

During October 2022, York city centre experienced a 13% increase in footfall with respect to the previous month, and a 23% decrease compared to October 2021.

Visitor demographics are overall consistent with the previous month, but showing a slightly higher proportion of male visitors and a lower proportion of those aged over 55.

Footfall

Powered by: U

Report for:

and GDPR compliant.

York City Centre

All data is anonymised, aggregated

Footfall is measured by the number of visits detected by the presence sensor located in the city centre. This metric is presented at the monthly (Fig. 1) and daily levels (Fig. 2), together with location benchmarks (Fig.3).

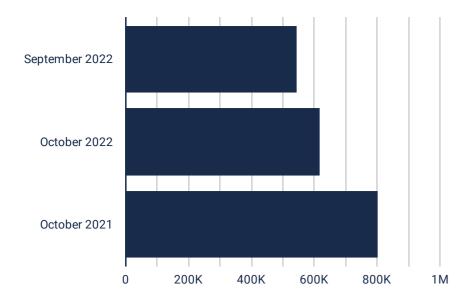
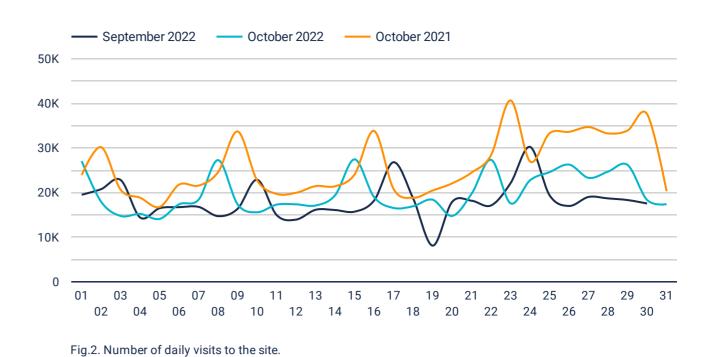


Fig.1. Number of monthly visits to the site.

The monthly footfall in October has seen a 13% increase in respect to the previous month.

The daily average number of visits per week remained in line with the "average client" pattern throughout the last 3 months, notwithstanding a pronounced peak in the final week of October



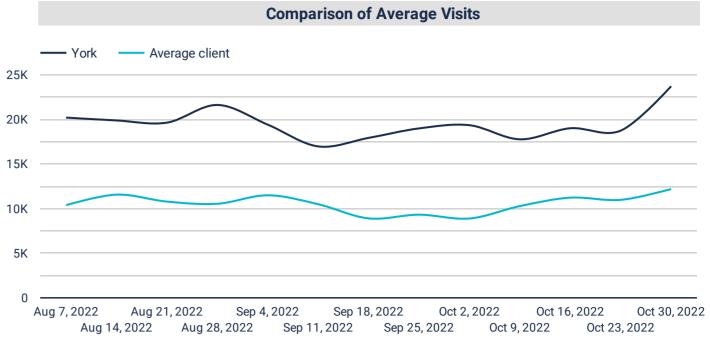


Fig.3. Daily average number of visits by week and city throughout the past 3 months.(1)

Visitors to the City Centre

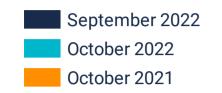


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A number of features are understood for the users sighted by the presence sensor. Their distributions by month are presented here.

October 2022 presents no significant changes from the previous month. However, the following modest changes can be noted:

- A slight increase in the proportion of male visitors - A slight reduction in the proportion of visitors aged over 45





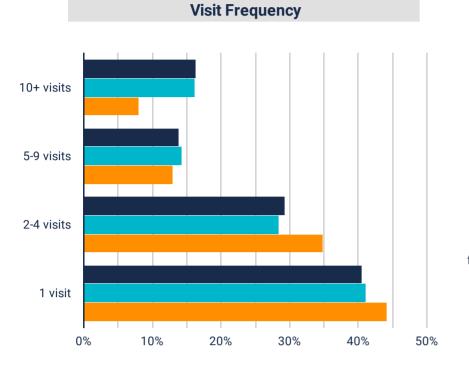
Spend Power



Gender

0% 10% 20% 30% 40%

Fig.5. Spend Power profile by month. Spend power measures potential spend comparing to the regional score. (2)



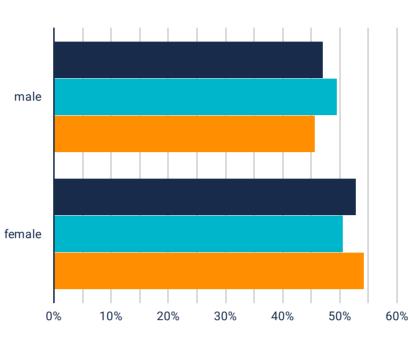


Fig.7. Gender profile by month.

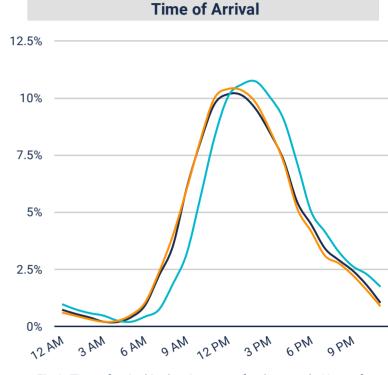


Fig 8. Time of arrival in the city centre for the month. Hour of day for first time sightings.

Fig.6. Visit Frequency profile by month. Visit frequency is defined as the number of unique days a person visits the vicinity of the presence sensor in a month.

Where Do Visitors Come From?

Powered by: **O**

Mobile data allows us to understand where visitors to the city centre have come from. This is shown below at local authority level (Fig.9) and postcode sector level (Fig.11). A distribution by distance to the small cell displays in Fig.10.

The local authority of York gathered 33% of visits, while it represented 37% the previous month. 41% of the users sighted live within 0-10km to the site. Long distance visitors also represent 41%.



Fig 9. Top home local authority catchment locations by month. Data sorted by latest month.

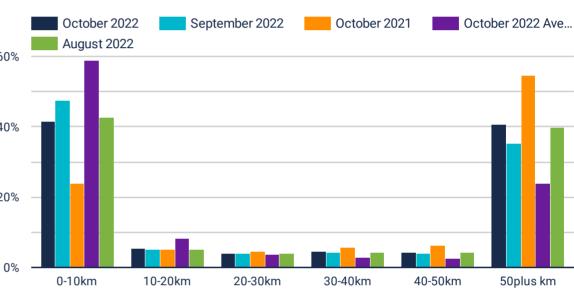
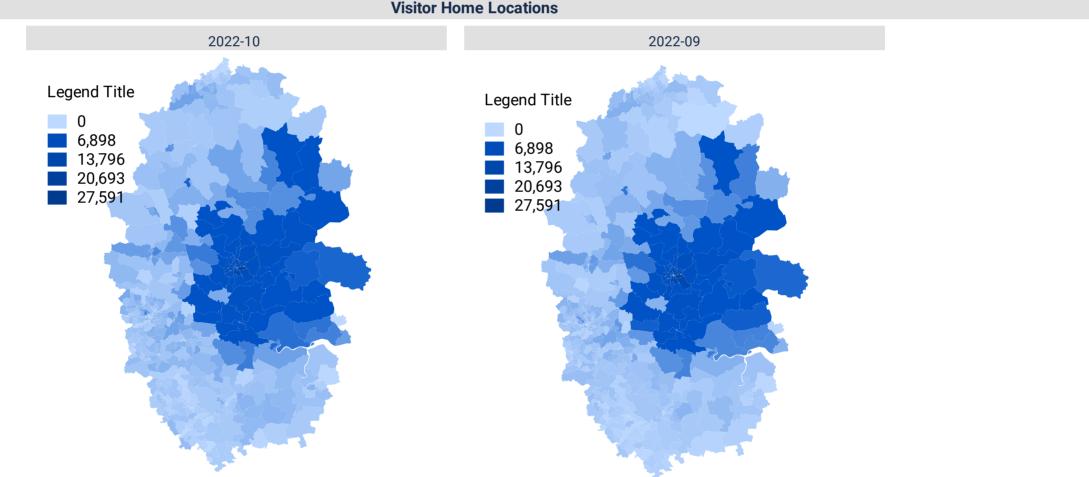


Fig 10. Distribution of distance to user's home location.

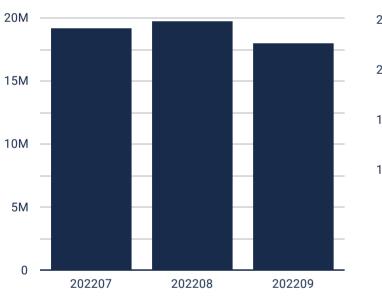


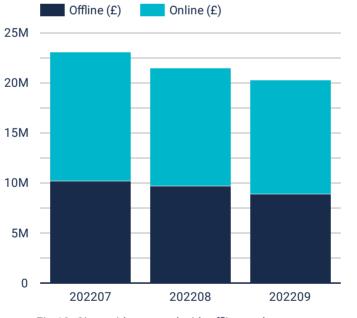


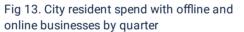
Spend Data

Powered by: VISA

The following totals represent spend with merchants and on VISA cards in the city centre. All the figures below refer to the postcode district YO1, except for Fig. 16 and Fig. 17, where insights refer to the post town of York. This data will only be updated on a quarterly basis as it is released by Visa.







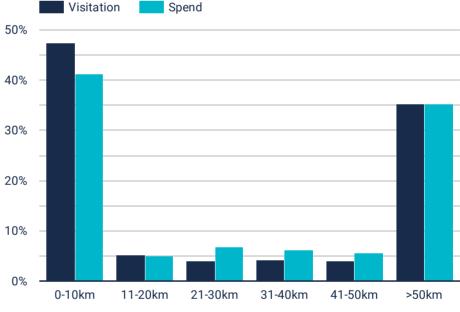
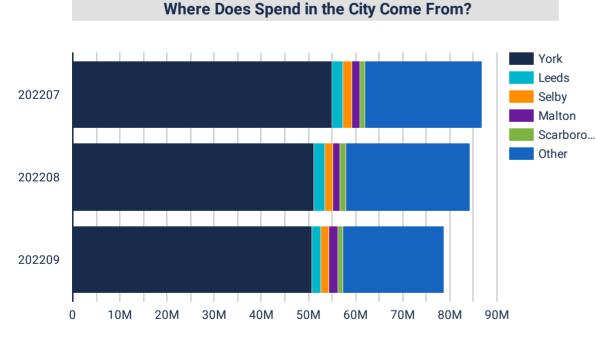


Fig 12. Total spend with city businesses in pounds by quarter.

Fig 14. Visits and spend in the city centre by origin in last quarter. Visitation data is powered by o2.

	Total Spend (£)			Average Spend (£)		
Category	202207	202208	202209	202207	202208	202209
Restaurants	8,018,438	8,236,776	6,706,142	19.6	19.7	18.1
Retail & High St	3,254,353	3,718,956	2,737,015	28.8	29.8	27.3
Clothing	2,624,198	2,454,987	2,302,421	39.5	40.4	47.1
Hotel/Accommodation	1,179,069	1,182,024	1,238,245	70.2	69.8	86.5
Food & Drink	438,729	426,149	368,487	7.0	6.6	6.6
Wholesale	295,010	286,372	278,911	40.5	37.0	39.7
Personal Services	274.333	255.693	251.224	43.3	43.1	44.5

Fig 15. Total spend and average spend per transaction in city centre by top 7 categories. Table sorted by latest quarter.





Where Do City Residents Spend?

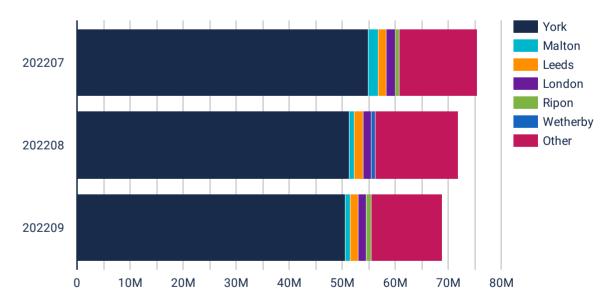


Fig 17. Visa spend from post town residents by destination of spend. Only the top 5 destinations by timeframe are shown.

Visitor Spend by Home Postcode 202207 202208 202209

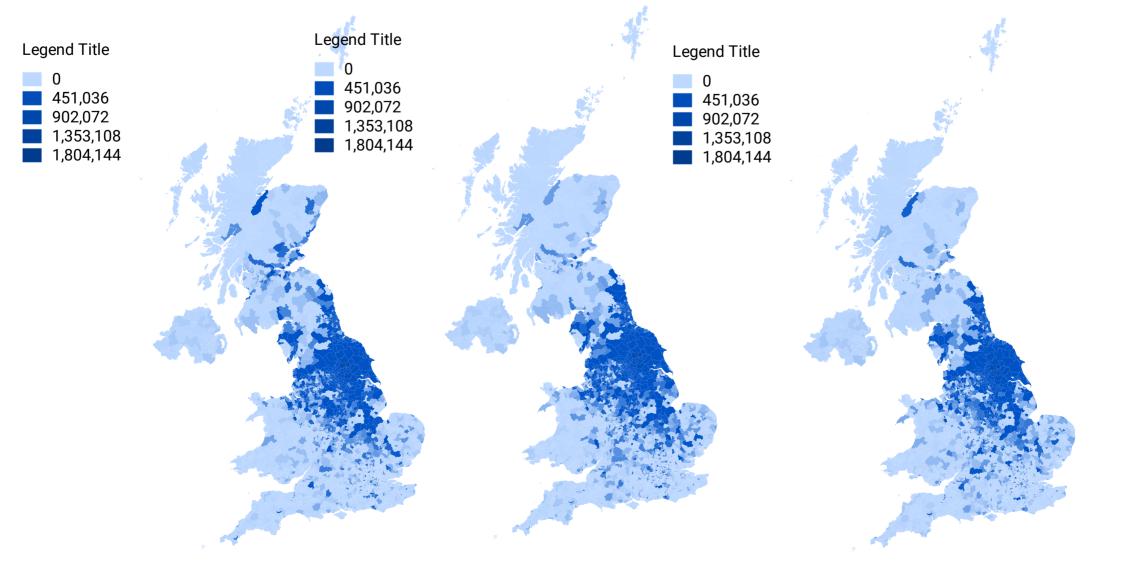


Fig 18. Spend in city centre by postcode district of origin.

Social Media

Powered by:

Tweets related to the city are pulled and analysed. Fig. 19 shows the volume of tweets by week for the last months together with their average positive/negative rating. This rating ranges between -1 (most negative) and 1 (most positive). Fig.20 shows a word map of the terms most frequently used in the last month.

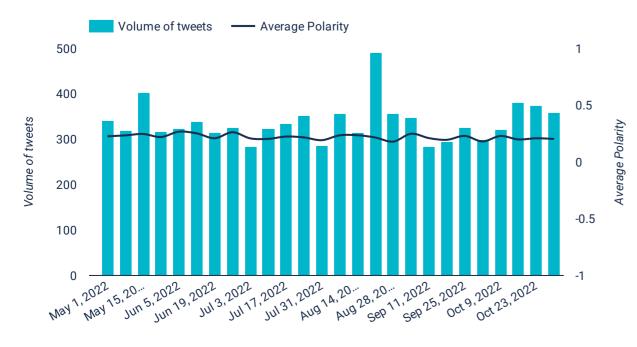
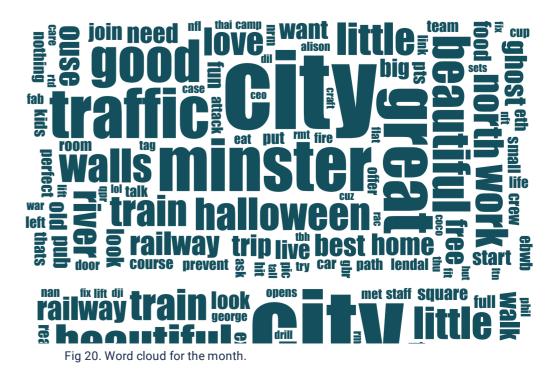


Fig 19. Weekly volume of tweets and their average positive/negative rating.



Background - About the Data and Limitations

The mobile phone device of o2 users establishes connection with the presence sensor when passing near it. In the process, the presence sensor identifies the device and O2 provides Movement Strategies (A GHD company) with anonymised, aggregated and GDPR compliant data of the visitors. Advanced modelling is applied to extrapolate volumes to all presence in the city, not just those on the O2 network. This is a novel dataset, currently in use by a limited number of BIDs in UK. It supplements traditional footfall information by understanding who is the visitor'.

1. The "Average client" includes combined insights from presence sensors in Bath, Bristol, Belfast, Giant's Causeway, York, Manchester and Liverpool.

2. Spend power is derived thourgh a combination of several measures (e.g. mobile device cost, frequency of upgrade, home postcode and a number of other behavioural inputs). 3. Due to privacy constraints, postcode sectors from which the visitation at the site is lower than 10 people are shown as 0.

Bespoke reports and further information are available to levy payers on request.