

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. 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 Three and Three+)
 - a sectoral breakdown for Phase Three+ (November claims) in [Appendix A](#)
- Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme (VASS)
- Royal Court housing transactions
- public transport usage
- monthly passenger departures from the Island

The majority of data contained in this report or any previously published economic indicators report are now available on opendata.gov.je.

Summary

On 31 January 2021

- the total number of people registered as ASW¹ was 1,450; this total is 50 higher than a month earlier and 580 higher than a year earlier²
- there were 6,050 active Income Support claims, 400 more than a year earlier (31 January 2020). This latest number of claims provided support for:
 - 7,640 adults
 - 3,170 children
- under Phase Three and Three+ of the Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme over £21.1 million has been paid out for a total 5,000 claims³ for September, October, November and December 2020
- in total the Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme has seen over £2,000,000 paid out for a total of 120 claims⁴ for October, November and December 2020
- weekly public transport and road usage were 58% and 12% lower than a year earlier respectively
- around 60 loans had been approved under the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme; the total amount of loans approved was £3,388,700, of which £3,358,700 had been drawn down

On 29 January 2021

- after the first four Royal Court sittings in 2021, 80 HPI eligible properties had been sold. This was higher than seen at this point in any year 2018 - 2020.

¹ Note that those claiming CRESS and registered as ASW are excluded from these figures, see page 2 for more detail.

² Numbers of individuals are rounded independently to the nearest 10 throughout this report; hence, categories may not sum to totals.

³ A business claiming in multiple months will have submitted multiple separate claims, meaning they are counted more than once.

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 which can be found at gov.je/statistics. The information below provides 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. However, those in receipt of an Income Support claim must be registered as ASW if they are required to be seeking work. Changes to the Income Support criteria, as well as certain administrative changes within CLS, can have an impact on the total numbers registered as ASW.

On 31 January 2021, there were 1,450 people registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW). The total number registered on this date was 50 higher than a month earlier and 580 higher than a year earlier – see Table 1 and Figure 1.

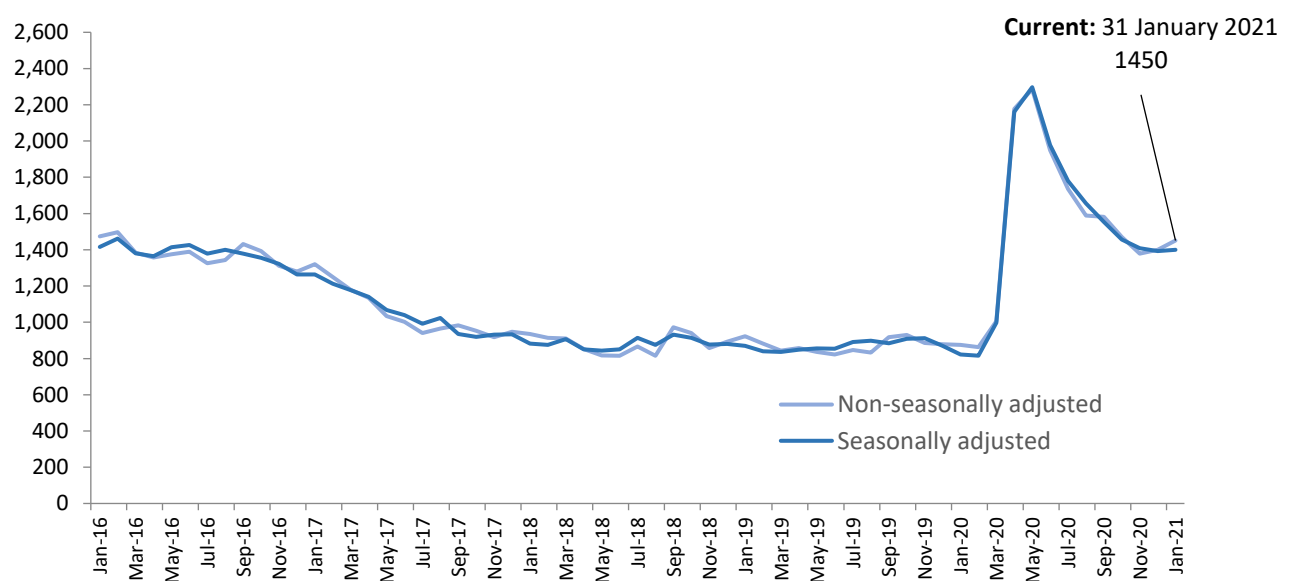
**Table 1 – Number of registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants, Seasonally adjusted total;
31 July 2020 – 31 January 2021**

	31 Jul 2020	31 Aug 2020	30 Sep 2020	31 Oct 2020	30 Nov 2020	31 Dec 2021	31 Jan 2021
Registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants	1,740	1,590	1,580	1,470	1,380	1,400	1,450
Seasonally adjusted total excluding CRESS claimants	1,780	1,660	1,550	1,460	1,410	1,390	1,400

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

On a seasonally adjusted basis the number of registered ASW was 10 higher than a month earlier. Figure 1 shows the historic series of the number of people registered as ASW (excluding CRESS claimants) and the seasonally adjusted total from January 2016 to date.

**Figure 1 – Number of registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants, seasonally adjusted total;
31 January 2016 – 31 January 2021**

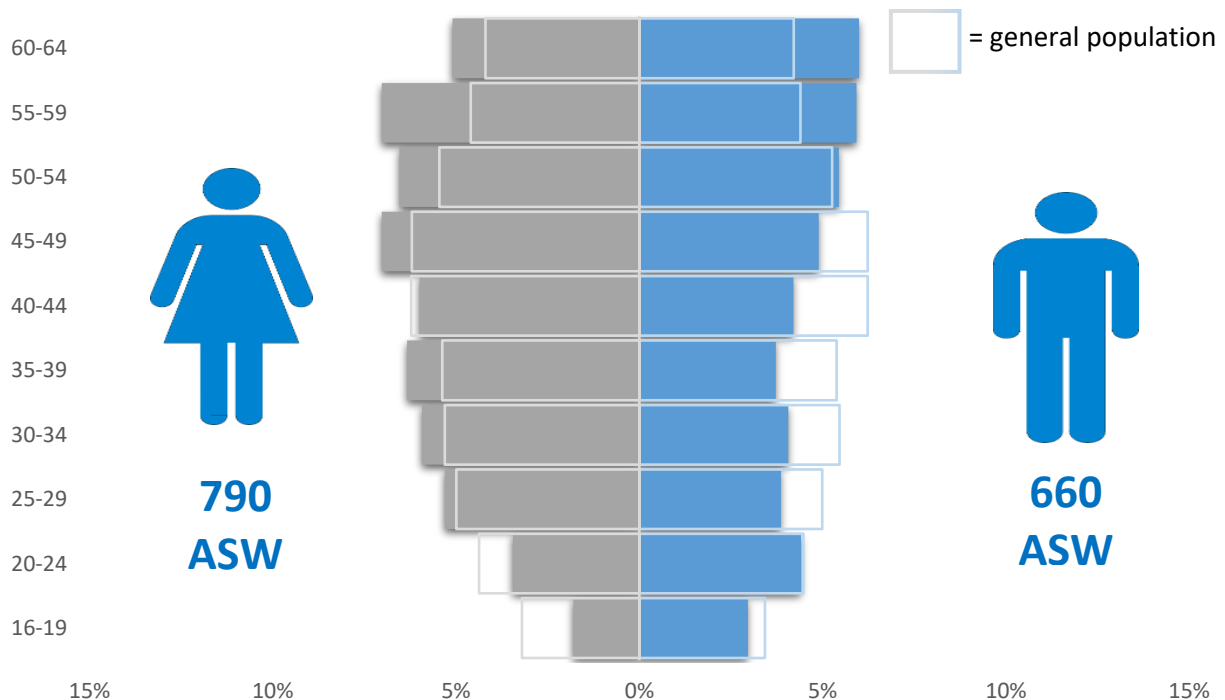


For comparability with the previous year (2019), Table 1 shows the number of individuals registered as ASW excluding CRESS claimants. The CRESS scheme was active from 1 April 2020 to 31 August 2020 for individuals with 'Registered residential status' and required people to register as ASW in order to receive the benefit.

Registered ASW by age and sex

On 31 January 2021, more females (790 individuals) than males (660 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, 31 January 2021



On 31 January 2021, 12% of people registered as ASW were under 25 years of age (180 individuals); 5% of the total were teenagers, aged 16-19 years (70 individuals).

Registered ASW Duration

Of all individuals registered as ASW on 31 January 2021, three-tenths (30%) had been registered for three months or less, corresponding to 430 individuals. Around one in seven (14%) of all individuals registered as ASW had been registered for less than one month, corresponding to 200 individuals.

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 31 January 2021:

- 19% were previously employed in ‘Miscellaneous professional & domestic services’
- 18% were previously employed in ‘Retail and Wholesale, Motor repairs and sales’
- 15% were previously employed in ‘Banking, Miscellaneous Insurance, Finance and Business’
- 14% were previously employed in ‘Hotel, restaurants, pubs and clubs’
- 8% were previously employed in ‘Construction and allied trades, mining and quarrying’

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

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 31 January 2021 there were 6,050 active Income Support claims. These claims supported 7,640 adults and 3,170 children. The number of adults and children supported by Income Support claims was essentially unchanged through January – see Table 2.

Table 2 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported;
20 December 2020 – 31 January 2021

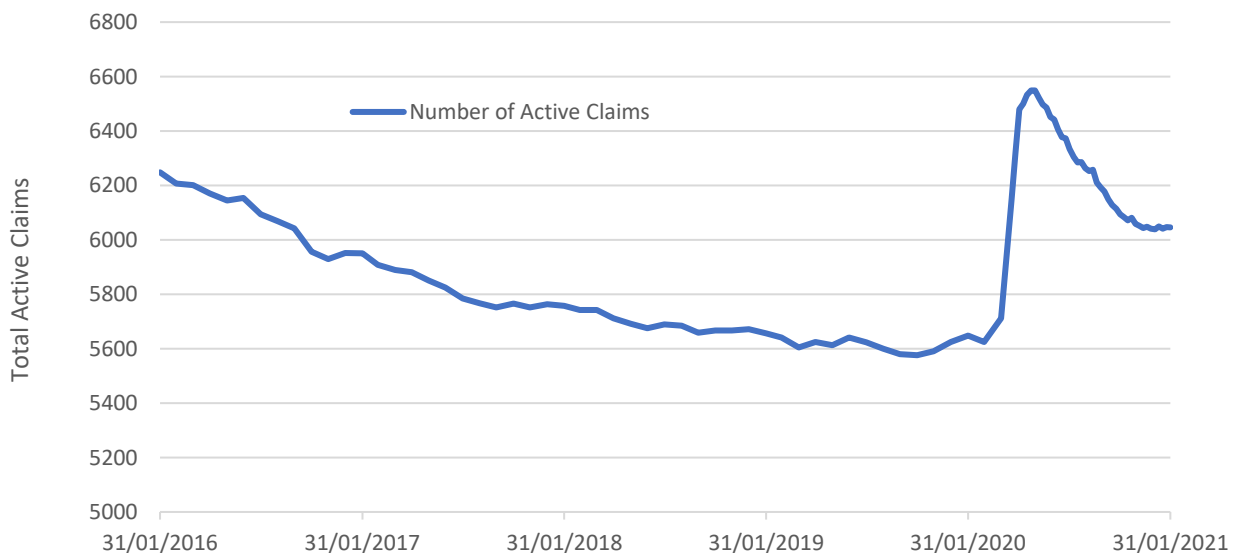
	20 Dec 2020	27 Dec 2020	3 Jan 2021	10 Jan 2020	17 Jan 2020	24 Jan 2020	31 Jan 2021
Active Income Support Claims	6,050	6,040	6,040	6,050	6,040	6,050	6,050
Adults	7,650	7,660	7,650	7,650	7,630	7,630	7,640
Children	3,160	3,150	3,150	3,160	3,170	3,160	3,170

Compared with the closest available date a year earlier (31 January 2020), the latest number of claims was 400 higher, the number of adults supported was 550 higher and the total number of children supported was 40 higher – see Table 3.

Table 3 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 31 July 2019 – 31 January 2020

	31 July 2019	31 Aug 2019	30 Sep 2019	31 Oct 2019	30 Nov 2019	31 Dec 2019	31 Jan 2020
Active Income Support Claims	5,620	5,600	5,580	5,580	5,590	5,630	5,650
Adults	7,170	7,120	7,060	7,030	7,030	7,090	7,090
Children	3,060	3,070	3,050	3,040	3,080	3,110	3,130

Figure 3 – Active Income Support Claims; 31 January 2016 – 31 January 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 31 January 2021:

- around 60 loans⁵ had been approved by lenders in Jersey
- the total amount⁶ of loans approved was £3,388,700
- the amount of these loans which have been drawn down was £3,358,700

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 over £2,000,000 paid out for a total of 120 claims for October, November and December 2020.

Table 4 – VASS total claims and amount paid by month claimed for; October 2020 – December 2020

	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Cumulative total
Total Claims	50	40	40	120
Total Amount Paid, £	725,810	690,880	593,840	2,009,840

Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

The Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme consists of three 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 Phase Three and Three+, over £21.1 million had been paid out for a total of 3,460³ claims for September, October and November 2020.

Table 5 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 and October.

⁵ Rounded to the nearest 5.

⁶ Rounded to the nearest £100.

Table 5 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three; claims for September and October 2020⁷

	September Claims Total	October Claims Total
Total Business Claims	1,230	1170
Total Jobs Supported	5,570	4,990
Total Amount Paid, £	5,458,460	4,895,240

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 November.

Table 6 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three+; claims for November 2020
6 December 2020 – 31 January 2021⁷

	6 Dec 2020	13 Dec 2020	20 Dec 2020	27 Dec 2020	3 Jan 2021	10 Jan 2021	17 Jan 2021	24 Jan 2021	31 Jan 2021	November Claims Total
Total Business Claims	410	310	180	100	60	40	10	10	<5	1,120
Total Jobs Supported	1,190	1,380	980	620	180	180	70	20	10	4,640
Total Amount Paid, £	1,022,850	1,060,630	776,960	524,830	160,210	123,910	56,540	13,180	3,940	3,743,050

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 December.

Table 7 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three+; claims for December 2020
10 January 2021 – 31 January 2021⁷

	10 Jan 2021	17 Jan 2021	24 Jan 2021	31 Jan 2021	December Claims Total
Total Business Claims	660	400	260	150	1,480
Total Jobs Supported	2,080	2,030	1,220	810	6,130
Total Amount Paid, £	2,544,600	2,298,820	1,284,450	890,800	7,018,670

⁷ 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 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.

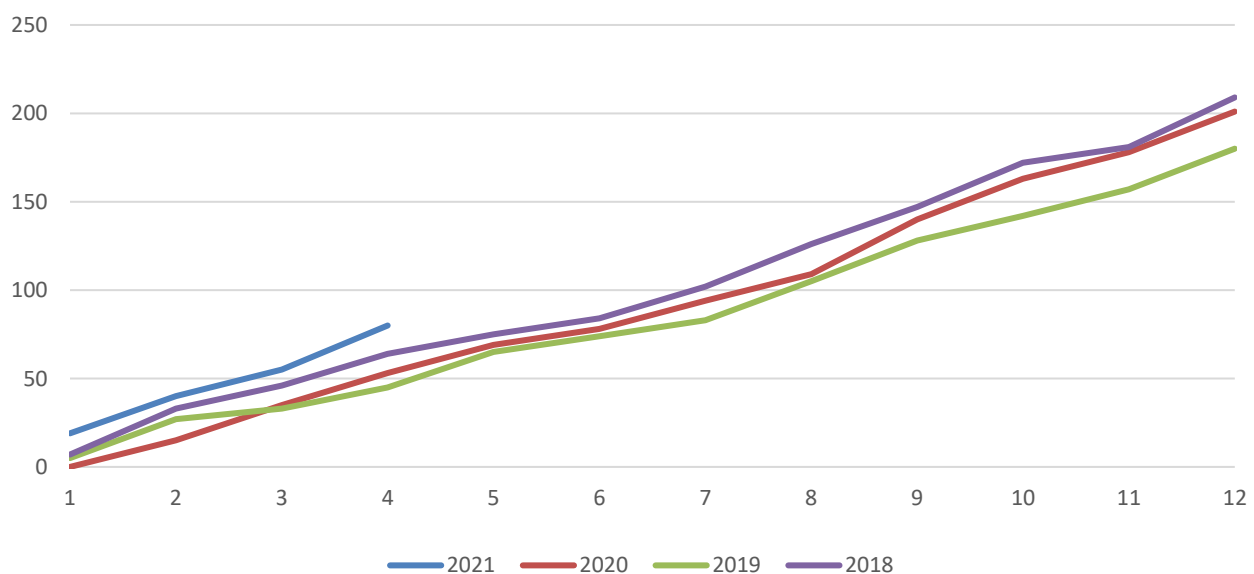
Table 8 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2021⁸

Week	Date	HPI definitions		Extended definition	
		Turnover	Total Value	Turnover	Total Value
1	08/01/2021	19	11,142,500	23	15,141,010
2	15/01/2021	21	12,662,000	29	19,197,000
3	22/01/2021	15	10,066,000	21	18,583,500
4	29/01/2021	25	16,215,999	36	22,572,999

Note: there was no sitting on 01/01/2021 as it was New Years Day.

Weekly totals can be affected by specific new developments and also by any seasonal effects. Caution is advised, therefore, when making weekly comparisons. Figure 4 shows the cumulative total of HPI eligible Royal Court transactions for the first twelve Royal Court sittings in 2018, 2019, 2020 and the four so far in 2021.

Figure 4 – Cumulative total of HPI eligible Royal Court transactions for first twelve sittings of the year, 2018 - 2021



After the first four Royal Court sittings in 2021, 80 HPI eligible properties had been sold. This was higher than seen at this point in any year 2018 - 2020.

⁸ 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. Table 10 provides the numbers of vehicles measured by monitoring equipment at the St. Helier overpass.

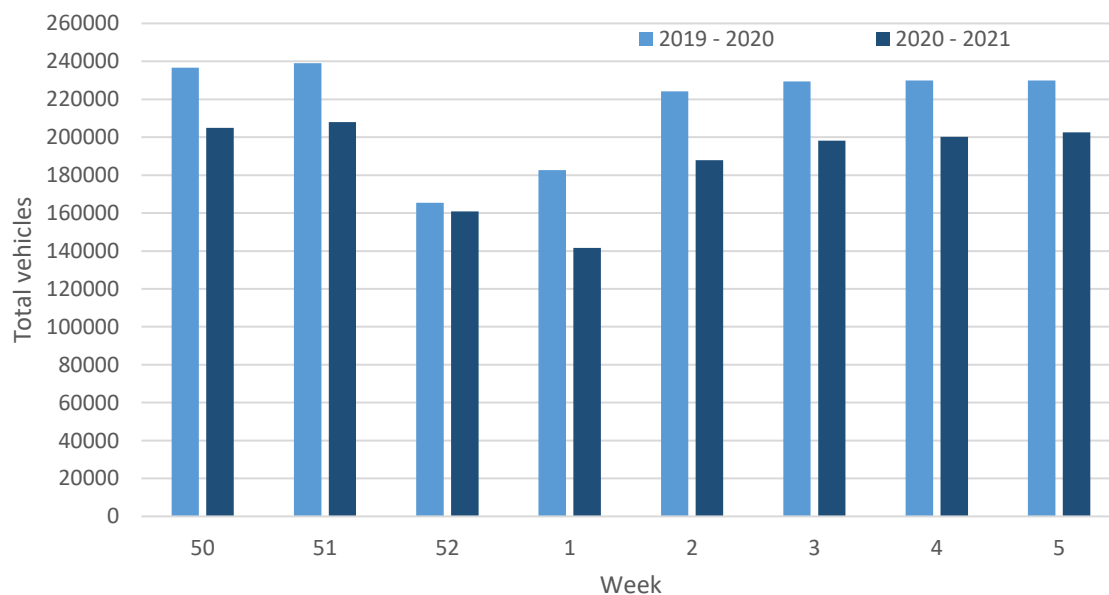
Table 10 – Weekly number of vehicles using the overpass;
weeks ending 13 December 2020 – 31 January 2021

Week	50	51	52	1	2	3	4	5
	13 Dec 2020	20 Dec 2020	27 Dec 2020	3 Jan 2021	10 Jan 2021	17 Jan 2021	24 Jan 2021	31 Jan 2021
Total vehicles	204,970	207,970	160,900	141,650	187,900	198,110	200,240	202,600
Impactful events	-	-	Christmas and Boxing Day	New Year	-	-	-	-

Figure 4 shows the weekly total number of vehicles using the overpass at the end of 2020 and beginning of 2021 (labelled “2020 – 2021”), as well as the average for the comparable weeks a year previously (“2019 – 2020”).

In the week ending 31 January 2020 road usage was 12% lower compared with a year earlier.

Figure 4 – Weekly number of vehicles using the overpass; 2019-2020 and 2020-2021



GHE receives information on the usage of public transport in Jersey. The total weekly number of bus passengers 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 coronavirus measures.

It should be noted that the numbers in Table 11 are provisional as they may be revised slightly in the future due to occasional late reporting.

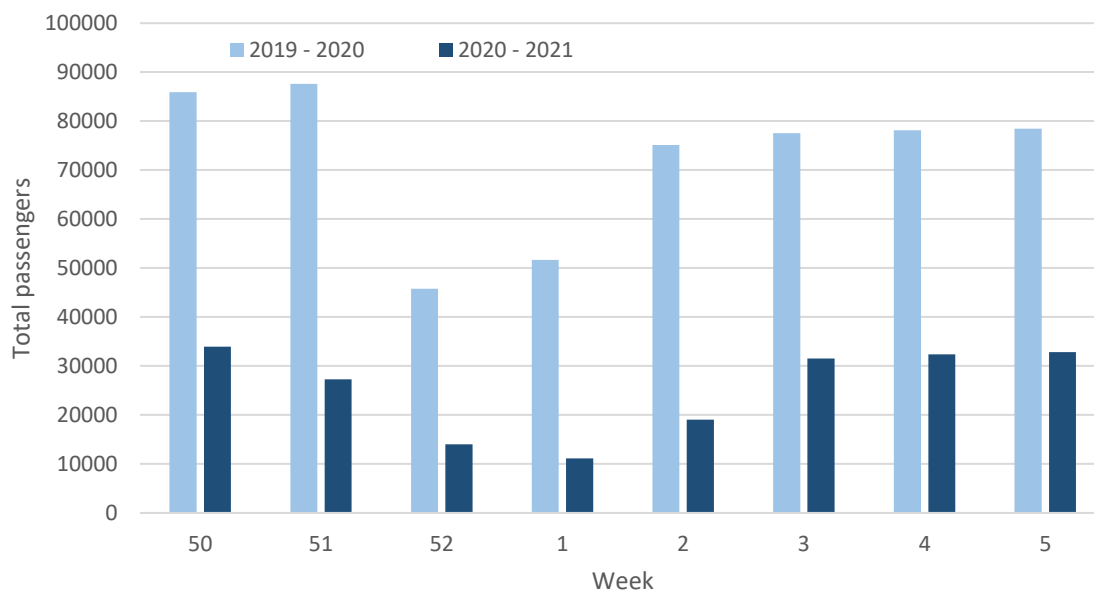
Table 11 – Total weekly bus passengers; weeks ending 13 December 2020 – 31 January 2021

Week	50	51	52	1	2	3	4	5
	13 Dec 2020	20 Dec 2020	27 Dec 2020	3 Jan 2021	10 Jan 2021	17 Jan 2021	24 Jan 2021	31 Jan 2021
Total passengers	33,970	27,290	14,020	11,130	19,050	31,530	32,350	32,860

The total number of bus passengers in the week ending 31 January 2021 was 2% higher compared with the previous week and was 58% lower than in the comparable week of 2020 (2 February 2020).

Figure 5 shows the weekly total number of bus passengers at the end of 2020 and beginning of 2021 (labelled “2020 – 2021”), as well as comparable weeks in 2019 and 2020 (“2019 – 2020”).

Figure 5 – Total weekly bus passengers; 2019 - 2020 and 2020-2021



Monthly passenger departures from the Island⁹

The number of tourism visits to Jersey can have a significant impact on various sectors of the Island's economy. Figure 6 shows total passenger departures (which includes visitors and residents) 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 – December 2020 and 2017-2019 monthly mean average

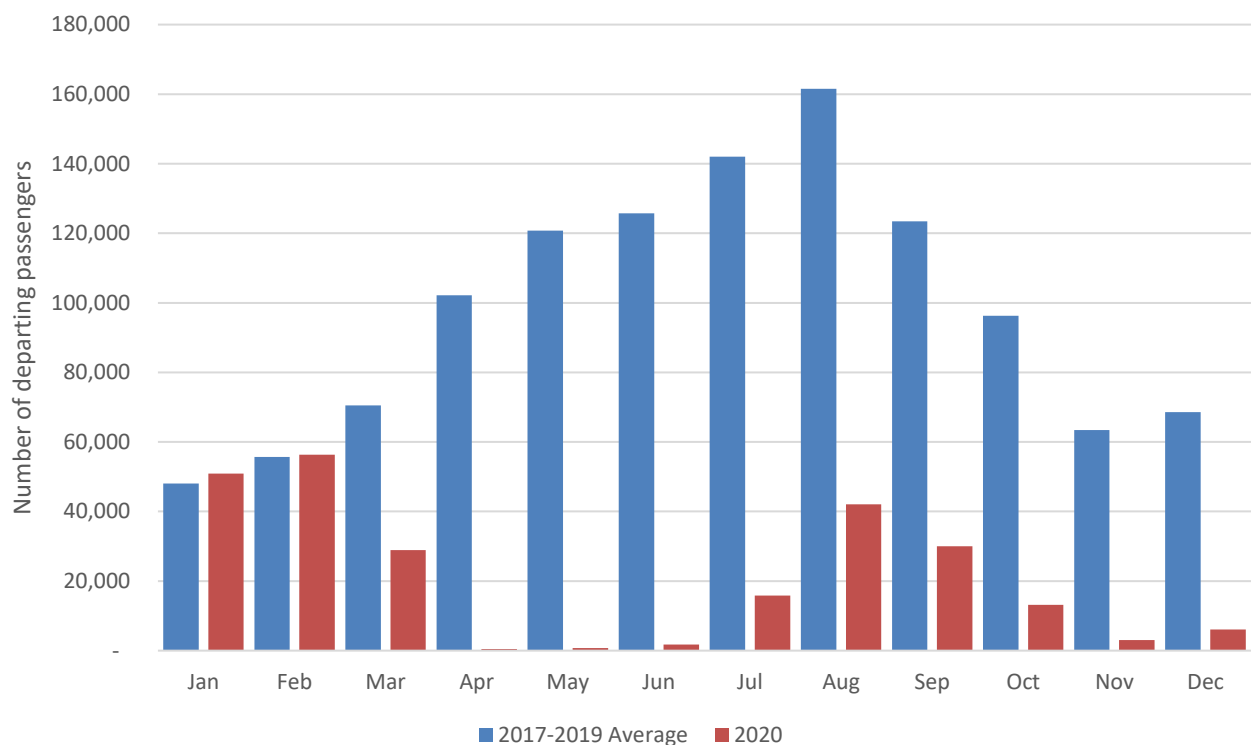


Figure 6 shows that during the period that the Island's borders were essentially closed (during April, May and June 2020) there were very few departing passengers. Since the Island's borders were re-opened (on 3 July 2020), departing passenger numbers increased but remain substantially lower than in 2019. The total numbers of departing passengers in December 2020 was 91% lower than the corresponding monthly average for 2017-2019.

Overall, the total number of departing passengers in 2020 was around 79% lower than the previous three year annual average (2017-2019). Over 900,000 fewer passengers departed the Island in 2020 (249,320) compared with the annual average for 2017-19 (1,178,270).

⁹ 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 once restrictions allow. 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.

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.

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. 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*

Statistics Jersey
10 February 2021

Sectoral breakdown of the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

For Phase Three+ 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 publications¹⁰, in particular the [Labour Market](#) and [National Accounts \(Appendix C\)](#).

Tables A1 shows the sectoral breakdowns for November 2020. These breakdowns are as of 31 January 2021, a small number of claims may be processed after this date.

Table A1 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three+ by sector; claims for November 2020

Sector	Claims	Jobs Supported	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	30	70	65,320
Construction and quarrying	100	440	395,700
Education, health and other services (private sector)	260	870	592,740
Financial and legal activities	30	50	38,540
Hotels, restaurants and bars	180	1,750	1,414,600
Information and communication	30	80	59,600
Manufacturing	20	160	123,840
Miscellaneous business activities	170	450	389,230
Transport and storage	230	450	404,150
Utilities and waste	<5	10	13,290
Wholesale and retail	80	320	246,010
Total	1,120	4,640	3,743,050

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

¹⁰ At this point in time, it has been possible to allocate approximately 83% of total jobs and the total amount paid to the SIC2007 sectors used for other Statistics Jersey publications, corresponding to 38% 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 November 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A1 – Sectoral comparison of Proportion of total amount claimed (for November 2020), by sector, compared to the percent contribution of that sector to total GVA (2018)¹¹

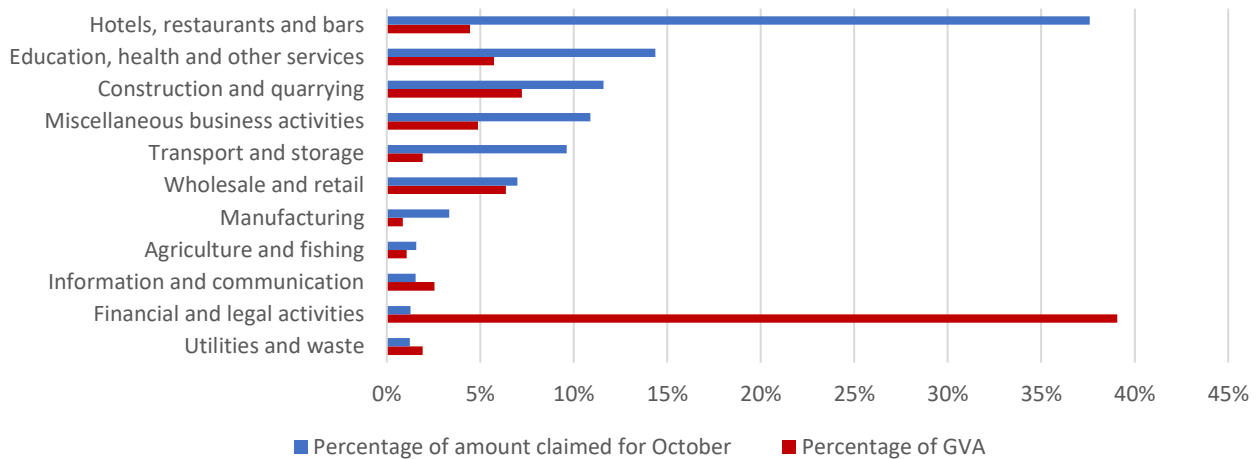
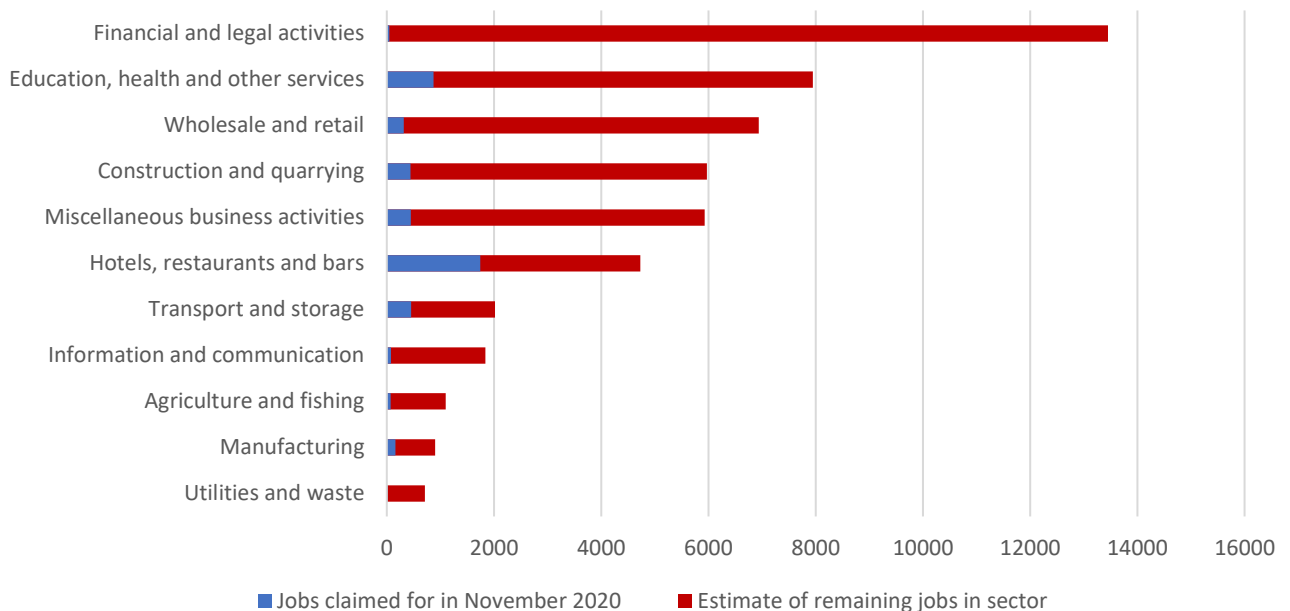


Figure A2 shows the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for November 2020 as a proportion of the total jobs filled in each sector in June 2020.

Figure A2 – Sectoral comparison jobs claimed for in November 2020 as a proportion of the labour market in June 2020¹²



¹¹ [Measuring Jersey's economy: GVA and GDP 2018 report](#)

¹² [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 and Three+ 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.

It should be noted the numbers in the tables are provisional as a small number of claims may be processed after a month's claims are analysed. Also claims may be repaid to government, either optionally or if the Government audit process finds that a claim was paid erroneously.

**Table A2 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two, Three and Three+ by sector;
all claims April – November 2020**

Sector	Claims	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	400	1,111,390
Construction and quarrying	3,080	19,515,100
Education, health and other services (private sector)	4,020	15,033,600
Financial and legal activities	340	984,560
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,360	23,714,870
Information and communication	350	1,601,090
Manufacturing	380	2,498,650
Miscellaneous business activities	2,450	9,572,670
Transport and storage	1,870	5,260,580
Utilities and waste	70	603,810
Wholesale and retail	1,800	12,522,770
Total	17,110	92,419,080

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