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#### **Edinburgh by Numbers 2023**

The City of Edinburgh Council





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Welcome to the 16th edition of Edinburgh by Numbers. Produced by the City of Edinburgh Council, the publication provides an annual statistical overview of Edinburgh and how we compare against other cities in Scotland and across the UK.

The data included here covers our population and how it is changing, our economy and our environment, alongside data on how people live, work and visit our city.

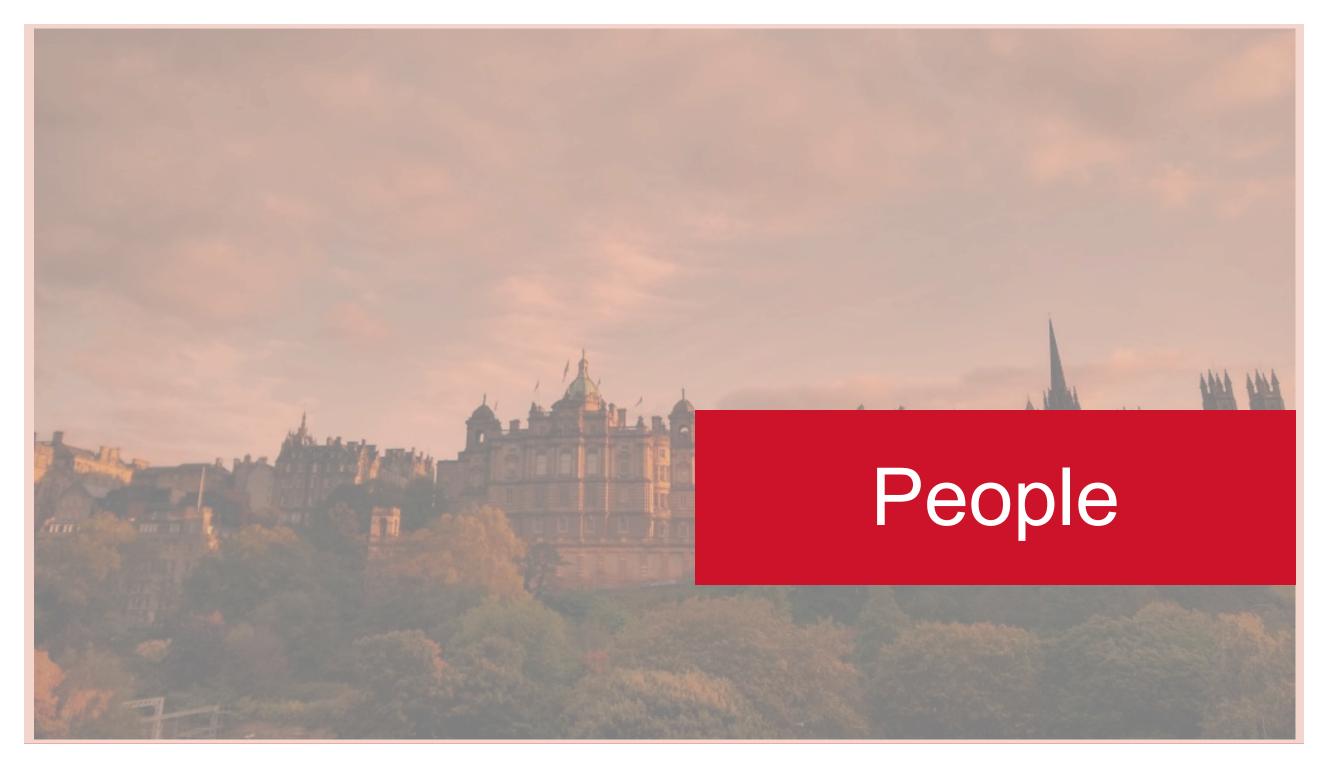
The figures appearing in this publication are the most up-to-date available to the editorial team as of January 2023. We are awaiting the more detailed 2022 census data releases for Edinburgh before we update the 'People' and 'Healthy Life Expectancy' sections. These datasets are expected to be released in Summer 2024.

While every effort has been made to ensure a high degree of accuracy, the City of Edinburgh Council accepts no liability for any errors or misinterpretations. Some values may not sum to their respective totals due to rounding.



If you would like this document in another language or format such as Braille, large print or a translation, please email the Interpretation and Translation Service at ots@edinburgh.gov.uk quoting the unique reference number 24.977.

For more information, feedback and general queries about the report contact: data.team@edinburgh.gov.uk



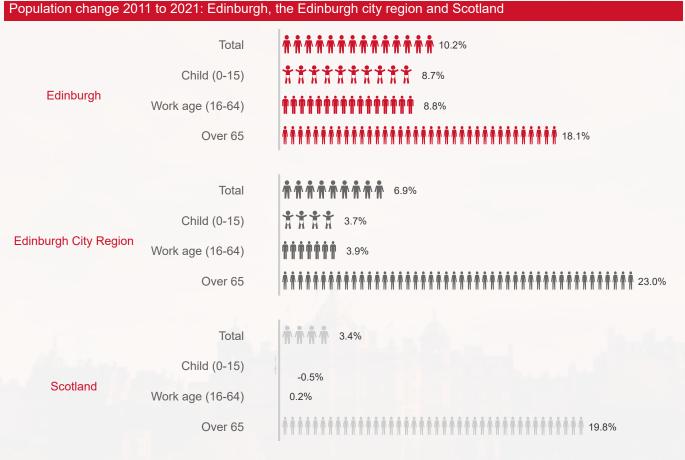
## Population and demographic change in Edinburgh

# People Health and wellness Work Economy Tourism and festivals Education











Source: National Records of Scotland - Mid Year Population Estimates

### **Key Facts**

In the ten years to 2021, Edinburgh's population grew by 10.2% from an estimated 477.940 to an estimated 526.470 people. In the same time period Scotland's population grew by 3.4%. Edinburgh's population shows growth in each age group. In contrast, Scotland's child population fell a little and the working age population remained stable. Both Edinburgh and Scotland saw large increases in the older population.

#### Demographic change in Edinburgh, the Edinburgh City Region and Scotland from 2011 to 2021

<b>A</b>	2011	2021						
Edinburgh								
Total	478K	526K						
Child (0-15)	72K	79K						
Work age (16-64)	337K	366K						
Over 65	69K	81K						
Edinburgh City Region								
Total	1316K	1407K						
Child (0-15)	226K	234K						
Work age (16-64)	876K	910K						
Over 65	214K	263K						
Scotland								
Total	5.30M	5.48M						
Child (0-15)	0.92M	0.91M						
Work age (16-64)	3.49M	3.49M						
Over 65	0.90M	1.07M						
Density (km²)								
Edinburgh	1,815	1,999						
Edinburgh City Region	169	181						
Scotland	68	70						

Note: Edinburgh city region is defined as Edinburgh, East Lothian. West Lothian. Midlothian. Fife. and the Scottish Borders.

## Population changes: net migration, births and deaths

#### People



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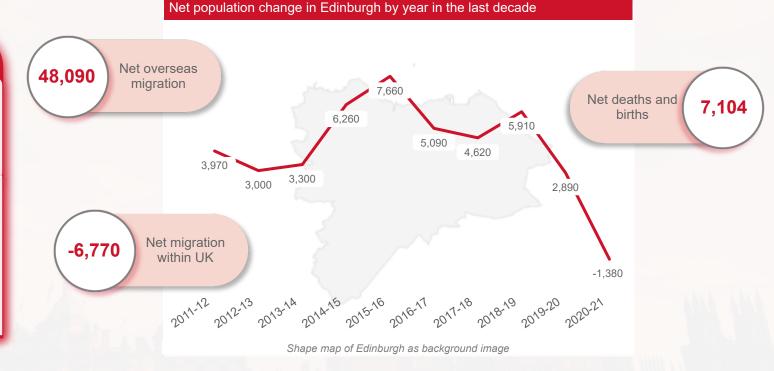


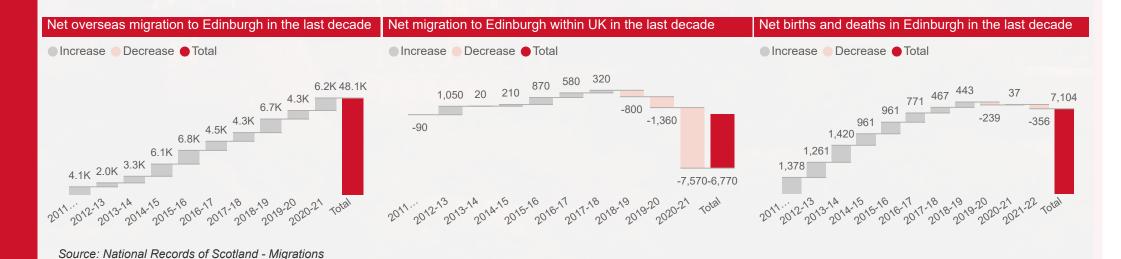
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Overseas migration continues to be the main driver of population change in Edinburgh. The net effect of births and deaths on Edinburgh's population from 2011 to 2021 was 7,460. The net effect of migration was over five times higher at 41,320.

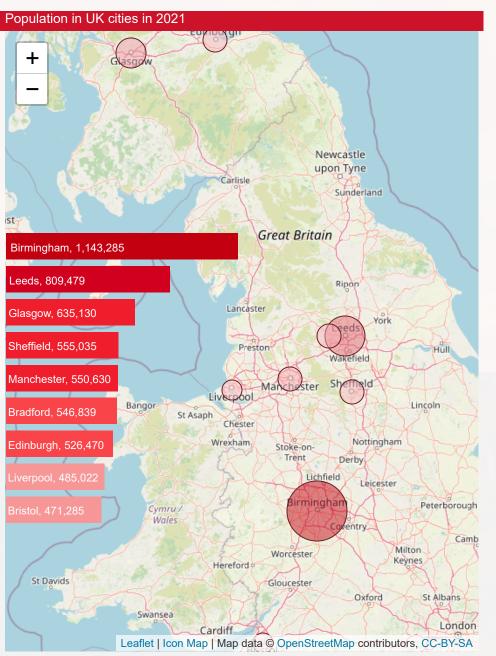
Edinburgh's net birth and death rate reduced from a net increase of 1,378 in 2011/12 to a net reduction of 239 in 2019/20. The size of overseas migration to Edinburgh increased in the period 2020/21 (6,190) up from 2019/20 (4,250) while the net migration within UK continued to decrease.



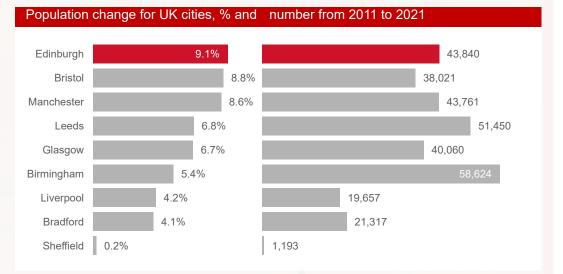


## Population in Edinburgh and the top eight largest cities in the UK excluding London





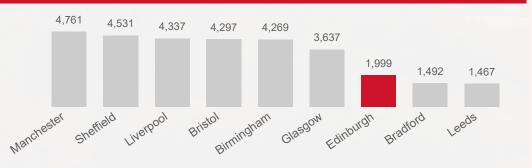
Source: ONS Population Estimates - NOMIS



### **Key Facts**

In 2021 Edinburgh's population density was 1,999 residents per square kilometre. Cities like Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield have over twice the population density level of Edinburgh. Proportionally, Edinburgh's population increase of 10.2% between 2011 to 2021 was the greatest of the comparison cities and third highest in absolute terms behind Leeds and Birmingham.

#### Population density (residents per square km) in Edinburgh and major UK cities in 2021



Note: For information in this section the administrative geography for Edinburgh and Glasgow defined as Council area, Bristol as Unitary authority area and Manchester Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bradford and Leeds are defined as Metropolitan District area.







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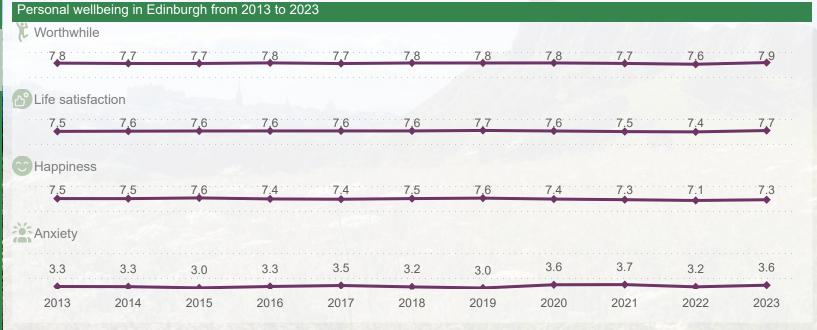


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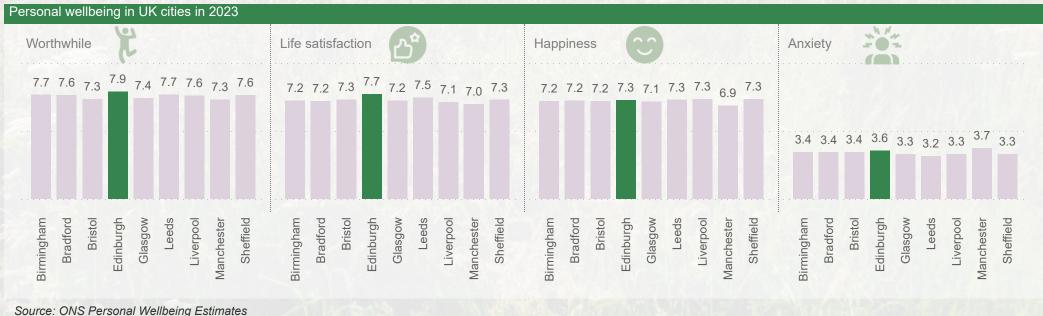
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## Personal wellbeing in Edinburgh and the top eight largest cities in UK excluding London



### **Key Facts**

Personal Wellbeing is measured across four indicators:
Worthwhile, Life Satisfaction,
Happiness and Anxiety
Edinburgh's scores for the first three have improved in the last year, with 'the feeling that things done are worthwhile' measure at it's highest point of the last 10 years. Edinburgh scores higher than the rest of the comparable cities in UK in Worthwhile and Life satisfaction.







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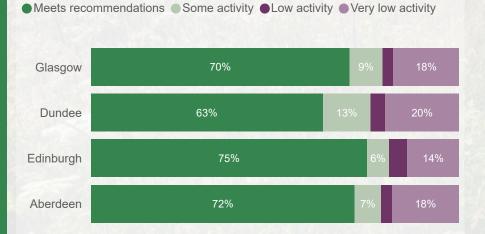
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## Being well

### **Key Facts**

Most people in Edinburgh self-assess their own health as good or very good (80% of the population). During the period 2018-2022 only 14% of people in Edinburgh said that they had very low levels of activity. The percentage of the population in Edinburgh who walk for fitness (76%) is higher than the average for Scotland (74%).

Percentage of population that achieved different levels of activity in main Scottish cities 2018-22

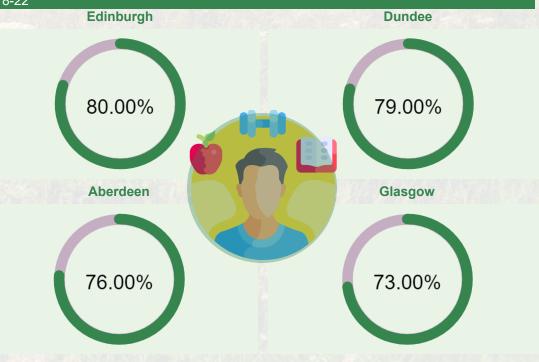


86.5% of people in Edinburgh practices some kind of sport or fitness activity, including walking.

Source: Scottish Health Survey and Scottish Household Survey



Percentage of population who self-assess their health as good or very good in Scottish cities 2018-22







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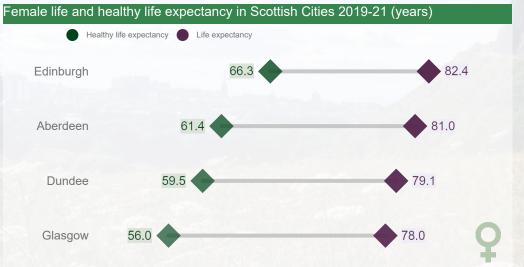


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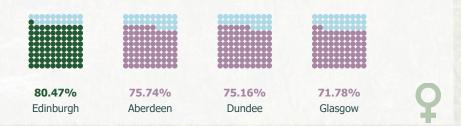


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## Life expectancy and relative poverty in Edinburgh and other Scottish cities



#### Proportion of life spent in good health (females) in Scottish Cities 2019-21



Healthy life expectancy refers the estimate of lifetime spent in "very good" or "good" health, based on how individuals perceive their own general health, according to the Office for National Statistics..

### **Key Facts**

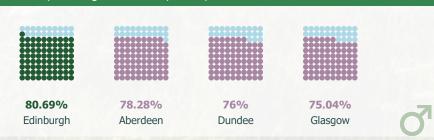
Edinburgh has the highest life expectancy and healthy life expectancy compared with the rest of Scottish cities, with female population expected to live to an average of just over 82 years old and male population to 78 years old. Both male and female population spend an average of around 80% of their lives in good health.

The percentage of people in relative poverty in Edinburgh continues to sit below the Scottish average but has been slowly increasing in the last 5 years.

Source: National Records of Scotland - Healthy Life Expectancy



#### Proportion of life spent in good health (males) in Scottish Cities 2019-21



#### Relative poverty in Scotland and Edinburgh 2014-2022



Relative poverty (Individuals living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of UK median income in the same year) for all ages and after housing costs.







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## Economic status of Edinburgh residents and employment compared with other UK cities

### **Key Facts**

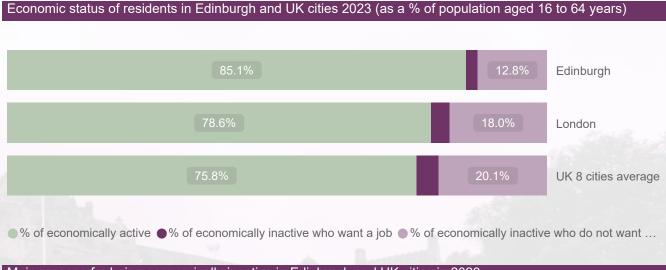
The proportion of people in Edinburgh who are economically inactive but want a job is lower than the average of major UK cities. Over four fifths (81.2%) of the population between 16 and 64 years are in employment, which is the highest percentage of the eight main cities in UK (excluding London). The main reasons for being economically inactive in Edinburgh includes being a student (45.5%) and being long-term sick (22.8%).

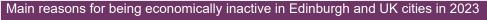
Note: Major UK Cities average is based on the top eight largest populated cities in the UK excluding London, which are: Bradford, Bristol, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield. The year refers to the 12 months prior to last June.

## Percentage of residents aged 16 to 64 years currently in employment in UK cities in 2023



Source: Annual Population Survey











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### Model based unemployment data

### **Key Facts**

Edinburgh's unemployment rate, at 2.6%, is now under half what it was in 2014 (6.3%). By 2020 it had dropped to a low of 2.8%, followed by an increase in 2021 to 4.4% after which it fell back to 2.9% in 2022 and 2.6% in 2023. The median hourly pay has risen to £17.70 which is the highest of the major UK cities excluding London.

#### Model based estimate of unemployment rate in Edinburgh 2014 to 2023



Model based estimate of unemployment in major UK cities in 2023



### Did you know...?

The median hourly pay has increased 8.3% in Edinburgh from 2022, which is just under the Scottish increase of 10.7%. The Real Living Wage in the UK is £12 for 2023/24 and is calculated annually by The Resolution Foundation, it is the wage that employees need to earn in order to afford the basket of goods required for a decent standard of living.

Newcastle upon Tyne Edinburgh £17.70 Sunderland **Bristol** £16.76 Great Britain Glasgow £16.39 Sheffield £15.53 Lancaster Leeds £15.43 Preston Liverpool £15.09 £15.05 Manchester Stoke-on-Birmingham £14.45 Trent Derby Lichfield Leicester Bradford £13.99 Peterborough - Ely Worcester Keynes Glouceste St Albans Bristol Southampton Leaflet | Icon Map | Map data @ OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA

Median hourly pay per worker in major UK cities 2023

Note: Model based estimate of unemployment in charts above refers to a 12 month moving average to September.

Source: NOMIS - Annual Population Survey and NOMIS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings





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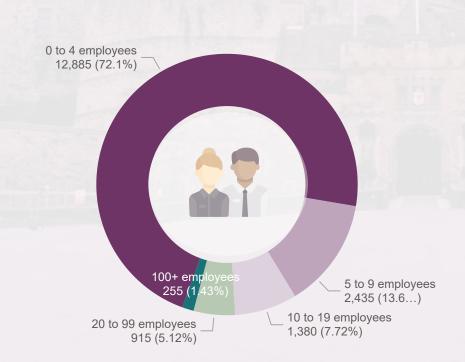
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## Enterprise sizes and occupations by skill

### **Key Facts**

Nearly three quarters of enterprises in Edinburgh (72.1 %) are small companies with up to four employees, while only 1.43% are enterprises with 100 or more employees. Edinburgh has a large proportion of workers in high skilled occupations. Almost half of the people in employment work in high skilled occupations (47%) while just around 7% work in low skilled occupations.

#### Enterprises in Edinburgh by employment size 2023



#### High and Low Skilled occupations by major UK cities July 2022 to June 2023 ■ High skill ■ Low skill 47.0% Edinburgh 7.3% 45.0% Manchester 9.7% 43.3% Bristol 10.6% 38.6% Leeds 11.8% 36.8% Sheffield 12.9% 35.4% Birmingham 12.3% 34.3% Liverpool 11.8% 32.9% Glasgow 14.4%

Note: Skilled occupation level by occupation type is defined from the sub-major groups of SOC2020 Office of National Statistics - Table 1; High Skilled Occupations defined by following SOC 2020 sub-major groups (Level 4 skill level): Corporate managers and directors; Science, research, engineering and technology professionals; Health professionals, Teaching and educational professionals; Business, media and public service professionals. Low skilled (Level 1 skill level) is defined by: Elementary trades and related occupations; Elementary administration and service occupations.

Bradford

7.9%

32.3%

Source: NOMIS - Annual Population Survey and NOMIS - UK Business Counts





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## People in employment - Industry share

People in employment by industry 2022 Edinburgh, Scotland and average of UK cities							
	City of Edinburgh		rgh	Scotland		UK 8 cities average	
Industry Sectors	%			%		%	
Health	53,000		14.7		15.0		15.8
Financial & insurance	41,000		11.4		3.2		4.2
Education	36,000		10.0		8.4		9.6
Professional, scientific & technical	35,000		9.7		7.4		10.1
Accommodation & food services	34,000		9.4		8.2		7.1
Business administration & support services	26,000		7.2		7.8		9.6
Retail	25,000		6.9		8.7		7.8
Public administration & defence	24,000		6.7		6.2		5.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	19,000		5.3		4.6		3.9
Information & communication	18,000		5.0		3.1		4.4
Transport & storage	11,000		3.1		4.0		4.3
Construction	10,000		2.8		5.6		3.6
Manufacturing	9,000		2.5		6.6		5.7
Property	6,000		1.7		1.3		2.1
Wholesale	5,000		1.4		2.4		3.5
Mining, quarrying & utilities	4,000		1.1		2.4		1.0
Motor trades	4,000		1.1		1.7		1.4
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	800		0.2		3.4		0.1

Major UK city average includes the eight largest populated UK cities (excluding London). These are, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield.

### **Key Facts**

53,000 people in Edinburgh are employed in the health industry. This makes up nearly 15% of all jobs in Edinburgh. In 2022, over one in ten people employed in Edinburgh worked in finance and insurance. This is close to three times as much as the average across other major UK cities. Edinburgh relative to other UK cities has higher relative employment in accommodation and food services, information and communication and arts, entertainment, recreation and other services but less relative employment in construction and manufacturing.

#### Percentage of people working in the finance and insurance sector in UK cities 2022



Source: NOMIS - Business Register and Employment Survey







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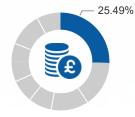


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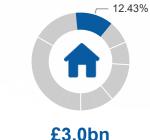
### Gross Value Added (GVA)

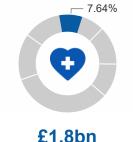
### Did you know...?

Gross Value Added (GVA) is the value generated by an area, industry or sector of an economy engaged in the production of goods and services. These pie charts show GVA in Edinburgh for 2021



£6.1bn Financial and insurance





**7.55%** 

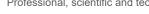


Real estate activities

Human health and social work

£1.8bn

£1.6bn



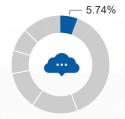
Professional, scientific and tech Education



£1.4bn

**TÂT** 

Public admin and defence



£1.4bn

Information and communication



£1.3bn

Wholesale/ retail trade



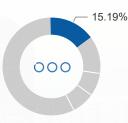
£1.3bn

Manufacturing



£621M

Accommodation & food service



£3.6bn Other

#### GVA per capita in major UK cities 2021



### **Key Facts**

The finance and insurance industry in Edinburgh provides twice as much Gross Value Added (GVA) (£6.1bn) as the next largest sector, real estate activities (£3.0bn). In terms of GVA per capita, Edinburgh (£48.3k) has almost a third (32.7%) per person more than Glasgow (£36.4k), the next highest Scottish city.

Source: ONS - Gross Value Added and NOMIS - Population Estimates





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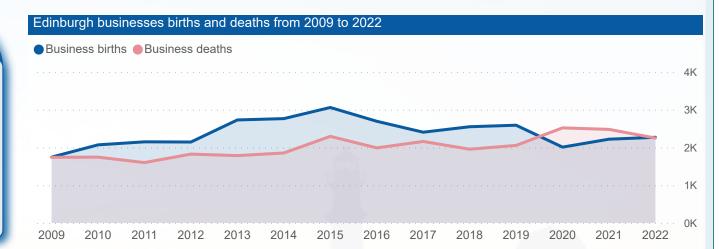
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## Business demography and hotel completions

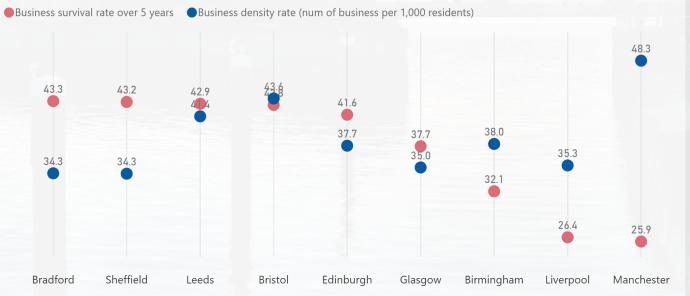
### **Key Facts**

The years 2011-2019 represented a period of growth in the number of businesses in Edinburgh. However, as a likely impact of the pandemic, business deaths overtook births during 2020 and 2021. In 2022 the number of business deaths return to being below business births, resulting in a small but positive business growth.

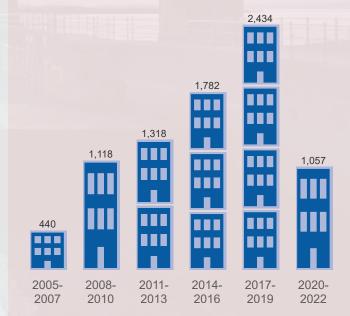
Despite the previous years' net decrease in business growth, 41.6% of Edinburgh businesses survived their first 5 years of operation. The period 2020-22 also had a 56.6% reduction in the number of hotel rooms completed.







Hotel development completions in Edinburgh 2005 to 2022 (number of rooms)



Source: ONS - Gross Value Added and NOMIS - Population Estimates. Hotel room completions provided by The City of Edinburgh Council.







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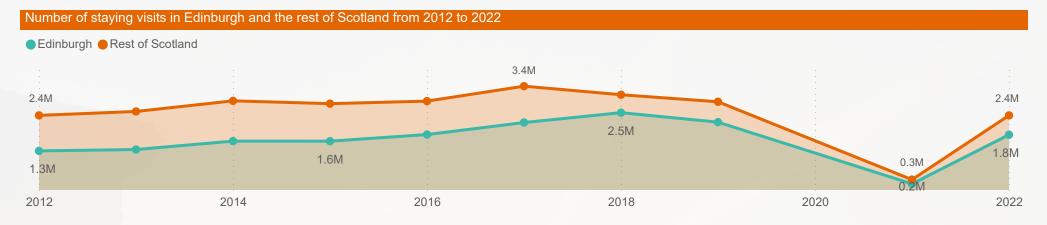


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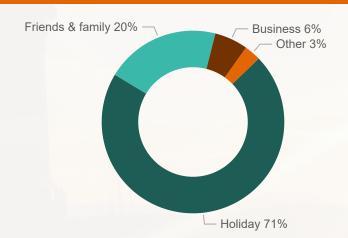
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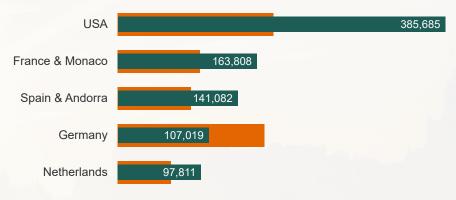
## Visitors to Edinburgh











### **Key Facts**

In 2022, Edinburgh experienced a rebound in tourism, representing 42.5% of the total of staying visits in Scotland. Holidays was the main purpose of visiting our city (71%) but 20% of visitors were here to see friends and family. The highest visitor numbers originated from the USA (21.5%), France (9.1%) and Spain (7.9%). Data regarding staying visitors is not available for 2020.

Source: International Passenger Survey





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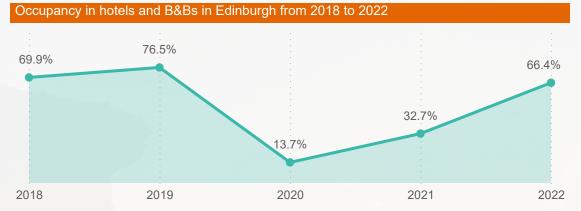


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## Visitors to Edinburgh



### **Key Facts**

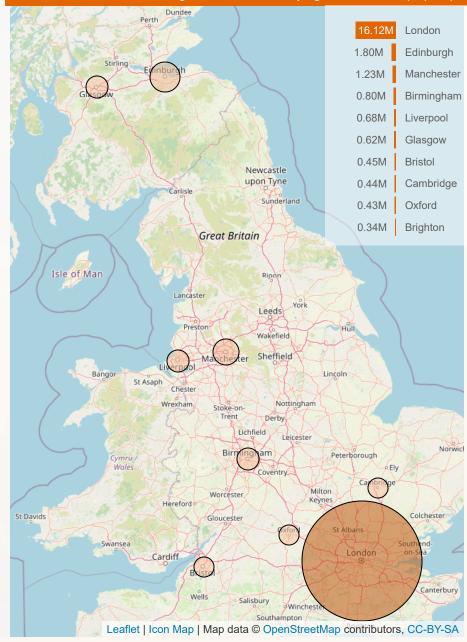
The hotel occupancy in Edinburgh in 2022 shows has recovered after the dip during 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic and is only 3% below what it was in 2018. Most overnight visits to Edinburgh happen during the summer season but in 2022 there was increase of visitors from October to December. Edinburgh secured the second spot in the UK for the highest number of overnight visits only surpassed by London.

#### Number of visitors by season in Edinburgh in 2018 and 2022



Source: <u>Moffat Centre for Travel and Tourism Business Development</u> and <u>International Passenger Survey</u>

#### UK cities that received the highest number of staying visits in 2022 (Top 10)







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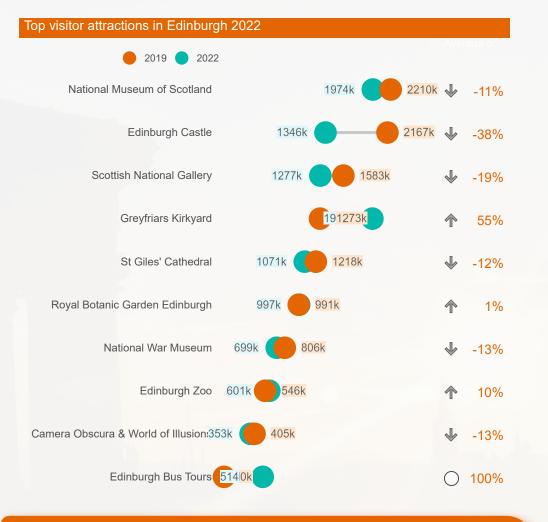


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## Attractions in Edinburgh



### **Key Facts**

In 2022 some of the most visited attractions in Edinburgh start showing a recovery after the pandemic, with some of them like the Greyfriars Kirkyard or the Edinburgh Zoo increasing their numbers in relation to the visitors in 2019. Edinburgh Bus Tours has made it to the top 10 of visitors attractions in 2022, but the figure is not comparable to 2019 since the number of users is not available for that year.

### Did you know...?

The Michelin Green Star is an annual award that spotlights restaurants for their sustainable practices. The restaurants hold themselves accountable for ethical and environmental standards. The Bib Gourmand show the best value restaurants in the Michelin Guide.

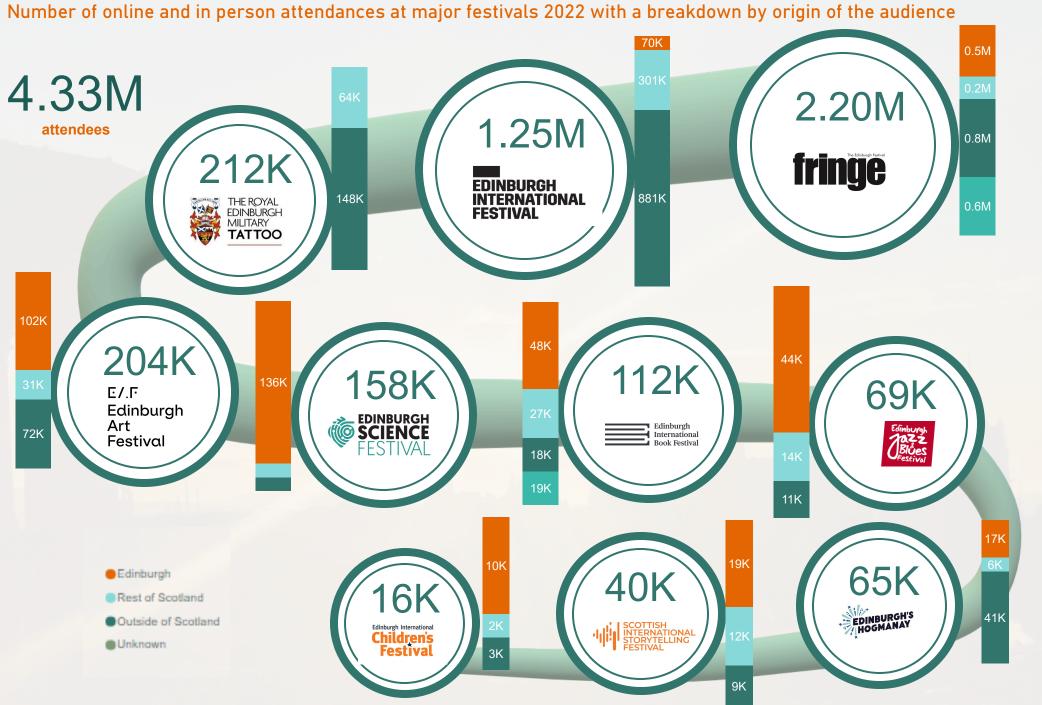






Source: Moffat Centre for Travel and Tourism Business Development and Michelin Guide - Restaurants 2022











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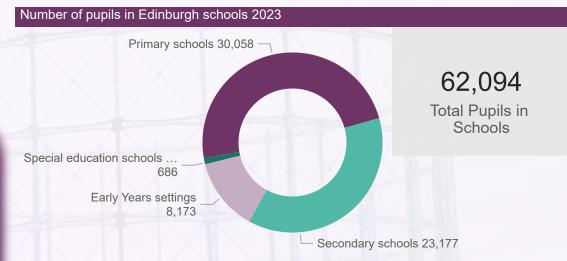
## Number of students in Edinburgh

### Did you know...?

There are 90 Primary Schools, 23 Secondary schools, 11 Special schools, 18 independent, and 207 Early Years centres: a total of 349 establishments.

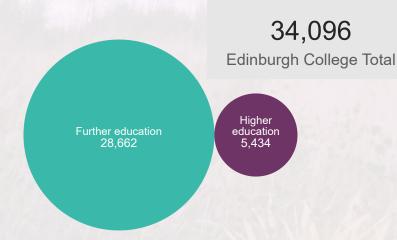
### **Key Facts**

In 2022/23 the number of students enrolled in an Edinburgh university was higher than the number in schools. In 2022/23 there were more than 170,000 pupils or students in Edinburgh based education institutions, including schools, universities and colleges.

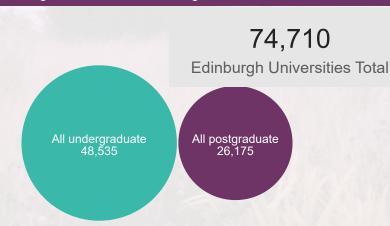


Note: figures for public primary and secondary schools refer to September 2023 and early learning figure is from Nov 2023. No data is available for independent schools.

#### Students at Edinburgh College 2022



Students enrolled in higher education in Edinburgh 2022



Source: <u>Pupil Census</u>, <u>Higher Education Statistics Agency</u> and <u>Scottish Funding</u> Council

Queen Margaret University - Edinburgh is included in the count although is located in Musselburgh. SRUC is not included since there isn't a split available by campus.





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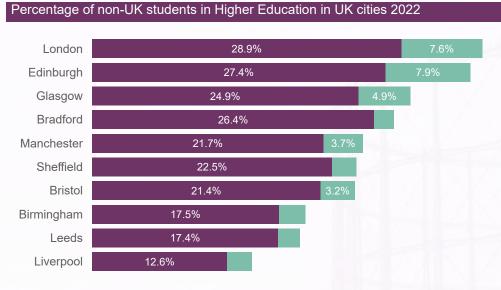


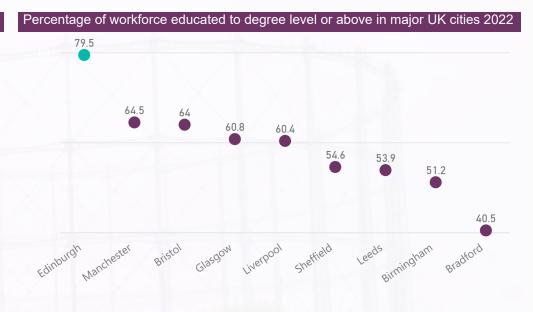
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## Higher education in Edinburgh and other major UK cities





■ European Union ■ Non-European Union

### **Key Facts**

In 2022, 64.7% of higher education students in Edinburgh were from the UK. Compared to other major UK cities, Edinburgh has the fourth highest proportions of Higher Education students per 1,000 population. In 2022, 79.5% of the Edinburgh workforce in employment is educated to degree level or above.



Higher Education students per 1,000 population in UK cities 2022

Source: Pupil Census, Higher Education Statistics Agency and Scottish Funding Council







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### Greenhouse gas emissions

### Did you know...?

In 2023, Edinburgh received its 3rd consecutive CDP Cities 'A' rating for its environmental action. The A-list status recognises cities that are taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency. In October 2023, Climate Emergency UK rated the City of Edinburgh Council fourth in the UK and first in Scotland for its action on addressing the climate crisis.



Note: Stationary energy covers energy consumption from domestic buildings; industrial, institutional and commercial buildings & facilities as well as industrial processes and fuel consumption from agriculture. CO2e describes different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO2e signifies the amount of CO2 which would have the equivalent global warming impact." – from <a href="Ecometrica">Ecometrica</a>.

LULUCF: Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

## Greenhouse gas emissions per capita (in tonnes CO2e) in major UK cities in 2021 and reduction from 2011

	Emissions per capita		Reduction in emissions
Manchester		3.81	43.7% ↓
Liverpool		3.80	40.7% ∜
Bristol		3.45	38.6% ♣
Edinburgh		4.25	37.9% ₺
Glasgow		4.27	36.6% ❖
Sheffield		4.09	33.9% ❖
Leeds		4.84	30.8% 🖖
Bradford		3.94	29.4% 🖖
Birmingham		3.92	27.4% 🕹

#### Source of greenhouse gases in major UK cities 2021 (in thousand tonnes CO2e) 1,446 1,229 1,174 Birmingham 356 254 21 4,481 1,434 1,127 Leeds 241 207 60 3,915 Glasgow 81 2,710 Sheffield 572 128 24 2,270 Edinburgh 640 240 73 2,236 Manchester 556 288 2,153 Bradford 503 155 75 72 2,096 Liverpool 192 130 1,841 Bristol 481 156 138 10 1,626 Transport Domestic Commercial ... Waste Agriculture &... Industry management LULUCF

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero





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## Climate change and use of renewables in UK cities

### Did you know...?

The City of Edinburgh Council has become the first Council in Scotland to endorse the <u>Plant Based Treaty</u>, a global campaign designed to put food systems at the forefront of combating the climate crisis. In 2024, the Council published it first <u>Plant-Based Treaty action plan</u>.

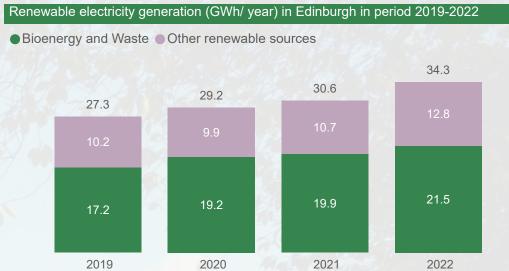
Edinburgh continues to be <u>recognised</u> by the <u>Sustainable Food Places</u> awards, in recognition of our pioneering work to promote healthy and sustainable food.

Proportion of people who believe climate change is an immediate and urgent problem 2022

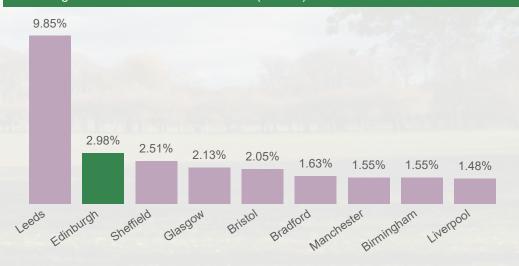


### **Key Facts**

The percentage of people who believe that climate change is an urgent problem continues to increase and it has reached over 88% in Edinburgh, the highest percentage in Scotland. The generation of renewable energy is showing a steady growth from 2019. Nearly 3% of vehicles in Edinburgh are now ultra-low emissions vehicles.







Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Department for Transport and Scottish Household Survey





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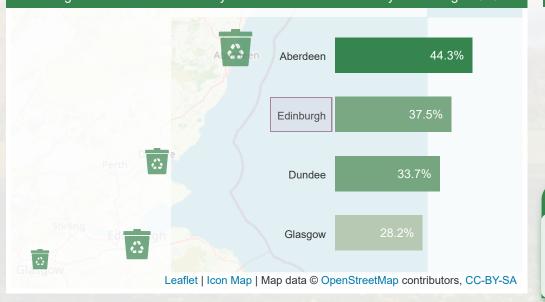
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## Recycling





#### Percentage of household waste recycled in Scottish cities three year average 2020-22



Percentage of waste per person recycled in Scottish cities 2022



#### **Key Facts**

Edinburgh has the lowest amount of household waste generated per person of the four Scottish cities and the second highest amount of household waste recycled per person. It has the second highest rate of recycling of the four cities.

Source: Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)





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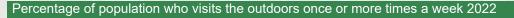


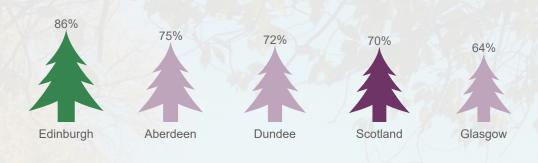
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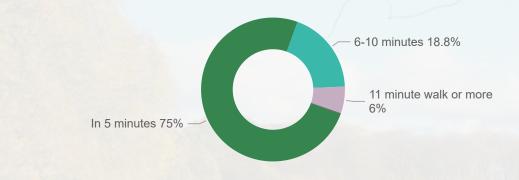
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## Parks: use, satisfaction and green flags

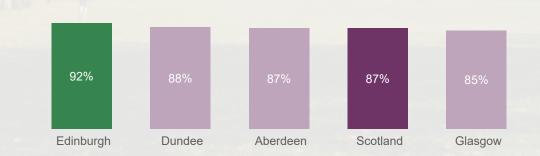




#### Walking distance to the nearest green or blue of space for Edinburgh population 2022



#### Percentage of population satisfied with their nearest green or blue space 2020-22

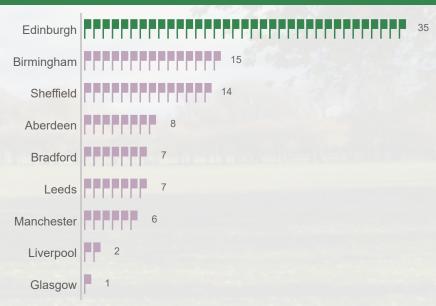


Source: Scottish Household Survey, LGBF and Green Flag Award

### **Key Facts**

The Green Flag award is a signifier of well managed parks and open spaces that ensure people have access no matter where they live and the needs of those communities are met in the parks. Edinburgh has over twice as many parks with Green Flags as Birmingham, the city with the next highest number of parks with the award. The percentage of population in Edinburgh who visited the outdoors in 2022 is 16% over the Scottish average. With 75% of people having a green or blue space no more than 5 minutes away, 92% of the population are satisfied with these spaces.

#### Green Flag parks in major UK cities 2023







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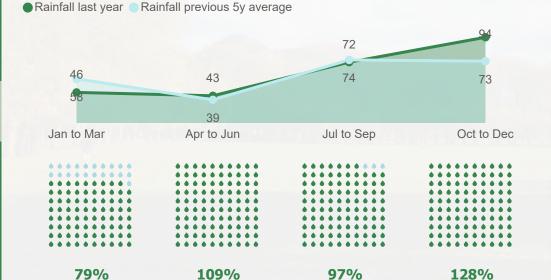
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## Edinburgh weather

Edinburgh weather, range in average max and min temperature (in Celsius), January 2023 to December 2023



Total rainfall per quarter during 2023 vs the average for 2018-22 (millimetres and % over previous period)



Jul to Sep

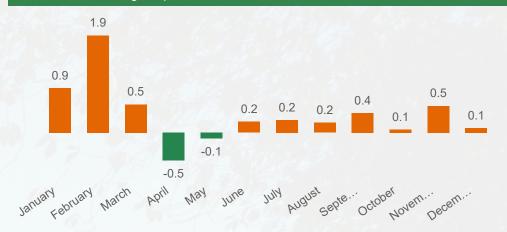
Oct to Dec

Source: Meteostat and Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

Apr to Jun

Jan to Mar

Edinburgh weather, difference between average temperature (in Celsius) in 2019-2023 vs average in period 1961-1990



Edinburgh weather, number of days per year when wind speed reached 10 mph or more



#### **Key Facts**

The average temperature in Edinburgh from 2019-2023 compared with the average from 1961-1990 is the same or higher in ten months of the year. For the remaining two months it is only cooler on average by a small amount. A similar amount of rain fell in 2023 compared to the previous five years, but it was drier in October to December 2023 and wetter in January to March 2023.







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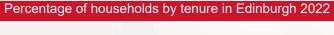


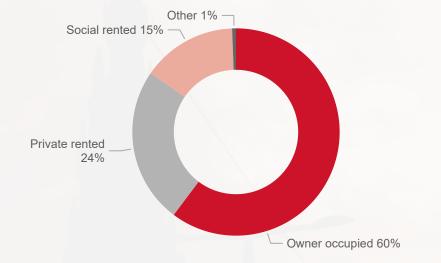
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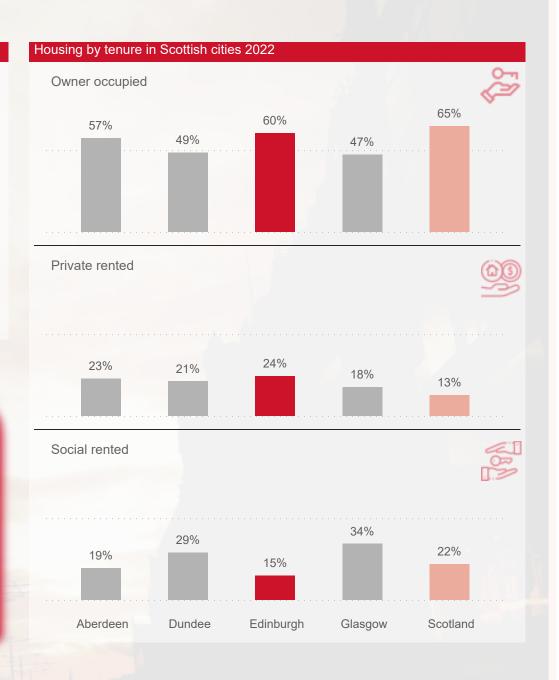
## Housing tenure





### **Key Facts**

The charts display housing tenure statistics for Edinburgh in 2021, where 60% of households are owner-occupied, 24% are privately rented, and 15% are socially rented. Comparing to other Scottish cities and the entire country, Edinburgh has a higher percentage of private rentals and a lower percentage of social rentals. Owner occupation has the highest prevalent in Edinburgh, aligning closely with the Scottish average.



Source: Scottish Household Survey





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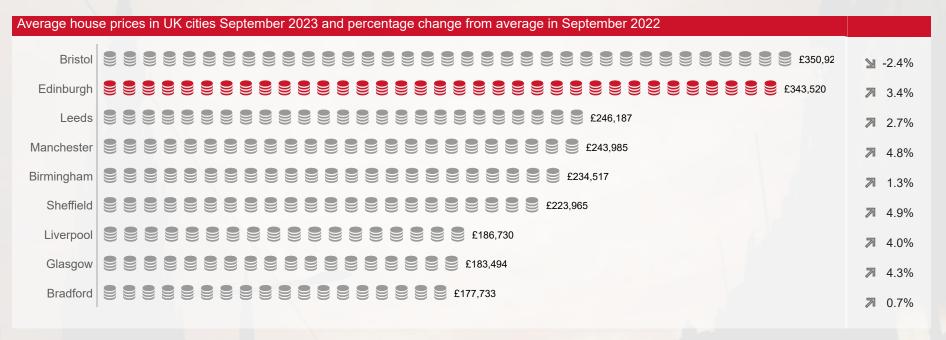


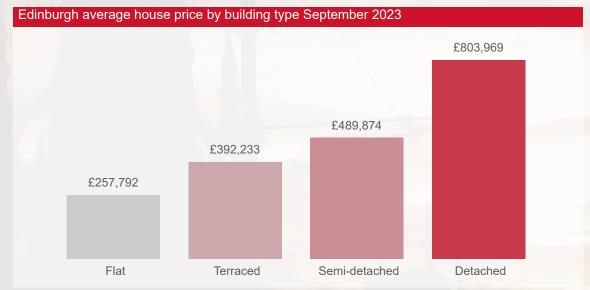
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## Average house prices





### **Key Facts**

Building types have different average house prices. In Edinburgh the average detached property was sold for £803,969 in September 2023 and the average flat was £257,792.

The average property price in Edinburgh in September 2023 was £343,520 which is higher than most other major UK cities outside London. The average property price in Edinburgh has increased by 3.4% over the year to September 2022. The growth has slowed or even decreased in most UK cities.

Source: UK Government - HM Land Registry - UKHPI





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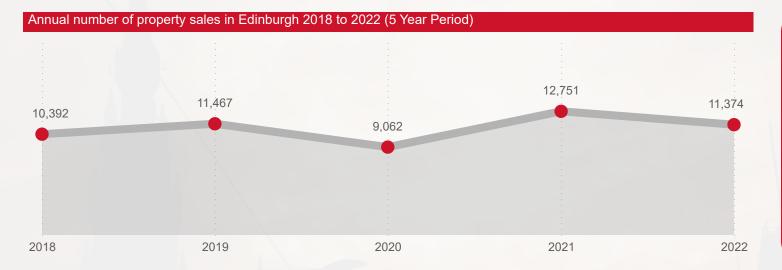


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### Property sales



### Did you know...?

The market value of residential property sales in 2022-23 was £3.12 billion, the highest residential market value of all of Scotland's cities. This represents 46% of the residential market value of all Scotlish cities. and 14.2% of the market value of the whole of Scotland in 2022-23.

Source: Registers of Scotland
Property Market Report 2022-23

## **Key Facts**

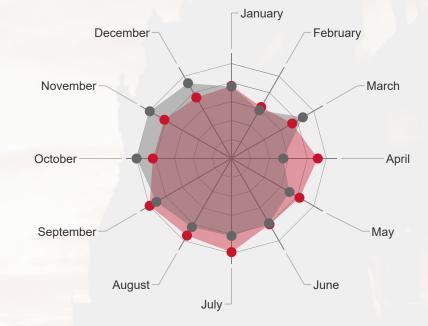
The number of house sales each year has been relatively consistent except for a dip in sales in 2020, to just over 9,000, during the pandemic. House sales rose in 2021 to over 12,500 in 2021 and then have stabilised in 2022, at 11,374.

Compared with the average of 2019-2021, the number of sales shows a noticeable spike in sales during April and a decrease during autumn 2022. The summer months continue to show a high level of sales.

#### House sales in Edinburgh by month 2022 vs average 2019-21

**2022** 





Source: <u>UK Government - HM Land Registry - UKHPI</u>





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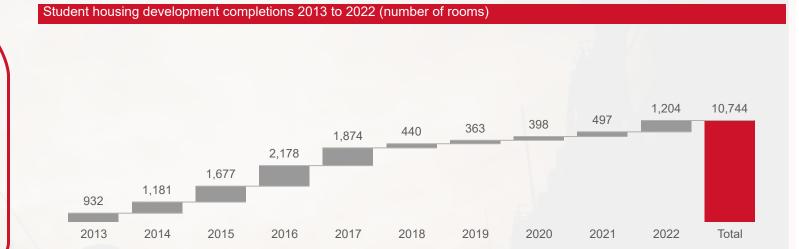
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## New developments



In addition to the student rooms completed in 2022 there were a further 1,024 under construction across 6 new city developments





#### Number of new build house starts and completions in Edinburgh 2003 to 2022 (five year periods)



### **Key Facts**

The number of new build house starts and completions has been rising over each five-year period since 2008-2012. The number of starts and completions has more than doubled from the period 2008-2012 to the period 2018-2022.

Source: Student housing data provided by The City of Edinburgh Council. Housing starts and completions from Scottish Government - Housing Statistics







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## Rail and plane passengers



● All other stations ● Haymarket ● Waverley							
_	27.9M 2.5M	29.2M 2.8M	29.8M 2.8M	28.8M 2.7M			22.1M
2	2.8M	3.1M	3.1M	3.0M		16.2M	1.5M
							2.3M
2:	2.6M	23.3M	23.9M	23.1M		1.5M	
					3.8M	13.6M	18.2M
					3.0M		
Apr	2016 to	Apr 2017 to	Apr 2018 to	Apr 2019 to	Apr 2020 to	Apr 2021 to	Apr 2022 to

Mar 2020

Mar 2021

Mar 2022

Mar 2023

Travel times to Edinburg		
City	By car	By train
Glasgow	1 hr 6 min	48 min
Manchester	4 hr 12 min	3 hr 12 min
Leeds	4 hr 13 min	2 hr 57 min
Liverpool	4 hr 21 min	3 hr 28 min
Bradford	4 hr 33 min	3 hr 32 min
Sheffield	4 hr 50 min	3 hr 21 min
Birmingham	5 hr 23 min	4 hr 14 min
Bristol	6 hr 43 min	6 hr 8 min
London	7 hr 47 min	4 hr 00 min



Car travel times based on leaving Edinburgh at 9.30 am on Wed 10/01/2024. Train times based on shortest trip available on same date.

### **Key Facts**

The number of rail passengers travelling to and from Edinburgh fell in 2020/21 to less than 4 million passengers from almost 29 million the previous year. Passenger numbers continue to steadily recover and reached 22.1 million passengers in 2022/23, getting closer to the pre-pandemic number.

Source: Office of Rail and Road, Scotrail and Google Maps

Mar 2019

Mar 2018

Mar 2017





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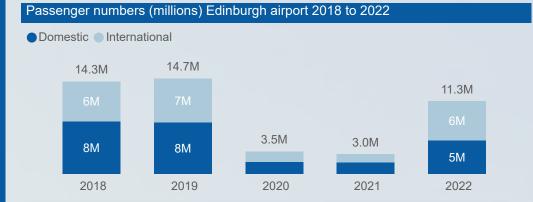


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## Domestic and international passengers



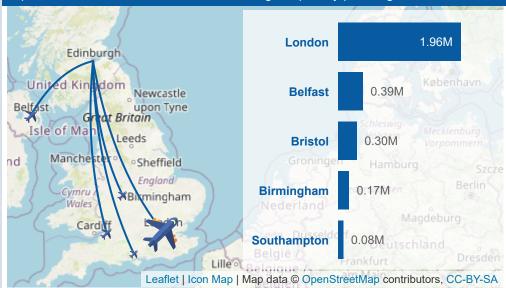
#### **Key Facts**

Due to the Pandemic the number of passengers arriving in Edinburgh fell to a low of 3 million in 2021. However, figures for 2022 have shown a strong recovery with passenger numbers reaching 11.3 million.

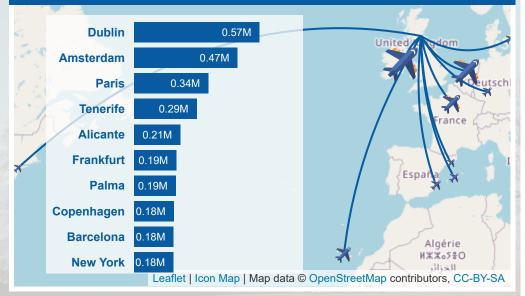
#### Top ten international countries from Edinburgh Airport by passenger numbers 2022



## Top five domestic destinations from Edinburgh Airport by passenger numbers 2022



#### Top ten international cities from Edinburgh Airport by passenger numbers 2022



Source: Civil Aviation Authority





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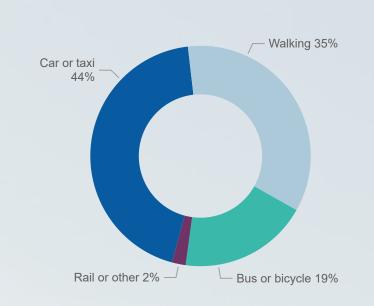
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## Travel within the city

#### Main mode of travel in Edinburgh 2022



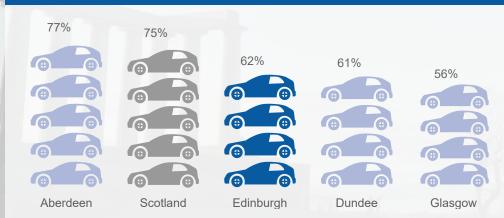
#### Main purpose of travel in Edinburgh 2022



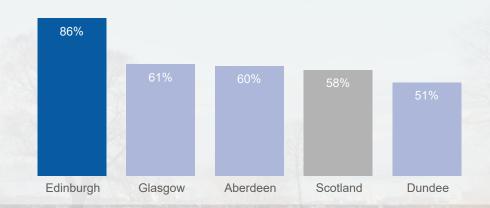
### **Key Facts**

In 2022, over 55% of Edinburgh's travel involved walking or public transport, with leisure activities as the primary purpose in 37% of the trips. Public transport satisfaction stood at 86%, nearly 20% over the Scottish average. Despite this good use of sustainable travel, 77% of households owned at least one car.

#### Percentage of households who has at least one car in Scottish cities 2022



#### Percentage of population satisfied with public transport in Scottish cities 2022



Source: Transport Scotland Scottish Household Survey





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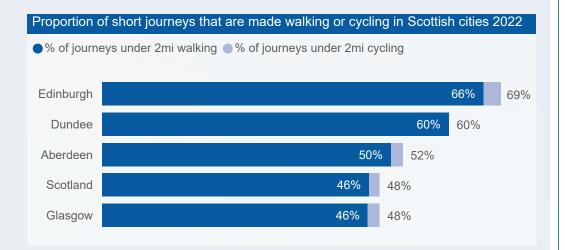


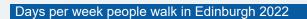
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## Active travel within the city

### **Key Facts**

Almost 70% of the short trips made by people in Edinburgh in 2022 were either cycling or walking. A large proportion of residents (62%) walk between 3 and 5 days every week, just over half of them walk as a method of transport but the rest (29%) do it for pleasure. The percentage walking for pleasure increases to 32% for people who walk almost every day of the week. More than one third of the households in Edinburgh own at least one bike, which sits just under the Scottish average.







#### Percentage of households that have at least one bike in Scottish cities 2022



Source: Transport Scotland Scottish Household Survey





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## Driving in Edinburgh

### **Key Facts**

On average, the time spent driving per person in Edinburgh during 2023 was 192 hours, and 53 of them are due to congestion. The extra time added to a 10km commute is similar across cities at an additional 30%-40% both in the morning and evening peak times.

