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%.