

Statistics Jersey: [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

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## 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
- Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme (VASS)
- Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme (Phases Two, Three, Three+ and Four)
  - a sectoral breakdown for Phase 3+ (December 2020) in [Appendix A](#)
- Royal Court housing transactions
- Road and public transport usage
- Monthly passenger departures from the Island

The majority of data contained in this report as well as those previously published are available on [opendata.gov.je](http://opendata.gov.je).

## Summary

### On 28 February 2021

- the total number of people registered as ASW<sup>1</sup> was 1,410; this total is 40 lower than a month earlier and 550 higher than a year earlier<sup>2</sup>
- there were 6,030 active Income Support claims, 410 more than a year earlier (29 February 2020). This latest number of claims provided support for:
  - 7,620 adults
  - 3,170 children
- in phases Three, Three+ and Four of the co-funded payroll scheme, cumulatively over £30.3 million had been paid out for a total of 6,710<sup>3</sup> claims for the period of September 2020 to January 2021
- in total the Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme has seen almost £2.6 million paid out for a total of 170 claims for the period of October 2020 to January 2021
- weekly public transport and road usage were 45% and 3% lower, respectively, than a year earlier
- around 60 loans had been approved under the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme; the total amount of loans approved was £3,428,700, of which all had been drawn down
- over 900,000 fewer passengers departed the Island in 2020 (249,320) compared with the annual average for 2017-19 (1,178,270)

### On 26 February 2021

- after the first eight Royal Court sittings in 2021, 146 HPI eligible properties had been sold; this was higher than seen at this point in any year 2018 - 2020

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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 28 February 2021, there were 1,410 people registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW). The total number registered on this date was 40 lower than a month earlier and 550 higher than a year earlier – see Table 1 and Figure 1.

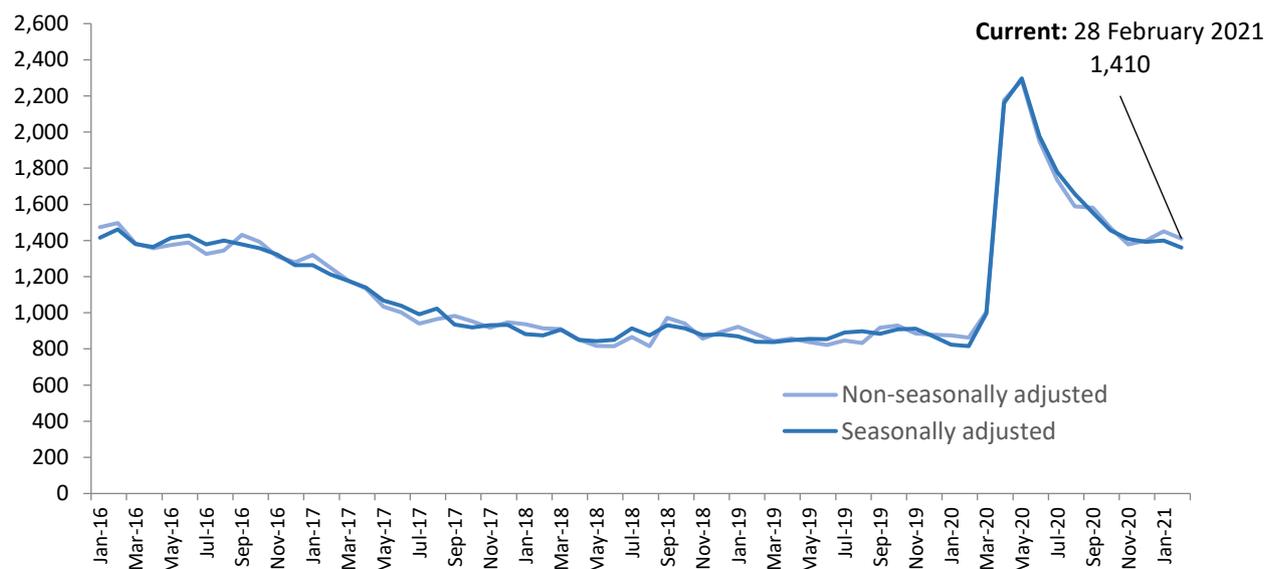
**Table 1 – Number of registered ASW excluding CRESS<sup>4</sup> claimants, Seasonally adjusted total; 31 August 2020 – 28 February 2021**

	31 Aug 2020	30 Sep 2020	31 Oct 2020	30 Nov 2020	31 Dec 2021	31 Jan 2021	28 Feb 2021
<b>Registered ASW</b>	1,590	1,580	1,470	1,380	1,400	1,450	1,410
<b>Seasonally adjusted total</b>	1,660	1,550	1,460	1,410	1,390	1,400	1,360

*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 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 – 28 February 2021**

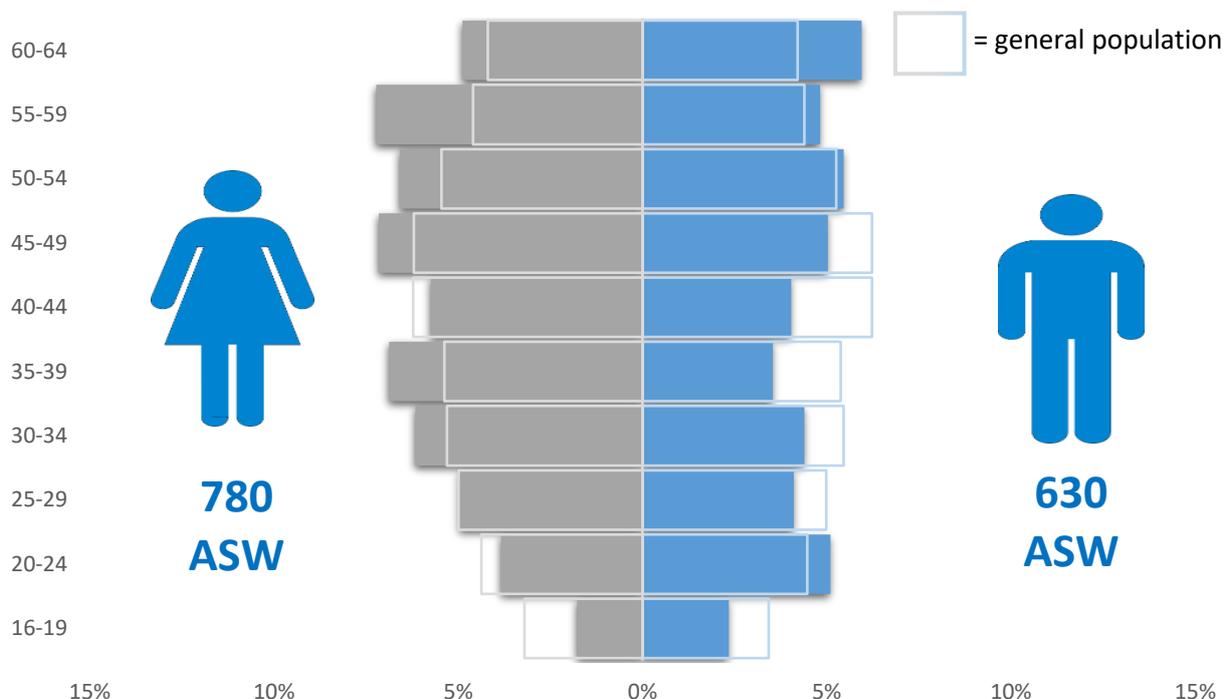


<sup>4</sup> The COVID-Related Emergency Support Scheme (CRESS) was active from 1 April 2020 to 31 August 2020 for individuals with 'Registered residential status' and required people to register as ASW in order to receive the benefit. For comparability, Table 1 shows the number of individuals registered as ASW excluding CRESS claimants.

## Registered ASW by age and sex

On 28 February 2021, more females (780 individuals) than males (630 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 population<sup>5</sup>, 28 February 2021



On 28 February 2021, 13% of people registered as ASW were under 25 years of age (180 individuals); 4% of the total were teenagers, aged 16-19 years (60 individuals).

## Registered ASW Duration

Of all individuals registered as ASW on 28 February 2021, around three-tenths (29%) had been registered for three months or less, corresponding to 410 individuals. Around one in ten (11%) of all individuals registered as ASW had been registered for less than one month, corresponding to 150 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 28 February 2021:

- 19% were previously employed in 'Miscellaneous professional & domestic services'
- 19% were previously employed in 'Retail and Wholesale, Motor repairs and sales'
- 16% were previously employed in 'Banking, Miscellaneous Insurance, Finance and Business'
- 13% were previously employed in 'Hotel, restaurants, pubs and clubs'
- 8% were previously employed in 'Construction and allied trades, mining and quarrying'

<sup>5</sup> 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 28 February 2021 there were 6,030 active Income Support claims. These claims supported 7,620 adults and 3,170 children. The number of adults and children supported by Income Support claims was essentially unchanged through February – see Table 2.

Table 2 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported;  
17 January 2021 – 28 February 2021

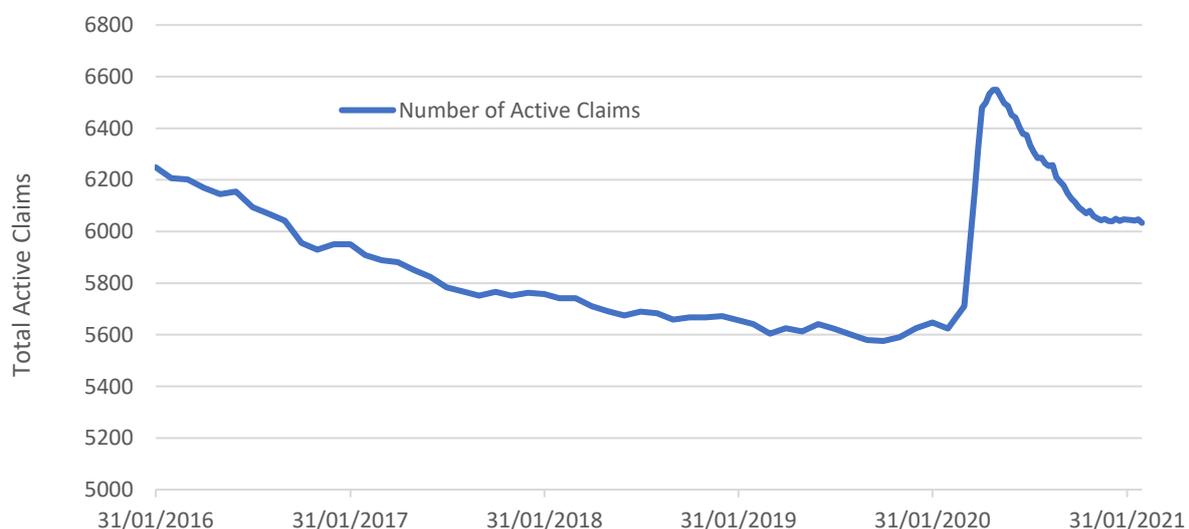
	17 Jan 2021	24 Jan 2021	31 Jan 2021	7 Feb 2021	14 Feb 2021	21 Feb 2021	28 Feb 2021
<b>Active Income Support Claims</b>	6,040	6,050	6,050	6,040	6,040	6,050	6,030
<b>Adults</b>	7,630	7,630	7,640	7,630	7,630	7,640	7,620
<b>Children</b>	3,170	3,160	3,170	3,160	3,170	3,180	3,170

Compared with the closest available date a year earlier (29 February 2020), the latest number of claims was 410 higher, the number of adults supported was 560 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 August 2019 – 29 February 2020

	31 Aug 2019	30 Sep 2019	31 Oct 2019	30 Nov 2019	31 Dec 2019	31 Jan 2020	29 Feb 2020
<b>Active Income Support Claims</b>	5,600	5,580	5,580	5,590	5,630	5,650	5,620
<b>Adults</b>	7,120	7,060	7,030	7,030	7,090	7,090	7,060
<b>Children</b>	3,070	3,050	3,040	3,080	3,110	3,130	3,130

Figure 3 – Active Income Support Claims; 31 January 2016 – 28 February 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 28 February 2021:

- around 60 loans<sup>6</sup> had been approved by lenders in Jersey
- the total amount<sup>7</sup> of loans approved was £3,428,700
- the amount of these loans which have been drawn down was £3,428,700

## 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 £2.6 million paid out for a total of 170 claims for the period of October 2020 to January 2021.

Table 4 – VASS total claims and amount paid by month claimed for; October 2020 – January 2021

	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Cumulative total
<b>Total Claims</b>	50	40	50	30	170
<b>Total Amount Paid, £</b>	729,220	694,290	745,190	417,590	2,586,290

## 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](http://gov.je).

Cumulatively, in phases Three, Three+ and Four, over £30.3 million has been paid out for a total of 6,710 claims for the period of September 2020 to January 2021.

Table 5 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 and November.

<sup>6</sup> Rounded to the nearest 5.

<sup>7</sup> Rounded to the nearest £100.

Table 5 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three and Three+; claims for September - November 2020<sup>8</sup>

	September Claims Total	October Claims Total	November Claims Total
<b>Total Business Claims</b>	1,230	1,170	1,130
<b>Total Jobs Supported</b>	5,570	5,000	4,640
<b>Total Amount Paid, £</b>	5,458,460	4,896,100	3,747,940

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 December.

Table 6 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three+; claims for December 2020  
10 January 2021 – 28 February 2021<sup>8</sup>

	10 Jan 2021	17 Jan 2021	24 Jan 2021	31 Jan 2021	7 Feb 2021	14 Feb 2021	21 Feb 2021	28 Feb 2021	December Claims Total
<b>Total Business Claims</b>	660	400	260	150	60	10	<5	<5	1,550
<b>Total Jobs Supported</b>	2,080	2,030	1,210	810	300	80	20	10	6,520
<b>Total Amount Paid, £</b>	2,544,600	2,298,820	1,281,580	886,320	350,910	105,110	20,430	7,970	7,495,760

Table 7 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Four of the scheme for claims made for January.

Table 7 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Four; claims for January 2021  
7 February 2021 – 28 February 2021<sup>8</sup>

	7 Feb 2021	14 Feb 2021	21 Feb 2021	28 Feb 2021	January Claims Total
<b>Total Business Claims</b>	890	420	180	150	1,640
<b>Total Jobs Supported</b>	2,930	2,150	710	810	6,600
<b>Total Amount Paid, £</b>	4,082,760	2,754,730	851,210	1,053,280	8,741,970

<sup>8</sup> 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.

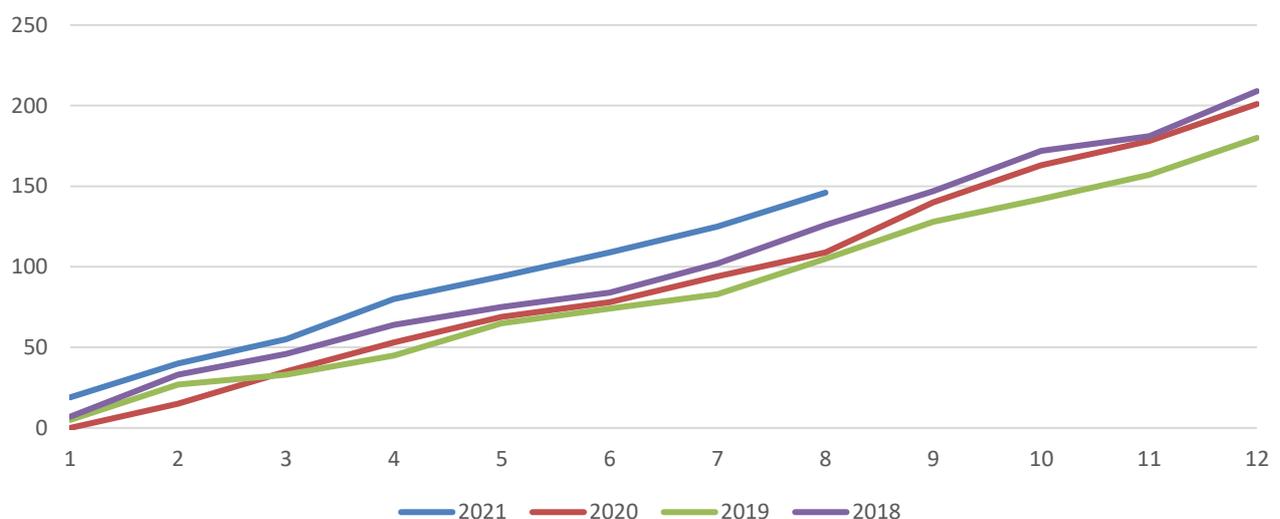
Table 8 shows the turnover and total value of residential properties transacted each week in the Royal Court, applying two sets of definition of property: those included in the quarterly House Price Index (HPI); and an extended set which includes the following additional property types: 1-bedroom and 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 2021<sup>9</sup>

Week	Date	HPI definitions		Extended definition	
		Turnover	Total Value	Turnover	Total Value
3	22/01/2021	15	10,066,000	21	18,583,500
4	29/01/2021	25	16,215,999	36	22,572,999
5	05/02/2021	14	9,068,500	17	10,397,000
6	12/02/2021	15	12,158,500	19	21,813,500
7	19/02/2021	16	8,616,500	20	15,493,000
8	26/02/2021	21	16,970,000	28	31,505,000

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 eight 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 eight Royal Court sittings in 2021, 146 HPI eligible properties had been sold. This was higher than seen at this point in any year 2018 - 2020.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

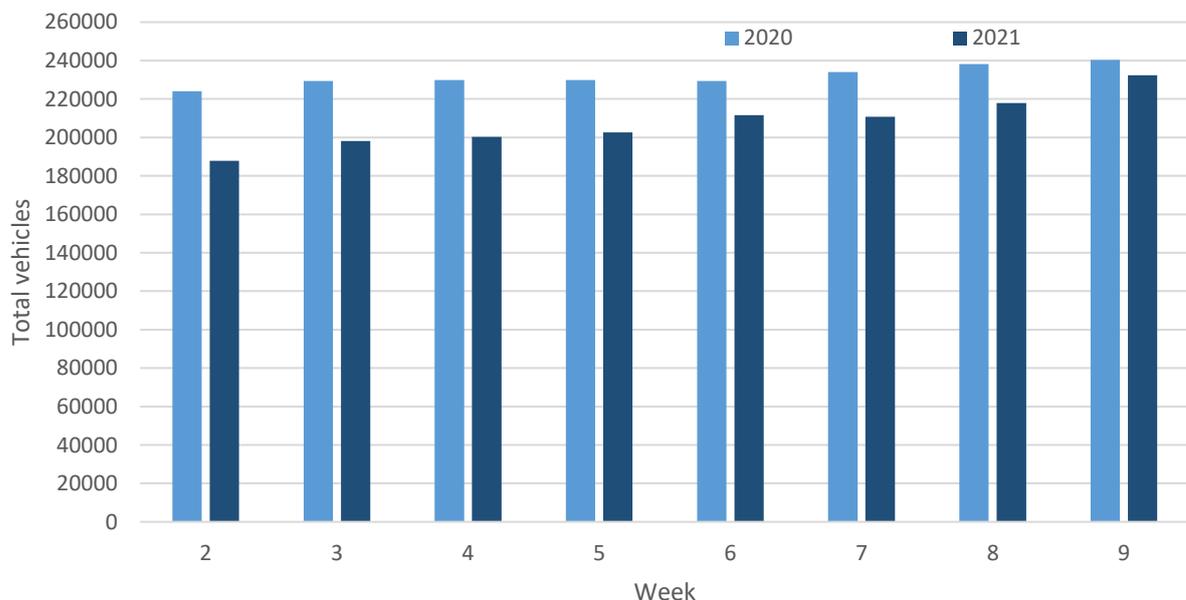
Table 10 – Weekly number of vehicles using the overpass; weeks ending 10 January 2021 – 28 February 2021

Week	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>10 Jan 2021</b>	<b>17 Jan 2021</b>	<b>24 Jan 2021</b>	<b>31 Jan 2021</b>	<b>7 Feb 2021</b>	<b>14 Feb 2021</b>	<b>21 Feb 2021</b>	<b>28 Feb 2021</b>
<b>Total vehicles</b>	187,900	198,110	200,240	202,600	211,630	210,720	217,970	232,330

Figure 5 shows the weekly total number of vehicles using the overpass at the beginning of 2021, as well as for the comparable weeks a year previously (2020).

In the week ending 28 February 2021 road usage was 3% lower compared with a year earlier.

Figure 5 – Weekly number of vehicles using the overpass; 2020 and 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.

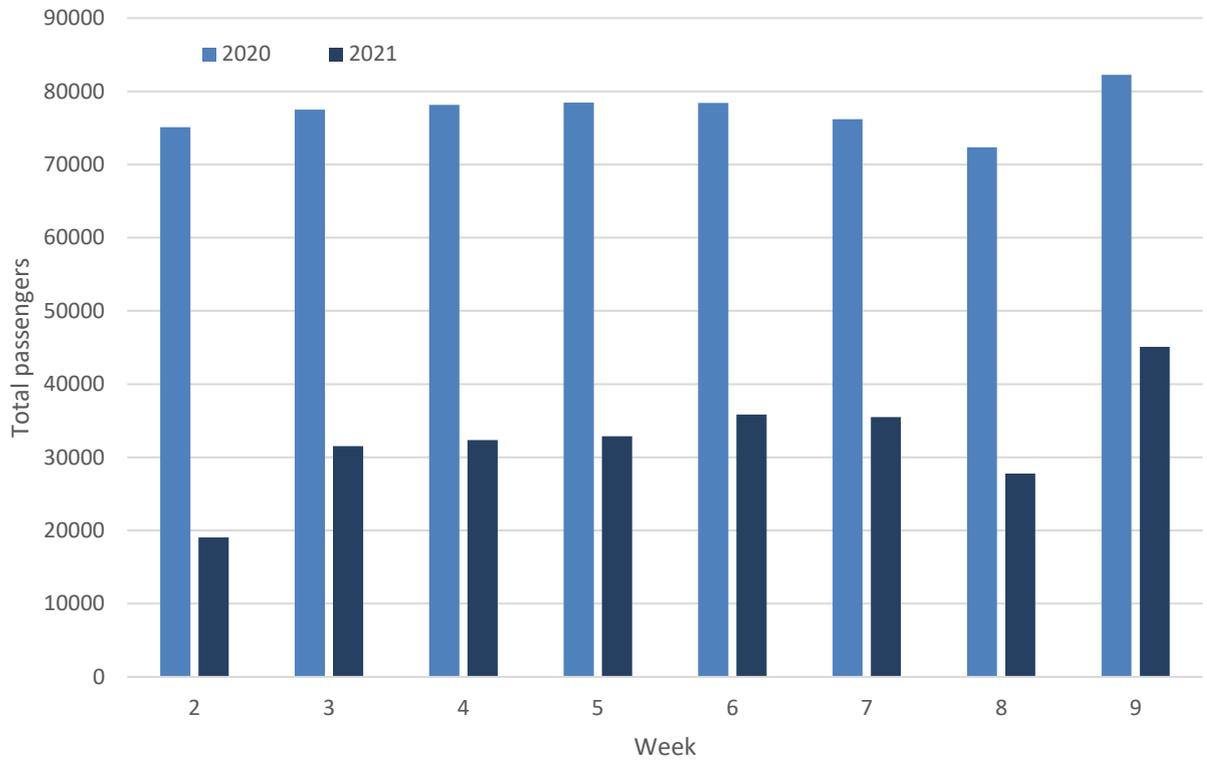
Table 11 – Total weekly bus passengers; weeks ending 10 January 2021 – 28 February 2021

Week	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>10 Jan 2021</b>	<b>17 Jan 2021</b>	<b>24 Jan 2021</b>	<b>31 Jan 2021</b>	<b>7 Feb 2021</b>	<b>14 Feb 2021</b>	<b>21 Feb 2021</b>	<b>28 Feb 2021</b>
<b>Total passengers</b>	19,050	31,530	32,350	32,860	35,850	35,480	27,760	45,090

The total number of bus passengers in the week ending 28 February 2021 was 45% lower than in the comparable week of 2020 (1 March 2020).

Figure 6 shows the weekly total number of bus passengers at the beginning of 2021, as well as comparable weeks in 2020.

Figure 6 – Total weekly bus passengers; 2020 and 2021



## Monthly passenger departures from the Island<sup>10</sup>

The number of tourism visits to Jersey can have a significant impact on various sectors of the Island’s economy. Figure 7 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 7 – Total passenger departures by month; January – December 2020 and 2017-2019 monthly mean average

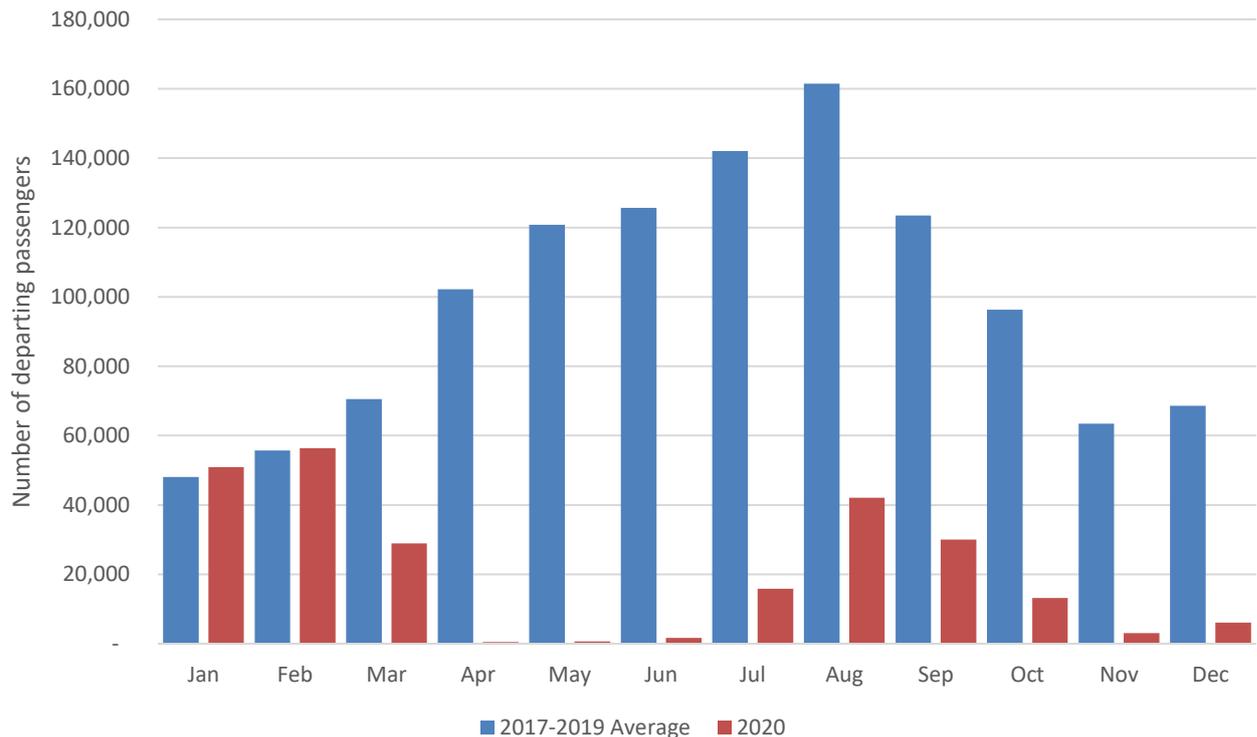


Figure 7 shows that during the period that the Island’s borders were essentially closed (during April, May and June 2020) there were very few departing passengers. Since the Island’s borders were re-opened (on 3 July 2020), departing passenger numbers increased but remain substantially lower than in 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).

It should be noted this section was not updated from the previous report as more recent data was not available. It will continue to be updated in future reports.

<sup>10</sup> 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. 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

## 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 publications<sup>11</sup>, in particular the [Labour Market](#) and [National Accounts \(Appendix C\)](#).

Tables A1 shows the sectoral breakdowns for December 2020. These breakdowns are as of 28 February 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 December 2020**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Claims</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Amount Paid (£)</b>
Agriculture and fishing	40	80	85,340
Construction and quarrying	100	330	406,330
Education, health and other services (private sector)	440	1,340	1,312,750
Financial and legal activities	20	40	47,900
Hotels, restaurants and bars	310	2,870	3,688,450
Information and communication	30	70	75,860
Manufacturing	30	120	123,790
Miscellaneous business activities	210	510	559,560
Transport and storage	230	400	506,880
Utilities and waste	10	40	40,720
Wholesale and retail	130	730	648,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>7,495,760</b>

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

<sup>11</sup> 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 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 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 December 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A1 – Sectoral comparison of Proportion of total amount claimed (for December 2020), by sector, compared to the percent contribution of that sector to total GVA (2018)<sup>12</sup>

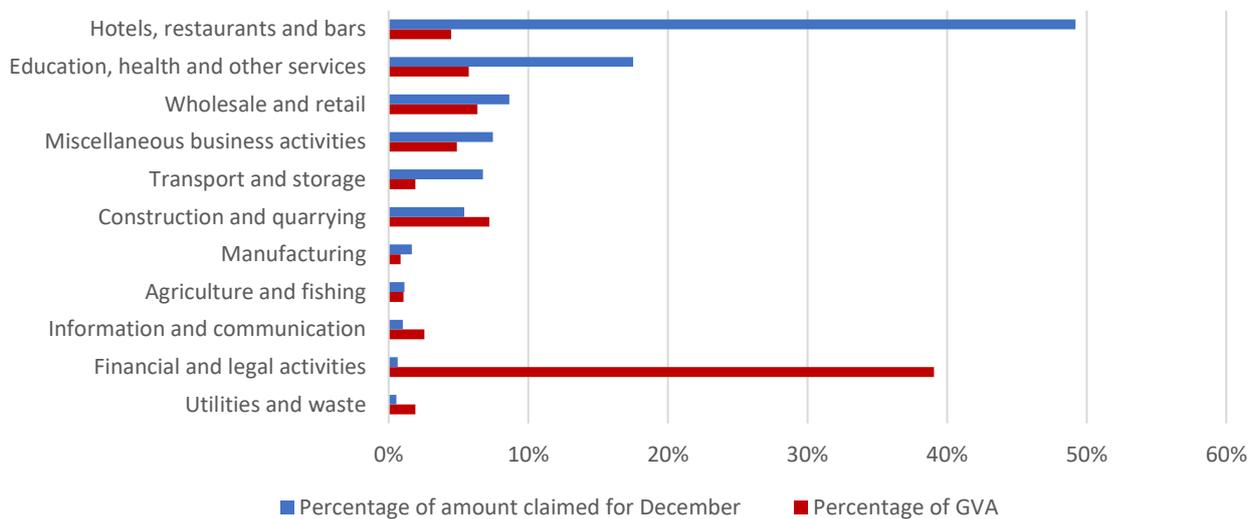
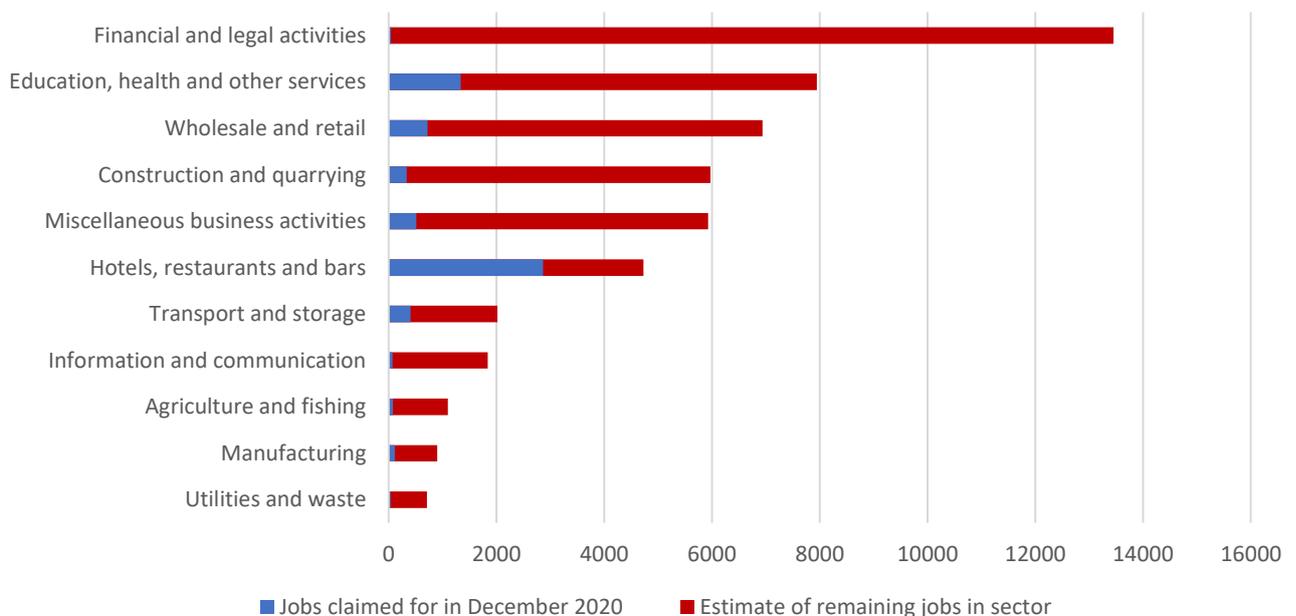


Figure A2 shows the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for December 2020 as a proportion of the total jobs filled in each sector in June 2020.

Figure A2 – Sectoral comparison jobs claimed for in December 2020 as a proportion of the labour market in June 2020<sup>13</sup>



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

<sup>13</sup> [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 – December 2020**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Claims</b>	<b>Amount Paid (£)</b>
Agriculture and fishing	440	1,196,730
Construction and quarrying	3,180	19,921,430
Education, health and other services (private sector)	4,460	16,346,350
Financial and legal activities	360	1,032,470
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,670	27,403,310
Information and communication	380	1,676,950
Manufacturing	410	2,622,440
Miscellaneous business activities	2,660	10,132,230
Transport and storage	2,100	5,767,460
Utilities and waste	70	644,530
Wholesale and retail	1,930	13,170,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,660</b>	<b>99,914,840</b>

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