

Summary

On a national level, Jersey:

- had an overall Better Life Index score of 6.4 out of 10 (unchanged since 2021), ranking 26th out of 41 nations¹
- placed below the United Kingdom and France, and slightly below the OECD average
- dropped 2 places in the overall ranking compared to 2021, driven by improvements in other nations
 - the largest contributing factor was a decrease of 11 places in the life satisfaction ranking compared to 2021, which was also due to improvements in other nations
- ranked in the top ten for community, personal safety and health status
- ranked bottom for civic engagement (based on voter turnout in the 2022 election)

On a regional level, Jersey:

- had an overall well-being score of 7.2 (out of 10), ranking 148th out of 448 regions
- placed 8th out of 13 when compared with regions of the United Kingdom
- improved 14 places in overall ranking compared to 2021
- ranked highest in safety, joint 1st out of 445 regions
- ranked lowest in civic engagement, 428th out of 447 regions

Introduction

Over the last decade there has been a drive globally to move away from purely economic measures, such as Gross Domestic Product (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" framework² 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 38 member countries and two partner countries, 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. Subsequent reports 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 OECD³. This latest report represents a further update of the national and regional comparisons using the most recently available data from the OECD. The OECD data relates to varying reference years across indicators, with data for Jersey relating to either the same reference year or the closest year for which data is available (see [Appendix E](#)).

¹ The total of 41 nations includes Jersey.

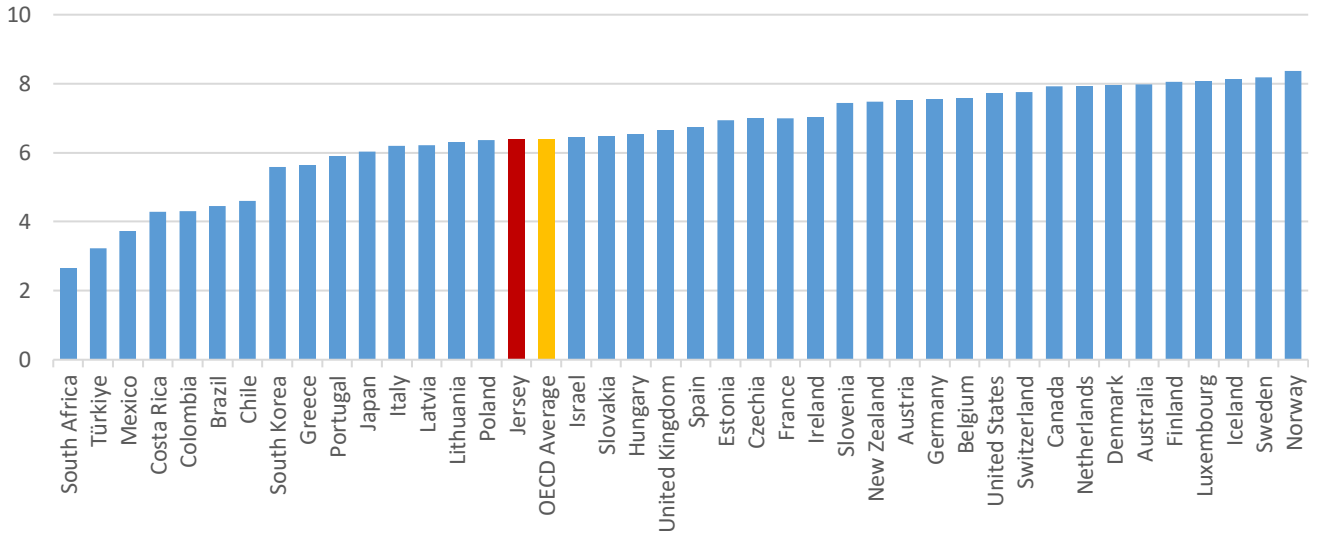
² For information on the data sources, methodology used, and countries/regions included see the [Appendices](#).

³ The previous Better Life Index report can be found here: [2021 Better Life Index](#).

Better Life Index

Jersey’s overall Better Life Index score of 6.4 out of 10 ranked the Island 26th out of 41 nations; see Figure 1. In terms of overall well-being, this score placed Jersey below the OECD average, the United Kingdom and France.

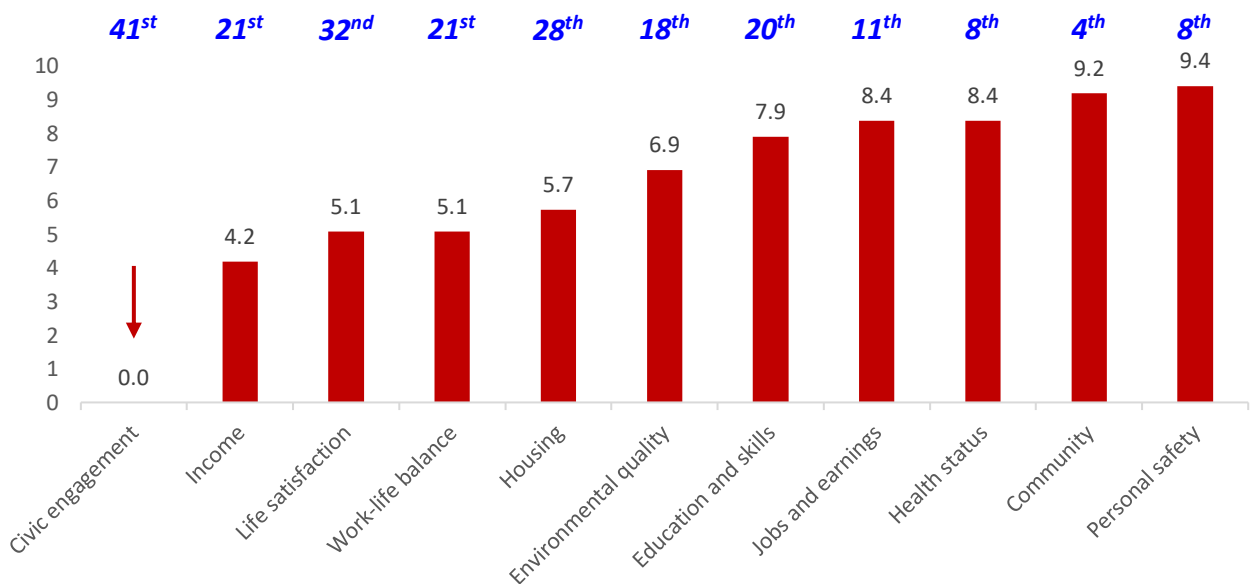
Figure 1: Better Life Index for Jersey and OECD countries; 0 (low) to 10 (high)



Nordic countries rated highly in terms of overall well-being, with Norway, Sweden and Iceland 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, Türkiye, Mexico and Costa Rica being the four lowest ranked countries.

Scores and rankings (out of 41 nations) 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:

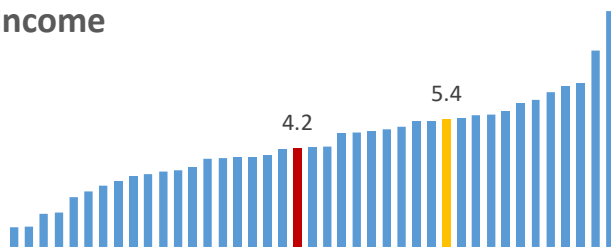
- relatively highly in several dimensions, notably community and safety
- less well in other dimensions, notably life satisfaction and housing
- lower than all OECD member and partner countries in civic engagement (measured by voter turnout)

Overview

◆ Jersey
 ◆ OECD Average⁴

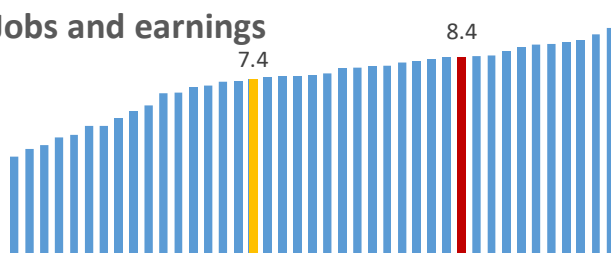
18 indicators are used in compiling the 11 dimensions of well-being. Comparisons, as well as more information for individual indicators, can be found in the [Jersey Better Life Index webpage](#).

Income



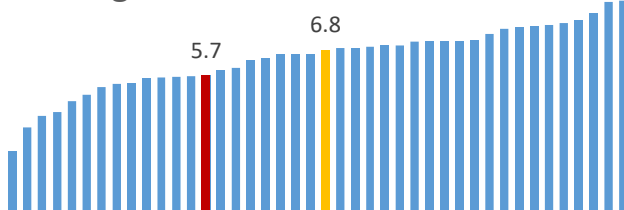
On a measure of disposable income, Jersey ranked 21st out of 41 countries. In 2021, mean net adjusted disposable income per capita (2015 prices) in Jersey was \$27,360⁵, which was below the OECD average of \$32,600.

Jobs and earnings



In terms of employment, 82% of people in Jersey aged 25 to 64 years were in some form of employment (working at least one hour per week) in 2021 compared with an average of 74% across the OECD. The long-term unemployment rate within Jersey in 2021 was 1.2% compared with the OECD average of 1.8%. In 2021 personal earnings, gross average remuneration per full-time equivalent employee, in Jersey (\$49,430) was above the OECD average (\$47,720).

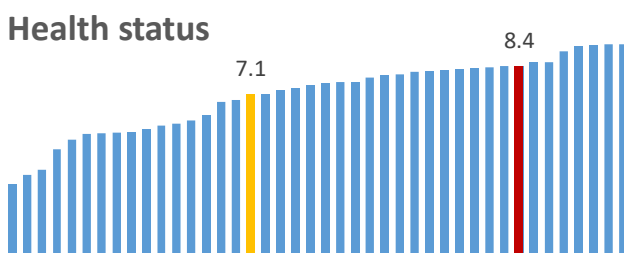
Housing



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 around three tenths (29.1%) of household net adjusted disposable income in 2019⁶, around 9

percentage points 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 3% across the OECD.

Health status



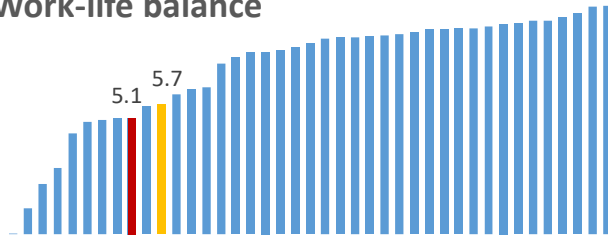
For 2020 to 2022 the life expectancy from birth in Jersey was 83.4 years, a figure nearly four years greater than the average across the OECD. In 2020 people in Jersey rated their general health similarly to the UK; 74% of adults in Jersey and 73% in the UK reported that they were in either good or very good health.

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 (now Statistics Jersey).

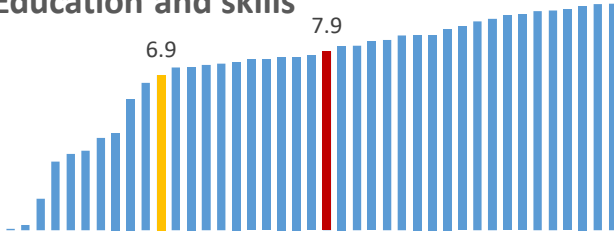
⁶ This figure has been revised since the previous report due to the publication of new Household Expenditure and Income Distribution reports by Statistics Jersey.

Work-life balance



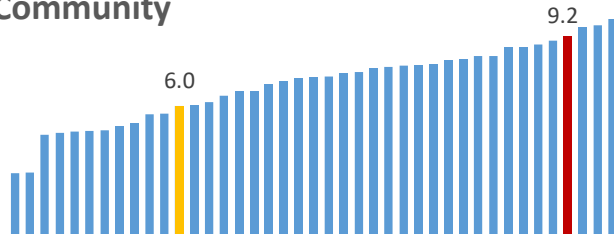
Around one in seven (14%) employees in Jersey worked 50 or more hours in a usual week during 2022, a higher proportion than in the UK (11%) and the OECD average (12%). This measure does not take into account time spent commuting to work.

Education and skills



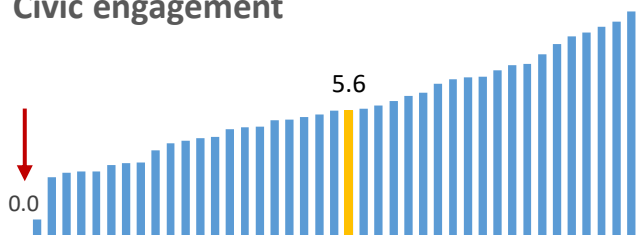
The education and skills dimension is measured by the percentage of people aged 25 to 64 years, that have at least an upper-secondary qualification⁷. The proportion in 2021 for Jersey (83.5%) was slightly higher than in the UK and 5 percentage points higher than the average across the OECD.

Community



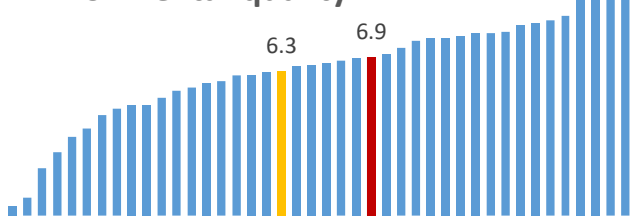
The indicator for the community dimension is the percentage of people who have someone they can rely on in case of need. The percentage of people in Jersey that did (96% in 2022) was higher than in all OECD countries except for Iceland (ranked top), Norway, and Finland.

Civic engagement



Voter turnout in Jersey (41.6% in the June 2022 States Assembly Deputy elections) was lower than in all OECD member and partner countries. Across the OECD the latest average voter turnout rate is 70%; it should be noted that some OECD countries have compulsory voting (e.g. Australia, 92%).

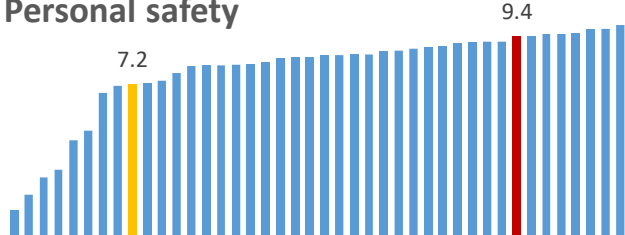
Environmental quality



In Jersey, in 2020, the average level of particulate matter (of less than 2.5 µm in diameter) in the air was 10.4 µg/m³; this level was above the updated guideline value set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) of 5 µg/m³. The indicator measure for Jersey is produced by the OECD using the same methodology as for OECD countries. 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 above the UK (82%) and slightly higher than the OECD average of 84%.

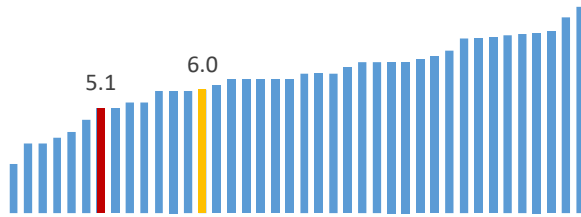
Personal safety



The homicide rate in Jersey over the three-year period 2018 to 2020 was 0.6 per 100,000 people and was lower than the OECD average of 5.9 per 100,000. Personal safety is also measured by a subjective feeling of safety. In 2022 over four out of five adults (85%) in Jersey reported they felt safe walking alone at night, a higher proportion than in the UK (68%) and above the OECD average (69%).

⁷ International Standard Classification of Education 2011, meaning GCSE or equivalent in Jersey

Life satisfaction



In 2022, adults in Jersey rated their overall life satisfaction lower than the average recorded across the OECD. Jersey ranked 32nd 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 on the next page.

Countries towards the top right corner of Figure 3 (Norway [NOR], Netherlands [NLD], and Sweden [SWE])⁸ 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 [ZAF], Chile [CHL], Türkiye [TUR], Costa Rica [CRI], and Greece [GRC]) have few relative strengths in either material conditions or quality of life.

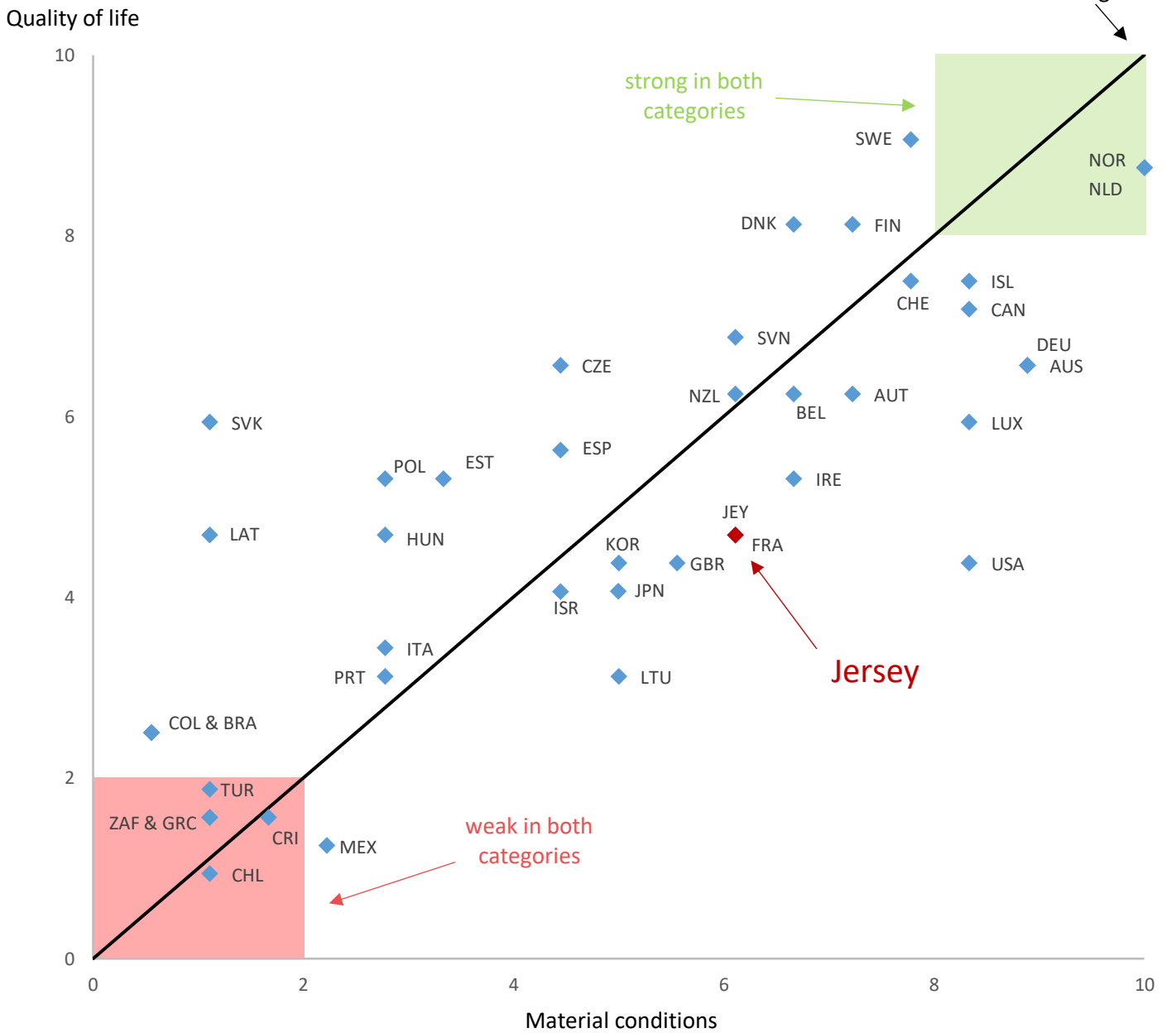
The diagonal line in Figure 3 indicates where a country would fall if there was an exact correspondence in its relative performance on material conditions and quality of life.

Figure 3 shows that:

- Jersey performs worse, on a relative basis, across the quality of life domain compared with the material conditions domain
- when compared with OECD member and partner countries, Jersey performs most similarly to France (FRA), the United Kingdom (GBR), and Ireland (IRE)

⁸ 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 by selecting the Country codes option on the [ISO Online Browsing Platform](#).

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 2021 Report

For 2023, Jersey's overall Better Life Index score was 6.4, unchanged from 2021, but Jersey's ranking was 26th, 2 places lower compared with 2021. There have been notable changes in ranking for some dimensions between the two years. The indicator summary section of this report provides more detail for certain indicators which saw significant changes at the dimension level. Comparisons and more information for all individual indicators can be viewed in the [Jersey Better Life Index webpage](#).

Since definitions of some indicators are occasionally 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 2023 report, comparisons and changes in rankings are made only with 2021.

Income



In 2023 Jersey ranked

21st
out of 41



No change since 2021

Jobs and earnings



In 2023 Jersey ranked

11th
out of 41



1

1 place worse than in 2021

Housing



In 2023 Jersey ranked

28th
out of 41



1

1 place worse than in 2021

Health status



In 2023 Jersey ranked

8th
out of 41



5

5 places better than in 2021

Work-life balance



In 2023 Jersey ranked

32nd
out of 41



1

1 place better than in 2021

Education and skills



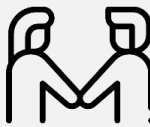
In 2023 Jersey ranked

20th
out of 41



2 places better than in 2021

Community



In 2023 Jersey ranked

4th
out of 41



2 places worse than in 2021

Civic engagement



In 2023 Jersey ranked

41st
out of 41



No change since 2021

Environmental quality



In 2023 Jersey ranked

18th
out of 41



2 places worse than in 2021

Personal safety



In 2023 Jersey ranked

8th
out of 41



6 places better than in 2021

Life satisfaction



In 2023 Jersey ranked

32nd
out of 41



11 places worse than in 2021

Indicator summary

This section provides more detail for certain indicators which saw significant changes at the dimension level.

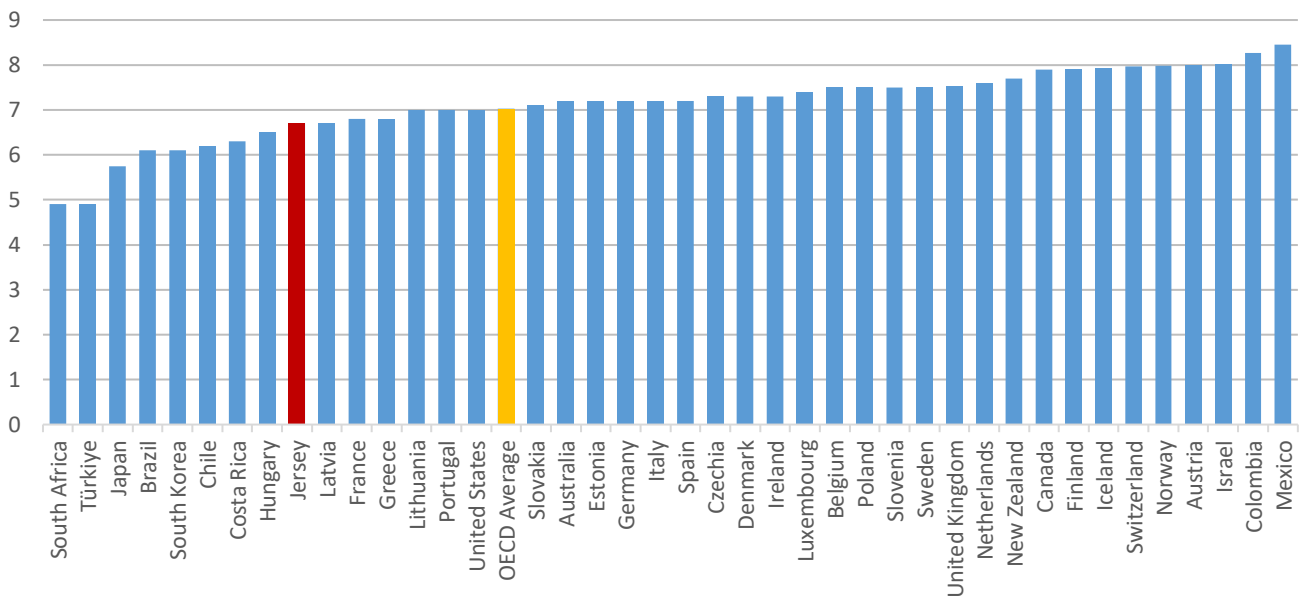
Although Jersey’s ranking in 2023 was lower than in 2021 for the dimensions of jobs and earnings, community and environmental quality, indicator values for Jersey were essentially unchanged in these dimensions. These falls in ranking were largely due to improvements by other nations. Conversely the ranking of Jersey for health status improved but the indicator values for Jersey saw limited improvement. Increases in ranking were largely due to decreases in other nations.

Life satisfaction

This dimension is made up of one indicator, an individual’s self-rated life satisfaction. Adults were asked to imagine a ladder, with steps numbered zero at the bottom to ten at the top. The top of the ladder represented the best possible life for themselves and the bottom of the ladder, the worst possible life for themselves. They were asked which step of the ladder they thought they were standing on now.

The Cantril Ladder provides a globally used scale for measuring life satisfaction, acknowledging that responses can be affected by personality, mood and cultural differences. Life satisfaction, as measured by the Cantril Ladder, asks people to rate their current life on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the “worst possible life” and 10 represents the “best possible life”. This has been periodically asked in the Jersey Opinion and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS) to provide comparable figures to the OECD.

Figure 4: Mean life satisfaction scores, Jersey (2022) and the OECD (2022)



The average life satisfaction score for Jersey has ranged from around 6.5 to 6.7 between 2014 and 2022, with relatively little change. Various OECD countries have seen notable improvement in life satisfaction scores over the same period, with the OECD average increasing from 6.5 to 7.0 over the period. This has caused the decrease in Jersey’s ranking for this dimension in this report.

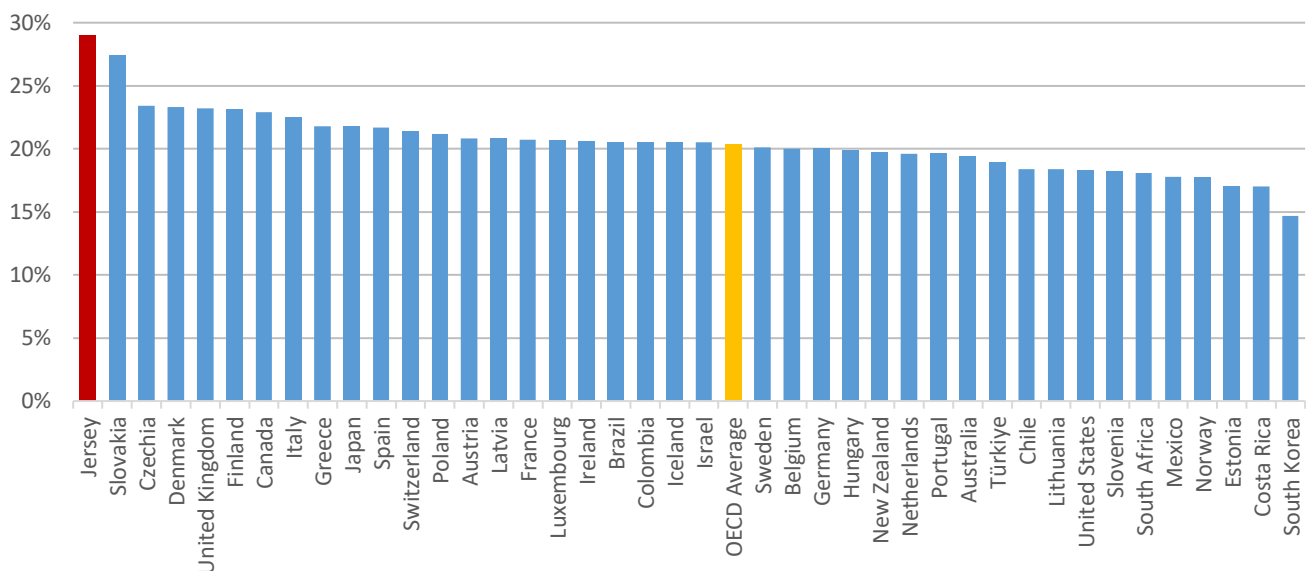
Housing

This dimension is made up of three indicators: rooms per person, dwellings without basic facilities, and housing expenditure. Jersey has seen little to no change in the rooms per person and dwellings without basic facilities indicators. However, Jersey has seen a persistent worsening for the housing expenditure indicator.

Housing expenditure expressed as a percentage of household net disposable income is considered to be an important indicator of the well-being of households. A high percentage of income being spent on housing related costs can cause financial stress and a lack of other necessities.

Housing expenditure, as measured by the OECD, is derived from the system of national accounts and includes: actual and imputed rentals for housing; dwelling maintenance and repair (including miscellaneous services); water supply; electricity, gas, and other fuels; as well as expenditure on furniture, furnishings and household equipment for maintenance or other purposes⁹. Housing expenditure measured for Jersey includes all the costs contained in the national accounts definition and is therefore comparable to that of the OECD.

Figure 5: Housing costs as a percentage of household net adjusted disposable income Jersey (2019) and the OECD¹⁰



In 2019 this value was around 29% for Jersey, which was the highest compared with all countries across the OECD. Note that the value for Jersey has been revised since the previous report due to the publication of updated household expenditure and income statistics.

⁹ Mortgage interest payments are included, but principal mortgage repayments are excluded.

¹⁰ Reference year 2019 except for Chile, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and Switzerland (2018), Costa Rica, Japan and Türkiye (2017), and South Africa (2014).

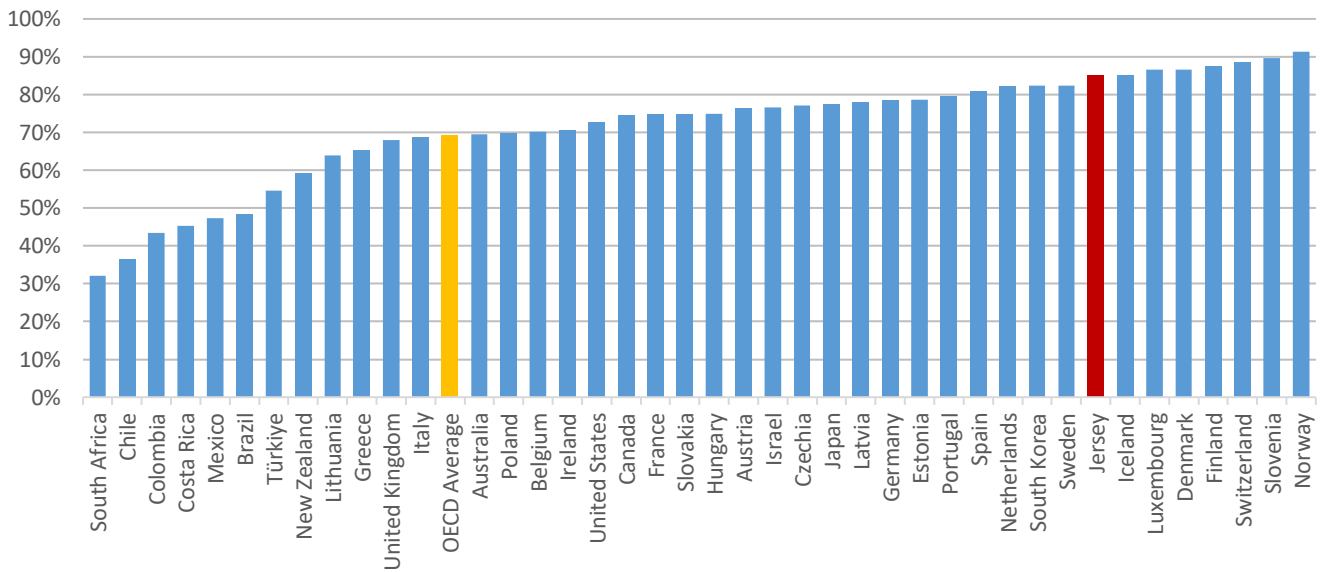
Personal safety

This dimension is made up of two indicators: homicide rate and feeling safe walking alone at night. Jersey has seen some improvement in the homicide rate indicator, but this had a limited change to the personal safety score for Jersey. Jersey has seen noticeable improvement for the feeling safe walking alone at night indicator.

In countries with low crime rates, individuals may still not feel safe; a subjective measure of how safe people feel provides a complementary perspective to crime rates when evaluating well-being. For comparability, both the 2018 and 2022 Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS) asked adults the same question as that in OECD nations through the Gallup World Poll.

In 2022 around 85% of adult Islanders said that they felt safe walking alone at night, a 6 percentage point increase from 2018. This meant Jersey went from 15th best value for this indicator to 8th best value, improving Jersey’s personal safety dimension score. As well as the improvement in Jersey, certain nations have seen noticeable decreases in the proportion of adults feeling safe walking alone at night. Over the same period the United Kingdom saw a significant decrease of adults feeling safe walking alone at night, from 78% in 2018 to 68% in 2022.

Figure 6: Adults feeling safe walking alone at night, Jersey (2022) and the OECD (2022 or nearest available)



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 (JOLS) which can be found [here](#). This section of this report focusses on providing new statistics relating to well-being and providing further comparisons with OECD nations for some Better Life Index dimensions. Note these statistics are not used in calculating the Better Life Index.

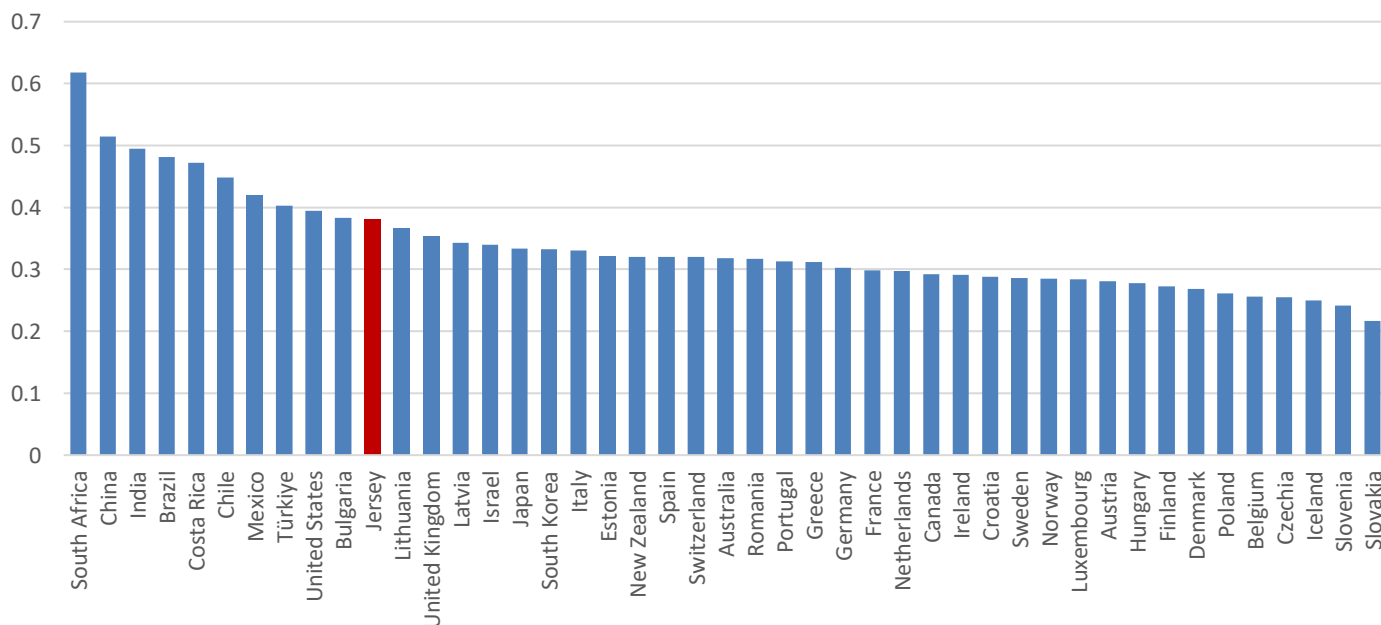
Gini index

Indicators of *average* income do not provide a picture of how income is distributed across a population. Supplementing a measure of average income with an indicator of income inequality presents a more detailed perspective of material well-being in a population.

The Gini index (or Gini coefficient) is a widely used indicator of income inequality, summarising in a single number the income differences between each pair of households in a population. The Gini index takes a value of between 0 and 1; a value of 0 indicates that all households have the same income (complete equality of income across households), whilst a value of 1 indicates that one household accounts for all the income in the population and all other households have no income (complete inequality of incomes across households).

The 2021/2022 Income Distribution Survey determined the Gini index for net income before housing costs in Jersey to be 0.38¹¹. As Figure 7 shows, income inequality, as measured by this indicator, was worse in Jersey than in the majority of OECD nations, including the UK, Ireland, and France.

Figure 7: Gini index Jersey (2022) and OECD countries (2022 or nearest available)



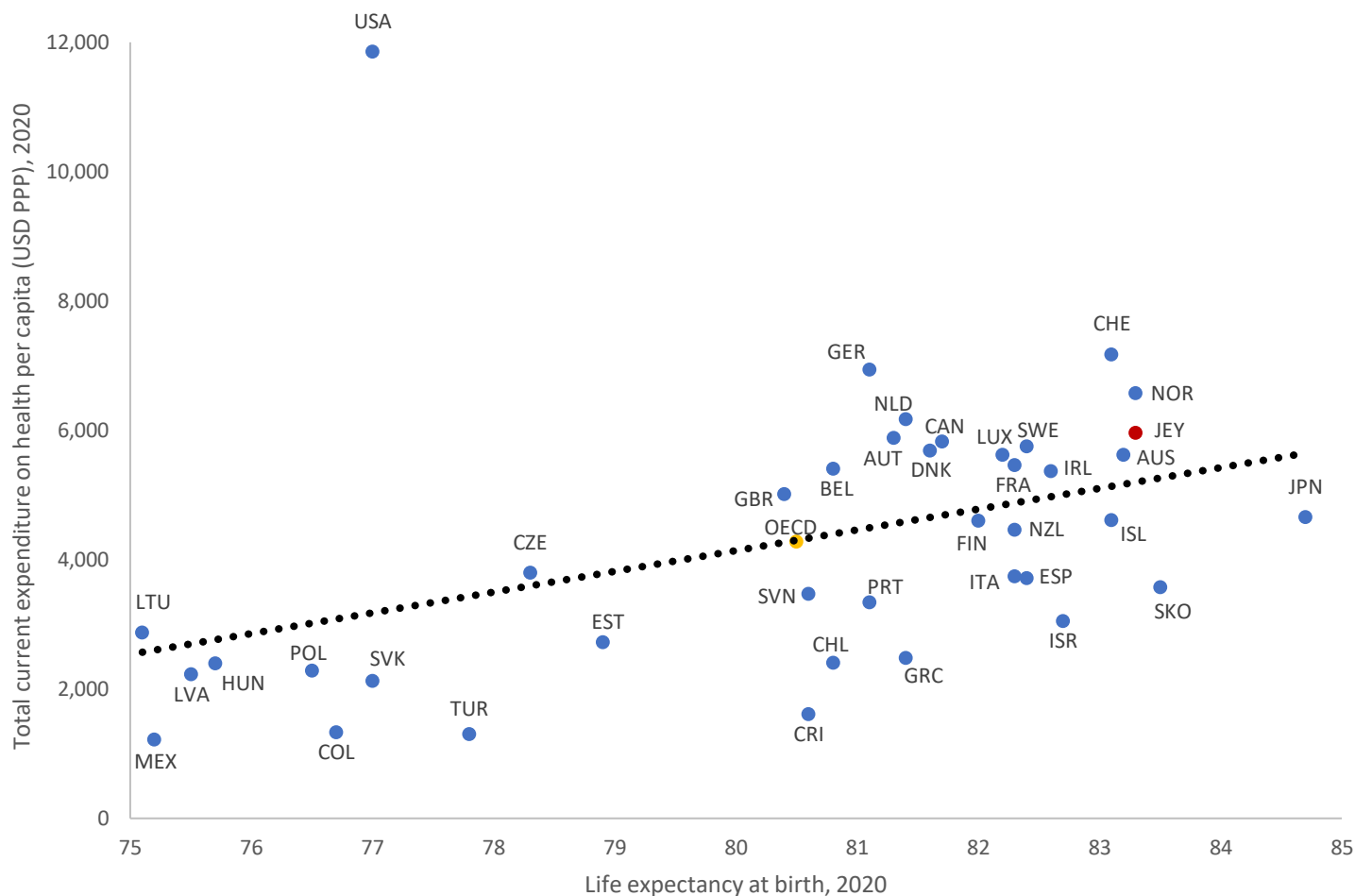
Income was less equally distributed in four OECD partner and associate countries as well as Costa Rica, Chile, Mexico and Türkiye (Gini index greater than 0.40). In contrast, Iceland, Slovenia, and Slovakia had relatively lower levels of income inequality (Gini index less than 0.25) i.e. income was more equally distributed.

¹¹ The measure of the Gini index for Jersey is comparable with those of the OECD, but some caution is advised as national practices differ in terms of concepts, measures, and statistical sources.

Healthcare expenditure

Individuals in different countries may have different perceptions about what being in good health means. Differences in healthcare models between countries can affect both an individual’s actual health and their perception of how healthy they are. Therefore, it is worth considering the indicators for this dimension, life expectancy at birth (objective) and self-reported health (subjective), in comparison with the expenditure on health per capita for each country.

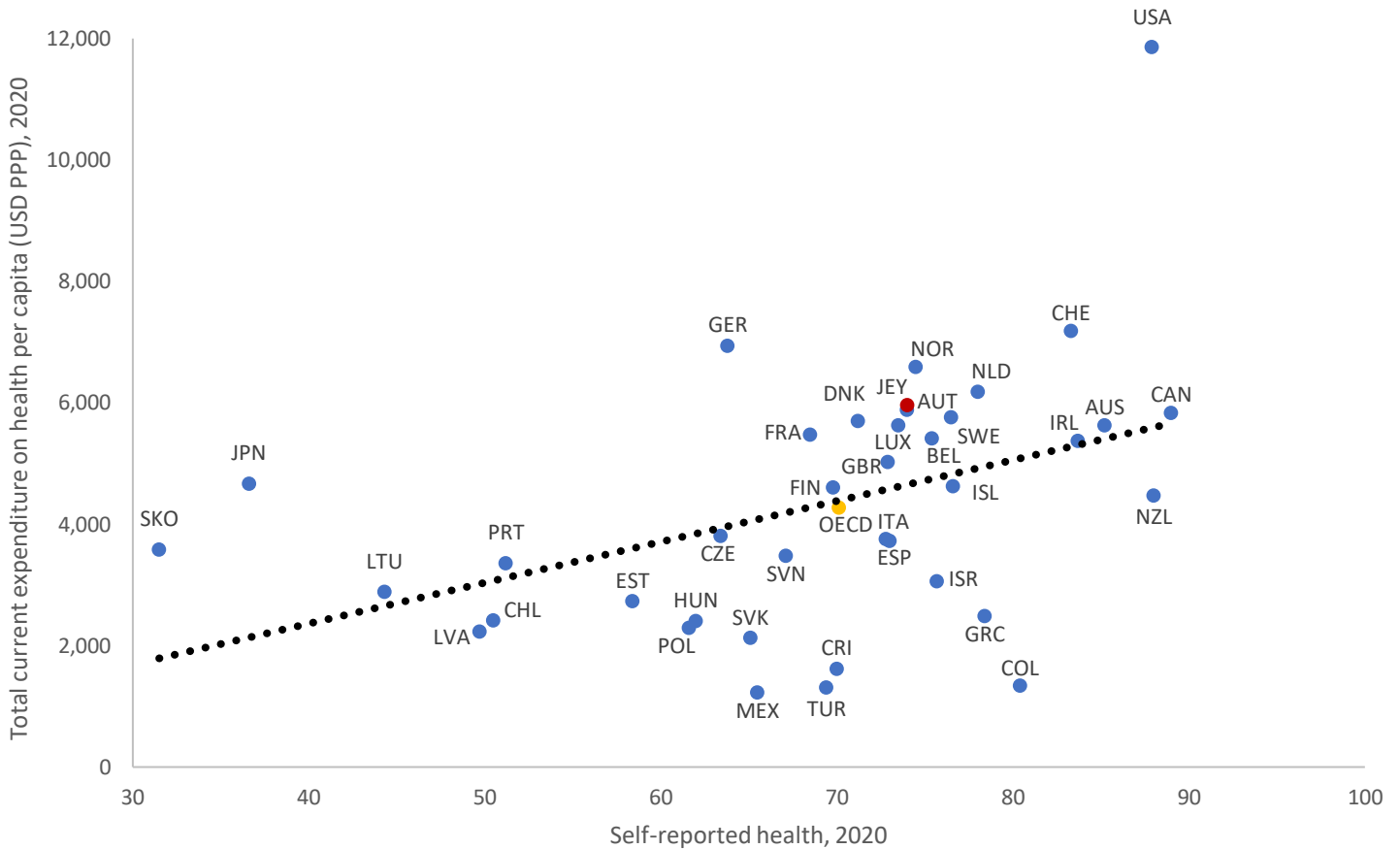
Figure 8: Comparison between life expectancy at birth and total current expenditure on health per capita (USD, PPP) in 2020¹²



From Figure 8 it can be seen that Jersey (JEY) has relatively high life expectancy at birth and above average healthcare expenditure compared with other nations. Jersey had a higher spend on healthcare per capita than the UK (GBR) but a higher life expectancy. The main outlier is the USA, which has very high expenditure on health per capita but relatively low life expectancy at birth.

¹² Note that the figures for Jersey are from 2021 and healthcare expenditure includes both public and private spending for all countries.

Figure 9: Comparison between self-reported health and total current expenditure on health per capita (USD, PPP) in 2020¹²



From Figure 9 it can be seen that Jersey (JEY) is further from the average for self-reported health, but still above average when the expenditure on health per capita is considered. Jersey spent more than the UK (GBR) on healthcare but saw similar levels of good or better self-reported health. The USA is again an outlier: people rated their health highly, however their rating was not commensurate with their average life expectancy. Inversely Japan (JPN) has relatively moderate health spending and high life expectancy, but low self-reported health. These differences highlight why it is important to take into account both objective and subjective measures of well-being.

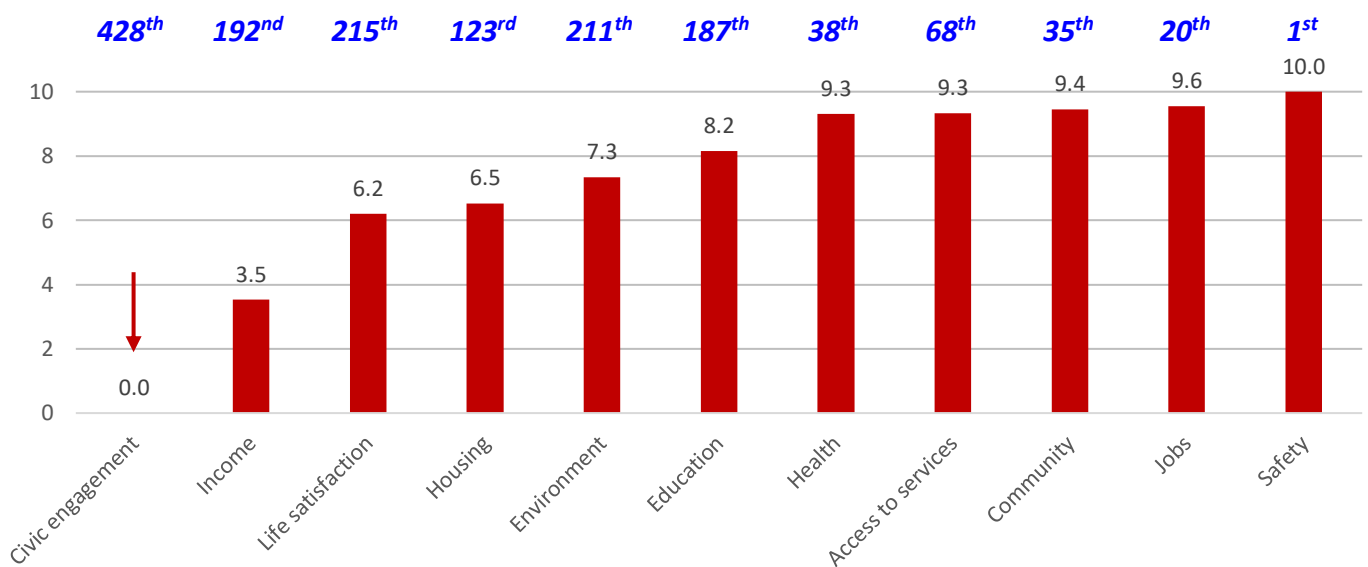
Regional Level

Jersey’s overall regional well-being score of 7.2 (out of 10) ranked 148th out of 448 regions¹³.

Regions from seven countries (Australia, Switzerland, Norway, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and the USA) accounted for the top 20 regions; the Canberra Capital region of Australia being ranked the highest with a score of 9.2. In contrast, regions from three countries (Colombia, Mexico, and Türkiye) accounted for the lowest 25 regions; the Norte de Santander region of Colombia was ranked the lowest, with a score of 1.9.

Scores for Jersey (relative to all 448 regions) for each of the 11 dimensions included in regional well-being are shown in Figure 10. Each score is on a scale of between 0 and 10, where 0 signifies the lowest possible score and 10 the highest.

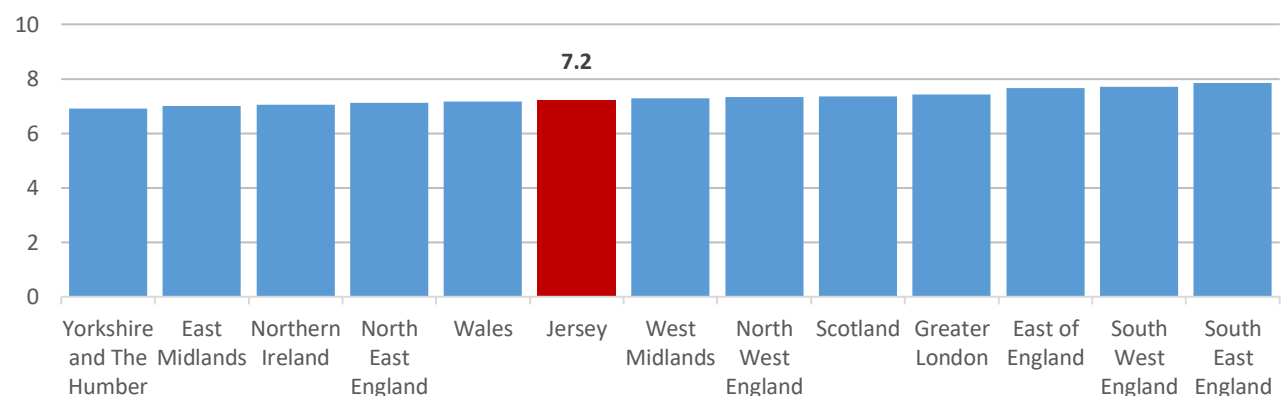
Figure 10: Relative scores (out of 10) and rankings¹⁴ for Jersey in dimensions of regional well-being



Jersey ranked relatively highly in several dimensions, including community, jobs, safety, and health. However, the Island ranked less well in others, including environment and life satisfaction, and ranked particularly poorly (bottom 3%) in civic engagement (voter turnout). Across all 11 dimensions, the regions most similar to Jersey were mostly in the UK and Ireland; scores for every region across each dimension and overall ranking can be found on opendata.gov.je.

Jersey’s overall regional well-being score (7.2 out of 10) ranked the Island 8th out of 13 when compared with all UK regions¹⁵ – see Figure 11.

Figure 11: Overall regional scores for Jersey and the UK; 0 (low) to 10 (high)



¹³ 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 448 regions includes Jersey.

¹⁴ Regional rankings are out of between 424 and 448 regions, depending on availability of data.

¹⁵ The total of 13 regions includes Jersey.

Figure 12: Relative performance of Jersey in relation to UK regions by well-being dimension

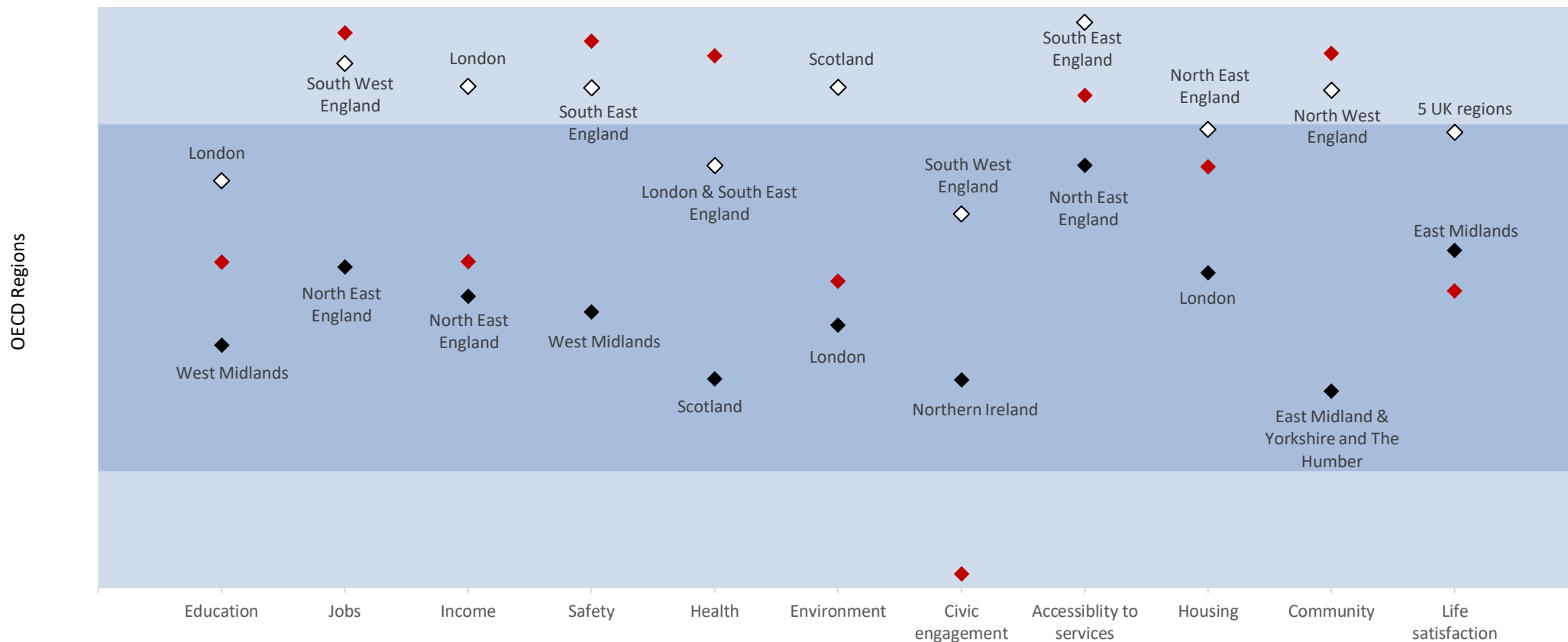
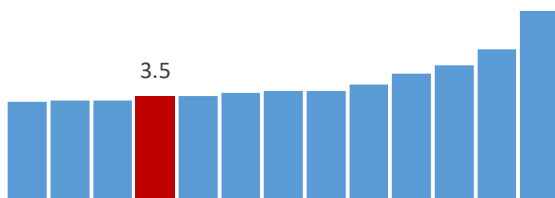


Figure 12 shows where Jersey ranks in comparison to the top UK region and bottom UK region for each dimension. Each point is plotted in its relative position to all other OECD regions. It can be seen that for the majority of dimensions, Jersey was ranked above the lowest UK region, with four dimensions (jobs, safety, health and community) 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 overview

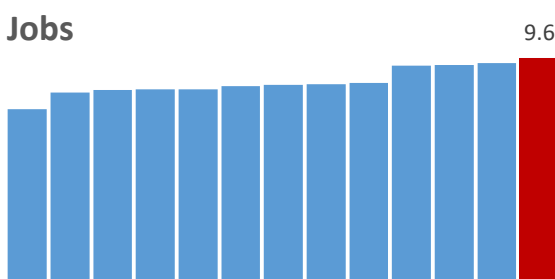
13 indicators are used in compiling the 11 dimensions of well-being on a regional level. The plots in this section show Jersey's position relative to that of the UK regions for each dimension of well-being; the accompanying text describes Jersey relative to all OECD regions.

Income



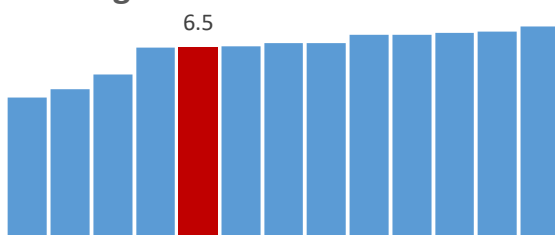
On a measure of disposable income, Jersey ranked 192nd out of 436 regions. In 2021, mean net disposable income per capita (constant 2015 prices) in Jersey was \$20,990⁵ per year. When compared with all UK regions, Jersey ranked 10th.

Jobs



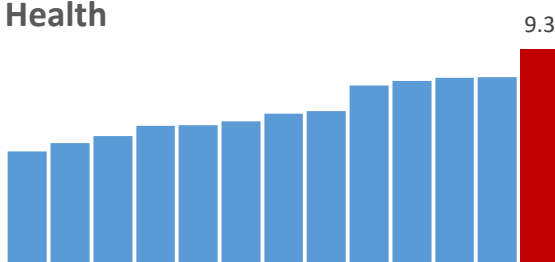
In terms of employment, around 77% of people in Jersey of working age (15 to 64 years) were in some form of employment (working at least one hour per week) in 2021. The unemployment rate within Jersey for 2021 was 2.6%. These two indicators give Jersey a relative dimension score of 9.6 (out of 10), ranking the Island 20th out of 433 regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 1st; South West England was the next highest, with a score of 9.3.

Housing



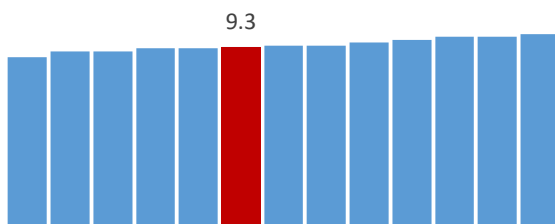
The housing dimension is measured by the average number of rooms per person in a dwelling. The value for Jersey in 2022 was 2.1 rooms per person. This gave Jersey a relative score of 6.5 (out of 10), ranking Jersey 123rd out of 445 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions, Jersey ranked 9th.

Health



The health dimension is measured by mortality rate (per 1,000 people) and life expectancy from birth (years). In Jersey in 2020 the mortality rate¹⁶ was 6.3 per 1,000 people. For 2020 to 2022 the life expectancy from birth was 83.4 years. These indicators ranked Jersey 38th out of 448 eligible regions, with a score of 9.3 (out of 10). When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 1st.

Access to services

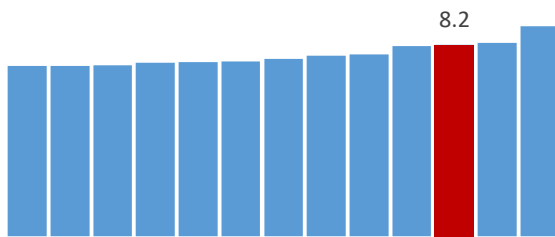


Having access to services such as public transport links or efficient telecommunications networks can improve the lives of individuals, by allowing for a more interconnected society. This dimension is measured by the percentage of households with broadband access. The value for this can be estimated using data from JOLS. In 2022 an estimated 94% of households had broadband access, giving Jersey a relative score of 9.3 (out of 10). This ranked Jersey 68th out of 442 eligible regions. When compared with all UK

regions Jersey ranked 8th, with UK regions varying from 91% to 99% in 2021.

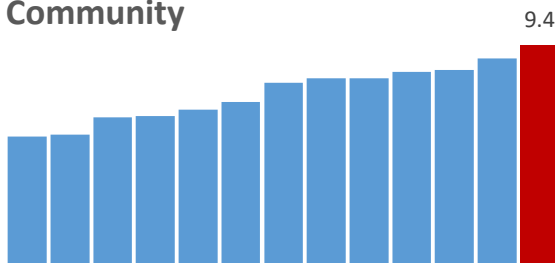
¹⁶ Age-adjusted using the OECD population structure for 2015.

Education



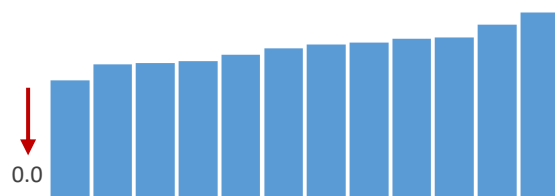
Educational attainment is measured as the percentage of people aged 25 to 64, that have at least a secondary education. For Jersey in 2021 this proportion was almost 83%, giving Jersey a score of 8.2 (out of 10) and ranking the Island 187th out of 424 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 3rd.

Community



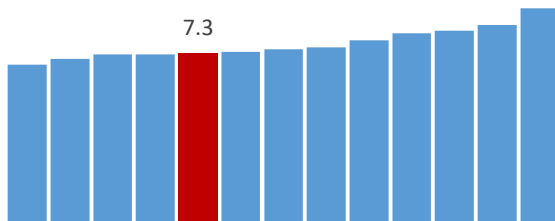
The community dimension is measured by the percentage of people who have someone they can rely on in case of need. The latest figure for Jersey of 96% (from JOLS 2016 and 2018) gives a relative score of 9.4 (out of 10) and ranked Jersey 35th out of 436 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 1st.

Civic engagement



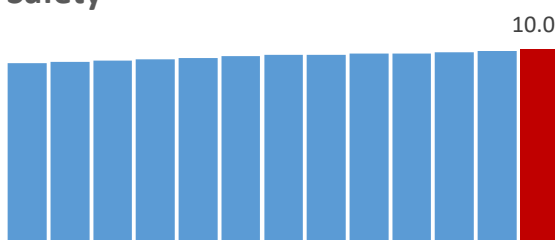
For Jersey this dimension is measured by voter turnout in the June 2022 Deputy election; the percentage of registered voters who voted (41.6%) gives Jersey a relative score of 0.0 (out of 10) and ranked Jersey 428th out of 447 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions (2019 national elections) Jersey ranked 13th, with all UK regions being higher than Jersey. The closest UK region was Northern Ireland, for which the voter turnout was over 20 percentage points higher than that of Jersey, giving the region a score of 4.1.

Environment



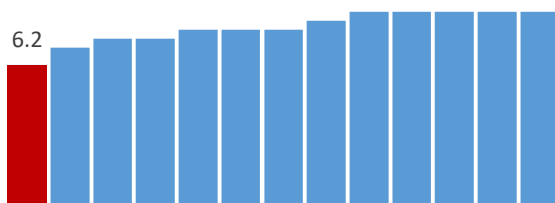
Air quality is measured by the average level of particulate matter of less than 2.5 µm in diameter. All regions including Jersey are from OECD data. The value in 2020 of 10.4 µg/m³ for Jersey gives a relative score of 7.3 (out of 10), ranking the Island 211th out of 448 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 9th.

Safety



The homicide rate for Jersey in the three-year period 2020 to 2022, derived from police statistics, (see [Appendix E](#)), was 0.0 per 100,000 people, giving Jersey a relative score of 10 (out of 10) and ranking Jersey joint 1st out of 445 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 1st.

Life satisfaction



The life satisfaction dimension comprises a single indicator: self-assessment of life satisfaction. The relative score for Jersey of 6.2 (out of 10) ranked Jersey 215th out of 438 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions, Jersey ranked 13th (bottom).

Regional comparison with 2021¹⁴

Jersey's overall regional well-being rank was 14 places higher in 2023 than 2021, rising from 162nd to 148th. This rise in ranking was driven by an increase in the score for the jobs dimension and the safety dimension. The 2023 regional comparison uses 448 regions, which is 42 more than in the 2021 report; these additional regions were all ranked below Jersey, so did not affect Jersey's overall ranking in 2023.

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 2021.

Income



In 2023 Jersey ranked

192nd
out of 436



30

places worse than in 2021

Jobs and earnings



In 2023 Jersey ranked

20th
out of 433



36

places better than in 2021

Housing



In 2023 Jersey ranked

123rd
out of 445



3

places better than in 2021

Health status



In 2023 Jersey ranked

38th
out of 448



27

places better than in 2021

Access to services



In 2023 Jersey ranked

68th
out of 442



24

places better than in 2021

Education and skills



In 2023 Jersey ranked

187th
out of 424



2 places worse than in 2021

Community



In 2023 Jersey ranked

35th
out of 436



2 places worse than in 2021

Civic engagement



In 2023 Jersey ranked

428th
out of 447



33 places worse than in 2021

Environmental quality



In 2023 Jersey ranked

211th
out of 448



61 places worse than in 2021

Personal safety



In 2023 Jersey ranked

1st
out of 445



203 places better than in 2021

Life satisfaction



In 2023 Jersey ranked

215th
out of 438



4 places better than in 2021

The large increase in Jersey's ranking in the personal safety dimension was due to a decrease in the homicide rate (using police statistics) for the period 2020 to 2022, compared with 2016 to 2018. It should be noted that small changes in the number of murders in the Island can have a large impact on this indicator for Jersey. The jobs dimension saw a large increase in ranking due to Jersey seeing its values for employment and unemployment improve more than other nations between 2020 and 2021.

The income dimension is adjusted to account for the cost of living using USD purchasing power parities. The rate of inflation in Jersey (measure by the Retail Prices Index) increased by more than average earnings (measured by the Average Earnings Index) over the period.

The environmental quality dimension saw the largest decrease in terms of ranking for Jersey between 2021 and 2023, this was primarily due to improvements in air quality in OECD regions, rather than a large change to air quality in the Island.

See [Appendix E](#) for more information on the reference years for OECD regions.

Table A1: National level scores for each dimension

Jurisdiction	Housing	Income	Jobs and earnings	Community	Education and skills	Environmental quality	Civic engagement	Health status	Life satisfaction	Personal safety	Work-life balance	Overall
Australia	8.4	6.8	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.4	10.0	9.3	6.5	8.0	5.6	8.0
Austria	6.9	5.7	8.2	5.2	8.3	7.7	6.8	7.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.5
Belgium	7.8	5.4	7.9	7.3	7.5	5.9	9.3	8.1	7.3	8.1	8.6	7.6
Brazil*	4.9	0.8	4.2	2.9	3.0	4.8	7.6	6.2	3.4	3.2	8.1	4.5
Canada	8.1	5.6	8.3	7.9	9.5	8.5	4.1	9.3	8.5	8.4	9.0	7.9
Chile	5.6	2.1	5.5	6.0	5.8	0.4	2.8	5.7	3.7	5.0	8.0	4.6
Colombia	4.2	0.9	5.1	5.6	3.4	5.6	2.8	7.3	9.5	2.0	1.1	4.3
Costa Rica	6.0	1.5	5.0	6.6	0.0	6.2	3.8	7.4	3.9	4.6	2.2	4.3
Czechia	5.7	3.8	7.6	7.9	9.9	6.5	4.7	6.0	6.8	8.7	9.3	7.0
Denmark	6.6	5.0	8.9	9.6	7.6	8.3	8.6	7.6	6.8	9.6	9.0	8.0
Estonia	7.2	3.2	7.4	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.4	9.5	6.9
Finland	6.9	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.9	9.9	5.4	7.7	8.5	9.5	9.1	8.0
France	7.0	5.3	7.6	7.3	7.7	6.1	6.4	7.7	5.4	8.6	7.9	7.0
Germany	7.2	6.1	8.6	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.5	8.9	8.8	7.6
Greece	5.6	2.6	4.5	5.6	7.2	3.4	3.2	8.0	5.4	7.7	8.7	5.6
Hungary	6.5	3.0	7.1	8.1	8.4	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.5	8.5	9.7	6.5
Iceland	6.6	6.6	9.6	10.0	6.5	9.7	7.7	8.6	8.5	9.4	6.1	8.1
Ireland	7.7	4.8	7.9	4.6	8.6	6.8	4.2	9.0	6.8	8.2	8.6	7.0
Israel	5.4	4.3	7.5	7.0	7.2	3.8	5.1	8.3	8.8	8.5	5.0	6.4
Italy	5.7	4.1	5.8	6.1	4.1	4.8	6.2	8.1	6.5	8.0	8.7	6.2
Japan	6.4	4.9	8.0	6.4	10.0	6.6	2.9	5.4	2.4	8.8	4.4	6.0
Jersey	5.7	4.2	8.4	9.2	7.9	6.9	0.0	8.4	5.1	9.4	5.1	6.4
Latvia	4.6	2.8	6.9	8.7	9.5	6.1	2.6	3.8	5.1	8.4	10.0	6.2
Lithuania	6.0	3.9	7.6	5.0	10.0	6.9	3.1	3.6	5.9	7.3	10.0	6.3
Luxembourg	7.5	8.3	9.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.6	8.2	7.0	9.5	7.7	8.1
Mexico	3.5	1.4	5.5	4.8	0.2	4.4	4.3	5.6	10.0	1.3	0.0	3.7
Netherlands	8.0	5.6	9.0	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.3	7.6	9.2	9.3	7.9
New Zealand	7.9	4.2	8.5	9.0	7.4	7.8	8.1	9.3	7.9	7.1	5.1	7.5
Norway	8.9	6.2	8.8	7.7	7.7	9.8	7.1	8.4	8.7	9.9	9.0	8.4
OECD Average	6.8	5.4	7.4	6.0	6.9	6.3	5.6	7.1	6.0	7.2	5.7	6.4
Poland	5.4	3.4	7.2	4.7	9.7	4.7	5.3	5.4	7.3	8.1	9.0	6.4
Portugal	7.0	3.2	6.9	4.8	3.5	8.0	3.3	5.9	5.9	8.9	7.5	5.9
Slovakia	4.0	3.1	6.3	8.8	9.7	5.1	4.8	5.5	6.2	8.6	9.2	6.5
Slovenia	7.2	3.7	7.7	8.3	9.3	7.1	5.7	7.2	7.3	9.8	8.8	7.4
South Africa*	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.4	2.1	4.9	3.2	0.0	2.8	4.9	2.7
South Korea	7.8	3.8	7.3	2.9	9.7	2.8	7.1	4.7	3.4	9.2	2.9	5.6
Spain	7.2	3.8	6.1	7.8	4.3	5.8	6.0	8.3	6.5	9.1	9.2	6.7
Sweden	7.2	5.3	8.4	8.7	8.6	9.7	9.1	8.5	7.3	9.1	8.2	8.2
Switzerland	6.9	6.9	9.3	8.1	8.6	8.7	0.7	9.3	8.6	9.7	8.4	7.8
Türkiye	5.2	2.4	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.9	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	3.2
United Kingdom	6.6	4.9	8.1	4.8	7.5	6.6	5.2	7.5	7.4	8.0	6.3	6.6
United States	8.9	10.0	8.9	6.7	9.2	7.9	5.8	8.0	5.9	7.2	6.4	7.7

*OECD Partner country

National level methodology

Data for OECD countries is publicly available but subject to OECD copyright. National data is from multiple sources within the [OECD.Stat database](#) and the [OECD data explorer](#) (downloaded on 26/03/2024).

The framework for the OECD Better Life Index considers data in 11 “dimensions” of well-being; see [Table E1](#). Across all 11 dimensions, eighteen indicators were used in the national index. However, there are an additional six OECD indicators not used due to a lack of comparable data currently available for Jersey, which are highlighted in *red italics* in the table. 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:

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

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

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

- 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.

Appendix C

Regional level methodology

Data for OECD countries is publicly available but subject to OECD copyright. Regional Data is from the [OECD regional well-being database](#) (downloaded on 25/03/2024).

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 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; see [Table E1](#). 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 E](#) 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. This approach is adopted in order to obtain well-being scores that are more evenly distributed and avoids cases where 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.

Appendix D

Future improvements

Statistics Jersey are always aiming to maintain consistency with OECD methods surrounding the Better Life Index. As such work is being undertaken in developing the following indicators for Jersey:

- Stakeholder engagement (civic engagement, national indicator), this is a measure of government engagement with stakeholders when developing new laws and regulations. This is based upon an OECD regulatory survey that requires results to be aligned between countries by the OECD. We are in discussions with the OECD to explore the possibility of reproducing this for Jersey.
- Average broadband speed (access to services, regional indicator), this measures the broadband speed deviation from the OECD average on a regional level. This was added by the OECD this year and no methodology or data source information was publicly available. Efforts made by Statistics Jersey to calculate this indicator for Jersey did not result in reliable results. As such this indicator is not included in this report, but we will continue to progress this with an aim of including it in the next report.

Future work and the production of the Better Life Index for Jersey is dependent on methodology changes made by the OECD. Currently the OECD is moving to a new data platform which contains additional national level indicators, as well as some altered definitions for past indicators, in its well-being section. As such there may be a necessity to review the timing and feasibility of the next publication when this process is finished.

Indicator information

Table E1 summarises the national and regional indicators in the OECD Better Life Index. The indicators highlighted in *red italics* are not used due to a lack of comparable data currently available for Jersey. The definitions of these indicators and their reference years are detailed later in this appendix.

Table E1: Better Life Index national and regional indicators

Dimension	National well-being indicators	Regional well-being indicators
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household net adjusted disposable income - <i>Household net financial wealth</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household disposable income
Jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment rate - Long-term unemployment rate - Average annual earnings per employee - <i>Labour market insecurity</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment rate - Unemployment rate
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of rooms per person - Housing expenditure - Dwellings without basic facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of rooms per person
Health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life expectancy at birth - Self-reported health status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life expectancy at birth - Age adjusted mortality rate
Education and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational attainment - <i>Students' cognitive skills (PISA)</i> - <i>Years in education</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational attainment
Environment quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air quality - Satisfaction with water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air quality
Personal safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homicide rate - Feeling safe walking alone at night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homicide rate
Civic engagement and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voter turnout - <i>Consultation on stakeholder engagement</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voter turnout
Accessibility of services	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broadband connection - <i>Internet download speed</i>
Work-life balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employees working very long hours - <i>Time devoted to leisure and personal care</i> 	N/A
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social network support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social network support
Subjective well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life satisfaction

National

Information and a comparison chart for each indicator can be viewed in the [Jersey Better Life Index webpage](#). Below are the definitions and reference years for all the national indicators.

Income

- Household disposable income per capita including social transfers in kind. USD, constant prices 2015, current PPPs. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.

Jobs and earnings

- Employment rate. Percentage of the population aged 25-64 that are employed. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.
- Long-term unemployment rate. Percentage of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that have been unemployed for a year or more. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.
- Personal earnings. Average annual gross earnings per full-time employee, USD, 2020 PPPs. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.

Housing

- Rooms per person. The number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.
- Household expenditure. Percentage of household net adjusted disposable income spent on housing. Reference year 2019 or nearest available year.
- Households without basic facilities. This indicator refers to the percentage of the population living in a dwelling without indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their households. Reference year 2016 or nearest available year.

Health status

- 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 2020 to 2022 for Jersey and 2021 or nearest available year for all OECD regions.
- Self-reported health. This indicator refers to the percentage of the population aged 15 years old and over who report "good" or better health. Reference year 2020 or nearest available year.

Work-life balance

- Percentage of employees usually working 50 or more hours in a week. Reference year 2022 for Jersey, 2021 or nearest available year for all OECD countries.

Education and skills

- Percentage of the population aged 25-64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.

Community

- Percentage of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference year 2022 or nearest available year.

Civic engagement

- Percentage of the registered population that voted in a major election. Various reference years. Value for Jersey is from the 2022 Deputy elections.

Environmental quality

- Average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) experienced by the population in the region. The reference year is 2020 or latest available.
- Water quality. People's subjective satisfaction with the water quality in their area. It is based on the question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?" and it considers people who responded they are satisfied. Reference year 2020 or latest available.

Personal safety

- Number of homicides per 100,000 people, age standardised death rate, using specific International Classification of Diseases (ICD) death codes. 2018 to 2020 average for Jersey. Reference year 2020 or nearest available year.
- Safe at night. The indicator is based on the question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?" and it shows people declaring they feel safe. Reference year 2022 or nearest available year.

Life satisfaction

- Self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year 2022 or nearest available year.

Regional

As there are 448 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 and overall ranking can be found on opendata.gov.je. Below are the definitions and reference years for all the regional indicators.

Income

- Household disposable income per capita. USD, constant prices 2015, constant PPPs 2015. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.

Jobs

- Employment rate. Percentage of the population aged 15-64 that are employed. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.
- Unemployment rate. Percentage of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that are unemployed. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.

Housing

- Rooms per person. The number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year 2022 or nearest available year.

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 2020 to 2022 for Jersey and 2021 or nearest available year for all OECD regions.
- Mortality rate. Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, age-adjusted based upon the standard population, averaged over all OECD regions. Reference year 2020 or nearest available year.

Access to services

- Percentage of households with broadband access. Reference year 2022 for Jersey, 2021 or nearest available year for all OECD regions.

Education and skills

- Percentage of the population aged 25-64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year 2021 or nearest available year.

Community

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

Civic engagement

- Percentage of the registered population that voted in a major election. Various reference years. Value for Jersey is from the 2022 Deputy elections.

Environment

- Average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) experienced by the population in the region. The reference year is 2020 for all regions.

Personal safety

- Number of homicides per 100,000 people, police statistics from annual reports. 2020 to 2022 average for Jersey. Reference for OECD regions is 2021 or nearest available year.

Life satisfaction

- Self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year 2018 for all OECD regions. Value for Jersey is from 2019.

OECD regions

Regions are generally those classified as territorial level 2 by the OECD

Australia – New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Canberra Capital Region.

Austria – Burgenland, Lower Austria, Vienna, Carinthia, Styria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg.

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.

Chile – Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule, Bío-Bío, Araucanía, Los Lagos, Aysén, Magallanes y Antártica, Santiago Metropolitan, Los Ríos, Arica y Parinacota, Ñuble.

Colombia – Antioquia, Atlántico, Bogotá Capital District, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, Cauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Chocó, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Arauca, Casanare, Putumayo, San Andrés, Amazonas, Guainía, Guaviare, Vaupés, Vichada.

Costa Rica – Central, Chorotega, Central Pacific, Brunca, Huetar Caribbean, North Huetar.

Czechia – Prague, Central Bohemian Region, Southwest, Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, Central Moravia, Moravia-Silesia.

Denmark – Copenhagen Region, Zealand, Southern Denmark, Central Jutland, Northern Jutland.

Estonia – North Estonia, West Estonia, Central Estonia, Northeast Estonia, Southern Estonia.

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, Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, La Réunion, Mayotte.

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.

Greece – Attica, North Aegean, South Aegean, Crete, East Macedonia – Thrace, Central Macedonia, West Macedonia, Epirus, Thessaly, Ionian Islands, West Greece, Central Greece, Peloponnese.

Hungary – Budapest, Pest, Central Transdanubia, Western Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia, Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain, Southern Great Plain.

Iceland - Reykjavik Region, Other Regions.

Ireland – Northern and Western, Southern, Eastern and Midland.

Israel – Jerusalem, North, Haifa, Central, Tel Aviv, South.

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 and Koshin, Southern-Kanto, Kyushu and Okinawa, Hokuriku, Toukai, Kansai region, Chugoku, Shikoku.

Latvia – Kurzeme, Latgale, Riga, Pieriga, Vidzeme, Zemgale.

Lithuania – Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Marijampole, Panevežys, Šiauliai, Taurage, Telšiai, Utena, Vilnius.

Luxembourg – Luxembourg.

Mexico – Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Mexico City, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Edo. Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas.

Netherlands – Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe, Overijssel, Gelderland, Flevoland, Utrecht, North Holland, South Holland, Zeeland, North Brabant, Limburg.

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

Norway – Innlandet, Trøndelag, Northern Norway, Oslo and Viken, Agder and Sør-Østlandet, Western Norway.

Poland – Lesser Poland, Silesia, Greater Poland, West Pomerania, Lubusz, Lower Silesia, Opole region, Kuyavian-Pomerania, Warmian-Masuria, Pomerania, Lodzkie, Swietokrzyskie, Lublin Province, Podkarpacia, Podlaskie, Warsaw, Mazowiecki region.

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

Slovakia – Bratislava Region, West Slovakia, Central Slovakia, East Slovakia.

Slovenia – Eastern Slovenia, Western Slovenia.

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

Spain – Galicia, Asturias, Cantabria, Basque Country, Navarra, La Rioja, Aragon, Madrid, Castile and León, Castile-La Mancha, Extremadura, Catalonia, Valencia, Balearic Islands, Andalusia, Murcia, Canary Islands.

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

Switzerland – Lake Geneva Region, Espace Mittelland, Northwestern Switzerland, Zurich, Eastern Switzerland, Central Switzerland, Ticino.

Türkiye – 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.