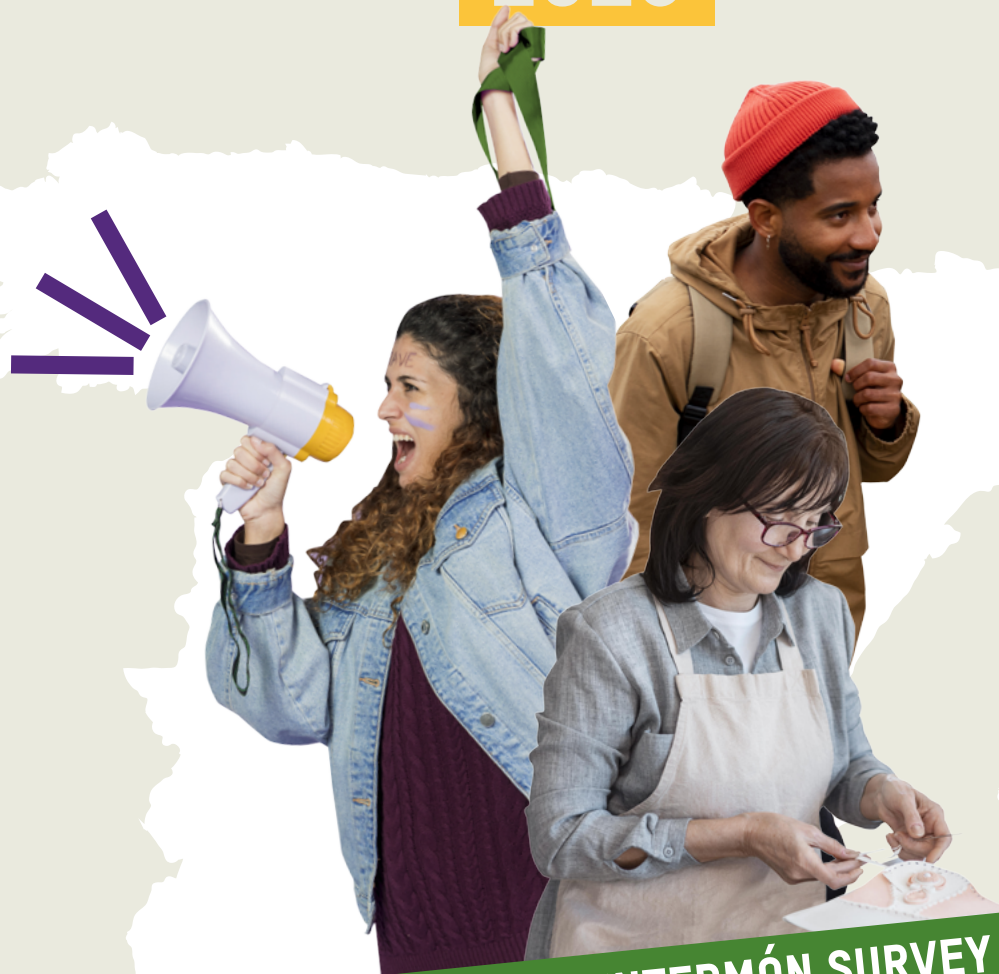


LIVING INEQUALITY

2025



OXFAM INTERMÓN SURVEY ON
MULTIPLE INEQUALITIES IN SPAIN



OXFAM
Intermón

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INTRODUCTION



Living Inequality is an Oxfam Intermón initiative designed to capture how people in Spain perceive the evolution of inequality.

It is an exercise in active listening that brings to light how inequality is lived, felt and navigated in everyday life. Beyond official statistics, it gives voice to the stories, emotions and experiences that shape people's realities, illuminating a space that numbers alone cannot reach: subjective views and the narratives that underpin society's shared understanding of inequality.

Even when economic indicators suggest improvement, that progress is not felt by everyone. Daily experience often exposes tensions that remain invisible in macro-level data. This gap between figures and lived realities shows that understanding how inequalities are felt and perceived is just as important as counting them.

Living Inequality does not aim to deliver a full diagnosis of the structural causes of inequality, nor measure every objective indicator. Instead, its strength lies in amplifying the public's perspective, helping to bridge the distance between headline statistics and everyday life, and bringing an often-missing voice into public and political debate.

The initiative is part of a wider research process, and this report presents only its quantitative findings. A representative survey of 4,102 people was conducted, alongside interviews and focus groups, to deepen the analysis of the narratives identified. Two guiding principles shape the project: an intersectional lens that recognises the interaction between different axes of inequality (such as age, gender, social class, or ethnicity, racial identity), and a multidimensional approach that includes non-economic dimensions such as health, work, education, security and democratic participation. Inequality is never singular; it is a complex reality with many faces.

This second edition brings three important new elements compared with the 2023 study. First, it introduces a temporal, longitudinal perspective: through its biennial rhythm, it tracks how perceptions of inequality in Spain change over time, distinguishing what becomes structural from what is more temporary and context-dependent. Time is a crucial dimension in social research.

Second, while retaining the core thematic structure, the analysis has been updated and expanded, offering a comprehensive journey through perceptions of global inequality, inequalities in Spain, physical and mental health, education and learning, financial security and decent work, living conditions, and physical and legal security, as well as the measures people believe are needed to confront them.

Finally, a special focus on housing has been added, reflecting the growing concern that access to decent housing is rapidly becoming one of the defining inequalities of our time. Housing is being transformed into the very heart of social inequality in Spain.

Taken together, *Living Inequality* aims to be a resource for all those striving for a fairer society, providing insights into how social divides are experienced and how collective action can help to close them. Ending inequality is a shared responsibility.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



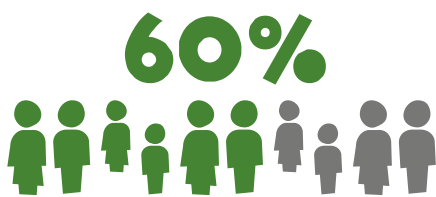
A SENSE OF INJUSTICE

SPAIN IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL INEQUALITIES

Have inequalities across the world increased over the last twenty years? Six in ten people in Spain believe they have. This view is shared across social groups and regions.

The consensus is clear. Beyond our borders, global outlooks reflect a deep sense of concern. Today, the public places armed conflicts at the very top of its global concerns (with an average score of 8.3 out of 10), followed closely by human rights violations, the persistence of poverty and difficulties in accessing decent housing (8.1).

But this map of fears and discontent does not end there. This core set of concerns is joined by issues whose relevance endures: violence against women (8), discrimination linked to origin, ethnicity, identity or sexual orientation (7.8), and, in the background, major eco-social phenomena – climate change (7.5) and migration (7.3) – that interact and widen the gaps between those who benefit from the system and groups at a disadvantage.



60% of the population believes that **GLOBAL INEQUALITIES HAVE INCREASED** over the last 20 years.



GLOBAL CONCERN IS HIGH: All issues score above 7 on a scale from 1 to 10.



WARS ARE THE LEADING INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (8.3). They are followed by human rights violations, poverty and access to housing (8.1).

PERCEPTIONS OF GLOBAL INEQUALITIES

WOMEN

Perceive **greater inequalities across all areas**. The widest gap is found in violence against women (a difference of 0.9 points) and in violence based on origin, race, identity and sexual orientation (0.7).

YOUNG PEOPLE

Concern about global phenomena generally increases with age. Men aged 18–24 report the lowest levels of concern across all topics (with an average gender gap of 1.1 points among 16 to 24-year-olds).

SPAIN CONFRONTING INEQUALITIES

Although perceptions of inequality within Spain have fallen since 2023, **78.8% of respondents still point to deep divides** that shape life in the country. Public views reveal three major fault lines through which inequality flows: opportunities for progress, the groups most affected, and the areas where differences are felt every day.

Confidence in social mobility has weakened. **52% of respondents believe that origin (social, ethnic and others) determines a person’s ability to get ahead in life, four percentage points more than in 2023.**

When it comes to perceived inequalities between social groups, **the gap between rich and poor remains the most visible (7.9 out of 10)**, followed by the differences experienced by those born into better-off households and those living in poverty (7.6). This is compounded by the exclusion of people living with irregular administrative status, which is also identified as an open fracture (7.3).

Alongside those who remain on the margins, the areas where inequality is felt most sharply also come into focus. **In 2025, housing became the leading source of inequality (7.4), overtaking the economy (7.2).** The economy still weighs heavily, but it no longer holds first place as it did in 2023, when an inflationary spiral dominated and has now been overtaken by rising housing prices.²



EIGHT IN TEN PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A HIGH LEVEL OF INEQUALITY IN SPAIN, almost three percentage points fewer than in 2023.



HALF OF THE POPULATION BELIEVES THAT OPPORTUNITIES TO GET AHEAD DEPEND DIRECTLY ON ORIGIN, four percentage points higher than in 2023.



THE GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR IS THE MOST STRONGLY PERCEIVED (7.9), followed by differences linked to socioeconomic background (7.6) and those arising from the **irregular status of migrants (7.3).**



HOUSING NOW STANDS OUT AS THE MAIN DRIVER OF INEQUALITY (7.4), followed by the economy (7.2).

PERCEPTIONS OF INEQUALITIES IN SPAIN

WOMEN

Housing is the main concern (0.4 points higher than among men). The widest gaps are found in perceptions of inequality between men and women (1 point), within the household (0.7), regarding LGBTQI+ people (0.7) and in the economy (0.6).

YOUNG PEOPLE

Among young people aged 18 to 34, housing is identified as the main national issue, with greater concern among young women: 7 compared to 6.1 among those aged 16 to 24, and 7.7 compared to 7.2 among those aged 25 to 34.

INEQUALITIES CAN BE ERADICATED: PRIORITIES FOR A MORE EQUAL SOCIETY

In light of this diagnosis, there is good news: **six in ten people in Spain believe inequalities can be reversed, and four in ten are firmly convinced**, providing a basis for moving from analysis to action.

As housing is seen as the main driver of inequality, **ensuring access to decent housing emerges as the top priority for change**: 41.2% place it first, an increase of 5.4 percentage points compared to two years ago.

Raising **incomes and promoting access to quality jobs come second** (37.8%). Although this priority has fallen by 8.5 points since 2023, possibly due to easing inflation and improved employment, it rises to 41.6% among those who struggle to make ends meet, showing that recovery does not reach all households equally. **Access to public health care and to high-quality public education remain essential pillars**, ranking third (31.5%) and fourth (24.5%) among priorities.



62.4%



62.4% of people in Spain **BELIEVE THAT INEQUALITIES CAN BE ERADICATED**.

DECENT HOUSING IS THE TOP PRIORITY FOR REVERSING INEQUALITY IN SPAIN. 41.2% hold this view, which is shared across all ages and social groups.

PRIORITIES FOR FIGHTING INEQUALITY

WOMEN

Women place greater importance on health care (+4.7 points compared to men). Men place greater emphasis on physical and legal security (+4 points compared to women).

RACIALIZED PEOPLE

Greater demand for participation in political and social life (+2.9 points compared to the non-racialized population).

YOUNG PEOPLE

Among those aged 16–17, **the economy is the top priority** (30.7%), followed by education (26.2%). There is also a stronger demand for political and social participation (11.2% among those aged 16–17 and 11.6% among those aged 18–24). **Among 18 to 24-year-olds, housing has become a priority** (31.5%), and among those aged 25–34 this intensifies (40%).

LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

Decent housing is the leading priority for reducing inequality across all socioeconomic groups. In lower socioeconomic groups, the economy stands out (39.2%) alongside a greater tendency not to prioritise any of the policies consulted (8.4%, more than four points higher than the rest).

WITHIN HOUSEHOLDS, THE CHALLENGES CONTINUE

PERCEPTIONS OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT WELL-BEING CONTINUE TO STAGNATE

Economic growth is evident in macroeconomic indicators, but households experience a different reality. **Almost three in ten people say their income is not enough to live a dignified life**. This feeling is particularly strong among those facing gender or racial inequalities. The gap is also especially visible in lower-income households, where ‘not enough’ becomes a daily experience.

Perceptions of working life also reveal mixed outcomes. Although employment figures are at historic highs, satisfaction is not rising at the same pace: **four in ten people say their working life is not good**. The data suggest that contract type, job security and income still make a difference: those in full-time, permanent roles report higher satisfaction, while **part-time and temporary work account for much of the discontent**. In this context, it is striking that 37.5% of respondents say

they need a second job to live a dignified life. Gaps are also visible by gender and age. For women, paid work is shaped by care responsibilities and difficulties with work-life balance, while among young people, a sense of overqualification and disillusionment prevails in a labour market that fails to absorb the effort invested in education.



30% of people believe **THEIR INCOME DOES NOT ALLOW THEM TO LIVE WITH DIGNITY.**



FOUR IN TEN PEOPLE SAY THEIR WORKING LIFE IS NOT GOOD. This is particularly true for those in part-time, temporary or discontinuous permanent contracts.



37.5% say they **NEED A SECOND JOB** for economic reasons.

GROUP	INCOME	WORKING LIFE
WOMEN	More likely to feel their income does not allow them to live with dignity (32.7% compared to 26.6% of men).	Women report lower job satisfaction than men (66.7% vs 73.2%), and feel work leaves them with less time for themselves and for family life. Women also report a greater need for a second job for economic reasons, even when they cannot take one (41.3% vs 33.7%).
RACIALIZED PEOPLE	Racialized people are more likely to say their income does not allow them to live with dignity (37.6% vs 26.9% of the rest of the population).	They are also more likely to juggle multiple jobs (24.7% vs 18.2% of non-racialized people).
LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS	More likely to feel their income does not allow them to live with dignity (4.3 out of 10 on average, compared to 6.4 among higher-income groups).	Only 48.5% of people in lower-income groups report being very satisfied with their job, compared with 77.9% in higher-income groups.
YOUNG PEOPLE	More likely to feel their income does not allow them to live with dignity, with 13.4% among those aged 25–35 compared to 10.8% among those aged 55–64 and 8.2% among those aged 65 and over.	Among those aged 18–24, 51.1% say their job fulfils them, compared to 59.3% among those aged 45–54 and 62% among those aged 55–64.

EVERYDAY SACRIFICES PERSIST

In too many households, money runs out before the end of the month. The most common response is to tighten the budget and cut back wherever possible, for example, by reducing the consumption of meat, fish, and fresh fruit and vegetables, or giving up extracurricular activities. These choices erode well-being and limit future opportunities.

Three areas account for most of these sacrifices. The first is consumption and food: **over 60% say they have had to buy discounted or cheaper products,** or shop in low-cost supermarkets. The second affects leisure and rest: **43.6% say they cannot afford even one week of holiday a year.** The third is linked to financial resilience: **40.1% have no buffer to cope with an unexpected expense of more than €600,** a third have delayed payments or renegotiated loans, and almost a quarter have sought financial help from relatives or charities. This is compounded by a 3.6 percentage point rise in those cutting back on education or requesting salary advances to make ends meet.

These figures extend a trend that was already a cause for concern in 2023. Today, **they paint a picture in which, for many households, tightening their belts is no longer a temporary measure, but a chronic situation that wears people down and leaves scars.**



OVER 60% SAY THEY HAVE HAD TO BUY DISCOUNTED OR CHEAPER PRODUCTS, or shop in low-cost supermarkets.

43.6%

43.6% say **THEY CANNOT AFFORD EVEN ONE WEEK OF HOLIDAY A YEAR.**



40.1% say **THEY DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO MEET UNEXPECTED EXPENSES** over €600.



ONE THIRD HAVE DELAYED PAYMENTS OR renegotiated loans, and **ALMOST A QUARTER HAVE SOUGHT FINANCIAL HELP** from relatives or charities.

CUTBACKS AND ADJUSTMENTS.

WOMEN	Two in three women buy discounted products; over 60% cut back on leisure and culture; 62.4% reduce spending on clothing and footwear (49.4% of men); 47.9% cannot afford at least one week of holiday (38.9% of men); and 43.6% cannot meet unexpected expenses over €600 (36.1% of men).
RACIALIZED PEOPLE	49% bought less meat, fish, fruit and vegetables (36.7% among non-racialized people); 31.6% cut education spending (20.7%); 37.3% delayed payments and loans (27.2%); 31% sought help from relatives or institutions (18.7%); and 27.4% requested salary advances (14.7%).
LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS	Greater sacrifices in leisure and clothing; 49.3% cannot meet unexpected expenses over €600 (34.2% in middle and higher groups); and 55% cannot afford at least one week of holiday a year (37.8% in middle and higher groups).
YOUNG PEOPLE	Young people make more sacrifices than older groups. Among those aged 25–34, 64% turn to cheaper shopping (52.8% for 65+); 65.8% reduce leisure and culture spending (51.4% for 65+); 63% cut back on clothing and footwear (56.5% for 65+); 51.7% cannot afford a week’s holiday (34.7% for 65+); and 52.8% cannot meet unexpected expenses over €600 (29.9% for 65+).

ADVANCES AND CHALLENGES IN HEALTH

Overall perceptions of health among respondents are mostly positive: 56% rate their physical health favourably and only 12% consider it ‘poor’, figures very similar to those of 2023. When it comes to mental health, most people also remain positive: 65.4% rate it well, in line with the 2023 trend (63.6%).

However, when the data are examined more closely across gender, age, financial situation and social background, significant differences emerge. **People who struggle to make ends meet report far worse physical health: 21.3% rate it as ‘poor’, double the sample average.** Perceptions of mental health improve with age, among men, with higher socioeconomic status, and among those with greater saving capacity.

Major sacrifices in health care are also reported for economic reasons, especially in dentistry (41.4%), mental health care (24.1%), and physiotherapy, gynaecology or urology (24.8%). At the same time, almost **four in ten respondents have private health insurance and a quarter hold dental insurance**, two and a half points more than in 2023. These sacrifices, which affect women, young people and racialized people most strongly, reveal the social determinants of health that limit access to essential care and deepen the vulnerability of groups most affected by inequality.



56% RATE THEIR PHYSICAL HEALTH POSITIVELY, AND ONLY 12% CONSIDER IT 'POOR'. In mental health, 65.4% report a positive assessment.



AMONG THOSE WHO STRUGGLE TO MAKE ENDS MEET, PERCEPTIONS ARE MUCH WORSE: 21.3% rate their physical health as 'poor', double the sample average.



41.4% HAVE HAD TO FORGO DENTAL CARE FOR ECONOMIC REASONS, while almost four in ten have private health insurance and a quarter have dental insurance.

HEALTH	
WOMEN	Greater health care sacrifices: 23.8% do not visit the dentist (18% of men); 16.6% do not receive physiotherapy or rehabilitation (8.6% of men); and 12.1% cannot access psychological or psychiatric treatment (7.6% of men).
RACIALIZED PEOPLE	Deeper cuts in health care , especially in dental care (over 10 percentage points more than non-racialized people) and in glasses or hearing aids (almost 13 points more).
LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS	Rate their physical health more poorly: 21.3% describe it as 'poor', double the sample average.
YOUNG PEOPLE	Young people aged 16–34 from middle-income backgrounds report worse mental health (3.5 out of 5), compared with those aged over 55 from higher-income backgrounds, who report higher levels (4.1 out of 5).

WHEN LIFELONG LEARNING IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE

Access to education decisively shapes social mobility and determines whether the 'social lift' or 'meritocracy' is a real horizon or an unfulfilled promise.

The desire to keep learning remains strong across the population. **More than half of respondents (52.7%) say they would have liked to continue their education, up 4.5 points from 2023.** The main barrier remains the same: financial difficulties. Among those who cannot make ends meet, this rises to 57.3%.

The need to work and earn an income is still the most frequently cited obstacle and has increased slightly, from 34.6% in 2023 to 37% in 2025.

By contrast, direct education costs now weigh less as a barrier, falling significantly from 28.8% in 2023 to 16.1% in 2025.

52.7%

52.7% say **THEY WOULD HAVE LIKED TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION**, 4.5 points more than in 2023.



37% say they had to **LEAVE EDUCATION** due to the need to work and earn an income.



DIRECT EDUCATION COSTS ARE CITED LESS OFTEN AS A BARRIER, falling from 28.8% in 2023 to 16.1% in 2025.

LEARNING

WOMEN	A stronger desire to continue studying: 55.8% compared to men.
RACIALIZED PEOPLE	Greater dissatisfaction: 56.7% would have liked to continue studying compared to 51.4% of non-racialized people but were unable to do so for economic reasons.
LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS	A stronger desire to continue learning: 56.8% compared to 48.7% among those with higher levels but who are constrained by income needs.
YOUNG PEOPLE	Young people aged 25–35 are the group most likely to say they would have liked to continue learning, a pattern that extends up to the 44-age group.

HOUSING AS A DETERMINANT OF INEQUALITY

Housing has become a central concern: what the Constitution recognises as a right (Article 47) is now under question. The steep rise in prices has made access to decent housing a social crisis that cuts through the daily lives of almost half the population. **45% of respondents say the housing crisis directly affects their lives, despite economic growth and job creation over the last five years.**

The impact is not the same for everyone. Those who do not own their home (one in three adults) experience the crisis most acutely. Among homeowners, only 33.2% say they are affected, while among tenants, this figure soars to 73.6%. People who have not yet left the parental home (mostly young people) are also highly exposed: almost 60% say they are affected.

Those who are already at a disadvantage are the hardest hit by the crisis. Time and again, women, racialized people, lower-income households and young people show worse outcomes across the areas analysed. It is a snowball effect: lack of resources creates new limitations, while those who already have them see their position reinforced and are able to capture more income. In this way, the concentration of property deepens inequality. A quarter of homeowners own more than one property. More than one in three landlords in Spain rent out two or more properties (38.42%). **The result is a transfer of income: those who accumulate the most wealth earn rental income from those with fewer resources.**

In theory, buying a home seems like a way out for those facing housing exclusion, but the barriers are clear. High house prices, mortgage lending conditions and limited savings mean that ownership is out of reach for many: **only 14.4% of non-owners feel optimistic about buying in the future, while 58.5% see it as unlikely or very unlikely.**

Expectations also depend on social class, and the gap is widest among young people. 72.1% of young people from higher socioeconomic backgrounds consider it likely or very likely that they will receive family support to buy a home. By contrast, **60.4% of young people in lower socioeconomic situations see such support as unlikely or very unlikely.** In other words, access to housing increasingly depends on family background and financial capacity, not solely on individual effort.

Respondents identify public authorities as the main actors responsible for this situation, followed by vulture funds and banks. The message is clear: without decisive public policies and measures to curb speculative accumulation of housing, the crisis will not only persist but will continue to widen social inequalities.

45% 

THE HOUSING CRISIS AFFECTS 45% OF RESPONDENTS and is generating widespread distress, despite economic growth and job creation over the last five years.



73% OF TENANTS SAY THEY ARE AFFECTED BY THE HOUSING CRISIS, compared to 33% of homeowners.

 **25%**

A QUARTER OF HOMEOWNERS OWN MORE THAN ONE PROPERTY. More than one in three landlords in Spain rent out two or more properties (38.42%).



Only 14.4% of non-owners feel optimistic about being able to buy a home in the future, while **ALMOST 60% SEE THIS AS UNLIKELY OR VERY UNLIKELY.**

	IMPACT OF THE HOUSING CRISIS	HOUSING TENURE	HOME PURCHASE
WOMEN	47% feel affected (42.3% hombres).	Are more likely to rent (25.5% vs 20.3% of men).	No significant differences.
YOUNG PEOPLE	62.7% feel affected compared with 22.8% of those aged over 65.	35% rent compared with 20.7% of those aged over 35.	Expectations vary by socioeconomic level: 72.1% in the highest group expect family support, while 60.4% in the lowest group consider this unlikely.
RACIALIZED PEOPLE	57.5% feel affected (40.3% of the rest of the population).	36% rent compared with 19% of white people.	No significant differences.
TENANTS	Three in four tenants are affected by the crisis, compared with one in three homeowners.	23% of the overall sample rent, 67% are homeowners, and 16.2% own two or more properties.	11.5% of tenants consider it very likely that they will receive family support; 31.3% consider this unlikely when seeking to buy a home.
		Figures refer to the full sample, not only to tenants.	

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INEQUALITIES?

Four in ten people place primary responsibility for the existence or persistence of inequality on public administrations and their policies, followed by political parties and large companies. Even so, **53.2% of the population believes that the government of Spain is well equipped to fight inequality**, ahead of the European Union, regional governments and local authorities.

Citizens also see a role for **actors beyond the institutional sphere**, including businesses, social movements, the media, NGOs, trade unions and faith-based communities. Levels of trust in these actors vary by gender and age, with women across all age groups expressing greater optimism about their ability to confront inequality.



FOUR IN TEN PEOPLE HOLD PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS AND THEIR POLICIES CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INEQUALITY, followed by political parties and large corporations.



53,2%

53.2% OF THE POPULATION VIEW THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN AS A STRONG ACTOR IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INEQUALITY, ahead of the European Union.

GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY FOR INEQUALITIES	OPTIMISM REGARDING POTENTIAL FOR CHANGE
WOMEN	15.6% of women say they do not know or do not wish to hold any actor responsible, compared with 7.7% of men.	Women consistently rate the ability of political and social actors to fight inequality more highly than men across every age group. For instance, women give the European Union a score of 7.3, compared with 6.7 among men.
YOUNG PEOPLE	37.6% of those aged 18–34 blame political parties, eight points above the average, while 20.1% of those aged 18–24 identify no responsible actor at all, double the average.	Older people, particularly men aged 55–64, are the least confident, with average ratings for governments and social actors barely reaching 5.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST INEQUALITY

Respondents point to several key areas for tackling inequality. **Almost half of the population, 45%, say that continuing to promote quality employment is essential.** Employment-related measures remain the most in-demand policies, although their priority has fallen by 9.4 points since 2023, in a context of improving labour market indicators and a rise in the minimum wage.

Public health care, at 35.4%, and public education, at 28.6%, are seen as fundamental strategies for reducing inequality. Support for strengthening health care has risen by 5.3 points compared with 2023. One in five people place **a public and universal care system at the top of their political priorities**, two points more than in 2023. When it comes to social protection, the most widely supported measure is the Minimum Basic Income.

The tax system faces widespread criticism, with **73% saying it does not distribute wealth fairly.** Almost six in ten believe that large fortunes do not contribute enough, and half share this view regarding the upper classes and large corporations. In addition, almost all groups support the introduction of windfall taxes on banks and major energy companies.

Finally, housing emerges as a central pillar, with **41.8% of the population placing it as a priority in the fight against inequality. This represents an increase of 6.3 points since 2023 and the largest rise across all the areas analysed.** Key measures include expanding the stock of public housing, refurbishing vacant homes for rental, and regulating the use of tourist or short-term accommodation.

OXFAM INTERMÓN'S PROPOSALS

Inequality is a violation of human dignity that stems, among other factors, from political decisions. That is why we must put forward an ambitious package of proposals to address the challenges identified by the public. From decent, affordable housing policies to better jobs and fairer wages, and from strengthening education, health care and public services to reinforcing social protection mechanisms, and from building a comprehensive care system to guaranteeing rights-based migration policies, to redefining the role of business and reforming the tax system to make it more progressive, we need a truly comprehensive response that leaves no one behind. The goals and the roadmap are clear, but they will only become a reality if all social actors commit to walking the path together, door to door.



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METHODOLOGY



SURVEY TECHNICAL DETAILS

- **Geographic scope:** Spain.
- **Universe:** General population resident in Spain (excluding Ceuta and Melilla), aged 16 and over.
- **Sample size:** 4,102 interviews. Quotas by sex, age, Autonomous Community, size of place of residence, and socioeconomic level. The representativeness of foreign nationals is ensured.
- **Fieldwork method:** Online interview (CAWI).
- **Sampling error:** $\pm 1.53\%$ (95% confidence level).
- **Fieldwork dates:** 18 March 2025 to 4 April 2025.

TECHNICAL NOTE

This study is based on a survey that combines both **perceptions and behaviours of people living in Spain**.

On the one hand, it presents comparisons between the responses obtained in the previous edition (2023) and the current one. These comparisons cover perceptions of how inequality has evolved both globally and in Spain, as well as across different dimensions such as health, education, the economy, employment, and the role of taxation as a tool to combat inequality.

The survey also includes new questions focused on housing as an increasingly relevant dimension of inequality. These questions aim to understand the objective housing situation, levels of concern and related experiences, future expectations, the concept of decent housing, and the degree of support for different public policy measures in this area, among other aspects.

Any discrepancies between some of the data in this study and official sources may be due to methodological reasons. When reading this report, the following should be borne in mind:

- The survey was administered online through a panel of internet users.
- It is a survey of individuals, not households.
- The sample includes people aged 16 and over.
- The wording of the questions in this survey may mean that the results are not comparable with those from other surveys.

TECHNICAL NOTE ON SEGMENTATION

Throughout this report, some frequencies are presented for the general population, followed by a series of segmentations of interest.

These segmentations are indicated when there are statistically significant differences compared with the population average.

The segmentation variables used are as follows:

- **Gender:** grouped into four categories (men, women, non-binary and other).
- **Age:** grouped into seven categories (16–17 years, 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years and 65 years and over).
- **Socioeconomic level:** grouped into five categories (high, upper-middle, middle, lower-middle and low), as presented in the General Media Survey (EGM), a standardised method for measuring socioeconomic status that can be consulted in detail [here](#), and which is summarised by classifying the interviewee on the basis of the following variables:
 - Household size and number of income earners in the household.
 - Work status, level of education and occupation of the main household earner.

The combination of these elements constitutes a better estimator for ranking households and individuals than income level alone.
- **LGBTQI+:** grouped into two categories (cisgender and heterosexual population, and the LGBTQI+ population).
- **Nationality:** grouped into three categories (Spanish, Spanish and another, and other).
- **Ethnic and racial self-identifications:** grouped into two categories (white or Caucasian, and racialized people). Racialized people are those who identify with any of the following groups, whether by origin, physical features, skin colour or culture: Afro-Latinx, Andean American, Latinx, Roma of other origin, Spanish Roma, Indo-Pakistani, Maghrebi, Asian, Sub-Saharan or Black African, or other.
- **Economic vulnerability:** grouped into three categories (those who save at the end of the month, those who struggle to make ends meet, and those who cannot make ends meet).
- **Housing tenure:** grouped into five categories (landlords, homeowners with a fully paid mortgage, homeowners paying a mortgage, tenants, and those living in their parents' or parents-in-law's home).

The sample data are as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS (SAMPLE SIZE)
TOTAL	4,102
GENDER	
Men	1,892
Women	2,192
Non-binary	13
Other	5
AGE	
16-17 years	84
18-24 years	352
25-34 years	555
35-44 years	726
45-54 years	827
55-64 years	616
65+ years	942
SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL	
High	1,073
Upper-middle	568
Middle	1,132
Lower-middle	437
Low	892
LGBTQI+	
Cisgender and heterosexual population	3,678
LGBTQI+ population	454
NATIONALITY	
Spanish	3,520
Spanish and other	293
Other	289
ETHNIC AND RACIAL SELF-IDENTIFICATIONS	
White or Caucasian	3,076
Racialized	835
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY	
Save at the end of the month	2,176
Struggle to make ends meet	1,370
Cannot make ends meet	556
HOUSING TENURE	
Landlords	289
Homeowners with no mortgage	1,533
Homeowners paying mortgage	927
Tenants	933
Live with parents or parents-in-law	324

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The report was designed by Elvira Rojas. It was translated into English by Colleen Terry (Cálamo y Cran).

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Oxfam is an international confederation made up of 21 affiliated organisations that work with partner and allied organisations to support millions of people around the world. Together, we fight inequality to end poverty and injustice, both now and in the long term, with the aim of building a future based on equality. For more information, please contact any of the organisations or visit the website at www.oxfamintermon.org

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