

Statistics Jersey: www.gov.je/statistics

Summary

On a national level, Jersey:

- had an overall Better Life Index score of 6.4 (out of 10), ranking 24th out of 41 nations¹
- placed below the OECD average, the United Kingdom and France
- dropped 5 places in overall ranking compared to 2019
- ranked in the top ten for jobs and earnings, and community
- ranked bottom for civic engagement

On a regional level, Jersey:

- had an overall well-being score of 7.0 (out of 10), ranking 162nd out of 406 regions
- placed 11th out of 13 when compared with regions of the United Kingdom
- dropped 26 places in overall ranking compared to 2019
- ranked highest in community, 33rd out of 374 regions
- ranked lowest in civic engagement, 395th out of 405 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" 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 37 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. 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 D](#)).

¹ The total of 41 includes Jersey.

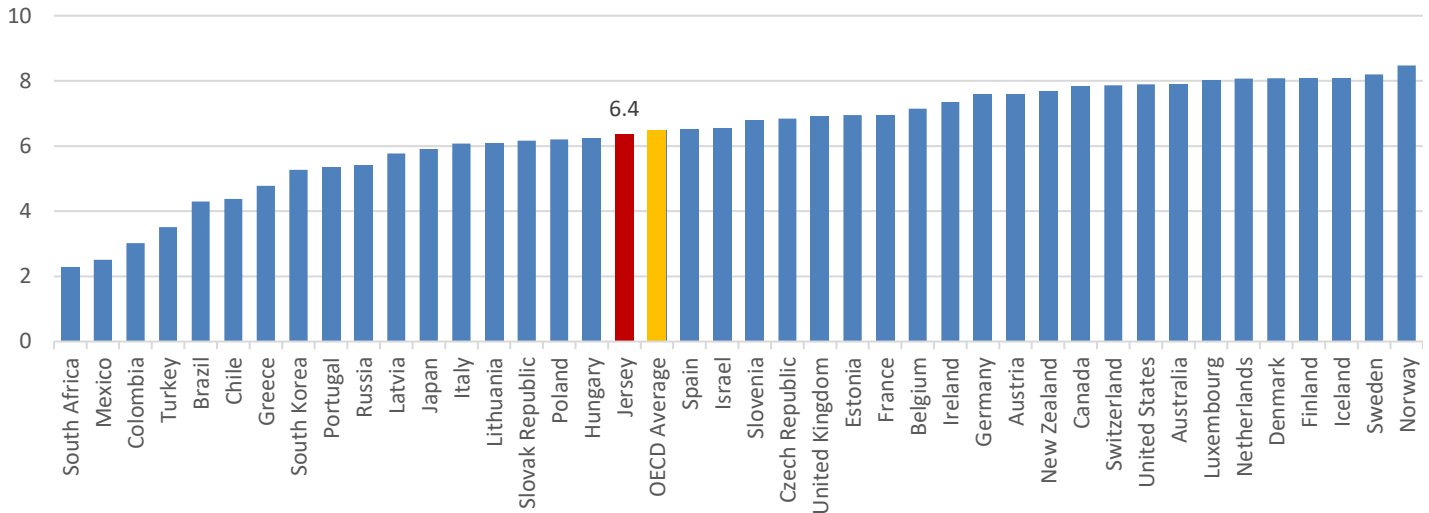
² For information on the data sources, methodology used, and countries/regions included see the [Appendices](#)

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 (6.4 out of 10) ranked the Island 24th 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.

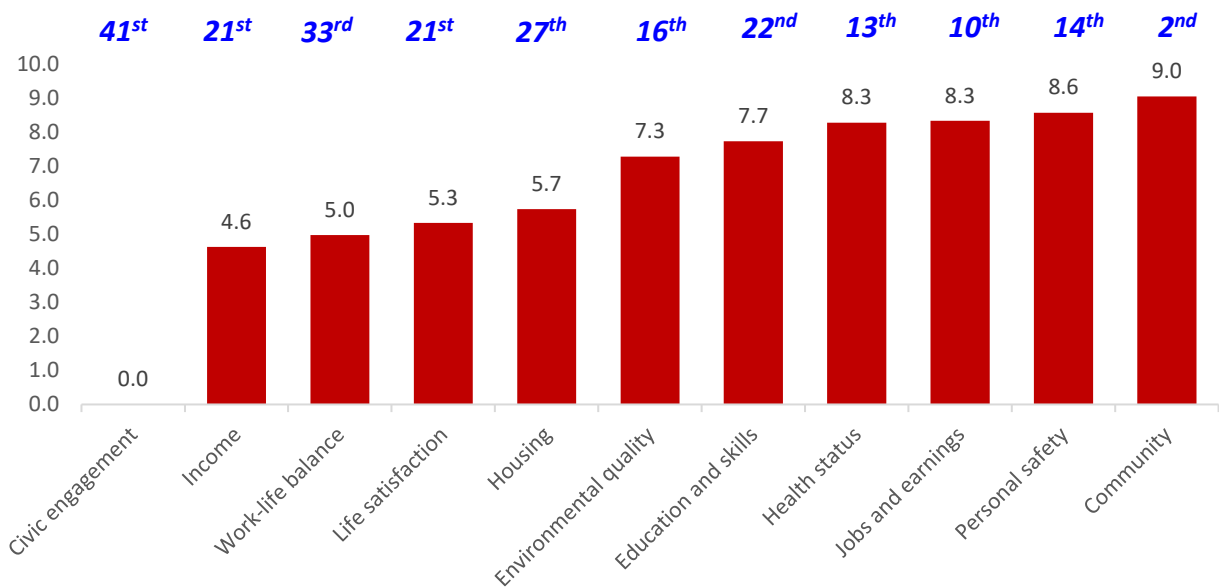
Figure 1: Better Life Index for Jersey and OECD countries; 0 (low) to 10 (high)



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, Mexico, Colombia and Turkey 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:

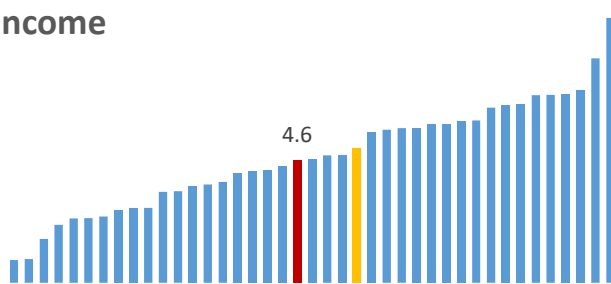
- relatively highly in several dimensions, notably community
- less well in other dimensions, notably work-life balance
- lower than all OECD member and partner countries in civic engagement (measured by voter turnout)

Summary

◆ Jersey ◆ OECD Average⁴

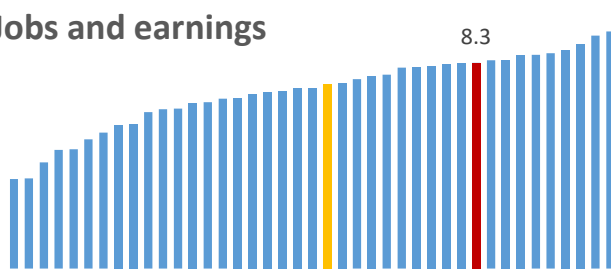
18 indicators are used in compiling the 11 dimensions of well-being. Comparisons, as well as more information for individual indicators, can be found in the [Jersey Better Life Index section](#) of Jersey in Figures.

Income



On a measure of disposable income, Jersey ranked 21st out of 41 countries. In 2019, mean net adjusted disposable income per capita in Jersey was \$28,692⁵, which was below the OECD average of \$30,490.

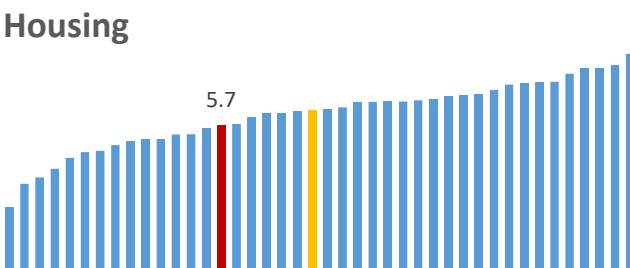
Jobs and earnings



In terms of employment, 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 2020 compared with an average of 66% across the OECD. The long-term unemployment rate within Jersey in 2020 was 0.7% compared with the OECD average of 1.3%. In 2020 personal earnings, gross average remuneration per full-time equivalent

employee, in Jersey (\$46,629) was below the OECD average (\$49,165).

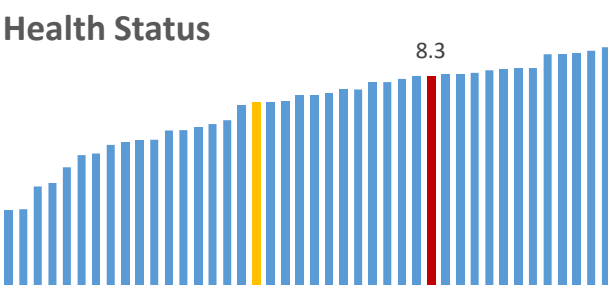
Housing



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 2 in the UK and the OECD average of 1.7. However, average spending on housing in Jersey accounted for over a quarter (26.8%) of household net adjusted disposable income in 2019, over 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 3% across the OECD.

Health Status

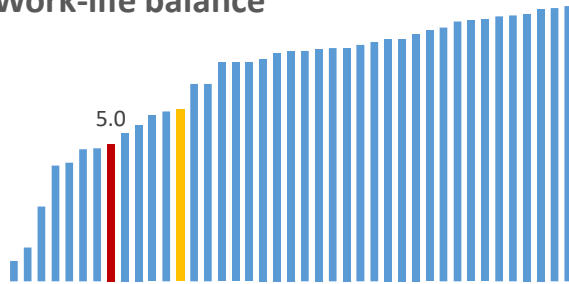


For 2018-20 the life expectancy from birth in Jersey was 83.3 years, a figure nearly two and a half years greater than the average across the OECD. In 2019 people in Jersey rated their general health similarly to the UK; 73% of adults in both Jersey and the UK reported that they were in either good or very good health.

⁴ The OECD average is a population weighted average of member countries; it does not include partner countries.

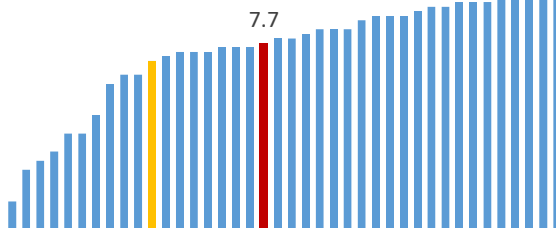
⁵ To enable comparison at both the national and regional level, income and earnings values for Jersey are converted from pound sterling (GBP) to US dollars (USD) on a purchasing power parity basis, and include a deflating factor of 1.20 to represent the relative cost of living between Jersey and the UK: [Jersey-UK Relative Consumer Price Levels for Goods and Services, 2013](#); States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

Work-life balance



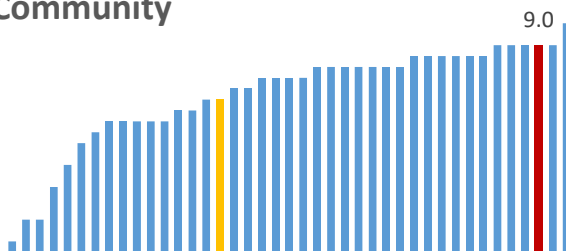
Around one in seven (14%) employees in Jersey worked 50 or more hours in a usual week during 2019, a higher proportion than in the UK (11%) and the OECD average (10%). This measure does not take into account time spent commuting to work.

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 qualification⁶. The proportion in 2019 for Jersey (83%) was slightly higher than in the UK and 4 percentage points greater than the average across the OECD.

Community



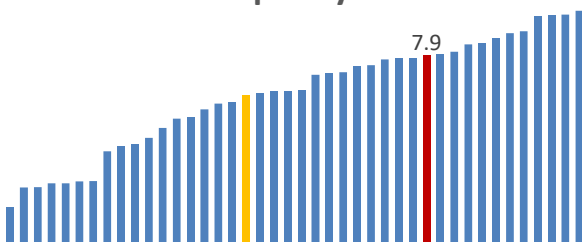
The indicator for the community dimension is the percentage of people who have someone they can rely on in case of need. The percentage of people in Jersey that did (96%, 2016 and 2018 average) was higher than in all OECD countries except for Iceland (top ranked) and; Norway, Ireland, Finland and the Czech Republic (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 69%; it should be noted that some OECD countries have compulsory voting (e.g. Australia, 92%).

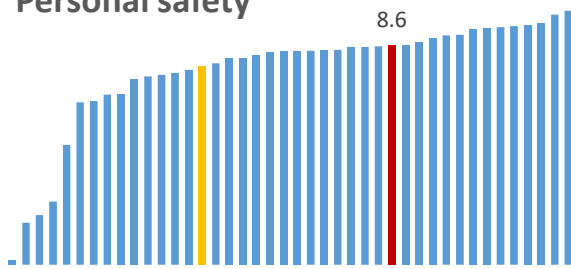
Environmental quality



In Jersey, over the period 2017-19, the average level of particulate matter (of less than 2.5 µm in diameter) in the air was 9.7 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 higher than the OECD average of 84%.

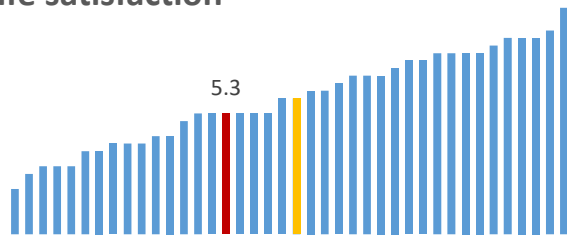
⁶ International Standard Classification of Education 2011, meaning GCSE or equivalent in Jersey

Personal safety



The homicide rate in Jersey over the three-year period 2017-19 was 0.8 per 100,000 people and was lower than the OECD average of 2.6 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 (74%).

Life satisfaction



In 2020 adults in Jersey rated their overall life satisfaction slightly lower than the average recorded across the OECD. Jersey ranked 21st 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, Denmark, Netherlands)⁷ 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, Colombia, Turkey and Greece) have few relative strengths in either material conditions or quality of life.

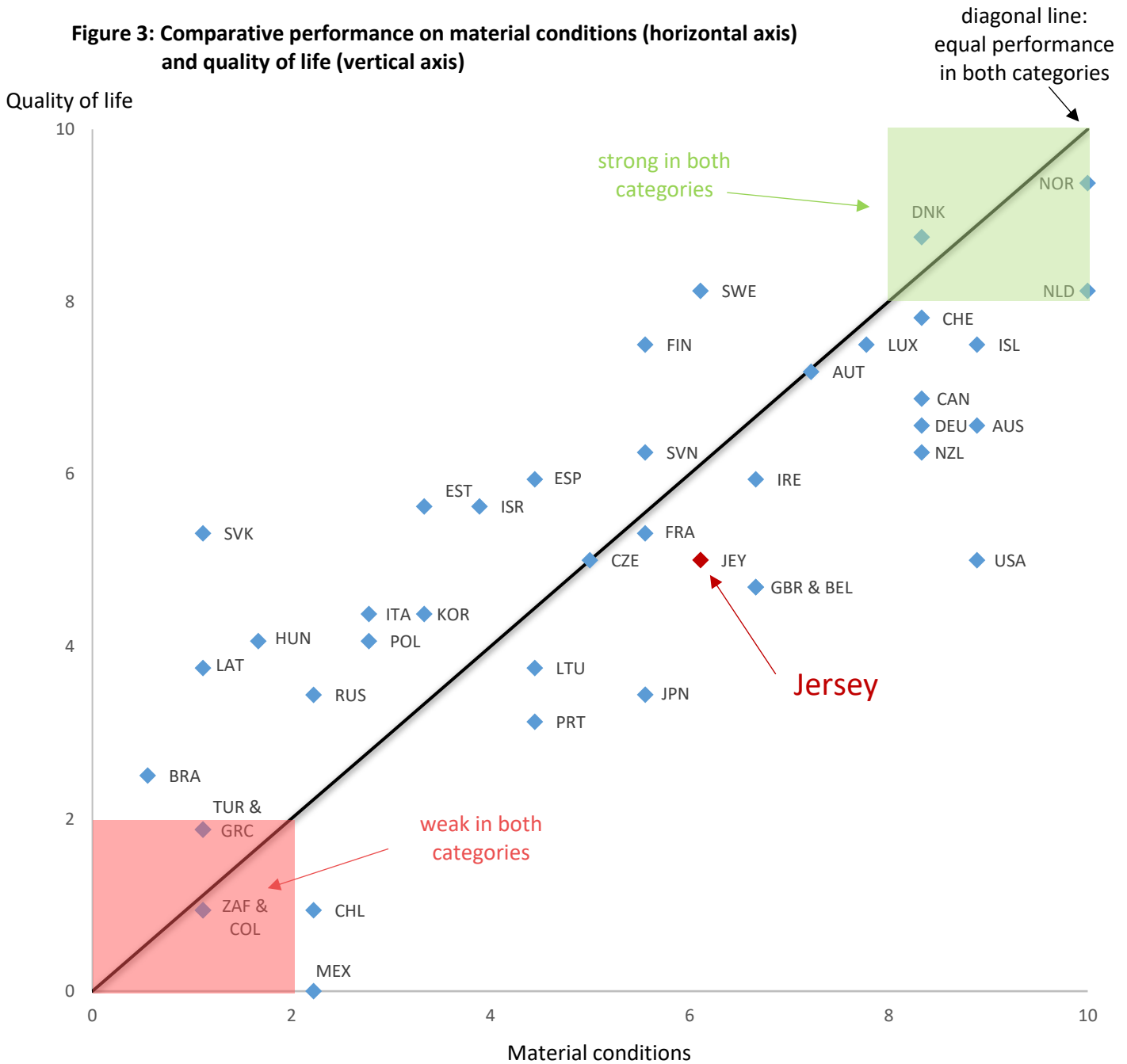
⁷ ISO alpha-3 country codes are used in Figure 3; Jersey is represented as “JEY” and the UK as “GBR”. Codes for all countries can be found on www.iso.org/

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 the United Kingdom (“GBR”), France (“FRA”) and Belgium (“BEL”)

Figure 3: Comparative performance on material conditions (horizontal axis) and quality of life (vertical axis)

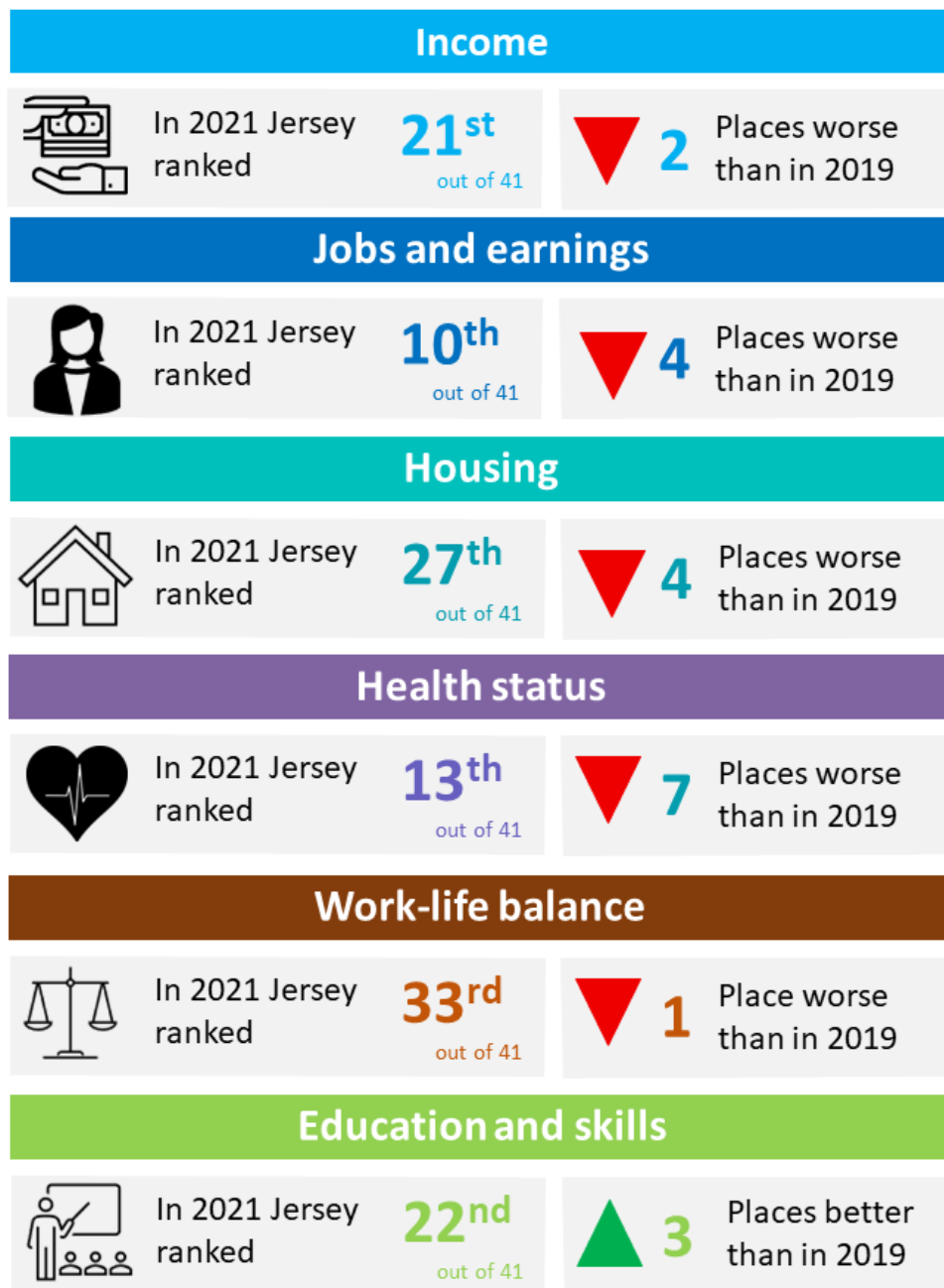


It is worth noting that the scores used in this figure are calculated differently from the overall index (see [Appendix B](#)).

Comparison to the 2019 Report

For 2021, Jersey's overall Better Life Index ranking was 5 places lower compared with 2019, at 24th. 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 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 2021 report, comparisons and changes in rankings are made only with 2019⁸.



⁸ The 2019 Jersey Better Life Index can be found here:

<https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Government%20and%20administration/R%20JerseyBetterLifeIndex%2020200214%20SJ.pdf>

Community



In 2021 Jersey ranked

2nd
out of 41



No change since 2019

Civic Engagement



In 2021 Jersey ranked

41st
out of 41



No change since 2019

Environmental quality



In 2021 Jersey ranked

16th
out of 41



4 Places worse than in 2019

Personal safety



In 2021 Jersey ranked

14th
out of 41



3 Places worse than in 2019

Life Satisfaction



In 2021 Jersey ranked

21st
out of 41



1 Place worse than in 2019

Indicator summary

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

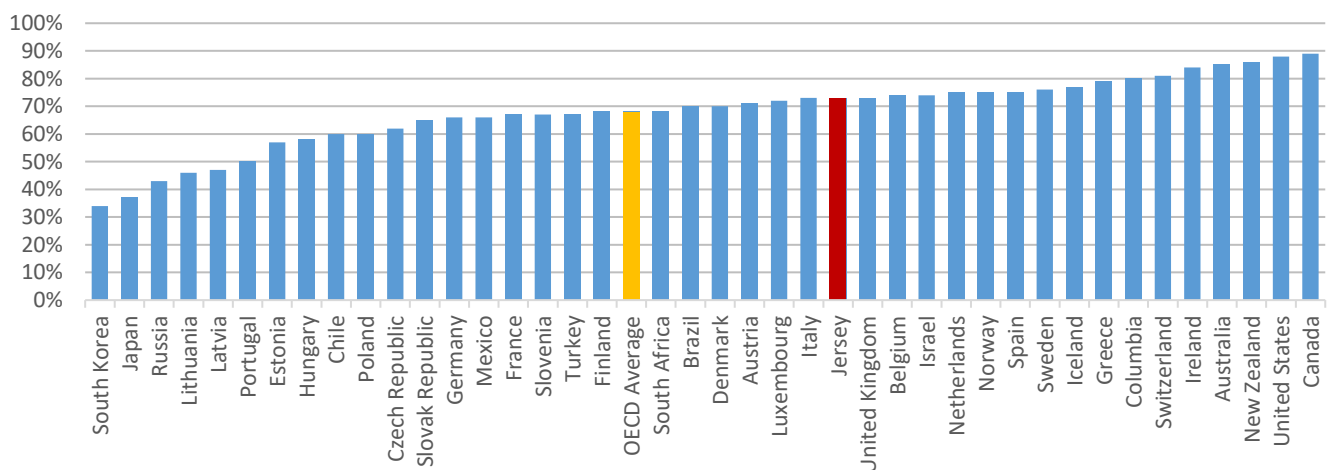
Although Jersey’s ranking in 2021 was lower than in 2019 for the dimensions of Work-Life Balance and Life Satisfaction there was little change in the indicator values for Jersey in these dimensions. These falls in ranking were largely due to improvements by other nations.

Health Status

This dimension is made up of two indicators, life expectancy and self-reported health. The life expectancy indicator saw a similar placing for Jersey as in previous years with life expectancy increasing similarly to those across the OECD. Whereas self-reported health of Islanders has worsened in recent years.

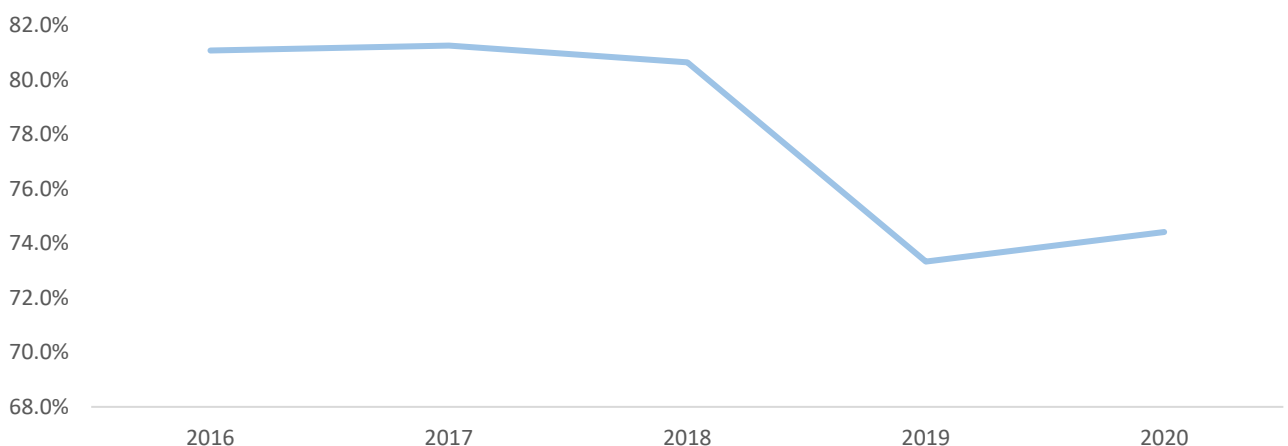
A subjective measure of an individual’s health status, complementary to the broader population measure of life expectancy, is “self-reported health”. This indicator, in principle, summarises a range of health factors into a single measure. Figure 4 shows the proportion of adults reporting good health or better for Jersey and the OECD.

Figure 4: Adults reporting good health or better in Jersey and the OECD 2019 (except for Iceland, 2018, Australia and Chile, 2017, and Mexico, 2006)



The annual Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS) has recorded this for Jersey using the same question, for each year from 2016-2020; see Figure 5.

Figure 5: Adults reporting good health or better in Jersey, 2016-20



2019 saw a significant reduction in the proportion of people reporting good or better health, which was then similarly seen in 2020. This reduction led to the worsening of Jersey’s Rank for the Health Status dimension.

Jobs and earnings

This dimension is made up of three indicators, employment rate, long-term unemployment rate and personal earnings. The employment rate and long-term unemployment rate indicators are both for 2020 and saw similar changes as seen in the majority of OECD countries. The personal earnings indicator was the main driver behind Jersey's four place fall in rank for this dimension.

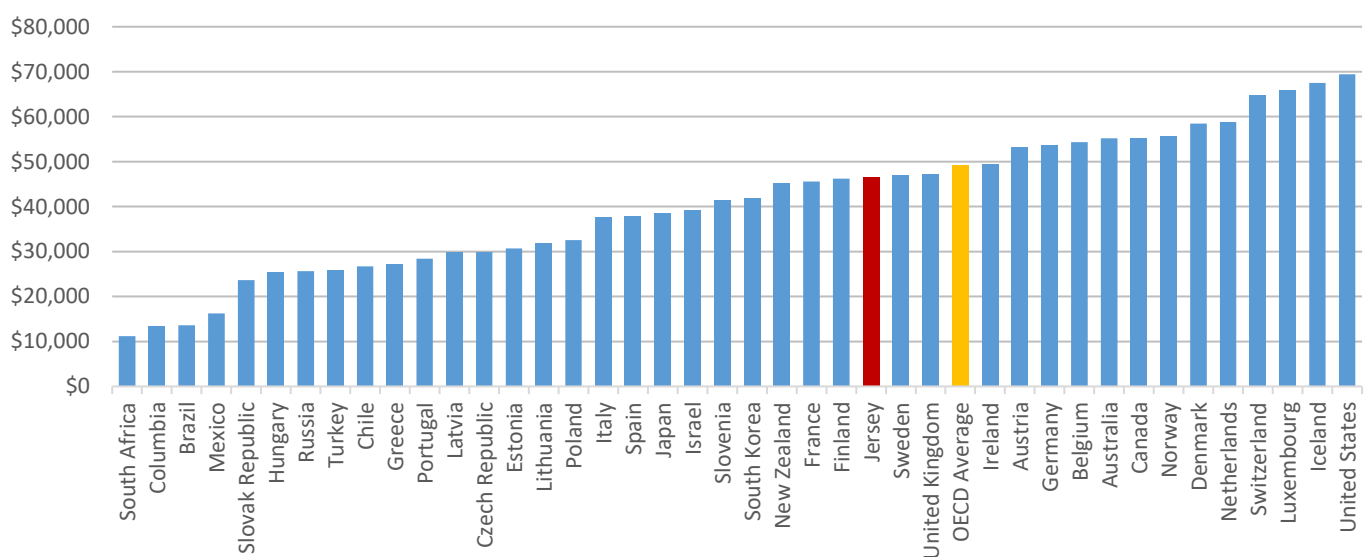
Personal earnings considers an employee's gross remuneration, defined as total earnings before deductions are made by the employer in respect of taxes, contributions of employees to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premiums, union dues and other obligations of employees.

Following the OECD methodology, the average gross earnings of employees in Jersey is derived from the national accounts measure of the total wage bill in the economy. This figure is then divided by the average number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in the workforce, including self-employed people; part-time employees are weighted according to the number of hours worked. By this approach, average personal earnings in Jersey in 2020 were £43,700 per FTE employee.

For comparability with the OECD, average (mean) personal earnings is expressed in US dollars on a purchasing power parity basis and deflated by the relative cost of living between Jersey and the UK (see footnote 5). On this basis, mean personal earnings in Jersey in 2020 were \$46,600 per FTE worker.

As Figure 6 shows, mean personal earnings per FTE worker in Jersey in 2020 (\$46,600) were lower than in the U.K. (\$47,100) and were also below the average for the OECD (\$49,200).

Figure 6: Mean personal earnings per FTE worker, Jersey (2020) and the OECD (2020); US\$ PPP



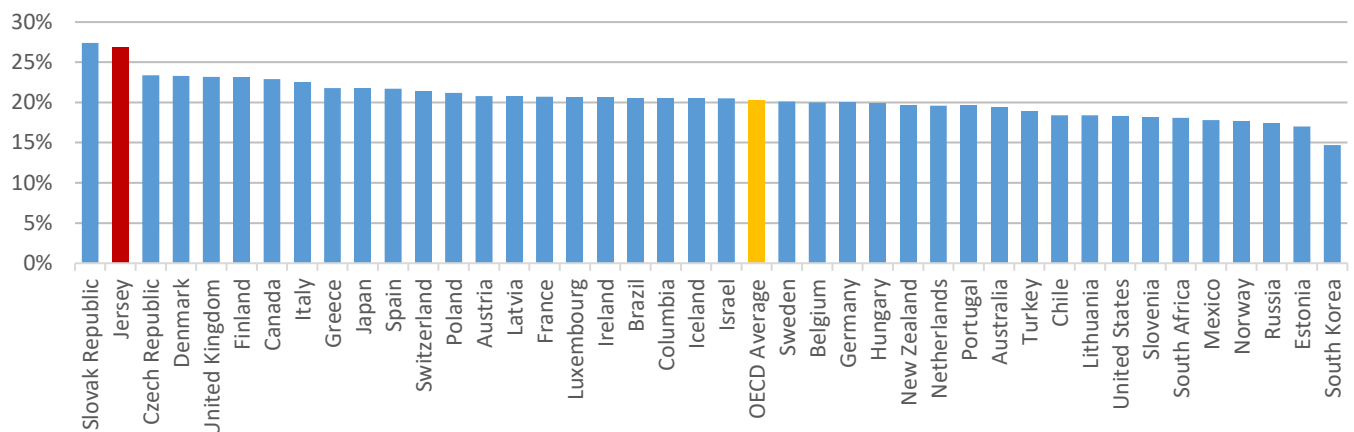
Housing

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 continued 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 7: Housing costs as a percentage of household net adjusted disposable income (BHC) Jersey (2019) and the OECD¹⁰



In 2019 this value was around 27% for Jersey, which was the second worst compared with all countries across the OECD. This indicator was measured at 25% in 2015 and 26% in 2017.

Environmental quality

This dimension is made up of two indicators, water quality and air pollution. Jersey has seen little to no change in the water quality indicator. However, the air pollution indicator rose from 8.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 9.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which has caused the drop of four places in Jersey's rank for this dimension. If OECD data had been available for the 2019 report the change would have been from 9.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 9.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

The data source for Jersey's air pollution indicator has changed, which shows Jersey's level of PM2.5 to be higher than values used in previous years. Previously measures solely from Jersey's ground stations were used for this indicator. However now values for Jersey are obtainable using the same method as that of OECD which not only use ground monitoring networks but also by integrating satellite observations and chemical transport models. This methodology is more robust, providing a more accurate full-year figure.

⁹ Principal mortgage payments are excluded.

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

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.

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 8 shows the percentage of adults in Jersey who responded “yes” to confidence in government compared with OECD nations.

Figure 8: Percentage of adults who responded that they had confidence in government in Jersey (2018) and the OECD (2014-2016 average)

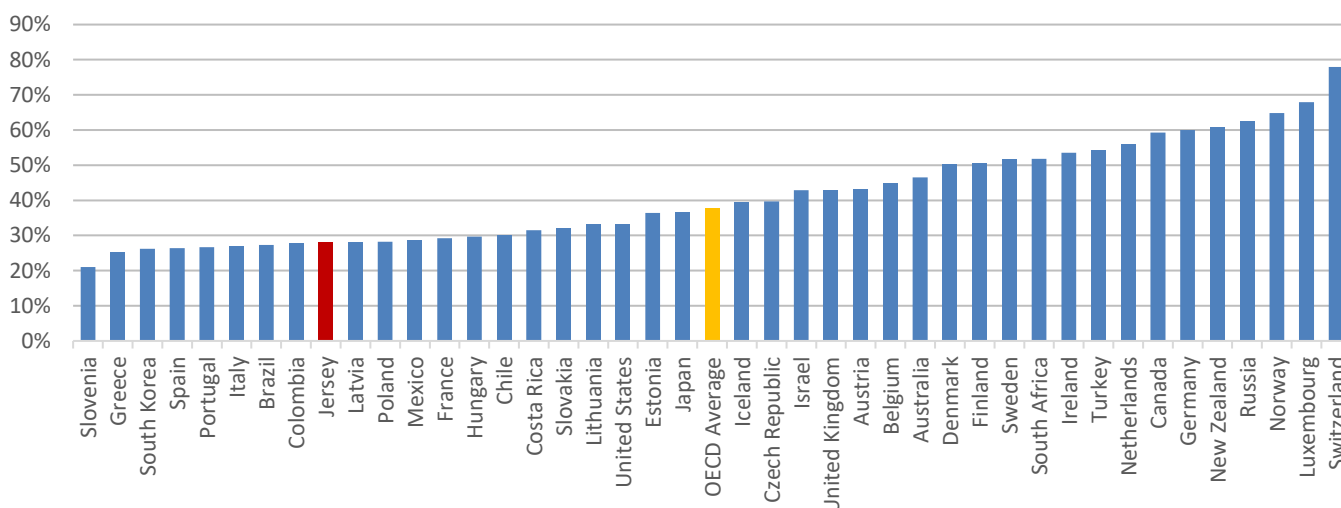
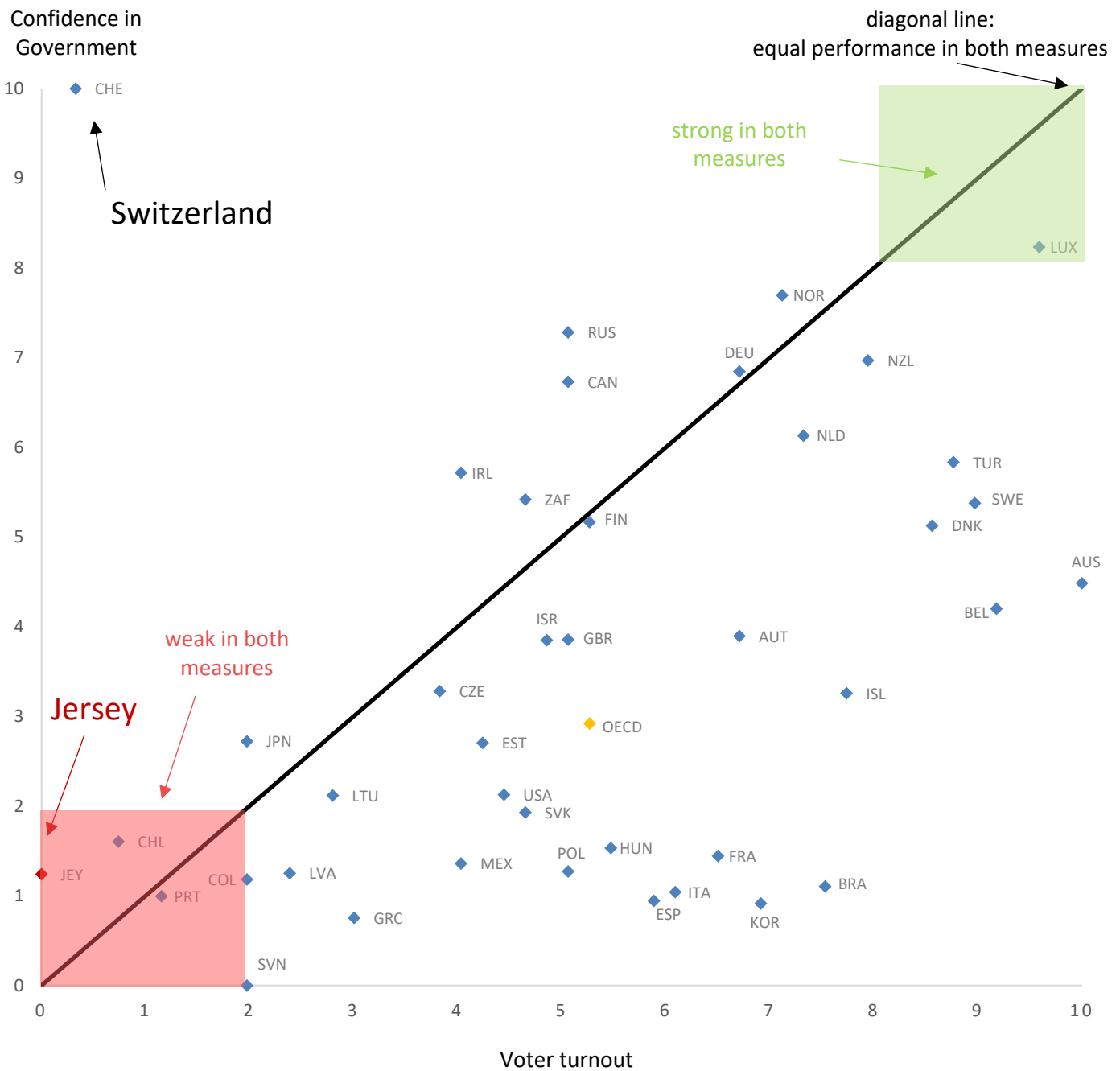


Figure 9 shows confidence in government plotted against voter turnout for Jersey and the OECD nations using the same relative scoring methodology as in the overall Index. Generally, higher confidence in government is correlated with higher voter turnout. Relatively, Jersey has both low voter turnout and low confidence in government. In contrast, Switzerland is anomalous, having low voter turnout but high confidence in government.

Figure 9: Comparing voter turnout (horizontal axis) and confidence in government (vertical axis)



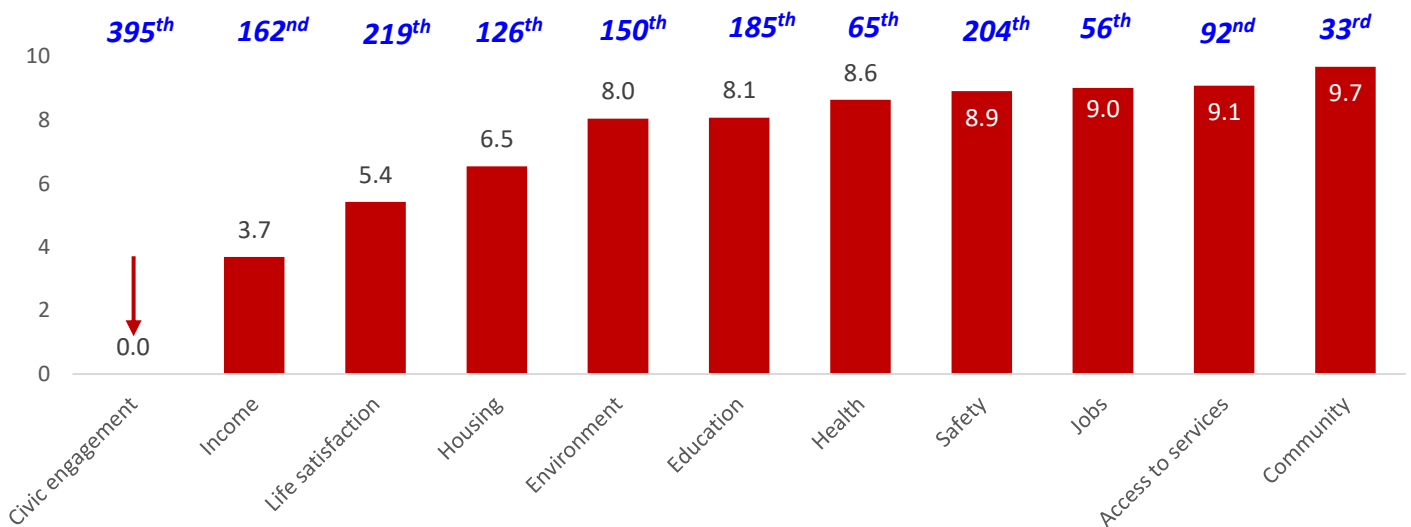
Regional Level

Jersey’s overall regional well-being score of 7.0 (out of 10) ranked 162nd out of 406 regions¹¹.

Regions from five countries (Australia, Switzerland, Norway, the Netherlands and the USA) accounted for the top 25 regions; the Canberra Capital region of Australia being ranked the highest, with a score of 9.4. In contrast, regions from two countries (Mexico and Turkey) accounted for the lowest 25 regions; the Guanajuato region of Mexico was ranked the lowest, with a score of 1.7.

Scores for Jersey (relative to all 406 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 rankings* for Jersey in dimensions of regional well-being

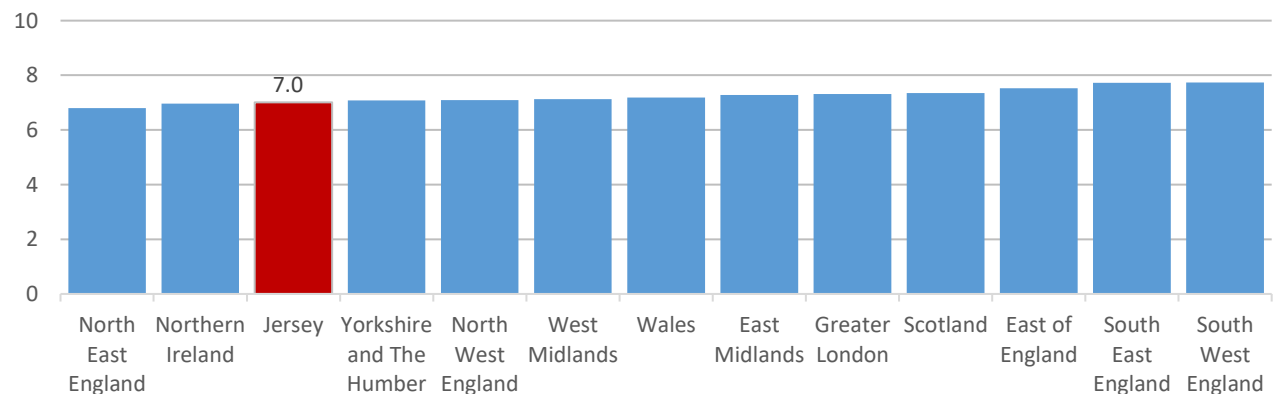


*Regional rankings are out of between 374 and 406 regions, depending on availability of data.

Jersey ranked relatively highly in several dimensions, including community, jobs and health. However, the Island ranked less well in others, including safety and life satisfaction, and ranked particularly poorly (bottom 3%) in civic engagement (voter turnout). Across all 11 dimensions, the five regions most similar to Jersey were in the UK.

Jersey’s overall regional well-being score (7.0 out of 10) ranked the Island 11th out of 13 when compared with all UK regions¹² - see Figure 11.

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



¹¹ 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 406 regions includes Jersey.

¹² The total of 13 regions includes Jersey.

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

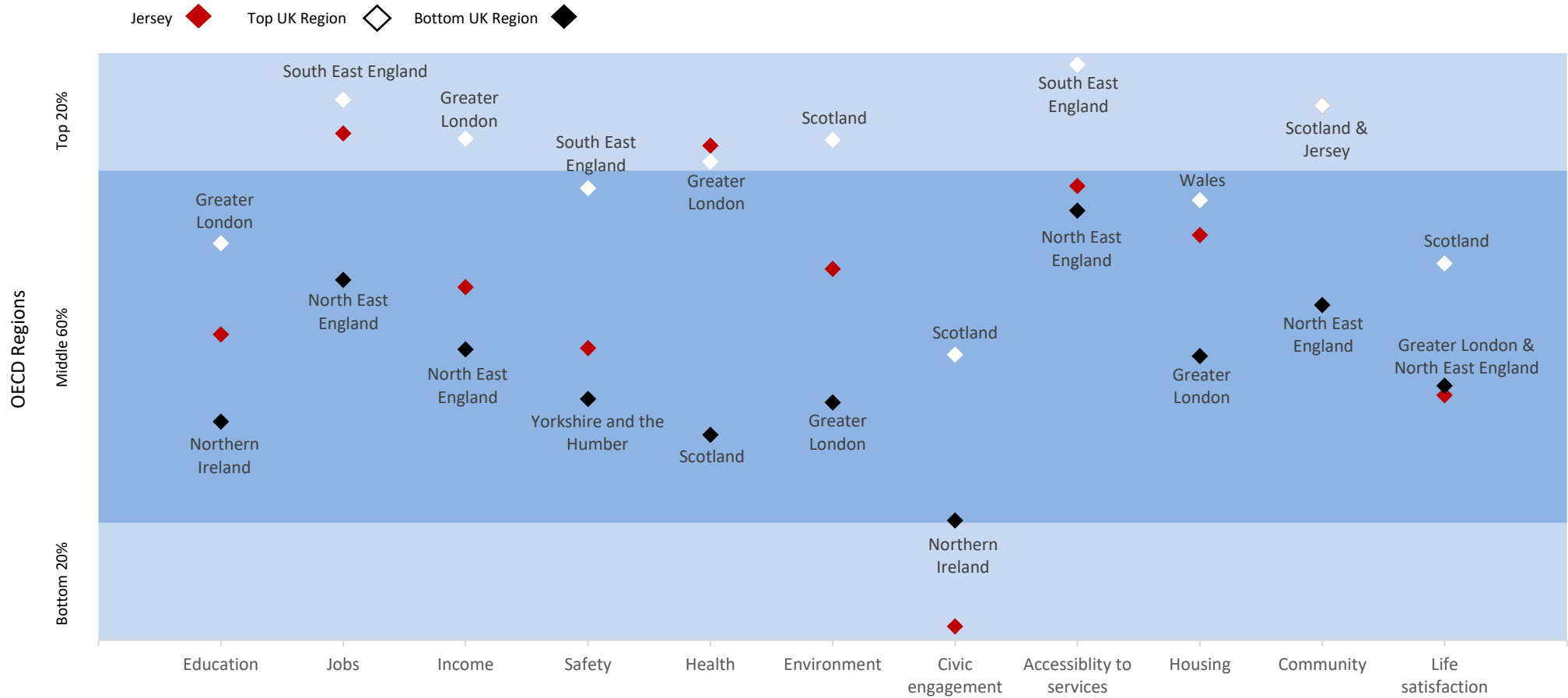
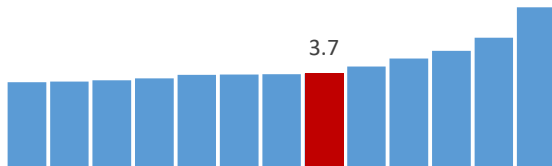


Figure 12 shows where Jersey ranks in comparison to the top UK region and bottom UK region for each dimension. Each point is plotted in its relative position to all other OECD regions. It can be seen that for the majority of dimensions Jersey was ranked above the lowest UK region, with one dimension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

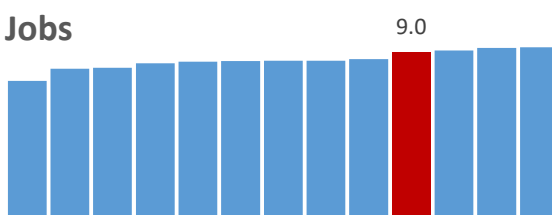
The plots shown in this section show Jersey's position relative to that of the UK regions for each dimension of well-being; the accompanying text relates to Jersey relative to all OECD regions.

Income



On a measure of disposable income, Jersey ranked 162nd out of 404 regions. In 2019, mean net disposable income per capita in Jersey was \$21,506 per year (see footnote 4, constant 2015 prices). When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 6th.

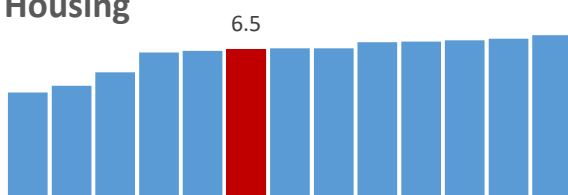
Jobs



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 2020. The unemployment rate within Jersey for 2020 was 4.5%. These two indicators give Jersey a relative dimension score of 9.0 (out of 10), ranking the Island 56th out of 401 regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 4th;

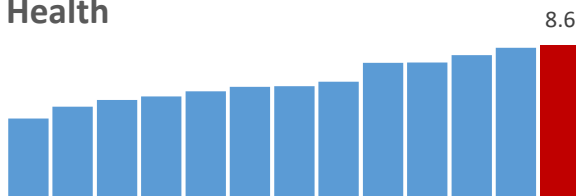
South East England (excluding London) was the highest, with a score of 9.3.

Housing



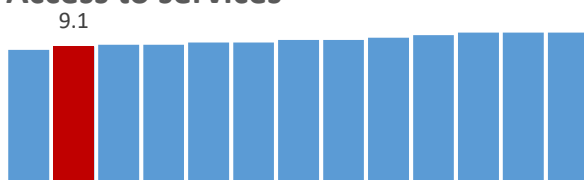
The housing dimension is measured by the average number of rooms per person in a dwelling. The value for Jersey in 2018 was 2.1 rooms per person. This gave Jersey a relative score of 6.5 (out of 10), ranking Jersey 126th out of 403 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions, Jersey ranked 8th.

Health



The health dimension is measured by: mortality rate (per 1,000 people); and life expectancy from birth (years). In Jersey in 2018 the mortality rate¹³ was 6.7 per 1,000 people. For 2017-19 the life expectancy from birth was 82.9 years. These indicators ranked Jersey 65th out of 406 eligible regions, with a score of 8.6 (out of 10). When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 1st.

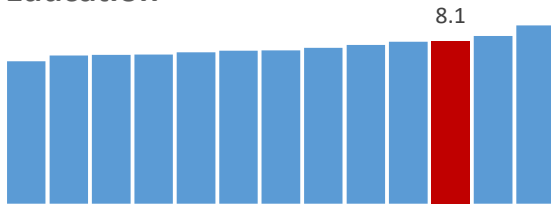
Access to services



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 and the telecommunications statistics reports. In 2020 an estimated 92% of households had broadband access, giving Jersey a relative score of 9.1 (out of 10). This ranked Jersey 92nd out of 402 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 12th, with UK regions varying from 91% to 99% in 2020.

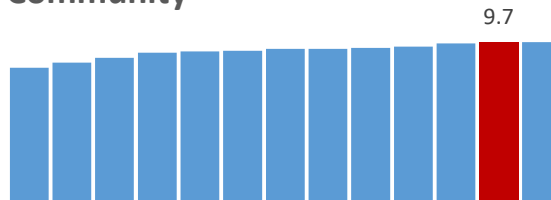
¹³ Age-adjusted using the OECD population structure for 2010.

Education



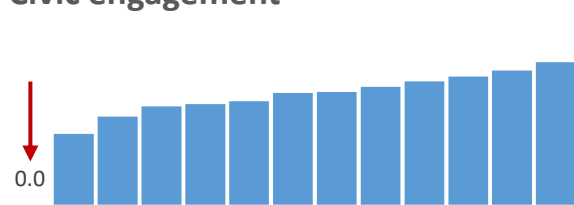
Educational attainment is measured as the percentage of people aged 25 to 64, that have at least a secondary education. For Jersey in 2019 this proportion was almost 83%, giving Jersey a score of 8.1 (out of 10) and ranking the Island 185th out of 384 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions 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 9.7 (out of 10) and ranked Jersey 33rd out of 374 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked equal 1st with Scotland.

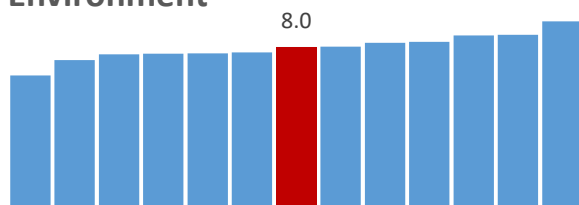
Civic engagement



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 0.0 (out of 10) and ranked Jersey 395th out of 405 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

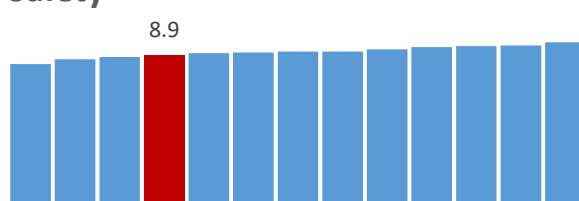
was almost 15 percentage points higher than that of Jersey, giving the region a score of 2.8.

Environment



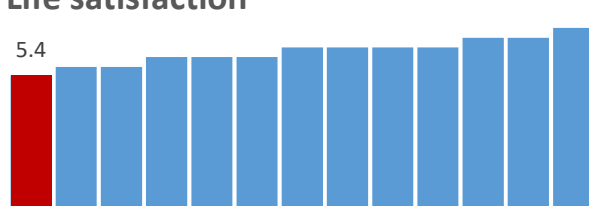
Air quality is measured by the average level of particulate matter of less than 2.5 μm in diameter. All regions including Jersey are from OECD data. The value of 9.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (2017-19 average) for Jersey gives a relative score of 8.0 (out of 10), ranking the Island 150th out of 405 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 7th.

Safety



The homicide rate for Jersey in the three-year period 2016-18, derived from police statistics, (see [Appendix D](#)), was 1.3 per 100,000 people, giving Jersey a relative score of 8.9 (out of 10) and ranking Jersey 205th out of 404 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions Jersey ranked 10th, slightly below the West Midlands (9.0) but above North West England (8.8).

Life satisfaction

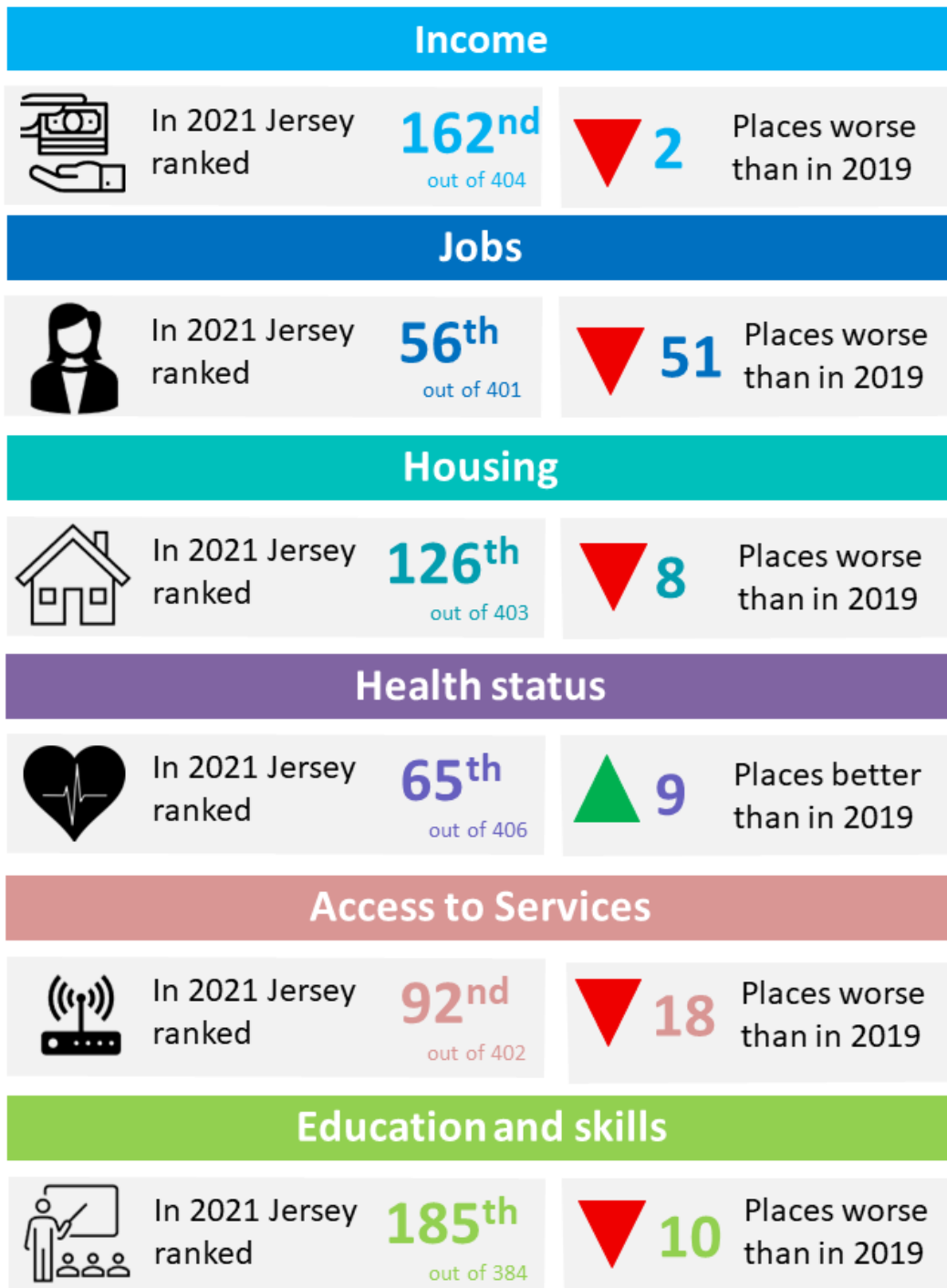


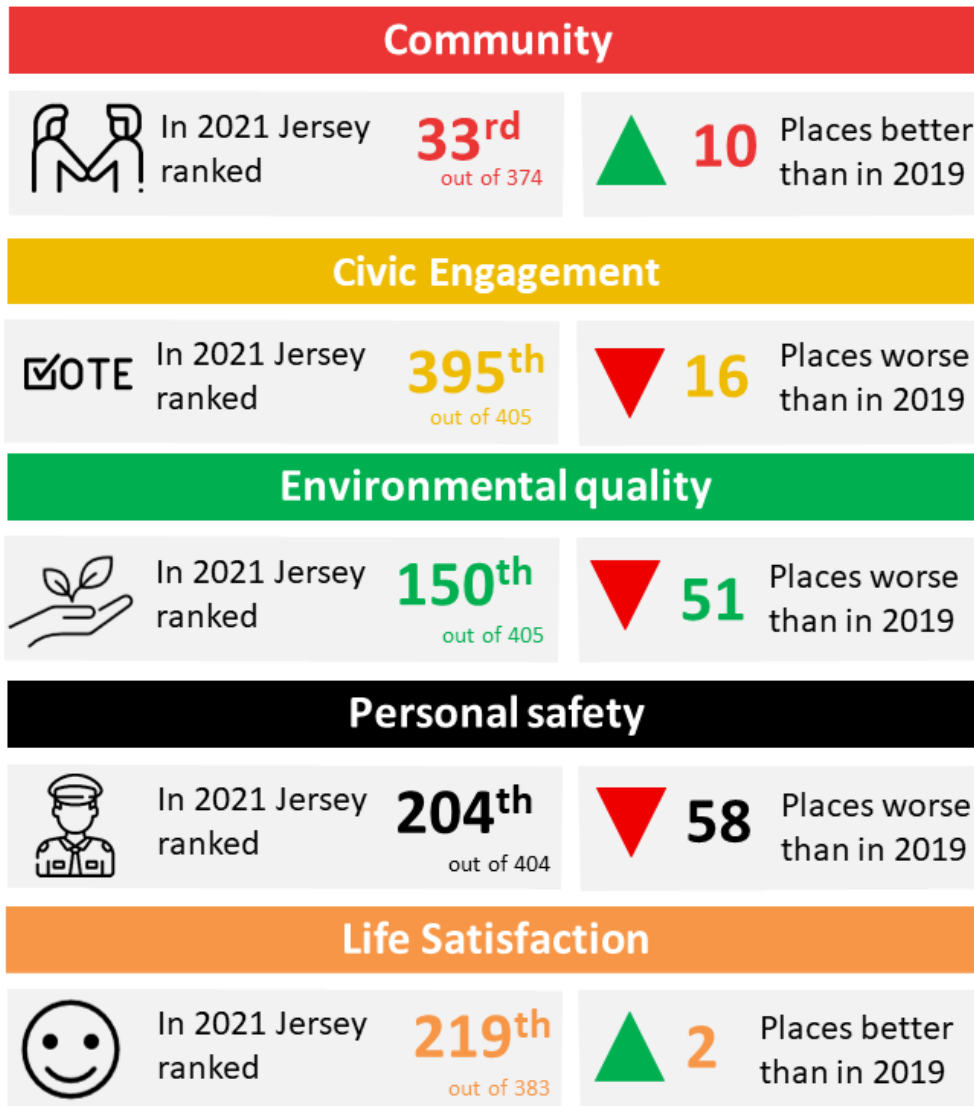
The life satisfaction dimension comprises a single indicator: self-assessment of life satisfaction. The relative score for Jersey of 5.4 (out of 10) ranked Jersey 219th out of 374 eligible regions. When compared with all UK regions, Jersey ranked 13th (bottom).

Regional comparison with 2019

Jersey's overall regional well-being rank was 32 places lower in 2021 than 2019, dropping from 136th to 168th. This fall in ranking was driven by a decrease in the score for the jobs dimension and the safety 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 2019. Environmental quality has a new data source for Jersey, so the 2021 indicator is directly comparable with the OECD. While OECD countries have the same data source as in the 2019 report, Jersey does not. As such the comparison for this dimension should be taken with caution.





The large decrease in Jersey’s ranking in the personal safety dimension was due to an increase in the homicide rate (using police stats) for the period 2016-18, compared with 2015-2017. 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 fall in ranking due to Jersey seeing it’s values for employment and unemployment worsen more than other OECD countries during 2020.

The regional education and skills dimension previously used a measure only for those that were in the labour market. The dimension has changed to match the national level methodology by being for all people aged 25-64. This difference in methodology between the 2019 report and the 2021 report may be causing some of the change in rank for this dimension.

The community dimension saw the greatest increase in terms of ranking for Jersey between 2019 and 2021, due to changes in OECD regions.

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

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	8.0	6.7	8.4	7.6	7.9	8.9	10.0	9.3	7.3	7.4	5.4	7.9
Austria	6.2	6.6	8.2	7.1	8.3	7.7	6.7	7.8	7.7	9.3	8.1	7.6
Belgium	7.5	6.1	7.5	6.2	7.2	5.8	9.2	8.1	6.3	6.3	8.4	7.1
Brazil*	4.7	0.9	3.7	2.9	2.8	4.8	7.5	6.2	4.0	1.9	8.0	4.3
Canada	7.8	6.0	8.3	7.6	9.4	8.5	5.1	9.4	7.0	8.4	8.8	7.9
Chile	6.7	2.2	4.8	5.2	4.7	1.1	0.7	6.4	4.3	4.7	7.2	4.4
Colombia	4.0	0.9	4.8	1.4	3.2	4.1	2.0	7.3	2.7	1.6	1.2	3.0
Czech Republic	5.4	4.1	7.1	9.0	9.8	6.3	3.8	6.3	6.7	8.4	8.4	6.8
Denmark	6.2	5.8	8.7	8.6	7.5	8.3	8.6	7.6	8.7	9.2	9.6	8.1
Estonia	7.0	3.5	7.1	8.6	9.2	8.2	4.2	5.7	5.3	8.4	9.2	6.9
Finland	6.3	5.8	7.8	9.0	9.2	9.9	5.3	7.5	10.0	9.3	8.7	8.1
France	6.7	6.0	6.9	8.1	7.4	5.9	6.5	7.6	6.0	8.2	7.2	6.9
Germany	6.9	7.1	8.6	6.2	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	7.6
Greece	5.2	2.7	3.6	0.5	6.4	3.7	3.0	8.4	3.0	7.6	8.4	4.8
Hungary	5.8	2.8	6.4	8.1	8.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	3.7	8.1	9.5	6.2
Iceland	6.4	6.7	9.6	10.0	6.4	9.7	7.7	8.6	9.0	9.2	5.7	8.1
Ireland	7.4	4.8	7.7	9.0	8.1	7.0	4.0	9.1	7.0	8.3	8.3	7.3
Israel	5.2	4.4	7.2	8.6	8.7	4.0	4.9	8.3	7.7	8.5	4.8	6.6
Italy	5.4	4.8	5.5	5.7	4.0	4.8	6.1	8.3	5.3	8.1	8.8	6.1
Japan	6.1	4.7	7.8	5.7	10.0	6.7	2.0	5.3	4.0	8.5	4.2	5.9
Jersey	5.7	4.6	8.3	9.0	7.7	7.3	0.0	8.3	5.3	8.6	5.0	6.4
Latvia	4.4	2.5	6.7	7.1	8.9	6.4	2.4	4.0	4.3	7.4	9.4	5.8
Lithuania	5.6	4.2	6.7	5.7	9.8	6.8	2.8	4.1	5.0	6.6	9.7	6.1
Luxembourg	7.2	8.5	8.4	6.7	6.0	7.2	9.6	8.0	8.3	9.4	9.0	8.0
Mexico	3.7	1.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.0	5.6	3.7	0.2	0.0	2.5
Netherlands	7.5	6.1	9.1	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.3	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.9	8.1
New Zealand	8.0	7.1	8.3	8.6	7.4	8.1	7.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	4.8	7.7
Norway	8.2	7.1	8.7	9.0	7.5	9.7	7.1	8.4	8.0	9.9	9.5	8.5
OECD Average	6.4	5.1	7.5	6.7	7.0	6.2	5.3	7.2	6.0	7.8	6.2	6.5
Poland	5.0	3.4	6.9	8.1	9.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	4.0	7.9	8.5	6.2
Portugal	6.8	3.7	6.3	4.8	2.5	8.1	1.2	5.8	3.0	9.0	8.0	5.4
Russia*	4.7	2.4	6.5	5.7	10.0	3.6	5.1	3.0	2.0	6.4	10.0	5.4
Slovak Republic	3.4	2.8	5.8	8.6	9.4	4.8	4.7	6.2	5.3	8.3	8.5	6.2
Slovenia	7.0	3.8	7.3	8.6	9.1	6.8	2.0	7.3	5.3	9.8	8.0	6.8
South Africa*	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.1	1.4	4.7	3.1	0.0	2.5	4.3	2.3
South Korea	7.5	3.6	7.3	1.4	8.9	3.0	6.9	4.7	3.0	8.8	2.7	5.3
Spain	6.7	4.3	5.8	7.6	4.0	6.0	5.9	8.6	5.3	8.7	9.1	6.5
Sweden	6.7	5.8	8.1	8.1	7.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.5	9.7	8.2
Switzerland	6.8	7.3	9.4	8.1	8.9	8.7	0.3	9.2	8.7	9.3	9.9	7.9
Turkey	5.1	2.4	4.3	3.8	0.0	0.3	8.8	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.7	3.5
United Kingdom	6.5	5.7	8.2	7.6	7.5	6.8	5.1	7.8	6.3	8.6	6.0	6.9
United States	8.6	10.0	8.9	8.1	9.4	8.1	4.4	8.5	7.0	7.5	6.2	7.9

*OECD Partner country

National level methodology

Data for OECD countries is publicly available but subject to OECD copyright. National data: OECD 2021, Better Life Index, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=BLI> (downloaded on 9/3/22).

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

Across all 11 dimensions, eighteen indicators are used. However there are an additional 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:

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

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.

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, Regions and Cities, <http://www.oecd.org/governance/regional-policy/regionalstatisticsandindicators.htm> (downloaded on 21/03/2022).

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. 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, February 2022”¹⁴ are used to define all national indicators in the Jersey Better Life Index 2021. 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 406 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.gov.je. Below are the definitions and reference years for all the regional indicators.

Income

- Household disposable income per capita. US \$, constant prices 2015, constant PPPs 2015. Reference years; Austria, Australia, Korea (2019). Canada, Cech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Latvia, Mexico, Sweden, Slovenia, UK, United States, Iceland (2018). Belgium, Chile, Germany, Greece, Spain, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Slovak Republic (2017). Switzerland, Norway (2016), Turkey (2014).

Jobs

- Employment rate. Percentage of population aged 15-64 that are employed. 2020 reference year apart from Australia, Israel, Estonia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland (2019)
- Unemployment rate. Percentage of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that are unemployed. Reference years 2020 except Bremen, Saarland, Estonia, Israel, Northern Ireland (2019)

Housing

- Rooms per person. The number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year 2019 except Austria, Switzerland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, (2018). Chile, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia (2017). Australia, Canada, Germany, France, (2016). Korea, Mexico (2015). Turkey (2014). Aland, Western Finland, Japan, New Zealand (2013). Belgium (2012). Poland, UK, (2011). Value for Jersey is a 2015 and 2018 average.

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 2017-19 average except UK (2016-18). Canada, Latvia (2015-17). Chile, Mexico (2014-16). Estonia (2013-15). Korea (2017). Japan (2015). New Zealand (2013). United States (2010).
- Mortality rate. Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, age-adjusted based upon the standard population, averaged over all OECD regions. Reference year 2018 Except Canada, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico (2017). Chile, New Zealand (2016).

Access to services

- Percentage of households with broadband access. Reference year 2020 except Switzerland, France, Japan, Poland, UK, United States (2019). Israel, Mexico (2018). Canada, Chile, Estonia, Lithuania (2017). Australia (2016). Latvia (2015). Turkey (2013). Iceland, New Zealand (2012). Greece (2011). Value for Jersey is for 2020.

¹⁴ <https://www.oecd.org/wise/OECD-Better-Life-Index-definitions-2021.pdf>

Education and skills

- Percentage of the population aged 25-64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED 2011. Reference year 2020 apart from Poland, United States (2019). Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Mexico (2018). Australia, Chile, Ireland, Israel (2017). Canada (2016). Jersey's value is for 2019.

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. Various reference years. 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. The reference year is 2017-19 (3-year moving average) apart from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (2015)

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. 2016-18 average except Switzerland, Estonia, UK (2015-2017). Iceland (2013-15). New Zealand, Sweden (2012-14). Turkey (2011-13). Netherlands (2008-2010).

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.

OECD regions

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

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 Rios, Arica y Parinacota.

Czech Republic – 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, South 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.

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

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, 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.

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 – Oslo Region, Hedmark and Oppland, South-Eastern Norway, Agder and Rogaland, Western Norway, Trøndelag, Northern 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.

Slovak Republic – 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, Ceuta, Melilla, 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.

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.