



City of York Council

Economic Recovery Data Pack

July 2021

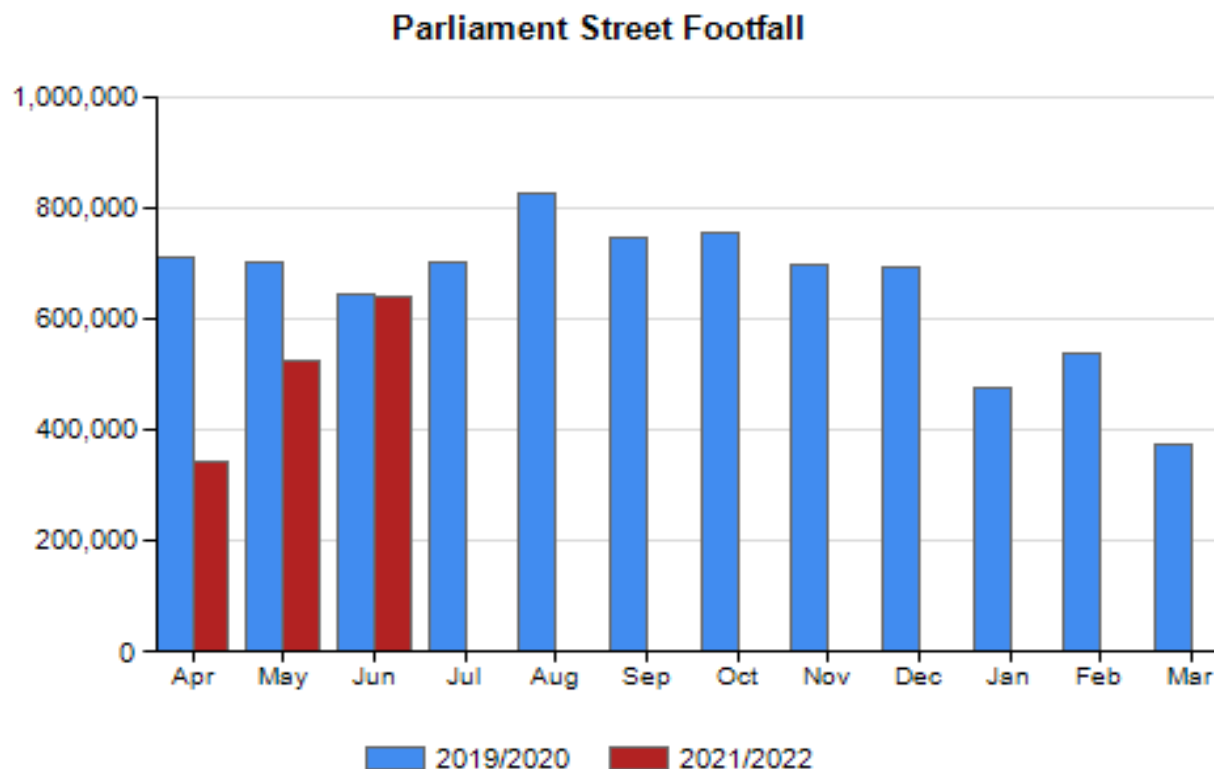
Economic Recovery - Contents

Table of Contents	Covering Data Period	Data Pack Updated
1. City centre and community mobility:		
Footfall	2019/20 v 2021/22	07-Jul-21
Tourism and vacancy rates	Apr 2020 - May 2021	07-Jul-21
Community Mobility	Apr 2020 - June 2021	07-Jul-21
2. Parking:		
Income	2019/20 v 2021/22	07-Jul-21
Occupancy from CCTV counters	Q1 2021	07-Jul-21
4. Business Start Ups:		
BankSearch figures	Apr 2020 - May 2021	07-Jul-21
5. Job Seekers Allowance / Universal Credit:		
York overview	May	07-Jul-21
JSA Claimants aged 18-24	May	07-Jul-21
JSA Claimants out of work for over a year	May	07-Jul-21
JSA claimants by gender	May	07-Jul-21
JSA & UC Claimants by Ward	May	07-Jul-21
Universal Credit claimants	May	07-Jul-21

Economic Recovery - City Centre

Footfall

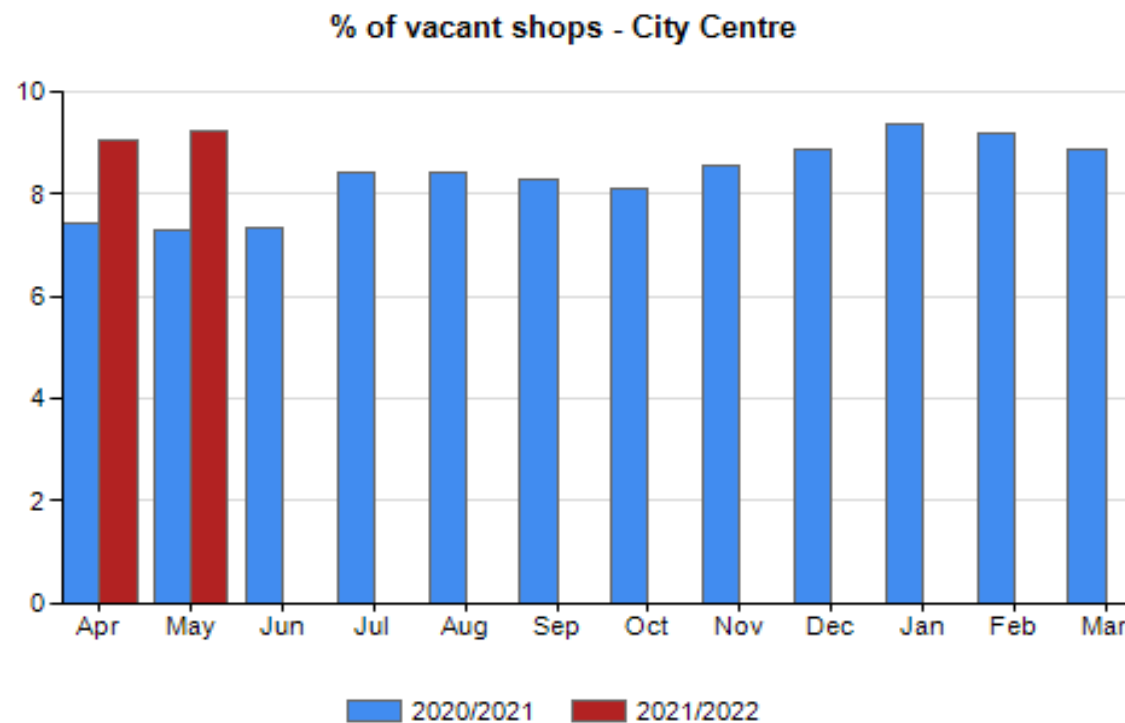
- Overall, footfall during 2020/21 was half that of the previous year.
- During Q1 2021/22 figures have moved in a positive direction of travel are around three times higher than the same period last year.
- The latest data for June shows signs of returning to levels seen before the pandemic.
The graph below compares 2019/20 data (pre pandemic) to the current year.



Economic Recovery - City Centre

City Centre Vacancy

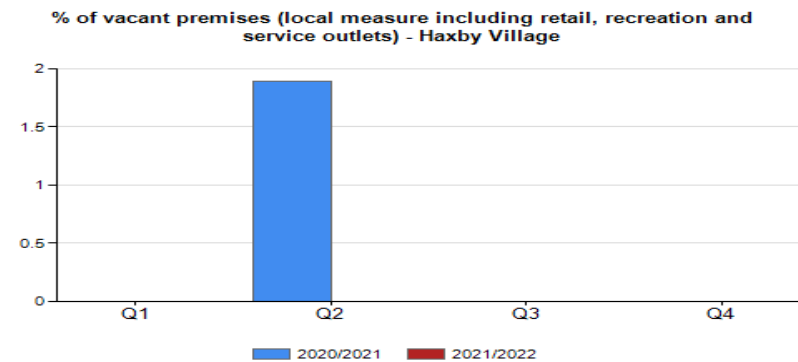
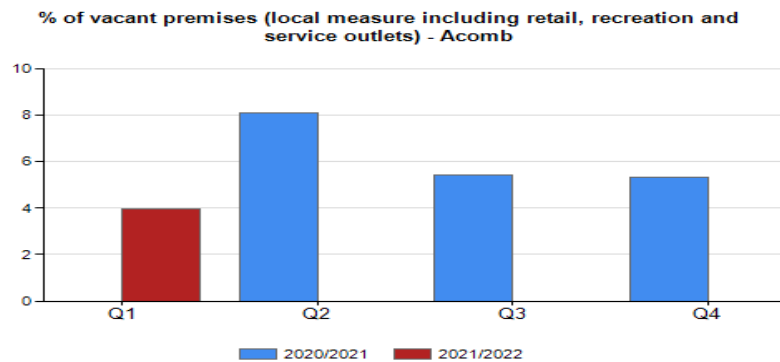
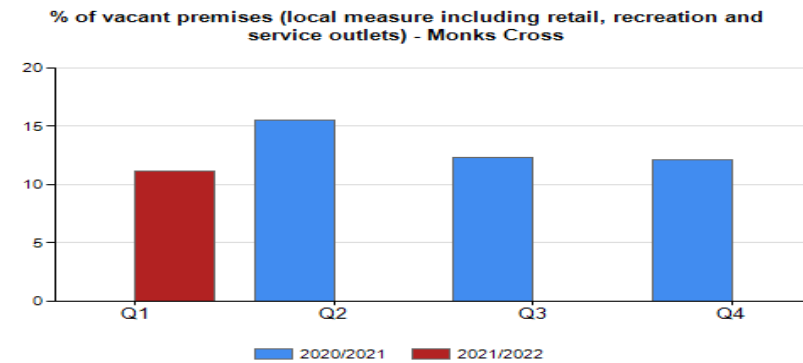
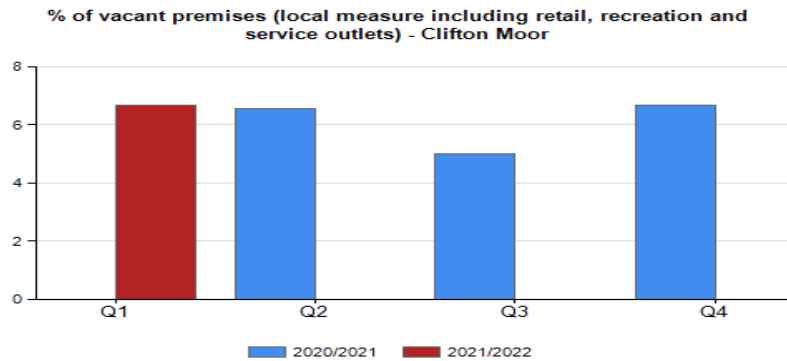
- At the end of May 9.35% of retail outlets within the city centre were vacant, this is an increase from 7.43% at the start of the pandemic . The percentage vacant for the same period 2019 was 6.29%
- The local measure of city centre vacancies for Q1, which includes hospitality and service outlets along with retail, is 8.51%
- No data has been available for tourism indicators such as visits to attractions and hotel occupancy during lockdown. Recovery data is awaited from Visit York.



Economic Recovery - Secondary Shopping Centres

Secondary shopping centres

- From Q2 2020/21 data has been captured on vacancies within the city's secondary shopping centres.
- These are local measures which differ to the retail based national measure and include recreation and service outlets along with retail. Premises include: All shopping outlets along with Restaurants, Public Houses, Hairdressing Salons, Cafes, Banks, Betting Shops, Wine bars and Launderettes
- Each area shows a stable or reducing rate since Q2 last year. Latest data for Q1 2021/22 is shown in red below.

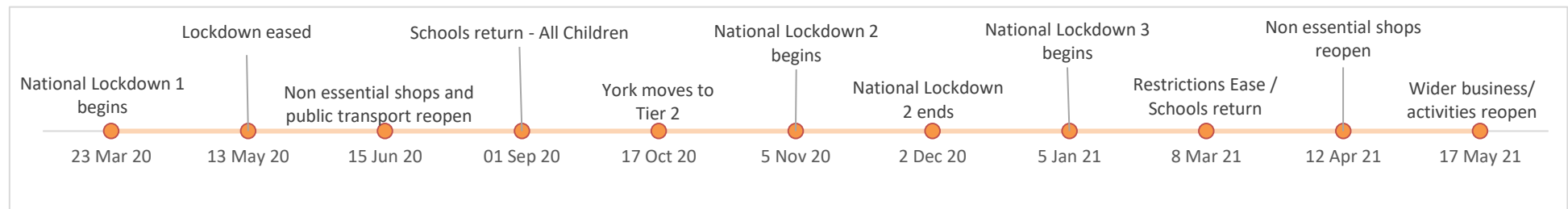


Economic Recovery - Community Mobility

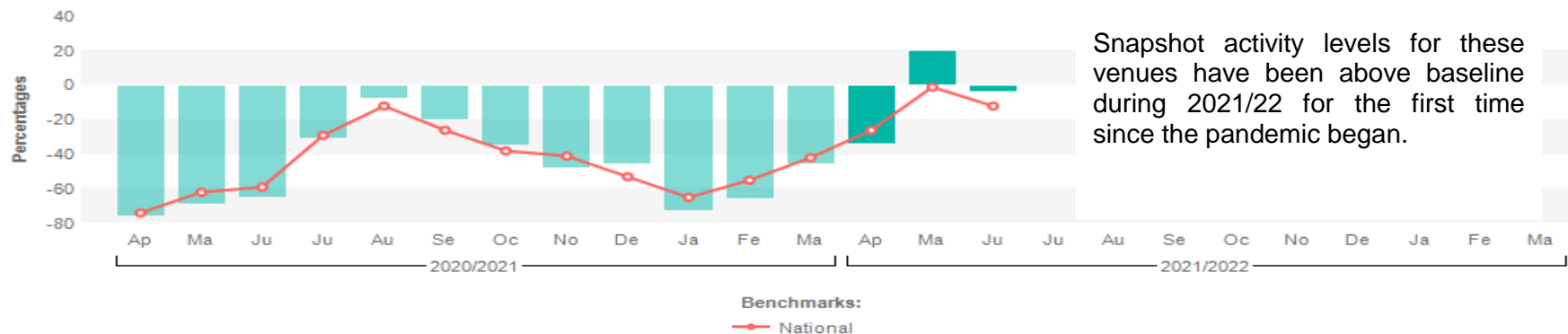
Community Mobility

- Community mobility data has been available regularly from Google since the start of the pandemic to track how visits and length of stay at places such as shops and transit stations are changing.
- Data is sourced through phone location history where consented and changes for each day are compared to a baseline value for that day of the week taken during January and February 2020.
- The following charts show monthly snapshots of activity at retail and recreation, supermarket and pharmacy, public transport and workplace venues. The May snap shot was taken during half term and shows movement was high during this time.

Key Reopening Dates



Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Retail and recreation (by Month) - Historic

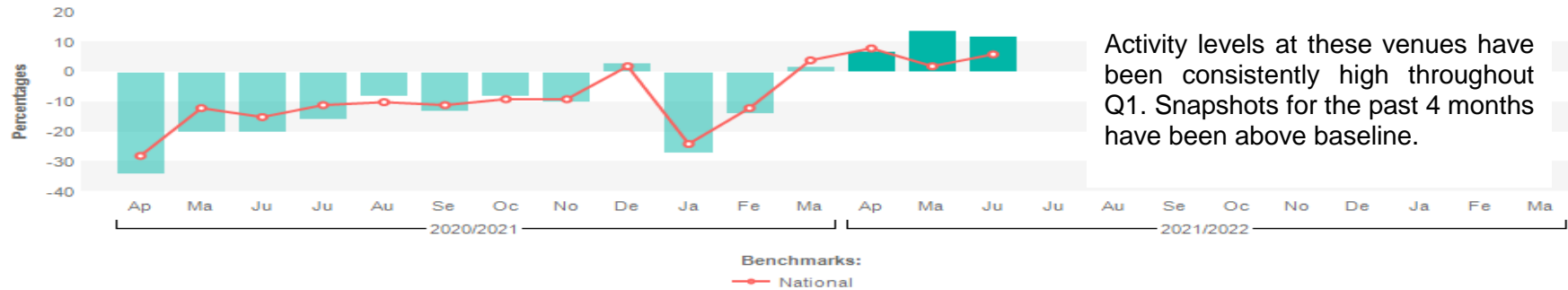


Retail and Recreation:

Snapshot activity levels for these venues have been above baseline during 2021/22 for the first time since the pandemic began.

Economic Recovery - Community Mobility

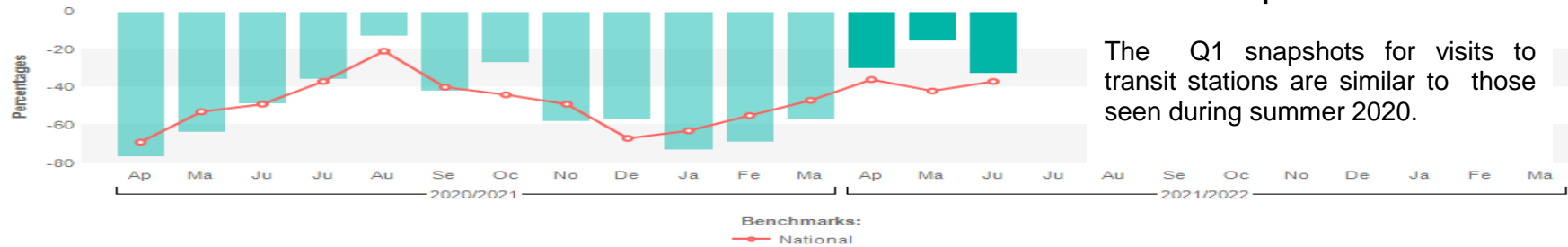
Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Supermarket and pharmacy (by Month) - Historic



Supermarket and Pharmacy:

Activity levels at these venues have been consistently high throughout Q1. Snapshots for the past 4 months have been above baseline.

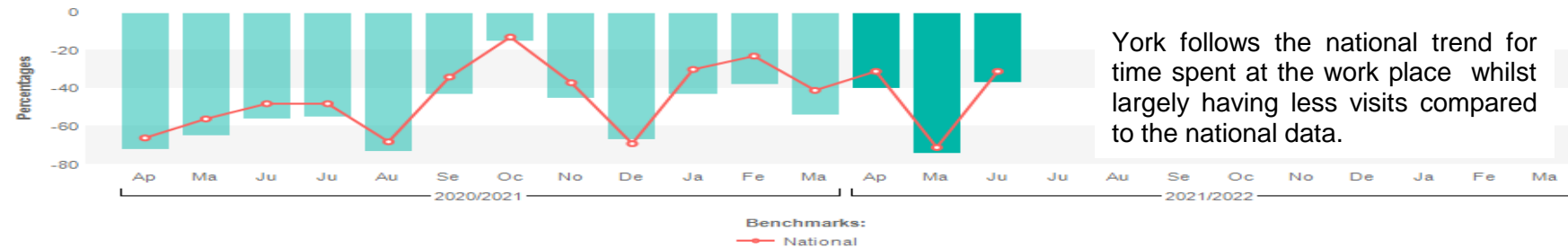
Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Public Transport (by Month) - Historic



Public Transport:

The Q1 snapshots for visits to transit stations are similar to those seen during summer 2020.

Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Workplaces (by Month) - Historic



Workplaces:

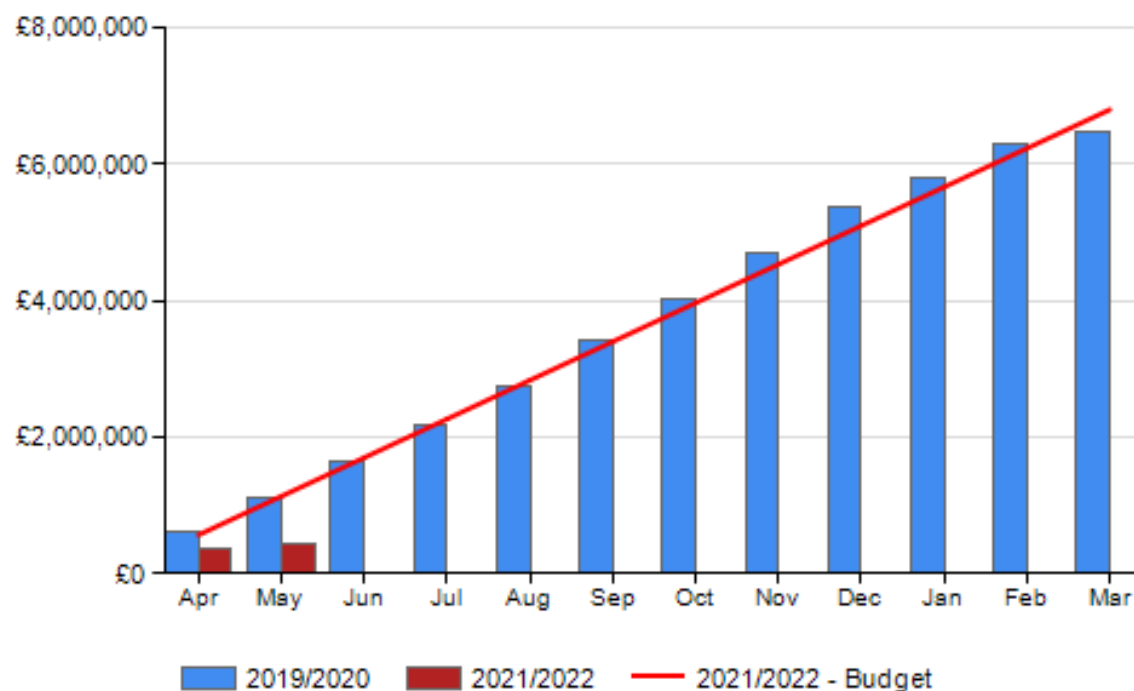
York follows the national trend for time spent at the work place whilst largely having less visits compared to the national data.

Economic Recovery - Parking

Income

- YTD Parking income at May was £442,758.83 this is just under half the target amount of £1,133,485
- YTD Parking fines income at May was £76,756.34 which is around 2/3 of the target amount of £120,596.67
- Recovery from the third national lockdown appears to be happening faster than after the first however income for 2021/22 is just under half the amount collected at the same point in 2019/20 (pre-pandemic)

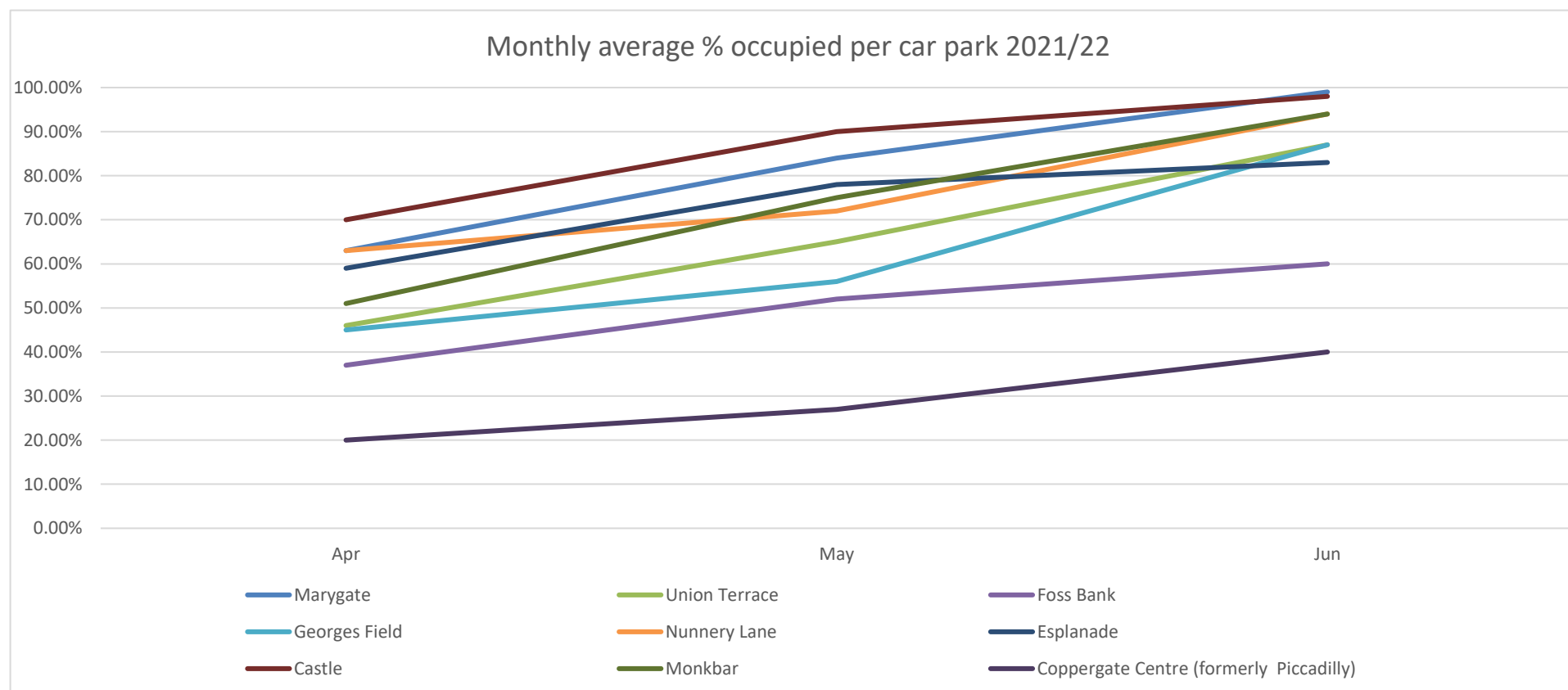
Parking - Income (£) - (YTD)



Economic Recovery - Parking

Occupancy - CCTV counters

- Parking counts via CCTV counters are available daily
- The chart below shows average occupancy during Q1 2021/22
- Occupancy rates have been moving in a positive direction following the easing of restrictions. Q1 has also seen a return of coaches parking in the coach parks.

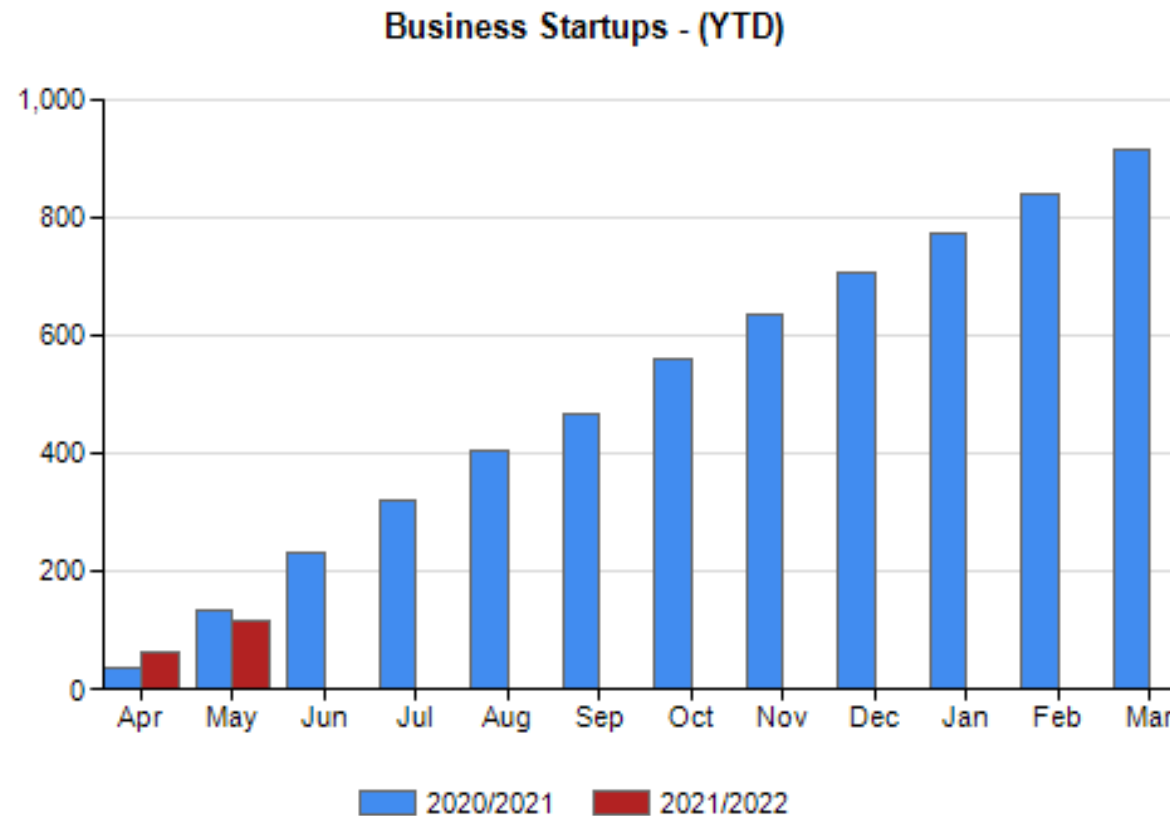


Data notes: Bootham Row camera has been out of action since mid November.

Economic Recovery - Business Startups

Business Startups - BankSearch

- Business start-ups was an area less affected by the pandemic during 2020/21 with year end figures similar to the previous year.
- The number of business startups YTD at May 2021 was 115 this is slightly less than 132 at the same period last year.

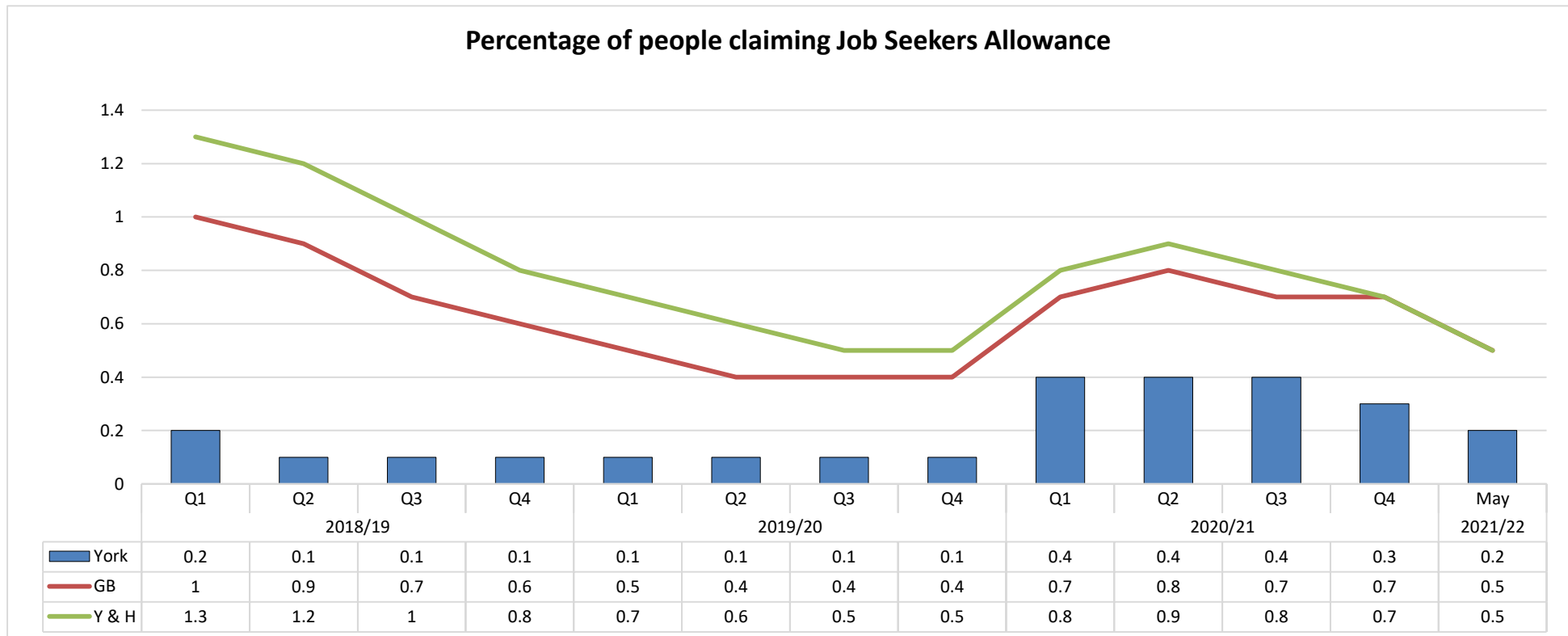


Job Seekers Allowance

May 2021

York overall picture:

- The JSA claimant count for York in May 2021 is 290.
- In March 2019 the figure was 180, which is an increase of 61.1% .
- This represents 0.2% of the working age population.
- The region stands at 0.5% and GB at 0.5%.
- The highest JSA claimant count in York in the past 10 years (from May 2011) is from February 2012 with a figure of 3,675 or 2.8% of the working age population.

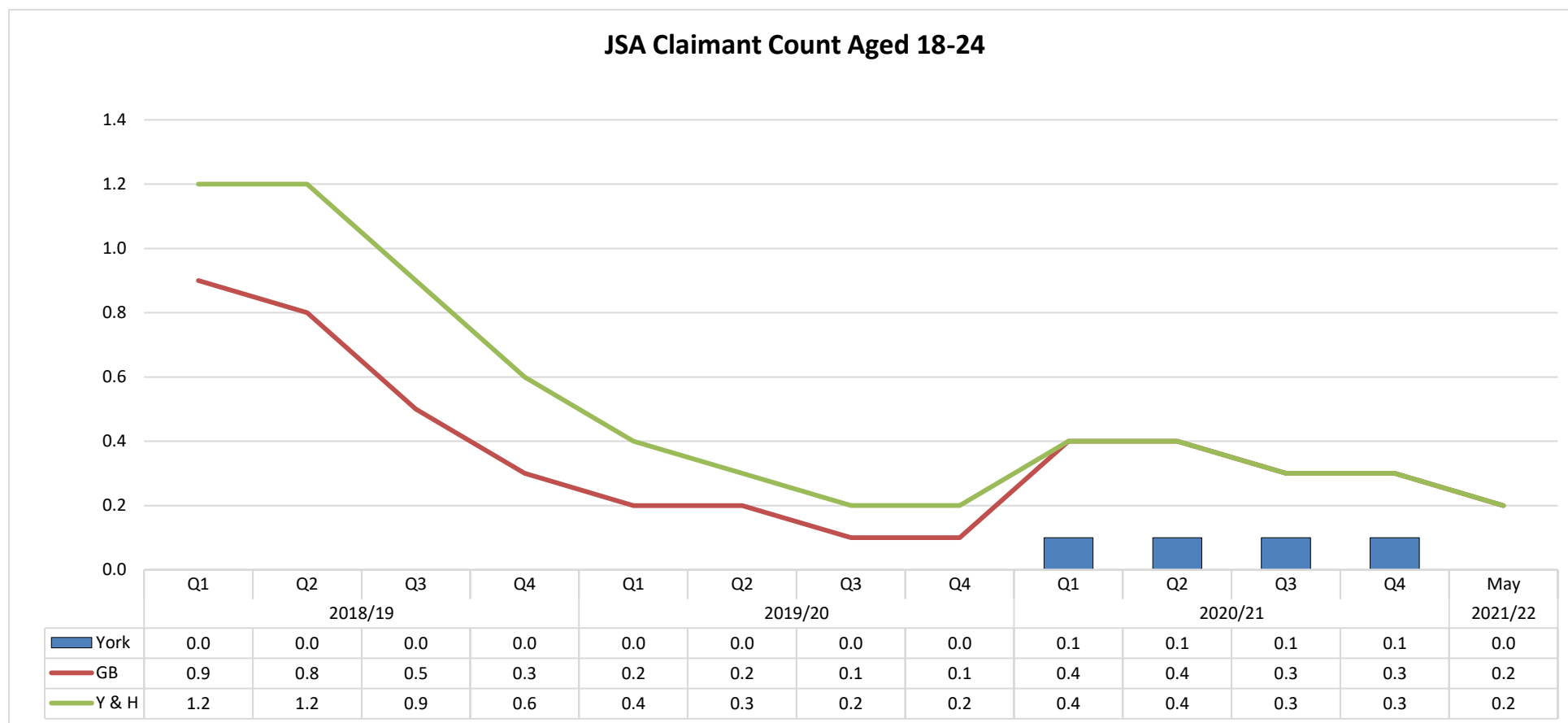


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance

JSA Claimants 18 - 24 years old

- In May 2021 the total number of claimants (18-24) stood at 15, an increase of 15 from March 2019.
- This represents 0.0% of the working age population.
- The region stands at 0.2% and GB at 0.2%.

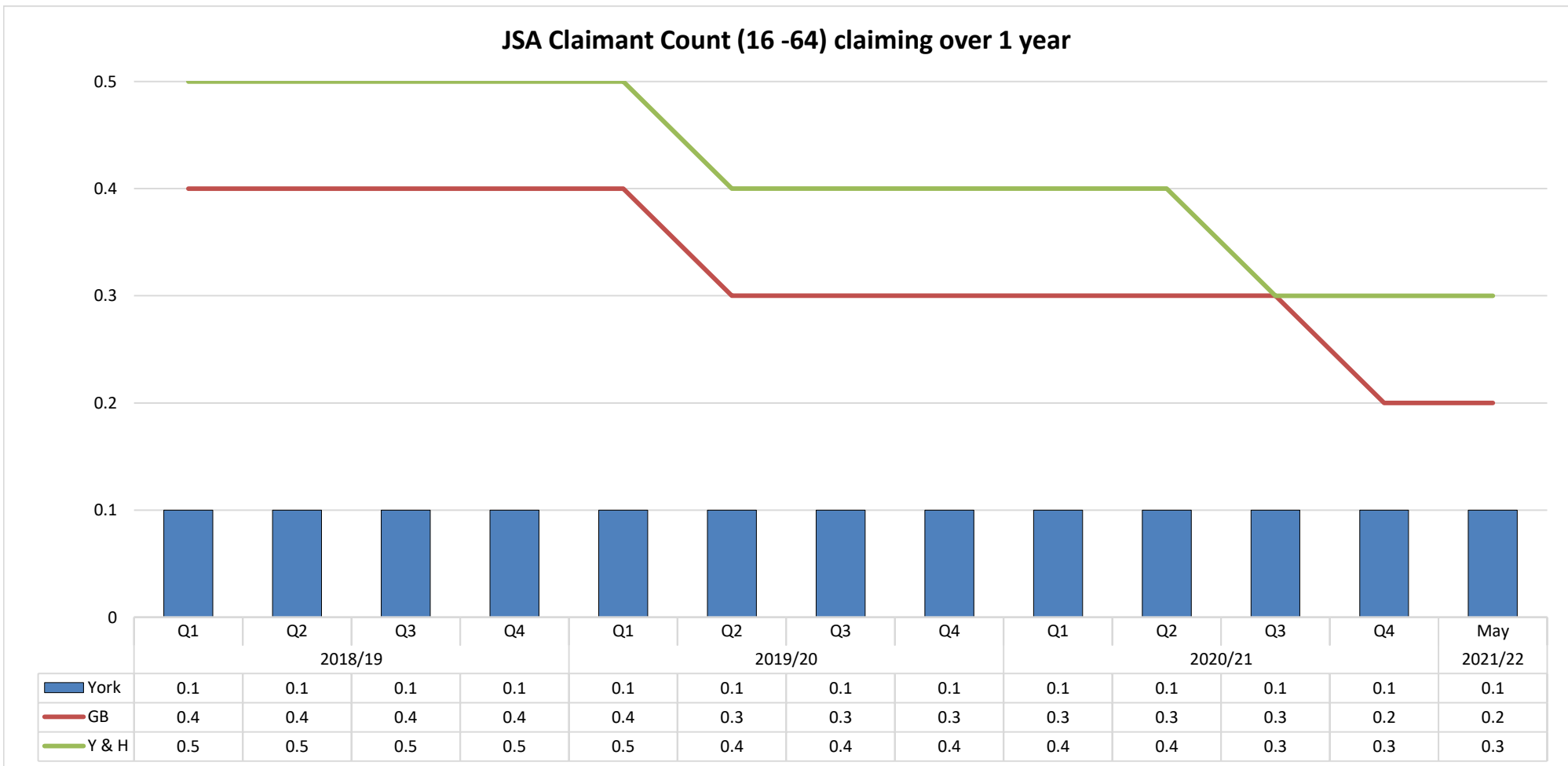


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance

JSA Claimants out of work for over one year

- Claimants out of work for over one year, showed no change from last month, no change from one year ago.
- This represents 0.1% of the working age population who were out of work for over 1 year.
- The region stands at 0.3% and GB at 0.2%.

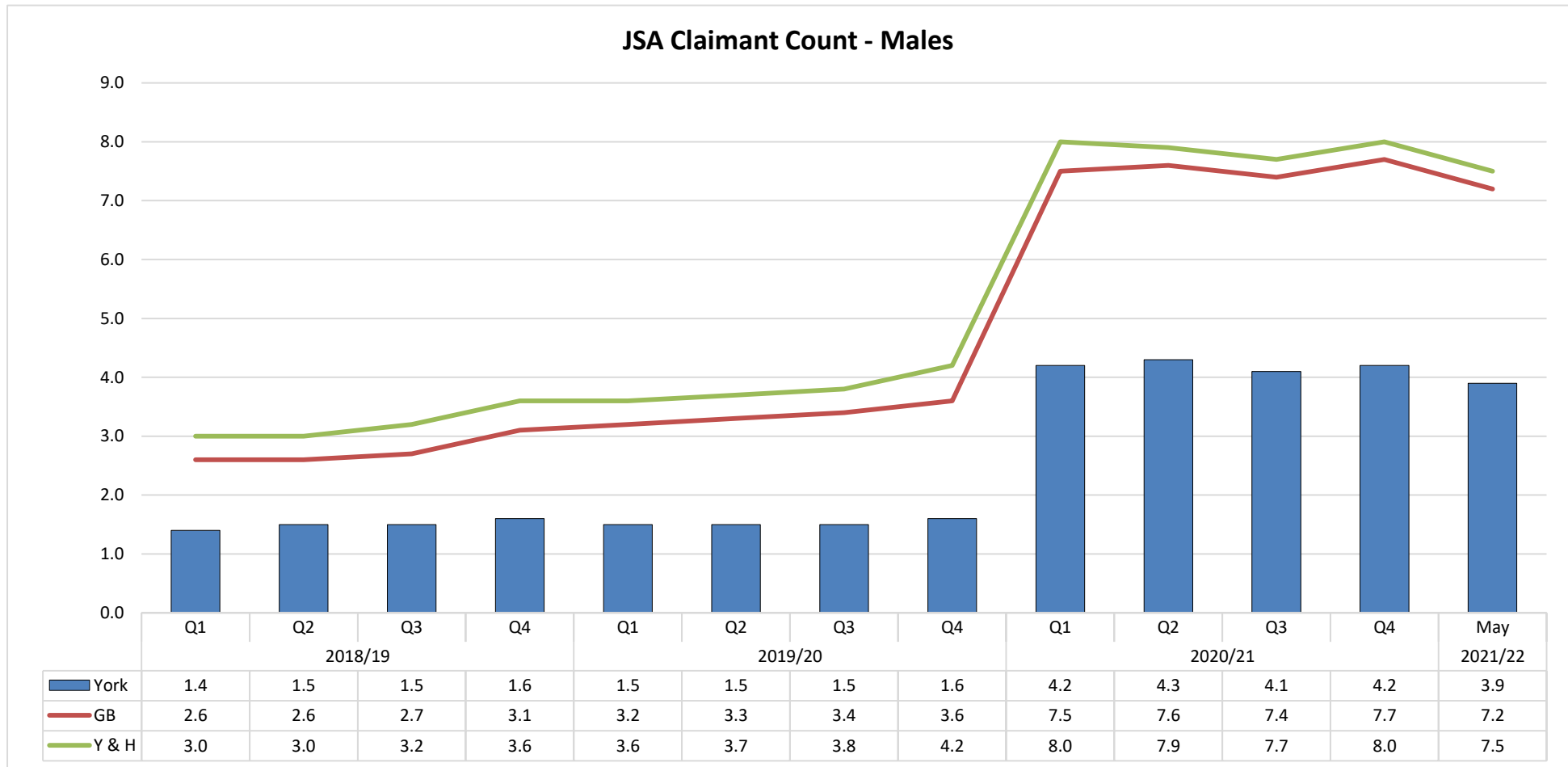


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance

JSA Male Claimant Count

- Male Claimants have decreased by 35 from last month, totalling 165, 55 more than one year ago - a 50.0% increase.
- This represents 3.9 % of the male working age population.
- The region stands at 7.5% and GB at 7.2%.

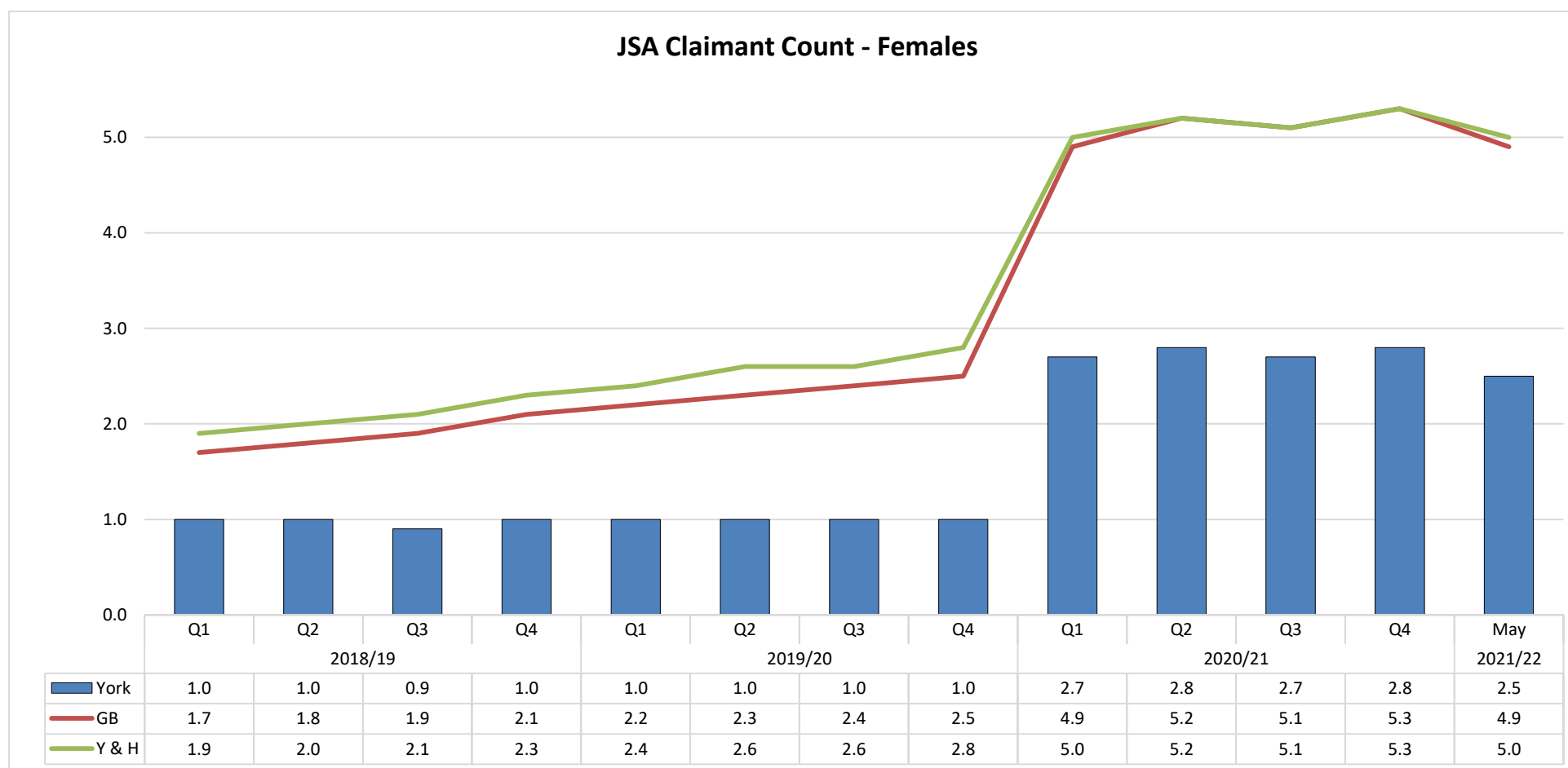


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](https://nomis.statistics.gov.uk/)

Job Seekers Allowance

JSA Female Claimants

- Female Claimants have decreased by 40 from last month, totalling 125, 55 more than one year ago - a 78.6% increase.
- This represents 2.5 % of the female working age population.
- The region stands at 5.0% and GB at 4.9%.



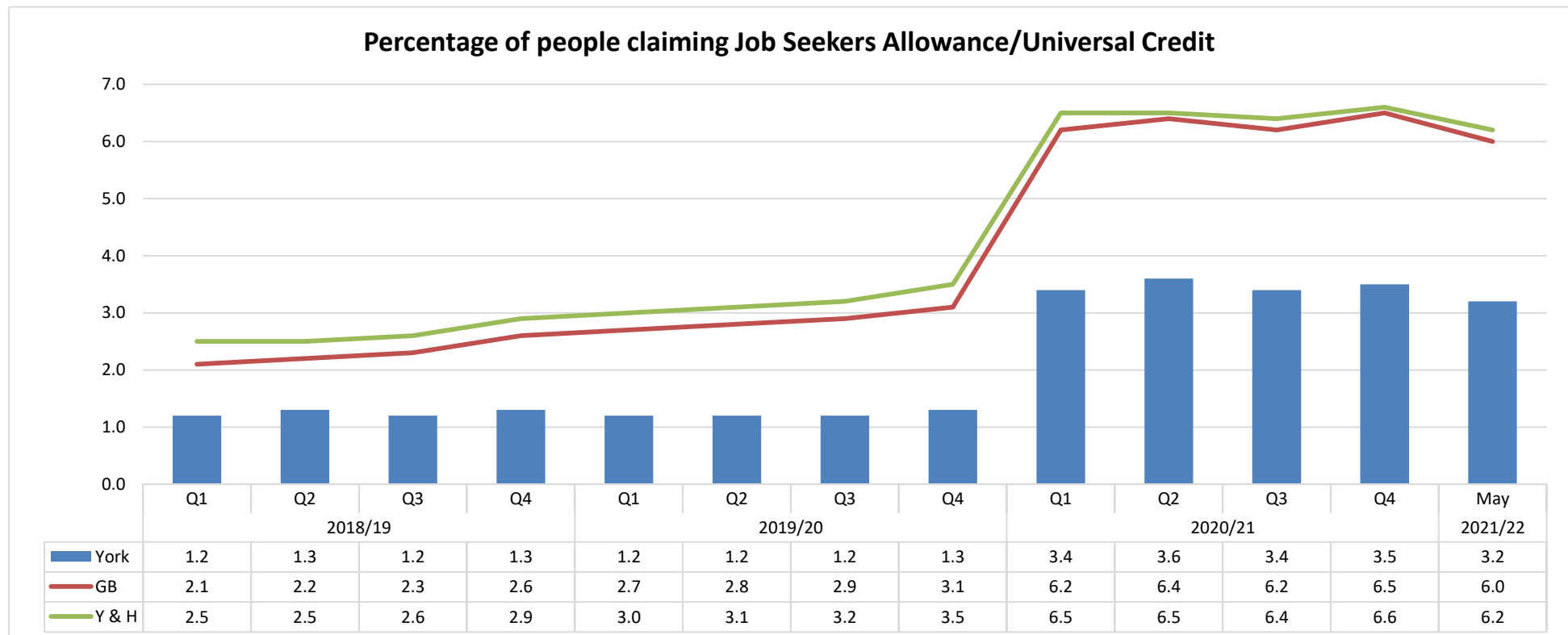
Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit Claimants

May 2021

York Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit overall picture:

- The JSA/UC claimant count for York in May 2021 is 4,450.
- In March 2019 the figure was 1845, this is an increase of 2605 (141.2%).
- This represents 3.2% of the working age population.
- The region stands at 6.2% and GB at 6.0%.
- The highest JSA/UC claimant count in York in the past 4 years (from May 2017) is from August 2020 with a figure of 5,080 or 3.7% of the working age population.

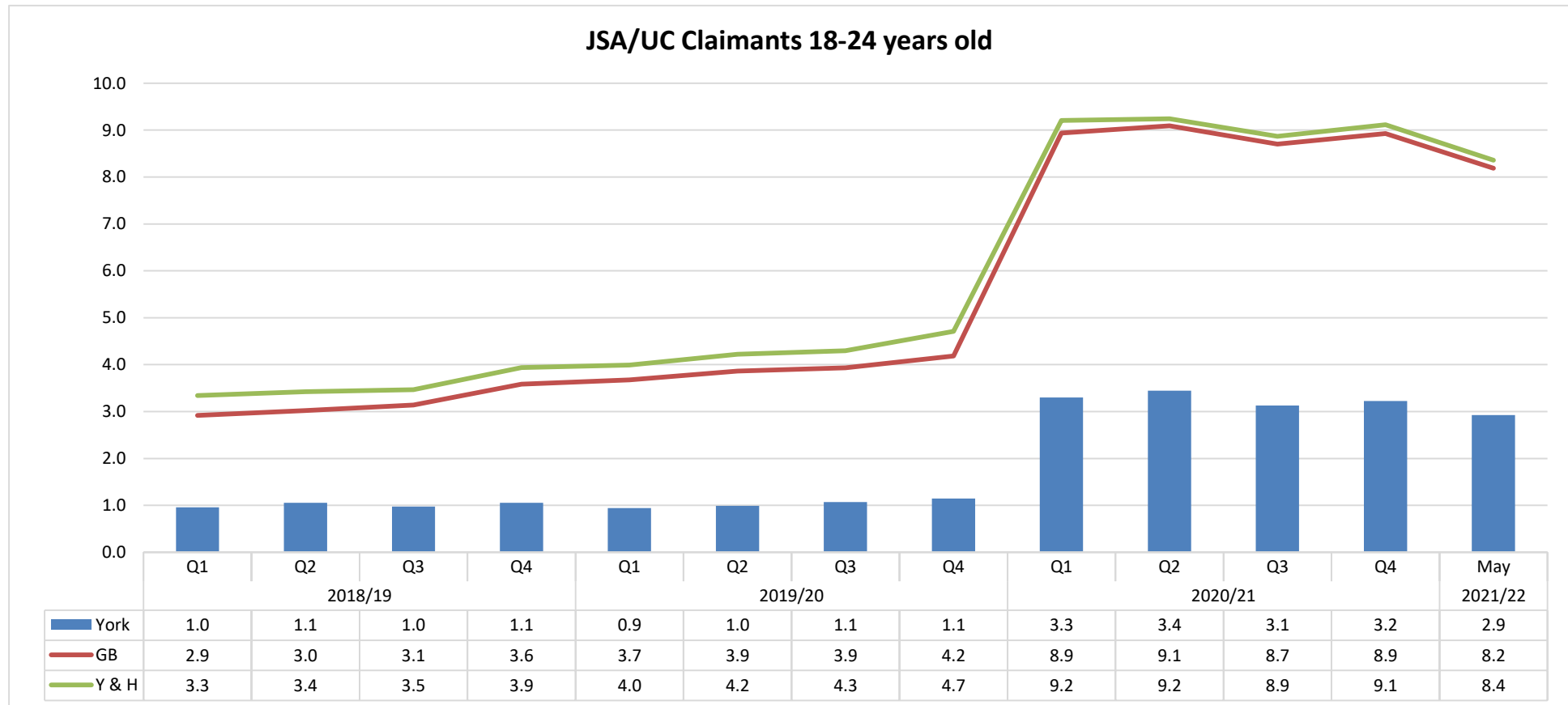


Source: nomis - official labour market statistics (ONS)

Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit Claimants

JSA/UC Claimants 18 - 24 years old

- In May 2021 the total number of claimants (18-24) stood at 930, a reduction of 55 (a 5.6% decrease) from April 2021.
- This represents 2.9% of the working age population.
- The region stands at 8.4% and GB at 8.2%.

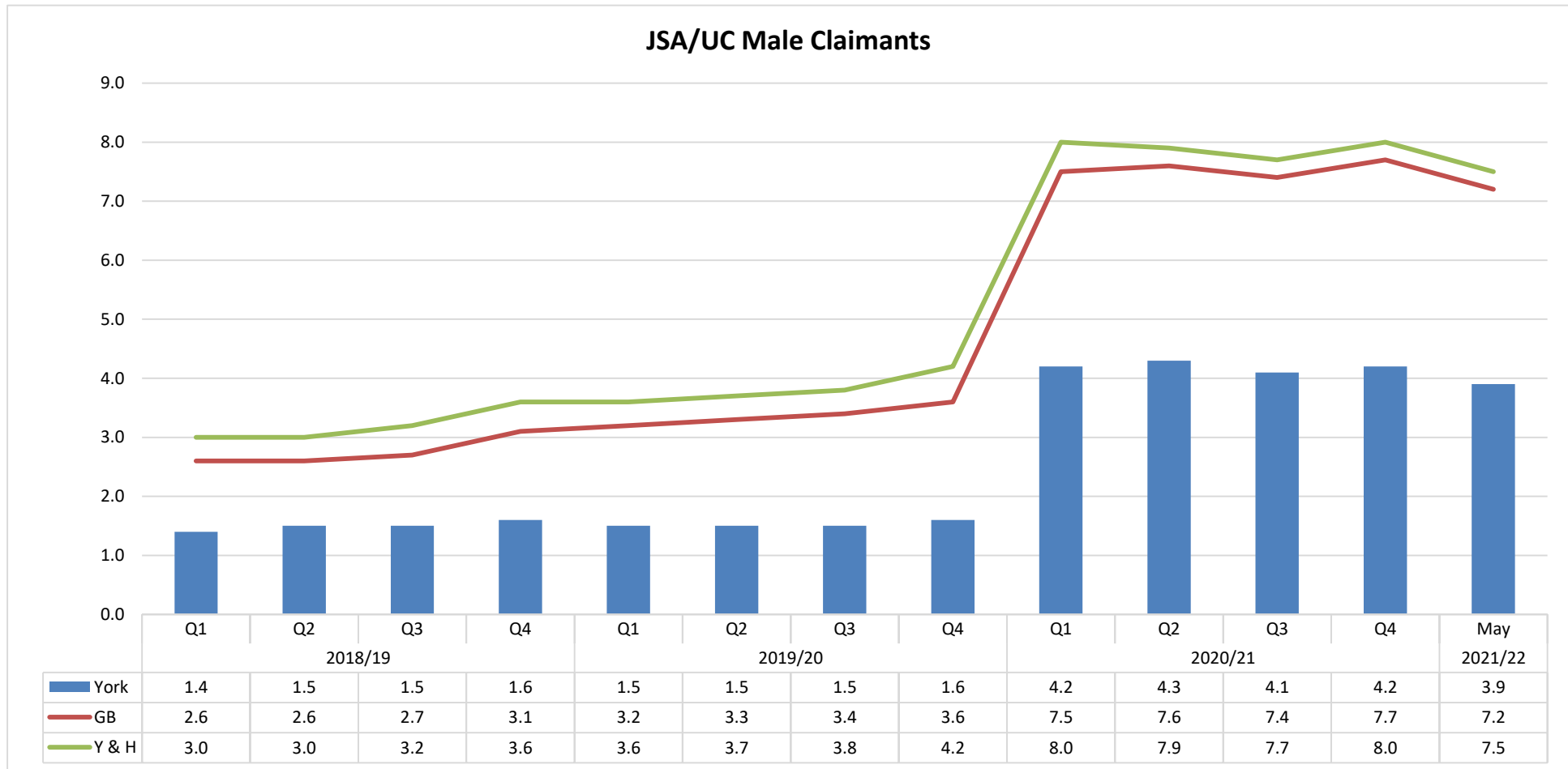


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit Claimants

JSA/UC Male Claimant Count

- Male Claimants have decreased by 210 from last month, totalling 2,685, 1,555 more than one year ago - a 137.6% increase.
- This represents 3.9 % of the male working age population.
- The region stands at 7.5% and GB at 7.2%.

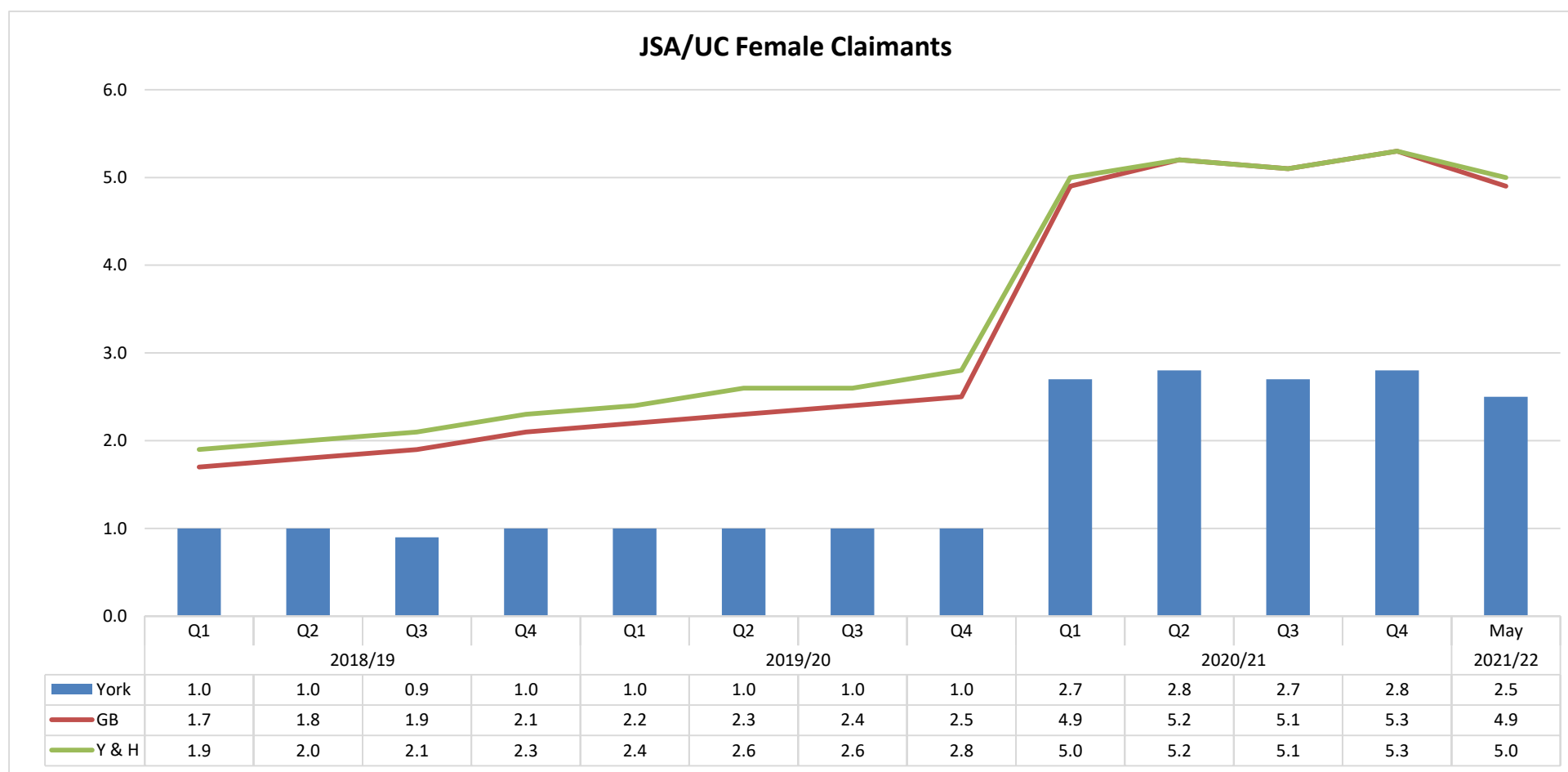


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](https://nomis.digital)

Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit Claimants

JSA/UC Female Claimants

- Female Claimants have decreased by 135 from last month, totalling 1,765, 1,055 more than one year ago - a 148.6% increase.
- This represents 2.5 % of the female working age population.
- The region stands at 5.0% and GB at 4.9%.



Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit Claimants

York Wards

Below are the claimant count for Wards comparing the latest available data with the previous month and the previous year.

Job Seekers Allowance And Universal Credit Claimants - Ward Analysis (May 2021)

Total JSA and U/C Claimants

Ward	May 2021		April 2021		May 2020	
Westfield	6.1	540	6.4	570	6.8	605
Clifton	4.7	445	4.9	475	5.0	510
Holgate	4.2	420	4.6	455	4.7	465
Heworth	4.2	365	4.5	395	4.6	405
Micklegate	3.4	330	3.9	345	4.1	350
Huntington & New Earswick	3.4	315	3.6	365	3.8	390
Acomb	3.4	270	3.6	270	4.5	260
Dringhouses & Woodthorpe	3.3	250	3.5	265	3.6	285
Guildhall	3.0	225	3.2	235	3.4	245
Rawcliffe & Clifton Without	2.7	220	3.0	235	3.5	275
Osbalwick & Derwent	2.6	195	2.7	210	2.7	205
Rural West York	2.4	190	2.5	205	2.4	250
Heworth Without	2.3	125	2.7	155	3.1	160
Fulford & Heslington	2.3	120	2.7	130	1.9	125
Fishergate	2.3	110	2.5	110	2.4	110
Bishophorpe	2.3	100	2.1	115	3.1	135
Hull Road	2.2	50	2.2	55	2.1	65
Strensall	2.0	50	2.3	60	2.7	45
Haxby & Wigginton	2.0	50	2.5	45	2.6	65
Copmanthorpe	2.0	45	2.2	50	2.2	50
Wheldrake	1.6	40	1.6	40	2.3	55

[Source: nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

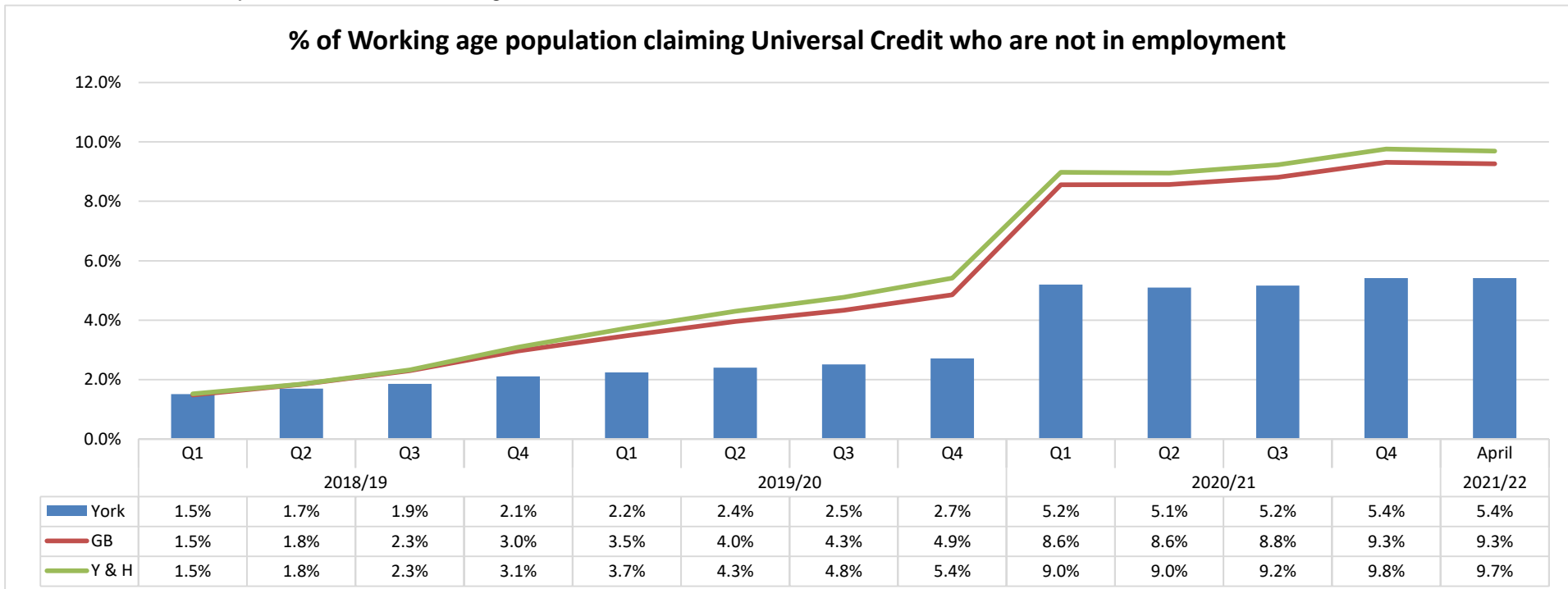
Job Seekers Allowance

Universal Credit Claimants

The JSA figures should be viewed in the context of the number of people receiving Universal Credit in York increasing from 13,141 in April to 13,168 in May. Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseekers Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Of which, in April, 7,522 were not in employment. The May figures will not be released until next month.

On 12 July 2017 Universal Credit became available to parents and couples in the York area, until this date Universal Credit was only available to single job seekers in the area. From November 2019 the provisional figures will show the total of those claiming Universal Credit. A breakdown will only be shown when the figures are revised.



Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Following the introduction of Universal Credit, the claimant count takes into account:

- people claiming contribution JSA (this is not affected by the introduction of Universal Credit)
- the figures for Universal Credit are provisional for the current month and may be revised in the next update.