

Statistics Jersey: www.gov.je/statistics

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide economic information to decision makers, businesses, and members of the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. Past reports and the most up to date datasets can be found on gov.je/statistics. The latest quarter's Registered Actively Seeking Work figures and report can be found [here](#). This report presents statistics and indicators in the following areas:

- [Income Support](#)
- [Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme](#)
- [Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme](#) (VASS)
- [Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme](#) (Phases Two, Three, Three+, Four and Five)
 - a sectoral breakdown for all claims, Phase Two onwards, in [Appendix A](#)
- [Royal Court housing transactions](#)
- [Road and public transport usage](#)
- [Monthly passenger departures from the Island](#)

Summary

On 27 June 2021

- there were 5,870 active Income Support claims, 580 lower than a year earlier (28 June 2020), this latest number of claims provided support for:
 - 7,350 adults
 - 3,130 children
- in phases Three, Three+, Four and Five of the co-funded payroll scheme, cumulatively over £52.1 million had been paid out for a total of 10,720¹ claims for the period September 2020 to May 2021
- in total the Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme has seen almost £5.5 million paid out for a total of 350 claims for the period of October 2020 to May 2021
- in total the Fixed Costs Support Scheme has seen almost £2.8 million paid out for a total of 1,300 claims for the period of January 2021 to May 2021
- weekly public transport and road usage were 124% and 11% higher, respectively, than a year earlier

On 25 June 2021

- after the first twenty-four Royal Court sittings in 2021, 612 HPI eligible properties had been sold; this was higher than seen at this point in any year 2018 – 2020

On 30 June 2021

- around 65 loans had been approved under the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme; the total amount of loans approved was over £3.6 million, all of which had been drawn down

¹ A business claiming in multiple months will have submitted multiple separate claims, meaning they are counted more than once.

Income Support

Income Support is a single, means-tested benefit available to individuals who have a low household income, pass the Income Support residence test, and are working, looking for work or exempt from looking for work. This benefit provides financial support towards the costs of housing, living, health needs and childcare. Since individuals claim on a household basis, multiple individuals may be supported by a single claim.

On 27 June 2021 there were 5,870 active Income Support claims. These claims supported 7,350 adults and 3,130 children. The number of adults supported by Income Support claims has decreased by around 250 during the latest quarter – see Table 1 for the last seven weeks.

Table 1 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 16 May 2021 – 27 June 2021

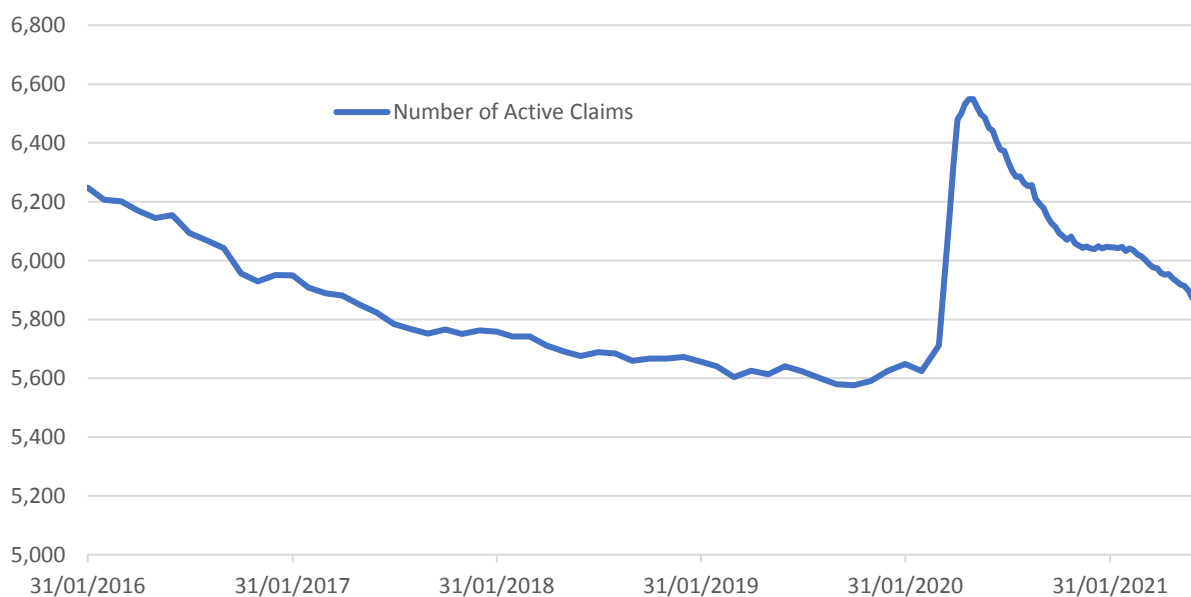
	16 May 2021	23 May 2021	30 May 2021	6 Jun 2021	13 Jun 2021	20 Jun 2021	27 Jun 2021
Active Income Support Claims	5,950	5,940	5,930	5,920	5,910	5,900	5,870
Adults	7,470	7,450	7,430	7,420	7,410	7,390	7,350
Children	3,140	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,140	3,130

Compared with the closest available date a year earlier (28 June 2020), the latest number of claims was 580 lower, the number of adults supported was 880 lower and the total number of children supported was 270 lower – see Table 2.

Table 2 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 17 May 2020 – 28 June 2020

	17 May 2020	24 May 2020	31 May 2020	7 Jun 2020	14 Jun 2020	21 Jun 2020	28 Jun 2020
Active Income Support Claims	6,530	6,550	6,550	6,520	6,500	6,490	6,450
Adults	8,390	8,400	8,390	8,350	8,310	8,290	8,230
Children	3,410	3,400	3,410	3,400	3,400	3,410	3,400

Figure 1 – Active Income Support Claims; 31 January 2016 – 30 June 2021



Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme

The Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme provides government backed lending (loans provided by major banks that are guaranteed by government) to local businesses which have been impacted by Covid-19 related measures. The key features of the Scheme can be found in the [Notes](#). Some applicants to the Scheme may have been eligible for loans outside of this government scheme and as such will not appear in these figures.

Considering the loans under this scheme that have been completed **and reported** to Government by 30 June 2021:

- around 65 loans² had been approved by lenders in Jersey
- the total amount³ of loans approved was £3,638,700
- the amount of these loans which have been drawn down was £3,638,700

Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme

The Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme (VASS) provides support, for Registered Tourist Accommodation Providers, of up to 80% of designated fixed costs, paid on a monthly basis in arrears. The scheme opened to applicants on 23 November 2020 and covers the period of October 2020 to April 2021, inclusive. More information on the scheme can be found [here](#).

In total the Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme has seen nearly £5.5 million paid out for a total of 350 claims for the period of October 2020 to May 2021.

Table 3 – VASS total claims and amount paid by month claimed for; October 2020 – May 2021

	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021	Apr 2021	May 2021	Cumulative total
Total Claims	50	40	50	50	50	50	50	20	350
Total Amount Paid, £	729,220	694,290	745,190	783,500	747,590	815,360	729,700	252,280	5,497,120

Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

The Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme consists of five Phases, each with different qualifying criteria. Qualifying criteria and the proportion of wages paid to businesses has at times been changed between and during phases of the scheme, which may affect the number of claims and total amount paid between months. Those businesses meeting the qualifying criteria set by the Government receive payments towards employees' wages. More information on this scheme can be found on gov.je.

Cumulatively, in phases Three, Three+, Four and Five, over £52.1 million has been paid out for a total of 10,720 claims for the period of September 2020 to May 2021.

Table 4 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Three and Three+ of the scheme for claims made for September, October, November and December.

² Rounded to the nearest 5.

³ Rounded to the nearest £100.

Table 4 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three and Three+; claims for September - December 2020

	September Claims Total	October Claims Total	November Claims Total	December Claims Total
Total Business Claims	1,230	1,170	1,120	1,570
Total Jobs Supported	5,570	5,050	4,640	6,620
Total Amount Paid, £	5,458,460	4,896,100	3,747,940	7,515,430

Table 5 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Four of the scheme, January, February, March and April 2021.

Table 5 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Four

	January Claims Total	February Claims Total	March Claims Total	April Claims Total
Total Business Claims	1,750	1,430	1,150	850
Total Jobs Supported	7,440	6,150	4,860	3,870
Total Amount Paid, £	9,621,620	7,522,770	5,923,550	4,790,160

Table 6 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Five of the scheme for claims made for May.

Table 6 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Five; claims for May 2021⁴
13 June 2021 – 27 June 2021

Week ending	13 Jun 2021	20 Jun 2021	27 Jun 2021	May Claims Total
Total Business Claims	240	150	50	440
Total Jobs Supported	840	930	440	2,210
Total Amount Paid, £	1,027,920	1,108,460	536,850	2,673,240

⁴ Weekly information may be revised in the following week. This is due to a small number of payments being returned to Government, usually due to incorrect banking details, after the statistics for the week have been compiled. Such returned payments may be paid again in future weeks.

Royal Court housing activity

Royal Court transactions represent essentially all the residential house sales and around 30% of residential flat sales in Jersey. Generally, Royal Court transactions account for around three-quarters of the residential properties that are included in the House Price Index, the remaining property transactions that make up the House Price Index data are transacted by share transfer.

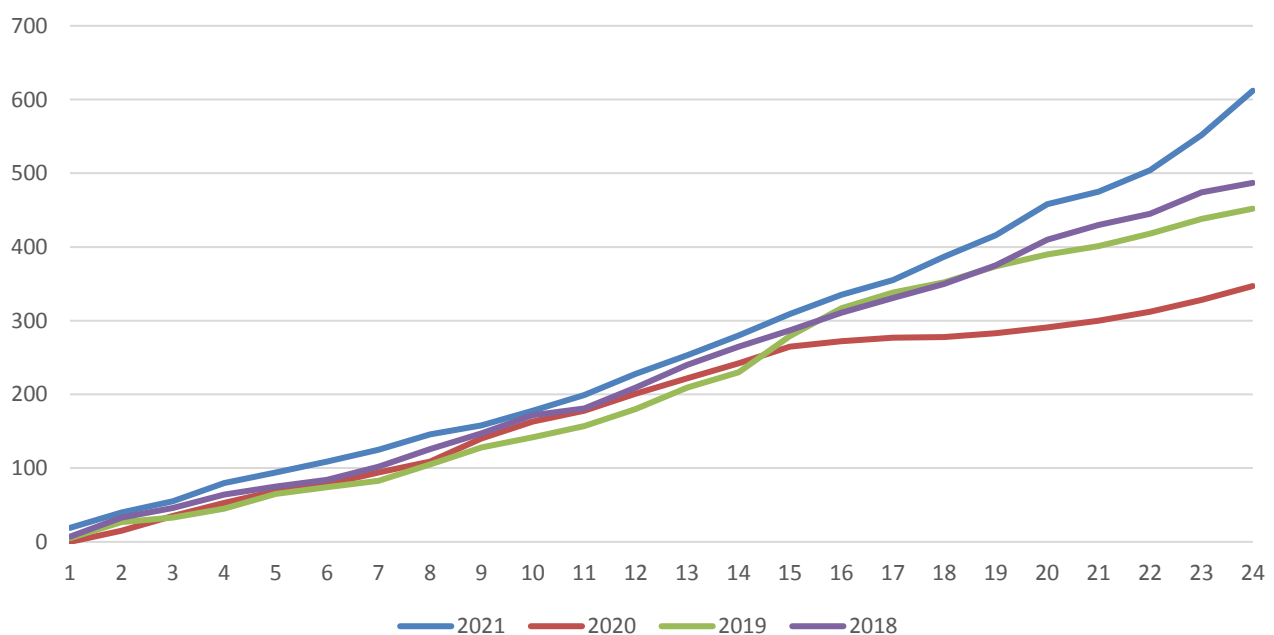
Table 7 shows the turnover and total value of residential properties transacted each week in the Royal Court, applying two sets of definition of property: those included in the quarterly House Price Index (HPI); and an extended set which includes the following additional property types: 1-bedroom and 5- or more bedroom houses; 3- or more bedroom flats; bedsits; and designated first time buyer, age restricted and housing gateway properties.

Table 7 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2021⁵

Week	Date	HPI definitions		Extended definition	
		Turnover	Total Value	Turnover	Total Value
19	21/05/2021	29	24,260,000	33	27,216,000
20	28/05/2021	42	32,571,500	52	40,583,500
21	04/06/2021	17	16,870,000	26	23,712,000
22	11/06/2021	29	21,218,508	33	24,970,508
23	18/06/2021	48	38,252,000	54	41,056,000
24	25/06/2021	60	37,154,200	71	46,422,900

Weekly totals can be affected by specific new developments and also by any seasonal effects. Caution is advised, therefore, when making weekly comparisons. Figure 2 shows the cumulative total of HPI eligible Royal Court transactions for the first twenty-four Royal Court sittings in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Figure 2 – Cumulative total of HPI eligible Royal Court transactions for first twenty-four sittings of the year; 2018 - 2021



After the first twenty-four Royal Court sittings in 2021, 612 HPI eligible properties had been sold; this was higher than seen at this point in any year 2018 – 2020.

⁵ Values provided in this section are unrounded.

Road and public transport usage

Infrastructure, Housing and Environment (IHE) measures the level of traffic on a number of roads in the Island. Table 8 provides the numbers of vehicles measured by monitoring equipment at the St. Helier overpass.

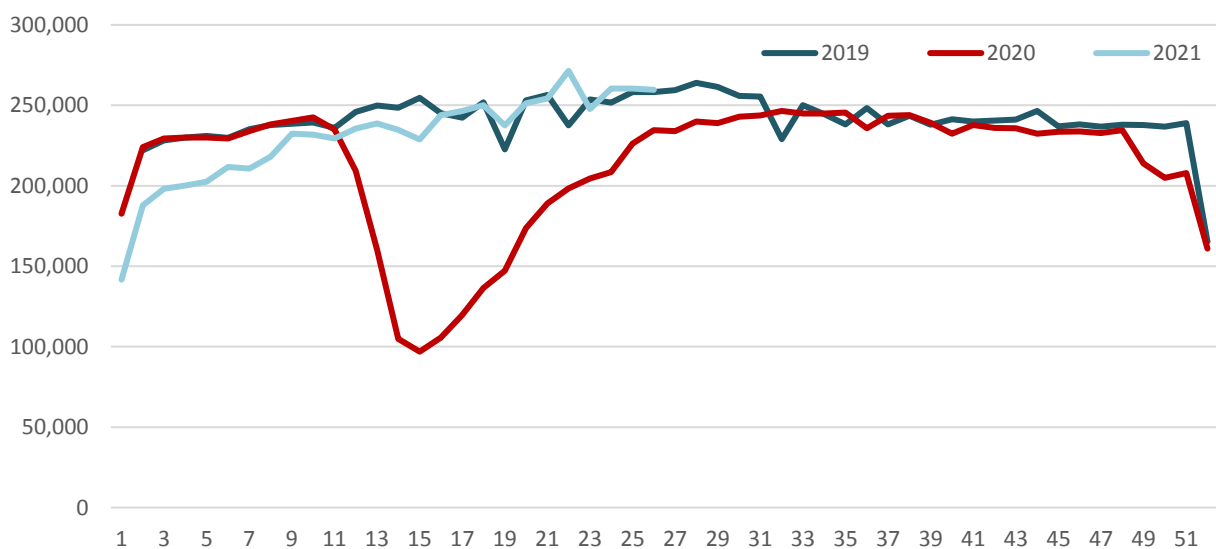
Table 8 – Weekly number of vehicles using the overpass; weeks ending 9 May 2021 – 27 June 2021

Week	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	9 May 2021	16 May 2021	23 May 2021	30 May 2021	6 Jun 2021	13 Jun 2021	20 Jun 2021	27 Jun 2021
Total vehicles	237,540	251,240	254,340	271,450	247,740	260,360	260,520	259,620

Figure 3 shows the weekly total number of vehicles using the overpass in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

In the week ending 27 June 2021 road usage was 11% higher compared with a year earlier.

Figure 3 – Weekly number of vehicles using the overpass; 2019, 2020 and 2021



IHE receives information on the usage of public transport in Jersey. The total weekly number of bus passengers are shown in Table 9. It should be noted that there may have been different numbers of bus journeys timetabled in each week due to Public Holidays and coronavirus measures.

It should be noted that the numbers in Table 9 are provisional as they may be revised slightly in the future due to occasional late reporting.

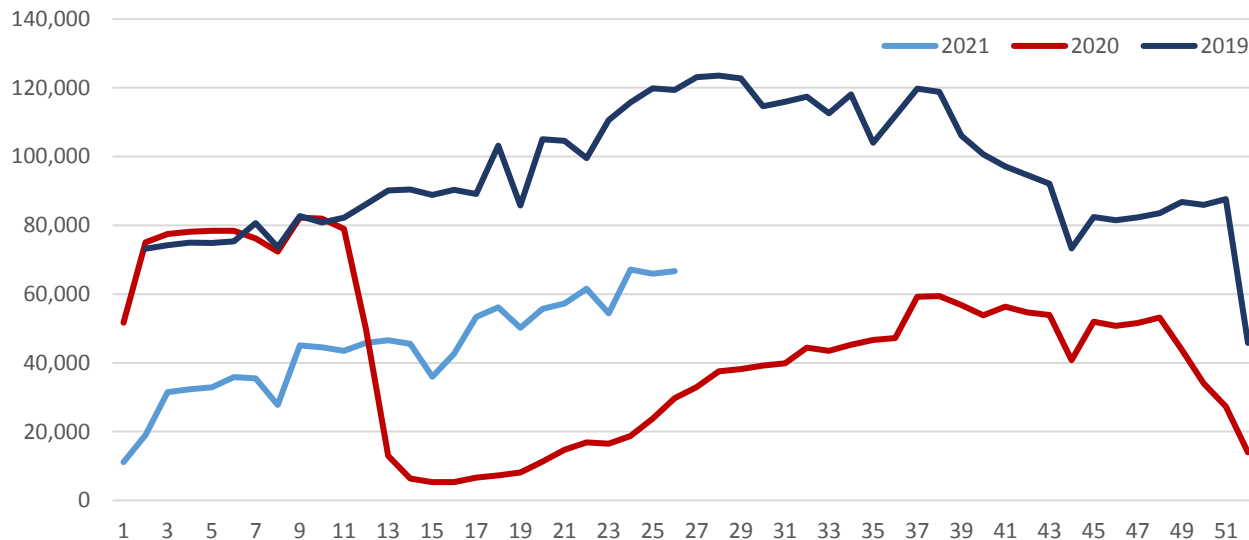
Table 9 – Total weekly bus passengers; weeks ending 9 May 2021 – 27 June 2021

Week	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	9 May 2021	16 May 2021	23 May 2021	30 May 2021	6 Jun 2021	13 Jun 2021	20 Jun 2021	27 Jun 2021
Total passengers	50,230	55,700	57,290	61,550	54,410	67,130	65,980	66,720

The total number of bus passengers in the week ending 27 June 2021 was 124% higher than in the comparable week of 2020 (week ending 28 June 2020).

Figure 4 shows the weekly total number of bus passengers in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Figure 4 – Total weekly bus passengers; 2019, 2020 and 2021



Monthly passenger departures from the Island⁶

Figure 5 shows total passenger departures (which includes visitors and residents) by month for May 2020 to May 2021 compared with the monthly averages for 2017-2019 (mean of respective months for the period 2017 to 2019). These figures include travel by air and by sea, including private aircraft, visiting yachts and cruise passengers (there were none of the latter in 2020 or 2021; there were a few thousand each year in previous years).

Figure 5 – Total passenger departures by month; May 2020 – May 2021 and 2017-2019 monthly mean average

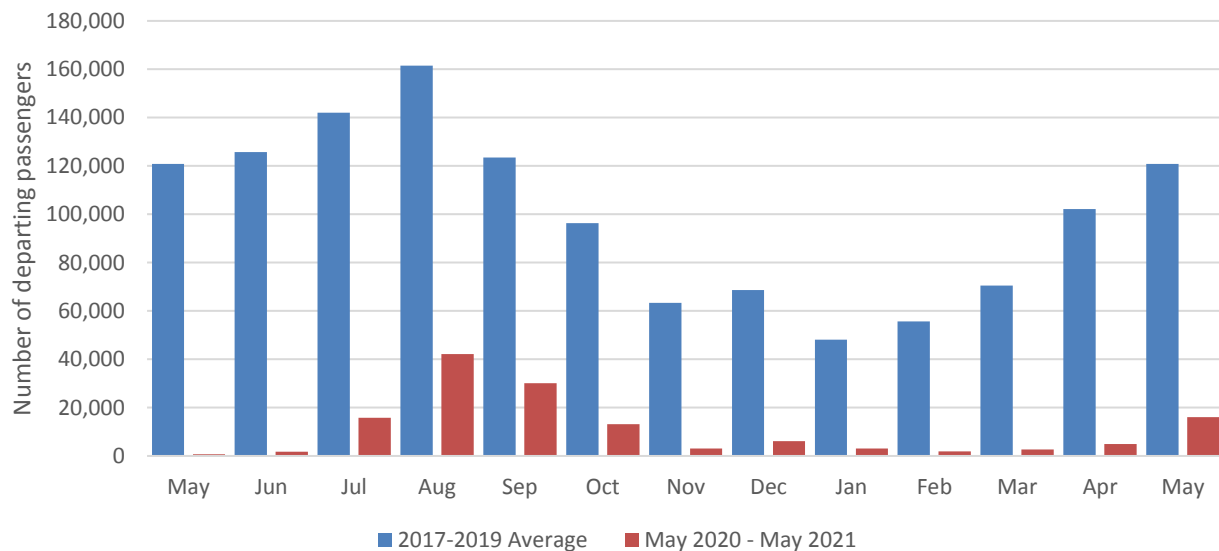


Figure 5 shows that during the period that the Island’s borders were essentially closed (during May and June 2020) there were very few departing passengers. When the Island’s borders were re-opened (on 3 July 2020), departing passenger numbers increased but remained substantially lower than in previous years. The total number of departing passengers in May 2021 was 87% lower than the corresponding monthly average for 2017-2019.

⁶ It should be noted that normally Statistics Jersey would currently be conducting an exit survey of departing passengers to determine the number of visitors to Jersey and their on-Island expenditure. This ongoing survey was stopped in March 2020 due to the pandemic and reduced number of passengers through the ports. Although visitor numbers are not available for 2020 or 2021, Statistics Jersey has continued to collate the passenger departure data whilst the exit survey has been on hold.

Notes

1. Data Sources

Customer and Local Services (CLS) are the principal data source for the following sections: Registered Actively Seeking Work (ASW), Income Support, Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme, COVID-Related Emergency Support Scheme and Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme.

The Public Registry online “PRIDE” database is the principal data source for Royal Court housing activity. This data is supplemented by information on the type and size of each property sourced from estate agent advertisement brochures and planning documents, as well as information provided by the Island’s Parishes and Customer and Local Services.

Treasury and Exchequer are the principal data source for the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme.

Infrastructure, Housing and Environment are the principal data source for road and public transport usage.

Ports of Jersey and Condor provide information on passenger arrivals.

2. Key features of the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme

- the Government of Jersey underwrites 80% of lending under the Scheme up to the value of £50 million
- credit is only extended to businesses which are considered viable were it not for Covid-19 related disruption, in line with a prescribed questionnaire and the bank’s own judgement
- applications for finance must be to support a business’s working capital and will not involve extensions to existing facilities, re-financing or asset financing
- the scheme is open to all local businesses. Credit extended under the scheme will be between £5,000 and £500,000 per business. The term of any credit facility under the scheme must be no more than 6 years, with a maximum of 3 years for overdrafts
- if the lending is below £250,000 it can be unsecured. If the lending is above £250,000, the bank will establish a lack, or absence, of sufficient security prior to an applicant using the Scheme
- the maximum interest rate a bank can charge under the scheme is 4.5% above the Bank of England base rate (currently 0.1%)
- the Scheme originally excluded businesses in certain sectors and all businesses with a turnover greater than £10 million. These restrictions have subsequently been removed, this being announced on 15 May 2020
- in December 2020 the Scheme was extended to March 2021, with an additional £3m of further lending capacity, further extension may occur subject to review

Appendix A

Sectoral breakdown of the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

For Phase Two onwards of the Government Co-funded Payroll Scheme, the total figures for a month's claims can be broken down into the sectors in which businesses are operating. This breakdown uses the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC2007) in order to be comparable with other Statistics Jersey publications⁷, in particular the [Labour Market](#) and [National Accounts \(Appendix C\)](#).

All breakdowns in Appendix A are as of 27 June 2021, additional claims will be processed after this date for certain months.

Tables A1 shows the sectoral breakdowns for March 2021.

Table A1 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Four by sector; claims for March 2021

Sector	Claims	Jobs Supported	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	20	40	52,090
Construction and quarrying	70	300	394,760
Education, health and other services (private sector)	280	740	825,400
Financial and legal activities	10	20	23,930
Hotels, restaurants and bars	260	2,390	3,061,450
Information and communication	30	50	60,990
Manufacturing	20	120	143,330
Miscellaneous business activities	160	420	491,900
Transport and storage	220	390	492,580
Utilities and waste	<5	30	22,860
Wholesale and retail	90	370	354,260
Total	1,150	4,860	5,923,550

All values are independently rounded to the nearest 10; therefore, columns may not sum to totals.

⁷ At this point in time, it has been possible to allocate approximately 83% of total jobs and 82% of the total amount paid to the SIC2007 sectors used for other Statistics Jersey publications, corresponding to 40% of total claims. Self-identified sectors, predominantly relating to claims by sole-traders, have been used for the remainder. Self-identified sectors also use SIC2007 but are less likely to be categorised correctly.

Figure A1 shows the proportion of the total amount paid that each sector has claimed under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for March 2021 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A1 – Sectoral comparison of Proportion of total amount claimed (for March 2021), by sector, compared to the percent contribution of that sector to total GVA (2018)⁸

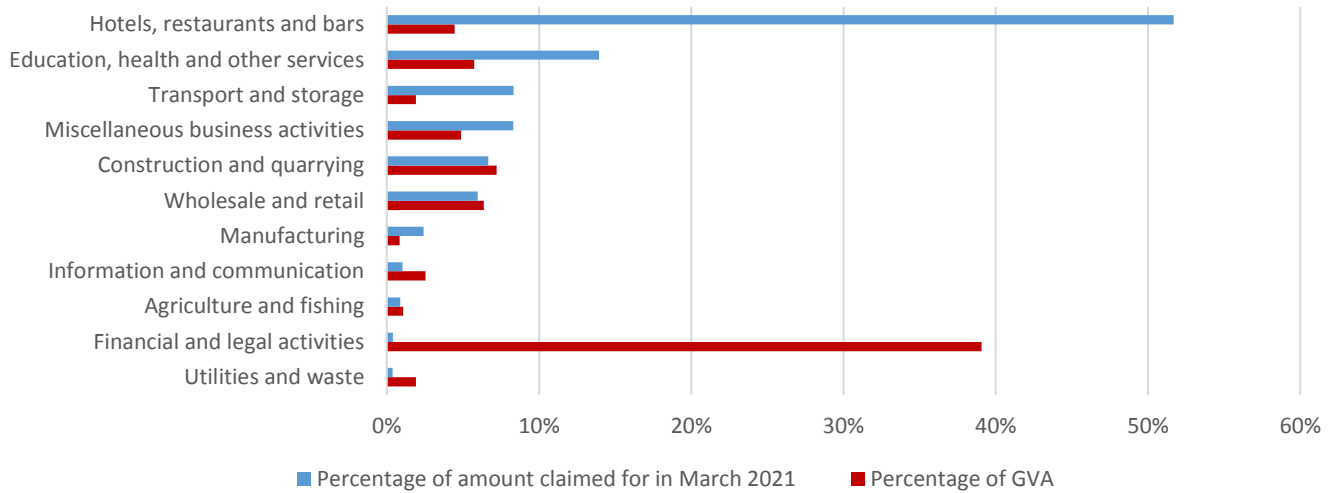
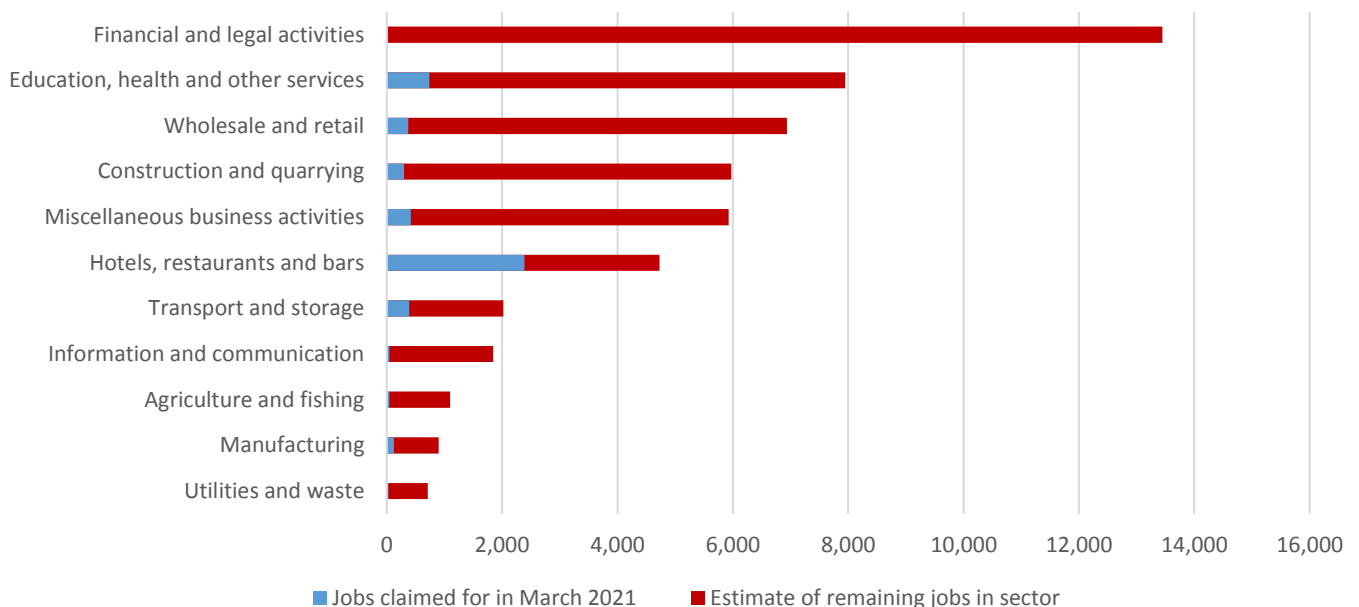


Figure A2 shows the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for March 2021 as a proportion of the total jobs filled in each sector in June 2020.

Figure A2 – Sectoral comparison jobs claimed for in March 2021 as a proportion of the labour market in June 2020⁹



⁸ [Measuring Jersey's economy: GVA and GDP 2018 report](#)

⁹ [Jersey's Labour market report for June 2020](#)

Table A2 gives the number of claims, and amount paid, under the Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two, Three, Three+, Four and Five by sector. It should be noted that a business claiming in multiple months will have submitted multiple separate claims, meaning they can be counted more than once in Table A2.

Table A2 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two, Three, Three+, Four and Five by sector;
 all claims April 2020 – May 2021

Sector	Claims	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	550	1,519,350
Construction and quarrying	3,510	21,952,110
Education, health and other services (private sector)	5,930	21,370,000
Financial and legal activities	420	1,159,870
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,850	41,990,560
Information and communication	500	2,100,920
Manufacturing	500	3,340,620
Miscellaneous business activities	3,430	12,502,510
Transport and storage	3,100	8,088,560
Utilities and waste	90	773,350
Wholesale and retail	2,450	15,912,330
Total	24,330	130,710,070

All values are independently rounded to the nearest 10; therefore, columns may not sum to totals.