

December 2020

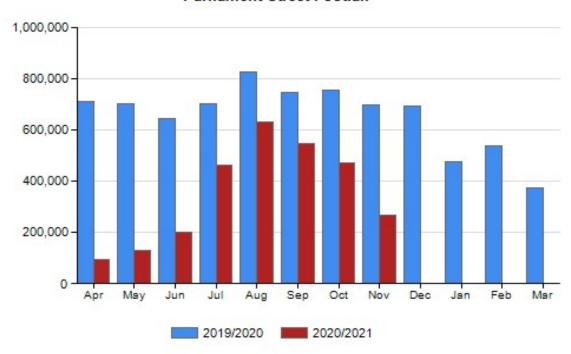
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Economic Recovery - City Centre

Footfall

- Following more positive footfall through the summer months a reduction can be seen at the end of the summer holiday period and further more during the second national lockdown.
- During November Parliament street footfall was around one third of the same period in 2019
- Footfall is predicted to be 47% down against the entire year

Parliament Street Footfall

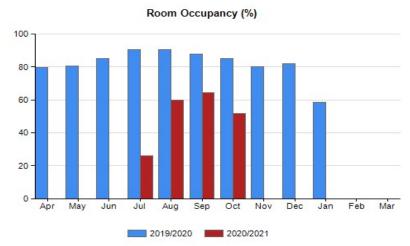


Economic Recovery - City Centre

Tourism

- At the end of October 8.11% of shops within the city centre were vacant which is a small increase from 7.43% at the start of the year. The percentage vacant for the same period 2019 was 6.7%
- Hotel room occupancy is around two thirds of usual levels however some recovery can be seen following Q1 closures and the average room rate remains similar to 2019
- Visits to large attractions during October were around one third of the levels seen in previous years, this is due to operating at a reduced capacity with pre-booked visits only





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.
- The following charts show monthly snapshots of activity at retail and recreation, supermarket and pharmacy, public transport and workplace venues since the start of lockdown.

Key Reopening Dates



Retail and Recreation:

York largely spent more time at these venues over the summer period compared to the national picture. Activity has steadily declined from the end of the summer period but has been greater than during the first lockdown.



Economic Recovery - Community Mobility

Supermarket and Pharmacy:

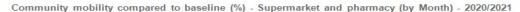
Snapshots for the past 3 months show that time spent at supermarket and pharmacy venues has been around 10% less compared to baseline. Activity appears to have remained relatively high despite the second lockdown.

Public Transport:

The November snapshot for visits to transit stations is the furthest from baseline since May. Further information on bus journeys for the authority can be seen later in this report.

Workplaces:

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





Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Public Transport (by Month) - 2020/2021



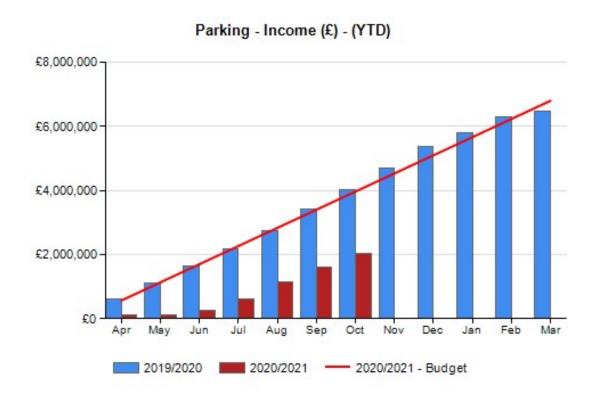
Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Workplaces (by Month) - 2020/2021



Economic Recovery - Parking

Income

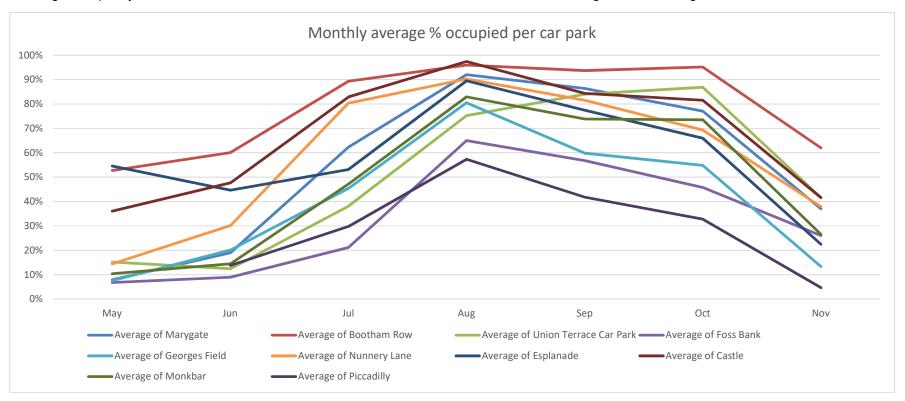
- YTD Parking income at October was £2,030,177 this is below the target amount of £3,967,197
- YTD Parking fines income at October was £116,788 which is also below the target amount of £362,163
- Parking is an area of income which will receive government funding for shortfalls due to COVID-19 and it is hoped the end of year picture will be more positive



Economic Recovery - Parking

Occupancy - CCTV counters

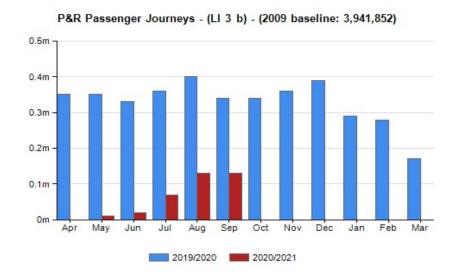
- · Parking counts via CCTV counters are available daily
- The chart below shows average occupancy for May to November based on daily figures
- During November St Georges Field and Esplanade have been closed at times due to flooding. Piccadilly has been closed during lockdown.
- Average occupancy rates are now also available on the KPI Machine and can be accessed through a new Parking scorecard

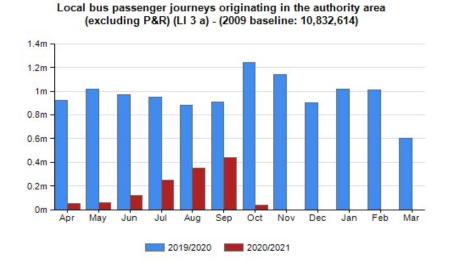


Economic Recovery - Public Transport

Bus Journeys

- The following charts show monthly patronage for bus journeys within the authority
- Discounted tickets have been on offer during the summer and following the end of the autumn lockdown to incentivise travel

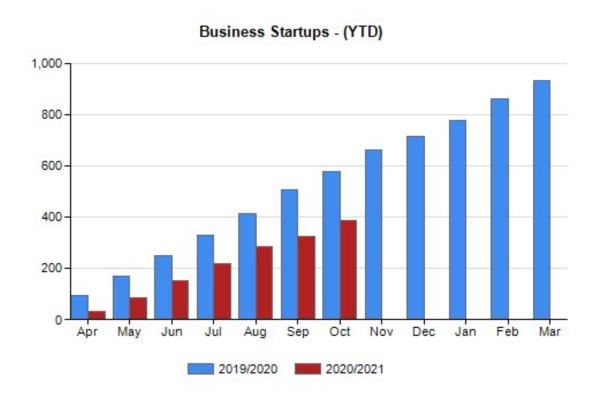




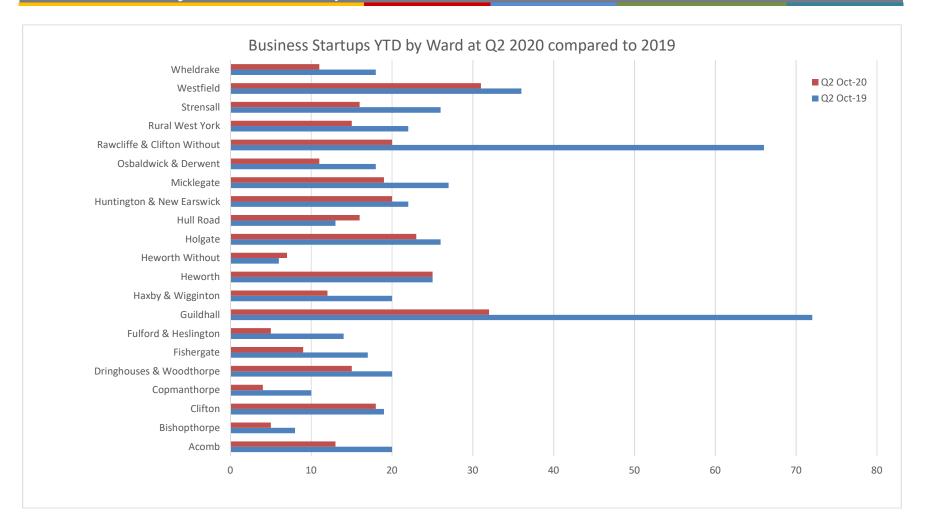
Economic Recovery - Business Startups

Business Startups - BankSearch

- The number of business startups YTD at October was 389 which is a rate of 28 per 10,000 working age population. Although a steady increase can be seen over recent months this is still below the 2019 figure of 580 (41.8 per 10,000 working age population) for the same period
- The chart on the following page shows the number of startups per ward at Q2 compared to 2019

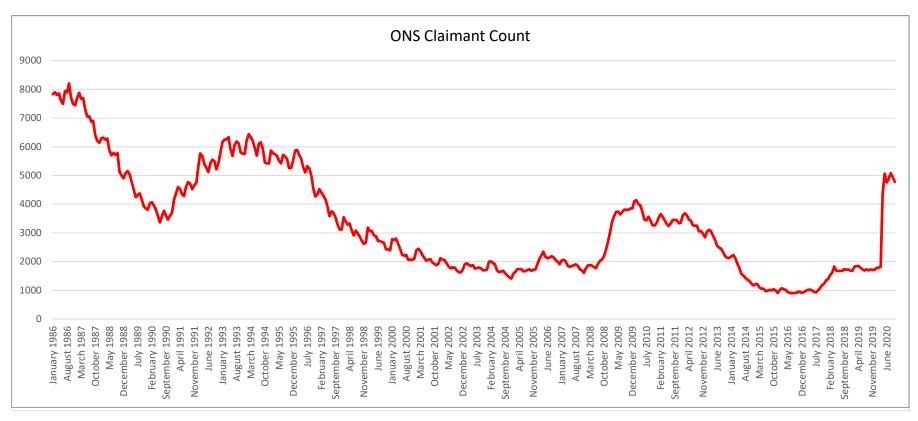


Economic Recovery - Business Startups



ONS Claimant Count

Long term measure of unemployment benefit claimants



Source: nomis - official labour market statistics (ONS)

This experimental series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed.

ONS Claimant Count by ward

October 2020

Wards	Claimant rate (%age of 16-64 popualation)	All categories: Age 16+	Aged 16-24	Aged 25-49	Aged 50+
Westfield	6.1	540	120	295	120
Clifton	5.1	365	95	195	75
Heworth	4.8	480	125	255	100
Holgate	4.4	385	75	220	90
Micklegate	3.9	370	60	215	95
Huntington & New Earswick	3.7	275	55	135	80
Acomb	3.6	205	45	120	40
Dringhouses & Woodthorpe	3.4	235	60	110	65
Guildhall	3.3	480	100	285	95
Rawcliffe & Clifton Without	2.9	225	55	105	65
Bishopthorpe	2.8	60	15	30	20
Heworth Without	2.6	55	15	25	15
Osbaldwick & Derwent	2.6	120	20	75	25
Strensall	2.6	130	20	75	35
Fishergate	2.4	195	45	110	40
Fulford & Heslington	2.4	55	15	30	10
Hull Road	2.2	275	85	145	40
Rural West York	2.2	100	30	45	25
Wheldrake	2.2	55	15	30	10
Haxby & Wigginton	2.1	135	30	70	35
Copmanthorpe	2.0	45	15	25	5
York total	3.4	4,775	1,090	2,595	1,090

Source: nomis - official labour market statistics (ONS)

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