsored by several scientific and academic initiatives as well as international and European organisations (United Nations, OECD, European Commission, Eurostat), this project meets the need to broaden the framework of indicators traditionally used to measure the progress and well-being of a society, beyond purely economic indicators (such as GDP and other National Accounts aggregates).

The main objective is to meet the growing demand for information to assess quality of life that is comparable at the national and international level. Key indicators are provided to analyse different dimensions of well-being, such as material living conditions, work, health, education, leisure and social relations, physical and personal safety, governance and basic rights, the environment and subjective well-being. The aim is to provide a multidimensional and homogeneous view of quality of life in Spain.

2 TYPE OF OPERATION

This is a statistical operation based on the compilation of indicators from different surveys and information sourced from administrative records. Results are provided for 58 indicators, most of them on an annual basis, broken down by region (Autonomous Communities and Cities, as well as at the European Union) and by a series of individual characteristics (sex, age, type of household, income level, educational level, nationality and degree of urbanisation).

3 DEMAND SOURCE

The publication of Quality-of-Life Indicators emerges out of several initiatives promoted both from the scientific and academic spheres and from international and European organisations (United Nations, OECD, European Commission, Eurostat). They all agree that measuring the progress of society and individual well-being requires broadening the framework of traditional economic indicators used as a reference for growth and well-being (GDP and other National Accounts aggregates).

In recent decades, several projects have been developed along these lines, such as the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI). However, the work that has generated the greatest impact, both in academic research and in official statistics, was the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report (SSF), published in 2009 at the request of the French government. This report took a multidimensional approach to measuring the progress of society and made specific recommendations, especially for official statistics, to advance this goal.

The SSF Report is structured into three main interrelated sections, around which specific working groups were set up. In November 2011, following the completion of their work, the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) adopted a report on *"Measuring*

Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development", which listed 50 specific actions to be implemented by the European Statistical System (ESS) to put these recommendations into practice.

In this context, in 2013 Eurostat published, for the first time on its website, an initial set of quality-of-life indicators, in line with *Section 2 - Multidimensional Measurement of Quality of Life* of the ESSC report. This first set was updated on the basis of the work of the Quality of Life Expert Group, set up in 2012 by decision of the Eurostat Directors of Social Statistics. The main objectives of this group, made up of producers, users and specialised institutions, were to:

– Develop the list of indicators in *Section 2 - Multidimensional Measurement of Quality of Life*, selecting one or two main indicators per dimension.

– Detect information gaps in certain dimensions and formulate recommendations to fill them in the future.

This Expert Group met eight times between 2012 and 2015. As a result, an updated selection of indicators was obtained in August 2016, including a list of “headline” indicators for each dimension. The Final Report was submitted to the Directors of Social Statistics in October 2016, and since then the indicators have been available in a specific section of the Eurostat website (*Population and Social Conditions / Quality-of-Life Indicators*).

The list of quality-of-life indicators continues to improve as the development of dimensions not yet fully covered progresses. The Spanish publication Indicadores de Calidad de Vida [Quality-of-Life Indicators] is part of this process, addressing *Section 2 - Multidimensional Measurement of Quality of Life*, and following Eurostat's main guidelines, with the incorporation of the contributions of the Expert Group. The result is a synthetic selection of 58 indicators that provide a structured analysis of the different dimensions that make up people’s quality of life.

II Content

1 POPULATION UNDER STUDY

The population scope in this project will vary depending on the indicators. Each indicator will be thoroughly defined in section IV.

2 GEOGRAPHICAL AND TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The geographical scope covers the entire national territory. Indicators are provided at the national level, as well as for autonomous communities and cities, and, additionally, comparative results at the European Union level are included. Section IV offers a more detailed view on data availability in the different territorial areas.

3 DATA REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period for the data will generally be the year prior to the publication of the data. However, some indicators will have a different reference period due to the availability of data from different sources. A more detailed overview of the reference period for each indicator is provided in Section IV.

4 LIST OF INDICATORS BY DIMENSION

A total of 58 indicators are presented in this project.

The indicators are divided into 9 dimensions with their corresponding sub-dimensions:

- Material living conditions.
  - Economic conditions.
    - Mean and median income.
    - Population at risk of relative poverty according to different thresholds.
    - Population at risk of poverty with fixed threshold in 2008.
    - Inequality (S80/S20).
    - Satisfaction with the household economic situation.
  - Material conditions.
    - Difficulty in making ends meet.
    - Material deprivation.
    - Population living in homes with certain housing deficiencies.
    - Population with a lack of living space.
    - Population with a high housing expenditure.
    - Satisfaction with housing.

- Economic security.
    - Net household wealth.
    - Incapability of meeting unexpected economic expenses.
    - Falling behind on payments.

– Work.
- Quantity.
    - Employment rate.
    - Unemployment rate.
    - Long-term unemployment rate (percentage over the active population).
    - Involuntary part-time employment (percentage over the total part-time employment).
- Quality.
    - Low wages.
    - Long workdays.
    - Temporary work.
    - Job satisfaction.

– Health.
- Results.
    - Life expectancy at different ages.
    - Life expectancy in good health.
    - Self-perceived health.
    - Chronic morbidity. Persons with a long-term disease or health issue.
    - Persons with limitation of their daily activity in the last 6 months.
- Access to health care.
    - Unmet needs for medical care.
- Health determinants.
    - Body mass index.
    - Daily smokers.
    - Regular physical exercise and inactivity in free time.

– Education.
- Competencies and skills.
    - Level of education attained by the total population.
    - Level of education attained by the adult population.
    - Level of education attained by the young adult population (18 to 24 years old).

    - Early exit from education-vocational training in the 18- to 24-year-old population.
  - Lifelong learning.
    - Persons from 25 to 64 years old who have received training/education in the last 4 weeks.
- Leisure and social relationships.
  - Leisure.
    - Satisfaction with the available time.
    - Attendance to cultural and sporting events.
  - Social relationships.
    - Frequency of meeting with friends, family or workmates.
    - Satisfaction with personal relationships.
    - Having family, friends or neighbours to call upon for help.
    - Having someone to talk to about personal issues.
    - Trust in others.
- Physical and personal safety.
  - Physical and personal safety.
    - Homicide and crime.
    - Crime or vandalism in the area.
    - Perceived safety (to walk around alone at night).
- Governance and basic rights.
  - Institutions and public services.
    - Confidence in the political system.
    - Confidence in the judicial system.
    - Trust in the police.
  - Citizen participation.
    - Participation in political activities.
- Environment.
  - Pollution and noise.
    - Population suffering from pollution and other environmental problems.
    - Population suffering from noise pollution caused by neighbours or from outside.
    - Urban population exposed to air pollution (micro-particles PM10, PM2.5)
  - Access to green space and recreational areas.
    - Satisfaction with green space and recreational areas.

- Environmental setting.
  - Satisfaction with one's environment.

– Subjective well-being.
  - Overall life satisfaction.
    - Overall life satisfaction.
  - Feelings and emotions.
    - Positive feelings.
  - Sense and purpose in life.
    - Assessment of the sense and purpose in life.

III Individual Characteristics

1 SEX

There are two categories: men and women.

2 AGE

The following age groups are included:

- Under the age of 16.
- 16 to 24 years.
- 25 to 34 years.
- 35 to 49 years.
- 45 to 64 years.
- 65 years old and over.

3 TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

The classification by the type of household to which the person belongs is comprised of the following categories:

- Single adult under 65 years of age (male or female).
- Single adult aged 65 and over (male or female).
- Single adult with dependent children.
- Two adults, both under 65 years old.
- Two adults, at least one aged 65 and over.
- Two or more adults with dependent children.
- Other households.

4 INCOME LEVEL

Where the source of information allows, the indicators presented are broken down by income deciles and in some cases by quintiles.

5 EDUCATION LEVEL

The following education levels are considered:

- Level 0-2: pre-school, primary and 1st stage of secondary education).
- Level 3-4: Second stage of secondary education and post-secondary non-higher education.
- Level 5-8: 1st and 2nd stage of higher education and doctorate.

Some indicators also use the category **Level 3-8**, which groups Levels 3-4 and 5-8.

6 NATIONALITY

The following nationalities are considered, defined as mutually exclusive categories:

- Spanish.
- Foreign (European Union): includes persons with nationality of EU countries, excluding Spain.
- Foreign (Rest of the world): includes persons with nationality of non-EU countries, excluding Spain and the EU itself.

7 DEGREE OF URBANISATION

The degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA) is a concept used to classify geographical areas according to their population density and the environment in which people live. In March 2020, the UN Statistical Commission approved a new methodology for defining cities, towns and rural areas to facilitate statistical comparability at the regional and international level.

According to this methodology, degree of urbanisation is classified into three levels:

- **Densely populated areas (cities)**: areas with a high concentration of population and a highly developed urban environment. They have a density of more than 1,500 inhabitants per square kilometre and a total of at least 50,000 inhabitants.
- **Semi-dense populated areas (suburbs or towns)**: these areas include suburbs or towns where there is moderate population density. They generally have between 300 and 1,500 inhabitants per square kilometre, with a minimum population of 5,000 inhabitants.
- **Scantly populated areas (rural)**: areas with a low population density, typically less than 300 inhabitants per square kilometre. They predominate in rural environments, with less urban development and services.

IV Indicators

The indicators are divided into 9 dimensions: Material Living Conditions, Work, Health, Education, Leisure and Social Relationships, Physical and Personal Safety, Governance and Basic Rights, Environment and Subjective Well-being.

The following table presents a summary of all the indicators with the current sources and territorial units, which will be detailed in the following sections:

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Code	Label	Source	Measurement unit	Statistic	Individual characteristics
MATERIAL LIVING CONDITIONS	ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	4.1.1.1	Mean and median income	LCS. EU-SILC	€	Mean/ Median	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.1.2	Population at risk of relative poverty according to different thresholds	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.1.3	Population at risk of poverty with fixed threshold in 2008	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.1.4	Inequality (S80/S20)	LCS. EU-SILC	Dimension less	Ratio	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.1.5	Satisfaction with the household economic situation	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
	MATERIAL CONDITIONS	4.1.2.1	Difficulty in making ends meet	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

		4.1.2.2	Lack of material	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.2.3	Population living in homes with certain housing deficiencies	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.2.4	Population with lack of space in the household	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.2.5	Population with high spending on housing	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.2.6	Satisfaction with housing	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
	ECONOMIC SECURITY	4.1.3.1	Net household wealth	Survey of Household Finances (SHF)	€K	Sum	Age. Education level. Employment situation. Net wealth percentile. Income percentile. Number of household members. Asset type. Purpose of debt.
		4.1.3.2	Incapability of meeting unexpected economic expenses	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level.

							Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.1.3.3	Delayed payments	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
WORK	**QUANTITY**	4.2.1.1	Employmen t rate	EAPS. LFS.	%	Rate	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.2.1.2	Unemploy-ment rate	EAPS. LFS.	%	Rate	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.2.1.3	Long-term unemploy-ment rate (percentage over the active population)	EAPS. LFS.	%	Rate	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.2.1.4	Involuntary part-time employ-ment (percentage of total part-time employ-ment)	EAPS. LFS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
	QUALITY	4.2.2.1	Low wages	ASES.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality.
		4.2.2.2	Long workdays	EAPS. LFS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization. Number of hours.
		4.2.2.3	Temporary work	EAPS. LFS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

		4.2.2.4	Job satisfaction	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization. Degree of satisfaction.
HEALTH	**RESULTS**	4.3.1.1	Life expectancy at different ages	BMI. Mortality tables. European mortality and life expectancy statistics	Years	Mean	Geographical scope. Sex. Age.
		4.3.1.2	Life expectancy in good health	LCS. EU-SILC	Years	Mean	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.3.1.3	Self-perceived health	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.3.1.4	Chronic morbidity. People with a long-term disease or health issue	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.3.1.5.	Persons with limitation of their daily activity in the last 6 months	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

	ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	4.3.2.1	Needs unmet by medical care	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
	HEALTH DETERMINANTS	4.3.3.1	Body mass index	NHS. EHSS.. EHS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income quintiles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.3.3.2	Daily smokers	NHS. EHSS. EHS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income quintiles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.3.3.3	Regular physical exercise and being sedentary in one's free time	NHS. EHSS. EHS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income quintiles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
EDUCATION	**COMPETENCIES AND SKILLS**	4.4.1.1	Level of education attained by the total population	EAPS. LFS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.4.1.2	Level of education attained by the adult population	EAPS. LFS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.4.1.3	Level of education attained by the young adult population (18 to 24 years old)	EAPS. LFS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.4.1.4	Early exit from education-vocational	EAPS. LFS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Nationality.

			training in the 18- to 24-year-old population				Degree of urbanization.
	CONTINUOUS EDUCATION	4.4.2.1	Persons from 25 to 64 years old who have received training in the last 4 weeks	EAPS. LFS.	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
LEISURE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS	**LEISURE**	4.5.1.1	Satisfaction with one's available time	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.5.1.2	Attendance to cultural and sporting events	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
	SOCIAL RELATIONS	4.5.2.1	Frequency of meeting with friends, family or workmates	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.5.2.2	Satisfaction with personal relations	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.5.2.3	Having family, friends or neighbours to call upon for help	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality.

							Degree of urbanization.
		4.5.2.4	Having someone to talk to about personal issues	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.5.2.5	Confidence in others	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
PHYSICAL AND PERSONAL SAFETY	**PHYSICAL AND PERSONAL SAFETY**	4.6.1.1	Homicide and criminality	Crime Statistics Portal.	‰	Rate	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope.
		4.6.1.2	Delinquency or vandalism in the area	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.6.1.2	Perceived safety (to walk around alone at night)	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
GOVERNANCE AND BASIC RIGHTS	**INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC SERVICES**	4.7.1.1	Confidence in the political system	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.7.1.2	Confidence in the judicial system	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

		4.7.1.3	Confidence in the police	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
	CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	4.7.2.1	Participation in political activities	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
ENVIRONMENT	**POLLUTION AND NOISE**	4.8.1.1	Population suffering from pollution and other environ-mental problems	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.8.1.2	Population suffering from noise problems caused by neighbours or from outside	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
		4.8.1.3	Urban population exposed to air pollution (micro-particles PM10, PM2.5)	Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge	Thousands of People. Number. µg/m3.	Sum. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Size of municipality. Reference population. Number of stations.

	ACCESS TO GREEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL AREAS	4.8.2.1	Satisfaction with green space and recreational areas	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	4.8.3.1	Satisfaction with one's environment	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING	**OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION**	4.9.1.1	Overall life satisfaction	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
	FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS	4.9.2.1	Positive feelings	LCS. EU-SILC	%	Proportion	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

	SENSE AND PURPOSE OF LIFE	4.9.3.1	Examination of the sense and purpose of life	LCS. EU-SILC	%. Mean number.	Proportion. Mean.	AUTON. COMM. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

1 MATERIAL LIVING CONDITIONS

1.1 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

1.1.1 MEAN AND MEDIAN INCOME

- **Description:** Defined as the equivalised net income received during the reference period by the members of a household, adjusted by the number of consumption units according to the modified OECD equivalence scale, calculated in terms of mean and median.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** Calendar year prior to the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of Household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series:** 2008-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Information on final net equivalised disposable income of the household per year is provided from the Living Conditions Survey. Final net disposable income is the total income received by the household during the reference period, net of income tax, wealth taxes and social security contributions, and including transfers received.

  The income collected is for the year prior to the year of the survey interview. This income includes wages, profit or loss from self-employment, social benefits, private non-employment pensions, capital and property income, inter-household transfers, children's income and the result of the personal income tax return. Non-cash components other than the company car are not included.

  To make the income of different households comparable, the equivalised income is used, which adjusts income according to the number of consumption units. These are calculated using the modified OECD equivalence scale, which assigns a weight of 1 to the first adult, 0.5 to each additional adult and 0.3 to children under 14.

  The equivalised household income is obtained by dividing the total disposable income by its consumption units and allocating this value to all household members. Information is provided on the mean and median income per consumption unit, which

provides a measure of the financial resources available per person in standardised households.

The survey adopted a new methodology that combines the information declared in the interview with administrative files from the Tax Agency, the Social Security and the Regional Tax Authorities, so that all the series that appear in the LCS use this methodology.

1.1.2 POPULATION AT RISK OF RELATIVE POVERTY ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT THRESHOLDS

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of people whose annual income per consumption unit in the year preceding the survey was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median household income per consumption unit.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** Calendar year prior to the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of Household. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization. Income level thresholds. Poverty threshold and risk of poverty.
- **Available series:** 2008-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Information is provided on a relative measure of monetary poverty risk that classifies individuals as "at risk of poverty" or "not at risk of poverty", taking into account the position of their household income in relation to the overall income of the population in a given year. It is a relative indicator that measures inequality, not absolute poverty, and quantifies how many people have low incomes compared to the rest of the population.

  Equivalised income, calculated on the basis of the concept of consumption units of the modified OECD scale (weight 1 for the first adult, 0.5 for each additional adult and 0.3 for each child under 14), is used to make the income of different households comparable. The equivalised household income is obtained by dividing the total disposable income by its consumption units and it is allocated to all the household members.

  The at-risk-of-poverty threshold varies according to the median income of the population in each year, so that it increases or decreases as this median rises or falls. At-risk-of-poverty rates can also be calculated with other thresholds, such as 70%, 50% or 40% of median income per consumption unit.

  The survey adopted a new methodology that combines the information reported with administrative files from the Tax Agency, the Social Security and the Regional Tax Authorities.

1.1.3 POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY WITH FIXED THRESHOLD IN 2008

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of people whose annual income per consumption unit in the year preceding the survey was below the at-risk-of-poverty

threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median household income per consumption unit with a fixed threshold in the year 2008.

- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** Calendar year prior to the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of Household. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization. Income level thresholds. Poverty threshold and risk of poverty
- **Available series**: 2008-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator**: When analysing the evolution of household income over time, some components, such as wages, show larger swings at times of economic change, while others, such as pensions, evolve more stably. These variations influence the annual income distribution, the median income and the poverty threshold set each year.

  The effect of economic changes on the population at risk of relative poverty depends on how income changes are distributed across different social sectors. As a result, people who are below the poverty threshold one year may be above it in the next, without their actual situation having improved. A fall in median income leads to a fall in the poverty threshold and thus to lower relative poverty risk rates, which may mask situations of economic hardship.

  To control for this effect, the at-risk-of-poverty rate indicator with a fixed threshold over time is used. A reference year is taken, and the threshold is adjusted only in line with changes to inflation, which is in line with the Europe 2020 strategy. This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population with equivalised disposable income below this updated fixed threshold.

  The comparison between the annual relative at-risk-of-poverty rate and the fixed-threshold rate provides for a distinction between changes in the relative situation of households and changes in their absolute situation over time. In addition, it incorporates price level changes, so that real increases in the income of individuals, including the most disadvantaged, reflect improvements over time.

1.1.4 INEQUALITY (S80/S20)

- **Description:** Defined as the ratio between the average income earned by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) and the average income earned by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (bottom quintile), calculated in terms of equivalised income per consumption unit.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** Calendar year prior to the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2008-2024.

- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The median equivalised household income alone does not reflect changes in income distribution over time. Various indicators, including the S80/S20 ratio, are used to measure inequality in the distribution. This indicator is interpreted as the ratio between the average income earned by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) and the average income earned by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (bottom quintile), calculated in terms of equivalised income per consumption unit.

  The INE's Living Conditions Survey collects the net income received by households in the year prior to the year of the interview, combining the information declared with administrative records following the adoption of a new methodology.

1.1.5 SATISFACTION WITH THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment made by the respondent on the degree of satisfaction with the economic situation of his/her household
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of Household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013, 2018, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The annual Living Conditions Survey incorporates an additional module each year to investigate specific aspects of living conditions. A module on Well-being, repeated in 2018, was included in 2013 and includes a set of questions aimed at measuring different aspects of quality of life beyond the material dimension. This module is aimed at people aged 16 and over and includes their subjective assessment of different areas of their lives.

  Among the aspects rated are satisfaction with life in general and with specific areas such as economic situation, housing, free time, trust in institutions and in others, personal relationships, safety or job satisfaction. The question used to measure satisfaction with the economic situation of the household was: “What is your overall level of satisfaction with your household economic situation? Use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means fully satisfied”.

  In the 2022 edition, this question was again incorporated into the additional Quality of Life module. The results are presented by grouping satisfaction into four levels (0-4, 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10 points), as well as the mean value.

1.2 MATERIAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 DIFFICULTY IN MAKING ENDS MEET

- **Description:** Defined as households' subjective assessment of the degree of difficulty they have in making ends meet and meeting their usual expenses.

- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The Living Conditions Survey collects information on the difficulties that households have in meeting their monthly living expenses. This indicator subjectively measures monetary poverty and social exclusion through individuals' perception of their ability to make ends meet, thus complementing objective indicators based on material conditions.

  The degree of difficulty reported by households is grouped into three categories: with great difficulty, with difficulty and with some difficulty.

1.2.2 MATERIAL DEPRIVATION

- **Description:** Defined as the situation in which a household is deficient in at least three of the items considered necessary to maintain an adequate standard of living, according to the Living Conditions Survey.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The monetary poverty risk rate is complemented by objective indicators on material deprivation, which measure the inability of households to access certain goods or services considered necessary to maintain an adequate standard of living. Material deprivation does not refer to the lack of certain items by personal choice, but to the impossibility of affording them.

  According to the Living Conditions Survey, a household is considered to be materially deprived if it lacks at least three of the following nine items:

  - They cannot afford to go on holiday for at least one week a year.
  - They cannot afford a meal of meat, chicken, or fish, at least every two days.
  - They cannot afford to keep the house at an average temperature.
  - They cannot afford unforeseen expenses.
  - They have experienced delays in payments related to the main residence (mortgage or rent, gas bills, community costs, etc.) or in instalment purchases in the past 12 months.
  - They cannot afford a car.
  - They cannot afford a telephone.

- They cannot afford a television.
- They cannot afford a washing machine.

Severe material deprivation is defined as the situation in which a household is deprived in at least four of these nine items, being one of the components of the Europe 2020 Strategy to determine the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

From 2021 onwards, the concepts of having a telephone, television and washing machine are no longer collected, assuming that the household is not deprived in these items. The same edition also introduces the concept of severe material and social deprivation, which considers a person to be in this situation if he/she declares to be lacking at least seven of a list of thirteen items (seven at household level and six at individual level).

Information is published on the percentage of the population in a situation of material deprivation and severe material deprivation.

1.2.3 POPULATION LIVING IN HOMES WITH CERTAIN HOUSING DEFICIENCIES

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of the population living in households with structural problems in the dwelling, such as leaks, damp, rotting floors, walls, ceilings, window or door frames, lack of space or inability to maintain an adequate temperature.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2020, 2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** In the context of material living conditions and well-being, having housing that meets minimum conditions of habitability, is affordable and located in a safe environment is a basic element in ensuring people's quality of life and well-being. Housing is therefore a fundamental pillar for the social inclusion of individuals and households.

  The quality of one's home comprises a wide range of aspects that not only refer to the characteristics of the dwelling itself, but also to the conditions of the environment where it is located (noise, pollution, environmental problems, crime or vandalism, among others). Structural problems in the dwelling include the presence of leaks or damp in walls, floors or ceilings, as well as deficiencies such as rotting floors, window frames or doors. The quality of housing also includes elements such as the availability of sufficient space, the existence of overcrowding, the lack of natural light or the impossibility of maintaining an adequate temperature in the home.

  From 2021, with the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council, questions on environmental problems are no longer collected on an annual basis but are incorporated in a specific housing module every three years. The first of these modules was conducted in 2023.

1.2.4 POPULATION WITH LACK OF LIVING SPACE

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of the population living in households with a lack of space in the dwelling, considering the minimum number of rooms required according to the composition of the household.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** In the scope of material living conditions and well-being, adequate housing in terms of habitability, affordability and safety is a basic element in ensuring the quality of life of individuals and the social inclusion of households.

  The quality of housing encompasses both its physical characteristics and the conditions of the environment where it is located (noise, pollution, environmental problems, crime or vandalism). Among the most relevant problems are structural problems (leaks, damp, poor state of floors, walls or ceilings), lack of natural light, the impossibility of maintaining an adequate temperature or the lack of sufficient space.

  Information is provided on the percentage of the population living in households with insufficient space in the dwelling (over-occupied dwelling). To determine whether a household is in this situation, the minimum number of rooms required is calculated according to the following criteria:

  - One room for the home as a whole.
  - One room for each couple in the household.
  - One room for each single person aged 18 and over.
  - One room for two people of the same sex aged 12-17 years old.
  - One room for each single person aged 12 to 17 not included in the above group.
  - One room for each pair of children under 12 years old.

1.2.5 POPULATION WITH A HIGH HOUSING EXPENDITURE

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of the population living in households whose total expenditure on housing represents at least 40% of the household's total disposable income (without subsidies), including payments related to the possession of the dwelling, taxes, insurance, repairs, maintenance and basic supplies.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.

- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2008-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Within the framework of material living conditions and well-being, adequate, affordable and secure housing is a basic requirement for ensuring the quality of life of individuals and households.

  Housing expenditure is an essential component of household expenditure as a whole, as it absorbs a significant part of disposable income and conditions the access to housing that meets minimum quality standards. This expenditure may reflect both the difficulties of some households to afford decent housing, while in other cases, individual decisions related to the quality of housing or property investment, especially in home ownership.

  A household is considered to have a high housing expenditure burden when the total expenditure on housing represents at least 40% of its total disposable income (without subsidies).

  The costs included vary according to the home possession regime:

  - Rented housing: payment of rent receipts, home insurance, community expenses, municipal taxes (IBI [property tax], rubbish tax, etc.), regular repairs and maintenance to be paid by the tenant.
  - Home ownership: interest payments on mortgage loans or other credits for the purchase of the main residence, as well as insurance, community expenses, municipal taxes, regular repairs and maintenance.
  - Free cession housing: insurance costs, community fees, municipal taxes, regular repairs and maintenance, as well as costs derived from the use of the dwelling (water, electricity, gas, fuel, etc.).

  In the Living Conditions Survey a new methodology was adopted in the calculation of household income, combining the information declared by the respondent with administrative files, which makes it possible to have comparable retrospective series since 2008.

1.2.6 SATISFACTION WITH HOUSING

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment made by the people interviewed on their degree of satisfaction with the dwelling in aspects such as size, price, neighbourhood or distance to work.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2012, 2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The annual Living Conditions Survey incorporates an additional module each year to investigate specific aspects

of living conditions. The 2012 edition included a Housing Conditions Module which included a question on satisfaction with housing.

Satisfaction was measured using the following survey question: "How satisfied are you overall with your home in terms of size, price, neighbourhood, distance to work, etc.?", with four response options: very dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, satisfied and very satisfied.

This module has been repeated in the 2023 edition with the same question and is planned to be repeated every three years.

1.3 ECONOMIC SECURITY

1.3.1 NET HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

- **Description:** Defined as the difference between the total value of households' real and financial assets and their total debts or liabilities, excluding the value of cars or other vehicles.
- **Source:** Bank of Spain's Survey of Household Finances (SHF).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Age. Education level. Employment situation. Net wealth percentile. Income percentile. Number of household members. Asset type. Purpose of debt.
- **Available series:** 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The information comes from the Survey of Household Finances (SHF) conducted by the Bank of Spain, which provides detailed data on household income, assets, debts and expenditure. The survey was launched in 2002, with editions in 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020 and 2022, and is conducted every three years, becoming biennial as of 2020. The sample design has the collaboration of the National Statistics Institute and the Tax Agency.

  A key feature of the SHF is the over-representation of wealthier households. The distribution of assets is highly skewed, as some assets are held by only a small part of the population, making oversampling necessary to ensure representativeness not only of the population as a whole, but also of the richest households and of the aggregate wealth of the economy.

  Assets are divided into real assets (principal residence, other real estate, own-account business, jewellery, works of art, antiques and other real assets) and financial assets (bank accounts, quoted shares, investment funds, fixed-income securities, pension plans, life and investment insurance, unquoted shares, equity and other financial assets).

  Debts include those related to the purchase of the main residence, other real estate, and other loans linked to renovations, non-real estate assets, business activity, vehicles or other durable goods. They take the form of mortgage loans, personal loans, credit card debt and other types of debt.

All wealth variables are expressed in constant euros of the last reference year, applying the CPI as a deflator. In addition, supplementary information is published on the distribution of assets and debts, as well as median values of both.

The inclusion of this net wealth indicator in the quality-of-life indicators makes it possible to complement the information on income and consumption available in the National Accounts. At the European level, Eurostat is making progress towards the joint analysis of income, consumption and wealth at the household level in order to better describe material well-being, economic vulnerability and inequalities.

1.3.2 INCAPABILITY OF MEETING UNEXPECTED ECONOMIC EXPENSES

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of the population living in households that report not having the capacity to meet unforeseen financial expenses from their own resources, without recourse to loans or hire purchase.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Economic security is not limited to the immediate risks affecting the material living conditions of individuals, but also reflects the vulnerability of households and their capacity to react to adverse economic situations. The measurement combines objective indicators, such as payment delays, with subjective indicators, such as the declared ability to meet unforeseen financial expenditures.

  This indicator reflects the response of the people interviewed in the Living Conditions Survey to the question: “Do you believe that your home has the capacity to face an unforeseen expenditure with your own resources?”. The reference amount of this unexpected expenditure is revised periodically in line with changes in the population's income. Examples of such expenses include surgical operations, the purchase of household appliances or funeral and burial expenses.

  A household is considered to have capacity when it is able to meet the expenditure from its own resources, without resorting to loans or hire-purchase. On the other hand, it is considered to lack capacity when it is necessary to resort to external financing.

  The amount set in each country for this indicator depends on the at-risk-of-poverty threshold of a single equivalent consumption unit and is therefore independent of the size and structure of the household.

  This amount was 800 euros in the 2022, 2023 and 2024 surveys, 750 euros in the 2020 survey, 700 euros in the 2021, 2019, 2018 and 2017 surveys, 650 euros in the 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 surveys; 630 euros in 2010; 600 euros in 2009; 550 euros in 2008 and 2007 and 525 euros in 2006.

1.3.3 DELAYED PAYMENTS

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of the population living in households that have been in arrears in the last 12 months on their mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchases.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The 12 months immediately preceding the date of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The INE Living Conditions Survey collects information on whether the household has been in arrears in payments during the 12 months prior to the interview. Three items are considered: mortgages or rents, utility bills and hire purchases.

  In the case of mortgage loans or rents, this includes loans linked to the main residence, such as mortgages and other loans related to its purchase. Loans for decoration, maintenance, furniture or second homes are excluded.

  In the case of utility bills, they ask about delays in the payment of bills for water, gas, electricity and other basic services.

  Finally, delays in the payment of deferred purchases are investigated, excluding loans related to house purchase.

2 WORK

2.1 QUANTITY

2.1.1 EMPLOYMENT RATE

- **Description:** Defined as the ratio between total number of employed people and the working-age population (aged 16 or over).
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2006-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Employment is an essential element for people's quality of life, as it allows them to better their material conditions, promotes their social integration and has positive effects on their health and subjective well-being. Labour market participation, especially of young people,

women and older people, is a key factor in preventing inactivity and long-term unemployment.

The employment rate is defined as the quotient between total number of employed people and the working-age population (aged 16 or over). This indicator is part of the Sustainable Development Goals published by Eurostat, under Goal 8 "Decent work and economic growth" and was one of the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

Employed people are considered all persons aged 16 and over who, during the reference week, were employed or self-employed or had an employment relationship with their job, even if they did not actually work for reasons such as illness, holidays or temporary leave.

- Employed people are those who worked at least one hour for pay (in cash or in kind) or held a job, even if they were temporarily absent, provided that the absence was less than three months or, if more, they received at least 50% of their salary.
- Self-employed people are persons who worked at least one hour for profit or gain, or maintained their activity, even if they did not work in the reference week for reasons such as illness, holidays, bad weather or other reasons that maintain a link with their enterprise. This group includes entrepreneurs, self-employed, working members of cooperatives working and unpaid family workers.

In April 2024, the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) adopted a new population base, incorporating the population and housing series of the 2021 Census, replacing those derived from the 2011 Census.

2.1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- **Description:** Defined as the ratio between the number of unemployed and the number of actively employed people.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2006-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Lack of work significantly reduces people's quality of life, causing interrelated social and personal effects, such as increased inequalities, loss of skills, deterioration of material and subjective well-being, and increased risk of social exclusion.

  The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the unemployed population to the labour force.

  The unemployed population is defined as all persons aged 16 and over who, during the reference week, were unemployed:

  - Out of work, i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment.

- Available for paid employment or self-employment within two weeks after the Sunday of the reference week.
- Actively seeking employment in the month preceding the Sunday of the reference week.

Also included as unemployed are those persons who, without a job in the reference week, have already found one that they will join within a maximum period of three months and who are available for work at that time, without the need for an active search. The search methods considered as active are listed in European Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

The active population consists of employed and unemployed persons during the reference week.

In April 2024, the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) adopted a new population base, incorporating the population and housing series of the 2021 Census, replacing those derived from the 2011 Census.

2.1.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENTAGE OVER THE ACTIVE POPULATION)

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of unemployed persons who have been actively seeking employment for at least 12 months and have not worked during that period, in relation to the active population.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2006-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Prolonged periods of unemployment have a negative impact on people's well-being, economic situation, health and quality of life. The longer the duration of unemployment, the more acute the negative career consequences, including loss of skills and experience.

  The long-term unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons who have been actively seeking employment for at least 12 months and have not worked during that period, as a proportion of the active population.

  The unemployed population is defined as persons aged 16 and over who, during the reference week, were not in paid employment or self-employment, were available for work within a maximum of two weeks and were actively seeking employment in the previous month. Also included are those unemployed persons who have already found a job and are available for work within a maximum of three months, with no active search required. The search methods considered as active are defined in European Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

  The long-term unemployment rate, disaggregated by gender, is part of the Sustainable Development Indicators published by Eurostat under Goal 8 "Decent work and economic growth".

In April 2024, the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) updated its population base, incorporating the series taken from the 2021 Census, replacing those based on the 2011 Census.

2.1.4 INVOLUNTARY PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT)

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of employed persons working part-time involuntarily, i.e. because they cannot find a full-time job, out of the total number of part-time employed.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2006-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Part-time employment has increased in recent years, changing the structure of the labour market. In many cases, this type of employment is voluntary, as it allows people to combine their working day with other activities or responsibilities, helping to reconcile work and family life. However, there is a significant percentage of workers who take up part-time employment involuntarily, as they cannot find full-time employment, a situation that can be considered a form of underemployment.

  Involuntary part-time employment refers to people who work part-time because they are unable to access full-time employment.

  A part-time contract is defined as a contract in which it is agreed to provide services for a number of hours per day, per week, per month or per year that is less than the working hours of a comparable full-time worker. A comparable worker is defined as a worker in the same company and workplace, with the same type of contract and performing the same or similar work. If there is no comparable worker, the reference is the full working day set in the applicable collective agreement or, failing that, the maximum legal working day.

  The results of the indicator are expressed as the percentage of involuntary part-time work out of total part-time employment.

  In April 2024, the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) updated its population base, incorporating the series taken from the 2021 Population and Housing Census, replacing those based on the 2011 Census.

2.2 QUALITY

2.2.1 LOW WAGES

- **Description:** Defined as the proportion of employees whose gross hourly wage is equal to or less than two-thirds of the median gross hourly wage, calculated from the Annual and the Quadrennial Structure of Earnings Surveys.

- **Source:** Annual Structure of Earnings Survey. Quadrennial Structure of Earnings Survey. European Structure of Earnings Survey.
- **Reference period**: The calendar year.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality.
- **Available series**: 2008-2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Low wages are defined as pay at or below two-thirds of the median gross hourly wage. The threshold that determines this is relative and specific to each EU Member State.

  The information comes from the Annual Structure of Earnings Survey (ASES) and the Quadrennial Structure of Earnings Survey (QSES), produced by the INE. The ASES covers all employees covered by social security, excluding staff whose main remuneration is not in the form of wages but of commissions or benefits. Its sectoral coverage extends to industry, construction and services, with the exception of domestic services. All salary items are shown in their gross value, before deductions for personal income tax and employee social security contributions.

  The main sources for analysing the relationship between wages and worker or company characteristics are the ASES, the QSES and the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). The ASES and QSES provide information on gross annual earnings according to occupation, type of contract, working day or economic activity, and in the case of the quadrennial survey, by level of education.

2.2.2 LONG WORKDAYS

- **Description:** Defined as the distribution of the employed population who have working hours of more than 40 hours.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization. Number of hours.
- **Available series**: 2006-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Working conditions, such as the duration of the workday, wage level, job stability, work organisation, subjective well-being, lifelong learning and employment relationships are key components of job quality and people's quality of life.

  The possibility of reconciling work with family and personal commitments has changed in recent decades, facilitated by more flexible working conditions (part-time employment, teleworking), which has made it easier to reconcile work and opened up new opportunities for lifelong learning. At the same time, the economic crisis and the difficulties of the labour market have influenced the configuration of working hours.

  The length of the workday depends on factors such as the worker's status (employee or self-employed), the type of contract (full-time or part-time), the activity sector

(construction, commerce, hotels and catering, transport, public administration, education) and job stability (temporary or permanent contract).

The information comes from the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), which shows the distribution of employed people according to the number of hours worked per week, classifying those who work more than 40 hours in two ranges: 40 to 48 hours and 49 or more hours.

In April 2024, the EAPS updated its population base, incorporating the population and housing series derived from the 2021 Census, replacing those based on the 2011 Census.

2.2.3 TEMPORARY WORK

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of employed persons with a temporary employment contract out of the total number of employees.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2006-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Temporary work entails a deterioration in people's quality of life, as it reduces the subjective perception of job security and, in the long term, generates negative effects on education, individual skills and human capital.

  Temporary work reflects labour duality, dividing the labour force into two segments: on the one hand, workers with stable, regulated and protected jobs; and on the other hand, employees with temporary contracts, less covered by regulations and more vulnerable to dismissal in times of recession.

  The degree of precariousness associated with temporary work varies between countries depending on differences in the dismissal regulations.

  The information comes from the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). In April 2024, the EAPS updated its population base, incorporating the population and housing series derived from the 2021 Census, replacing those based on the 2011 Census.

2.2.4 JOB SATISFACTION

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment made by employed persons of their degree of satisfaction with their current job.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.

- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization. Degree of satisfaction.
- **Available series**: 2013, 2018, 2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The annual Living Conditions Survey incorporates an additional module each year devoted to specific aspects of living conditions. A module on well-being, repeated in 2018, was included in 2013 and gathered the subjective assessment of the satisfaction of different aspects of life beyond material dimensions.

  The aspects assessed included satisfaction with one's current job, solely targeting employed persons. The question used in the survey was: "What is your overall level of satisfaction with your current job? Use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means fully satisfied".

  In 2023 the question was incorporated again within a specific module on Work, scheduled to be repeated periodically every three years.

  The information is presented through the mean satisfaction value and its distribution in four levels: from 0 to 4 points, from 5 to 6, from 7 to 8 and from 9 to 10 points.

3 HEALTH

3.1 RESULTS

3.1.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT DIFFERENT AGES

- **Description:** Defined as the average number of years a person of a given age can expect to live if the age-specific mortality patterns observed at the time of calculation remain stable.
- **Source:** Basic Demographic Indicators. Mortality Tables. European Mortality and Life Expectancy Statistics.
- **Reference period**: The calendar year.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age.
- **Available series**: 2004-2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Life expectancy at different ages is an objective measure of the population's health and is the most widely used indicator to compare the incidence of mortality between populations, providing an overall picture of health conditions and quality of life.

  The indicator is calculated both at birth and at different ages, under the assumption that the prevailing mortality rates at each point in time remain stable over future life years.

  The results are updated with the demographic series available in each period, using intercensal population estimates or the annual censuses as of 1 January.

3.1.2 LIFE EXPECTANCY IN GOOD HEALTH

- **Description:** Defined as the average number of years a person can expect to live without functional limitations or disability, combining information on mortality and self-perceived health status.
- **Source:** European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period**: The calendar year.
- **Available features:** Geographical scope. Sex. Age.
- **Available series**: 2004-2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Life expectancy in good health complements the information provided by life expectancy by adding the dimension of quality of life. It provides insight into whether the years of life gained as a result of increased longevity are enjoyed in good health or with limitations due to illness or disability.

  This indicator introduces the perspective of quality of life by focusing on the years that people can live without functional limitations or disability. It combines mortality information with morbidity data, based on self-perceived health.

  Information on health status comes from the Living Conditions Survey, which includes the question: "In the last six months, have your normal activities been limited by a health problem?" From the responses (severely limited, limited but not severely limited, no limitation), there is an estimate of the population ratios by sex and age in good or poor health.

  The lack of functional limitations or disability is considered to be a condition of good health. Factors such as chronic diseases, mental health problems or physical disabilities, whose prevalence increases with age, reduce people's quality of life.

  Life expectancy in good health is defined as the average number of years a person can expect to live without functional limitations or disability. It is a composite indicator, also called disability-free life expectancy, calculated using the Sullivan method.

3.1.3 SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment that the person surveyed gives of their overall health status in the last twelve months.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Self-perceived health is a key subjective indicator in the analysis of the population's living conditions and well-being. It reflects a person's assessment of his or her own health status and is commonly used as a predictor of morbidity and mortality, as it captures physical,

emotional and social dimensions of health that are not always reflected in objective indicators.

The state of self-perceived health is the individual's subjective perception of his or her general health over the past 12 months. The response is collected in five categories: very good, good, fair, poor and very poor.

3.1.4 CHRONIC MORBIDITY. PERSONS WITH A LONG-TERM DISEASE OR HEALTH ISSUE

- **Description:** Defined as the proportion of the population reporting a chronic disease or health issue, defined as one having lasted or is expected to last at least six months.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The six months before or after the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Chronic morbidity is a subjective indicator that measures the proportion of the population reporting a long-term illness or health problem. It identifies the prevalence of persistent health problems that affect well-being, quality of life and, in many cases, the ability to work or participate fully in society.

  In the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) this indicator is collected through the question: “Do you have any chronic illnesses or health problems? By chronic I refer to diseases or health issues that have lasted or are expected to last at least 6 months.” The answer to this question makes it possible to estimate the proportion of people living with chronic health problems.

  The analysis of chronic morbidity is particularly relevant in the study of population ageing, as the prevalence of long-term diseases increases with age. It also provides an insight into social and regional health inequalities.

  The information from this indicator complements the data provided by self-perceived health and long-term limitations, providing a more complete picture of the state of the population's health.

3.1.5 PERSONS WITH LIMITATION OF THEIR DAILY ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS

- **Description:** Defined as the proportion of the population reporting being severely or moderately limited in their normal activities due to a health problem for at least the last six months.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The six months before the survey.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Limitations in daily physical activity are a subjective health indicator that reflects the extent to which physical or mental problems affect people's daily lives. This indicator is essential to assess the autonomy, quality of life and support needs of the population.

  In the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) it is collected through two questions:

  - "Are you limited, due to a health problem, in doing activities that people usually do?"
  - "Have you felt constrained for at least the last six months?"

  The activities of reference are everyday activities that people carry out on a regular basis, such as going shopping, going to work or doing household chores.

  Responses are grouped into three levels:

  - Severely limited (yes, a great deal).
  - Limited but not severely (yes, to some extent).
  - No limitation (no).

  This indicator makes it possible to analyse the degree of functional autonomy of the population, as well as social and regional health inequalities. The results are presented according to individual characteristics (sex, age, type of household, educational level, income level, nationality, degree of urbanisation) and geographical scope (Autonomous Community and EU).

  Limitations in daily physical activity complement information from self-perceived health and chronic morbidity, providing a more complete picture of the population's health and well-being.

3.2 ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

3.2.1 UNMET NEEDS FOR MEDICAL CARE

- **Description:** Defined as the proportion of the population who, having needed medical care (except for dentists), report not having received it.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The twelve months prior to the time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Unmet needs for medical care (except for dental care) is a key indicator for assessing effective access to health care. They reflect cases where, although in need of medical care, people did not access health services or receive the required care, thus measuring the existence of economic, organisational or other barriers that hamper equal access. The

information comes from the Living Conditions Survey (LCS), which captures whether the respondent needed a medical treatment or examination and did not receive it, as well as the main reason.

There is a series break in 2015. Between 2004 and 2014, a single question was used:

- "During the last twelve months, was there any occasion when you really needed to see a doctor (except a dentist) but did not?"
    - "Yes, at least once"
    - "No, not ever"

In the 2007 survey these answers were exceptionally changed, affecting comparability. From this question we obtained the percentage of people who did not access medical care when they needed it and the reasons for not consulting a doctor.

A new scheme with two questions has been in use since 2015:

- During the last 12 months, have you ever really needed medical care (except the dentist) for yourself?"
    - "Yes (at least once I have needed medical care)"
    - "No (I did not need medical care)"
- "Have you received such medical care every time you really needed it?"
    - "Yes (I have always received medical care whenever I have needed it)"
    - No (on at least one occasion I have not received medical care)"

In this way, since 2015, the percentage of people who have not received medical care when they needed it is obtained.

When a person does not access or does not receive care, the reasons are recorded: not being able to afford it (too expensive or not covered by insurance), being on a waiting list or not having a referral, not having time (work, childcare or other people), the office being too far away or having no means of transport, fear of doctors, hospitals, examinations or treatments, wanting to wait for the problem to get better on its own, not knowing a good doctor or specialist, or other reasons. In the presentation of the results, the reasons are grouped into two categories:

- Reasons (group 1), including too expensive, too far to access or waiting list problems, following Eurostat criteria and Agenda 2030 indicators.
- Other reasons (group 2), which include not having time, not knowing a good specialist, fear of doctors, hospitals or treatments, waiting for the problem to get better or any other reason.

3.3 HEALTH DETERMINANTS

3.3.1 BODY MASS INDEX

- **Description:** Defined as the ratio of an individual's weight in kilograms to the square of his or her height in metres, used to classify the population as underweight, normal weight, overweight or obese.
- **Source:** National Health Survey 2012 and 2017. European Health Survey in Spain 2009, 2014, 2020.. Spain Health Survey 2023.
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income quintiles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series:** 2009, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Within the section on health determinants, there is an analysis of people's physical characteristics and lifestyle habits which are considered risk factors in the short and long term, directly influencing their state of health and quality of life. Among the most relevant physical characteristics is the body mass index (BMI), defined as the ratio of an individual's weight (in kilograms) to the square of his or her height (in metres).

  In the population aged 18 and over, BMI is classified into the following categories:

  - Underweight: BMI < 18.5 kg/m².
  - Normal (normal weight): 18.5 kg/m² ≤ BMI < 25 kg/m².
  - Overweight: 25 kg/m² ≤ BMI < 30 kg/m² (called Pre-obese within the Eurostat): *BMI between 25 and less than 30*).
  - Obesity: BMI ≥ 30 kg/m².

  The information comes from different statistical sources:

  - European Health Survey in Spain (EHSS): 2009, 2014 and 2020.
  - National Health Survey (NHS): 2011-2012 and 2017. This survey is conducted every five years and alternates every two and a half years with the EHSS, which shares a set of harmonised variables.
  - As of 2023, the EHSS and the NHS have been merged into the new triennial Spanish Health Survey (SHS), which has been published for the first time in May 2025.

  BMI is a benchmark indicator in public health, as overweight and obesity are associated with an increased risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension or cardiovascular problems, while underweight can be linked to malnutrition and other health complications.

3.3.2 DAILY SMOKERS

- **Description:** Defined as the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who report smoking tobacco on a daily basis, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes and other products such as water pipes or chewing tobacco.
- **Source:** National Health Survey 2012 and 2017. European Health Survey in Spain 2009, 2014, 2020. Spanish Health Survey 2023.
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income quintiles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series:** 2009, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Among health determinants, people's lifestyle habits are risk factors that influence their degree of health in the short and long term and, consequently, their quality of life. One of the most relevant is tobacco consumption, measured by the proportion of daily smokers in the population.

  The information, up to 2020, comes from different statistical sources carried out jointly by the Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare (MSCBS) and the National Statistics Institute (INE):

  - National Health Survey (NHS): 2011-2012 and 2017.
  - European Health Survey in Spain (EHSS): 2009, 2014 and 2020.

  The two surveys have been alternating (the SHS every five years and the EHSS every two and a half years), sharing a set of harmonised variables.

  The SHS 2017 investigated the prevalence of tobacco consumption in the population aged 15 years and over, distinguishing by type of smoker (daily, non-daily, ex-smoker), type of tobacco consumed, frequency of consumption, age started, changes in the habit, intention to quit, reasons for quitting in the case of ex-smokers and treatments or professional help received.

  The EHSS 2014 and 2020 also studied the prevalence of smoking among people aged 15 and over, with variables such as type of smoker, type of tobacco, frequency, age started and intention to quit.

  As of 2023, the EHSS and the NHS have been merged into the Spanish Health Survey (SHS), carried out triennially, which was published for the first time in May 2025.

  The proportion of daily smokers is a key public health indicator, as it is directly related to cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and various cancers.

3.3.3 REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE AND INACTIVITY IN FREE TIME

- **Description:** Defined as the proportion of the population aged 15 and over who engage in regular physical exercise in their leisure time versus those who report a sedentary lifestyle.

- **Source:** National Health Survey 2012 and 2017. European Health Survey in Spain 2014, 2020. Spain Health Survey 2023.
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income quintiles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series:** 2012, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Regular physical activity is a lifestyle habit with positive effects on people's health, helping to prevent disease, injury and disability, improving quality of life and extending a lifetime lived in good health. In contrast, physical inactivity or sedentary lifestyle is considered one of the main risk factors - along with smoking, excessive alcohol consumption and an unbalanced diet - which increase the prevalence of chronic diseases and reduce years healthy living.

  This indicator captures the percentage of the population aged 15 and over who engage in regular physical exercise in their leisure time and the percentage who spend that time in an almost completely sedentary manner. The information comes from the National Health Survey (NHS) 2011-2012 and 2017 and the European Health Survey in Spain (EHSS) 2014 and 2020, conducted jointly by the Ministry of Health and INE.

  In these surveys, respondents are classified into two categories:

  - Sedentary lifestyle: people who report no physical activity in their free time and spend it in sedentary activities such as reading, watching TV or going to the cinema.
  - Regular physical activity: people who report being physically active several times a month (sports, gymnastics, running, swimming, cycling, team games, etc.) or sport or physical training several times a week.

  In 2023, the new Spanish Health Survey (SHS) included the question: “Which of these possibilities best describes how often you engage in some physical activity in your leisure time?”, with the following response options:

  - I don't exercise. I spend my free time in an almost completely sedentary way (reading, watching television, going to the cinema, etc.).
  - I do physical activity several times a month (walking or cycling, gardening, light gymnastics, recreational activities that required a light effort, etc.).
  - I do physical activity several times a month (sports, gymnastics, running, swimming, cycling, team games, etc.).
  - I do sports or physical training several times a week.
  - Don't know/No reply.

4 EDUCATION

4.1 COMPETENCIES AND SKILLS

4.1.1 LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY THE TOTAL POPULATION

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of the population aged 16 - 64 classified according to the highest level of educational attainment.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The level of education attained by the population aged 16 - 64 is a relevant indicator for people's quality of life, as higher levels of education are associated with better outcomes in terms of employment, income and health, as well as being a key factor for social integration and participation in the labour force.

  The analysis of the evolution of educational attainment over time also provides information on access to education, the equity of the education system, the participation of the population at different levels and the results achieved. In this case, the population as a whole (16 - 64 years old) is considered, without distinguishing specific groups such as the young, middle-aged or older population, which present differentiated results.

  Since 2014, the information is presented according to the National Classification of Education (CNED-2014), harmonised with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-2011):

  - Level 0-2: pre-school, primary and lower secondary education.
  - Level 3-4: second stage of secondary education and post-secondary non-higher education.
  - Level 3-8: second stage of secondary education and post-secondary non-higher education, first and second stage of higher education and doctorate.
  - Level 5-8: first and second stage of higher education and doctorate.

  In the framework of the Europe 2020 strategy, a target was set for at least 40% of the population aged 30 - 34 to have completed higher education. The percentage of the population aged 30 - 34 with tertiary education (CNED-2014 levels 5-8 since 2014 and CNED-2000 levels 5-6 until 2013) is part of Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Indicators published by Eurostat: Quality of Education.

  In April 2024, the EAPS has incorporated a new population base change, updating the population and housing series with the information derived from the 2021

Population and Housing Census, replacing the previous base that used the 2011 census.

4.1.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY THE ADULT POPULATION

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of the population aged 25 and over, classified according to the highest level of educational attainment.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The level of education attained by the adult population is an indicator related to economic and social development and to current and future employment levels. It analyses the population aged 25 to 64, the key age group in the labour force, and the population aged 65 and over, thus providing an approximation of the society's human capital. Achieving higher levels of education is associated with better income, employment and health outcomes, as well as with better social integration.

  Changes in educational attainment allow for an assessment of access to education, equity of the education system and participation in different age groups.

  The methodology, classification of educational levels and source of information are those described in indicator 4.1.1 Level of Education Attained by the Total Population.

  As in that indicator, the reference to the Europe 2020 target (at least 40% of the population aged 30 - 34 with tertiary education) is included, and it is recalled that this indicator is part of the SDGs published by Eurostat (Goal 4: Quality of Education).

  In April 2024, the EAPS has incorporated a new population base change with the update derived from the 2021 Population and Housing Census, replacing the previous base of 2011.

4.1.3 LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY THE YOUNG ADULT POPULATION (18 TO 24 YEARS OLD)

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of the population aged 18 - 24 classified according to the highest level of educational attainment.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The level of education attained by the young population (aged 18 - 24) is a key indicator in the analysis of education policies, the priority goal of which is to ensure that young people continue their education beyond the compulsory stages. This continuity has positive effects both on individual development and on the progress of society, facilitating integration into the labour market.

  Achieving higher levels of education is associated with better outcomes in terms of income, employment and health, which has a direct impact on people's quality of life. Completing at least non-compulsory secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3-4) constitutes the minimum skills necessary to access the labour market, while attaining tertiary education (levels 5-8) increases opportunities for social and labour market integration.

  The classification of educational levels, the source of information and the methodological aspects are those described in indicator 4.1.1 Level of Education Attained by the Total Population, although here they are applied to the population aged 18 to 24.

  In the framework of the Europe 2020 Strategy, two directly related targets were set: to reduce early school leaving to less than 10% and to ensure that at least 40% of the population aged 30 - 34 have completed higher education. Both are part of Eurostat's SDGs (Goal 4: Quality of Education).

  In April 2024, the EAPS updated its population base, incorporating the series taken from the 2021 Population and Housing Census, replacing those based on the 2011 Census.

4.1.4 EARLY EXIT FROM EDUCATION-VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE 18- TO 24-YEAR-OLD POPULATION

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds who have not completed upper secondary education (level 3) and who have not participated in education or training activities in the four weeks prior to the interview.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Early exit from education and training is defined as the percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds who have not completed upper secondary education (level 3) and who have not participated in education or training activities in the four weeks prior to the interview.

  The classification of educational levels and source of information are the same as described for the previous indicators (see 4.1.1). In this case, the data are from the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) and the European Labour Force Survey (LFS). Since November 2009 the calculation has been made with the annual means of quarterly data, whereas previously only the second quarter was used, so that the series are not strictly comparable.

  This indicator is part of the targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy, which sets out to reduce this value below 10%, and is included in Eurostat's SDGs (Goal 4: Quality of Education).

  In April 2024 the change of the EAPS population base was incorporated with the series derived from the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

4.2 LIFELONG LEARNING

4.2.1 PERSONS FROM 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD WHO HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of 25- to 64-year-olds who have participated in education or training activities in the four weeks prior to the interview.
- **Source:** Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). European Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Reference period:** See EAPS methodology.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Participation in formal or non-formal training activities by the adult population (25-64 years) is an essential element for empowerment, personal development and integration into the labour market. These activities allow for the acquisition and updating of knowledge, the obtaining of official qualifications in some cases, and continuous career education. It also includes alternative or complementary modalities, such as short courses, seminars or workshops, which do not result in official certification.

  The fundamental characteristic of these activities is the desire to learn, which differentiates them from leisure activities and entertainment. There are two main types:

  - Formal learning: acquisition of skills and knowledge in an organised context, with official recognition and certification.
  - Non-formal learning: activities carried out in a less organised context, complementary to formal learning and without formal certification.

The European Union defines lifelong learning as any learning activity over one's life whose aim is to improve knowledge, competencies and skills at a personal, social, occupational or civic level.

In the framework of the Europe 2020 strategy, a target was set for at least 15% of the adult population took part in education and training activities. This indicator is also part of Eurostat's SDGs (Goal 4: Quality of Education).

The calculation is made as the ratio of the population aged 25-64 who have received some form of education or training in the four weeks prior to the interview to the total population of the same age group, excluding non-responses. The information is obtained from the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) with the annual mean of quarterly data.

In April 2024, the EAPS incorporated the change of population base, updating the population and housing series with those derived from the 2021 Census of Population and Dwellings, replacing the 2011 census base.

5 LEISURE AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

5.1 LEISURE

5.1.1 SATISFACTION WITH THE AVAILABLE TIME

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment of people aged 16 and over of their degree of satisfaction with the time they have available to do what they like to do.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013, 2015, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) includes an additional module on different aspects of living conditions each year. In the 2013 and 2018 editions, a Well-Being Module was collected, and in 2022 it was repeated under the name of Quality of Life Module, aimed at the population aged 16 and over. It is scheduled to be repeated periodically, approximately every six years.

  This module collects the subjective assessment of quality of life from a multidimensional perspective, asking respondents about their satisfaction with life in general and with different specific aspects, including the economic situation, housing, time available, trust in institutions, personal relationships, safety or current job.

Satisfaction with one's available time is measured by the question: "How satisfied are you overall with the time you have to do what you like to do? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means fully satisfied)."

The results are grouped into four levels of satisfaction (0-4 points, 5-6 points, 7-8 points and 9-10 points), in addition to the mean level.

5.1.2 ATTENDANCE TO CULTURAL AND SPORTING EVENTS

- **Description:** Defined as the participation of persons aged 16 and over in social and cultural activities during the last 12 months.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The twelve months prior to the time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2015, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The balance between time spent at work and time spent on personal interests, such as leisure and socialising, is closely linked to personal satisfaction and is a fundamental pillar of well-being. The option to be involved in social and cultural activities strengthens people's integration and their quality of life.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) periodically includes modules harmonised at the European level, for an in-depth study of different aspects of living conditions. A Social Participation Module (conducted in spring 2014) was added in the 2015 edition, and a Quality of Life Module was added in the 2022 edition, which took up the same questions in this area.

  The module collects information from the adult population (16 and over) on their participation in activities such as attendance at cinemas, theatres or other similar shows, sporting events, etc. It also provides information on the frequency of contact with relatives or friends, the possibility of asking for help from relatives, friends or neighbours in case of need, and participation in both organised and informal activities.

5.2 SOCIAL RELATIONS

5.2.1 FREQUENCY OF MEETING WITH FRIENDS, FAMILY OR WORKMATES

- **Description:** Defined as the frequency with which persons aged 16 and over meet friends who are not members of the household.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.

- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2015, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Social relations are part of human nature and everyday life and are associated with both objective factors — such as better health or a greater likelihood of finding employment— and subjective factors related to well-being.

  Among the different indicators of social participation, there is an analysis of the frequency of meetings with friends, as these relationships tend to have a clearer impact on personal well-being than family relationships, which are often conditioned by physical distance or a certain degree of obligation.

  In 2015, the information was obtained through the Social Participation Module of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS), which included for the first time separate questions on the frequency of meetings with non-cohabiting friends and non-cohabiting relatives.

  The same question about friends was repeated in the 2022 LCS Quality of Life Module:

  "How often do you usually meet with friends who are not members of your household?"

  The possible responses were: daily, weekly but not daily, several times a month but not weekly, once a month, at least once a year but less than once a month, and never.

5.2.2 SATISFACTION WITH PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment of people aged 16 and over of their degree of satisfaction with their personal relationships.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013, 2018, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Each year the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) includes an additional module to get a more in-depth understanding of different aspects of quality of life. A Well-Being Module was added in the 2013 and 2018 editions, and a Quality of Life Module was added in 2022, targeting the population aged 16 and over. It is scheduled to be repeated periodically, approximately every six years.

  These modules capture respondents' subjective assessment of various dimensions of their quality of life, including economic situation, housing, time available, trust in institutions, safety, work and personal relationships.

To measure satisfaction with personal relationships, the 2013 edition used the question: “What is your overall level of satisfaction with your personal relationships? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means fully satisfied).”

In the 2018 edition, the question was slightly rephrased as: "How satisfied are you overall with your personal relationships with family, friends, neighbours and acquaintances?", maintaining the same rating scale.

The results are grouped into four levels of satisfaction (0-4 points, 5-6 points, 7-8 points and 9-10 points), in addition to the mean level.

5.2.3 HAVING FAMILY, FRIENDS OR NEIGHBOURS TO CALL UPON FOR HELP

- **Description:** Defined as the proportion of people aged 16 and over who report being able to ask for help from relatives, friends, neighbours or non-cohabiting acquaintances in case of need, be it for material, financial or moral support.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series:** 2013, 2015, 2018, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Social relationships are an essential part of people's lives and constitute a support network that has a direct impact on quality of life. The social support received can translate into objective benefits, such as financial support or the possibility of finding a job, as well as subjective benefits, by improving perceived well-being.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) includes an additional module each year, harmonised at the European level, for an in-depth study of specific aspects of quality of life. A Well-Being Module was implemented in the 2013 and 2018 editions, while a Social Participation Module was introduced in 2015. These modules are aimed at the population aged 16 and over and are scheduled to be repeated periodically, in principle every six years.

  The social support indicator is derived from the following questions collected in different modules:

  - LCS 2013 (Well-Being Module): "Could you ask for help from your family, friends or neighbours if you needed it? (other than household members)"
  - LCS 2015 (Social Participation Module): Do you have family, friends or neighbours to call upon for help? (other than household members)"
  - LCS 2018 (Well-Being Module): Would you be able to ask for material aid, if needed, from family members, friends, neighbours or acquaintances who are not members of the household? By material aid we mean, for example, money, a loan or a specific item.”
  - LCS 2022 (Quality of Life Module): “Would you be able to ask for help, if needed, from family members, friends, neighbours or acquaintances who are not

members of the household? (any type of help should be considered: moral, material or economic)"

The difference between editions lies in the specification of the type of aid: while in 2013 and 2015 it was asked about general "aid", in 2018 it was specified as "material aid", and in 2022 it was extended to any type of aid (moral, material or financial).

The results are presented in terms of the percentage of the population answering yes/no to these questions, which allows for an analysis of the availability of social support regardless of whether it has actually been needed.

5.2.4 HAVING SOMEONE TO TALK TO ABOUT PERSONAL ISSUES

- **Description:** Defined as the proportion of people aged 16 and over who report having someone outside the household to talk to about personal issues or to ask for non-material help, such as emotional support or practical help in everyday life.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013, 2015, 2018.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Social relationships are an essential aspect of everyday life and enable people to have support in case of need. This social support translates into objective benefits, such as financial support or increased job opportunities, and subjective benefits related to well-being.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS), conducted annually, includes additional modules harmonised at the European level which take an in-depth look at different aspects of the quality of life of households. A Well-Being Module was added to the 2013 and 2018 editions, while a Social Participation Module was applied in 2015. These modules are aimed at the population aged 16 and over and scheduled to be repeated approximately every six years.

  The indicator is constructed on the basis of the following questions:

  - LCS 2013 (Well-Being Module): "Do you have anyone to talk to about personal issues? (other than household members)"
  - LCS 2015 (Social Participation Module): Do you have someone to talk to about personal issues? (other than household members)"
  - LCS 2018 (Well-Being Module): Would you be able to ask for non-material help, if needed, from family members, friends, neighbours or acquaintances who are not members of the household? By non-material help we mean, for example, someone to talk to or help to do something.

  The difference in the wording of the 2018 question, focusing on the notion of non-material help, implies a break in the series and limits the comparability of the results with previous editions, which asked directly about the availability of someone to talk to about personal issues.

The results are presented in terms of the percentage of people answering yes/no to these questions, providing a measure of the availability of non-material social support in their immediate environment.

5.2.5 TRUST IN OTHERS

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment of people aged 16 and over of their degree of trust in most people.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series:** 2013, 2018, 2021-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The Living Conditions Survey (LCS), conducted annually, incorporates additional modules harmonised at the European level to take an in-depth look at different aspects of the quality of life of households. The 2013 edition included a Well-Being Module, aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collected respondents' subjective assessment of various dimensions of their lives, including their trust in others.

  The following question from the survey was used to measure it: "Would you say you can trust most people? (Use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means that you generally don't trust anyone and 10 means that you think you can trust most people.)"

  Since 2021, this same question has consistently been incorporated into the individual survey, under the heading of Well-being, and is collected annually.

  The results are presented grouped in two forms:

  - High or very high level of trust (scores from 7 to 10).
  - Average level of trust, for Spain and the European Union.

6 PHYSICAL AND PERSONAL SAFETY

6.1 PHYSICAL AND PERSONAL SAFETY

6.1.1 HOMICIDE AND CRIME

- **Description:** Defined as the number of intentional homicides and murders consummated per 100,000 inhabitants and the total crime rate as the number of criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants.
- **Source:** Crime Statistics Portal. Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- **Reference period:** 1 July of the data reference year.

- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope.
- **Available series**: 2008-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The homicide rate is one of the most widely used international indicators to measure a society's level of violence and to quantify people's safety. For statistical purposes, homicide is defined as the intentional killing of a person, including murder, euthanasia and infanticide, and excluding deaths by reckless driving, abortion, assisted suicide and attempted homicide. Unlike other crimes, the number of victims is counted, not the number of cases.

  The information is obtained from the Statistical Crime System (SCS) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which compiles data from the National Police, Guardia Civil, regional and local police forces that report information to the system. In the case of the Mossos d'Esquadra [of Catalonia], until 2019, data on burglary with forced entry and aggravated robbery on public roads or establishments were not included, but since 2020 these data have been incorporated.

  In addition to homicides, the main crime indicators used by Eurostat are published, classified according to Spanish criminal typologies:

  - Intentional homicides and consummated murders.
  - Intentional homicides and attempted murders.
  - Serious, less serious assault and battery and group altercations.
  - Abduction.
  - Crimes against sexual freedom and integrity.
  - Aggravated robbery.
  - Burglaries with forced entry in homes, establishments and other facilities.
  - Theft.
  - Vehicle thefts.
  - Drug trafficking.
  - Total criminal offences.

  The data provide for the calculation of the absolute number of criminal offences as well as the crime rates (number of criminal offences per thousand inhabitants) and the homicide rate (number of intentional homicides and consummated murders per 100,000 inhabitants).

  The rates are calculated on the basis of the population figures as of 1 July of each year, from the Continuous Population Statistics (INE). For the latest year available, both population figures and data on homicides and criminal offences are provisional and await final consolidation.

6.1.2 CRIME OR VANDALISM IN THE AREA

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of people living in dwellings located in areas with problems of crime or vandalism.

- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2014-2020, 2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator**: The perception of physical safety is a fundamental aspect of subjective well-being and is closely linked to people's quality of life. The conditions of the environment where one lives, including physical and social factors, directly influence this perception.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) collects information on the dwelling's characteristics and its environment. The questions include: "Does the dwelling have crime or vandalism in the area (among other problems)?"

  Until 2020, this information was collected annually in the household survey. However, since the 2021 survey, in application of Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, questions relating to safety issues are no longer part of the annual survey and are included in a specific housing module on a three-yearly basis.

  For this reason, information on crime or vandalism in the area was included again in the 2023 LCS, within the Housing Conditions Module, keeping the same formulated question.

  It is calculated as the percentage of people living in dwellings located in areas with problems of crime or vandalism.

6.1.3 PERCEIVED SAFETY (TO WALK AROUND ALONE AT NIGHT)

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment of people aged 16 and over on how safe they feel when walking alone at night in the area where they live.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The perception of personal safety is a key element of subjective well-being and quality of life, as it directly influences people's ability to conduct their daily activities without fear.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS), conducted annually, incorporates additional modules intended to take an in-depth look at different aspects of the living conditions of households. The 2013 edition included a Well-Being Module, aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collected the subjective assessment of different dimensions of quality of life, including safety. This module was repeated in 2018 and in 2022 (under the name Quality of Life Module), although there has not been continuity in all the questions.

To measure perceived safety, the survey included the following question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the area where you live?"

The response categories were:

- Very safe.
- Quite safe.
- A bit unsafe.
- Very unsafe.

It should be noted that this question was not included in the 2018 Well-Being Module, which precludes the availability of complete time series, unlike other indicators of subjective satisfaction that are regularly repeated.

7 GOVERNANCE AND BASIC RIGHTS

7.1 INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC SERVICES

7.1.1 CONFIDENCE IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment of the degree of one's confidence in the political system.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Confidence in the political system is an essential element of subjective well-being and of individuals' perceptions of a functioning society. A high degree of trust in politics is associated with greater social cohesion and a more positive evaluation of institutions.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS), conducted annually, includes an additional module each year which is harmonised at the European level to take an in-depth look at relevant aspects of the quality of life of households. The 2013 edition incorporated a Well-Being Module, aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collected the subjective assessment of different dimensions of quality of life from a multi-dimensional standpoint. This module is scheduled to be repeated periodically, approximately every six years.

  To measure the confidence in the political system, the survey included the following question: "How much confidence do you personally have in the political system? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you don't trust it and 10 means you fully trust in it).

The results are presented in four score groups:

- 0 to 4 points.
- 5 to 6 points.
- 7 to 8 points.
- 9 to 10 points.

The mean value of confidence value is also provided.

7.1.2 CONFIDENCE IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment of the degree of one's confidence in the judicial system.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Confidence in the political system is a fundamental component of subjective well-being and an assessment individuals make on the functioning of their social and political environment. A high degree of trust in justice is associated with greater social cohesion and a positive perception of the quality of democracy.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS), conducted annually, incorporates additional modules intended to take an in-depth look at relevant aspects of the living conditions of households. The 2013 edition included a Well-Being Module, aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collected the subjective assessment of different dimensions of quality of life. It is scheduled to be repeated approximately every six years.

  To measure confidence in the judicial system, the following question was asked in the survey: "How much confidence do you personally have in the judicial system? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you don't trust it and 10 means you fully trust in it).

  The results are presented grouped into four levels:

  - 0 to 4 points.
  - 5 to 6 points.
  - 7 to 8 points.
  - 9 to 10 points.

  In addition, the mean confidence value is published.

7.1.3 TRUST IN THE POLICE

- **Description:** Defined as the subjective assessment of the degree of one's trust in the police.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Trust in the police is a central component of subjective well-being and of citizens' perceptions of the effectiveness and legitimacy of security forces. High degrees of trust in the police are associated with greater social cohesion and a greater sense of protection in everyday life.

  The annual Living Conditions Survey (LCS) incorporates additional modules that examine different aspects of quality of life in greater depth. The 2013 edition included a Well-Being Module, aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collected the subjective assessments of different aspects of life, among them their trust in institutions. This module is planned to be repeated approximately every six years.

  To measure trust in the police, the following question was asked in the survey: "How much do you personally trust the police? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you don't trust it and 10 means you fully trust in it).

  The results are presented grouped into four ranges:

  - 0 to 4 points.
  - 5 to 6 points.
  - 7 to 8 points.
  - 9 to 10 points.

  The mean confidence value is also published.

7.2 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

7.2.1 PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of individuals aged 16 and over who, in the last 12 months, have participated in political activities other than voting in elections, such as political parties, demonstrations, petitions to politicians or the media, including participation via the internet.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The twelve months prior to the time of the interview.

- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2015, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Participation in political activities is an essential component of democratic life and reflects the degree of citizens' involvement in public affairs beyond mere electoral participation. It contributes to the strengthening of civil society, social cohesion and the perception of control over collective decisions.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) includes an additional module each year which is harmonised at the European level to take an in-depth look at different aspects of the living conditions of households. The 2015 edition incorporated a Social Participation Module, aimed at people aged 16 and over, which asked them about cultural, social and political activities. This module had already been used in 2006, which makes it possible to analyse changes between the two years. It is scheduled to be repeated at approximately six-yearly intervals.

  In this context, the following question was included to measure political participation: “In the last 12 months, have you participated in political party activities, a demonstration, written petitions to politicians or the media, etc.? Online participation will also be taken into account. Voting in electoral processes is excluded.”

  For those who answered no, a second question was added on the main reason for non-participation, with three possible categories:

  - Lack of interest.
  - Lack of time.
  - For other reasons.

  These same questions have been collected again in the 2022 Quality of Life Module, which facilitates comparative information.

8 ENVIRONMENT

8.1 POLLUTION AND NOISE

8.1.1 POPULATION SUFFERING FROM POLLUTION AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of people living in households reporting problems with pollution, dirtiness or other environmental problems in their immediate surroundings.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.

- **Available series**: 2008-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The environment in which people live is a key factor in their quality of life. The presence of pollution, dirtiness or other environmental problems directly affects the physical and subjective well-being of the population, influencing their health and their perception of the habitability of their homes.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) includes in its household survey a specific question on environmental problems in housing: "Is there pollution, dirtiness or other environmental problems in the vicinity of the dwelling (fumes, foul odours, sewage, etc.)?"
  The possible answers are: Yes or No.

  Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which establishes a common framework for European statistics on persons and households, applies from the 2021 survey. With this new regulation, questions on environmental issues will no longer be collected annually, but will be incorporated into a specific module on housing every three years, the first of which will take place in 2023.

8.1.2 POPULATION SUFFERING FROM NOISE POLLUTION CAUSED BY NEIGHBOURS OR FROM OUTSIDE

- **Description:** Defined as the percentage of people living in households reporting problems with noise from neighbours or from outside.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2008-2020, 2023.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Noise pollution is understood as excessive environmental noise that alters the normal conditions of an area, affecting health (stress, hearing loss, sleep disorders) and, consequently, people's quality of life.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) collects this information through the following question included in the household survey: "Does the dwelling have problems with noise from neighbours or from outside (traffic, businesses, neighbouring factories, etc.)?" The possible answers are: Yes or No.

  As of 2021, in application of Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, these questions will no longer be collected annually and will be integrated into a specific module on housing every three years. The first of these modules was conducted in 2023.

8.1.3 URBAN POPULATION EXPOSED TO AIR POLLUTION (MICRO-PARTICLES PM10, PM2.5)

- **Description**: Defined as the urban population-weighted mean concentrations of suspended particulate matter PM10 and PM2.5.

- **Source:** Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.
- **Reference period**: The calendar year.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Size of municipality. Reference population. Number of stations.
- **Available series**: 2004-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Air pollution is one of the main environmental problems directly affecting people's health and quality of life. The most dangerous pollutants include PM10 and PM2.5 particulate matter, which can enter the respiratory system and cause serious adverse health effects.

  Information on the urban population exposed to population-weighted concentrations of PM10 and PM2.5 particles is part of the Europe 2020 Strategy within the Resource Efficiency indicators, under Nature and Ecosystems, Ambient Air Quality.

  Air quality is measured by monitoring stations distributed throughout the country. For their assessment, the competent authorities divide the territory into zones and agglomerations, defined according to population density and homogeneity in the concentration of pollutants.

  In these zones, limit values and legal objectives defined in European regulations (Directive 2008/50/EC, amended by Directive 2015/1480 and transposed into Spanish law by Royal Decree 102/2011) are established, as well as more restrictive reference values recommended by the WHO:

  - For PM10: daily limit value of 50 µg/m³ (not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year) and annual limit value of 40 µg/m³.
  - For PM2.5: annual target value of 25 µg/m³ from 2010 and annual limit value of 20 µg/m³ from 2020. WHO recommends 10 µg/m³.

  The indicator is calculated for the population resident in municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants. For each city, the mean of the concentrations recorded at its valid stations is calculated, weighted by population. Subsequently, the values are aggregated by autonomous community and by size of municipality (50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, 100,000 to 250,000, 250,000 to 500,000 and more than 500,000 inhabitants).

  The following information is provided:

  - The annual population-weighted mean of the concentration of PM10 and PM2.5.
  - The number of days per year on which the daily limit value of 50 µg/m³ for PM10 is exceeded.

  This indicator is part of the Sustainable Development Indicators (SDI) and is used to assess progress towards the objectives of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy.

8.2 ACCESS TO GREEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

8.2.1 SATISFACTION WITH GREEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

- **Description:** Defined as the degree of satisfaction of the population with the green spaces and recreational areas in their residential environment.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Access to green spaces and recreational areas is a fundamental element for people's quality of life, as it promotes leisure, physical activity, social contact and subjective well-being.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) periodically includes additional modules harmonised at the European level aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collect the subjective assessment of different dimensions of quality of life.

  In the 2013 Well-Being Module, satisfaction with green spaces and recreational areas was specifically asked about through the following question: How satisfied in general are you with the recreational area or green space in the area where you live? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means fully satisfied)."

  The indicator is defined as the degree of satisfaction of the population with the green spaces and recreational areas in their residential environment.

  The results are presented in their grouped levels (0-4, 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10 points) and the mean satisfaction level.

8.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

8.3.1 SATISFACTION WITH ONE'S ENVIRONMENT

- **Description:** Defined as the degree of satisfaction of the population with the quality of the environment of the area in which they live.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013.

- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** The quality of one's residential environment is central to people's perception of quality of life, as it influences their subjective well-being and overall life satisfaction.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) periodically includes additional modules harmonised at the European level aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collect the subjective assessment of different aspects that go beyond the material dimension or income.

  The 2013 Well-Being Module included a specific question to measure one's satisfaction with the environment where they live: "How satisfied in general are you with the quality of the area where you live? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means fully satisfied)."

  The indicator is defined as the degree of satisfaction of the population with the environment of the area in which they live.

  The results are grouped into four levels of satisfaction (0-4, 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10 points), in addition to the mean level.

9 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

9.1 OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION

9.1.1 OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION

- **Description:** Defined as the degree of satisfaction of the population with their life in general.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series:** 2013, 2018, 2021-2024.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator**: Overall life satisfaction is a key indicator of subjective well-being, as it reflects people's overall assessment of their life situation at a given moment in time, beyond material or economic factors.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) incorporates additional modules harmonised at European level aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collect the subjective assessment of different dimensions of quality of life.

  The following question was included in the 2013 and 2018 Well-Being Module: "What is your overall level of satisfaction with your life, at present? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means fully satisfied)."

  Since 2021, this same question has been incorporated into the annual survey under the heading Well-Being, which allows for data to be available on an ongoing basis.

The results are grouped into four levels (0-4, 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10 points), as well as by the mean level of satisfaction.

9.2 FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

9.2.1 POSITIVE FEELINGS

- **Description:** Defined as the frequency with which people report feeling happy in the last four weeks.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
- **Reference period:** The four weeks prior to the time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013, 2018, 2022.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator**: Positive feelings are an essential component of subjective well-being, as they reflect people's emotional state and complement more objective measures of quality of life.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) includes additional modules harmonised at the European level aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collect the subjective assessments of different aspects of life.

  In the 2013 and 2018 Well-Being Modules, as well as in the 2022 Quality of Life Module, questions relating to feelings experienced in the last four weeks were incorporated. These included:
  "During the last four weeks, how often did you feel happy?"

  The response categories are: Always, most of the time, sometimes, only some of the time, never.

  For presentation purposes, the responses are grouped into three categories:

  - Very often: always, almost always.
  - Sometimes: sometimes, only sometimes.
  - Never.

9.3 SENSE AND PURPOSE OF LIFE

9.3.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE SENSE AND PURPOSE OF LIFE

- **Description:** Defined as the value people place on the meaning and purpose of their lives.
- **Source:** Living Conditions Survey (LCS). European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

- **Reference period:** The time of the interview.
- **Available features:** Autonomous Community. Geographical scope. Sex. Age. Type of household. Income deciles. Education level. Nationality. Degree of urbanization.
- **Available series**: 2013.
- **Development and characteristics of the indicator:** Meaning and purpose in life is an essential component of subjective well-being, as it reflects the extent to which people perceive their life activities and experiences as having value and meaning.

  The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) includes additional modules harmonised at the European level aimed at people aged 16 and over, which collect the subjective assessment of different dimensions of quality of life.

  The following question was included in the 2013 Well-Being Module: "In general, to what extent do you think that what you do in your life is worthwhile? (use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means it is not worthwhile and 10 means it is totally worthwhile)".

  The indicator is defined as the value that the population gives to the meaning and purpose of their lives, measured on a scale of 0 to 10.

  The results are presented in four assessment levels (0-4, 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10 points), in addition to the mean value.

V Dissemination Plan and Frequency

1 DISSEMINATION PLAN

The dissemination of the information produced is organised into 9 dimensions, each made up of its corresponding sub-dimensions, which together make up a total of 58 indicators disaggregated by individual characteristics.

The dimensions considered are as follows:

– Material living conditions.

– Work.

– Health.

– Education.

– Leisure and social relationships.

– Physical and personal safety.

– Governance and basic rights.

– Environment.

– Subjective well-being.

The indicators published by sub-dimension can be found in detail in section IV of the methodology. For each indicator, a disaggregated table is disseminated for each individual characteristic.

2 FREQUENCY

The results shall be disseminated annually in October.