

# **The States Strategic Monitoring Report**

Fiscal and Economic, Social and  
Environmental Trends

2012



# Monitoring performance of the States Strategic Plan; fiscal and economic, social and environmental objectives

## Foreword

“The States Strategic Monitoring Report 2012 is intended to inform discussions regarding future revisions of the States Strategic Plan. It provides an overview of Guernsey’s key fiscal and economic, social and environmental trends.

The Report contains key performance indicators, which are used to objectively assess progress against the aims of the three Strategic Policy Plans, contained within the States Strategic Plan 2011-2015 (Billet D’État XVI 2011). The indicators, which cover a wide range of topics, are grouped into three chapters in alignment with the current Strategic Policy Plans; Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental.

The indicators used generally remain consistent year on year for continuity. However, there can be changes made when improvements are recommended and endorsed.

Following the General Election earlier this year, the new States Members will be considering a review of the States Strategic Plan in March 2013. Any changes to the monitoring process that are required as result of this review will be incorporated into the 2013 SSMR.

This monitoring framework has previously been endorsed by the Policy Groups responsible for developing the Plans.”

Policy and Research Unit

The photograph 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 the States Strategic Monitoring Report follow the same format throughout the document. The various parts of a typical page and what they mean are shown below.

### KPI summary table

A list of the KPIs presented on this double page, the desired trend and / or target for each KPI and colour coded performance gauges.

### Headline box

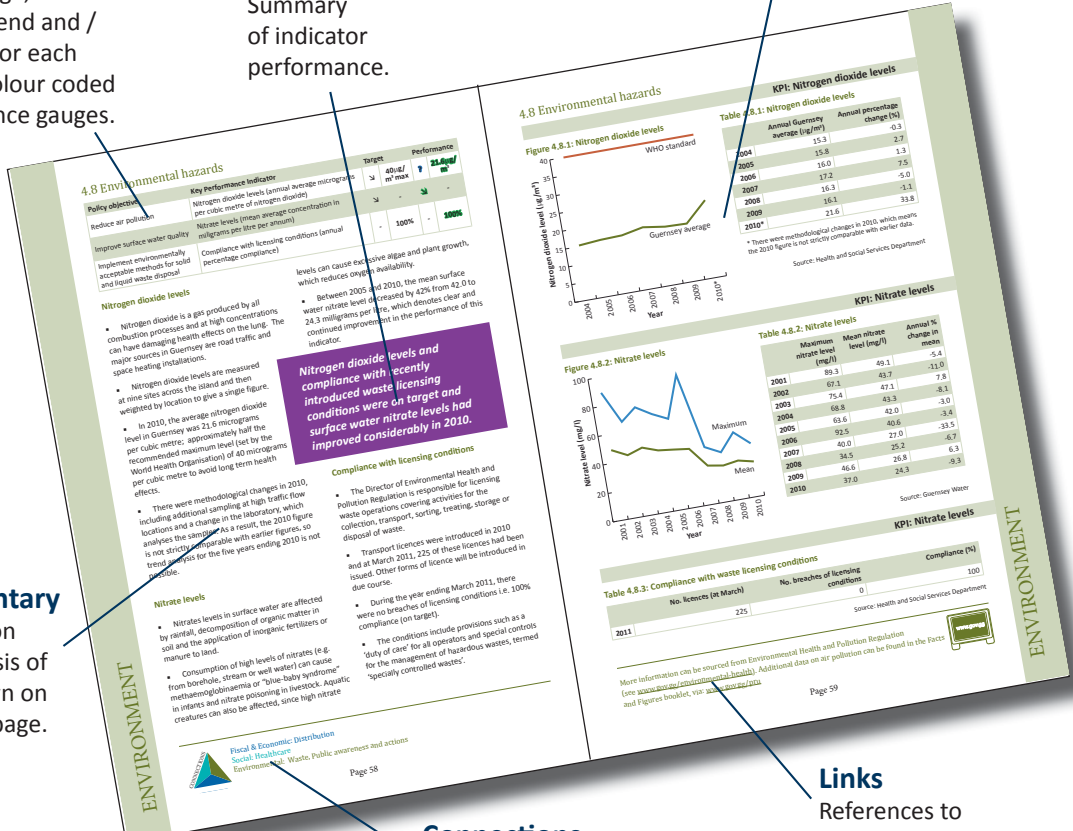
Summary of indicator performance.

### Indicator data

Tables and charts containing KPI data and additional useful information.

### Commentary

Explanation and analysis of data shown on opposite page.



### Connections

References to other related sections of the report.

### Links

References to other useful documents and websites.

## 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 or no data	?
Not applicable	-

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

## 1.2 Executive summary

### 1.2.1 Key performance indicators

The States Strategic Monitoring Report (SSMR) 2012 brings together three sets of key performance indicators (KPIs), selected to provide an objective overview of progress towards the strategic vision set out in the States Strategic Plan (SSP). Thirty four individual policy objectives have been identified within the SSP.

The sixty four KPIs presented in this report are used to gauge performance of thirty one of the policy objectives. The KPIs were initially drafted in 2009 (presented in the 2009 Sustainable Guernsey Report), but have since been refined. Data coverage has improved substantially since 2009, with 53 of the KPIs having sufficient data to enable performance to be gauged in 2012.

Specific KPIs could not be defined for just three of the thirty four policy objectives, since work to identify the most appropriate indicator or means of data collection was ongoing in 2012.

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

**Table 1.2.1 KPI data status summary**

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
KPI with data available	15	18	22
KPI with insufficient / no data	0	7	1
Total KPIs	15	25	23
Policy objective with undefined KPI	1	2	1

### 1.2.2 Targets and trends

For the fifty three KPIs where sufficient data was available, performance has been gauged against the predefined target and / or trend (including cases where the target has been set as an aim for a point in the future). Data coverage has been substantially improved since the 2009 report and will continue to improve over the forthcoming years.

The majority of the analysis contained in this report refers to trends ending in 2011 and is intended to provide a picture of performance and the effectiveness of the policies set in the SSP, which was first adopted by the States in 2009.

**Tables 1.2.2 and 1.2.3** summarise the performance against target and / or trend of the three sets of KPIs. Since it is 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**.

**Table 1.2.2 KPI performance against target summary**

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On target	6	1	4
Near target	0	0	0
Off target	3	4	9
Insufficient / no data	0	0	0
Total with target defined	9	5	13

## 1.2 Executive summary

**Table 1.2.3 KPI performance against trend summary**

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On trend	1	5	8
Off trend	4	5	3
Against trend	2	3	1
Insufficient / no data	0	7	3
Total with desired trend defined	7	20	15

### 1.2.3 Performance summary

Fifteen KPIs were identified to monitor the Fiscal and Economic Policy Plan, nine of which had targets defined. Six were on target and three were off target.

A desired trend was identified for seven of the indicators. One was on trend, four were off trend (i.e. not moving in the desired direction, but not moving in the opposite direction either) and two were against trend. The remaining two had insufficient data for trend analysis.

There was one further policy objective, which did not have a KPI defined, but is a work in progress. 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 five KPIs have been defined to give a picture of performance. There were also two policy objectives with no KPI defined to date.

Five of the Social KPIs had targets defined. The performance of one was on target and four were off target, compared to three and one reported respectively in 2011 (when one had no data).

Desired trends had been defined for twenty of the Social KPIs. Five were on trend (four fewer than in 2011) and five were off trend (three more than in 2011). Three were against trend (compared to one in 2011) and seven had insufficient data (one less than in 2011).

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 three KPIs were defined. One objective had, as yet, no KPI defined.

Targets were agreed for thirteen of the environmental KPIs; four were on target and nine were off target, compared to six and seven respectively in 2011.

A desired trend was agreed for fifteen of the KPIs (some of which also had targets set). Of these, eight were on trend and three were off trend, compared to seven and six respectively in 2011. One was against trend, where none had been in 2011. Three had insufficient or no data for performance to be gauged; one more than in 2011.

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	Overall budget position: three year moving average [For information - 2010 actual budget position]	-	3yr average ≥£0	-	<b>-£30M* [-£24m]</b>
		Total revenue and capital expenditure	-	≤21% GDP	-	<b>19.6%</b>
		Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	Revenue expenditure	-	≤0% growth	-
2.2	Commitment to international standards for tax transparency Continuing OECD tier one status	OECD tier one status	-	Tier 1	-	<b>Tier 1</b>
2.3	Growth Average economic growth of 2% or more per annum	Total GDP	↗	≥2% growth	➔	<b>1.0% growth</b>
		GDP per worker	↗	-	➔	-
2.4	Inflation Stable and low inflation: RPIX 3.0%	RPIX	-	≤3%	-	<b>2.6%</b>
		Unit labour costs	↘	-	↗	-
2.5	Employment Continuing full employment	Total unemployment	-	≤2%	-	<b>1.4%</b>
		Employment rate	↗	-	↘	-
2.6	Markets Skilled, flexible labour market Well regulated, competitive domestic markets	Skilled flexible labour market (no KPI)	-	-	-	-
		RPIY	-	< UK RPIY + 0.5 ppts	-	<b>2.7%</b>
2.7	Distribution Diversified, broadly balanced economy	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: three year moving average	-	3yr average ≥3% GDP	-	<b>2.0%*</b>

\* Calculated using budget estimate for 2012.

## 1.3 Fiscal and Economic Key Performance Indicator Summary

The overall economic performance of Guernsey is robust. 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.

There is complete data coverage for the fiscal related KPIs this year and just one objective with no KPI defined, which will be resolved as part of skills strategy development. This summary refers to 2011 performance unless otherwise stated. Real (2011) prices presented throughout this report are calculated using RPI reflation factors.

States total expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and revenue expenditure are on target. However, the overall budget surplus / deficit and investment in infrastructure are not.

There is a time lag to the receipt of company tax data which is required for the calculation of GDP figures. The first estimates of GDP for 2011 indicate that growth is below the target. Revisions to the 2009 and 2010 GDP estimates revealed lower growth than previously estimated, so the trends in GDP and GDP per worker are both relatively flat compared to previous publications.

Unit labour costs, which indicate the level of labour costs compared to output, are now trending upward, following the revisions to the GDP figures. Inflation (based on RPIX) is on target (0.2 percentage points below the target ceiling of 3%).

The unemployment rate is on target, below the ceiling of 2%, and the employment rate is high compared to other jurisdictions. However, employment rate figures, which have been regularly available since 2007, continue to indicate a declining trend.

The strategic level objective to achieve well regulated and competitive domestic markets in Guernsey, is being monitored by tracking the RPIY in Guernsey compared to the UK. The RPIY measures price levels with indirect taxes removed. Changes in RPIY indicate underlying price inflation. This indicator was on target, with RPIY inflation in Guernsey being below that of the UK.

In order to monitor the objective of having a diversified, broadly balanced economy, indices have been developed to measure the distribution of employees across the economic sectors. Data is available for 2009 onwards and indicates a stable trend.

Median earnings (of all employees) continue to trend upward, showing positive performance.

Investment in public infrastructure, which is quantified by capitol allocations as a percentage of GDP, remains below the target of 3%.



## 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	- ≥ % change in median earnings - <b>% change in median earnings - 0.9pts</b>
3.2	Housing	Improve housing availability, quality and affordability	Number of residential units	- +300 per annum - <b>+230</b>
			Social rental housing waiting lists	↘ - ↗ -
			Problems reported with housing quality	↘ - → -
			House price to earnings ratio	- Toward average - <b>Away from average</b>
			Rent to earnings ratio	- Toward average - <b>Away from average</b>
3.3	Health	Maintain a healthy society	Life expectancy at 65	- ≥ 20 years - <b>20.2 years</b>
			Premature death rate	↘ - ↘ -
			State of health	↗ - ? -
			Obesity	↘ - → -
			Smoking	↘ - ↘ -
3.4	Support and safeguard	Support families and safeguard vulnerable people	Drug and alcohol abuse	↘ - → -
			Domestic abuse	↘ - → -
			Child protection	↘ - ↗ -
			Older people supported to live independently	↗ - ↗ -
3.5	Discrimination	Eliminate discrimination	Discrimination (no KPI)	- - - -
3.6	Crime	Reduce crime and enhance community safety and responsibility	Crime	↘ - ↘ -
			Rehabilitation	↘ - ? -
			Fear of crime	↘ - ? -
3.7	Education and training	Provide education and training	Level 1+ attainment	↗ - ? -
			Level 2 attainment	↘ - ↘ -
			Post 16 participation	↗ - ↗ -
			Level 3 attainment	↗ - → -
3.8	Employment and lifelong learning	Encourage employment and lifelong learning	Workforce participation	↗ - ? -
			Adult education and training (no KPI)	- - - -

## 1.4 Social Key Performance Indicator Summary

The performance of Guernsey's social indicators is mixed, with performance in some areas (where there was sufficient data for performance to be gauged) being less positive than last year.

KPIs are not included in the Social Policy Plan. The list opposite has been developed in conjunction with and agreed by the Social Policy Group. Two policy objectives (relating to discrimination and adult education and training) remained with no KPI defined.

This summary of performance refers to 2011 i.e. is based on 2011 figures, or trends ending in 2011 unless otherwise stated. Seven indicators had insufficient data for performance to be gauged; this number is anticipated to decrease over forthcoming years.

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. The increase in supplementary benefit requirement rates is off target this year, since it increased by 0.9 percentage points less than median earnings in 2011. However, increases have kept apace over the longer term.

The annual change in the total number of residential housing units is available for the first time this year, showing that the number of units increased by 70 less than the target. Social rental housing waiting lists are lower than last year, but remain higher than five years ago so (although improving) are off trend over the longer term. Housing quality is stable, with similar levels of problems with housing quality being reported in 2006 and 2011.

Housing affordability KPIs, the house price and (private) rent price to earnings ratios are both off target, moving away from long term averages (albeit in opposite directions).

Health indicators continue to show good performance; there was a downward trend in premature death rates and life expectancy at 65 is on target. The proportion of smokers is also decreasing and levels of obesity are stable. There is insufficient trend data to gauge performance regarding overall state of health.

The number of drug and alcohol related hospital admissions is stable, as is the percentage of reported repeat incidents of domestic abuse.

The number of children on the protection register is higher than in previous years. Overall numbers are low, so small changes in numbers have a large impact on the trend, which has changed from downward last year to upward this year.

The proportion of older people who are supported to live independently continues to increase, showing improving performance.

Work is underway relating to the objective of eliminating discrimination. KPIs will be developed when data becomes available.

The overall level of crime is on trend, decreasing over the five years ending in 2011, but there is insufficient data to gauge the trends for repeat offences or fear of crime.

The KPIs for education and training, were revised this year to better show how the Island is performing in this area. The Level 1+ attainment KPI, which indicates the level of participation and achievement in compulsory education, has insufficient data for a trend to be determined this year. Level 2 attainment (including Maths and English) is lower than in previous years. Post 16 participation in education or training is improving and level 3 attainment is stable.

Workforce participation (in employment or education) is relatively high and slightly higher than last year, but it is not yet possible to gauge the long term trend, since this was new data last year. As mentioned with regard to fiscal and economic KPIs, indicators for education and training of the whole population are under development. Progress on this will be reported in the next edition.

See [Section 3](#) for more detail on the performance of all these indicators.

## 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	↘ -19.5%
		Adapt to climate change	Climate change adaption strategies implemented	- 100%	- none
4.2	Waste	Minimise waste generated	Total water consumption	↘ -	↗ -
			Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated	↘ -	→ -
		Increase reuse and recycling	Household recycling rate	↗ ≥50%	↗ 45.8%
			Commercial and industrial recycling rate	↗ ≥50%	→ 40.6%
4.3	Water	Effectively manage water resources	Volume of unaccounted for water	↘ ≤650MI	? 636MI
			Storage level	- ≥95%	- 91%
			Domestic water consumption	↘ -	→ -
4.4	Energy	Use energy sustainably	Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers	↘ -	↘ -
			Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources	↗ -	↗ -
4.5	Public awareness and actions	Increase self sufficiency	Area of undeveloped land	- ≥ 88%	- 88.3%
		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	Area of open natural habitat	- ≥3.8%	- 3.6%
			Area of open natural habitat with protection strategy	- 100%	- 30%
		Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage	Area of land used by dairy farmers	→ -	→ -
			Total length of hedgebanks	→ -	? -
4.7	Built environment	Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's heritage and protect traditional architecture	Protection of buildings and monuments	- 10% per annum	- none
		Ensure careful and sympathetic application of modern architecture and developments	Area design guidance	- 1 per annum	- 0
		Embrace high environmental and quality standard buildings	Sustainable construction (no KPI)	- -	- -
4.8	Environmental hazards	Reduce air pollution	Nitrogen dioxide levels	↘ 40µg/m <sup>3</sup> max	? 20.0µg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Improve surface water quality	Nitrate levels	↘ -	↘ -
		Implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal	Compliance with licensing conditions	- 100%	- 99.6%

## 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 list of indicators summarised on the page opposite, were agreed by the Environmental Policy Group in 2011. Sufficient trend data was available for the performance of all but three of the KPIs to be gauged. This summary refers to 2011 performance unless otherwise stated.

Greenhouse gas emissions are on target to meet the target reduction set for 2012 by the Kyoto Protocol (based on the latest figures available, which were for 2010). Work is underway to identify areas most at risk from the effects of climate change. However, adaption strategies are yet to be formalised.

Total water consumption, which is used to indicate waste water output, is increasing and the trend in total household, commercial and industrial waste generated is stable. The desired trends for these indicators are downward. The household recycling rate is increasing and the commercial and industrial rate is stable. However, both are below the target minimum of 50%.

Water losses are being measured using an improved methodology and are on target. Domestic water consumption is stable, but a decreasing trend is desired. Water storage capacity use was off target following an unusually dry winter.

The amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers is lower, as desired. The proportion of that energy which is derived from nuclear or renewable sources is increasing, which is also positive.

The area of undeveloped land i.e. that which could potentially be used for food production, is used as a measure of self sufficiency. This area remains above the target minimum, which is based on the area measured in 2008, indicating that potential for self sufficiency (in food production) is not decreasing.

Two indicators relating to vehicle are used to represent individual's understanding and ability to make informed decisions. Both show good performance; the trend in bus passenger journeys is upward and the trend in motor fuel consumption (used to represent motor vehicle use and fuel efficiency) is downward.

The area of open natural habitat, which includes habitat types that are of specific importance to biodiversity, is below the target minimum (based on 2010 data compared to 1999). The other indicator for biodiversity, which highlights the aim to have protection strategies in place for all of this land area, also continues to be off target.

The area of land used by dairy farmers, which gives an impression of whether the aim to retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage is being met, is stable. The trend in the total length of hedgebanks, intended to indicate the use of traditional farming methods and "look" of the countryside, cannot yet be discerned.

A review of the list of protected buildings continues, but work is not yet underway to perform detailed surveys of buildings shortlisted potentially for inclusion on the list. Islanders are being given the opportunity to contribute to area design guidance, used to inform planning applications. The outputs of this initiative will be monitored in forthcoming years.

There is no KPI for sustainable construction, but information regarding building regulations indicates that Guernsey regulations are generally in line with those considered to be best practice in the UK.

Nitrogen dioxide levels (an indicator of air pollution) are on target at half the WHO recommended maximum and nitrate levels (indicating surface water quality) are improving. There was one breach of waste disposal licensing conditions, so the 100% compliance target was missed this year.

See **Section 4** for more detail on the performance of all these indicators.

## 2.1 Fiscal Position

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Performance
Long run fiscal balance: spending within constraints of the Fiscal Framework	Overall budget position: three year moving average (three year moving average of net revenue and capital income and expenditure) [For information - 2011 actual budget position]	- 3yr average $\geq$ £0	- <b>-£30M [-£24m]</b>
	Total revenue and capital expenditure (total revenue and capital expenditure as percentage of GDP per annum)	- $\leq$ 21% GDP	- <b>19.6%</b>
Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	Revenue expenditure (annual percentage change in real revenue expenditure)	- $\leq$ 0% growth	- <b>-2.2%</b>

### Overall 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 three year average budget position equal to or greater than zero. Both revenue and capital have been included to give an overall view of States finances. The actual budget position for each year is also included for consistency of presentation with the States Accounts.
- In 2011, the three year average was a deficit of £30 million (off target).
- For the year 2011, revenue and capital income were £346 million and £0.2 million respectively.
- Revenue and capital expenditure (based on routine capital expenditure and allocations to the capital reserve) were £333 million and £38 million respectively in 2011.
- The balance in 2011 was a deficit of £24 million, which is within the parameters for annual operating deficit set in the Fiscal Framework, which was agreed by the States in 2009. The Framework allows for there to be a deficit for up to five years and of up to 3% of GDP in any one individual year, since it is understood that there may need to be short term imbalances in income and expenditure in order to achieve long run balance.

### Total 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

- Based on estimated GDP figures for 2011, total revenue and capital expenditure equalled 19.6% of GDP. This is 1.4 percentage points below the maximum set as the target.
- Figures for expenditure based on actual capital expenditure, rather than allocations to the capital reserve, are included in [Table 2.1.2](#) for information.
- More information regarding GDP is given in [Section 2.3](#).

### Revenue expenditure

- The target for revenue expenditure is a real terms freeze i.e. annual growth of equal to or less than zero after the effects of inflation have been removed.
- In 2011, revenue expenditure was £333 million, which is on target, at 2.2% lower in real terms than 2010.

*The States budget was in deficit in 2011, but expenditure was within the target 21% of GDP. Revenue expenditure was 2.2% lower than 2010 in real terms.*



## 2.1 Fiscal Position

### KPI: Overall budget surplus / deficit

Figure 2.1.1: Overall budget surplus / deficit (three year moving average)

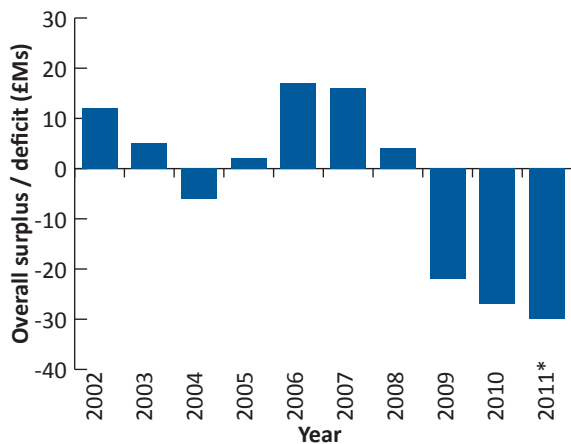


Table 2.1.1: Overall budget surplus / deficit

	Net revenue and capital income and expenditure (£M)	Three year moving average net revenue and capital income and expenditure (£M)
2007	38	16
2008	-8	4
2009	-19	-22
2010	-37	-27
2011*	-24	-30*

\* Calculated using budget estimate for 2012.  
NB The net figure is based on capital expenditure as presented in the States Accounts i.e. the sum of routine capital expenditure and allocations to the capital reserve

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

### KPI: Total revenue and capital expenditure

Figure 2.1.2: Total revenue and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP

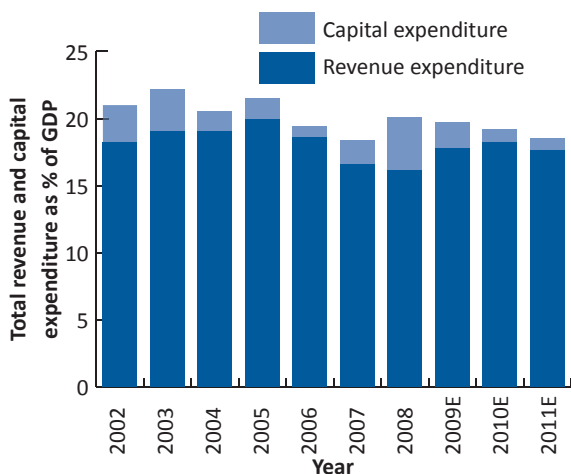


Table 2.1.2: Total revenue and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP

	Total revenue and capital expenditure (actual) as % of GDP	Total revenue and capital expenditure as % of GDP
2007	19.4	18.4
2008	18.9	20.2
2009E	19.6	19.7
2010E	19.4	20.3
2011E	19.6	19.6

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

Sources: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

### KPI: Revenue expenditure

Figure 2.1.3: Revenue expenditure (real)

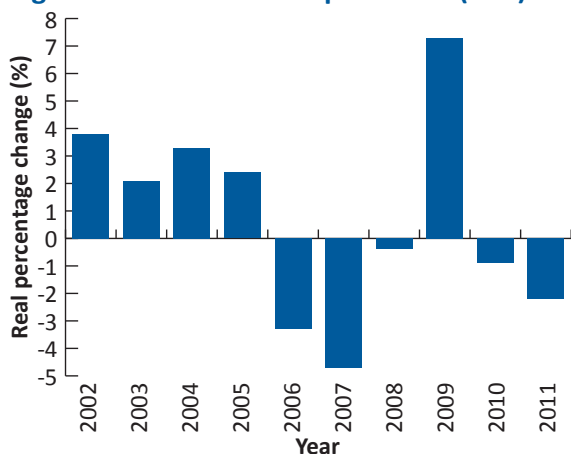


Table 2.1.3: Revenue expenditure (real)

	Real revenue expenditure (£M) 2011 prices	Percentage change in real revenue expenditure (%)
2007	321	-4.7
2008	320	-0.4
2009	343	7.3
2010	340	-0.9
2011	333	-2.2

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

More information can be found in the States of Guernsey Accounts, which are published in the May Billet each year: [www.gov.gg/billets](http://www.gov.gg/billets).



## 2.2 Commitment to international standards for tax transparency

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Continuing OECD tier one status	OECD tier one status	-	Tier 1	-	<b>Tier 1</b>

- The States of Guernsey, as set out in the Fiscal and Economic Plan, is committed to meeting the highest international standards of tax transparency. Meeting this commitment includes ensuring that Guernsey maintains its status within tier one of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)'s list of jurisdictions worldwide that have substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard.
- The States regards the retention of tier one status as essential for maintaining Guernsey's competitive position and future economic success. Maintaining this and ensuring that Guernsey continues to be viewed in the highest regard internationally is an ongoing programme of work for the States of Guernsey.

### Maintenance of OECD tier one status

- The OECD Global Forum publishes reports on jurisdictions' progress on implementing internationally agreed tax standards (see [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)). In 2009, Guernsey was classified as having tier one status. This is still the case.
- The criterion for tier one status requires a minimum of 12 signed Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with other jurisdictions to be in place. A TIEA is a bilateral agreement negotiated and signed between two countries to establish formal guidelines for the exchange of information relating to taxes.
- At 10 August 2012, Guernsey had TIEAs signed with 35 jurisdictions, 12 more than at the time of publishing the 2011 States Strategic Monitoring Report.

### OECD Peer Reviews

- The OECD's Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information brings together jurisdictions, including Guernsey, which have made commitments to transparency and exchange of tax

information and have worked together to develop the international standards.

- In September 2009, the Global Forum agreed to initiate a Peer Review Programme to assess how effectively the international standards are being implemented by individual jurisdictions. The Peer Review process consists of two phases. Phase 1 assesses the legal and regulatory framework against 10 essential elements. Phase 2 focuses on the effectiveness of exchange of information.
- Guernsey underwent its Phase 1 Review during 2010. In January 2011, the Global Forum confirmed that Guernsey had not only followed through its 2002 commitment to observe the OECD principles on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes, but had also made substantive developments in its exchange of information network (see [www.oecd-ilibrary.org/taxation](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/taxation)). The Phase 2 Review has been scheduled to commence in late August 2012.

### Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Category 1 status

- In 2011, HMRC categorised territories worldwide according to the ease with which it is able to obtain tax information. Where a territory had arrangements with the UK for the automatic sharing of information on savings income, the territory has been placed in category 1. Guernsey continues to hold HMRC category 1 status. See [www.hmrc.gov.uk/news](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/news) for more information.

### European Union Savings Directive (EUSD)

- Guernsey introduced full automatic exchange of information under measures relating to the EUSD in 2011. This means that information relating to accounts held in Guernsey by individuals resident in an EU Member State is now automatically sent to their home jurisdiction each year.



## 2.2 Commitment to international standards for tax transparency

KPI: OECD tier one status

Table 2.2.1: TIEAs signed by Guernsey

Jurisdiction	Date signed	TIEA in force with effect from
Argentina	28 July 2011	4 January 2012
Australia	7 October 2009	27 July 2010
Bahamas	8 August 2011	28 March 2012
Canada	19 January 2011	18 January 2012
Cayman Islands	29 July 2011	5 April 2012
China	27 October 2010	17 August 2011
Czech Republic	15 September 2011	9 July 2012
Denmark	28 October 2008	6 June 2009
Faroes	28 October 2008	21 August 2009
Finland	28 October 2008	5 April 2009
France	24 March 2009	4 October 2010
Germany	26 March 2009	22 December 2010
Greece	8 October 2010	Not yet in force
Greenland	28 October 2008	25 April 2009
Iceland	28 October 2008	26 November 2009
India	20 December 2011	Not yet in force
Indonesia	27 April 2011	Not yet in force
Ireland	26 March 2009	10 June 2010
Japan	6 December 2011	Not yet in force
Mexico	27 June 2011	24 March 2012
Netherlands	25 April 2008	11 April 2009
New Zealand	21 July 2009	8 November 2010
Norway	28 October 2008	8 October 2009
Poland	6 December 2011	1 November 2012
Portugal	9 July 2010	Not yet in force
Romania	17 January 2011	22 January 2012
San Marino	29 September 2010	16 March 2011
Seychelles	20 December 2011	22 July 2012
Slovenia	26 September 2011	9 August 2012
South Africa	21 February 2011	26 February 2012
St Kitts & Nevis	7 February 2012	Not yet in force
Sweden	28 October 2008	23 December 2009
Turkey	13 March 2012	Not yet in force
United Kingdom	20 January 2009	27 November 2009
United States of America	19 September 2002	30 March 2006

Source: External Affairs, Policy Council



## 2.3 Growth

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Performance
Average economic growth of 2% or more per annum	Total GDP (real pounds per annum)	↗ ≥2% growth	➔ <b>1.0% growth</b>
	GDP per worker (real pounds per worker per annum)	↗ -	➔ -

### Total 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. All reflatd figures are shown at 2011 values.
- Guernsey’s GDP growth for 2011 was estimated at 1.0% in real terms, which is below the target minimum of 2%, but is positive after two years of negative growth.
- Total GDP for 2011 was estimated at £1,895 million.
- Estimated figures are presented, since there is a time lag in the receipt of company tax data which is required for the calculation of GDP figures.
- 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.
- Over the five years ending 2011, real growth (noting the inclusion of estimated figures) has averaged 0.9% per annum, so this indicator is considered to be off trend.

### 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. However, the calculations are performed on a consistent basis year on year, so it is possible to evaluate trends.
- In 2011, the GDP per worker was £58,484, which is 0.3% higher than in 2010 in real terms. This positive figure follows two years of negative growth in this indicator.
- 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 considered appropriate to set one.
- However, an upward trend has been defined as the desired direction of travel.
- GDP per worker has increased by 2.2% in real terms since 2006, but was lower in 2011 than it had been in 2008, since the growth seen in 2007 and 2008 did not continue in more recent years. As such, this indicator is gauged as being off trend.

***Trends in GDP and GDP per worker were off trend due to negative real terms growth in 2009, 2010 and low growth in 2011. GDP growth in 2011 was below target.***



## 2.3 Growth

### KPI: Total GDP

Figure 2.3.1: Total GDP (real)

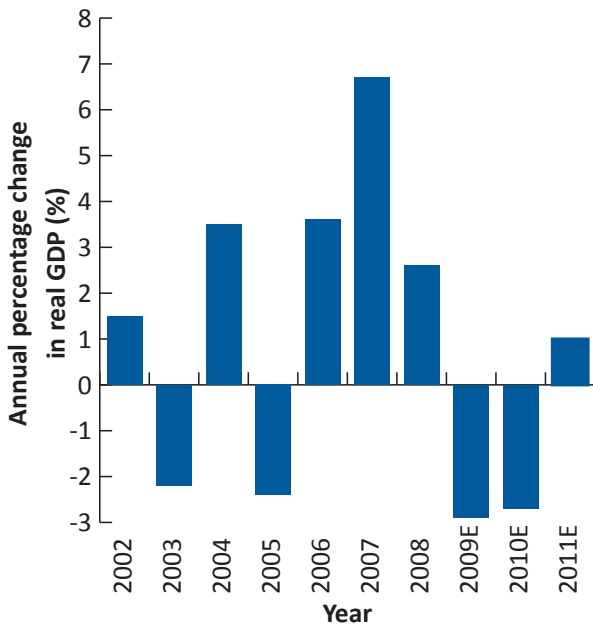


Table 2.3.1: Total GDP (nominal and real)

	Nominal GDP (£M)	Real GDP (£M) 2011 prices	Percentage change in real GDP (%)
2002	1,317	1,773	1.5
2003	1,338	1,734	-2.2
2004	1,453	1,795	3.5
2005	1,465	1,751	-2.4
2006	1,584	1,814	3.6
2007	1,774	1,936	6.7
2008	1,841	1,986	2.6
2009E	1,827	1,928	-2.9
2010E	1,818	1,875	-2.7
2011E	1,895	1,895	1.0

E = Estimated GDP

Source: Policy and Research Unit

### KPI: GDP per worker

Figure 2.3.2: GDP per worker (real)

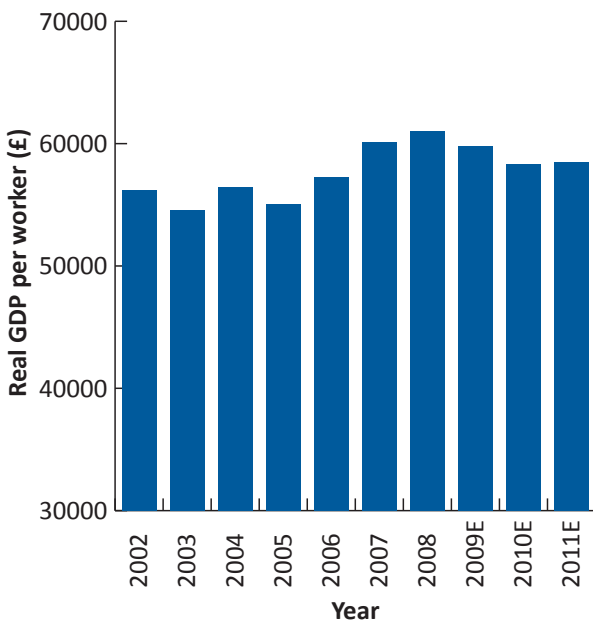


Table 2.3.2 GDP per worker (nominal and real)

	Nominal GDP per worker (£)	Real GDP per worker (£) 2011 prices	Percentage change in real GDP per worker (%)
2002	41,769	56,229	-0.2
2003	42,099	54,542	-3.0
2004	45,686	56,435	3.5
2005	46,071	55,075	-2.4
2006	50,013	57,248	3.9
2007	55,084	60,106	5.0
2008	56,552	61,001	1.5
2009E	56,708	59,828	-1.9
2010E	56,498	58,291	-2.6
2011E	58,484	58,484	0.3

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

Sources: Policy and Research Unit, Social Security Department

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



## 2.4 Inflation

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

*Inflation (RPIX) was on target, but unit labour costs did not show the desired downward trend.*

### RPIX inflation

- The percentage change in RPIX indicates the change in the cost of goods and services purchased by households, excluding mortgage payments.
- In 2011, the average annual change in RPIX was 2.8%, which is below the target maximum of 3.0% set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan.
- Average annual change in RPIX has ranged from 2.6% to 5.1% during the five years ending 2011, but has remained relatively stable over the past three years.
- The key contributors to RPIX inflation in the year ending 2011 were rises in prices of fuel, food, motoring and housing costs. There were decreases in prices of household and leisure goods, which counteracted the increases to a certain extent.

### 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 faster than output, which could represent a threat to cost competitiveness, if other costs are not adjusted in compensation.

- The ULC index presented in [Figure 2.4.2](#) and [Table 2.4.2](#) has been developed by the Policy and Research Unit. It is based on the OECD methodology and represents the ratio of total wages paid (adjusted to account for the self employed) to GDP. Estimated GDP figures are used in these calculations, so the ULC series can change year on year as estimated GDP figures are revised.
- In 2011, the ULC index was 5.6% higher than in 2006, which indicates that labour costs increased relative to output during that period. As such, performance has been gauged as against trend.
- More information regarding trends in output, which is measured by GDP, are given in [Section 2.3](#).



## 2.4 Inflation

### KPI: RPIX

Figure 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI

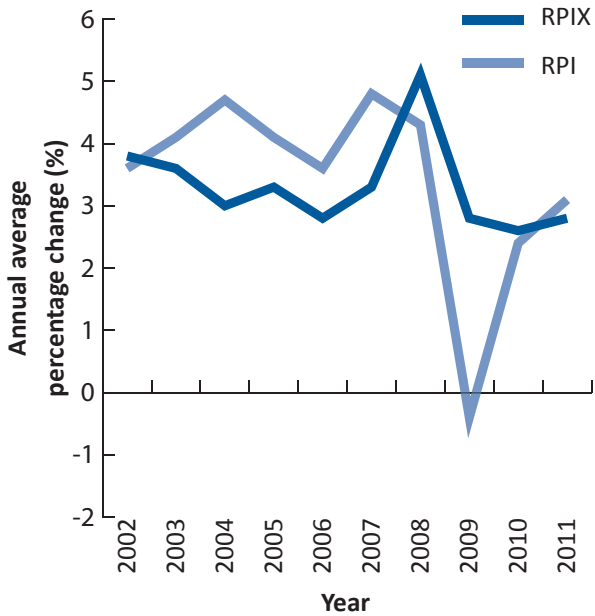


Table 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI

	Annual average percentage change in RPIX (%)	Annual average percentage change in RPI (%)
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
2009	2.8	-0.4
2010	2.6	2.4
2011	2.8	3.1

Source: Policy and Research Unit

### KPI: Unit labour costs

Figure 2.4.2: Unit labour costs

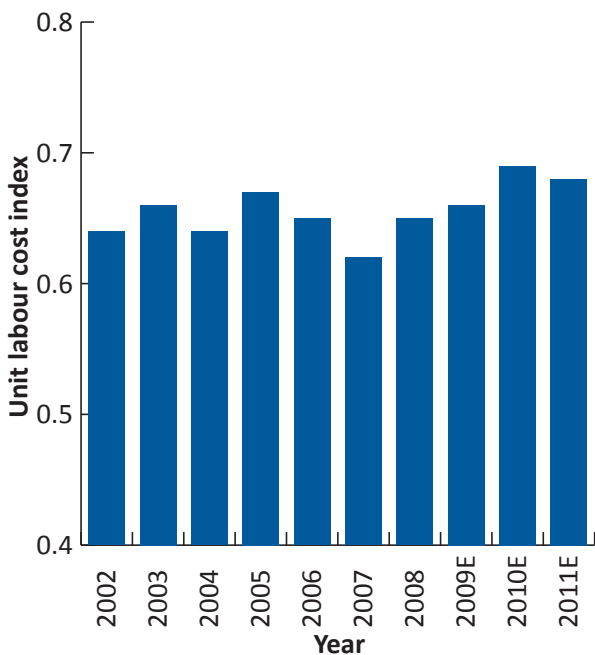


Table 2.4.2: Unit labour costs

	Unit labour cost index	Annual percentage change (%)
2002	0.64	2.5
2003	0.66	3.5
2004	0.64	-3.2
2005	0.67	5.0
2006	0.65	-3.6
2007	0.62	-3.4
2008	0.65	3.4
2009E	0.66	3.0
2010E	0.69	3.1
2010E	0.68	-0.3

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

Source: Policy and Research Unit

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](http://www.gov.gg/rpi).



## 2.5 Employment

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Continuing full employment	Total unemployment (number of registered unemployed as percentage of workforce per annum)	-	≤2%	-	<b>1.4%</b>
	Employment rate (number employed as a percentage of working age population)	↗	-	↘	-

### Total unemployment

- In 2011, the average total unemployment rate was 1.4%, which is almost double the rate in 2006, but less than the 2% maximum ceiling set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan (see [Figure 2.5.1](#) and [Table 2.5.1](#)).
- These figures include all the people registered as unemployed with the Social Security Department.
- The International Labour Office (ILO) definition of being unemployed excludes anybody on a government training scheme (such as the Community and Environmental Projects Scheme) and anybody who carries out at least one hour of paid work in a week (which could be the case for some of those claiming benefits as a jobseeker).
- The unemployment rate using the ILO classification was 0.9% in 2011. The figures can be calculated using the ILO definition from 2007 onwards and are provided for information only. The target relates to the total registered unemployed.

### Employment rate

- The employment rate is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the working age (16 to 64 year old) population.
- The working age population has been calculated each March since 2007, using Social Security Department headcount data. Comparable figures are not available for earlier years, due to differences in the way population data were sourced.

- In March 2011, the employment rate in Guernsey was 75.9%, which is 0.7 percentage points higher than in March 2010. Both the number of people in employment and the working age population increased between 2010 and 2011, but the former increased at a faster rate, resulting in the higher employment rate at March 2011.
- However, the employment rate in 2011 was 1.3 percentage points lower than the rate in 2007, so the longer term trend has generally been downward.
- There was a downward trend in the male employment rate between 2007 and 2011, which is reflected in the overall trend. Males constitute over half the workforce in Guernsey.
- The employment rate for females was relatively stable between 2007 and 2011.
- The Guernsey employment rate was 10.4 percentage points above the average employment rate for the fifteen members of the European Union (EU-15), which was 65.5% in 2011.
- 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.

*Unemployment remained on target below 2%. The employment rate trended downward, but was still more than ten percentage points higher than the average for the EU-15.*



## 2.5 Employment

### KPI: Total unemployment

Figure 2.5.1: Unemployment

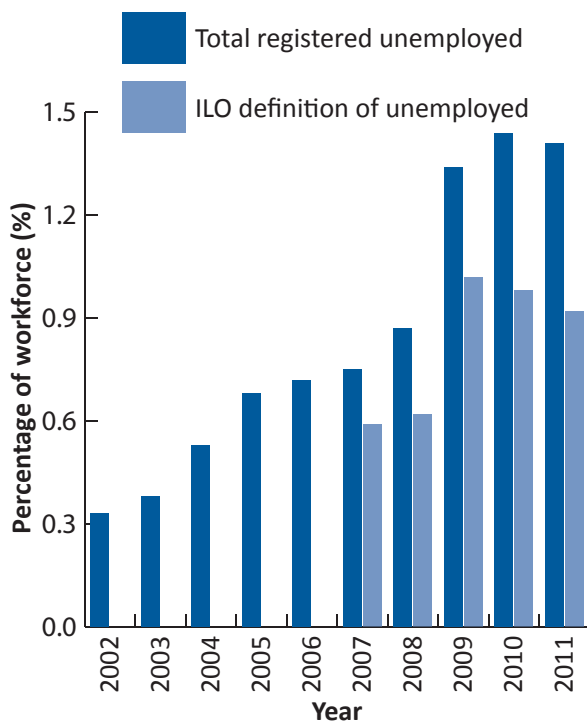


Table 2.5.1: Unemployment

	Registered unemployed (average % of workforce)	ILO definition of unemployed (average % of workforce)
2002	0.3	-
2003	0.4	-
2004	0.5	-
2005	0.7	-
2006	0.7	-
2007	0.8	0.6
2008	0.9	0.6
2009	1.3	1.0
2010	1.4	1.0
2011	1.4	0.9

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

Source: Social Security Department

### KPI: Employment rate

Figure 2.5.2: Employment rate (total at 31st March)

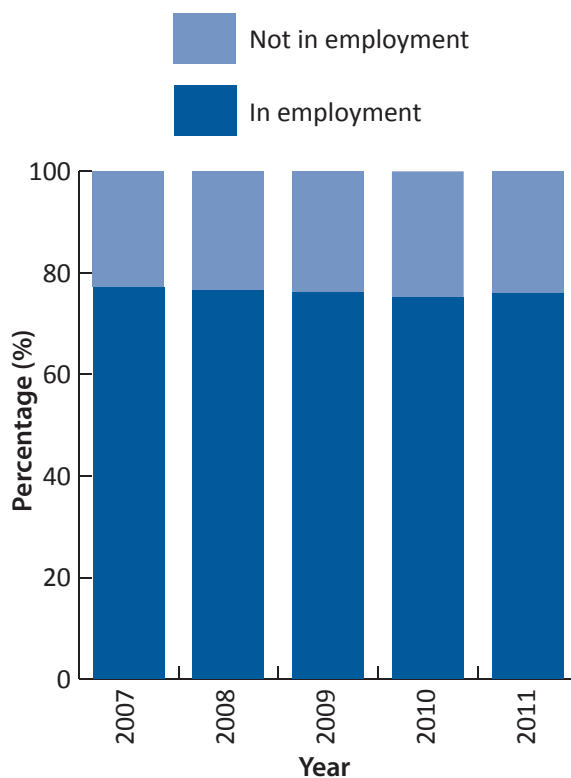


Table 2.5.2: Employment rate (female, male and total at 31st March)

	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2007	69.7	84.7	77.2
2008	69.5	83.7	76.6
2009	69.7	82.4	76.1
2010	68.5	81.9	75.2
2011	69.5	82.4	75.9

Source: Social Security Department

More information on employment and unemployment can be found in the Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin, which can be accessed via: [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru). Population information can be accessed via the same website.



## 2.6 Markets

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Skilled, flexible labour market	Skilled flexible labour market (no KPI)	-	-	-	-
Well regulated, competitive domestic markets	RPIY (annual percentage change)	-	< UK RPIY + 0.5 ppts	-	<b>2.7%</b>

### Skilled, flexible labour market

- At present, there are no KPIs to monitor adult education and training.
- It is planned that KPIs will be developed in order to monitor the progress of the Skills Strategy, which Skills Guernsey has been tasked to produce. Once finalised and collected, the KPIs can be used within this report.
- Skills Guernsey is a joint initiative by the Commerce and Employment, Education and Social Security Departments. It was launched for the purpose of developing and delivering the Island Skills Strategy. The Skills Guernsey implementation Group has representatives from three of the Island's training providers (the Guernsey Training Agency, the Guernsey College of Further Education and the Institute of Health and Social Care Studies) and the three departments.
- The Group will define a framework and collection mechanism for data and evidence on Guernsey's skills and skill needs. It has already highlighted the need to gather more information in the following areas: the skills of young people, those not in work, sector specific skill gaps and training needs.

### 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.
- 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 has historically been persistently higher than that of the UK suggesting that local retailers encounter less resistance to price increases.
- Underlying inflation, as measured by the RPIY, in Guernsey and the UK are shown in [Table 2.6.1](#). The RPIY is a measure of price levels excluding indirect taxes and mortgage interest payments. This measure indicates how underlying price levels are changing "ignoring" the effects of changes to indirect taxes or interest rates on prices.
- The average RPIY increase for 2011 was 2.7%, 1.3 percentage points lower than the UK.

***Underlying inflation in Guernsey was 1.3 percentage points less than in the UK.***



## 2.6 Markets

KPI: RPIY

Table 2.6.1: RPIY (Guernsey and UK)

	Annual average percentage change in Guernsey RPIY (%)	Annual average percentage change in UK RPIY (%)	Difference between Guernsey and UK annual average percentage change in RPIY (ppts)
2009	2.6	2.7	-0.1
2010	2.4	3.6	-1.2
2011	2.7	4.0	-1.3

Source: Policy and Research Unit and UK Office for National Statistics

More information on the UK RPIY is available on [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).





## 2.7 Distribution

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Diversified, broadly balanced economy	Distribution of finance sector employees (distribution of finance sector employees as percentage of maximum possible)	↗	-	➔	-
	Distribution of all employees (distribution of all sector employees as percentage of maximum possible)	↗	-	➔	-
	Median earnings (real pounds per annum)	↗	-	↗	-

### Distribution of finance sector and all employees

- The measure used in [Table 2.7.1](#) and [Table 2.7.2](#) indicates the distribution of workers (employed and self employed) between economic sectors. The figures are presented as a percentage of the maximum possible to show the relative distributions.
- If the employment market was completely specialised (i.e. all workers work in a single sector) the distribution would score 0%.
- The maximum value of 100% represents an even distribution of workers across all sectors.
- The distribution of workers across different sub sectors of the finance industry scored 73.9% in 2011. This implies that workers were well distributed across the different areas within the finance sector.
- The distribution of all Guernsey workers achieved a score of 80.1% in 2011, implying that the Guernsey workforce was well distributed across the sectors.
- The distribution scores have remained relatively stable over the three years since 2009, when the figures first became available.
- Please see the [Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin](#) (via [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru)) for more information on employment by sector.

*Real median earnings showed a generally upward trend over the five years ending 2011. Distribution of employees remained stable within the finance sector and across all sectors.*

### Median earnings

- [Table 2.7.3](#) and [Figure 2.7.1](#) show the median earnings per annum of all employees (i.e. the data includes both full and part time employees).
- Data are not currently available to allow the calculation of median earnings for full time employees only.
- In 2011, the median annual earnings per employee was £28,340, which was 4.6% higher in real terms than five years earlier and 0.1% higher than 2010.
- The direction of travel of this indicator was generally upwards (on trend) over the five years ending 2011.



## 2.7 Distribution

### KPI: Distribution of finance sector employees

**Table 2.7.1: Distribution of finance sector employees**

Distribution (% of maximum possible)	
2009	73.1
2010	73.0
2011	73.9

Source: Policy and Research Unit

### KPI: Distribution of all employees

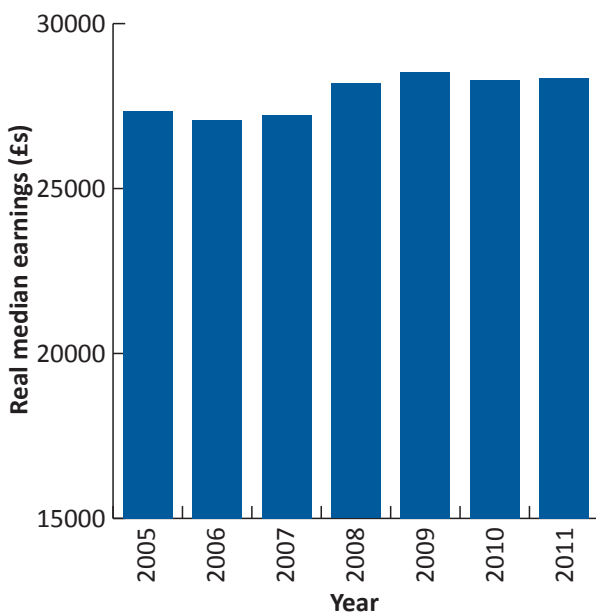
**Table 2.7.2: Distribution of all employees**

Distribution (% of maximum possible)	
2009	79.7
2010	79.8
2011	80.1

Source: Policy and Research Unit

### KPI: Median earnings

**Figure 2.7.1: Median earnings (real)**



**Table 2.7.3: Median earnings (nominal and real)**

	Nominal median earnings (£s)	Real median earnings (£s) 2011 prices	Annual percentage change in real median earnings (%)
2005	22,880	27,351	
2006	23,660	27,083	-1.0
2007	24,960	27,236	0.6
2008	26,130	28,186	3.5
2009	27,040	28,528	1.2
2010	27,430	28,301	-0.8
2011	28,340	28,340	0.1

Source: Policy and Research Unit

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



## 2.8 Infrastructure

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Modern key strategic infrastructure, public investment averaging 3% of GDP	Investment in public infrastructure: three year moving average (three year moving average percentage of GDP invested in infrastructure)	-	3yr average $\geq$ 3% GDP	-	<b>2.1%</b>

### Investment in public infrastructure

- Investment in public infrastructure (based on a three year moving average of routine capital expenditure plus non routine capital expenditure, as defined by the Treasury and Resources Department in the States Annual Accounts i.e. allocations to the Capital Reserve) equalled 2.1% of GDP in 2011.
- 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.
- During the ten years ending in 2011, investment exceeded 3% of GDP in two of the years; 2003 and 2008. The average for the whole period was 2.2%.
- 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 2011, included projects such as the rehabilitation of the airport runway and the redevelopment of Les Beaucamps High School. It should be noted that allocations to the capital reserve do not always equal actual expenditure on non routine capital projects, which can vary significantly from year to year.

*Investment in public infrastructure has averaged below the target of 3% of GDP.*



## 2.8 Infrastructure

### KPI: Investment in public infrastructure

Figure 2.8.1: Percentage of GDP invested in public infrastructure

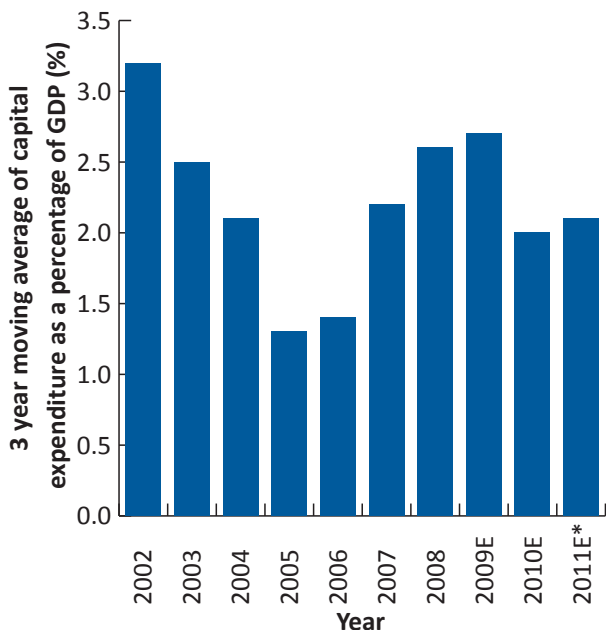


Table 2.8.1: Percentage of GDP invested in public infrastructure

	Capital expenditure (as % of GDP)	Three year moving average capital expenditure (as % of GDP)
2002	2.8	3.2
2003	3.2	2.5
2004	1.5	2.1
2005	1.6	1.3
2006	0.8	1.4
2007	1.8	2.2
2008	4.0	2.6
2009E	1.9	2.7
2010E	2.1	2.0
2011E*	2.0	2.1*

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

\* Calculated using budget estimate and GDP forecast for 2012.

Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

## 3.1 Welfare

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 (annual percentage change in requirement rates)	-	≥ % change in median earnings - 0.9ppts

### 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. See [Table 3.1.1](#).
- 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 of how steeply the income distribution tails off below the 60% mark, i.e. the depth of poverty.

### 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 ([Table 3.1.2](#)).
- The intention is to track trends in these figures as more comparable data becomes available in the future. The next Household Expenditure Survey is due to be completed in 2013.

### 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.
- Requirement rates are reviewed annually, with RPIX inflation and changes in median earnings over the preceding year being used to inform the review. In recent years increases have matched RPIX inflation.
- The target is intended to reflect progress against the objective of reducing relative poverty, since relative poverty will increase if changes in requirement rates are consistently lower than increases in earnings.
- In 2011, supplementary benefit requirement rates increased by 2.4%, which was (off target) 0.9 percentage points lower than the nominal increase in median earnings that year.
- However, between 2006 and 2011 the overall increases in requirement rates and median earnings were at similar levels; 19.3% and 19.8% respectively.

*The supplementary benefit requirement rate increased by 2.4%; 0.9 percentage points less than the increase in median earnings.*

## 3.1 Welfare

### KPI: Relative poverty

**Table 3.1.1: Relative poverty (percentage of people living in households with less than 60%, 50% and 40% of median income)**

	People (as % of total surveyed)
Households with less than 60% median income	16.6
Households with less than 50% median income	11.1
Households with less than 40% median income	7.6

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Household Expenditure Survey 2005/06

### KPI: Children in relative poverty

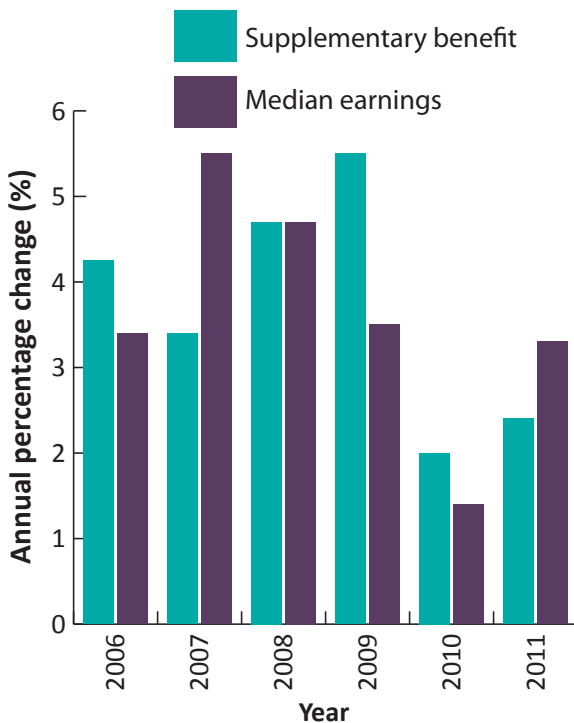
**Table 3.1.2: Children in relative poverty (percentage of children living in households with less than 60%, 50% and 40% of median income)**

	Children (as % of total surveyed)
Households with less than 60% median income	18.0
Households with less than 50% median income	11.2
Households with less than 40% median income	7.6

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Household Expenditure Survey 2005/06

### KPI: Supplementary benefit

**Figure 3.1.1: Supplementary benefit requirement rates and median earnings**



**Table 3.1.3: Supplementary benefit requirement rates and median earnings**

	Percentage change in supplementary benefit requirement rates (%)	Percentage change in nominal median earnings (%)	Difference (percentage points)
2006	4.3	3.4	0.9
2007	3.4	5.5	-2.1
2008	4.7	4.7	0.0
2009	5.5	3.5	2.0
2010	2.0	1.4	0.6
2011	2.4	3.3	-0.9

Source: Social Security Department, Policy and Research Unit

More information on benefits and the Social Security Department can be accessed via: [www.gov.gg/socialsecurity](http://www.gov.gg/socialsecurity). Inflation figures and forecasts are published on [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru).



## 3.2 Housing

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Improve housing availability, quality and affordability	Number of residential units (annual change in total number)	-	+300 per annum	-	+230
	Social rental housing waiting lists (total number of households on waiting list for 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 (mix adjusted house price to median earnings ratio)	-	Toward average	-	Away from average
	Rent to earnings ratio (mix adjusted annual rent price to median earnings ratio)	-	Toward average	-	Away from average

### Housing availability

- The total number of housing units was 26,052 at the end of December 2011. Of those units, 24,452 were Local Market and 1,600 were Open Market Part A.
- The net change due to units created or removed in 2011 was an increase of 230 units, 70 less than the target of 300 per annum. Administrative changes during 2011 accounted for an increase of 45 in the total count of units.

### Social rental housing

- At the end of December 2011 a total of 306 households were on the Housing Department or the Guernsey Housing Association (GHA) waiting lists for social rental housing. The total in 2011 was 54 lower than in 2010. This is the first decrease in four years. However, the 2011 level remains higher than 2007 i.e. the number of households on the waiting lists has increased over the longer term (see [Table 3.2.2](#) and [Figure 3.2.1](#)).
- The two waiting lists have different acceptance criteria for applications.
- There continues to be a higher demand for one and two bedroom units relative to demand for larger units. However, completion of 55 new mixed size GHA units during 2011 enabled both preexisting tenants and applicants on the waiting lists to be moved into appropriate social accommodation.

- Additional developments, which are due to be completed in 2012 and future years (in line with the Corporate Housing Programme) are expected to further reduce waiting lists.

### Problems with housing quality

- 11.1% of people surveyed in the 2011 Housing Needs Survey identified at least one serious problem with the quality of their housing. This is less than one percentage point higher than in 2006, so the trend is considered to be stable. The full report will be made available on [www.gov.gg/housing](http://www.gov.gg/housing) later in 2012.

### Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

- Mix adjusted purchase and annual rent prices are compared to median earnings in order to gauge changes in the affordability of housing relative to earnings over time.
- The average purchase price to earnings ratio showed a generally upward trend between 2002 and 2011.
- In 2011, the ratio of purchase prices to earnings was 15.1, which is 0.4 percentage points higher than in 2010, when it was 14.7. It moved (off target) away from the average of 13.4.
- The rent to earnings ratio, which has shown a generally downward trend, averaged 0.56 over the years 2002 to 2011. Between 2010 and 2011, it also moved (off target) away from the average.

## 3.2 Housing

### KPI: Number of residential units

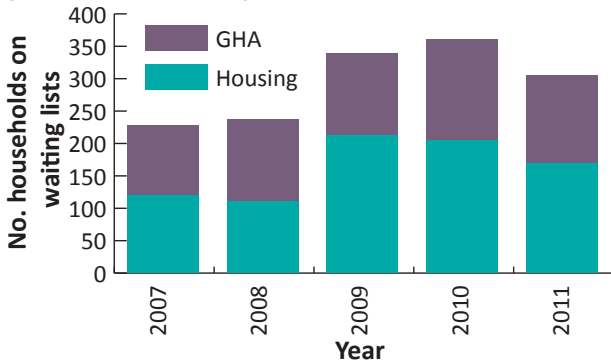
Table 3.2.1: Number of residential units (at 31st December)

	No. local market units	No. open market units	Total no. units
2010	24,175	1,602	25,777
2011	24,452	1,600	26,052

Source: Policy and Research Unit

### KPI: Social rental housing waiting lists

Figure 3.2.1: Social rental housing waiting lists (at 31st December)



Source: Housing Department, Guernsey Housing Association (GHA)

Table 3.2.2: Social rental housing waiting lists (at 31st December)

	No. households on social rental housing waiting lists		No. households moved off social rental housing waiting lists	
	Housing	GHA	Housing	GHA
2007	120	108	88	6
2008	111	126	74	8
2009	212	127	72	27
2010	204	156	54	13
2011	169	137	145	22

### KPI: Problems reported with housing quality

Table 3.2.3: Problems reported with housing quality

	At least one serious problem reported (% of respondents)
2006	10.4
2011	11.1

Source: Housing Department, Housing Needs Survey 2006 and Housing Needs Survey 2011

### KPIs: Purchase price to earnings ratio and rent to earnings ratio

Figure 3.2.2: Purchase price to earnings and rent to earnings ratios

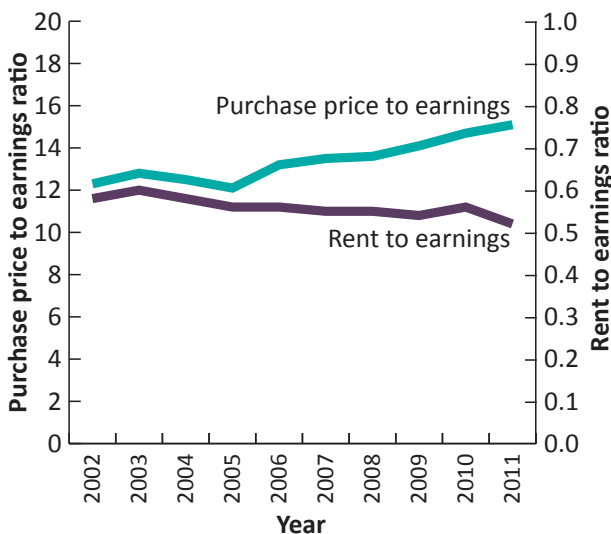


Table 3.2.4: Purchase price to earnings and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
2002	12.3	0.58
2003	12.8	0.60
2004	12.5	0.58
2005	12.1	0.56
2006	13.2	0.56
2007	13.5	0.55
2008	13.6	0.55
2009	14.1	0.54
2010	14.7	0.56
2011	15.1	0.52

Source: Policy and Research Unit

More detail on the Island's housing stock and quarterly information on property prices is available via the web page [www.gov.gg/property](http://www.gov.gg/property). Information on social rental housing is available via [www.gha.gg](http://www.gha.gg) and [www.gov.gg/housing](http://www.gov.gg/housing).





## 3.3 Health

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Maintain a healthy society	Life expectancy at 65 (rolling three year average)	-	≥ 20 years	-	<b>20.2 years</b>
	Premature death rate (rolling three year average of deaths at under 75 years of age as a percentage of total deaths)	↘	-	↘	-
	State of health (percentage of people surveyed reporting good or very good health)	↗	-	?	-
	Obesity (percentage of surveyed adults classified as obese)	↘	-	→	-
	Smoking (percentage of surveyed adults who self-identified as smokers)	↘	-	↘	-

### Life expectancy at 65

- Life expectancy at 65 is an estimate (for a specific period in time) of the average number of years a 65 year old would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates of that period.
- Guernsey's life expectancy at 65 was 20.2 years over the three year period between 2009 to 2011. This is above the target minimum of 20 years and is slightly higher than average for 2006 to 2008, when data first became available.

### Premature death rate

- The premature death rate indicates that 28.5% of the deaths during the three years from 2009 to 2011 were of people aged under 75 years old.
- This is higher than between 2008 and 2010, but the trend was generally downward (i.e. improved) over the five three year periods ending in 2011.

### State of health

- The Healthy Lifestyle Survey, which is repeated every 5 years, 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 2003. However, since there are only two

data points, it is not possible to reliably determine whether this indicates a downward trend.

*Life expectancy in Guernsey remains good and the premature death rate has improved.*

### 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. A BMI of over 30 for men and 28.5 for women is categorised as obese.
- The information presented in [Table 3.3.3](#) and [Figure 3.3.2](#) is calculated from heights and weights self-reported by respondents to the Healthy Lifestyle Survey.
- The percentage of people categorised as "obese" increased between 1988 and 1998, but has remained relatively stable since then. In 2008, 21% of people surveyed were categorised as obese.

### Smoking

- The Healthy Lifestyle Survey also records the number people who report being a smoker. The trend in the proportion of smokers has decreased since 1988, to 16% in 2008.



### 3.3 Health

#### KPI: Life expectancy at 65

Table 3.3.1: Life expectancy at 65

	Male average (years)	Female average (years)	Overall average (years)
2006-2008	18.4	21.5	20.1
2007-2009	18.4	21.6	20.1
2008-2010	18.9	21.8	20.5
2009-2011	18.4	21.8	20.2

#### KPI: Premature death rate

Figure 3.3.1: Premature death rate

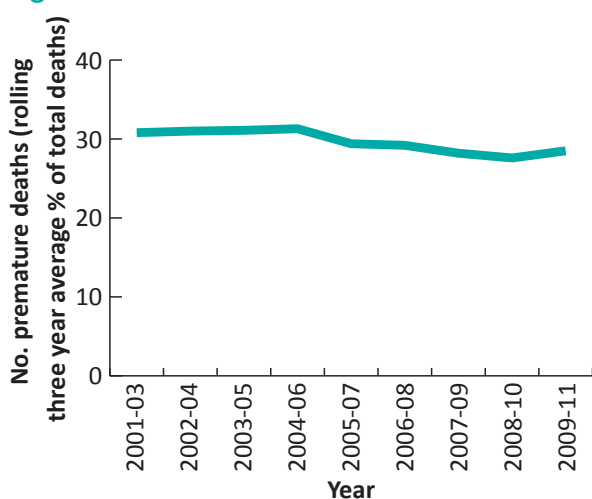


Table 3.3.2: Premature death rate

	No. premature deaths (rolling three year average % of total deaths)
2001-2003	30.8
2002-2004	31.0
2003-2005	31.1
2004-2006	31.3
2005-2007	29.4
2006-2008	29.2
2007-2009	28.2
2008-2010	27.6
2009-2011	28.5

Source: Health and Social Services Department, Directorate of Public Health (for all of the above)

NB - Minor revisions were made to all the data above by Health and Social Services Department in 2012 following changes to the way data is collated in new computer systems.

#### KPIs: State of health, obesity and smoking

Figure 3.3.2: State of health, obesity and smoking

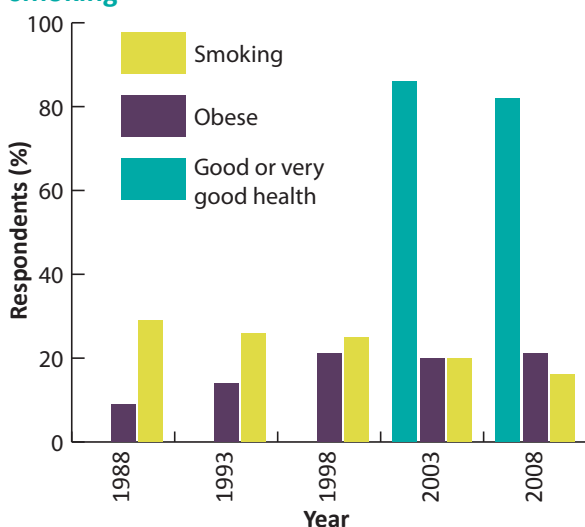


Table 3.3.3: State of health, obesity and smoking

	Good or very good health (% of respondents)	Obese (% of respondents)	Self-identified smoker (% of respondents)
1988	-	9	29
1993	-	14	26
1998	-	21	25
2003	86	20	20
2008	82	21	16

Source: Health and Social Services Department, Directorate of Public Health, Guernsey Healthy Lifestyle Surveys 1988 - 2008

Some further information on health statistics and health in Guernsey can be found in the Annual Medical Officer of Health Reports via [www.guernseyhealth.org.gg](http://www.guernseyhealth.org.gg).



### 3.4 Support and safeguard

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Support families and safeguard vulnerable people	Drug and alcohol abuse (alcohol-attributable hospital admissions per 100,000 population)	↘	-	→	-
	Domestic abuse (repeat incidents as percentage of all domestic abuse incidents reported to the police)	↘	-	→	-
	Child protection (number of children who have been registered on the child protection register for over 12 months per 1,000 under 18 population)	↘	-	↗	-
	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

- Data on the number of alcohol attributable hospital admissions for 2008 to 2011 is shown in **Table 3.4.1**. Neither an upward or downward trend is apparent from the figures, which fluctuate year on year.
- A longer time series will develop over forthcoming years, which should give a more robust indication of longer term trends.

#### Domestic abuse

- The percentage of domestic abuse cases reported which were repeat incidents (where the same victim reported abuse more than once) was 42.7% in 2011.
- This percentage has remained relatively stable since data first became available in 2004. The aim is to reduce the percentage 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 have been due to an increase in publicity and public awareness of domestic abuse

issues. The total number reduced between 2008 and 2011.

#### Child protection

- In 2011, there was an average of 1.13 children registered on the child protection register for over twelve months per 1,000 people aged under 18, compared to 0.34 in 2010.
- Due to low numbers involved, these figures can fluctuate. However, the increase in 2011, has resulted in the trend changing direction this year.

#### Older people supported to live independently

- Services and specialised housing to support independent living are available for people from the age of 55. In March 2012, of all the people aged 55 and over who received care and support in care homes, their own homes or specialised social housing, 63% were supported to live independently.
- The proportion (as well as the number) supported to live independently has shown a generally upward trend since 2009, when data first became available.

*The proportion of older people supported to live independently continued to increase on trend. However, the number of children on the protection register increased in 2011. The number of repeat domestic abuse incidents and alcohol attributable hospital admissions remained stable.*



## 3.4 Support and safeguard

### KPI: Drug and alcohol abuse

Table 3.4.1: Drug and alcohol abuse

No. alcohol-attributable hospital admissions per 100,000 population	
2008	964
2009	929
2010	902
2011	964

Source: Health and Social Services Department

### KPI: Domestic abuse

Figure 3.4.1: Domestic abuse

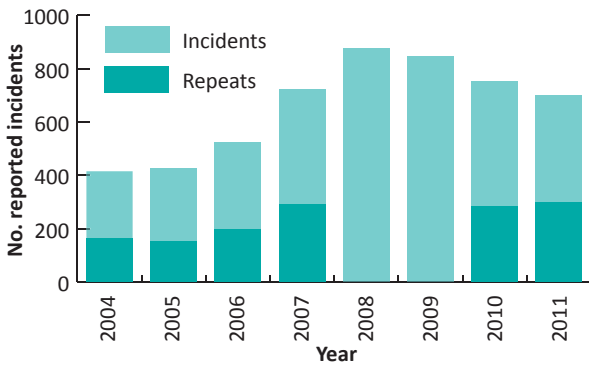


Table 3.4.2: Domestic abuse

	Total no. incidents reported	No. repeat incidents reported	Percentage repeats (%)
2007	723	290	40.1
2008	878	-	-
2009	847	-	-
2010	752	283	37.6
2011	701	299	42.7

Source: Guernsey Police

### KPI: Child protection

Figure 3.4.2: Child protection

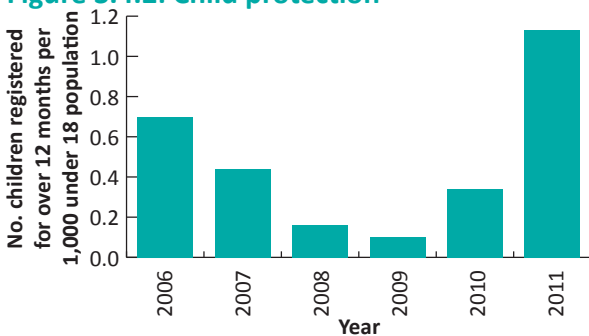


Table 3.4.3: Child protection

No. children registered for over 12 months per 1,000 under 18 population	
2007	0.44
2008	0.16
2009	0.10
2010	0.34
2011	1.13

Source: Child Protection Unit

### KPI: Older people supported to live independently

Figure 3.4.3: Support for older people (at 31st March)

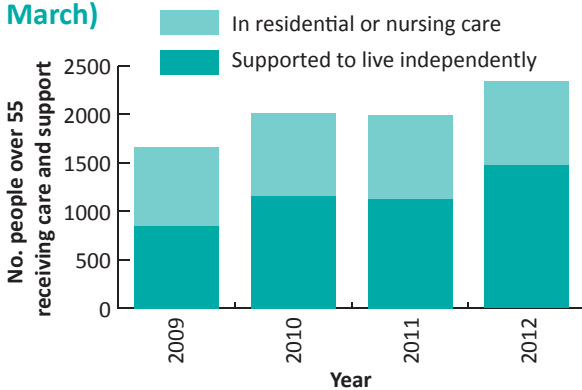


Table 3.4.4: Support for older people (at 31st March)

People supported to live independently as percentage of people over 55 receiving care and support (%)	
2009	50.8
2010	57.4
2011	56.7
2012	62.8

Source: Health and Social Services Department

More information on the Health and Social Services Department is available via: [www.gov.gg/health](http://www.gov.gg/health)



## 3.5 Discrimination

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Eliminate discrimination	Discrimination (no KPI)	-	-	-	-

### 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 or nationality, disability, sexual orientation, age 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 and Inclusion Strategy, which includes research on the possibility of adopting the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, is also being prepared for 2012/13. An island-wide disability survey, taking place in 2012, will provide specific data on the social barriers faced by disabled people. This will highlight key areas that need to be monitored in terms of disability discrimination.
- It is hoped that a regular social (or omnibus style) survey will be carried out in the future, including questions asking people if they feel that they have suffered discrimination on any of the grounds mentioned above. This may include individual experiences of discrimination, incidents of hate crime and harassment, as well as systemic discrimination in terms of the provision of health

and social care, housing, justice and the legal system, learning and training, services or transport.

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

*KPIs for this objective will be developed when data regarding discrimination becomes available.*

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

[www.equalityhumanrights.com](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com)

[www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw)

[www.un.org/disabilities/convention/conventionfull.shtml](http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/conventionfull.shtml).



## 3.6 Crime

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Reduce crime and enhance community safety and responsibility	Crime (total number of crimes reported)	↘	-	↘	-
	Rehabilitation (percentage of offenders who re-offend within 2 years)	↘	-	?	-
	Fear of crime (percentage of people surveyed feeling unsafe when walking after dark)	↘	-	?	-

### Crime

- The total number of offences reported has shown a general downward trend (39% reduction in total) over the five year period ending 2011.
- The above reduction includes an 18% drop in reported drug offences and a 41% drop in reported criminal damage. Reported offences only increased in one area, shoplifting (a subsection of theft), which increased by 9%.
- Of all of the reported offences in 2011, 35.4% were 'detected' crimes, meaning an offender was charged, summonsed or cautioned, admitted to the crime, or there was enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.

### Rehabilitation

- A broad indication of re-offending can be given by reviewing the numbers of people who are convicted of an offence and who are then convicted of another offence within a specific time frame.
- The data shown in [Table 3.6.2](#) are sourced from the Home Department and its constituent Services. They only relate to persons who were given the sentences shown and who then went on to commit further offences that brought them to the attention of the Probation and Prison Services within the two years ending in 2011.
- Due to methodological changes, this data is not directly comparable to previously reported figures. Furthermore, there is no simple causal link between sentence type and likelihood of reconviction because there are a large number of social, dynamic and static factors that will be taken into account at sentencing, so it has not been possible to gauge performance of this indicator this year.

- More detailed reporting will be facilitated in the future through the Criminal Justice Strategy, which has been endorsed by the States of Deliberation and is presently under development.

### Fear of Crime

- The Community Safety Survey was relaunched in 2010 and will be conducted by the Home Department every two years. The original 2007 Survey was redesigned for 2010. Whilst some questions are comparable across the two surveys, there were significant methodological differences. [Figure 3.6.2](#) and [Table 3.6.3](#) are included for information but should not be used to gauge the actual trend in fear of crime. Repeat runs of the 2010 Survey in the future will facilitate more meaningful trend analysis.
- Fear of crime relates to how fearful people are of becoming a victim of an offence. This does not always directly correlate with the actual level of crime. A multitude of variables can contribute to people's fear of crime or perception of its occurrence including media reporting, word of mouth and general misconceptions as well as first hand experience.

**Total crime decreased by 39% over the five years ending in 2011.**



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

## 3.6 Crime

### KPI: Crime

Figure 3.6.1 Total crimes reported

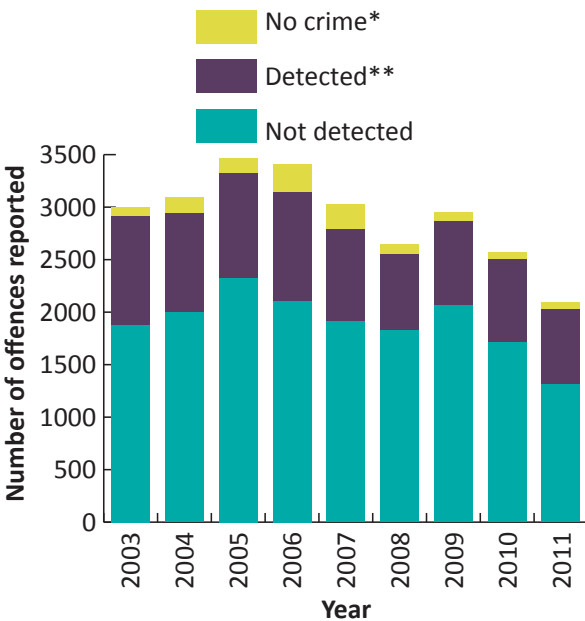


Table 3.6.1: Total crimes reported

Year	Total no. crimes reported
2003	2,994
2004	3,092
2005	3,465
2006	3,411
2007	3,024
2008	2,648
2009	2,954
2010	2,572
2011	2,094

\* The crime reported was outside the jurisdiction of the Guernsey Police, additional verifiable information later determined that no notifiable crime had been committed or the crime had been recorded in error or duplicate.

\*\* An offender was charged, summonsed or cautioned and admitted to the crime or there was enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.

Source: Guernsey Police

### KPI: Rehabilitation

Table 3.6.2: Rehabilitation

Year	Convicted offenders who are reconvicted within 2 years (percentage by initial outcome)			
	Community service	Community supervision	Prison (no post custody supervision)	Prison (with post custody supervision)
2011	24	26	37	21

Source: Prison and Probation Service

### KPI: Fear of Crime

Figure 3.6.2: Fear of crime (perception of safety when walking after dark)

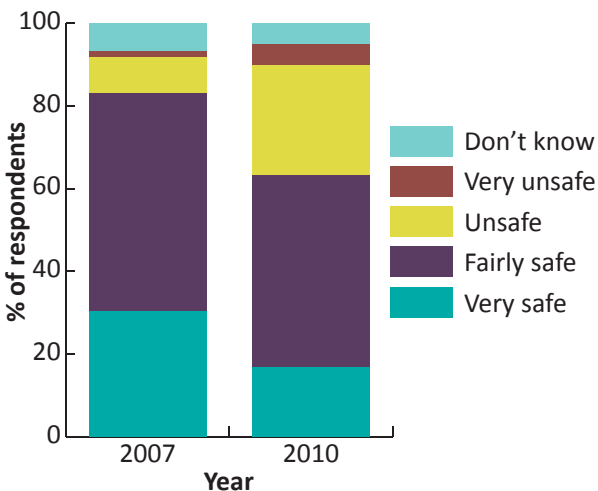


Table 3.6.3: Fear of crime (perception of safety when walking after dark)

	2007	2010*
Very safe (% of respondents)	30.4	16.8
Fairly safe (% of respondents)	52.7	46.6
Unsafe (% of respondents)	8.7	26.6
Very unsafe (% of respondents)	1.5	4.9
Don't know or blank (% of respondents)	6.6	5.1

\* 2010 data amended by the Home Department in 2012 following the inclusion of blank responses.

Source: Home Department

More information can be accessed from the Guernsey Police Annual Report via: [www.guernsey.police.uk](http://www.guernsey.police.uk)





## 3.7 Education and training

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Provide education and training	Level 1+ attainment (percentage of students achieving 5 or more A*-G GCSEs or equivalents)	↗	-	?	-
	Level 2 attainment (percentage of students achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs or Level 2 equivalents including English and Maths)	↗	-	↓	-
	Post 16 participation (percentage of 16 year olds in full-time education or training)	↗	-	↗	-
	Level 3 attainment (percentage of A*-A grade A Level and BTEC Level 3 passes)	↗	-	→	-

### These KPIs have been revised.

#### Level 1+ attainment

- Table 3.7.1** shows the percentage of all Year 11 students achieving at least five qualifications at Level 1 or higher. It replaces the previous 'No qualification' KPI to better show overall levels of participation and achievement in compulsory education at a minimum of Level 1. Only data for 2011 is available at present, but time series will be built up over future years so the trend can be gauged.
- In 2011, 89% of all year 11 students (enrolled at all Guernsey schools) achieved five or more A\*-G GCSEs or equivalent qualifications i.e. qualifications at Level 1 or higher. The remaining 11% reached school leaving age without achieving this number of Level 1 qualifications. Please note that these figures include students at special needs schools, which may be excluded from figures published by other jurisdictions.

#### Level 2 attainment

- Table 3.7.2** and **Figure 3.7.1** show the percentage of all year 11 students achieving five Level 2 qualifications including Maths and English. This indicator replaces one previously published to better show levels of attainment enabling progression to post 16 education. The percentage of all year 11 students achieving any five Level 2 qualifications is also provided for information.
- Please note that these figures include students at special needs schools, which may be excluded from figures published by other jurisdictions.

- The percentage of all year 11 students achieving five Level 2 qualifications including Maths and English increased between 2007 and 2009, but then decreased during 2010 and 2011 to 51%. The overall change between 2007 and 2011 was a decrease of two percentage points, indicating that performance has not improved.

#### Post 16 participation

- The proportion of 16 year olds enrolling in full time education or training after they have completed their final year of compulsory education is shown in **Table 3.7.3** and **Figure 3.7.2**.
- The trend was generally upward (on trend) over the five years ending in 2011.

#### Level 3 attainment

- Table 3.7.3** and **Figure 3.7.2** show the percentage of Level 3 exam entries graded at A\* or A i.e. grades sought for progression to higher education. It is an indicator of performance at post 16 level education. This replaces the previous KPI, which was the number of students achieving at least one Level 3 qualification as a percentage of those completing year 13, which is still provided for information.
- Data regarding the percentage of Level 3 exam entries graded at A\* or A is available for 2009 to 2011, when 32% of exam entries were graded at A\* or A. The trend has been gauged as stable this year, but the longer term trend should become more apparent as the time series develops in future years.



## 3.7 Education and training

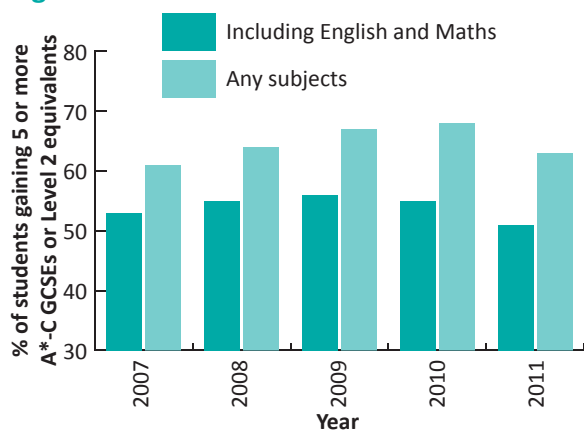
### KPI: Level 1+ attainment

**Table 3.7.1: Level 1+ attainment**

Students achieving 5 or more A*-G GCSEs or equivalents (as % of Year 11 student population)	
2011	89

### KPI: Level 2 attainment

**Figure 3.7.1: Level 2 attainment**

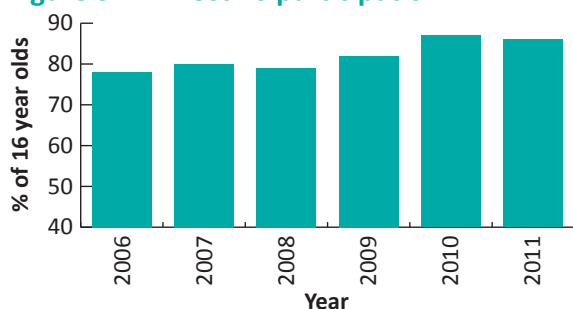


**Table 3.7.2: Level 2 attainment**

	Students achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs or Level 2 equivalents including English and Maths (as % of Year 11 student population)	Students achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs or Level 2 equivalents (as % of Year 11 student population)
2007	53	61
2008	55	64
2009	56	67
2010	55	68
2011	51	63

### KPI: Post 16 participation

**Figure 3.7.2: Post 16 participation**

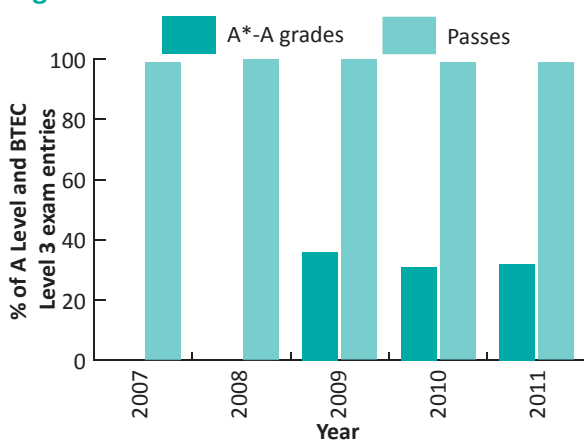


**Table 3.7.3: Post 16 participation**

	16 year olds in full-time education or training (as % of 16 year olds)
2007	80
2008	79
2009	82
2010	87
2011	86

### KPI: Level 3 attainment

**Figure 3.7.3: Level 3 attainment**



**Table 3.7.4: Level 3 attainment**

	A*-A grade A Level and BTEC Level 3 passes (as % exam entries)	A Level and BTEC Level 3 passes (as % exam entries)
2007	-	99
2008	-	100
2009	36	100
2010	31	99
2011	32	99

Source: Education Department (for all the above)

More information and additional performance indicators can be accessed in the Education Department's Annual Report via [www.education.gg](http://www.education.gg).



## 3.8 Employment and lifelong learning

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 training (no KPI)	-	-	-	-

### Workforce participation

- In 2011, 80% of the working age population were in full time education or economically active (based on Social Security records as at 31st March). The working age population consists of those aged between 16 and 64 years of age inclusive.
- Six percentage points of that proportion were in full time education either on or off Island (but may also have been economically active on a part time basis). The vast majority of those were people aged 25 years or younger.
- The rest (74 percentage points) of that proportion were economically active and not in full time education (but may have been participating in education or training on a part time basis).
- The remaining 20% of the working age population (labelled as “other” in [Figure 3.8.1](#)) were neither economically active (i.e. were not employed or self employed on a full or part time basis) nor in full time education.
- Trends analysis will be possible in future years, when additional data is available.

### Adult education and training

- At present, there are no KPIs to monitor adult education and training (except the numbers in full time education, above).
- It is planned that KPIs will be developed in order to monitor the progress of the Skills Strategy, which Skills Guernsey has been tasked to produce. Once finalised and collected, the KPIs can be used within this report.
- Skills Guernsey is a joint initiative by the Commerce and Employment, Education and Social Security Departments. It was launched for the purpose of developing and delivering the Island

Skills Strategy. The Skills Guernsey implementation Group has representatives from three of the Island’s training providers (the Guernsey Training Agency, the Guernsey College of Further Education and the Institute of Health and Social Care Studies) and the three departments.

- The Group will define a framework and collection mechanism for data and evidence on Guernsey’s skills and skill needs. It has already highlighted the need to gather more information in the following areas: the skills of young people, those not in work, sector specific skill gaps and training needs.

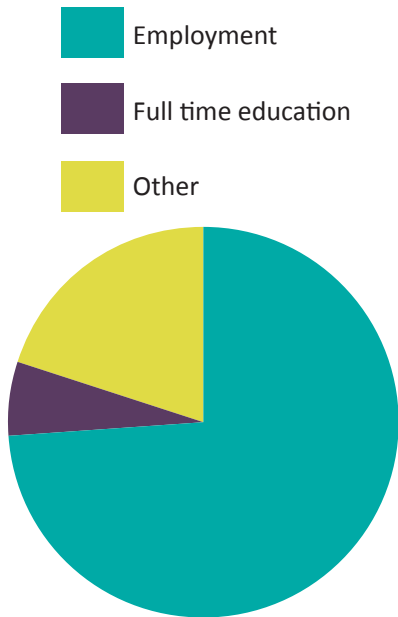
*In 2011, 80% of the working age population were economically active or in full time education. This and other indicators to monitor adult education and training are under development.*



## 3.8 Employment and lifelong learning

### KPI: Workforce participation

**Figure 3.8.1: Workforce participation (at 31st March 2011)**



**Table 3.8.1: Workforce participation (at 31st March)**

	People in employment (as % working age population)*	People in full time education* (as % working age population)	People in employment or full time education (as % working age population)
<b>2010</b>	73	6	79
<b>2011</b>	74	6	80

\*This figure differs to the employment rate figure presented in Section 2.5, since it excludes people who were both in full time education and employment. The full time education classification used here captures all people in full time education, including those who were also in employment.

Source: Social Security Department

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



## 4.1 Carbon footprint and climate change

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	↘ -19.5%
Adapt to climate change	Climate change adaption strategies implemented (as percentage of service development areas identified as being at risk)	- 100%	- none

### Total greenhouse gas emissions

- The total change in Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions was a decrease of 19.5% between 1990 and 2008-2010, which continues to be on track to meet the Kyoto Protocol target.
- The Kyoto Protocol aim is to achieve a target decrease of at least 12.5% in emissions between 1990 and the years 2008-2012 (average).
- Guernsey's emissions generally trended upwards between the years 1990 and 2000 and from 2001 to 2010. However, a 33.1% decrease in total emissions sourced in Guernsey between the years 2000 and 2001 more than offset the general increases during the period. The decrease resulted primarily from electricity being imported via a cable link to France from 2001 onward.
- 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 into Guernsey for consumption, are not included here (but are included in the European figures).
- The majority of Guernsey's emissions are in the form of carbon dioxide, resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels for power generation, heating and transport.
- Power generation contributed the largest proportion (29%) of the total emissions in 2010, followed by transport (25%). Please see the **Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin** (via [www.gov.gg/ghg](http://www.gov.gg/ghg)) for more information.

*The reduction required to meet the Kyoto Protocol target for 2008-2012 is a minimum decrease of 12.5%. Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions reduced by 19.5% between 1990 and 2008-2010.*

### Climate change adaption strategies implemented

- Breaches of coastal defences and flooding have been identified as Guernsey's key risks from climate change due to the infrastructure and services that are sensitive to the risk of flooding.
- Detailed flooding studies have been conducted and will be published during 2012. Options for addressing the flood risks will be considered as part of wider strategic land planning considerations.
- Identification and assessment of the risks presented by climate change to specific service areas has largely not been progressed by Departments.
- The subsequent design and implementation of adaption strategies, which set out how to realign the business or service areas in order to mitigate the impacts of Climate Change to that business area, has therefore also not yet been instigated by Departments.



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

### KPI: Total greenhouse gas emissions

Figure 4.1.1: Total greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint) by type

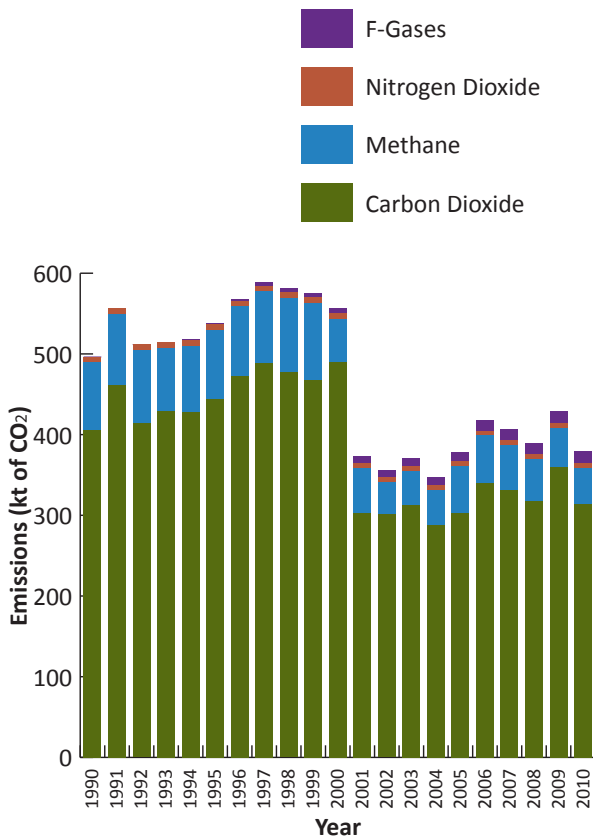


Table 4.1.1: Total greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint)

	Total emissions (kt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Annual % change	Cumulative % change
1990	496.2	-	-
1991	556.1	12.1	12.1
1992	511.6	-8.0	3.1
1993	514.7	0.6	3.7
1994	518.1	0.6	4.4
1995	538.6	4.0	8.5
1996	567.9	5.4	14.4
1997	588.2	3.6	18.5
1998	581.6	-1.1	17.2
1999	575.6	-1.0	16.0
2000	557.2	-3.2	12.3
2001	373.0	-33.1	-24.8
2002	356.3	-4.5	-28.2
2003	370.6	4.0	-25.3
2004	347.9	-6.1	-29.9
2005	378.6	8.8	-23.7
2006	417.9	10.4	-15.8
2007	407.0	-2.6	-18.0
2008	389.8	-4.2	-21.4
2009	428.9	10.0	-13.6
2010	379.1	-11.6	-23.6
Average of 2008 to 2010	399.3	-	-19.5

Source: AEA Technology

### KPI: Climate change adaption strategies implemented

Table 4.1.2: Climate change adaption strategies implemented

	No. service development areas identified as being at risk	No. climate change adaption strategies implemented	Percentage of climate change adaption strategies implemented (%)
2010	0	0	none
2011	0	0	none

Source: Environment Department

The Guernsey Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin, which contains more information and data, can be downloaded via the following web page [www.gov.gg/ghg](http://www.gov.gg/ghg).



## 4.2 Waste

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Minimise waste generated	Total water consumption (megalitres per annum)	↘	-	↗	-
	Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated (tonnes per annum)	↘	-	→	-
Increase reuse and recycling	Household recycling rate (annual percentage of solid waste recycled)	↗	≥50%	↗	<b>46.4%</b>
	Commercial and industrial recycling rate (annual percentage of solid waste recycled)	↗	≥50%	→	<b>42.7%</b>

### 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 was 1.9% lower in 2011 than it had been five years earlier but consumption has increased since 2008.
- Water consumption had been decreasing (on trend) until 2008. However, the trend is now moving in the opposite direction to that which is desired.
- Increases in domestic consumption were the main contributor to this trend between 2006 and 2010. An increase in other (e.g. tourist accommodation and agriculture and horticulture) consumption continued the upward trend between 2010 and 2011 (see *Figure 4.2.1*).

*Neither solid waste generated nor water consumption trended downward as desired.*

### Solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated

- In 2011, 73,933 tonnes of waste was generated by household, commercial or industrial sources in Guernsey. An additional 155,317 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was also generated (giving a grand total of 229,250 tonnes). The latter is excluded from the KPI as the vast

majority is re-used or used for land reclamation and fluctuates with activity in the construction industry so may mask trends.

- The data shown in *Table 4.2.2*, first became available in 2008. The trend in waste generated by household, commercial or industrial sources in Guernsey is currently considered to be stable.

*The household recycling rate improved and the commercial and industrial rate was stable, but both were below target.*

### Recycling rates

- In 2011, the household recycling rate was 46.4% and the commercial and industrial recycling rate was 42.7%. These rates include the recycling of green waste, via schemes introduced in 2008.
- The target for both of these indicators is a minimum rate of 50% and an upward trend. The States has agreed that these two targets should be combined for 2012 onwards (and then increased), which will be reflected in future reports.
- The domestic recycling rate has increased over the four years since data became available, whereas the commercial and industrial rate has remained relatively stable. Both remain off target in 2011.
- Almost all of the waste resulting from construction and demolition activities is either re-used or used for land reclamation. As such, a recycling rate is not provided for construction and demolition waste.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth  
 Social: Education and training  
 Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Environmental hazards

## 4.2 Waste

### KPI: Total water consumption

Figure 4.2.1: Total water consumption by category

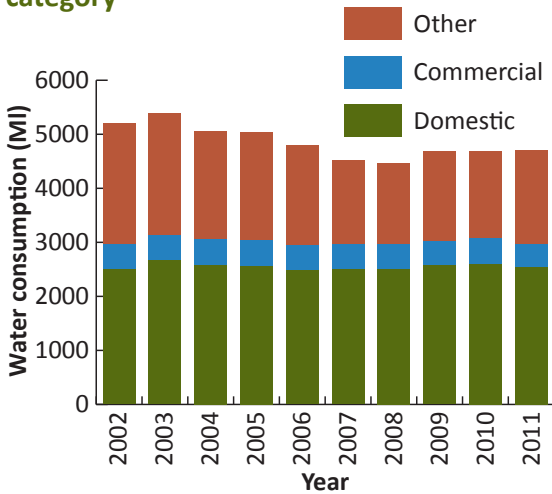


Table 4.2.1: Total water consumption

	Total water consumption (MI)	Annual % change
2002	5,199	6.8
2003	5,396	3.8
2004	5,059	-6.2
2005	5,034	-0.5
2006	4,805	-4.5
2007	4,510	-6.1
2008	4,459	-1.1
2009	4,690	5.2
2010	4,677	-0.3
2011	4,713	0.8

Source: Guernsey Water

### KPI: Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated

Table 4.2.2: Total solid waste generated

	Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated (t)	Total solid construction and demolition waste generated (t)
2008	73,281	164,722
2009	70,254	130,786
2010	73,341	166,950
2011	73,933	155,317

Source: Public Services Department

### KPI: Household recycling rate

Table 4.2.3: Household recycling rate

	Total solid waste generated (t)	Total solid waste recycled (t)	Recycling rate (%)
2008	24,095	8,496	35.3
2009	24,038	8,774	36.5
2010	26,451	12,122	45.8
2011	26,362	12,236	46.4

Source: Public Services Department

### KPI: Commercial and industrial recycling rate

Table 4.2.4: Commercial and industrial recycling rate

	Total solid waste generated (t)	Total solid waste recycled (t)	Recycling rate (%)
2008	49,186	20,407	41.5
2009	46,216	18,092	39.1
2010	46,890	19,016	40.6
2011	47,571	20,296	42.7

Source: Public Services Department

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





## 4.3 Water

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Performance
Effectively manage water resources	Volume of unaccounted for water (megalitres lost per annum)	↘ ≤650MI	? <b>636MI</b>
	Storage level (percentage of total storage capacity)	- ≥95%	- <b>91%</b>
	Domestic water consumption (litres of water consumed per capita per day)	↘ -	➔ -

### Volume of unaccounted for water

- In 2011, 636 megalitres of water was unaccounted for. This figure was calculated using a revised method, so is not comparable with figures published in previous editions. As a result, trend data is not available. However, the figure is now comparable with those published by other jurisdictions when converted into litres per supply per day (it equated to 70.02 litres per supply per day in 2011).
- The target for this indicator was also revised to reflect the methodological change. The volume of water unaccounted for in 2011 was on target.

### Storage level

- The percentage of Guernsey's total water storage capacity in use on 1st April 2012 was 91%, which is below the target of 95% (minimum) storage capacity use.
- This figure can fluctuate from year to year depending on weather conditions. Rainfall in 2011 and early 2012 was lower than other recent years. However, improvements to pumping stations means that more water can be collected from the same level of rainfall than would have been possible previously.

### Domestic water consumption

- The domestic water consumption per capita calculations are based on population estimates provided by the Social Security Department, which are available from 2006 onwards.
- The average domestic water consumption was 110.5 litres per capita per day in 2011, which is 0.9

litres less than in 2006 and 3.8 litres less than in 2010.

- The desired trend is a decreasing level of consumption per capita. However, the decrease in 2011 follows increases in 2009 and 2010, so the trend overall has been relatively stable.
- Building regulation developments in the UK are leading to more stringent standards for domestic water consumption.
- Guernsey has been 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](http://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.

***Water losses were on target. However, the water storage level was off target this year and the level of water consumed per capita per day was stable rather than showing a downward trend, which would be preferred.***



Social: Housing

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Built environment

## 4.3 Water

### KPI: Volume of unaccounted for water

**Table 4.3.1: Volume of unaccounted for water**

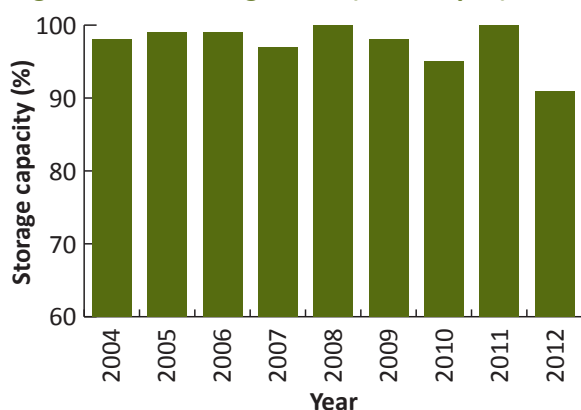
	Estimated losses (MI)
2011	636

NB - Changes were made by Guernsey Water to bring the method for measuring unaccounted for water in line with UK methods. Previously published figures are not comparable with the 2011 figure.

Source: Guernsey Water

### KPI: Storage level

**Figure 4.3.2: Storage level (at 1st April)**



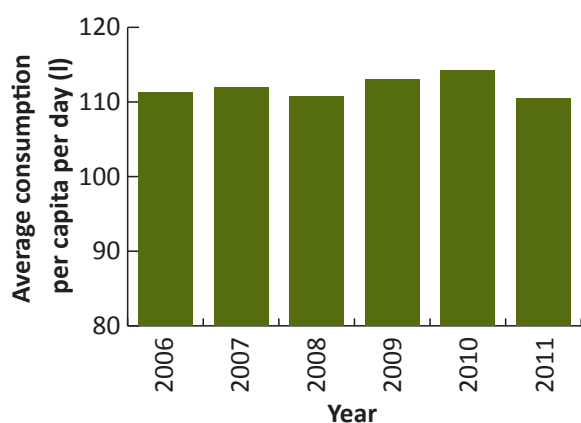
**Table 4.3.2: Storage level (at 1st April)**

	Total storage capacity in use at 1st April (%)
2004	98
2005	99
2006	99
2007	97
2008	100
2009	98
2010	95
2011	100
2012	91

Source: Guernsey Water

### KPI: Domestic water consumption

**Figure 4.3.3: Domestic water consumption**



**Table 4.3.3: Domestic water consumption**

	Average domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Annual % change
2006	111.3	-
2007	111.9	0.5
2008	110.7	-1.0
2009	113.1	2.2
2010	114.2	1.0
2011	110.5	-3.3

Source: Guernsey Water, Social Security Department

More information on Guernsey Water can be found on the website: [www.water.gg](http://www.water.gg).



## 4.4 Energy

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Use energy sustainably	Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils (British thermal units per annum)	↘	-	↘	-
	Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources (as percentage of total energy supplied in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils per annum)	↗	-	↗	-

### Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

- The total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils is calculated using sales data.
- The calculations use standard assumptions regarding fuel efficiency (e.g. the amount of energy which can be supplied to a car per litre of petrol). Assumptions are also made regarding the efficiency of electricity generated locally. Each of the assumptions used are applied consistently throughout to ensure year on year comparability.
- Energy from other sources, such as coal, wood and home generation is not included, since complete data is unavailable.
- Energy consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating electricity on Island (i.e. that which is not available to consumers) is also excluded.
- The measure provides an indication of changes in the level of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers (i.e. total household, commercial and industrial energy demand) for the years since 2008, when data first became available.
- Between 2008 and 2011, the level of energy supplied to consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils decreased by 6.4%.
- Various factors can impact on energy consumption, including temperatures and price levels, which fluctuate from year to year. Longer term trends in this indicator will become more apparent as more data becomes available over the coming years.

*In 2011, total energy supplied to consumers decreased and the proportion of that which was from nuclear or renewable sources increased, so the energy KPIs are both on trend.*

### Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

- It is possible to calculate the proportion of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, which is derived from nuclear or renewable sources.
- Again, this excludes electricity which is self-generated e.g. using solar panels, wind turbines etc. It covers only that supplied to Guernsey consumers from nuclear and renewable sources (via the electricity cable link to France).
- In 2011, 22% of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils was from nuclear or renewable sources. This is higher than in 2008, 2009 and 2010 so performance of this indicator has improved.
- It should be noted that Guernsey Electricity's licence requires that it procures electricity using the method which incurs the least cost. As a result, the amount of electricity supplied from (off Island) nuclear and renewable sources is affected by global oil prices and the price of electricity in Europe, which can fluctuate year on year.
- Longer term trends will become more apparent as more data becomes available over the coming years.



## 4.4 Energy

### KPI: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

Figure 4.4.1: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

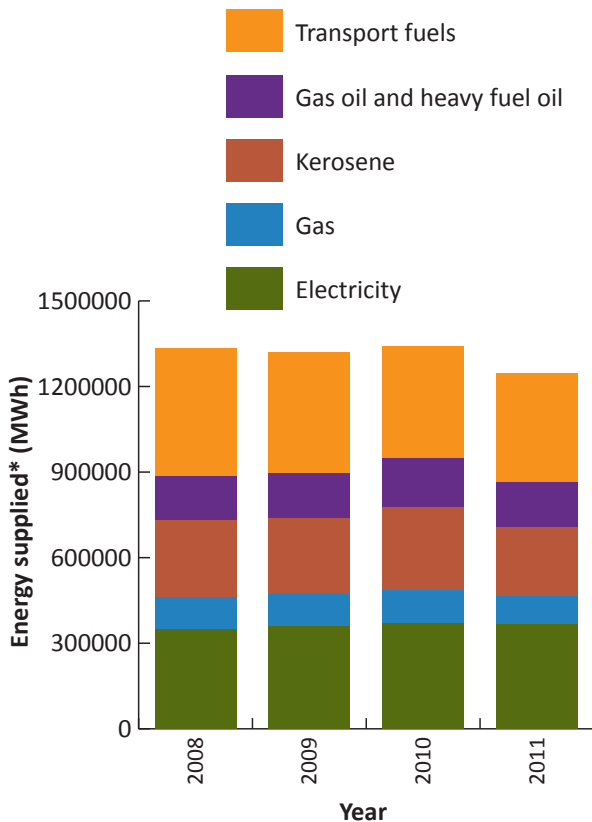


Table 4.4.1: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

	Total energy supplied to consumers* per annum (MWh)	Annual % change
2008	1,332,913	
2009	1,320,154	-1.0
2010	1,339,519	1.5
2011	1,247,514	-6.9

\* These data (above and below) include only energy supplied to consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. Data relating to coal, wood and home generated renewable energy was unavailable. The data were amended in 2012, when calendar year data for Gas became available. Previously, accounting year data had been used to calculate the energy supplied in the form of Gas.

Source: Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas, Customs and Excise

### KPI: Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

Figure 4.4.2: Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

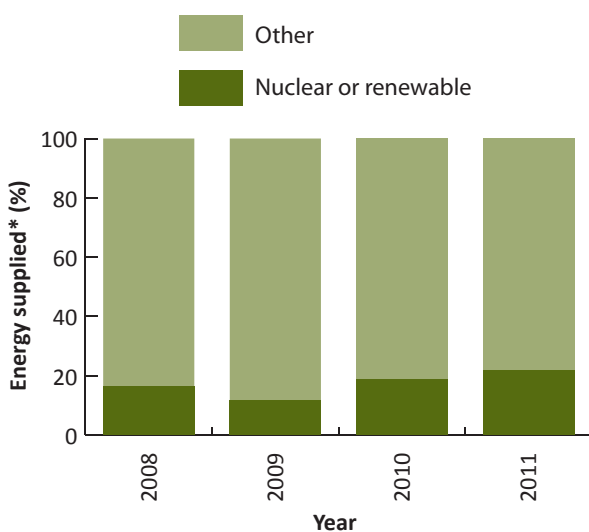


Table 4.4.2: Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

	Energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources as percentage of total energy supplied* per annum (%)	Energy derived from other sources as percentage of total energy supplied* per annum (%)
2008	16	84
2009	12	88
2010	19	81
2011	22	78

Source: Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas, Customs and Excise

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



## 4.5 Public awareness and actions

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Increase self sufficiency	Area of undeveloped land (as percentage of Island total area)	-	≥ 88%	-	<b>88.3%</b>
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)	↘	-	↘	-

### Area of undeveloped land

- The area of undeveloped land (including greenhouses) gives an impression of the Island's capacity for self sufficient food production.
- The target is for this area to not decrease below 88% of the Island's total area. The target is based on the 2008 to 2010 values.
- In 2011, 88.3% of the Island's area was undeveloped. This is 0.3 percentage points lower than in 2009 and 2008 but is 0.3 percentage points above the target minimum.

*The area of undeveloped land (indicating land available for self sufficient food production) decreased slightly, but was on target. Bus passenger journeys decreased in 2011, but were still on trend, as were motor fuel imports.*

- However, the number of bus passenger journeys was 2.9% lower in 2011 than in 2010; the first year on year decrease recorded since 2000.
- Bus fares were increased from 60p to £1 in 2010, which amongst other factors, may have had an impact on people's choice of mode of transport.

### Motor transport fuel imports

- Motor transport fuel consumption gives a general indication of motor vehicle use across the Island. Data has been available since 2008.
- In 2011, 33,676,000 litres of petrol and diesel were imported to Guernsey for motor vehicle use, 1.8% less than in 2010 and 4.3% less than in 2008.
- The trend has been generally downward between 2008 and 2011.

### Bus passenger journeys

- The number of bus passenger journeys has generally been increasing (on trend) since 2001, when subsidised bus fares were introduced.
- Over the five years ending 2011, the number of bus passenger journeys increased by 136,744 (or 9.7%), indicating that people have been making more use of the available bus service.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth  
 Social: Education and training  
 Environmental: Carbon footprint and climate change, Energy

## 4.5 Public awareness and actions

### KPI: Area of undeveloped land

Figure 4.5.1: Area of undeveloped land

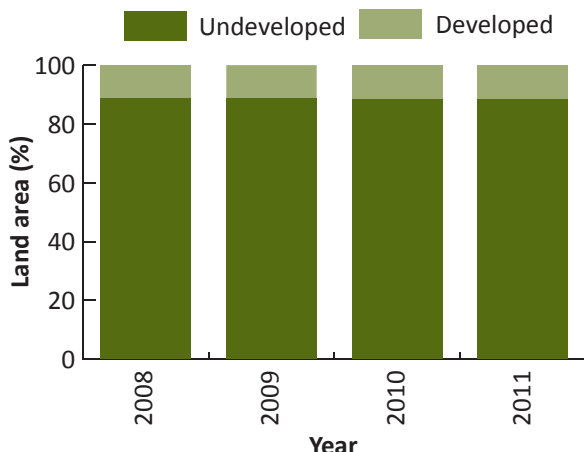


Table 4.5.1: Area of undeveloped land

	Undeveloped land (square kilometres)	Undeveloped land (%)	Developed land (%)
2008	56.3	88.6	11.4
2009	56.3	88.6	11.4
2010	56.2	88.4	11.6
2011	56.2	88.3	11.7

NB - greenhouses are included in the undeveloped land category.

Source: Digimap

### KPI: Bus passenger journeys

Figure 4.5.2: Bus passenger journeys

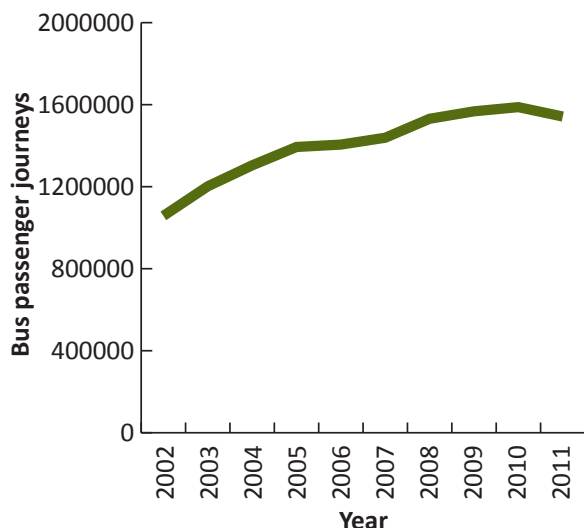


Table 4.5.2: Bus passenger journeys

	No. free and paid journeys	No. paid journeys	Annual % change
2002		1,057,627	10.8
2003		1,201,799	13.6
2004		1,304,049	8.5
2005		1,393,698	6.9
2006		1,405,414	0.8
2007		1,438,803	2.4
2008		1,531,257	6.4
2009		1,567,565	2.4
2010	1,636,634	1,588,046	1.3
2011	1,596,550	1,542,158	-2.9

Source: Environment Department

### KPI: Motor transport fuel imports

Figure 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports

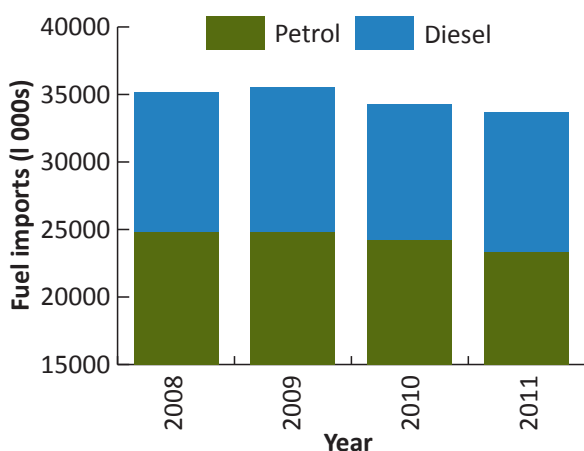


Table 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports

	Petrol (1 000s)	Diesel (1 000s)	Total (1 000s)	Annual % change
2008	24,848	10,354	35,202	-
2009	24,822	10,677	35,499	0.8
2010	24,197	10,113	34,310	-3.3
2011	23,330	10,346	33,676	-1.8

Source: Customs and Excise

Information on bus services can be obtained from [www.buses.gg](http://www.buses.gg).



## 4.6 Biodiversity, countryside, marine and coastal

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Ensure healthier biodiversity and support specific species and habitats	Area of open natural habitat (as percentage of Island total area)	-	≥3.8%	-	<b>3.6%</b>
	Area of open natural habitat with protection strategy (as percentage of total open natural habitat area)	-	100%	-	<b>30%</b>
Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage	Area of land used by dairy farmers (as percentage of Island total area)	→	-	→	-
	Total length of hedgebanks (as percentage of Island total area)	→	-	?	-

### Area of open natural habitat

- 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.
- Habitats can be used as a surrogate measure of biodiversity. The more habitat types and areas, 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.
- Important habitats in Guernsey (which make up the category called "open natural habitats") include unimproved and marshy grasslands, saltmarsh, sand dunes and coastal grass and heathlands. Some of this land is in private ownership, but wherever possible the Environment Department works with land owners to ensure its preservation and intends to increase information available to aid better management of important habitats.
- The total area of open natural habitat in Guernsey decreased by 5% between the habitat surveys in 1998/99 and 2010.

### Area of open natural habitat with protection strategy

- Preserving the quality of open natural habitat land is also important for biodiversity.
- In 2010 and 2011, 30% of the open natural

habitat land had a protection strategy in place. This land was all owned by the States of Guernsey, The National Trust or La Société Guernesaise.

- The intention is to also monitor the prevalence of indicator species in future years.

### Area of land used by dairy farmers

- The Guernsey cow is a distinctive part of Guernsey's countryside and heritage. An indicator that this characteristic is being retained is the area of land used by local dairy farmers (included in the Guernsey Farm Biodiversity (Wildlife) Action Plans).
- The area has fluctuated over the five years ending in 2011, but the overall level was stable.

### Total length of hedgebanks

- Another distinctive characteristic of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage are the hedgebanks which separate fields. In 2010 there were 826km of hedgebank in Guernsey.
- Hedgebanks are important for biodiversity, since they provide shelter, food and safe travel routes for many different insects, birds and small mammals. They are also indicative of the Guernsey farming heritage, which favoured using relatively small fields (separated by hedgebanks) for grazing (mainly cows) and crop growing in rotation.
- The retention of small fields separated by hedgebanks indicates that this heritage is being preserved to an extent and that relatively small farm machinery and manual labour are still favoured over mass production of crops using large machinery in large fields.



## 4.6 Biodiversity, countryside, marine and coastal

### KPI: Habitat and species protection strategies implemented

**Table 4.6.1: Area of open natural habitat**

	Total open natural habitat area (square kilometres)	Total open natural habitat area (vergees)	Area (% of Island total)	Percentage change
1999	2.4	1,454	3.8	-
2010	2.3	1,381	3.6	-5.0

Source: Habitat Survey 2010

### KPI: Area of open natural habitat

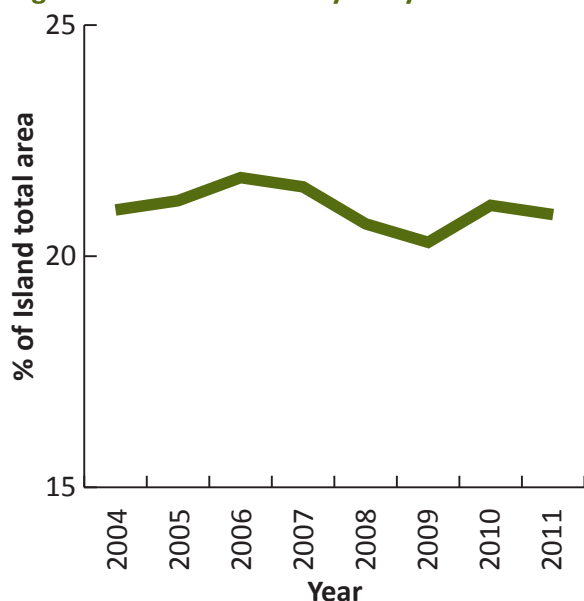
**Table 4.6.2: Area of open natural habitat**

	Total open natural habitat area with protection strategy (square kilometres)	Total open natural habitat area with protection strategy (vergees)	Area with protection strategy (% of total open natural habitat)
2010	0.7	414	30%
2011	0.7	414	30%

Source: Environment Department

### KPI: Area of agricultural land

**Figure 4.6.1: Land used by dairy farmers**



**Table 4.6.3: Land used by dairy farmers**

	Land used by dairy farmers* (square kilometres)	Land used by dairy farmers* (vergees)	Area (% of Island total)	Percentage change
2004	13.35	8,146	21.0	-
2005	13.49	8,232	21.2	1.1
2006	13.79	8,414	21.7	2.2
2007	13.70	8,358	21.5	-0.7
2008	13.19	8,050	20.7	-3.7
2009	12.93	7,887	20.3	-2.0
2010	13.39	8,171	21.1	3.6
2011	13.28	8,103	20.9	-0.8

\* This is the area included in the Guernsey Farm Biodiversity (Wildlife) Action Plans.

Source: Commerce and Employment

### KPI: Total length of hedgebanks

**Table 4.6.4: Total length of hedgebanks**

	Total hedgebank length (km)
1999	695*
2010	826

Source: Habitat Survey 2010

\* The method used for the 2010 survey was more sophisticated than that which was available for the 1999 survey. The figure shown for 1999 is considered conservative.

More information on the Biological Records Centre can be found on its website: [www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg](http://www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg).





## 4.7 Built environment

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's heritage and protect traditional architecture	Protection of buildings and monuments (percentage of shortlisted buildings surveyed)	-	10% per annum	-	none
Ensure careful and sympathetic application of modern architecture and developments	Area design guidance (number of Area design statements and Conservation Area appraisals produced)	-	1 per annum	-	0
Embrace high environmental and quality standard buildings	Sustainable construction (no KPI)	-	-	-	-

### Protection of buildings and monuments

- The Environment Department can protect buildings, monuments or sites which are considered to be of importance by including them on the statutory lists under The Land Planning and Development (Guernsey) Law, 2005. The Law gives the Department the necessary powers to protect and preserve listed buildings and monuments and their settings.
- Monuments of archaeological, historic, traditional, artistic or other special interest can be listed. Any building can also be included if its exterior contributes to historic, architectural, traditional or other interests.
- Preparatory work for the review of the List of Protected Buildings began in 2010. During 2011, basic details of over 4,000 potentially "important" buildings, including those on the current list, were recorded in a database.
- The Department went out to consultation in 2012 in order to define the criteria that will be used to assess which of the buildings identified should be listed (and therefore protected).
- The assessments will commence in the latter part of 2012 and the target is to survey 10% of the database per year.

### Area design guidance

- Area Design Statements and Conservation Area Appraisals are detailed studies of specific areas that describe and analyse physical and social characteristics. This can include character in terms of the buildings and spaces between them, overall architectural style, materials used, special features

such as boundary treatments and the landscape setting, as well as the way a particular area is used by its local community.

- These studies (which have not previously been undertaken) will offer islanders the opportunity to contribute to design guidance for specific areas. They will form part of the consultation regarding the review of the Island's Development Plans. This guidance will be used to help applicants create developments that conserve and enhance an area's special character.

### Sustainable construction

- The Environment Department constantly monitor best practice, changes and new technology in the construction industry, both in the UK and Europe, with a view to implementing changes to the Building Regulations, when necessary, as soon as practically possible
- The UK revised its regulations in 2010 and the Guernsey Regulations were revised in July 2012 to bring them up to date, except for the recommendations regarding conservation of fuel and power, which will remain based on 2002 guidance until guidelines specific to Guernsey have been developed.



Fiscal & Economic: Distribution

Social: Housing

Environmental: Carbon footprint and climate change, Energy, Water

## 4.7 Built environment

### KPI: Protection of buildings and monuments

**Table 4.7.1: Percentage of shortlisted buildings surveyed**

Buildings surveyed (as % of total on shortlist)	
2010	none
2011	none

Source: Environment Department

### KPI: Area design guidance

**Table 4.7.2: Area design guidance**

Number of Area Design Statements and Conservation Area Appraisals produced	
2010	0
2011	0

Source: Environment Department

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



## 4.8 Environmental hazards

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Performance
Reduce air pollution	Nitrogen dioxide levels (annual average micrograms per cubic metre of nitrogen dioxide)	↘ 40µg/m <sup>3</sup> max	? 20.0µg/m <sup>3</sup>
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 (annual percentage compliance)	- 100%	- 99.6%

### 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.
- In 2011, the average nitrogen dioxide level in Guernsey was 20.0 micrograms per cubic metre; half the recommended maximum level (set by the World Health Organisation) of 40 micrograms per cubic metre to avoid long term health effects.
- There were methodological changes in 2010, including additional sampling at high traffic flow locations and a change in the laboratory, which analyses the samples. As a result, the 2010 and 2011 figures are not strictly comparable with earlier figures, so trend analysis for the five years ending 2011 is not possible.

### Nitrate levels

- Nitrate levels in surface water 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.

- Between 2006 and 2011, the mean surface water nitrate level decreased by 41% from 40.6 to 23.8 milligrams per litre, which denotes continued improvement in the performance of this indicator.

***Nitrogen dioxide levels were on target and surface water nitrate levels continued to improve in 2011. Waste licencing missed meeting the target of 100% compliance due to one breach.***

### Compliance with licensing conditions

- The Director of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation is responsible for licensing waste operations covering activities for the collection, transport, sorting, treating, storage or disposal of waste.
- At the end of March 2012, 240 waste transport licences and one site licence had been issued.
- During the year ending March 2011, there was one case where licensing conditions were breached. The conditions include provisions such as a ‘duty of care’ for all operators and special controls for the management of hazardous wastes, termed ‘specially controlled wastes’.
- The overall compliance was 99.6%, which although high, does not meet the target of 100% compliance.



Fiscal & Economic: Distribution

Social: Healthcare

Environmental: Waste, Public awareness and actions

## 4.8 Environmental hazards

### KPI: Nitrogen dioxide levels

Figure 4.8.1: Nitrogen dioxide levels

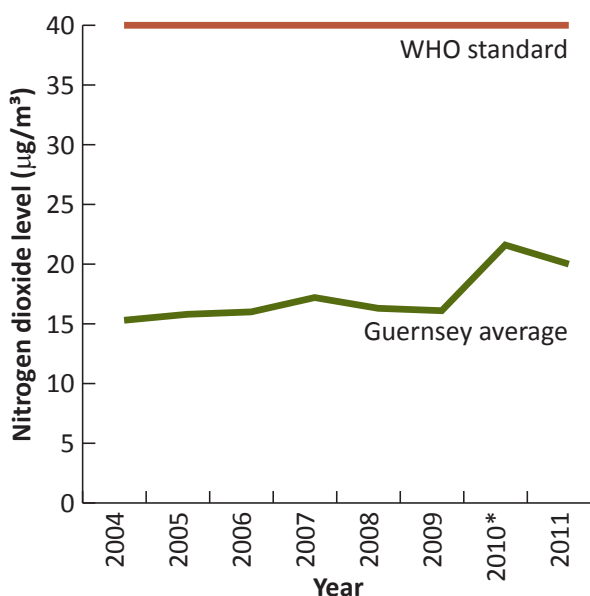


Table 4.8.1: Nitrogen dioxide levels

	Annual Guernsey average (µg/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
2009	16.1	-1.1
2010*	21.6	33.8
2011	20.0	-7.4

\* There were methodological changes in 2010, which means the 2010 and 2011 figures are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

Source: Health and Social Services Department

### KPI: Nitrate levels

Figure 4.8.2: Nitrate levels

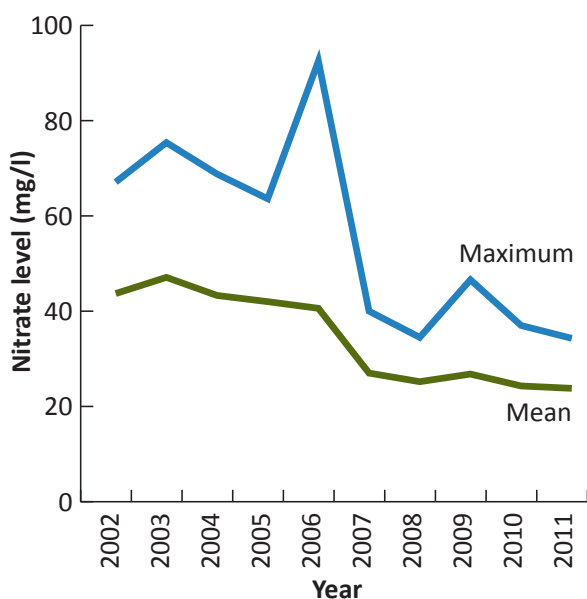


Table 4.8.2: Nitrate levels

	Maximum nitrate level (mg/l)	Mean nitrate level (mg/l)	Annual % change in mean
2002	67.1	43.7	-11.0
2003	75.4	47.1	7.8
2004	68.8	43.3	-8.1
2005	63.6	42.0	-3.0
2006	92.5	40.6	-3.4
2007	40.0	27.0	-33.5
2008	34.5	25.2	-6.7
2009	46.6	26.8	6.3
2010	37.0	24.3	-9.3
2011	34.3	23.8	-2.1

Source: Guernsey Water

### KPI: Nitrate levels

Table 4.8.3: Compliance with waste licensing conditions

	No. licences (at March)	No. breaches of licensing conditions	Compliance (%)
2011	225	0	100.0
2012	241	1	99.6

Source: Health and Social Services Department

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



## 5.1 Policy and Research Unit release dates 2012

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

Please note that dates listed below are provisional.

Publication Date	Publication
Friday 20th January	Retail Prices Index Q4 2011
February	Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin
Wednesday 8th February	Residential Property Prices Q4 2011
Monday 20th February	Inflation Outlook Q1 2012
Wednesday 14th March	Labour Market Bulletin Q4 2011
March	Annual Population Bulletin
April	Annual Housing Stock Bulletin
Friday 20th April	Retail Prices Index Q1 2012
Tuesday 8th May	Residential Property Prices Q1 2012
Tuesday 8th May	Annual Supplementary Property Bulletin
Friday 25th May	Inflation Outlook Q2 2012
Wednesday 20th June	Labour Market Bulletin Q1 2012
Friday 20th July	Retail Prices Index Q2 2012
Wednesday 8th August	Residential Property Prices Q2 2012
Friday 17th August	Inflation Outlook Q3 2012
Wednesday 19th September	Labour Market Bulletin Q2 2012
September	States Strategic Monitoring Report
September	Facts and Figures Booklet
Friday 19th October	Retail Prices Index Q3 2012
Wednesday 7th November	Residential Property Prices Q3 2012
Friday 16th November	Inflation Outlook Q4 2012
Wednesday 19th December	Labour Market Bulletin Q3 2012
December	Annual Economic Overview

Please contact us for further information.

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