



POLICY COUNCIL
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY

The States Strategic Monitoring Report 2013

**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 2013 provides an overview of Guernsey’s key fiscal and economic, social and environmental trends. It is intended to inform discussions regarding future revisions of the States Strategic Plan.

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

The indicators will be reviewed in 2014 to ensure they remain aligned with the Strategic Policy Plans.

Any changes to indicators, including when improvements are made as additional information becomes available, are endorsed by the Policy Groups responsible for developing the Plans before being included in the monitoring framework.”

Policy and Research Unit

The image used on the front cover is courtesy of VisitGuernsey.

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 2012	60

1.1 How to use this document

1.1.1 Anatomy of a typical page

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

KPI summary table

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

Headline box

Summary of indicator performance.

Indicator data

Tables and charts containing KPI data and additional useful information.

Commentary

Explanation and analysis of data shown on opposite page.



Connections

References to other related sections of the report.

Links

References to other useful documents and websites.

1.1.2 Key

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

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

Performance against trend	
On trend	↗ ↘ ↙
Off trend	↗ ↘ ↙
Against trend	↗ ↘ ↙
Insufficient or no data	?
Not applicable	-

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

1.2 Executive summary

1.2.1 Key performance indicators

The States Strategic Monitoring Report (SSMR) 2013 brings together three sets of key performance indicators (KPIs), selected to provide an objective overview of progress towards the strategic vision set out in the States Strategic Plan (SSP). Thirty four individual policy objectives were identified through the SSP at that time.

The sixty two KPIs presented in this report are used to gauge performance of thirty of the policy objectives. The KPIs were initially drafted in 2009 (presented in the 2009 Sustainable Guernsey Report), but have since been refined. Data coverage has improved substantially since 2009, with fifty seven of the KPIs having sufficient data to enable performance to be gauged in 2013.

Specific KPIs have not been defined for just four of the thirty four policy objectives. Work to identify the most appropriate indicator or means of data collection continued in 2013.

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

The review of the SSP in 2013 (Billet D'État VI, 2013) refined the statement of the States' Aims and Objectives to reflect the views of the States as elected in 2012. Next year, the SSMR will be reconfigured to reflect this revised statement whilst maintaining the continuity of time series data.

Table 1.2.1 KPI data status summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
KPIs with data available	15	21	21
KPIs with insufficient / no data	0	4	1
Total KPIs	15	25	22
Policy objectives with undefined KPI	1	2	1

1.2.2 Targets and trends

For the fifty seven KPIs where sufficient data was available, performance has been gauged against the predefined target and / or trend (including cases where the target has been set as an aim for a point in the future).

The majority of the analysis contained in this report refers to trends ending in 2012 and is intended to provide a picture of performance and the effectiveness of the policies set in the SSP. The SSP was first adopted by the States in 2009 and the trends since then are becoming more apparent in most cases.

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

Table 1.2.2 KPI performance against target summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On target	5	1	6
Near target	0	1	0
Off target	4	3	6
Insufficient / no data	0	0	0
Total with target defined	9	5	12

1.2 Executive summary

Table 1.2.3 KPI performance against trend summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On trend	1	8	7
Off trend	6	6	2
Against trend	0	2	2
Insufficient / no data	0	4	3
Total with desired trend defined	7	20	14

1.2.3 Performance summary

Fifteen KPIs have been identified to monitor the Fiscal and Economic Policy Plan, nine of which have targets defined. Five were on target and four were off target, compared to six and three respectively in the 2012 report.

A desired trend was identified for seven of the indicators. One was on trend, six were off trend (i.e. not moving in the desired direction, but not moving in the opposite direction either). None was against trend or had insufficient data for trend analysis. This compares to one on trend, four off trend and two against trend in the 2012 report.

There is one further policy objective, for which a KPI has not been defined, but which is a work in progress. The individual performance of each of the fiscal and economic KPIs is provided on [Page 6](#) and a written summary is provided on [Page 7](#). The data and detailed analysis forms [Section 2](#) of this report.

In order to cover the broad range of topics in the Social Policy Plan, twenty five KPIs have been defined to give a picture of performance. There were also two policy objectives with undefined KPIs to date.

Five of the Social KPIs had targets defined. The performance of one was on target, one was near target and three were off target, compared to one, none and four in the 2012 report respectively.

Desired trends had been defined for twenty of the Social KPIs. Eight were on trend (three more than in the 2012 report) and six were off trend (one more than in the 2012 report). Two were against trend and four had insufficient data (compared to three and seven respectively in the 2012 report).

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, with twenty two defined KPIs. This is one fewer than in previous years, following the amalgamation of the two household and commercial recycling KPIs into a single KPI. One objective has, as yet, no KPI defined.

Targets were agreed for twelve of the environmental KPIs; six were on target and six were off target, compared to four and nine respectively in the 2012 report.

A desired trend was agreed for fourteen of the KPIs, some of which also had targets set. Of these, seven were on trend, two were off trend and two against trend (compared to eight, three and one respectively in the 2012 report). Three had insufficient or no data for performance to be gauged, the same as in the 2012 report.

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 - 2012 actual budget position]	- 3yr average ≥£0 - -£20M* [-£20m]
		Total revenue and capital expenditure	- ≤21% GDP -	19.1%
		Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	- ≤0% growth -	-0.5%
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 → -0.2% growth
			GDP per worker	↗ - → -
2.4	Inflation	Stable and low inflation: RPIX 3.0%	RPIX	- ≤3% - 3.1%
			Unit labour costs	↘ - → -
2.5	Employment	Continuing full employment	Total unemployment	- ≤2% - 1.8%
			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 - 3.0%
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 - 1.9%*

* Calculated using budget estimate and GDP forecast for 2013

1.3 Fiscal and Economic Key Performance Indicator Summary

Guernsey's performance against economic targets is mixed.

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.

All fiscal related KPIs have sufficient data for performance to be reported and there is just one objective with no KPI defined, which will be resolved as part of skills strategy development. This summary refers to 2012 performance unless otherwise stated. Real (2012) prices presented throughout this report are calculated using RPI reflation factors.

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

There is a time lag to the receipt of company tax data which is required for the calculation of GDP figures. The first estimates of GDP for 2012 indicate that growth is off target. Revisions to the 2010 and 2011 GDP estimates revealed lower growth than previously estimated, so the trends in GDP and GDP per worker are both relatively flat compared to previous publications.

Inflation (based on RPIX) is off target, at 0.1 percentage points above the target ceiling of 3%. Despite small declines in 2011 and 2012, the trend in unit labour costs, which indicate the level of labour costs compared to output, is relatively stable over the five years ending in 2012.

The unemployment rate is on target, below the ceiling of 2%. The employment rate is stable and remains high compared to other jurisdictions.

Guernsey's strategic level objective to achieve well regulated and competitive domestic markets 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. Guernsey's RPIY inflation is below that of the UK and as such is on target.

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

Median average earnings (of all employees) are off trend.

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

1.4 Social Key Performance Indicator Summary

Section		Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
3.1	Welfare	Meet welfare needs and reduce poverty	Relative poverty	↘	-	↘	-
			Children in relative poverty	↘	-	↘	-
			Supplementary benefit	-	≥ % change in median earnings	-	0.6 ppts below % change in median earnings
3.2	Housing	Improve housing availability, quality and affordability	Number of residential units	-	+300 per annum	-	+84
			Social rental housing waiting lists	↘	-	↗	-
			Problems reported with housing quality	↘	-	→	-
			House price to earnings ratio	-	Toward average	-	Stable
			Rent to earnings ratio	-	Toward average	-	Away from average
3.3	Health	Maintain a healthy society	Life expectancy at 65	-	≥ 20 years	-	20.1 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 register	↘	-	↗	-
			Older people supported to live independently	↗	-	↗	-
3.5	Discrimination	Eliminate discrimination	Discrimination (no KPI)	-	-	-	-
3.6	Crime	Reduce crime and enhance community safety and responsibility	Crime	↘	-	↘	-
			Rehabilitation	↘	-	?	-
			Fear of crime	↘	-	?	-
3.7	Education and training	Provide education and training	Level 1+ attainment	↗	-	?	-
			Level 2 attainment	↗	-	↗	-
			Post 16 participation	↗	-	↗	-
			Level 3 attainment	↗	-	→	-
3.8	Employment and lifelong learning	Encourage employment and lifelong learning	Workforce participation	↗	-	→	-
			Adult education and training (no KPI)	-	-	-	-

1.4 Social Key Performance Indicator Summary

The performance of Guernsey's social indicators is mixed, showing a similar picture of performance to last year (where there was sufficient data for performance to be gauged).

KPIs are not included in the Social Policy Plan. The list opposite has been developed in conjunction with and agreed by the Social Policy Group. Two policy objectives (relating to discrimination and adult education and training) remain with undefined KPIs.

This summary of performance refers to 2012, i.e. is based on 2012 figures, or trends ending in 2012 unless otherwise stated. Four indicators had insufficient data for performance to be gauged; this number is anticipated to decrease over forthcoming years.

An improved data set has been introduced (using anonymised data from administrative sources) to measure relative poverty which, when compared with earlier data from Household Expenditure Surveys, indicates that relative poverty has reduced over the twelve years ending in 2011. The increase in supplementary benefit requirement rates is off target this year, since it increased by 0.6 percentage points less than median earnings in 2012. However, requirement rates increased by slightly more than median earnings over the longer term.

The total number of residential housing units increased by 84 in 2012, 216 below the target of 300 per annum. Social rental housing waiting lists increased in 2012 and remain higher than five years earlier and as such are against the desired trend.

The performance of housing affordability KPIs is mixed; the house price to earnings ratio remained stable, whilst the (private) rent price to earnings ratio moved away from the long term average and therefore against the desired trend.

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

The number of drug and alcohol related hospital admissions is stable, as is the percentage of reported repeat incidents of domestic abuse, which is measured using an improved indicator this year.

The number of children on the protection register is higher in 2012 than in previous years, so remains against the desired trend.

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

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

The overall level of crime is on trend, decreasing over the five years ending in 2012, but there is insufficient data to gauge the trends for repeat offences or fear of crime.

The Level 1+ attainment KPI, which indicates the level of participation and achievement in compulsory education, improved between 2011 and 2012, but has insufficient data for a trend to be determined yet. The Level 2 attainment (including Maths and English) is significantly improved and is back on trend. Post 16 participation in education or training is also on trend and level 3 attainment is stable.

Workforce participation (in employment or education) is stable. As mentioned with regard to fiscal and economic KPIs, indicators for education and training of the whole population are under development.

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

1.5 Environmental Key Performance Indicator Summary

Section		Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
4.1	Carbon footprint and climate change	Reduce contribution to greenhouse gases and carbon footprint	Total greenhouse gas emissions	↘	-12.5% by 2012	↘	-21.2%
		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	Combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate	↗	≥50%	↗	44.3%
4.3	Water	Effectively manage water resources	Volume of unaccounted for water	↘	≤650MI	?	627MI
			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%	-	88.3%
		Increase individuals' understanding and ability to make informed decisions regarding their interaction with the environment	Bus passenger journeys	↗	-	→	-
			Motor transport fuel imports	↘	-	↘	-
4.6	Biodiversity, countryside, marine and coastal	Ensure healthier biodiversity and support specific species and habitats	Area of open natural habitat	-	≥3.8%	-	3.6%
			Area of open natural habitat with protection strategy	-	100%	-	30%
		Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage	Area of land used by dairy farmers	→	-	→	-
			Total length of hedgebanks	→	-	?	-
4.7	Built environment	Retain the distinctive character of Guernsey's heritage and protect traditional architecture	Protection of buildings and monuments	-	10% per annum	-	36%
		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	?	22.2µg/m³
		Improve drinking water quality	Nitrate levels	↘	-	↘	-
		Implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal	Compliance with licensing conditions	-	0	-	2

1.5 Environmental Key Performance Indicator Summary

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

The list of indicators summarised on the page opposite has been agreed by the Environmental Policy Group. Sufficient trend data was available for the performance of all but three of the KPIs to be gauged. This summary refers to 2012 performance unless otherwise stated.

Greenhouse gas emissions are on track to meet the target reduction set for 2012 by the Kyoto Protocol (based on the latest figures available, which are for 2011). Work is underway to identify areas most at risk from the effects of climate change and the Environmental Policy Group has requested information from all Departments regarding their approach to adaptation strategies.

Total water consumption, which is used to indicate waste water output, is stable, with the desired trend being downward. The trend in total household, commercial and industrial waste generated is upward, with the desired trend being downward. The combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate is increasing, but is below the target minimum of 50%.

Water losses are on target, remaining below the desired maximum level of 650MI. Following significant decreases in 2011 and 2012, domestic water consumption is now showing, as is desired, a downward trend. After a dry year in 2011, high rainfall in 2012 has brought water storage back on target.

The amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers is stable compared to 2011, but the trend over five years is downward, as desired. The proportion of that energy which is derived from nuclear or renewable sources fell in 2012 due to the interruption to electricity supply between France and Jersey and also Jersey and Guernsey.

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

There are two KPIs to measure the understanding and ability of individuals to make informed decisions regarding their interaction with the environment. Bus passenger journeys, which had been on an upward trend, as desired, fell in 2011 and 2012 so the trend is no longer upward. The trend in motor fuel consumption (used to represent motor vehicle use and fuel efficiency) is downward, 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 2010 data compared to 1999). The other indicator for biodiversity, which highlights the aim to have protection strategies in place for all of this land area, also continues to be off target.

The objective of retaining the distinctive character of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage is measured by the area of land used by dairy farmers, which is stable, and the length of hedgebanks, intended to indicate the use of traditional farming methods and "look" of the countryside. There is not enough data for the latter to indicate a trend.

Surveys of buildings shortlisted for potential inclusion on the protected buildings list have begun and the percentage of surveys completed is on target. Islanders are being given the opportunity to contribute to area design guidance, used to inform planning applications. The outputs of this initiative will be monitored in forthcoming years.

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

Nitrogen dioxide levels (an indicator of air pollution) are on target at nearly half the WHO recommended maximum. Drinking water quality is measured by nitrate levels, which are improving. There were two notices issued for non compliance with waste licensing conditions. This revised indicator has a target of zero, so is off target this year.

See [Section 4](#) for more detail on the performance of all these indicators.

2.1 Fiscal Position

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Long run fiscal balance: spending within constraints of the Fiscal Framework	Overall budget position: three year moving average (three year moving average of net revenue and capital income and expenditure) [For information - 2012 actual budget position]	-	3yr average $\geq \text{£}0$	-	-£20M [-£20M]
	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	-	-0.5%

Overall budget surplus / deficit

- The objective of the Fiscal and Economic Plan is for long run fiscal balance and as such, the target for this KPI is to have a three year average budget position equal to or greater than zero. Both revenue and capital have been included to give an overall view of States finances. The actual budget position for each year is also included for consistency of presentation with the States Accounts.
- In 2012, the three year average was a deficit of £20 million (off target).
- For the year 2012, revenue and capital income were £362 million and £1.2 million respectively.
- Revenue and capital expenditure (based on routine capital expenditure and allocations to the capital reserve) were £342 million and £42 million respectively in 2012.
- The balance in 2012 was a deficit of £20 million, which is within the parameters for annual operating deficit set in the Fiscal Framework, which was agreed by the States in 2009. The Framework allows for there to be a deficit for up to five years and of up to 3% of GDP in any one individual year, since it is understood that there may need to be short term imbalances in income and expenditure in order to achieve long run balance.

Total revenue and capital expenditure

- The ceiling for total expenditure i.e. revenue and capital, is set at a maximum of 21% of GDP. As explained in the Fiscal Framework, this was calculated with reference to the long term level of income of the States in reference to national output.
- Based on estimated GDP figures for 2012, total revenue and capital expenditure equalled 19.1% of GDP. This is 1.9 percentage points below the maximum set as the target.
- Figures for expenditure based on actual capital expenditure, rather than allocations to the capital reserve, are included in [Table 2.1.2](#) for information.
- More information regarding GDP is given in [Section 2.3](#).

Revenue expenditure

- The target for revenue expenditure is a real terms freeze i.e. annual growth of equal to or less than zero after the effects of inflation have been removed.
- In 2012, revenue expenditure was £342 million, which is on target, at 0.5% lower in real terms than 2011.

The States budget was in deficit in 2012, but expenditure was within the target 21% of GDP. Revenue expenditure was 0.5% lower than 2011 in real terms.



2.1 Fiscal Position

KPI: Overall budget surplus / deficit

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

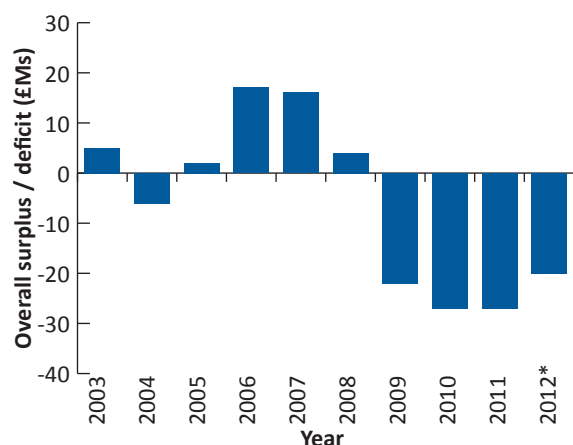


Table 2.1.1: Overall budget surplus / deficit

	Net revenue and capital income and expenditure (£M)	Three year moving average net revenue and capital income and expenditure (£M)
2008	-8	4
2009	-19	-22
2010	-37	-27
2011	-24	-27
2012*	-20	-20*

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

* Calculated using budget estimate for 2013.

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

KPI: Total revenue and capital expenditure

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

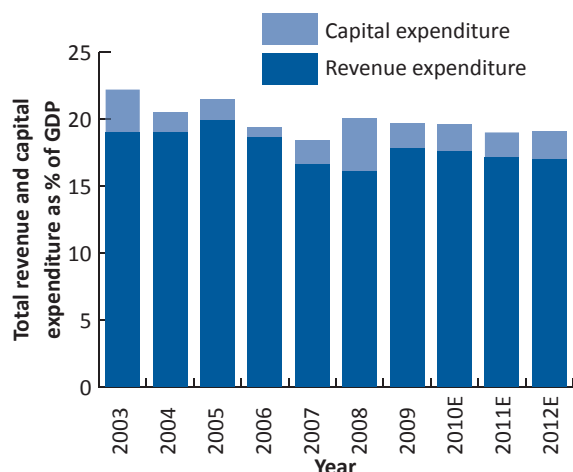


Table 2.1.2: Total revenue and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP

	Total actual revenue and capital expenditure (% of GDP)	Total revenue and capital allocations (% of GDP)
2008	18.9	20.2
2009	19.6	19.7
2010E	18.8	19.6
2011E	19.1	19.0
2012E	20.9	19.1

Sources: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

KPI: Revenue expenditure

Figure 2.1.3: Revenue expenditure (real)

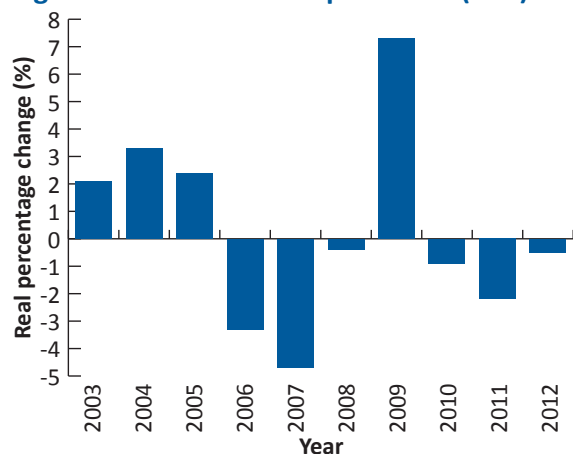


Table 2.1.3: Revenue expenditure (real)

	Real revenue expenditure (£M) 2012 prices	Percentage change in real revenue expenditure (%)
2008	330	-0.4
2009	354	7.3
2010	351	-0.9
2011	344	-2.2
2012	342	-0.5

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

More information can be found in the States of Guernsey Accounts, which are published online at: 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

■ The States of Guernsey, as set out in the Fiscal and Economic Plan, is committed to meeting the highest international standards of tax transparency. Meeting this commitment includes ensuring that Guernsey maintains its status within tier one of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)'s list of jurisdictions worldwide that have substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard.

■ The States regards the retention of tier one status as essential for maintaining Guernsey's competitive position and future economic success. Maintaining this and ensuring that Guernsey continues to be viewed in the highest regard internationally is an ongoing programme of work for the States of Guernsey.

Maintenance of OECD tier one status

■ The OECD Global Forum publishes reports on jurisdictions' progress on implementing internationally agreed tax standards (see www.oecd.org). In 2009, Guernsey was classified as having tier one status. This is still the case.

■ The criterion for tier one status requires a minimum of 12 signed Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with other jurisdictions to be in place. A TIEA is a bilateral agreement negotiated and signed between two countries to establish formal guidelines for the exchange of information relating to taxes.

■ At 2 September 2013, Guernsey had TIEAs signed with 44 jurisdictions, 9 more than at the time of publishing the 2012 States Strategic Monitoring Report.

OECD Peer Reviews

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

information and have worked together to develop the international standards.

■ In September 2009, the Global Forum agreed to initiate a Peer Review Programme to assess how effectively the international standards are being implemented by individual jurisdictions. The Peer Review process consists of two phases. Phase 1 assesses the legal and regulatory framework against 10 essential elements. Phase 2 focuses on the effectiveness of exchange of information.

■ Guernsey underwent its Phase 1 Review during 2010. Phase 2 took place in late 2012. The Report, which was adopted by the Global Forum in April 2013, found Guernsey's legislative and administrative regime to have in place all of the elements necessary for meeting the international standards on transparency and information exchange (see www.oecd-ilibrary.org/taxation), with only minor elements needing improvement.

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

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

European Union Savings Directive (EUSD)

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



2.2 Commitment to international standards for tax transparency

KPI: OECD tier one status

Table 2.2.1: TIEAs signed by Guernsey

Jurisdiction	Date signed	TIEA in force with effect from
Argentina	28 Jul 2011	4 Jan 2012
Australia	7 Oct 2009	27 Jul 2010
Bahamas	8 Aug 2011	28 Mar 2012
Botswana	10 May 2013	Not yet in force
Brazil	6 Feb 2013	Not yet in force
British Virgin Islands	17 Apr 2013	Not yet in force
Canada	19 Jan 2011	18 Jan 2012
Cayman Islands	29 Jul 2011	5 Apr 2012
Chile	24 Sep 2012	Not yet in force
China	27 Oct 2010	17 Aug 2011
Czech Republic	15 Sep 2011	9 Jul 2012
Denmark	28 Oct 2008	6 Jun 2009
Faroes	28 Oct 2008	21 Aug 2009
Finland	28 Oct 2008	5 Apr 2009
France	24 Mar 2009	4 Oct 2010
Germany	26 Mar 2009	22 Dec 2010
Greece	8 Oct 2010	Not yet in force
Greenland	28 Oct 2008	25 Apr 2009
Iceland	28 Oct 2008	26 Nov 2009
India	20 Dec 2011	11 Jun 2012
Indonesia	27 Apr 2011	Not yet in force
Ireland	26 Mar 2009	10 Jun 2010
Italy	5 Sep 2012	Not yet in force

Jurisdiction	Date signed	TIEA in force with effect from
Japan	6 Dec 2011	23 Aug 2013
Latvia	5 Sep 2012	Not yet in force
Lesotho	3 Jul 2013	Not yet in force
Lithuania	20 Jun 2013	Not yet in force
Mauritius	6 Feb 2013	5 Jul 2013
Mexico	27 Jun 2011	24 Mar 2012
Netherlands	25 Apr 2008	11 Apr 2009
New Zealand	21 Jul 2009	8 Nov 2010
Norway	28 Oct 2008	8 Oct 2009
Poland	6 Dec 2011	1 Nov 2012
Portugal	9 Jul 2010	Not yet in force
Romania	17 Jan 2011	22 Jan 2012
San Marino	29 Sep 2010	16 Mar 2011
Seychelles	20 Dec 2011	22 Jul 2012
Slovenia	26 Sep 2011	9 Aug 2012
South Africa	21 Feb 2011	26 Feb 2012
St Kitts & Nevis	7 Feb 2012	14 Apr 2013
Sweden	28 Oct 2008	23 Dec 2009
Turkey	13 Mar 2012	Not yet in force
United Kingdom	20 Jan 2009	27 Nov 2009
United States of America	19 Sep 2002	30 Mar 2006

Source: External Affairs, Policy Council

2.3 Growth

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Average economic growth of 2% or more per annum	Total GDP (real pounds per annum)	↗	≥2% growth	→	-0.2% 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 reflat figures are shown at 2012 values.
- Guernsey's GDP growth for 2012 was estimated at -0.2% in real terms, with the target minimum being 2%.
- Total GDP for 2012 was estimated at £2,009 million.
- Estimated figures are presented, since there is a time lag in the receipt of company tax data which is required for the calculation of GDP figures.
- The target of 2% or more annual growth was based on an economic assessment of an appropriate natural rate of growth for a mature, service based economy such as Guernsey. This is a long run average and it should be recognised that during the swings of the economic cycle it may not be practicably achievable in any given year.
- Over the five years ending 2012, real growth (noting the inclusion of estimated figures) has averaged 0.5% per annum, so this indicator is considered to be off trend.

GDP per worker

- GDP per worker is calculated by dividing GDP by the total number of employees and self employed people. It indicates the average output per worker i.e. productivity.
- At present the available data sources do not distinguish between part-time and full-time workers, so the figures in [Table 2.3.2](#) and below should be considered as approximate. However, the calculations are performed on a consistent basis year on year, so it is possible to evaluate trends.
- In 2012, the GDP per worker was £62,453, which is 0.5% higher than in 2011 in real terms.
- There is no specific target set, as yet, for this indicator in the Fiscal and Economic Plan and until more accurate values of output per worker are calculated it is not considered appropriate to set one.
- However, an upward trend has been defined as the desired direction of travel.
- GDP per worker has decreased by 0.7% in real terms since 2007. Although small positive growth was seen in 2010, 2011 and 2012, GDP per worker remained lower in 2012 than in 2008 following the decline seen in 2009. As such, this indicator is gauged as being off trend.

Trends in GDP and GDP per worker were off trend due to negative real terms growth in 2009, low growth in 2010 and 2011, followed by another small decline in 2012. GDP growth in 2012 was below target.



2.3 Growth

KPI: Total GDP

Figure 2.3.1: Total GDP (real)

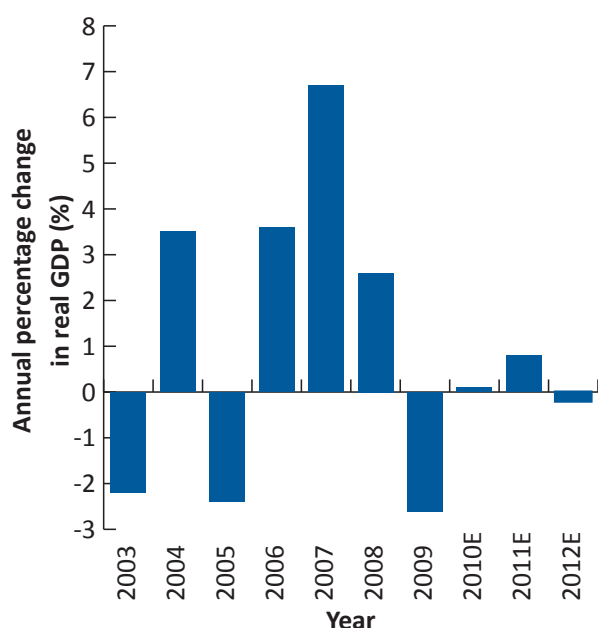


Table 2.3.1: Total GDP (nominal and real)

	Nominal GDP (£M)	Real GDP (£M) 2012 prices	Percentage change in real GDP (%)
2003	1,338	1,790	-2.2
2004	1,453	1,853	3.5
2005	1,465	1,808	-2.4
2006	1,584	1,872	3.6
2007	1,774	1,998	6.7
2008	1,841	2,050	2.6
2009	1,832	1,995	-2.6
2010E	1,875	1,997	0.1
2011E	1,950	2,013	0.8
2012E	2,009	2,009	-0.2

E = Estimated GDP

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: GDP per worker

Figure 2.3.2: GDP per worker (real)

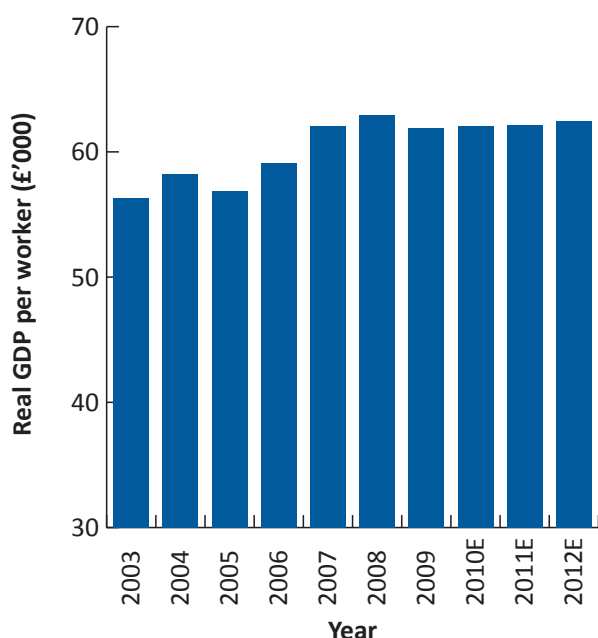


Table 2.3.2 GDP per worker (nominal and real)

	Nominal GDP per worker (£)	Real GDP per worker (£) 2012 prices	Percentage change in real GDP per worker (%)
2003	42,099	56,297	-3.0
2004	45,686	58,251	3.5
2005	46,071	56,847	-2.4
2006	50,013	59,091	3.9
2007	55,084	62,040	5.0
2008	56,552	62,964	1.5
2009	56,866	61,926	-1.6
2010E	58,293	62,079	0.2
2011E	60,198	62,135	0.1
2012E	62,453	62,453	0.5

Sources: Policy and Research Unit, Social Security Department
E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

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%	-	3.1%
	Unit labour costs (ratio of total labour costs to real output per annum)	↘	-	→	-

RPIX inflation

- The percentage change in RPIX indicates the change in the cost of goods and services purchased by households, excluding mortgage payments.
- In 2012, the average annual change in RPIX was 3.1%, which is above the target maximum of 3.0% set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan.
- After a peak in 2008 at 5.1%, RPIX has remained relatively stable over the past four years.
- The key contributors to RPIX inflation in the year ending 2012 were rises in prices of electricity along with motoring and housing costs.

Inflation (RPIX) was slightly above the target maximum, but remained stable. Unit labour costs were also stable.

Unit labour costs

- The unit labour cost (ULC) is a measure of labour productivity. As such it is also a key determinant of domestically generated inflation as labour costs tend to account for around two thirds of business costs.
- ULCs represent the cost of labour used in generating output. A rise in ULCs indicates that wages are rising faster than output, which could represent a threat to cost competitiveness, if other costs are not adjusted in compensation.
- The ULC index presented in [Figure 2.4.2](#) and [Table 2.4.2](#) has been developed by the Policy and Research Unit. It is based on the OECD methodology and represents the ratio of total wages paid (adjusted to account for the self employed) to GDP. Estimated GDP figures are used in these calculations, so the ULC series can change year on year as estimated GDP figures are revised.
- The ULC index was relatively stable over the five years ending in 2012.
- More information regarding trends in output, which is measured by GDP, are given in [Section 2.3](#).



2.4 Inflation

KPI: RPIX

Figure 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI

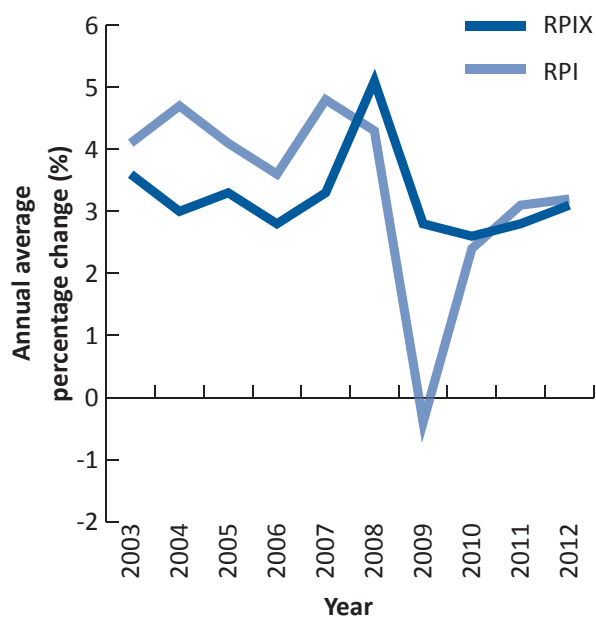


Table 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI

	Annual average percentage change in RPIX (%)	Annual average percentage change in RPI (%)
2003	3.6	4.1
2004	3.0	4.7
2005	3.3	4.1
2006	2.8	3.6
2007	3.3	4.8
2008	5.1	4.3
2009	2.8	-0.4
2010	2.6	2.4
2011	2.8	3.1
2012	3.1	3.2

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Unit labour costs

Figure 2.4.2: Unit labour costs

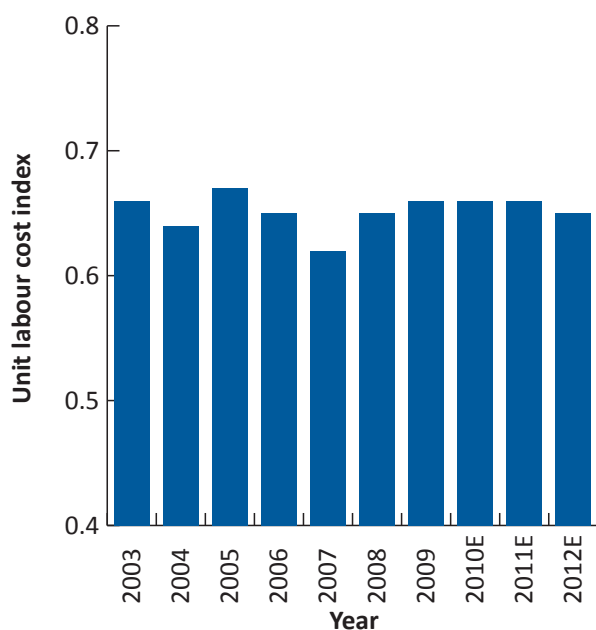


Table 2.4.2: Unit labour costs

	Unit labour cost index	Annual percentage change (%)
2003	0.66	3.5
2004	0.64	-3.2
2005	0.67	5.0
2006	0.65	-3.6
2007	0.62	-3.4
2008	0.65	3.4
2009	0.66	2.7
2010E	0.66	0.2
2011E	0.66	-0.1
2012E	0.65	-1.5

Source: Policy and Research Unit

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

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%	-	1.8%
	Employment rate (number employed as a percentage of working age population)	↗	-	→	-

Total unemployment

- In 2012, the average total unemployment rate was 1.8%, which is more than double the rate in 2007, but less than the 2% maximum ceiling set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan (see [Figure 2.5.1](#) and [Table 2.5.1](#)).
- These figures include all the people registered as unemployed with the Social Security Department.
- The International Labour Office (ILO) definition of being unemployed excludes anybody on a government training scheme (such as the Community and Environmental Projects Scheme) and anybody who carries out at least one hour of paid work in a week (which could be the case for some of those claiming benefits as a jobseeker).
- The unemployment rate using the ILO classification was 1.2% in 2012. 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.

Unemployment remained on target below 2%, but the rate has more than doubled over the five years ending in 2012. The trend in the employment rate has stabilised and is over twelve percentage points higher than the average for the EU-27.

Employment rate

- The employment rate is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the working age (16 to 64 year old) population.
- The working age population has been calculated each March since 2007, using Social Security Department headcount data. Comparable figures are not available for earlier years due to differences in the way in which population data were sourced.
- In March 2012, the employment rate in Guernsey was 76.5%, which is 0.6 percentage points higher than in March 2011. This is despite a fall in the actual number of employed people during that time. The employment rate increased because the working age population fell by more than the fall in the number of people in employment (largely due to an increase in the number of people reaching retirement age).
- Having dropped to 75.2% in 2010, the employment rate has started to creep up but, at 76.5% in 2012, it remained at 0.7 percentage points lower than the rate in 2007. The longer term trend therefore appears to be stable.
- There was a reduction in the male employment rate between 2007 and 2012, which is reflected in the overall trend. Males constitute over half the workforce in Guernsey.
- The employment rate for females saw a very small increase between 2007 and 2012 (when it was 69.7% and 70.7% respectively).
- The Guernsey employment rate was 12.3 percentage points above the average employment rate for the twenty seven members of the European Union (EU-27), which was 64.2% in 2012.



2.5 Employment

KPI: Total unemployment

Figure 2.5.1: Unemployment rate (annual average)

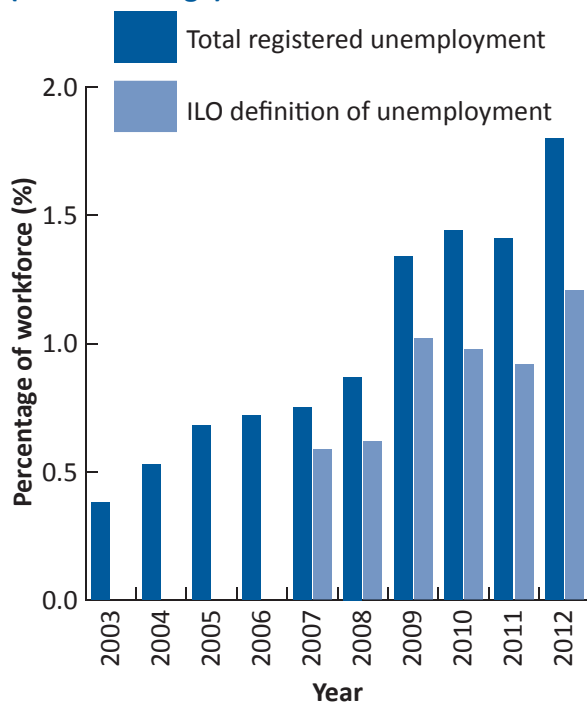


Table 2.5.1: Unemployment

	Registered unemployment (average % of workforce)	ILO definition of unemployment (average % of workforce)
2003	0.4	-
2004	0.5	-
2005	0.7	-
2006	0.7	-
2007	0.8	0.6
2008	0.9	0.6
2009	1.3	1.0
2010	1.4	1.0
2011	1.4	0.9
2012	1.8	1.2

Source: Social Security Department

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

KPI: Employment rate

Figure 2.5.2: Employment rate (at 31st March)

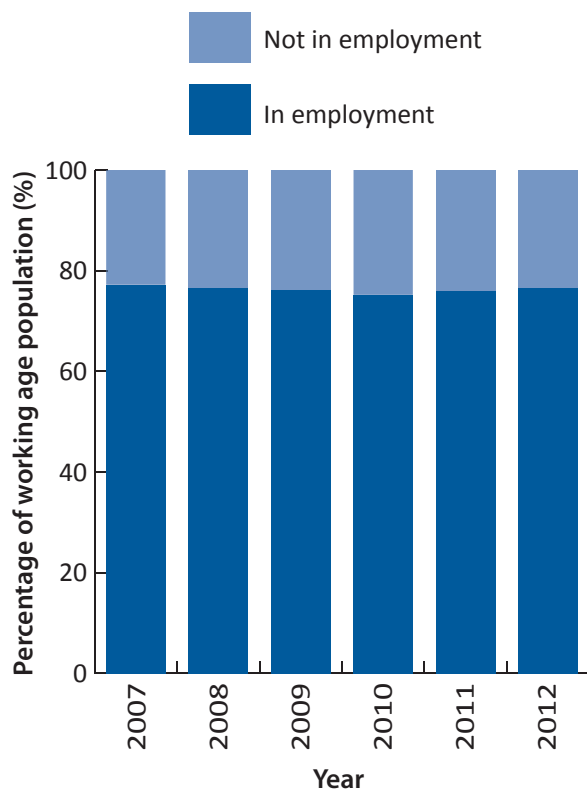


Table 2.5.2: Employment rate (female, male and total at 31st March)

	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2007	69.7	84.7	77.2
2008	69.5	83.7	76.6
2009	69.7	82.4	76.1
2010	68.5	81.9	75.2
2011	69.5	82.4	75.9
2012	70.7	82.4	76.5

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	-	3.0%

Skilled, flexible labour market

- At present, there are no KPIs to monitor adult education and training.
- It is planned that KPIs will be developed in order to monitor the progress of the Skills Strategy, which Skills Guernsey has been tasked to produce. Once finalised and collected, the KPIs can be used within this report.
- Skills Guernsey is a joint initiative led by the Commerce and Employment, Education and Social Security Departments in partnership with employers and training providers. It was launched for the purpose of developing and delivering the Island Skills Strategy. The Skills Guernsey Implementation Group has representatives from three of the Island's training providers (the Guernsey Training Agency, the Guernsey College of Further Education and the Institute of Health and Social Care Studies), the three Departments and five business members.
- The Group is collating evidence on a sector by sector basis and has begun to undertake skills gaps analyses. The first two sectors being analysed are the construction sector and the care sector. A programme for analysing the other sectors has been drawn up and will be rolled out in 2013 and early 2014. Skills Guernsey will pull together the findings of these analyses and present them in late 2014.

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.
- Over the past decade, Guernsey's inflation rate has been persistently higher than that of the UK, suggesting that local retailers encountered less resistance to price increases. However, in the last few years Guernsey's inflation has been largely higher than that of the UK, indicating an increasing level of competitive pressures in the Island.
- Underlying inflation in Guernsey and the UK, as measured by the RPIY, is 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 2012 was 3.0%, 0.2 percentage points lower than the UK.

Underlying inflation in Guernsey was 0.1 percentage points less than in the UK.



2.6 Markets

KPI: RPIY

Table 2.6.1: RPIY (Guernsey and UK)

	Annual average percentage change in Guernsey RPIY (%)	Annual average percentage change in UK RPIY (%)	Difference between Guernsey and UK annual average percentage change in RPIY (ppts)
2009	2.6	2.7	-0.1
2010	2.4	3.6	-1.2
2011	2.7	4.0	-1.3
2012	3.0	3.1	-0.1

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 employment (distribution of finance sector employment as percentage of maximum possible)	↗	-	↗	-
	Distribution of all employment (distribution of all sector employment as percentage of maximum possible)	↗	-	→	-
	Median earnings (real pounds per annum)	↗	-	→	-

Distribution of finance sector and all employees

- The measure used in [Table 2.7.1](#) and [Table 2.7.2](#) indicates the distribution of workers (employed and self employed) between economic sectors. The figures are presented as a percentage of the maximum possible to show the relative distributions.
- If the employment market was completely specialised (i.e. all workers work in a single sector) the distribution would score 0%.
- The maximum value of 100% represents an even distribution of workers across all sectors.
- The distribution of workers across different sub sectors of the finance industry scored 74.5% in 2012, implying that workers were well distributed across the different areas within the finance sector.
- The distribution of all Guernsey workers achieved a score of 80.1% in 2012 which suggests that the Guernsey workforce was well distributed across the sectors.
- The distribution scores have remained relatively stable over the four years since 2009, when the figures first became available. The finance sector distribution has begun to show an upward trend.
- Please see the [Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin](#) (via www.gov.gg/pru) for more information on employment by sector.

Distribution of employees remained stable across all sectors and has begun to show an upward trend in the finance sector.

Median earnings

- [Table 2.7.3](#) and [Figure 2.7.1](#) show the median earnings per annum of all employees (i.e. the data includes both full and part-time employees).
- Data are not currently available to allow the calculation of median earnings for full-time employees only.
- In 2012, the median annual earnings per employee was £29,250, which was 4.0% higher in real terms than five years earlier. However, real median earnings remained lower in 2012 than they were in 2009 and the indicator is gauged as being off trend.



2.7 Distribution

KPI: Distribution of finance sector employment

Table 2.7.1: Distribution of finance sector employment

Distribution (% of maximum possible)	
2009	73.1
2010	73.0
2011	73.9
2012	74.5

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Distribution of all employment

Table 2.7.2: Distribution of all employment

Distribution (% of maximum possible)	
2009	79.7
2010	79.8
2011	80.1
2012	80.1

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Median earnings

Figure 2.7.1: Median earnings (real)

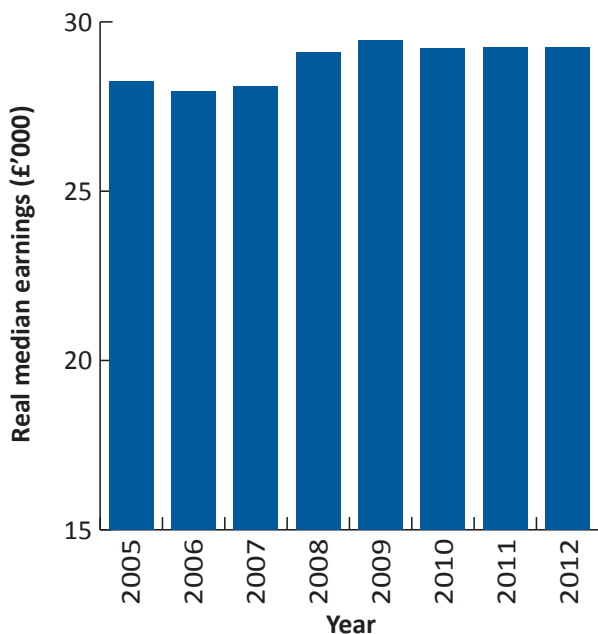


Table 2.7.3: Median earnings (nominal and real)

	Nominal median earnings (£s)	Real median earnings (£s) 2012 prices	Annual percentage change in real median earnings (%)
2005	22,880	28,232	-
2006	23,660	27,954	-1.0
2007	24,960	28,112	0.6
2008	26,130	29,093	3.5
2009	27,040	29,446	1.2
2010	27,430	29,211	-0.8
2011	28,340	29,252	0.1
2012	29,250	29,250	0.0

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	-	1.9%*

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 1.9% of GDP in 2012.
- 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 2012, investment exceeded 3% of GDP in two of the years; 2003 and 2008. The average for the whole period was 2.1%.
- 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. Allocations to the Capital Reserve do not often equal actual expenditure on non routine capital projects, which can vary significantly from year to year, so actual capital expenditure is also shown in the [Table 2.8.1](#) for information.
- In 2012, actual non routine capital expenditure included projects such as the rehabilitation of the airport runway (£35.9m) and the redevelopment of Les Beaucamps High School (£15.2m).

Investment in public infrastructure averaged 1.9%, which is 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

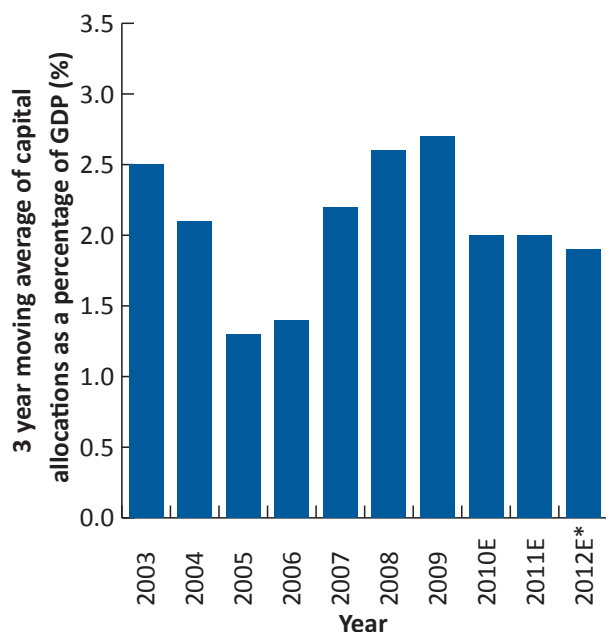


Table 2.8.1: Percentage of GDP invested in public infrastructure

	Actual capital expenditure ¹ (% of GDP)	Capital allocations ² (% of GDP)	Three year moving average capital allocations (% of GDP)
2003	3.8	3.2	2.5
2004	3.1	1.5	2.1
2005	3.4	1.6	1.3
2006	2.6	0.8	1.4
2007	2.8	1.8	2.2
2008	2.8	4.0	2.6
2009	1.8	1.9	2.7
2010E	1.2	2.0	2.0
2011E	2.0	1.9	2.0
2012E*	3.9	2.1	1.9*

Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

¹ Routine capital expenditure plus actual expenditure funded from the Capital Reserve.

² Routine capital expenditure plus transfers to the Capital Reserve.

E = Estimated GDP used in calculation

* Calculated using budget estimate and GDP forecast for 2013.

3.1 Welfare

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Meet welfare needs and reduce poverty	Relative poverty (percentage of people living in households with an income below 60% of median income)	↘	-	↗	-
	Children in relative poverty (percentage of children living in households with an income below 60% of median income)	↘	-	↗	-
	Supplementary benefit (annual percentage change in requirement rates)	-	≥ % change in median earnings	-	0.6 ppts below % change in median earnings

Relative poverty

- A standard definition of relative poverty used by the OECD measures those living in a household with an equivalised income below 60% of the national median equivalised income*.
- The proportion of people living in households with an income below 60% of the Island's median household income has fallen from 18.9% in 1999 and 16.6% in 2006, to 16.1% in 2011 (see [Table 3.1.1](#)).
- The percentage of people with household incomes below 50% and 40% of median income indicates the depth of relative poverty.
- 9.1% of people lived in households with an income below 50% of median income in 2011, compared to 11.1% in 2006 and 12.1% in 1999. 4.6% of people lived in households with an income below 40% of median income in 2011, compared to 7.6% in 2006 and 6.4% in 1999.
- This indicates that over the 12 years ending in 2011, the depth of relative poverty reduced.

Children in relative poverty

- According to the analysis, in 2011, 18.9% of children lived in households with an income below 60% of median income ([Table 3.1.2](#)). This is higher than in 2006 when it was 18.0%, but lower than in 1999 when it was 24.4%. The percentage of children living with an income below 50% and 40% of the median income has reduced.
- The intention is to track trends in these figures as comparable data becomes available. The Rolling

Electronic Census Project aims to provide this information annually from 2015 onwards.

Supplementary benefit

- Supplementary benefit is available to households with an income below the level which the States decides is the minimum amount needed. This minimum amount is called the requirement rate.
- Requirement rates are reviewed annually, with RPIX inflation and changes in median earnings over the preceding year being used to inform the review. In recent years increases have matched RPIX inflation.
- The target is intended to reflect progress against the objective of reducing relative poverty, since relative poverty will increase if changes in requirement rates are consistently lower than increases in earnings.
- In 2012, supplementary benefit requirement rates increased by 2.6%, which was 0.6 percentage points lower than the nominal increase in median earnings that year and therefore off target.
- In the five year period ending in 2012, requirement rates increased by slightly more than median earnings, at 18.4% and 17.2% respectively.

*The calculations are made using equivalised incomes. Income includes total earned and un-earned income, including benefits and pensions, net of tax and social security contributions. Data presented are not adjusted before accounting for the cost of housing or government services such as health or education. It should be noted that this measure of relative poverty does not take into account whether an individual may be considered 'asset rich'.



3.1 Welfare

KPI: Relative poverty

Table 3.1.1: Relative poverty

	Percentage of people living in households with less than:		
	40% median income	50% median income	60% median income
1999 ¹	6.4	12.1	18.9
2006 ²	7.6	11.1	16.6
2011 ³	4.6	9.1	16.1

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Children in relative poverty

Table 3.1.2: Children in relative poverty

	Percentage of children living in households with less than:		
	40% median income	50% median income	60% median income
1999 ¹	9.6	16.1	24.4
2006 ²	7.6	11.2	18.0
2011 ³	5.2	10.5	18.9

Source: Policy and Research Unit

¹ 1998/1999 Household Expenditure Survey; a sample of c. 650 households.

² 2005/2006 Household Expenditure Survey; a sample of c. 1,000 households.

³ Anonymised data from administrative sources (Social Security and Income Tax); a sample of c. 20,000 households.

KPI: Supplementary benefit

Figure 3.1.1: Supplementary benefit requirement rates and median earnings

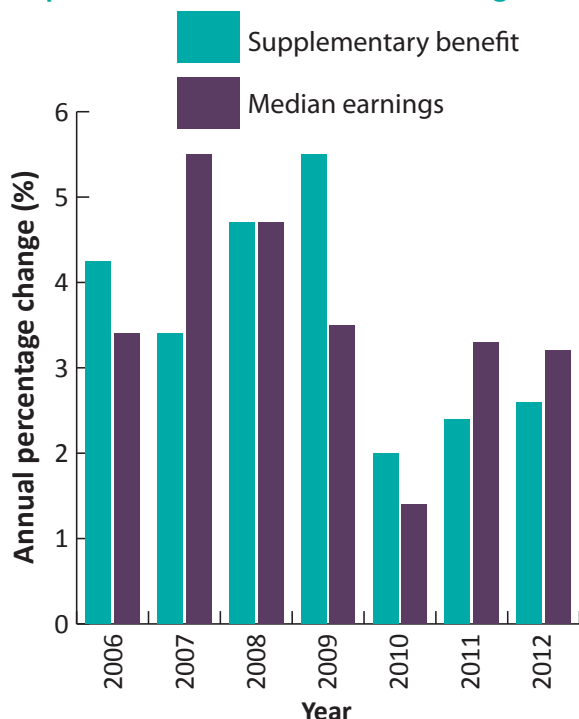


Table 3.1.3: Supplementary benefit requirement rates and median earnings

	Percentage change in supplementary benefit requirement rates (%)	Percentage change in nominal median earnings (%)	Difference (percentage points)
2006	4.3	3.4	0.9
2007	3.4	5.5	-2.1
2008	4.7	4.7	0.0
2009	5.5	3.5	2.0
2010	2.0	1.4	0.6
2011	2.4	3.3	-0.9
2012	2.6	3.2	-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	-	+84
	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	-	Stable
	Rent to earnings ratio (mix adjusted annual rent price to median earnings ratio)	-	Toward average	-	Away from average

Housing availability

- The total number of housing units was 26,172 at the end of December 2012. Of those units, 24,577 were Local Market and 1,595 were Open Market Part A.
- The net change due to units created or removed in 2012 was an increase of 84 units, 216 less than the target of 300 per annum. The total number of units increased by an additional 36 in 2012 as a result of administrative changes when further information on existing properties became available.

Social rental housing

- At the end of December 2012 a total of 340 households were on the Housing Department or the Guernsey Housing Association (GHA) waiting lists for social rental housing. After a drop in the total between 2010 and 2011, the number of people waiting for social rental housing at the end of 2012 increased (see [Table 3.2.2](#) and [Figure 3.2.1](#)).
- The two waiting lists have different acceptance criteria for applications.
- In 2012, 24 new one-bed social rental apartments were completed specifically for housing older tenants who were under-occupying larger family units. In 2013, 80 affordable housing units will be completed: 26 for partial ownership and 54 for social rental. By early 2015, 233 further social housing units will be completed.

- The completion of this new homes programme will have a positive impact on waiting lists but will not eradicate the Island's social housing need.

Problems with housing quality

- 11.1% of people surveyed in the 2011 Housing Needs Survey identified at least one serious problem with the quality of their housing. This is less than one percentage point higher than in 2006, so the trend is considered to be stable. The full report is available to view on www.gov.gg/whatisstateshousing.

Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

- Mix adjusted purchase and annual rent prices are compared to median earnings in order to gauge changes in the affordability of housing relative to earnings over time.
- The average purchase price to earnings ratio showed an upward trend between 2005 and 2011 but remained stable between 2011 and 2012 as nominal earnings and house prices rose at the same rate during 2012.
- In 2012, the ratio of purchase prices to earnings was 15.1. The average ratio between 2003 and 2012 was 13.7.
- The rent to earnings ratio, which has shown a generally downward trend, averaged 0.55 over the years 2003 to 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, it moved slightly away from the average.



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

3.2 Housing

KPI: Number of residential units

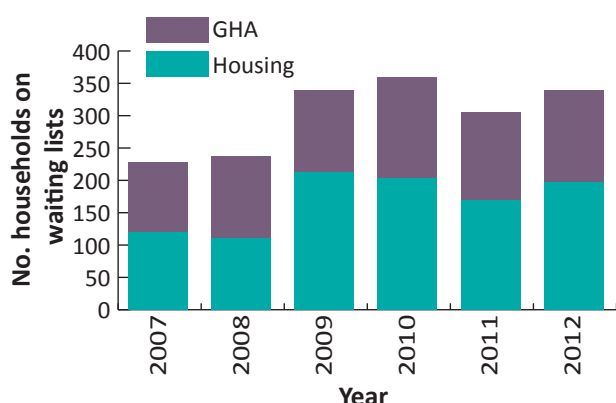
Table 3.2.1: Number of residential units (at 31st December)

	No. local market units	No. open market units	Total no. units
2010	24,175	1,602	25,777
2011	24,452	1,600	26,052
2012	24,577	1,595	26,172

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Social rental housing waiting lists

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



Source: Housing Department, Guernsey Housing Association (GHA)

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

	No. households on social rental housing waiting lists		No. households moved off social rental housing waiting lists	
	Housing	GHA	Housing	GHA
2007	120	108	88	6
2008	111	126	74	8
2009	212	127	72	27
2010	204	156	54	13
2011	169	137	145	22
2012	197	143	114	6

KPI: Problems reported with housing quality

Table 3.2.3: Problems reported with housing quality

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

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

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

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

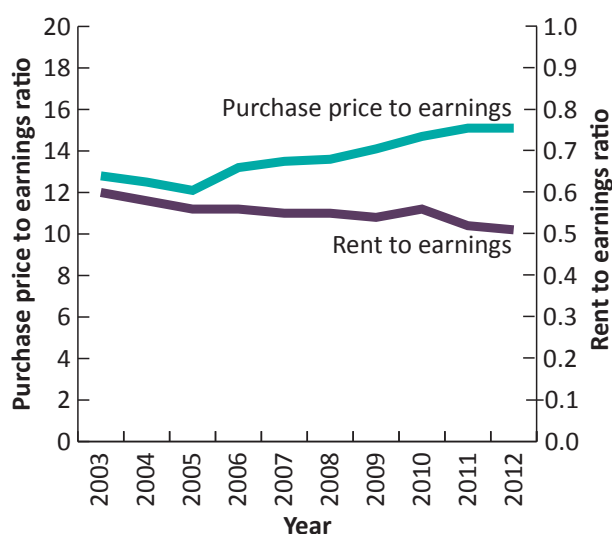


Table 3.2.4: Purchase price to earnings and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
2003	12.8	0.60
2004	12.5	0.58
2005	12.1	0.56
2006	13.2	0.56
2007	13.5	0.55
2008	13.6	0.55
2009	14.1	0.54
2010	14.7	0.56
2011	15.1	0.52
2012	15.1	0.51

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/whatisstateshousing.



3.3 Health

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Maintain a healthy society	Life expectancy at 65 (rolling three year average)	-	≥ 20 years	-	20.1 years
	Premature deaths (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 the current over 65 population.
- Guernsey's life expectancy at 65 was 20.1 years over the three year period from 2010 to 2012. This is above the target minimum of 20 years and is the same as the average for 2006 to 2008, when data first became available.

Premature deaths

- The proportion of premature deaths, i.e. deaths of people aged under 75 years old as a percentage of all deaths, was 29.1% during the three years from 2010 to 2012.
- This is lower than the period ending five years earlier and the trend is therefore considered to be downward (i.e. improving). However, the figures are subject to fluctuations year on year.

State of health

- The 2003 and 2008 Healthy Lifestyle Surveys* included an overall health state score (EQ5D) derived from questions on mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression.
- 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) is calculated using weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in metres) squared. The index value can be used to categorise a person's weight. A BMI of over 30 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" has remained relatively stable since 1998. In 2008, 21% of people surveyed were categorised as obese. Obesity is a known risk factor for conditions such as type II diabetes, heart disease and some cancers. Lowering levels of obesity is therefore a major focus for Public Health activities.

Smoking

- The Healthy Lifestyle Survey* also records the number of people who report being a smoker. The trend in the proportion of smokers decreased between 1988 and 2008 to 16%.
- Smoking-related diseases continue to be a leading cause of death in Guernsey. Further reduction of smoking through education and quit support remains a high priority area for Public Health.

*The last Healthy Lifestyle survey was conducted in 2008. The next will be in 2013 with results expected by mid 2014.



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	21.8	20.5
2009-2011	18.4	21.8	20.2
2010-2012	18.6	21.5	20.1

KPI: Premature death rate

Figure 3.3.1: Premature deaths (rolling three year average of deaths under 75 years old as % of all deaths)

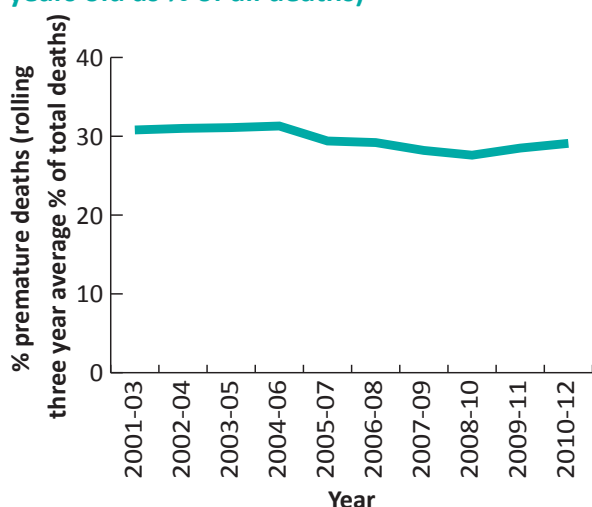


Table 3.3.2: Premature deaths (rolling three year average of deaths under 75 years old as % of all deaths)

	% premature deaths (rolling three year average % of total deaths)
2001-2003	30.8
2002-2004	31.0
2003-2005	31.1
2004-2006	31.3
2005-2007	29.4
2006-2008	29.2
2007-2009	28.2
2008-2010	27.6
2009-2011	28.5
2010-2012	29.1

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

KPIs: State of health, obesity and smoking

Figure 3.3.2: State of health, obesity and smoking

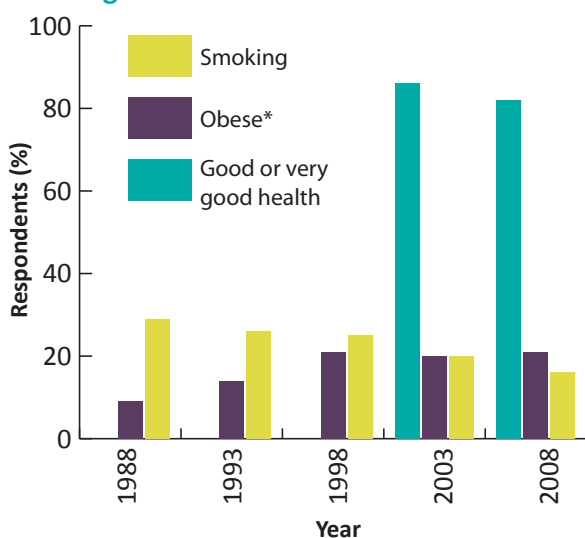


Table 3.3.3: State of health, obesity and smoking

	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

*A BMI of 30 is the current threshold for obesity for both men and women. Old BMI thresholds (30 for men and 28.5 for women) are used here for comparison with data from the earliest lifestyle surveys.

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 (number of repeat MARAC referrals as a percentage of all MARACs)	↘	-	→	-
	Child protection register (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

- The number of alcohol related admissions for 2008 to 2011 is shown in [Table 3.4.1](#). Neither an upward or downward trend is apparent from the figures, which fluctuate year on year.
- There is no update for alcohol-related hospital admissions for 2012 because the KPI and data collection methods are under review and the findings will be reported in 2014.

Domestic abuse

- A new indicator measuring repeat Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) cases has been included this year in order to make comparison with one of the main UK National indicators for domestic abuse.
- Victims of domestic abuse referred to a MARAC will be those identified as high or very high risk (i.e. of serious injury or of being killed) based on a common risk assessment tool that is informed by both victim and assessor information.
- A repeat MARAC case indicates where a further incident that constitutes criminal behaviour is identified at some point in the twelve months from the date of the last referral. In 2012, the repeat MARACs figure in Guernsey was 17%, compared to 24% in the UK.
- MARAC cases are typically those with many previous incidents and/or those that are escalating in severity. Whilst around 40% of high risk victims would be expected to experience a further incident, a low MARAC repeat rate can be an indication that not all victims who experience

further incidents are being identified properly and therefore protected effectively. For an effective MARAC, the anticipated level of repeat MARAC referrals would be in the range of 28-40%.

- The long-term target for this KPI is to see a downward trend. However, in the short to medium-term, the aim is to increase the number of repeat MARAC referrals to the recommended range of 28-40% to ensure that repeat victims are being identified and that additional actions to increase their safety are put in place.

Child protection register

- In 2012, an average of 0.99 children were registered on the child protection register for over twelve months per 1,000 people aged under 18, compared to 1.13 in 2011.
- Whilst the low numbers involved mean that these figures can fluctuate, they show an upward trend which is against the target.

Older people supported to live independently

- Community services (available to support independent living from the age of 18) are enhanced by specialist housing provision for people over the age of 55. In March 2012, 62.8% of people aged 55 or over who received care and support in their own homes, specialised social housing or in care homes were supported to live independently.
- The proportion (and number) supported to live independently has shown a generally upward trend since 2009, when data first became available.



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	
2008	964
2009	929
2010	902
2011	964

Source: Health and Social Services Department

KPI: Domestic abuse

Figure 3.4.1: Domestic abuse

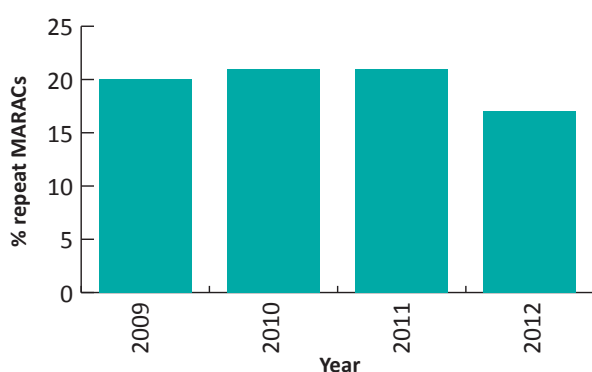


Table 3.4.2: Domestic abuse

	No. cases referred to MARACs	% repeat MARACs
2008	-	-
2009	220	20
2010	153	21
2011	132	21
2012	124	17

Source: Guernsey Police

KPI: Child protection register

Figure 3.4.2: Child protection register

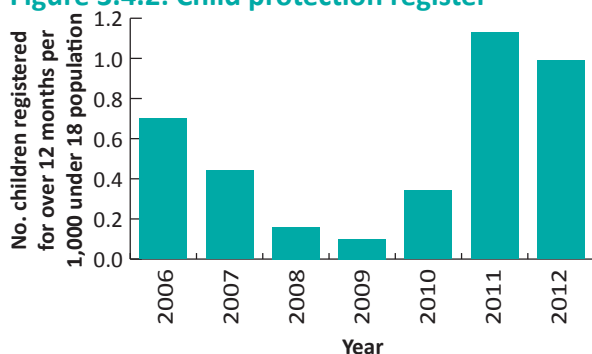


Table 3.4.3: Child protection register

	No. children registered for over 12 months per 1,000 under 18 population
2008	0.16
2009	0.10
2010	0.34
2011	1.13
2012	0.99

Source: Child Protection Unit

KPI: Older people supported to live independently

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

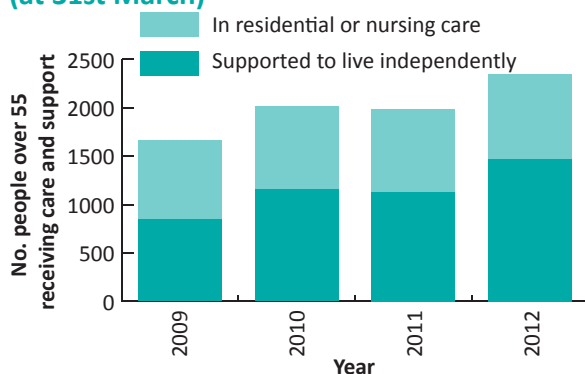


Table 3.4.4: Support for older people (at 31st March)

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

Source: Health and Social Services Department

More information on the Health and Social Services Department is available via: www.gov.gg/health



3.5 Discrimination

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

Discrimination

- Guernsey currently has in place the Prevention of Discrimination (Enabling Provisions) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2004, which is the overarching legislation necessary to deal with any form of discrimination. However, underlying pieces of legislation relating to individual areas of discrimination are still required in many areas.
- At present, the only legislation that exists is in relation to employment, protecting people in the workplace who are discriminated against on the grounds of sex, marital status or gender reassignment.
- While there is currently no legislation beneath the overarching Enabling Provisions to tackle discrimination on the grounds of race or nationality, disability, sexual orientation, age or religion (or sex discrimination and gender reassignment outside of the workplace), work on many of these areas is underway. For example, the States has agreed to seek extension of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and work on this has been advanced.
- A Disability and Inclusion Strategy, which includes research on the possibility of adopting the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, is also being prepared. An island-wide disability survey was completed in 2013 and has provided specific data on the barriers faced by disabled people. The survey findings will be published later in 2013. They will inform the strategy and provide information on key areas that need to be monitored in future to assess progress against disability discrimination.
- It is hoped that a regular social (or omnibus style) survey will be carried out in the future, including questions asking people if they feel that they have suffered discrimination on any of the grounds mentioned above. This may include individual experiences of discrimination in

employment, education and obtaining goods and services, incidents of hate crime and harassment, as well as systemic discrimination in terms of the provision of health and social care, housing, justice and the legal system, learning and training, services or transport.

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

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



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

www.equalityhumanrights.com

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 (36.2% reduction in total) over the five year period ending 2012.
- During that five year period, only shoplifting (a sub-section of theft) and drug offences saw an increase (20.2% and 2.2% respectively).
- Of all of the reported offences in 2012, 50.3% 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. This is the highest detection rate on record.

account at sentencing. Trends in these figures will be monitored as more comparable data becomes available in the future.

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

Total crime decreased by 36.2% over the five year period ending in 2012.

Rehabilitation

- A broad indication of re-offending can be given by reviewing the numbers of people who are convicted of an offence and then convicted of another offence within a specific time frame.
- The data shown in [Table 3.6.2](#) are sourced from the Home Department and its constituent Services. They only relate to individuals who were given the sentences shown and who then went on to commit further offences that brought them to the attention of the Probation and Prison Services within the two years ending in 2012.
- The criteria for re-offending data has not changed from previous years. However, the data source has changed, so the figures for 2012 may not be strictly comparable with those for 2011.
- In 2012 the reconviction rate for individuals sentenced with Community Service was lowest at 11%. However, it should be noted that there is no simple casual link between sentence type and likelihood of reconviction because many social, dynamic and static factors are taken into

Fear of Crime

- The Community Safety Survey was conducted in 2007 and 2010 by the Home Department. 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 and should not be used to gauge the actual trend in fear of crime.
- Fear of crime relates to how fearful people are of becoming a victim of a crime. This does not always directly correlate with the actual level of crime. Many variables can contribute to fear of crime or perception of its occurrence including media reporting, word of mouth and general misconceptions, as well as first hand experience.
- The Home Department launched the Crime and Justice Survey in July 2013, with a major departure from the design and methodology of the Community Safety Survey, incorporating questions relating to crime and law enforcement, community sentencing, prison and the Criminal Justice System, as well as Victim Support, witness services and fear of crime.



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

3.6 Crime

KPI: Crime

Figure 3.6.1 Total crimes reported

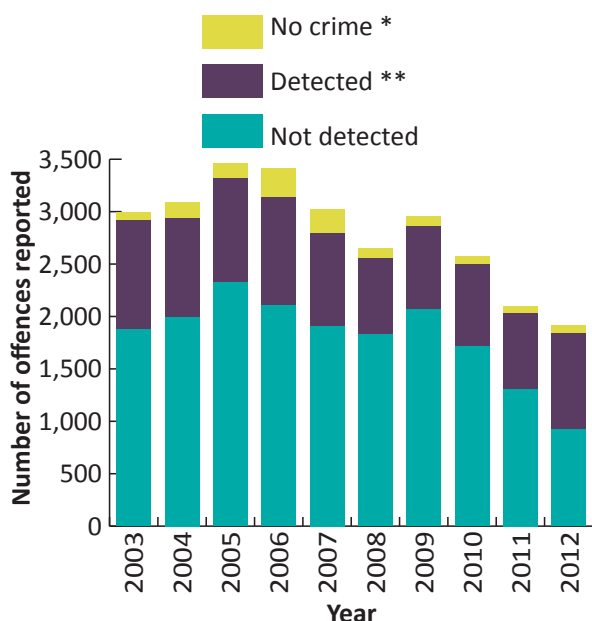


Table 3.6.1: Total crimes reported

Total no. crimes reported	
2003	2,994
2004	3,092
2005	3,465
2006	3,411
2007	3,024
2008	2,648
2009	2,954
2010	2,572
2011	2,094
2012	1,928

Source: Guernsey Police

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

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

KPI: Rehabilitation

Table 3.6.2: Rehabilitation

	Convicted offenders who are reconvicted within 2 years (% by initial outcome)			
	Community service	Community supervision	Prison (no post custody supervision)	Prison (with post custody supervision)
2011	24	26	37	21
2012	11	26	23	21

Source: Prison and Probation Service

* The source of this data has changed so the figures for 2012 may not be strictly comparable with 2011.

KPI: Fear of Crime

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

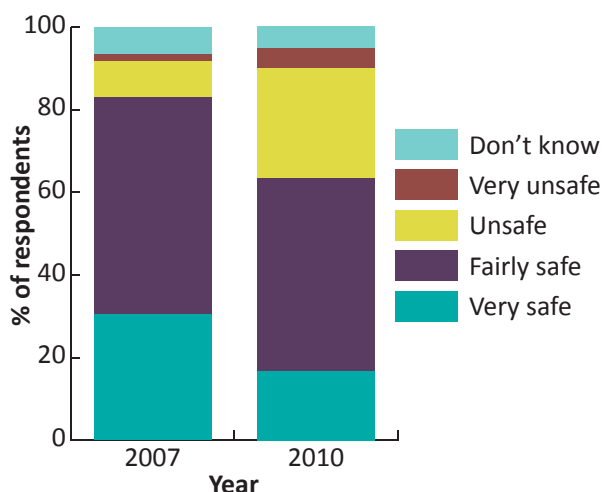


Table 3.6.3: Fear of crime (perception of safety when walking after dark)

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

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

Level 1+ attainment

- **Table 3.7.1** shows the percentage of all year 11 students achieving at least five qualifications at Level 1 or higher. It shows overall levels of participation and achievement in compulsory education at a minimum of Level 1.
- In 2012, 95% of all year 11 students (enrolled at all Guernsey schools) achieved five or more A*-G GCSEs or equivalent qualifications i.e. qualifications at Level 1 or higher. The remaining 5% reached school leaving age without achieving this number of Level 1 qualifications, compared to 11% in 2011.
- Please note that these figures include achievements of students at special needs schools, which may be excluded from figures published by other jurisdictions.

Level 2 attainment

- **Table 3.7.2** and **Figure 3.7.1** show the percentage of all year 11 students achieving five Level 2 qualifications including Maths and English. The percentage of all year 11 students achieving any five Level 2 qualifications is also provided for information.
- Please note that these figures include achievements of students at special needs schools, which may be excluded from figures published by other jurisdictions.
- The percentage of all year 11 students achieving five Level 2 qualifications including

Maths and English had been lower in 2011 than in 2007 (at 51% compared to 53%). However, a range of strategies within schools and support for schools from the Education Department have contributed to this figure increasing to 66% in 2012, putting this indicator back on trend.

Post 16 participation

- The proportion of 16 year olds enrolling in full-time education or training after they have completed their final year of compulsory education is shown in **Table 3.7.3** and **Figure 3.7.2**.
- The trend was generally upward (on trend) over the period between 2008 and 2012.

Level 3 attainment

- **Table 3.7.4** and **Figure 3.7.3** show the percentage of Level 3 exam entries graded at A* or A. This is an indicator of performance at post 16 level education. The number of students achieving at least one Level 3 qualification as a percentage of those completing year 13 is provided for information.
- Data regarding the percentage of Level 3 exam entries graded at A* or A is available from 2009. In 2012, 34% of exam entries were graded at A* or A, compared to 32% in 2011. The short time series is considered stable.

Level 2 attainment improved in 2012.



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

3.7 Education and training

KPI: Level 1+ attainment

Table 3.7.1: Level 1+ attainment

Students achieving 5 or more A*-G GCSEs or equivalents (as % of Year 11 student population)	
2011	89
2012	95

KPI: Level 2 attainment

Figure 3.7.1: Level 2 attainment

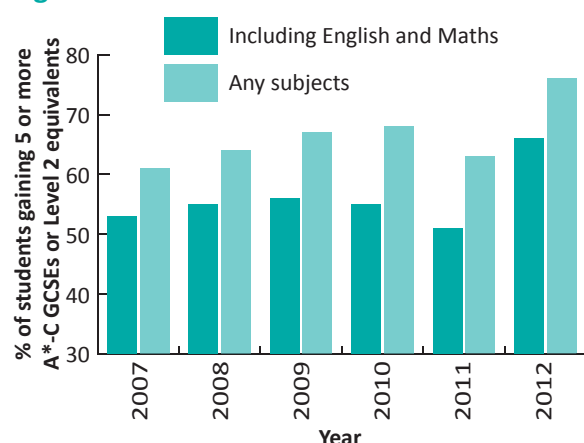


Table 3.7.2: Level 2 attainment

	Students achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs or Level 2 equivalents including English and Maths (as % of Year 11 student population)	Students achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs or Level 2 equivalents (as % of Year 11 student population)
2008	55	64
2009	56	67
2010	55	68
2011	51	63
2012	66	76

KPI: Post 16 participation

Figure 3.7.2: Post 16 participation

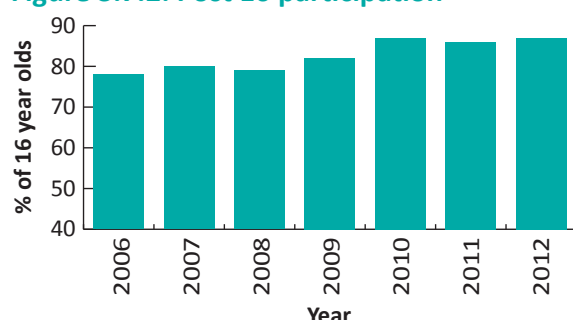


Table 3.7.3: Post 16 participation

16 year olds in full-time education or training (as % of 16 year olds)	
2008	79
2009	82
2010	87
2011	86
2012	87

KPI: Level 3 attainment

Figure 3.7.3: Level 3 attainment

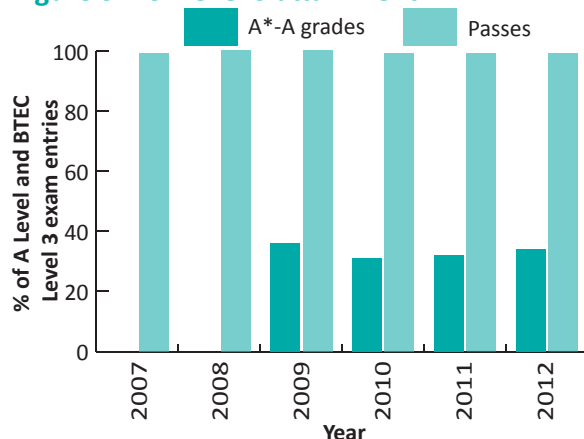


Table 3.7.4: Level 3 attainment

	A*-A grade A Level and BTEC Level 3 passes (as % exam entries)	A Level and BTEC Level 3 passes (as % exam entries)
2008	-	100
2009	36	100
2010	31	99
2011	32	99
2012	34	99

Source: Education Department (for all the above)

More information and additional performance indicators can be accessed in the Education Department's Annual Report via www.education.gg/annualreport.



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 2012, 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. This trend is considered stable.
- 5 percentage points of that proportion were in full time education either on or off Island (but may also have been economically active on a part-time basis). The vast majority of those were people aged 25 years or younger.
- The rest (74 percentage points) of that proportion were economically active and not in full-time education (but may have been participating in education or training on a part-time basis).
- The remaining 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 on a full or part-time basis) nor in full-time education.
- The trend in workforce participation from 2010 to 2012 is considered stable.

Adult education and training

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

Social Security Departments in partnership with employers and training providers. It was launched for the purpose of developing and delivering the Island Skills Strategy. The Skills Guernsey Implementation Group has representatives from three of the Island’s training providers (the Guernsey Training Agency, the Guernsey College of Further Education and the Institute of Health and Social Care Studies), the three Departments and five business members.

- The Group is collating evidence on a sector by sector basis and has begun to undertake skills gaps analyses. The first two sectors being analysed are the construction sector and the care sector. A programme for analysing the other sectors has been drawn up and will be rolled out in 2013 and early 2014. Skills Guernsey will pull together the findings of these analyses and present them in late 2014.

In 2012, 79% of the working age population were economically active or in full time education so workforce participation is considered stable. Other indicators to monitor adult education and training are under development.



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 2012)

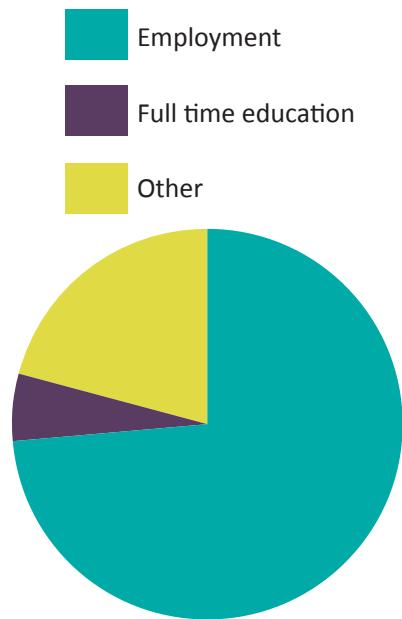


Table 3.8.1: Workforce participation (at 31st March)

	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
2011	74	6	80
2012	74	5	79

Source: Social Security Department

*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.



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	↘	-21.2%
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 21.2% between 1990 and 2008-2011, which continues to be on track to meet the Kyoto Protocol target.
- The Kyoto Protocol aim is to achieve a target decrease of at least 12.5% in emissions between 1990 and the years 2008-2012 (average).
- Guernsey's emissions generally trended upwards between the years 1990 and 2000 and from 2001 to 2010. However, a 32.6% decrease in total emissions from Guernsey sources between the years 2000 and 2001 more than offset the general increases during the period. The decrease resulted primarily from electricity being imported via a cable link to France from 2001 onward.
- The emissions estimates are "source based", which means they reflect only emissions released from the specified location. As such, emissions resulting from the generation of electricity in Europe, which is imported into Guernsey for consumption, are not included here (but are included in the European figures).
- The majority of Guernsey's emissions are in the form of carbon dioxide, resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels for power generation, heating and transport.
- Power generation, which in 1990 contributed the largest proportion (28.1%) of total emissions, was third largest in 2011 when it contributed 17.4%. The largest contribution to total emissions in 2011 came from transport (25.8%). 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 21.2% between 1990 and 2008-2011.

Climate change adaption strategies implemented

- Breaches of coastal defences and flooding have been identified as Guernsey's key risks from climate change due to the infrastructure and services that are sensitive to the risk of flooding.
- Detailed flooding studies were conducted and published during 2012. A public consultation began in 2012 exploring options for addressing the flood risks and a report will be presented to the States for debate in 2013.
- Identification and assessment of the risks presented by climate change to specific service areas has largely not been progressed by Departments.
- The Environmental Policy Group has requested information from all Departments regarding their approach to adaptation strategies.



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

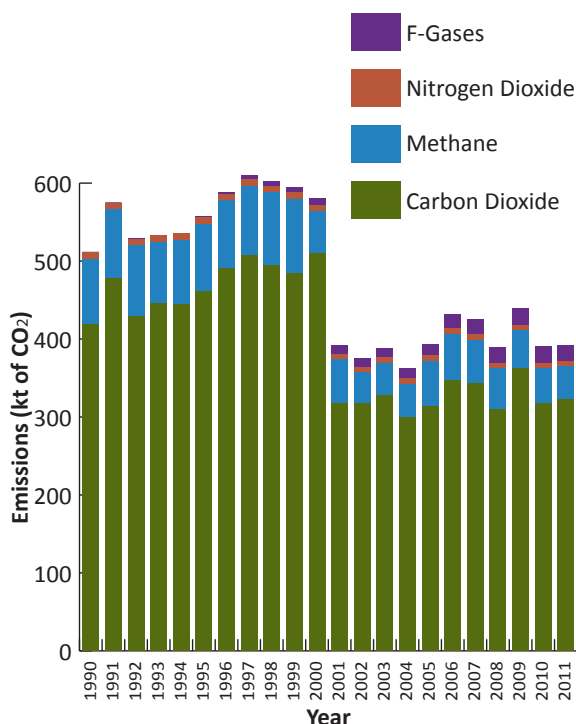


Table 4.1.1: Total greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint)

	Total emissions (kt CO ₂)	Annual % change	Cumulative % change
1990	511.4	-	-
1991	574.9	12.4	12.4
1992	528.9	-8.0	3.4
1993	532.8	0.7	4.2
1994	536.3	0.6	4.9
1995	557.7	4.0	9.0
1996	588.4	5.5	15.1
1997	609.4	3.6	19.2
1998	602.0	-1.2	17.7
1999	595.4	-1.1	16.4
2000	580.6	-2.5	13.5
2001	391.4	-32.6	-23.5
2002	375.7	-4.0	-26.5
2003	388.9	3.5	-24.0
2004	363.3	-6.6	-29.0
2005	393.7	8.4	-23.0
2006	432.1	9.8	-15.5
2007	425.1	-1.6	-16.9
2008	389.5	-8.4	-23.8
2009	439.1	12.7	-14.2
2010	390.3	-11.1	-23.7
2011	392.2	0.5	-23.3
Average of 2008 to 2011	402.8	-	-21.2

Source: AEA Technology

KPI: Climate change adaption strategies implemented

Table 4.1.2: Climate change adaption strategies implemented

	No. service development areas identified as being at risk	No. climate change adaption strategies implemented	Percentage of climate change adaption strategies implemented (%)
2010	0	0	none
2011	0	0	none
2012	0	0	none

Source: Environment Department

The Guernsey Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin, which contains more information and data, can be downloaded from 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	Combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate (annual percentage of solid waste recycled)	↗	≥50%	↗	44.3%

Liquid waste

- Water consumption is used as an indicator of liquid waste, since outfall volumes can be more significantly affected by external factors such as tidal flow and rainfall and, as such, less accurately represent the volume of liquid waste produced by the population.
- Total water consumption had been decreasing, as per the desired trend, until 2008. After an increase in 2009 and whilst total water consumption remained higher in 2012 than five years earlier, the trend is gauged as being stable.
- Increases in commercial and other (e.g. tourist accommodation and agriculture and horticulture) consumption continued to put upward pressure on the trend between 2011 and 2012. However, this was offset by a reduction in domestic consumption (see **Figure 4.2.1**) during that time.

Solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated

- In 2012, 74,391 tonnes of waste was generated by household, commercial or industrial sources in Guernsey. An additional 231,545 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was also generated (a total of 305,936 tonnes). The latter is excluded from the KPI as most is re-used or used for land reclamation and fluctuates with activity in the construction industry so may mask trends.
- The trend in the total amount of waste generated by household, commercial or industrial sources in Guernsey been upward since data first became available in 2008. This includes material landfilled, recycled or diverted from landfill by other means. The trend in materials landfilled to Mont Cuet has been downward since 2008.

Recycling rates

- In 2012, the household recycling rate was 46.8% and the commercial and industrial recycling rate was 42.9%. These rates include the recycling of green waste, via schemes introduced in 2008.
- The States agreed in February 2012 that household and commercial and industrial recycling rates should be combined into one KPI. The target for the combined indicator is a minimum rate of 50% by the end of 2013 and an upward trend.
- The combined recycling rate (44.3%) is below the 2013 target of 50% but is showing a gradual upward trend (see **Figure 4.2.2**).
- Almost all of the waste resulting from construction and demolition activities is either re-used or used for land reclamation. As such, a recycling rate is not provided for construction and demolition waste.

Water consumption was stable. The amount of solid waste generated trended upwards, against the desired trend, although landfill inputs reduced.

The combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate showed a small improvement but remained below target.



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

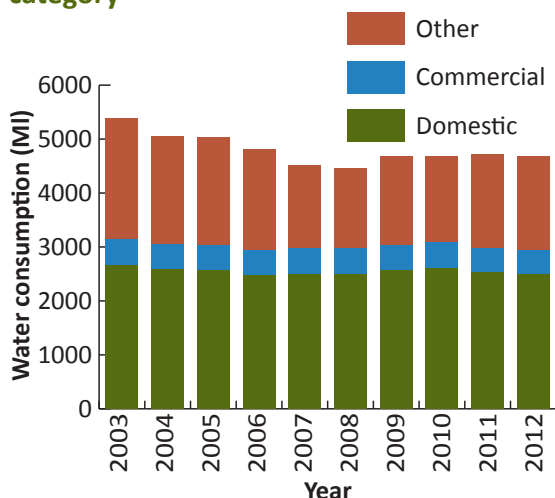


Table 4.2.1: Total water consumption

	Total water consumption (MI)	Annual % change
2003	5,396	3.8
2004	5,059	-6.2
2005	5,034	-0.5
2006	4,805	-4.5
2007	4,510	-6.1
2008	4,459	-1.1
2009	4,690	5.2
2010	4,677	-0.3
2011	4,713	0.8
2012	4,682	-0.7

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated

Table 4.2.2: Total solid waste generated

	Solid household waste generated (t)	Solid commercial and industrial waste generated* (t)	Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated* (t)	Solid construction and demolition waste generated (t)
2008	24,095	49,186	73,281	164,722
2009	24,038	46,216	70,254	130,786
2010	26,451	47,703	74,154	166,950
2011	26,362	47,571	73,933	155,317
2012	26,129	48,262	74,391	231,545

Source: Public Services Department

KPI: Household, commercial and industrial recycling rates

Figure 4.2.2: Combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate

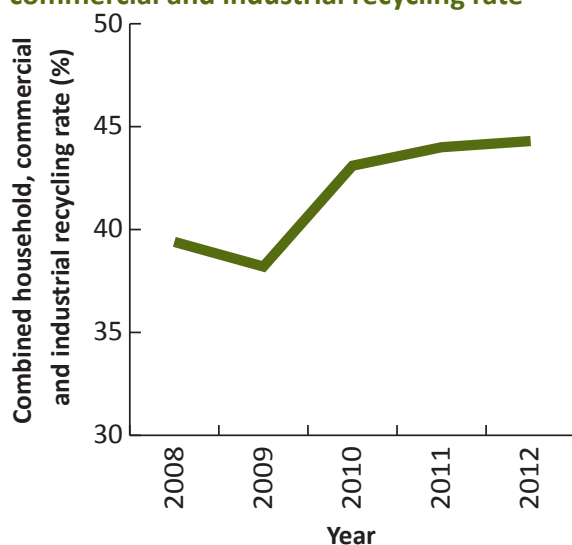


Table 4.2.3: Household, commercial and industrial recycling rates

	Household recycling rate (%)	Commercial and industrial recycling rate* (%)	Combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate* (%)
2008	35.3	41.5	39.4
2009	36.5	39.1	38.2
2010	45.8	41.6	43.1
2011	46.4	42.7	44.0
2012	46.8	42.9	44.3

Source: Public Services Department

* Commercial waste diversion and recycling data are obtained from companies known to be active in these areas. The Public Services Department cannot guarantee the completeness or accuracy of the information obtained.

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)	↘	≤650MI	?	627MI
	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

- In 2012, 627 megalitres of water were unaccounted for, a decrease of 1.4% compared to 2011 and meeting the target of 650 megalitres or less. This is equivalent to 68.6 litres per supply per day, which is the measure published by other jurisdictions.
- The method for collecting data was revised in 2011 so a comparison with years prior to 2011 is not available.

Storage level

- The percentage of Guernsey's total water storage capacity in use on 1st April 2013 was 100%. The target for storage capacity use is 95% or above.
- This figure can fluctuate from year to year depending on weather conditions. Rainfall in 2012 was significantly higher than recent years. Also, ongoing improvements to pumping stations continue to improve the efficiency with which water can be collected from rainfall.

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 107.9 litres per capita per day in 2012, which is 4.0 litres (3.5%) less than five years earlier and 2.6 litres (2.3%) less than in 2011.
- The desired trend is a decreasing level of consumption per capita. After increases in 2009 and 2010, decreases in 2011 and 2012 have been large enough to indicate a downward trend over the five year period.
- 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 storage were both on target.

The level of water consumed per capita per day has started to show a downward trend.



Social: Housing

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Built environment

4.3 Water

KPI: Volume of unaccounted for water

Table 4.3.1: Volume of unaccounted for water

	Estimated losses (MI)	Annual % change
2011	636	-
2012	627	-1.4

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Storage level

Figure 4.3.2: Storage level (at 1st April)

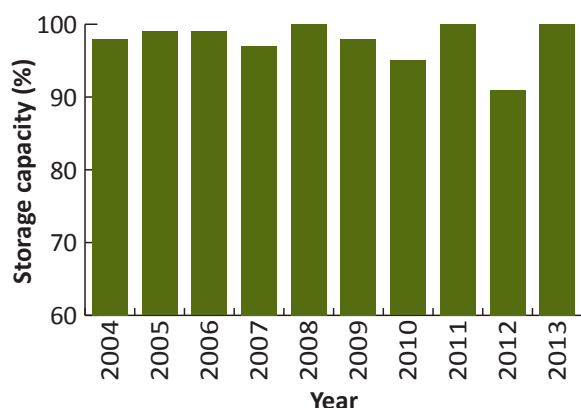


Table 4.3.2: Storage level (at 1st April)

	Total storage capacity in use at 1st April (%)
2004	98
2005	99
2006	99
2007	97
2008	100
2009	98
2010	95
2011	100
2012	91
2013	100

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Domestic water consumption

Figure 4.3.3: Domestic water consumption

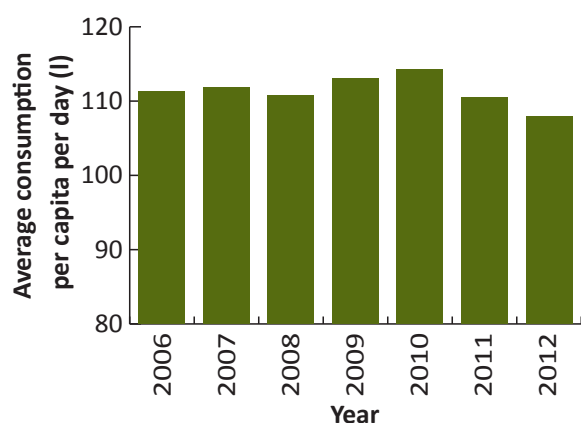


Table 4.3.3: Domestic water consumption

	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
2011	110.5	-3.3
2012	107.9	-2.3

Source: Guernsey Water, Social Security Department

4.4 Energy

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

Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

- The total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils is calculated using sales data.
- The calculations use standard assumptions regarding fuel efficiency (e.g. the amount of energy which can be supplied to a car per litre of petrol). Assumptions are also made regarding the efficiency of electricity generated locally. Each assumption used is applied consistently throughout to ensure year on year comparability.
- Energy from other sources, such as coal, wood and home generation is not included, since complete data is unavailable.
- Energy consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating electricity on Island (i.e. that which is not available to consumers) is also excluded.
- The measure provides an indication of changes in the level of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers (i.e. total household, commercial and industrial energy demand) for the years since 2008, when data first became available.
- Between 2008 and 2012, the level of energy supplied to consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils decreased by 6.4%.

In 2012, total energy supplied to consumers was stable compared to 2011. The proportion of energy from nuclear or renewable sources decreased due to the interruption to electricity supply.

- Various factors can impact on energy consumption, including temperature and price levels, which fluctuate from year to year. Longer term trends in this indicator will become more apparent as more data becomes available over the coming years.

Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

- It is possible to calculate the proportion of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, which is derived from nuclear or renewable sources.
- Again, this excludes electricity which is self-generated e.g. using solar panels, wind turbines etc. It covers only that supplied to Guernsey consumers from nuclear and renewable sources (via the electricity cable link to France).
- Between 2008 and 2011, the proportion of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils which came from nuclear or renewable sources increased from 16% to 22%. In 2012, the figure dropped to 9% primarily because of the interruption to electricity supply between France and Jersey and also Jersey and Guernsey. A higher proportion of electricity was generated on Island from oil as a result, which has impacted the trend.
- It should be noted that Guernsey Electricity's licence requires that it procures electricity using the method which incurs the least cost. As a result, the amount of electricity supplied from (off Island) nuclear and renewable sources is affected by global oil prices and the price of electricity in Europe, which can fluctuate year on year.
- Longer term trends will become more apparent over the coming years.



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

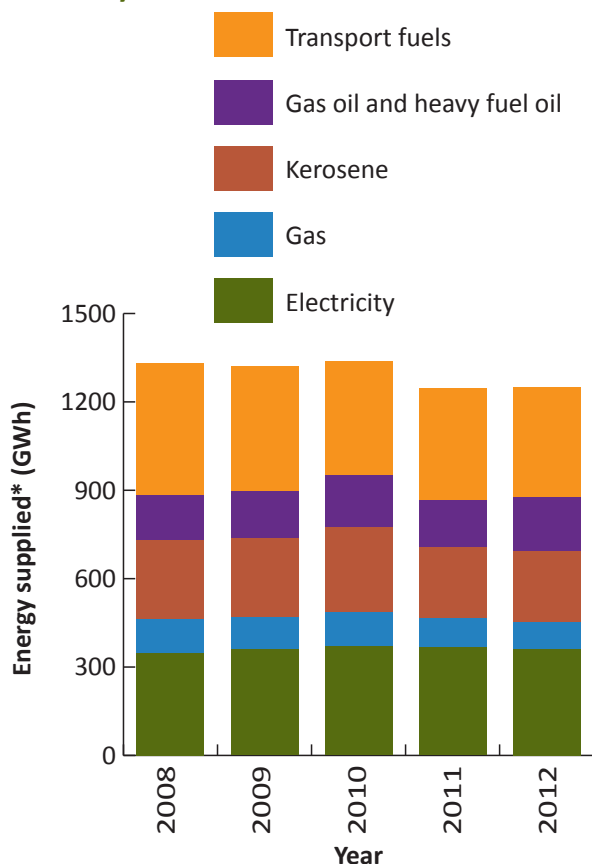


Table 4.4.1: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

	Total energy supplied to consumers* per annum (GWh)	Annual % change
2008	1,332.9	
2009	1,320.2	-1.0
2010	1,339.5	1.5
2011	1,247.5	-6.9
2012	1,247.8	0.0

Source: Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas, Customs and Excise

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

KPI: Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

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

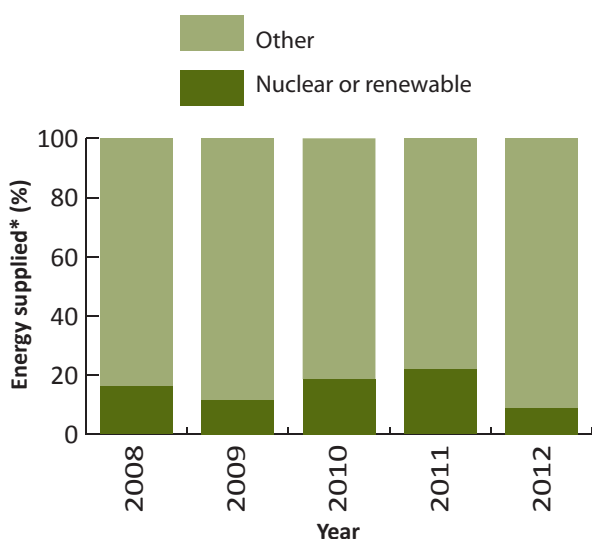


Table 4.4.2: Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

	Energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources as percentage of total energy supplied* per annum (%)	Energy derived from other sources as percentage of total energy supplied* per annum (%)
2008	16	84
2009	12	88
2010	19	81
2011	22	78
2012	9	91

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%	-	88.3%
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 2012, 88.3% of the Island's area was undeveloped. This is 0.3 percentage points lower than in 2009 and 2010 but stable versus 2011 and is 0.3 percentage points above the target minimum.

The area of undeveloped land (indicating land available for self sufficient food production) remained on target, as did motor fuel imports. However, bus passenger journeys are no longer showing an upward trend.

Bus passenger journeys

- The number of bus passenger journeys increased every year between 2003 and 2010. However, in 2011 and 2012, passenger numbers have reduced year on year.
- The number of bus passenger journeys was 5.3% lower in 2012 than in 2011.
- The upward trend seen in previous years appears to have reversed, so the trend is gauged as stable.

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 2012, a total of 33.3 million litres of petrol and diesel were imported to Guernsey for motor vehicle use, 1.1% less than in 2011 and 5.4% less than in 2008.
- Imports of motor transport fuels saw a downward trend between 2008 and 2012.



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

4.5 Public awareness and actions

KPI: Area of undeveloped land

Figure 4.5.1: Area of undeveloped land



Table 4.5.1: Area of undeveloped land

	Undeveloped land (square kilometres)	Undeveloped land (%)	Developed land (%)
2008	56.3	88.6	11.4
2009	56.3	88.6	11.4
2010	56.2	88.4	11.6
2011	56.2	88.3	11.7
2012	56.1	88.3	11.7

Source: Digimap

NB - The undeveloped land category includes greenhouses.

KPI: Bus passenger journeys

Figure 4.5.2: Bus passenger journeys

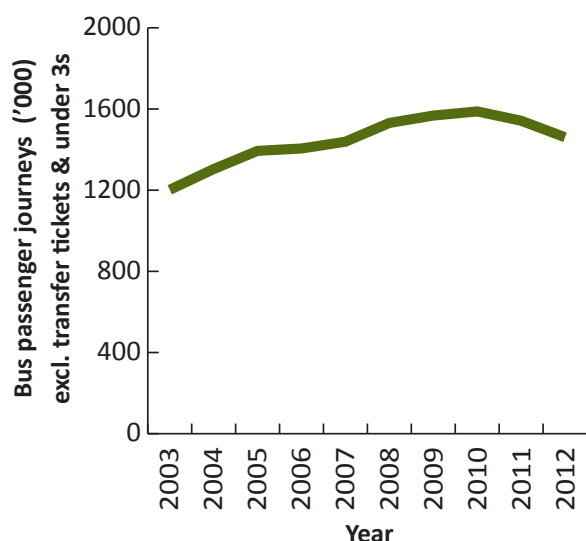


Table 4.5.2: Bus passenger journeys

	All journeys	Journeys excl. transfers & under 3s*	Annual % change
2003		1,201,799	13.6
2004		1,304,049	8.5
2005		1,393,698	6.9
2006		1,405,414	0.8
2007		1,438,803	2.4
2008		1,531,257	6.4
2009		1,567,565	2.4
2010	1,636,634	1,588,046	1.3
2011	1,596,550	1,542,158	-2.9
2012	1,510,232	1,460,749	-5.3

Source: Environment Department

*Transfer tickets (for free onward journeys) and free tickets for under 3s were not recorded prior to 2010.

KPI: Motor transport fuel imports

Figure 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports

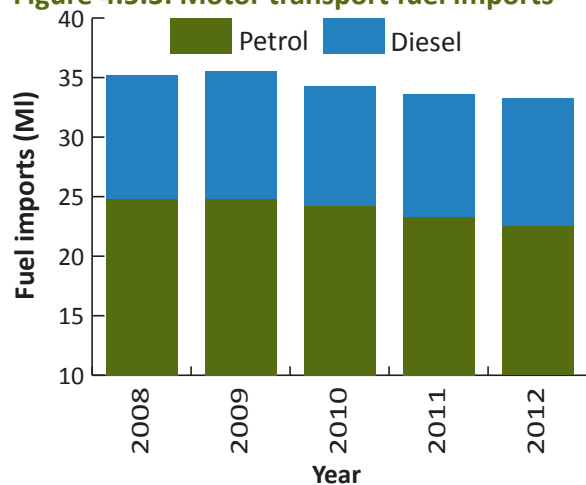


Table 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports

	Petrol (MI)	Diesel (MI)	Total (MI)	Annual % change
2008	24.8	10.4	35.2	-
2009	24.8	10.7	35.5	0.8
2010	24.2	10.1	34.3	-3.3
2011	23.3	10.3	33.7	-1.8
2012	22.5	10.8	33.3	-1.1

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 adaptation. Habitats are also representative of the entire functional system.
- Important habitats in Guernsey (which make up the category called "open natural habitats") include unimproved and marshy grasslands, saltmarsh, sand dunes and coastal grass and heathlands. Some of this land is in private ownership, but wherever possible the Environment Department works with land owners to ensure its preservation and intends to increase information available to aid better management of important habitats.
- The total area of open natural habitat in Guernsey decreased by 5% between the habitat surveys in 1998/99 and 2010.

Area of open natural habitat with protection strategy

- Preserving the quality of open natural habitat land is also important for biodiversity. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, 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 used by dairy farmers in 2012 was 21.0% of the Island's total area, just above the average for the five years ending in 2012.

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 Guernsey's farming heritage, which favoured using relatively small fields (separated by hedgebanks) for grazing (mainly cows) and crop growing in rotation.
- The retention of small fields separated by hedgebanks indicates that this heritage is being preserved to an extent and that relatively small farm machinery and manual labour are still favoured over mass production of crops using large machinery in large fields.



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%
2011	0.7	414	30%
2012	0.7	414	30%

Source: Environment Department

KPI: Area of agricultural land

Figure 4.6.1: Land used by dairy farmers

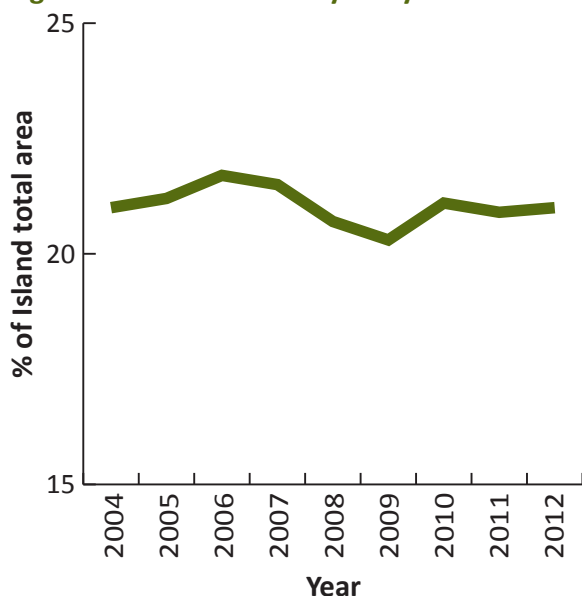


Table 4.6.3: Land used by dairy farmers

	Land used by dairy farmers* (square kilometres)	Land used by dairy farmers* (vergees)	Area (% of Island total)	Percentage change
2004	13.35	8,146	21.0	-
2005	13.49	8,232	21.2	1.1
2006	13.79	8,414	21.7	2.2
2007	13.70	8,358	21.5	-0.7
2008	13.19	8,050	20.7	-3.7
2009	12.93	7,887	20.3	-2.0
2010	13.39	8,171	21.1	3.6
2011	13.28	8,103	20.9	-0.8
2012	13.34	8,139	21.0	0.4

Source: Commerce and Employment

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

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	-	36%
Ensure careful and sympathetic application of modern architecture and developments	Area design guidance (number of Area design statements and Conservation Area appraisals produced)	-	1 per annum	-	0
Embrace high environmental and quality standard buildings	Sustainable construction (no KPI)	-	-	-	-

Protection of buildings and monuments

- The Environment Department can protect buildings, monuments or sites which are considered to be of importance by including them on the statutory lists under The Land Planning and Development (Guernsey) Law, 2005. The Law gives the Department the necessary powers to protect and preserve listed buildings and monuments and their settings.
- Monuments of archaeological, historic, traditional, artistic or other special interest can be listed. Any building can also be included if its exterior contributes to historic, architectural, traditional or other interests.
- Preparatory work for the review of the List of Protected Buildings began in 2010. During 2011, basic details of 4,632 potentially "important" sites, including those on the current list, were recorded in a database. The target is to survey 10% of those sites each year in order to record fuller details of the features, which are potentially of special interest.
- During 2012, 1647 sites were surveyed (either via desk based research or site visits), which equates to 36% of the shortlist.
- The Department also went out to consultation in 2012 to ascertain Islanders' attitudes towards the historic environment and protected buildings. The responses are being used to define the criteria for assigning listed (and therefore protected) status. Once the criteria have been finalised, the survey data information will be used to determine which of the shortlisted buildings will have protected status.

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



Fiscal & Economic: Distribution

Social: Housing

Environmental: Carbon footprint and climate change, Energy, Water

4.7 Built environment

KPI: Protection of buildings and monuments

Table 4.7.1: Percentage of shortlisted buildings surveyed

	No. buildings on shortlist	No. buildings surveyed	Buildings surveyed (as % of total on shortlist)
2010	none	none	0%
2011	none	none	0%
2012	4632	1647	36%

Source: Environment Department

KPI: Area design guidance

Table 4.7.2: Area design guidance

	Number of Area Design Statements and Conservation Area Appraisals produced
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0

Source: Environment Department

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



4.8 Environmental hazards

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Reduce air pollution	Nitrogen dioxide levels (annual average micrograms per cubic metre of nitrogen dioxide)	↘	40µg/ m ³ max	?	22.2µg/ m ³
Improve drinking 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 (no. notices issued for non-compliance with license conditions)	-	0	-	2

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 2012, the average nitrogen dioxide level in Guernsey was 22.2 micrograms per cubic metre. The recommended maximum level to avoid long term health effects (set by the World Health Organisation) is 40 micrograms per cubic metre.
- Due to methodological changes in 2010, data from 2010 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier figures, so there is not enough data to reliably determine a trend. However, the World Health Organisation standard has not been exceeded since records began in 2004.

Nitrate levels

- Nitrate levels in drinking water are affected by rainfall, decomposition of organic matter in soil and the application of some fertilizers 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 2007 and 2012, the mean drinking water nitrate level decreased by 12% from 27.0 to 23.4 milligrams per litre, which denotes continued improvement in the performance of this indicator.

Compliance with waste 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.
- 303 waste transport licences and 10 waste site licences had been issued at the end of March 2013.
- Conditions are imposed on all waste licenses and include provisions such as a ‘duty of care’ for all operators and special controls for the management of hazardous wastes, termed ‘specially controlled wastes’.
- An improved indicator, measuring the number of notices issued for non-compliance with waste licensing conditions, has been introduced this year.
- A notice is issued for a breach of a license condition that is considered significant either by its extent of being a risk to the environment, its frequency, or a combination of both.
- During the year ending March 2013, two notices were issued for non-compliance with license conditions. There were no prosecution cases instigated in relation to the breaches during that time.

Nitrogen dioxide and drinking water nitrate levels remain on target in 2012. The KPI for waste disposal licensing has been changed this year.



Fiscal & Economic: Distribution

Social: Healthcare

Environmental: Waste, Public awareness and actions

4.8 Environmental hazards

KPI: Nitrogen dioxide levels

Figure 4.8.1: Nitrogen dioxide levels

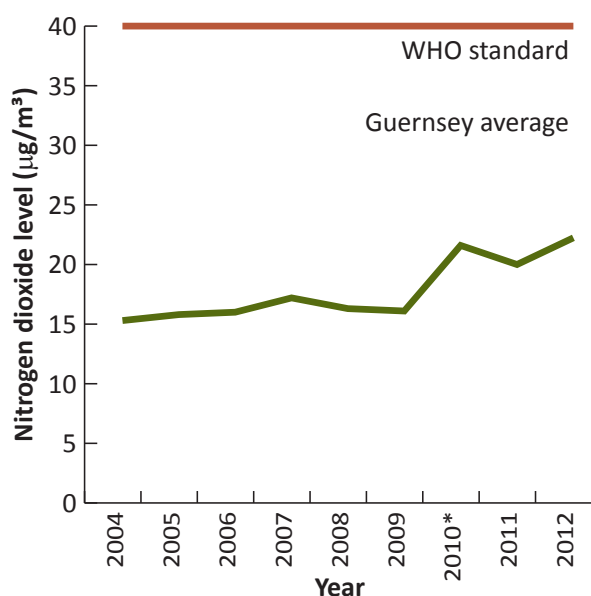


Table 4.8.1: Nitrogen dioxide levels

	Annual Guernsey average (µg/m³)	Annual percentage change (%)
2004	15.3	-0.3
2005	15.8	2.7
2006	16.0	1.3
2007	17.2	7.5
2008	16.3	-5.0
2009	16.1	-1.1
2010*	21.6	33.8
2011	20.0	-7.4
2012	22.2	11.2

Source: Health and Social Services Department

* There were methodological changes in 2010, which means the 2010 to 2012 figures are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

KPI: Nitrate levels

Figure 4.8.2: Nitrate levels

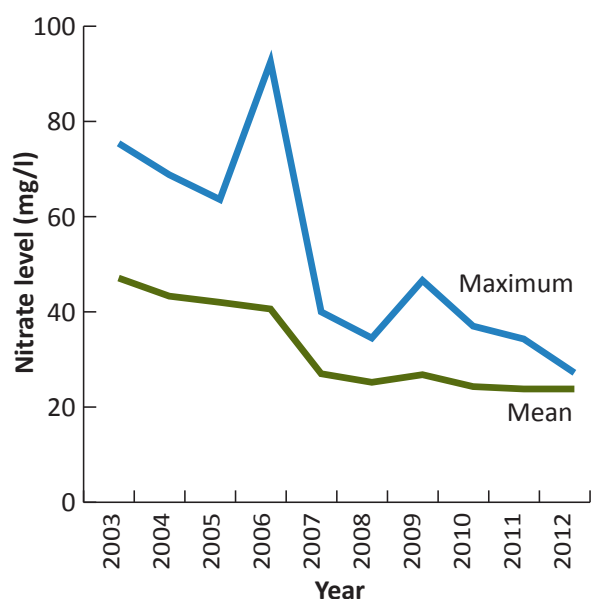


Table 4.8.2: Nitrate levels

	Maximum nitrate level (mg/l)	Mean nitrate level (mg/l)	Annual % change in mean
2003	75.4	47.1	7.8
2004	68.8	43.3	-8.1
2005	63.6	42.0	-3.0
2006	92.5	40.6	-3.4
2007	40.0	27.0	-33.5
2008	34.5	25.2	-6.7
2009	46.6	26.8	6.3
2010	37.0	24.3	-9.3
2011	34.3	23.8	-2.1
2012	27.2	23.4	-1.7

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Nitrate levels

Table 4.8.3: Compliance with waste licensing conditions (at March)

	No. licenses	No. notices issued	No. prosecution cases instigated
2011	225	0	0
2012	241	0	0
2013	313	2	0

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 2013

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
Wednesday 23rd January	Retail Prices Index Q4 2012
Wednesday 20th February	Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin
Wednesday 13th February	Residential Property Prices Q4 2012
Friday 15th February	Inflation Outlook Q1 2013
Friday 13th March	Annual Housing Stock Bulletin
Friday 22nd March	Annual Population Bulletin
Wednesday 27th March	Labour Market Bulletin Q4 2012
Friday 29th March	Annual Earnings Bulletin
Friday 19th April	Retail Prices Index Q1 2013
Wednesday 8th May	Residential Property Prices Q1 2013
Wednesday 8th May	Annual Supplementary Property Bulletin
Friday 24th May	Inflation Outlook Q2 2013
Wednesday 26th June	Labour Market Bulletin Q1 2013
Friday 19th July	Retail Prices Index Q2 2013
Wednesday 14th August	Residential Property Prices Q2 2013
Friday 16th August	Inflation Outlook Q3 2013
Wednesday 25th September	Labour Market Bulletin Q2 2013
September	States Strategic Monitoring Report
September	Facts and Figures Booklet
Friday 18th October	Retail Prices Index Q3 2013
Wednesday 13th November	Residential Property Prices Q3 2013
Friday 15th November	Inflation Outlook Q4 2013
Wednesday 18th December	Labour Market Bulletin Q3 2013

Please contact us for further information.

Policy and Research Unit
 Sir Charles Frossard House
 La Charroterie
 St Peter Port
 Guernsey
 GY1 1FH

Tel: (01481) 717292

Fax: (01481) 713787

e-mail: policy.research@gov.gg

web: www.gov.gg/pru