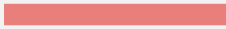


MTA Data and the Transition Back to the Office

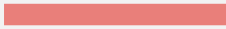
Jen Hilibrand



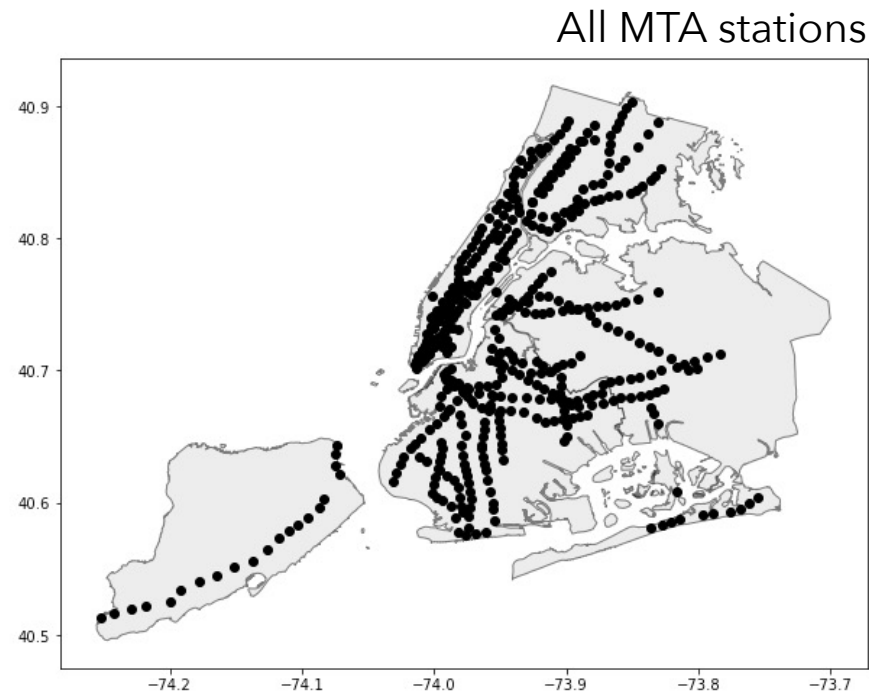
How back to the office are we?

- 
- How have various NYC neighborhoods transitioned back to work?
 - How much did ridership fall relative to pre-COVID levels?
 - How quickly has ridership started to normalize?
 - This question could serve many functions:
 - Where should a popular workday lunch spot open their next franchise?
 - Where has the return to the office lagged, and a company may receive favorable pricing on a new headquarters?

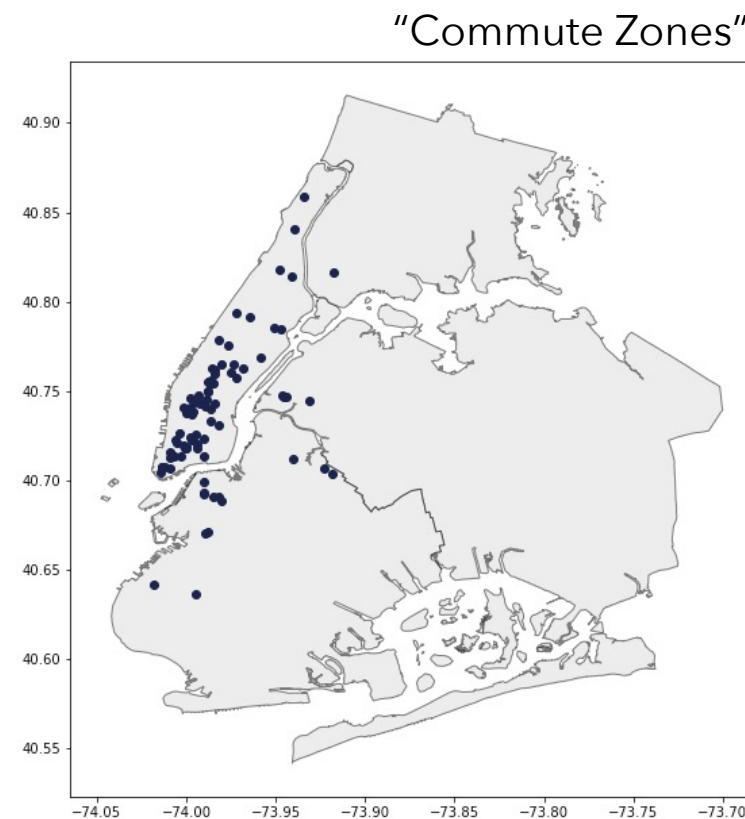
Defining the question

- 
- Measure change in traffic across “commute stations”
 - How do we define commute stations?
 - High exits on weekday mornings
 - High entries weekday evenings
 - Over what timeframe:
 - Pre-Covid timeframe: April & May 2019
 - Peak-Covid timeframe: April & May 2020
 - Late-Covid timeframe: April & May 2021

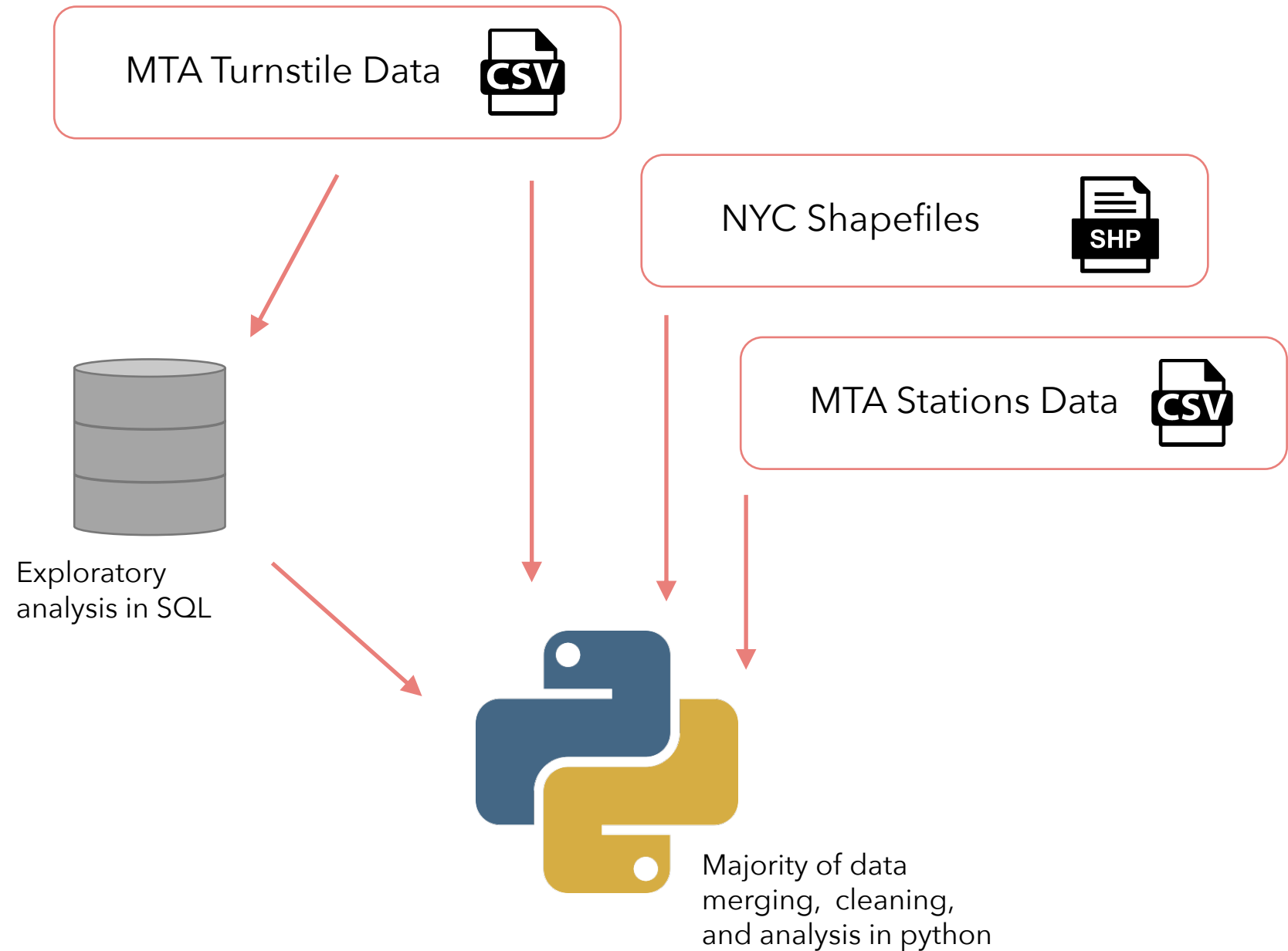
Our Commute Zone subgroup



The 65 "Commute Zone" stations we will look at account for 17% of all MTA stations, but account for ~ 40% of the total entry/exit flow

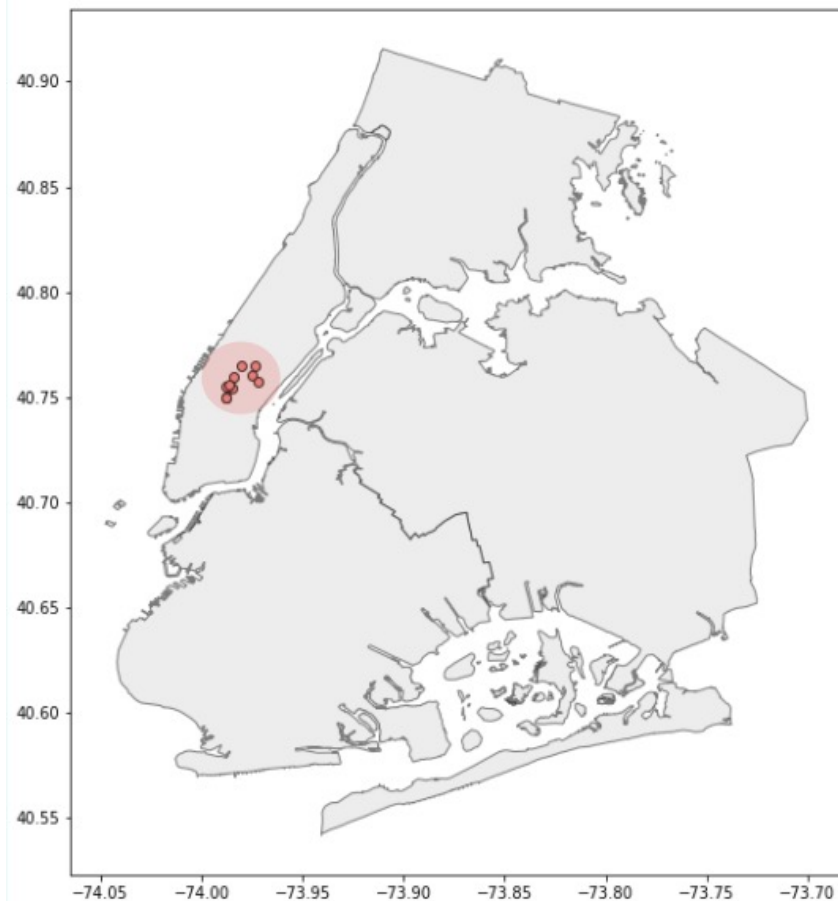


Workflow

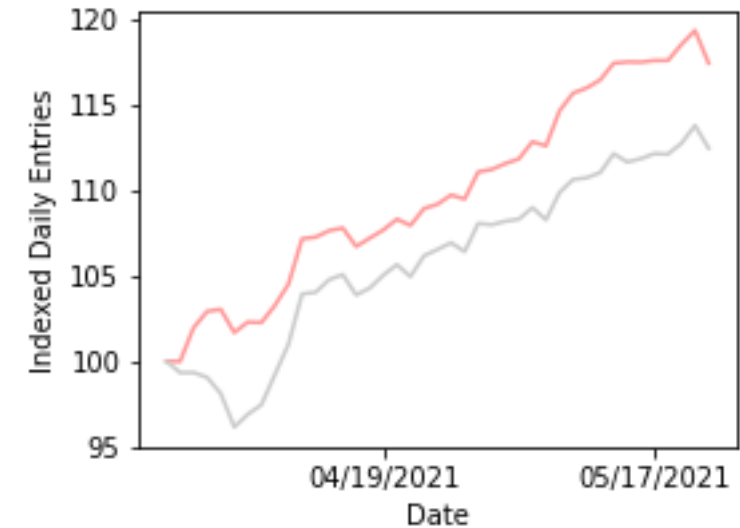
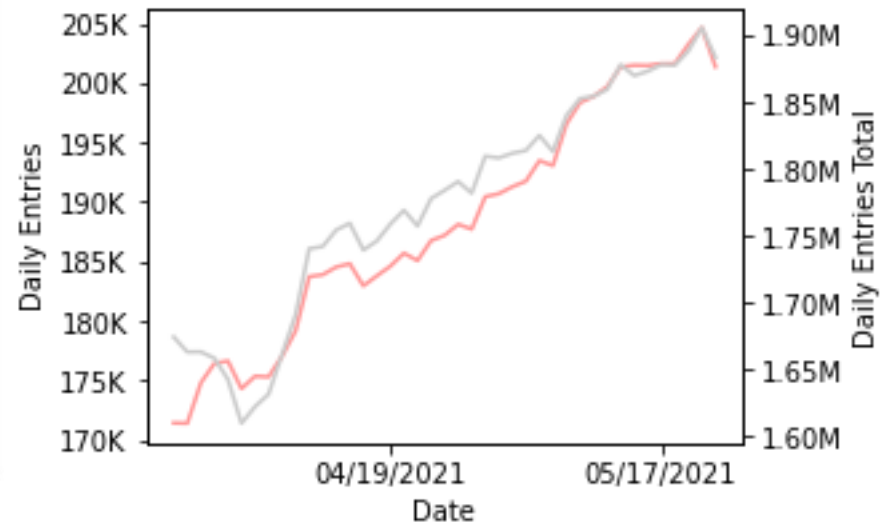


Midtown

Midtown ridership is only back to ~**20%** of Pre-COVID ridership levels



Timeframe	Average daily ridership	As percentage of total ridership
Pre	859,502	14.84%
Peak	41,079	7.72%
Late	188,107	10.59%

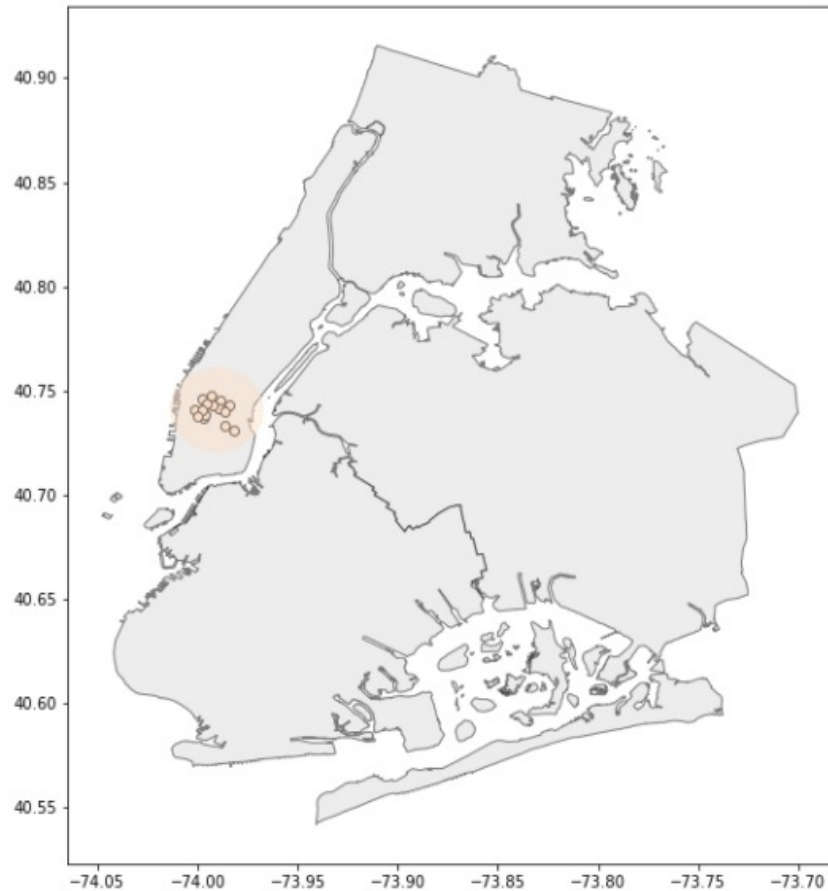


— Midtown Commute Zone

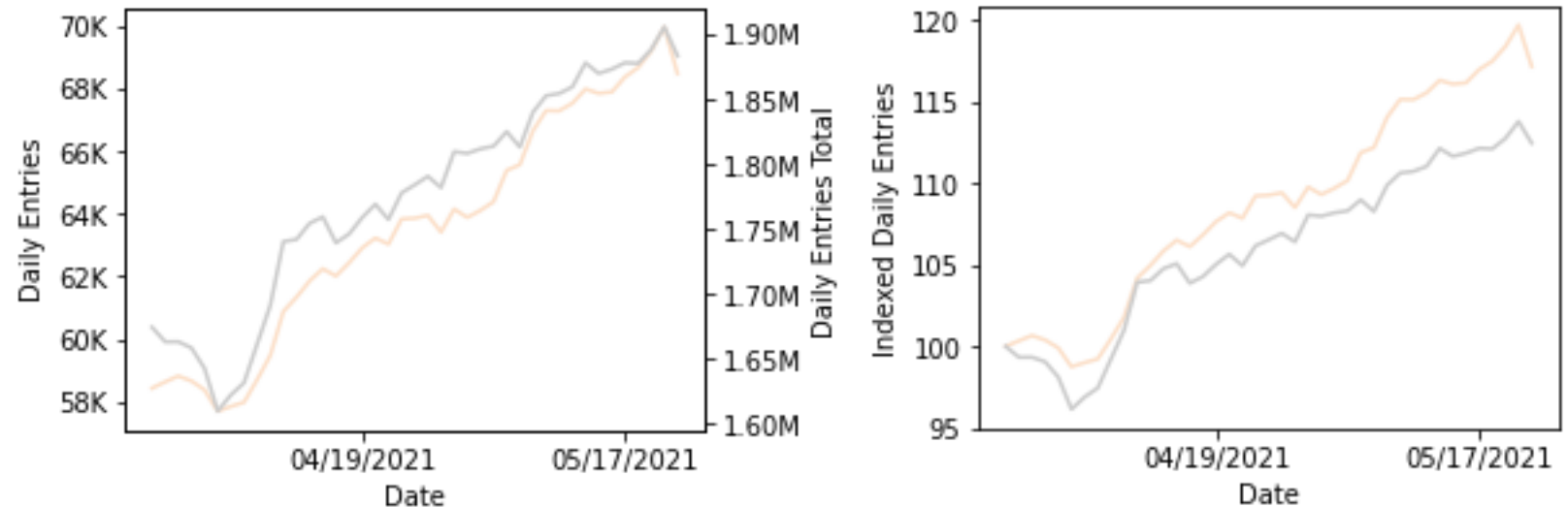
— MTA overall

Central Manhattan

Peak to trough; Central Manhattan ridership went down ~**20x** as opposed to 10x across the entire MTA



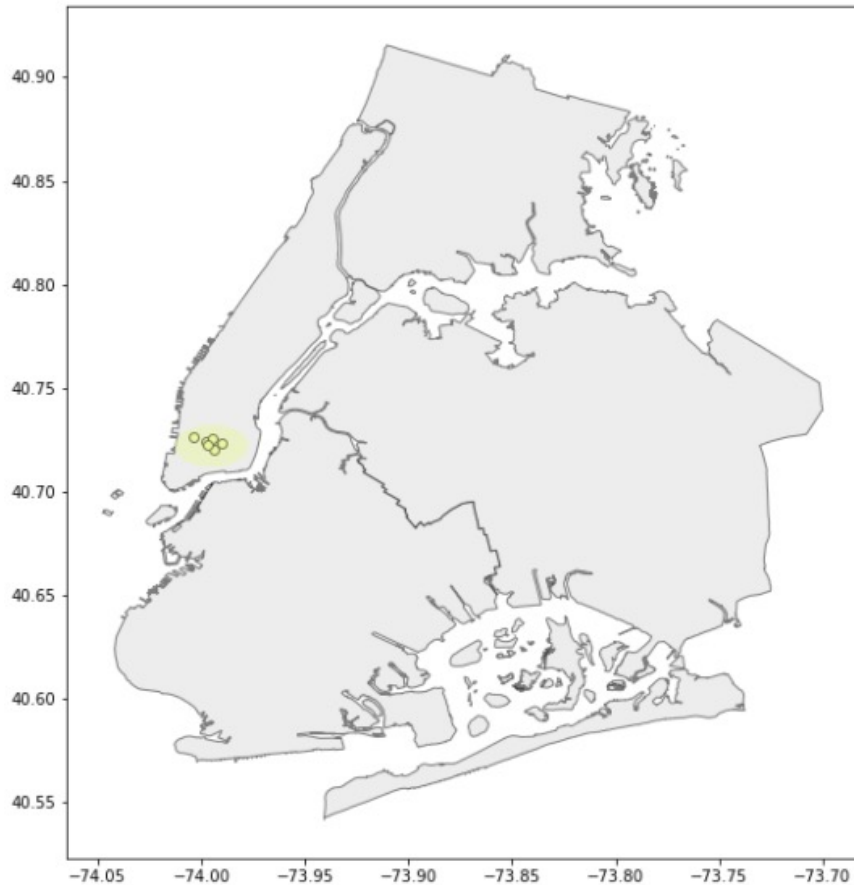
Timeframe	Average daily ridership	As percentage of total ridership
Pre	262,668	4.53%
Peak	14,610	2.74%
Late	63,454	3.57%



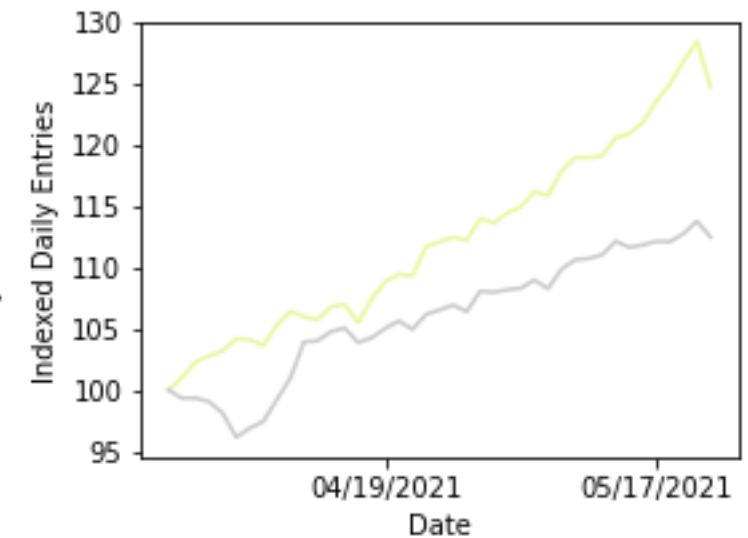
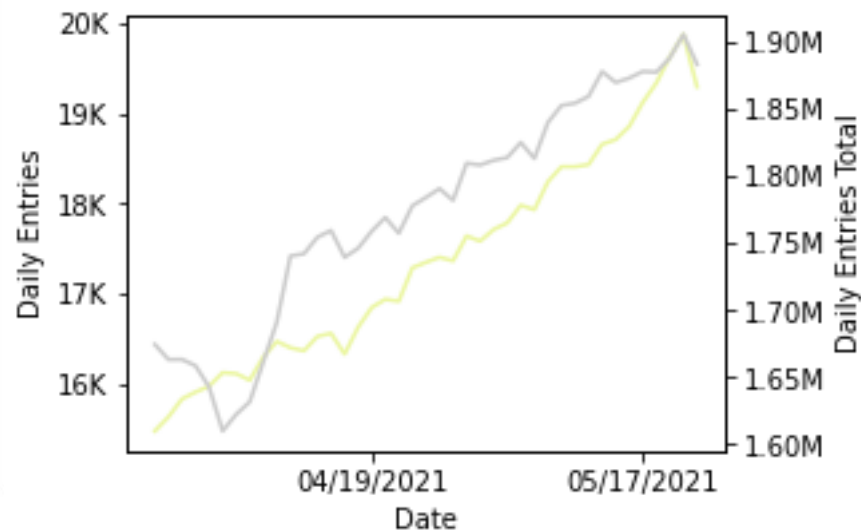
— Central Manhattan Commute Zone — MTA overall

Lower Manhattan

Lower Manhattan showed the strongest post-vaccine trend



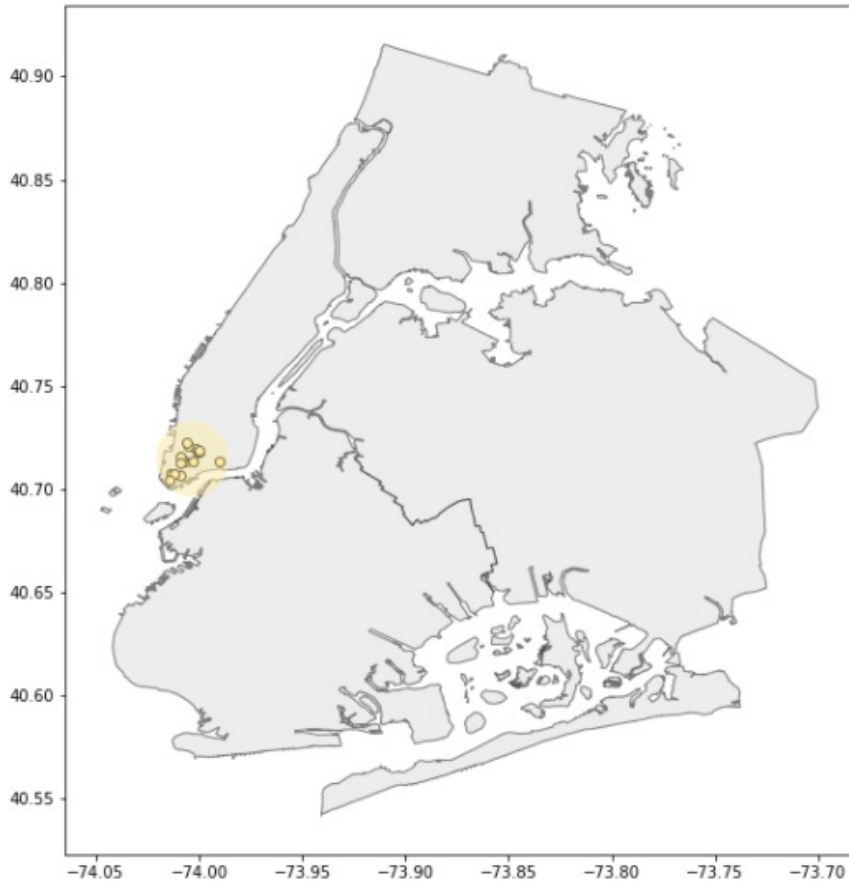
Timeframe	Average daily ridership	As percentage of total ridership
Pre	76,277	1.32%
Peak	3,368	0.63%
Late	17,358	0.98%



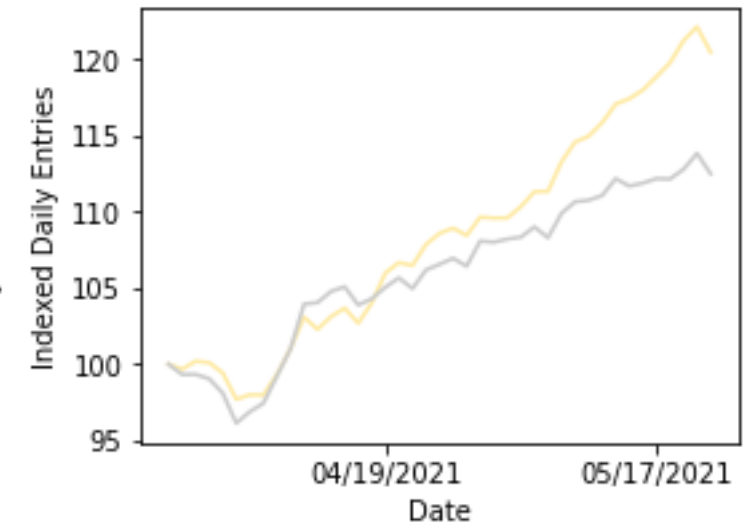
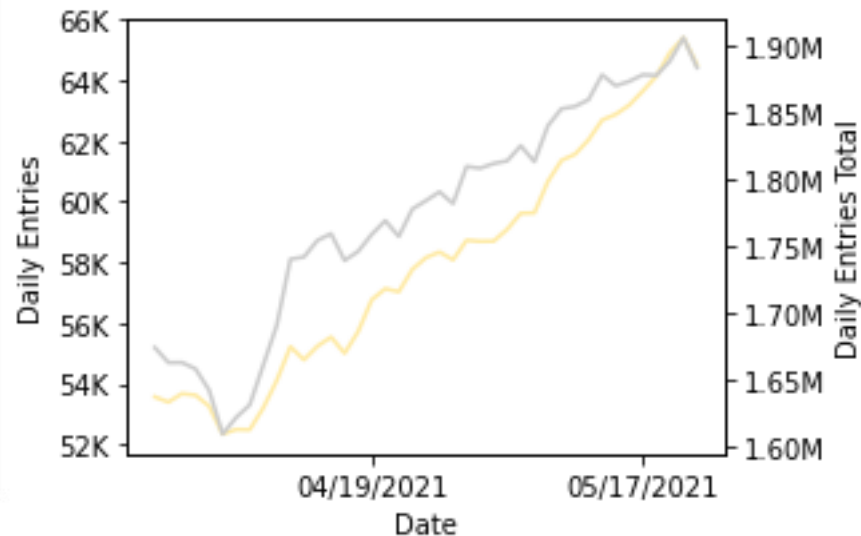
— Lower Manhattan Commute Zone — MTA overall

Financial District

Hardest hit, and least recovered; FiDi ridership fell to ~4% of its pre-COVID ridership levels, but positive post-vaccine trend



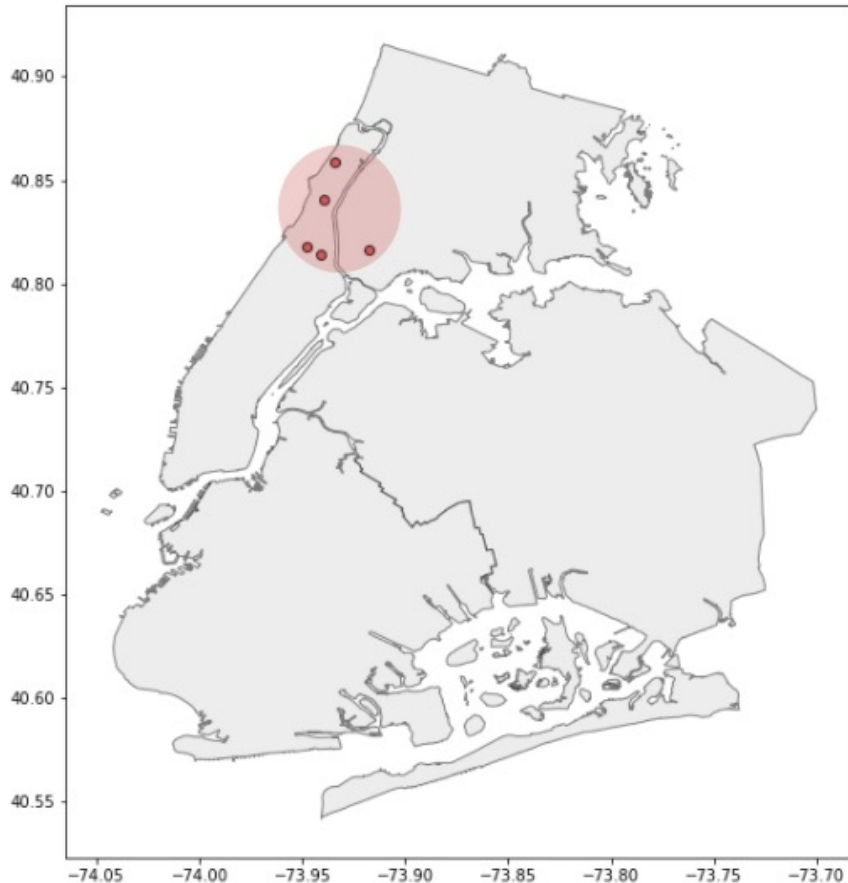
Timeframe	Average daily ridership	As percentage of total ridership
Pre	291,009	5.02%
Peak	13,513	2.54%
Late	58,077	3.27%



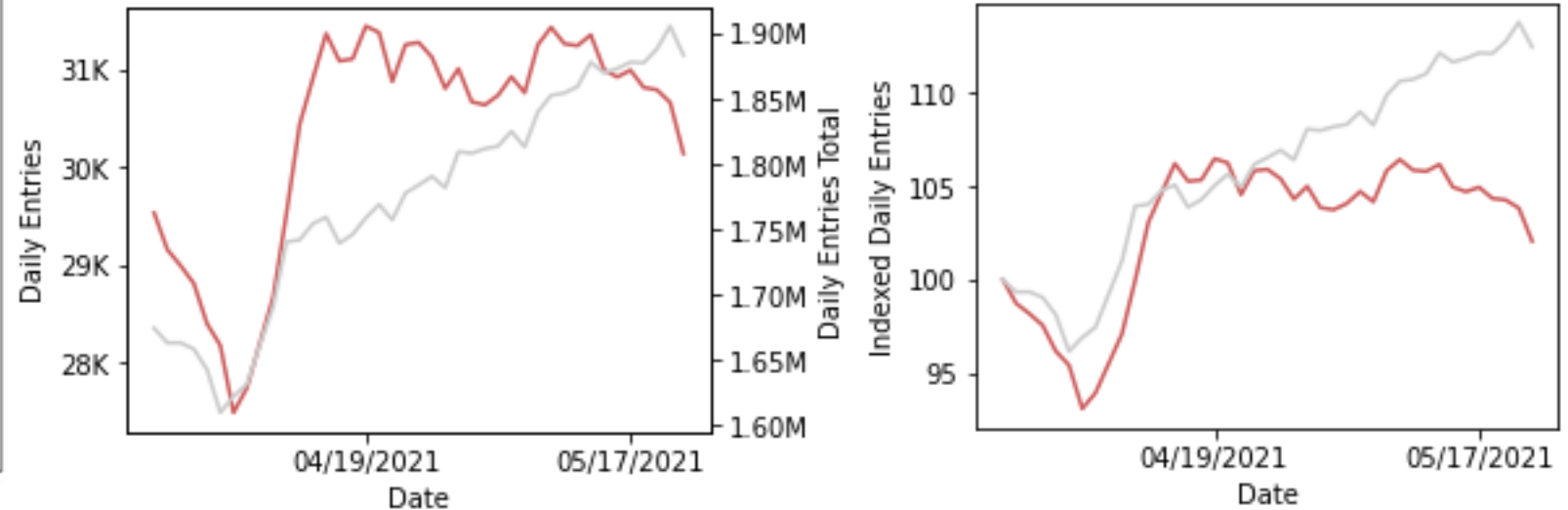
Financial District Commute Zone MTA overall

Harlem / Bronx

The Harlem/Bronx area almost **doubled** its representation in overall MTA ridership during the Peak-COVID timeframe, but underperformed the post-vaccine ridership bump



Timeframe	Average daily ridership	As percentage of total ridership
Pre	72,870	1.25%
Peak	12,297	2.31%
Late	30,305	1.70%

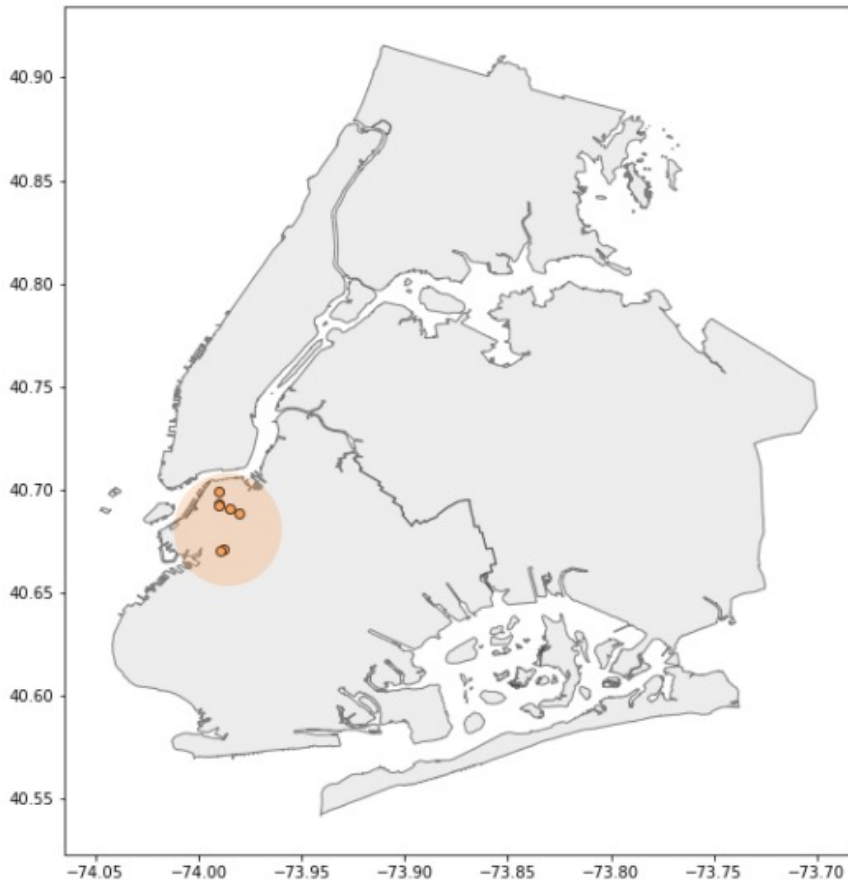


— Harlem / Bronx Commute Zone

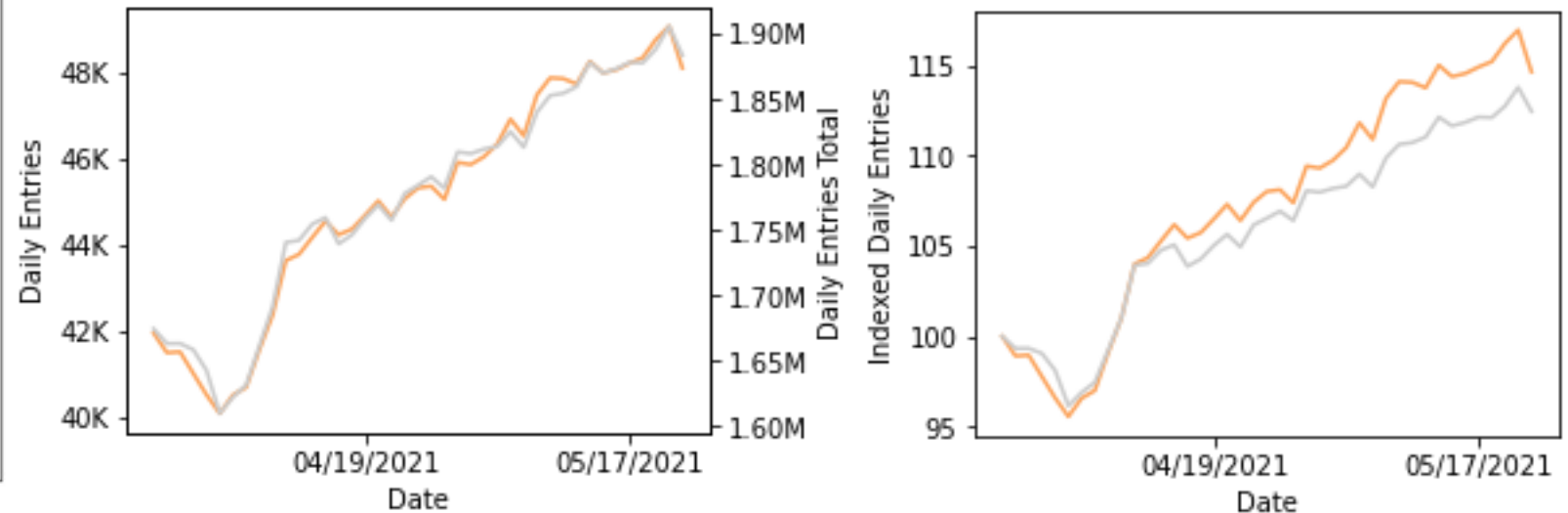
— MTA overall

Downtown Brooklyn

Downtown Brooklyn consistently represented overall MTA trends



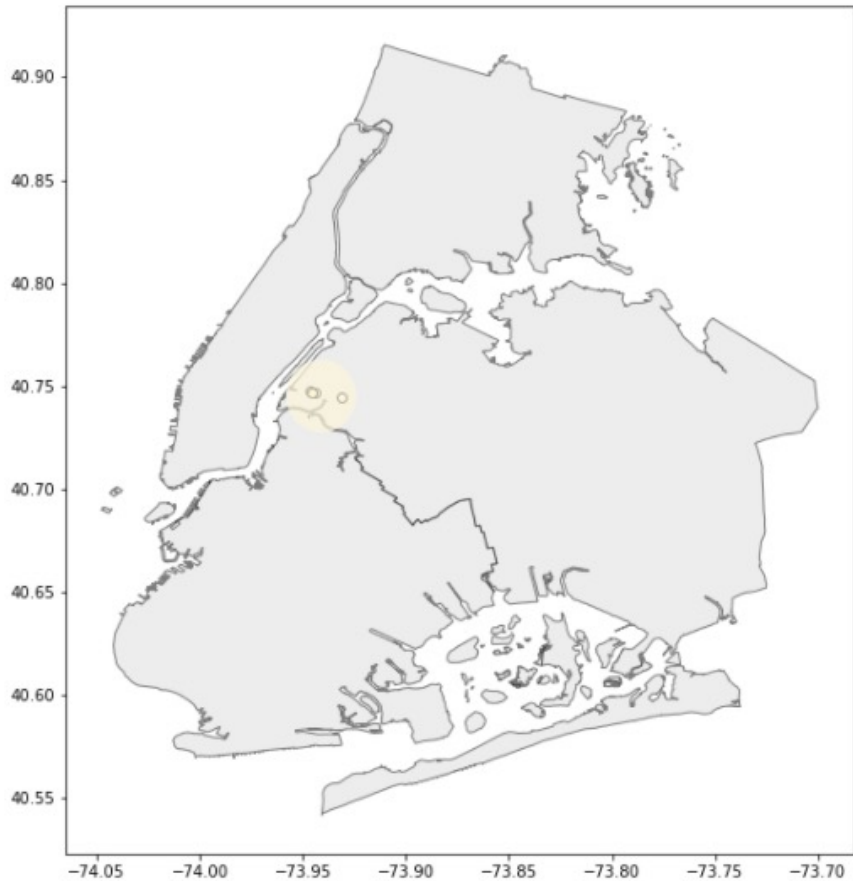
Timeframe	Average daily ridership	As percentage of total ridership
Pre	167,384	2.89%
Peak	13,450	2.53%
Late	45,044	2.54%



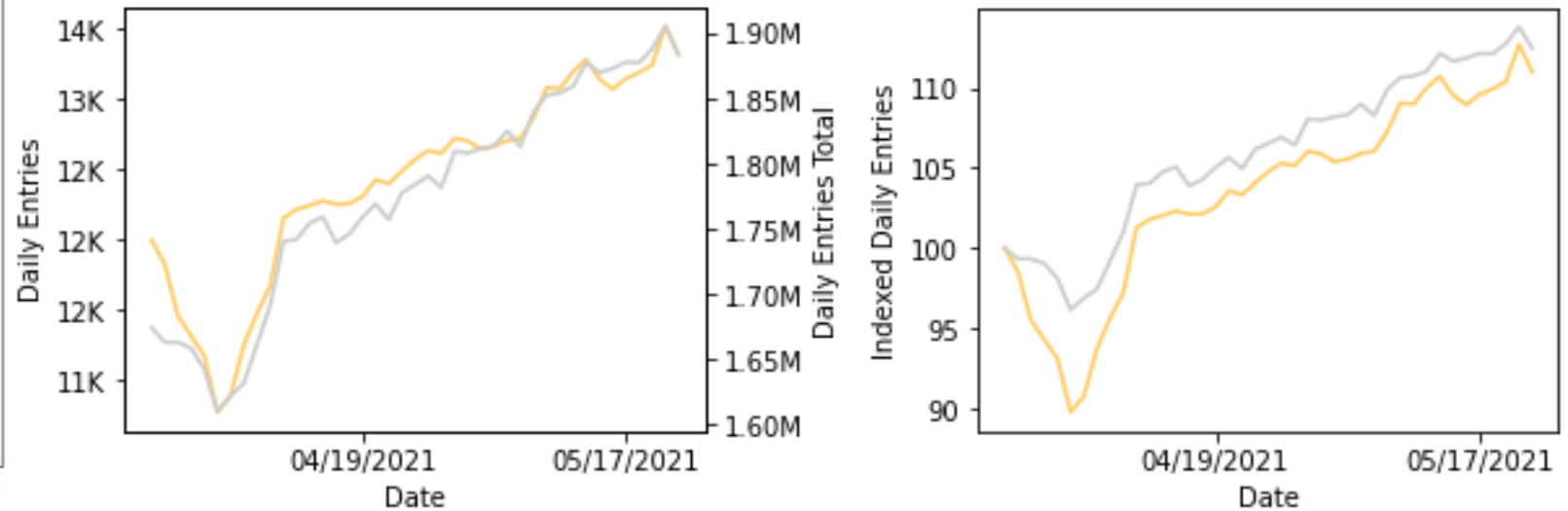
— Downtown Brooklyn Commute Zone — MTA overall

Long Island City

Long Island City consistently represented overall MTA trends



Timeframe	Average daily ridership	As percentage of total ridership
Pre	48,631	0.84%
Peak	3,504	0.65%
Late	12,429	0.7%

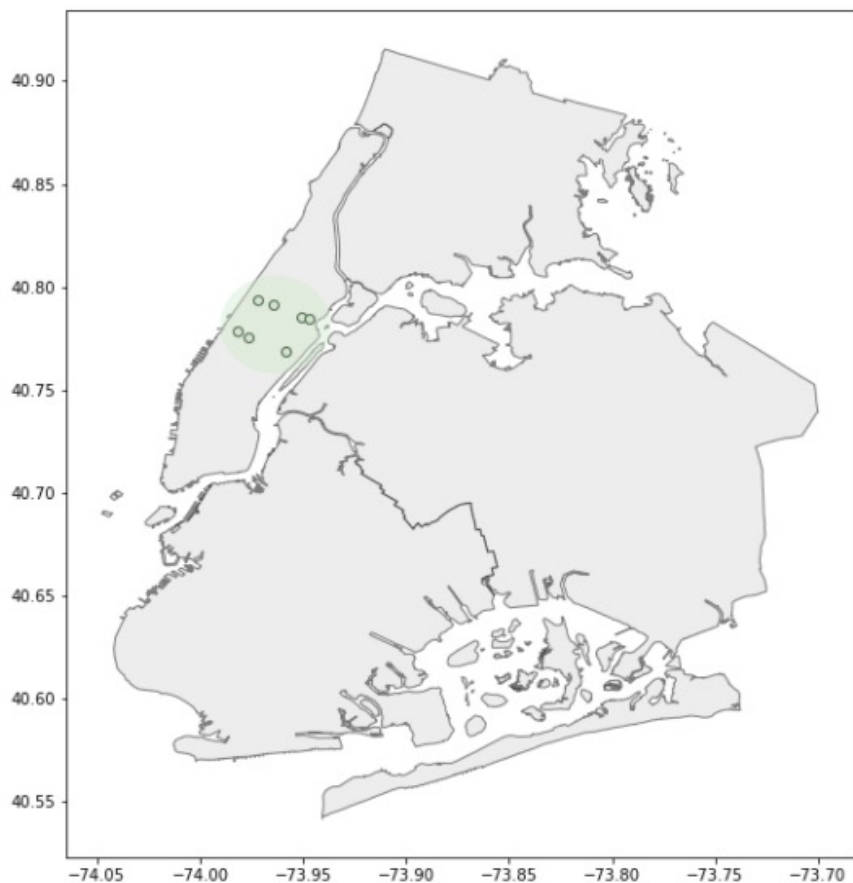


Long Island City Commute Zone

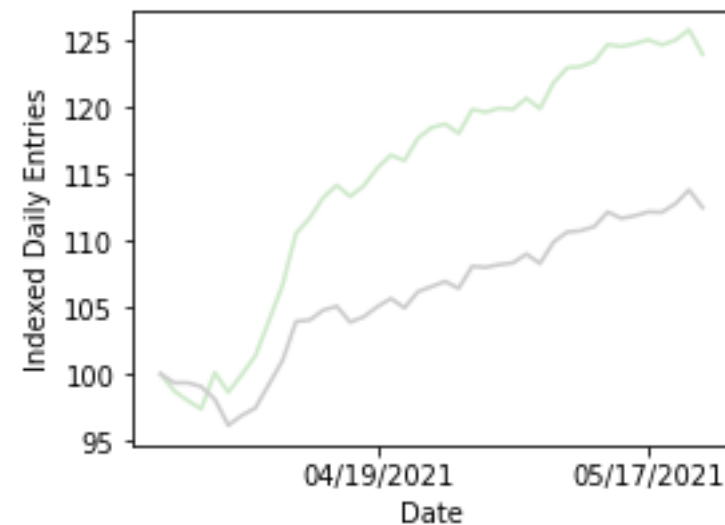
MTA overall

Uptown

Uptown now represents a **larger** percentage of overall MTA ridership than Pre-COVID



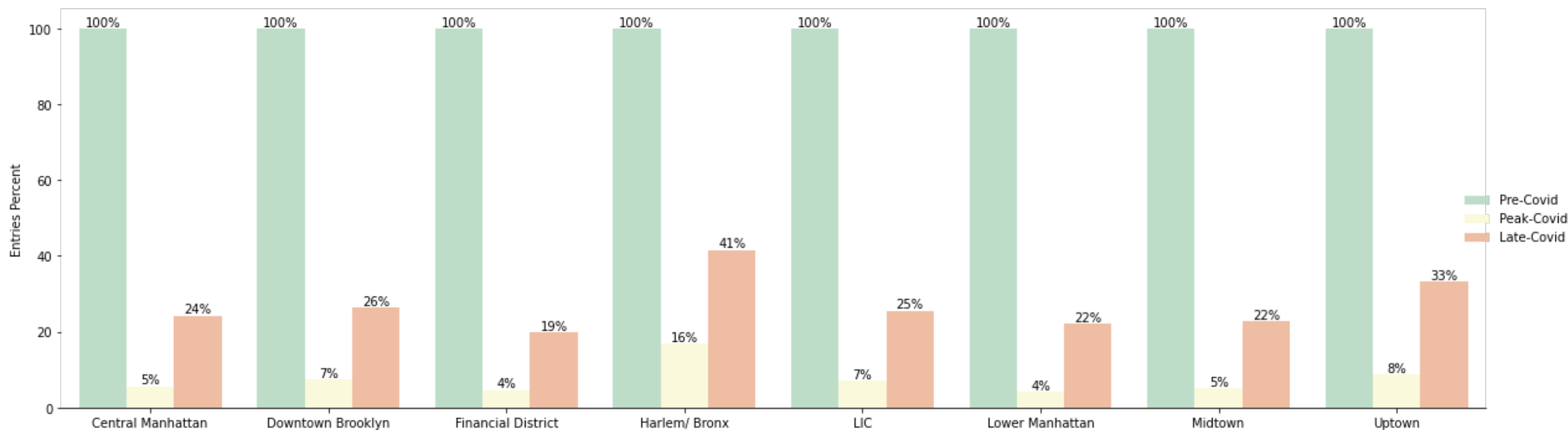
Timeframe	Average daily ridership	As percentage of total ridership
Pre	108,399	1.87%
Peak	9,510	1.78%
Late	36,156	2.04%



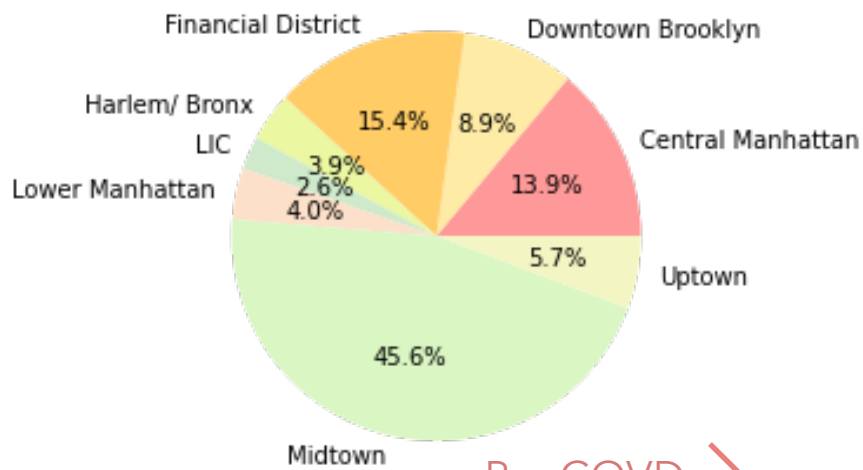
— Uptown Commute Zone

— MTA overall

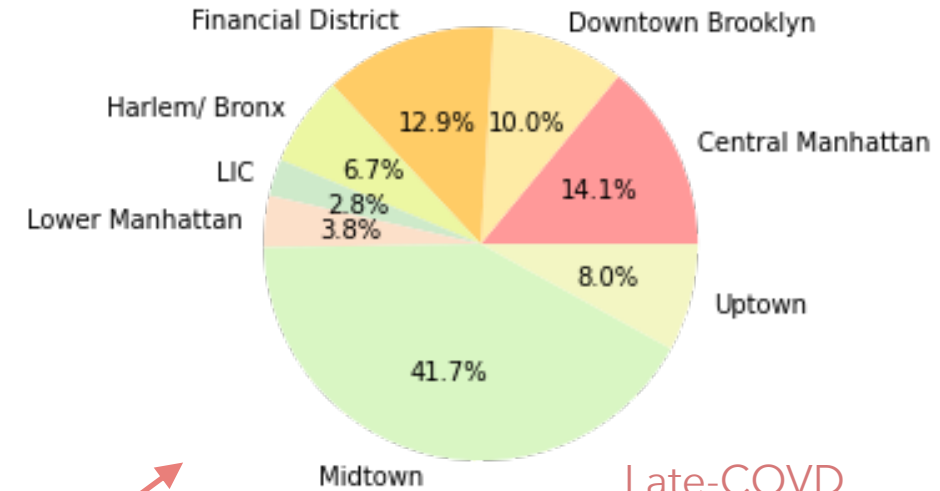
Cross neighborhood comparison



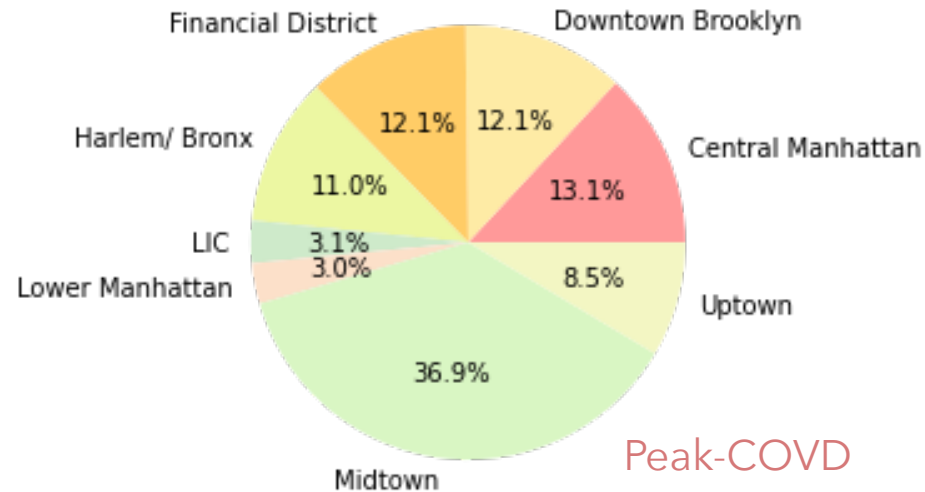
Cross neighborhood comparison



Pre-COVID



Late-COVID



Peak-COVID

Conclusions

Hardest Hit:

- Financial District
- Lower Manhattan
- Central Manhattan
- Midtown

Least Impacted:

- Harlem / Bronx

Swiftest post vaccine recovery :

- Uptown
- Lower Manhattan

Overall the MTA is currently back to ~30% of Pre-COVID levels, but the "Commute Zone" grouping is only back to **24%** of Pre-COVID levels

Future work

- Add a Post-COVID data set:
 - Are there permanent ramifications for certain neighborhoods?
- Overlay commercial real estate trends:
 - Will commercial properties in lagging commute zones be handicapped going forward?