

# Guernsey Quarterly Residential Property Prices Bulletin

Quarter 3 2016

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The Guernsey Residential Property Prices Bulletin measures average price changes in residential properties sold on the island each quarter and provides a headline analysis of trends in average prices.



States of Guernsey  
Data and Analysis

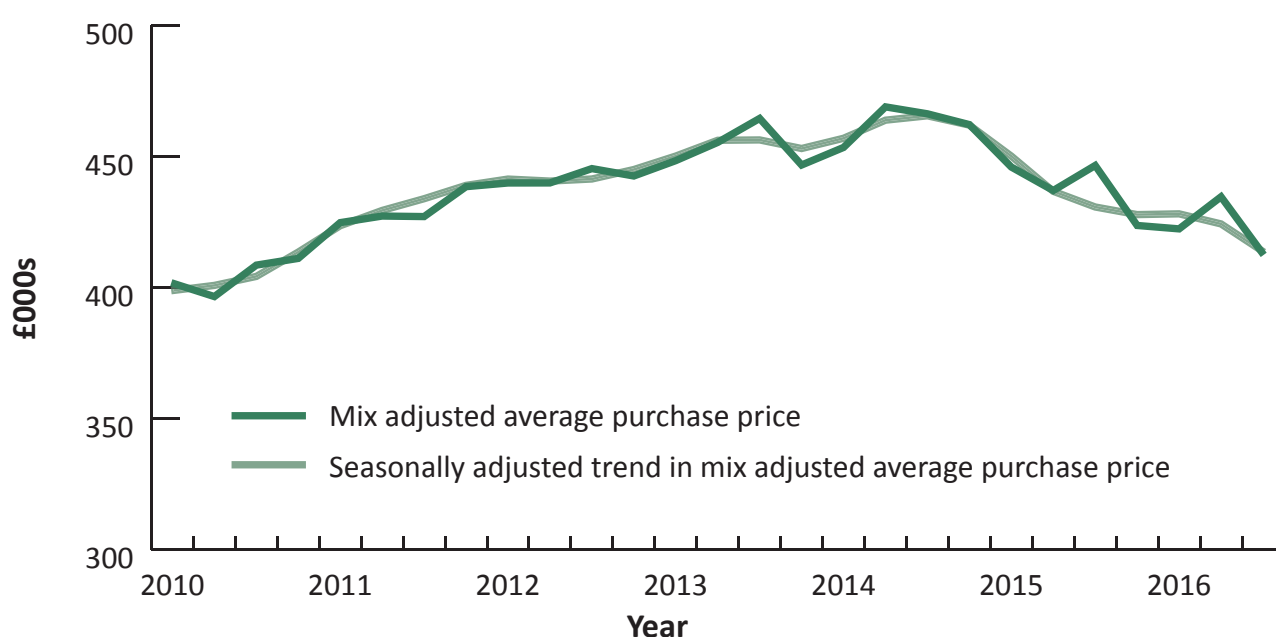
## 1.1 Introduction

The Guernsey Residential Property Prices Bulletin measures average price changes in residential properties sold on the island each quarter and provides a headline analysis of trends in average prices. Data compiled on the island's housing stock in 2011 enabled the development of new methods for calculating average purchase prices. Compared with previously published measures, the mix adjusted average, the method of calculation of which is defined in [section 2.1](#), is much less susceptible to changes from one quarter to the next in the profile of properties sold.

## 1.2 Headlines

- The mix adjusted average purchase price for Local Market properties was £412,792 in the third quarter of 2016, 5.0% lower than the previous quarter and 7.6% lower than the third quarter of 2015.
- There were 159 Local Market transactions during the third quarter of 2016, 10 (7%) more than in the third quarter of 2015.
- New analysis has revealed that 3.1% of the properties transacted in the third quarter of 2016 had been built within the twelve months prior to being sold. 6.3% had been built within the three years prior to being sold; lower proportions than in quarter three of 2015.
- The raw median price (realty only) of the 15 Open Market transactions in the third quarter of 2016 was £950,000 compared with £872,500 in the third quarter of 2015, when there were also 15 transactions.

**Figure 1.2.1 Local Market purchase price**



## 2.1 Local Market purchases - mix adjusted average

The Local Market mix adjusted average purchase price is a measure of the average cost (including both realty and personalty) of purchasing a property in Guernsey. Realty relates to fixed assets, e.g. buildings and land, and personalty is the term used for the moveable assets, such as carpets, fixtures and fittings. The mix adjusted average prices include a measure of personalty, which is included in most property purchases, better reflecting the actual prices paid for purchases.

In this method, transactions are weighted according to their type and number of bedrooms to reflect the profile (or “mix”) of all the island’s owner occupied and buy to let property units. The resulting average, presented in **Table 2.1.1** and represented graphically by the dark green line in **Figure 1.2.1** on **page 2**, is not affected by changes in the types of properties sold from one quarter to the next in the way that median average prices can be.

This measure was published for the first time in the first quarter of 2011. Average prices calculated using this methodology are available from the fourth quarter of 2008 onwards.

It should be noted that the measure is still susceptible to fluctuations due to the size, quality and location of properties of any particular type and number of bedrooms, varying from one quarter to the next. Due to the relatively small sample sizes it is not possible to eliminate these variations completely.

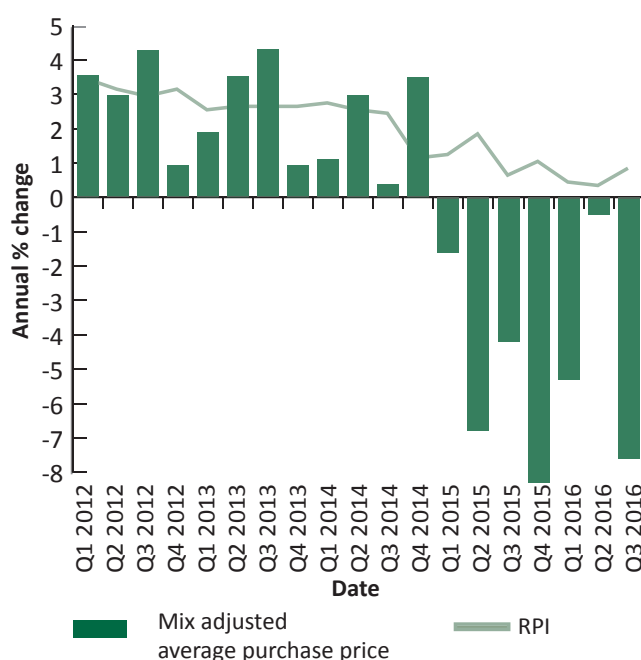
As shown in **Table 2.1.1**, in the third quarter of 2016, the mix adjusted average purchase price was £412,792, 5.0% lower than the previous quarter and 7.6% lower than in the third quarter of 2015. During this quarter there were several sales of properties of particularly low value.

The annual percentage change in house prices was lower than the annual percentage change in the Retail Prices Index (a measure of inflation) as shown in **Figure 2.1.1**.

**Table 2.1.1 Mix adjusted average purchase price**

Date	Mix adjusted average purchase price	Quarterly percentage change	Annual percentage change
Q3 2014	£466,228	-0.6%	0.4%
Q4 2014	£462,110	-0.9%	3.5%
Q1 2015	£445,923	-3.5%	-1.6%
Q2 2015	£436,971	-2.0%	-6.8%
Q3 2015	£446,519	2.2%	-4.2%
Q4 2015	£423,634	-5.1%	-8.3%
Q1 2016	£422,331	-0.3%	-5.3%
Q2 2016	£434,571	2.9%	-0.5%
Q3 2016	£412,792	-5.0%	-7.6%

**Figure 2.1.1 Annual percentage change in mix adjusted average purchase price**



## 2.2 Local Market purchases - types

**Table 2.2.1 Percentage of transactions by property type and number of bedrooms**

Date	Percentage of total transactions by type and number of bedrooms							
	Apartment		Bungalow		House		House/ Bungalow	Other
	1	2	2	3	2	3	4	
Q3 2014	11%	13%	11%	10%	12%	11%	9%	23%
Q4 2014	9%	15%	10%	16%	10%	10%	12%	18%
Q1 2015	11%	9%	4%	10%	8%	12%	22%	23%
Q2 2015	9%	10%	10%	13%	12%	17%	11%	19%
Q3 2015	10%	6%	13%	19%	9%	13%	10%	19%
Q4 2015	9%	16%	9%	17%	10%	14%	14%	11%
Q1 2016	6%	8%	16%	13%	12%	19%	12%	15%
Q2 2016	9%	13%	15%	16%	9%	13%	15%	12%
Q3 2016	12%	8%	10%	25%	6%	11%	13%	16%

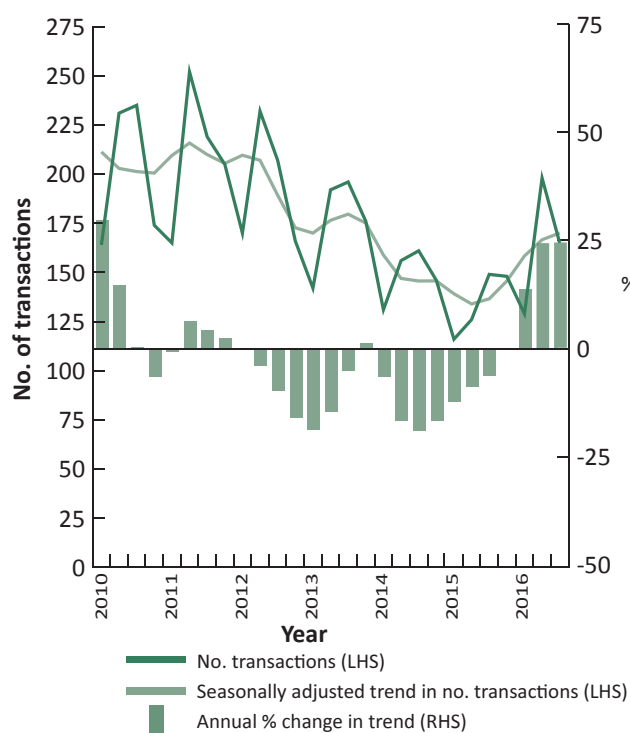
The “mix” of property transactions in each quarter is shown in [Table 2.2.1](#) and illustrated in [Figure 2.2.1](#). (N.B. Due to rounding, the total figure may not always add up to precisely 100%.) The proportion of transactions in each category varies from one quarter to the next. In the third quarter of 2016, the highest proportion (25%) of transactions was for three bedroom bungalows. Definitions of the types of properties which are included in the categories used (apartment, house and bungalow) are provided on the last page of this bulletin. Properties in the “Other” category are those which do not fall into the categories shown in [Table 2.2.1](#), either because they have a different (or unknown) number of bedrooms or because they are a different type of property. These are excluded from the mix adjusted calculations described on [page 2](#).

**Figure 2.2.1 Percentage of transactions by type and number of bedrooms (Q3 2016)**

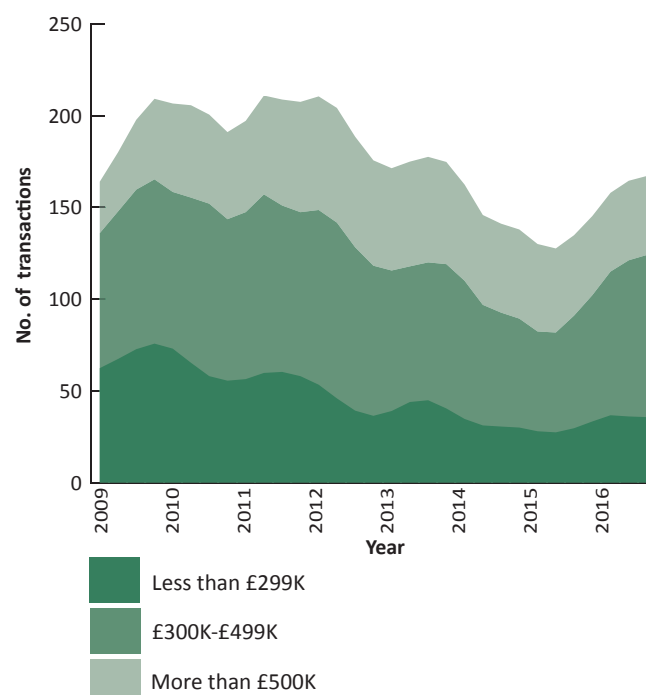


## 3.1 Local Market purchases - volumes by price

**Figure 3.1.1 Number of transactions and annual percentage change**



**Figure 3.1.2 Seasonally adjusted trend in number of transactions by realty price (nominal)**



**Table 3.1.1 Number of transactions by realty price (in £000s)**

Date	Less than £200	£200 to £299	£300 to £399	£400 to £499	£500 to £599	£600 to £999	More than £999	Total
Q3 2014	8	32	39	28	22	28	4	161
Q4 2014	6	22	42	30	19	21	6	146
Q1 2015	6	23	22	21	12	26	6	116
Q2 2015	8	20	28	31	17	20	2	126
Q3 2015	5	24	31	36	24	25	4	149
Q4 2015	8	30	42	28	23	12	5	148
Q1 2016	6	22	40	23	18	18	2	129
Q2 2016	14	27	59	54	18	22	4	198
Q3 2016	11	26	38	34	22	19	9	159

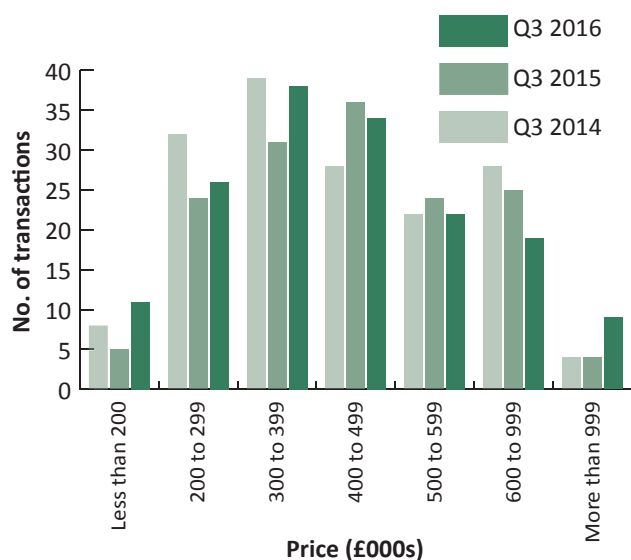
**Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.1** provide information on the number of Local Market transactions recorded by the States of Guernsey Greffe each quarter. In the third quarter of 2016, the Greffe recorded 159 Local Market transactions, 10 more than in the same quarter of 2015.

**Table 3.1.1** shows the number of Local Market property transactions each quarter by (realty only) price band, which can vary significantly from one quarter to the next. During the third quarter of 2016, the largest number of transactions (38) was in the £300,000 to £399,999 value band. There were nine transactions of £1 million or more.

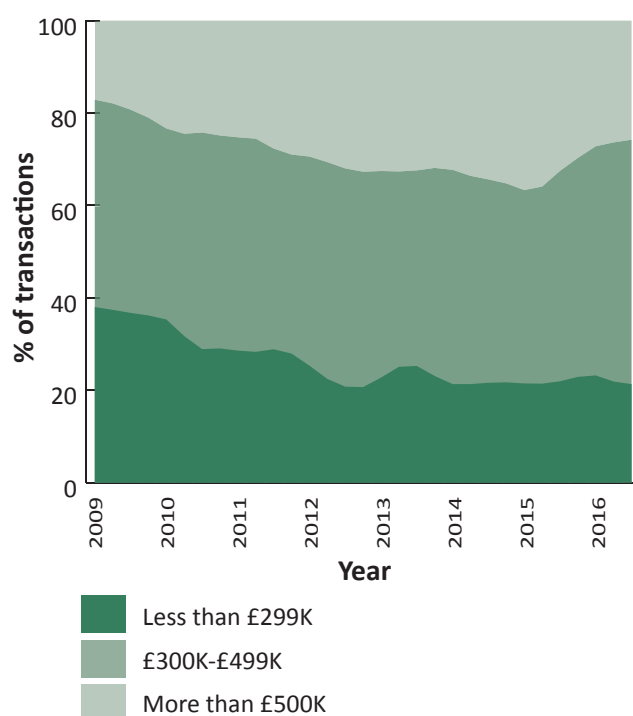
A seasonally adjusted trend in transactions by (realty only) price band is presented in **Figure 3.1.2**.

## 3.1 Local Market purchases - volumes by price

**Figure 3.1.3 Number of transactions by realty price (in £000s)**



**Figure 3.1.4 Seasonally adjusted trend in % of transactions by realty price (nominal)**



The number of transactions in each realty price band is shown as a distribution graph in [Figure 3.1.3](#), comparing the distribution of transactions in the third quarters of 2014, 2015 and 2016. The distribution of sales in the third quarter of 2016 shows a peak in the £300,000 to £399,999 category.

In the third quarter of 2016, the number of transactions within the under £200,000 realty price category was higher than during the same period in 2014 and 2015. The £600,000 to £999,999 price band has shown a continuing decline in the number of transactions from the third quarter 2014.

The percentage of transactions by price band is shown in [Table 3.1.2](#). (N.B. Due to rounding, the total figure may not always add up to 100%).

**Table 3.1.2 Percentage of transactions by realty price (in £000s)**

Date	Less than 200	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 599	600 to 999	More than 999	Total
Q3 2014	5%	20%	24%	17%	14%	17%	2%	100%
Q4 2014	4%	15%	29%	21%	13%	14%	4%	100%
Q1 2015	5%	20%	19%	18%	10%	22%	5%	100%
Q2 2015	6%	16%	22%	25%	13%	16%	2%	100%
Q3 2015	3%	16%	21%	24%	16%	17%	3%	100%
Q4 2015	5%	20%	28%	19%	16%	8%	3%	100%
Q1 2016	5%	17%	31%	18%	14%	14%	2%	100%
Q2 2016	7%	14%	30%	27%	9%	11%	2%	100%
Q3 2016	7%	16%	24%	21%	14%	12%	6%	100%

## 4.1 Local Market purchases - average loan to value

The loan to value is calculated for each of the property transactions for which a bond is registered with the Greffe. The median value of those figures each quarter is shown in **Table 4.1.1**.

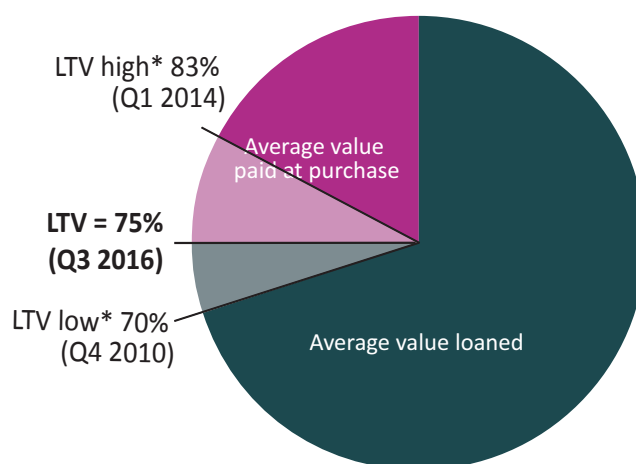
In the third quarter of 2016, the median loan to value was 75%. This is lower than it was in the third quarter of 2015, when it was 77%.

Since first measured, in the third quarter of 2009, the average loan to value has varied within a 13% range (see **Figure 4.1.1**).

**Table 4.1.1 Average loan to value**

Date	Median bond as a % of purchase price
Q3 2014	78%
Q4 2014	75%
Q1 2015	79%
Q2 2015	78%
Q3 2015	77%
Q4 2015	80%
Q1 2016	80%
Q2 2016	80%
Q3 2016	75%

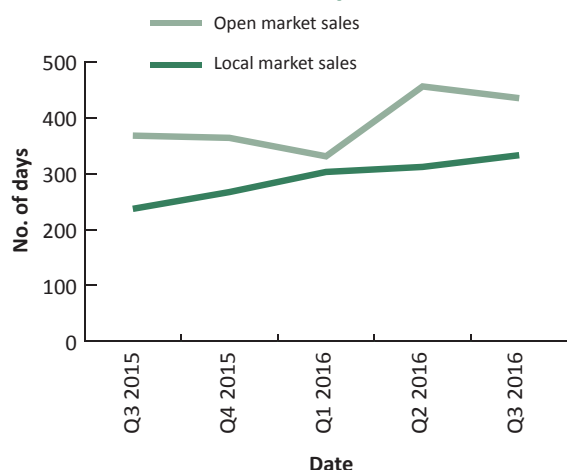
**Figure 4.1.1 Average loan to value (Q3 2016)**



\*High and low since data first collected Q3 2009

## 5.1 Local Market purchases - market data

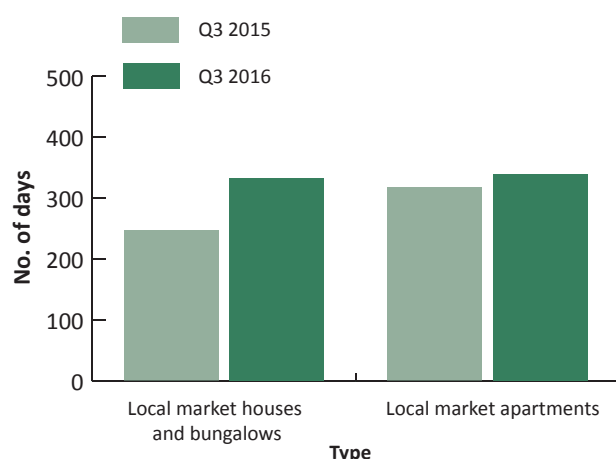
**Figure 5.1.1 Four quarter rolling average length of time between first being advertised and sale completion**



Data published by Estate Agents regarding properties for sale has been collected by the Data and Analysis team for several years. Now that sufficient time series has been collected, the trends in how long properties are advertised for and the values prior to sale can be analysed.

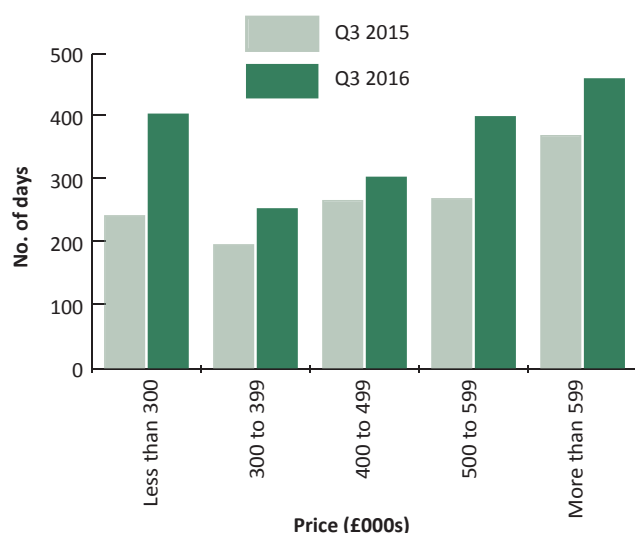
It should be noted that, there is sometimes a small delay between a property first being advertised and this information being recorded by Data and Analysis and that not all adverts are captured or can be matched with sales. Also, not all properties are advertised. However, the method is consistent over time and as such, the data is presented to facilitate trend analysis and does not focus on particular values.

**Figure 5.1.2 Average length of time between first being advertised and sale completion**



**Figure 5.1.1** shows the four quarter rolling average length of time taken between a property first being recorded as being advertised and its sale completion date. It shows that, for each of the last five quarters, the open market properties sold had been on the market for longer than the local market properties. It also shows that properties sold during the third quarter of 2016 had been on the market for longer on average (in both markets) than the third quarter of 2015.

**Figure 5.1.3 Average length of time between first being advertised and sale completion**



There is very little difference between times for local market bungalows and local market houses, so these are grouped together in **Figure 5.1.2** for comparison with apartments, which on average, were advertised for longer before completion than houses and bungalows in both the third quarters of 2015 and 2016.

**Figure 5.1.3** shows increases in the time across all price brackets between the third quarter of 2015 and 2016. The increase was greatest for properties less than £300,000.



## 5.1 Local Market purchases - market data

**Figure 5.1.4 Difference between prices advertised by estate agents and final sales prices**

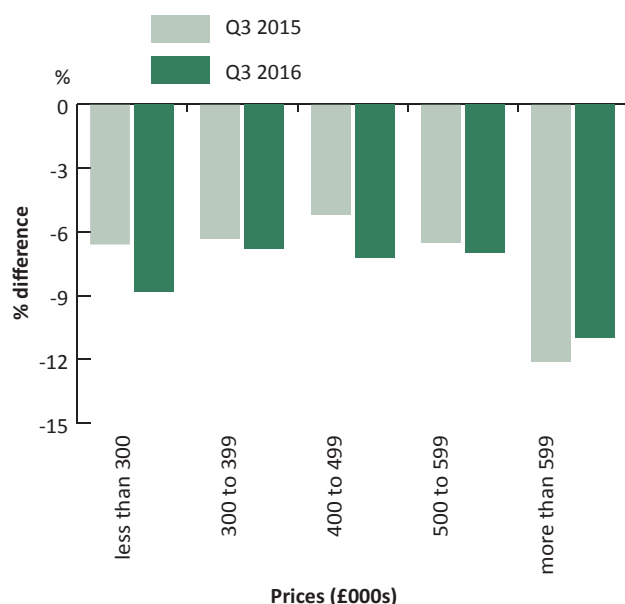


The price at which a property is advertised with an estate agent is often different to its actual transaction price. The trends in this information provides an indicator of market conditions, but can be influenced by many factors: the numbers of particular types of property on the market and the urgency of the vendor's requirement to sell, for example. The initially advertised price may be reduced (or in some cases, increased) before a sale is finalised.

The transaction price as recorded by the Greffe covers realty only, so a 5% adjustment is made (to all transactions) to include personalty, which is included within the advertised price. It is noted that in practice the full 5% may not always apply.

The Data and Analysis team record a maximum advertised price (based on data published on all the local estate agents' websites) and also the last known price advertised before a property is sold. Both figures are subject to a small degree of error due to lag in collecting the data, but the method is consistent over time. As such, it is felt that there is value in including an analysis of the trends in these figures, however the potential error should be borne in mind when looking at absolute values.

**Figure 5.1.5 Difference between last recorded price advertised by estate agents and transaction price**



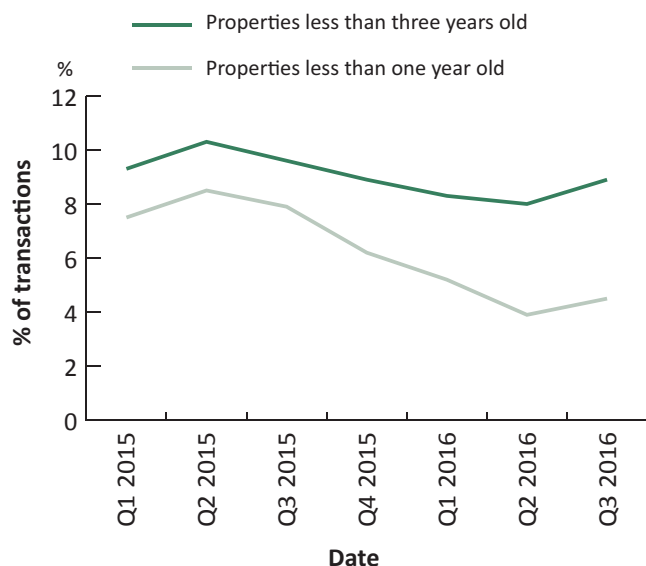
Figures 5.1.4 and 5.1.5 show the differences between both maximum and last advertised prices and transaction prices for properties sold in 2015 (when this information began to be collected by Data and Analysis) and 2016. There has been a bigger difference recently, compared with 2015.

Figure 5.1.5 shows that the differential was greatest at the price extremes, i.e. property transaction that were less than £300,000 or more than £599,999, in the third quarters of both 2015 and 2016, but the pattern is more pronounced in 2016.

An analysis by property type has not been included, since there were no discernable variations in the differences for apartments, bungalows and houses.

## 6.1 Local Market purchases - new builds

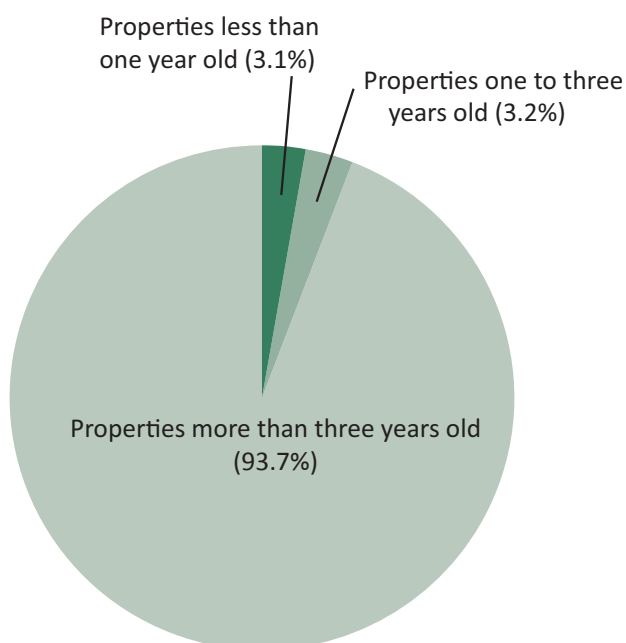
**Figure 6.1.1 Percentage of local market property transactions by age of property - four quarter average**



Using data from the Corporate Housing Monitoring database combined with transaction information, it is possible to identify the portion of property transactions by the age of the properties. New build completion dates have been recorded since 2011, so it is possible to look at transactions of properties aged three years or less from 2014, and the four quarter average from Q1 2015.

As can be seen in **Figure 6.1.1** the portion of transactions where the properties were less than three years old has varied between 8.0% and 10.3% since the period ending March 2015. The same figure for properties less than one year old has varied between 3.9% and 8.5%. These figures will be heavily dependent on the volumes of newly built properties constructed, which are reported in the **Annual Housing Stock Bulletin**, see [www.gov.gg/property](http://www.gov.gg/property).

**Figure 6.1.2 Percentage of local market property transactions by age of property (Q3 2016)**



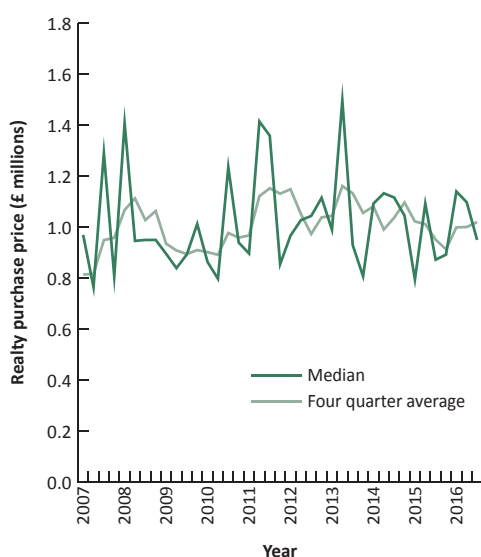
**Figure 6.1.2** shows a breakdown by age of the 159 local market residential property transactions during the third quarter of 2016. In this quarter, 3.1% of properties had been built within the twelve months prior to being sold and a further 3.2% had been built more than a year, but less than three years prior to being sold.

## 7.1 Open Market purchase - raw median

**Table 7.1.1 Open Market median realty price**

Date	Median realty purchase price (£)	Four quarter average (£)	Annual % change in four quarter average	Five year % change in four quarter average
Q4 2014	1,045,000	1,096,656	3.9	20.5
Q1 2015	795,000	1,022,281	-5.5	13.3
Q2 2015	1,092,500	1,012,188	2.2	13.5
Q3 2015	872,500	951,250	-8.3	-2.7
Q4 2015	892,500	913,125	-16.7	-4.8
Q1 2016	1,140,000	999,375	-2.2	3.3
Q2 2016	1,097,500	1,000,625	-1.1	-10.8
Q3 2016	950,000	1,020,000	7.2	-11.5

**Figure 7.1.1 Open Market median realty price**



**Table 7.1.2 Open Market transaction volumes**

Date	No. of transactions	No. of transactions as a % of total open market units
Q3 2014	10	0.6%
Q4 2014	11	0.7%
Q1 2015	11	0.7%
Q2 2015	9	0.6%
Q3 2015	15	0.9%
Q4 2015	8	0.5%
Q1 2016	5	0.3%
Q2 2016	6	0.4%
Q3 2016	15	0.9%

Average residential property prices on the Open Market tend to fluctuate more than Local Market prices due to the very wide ranging sale types and prices, and the small number of transactions. Care must be taken when interpreting such volatile trends. Values of Open Market property sales are shown in **Table 7.1.1** and **Figure 7.1.1**.

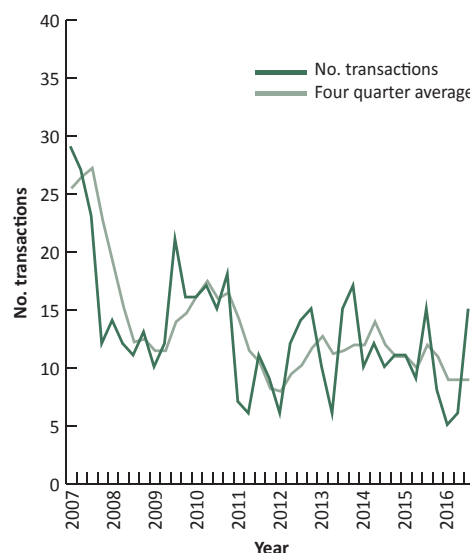
The (raw) median Open Market price calculated using realty only purchase prices, as recorded by the Greffe was £950,000 in the third quarter of 2016.

The four quarter average, which reduces the effect of seasonal fluctuations, increased by 7.2% between the third quarter of 2015 and the third quarter of 2016. In the five years ending in September 2016, the Open Market four quarter average decreased by 11.5%.

There were 15 Open Market transactions during the third quarter of 2016, the same as in the third quarter of 2015 (see **Table 7.1.2** and **Figure 7.1.2**).

The number of transactions as a percentage of all Open Market (Part A) property units (i.e. turnover) is also presented in **Table 7.1.2**. The turnover of Open Market properties was 0.9% in the third quarter of 2016.

**Figure 7.1.2 Open Market transactions**



## 6.1 Methodology

The mix adjusted measure used to measure Local Market property prices reflects the price of both realty and personalty and uses weighting to reduce fluctuations due to changes in the profile of properties sold from one quarter to the next. Average prices calculated using this methodology are available from the fourth quarter of 2008 onwards. Prior to this, purchase prices were calculated using a (raw) median average which reflected realty prices only. In order to calculate an overall average, first the average purchase price (realty plus personalty) is calculated for each category separately. Each of these averages is then weighted by category to reflect the proportions of the whole island's owner occupied and rented housing stock (see the Guernsey Annual Housing Stock Bulletin via [www.gov.gg/property](http://www.gov.gg/property)). The weighted prices are combined to give the mix adjusted average. The weights are updated annually in line with changes to the island's housing stock.

Seven categories of property are used in the calculation of the mix adjusted measure: 1 and 2 bedroom apartments, 2 and 3 bedroom houses, 2 and 3 bedroom bungalows and (combined as one category) 4 bedroom houses and bungalows. The building types (apartment, bungalow, house) are determined by the property's physical attributes and proximity to other buildings:

Apartment is the title used for a unit of accommodation that is attached to or contained within a larger building (the remainder of which may or may not be used for domestic purposes). This category covers flats, bedsits, wings, annexes, maisonettes. These units can span one or more storeys.

Bungalow is the title used for a property unit (including chalet bungalows and cottages), which has one or one and a half storeys, is not contained within a larger building and can be detached, semi-detached or terraced. It can also have an apartment identified by having a separate postal address.

Units which have two or more storeys and (as per bungalows), are not contained within a larger building, can be detached, semi-detached or terraced and can have an apartment attached or contained within them, referred to as houses.

## 6.2 Contact details

You may also be interested in other States of Guernsey Data and Analysis publications, which are all available online at [www.gov.gg/data](http://www.gov.gg/data). Please contact us for further information.

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