

Economic Update

Thomas Newton, 3 November 2022

Cost of Living and Doing Business





Fuel poverty was more prominent in West Yorkshire before the current crisis, and forecasts show the issue will get worse

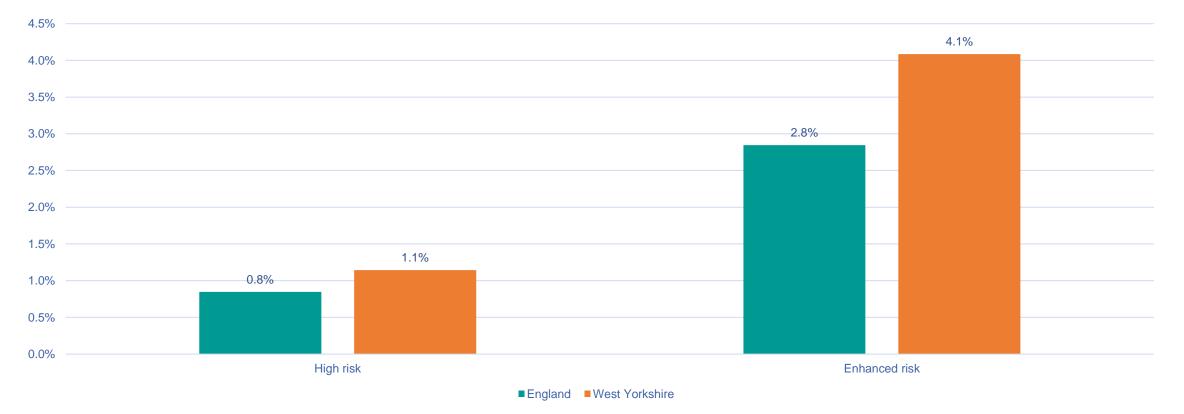
The Energy Price Guarantee still represents a doubling of <u>average</u> energy bills compared with last winter. When the Energy Bill Support Scheme ends in March 2023, one in three West Yorkshire households will be in fuel poverty without further support for households. This is different to the Energy Price Guarantee, which sets a cap on the unit cost of energy.



Source: End Fuel Poverty Coalition, 2022

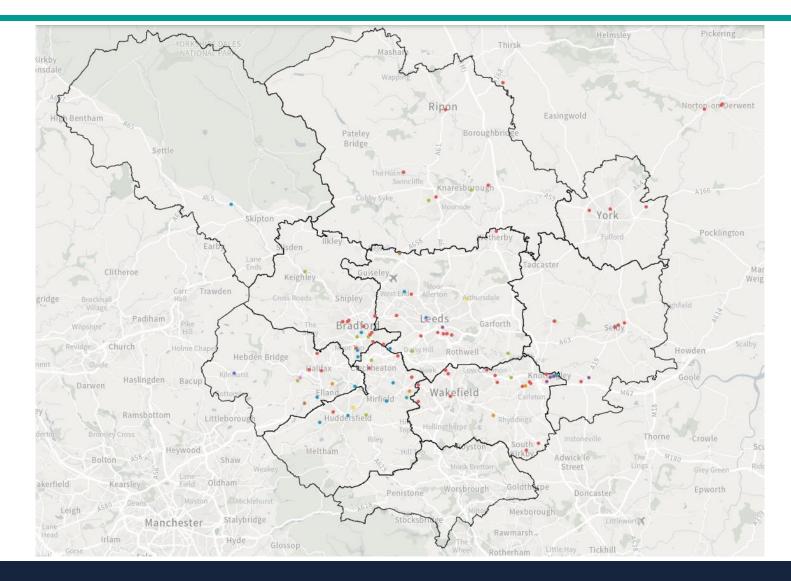
Energy intensive businesses make up a greater proportion of West Yorkshire firms, as do those at an enhanced risk of rising energy bills

High risk firms are those who are both highly energy intensive, and operate within internationally competitive markets, exposing them to competition from countries where energy prices may be relatively lower. Those at an enhanced risk include those who do not meet the energy intensity threshold, but face the risk from international competitors.



Source: Bureau van Dijk, 2022

Distribution of energy intensive firms



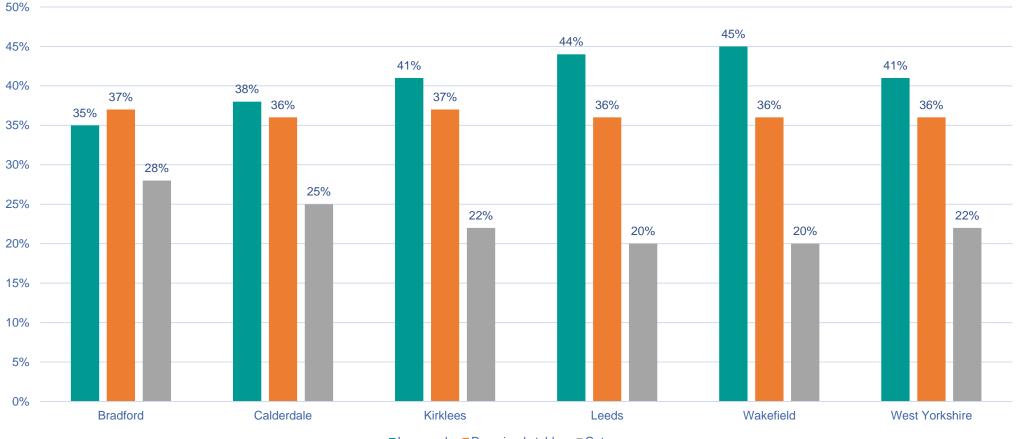
Source: Bureau van Dijk, 2022

LCR Business Survey



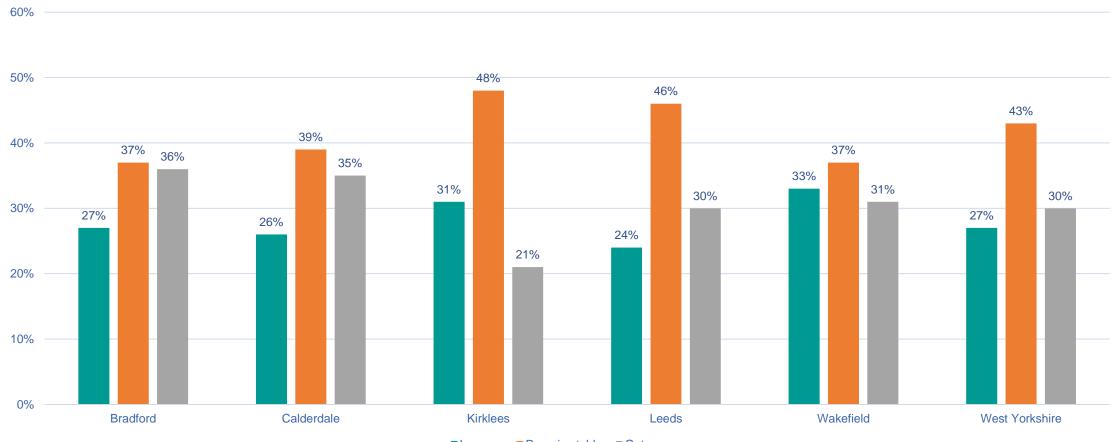


More businesses in Leeds and West Yorkshire saw improvements in their business in the past 12 months than the West Yorkshire average



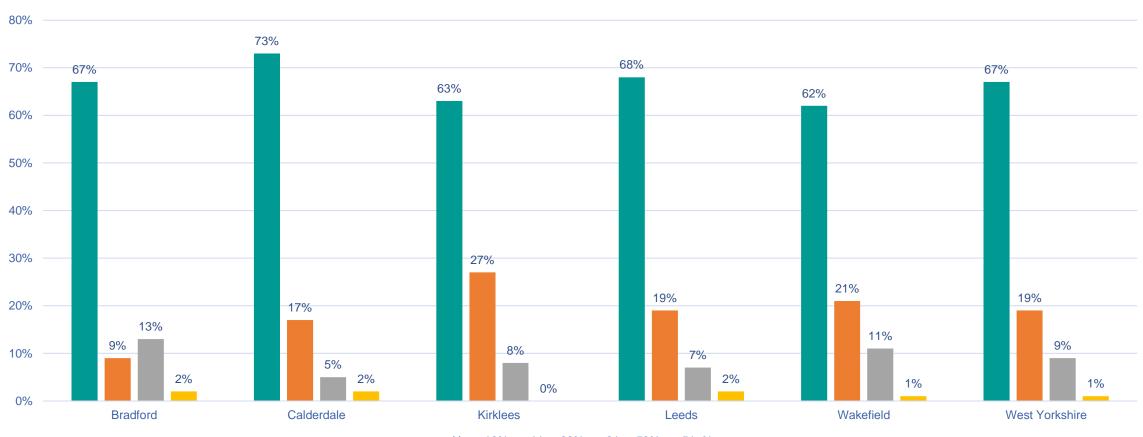
Improved Remained stable Got worse

Businesses in West Yorkshire have a generally neutral expectation of business performance in the next 12 months



Improve Remain stable Get worse

63% of West Yorkshire businesses are expecting to increase wages, but it is unlikely that these rises will be enough to combat inflation



■ Up to 10% ■ 11 to 20% ■ 21 to 50% ■ 51+%

Citi Logik Footfall Data

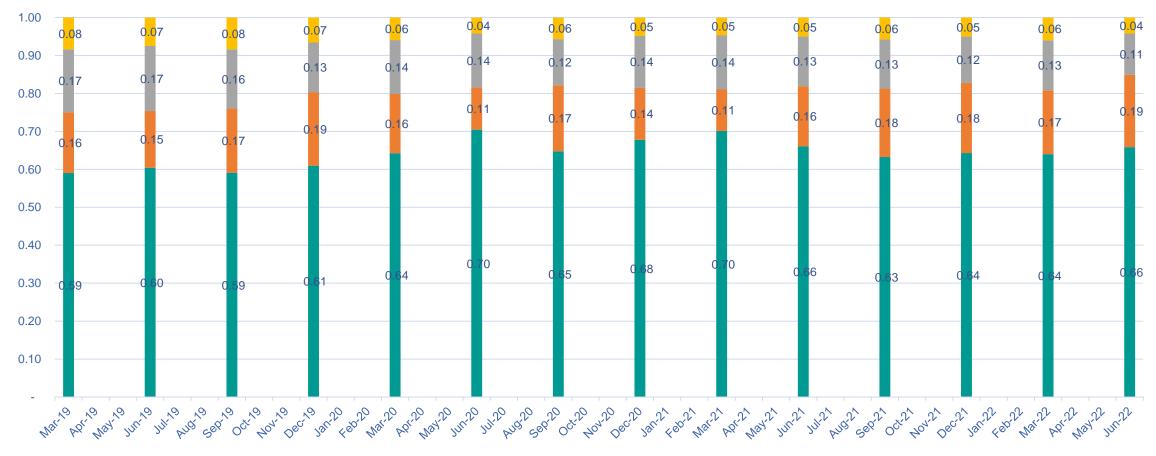




West Yorkshire receives fewer visits on every day of the week now than it did pre-Covid-19



Home to Work journeys were at their lowest levels in June 2022



Home to Other
Other to Other
Home to Work
Work to Other

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)





What is the Index of Multiple Deprivation?

The IMD measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 neighbourhoods Combo e.g. Air Adults and Combo e.g. quality Key stage 2 children in Claimants of Housina e.g. Jobseeker's attainment Income Affordability NO_2 , Allowance Support SO_2 families \bigtriangledown Employment **Education**, Skills Crime Income Health **Barriers to** Living (22.5%) (22.5%) and Training (9.3%) **Deprivation &** Housing & Environment Disability (13.5%) **Services** (9.3%) (13.5%) (9.3%) Index of **Multiple Deprivation**

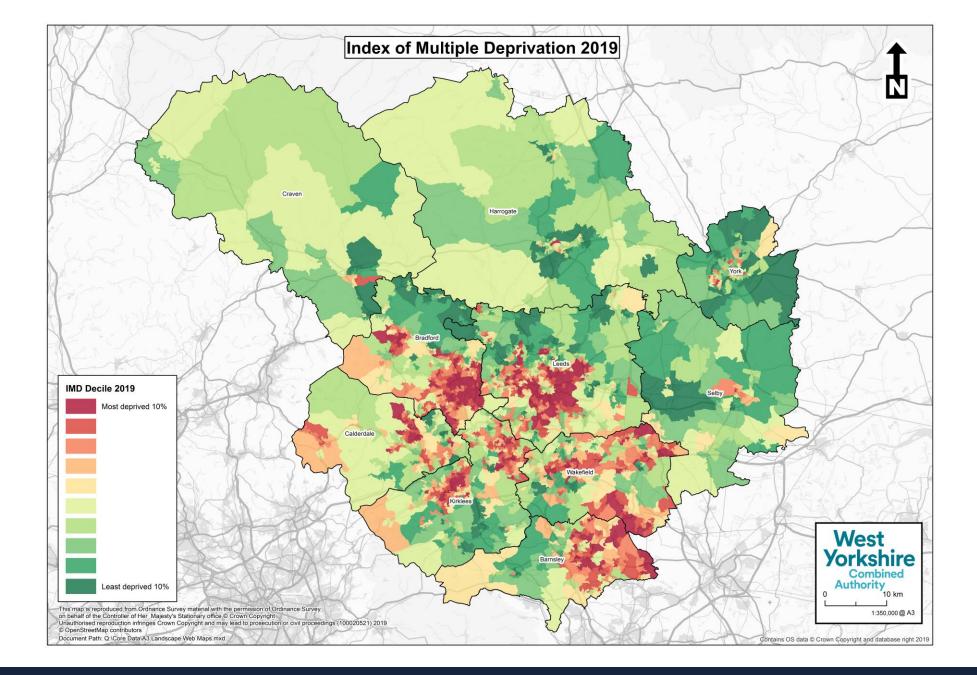
How can it be used?

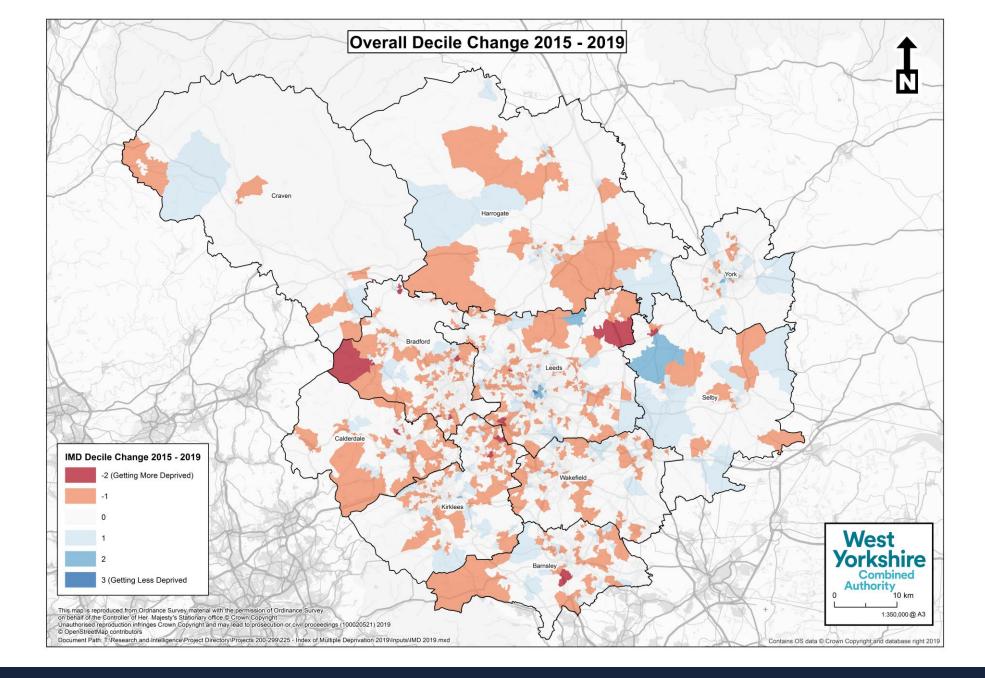


- Comparing small areas
- Exploring domains
- Comparing larger administrative areas
- Examining changes in **relative** deprivation over time



- Identifying deprived people
- Measuring affluence
- Comparing with other UK countries
- Measuring **absolute** changes in deprivation over time





In what ways has West Yorkshire become more deprived?

2019 Top 10	=	=	=	Ţ	1	1	=
Worst	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living
1	Liverpool City Region	Liverpool City Region	Sheffield City Region	Liverpool City Region	Greater Manchester	London	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
2	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Leeds City Region	The Marches	Greater Birmingham and Solihull
3	Black Country	North East	Humber	Greater Manchester	Tees Valley	Worcestershire	Lancashire
4	Greater Birmingham	Greater Manchester	Black Country	Lancashire	Humber	Greater Cambridge	Cumbria
5	Greater Manchester	Greater Birmingham	Leeds City Region	North East	Sheffield City Region	New Anglia	The Marches
6	Humber	Sheffield City Region	Liverpool City Region	Sheffield City Region	North East	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	Liverpool City Region
7	North East	Humber	Greater Birmingham	Cumbria	Solent	Coast to Capital	Heart of the South West
8	Lancashire	Black Country	Greater Lincolnshire	Humber	Lancashire	Thames Valley Berkshire	Leeds City Region
9	Sheffield City Region	Lancashire	D2N2	Leeds City Region	Liverpool City Region	YNYER	Solent
10	Leeds City Region	Leeds City Region	Greater Manchester	Greater Birmingham	West of England	Greater Birmingham	Humber

32 Leeds City Region

2015									
Top 10									
Worst	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living		
1	Liverpool City Region	Liverpool City Region	Sheffield City Region	Liverpool City Region	London	The Marches	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly		
2	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Humber	Greater Birmingham and So	Cumbria		
3	Black Country	North Eastern	Humber	Greater Manchester	Lancashire	London	The Marches		
4	Greater Birmingham	Humber	Black Country	North Eastern	Greater Manchester	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	Lancashire		
5	Humber	Greater Manchester	Leeds City Region	Lancashire	Tees Valley	Worcestershire	Heart of the South West		
6	Greater Manchester	Black Country	Liverpool City Region	Sheffield City Region	Leeds City Region	New Anglia	Greater Birmingham and Solihull		
7	North Eastern	Greater Birmingham	Greater Birmingham	Cumbria	Liverpool City Region	Greater Cambridge and Gre	ELondon		
8	Sheffield City Region	Sheffield City Region	D2N2	Leeds City Region	Northamptonshire	York, North Yorkshire and I	Leeds City Region		
9	Lancashire	Lancashire	Stoke-on-Trent and St	Humber	Sheffield City Region	Swindon and Wiltshire	Liverpool City Region		
10	Leeds City Region	Leeds City Region	Greater Manchester	Stoke-on-Trent and St	Greater Lincolnshire	Cumbria	Solent		

34 Leeds City Region

2015