

Context

This quarter has seen a significant proportion of transactions (45%) take place as the result of completions occurring in new developments. Many of these properties were sold off-plan several years ago at prices that are now below the current market value. These sales have therefore both inflated the level of turnover in this quarter and impacted the overall price level and in particular the average prices of 1-bedroom flats.

If these new developments were excluded from the analysis, the seasonally adjusted index would see a slightly smaller decrease this quarter compared to the last (1% lower rather than 2% lower). Whilst turnover would be 55% lower when compared to Q1 2022 (rather than 26% lower), when excluding new builds in both quarters.

Summary

In the first quarter of 2023:

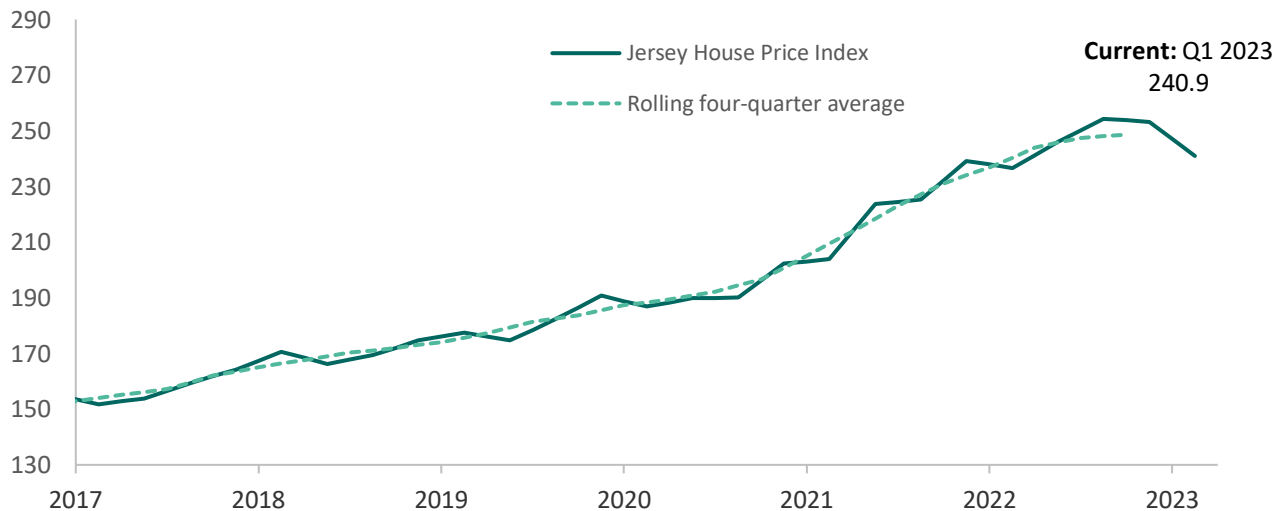
- on a **quarterly** basis:
 - the seasonally adjusted mix-adjusted average price was 2% lower compared with the previous quarter and 2% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2022 (Q1 2022)
 - the seasonally adjusted mix-adjusted average price was 4% lower than the previous high point seen in Q3 2022
 - 1-bedroom flats and 3- & 4-bedroom houses saw their mean price decrease compared to the previous quarter
 - other property types saw an increase in their mean price compared to the previous quarter
- the **turnover** of properties was 26% lower than in Q1 2022, and we observed in this quarter:
 - the lowest turnover of houses since at least 2002
 - 36% of properties transacted were not purchased to be the main residence of the purchaser(s)
- overall **housing market activity**, on a rolling four-quarter basis, was 5% lower compared with the previous quarter (Q4 2022) and 11% lower than in the corresponding quarter of 2022 (Q1 2022)
- on a rolling four-quarter basis, **advertised private sector** rental prices were 1% higher during the year ending Q1 2023 compared with the year ending Q4 2022

Overall mix-adjusted Index

The Jersey House Price Index measures the combined average price of 1- and 2-bedroom flats together with 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses. The index includes Royal Court and share transfer transactions.

Figure 1 shows the Jersey House Price Index from 2017 to date, on a non-seasonally adjusted basis and the rolling four-quarter average (see [Note 6](#) and [Appendix A](#)).

Figure 1 – Jersey House Price Index, Q1 2017 to Q1 2023 (2002 = 100, non-seasonally adjusted)



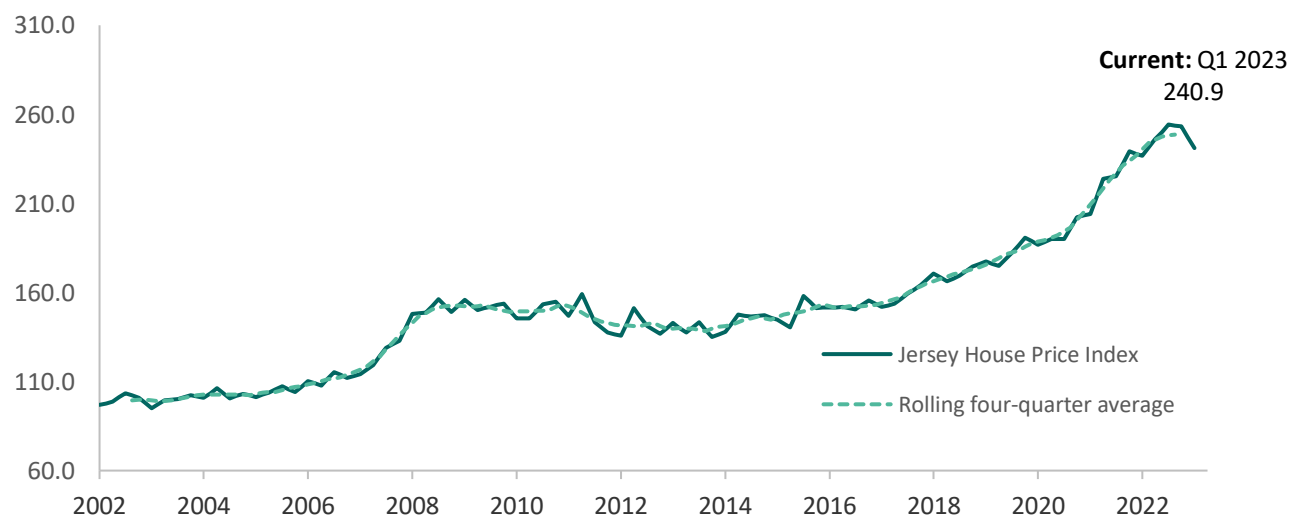
On a rolling four-quarter basis, the mix-adjusted average price of dwellings sold in Jersey during the year ending Q1 2023 was essentially unchanged when compared with the previous quarter (year ending Q4 2022).

On a quarterly basis, the *seasonally adjusted* mix-adjusted average price (see [Note 7](#)) in Q1 2023 was 2% lower compared with the previous quarter and 2% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2022.

Figure 2 shows the Jersey House Price Index from 2002 to date on a non-seasonally adjusted basis and the rolling four-quarter average (see [Note 6](#) and [Appendix A](#)).

Figure 2 – Jersey House Price Index, Q1 2002 to Q1 2023

(2002 = 100; including share transfer properties and non-seasonally adjusted)



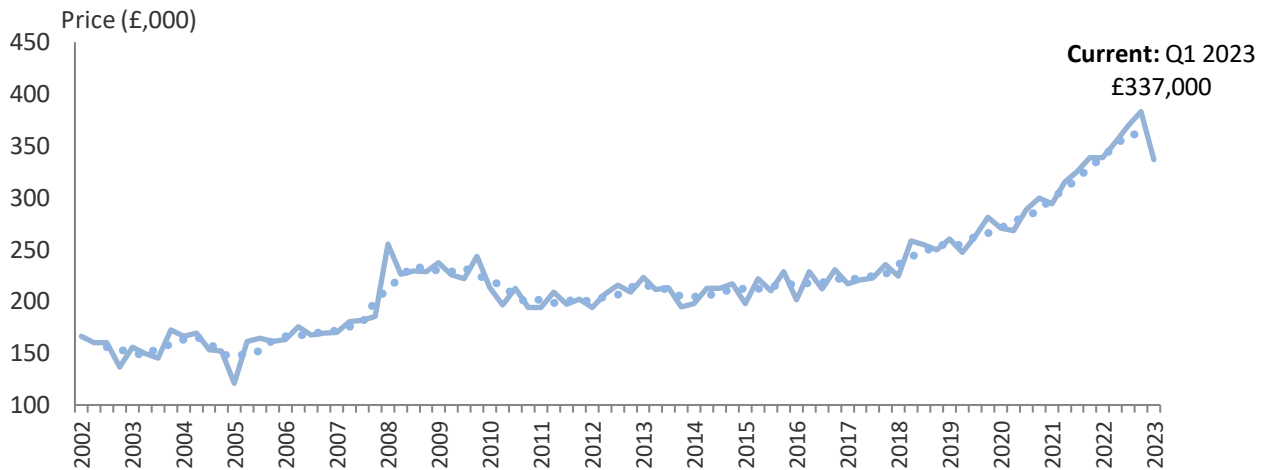
This quarter has seen a significant proportion of transactions (45%) take place as the result of completions occurring in new developments. Many of these properties were sold off-plan several years ago at prices that are now below the current market value. These sales have impacted the overall price level and in particular the average prices of 1-bedroom flats.

If these new developments were excluded from the analysis, the seasonally adjusted index would see a slightly smaller decrease this quarter compared to the last (1% lower rather than 2% lower).

1-bedroom flats

The mean prices for 1-bedroom flats are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Mean prices (£,000) for 1-bedroom flats, Q1 2002 to Q1 2023



Following a sharp increase in mean prices in early 2008, the remainder of 2008 and 2009 saw the mean price of 1-bedroom flats remain essentially stable at around £230,000. During 2010 and 2011 the mean price of this property type decreased, largely due to an increase in turnover of lower priced share transfer properties. Since that time, the mean price has increased, with the annual average in 2022 being £361,000.

The mean price of 1-bedroom flats sold in the latest quarter was **£337,000**, which was £46,000 lower than in the previous quarter (Q4 2022). It should be noted that both the level of turnover and the decrease in price this quarter were largely influenced by new developments.

The *median* price of 1-bedroom flats sold in the latest quarter was £305,000.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of prices for these properties sold in Q4 2022 and Q1 2023.

Figure 4 – Price distributions for 1-bedroom flats, Q4 2022 and Q1 2023



The largest volume sold in Q1 2023 was in the £275,001 - £300,000 (32% of transactions) price bracket.

Table 1 – Mean prices for 1-bedroom flats

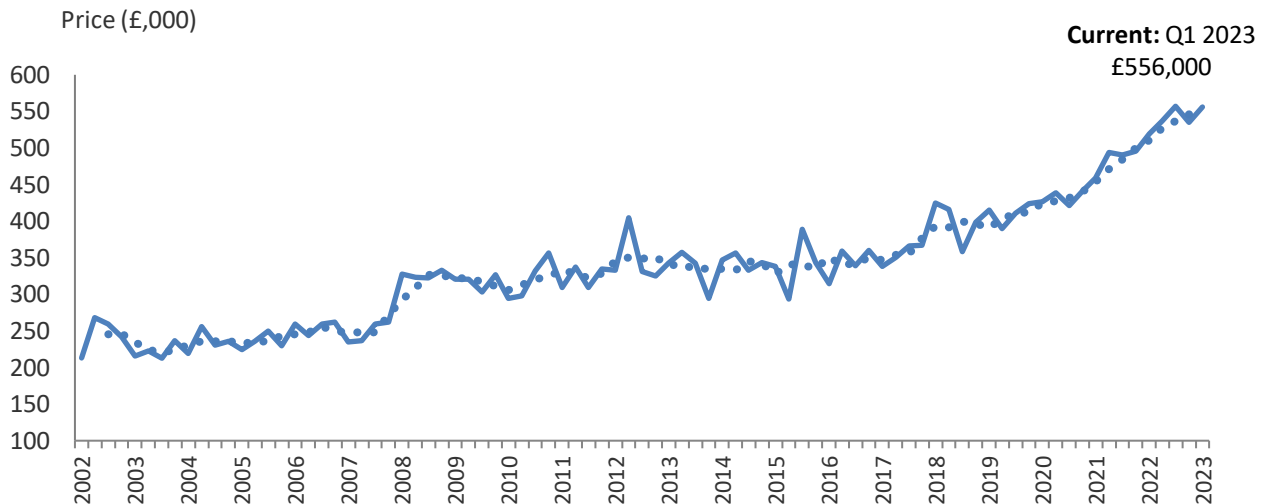
1-bed Flats	2020				2021				2022				2023	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
Price (£,000)	271	268	289	300	294	315	325	339	339	353	370	383	337	

The Q1 2023 mean price has a 95% confidence interval of \pm £14,000

2-bedroom flats

The mean prices for 2-bedroom flats are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5 – Mean prices (£,000) for 2-bedroom flats, Q1 2002 to Q1 2023



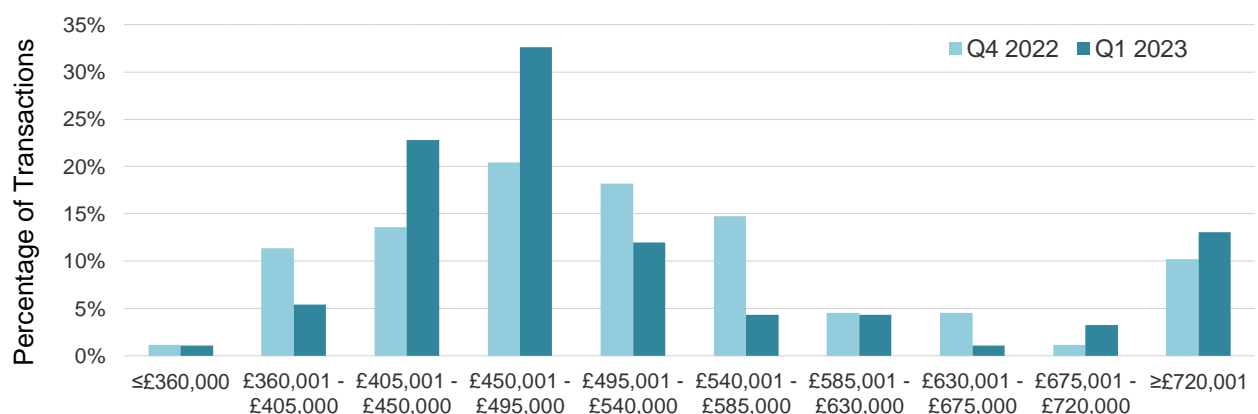
During 2008 and 2009 the mean price was relatively stable at around £320,000. Subsequently the mean price increased, taking the annual mean price of this property type to around £350,000 by 2012. More recently, the mean price has increased further, with the annual average price in 2022 being £537,000.

The mean price of 2-bedroom flats sold in the latest quarter was **£556,000**, which was £21,000 higher than in the previous quarter (Q4 2022). It should be noted that the level of turnover this quarter was largely influenced by new developments.

The *median* price of 2-bedroom flats sold in the latest quarter was £490,000.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of prices for these properties sold in Q4 2022 and Q1 2023.

Figure 6 – Price distributions for 2-bedroom flats, Q4 2022 and Q1 2023



The largest volume sold in Q1 2023 (33% of transactions) was in the £450,001 - £495,000 price range.

Table 2 – Mean prices for 2-bedroom flats

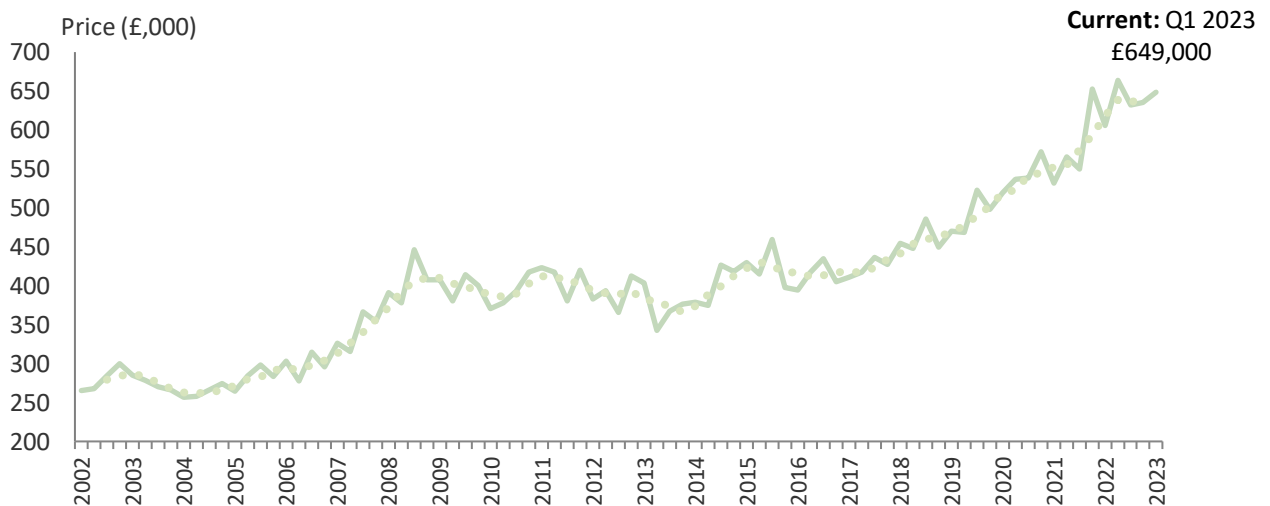
2-bed Flats	2020				2021				2022				2023
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Price (£,000)	427	439	422	440	459	494	491	496	519	536	557	535	556

The Q1 2023 mean price has a 95% confidence interval of \pm £45,000

2-bedroom houses

The mean prices for 2-bedroom houses are shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 – Mean prices (£,000) for 2-bedroom houses, Q1 2002 to Q1 2023



The annual mean price of 2-bedroom houses sold from 2008 to 2010 was between £400,000 and £410,000. The mean price of this property type subsequently decreased, with the annual average price recorded in 2013 being £371,000.

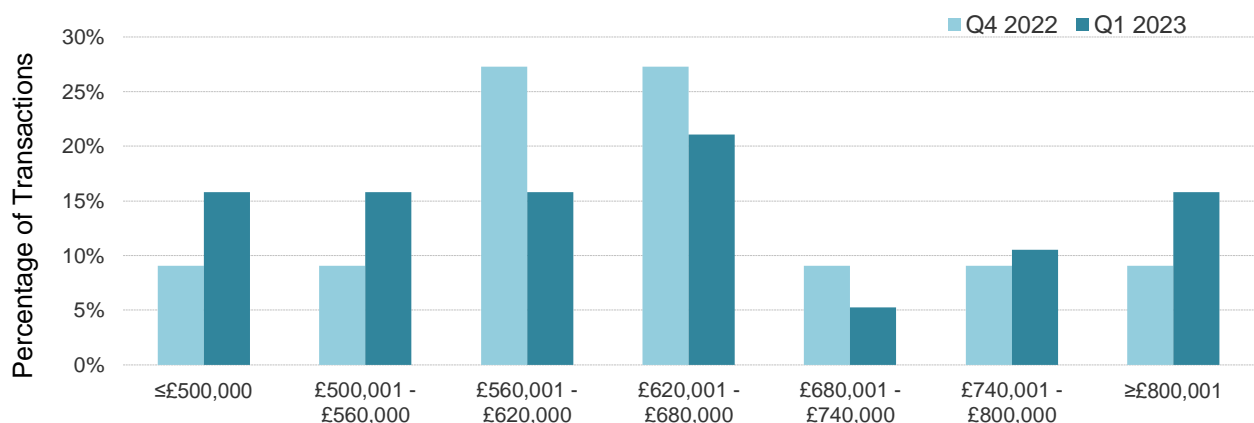
In the latter half of 2014 the mean price of 2-bedroom houses rose above £400,000 for the first time since early-2011. More recently in 2022 the annual average price increased to £636,000.

The mean price of 2-bedroom houses sold in the latest quarter was **£649,000**, which was £14,000 higher than in the previous quarter (Q4 2022). This quarter saw relatively low turnover for this property type, meaning the price is more sensitive to outlier values found at either end of the distribution.

The *median* price of 2-bedroom houses sold in the latest quarter was £625,000.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of prices for these properties sold in Q4 2022 and Q1 2023.

Figure 8 – Price distributions for 2-bedroom houses, Q4 2022 and Q1 2023



The largest volume sold in Q1 2023 was in the £620,001 - £680,000 (21% of transactions) price bracket.

Table 3 – Mean prices for 2-bedroom houses

2-bed Houses	2020				2021				2022				2023
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Price (£,000)	519	537	538	572	532	566	550	652	606	664	632	635	649

The Q1 2023 mean price has a 95% confidence interval of \pm £92,000

3-bedroom houses

The mean prices for 3-bedroom houses are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9 – Mean prices (£,000) for 3-bedroom houses, Q1 2002 to Q1 2023



After a period of considerable increase from 2006 to early 2008, the mean price of 3-bedroom houses remained relatively stable throughout the subsequent four-year period from 2008 to 2011, at between £510,000 and £520,000.

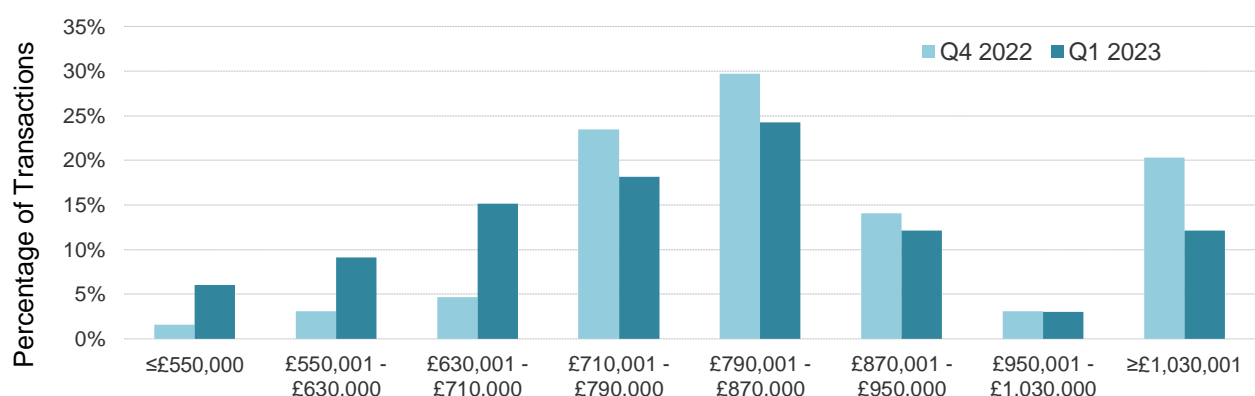
At the end of 2011 the mean price of this property type fell below £500,000 for the first time since 2007. In Q1 2019 the mean price rose above £600,000 and has since continued to increase, with the annual average in 2022 being £886,000.

The mean price of 3-bedroom houses sold in the latest quarter was **£815,000**, which was £68,000 lower than in Q4 2022. This property type has seen a significant reduction in turnover, now being at around a third of the typical number of transactions seen during Q1 since 2014. This reduction in turnover makes the price more sensitive to outlier values found at either end of the distribution.

The *median* price of 3-bedroom houses sold in the latest quarter was £794,000.

Figure 10 shows the distribution of prices for these properties sold in Q4 2022 and Q1 2023.

Figure 10 – Price distributions for 3-bedroom houses, Q4 2022 and Q1 2023



The largest volume sold in Q1 2023 (24% of transactions) was in the £790,001 - £870,000 price bracket.

Table 4 – Mean prices for 3-bedroom houses

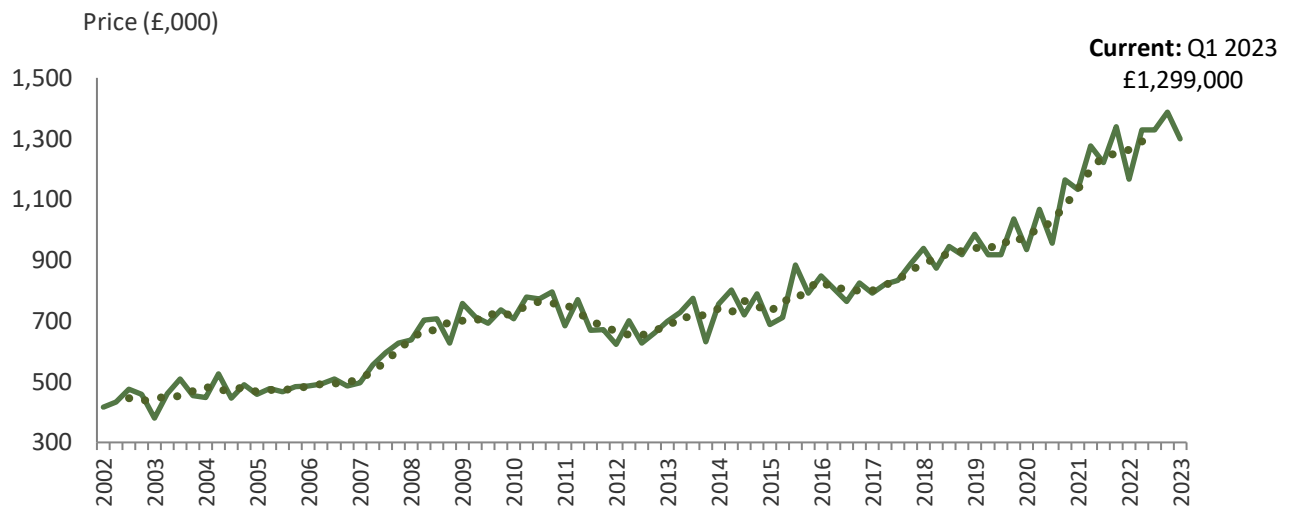
3-bed Houses	2020				2021				2022				2023
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Price (£,000)	649	634	687	687	709	806	808	861	898	853	904	883	815

The Q1 2023 mean price has a 95% confidence interval of \pm £79,000

4-bedroom houses

The mean prices for 4-bedroom houses are shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11 – Mean prices (£,000) for 4-bedroom houses, Q1 2002 to Q1 2023



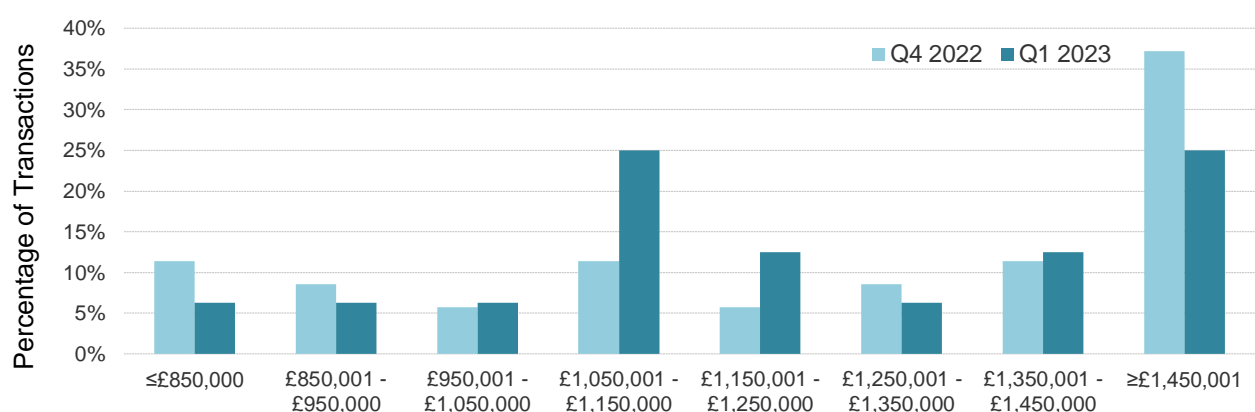
Although this category of property has seen some volatility in price on a quarterly basis, the mean price of this property type generally remained above £700,000 between 2008 and 2015. Since then, the average price has increased; with mean prices exceeding £800,000 in Q1 2016, £900,000 in Q1 2018 and then exceeding £1,000,000 in Q4 2019. The annual average in 2022 was £1,302,000.

The mean price of 4-bedroom houses sold in the latest quarter was **£1,299,000**, which was £88,000 lower than in the previous quarter (Q4 2022). This quarter saw relatively low turnover for this property type.

The *median* price of 4-bedroom houses sold in the latest quarter was £1,221,000.

Figure 12 shows the distribution of prices for these properties sold in Q4 2022 and Q1 2023.

Figure 12 – Price distributions for 4-bedroom houses, Q4 2022 and Q1 2023



The largest volumes sold in Q1 2023 (25% of transactions) were in the £1,050,001 - £1,150,00 and greater than £1,450,000 price brackets.

Table 5 – Mean prices for 4-bedroom houses

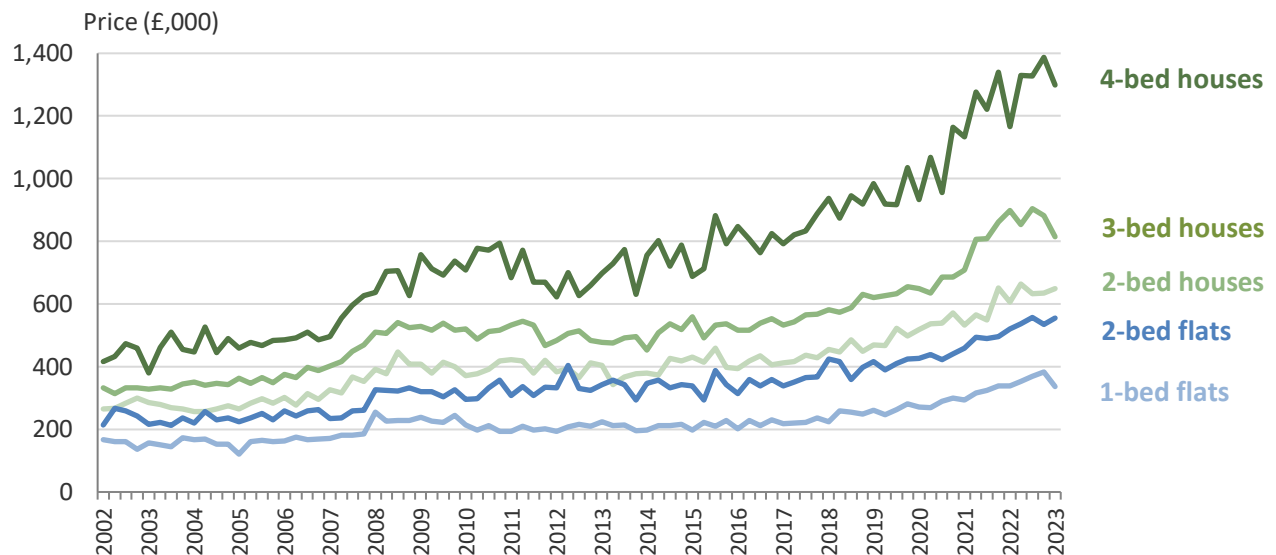
4-bed Houses	2020				2021				2022				2023	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
Price (£,000)	934	1,067	955	1,164	1,134	1,277	1,220	1,339	1,166	1,329	1,329	1,387	1,299	

The Q1 2023 mean price has a 95% confidence interval of ± £217,000

All Individual property types

The mean prices of the individual categories of dwelling over the period from 2002 to date are shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13 – Mean prices (£,000) for the individual property types, Q1 2002 to Q1 2023



In the latest quarter:

- 1-bedroom flats saw the largest quarterly decrease, being 12% lower than the previous quarter
- 3-bedroom houses saw the largest annual decrease, being 9% lower than in Q1 2022
- 2-bedroom property types saw increases from the previous quarter, but were both below previously seen highest values

Turnover

In Q1 2023, 251 HPI eligible properties (see [Note 2](#)) were sold in Jersey¹. A degree of caution is required in making direct comparisons between quarters due to the variation in the frequency of sittings of the Royal Court and due to seasonal variations. Nevertheless, the number of properties sold in Q1 2023 was:

- 26% lower than in Q1 2022, corresponding to 88 fewer properties sold
- 15% lower than in the previous quarter, Q4 2022, corresponding to 45 fewer properties sold
- the lowest turnover of houses since at least 2002²

Figure 14 – Number of dwellings included in the Jersey House Price Index by property type

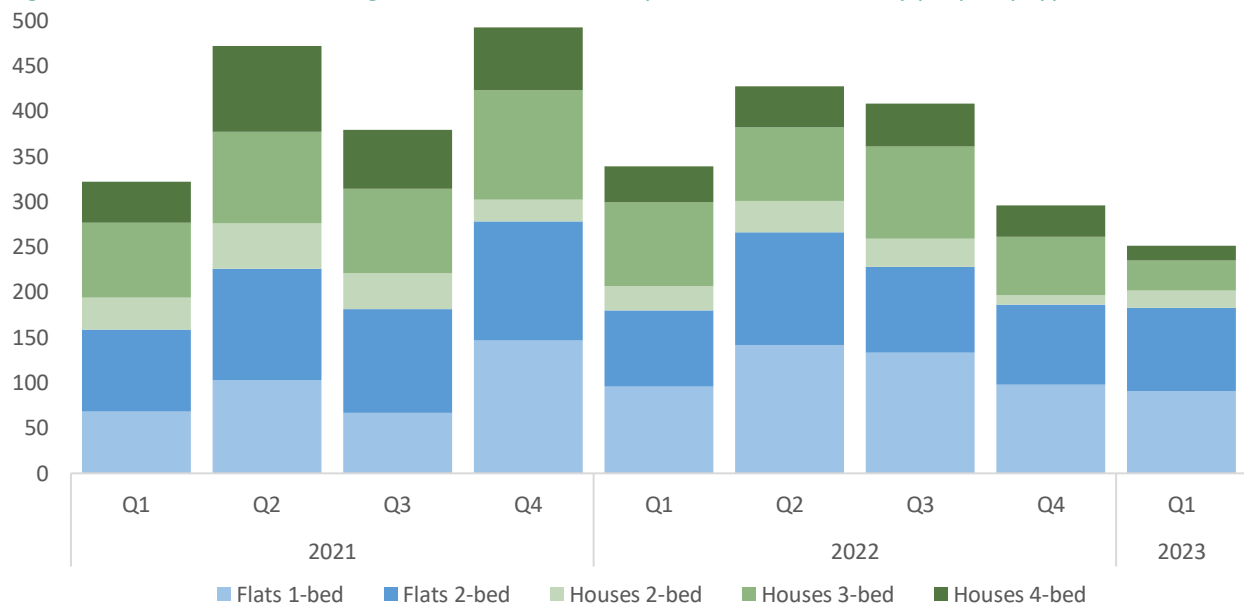


Table 6 – Number of dwellings included in the Jersey House Price Index by property type

		Flats		Houses			Total	Court Sittings
		1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed		
2021	Q1	68	91	35	83	45	322	12
	Q2	103	123	50	101	95	472	12
	Q3	67	114	40	93	65	379	13
	Q4	147	131	24	121	69	492	13
	Total 2021	385	459	149	398	274	1,665	50
2022	Q1	96	84	27	92	40	339	12
	Q2	142	124	35	81	45	427	11 ³
	Q3	133	95	31	102	47	408	14
	Q4	98	88	11	64	35	296	12
	Total 2022	469	391	104	339	167	1,470	49
2023	Q1	91	92	19	33	16	251	13

In Q1 2023, share transfer transactions (see [Note 3](#)) accounted for 82% of all eligible flat sales, the highest proportion ever recorded, the previous high point being 80% in Q1 2012, and a considerably higher proportion to that recorded in calendar year 2022 (51%). This was largely influenced by new developments.

¹ Due to methodological changes this figure is not directly comparable to those published in reports prior to Q1 2020; [Appendix E](#) of the Q1 2020 report provides details of these changes and an analysis of the effect which the introduced changes would have had in prior years.

² While turnover levels prior to 2010 are on a slightly different basis, there is a high level of confidence that the previous lowest turnover of houses was in Q4 2008, being at least 81 transactions.

³ There was one less court sitting in this quarter, due to the public holiday that took place on 3 June 2022 to celebrate Queen Elizabeth II's Platinum Jubilee

Composition of market sales

From 1 January 2023 there has been a new higher rate of stamp duty or land transaction tax (LTT) on transactions where the property is not the main residence of one or more of the purchasers. This higher rate highlights cases where the property is a:

- buy-to-let
- second home
- holiday home

Please note that this is the first quarter the data is available and not all cases may be captured⁴.

Additionally, those buying property for the first time sometimes pay a reduced level of stamp duty or land transaction tax, where the price is £500,000 or lower. Meaning a baseline proportion of sales for those buying their first home can be calculated.

It is important to note that this will not match with those properties included in the annual first time buyer market analysis. That includes properties where the sale is restricted to first time buyers, however there are ways for individuals to regain first time buyer status to buy such properties. This is not the case with stamp duty and land transaction tax. First time buyer in this instance just applies to the first purchase by an individual for any property.

The below figures should be taken to be baseline proportions and not complete totals, particularly for first time buyers. A more comprehensive breakdown may be possible in the Q1 2024 report, as at that time those individuals moving within the market during 2023 will also be known.

Table 7 –Turnover, higher rate and first time buyer proportions of sales

		Not main residence “Higher rate”	First time buyer rate	Unknown purchase type	Turnover
Q1 2023	Flats	49%	22%	29%	183
	Houses	3%	3%	94%	68
	Overall	36%	17%	47%	251

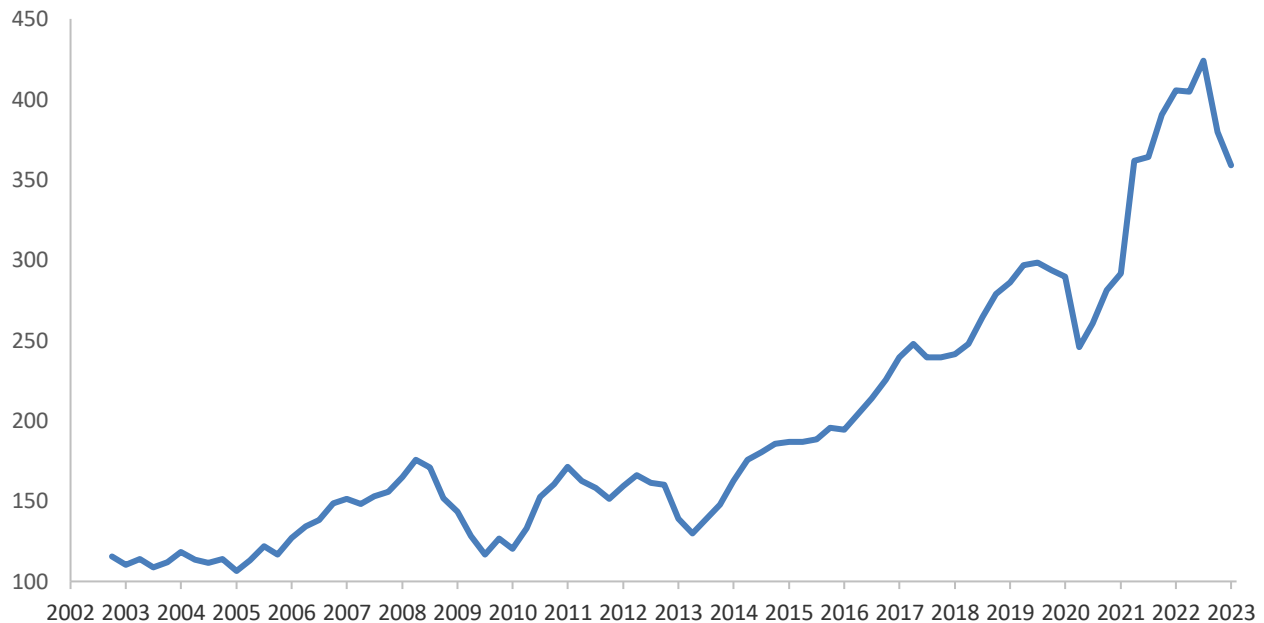
Several property types are not included in the Jersey House Price Index (see [Note 9](#)), if they were included most results would be essentially the same. The only major difference being that the proportion of houses purchased by first time buyers would be significantly higher (11%). Share transfer properties are included in this analysis.

⁴ Initial analysis of these transactions, based on multiple purchases, purchases by corporate entities and those conducted by known investors indicates that these figures are in line with expectations.

Housing Market Activity

The Housing Market Activity Index (HMAI) measures the total market activity of 1- and 2-bedroom flats and 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses in Jersey (see [Note 8](#)). The index includes share transfer properties. Figure 15 shows the HMAI from 2002 to date as a rolling four-quarter average (see [Note 8](#) and [Appendix B](#)).

Figure 15 – Jersey Housing Market Activity Index⁵
(2002 = 100; including share transfer properties and on a rolling four-quarter basis)



On a **rolling four-quarter basis**, the total activity of the Jersey housing market during the year ending Q1 2023 was 5% lower compared with the year ending Q4 2022 and was 11% lower than in the corresponding quarter of 2022 (Q1 2022).

A degree of caution is required in making comparisons between quarters due to seasonal variations. Nevertheless, on a **quarterly basis**, total market activity in Q1 2023 was:

- 19% lower than that in the previous quarter (Q4 2022)
- 25% lower than in the corresponding quarter of 2022 (Q1 2022)

Comparison with Guernsey

Calculated using the methodology implemented in Guernsey⁶, the mix-adjusted average price of properties sold in Jersey in the most recent quarter was £730,000. This figure is £116,000 higher than the mix-adjusted average price of Local Market properties sold in Guernsey of £614,000; see Figure 16.

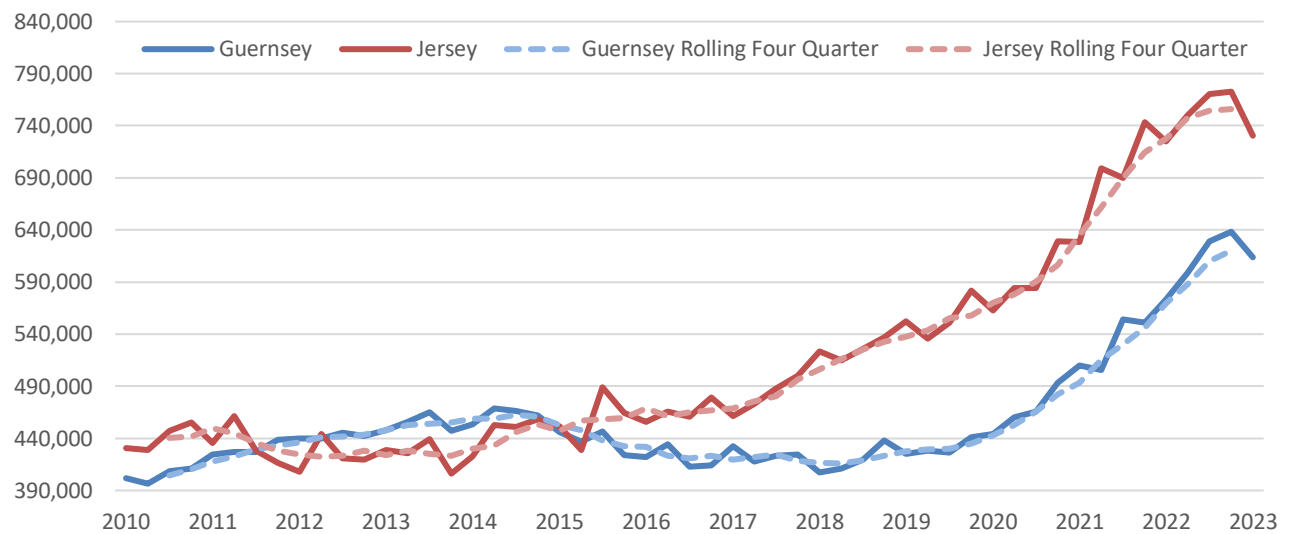
In Guernsey, the mix adjusted average purchase price for Local Market properties in Q1 2023 was 4% lower than in the previous quarter and 7% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2022.

Turnover in Guernsey during the first quarter of 2023 was 38% lower than in the previous quarter and 43% lower than in the corresponding quarter of 2022.

⁵ The index has been revised between Q1 2010 and Q1 2020 due to the changes introduced in the Q1 2020 publication of the HPI leading to the revision of turnover numbers.

⁶ The Guernsey House Price Index mix-adjusts using arithmetic means and stock weightings. The Jersey House Price Index mix-adjusts using geometric means and 3-year turnover weights (see [Note 4](#) and [Note 5](#)). For the purposes of this comparison, the Guernsey methodology has been used to create a comparable figure for Jersey.

Figure 16 – Comparable (mix-adjusted) house prices in Guernsey and Jersey; Q1 2010 – Q1 2023



Comparison with United Kingdom

The UK office for national statistics (ONS) has delayed the publication of their March House Price Index. Therefore, we are currently unable to produce full Q1 2023 figures for the UK to compare with.

The mix-adjusted average prices of dwellings sold in the UK⁷ (overall and by region) in January and February 2023 are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 – Mix-adjusted average prices in Jersey and the UK (in £,000's)

	Q1 2023 ⁸
Jersey	661
UK	289
England	310
Wales	216
Scotland	183
Northern Ireland	N/A
London	535
South East (excluding London)	398
East	358
South West	329
West Midlands (region)	254
East Midlands	251
Yorkshire & The Humber	207
North West	215
North East	162

The mix-adjusted average price for Jersey was greater than that of London and more than twice that of the UK and England.

⁷ Contains HM Land Registry data © Crown copyright and database right 2020. This data is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. Quarterly averages are calculated by Statistics Jersey from the published data for these comparisons.

⁸ UK data is an average of January and February 2023. Such data is unavailable for Northern Ireland.

Notes

1. Data sources:

The principal data sources on the transaction prices of property sales used in the Jersey House Price Index are:

- the Public Registry Index and Document Enrolment (PRIDE) database for freehold and flying freehold properties transacted through the Royal Court; with additional stamp duty data provided by the Judicial Greffe
- Revenue Jersey for share transfer transactions.

The above price data are 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.

2. Excluded properties:

Derelict buildings, commercial properties with associated residential units, apparent intra-family transactions, age-restricted properties, properties sold via the housing gateway and properties designated solely for purchase by first-time buyers are excluded from the final data set from which the average prices and the Index are determined. Furthermore, due to the small numbers of properties and high variability of prices, the following categories of dwelling are also excluded: bedsits; 3- or more bedroom flats; 1- and 5- or more bedroom houses; and multi-dwelling properties. New dwellings, other than those removed by the above exclusion criteria, are implicitly included in the final data set.

3. Share transfer transactions:

Sales occurring via share transfer are not processed through the Royal Court and hence do not appear in the PRIDE database. Price data are instead provided by Revenue Jersey. Share transfer transactions have constituted around three-fifths of all sales of flats since Q1 2002, with the proportion generally varying between half and three-quarters at the quarterly level as new developments come onto the market.

Although the transaction prices of properties purchased by share transfer were not included in the compilation of the Jersey House Price Index prior to Q1 2011, the Land Transaction Tax (LTT), which came into effect on 1 January 2010, has enabled the transaction prices of properties purchased by share transfer to be recorded. Share transfer property transactions are therefore now incorporated in the compilation of the Jersey House Price Index.

In respect of these transactions, the value recorded in the Land Transaction Tax data will only reflect the value of the shares transferred that confer a right of occupation to a dwelling within their articles of association. They will therefore not include any transactions that do not relate to a dwelling, such as the separate sale of parking spaces and storage areas which may ordinarily be included in the sale price of other property types.

4. Mix-adjusted average price

The mix-adjusted average price of dwellings is calculated by weighting together the geometric mean price for each of the following five categories: 1- and 2-bedroom flats; 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses ("houses" includes houses and bungalows). The resulting mix-adjusted average dwelling price (see [Note 5](#)) is converted into the Jersey House Price Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002).

5. Mix-adjustment:

In order that the average price in a given period is independent of the particular "mix" of properties sold in that period, a "mix-adjusted" average is calculated for each period by weighting each property type by a constant proportion.

Each year revised property-type weights are incorporated within each Q1 analysis, derived from the full preceding three-year period and including share transfer properties. In order to produce a continuous index series over time, the Q1 results are chain-linked.

It should be emphasised that, as a consequence of re-weighting, mix-adjusted mean prices will not be comparable between calendar years, although they will be comparable within each calendar year. In order to calculate change between years, the mix-adjusted index should be used.

6. Four-quarter rolling average

Due to the relatively low turnover of properties in Jersey, the mix-adjusted House Price Index is susceptible to fluctuations which occur due to variance in the mix of properties sold from one quarter to another, in terms of quality, location and age, particularly when a number of properties from a new development become available for purchase in the same period. Therefore, the average of four quarters (the quarter of interest itself, and the three prior) is calculated to provide an indication of the trend.

For the purposes of [Figure 1](#), the depiction of the rolling average has been adjusted on the horizontal axis to be able to be compared to the HPI on a more consistent time basis.

7. Seasonal adjustment

Housing markets can, in principle, exhibit seasonal effects that affect property prices. In order to enable meaningful quarter-on-quarter comparison, the mix-adjusted house price index is seasonally adjusted using the Eurostat Demetra software package.

Seasonal adjustment is based on ongoing estimation of seasonal trends and as such is subject to revision. In order to ensure a reasonably stable series of data for the user, the seasonal model is revised once a year, in Q1, at which point the entire historic seasonally adjusted series will potentially be revised. These revisions are welcome as they derive from an expanded set of data and lead to better estimates of the seasonal pattern. Throughout the calendar year the most recent model will be utilised and therefore the quarterly figures will not be subject to revision.

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

8. Jersey Housing Market Activity Index

The Jersey Housing Market Activity Index is a derived index compiled from existing data sourced to produce the Jersey House Price Index and combines the mix-adjusted average price of dwellings sold in Jersey with the total number of transactions that occurs during the same period to provide an indication of the total market activity.

The principal data sources are therefore the same as utilised for the Jersey House Price Index, and the list of excluded properties is the same as listed in [Note 2](#) above.

In respect of share transfer properties, whilst the individual share transfer transactions were not included in the compilation of the Jersey House Price Index prior to Q1 2011, the total number of transactions in each period were recorded via the share transfer consent process. This has allowed us to provide a full historical series back to Q1 2002, when the current House Price Index methodology commenced.

The nature of the Jersey property market is that the turnover of properties is susceptible to seasonal fluctuations and therefore to moderate such effects, the Index is presented on a rolling four-quarter basis.

9. Additional inclusions

Some parts of this report, including appendix C and D of this report, use an extended definition of turnover. This includes sales which are excluded from the House Price Index, these being: age restricted properties; properties designated for first time buyers; properties sold via the housing gateway; bedsits; 3- or more bedroom flats; 1-bedroom houses; and 5- or more bedroom.

Appendix A
Table A1: Jersey House Price Indices *(including share transfer properties)*

		House Price Index <i>(n.s.a.)</i>	HPI Rolling four-quarter average <i>(n.s.a.)</i>	HPI Seasonally adjusted series	Housing market activity index <i>(n.s.a.)</i>	HMAI rolling four-quarter average <i>(n.s.a.)</i>
2013	Q1	142.7	142.9	144.5	96.4	139.2
	Q2	137.5	139.5	136.0	142.2	129.8
	Q3	143.2	140.1	142.0	182.2	138.4
	Q4	134.9	139.6	136.1	169.9	147.7
2014	Q1	138.0	138.4	139.1	155.4	162.4
	Q2	147.5	140.9	146.6	195.6	175.7
	Q3	146.4	141.7	145.3	201.4	180.6
	Q4	147.1	144.7	147.8	190.2	185.6
2015	Q1	144.8	146.4	145.4	160.0	186.8
	Q2	140.4	144.7	140.2	195.0	186.7
	Q3	158.2	147.6	157.7	207.8	188.2
	Q4	151.3	148.7	151.1	219.0	195.5
2016	Q1	151.4	150.3	151.6	155.3	194.3
	Q2	151.8	153.2	152.6	234.9	204.3
	Q3	150.3	151.2	150.3	246.3	213.9
	Q4	155.5	152.2	154.3	264.6	225.3
2017	Q1	151.8	152.3	151.7	212.1	239.5
	Q2	153.8	152.8	155.1	267.5	247.6
	Q3	159.3	155.1	159.9	213.9	239.5
	Q4	164.3	157.3	162.2	264.4	239.5
2018	Q1	170.6	162.0	170.5	220.5	241.6
	Q2	166.3	165.1	168.0	291.9	247.7
	Q3	169.5	167.6	170.3	280.6	264.4
	Q4	174.7	170.3	172.0	322.0	278.8
2019	Q1	177.5	172.0	177.9	248.7	285.8
	Q2	174.8	174.1	176.4	335.3	296.6
	Q3	182.3	177.3	183.2	288.1	298.5
	Q4	190.7	181.3	187.5	302.2	293.6
2020	Q1	186.9	183.7	187.9	233.0	289.7
	Q2	189.8	187.4	191.3	159.9	245.8
	Q3	190.1	189.4	190.8	347.3	260.6
	Q4	202.3	192.3	198.8	385.5	281.4
2021	Q1	204.0	196.6	205.8	273.9	291.7
	Q2	223.7	205.0	224.8	440.3	361.8
	Q3	225.3	213.8	225.6	356.1	364.0
	Q4	239.2	223.0	235.7	490.8	390.3
2022	Q1	236.6	231.2	239.1	334.5	405.4
	Q2	245.9	236.8	246.7	438.0	404.8
	Q3	254.3	244.0	254.3	432.7	424.0
	Q4	253.3	247.5	249.8	312.6	379.4
2023	Q1	240.9	248.6	243.8	252.2	358.9

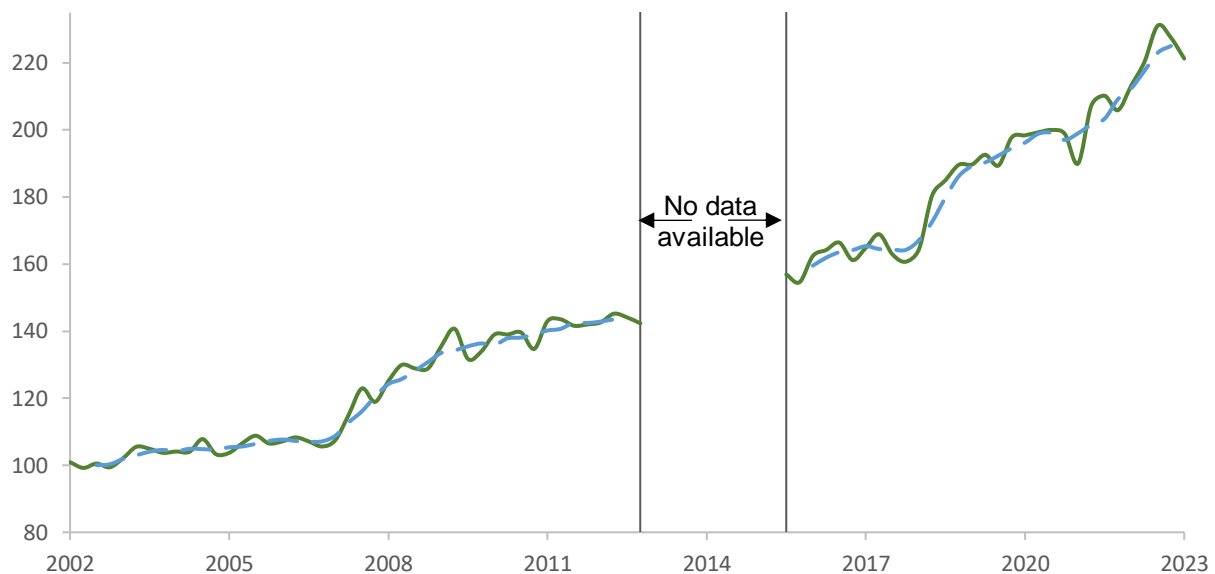
n.s.a. non-seasonally adjusted

Jersey Private Sector Rental Index

Statistics Jersey published a rental index from 2007 until 2012 using prices recorded by the Population Office. The index could not be produced for more than two years (from Q4 2012 to Q2 2015) following a change in law that meant the Population Office no longer recorded this data. Since June 2015 Statistics Jersey have produced the index using advertised rental prices collected from a variety of both internet and classified sources.

The resulting mix-adjusted average rental price is converted into the Jersey Private Sector Rental Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002) and Figure B1 and Table B1 below detail this index.

Figure B1 – Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, Q1 2002 to Q1 2023
(2002 = 100; non-seasonally adjusted)



In the most recent quarter:

- on a rolling four-quarter basis, advertised rental prices in Jersey were 1% higher during the year ending Q1 2023 compared with the year ending Q4 2022
- advertised rental prices were 3% lower compared with the previous quarter
- advertised rental prices were 4% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2022 (Q1 2022)

It should be noted that the rental index is subject to a degree of seasonality, with factors such as the availability of winter lettings and the availability of accommodation during the summer season affecting prices between individual quarters.

Table B1: Jersey rental index

		Rolling four-quarter average	
		Index	
2008	Q1	125.1	120.5
	Q2	129.9	124.2
	Q3	128.9	125.7
	Q4	128.9	128.2
2009	Q1	135.6	130.8
	Q2	140.7	133.5
	Q3	131.7	134.2
	Q4	133.9	135.5
2010	Q1	139.0	136.3
	Q2	139.0	135.9
	Q3	139.6	137.9
	Q4	134.7	138.1
2011	Q1	143.0	139.1
	Q2	143.5	140.2
	Q3	141.6	140.7
	Q4	142.0	142.5
2012	Q1	142.6	142.4
	Q2	145.2	142.9
	Q3	144.1	143.5
	Q4	142.3	143.6
No data available			
2015	Q3	156.9	Not available
	Q4	154.6	Not available
2016	Q1	162.4	Not available
	Q2	164.2	159.5
	Q3	166.4	161.9
	Q4	161.2	163.6
2017	Q1	164.9	164.2
	Q2	168.9	165.4
	Q3	162.9	164.5
	Q4	160.7	164.4
2018	Q1	164.4	164.2
	Q2	180.5	167.1
	Q3	185.0	172.7
	Q4	189.6	179.9
2019	Q1	189.7	186.2
	Q2	192.6	189.2
	Q3	189.4	190.3
	Q4	197.8	192.4
2020	Q1	198.4	194.6
	Q2	199.3	196.2
	Q3	200.0	198.9
	Q4	198.8	199.1
2021	Q1	190.0	197.0
	Q2	207.3	199.0
	Q3	210.2	201.6
	Q4	205.9	203.4
2022	Q1	213.2	209.2
	Q2	220.3	212.4
	Q3	231.1	217.6
	Q4	227.5	223.0
2023	Q1	221.3	225.1

Loan Data

Throughout this section “loan to value” refers to the percentage of a property transaction price that is accounted for by a loan⁹. For property transactions passed by the Royal Court, loan information is available from the Public Registry. Hence, for each transaction involving a loan, the loan to value ratio may be calculated and from the resulting distribution of all such transactions the mean and median loan to value ratio in a given period determined.

Several property types are included in this analysis which are not included in the Jersey House Price Index (see [Note 9](#)). Share transfer properties are currently not included in this analysis.

Mean loan to value – Q1 2004 to Q1 2023

Figure C1 shows the rolling four-quarter average of the mean loan to value of property transactions in Jersey during the period Q4 2004 to Q1 2023.

Figure C1 – Rolling four-quarter mean of loan to value, Q4 2004 to Q1 2023; percentage



Prior to the global financial downturn in 2008, the loan to value ratio of property transactions in Jersey was greater than 75%. The ratio of loan to value then decreased to around two-thirds (67%) in 2009 and 2010. Since 2016, the loan to value ratio has been around 70%, with the rolling four-quarter average for Q1 2023 being 70%.

Median loan to value

Guernsey calculates a median loan to value of property transactions for which a bond has been registered with the States of Guernsey Greffe. In Q1 2023, the median loan to value of such property transactions in Guernsey was 75%, compared with 73% in Jersey.

⁹ A hypothec as passed by the Royal Court.

Movements within the housing market

This section looks at the movements of households within the Jersey housing market and the difference in size (number of bedrooms) and cost of the properties between which they are moving. Both Royal Court and share transfer transactions are included in this analysis. Movements are tracked and matched using purchasers' names. In order for a match to be assigned, there needs to be both a sale and purchase within a set period; cases for which there are multiple purchases or multiple sales, by a single household, are excluded.

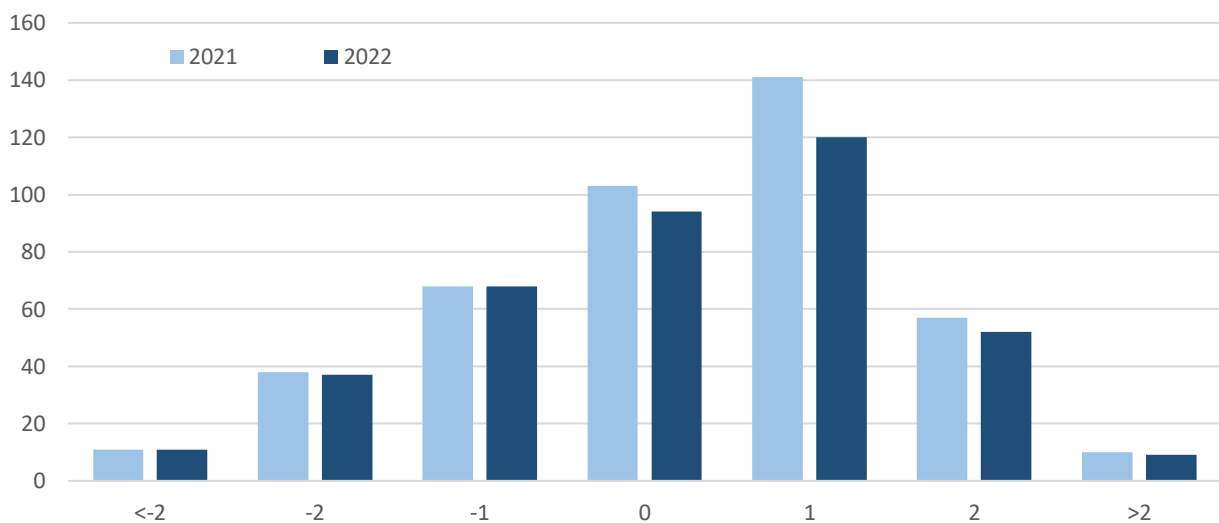
Several property types are included in this analysis which are not included in the Jersey House Price Index (see [Note 9](#)). Around a fifth of share transfer sellers were unknown, resulting in these figures being an underestimation of around 30 in the number of households moving.

In 2022, 395 sales were matched to 391 purchases¹⁰, comprising 181 households upsizing, 116 downsizing and 94 moving to a property of the same size¹¹. These movements resulted in 79 more bedrooms being occupied by households.

In 2021, 430 sales were matched to 428 purchases¹⁰, comprising 208 households upsizing, 117 downsizing and 103 moving to a property of the same size¹². These movements resulted in 101 more bedrooms being occupied by households.

The distribution of the change in size of property for 2022 and 2021 is shown in Figure D1.

Figure D1 – Distribution of the change in the number of bedrooms a household had after moving



The difference in price of the property being moved into, from the property a household is moving out of, can be analysed on an overall and a per bedroom basis. Table D1 shows this difference for upsizing households; Table D2 shows this difference for downsizing households.

Table D1 – Upsizing households

	2022		2021	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Overall	£290,000	£367,000	£260,000	£282,000
Per bedroom	£223,000	£270,000	£204,000	£214,000

¹⁰ The total number of sales is slightly different to that of purchases due to, for example, when two households are merging the change in number of bedrooms is treated separately for each household.

¹¹ These numbers do not include the additional approximately 30 households if all LTT sellers were known. These are estimated as an extra 20 upsizing and 10 moving to a property of a similar size.

¹² These numbers do not include the additional approximately 40 households if all LTT sellers were known. These are estimated as an extra 30 upsizing and 10 moving to a property of a similar size.

Table D2 – Downsizing households

	2022		2021	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Overall	(£194,000)	(£303,000)	(£230,000)	(£374,000)
Per bedroom	(£193,000)	(£298,000)	(£173,000)	(£198,000)

Values within brackets in the above tables signify that on average a household has moved to a less expensive property.