

How does SPAIN compare on child well-being?

Spain's performance on child well-being is mixed. In the home and family environment, for example, **average disposable income** levels are moderate-to-low, **child income poverty rates** are very high, and a relatively high share of children live in **jobless households**. Yet, housing conditions are good, with relatively few children living in **overcrowded households**, in households that **lack basic facilities**, and, to a slightly lesser extent, in areas with perceived **problems with crime or violence**.

Health outcomes are varied. **Low-weight births** are relatively frequent but – at only 2.7 deaths per 1000 live births – **infant mortality** is relatively

low. Few teenagers **skip meals** or **smoke regularly**, but a lower-than-average share engage in **regular intense exercise**, and **overweight and obesity rates** are fairly high – roughly 22% of 11-15 year olds in Spain are overweight or obese, compared to 19% on average across the OECD.

15-year-olds in Spain report being comfortable at school – with a higher share saying they **feel like they 'belong' at school** than in any other OECD country – and relatively few teenagers report being the **victim of bullying** (14%, compared to an OECD average of 19%). However, it is comparatively common for 15-year-olds to report

feeling anxious about school tests even if well-prepared (67%, compared to an average of 55%), and average performance on the OECD's **PISA reading and mathematics tests** is moderate-to-low.

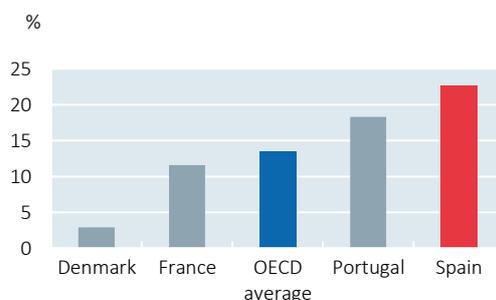
Overall, self-reported life satisfaction among teenagers in Spain is fairly average for the OECD. 33% of 15-year-olds in Spain report **high levels of life satisfaction** (compared to an OECD average of 34%) and just less than 10% report **low levels of life satisfaction** – just a little under the OECD average of 12%.

How Spain compares to other OECD countries on 25 key measures

	● Top third	◆ Middle third	■ Bottom third
Home and family environment	Jobs and income	Average disposable household income for children	◆
		Children in relative income poverty	■
	Housing conditions and neighbourhood and environmental quality	Children in jobless households	■
		Children in overcrowded households	●
		Children in households that lack basic facilities	●
Parent-child relationships	Children in areas with problems with crime or violence	●	
	Adolescents talking to their parents before or after school	■	
Health and safety	Infant health	Infant mortality	●
		Low-weight births	■
	Child and adolescent health	Adolescents skipping either breakfast or dinner	●
		Adolescents regularly engaging in vigorous exercise	■
Risk behaviours	Children who are overweight or obese	■	
	Children who are regular smokers	●	
Education and school life	Educational resources at home	Adolescents with a desk and a quiet place to study at home	●
		Adolescents with books for school work at home	■
	Educational attitudes and expectations	Adolescents who feel anxious about school tests	■
		Adolescents who expect to complete a university degree	●
	Quality of school life	Adolescents who feel like they belong in school	●
		Adolescents who report being the victims of bullying	●
Educational performance	Reading performance at age 15 (PISA)	◆	
	Mathematics performance at age 15 (PISA)	■	
Activities and life satisfaction	Subjective well-being	Adolescents reporting high life satisfaction	◆
		Adolescents reporting low life satisfaction	◆
	Other adolescent activities and outcomes	Adolescents not in education or employment	■
		Adolescent fertility	◆

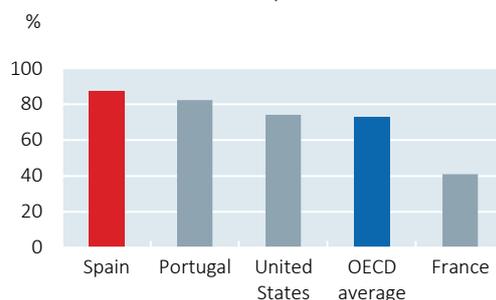
Note: Placement in top/middle/bottom third of OECD countries with available data on each measure. 'Top third' (green circle) always represents good relative performance with respect to child well-being, and 'bottom third' (red square) poor relative performance. For measures where a larger value is generally 'better' (e.g. 'adolescents reporting high life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when countries are ranked largest to smallest value down. For measures where a smaller value is better (e.g. 'adolescents reporting low life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when ranked smallest to largest.

Child relative income poverty rates, 2014



Note: Poverty threshold at 50% of the median disposable income
Source: OECD Child Well-Being Portal based on the OECD Income Distribution Database

15-year-olds who say they feel like they belong in school, 2015



Note: % of 15-year-olds who, when asked to think about their school, agree or strongly agree with the statement "I feel like I belong at school"
Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal based on the PISA 2015 Database

The **Child Well-Being Data Portal (CWBDP)** gathers data on child well-being and the settings in which children grow up. It provides information on children's home and family environment, their health and safety, their education and school life, their activities and their life satisfaction, and also links to information on public policies for children. Information covers children from 0 to 17 years of age, although some information is available only for specific ages. Where possible, information is provided for different age groups, from early childhood to adolescence. The data portal also provides a unique source of information on disparities in child well-being by gender, family status, household income level, and parental background.