

Statistics Jersey: www.gov.je/statistics

Introduction

Due to the increased prevalence of COVID-19 and subsequent measures to reduce the spread of the virus, Statistics Jersey will be publishing a more focused version of the economic indicators report on a more frequent basis. These larger monthly reports will still continue to be produced. The aim of these reports is to provide economic information to decision makers, businesses and members of the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. This report presents statistics and indicators in the following areas:

- Registered Actively Seeking Work (ASW)
- Income Support
- Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme
- Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme (Phases One, Two and Three)
 - a sectoral breakdown for Phase Two (April, May, June, July and August claims) in [Appendix A](#)
- Royal Court housing transactions
- public transport usage
- monthly passenger departures from the Island

The COVID Related Emergency Support Scheme (CRESS) ended on 31 August 2020. Information on the numbers of claims and individuals supported through this scheme are included in Appendix B.

Summary

On 29 November 2020

- there were 6,060 active Income Support claims, 20 lower compared with 22 November 2020, and 470 more than a year earlier (30 November 2019). This latest number of claims provided support for:
 - 7,670 adults
 - 3,150 children
- under Phase Three of the Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme over £9.8 million had been paid out for a total 2,290 claims¹ for September and October 2020

On 30 November 2020

- the total number of people registered as ASW² was 1,380; this total is 90 lower than a month earlier and 490 higher than a year earlier³
- a greater number of females (760 individuals) than males (610 individuals) were registered as ASW
- around 60 loans had been approved under the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme; the total amount of loans approved was £3,281,700, all of which had been drawn down

On 4 December 2020

- there were 46 residential properties transacted through the Royal Court, 39 of which were eligible to be included in the Jersey House Price Index

On 6 December 2020

- road usage and public transport usage were 9% and 49% lower than a year earlier respectively

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

² Note that those claiming CRESS and registered as ASW are excluded from these figures, see pages 2-3 for more detail.

³ Numbers of individuals are rounded independently to the nearest 10 throughout this report; hence, categories may not sum to totals.

Registered Actively Seeking Work

Customer and Local Service (CLS) compiles data on people in Jersey who are registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW). Statistics Jersey independently analyses this anonymised data and publishes a quarterly report. This monthly report constitutes a summarised, more frequent version, of the quarterly report.

It is important to note that unemployed Jersey residents are not required to register as ASW. There are, however, certain requirements for those in receipt of an Income Support claim. Changes to the Income Support criteria have an impact on the total numbers registered as ASW. The numbers presented constitute an informative set of indicators of the level of individuals registered as ASW in the Island at a given point in time. For more information on historical ASW statistics, and methodological information, see the latest quarterly report [here](#).

Historically, there has been an increase in the number of ASW registrants during the month of September. A key factor in such a specific monthly increase is the requirement for any individual claiming Income Support *whose youngest child will reach either age four, five or twelve during the new academic year* being required to seek work or seek more hours of work. Around 170 individuals were registered as actively seeking work in the week ending 20 September 2020 due to this requirement, as such the seasonally adjusted figure is more accurate when comparing September with other months – see Table 1 and Figure 1.

On 30 November 2020, there were 1,380 people registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW). The total number registered on this date was 90 lower than a month earlier and 490 higher than a year earlier – see Table 1 and Figure 1.

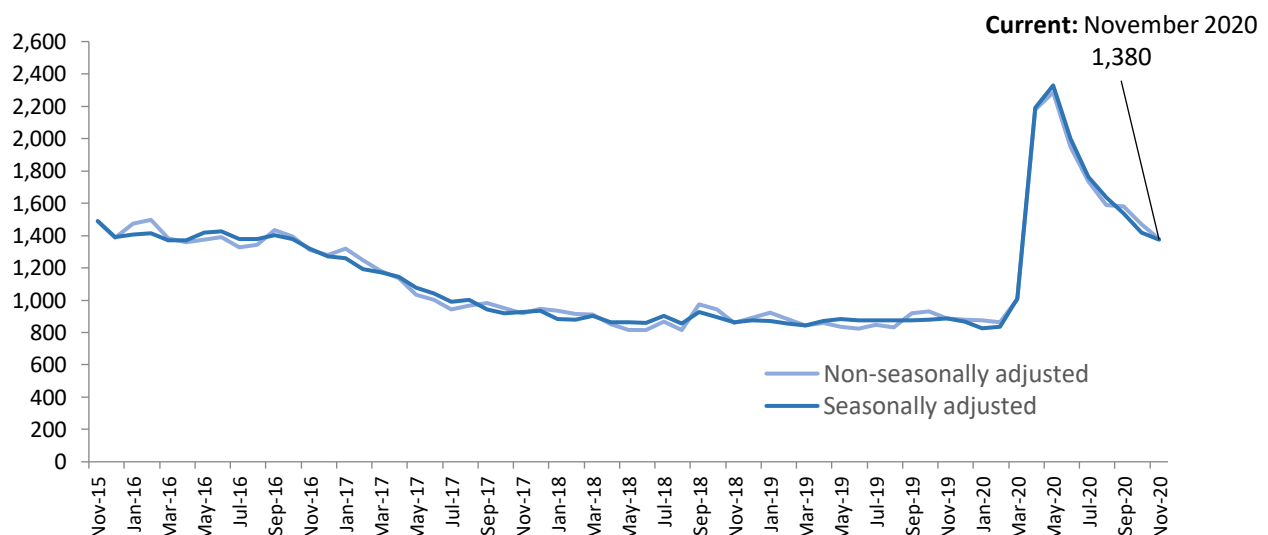
Table 1 – Number of registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants, Seasonally adjusted total; 31 May 2020 – 30 November 2020

| | 31 May 2020 | 30 Jun 2020 | 31 Jul 2020 | 31 Aug 2020 | 30 Sep 2020 | 31 Oct 2020 | 30 Nov 2020 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants | 2,290 | 1,950 | 1,740 | 1,590 | 1,580 | 1,470 | 1,380 |
| Seasonally adjusted total excluding CRESS claimants | 2,330 | 2,000 | 1,760 | 1,640 | 1,540 | 1,420 | 1,380 |

Note: the CRESS scheme ended on 31/8/20

On a seasonally adjusted basis the number of registered ASW was 40 lower than a month earlier. Figure 1 shows a historical series of the number of people registered as ASW (excluding CRESS claimants) and the seasonally adjusted total from November 2015 to date.

Figure 1 – Number of registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants, seasonally adjusted total; 30 November 2015 – 30 November 2020

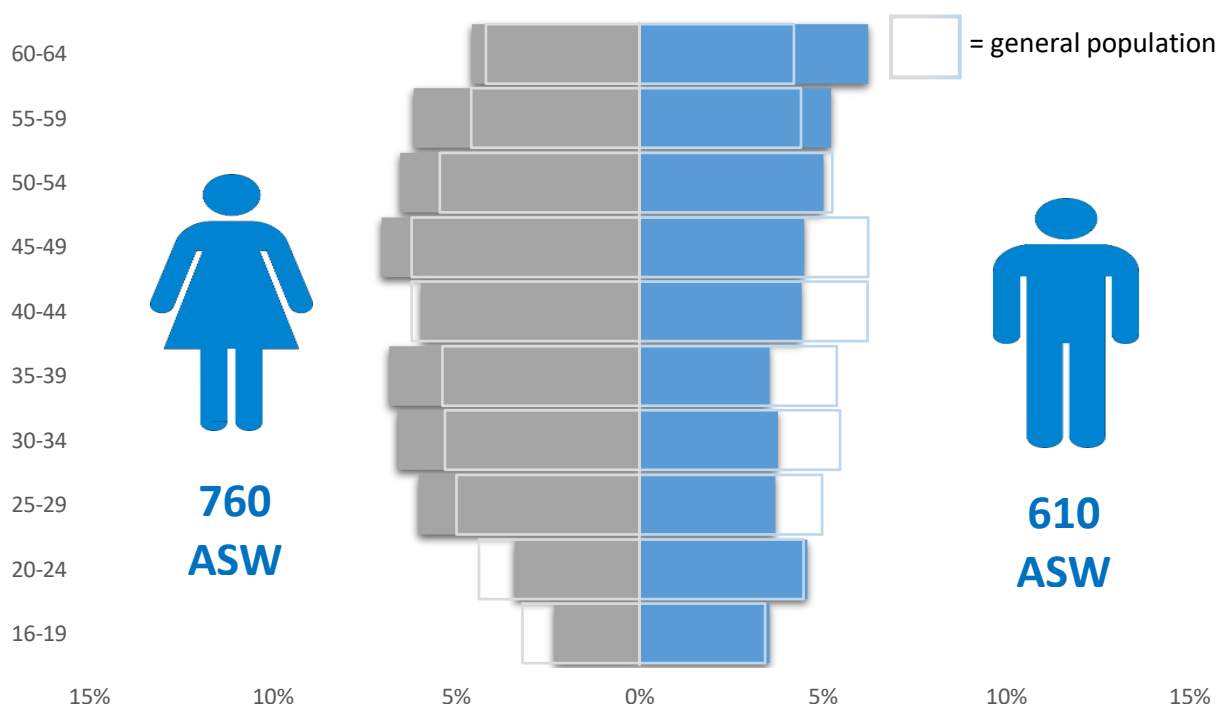


For comparability with the previous year (2019), Table 1 shows the number of individuals registered as ASW excluding CRESS claimants. CRESS may be claimed by individuals who have been working in Jersey for less than five years and, therefore, would not previously have been required to register as ASW.

Registered ASW by age and sex

On 30 November 2020, more females (760 individuals) than males (610 individuals) were registered as ASW. Figure 2 shows the breakdown by sex and age group:

Figure 2 – Age and sex distribution of individuals registered as ASW compared with proportions in the general population⁴, 30 November 2020



On 30 November 2020, 14% of people registered as ASW were under 25 years of age (190 individuals); 6% of the total were teenagers, aged 16-19 years (80 individuals).

Registered ASW duration

Of all individuals registered as ASW on 30 November 2020, three tenths (30%) had been registered for three months or less, corresponding to 410 individuals. Around one-tenth (10%) of all individuals registered as ASW had been registered for less than one month, corresponding to 140 individuals.

⁴ Age and sex proportions as recorded by the 2011 Jersey Census.

Industry

Individuals working in some industries of the economy, notably the Finance sector, often seek employment through private agencies and do not register as ASW with Customer and Local Services. Such industries will, therefore, tend to be under-reported in the ASW numbers.

The last industry of employment was recorded for around nine out of ten people (92%) registered as ASW. On 30 November 2020:

- 19% were previously employed in ‘Miscellaneous professional & domestic services’ essentially unchanged compared to 31 March 2020
- 19% were previously employed in ‘Retail and Wholesale, Motor repairs and sales’ a decrease of 1 percentage point (pp) compared to 31 March 2020
- 16% were previously employed in ‘Banking, Miscellaneous Insurance, Finance and Business’ an increase of 1 pp compared to 31 March 2020
- 13% were previously employed in ‘Hotel, restaurants, pubs and clubs’ a decrease of 1 pp compared to 31 March 2020
- 8% were previously employed in ‘Construction and allied trades, mining and quarrying’ essentially unchanged compared with 31 March 2020

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 29 November 2020 there were 6,060 active Income Support claims. These claims supported 7,670 adults and 3,150 children. Compared with a week earlier (22 November 2020), the latest number of claims was 20 lower, the number of adults supported was 30 lower and the total number of children supported was 10 higher – see Table 2.

Table 2 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 18 October 2020 – 29 November 2020

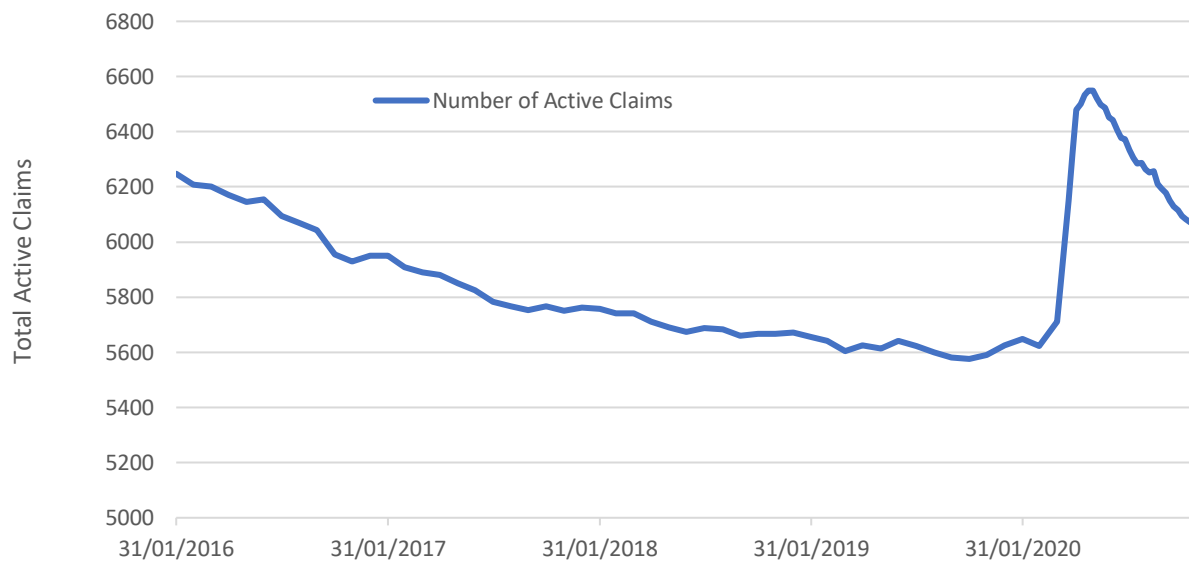
| | 18 Oct 2020 | 25 Oct 2020 | 1 Nov 2020 | 8 Nov 2020 | 15 Nov 2020 | 22 Nov 2020 | 29 Nov 2020 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Active Income Support Claims | 6,130 | 6,110 | 6,090 | 6,080 | 6,070 | 6,080 | 6,060 |
| Adults | 7,780 | 7,760 | 7,730 | 7,710 | 7,690 | 7,700 | 7,670 |
| Children | 3,150 | 3,150 | 3,140 | 3,140 | 3,140 | 3,150 | 3,150 |

Compared with the closest available date a year earlier (30 November 2019), the latest number of claims was 470 higher, the number of adults supported was 640 higher and the total number of children supported was 70 higher – see Table 3.

Table 3 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 31 May 2019 – 30 November 2019

| | 31 May 2019 | 30 June 2019 | 31 July 2019 | 31 Aug 2019 | 30 Sep 2019 | 31 Oct 2019 | 30 Nov 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Active Income Support Claims | 5,610 | 5,640 | 5,620 | 5,600 | 5,580 | 5,580 | 5,590 |
| Adults | 7,060 | 7,080 | 7,170 | 7,120 | 7,060 | 7,030 | 7,030 |
| Children | 3,180 | 3,220 | 3,060 | 3,070 | 3,050 | 3,040 | 3,080 |

Figure 3 – Active Income Support Claims; 31 January 2016 – 29 November 2020



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.

For loans under this Scheme that have been completed **and reported** to Government by 30 November 2020:

- around 60 loans⁵ had been approved by lenders in Jersey
- the total amount⁶ of loans approved was £3,281,700⁷
- the amount of these loans which have been drawn was £3,281,700

Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

The Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme consists of three Phases, each with different qualifying criteria. Qualifying criteria has at times been changed during Phase Two of the scheme, which may affect the number of claims. 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.

Phase One of the Scheme closed after the week ending 10 May 2020. Table 4 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase One.

Table 4 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase One;

| | Phase One Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Total Business Claims | 900 |
| Total Jobs Supported | 6,900 |
| Total Amount Paid | £2,012,340 |

⁵ Rounded to the nearest 5.

⁶ Rounded to the nearest £100.

⁷ A loan that was previously reported to Government did not progress after it was approved, causing a reduction in this value.

Phase Two of the Co-Funded payroll scheme has now closed, table 5 shows the cumulative totals for each month that Phase two was active for. Businesses that have claimed for multiple months will appear as a claim in each month they have claimed for. Cumulatively in Phase Two, almost £78.6 million had been paid out for a total 13,610 claims from April, May, June, July and August (see footnote 3).

At any time, businesses may withdraw any previous claims made under Phase One or Two and return payments to government. Historic figures may be revised to remove any such claims.

Table 5 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two,

| | April Claims Total | May Claims Total | June Claims Total | July Claims Total | August Claims Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total Business Claims | 3,470 | 3,280 | 2,800 | 2,190 | 1,870 |
| Total Jobs Supported | 16,390 | 14,780 | 12,400 | 8,960 | 7,450 |
| Total Amount Paid, £ | 21,302,750 | 19,426,910 | 16,289,770 | 11,779,840 | 9,802,520 |

Phase Two of the Government Co-Funded payroll scheme finished after August 2020, Phase Three began in September 2020. There are several key differences between Phases Two and Three, including changes to eligibility criteria and a stepped decrease in the proportion of wages paid by Government, initially from the 80% value of Phase Two to 60%. Cumulatively, in Phase Three over £9.8 million had been paid out for a total of 1,290 claims for September and October.

Table 6 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Three of the Scheme for claims made for September.

**Table 6 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three; claims for September 2020
11 October 2020 – 22 November 2020⁸**

| | 11 Oct 2020 | 18 Oct 2020 | 25 Oct 2020 | 1 Nov 2020 | 8 Nov 2020 | 15 Nov 2020 | 22 Nov 2020 | September Claims Total |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Total Business Claims | 730 | 210 | 120 | 120 | 40 | 10 | <5 | 1,230 |
| Total Jobs Supported | 2700 | 1,380 | 750 | 480 | 170 | 10 | <5 | 5,490 |
| Total Amount Paid, £ | 2,663,010 | 1,368,650 | 706,310 | 455,090 | 171,710 | 11,080 | 670 | 5,376,520 |

Note: the claims originally allocated to the week ending 4/10/20, as published in the week 40 version of this report, were incorrectly allocated to that week. In actuality, no claims for Phase 3 were processed until the week ending 11/10/20.

Table 7 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Three of the Scheme for claims made for September.

⁸ 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.

Table 7 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three; claims for October 2020
8 November 2020 – 29 November 2020⁸

| | 8 Nov 2020 | 15 Nov 2020 | 22 Nov 2020 | 29 Nov 2020 | October Claims Total |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total Business Claims | 480 | 260 | 190 | 150 | 1,070 |
| Total Jobs Supported | 1,520 | 1,270 | 1,050 | 710 | 4,540 |
| Total Amount Paid, £ | 1,470,410 | 1,284,280 | 1,046,150 | 665,490 | 4,466,340 |

As of 29 November 2020 a cumulative total of almost £90.5 million has been paid out across all phases of the co-funded payroll scheme

COVID-Related Emergency Support Scheme

The COVID Related Emergency Support Scheme (CRESS) supported people who had been working in Jersey for less than five years and who had lost their full-time employment income due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The Scheme ran from 1 April 2020 to 31 August 2020. The number of claims and individuals supported through this Scheme are shown in Appendix B.

Royal Court housing activity

Royal Court transactions represent essentially all of the residential house sales and around 30% of residential flat sales in Jersey. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of the residential properties sold in Q1 2020 which were eligible to be included in the Jersey House Price Index (HPI) were transacted in the Royal Court.

After 48 Royal Court sittings in 2020 there have been 945 properties sold which are eligible to be included in the Jersey House Price Index. This total is 9 lower than that after the first 48 Royal Court sittings in 2019.

Table 8 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. Comparable data for the similar time period in 2019 is shown in Table 9.

Table 8 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2020⁹

| Week | Date | HPI definitions | | Extended definition | |
|------|------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | Turnover | Total Value | Turnover | Total Value |
| 42 | 23/10/2020 | 30 | 22,216,850 | 37 | 29,183,850 |
| 43 | 30/10/2020 | 29 | 23,033,900 | 35 | 30,781,400 |
| 44 | 06/11/2020 | 25 | 13,331,500 | 33 | 17,783,500 |
| 45 | 13/11/2020 | 27 | 20,142,550 | 49 | 30,132,550 |
| 46 | 20/11/2020 | 36 | 27,180,750 | 45 | 33,896,750 |
| 47 | 27/11/2020 | 30 | 21,009,000 | 37 | 26,555,000 |
| 48 | 04/12/2020 | 39 | 27,718,450 | 46 | 37,763,450 |

Table 9 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2019

| Week | Date | HPI Definitions | | Extended definition | |
|------|------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | Turnover | Total Value | Turnover | Total Value |
| 42 | 25/10/2019 | 35 | 20,186,000 | 42 | 23,511,000 |
| 43 | 01/11/2019 | 18 | 10,474,500 | 24 | 12,054,500 |
| 44 | 08/11/2019 | 22 | 16,930,888 | 27 | 19,590,888 |
| 45 | 15/11/2019 | 25 | 16,157,000 | 27 | 16,852,000 |
| 46 | 22/11/2019 | 16 | 8,958,750 | 20 | 10,544,750 |
| 47 | 29/11/2019 | 20 | 12,408,000 | 30 | 18,470,000 |
| 48 | 06/12/2019 | 13 | 9,392,000 | 25 | 18,404,500 |

Since the numbers presented in Tables 8 and 9 are broken down on a weekly basis, individual figures can be affected by specific new developments and also by any seasonal effects. Caution is advised, therefore, when making weekly comparisons.

⁹ Values provided in this section are unrounded.

Road and public transport usage

Growth, Housing and Environment (GHE) measures the level of traffic on a number of roads in the Island. Road usage had returned to similar levels seen prior to the COVID-19 pandemic; however with the re-introduction of measures to reduce the spread of Covid-19 changes have been observed – see table 10.

In the week ending 6 December 2020 road usage was 9% lower compared with a year earlier.

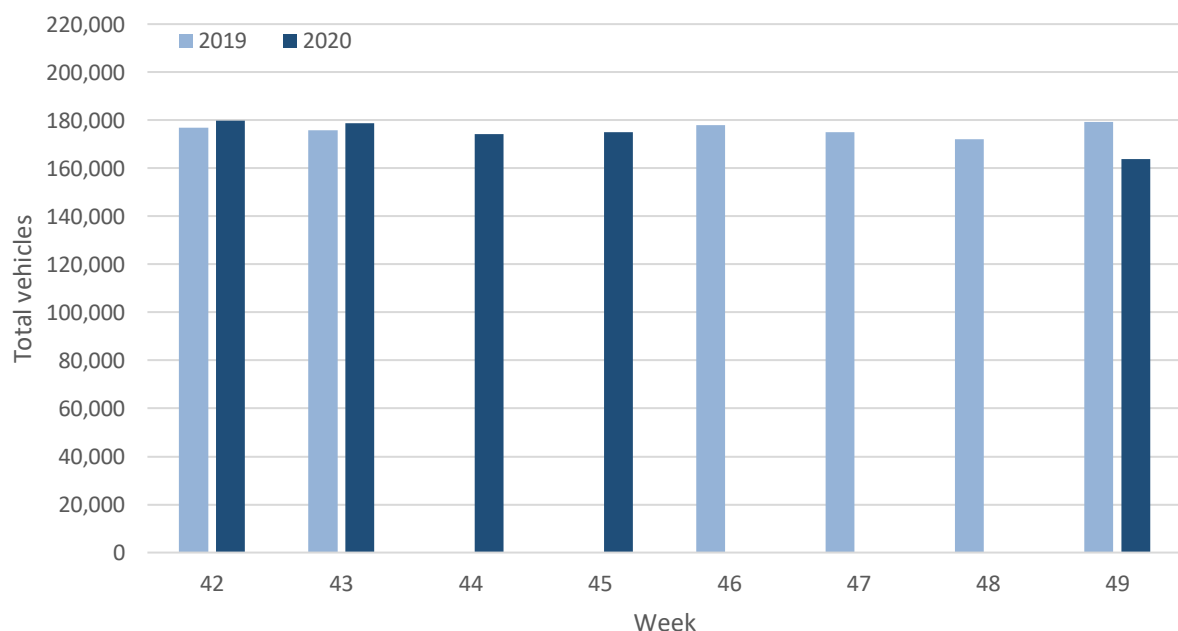
It should be noted that in both 2019 and 2020 there are weeks in which the monitoring equipment was being repaired and as such complete figures are not available.

Table 10 – Weekly number of vehicles passing through the tunnel;
weeks ending 18 October 2020 – 6 December 2020

| Week | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 18 Oct 2020 | 25 Oct 2020 | 1 Nov 2020 | 8 Nov 2020 | 15 Nov 2020 | 22 Nov 2020 | 29 Nov 2020 | 6 Dec 2020 |
| Total vehicles | 176,790 | 175,820 | 174,260 | 175,001 | - | - | - | 163,780 |
| Impactful events | - | - | - | - | Not available | Not available | Not available | - |

Figure 4 shows the weekly total number of vehicles passing through the tunnel in 2020 and for comparable weeks in 2019.

Figure 4 – Weekly number of vehicles passing through the tunnel; 2019 and 2020



GHE receives information on the usage of public transport in Jersey. In order to provide an insight into travel within the Island, the total weekly number of bus passengers in 2020 are shown in Table 11. It should be noted that there may have been different numbers of bus journeys timetabled in each week due to Public Holidays and lockdown measures.

It should also be noted that these numbers may be revised slightly in the future due to occasional late reporting. Therefore, the figures shown in Table 11 should be treated as provisional.

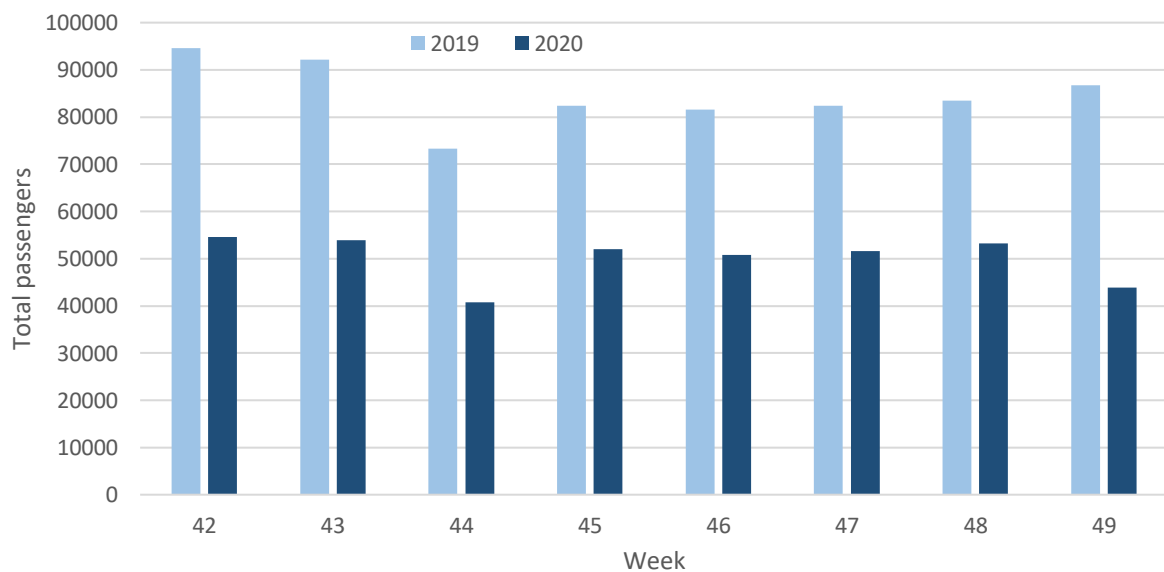
Table 11 – Total weekly bus passengers; weeks ending 18 October 2020 – 6 December 2020

| Week | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 18 Oct 2020 | 25 Oct 2020 | 1 Nov 2020 | 8 Nov 2020 | 15 Nov 2020 | 22 Nov 2020 | 29 Nov 2020 | 6 Dec 2020 |
| Total passengers | 54,650 | 53,920 | 40,760 | 52,020 | 50,750 | 51,590 | 53,210 | 43,830 |

The total number of bus passengers in the week ending 6 December 2020 was 18% lower compared with the previous week and was 49% lower than in the comparable week of 2019 (8 December 2019).

Figure 5 shows the weekly total number of bus passengers in 2020 and the comparable weeks in 2019.

Figure 5 – Total weekly bus passengers; 2019 and 2020



Monthly passenger departures from the Island

The number of tourism visits to Jersey can have a significant impact on various sectors of the Island's economy. To provide an insight into the effect that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on visitor numbers, we will begin including numbers of passenger departures from the Island in this report on a monthly basis. While this number will include both residents and visitors, it does provide some context to the changes in such numbers which have occurred due to the pandemic and subsequent measures introduced by government.

Figure 6 shows total passenger departures by month for 2020 compared with the monthly averages for the previous three years (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; there were a few thousand each year in previous years).

Figure 6 – Total passenger departures by month; January – October 2020 and 2017-2019 monthly mean average

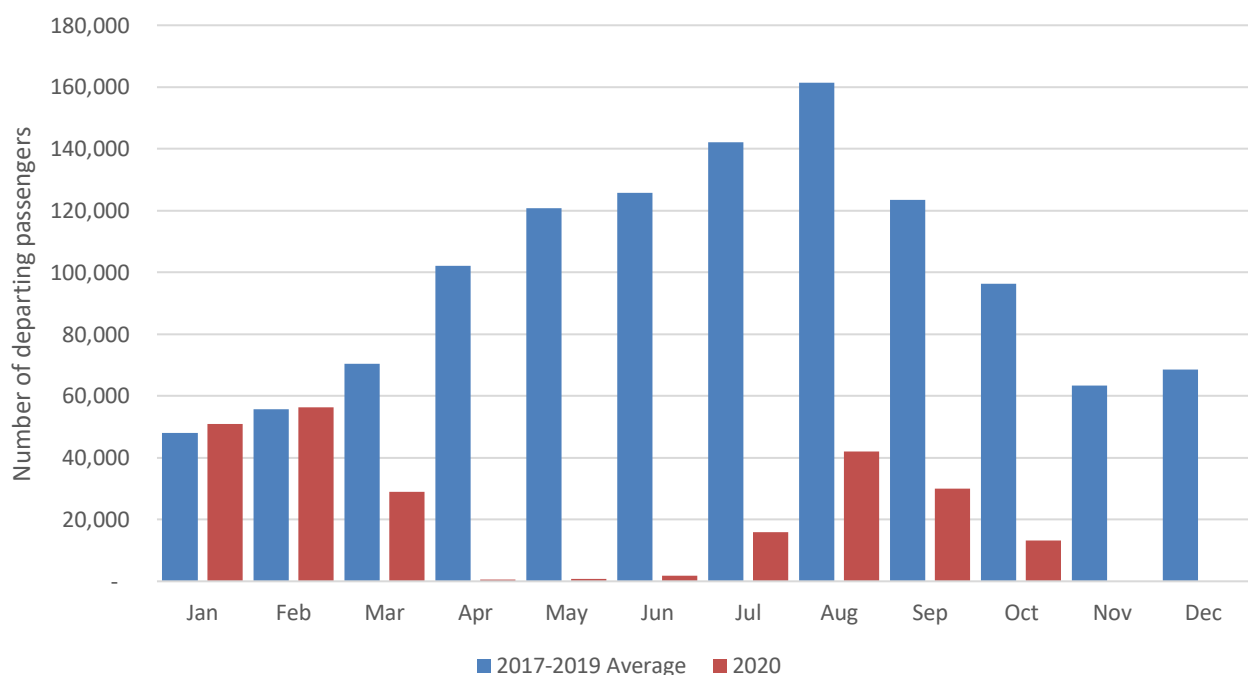


Figure 6 shows that during the period that the Island's borders were essentially closed (during April, May and June 2020) there were very few departing passengers. Since the Island's borders were re-opened (on 3 July 2020), departing passenger numbers have increased; August 2020 recorded more than twice the number of departing passengers than July 2020.

The monthly figure for October 2020 was considerably below the previous three years average for the corresponding month. The total numbers of departing passengers in October 2020 were 86% lower than the corresponding monthly averages for 2017-2019.

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 due to the pandemic and reduced number of passengers through the ports. The survey is scheduled to resume again at the start of 2021. As the exit survey is based upon passengers departing from Jersey, the survey results are weighted by the number of passenger departures on each route rather than the number of passenger arrivals¹⁰. Although visitor numbers are not available for 2020, Statistics Jersey has continued to collate the passenger departure data whilst the exit survey has been on hold.

¹⁰ Passenger arrival numbers are collected and published by Visit Jersey here: <https://business.jersey.com/jersey-statistics>

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.

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.

Growth, 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. Registered Actively Seeking Work

The number of people registered as ASW includes all people who are registered with Back to Work. The ASW total will also include individuals who are working fewer than the 35 hours per week required under the terms of Income Support; such individuals will simultaneously be working and registered as Actively Seeking Work. Individuals who are ASW and claiming via CRESS are given separately for comparability, as before this scheme there would have been no obligation for these individuals to register.

When placing the figures contained in this report in a longer-term historical context it should be recognised that there have been significant changes in the criteria relating to registered ASW in Jersey in recent years. In particular, the introduction of Income Support in 2008 led to greater numbers of individuals who were actively seeking work being included in the registered figures.

People who are registered as Actively Seeking Work receive the support of Back to Work, including targeted support specifically for young people aged 16-24 years, those who are long term unemployed or those who have other barriers to employment. There is also industry-specific support as well for those who are closer to employment.

In addition to the above, some individuals registered as ASW will be assisted by the Jersey Employment Trust (JET), a registered charity whose role is to assist people with a disability to prepare, find and maintain employment.

As well as the development and expansion of the above schemes, Back to Work is responsible for:

- the Employment Incentive
- a dedicated Back to Work Recruitment team
- industry and employer specific initiatives

The aim of Back to Work is to increase access to job opportunities for locally qualified people who are registered as Actively Seeking Work by supporting jobseekers and building a partnership with employers to provide sustainable job opportunities.

All figures presented in this report, are based on the non-seasonally adjusted measures unless otherwise stated.

3. 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

Statistics Jersey
11 December 2020

Sectoral breakdown of the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

For Phase Two 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 publications¹¹, in particular the [Labour Market](#) and [National Accounts \(Appendix C\)](#).

This sectoral breakdown was originally produced for claims for April and May, it has now been updated to include claims for June and August. It will be possible to produce this breakdown for further months once essentially all claims for a given month have been processed. Tables A1 and A2 show the sectoral breakdowns for April and May 2020, respectively. These breakdowns are as of 26 July 2020, a small number of claims may be processed after this date for April and May. Table A3 shows the sectoral breakdown for June, this breakdown is as of 23 August 2020, a small number of claims may be processed after this date for June. Table A4 shows the sectoral breakdown for July, this breakdown is as of 4 October 2020, a small number of claims may be processed after this date for July. Table A5 shows the sectoral breakdown for August, this breakdown is as of 1 November 2020, a small number of claims may be processed after this date for August.

Table A1 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; claims for April 2020

| Sector | Claims | Jobs Supported | Amount Paid (£) |
|---|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture and fishing | 70 | 160 | 219,640 |
| Construction and quarrying | 840 | 4,090 | 5,894,000 |
| Education, health and other services (private sector) | 800 | 2,500 | 3,104,200 |
| Financial and legal activities | 70 | 130 | 192,160 |
| Hotels, restaurants and bars | 430 | 3,400 | 4,012,250 |
| Information and communication | 50 | 260 | 349,230 |
| Manufacturing | 90 | 450 | 610,410 |
| Miscellaneous business activities | 460 | 1,890 | 2,316,870 |
| Transport and storage | 250 | 610 | 841,230 |
| Utilities and waste | 20 | 130 | 199,860 |
| Wholesale and retail | 410 | 2,770 | 3,556,830 |
| Total | 3,470 | 16,390 | 21,296,660 |

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

¹¹ At this point in time, it has been possible to allocate approximately 88% of total jobs and the total amount paid to the SIC2007 sectors used for other Statistics Jersey publications, corresponding to 50% 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 may be categorised incorrectly.

Figure A1 shows the proportion of the total amount paid that each sector has claimed under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for April 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A1 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of amount claimed (for April 2020) and proportion of GVA (2018)¹²

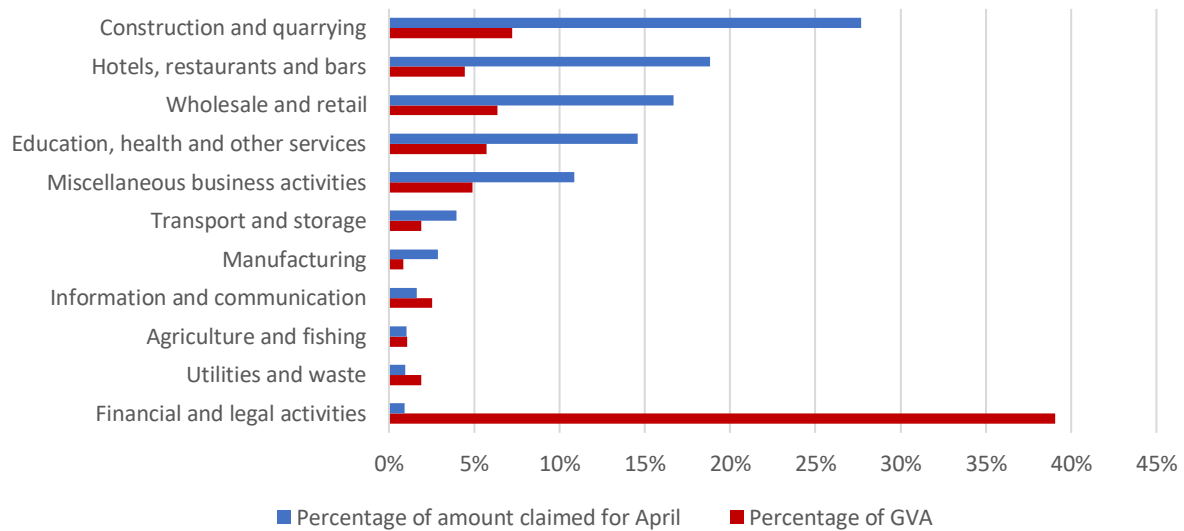
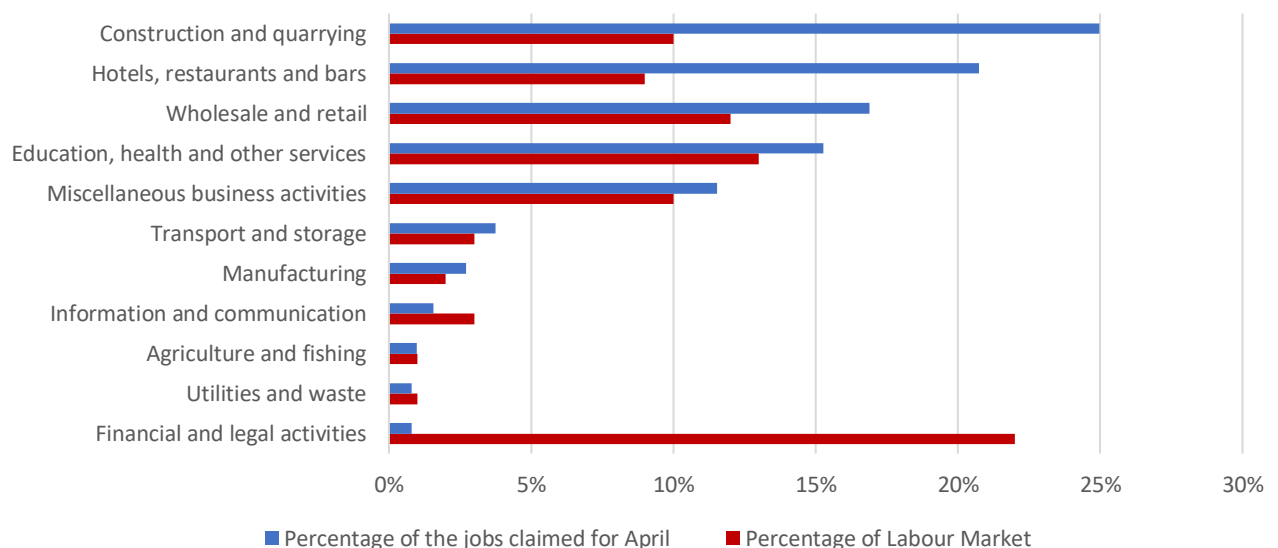


Figure A2 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for April 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

Figure A2 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of jobs claimed for in April 2020 and proportion of the labour market (December 2019)¹³



¹² [Measuring Jersey's economy: GVA and GDP 2018 report](#)

¹³ [Jersey's Labour market report for December 2019](#)

Table A2 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; claims for May 2020

| Sector | Claims | Jobs Supported | Amount Paid (£) |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Agriculture and fishing | 70 | 160 | 223,850 |
| Construction and quarrying | 720 | 3,310 | 4,727,500 |
| Education, health and other services (private sector) | 800 | 2,500 | 3,155,320 |
| Financial and legal activities | 70 | 150 | 216,660 |
| Hotels, restaurants and bars | 400 | 3,310 | 4,065,080 |
| Information and communication | 50 | 250 | 328,160 |
| Manufacturing | 70 | 340 | 460,970 |
| Miscellaneous business activities | 450 | 1,580 | 2,001,990 |
| Transport and storage | 260 | 600 | 831,050 |
| Utilities and waste | 10 | 70 | 109,540 |
| Wholesale and retail | 380 | 2,500 | 3,276,880 |
| Total | 3,280 | 14,760 | 19,397,010 |

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

Figure A3 shows the proportion of the total amount paid that each sector has claimed under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for May 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A3 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of amount claimed for May 2020 and proportion of GVA (2018)¹⁰

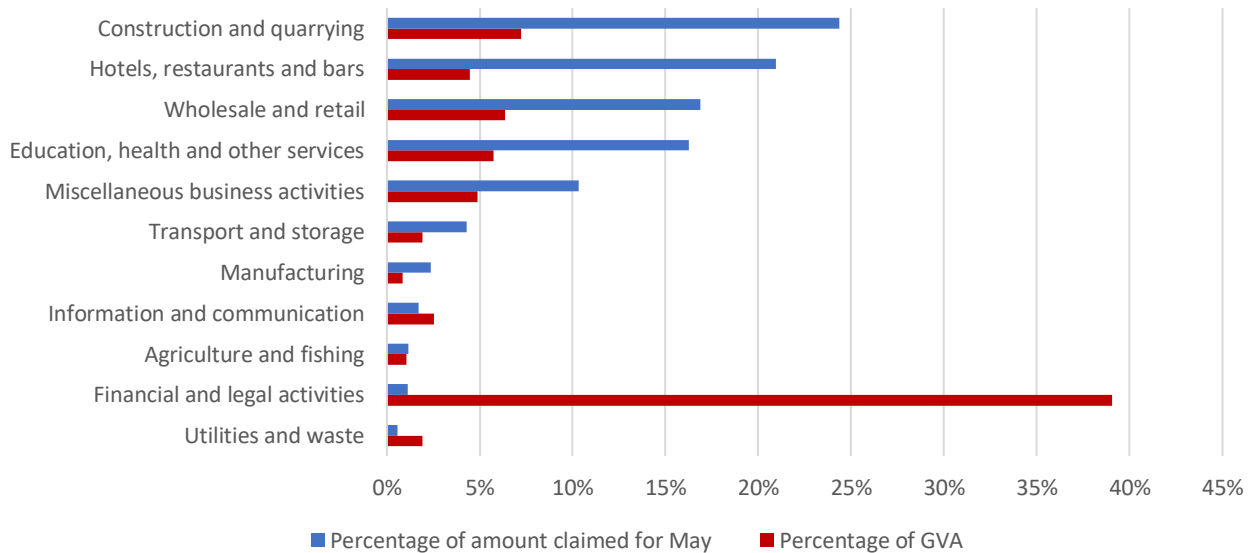


Figure A4 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for May 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

Figure A4 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of jobs claimed for in May 2020 and proportion of the labour market (December 2019)¹¹

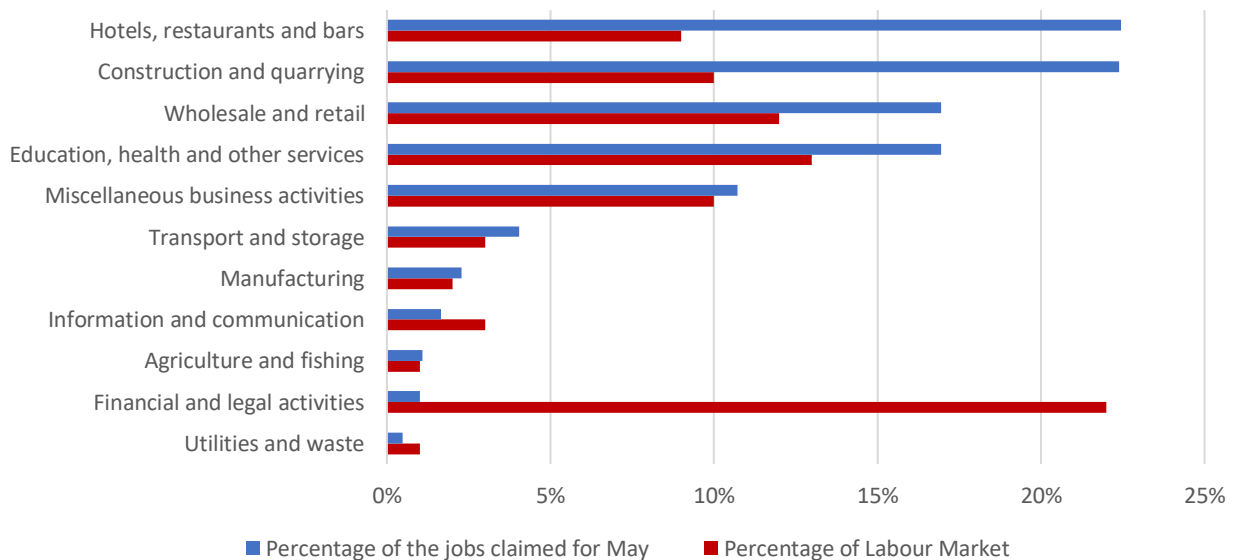


Table A3 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; claims for June 2020

| Sector | Claims | Jobs Supported | Amount Paid (£) |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Agriculture and fishing | 60 | 120 | 169,820 |
| Construction and quarrying | 520 | 2,210 | 3,287,280 |
| Education, health and other services (private sector) | 710 | 2,340 | 2,894,950 |
| Financial and legal activities | 50 | 130 | 188,710 |
| Hotels, restaurants and bars | 380 | 3,320 | 3,994,340 |
| Information and communication | 50 | 210 | 281,530 |
| Manufacturing | 60 | 260 | 357,180 |
| Miscellaneous business activities | 390 | 1,240 | 1,659,180 |
| Transport and storage | 260 | 560 | 781,700 |
| Utilities and waste | 10 | 90 | 134,610 |
| Wholesale and retail | 300 | 1,800 | 2,360,940 |
| Total | 2,790 | 12,280 | 16,110,250 |

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

Figure A5 shows the proportion of the total amount paid that each sector has claimed under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for June 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A5 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of amount claimed for June 2020 and proportion of GVA (2018)¹⁰

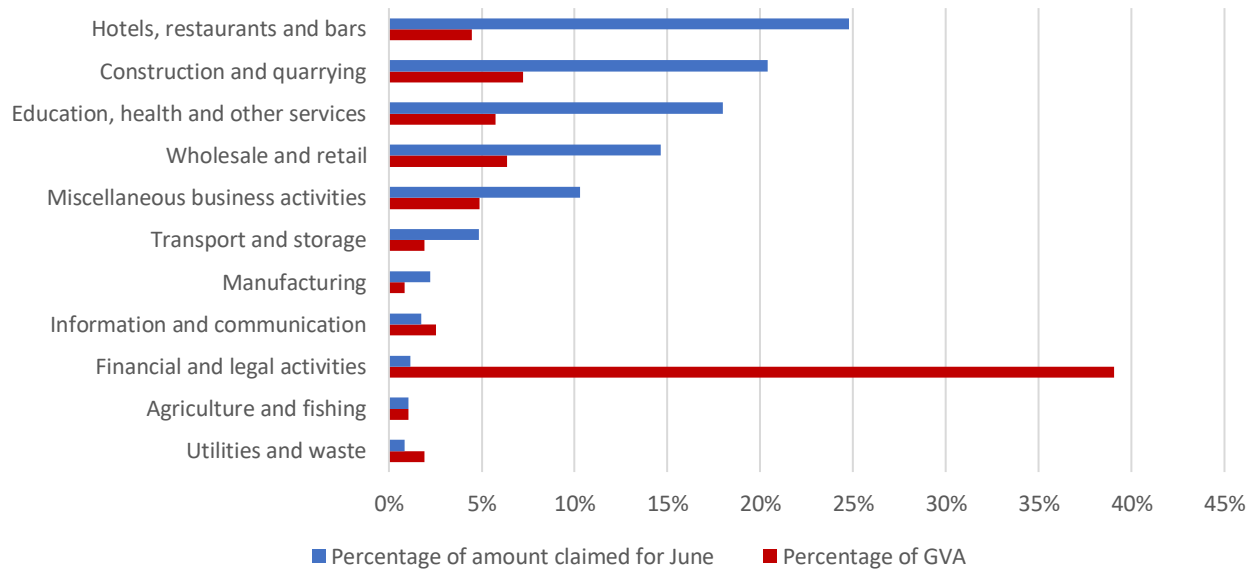


Figure A6 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for June 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

Figure A6 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of jobs claimed for in June 2020 and proportion of the labour market (December 2019)¹¹

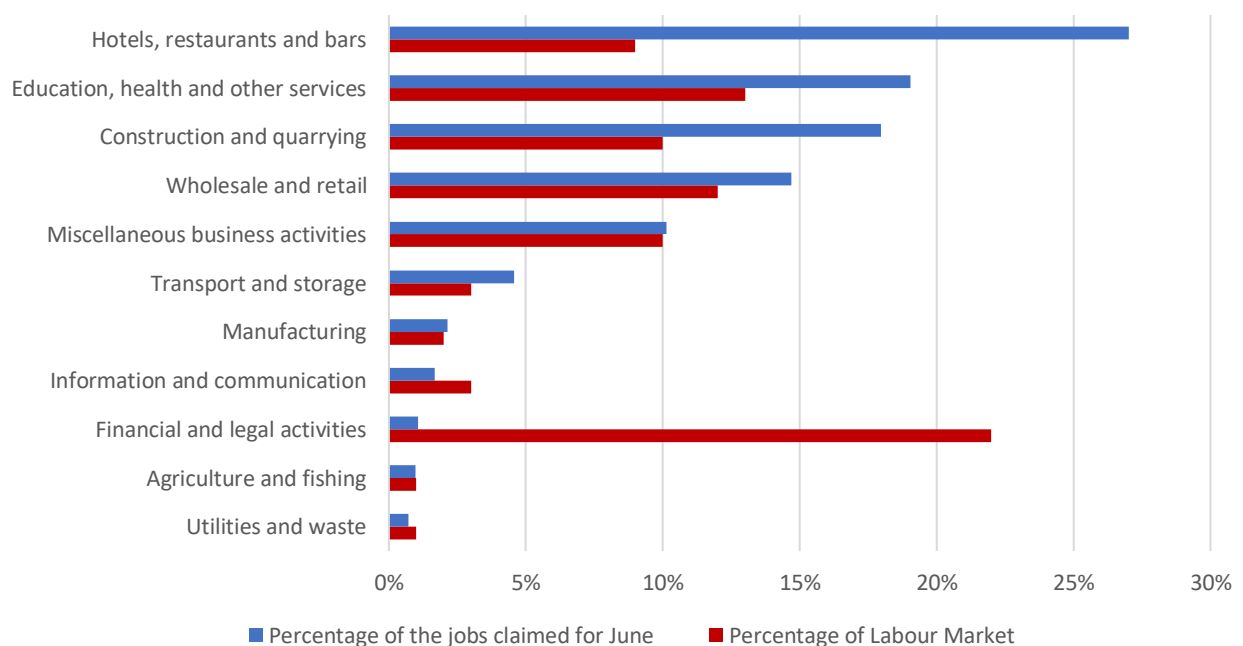


Table A4 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; claims for July 2020

| Sector | Claims | Jobs Supported | Amount Paid (£) |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Agriculture and fishing | 50 | 110 | 155,080 |
| Construction and quarrying | 360 | 1,440 | 2,188,960 |
| Education, health and other services (private sector) | 750 | 1,710 | 2,080,190 |
| Financial and legal activities | 40 | 90 | 128,750 |
| Hotels, restaurants and bars | 320 | 2,790 | 3,431,880 |
| Information and communication | 50 | 170 | 219,560 |
| Manufacturing | 50 | 230 | 306,680 |
| Miscellaneous business activities | 310 | 880 | 1,187,910 |
| Transport and storage | 240 | 550 | 753,920 |
| Utilities and waste | 10 | 20 | 31,070 |
| Wholesale and retail | 240 | 980 | 1,295,870 |
| Total | 2,190 | 8,960 | 11,779,840 |

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

Figure A7 shows the proportion of the total amount paid that each sector has claimed under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for July 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A7 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of amount claimed for July 2020 and proportion of GVA (2018)¹⁰

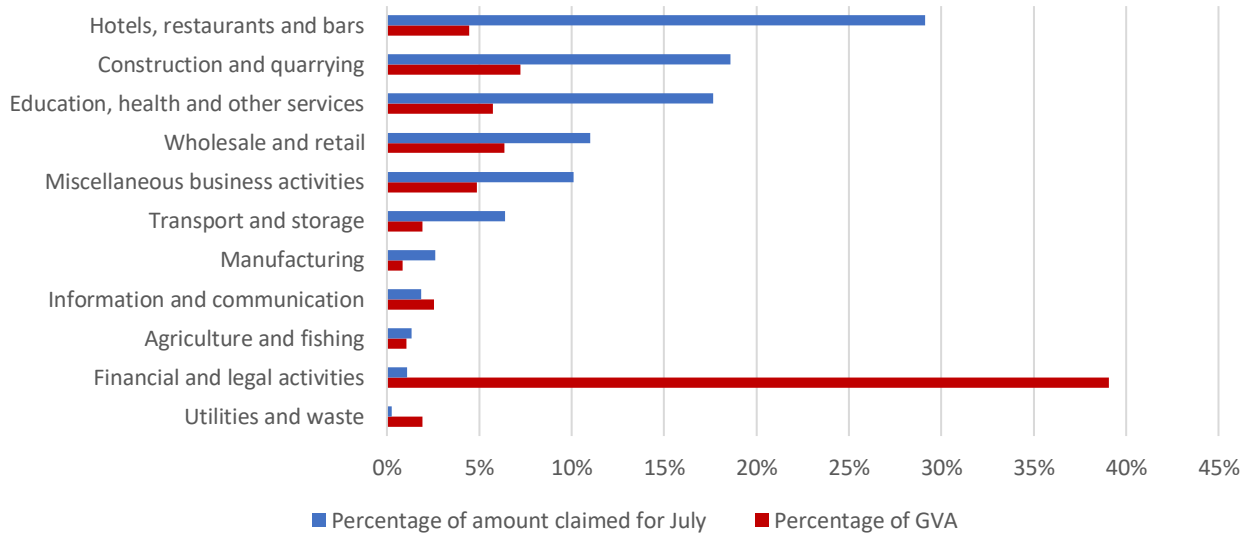


Figure A8 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for July 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

Figure A8 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of jobs claimed for in July 2020 and proportion of the labour market (December 2019)¹¹

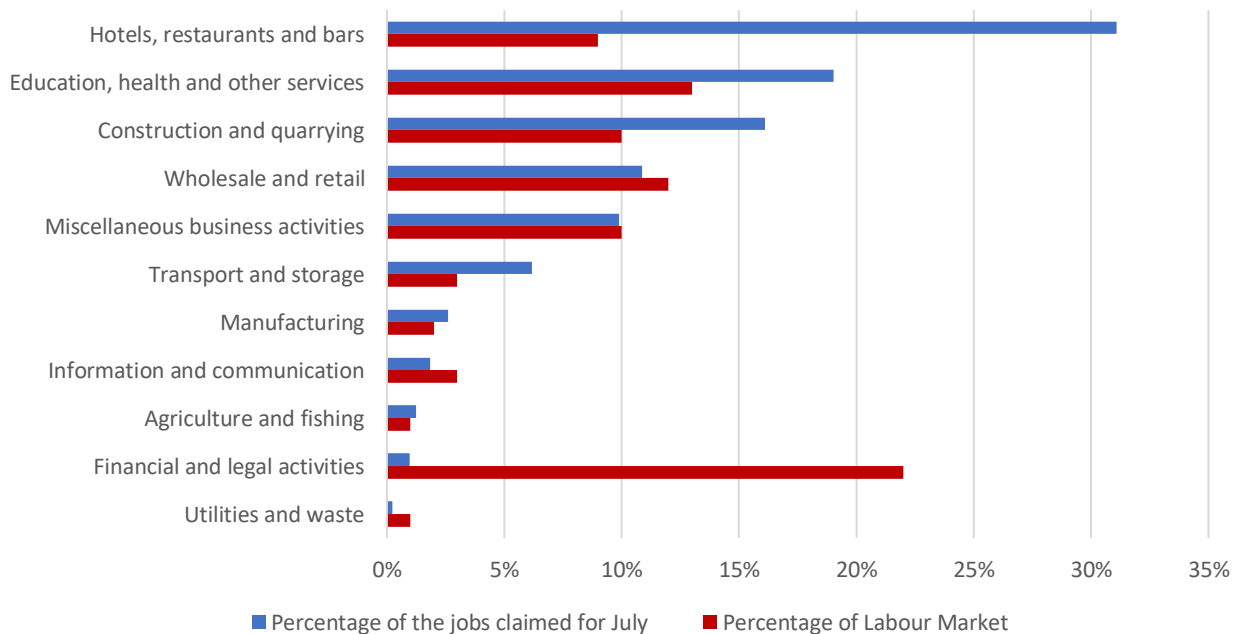


Table A5 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; claims for August 2020

| Sector | Claims | Jobs Supported | Amount Paid (£) |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Agriculture and fishing | 50 | 90 | 118,500 |
| Construction and quarrying | 290 | 1,180 | 1,777,650 |
| Education, health and other services (private sector) | 450 | 1,400 | 1,710,580 |
| Financial and legal activities | 40 | 70 | 104,340 |
| Hotels, restaurants and bars | 270 | 2,410 | 3,036,320 |
| Information and communication | 50 | 150 | 191,290 |
| Manufacturing | 40 | 210 | 285,510 |
| Miscellaneous business activities | 280 | 700 | 923,480 |
| Transport and storage | 230 | 510 | 709,370 |
| Utilities and waste | 10 | 20 | 32,680 |
| Wholesale and retail | 180 | 710 | 912,810 |
| Total | 1,870 | 7,450 | 9,802,520 |

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

Figure A7 shows the proportion of the total amount paid that each sector has claimed under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for August 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A7 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of amount claimed for August 2020 and proportion of GVA (2018)¹⁰

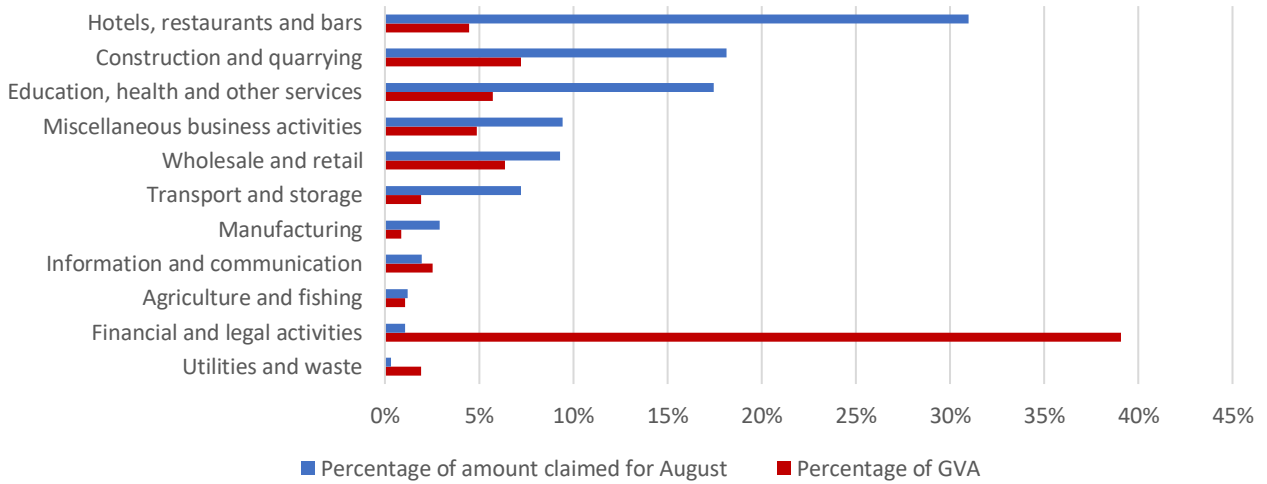
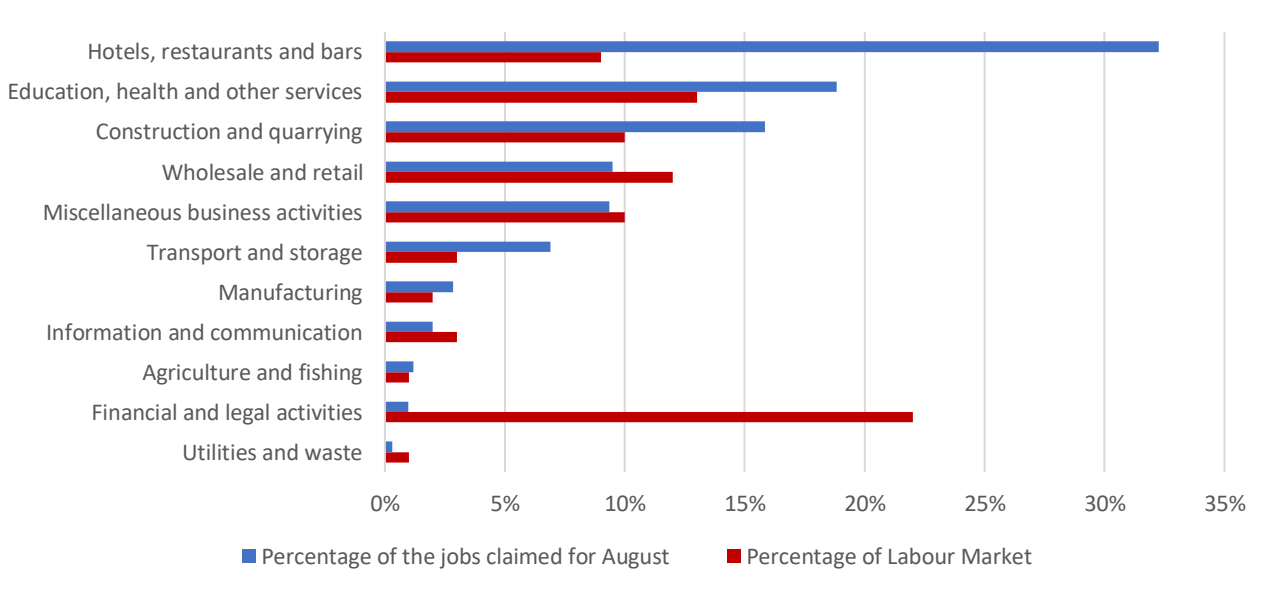


Figure A8 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for August 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

Figure A8 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of jobs claimed for in August 2020 and proportion of the labour market (December 2019)¹¹



It should be noted that a business claiming in multiple months will have submitted multiple separate claims, meaning they are counted more than once. The total number of unique jobs supported across months can't be calculated from the above tables.

Table A6 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; all claims

| Sector | Claims | Amount Paid (£) |
|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Agriculture and fishing | 290 | 886,890 |
| Construction and quarrying | 2,740 | 17,875,390 |
| Education, health and other services (private sector) | 3,270 | 12,945,230 |
| Financial and legal activities | 260 | 830,620 |
| Hotels, restaurants and bars | 1,790 | 18,539,870 |
| Information and communication | 260 | 1,369,770 |
| Manufacturing | 310 | 2,020,740 |
| Miscellaneous business activities | 1,870 | 8,089,440 |
| Transport and storage | 1,230 | 3,917,260 |
| Utilities and waste | 50 | 507,760 |
| Wholesale and retail | 1,520 | 11,403,320 |
| Total | 13,590 | 78,386,280 |

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

COVID Related Emergency Support Scheme (CRESS)

The COVID Related Emergency Support Scheme (CRESS) ran from 1 April 2020 to 31 August 2020; figures from the beginning to end of the Scheme are shown in Table B1.

CRESS was a newly introduced scheme to support people who had been working in Jersey for less than five years and who have lost their full-time employment income due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. No new applications to CRESS were accepted after 31 July 2020.

Table B1 – Processed CRESS claims, adults and children; weeks ending 12 April 2020 – 6 September 2020

| Week | Date | CRESS claims | Adults supported | Children supported |
|------|------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 15 | 12/04/2020 | 100 | 120 | 20 |
| 16 | 19/04/2020 | 180 | 220 | 30 |
| 17 | 26/04/2020 | 280 | 360 | 60 |
| 18 | 03/05/2020 | 300 | 380 | 60 |
| 19 | 10/05/2020 | 310 | 380 | 60 |
| 20 | 17/05/2020 | 300 | 390 | 60 |
| 21 | 24/05/2020 | 280 | 350 | 50 |
| 22 | 31/05/2020 | 190 | 240 | 30 |
| 23 | 07/06/2020 | 210 | 270 | 40 |
| 24 | 14/06/2020 | 180 | 220 | 30 |
| 25 | 21/06/2020 | 200 | 240 | 30 |
| 26 | 28/06/2020 | 180 | 230 | 30 |
| 27 | 05/07/2020 | 170 | 220 | 30 |
| 28 | 12/07/2020 | 160 | 200 | 30 |
| 29 | 19/07/2020 | 140 | 170 | 30 |
| 30 | 26/07/2020 | 120 | 140 | 20 |
| 31 | 02/08/2020 | 110 | 140 | 20 |
| 32 | 09/08/2020 | 90 | 120 | 20 |
| 33 | 16/08/2020 | 80 | 110 | 20 |
| 34 | 23/08/2020 | 80 | 90 | 20 |
| 35 | 30/08/2020 | 70 | 90 | 20 |
| 36 | 06/09/2020 | 70 | 90 | 20 |