Statistics Jersey: www.gov.je/statistics

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide economic information to decision makers, businesses and members of the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. This report presents statistics and indicators in the following areas:

- Income Support
- Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme
- Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme (Phases Three and Three+)
  - a sectoral breakdown for Phase Three (September and October claims) in Appendix A
- Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme (VASS)
- Royal Court housing transactions
- public transport usage
- monthly passenger departures from the Island

Data contained in this report or any previously published economic indicators report are now available on our opendata website in some format.

Summary

On 3 January 2021

- there were 6,040 active Income Support claims, 410 more than a year earlier (31 December 2019). This latest number of claims provided support for:
  - 7,650 adults
  - 3,150 children
- under Phase Three and Three+ of the Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme over £13.8 million had been paid out for a total 3,460 claims[1] for September, October and November 2020
- in total the Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme has seen over £600,000 paid out for a total of 40 claims[1] for October and November 2020
- public transport usage was 75% lower than a year earlier

On 31 December 2020

- around 60 loans had been approved under the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme; the total amount of loans approved was £3,388,700, of which £3,358,700 had been drawn down

On 18 December 2020

- there were 46 residential properties transacted through the Royal Court, 26 of which were eligible to be included in the Jersey House Price Index (HPI)
- In total during 2020, essentially the same number of HPI eligible properties (995 transactions) were transacted through the Royal Court compared with 2019 (991 transactions)

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

Registered Actively Seeking Work

Customer and Local Service (CLS) compiles data on people in Jersey who are registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW). Statistics Jersey independently analyses this anonymised data and publishes a quarterly report. On 13 January 2021 we published a quarterly report which contains in depth analysis of those ASW in the Island. The report can be found here.

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 3 January 2021 there were 6,040 active Income Support claims. These claims supported 7,650 adults and 3,150 children. Compared with a week earlier (27 December 2020), the latest number of claims was essentially unchanged, the number of adults supported was 10 lower and the total number of children supported was essentially unchanged – see Table 1.

Table 1 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 22 November 2020 – 3 January 2021

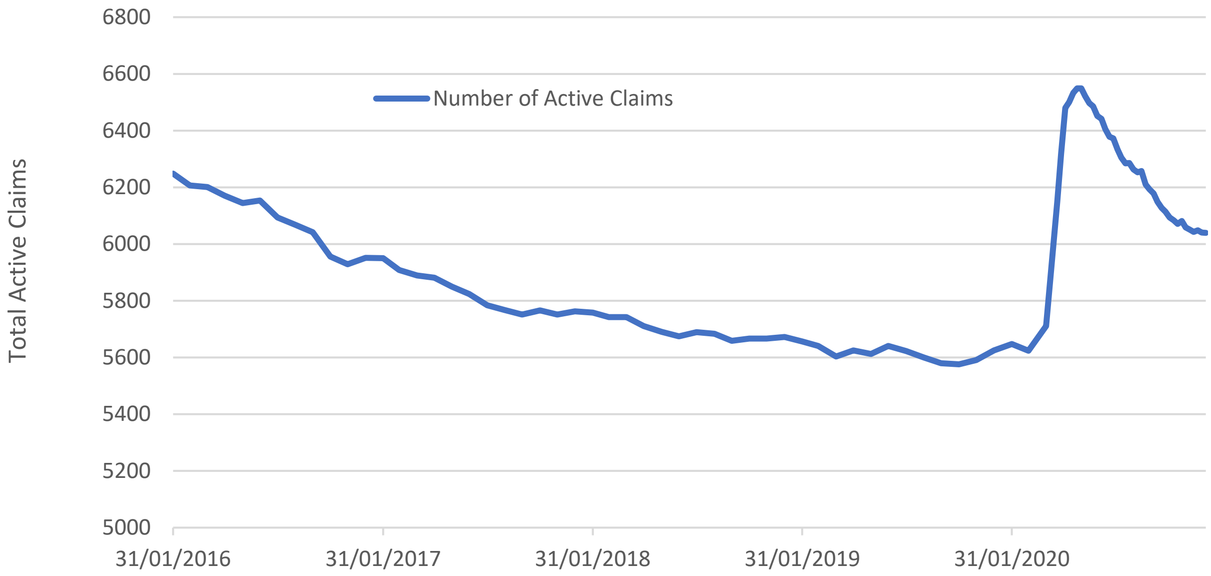
	22 Nov 2020	29 Nov 2020	6 Dec 2020	13 Dec 2020	20 Dec 2020	27 Dec 2020	3 Jan 2021
Active Income Support Claims	6,080	6,060	6,050	6,040	6,050	6,040	6,040
Adults	7,700	7,670	7,660	7,650	7,650	7,660	7,650
Children	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,160	3,150	3,150

Compared with the closest available date a year earlier (31 December 2019), the latest number of claims was 410 higher, the number of adults supported was 560 higher and the total number of children supported was 40 higher – see Table 2.

Table 2 – Active Income Support Claims, adults and children supported; 30 June 2019 – 31 December 2019

	30 June 2019	31 July 2019	31 Aug 2019	30 Sep 2019	31 Oct 2019	30 Nov 2019	31 Dec 2019
Active Income Support Claims	5,640	5,620	5,600	5,580	5,580	5,590	5,630
Adults	7,080	7,170	7,120	7,060	7,030	7,030	7,090
Children	3,220	3,060	3,070	3,050	3,040	3,080	3,110

Figure 1 – Active Income Support Claims; 31 January 2016 – 3 January 2021



Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme

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

Considering loans under this scheme that have been completed **and reported** to Government by 31 December 2020:

- around 60 loans[2] had been approved by lenders in Jersey
- the total amount[3] of loans approved was £3,388,700[4]
- the amount of these loans which have been drawn down was £3,358,700

Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme

The Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme (VASS) provides support, for Registered Tourist Accommodation Providers, of up to 80% of designated fixed costs, paid on a monthly basis in arrears. The scheme opened to applicants on 23 November 2020 and covers the period of October 2020 to April 2021, inclusive. More information on the scheme can be found here.

In total the Visitor Accommodation Support Scheme has seen over £600,000 paid out for a total of 40 claims for October and November 2020.

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

	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Cumulative total
Total Claims	30	10	40
Total Amount Paid, £	370,940	245,320	616,260

[2] Rounded to the nearest 5.
[3] Rounded to the nearest £100.
[4] A loan that was previously reported to Government did not progress after it was approved, causing a reduction in this value.

Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

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

Cumulatively, in Phase Three and Three+ over £13.8 million had been paid out for a total of 3,460[3] claims for September, October and November 2020.

Table 4 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 4 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three; claims for September 2020
11 October 2020 – 20 December 2020[5]

	11 Oct 2020	18 Oct 2020	25 Oct 2020	1 Nov 2020	8 Nov 2020	15 Nov 2020	22 Nov 2020	20 Dec 2020	September Claims Total
Total Business Claims	730	210	120	120	40	10	<5	<5	1,230
Total Jobs Supported	2700	1,380	750	480	170	10	<5	<5	5,490
Total Amount Paid, £	2,663,010	1,368,650	706,310	455,090	171,710	11,080	670	1,190	5,377,710

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.

Table 5 shows the number of businesses and employees receiving assistance, and the total amount paid, under Phase Three of the scheme for claims made for October. The week ending 8 November 2020 (not shown in the table below) was the first week claims were processed.

Table 5 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three; claims for October 2020
15 November 2020 – 3 January 2021[5]

	15 Nov 2020	22 Nov 2020	29 Nov 2020	6 Dec 2020	13 Dec 2020	20 Dec 2020	27 Dec 2020	3 Jan 2021	October Claims Total
Total Business Claims	260	190	140	90	10	<5	<5	<5	1,170
Total Jobs Supported	1,270	1,050	710	410	60	<5	<5	<5	5,070
Total Amount Paid, £	1,284,280	1,046,150	662,330	396,940	46,860	1,760	3,300	550	4,912,040

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

Table 6 – Coronavirus Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Three+; claims for November 2020
6 December 2020 – 3 January 2021[5]

	6 Dec 2020	13 Dec 2020	20 Dec 2020	27 Dec 2020	3 Jan 2021	November Claims Total
Total Business Claims	410	310	180	100	60	1,060
Total Jobs Supported	1,190	1,380	980	630	190	4,370
Total Amount Paid, £	1,022,850	1,060,630	776,960	528,300	164,060	3,552,800

[5] 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 of 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.

In 2020 there were 995 properties transacted through the Royal Court which are eligible to be included in the Jersey House Price Index. This total is 4 higher than in 2019.

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. Comparable data for the similar time period in 2019 is shown in Table 8.

Table 7 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2020[6]

		HPI definitions		Extended definition	
Week	Date	Turnover	Total Value	Turnover	Total Value
44	06/11/2020	25	13,331,500	33	17,783,500
45	13/11/2020	27	20,142,550	49	30,132,550
46	20/11/2020	36	27,180,750	45	33,896,750
47	27/11/2020	30	21,009,000	37	26,555,000
48	04/12/2020	39	27,718,450	46	37,763,450
49	11/12/2020	24	15,852,000	35	23,407,000
50	18/12/2020	26	18,310,000	46	37,070,000

Table 8 – Royal Court Housing Activity 2019

		HPI Definitions		Extended definition	
Week	Date	Turnover	Total Value	Turnover	Total Value
44	08/11/2019	22	16,930,888	27	19,590,888
45	15/11/2019	25	16,157,000	27	16,852,000
46	22/11/2019	16	8,958,750	20	10,544,750
47	29/11/2019	20	12,408,000	30	18,470,000
48	06/12/2019	13	9,392,000	25	18,404,500
49	13/12/2019	24	15,452,000	36	20,004,000
50	20/12/2019	17	8,555,500	22	10,586,500

Since the numbers presented in Tables 7 and 8 are broken down on a weekly basis, individual figures can be affected by specific new developments and also by any seasonal effects. Caution is advised, therefore, when making weekly comparisons.

[6] 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. Road usage had returned to similar levels seen prior to the COVID-19 pandemic; however, with the re-introduction of measures to reduce the spread of Covid-19, changes have been observed – see Table 9.

In the week ending 27 December 2020 road usage was 18% lower compared with a year earlier.

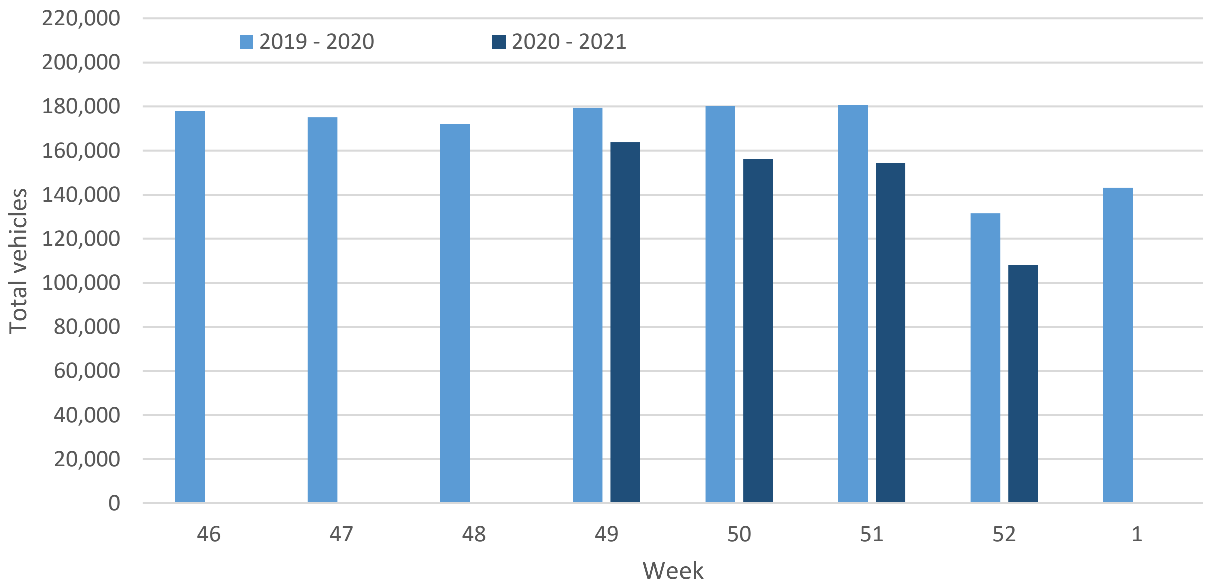
It should be noted that in 2019, 2020 and 2021 there are weeks in which the monitoring equipment was being repaired and as such complete figures are not available.

Table 9 – Weekly number of vehicles passing through the tunnel;
weeks ending 15 November 2020 – 3 January 2021

Week	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**	**51**	**52**	**1**
	15 Nov 2020	**22 Nov 2020**	**29 Nov 2020**	**6 Dec 2020**	**13 Dec 2020**	**20 Dec 2020**	**27 Dec 2020**	**3 Jan 2020**
Total vehicles	-	-	-	163,780	156,100	154,300	107,960	-
Impactful events	Not available	Not available	Not available	-	-	-	-	Not Available

Figure 2 shows the weekly total number of vehicles passing through the tunnel at the end of 2020 and beginning of 2021, as well as comparable weeks in 2019 and 2020.

Figure 2 – Weekly number of vehicles passing through the tunnel; 2019-2020 and 2020-2021



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 are shown in Table 10. 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 also be noted that these numbers may be revised slightly in the future due to occasional late reporting. Therefore, the figures shown in Table 10 should be treated as provisional.

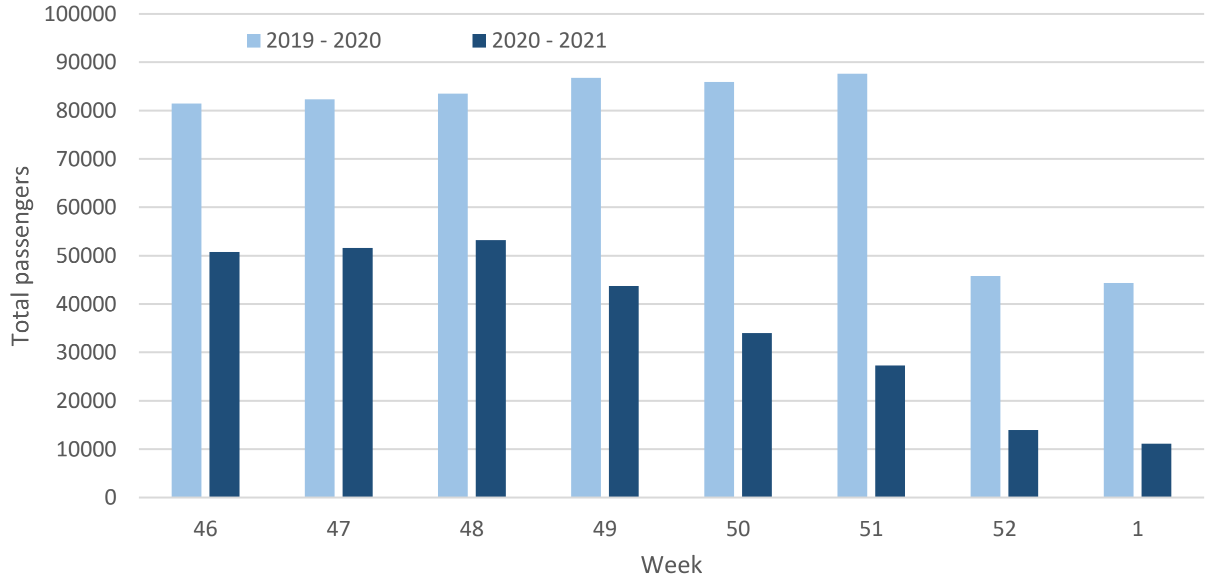
Table 10 – Total weekly bus passengers; weeks ending 15 November 2020 – 3 January 2021

Week	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	1
	15 Nov 2020	**22 Nov 2020**	**29 Nov 2020**	**6 Dec 2020**	**13 Dec 2020**	**20 Dec 2020**	**27 Dec 2020**	**3 Jan 2020**
Total passengers	50,750	51,590	53,210	43,830	33,970	27,290	14,020	11,130

The total number of bus passengers in the week ending 3 January 2021 was 21% lower compared with the previous week and was 75% lower than in the comparable week of 2020 (5 January 2020).

Figure 3 shows the weekly total number of bus passengers at the end of 2020 and beginning of 2021, as well as comparable weeks in 2019 and 2020.

Figure 3 – Total weekly bus passengers; 2019 - 2020 and 2020-2021



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. Figure 4 shows total passenger departures (which includes visitors and residents) by month for 2020 compared with the monthly averages for the previous three years (mean of respective months for the period 2017 to 2019). These figures include travel by air and by sea, including private aircraft, visiting yachts and cruise passengers (there were none of the latter in 2020; there were a few thousand each year in previous years).

Figure 4 – Total passenger departures by month; January – October 2020 and 2017-2019 monthly mean average

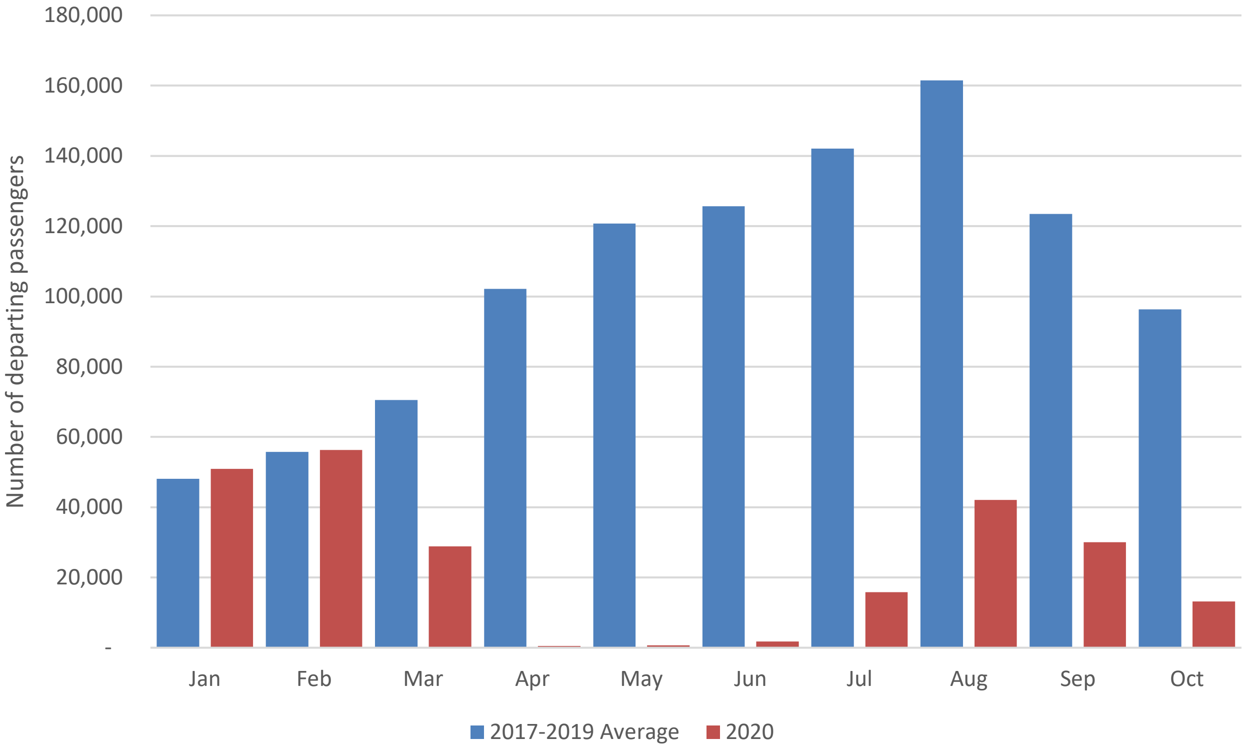


Figure 4 shows that during the period that the Island's borders were essentially closed (during April, May and June 2020) there were very few departing passengers. Since the Island's borders were re-opened (on 3 July 2020), departing passenger numbers have increased but remain substantially lower than in 2019. The total numbers of departing passengers in October 2020 were 86% lower 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 once restrictions allow. Although visitor numbers are not available for 2020, Statistics Jersey has continued to collate the passenger departure data whilst the exit survey has been on hold.

Notes

1. Data Sources

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

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

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

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

Ports of Jersey and Condor provide information on passenger arrivals.

2. Key features of the Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme

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

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Sectoral breakdown of the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme

For Phase Three of the Government Co-funded Payroll Scheme, the total figures for a month's claims can be broken down into the sectors in which businesses are operating. This breakdown uses the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC2007) in order to be comparable with other Statistics Jersey publications[7], in particular the Labour Market and National Accounts (Appendix C).

Tables A1 and A2 show the sectoral breakdowns for September and October 2020, respectively. These breakdowns are as of 3 January 2021, a small number of claims may be processed after this date.

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

Sector	Claims	Jobs Supported	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	30	80	81,610
Construction and quarrying	140	600	674,650
Education, health and other services (private sector)	250	860	790,030
Financial and legal activities	20	50	53,020
Hotels, restaurants and bars	200	2,020	1,913,490
Information and communication	30	100	96,270
Manufacturing	30	190	189,890
Miscellaneous business activities	210	570	559,150
Transport and storage	200	470	466,990
Utilities and waste	<5	20	22,540
Wholesale and retail	110	540	530,070
Total	**1,230**	**5,490**	**5,377,710**

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 86% of total jobs and the total amount paid to the SIC2007 sectors used for other Statistics Jersey publications, corresponding to 42% 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 September 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A1 – Sectoral comparison of Proportion of total amount claimed (for September 2020), by sector, compared to the percent contribution of that sector to total GVA (2018)[8]

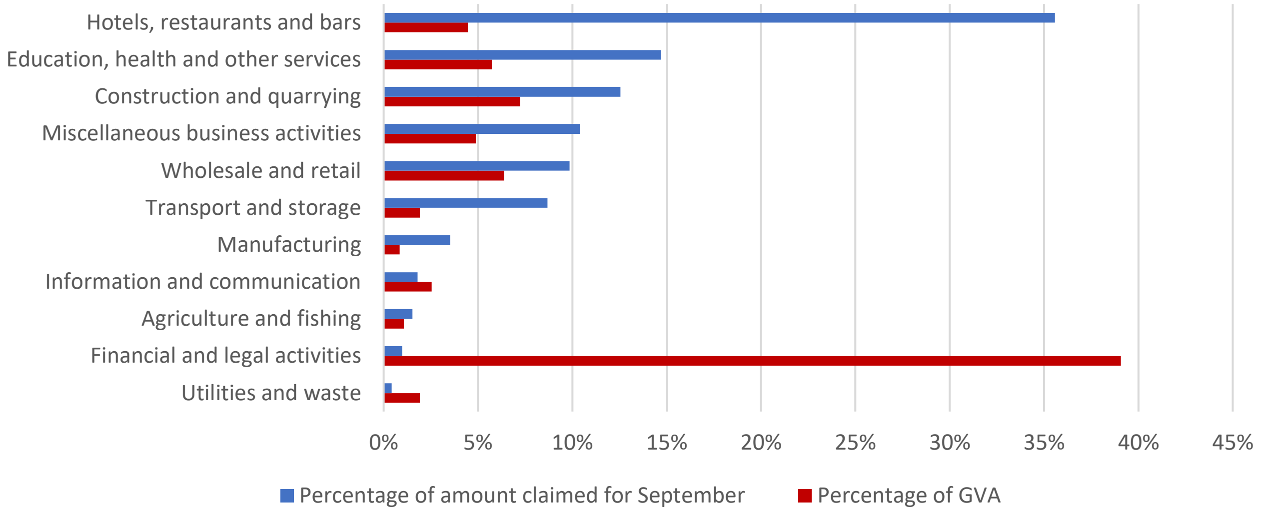
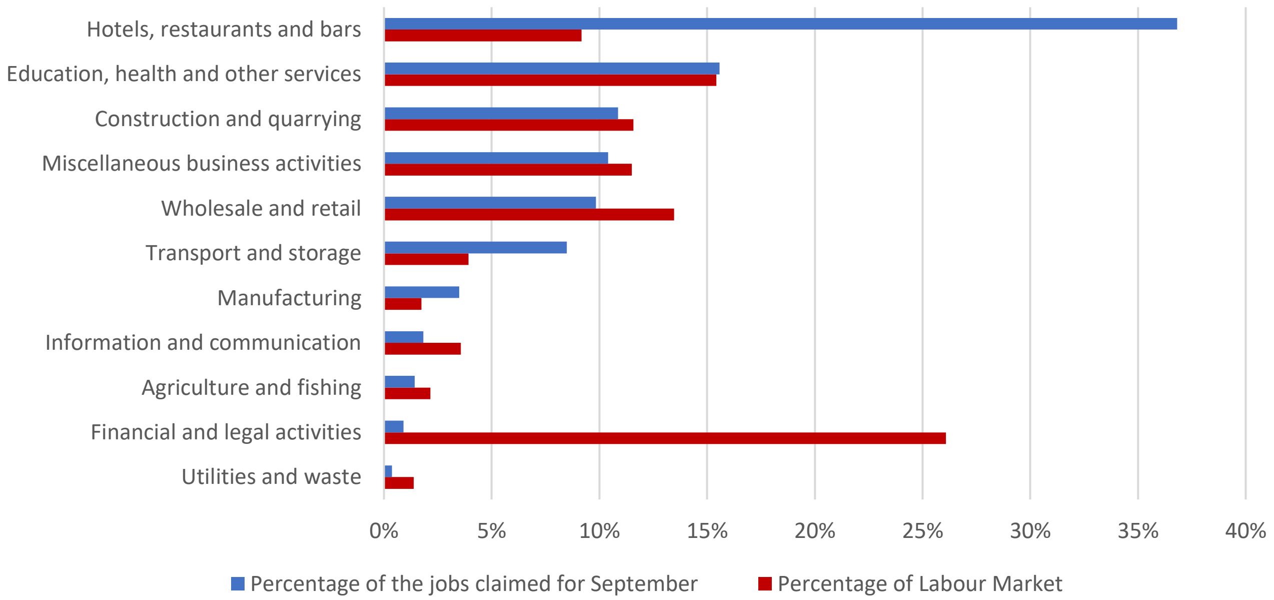


Figure A2 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for September 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in June 2020.

Figure A2 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of jobs claimed for in September 2020 and proportion of the labour market (June 2020)[9]



[8] Measuring Jersey's economy: GVA and GDP 2018 report
[9] Jersey's Labour market report for June 2020

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

Sector	Claims	Jobs Supported	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	40	70	77,570
Construction and quarrying	110	500	569,350
Education, health and other services (private sector)	240	820	705,600
Financial and legal activities	30	60	62,390
Hotels, restaurants and bars	190	1,960	1,846,890
Information and communication	30	80	75,440
Manufacturing	20	170	164,180
Miscellaneous business activities	200	540	534,850
Transport and storage	210	480	472,180
Utilities and waste	10	50	60,210
Wholesale and retail	100	340	343,370
Total	**1,170**	**5,070**	**4,912,040**

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 October 2020 compared with the proportion of GVA that the sector represented in 2018.

Figure A3 – Sectoral comparison of Proportion of total amount claimed (for September 2020), by sector, compared to the percent contribution of that sector to total GVA (2018)[9]

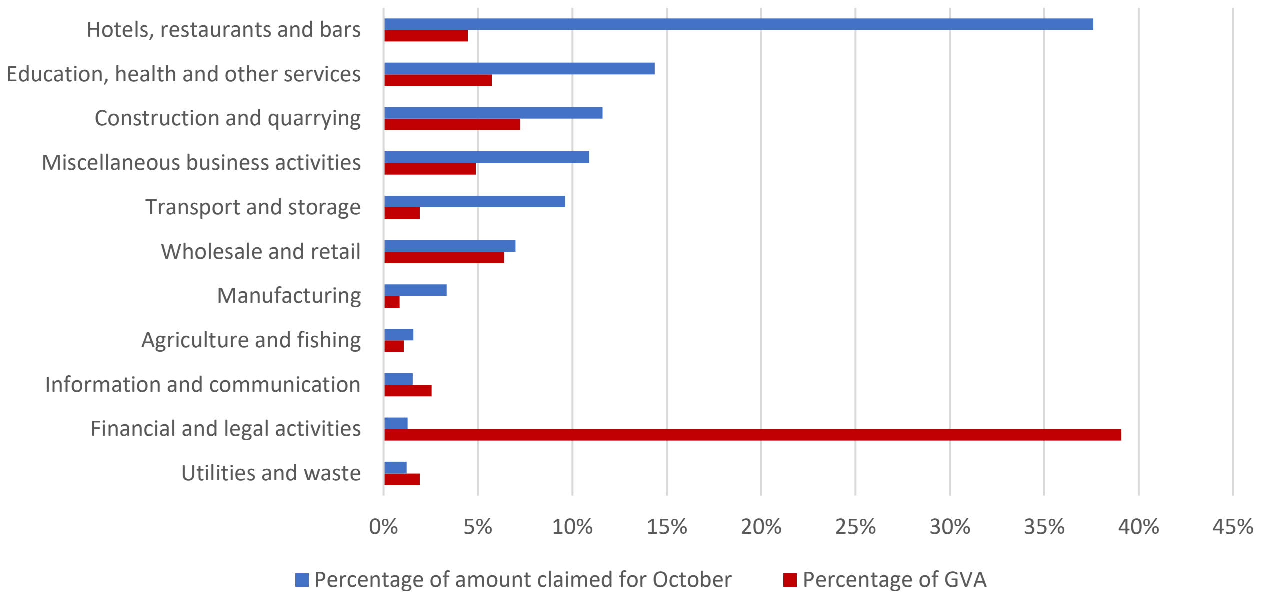
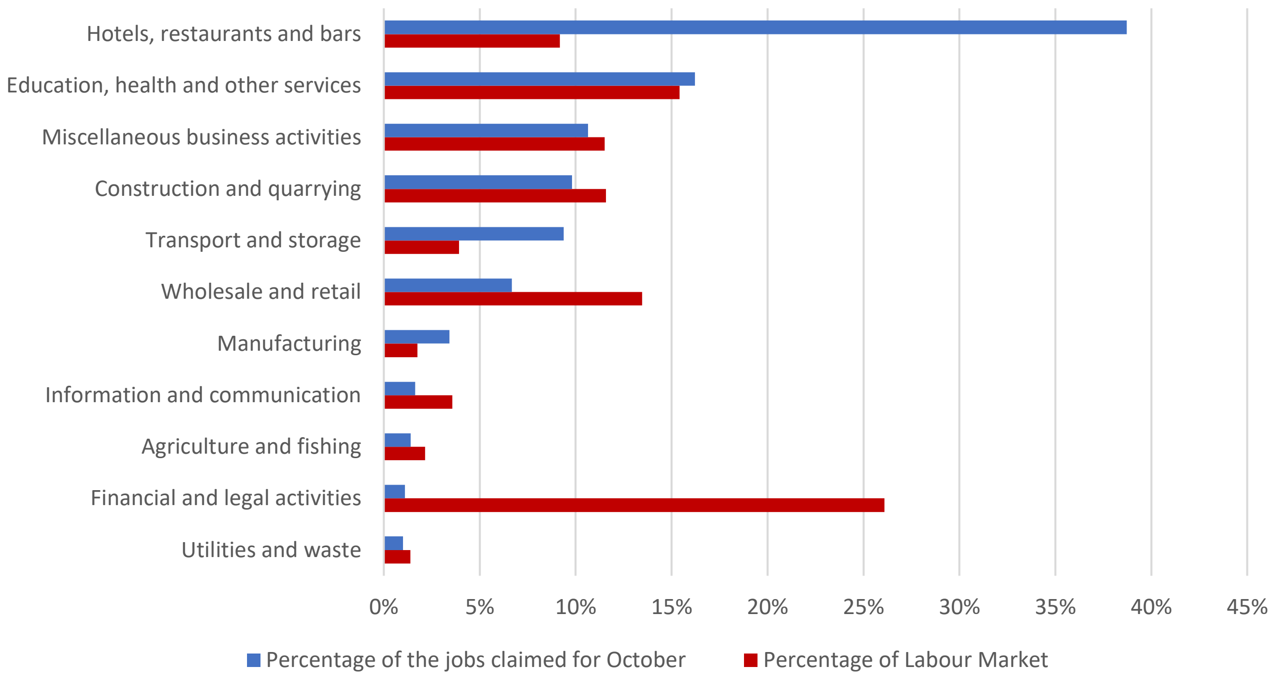


Figure A4 shows the proportion of the total jobs supported in each sector under the Co-Funded Payroll Scheme for October 2020 compared with the proportion of the Jersey labour market that the sector represented in June 2020.

Figure A4 – Sectoral comparison of proportion of jobs claimed for in October 2020 and proportion of the labour market (June 2020)[10]



It should be noted that a business claiming in multiple months will have submitted multiple separate claims, meaning they are counted more than once in table A3. The total number of unique jobs supported across months can't be calculated from the above tables.

Table A3 – Government Co-Funded Payroll Scheme Phase Two and Three by sector; all claims April – October 2020

Sector	Claims	Amount Paid (£)
Agriculture and fishing	370	1,046,070
Construction and quarrying	2,980	19,119,390
Education, health and other services (private sector)	3,760	14,440,860
Financial and legal activities	320	946,020
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,180	22,300,250
Information and communication	320	1,541,490
Manufacturing	360	2,374,810
Miscellaneous business activities	2,280	9,183,440
Transport and storage	1,640	4,856,430
Utilities and waste	60	590,520
Wholesale and retail	1,720	12,276,760
Total	**15,990**	**88,676,030**

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