



POLICY COUNCIL
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY

The States Strategic Monitoring Report 2011

Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental Trends



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

Foreword

“The States Strategic Monitoring Report 2011 replaces the Sustainable Guernsey Report, previously published by the Policy Council.

It contains key performance indicators, which are used to objectively assess progress against the aims of the States Strategic Plan (SSP). The indicators, which cover a wide range of topics, are grouped into three chapters; Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental. They are organised in this way to align with the three Strategic Policy Plans, which were originally approved by the States in September 2009 (Billet d’État XVIII, July 2009) and are updated annually through the SSP process.

It forms an appendix to the 2011 edition of the States Strategic Plan 2011 and is intended to inform discussions regarding future revisions of the Plan. However, it is also useful as a stand alone document, providing an overview of Guernsey’s key fiscal and economic, social and environmental trends.

The indicators have been refined since the 2009 edition of Sustainable Guernsey and targets or desired trends for each have been defined. The three Policy Groups responsible for the development of the Strategic Policy Plans have endorsed the monitoring framework presented in this report to give an impression of the overall effectiveness of the Strategic Policy in achieving desired results.

The majority of the analysis contained in this report assesses trends ending in 2010 i.e. soon after the States Strategic Plan was first adopted in 2009.”

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

Contents

Section	Page
1.1 How to use this document	3
1.2 Executive Summary	4
1.3 Fiscal and Economic Key Performance Indicator Summary	6
1.4 Social Key Performance Indicator Summary	8
1.5 Environmental Key Performance Indicator Summary	10
2.1 Fiscal and Economic - Fiscal Position	12
2.2 Fiscal and Economic - Commitment to international standards for tax transparency	14
2.3 Fiscal and Economic - Growth	16
2.4 Fiscal and Economic - Inflation	18
2.5 Fiscal and Economic - Employment	20
2.6 Fiscal and Economic - Markets	22
2.7 Fiscal and Economic - Distribution	24
2.8 Fiscal and Economic - Infrastructure	26
3.1 Social - Welfare	28
3.2 Social - Housing	30
3.3 Social - Health	32
3.4 Social - Support and safeguard	34
3.5 Social - Discrimination	36
3.6 Social - Crime	38
3.7 Social - Education and training	40
3.8 Social - Employment and lifelong learning	42
4.1 Environmental - Carbon footprint and climate change	44
4.2 Environmental - Waste	46
4.3 Environmental - Water	48
4.4 Environmental - Energy	50
4.5 Environmental - Public awareness and actions	52
4.6 Environmental - Biodiversity, countryside, marine and coastal	54
4.7 Environmental - Built environment	56
4.8 Environmental - Environmental hazards	58
5.1 Policy and Research Unit release dates 2011	60

1.2 Executive summary

1.2.1 Key performance indicators

The States Strategic Monitoring Report (SSMR) 2011 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).

The KPIs were initially drafted in 2009 (presented in the 2009 Sustainable Guernsey Report), but have since been refined. The Fiscal and Economic, Social and Environmental Policy Groups approved the set of KPIs relevant to their areas of policy in early 2011.

The 64 KPIs presented in this report are used to gauge performance of thirty one of thirty three policy objectives identified, where sufficient data was available. Data coverage has improved substantially since 2009, with 51 of the KPIs having sufficient data to enable performance to be gauged.

Specific KPIs could not be defined for just three of the thirty four policy objectives in 2011, since work to identify the most appropriate indicator or means of data collection was ongoing.

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

Table 1.2.1 KPI data status summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
KPI with data available	13	16	22
KPI with insufficient / no data	2	9	1
Total KPIs	15	25	23
Policy objective with undefined KPI	1	2	1

1.2.2 Targets and trends

A target and / or desired trend has been agreed by the relevant Policy Group for each of the sixty four KPIs which have been defined.

Where sufficient data was available, 2010 performance has been gauged against the target and / or trend predefined by the Policy Groups (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.

It should be noted that the majority of the analysis contained in this report refers to trends ending less than a year after the adoption of the SSP in October 2009. This report is intended to provide a picture of historic performance in the context of the SSP. Future editions of the SSMR will be used to assess the effectiveness of the policies set in the SSP.

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

1.2 Executive summary

Table 1.2.2 KPI performance against target summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On target	6	3	6
Near target	0	0	0
Off target	3	1	7
Insufficient / no data	0	1	0
Total with target defined	9	5	13

Table 1.2.3 KPI performance against trend summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On trend	3	9	7
Off trend	1	2	6
Against trend	1	1	0
Insufficient / no data	2	8	2
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. Three were on trend, one was off trend (i.e. not moving in the desired direction, but not moving in the opposite direction either) and one was against trend. The remaining 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 in order 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 three were on target, one was off target and the other had no data.

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

The Environmental Policy Plan also covers a wide range of topics and twenty three KPIs were defined. One objective had, as yet, no KPI defined.

Targets were agreed for thirteen of the environmental KPIs; six were on target and seven were off target (due to targets being set in 2011 as goals for the future).

A desired trend was agreed for fifteen of the KPIs (some of which also had targets set). Of these, seven were on trend and six were off trend. None were against trend, but two had insufficient or no data for performance to be gauged. 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 - -£30M* [-£37m]
		Total revenue and capital expenditure	- ≤21% GDP -	19.1%
		Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	- ≤0% growth -	-0.9%
2.2	Commitment to international standards for tax transparency	Continuing OECD tier one status	OECD tier one status	- Tier 1 - Tier 1
2.3	Growth	Average economic growth of 2% or more per annum	Total GDP	↗ ≥2% growth ↗ 0.0% growth
			GDP per worker	↗ - ↗ -
2.4	Inflation	Stable and low inflation: RPIX 3.0%	RPIX	- ≤3% - 2.6%
			Unit labour costs	↘ - → -
2.5	Employment	Continuing full employment	Total unemployment	- ≤2% - 1.44%
			Employment rate	↗ - ↘ -
2.6	Markets	Skilled, flexible labour market	Skilled flexible labour market (no KPI)	- - - -
		Well regulated, competitive domestic markets	RPIY	- < UK RPIY + 0.5 ppts - 2.4%
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 - 2.0%*

* Calculated using budget estimate for 2011.

1.3 Fiscal and Economic Key Performance Indicator Summary

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

The majority of the KPIs listed opposite were set out in the Fiscal and Economic Policy Plan. Following some further refinement and development, the list was finalised by the Fiscal and Economic Policy Group.

There is good data coverage for the fiscal related KPIs, with just two of them having insufficient trend data for analysis (both of which will have sufficient data from next year onwards). There was one objective with no KPI defined. However, this will be resolved as part of skills strategy development. This summary refers to 2010 performance unless otherwise stated.

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. Most recent GDP (2010) is therefore calculated using forecasting models constructed by the Policy & Research Unit. The GDP forecast indicates that growth is below the target, but GDP per worker is on trend.

Inflation (based on RPIX) is on target (0.4 percentage points below the target ceiling of 3%). Unit labour costs, which had previously been trending upwards, are more stable.

The unemployment rate is on target, below the ceiling of 2%, and the employment rate is high. However, employment rate figures, which have been regularly available since 2007, 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. However, comparable data is available for 2009 and 2010 only, so it is not yet possible to gauge the trend.

Newly sourced data on median earnings (of all employees) show the trend in this indicator is in the desired direction, upward.

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 - % change in median earnings +0.6ppts
3.2	Housing	Improve housing availability, quality and affordability	Number of residential units	- +300 per annum - ?
			Social rental housing waiting lists	↘ - ↗ -
			Problems reported with housing quality	↘ - ? -
			House price to earnings ratio	- Toward average - Away from average
			Rent to earnings ratio	- Toward average - Toward average
3.3	Health	Maintain a healthy society	Life expectancy at 65	- ≥ 20 years - 20.5 years
			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	Post 16 participation	↗ - ↗ -
			No qualification	↘ - ↘ -
			Level 2 qualification	↗ - ↗ -
			Level 3 qualification	→ - → -
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 broadly positive, with the majority of the KPIs (where there was sufficient data for performance to be gauged) being on target or trend.

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 following some refinements since the 2009 report. There has been considerable improvement in data coverage since 2009. However, nine indicators had insufficient data for performance to be gauged in 2011; a number which is anticipated to decrease over the next three years. Two policy objectives (relating to discrimination and adult education and training) remained with no KPI defined.

This summary of performance refers to 2010 (i.e. based on 2010 figures, or trends ending in 2010) unless otherwise stated.

Some data is available regarding relative poverty, however it is not possible to gauge performance, since there is a lack of comparable time series data. However, the increase in supplementary benefit requirement rates is on target. It increased by 0.6 percentage points more than median earnings in 2010.

The definitive total number of residential units is available for the first time and the annual increase will be reported next year. However, it is not possible to gauge whether the number of housing units is increasing on target this year, nor whether housing quality is improving. Social rental housing waiting lists have increased, which is opposite to the trend desired: this is likely to be a temporary effect, caused principally by the need to rehouse significant numbers of tenants within the existing housing stock before new developments could be built.

The house price to earnings ratio is moving away from the long term average, which is off target. In contrast, the (private) rent price to earnings ratio is moving (on target) towards the long term average.

Health indicators show a downward trend in premature death rates and trend data for life expectancy at 65 is on target. The premature death rate is decreasing as is the proportion of smokers, which are both positive. However, obesity is not decreasing as desired, it is stable. There is insufficient trend data to gauge performance regarding overall state of health.

Data regarding drug and alcohol abuse was unavailable in 2010, but will be available from 2011 onwards. The percentage of reported repeat incidents of domestic abuse are stable, which although not the desired trend is an improvement on the trend seen previously. Trends in numbers of children on the protection register and the proportion of older people who are supported to live independently both showed improving performance.

Total crime level is on trend, decreasing over the five years ending in 2010, but there is insufficient data to gauge the trends for repeat offences or fear of crime.

The four KPIs for education and training, covering student's participation and attainment of qualifications are all on trend.

Workforce participation (in employment or education) is relatively high, but it is not yet possible to gauge whether it is increasing or decreasing, since this is new data for 2010. As mentioned with regard to fiscal and economic KPIs, indicators for education and training of the whole population are under development. Progress on this front will be reported in the next edition.

1.5 Environmental Key Performance Indicator Summary

Section		Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
4.1	Carbon footprint and climate change	Reduce contribution to greenhouse gases and carbon footprint	Total greenhouse gas emissions	↘	-12.5% by 2012	↘	-17.9%
		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	↘	≤550MI	↘	498MI
			Storage level	-	≥95%	-	100%
			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%	-	88.4%
		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/m³ max	?	21.6µg/m³
		Improve surface water quality	Nitrate levels	↘	-	↘	-
		Implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal	Compliance with licensing conditions	-	100%	-	100%

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.

Since 2009, further clarification has been sought regarding some areas of policy for which KPIs had initially proved difficult to define. The list of indicators summarised on the page opposite, which now cover all the objectives, were agreed by the Environmental Policy Group in 2011. Sufficient trend data was available for the performance of all but two of the KPIs to be gauged. This summary refers to 2010 performance unless otherwise stated.

Greenhouse gas emissions, reduced (on trend) and are on target to meet the target reduction set for 2012 by the Kyoto Protocol (based on the latest figures available, which were for 2009). 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 stable, as is the trend in total household, commercial and industrial waste generated. 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%.

The indicators for water losses and water storage capacity use are both on target. The former is also on trend. Domestic water consumption is stable, not decreasing as desired.

The newly developed indicators for energy show that the amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers is not decreasing as desired (it is stable). However, the proportion of that energy which is derived from nuclear or renewable sources is increasing, which is positive.

The improved indicator for self sufficiency measures the area of undeveloped land (i.e. that which could potentially be used for food production). 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.

The Environmental Policy Group agreed on two indicators relating to vehicle use to represent individual's understanding and ability to make informed decisions. The trend in bus passenger journeys is upward. However, the trend in motor fuel consumption (used to represent motor vehicle use and fuel efficiency) is stable, rather than decreasing as desired.

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

Indicators have been developed to give an impression of whether the aim to retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage is being met. Data regarding the area of land used by dairy farmers is stable, on trend. The trend in the total length of hedgebanks, intended to indicate the use of traditional farming methods and "look" of the countryside, can not yet be discerned.

Indicators have also been developed to illustrate whether objectives are being met in the Environmental Policy Plan regarding the built environment. A review of the list of protected buildings has recently begun, but work is not yet underway to perform detailed surveys of buildings shortlisted potentially for inclusion on the list. Islanders will be given the opportunity to contribute to area design guidance, used to inform planning applications, and the outputs of this initiative will be monitored in forthcoming years. Information regarding building regulations indicates that Guernsey regulations, although currently under review, are behind those considered to be best practice in the UK.

Nitrogen dioxide levels (an indicator of air pollution) are on target, below the WHO recommended maximum and nitrate levels (indicating surface water quality) are improving. There was also 100% compliance with waste disposal licensing conditions, indicating good performance regarding objectives for environmental hazards. 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 - 2010 actual budget position]	-	3yr average $\geq \text{£}0$	-	-£30M (-£37m)
	Total revenue and capital expenditure (total revenue and capital expenditure as percentage of GDP per annum)	-	$\leq 21\%$ GDP	-	19.1%
Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	Revenue expenditure (annual percentage change in real revenue expenditure)	-	$\leq 0\%$ growth	-	-0.9%

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. Previously this KPI covered only the revenue budget, but from 2010 both revenue and capital have been included to give a better overall view of States finances. The actual figure for 2010 is also included for consistency of presentation with the States Accounts.
- In 2010, the three year average was a deficit of £30 million (off target).
- For the year 2010, revenue and capital income were £331 million and £0.4 million respectively.
- Revenue and capital expenditure (based on routine capital expenditure and allocations to the capital reserve) were £330 million and £38 million respectively in 2010.
- This totalled an overall deficit of £37 million in 2010. However, this is within the ceiling for annual operating deficit set at a maximum of 3% of GDP in the Fiscal Framework, which was agreed by the States in April 2009. This ceiling relates to any one individual year, since it is understood that there may 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 forecast GDP figures for 2010, total revenue and capital expenditure equalled 19.1% of GDP.
- 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 and the forecast figures for 2010 is given in [Section 2.3](#).

Revenue expenditure

- The target for revenue expenditure is a real (i.e. after having removed the effects of inflation) terms freeze or annual growth of equal to or less than zero in reflatd revenue expenditure.
- In 2010, revenue expenditure was £330 million, which is on target, at 0.9% lower in real terms than 2009.

The States budget was in deficit in 2010, but expenditure was within the target 21% of GDP. Revenue expenditure was 0.9% lower than 2009 in real terms.



2.1 Fiscal Position

KPI: Overall budget surplus / deficit

Figure 2.1.1: Overall budget surplus / deficit

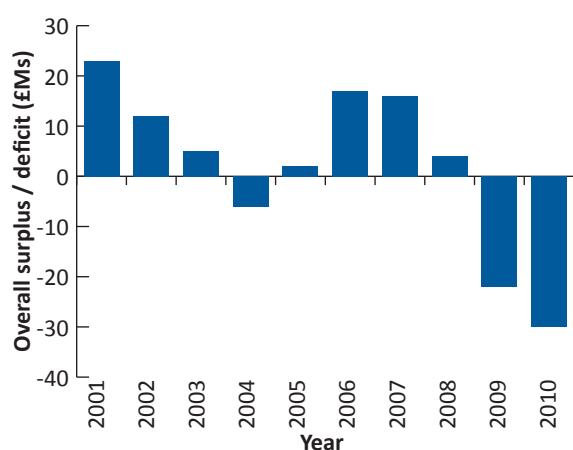


Table 2.1.1: Overall budget surplus / deficit

	Net revenue and capital income and expenditure (£M)	Three year moving average net revenue and capital income and expenditure (£M)
2006	18	17
2007	38	16
2008	-8	4
2009	-19	-22
2010	-37	-30*

* Calculated using budget estimate for 2011.

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

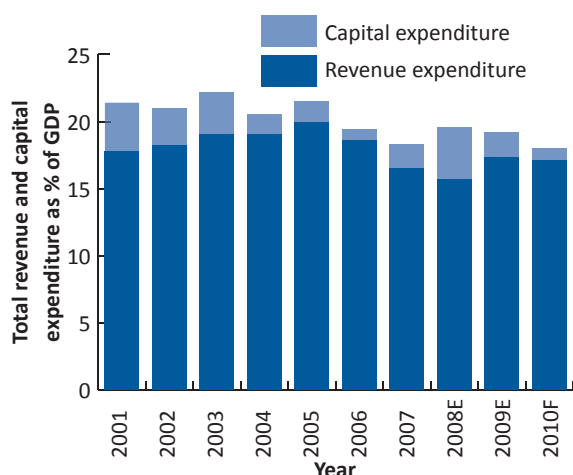


Table 2.1.2: Total revenue and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP

	Total revenue and capital expenditure (actual) as % of GDP	Total revenue and capital expenditure as % of GDP
2006	21.2	19.4
2007	19.2	18.3
2008E	18.4	19.6
2009E	19.0	19.1
2010F	19.5	19.1

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

F = Forecast GDP used in calculation

Sources: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Revenue expenditure

Figure 2.1.3: Revenue expenditure (real)

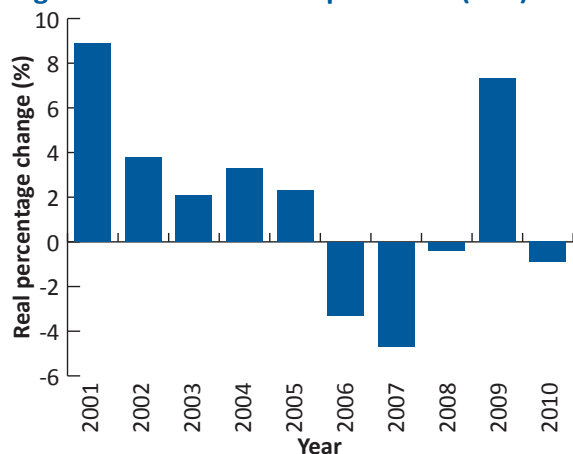


Table 2.1.3: Revenue expenditure (real)

	Real revenue expenditure (£M) 2010 prices	Percentage change in real revenue expenditure (%)
2006	327	-3.3
2007	311	-4.7
2008	310	-0.4
2009	333	7.3
2010	330	-0.9

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.



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	-	Tier 1

Introduction

- The States of Guernsey is committed, as set out in the Fiscal and Economic Plan (published in 2009 and further endorsed in 2010), to meeting the highest international standards of tax transparency. This includes maintaining Guernsey's tier one Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) status.
- Guernsey's continued OECD tier one status is key to maintaining Guernsey's competitive position and future economic success.
- Since the publication of the Sustainable Guernsey Report in 2009, the Island has underlined its commitment to tax transparency by initiating a move to full automatic exchange of information; successfully undergoing Phase 1 of the OECD's Peer Review process; and signing a further eight Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs).
- A TIEA is a bilateral agreement that has been negotiated and signed between two countries to establish formal guidelines for the exchange of information relating to taxes.

European Union Savings Directive (EUSD)

- Following the signing of bilateral agreements with all 27 EU Member States, Guernsey introduced a Retention Tax regime, with an option for the depositor to elect for exchange of information with their home jurisdiction.
- From July 2011, Guernsey replaced Retention Tax with full automatic exchange of information, under those equivalent measures adopted by Guernsey relating to EUSD.
- This means that information relating to accounts held in Guernsey by individuals resident in an EU Member State will automatically be sent to their home jurisdiction each year.

OECD Peer Reviews

- The OECD's Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information brings together jurisdictions, including Guernsey, that have made commitments to transparency and exchange of information and have worked together to develop the international standards for transparency and exchange of information in tax matters.
- 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 of a jurisdiction against 10 essential elements. Phase 2 of the process 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.
- The Phase 2 Review is scheduled to take place in 2012.

OECD Global Forum

- The OECD Global Forum publishes reports on international jurisdictions' progress on implementing internationally agreed tax standards.
- In 2009, Guernsey was classified as having tier one status, the criterion for which requires a minimum of twelve signed TIEAs with other jurisdictions to be in place. This is still the case.
- As at 13 May 2011, Guernsey had TIEAs signed with 23 jurisdictions (eight more than at the end of 2009).



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
Australia	7 October 2009	27 July 2010
Canada	19 January 2011	Not yet in force
China	27 October 2010	Not yet in force
Denmark	28 October 2008	6 June 2009
Faroës	28 October 2008	21 August 2009
Finland	28 October 2008	5 April 2009
France	24 March 2009	4 October 2010
Germany	26 March 2009	Not yet in force
Greece	8 October 2010	Not yet in force
Greenland	28 October 2008	25 April 2009
Iceland	28 October 2008	26 November 2009
Indonesia	27 April 2011	Not yet in force
Ireland	26 March 2009	10 June 2010
Netherlands	25 April 2008	11 April 2009
New Zealand	21 July 2009	8 November 2010
Norway	28 October 2008	8 October 2009
Portugal	9 July 2010	Not yet in force
Romania	17 January 2011	Not yet in force
San Marino	29 September 2010	16 March 2011
South Africa	21 February 2011	Not yet in force
Sweden	28 October 2008	23 December 2009
United Kingdom	20 January 2009	27 November 2009
United States of America	19 September 2002	30 March 2006

Source: External Affairs, Policy Council

Guernsey's Phase 1 peer review report is published at: http://www.oecd.org/document/42/0,3746,en_2649_201185_46894058_1_1_1_1,00.html.

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



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	↗	0.0% growth
	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 2010 values.
- Guernsey's GDP growth for 2010 was estimated (by forecast) at 0% in real terms, which is below the target minimum of 2%.
- Total GDP for 2010 was forecast at £1,926 million, which represents a nominal increase (matching inflation) of 2.3% on 2009.
- There is a time lag to the receipt of company tax data which is required for the calculation of GDP figures. Most recent GDP (2010) is therefore calculated using forecasting models constructed by the Policy & Research Unit. The 2010 GDP figure will be superseded by an estimate when sufficient data becomes available.
- More detail on GDP forecasts is available in the Facts and Figures booklet.
- 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 2010, growth (noting the inclusion of estimated and forecast figures) has averaged 2.6% per annum and the total increase was 13.5% in real terms over that period, so this indicator is considered to be on 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 2010, the GDP per worker was £59,873, which is 0.2% higher than in 2009 and 12.2% higher than in 2005.
- There is no specific target set, as yet, for this indicator in the Fiscal and Economic Plan and until more accurate values of output per worker are calculated it is not believed appropriate to set one.
- However, an upward trend has been defined as the desired direction of travel, so this indicator is on trend.

GDP and GDP per worker increased between 2005 and 2010. However, GDP growth in 2010 was below target.



2.3 Growth

KPI: Total GDP

Figure 2.3.1: Total GDP (real)

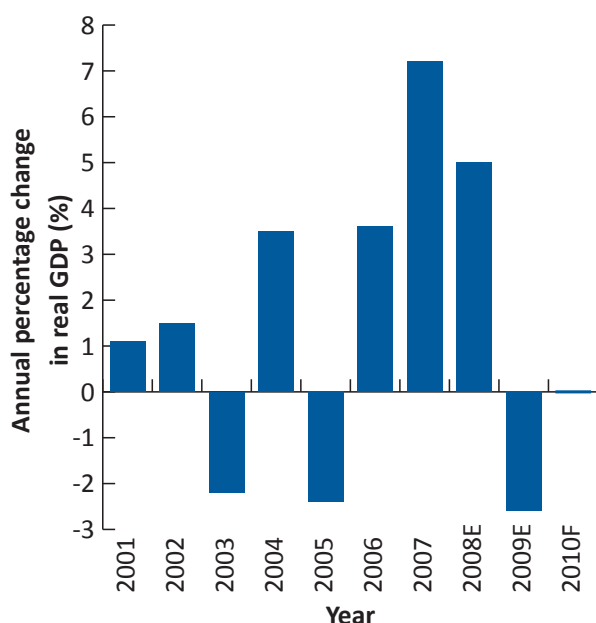


Table 2.3.1: Total GDP (nominal and real)

	Nominal GDP (£M)	Real GDP (£M) 2010 prices	Percentage change in real GDP (%)
2001	1,242	1,692	1.1
2002	1,317	1,718	1.5
2003	1,338	1,681	-2.2
2004	1,453	1,740	3.5
2005	1,465	1,697	-2.4
2006	1,584	1,758	3.6
2007	1,782	1,884	7.2
2008E	1,892	1,978	5.0
2009E	1,884	1,926	-2.6
2010F	1,926	1,926	0.0

E = Estimated GDP
F = Forecast GDP

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: GDP per worker

Figure 2.3.2: GDP per worker (real)

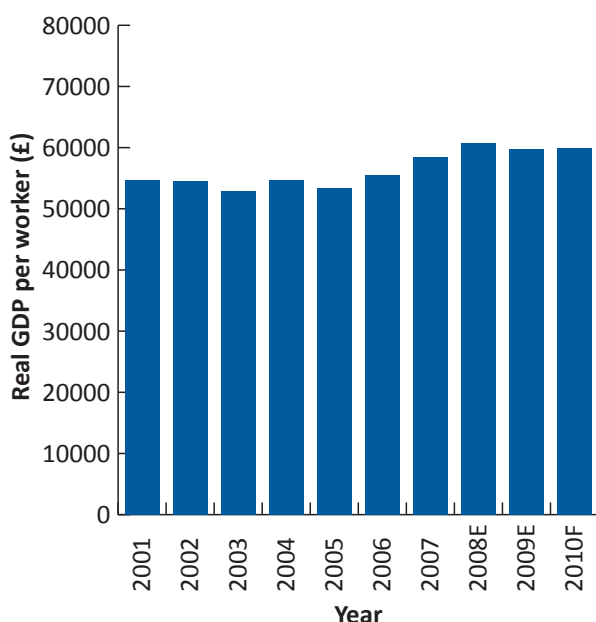


Table 2.3.2 GDP per worker (nominal and real)

	Nominal GDP per worker (£)	Real GDP per worker (£) 2010 prices	Percentage change in real GDP per worker (%)
2001	40,087	54,624	1.1
2002	41,769	54,499	1.5
2003	42,099	52,864	-2.2
2004	45,686	54,699	3.5
2005	46,071	53,380	-2.4
2006	50,013	55,487	3.6
2007	55,313	58,499	7.2
2008E	58,108	60,751	3.9
2009E	58,458	59,777	-1.6
2010F	59,873	59,873	0.2

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation
F = Forecast 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.



2.4 Inflation

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Stable and low inflation: RPIX 3.0%	RPIX (annual average percentage change)	-	≤3%	-	2.6%
	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 2010, the average RPIX was 2.6%, which is below the target maximum of 3.0% set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan.
- Average RPIX has ranged from 2.6% to 5.1% during the five years ending 2010.
- The key contributors to RPIX inflation in the year ending 2010 were rises in prices of fuel, food and drink. However, the increases were at generally lower levels than previous years and there were decreases in prices of clothing 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 at a faster rate than output, which could represent a threat to cost competitiveness, if other costs are not adjusted in compensation.

- The ULC index presented in [Figure 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.
- In 2010, the ULC index was 3.6% lower than in 2005, which indicates that labour costs decreased relative to output during that period. However, the trend has not been generally downward throughout that period (particularly in the latter years), so the performance has been gauged as stable.



2.4 Inflation

KPI: RPIX

Figure 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI

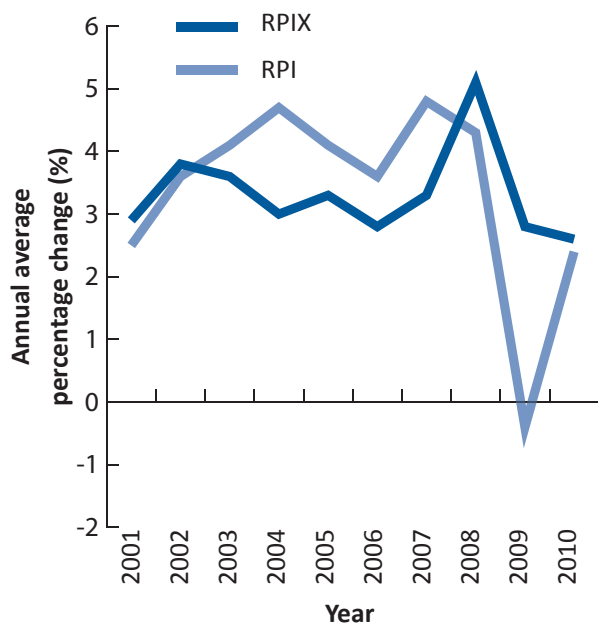


Table 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI

	Annual average percentage change in RPIX (%)	Annual average percentage change in RPI (%)
2001	2.9	2.5
2002	3.8	3.6
2003	3.6	4.1
2004	3.0	4.7
2005	3.3	4.1
2006	2.8	3.6
2007	3.3	4.8
2008	5.1	4.3
2009	2.8	-0.4
2010	2.6	2.4

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Unit labour costs

Figure 2.4.2: Unit labour costs

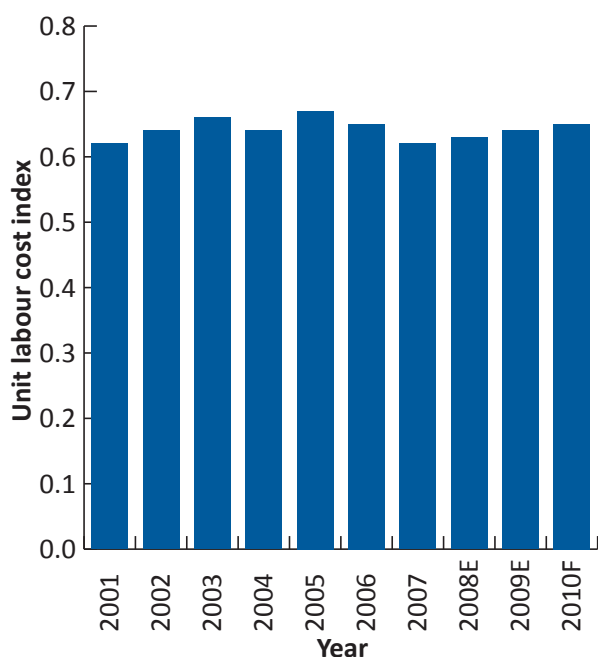


Table 2.4.2: Unit labour costs

	Unit labour cost index	Annual percentage change (%)
2001	0.62	6.7
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	-3.8
2008E	0.63	1.0
2009E	0.64	2.6
2010F	0.65	0.3

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation
F = Forecast 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.



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%	-	1.44%
	Employment rate (number employed as a percentage of working age population)	↗	-	↘	-

Total unemployment

- In 2010, the average total unemployment rate was 1.44%, which is more than double the rate in 2005, but less than the 2% maximum ceiling set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan.
- These figures include all the people registered as unemployed with the Social Security Department.
- The 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 only supplementary benefit as a jobseeker).
- The unemployment rate using the ILO classification was 0.98% in 2010. 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 employed as a percentage of the working age (16 to 64 year old) population.
- The working age population has been calculated 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 2010, the employment rate in Guernsey was 75.2%, which is 2.0 percentage points below the rate in 2007.
- More than half of the Guernsey workforce is male and it can be seen in [Table 2.5.2](#) that there was a downward trend in the male employment

rate between 2007 and 2010, which is reflected in the trend in the total rate.

- However, the Guernsey rate was 10 percentage points above the average employment rate for the fifteen members of the European Union (EU-15), which was 65.2% in 2010.
- 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 increased to 1.44%, which remains below the target ceiling. The employment rate decreased to 75.2%, but was still ten percentage points higher than the average for the EU-15.



2.5 Employment

KPI: Total unemployment

Figure 2.5.1: Unemployment

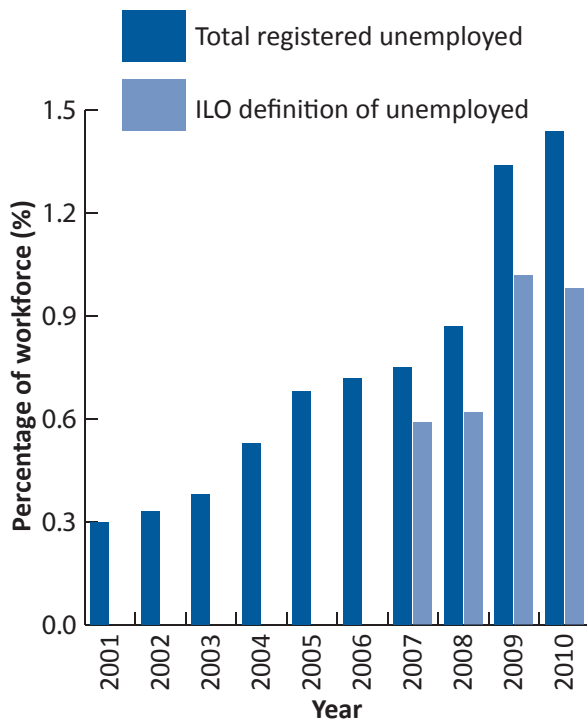


Table 2.5.1: Unemployment

	Registered unemployed (average % of workforce)	ILO definition of unemployed (average % of workforce)
2001	0.30	
2002	0.33	
2003	0.38	
2004	0.53	
2005	0.68	
2006	0.72	
2007	0.75	0.59
2008	0.87	0.62
2009	1.34	1.02
2010	1.44	0.98

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)

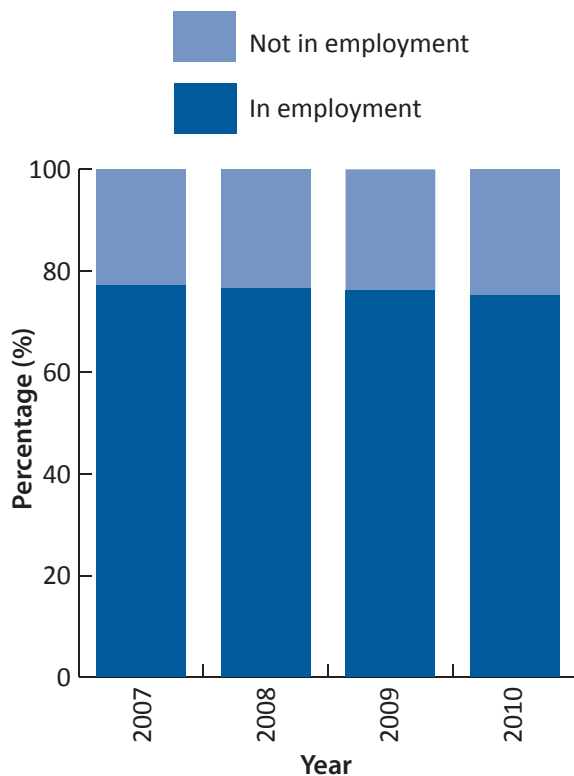


Table 2.5.2: Employment rate (female, male and total at 31st March)

	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

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. 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	-	2.4%

Skilled, flexible labour market

- At present, there are no KPIs to monitor the objective of having a skilled, flexible labour market.
- It is anticipated that KPIs will be developed in order to monitor the progress of the Skills Strategy, which the Skills Strategy Development Group has been tasked with producing. Once finalised, the KPIs can be used within this report.
- The Group comprises of representatives from the private sector, as well as the Commerce and Employment, Social Security and Education Departments.
- The Group has identified the need to improve the information and evidence on Guernsey's skills in the following areas in particular:
 - Gathering information on Guernsey's skills, including obtaining more information on the skills of young people, and those not in work.
 - Gathering information on Guernsey's skills needs. This will include developing a common framework for gathering skills information across all sectors of the Island's economy, and reviewing and consolidating the existing Guernsey Training Agency and Guernsey College of Further Education advisory groups in order to gather reliable skills information.

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 is 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 2010 was 2.4%, 1.2 percentage points lower than the UK.

Underlying inflation in Guernsey was 1.2 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

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

More information on the UK RPIY is available on 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.
- Due to the economic sector codes having been revised in 2008 it is only possible to accurately calculate these figures from 2009 onwards, so trend analysis is not yet possible.
- The distribution of workers across different sub sectors of the finance industry scored 73.0% in 2010. This implies that workers were well distributed across the different areas of finance work.
- The distribution of all Guernsey workers achieved a score of 79.8% in 2010, implying that the Guernsey workforce was well distributed across the sectors.
- Please see the [Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin](#) (via www.gov.gg/pru) for more information on employment by sector.

Real median earnings showed a generally upward trend over the five years ending 2010.

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). This is the first year in which this data has been published.
- Data is not currently available to allow the calculation of median earnings for full time employees only.
- In 2010, the median was £27,430, which was 3.5% higher in real terms than in 2005 albeit 0.8% lower than 2009.
- The direction of travel of this indicator was generally upwards (on trend) over the five years ending 2010.



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

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

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Median earnings

Figure 2.7.1: Median earnings (real)

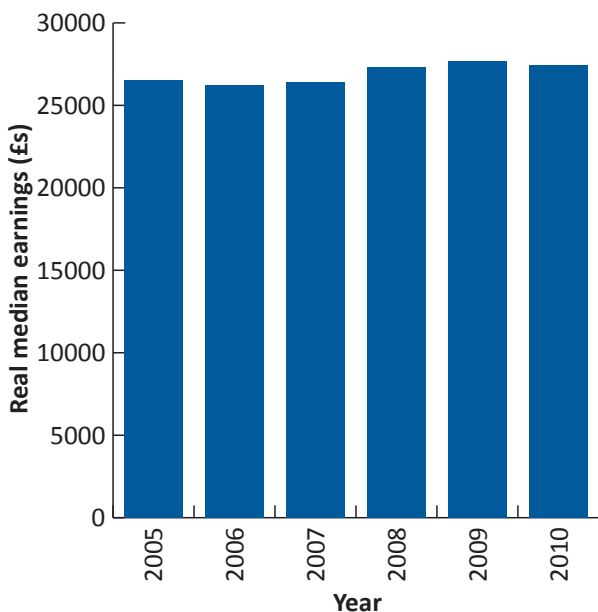


Table 2.7.3: Median earnings (nominal and real)

	Nominal median earnings (£s)	Real median earnings (£s) 2010 prices	Annual percentage change in real median earnings (%)
2005	22,880	26,510	
2006	23,660	26,250	-1.0
2007	24,960	26,398	0.6
2008	26,130	27,319	3.5
2009	27,040	27,650	1.2
2010	27,430	27,430	-0.8

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.



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	-	2.0%

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 2.0% of GDP in 2010.
- 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 2010, investment exceeded 3% of GDP in three of the years; 2001, 2003 and 2008. The average for the whole period was 2.3%.
- 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 2010, included projects such as redeveloping Les Beaucamps High School and the Hospital Clinical Block development. It should be noted that allocations to the capital reserve do not equal actual non routine expenditure, 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

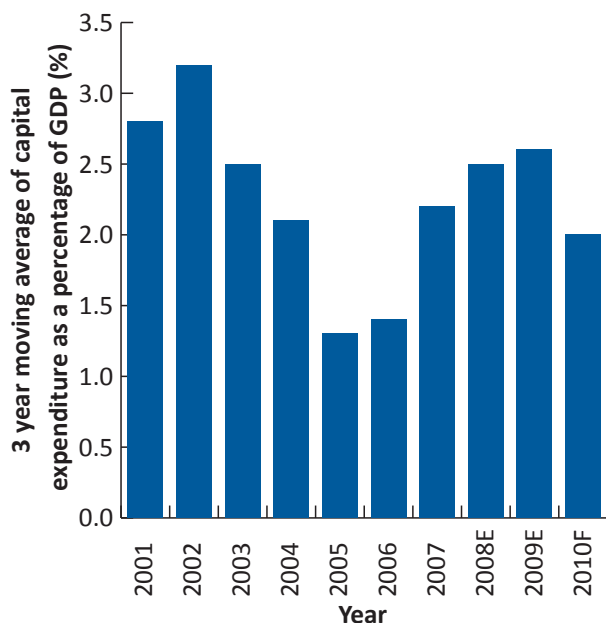


Table 2.8.1: Percentage of GDP invested in public infrastructure

	Capital expenditure (as % of GDP)	Three year moving average capital expenditure (as % of GDP)
2001	3.6	2.8
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
2008E	3.9	2.5
2009E	1.9	2.6
2010F	2.0	2.0

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

F = Forecast GDP and expenditure used in calculation

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	-	% change in median earnings +0.6ppt

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.

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, in recent years having matched or marginally exceeded the level of RPI inflation. RPIX is now the main reference point.
- The Social Policy Group reviewed this KPI in 2011 and decided that the target should be for the increase in requirement rates to equal or exceed the change in median earnings. The revised target is intended to better reflect progress against the objective of reducing relative poverty, since relative poverty will increase if changes in requirement rates do not match changes in earnings.
- In 2010, supplementary benefit requirement rates increased by 2%, which was (on target) 0.6 percentage points greater than the nominal increase in median earnings.

The supplementary benefit rate increased (on target) by 0.6 percentage points more than median earnings in 2010.



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

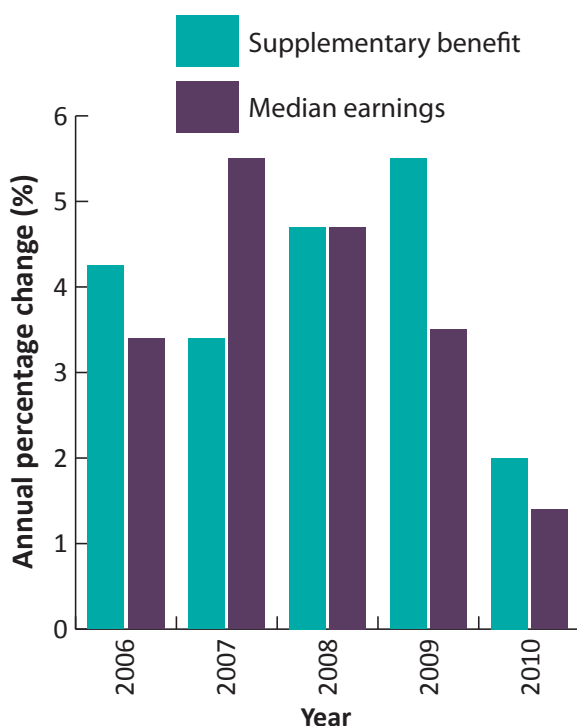


Table 3.1.3: Supplementary benefit requirement rates and median earnings

	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

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. Inflation figures and forecasts are published on 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	-	?
	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	-	Toward average

Housing availability

- New information on the Island's housing stock has been available since the end of December 2010, when the total number of housing units was 25,277.
- Of those units, 24,175 were Local Market and 1,602 were Open Market Part A. From the end of 2011 onward it will be possible to accurately monitor the annual change in the number of additional housing units.

Social rental housing

- In 2010, 204 households were on the Housing Department waiting list and 156 were on the Guernsey Housing Association (GHA) waiting list for social rental housing; a total of 360 compared to 339 in 2009 and 210 in 2007 (see [Table 3.2.2](#)).
- The two separate waiting lists have different acceptance criteria for applications. Applicants can not appear on both lists simultaneously.
- The Housing Department waiting list almost doubled in 2009. This resulted primarily from pre-existing tenants having been relocated (to accommodation that otherwise would have been available to applicants on the waiting list) to enable the redevelopment of the Grand Bouet.
- In recent years, higher demand for one and two bedroom units from the GHA and Housing Department respectively has also affected waiting lists. Historically, there had been less requirement for social housing units of that size, which was

reflected in the stock of units provided (and currently available).

- Development of 175 new mixed size accommodation units, which is due to begin in 2011, is expected to reduce both waiting lists.

Problems with housing quality

- 10.4% of people surveyed in the 2006 Housing Needs Survey identified at least one serious problem with the quality of their housing. The Housing Needs Survey is repeated at five yearly intervals, which will enable trends to be evaluated.

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 rent ratio showed a generally upward trend between 2001 and 2010. The average over that period was 12.9.
- In 2010, the ratio of purchase prices to earnings was 14.7, which is 0.6 percentage points higher than in 2009, when it was 14.1 i.e. it moved away from the average.
- The rent to earnings ratio, which has shown a generally downward trend, averaged 0.58 over the years 2001 to 2010. Between 2009 and 2010, it moved (as desired) toward the average.



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

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

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Social rental housing waiting lists

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

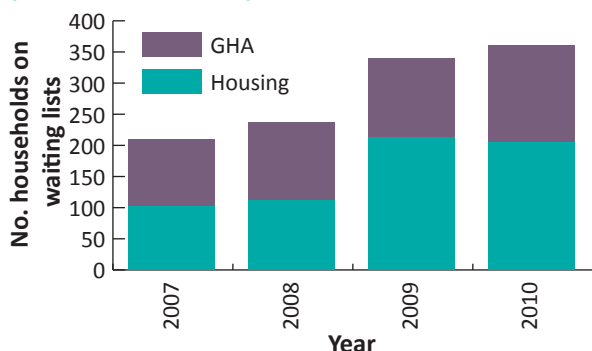


Table 3.2.2: Social rental housing waiting lists (at 31st December)

	No. households on social rental housing waiting lists		No. households moved off social rental housing waiting lists	
	Housing	GHA	Housing	GHA
2007	102	108	88	6
2008	111	126	74	8
2009	212	127	72	27
2010	204	156	54	13

Source: Housing Department, Guernsey Housing Association (GHA)

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

Source: Housing Department, Housing Needs Survey 2006

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

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

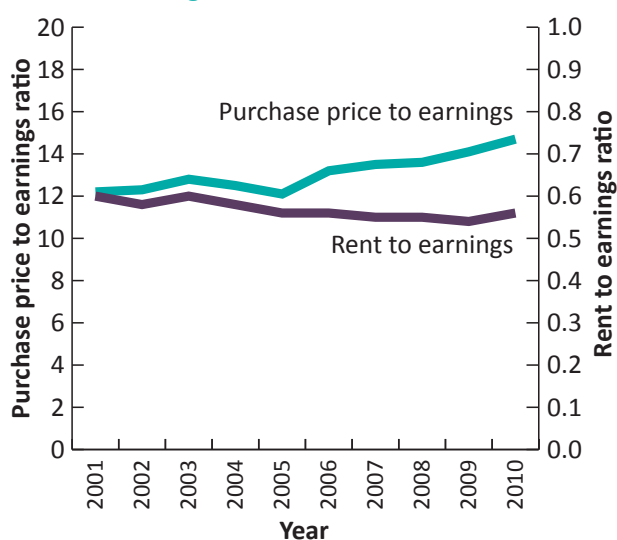


Table 3.2.4: Purchase price to earnings and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
2001	12.2	0.60
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

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.
Information on social rental housing is available via www.gha.gg and 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	-	20.5 years
	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 20.5 years over the years 2008 to 2010. This is above the target minimum of 20 years and is slightly higher than the years 2007 to 2009, when it was 20.1 years.

Life expectancy in Guernsey remains good and the premature death rate and the proportion of smokers have improved. However, the proportion of people classified as obese has not improved.

Premature death rate

- The premature death rate showed a downward (i.e. improved) trend over the five years ending 2010.
- The 2008 to 2010 figure indicates that 28.1% of the deaths during that period were of people aged under 75 years old.

State of health

- The Healthy Lifestyle Survey contains questions on mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain / discomfort and anxiety / depression. An overall health state score (EQ5D) is calculated from the responses to those five questions.
- The percentage of surveyed people reporting a good or very good health state score was lower in 2008 than 2003. However, since there are only two data points, it is not possible to reliably determine whether this indicates a downward trend.

Obesity

- A body mass index (BMI) can be calculated by taking weight (in kilograms) and dividing it by height (in metres) squared. The index value can be used to categorise a person's weight. 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.



Fiscal & Economic: Fiscal position

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

Environmental: Environmental hazards

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	21.7	20.5

Source: Health and Social Services Department

KPI: Premature death rate

Figure 3.3.1: Premature death rate

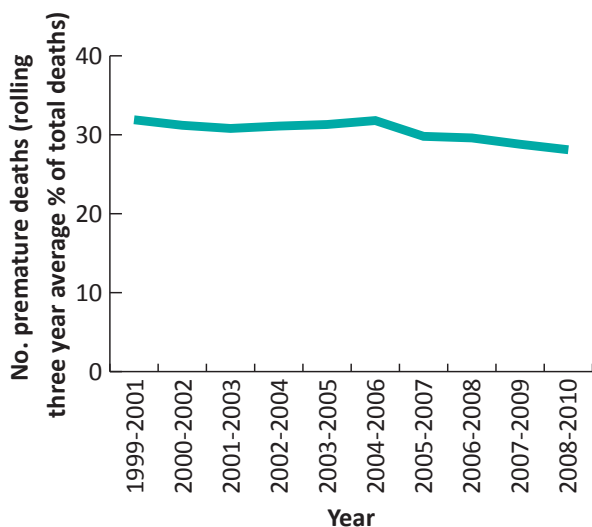


Table 3.3.2: Premature death rate

	No. premature deaths (rolling three year average % of total deaths)
1999-2001	31.9
2000-2002	31.2
2001-2003	30.8
2002-2004	31.1
2003-2005	31.3
2004-2006	31.8
2005-2007	29.8
2006-2008	29.6
2007-2009	28.8
2008-2010	28.1

Source: Health and Social Services Department

KPIs: State of health, obesity and smoking

Figure 3.3.2: State of health, obesity and smoking

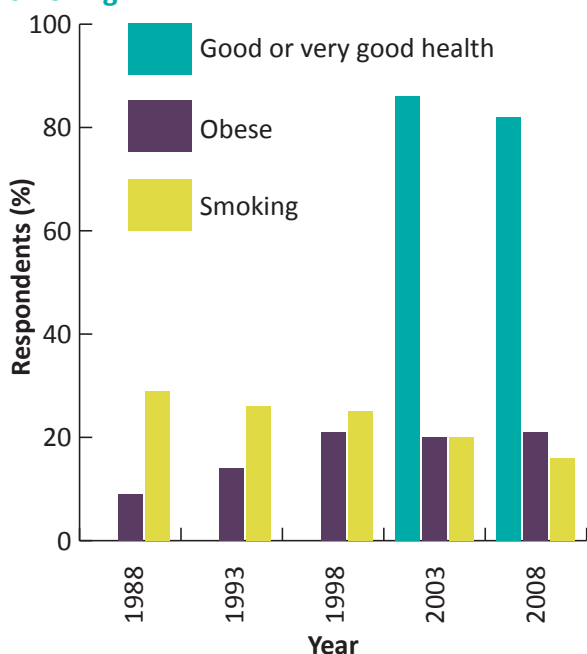


Table 3.3.3: State of health, obesity and smoking

	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.



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

- Due to changes in Health and Social Services Department computer systems, this data was unavailable at the time of publication. It will be available for the year 2011 onward.

Domestic abuse

- The percentage of domestic abuse cases reported which were repeat incidents (where the same victim reported abuse more than once) was 37.6% in 2010.
- This percentage is in the same region as the figures for 2006 and 2007, suggesting that the trend is stable. Comparable data for 2008 and 2009 was unavailable at the time of publication.
- 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 in 2009 and 2010.

Children protection

- In 2010, the average number of children on the register who had been registered for over twelve months was 0.34 per 1,000 people aged under 18.
- This was higher than in 2009, when the figure was 0.10, but less than half of the figure in 2006.
- Due to low numbers involved, these figures can fluctuate. The trend is gauged (using a simple moving average) as being generally downward, which is the desired direction of travel.

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 2011, of all the people aged 55 and over who received care and support in care homes, in their own homes or in specialised social housing, 57% were supported to live independently.
- The proportion supported to live independently was higher in 2011 than in 2009, but similar to 2010. Based on the three years worth of data available the trend appears to be tending upwards.

Trends in children on the protection register showed improvement over the five years ending in 2010. The proportion of older people supported to live independently also improved and the number of repeat domestic abuse incidents remained stable.



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

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	
2010	data unavailable

Source: Health and Social Services Department

KPI: Domestic abuse

Figure 3.4.1: Domestic abuse

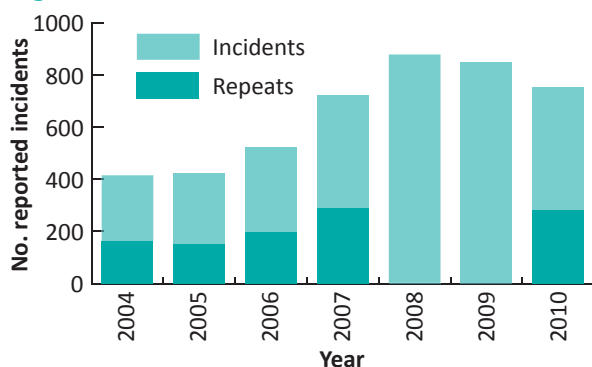


Table 3.4.2: Domestic abuse

	Total no. incidents reported	No. repeat incidents reported	Percentage repeats (%)
2006	523	197	37.7
2007	723	290	40.1
2008	878	-	-
2009	847	-	-
2010	752	283	37.6

Source: Guernsey Police

KPI: Child protection

Figure 3.4.2: Child protection

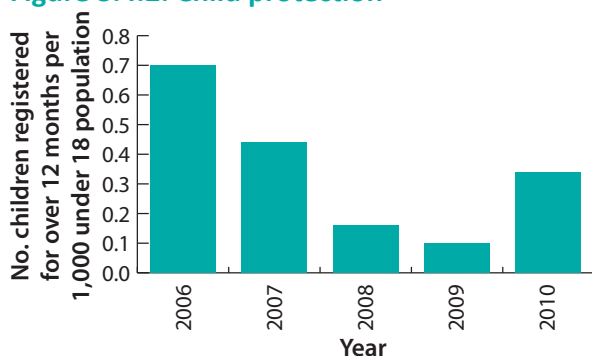


Table 3.4.3: Child protection

No. children registered for over 12 months per 1,000 under 18 population	
2006	0.70
2007	0.44
2008	0.16
2009	0.10
2010	0.34

Source: Child Protection Unit

KPI: Older people supported to live independently

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

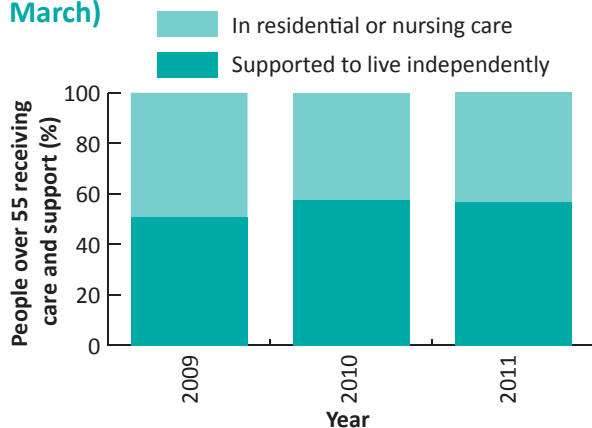


Table 3.4.4: Support for older people (at 31st March)

	No. people over 55 receiving care and support	Percentage supported to live independently (%)
2009	818	50.8
2010	859	57.4
2011	862	56.7

Source: Health and Social Services Department

More information on the Health and Social Services Department is available via: 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, disability, sexual orientation or religion (or sex discrimination and gender reassignment outside of the workplace) work on many of these areas is underway. For example, the States has agreed to seek extension of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and work on this has been advanced. A disability officer was appointed in 2010 to start work on a disability strategy which will include investigating whether the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities should be adopted.

It is hoped that a social (or omnibus style) survey will be carried out in the future, including questions asking people if they feel that they have suffered discrimination on any of the grounds mentioned above. This discrimination might relate to the provision of health and social care, housing, justice and the legal system, learning and training, services and transport or in relation to incidents of hate crime and harassment.

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

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

www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw

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 (total 25% reduction) over the five year period ending 2010.
- The above reduction includes a 41% drop in reported drug offences and a 32% drop in reported criminal damage. Reported offences only increased in one area, shoplifting (a subsection of theft), which increased by 63%.
- Of all of the reported offences in 2010, 30.6% 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.

Repeat offences

- Determining who is likely to be reconvicted is not an exact science and draws on a large number of social, dynamic and static factors including: criminal history, gender, age, personal and social circumstances. The data shown here should not, therefore, be used to draw absolute conclusions. It is also important to note that the actual sentence imposed may be more related to the circumstances of the offence rather than the likelihood of reoffending.
- Data compiled is used here to indicate the proportion of convicted offenders who are convicted of another offence within two years (see [Table 3.6.2](#)). It is important to note that the data refers only to convicted offenders who were sentenced to Community Service, custody and/ or those referred to the Probation Service for supervision.
- The data is based on a sample of the data held by the Home Department and its constituent

Services. It is anticipated that more detailed reporting will be facilitated in the future through the Criminal Justice Strategy, which 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 meaningful trend analysis.
- Fear of crime relates to how fearful people are of becoming a victim of an offence and 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 25% over the five years ending in 2010.

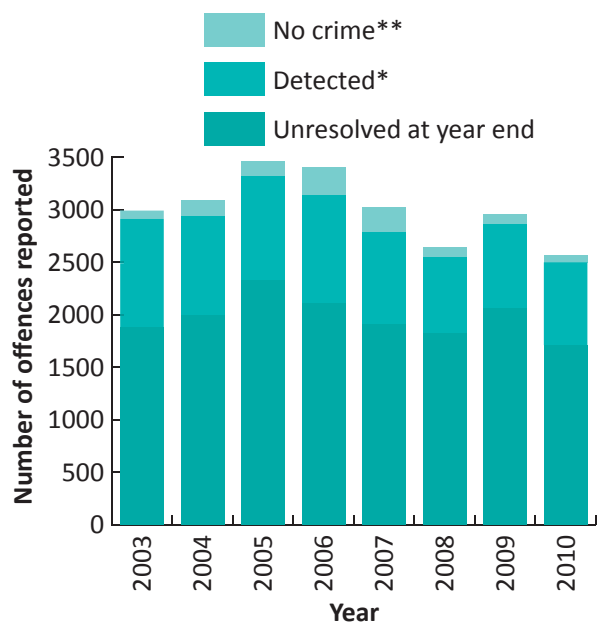


Fiscal & Economic: Fiscal Position, Employment
 Social: Welfare, Housing, Support, Education, Employment and lifelong learning
 Environmental: Built environment

3.6 Crime

KPI: Crime

Figure 3.6.1 Total crimes reported



Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.6.1: Total crimes reported

	Total no. crimes reported	No. detected*	No. no crime**	Percentage detected (%)
2003	2,994	1,036	80	34.6
2004	3,092	946	152	32.2
2005	3,465	992	148	29.9
2006	3,411	1,031	275	32.9
2007	3,024	880	235	31.6
2008	2,648	725	98	28.4
2009	2,954	800	89	27.9
2010	2,572	788	71	30.6

* Those where an offender was charged, summonsed or cautioned, admitted to the crime or there was enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.

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

KPI: Rehabilitation

Table 3.6.2: Rehabilitation

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)
2009	22	33	45	27

Source: Prison and Probation Service

KPI: Fear of Crime

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

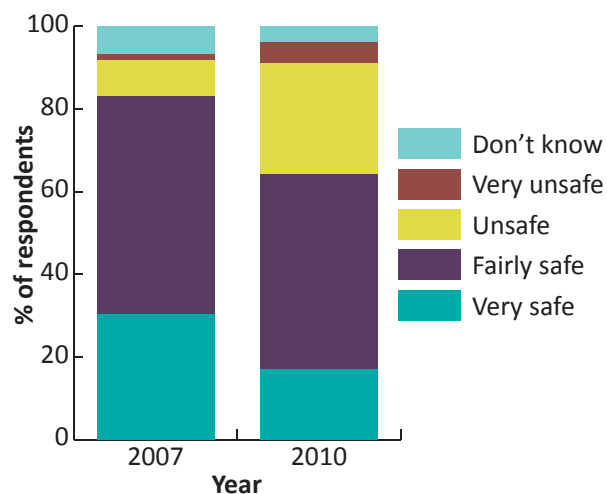


Table 3.6.3: Fear of crime (perception of safety when walking after dark)

	2007	2010
Very safe (% of respondents)	30.4	17.0
Fairly safe (% of respondents)	52.7	47.2
Unsafe (% of respondents)	8.7	26.9
Very unsafe (% of respondents)	1.5	4.9
Don't know (% of respondents)	6.6	3.9

Source: Home Department

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



3.7 Education and training

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Provide education and training	Post 16 participation (percentage of 16 year olds participating in post 16 education or training)	↗	-	↗	-
	No qualification (percentage of year 11 students achieving no qualification)	↘	-	↘	-
	Level 2 qualification (percentage of year 11 students achieving a Level 2 qualification)	↗	-	↗	-
	Level 3 qualification (percentage of year 13 students achieving a Level 3 qualification)	→	-	→	-

Post 16 participation

- In 2010, 87% of Guernsey's 16 year olds were in post 16 education or training, compared to 82% a year earlier and 78% five years earlier in 2006.
- The trend has been generally upward (i.e. improving) since data became available in 2003.

No qualification

- The percentage of students who achieved no qualification by the end of school year 11 (i.e. 15 to 16 years of age, after which they are legally able to leave school) was 0.01% in 2010. This low proportion was formed of a small number of students with long term attendance issues.
- 2010 was the first year in which data regarding no qualifications (i.e. no GCSEs, NVQs, entry level or other Level 1 or 2 qualifications) became available, so trend analysis is not possible.
- However, trend data is available for the percentage of students who achieved no GCSEs by the end of school year 11 and is used to indicate the general trend as a substitute.
- The trend in the percentage has been generally downward (i.e. improving) over the ten years ending in 2010.
- In 2010, 3% of Guernsey year 11 students achieved no GCSEs, compared to 15.4% in 2006. A significant decrease was seen between 2008 and 2009, when the school leaving age was raised from 15 to 16 years of age (i.e. when students could no longer leave before the end of school year 11).

All the education indicators were on trend in 2010.

Level 2 qualification

- Data regarding the percentage of year 11 students (i.e. 15 to 16 year olds) achieving Level 2 qualifications was also new for 2010, when it was 83%. Level 2 qualifications include GCSEs (grades A* to C) and NVQs.
- Trend data available regarding the percentage of year 11 students achieving five GCSEs (grade A* to C) has been substituted in order to gauge performance of this indicator.
- The school leaving age was raised to 16 in 2008, so from that year on the number of year 11 students equates to all children that were 16 during that academic year (where pre 2008 it only included those remaining at school).
- The trend was in the desired direction (upward) over the five years ending in 2010, when 68% of year 11 students gained 5 GCSEs (grade A* to C).

Level 3 qualification

- In 2010, 99% of year 13 students (i.e. 17 to 18 year olds remaining in full time education) gained Level 3 qualifications (e.g. A Levels).
- The proportion has been consistently very high since data became available in 2007.
- The intention is to replace this indicator with a measure of the proportion of all 18 year olds (rather than just those remaining in education) achieving Level 3 qualification when data becomes available, in order to give a better picture of the overall level of qualification achieved by young people in Guernsey.



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

3.7 Education and training

KPI: Post 16 participation

Figure 3.7.1: Post 16 participation

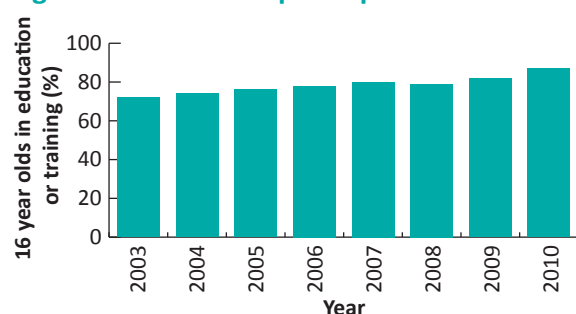


Table 3.7.1: Post 16 participation

16 year olds in education or training (as % of all 16 year olds)	
2006	78
2007	80
2008	79
2009	82
2010	87

KPI: No qualification

Figure 3.7.2: No GCSEs

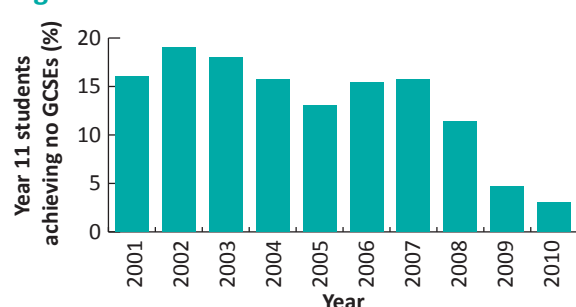


Table 3.7.2: No qualification and no GCSEs

	Students achieving no qualification (as % of all year 11 students)	Students achieving no GCSEs (as % of all year 11 students)
2006	-	15
2007	-	16
2008	-	11
2009	-	5
2010	0.01	3

KPI: Level 2 qualification

Figure 3.7.3: GCSEs

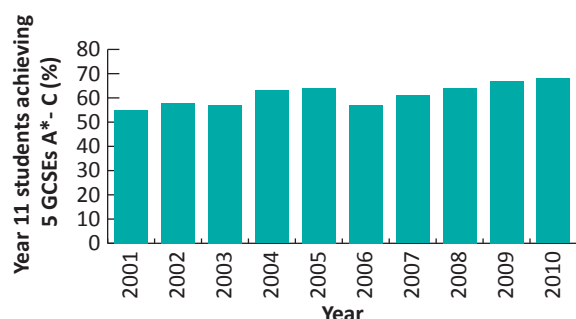


Table 3.7.3: Level 2 qualification and GCSEs

	Students achieving at least one Level 2 qualification (as % of all year 11 students)	Students achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C (as % of all year 11 students)
2006	-	57
2007	-	61
2008	-	64
2009	-	67
2010	83	68

KPI: Level 3 qualification

Figure 3.7.4: Level 3 qualification

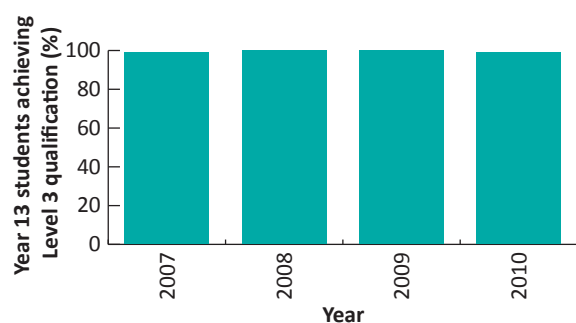


Table 3.7.4: Level 3 qualification

Students achieving at least one Level 3 qualification (as % of year 13 students)	
2007	99
2008	100
2009	100
2010	99

Source: Education Department (for all the above)

More information can be accessed via 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 2010, 79% 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 of the 79% 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 21% 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) nor in full time education.
- The intention is to track trends in these figures in future years.

- The Group has identified the need to improve the information and evidence on Guernsey’s skills in the following areas in particular:
- Gathering information on Guernsey’s skills, including obtaining more information on the skills of young people, and those not in work.
- Gathering information on Guernsey’s skills needs. This will include developing a common framework for gathering skills information across all sectors of the Island’s economy, and reviewing and consolidating the existing Guernsey Training Agency and Guernsey College of Further Education advisory groups in order to gather reliable skills information.

In 2010, 79% 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.

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 anticipated that KPIs will be developed in order to monitor the progress of the Skills Strategy, which the Skills Strategy Development Group has been tasked with producing. Once finalised, the KPIs can be used within this report.
- The Group comprises of representatives from the private sector, as well as the Commerce and Employment, Social Security and Education Departments.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth, Employment, Markets, Distribution

Social: Education and training

Environmental: Public awareness and actions

3.8 Employment and lifelong learning

KPI: Workforce participation

Figure 3.8.1: Workforce participation (at 31st March 2010)

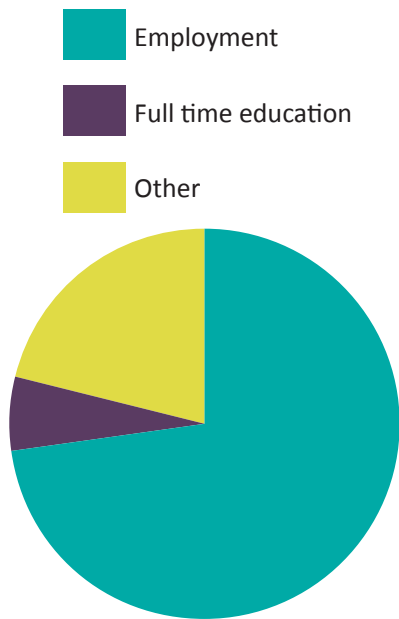


Table 3.8.1: Workforce participation (at 31st March)

	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)
2010	73	6	79

*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.



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	↘	-17.9%
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 17.9% between 1990 and 2008-2009, which is 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).
- 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.
- The emissions estimates are "source based", which means they reflect only emissions released from the specified location. As such, emissions resulting from the generation of electricity in Europe, which is imported for Guernsey consumption, are not included here (but are included in the European figures).
- Guernsey's emissions generally trended upwards between the years 1990 and 2000 and from 2001 to 2009. However, there was a 33.2% decrease in total emissions sourced in Guernsey between the years 2000 and 2001, resulting mostly from electricity being imported via a cable link to France from 2001 onward.
- Transport contributed the largest proportion (25%) of the total emissions in 2009, followed by power generation (24%). Please see the [Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin](#) (via 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 17.9% between 1990 and 2008-2009.

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.
- However, at present the States of Guernsey have not documented the particular service areas at risk or implemented related strategies for adaption to climate change.
- Adaption strategies set out how to deal with the climate impacts that are likely to happen to areas at risk.
- The Technical Director of the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) facilitated a workshop with representatives from States Departments in 2011. The workshop was the beginning of the process of documenting key headline messages to aid decision making and promote the adoption of adaption strategies. These messages will be shared and developed with other British Irish Council jurisdictions.



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

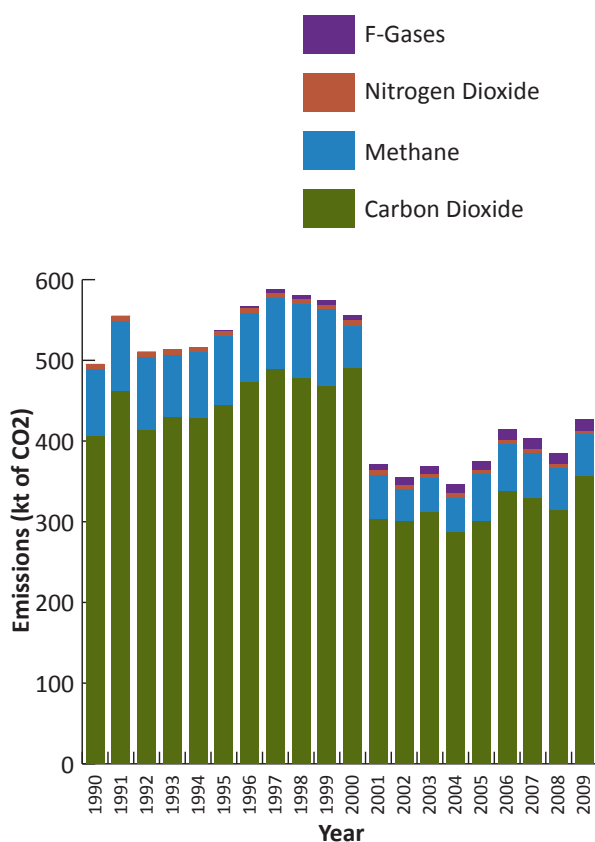


Table 4.1.1: Total greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint)

	Total emissions (kt CO ₂)	Annual % change	Cumulative % change
1990	494.9	-	-
1991	554.8	12.1	12.1
1992	510.4	-8.0	3.1
1993	513.6	0.6	3.8
1994	516.9	0.6	4.4
1995	537.7	4.0	8.6
1996	567.2	5.5	14.6
1997	587.3	3.5	18.7
1998	581.0	-1.1	17.4
1999	575.2	-1.0	16.2
2000	556.6	-3.2	12.5
2001	371.9	-33.2	-24.9
2002	354.8	-4.6	-28.3
2003	368.6	3.9	-25.5
2004	345.6	-6.2	-30.2
2005	375.5	8.7	-24.1
2006	414.3	10.3	-16.3
2007	403.5	-2.6	-18.5
2008	385.3	-4.5	-22.2
2009	427.4	10.9	-13.6
Average of 2008 to 2009	406.4	-	-17.9

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

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.



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%	↗	45.8%
	Commercial and industrial recycling rate (annual percentage of solid waste recycled)	↗	≥50%	→	40.6%

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.
- Over the five years ending 2010, total water consumption decreased by an average of 1.4% per year. However, domestic consumption (which constitutes over half of the total water consumption) has steadily increased year on year since 2006.
- Changes in commercial and other (e.g. tourist accommodation and agriculture and horticulture) consumption have been less consistent in any particular direction.
- The resulting overall trend for the five years ending in 2010 is not clearly in the desired direction i.e. it is off (but not against) trend. It had been on trend for the five years ending 2008.

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

Solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated

- In 2010, 73,341 tonnes of waste was generated by household, commercial or industrial sources in Guernsey. An additional 151,064 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was also generated (giving a grand total of 224,405 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.

- This data became available in 2008 and a better picture of the long term trend will develop over time. However, the trend 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 2010, the household recycling rate was 45.8% and the commercial and industrial recycling rate was 40.6%. 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 domestic recycling rate has increased over the three years since data became available, but remained lower than the 50% target in 2010.
- The commercial and industrial rate has remained relatively stable over the three years ending 2010, when it was below target at 40.6%.
- Almost all of the waste resulting from construction and demolition activities is either re-used or used for land reclamation (16.8% and 83.0% respectively). 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

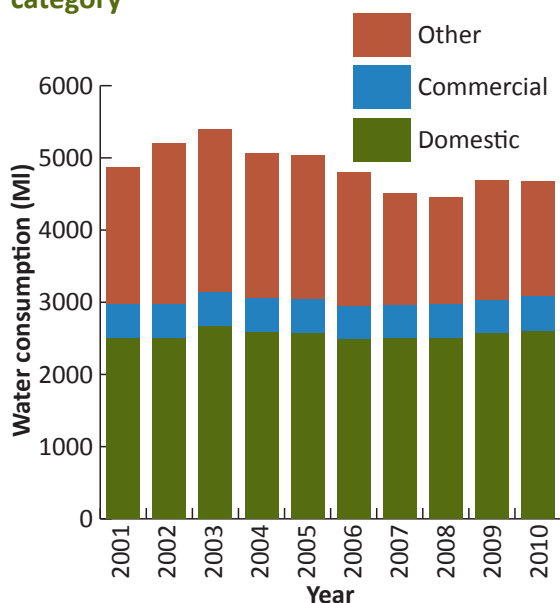


Table 4.2.1: Total water consumption

	Total water consumption (MI)	Annual % change
2001	4,867	-0.8
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

NB - All the data above were revised by Guernsey Water in 2009 and now also include an "other" category in addition to the domestic and commercial categories previously reported.

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated

Table 4.2.2: Total solid waste generated

	Total solid construction and demolition waste generated (t)	Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated (t)
2008	158,245	73,281
2009	120,947	70,254
2010	151,064	73,341

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

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

Source: Public Services Department

More information can be found in the Facts and Figures booklet, which can be accessed via: 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)	↘	≤550MI	↘	498MI
	Storage level (percentage of total storage capacity)	-	≥95%	-	100%
	Domestic water consumption (litres of water consumed per capita per day)	↘	-	➡	-

Volume of unaccounted for water

- The volume of unaccounted for water showed a generally decreasing trend from 2003 to 2010 and totalled 498 megalitres in 2010; both on trend and on target.
- Methodological changes in 2009 have improved the measure and are likely to have resulted in the apparent increase when comparing 2009 and 2010 with earlier figures.

Storage level

- The percentage of Guernsey's total water storage capacity in use on 1st April 2011 was the maximum possible, 100%, which meets the target of 95% (minimum) storage capacity use.
- This figure has fluctuated through values of between 95% and 100% over the five years ending in 2011, so has been on target each year.

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 114.2 litres per capita per day in 2010, which is three litres more than in 2006.
- On the whole the level of domestic water consumption per capita has been relatively stable since 2006, which is off trend. The desired trend is a decreasing level of consumption per capita.
- 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 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 and the storage level were both on target. However, 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

Figure 4.3.1: Volume of unaccounted for water

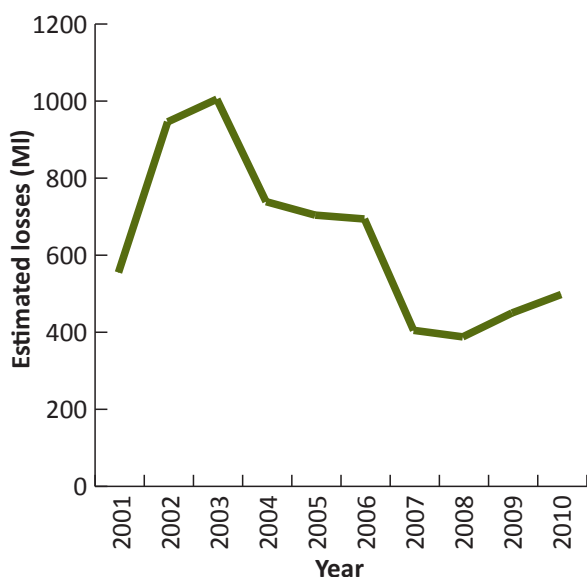


Table 4.3.1: Volume of unaccounted for water

	Estimated losses (MI)	Annual % change
2001	555	-0.2
2002	946	70.5
2003	1,005	6.2
2004	739	-26.5
2005	704	-4.7
2006	694	-1.4
2007	405	-41.6
2008	388	-4.2
2009*	450	16.0
2010	498	10.7

* Changes were made to improve the method for measuring unaccounted for water, so figures from 2009 onward are not directly comparable with previous estimates.

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Storage level

Figure 4.3.2: Storage level (at 1st April)

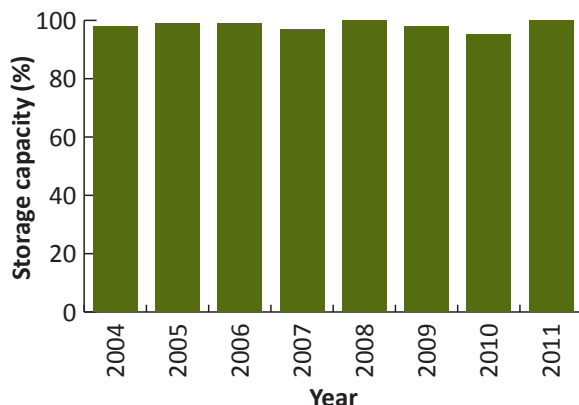


Table 4.3.2: Storage level (at 1st April)

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

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Domestic water consumption

Figure 4.3.3: Domestic water consumption

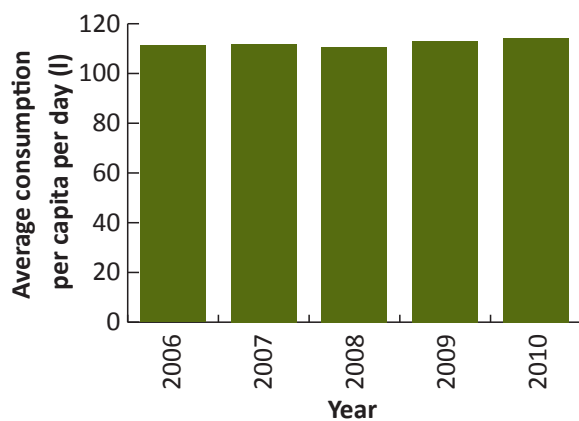


Table 4.3.3: Domestic water consumption

	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

NB - All the domestic water consumption data used in these calculations were revised by Guernsey Water in 2009.

Source: Guernsey Water, Social Security Department

More information on Guernsey Water can be found on the website: 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 fuel import and gas and electricity 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 was unavailable.
- Energy consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating electricity on Island (i.e. that which is not available to end consumers) is also excluded.
- The measure provides an indication of changes in the level of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers (i.e. total household and commercial energy demand) for the years since 2008, when data first became available.
- During the period 2008 to 2010, the level of energy supplied to consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils was relatively stable.
- Trends in this indicator will become more apparent as more data becomes available over the coming years.

Total energy supplied to consumers was stable, but the proportion of that which was from nuclear or renewable sources increased in 2010.

Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

- It is possible to calculate the proportion of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers (as per above), 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 2010, 19% of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils was from nuclear or renewable sources.
- This compares to 16% in 2008 and 12% in 2009, so performance of this indicator has improved during this period.
- 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.



Fiscal & Economic: Growth, Infrastructure

Social: Housing

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Built environment

4.4 Energy

KPI: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

Figure 4.4.1: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

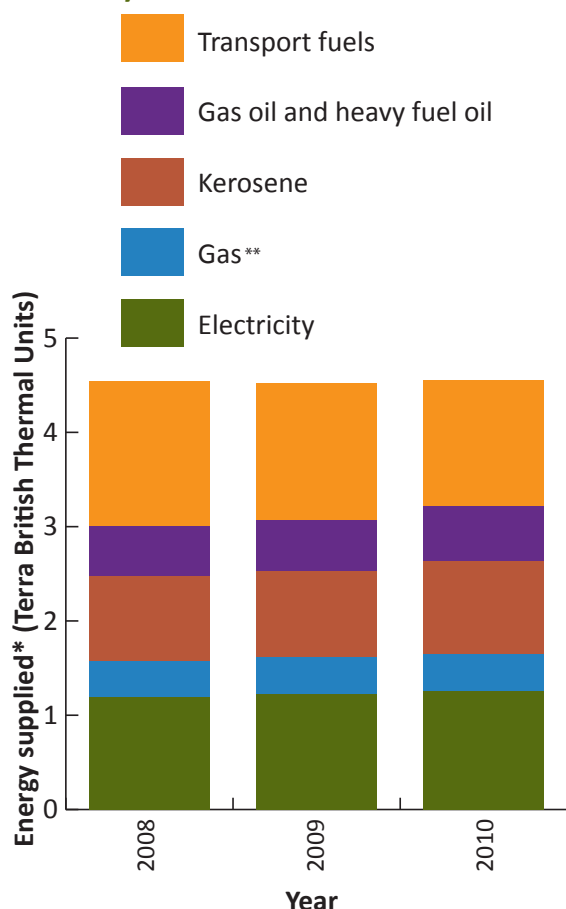


Table 4.4.1: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

	Total energy supplied to consumers* per annum (Terra British Thermal Units)	Annual % change
2008	4.54	-
2009	4.51	-0.7
2010	4.56	1.1

* 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.

** Gas data relates to the year ending 31st June. All other data relates to calendar years.

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

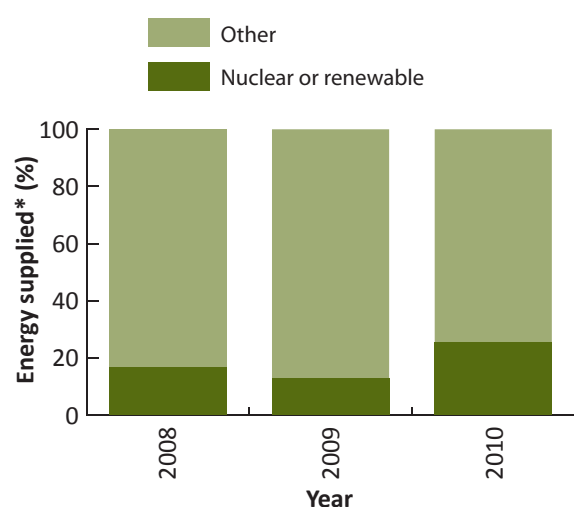


Table 4.4.2: Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

	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

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.



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%	-	88.4%
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 2010, 88.4% of the Island's area was undeveloped. This is 0.2 percentage points lower than in 2009 and 2008 but is 0.4 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 increased and motor fuel imports remained relatively stable.

- Over the five years ending 2010, the number of bus passenger journeys has increased by 194,348 (or 14%), indicating that people have been making more use of the available bus services, although the rate of increase has slowed more recently.

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 2010, 34,310,000 litres of petrol and diesel were imported to Guernsey for motor vehicle use, 3.3% less than in 2009. However, the level of imports had increased between 2008 and 2009.
- Fluctuations can be caused by changing purchasing and stock piling patterns of importers, so the trend is gauged to be stable at present.

Bus passenger journeys

- The number of bus passenger journeys has been increasing (on trend) since 2001, when subsidised bus fares were introduced.
- The number of bus passenger journeys was 1.3% higher in 2010 than in 2009. It should be noted that bus fares were increased from 60p to £1 in 2010.



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

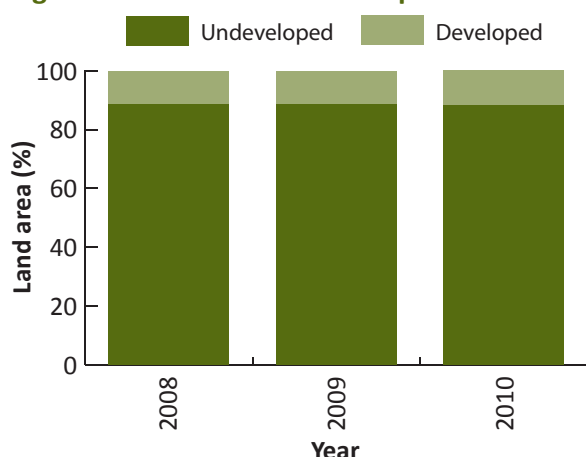


Table 4.5.1: Area of undeveloped land

	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

NB - greenhouses are included in the undeveloped land category.

Source: Digimap

KPI: Bus passenger journeys

Figure 4.5.2: Bus passenger journeys

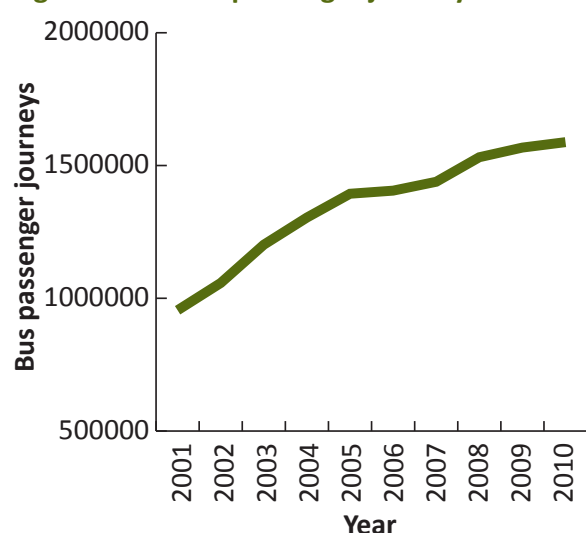


Table 4.5.2: Bus passenger journeys

	No. journeys	Annual % change
2001	954,908	8.7
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	1,588,046	1.3

Source: Environment Department

KPI: Motor transport fuel imports

Figure 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports

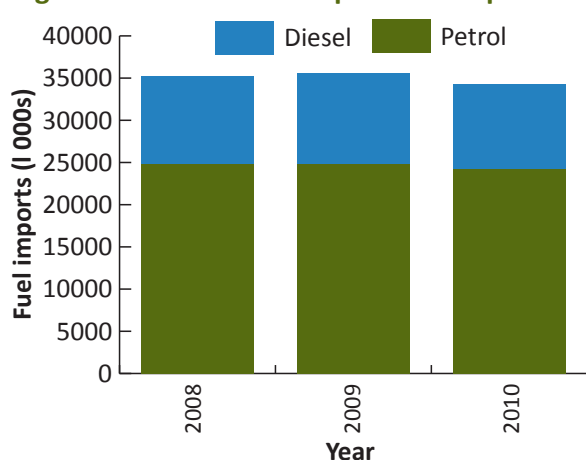


Table 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports

	Petrol (l 000s)	Diesel (l 000s)	Total (l 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

Source: Customs and Excise

Information on bus services can be obtained from 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%	-	3.6%
	Area of open natural habitat with protection strategy (as percentage of total open natural habitat area)	-	100%	-	30%
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 adaption. 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, 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 Guernesiaise.

- 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 2010, but the overall trend 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 manual labour and relatively small farm machinery are still favoured over mass production of crops using large machinery in large fields.



Fiscal & Economic: Distribution

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Built environment

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%

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

* 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



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 last year. It is proposed to review around 4,000 potentially important buildings, including those on the current List, in order to ensure that all Guernsey's "important" buildings and monuments are identified and listed (and therefore protected).
- The Department is currently completing an initial assessment of each of these buildings to shortlist ones which will require more detailed survey and assessment, commencing in 2012.
- The target for this indicator is for 10% of the shortlisted buildings to be surveyed each year. However, this target (based on the assumption that approximately 2,000 will require detailed survey) may be subject to revision in 2012, when the final shape of the project is known.

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. 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 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.
- In 2010, Guernsey building regulations were in line with 2006 UK regulations with the exception of regulations relating to conservation of fuel and power, which were based on 2002 guidance.
- The UK revised its regulations in 2010 and the Guernsey regulations are currently being reviewed by the Law Officers with the intention of bringing them in line, except for the guidance regarding conservation of fuel and power, which will remain unchanged 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

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

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)	↘	40 μ g/ m ³ max	?	21.6 μ g/ m ³
Improve surface water quality	Nitrate levels (mean average concentration in milligrams per litre per annum)	↘	-	↗	-
Implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal	Compliance with licensing conditions (annual percentage compliance)	-	100%	-	100%

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 2010, the average nitrogen dioxide level in Guernsey was 21.6 micrograms per cubic metre; approximately 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 figure is not strictly comparable with earlier figures, so trend analysis for the five years ending 2010 is not possible.

Nitrate levels

- Nitrates 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 2005 and 2010, the mean surface water nitrate level decreased by 42% from 42.0 to 24.3 milligrams per litre, which denotes clear and continued improvement in the performance of this indicator.

Nitrogen dioxide levels and compliance with recently introduced waste licensing conditions were on target and surface water nitrate levels had improved considerably in 2010.

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.
- Transport licences were introduced in 2010 and at March 2011, 225 of these licences had been issued. Other forms of licence will be introduced in due course.
- During the year ending March 2011, there were no breaches of licensing conditions i.e. 100% compliance (on target).
- 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’.



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

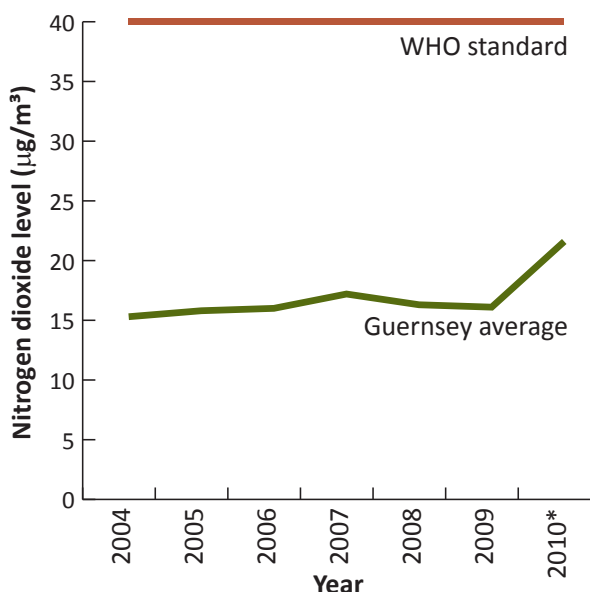


Table 4.8.1: Nitrogen dioxide levels

	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

* There were methodological changes in 2010, which means the 2010 figure is not strictly comparable with earlier data.

Source: Health and Social Services Department

KPI: Nitrate levels

Figure 4.8.2: Nitrate levels

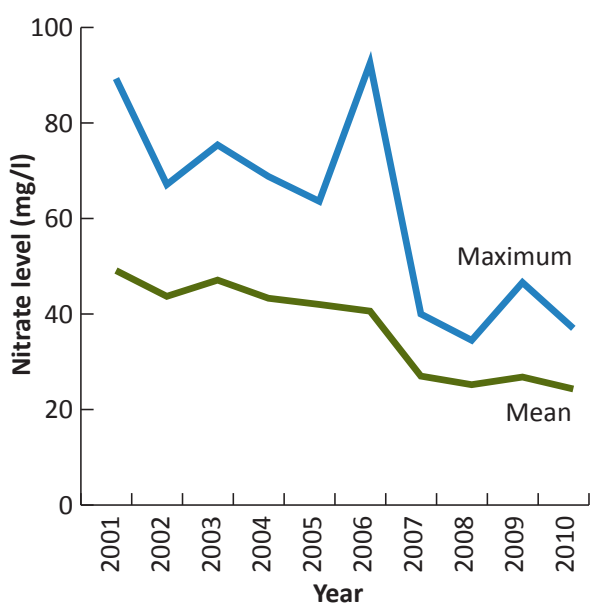


Table 4.8.2: Nitrate levels

	Maximum nitrate level (mg/l)	Mean nitrate level (mg/l)	Annual % change in mean
2001	89.3	49.1	-5.4
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

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

Source: Health and Social Services Department

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



5.1 Policy and Research Unit release dates 2011

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

Please note that dates listed below are provisional.

Publication Date	Publication
Friday 21st January	Retail Prices Index Q4 2010
Wednesday 9th February	Residential Property Prices Q4 2010
Wednesday 23rd February	Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin
Wednesday 16th February	Inflation Outlook Q1 2011
Wednesday 16th March	Labour Market Bulletin Q4 2010
Wednesday 16th March	Annual Housing Stock Bulletin 2010
March / April	Annual Population Bulletin 2010
Wednesday 20th April	Retail Prices Index Q1 2011
Wednesday 11th May	Residential Property Prices Q1 2011
Friday 20th May	Inflation Outlook Q2 2011
Wednesday 15th June	Labour Market Bulletin Q1 2011
Friday 22nd July	Retail Prices Index Q2 2011
Wednesday 10th August	Residential Property Prices Q2 2011
Friday 19th August	Inflation Outlook Q3 2011
August / September	Facts and Figures Booklet 2011
Wednesday 21st September	Labour Market Bulletin Q2 2011
September	States Strategic Monitoring Report 2011
Friday 21st October	Retail Prices Index Q3 2011
Wednesday 9th November	Residential Property Prices Q3 2011
Friday 18th November	Inflation Outlook Q4 2011
Wednesday 14th December	Labour Market Bulletin Q3 2011
December	Annual Economic Overview 2011

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