

20 June 2014

**Living Conditions Survey 2013
Module on Well-Being**

The overall life satisfaction of the population stands at 6.9 points on a scale of zero to ten.

63.6% of the population assesses its overall life satisfaction between seven and ten points, whereas 9.7% assesses it from zero to four points.

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest overall life satisfaction are Illes Balears and Comunidad Foral de Navarra. In turn, Galicia and Castilla y León show the least overall life satisfaction.

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) is an annual operation carried out in harmony with all European Union countries. In addition to the main questionnaire, an additional module is included each year to research highlighted aspects of living conditions.

The 2013 edition of the LCS, carried out in spring of last year, included a *Module on Well-Being*. This is a limited set of questions that measure different aspects of the quality of life, beyond material dimensions or income received. As with the main survey, this module is harmonised on a European level, and is included in the mandate of a Regulation. In the case of the 2013 module, this is *Commission Regulation (EU) No. 62/2012, of 24 January 2012, applying European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003 regarding community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as per the corresponding list of secondary target variables relating to well-being*.

The selection of the questions included has resulted from the work of a group of experts from different Member States and from Eurostat, which in turn, have followed the different international recommendations in terms of the multidimensional measurement of the quality of life. In recent years, several international organisations and academic institutions have produced abundant information on this subject, including synthetic indicators on the quality of life or social progress.

The multidimensional measurement of the quality of life implies the observation of the different dimensions comprising it. In this way, the group of experts has established the dimensions to analyse, material living conditions among them, but also aspects such as productive activities (work in general), personal relationships, governance and basic rights, safety or subjective well-being.

This module constitutes a first step, made by public statistics in Europe, toward the multidimensional measurement of the quality of life. The data obtained will be used in

constructing indicators on the quality of life, which are being developed within the European scope. The current plan is to repeat the module periodically, every six year.

This gathers the subjective assessment that the interviewed person makes of the different dimensions comprising her or his quality of life from a multidimensional perspective. The person is asked to assess her or his overall life satisfaction, and different specific aspects, such as the financial situation, accommodation, free time, trust in institutions, trust in others, personal relationships, safety or job satisfaction with the current job, in the case of the employed population.

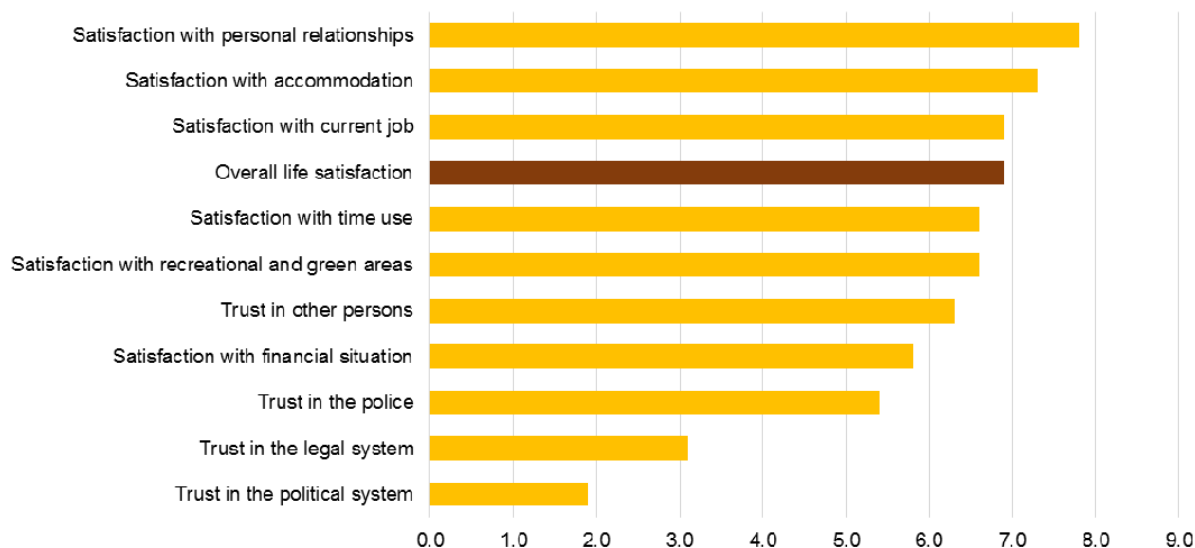
The publication of this *module on well-being* was announced on 20 May.

Evaluation of the different dimensions of well-being

Percentage of persons by evaluation and average evaluation. (0: minimum; 10: maximum)

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average evaluation
Overall life satisfaction	9.7	26.7	63.6	6.9
Material living conditions				
- Satisfaction with financial situation	23.4	36.6	40.1	5.8
- Satisfaction with accommodation	6.2	21.8	71.9	7.3
- Satisfaction with recreational and green areas	14.5	25.6	60.0	6.6
Productive and valued activities				
- Satisfaction with time use	16.1	26.7	57.2	6.6
- Satisfaction with current job	10.1	26.4	63.6	6.9
Governance and basic rights				
- Trust in the political system	81.7	14.5	3.7	1.9
- Trust in the legal system	65.0	26.7	8.3	3.1
- Trust in the police	26.0	37.5	36.5	5.4
Leisure and social interactions				
- Trust in other persons	15.8	32.3	51.9	6.3
- Satisfaction with personal relationships	3.5	14.9	81.6	7.8

Average evaluation of the different dimensions of well-being



Overall life satisfaction

The question posed in the questionnaire was: "What is your current degree of overall life satisfaction? (using a scale of 0 to 10, in which 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means completely satisfied)"

The average assessment was 6.9. A total of 9.7% of persons stated that they had a degree of satisfaction from zero to four points, and 63.6% had a degree of seven to ten points (this percentage rising to 73.1% for young persons aged 16 to 29 years old).

Overall life satisfaction was greater among the persons with the highest household income and with the highest educational level. Thus, 77.7% of persons living in households with high income provided an assessment of seven to ten for their overall life satisfaction, whilst only 4.6% gave an assessment of four points or less.

Conversely, 49.5% of persons with an educational level of primary education or less gave an assessment of seven to ten points, and 15.9% provided an assessment of zero to four.

Overall life satisfaction

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	9.7	26.7	63.6	6.9
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29 years old	6.6	20.3	73.1	7.3
30 to 44 years old	8.9	24.7	66.4	7.0
45 to 64 years old	10.4	29.3	60.3	6.7
65 and over	12.6	30.8	56.6	6.6
SEX				
Males	9.9	26.7	63.4	6.9
Females	9.6	26.6	63.8	6.9
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT(1)				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	17.6	33.4	49.0	6.2
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	11.6	29.8	58.6	6.7
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	6.5	25.5	68.0	7.1
More than 21,926 euros	4.6	17.7	77.7	7.5
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	15.9	34.6	49.5	6.3
First stage Secondary Education (ESO, etc.)	10.1	29.3	60.7	6.8
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller, etc.)	6.9	23.7	69.4	7.1
Higher education	5.6	18.6	75.9	7.4
RELATIONSHIP WITH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY				
Employed persons	4.6	22.3	73.2	7.3
Unemployed persons	20.3	35.0	44.7	6.0
Retired persons	10.4	29.4	60.2	6.8
Other economically inactive persons	10.7	26.4	62.8	6.8
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	9.4	26.3	64.3	6.9
Foreign (European Union)	8.7	30.7	60.6	6.8
Foreign (Rest of the world)	14.2	29.6	56.2	6.6

(1) See definition in the methodological note (page 19)

Material conditions

The questionnaire contained the following questions:

*"What is your degree of overall satisfaction with the **financial situation of your household?** (using a scale of 0 to 10, in which 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means completely satisfied)"*

*"What is your degree of overall satisfaction with **your accommodation?** (using a scale of 0 to 10, in which 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means completely satisfied)"*

Those persons with higher levels of income were the persons who most stated that they were satisfied with the financial situation of their household (67.6% gave an assessment of seven to ten), followed by those with higher training levels (54.4% with a value of seven to ten).

At the opposite end of the spectrum were unemployed persons. 49.0% of them stated that their degree of satisfaction was four points or less.

Satisfaction with the financial situation

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	23.4	36.6	40.1	5.8
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29 years old	22.2	32.6	45.3	6.0
30 to 44 years old	24.8	36.6	38.6	5.6
45 to 64 years old	25.4	37.0	37.6	5.6
65 and over	19.1	39.4	41.6	6.0
SEX				
Males	23.4	36.6	40.0	5.8
Females	23.3	36.5	40.1	5.8
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	45.9	35.3	18.8	4.4
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	28.8	42.2	29.0	5.3
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	15.2	39.4	45.4	6.2
More than 21,926 euros	6.9	25.6	67.6	7.0
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	30.6	39.5	29.9	5.3
First stage Secondary Education (ESO, etc.)	28.8	37.3	34.0	5.4
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller, etc.)	19.3	38.7	42.1	5.9
Higher education	14.3	31.3	54.4	6.4
RELATIONSHIP WITH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY				
Employed persons	16.0	37.0	47.1	6.2
Unemployed persons	49.0	34.5	16.5	4.3
Retired persons	16.0	38.7	45.3	6.1
Other economically inactive persons	22.4	36.0	41.6	5.9
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	22.3	36.5	41.3	5.8
Foreign (European Union)	22.6	39.8	37.6	5.8
Foreign (Rest of the world)	38.2	36.0	25.8	5.0

The persons who were the most satisfied **with their accommodation** were those with the highest income levels (82.7% gave an assessment of seven to ten points), and those with the highest educational levels (76.8% with an assessment of seven to ten).

On the contrary, the persons who were the least satisfied were foreign nationals from countries outside the European Union, who presented the lowest percentage of satisfied persons, in addition to the highest percentage of unsatisfied persons (18.1% between zero and four points).

Satisfaction with accommodation

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	6.2	21.8	71.9	7.3
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29 years old	6.3	20.4	73.4	7.3
30 to 44 years old	7.7	23.4	68.9	7.1
45 to 64 years old	6.3	21.4	72.4	7.3
65 and over	3.9	21.4	74.6	7.5
SEX				
Males	6.2	22.5	71.3	7.3
Females	6.3	21.2	72.5	7.3
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	11.9	28.5	59.6	6.7
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	7.4	24.6	68.0	7.1
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	4.3	19.5	76.1	7.5
More than 21,926 euros	2.2	15.0	82.7	7.7
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	7.9	25.7	66.4	7.1
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	6.3	22.0	71.7	7.3
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller, Higher education)	6.6	20.3	73.0	7.3
Higher education	4.1	19.0	76.8	7.5
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY				
Employed	5.0	20.2	74.8	7.4
Unemployed	12.6	28.1	59.3	6.7
Retired	3.4	20.8	75.8	7.5
Other economically inactive persons	5.6	20.7	73.8	7.4
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	5.2	20.6	74.2	7.4
Foreign (European Union)	10.8	26.3	62.9	7.0
Foreign (Rest of the world)	18.1	35.0	46.8	6.2

Productive and valued activities

Within this dimension, the questionnaire researched the perception that interviewees had with regard to free time and the quality of the current job, as well as their satisfaction with commuting time. The following questions were included:

*"What is your degree of overall satisfaction with **the time you have to do what you like?**"*

*(Only for persons who work) "What is your degree of overall satisfaction with **your current job?** What is your degree of overall satisfaction with the **time necessary to commute to work?** (using a scale of 0 to 10, in which 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means completely satisfied)"*

In general, those persons aged 65 years old and over were the persons who were the most satisfied with the time they had to do what they liked. Conversely, those persons aged 30 to 44 years old were the persons who stated that they had the lowest degree of satisfaction. The group that was the most unsatisfied with their free time was the group of unemployed persons (24% assessed their satisfaction between zero and four points).

Satisfaction with time use (free time)

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	16.1	26.7	57.2	6.6
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29years old	11.5	23.8	64.8	7.0
30 to 44 years old	21.5	33.0	45.5	6.0
45 to 64 years old	18.9	27.1	54.0	6.4
65 and over	7.7	19.2	73.0	7.5
SEX				
Males	15.3	26.6	58.1	6.7
Females	16.9	26.8	56.3	6.5
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	17.2	27.6	55.2	6.5
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	16.6	27.4	55.9	6.6
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	16.1	25.0	58.9	6.7
More than 21,926 euros	14.5	27.2	58.3	6.7
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	12.2	25.3	62.5	7.0
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	17.2	25.9	56.9	6.6
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller,...)	17.5	26.6	55.9	6.5
Higher education	17.9	28.9	53.2	6.4
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY				
Employed	24.0	32.6	43.4	5.8
Unemployed	13.0	24.6	62.4	6.9
Retired	6.5	17.5	76.0	7.7
Other economically inactive persons	10.5	23.6	65.8	7.1
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	15.8	26.3	57.9	6.6
Foreign (European Union)	20.8	23.5	55.6	6.5
Foreign (Rest of the world)	17.5	33.8	48.7	6.3

The average satisfaction with work stood at 6.9 points. The most satisfied persons were those aged 65 years old and over (7.4 on average), though the group this age that was working was very small, followed by those who lived in households with the highest income levels (7.2).

In turn, the population with the lowest household income levels presented the highest percentage of persons who were unsatisfied with their work (17.4% assessed their satisfaction between zero and four).

By sex, satisfaction with work was greater among women than among men.

Satisfaction with current job

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	10.1	26.4	63.6	6.9
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29years old	9.2	28.4	62.3	6.9
30 to 44 years old	10.0	25.0	65.0	6.9
45 to 64 years old	10.5	27.3	62.2	6.9
65 and over	5.5	25.4	69.1	7.4
SEX				
Males	10.4	27.3	62.3	6.8
Females	9.6	25.2	65.2	7.0
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	17.4	32.9	49.7	6.3
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	11.4	28.9	59.7	6.7
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	9.0	25.5	65.5	7.0
More than 21,926 euros	7.4	22.7	69.9	7.2
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	12.2	33.4	54.4	6.6
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	10.3	28.8	60.9	6.8
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller,	11.0	27.6	61.5	6.8
Higher education	8.9	22.6	68.6	7.1
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	9.7	26.1	64.2	6.9
Foreign (European Union)	8.4	30.8	60.9	6.7
Foreign (Rest of the world)	15.7	26.6	57.6	6.6

With regard to the time necessary to commute to work, the average satisfaction stood at 7.1 points. By socio-demographic characteristics, the differences were reduced. Once again, worth noting was the degree of satisfaction of persons aged 65 years old and over.

Governance and basic rights

In accordance with Eurostat, the "governance and basic rights" dimension refers to the trust in, and satisfaction with, public institutions and services, as well as aspects related to equal opportunities and active citizenship. In order to determine the quality of life in this dimension, the following was asked of the citizens:

*"How much do you personally trust each of the following institutions? (using a scale of 0 to 10, in which 0 means no trust at all and 10 means complete trust): The three institutions are: the **political system**, the **legal system** and the **police**."*

Trust in the **political system** received an average assessment of 1.9 points.

No significant variations were observed, bearing in mind the classification variables considered (sex, age, income level, educational level), except for nationality; 38.2% of the foreign population from the European Union, and 35.3% of non-EU persons, assessed their trust in the political system to be five or over.

Trust in the political system

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	81.7	14.5	3.7	1.9
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29years old	81.0	15.0	4.1	2.0
30 to 44 years old	84.7	12.4	2.9	1.7
45 to 64 years old	83.8	13.1	3.1	1.8
65 and over	74.5	19.6	5.8	2.3
SEX				
Males	81.7	14.5	3.8	1.9
Females	81.6	14.6	3.8	1.9
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	80.5	15.5	4.0	1.9
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	81.4	14.8	3.8	1.9
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	83.6	13.1	3.3	1.8
More than 21,926 euros	80.4	15.4	4.3	2.2
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	79.6	16.1	4.2	1.9
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	84.3	12.6	3.2	1.7
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller,	80.3	15.4	4.3	1.9
Higher education	82.4	14.1	3.5	2.0
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY				
Employed	83.7	13.1	3.2	1.8
Unemployed	86.6	11.2	2.3	1.5
Retired	75.6	18.3	6.1	2.3
Other economically inactive persons	78.2	17.3	4.5	2.1
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	83.7	13.0	3.3	1.8
Foreign (European Union)	61.8	31.1	7.1	3.3
Foreign (Rest of the world)	64.8	26.6	8.7	2.9

Trust in the **legal system** received an average assessment of 3.1 points. Once again, the foreign population showed the greatest trust in this system. 56.0% of EU foreign nationals, and 52.7% of non-EU persons assessed their trust to be five or more.

Trust in the legal system

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	65.0	26.7	8.3	3.1
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29years old	65.4	25.9	8.8	3.0
30 to 44 years old	63.9	26.3	9.7	3.1
45 to 64 years old	66.9	26.2	6.9	3.0
65 and over	63.4	28.7	7.9	3.1
SEX				
Males	65.2	26.1	8.6	3.0
Females	64.8	27.3	7.9	3.1
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	65.7	25.3	9.0	2.9
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	65.0	26.6	8.5	3.0
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	65.9	26.8	7.4	3.0
More than 21,926 euros	63.2	28.1	8.8	3.3
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	66.6	25.5	7.9	2.9
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	67.9	25.3	6.8	2.8
Second stage Secondary Education (Bach...)	64.1	26.6	9.4	3.2
Higher education	61.5	29.3	9.2	3.4
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY				
Employed	64.2	27.3	8.5	3.1
Unemployed	70.3	21.5	8.2	2.7
Retired	63.7	28.1	8.1	3.1
Other economically inactive persons	63.2	28.7	8.1	3.1
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	67.2	25.4	7.4	2.9
Foreign (European Union)	44.0	41.8	14.2	4.2
Foreign (Rest of the world)	47.3	35.7	17.0	4.1

Trust in the **police**, with the question posed under this generic denomination, was assessed at a level of 5.4 points. 81.3% of the population aged 65 years old and over, and the retired population, assessed their trust in the police to be five points or more.

Trust in the police

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	26.0	37.5	36.5	5.4
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29years old	34.9	36.8	28.3	4.9
30 to 44 years old	27.4	37.3	35.2	5.4
45 to 64 years old	24.5	38.3	37.2	5.5
65 and over	18.7	37.2	44.1	6.0
SEX				
Males	27.8	36.5	35.8	5.4
Females	24.3	38.5	37.2	5.5
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	31.8	35.9	32.3	5.1
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	26.9	37.3	35.8	5.4
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	24.5	38.0	37.6	5.5
More than 21,926 euros	21.6	38.8	39.7	5.7
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	25.3	37.9	36.7	5.5
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	28.5	37.6	33.8	5.2
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachillerato)	26.4	36.6	37.1	5.5
Higher education	23.9	37.9	38.2	5.6
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY				
Employed	25.7	38.1	36.3	5.5
Unemployed	34.8	35.9	29.4	4.9
Retired	18.7	36.9	44.4	6.0
Other economically inactive persons	24.8	38.3	36.9	5.5
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	26.5	37.7	35.8	5.4
Foreign (European Union)	19.3	35.0	45.7	6.0
Foreign (Rest of the world)	22.6	36.6	40.8	5.7

Leisure and social interactions

Another dimension of well-being being studied is that relating to leisure and social interactions. To this end, the interviewee was asked about personal relationships and trust in others. Some questions contained in the module were:

*"What is your degree of overall satisfaction with **your personal relationships**? (using a scale from 0 to 10, in which 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means completely satisfied)"*

*"Would you say that **you can trust most people**? (using a scale from 0 to 10, in which 0 means that you cannot trust anyone and 10 means that you can trust most people)"*

Regarding the degree of overall satisfaction that the person interviewed had with her or his **personal relationships**, the population aged 16 to 29 years old was the most satisfied, with an average assessment of 8.1 points.

The variations by group analysed were small, and the percentage of persons giving their personal relationships a score of zero to four never reached 6%.

Satisfaction with personal relationships

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	3.5	14.9	81.6	7.8
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29years old	1.7	11.8	86.5	8.1
30 to 44 years old	3.9	14.3	81.8	7.8
45 to 64 years old	3.9	15.7	80.4	7.7
65 and over	4.0	17.2	78.7	7.8
SEX				
Males	3.3	15.0	81.6	7.8
Females	3.7	14.8	81.5	7.8
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	5.2	18.9	75.9	7.6
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	4.2	17.6	78.1	7.7
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	2.6	12.7	84.8	7.9
More than 21,926 euros	2.3	10.6	87.0	8.0
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	5.1	20.6	74.3	7.5
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	3.0	15.0	81.9	7.9
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller, Higher education)	3.2	12.6	84.2	7.9
Higher education	2.7	10.9	86.5	8.0
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY				
Employed	2.8	12.9	84.3	7.9
Unemployed	5.2	18.2	76.6	7.6
Retired	3.4	16.3	80.2	7.8
Other economically inactive persons	3.7	15.1	81.2	7.8
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	3.2	14.4	82.4	7.8
Foreign (European Union)	5.9	14.3	79.7	7.7
Foreign (Rest of the world)	5.9	21.9	72.2	7.4

Regarding **trust in others**, worth noting were young persons aged 16 to 29 years old and persons with higher income levels (with an average assessment of 6.6 points).

The feeling of trust in others was greater among persons living in households with higher income levels and those with higher educational levels.

The highest percentage of persons with a low level of trust was in the foreign population (20.9% of foreign nationals, whether EU or non-EU, gave a trust rating between zero and four points).

Trust in other persons

(0: not at all satisfied; 10: completely satisfied). Horizontal percentages

	0 to 4	5-6	7 to 10	Average value
TOTAL	15.8	32.3	51.9	6.3
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29years old	13.4	28.5	58.1	6.6
30 to 44 years old	16.8	31.0	52.2	6.2
45 to 64 years old	16.7	34.1	49.2	6.2
65 and over	15.0	34.6	50.4	6.3
SEX				
Males	15.9	32.8	51.3	6.3
Females	15.7	31.8	52.5	6.3
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	19.6	35.9	44.5	6.0
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	18.6	31.5	49.8	6.2
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	14.0	32.8	53.2	6.4
More than 21,926 euros	11.0	29.4	59.5	6.6
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	18.2	35.4	46.4	6.1
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	17.9	33.2	49.0	6.1
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller,...)	14.6	29.7	55.6	6.4
Higher education	12.4	30.4	57.2	6.5
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY				
Employed	15.3	30.9	53.8	6.4
Unemployed	20.1	34.0	45.9	6.0
Retired	15.0	35.1	49.9	6.3
Other economically inactive persons	14.2	31.6	54.2	6.4
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	15.2	32.4	52.4	6.3
Foreign (European Union)	20.9	28.1	51.0	6.2
Foreign (Rest of the world)	20.9	33.0	46.1	6.0

Safety

Another element to consider from a multidimensional measurement perspective of the quality of life was safety, as perceived by the population. The question included in the module to measure this dimension was the following: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in your neighbourhood?" The response categories were "very safe", "fairly safe", "a bit unsafe" and "very unsafe".

43.8% of men expressed that they felt very safe, this percentage dropping by half (21.5%) in the case of women.

Significant differences also arose by age. 10.4% of persons aged 65 years old and over stated that they felt very unsafe, as compared with 3.3% of young persons aged 16 to 29 years old.

Sense of physical security when walking alone at night (in the area where they live)

Horizontal percentages

	Very unsafe	A bit unsafe	Fairly safe	Very safe
TOTAL	5.3	16.4	45.9	32.4
AGE GROUP				
16 to 29 years old	3.3	13.3	46.4	37.0
30 to 44 years old	4.0	14.3	46.0	35.7
45 to 64 years old	4.3	16.1	46.4	33.3
65 and over	10.4	23.0	44.5	22.2
SEX				
Males	2.2	9.9	44.1	43.8
Females	8.2	22.7	47.6	21.5
INCOME BY CONSUMPTION UNIT				
Less than 8,052 euros (net annual income)	4.7	17.6	46.2	31.5
Between 8,052 and 13,524 euros	4.1	15.4	48.4	32.1
Between 13,524 and 21,926 euros	6.2	13.4	46.0	34.4
More than 21,926 euros	5.7	17.8	44.4	32.1
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED				
Primary education or lower	9.0	19.8	44.3	26.9
First stage Secondary Education (ESO,...)	4.8	15.2	45.2	34.8
Second stage Secondary Education (Bachiller,	4.0	15.7	45.4	35.0
Higher education	3.0	14.9	48.6	33.6
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY				
Employed	3.0	13.1	46.5	37.4
Unemployed	4.8	14.4	45.0	35.8
Retired	7.9	21.2	45.4	25.5
Other economically inactive persons	8.1	21.1	45.7	25.2
NATIONALITY				
Spanish	5.4	16.7	46.4	31.4
Foreign (European Union)	3.5	19.4	33.1	44.0
Foreign (Rest of the world)	3.9	12.1	45.0	39.0

Results by Autonomous Community

Melilla, Illes Balears and Comunidad Foral de Navarra were worth noting for their overall life assessment, whereas Galicia, Castilla y León and Andalucía reached lower average scores.

Comunidad Foral de Navarra was where the population showed the greatest satisfaction with their financial situation, and was also where the population most trusted others.

Illes Balears stood out due to the assessment of accommodation, and the city of Melilla reached the best assessment of two of the three institutions analysed, and in the satisfaction with the current job. In the assessment of satisfaction with personal relationships, Ceuta was worth noting. Cantabria recorded the highest percentage of population that felt safe (88.1%).

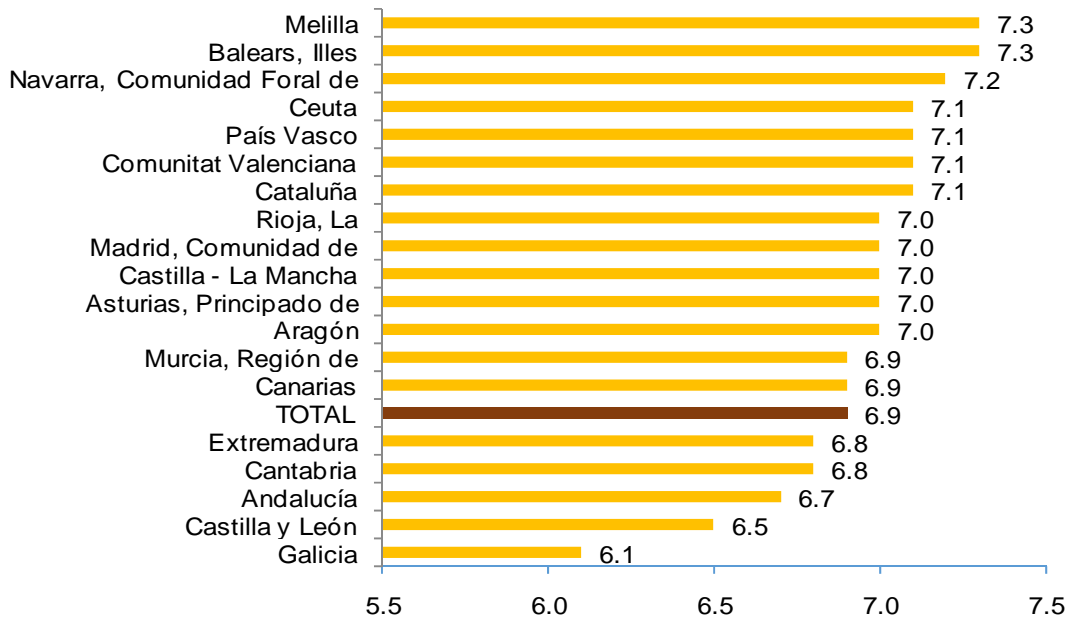
Galicia registered the worst assessment for the financial situation, current work, institutions (together with País Vasco), trust in others, personal relationships and overall life satisfaction. Ceuta was the worst in terms of perceived safety.

Average evaluation of the various dimensions of well-being by AACC

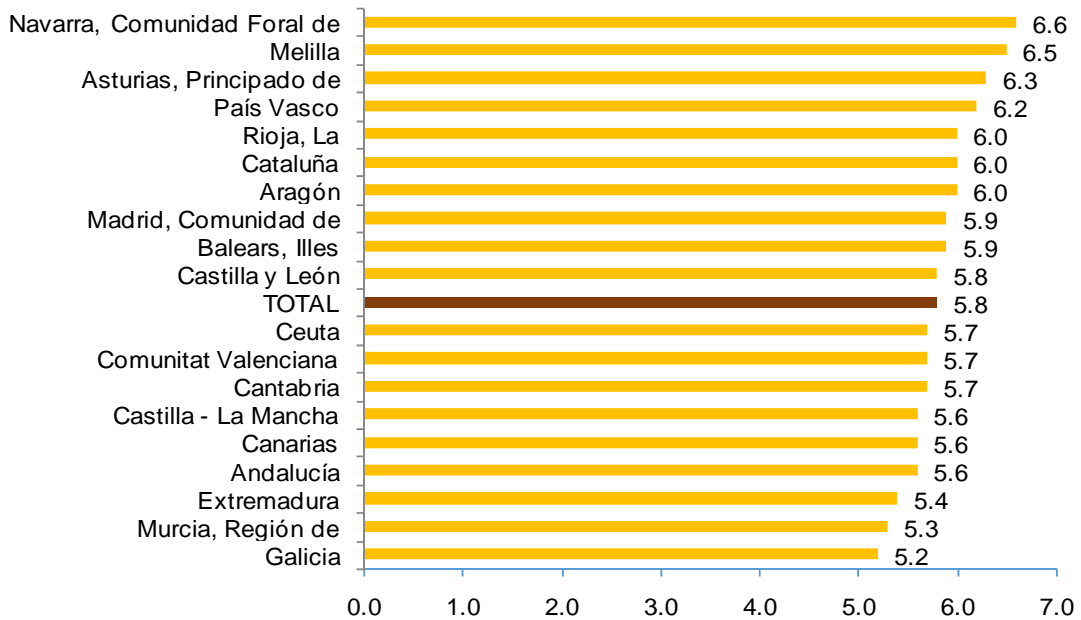
	Satisfaction:					Trust in:					Security (1)
	overall	with the financial situation	with accommodation	with current job	with personal relationships	the political system	the legal system	the police	other persons		
TOTAL	6.9	5.8	7.3	6.9	7.8	1.9	3.1	5.4	6.3	78.3	
Andalucía	6.7	5.6	7.3	7.0	7.8	1.8	2.8	5.1	6.5	78.7	
Aragón	7.0	6.0	7.4	7.0	8.0	1.8	2.8	5.6	6.4	84.1	
Asturias, Principado de	7.0	6.3	7.5	6.9	7.8	2.0	3.4	5.9	6.4	87.6	
Balears, Illes	7.3	5.9	7.7	7.3	8.0	2.4	3.5	5.9	6.3	80.7	
Canarias	6.9	5.6	7.1	7.1	7.6	2.7	3.6	5.3	5.7	80.0	
Cantabria	6.8	5.7	7.4	7.1	7.8	1.5	3.0	5.5	6.7	88.1	
Castilla y León	6.5	5.8	7.2	6.6	7.4	1.7	3.0	5.6	6.0	84.2	
Castilla - La Mancha	7.0	5.6	7.3	7.1	7.9	1.9	3.1	5.6	6.2	84.2	
Cataluña	7.1	6.0	7.3	7.0	7.8	1.8	3.1	5.3	6.6	75.0	
Comunitat Valenciana	7.1	5.7	7.5	7.1	8.0	1.9	3.2	5.8	6.3	78.2	
Extremadura	6.8	5.4	7.4	6.9	8.0	1.9	3.0	5.5	6.4	80.8	
Galicia	6.1	5.2	6.8	6.4	7.2	1.5	2.5	5.1	5.6	83.8	
Madrid, Comunidad de	7.0	5.9	7.2	6.6	7.9	2.0	3.2	5.8	6.3	70.6	
Murcia, Región de	6.9	5.3	7.1	7.1	8.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	6.0	76.2	
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	7.2	6.6	7.6	7.1	7.8	1.8	3.0	5.2	6.8	83.6	
País Vasco	7.1	6.2	7.5	7.0	7.9	1.6	2.8	4.7	6.2	74.2	
Rioja, La	7.0	6.0	7.2	7.0	7.9	2.1	3.1	6.0	6.6	85.8	
Ceuta	7.1	5.7	6.9	7.4	8.4	2.0	3.2	5.1	6.1	70.0	
Melilla	7.3	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.5	2.8	3.7	5.6	6.5	84.8	

(1): % of persons who feel "fairly safe" or "very safe" when walking alone at night.

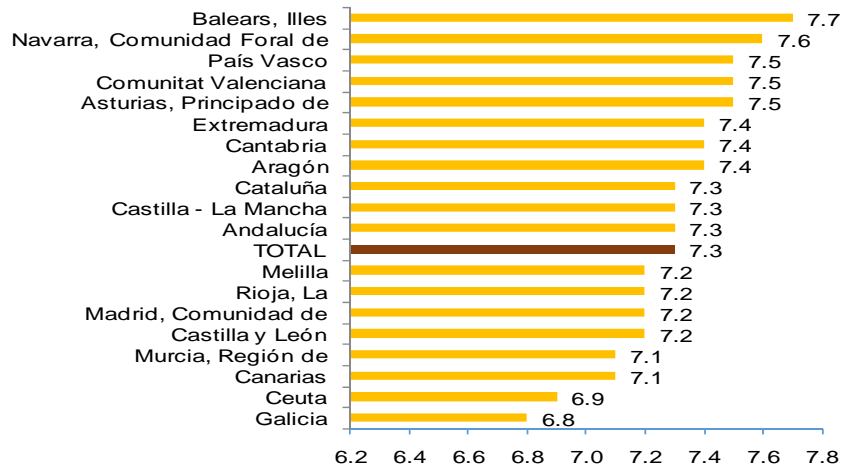
Overall life satisfaction



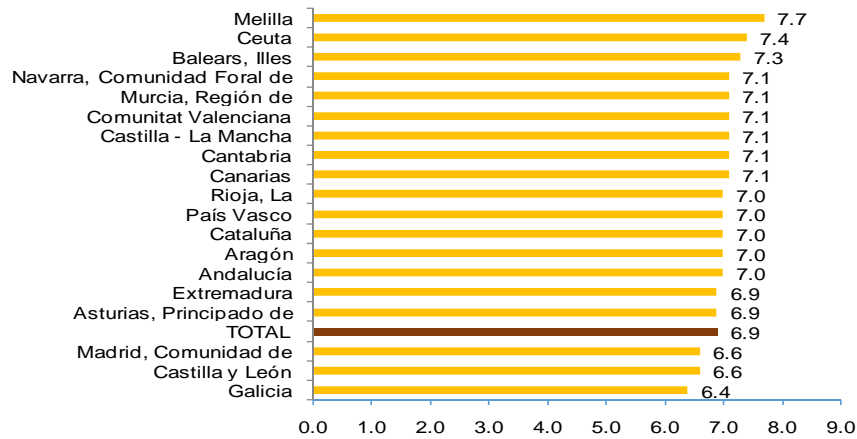
Satisfaction with financial situation



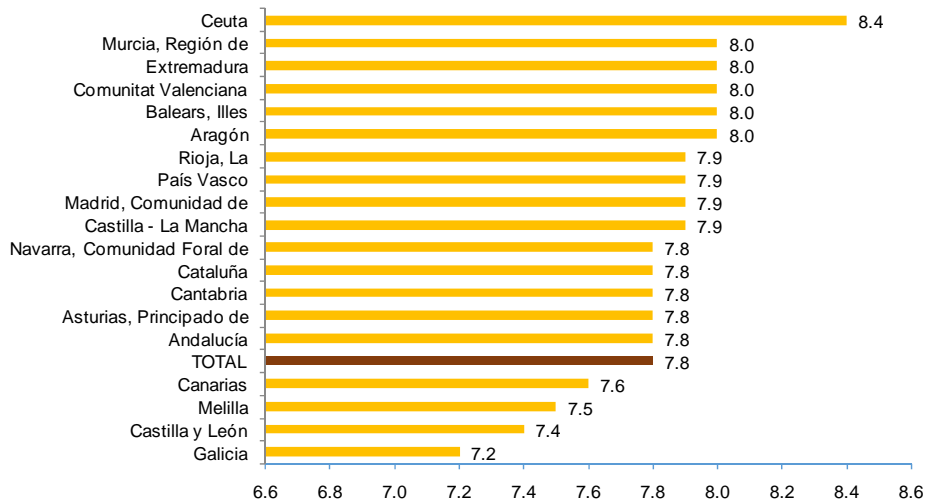
Satisfaction with accommodation



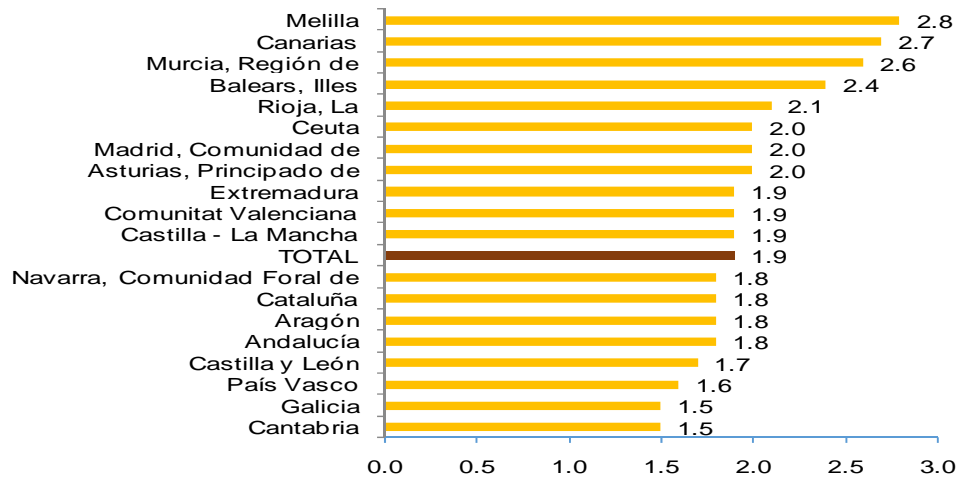
Job satisfaction



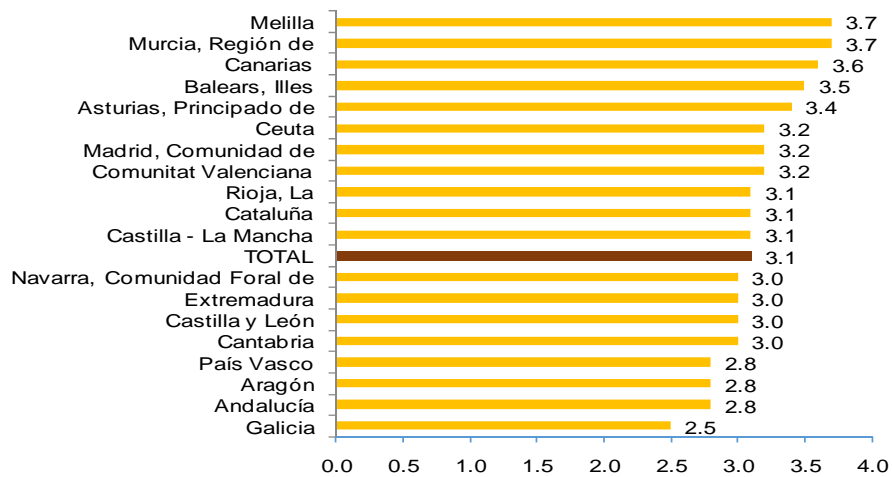
Satisfaction with personal relationships



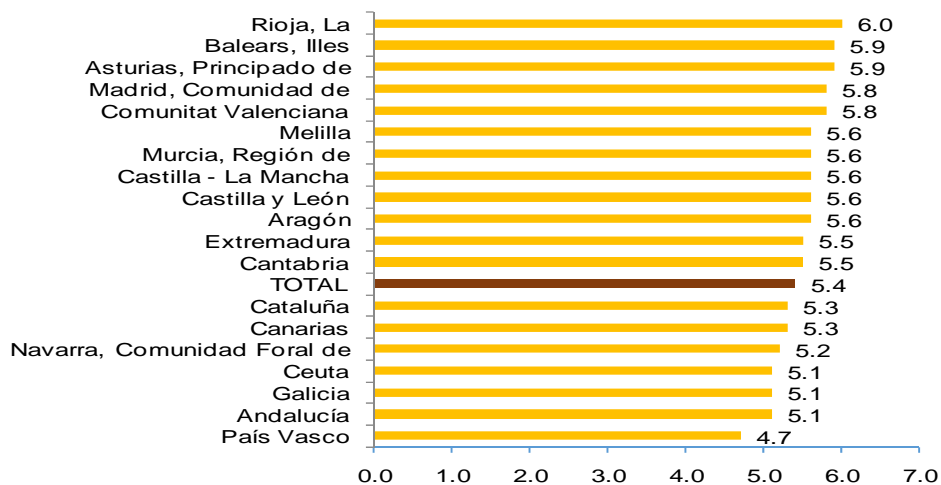
Trust in the political system



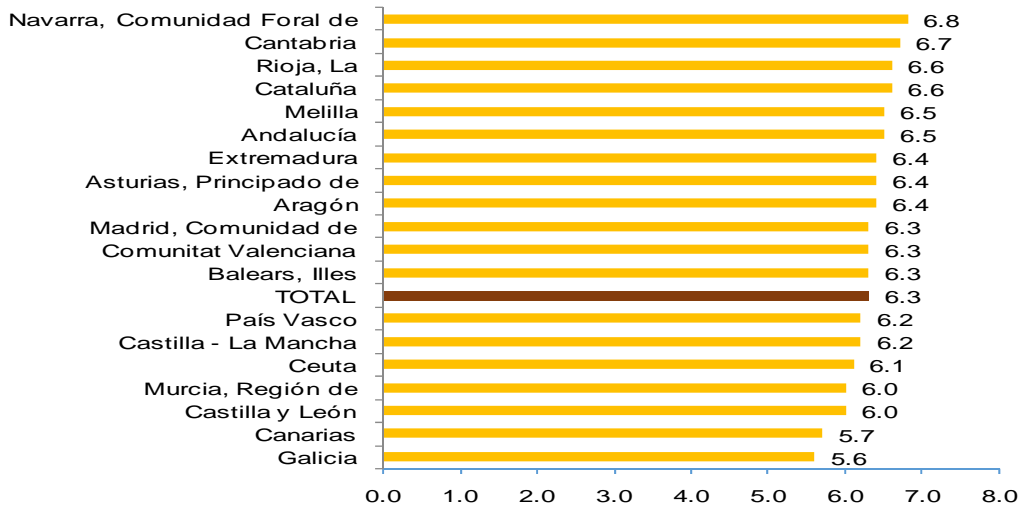
Trust in the legal system



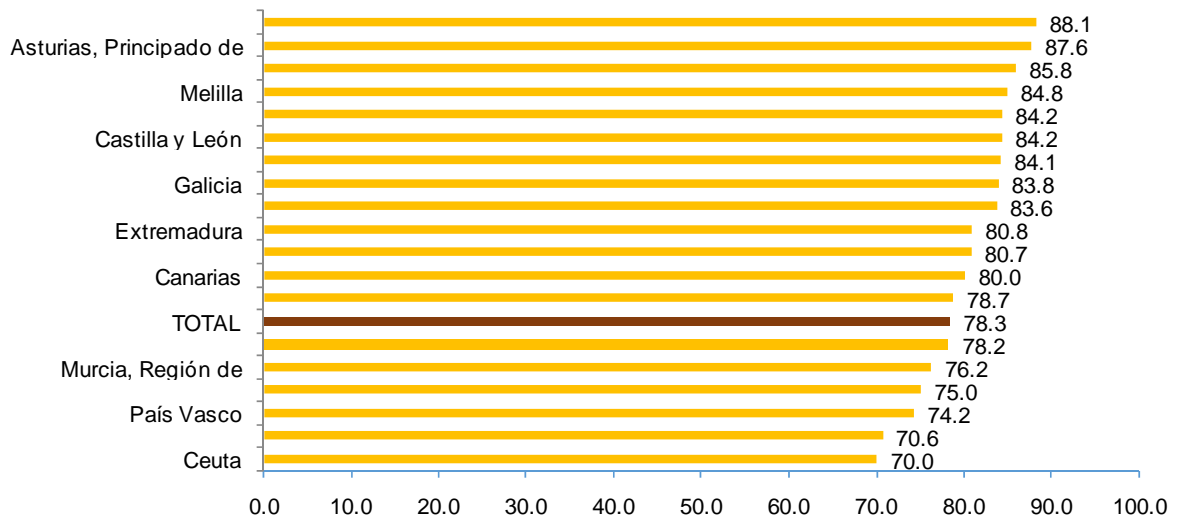
Trust in the police



Trust in others



Physical security (1)



(1): % of persons who felt "fairly safe" or "very safe" walking alone at night.

Methodological note

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) is an annual statistical operation targeting households and carried out in all European Union countries. The actual sample is made up of more than 32,000 persons. This is a harmonised statistical operation backed by European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003, of 16 June 2003, relating to community statistics on income and living conditions.

Income by consumption unit

In order to achieve a better comparison of the income of different types of household, the concept of *consumption unit* is used internationally. One person living alone constitutes a consumption unit, given that s/he covers all household expenses alone.

In order to determine the number of consumption units equivalent to different households, all EU countries use the so-called *modified OECD scale*, which assigns a weight of 0.5 to the remaining adults, and a weight of 0.3 to children under 14 years of age. Thus, a household comprising two adults would count as 1.5 consumption units ($1+0.5=1.5$) and a household comprising two adults and two units would contain 2.1 ($1+0.5+0.3+0.3=2.1$) consumption units.

The income per household consumption unit is obtained by dividing the total household income by the number of consumption units comprising that household. Thus, in the aforementioned household, the income would be divided by 2.1 consumption units. Once the income per household consumption unit is calculated, it is assigned to each of its members. That income per consumption unit of persons (or equivalent personal income) is that income that is used in calculating poverty-risk measurements.

For more information regarding the **multidimensional measurement of the quality of life**, please see:

- *Report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress ("Stiglitz-Sen Report")*(in English):
<http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/en/index.htm>
- *Eurostat: multidimensional measurement of the Quality of Life* (in English):
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/gdp_and_beyond/quality_of_life/context
- *OECD: Better Life Initiative*:
<http://www.oecd.org/statistics/betterlifeinitiativemeasuringwell-beingandprogress.htm>