



Multidimensional Quality of Life Indicator (*MQLI*) Year 2021

The quality of life in Spain rebounded in 2021 driven by the indicators for *Education*

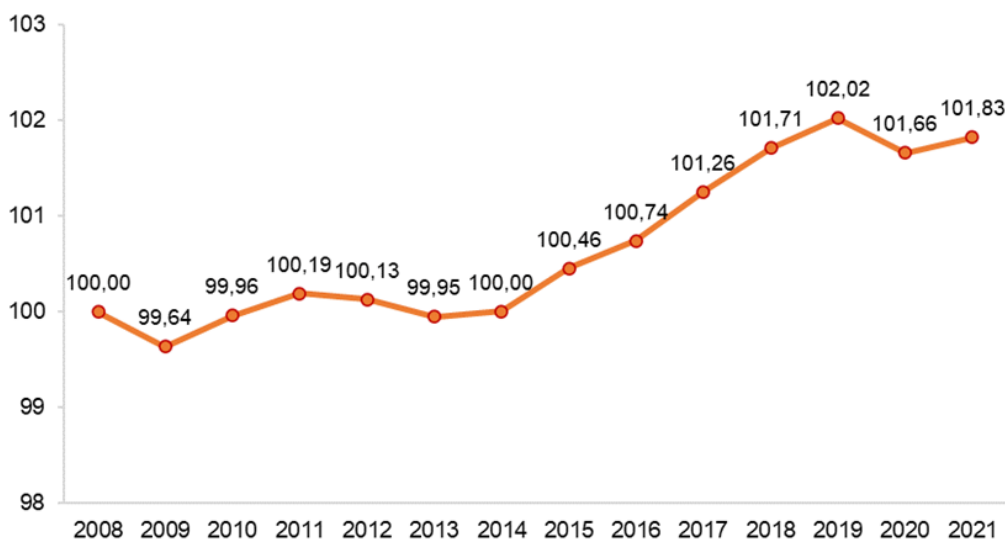
The scores for *Health and Labour, Physical and personal safety and Material living conditions* worsened compared to 2020

Comunidad Foral de Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón had the highest levels of quality of life

Following a decline in 2020, the quality of life in Spain improved in 2021. The Multidimensional Quality of Life Indicator (MQLI) stood at 101.83 points, compared to 101.66 the previous year.

This improvement was driven by the area of *Education* and, to a lesser extent, *Surroundings and environment*, while the scores for *Health, Physical and personal safety, Labour and Material living conditions* worsened.

Evolution of the national general MQLI (2008=100)



In this edition of the MQLI, the areas of *Leisure and social relations*, *Governance and basic rights* and *General life experience* have not been updated, since they are created from indicators that are not obtained on a yearly basis.

Results by Autonomous Communities

As with the previous edition, in 2021 Comunidad Foral de Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón presented the highest levels of quality of life.

On the other hand, the lowest levels were in Andalucía, Canarias and Región de Murcia.

If we analyze the nine areas separately, *País Vasco* stood out in terms of *Material living conditions* and *Education*, *Illes Balears* in *Governance and Basic Rights* and *General Life Experience* and Aragón in *Labour*.

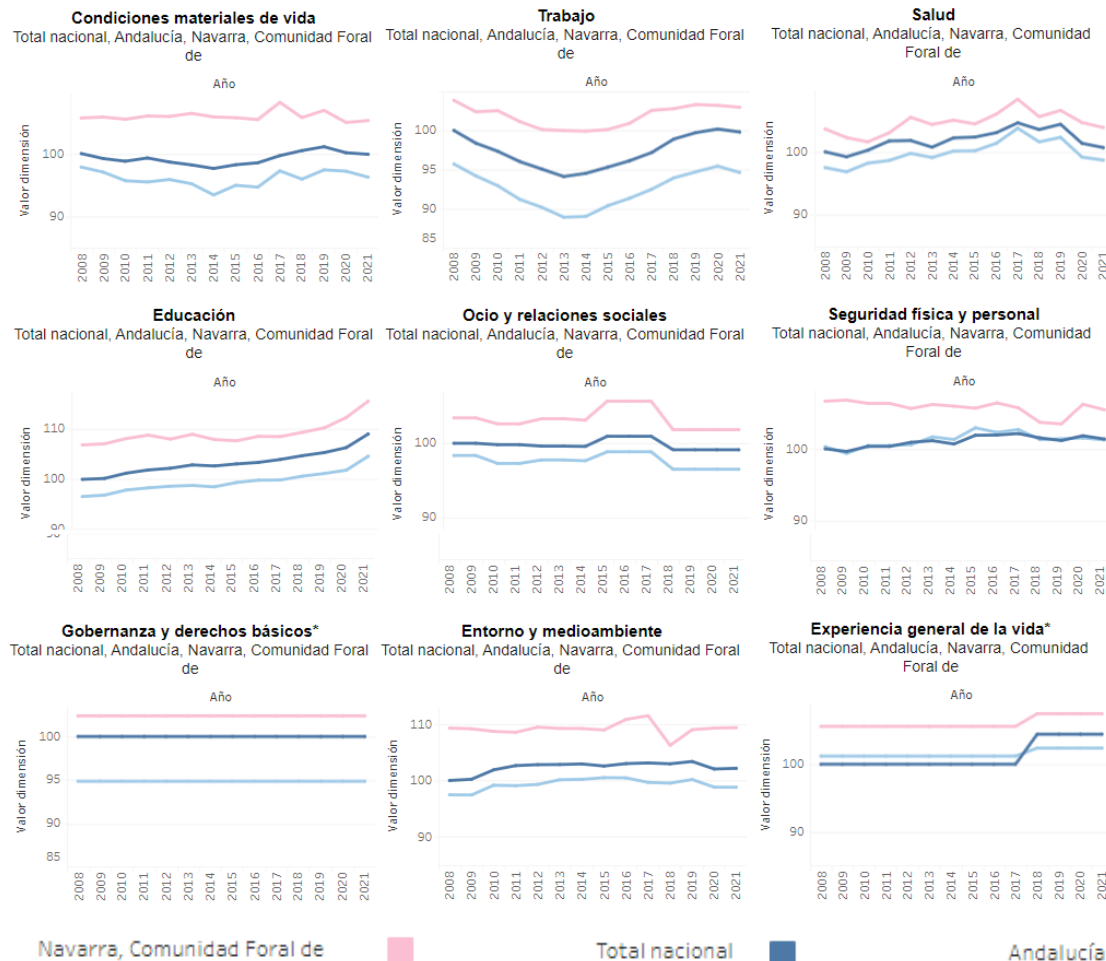
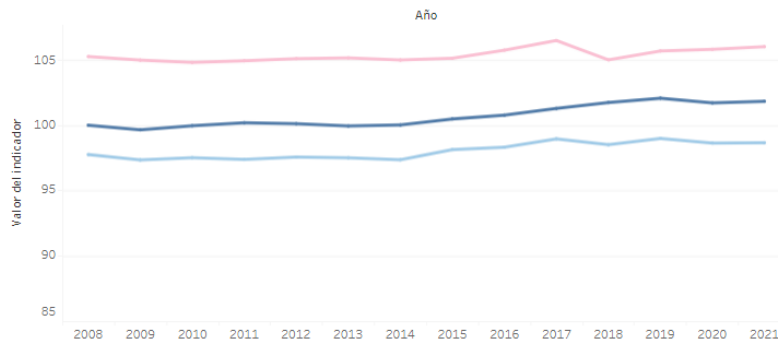
On the other hand, Comunidad de Madrid stood out in *Health*, Principado de Asturias in *Physical and personal safety*, Cantabria in *Leisure and social relations* and Comunidad Foral de Navarra in *Surroundings and environment*.

Representation of MQLI values for the national total and the autonomous communities with the highest and lowest MQLI in 2021: Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Andalucía, respectively



Evolution of the MQLI and its components for the national total and the autonomous communities with the highest and lowest MQLI in 2021: Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Andalucía, respectively

Evolución temporal del Índice global de Calidad de Vida por CCAA
Total nacional, Andalucía, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de



Notes: The indicators marked with* are not updated annually, as they depend on the publication of the results of certain modules of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS).

Information on the MQLI and its components from the rest of the Autonomous Communities can be found at the link https://ine.es/experimental/imcv/experimental_ind_multi_calidad_vida.htm

Methodological note

The MQLI consists of the construction, on an experimental basis, of an indicator to synthesize information from the INE's quality indicators. These indicators offer a panoramic (multidimensional) overview of the quality of life in Spain.

The MQLI is calculated at the national level and by Autonomous Community. The process of aggregating individual indicators for each autonomous community is carried out in two steps: first, the indicators that represent a dimension are aggregated into a single indicator of the dimension using the AMPI method. Secondly, these nine indicators are added in a single MQLI and this aggregation, by default, is done with all dimensions equally weighted; however, the user can interact with the system and choose a different weighting, giving more or less importance according to one or another aspect of the quality of life.

The nine dimensions considered in the MQLI are: material conditions of life, work, education, health, leisure and social relations, security, governance and basic rights, environment and surroundings and general experience of life.

Altogether, 55 indicators are involved in the calculation of the indicator, although not all are updated annually. In this edition, six of the nine dimensions have been updated.

Statistic type: Experimental, annual.

Population scope: the indicators come from various sources. They generally refer to the population resident in Spain.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory. Data are offered by autonomous communities.

Reference period: since this is a statistic that combines a multitude of sources, each of the indicators has a different reference period. The most current indicators, which are the majority, refer to the year 2021.

For more information the methodology can be accessed at:

https://www.ine.es/experimental/imcv/exp_calidad_vida_multi.pdf

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