# SPAIN

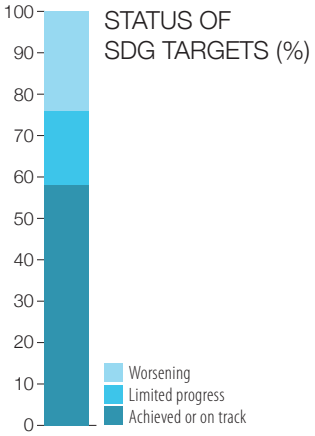
OECD Countries

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

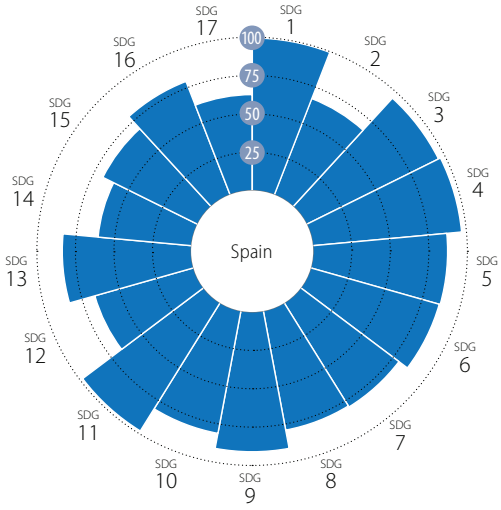
COUNTRY RANKING **14**/167

COUNTRY SCORE **80.7**

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2



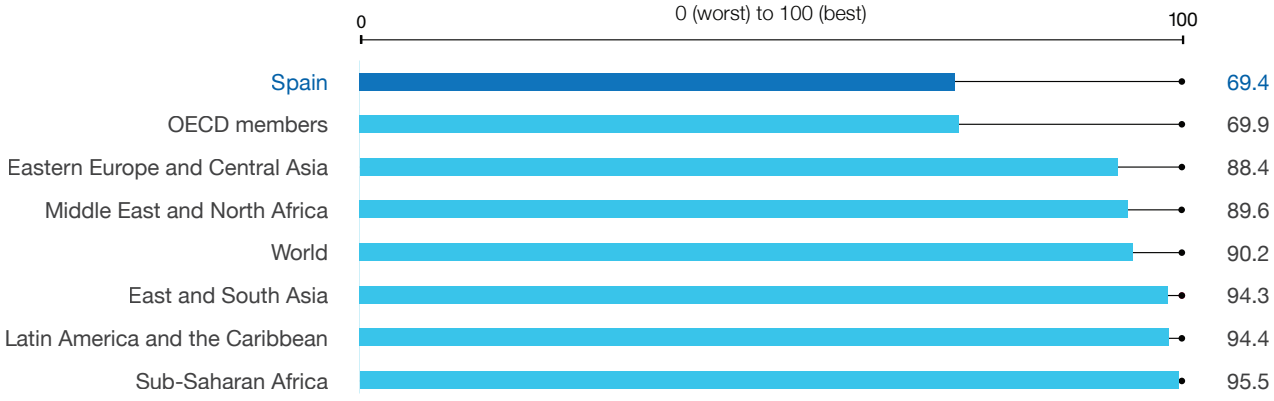

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG




## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

*Note:* The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sdgs.un.org

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX




## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

**1%**

# SPAIN

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 14.4 | 2021 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 15.7 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 3.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | | 0.8 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 45.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 9.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.4 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 6.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | | 9.6 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 10 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 3.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 83.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 4.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 85 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 6.3 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 15.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 19.8 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 97.3 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 94.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.6 | 2020 | ● | → |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 50.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 477.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 14.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 27.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | * | 86.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 98.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 83.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 44.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 6.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 43.3 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 91.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$eq/capita) | | 1,984.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.6 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 90.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 19.3 | 2020 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | | -2.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 2.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | | 98.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | | 1.7 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | 54.3 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%) | | 65.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 15.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 94.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 110.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 58.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 7.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Triadic patent families filed (per million population) | | 6.8 | 2020 | ● | → |
| Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) | | 14.0 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 29.6 | 2017 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 34.9 | 2020 | ● | ↗ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 13.3 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 12.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 21.3 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 95.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 97.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | | 19.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 6.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 43.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 27.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 1.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.1 | 2021 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | | 37.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Carbon Pricing score at EUR60/$tCO_2$ (%, worst 0–100 best) | | 68.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 85.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 70.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 32.1 | 2018 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 51.5 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 12.0 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.6 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 57.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 51.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.86 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 16.7 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.87 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 16.1 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | * | 0.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | | 1.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 75.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.70 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.54 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.69 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 116.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 12.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) | | 65 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Financial Secrecy score (best 0–100 worst) | | 56.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 21.1 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available