experimental

**Multidimensional Quality of Life Indicator (MQLI)**
Year 2022

Quality of life in Spain declined slightly in 2022

Scores for: Governance and basic rights, General life experience, Leisure and social relations, Physical and personal safety, and Surroundings and environment worsened in comparison with 2021

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

Quality of life in Spain declined in 2022. The Multidimensional Quality of Life Indicator (MQLI) stood at 101.43 points, compared with 101.62 the previous year.

Evolution of the national general MQLI (2008=100)
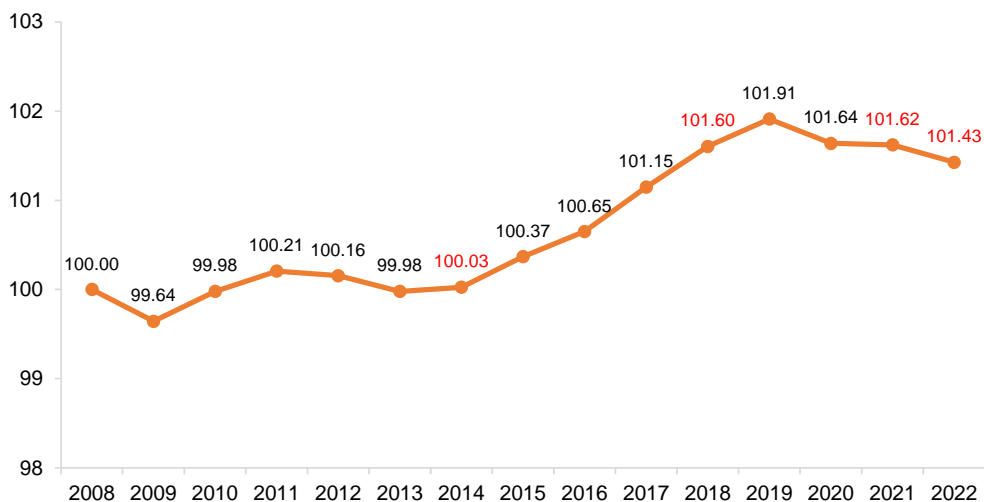
This fall occurred in the dimensions: Governance and Basic Rights, General life experience, Leisure and social relations, Physical and personal safety, and the Surroundings and environment. In contrast, the scores of Work, Health, Education, and Material living conditions improved compared with the previous year.

Evolution of quality of life by dimension

	2021	2022
GLOBAL	101.62	101.43
1. Material living conditions	99.88	100.27
2. Work	99.79	100.97
3. Health	101.20	102.25
4. Education	108.85	109.56
5. Leisure and social relations	97.79	96.78
6. Physical and personal security	101.36	100.41
7. Gobernance and basic rights	100.00	98.56
8. Environment	102.02	101.54
9. General life experience	103.69	102.49

In this edition of the MQLI, all of the dimensions have been updated, given that the 2022 Living Conditions Survey included additional modules of Health and Quality of Life which have made it possible to do so.

Results by autonomous communities

Comunidad Foral de Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón presented the highest levels of quality of life in 2022, as was the case in the previous edition.

On the other hand, the lowest levels were in Canarias, Andalucia and Galicia.

If we analyse the new dimensions separately, Comunidad Foral de Navarra stood out in the dimensions: *Leisure and social relations*, *Surroundings and the environment*, and *General experience of life*. Pais Vasco stood out for *Material living conditions* and *Education*.

Meanwhile, Aragón stood out in *Work*, Comunidad de Madrid in *Health*, Cantabria in *Physical and personal safety,* and Comunitat Valenciana in *Governance and basic rights.*

Representation of MQLI values for the national total and the autonomous communities with the highest and lowest MQLI in 2022

Navarra, C. Foral de — Total nacional — Canarias

Material living conditions · Health · Leisure and social relations · Governance and basic rights · General life experience · Work · Education · Physical and personal security · Environment · Global index
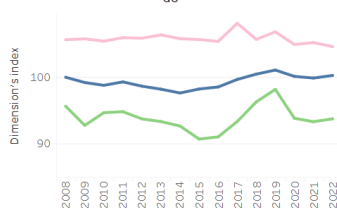
Evolution of the MQLI and its components for the national total and the autonomous communities with the highest and lowest MQLI in 2022
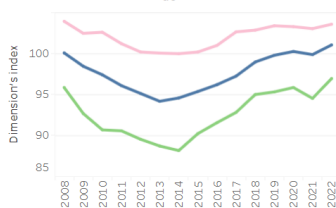
Temporal evolution of the Quality of Life Global Index by AACC
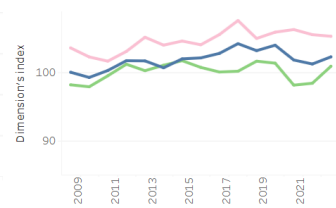National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
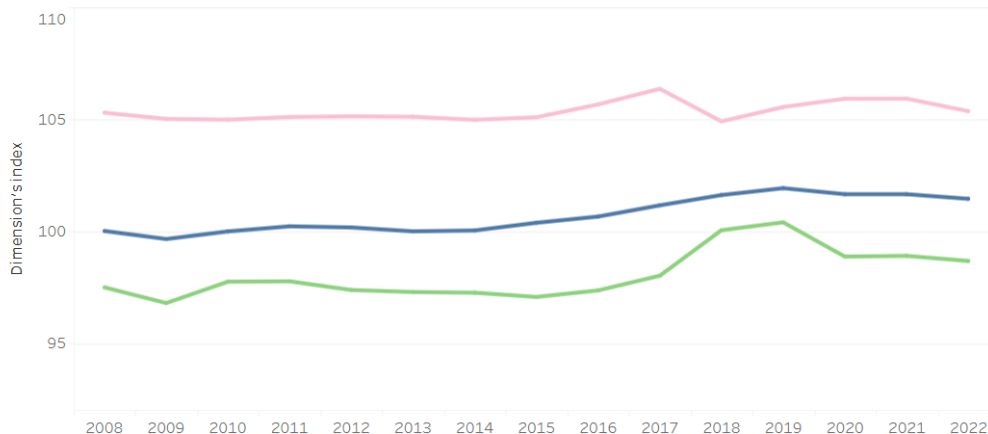
Material living conditions
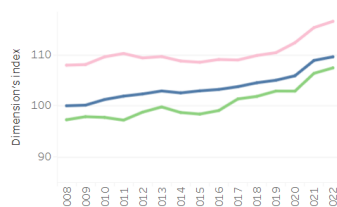National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de

Work
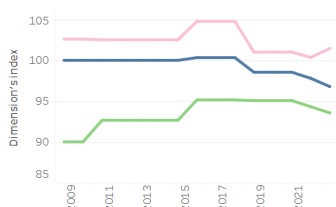National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de

Health
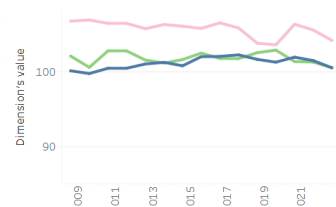National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de

Education
National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
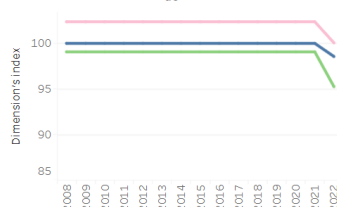

Leisure and social relations
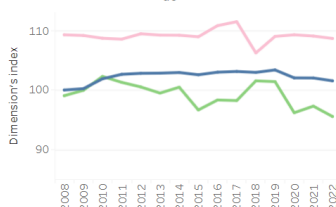National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de

Physical and personal security
National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
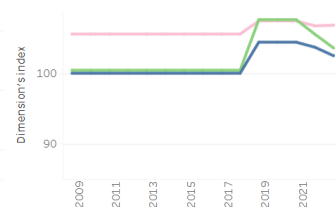

Gobernance and basic rights
National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de

Environment
National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de

General life experience
National Total, Canarias, Navarra, Comunidad Foral de

All the information on the MQLI and its components for the rest of the Autonomous Communities can be found at the link https://ine.es/en/experimental/imcv/experimental_ind_multi_calidad_vida_en.htm

Methodological note

The MQLI consists of the construction, on an experimental basis, of an indicator to consolidate 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 nationally 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 the user's judgement to one or another aspect of the quality of life.

The results published in previous years may undergo alterations due to the methodology of the statistics. There is a process of standardisation in drawing up the indices whereby the value is re-scaled to have comparable ranges in the different indicators. The time series of the indicators is used in this standardisation, taking the maximum and minimum of the indicator in all the Autonomous Communities and periods. Thus, when data are incorporated from a new year, the indices of the whole period may be affected. Moreover, some indicators of the series may be revised if there has been an update.

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 indicators, although not all are updated annually. In this edition, all 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 2022.

For further information, the methodology can be accessed at:

https://ine.es/en/experimental/imcv/experimental_ind_multi_calidad_vida_en.htm

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information, see the section Quality at the INE and Code of Best Practices on the INE's website.