



City of York Council

Economic Recovery Data Pack

March 2021

ANNEX 1

Economic Recovery - Contents

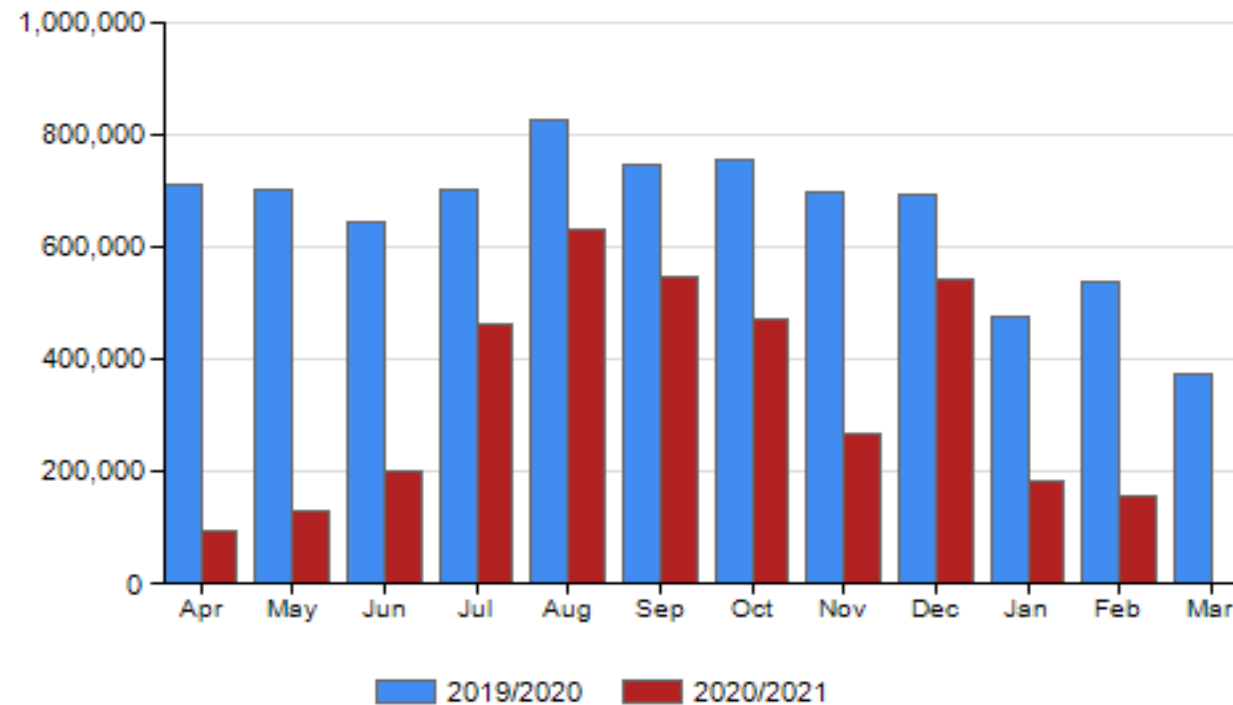
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Economic Recovery - City Centre

Footfall

- Following more positive footfall in December a reduction can be seen from the start of the year following the announcement of a third national lockdown. More positive numbers are anticipated from April with different households being able to meet outdoors shortly followed by non-essential shops opening.
- During February Parliament street footfall was around one third of the same period in 2019
- Footfall is predicted to be 49% down against the entire year

Parliament Street Footfall

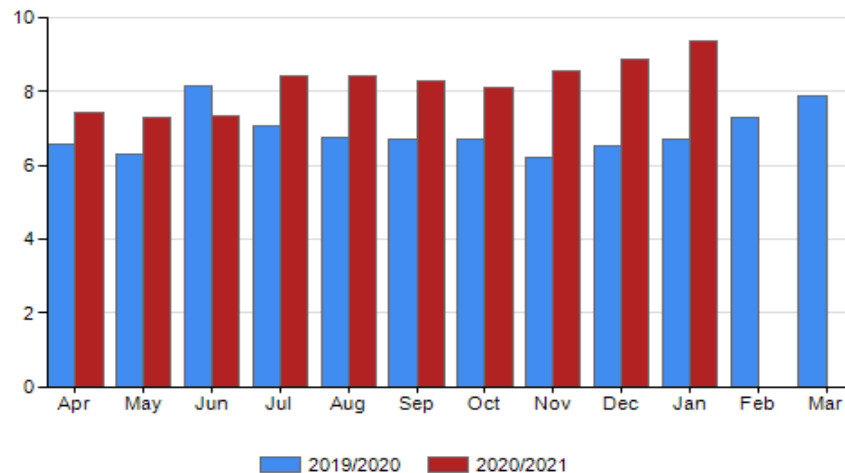


Economic Recovery - City Centre

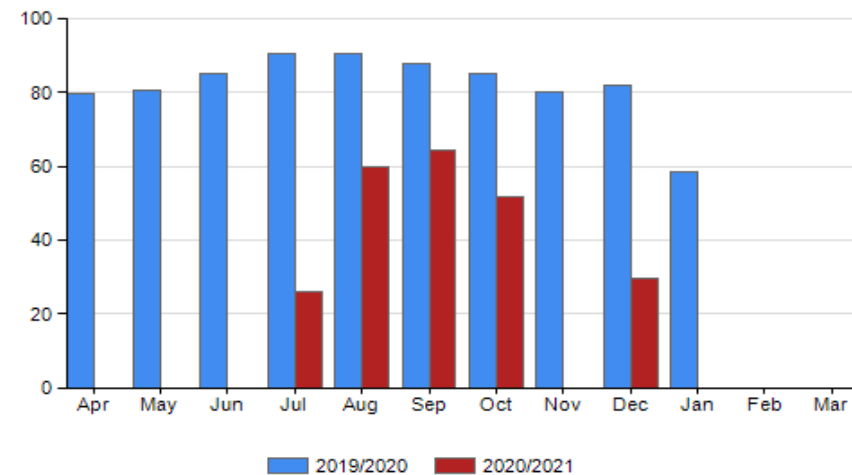
Tourism

- At the end of January 9.35% of shops within the city centre were vacant. This is an increase from 7.43% at the start of the year and the third consecutive month that vacancies have risen. The percentage vacant for the same period 2019 was 6.7%
- Room Occupancy data for December was 29% which is the lowest level since the end of the first lockdown. No data is available for this indicator during lockdown periods.
- Visits to Big attractions during December were at their lowest monthly levels since the start of the pandemic, these will not re-open this financial year.

% of vacant shops - City Centre



Room Occupancy (%)

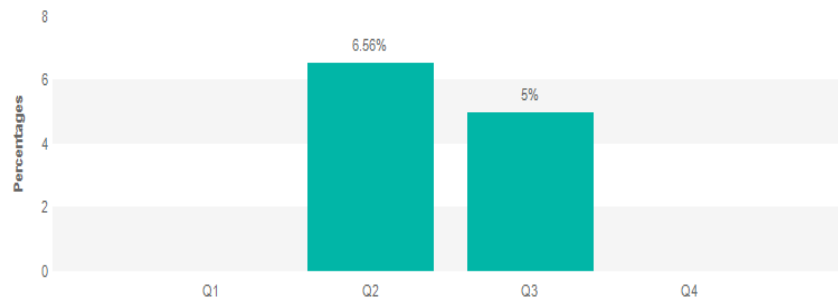


Economic Recovery - Secondary Shopping Centres

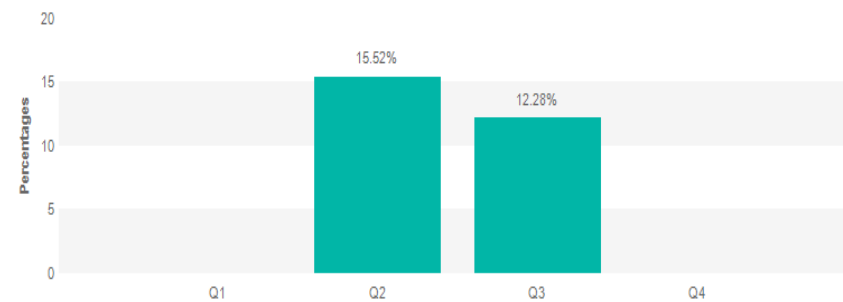
Secondary shopping centres

- From Q2 data has been captured on vacancies within the city's secondary shopping centres. Data up to the end of December indicates that vacancy levels are falling in these areas.
- These are local measures which differ to the retail based national measure and include recreation and service outlets along with retail premises. Premises include: All shopping outlets along with Restaurants, Public Houses, Hairdressing Salons, Cafes, Banks, Betting Shops, Wine bars and Launderettes

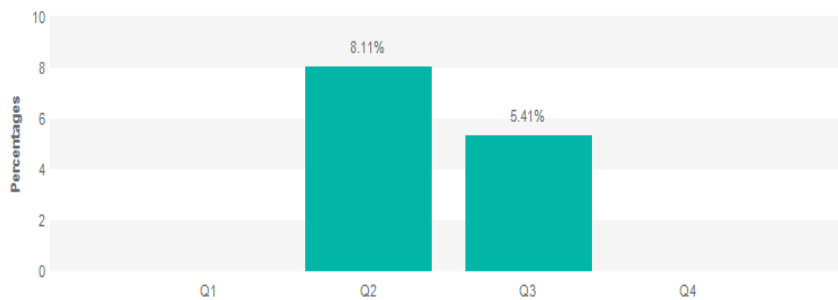
% of vacant premises (local measure including retail, recreation and service outlets) - Clifton Moor (by Quarter) - 2020/2021



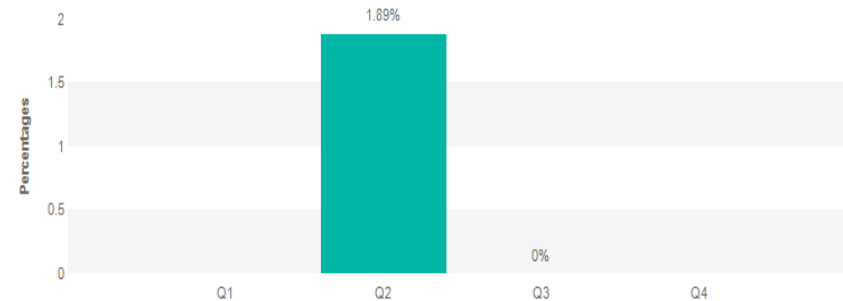
% of vacant premises (local measure including retail, recreation and service outlets) - Monks Cross (by Quarter) - 2020/2021



% of vacant premises (local measure including retail, recreation and service outlets) - Acomb (by Quarter) - 2020/2021



% of vacant premises (local measure including retail, recreation and service outlets) - Haxby Village (by Quarter) - 2020/2021

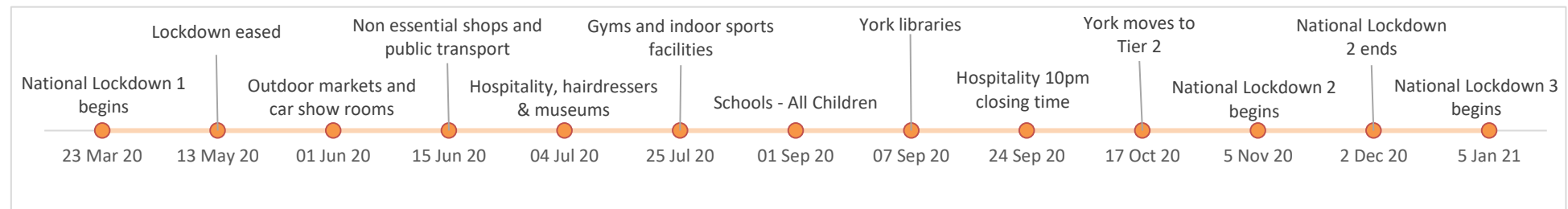


Economic Recovery - Community Mobility

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.

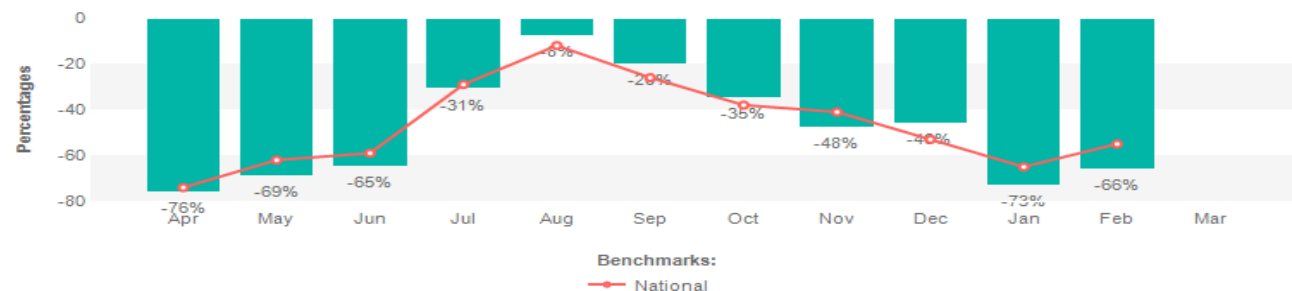
Key Reopening Dates



Retail and Recreation:

Activity levels for these venues during January and February have been slightly closer to the February 2020 baseline than in the first lockdown. However activity is much less than during the second lockdown and the national picture.

Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Retail and recreation (by Month) - 2020/2021

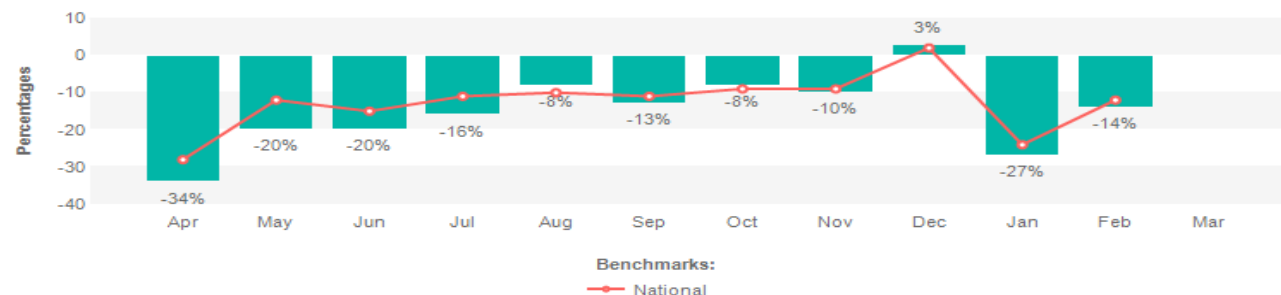


Economic Recovery - Community Mobility

Supermarket and Pharmacy:

Snapshots for the past 3 months show that, following an increase compared to baseline in December, time spent at supermarket and pharmacy venues has reduced following the latest lockdown but still remains fairly high.

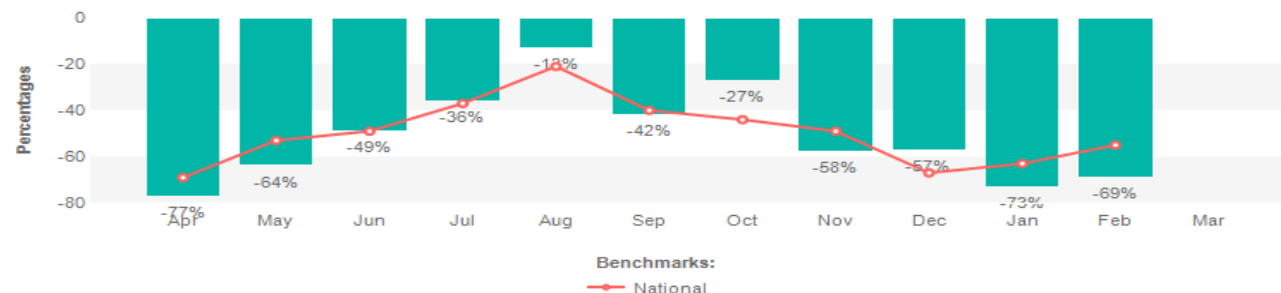
Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Supermarket and pharmacy (by Month) - 2020/2021



Public Transport:

The snapshot for visits to transit stations for January and February are similar to those in the first lockdown. Less activity has been spent at these compared to the second lockdown.

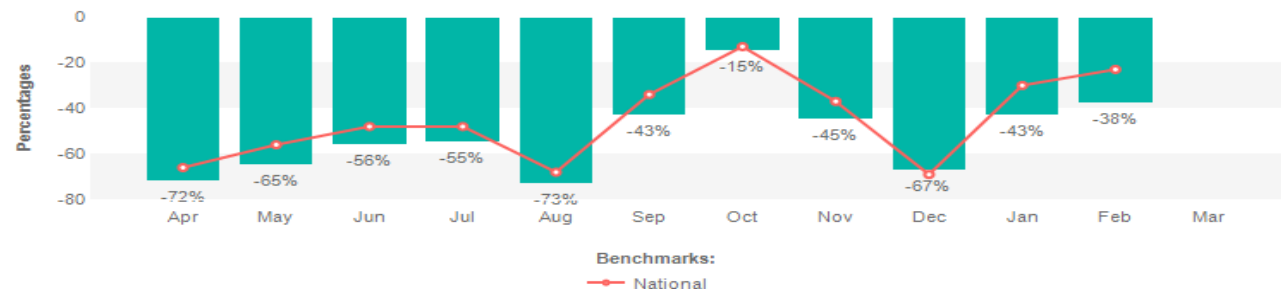
Community mobility compared to baseline (%) - Public Transport (by Month) - 2020/2021



Workplaces:

York follows the national trend for time spent at the work place whilst largely having less visits compared to the national data. Snapshots taken for January and February show that activity is greater than in the first lockdown

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

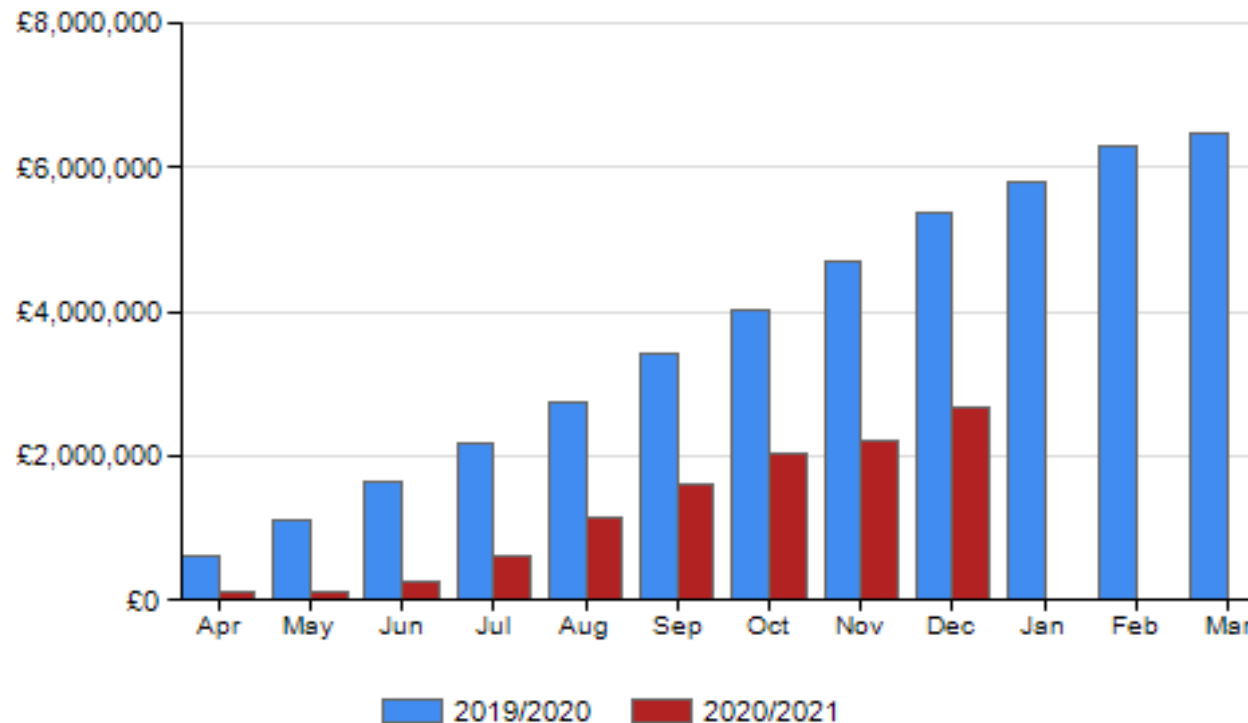


Economic Recovery - Parking

Income

- YTD Parking income at December was £2,664,565 this is just over half the target amount of £5,100,682
- YTD Parking fines income at December was £182,269 which is just over a third of the target amount of £465,637
- 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

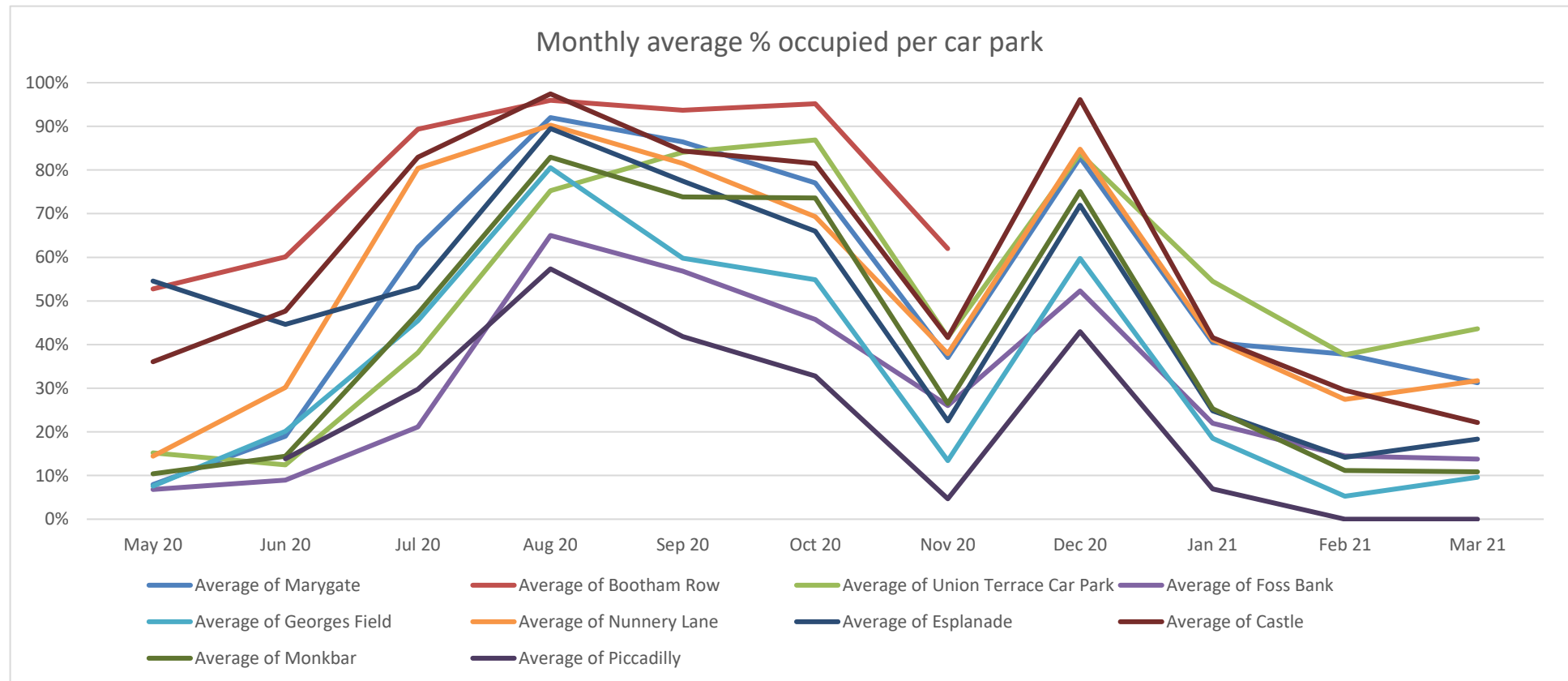
Parking - Income (£) - (YTD)



Economic Recovery - Parking

Occupancy - CCTV counters

- Parking counts via CCTV counters are available daily
- The chart below shows average occupancy from May to 10 March based on daily figures
- Occupancy rates reflect changes in travel guidance due to the pandemic and can be seen to drop during November and January-March whilst in national lockdown.

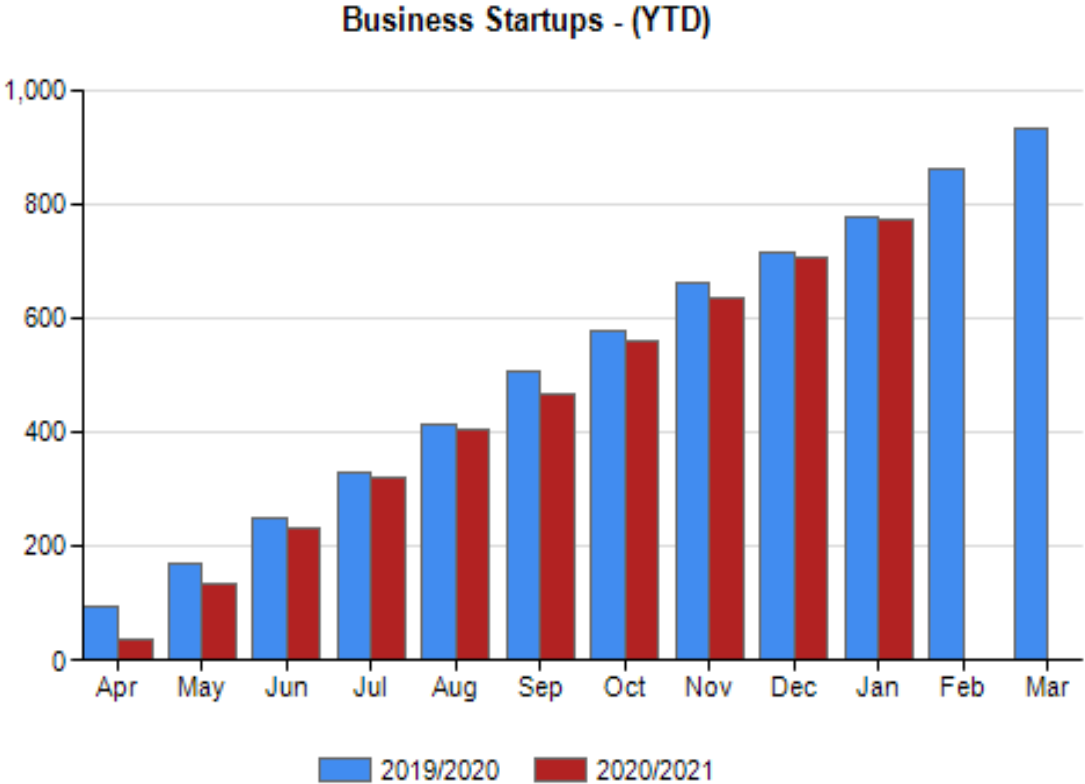


Data notes: St Georges Field and Esplanade have been closed at times throughout the winter due to flooding. Piccadilly car park closes during lockdown. Bootham Row camera has been out of action since mid November.

Economic Recovery - Business Startups

Business Startups - BankSearch

- The number of business startups YTD at January was 772 which is a rate of 55.6 per 10,000 working age population.
- Business start-ups continue to be at similar levels to last year, and follow similar geographic and thematic patterns as previous. This is an area predicted to be less affected by the pandemic at year end.

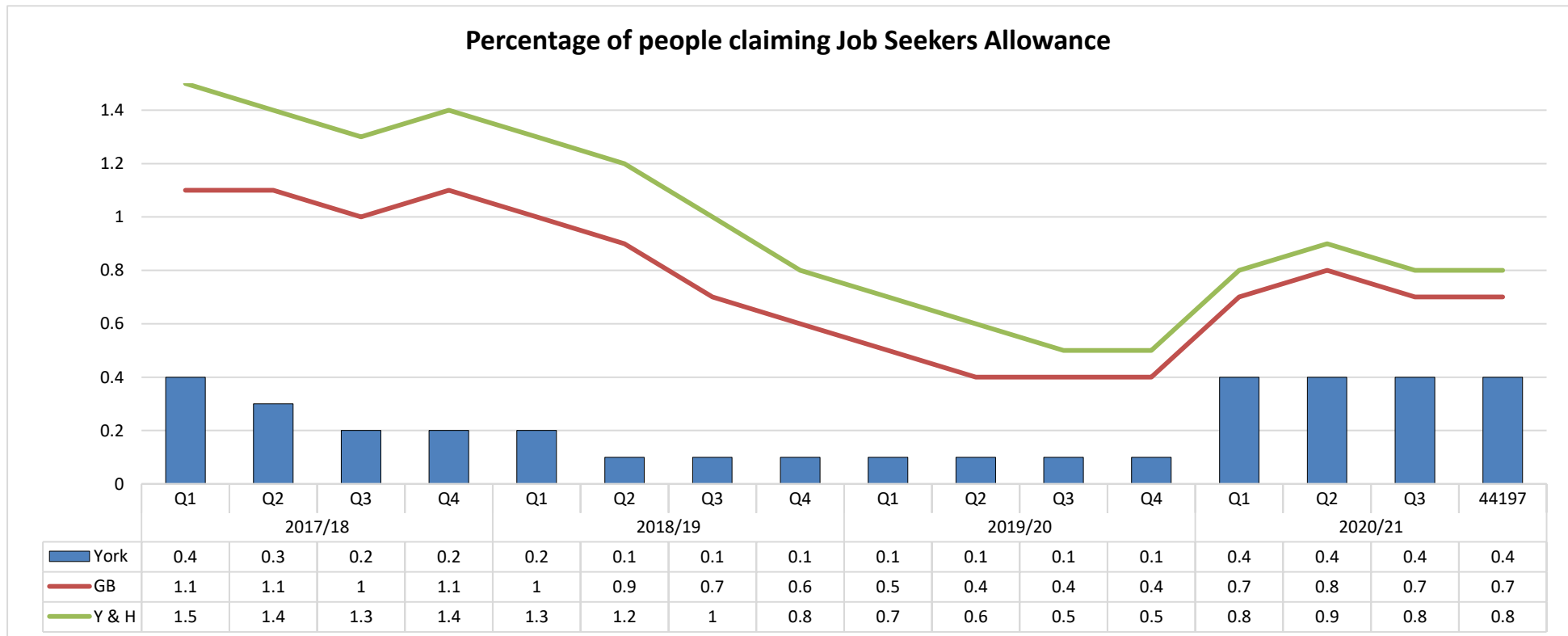


Job Seekers Allowance

January 2021

York overall picture:

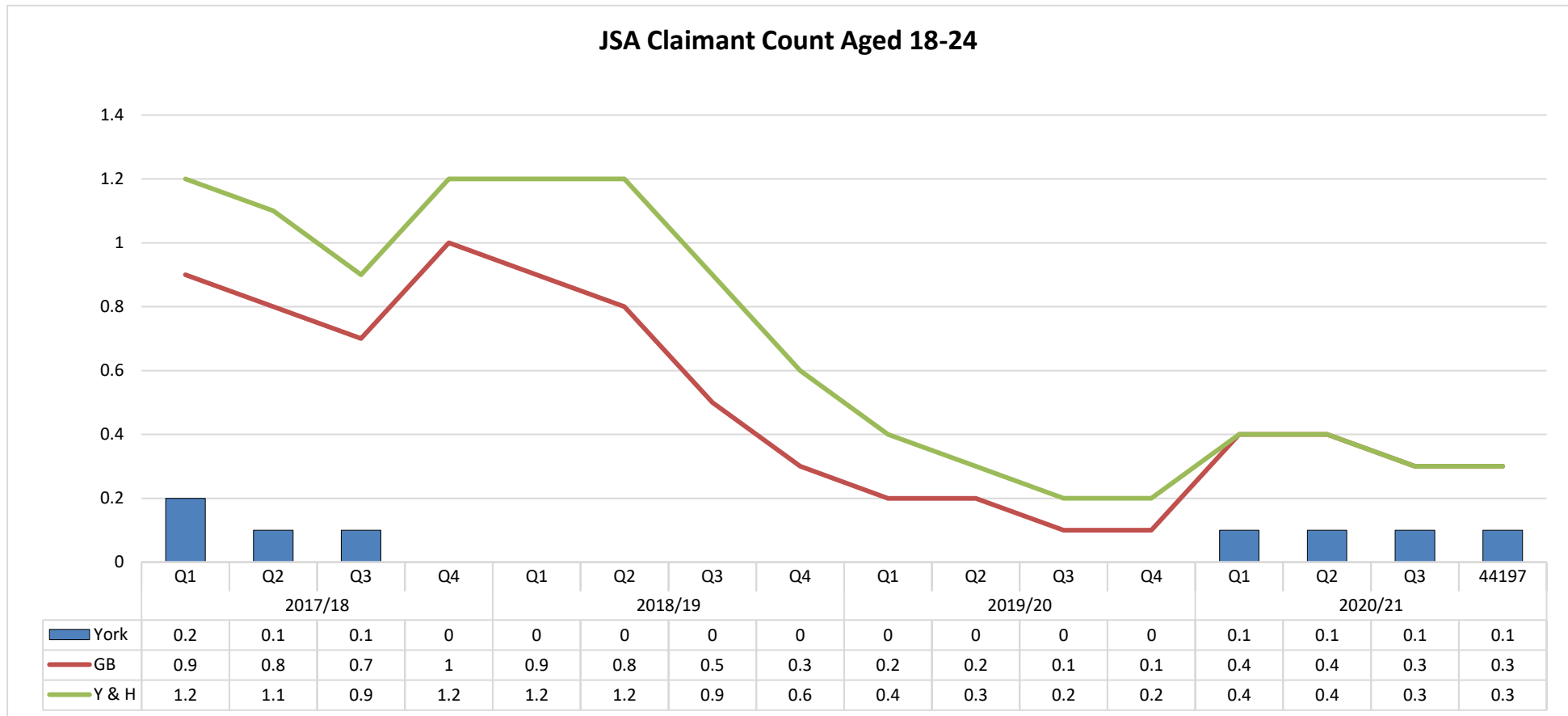
- The JSA claimant count for York in January 2021 is 520.
- In March 2019 the figure was 180, which is an increase of 188.9% .
- This represents 0.4% of the working age population.
- The region stands at 0.8% and GB at 0.7%.
- The highest JSA claimant count in York in the past 10 years (from January 2011) is from February 2010 with a figure of 4,110 or 3.1% of the working age population.



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

JSA Claimants 18 - 24 years old

- In January 2021 the total number of claimants (18-24) stood at 30, an increase of 30 from March 2019.
- This represents 0.1% of the working age population.
- The region stands at 0.3% and GB at 0.3%.

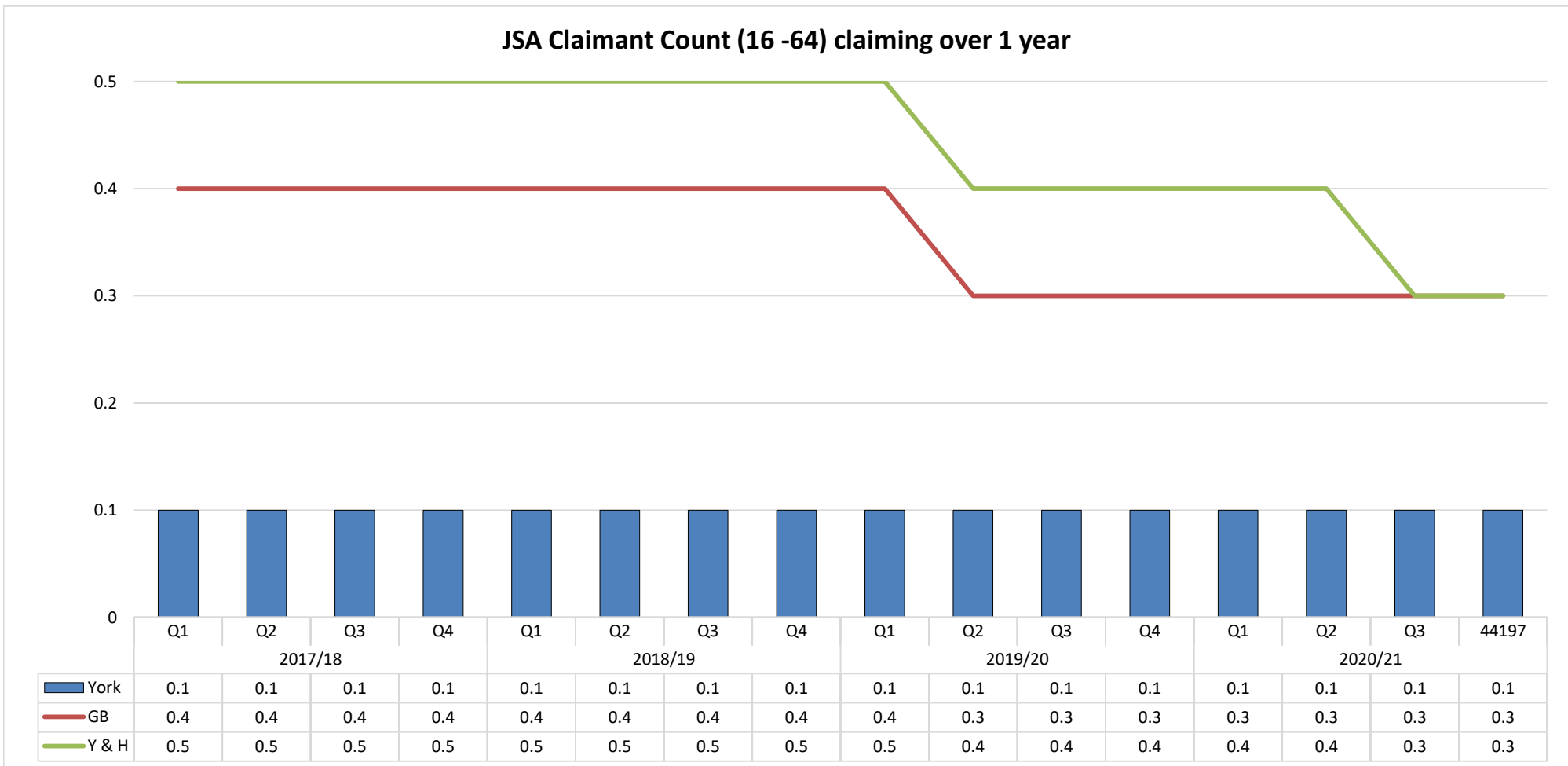


[Source: nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

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, 5 less than one year ago - a 5.0% decrease.
- 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 0.3%.

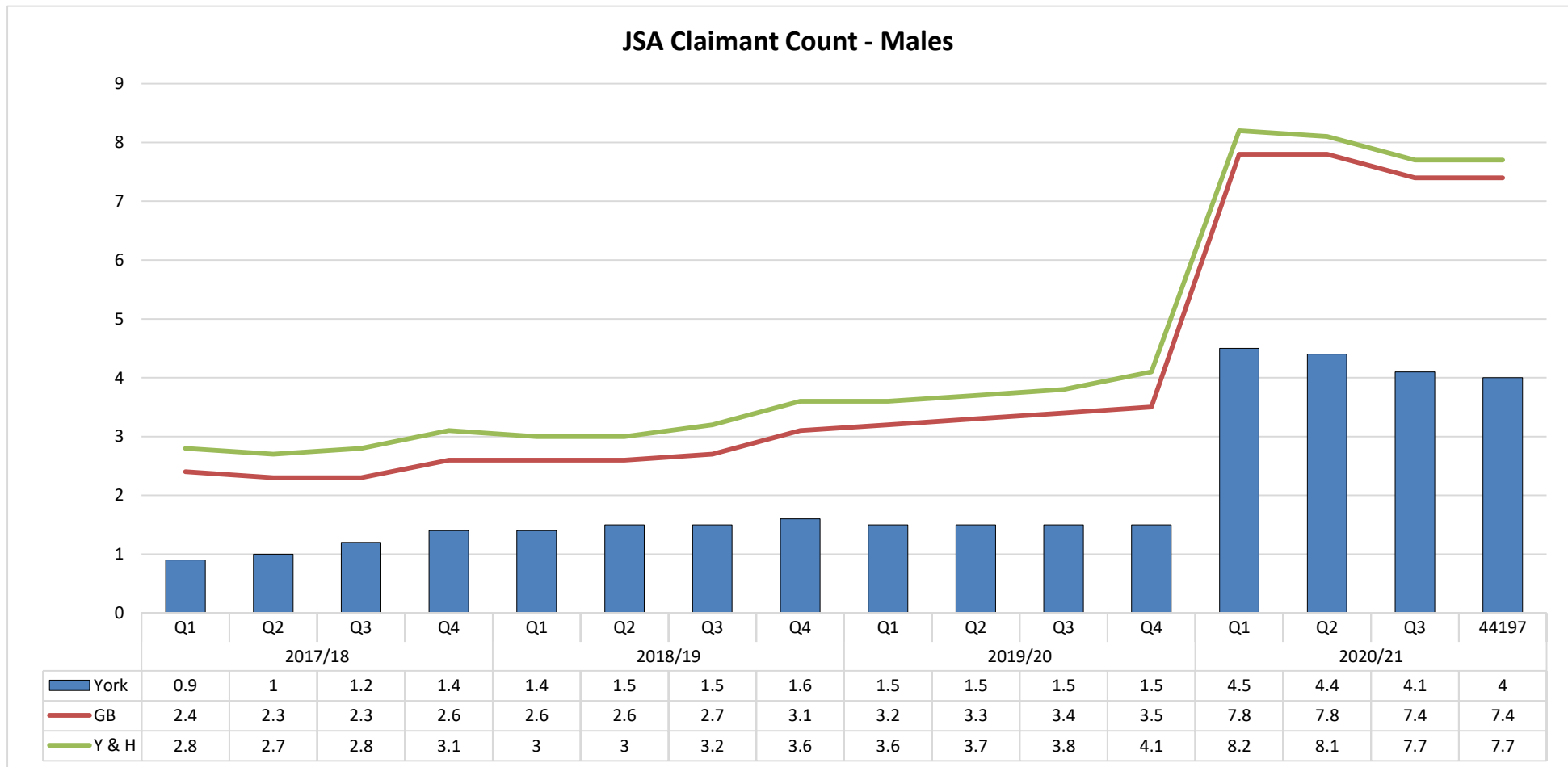


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance

JSA Male Claimant Count

- Male Claimants have increased by 25 from last month, totalling 275, 165 more than one year ago - a 150.0% increase.
- This represents 4.0 % of the male working age population.
- The region stands at 7.7% and GB at 7.4%.

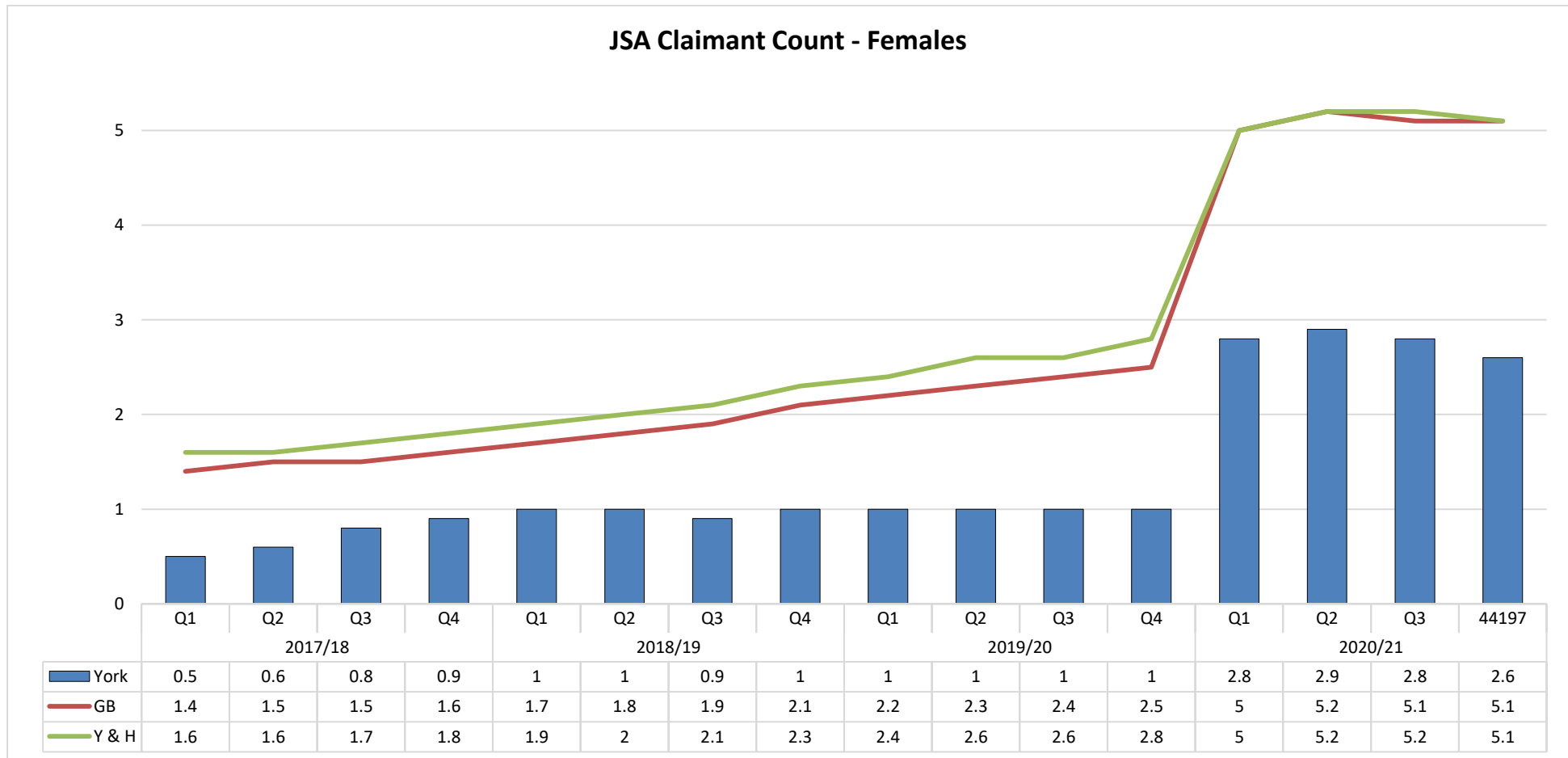


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](https://www.nomis.gov.uk)

Job Seekers Allowance

JSA Female Claimants

- Female Claimants have increased by 5 from last month, totalling 245, 175 more than one year ago - a 250.0% increase.
- This represents 2.6 % of the female working age population.
- The region stands at 5.1% and GB at 5.1%.



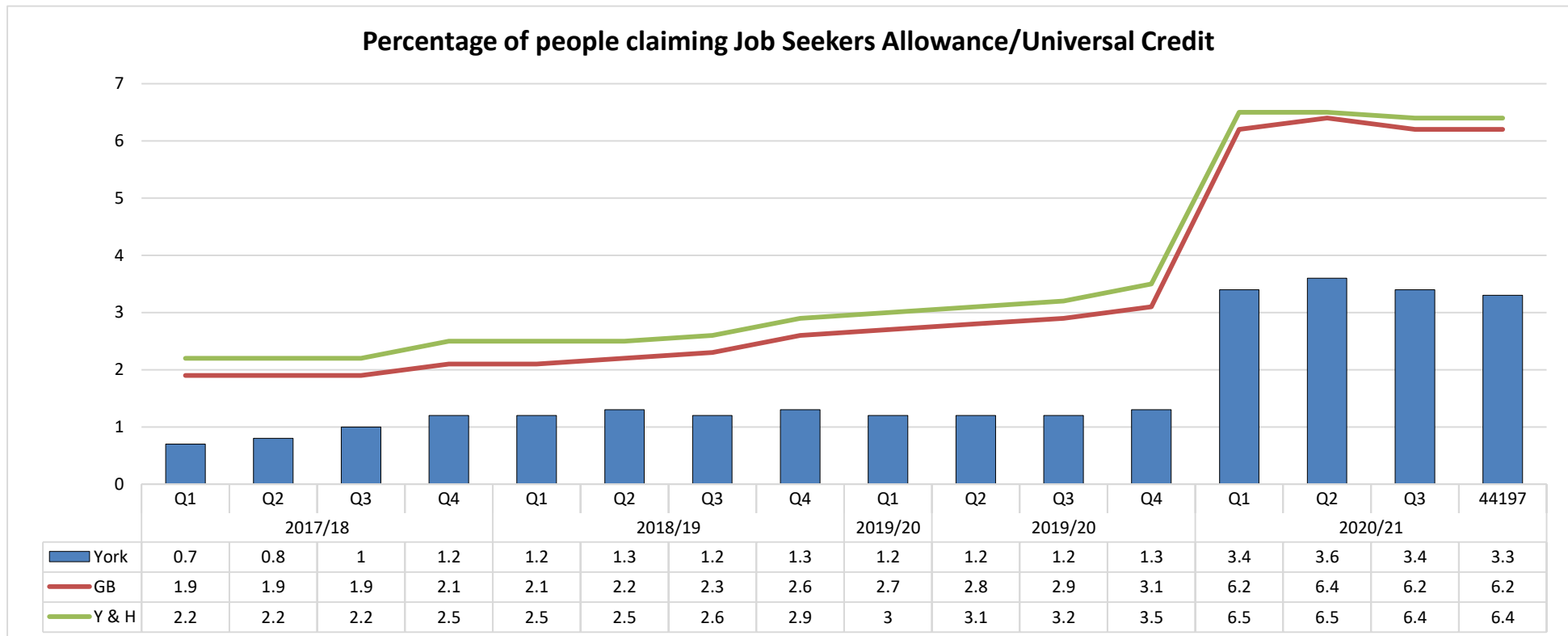
Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit Claimants

January 2021

York Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit overall picture:

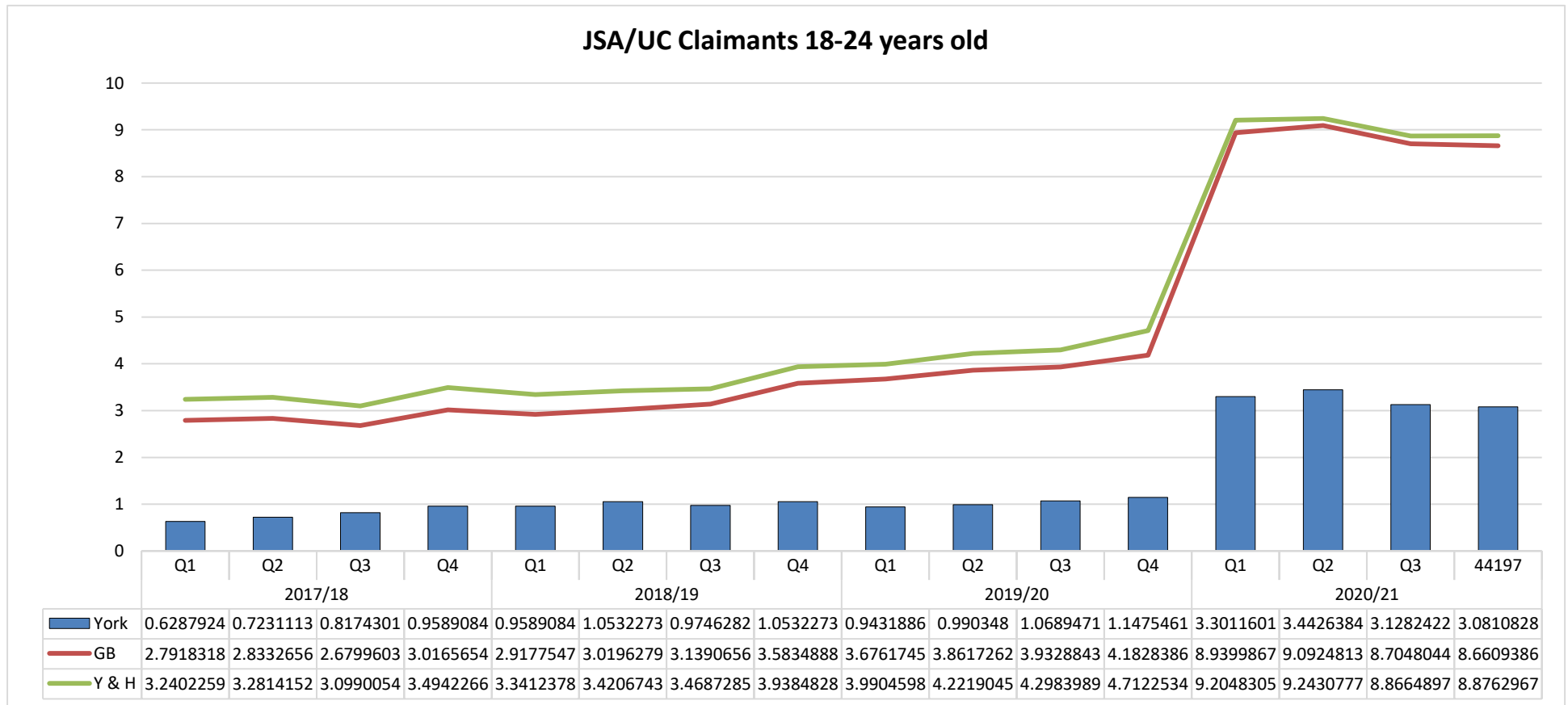
- The JSA/UC claimant count for York in January 2021 is 4,625.
- In March 2019 the figure was 1845, this is an increase of 2780 (150.7%).
- This represents 3.3% of the working age population.
- The region stands at 6.4% and GB at 6.2%.
- The highest JSA/UC claimant count in York in the past 4 years (from January 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)

JSA/UC Claimants 18 - 24 years old

- In January 2021 the total number of claimants (18-24) stood at 980, a reduction of 15 (a 1.5% decrease) from December 2020.
- This represents 3.1% of the working age population.
- The region stands at 8.9% and GB at 8.7%.

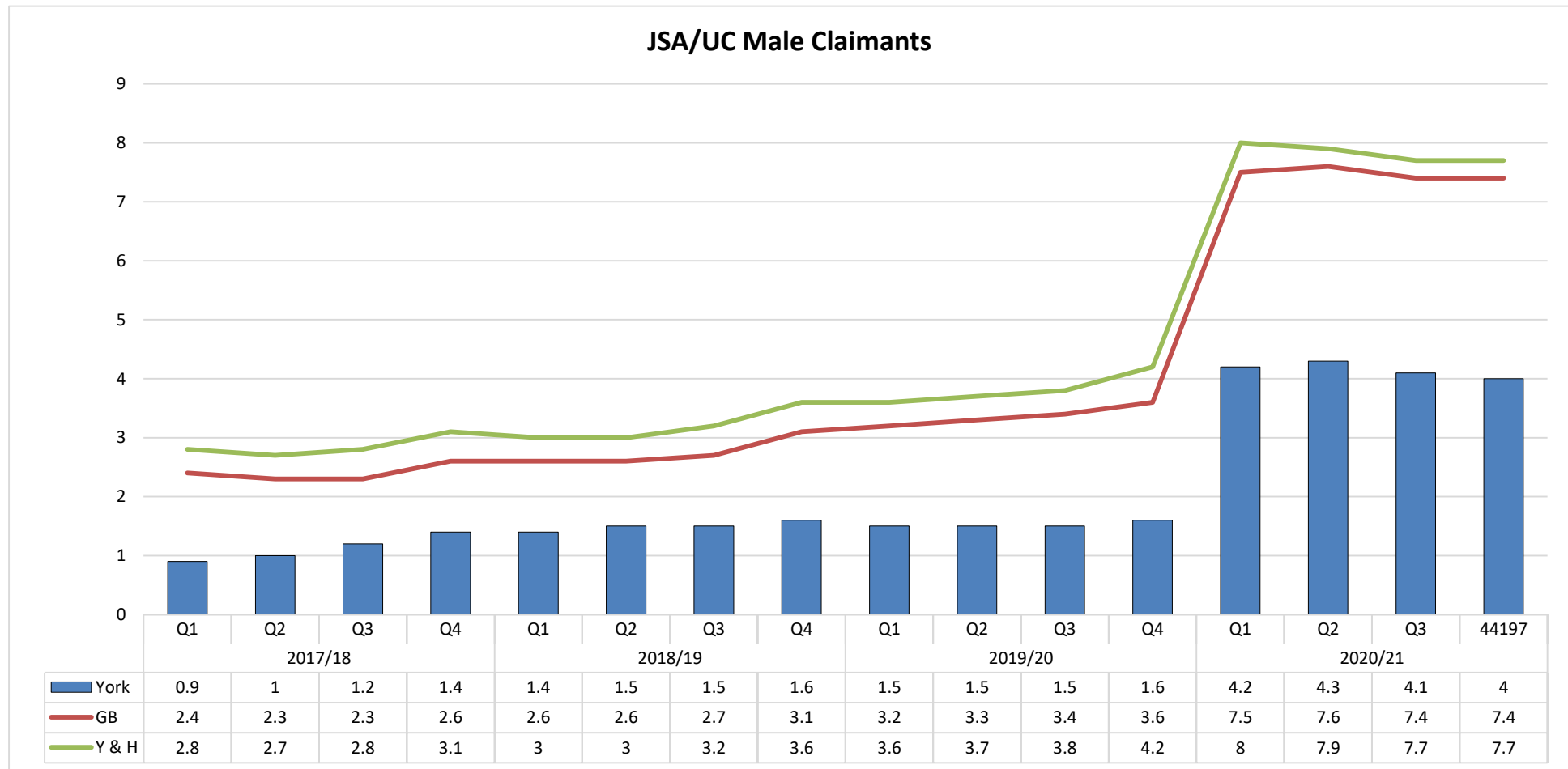


[Source: nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](#)

Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit Claimants

JSA/UC Male Claimant Count

- Male Claimants have decreased by 30 from last month, totalling 2,775, 1,645 more than one year ago - a 145.6% increase.
- This represents 4.0 % of the male working age population.
- The region stands at 7.7% and GB at 7.4%.

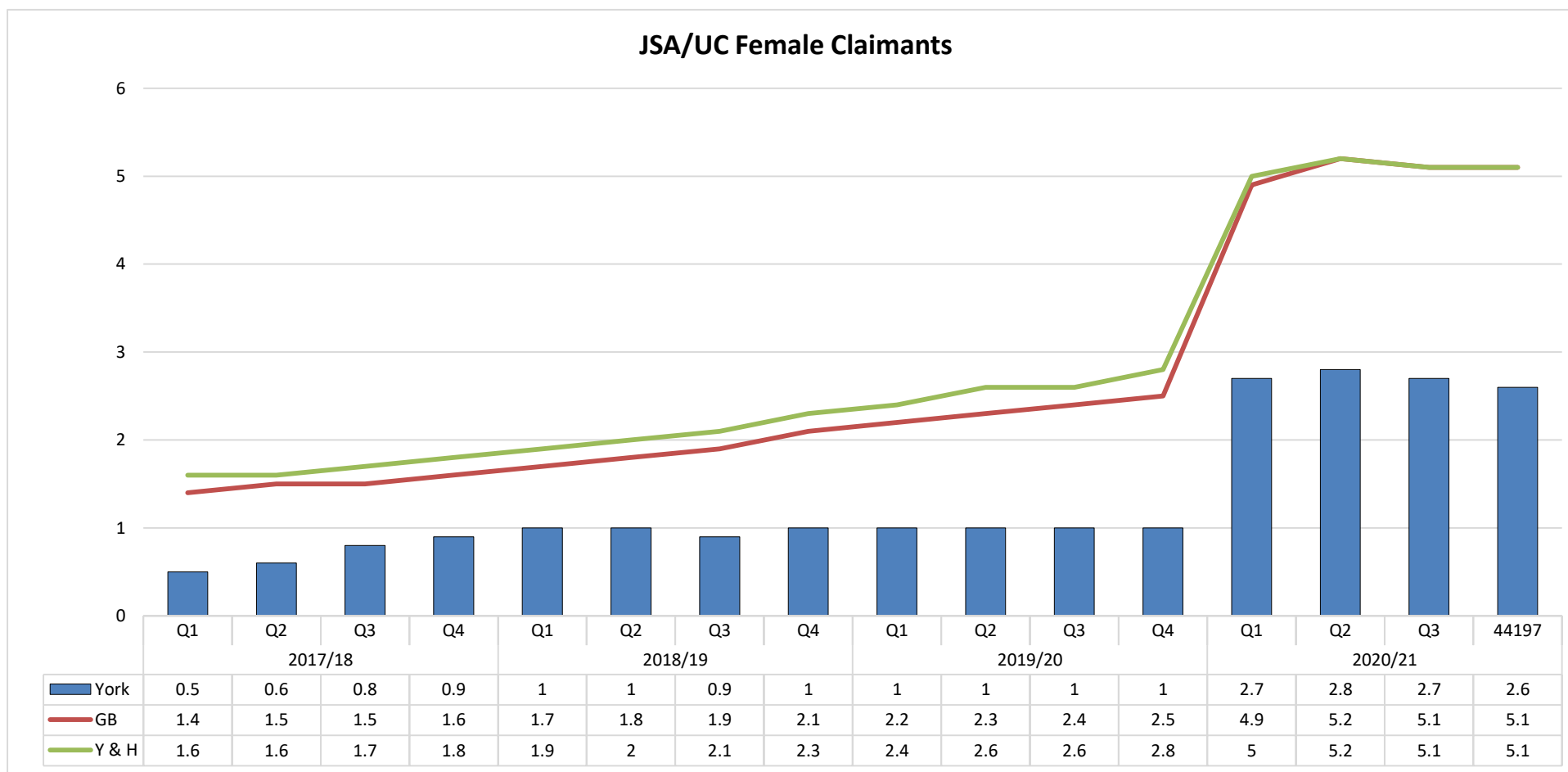


Source: [nomis - official labour market statistics \(ONS\)](https://nomis.statistics.gov.uk/)

Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit Claimants

JSA/UC Female Claimants

- Female Claimants have decreased by 55 from last month, totalling 1,850, 1,140 more than one year ago - a 160.6% increase.
- This represents 2.6 % of the female working age population.
- The region stands at 5.1% and GB at 5.1%.



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 (Jan 2021)

Total JSA and U/C Claimants

Ward	January 2021		December 2020		January 2020	
Westfield	6.0	530	6.1	545	2.7	240
Clifton	4.6	450	4.6	470	1.9	195
Holgate	4.4	445	4.6	445	1.9	185
Heworth	4.4	380	4.4	400	1.8	165
Micklegate	4.0	375	3.8	355	1.4	130
Acomb	3.6	320	3.7	325	1.3	135
Huntington & New Earswick	3.5	260	3.6	265	1.3	95
Dringhouses & Woodthorpe	3.4	260	3.6	265	1.2	105
Guildhall	3.1	235	3.2	245	1.3	80
Rawcliffe & Clifton Without	2.8	225	2.9	235	1.0	80
Heworth Without	2.7	210	2.4	205	1.0	70
Osbalwick & Derwent	2.5	200	2.5	210	0.7	75
Fulford & Heslington	2.5	150	2.7	140	0.7	40
Fishergate	2.5	120	2.5	120	0.9	35
Haxby & Wigginton	2.4	110	2.3	125	0.6	40
Bishophorpe	2.4	100	2.4	100	0.8	30
Strensall	2.2	60	2.5	50	0.8	20
Rural West York	2.2	55	2.3	60	0.7	15
Hull Road	2.1	50	2.1	50	0.8	15
Wheldrake	1.9	45	2.0	50	0.5	15
Copmanthorpe	1.8	40	2.1	50	0.5	10

[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.

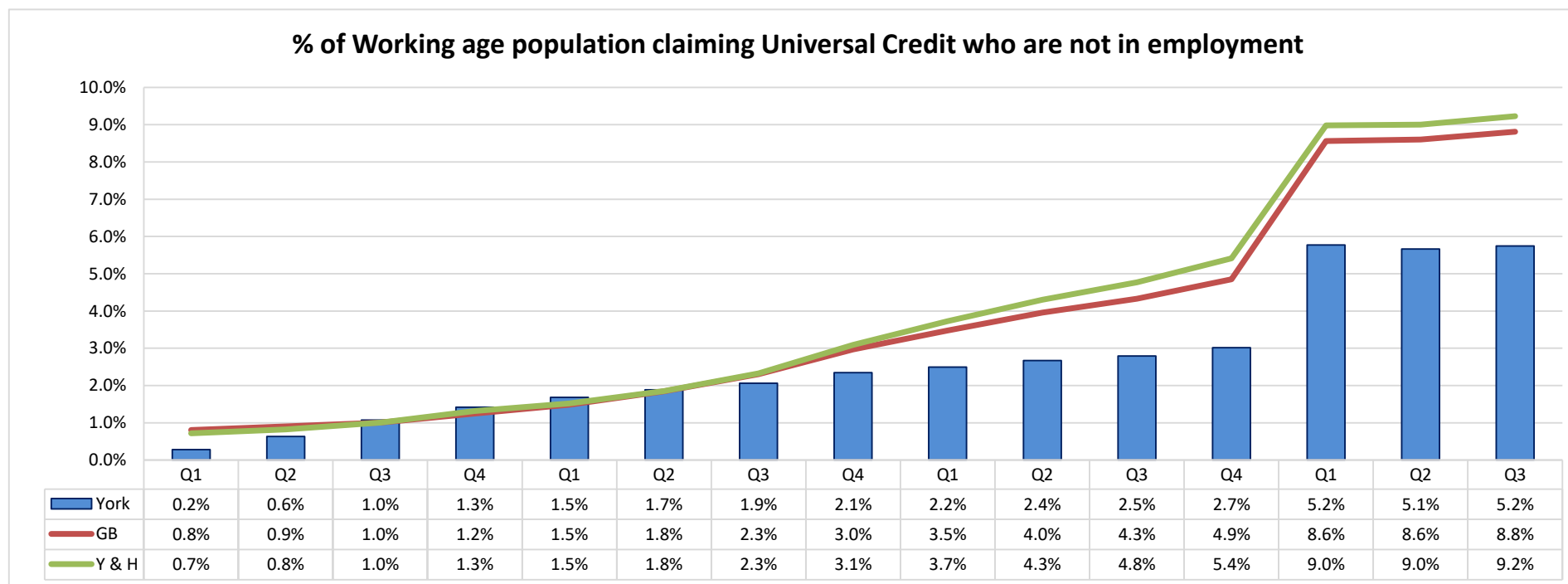
Job Seekers Allowance

Universal Credit Claimants

The JSA figures should be viewed in the context of the number of people receiving Universal Credit in York increasing from 13,137 in December to 13,238 in January. 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 December, 7,180 were not in employment. The January 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.