Introduction

Over recent decades 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" (BLI) framework 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.

The Jersey BLI 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 OECD. The OECD statistics relate to varying reference years across indicators, with statistics for Jersey relating to either the same reference year or the closest year for which statistics are available.

National level methodology

The framework for the OECD Better Life Index considers statistics across 11 "dimensions" of well-being, and the national index is composed of 18 indicators across these dimensions. However, there are additional OECD indicators not used due to a lack of comparable data currently available for Jersey. Hence, scores published in Jersey BLI reports may vary compared to those published by the OECD. See the indicator information section for which indicators could be calculated for Jersey, definitions used in both the national and regional BLI including how they differ, and changes in the OECD indicators across years. Reports in years prior to 2025 included supplementary indicators for additional context, that were not included in the Better Life Index.

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.

Regional level methodology

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 the indicator information section for which indicators can be calculated for Jersey, definitions used in both the national and regional BLI including how they differ, and changes in the OECD indicators across years.

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.

Future improvements

In February 2026, the OECD introduced an updated methodology for the national-level Better Life Index,[1] incorporating several new indicators. As many of these new indicators are not yet available for Jersey, our 2025 report applies the previous OECD methodology to ensure continuity with earlier analyses.

Maintaining the earlier framework allows a clear and consistent comparison with the results published in recent Jersey BLI reports, supporting meaningful assessment of change over time. Over the coming months, we will undertake further research into the updated OECD approach and assess how best to integrate its new components into future iterations of Jersey's Better Life Index.

Indicator information

The OECD update their BLI methodology over time, so the Jersey BLI is also updated to keep it comparable. This does however mean that the Jersey BLI has used different indicators in different years, as does the OECD BLI. Comparisons between the BLI for different years should be made with caution due to these changes in indicators, especially comparisons over long periods of time; it is for this reason that Jersey BLI reports only compare with the previous BLI report.

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[1] https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-sub-issues/measuring-well-being-and-progress/oecd-well-being-database-definitions.pdf

Indicators used in each Jersey BLI report, and those excluded from the Jersey BLI, are detailed later in this section. Note that dimensions and indices for OECD countries are calculated using the same indicators available for Jersey at the time of each report, in order to produce a comparable ranking. This means dimensions and indices for OECD counties may differ to those published by the OECD. Similarly, as the Jersey BLI is calculated using indicators available for Jersey, the Jersey BLI is not directly comparable with BLI statistics published by the OECD or by other statistical offices such as the Guernsey Data and Analysis Service.[2]

Data sources

Statistics for OECD countries are publicly available but subject to OECD copyright. The OECD publish a list of their indicators[3] and indicator definitions.[4] The values of OECD indicators can be accessed through their well-being data monitor, data explorer, and regional well-being database, and are also used in the OECD How's Life reports. Note that these data sources also include many secondary indicators that have not been used in any OECD Better Life Index.

OECD member countries and accession candidates[5] change over the years; the countries and regions included in each report are detailed later in this section.

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[2] Guernsey Data & Analysis Service's Better Life Indicators report https://gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=196537&p=0

[3] https://www.oecd.org/en/data/indicators.html

[4] https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-sub-issues/measuring-well-being-and-progress/oecd-well-being-database-definitions.pdf

[5] Current members and accession candidates: https://www.oecd.org/en/about/members-partners.html

Better Life Index 2025

Table 1 summarises the national and regional indicators in the OECD Better Life Index for 2025. The indicators highlighted in red could not be calculated for Jersey, so were excluded for all countries and regions. The definitions of these indicators and their reference years are detailed in national indicators in 2025 and regional indicators in 2025.

Table 1: Better Life Index national and regional indicators in 2025

Dimension	National well-being indicators	Regional well-being indicators
Income	- Household adjusted disposable income - Household net financial wealth	- Household disposable income
Jobs	- Employment rate - Long-term unemployment rate - Personal earnings - Labour market insecurity	- Employment rate - Unemployment rate
Housing	- Number of rooms per person - Housing expenditure - Dwellings without basic facilities	- Number of rooms per person - Satisfaction with housing affordability
Health	- Life expectancy at birth - Self-reported health	- Life expectancy at birth - Age adjusted mortality rate
Education and skills	- Educational attainment - Students' cognitive skills (PISA) - Years in education	- Educational attainment
Environment quality	- Air quality - Satisfaction with water quality	- Air quality
Personal safety	- Homicide rate - Feeling safe walking alone at night	- Homicide rate
Civic engagement and governance	- Voter turnout - Consultation on stakeholder engagement	- Voter turnout
Accessibility of services	N/A	- Broadband connection - Internet download speed
Work-life balance	- Employees working very long hours - Time devoted to leisure and personal care	N/A
Community	- Social network support	- Social network support
Subjective well-being	- Life satisfaction	- Life satisfaction

National indicators in 2025

Income

- Household adjusted disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita, adjusted for social transfers in kind from government. USD, constant prices 2022, current purchasing power parities (PPPs). Reference period was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Jobs and earnings

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 for all OECD countries.
- Long-term unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that have been unemployed for a year or more. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Personal earnings: average annual gross earnings per full-time employee, USD, 2024 PPPs. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year was 2021 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Housing expenditure: proportion of household adjusted net income before housing costs (BHC) spent on housing costs. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Households without basic facilities: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population living in a dwelling without indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their households. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Health

- Life expectancy: this 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 years were 2022 to 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Self-reported health: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years old and over who report "good" or better health. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Environmental quality

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. Reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Satisfaction with water quality: people's subjective satisfaction with the water quality in their area. It was 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 was 2018 for Jersey, and 2020 for most OECD countries, except for 2019 for Luxembourg.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides (murders) per 100,000 people, age standardised death rate, using specific International Classification of Diseases (ICD) death codes. Reference years were 2022 to 2024 average for Jersey, and 2023 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Safe at night: this indicator was 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 was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Civic engagement and governance

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2022 Deputy elections, and 2025 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Work-life balance

- Employees working very long hours: proportion of employees usually working 50 or more hours in a week. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Community

- Social network support: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2025 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Regional indicators in 2025

Income

- Household disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita. USD, constant prices 2022, constant PPPs 2022. Reference period was 2022 for Jersey, and 2022 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Jobs

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD regions.
- Unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that are unemployed. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year was 2022 for Jersey, and 2023 or nearest available year for OECD region.

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 was 2021 to 2023 for Jersey, and 2023 or nearest available year for 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 was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Environment

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. The reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2023 for all OECD regions.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides (murders) per 100,000 people, police statistics from annual reports. Reference years were 2022 to 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2022 Deputy elections, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Access to services

- Broadband connection: proportion of households with broadband access. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and 2024 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Community

- Social network support: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference year was 2024 for Jersey, and the reference years were 2019 to 2023 for all OECD regions.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference years were 2019 to 2023 for Jersey, and 2019 to 2023 for OECD regions.

OECD countries and regions in 2025

In the 2025 report, there were 41 countries in the national BLI, and 469 regions over 42 nations in the regional BLI; these totals include Jersey. 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).

Brazil: [Regional statistics were not available.]

Bulgaria: North West, North Central, North East, South East, South West, South Central. [Note that Bulgaria was included in the regional BLI, but not the national BLI.]

Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.

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

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

Germany: Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia.

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

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

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

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

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.

Croatia: Pannonian Croatia, Adriatic Croatia, City of Zagreb, Northern Croatia. [Note that Croatia was included in the regional BLI, but not the national BLI.]

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

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

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

Iceland: Reykjavik Region, Other Regions.

Italy: Piedmont, Aosta Valley, Liguria, Lombardy, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, Bolzano-Bozen, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio.

Japan: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Northern-Kanto and Koshin, Southern-Kanto, Hokuriku, Toukai, Kansai region, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa, Seoul Region, Gyeongnam, Gyeongbuk, Jeolla, Chungcheong, Gangwon, Jeju.

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

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

Luxembourg: Luxembourg.

Latvia: Latgale, Zemgale, Riga, Kurzeme, Vidzeme.

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.

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

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

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

Portugal: North, Algarve, Central Portugal, Greater Lisbon, Setúbal Peninsula, Alentejo, West and Tagus Valley, Azores (Autonomous Region), Madeira (Autonomous Region).

Romania: North West, Center, North East, South East, South - Muntenia, Bucharest - Ilfov, South West Oltenia, West. [Note that Romania was included in the regional BLI, but not the national BLI.]

Sweden: Stockholm, Eastern Central Sweden, Småland with Islands, South Sweden, West Sweden, Northern Central Sweden, Central Norrland, Upper Norrland.

Slovenia: Eastern Slovenia, Western Slovenia.

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

South Africa: [Regional statistics were not available.]

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.

Better Life Index 2023

Table 2 summarises the national and regional indicators in the OECD Better Life Index for 2023. The indicators highlighted in red could not be calculated for Jersey, so were excluded for all countries and regions. The definitions of these indicators and their reference years are detailed in national indicators in 2023 and regional indicators in 2023.

Table 2: Better Life Index national and regional indicators in 2023

Dimension	National well-being indicators	Regional well-being indicators
Income	- Household adjusted disposable income - Household net financial wealth	- Household disposable income
Jobs	- Employment rate - Long-term unemployment rate - Personal earnings - Labour market insecurity	- Employment rate - Unemployment rate
Housing	- Number of rooms per person - Housing expenditure - Dwellings without basic facilities	- Number of rooms per person
Health	- Life expectancy at birth - Self-reported health	- Life expectancy at birth - Age adjusted mortality rate
Education and skills	- Educational attainment - Students' cognitive skills (PISA) - Years in education	- Educational attainment
Environment quality	- Air quality - Satisfaction with water quality	- Air quality
Personal safety	- Homicide rate - Feeling safe walking alone at night	- Homicide rate
Civic engagement and governance	- Voter turnout - Consultation on stakeholder engagement	- Voter turnout
Accessibility of services	N/A	- Broadband connection - Internet download speed
Work-life balance	- Employees working very long hours - Time devoted to leisure and personal care	N/A
Community	- Social network support	- Social network support
Subjective well-being	- Life satisfaction	- Life satisfaction

The 2023 report included supplementary indicators to provide additional context, which are listed in Table 3 below and in blue text in the national indicators. Note that these supplementary indicators were not used in the calculation of the Better Life Index for Jersey or OECD countries.

Table 3: Supplementary national indicators in 2023

Dimension	National well-being indicators
Income	- Gini index of household disposable income
Jobs	N/A
Housing	N/A
Health	- Healthcare expenditure per capita
Education and skills	N/A
Environment quality	N/A
Personal security	N/A
Civic engagement and governance	N/A
Work-life balance	N/A
Community	N/A
Subjective well-being	N/A

National indicators in 2023

Income

- Household adjusted disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita, adjusted for social transfers in kind from government. USD, constant prices 2015, current purchasing power parities (PPPs). Reference period was 2021 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Gini index of household disposable income: the Gini coefficient of equivalised household net income before housing costs (BHC). Reference year was 2021 to 2022 for Jersey, and 2022 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Jobs and earnings

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

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year was 2021 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Housing expenditure: proportion of household adjusted net income before housing costs (BHC) spent on housing costs. Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Households without basic facilities: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population living in a dwelling without indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their households. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Health

- Life expectancy: this 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 years were 2020 to 2022 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Self-reported health: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years old and over who report "good" or better health. Reference year was 2022 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Healthcare expenditure per capita: public and private healthcare expenditure per person. Expenditure was measured in USD, current purchasing power parities (PPPs). Reference year was 2021 for Jersey, and 2020 for OECD countries.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2021 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Environmental quality

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2020 for most OECD countries, except for 2019 for Luxembourg.
- Satisfaction with water quality: people's subjective satisfaction with the water quality in their area. It was 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 was 2018 for Jersey, and 2020 for most OECD countries, except for 2019 for Luxembourg.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides (murders) per 100,000 people, age standardised death rate, using specific International Classification of Diseases (ICD) death codes. Reference years were 2018 to 2020 average for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

- Safe at night: this indicator was 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 was 2022 for Jersey, and 2022 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Civic engagement and governance

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2022 Deputy elections, and 2022 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Work-life balance

- Employees working very long hours: proportion of employees usually working 50 or more hours in a week. Reference year was 2022 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Community

- Social network support: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference year was 2022 for Jersey, and 2022 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2022 for Jersey, and 2022 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Regional indicators in 2023

Income

- Household disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita. USD, constant prices 2015, constant PPPs 2015. Reference period was 2021 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Jobs

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2021 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD regions.
- Unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that are unemployed. Reference year was 2021 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year was 2022 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD region.

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 was 2020 to 2022 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for 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 was 2020 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2021 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Environment

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. The reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 for all OECD regions.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides (murders) per 100,000 people, police statistics from annual reports. Reference years were 2020 to 2022 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2022 Deputy elections, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Access to services

- Broadband connection: proportion of households with broadband access. Reference year was 2022 for Jersey, and 2021 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Community

- Social network support: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Value for Jersey was a 2016 and 2018 average, and the reference year was 2018 for all OECD regions.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2018 for OECD regions.

OECD countries and regions in 2023

In the 2023 report, there were 41 countries in the national BLI, and 448 regions over 39 nations in the regional BLI; these totals include Jersey. 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).

Brazil: [Regional statistics were not available.]

Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.

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

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

Germany: Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia.

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

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

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

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

Finland: Western Finland, Helsinki-Uusimaa, Southern Finland, Eastern and Northern Finland, Åland.

France: Île-de-France, Centre - Val de Loire, Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Normandy, Hauts-de-France, Grand Est, Pays de la Loire, Brittany, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Occitanie, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, La Réunion, Mayotte.

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

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

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

Iceland: Reykjavik Region, Other Regions.

Italy: Piedmont, Aosta Valley, Liguria, Lombardy, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, Bolzano-Bozen, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio.

Japan: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Northern-Kanto and Koshin, Southern-Kanto, Kyushu and Okinawa, Hokuriku, Toukai, Kansai region, Chugoku, Shikoku.

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

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

Luxembourg: Luxembourg.

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

Mexico: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Mexico City, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, 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.

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

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

Poland: 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.

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

Slovenia: Eastern Slovenia, Western Slovenia.

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

South Africa: [Regional statistics were not available.]

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.

Better Life Index 2021

Table 4 summarises the national and regional indicators in the OECD Better Life Index for 2021. The indicators highlighted in red could not be calculated for Jersey, so were excluded for all countries. The definitions of these indicators and their reference years are detailed in national indicators in 2021 and regional indicators in 2021.

Table 4: Better Life Index national and regional indicators in 2021

Dimension	National well-being indicators	Regional well-being indicators
Income	- Household adjusted disposable income - Household net financial wealth	- Household disposable income
Jobs	- Employment rate - Long-term unemployment rate - Personal earnings - Labour market insecurity	- Employment rate - Unemployment rate
Housing	- Number of rooms per person - Housing expenditure - Dwellings without basic facilities	- Number of rooms per person
Health	- Life expectancy at birth - Self-reported health	- Life expectancy at birth - Age adjusted mortality rate
Education and skills	- Educational attainment - Students' cognitive skills (PISA) - Years in education	- Educational attainment
Environment quality	- Air quality - Satisfaction with water quality	- Air quality
Personal safety	- Homicide rate - Feeling safe walking alone at night	- Homicide rate
Civic engagement and governance	- Voter turnout - Stakeholder engagement for developing regulations	- Voter turnout
Accessibility of services	N/A	- Broadband connection - Internet download speed
Work-life balance	- Employees working very long hours - Time devoted to leisure and personal care	N/A
Community	- Social network support	- Social network support
Subjective well-being	- Life satisfaction	- Life satisfaction

The 2021 report included supplementary indicators to provide additional context, which are listed in Table 5 below and in blue text in the national indicators. Note that these supplementary indicators were not used in the calculation of the Better Life Index for Jersey or OECD countries.

Table 5: Supplementary national indicators in 2021

Dimension	National well-being indicators
Income	N/A
Jobs	N/A
Housing	N/A
Health	N/A
Education and skills	N/A
Environment quality	N/A
Personal security	N/A
Civic engagement and governance	- Confidence in government
Work-life balance	N/A
Community	N/A
Subjective well-being	N/A

National indicators in 2021

Income

- Household adjusted disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita, adjusted for social transfers in kind from government. USD, constant prices 2015, current purchasing power parities (PPPs). Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Jobs and earnings

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Long-term unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that have been unemployed for a year or more. Reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Personal earnings: average annual gross earnings per full-time employee, USD, 2020 PPPs. Reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 for all OECD countries.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year was 2015 and 2018 (average) for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Housing expenditure: proportion of household adjusted net income before housing costs (BHC) spent on housing costs. Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Households without basic facilities: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population living in a dwelling without indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their households. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2015 to 2020 (average) or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Health

- Life expectancy: this 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 years were 2018 to 2020 for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Self-reported health: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years old and over who report "good" or better health. Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Environmental quality

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. The reference years were 2017 to 2019 for Jersey, and 2017 to 2019 for OECD countries.
- Satisfaction with water quality: people's subjective satisfaction with the water quality in their area. It was 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 was 2018 for Jersey, and 2020 for most OECD countries, except for 2019 for Luxembourg.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides per 100,000 people, age standardised death rate, using specific International Classification of Diseases (ICD) death codes. The reference years were 2017 to 2019 for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Safe at night: this indicator was 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 was 2018 for Jersey, and 2020 for most OECD countries, except for 2019 for Luxembourg.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Various reference years. Value for Jersey was from the 2018 States Assembly elections, and reference year was 2017 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Confidence in government: the proportion of adults in Jersey who said they had confidence in government. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and a 2014 to 2016 average for OECD countries.

Work-life balance

- Employees working very long hours: proportion of employees usually working 50 or more hours in a week. Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Community

- Social network support: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. The reference years were 2016 and 2018 for Jersey, and 2020 for most OECD countries, except for 2019 for Luxembourg.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: Self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 for most OECD countries, except for 2019 for Luxembourg.

Regional indicators in 2021

Income

- Household disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita. USD, constant prices 2015, constant PPPs 2015. Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Jobs

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD regions.
- Unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that are unemployed. Reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year was 2015 and 2018 (average) for Jersey, and 2019 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Health

- Life expectancy: this measures how long on average people could expect to live based on the age-specific death rates currently prevailing and was computed as a weighted average of life expectancy for men and women. Reference years were 2017 to 2019 for Jersey, and 2017 to 2019 or nearest available for 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 was 2018 for Jersey, and 2018 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Environment

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. The reference years were 2017 to 2019 for Jersey, and 2017 to 2019 or nearest available for OECD regions.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides per 100,000 people, police statistics from annual reports. Reference years were 2016 to 2018 for Jersey (average), and 2016 to 2018 (average) or nearest available for OECD regions.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2018 States Assembly elections, and reference year was 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Access to services

- Broadband connection: proportion of households with broadband access. Reference year was 2020 for Jersey, and 2020 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Community

- Social support network: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference years were 2016 and 2018 for Jersey, and average of 2006 to 2014 for all OECD regions.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and an average of 2006 to 2014 values all OECD regions.

OECD countries and regions in 2021

In the 2021 report, there were 41 countries in the national BLI, and 406 regions over 37 nations in the regional BLI; these totals include Jersey. 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).

Brazil: [Regional statistics were not available.]

Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.

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

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

Colombia: [Regional statistics were not available.]

Czech Republic: Prague, Central Bohemian Region, Southwest, Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, Central Moravia, Moravia-Silesia.

Germany: Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia.

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

Estonia: North Estonia, West Estonia, Central Estonia, Northeast Estonia, South Estonia.

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

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

Finland: Western Finland, Helsinki-Uusimaa, Southern Finland, Eastern and Northern Finland, Åland.

France: Île-de-France, Centre - Val de Loire, Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Normandy, Hauts-de-France, Grand Est, Pays de la Loire, Brittany, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Occitanie, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica.

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

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

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

Iceland: Reykjavik Region, Other Regions.

Italy: Piedmont, Aosta Valley, Liguria, Lombardy, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, Bolzano-Bozen, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio.

Japan: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Northern-Kanto, Koshin, Southern-Kanto, Hokuriku, Toukai, Kansai region, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa.

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

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

Luxembourg: Luxembourg.

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

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

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

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

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

Poland: 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.

Russia: [Regional statistics were not available.]

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

Slovenia: Eastern Slovenia, Western Slovenia.

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

South Africa: [Regional statistics were not available.]

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.

Better Life Index 2019

Table 6 summarises the national and regional indicators in the OECD Better Life Index for 2019. The indicators highlighted in red could not be calculated for Jersey, so were excluded for all countries and regions. The definitions of these indicators and their reference years are detailed in national indicators in 2019 and regional indicators in 2019.

Table 6: Better Life Index national and regional indicators in 2019

Dimension	National well-being indicators	Regional well-being indicators
Income	- Household adjusted disposable income - Household net financial wealth	- Household disposable income
Jobs	- Employment rate - Long-term unemployment rate - Personal earnings - Labour market insecurity	- Employment rate - Unemployment rate
Housing	- Number of rooms per person - Housing expenditure - Dwellings without basic facilities	- Number of rooms per person
Health	- Life expectancy at birth - Self-reported health	- Life expectancy at birth - Age adjusted mortality rate
Education and skills	- Educational attainment - Students' cognitive skills (PISA) - Years in education	- Educational attainment
Environment quality	- Air quality - Satisfaction with water quality	- Air quality
Personal safety	- Homicide rate - Feeling safe walking alone at night	- Homicide rate
Civic engagement and governance	- Voter turnout - Stakeholder engagement for developing regulations	- Voter turnout
Accessibility of services	N/A	- Broadband connection
Work-life balance	- Employees working very long hours - Time devoted to leisure and personal care	N/A
Community	- Social network support	- Social network support
Subjective well-being	- Life satisfaction	- Life satisfaction

The 2019 report included supplementary indicators to provide additional context, which are listed in Table 7 below and in blue text in the national indicators. Note that these supplementary indicators were not used in the calculation of the Better Life Index for Jersey or OECD countries.

Table 7: Supplementary national indicators in 2019

Dimension	National well-being indicators
Income	N/A
Jobs	N/A
Housing	N/A
Health	N/A
Education and skills	N/A
Environment quality	N/A
Personal security	N/A
Civic engagement and governance	- Confidence in government
Work-life balance	N/A
Community	N/A
Subjective well-being	- Life evaluation

National indicators in 2019

Income

- Household adjusted disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita, adjusted for social transfers in kind from government. USD at current purchasing power parities (PPPs). Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available for all OECD countries.

Jobs and earnings

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 for all OECD countries.
- Long-term unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that have been unemployed for a year or more. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 for most OECD countries, except for 2013 for South Korea.
- Personal earnings: average annual gross earnings per full-time employee, measured in USD at current PPPs. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 for all OECD countries.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Housing expenditure: proportion of household adjusted net income before housing costs (BHC) spent on housing costs. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Households without basic facilities: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population living in a dwelling without indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their households. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Health

- Life expectancy: this 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 years were 2016 to 2018 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available for OECD countries.
- Self-reported health: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years old and over who report "good" or better health. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 for most OECD countries, except for 2015 for Brazil, Chile, and Russia.

Environmental quality

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. The reference years were 2015 to 2017 for Jersey, and 2015 to 2017 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Satisfaction with water quality: people's subjective satisfaction with the water quality in their area. It was based on the question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?" and the indicator was the proportion of adults who said they were satisfied. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2014 to 2016 for all OECD countries.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides per 100,000 people, age standardised death rate, using specific International Classification of Diseases (ICD) death codes. The reference years were 2015 to 2017 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Safe at night: this indicator was based on the question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?" and the indicator was the proportion of adults who said they felt safe. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2015 to 2017 for all OECD countries.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2018 States Assembly elections, and reference year was 2018 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Confidence in government: the proportion of adults in Jersey who said they had confidence in government. Statistics were presented for 2018 for Jersey, and 2014 to 2016 for all OECD countries.

Work-life balance

- Employees working very long hours: proportion of employees usually working 50 or more hours in a week. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 for most OECD countries, except for 2015 for Brazil.

Community

- Social network support: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference years were 2016 and 2018 for Jersey, and 2015 to 2017 for all OECD countries.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: Self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2015 to 2017 for OECD countries.
- Life evaluation: adults in Jersey were asked to rate, separately, their current life and their anticipated life in five years' time on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the "worst possible life" for themselves and 10 represents the "best possible life" for themselves. Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, 2017 for the US, and 2016 for the UK.

Regional indicators in 2019

Income

- Household disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita. USD, constant prices 2010, constant PPPs 2010. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available for all OECD regions.

Jobs

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.
- Unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that are unemployed. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2018 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference years were 2015 and 2018 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Health

- Life expectancy: this 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 years were 2016 to 2018 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Mortality rate: number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, age-adjusted based upon the standard population, averaged over all OECD regions. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the working age population with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Some countries use different age ranges for their labour force, Jersey followed Eurostat in using aged 15 and over. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Environment

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. The reference years were 2015 to 2017 for Jersey, and 2013 to 2015 for all OECD countries.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides per 100,000 people, police statistics from annual reports. Reference years were 2015 to 2017 for Jersey (average), and 2017 or nearest available for OECD countries.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2018 States Assembly elections, and reference year was 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Access to services

- Broadband connection: proportion of households with broadband access. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Community

- Social support network: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference years were 2016 and 2018 for Jersey, and average of 2006 to 2014 for all OECD regions.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2019 for Jersey, and 2006 to 2014 values all OECD regions.

OECD countries and regions in 2019

In the 2019 report, there were 41 countries in the national BLI, and 403 regions over 37 nations in the regional BLI; these totals include Jersey. Regions are generally those classified as territorial level 2 by the OECD.

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

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

Belgium: Brussels-Capital Region, Flemish Region (Vlaams Gewest), Wallonia (Région wallonne).

Brazil: [Regional statistics were not available.]

Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.

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

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

Colombia: [Regional statistics were not available.]

Czech Republic: Prague, Central Bohemian Region, Southwest, Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, Central Moravia, Moravia-Silesia.

Germany: Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia.

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

Estonia: North Estonia, West Estonia, Central Estonia, Northeast Estonia, South Estonia.

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

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

Finland: Western Finland, Helsinki-Uusimaa, Southern Finland, Eastern and Northern Finland, Åland.

France: Île-de-France, Centre - Val de Loire, Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Normandy, Hauts-de-France, Grand Est, Pays de la Loire, Brittany, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Occitanie, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica.

Hungary: Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia, Western Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia, Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain, Southern Great Plain.

Ireland: Border, Midland and Western, Southern and Eastern.

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

Iceland: Reykjavik Region, Other Regions.

Italy: Piedmont, Aosta Valley, Liguria, Lombardy, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, Bolzano-Bozen, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio.

Japan: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Northern-Kanto and Koshin, Southern-Kanto, Hokuriku, Toukai, Kansai region, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa.

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

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

Luxembourg: Luxembourg.

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

Mexico: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Mexico City, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, 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.

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

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

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

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

Russia: [Regional statistics were not available.]

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

Slovenia: Eastern Slovenia, Western Slovenia.

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

South Africa: [Regional statistics were not available.]

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.

Better Life Index 2018

Table 8 summarises the national and regional indicators in the OECD Better Life Index for 2018. The indicators highlighted in red could not be calculated for Jersey, so were excluded for all countries and regions. The definitions of these indicators and their reference years are detailed in national indicators in 2018 and regional indicators in 2018.

Table 8: Better Life Index national and regional indicators in 2018

Dimension	National well-being indicators	Regional well-being indicators
Income	- Household adjusted disposable income - Household net financial wealth	- Household disposable income
Jobs	- Employment rate - Long-term unemployment rate - Personal earnings - Labour market insecurity	- Employment rate - Unemployment rate
Housing	- Number of rooms per person - Housing expenditure - Dwellings without basic facilities	- Number of rooms per person
Health	- Life expectancy at birth - Self-reported health	- Life expectancy at birth - Age adjusted mortality rate
Education and skills	- Educational attainment - Students' cognitive skills (PISA) - Years in education	- Educational attainment
Environment quality	- Air quality - Satisfaction with water quality	- Air quality
Personal safety	- Homicide rate - Feeling safe walking alone at night	- Homicide rate
Civic engagement and governance	- Voter turnout - Stakeholder engagement for developing regulations	- Voter turnout
Accessibility of services	N/A	- Broadband connection
Work-life balance	- Employees working very long hours - Time devoted to leisure and personal care	N/A
Community	- Social network support	- Social network support
Subjective well-being	- Life satisfaction	- Life satisfaction

The 2018 report included supplementary indicators to provide additional context, which are listed in Table 9 below and in blue text in the national indicators. Note that these supplementary indicators were not used in the calculation of the Better Life Index for Jersey or OECD countries.

Table 9: Supplementary national indicators in 2018

Dimension	National well-being indicators
Income	- Gini index of household disposable income - Prevalence of household relative low income
Jobs	N/A
Housing	- Satisfaction with housing
Health	N/A
Education and skills	N/A
Environment quality	- Access to green spaces
Personal security	- Violent crime - Neighbourhood safety
Civic engagement and governance	- Attitudes towards Island institutions - Civic activities
Work-life balance	- Employees working very long hours, including self-employed - People working multiple jobs
Community	- Loneliness - Socialising
Subjective well-being	- Other subjective measures that impact well-being

National indicators in 2018

Income

- Household adjusted disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita, adjusted for social transfers in kind from government. USD, constant prices 2015, current purchasing power parities (PPPs). Reference year was 2015 for Jersey, and 2015 for all OECD countries.
- Gini index of household disposable income: the Gini coefficient of equivalised household net income before housing costs (BHC). Reference year was 2014 to 2015 for Jersey, and 2015 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Prevalence of relative low income: this was measured as the proportion of individuals below the relative low income threshold, defined as 60% of median equivalised household net income before housing costs (BHC) for the population. Reference year was 2014 to 2015 for Jersey, and 2015 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Jobs and earnings

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 for most OECD countries, except for 2015 for Brazil.
- Long-term unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that have been unemployed for a year or more. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Personal earnings: average annual gross earnings per full-time employee, USD, 2015 PPPs. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 for all OECD countries.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference years were 2015 and 2018 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Housing expenditure: proportion of household adjusted net income before housing costs (BHC) spent on housing costs. Reference year was 2015 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Households without basic facilities: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population living in a dwelling without indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their households. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Satisfaction with housing: proportion of adults in Jersey who reported being very or fairly satisfied with their current housing. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Health

- Life expectancy: this 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 years were 2015 to 2017 for Jersey, and 2015 for most OECD countries, except for 2012 for Canada.
- Self-reported health: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years old and over who report "good" or better health. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Environmental quality

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. The reference years were 2015 to 2017 for Jersey, and 2015 to 2017 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Satisfaction with water quality: people's subjective satisfaction with the water quality in their area. It was based on the question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?" and the indicator was the proportion of adults who said they were satisfied. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2014 to 2016 for all OECD countries.
- Access to green spaces: proportion of adults in Jersey who reported they could access recreational or green spaces easily or very easily. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides per 100,000 people, age standardised death rate, using specific International Classification of Diseases (ICD) death codes. The reference years were 2014 to 2016 for Jersey, and 2015 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Safe at night: this indicator was based on the question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?" and the indicator was the proportion of adults who said they felt safe. Reference year was 2018 for Jersey, and 2014 to 2016 for all OECD countries.
- Violent crime: number of recorded offences against the person in Jersey, which are crimes against one or more people involving uninvited physical contact or the threat of such contact. Statistics were presented for 2010 to 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

- **Neighbourhood safety**: Proportion of adults in Jersey who reported feeling fairly or very safe in their own neighbourhood. Statistics were presented for 2010 to 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2018 States Assembly elections, and reference year was 2017 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- **Attitudes towards Island institutions**: the proportion of adults in Jersey who said they had confidence in government, the judicial system and courts, charities, and the media. Statistics were presented for 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.
- **Civic activities**: the proportion of adults in Jersey who said they had taken part in various civic activities such as petitions, boycotts, and talking with local officials. Statistics were presented for 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Work-life balance

- Employees working very long hours: proportion of employees usually working 50 or more hours in a week. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 for most OECD countries, except for 2015 for Brazil.
- **Employees working very long hours, including self-employed**: proportion of employees usually working 50 or more hours in a week, including employees who were self-employed. Statistics were presented for 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.
- **People working multiple jobs**: proportion of adults who said they had one or more additional jobs, for more than three hours per week. Statistics were presented for 2013 to 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Community

- Social network support: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference years were 2016 and 2018 for Jersey, and 2014 to 2016 for all OECD countries.
- **Loneliness**: proportion of adults in Jersey who said they felt lonely often or some or the time. Statistics were presented for 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.
- **Socialising**: proportion of adults in Jersey who reported socialising (face-to-face) with people outside their household at least one per month. Statistics were presented for 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: Self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2014 to 2016 for Jersey, and 2014 to 2016 for OECD countries. The Jersey value was derived from a different question, but was adjusted to be comparable.
- **Other subjective measures that impact well-being**: these included statistics for Jersey adults for feeling worthwhile, happiness, and anxiety. Statistics were presented for 2017 and 2018 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Regional indicators in 2018

Income

- Household disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita. USD, constant prices 2010, constant PPPs 2010. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 for all OECD regions.

Jobs

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.
- Unemployment rate: proportion of labour force (employed and unemployed individuals) that are unemployed. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference years were 2015 and 2018 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Health

- Life expectancy: this 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 years were 2015 to 2017 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Mortality rate: number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, age-adjusted based upon the standard population, averaged over all OECD regions. Reference year was 2016 for Jersey, and 2016 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the working age population with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Some countries use different age ranges for their labour force; Jersey followed Eurostat in using aged 15 and over. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Environment

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) experienced by the population in the region. The reference years were 2015 to 2017 for Jersey, and 2013 to 2015 for all OECD countries.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides per 100,000 people, police statistics from annual reports. Reference years were 2014 to 2016 for Jersey (average), and 2016 or nearest available for OECD countries.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2018 States Assembly elections, and reference year was 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Access to services

- Broadband connection: proportion of households with broadband access. Reference year was 2017 for Jersey, and 2017 or nearest available year for OECD regions.

Community

- Social support network: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference years were 2016 and 2018 for Jersey, and average of 2006 to 2014 for all OECD regions.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2014 to 2016 for Jersey, and 2006 to 2014 values all OECD regions. The Jersey values were derived from a different question, but the results were adjusted to be comparable with the OECD.

OECD countries and regions in 2018

In the 2018 report, there were 39 countries in the national BLI, and 403 regions over 37 nations in the regional BLI; these totals include Jersey. Regions are generally those classified as territorial level 2 by the OECD.

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

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

Belgium: Brussels-Capital Region, Flemish Region (Vlaams Gewest), Wallonia (Région wallonne).

Brazil: [Regional statistics were not available.]

Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.

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

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

Czech Republic: Prague, Central Bohemian Region, Southwest, Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, Central Moravia, Moravia-Silesia.

Germany: Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia.

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

Estonia: North Estonia, West Estonia, Central Estonia, Northeast Estonia, South Estonia.

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

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

Finland: Western Finland, Helsinki-Uusimaa, Southern Finland, Eastern and Northern Finland, Åland.

France: Île-de-France, Centre - Val de Loire, Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Normandy, Hauts-de-France, Grand Est, Pays de la Loire, Brittany, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Occitanie, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica.

Hungary: Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia, Western Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia, Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain, Southern Great Plain.

Ireland: Border, Midland and Western, Southern and Eastern.

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

Iceland: Reykjavik Region, Other Regions.

Italy: Piedmont, Aosta Valley, Liguria, Lombardy, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, Bolzano-Bozen, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio.

Japan: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Northern-Kanto and Koshin, Southern-Kanto, Hokuriku, Toukai, Kansai region, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa.

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

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

Luxembourg: Luxembourg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russia: [Regional statistics were not available.]

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

Slovenia: Eastern Slovenia, Western Slovenia.

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

South Africa: [Regional statistics were not available.]

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.

Better Life Index 2013

Table 10 summarises the national indicators in the OECD Better Life Index for 2013. Indicators highlighted in blue were secondary indicators (see Table 11) and were not used in the BLI. Indicators highlighted in red could not be calculated for Jersey, so were excluded for all countries. The definitions of these indicators and their reference years are detailed in national indicators in 2013. Note the Jersey Better Life Index 2013 did not include regional indicators.

Table 10: Better Life Index national indicators in 2013

Dimension	National well-being indicators		Regional well-being indicators
Income	-	Household disposable income	N/A
	-	Household net financial wealth	
Jobs	-	Employment rate	N/A
	-	ILO unemployment rate	
Housing	-	Number of rooms per person	N/A
	-	Housing expenditure	
	-	Households without basic facilities	
Health	-	Life expectancy at birth	N/A
	-	Self-reported health (only used as a secondary indicator)	
Education and skills	-	Educational attainment	N/A
	-	Students' cognitive skills (PISA)	
Environment quality	-	Air quality	N/A
Personal safety	-	Homicide rate	N/A
	-	Self-reported victimisation	
Civic engagement and governance	-	Voter turnout	N/A
	-	Consultation on rule-making	
Accessibility of services	N/A		N/A
Work-life balance	-	Long working hours	N/A
	-	Time devoted to leisure and personal care	
	-	Employment rate of mothers with children of compulsory school age (only used as a secondary indicator)	
Community	-	Social network support	N/A
	-	Contacts with others	
Subjective well-being	-	Life satisfaction	N/A

The 2013 report included supplementary indicators to provide additional context, which are listed in Table 11 below and in blue text in the national indicators. Note that these supplementary indicators were not used in the calculation of the Better Life Index for Jersey or OECD countries.

Table 11: Supplementary national indicators in 2013

Dimension	National well-being indicators
Income	- Household final consumption expenditure - Subjective evaluation of material well-being - Gini index for household disposable income - Incidence and depth of relative low income
Jobs	- Average gross earnings of full-time employees - Employees working on temporary contracts
Housing	- Housing cost overburden rate - Satisfaction with housing
Health	- Infant mortality - Overweight and obesity - Self-reported health
Work-life balance	- Employment rate of mothers with children of compulsory school age
Education and skills	- Life-long learning
Social connections	- Frequency of social contact
Civic engagement and governance	- Attitudes towards the States of Jersey
Environment quality	- Access to green spaces
Personal security	- Feeling of security
Subjective well-being	N/A

National indicators in 2013

Income

-   Household disposable income: household net income before housing costs (BHC) per capita, adjusted for social transfers in kind from government. USD, constant prices 2009, current purchasing power parities (PPPs). Reference year was 2012 for Jersey, and nearest available year for OECD countries.
-   Household final consumption expenditure: Household final consumption expenditure per capita. USD, constant prices 2000, current PPPs. Reference year was 2012 for Jersey, and nearest available year for OECD countries.
-   Subjective evaluation of material well-being. Reference year was 2010 for Jersey, and 2008 for European countries.
-   Gini index for household disposable income: the Gini coefficient for equivalised household net income before housing costs (BHC). Reference year was 2009 to 2010 for Jersey, and nearest available year for OECD countries.
-   Incidence and depth of relative low income: this was measured as the mean distance (in percentage points) of relative low income households to the relative low income threshold, which is defined as 60% of the median equivalised household net income before housing costs (BHC). Reference year was 2009 to 2010 for Jersey, and nearest available year for OECD countries.

Jobs and earnings

- Employment rate: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 that are employed. Reference year was 2011 for Jersey, and 2010 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- ILO unemployment rate: all unemployed adults aged 16 or over as a proportion of all economically active adults (not just working age adults). Reference time period was March 2011 for Jersey, and the first quarter of 2011 for OECD countries.
- Personal earnings: average annual gross earnings per full-time employee, USD, 2008 PPPs. Reference year was 2009 for Jersey, and 2009 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Employees working on temporary contracts: the proportion of all employees (full-time and part-time) working on temporary contracts. Reference year was 2011 for Jersey, and 2010 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Housing

- Rooms per person: the number of rooms divided by the number of people living in a dwelling on average. Reference year was 2011 for Jersey, and 2009 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Housing expenditure: proportion of equivalised household net income before housing costs (BHC) spent on housing costs. Note that this report used a different definition of housing costs to later Jersey BLI reports. Reference year was 2009 to 2010 for Jersey, and 2009 to 2010 for OECD countries.
- Housing cost overburden rate: the proportion of households in the population that spend more than 40% of their equivalised household net income before housing costs (BHC) on housing costs. Note that this report used a different definition of housing costs to later Jersey BLI reports. Reference year was 2009 to 2010 for Jersey, and 2009 to 2010 for OECD countries.
- Satisfaction with housing: the proportion of people who report being satisfied with their current housing (Jersey) or "housing, dwelling, or place that you live" (OECD). Reference year was 2012 for Jersey, and 2007 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

Health

- Life expectancy: this 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 years were 2007 to 2009 for Jersey, and 2009 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Infant mortality: the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, for those aged 1 year or under, excluding stillbirths. Reference years were 2007 to 2009 for Jersey, and 2009 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Overweight and obesity: the proportion of the population with as Body Mass Index (BMI; in units of kg/m^2) between 25 and 30 or over 30, respectively, in accordance with World Health Organisation guidelines. Reference year was 2010 for Jersey, and 2009 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Self-reported health: this indicator refers to the proportion of the population aged 16 years old and over who report "good" or better health. Reference year was 2012 for Jersey, and 2020 for OECD countries.

Work-life balance

- Long working hours: proportion of employees usually working 50 or more hours in a week. Reference was 2011 for Jersey, and 2010 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Employment rate of mothers with children of compulsory school age: this was defined as the employment rate of females aged 25 to 54 with children aged 5 to 16 years. Reference year was 2011 for Jersey, and 2009 for OECD countries.

Education and skills

- Educational attainment: proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least a secondary education as classified by the OECD/ISCED. Reference year was 2011 for Jersey, and 2009 for OECD countries.
- Life-long learning: the proportion of adults who had taken to improve their reading, writing or numeracy skills since leaving school. Reference year was 2010 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Community

- Social support network: proportion of people who have friends or relative to rely on in case of need. Reference year was 2012 for Jersey, and 2011 or nearest available year for OECD countries.
- Frequency of social contact: the proportion of adults who report socialising (face to face) with people outside of their household at least once a week. Reference year was 2012 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Civic engagement

- Voter turnout: proportion of the registered population that voted in a major election. Value for Jersey was from the 2011 elections, and the latest available for OECD countries.
- Attitudes towards the States of Jersey. Adults were asked about their attitudes towards services provided by the States of Jersey (as the Government of Jersey was known at the time). Reference year was 2010 for Jersey; there were no comparable statistics for the OECD.

Environmental quality

- Air quality: average level of particulate matters less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) experienced by the population, measured in micrograms per cubic metre. The reference year was 2011 for Jersey, and 2008 for OECD countries.
- Access to green spaces: for Jersey, this was the proportion of adults who felt that the lack of open public spaces was a problem in their neighbourhood. OECD countries, this was the proportion of the population having reasons to complain about the lack of access to recreational and green spaces. Reference year was 2006 for Jersey, and 2000 for OECD countries.

Personal safety

- Homicide rate: number of homicides per 100,000 people, age standardised death rate. Value for Jersey was the average for 2008 to 2010, and the reference year was 2008 for OECD countries.
- Self-reported victimisation: the proportion of people aged 16 or over who declare having been the victim of an assault (Jersey) or an assault or mugging (OECD). The reference year was 2011 for Jersey, and 2009 to 2010 for OECD countries.
- Feeling of security: for Jersey, these were the proportions of adults who declare that they feel safe in their neighbourhood (defined as within five minutes' walk of the home) and in St Helier at nighttime. For the OECD, the question was "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?" and the proportion was those who reported feeling safe. Reference years were 2010 and 2012 respectively for the Jersey questions, and 2010 for OECD countries.

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: self-assessment of life satisfaction using the Cantril Ladder (scale 0 to 10). Reference year was 2012 for Jersey, and 2011 or nearest available year for OECD countries.

OECD countries in 2013

In the 2013 report, there were 37 countries in the national BLI, including Jersey.

Austria
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Switzerland
Chile
Czech Republic
Germany
Denmark
Estonia
Greece
Spain
Finland
France
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Iceland
Italy
Japan
South Korea
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
New Zealand
Poland
Portugal
Russia
Sweden
Slovenia
Slovak Republic
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

Glossary

Gross income

Gross cash income for households is defined as all financial flows into the household over the previous, both earned and unearned.

Housing costs

The OECD define housing related costs as:

- rent
- imputed rent (for owner-occupier households)
- utilities (electricity, gas, heating, water, and sewage)
- service charges
- building insurance
- regular maintenance and repairs by homeowners

for the household's primary residence. Note that these are the total costs, not just the costs paid by the household. Note also that costs for second homes are excluded.

The 2013 Jersey BLI report used the EU-SILC definition of housing costs, which differs to the OECD definition in that it does not include imputed rent, and instead includes mortgage interest payments and rates (parish and Island-wide).

Household net income before housing costs / household disposable income

Household net income before housing costs, or household disposable income, is defined as gross cash income minus:

- income tax
- rates (parish and Island-wide)
- social security payments
- pension contributions
- child maintenance payments made to other households

Adjusted disposable income

The OECD adjusted disposable income is net income before housing costs, adjusted for social transfers in kind from government, such as education and healthcare services.

Purchasing power parities

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are used to both convert currencies to a common currency, and also to equalise the purchasing power to reflect local costs. For example, one pound in Jersey has different purchasing power to one pound in the UK as local costs are different. For further information, see the OECD-Eurostat manual on purchasing power parities.[6]

Equivalisation

The aim of equivalisation is to account for the economies of scale in household needs; that is, additional household members need a smaller increase in household income in order to maintain the same

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[6] https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/07/eurostat-oecd-methodological-manual-on-purchasing-power-parities-2023-edition_06ce94ae/c9829192-en.pdf

standard of living. The 2013 and 2018 Jersey BLI reports included secondary indicators on equivalised income. Equivalisation used the modified OECD equivalence scale, which adjusts for both the number and age of household members. See the terms of reference for the OECD project on the distribution of household incomes for more details.[7]

Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient, or Gini index, is an internationally recognised measure of income inequality. It aims to summarise the degree of sharing of income across households, and ranges from zero to one. A Gini coefficient of zero indicates that income is evenly spread across households, with each household receiving the same proportion of income (complete equality), whilst a Gini coefficient of one represents a single household in the population receiving all the income and the rest of the population receiving nothing (complete inequality). The Gini coefficient is defined mathematically using the Lorenz curve, which plots the proportion of the total income of the population that is cumulatively earned by the bottom x% of the population. The Gini coefficient is the difference in the area under the Lorenz curve and the area formed in the complete equality scenario, where every individual has the same income, so the Lorenz curve would be a straight line and the area beneath it is the right-angled triangle formed by this line, with an area of one.

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[7] https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/data/datasets/income-and-wealth-distribution-databases/idd-tor-2012-onwards.pdf