

Statistics Jersey: www.gov.je/statistics

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide economic information to decision makers, businesses, and members of the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. The next report will be published in July, but online datasets will be updated monthly on opendata.gov.je. The latest quarter's Registered Actively Seeking Work figures and report can be found [here](#). This report presents statistics and indicators in the following areas:

- 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 all claims, Phase Two onwards, in [Appendix A](#)
- Royal Court housing transactions
- Road and public transport usage
- Monthly passenger departures from the Island

Summary

On 28 March 2021

- there were 6,010 active Income Support claims, 300 higher than a year earlier (31 March 2020). This latest number of claims provided support for:
 - 7,600 adults
 - 3,170 children
- in phases Three, Three+ and Four of the co-funded payroll scheme, cumulatively over £37.7 million had been paid out for a total of 8,090¹ claims for the period September 2020 to February 2021
- in total the Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme has seen almost £3.3 million paid out for a total of 210 claims for the period of October 2020 to February 2021
- weekly public transport and road usage were 259% and 49% higher, respectively, than a year earlier

On 26 March 2021

- after the first twelve Royal Court sittings in 2021, 228 HPI eligible properties had been sold; this was higher than seen at this point in any year 2018 – 2020

On 31 March 2021

- around 65 loans had been approved under the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme; the total amount of loans approved was over £3.6 million, all of which had been drawn down

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

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 March 2021 there were 6,010 active Income Support claims. These claims supported 7,600 adults and 3,170 children. The number of adults and children supported by Income Support claims was largely unchanged throughout March – see Table 1.

Table 1 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported;
14 February 2021 – 28 March 2021

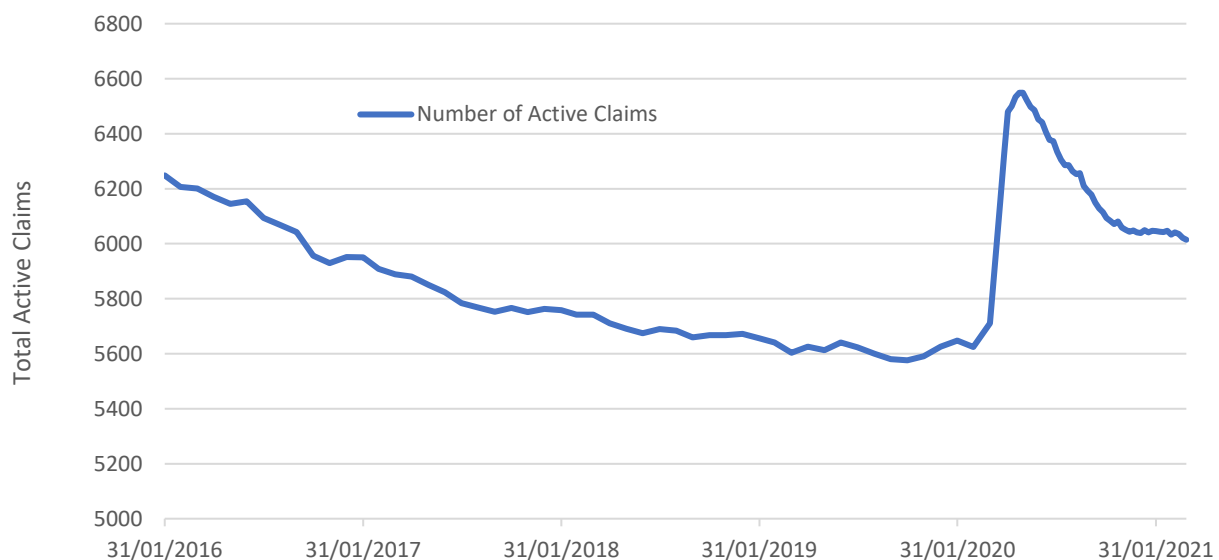
	14 Feb 2021	21 Feb 2021	28 Feb 2021	7 Mar 2021	14 Mar 2021	21 Mar 2021	28 Mar 2021
Active Income Support Claims	6,040	6,050	6,030	6,040	6,040	6,020	6,010
Adults	7,630	7,640	7,620	7,630	7,620	7,600	7,600
Children	3,170	3,180	3,170	3,180	3,170	3,170	3,170

Compared with the closest available date a year earlier (31 March 2020), the latest number of claims was 300 higher, the number of adults supported was 410 higher and the total number of children supported was 10 higher – see Table 2.

Table 2 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 30 September 2019 – 31 March 2020

	30 Sep 2019	31 Oct 2019	30 Nov 2019	31 Dec 2019	31 Jan 2020	29 Feb 2020	31 Mar 2020
Active Income Support Claims	5,580	5,580	5,590	5,630	5,650	5,620	5,710
Adults	7,060	7,030	7,030	7,090	7,090	7,060	7,190
Children	3,050	3,040	3,080	3,110	3,130	3,130	3,160

Figure 1 – Active Income Support Claims; 31 January 2016 – 31 March 2021



Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme

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

Considering the loans under this scheme that have been completed **and reported** to Government by 31 March 2021:

- around 65 loans² had been approved by lenders in Jersey
- the total amount³ of loans approved was £3,638,700
- the amount of these loans which have been drawn down was £3,638,700

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 £3.3 million paid out for a total of 210 claims for the period of October 2020 to February 2021.

Table 3 – VASS total claims and amount paid by month claimed for; October 2020 – February 2021

	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Cumulative total
Total Claims	50	40	50	50	30	210
Total Amount Paid, £	729,220	694,290	745,190	783,500	327,850	3,280,040

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.

Cumulatively, in phases Three, Three+ and Four, over £37.7 million has been paid out for a total of 8,090 claims for the period of September 2020 to February 2021.

Table 4 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, November and December.

² Rounded to the nearest 5.

³ Rounded to the nearest £100.

Table 4 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three and Three+; claims for September - December 2020

	September Claims Total	October Claims Total	November Claims Total	December Claims Total
Total Business Claims	1,230	1,170	1,120	1,550
Total Jobs Supported	5,570	5,000	4,640	6,530
Total Amount Paid, £	5,458,460	4,896,100	3,747,940	7,450,000

Table 5 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 5 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Four; claims for January 2021
7 February 2021 – 28 March 2021⁴

	7 Feb 2021	14 Feb 2021	21 Feb 2021	28 Feb 2021	7 Mar 2021	14 Mar 2021	21 Mar 2021	28 Mar 2021	January Claims Total
Total Business Claims	890	420	180	150	70	<5	10	<5	1,730
Total Jobs Supported	2,930	2,150	710	810	650	20	70	<5	7,340
Total Amount Paid, £	4,082,760	2,754,730	851,210	1,053,280	743,450	14,780	80,210	1,970	9,582,390

Table 6 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Four of the scheme for claims made for February.

Table 6 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Four; claims for February 2021
7 March 2021 – 28 March 2021

	7 Mar 2021	14 Mar 2021	21 Mar 2021	28 Mar 2021	February Claims Total
Total Business Claims	560	430	160	140	1,290
Total Jobs Supported	1,480	2,000	1,170	590	5,240
Total Amount Paid, £	1,899,960	2,663,340	1,333,290	631,700	6,528,300

⁴ 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.

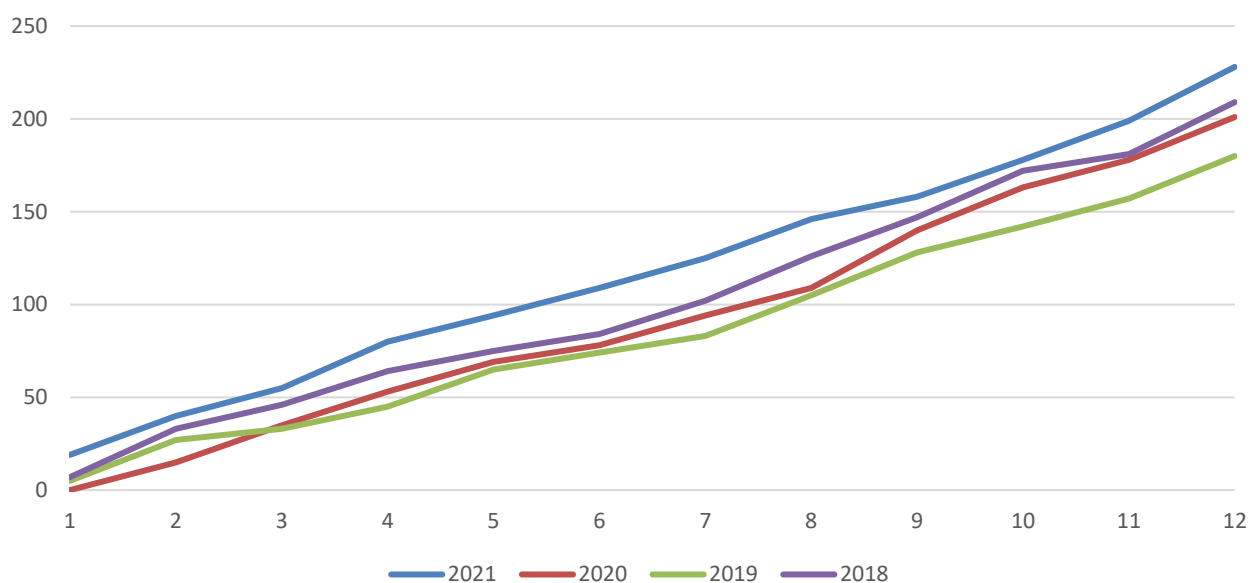
Table 7 shows the turnover and total value of residential properties transacted each week in the Royal Court, applying two sets of definition of property: those included in the quarterly House Price Index (HPI); and an extended set which includes the following additional property types: 1-bedroom and 5- or more bedroom houses; 3- or more bedroom flats; bedsits; and designated first time buyer, age restricted and housing gateway properties.

Table 7 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2021⁵

Week	Date	HPI definitions		Extended definition	
		Turnover	Total Value	Turnover	Total Value
7	19/02/2021	16	8,616,500	20	15,493,000
8	26/02/2021	21	16,970,000	28	31,505,000
9	05/03/2021	12	6,215,000	14	8,513,000
10	12/03/2021	20	13,177,500	24	20,150,000
11	19/03/2021	21	14,195,000	27	17,990,000
12	26/03/2021	29	20,491,000	34	24,736,000

Weekly totals can be affected by specific new developments and also by any seasonal effects. Caution is advised, therefore, when making weekly comparisons. Figure 2 shows the cumulative total of HPI eligible Royal Court transactions for the first twelve Royal Court sittings in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Figure 2 – Cumulative total of HPI eligible Royal Court transactions for first twelve sittings of the year; 2018 - 2021



After the first twelve Royal Court sittings in 2021, 228 HPI eligible properties had been sold. This was higher than seen at this point in any year 2018 - 2020.

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

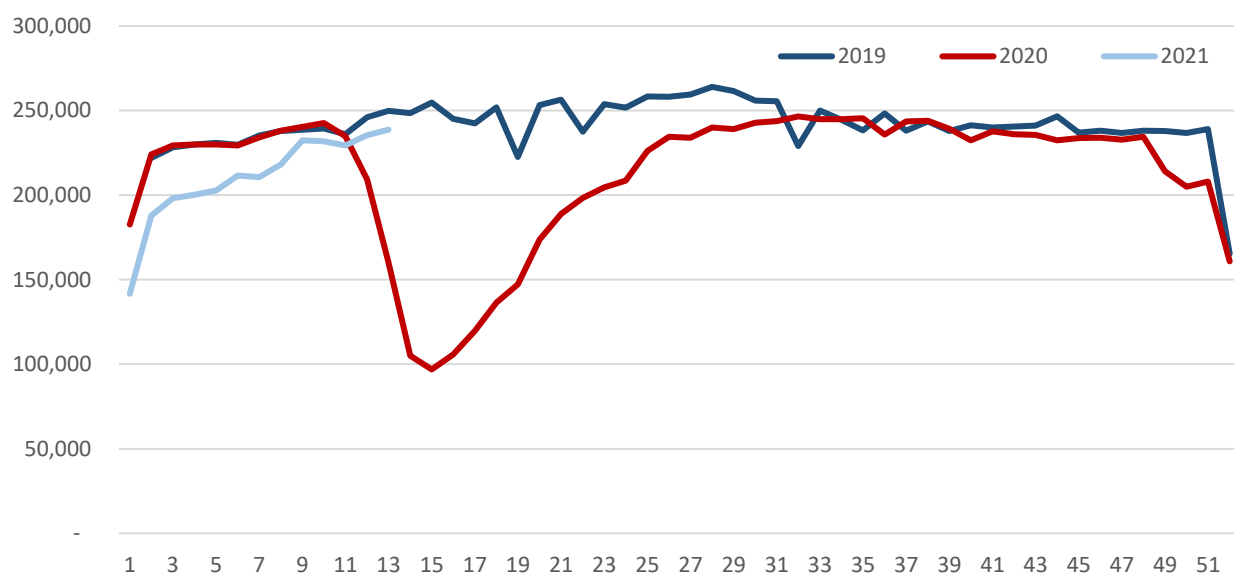
Table 8 – Weekly number of vehicles using the overpass; weeks ending 7 February 2021 – 28 March 2021

Week	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	7 Feb 2021	14 Feb 2021	21 Feb 2021	28 Feb 2021	7 Mar 2021	14 Mar 2021	21 Mar 2021	28 Mar 2021
Total vehicles	211,630	210,720	217,970	232,330	231,890	229,310	235,500	238,740

Figure 3 shows the weekly total number of vehicles using the overpass in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

In the week ending 28 March 2021 road usage was 49% higher compared with a year earlier.

Figure 3 – Weekly number of vehicles using the overpass; 2019, 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 9. 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 9 are provisional as they may be revised slightly in the future due to occasional late reporting.

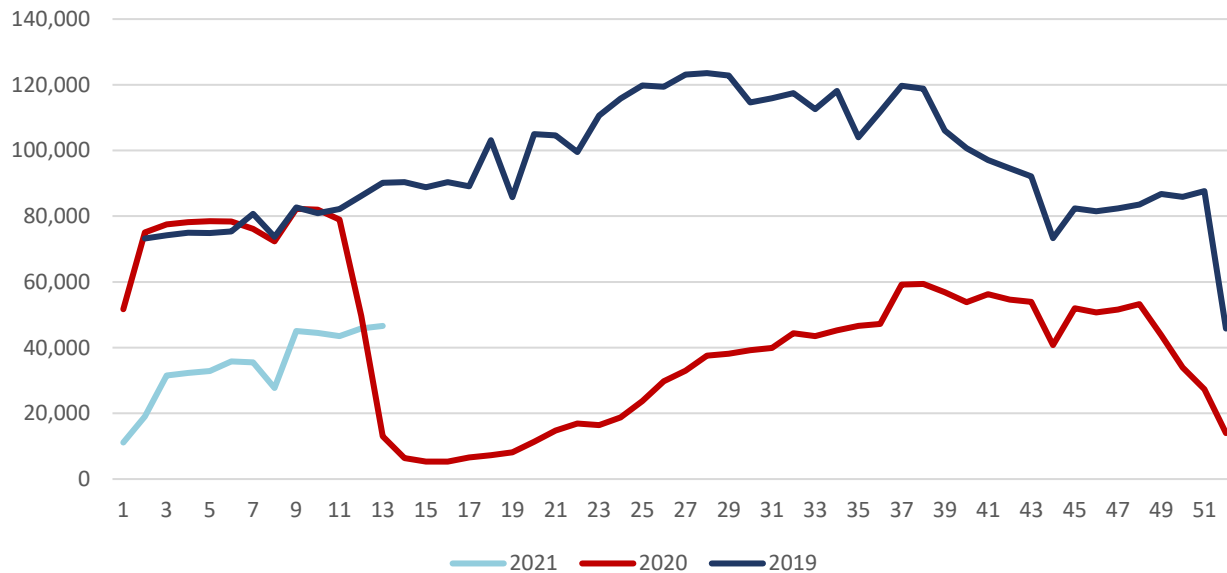
Table 9 – Total weekly bus passengers; weeks ending 7 February 2021 – 28 March 2021

Week	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	7 Feb 2021	14 Feb 2021	21 Feb 2021	28 Feb 2021	7 Mar 2021	14 Mar 2021	21 Mar 2021	28 Mar 2021
Total passengers	35,850	35,480	27,760	45,090	44,490	43,500	45,870	46,610

The total number of bus passengers in the week ending 28 March 2021 was 259% higher than in the comparable week of 2020 (week ending 29 March 2020).

Figure 4 shows the weekly total number of bus passengers in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Figure 4 – Total weekly bus passengers; 2019,2020 and 2021



Monthly passenger departures from the Island⁶

Figure 5 shows total passenger departures (which includes visitors and residents) by month for February 2020 to January 2021 compared with the monthly averages for 2017-2019 (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 or 2021; there were a few thousand each year in previous years).

Figure 5 – Total passenger departures by month; January 2020 – January 2021 and 2017-2019 monthly mean average

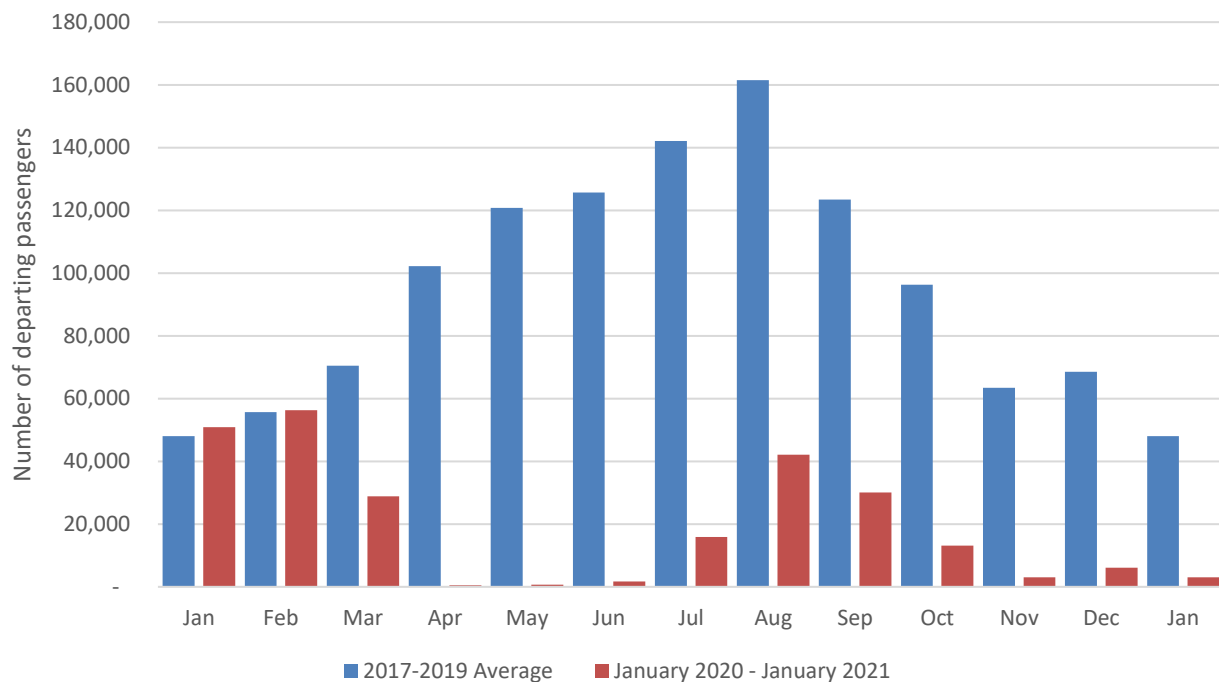


Figure 5 shows that during the period that the Island’s borders were essentially closed (during April, May and June 2020) there were very few departing passengers. When the Island’s borders were re-opened (on 3 July 2020), departing passenger numbers increased but remained substantially lower than in previous years. The total numbers of departing passengers in January 2021 was 94% lower than the corresponding monthly average for 2017-2019.

⁶ 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 publications⁷, in particular the [Labour Market](#) and [National Accounts \(Appendix C\)](#).

All breakdowns in Appendix A are as of 7 March 2021, additional claims will be processed after this date for certain months.

Tables A1 shows the sectoral breakdowns for January 2021.

Table A1 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Four by sector; claims for January 2021

Sector	Claims	Jobs Supported	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	30	90	106,560
Construction and quarrying	120	540	667,200
Education, health and other services (private sector)	540	1,580	2,043,740
Financial and legal activities	20	40	38,410
Hotels, restaurants and bars	300	2,660	3,760,200
Information and communication	30	100	122,690
Manufacturing	30	180	219,830
Miscellaneous business activities	190	470	542,970
Transport and storage	240	420	528,680
Utilities and waste	10	40	45,840
Wholesale and retail	200	1,150	1,409,300
Total	1,710	7,260	9,485,420

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

⁷ At this point in time, it has been possible to allocate approximately 84% of total jobs and 83% of the total amount paid to the SIC2007 sectors used for other Statistics Jersey publications, corresponding to 41% 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 January 2021 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A1 – Sectoral comparison of Proportion of total amount claimed (for January 2021), by sector, compared to the percent contribution of that sector to total GVA (2018)⁸

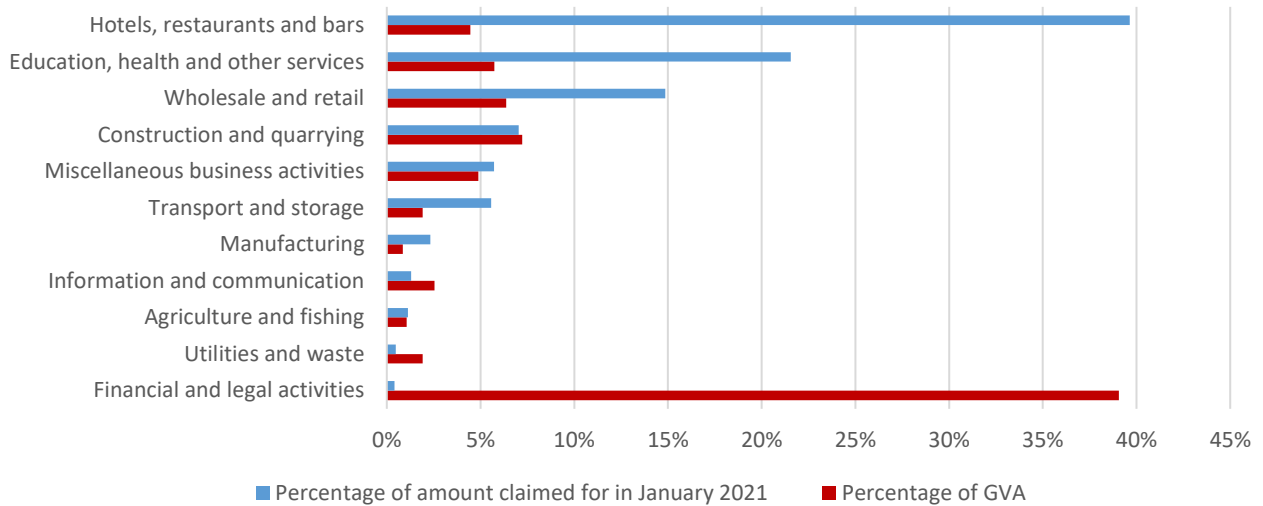
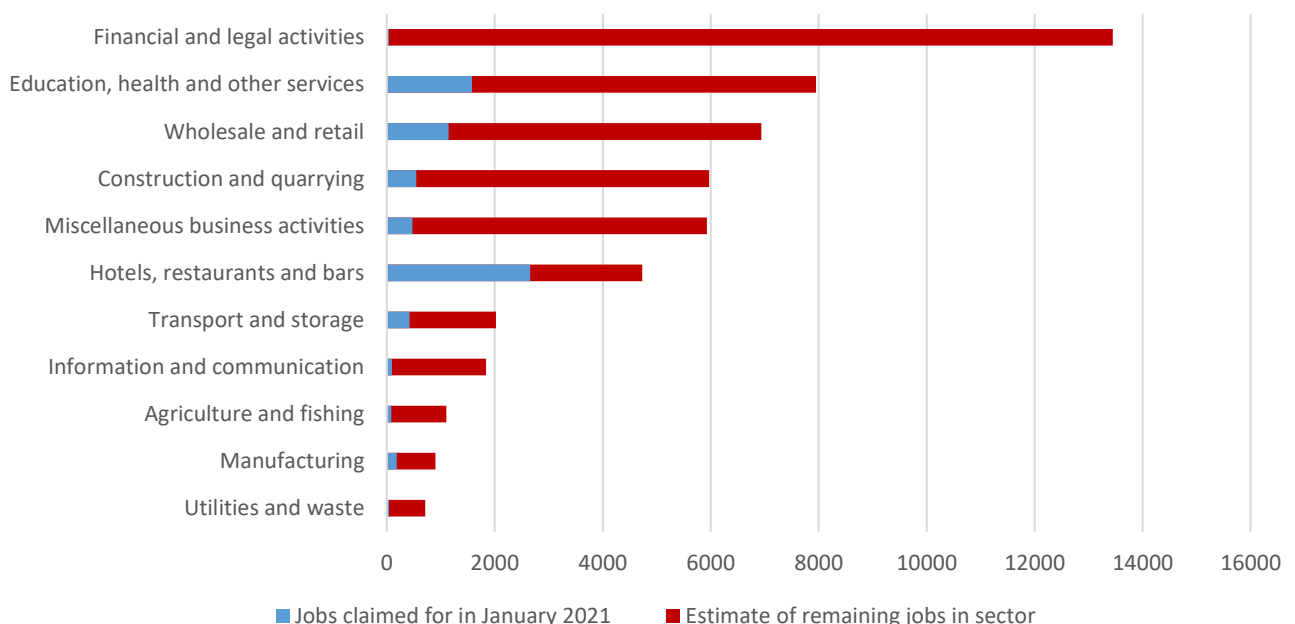


Figure A2 shows the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for January 2021 as a proportion of the total jobs filled in each sector in June 2020.

Figure A2 – Sectoral comparison jobs claimed for in January 2021 as a proportion of the labour market in June 2020⁹



⁸ [Measuring Jersey's economy: GVA and GDP 2018 report](#)

⁹ [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, Three+ and Four 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.

**Table A2 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two, Three and Three+ by sector;
all claims April 2020 – February 2021**

Sector	Claims	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	480	1,317,940
Construction and quarrying	3,350	20,792,460
Education, health and other services (private sector)	5,090	18,611,780
Financial and legal activities	390	1,080,580
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,100	32,173,280
Information and communication	420	1,879,000
Manufacturing	450	2,895,910
Miscellaneous business activities	2,930	10,883,300
Transport and storage	2,500	6,547,210
Utilities and waste	80	693,140
Wholesale and retail	2,180	14,701,390
Total	20,960	111,575,990

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