Methodology of Quality of Life Indicators

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Introduction

There have been various initiatives at the international level aimed at developing indicators that provide a broader vision of the social, welfare and sustainability aspects associated with progress.

Background

At the European level

• 2007 European Commission Conference

In 2007, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Club of Rome, the OECD and the WWF organised the "Beyond GDP" conference. The objectives were to identify the most appropriate indicators for measuring progress and supporting decision-making.

• 2009 Communication from the European Commission

In 2009, the European Commission published "GDP and beyond - Measuring progress in a changing world" [COM (2009) 433] in order to promote obtaining better indicators that complement GDP to better reflect social and environmental progress and in which concrete actions are established to create a roadmap within the European Union.

GDP and Beyond. Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gdp-and-beyond/)

• 2009 Publication of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report (SSF Report)

In September 2009, the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress published the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report (SSF report) that contains very specific recommendations, largely aimed at statistical offices, for the measurement of societies' progress.

Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress:

• European Statistical System Committee (ESSC)

In 2009, the European Statistical System echoed the different initiatives and endorsed the SSF report’s recommendations, creating a Sponsorship Group (SG) on Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development, co-chaired by Eurostat and the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), with the aim of developing and detailing the SSF report’s recommendations in the form of effective proposals for the European Statistical System.

Three Working Groups were created, one for each of the three sections indicated in the SSF report:

Household perspective and distributional aspects of income, consumption and wealth
Multidimensional measurement of the quality of life
Environmental sustainability
Once the three working groups finished their work in November 2011, the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) approved a report on Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development that includes 50 specific actions that should be undertaken by the European Statistical System (ESS) to implement the SSF report’s recommendations.


- **Eurostat**

In May 2013, Eurostat published a set of *Quality of Life Indicators* on its website for the first time as a development of section 2 (Multidimensional measurement of the quality of life), based on the ESSC report on *Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development* published in November 2011. This first set of quality of life indicators, which has been available on the Eurostat website since 2013, has been updated with the results of the Expert Group on Quality of Life detailed below.

At the meeting of European Statistical Office (Eurostat) Directors of Social Statistics in March 2012, the creation of an Expert Group on Quality of Life was approved in which producers, users and specialised institutions took part with the aim of achieving the following objectives:

- To develop the list of indicators in section 2: Multidimensional measurement of the quality of life, by selecting *main indicators* for each dimension.

- Identify the lack of information on some dimensions and make recommendations for the future that allow for the completion of this lack of information.

This Working Group met eight times between 2012 and 2015. As a result, a selection of quality of life indicators was obtained in August 2016, including a list of *main indicators (headline)* for each dimension. The Final Report of this Working Group was submitted to the approval of the Directors of Social Statistics in October 2016.

The Final Report of the Expert Group on Quality of Life Indicators created at Eurostat can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/7870049/7960327/KS-FT-17-004-EN-N.pdf/f29171d8e1a9-4af6-9e96-730e7e11e02f

The selection of up-to-date quality of life indicators is available on the Eurostat webpage in the section **Population and social conditions/ Quality of life indicators:** http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gdp-and-beyond/quality-of-life

The list of quality of life indicators will continue to improve in the future as progress is made in sections that are not currently fully developed.

- **Spain (Higher Statistical Council)**

In July 2011, the Permanent Committee of the Higher Statistical Council created a Working Group with the objective of analysing and reporting on the existing initiatives on Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development from a statistical perspective and producing a report indicating how these initiatives can be transferred to the Spanish statistical system.

This report was completed in April 2012 and includes a set of 60 recommendations grouped into four subgroups (well-being, economic accounts, household surveys, environmental and sustainability indicators).
OECD Initiatives

The OECD has been involved in measuring societies’ progress since the world forums held in Palermo (2004), Istanbul (2007), Bhutan (2009) and New Delhi (2012).

In 2007, the Project for Measuring the Progress of Societies was established, which was later renamed Measuring Well-being and Progress.

In May 2011, coinciding with the OECD’s 50th anniversary, the “Better Life” Initiative was created formed by 2 basic cornerstones of information:

- Better Life Index
- How's Life? Report

The Better Life Index is an interactive tool in which each user develops their own Index based on 24 indicators grouped into 11 dimensions. Information is collected from 34 OECD countries, Brazil and Russia.

The How's Life? Report is a set of indicators with more detailed information than the Better Life Index. It includes 11 dimensions, 22 main indicators and 55 secondary indicators. There are three published editions of How is Life? from 2013, 2015 and 2017.

United Nations Initiatives

In July 2011, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted Resolution 65/309 entitled: "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development".

In April 2012, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, a high-level meeting took place on "Happiness and Well-being. Defining a New Economic Paradigm" convened by the Government of Bhutan, in which it was established that: "We need a new economic paradigm that recognises the parity between the three pillars of sustainable development. Social, economic and environmental well-being are indivisible. Together they define gross global happiness".

In June 2012, “Going beyond GDP, UNDP proposes human development measure of sustainability” was published.

On 16 January 2013, document A/67/697 of the General Assembly was published as a follow-up to Resolution 65/309: "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development".

In 2018, the United Nations published the UNITED NATIONS WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT 2018:

http://worldhappiness.report/
Other Countries' Initiatives

- **Germany**: Well-being in Germany
  (https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/static/LB/en/)

- **Austria**: How’s Austria. Statistics Austria

- **Belgium**: What matters to Belgians? Analysis of the determinants of individual well-being in Belgium
  (https://www.plan.be/publications/publication-1676-en-
  what+mat+to+belgians+analysis+of+individual+well+being+in+belgium)

Mesurer le bien-être en Belgique - Construction d’un indicateur composite pour mesurer le bien-être actuel des Belges
(https://www.plan.be/publications/publication-1748-en-
mesurer+le+bien+etre+en+belgique+construction+d+un+indicateur+composite+pour+mesurer+le+bien+etre+actuel+des+belges)

- **Denmark**: Quality of life in Denmark (Danmark Statistik)
  (http://dst.dk/extranet/livskvalitet/livskvalitet.html?lang=en)

- **Finland**: Well-being indicators (The Finnish Prime Minister's Office and Statistics Finland)
  (http://www.findikaattori.fi/en)

- **France**: Qualité de vie (INSEE)
  (https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2492222/sommaire=2492313)

- **Italy**: The measurement of well-being (ISTAT)

- **Latvia**: Quality of life indicators

- **Luxembourg**: PIBien-être: The report

- **Netherlands**: The Personal Well-being Index (CBS)

- **Poland**: Quality of life in Poland — 2017 edition

- **Portugal**: Portuguese Index of Well-being (INE/ Statistics Portugal)

- **United Kingdom**: Progress on sustainable development: Well-being (defra)

- **Switzerland**: Well-being report (BFS).

- **Canada**: Canadian Index of wellbeing. University of Waterloo
  (https://uwaterloo.ca/canadian-index-wellbeing/)
Content

The publication includes a set of quality of life indicators that develop "Section 2 - Multidimensional measurement of the quality of life" of the "Measurement of progress, welfare and sustainable development" Report approved by the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) in 2011.

In May 2013, Eurostat published a set of Quality of life indicators on its website for the first time, developing "Section 2 - Multidimensional measurement of the quality of life".

This first set of quality of life indicators published by Eurostat was expanded and studied by the Expert Group on Quality of Life created in Eurostat in 2012 and referred to in the Background section, finishing its work in August 2016. The Final Report of this Working Group was submitted to the approval of the Directors of Social Statistics in October 2016.

The Final Report of the Expert Group on Quality of Life can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/7870049/7960327/KS-FT-17-004-EN-N.pdf/f29171db-e1a9-4af6-9e96-730e7e11e02f

This publication follows the main guidelines of the indicators framework defined by Eurostat based on the Expert Group on Quality of Life, but specific elements are included, such as some indicators that are considered to be relevant in the analysis of some dimensions.

The number of indicators included in the publication (60) is lower than that proposed by Eurostat, in order to encompass the analysis of the different dimensions that make up individuals’ quality of life within a small but agreed number of indicators.

Thematic scope

9 dimensions are included:

1. Material living conditions
2. Work
3. Health
4. Education
5. Leisure and social relations
6. Personal and physical security
7. Governance and basic rights
8. Environment
9. Overall experience of life

The indicators included in each dimension are mainly obtained from surveys aimed at the population, such as the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) or the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Objective and subjective measures of the quality of life are included. The subjective measures are based on questions answered by individuals on their satisfaction in relation to different aspects of

their life (2013 and 2018 LCS Module on Well-being) or about their self-perceived health status (LCS). The objective measures refer to material conditions, work, education, leisure time, etc.

The results obtained by the 2015 Module on Social Participation of the Living Conditions Survey are also included, encompassing participation in cultural and sporting events, frequency of seeing family and friends, opportunity to ask for help from family, friends or neighbours if needed, and participation in both organised and informal activities (volunteer work, activities of political parties).

According to the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report and the European Statistical System Committee’s Sponsorship Group (SG) report, the indicators used to measure the quality of life must follow several principles:

- They should measure results, not the intermediate processes (such as the effort made by public administrations in specific functions) that do not reflect the direct impact on and results among people. Examples of these intermediate processes can be indicators of education expenditure per pupil, healthcare expenditure per capita, number of nurseries for children younger than three. An attempt should be made to measure the direct impact on the individual as the final result.
- Data should be collected based on individual observations, not in aggregates
- Inequalities should be measured through distribution statistics instead of average values
- Inequalities in different population groups (age, nationality, level of education, income level, type of household, degree of urbanisation) should be reflected.

**Population scope**

The quality of life indicators generally refer to the entire population although, given the characteristics of the various original data sources, there are some limitations on the availability of information in some age groups, mainly and more specifically for the population younger than 16.

**Geographical scope**

The indicators refer to the entire national territory and are geographically broken down by Autonomous Community. It also provides information from the European Union.

**Temporal scope**

Annual data are provided. A time series has been created beginning in 2004, the year in which the Living Conditions Survey (LCS), the main source of information for the quality of life indicators, started.

The indicators include the 2004-2018 series, having included the latest results of the 2018 Living Conditions Survey.

Depending on the chosen statistical source for each indicator, there are years for which no information is available, as is the case with non-annual surveys or statistics (National Health Survey, European Survey of Health in Spain, etc.).

The LCS underwent an important methodological change in 2013, incorporating administrative information on households’ incomes instead of only collecting this information from interviews. This methodological change has created a break in the series of monetary data that have been rebuilt backwards until 2008.
For that reason, although the complete 2004-2018 series is available for some indicators, two homogeneous but non-comparable series are provided for the indicators based on monetary data: a 2004-2012 series based on monetary income data collected through the LCS questionnaire and a 2008-2018 series based on monetary income from administrative data.

Classification variables

The quality of life indicators included in this publication are broken down into more detail than the quality of life indicators proposed by Eurostat and available on its web page. In addition to classification by sex and age, other variables are included wherever the original source allows this. An attempt has been made to include the following classification variables for all indicators of the different dimensions:

- **Age**: the following age groups are considered: children under 16, 16 to 24 years, 25 to 34 years, 35 to 49 years, 50 to 64 years, 65 years and older.

- **Sex**

- **Education level**:
  - Level 0-2: pre-school, primary and 1st stage of secondary education
  - Level 3-4: 2nd stage of secondary education or post-secondary non-tertiary education
  - Level 5-8: 1st and 2nd cycle of higher education and doctorate

- **Type of household** the person belongs to:
  - One adult only under 65 (man, woman)
  - One adult only 65 and over (man, woman)
  - One adult only with dependent children
  - Two adults, both younger than 65 years old
  - Two adults (at least one aged 65 and over)
  - Two or more adults with dependent children
  - Other households

- **Household income level**: This indicator’s information is included by deciles of income, wherever this information is available.

- **Nationality**: Spanish, foreign (EU), foreign (rest of the world).

- **Degree of urbanisation**: this is considered to be the first approximation to "habitat" (urban, rural). This variable, assigned by Eurostat to each EU municipality, is classified into three values:
  - *Densely populated* area: groups of contiguous municipalities, each with a population density of over 500 inhabitants per square kilometre and with a total population of at least 50,000 inhabitants.
  - A *semi-urban or intermediate* area: a group of contiguous municipalities not belonging to a densely populated area, where each has a population density of over 100 inhabitants per square kilometre and where the total population is at least 50,000 inhabitants or is adjacent to a densely populated area.
  - *Sparsely populated* area: a group of contiguous municipalities that neither form a densely populated area nor an intermediate area.

- **Autonomous Community**: in some cases the sample sizes do not allow information to be provided for these, or this information should be considered with caution.

- **European Union**: wherever possible, comparison is provided with EU-28 or EU-27 data.
List of indicators

**Dimension 1: Living conditions**

**EUROSTAT**

1. **Material living conditions**
   
   **1.1. Income**
   
   1.1.1. *Mean and median income.*
   
   1.1.2. Population at risk of poverty, relative to different thresholds
   
   1.1.3. Population at risk of poverty according to the threshold established in 2008
   
   1.1.4. *Inequality (S80/S20)*
   
   1.1.5. *Average* satisfaction with household’s economic situation
   
   1.1.6. Percentage of the population whose satisfaction with their household’s economic situation is **high**, **medium**, **low** (0-5 as "low", 6-8 as "medium" and 9 and 10 as "high")
   
   **1.2. Consumption**
   
   1.2.1. *Consumption*
   
   Individual consumption per capita
   
   1.2.2. *Restriction of consumption*
   
   Basic expenses in relation to the household’s total budget. (Household Budget Survey, HBS)
   
   **1.3. Material conditions**
   
   1.3.1. *Material deprivation*

**Dimension 1: Living conditions**

**INE**

1. **Material living conditions**
   
   **1.1. Economic Conditions**
   
   1.1.1. *Mean and median income* (MAIN INDICATOR)
   
   1.1.2. Population at risk of poverty, relative to different thresholds
   
   1.1.3. Population at risk of poverty according to the threshold established in 2008
   
   1.1.4. *Inequality (S80/S20)* (MAIN INDICATOR)
   
   1.1.5. Satisfaction (0-4, 5-8, 7-9, 9-10 points) and average satisfaction with household’s economic situation
   
   **Included in 1.1.5**
   
   1.1.6. Household gross disposable income.
   
   **1.2. Material conditions**
   
   The INE includes Consumption in 1.1 Economic Conditions
   
   1.1.7. Household consumption.
   
   **Does not include HBS Consumption**
   
   **1.3. Material conditions**
   
   1.3.1. Material deprivation
1.2.2. Material deprivation, **Severe material deprivation** (MAIN INDICATOR)

1.2.1 Difficulties making ends meet  
LCS

1.2.3. Deficiencies in housing: leaks, dampness in walls, floors, ceilings or foundations, or rot  
LCS

1.2.4. Lack of space in the home  
LCS

1.2.6. **Medium, High, Low** satisfaction with housing  
LCS

1.2.5. Population with high spending on housing (not included in Eurostat)  
LCS

1.3. Economic security (Eurostat Dimension 6 of)

1.3.1. Net household wealth  
EFF (Bank of Spain’s Survey of Household Finances)

1.3.2. **Inability to cope with unexpected economic costs.** (MAIN INDICATOR)  
LCS

1.3.3. Delays in payments  
LCS

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**Dimension 2: Productive activity or other main activity**

**EUROSTAT**

**I. Economic activity (employment/unemployment)**

**2.1. Quantity of employment**

**2.1.1. Employment and unemployment**

*Employment rate* HEADLINE

- Unemployment rate
- Long-term unemployment rate

- Underemployment part-time workers

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**Dimension 2: Work**

**INE**

**2. Work**

**Source**

**2.1. Quantity**

**2.1.1. Employment rate** (MAIN INDICATOR)  
LFS

**2.1.2. Unemployment rate**  
LFS

**2.1.3. Long-term unemployment rate** (greater than or equal to 12 months) as a percentage of the active population  
LFS

**2.1.4 Involuntary part-time employment**  
LFS
2.2. Quality of employment

2.2.1. Income and employment benefits
- Low-wage workers

2.2.2. Temporary work
- Workers with temporary contracts
- Workers with involuntary temporary contracts

2.2.3. Overqualification (underemployment in terms of quality of work) (undeveloped)
- Overqualification rate
- Perception of overqualification

2.2.4. Health and safety at work
- Incidents of fatal accidents at work
- People who report having suffered an accident at work
- People who report suffering from work-related health problems
- People who report being exposed to factors that affect their physical well-being at work
- People who report being exposed to factors that affect their mental well-being at work

2.2.5. Work/working life
- Average number of weekly hours worked
- Long hours (over 48 hours per week)
- Atypical working hours (during the night, Saturday or Sunday, during the late evening)
- Flexibility in working time
- Satisfaction with length of commute

2.2.6. Assessment of the quality of employment
- Job satisfaction HEADLINE

2.2. Quality

2.2.1. Low wages
- Wage Structure Survey

2.2.3. Temporary work
- LFS

2.2.4. Job satisfaction (MAIN INDICATOR)
- LCS. 2013 Module
- 2018 Module
II. Other main activity

2.3. Main reason for economic inactivity

2.3.1. Inactive population
   Reason for inactivity in the inactive population

2.3.2 Unpaid work (undeveloped)

Dimension 3: Health

EUROSTAT

3. Health

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Life expectancy
   Life expectancy at birth HEADLINE

3.1.2. Health status
   Life expectancy in good health
   Self-perceived health HEADLINE
   Self-perceived mental health (symptoms of depression). Based on the 2014WSS. Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8)

3.2. Health determinants

3.2.1. Body mass index

3.2.2. Daily smokers

Dimension 3: Health

INE

3. Health

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Life expectancy at different ages. Life expectancy at birth (MAIN INDICATOR) BDI

3.1.2. Life expectancy in good health LCS

3.1.3 Self-perceived health (MAIN INDICATOR) LCS

3.1.4. Chronic morbidity. People with long-term illnesses or health problems. LCS

3.1.5. People with limitations on daily activity over the last 6 months LCS

3.3. Health determinants

3.3.1. Body mass index

3.3.2. Daily smokers

National Health Survey, European Health Survey
3.2.3. High-risk alcohol consumption
3.2.4. Regular physical exercise
3.2.5. Fruit and vegetable consumption

3.3. Access to health care
3.3.1. People who have not been able to access medical care. (break in series in 2015)

3.3.3. People who engage in regular physical activity, sedentism in leisure time
National Health Survey, European Health Survey

3.2. Access to medical care
3.2.1. People who have not been able to access medical care (Break in series in 2015). From 2015: People who have not received medical assistance when needed.
LCS

Dimension 4: Education
EUROSTAT

4. Education

4.1. Skills and abilities

4.1.1. Education level
Education level. High education level (5-8). HEADLINE

Early education-training leavers

4.1.2 Reported skills
Reported internet skills
Knowledge of foreign languages:
% of population that reports not knowing any foreign language
level of most advanced foreign language

4.1.3 Established skills
Level of skill in understanding, evaluating and using written texts. (PIACC. Round 2011 and 2014).
4.2. Continuous training
4.2.1. People aged 25-64 who have received training during the last 4 weeks

4.3. Opportunities
4.3.1. Participation in education of children aged 4

Dimension 5: Leisure and social relations

5. Leisure and social relations

5.1. Leisure
5.1.1. Amount of leisure
Non-participation in cultural or sporting activities

* Satisfaction with use of time.
HEADLINE

5.1.2. Quality of leisure (undeveloped)

5.1.3. Access to leisure activities.
Financial difficulties of accessing leisure activities

5.2. Social relations
5.2.1. Relationships with people
Frequency of contact with friends. Source: 2015 LCS module
Satisfaction with personal relationships

5.2.2. Activities by other people
Participation in informal volunteer activities. Source: 2015 LCS module
Participation in formal volunteer activities. Source: 2015 LCS module

4.2. Continuous training
4.2.1. People aged 25-64 who have received training during the last 4 weeks

Dimension 5: Leisure and social relations

EUROSTAT

INE

5. Leisure and social relations

5.1. Leisure

5.1.2. Attendance of cultural and sporting events. Visits to places of cultural interest

5.1.1. *Satisfaction with the time available* (MAIN INDICATOR)

5.1.2. Quality of leisure (undeveloped)

5.1.3. Access to leisure activities.
Financial difficulties of accessing leisure activities

5.2. Social relations
5.2.1. Frequency of contact with friends

5.2.2. Satisfaction with personal relationships
5.2.3. Social support

Help from others. Having someone to ask for help when needed.


5.2.4. Social cohesion

Trust in others. Source: 2013 LCS Module. Future 2018 LCS Module

Perception of social inclusion. Undeveloped. Source: Possible inclusion in the 2018 LCS Module

5.2.5. Trust in the majority of people.

Dimension 6: Personal and physical security

EUROSTAT

6. Economic and physical security

6.1. Economic security

6.1.1. Wealth

Inability to cope with unexpected expenses. HEADLINE

6.1.2. Debts

Delays in payments

6.1.3 Economic insecurity

Percentage of people with employment in the previous year that have become unemployed in the current year

6.1. Economic security

6.1.1. Wealth

Inability to cope with unexpected expenses. HEADLINE

6.1.2. Debts

Delays in payments

6.1.3 Economic insecurity

Percentage of people with employment in the previous year that have become unemployed in the current year

5.2.3. Family, friends or neighbours to ask for help when needed. (MAIN INDICATOR)

5.2.4 Having someone with whom to discuss personal issues.

5.2.5. Trust in the majority of people.


LCS.

2013 module
2015 module
2018 module

LCS.

2013 module
2015 module
2018 module

LCS.

2013 module
2018 module

Dimension 6: Personal and physical security

INE

6. Personal and physical security

Economic security included in Dimension 1- Material conditions of life, in section 1.1 Economic Conditions

Inability to cope with unexpected expenses (MAIN INDICATOR) included in Dimension 1 in 1.1 Economic Conditions.

Included in Dimension 1
6.2. Physical Security

6.2.1 Crime

Homicide rate (police records).
HEADLINE.

Perception of delinquency, vandalism and crime in the area.
HEADLINE

6.2.2. Perception of physical security

Perception of safety (walking alone at night in the area)

6.1. Personal and physical security

6.1.1. Homicide rate (police records) (MAIN INDICATOR).
Ministry of the Interior
Victimisation of criminal offences. Rates.

6.1.2. Perception of delinquency and vandalism in the area (MAIN INDICATOR)
LCS

6.1.3. Perception of safety (walking alone at night in the area)
LCS.
2013 Module

Dimension 7: Governance and basic rights
EUROSTAT

7. Governance and basic rights

7.1. Institutions and public services

7.1.1. Trust in institutions
Trust in the political system, the legal system, the police. Trust in the legal system. HEADLINE

7.1.2. Satisfaction with public services (pending development)

7.2. Discrimination and equality of opportunities

7.2.1. Discrimination (undeveloped)

7.2.2. Equality of opportunities
Employment gender gap
Sex wage gap
Employment gap between the national population and non-European Union citizens

7.1.1. Trust in the political system.
7.1.2. Trust in the judicial system. MAIN
7.1.3. Trust in the police
LCS. 2013 Module
### 7.3. Citizen participation

People who have participated in the activities of political parties, demonstrations, etc. LCS Module. 2015

### 7.2. Citizen participation

7.2.1. People who have participated in the activities of political parties, demonstrations, etc. 2015 Module

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**Dimension 8: Environment**

**EUROSTAT**

**8. Natural and living environment**

**8.1. Pollution (including noise)**

*Urban population exposed to air pollution by micro-particles (PM10).*

### HEADLINE

*Population that suffers from pollution problems and other environmental problems* HEADLINE

*Population that suffers from noise problems produced by neighbours or from outside*

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**8.2. Access to green and recreational areas**

Satisfaction with green and recreational areas

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**8.3. Environment**

Satisfaction with the environment in which they live

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**Dimension 8: Environment**

**INE**

**8. Environment**

**Source**

**8.1. Pollution, noise**

8.1.3. *Urban population exposed to air pollution (micro-particles PM10, PM2.5).* (MAIN INDICATOR)

Ministry for Ecological Transition

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8.1.1. *Population that suffers from pollution problems and other environmental problems.* (MAIN INDICATOR)

8.1.2. Population that suffers from noise problems produced by neighbours or from outside. LCS

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**8.2. Access to green and recreational areas**

8.2.1. Satisfaction with green and recreational areas LCS. 2013 Module

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**8.3. Environment**

8.3.1. Satisfaction with the environment in which they live LCS. 2013 Module
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### List of Main Indicators (established by Eurostat in October 2016)

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<td>- Median income</td>
<td>LCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Inequality (S80/S20)</td>
<td>LCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Severe material deprivation</td>
<td>LCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Inability to cope with unexpected economic expenses</td>
<td>LCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Work</td>
<td>- Employment rate</td>
<td>LFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Job satisfaction</td>
<td>LCS 2013 and 2018 Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Health</td>
<td>- Life expectancy</td>
<td>BDI</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Self-perceived health status</td>
<td>LCS</td>
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<td>4. Education</td>
<td>- Level of higher education reached</td>
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<td>5. Leisure and social relations</td>
<td>- Satisfaction with the time available</td>
<td>LCS 2013 and 2018 Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Help from others. Family, friends or neighbours to ask for help when needed</td>
<td>LCS 2015 and 2018 Module</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Perception of delinquency and vandalism in the area</td>
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<td>7. Governance and basic rights</td>
<td>- Trust in the judicial system</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8. Environment</td>
<td>- Urban population exposed to air pollution (micro-particles PM10, PM2.5).</td>
<td>Ministry for Ecological Transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Population that suffers from pollution problems and other environmental problems</td>
<td>LCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 1. Overall experience of life</td>
<td>- Life satisfaction</td>
<td>LCS 2013 and 2018 Module</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources used

- The Living Conditions Survey (LCS), prepared by the INE, is the Spanish version of the harmonised European EU-SILC survey (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions), which constitutes the main source of this work. In the 2013 LCS, a new calculation methodology for data relating to household income was adopted, combining the information provided by the respondent with administrative files. Retrospective information on monetary data is available starting from the 2008 survey, which is comparable with the new monetary data obtained in 2017. It provides comparable information on household income for the 2004-2012 and 2008-2018 series.

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) prepared by the INE.

- Health surveys: 2017 National Health Survey, 2011-2012 National Health Survey (SNHS-2011-2012), 2009 European Health Survey (EHS-09), 2014 European Health Survey (EHS-14), both developed jointly by the INE and the Ministry of Health, Consumption and Social Well-being.

- The European Social Survey (ESS), which has been an official statistic included in the National Statistical Plan since 2014. In Spain, it is carried out by the Centre for Sociological Research (CIS) and the INE contributes to its design. It is released biennially.

Some data are also gathered from other sources, such as the Spanish National Accounts (INE), the Bank of Spain’s Survey of Household Finances (SHF), the INE’s Wage Structure Survey (WSS), the Basic Demographic Indicators (BDI) prepared by the INE, amongst others.