



POLICY COUNCIL
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY

The States Strategic Monitoring Report 2014

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 2014 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 2015 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.

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1.1 How to use this document

1.1.1 Anatomy of a typical page

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

KPI summary table

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

Headline box

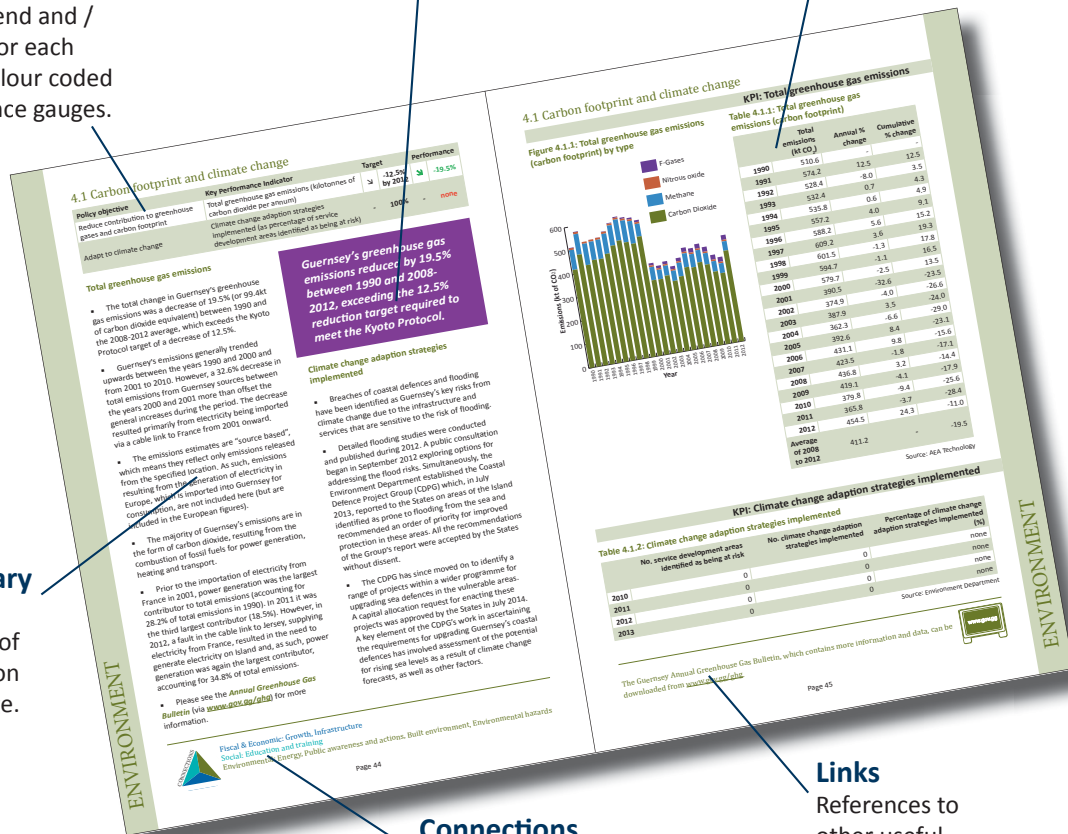
Summary of indicator performance.

Indicator data

Tables and charts containing KPI data and additional useful information.

Commentary

Explanation and analysis of data shown on opposite page.



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

1.2 Executive summary

1.2.1 Key performance indicators

The States Strategic Monitoring Report (SSMR) 2014 sets out three sets of key performance indicators (KPIs) in relation to the objectives of States' Fiscal & Economic Policy; Social Policy; and Environmental Policy. Taken together, performance when judged against these indicators enables an objective review of progress towards achieving the strategic vision described in the States Strategic Plan (SSP). A summary is provided in **Table 1.2.1** below.

There are a few policy objectives where it continues to be difficult to identify performance indicators that are capable of measurement but these have been reduced to only four out of thirty four objectives this year.

An initial list of KPIs was presented in the 2009 Sustainable Guernsey Report but the indicators have since been refined as part of the process of creating the SSMR in its present form. Data coverage has also improved since 2009 with sufficient factual information available to assess performance against all but six of the sixty two KPIs.

The review of the SSP in 2013 (Billet D'Etat VI, 2013) refined the statement of the States' Aims and Objectives to reflect the views of the States elected in 2012. It was intended, when the SSMR was published last year, that the monitoring process would be reconfigured during 2014 to reflect this revised statement whilst maintaining the continuity of time series data. In the event, however, this reconfiguration has been postponed pending the development and adoption of a Government Service Plan which will enable an associated further review of the SSP.

Table 1.2.1 KPI data status summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
KPIs with data available	15	20	21
KPIs with insufficient / no data	0	5	1
Total KPIs	15	25	22
Policy objectives with undefined KPI	1	2	1

1.2.2 Targets and trends

For the fifty six 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 analyses contained in this report refer to trends ending in 2013 and are 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 either a target or a desired trend or both or neither, the totals in those tables do not necessarily sum to the totals given above in **Table 1.2.1**.

Table 1.2.2 KPI performance against target summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On target	6	2	7
Near target	0	2	0
Off target	3	1	6
Insufficient / no data	0	0	0
Total with target defined	9	5	13

1.2 Executive summary

Table 1.2.3 KPI performance against trend summary

	Fiscal and Economic	Social	Environmental
On trend	4	9	5
Off trend	3	5	3
Against trend	0	1	2
Insufficient / no data	0	5	3
Total with desired trend defined	7	20	13

1.2.3 Performance summary

Fifteen KPIs were identified to monitor the Fiscal and Economic Policy Plan, nine of which had targets defined. Six were on target and three were off target, compared to five and four respectively in the 2013 report.

A desired trend was identified for seven of the indicators. Four were on trend and three 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 with one on trend, six off trend and none against trend in the 2013 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. In addition, two policy objectives have undefined KPIs to date.

Five of the Social KPIs had targets defined. The performance of two KPIs were on target, two were near target and one was off target, compared with one, one and three in the 2013 report respectively.

Desired trends had been defined for twenty of the Social KPIs. Nine were on trend (one more than in the 2013 report) and five were off trend (one fewer than in the 2013 report). One was against trend and five had insufficient data (compared with two and four respectively in the 2013 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. One objective has, as yet, no KPI defined.

Targets have been agreed for thirteen of the environmental KPIs; seven were on target and six were off target, compared with six on target and six off target in the 2013 report.

A desired trend was agreed for thirteen of the KPIs, some of which also had targets set. Of these, five were on trend, three were off trend and two against trend (compared to seven, two and two respectively in the 2013 report). Three had insufficient or no data for performance to be gauged, the same as in the 2013 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 - 2013 actual budget position]	- 3yr average ≥£0 - -£20M* [-£25m]
		Total revenue and capital expenditure	- ≤21% GDP -	18.7%
		Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	Revenue expenditure	- ≤0% growth - -1.5%
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 ↗ 0.5% growth
			GDP per worker	↗ - ↗ -
2.4	Inflation	Stable and low inflation: RPIX 3.0%	RPIX	- ≤3% - 2.1%
			Unit labour costs	↘ - ↘ -
2.5	Employment	Continuing full employment	Total unemployment	- ≤2% - 2.0%
			Employment rate	↗ - → -
2.6	Markets	Skilled, flexible labour market	Skilled flexible labour market (no KPI)	- - - -
		Well regulated, competitive domestic markets	RPIY	- < UK RPIY + 0.5 ppts - 2.0%
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 - 2.0%*

* Calculated using budget estimate and GDP forecast for 2014

1.3 Fiscal and Economic Key Performance Indicator Summary

Guernsey's performance against economic targets is mixed for 2013. However, more indicators are on target or trend than not.

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 2013 performance unless otherwise stated. Real (2013) 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.

The first estimates of GDP for 2013 indicate that growth is on target and revisions to the 2011 and 2012 GDP estimates revealed higher growth than previously estimated. The trend in GDP per worker is also gauged as upwards.

Inflation (based on RPIX) is on target, at 0.9 percentage points below the target ceiling of 3%. Unit labour costs, which indicate the level of labour costs compared with output, have trended slightly downwards over the five years ending in 2013.

The unemployment rate is equal to the 2% maximum level as set out in the Fiscal and Economic Plan. The employment rate is stable and remains high compared with 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 with 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.

The distribution of employees across the economic sectors is measured in order to monitor the objective of having a diversified, broadly balanced economy. 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, but stable (with the desired trend being upward).

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	-	1.8 ppts above % change in median earnings
3.2	Housing	Improve housing availability, quality and affordability	Number of residential units	-	+300 per annum	-	+171
			Affordable housing waiting lists	↘	-	↗	-
			Problems reported with housing quality	↘	-	→	-
			House purchase price to earnings ratio	-	Toward average	-	Stable
			Rent to earnings ratio	-	Toward average	-	Stable
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.

KPIs are used to monitor 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 2013, i.e. is based on 2013 figures, or trends ending in 2013 unless otherwise stated. Five indicators had insufficient data for performance to be gauged; this number is anticipated to decrease over forthcoming years.

Relative poverty reduced over the twelve years ending in 2011 and although there is no update this year, it will be possible to monitor this indicator annually from 2015 onwards as a result of the Rolling Electronic Census Project. Supplementary benefit requirement rates increased by 1.8 percentage points more than the change in median earnings in 2013. Requirement rates increased by slightly more than median earnings over the longer term.

The total number of residential housing units increased by 171 in 2013, 129 fewer than the target of 300 per annum. Social rental housing waiting lists decreased in 2013 and have seen a downward trend, as desired, since 2009.

The house price to earnings ratio remained stable and the (private) rent price to earnings ratio, which had previously been moving away from the long-term average, moved slightly back towards the average and the trend is considered stable.

The data required to report the performance of the various health indicators was not available for 2013. Based on 2012 data, they 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.

A new KPI has been introduced to monitor drug and alcohol abuse in the Island, but there is not yet enough data to determine a trend. The percentage of repeat MARAC referrals, monitoring incidents of domestic abuse, is stable.

The number of children on the protection register is lower in 2013 than in 2011 and 2012. However, the longer term trend is upward, which is 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 2013, 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, was slightly lower in 2013 than in 2012, but was an improvement compared with 2011. However, there is insufficient data for this indicator for a trend to be determined yet. The Level 2 attainment (including English and Maths) was lower in 2013 than in 2012, but the longer-term trend, from 2009, is upward as is desired. Post 16 participation in full-time education or apprenticeship 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	↘	-19.5%
		Adapt to climate change	Climate change adaption strategies implemented	-	100%	-	none
4.2	Waste	Minimise waste generated	Total water consumption	↘	-	→	-
			Total solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated	↘	-	→	-
		Increase reuse and recycling	Combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate	↗	≥50%	↗	43.3%
4.3	Water	Effectively manage water resources	Volume of unaccounted for water	↘	≤650MI	?	633MI
			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	-	24%
		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	?	20.9µg/m³
		Supply wholesome water	Nitrate levels	-	≤50mg/litre	-	27.4mg/litre
		Implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal	Compliance with licensing conditions	-	0	-	1

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 2013 performance unless otherwise stated.

Greenhouse gas emissions performed better than the target reduction set for 2012 by the Kyoto Protocol. No climate change adaptation strategies have yet been implemented. However, a range of projects for upgrading sea defences in vulnerable areas was approved during the States' capital prioritisation debate in July 2014.

Waste water output, measured by total water consumption, is stable, with the desired trend being downward. The total amount of household, commercial and industrial waste generated has fluctuated since 2008 and is therefore not following the desired downward trend. The combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate is still below the target minimum of 50% but has increased over the past five years.

Water losses are on target, remaining below the desired maximum level of 650MI per year. Domestic water consumption continues to show a long-term downward trend, as is desired, despite showing an increase between 2012 and 2013. Water storage levels remain on target.

The amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers is stable compared to 2012, but the trend over five years is downward, as desired. The proportion of that energy which is derived from nuclear or renewable sources increased slightly in 2013 compared to 2012, but remained lower than in 2011 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 have seen a downward trend since 2010, which is against the desired trend. However, 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). 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, as desired and the length of hedgerows, 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.

The percentage of completed surveys of buildings shortlisted for potential inclusion on the protected buildings list remains on target. Work is underway to define the criteria for assigning listed (and therefore protected) status, using insights from a 2012 consultation of Islanders regarding area design guidance. 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. A target for drinking water quality has been introduced this year and performance is on target. There was one notice issued for non-compliance with waste licensing conditions. This 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 - 2013 actual budget position]	-	3yr average $\geq \text{£}0$	-	-£20M* [-£25M]
	Total revenue and capital expenditure (total revenue and capital expenditure as percentage of GDP per annum)	-	$\leq 21\%$ GDP	-	18.7%
Real term freeze on aggregate States revenue expenditure	Revenue expenditure (annual percentage change in real revenue expenditure)	-	$\leq 0\%$ growth	-	-1.5%

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 2013, the three year average was a deficit of £20 million (off target).
- For the year 2013, revenue and capital income were £361 million and £11 million respectively.
- Revenue and capital expenditure (based on routine capital expenditure and allocations to the capital reserve) were £346 million and £48 million respectively in 2013.
- The overall balance in 2013 was a deficit of £25 million, the sixth successive year of deficit. The Fiscal Framework (agreed by the States in 2009) allows for there to be a deficit for up to five years, since it was understood that there may need to be short-term imbalances in income and expenditure in order to achieve long run balance. The deficit position is therefore in breach of this criteria.

Total revenue and capital expenditure

- This KPI sets a ceiling for total expenditure i.e. revenue and capital, 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 2013, total revenue and capital expenditure equalled 18.7% of GDP. This is 2.3 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 2013, revenue expenditure was £346 million, which is on target, at 1.5% lower in real terms than 2012.

The States budget was in deficit for the sixth consecutive year in 2013, but expenditure was within the target 21% of GDP. Revenue expenditure was 1.5% lower than 2012 in real terms.



2.1 Fiscal Position

KPI: Overall budget surplus / deficit

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

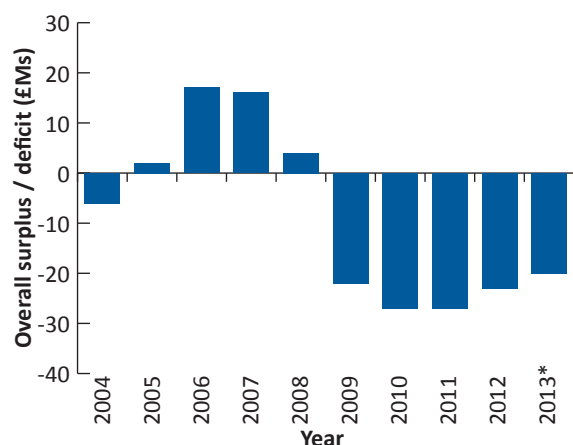


Table 2.1.1: Overall budget surplus / deficit

	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	-23
2013*	-25	-20*

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

* Calculated using budget estimate for 2014.

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

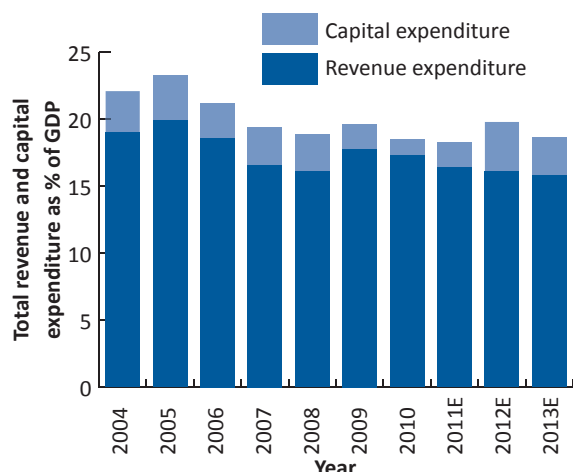


Table 2.1.2: Total revenue and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP

	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
2010	18.5	19.3
2011E	18.3	18.2
2012E	19.8	18.1
2013E	18.7	18.0

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)

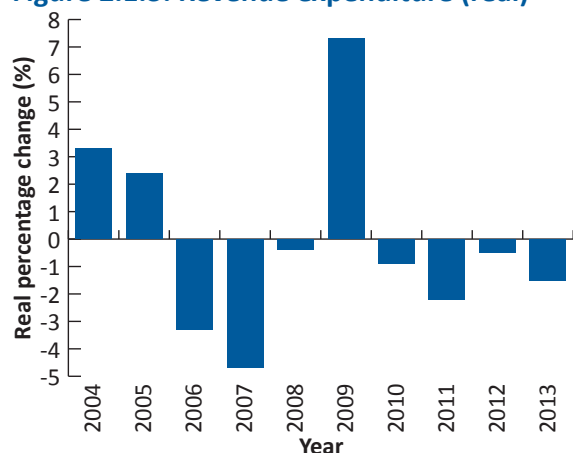


Table 2.1.3: Revenue expenditure (real)

	Real revenue expenditure (£M) 2013 prices	Percentage change in real revenue expenditure (%)
2008	339	-0.4
2009	364	7.3
2010	361	-0.9
2011	353	-2.2
2012	351	-0.5
2013	346	-1.5

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

As set out in the Fiscal and Economic Plan, the States of Guernsey are committed to meeting the highest international standards of tax transparency with a view to maintain a competitive position and secure future economic success.

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.

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.

At 3 September 2014, Guernsey had TIEAs signed with 57 jurisdictions, 13 more than at the time of publishing the 2013 States Strategic Monitoring Report. Guernsey also has 12 comprehensive Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) in place.

In addition to TIEAs and DTAs, on 13 December 2013, Guernsey signed an Inter-Governmental Agreement with the USA in relation to FATCA. A similar agreement was signed with the UK on 22 October 2013.

As part of the further development of international standards for exchange of tax information, Guernsey has volunteered as a member of the Global Forum Working Group on Automatic Exchange of Information. Guernsey is also participating in the Early Adopters Initiative for the Common Reporting Standard. Furthermore, in December 2013, the States of Guernsey agreed that Guernsey should participate in the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters

("the Multilateral Convention"). This became effective from 1 August 2014.

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 which have worked together to develop the international standards. It assesses how effectively the international standards are being implemented by individual jurisdictions.

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/offshorefunds/territories-category.htm 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 each year, information relating to accounts held in Guernsey by individuals resident in an EU Member State is now automatically sent to their home jurisdiction.



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
Austria	14 May 2014	Not yet in force
Bahamas	8 Aug 2011	28 Mar 2012
Belgium	7 May 2014	27 Jul 2010
Bermuda	23 Oct 2013	5 Apr 2014
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
Costa Rica	5 Mar 2014	Not yet in force
Czech Republic	15 Sep 2011	9 Jul 2012
Denmark	28 Oct 2008	6 Jun 2009
Faroe Islands	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
Gibraltar	22 Oct 2013	12 Mar 2014
Greece	8 Oct 2010	7 Mar 2014
Greenland	28 Oct 2008	25 Apr 2009
Hungary	11 Sep 2013	7 Mar 2014
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	4 Oct 2013
Lesotho	3 Jul 2013	Not yet in force
Lithuania	20 Jun 2013	Not yet in force
Macau	3 Sep 2014	Not yet in force
Mauritius	6 Feb 2013	5 Jul 2013
Mexico	27 Jun 2010	24 Mar 2012
Montserrat	19 May 2014	Not yet in force
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
Slovakia	22 Oct 2013	Not yet in force
Slovenia	26 Sep 2011	9 Aug 2012
South Africa	21 Feb 2011	26 Feb 2012
St Kitts & Nevis	7 Feb 2012	14 Apr 2013
Swaziland	30 Aug 2013	Not yet in force
Sweden	28 Oct 2008	23 Dec 2009
Switzerland	11 Sep 2013	Not yet in force
Turkey	13 Mar 2012	Not yet in force
Turks & Caicos	24 Apr 2014	Not yet in force
United Kingdom	20 Jan 2009	27 Nov 2009
United States of America	19 Sep 2002	30 Mar 2006
Uruguay	2 Jul 2014	Not yet in force

Source: Income Tax Office

Table 2.2.1: DTAs signed by Guernsey

Jurisdiction	Date signed	DTA in force with effect from
Cyprus	29 July 2014	Not yet in force
Hong Kong	22 Apr 2013	5 Dec 2013
Isle of Man	24 Jan 2013	5 Jul 2013
Jersey	24 Jan 2013	9 Jul 2013
Liechtenstein	11 Jun 2014	Not yet in force
Luxembourg	10 May 2013	8 Aug 2014

Jurisdiction	Date signed	DTA in force with effect from
Malta	12 Mar 2012	10 Mar 2013
Mauritius	17 Dec 2013	30 Jun 2014
Monaco	14 Apr 2014	Not yet in force
Qatar	22 Feb 2013	11 Jul 2013
Seychelles	27 Jan 2014	Not yet in force
Singapore	6 Feb 2013	26 Nov 2013

Source: Income Tax Office

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	↗	0.5% growth
	GDP per worker (real pounds per worker per annum)	↗	-	↗	-

Total Gross Domestic Product

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is calculated as the sum of Island income (wages plus profits and other local income from capital) with accompanying linear adjustments. All reflatd figures are shown at 2013 values.
- Guernsey's GDP growth for 2013 was estimated at 0.5% in real terms, with the target minimum being 2%.
- Total GDP for 2013 was estimated at £2,186 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 in 2013, real growth (noting the inclusion of estimated figures) has averaged 0.8% per annum and this indicator is considered to be on trend.

GDP per worker

- GDP per worker is calculated by dividing GDP by the total number of employees and self-employed people. It indicates the average output per worker i.e. productivity.
- At present the available data sources do not distinguish between part-time and full-time workers, so the figures in [Table 2.3.2](#) and below should be considered as approximate. However, the calculations are performed on a consistent basis year on year, so it is possible to evaluate trends.
- In 2013, the GDP per worker was £68,586, which is 1.5% higher than in 2012 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 increased by 6.0% in real terms since 2008 and this indicator is gauged as being on trend.

GDP growth in 2013 was below target and the longer-term trend is downwards, rather than upwards as desired. Trends in GDP per worker, however, are upwards.



2.3 Growth

KPI: Total GDP

Figure 2.3.1: Total GDP (real)

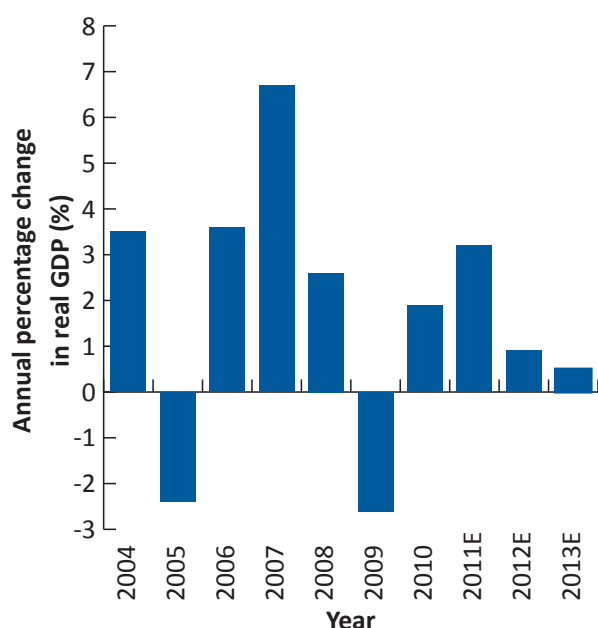


Table 2.3.1: Total GDP (nominal and real)

	Nominal GDP (£M)	Real GDP (£M) 2013 prices	Percentage change in real GDP (%)
2004	1,453	1,903	3.5
2005	1,465	1,857	-2.4
2006	1,584	1,923	3.6
2007	1,774	2,053	6.7
2008	1,841	2,106	2.6
2009	1,832	2,050	-2.6
2010	1,909	2,089	1.9
2011E	2,033	2,156	3.2
2012E	2,117	2,175	0.9
2013E	2,186	2,186	0.5

E = Estimated GDP

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: GDP per worker

Figure 2.3.2: GDP per worker (real)

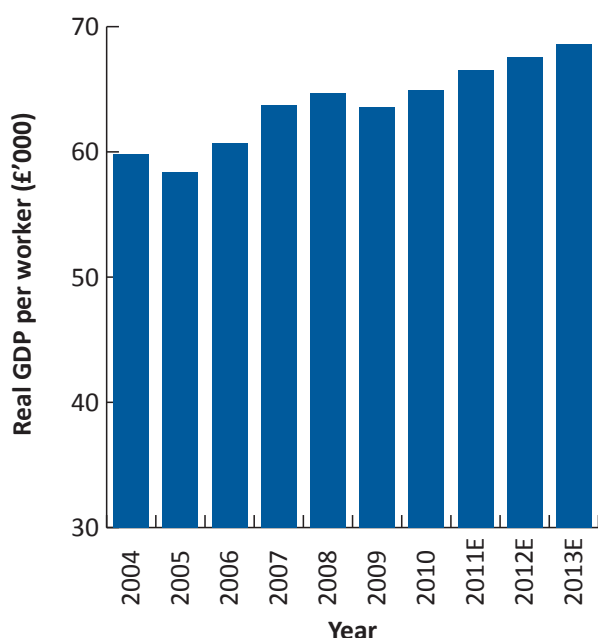


Table 2.3.2 GDP per worker (nominal and real)

	Nominal GDP per worker (£)	Real GDP per worker (£) 2013 prices	Percentage change in real GDP per worker (%)
2004	45,686	59,841	3.5
2005	46,071	58,399	-2.4
2006	50,013	60,703	3.9
2007	55,084	63,734	5.0
2008	56,552	64,682	1.5
2009	56,866	63,616	-1.6
2010	59,354	64,933	2.1
2011E	62,755	66,542	2.5
2012E	65,809	67,605	1.6
2013E	68,586	68,586	1.5

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%	-	2.1%
	Unit labour costs (ratio of total labour costs to real output per annum)	↘	-	↗	-

RPIX inflation

- The percentage change in the RPIX indicates the change in the cost of goods and services purchased by households, excluding mortgage payments.
- In 2013, the average annual change in the RPIX was 2.1%, which is below the target maximum of 3.0% set in the Fiscal and Economic Plan.
- After a peak in 2008 at 5.2%, the trend in the RPIX has generally been downward in the five years ending in 2013.
- The key contributors to RPIX inflation in the year ending 2013 were rises in prices of housing costs and food.

Inflation (RPIX) was below the target maximum. 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 has trended slightly downwards over the five years ending in 2013.
- 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

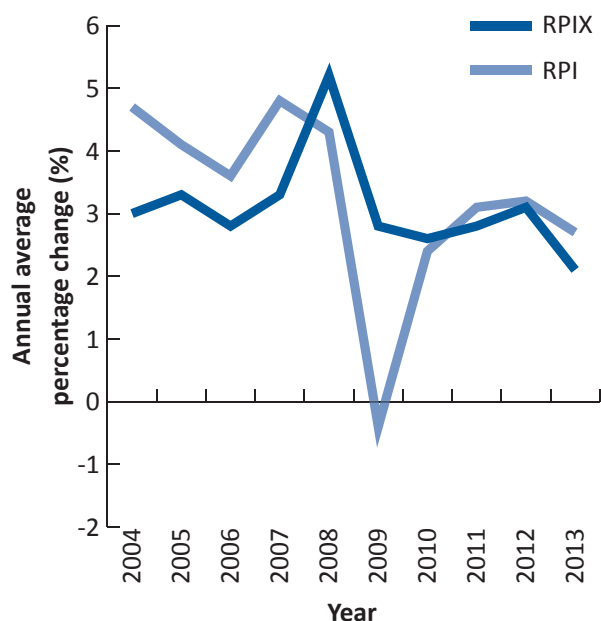


Table 2.4.1: RPIX and RPI

	Annual average percentage change in RPIX (%)	Annual average percentage change in RPI (%)
2004	3.0	4.7
2005	3.3	4.1
2006	2.8	3.6
2007	3.3	4.8
2008	5.2	4.3
2009	2.8	-0.4
2010	2.6	2.4
2011	2.8	3.1
2012	3.1	3.2
2013	2.1	2.7

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Unit labour costs

Figure 2.4.2: Unit labour costs

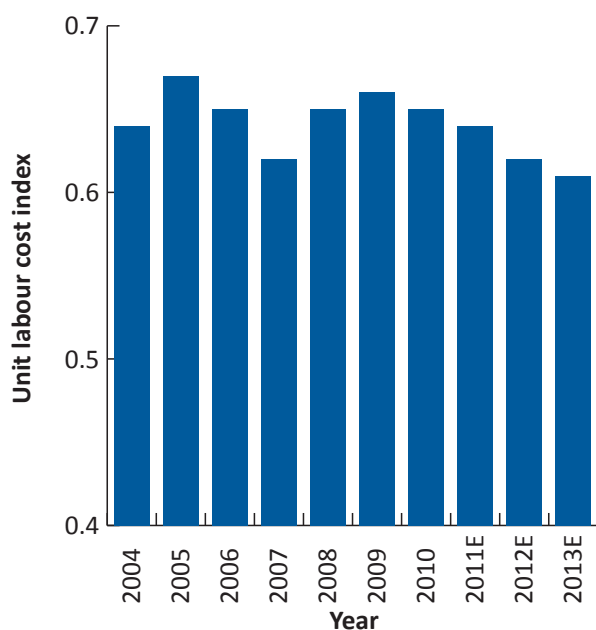


Table 2.4.2: Unit labour costs

	Unit labour cost index	Annual percentage change (%)
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
2010	0.65	-1.4
2011E	0.64	-2.1
2012E	0.62	-3.0
2013E	0.61	-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%	-	2.0%
	Employment rate (number employed as a percentage of working age population)	↗	-	→	-

Total unemployment

- In 2013, the average total unemployment rate was 2.0%, which is more than double the rate in 2008 and equal to the 2% maximum level as 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 1.3% in 2013. 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, but at the maximum level of 2%. The rate has more than doubled over the five years ending in 2013. The trend in the employment rate is stable and is 7.9 percentage points higher than the average for the EU-28 countries.

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 2013, the employment rate in Guernsey was 76.3%, which is 0.2 percentage points lower than in March 2012. Whilst there was a decline both in the number of people employed and in the working age population (the latter largely due to an increase in the number of people reaching retirement age), the number of employed people declined by 0.2 percentage points more than the working age population, leading to the decline in the employment rate.
- Having dropped to 75.2% in 2010, the employment rate has since been improving, but, at 76.3% in 2013, it remained similar to the rate in 2008. The longer-term trend therefore appears to be stable.
- There was a reduction of 0.7 percentage points in the male employment rate between 2008 and 2013, 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 of 0.2 percentage points between 2008 and 2013.
- The Guernsey employment rate was 7.9 percentage points above the average employment rate for the twenty eight members of the European Union (EU-28), which was 68.4% in 2013.



2.5 Employment

KPI: Total unemployment

Figure 2.5.1: Unemployment rate (annual average)

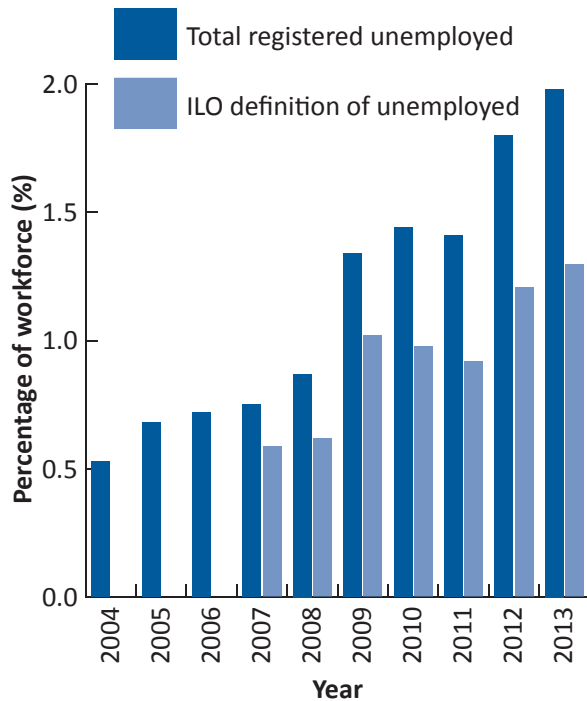


Table 2.5.1: Unemployment

	Registered unemployment (average % of workforce)	ILO definition of unemployment (average % of workforce)
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
2013	2.0	1.3

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)

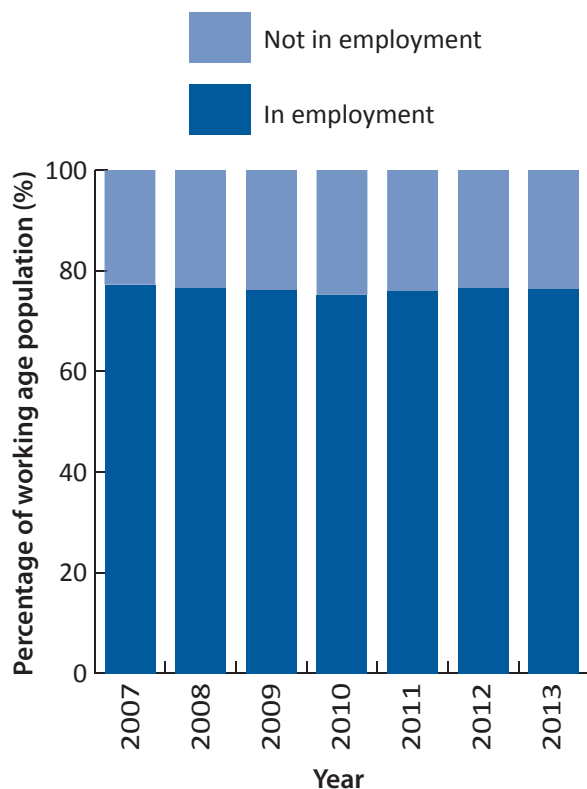


Table 2.5.2: Employment rate (female, male and total at 31st March)

	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
2013	69.7	83.0	76.3

Source: Social Security Department

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



2.6 Markets

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Skilled, flexible labour market	Skilled flexible labour market (no KPI)	-	-	-	-
Well regulated, competitive domestic markets	RPIY (annual percentage change)	-	< UK RPIY + 0.5 ppts	-	2.0%

Skilled, flexible labour market

- At present, there are no KPIs to monitor adult education and training (except the numbers in full-time education, above). However, through the Skills Guernsey initiative, steps are being taken to identify skills levels and the existence of skills gaps that occur within the economy.
- Skills Guernsey is a joint initiative led by the Commerce and Employment, Education, Social Security and Health and Social Services Departments, in partnership with employers and training providers. It was launched for the purpose of developing and delivering the Island Skills Strategy. The importance of developing skills has also been highlighted in the Economic Development Framework, published in February 2014 by the Commerce and Employment Department, in liaison with the Policy Council.
- As a first step in addressing skills needs in the Island, during the summer of 2014, Skills Guernsey conducted an Island-wide Skills Gap Analysis. Once the results of this analysis are known, further work will take place to develop ways and means of filling the skills gaps identified, which may, amongst other things, include the development of KPIs to monitor adult education and training.

Regulation and competitiveness

Underlying inflation in Guernsey was 1.2 percentage points less than in the UK.

- 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 lower 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 2013 was 2.0%, 1.2 percentage points lower than 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
2013	2.0	3.2	-1.2

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

More information on the UK RPIY is available on www.statistics.gov.uk.



2.7 Distribution

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Diversified, broadly balanced economy	Distribution of finance sector 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 74.4% in 2013, implying that workers were well distributed across the different areas within the finance sector.
- The distribution of all Guernsey workers achieved a score of 79.9% in 2013 which suggests that the Guernsey workforce was well distributed across all sectors.
- The distribution scores have remained relatively stable over the five years since 2009, when the figures first became available. The finance sector distribution is showing 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 is showing 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 2013, the median annual earnings per employee was £29,640, which was 1.4% lower in real terms than 2012 and 0.8% lower in real terms than five years earlier. The indicator is therefore 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
2013	74.4

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Distribution of all employment

Table 2.7.2: Distribution of all employment

Distribution (% of maximum possible)	
2009	79.6*
2010	79.7*
2011	79.9*
2012	79.9*
2013	79.9

Source: Policy and Research Unit

* Numbers have been re-stated this year to ensure comparability after some minor economic coding changes in 2013.

KPI: Median earnings

Figure 2.7.1: Median earnings (real)

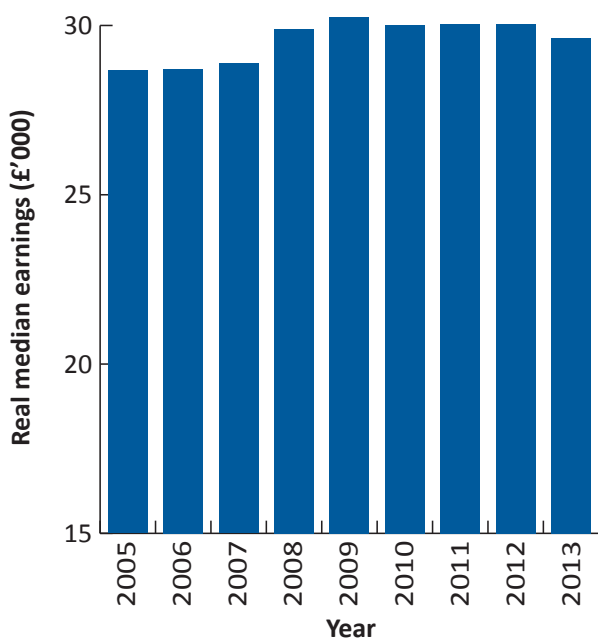


Table 2.7.3: Median earnings (nominal and real)

	Nominal median earnings (£s)	Real median earnings (£s) 2013 prices	Annual percentage change in real median earnings (%)
2005	22,620	28,673	-
2006	23,660	28,717	0.2
2007	24,960	28,879	0.6
2008	26,130	29,887	3.5
2009	27,040	30,249	1.2
2010	27,430	30,009	-0.8
2011	28,340	30,050	0.1
2012	29,250	30,048	0.0
2013	29,640	29,640	-1.4

Source: Policy and Research Unit

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



2.8 Infrastructure

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Modern key strategic infrastructure, public investment averaging 3% of GDP	Investment in public infrastructure: three year moving average (three year moving average percentage of GDP invested in infrastructure)	-	3yr average $\geq 3\%$ GDP	-	2.0%*

Investment in public infrastructure

- Investment in public infrastructure (based on a three year moving average of routine capital expenditure plus non routine capital expenditure, as defined by the Treasury and Resources Department in the States Annual Accounts i.e. allocations to the Capital Reserve) equalled 2.0% of GDP in 2013.
- 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 2013, investment exceeded 3% of GDP in 2008 only. The average for the whole period was 2.0%.
- 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 2013, actual non-routine capital expenditure included projects such as the rehabilitation of the airport runway (£24.7m), the construction of the new Belle Greve Wastewater Centre (£4.8m) and the St Peter Port Harbour Crane Strategy project (£5.4m).

Investment in public infrastructure averaged 2.0%, 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

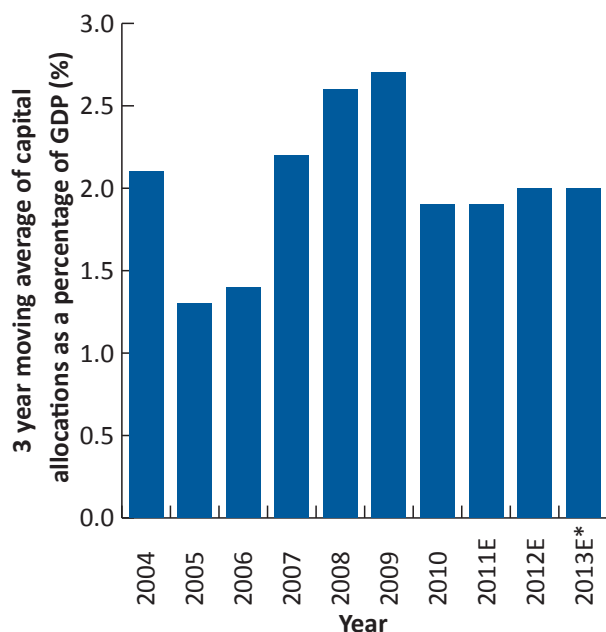


Table 2.8.1: Percentage of GDP invested in public infrastructure

	Actual capital expenditure ¹ (% of GDP)	Capital allocations ² (% of GDP)	Three year moving average capital allocations (% of GDP)
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
2010	1.2	2.0	1.9
2011E	1.9	1.9	1.9
2012E	3.7	2.0	2.0
2013E*	2.9	2.2	2.0

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 2014.

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	-	1.8 ppts above % 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*. It should be noted that this measure of relative poverty does not take into account whether an individual may be considered 'asset rich'.
- The proportion of people living in households with an income below 60% of the Island's median household income fell 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 (those less than 18 years old) 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.

- It should be noted that this information has been derived from different sources over time, so may not be strictly comparable. The Rolling Electronic Census Project is on track to provide this information on a comparable basis each year 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 2013, supplementary benefit requirement rates increased by 3.1%, which was 1.8 percentage points higher than the nominal increase in median earnings that year and therefore on target.
- In the five year period ending in 2013, requirement rates increased by slightly more than median earnings, at 16.6% and 13.4% 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 net of the cost of housing or government services such as health or education.



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

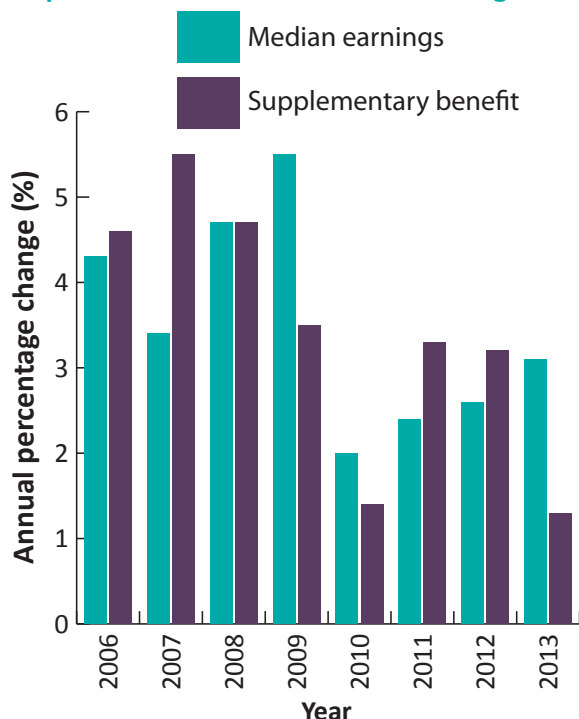


Table 3.1.3: Supplementary benefit requirement rates and median earnings

	Percentage change in supplementary benefit requirement rates (%)	Percentage change in nominal median earnings (%)	Difference (percentage points)
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
2013	3.1	1.3	1.8

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	-	+171
	Affordable housing waiting lists (total number of households on waiting list for affordable housing)	↘	-	↘	-
	Problems reported with housing quality (percentage of surveyed households experiencing serious problems regarding the quality of their housing)	↘	-	→	-
	House purchase 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	-	Stable

Housing availability

- The total number of housing units was 26,372 at the end of December 2013. Of those units, 24,784 were Local Market and 1,588 were Open Market Part A.
- The net change due to units created or removed in 2013 was an increase of 171 units, 129 fewer than the target of 300 per annum. The total number of units increased by an additional 29 in 2013 as a result of administrative changes when further information on existing properties became available.

Affordable housing

- At the end of December 2013 a total of 276 households were on the Housing Department or the Guernsey Housing Association (GHA) waiting lists for social rental housing, which is 64 fewer than at the end of December 2012 (see [Table 3.2.2](#) and [Figure 3.2.1](#)) and the overall trend, from 2009, is downwards, as desired. The two waiting lists have different acceptance criteria for applications.
- In addition to social rental housing, the GHA offers a partial ownership scheme; at the end of December 2013, there were 202 applicants on the partial ownership waiting list.
- In 2013, 102 affordable housing units were completed, with a further 2 in early January 2014: 26 for partial ownership and 78 for social rental. By early 2015, 236 further affordable 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/housingneedssurvey.

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 2013 as nominal earnings and house prices rose at the same rate.
- In 2013, the ratio of purchase prices to earnings was 15.3. The average ratio between 2004 and 2013 was 13.9.
- The rent to earnings ratio, which has shown a generally downward trend, averaged 0.55 over the years 2004 to 2013. Between 2012 and 2013, it moved slightly back towards the average, but the trend is considered stable.



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
2013	24,784	1,588	26,372

Source: Policy and Research Unit

KPI: Affordable housing waiting lists

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

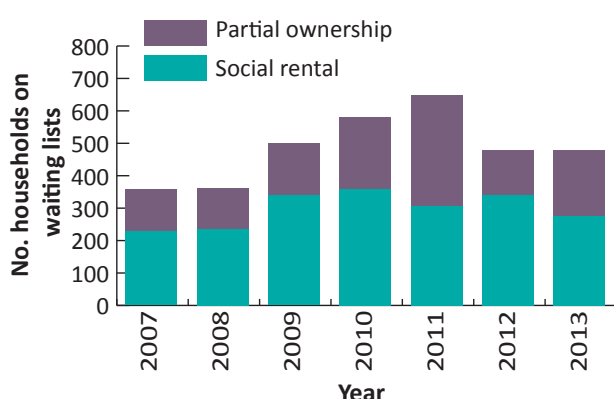


Table 3.2.2: Affordable housing waiting lists (at 31st December)

	No. households on waiting lists for:		No. households moved off waiting lists for:	
	Social rental	Partial ownership	Social rental	Partial ownership
2008	237	126	82	24
2009	339	162	99	34
2010	360	219	67	6
2011	306	343	167	18
2012	340	137	120	2
2013	276	202	186	29

Source: Housing Department, Guernsey Housing Association (GHA)

KPI: Problems reported with housing quality

Table 3.2.3: Problems reported with housing quality

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

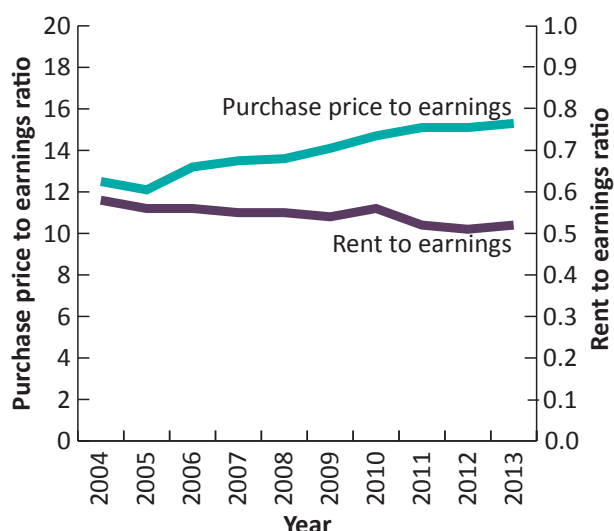


Table 3.2.4: Purchase price to earnings and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
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
2013	15.3	0.52

Source: Policy and Research Unit

More detail on the Island's housing stock and quarterly information on property prices is available via the web page www.gov.gg/property. 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. Data for 2013 was not available.

Premature deaths

- The proportion of premature deaths, i.e. of people aged under 75 years old as a percentage of all deaths, was 29.1% during the three years from 2010 to 2012. Data for 2013 was not available.
- 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 status 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 status score was lower in 2008 than in 2003. However, as 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 by the Health and Social Services Department's Public Health Directorate in 2013. Results are expected to be published in late 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)

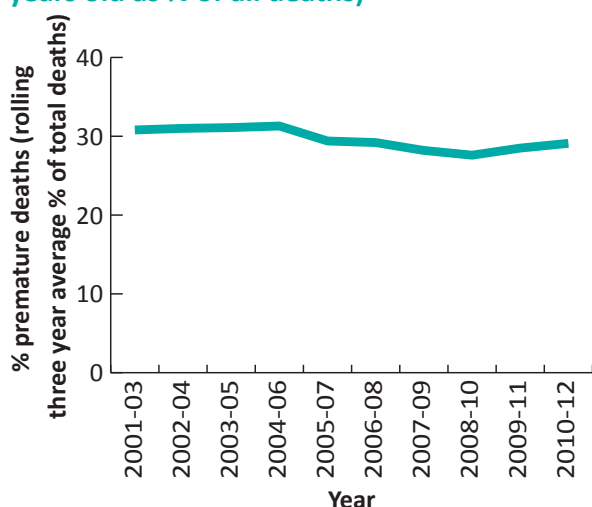


Table 3.3.2: Premature deaths (rolling three year average of deaths under 75 years old as % of all deaths)

	% 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

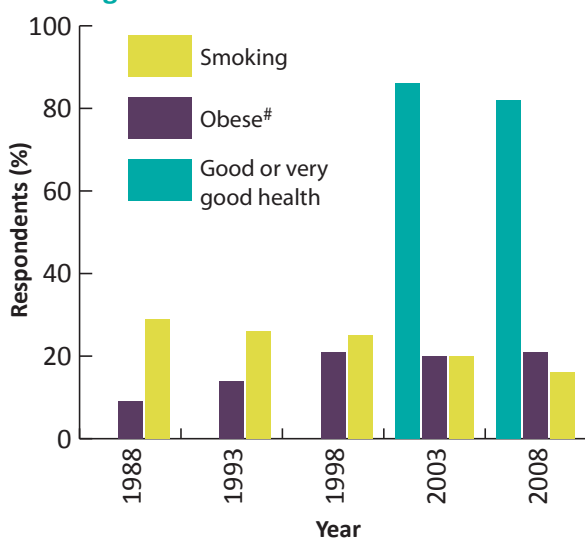


Table 3.3.3: State of health, obesity and smoking

	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 Report via www.gov.gg/article/111046.



3.4 Support and safeguard

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Support families and safeguard vulnerable people	Drug and alcohol abuse (age standardised rate of premature mortality from liver disease 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

- A new Drug and Alcohol Strategy is under development. As part of this, a new indicator will be introduced to measure premature death contributed to by misuse of alcohol: the age standardised rate (ASR) of premature mortality in persons under the age of 75 from liver disease, per 100,000 population.
- In the three years from 2010 to 2012, the ASR from liver disease was 9.0 per 100,000 population.
- A second indicator will also be introduced: people entering prison with substance dependence issues previously not known to community treatment. A baseline will be established in 2015.

Domestic abuse

- Victims of domestic abuse referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (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 2013, the repeat MARACs figure in Guernsey was 22%, compared to 24% in the UK.
- 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 2013, an average of 0.84 children were registered on the child protection register for over twelve months per 1,000 people aged under 18, compared to 0.99 in 2012.
- The low numbers involved mean that these figures can fluctuate. Whilst the overall trend since 2006 has been upwards, against the target, the shorter-term trend since 2011 has been downward.

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 2014, 73.6% 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

Age standardised rate of mortality from liver disease in persons less than 75 years of age per 100,000 population

2010-2012	9.0
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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
2013	155	22

Source: Guernsey Police

KPI: Child protection register

Figure 3.4.2: Child protection register

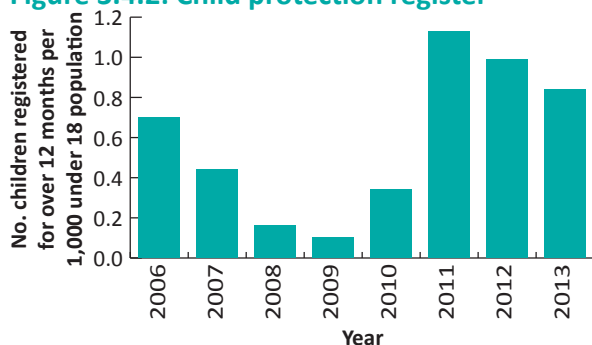


Table 3.4.3: Child protection register

	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
2013	0.84

Source: Child Protection Unit

KPI: Older people supported to live independently

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

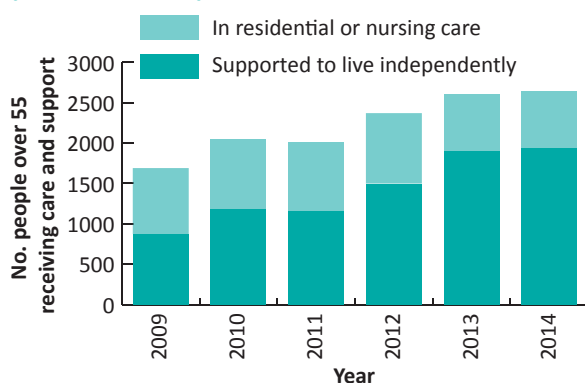


Table 3.4.4: Support for older people (at 31st March)*

	People supported to live independently as percentage of people over 55 receiving care and support (%)
2009	51.6
2010	57.9
2011	57.2
2012	63.2
2013	73.0
2014	73.6

Source: Health and Social Services Department

* Figures have been re-stated due to the omission of some data from previously reported calculations.

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 is being advanced.
- The States agreed the Disability and Inclusion Strategy in November 2013 and affirmed its commitment to promoting positive and inclusive attitudes to disabled people. It also agreed that legislation should be brought in to prevent discrimination against disabled people and carers and this should lead to the extension of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- 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 who are very worried about being a victim of crime)	↘	-	?	-

Crime

- The total number of offences reported has shown a general downward trend (36.6% reduction in total) over the five year period ending 2013.
- During that five year period, only 'general theft' (a sub-section of 'theft') saw an increase (18.2%).
- Of all of the reported offences in 2013, 48.7% 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 was 1.6 percentage points lower than the detection rate for 2012, which was the highest on record.

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 a two year period ending in the years shown.
- The criteria for re-offending data has not changed from previous years. However, the data source changed in 2012, so the figures for 2012 and 2013 may not be strictly comparable with those for 2011.
- In 2013 the reconviction rate for individuals sentenced with Community Service was lowest at 26%. 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 account at sentencing. Trends in these figures will be monitored as more comparable data becomes available in the future.

Total crime decreased by 36.6% over the five year period ending in 2013.

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, 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. The 2013 survey was a major departure from the design and methodology of the former Community Safety Surveys of 2007 and 2010, so the results are not comparable.
- In 2013, 15.5% of respondents to the Crime and Justice Survey were not at all worried about being a victim of crime, compared to 5.7% of respondents who were very worried.



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

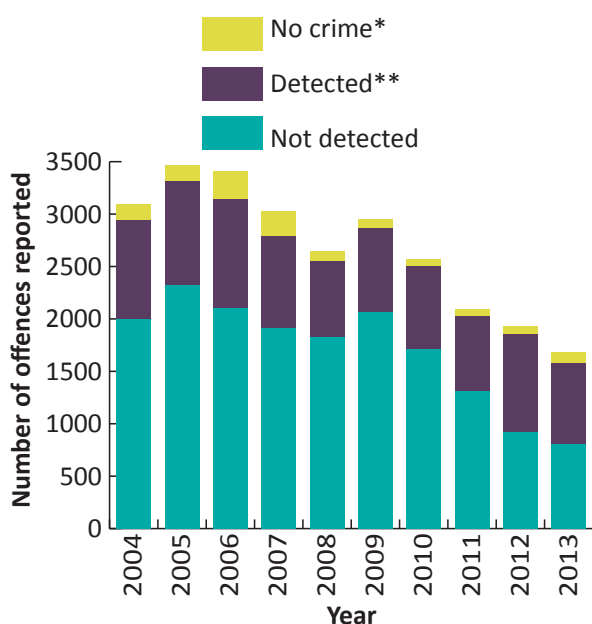


Table 3.6.1: Total crimes reported

Total no. crimes reported	
2008	2,648
2009	2,954
2010	2,572
2011	2,094
2012	1,928
2013	1,679

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
2013	26	44	36	44

Source: Prison and Probation Service

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

KPI: Fear of Crime

Figure 3.6.2: Fear of crime (concern about being a victim of crime)

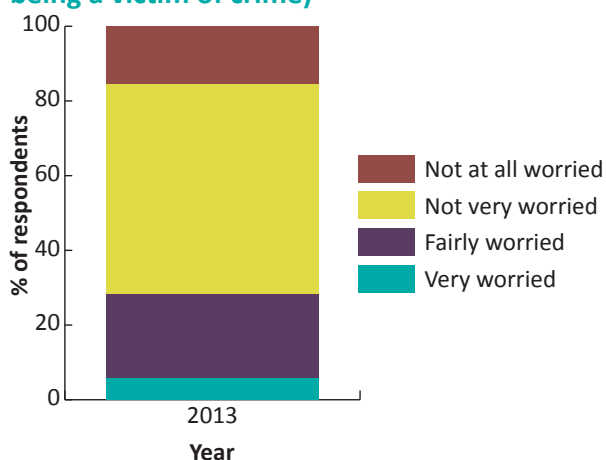


Table 3.6.3: Fear of crime (concern about being a victim of crime)

2013	
Not at all worried (% of respondents)	15.5
Not very worried (% of respondents)	56.2
Fairly worried (% of respondents)	22.6
Very worried (% of respondents)	5.7

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 2013, 93% 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 7% reached school leaving age without achieving this number of Level 1 qualifications, compared to 5% in 2012 and 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 was 59% in 2013. Whilst this was lower than in 2012 (when it was 66%), the longer term trend is upwards as desired.

Post-16 participation

- The proportion of 16 year olds enrolling in full-time education or apprenticeship after they have completed their final year of compulsory education is shown in **Table 3.7.3** and **Figure 3.7.2**.
- From 2013, the definition of 'training' changed and the figures shown refer to the percentage of 16 year olds in post-16 education or 'apprenticeship', rather than 'training'.
- The trend was generally upward (on trend) over the period between 2008 and 2012. The 2013 figure is not strictly comparable.

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 2013, 31% of exam entries were graded at A* or A, compared to 34% in 2012. The short time series is considered stable.

The trend for both Level 2 attainment and post-16 participation was upward, as desired.



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
2013	93

KPI: Level 2 attainment

Figure 3.7.1: Level 2 attainment

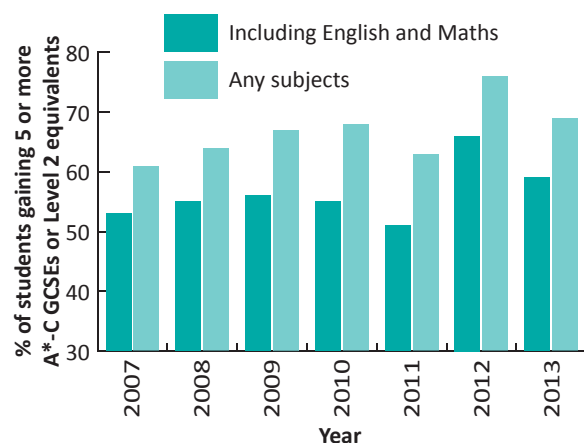


Table 3.7.2: Level 2 attainment

	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)
2009	56	67
2010	55	68
2011	51	63
2012	66	76
2013	59	69

KPI: Post-16 participation

Figure 3.7.2: Post-16 participation

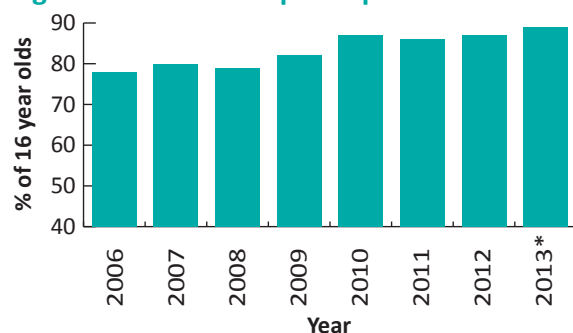


Table 3.7.3: Post-16 participation

	16 year olds in full-time education or apprenticeship (as % of all 16 year olds)
2009	82
2010	87
2011	86
2012	87
2013*	89

*Prior to 2013, figures referred to 'training' rather than 'apprenticeship', so figures for 2013 are not directly comparable with earlier data.

KPI: Level 3 attainment

Figure 3.7.3: Level 3 attainment

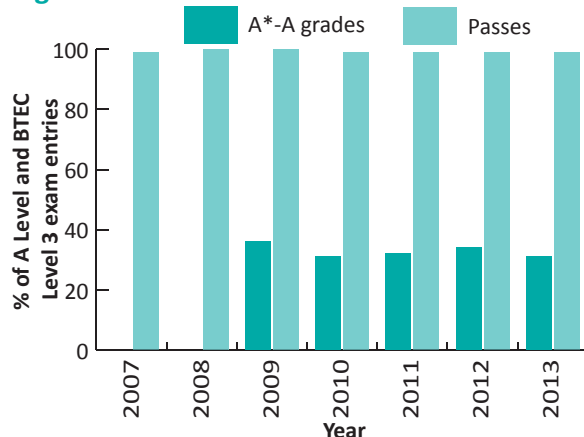


Table 3.7.4: Level 3 attainment

	A*-A grade A Level and BTEC Level 3 passes (as % exam entries)	A Level and BTEC Level 3 passes (as % exam entries)
2009	36	100
2010	31	99
2011	32	99
2012	34	99
2013	31	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 2013, 78.5% of the working age population was 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.
- Of the 78.5%, 5.2 percentage points 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.
- 73.3 percentage points of the 78.5% 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 21.5% 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 2013 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). However, through the Skills Guernsey initiative, steps are being taken to identify skills levels and the existence of skills gaps that occur within the economy.
- Skills Guernsey is a joint initiative led by the Commerce and Employment, Education, Social Security, and Health and Social Services Departments, in partnership with employers and training providers. It was launched for the purpose of developing and delivering the Island Skills Strategy. The importance of developing skills has also been highlighted in the Economic Development Framework, published in February 2014 by the Commerce and Employment Department, in liaison with the Policy Council.
- As a first step in addressing skills needs on the Island, during the summer of 2014, Skills Guernsey conducted an Island-wide Skills Gap Analysis. Once the results of this analysis are known, further work will take place to develop ways and means of filling the skills gaps identified, which may, amongst other things, include the development of KPIs to monitor adult education and training.

In 2013, 78.5% of the working age population was economically active or in full-time education and workforce participation is considered stable.



3.8 Employment and lifelong learning

KPI: Workforce participation

Figure 3.8.1: Workforce participation (at 31st March 2013)

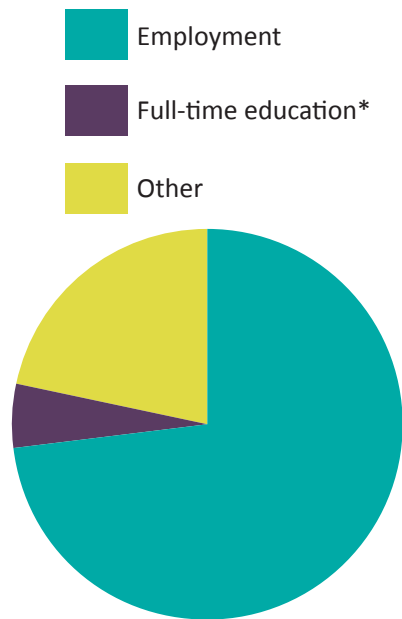


Table 3.8.1: Workforce participation (at 31st March)

	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	73.2	6.2	79.3
2011	73.9	6.2	80.0
2012	73.6	5.5	79.1
2013	73.3	5.2	78.5

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.

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



4.1 Carbon footprint and climate change

Policy objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target		Performance	
Reduce contribution to greenhouse gases and carbon footprint	Total greenhouse gas emissions (kilotonnes of carbon dioxide per annum)	↘	-12.5% by 2012	↘	-19.5%
Adapt to climate change	Climate change adaption strategies implemented (as percentage of service development areas identified as being at risk)	-	100%	-	none

Total greenhouse gas emissions

- The total change in Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions was a decrease of 19.5% (or 99.4kt of carbon dioxide equivalent) between 1990 and the 2008-2012 average, which exceeds the Kyoto Protocol target of a decrease of 12.5%.
- 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.
- Prior to the importation of electricity from France in 2001, power generation was the largest contributor to total emissions (accounting for 28.2% of total emissions in 1990). In 2011 it was the third largest contributor (18.5%). However, in 2012, a fault in the cable link to Jersey, supplying electricity from France, resulted in the need to generate electricity on Island and, as such, power generation was again the largest contributor, accounting for 34.8% of total emissions.
- Please see the **Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin** (via www.gov.gg/ghg) for more information.

Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions reduced by 19.5% between 1990 and 2008-2012, exceeding the 12.5% reduction target required to meet the Kyoto Protocol.

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 September 2012 exploring options for addressing the flood risks. Simultaneously, the Environment Department established the Coastal Defence Project Group (CDPG) which, in July 2013, reported to the States on areas of the Island identified as prone to flooding from the sea and recommended an order of priority for improved protection in these areas. All the recommendations of the Group's report were accepted by the States without dissent.
- The CDPG has since moved on to identify a range of projects within a wider programme for upgrading sea defences in the vulnerable areas. A capital allocation request for enacting these projects was approved by the States in July 2014. A key element of the CDPG's work in ascertaining the requirements for upgrading Guernsey's coastal defences has involved assessment of the potential for rising sea levels as a result of climate change forecasts, as well as other factors.



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

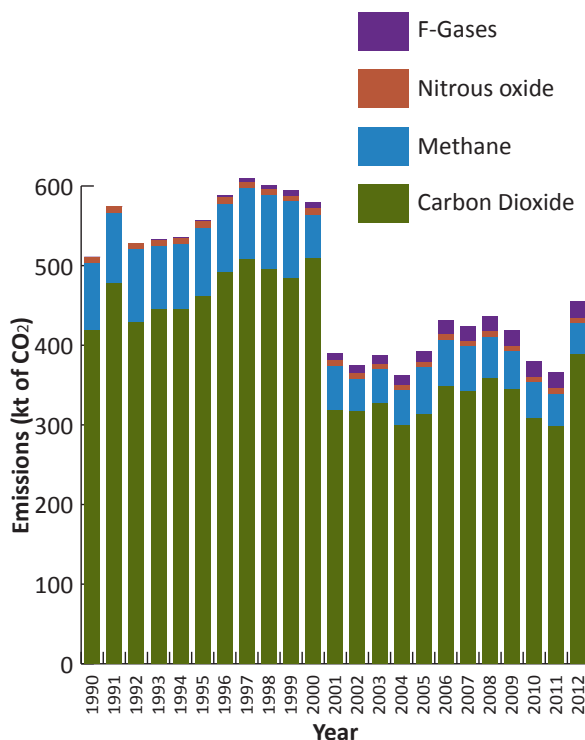


Table 4.1.1: Total greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint)

	Total emissions (kt CO ₂)	Annual % change	Cumulative % change
1990	510.6	-	-
1991	574.2	12.5	12.5
1992	528.4	-8.0	3.5
1993	532.4	0.7	4.3
1994	535.8	0.6	4.9
1995	557.2	4.0	9.1
1996	588.2	5.6	15.2
1997	609.2	3.6	19.3
1998	601.5	-1.3	17.8
1999	594.7	-1.1	16.5
2000	579.7	-2.5	13.5
2001	390.5	-32.6	-23.5
2002	374.9	-4.0	-26.6
2003	387.9	3.5	-24.0
2004	362.3	-6.6	-29.0
2005	392.6	8.4	-23.1
2006	431.1	9.8	-15.6
2007	423.5	-1.8	-17.1
2008	436.8	3.2	-14.4
2009	419.1	-4.1	-17.9
2010	379.8	-9.4	-25.6
2011	365.8	-3.7	-28.4
2012	454.5	24.3	-11.0
Average of 2008 to 2012	411.2	-	-19.5

Source: AEA Technology

KPI: Climate change adaption strategies implemented

Table 4.1.2: Climate change adaption strategies implemented

	No. service development areas identified as being at risk	No. climate change adaption strategies implemented	Percentage of climate change adaption strategies implemented (%)
2010	0	0	none
2011	0	0	none
2012	0	0	none
2013	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%	↗	43.3%

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 2013 than five years earlier, the trend is gauged as being stable.
- Increases in domestic and commercial consumption between 2012 and 2013 were offset by decreases in other (e.g. tourist accommodation and agriculture and horticulture) consumption (see **Figure 4.2.1**).

Solid household, commercial and industrial waste generated

- In 2013, 70,317 tonnes of waste was generated by household, commercial or industrial sources in Guernsey. An additional 182,307 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was also generated (a total of 252,624 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 total amount of waste generated by household, commercial or industrial sources in Guernsey has fluctuated each year since 2008 (when data first became available) and was 0.1% higher in 2013 than five years earlier in 2009. The trend is neither clearly upward nor downward, so is gauged as stable.

- This includes material landfilled, recycled or diverted from landfill by other means. The trend in landfill to Mont Cuët has been downward since 2008.

Recycling rates

- In 2013, the household recycling rate was 46.9% and the commercial and industrial recycling rate was 41.2%. These rates include the recycling of green waste, via schemes introduced in 2008.
- The States agreed in February 2012 that household and commercial and 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. (This is followed by a target of 60% by the end of 2018 and 70% by the end of 2025.)
- The combined recycling rate was 43.3% in 2013, below the target of 50%. Whilst this was 1.0 percentage points lower than in 2012, it is higher than five years earlier, so the trend is gauged as upwards (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. Inputs to landfill reduced but the combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate 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

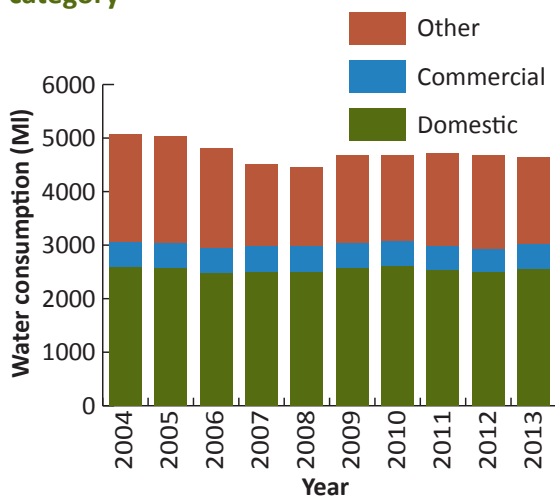


Table 4.2.1: Total water consumption

	Total water consumption (MI)	Annual % change
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
2013	4,641	-0.9

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
2013	25,837	44,480	70,317	182,307

Source: Public Services Department

KPI: Household, commercial and industrial recycling rates

Figure 4.2.2: Combined household, commercial and industrial recycling rate

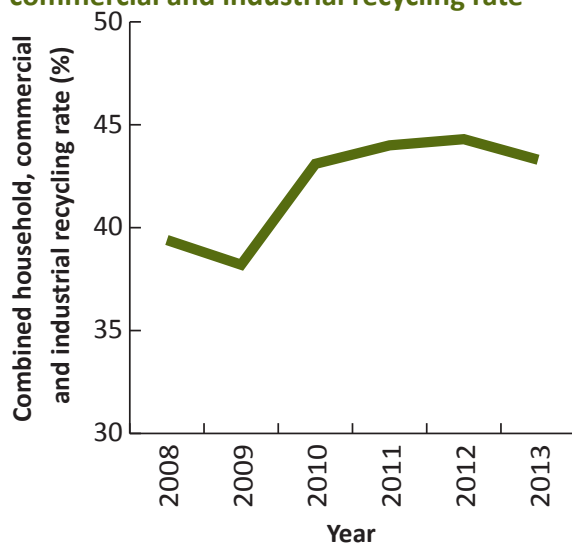


Table 4.2.3: Household, commercial and industrial recycling rates

	Household recycling rate (%)	Commercial* & industrial recycling rate (%)	Combined household, commercial* & 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
2013	46.9	41.2	43.3

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	?	633MI
	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 2013, 633 megalitres of water were unaccounted for, meeting the target of 650 megalitres or less, despite an increase of 1.0% compared to 2012. This is equivalent to 68.8 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 2014 was 100%. The target for storage capacity use is 95% or above.
- This figure can fluctuate from year to year depending on weather conditions. 2013 saw largely average levels of rainfall. However, December 2013 to February 2014 was the wettest winter since 1876/77.
- 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 111.2 litres per capita per day in 2013, which is 0.5 litres (0.5%) more than five years earlier and 3.3 litres (3.1%) more than in 2012.
- The desired trend is a decreasing level of consumption per capita. Despite decreases in 2011 and 2012, the longer-term trend is considered stable.
- Building regulation developments in the UK are leading to more stringent standards for domestic water consumption.
- Guernsey has been monitoring these developments with a view to the 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 household 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.

Domestic water consumption per capita per day is no longer showing a downward trend, but is considered stable.



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
2013	633	1.0

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Storage level

Figure 4.3.2: Storage level (at 1st April)

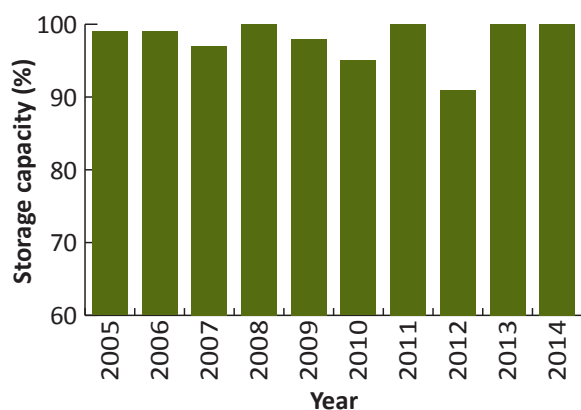


Table 4.3.2: Storage level (at 1st April)

	Total storage capacity in use at 1st April (%)
2009	98
2010	95
2011	100
2012	91
2013	100
2014	100

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Domestic water consumption

Figure 4.3.3: Domestic water consumption

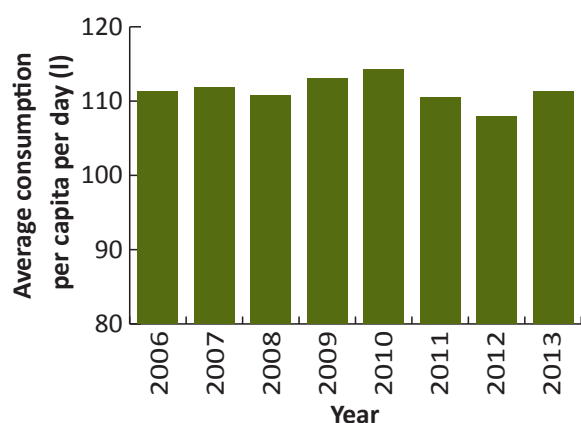


Table 4.3.3: Domestic water consumption

	Average domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Annual % change
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
2013	111.2	3.1

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 a percentage of the 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.
- In the five years ending in 2013, the level of energy supplied to consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils decreased by 6.0%.

- 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 16.2% to 21.9%. This figure dropped to 9.0% in 2012 with a small increase to 10.7% in 2013, 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.

The total energy supplied to consumers shows a long-term downward trend. The proportion of energy from nuclear or renewable sources increased slightly following the interruption to the electricity supply in 2012.



Social: Housing

Environmental: Public awareness and actions, Built environment

Fiscal & Economic: Growth, Infrastructure

4.4 Energy

KPI: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

Figure 4.4.1: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

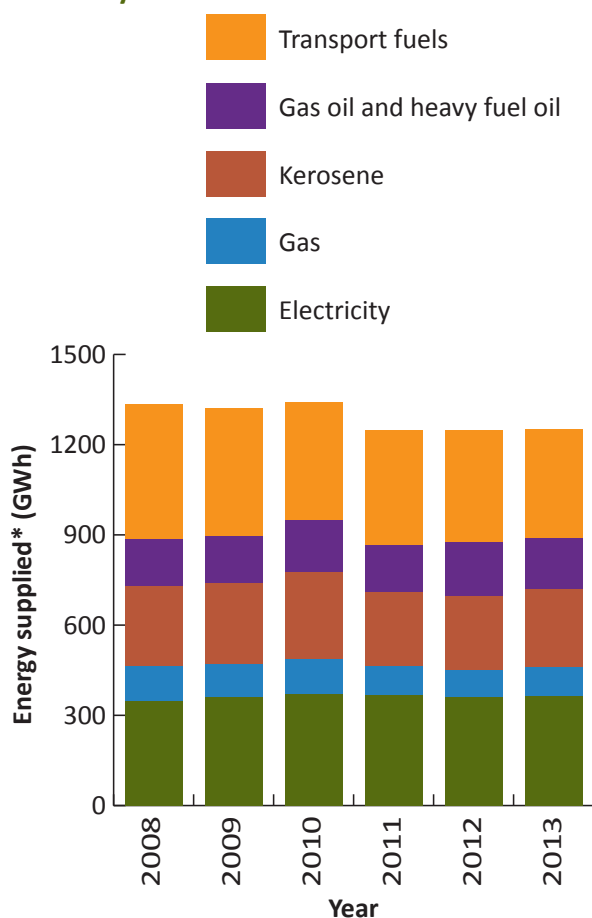


Table 4.4.1: Total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

	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
2013	1,252.5	0.4

Source: Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas, Customs and Excise

* The 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.

KPI: Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

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

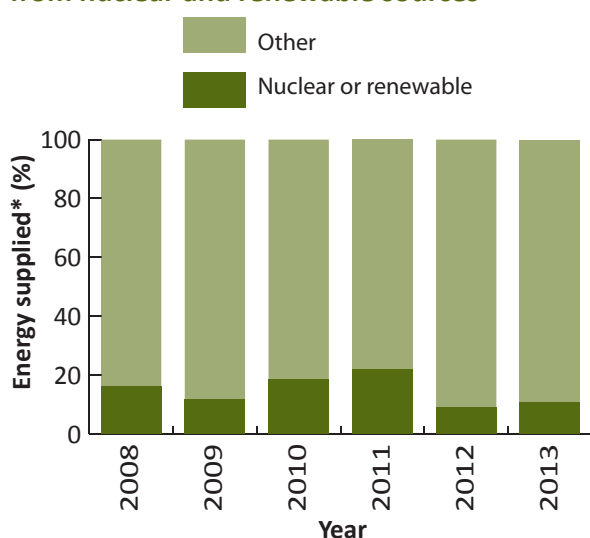


Table 4.4.2: Proportion of energy derived from nuclear and renewable sources

	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	16.2	83.8
2009	11.7	88.3
2010	18.6	81.4
2011	21.9	78.1
2012	9.0	91.0
2013	10.7	89.3

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 (millions 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 2013, 88.3% of the Island's area was undeveloped. This is stable versus 2011 and 2012 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.

Bus passenger journeys have shown a downward trend since 2010.

Bus passenger journeys

- The number of bus passenger journeys increased every year between 2003 and 2009. The Environment Department has reassessed the number of passenger journeys for the period between 2010 and 2013, so the figures from 2010 onwards are not directly comparable with earlier figures.
- The number of passenger journeys saw a peak in 2010 but has declined each year since then. In 2013, the number of bus passenger journeys was 8.8% lower than in 2012.
- Albeit that the time series since 2010 is relatively short, the trend is gauged as downward, rather than upward as would be desired.

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.
- Figures have been re-stated this year to remove petrol that is subsequently put to marine use or exported to Sark and diesel that is subsequently put to non-road use or exported to Sark. Diesel figures now relate to road use only. Petrol figures now relate to all use other than marine use.
- In 2013, a total of 32.2 million litres of petrol and diesel were imported to Guernsey for motor vehicle use, 2.1% less than in 2012 and 4.8% less than in 2008.
- There was a downward trend, as is desired, in motor transport fuel imports between 2008 and 2013.



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

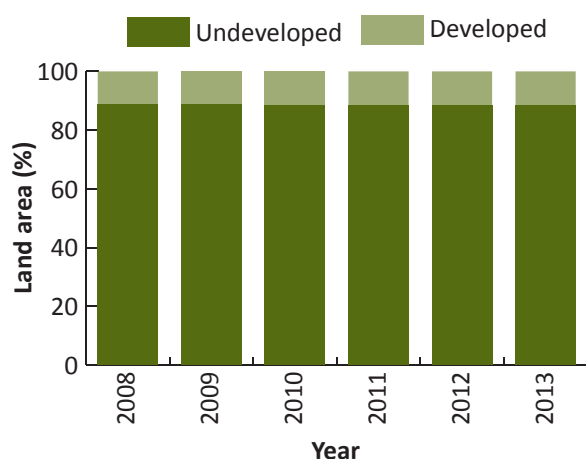


Table 4.5.1: Area of undeveloped land

	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
2013	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

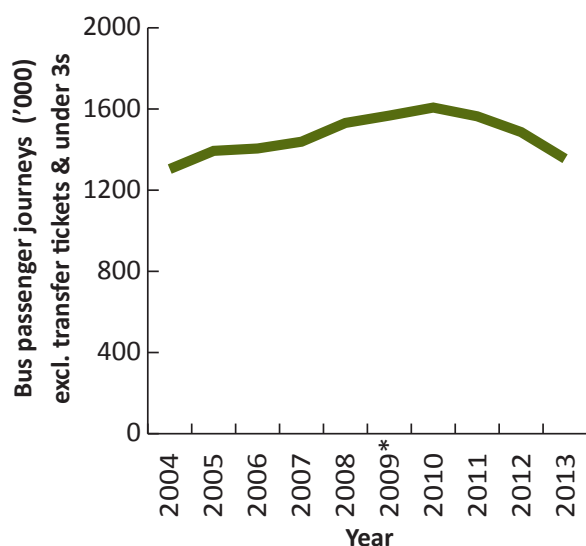


Table 4.5.2: Bus passenger journeys

	All journeys	Journeys excl. transfers	Annual % change (excl. transfers)
2010	1,639,925	1,607,017	-
2011	1,601,064	1,563,966	-2.7%
2012	1,519,857	1,486,205	-5.0%
2013	1,380,382	1,354,993	-8.8%

Source: Environment Department

Passenger numbers for the period 2010 - 2013 have been reassessed and are therefore not directly comparable with previously published figures.

* Transfer tickets (for free onward journeys) and free tickets for under 3s were not recorded prior to 2010 and, as such, are excluded from the graph data for 2009 and earlier.

KPI: Motor transport fuel imports

Figure 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports

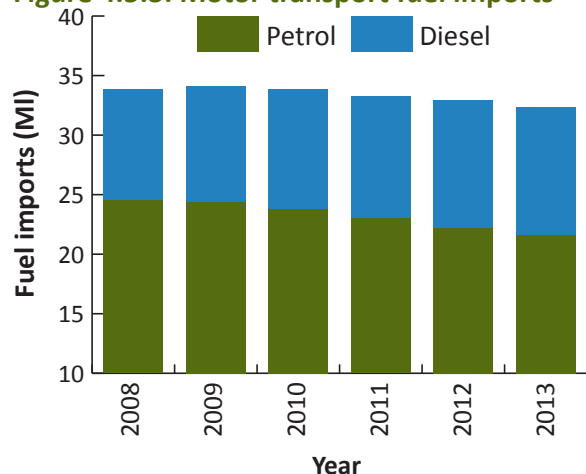


Table 4.5.3: Motor transport fuel imports*

	Petrol* (MI)	Diesel* (MI)	Total* (MI)	Annual % change
2008	24.5	9.4	33.9	-
2009	24.4	9.7	34.1	0.8
2010	23.8	10.0	33.8	-0.8
2011	23.0	10.3	33.3	-1.7
2012	22.2	10.7	32.9	-1.0
2013	21.6	10.7	32.2	-2.1

Source: Customs and Excise

* Figures have been re-stated this year. Diesel figures now relate to road use only. Petrol figures now relate to all use other than marine use.

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 2013, 30% of the open natural habitat land had a protection strategy in place, with no change since 2010. 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 2013 was 20.0% of the Island's total area*, just below the average (20.6%) for the five years ending in 2013.

Total length of hedgebanks

- Another distinctive characteristic of Guernsey's farming and countryside heritage is the hedgebanks which separate fields. In 2010 there were 826km of hedgebanks 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.

* The area used by dairy farmers is estimated to be over 50% of the Island's available agricultural land.



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%
2013	0.7	414	30%

Source: Environment Department

KPI: Area of land used by dairy farmers

Figure 4.6.1: Land used by dairy farmers

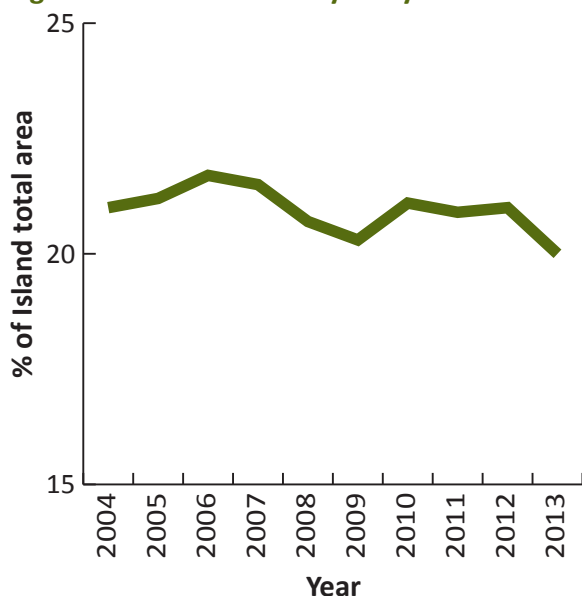


Table 4.6.3: Land used by dairy farmers

	Land used by dairy farmers* (square kilometres)	Land used by dairy farmers* (vergees)	Area (% of Island total)	Percentage change
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
2013	12.71	7,754	20.0	-4.7

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	-	24%
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 or interior 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 already listed at that time, were recorded in a database. A further 454 sites were added to the shortlist in 2013. 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 2013, 1,237 sites were surveyed (either via desk based research or site visits), which equates to 24% of the shortlist.
- The Department performed a consultation in 2012 to ascertain Islanders' attitudes towards the historic environment and protected buildings. The responses were used to define the criteria for assigning listed (and therefore protected) status, which were published in March 2014. The criteria and 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 to date	No. buildings surveyed each year	% of shortlisted buildings surveyed each year
2010	none	none	none	0%
2011	4,632	none	none	0%
2012	4,632	1,647	1,647	36%
2013	5,086	2,884	1,237	24%

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
2013	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 mean average micrograms per cubic metre of nitrogen dioxide)	↘ ≤40µg/m ³	? 20.9µg/m ³
Supply wholesome water	Nitrate levels (mean average concentration in milligrams per litre per annum)	- ≤50mg/litre	- 27.4mg/litre
Implement environmentally acceptable methods for solid and liquid waste disposal	Compliance with licensing conditions (no. notices issued for non-compliance with licence conditions)	- 0	- 1

Nitrogen dioxide levels

- Nitrogen dioxide is a gas produced by all combustion processes and at high concentrations can have damaging health effects on the lungs. 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 2013, the mean average nitrogen dioxide level in Guernsey was 20.9 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, 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

- The quality of drinking water is measured by over 140 parameters, one of which is the level of nitrates found to be present in samples taken from across the Island.
- 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 can cause methaemoglobinaemia or “blue-baby syndrome” in infants and nitrate poisoning in livestock.
- The aim of this indicator had previously been for a continued reduction in nitrate levels. However, the aim for nitrate levels has been

changed this year to a target of 50 milligrams per litre or below. This is the maximum level of nitrates within drinking water for it to be deemed “wholesome”, i.e. safe for drinking and cooking and is in line with the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000 (England & Wales).

- Whilst there was an annual increase of 17.1% in the mean nitrate levels between 2012 and 2013, the maximum nitrate levels have remained within the target of 50 milligrams per litre since 2007.

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.
- 320 waste transport licences and 14 waste site licences had been issued at the end of March 2014.
- Conditions are imposed on all waste licences 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”.
- A notice is issued for a breach of a licence 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 2014, one notice was issued for non-compliance with licence conditions and there were two prosecution cases instigated in relation to breaches during that time.



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

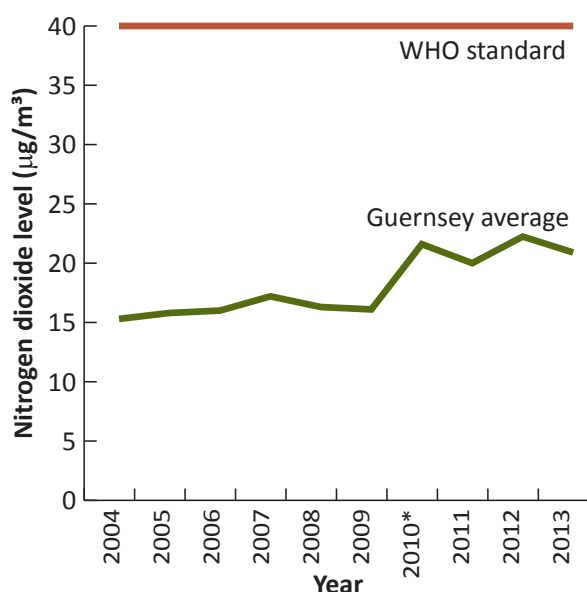


Table 4.8.1: Nitrogen dioxide levels

	Annual Guernsey average (µg/m³)	Annual percentage change (%)
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
2013	20.9	-6.0

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

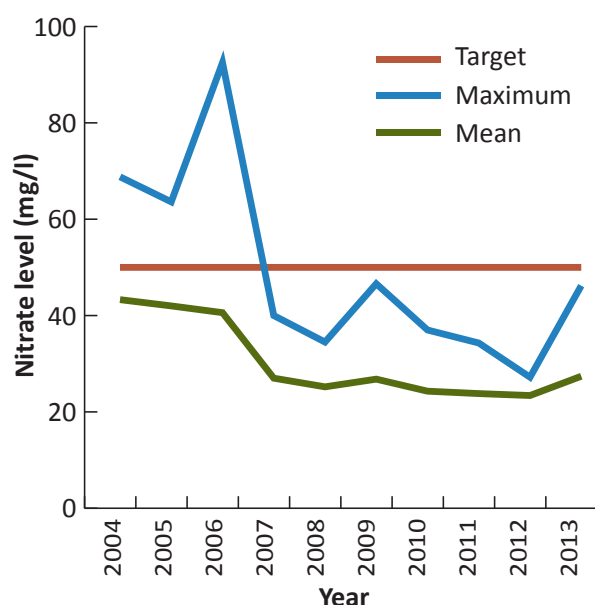


Table 4.8.2: Nitrate levels

	Maximum nitrate level (mg/l)	Mean nitrate level (mg/l)	Annual % change in mean
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
2013	46.2	27.4	17.1

Source: Guernsey Water

KPI: Compliance with waste licensing conditions

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

	No. licences	No. notices issued	No. prosecution cases instigated
2011	225	0	0
2012	241	0	0
2013	313	2	0
2014	334	1	2

Source: Health and Social Services Department

More information can be sourced from Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation (see www.gov.gg/healthandenvironment). 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 2014/2015

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

Please note that dates listed below are provisional.

Publication Date	Publication
Friday 17 Oct 2014	Retail Prices Index Q3 2014
Wednesday 12 Nov 2014	Residential Property Prices Q3 2014
Wednesday 17 Dec 2014	Labour Market Bulletin Q3 2014
Friday 16 Jan 2015	Retail Prices Index Q4 2014
Feb 2015	Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin
Wednesday 11 Feb 2015	Residential Property Prices Q4 2014
Mar 2015	Annual Housing Stock Bulletin
Mar 2015	Annual Population Bulletin
Wednesday 18 Mar 2015	Labour Market Bulletin Q4 2014
Mar 2015	Annual Earnings Bulletin
Friday 17 Apr 2015	Retail Prices Index Q1 2015
Wednesday 13 May 2015	Residential Property Prices Q1 2015
Wednesday 13 May 2015	Annual Supplementary Property Bulletin
Wednesday 17 Jun 2015	Labour Market Bulletin Q1 2015
Friday 17 Jul 2015	Retail Prices Index Q2 2015
Wednesday 12 Aug 2015	Residential Property Prices Q2 2015
September	Facts and Figures Booklet
September	States Strategic Monitoring Report
Wednesday 16 Sep 2015	Labour Market Bulletin Q2 2015
Friday 16 Oct 2015	Retail Prices Index Q3 2015
Wednesday 11 Nov 2015	Residential Property Prices Q3 2015
Wednesday 16 Dec 2015	Labour Market Bulletin Q3 2015

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