

Statistics Jersey: www.gov.je/statistics

Introduction

This monthly report is a continuation of the previously published series of weekly economic indicators, now produced on a less frequent basis. The aim of these reports is to provide economic information to decision makers, businesses and members of the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. This report presents statistics and indicators in the following areas:

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

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

Summary

On 1 November 2020

- there were 6,090 active Income Support claims, 20 lower compared with 25 October 2020, and 510 more than a year earlier (31 October 2019). This latest number of claims provided support for:
 - 7,730 adults
 - 3,140 children
- under Phase Two of the Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme almost £78.6 million had been paid out for a total 13,610 claims¹ for April, May, June, July and August 2020
- under Phase Three of the Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme almost £5.2 million had been paid out for a total 1,180 claims for September 2020
- public transport usage was 44% lower than a year earlier

On 31 October 2020

- the total number of people registered as ASW² was 1,470; this total is 110 lower than a month earlier and 540 higher than a year earlier³
- a greater number of females (830 individuals) than males (640 individuals) were registered as ASW
- around 60 loans had been approved under the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme; the total amount of loans approved was £3,301,700, of which £3,251,700 had been drawn down

On 30 October 2020

- there were 35 residential properties transacted through the Royal Court, 29 of which were eligible to be included in the Jersey House Price Index

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

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

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

Registered Actively Seeking Work

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

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

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

On 31 October 2020, there were 1,470 people registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW). The total number registered on this date was 110 lower than a month earlier and 540 higher than a year earlier – see Table 1 and Figure 1.

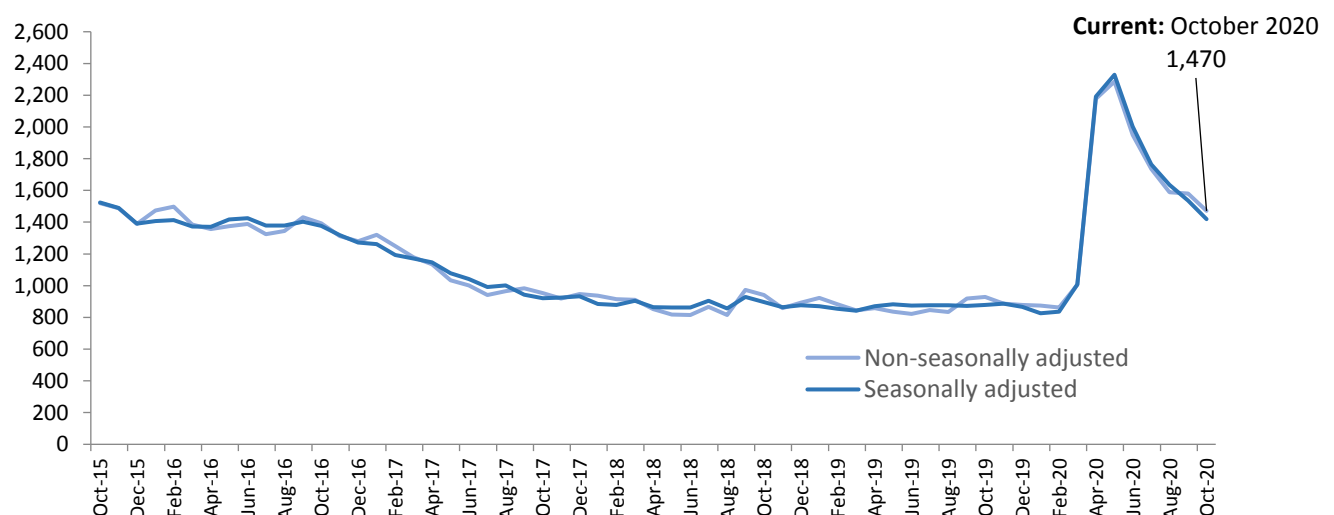
Table 1 – Number of registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants, Seasonally adjusted total; 30 April 2020 – 31 October 2020

	30 Apr 2020	31 May 2020	30 Jun 2020	31 Jul 2020	31 Aug 2020	30 Sep 2020	31 Oct 2020
Registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants	2,180	2,290	1,950	1,740	1,590	1,580	1,470
Seasonally adjusted total excluding CRESS claimants	2,190	2,330	2,000	1,760	1,640	1,540	1,420

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

On a seasonally adjusted basis the number of registered ASW was 120 lower than a month earlier. Figure 1 shows a historical series of the number of people registered as ASW (excluding CRESS claimants) and the seasonally adjusted total from October 2015 to date.

Figure 1 – Number of registered ASW excluding CRESS claimants, seasonally adjusted total; 31 October 2015 – 31 October 2020

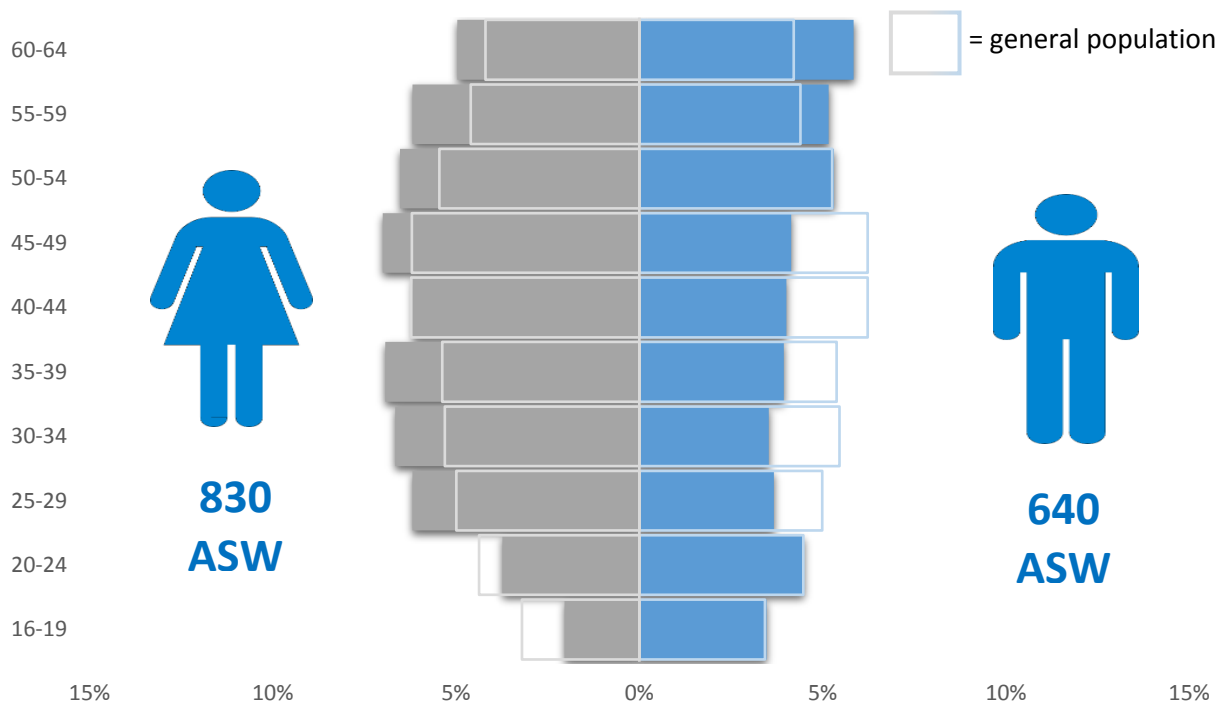


For comparability with the previous year (2019), Table 1 shows the number of individuals registered as ASW excluding CRESS claimants. CRESS may be claimed by individuals who have been working in Jersey for less than five years and, therefore, would not previously have been required to register as ASW.

Registered ASW by age and sex

On 31 October 2020, more females (830 individuals) than males (640 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 October 2020



On 31 October 2020, 14% of people registered as ASW were under 25 years of age (200 individuals); 5% of the total were teenagers, aged 16-19 years (80 individuals).

Registered ASW duration

Of all individuals registered as ASW on 31 October 2020, three tenths (30%) had been registered for three months or less, corresponding to 440 individuals. Over one-tenth (11%) of all individuals registered as ASW had been registered for less than one month, corresponding to 160 individuals.

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

Industry

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

The last industry of employment was recorded for around nine out of ten people (92%) registered as ASW. On 31 October 2020:

- 20% were previously employed in ‘Miscellaneous professional & domestic services’ an increase of 1 percentage point (pp) compared to 31 March 2020
- 18% were previously employed in ‘Retail and Wholesale, Motor repairs and sales’ a decrease of 2 pp compared to 31 March 2020
- 15% were previously employed in ‘Banking, Miscellaneous Insurance, Finance and Business’ essentially unchanged compared to 31 March 2020
- 14% were previously employed in ‘Hotel, restaurants, pubs and clubs’ essentially unchanged compared to 31 March 2020
- 8% were previously employed in ‘Construction and allied trades, mining and quarrying’ essentially unchanged compared with 31 March 2020

Income Support

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

On 1 November 2020 there were 6,090 active Income Support claims. These claims supported 7,730 adults and 3,140 children. Compared with a week earlier (25 October 2020), the latest number of claims was 20 lower, the number of adults supported was 30 lower and the total number of children supported was 10 lower – see Table 2.

Table 2 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 20 September 2020 – 1 November 2020

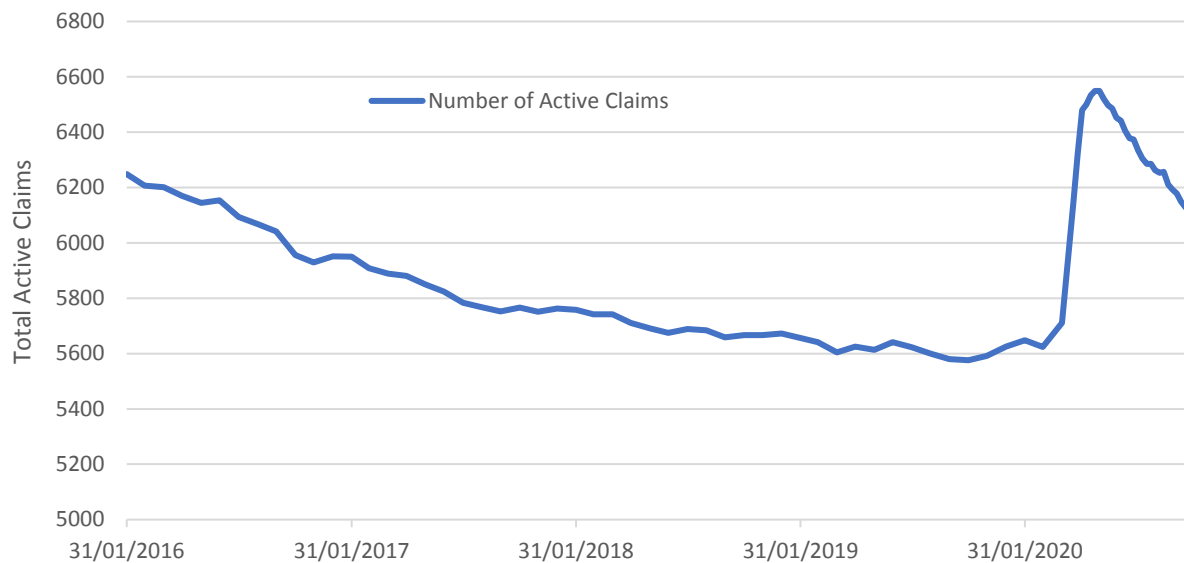
	20 Sep 2020	27 Sep 2020	4 Oct 2020	11 Oct 2020	18 Oct 2020	25 Oct 2020	1 Nov 2020
Active Income Support Claims	6,210	6,190	6,180	6,150	6,130	6,110	6,090
Adults	7,940	7,910	7,870	7,820	7,780	7,760	7,730
Children	3,180	3,170	3,170	3,160	3,150	3,150	3,140

Compared with the closest available date a year earlier (31 October 2019), the latest number of claims was 510 higher, the number of adults supported was 730 higher and the total number of children supported was 100 higher – see Table 3.

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

	30 Apr 2019	31 May 2019	30 June 2019	31 July 2019	31 Aug 2019	30 Sep 2019	31 Oct 2019
Active Income Support Claims	5,630	5,610	5,640	5,620	5,600	5,580	5,580
Adults	7,070	7,060	7,080	7,170	7,120	7,060	7,030
Children	3,140	3,180	3,220	3,060	3,070	3,050	3,040

Figure 3 – Active Income Support Claims; 31 January 2016 – 1 November 2020



Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme

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

For loans under this Scheme that have been completed **and reported** to Government by 31 October 2020:

- around 60 loans⁵ had been approved by lenders in Jersey
- the total amount⁶ of loans approved was £3,301,700
- the amount of these loans which have been drawn was £3,251,700

Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

The Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme consists of three Phases, each with different qualifying criteria. Qualifying criteria has at times been changed during Phase Two of the scheme, which may affect the number of claims. Those businesses meeting the qualifying criteria set by the Government receive payments towards employees' wages. More information on this Scheme can be found on gov.je.

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

⁵ Rounded to the nearest 5.

⁶ Rounded to the nearest £100.

Table 4 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase One; 19 April 2020 – 7 June 2020⁷

	19 Apr 2020	26 Apr 2020	3 May 2020	10 May 2020	24 May 2020	31 May 2020	7 June 2020	Cumulative Total
Total Business Claims	80	90	100	20	<5	10	<5	900
Total Jobs Supported	380	540	780	110	<5	110	10	6,900
Total Amount Paid	£103,140	£147,900	£238,390	£24,370	£670	£35,540	£3,770	£2,012,340

The week ending 12 April 2020 (not shown in the above table) was the first week in which businesses could submit a claim to the Scheme; hence, a large proportion of the total number of claims under Phase One occurred in that week. A number of applications have been processed under Phase One after this Phase of the Scheme closed on 10 May 2020; Table 4 has been updated to include these additional processed claims.

As businesses that have claimed for multiple months in 2020 will have claimed more than once, Tables 5 to 9 below show the monthly figures separately, based on the month for which the claim was being made. Cumulatively in Phase Two, almost £78.6 million had been paid out for a total 13,610 claims from April, May, June, July and August (see footnote 3).

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

Table 5 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Two of the Scheme for claims made for April. The weeks ending 10, 17, 24 and 31 May 2020 and 7, 14, 21 and 28 June 2020 (not shown in the table below) were the first eight weeks in which claims for April were processed.

**Table 5 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two, claims for April 2020
5 July 2020 – 16 August 2020⁷**

	5 July 2020	12 July 2020	19 July 2020	26 July 2020	2 Aug 2020	16 Aug 2020	April Claims Total
Total Business Claims	30	10	<5	<5	<5	<5	3,470
Total Jobs Supported	30	10	<5	<5	<5	<5	16,390
Total Amount Paid, £	33,240	9,030	1,200	2,000	4,480	1,600	21,302,750

Note: there were no claims processed in the week ending 09/08/2020 and weeks after the 16/8/20

Table 6 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Two of the Scheme for claims made for May. The weeks ending 7, 14, 21 and 28 June 2020 (not shown in the table below) were the first four weeks in which claims for May were processed.

**Table 6 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two; claims for May 2020
5 July 2020 – 9 August 2020⁷**

	5 July 2020	12 July 2020	19 July 2020	26 July 2020	2 Aug 2020	9 Aug 2020	May Claims Total
Total Business Claims	210	20	<5	<5	<5	<5	3,280
Total Jobs Supported	660	30	<5	20	<5	10	14,780
Total Amount Paid, £	761,180	28,930	4,150	21,720	400	5,930	19,426,910

Note: there were no claims processed after the week ending 9/08/2020.

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.

Table 7 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Two of the Scheme for claims made for June. The weeks ending 5, 12 and 19 July 2020 (not shown in the table below) were the first three weeks in which claims for May were processed.

Table 7 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two; claims for June 2020
26 July 2020 – 6 September 2020⁷

	26 July 2020	2 Aug 2020	9 Aug 2020	16 Aug 2020	23 Aug 2020	30 Aug 2020	6 Sep 2020	June Claims Total
Total Business Claims	180	160	70	10	<5	<5	<5	2,800
Total Jobs Supported	930	740	250	20	40	<5	60	12,400
Total Amount Paid, £	1,210,860	941,250	311,550	22,650	54,260	4,730	87,810	16,289,770

Note: there were no claims processed after the week ending 6/09/2020

Table 8 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Two of the Scheme for claims made for July. The week ending 9 August 2020 (not shown in the table below) were the first week in which claims for May were processed.

Table 8 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two; claims for July 2020
16 August 2020 – 27 September 2020⁷

	16 Aug 2020	23 Aug 2020	30 Aug 2020	6 Sep 2020	13 Sep 2020	20 Sep 2020	27 Sep 2020	July Claims Total
Total Business Claims	410	200	150	110	10	<5	<5	2,190
Total Jobs Supported	1,840	790	660	420	40	20	40	8,960
Total Amount Paid, £	2,459,190	1,023,860	875,230	567,820	56,080	31,440	29,560	11,779,840

Note: there were no claims processed after the week ending 27/09/2020

Table 9 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Two of the Scheme for claims made for August.

Table 9 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two; claims for August 2020
6 September 2020 – 11 October 2020⁷

	6 Sep 2020	13 Sep 2020	20 Sep 2020	27 Sep 2020	4 Oct 2020	11 Oct 2020	25 Oct 2020	August Claims Total
Total Business Claims	880	530	200	120	140	10	<5	1,870
Total Jobs Supported	2,930	2,270	1,150	490	500	90	20	7,450
Total Amount Paid, £	3,966,150	2,918,270	1,492,380	580,880	711,570	116,250	17,020	9,802,520

Note: there were no claims processed in the week ending 18/10/2020

Phase Two of the Government Co-Funded payroll scheme finished after August 2020, Phase Three began in September 2020. There are several key differences between Phases Two and Three, including changes to eligibility criteria and a stepped decrease in the proportion of wages paid by Government, initially from the 80% value of Phase Two to 60%. Cumulatively, in Phase Three almost £5.2 million had been paid out for a total of 1,180 claims for September.

Table 10 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Three of the Scheme for claims made for September.

**Table 10 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three; claims for September 2020
11 October 2020 – 1 November 2020⁷**

	11 Oct 2020	18 Oct 2020	25 Oct 2020	1 Nov 2020	September Claims Total
Total Business Claims	730	210	120	120	1,180
Total Jobs Supported	2700	1,380	750	480	5310
Total Amount Paid, £	2,663,010	1,368,650	706,310	455,090	5,193,060

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

COVID-Related Emergency Support Scheme

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

Royal Court housing activity

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

After 43 Royal Court sittings in 2020 there have been 788 properties sold which are eligible to be included in the Jersey House Price Index. This total is 70 lower than that after the first 43 Royal Court sittings in 2019.

Table 11 shows the turnover and total value of residential properties transacted each week in the Royal Court, applying two sets of definition of property: those included in the quarterly House Price Index (HPI); and an extended set which includes the following additional property types: 1-bedroom and 5- or more bedroom houses; 3- or more bedroom flats; bedsits; and designated first time buyer, age restricted and housing gateway properties. Comparable data for the similar time period in 2019 is shown in Table 12.

Table 11 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2020⁸

Week	Date	HPI definitions		Extended definition	
		Turnover	Total Value	Turnover	Total Value
37	18/09/2020	38	25,843,500	44	30,298,000
38	25/09/2020	25	20,484,750	29	23,995,750
39	02/10/2020	24	17,430,250	27	19,860,250
40	09/10/2020	16	9,026,500	21	11,871,500
41	16/10/2020	20	14,182,999	21	14,562,999
42	23/10/2020	30	22,216,850	37	29,183,850
43	30/10/2020	29	23,033,900	35	30,781,400

Table 12 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2019

Week	Date	HPI Definitions		Extended definition	
		Turnover	Total Value	Turnover	Total Value
37	20/09/2019	27	17,178,500	33	20,830,500
38	27/09/2019	20	18,008,000	25	22,614,000
39	04/10/2019	22	15,740,500	31	26,240,500
40	11/10/2019	25	18,647,575	36	30,877,575
41	18/10/2019	17	10,095,000	22	17,935,000
42	25/10/2019	35	20,186,000	42	23,511,000
43	01/11/2019	18	10,474,500	24	12,054,500

Since the numbers presented in Tables 11 and 12 are broken down on a weekly basis, individual figures can be affected by specific new developments and also by seasonal effects such as Good Friday. Caution is advised, therefore, when making weekly comparisons.

⁸ Values provided in this section are unrounded.

^R These values have been revised due to small additions to the dataset since these statistics were originally compiled

Road and public transport usage

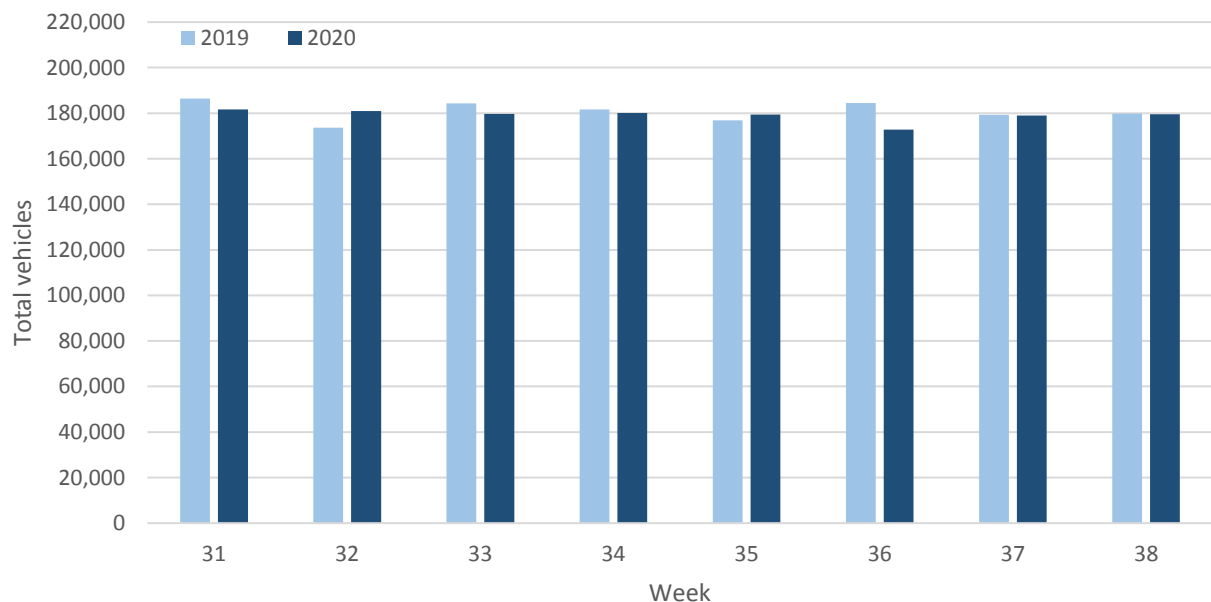
Growth, Housing and Environment (GHE) measures the level of traffic on a number of roads in the Island. Road usage has returned to similar levels seen prior to the COVID-19 pandemic; as such Statistics Jersey will be stopping reporting weekly figures for the time being. GHE will continue to monitor the road usage in the Island. If there are COVID-19 restrictions implemented in future months or the monitoring of GHE shows a significant change, Statistics Jersey will return to reporting weekly figures. The last published figures from week 38 are included below to supplement the public transport usage figures – see table 13.

**Table 13 – Weekly number of vehicles passing through the tunnel;
weeks ending 2 August 2020 – 20 September 2020**

Week	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	2 Aug 2020	9 Aug 2020	16 Aug 2020	23 Aug 2020	30 Aug 2020	6 Sep 2020	13 Sep 2020	20 Sep 2020
Total vehicles	181,710	180,980	179,710	180,130	179,380	172,770	179,030	179,540
Impactful events	-	-	-	-	-	Bank Holiday Monday; and schools return	-	-

Figure 4 shows the weekly total number of vehicles passing through the tunnel in 2020 and for comparable weeks in 2019. Note that in 2019: the Battle of Flowers took place in week 32, week 35 contained a bank holiday Monday and schools returned in week 36.

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



GHE receives information on the usage of public transport in Jersey. In order to provide an insight into travel within the Island, the total weekly number of bus passengers in 2020 are shown in Table 14. It should be noted that there may have been different numbers of bus journeys timetabled in each week due to Public Holidays and lockdown measures.

It should also be noted that these numbers may be revised slightly in the future due to occasional late reporting. Therefore, the figures shown in Table 14 should be treated as provisional.

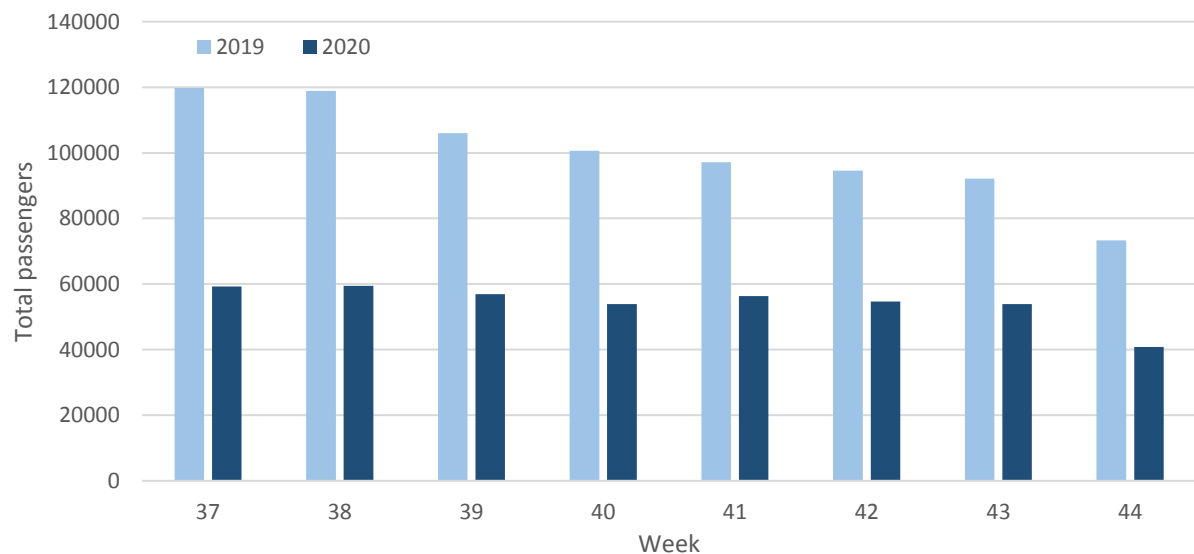
Table 14 – Total weekly bus passengers; weeks ending 13 September 2020 – 1 November 2020

Week	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	13 Sep 2020	20 Sep 2020	27 Sep 2020	4 Oct 2020	11 Oct 2020	18 Oct 2020	25 Oct 2020	1 Nov 2020
Total passengers	59,200	59,410	56,860	53,850	56,310	54,650	53,920	40,760

The total number of bus passengers in the week ending 1 November 2020 was 24% lower compared with the previous week, largely due to week 44 being half term, and was 44% lower than in the comparable week of 2019 (3 November 2019).

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

Figure 5 – Total weekly bus passengers; 2019 and 2020



Monthly passenger departures from the Island

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

Figure 6 shows total passenger departures by month for 2020 compared with the monthly averages for the previous three years (mean of respective months for the period 2017 to 2019). These figures include travel by air and by sea, including private aircraft, visiting yachts and cruise passengers (there were none of the latter in 2020; there were a few thousand each year in previous years).

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

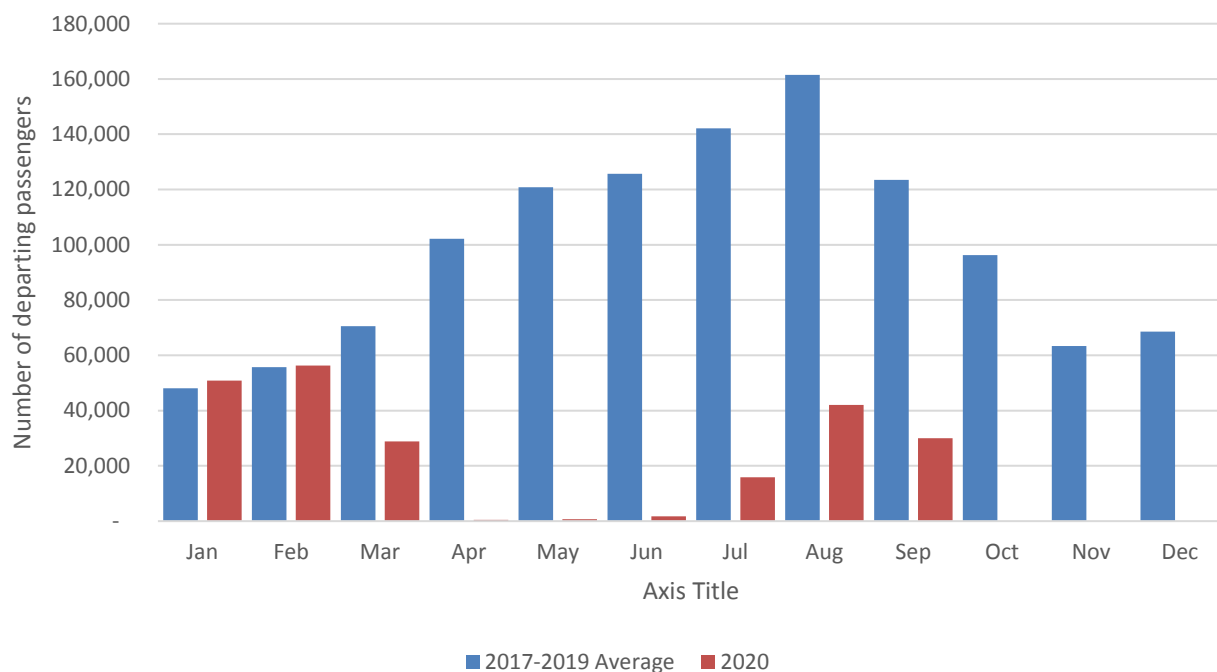


Figure 6 shows that during the period that the Island's borders were essentially closed (during April, May and June 2020) there were very few departing passengers. Since the Island's borders were re-opened (on 3 July 2020), departing passenger numbers have increased; August 2020 recorded more than twice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

The monthly figures for July, August and September 2020 were considerably below the previous three years average for the corresponding months. The total numbers of departing passengers in July, August and September 2020 were 89%, 74% and 76% lower, respectively, than the corresponding monthly averages for 2017-2019.

It should be noted that normally Statistics Jersey would currently be conducting an exit survey of departing passengers to determine the number of visitors to Jersey and their on-Island expenditure. This ongoing survey was stopped in March due to the pandemic and reduced number of passengers through the ports. The survey is scheduled to resume again at the start of 2021. As the exit survey is based upon passengers departing from Jersey, the survey results are weighted by the number of passenger departures on each route rather than the number of passenger arrivals⁹. 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.

⁹ Passenger arrival numbers are collected and published by Visit Jersey here:

<https://business.jersey.com/jersey-statistics>

Notes

1. Data Sources

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

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

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

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

Ports of Jersey and Condor provide information on passenger arrivals.

2. Registered Actively Seeking Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Key features of the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme

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

Statistics Jersey
11 November 2020

Sectoral breakdown of the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

For Phase Two of the Government Co-funded Payroll Scheme, the total figures for a month's claims can be broken down into the sectors in which businesses are operating. This breakdown uses the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC2007) in order to be comparable with other Statistics Jersey publications¹⁰, in particular the [Labour Market](#) and [National Accounts \(Appendix C\)](#).

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ At this point in time, it has been possible to allocate approximately 88% of total jobs and the total amount paid to the SIC2007 sectors used for other Statistics Jersey publications, corresponding to 50% of total claims. Self-identified sectors, predominantly relating to claims by sole-traders, have been used for the remainder. Self-identified sectors also use SIC2007 but may be categorised incorrectly.

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

Figure A1 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of amount claimed (for April 2020) and proportion of GVA (2018)¹¹

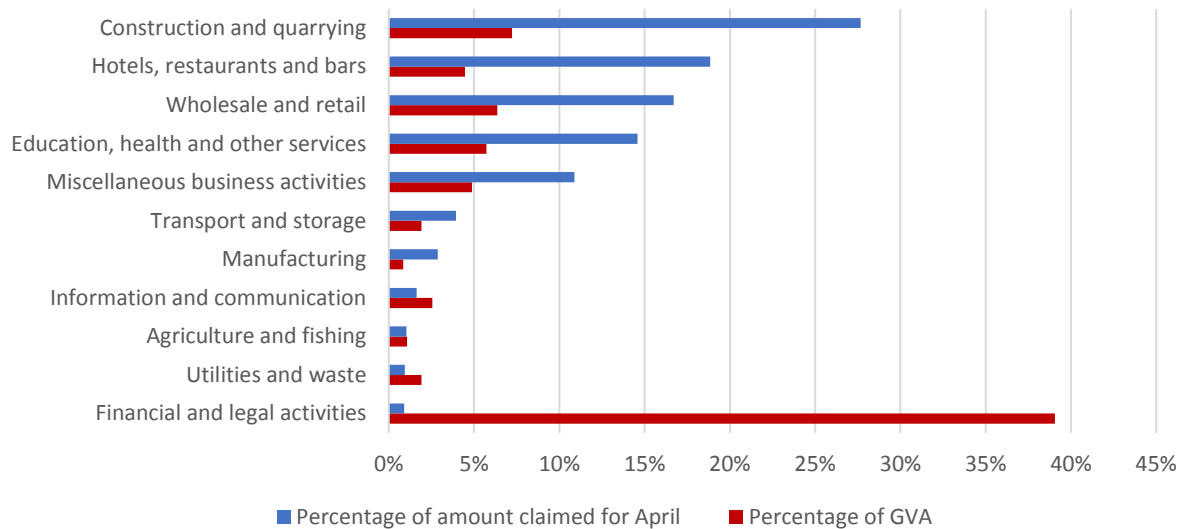
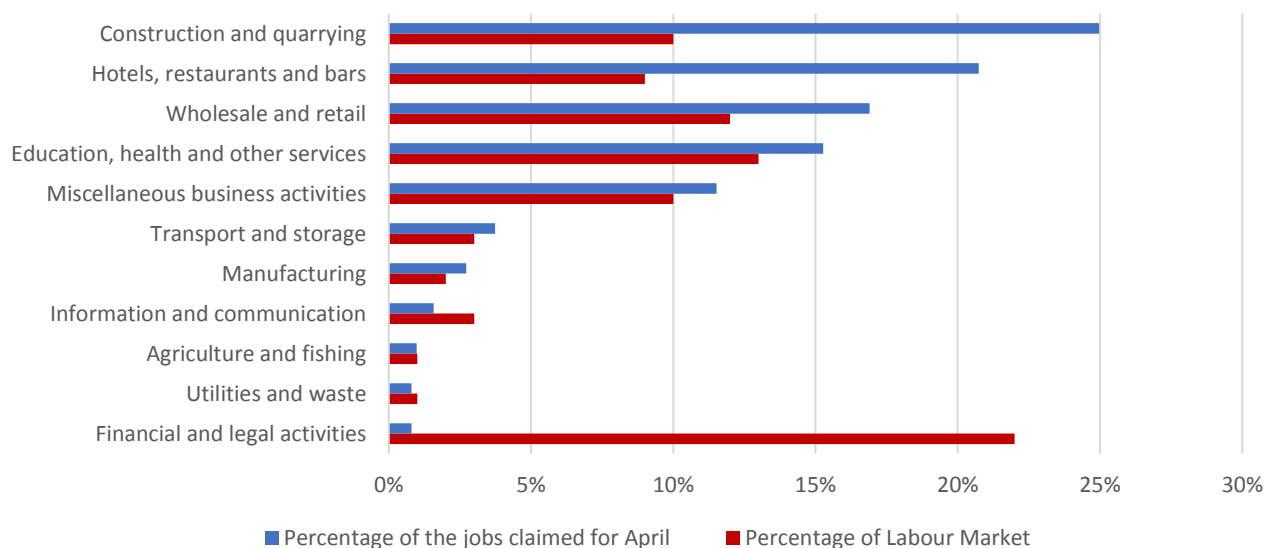


Figure A2 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for April 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

Figure A2 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of jobs claimed for in April 2020 and proportion of the labour market (December 2019)¹²



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

¹² [Jersey's Labour market report for December 2019](#)

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

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

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

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

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

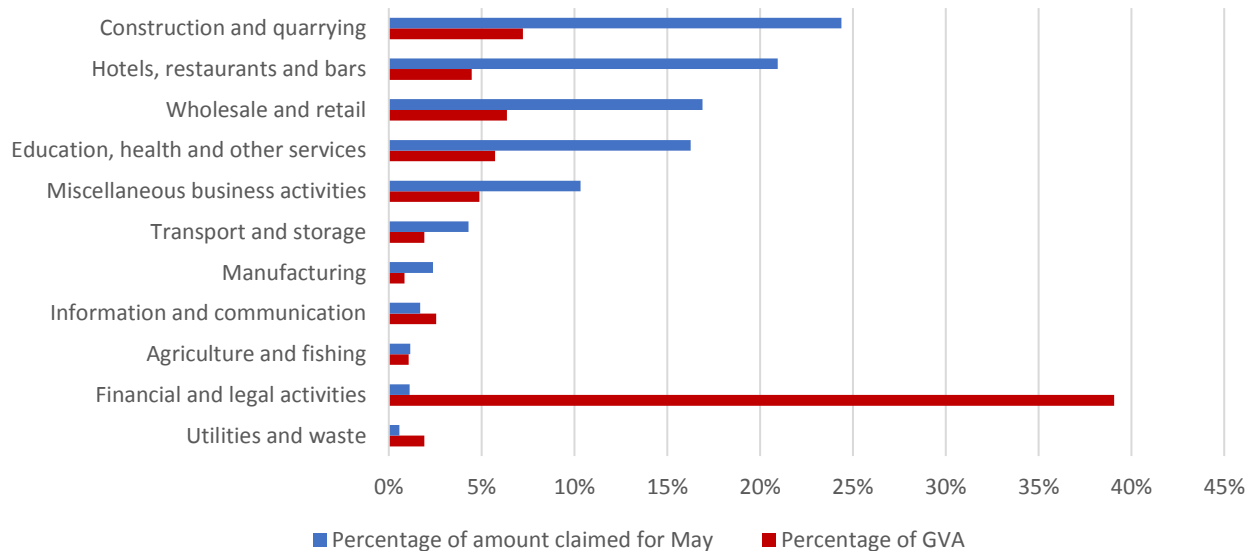


Figure A4 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for May 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

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

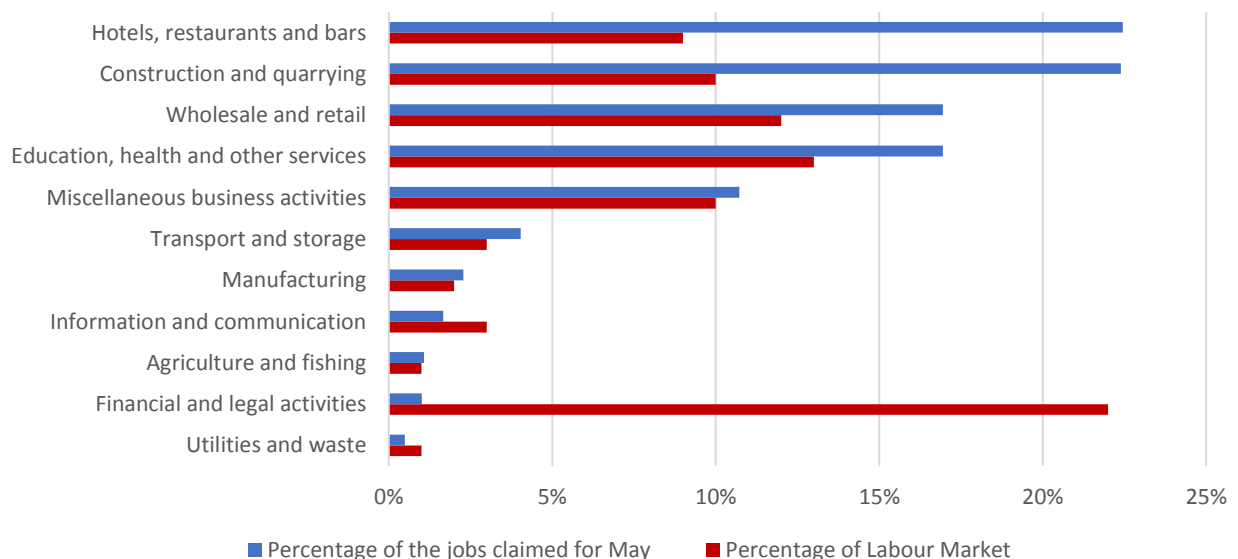


Table A3 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; claims for June 2020

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

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

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

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

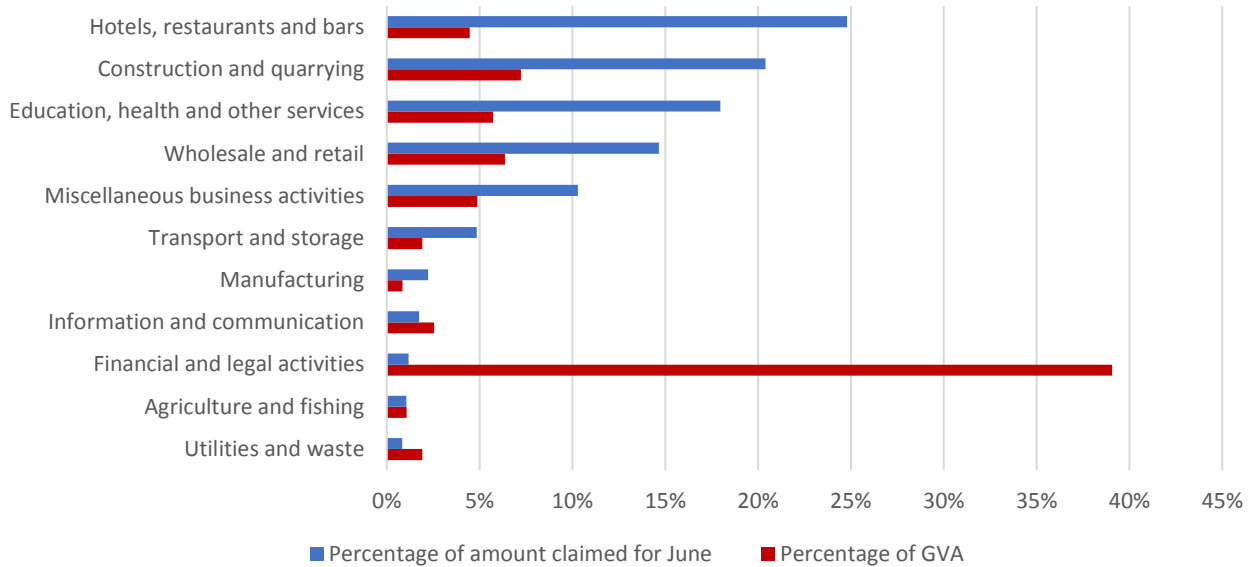


Figure A6 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for June 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

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

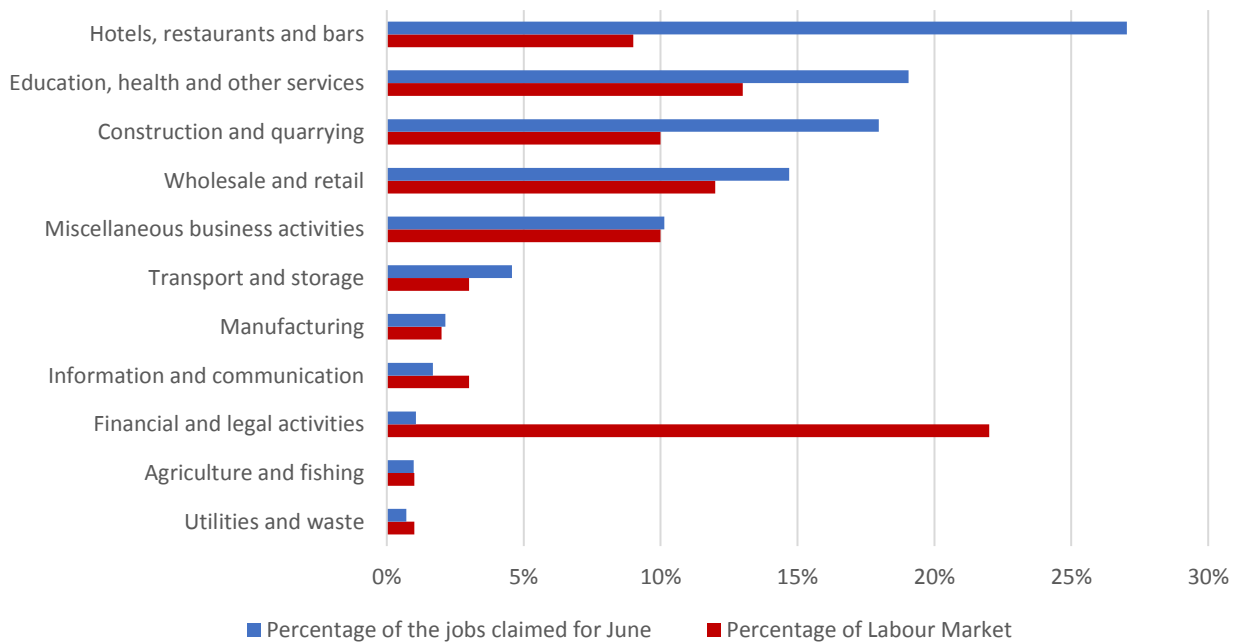


Table A4 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; claims for July 2020

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

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

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

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

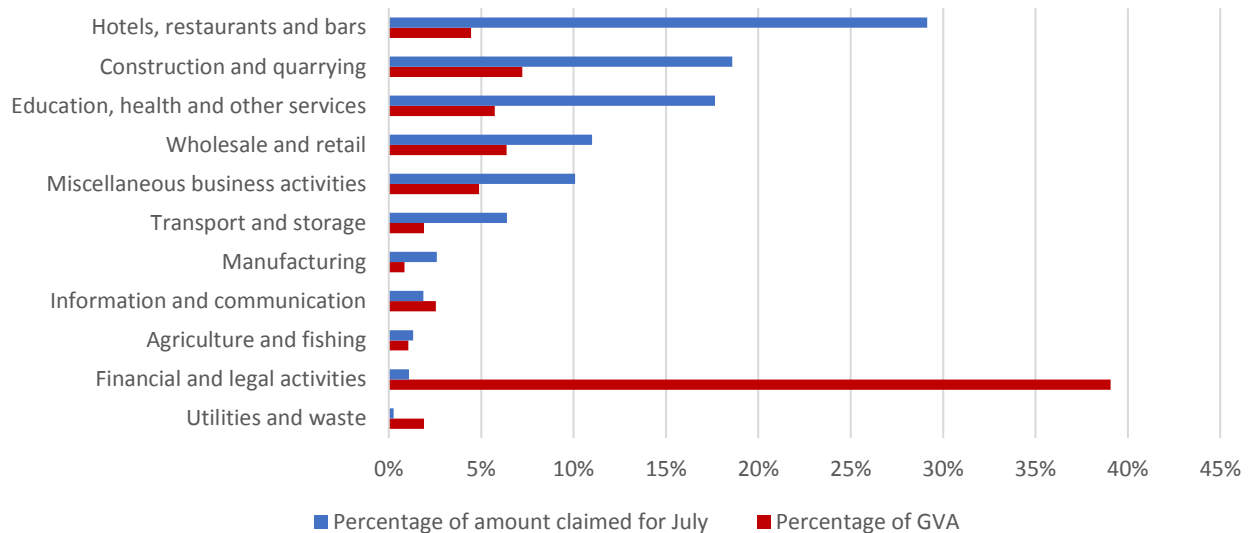


Figure A8 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for July 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

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

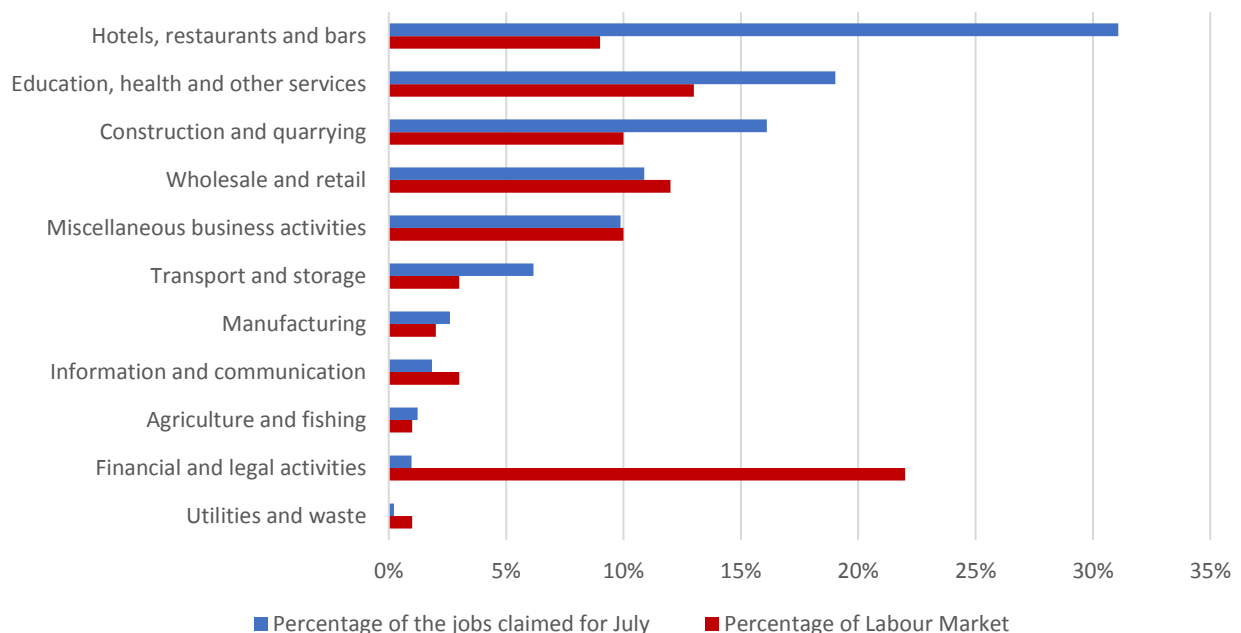


Table A5 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two by sector; claims for August 2020

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

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

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

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

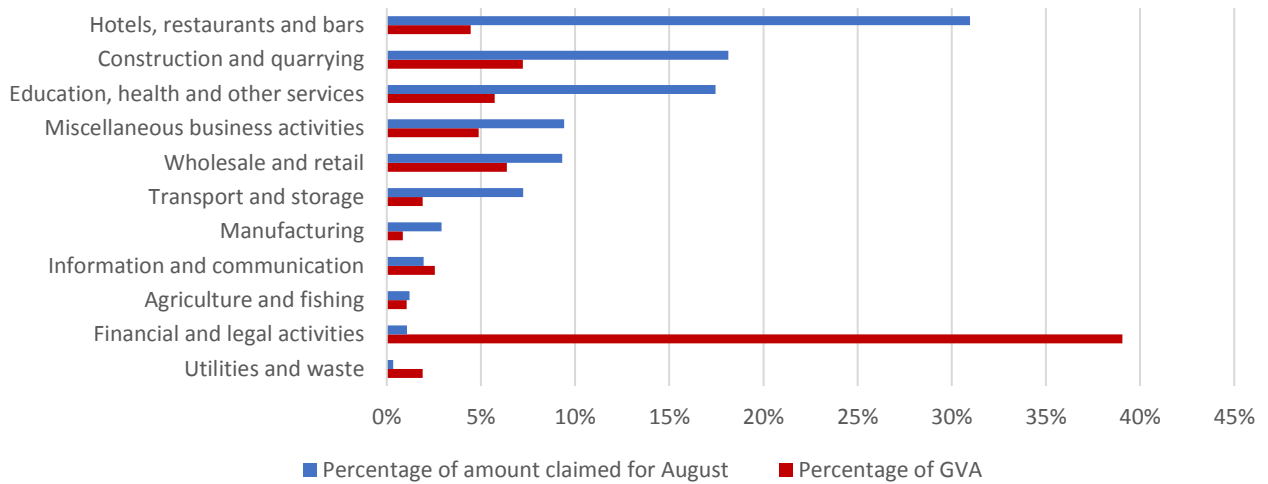
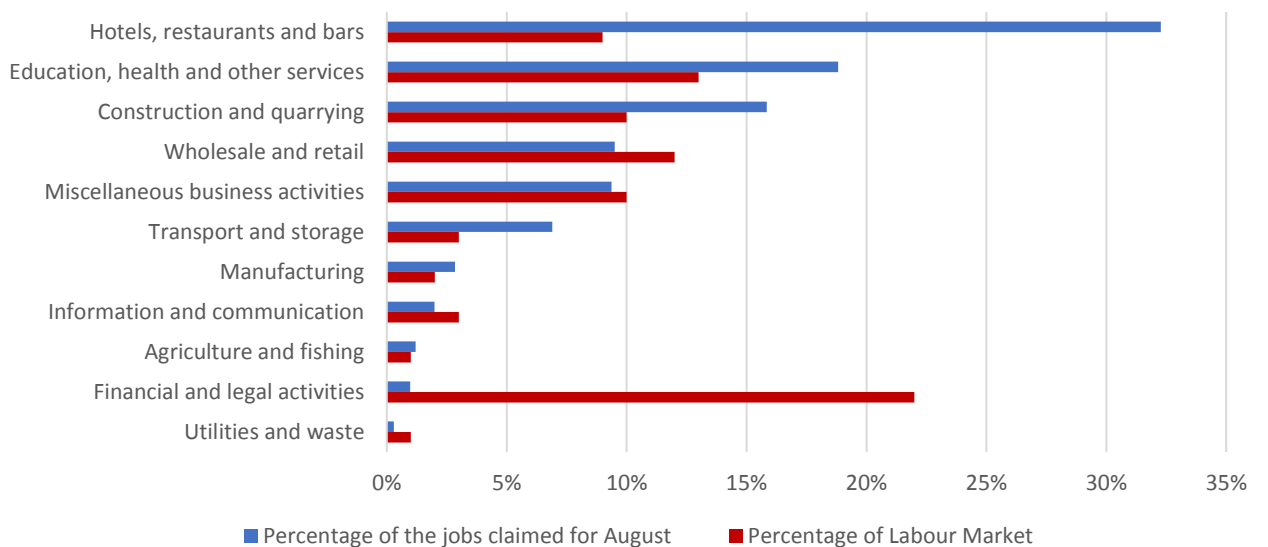


Figure A8 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for August 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in December 2019.

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



COVID Related Emergency Support Scheme (CRESS)

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

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

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

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