

Methodology of Quality of Life Indicators 2020

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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:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/118025/118123/Fitoussi+Commission+report>

- **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.

Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development. European Statistical System
(<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/ess/about-us/measuring-progress>)

- **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:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-reports/-/KS-FT-17-004>

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**:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/quality-of-life/overview>

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 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2020.

Better Life Index. OECD (<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>)

Measuring Well-being and Progress. OECD (<http://www.oecd.org/statistics/measuring-well-being-and-progress.htm>)

How's life? OCDE (<http://www.oecd.org/social/how-s-life-23089679.htm>)

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.

Human Development Reports. United Nations Development Programme (<http://hdr.undp.org/en>)

United Nations Development Programme:

(<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2012/06/20/oing-beyond-gdp-undp-proposes-human-development-measure-of-sustainability.html>)

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".

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/67/697&referer=http://research.un.org/en/happiness&Lang=S

Since 2012, the United Nations has published the World Happiness Report, the 2020 is the last one published:

<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
(http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/-----/hows_austria/index.html)
- **Belgium:**
What matters to Belgians? Analysis of the determinants of individual well-being in Belgium
(<https://www.plan.be/publications/publication-1676-en-what+matters+to+belgians+analysis+of+the+determinants+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/3646143?sommaire=3646226>)
- **Italy:** The measurement of well-being (ISTAT)
(<https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/the-measurement-of-well-being>)
- **Latvia:** Quality of life indicators
(https://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistics/statistics-by-theme/social-conditions/quality_of_life/key-indicator/quality-life-indicators)
- **Luxembourg:** PIBien-être: The report
(<http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/publications/thematique/conditions-sociales/pibien-etre/index.html>)
- **Netherlands:** The Personal Well-being Index (CBS)
(<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/background/2011/44/personal-wellbeing-index-construct-validity-for-the-netherlands>)
- **Poland:** Quality of life in Poland — 2017 edition
(<http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/living-conditions/living-conditions/quality-of-life-in-poland-2017-edition,5,4.html>)
- **Portugal:** Portuguese Index of Well-being (INE/ Statistics Portugal)
(https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_destaques&DESTAQUESdest_boui=155704466&DESTAQUESmodo=2&xlang=en)
- **United Kingdom:** Progress on sustainable development: Well-being (defra)
(<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/sustainable-development>)
- **Switzerland:** Well-being report (BFS).
(<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/fr/home/statistiques/themes-transversaux/mesure-bien-etre.assetdetail.1347889.html>)
- **Canada:** Canadian Index of wellbeing. University of Waterloo
(<https://uwaterloo.ca/canadian-index-wellbeing/>)

- **Australia:** Measures of Australia's Progress 2013. Bureau of Statistics.
(<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1370.0>)

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 2004-2019 series, having included the latest results of the 2019 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 2004-2019 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 2008-2019 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. 1. Material living conditions

1.1. Income

1.1.1. Mean and median income.
HEADLINE

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) HEADLINE

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. 1. Material living conditions Source

1.1. Economic Conditions

1.1.1. Mean and median income (MAIN INDICATOR) LCS

1.1.2. Population at risk of poverty,
relative to different thresholds LCS

1.1.3. Population at risk of poverty
according to the threshold established
in 2008 LCS

1.1.4. Inequality (S80/S20) (MAIN INDICATOR) LCS

1.1.5. Satisfaction (0-4, 5-8, 7-9, 9-10
points) and average satisfaction with
household's economic situation LCS.
2013 Module
2018 Module

Included in 1.1.5

1.1.6. Household gross disposable
income. National
accounts

The INE includes Consumption in 1.1 Economic Conditions

1.1.7. Household consumption. National
accounts

Does not include HBS Consumption

1.2. Material conditions

LCS

Population with severe material deprivation HEADLINE

Difficulties making ends meet

1.3.2 Housing conditions

Structural problems. Percentage of the population that lives in homes with leaks, dampness in walls, floors, ceilings or foundations, or rot in floors, window frames or doors

Space problems. Overcrowded homes

Percentage of the population whose satisfaction with their home is high, medium, low

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 6of)

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

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

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

2.2.2. Long hours (48 hours+)

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

Source

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 National Health Survey, European Health Survey

3.3.2. Daily smokers National Health Survey, European Health Survey

3.2.3. High-risk alcohol consumption

3.2.4. Regular physical exercise

3.3.3. People who engage in regular physical activity, sedentism in leisure time

National Health Survey, European Health Survey

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)

3.2. 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).

Dimension 4: Education

INE

4. Education

Source

4.1. Skills and abilities

4.1.1. Education level reached by the total population (16-64 years old). **High education level** (MAIN INDICATOR)

LFS

4.1.2. Education level reached by the adult population (25-64 years old, over 65 years old).

LFS

4.1.3. Education level reached by the young population (18-24 years old).

LFS

4.1.4. Early education-training leavers in the population aged (18-24).

LFS

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

EUROSTAT

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.
2015 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 LFS

Dimension 5: Leisure and social relations

INE

5. Leisure and social relations Source

5.1. Leisure

5.1.2. Attendance of cultural and sporting events. Visits to places of cultural interest LCS.
2015 module

5.1.1. *Satisfaction with the time available* (MAIN INDICATOR) LCS.
2013 module.
2018 module

Included in 5.1.2. LCS. 2015 module.

5.2. Social relations

5.2.1. Frequency of contact with friends LCS.
2015 module.

5.2.2. Satisfaction with personal relationships LCS.
2013 module.
2018 module

5.2.3. Social support.

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

HEADLINE Source: 2015 LCS module. 2006 Module. Social and cultural participation.

Having someone with whom to discuss personal issues. Source: 2015 LCS module. 2006 module. Social and cultural participation.

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

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

LCS.
2013 module
2015 module
2018 module

5.2.4 Having someone with whom to discuss personal issues.

LCS.
2013 module
2015 module
2018 module

5.2.5. Trust in the majority of people.

LCS.
2013 module
2018 module

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

Dimension 6: Personal and physical security

INE

6. Personal and physical security

Source

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)

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

6.1. Personal and physical security

6.1.1. *Homicide rate (police records)* (MAIN INDICATOR). Ministry of Home Affairs

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

INE

7. Governance and basic rights Source

7.1. Institutions and public services

7.1.1. Trust in the political system. LCS. 2013

7.1.2. Trust in the judicial system. MAIN Module

7.1.3. Trust in the police

7.3. Citizen participation

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

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

8.2. Access to green and recreational areas

Satisfaction with green and recreational areas

8.3. Environment

Satisfaction with the environment in which they live

7.2. Citizen participation

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

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 the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

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

LCS

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

LCS

8.2. Access to green and recreational areas

8.2.1. Satisfaction with green and recreational areas

LCS. 2013 Module

8.3. Environment

8.3.1. Satisfaction with the environment in which they live

LCS. 2013 Module

Dimension 9: Overall life satisfaction

EUROSTAT

9. Overall experience of life

9.1. Life satisfaction

Overall life satisfaction. HEADLINE

9.2.

Negative feelings (pending development). 2018 LCS Module

Positive feelings (being happy in the last 4 weeks) 2013 Module. 2018 LCS Module

9.3. Meaning and purpose of life

Assessment of whether life is worth living

Dimension 9: Overall life satisfaction

INE

9. Overall experience of life

Source

9.1. Life satisfaction

9.1.1. *Overall life satisfaction* (MAIN INDICATOR)

LCS.
2013 Module
2018 Module

9.2. Feelings, emotions

9.2.1 Positive feelings (feelings of happiness in the last four weeks)

LCS.
2013 Module
2018 Module

9.3. Meaning and purpose of life

9.2.1. Assessment of the meaning and purpose of life

LCS.
2013 Module

List of Main Indicators (established by Eurostat in October 2016)

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

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 2008-2019 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.

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, Criminality (Ministry of Home Affairs) and Air Pollution (Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge).