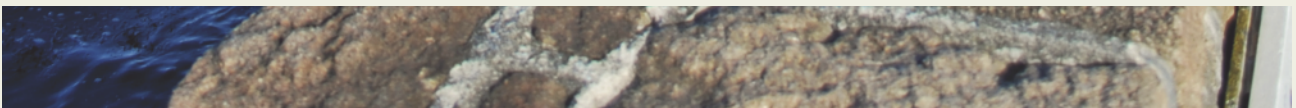




Sustainable Guernsey 2009

Monitoring Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental Trends



Monitoring Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental Trends

Foreword

“Sustainable Guernsey is a monitoring report, which will be used to assess the performance of the States Strategic Plan, the first edition of which sets out the objectives for the States of Guernsey for 2009 to 2013.

Since the last edition of Sustainable Guernsey, in 2007, the Report has been adapted in order to include key performance indicators, which will be used to objectively assess progress against the aims of the Strategic Plan (see Billet d’Etat XXVI 2009).

The indicators, which cover a wide range of topics, are grouped into three chapters; Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental and are ordered to align with the three Strategic Policy Plans, which were approved by the States in July 2009 (Billet d’Etat XVIII 2009). Where targets or desired trends have been identified in the Plans, they have been stated here and current performance has been gauged against them.

It is recognised that some of the indicators will need to be further developed or refined and that time series data for new indicators will need to be built up over the coming years. The majority of the analysis contained in this report assesses trends ending in 2008 or 2009 i.e. prior to the adoption of the States Strategic Plan (2009-2013). Baselines are set for key performance indicators, against which the effectiveness of the Plans can be assessed in future years.

The next full edition of this report will be published in mid 2011 and on an annual cycle from that point forward. It is hoped that Sustainable Guernsey will become an invaluable reference tool to be used in discussions regarding future revisions of the Plan.”

Deputy Shane Langlois and Alderney Representative Richard Willmott
States Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicator Sub-Group

The photograph of Vazon Bay, Guernsey, used on the cover was kindly provided by Liz Walton.

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1.1 How to use this document

1.1.1 Anatomy of a typical page

The pages of Sustainable Guernsey follow the same format throughout the document. The various parts of a typical page and what they mean are shown below.



1.1.2 Key

The desired trends are shown using black arrows (which can be either upward, stable or downward) and targets are presented as text in the tables throughout the document.

The actual performance is presented using the same style of symbols and text, but with colour coding to highlight how performance compares to the desired trend and / or target for that indicator. The colours and symbols used are shown below.

Performance against trend	
On trend	➡ ➡ ➡
Off trend	➡ ➡ ➡
Against trend	➡ ➡ ➡
Insufficient data	?
No data	-
Not applicable	-

Performance against target	
On target	K
Near target	P
Off target	I
Insufficient data	?
No data	-
Not applicable	-

1.2 Executive summary

1.2.1 Key performance indicators

Sustainable Guernsey 2009 is a monitoring report. It contains key performance indicators (KPIs), the purpose of which is to enable progress against the strategic vision set out in the States Strategic Plan (SSP) (2009-2013) to be objectively monitored. This report provides an assessment of the performance of headline Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental trends.

Under the guidance of the KPI Sub-Group, during 2009, the staff from the Policy and Research Unit and other States Departments and outside agencies, have developed the three sets of KPIs presented in this Report. The Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental Policy Groups have each approved the set of KPIs relevant to their area of policy, with the understanding that they are currently in a developmental stage.

At the time of publication of the 2009 edition of Sustainable Guernsey (SG), data was not yet available (or was insufficient for the purpose of identifying trends) to monitor some of the newly developed indicators and therefore gauging the performance of all the indicators was not possible. However, the new data collected in 2009 will provide the foundations for time series to be built upon in order that trend analysis can be performed in the future.

The Policy and Research Unit will also continue to investigate suitable indicators to monitor objectives, which proved difficult to define as a result of the SSP also being relatively new.

The table below contains a summary of the availability of data for each of three sets of agreed KPIs.

Table 1.2.1 KPI data status summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
Data available	12	13	12
Insufficient / no data	7	15	10
KPI undefined	0	0	4
Total	19	28	26

1.2.2 Targets and trends

For each of the KPIs which have been defined a target and / or desired trend has been agreed (or adopted in cases where an appropriate target had been set by a reputable outside agency).

Where sufficient data was available, current performance has been gauged against the target and / or trend (including cases where the target has been set as an aim for a point in the future). This is the first year in which Sustainable Guernsey has gauged performance against predefined criteria.

However, it should be noted that the majority of the analysis contained in this report refers to trends ending prior to the adoption of the SSP (2009-2013). As such, it would not be appropriate to assess the effectiveness of the policies contained in the current SSP on the basis of the analysis in this report. SG 2009 is intended to provide a picture of historic performance in the context of the SSP. Future editions of SG will be used to assess the effectiveness of the policies set in the SSP.

Tables 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 summarise the performance against target and / or trend of the three sets of KPIs. Since it was possible for each of the KPIs to have set either a target or a desired trend or both or neither, the totals in those tables does not necessarily sum to the totals given above in **Table 1.2.1**.

1.2 Executive summary

Table 1.2.2 KPI performance against target summary

KPI performance against target	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On target	8	1	3
Near target	0	0	0
Off target	0	0	3
Insufficient / no data	0	1	0
Total with target defined	8	2	6

Table 1.2.3 KPI performance against trend summary

KPI performance against trend	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On trend	3	8	7
Off trend	1	1	3
Against trend	1	3	2
Insufficient / no data	7	15	10
Total with desired trend defined	12	27	22

1.2.3 Performance summary

Nineteen KPIs were identified to monitor the Fiscal and Economic Policy Plan, eight of which had targets defined. All eight were on target.

A desired trend was identified for twelve of the indicators. Three were on trend, one was off trend (i.e. not moving in the desired direction, but not moving in the opposite direction either) and one was against trend. The remaining seven had insufficient data for trend analysis. The individual performance of each of the fiscal and economic KPIs is provided on [Page 6](#) and a written summary is provided on [Page 7](#). The data and detailed analysis forms [Section 2](#) of this report.

In order to cover the broad range of topics in the Social Policy Plan, twenty eight KPIs were required, two of which had targets defined. The performance of one of the two was on target, the other had no data.

Of the twenty seven KPIs where desired trends had been defined, eight were on trend, one was off trend, one against trend and fifteen had insufficient data. The individual performance of the social KPIs is provided on [Page 8](#) and a written summary on [Page 9](#). See [Section 3](#) of this report for data and detailed analysis.

The Environmental Policy Plan also covers a wide range of topics and twenty two KPIs were defined at this stage. It was not possible to define KPIs to cover all of the strategic objectives in the Plan, since some of the policy objectives themselves require clarification to ensure correct and consistent interpretation. So, there are four additional KPIs which remain undefined.

Targets were adopted for six of the environmental KPIs; three were on target and three were off target.

A desired trend was defined for all of the twenty two KPIs which had been established. Of these, seven were on trend, three off trend, one against trend and ten had insufficient or no data. Performance of the individual KPIs is provided on [Page 10](#) and a written summary on [Page 11](#). [Section 4](#) of this report contains data and detailed analysis of the environmental KPIs.

1.3 Fiscal and Economic Key Performance Indicator Summary

Section		Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
2.1	Fiscal Position	Long run fiscal balance: spending within constraints of the Fiscal Framework	Revenue budget surplus / deficit	-	≥£0	-	+£52M
			Total revenue and capital expenditure	-	≤21% GDP	-	20.2%
		Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	Reflated revenue expenditure	-	≤0% growth	-	-0.4%
2.2	Commitment to international standards for tax transparency	Continuing OECD Tier One Status	OECD tier one status	-	Tier 1	-	Tier 1
2.3	Growth	Average economic growth of 2% or more per annum	Total GDP	↗	≥2% growth	↗	2.4% growth
			GDP per worker	↗	-	↗	-
2.4	Inflation	Stable and low inflation: RPIX 3.0%	RPIX	-	≤3%	-	2.8%
			Unit labour costs	↘	-	↗	-
2.5	Employment	Continuing full employment	Total unemployment	-	≤2%	-	0.9%
			Employment rate	↗	-	?	-
			Average period of unfilled vacancy	↘	-	-	-
2.6	Markets	Skilled, flexible labour market	Qualification level	↗	-	?	-
			Proportion of employed workforce undergoing training at any one time	↗	-	-	-
		Well regulated, competitive domestic markets	Regulation and competitiveness	↗	-	-	-
2.7	Distribution	Diversified, broadly balanced economy	Distribution of export sector employees	↗	-	-	-
			Distribution of finance sector employees	↗	-	↗	-
			Distribution of all employees	↗	-	→	-
			Median average earnings	↗	-	-	-
2.8	Infrastructure	Modern key strategic infrastructure, public investment averaging 3% of GDP	Investment in public infrastructure	-	≥3% GDP	-	3.0%

1.3 Fiscal and Economic Key Performance Indicator Summary

The overall economic performance of Guernsey is good. Performance against targets is positive.

The majority of the KPIs listed opposite were set out in the Fiscal and Economic Policy Plan. Following some further refinement and development, the list was finalised by the Fiscal and Economic Policy Group. In 2009, sufficient information was available to gauge the performance of about two thirds of the KPIs against trend and /or target.

There is good data coverage for the fiscal related KPIs. This summary refers to 2008 performance unless otherwise stated.

States total expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), budget balance, revenue expenditure and investment in infrastructure are on target.

The introduction of zero-10 introduced a time lag to the receipt of company tax data which is required for the calculation of GDP figures for 2008. However, since forecasting models had been constructed by the Policy & Research Unit, it was possible to gauge the economic growth indicators, which are on target.

Inflation (based on the provisional RPIX figure for 2009) is on target (0.2 percentage points below the target ceiling of 3%). However, the trend in labour costs is upwards, which is the opposite direction to the desired trend.

The unemployment rate is low at less than half of the ceiling and the employment rate is high. However, there was insufficient time series data to determine the trend direction, since developments in deriving quarterly population headcount data from administrative sources have been relatively recent. Tracking the number and duration of vacancies is under development.

The options for accurately collecting education and training data regarding the whole population, which is also lacking from some Social KPIs, are currently being investigated by the Policy and Research Unit.

The Fiscal and Economic Plan sets out a strategic level objective to achieve well regulated and competitive domestic markets in Guernsey, so this was included as a KPI. However, in practice, it has not been possible to provide a single KPI to represent this. The development of a suitable indicator is currently a work in progress.

Indices representing the distribution of employees were developed as a measure of economic diversity. Data is available to gauge the trends in diversity across the whole economy (which is stable) and within the finance sector (which is upward). It was not possible to calculate this measure for the export sector. The desired trend for each of these three KPIs is upward, which is demonstrated in the case of the finance sector.

The Policy and Research Unit is unable to accurately calculate median earnings with the data which is currently available. Discussions with data providers regarding how to progress this particular issue are ongoing.

1.4 Social Key Performance Indicator Summary

Section		Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
3.1	Welfare	Meet welfare needs and reduce poverty	Relative poverty	↘	-	?	-
			Children in relative poverty	↘	-	?	-
			Supplementary benefit	-	RPIX min	-	RPIX + 0.1 pts
3.2	Housing	Improve housing availability, quality and affordability	Total number of residential units available	↗	300 increase	-	-
			Social rental housing waiting lists	↘	-	↘	-
			Problems reported with housing quality	↘	-	?	-
			House price to earnings ratio	↘	-	↗	-
			Rent to earnings ratio	↘	-	-	-
3.3	Healthcare	Provide health and social care services	Life expectancy at 65	↗	-	-	-
			Premature death rate	↘	-	↘	-
			State of health	↗	-	?	-
			Adult obesity	↘	-	↗	-
			Childhood obesity	↘	-	?	-
3.4	Support and safeguard	Support families and safeguard vulnerable people	Drug and alcohol abuse	↘	-	→	-
			Domestic abuse	↘	-	↗	-
			Children on protection register	↘	-	↘	-
			Children re-registered on protection register	↘	-	↘	-
			Older people supported to live independently	↗	-	?	-
3.5	Discrimination	Eliminate discrimination	Discrimination	↘	-	-	-
3.6	Crime	Reduce crime and enhance community safety and responsibility	Crime	↘	-	↘	-
			Repeat offences	↘	-	-	-
			Fear of crime	↘	-	?	-
3.7	Education and training	Provide education and training	Post 16 participation in full-time education	↗	-	↗	-
			Number of students leaving school with no qualification	↘	-	?	-
			GCSE attainment	↗	-	↗	-
			A-level attainment	↗	-	↗	-
3.8	Employment and lifelong learning	Encourage employment and lifelong learning	Workforce participation	↗	-	-	-
			Adult education and work related training	↗	-	-	-

1.4 Social Key Performance Indicator Summary

The performance of Guernsey's social indicators is broadly positive, with the majority of the developed KPIs being on target or trend.

KPIs were not included in the Social Policy Plan. The list opposite has been developed in conjunction with the Social Policy Group. It is recognised that further refinement to some of the KPIs will be required prior to the next edition of this report.

Due to the development of a considerable number of new indicators in 2009, more than half of the KPIs listed have insufficient time series data for performance to be gauged. However, this proportion should be reduced by the next edition in 2011, when the data sets will be more established. This summary of performance refers to 2008 (i.e. based on 2008 figures, or trends ending in 2008) unless otherwise stated.

Some data is available regarding relative poverty, however it is not possible to gauge performance, since there is a lack of comparable time series data. This is the case for a number of the Social KPIs which are currently under development.

The increase in supplementary benefit requirement rates is on target. It increased by 0.1 percentage points more than inflation (based on RPIX).

Recently, there has been significant progress made regarding the collection of housing data. A definitive figure for the number of residential units and a rent to earnings ratio, for which there are currently no data, should be available by 2011. Social rental housing waiting lists are decreasing, which is the desired direction of travel. However, the house price to earnings ratio is increasing, which is the opposite trend to that which is desired.

Healthcare indicators show a downward trend in premature death rates and although trend data for life expectancy at 65 is unavailable, in 2007, life expectancy for 60 year olds was high relative to other jurisdictions, both of which are positive. There is insufficient trend data to gauge performance regarding the state of health or childhood obesity. However, data is available regarding adult obesity and shows that it is increasing, which is against the desired trend.

Trends in data show that the number of drug and alcohol related Accident and Emergency admissions is stable. The percentage of reported repeat incidents of domestic abuse are increasing (based on 2007 and earlier data), which is opposite to the desired trend. It has been suggested, however, that this might be due to an increase in publicity and public awareness of domestic abuse issues rather than an actual increase in occurrences. Trends in numbers of children on (and re-registering on) the protection register are in the desired direction, downward.

The one year snapshot of data regarding the proportion of older people who are supported to live independently, which is included this year, will be added to so that trend analysis is possible in the next edition.

Total crime level is on trend, decreasing over the five years ending in 2008, but there is insufficient data to gauge the trend for repeat offences or fear of crime.

The three KPIs for education and training which are available (post 16 participation, and GCSE and A Level attainment) are on trend. Data regarding the numbers of students leaving school with no qualifications should be available from next year.

The currently available workforce participation figures need to be refined before performance can be accurately gauged and, as mention with regard to fiscal and economic KPIs, indicators for education and training of the whole population are under development. Progress on this front will be reported in the next edition.

1.5 Environmental Key Performance Indicator Summary

Section		Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
4.1	Carbon footprint and climate change	Reduce contribution to greenhouse gases and carbon footprint	Total greenhouse gas emissions	↘	-12.5% by 2012	↘	-4.2%
		Adapt to climate change	Climate change adaption strategies implemented	↗	-	-	-
4.2	Waste	Minimise waste generated	Total water consumption	↘	-	↘	-
			Total solid waste generated	↘	-	?	-
		Increase reuse and recycling	Household recycling rate	↗	≥50% by 2010	?	35.3%
			Commercial and industrial recycling rate	↗	≥50% by 2010	?	41.5%
4.3	Water	Effectively manage water resources	Volume of water lost during distribution	↘	≤550Ml	↘	388Ml
			Storage capacity use	↗	≥95%	→	98%
			Domestic water consumption	↘	-	↘	-
4.4	Energy	Use energy sustainably	Total electricity consumption	↘	-	↗	-
			Total oil imports	↘	-	→	-
			Total gas consumption	↘	-	↘	-
			Proportion of energy derived from clean renewable sources	↗	-	-	-
4.5	Public awareness and actions	Increase self sufficiency	Land in active crop production	↗	-	-	-
			Freight imports	↘	-	→	-
		Increase individuals' understanding and ability to make informed decisions regarding their interaction with the environment	Bus passenger journeys	↗	-	↗	-
			Motor transport fuel imports	↘	-	?	-
4.6	Biodiversity, countryside, marine and coastal	Ensure healthier biodiversity and support specific species and habitats	Indicator species population levels	↗	-	-	-
			Habitat area	↗	-	?	-
		Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage	The criteria supporting this policy and the performance indicators to measure those criteria require clarification	-	-	-	-
4.7	Built environment	Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's heritage and protect traditional architecture	The criteria supporting these policies and the performance indicators to measure those criteria require clarification	-	-	-	-
		Ensure careful and sympathetic application of modern architecture and developments		-	-	-	-
		Embrace high environmental and quality standard buildings		-	-	-	-
4.8	Environmental hazards	Reduce air pollution	Nitrogen dioxide levels	↘	40mg/m ³ max	↗	16.3 mg/m³
		Improve surface water quality	Nitrate levels	↘	-	↘	-
		Implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal	Compliance with licensing conditions and standards	↗	-	-	-

1.5 Environmental Key Performance Indicator Summary

Guernsey's environmental indicators show generally good performance, with more of the defined indicators being on target or trend than not.

The suggested list of indicators included in the Environmental Policy Plan were refined in conjunction with the Environmental Policy Group in order to produce the list of strategic level KPIs listed opposite. It was recognised by the Group that some areas of policy will require further clarification before it is possible to define KPIs to measure their outcomes.

Sufficient trend data was available for the performance of just over half of the defined KPIs to be gauged. Again, the data coverage should be improved for the next edition, in 2011. This summary refers to 2008 performance unless otherwise stated.

Greenhouse gas emissions, although reduced (on trend), are off the target reduction set by the Kyoto Protocol. Although the target is for 2012, substantially higher year on year reductions than indicated by the current trend will be required over the forthcoming years to meet this target. Progress regarding the implementation of climate change adaption strategies will be monitored as this new initiative develops.

Water consumption, which is used to indicate waste water output, is decreasing, which is the desired trend. The total amount of solid waste generated and waste recycling rates were recorded in 2008. Both of the recycling rates are below the target minimum of 50%, which is set as an aim for 2010. More time series data will need to be collected before trend analysis is possible.

Targets were adopted for water losses and water storage capacity use and both of these indicators are on target. The former is also on trend and the latter is stable. Domestic water consumption is also on trend, showing decreases.

The picture regarding energy use is mixed. The desired trends for electricity, oil and gas consumption are downward. However, the trends are upward, stable and downward respectively, so gas consumption is the only energy indicator to be on trend. Collecting all the information required to monitor total energy consumption in Guernsey is a work in progress.

The Environmental Policy Group agreed two measures for the self-sufficiency of the Island; the area of land used for crop production and the amount of air and sea imports. Data was available to measure the latter but not the former. Imports are stable, compared to the desired trend, downward.

The Environmental Policy Group agreed on two indicators relating to vehicle use to represent individual's understanding and ability to make informed decisions. The trend in bus passenger journeys is upward. However, there is insufficient data regarding motor fuel consumption to gauge the trend in motor vehicle use or fuel efficiency at present.

The development of a list of indicator animal species, which will be combined to form a biodiversity KPI is a work in progress. Data regarding habitat areas will be updated approximately every ten years, when the habitat survey (last undertaken in 1998/9) is repeated, but at present it is not possible to identify trends in habitat change.

At this stage, development of KPIs consistent with the four policy objectives relating to heritage, character, architecture or building standards, has not been possible.

The aims to reduce air pollution, improve surface water quality and implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal, were allocated one KPI each. Nitrogen dioxide levels, although below the WHO recommended maximum, show an upward trend in air pollution. Conversely, nitrate levels are decreasing, indicating an improvement in ground water quality. Compliance to licensing conditions will be monitored in future, when licences are issued and regulated by the Director of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation.

2.1 Fiscal Position

The States revenue budget was in surplus in 2008 and revenue expenditure was lower than in 2007 in real terms. Total revenue and capital expenditure in 2008 was below the target ceiling of 21% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Long run fiscal balance: spending within constraints of the Fiscal Framework	Revenue budget surplus / deficit (five year average revenue budget surplus / deficit in pounds per annum)	-	≥£0	-	+£52M
	Total revenue and capital expenditure (percentage of GDP per annum)	-	≤21% GDP	-	20.2%
Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	Reflated revenue expenditure (percentage change in reflated revenue expenditure per annum)	-	≤0% growth	-	-0.4%

Revenue budget surplus / deficit

- The objective of the Fiscal and Economic Plan is for long run fiscal balance and as such, the target for this KPI is to have a five year average budget surplus / deficit equal to or greater than zero.
- In 2008, the five year average was a surplus of £36 million.
- The Fiscal Framework, agreed by the States in April 2009, sets a ceiling for annual operating deficit at a maximum of 3% of GDP. This relates to any one individual year, since it is understood that there may be short term imbalances in revenue income and expenditure in order to achieve long run balance.
- At the end of 2008 the States of Guernsey revenue budget had a surplus of £52 million, following £349 million of general revenue income and £297 million of revenue expenditure during the year.
- This was within target.

percentage points below and 2.3 percentage points above 21% of GDP.

- In 2008, total expenditure equalled 20.2% of forecast GDP, which is 0.8 percentage points below the target ceiling.
- More information regarding GDP and the use of forecast figures for 2008 is given in [Section 2.3](#).

Reflated revenue expenditure

- The target for revenue expenditure is a real (i.e. after having removed the effects of inflation) terms freeze or annual growth of equal to or less than zero in reflated revenue expenditure.

In 2008, the annual percentage change in reflated revenue expenditure was within target, at -0.4%.

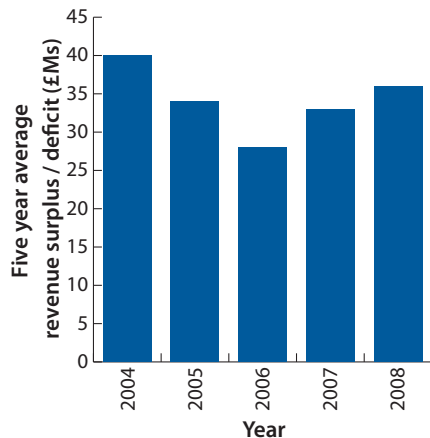
Revenue and capital expenditure

- The ceiling for total expenditure i.e. revenue and capital, is set at a maximum of 21% of GDP. As explained in the Fiscal Framework, this was calculated with reference to the long term level of income of the States in reference to national output.
- Over the five years ending 2008, the total expenditure has ranged between being 0.8



2.1 Fiscal Position

Figure 2.1.1: Budget surplus / deficit



Source: Treasury and Resources Department

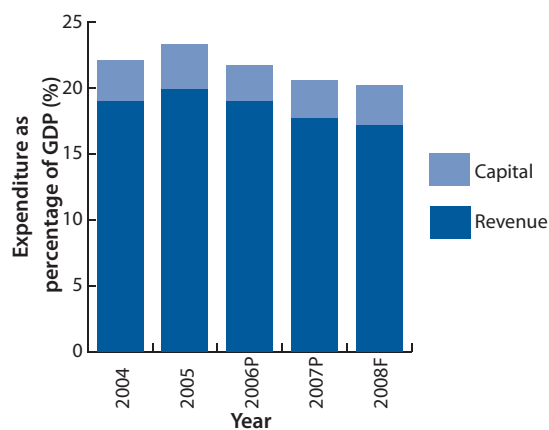
Key Performance Indicator

Revenue budget surplus / deficit (five year average revenue budget surplus / deficit in pounds per annum)	-	£52M
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Table 2.1.1: Budget surplus / deficit

	Annual surplus / deficit (£M)	Five year average surplus / deficit (£M)
2004	9	40
2005	19	34
2006	30	28
2007	71	33
2008	52	36

Figure 2.1.2: Expenditure as a percentage of GDP



Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

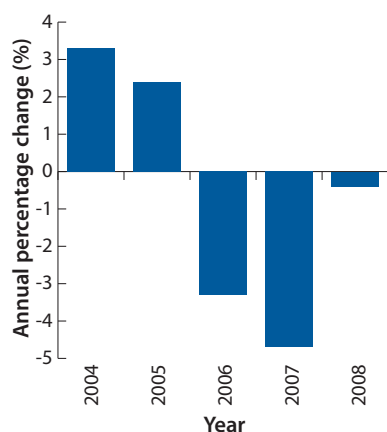
Total revenue and capital expenditure (percentage of GDP per annum)	-	20.2%
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Table 2.1.2: Expenditure as a percentage of GDP

	Revenue (%)	Capital (%)	Total (%)
2004	19.0	3.1	22.0
2005	19.9	3.4	23.3
2006P	19.0	2.7	21.7
2007P	17.7	2.9	20.6
2008F	17.2	3.0	20.2

P = Provisional GDP used in calculation
F = Forecast GDP used in calculation

Figure 2.1.3: Percentage change in reflation revenue expenditure



Source: Treasury and Resources Department

Key Performance Indicator

Reflation revenue expenditure (percentage change in reflation revenue expenditure per annum)	-	-0.4%
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Table 2.1.3: Reflation revenue expenditure

	Reflation revenue expenditure (£Ms)	Percentage change (%)
2004	316	3.3
2005	323	2.4
2006	313	-3.3
2007	298	-4.7
2008	297	-0.4

More information can be found in the States of Guernsey Accounts 2008, which is available from the Treasury and Resources Department.



2.2 Commitment to international standards for tax transparency

In 2009, Guernsey achieved OECD tier one status.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Continuing OECD tier one status	OECD tier one status	-	Tier 1	-	Tier 1

OECD status

- In February 2002 Guernsey entered into political commitments to support an OECD tax initiative on transparency and information exchange through the negotiation of Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with each of the OECD Member States.
- A TIEA is a bilateral agreement that has been negotiated and signed between two countries to establish formal guidelines for the exchange of information relating to taxes.
- The information in question is not handed out arbitrarily. The nature of the information being sought and a description of the specific evidence must be outlined in a formal request.
- **Table 2.2.1** lists the jurisdictions with which Guernsey had TIEAs in 2009.
- In April 2009, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Global Forum published its first report on international jurisdictions' progress on implementing internationally agreed tax standards. The full report is available from www.oecd.org/tax/progressreport.
- Three tiers of progress were defined:
 1. Jurisdictions that have substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard (see **Table 2.2.2**);
 2. Jurisdictions that have committed to the internationally agreed tax standard, but have not yet substantially implemented; and
 3. Jurisdictions that have not committed to the internationally agreed tax standard.
- In 2009, Guernsey was classified as having tier one status, the criterion for which required a minimum of twelve signed TIEAs with other jurisdictions to have been in place.
- The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information brings together jurisdictions that have made commitments to transparency and exchange of information and have worked together to develop the international standards for transparency and exchange of information in tax matters.
- Participation in the Global Forum gives Guernsey the opportunity to play an appropriate decision-making role within an area that has a significant impact on the Island's economy and gives Guernsey a voice to articulate its position.
- Representatives met in Mexico in September 2009 to decide the next steps in a global campaign to improve transparency and exchange of banking, ownership and other information for tax purposes.
- As a result, a Peer Review Program, which will develop the terms of reference for a robust, transparent process to assess how effectively the international standards are being implemented by individual jurisdictions, is scheduled to begin in the early part of 2010. The KPI to accompany this key objective will therefore similarly be developed.
- However the principle objective is clear; to be seen as meeting the highest international standard of tax transparency.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth
Social: Employment and lifelong learning
Environmental: Built environment

2.2 Commitment to international standards for tax transparency

Table 2.2.1: Guernsey's TIEAs (at 1st December 2009)

Jurisdiction	Date
Australia	07/10/09 (Signed)
Denmark	28/10/08 (In force)
Faroes	28/10/08 (In force)
Finland	28/10/08 (In force)
France	24/03/09 (Signed)
Germany	26/03/09 (Signed)
Greenland	28/10/08 (In force)
Iceland	28/10/09 (Signed)
Ireland	26/03/09 (Signed)
Netherlands	25/04/08 (In force)
New Zealand	21/07/09 (Signed)
Norway	28/10/08 (In force)
Sweden	28/10/08 (Signed)
UK	20/01/09 (In force)
USA	19/09/02 (In force)

Key Performance Indicator

OECD tier one status

-

Tier 1

Table 2.2.2: OECD tier one status list

Jurisdictions with tier one status
Argentina
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Canada
Cayman Islands
China
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Gibraltar

Jurisdictions with tier one status (continued)
Greece
Guernsey
Hungary
Iceland
India
Ireland
Isle of Man
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jersey
Korea
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Russian Federation
San Marino
Seychelles
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
US Virgin Islands

Source: OECD Progress Report, 13th November 2009

More information can be found on the OECD website: www.oecd.org



2.3 Growth

GDP and GDP per worker increased in 2008 and have shown a general upward trend over the past ten years.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Performance
Average economic growth of 2% or more per annum	Total GDP (reflated pounds per annum)	↗ ≥2% growth	↗ 2.4% growth
	GDP per worker (pounds per worker per annum)	↗ -	↗ -

Gross Domestic Product

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is calculated as the sum of Island income (wages plus profits and other local income from capital) with accompanying linear adjustments.
- In 2008, Guernsey's GDP was £1,725 million (estimated by forecast), which is 2.4% higher than in 2007 and 7.3% higher than 2003 in real terms.
- Forecasting models have been constructed by the Policy & Research Unit and used to forecast 2008 GDP figures. The introduction of zero-10 has led to a time lag on the receipt of company tax data used in the actual calculations.
- More detail on GDP forecasts is available in the Facts and Figures 2009 booklet. However, it should be noted that the forecasts are updated as new data has become available. As a result, the forecast figures used here supersede those published in Facts and Figures 2009.
- The target of 2% or more annual growth was based on an economic assessment of an appropriate natural rate of growth for a mature, service based economy such as Guernsey. This is a long run average and it should be recognised that during the swings of the economic cycle it may not be practicably achievable in any given year.
- The five year average for growth is 1.4%, suggesting that Guernsey's most recent historic economic performance has been slightly weak.

GDP per worker

- GDP per worker is calculated by dividing GDP by the total number of employees and self employed people. It indicates the average output per worker i.e. productivity.
- At present the available data sources do not distinguish between part time and full time workers, so the figures in [Table 2.3.2](#) and below should be considered as approximate.
- In 2008, the GDP per worker was £53,001, which is 1.5% higher than in 2007 and 4.8% higher than in 2003.
- There is no specific target set, as yet, for this indicator in the Fiscal and Economic Plan and until more accurate values of output per worker are calculated it is not believed appropriate to set one.
- An upward trend has been defined as the desired direction of travel, so this indicator is on trend.



Fiscal & Economic: Inflation, Employment, Markets
 Social: Employment and lifelong learning
 Environmental: Waste, Water, Energy

Figure 2.3.1: Reflated Gross Domestic Product

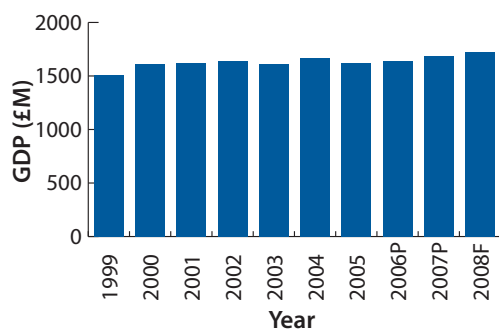
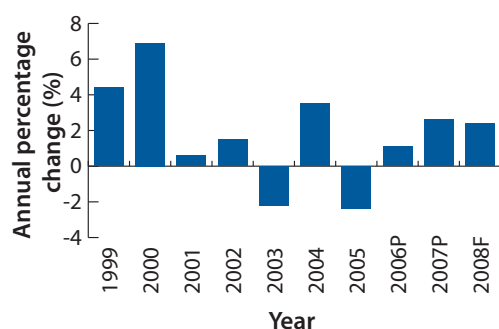


Figure 2.3.2: Percentage change in Reflated Gross Domestic Product



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

Total GDP (pounds per annum)

2.4%
growth

Table 2.3.1: Gross Domestic Product

	Nominal GDP (£M)	Reflated GDP (£M)	Percentage change (%)
1999	1,080	1,506	4.4
2000	1,205	1,609	6.9
2001	1,242	1,619	0.6
2002	1,317	1,644	1.5
2003	1,338	1,608	-2.2
2004	1,453	1,665	3.5
2005	1,465	1,624	-2.4
2006P	1,548	1,643	1.1
2007P	1,666	1,685	2.6
2008F	1,725	1,725	2.4

P = Provisional

F = Forecast

Figure 2.3.3: Gross Domestic Product per worker

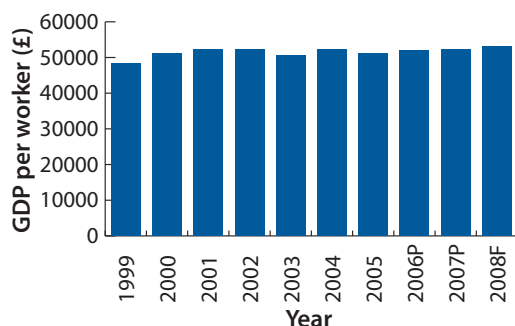
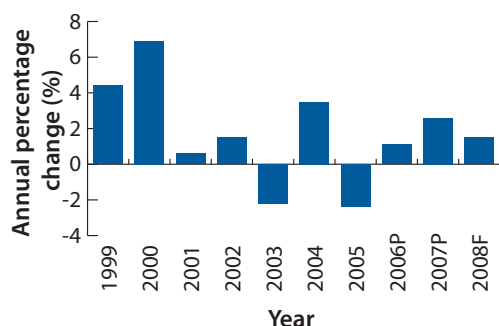


Figure 2.3.4: Percentage change in Gross Domestic Product per worker



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Social Security Department

Key Performance Indicator

GDP per worker (pounds per worker per annum)



-

Table 2.3.2 Gross Domestic Product per worker

	GDP per worker (£)	Percentage change (%)
1999	48,218	4.4
2000	51,031	6.9
2001	52,262	0.6
2002	52,143	1.5
2003	50,578	-2.2
2004	52,334	3.5
2005	51,072	-2.4
2006P	51,851	1.1
2007P	52,310	2.6
2008F	53,001	1.5

P = Provisional

F = Forecast

More information on GDP can be found in the Facts and Figures booklet, which can be accessed via: www.gov.gg/pru



2.4 Inflation

Increases in the cost of household goods and services (RPIX) were below the target maximum, but unit labour cost increases went against the desired trend.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Stable and low inflation: RPIX 3.0%	RPIX (annual average percentage change)	-	≤3%	-	2.8%
	Unit labour costs (ratio of total labour costs to real output per annum)	↘	-	↗	-

Inflation (RPIX)

- The percentage change in RPIX indicates the change in the cost of goods and services purchased by households, excluding mortgage payments.
- In 2009, the provisional average RPIX was 2.8%, which is below the target maximum of 3.0% set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan. The provisional average is used since the fourth quarter 2009 figures were unavailable when this report was compiled.
- The key contributors to the change in RPIX were rises in prices of food, drink, tobacco and household and leisure services and decreases in the prices of clothing and leisure goods.
- The annual average change in RPIX has ranged from 2.8% to 5.1% during the five years ending 2008.

represents the ratio of total wages paid (adjusted to account for the self employed) to GDP.

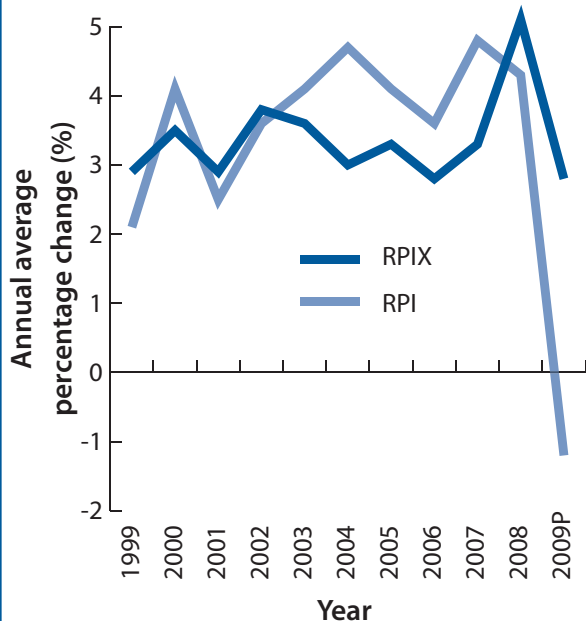
- In 2008, the ULC index was 5% higher than in 2003, which indicates that labour costs increased relative to output (opposite to the desired trend).

Unit labour costs

- The unit labour cost (ULC) is a measure of labour productivity. As such it is also a key determinant of domestically generated inflation as labour costs tend to account for around two thirds of business costs.
- ULCs represent the cost of labour used in generating output. A rise in ULCs indicates that wages are rising at a faster rate than output, which could represent a threat to cost competitiveness, if other costs are not adjusted in compensation.
- The ULC index presented in Figure and Table 2.4.2 has been developed by the Policy and Research Unit. It is based on the OECD methodology and



Figure 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

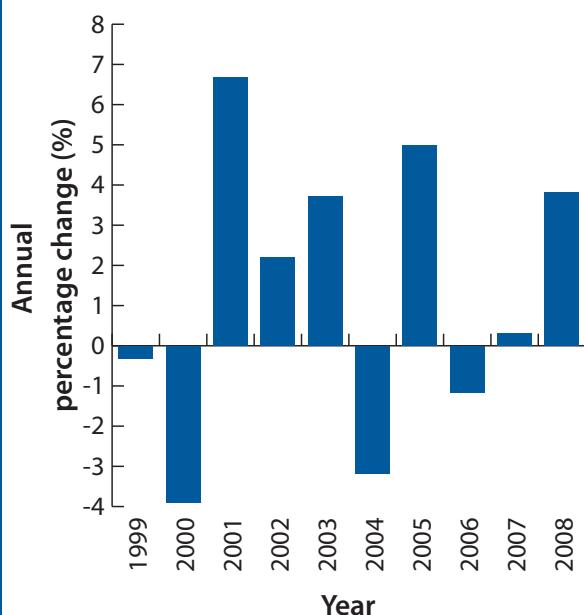
RPIX (annual average percentage change) - **2.8%**

Table 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI

	Annual average percentage change in RPIX (%)	Annual average percentage change in RPI (%)
1999	2.9	2.1
2000	3.5	4.1
2001	2.9	2.5
2002	3.8	3.6
2003	3.6	4.1
2004	3.0	4.7
2005	3.3	4.1
2006	2.8	3.6
2007	3.3	4.8
2008	5.1	4.3
2009P	2.8	-1.2

P = Provisional (average of quarterly figures up to and including end of September)

Figure 2.4.2: Annual percentage change in unit labour cost index



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

Unit labour costs (ratio of total labour costs to real output per annum)  -

Table 2.4.2: Unit labour cost index

	Unit labour cost index	Annual percentage change (%)
1999	0.61	-0.32
2000	0.58	-3.90
2001	0.62	6.69
2002	0.64	2.21
2003	0.66	3.72
2004	0.64	-3.18
2005	0.67	4.98
2006	0.66	-1.16
2007	0.67	0.31
2008	0.69	3.81

More information on RPIX and RPI can be found in the Guernsey Retail Prices Index Quarterly Bulletin, which can be accessed via: www.gov.gg/rpi



2.5 Employment

Unemployment has increased but remains below the target ceiling. Employment rates are above the average for the EU-15.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Continuing full employment	Total unemployment (number of registered unemployed as percentage of workforce per annum)	-	≤2%	-	0.9%
	Employment rate (number employed as a percentage of working age population)	↗	-	?	-
	Average period of unfilled vacancy	↘	-	-	-

Unemployment

- In 2008, the average total unemployment rate was 0.87%, which is more than double the 2003 rate of 0.48%, but less than half the 2% maximum ceiling set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan.
- These figures include all the people registered as unemployed with the Social Security Department.
- The unemployment rate using the International Labour Office (ILO) classification was 0.62% in 2008. Due to changes to the method of reporting unemployment statistics in 2008, the figures can be calculated using the ILO definition from 2007 onwards, however, the target relates to the total registered unemployed.
- The ILO definition of being unemployed excludes anybody on a government training scheme (such as the Community and Environmental Projects Scheme) or anybody who carries out at least one hour's paid work in a week (which could be the case for some of those claiming only supplementary benefit as a jobseeker).

Employment

- The employment rate is the number of people employed as a percentage of the working age (16 to 64 year old) population.
- The working age population has been calculated for 2007 and 2008, using Social Security

Department headcount data, however comparable figures are not available for earlier years, due to differences in the way population data were sourced.

- In 2008, the employment rate in Guernsey was 76.6%. This was 9.3 percentage points above the average employment rate for the fifteen members of the European Union (EU-15), which was 67.3%.
- The countries which make up the EU-15 are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- Since there are only two data points, it is not possible to reliably determine a trend for this indicator at present.

Vacancies

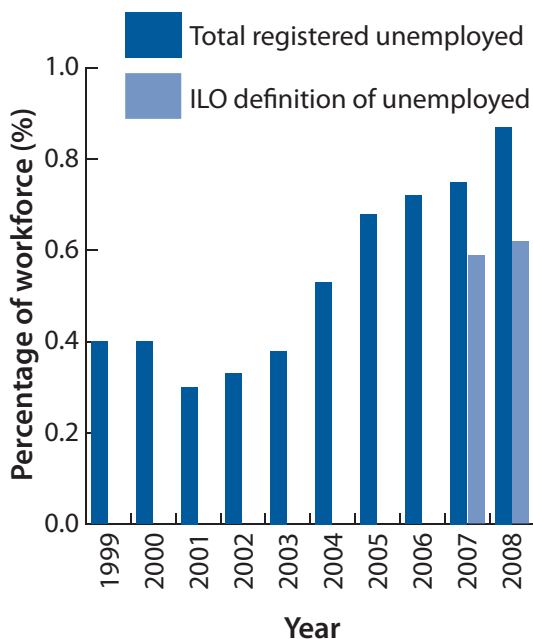
- A measure of market efficiency is the search / match duration. This is the average length of time a vacancy remains unfilled. Long periods suggests that companies experience more difficulties in recruitment.
- This, together with employment and unemployment rates will provide measures to paint a broad picture of the Guernsey labour market.
- Data is presently not collected to be able to calculate search / match duration. However, it is the Policy and Research Unit's intent to do so in future and hence a reference to this measure is included here.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth, Markets
 Social: Education and training, Employment and lifelong learning
 Environmental: Built environment

2.5 Employment

Figure 2.5.1: Unemployment



Source: Social Security Department

Key Performance Indicator

Total unemployment (number of registered unemployed as percentage of workforce per annum)	-	0.9%
---	---	-------------

Table 2.5.1: Unemployment

	Registered unemployed (average % of workforce)	ILO definition of unemployed (average % of workforce)
1999	0.40	
2000	0.40	
2001	0.30	
2002	0.33	
2003	0.38	
2004	0.53	
2005	0.68	
2006	0.72	
2007	0.75	0.59
2008	0.87	0.62

NB - These figures are annual averages, so differ to the unemployment figures published by the Social Security Department or in the Labour Market Bulletin.

Table 2.5.2: Employment rate (31st March)

	Number employed and self employed	Number working age population	Employment rate (%)
2007	31,664	41,031	77.2
2008	31,930	41,668	76.6

Key Performance Indicator

Employment rate (number employed as a percentage of working age population)	?	-
---	---	---

Table 2.5.3: Male and female employment rates (31st March)

	Male employed and self employed	Male working age population	Male employment rate (%)	Female employed and self employed	Female working age population	Female employment rate (%)
2007	17,304	20,435	84.7	14,360	20,596	69.7
2008	17,456	20,856	83.7	14,474	20,812	69.5

Source: Social Security Department

Table 2.5.4: Average period of unfilled vacancy

	Average period of unfilled vacancy
2009	data not yet available

Key Performance Indicator

Average period of unfilled vacancy	-	-
------------------------------------	---	---

More information on employment and unemployment can be found in the Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin, which can be accessed via: www.gov.gg/pru. Information on the ILO definition of unemployment can be found on www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=2054



2.6 Markets

These indicators are under development.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator		Target	Performance	
Skilled, flexible labour market	Qualification level (Number of persons attaining educational level 3 (A-level) or higher as percentage of total population)	↗	-	?	-
	Proportion of employed workforce undergoing training at any one time	↗	-	-	-
Well regulated, competitive domestic markets	Regulation and competitiveness	↗	-	-	-

Qualification Level

- At the time of publication, the latest available data on qualification levels of the whole population was from 2004, when 43% of the population had Level 3 or higher qualifications.
- The intention is to update this figure as more data becomes available in future.

Workforce training

- Data regarding the percentage of the employed workforce participating in adult learning or work related training was not available at the time of publication.
- The proposed Annual Business Survey, to be run by the Policy and Research Unit should capture this information. The survey will be implemented for the first time in 2010. It will be supplemented by other key surveys.

Regulation and competitiveness

- An objective of the Fiscal and Economic plan is to ensure that a competitive environment is embedded in Guernsey's domestic markets.
- Competition amongst firms acts as a spur to innovation and provides downward pressure on prices and hence, as a general rule, competition should always be encouraged, since it brings

economic and social benefits. Notwithstanding, it is accepted that due to the small scale of Guernsey's economy, there are areas where natural monopolies exist and competition is not possible.

- The legislative and regulatory environment is designed to achieve the fullest economic benefits of competition but with acknowledgement that competition on a small island will not always be possible.
- Providing a single KPI to measure the extent of competition existing in various markets across Guernsey would only provide a partial picture, even in the context of supportive information.
- One of the best indicators of the degree of a lack of competitive pressures in Guernsey is the 'wedge' between UK and Guernsey inflation. Guernsey's inflation rate is persistently higher than that of the UK suggesting that local retailers encounter less resistance to price increases.
- An alternative is to estimate the degree of market power possessed by dominant firms in particular industries. However, neither of these approaches are completely robust nor are they, on their own, particularly accurate.
- The development of a suitable indicator against which the plan objective can be measured is currently a work in progress.



Fiscal & Economic: Inflation
 Social: Education and training, Employment and lifelong learning
 Environmental: Energy

Table 2.6.1: Qualification Level

Key Performance Indicator

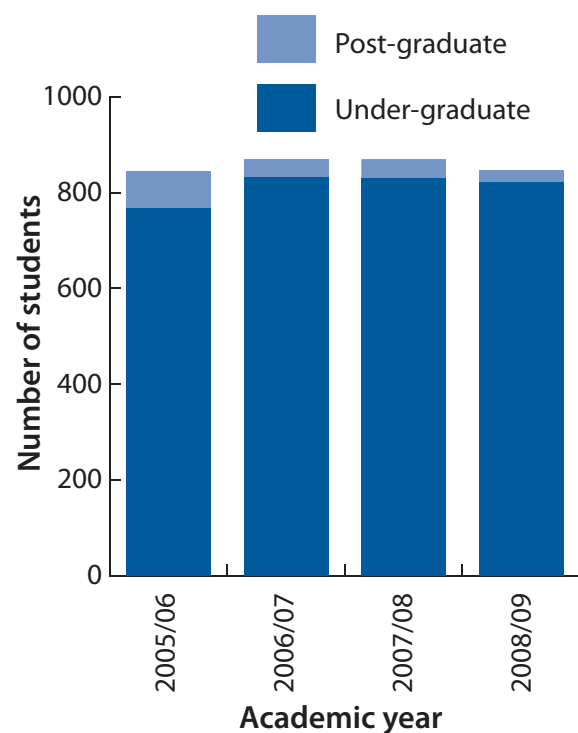
Qualification level (Number of persons attaining educational level 3 (A-level) or higher as percentage of total population)

?

-

	Level 1 or none	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2001	24	40	17	19
2004	16	42	20	23

Figure 2.6.1: Pupils in higher education



Source: Education Department

Table 2.6.2: Pupils in higher education

	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	All
2005/06	767	78	845
2006/07	831	39	870
2007/08	830	40	870
2008/09	822	25	847

Table 2.6.3: Proportion of employed workforce undergoing training

Key Performance Indicator

Proportion of employed workforce undergoing training at any one time

-

-

	Proportion of employed workforce undergoing training
2009	data not yet available

Table 2.6.4: Regulation and competitiveness

Key Performance Indicator

Regulation and competitiveness

-

-

	Regulation and competitiveness
2009	see commentary provided on opposite page

Some additional information on education can be found in the Facts and Figures booklet, which can be accessed via: www.gov.gg/pru



2.7 Distribution

Distribution of employees increased within the finance sector and remained stable across all sectors.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Performance
Diversified, broadly balanced economy	Distribution of export sector employees (entropy index of export sector employees)	↗	-
	Distribution of finance sector employees (entropy index of finance sector employees)	↗	-
	Distribution of all employees (entropy index of all sector employees)	↗	-
	Median average earnings (real pounds per annum)	↗	-

Distribution (entropy index)

- The entropy index measures the distribution of workers (employed and self employed) between economic sectors. The more evenly distributed employment is between economic sectors the higher the entropy index number is.
- If the employment market was completely specialised (i.e. all workers work in a single sector) the entropy index would be zero.
- The maximum value, which would represent an even distribution of workers across all sectors, depends on the total number of sectors available and is provided for reference (e.g. the maximum for all sectors is 4.75).
- The entropy index for the finance sector increased each year between 2003 and 2008, when it stood at 2.15 (compared to the maximum possible of 3.0). This suggests that employment within the finance sector became more evenly spread across the seventeen sub-sectors used for classification during those five years.
- Due to changes in the classification of a significant number of public sector employees (as a result of payroll changes in 2006 and 2007), the Health, Education and Public Administration sectors have been excluded from the calculation of the entropy index for all sectors.
- The entropy index for all sectors increased

marginally between 2003 and 2008, when it stood at 4.06 (compared to the maximum possible of 4.75). This suggests that the spread of employment across the sectors used in the calculation remained relatively stable during those five years.

- Data was not available for the calculation of the index for the export sector. The proposed Annual Business Survey, to be launched in 2010, should capture information which will enable calculation of this index in the future.

Average earnings

- The data available at the time of this report does not distinguish between part time and full time employees, as such it is currently not possible to provide an accurate estimate of average earnings.
- However, it is the Policy and Research Unit's intention to develop the data available for this indicator in future and hence a reference to this measure is included here.



Fiscal & Economic: Employment, Markets

Social: Education and training, Employment and lifelong learning

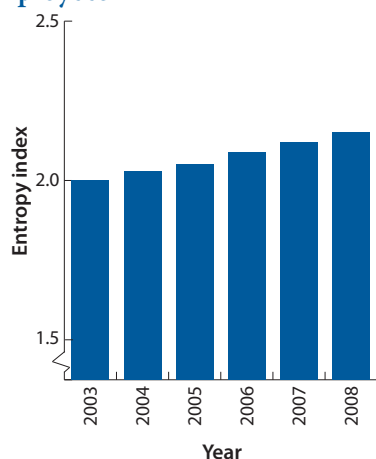
Environmental: Biodiversity, countryside, marine and coastal, Built environment

Table 2.7.1: Distribution of export sector employees

Entropy index of export sector	
2009	data not yet available

Key Performance Indicator

Distribution of export sector employees (entropy index of export sector employees)	-	-
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Figure 2.7.1: Distribution of finance sector employees

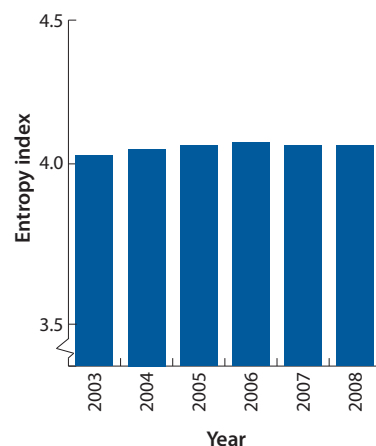
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

Distribution of finance sector employees (entropy index of finance sector employees)	↗	-
--	---	---

Table 2.7.2: Distribution of finance sector employees

Entropy index (at March)	
2003	2.00
2004	2.03
2005	2.05
2006	2.09
2007	2.12
2008	2.15

Figure 2.7.2: Distribution of all* sector employees

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

Distribution of all employees (entropy index of all sector employees)	→	-
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Table 2.7.3: Distribution of all* sector employees

Entropy index (at March)	
2003	4.03
2004	4.05
2005	4.06
2006	4.07
2007	4.06
2008	4.06

* There were changes to the States payroll in 2006 and 2007, which resulted in the sector classification of a significant number of States employees changing from Health and Education to Public Administration. The re-classifications were found to obscure genuine changes and as such, the sectors referred to above have been excluded from the calculation.

Table 2.7.4: Median average earnings

Median average earnings	
2009	data not yet available

Key Performance Indicator

Median average earnings (real pounds per annum)	-	-
---	---	---

More information on employment by sector can be found in the Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin, which can be accessed via: www.gov.gg/pru



2.8 Infrastructure

Capital expenditure was on target in 2008, equalling 3.0% of GDP.

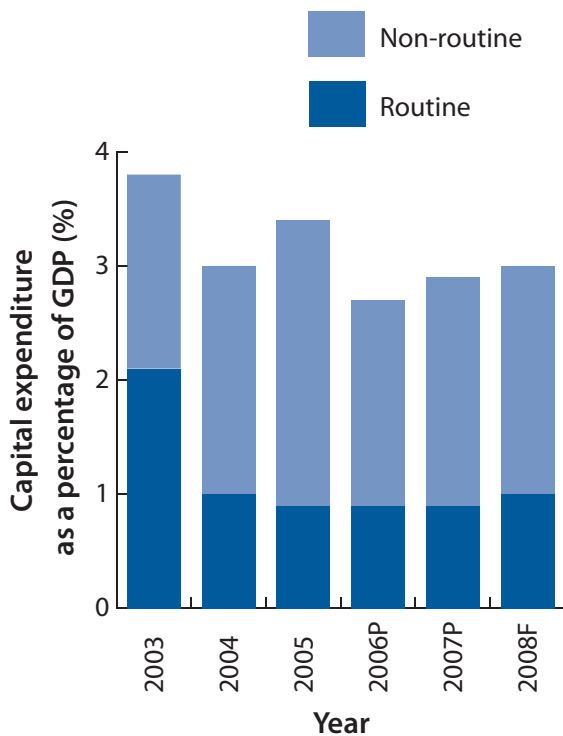
Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Modern key strategic infrastructure, public investment averaging 3% of GDP	Investment in public infrastructure (percentage of GDP invested in infrastructure per annum)	-	≥3% GDP	-	3.0%

Investment in public infrastructure

- Investment in public infrastructure (i.e. total capital expenditure) equalled 3.0% of GDP in 2008.
- The target set for this indicator in the Fiscal and Economic Plan is for investment to equal a minimum of 3% of GDP each year.
- Over the five years ending in 2008 the average total capital expenditure has equalled 3.0% of GDP.
- Routine capital expenditure includes the purchase and maintenance of equipment, machinery and vehicles, small IT projects and minor improvements to the States' properties.
- Non-routine capital expenditure is funded from the Capital Reserve and in 2008, included projects such as building Les Nicolles Schools and the Hospital Clinical Block and refurbishing the Alderney Commercial Quay.



Figure 2.8.1: Capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP



Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

Investment in public infrastructure
(percentage of GDP invested in
infrastructure per annum)

-

3.0%

Table 2.8.1: Capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP

	Routine capital expenditure (% of GDP)	Non-routine capital expenditure (% of GDP)	Total capital expenditure (% of GDP)
2003	2.1	1.7	3.8
2004	1.0	2.0	3.1
2005	0.9	2.5	3.4
2006P	0.9	1.8	2.7
2007P	0.9	2.0	2.9
2008F	1.0	2.0	3.0

P = Provisional GDP used in calculation
F = Forecast GDP used in calculation

3.1 Welfare

Supplementary benefit rates have increased by more than RPIX each year, but 16.6% of people and 18% of children live in relative poverty.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator		Target	Performance	
Meet welfare needs and reduce poverty	Relative poverty (percentage of surveyed people living in households with an income below 60% of median income)	↘	-	?	-
	Children in relative poverty (percentage of surveyed children living in households with an income below 60% of median income)	↘	-	?	-
	Supplementary benefit (increase in supplementary benefit requirement rate compared to RPIX)	-	RPIX min	-	RPIX + 0.1 pts

Relative poverty

- The results of the 2005/06 Household Expenditure Survey indicated that 16.6% of respondents lived in households with an income below 60% of median income, which is the European standard indicator of relative poverty. The calculations are made using equivalised incomes and are based on un-weighted sample data.
- 11.1% lived in households with an income below 50% of median income and 7.6% lived in households with an income below 40% of median income. This gives an indication how steeply the income distribution tails off below the 60% mark, i.e. the depth of poverty.
- The tenure category, 'Renting from the States' had the highest proportion (75.6%) of people living in households with an income below 60% of median income. This analysis is based on gross incomes and has not been adjusted to account for housing costs.
- The household composition category, 'Person living alone (aged 65 and over)' had the highest proportion (64.2%) of people living in households with an income below 60% of median income.
- The tenure category, 'Renting from the States' had the highest proportion (90.7%) of children living in households with an income below 60% of median income.
- The household composition category, 'Single Parent with at least one dependent child' had the highest proportion (53.4%) of children living in households with an income below 60% of median income.
- The intention is to update these figures as more comparable data becomes available in the future.

Supplementary benefit

- Supplementary benefit is available to households with an income below the level which the States decide is the minimum amount needed. This minimum amount is called the requirement rate.
- RPIX is a measure of inflation in costs of goods and services purchased by households, which excludes mortgage payments.
- In each of the five years from 2005 to 2009, the supplementary benefit requirement rates have been increased (on target) by more than RPIX. In 2008, it was increased by 0.1 percentage points more than RPIX, which increased by 5.4%.

Children in relative poverty

- The Survey results also indicated that 18.0% of children lived in households with an income below 60% of median income.



Fiscal & Economic: Inflation, Employment

Social: Housing, Support, Crime, Education and training, Employment and lifelong learning

Table 3.1.1: Surveyed people living in households with less than 60%, 50% and 40% of median income

	People (%)	Children (%)
Less than 60%	16.6	18.0
Less than 50%	11.1	11.2
Less than 40%	7.6	7.6

Table 3.1.2: Surveyed people living in households with less than 60% of median income by tenure

Tenure	People (%)	Children (%)
Owned Outright	22.7	17.5
Buying the property through a loan (e.g. a mortgage)	5.5	8.1
Renting from the States	75.6	90.7
Renting from a private landlord	22.0	25.5
All households	16.6	18.0

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Household Expenditure Survey

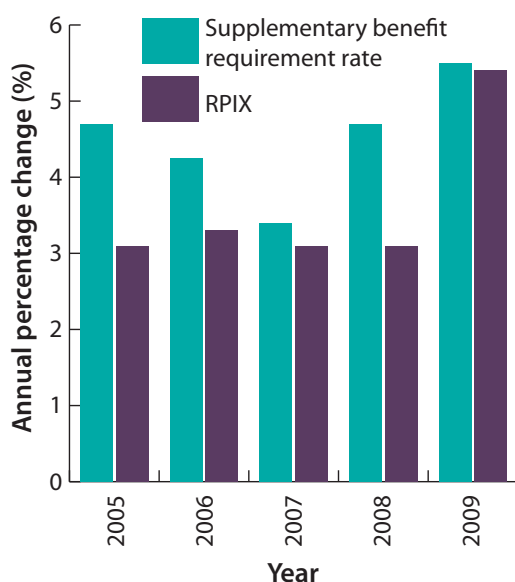
Key Performance Indicator

Relative poverty (percentage of surveyed people living in households with an income below 60% of median income)	?	-
Children in relative poverty (percentage of surveyed children living in households with an income below 60% of median income)	?	-

Table 3.1.3: Surveyed people living in households with less than 60% of median income by composition

Household composition	People (%)	Children (%)
Couple (both aged under 65)	8.2	0.0
Two or more persons aged 65 and over	47.1	0.0
Person living alone (aged under 65)	17.9	0.0
Person living alone (aged 65 and over)	64.2	0.0
Couple with at least one dependent child	12.0	14.5
Single Parent with at least one dependent child	40.0	53.4
Other	6.6	9.1
All households	16.6	18.0

Figure 3.1.1: Increase in supplementary benefit requirement rates and RPIX



Source: Social Security Department, Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

Supplementary benefit (increase in supplementary benefit requirement rate compared to RPIX)	-	RPIX+ 0.1 ppts
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Table 3.1.4: Increase in supplementary benefit requirement rates, RPIX and RPI

	Percentage change in supplementary benefit requirement rates (%)	Percentage change in RPIX* (%)	Percentage change in RPI* (%)
2005	4.7	3.1	4.5
2006	4.3	3.3	4.6
2007	3.4	3.1	3.4
2008	4.7	3.1	4.7
2009	5.5	5.4	5.5

*The benefit rate reviews are finalised mid way through the year prior to their introduction, so second quarter inflation figures are presented for comparison

More information on benefits and the Social Security Department can be accessed via: www.gov.gg/socialsecurity. Inflation forecasts are published on www.gov.gg/economicforecast



3.2 Housing

The house price to earnings ratio increased. Other housing indicators are under development.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator		Target	Performance	
Improve housing availability, quality and affordability	Total number of residential units available	↗	300 increase	-	-
	Social rental housing waiting lists (total number of households on waiting list for Housing Department social rental housing)	↘	-	↗	-
	Problems reported with housing quality (percentage of surveyed households experiencing serious problems regarding the quality of their housing)	↘	-	?	-
	House price to earnings ratio	↘	-	↗	-
	Rent to earnings ratio	↘	-	-	-

Housing availability

- At the time of publication an accurate figure for the total number of residential units available in Guernsey was not available.
- Efforts to collect this data are being made as part of the Corporate Housing Programme and should be available for future publications.

Social rental housing

- In 2008, 111 households were on the Housing Department waiting list for social rental housing, compared to 117 in 2005 (a 5% decrease).
- 74 households were successfully moved off the waiting list in the twelve months ending 31st December 2008.
- Table 3.2.2** also contains the number of households on waiting lists for Guernsey Housing Association social rental and partial ownership housing from 2007 onwards. Those schemes are aimed at households which do not qualify for Housing Department social rental housing.

Problems with housing quality

- 10.4% of people surveyed in the 2006 Housing Needs Survey identified at least one serious problem with the quality of their housing.
- Damp penetration was the most commonly identified problem (see **Figure 3.2.1**).

House price and rent to earnings ratios

- The house price to earnings ratio is calculated by dividing the median annual house price by an approximation of annual average earnings.
- In 2008 the ratio of house prices to earnings was 1.4% higher than in 2003, suggesting that property prices increased at a faster rate than earnings.
- At the time of publication, sufficient data regarding rental properties (required to calculate a rent to earnings ratio) was not available. However, collection of this information is also being investigated as part of the Corporate Housing Programme.



Fiscal & Economic: Inflation, Employment, Infrastructure
 Social: Welfare, Support and safeguard
 Environmental: Built environment

3.2 Housing

Table 3.2.1: Residential units

Number of residential units	
2009	data not yet available

Key Performance Indicator

Total number of residential units available	-	-
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Table 3.2.2: Housing Department waiting list (at 31st December)

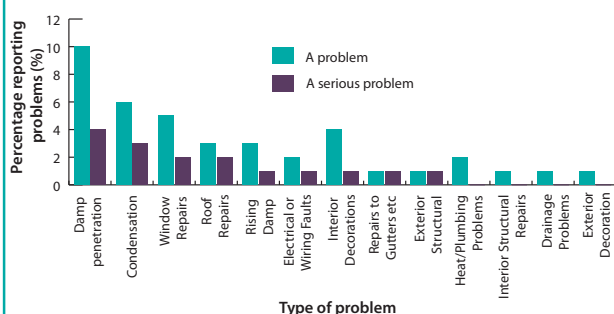
Key Performance Indicator

Social rental housing waiting lists (total number of households on waiting list for Housing Department social rental housing)	➡	-
---	---	---

	Housing Department		GHA rental		GHA partial ownership	
	Waiting list	Households moved off the waiting list	Waiting list	Households moved off the waiting list	Waiting list	Households moved off the waiting list
2005	117	111	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	107	76	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	120	88	108	6	130	10
2008	111	74	126	8	126	24

Source: Housing Department, Guernsey Housing Association (GHA)

Figure 3.2.1: Housing quality



Source: Housing Department, Housing Needs Survey 2006

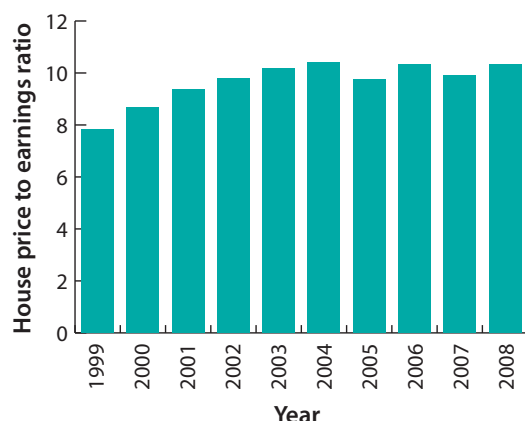
Key Performance Indicator

Problems reported with housing quality (percentage of surveyed households experiencing serious problems regarding the quality of their housing)	?	-
---	---	---

Table 3.2.3: Housing quality

	Percentage reporting at least one problem (%)	Percentage reporting at least one serious problem (%)
2006	21.1	10.4

Figure 3.2.2: House price to earnings ratio



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Key Performance Indicator

House price to earnings ratio	↗	-
Rent to earnings ratio	-	-

Table 3.2.4: House price to earnings ratio

	Ratio	Percentage change (%)
2004	10.4	2.3
2005	9.8	-6.4
2006	10.3	5.8
2007	9.9	-4.1
2008	10.3	4.3

More information on house prices can be found in the Residential Property Prices Bulletin, which is published quarterly on the website: www.gov.gg/pru



3.3 Healthcare

Life expectancy in Guernsey is good and the premature death rate has decreased, however adult obesity has increased.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator		Target	Performance	
Provide health and social care services	Life expectancy at 65 (average number of additional years expected to live at 65)	↗	-	-	-
	Premature death rate (number of deaths at under 75 years of age per annum)	↘	-	↘	-
	State of health (percentage of people surveyed reporting good or very good health)	↗	-	?	-
	Adult obesity (percentage of surveyed adults classified as obese)	↘	-	↗	-
	Childhood obesity (percentage of surveyed children classified as obese)	↘	-	?	-

Life expectancy

- Life expectancy at 60 represents the average number of additional years a person is expected to live at age 60. The standard indicator for life expectancy is measured at the age of 65, which the intention is to report in future editions.
- In 2007, Guernsey's average life expectancy at 60 was 23.4 years, which is higher than the average for France (23.2 years) and the UK (21.6 years).

Premature deaths

- The premature death rate (i.e. number of deaths per annum of persons under 75 years of age) decreased by -21.9% (from 178 to 139 people per annum) over the four years ending in 2008.
- Of the premature deaths in 2008, 24.5% were classified as being smoking related.

State of health

- The Healthy Lifestyle Survey contains questions on mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain / discomfort and anxiety / depression. An overall health state score (EQ5D) is calculated from the responses to those five questions.

- The percentage of surveyed people reporting a good or very good health state score was lower in 2008 than in 2003. However, since there are only two data points, it is not possible to reliably determine whether this indicates a downward trend.

Obesity

- A body mass index (BMI) can be calculated by taking weight (in kilograms) and dividing it by height (in metres) squared. The index value can be used to categorise a person's weight.
- Over time the BMI category cut-off points have evolved (in line with the English definitions) and in 2007 the threshold for obesity in female adults was raised, which should be borne in mind when looking at the trend data.
- The general trend in obesity for adult males and females has been upwards since 1988.
- At the time of publication, data relating to child obesity was only available from the Young People's Survey, which was conducted in 2007. Of those responding to the survey, 2% of boys and 3% of girls in school year eight and 3% of boys and 1% of girls in school year ten were classified as obese.



Fiscal & Economic: Fiscal position

Social: Welfare, Housing, Support and safeguard, Education and training

Environmental: Environmental hazards

Table 3.3.1: Life expectancy at 60

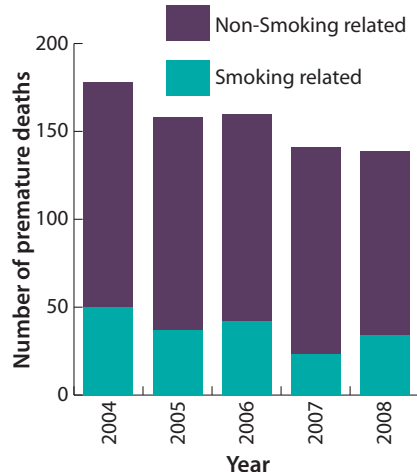
Life expectancy at 60 (years)	
2007	23.4

Source: Health and Social Services Department

Key Performance Indicator

Life expectancy at 65 (average number of additional years expected to live at 65)	-
---	---

Figure 3.3.1: Premature death rate



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Key Performance Indicator

Premature death rate (number of deaths at under 75 years of age per annum)	-
--	---

Table 3.3.2: Premature death rate

	Premature death rate (total number of deaths at under 75 years of age per annum)	Annual percentage change (%)
2004	178	n/a
2005	158	-11.2
2006	160	1.3
2007	141	-11.9
2008	139	-1.4

Table 3.3.3: State of health (EQ5D score)

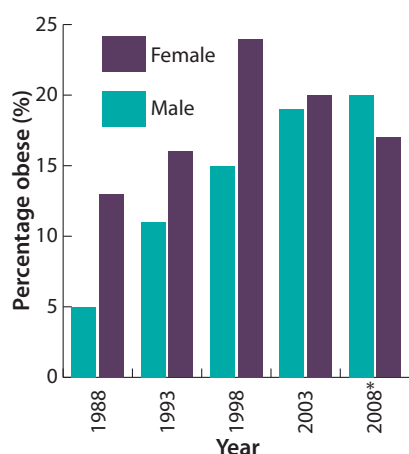
Percentage of surveyed people reporting good or very good health (%)	
2003	86
2008	82

Source: Health Promotion Unit, Healthy Lifestyle Survey

Key Performance Indicator

State of health (percentage of people surveyed reporting good or very good health)	-
--	---

Figure 3.3.2: Adult obesity



*Due to changes in the methodology, statistics for women for 2008 are not directly comparable to previous years. No changes have been made to the methodology for men

Source: Health Promotion Unit, Healthy Lifestyle Survey, Young People's Survey

Key Performance Indicator

Adult obesity (percentage of surveyed adults classified as obese)	-
Child obesity (percentage of surveyed children classified as obese)	-

Table 3.3.4: Adult and child obesity

	Obese males (%)			Obese females (%)		
	School year 8	School year 10	Adult	School year 8	School year 10	Adult
2007	2	3	20	3	1	17

More information on health and obesity can be accessed from the Health Promotion Unit website: www.guernseyhealthpromotion.com



3.4 Support and safeguard

Trends in children on the protection register improved and drug and alcohol related A&E admissions remained relatively stable. The number of domestic abuse incidents reported increased significantly.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Support families and safeguard vulnerable people	Drug and alcohol abuse (number of drug and alcohol related A&E admissions per annum)	↘	-	→	-
	Domestic abuse (repeat incidents as percentage of all domestic abuse incidents reported to the police per annum)	↘	-	↗	-
	Children on protection register (percentage of children on the child protection register who have been registered for over 12 months per annum)	↘	-	↘	-
	Children re-registered on protection register (percentage of children registered on the child protection register who have been previously registered per annum)	↘	-	↘	-
	Older people supported to live independently (number of people over 55 who are supported to live independently as a percentage of all people over 55 receiving care and support)	↗	-	?	-

Drug and alcohol abuse

- The number of drug and alcohol related Accident and Emergency (A&E) admissions decreased by 6.6% over the four years ending in 2008. However, since the figures fluctuate from year to year, the trend is considered to be stable.

Domestic abuse

- The percentage of domestic abuse cases reported which were repeat incidents (where the same victim reports abuse more than once) was higher in 2007 than in previous years. At the time of publication, 2008 data was not available. The aim is to reduce the number of reported repeat incidents in the short and longer term.
- The total number of incidents of domestic abuse reported in the Island increased by 112% between 2004 and 2008. It is suggested that this increase may be due to an increase in publicity and public awareness of domestic abuse issues.
- It is anticipated that the number of incidents reported will continue to rise in the short term. The aim is for a decrease in reported incidents in the longer term.

Children on protection register

- The percentage of children registered on the child protection register who had been previously registered decreased from 46.2% in 2006 to 34.5% in 2008.
- The average percentage of children on the register who had been registered for over twelve months also decreased during the period, from 29.7% to 6.7%.
- At the time of publication, only three years worth of time series data was available and due to the relatively low numbers involved, care should be taken when interpreting these trends.

Older people supported to live independently

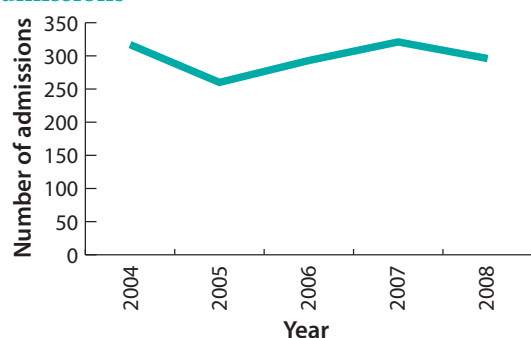
- Services and specialised housing to support independent living are available for people from the age of 55. In 2009, of all the people aged 55 and over who received care and support in care homes, in their own homes or in specialised social housing, 51% were supported to live independently.
- These figures provide a snapshot for 2008. The intention is to track the trends in these rates as more data becomes available in future years.



Fiscal & Economic: Fiscal position
 Social: Healthcare, Welfare, Crime, Education
 Environmental: Built environment

3.4 Support and safeguard

Figure 3.4.1: Drug and alcohol related A&E admissions



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Key Performance Indicator

Drug and alcohol abuse (number of drug and alcohol related A&E admissions per annum)

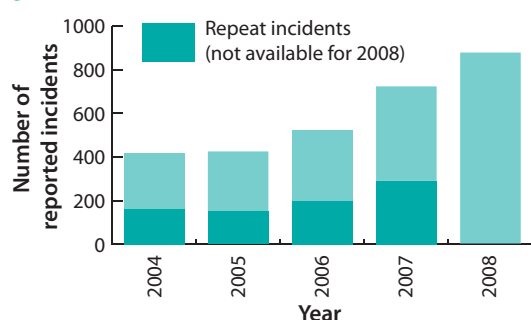


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Table 3.4.1: Drug and alcohol related A&E Admissions

	Number of admissions	Annual percentage change (%)
2006	293	12.7
2007	321	9.6
2008	296	-7.8

Figure 3.4.2: Domestic abuse incidents



Source: Guernsey Police

Key Performance Indicator

Domestic abuse (repeat incidents as percentage of all domestic abuse incidents reported to the police per annum)



-

Table 3.4.2: Domestic abuse incidents

	Total reported	Repeat incidents	Percentage repeats (%)
2006	523	197	37.7
2007	723	290	40.1
2008	878	n/a	n/a

Table 3.4.3: Child protection registrations

	Percentage change in total (%)	Re-registrations (%)	Average registered for over 12 months (%)
2006	n/a	46.2	29.7
2007	7.5	40.5	21.3
2008	1.8	34.5	6.7

Source: Child Protection Unit

Key Performance Indicator

Children on protection register (percentage of children on the child protection register who have been registered for over 12 months per annum)



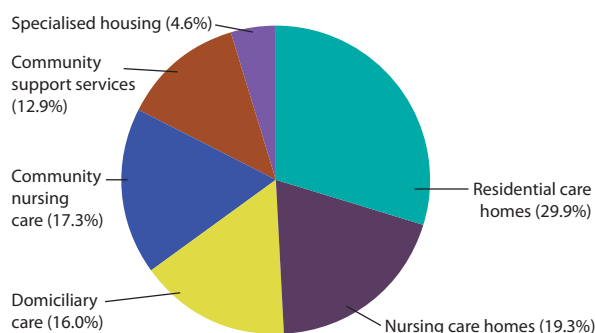
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Children re-registered on protection register (percentage of children registered on the child protection register who have been previously registered per annum)



-

Figure 3.4.3: Support for older people



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Key Performance Indicator

Older people supported to live independently (number of people over 55 who are supported to live independently as a percentage of all people over 55 receiving care and support)



-

3.5 Discrimination

This indicator is under development.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Eliminate discrimination	Discrimination (percentage of surveyed people who feel they have been discriminated against)	↘	-	-	-

Discrimination

- Guernsey currently has in place the Prevention of Discrimination (Enabling Provisions) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2004, which is the overarching legislation necessary to deal with any form of discrimination. However, underlying pieces of legislation relating to individual areas of discrimination, are still required in many areas. At present, the only legislation that exists is in relation to employment, protecting people in the workplace who are discriminated against on the grounds of sex, marital status or gender reassignment.
- While there is currently no legislation beneath the overarching Enabling Provisions to tackle discrimination on the grounds of race, disability, sexual orientation or religion (or sex discrimination and gender reassignment outside of the workplace) work on many of these areas is underway. For example, the States has agreed to seek extension of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and work on this has been advanced. A disability officer will be appointed in 2010 to start work on a disability strategy which may include investigating whether the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities should be adopted.
- It is hoped that a social (or omnibus style) survey will be carried out in the near future, including questions asking people if they feel that they have suffered discrimination on any of the grounds mentioned above. This discrimination might relate to the provision of health and social care, housing, justice and the legal system, learning and training, services and transport or in relation to incidents of hate crime and harassment.

- The data collected via the survey would be used to inform the improvement of local responses to discrimination where they arise as well as providing key performance indicator data.



3.5 Discrimination

Table 3.5.1: Discrimination

Percentage of surveyed people who feel they have been discriminated against	
2009	data not yet available

Key Performance Indicator		
Discrimination (percentage of surveyed people who feel they have been discriminated against)	-	-

More information on discrimination and human rights can be accessed via the following websites:

www.equalityhumanrights.com

www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw

www.un.org/disabilities/convention/conventionfull.shtml



3.6 Crime

The total number of crimes decreased and only 1.5% of people felt unsafe in their local neighbourhood.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Reduce crime and enhance community safety and responsibility	Crime (total number of crimes reported per annum)	↘	-	↘	-
	Repeat offences (percentage of offenders who re-offend within 2 years)	↘	-	-	-
	Fear of crime (percentage of people surveyed feeling unsafe in their local neighbourhood)	↘	-	?	-

Crime

- The total number of offences reported increased between 2003 and 2005, but then decreased each year to 2008. The overall percentage change over the five years ending 2008 was a decrease (on trend) of 11.6% (from 2,994 to 2,648 offences).
- “Detected crimes” include those where an offender was charged, summonsed or cautioned, admitted to the crime or there was enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.
- The percentage of recorded offences which were detected was 28.4% in 2008.
- The classification of “no crime” is applied if the reported offence was outside the jurisdiction of the Guernsey police, additional verifiable information later determined that no notifiable crime had been committed or the crime had already been recorded or had been recorded in error.

Fear of Crime

- In 2007, 1.5% of survey respondents did not feel at all safe in their local neighbourhood, compared to 0.0% in 2005.
- 8.7% of survey respondents felt not very safe in their local neighbourhood, compared to 5.3% in 2005.
- Since there are only two data points, it is not possible to reliably determine whether this indicates an upward trend.
- The next Community Safety Survey is due to be held in 2010, which will enable more time series data to be built up for analysis in future editions.

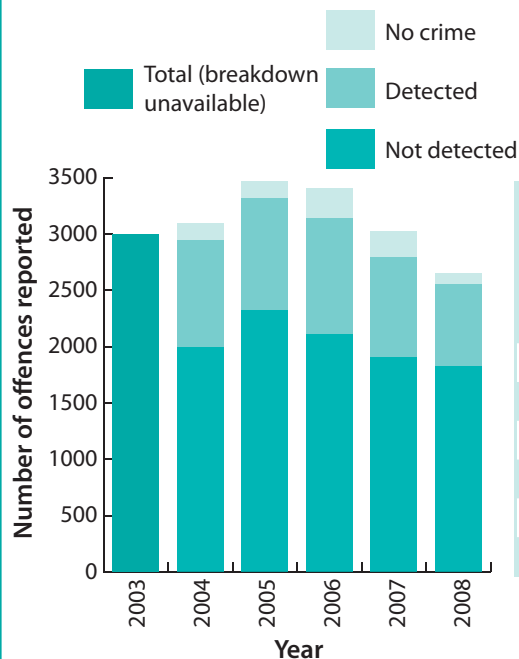
Repeat offences

- Data for this KPI is currently unavailable. Future data collection is dependent upon the outcome of a project currently being taken forward by the Home Department.



Fiscal & Economic: Fiscal Position, Employment
 Social: Welfare, Housing, Support, Education, Employment and lifelong learning
 Environmental: Built environment

Figure 3.6.1 Total crimes reported



Source: Guernsey Police

Key Performance Indicator

Crime (total number of crimes reported per annum)



-

Table 3.6.1: Total crimes reported

	Total reported	Percentage change in total reported (%)	Detected	No crime	Percentage detected (%)
2003	2,994	-13.5	1036	80	
2004	3,092	3.3	946	152	32.2
2005	3,465	12.1	992	148	29.9
2006	3,411	-1.6	1,031	275	32.9
2007	3,024	-11.3	880	235	31.6
2008	2,648	-12.4	725	98	28.4

Table 3.6.2: Rehabilitation

Percentage of offenders who re-offend within 2 years

2009 data not yet available

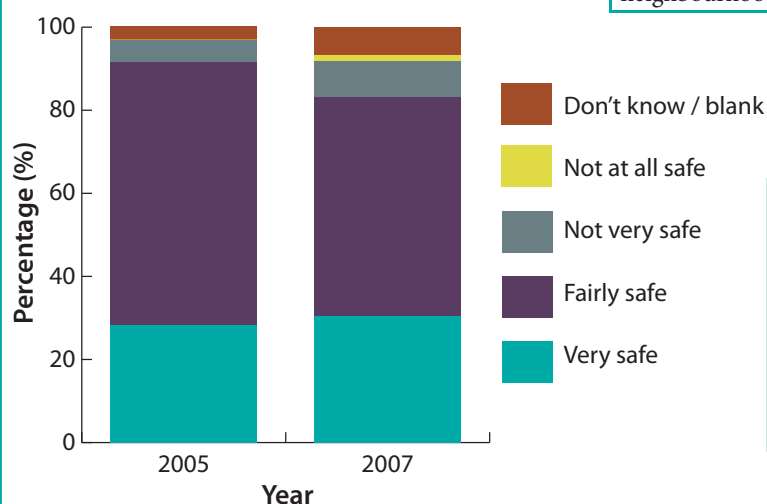
Key Performance Indicator

Repeat offences (percentage of offenders who re-offend within 2 years)



-

Figure 3.6.3 People surveyed feeling unsafe in their local neighbourhood



Source: Guernsey Police

Key Performance Indicator

Fear of crime (percentage of people surveyed feeling unsafe in their local neighbourhood)



-

Table 3.6.3: People surveyed feeling unsafe in their local neighbourhood

	2005	2007
Very safe (%)	28.4	30.4
Fairly safe (%)	63.2	52.7
Not very safe (%)	5.3	8.7
Not at all safe (%)	0.0	1.5
Don't know / blank (%)	3.2	6.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0

More information can be accessed from the Guernsey Police Annual Report via:
www.guernsey.police.uk



3.7 Education and training

The trends in post 16 participation and GCSE and A Level attainment have all improved.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Provide education and training	Post 16 participation in full-time education (percentage of 16 year olds participating in post 16 education per annum)	↗	-	↗	-
	Number of students leaving school with no qualifications (as percentage of all sixteen year olds)	↘	-	?	-
	GCSE attainment (percentage of students gaining at least 5 GCSEs A-C per annum)	↗	-	↗	-
	A-level attainment (percentage of A-level entries resulting in passes grades A-E per annum)	↗	-	↗	-

Post 16 participation in full-time education

- The participation rate for 16 year olds in full-time education was 71% in 2008, 10 percentage points higher than in 2003, when the rate was 61%. This was on trend.
- The percentage of 16 year old boys and girls participating in full-time post 16 education increased by 10.0 and 8.5 percentage points respectively over the five years ending in 2008.
- In 2008, 64.0% of 16 year old boys, and 78.5% of 16 year old girls were participating in post 16 education.

Number of students leaving school with no qualifications

- Data regarding the number of pupils leaving school with no qualifications will be available from next year onwards.
- The number of pupils leaving school with no GSCEs decreased from 18.0% in 2003 to 11.4% in 2008, which indicates a trend in the desired direction of travel. However it should be noted that these figures do not account for those achieving other qualifications such as entry level and level 1 qualifications or NVQs.

GCSE attainment

- The percentage of the Guernsey cohort of students achieving five GCSEs (grades A to C) increased (on trend) by 7.0 percentage points (to 64.0%) in the five years ending 2008.

A-level attainment

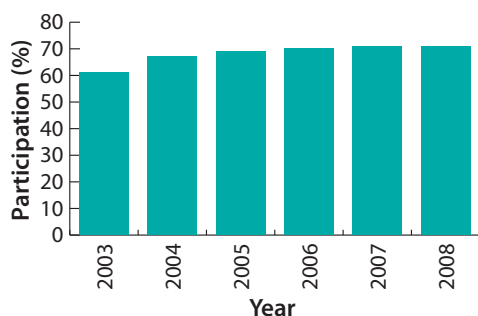
- Over the same five year period, the A-Level pass rate (i.e. grades A to E which were achieved) increased by 1.7 percentage points, which is on trend.
- In 2008, the pass rate was 100%, which is the maximum achievable.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth, Employment, Markets, Distribution
 Social: Welfare, Support, Employment and lifelong learning
 Environmental: Public awareness and actions

3.7 Education and training

Figure 3.7.1: Post 16 participation in full-time education



Source: Education Department

Key Performance Indicator

Post 16 participation in full-time education (percentage of 16 year olds participating in post 16 education per annum)

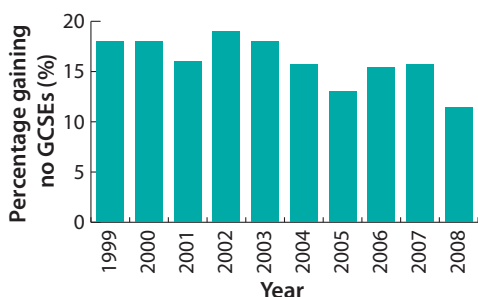


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Table 3.7.1: Post 16 participation in full-time education

	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)
2006	63.0	76.0	70.0
2007	70.0	72.0	71.0
2008	64.0	78.5	71.0

Figure 3.7.2: Students leaving school with no GCSEs



Source: Education Department

Key Performance Indicator

Number of students leaving school with no qualifications (as percentage of all sixteen year olds)

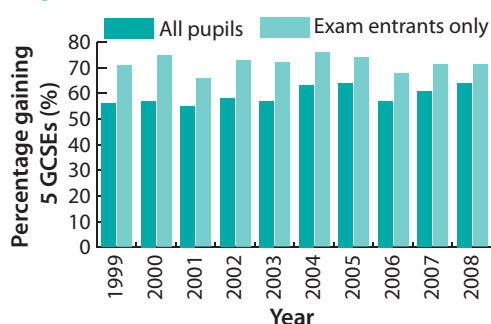


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Table 3.7.2: Students leaving school with no GCSEs

	Students leaving school with no GCSEs (%)
2006	15.4
2007	15.7
2008	11.4

Figure 3.7.3: GCSE attainment (5 GCSEs)



Source: Education Department

Key Performance Indicator

GCSE attainment (percentage of students gaining at least 5 GCSEs A-C per annum)

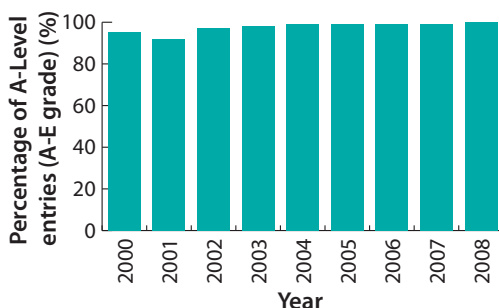


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Table 3.7.3: GCSE attainment (5 GCSEs)

	All pupils (%)	Exam entrants only (%)
2006	57.0	68.0
2007	60.8	71.3
2008	64.0	71.3

Figure 3.7.4: A-Level attainment



Source: Education Department

Key Performance Indicator

A-level attainment (percentage of A-level entries resulting in passes grades A-E per annum)



-

Table 3.7.4: A-Level attainment

	Entries resulting in A-E grade passes (%)
2006	99.1
2007	99.3
2008	100.0

3.8 Employment and lifelong learning

These indicators are under development.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Encourage employment and lifelong learning	Workforce participation (percentage of working age population either economically active or in full time education per annum)	↗	-	-	-
	Adult education and work related training (percentage of population who participate in adult learning or work related training per annum)	↗	-	-	-

Workforce participation

- It was not possible to accurately calculate the percentage of the population either economically active or in full time education at the time of publication of this report, due to issues with double counting. However, the intention is to resolve these issues to enable this data to be reported in future editions of this report.
- In the meantime, **Table and Figure 3.8.1** are presented as a proxy. They show the number of people who were registered as employed or self employed as a percentage of the population. However, it should be noted that some of these people could have also been in education or may not have been working full time.
- The proportion of employed males was higher than the proportion of employed females throughout the age groups, peaking at 92.1% in the 30 to 34 age group.
- Female employment was at its highest proportion (81.3%) in the 25 to 29 age group, followed by the 45 to 49 age group, when it was 78.5%.
- The proportion of males over 60 years old who were in employment was approximately double the proportion of females in employment for the same age category. The retirement age is the same (currently 65) for both males and females.

Adult education and training

- At the time of publication, complete data regarding the percentage of the population participating in adult learning or work related training was not available.
- The Policy and Research Unit has proposed an Annual Business Survey, to be launched in 2010, which will be used to collect information on adult education in the future



3.8 Employment and lifelong learning

Table 3.8.1: Economic activity by age group (31st March 2008)

Key Performance Indicator

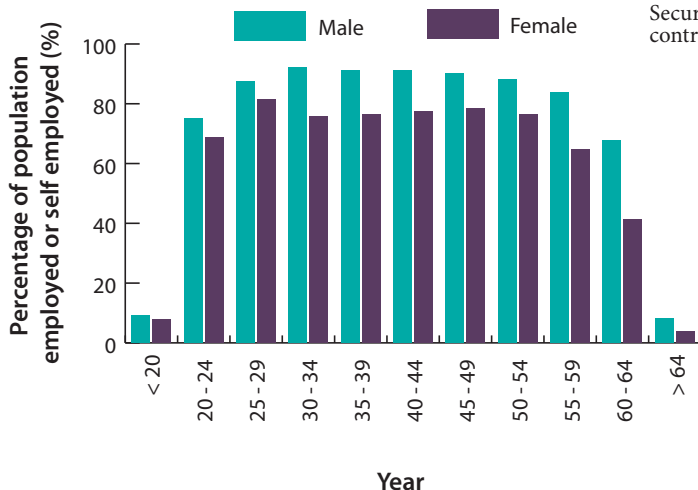
Workforce participation (percentage of working age population either economically active or in full time education per annum)

-

-

	Male			Female		
	Population	Employed or self employed	Percentage of population employed or self employed (%)	Population	Employed or self employed	Percentage of population employed or self employed (%)
< 19	6,874	639	9.3	6,475	501	7.7
20 - 24	2,051	1,541	75.1	1,999	1,372	68.6
25 - 29	2,073	1,811	87.4	1,929	1,568	81.3
30 - 34	1,891	1,741	92.1	1,926	1,460	75.8
35 - 39	2,313	2,110	91.2	2,388	1,830	76.6
40 - 44	2,457	2,242	91.2	2,543	1,974	77.6
45 - 49	2,361	2,127	90.1	2,440	1,916	78.5
50 - 54	2,161	1,908	88.3	2,096	1,603	76.5
55 - 59	2,016	1,690	83.8	2,102	1,365	64.9
60 - 64	1,913	1,295	67.7	1,851	763	41.2
> 64	4,295	346	8.1	5,572	211	3.8
Total	30,405	17,450	57.4	31,321	14,563	46.5

Figure 3.8.1: Economic activity by age group (31st March 2008)



NB - There are small differences between the totals in Table and Figure 3.8.1 and other employment and self employment data contained in this report. The figures here are based on contributions awarded by Social Security, whereas other figures in the report are based on contributions paid.

Source: Social Security Department

Table 3.8.2: Adult education and training

Percentage of population who participate in adult learning or work related training

2009

data not yet available

Key Performance Indicator

Adult education and work related training (percentage of population who participate in adult learning or work related training per annum)

-

-

More information on employment can be found in the Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin, which can be accessed via: www.gov.gg/pru



4.1 Carbon footprint and climate change

Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions have reduced since 1990. However, this is only approximately a third of the reduction required to meet the Kyoto Protocol target for 2008-2012.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator		Target	Performance	
Reduce contribution to greenhouse gases and carbon footprint	Total greenhouse gas emissions (kilotonnes of carbon dioxide per annum)	↘	-12.5% by 2012	↘	-4.2%
Adapt to climate change	Climate change adaption strategies implemented	↗	-	-	-

Greenhouse gases and carbon footprint

- The total change in Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions since 1990 has been a decrease of -4.2%.
- The majority of the emissions are in the form of carbon dioxide, resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels for power generation, heating and transport.
- The emissions estimates are "source based", which means they reflect only emissions released from the specified location. As such, emissions resulting from the generation of electricity in Europe, which is imported for Guernsey consumption, are not included here (but are included in the European figures).
- Electricity has been imported via a cable link to France since 2001, reflected by a 23.2% decrease in total emissions between the years 2000 and 2001. Excepting this large decrease, levels of greenhouse gases emitted from Guernsey have generally been trending upwards since 1990.
- Aviation, shipping, land use change and forestry are the only sources to have contributed less emissions in 2007 than in 2001.
- Road transport contributed the largest proportion (17.7%) of the total emissions in 2007, followed by shipping (15.3%) and then commercial combustion i.e. for heating and power generation (15.2%).
- In order to meet the target set in the Kyoto Protocol; a 12.5% reduction by 2008-2012 compared to 1990, Guernsey's greenhouse emissions will need

to average 564kt over the years 2008 to 2012, which is 54kt or 8.7% less than the 2007 level.

Climate change

- At present the States of Guernsey has no specific strategies in place regarding adaption to climate change.
- Adaption is about dealing with the climate impacts that will happen. It sits alongside work to mitigate against climate change.
- UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) now includes the Channel Islands, giving departments, utilities and other service providers and organisations the opportunity to use the probabilities to assess risk and sensitivity to climate change impacts.
- Risk and sensitivity can be used to inform adaption strategies.
- The Environmental Policy Working Group will monitor and promote this approach to adaption planning over the coming years.



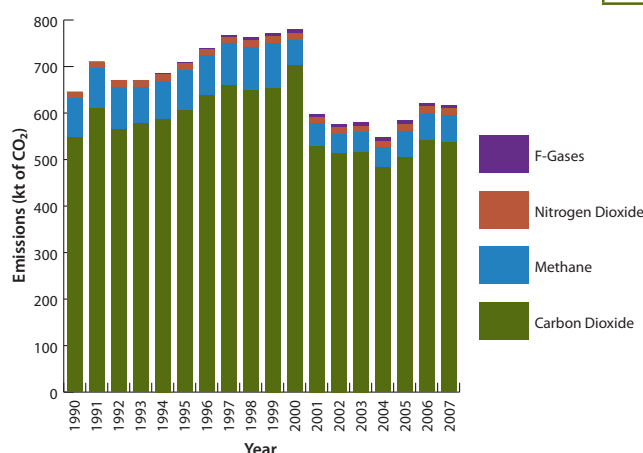
Fiscal & Economic: Growth, Infrastructure

Social: Education and training

Environmental: Energy, Public awareness and actions, Built environment, Environmental hazards

4.1 Carbon footprint and climate change

Figure 4.1.1: Greenhouse gas emissions by type



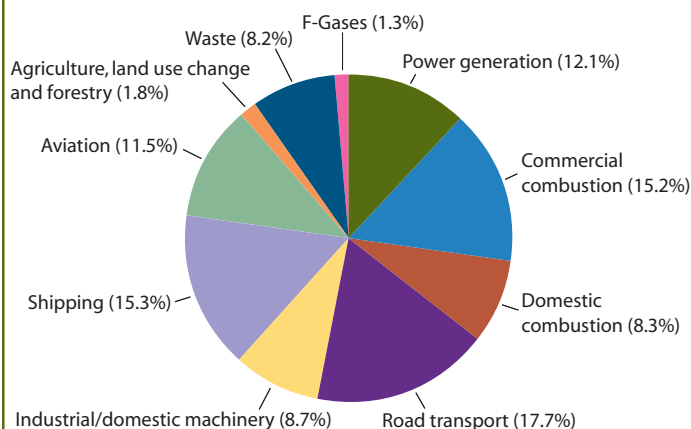
Key Performance Indicator

Total greenhouse gas emissions (kilotonnes of carbon dioxide per annum)	↓	-4.2%
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Table 4.1.1: Total greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint)

	Total emissions (kt CO2)	Annual % change	Cumulative % change
1990	645		
1991	710	10.1	10.1
1992	670	-5.7	3.8
1993	671	0.2	4.0
1994	685	2.1	6.1
1995	708	3.4	9.8
1996	740	4.5	14.7
1997	768	3.8	19.0
1998	762	-0.8	18.1
1999	771	1.1	19.4
2000	779	1.1	20.7
2001	598	-23.2	-7.3
2002	577	-3.5	-10.5
2003	580	0.5	-10.1
2004	549	-5.4	-14.9
2005	585	6.6	-9.3
2006	622	6.3	-3.6
2007	618	-0.6	-4.2

Figure 4.1.2: Greenhouse gas emissions by source in 2007



Source: AEA Technology

Table 4.1.2: Climate change

Climate change adaption strategies	
2009	data not yet available

Key Performance Indicator

Climate change adaption strategies implemented	Performance
	↓ -

Source: Environment Department

More information and data can be found on the Carbon Emissions web page which can be accessed via www.gov.gg/pru



4.2 Waste

Total water consumption and the amount of waste going to landfill both decreased.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator		Target	Performance	
Minimise waste generated	Total water consumption (megalitres per annum)	↘	-	↘	-
	Total solid waste generated (tonnes per annum)	↘	-	?	-
Increase reuse and recycling	Household recycling rate (annual percentage of solid waste recycled)	↗	≥50% by 2010	?	35.3%
	Commercial and industrial recycling rate (annual percentage of solid waste recycled)	↗	≥50% by 2010	?	41.5%

Liquid waste

- Water consumption is used as an indicator of liquid waste, since outfall volumes can be more significantly affected by external factors such as tidal flow and rainfall and as such, less accurately represent the volume of liquid waste produced by the population.
- Total water consumption decreased (on trend) by 6% over the five years ending 2008.
- The reduction resulted from decreases in per customer consumption; -11% for metered domestic, -8% for un-metered domestic and -3% for metered commercial customers. The total number of customers increased by 5% during the period.

Solid waste

- The total amount of waste generated in Guernsey in 2008 was 231,526 tonnes.
- The figures for total waste generated encompassing the amount recycled and disposed of via methods other than landfill are only available from 2008 onwards.
- In 2008, 35,795 tonnes of waste originating from Guernsey household and commercial and industrial sources, went to landfill. An additional 707 tonnes of waste from Alderney and 165 tonnes

of waste resulting from construction and demolition activities went to landfill in Guernsey.

- The mass of Guernsey household waste which went to landfill decreased by 7% (to a total of 15,599 tonnes) over the five years ending in 2008.
- The mass of commercial and industrial waste which went to landfill, decreased by 53% in total (to 20,196 tonnes) during the same period.

Recycling and re-use

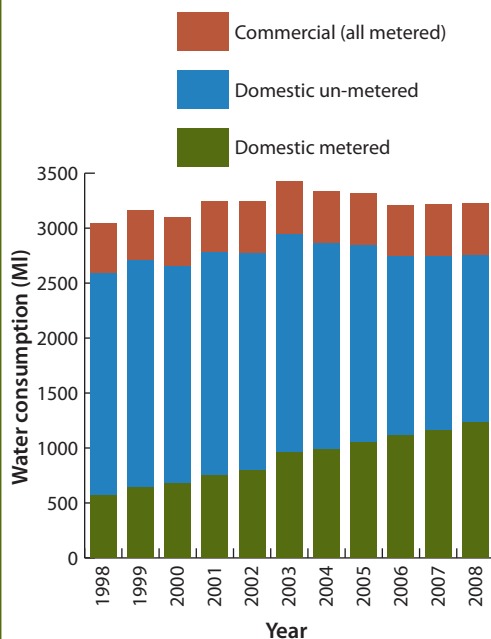
- In 2008, the household recycling rate was 35.3% and the commercial and industrial recycling rate was 41.5%. These rates include the recycling of green waste, via schemes introduced in 2008. The target is to achieve minimum rates of 50% recycling by 2010.
- Almost all the waste resulting from construction and demolition activities in 2008, was either recycled or used for land reclamation i.e. reused. As such, a recycling rate is not provided for construction and demolition waste.
- These figures provide a snapshot for 2008. The intention is to track the trends in these rates as more data becomes available in future years.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth
Social: Education and training

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Environmental hazards

Figure 4.2.1: Water consumption



Source: Guernsey Water

Key Performance Indicator

Performance

Total water consumption (megalitres per annum)

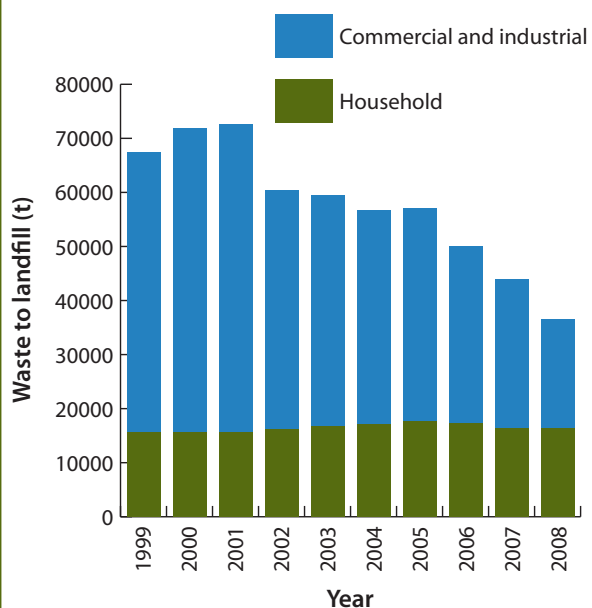


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Table 4.2.1: Water consumption

	Total water consumption (ML)	Annual % change
2004	3,338	-2.6
2005	3,320	-0.5
2006	3,206	-3.4
2007	3,216	0.3
2008	3,225	0.3

Figure 4.2.2: Waste to landfill



Source: Public Services Department

Key Performance Indicator

Performance

Total solid waste generated (tonnes per annum)



-

Household recycling rate (annual percentage of solid waste recycled)



35.3%

Commercial and industrial recycling rate (annual percentage of solid waste recycled)



41.5%

Table 4.2.2: Waste generated and recycling rates

2008		
Domestic	Landfilled (t)	15,599*
	Recycled (t)	8,496
	Recycling rate (%)	35.3
Commercial and industrial	Landfilled (t)	20,196
	Miscellaneous disposal (t)	8,583
	Recycled (t)	20,407
	Recycling rate (%)	41.5
Construction and demolition	Landfilled (t)	165
	Reused for land reclamation (t)	122,924
	Recycled (t)	22.2
All	Total waste (t)	231,526*

*These figures exclude 707 tonnes of household refuse from Alderney, which went to landfill in Guernsey

More information can be found in the Facts and Figures booklet, which can be accessed via:
www.gov.gg/pru



4.3 Water

Water losses and storage use were both on target and the trends were improving or stable. Per customer water consumption also improved.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator		Target		Performance
Effectively manage water resources	Volume of water lost during distribution (megalitres lost per annum)	↘	≤550Ml	↘	388Ml
	Storage capacity use (annual percentage of total)	↗	≥95%	→	98%
	Domestic water consumption (litres of water consumed per capita per day)	↘	-	↘	-

Losses

- The volume of water lost during distribution decreased each year between 2003 and 2008. The total losses were estimated at 388 megalitres in 2008.
- The target for this indicator is for 550 megalitres (maximum) of water losses per annum, so the indicator was on target as well as the trend being in the desired direction of travel.

Storage capacity

- The percentage of Guernsey's total water storage capacity in use on 1st April 2009 was 98%, which meets the target of 95% (minimum) storage capacity use.
- This figure has fluctuated through values of between 97% and 100% over the five years ending in 2009, but the trend is considered to be stable. It is dependant to an extent on weather conditions.

Domestic water consumption

- The average domestic water consumption was 123 litres per capita per day in 2008, which was 0.6% less than in 2006.
- The per capita calculations are based on population estimates provided by the Social Security Department, which are available from 2006 onwards and are not strictly comparable with earlier

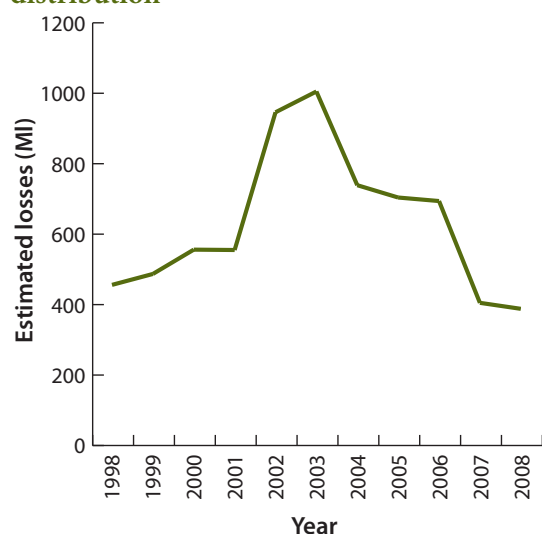
population census data. The intention is to build up the time series of this data over the coming years.

- Building regulation developments in the UK are leading to more stringent standards for domestic water consumption.
- Guernsey is monitoring these developments with a view to possible adoption of these standards.
- The standards embrace the Code for Sustainable Homes (see www.communities.gov.uk/thecode for more information) which has a system for scoring the performance of homes against a range of aims. For example, in order to gain the highest number of points possible (five) against the aim to reduce domestic water consumption, a house would need to use a maximum of 80 litres of mains supplied water per person per day. To gain just one point, a house would need to use a maximum of 120 litres of mains supplied water per person per day.



Social: Housing

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Built environment

Figure 4.3.1: Estimated losses of water during distribution

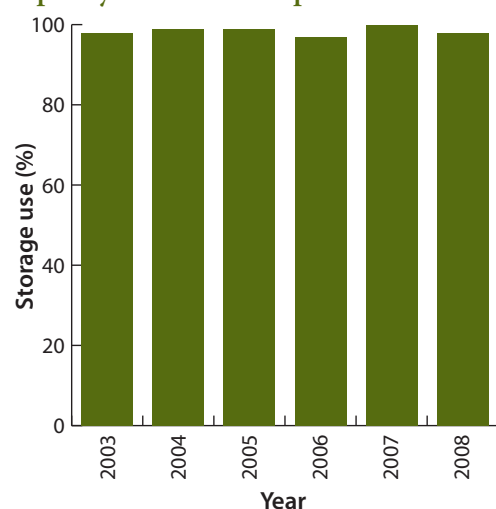
Source: Guernsey Water

Key Performance Indicator

Volume of water lost during distribution (megalitres lost per annum)

**388ML****Table 4.3.1: Estimated losses of water during distribution**

	Estimated losses (ML)	Annual % change
2004	739	-26.5
2005	704	-4.7
2006	694	-1.4
2007	405	-41.6
2008	388	-4.2

Figure 4.3.2: Percentage of total storage capacity in use at 1st April

Source: Guernsey Water

Key Performance Indicator

Storage capacity use (annual percentage of total)

**98%****Table 4.3.2: Percentage of storage capacity in use at 1st April**

	Total storage capacity in use at 1st April (%)
2005	99
2006	99
2007	97
2008	100
2009	98

Table 4.2.1: Domestic water consumption per capita**Key Performance Indicator**

Domestic water consumption (litres of water consumed per capita per day)

**-**

	Average domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Annual % change
2006	123.1	
2007	123.0	-0.1
2008	122.3	-0.6

Source: Guernsey Water, Social Security Department

4.4 Energy

Gas consumption decreased, however electricity and oil consumption increased over the past five years.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Performance
Use energy sustainably	Total electricity consumption (megaWatt hours per annum)	↘ -	↗ -
	Total oil imports (thousands of litres per annum)	↘ -	→ -
	Total gas consumption (megaWatt hours per annum)	↘ -	↘ -
	Proportion of energy derived from clean renewable sources (percentage breakdown per annum)	↗ -	-

Energy consumption

- Total electricity consumption has increased by an average of 8,778 megaWatt hours per annum over the past 10 years. The rate of increase exceeds the rate of population increase, so electricity consumption per capita has also increased during the period.
- Both domestic and commercial electricity consumption per customer have increased, by 18.6% and 62.2% respectively, over the ten years ending in 2008.
- However, since there are considerably more domestic than commercial customers, the contributions to the total increase are almost equal; 56% commercial and 44% domestic.
- Gas consumption over the past 5 years has decreased by 10.4% from 126,860 megaWatt hours in 2003 to 113,709 megaWatt hours in 2008.
- The total volume of oil imported in 2008 (just over 111 million litres) was 3.1% less than in 2003.
- Since 2006, a larger proportion of Guernsey's electricity has been generated on Island, using oil fired generators, necessitating larger volumes of oil to be imported. Guernsey Electricity's licence requires that it procures electricity using the method which incurs the least cost. As a result, the amount of electricity generated on Island and

therefore oil import levels are affected by global oil prices and the price of electricity in Europe.

- Given the joint policy objectives to both switch to cleaner energy sources and reduce total energy consumption, it is expected that electricity consumption will increase in the short term as more sustainable energy sources are developed. It is hoped that electricity consumption will plateau and fall in the future as policy initiatives to reduce total energy consumption take effect.

Clean renewable energy

- It has not been possible to measure the proportion of the total energy consumed in Guernsey that is derived from clean renewable sources. The intention is to work towards presenting this information in future editions.
- Data is available regarding the source of the electricity which is consumed in Guernsey. **Figure 4.2.2** shows that just over half of Guernsey's electricity was sourced from non carbon (fossil) fuels in 2008. However it should be noted that these figures cover only the electricity supplied by Guernsey Electricity and do not include electricity which is self-generated e.g. using solar panels, wind turbines etc.

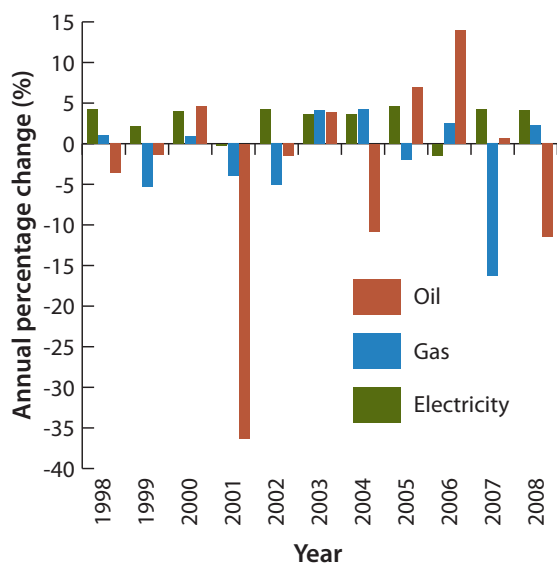


Fiscal & Economic: Growth, Infrastructure

Social: Housing

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Built environment

Figure 4.4.1: Annual percentage change in electricity, gas and oil consumption



Key Performance Indicator

Total electricity consumption (megawatt hours per annum)	↗	-
Total oil imports (thousands of litres per annum)	→	-
Total gas consumption (megawatt hours per annum)	↘	-

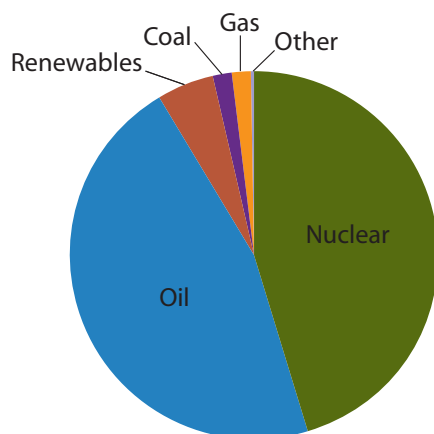
Table 4.4.1: Electricity, gas and oil consumption

	Electricity			Gas			Oil		
	Total (MWh)	Annual % change	Per capita (MWh)	Total (MWh)	Annual % change	Per capita (MWh)	Total (1 000s)	Annual % change	Per capita (1 000s)
2004	317,402	3.59	5.3	132,200	4.2	219	102,185	-10.8	169
2005	331,883	4.56	5.4	129,540	-2.0	212	109,356	7.0	179
2006	327,119	-1.44	5.4	132,834*	2.5	218	124,673	14.0	204
2007	340,898	4.21	5.5	111,177	-16.3	180	125,538	0.7	203
2008	355,045	4.15	5.8	113,709	2.3	184	111,117	-11.5	180

*The accounting year of Guernsey Gas changed so this figure is not directly comparable with previous years data

Source: Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas, Customs and Excise

Figure 4.4.2: The origin of electricity 2008



Source: Guernsey Electricity

Key Performance Indicator

Proportion of energy derived from clean renewable sources (percentage breakdown per annum)	—	-
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Table 4.4.2: The origin of electricity 2008

	Percentage (%)
Nuclear	45.4
Oil	46.0
Renewables	5.1
Coal	1.7
Gas	1.6
Other	0.2
Total	100.0

More information can be found in the Facts and Figures booklet, which can be accessed via:
www.gov.gg/pru



4.5 Public awareness and actions

Freight imports by air and sea remain relatively stable. However the number of bus passenger journeys has been steadily increasing.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Increase self sufficiency	Land in active crop production (area of land used for crop production in metres squared per annum)	↗	-	-	-
	Freight imports (tonnes per annum)	↘	-	→	-
Increase individuals' understanding and ability to make informed decisions regarding their interaction with the environment	Bus passenger journeys (number per annum)	↗	-	↗	-
	Motor transport fuel imports (thousands of litres per annum)	↘	-	?	-

Crop production

- The area of land (including greenhouses) actively used for crop production gives an impression of the Island's self sufficiency.
- Data was not available at the time of publication of this report, however, the intention is to explore ways of capturing this data. Inclusion as part of the Island Habitat Surveys is one option being considered, as is the use of aerial survey data.

Freight imports

- The amount of freight imported each year is recorded by the Harbour and Airport and indicates the level of goods consumed or utilised in Guernsey, which are sourced from outside the Island.
- The total level of imports remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2008.
- In 2008, 336,631 tonnes of freight, including mail, goods destined for retail, fuels and building materials were imported.

Bus passenger journeys

- The number of bus passenger journeys has been increasing since 2001, when subsidised bus fares were introduced.

- Over the five years ending 2008, the number of bus passenger journeys has increased by 329,458 (or 27.4%), indicating that people have been making more use of the available bus services.

Motor transport

- Motor transport fuel consumption gives a general indication of motor vehicle use across the Island. At present data is only available for 2008, but the intention is to track trends in this data in future years.
- In 2008, 35,202,000 litres of petrol and diesel were imported for motor vehicle use.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth

Social: Education and training

Environmental: Carbon footprint and climate change, Energy

4.5 Public awareness and actions

Table 4.5.1: Land in active crop production

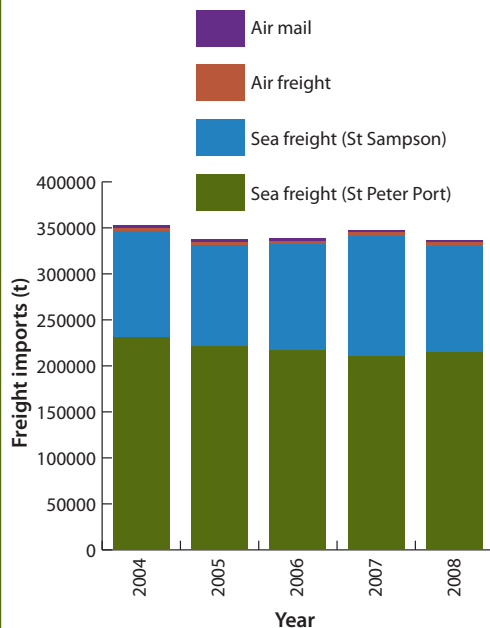
Area of land in active crop production (m ³)	
2009	data not yet available

Key Performance Indicator

Land in active crop production (area of land used for crop production in metres squared per annum)

■	-
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Figure 4.5.1: Air and sea freight imports



Source: Guernsey Harbour, Guernsey Airport

Key Performance Indicator

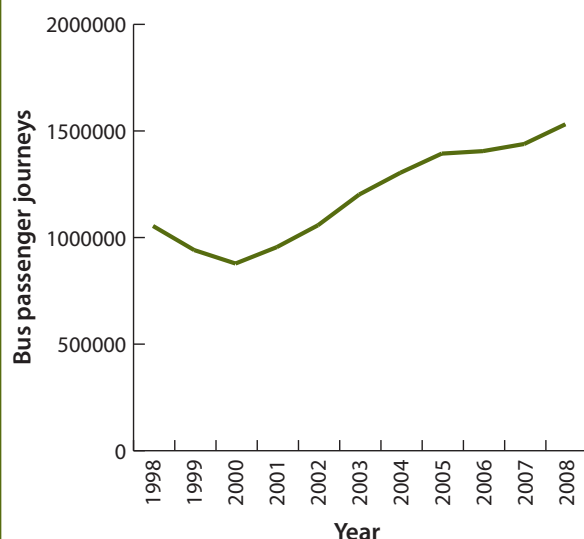
Freight imports (tonnes per annum)

➔	-
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Table 4.5.2: Air and Sea freight imports

	Total freight imports (t)	Annual % change
2004	352,576	
2005	337,609	-4.2
2006	338,646	0.3
2007	347,571	2.6
2008	336,631	-3.1

Figure 4.5.2: Bus passenger journeys



Source: Environment Department, Customs and Excise

Key Performance Indicator

Bus passenger journeys (number per annum)

↗	-
---	---

Motor transport fuel imports (thousands of litres per annum)

?	-
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Table 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports

	Petrol (1 000s)	Diesel (1 000s)
2008	24,848	10,354

Information on traffic flow volumes can be obtained by contacting the Policy and Research Unit.



4.6 Biodiversity, countryside, marine and coastal

These indicators are under development.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Ensure healthier biodiversity and support specific species and habitats	Indicator species population levels (percentage change)	↗	-	-	-
	Habitat area (ten yearly percentage change in size)	↗	-	?	-
Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage	The criteria supporting this policy and the performance indicators to measure those criteria require clarification	-	-	-	-

Biodiversity and species

- Biodiversity describes the variety of life. A diverse range of life forms is fundamental to Earth's life support system. It is key to the provision of natural resources including water, food, soil and air.
- Biodiversity encompasses the complexity of life on Earth and hence there can be no simple all encompassing objective measurement. Measurements of biodiversity therefore involve subjective value statements.
- One commonly accepted approach is to attempt to monitor "character" spread or differentiation. For example the character difference between a slug and a sea squirt is less than between a snail and pine tree.
- However, it is beyond the resources of most communities to map the character differences of all the life around them, so prevalences of indicator species are commonly used as measures of biodiversity (see **Table 4.6.1**).

Habitats

- Habitats are several steps away from monitoring "character differences" but they provide a useful surrogate in that they allow relatively cost effective and easy to acquire indications of biodiversity. The more habitat types, the greater the number and range of species that can be supported and hence the greater the opportunity for continued

adaptation. Habitats are also representative of the entire functional system.

- In the 1998/9 habitat survey, 21.6% of Guernsey's total land area was classified as being key habitat and 39.9%, managed habitat. The remaining 38.5% was classified as built environment.
- The next full habitat survey is proposed for 2010 and the results will be used to identify changes and highlight particular key habitat areas which may be at risk.
- Important habitats in Guernsey include wetlands (including the intertidal zone and shingle banks), soft cliffs, sand dunes, hard cliffs, unimproved grass land and meadows and hedgebanks.

Farming and countryside heritage

- It is necessary to better understand what the key contributors to the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage are in order to define policies and performance indicators for their protection.



Fiscal & Economic: Distribution

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Built environment

4.6 Biodiversity, countryside, marine and coastal

Table 4.6.1: Indicator species

Key Performance Indicator

Indicator species population levels
(percentage change)

■

-

Indicator species

Species richness is considered to present a reasonable surrogate for character differences. The greater the number of species, the greater the likelihood of diverse character between species. However, identifying all species within a habitat is itself difficult and hence, indicator species are used to monitor the general health of a habitat. Work is ongoing to identify indicator species for Guernsey.

Source: Environment Department

Table 4.6.2: Habitat cover 1998/9

Key Performance Indicator

Habitat area (ten yearly percentage change
in size)

?

-

			Percentage of habitat area (%)	Percentage of total land area (%)
Key habitat	Grassland	Semi-improved	9.01	5.54
		Marshy	2.30	1.42
		Dune	1.88	1.18
		Coastal	1.57	0.96
		Unimproved	0.05	0.03
	Woodland	Semi-natural broad-leaved	3.37	2.07
		Planted broad-leaved	1.44	0.89
		Planted coniferous	0.54	0.33
		Planted mixed	0.22	0.13
		Park land	0.5	0.31
		Park land (tree cover less than 30%)	0.5	0.31
	Others	Dense scrub	6.01	3.7
		Continuous bracken	2.67	1.63
		Tall weeds	1.39	0.85
		Standing water	1.07	0.66
		Dune scrub	0.7	0.43
		Hard cliff (rock)	0.64	0.39
		Quarry	0.6	0.37
		Swamp (reed bed)	0.37	0.23
		Coastal shingle	0.21	0.13
		Coastal rock	0.16	0.1
		Soft cliff (mud or clay)	0.13	0.08
		Dune	0.1	0.07
		Coastal heath land	0.09	0.06
		Salt marsh	0.01	0.01
		Total key habitat		35.0
Total habitat		100.0	61.5	
Built environment			38.5	
Total land area			100.0	

Source: Biological Records Centre

More information on the Biological Records Centre can be found on its website:
www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg



4.7 Built environment

These indicators are under development.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's heritage and protect traditional architecture	The criteria supporting these policies and the performance indicators to measure those criteria require clarification				
Ensure careful and sympathetic application of modern architecture and developments		-	-	-	-
Embrace high environmental and quality standard buildings					

Character and heritage, architecture and building standards

- The criteria supporting the policy objectives listed above and the performance indicators to measure those criteria require clarification.
- It is necessary to better understand what characteristics create the distinctive character, what is considered to be traditional architecture and what will be the defining features of high quality standard buildings.
- The data in **Figure 4.7.1**, **Table 4.7.1** and **Table 4.7.2** and commentary below are provided for information.

Guernsey.

- Local market housing constituted the largest proportion of the built environment (42.5%), followed by horticultural and agricultural buildings and greenhouses (19.6%).
- Office accommodation accounted for just 3.6% of the total footprint, however it should be noted that many offices are multi storey buildings and are sometimes located above retail space.

Planning permissions

- In 2008 no planning permissions were granted for new builds on greenfield sites.

Property types

- The footprint of a building is the area of land which it occupies when looked at in plan view. The total footprint occupied by Guernsey buildings in March 2009 was 7,476,741 metres squared.
- The breakdown of building footprints shown in **Table 4.7.2** gives an impression of the types of property which make up the built environment in

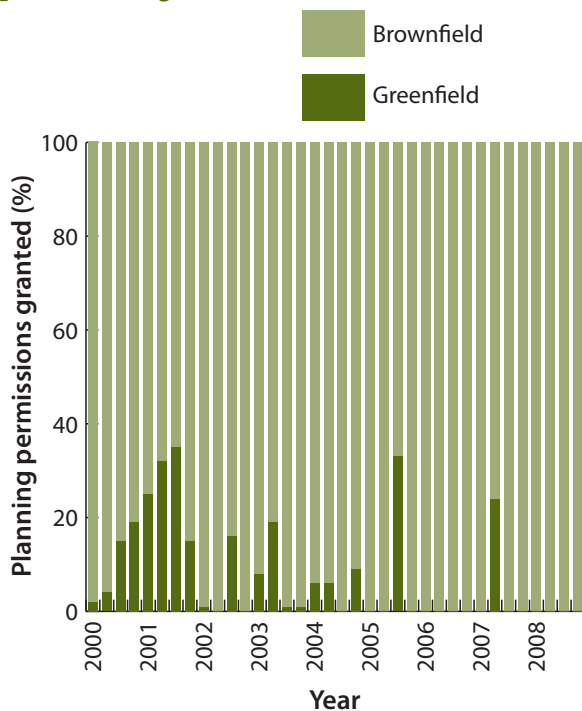


Fiscal & Economic: Distribution

Social: Housing

Environmental: Carbon footprint and climate change, Energy, Water

Figure 4.7.1: New housing planning permissions granted



Source: Environment Department

Table 4.7.1: New housing planning permissions granted

		Greenfield (%)	Brownfield (%)
2004	Q1	6	94
	Q2	6	94
	Q3	0	100
	Q4	9	91
2005	Q1	0	100
	Q2	0	100
	Q3	33	67
	Q4	0	100
2006	Q1	0	100
	Q2	0	100
	Q3	0	100
	Q4	0	100
2007	Q1	0	100
	Q2	24	76
	Q3	0	100
	Q4	0	100
2008	Q1	0	100
	Q2	0	100
	Q3	0	100
	Q4	0	100

Table 4.7.2: Property types at March 2009

Property type	Footprint (m ²)	Percentage of total footprint (%)
Local market housing	3,174,937	42.5%
Horticulture / agriculture / glasshouse	1,464,351	19.6%
Open market housing	583,017	7.8%
States property	317,506	4.2%
Domestic glasshouse / outbuilding	284,017	3.8%
Office	272,115	3.6%
Hostelry / food / self catering	251,207	3.4%
Exempt buildings (e.g. churches, temporary buildings)	235,586	3.2%
Warehouse / storage / hangar	234,087	3.1%
Retail	213,445	2.9%
Social housing	197,226	2.6%
Industrial / workshop	112,443	1.5%
Utilities	54,270	0.7%
Motor / marine	53,503	0.7%
Recreation / sport	29,031	0.4%
Total	7,476,741	100.0%

Source: Digimap

More information on planning permissions is available from the Development Control section of the Environment Department.



4.8 Environmental hazards

Nitrogen dioxide levels were on target, although roadside levels have been worsening. Surface water nitrate levels have improved considerably over the five years ending 2008.

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Performance
Reduce air pollution	Nitrogen dioxide levels (annual average micrograms per cubic metre of nitrogen dioxide)	↘ 40mg/m ³ max	↗ 16.3 mg/m ³
Improve surface water quality	Nitrate levels (mean average concentration in milligrams per litre per annum)	↘ -	↘ -
Implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal	Compliance with licensing conditions and standards (annual percentage compliance)	↗ -	-

Nitrogen dioxide levels

- Nitrogen dioxide is a gas produced by all combustion processes and at high concentrations can have damaging health effects on the lung. The major sources in Guernsey are road traffic and space heating installations.
- Nitrogen dioxide levels are measured at nine sites across the island and then weighted by location to give a single figure. The World Health Organisation (WHO) set an annual maximum level of 40 micrograms per cubic metre to avoid long term health effects.
- In 2008, the average nitrogen dioxide level in Guernsey was 16.3 micrograms per cubic metre, which was 6.1% higher than in 2003, but less than half the WHO maximum (on target, but off trend).
- This increase can be attributed to roadside pollution; urban and rural background levels remained relatively stable during the period (see **Figure 4.8.1**).

Surface water nitrate levels

- Surface water nitrates levels are affected by rainfall, decomposition of organic matter in soil and the application of inorganic fertilizers or manure to land.
- Consumption of high levels of nitrates (e.g. from borehole, stream or well water) can cause

methaemoglobinaemia or “blue-baby syndrome” in infants and nitrate poisoning in livestock. Aquatic creatures can also be affected, since high nitrate levels can cause excessive algae and plant growth, which reduces oxygen availability.

- The mean surface water nitrate level decreased relatively steadily from 47.1 to 25.2 milligrams per litre between 2003 and 2008.
- This represents a 46% decrease in the mean nitrate level over five years, which denotes improved performance of this indicator.

Waste disposal

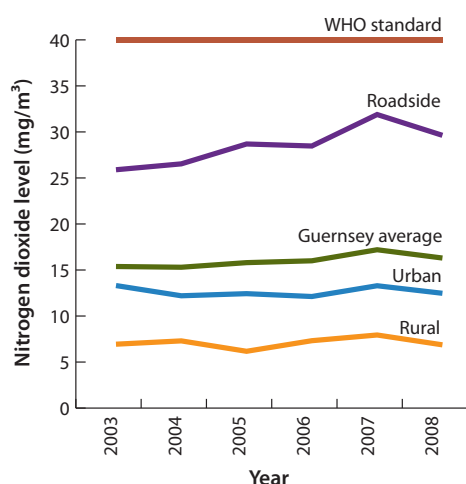
- The Director of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation will be responsible for licensing waste operations covering activities for the collection, transport, sorting, treating, storage or disposal of waste.
- Acting as an independent regulator under The Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 2004, the Director will encourage States Departments and business operators to work together to achieve the best environmental performance, via provisions such as a ‘duty of care’ for all operators and special controls for the management of hazardous wastes, termed ‘specially controlled wastes’.
- The intention is to monitor compliance to the set licensing conditions in future editions of this report.



Fiscal & Economic: Distribution
Social: Healthcare
Environmental: Waste, Public awareness and actions

4.8 Environmental hazards

Figure 4.8.1: Nitrogen dioxide levels



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Key Performance Indicator

Nitrogen dioxide levels (annual average micrograms per cubic metre of nitrogen dioxide)

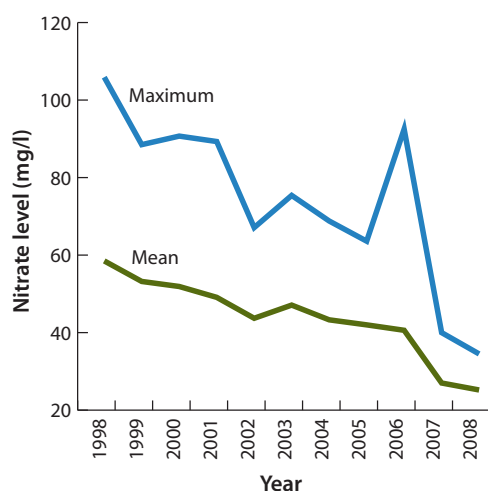


16.3
mg/m³

Table 4.8.1: Nitrogen dioxide levels

	Annual Guernsey average (mg/m³)	Annual percentage change (%)
2004	15.3	-0.3
2005	15.8	2.7
2006	16.0	1.3
2007	17.2	7.5
2008	16.3	-5.0

Figure 4.8.2: Surface water nitrate levels



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Key Performance Indicator

Nitrate levels (mean average concentration in milligrams per litre per annum)



-

Table 4.8.2: Nitrate levels

	Mean nitrate level (mg/l)	Maximum nitrate level (mg/l)
2004	43.3	68.8
2005	42.0	63.6
2006	40.6	92.5
2007	27.0	40.0
2008	25.2	34.5

Table 4.8.3: Compliance with waste licensing conditions and standards

Key Performance Indicator

Compliance with licensing conditions and standards (annual percentage compliance)



-

Compliance (%)	
2009	data not yet available

More information can be sourced from Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation (see www.gov.gg/environmental-health). Additional data on air pollution can be found in the Facts and Figures booklet, via: www.gov.gg/pru



5.1 Policy and Research Unit release dates 2010

All publications are released at 9:30am and are available on the website: www.gov.gg/pru

Please note that dates listed below are provisional.

Date	Publication
22nd January	Retail Prices Index Q4 2009
3rd February	Inflation Outlook Q1 2010
10th February	Residential Property Prices Q4 2009
17th March	Labour Market Bulletin Q4 2009
23rd April	Retail Prices Index Q1 2010
5th May	Inflation Outlook Q2 2010
12th May	Residential Property Prices Q1 2010
16th June	Labour Market Bulletin Q1 2010
23rd July	Retail Prices Index Q2 2010
4th August	Inflation Outlook Q3 2010
11th August	Residential Property Prices Q2 2010
August / September	Facts and Figures 2010
20th September	Labour Market Bulletin Q2 2010
22nd October	Retail Prices Index Q3 2010
3rd November	Inflation Outlook Q4 2010
10th November	Residential Property Prices Q3 2010
15th December	Labour Market Bulletin Q3 2010

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