



# 50 OBJECTIVES FOR 2050: SCOREBOARD



Indicadores	Lugar	Pasado					Futuro			Representación gráfica
		1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2015-2019 o último dato disponible*	2030	2040	2050	

### Desafío 1: Ser más productivos para crecer mejor

1 Brecha en renta per cápita con la UE-8 <sup>1</sup>	España	-27%	-22%	-16%	-23%	-22%	-18%	-15%	-10%	
	España	29	35	37	41	42	46	53	63	
	UE-27	n.d.	33	38	42	43	-	-	-	-
2 Niveles de productividad laboral (euros constantes, PPA 2015) <sup>2</sup>	UE-8	n.d.	43	48	52	53	-	-	-	
	España	48%	50%	63%	60%	62%	68%	72%	80% <sup>4</sup>	
	UE-27	60%	61%	64%	67%	68%	-	-	-	-
3 Tasa de empleo <sup>3</sup>	UE-8	62%	64%	67%	72%	73%	-	-	-	
	España	0,5%	0,8%	1,1%	1,3%	1,2%	3,0% <sup>6</sup>	3,5%	4,0%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	1,8%	2,1%	2,2%	-	-	-	-
4 Gasto total en I+D (% del PIB) <sup>5</sup>	UE-8	n.d.	2,2%	2,5%	2,7%	2,8%	-	-	-	
	España	8%	21%	n.d.	27%	31%*	32%	33%	35%	
	UE-27	14%	13%	n.d.	24%	23%*	25%	28%	30%	
5 Empresas por tamaño (según % de empleo) <sup>7</sup>	España	78%	66%	n.d.	49%	45%*	42%	38%	35%	
	Grandes (+250 empleados)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	32%	33%*	-	-	-	
	Medianas (20-249)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	28%	28%*	-	-	-	
Pequeñas (1-19)	n.d.	34%	n.d.	36%	36%*	-	-	-	-	
6 Economía sumergida (% del PIB) <sup>8</sup>	UE-8	n.d.	13%	n.d.	29%	29%*	-	-	-	
	España	n.d.	53%	n.d.	35%	35%*	-	-	-	
	UE-27	n.d.	27%	23%	22%	20%	15%	12%	10%	
UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	19%	18%	17%	-	-	-	-	
UE-8	n.d.	15%	13%	12%	11%	-	-	-	-	

Indicadores	Lugar	Pasado					Futuro			Representación gráfica
		1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2015-2019 o último dato disponible*	2030	2040	2050	

### Desafío 2: Conquistar la vanguardia educativa

7	España	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	31%	29%*	18%	10%	5%													
												UE-22	n.d.	n.d.	12%	12%*	-	-	-				
												UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	14%	14%*	-	-	-				
8	España	55%	36%	31%	22%	17%*	10%*	10% <sup>11</sup>	6%	3%													
												UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	12%	10%*	-	-	-				
												UE-8	n.d.	12%	11%	9%	8%*	-	-	-			
9	España	19%	47%	62%	66%	70%*	78%	86%	86%	93%													
												UE-27	n.d.	74%	83%	85%*	-	-	-				
												UE-8	n.d.	81%	85%	86%	87%*	-	-	-			
10	España	n.d.	n.d.	2,4	3,9	3,9*	3,0	2,0	1,0														
											UE-22	n.d.	n.d.	1,9	2,0*	-	-	-					
											UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	1,4	1,5*	-	-	-					
11	España	n.d.	n.d.	20%	19%	20%	18%	15%	15%	<15%													
												Matemáticas	n.d.	n.d.	24%	23%	20%	18%	18%	<15%			
												Ciencia	n.d.	n.d.	19%	20%	18%	15%	15%	<15%			
	UE-22	n.d.	n.d.	20%	21%	21%	21%	20%	-	-	-												
													Matemáticas	n.d.	n.d.	20%	21%	21%	20%	20%	20%	20%	
													Ciencia	n.d.	n.d.	17%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	16%	16%	16%	18%	18%	-	-	-												
													Matemáticas	n.d.	n.d.	16%	16%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	
													Ciencia	n.d.	n.d.	15%	18%	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%	

Indicadores	Lugar	Pasado					Futuro			Representación gráfica
		1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2015-2019 o último dato disponible*	2030	2040	2050	
12 Porcentaje del alumnado de 15 años con rendimiento alto en PISA (nivel 5 o superior) <sup>15</sup>	Lectura	n.d.	n.d.	4%	5%	5%	6%	8%	10%	
	Matemáticas	n.d.	n.d.	8%	8%	7%	10%	13%	16%	
	Ciencia	n.d.	n.d.	4%	5%	5%	6%	8%	10%	
	Lectura	n.d.	n.d.	7%	8%	8%	-	-	-	
	Matemáticas	n.d.	n.d.	13%	12%	11%	-	-	-	
	Ciencia	n.d.	n.d.	8%	7%	7%	-	-	-	
13 Gasto público en educación (% del PIB) <sup>16</sup>	Lectura	n.d.	n.d.	10%	10%	10%	-	-	-	
	Matemáticas	n.d.	n.d.	18%	14%	13%	-	-	-	
	Ciencia	n.d.	n.d.	11%	9%	9%	-	-	-	
España	España	4,2%	4,3%	4,5%	4,4%	4,3%	5,1%	5,3%	5,5% <sup>17</sup>	
	UE-27	4,7%	4,9%	5,0%	5,2%	5,0%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	5,5%	5,6%	6,1%	6,3%	6,1%	-	-	-	

### Desafío 3: Mejorar la formación y la recualificación de nuestra población

14 Mujeres estudiantes matriculadas en educación terciaria en ámbito STEM (% del total) <sup>18</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	28%	28%	35%	42%	50%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	31%	31%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	28%	29%	-	-	-	
15 Proporción de población adulta (16 a 74 años) que tiene al menos habilidades digitales básicas <sup>19</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	55%	55%	70% <sup>20</sup>	100%	100%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	55%	55%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	69%	69%	-	-	-	
16 Población adulta (25-64 años) que reconoce no hablar ninguna lengua extranjera (% del total) <sup>21</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	47%	47%	46%*	40%	30%	25%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	37%	33%	32%*	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	22%	18%	16%*	-	-	-	
17 Proporción de población adulta (25-64 años) que dice haber participado en algún programa de recualificación en el último año <sup>22</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	30%	30%*	50% <sup>23</sup>	70%	90%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	37%	37%*	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	51%	51%*	-	-	-	

Indicadores	Lugar	Pasado					Futuro			Representación gráfica
		1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2015-2019 o último dato disponible <sup>a</sup>	2030	2040	2050	
18 Proporción de población desempleada (25 a 64 años) con una experiencia de aprendizaje reciente <sup>24</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	25%	33%	32%*	35%	50%	70%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	23%	28%	29%*	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	37%	41%	42%*	-	-	-	
19 Políticas activas de empleo dedicadas a formación (% del PIB) <sup>25</sup>	España	0,12%	0,16%	0,16%	0,14%	0,11%	0,25%	0,30%	0,40%	
	UE-22	0,23%	0,25%	0,19%	0,17%	0,15%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	0,27%	0,39%	0,31%	0,29%	0,27%	-	-	-	
20 Porcentaje de empresas que realizan formación para sus trabajadores por tamaño <sup>26</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	79%	92%	92%	95%	100%	100%	
		n.d.	n.d.	54%	81%	82%	88%	92%	95%	
		n.d.	n.d.	24%	54%	51%	60%	70%	75%	
Grandes (+250 empleados) Medianas (50-249) Pequeñas (10-49)	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	-	
	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Desafío 4: Convertirnos en una sociedad neutra en carbono, sostenible y resiliente al cambio climático</b>										
21 Emisiones GEI (miles de toneladas de CO <sub>2</sub> -eq) <sup>27</sup>	España	n.d.	320.693	413.553	337.276	330.640	223.000 <sup>28</sup> (-23%)	126.000 (-57%)	29.000 <sup>29</sup> (-90%)	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	
22 Demanda de agua (hm <sup>3</sup> /año) <sup>30</sup>	España	n.d.	30.750	31.000	30.983	30.983*	29.434 <sup>31</sup> (-5%)	27.885 (-10%)	26.335 (-15%)	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	
23 Intensidad energética primaria (kilogramos equivalentes de petróleo/ miles de euros) <sup>32</sup>	España	n.d.	149	144	123	115 <sup>33</sup>	73 <sup>34</sup> (-36%)	56 (-51%)	42 <sup>35</sup> (-63%)	
	UE-27	n.d.	174	155	132	125	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	173	152	129	122	-	-	-	

#### Desafío 4: Convertirnos en una sociedad neutra en carbono, sostenible y resiliente al cambio climático

21 Emisiones GEI (miles de toneladas de CO<sub>2</sub>-eq)<sup>27</sup>

España n.d. 320.693 413.553 337.276 330.640 223.000<sup>28</sup> (-23%) 126.000 (-57%) 29.000<sup>29</sup> (-90%)

UE-27 n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. - - -

UE-8 n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. - - -

22 Demanda de agua (hm<sup>3</sup>/año)<sup>30</sup>

España n.d. 30.750 31.000 30.983 30.983\* 29.434<sup>31</sup> (-5%) 27.885 (-10%) 26.335 (-15%)

UE-27 n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. - - -

UE-8 n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. - - -

23 Intensidad energética primaria (kilogramos equivalentes de petróleo/ miles de euros)<sup>32</sup>

España n.d. 149 144 123 115<sup>33</sup> 73<sup>34</sup> (-36%) 56 (-51%) 42<sup>35</sup> (-63%)

UE-27 n.d. 174 155 132 125 - - -

UE-8 n.d. 173 152 129 122 - - -

Indicadores	Lugar	Pasado					Futuro			Representación gráfica
		1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2015-2019 o último dato disponible*	2030	2040	2050	
24 Energía eléctrica generada mediante fuentes renovables (% del total) <sup>36</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	22%	35%	36%	74% <sup>37</sup>	87%	100% <sup>38</sup>	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	18%	28%	31%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	26%	36%	40%	-	-	-	
25 Recaudación ambiental (% del PIB) <sup>39</sup>	España	n.d.	2,1%	1,9%	1,8%	1,8%	2,6%	4,0%	5,0% <sup>40</sup>	
	UE-27	n.d.	2,6%	2,5%	2,4%	2,4%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	2,9%	2,9%	2,7%	2,6%	-	-	-	
26 Producción agrícola ecológica (% del total del área cultivada) <sup>41</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	3%	8%	10%*	25% <sup>42</sup>	43%	60%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	7%	8%*	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	6%	9%	12%*	-	-	-	
27 Tasa de reforestación anual (hectáreas/año) <sup>43</sup>	España	n.d.	178.941	66.888	13.537	15.103 <sup>44</sup>	20.000 <sup>45</sup>	20.000	20.000	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	

### Desafío 5: Preparar nuestro estado de bienestar para una sociedad más longeva

28 Tasa de actividad <sup>46</sup>	Entre 55 y 64 años (%)	España	n.d.	n.d.	45%	56%	62%*	63%	64%	67%	
		UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	44%	55%	62%*	-	-	-	
		UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	48%	61%	68%*	-	-	-	
29 Gasto público en salud (% PIB) sin incluir el gasto sanitario en cuidados de larga duración <sup>47</sup>	Entre 65 y 74 años (%)	España	n.d.	n.d.	3%	4%	5%*	7%	9%	11%	
		UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	8%	10%	11%*	-	-	-	
		UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	6%	10%	11%*	-	-	-	
30 Gasto público en cuidados de larga duración (% del PIB) <sup>48</sup>	Entre 65 y 74 años (%)	España	4,2%	4,9%	5,1%	5,8%	5,7%	7,0%	7,0%	7,0%	
		UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	5,2%	5,1%	-	-	-	
		UE-8	n.d.	5,7%	5,9%	6,5%	6,6%	-	-	-	
30 Gasto público en cuidados de larga duración (% del PIB) <sup>48</sup>	Entre 65 y 74 años (%)	España	n.d.	0,1%	0,4%	0,8%	0,8%	1,5%	2,0%	2,5%	
		UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1,1%	1,1%	-	-	-	
		UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	1,5%	2,2%	2,3%	-	-	-	

Indicadores	Lugar	Pasado					Futuro			Representación gráfica
		1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2015-2019 o último dato disponible*	2030	2040	2050	
31 Porcentaje de personas que tienen reconocido el derecho a prestación del SAAD y no la perciben <sup>49</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	35%	24%	17%*	0%	0%	0%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	

### Desafío 6: Promover un desarrollo territorial equilibrado, justo y sostenible

32 Porcentaje de población que sufre sobrecarga financiera asociada al pago de la vivienda <sup>50</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	9,4%	9,9%	9,5%	8,0%	6,5%	4,5% <sup>51</sup>	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	8,8%	9,6%	9,2%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	9,7%	9,9%	9,4%	-	-	-	
33 Proporción de viviendas rehabilitadas al año (% del parque total) <sup>52</sup>	España	n.d.	0,1%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%	1,5%	1,8%	2,0%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	
34 Residuos municipales enviados a vertedero (% del total generado) <sup>53</sup>	España	n.d.	57%	55%	57%	55%	10% <sup>54</sup>	5%	0%	
	UE-27	n.d.	56%	43%	28%	25%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	33%	18%	6%	4%	-	-	-	
35 Población expuesta a niveles de contaminación atmosférica (partículas PM <sub>2,5</sub> ) por encima de las recomendaciones de la OMS (% del total) <sup>55</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	67%	51%	25%	15%	2% <sup>56</sup>	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	73%*	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	63%*	-	-	-	
36 Pobreza energética (% de la población que no puede mantener su vivienda a una temperatura adecuada) <sup>57</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	8,4%	8,8%	7,5%*	6,0% <sup>58</sup>	3,0%	0,0% <sup>59</sup>	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	13,4%	10,9%	8,2%*	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	4,6%	3,3%	3,0%*	-	-	-	

### Desafío 7: Resolver las deficiencias de nuestro mercado de trabajo y adaptarlo a las nuevas realidades sociales, económicas y tecnológicas

37 Tasa de desempleo <sup>60</sup>	España	18%	20%	11%	20%	18%	12%	10%	7%	
	UE-27	10%	11%	9%	9%	8%	-	-	-	
	UE-8	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%	-	-	-	



Indicadores	Lugar	Pasado							Futuro			Representación gráfica
		1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2015-2019 o último dato disponible*	2030	2040	2050			
38 Tasa de empleo de las mujeres <sup>61</sup>	España	28%	34%	50%	55%	57%	65%	75%	82%			
	UE-27	47%	51%	56%	61%	63%	-	-	-			
	UE-8	56%	60%	61%	68%	70%	-	-	-			
39 Tasa de desempleo juvenil <sup>62</sup>	España	39%	38%	23%	45%	40%	30%	21%	14%			
	UE-27	20%	20%	19%	21%	18%	-	-	-			
	UE-8	12%	12%	14%	14%	13%	-	-	-			
40 Tasa de empleo (55-64 años) <sup>63</sup>	España	39%	34%	42%	48%	51%	56%	62%	68%			
	UE-27	37%	34%	39%	52%	56%	-	-	-			
	UE-8	38%	37%	43%	58%	62%	-	-	-			
41 Tasa de temporalidad <sup>64</sup>	España	22%	33%	31%	25%	26%	23%	18%	15%			
	UE-27	10%	12%	15%	15%	15%	-	-	-			
	UE-8	10%	11%	14%	14%	14%	-	-	-			
42 Tasa de parcialidad involuntaria <sup>65</sup>	España	2%	2%	3%	9%	9%	7%	5%	3%			
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	4%	5%	5%	-	-	-			
	UE-8	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	-	-	-			
43 Horas trabajadas a la semana <sup>66</sup>	España	41,3	40,6	39,6	38,0	37,7	37,0	36,0	35,0			
	UE-27	39,9	38,9	38,2	37,3	37,1	-	-	-			
	UE-8	38,4	36,8	36,3	35,5	35,4	-	-	-			
44 Brecha salarial de género <sup>67</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	18%	16%	14%	10%	5%	0%			
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	15%	15%	-	-	-			
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	19%	16%	15%	-	-	-			
45 Personas satisfechas con su situación laboral <sup>68</sup>	España	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	82%	85%*	87%	90%	93%			
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	82%	83%*	-	-	-			
	UE-8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	88%	88%*	-	-	-			

Indicadores	Lugar	Pasado					Futuro				Representación gráfica
		1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2015-2019 o último dato disponible*	2030	2040	2050		

### Desafío 8: Reducir la pobreza y la desigualdad y reactivar el ascensor social

46 Índice de Gini (desigualdad de la renta) <sup>69</sup>	España	31	32	32	34	34	32	31	32	31	29 <sup>70</sup>	
	UE-27	26	28	29	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	
	UE-8	24	25	26	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	
47 Población en riesgo de pobreza (% del total) <sup>71</sup>	España	n.d.	19%	20%	21%	22%	18%	15%	10%	10%	10%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	12%	12%	14%	14%	-	-	-	-	-	
48 Recaudación fiscal (% del PIB) <sup>72</sup>	España	27%	32%	34%	34%	35%	37%	40%	43%	43%	43%	
	UE-27	n.d.	41%	40%	41%	41%	-	-	-	-	-	
	UE-8	41%	43%	43%	44%	44%	-	-	-	-	-	
49 Gasto público en protección social (% del PIB) <sup>73</sup>	España	n.d.	14%	13%	17%	17%	18%	19%	20%	20%	20%	
	UE-27	n.d.	n.d.	18%	20%	20%	-	-	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	21%	20%	21%	21%	-	-	-	-	-	

### Desafío 9: Ampliar las bases de nuestro bienestar futuro

50 Porcentaje de personas satisfechas con su vida <sup>74</sup>	España	75%	76%	84%	79%	83%	86%	89%	92%	92%	92%	
	UE-27	78%	80%	80%	80%	82%	-	-	-	-	-	
	UE-8	n.d.	87%	89%	92%	92%	-	-	-	-	-	



## 50 GOALS FOR 2050: SCOREBOARD

<sup>1</sup> The income per capita gap measures the relative differences in GDP per capita between Spain and the EU-8. GDP per capita is defined as the ratio of GDP (in constant 2015 euros and adjusted for purchasing power differences) to total population. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average of the values of the individual countries, with population being the reference for the calculation of weights. For data from 1980 to 1994, growth is assumed from the OECD database and later data from Eurostat. For further details, see: Eurostat. *GDP and main components (output, expenditure and income) [nama\_10\_gdp]; Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo\_pjan]; y Purchasing power parities (PPPs), price level indices and real expenditures for ESA 2010 aggregates [prc\_ppp\_ind]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Employment; and Level of GDP per capita and productivity*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>2</sup> Labour productivity is defined as the ratio of GDP (in constant 2015 euros and adjusted for purchasing power differences) to total hours worked. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average of the values of the individual countries, with total hours worked being the reference for the calculation of weights. The EU-27 is calculated on the basis of the aggregate indicators reported by Eurostat. For data from 1980 to 1994, growth is assumed from the OECD database and later data from Eurostat. For further details, see: Eurostat. *GDP and main components (output, expenditure and income) [nama\_10\_gdp]; Employment by A\*10 industry breakdowns [nama\_10\_a10\_e]; y Purchasing power parities (PPPs), price level indices and real expenditures for ESA 2010 aggregates [prc\_ppp\_ind]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Level of GDP per capita and productivity*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>3</sup> The total employment rate is defined as the ratio of total employed persons to the population aged 16-64. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average of the values of the individual countries, with working aged 16-64 population being the reference for the calculation of weights. The EU-27 is constructed from the aggregates reported by Eurostat. The series is constructed from Eurostat data except for historical data, usually prior to 1995, where growths from the OECD database are assumed (in the case of the EU-27, growths from the EU-22 are used). For further details, see: Eurostat. *Employment by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) [lfsa\_egan]; y Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo\_pjan]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Historical population y Annual Labour Force Statistics summary tables*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that among the headline targets of the EU 2020 strategy, 75% of men and women aged 20-64 should be in employment. In 2019, this employment rate for Spain was 74% for men and 62% for women, below the target and far from the EU-27 average. (79% and 67% respectively). For further details, see: European Commission. *Europe 2020: A European strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*. Brussels: European Commission, 2020. <https://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/COMPLET%20EN%20BARROSO%20%20%20007%20-%20Europe%202020%20-%20EN%20version.pdf>; and INE. *Tasas de empleo según niveles de educación. Brecha de género*. [https://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?L=es\\_ES&c=INESeccion\\_C&cid=1259925461647&p=1254735110672&pagename=ProductosYServicios/PYSLayout&par](https://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?L=es_ES&c=INESeccion_C&cid=1259925461647&p=1254735110672&pagename=ProductosYServicios/PYSLayout&par)

[am1=PYSDetalle&param3=1259924822888](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database).

<sup>5</sup> Total R&D expenditure includes expenditure by the General Government, higher education, the business sector and non-profit institutions. In the case of Spain, R&D expenditure by General Government and higher education represents 0.5% of GDP for the period 2015-19, i.e. about 45% of the country's total R&D expenditure. In the case of the EU-27, expenditure by general government and higher education accounts for 0,7% of GDP, i.e. 34% of aggregate R&D expenditure, while in the EU-8 these proportions are 0,9% and 32% respectively. The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual reported countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. Data for the EU-8 start in 1995 and for the EU-27 in 2000 from Eurostat. For Spain, data are available from the Bank of Spain for 1985 and 1990 and from 1995 onwards from Eurostat: Banco de España. *Indicadores estructurales de la economía española y de la UE*. Madrid, 2020. [https://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/infoest/si\\_1\\_4.pdf](https://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/infoest/si_1_4.pdf); and Eurostat. *Intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance [rd\_e\_gerdtot]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>6</sup> The 2020 European Strategy sets an R&D investment target of 3% of GDP. For further details, see: European Commission. *Europe 2020: A European strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*. Brussels: European Commission, 2020. <https://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/COMPLET%20EN%20BARROSO%20%20%20007%20-%20Europe%202020%20-%20EN%20version.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. For the EU-8, data are available for 1998 (EU-15 data), 2010 (or closest) and 2018 (or latest available year). For the EU-27, data are available for 2010 (or closest) and 2018 (or latest year available). Finally, the data for Spain are from 1998 and from 2010 to 2018. Data for 1998 are from Carreras and Tafunell and later data from Eurostat. For further details, see: Carreras, Albert, y Xavier Tafunell (coords). *Estadísticas históricas de España: siglos XIX-XX*. Fundación BBVA, 2005. [https://www.fbbva.es/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/dat/DE\\_2006\\_estadisticas\\_historicas.pdf](https://www.fbbva.es/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/dat/DE_2006_estadisticas_historicas.pdf); y Eurostat. *Persons employed in the non-financial business economy by size class of employment [tin00148]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>8</sup> The EU-8 and EU-27 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. Data for the EU-8 start in 1991 and for the EU-27 in 2004. The latest data available is from 2017. For further details, see: Medina, Leandro, and Friedrich Schneider. "Shadow Economies Around the World: What Did We Learn Over the Last 20 Years?" *IMF Working Papers*, no. 18/17, 2018. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2018/01/25/Shadow-Economies-Around-the-World-What-Did-We-Learn-Over-the-Last-20-Years-45583>.

<sup>9</sup> The EU-8 and EU-22 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries from PISA 2018 microdata. The EU-22 consists of the EU-27 member countries that are also members of the OECD, which excludes Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Romania. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: Ferrer, Álvaro. *Todo lo que debes saber de PISA 2018 sobre equidad*. Madrid: Save the Children, 2019. [https://www.savethechildren.es/sites/default/files/imce/dossier\\_pisa2018\\_espanadatos.pdf](https://www.savethechildren.es/sites/default/files/imce/dossier_pisa2018_espanadatos.pdf); and OECD. *PISA 2018*. <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/>.

<sup>10</sup> The early school drop out rate is defined as the percentage of the population between 18 and 24 years of age whose highest educational level is secondary education or lower, and who are not currently in formal education. The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. Data of Spain from 1980 to 1991 are from Felgueroso *et al.* The latest data available is from 2019. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Early leavers from education and training by sex and labour status [edat\_lfse\_14]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and Felgueroso, Florentino, María Gutiérrez-Domènech, and Sergi Jiménez-Martín. “¿Por qué el abandono escolar se ha mantenido tan elevado en España en las últimas dos décadas? El papel de la Ley de Educación (LOGSE).” *Fedea*, 2013. <https://documentos.fedea.net/pubs/ee/2013/02-2013.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> The European Strategy set a target of 10% for 2020. For further details, see: European Commission. *Europe 2020: A European strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*. Brussels: European Commission, 2020. <https://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/COMPLET%20EN%20BARROSO%20%20%20007%20-%20Europe%202020%20-%20EN%20version.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> The population aged 25-34 with a qualification higher than secondary education is defined as the percentage of people in this age range whose highest level of education is the second stage of secondary education (Bachillerato or Intermediate Level Vocational Training) or tertiary education (University or Higher Level Vocational Training). The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. For Spain data are available for the year 1981 and from 1991 onwards (for the year 1981 and 1991 growth is assumed using the OECD database). For the EU-27, data start in 1998 (from 1998 to 2001 growth is assumed using the OECD database and EU-22 is used) and the EU-8 in 1996. The latest data available is from 2019. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Population by educational attainment level, sex and age (%) - main indicators [edat\_lfse\_03]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Educational attainment and labour-force status*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>13</sup> The *odds ratio* i.e. at equal mathematics and science proficiency, how many times higher is the probability of repeating an academic year for a student from a more disadvantaged background compared to a student with more resources. For example, a value of 4 means that, with equivalent skills in mathematics and science, a student with fewer resources (25% of students with fewer resources) is four times more likely to have repeated an academic year than a student from a more favourable background (25% of students with more resources). The EU-8 and EU-22 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries from PISA 2018 microdata. The EU-22 consists of the EU-27 member countries that are also members of the

OECD, which excludes Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Romania. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: Ferrer, Álvaro. *Todo lo que debes saber de PISA 2018 sobre equidad*. Madrid: Save the Children, 2019. [https://www.savethechildren.es/sites/default/files/imce/dossier\\_pisa2018\\_espanadatos.pdf](https://www.savethechildren.es/sites/default/files/imce/dossier_pisa2018_espanadatos.pdf); and OECD. *PISA 2018*. <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/>.

<sup>14</sup> The percentage of low-achieving 15-year-olds in PISA is defined as the percentage of students below level 2 (below 406 points). The EU-8 and EU-22 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries from PISA 2018. The EU-22 consists of the EU-27 member countries that are also members of the OECD, which excludes Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Romania. The figure corresponds to the average of 2015 and 2018. For further details, see: Department of Education and Vocational Training. *PISA 2018 Resultados de lectura en España*. Madrid, 2020. <https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/inee/evaluaciones-internacionales/pisa/pisa-2018/pisa-2018-informes-es.html>; and OECD. *PISA 2018 Results (Volume I): What Students Know and Can Do. Tables I.B1.7, I.B1.8, and I.B1.9*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1787/5f07c754-en>.

<sup>15</sup> The percentage of high-achieving 15-year-olds in PISA is defined as the percentage of students at level 5 or above (over 625 points). The EU-8 and EU-22 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries from PISA 2018. The EU-22 consists of the EU-27 member countries that are also members of the OECD, which excludes Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Romania. The figure corresponds to the average of 2015 and 2018. For further details, see: Department of Education and Vocational Training. *PISA 2018 Resultados de lectura en España*. Madrid, 2020. <https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/inee/evaluaciones-internacionales/pisa/pisa-2018/pisa-2018-informes-es.html>; and OECD. *PISA 2018 Results (Volume I): What Students Know and Can Do. Tables I.B1.7, I.B1.8, and I.B1.9*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1787/5f07c754-en>.

<sup>16</sup> Public expenditure on education includes both expenditure on pre-primary, primary and secondary education and expenditure on post-compulsory education (*Bachillerato*, vocational training and university). In 2018 (latest year available), pre-primary, primary and secondary education accounted for around 60% of total public spending on education in our country. The EU-8 and EU-27 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. Up to 1989, data are from UNESCO, while later data are from the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. The latest available data for Spain is from 2018, while for the EU-8 and EU-27 it is from 2017. For further details, see: Department of Education and Vocational Training. *Gasto Público en educación en relación al P.I.B. por cobertura económica, tipo de administración y periodo*. <http://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/economicas/gasto.html>; and UNESCO. *Government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP (%)*. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/#>.

<sup>17</sup> Public expenditure on education of 5.5% of GDP is the result of increasing expenditure per student to current Danish levels and assuming a GDP evolution in line with the EU-8 convergence objective [see chapter 1]. The difference compared to the EU-8, which currently spends 6.1% of its GDP on education, is that the reduction in the number of students will be very sharp in the coming decades, allowing us to increase funding per student significantly without such a sharp increase as a percentage of GDP.

<sup>18</sup> The STEM series is constructed from the data on *Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, Information and Communication Technologies, and Engineering, manufacturing and construction*. The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Students enrolled in tertiary education by education level, programme orientation, sex and field of education [educ\_uoe\_enrt03]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>19</sup> The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills by sex [TEPSR\_SP410]*. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ISOC\\_SK\\_DSKL\\_I/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ISOC_SK_DSKL_I/default/table?lang=en).

<sup>20</sup> 2025 target of the *European Skills Agenda*. For further details, see: European Commission. "European Skills Agenda." European Commission, <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1223&langId=en>.

<sup>21</sup> The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. The latest data available is from 2016. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Number of foreign languages known (self-reported) by sex [edat\_aes\_l21]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>22</sup> Guided on-the-job training is excluded. The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual reported countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by CIRCABC. The latest data available is from 2016. For further details, see: CIRCABC. *Participation in education and training (excluding guided on-the-job training)*. [https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/d14c857a-601d-438a-b878-4b4cebd0e10f/library/ac6f3889-ab25-4f75-9c7a-de997f65e2db?p=1&n=10&sort=modified\\_DESC%E2%80%A6](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/d14c857a-601d-438a-b878-4b4cebd0e10f/library/ac6f3889-ab25-4f75-9c7a-de997f65e2db?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC%E2%80%A6).

<sup>23</sup> 2025 target of the *European Skills Agenda*. For further details, see: European Commission. "European Skills Agenda." European Commission, <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1223&langId=en>.

<sup>24</sup> The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. The latest data available is from 2016. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Participation rate in education and training by labour status [trng\_aes\_103]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>25</sup> Spending on active training policies includes the spending aimed at both the employed and unemployed population. The EU-8 and EU-22 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries when these are available. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: OECD. *Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP. 20: Training*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>26</sup> Data only available for Spain. from 2005 onwards. For further details, see: FUNDAE. *Formación en las empresas. Informe anual 2016*. Madrid, 2017. <https://www.fundae.es/docs/default-source/publicaciones-y-evaluaciones/publicaciones-estad%C3%ADstica/formaci%C3%B3n-en-las-empresas-2016.pdf>; and FUNDAE. *Formación para el empleo: Balance de la situación 2019*. Madrid,

2019. <https://www.fundae.es/docs/default-source/publicaciones-y-evaluaciones/publicaciones-estad%C3%ADstica/balance-de-situación-2019.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> The direct greenhouse gases estimated in the inventory are: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). For further details, see: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge *Inventario Nacional de Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI): Resumen Serie 1990-2018*. <https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/sistema-espanol-de-inventario-sei-/Inventario-GEI.aspx>.

<sup>28</sup> Target of 23% reduction from the 1990 level according to the PNIEC. See: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge *Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) 2021-2030* Madrid, 2020. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/images/es/pnieccompleto\\_tcm30-508410.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/images/es/pnieccompleto_tcm30-508410.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> Target of 90% reduction from the 1990 level according to the ELP. See: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge. *Estrategia de Descarbonización a Largo Plazo 2050*. Madrid, 2020. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/documentoelp\\_tcm30-516109.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/documentoelp_tcm30-516109.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> Total annual demand for consumptive uses (water, once used, is not returned to the environment where it was abstracted or is not returned in the same way as it was abstracted): supply, agricultural use, industrial use and other consumptive uses. Data is only available for 1998, 2009 and 2013/2014 (latest available data). See: Department of the Environment. *Libro Blanco del agua en España*. 2000. [http://www.cedex.es/CEDEX/LANG\\_CASTELLANO/ORGANISMO/CENTYLAB/CEH/Documentos\\_Descargas/LB\\_LibroBlancoAgua.htm](http://www.cedex.es/CEDEX/LANG_CASTELLANO/ORGANISMO/CENTYLAB/CEH/Documentos_Descargas/LB_LibroBlancoAgua.htm); Department for Ecological Transition. *Síntesis de los planes hidrológicos españoles. Segundo ciclo de la DMA (2015-2021)*. Madrid: Directorate General for Water. State Secretariat for the Environment, 2018. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/agua/temas/planificacion-hidrologica/libro\\_sintesis\\_pphh\\_web\\_tcm30-482083.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/agua/temas/planificacion-hidrologica/libro_sintesis_pphh_web_tcm30-482083.pdf); and Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge. *Informe de seguimiento de Planes Hidrológicos y Recursos Hídricos en España. Año 2018*. Madrid, 2019. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/agua/temas/planificacion-hidrologica/memoria\\_infoseg\\_2018\\_tcm30-482594.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/agua/temas/planificacion-hidrologica/memoria_infoseg_2018_tcm30-482594.pdf).

<sup>31</sup> To compensate for the reduction in average water resources availabilities estimated by CEDEX, an average reduction in water demand of 5% by 2030 would be necessary, and of and 15% by 2050. This would result in a decrease in demand of 1,000 hm<sup>3</sup> for each planning cycle (6 years). See: Centro de Estudios y Experimentación de Obras Públicas. *Evaluación del impacto del cambio climático en los recursos hídricos y sequías en España*. Madrid: Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2017. [http://www.cedex.es/NR/rdonlyres/3B08CCC1-C252-4AC0-BAF7-1BC27266534B/145732/2017\\_07\\_424150001\\_Evaluaci%C3%B3n\\_cambio\\_clim%C3%A1tico\\_recu.pdf](http://www.cedex.es/NR/rdonlyres/3B08CCC1-C252-4AC0-BAF7-1BC27266534B/145732/2017_07_424150001_Evaluaci%C3%B3n_cambio_clim%C3%A1tico_recu.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> Primary energy intensity is defined as the ratio between the energy consumption and the gross domestic product (equivalent kilogram oil / thousands of euros). The EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat and the EU-8 is obtained as the simple average of the values of the individual: Eurostat. *Energy intensity [nrg\_ind\_ei]. Energy intensity of GDP in chain linked volumes (2010)*. <https://ec.europa.eu/>

[eurostat/data/database](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database).

<sup>33</sup> This figure corresponds to the year 2015 as reported in the ELP. For further details, see: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge. *Estrategía de Descarbonización a Largo Plazo 2050*. Madrid, 2020. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/documentoelp\\_tcm30-516109.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/documentoelp_tcm30-516109.pdf).

<sup>34</sup> Target of 37% reduction from the 2015 level according to the PNIIEC. See: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge *Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIIEC) 2021-2030* Madrid, 2020. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/images/es/pniieccompleto\\_tcm30-508410.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/images/es/pniieccompleto_tcm30-508410.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> Target of 63% reduction from the 2015 level according to the ELP. See: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge. *Estrategía de Descarbonización a Largo Plazo 2050*. Madrid, 2020. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/documentoelp\\_tcm30-516109.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/documentoelp_tcm30-516109.pdf).

<sup>36</sup> This percentage is calculated in accordance with the rules set out in Directive 2009/28/EC. The EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat and the EU-8 is obtained as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. See: Eurostat. *Share of energy from renewable sources [NRG\_IND\_REN]*. *Renewable energy sources in electricity*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>37</sup> Target for 2030 according to the PNIIEC. See: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge *Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIIEC) 2021-2030* Madrid, 2020. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/images/es/pniieccompleto\\_tcm30-508410.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/images/es/pniieccompleto_tcm30-508410.pdf).

<sup>38</sup> Target for 2050 according to the ELP. See: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge. *Estrategía de Descarbonización a Largo Plazo 2050*. Madrid, 2020. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/documentoelp\\_tcm30-516109.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/documentoelp_tcm30-516109.pdf).

<sup>39</sup> Environmental tax revenues include taxes on energy, transport, pollution and resource use. The EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat and the EU-8 is obtained as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. See: Eurostat. *Environmental Tax Revenues [env\_ac\_tax]*. *Percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>40</sup> This level of environmental revenue collection was achieved by countries such as Denmark between 1996 and 2007. See: Eurostat. *Environmental Tax Revenues [env\_ac\_tax]*. *Percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>41</sup> It is defined as the proportion of the total utilised agricultural area occupied by organic farming (includes existing organically farmed areas and areas under conversion). The EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat and the EU-8 is obtained as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. The latest data available is from 2019. See: Eurostat. *Area under organic farming [SDG\_02\_40]*. *Percentage of total utilised agricultural area. Utilised agricultural area excluding kitchen gardens. Total fully converted and under conversion to organic farming*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>42</sup> Target for 2030 according to the European Commission. See: European Commission. *Farm to Fork Strategy: for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system*. Brussels, 2020. [https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/safety/docs/f2f\\_action-plan\\_2020\\_strategy-info\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/safety/docs/f2f_action-plan_2020_strategy-info_en.pdf).

[ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/safety/docs/f2f\\_action-plan\\_2020\\_strategy-info\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/safety/docs/f2f_action-plan_2020_strategy-info_en.pdf).

<sup>43</sup> The value corresponds to the sum of hectares resulting from protective afforestation, productive afforestation and afforestation of agricultural land. The annual data of each of the Anuario de Estadística Forestal are collected, available on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. On this question, see: Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. "Anuario de Estadística Forestal." Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, [https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/desarrollo-rural/estadisticas/forestal\\_anuarios\\_todos.aspx](https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/desarrollo-rural/estadisticas/forestal_anuarios_todos.aspx).

<sup>44</sup> The value corresponds to the sum of hectares resulting from protective afforestation, productive afforestation and afforestation of agricultural land Annual average over the decade 2009-2018. On this question, see: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge *Anuario de Estadística Forestal. Resultados Estadísticos Principales de 2018*. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/estadisticas/aef\\_2018\\_resumen\\_tcm30-521680.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/estadisticas/aef_2018_resumen_tcm30-521680.pdf).

<sup>45</sup> According to the ELP, the annual reforestation rate is set at 20,000 hectares per year. See: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge *Long Term Decarbonisation Strategy 2050. Anexos*. Madrid, 2020. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/anexoelp2050\\_tcm30-516147.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/anexoelp2050_tcm30-516147.pdf).

<sup>46</sup> The activity rate is defined as the ratio between the active population in each of the represented age cohorts and the population in that age group. The EU-8 and EU-27 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. The latest data available is from 2019. For further details, see: OECD. *LFS by sex and age – indicators*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>47</sup> The health expenditure reported here does not include long-term care services. The EU-8 and EU-27 are constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. Data for the EU-8 and Spain are from the OECD and data for the EU-27, from Eurostat. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Expenditure for selected health care functions by health care financing schemes [HLTH\_SHA11\_HCHF]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Health expenditure and financing. Government/compulsory schemes. Long-term care (health) and long-term care (social)*. <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SHA>.

<sup>48</sup> Public expenditure on long-term care includes health and social care components. Social assistance expenditure data are not available for all countries EU-27 and EU-8 are constructed as the simple average of the available values for each country. Data for the EU-8 and Spain are from the OECD and data for the EU-27, from Eurostat. The observed figure is the average from 2015 to 2018. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Expenditure for selected health care functions by health care financing schemes [HLTH\_SHA11\_HCHF]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Health expenditure and financing. Government/compulsory schemes. Current expenditure on health (all functions) and long-term care (health)*. <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SHA>.

<sup>49</sup> The numerator includes the beneficiaries of the System for Autonomy and Care for Dependency (SAAD) who, although they have the right to a benefit, are not receiving it. The denominator includes all the beneficiaries of the Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia who have been recognised as entitled to a benefit. The data observed is the situation as of December 2020. For further details, see: Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales. *Estadísticas. Sistema para la Autonomía y Atención a la Dependencia. Histórico. Informes publicados*. [https://www.imserso.es/imserso\\_01/documentacion/estadisticas/info\\_d/estadisticas/est\\_inf/inf\\_gp/2020/index.htm](https://www.imserso.es/imserso_01/documentacion/estadisticas/info_d/estadisticas/est_inf/inf_gp/2020/index.htm).

<sup>50</sup> It is defined as the percentage of population living in households where expenditure on housing represents at least 40% of total household disposable income. Data for the EU-27 and EU-8 are simple averages of the individual countries. Refer to: Eurostat. *European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions. Housing cost overburden rate by tenure status - EU-SILC survey [ilc\_lvho07c]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>51</sup> Today, several European countries such as Ireland, Finland, Slovenia or Estonia have similar levels. Assuming a halving of the proportion of the Spanish population experiencing rent overburden, recent values of overburden in the case of home ownership and a progressive change in tenure status (greater importance of renting as opposed to owning), the aggregate overburden target of 4.5% of the population for 2050 is feasible

<sup>52</sup> The proportion of dwellings refurbished per year is estimated by dividing the number of building management permits for the refurbishment and/or restoration of dwellings (Building management permits of the Technical Architects' Associations. Building work in progress) (average 2015-2019), by the total number of dwellings from the estimated housing stock (average 2015-2019). See: INE. *Censo de Población y Viviendas 1991*. <https://www.ine.es/censo91/es/inicio.jsp>; Department of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. *Estimated housing stock Total de viviendas por comunidades autónomas y provincias*. <https://apps.fomento.gob.es/BoletinOnline2/?nivel=2&orden=33000000>; and Department of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. *Building management permits Obra nueva, ampliación y/o reforma de viviendas. Número de viviendas a reformar y/o restaurar*. <https://www.fomento.gob.es/BE/?nivel=2&orden=09000000>.

<sup>53</sup> The percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill has been calculated on the basis of the annual per capita kilograms of municipal waste sent to landfill and the annual per capita kilograms of municipal waste generated. The EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat and the EU-8 is obtained as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. See: Eurostat. *Municipal waste by waste management operations [ENV\_WASMUN]. Disposal - landfill and other (D1-D7, D12), Kilograms per capita. Waste generated, kilograms per capita*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>54</sup> Target for 2035 according to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. See: European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. *Directiva (UE) 2018/850 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo de 30 de mayo de 2018 por la que se modifica la Directiva 1999/31/CE relativa al vertido de residuos*. Brussels, 2018. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/es/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32018L0850>.

<sup>55</sup> Percentage of population exposed to an annual average concentration of particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) above 10 micrograms per cubic metre

(WHO recommended limit). The EU-27 and EU-8 are obtained as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. The observed data corresponds to the year 2018. In this regard: Agencia Europea de Medio Ambiente. "ECT/ATNI reports." European Topic Centre on Air Pollution, transport, noise and industrial pollution, <https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-atni/products/etc-atni-reports>; and WHO. *Air quality guidelines for particulate matters, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide. Global update 2005*. Geneva: World Health Organisation, 2005. [http://www.who.int/phe/health\\_topics/outdoorair/outdoorair\\_aqg/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/phe/health_topics/outdoorair/outdoorair_aqg/en/index.html).

<sup>56</sup> The objectives for years 2030-2050 are in line with the analyses included in the European Union's *Second Clean Air Outlook* presented in 2021. See: European Commission. *Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The Second Clean Air Outlook*. Brussels, 2021. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2021%3A3%3AFIN>.

<sup>57</sup> We establish this indicator to monitor fuel poverty although it is necessary to analyse the joint evolution of the four indicators established by the European Observatory on Fuel Poverty: 1) percentage of the population unable to maintain an adequate temperature at home; 2) percentage of the population in arrears with bill payments; 3) percentage of households whose energy expenditure is excessively low (hidden fuel poverty) and 4) percentage of households whose expenditure on energy supplies is disproportionate to the level of income. The EU-27 and EU-8 are obtained as the simple average of the values of the individual countries. See: Eurostat. *Inability to keep home adequately warm - EU-SILC survey [ILC\_MDES01]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge *Actualización de indicadores de la Estrategia Nacional contra la Pobreza Energética. 2020*. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/20201106\\_actualizaciondeindicadores2020\\_final\\_tcm30-516466.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/20201106_actualizaciondeindicadores2020_final_tcm30-516466.pdf).

<sup>58</sup> In line with the National Fuel Poverty Strategy, which aims to reduce to at least 6% the percentage of the population unable to keep their homes at an adequate temperature for 2025. For further details, see: Department for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge *National Fuel Poverty Strategy 2019-2024*. Madrid, 2019. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/estrategianacionalcontralapobrezaenergetica2019-2024\\_tcm30-496282.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/estrategianacionalcontralapobrezaenergetica2019-2024_tcm30-496282.pdf).

<sup>59</sup> In line with the European Committee of the Regions proposal. For further details, see: European Committee of the Regions. *Ruling: Multilevel governance and cross-sectoral cooperation to fight energy poverty*. Brussels: European Commission, 2019. <https://cor.europa.eu/ES/our-work/Pages/OpinionTimeline.aspx?opId=CDR-5877-2018>.

<sup>60</sup> The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of total unemployed persons to the active population. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average of the values of the individual countries, with active population being the reference for the calculation of weights. The EU-27 is constructed from the aggregates reported by Eurostat. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Active population by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) [lfsa\_agan]*; y *Unemployment by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) [lfsa\_ugan]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.



<sup>61</sup> The female employment rate is defined as the ratio of total employed women to the population of women aged 16-64. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average of the values of the individual countries, with working aged 16-64 population being the reference for the calculation of weights. The EU-27 is constructed from the aggregates reported by Eurostat. The series is constructed from Eurostat data except for historical data, usually prior to 1995, where growths from the OECD database are assumed (in the case of the EU-27, growths from the EU-22 are used). For further details, see: Eurostat. *Employment by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) [lfsa\_egan]*; *Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo\_pjan]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Historical population y Annual Labour Force Statistics summary tables*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>62</sup> The youth unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of unemployed persons aged 18-24 to active persons in the same age range. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average of the values of the individual countries, with working aged 18-24 population being the reference for the calculation of weights. The EU-27 is constructed from the aggregates reported by Eurostat. The series is constructed from Eurostat data except for historical data, usually prior to 1995, where growths from the OECD database are assumed (in the case of the EU-27, growths from the EU-22 are used). For further details, see: Eurostat. *Active population by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) [lfsa\_agan]*; and *Unemployment by sex and age – annual data [une\_rt\_a]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Labour Force Statistics by sex and age*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>63</sup> The employment rate of those people aged 55-64 is defined as the ratio of employed persons to the population in that age range. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average of the values of the individual countries, with working aged 55-64 population being the reference for the calculation of weights. The EU-27 is constructed from the aggregates reported by Eurostat. The series is constructed from Eurostat data except for historical data, usually prior to 1995, where growths from the OECD database are assumed (in the case of the EU-27, growths from the EU-22 are used). For further details, see: Eurostat. *Employment by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) [lfsa\_egan]*; *Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo\_pjan]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Historical population and Labour Force Statistics by sex and age*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>64</sup> The temporariness rate is defined as the ratio of employees with a temporary contract to the total number of employees aged 15-74. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average of the values of the individual countries, with working aged 15-74 population being the reference for the calculation of weights. The EU-27 is constructed from the aggregates reported by Eurostat. The series is constructed from Eurostat data except for historical data, usually prior to 1995, where growths from the OECD database are assumed (in the case of the EU-27, growths from the EU-28 are used). For further details, see: Eurostat. *Temporary employees by sex, age and educational attainment level (1 000) [lfsa\_etgaed]*; *Employees by sex, age and educational attainment level (1 000) [lfsa\_eegaed]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Employment by permanency of the job*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>65</sup> The involuntary part-time rate is defined as the ratio of the total number of involuntary part-time workers (15-74 years) to the total number of employees. The EU-8 is constructed as the weighted average

of the values of the individual countries, with active population being the reference for the calculation of weights. The EU-27 is constructed from the aggregates reported by Eurostat. The series is constructed from Eurostat data except for historical data, usually prior to 1995, where growths from the OECD database are assumed (in the case of the EU-27, growths from the EU-28 are used). For further details, see: Eurostat. *Employment by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) [lfsa\_egan]*; *Full-time and part-time employment by sex, age and educational attainment level (1 000) [lfsa\_epgaed]*; and *Involuntary part-time employment as percentage of the total part-time employment, by sex and age (%) [lfsa\_eppgai]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Incidence of involuntary part time workers*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>66</sup> The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. The series is constructed from Eurostat data except for historical data, usually prior to 1995, where growths from the OECD database are assumed (in the case of the EU-27, growths from the EU-28 are used). For further details, see: Eurostat. *Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job, by sex, professional status, full-time/part-time and occupation (hours) [lfsa\_ewhuis]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Average usual weekly hours worked on the main job*. <https://stats.oecd.org/>.

<sup>67</sup> The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Gender pay gap in unadjusted form [sdg\_05\_20]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>68</sup> The proportion of people satisfied with their job is defined as the percentage of people who rate their job satisfaction as medium or high. The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual reported countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Percentage of the population rating their satisfaction as high, medium or low by domain, sex, age and educational attainment level [ilc\_pw05]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>69</sup> The Gini Coefficient is a measure of inequality represented by a number between 1 and 100, where 1 corresponds to perfect equality (everyone has the same income) and the value 100 corresponds to perfect inequality (one person has all the income and the others, none). Therefore, the higher the coefficient, the greater the inequality. Data from 1980 to 1994 (2009 for EU-27) are from Solt and later data from Eurostat. The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of each of its countries and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat (and simple average of each of its countries until 2009). For further details, see: Eurostat. *Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income [ilc\_di12]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and Solt, Frederick. "The Standardized World Income Inequality Database, Versions 8-9." *Harvard Dataverse*, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LM40WF>.

<sup>70</sup> Estimation based on the model of Rao *et al* consistent with the projections of growth, productivity improvement and education indicators proposed in chapters 1 and 2 of this Strategy. See: Rao, Narasimha D., Petra Sauer, Matthew Gidden, and Keywan Riahi. "Income inequality projections for the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)." *Futures* 105, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2018.07.001>.

<sup>71</sup> The poverty risk is calculated using the cut-off point of 60% of the median equivalent income after social transfers. Data of Italy and Ireland are of 2018. The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. For further details, see: Eurostat. *At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold [ilc\_li02]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>72</sup> Tax revenue is the total revenue from taxes and compulsory social security contributions. The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries, and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by Eurostat. Data from 1980 to 1994 are from the OECD and later data from Eurostat. For further details, see: Eurostat. *Main national accounts tax aggregates [gov\_10a\_taxag]: Total receipts from taxes and compulsory social contributions after deduction of amounts assessed but unlikely to be collected*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and OCDE. *Revenue Statistics - OECD countries: Comparative tables. Tax revenue as % of GDP*. [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/taxation/data/revenue-statistics/comparative-tables\\_data-00262-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/taxation/data/revenue-statistics/comparative-tables_data-00262-en).

<sup>73</sup> Social protection expenditure includes, among other items, public spending on pensions, unemployment benefits, active employment policies (including training and guidance policies) and other social assistance. The latest data available is from 2018. For further details, see: European Commission. *Manual on sources and methods for the compilation of COFOG statistics*. Luxembourg: Publications

Office of the European Union, 2019. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/10142242/KS-GQ-19-010-EN-N.pdf/ed64a194-81db-112b-074b-b7a9eb946c32?t=1569418084000>; and Eurostat. *Total government expenditure on social protection [gov\_10a\_exp]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

<sup>74</sup> The indicator has been constructed on the basis of the percentage of people who responded that they were i“*Very Satisfied*” and “*Fairly satisfied*” to the question “*On the whole are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?*” The EU-8 is constructed as the simple average of the values of the individual countries and the EU-27 is the aggregate indicator reported by the European Commission. For further details, see: European Commission. *Eurobarometer surveys for each year*. <https://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Chart/getChart/themeKy/1/groupKy/1>.