



2030 Agenda Indicators for Sustainable Development

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Foreword

In Resolution A/RES/70/1 "Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (September 2015), the United Nations General Assembly established that the 17 goals and 169 targets of the Agenda should be followed-up using a set of global indicators.

Subsequently, in Resolution A/RES/71/313, it adopted the global indicators framework for monitoring the 2030 Agenda. The General Assembly stressed that official statistics and data from national statistical systems provide the necessary basis for this global indicator framework and also underlined the role of national statistical offices as coordinators of national statistical systems.

The global indicator framework currently consists of 231 indicators distributed across the different goals and targets. It is a heterogeneous set of economic, social and environmental indicators.

INE is the coordinator of the National Statistical System and is responsible for the statistic "2030 Agenda Indicators for Sustainable Development". This statistic is part of the National Statistical Plan and is carried out in collaboration with the statistical services of the ministerial departments and the Bank of Spain. For dissemination purposes, INE launched a national data platform in December 2018, which is continuously updated and available on INE's website.

This publication on the 2030 Agenda Indicators for Sustainable Development in Spain shows the status of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda as of March 7, 2024. It also includes information on the progress of the indicators since 2015, as this was the year in which the 2030 Agenda was adopted.

I would like to thank all the people and organisations that have contributed to the preparation of this publication on the 2030 Agenda Indicators in Spain.

Elena Manzanera Díaz
President of the National Institute of Statistics



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Introduction

In 2017, the National Statistics Institute (INE) launched the statistic "2030 Agenda Indicators for Sustainable Development". Its aim is to establish a framework of statistical indicators that will serve to monitor the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda in our country. The INE's Directorate for International Relations and the 2030 Agenda is responsible for this statistic, with the collaboration of the statistical services of the ministerial departments and the Bank of Spain.

This statistic is a sign of the commitment of the entire National Statistical System to producing indicators of the highest quality, which will facilitate adequate monitoring of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

INE participates in the main international statistical fora related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda (HLG-PCCB), the Inter-agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), the UNECE Steering Group on SDG Statistics and the Eurostat Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators. In these fora, we have collaborated on various tasks, including the drafting of the second edition of the UNECE Road Map on Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals and the revision of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data.

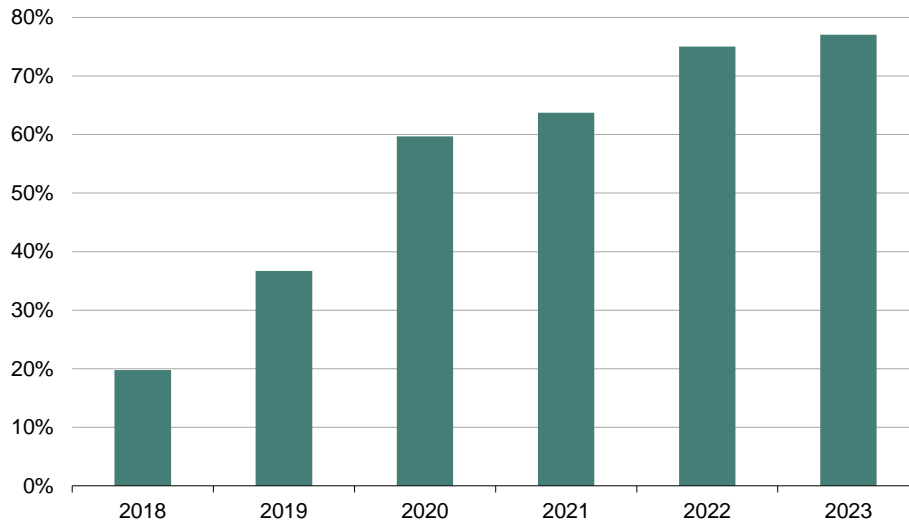
The coordination of this project in Spain is mainly articulated through three fora: 1) an internal INE Working Group on SDG Indicators, involving the units working in the production of indicators, as well as those responsible for the maintenance of the platform; 2) a Working Group on 2030 Agenda indicators, created in the Interministerial Statistics Commission (CIME); and 3) a Working Group on experience sharing on the 2030 Agenda indicators for sustainable development, in the framework of the Interterritorial Statistics Committee (CITE).

This publication constitutes the Statistical Annex for the Spanish Voluntary National Review in 2024, thus providing continuity with the previous participation in the Voluntary National Reviews in 2018 and 2021. The publication is based on data available on the SDG Indicators electronic platform as of March 7, 2024. Statistical information is provided in the form of texts, infographics and tables organised by objective. It also includes three thematic sections, closely linked to key aspects of the SDG: *beyond GDP* approach and SDG indicators; progress assessment of the 2030 Agenda; and using Earth observations to calculate SDG indicators.

Regarding the *availability* of indicators for Spain, the following graph shows the evolution of indicators coverage by year, from December 2018, when the SDG indicators platform was launched on the INE website, until nowadays. In the first phase, work focused on the dissemination of a set of indicators derived from statistics produced by INE. In the second phase, coverage was extended to indicators coming from the statistics of ministerial departments. In the third phase, new indicators were included obtained from external sources to the National Statistical Plan. The work of exploring data sources is carried out on a continuous basis and new indicators and breakdowns of data from different sources are included as long as they can be shown to be of sufficient quality.

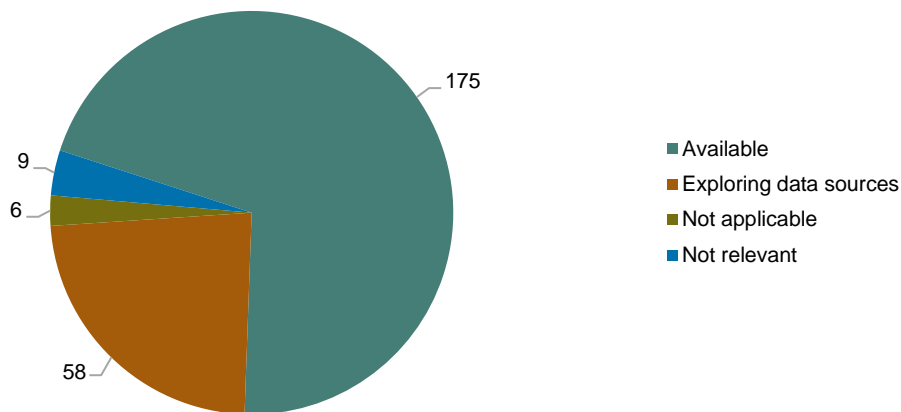


Percentage of coverage by year (December)



There are currently 175 indicators and 501 sub-indicators (477 excluding those repeated in several targets). If we also take into account the 6 indicators that are not applicable to our country and the 9 indicators that are not relevant, which have values close to 100 % or 0 %, the overall coverage of the Sustainable Development Goals indicators in the global framework is 77 %.

Global coverage of indicators



If we look at the percentage of coverage per goal, three of them achieved 100 % coverage:

- SDG 15 "Life on land" with 14 indicators available.
- SDG 13 "Climate action" with 7 indicators available and one indicator not applicable.
- SDG 7 "Affordable and clean energy" with 3 indicators available, two not relevant and one not applicable.

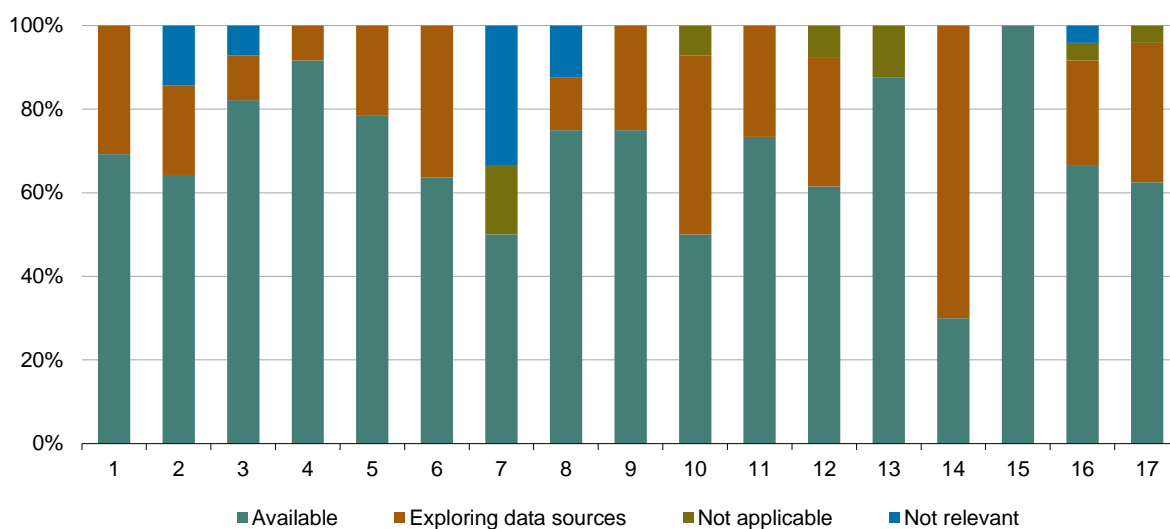
On the opposite side, we can find the goals with the lowest coverage:

- SDG 14 "Life below water" with three indicators available out of 10 (30 % coverage).
- SDG 10 "Reduced inequalities" with 7 indicators available out of 16 (57 % coverage).



- SDG 6 "Clean water and sanitation" with 7 indicators available out of 11 (64 % coverage).

Coverage by goal



The 2030 Agenda indicators represent an "unprecedented statistical challenge", as described by the President of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly, Mogens Lykketoft. However, they also represent an important strategic opportunity to strengthen and improve the Spanish statistical system, which requires sufficient resources to meet this challenge successfully. Among the lines of action that the INE plans to implement are the following:

- Continue to improve the use of administrative records and new data sources to increase the coverage and disaggregation of indicators. In this respect, recent work on the use of Earth observations in the SDG is a clear line of action to improve data availability.
- Continue the existing cooperation with the Central Statistical Bodies of the Autonomous Communities and extend it as far as possible to the Local Bodies in order to extend the breakdown of indicators to the sub-national level, including the provincial and municipal levels.
- Refine the development of synthesis indicators showing the evolution of the 2030 Agenda, both as a whole and by its different components.

Beyond GDP approach and SDG indicators

1 Introduction

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a basic economic indicator used worldwide to measure the size, economic health and progress of nations. It represents the total value of final goods and services produced within a country's borders during a given period. Its measurement on a per capita basis (and for better comparability) in terms of purchasing power parity has been used for many decades as an indicator of the progress of societies.

However, GDP alone does not capture the overall well-being of a society because it only takes into account the economic dimension, ignoring social aspects such as income inequality within the population, or other aspects related to sustainability and environmental protection, such as the depletion of natural resources resulting from the production process of goods and services in the economy.

Thus, in estimating GDP, it makes no difference whether the goods and services were produced using clean renewable energy sources or more polluting fossil fuels. Similarly, spending on medical care to treat illnesses caused by pollution or environmental degradation contributes to GDP growth, but represents a cost to society rather than a benefit. Finally, the valuation of GDP does not take into account the unpaid work carried out in the household by the people who make up the household, such as caring for people or doing housework, which is essential for the functioning of society.

Therefore, in recent years it has been considered necessary to complement GDP estimates with a set of additional measures that take a broader view and prioritise sustainability, balancing economic prosperity with environmental protection and social equity, while ensuring that resources are used efficiently and equitably to meet the needs of all members of society, now and in the future.

The integration of sustainability into economic measurement requires a rethink of traditional indicators and accounting frameworks. Thus, the UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting provides a framework for measuring environmental issues such as greenhouse gas emissions, natural resource depletion and ecosystem health. Similarly, the new System of National Accounts 2025 (SNA 2025) will recognise the importance of natural capital and the valuation of its use in the production process. Finally, although the SNA 2025 does not recognise domestic work performed by household members as production, exercises have already been carried out in many countries to estimate its value and its gender distribution through satellite accounts. This set of sustainability indicators is known as the *beyond GDP* indicators.

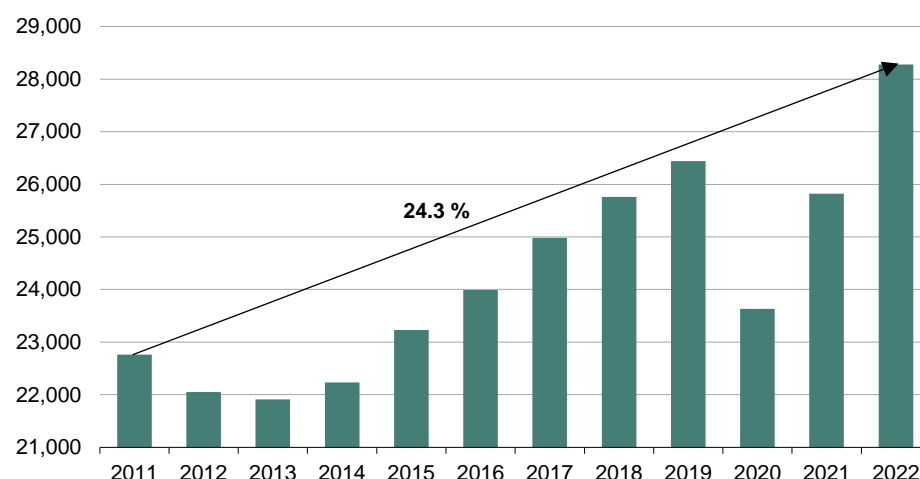
Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8) aims to *promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*. It recognises the importance of economic growth as a driver of development, but emphasises the need for this growth to be inclusive, sustainable and to benefit all sectors of society. Measures *beyond GDP* are intrinsically linked to achieving the SDG 8 targets.

2 Sustainable growth. Environmental accounts

A first set of indicators *beyond GDP* related to the sustainability of economic growth are environmental accounts. Based on the UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting, the European Union launched the first regulation on environmental economic accounts in 2011, covering three areas: air emissions, environmental taxes and material flows. Subsequently, in 2014, the regulation was extended to cover three new areas: environmental protection expenditure, environmental goods and services, and physical energy flows. Finally, from 2024 onwards, the regulation will include three new areas relating to forests, green subsidies and ecosystems. Other important environmental areas, such as measuring carbon or energy footprints, water accounts, waste or measuring environmentally harmful subsidies, such as those related to fossil fuels, have been left for later inclusion. INE compiles environmental accounts in accordance with European regulations.

GDP growth in Spain between 2011 and 2022 was 26.5 %. On a per capita basis, growth reached 24.3 %.

GDP per inhabitant. Spain. Euros



As shown in the table below, this growth has been accompanied by indicators that favour environmental sustainability.

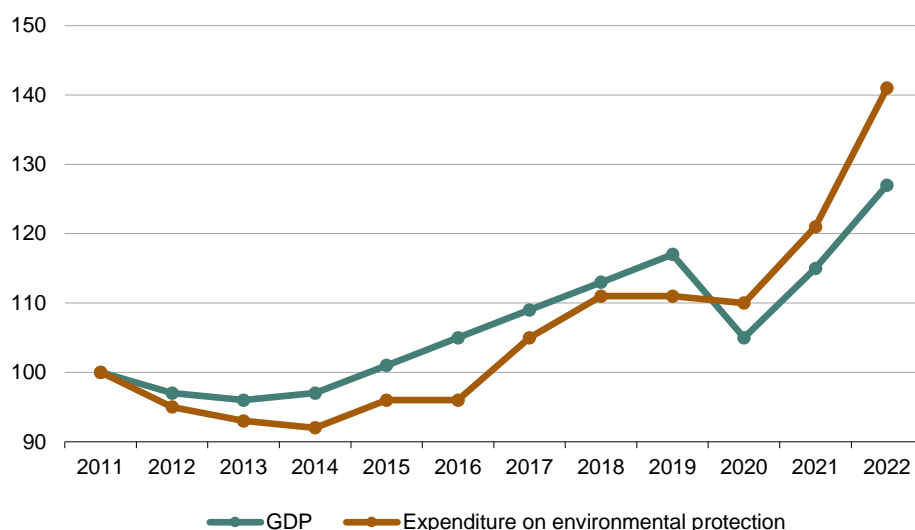
Environmental indicators

Indicator	2011	2022	Variation
Material consumption. Thousand tonnes	519.3	419.2	-19.3%
- Productivity of materials per unit of GDP. <i>Euros / tonne</i>	2,060.69	2,845.59	38.1%
Greenhouse gas emissions. <i>Thousands of tonnes of equivalent CO2</i>	362.5	304.4	-16.0%
- Of which, households	71.6	69.1	-3.5%
Net domestic energy use. <i>Terajoules</i>	5,164.8 (*)	4,971.1 (*)	-3.8%
- Per unit of GDP	4.791 (*)	4.408 (*)	-8.0%
Expenditure on Environmental Protection. <i>Million Euros</i>	17,643	24,813	40.6%
Total waste generated. <i>Million tonnes</i>	129.3 (*)	115.4 (*)	-10.8%
- Of which, recycled	41.3 (*)	49.4 (*)	19.6%

(*) Data between 2015 and 2021. Source: INE.

Thus, the sustained GDP growth of the Spanish economy between 2011 and 2022 took place in a context of significantly lower material consumption, lower greenhouse gas emissions, both from the production system and from households, lower net energy consumption and lower waste generated in the production process. In this way, the productivity that the economy was able to extract from the materials used increased significantly. There has also been a significant reduction in the amount of energy needed to produce a unit of GDP. These indicators show that the good GDP growth of the Spanish economy over the period considered has taken place in a context of improved environmental sustainability, through a more rational use of both energy and materials used in the production process. Moreover, we can observe in the table above, both the productive sectors and households are increasingly aware of the need to further improve environmental sustainability, as can be seen from the growing amount of waste recycled and the significant increase in expenditure on environmental protection.

Expenditure on environmental protection and GDP (2011=100)



In fact, in the pre-pandemic period, cumulative GDP growth was 6 percentage points higher than environmental spending, while between 2020 and 2022, environmental spending grows much faster than GDP, accumulating a 14 percentage point gap by the end of 2022.

Some of these indicators are part of target 8.4 on efficient and respectful production and consumption.

3 Sustainable tourism

Although target 8.9. is recognised as a separate target within SDG 8, its characteristics are closely linked to the above.

Indeed, the economic measurement of tourism in a territory is done by estimating its contribution to GDP. Thus, all the activities that contribute directly or indirectly to the development of tourism in the economy (hotels, restaurants, passenger transport companies, travel agencies, etc.) are those that define the added value of the tourism industry and the employment that the economy allocates to tourism. Although the rules for estimating an economy's tourism GDP relax the accounting rules of the System of National Accounts to a certain extent, in order to bring them closer to the economic reality, the accounting of tourism as a satellite

framework is carried out in a harmonised way, following the guidelines of the UN Tourism. In Spain, tourism is the leading national industry, accounting for more than 12 % of total GDP in some years and employing almost 11 % of the national workforce.

However, tourism travel can also have a negative impact on the environment, local communities and economies, so there is a need to develop metrics *beyond GDP* that complement the economic weight of the activity by analysing its sustainability, maximising benefits for present and future generations, and encompassing principles and practices that balance economic viability, social responsibility and environmental protection. In this way, tourism sustainability indicators would be defined, covering the three aspects of sustainability: economic (through tourism GDP), environmental and social.

Measuring environmental sustainability in tourism therefore means analysing indicators such as the carbon footprint associated with tourism activities, including transport, accommodation and leisure activities, by trying to reduce their environmental impact, encouraging investment in renewable energy, promoting energy-efficient technologies or optimising transport routes. In addition, measuring resource consumption, such as water use, waste generation or energy use, can help identify opportunities to conserve natural resources or reduce waste generation.

Social sustainability in tourism would be assessed using indicators such as community participation, cultural preservation and social inclusion, with the aim of identifying opportunities to enhance community participation, support local cultural heritage and promote inclusive tourism practices that benefit all segments of society.

The United Nations Statistical Commission recently adopted a statistical framework for measuring the sustainability of tourism. This framework needs to be implemented in a harmonised way across the different countries in the near future. The indicators defined in this framework will provide the metrics *beyond GDP* that will complement the economic estimates of tourism GDP in terms of national accounts.

4 Unpaid work done in the household by its members

The UN System of National Accounts, in its current 2008 version as well as in its future 2025 version, does not recognise within the so-called production boundary services provided by household members within the household and which are not remunerated. This means that all domestic work and unpaid care work is not included in GDP.

However, in all economies there are market activities that perform these functions on a substitute basis (childcare, dependency services, canteens, etc.) and whose production is included in GDP.

In the context of metrics *beyond GDP*, such tasks should be reflected in indicators linked to the social sustainability of GDP. It is true that a large proportion of these unpaid tasks, in terms of time spent on them, are carried out by women. This may lead to gender disparities when comparing gender contributions to GDP, as some of these contributions would be hidden in GDP. While the estimation in terms of hours spent on these tasks could be harmonised in a more or less straightforward way, the monetary valuation is more complex as other difficult to estimate variables come into play within what could be called opportunity costs.

Time-use surveys are the most widely used surveys to measure the volume of hours spent by households on these tasks. In Spain, the last edition was in 2009-2010 and a new edition is expected in 2024.

The distribution of activities in an average day (in time) for men and women in the last edition was as follows:

Average daily time dedicated to the main activity, by sex

Main activities	Men	Women
Personal care	11:33	11:26
Work	7:55	6:43
Study	5:13	5:05
Household and family	2:32	4:29
Voluntary work and meetings	2:10	1:51
Social life and entertainment	1:54	1:43
Sports and outdoor activities	2:03	1:40
Hobbies and games	2:05	1:38
Mass Media	3:06	2:49
Journies and non-specified use of time	1:25	1:21

INE. Time use survey 2009-2010

In the 2009-2010 edition, it was already significant that women spent almost two hours a day more than men on domestic and family work (four and a half hours a day compared to two and a half hours for men). A simple extrapolation to the whole population would suggest that people spend more time on these unpaid tasks than on paid work, as measured in national accounts within the GDP boundary.

The monetary contribution is more difficult to estimate, although it can be argued that these tasks would be less remunerated than the average remunerated activities in the national accounts.

The improvements that this measure could bring over time should be linked to a reduction in the gap between women's and men's time spent on domestic work. This has already been observed in the latest edition of the INE Time Use Survey in comparison with the previous one.

However, it should also be borne in mind that, over time, households have increasingly out-sourced some of these services and that, on the market, they are also performed by women rather than men. This, combined with the fact that substitute market activities pay less than the average in the economy, will affect the distribution of men's and women's contributions to GDP.

These indicators are also linked to the targets set out in SDG 8.

SDG progress assessment

In response to progress assessment towards the 2030 Agenda, various international organisations have developed methodologies based on different approaches.

Some methodological approaches focus on measuring the remaining distance to targets. The assessment of the distance or level of compliance is usually carried out by comparing the current value of the indicators with a "desirable value" in 2030. This desirable value may come from the Agenda targets themselves (only 30 % of them contain numerical values, either absolute or relative), from other international agreements, from expert judgement or from other sources.

Other approaches focus on assessing the progress made or the trend observed in previous periods to see if the targets set for 2030 will be met. This assessment is usually made by comparing the growth rates of the indicators (composite or linear) with the growth rates required to meet the targets (if any).

A third perspective is a combination of both approaches, which is generally more common.

The UN SDG Progress Chart¹ provides an assessment of the current level of compliance on the one hand, and an assessment of the trend from the base year (usually 2015) to the most recent year available on the other. The selection of indicators for the progress chart is based on the global framework and, as far as possible, on level I indicators, covering at least 50 % of countries and 50 % of the population in all regions.

In order to assess the current level, the indicator value is assigned to one of the 6 established categories (including insufficient data). These categories have been established on the basis of thresholds set by a panel of experts, usually from custodian agencies. Trends are assessed using compound annual growth rates and distinguishing between indicators with and without explicit numerical targets.

OECD also uses a combined approach to assess current levels and trends². The trend assessment is based on the Spearman rank correlation coefficient between the values of each indicator (in their own units) and time (in years), which has the advantage of avoiding assumptions about the underlying growth model. It also combines the trend assessment with an estimate of the probability of achieving the targets. An indicator normalisation procedure is used to measure how far OECD countries are from where they should be in 2030. Where the Agenda does not set a numerical target, the OECD suggests using international agreements, expert judgement or the 90th percentile (or 10 for indicators with a negative normative direction) of the distribution of the indicator. Information is drawn from UN and OECD databases.

Eurostat's methodology includes measuring the current state of compliance with the 2030 Agenda in each EU country and measuring progress towards the goals³. Eurostat classifies indicators into different categories according to the assessment of their progress. For this assessment, a distinction is made between indicators with and without quantitative targets.

For indicators with a quantitative target, observed progress is compared with the theoretical progress needed to reach the target. In other cases, the trend assessment is based on a comparison of the calculated growth rate of an indicator with a given threshold, which is set

¹ Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/progress-chart/>

² https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/the-short-and-winding-road-to-2030_af4b630d-en

³ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/15234730/16817772/KS-04-23-184-EN-N.pdf/845a1782-998d-a767-b097-f22ebe93d422?version=2.0&t=1688373085450>

at 1 % annual growth. Eurostat uses this threshold to ensure that there is significant movement in the desired direction. In both cases (with and without an explicit target), the compound annual growth rate is used and the assessment of the trend of the indicator is visualised by coloured arrows.

Some countries' progress scores have to be adjusted manually, for example if a country has already achieved the maximum possible score for an indicator (e.g. 100 % of young children participating in early childhood education) and has maintained this level over time. Furthermore, the calculation of the compound annual growth rate gives incorrect results when one of the values is negative and the other is positive. In these cases it is manually set to +100 % or -100 % depending on the desired direction of an indicator.

To score the 17 goals, the values for each indicator are fed into a scoring function (which is different for indicators with and without quantitative targets) to calculate a score ranging from +5 (best score) to -5 (worst score) for each indicator. Average scores at the goal level are calculated as the arithmetic mean of the individual scores of the indicators selected to monitor the goal (including both headline and multi-purpose indicators). As a result, these goal level scores can also range from +5 (the best score) to -5 (the worst score).

A country's status score is a relative measure and shows its position in relation to other countries and in relation to the EU average. A country's high score for a goal does not mean that it is close to achieving the goal, but that it is "better" than many other Member States.

In order to calculate the relative position of countries on the basis of the latest year for which data are available for each indicator, the indicator values are normalised using a "Min/Max" method, relative to the range of values from the worst to the best performing country, excluding outliers.

The methodology used by the Spanish National Statistics Institute in this publication to assess progress towards the 2030 Agenda distinguishes between the medium and short term, and takes 2015 as the base year, or failing that, the year immediately following or preceding it.

The medium term refers to the period from the base year to the latest available year (provided there are at least 2 years in between). Short-term progress measures developments between the two most recent years $t / t-1$, provided they are consecutive.

To measure developments over the medium term, the compound annual growth rate is calculated:

$$CAGR_i = \sqrt[t-t_B]{\frac{X_i(t)}{X_i(t_B)}} - 1$$

where t and t_B are the current and base years respectively and X_i are the values of the sub-indicator

For the short term, the linear growth rate is calculated:

$$r_i = \frac{X_i(t)}{X_i(t-1)} - 1$$

The following cases were distinguished in the assessment of the rates:



- Indicators whose growth is desirable (positive policy direction), e.g. indicators of access or coverage of goods or services.
- Indicators whose decrease is desirable (negative normative direction), e.g. indicators of deprivation or lack (poverty).
- Indicators without a clear normative direction, i.e. those for which no a priori normative direction can be prescribed, either because they are complex, structural or dependent on the initial situation. These indicators are not evaluated.

The indicators are classified into five categories (significant progress, moderate progress, stagnation, slight regression and significant regression) according to the value of their growth rate and their normative direction, both in the medium and short term.

The table below shows the correspondence between rates and categories for sub-indicators with a positive normative direction:

Rate value	Assessment	
≥ 1 %	Significant progress	↑
$(0, 1)$ %	Moderate progress	↗
0	Stagnation	↔
$(-1, 0)$ %	Slight regression	↘
≤ -1 %	Significant regression	↓

These progress categories are reversed for sub-indicators of negative normative direction.

For sub-indicators expressed as annual growth rates, short-term progress is taken as the latest available value and medium-term progress is taken as the geometric mean according to the following expression:

$$r_g = \sqrt[t-t_B]{\prod_{i=t_B}^t (1 + X_i)} - 1$$

where X_i is the value of the sub-indicator expressed as a percentage of one.

For the monthly and quarterly sub-indicators, the periods used to calculate the rates are tM12 and tT4, where t is the year and M12 and T4 are the month of December and the fourth quarter respectively.

Using Earth observations to calculate SDG indicators

In Resolution A/RES/71/313, the UN General Assembly stressed that official statistics and data from national statistical systems are the necessary basis for the global indicator framework. It also recommended that national statistical systems explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to meet the new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, and underlined the role of national statistical offices as coordinators of the national statistical system.

Several international initiatives, such as the Global Geospatial and Statistical Framework, the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap, the UNECE SDGs Statistics Roadmap, and the findings of the IAEG-SDGs Working Group on Geospatial Information, have shown that geospatial data have significant value in supporting the development of the indicator framework.

In line with previous international initiatives, the National Geographic Institute (IGN) and INE have developed a first project to generate SDG indicators from Earth observations.

The project has been developed as a result of the collaboration agreement between the IGN, the National Centre for Geographic Information (CNIG) and the INE, one of the lines of work of which is the following: *"Development of Sustainable Development Indicators for the 2030 Agenda, for which geographic information sources and Earth observations imagery are essential."*

This section presents the results obtained by combining IGN and INE data for the calculation of indicators 11.3.1. "Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate" and 11.7. 1. "Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities".

The official UN metadata has been used for the calculation¹. In the case of indicator 11.3.1, the section on the method of calculation reflects: "Data for this indicator combines Earth observation, geospatial analysis and use of population data from censuses and surveys." Similarly, the metadata for indicator 11.7.1: "Satellite imagery (open sources), documentation outlining publicly owned land and community-based maps are the main sources of data."

The following sources of information have been used in this line:

- Geographical Information Reference Populations (IGR-Populations of IGN).
- Information System on Land Occupation in Spain (SIOSE of IGN).
- Population registers at municipal and population centres level (INE).
- Municipal boundary lines (Catastro).

In terms of calculation methods, the methods used are those included in the metadata for indicator 11.3.1:

¹ Official UN metadata approved by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs): <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

$$LCRPGR = \left(\frac{A_{t+n} - A_t}{A_t} * \frac{1}{(n)} \right) / \left(\frac{LN \left(\frac{Pop_{t+n}}{Pop_t} \right)}{n} \right)$$

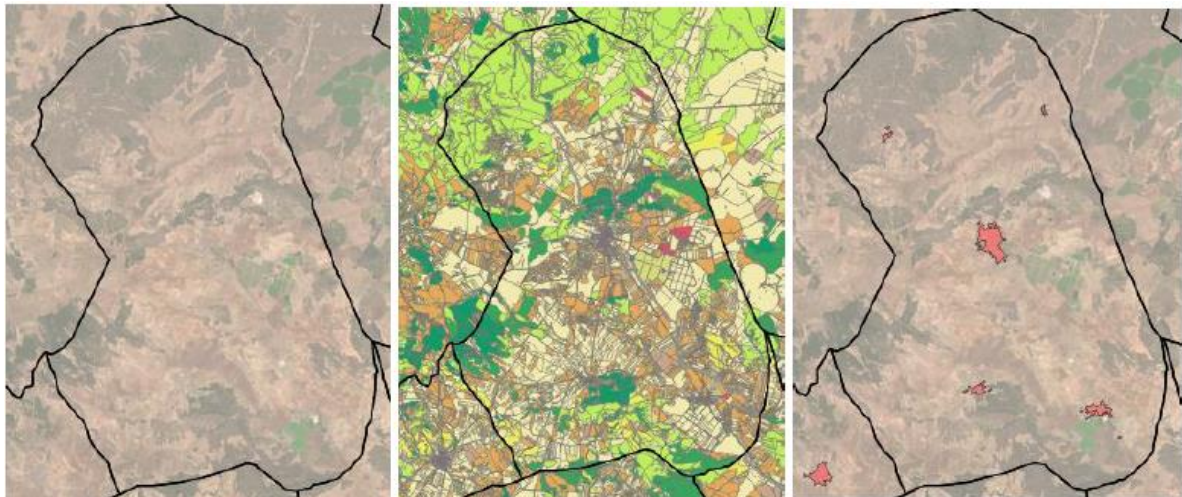
Where A_{t+n} is the total built-up area in year $t+n$ and A_t is the total built-up area in year t ; Pop_t is the total population within the urban area in starting year t and Pop_{t+n} is the total population within the urban area in year $t+n$.

In the case of indicator 11.7.1, the following calculation methods have been used:

$$\text{Share of occupied land by OPS (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Total area covered by OPS}}{\text{Total area of the city}} \right]$$

where OPS stands for Open Public Space.

To this end, the IGN has developed a methodology that calculates the indicators for all municipalities and all agglomerations. This procedure maps the INE's population statistics to the IGN's geometries of municipalities and metropolitan areas. On the other hand, it makes the appropriate selection of combinations of SIOSE uses and coverages to obtain the area of each variable. Finally, it calculates the value of the indices in each municipality and in each agglomeration.



From left to right: Municipal boundary lines, SIOSE (Information System on Land Occupation in Spain), IGR Population (Reference Geographic Information of the Population).

The total area of public open space has been calculated. As an example, the image of Arenas de San Pedro (Ávila) is shown.

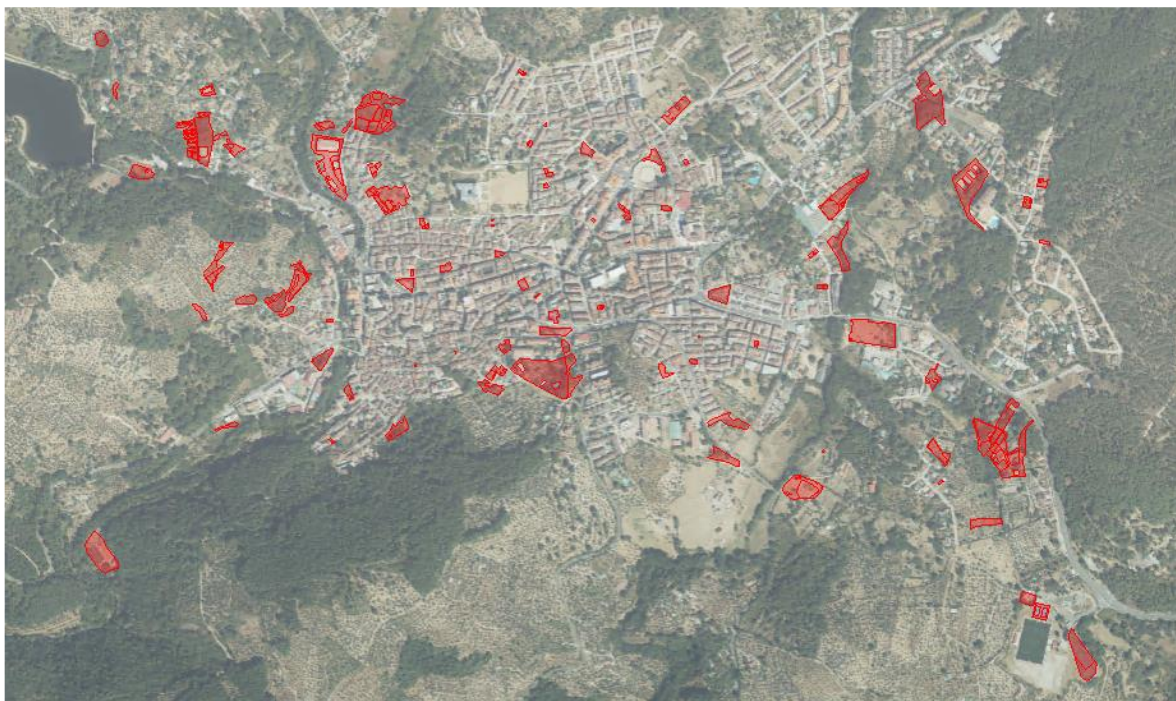


Image: Total area of public open space in Arenas de San Pedro.

The total street area has also been calculated. As an example, the image shows the municipality of Arenas de San Pedro (Ávila) in red and the population centres in blue.

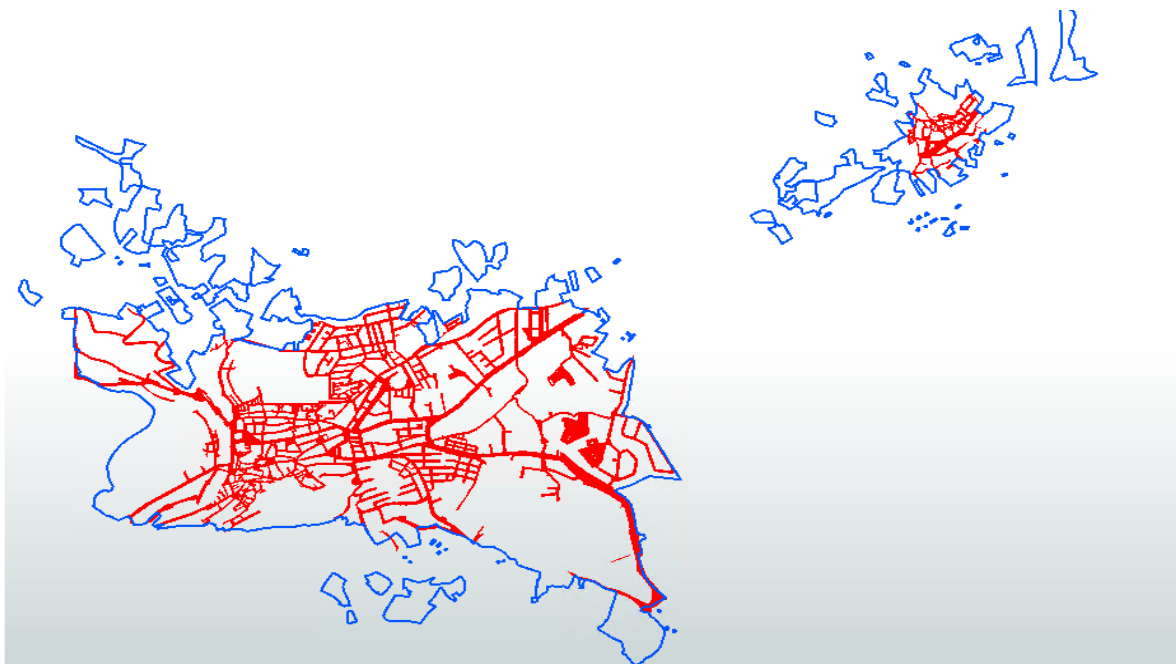


Image: Total area for streets; in red: municipality of Arenas de San Pedro (Ávila), in blue: population centres.

Additionally the total built-up area has been calculated. As an example, the image shows the municipality of Arenas de San Pedro (Ávila) in red and the population centres in blue.

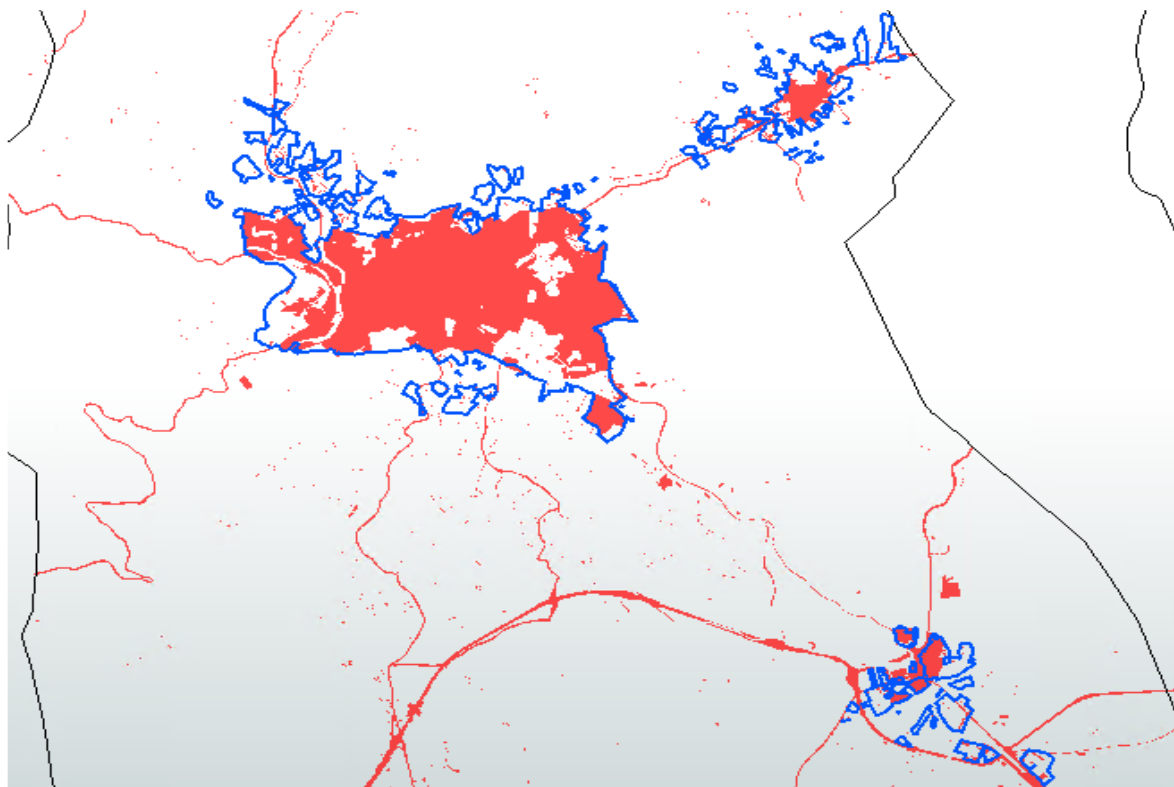


Image: Total built-up area; in red: Arenas de San Pedro (Ávila), in blue: population centres.

In this way it was possible to calculate indicators 11.3.1 and 11.7.1 at the level of the population centre and municipality. In addition, the results can be provided in the form of a map and a table.

Once the results have been analysed, they are of sufficient quality to be disseminated. However, in municipalities with smaller populations, a small change in the number of inhabitants can mean a large percentage change. This, combined with the fact that SDG 11 focuses on cities, has led to the decision to publish results for municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. This threshold is also used in other statistics, particularly in the Urban Indicators produced by INE.

It has been decided to publish the results in the form of data tables and maps. The following table shows the results of the indicators 11.3.1. "Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate" and 11.7. 1. "Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities" for the 10 most populous Spanish cities.

Indicators 11.3.1. y 11.7.1. in 2017

Main cities

City	11.3.1.	11.7.1.
Alicante	5.87	20.29
Barcelona	-2.05	33.89
Madrid	47.58	36.07
Málaga	-8.68	27.75
Murcia	-2.6	18.91
Palma de Mallorca	-2.16	19.62
Palmas, Las	-0.47	26.46
Sevilla	0.01	36.89
Valencia	-20.68	32.91
Zaragoza	113.31	21.51

Main results and indicator series by goal



Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The 2030 Agenda aims to end poverty worldwide. Poverty is a phenomenon that takes many forms and is the product of many factors. The analysis of poverty must take into account the various aspects of poverty and its multidimensional dimension, as it encompasses not only primary physical needs, but also lack of access to social rights and lack of basic services such as health or education.

POPULATION at RISK of POVERTY or SOCIAL EXCLUSION: AROPE INDICATOR

in 2023



26.5%

POPULATION with SEVERE MATERIAL and SOCIAL DEPRIVATION

in 2023

Women are more likely than men to experience severe material and social deprivation

9.6%
Women



8.4%
Men

PROPORTION of TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE on:

in 2022



Social Protection
39.65%



Health
14.60%



Education
9.19%

POPULATION with SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION in 2023



10.8%

Under the age of 16



5.1%

Aged 65 and over

For SDG 1, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 6 are progressing well, 6 are progressing moderately, 1 is regressing slightly and 4 are regressing over the medium term.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
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TARGET 1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator 1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

Percentage

1.2.1.1. Population at risk of relative poverty (income < 60% of median)	22.10 (2015)	20.20 (2023)	-0.98%	-1.12%	
1.2.1.2. Population at risk of relative poverty (income < 60 % of median) with imputed rent	19.50 (2015)	17.40 (2023)	-1.69%	-1.41%	

Indicator 1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. *Percentage*

1.2.2.1. Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion: AROPE indicator	28.70 (2015)	26.50 (2023)	1.92%	-0.99%	
1.2.2.2. Population living in households with low work intensity	15.40 (2015)	8.40 (2023)	-3.45%	-7.30%	
1.2.2.3. Population with severe material and social deprivation	7.40 (2015)	9.00 (2023)	16.88%	2.48%	
1.2.2.4. Population with severe material deprivation	6.40 (2015)	8.90 (2023)	9.88%	4.21%	

TARGET 1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator 1.4.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services. *Percentage*

1.4.1.1. Proportion of household with access to running water	99.84 (2011)	99.85 (2021)		0.001%	
1.4.1.2. Proportion of household that have a toilet	99.42 (2011)	99.76 (2021)		0.034%	
1.4.1.3. Proportion of household that have a bathroom/shower	99.49 (2011)	99.52 (2021)		0.003%	

TARGET 1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Indicator 1.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population. *Per 100,000 population*

1.5.1.1. Number of dead people directly attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0.17 (2015)	0.32 (2022)	146.15%	9.46%	
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Indicator 1.5.2. Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP). *Million Euros*

1.5.2.1. Global data on insured damage to property and damage to people (direct damage) caused by extraordinary risks (flood, earthquake, strong winds, terrorism, etc.)	199.11 (2015)	528.48 (2021)	46.83%	17.67%	
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(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
Indicator 1.5.3. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030					
1.5.3.1. Level of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. <i>Range [0,1]</i>	0.25 (2015)	0.57 (2021)	18.75% ↑	14.72% ↑	
Indicator 1.5.4. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. Percentage					
1.5.4.1. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	28.00 (2015)	68.00 (2021)	61.90% ↑	15.94% ↑	
TARGET 1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions					
Indicator 1.a.1. Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income. Million Euros					
1.a.1.1. Spanish net ODA (Official Development Assistance) after deduction of debt operations and reimbursable ODA. (FONPRODE, FCAS and FIEM)	2,154.32 (2016)	4,075.26 (2022)	31.89% ↑	11.21% ↑	
Indicator 1.a.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection). Percentage					
1.a.2.1. Proportion of total government spending on Education	9.35 (2015)	9.19 (2022)	0.55% ↑	-0.25% ↓	
1.a.2.2. Proportion of total government spending on Health	14.00 (2015)	14.60 (2022)	0.83% ↑	0.60% ↑	
1.a.2.3. Proportion of total government spending on Social protection	38.97 (2015)	39.65 (2022)	-2.44% ↓	0.25% ↑	



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The 2030 Agenda aims to end hunger and malnutrition while ensuring food security. This means that all people have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food. Food security requires a multi-dimensional approach, including the transformation of agricultural and food production systems.

OBESITY or OVERWEIGHT RATE in ADULT POPULATION in 2020

53.6%



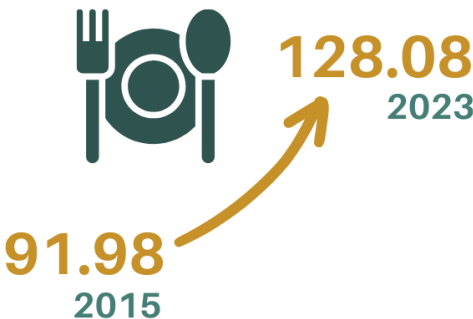
PROPORTION of AREA under ORGANIC AGRICULTURE in 2022

10.95%

2.1 points higher than in 2018



FOOD PRICE INDEX



AMMONIA EMISSIONS from AGRICULTURAL SECTOR in 2022

425.43
kilotonnes



Agriculture
222.68

Livestock
202.75



For SDG 2, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 7 are progressing well, 6 are progressing moderately, 4 are regressing slightly and 6 are regressing over the medium term. In addition, 2 others cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
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TARGET 2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Indicator 2.2.2. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight). Percentage

2.2.2.1. Proportion of children aged 2 to 4 years with obesity, overweight or underweight		54.97 (2017)			
2.2.2.2. Obesity or overweight rate in adult population	52.65 (2014)	53.64 (2020)		0.31%	
2.2.2.3. Obesity rate in adult population	16.91 (2014)	16.01 (2020)		-0.91%	
2.2.2.4. Overweight rate in adult population	35.74 (2014)	37.63 (2020)		0.86%	

TARGET 2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Indicator 2.3.1. Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size. 2015 constant dollars

2.3.1.1. Production of small-scale producers per labour unit	38,563.1 (2015)	38,812.3 (2021)	-9.45%	0.11%	
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Indicator 2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status. 2015 constant dollars

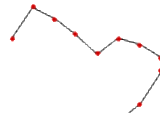
2.3.2.1. Average income of small-scale food producers	19,688.6 (2015)	17,412.6 (2021)	-22.15%	-2.03%	
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TARGET 2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Indicator 2.4.1. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

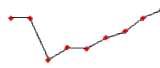
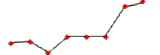
2.4.1.1. Proportion of agricultural surface area where ecological agriculture is carried out. Percentage	8.88 (2018)	10.95 (2022)	1.48%	5.38%	
2.4.1.2. Harmonised risk indicator for pesticide. Percentage	105.00 (2015)	65.00 (2021)	-15.58%	-7.68%	
2.4.1.3. Ammonia emissions from farming sector. Thousands Tonnes	444.13 (2015)	425.43 (2022)	-3.46%	-0.61%	
2.4.1.4. Ammonia emissions from agriculture. Thousands Tonnes	241.70 (2015)	222.68 (2022)	-2.77%	-1.16%	
2.4.1.5. Ammonia emissions from livestock. Thousands Tonnes	202.43 (2015)	202.75 (2022)	-4.21%	0.02%	

(Continuation)

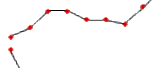
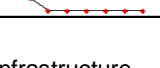
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
2.4.1.6. Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of farm output value per hectarea. <i>Percentage</i>	6.82 (2020)	7.59 (2021)	11.29% ↑		
2.4.1.7. Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of net farm income. <i>Percentage</i>	98.88 (2020)	97.73 (2021)	-1.16% ↓		
2.4.1.8. Agricultural factor income per annual work unit. <i>Percentage</i>	125.24 (2015)	118.94 (2022)	-3.48% ↓	-0.73% ↓	
2.4.1.9. Wages in the agriculture. <i>Euro/day</i>	48.35 (2020)	50.57 (2022)	2.93% ↑	2.27% ↑	

TARGET 2.5. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

Indicator 2.5.1. Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

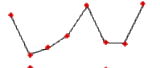
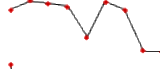
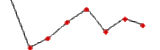
2.5.1.1. Number of plant genetic resources with reproductive material secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities. <i>Number</i>	81,897 (2015)	82,877 (2023)	1.22% ↑	0.15% ↑	
2.5.1.2. Proportion of local livestock breeds with reproductive material resources secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities. <i>Percentage</i>	9.38 (2015)	20.81 (2022)	6.99% ↑	12.06% ↑	

Indicator 2.5.2. Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction. *Percentage*

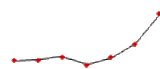
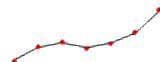
2.5.2.1. Proportion of local varieties of plant genetic resources being at risk of extinction	2.40 (2015)	3.60 (2023)	16.13% ↓	5.20% ↓	
2.5.2.2. Proportion of local livestock breeds (considered) at risk of extinction	70.00 (2015)	66.00 (2022)	0.00% ↔	-0.84% ↑	

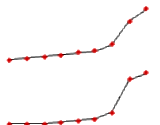
TARGET 2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Indicator 2.a.1. The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures. *Percentage*

2.a.1.1. Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	34.80 (2015)	36.75 (2022)	25.43% ↑	0.78% ↑	
2.a.1.2. Agriculture value added share of GDP	2.73 (2015)	2.33 (2023)	-0.43% ↓	-1.96% ↓	
2.a.1.3. Agriculture share of Government Expenditure	0.87 (2015)	0.78 (2022)	-2.50% ↓	-1.55% ↓	

Indicator 2.a.2. Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector. *Million Euros*

2.a.2.1. Total gross official flows (ODA plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	58.68 (2016)	102.92 (2022)	38.61% ↑	9.82% ↑	
2.a.2.2. Total net official flows (ODA plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	39.28 (2016)	102.92 (2022)	38.61% ↑	17.41% ↑	

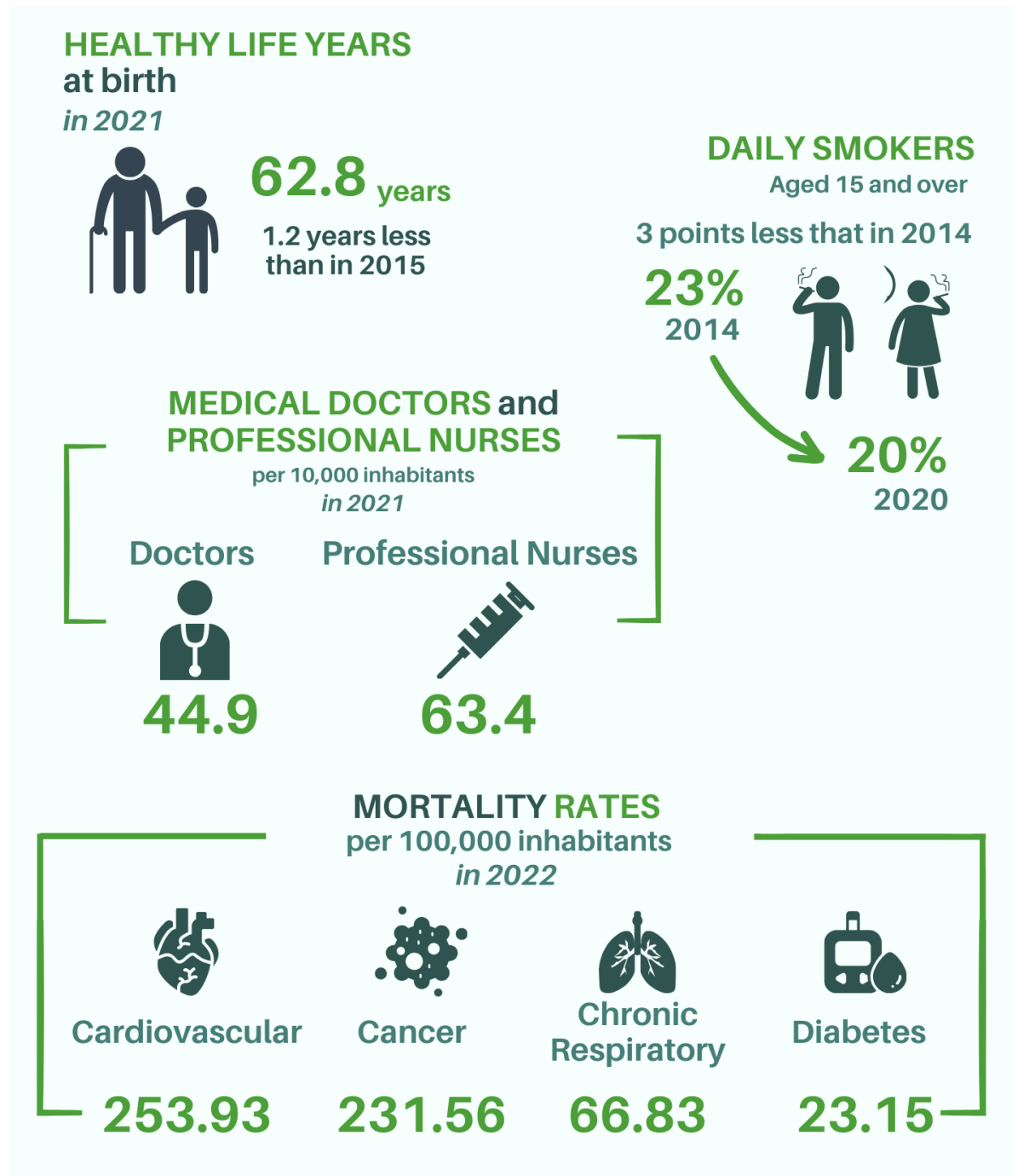
(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility					
Indicator 2.c.1. Indicator of food price anomalies. Index					
2.c.1.1. Food Price Index	91.98 (2015M12)	128.08 (2023M12)	7.26% ↓	4.23% ↓	
2.c.1.2. Bread and Cereals Price Index	96.61 (2015M12)	127.91 (2023M12)	3.47% ↓	3.57% ↓	

In addition to the sub-indicators shown in the table above, the following indicators are not considered relevant for Spain as their values are close to 0 % and can therefore be considered as achieved:

- Indicator 2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment.
- Indicator 2.2.1. Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age, standard deviation $>+2$ or <-2 of the World Health Organization [WHO] median for children under 5 years of age).

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The 2030 Agenda aims to promote healthy lives and ensure access to medicines, vaccines and quality health services for all, as well as to strengthen health systems, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and build resilience to health emergencies.



For SDG 3, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 15 are progressing well, 10 are progressing moderately, 7 are regressing slightly and 5 are regressing over the medium term. In addition, 10 others cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births					
Indicator 3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio					
3.1.1.1. Maternal mortality rate. <i>Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births</i>	3.57 (2015)	3.34 (2022)	2.45% ↓	-0.95% ↑	
Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Percentage					
3.1.2.1. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.92 (2015)	99.91 (2022)	-0.020% ↓	-0.001% ↓	
TARGET 3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births					
Indicator 3.2.1. Under-5 mortality rate					
3.2.1.1. Under-5 mortality rate. <i>Deaths per 1,000 live birth</i>	3.16 (2015)	3.34 (2022)	9.15% ↓	0.79% ↓	
3.2.1.2. Healthy life years at birth. <i>Years</i>	64.00 (2015)	62.80 (2021)	-5.28% ↓	-0.31% ↓	
Indicator 3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate. Deaths per 1,000 live birth					
3.2.2.1. Neonatal mortality rate	1.82 (2015)	1.74 (2022)	-1.14% ↑	-0.64% ↑	
TARGET 3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases					
Indicator 3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations. Per 1,000 inhabitants					
3.3.1.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07 (2018)	0.06 (2019)	-14.29% ↑		
3.3.1.2. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, males	0.12 (2018)	0.10 (2019)	-16.67% ↑		
3.3.1.3. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, females	0.02 (2018)	0.02 (2019)	0.00% ↔		
Indicator 3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population. Per 100,000 inhabitants					
3.3.2.1. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	13.01 (2015)	9.24 (2019)	-2.74% ↑	-8.20% ↑	
3.3.2.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, males	16.21 (2015)	11.69 (2019)	-0.93% ↑	-7.85% ↑	
3.3.2.3. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, females	9.93 (2015)	6.88 (2019)	-0.29% ↑	-8.77% ↑	
Indicator 3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population. Per 1,000 inhabitants					
3.3.3.1. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.00002 (2018)	0.0042 (2019)	20900.0% ↓		
3.3.3.2. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, males	0.00433 (2018)	0.0087 (2019)	100.9% ↓		
3.3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, females	0.0000 (2018)	0.0000 (2019)			

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
(Continuation)					
Indicator 3.3.4. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population. Per 100,000 population					
3.3.4.1. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	0.65 (2018)	0.62 (2019)	-4.62% ↑		
3.3.4.2. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population, males	0.97 (2018)	0.93 (2019)	-4.12% ↑		
3.3.4.3. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population, females	0.34 (2018)	0.32 (2019)	-5.88% ↑		

TARGET 3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non- communicable diseases through evention and treatment and promote mental health and well being

Indicator 3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Per 100,000 population

3.4.1.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases	267.61 (2015)	253.93 (2022)	1.14% ↓	-0.75% ↑	
3.4.1.2. Mortality rate attributed to chronic respiratory diseases	85.22 (2015)	66.83 (2022)	13.56% ↓	-3.41% ↑	
3.4.1.3. Mortality rate attributed to diabetes	21.94 (2015)	23.15 (2022)	2.03% ↓	0.77% ↓	
3.4.1.4. Mortality rate attributed to cancer	230.97 (2015)	231.56 (2022)	0.29% ↓	0.04% ↓	
Indicator 3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate. Per 100,000 population					
3.4.2.1. Mortality rate due to suicide	7.76 (2015)	8.85 (2022)	4.69% ↓	1.89% ↓	

TARGET 3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Indicator 3.5.1. Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders. Persons

3.5.1.1. Drug abuse treatment admissions	47,308 (2015)	44,347 (2021)	15.13% ↓	-1.07% ↑	
3.5.1.2. Alcohol abuse and addiction treatment admissions	27,469 (2015)	25,140 (2021)	25.68% ↓	-1.47% ↑	

Indicator 3.5.2. Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol. Litres of pure alcohol per capita

3.5.2.1. Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	9.90 (2015)	10.90 (2019)		2.43% ↓	
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TARGET 3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1. Death rate due to road traffic injuries. Per 100,000 population

3.6.1.1. Mortality rate from injuries due to traffic accidents	4.05 (2015)	3.80 (2022)	12.43% ↓	-0.91% ↑	
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	(Continuation)				
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes					
Indicator 3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. Percentage					
3.7.1.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) married to a man or to a male partner, who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		75.10 (2018)			
Indicator 3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group. Per 1,000 women in that age group					
3.7.2.1. Fertility rate of adolescents (between 10 and 14 years old) per 1,000 women in that age group	0.09 (2015)	0.06 (2022)	20.00% ↓	-5.63% ↑	
3.7.2.2. Fertility rate of adolescents (between 15 and 19 years old) per 1,000 women in that age group	7.74 (2015)	4.61 (2022)	0.00% ↔	-7.14% ↑	
TARGET 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all					
Indicator 3.8.1. Coverage of essential health services. Percentage					
3.8.1.1. Unmet need for medical care	0.60 (2015)	1.20 (2022)	9.09% ↓	10.41% ↓	
3.8.1.2. Share of people with good or very good perceived health	72.60 (2015)	70.10 (2022)	-1.54% ↓	-0.50% ↓	
Indicator 3.8.2. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income. Percentage					
3.8.2.1. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (>10%) as a share of total household expenditure	7.01 (2015)	9.45 (2022)	-5.41% ↑	4.36% ↓	
3.8.2.2. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (>25%) as a share of total household expenditure	1.55 (2015)	1.48 (2022)	-11.90% ↑	-0.66% ↑	
TARGET 3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination					
Indicator 3.9.3. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning. Per 100,000 population					
3.9.3.1. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	1.51 (2015)	1.45 (2022)	25.00% ↓	-0.58% ↑	
TARGET 3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate					
Indicator 3.a.1. Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older. Percentage					
3.a.1.1. Percentage of daily smokers. Population aged 15 and older	22.98 (2014)	19.78 (2020)		-2.47% ↑	

(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
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TARGET 3.b. Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

Indicator 3.b.1. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme. Percentage

3.b.1.1. Proportion of vaccinated population against diphtheria	94.50 (2015)	95.20 (2022)	1.93% ↑	0.11% ↑	
3.b.1.2. Proportion of vaccinated population against tetanus	94.50 (2015)	95.20 (2022)	1.93% ↑	0.11% ↑	
3.b.1.3. Proportion of vaccinated population against pneumococcal disease	88.50 (2017)	94.90 (2022)	1.82% ↑	1.41% ↑	
3.b.1.4. Proportion of vaccinated population against measles	94.30 (2015)	93.90 (2022)	2.18% ↑	-0.06% ↓	
3.b.1.5. Proportion of vaccinated population against HPV (Human Papillomavirus)	78.90 (2015)	83.20 (2022)	1.71% ↑	0.76% ↑	

Indicator 3.b.2. Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors.

Million Euros

3.b.2.1. Total gross official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	16.45 (2016)	25.17 (2022)	-2.06% ↓	7.35% ↑	
3.b.2.2. Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	15.49 (2016)	42.60 (2022)	65.76% ↑	18.37% ↑	

TARGET 3.c. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 3.c.1. Health worker density and distribution. Persons

3.c.1.1. Number of medical doctors per 10,000 population	38.50 (2015)	44.90 (2021)	-1.97% ↓	2.60% ↑	
3.c.1.2. Number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population	52.90 (2015)	63.40 (2021)	4.11% ↑	3.06% ↑	
3.c.1.3. Number of dentists per 10,000 population	7.50 (2015)	8.60 (2022)	1.18% ↑	1.97% ↑	
3.c.1.4. Number of pharmacists per 10,000 population	11.90 (2015)	12.60 (2021)	-4.55% ↓	0.96% ↑	

TARGET 3.d. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Indicator 3.d.1. International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.

Percentage

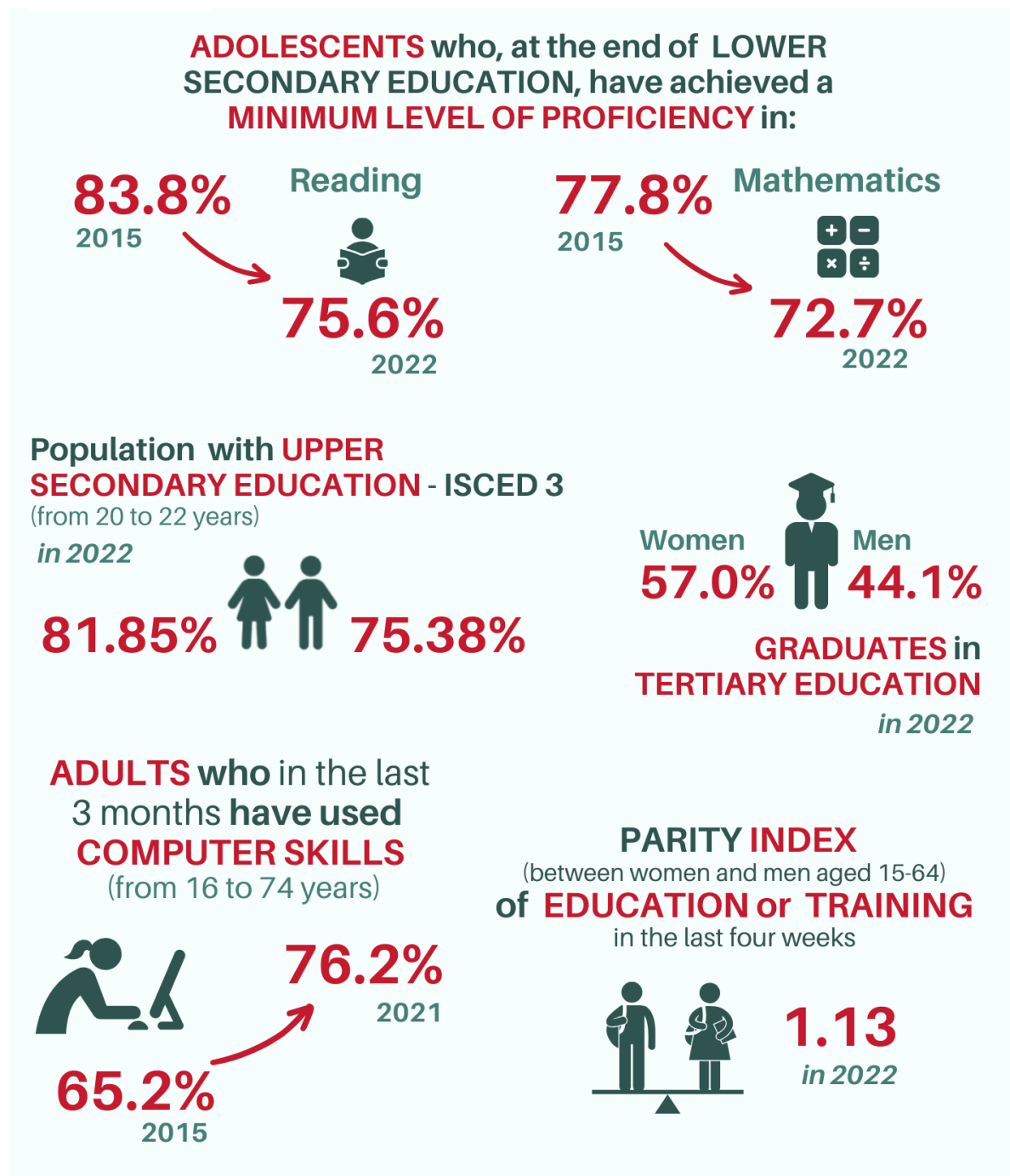
3.d.1.1. International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (Average of 15 core capacity scores)	90.00 (2015)	82.00 (2022)	2.50% ↑	-1.32% ↓	
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In addition to the sub-indicators shown in the table above, the following indicators are not considered relevant for Spain, as their values are close to 0 % and 100 % respectively and can therefore be considered as achieved:

- Indicator 3.3.5. Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases. Value close to 0 %.
- Indicator 3.b.3. Proportion of health centres with a basis group of sustainably affordable essential medicines. Value close to 100 %.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The 2030 Agenda aims to ensure access to quality, free and equitable education for all. This includes improving school infrastructure, embracing digital transformation, increasing the number of teachers and ensuring that more people have the skills needed for entrepreneurship and decent employment.



For SDG 4, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 11 are progressing well, 4 are progressing moderately, 7 are regressing slightly and 1 is regressing over the medium term. In addition, 9 others cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes					
Indicator 4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (*). Proportion					
4.1.1.1. Proportion of young people who, at the end of lower secondary education, have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in reading	83.80 (2015)	75.60 (2022)		-1.46% ↓	
4.1.1.4. Proportion of children who, at the end of primary education, have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in reading	96.60 (2016)	95.20 (2021)		-0.29% ↓	
4.1.1.7. Proportion of young people who, at the end of lower secondary education, have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in mathematics	77.80 (2015)	72.70 (2022)		-0.96% ↓	
4.1.1.10. Proportion of children who, at the end of primary education, have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in mathematics	67.40 (2015)	65.40 (2019)		-0.75% ↓	
Indicator 4.1.2. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary and upper secondary). Percentage					
4.1.2.1. Completion rate of lower secondary education - ISCED 2 (population aged 18 to 20 years)	95.40 (2015)	96.80 (2022)	0.52% ↑	0.21% ↑	
4.1.2.2. Completion rate of lower secondary education - ISCED 3 (population aged 20 to 22 years)	68.70 (2015)	78.60 (2022)	0.64% ↑	1.94% ↑	
TARGET 4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education					
Indicator 4.2.2. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex. Percentage					
4.2.2.1. Total net school enrolment rate at 5 years	97.90 (2015)	97.50 (2022)	0.21% ↑	-0.06% ↓	
4.2.2.2. Total net school enrolment rate at 5 years, boys	97.70 (2015)	97.60 (2022)	0.31% ↑	-0.01% ↓	
4.2.2.3. Total net school enrolment rate at 5 years, girls	98.10 (2015)	97.40 (2022)	0.00% ↔	-0.10% ↓	

(*) For the global indicator 4.4.1. the main sub-indicators have been used for the total of both sexes.

(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university					
Indicator 4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex. Percentage					
4.3.1.1. Percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 years who study academic education or training in the previous four weeks	18.98 (2015)	24.94 (2022)	3.44% ↑	3.98% ↑	
4.3.1.2. Percentage of young people aged 15 to 24 years who study academic education or training in the previous four weeks	72.02 (2015)	75.99 (2022)	-1.27% ↓	0.77% ↑	
4.3.1.3. Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 years who study academic education or training in the previous four weeks	9.91 (2015)	15.28 (2022)	6.41% ↑	6.38% ↑	
4.3.1.4. Percentage of the population aged 18 to 64 years who study academic education or training in the previous 12 months	41.10 (2011)	47.70 (2016)		3.02% ↑	
4.3.1.5. Tertiary educational attainment by sex	40.96 (2015)	50.51 (2022)	3.65% ↑	3.04% ↑	

TARGET 4.4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill. Percentage

4.4.1.1. Percentage of adults (aged 16 to 74 years) who have applied at least one of the computer skills collected, in the last three months	65.20 (2015)	76.20 (2021)	4.67% ↑	2.63% ↑	
4.4.1.2. Percentage of young people (aged 16 to 24 years) who have applied at least one of the computer skills collected, in the last three months	95.10 (2015)	96.00 (2021)	0.52% ↑	0.16% ↑	

TARGET 4.5. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable

Indicator 4.5.1. Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated. Per unit

4.5.1.1. Parity indices (female/male) of the population aged 15 to 64 years who study academic education or training in the previous four weeks	1.08 (2015)	1.13 (2022)	-1.74% ↓	0.65% ↑	
4.5.1.2. Parity indices (rural/urban) of the population aged 15 to 64 years who study academic education or training in the previous four weeks	0.88 (2015)	0.87 (2022)	1.16% ↑	-0.16% ↓	
4.5.1.3. Parity indices (female/male) of the population aged 18 to 64 years who have carried out educational activities in the previous 12 months	0.40 (2011)	1.00 (2016)		20.11% ↑	

					(Continuation)
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
4.5.1.4. Parity index (people with severe limitations due to health problems and not limited people) of the population, aged 18 to 64 years, who have carried out educational activities in the previous 12 months		0.40 (2016)			
4.5.1.5. Parity indices (between upper and lower wealth quartile) of the population, aged 18 to 64 years, who have carried out educational activities in the previous 12 months		0.50 (2016)			
4.5.1.6. Parity index (people with non-severe limitations due to health problems and not limited people) of the population, aged 18 to 64 years, who have carried out educational activities in the previous 12 months		0.80 (2016)			
TARGET 4.6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy					
Indicator 4.6.1. Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex. Percentage					
4.6.1.1. Proportion of population aged 16 to 65 years achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skills		72.30 (2012)			
4.6.1.4. Proportion of the population aged 16 to 65 years achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skills		69.10 (2012)			
TARGET 4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development					
4.7.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment. Range [0,1]					
4.7.1.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies		1.00 (2020)			
4.7.1.2. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula		0.91 (2020)			
4.7.1.3. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education		0.95 (2020)			
4.7.1.4. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment		1.00 (2020)			

(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all					
Indicator 4.a.1. Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service. Percentage					
4.a.1.1. Proportion of schools with access to electricity (Primary Education - ISCED Level 1) (**)	100.00 (2013)	100.00 (2022)	↑	↑	
TARGET 4.b. By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries					
Indicator 4.b.1. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. Million Euros					
4.b.1.1. Gross official development assistance in the form of scholarships	18.84 (2016)	21.93 (2022)	26.54% ↑	2.56% ↑	
4.b.1.2. Net official development assistance in the form of scholarships	18.82 (2016)	21.93 (2022)	26.54% ↑	2.58% ↑	
TARGET 4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States					
Indicator 4.c.1. Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level. Percentage					
4.c.1.1. Proportion of teachers in a) pre-primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required to deliver instruction at each level (***)	100.00 (2015)	100.00 (2022)	↑	↑	
(**) The global indicator 4.a.1. consists of 16 sub-indicators, all of them with value 100 % for all periods.					
(***) The global indicator 4.c.1. corresponds to 4 sub-indicators for the breakdown by educational level, all of them being 100% for all the periods considered.					



Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The 2030 Agenda aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities at all levels by achieving gender equality in all spheres. To this end, it is important to recognise and value unpaid domestic work and to promote women's empowerment through information and communication technologies.

Proportion of **WOMEN and GIRLS** (aged 16 years and older) subjected to **SEXUAL VIOLENCE** in the previous 12 months

By a current or former
intimate partner
0.0027%



By persons other than
an intimate partner
0.04%

Proportion of **WOMEN** in **MANAGERIAL POSITIONS**



34.71%
28.4% were board
members

TIME SPENT in **HOUSEHOLD** **and FAMILY CARE** on an average day

Women
247
minutes



Men



SEATS HELD by **WOMEN** in **NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS** 2022

Congress
42.69%

Senate
39.42%

Regional
Governments
47.43%

Mayoresses
22.26%

Town
councillors
40.87%

For SDG 5, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 20 are progressing well, 7 are progressing moderately, 2 are regressing slightly and 15 are regressing over the medium term. In addition, 4 others cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere					
Indicator 5.1.1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. Percentage					
5.1.1.1. Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality - Area 1: Legal framework and public life (*)	100.00 (2015)	100.00 (2022)	↑	↑	
TARGET 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation					
Indicator 5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age. Percentage					
5.2.1.1. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	0.1664 (2015)	0.3181 (2021)	9.43% ↓	11.40% ↓	
5.2.1.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	0.0014 (2015)	0.0027 (2021)	12.50% ↓	11.57% ↓	
5.2.1.3. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	0.1650 (2015)	0.3154 (2021)	9.40% ↓	11.40% ↓	
5.2.1.4. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to psychological control violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	0.1979 (2015)	0.0264 (2021)	6.45% ↓	-28.52% ↑	
5.2.1.5. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to economic violence by current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.0151 (2015)	0.0153 (2021)	16.79% ↓	0.22% ↓	
5.2.1.6. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to physical violence by their current partner in the last 12 months	1.10 (2014)	0.70 (2019)		-8.64% ↑	
5.2.1.7. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by their current partner in the last 12 months	1.00 (2014)	1.10 (2019)		1.92% ↓	
5.2.1.8. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to psychological control violence by their current partner in the last 12 months	9.50 (2014)	7.10 (2019)		-5.66% ↑	

(*) Indicator 5.1.1. contains four sub-indicators corresponding to four areas: area 1: global legal framework and public life; area 2: violence against women; area 3: employment and economic subsidies; area 4: marriage and family. All these areas have the maximum score (100 points: such legal frameworks exist) in all the periods considered, so they are valued as progress.

(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
5.2.1.9. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to emotional psychological violence by their current partner in the last 12 months	7.40 (2014)	5.70 (2019)		-5.09% ↑	
5.2.1.10. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to economic violence by their current partner in the last 12 months	2.30 (2014)	1.90 (2019)		-3.75% ↑	
5.2.1.11. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to physical or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the previous 12 months	1.90 (2014)	1.50 (2019)		-4.62% ↑	
5.2.1.12. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	7.90 (2014)	5.40 (2019)		-7.33% ↑	
Indicator 5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence					
5.2.2.1. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and over who have suffered sexual violence outside of the context of a intimate relationship in the previous 12 months. <i>Percentage</i>	0.02 (2015)	0.04 (2021)	42.86% ↓	11.34% ↓	
5.2.2.2. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months. <i>Persons</i>	4,235 (2015)	8,236 (2021)	42.61% ↓	11.72% ↓	
5.2.2.3. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, in an open space. <i>Persons</i>	340 (2015)	519 (2021)	41.03% ↓	7.30% ↓	
5.2.2.4. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, in an enclosed establishment. <i>Persons</i>	465 (2015)	944 (2021)	54.00% ↓	12.53% ↓	
5.2.2.5. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, in a facility. <i>Persons</i>	416 (2015)	895 (2021)	33.98% ↓	13.62% ↓	
5.2.2.6. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months while using transportation <i>Persons</i>	100 (2015)	176 (2021)	25.71% ↓	9.88% ↓	
5.2.2.7. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months while in communal areas/ annexes of dwellings. <i>Persons</i>	261 (2015)	258 (2021)	27.72% ↓	-0.19% ↑	

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
5.2.2.8. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months while on campuses. <i>Persons</i>	12 (2015)	16 (2021)	60.00% ↓	4.91% ↓	
5.2.2.9. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months while in communication routes. <i>Persons</i>	1,162 (2015)	1,725 (2021)	54.29% ↓	6.81% ↓	
5.2.2.10. Number of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months in dwellings. <i>Persons</i>	1,479 (2015)	3,703 (2021)	39.42% ↓	16.53% ↓	
5.2.2.11. Proportion of women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months. <i>Percentage</i>	0.60 (2014)	0.50 (2019)		-3.58% ↑	

TARGET 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. *Percentage*

5.3.1.1. Proportion of women who were married with 16 and 17 years	0.012 (2015)	0.005 (2022)	1.72% ↓	-10.95% ↑	
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Indicator 5.3.2. Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age. *Rate per 100,000 population*

5.3.2.1. Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation or cutting (**)	0.01 (2015)	0.00 (2021)	↑	↑	
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TARGET 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator 5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location. *Minutes*

5.4.1.1. Time spent in household and family care on an average day	182 (2010)				
5.4.1.2. Time spent in household and family care on an average day. Women	247 (2010)				
5.4.1.3. Time spent in household and family care on an average day. Men	114 (2010)				

(**) For sub-indicator 5.3.2.1., as the last two data are null, the growth rates cannot be calculated, but they are valued as progress.

(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life					
Indicator 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments. Percentage					
5.5.1.1. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (congress). <i>Female deputies</i>	39.71 (2015)	42.69 (2022)	-1.70% ↓	1.04% ↑	
5.5.1.2. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (senate). <i>Female senators</i>	41.35 (2015)	39.42 (2022)	2.50% ↑	-0.68% ↓	
5.5.1.3. Proportion of departements led by women in regional governments. <i>Female directors</i>	44.52 (2015)	47.43 (2022)	0.53% ↑	0.91% ↑	
5.5.1.4. Proportion of mayoresses in local governments. <i>Women mayors</i>	19.09 (2015)	22.26 (2022)	1.00% ↑	2.22% ↑	
5.5.1.5. Proportion of women town councillors in local governments. <i>Councilwomen</i>	35.57 (2015)	40.87 (2022)	0.05% ↑	2.00% ↑	
Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions. Percentage					
5.5.2.1. Proportion of women in managerial positions	31.38 (2015)	34.71 (2022)	4.17% ↑	1.45% ↑	
5.5.2.2. Proportion of women in senior management	30.35 (2015)	36.26 (2022)	6.40% ↑	2.57% ↑	
5.5.2.3. Share of female board members	27.00 (2015)	28.40 (2022)	1.79% ↑	0.72% ↑	
5.5.2.4. Proportion of female entrepreneurs	36.80 (2015)	38.00 (2021)	0.80% ↑	0.54% ↑	

TARGET 5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Indicator 5.a.1. a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure. Percentage

5.a.1.1. Proportion of holders of agricultural holdings, with respect to total agricultural labour force	44.88 (2016)	48.75 (2020)		2.09% ↑	
5.a.1.2. Share of male holders of agricultural holdings, with respect to total agricultural male labour force	44.08 (2016)	46.18 (2020)		1.17% ↑	
5.a.1.3. Share of female holders of agricultural holdings, with respect to total agricultural female labour force	46.64 (2016)	55.72 (2020)		4.55% ↑	
5.a.1.4. Share of female holders of agricultural holdings, with respect to total number of holders	32.42 (2016)	30.83 (2020)		-1.25% ↓	
5.a.1.5. Share of female holders who own agricultural holdings, with respect to total number of holders who own agricultural holdings	34.67 (2016)	32.45 (2020)		-1.64% ↓	
5.a.1.6. Share of female holders who lease agricultural holdings, with respect to total number of holders who lease agricultural holdings	22.97 (2016)	25.54 (2020)		2.69% ↑	

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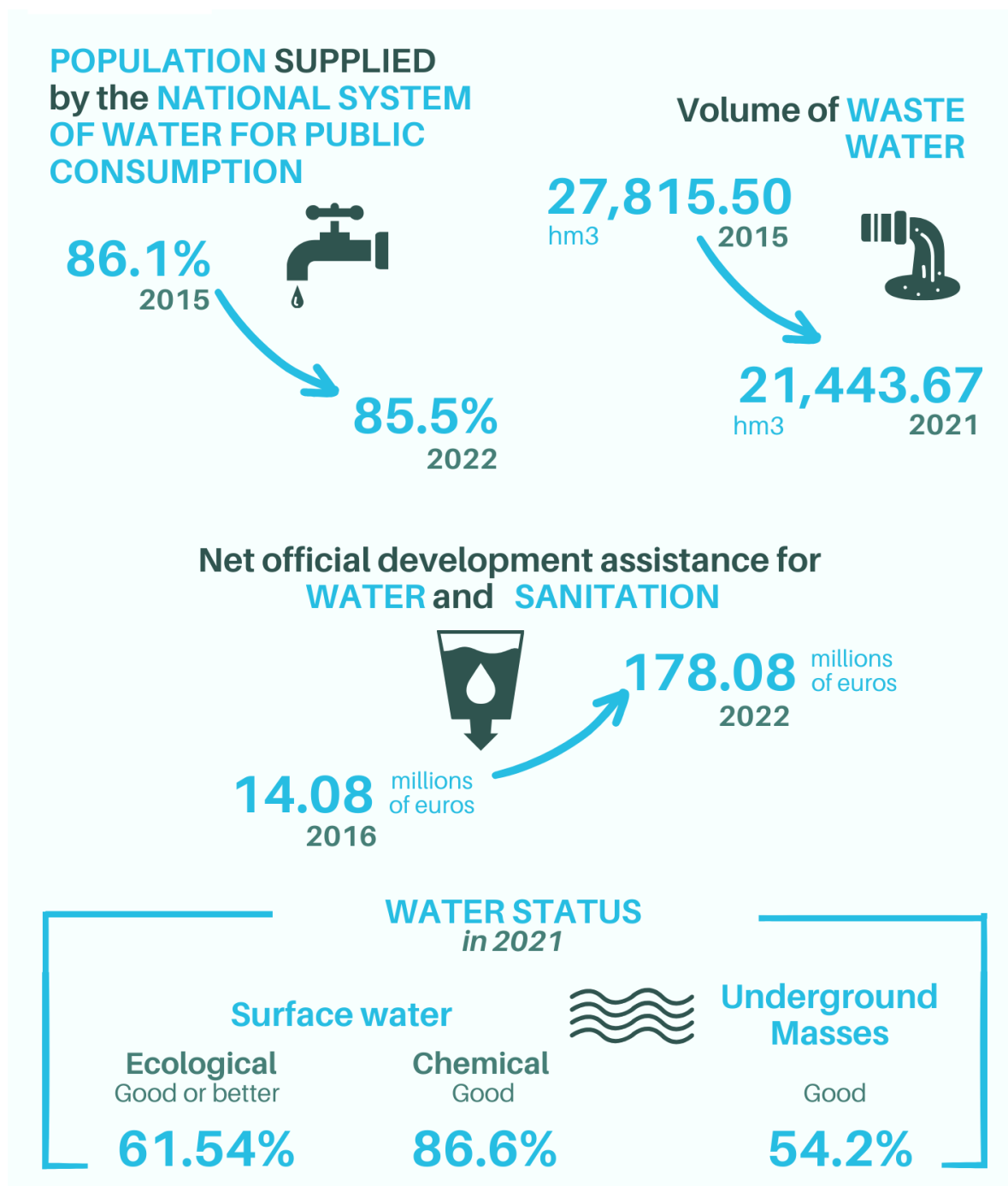
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
Indicator 5.a.2. Proportion of countries whose legal system (including customary law) guarantees equal rights for women to own or control land. <i>Range [1,6]</i>					
5.a.2.1. Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	6 (2015)	6 (2022)	↑	↑	

TARGET 5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator 5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex. <i>Percentage</i>					
5.b.1.1. Proportion of individuals who use the mobile for particular reasons (aged 16 to 74 years)	95.40 (2015)	99.20 (2021)	0.30% ↑	0.65% ↑	
5.b.1.2. Proportion of women who use the mobile for particular reasons (aged 16 to 74 years)	95.50 (2015)	99.20 (2021)	0.30% ↑	0.64% ↑	
5.b.1.3. Proportion of men who use the mobile for particular reasons (aged 16 to 74 years)	95.40 (2015)	99.10 (2021)	0.20% ↑	0.64% ↑	

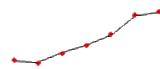
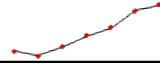
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The 2030 Agenda aims to improve water quality and ensure that access to safe drinking water and sanitation is universal, equitable and affordable. Pollution, climate change, deforestation and population growth are all affecting our water resources. The implementation of an integrated water management system is needed to address these issues.



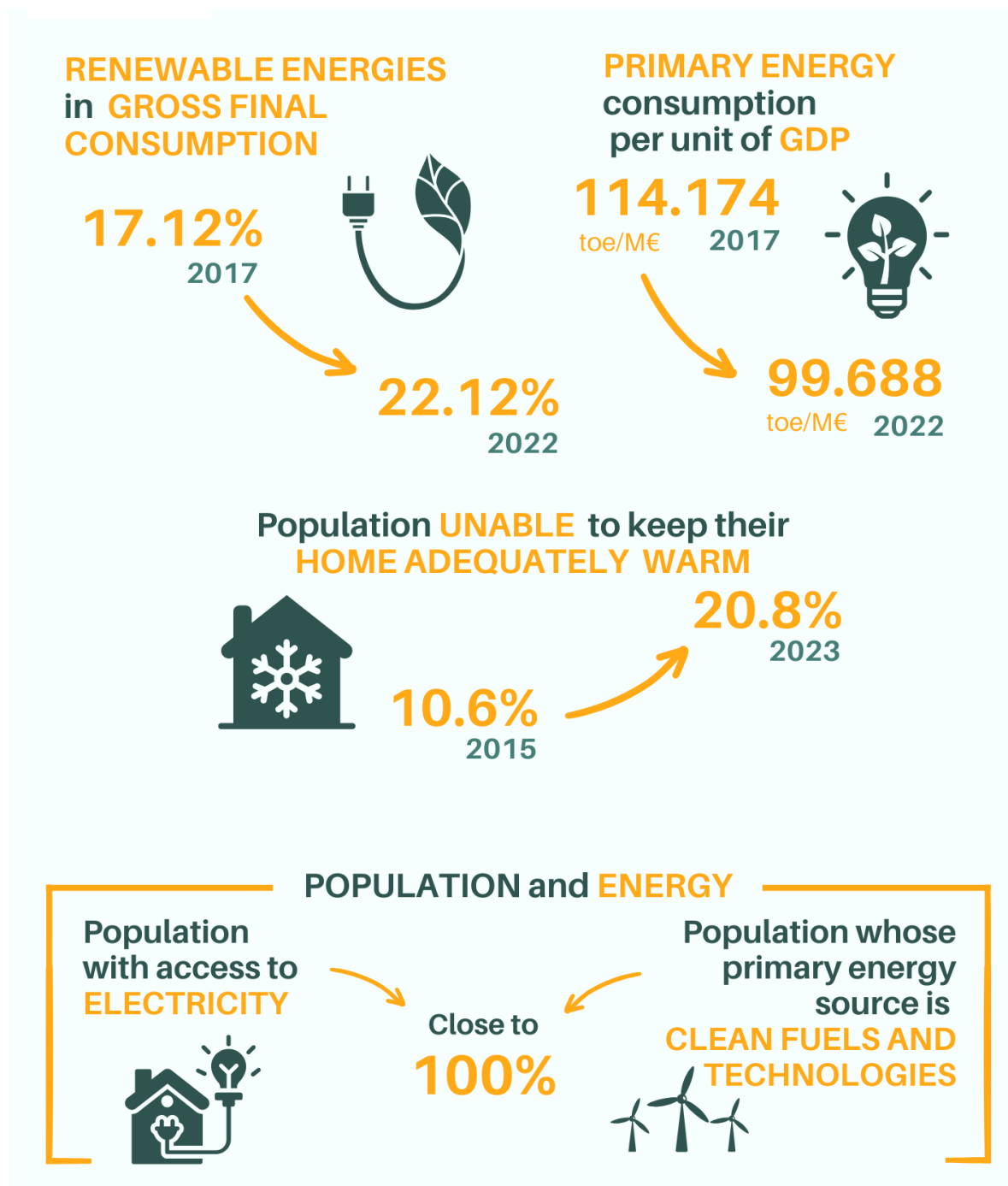
For SDG 6, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 7 are progressing well, 1 is progressing moderately, 4 are regressing slightly and 2 are regressing over the medium term. In addition, 1 cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all					
Indicator 6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. Percentage					
6.1.1.1. Percentage of population receiving supply with coverage from the National System of Water for Public Consumption	86.10 (2015)	85.50 (2022)	1.30% ↑	-0.10% ↓	
TARGET 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations					
Indicator 6.2.1. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water. Percentage					
6.2.1.1. Spain's total percentage for pollutant load in towns with more than 2000 inhabitants connected to urban waste water collecting systems in accordance with Article 2 of the Directive 91/271/CEE -Urban Waste Water Treatment	98.00 (2016)	95.00 (2020)		-0.77% ↗	
TARGET 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally					
Indicator 6.3.1. Proportion of wastewater safely treated					
6.3.1.1. Spain's total percentage for pollutant load in towns with more than 2000 inhabitants with an adequate urban waste water treatment system in accordance with Article 4 of the Directive 91/271/CEE. Percentage	84.00 (2016)	90.00 (2020)		1.74% ↓	
6.3.1.2. Total volume of waste water. Cubic hectometre	27,815.5 (2015)	21,443.7 (2021)	11.44% ↓	-4.24% ↑	
Indicator 6.3.2. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality. Percentage					
6.3.2.1. Surface water rivers and lakes with good or better ecological status	41.45 (2015)	61.54 (2021)	1.72% ↑	6.81% ↑	
6.3.2.2. Surface water rivers and lakes with good chemical status	57.58 (2015)	86.60 (2021)	0.62% ↗	7.04% ↑	
6.3.2.3. Groundwater bodies with good overall status	56.01 (2015)	54.20 (2021)	2.23% ↑	-0.55% ↓	
6.3.2.4. Proportion of groundwater stations reported with nitrate concentration below 50 mg NO3/l	76.40 (2015)	72.29 (2021)	-4.67% ↓	-0.92% ↓	
6.3.2.5. Proportion of river stations reported with phosphate concentration below 0.20 mg P-PO4/l	86.08 (2015)	76.57 (2021)	0.56% ↗	-1.93% ↓	
6.3.2.6. Proportion of river stations reported with 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (mg BOD5/l) below 10mg/l	99.13 (2015)	98.47 (2021)	1.50% ↑	-0.11% ↓	

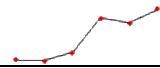
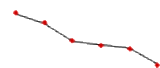
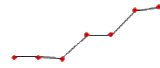
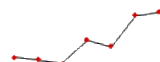
(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity					
Indicator 6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources. Percentage					
6.4.2.1. Water exploitation index WEI+ annual average in the spanish territory		20.60 (2015)			
TARGET 6.a. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation- related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies					
Indicator 6.a.1. Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan. Million Euros					
6.a.1.1. Volume of official gross development assistance for water and sanitation that forms part of a government-coordinated spending plan. Gross ODA	23.89 (2016)	184.84 (2022)	6.83% ↑	40.64% ↑	
6.a.1.2. Volume of official net development assistance for water and sanitation that forms part of a government-coordinated spending plan. Net ODA	14.08 (2016)	178.08 (2022)	14.51% ↑	52.64% ↑	
TARGET 6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management					
Indicator 6.b.1. Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management. Percentage					
6.b.1.1. Proportion of local administrative units that have established operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in the sanitation and management of water for public consumption	100.00 (2015)	100.00 (2022)	↑	↑	
6.b.1.2. Proportion of local administrative units that have established operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities management of water for bathing	100.00 (2015)	100.00 (2022)	↑	↑	

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The 2030 Agenda aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and clean energy. The strategy it proposes to achieve this includes the transition to a sustainable energy system through investment in renewable energy, the implementation of energy efficiency practices and the use of advanced and cleaner technologies.



For SDG 7, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 3 are progressing well and one cannot be assessed over the medium term.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix					
Indicator 7.2.1. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption. Percentage					
7.2.1.1. Renewable energy share in the gross final energy consumption	17.12 (2017)	22.12 (2022)	6.65% ↑	5.26% ↑	
TARGET 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency					
Indicator 7.3.1. Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. Toe/M€					
7.3.1.1. Primary energy consumption as a proportion of GDP	114.17 (2017)	99.69 (2022)	-4.34% ↑	-2.68% ↑	
TARGET 7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology					
Indicator 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems. Million Euros					
7.a.1.1. International financial flows to developing countries to support research and development of clean energy and the production of renewable energy, including hybrid systems. Gross ODA	8.11 (2016)	133.69 (2022)	6.78% ↑	59.53% ↑	
7.a.1.2. International financial flows to developing countries to support research and development of clean energy and the production of renewable energy, including hybrid systems. Net ODA	-4.06 (2016)	92.89 (2022)	8.94% ↑	↑	

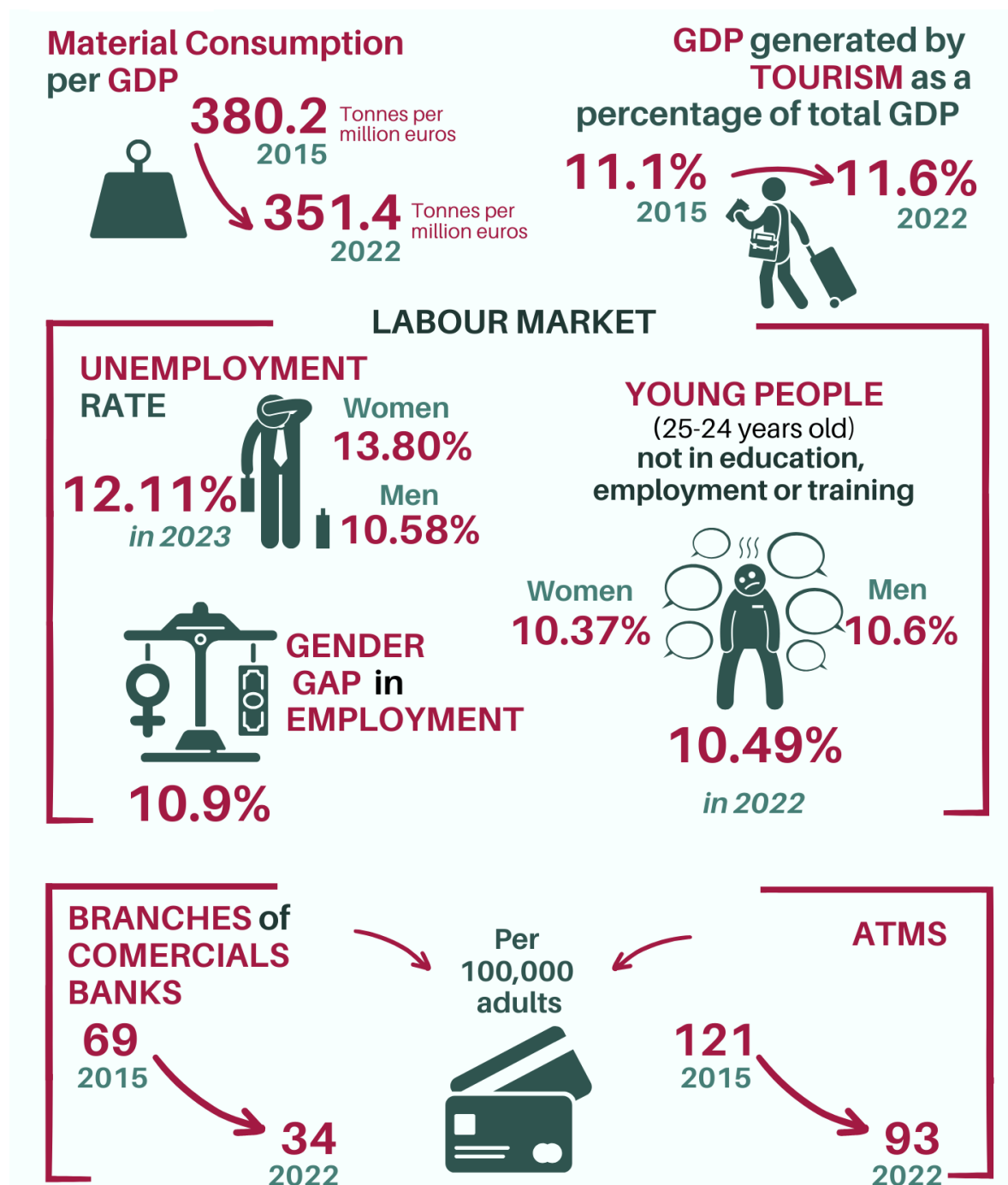
In addition to the sub-indicators shown in the table above, the following indicators are not considered relevant for Spain as their values are close to 100 % and can therefore be considered as achieved:

- Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of the population with access to electricity.
- Indicator 7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The 2030 Agenda aims to ensure that all people have access to decent work by promoting sustainable economic growth and development-oriented policies that support entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. This includes protecting workers' rights and providing a safe working environment for all employees.



For SDG 8, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 22 are progressing well, 7 are progressing moderately, 2 are regressing slightly, 5 are regressing and 2 are stagnating over the medium term. In addition, 1 cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries					
Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita. Percentage					
8.1.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (*)	3.94 (2015)	1.40 (2023)	1.40% ↑	1.39% ↑	
TARGET 8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high- value-added and labour-intensive sectors					
Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person. Percentage					
8.2.1.1. Productivity per employed people (*)	1.01 (2015)	-0.71 (2023)	-0.71% ↓	0.03% ↑	
TARGET 8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead					
Indicator 8.4.2. Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP					
8.4.2.1. Domestic material consumption. Thousands Tonnes	409,748 (2015)	419,227 (2022)	-4.40% ↑	0.33% ↓	
8.4.2.2. Material consumption per GDP. Tonnes per million Euro	380.20 (2015)	351.40 (2022)	-9.62% ↑	-1.12% ↑	
8.4.2.3. Material consumption per capita. Tonnes per person	8.80 (2015)	8.80 (2022)	-5.38% ↑	0.00% ↔	
TARGET 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value					
Indicator 8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities. Euros					
8.5.1.1. Average hourly earnings	15.01 (2015)	16.54 (2021)	2.41% ↑	1.63% ↑	
8.5.1.2. Average hourly earnings of persons with disabilities	13.00 (2015)	14.30 (2021)	2.88% ↑	1.60% ↑	
Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
8.5.2.1. Unemployment rate. Rates	22.06 (2015)	12.11 (2023)	-6.27% ↑	-7.22% ↑	
8.5.2.2. Unemployment rate of persons with disabilities. Rates	31.00 (2015)	21.40 (2022)	-4.89% ↑	-5.16% ↑	
8.5.2.3. Long-term unemployment rate, 16-74 years old. Rates	11.40 (2015)	5.10 (2022)	-17.74% ↑	-10.86% ↑	
8.5.2.4. Employment rate, 20-64 years old. Rates	61.97 (2015)	69.52 (2022)	2.70% ↑	1.66% ↑	
8.5.2.5. Gender employment gap, by type of employment. Rates	11.20 (2015)	10.90 (2022)	1.87% ↓	-0.39% ↑	

(*) Because of the subindicators 8.1.1.1., 8.2.1.1. and 8.9.1.1. are growth rates, the geometric mean since 2015 has been used for medium-term assessment progress and the latest available value for the shot-term assessment.

(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
8.5.2.6. People outside the labour force due to caring responsibilities by sex. <i>Percentage</i>	1.10 (2015)	1.20 (2022)	0.00% ↔	1.25% ↓	

TARGET 8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.

Percentage

8.6.1.1. Proportion of young people aged 15 to 24 years not in education, employment or training	15.64 (2015)	10.49 (2022)	-4.38% ↑	-5.55% ↑	
8.6.1.2. Young people neither in employment nor in education and training, 15-29 years old	19.40 (2015)	12.70 (2022)	-9.93% ↑	-5.87% ↑	

TARGET 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

Indicator 8.8.1. Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.

Accidents per 100,000 employees

8.8.1.1. Fatal accident rate	2.30 (2015)	1.91 (2021)	-7.28% ↑	-3.05% ↑	
8.8.1.2. Fatal accident rate (men)	4.13 (2015)	3.43 (2021)	-6.79% ↑	-3.05% ↑	
8.8.1.3. Fatal accident rate (women)	0.28 (2015)	0.18 (2021)	5.88% ↓	-7.10% ↑	
8.8.1.4. Non-fatal accident rate	2,767.50 (2015)	2,347.24 (2021)	14.92% ↓	-2.71% ↑	
8.8.1.5. Non-fatal accident rate (men)	3,620.80 (2015)	3,075.29 (2021)	13.28% ↓	-2.68% ↑	
8.8.1.6. Non-fatal accident rate (women)	1,824.20 (2015)	1,499.26 (2021)	19.21% ↓	-3.22% ↑	

TARGET 8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1. Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate. *Percentage*

8.9.1.1. GDP growth rate generated by tourism (*)	4.03 (2015)	65.67 (2022)	65.67% ↑	3.93% ↑	
8.9.1.2. GDP generated by tourism as a proportion of total GDP	11.10 (2015)	11.60 (2022)	45.00% ↑	0.63% ↑	
8.9.1.3. Contribution of cultural activities to GDP	2.50 (2015)	2.20 (2021)	0.00% ↔	-2.11% ↓	
8.9.1.4. Contribution of intellectual property related activities to GDPs	3.20 (2015)	3.30 (2021)	3.12% ↑	0.51% ↑	
8.9.1.5. Cultural employment as a proportion of total employment	3.50 (2015)	3.40 (2023)	0.00% ↔	-0.36% ↓	
8.9.1.6. Cultural employment as a proportion of total employment, males	3.90 (2015)	3.90 (2023)	5.41% ↑	0.00% ↔	
8.9.1.7. Cultural employment as a proportion of total employment, females	2.90 (2015)	3.00 (2023)	0.00% ↔	0.42% ↑	

(*) Because of the subindicators 8.1.1.1., 8.2.1.1 and 8.9.1.1 are growth rates, the geometric mean since 2015 has been used for medium-term assessment progress and the latest available value for the shot-term assessment.

(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
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TARGET 8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator 8.10.1. Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults. Number

8.10.1.1. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	69 (2015)	34 (2022)	-10.53% ↓	-9.62% ↓	
8.10.1.2. Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	121 (2015)	93 (2022)	-7.00% ↓	-3.69% ↓	

Indicator 8.10.2. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider. Percentage

8.10.2.1. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		97.00 (2023)			
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TARGET 8.a. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Indicator 8.a.1. Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements. Million Euros

8.a.1.1. Aid for trade commitments and disbursements related with the initiative "Aid for Trade"	101.19 (2016)	380.41 (2022)	270.88% ↑	24.70% ↑	
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TARGET 8.b. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Indicator 8.b.1. Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

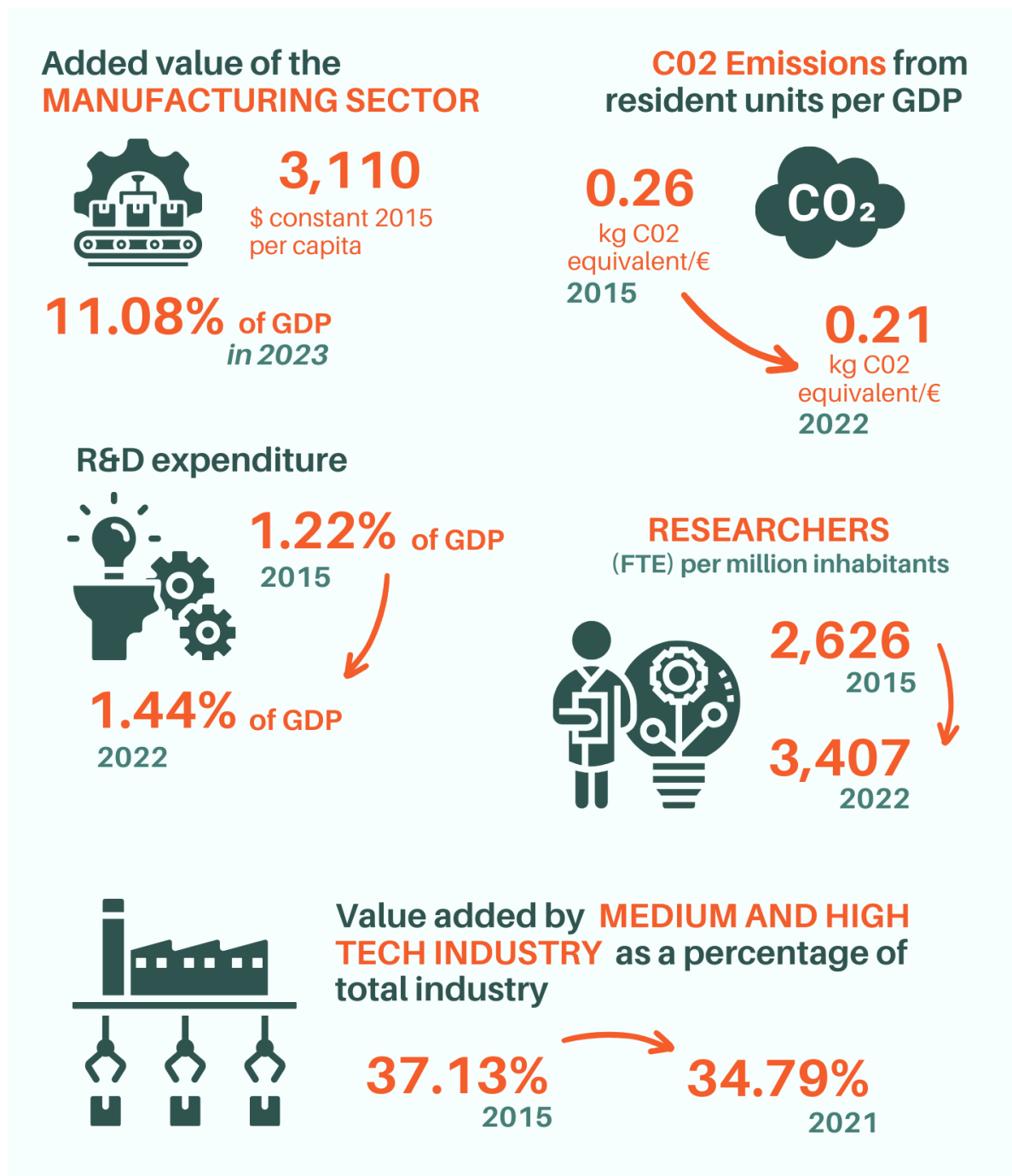
8.b.1.1. Total government expenditure in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets. <i>Percentage</i>	50.20 (2015)	51.30 (2023)	3.01% ↑	0.27% ↑	
8.b.1.2. Total government expenditure in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of GDP. <i>Percentage</i>	16.20 (2015)	17.10 (2023)	0.59% ↑	0.68% ↑	
8.b.1.3. Total government expenditure in pensions. <i>Million Euros</i>	131,659 (2015)	190,687 (2023)	11.42% ↑	4.74% ↑	
8.b.1.4. Total government expenditure in other economic benefits. <i>Million Euros</i>	10,944 (2015)	22,300 (2023)	6.32% ↑	9.31% ↑	
8.b.1.5. Total government expenditure in social services and social promotion. <i>Million Euros</i>	1,944 (2015)	7,117 (2023)	15.18% ↑	17.61% ↑	
8.b.1.6. Total government expenditure in promoting employment. <i>Million Euros</i>	4,746 (2015)	8,029 (2023)	4.98% ↑	6.79% ↑	
8.b.1.7. Total government expenditure in unemployment. <i>Million Euros</i>	25,300 (2015)	21,278 (2023)	-5.25% ↓	-2.14% ↓	

In addition to the sub-indicators shown in the table above, the following indicators are not considered relevant for Spain, as their values are close to 0 % and 100 % respectively and can therefore be considered as achieved:

- Indicator 8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age. Value close to 0 %.
- Indicator 8.8.2. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status. Value close to 100 %.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The 2030 Agenda aims to promote the development of high-quality, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, as well as inclusive and sustainable industrialisation. All these factors facilitate the introduction of new technologies, international trade and the efficient use of resources, which in turn promote economic growth and social development.

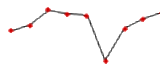
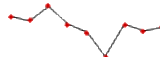


For SDG 9, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 9 are progressing well, 2 are progressing moderately, 3 are regressing slightly and 4 are regressing over the medium term.

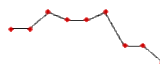
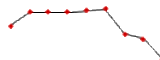
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
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TARGET 9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

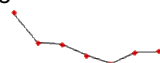
9.2.1.1. Manufacturing value added per capita. <i>2015 constant dollars</i>	2,911 (2015)	3,110 (2023)	2.20% ↑	0.83% ↑	
9.2.1.2. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP. <i>Percentage</i>	11.30 (2015)	11.09 (2023)	0.79% ↑	-0.24% ↓	

Indicator 9.2.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment. Percentage

9.2.2.1. Percentage of employed in manufacturing	12.50 (2015)	12.10 (2023)	-1.63% ↓	-0.41% ↓	
9.2.2.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	9.91 (2015)	9.57 (2023)	-2.15% ↓	-0.44% ↓	

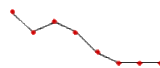
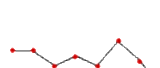
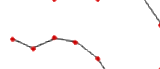
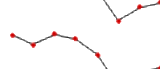

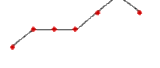
TARGET 9.3. Increase the access of small- scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Indicator 9.3.1. Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added. Percentage

9.3.1.1. Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	15.92 (2015)	13.73 (2021)	0.22% ↑	-2.44% ↓	
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TARGET 9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource- use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Indicator 9.4.1. CO2 emission per unit of value added

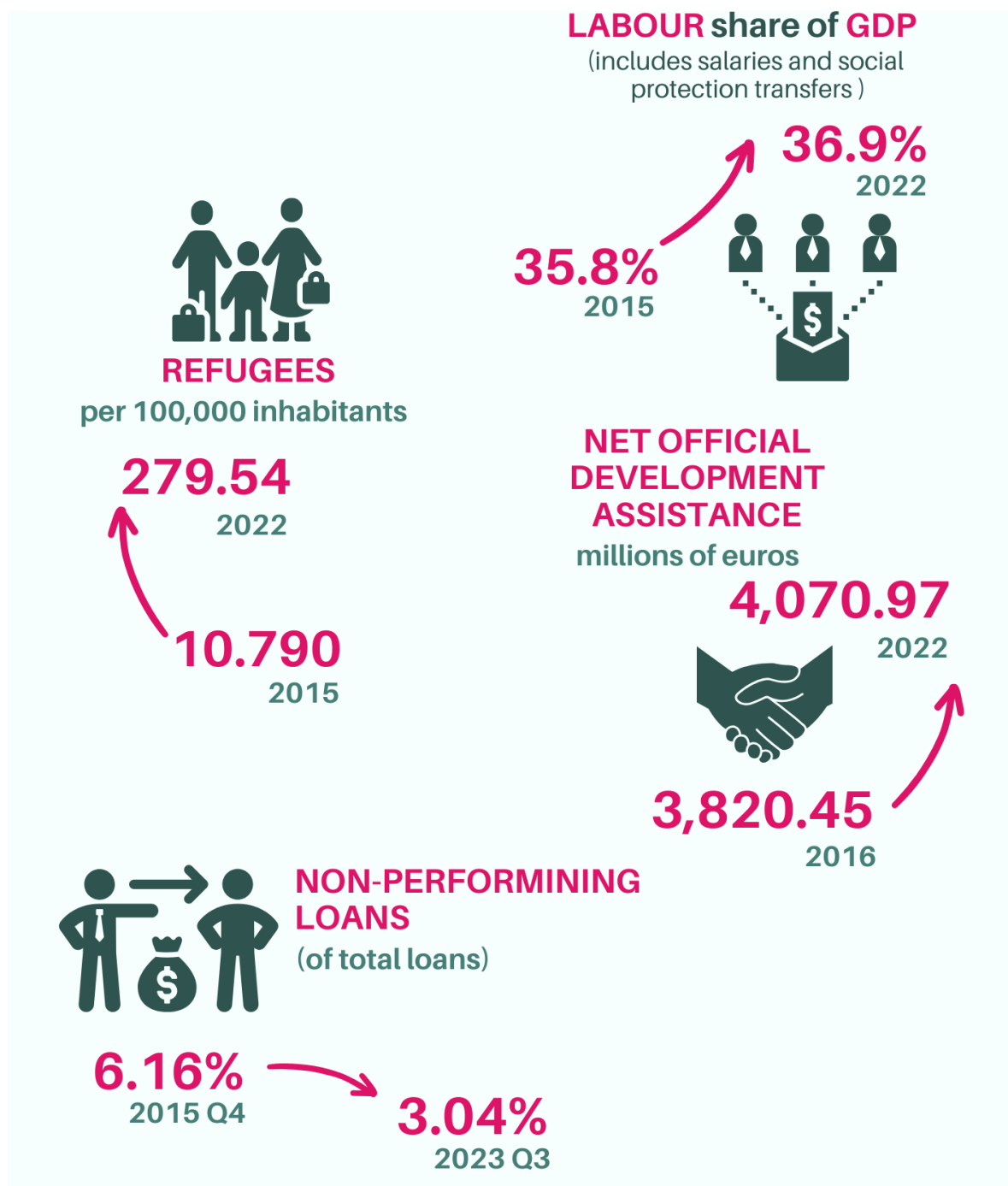
9.4.1.1. CO2 equivalent emissions by resident units per unit of GDP. <i>CO2 equivalent kg/Euros</i>	0.26 (2015)	0.21 (2022)	0.00% ↔	-3.00% ↑	
9.4.1.2. CO2 equivalent emissions by resident units per unit of value added. Manufacturing sector. <i>CO2 equivalent kg/Euros</i>	0.61 (2015)	0.53 (2022)	-10.17% ↑	-1.99% ↑	
9.4.1.3. Green House Gas emissions relative to 1990 (index 1990=100). <i>Percentage (*)</i>	15.96 (2015)	2.43 (2022)		↑	
9.4.1.4. Green House Gas emissions relative to 2005 (index 2005=100). <i>Percentage (*)</i>	-23.96 (2015)	-32.79 (2022)		↑	
9.4.1.5. PM2.5 emissions from resident units per unit of value added. Manufacturing sector. <i>Grams/Euro</i>	0.09 (2015)	0.11 (2021)	-8.33% ↑	3.40% ↓	
9.4.1.6. PM10 emissions from resident units per unit of value added. Manufacturing sector. <i>Grams/Euro</i>	0.12 (2015)	0.14 (2021)	0.00% ↔	2.60% ↓	

(*) For subindicators 9.4.1.3. and 9.4.1.4. the compound growth rate has not been calculated, because they already directly show the progress since 1990 and 2005, respectively.

(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending					
Indicator 9.5.1. Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP. Percentage					
9.5.1.1. Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	1.22 (2015)	1.44 (2022)	2.13% ↑	2.40% ↑	
Indicator 9.5.2. Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants. Researchers (FTE) per million inhabitants					
9.5.2.1. Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	2,626.03 (2015)	3,407.04 (2022)	4.75% ↑	3.79% ↑	
TARGET 9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States					
Indicator 9.a.1. Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure. Million Euros					
9.a.1.1. Gross official development assistance for infrastructure	44.75 (2016)	187.04 (2022)	12.12% ↑	26.92% ↑	
9.a.1.2. Net official development assistance for infrastructure	-61.48 (2016)	187.04 (2022)	274.08% ↑	↑	
TARGET 9.b. Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities					
Indicator 9.b.1. Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added of industry. Percentage					
9.b.1.1. Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added of industry	37.13 (2015)	34.79 (2021)	-9.66% ↓	-1.08% ↓	
TARGET 9.c. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020					
Indicator 9.c.1. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology. Percentage					
9.c.1.1. Proportion of population covered by 3.5G/3G+ mobile network (UMTS/HSPA)	99.70 (2015)	99.90 (2018)		0.07% ↑	
9.c.1.2. Proportion of population covered by 4G mobile network (LTE)	76.30 (2015)	99.50 (2018)		9.25% ↑	

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

The 2030 Agenda aims to reduce inequality around the world, which requires a fair distribution of resources and the implementation of social protection systems. Inequalities based on income, gender, age, ethnicity, etc. continue to be observed around the world, all of which are not conducive to long-term economic and social development.



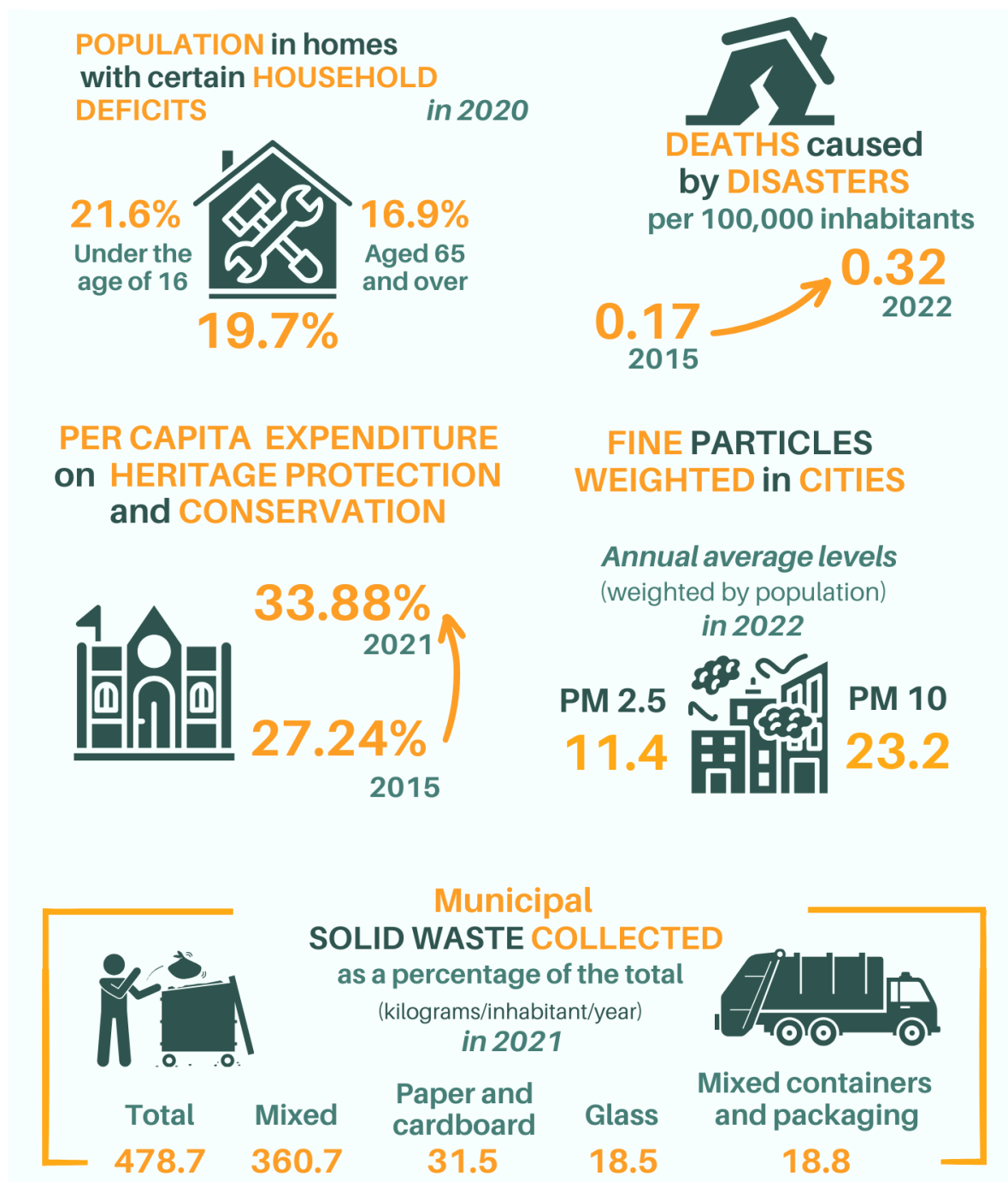
For SDG 10, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 12 are progressing well, 2 are progressing moderately and 4 are regressing over the medium term.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 10.1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average					
Indicator 10.1.1. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (*). Percentage					
10.1.1.1. Growth rates of household income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population	-0.90 (2015)	4.60 (2021)		4.60% ↑	
10.1.1.2. Growth rates of household expenditure per capita of the total population	-0.50 (2015)	0.80 (2022)		0.80% ↑	
10.1.1.3. Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population	-1.20 (2015)	0.50 (2022)		0.50% ↑	
10.1.1.4. Growth rates of household income per capita of the total population	-0.30 (2015)	3.30 (2021)		3.30% ↑	
TARGET 10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status					
Indicator 10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities. Percentage					
10.2.1.1. Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income	15.90 (2015)	13.70 (2022)	-9.27% ↑	-2.11% ↑	
TARGET 10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard					
Indicator 10.3.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. Percentage					
10.3.1.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	0.00023 (2015)	0.00042 (2021)	-41.95% ↑	10.64% ↓	
10.3.1.2. Proportion of women reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	0.00017 (2015)	0.00025 (2021)	-52.72% ↑	6.89% ↓	
10.3.1.3. Proportion of men reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	0.00029 (2015)	0.00060 (2021)	-35.52% ↑	12.59% ↓	
(*) The sub-indicators of the indicator 10.1.1. are calculated as averaged growth rate for 5 years, therefore the latest value is considered as the medium-term progress.					

(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality					
Indicator 10.4.1. Labour share of GDP. Percentage					
10.4.1.1. Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	35.80 (2015)	36.93 (2022)	-2.29% ↓	0.45% ↑	
TARGET 10.5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations					
Indicator 10.5.1. Financial Soundness Indicators. Percentage					
10.5.1.1. Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	12.85 (2015T4)	14.62 (2022T4)	-3.69% ↓	1.86% ↑	
10.5.1.2. Tier 1 capital to total assets	6.01 (2015T4)	5.52 (2022T4)	-4.50% ↓	-1.21% ↓	
10.5.1.3. Non-performing net loans net of provisions to net worth	22.64 (2015T4)	17.82 (2022T4)	40.09% ↓	-3.36% ↑	
10.5.1.4. Non-performing loans to total loans	6.16 (2015T4)	3.06 (2022T4)	4.79% ↓	-9.51% ↑	
10.5.1.5. Return on total assets	0.48 (2015T4)	0.86 (2022T4)	30.30% ↑	8.69% ↑	
10.5.1.6. Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	20.93 (2017T4)	25.30 (2022T4)	-23.63% ↓	3.87% ↑	
TARGET 10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies					
Indicator 10.7.4. Proportion of the population made up of refugees, broken down by country of origin.					
<i>Per 100,000 population</i>					
10.7.4.1. Proportion of refugees per 100,000 inhabitants	10.79 (2015)	279.54 (2022)	31.12% ↑	59.19% ↑	
TARGET 10.b. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes					
Indicator 10.b.1. Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows). Million Euros					
10.b.1.1. Official Gross Total Development Assistance	4,101.95 (2016)	4,105.07 (2022)	31.40% ↑	0.01% ↑	
10.b.1.2. Official Net Total Development Assistance	3,820.45 (2016)	4,070.97 (2022)	32.48% ↑	1.06% ↑	

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The 2030 Agenda aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable. By 2050, 70 % of the world's population is expected to live in cities. This urban sprawl can lead to the growth of slums and a lack of adequate infrastructure and services.



For SDG 11, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 12 are progressing well, 2 are progressing moderately, 1 is regressing slightly and 4 are stagnating over the medium term. In addition, 1 cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums					
Indicator 11.1.1. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. Percentage					
11.1.1.1. Population living in households that suffer certain problems in the dwelling	15.20 (2015)	19.70 (2020)	34.01% ↓	5.32% ↓	
11.1.1.2. Population suffering an excessive level of housing expenditure	10.30 (2015)	9.20 (2022)	-7.07% ↑	-1.60% ↑	
11.1.1.3. Population reporting noise from neighbours or from the street	15.70 (2015)	21.90 (2020)	55.32% ↓	6.88% ↓	
TARGET 11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries					
Indicator 11.3.1. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate. Percentage					
11.3.1.1. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate		2.93 (2018)			
Indicator 11.3.2. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically. Percentage					
11.3.2.1. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	100.00 (2018)	100.00 (2022)	↑	↑	
TARGET 11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage					
Indicator 11.4.1. Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government. Euros per capita					
11.4.1.1. Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural heritage, by public funding	27.24 (2015)	33.88 (2021)	11.26% ↑	3.70% ↑	
11.4.1.2. Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural heritage, funded by the national government	7.20 (2015)	7.35 (2021)	7.14% ↑	0.34% ↗	
11.4.1.3. Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural heritage, funded by the regional governments	9.28 (2015)	12.76 (2021)	19.25% ↑	5.45% ↑	
11.4.1.4. Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural heritage, funded by the local governments	10.76 (2015)	13.77 (2021)	6.83% ↑	4.20% ↑	

(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
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TARGET 11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Indicator 11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population. Per 100,000 population

11.5.1.1. Number of dead people directly attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0.17 (2015)	0.32 (2022)	146.15% ↓	9.46% ↓	
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Indicator 11.5.2. Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP). Million Euros

11.5.2.1. Global data on insured damage to property and damage to people (direct damage) caused by extraordinary risks (flood, earthquake, strong winds, terrorism, etc.)	199.11 (2015)	528.48 (2021)	46.83% ↓	17.67% ↓	
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TARGET 11.6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.1. Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

11.6.1.1. Urban waste generated per capita. Kilograms per capita	466.40 (2015)	478.70 (2021)	4.31% ↓	0.43% ↘	
11.6.1.2. Proportion of incinerated urban waste Percentage	12.40 (2015)	10.90 (2021)	4.81% ↓	-2.13% ↑	
11.6.1.3. Proportion of discharged urban waste Percentage	57.80 (2015)	46.90 (2021)	-7.50% ↑	-3.42% ↑	
11.6.1.4. Proportion of recycled urban waste Percentage	29.80 (2015)	42.20 (2021)	8.48% ↑	5.97% ↑	

Indicator 11.6.2. Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted). Micrograms/cubic metre

11.6.2.1. Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter PM10 in cities (population weighted)	23.90 (2015)	23.20 (2022)	13.73% ↓	-0.42% ↗	
11.6.2.2. Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter PM2,5 in cities (population weighted)	13.40 (2015)	11.40 (2022)	9.62% ↓	-2.28% ↑	

TARGET 11.a. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Indicator 11.a.1. Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city. Percentage

11.a.1.1. Proportion of the population residing in municipalities that have General Plans and Subsidiary Rules of municipal planning or equivalent figures	97.95 (2015)	99.36 (2022)		0.20% ↗	
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(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
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TARGET 11.b. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

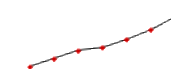
Indicator 11.b.1. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Range [0,1]

11.b.1.1. Level of adoption and implementation

of national disaster risk reduction strategies in
line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk
Reduction 2015-2030

0.25 0.57 18.75% ↑ 14.72% ↑

(2015) (2021)

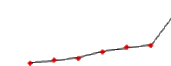


Indicator 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. Percentage

11.b.2.1. Proportion of local governments that
adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction
strategies in line with national disaster risk
reduction strategies

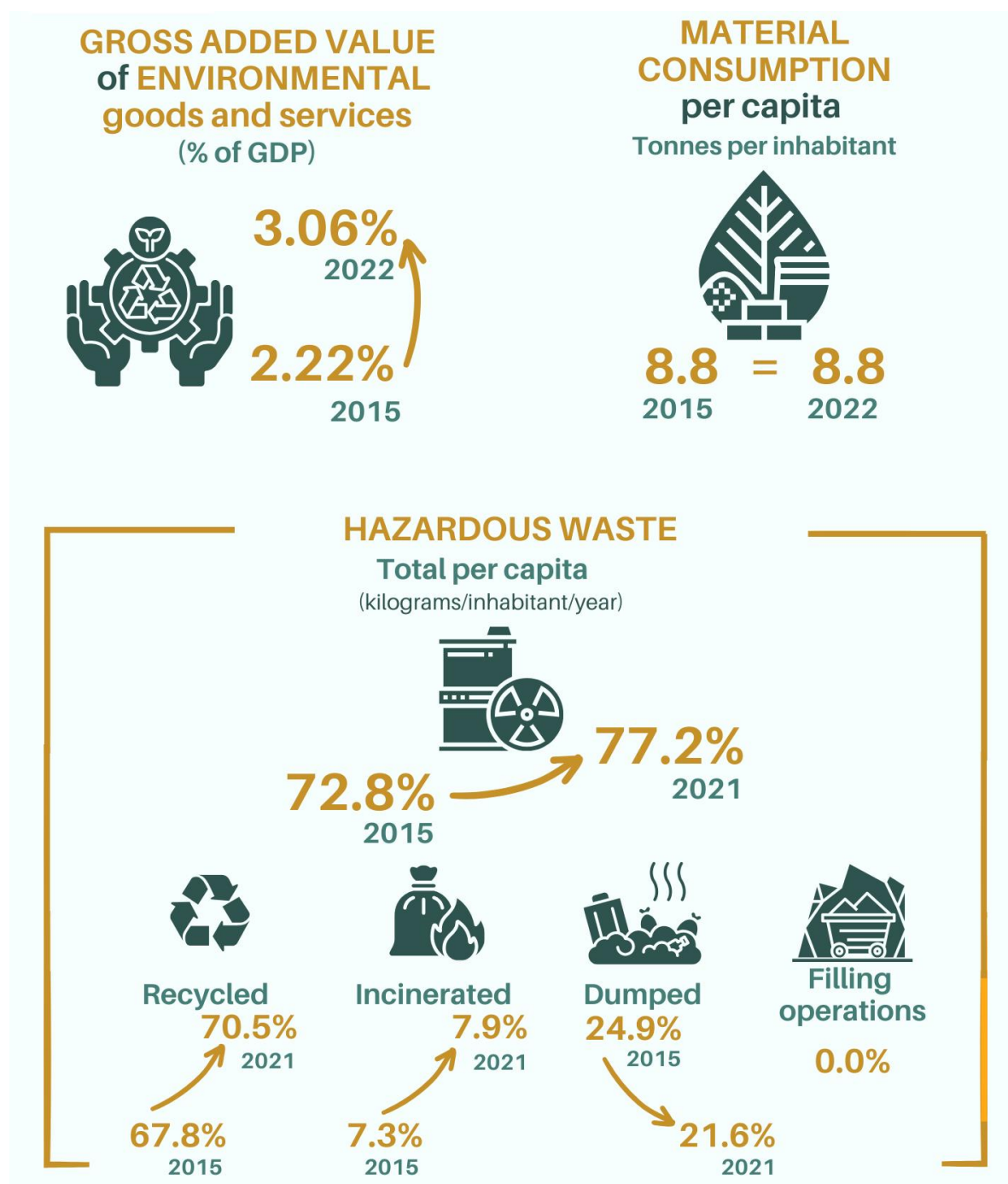
28.00 68.00 61.90% ↑ 15.94% ↑

(2015) (2021)



Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The 2030 Agenda aims to achieve sustainable production and consumption patterns to ensure efficient management of natural resources, while reducing food waste and pollution. It also aims to achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle.



For SDG 12, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 5 are progressing well, 2 are progressing moderately, 2 are regressing slightly, 1 is regressing and 2 are stagnating over the medium term. In addition, 13 others cannot be assessed.




	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 12.1. Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries					
Indicator 12.1.1. Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies					
12.1.1.1. Spain has adopted sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	NO (2015)	YES (2020)			↑
TARGET 12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources					
Indicator 12.2.2. Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP					
12.2.2.1. Domestic material consumption. <i>Thousands Tonnes</i>	409,748 (2015)	419,227 (2022)	-4.40% ↑	0.33% ↓	
12.2.2.2. Material consumption per GDP. <i>Tonnes per million Euro</i>	380.20 (2015)	351.40 (2022)	-9.62% ↑	-1.12% ↑	
12.2.2.3. Material consumption per capita. <i>Tonnes per person</i>	8.80 (2015)	8.80 (2022)	-5.38% ↑	0.00% ↔	
12.2.2.4. Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (chain linked volumes). <i>Index</i>	100.00 (2015)	154.20 (2021)	22.19% ↑	7.48% ↑	
12.2.2.5. Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP). <i>Percentage</i>	2.22 (2015)	3.06 (2022)	4.44% ↑	4.69% ↑	
TARGET 12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment					
Indicator 12.4.2. a) Hazardous waste generated per capita and b) Proportion of hazardous waste treated, broken down by type of treatment					
12.4.2.1. Total hazardous waste generated in the economy per capita. <i>Kg/inhabitant/year</i>	72.80 (2015)	77.20 (2021)	10.60% ↓	0.98% ↓	
12.4.2.2. Proportion of recycled hazardous waste. <i>Percentage</i>	67.80 (2015)	70.50 (2021)	-1.12% ↓	0.65% ↑	
12.4.2.3. Proportion of hazardous waste treated by backfilling operations. <i>Percentage</i>	0.00 (2015)	0.00 (2021)	↔	↔	
12.4.2.4. Proportion of incinerated hazardous waste. <i>Percentage</i>	7.30 (2015)	7.90 (2021)	27.42% ↓	1.33% ↓	
12.4.2.5. Proportion of discharged hazardous waste. <i>Percentage</i>	24.90 (2015)	21.60 (2021)	-4.00% ↑	-2.34% ↑	
TARGET 12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse					
Indicator 12.5.1. National recycling rate, tons of material recycled. <i>Kg/inhabitant/day</i>					
12.5.1.1. Percentage of waste recycled over total waste treated	1.28 (2015)	1.33 (2019)	0.00% ↔	0.96% ↑	

(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle					
Indicator 12.6.1. Number of companies publishing sustainability reports					
12.6.1.1. Number of European Ecolabel Licences <i>Licenses</i>	183 (2020)	289 (2021)	57.92% ↑		
12.6.1.2. Number of organizations ECO- Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) registered. <i>Organisations</i>	809 (2020)	973 (2021)	20.27% ↑		
TARGET 12.7. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities					
Indicator 12.7.1. Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans					
12.7.1.1. Global score of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP). <i>Range [0,100]</i>		33 (2022)			
12.7.1.2. Component A. Existence of an SPP policy, action plan and/or SPP regulatory requirements		YES (2022)			
12.7.1.3. Component B. Extent to which public procurement regulatory framework conducive to SPP. <i>Range [0,20]</i>		20 (2022)			
12.7.1.4. Component C. Extent to which practical support delivered to public procurement practitioners in the implementation of SPP. <i>Range [0,20]</i>		4 (2022)			
12.7.1.5. Component D. Degree of application of SPP purchasing criteria/buying standards/ requirements. <i>Range [0,20]</i>		6.5 (2022)			
12.7.1.6. Component E. Existence of an SPP monitoring system. <i>Range [0,20]</i>		2 (2022)			
12.7.1.7. Component F. Percentage of sustainable purchase of priority products/ services. <i>Range [0,20]</i>		0 (2022)			
TARGET 12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature					
Indicator 12.8.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessments. <i>Range [0,1]</i>					
12.8.1.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies		1 (2020)			
12.8.1.2. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula		0.91 (2020)			

	(Continuation)				
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
12.8.1.3. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education		0.95 (2020)			
12.8.1.4. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment		1 (2020)			

TARGET 12.b. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

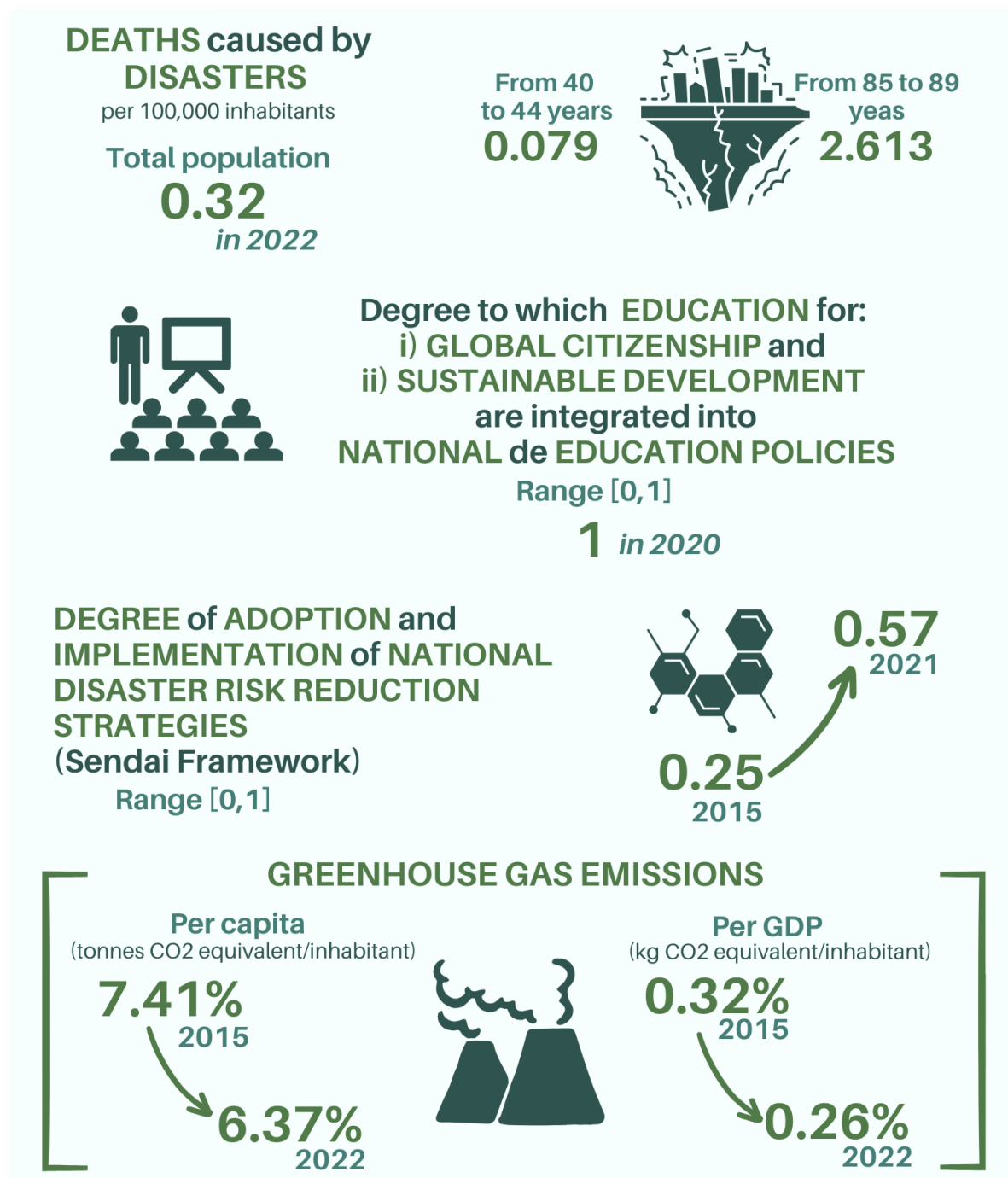
Indicator 12.b.1. Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (*). *Number of tables*

12.b.1.1. Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism - Total number of tables	10 (2015)	6 (2022)	-25.00%	-7.04%	
12.b.1.2. Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism - Tables of the Tourism Satellite Account	7 (2015)	5 (2022)	0.00%	-4.69%	
12.b.1.3. Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism - Tables of the Environmental Accounts System	3 (2015)	1 (2022)	-66.67%	-14.52%	

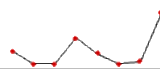
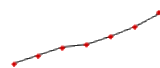
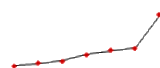
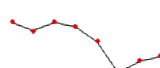
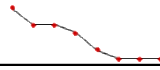
(*) The sub-indicators of the indicators 12.b.1. regarding the number of available tables are calculated with a temporal lag for each type of table, therefore they are not valued through growth rates.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The 2030 Agenda aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. This requires action at all levels, from the adoption of policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to taking steps to climate change mitigation.



For SDG 13, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 5 are progressing well and 2 are regressing over the medium term. In addition, 4 others cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries					
Indicator 13.1.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population. Per 100,000 population					
13.1.1.1. Number of dead people directly attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0.17 (2015)	0.32 (2022)	146.15% ↓	9.46% ↓	
Indicator 13.1.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Range [0,1]					
13.1.2.1. Level of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	0.25 (2015)	0.57 (2021)	18.75% ↑	14.72% ↑	
Indicator 13.1.3. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. Percentage					
13.1.3.1. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	28.00 (2015)	68.00 (2021)	61.90% ↑	15.94% ↑	
TARGET 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning					
Indicator 13.2.1. Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications					
13.2.1.1. Spain contributes nationally to long term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications	NO (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	
Indicator 13.2.2. Total greenhouse gas emissions per year					
13.2.2.1. Greenhouse gas emissions per capita. CO2 equivalent Tonnes per person	7.41 (2015)	6.37 (2022)	2.25% ↓	-2.14% ↑	
13.2.2.2. Greenhouse gas emissions per GDP. CO2 equivalent kg/Euros	0.32 (2015)	0.26 (2022)	0.00% ↔	-2.92% ↑	
TARGET 13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning					
Indicator 13.3.1. Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula. Range [0,1]					
13.3.1.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies		1 (2020)			
13.3.1.2. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula		0.91 (2020)			

	(Continuation)				
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
13.3.1.3. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education		0.95 (2020)			
13.3.1.4. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment		1 (2020)			

TARGET 13.a. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

Indicator 13.a.1. Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment. *Million Dollars*

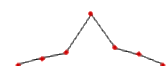
13.a.1.1. Official Development Assistance accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1.13
(2016)

0.00
(2022)

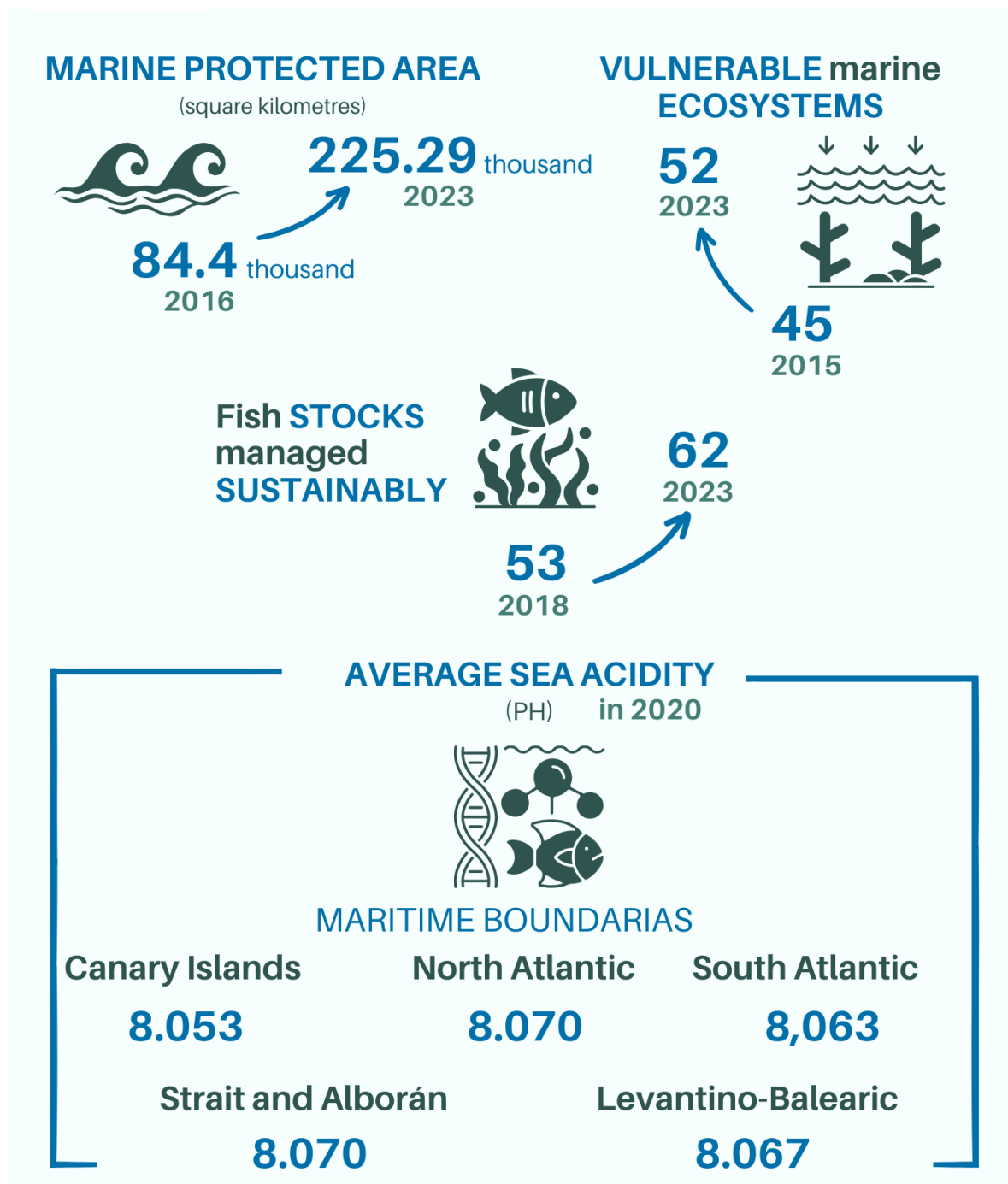
-100% ↓

-100% ↓



Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The 2030 Agenda aims to conserve and sustainably use marine resources. Marine pollution, acidification, overfishing and global warming are threatening the oceans and it is necessary to promote coordinated action and develop research capacity and marine technology transfer to counteract their effects.

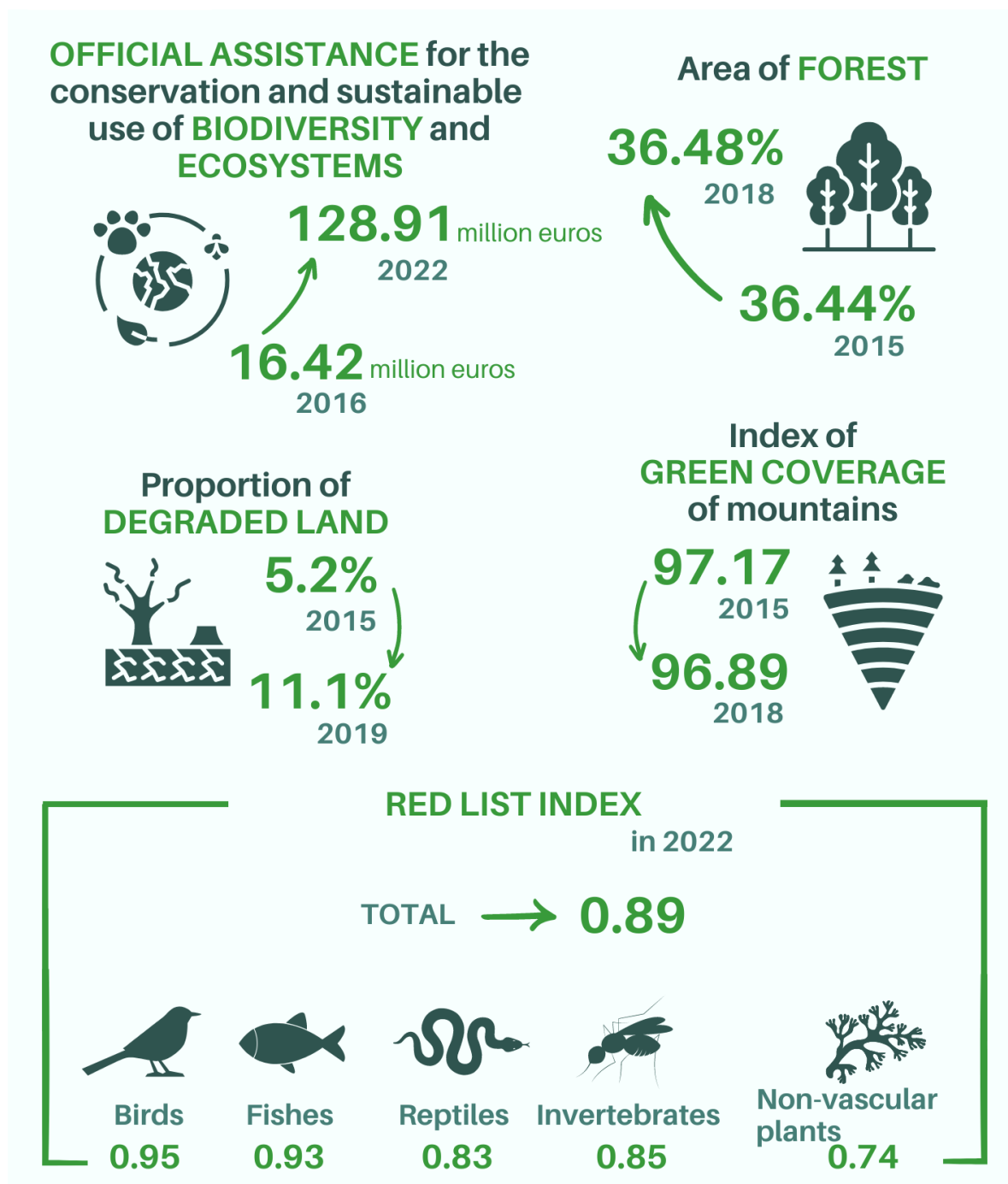


For SDG 14, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 3 are progressing well and 1 is regressing slightly over the medium term.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels					
Indicator 14.3.1. Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations. pH value					
14.3.1.1. Average marine acidity (pH) in Spanish territorial waters	8.07 (2015)	8.06 (2020)	-0.02%	-0.02%	
TARGET 14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics					
Indicator 14.4.1. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels. Number					
14.4.1.1. Number of fish stocks managed at maximum sustainable yield levels	53 (2018)	62 (2023)	0.00%	3.19%	
14.4.1.2. Number of vulnerable marine ecosystem areas	45 (2015)	52 (2023)	0.00%	1.82%	
TARGET 14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information					
Indicator 14.5.1. Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas. Thousands of square kilometres					
14.5.1.1. Marine protected area	84.40 (2016)	225.29 (2023)	70.60%	15.06%	

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The 2030 Agenda aims to protect and conserve terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems by combating desertification and halting biodiversity loss. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (adopted in 2022) serves as an impetus to achieve SDG 15, with 23 targets requiring urgent action by 2030.



For SDG 15, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 12 are progressing well, 4 are progressing moderately, 9 are regressing slightly, 6 are regressing and 6 are stagnating over the medium term. In addition, 1 cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements					
Indicator 15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area. Percentage					
15.1.1.1. Forest area in proportion to total area	36.44 (2015)	36.48 (2018)	0.03%	0.04%	
Indicator 15.1.2. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type. Percentage					
15.1.2.1. Proportion of sites that are important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, on farmland	16.65 (2015)	16.19 (2018)		-0.93%	
15.1.2.2. Proportion of important sites that are important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in forests	48.48 (2015)	49.49 (2018)		0.69%	
15.1.2.3. Proportion of sites that are important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in pastures	30.12 (2015)	29.38 (2018)		-0.83%	
15.1.2.4. Proportion of sites that are important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in other types of lands	1.94 (2015)	2.00 (2018)		1.02%	
15.1.2.5. Proportion of sites that are important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in settlements	0.64 (2015)	0.80 (2018)		7.72%	
15.1.2.6. Proportion of sites that are important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in wetlands	2.16 (2015)	2.15 (2018)		-0.15%	
TARGET 15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally					
Indicator 15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management					
15.2.1.1. Forest area with a sustainable forest management planning instrument in force, in hectares. <i>Thousands of hectares</i>	4,611.68 (2015)	5,167.70 (2018)		3.87%	
15.2.1.2. Forest area with a sustainable forest management planning instrument in force, as %. <i>Percentage</i>	16.58 (2015)	18.48 (2018)		3.68%	
TARGET 15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world					
Indicator 15.3.1. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. Percentage					
15.3.1.1. Proportion of degraded land relative to total land area	5.20 (2015)	11.10 (2019)		20.87%	

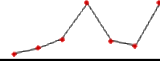
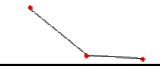
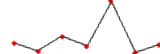
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	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 15.4. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development					
Indicator 15.4.1. Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity. Percentage					
15.4.1.1. Places important for mountain biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, farmland	8.63 (2015)	8.23 (2018)		-1.57% ↓	
15.4.1.2. Places important for mountain biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in forests	55.38 (2015)	56.46 (2018)		0.65% ↑	
15.4.1.3. Places important for mountain biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in pastures	32.90 (2015)	32.09 (2018)		-0.83% ↓	
15.4.1.4. Places important for mountain biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in other types of land	1.84 (2015)	1.90 (2018)		1.08% ↑	
15.4.1.5. Places important for mountain biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in settlements	0.39 (2015)	0.49 (2018)		7.91% ↓	
15.4.1.6. Places important for mountain biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in wetlands	0.86 (2015)	0.84 (2018)		-0.78% ↓	
Indicator 15.4.2. Mountain Green Cover Index. Percentage					
15.4.2.1. Mountain Green Cover Index	97.17 (2015)	96.89 (2018)		-0.10% ↓	

TARGET 15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

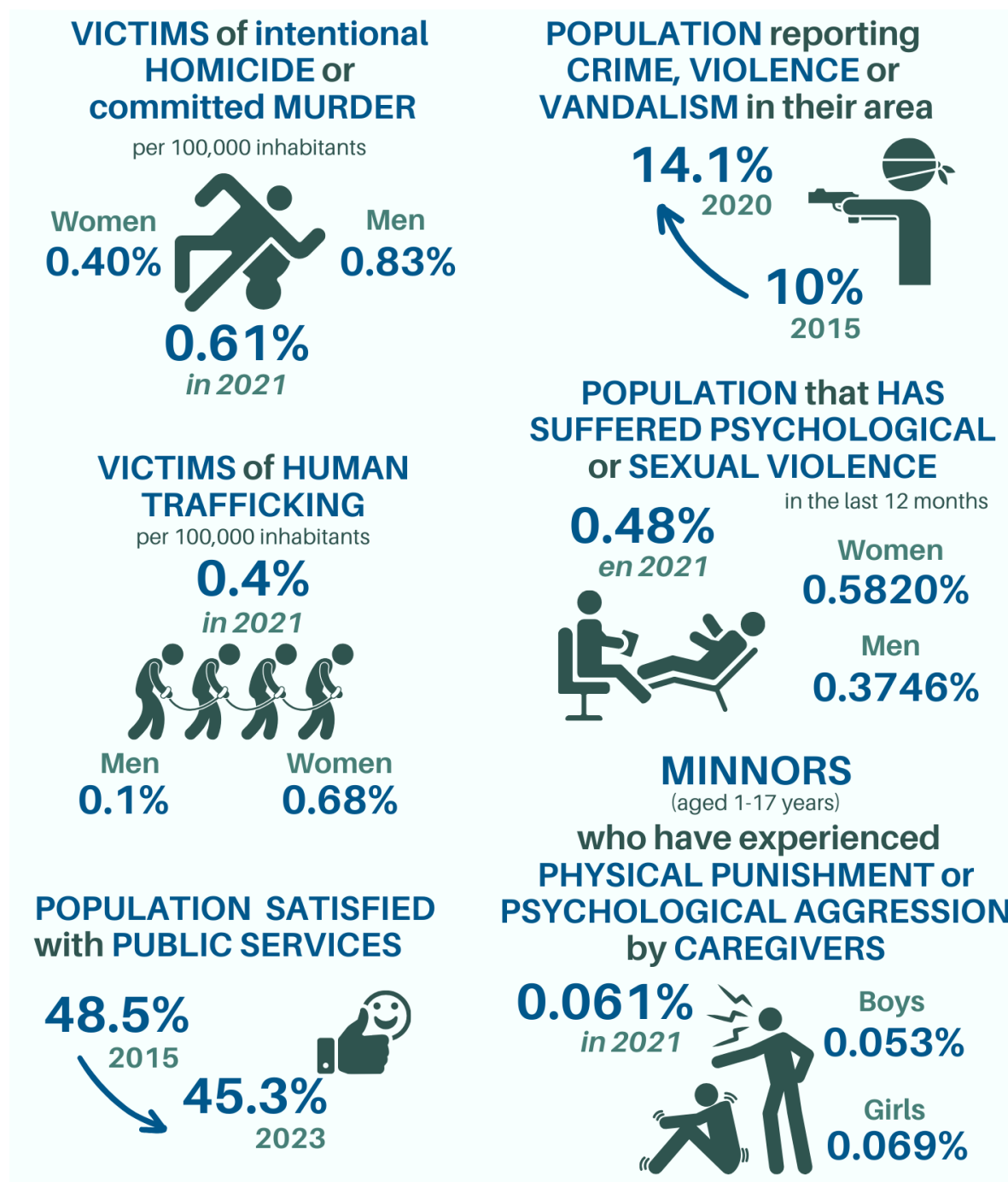
Indicator 15.5.1. Red List Index. Index					
15.5.1.1. Red List Index (total)	0.89 (2019)	0.89 (2022)	0.00% ↔	0.00% ↔	
15.5.1.2. Red List Index (amphibians)	0.88 (2019)	0.87 (2022)	0.00% ↔	-0.38% ↓	
15.5.1.3. Red List Index (birds)	0.95 (2019)	0.95 (2022)	0.00% ↔	0.00% ↔	
15.5.1.4. Red List Index (invertebrates)	0.86 (2019)	0.85 (2022)	-1.16% ↓	-0.39% ↓	
15.5.1.5. Red List Index (mammals)	0.93 (2019)	0.93 (2022)	0.00% ↔	0.00% ↔	
15.5.1.6. Red List Index (fish)	0.94 (2019)	0.93 (2022)	-1.06% ↓	-0.36% ↓	
15.5.1.7. Red List Index (non-vascular flora)	0.74 (2019)	0.74 (2022)	0.00% ↔	0.00% ↔	
15.5.1.8. Red List Index (vascular flora)	0.87 (2019)	0.87 (2022)	0.00% ↔	0.00% ↔	
15.5.1.9. Red List Index (reptiles)	0.81 (2019)	0.83 (2022)	2.47% ↑	0.82% ↑	

(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 15.6. Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed					
Indicator 15.6.1. Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits					
15.6.1.1. Spain is a contracting party to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	YES (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	
15.6.1.2. Spain is a party to the Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity	YES (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	
15.6.1.3. Spain has legislative, administrative and policy measures notified through the Online System of Notification on Compliance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	NO (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	
15.6.1.4. Spain has legislative, administrative or policy measures reported to the Access and Benefit Sharing Clearing-House of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	NO (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	
15.6.1.5. Total reported number of standard material transfer agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country. <i>Number</i>	1,886 (2022)	2,318 (2023)	22.91% ↑		
TARGET 15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products					
Indicator 15.7.1. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked. Percentage					
15.7.1.1. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	0.35 (2016)	0.31 (2022)	138.46% ↓	-2.00% ↑	
TARGET 15.8. By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species					
Indicator 15.8.1. Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species					
15.8.1.1. Spain has relevant national legislation and has allocated sufficient resources for the prevention or control of invasive alien species	YES (2017)	YES (2021)	↑	↑	
TARGET 15.9. By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts					
Indicator 15.9.1. Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020					
15.9.1.1. Spain has established national goals in accordance with the second Aichi Target of the Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020 or similar goals in its national biodiversity strategies and action plans and has reported on its progress in achieving these goals. <i>Index</i>	0.60 (2017)	0.60 (2019)		0.00% ↔	

(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
15.9.1.2. Spain has integrated biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the Environmental and Economic Accounting System	NO (2015)	NO (2019)			↓
<p>TARGET 15.a. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>Indicator 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Million Euros</p>					
15.a.1.1. Official development assistance and public spending for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	16.42 (2016)	128.91 (2022)	279.15% ↑	40.98% ↑	
<p>TARGET 15.b. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p> <p>Indicator 15.b.1. a) Official development assistance specifically aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and b) income generated and financing mobilized through economic instruments relevant to biodiversity. Million Euros</p>					
15.b.1.1. Official development assistance and public spending for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	0.36 (2020)	0.01 (2022)	-66.67% ↓	-83.33% ↓	
<p>TARGET 15.c. Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Indicator 15.c.1. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked. Percentage</p>					
15.c.1.1. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	0.35 (2016)	0.31 (2022)	138.46% ↓	-2.00% ↑	

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The 2030 Agenda aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies that uphold individual rights and ensure equal access to justice for all. Central to this is strengthening the rule of law, reducing illicit arms trafficking, eradicating sexual violence, fighting corruption and promoting inclusive participation.



For SDG 16, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 12 are progressing well, 3 are progressing moderately, 4 are regressing slightly, 13 are regressing and 1 is stagnating over the medium term. In addition, 16 others cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere					
Indicator 16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.					
<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>					
16.1.1.1. Total number of victims of intentional homicides or completed murders per 100,000 population	0.65 (2015)	0.61 (2021)	-1.61% ↑	-1.05% ↑	
16.1.1.2. Total number of female victims of intentional homicides or completed murders per 100,000 population	0.51 (2015)	0.40 (2021)	-18.37% ↑	-3.97% ↑	
16.1.1.3. Total number of male victims of intentional homicides or completed murders per 100,000 population	0.79 (2015)	0.83 (2021)	9.21% ↓	0.83% ↓	
Indicator 16.1.3. Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months. Percentage					
16.1.3.1. Proportion of population subjected to physical violence, psychological violence and sexual in the previous 12 months	0.58 (2015)	0.48 (2021)	9.93% ↓	-3.05% ↑	
16.1.3.2. Proportion of women subjected to physical violence, psychological violence and sexual in the previous 12 months	0.57 (2015)	0.58 (2021)	15.38% ↓	0.30% ↓	
16.1.3.3. Proportion of men subjected to physical violence, psychological violence and sexual in the previous 12 months	0.59 (2015)	0.37 (2021)	2.15% ↓	-7.18% ↑	
Indicator 16.1.4. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark. Percentage					
16.1.4.1. Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area	10.00 (2015)	14.10 (2020)	21.55% ↓	7.11% ↓	
TARGET 16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children					
Indicator 16.2.1. Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month. Percentage					
16.2.1.1. Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	0.04 (2015)	0.06 (2021)	29.79% ↓	7.29% ↓	
16.2.1.2. Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month. Male	0.04 (2015)	0.05 (2021)	20.45% ↓	4.80% ↓	
16.2.1.3. Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month. Female	0.04 (2015)	0.07 (2021)	38.00% ↓	9.51% ↓	

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
(Continuation)					
Indicator 16.2.2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation. Rate per 100,000 population					
16.2.2.1. Number of detected victims of human trafficking	0.57 (2015)	0.40 (2021)	-29.82% ↑	-5.73% ↑	
16.2.2.2. Number of detected victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation	0.29 (2015)	0.29 (2021)	-14.71% ↑	0.00% ↔	
16.2.2.3. Number of detected victims of human trafficking for forced labor, servitude and slavery	0.29 (2015)	0.11 (2021)	-47.62% ↑	-14.92% ↑	
16.2.2.4. Number of detected victims of human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal	0.00 (2015)	0.00 (2021)	↑	↑	
16.2.2.5. Number of detected victims of human trafficking for other purposes	0.04 (2016)	0.00 (2021)	↑	↑	
Indicator 16.2.3. Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18. Percentage					
16.2.3.1. Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	0.036 (2015)	0.077 (2021)	48.08% ↓	13.51% ↓	
16.2.3.2. Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	0.069 (2015)	0.142 (2021)	44.90% ↓	12.78% ↓	
16.2.3.3. Proportion of young men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	0.004 (2015)	0.014 (2021)	55.56% ↓	23.22% ↓	
16.2.3.4. Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 15		3.7 (2019)			
TARGET 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					
Indicator 16.3.2. Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population. Percentage					
16.3.2.1. Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	12.50 (2015)	17.50 (2023)	8.02% ↓	4.30% ↓	
TARGET 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime					
Indicator 16.4.2. Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments. Percentage					
16.4.2.1. Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	52.00 (2016)	83.00 (2022)	93.02% ↓	8.11% ↓	

	(Continuation)				
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms					
Indicator 16.5.1. Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months. Persons					
16.5.1.1. Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	162 (2015)	68 (2021)	134.48% ↓	-13.47% ↑	
16.5.1.2. Proportion of women who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	24 (2015)	7 (2021)	75.00% ↓	-18.56% ↑	
16.5.1.3. Proportion of men who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	138 (2015)	61 (2021)	144.00% ↓	-12.72% ↑	
Target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels					
Indicator 16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar). Percentage					
16.6.1.1. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	99.70 (2015)	98.17 (2022)	1.73% ↑	-0.22% ↓	
Indicator 16.6.2. Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services. Percentage					
16.6.2.1. Percentage of the population that are satisfied with public service delivery	48.50 (2015)	45.30 (2023)		-0.85% ↓	
TARGET 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels					
Indicator 16.7.1. Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups. Percentage					
16.7.1.1. Proportion of positions in Public Sector compared to national distribution	21.08 (2015)	18.87 (2022)	-0.32%	-1.57%	
16.7.1.2. Proportion of positions in General Government Administration compared to national distribution	8.44 (2015)	8.33 (2022)	-1.65%	-0.19%	
16.7.1.3. Proportion of positions in State Security Force and Bodies compared to national distribution	5.62 (2015)	5.32 (2022)	1.72%	-0.78%	
16.7.1.4. Proportion of positions in Armed Forces compared to national distribution	4.79 (2015)	4.34 (2022)	-0.23%	-1.40%	

	(Continuation)				
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
16.7.1.5. Proportion of positions in the Administration of Justice compared to the national distribution (State Administration of Justice: administration itself (judges, magistrates and alternates) and Administration of Justice in Autonomous Communities with justice not transferred)	0.98 (2015)	0.88 (2022)	0.00%	-1.53%	
16.7.1.6. Proportion of positions in Public Health Emergency Enterprises and Public Bodies compared to national distribution	1.25 (2015)	1.74 (2022)	0.00%	4.84%	
16.7.1.7. Proportion of positions in Regional Administration compared to national distribution	50.46 (2015)	53.17 (2022)	-0.88%	0.75%	
16.7.1.8. Proportion of positions in Regional Councils and their Autonomous Organisations compared to national distribution	8.41 (2015)	7.79 (2022)	0.13%	-1.09%	
16.7.1.9. Proportion of positions in non-university teaching compared to national distribution	20.87 (2015)	21.54 (2022)	-3.54%	0.45%	
16.7.1.10. Proportion of positions in public health institutions compared to national distribution	18.68 (2015)	21.63 (2022)	1.45%	2.12%	
16.7.1.11. Proportion of positions in the Administration of Justice compared to the national distribution (Administration of Justice in Autonomous Communities)	1.47 (2015)	1.48 (2022)	0.68%	0.10%	
16.7.1.12. Proportions of positions in the Security Forces compared to the national distribution	1.03 (2015)	0.97 (2022)	-1.02%	-0.85%	
16.7.1.13. Proportion of positions in Local Administration compared to national distribution	22.68 (2015)	21.92 (2022)	1.81%	-0.49%	
16.7.1.14. Proportion of positions in City Councils and other local entities compared to national distribution	20.35 (2015)	19.47 (2022)	1.78%	-0.63%	
16.7.1.15. Proportion of positions in Provincial Governments, Insular Councils and their Autonomous Organisations compared to national distribution	2.33 (2015)	2.44 (2022)	1.67%	0.66%	
Indicator 16.7.2. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group. Percentage					
16.7.2.1. Proportion of the population that believes that politicians care about what people think	22.60 (2015)	17.00 (2018)		-9.05% ↓	
TARGET 16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration					
Indicator 16.9.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age. Percentage					
16.9.1.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose birth have been registered with a civil authority	100.00 (2015)	100.00 (2022)	↑	↑	

(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements					
Indicator 16.10.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information					
16.10.2.1. Extent of adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information globally. <i>Range [0,9]</i>	7.40 (2015)	7.80 (2023)	0.00% ↔	0.66% ↗	
16.10.2.2. Extent of adoption of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information globally. <i>Range [0,5]</i>	4.60 (2015)	4.80 (2023)	0.00% ↔	0.53% ↗	
16.10.2.3. Extent of implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information globally. <i>Range [0,4]</i>	2.80 (2015)	3.00 (2023)	0.00% ↔	0.87% ↗	
TARGET 16.b. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development					
Indicator 16.b.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. Percentage					
16.b.1.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	0.00023 (2015)	0.00042 (2021)	-41.95% ↑	10.64% ↓	
16.b.1.2. Proportion of women reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	0.00017 (2015)	0.00025 (2021)	-52.72% ↑	6.89% ↓	
16.b.1.3. Proportion of men reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	0.00029 (2015)	0.00060 (2021)	-35.52% ↑	12.59% ↓	

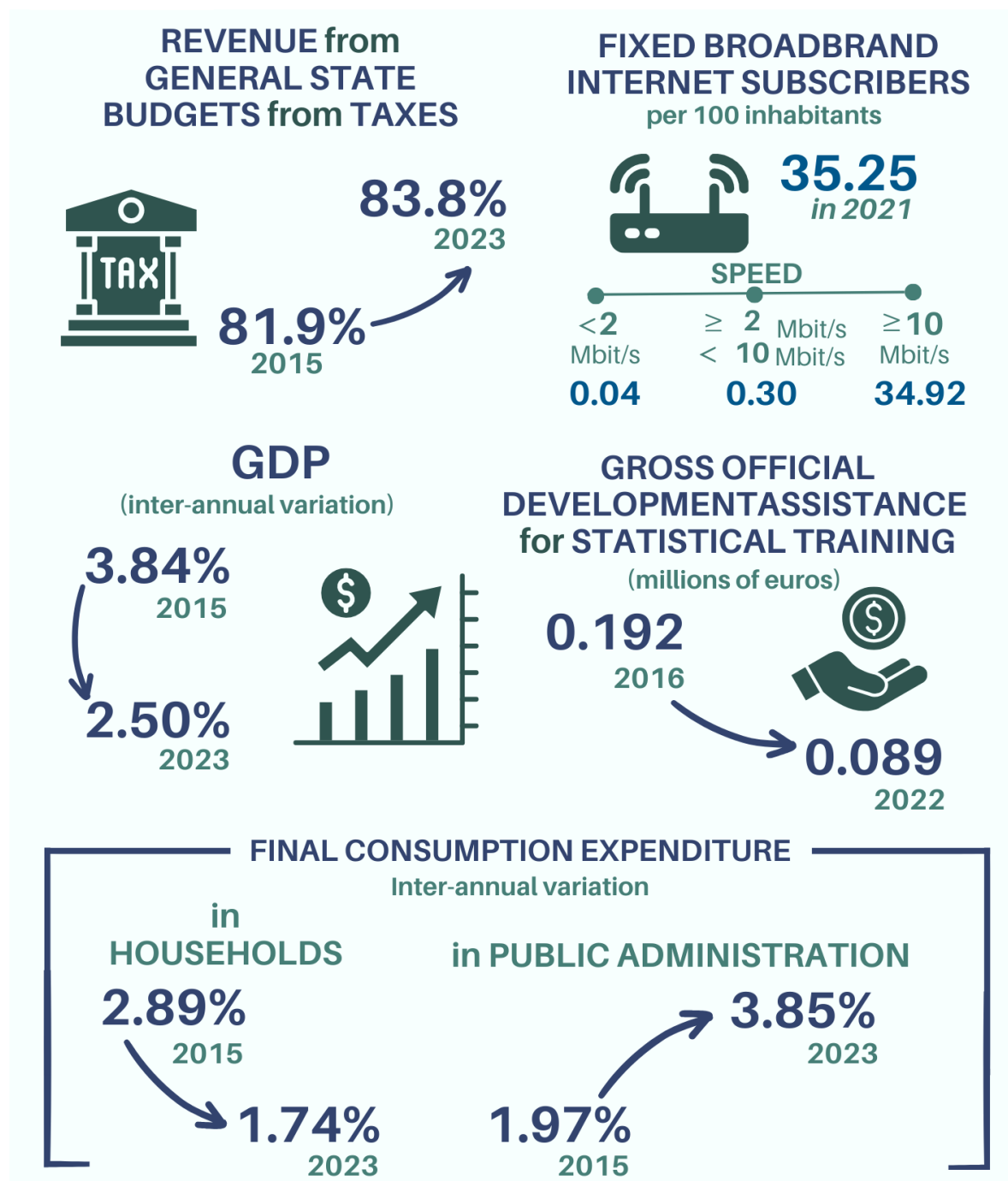
In addition to the sub-indicators shown in the table above, the following indicator is not considered relevant for Spain as its value is close to 0 % and can therefore be considered as achieved:

- Indicator 16.10.1. Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda aims to reinvigorate the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. This requires the involvement of all countries and cooperation between governments, the private sector and civil society to ensure that no one is left behind. This will require mobilising additional financial resources for developing countries and improving cooperation in science, technology and innovation.



For SDG 17, of the sub-indicators shown in this table, 20 are progressing well, 1 is progressing moderately, 1 is regressing slightly and 9 are regressing over the medium term. In addition, 21 others cannot be assessed.

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection					
Indicator 17.1.1. Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source. Percentage					
17.1.1.1. Total revenue of Public Administrations as a proportion of GDP, by source	38.74 (2015)	42.64 (2022)	-1.52% ↓	1.38% ↑	
Indicator 17.1.2. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes. Percentage					
17.1.2.1. Proportion of nonfinancial domestic budget funded by taxes	87.40 (2015)	85.30 (2023)	2.03%	-0.30%	
17.1.2.2. Proportion of (total) domestic budget funded by taxes	81.90 (2015)	83.80 (2023)	4.62%	0.29%	
17.1.2.3. Proporción de los impuestos ambientales en los ingresos fiscales totales	5.74 (2015)	4.62 (2021)	-3.14% ↓	-3.55% ↓	
TARGET 17.2. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries					
Indicator 17.2.1. Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)					
17.2.1.1. Net official development assistance to least developed countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee. Million Euros	22,131.2 (2016)	29,197.0 (2022)	3.62% ↑	4.73% ↑	
17.2.1.2. Gross official development assistance to least developed countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee. Million Euros	22,729.5 (2016)	30,940.8 (2022)	7.54% ↑	5.27% ↑	
17.2.1.3. Total official development assistance and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the donors' gross national income (GNI) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee. Percentage	0.32 (2016)	0.37 (2022)	12.12% ↑	2.45% ↑	
TARGET 17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources					
Indicator 17.3.2. Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP					
17.3.2.1. Personal transfers in relation to GDP. Percentage of GDP	0.63 (2015)	0.80 (2022)	2.56% ↓	3.47% ↓	
17.3.2.2. Volume of remittances. Million Euros	6,787 (2015)	10,798 (2022)	12.63% ↓	6.86% ↓	

(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
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TARGET 17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.1. Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed. *Number of subscribers per 100 inhabitants*

17.6.1.1. Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	28.76 (2015)	35.25 (2021)	3.07% ↑	3.45% ↑	
17.6.1.2. Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, speed < 2 Mbit/s	0.21 (2015)	0.04 (2021)	0.00% ↔	-24.15% ↑	
17.6.1.3. Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, speed >= 2 Mbit/s < 10 Mbit/s	1.80 (2015)	0.30 (2021)	-69.07% ↑	-25.82% ↑	
17.6.1.4. Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, speed >= 10 Mbit/s	26.76 (2015)	34.92 (2021)	5.21% ↑	4.54% ↑	

TARGET 17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

Indicator 17.7.1. Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies. *Euros*

17.7.1.1. Official Development Assistance to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	334,180 (2017)	276,000 (2022)	2356% ↑	-3.75% ↓	
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TARGET 17.8. Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1. Proportion of individuals using the Internet. *Percentage*

17.8.1.1. Proportion of people who use the Internet in the last three months (before the survey)	78.70 (2015)	93.90 (2021)	0.75% ↑	2.99% ↑	
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TARGET 17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

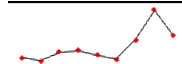
Indicator 17.9.1. Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries. *Million Euros*

17.9.1.1. Euro value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	1.16 (2016)	0.28 (2022)	-76.47% ↓	-21.09% ↓	
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(Continuation)

	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
TARGET 17.13. Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence					
Indicator 17.13.1. Macroeconomic Dashboard					
17.13.1.1. Current balance account (% of GDP). <i>Percentage</i>	-2.02 (2015)	2.43 (2023)			
17.13.1.2. GDP (interannual variation rate) (*). <i>Percentage</i>	3.84 (2015)	2.50 (2023)	2.50% ↑	1.83% ↑	
17.13.1.3. Gross fixed capital formation (interannual variation rate) (*). <i>Percentage</i>	4.87 (2015)	0.64 (2023)	0.64%	2.30%	
17.13.1.4. Household final consumption expendi- ture (interannual variation rate) (*). <i>Percentage</i>	2.89 (2015)	1.74 (2023)	1.74%	1.27%	
17.13.1.5. General government final consumption expenditure (interannual variation rate) (*). <i>Percentage</i>	1.97 (2015)	3.85 (2023)	3.85%	2.07%	
17.13.1.6. Exports of goods and services (interannual variation rate) (*). <i>Percentage</i>	4.32 (2015)	2.35 (2023)	2.35%	2.87%	
17.13.1.7. Imports of goods and services (interannual variation rate) (*). <i>Percentage</i>	5.08 (2015)	0.31 (2023)	0.31%	2.70%	
17.13.1.8. Unemployment rate. <i>Rates</i>	22.06 (2015)	12.11 (2023)	-6.27% ↑	-7.22% ↑	
17.13.1.9. Annual growth of Consumer Price Index (*). <i>Rates</i>	0.00 (2015M12)	3.10 (2023M12)	3.10% ↓	2.14% ↓	
17.13.1.10. Personal transfers in relation to GDP. <i>Percentage of GDP</i>	0.63 (2015)	0.80 (2022)	2.56% ↓	3.47% ↓	
17.13.1.11. Foreign direct investment in Spain (inward, according to directional principle) (% GDP). <i>Percentage</i>	0.72 (2015)	3.03 (2022)	32.31% ↑	22.79% ↑	
17.13.1.12. Portfolio investment, net variation in assets less net variation in liabilities. <i>Million Euros</i>	10,842 (2015)	41,813 (2022)	14.93% ↑	21.27% ↑	
17.13.1.13. Total external debt (% GDP). <i>Percentage</i>	169.00 (2015)	173.00 (2022)	-9.42% ↑	0.33% ↓	
17.13.1.14. Official exchange rate (euros per US\$) <i>Euros to US dollars</i>	1.11 (2015)	1.05 (2022)	-11.02%	-0.79%	
17.13.1.15. Broad money growth (annual % growth). <i>Percentage</i>	5.54 (2015)	10.38 (2020)		13.38%	
17.13.1.16. Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans ratio. <i>Porcentaje</i>	6.20 (2015)	3.10 (2022)	6.90% ↓	-9.43% ↑	
17.13.1.17. Bank capital to assets ratio. <i>Percentage</i>	6.80 (2015)	6.50 (2022)	-1.52% ↑	-0.64% ↑	
17.13.1.18. D2 gross government and public sector debt (% GDP). <i>Porcentaje</i>	103.30 (2015)	118.40 (2021)	-1.33% ↑	2.30% ↓	
17.13.1.19. Tax revenue (% GDP). <i>Percentage</i>	14.50 (2015)	16.30 (2022)	5.16%	1.69%	
17.13.1.20. Overall Fiscal Balance (% GDP). <i>Percentage</i>	-5.30 (2015)	-4.80 (2022)			

(*) The sub-indicators marked are growth rates; geometric mean has been used to assess medium-term progress and the latest value for the short-term assessment.

					(Continuation)
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
17.13.1.21. Trade in goods (% of GDP). <i>Percentage</i>	48.82 (2015)	55.08 (2023)	-12.13% ↓	1.52% ↑	

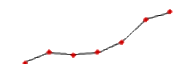
TARGET 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

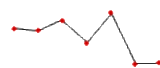
Indicator 17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.14.1.1. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Global score. <i>Percentage</i>	91.25 (2022)				
17.14.1.2. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Item 1. Institutionalization of political commitment. <i>Range [0,10]</i>	10 (2022)				
17.14.1.3. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Item 2. Long-term considerations. <i>Range [0,10]</i>	10 (2022)				
17.14.1.4. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Item 3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination. <i>Range [0,10]</i>	10 (2022)				
17.14.1.5. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Item 4. Participatory processes. <i>Range [0,10]</i>	9 (2022)				
17.14.1.6. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Item 5. Assessment of policy effects and linkages. <i>Range [0,10]</i>	9 (2022)				
17.14.1.7. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Item 6. Alignment across government levels. <i>Range [0,10]</i>	10 (2022)				
17.14.1.8. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Item 7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence. <i>Range [0,10]</i>	5 (2022)				
17.14.1.9. Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Item 8. Financial resources and tools. <i>Range [0,10]</i>	10 (2022)				

TARGET 17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Indicator 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. *Million Euros*

17.17.1.1. ODA contributions assigned according to the agents of each project	0.59 (2016)	7.72 (2022)	15.22% ↑	53.51% ↑	
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(Continuation)					
	Value (first year)	Value (last year)	Short-term assess- ment	Mid-term assess- ment	Evolution
<p>TARGET 17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>					
<p>Indicator 17.18.2. Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p>					
17.18.2.1. In Spain the national statistical legislation complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	YES (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	
<p>Indicator 17.18.3. Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p>					
17.18.3.1. In Spain the national statistical plan that is fully funded by the General State Budget and the plan 2021-2024 is under implementation	YES (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	
<p>TARGET 17.19. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>					
<p>Indicator 17.19.1. Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries. Million Euros</p>					
17.19.1.1. Gross ODA made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	0.19 (2016)	0.09 (2022)	3.49% ↑	-12.03% ↓	
<p>Indicator 17.19.2. Proportion of countries that a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and b) they have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent</p>					
17.19.2.1. Spain has conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	YES (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	
17.19.2.2. In Spain, 100 per cent of births and deaths are registered	YES (2015)	YES (2023)	↑	↑	

Annex I - EU Sustainable Development Indicators Set

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- People at risk of poverty or social exclusion.
- People at risk of monetary poverty after social transfers.
- Severe material and social deprivation rate (SMSD).
- People living in households with very low work intensity.
- In work at-risk-of-poverty rate.
- Housing cost overburden rate.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- Obesity rate.
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (AWU).
- Government support to agricultural research and development.
- Area under organic farming.
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- Healthy life years at birth.
- Share of people with good or very good perceived health.
- Smoking prevalence.
- Standardised death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis.
- Standardised avoidable mortality.
- Self-reported unmet need for medical care.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- Low achievement in reading, maths and science.
- Participation in early childhood education by sex.
- Early leavers from education and training.
- Tertiary educational attainment Y25-34.
- Adult participation in learning.
- Share of adults having at least basic digital skills.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- Physical and sexual violence to women.
- Gender pay gap in unadjusted form.
- Gender employment gap.
- People outside the labour force due to caring responsibilities.
- Seats held by women in national parliaments and governments.
- Positions held by women in senior management.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household.
- Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment.
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers.
- Nitrate in groundwater.
- Phosphate in rivers.
- Water exploitation index, plus (WEI+).

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- Primary & final energy consumption.
- Final energy consumption in households per capita.
- Energy productivity.
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption.
- Energy import dependency.
- Population unable to keep home adequately warm.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- Real GDP per capita.
- Investment share of GDP.
- Young people neither in employment nor in education and training.
- Employment rate.

- Long-term unemployment rate.
- Fatal accidents at work per 100 000 workers.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D.
- R&D personnel.
- Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO).
- Share of buses and trains in inland passenger transport.
- Share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport.
- Air emission intensity from industry.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- Disparities in GDP per capita.
- Disparities in household income per capita.
- Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap.
- Income distribution - income quintile share ratio.
- Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population.
- Asylum applications.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- Severe housing deprivation rate.
- Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise.
- Settlement area per capita.
- Road traffic deaths.
- Premature deaths due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5).
- Recycling rate of municipal waste.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- "New name: 'Consumption of hazardous chemicals'. Former name was 'Consumption of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals'".
- Material footprint.
- Average CO2 emissions per km from new passenger cars.

- Circular material use rate.
- Generation of waste.
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- Net greenhouse gas emissions.
- Net greenhouse gas emission of the Land use, Land use change and Forestry (LU-LUCF) sector.
- Climate-related economic losses.
- Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending.
- Population covered by the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- Marine protected areas.
- Estimated trends in fish stock biomass.
- Estimated trends in fishing pressure.
- Bathing sites with excellent water quality.
- Global mean surface seawater acidity.
- Marine waters affected by eutrophication.

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- Share of forest area.
- Terrestrial protected areas.
- Soil sealing index.
- Estimated soil erosion by water - area affected by severe erosion rate.
- Common bird index.
- Grassland butterfly index.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- Standardised death rate due to homicide.
- Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area.
- General government total expenditure on law courts.
- Perceived independence of the justice system.
- Corruption Perceptions Index.
- Population with confidence in EU institutions.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

- Official development assistance as share of gross national income.
- EU financing to developing countries.
- EU imports from developing countries.
- General government gross debt.
- Shares of environmental taxes in total tax revenues.
- Share of households with high-speed internet connection.

Annex II - Spanish Sustainable Development Strategy Indicators System

Acceleration Policies and their Indicators

Accelerating Policy 1: The Social Transition. Redistribute Wealth and Guarantee Rights

- AROPE RATE-Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, broken down by sex, nationality, type of household, degree of urbanisation and Autonomous Community.
- At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers.
- Population at risk of persistent poverty.
- Population at risk of relative poverty (threshold 40 % and 70 % of median income).
- Child poverty rate (population aged 0-17).
- Income distribution S80/S20.
- GINI coefficient before and after social transfers.
- Population with high expenditure on housing, broken down by age, nationality, household type and degree of urbanisation.
- Evolution of the Rental Housing Price Index.
- Population with inadequate dwelling temperature in Winter by income decile and nationality.
- Percentage of households whose energy expenditure relative to income is more than twice the national median.
- Percentage of population in arrears in the payment of household utility bills.
- Electricity prices for domestic consumers, before and after taxation.
- Cultural participation. Percentage of people in a year.
- Percentage of pupils in Pre-school and Primary Education centres with a school can-teen allowance granted and the amount of such aid.

Accelerating Policy 2: A Country that Respects the Limits of the Planet

- GHG emissions compared to 1990 (index 1990=100) and 2005 (index 2005=100) by sector.
- GHG emissions from resident units per capita.
- GHG emissions per GDP.
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption.
- Share of renewable energy in energy consumed in households.
- Percentage penetration of renewables in electricity generation.
- Percentage of energy dependence.
- Population living in households with pollution and other environmental problems.
- Annual number of heatwave days.
- Meteorological drought.
- Deaths due to excessive heat.
- Primary energy consumed from renewable and indigenous energy.

- Ratio of degraded land to total land area.
- Red List Index: 1. total, 2. amphibians, 3. birds, 4. invertebrates, 5. mammals, 6. fish, 7. non-vascular flora, 8. vascular flora, 9. reptiles.
- Proportion of sites important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity included in protected areas, in: 1. cropland, 2. forest, 3. grassland, 4. other land, 5. settlements, 6. wetlands.
- Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.
- Proportion of sites important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity included in protected areas.
- Population trends of common birds.
- Area of forest as a proportion of total area.
- Forest area with current sustainable forest management planning instrument in place in: 1. hectares, 2. %.
- Annual average over the last decade of the proportion of forest area burned by forest fires as a proportion of total forest area.
- Proportion of water bodies of good quality.
- Degree of integrated water resources management.
- WEI+ exploitation rate.
- Annual average levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (weighted by population).
- Spanish Circular Economy Strategy Indicators.

Accelerating Policy 3: Free and Equal Lives for All

- AROPE RATE-Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, broken down by sex.
- Employment rates by age group and education levels. Gender gap.
- Unemployment rate by age group and education levels. Gender gap.
- Long-term unemployed by age group and sex.
- Share of part-time and temporary contract workers by gender.
- Men and women living in households with very low labour intensity by age group.
- Inactive persons according to reasons for inactivity and age groups by sex.
- Persons not seeking employment due to caring for dependants by reason, age group and sex.
- Gender pay gap (not adjusted for individual characteristics) in hourly wage, age, and period.
- Gender pay gap (not adjusted for individual characteristics) in hourly wages by nature of employer (public/private sector) and period.
- Annual salary percentiles. Women's wages relative to men's by period.
- Relative income of the elderly. Gender gap.

- Percentage of female students in science and technology in bachillerato (post-compulsory secondary education).
- Percentage of female students in university degrees linked to STEAM studies.
- Percentage of female students in higher vocational training cycles linked to STEAM studies.
- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, broken down by sex, age and location.
- Employed persons, average time spent on different activities, by sex.
- Employed persons, care of dependent persons, by sex.
- Proportion of women and girls aged 15 and over who have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological violence at the hands of a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months, by form of violence and age.
- Proportion of women and girls aged 15 and over who experienced sexual violence at the hands of a non-partner in the last 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.
- Fatalities due to gender violence.
- Proportion of seats held by women in a) national parliaments (Congress and Senate) and b) local governments (councils, mayors, and councillors).
- Proportion of women in management positions, broken down by type of position: senior management, board members, entrepreneur women.
- Proportion of the population reporting having felt personally discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months on grounds of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law, disaggregated by sex.
- Evolution of hate crimes, by type of crime and sex.

Accelerating Policy 4: A Green, Fair and Digital New Productive and Economic Model

- Evolution of contribution to GDP by productive sectors.
- Percentage contribution to GDP of cultural activities, including intellectual property.
- Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.
- Annual productivity growth rate.
- Industry expenditure on environmental protection.
- Evolution of employment by productive sectors.
- Total cultural employment as a percentage of total employment by gender.
- Employment in high-and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors and knowledge-intensive service sectors.
- Innovation intensity (expenditure Innovative act./turnover) x100.
- Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.
- Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.
- Information Society Indicators.

- Area under organic farming.
- Proportion of the total agricultural population with ownership rights or secure rights to agricultural land, disaggregated by sex. Registrations in Shared Ownership Holdings.
- Percentage of women in cooperatives.
- Percentage of women in management positions in cooperatives.
- Proportion of local livestock breeds with reproductive material stored in medium to long term conservation facilities.
- Number of phylogenetic resources stored in medium and long-term conservation facilities.
- Ratio of degraded land to total land area. Evolution of water consumption by irrigated agriculture.
- Proportion of groundwater stations reported with nitrate concentration below 50Mg NO₃.
- Proportion of river stations reported with phosphate concentration below 0.20 mg P-PO₄/l.
- Harmonised pesticide risk indicator.
- Proportion of fish stocks whose levels are biologically sustainable.
- Number of VMEs (Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems) and new additions to VMEs compared to existing ones.
- Food waste in large-scale retail (kg/litre evolution), recipe waste and unused products wasted.
- Indicators of the environmental goods and services sector by economic activities (% GDP and % FTE Employment).
- Number of eco-label licences.

Accelerating Policy 5: Quality and Stability of Employment

- Unemployment rate by age, sex, nationality, and Autonomous Community.
- Households with low labour intensity.
- Long-term unemployed by sex, age, nationality, and Autonomous Community.
- Temporary employment rate by sex, age, nationality, and Autonomous Community.
- Part-time employment rate by sex, age, and Autonomous Community.
- Percentage of persons reporting involuntary part-time work by age and gender.
- Evolution of gross annual salary by sex, type of working day and type of contract.
- Share of wages in Gross National Income.
- Share of GDP generated by labour income.

Accelerating Policy 6: Strengthened Public Services for a Democratic and Resilient Welfare State

- Enrolment rate in the first cycle of pre-primary education by type of centre, sex, and Autonomous Community (0-2 years).
- Enrolment rate in the first cycle of pre-primary education by household income quintile.
- Enrolment rate in the second cycle of pre-primary education by type of school, sex, and Autonomous Community (3-5 years).
- Suitability rates (Percentage of students enrolled in the course that theoretically corresponds to their age group) by sex and Autonomous Community.
- Completion rate (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education), by sex and Autonomous Community.
- Early drop-out rate of 18–24-year-olds, by sex, nationality, educational level, and Autonomous Community.
- Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases (rate per 100,000 population).
- Surgical waiting lists.
- Unmet need for medical care.
- Public spending on education, health, and social protection in relation to GDP.
- Proportion of children aged 2-4 and 5-9 who are obese, overweight, or underweight.
- Population with a perceived chronic disease or health problem by sex and social class based on the occupation of the reference person.
- Assessment of perceived health status in the last 12 months according to level of education, social class, and sex.
- Beneficiaries of the system for autonomy and care for dependant persons with benefits by sex, age, Autonomous Community, and degree of dependency.
- Persons benefiting from the system for autonomy and care for dependant persons and pending receipt of benefits by sex, age, Autonomous Community, and degree of dependency.

Accelerating Policy 7: International Leadership for a Fair, Sustainable, Equal, Democratic and Human Rights-Based Globalisation

- Total net Official Development Assistance.
- Total gross Official Development Assistance.
- Official Development Assistance as a percentage of Gross National Income.
- ODA by sector.
- ODA by recipient country.
- Percentage of ODA allocated to Humanitarian Action.
- Percentage of ODA allocated to OMUDES and OFIMUDES.
- Percentage of ODA channelled through civil society organisations.
- Percentage of ODA channelled through financial cooperation instruments.

- Percentage of linked aid.
- Extent of use of countries' own results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development co-operation.

Accelerating Policy 8: Social and Territorial Cohesion. A Rural Environment with Equal Rights and Opportunities

- At-risk-of-poverty rate (DEGURBA variable).
- Birth rate.
- Evolution of the population according to the size of the municipality.
- Average density by Autonomous Community.
- Evolution of the ageing index by sex.
- Broadband coverage via the fixed telecom network by transmission speed.