Instituto Nacional de Estadística

Press Release

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Experimental

# Multidimensional Quality of Life Indicator (MQLI)

## Quality of life decreased in Spain in 2020 after continuously improving since 2014

## The Community of Foral de Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón presented the highest levels

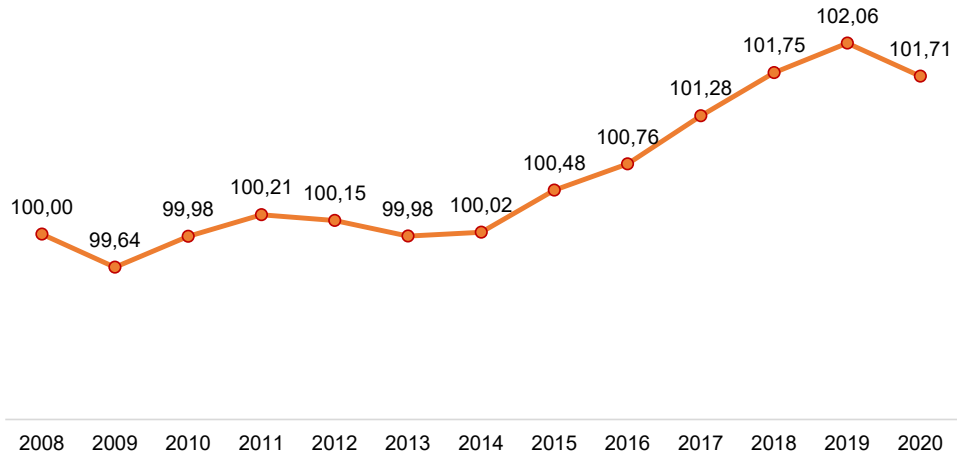
Today, INE is releases the experimental statistics of the Multidimensional Quality of Life Indicator (MQLI) for the 2008-2020 period. It is a composite indicator for measuring quality of life, subject to user in order to improve the methodology.

The MQLI is made up of nine dimensions that group a total of 55 indicators. These come from very diverse sources, many of which do not offer annual data. For this reason, only six dimensions (34 indicators) are updated annually.

### Quality of life in 2020

According to MQLI data, the quality of life in Spain decreased in 2020, after having grown uninterruptedly since 2014. The index stood at 101.71 points, compared to 102.06 in 2019.

**Evolution of the national general MQLI between 2008 and 2020**
(2008=100)



The most marked decreases occurred in the dimensions of *Health*, *Environment and environment* and *Material living conditions* - mainly due to the decrease in life expectancy due to the COVID-19 pandemic - as well as the worsening of subjective indicators (such as the population that suffering from problems due to noise outside the home) or the increase in the number of homes in severe material deficiency.

On the other hand, in 2020 the indicators for *Work*, *Education* and *Safety* improved. The areas of *Leisure and social relations*, *Governance and basic rights* and *General life experience* are not updated in 2020, since they are built from indicators that are not obtained every year. There are plans to obtain the indicators necessary for the updating of the 2022 and 2023 surveys.

## Results by Autonomous Communities

By autonomous communities, and jointly taking the nine dimensions of the quality of life model, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón presented the highest levels of quality of life in 2020.

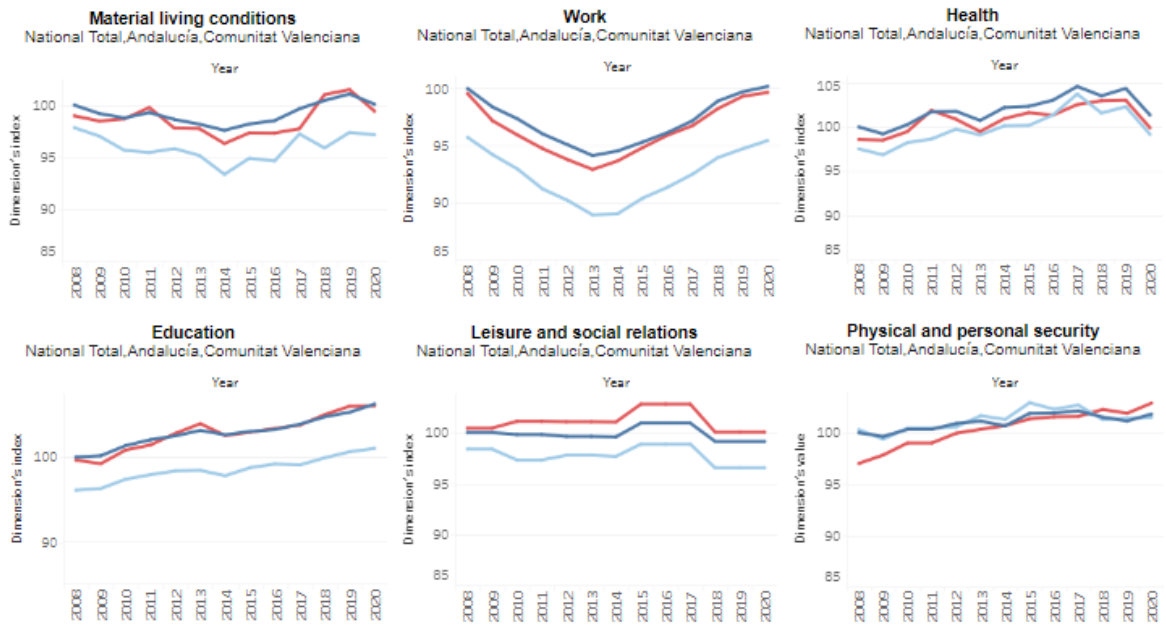
On the other hand, the lowest levels were in Andalucia, Canarias and Región de Murcia.

If the nine dimensions are analysed separately, País Vasco stands out in three (*Material living conditions*, *Work* and *Education*), Comunidad Foral de Navarra in *Health* and *Surroundings and environment*, Cantabria in *Leisure and social relations* and *Physical and personal safety* and Illes Balears in *Governance and basic rights* and *General life experience.*

In addition to the MQLI data offered in the form of tables, INE is publishing two infographics that complement the information.

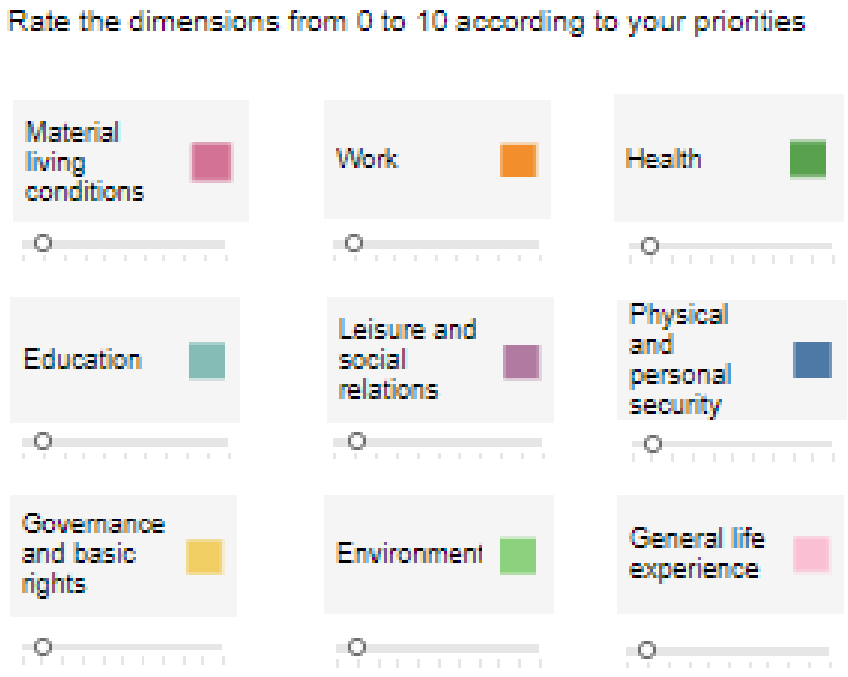
The first facilitates comparison of the MQLI between autonomous communities and cities is facilitated. This allows the temporal evolution of the indicator's different components to be observed.

**Extract from the MQLI infographic by autonomous communities**




In the second infographic, the user can assign different importance to each of the nine dimensions and create their own IMCV, ordering the territories according to their preferences.

**Excerpt from the infographic *Customize your MQLI***




All the information on the MQLI can be consulted at:

https://www.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 offer a panoramic (multidimensional) view of the quality of life in Spain, by choosing from a broad but limited set of indicators (currently 55) that cover the different dimensions.

In this first version, the MQLI is calculated at the national level and by autonomous communities. The process of aggregating individual indicators up to the MQLI indicator 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 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 calculating the MQLI, of which 34 are updated each year.

**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 2020.

For more information the methodology can be accessed at:

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

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