Jersey Better Life Index
2019

Statistics Jersey: www.gov.je/statistics

Summary

On a national level, Jersey:

- had an overall Better Life Index score of 6.6 (out of 10), ranking 19th out of 41 nations
- placed slightly above the OECD average but below the United Kingdom and France
- remained at the same overall rank as in 2018[1]
- ranked in the top ten for jobs and earnings, health status and community
- ranked bottom for civic engagement

On a regional level, Jersey:

- had an overall well-being score of 7.1 (out of 10), ranking 136th out of 403 regions
- placed 8th out of 13 when compared with regions of the United Kingdom
- dropped four places in overall ranking compared to 2018
- ranked highest in jobs, 5th out of 403 regions
- ranked lowest in civic engagement, 379th out of 403 regions

Introduction

Over the last decade there has been a drive globally to move away from purely economic measures, such as GDP, as the indicators of a nation's well-being and progress. Approaches which draw on social and environmental, as well as economic, factors are now a common international objective. Importance is also placed on asking how individuals rate their own lives and surroundings, rather than purely focusing on objective measures of well-being.

In this context, by following the widely-used "Better Life Index" framework[2] developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Jersey's well-being is measured and compared across 11 dimensions of well-being. The OECD is an international organisation, comprising 36 member countries and several partners, which has the mission of promoting policies to improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world.

A Better Life Index for Jersey was first produced and published in 2013. A second report, relating to calendar year 2018, presented updated measures for Jersey and the OECD nations and also a comparison of the Island with more than 400 sub-national regions of the OECD[3]. This latest report represents a further update of the national and regional comparisons using the most recently available data from the OECD; data for Jersey relates to either the same reference year or the closest year for which data is available.

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[1] For 2019 two new partner countries (Lithuania and Colombia) have been added to the national comparison; both were below Jersey in the overall ranking. The total of 41 includes Jersey.
[2] For information on the; data sources, methodology used, and countries/regions included see the Appendices
[3] Found at the following links; 2018 Jersey Better Life Index and 2013 Jersey Better Life Index.

Better Life Index

Jersey's overall Better Life Index score (6.6 out of 10) ranked the Island 19th out of 41 nations (see Figure 1). In terms of overall well-being, this score placed Jersey slightly above the OECD average but below the United Kingdom and France.

Figure 1: Better Life Index for Jersey and OECD countries; *0 (low) to 10 (high)*
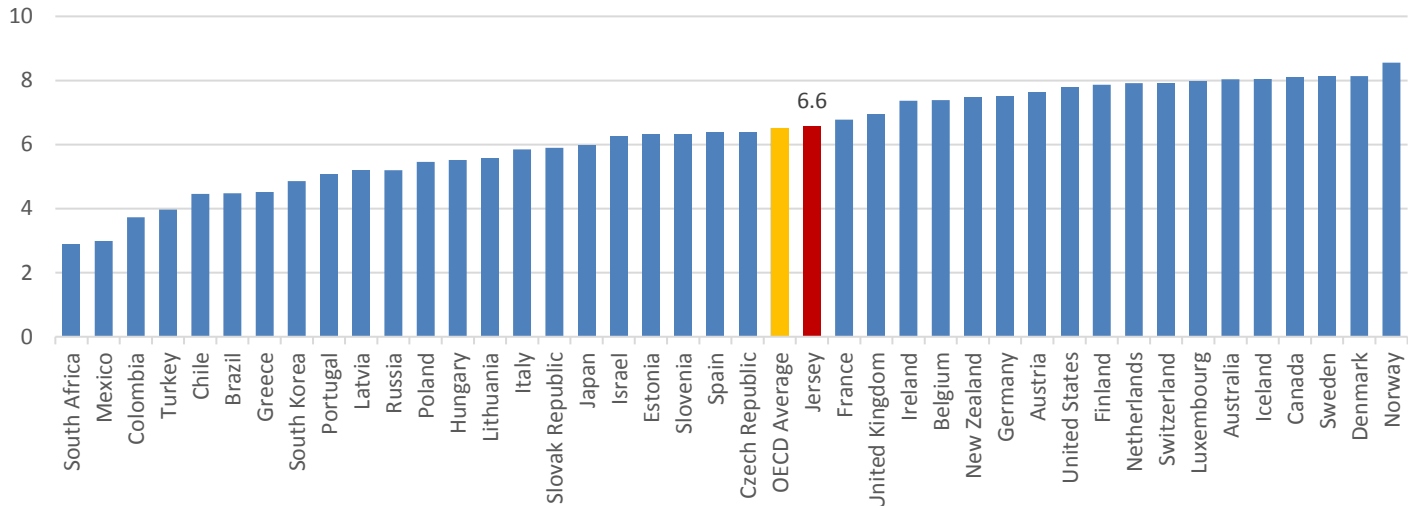
Nordic countries rated highly in terms of overall well-being, with Norway, Denmark and Sweden being the three highest ranked countries. In contrast, the lowest scores of overall well-being were recorded across a range of geographical locations, with South Africa, Mexico, Colombia and Turkey being the four lowest ranked countries.

Scores and rankings for Jersey for each of the 11 dimensions comprising the Better Life Index are shown in Figure 2 and Appendix A.

Figure 2: Relative scores (out of 10) and *rankings* for Jersey in each dimension
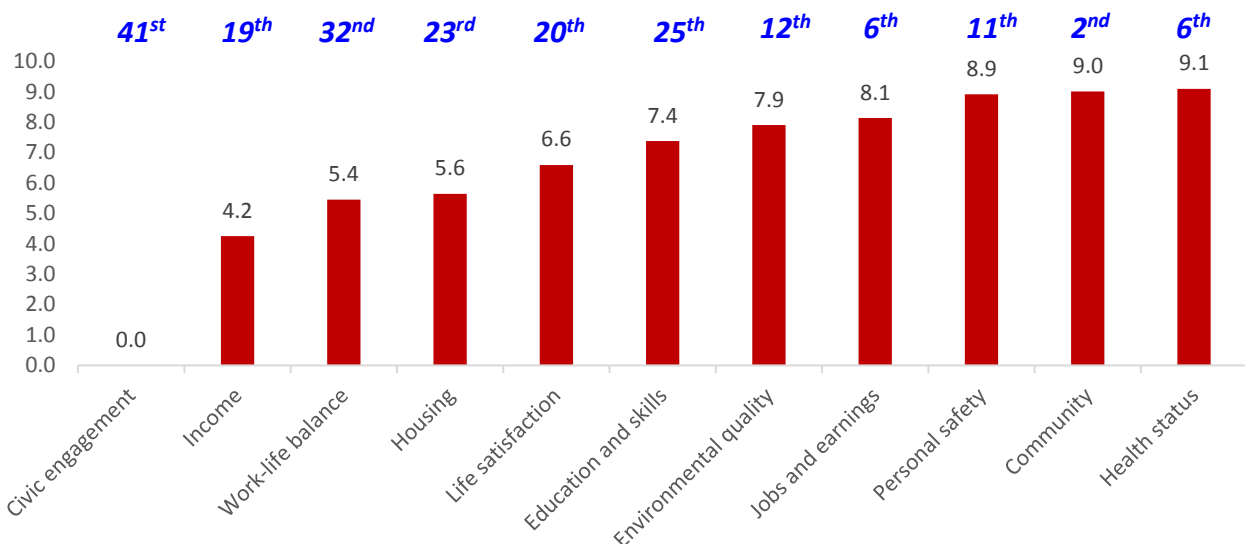
Each score shown In Figure 2 is based on a scale of between 0 (low) and 10 (high) – see Appendix B.

It is apparent that Jersey ranked:
- relatively highly in several dimensions, notably community
- less well in other dimensions, notably work-life balance
- lower than all OECD member and partner countries in civic engagement (measured by voter turnout)

Summary

◆ Jersey   ◆ OECD Average[4]

18 indicators are used in compiling the 11 dimensions of well-being. Comparisons, as well as more information for individual indicators, can be found in the Jersey Better Life Index section of Jersey in Figures.

Income

4.2
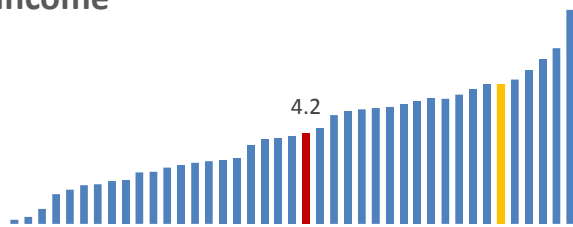
On a measure of disposable income, Jersey ranked 19th out of 41 countries. In 2016, mean net adjusted disposable income per capita in Jersey was $25,907[5], which was below the OECD average of $33,604.

Jobs and earnings

8.1
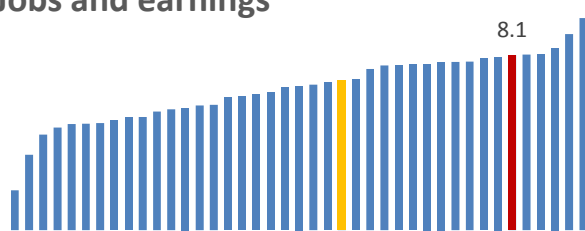
In terms of employment, 80% of people in Jersey of working age (15 to 64 years) were in some form of employment (working at least one hour per week) in 2017 compared with an average of 68% across the OECD. The long-term unemployment rate within Jersey in 2017 was 0.6% compared with the OECD average of 1.8%. In 2017 personal earnings, gross average remuneration per full-time equivalent employee, in Jersey ($43,273) was marginally above the OECD average ($43,241).

Housing

5.6
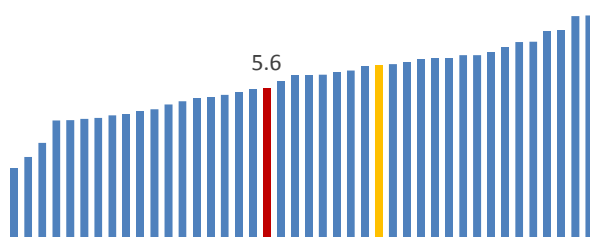
People in Jersey have more living space, on average, than people in the UK and in the majority of OECD countries. In Jersey, each resident occupies an average of 2.1 rooms compared to 1.9 in the UK and the OECD average of 1.8. However, average spending on housing in Jersey accounted for over a quarter (26%) of household net adjusted disposable income in 2016, some 6 percentage points (pp) greater than the OECD average. In Jersey only 0.5% of households did not have an indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household, compared with 4.4% across the OECD.

Health Status

9.1

For 2016-18 the life expectancy from birth in Jersey was 82.6 years, a figure nearly two and a half years greater than the average across the OECD. In 2017 people in Jersey rated their general health relatively highly; 81% of adults in Jersey reported that they were in either good or very good health compared with the OECD average of 69%.

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[4] The OECD average is a population weighted average of member countries; it does not include partner countries.
[5] To enable comparison at both the national and regional level, income and earnings values for Jersey are converted from pound sterling (GBP) to US dollars (USD) on a purchasing power parity basis, and include a deflating factor of 1.20 to represent the relative cost of living between Jersey and the UK: *Jersey-UK Relative Consumer Price Levels for Goods and Services, 2013*; States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

Work-life balance
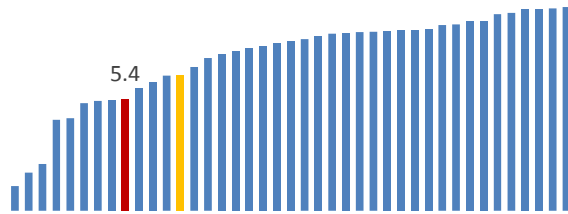
Around one in seven (15%) employees in Jersey worked 50 or more hours in a usual week during 2017, a higher proportion than in the UK (12%) and the OECD average (11%). This measure does not take into account time spent commuting to work.

Education and skills
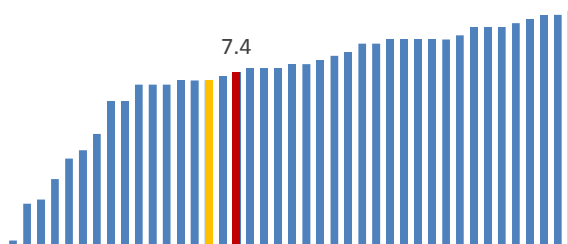
The education and skills dimension is measured by the percentage of people aged 25 to 64 years, that have at least an upper-secondary qualification. The proportion in 2017 for Jersey (80%) was slightly lower than in the UK but 2 pp greater than the average across the OECD.

Community
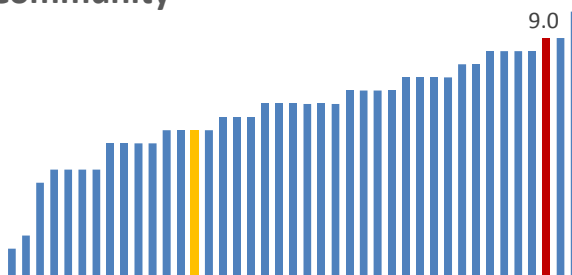
The indicator for the community dimension is the percentage of people who have someone they can rely on in case of need. The percentage of people in Jersey that did (96%) was higher than in all OECD countries except for Iceland (top ranked) and New Zealand (with which Jersey was joint second).

Civic engagement
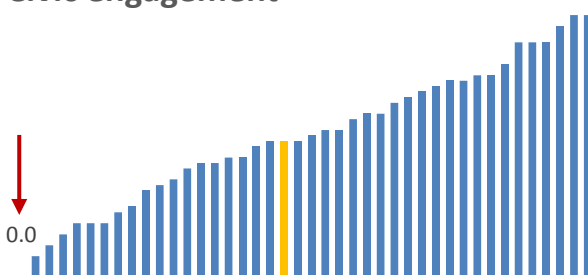
Voter turnout in Jersey (43.4% in the May 2018 States Assembly elections) was lower than in all OECD member and partner countries. Across the OECD the latest average voter turnout rate is 68%; it should be noted that some OECD countries have compulsory voting (e.g. Australia, 91%).

Environmental quality
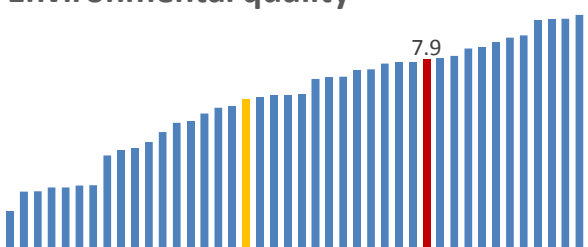
In Jersey, over the period 2015-17, the average level of particulate matter (of less than 2.5 μm in diameter) in the air was 8 μg/m^3; this level was below the guideline value set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) of 10 μg/m^3. The indicator measure for Jersey is a three-year average across two monitoring sites; it should be noted that the measure recorded at one monitoring site in Jersey over calendar years 2017, 2018 and 2019 exceeded the WHO guideline value. Water quality is measured by people's subjective evaluation of the water quality in their area; the measure for Jersey of 85% of people saying that they were satisfied was at a similar level to that of the UK and higher than the OECD average of 81%.

Personal safety

8.9
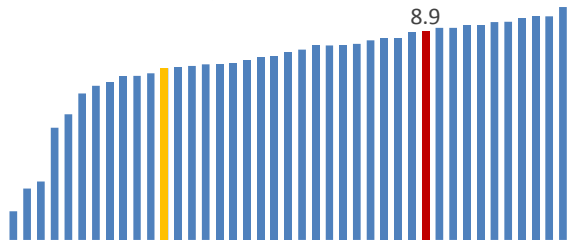
The homicide rate in Jersey over the three-year period 2015-17 was 0.6 per 100,000 people and was lower than the OECD av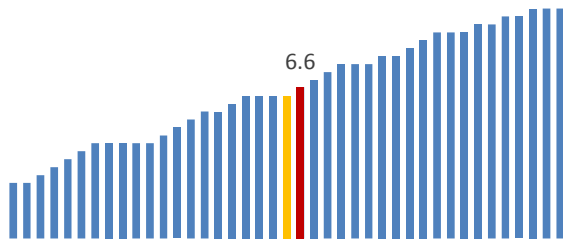erage of 3.7 per 100,000. Personal safety is also measured by a subjective feeling of safety. Almost four out of five adults (79%) in Jersey reported that they felt safe walking alone at night, a similar proportion to that in the UK (78%) and above the OECD average (68%).

Life satisfaction

6.6

Adults in Jersey rated their overall life satisfaction slightly higher than the average recorded across the OECD. Jersey ranked 20th out of 41 when compared to the OECD nations and partners countries.

Material conditions and Quality of life

Dimensions are grouped together under two domains: material conditions and quality of life:

Material conditions

Income

Jobs and earnings

Housing

Quality of Life

Health status

Work-life balance

Education and skills

Community

Civic engagement

Environmental quality

Personal safety

Life satisfaction

The OECD has observed that there is generally a strong relationship between relative performance in the two principal domains of material conditions and quality of life – see Figure 3 overleaf.

Countries towards the top right corner of Figure 3 (Norway, Canada, Switzerland and Sweden)[6] are relatively strong in both material conditions and quality of life (see Appendix B for methodology). In contrast, countries towards the bottom left corner of Figure 3 (South Africa, Mexico, Turkey, Greece and Chile) have few relative strengths in either material conditions or quality of life.

The diagonal line in Figure 3 indicates where a country would fall if there was an exact correspondence in its relative performance on material conditions and quality of life.

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[6] ISO alpha-3 country codes are used in Figure 3; Jersey is represented as "JEY" and the UK as "GBR". Codes for all countries can be found on www.iso.org/

Figure 3 shows that:

- Jersey performs almost equally, on a relative basis, across the two domains of material conditions and quality of life

- when compared with OECD member and partner countries, Jersey performs most similarly to the United Kingdom ("GBR")

Figure 3: Comparative performance on material conditions (horizontal axis) and quality of life (vertical axis)
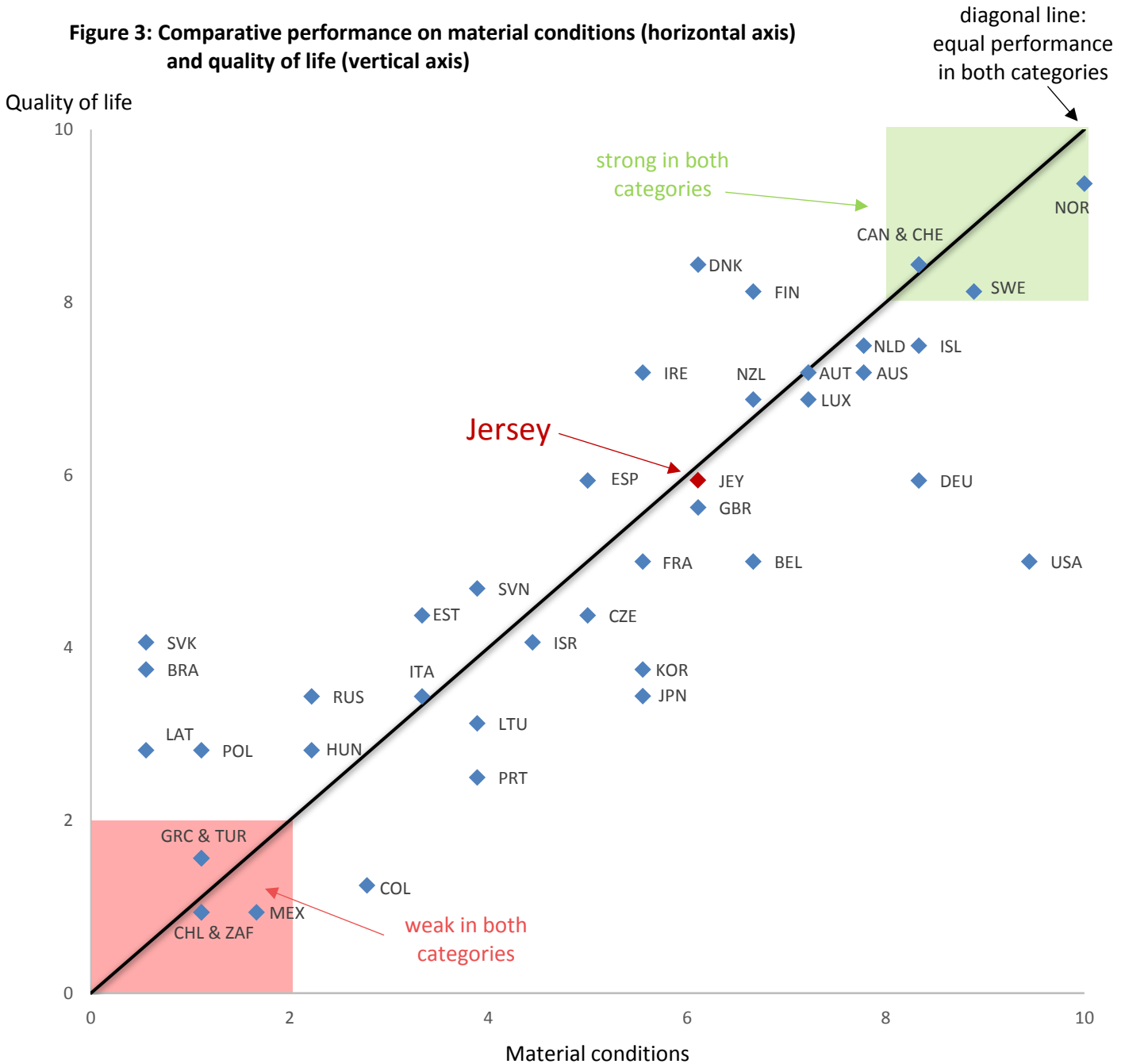
It is worth noting that the scores used in this figure are calculated differently from the overall index (see Appendix B).

Comparison to the 2018 Report

For 2019, Jersey's overall Better Life Index ranking was unchanged compared with 2018, remaining 19th. However, there have been changes in ra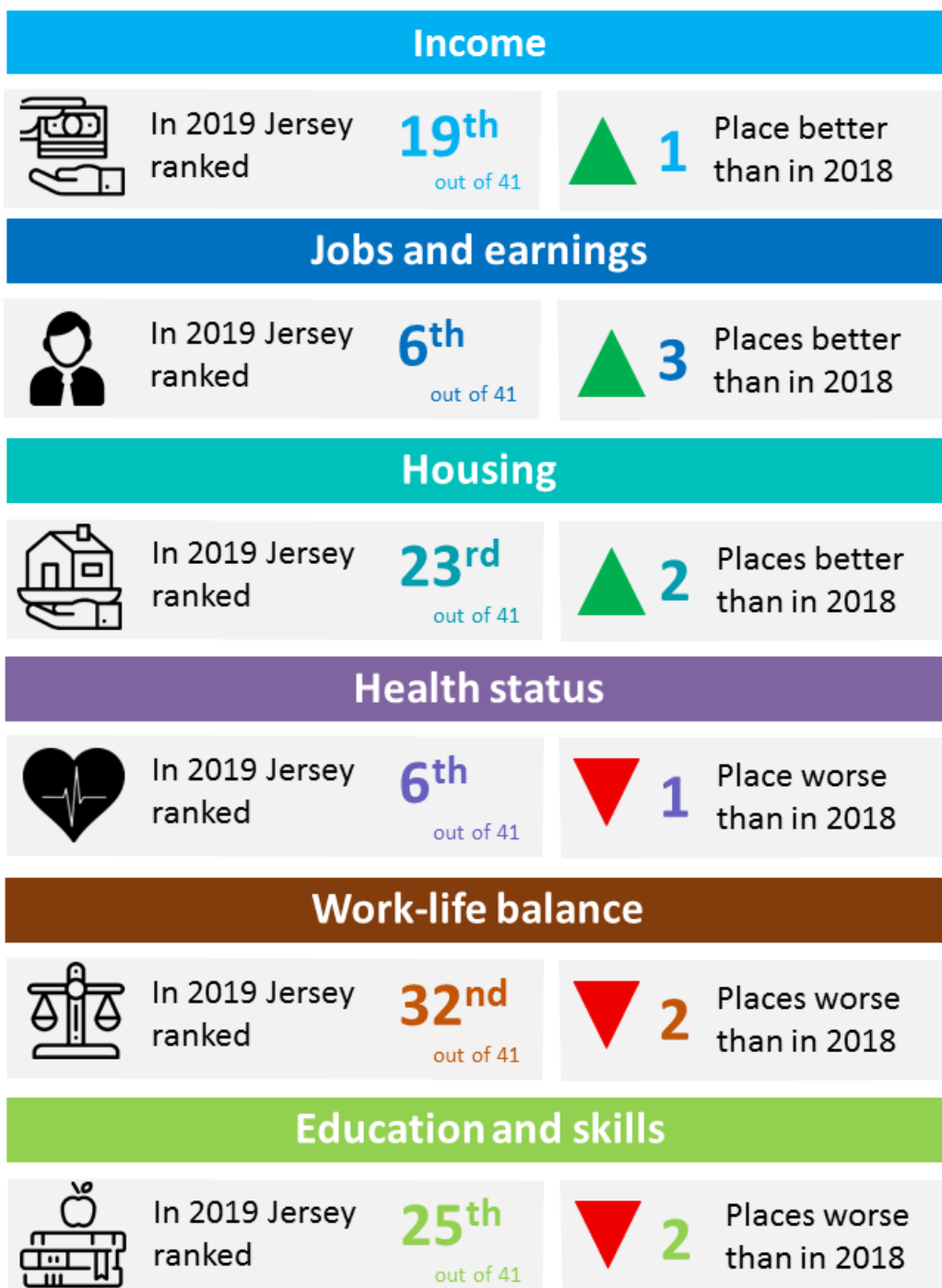nking for some dimensions between the two years. The indicator summary section of this report provides more detail for those indicators which resulted in notable changes at the dimension level. Comparisons and more information for all individual indicators can be viewed in the Jersey Better Life Index section of Jersey in Figures.

Since definitions of some indicators are sometimes changed by the OECD, care must be taken in making comparisons of scores between different rounds of the Jersey Better Life Index. Hence, in this report, comparisons and changes in rankings are made only with 2018. In addition, where additional countries have been added (in 2019: Colombia and Lithuania), any places dropped or gained due to their inclusion are excluded.

Income

In 2019 Jersey ranked **19th** out of 41 — ▲ 1 Place better than in 2018

Jobs and earnings

In 2019 Jersey ranked **6th** out of 41 — ▲ 3 Places better than in 2018

Housing

In 2019 Jersey ranked **23rd** out of 41 — ▲ 2 Places better than in 2018

Health status

In 2019 Jersey ranked **6th** out of 41 — ▼ 1 Place worse than in 2018

Work-life balance

In 2019 Jersey ranked **32nd** out of 41 — ▼ 2 Places worse than in 2018

Education and skills

In 2019 Jersey ranked **25th** out of 41 — ▼ 2 Places worse than in 2018

Community

In 2019 Jersey ranked **2nd** out of 41

No change since 2018

Civic Engagement

In 2019 Jersey ranked **41st** out of 41

No change since 2018

Environmental quality

In 2019 Jersey ranked **12th** out of 41

▼ 1 Place worse than in 2018

Personal safety

In 2019 Jersey ranked **11th** out of 41

No change since 2018

Life Satisfaction

In 2019 Jersey ranked **20th** out of 41

No change since 2018

Indicator summary

Although Jersey's ranking in 2019 was lower than in 2018 for the dimensions of education and skills, health status and environmental quality, there was little change in the indicator values for Jersey in these dimensions. These falls in ranking were largely due to improvements by other nations.

Work-life balance; Long working hours

The proportion of employed individuals working 50 hours or more per week across all their jobs, not including any hours worked as self-employed, is considered to be an important indicator of well-being.

Research has found that when considering the amount of time which people spend on unpaid work (domestic chores etc.), commuting and satisfying basic needs (eating, sleeping etc.), people who work for more than 50 hours per week are likely to have only a few hours left per day for other activities.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of employees who usually worked for 50 hours or more per week across the OECD. For comparability purposes, the figure for Jersey in 2017 is used (15%), which was higher than in the UK (12%) and the average across the OECD (11%).

Figure 4: Percentage of employees usually working for 50 hours or more (excluding self-employed hours) per week in Jersey (2017) and the OECD (2017, except Brazil; 2015)
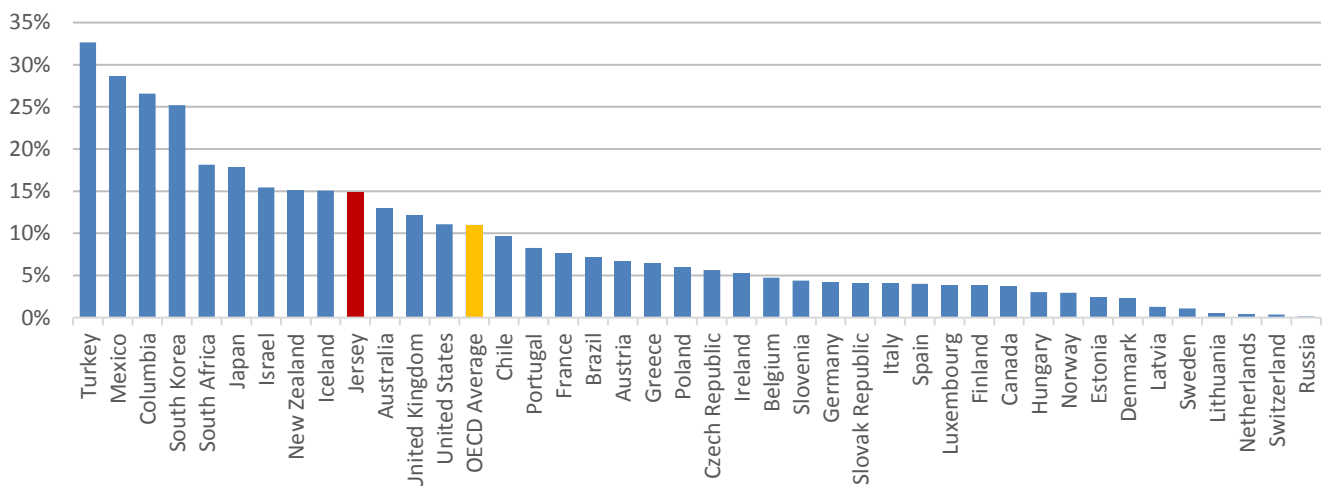
The annual Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey has recorded the hours usually worked by employees, either in their main job or in additional jobs (excluding hours worked as self-employed), for each year from 2013-2019 -see Figure 5.

Figure 5: Percentage of employees (excluding self-employed hours) working for 50 hours or more per week in Jersey 2013-2019
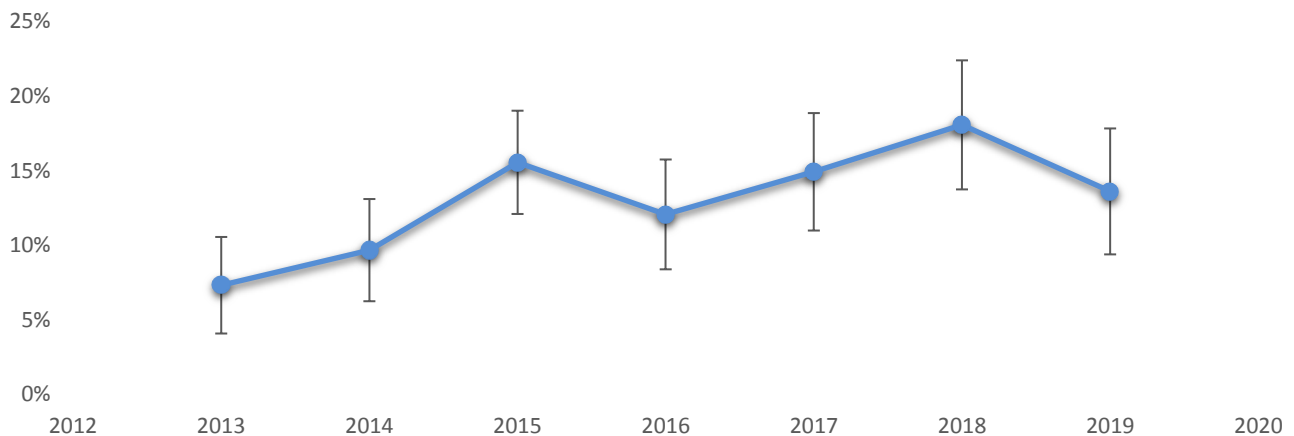
Over the period from 2013 to 2019 there has been an increase in the percentage of employee's usually working for 50 hours or more per week.

Additional related statistics

Several other publications by Statistics Jersey are available which give a more complete picture about the well-being of Islanders, notably the Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (which can be found here). This section of this report focusses on providing new statistics relating to well-being and providing comparisons with OECD nations.

Life evaluation

How people evaluate their life as a whole is closely linked to well-being[7]; the Jersey Better Life Index includes a measure of people's current life satisfaction.

In addition to measuring current life satisfaction, people can also be asked about their future perspective, relating to whether they think their life is going to get better or worse. In the 2019 Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS) this perspective was measured by means of the Cantril Ladder, whereby people were asked to rate, separately, their current life and their anticipated life in five years' time on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 represents the "worst possible life" for themselves and 10 represents the "best possible life" for themselves).

The responses to JOLS gave a mean score of 6.61 for current life satisfaction and a mean score of 7.31 for anticipated life satisfaction in five years' time. On average, all age groups in Jersey expected to have a higher life satisfaction in five years' time, except for those aged 65 and above.

Asking these two questions in the same survey enables further analysis into how people evaluate their lives. Applying the Gallup World Poll methodology, an individual's joint responses are assigned into one of three categories: "thriving"; "struggling"; or "suffering":
- people who rated their current lives as 7 or higher and their future lives as 8 or higher are categorised as "thriving"
- people who rated their current and future lives as 4 or lower as "suffering"
- anyone else is categorised as "struggling".

The results of this analysis are presented in Figure 6.

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[7] International Journal of Medical Research & Health Sciences, 2018, 7(4): 49-59. Examining Relationships Among Well-being, Leisure Satisfaction, Life Satisfaction, and Happiness

Figure 6: Life evaluation in Jersey 2019
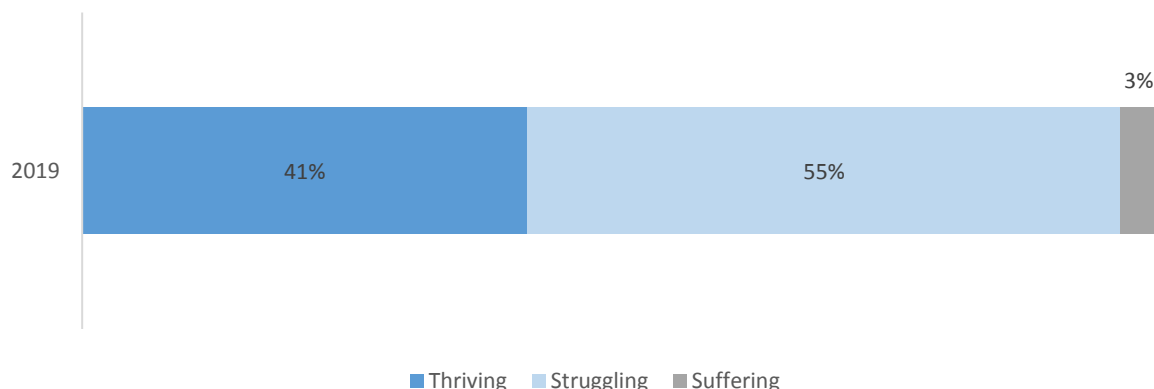
Under this approach, in 2019: 41% of adults in Jersey would be categorised as "thriving"; 55% as "struggling"; and 3% as "suffering".

The percentage of adults in Jersey who were "thriving" was similar to that in the UK in 2016 (44%) but was lower than at any point in the United States in 2017[8] (the lowest being slightly above 48%). The percentage of people "suffering" in the United States during 2017 was broadly similar to that in Jersey in 2019; hence, the lower percentage of people "thriving" in Jersey was due to a greater proportion "struggling" in the Island.

Confidence in government

The measure of civic engagement used in the Better Life Index, voter turnout, is an indicator of both citizen participation in the political process and of public trust in Government.

With several factors potentially underlying Jersey's low voter turnout compared to OECD countries, it is informative to consider explicitly the confidence the public has in government. The 2018 round of JOLS asked adults "Do you have confidence in the following institutions in Jersey?": the judicial system and courts, charities, media and government. Respondents could answer either; yes, no, or don't know. Figure 7 shows the percentage of adults in Jersey who responded "yes" to confidence in government compared with OECD nations.

Figure 7: Percentage of adults who responded that they had confidence in government in Jersey (2018) and the OECD (2014-2016 average)

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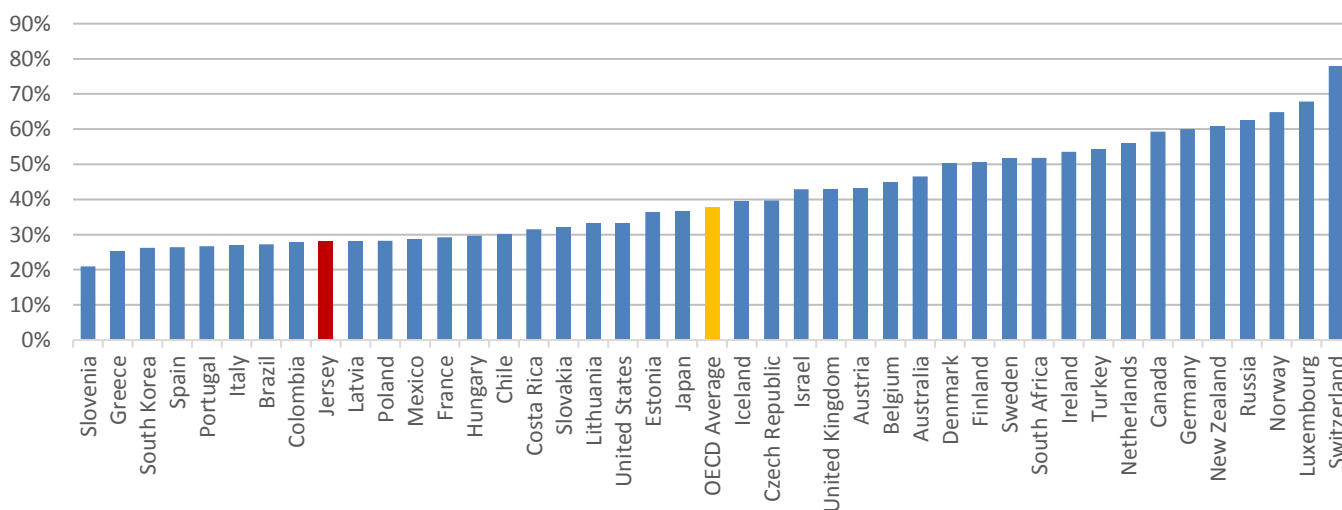
[8] U.S. Life Evaluation (Weekly), Gallup World Poll; https://news.gallup.com/poll/151157/life-evaluation-weekly.aspx

Figure 8 shows confidence in government plotted against voter turnout for Jersey and the OECD nations using the same relative scoring methodology as in the overall Index. Generally, higher confidence in government is correlated with higher voter turnout. Relatively, Jersey has both low voter turnout and low confidence in government. In contrast, Switzerland is anomalous, having low voter turnout but high confidence in government.

Figure 8: Comparing voter turnout (horizontal axis) and confidence in government (vertical axis)
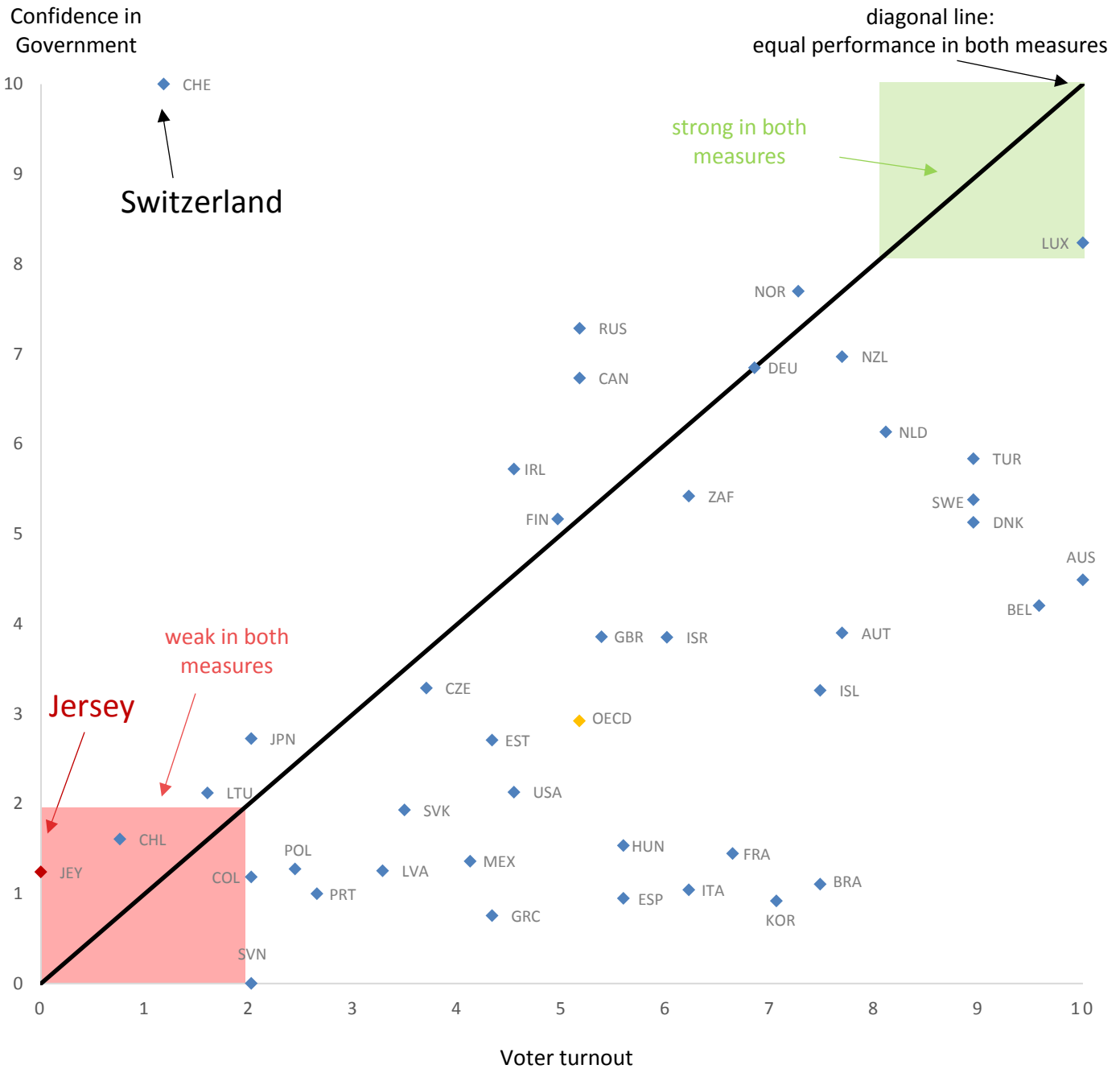
Regional Level

Jersey's overall regional well-being score of 7.1 (out of 10) ranked 136th out of 403 regions[9].

Regions from four countries (Australia, Canada, Norway and the USA) accounted for the top 25 regions; the Canberra Capital region of Australia being ranked the highest, with a score of 9.7. In contrast, regions from two countries (Mexico and Turkey) accounted for the lowest 25 regions; the Puebla region of Mexico was ranked the lowest, with a score of 1.6.

Scores for Jersey (relative to all 403 regions) for each of the 11 dimensions included in regional well-being are shown in Figure 9. Each score is on a scale of between 0 and 10, where 0 signifies the lowest possible score and 10 the highest.

Figure 9: Relative scores (out of 10) and *rankings** for Jersey in dimensions of regional well-being
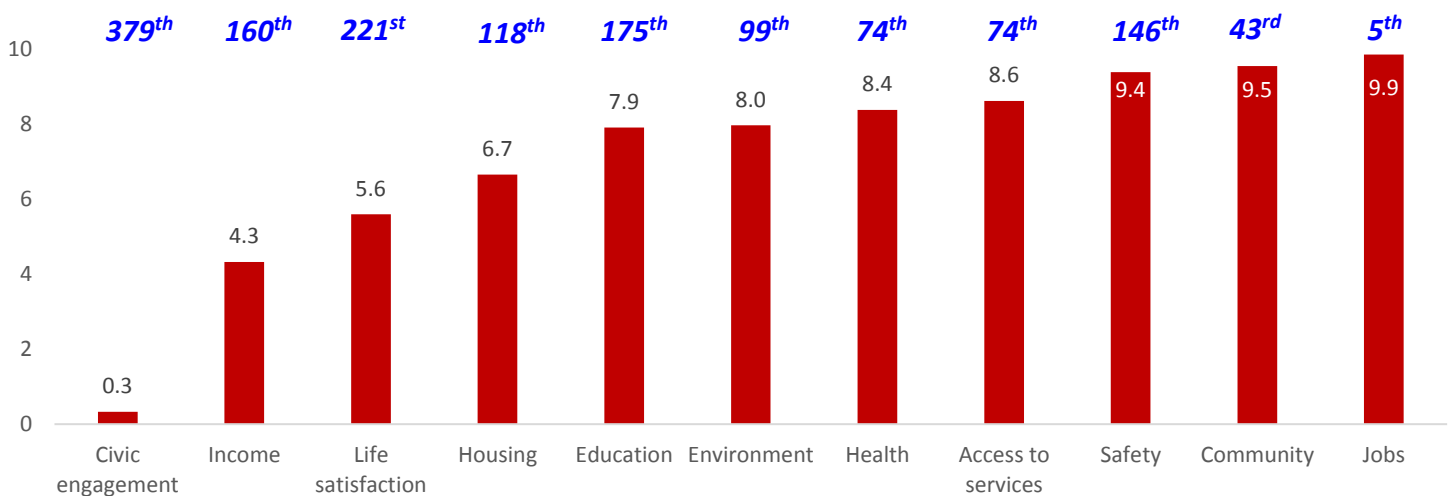

*regional rankings are out of between 380 and 403 regions, depending on availability of data.

Jersey ranked relatively highly in several dimensions, including jobs, community, access to services and health. However, the Island ranked less well in others, including life satisfaction and education, and ranked particularly poorly (bottom 6%) in civic engagement (voter turnout). Across all 11 dimensions, the five regions most similar to Jersey were in the UK, Ireland and Switzerland.

Jersey's overall regional well-being score (7.1 out of 10) ranked the Island 8th out of 13 when compared with all UK regions[10] - see Figure 10.

Figure 10: Overall regional scores for Jersey and the UK; *0 (low) to 10 (high)*
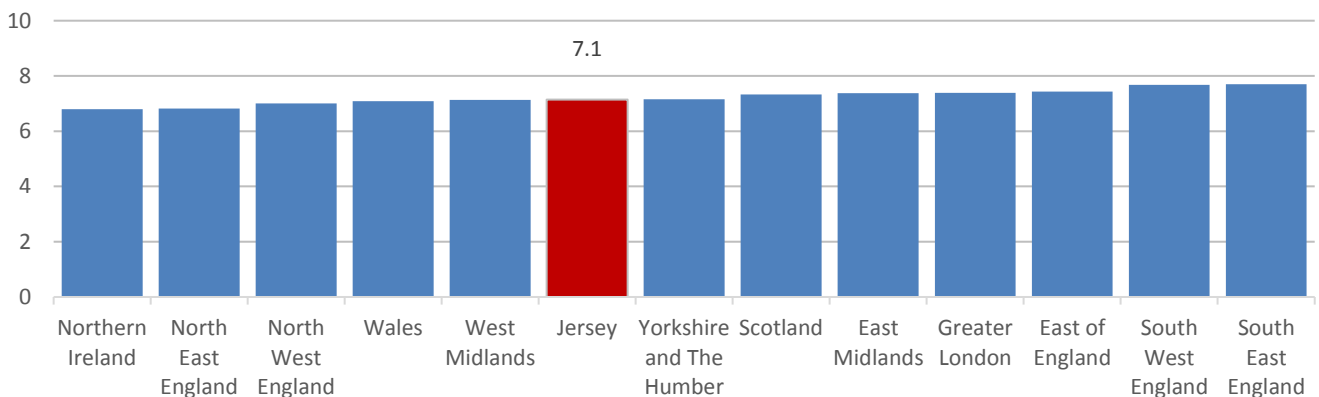
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[9] The OECD defines regions as the first tier of sub-national government (for example, states in the USA, provinces in Canada, or "régions" in France). The total of 403 regions includes Jersey.
[10] The total of 13 regions includes Jersey.

Figure 11: Relative performance of Jersey in relation to UK regions by well-being dimension
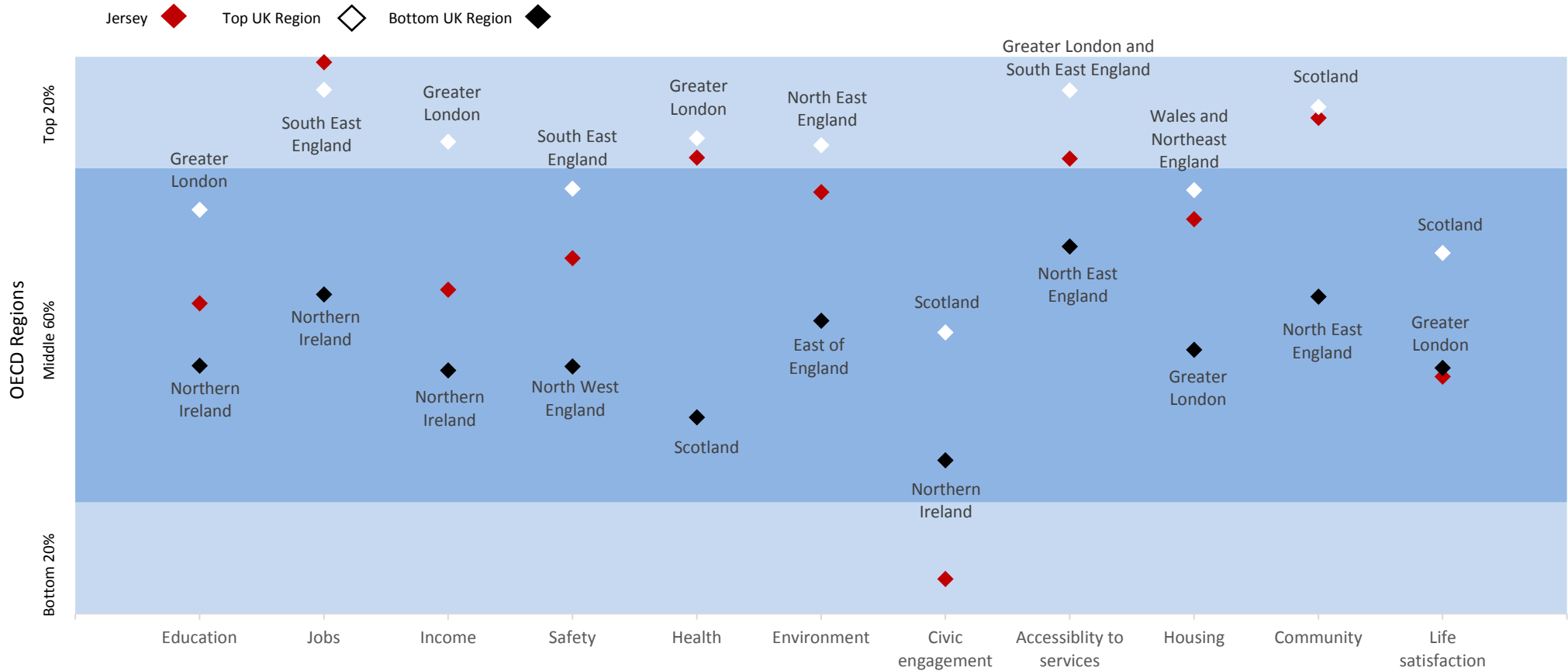
Figure 11 shows where Jersey ranks in comparison to the top UK region and bottom UK region for each dimension. Each point is plotted in its relative position to all other OECD regions. It can be seen that for the majority of dimensions Jersey was ranked above the lowest UK region, with one dimension (jobs) scoring higher than the top UK region. However, Jersey was lower than the lowest UK region for civic engagement (voter turnout) and life satisfaction.

Regional dimension summary

The plots shown in this section show Jersey's position relative to that of the UK regions for each dimension of well-being; the accompanying text relates to Jersey relative to all OECD regions.

Income
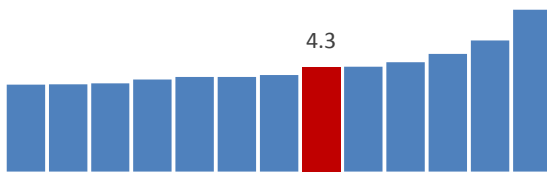
On a measure of disposable income, Jersey ranked 160th out of 380 regions. In 2017, mean net disposable income per capita in Jersey was $19,891 per year (see footnote 4, constant 2010 prices). When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 6th.

Jobs
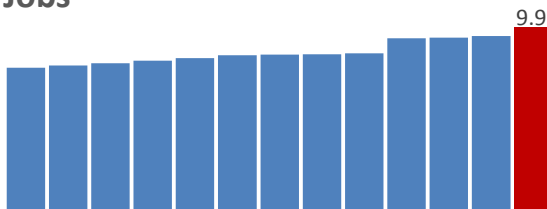
In terms of employment, almost 80% of people in Jersey of working age (15 to 64 years) were in some form of employment (working at least one hour per week) in 2017. The unemployment rate within Jersey for 2018 was 2.9%. These two indicators give Jersey a relative dimension score of 9.9 (out of 10), ranking the Island 5th out of 403 regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 1st; South East England (excluding London) was the next highest, with a score of 9.4.

Housing
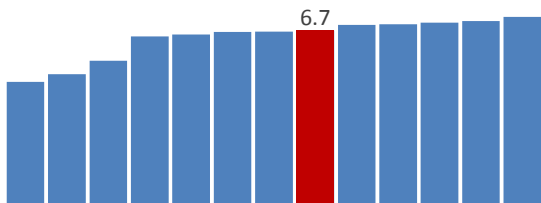
The housing dimension is measured by the average number of rooms per person in a dwelling. The value for Jersey in 2015 was 2.1 rooms per person. This gave Jersey a relative score of 6.7 (out of 10), ranking Jersey 118th out of 401 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions, Jersey ranked 6th.

Health
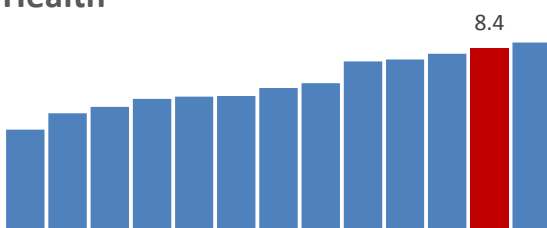
The health dimension is measured by: mortality rate (per 1,000 people); and life expectancy from birth (years). In Jersey in 2017 the mortality rate[11] was 6.9 per 1,000 people. For 2016-18 the life expectancy from birth was 82.6 years. These indicators ranked Jersey 74th out of 403 eligible regions, with a score of 8.4 (out of 10). When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 2nd.

Access to services
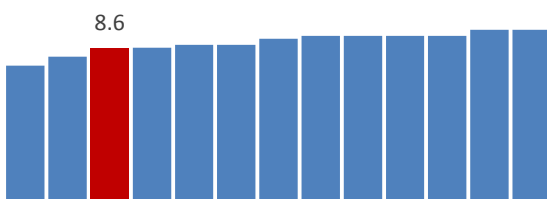
Having access to services such as public transport links or efficient telecommunications networks can improve the lives of individuals, by allowing for a more interconnected society. This dimension is measured by the percentage of households with broadband access. The value for this can be estimated using data from JOLS 2017 which recorded 90% of households having broadband access, giving Jersey a relative score of 8.6 (out of 10). This ranked Jersey 74th out of 399 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 11th, with UK regions varying from 84% to 96%.

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[11] Age-adjusted using the OECD population structure for 2010.

Education
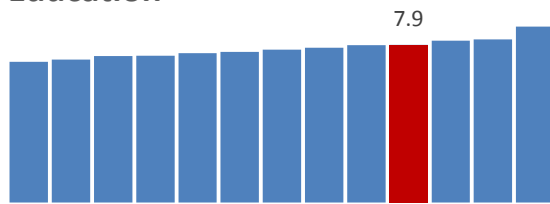
Educational attainment is measured as the percentage of people aged 15 or over, who are either employed or unemployed, that have at least a secondary education. For Jersey in 2017 this proportion was almost 84%, giving Jersey a score of 8.0 (out of 10) and ranking the Island 175th out of 393 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 4th.

Community

The community dimension is measured by the percentage of people who have someone they can rely on in case of need. The latest figure for Jersey of 96% (from JOLS 2016 and 2018) gives a relative score of 9.5 (out of 10) and ranked Jersey 43rd out of 383 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked equal 3rd with Scotland.
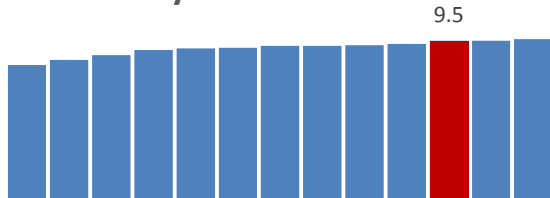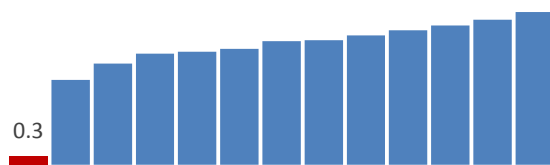
Civic engagement

For Jersey this dimension is measured by voter turnout in the May 2018 States Assembly election; the percentage of registered voters who voted (43.4%) gives Jersey a relative score of 0.3 (out of 10) and ranked Jersey 379th out of 403 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions (2015 national elections) Jersey ranked 13th, with all UK regions being higher than Jersey. The closest UK region was Northern Ireland, for which the voter turnout was almost 15 percentage points higher than that of Jersey, giving the region a score of 3.4.

Environment
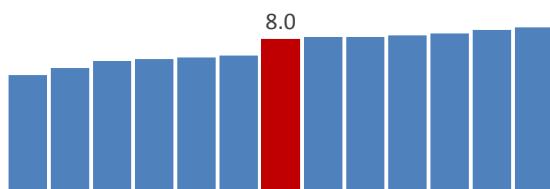
Air quality is measured by the average level of particulate matter of less than 2.5 μm in diameter. When comparing Jersey to other regions there should be a degree of caution as the values for Jersey are actual recorded values whereas, unlike the national-level Better Life Index, all other regions are OECD estimates based on satellite imagery. The value of 8 μg/m^3 (2015-17 average) for Jersey gives a relative score of 8.0 (out of 10), ranking the Island 99th out of 403 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 7th.

Safety
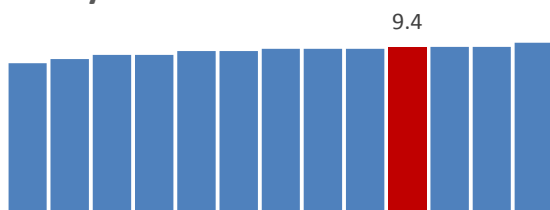
The homicide rate for Jersey in the three-year period 2015-17, derived from police statistics, (see Appendix D), was 0.9 per 100,000 people, giving Jersey a relative score of 9.38 (out of 10) and ranking Jersey 146th out of 401 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 4th, slightly below Northeast England (9.43) but above the East of England (9.31).

Life satisfaction
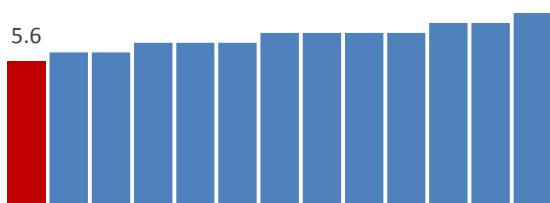
The life satisfaction dimension comprises a single indicator: self-assessment of life satisfaction. The relative score for Jersey of 5.6 (out of 10) ranked Jersey joint 221st out of 383 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions, Jersey ranked 13th (bottom).

Regional comparison with 2018

Jersey's overall regional well-being rank was 4 places lower in 2019 than 2018, dropping from 132nd to 136th. This fall in ranking was driven by a decrease in the score for the life satisfaction dimension.

For some dimensions reference years have remained the same but rankings may have changed due to OECD data either having been revised or being available to a higher level of accuracy. Changes in rank are expressed on a like for like basis to 2018. Meaning only those regions with values in both 2018 and 2019 for a dimension are included when measuring the number of places in rank changed.

Income

In 2019 Jersey ranked **160th** out of 380

▼ 10 Places worse than in 2018

Jobs

In 2019 Jersey ranked **5th** out of 403

▲ 1 Place better than in 2018

Housing

In 2019 Jersey ranked **118th** out of 401

▼ 30 Places worse than in 2018

Health status

In 2019 Jersey ranked **74th** out of 403

▲ 19 Places better than in 2018

Access to Services

In 2019 Jersey ranked **74th** out of 399

▼ 1 Place worse than in 2018

Education and skills

In 2019 Jersey ranked **175th** out of 393

━ No change since 2018

National level scores for each dimension

	Housing	Income	Jobs and earnings	Community	Education and skills	Environmental quality	Civic engagement	Health status	Life satisfaction	Personal safety	Work-life balance	Overall
Australia	7.8	6.3	7.8	8.5	7.5	8.6	10.0	9.4	9.0	7.4	6.0	8.0
Austria	6.1	6.5	7.7	7.0	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.3	9.1	8.0	7.6
Belgium	7.2	5.6	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.5	9.6	8.2	7.6	8.0	8.6	7.4
Brazil*	4.4	0.3	3.5	6.0	1.9	5.3	7.5	6.6	5.9	0.0	7.8	4.5
Canada	7.9	5.7	7.8	7.5	9.3	8.9	5.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.1
Chile	5.5	1.6	5.3	3.5	4.7	2.7	0.8	6.4	6.2	5.4	7.1	4.5
Colombia*	4.5	0.2	5.1	5.5	2.8	4.5	2.0	7.9	5.5	1.2	1.9	3.7
Czech Republic	4.9	2.9	6.4	6.5	9.8	6.0	3.7	6.5	6.9	8.3	8.3	6.4
Denmark	6.2	5.3	8.1	8.5	7.5	8.4	8.9	7.9	10.0	9.3	9.3	8.1
Estonia	6.8	2.4	6.2	7.0	8.9	8.1	4.3	5.6	3.4	7.5	9.3	6.3
Finland	6.2	5.4	7.0	8.5	8.8	9.5	5.0	7.9	10.0	9.3	8.9	7.9
France	6.6	5.9	6.3	6.0	7.0	6.4	6.6	7.7	6.2	8.1	7.7	6.8
Germany	6.9	6.7	7.8	6.0	8.6	7.5	6.8	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.7	7.5
Greece	4.8	1.8	1.9	1.0	6.1	3.9	4.3	8.2	2.4	7.1	8.1	4.5
Hungary	5.6	2.0	5.6	4.0	8.1	4.9	5.6	6.0	3.1	6.7	9.1	5.5
Iceland	5.3	6.0	9.9	10.0	6.8	9.8	7.5	8.6	9.7	9.6	5.4	8.0
Ireland	7.4	4.1	6.9	8.5	7.7	7.8	4.5	9.1	7.9	8.6	8.4	7.4
Israel	5.0	3.9	6.8	5.0	8.6	2.6	6.0	9.3	8.6	7.8	5.3	6.3
Italy	5.2	4.5	4.8	7.0	4.0	4.1	6.2	8.3	4.5	7.0	8.8	5.8
Japan	5.9	5.4	7.5	5.5	10.0	7.1	2.0	5.3	4.1	8.4	4.5	6.0
Jersey	5.6	4.2	8.1	9.0	7.4	7.9	0.0	9.1	6.6	8.9	5.4	6.6
Latvia	3.6	1.4	5.5	4.0	8.8	5.6	3.3	4.5	4.1	6.6	9.7	5.2
Lithuania	5.4	3.0	5.7	5.0	9.6	6.4	1.6	4.2	4.1	6.3	9.9	5.6
Luxembourg	6.8	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.8	7.2	10.0	8.0	7.6	8.6	8.9	8.0
Mexico	3.1	0.7	4.9	1.5	0.0	2.6	4.1	6.4	6.2	2.2	1.2	3.0
Netherlands	7.4	5.3	8.2	6.5	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.4	9.3	9.2	9.9	7.9
New Zealand	6.2	4.0	7.7	9.0	7.2	8.8	7.7	9.5	9.0	7.6	5.4	7.5
Norway	8.4	7.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	9.6	7.3	8.7	10.0	10.0	9.1	8.6
OECD Average	6.5	6.5	7.0	5.5	7.0	6.3	5.2	7.5	6.2	7.3	6.7	6.5
Poland	4.7	2.4	5.8	4.0	9.5	4.2	2.4	6.1	4.8	7.8	8.2	5.5
Portugal	6.3	2.9	5.3	5.0	1.8	7.9	2.6	5.8	2.4	8.3	7.5	5.1
Russia*	4.4	1.9	5.8	5.5	9.8	2.4	5.2	3.6	3.8	4.8	10.0	5.2
Slovak Republic	4.5	2.6	5.0	6.5	9.3	5.3	3.5	6.7	5.2	7.4	8.8	5.9
Slovenia	6.9	2.7	6.2	7.0	8.8	6.3	2.0	7.3	4.1	9.6	8.7	6.3
South Africa*	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.1	1.6	6.2	3.1	0.0	2.5	4.5	2.9
South Korea	6.6	3.1	6.7	0.0	8.8	2.4	7.1	4.7	4.1	7.7	2.3	4.9
Spain	6.8	3.7	5.0	7.5	3.7	5.9	5.6	8.4	5.5	9.2	8.8	6.4
Sweden	7.0	5.8	7.7	6.5	7.9	9.6	8.9	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.7	8.1
Switzerland	6.5	7.7	9.1	7.5	8.8	8.4	1.2	9.0	9.7	9.5	9.9	7.9
Turkey	4.6	2.0	4.4	4.0	0.2	2.6	8.9	7.1	2.8	7.0	0.0	4.0
United Kingdom	5.3	5.1	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.2	5.4	7.7	7.2	8.9	6.3	6.9
United States	8.4	10.0	8.5	6.5	9.3	7.8	4.5	9.0	7.6	7.5	6.6	7.8

*OECD Partner country

Appendix B

National level methodology

Data for OECD countries is publicly available but subject to OECD copyright. National data: OECD 2019, Better Life Index, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=BLI (downloaded on 10/5/19).

The framework for the OECD Better Life Index considers data in 11 "dimensions" of well-being.

Across all 11 dimensions, there were six OECD indicators not used due to a lack of comparable data currently available for Jersey; these indicators were: "household net financial wealth" in the income dimension; "labour market insecurity" in the jobs and earnings dimension; "student skills" and "years in education" in the education and skills dimension; "stakeholder engagement for developing regulations" in the civic engagement dimension; and "time devoted to leisure and personal care" in the work-life balance dimension. Hence, scores published in this report may vary compared to those published by the OECD.

The overall Better Life Index for each jurisdiction is calculated as follows:

- for each indicator, a normalised score is calculated – step a) below
- for each dimension, a normalised score is calculated as the unweighted arithmetic mean of the normalised scores of the indicators comprising the dimension –step b)
- finally, the Better Life Index is calculated as the unweighted arithmetic mean of all 11 dimension scores – step c)

For each jurisdiction, the indicator-level normalised scores are calculated relative to all OECD countries on a scale of between 0 (low) and 1 (high), through the following approach:

a) for an indicator with a positive tendency (high value implying "good"), the normalised score for each jurisdiction is calculated from the maximum (MAX) and minimum (MIN) values of the OECD countries as:

$$\text{Normalised score} = \frac{\text{Jurisdiction - OECD MIN}}{\text{OECD MAX - OECD MIN}}$$

for an indicator with a negative tendency (high value implying "poor"), the normalised score for each jurisdiction is calculated as:

$$\text{Normalised score} = 1 - \frac{\text{Jurisdiction - OECD MIN}}{\text{OECD MAX - OECD MIN}}$$

b) for each of the 11 dimensions, a normalised score on a scale of between 0 (low) and 10 (high) is calculated as:
the unweighted arithmetic mean of (10 times the normalised score for each indicator comprising the dimension)

c) the overall composite Better Life Index is calculated on a scale of 0 to 10 as the unweighted arithmetic mean of the normalised scores (0 to 10) of the 11 dimensions.

Construction of Figure 3

For each indicator, countries are scored according to their comparative performance using the following scale: 0 = bottom third, 5 = middle third, 10 = top third. The unweighted mean score is then calculated for each dimension. Finally, the unweighted mean score is calculated across dimensions. The data point for Jersey is shown in red.

Statistics Jersey

Regional level methodology

Data for OECD countries is publicly available but subject to OECD copyright. Regional Data is from multiple sources within the Regions and Cities section of the OECD.Stat database: OECD Regional database 2019, Regions and Cities, http://www.oecd.org/governance/regional-policy/regionalstatisticsandindicators.htm (downloaded on 12/12/2019).

The OECD defines regions as the first tier of sub-national government (for example, states in the USA, provinces in Canada, or "régions" in France).

Reflecting the national-level methodology, the regional well-being measure also considers data in the 11 dimensions ("dimensions") comprising the OECD Better Life Index. The indicators within each dimension at the regional level are predominantly the same as those at the national-level. However, the work-life balance dimension at the national level is replaced by an access to services dimension, the indicator for which is the percentage of households accessing broadband. See Appendix D for information on the definitions used in both the national and regional sections.

Following the OECD regional-level methodology, Jersey's performance may be compared under each dimension with that of regions across the OECD and an overall regional well-being score constructed.

All scores calculated for each region are relative measures, calculated following a similar approach to that applied at the national level. However, due to considerable variations in some countries at a regional level, the OECD applies thresholds to eliminate extreme values, defined as below the 4th percentile and above the 96th percentile. In the case of homicide rate, since several regions across the OECD have a very high value, the cut-offs are the 10th and 90th percentiles, respectively. This approach is adopted in order to obtain well-being scores that are more evenly distributed and avoids cases where (as in the case of homicides rate) almost all regions would be scored at between 9 and 10.

To determine the overall measure of regional well-being, normalised scores are calculated for each indicator which are then averaged (arithmetic mean, unweighted) to provide a score for the relevant dimension. Some regions of the OECD do not have data for all indicators; for these regions, the average score of the indicators that are available is used. The dimension scores are then averaged (arithmetic mean, unweighted) to give the overall regional well-being score.

Indicator information

National

The relevant definitions from "Better Life Index: Definitions and metadata, May 2019"[12] are used to define all national indicators in the Jersey Better Life Index 2019. Information and a comparison chart for each indicator can be viewed in the Jersey Better Life Index section of Jersey in Figures.

Regional

As there are 403 regions (including Jersey), we are unable to put charts for each indicator in this report. However, the raw scores for every region across each dimension can be found on opendata. Below are the definitions and reference years for all the regional indicators.

Income
- Household disposable income per capita. US $, constant prices 2010, constant PPPs 2010, 2017 reference year apart from 2016; Australia, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, 2014; Japan, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, 2013, Switzerland, 2012; Chile, Iceland. Jersey's value is for 2017.

Jobs
- Employment rate. Percentage of population aged 15-64 that are employed. 2017 reference year apart from 2016; Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, United States, 2015; Japan. Jersey's value is for 2017.
- Unemployment rate. Percentage of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that are unemployed. Reference years 2018 apart from 2017; Estonia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Poland, 2016; Australia, Chile, Iceland, South Korea. Jersey's value is for 2018

Housing
- Rooms per person. The number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Ref year 2016 apart from 2015; Mexico, Netherlands, Lithuania, 2014; Denmark, Turkey, 2013; Japan, New Zealand 2012; Belgium, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Scotland, 2011; Canada, Italy, Portugal, Greece, 2010; France, South Korea, England, Wales, NI, and 2002; Chile. Jersey's value is for 2015.

Health
- Life expectancy. Life expectancy measures how long on average people could expect to live based on the age-specific death rates currently prevailing and is computed as a weighted average of life expectancy for men and women. Reference year 2017 apart from 2016; Latvia, Mexico, Estonia, Chile, 2015; Japan, Australia, 2014; Canada, South Korea, 2013; New Zealand, United States. Jersey's value is for the period 2016-18.
- Mortality rate. Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, age-adjusted based upon the standard population, averaged over all OECD regions. Reference year 2017 apart from 2016; Chile, Hungary, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Poland, United States, 2015; Canada. Jerseys value is for 2017.

Access to services
- Percentage of households with broadband access. Reference year 2017 apart from 2016; United States, 2015; Australia, Latvia, 2013; Turkey, 2012; Iceland, New Zealand. Jersey's value is for 2017.

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[12] http://www.oecd.org/statistics/OECD-Better-Life-Index-definitions-2019.pdf

Education and skills
- Percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED 2011. Reference year 2017 apart from 2016; United States, Canada, Israel, South Korea, New Zealand, 2015; Australia, Chile, Mexico, 2010; Japan. Jersey's value is for 2017. Some countries use different age ranges for their labour force, Jersey follows Eurostat in using aged 15 and over.

Community
- Percentage of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference years average of 2006-14 for all OECD nations. Value for Jersey is a 2016 and 2018 average.

Civic engagement
- Percentage of the registered population that voted in a major election. Reference year 2017 apart from 2016; Australia, Iceland, Ireland, Slovak Republic, Spain, United States, 2015; Canada, Denmark, Greece, Israel, Lithuania, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, 2014; Belgium, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Slovenia, Spain, 2013; Luxembourg. Value for Jersey is from the 2018 States Assembly elections.

Environment
- Average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) experienced by the population in the region. Reference years average of 2013-15 for all OECD nations. Value for Jersey is a 2015-17 average.

Community
- Percentage of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference years average of 2006-14 for all OECD nations. Value for Jersey is a 2016 and 2018 average.

Safety
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people, police statistics from annual reports. Reference years 2017 apart from 2016; Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Germany, Ireland, Poland, 2015; Iceland, 2014; New Zealand, Sweden, Lithuania, 2013; Turkey, 2009; Netherlands. Value for Jersey is a 2015-17 average.

Life satisfaction;
- Self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference years average of 2006-14 for all OECD nations. Value for Jersey is from 2019.

Statistics Jersey

OECD regions

Regions are those classified as territorial level 2 by the OECD, except for Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania which are both territorial level 3 regions.

Austria - Burgenland, Lower Austria, Vienna, Carinthia, Styria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg.
Australia - New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Canberra Capital Region.
Belgium - Brussels-Capital Region, Flemish Region (Vlaams Gewest), Wallonia (Région Wallonne).
Canada - Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.
Switzerland - Lake Geneva Region, Espace Mittelland, Northwestern Switzerland, Zurich, Eastern Switzerland, Central Switzerland, Ticino.
Chile – Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule, Bío-Bío, Araucanía, Los Lagos, Aysén, Magallanes y Antártica, Santiago Metropolitan, Los Rios, Arica y Parinacota.
Czech Republic – Prague, Central Bohemian Region, Southwest, Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, Central Moravia, Moravia-Silesia.
Germany - Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia.
Denmark - Copenhagen Region, Zealand, Southern Denmark, Central Jutland, Northern Jutland.
Estonia - North Estonia, West Estonia, Central Estonia, Northeast Estonia, South Estonia.
Greece – Attica, North Aegean, South Aegean, Crete, East Macedonia – Thrace, Central Macedonia, West Macedonia, Epirus, Thessaly, Ionian Islands, West Greece, Central Greece, Peloponnese.
Spain – Galicia, Asturias, Cantabria, Basque Country, Navarra, La Rioja, Aragon, Madrid, Castile and León, Castile-La Mancha, Extremadura, Catalonia, Valencia, Balearic Islands, Andalusia, Murcia, Ceuta, Melilla, Canary Islands.
Finland - Western Finland, Helsinki-Uusimaa, Southern Finland, Eastern and Northern Finland, Åland.
France - Île-de-France, Centre - Val de Loire, Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Normandy, Hauts-de-France, Grand Est, Pays de la Loire, Brittany, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Occitanie, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica.
Hungary - Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia, Western Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia, Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain, Southern Great Plain.
Ireland - Border, Midland and Western, Southern and Eastern.
Israel – Jerusalem, North, Haifa, Central, Tel Aviv, South.
Iceland - Reykjavik Region, Other Regions.
Italy – Piedmont, Aosta Valley, Liguria, Lombardy, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, Bolzano-Bozen, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio.
Japan – Hokkaido, Tohoku, Northern-Kanto, Koshin, Southern-Kanto, Hokuriku, Toukai, Kansai region, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa.
Lithuania – Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Marijampole, Panevežys, Šiauliai, Taurage, Telšiai, Utena, Vilnius,
Luxembourg – Luxembourg.
Latvia – Kurzeme, Latgale, Riga, Pieriga, Vidzeme, Zemgale.
Mexico – Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Mexico City, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas,
Edo. Mexico.
Netherlands – Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe, Overijssel, Gelderland, Flevoland, Utrecht, North Holland, South Holland, Zeeland, North Brabant, Limburg.
Norway - Oslo Region, Hedmark and Oppland, South-Eastern Norway, Agder and Rogaland, Western Norway, Trøndelag, Northern Norway.

New Zealand – Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Manawatu-Wanganui, Wellington, Tasman-Nelson-Marl, West Coast, Canterbury, Otago, Southland.

Poland – Lódzkie, Mazowieckie, Malopolskie, Slaskie, Lubelskie, Podkarpackie, Swietokrzyskie, Podlaskie, Wielkopolskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Lubuskie, Dolnoslaskie, Opolskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Warminsko-Mazurskie, Pomorskie.

Portugal – North, Algarve, Central Portugal, Lisbon, Alentejo, Azores, Madeira.

Sweden – Stockholm, East Middle Sweden, Småland with Islands, South Sweden, West Sweden, North Middle Sweden, Central Norrland, Upper Norrland.

Slovenia - Eastern Slovenia, Western Slovenia.

Slovak Republic - Bratislava Region, West Slovakia, Central Slovakia, East Slovakia.

South Korea - Seoul Region, Gyeongnam, Gyeongbuk, Jeolla, Chungcheong, Gangwon, Jeju.

Turkey – Istanbul, Thrace, Southern Marmara – West, Izmir, Southern Aegean, Northern Aegean, Eastern Marmara – South, Eastern Marmara – North, Ankara, Central Anatolia - West and South, Mediterranean region – West, Mediterranean region – Middle, Mediterranean region – East, Central Anatolia – Middle, Central Anatolia – East, Western Black Sea – West, Western Black Sea - Middle and East, Middle Black Sea, Eastern Black Sea, Northeastern Anatolia – West, Northeastern Anatolia – East, Eastern Anatolia – West, Eastern Anatolia – East, Southeastern Anatolia - West, Southeastern Anatolia – Middle, Southeastern Anatolia – East.

United Kingdom - North East England, North West England, Yorkshire and The Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, Greater London, South East England, South West England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.

United States – Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.