



Edinburgh by Numbers

2022

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Edinburgh by Numbers 2022

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 in March 2023. Due to Covid-19 there are a number of datasets that are not available for the current edition. These include:

- People: population projections.
- Tourism and festivals: visitors' data (number of visits, expenditure and seasonality).
- Property: housing tenure.
- Travel and connectivity: mode and purpose of travel within the city.

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



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

[Edinburgh by Numbers - Accessible version](#)
([tables](#))

A photograph of the Edinburgh skyline, featuring the Palace of Holyroodhouse and the spires of St Giles' Cathedral, viewed from a distance over a dense forest. The sky is filled with soft, pinkish-orange clouds, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. A solid red rectangular box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the word "People" in white text.

People



People



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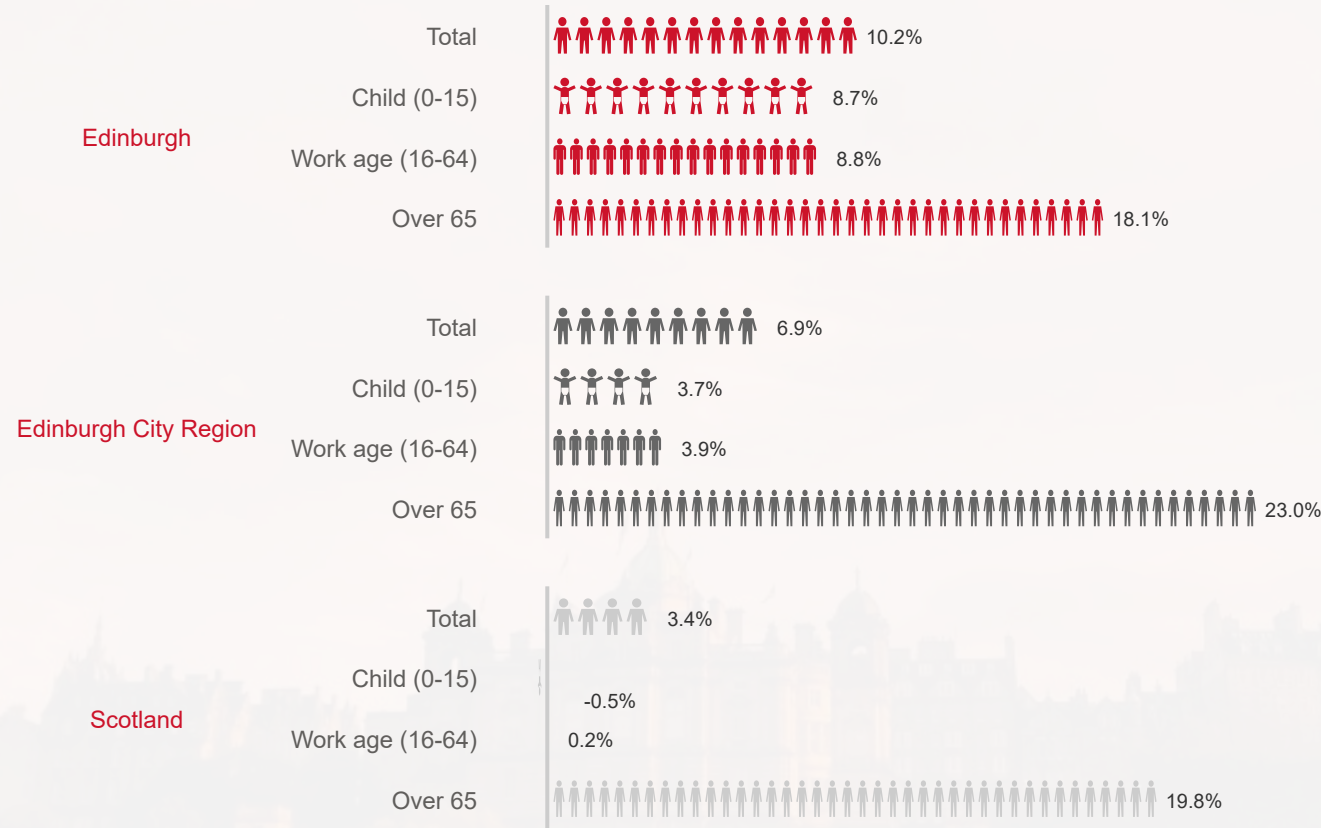
Property



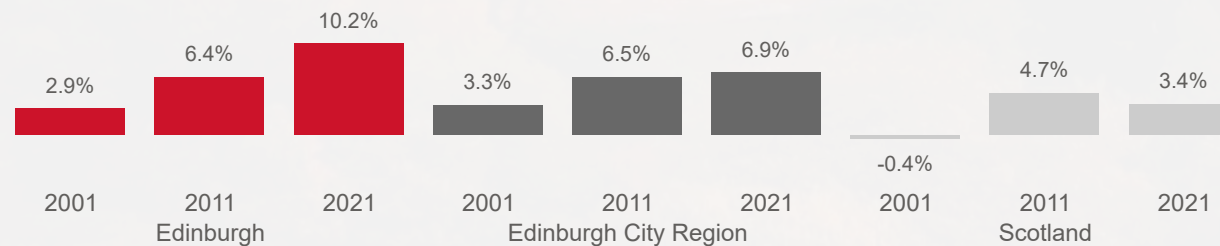
Travel and connectivity

Population and demographic change in Edinburgh

Population change 2011 to 2021: Edinburgh, the Edinburgh city region and Scotland



Population change in Edinburgh, the Edinburgh city region and Scotland by decade



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 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

	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.



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Population changes: net migration, births and deaths

Key Facts

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.

Net population change in Edinburgh by year in the last decade

48,090

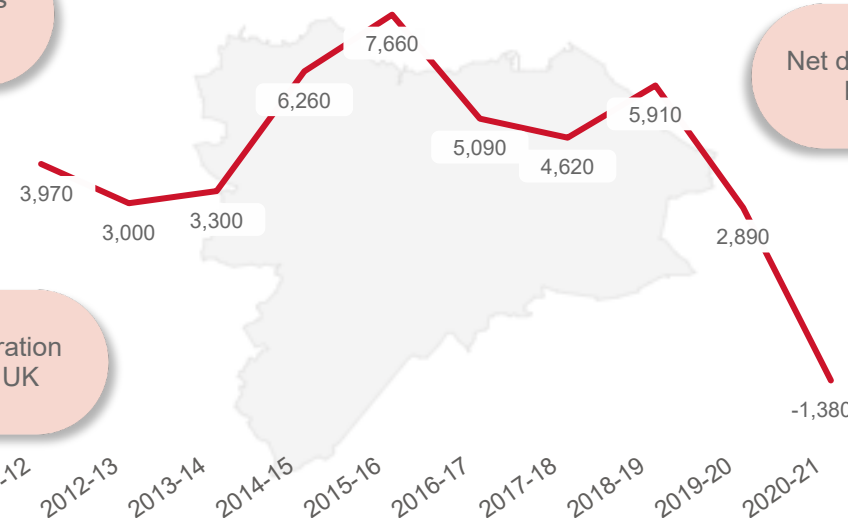
Net overseas
migration

-6,770

Net migration
within UK

Net deaths and
births

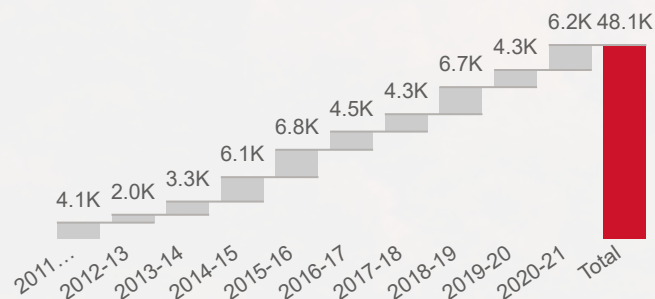
7,460



Shape map of Edinburgh as background image

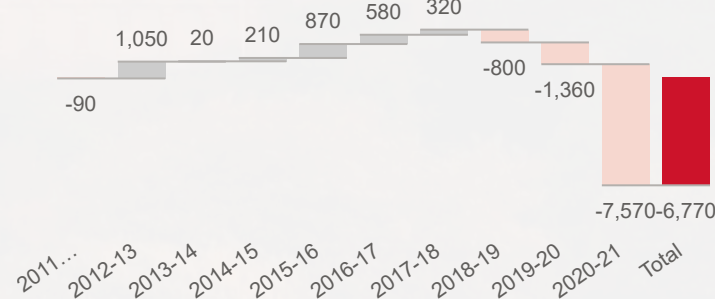
Net overseas migration to Edinburgh in the last decade

● Increase ● Decrease ● Total



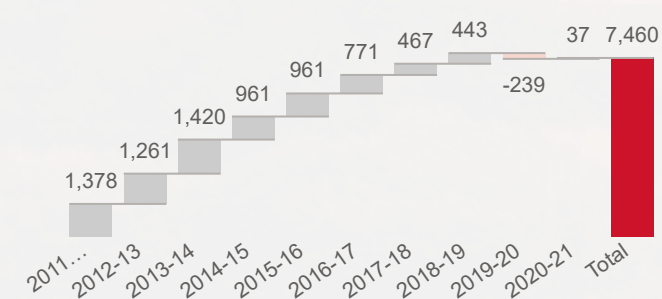
Net migration to Edinburgh within UK in the last decade

● Increase ● Decrease ● Total



Net births and deaths in Edinburgh in the last decade

● Increase ● Decrease ● Total



Source: [National Records of Scotland - Migrations](#)



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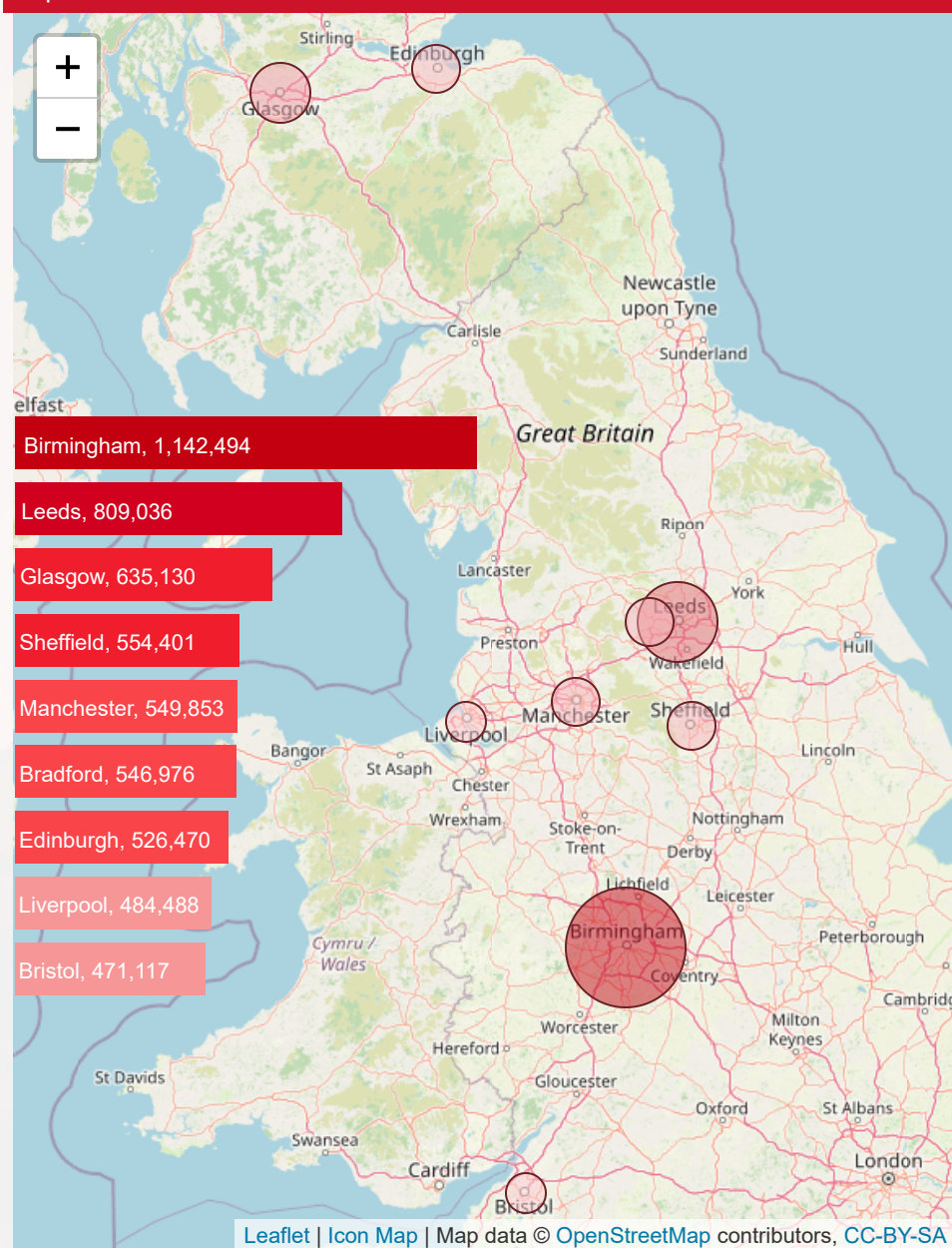
Property



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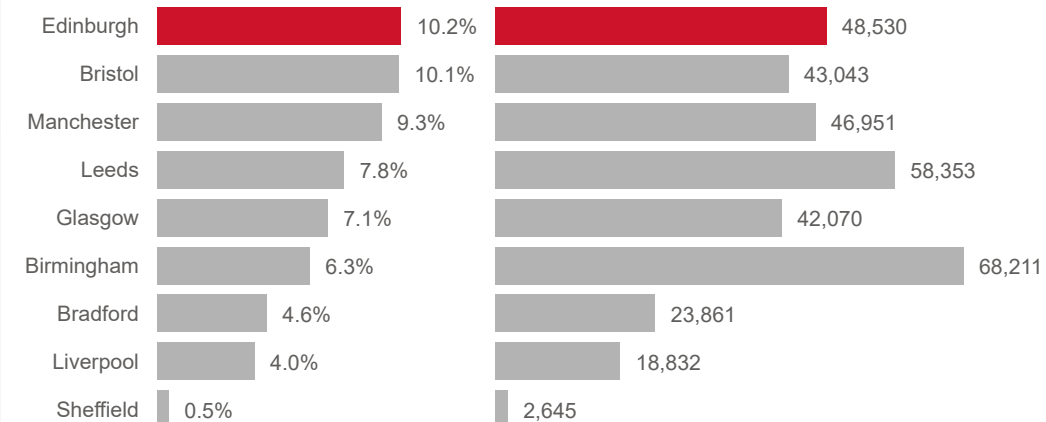
Population in Edinburgh and the top eight largest cities in the UK excluding London

Population in UK cities in 2021



Source: ONS Population Estimates - NOMIS

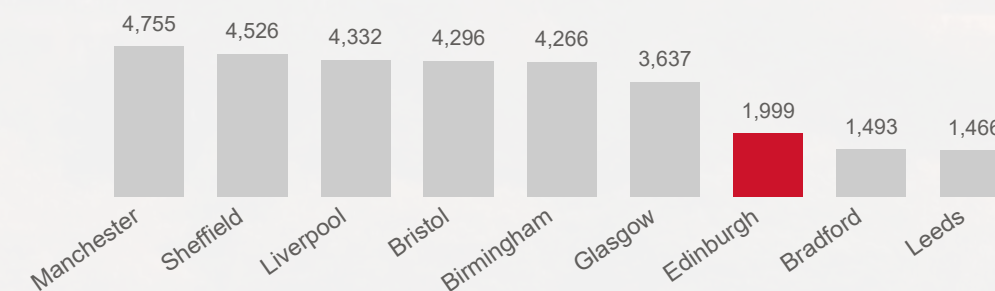
Population change for UK cities, % and number from 2011 to 2021



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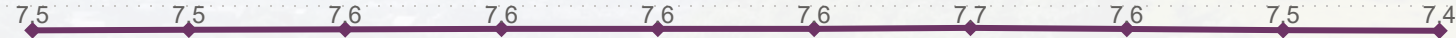
Personal wellbeing in Edinburgh and the top eight largest cities in UK excluding London

Personal wellbeing in Edinburgh from 2012 to 2022

Worthwhile



Life satisfaction



Happiness



Anxiety

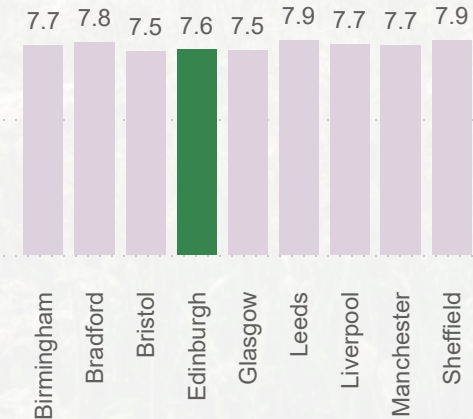


Key Facts

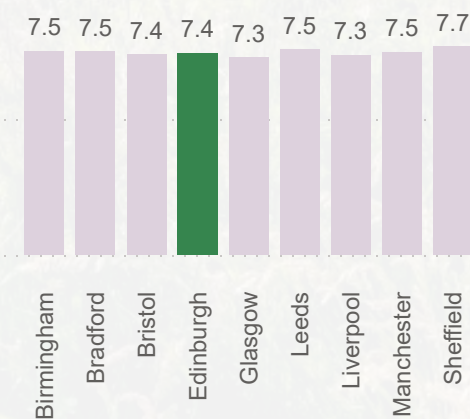
The wellbeing data offer estimates of life satisfaction, feeling that the things done are worthwhile, happiness and a negative one: anxiety. Edinburgh's scores show a slight dip in the last year. Edinburgh has the lowest level of anxiety at 3.2 together with Birmingham and Sheffield.

Personal wellbeing in UK cities in 2022

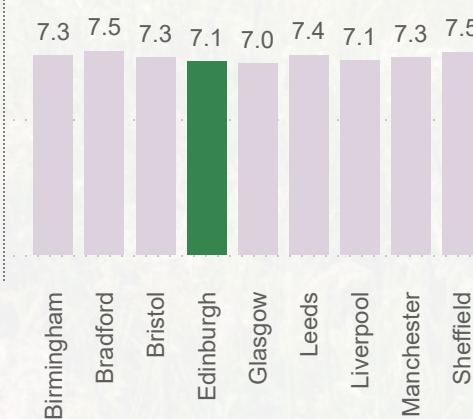
Worthwhile



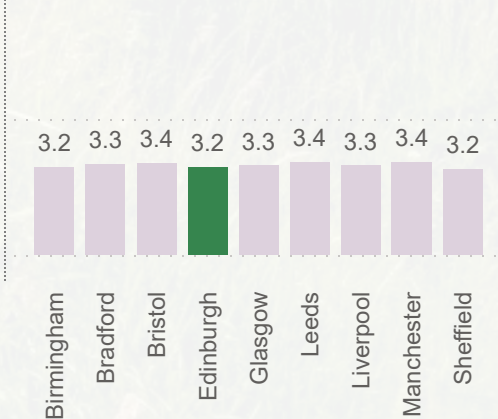
Life satisfaction



Happiness



Anxiety





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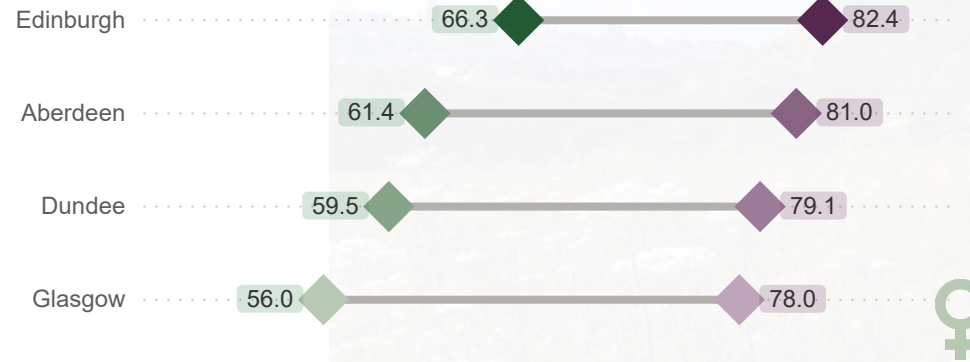


Travel and
connectivity

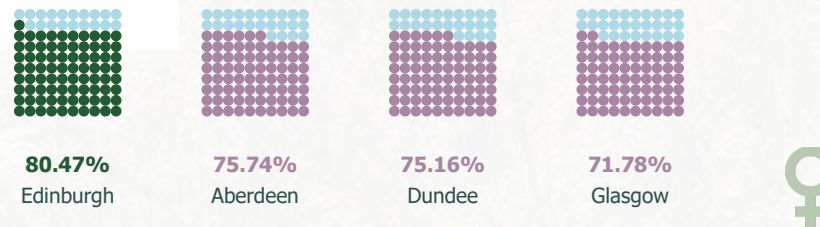
Life expectancy and relative poverty in Edinburgh and other Scottish cities

Female life and healthy life expectancy in Scottish Cities 2019-21 (years)

● Healthy life expectancy ● Life expectancy



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



Key Facts

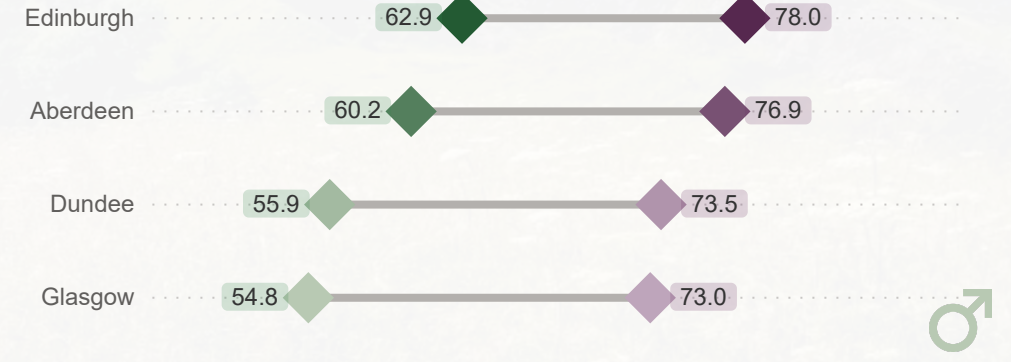
Edinburgh has the highest life expectancy and healthy life expectancy compared with the rest of Scottish cities, with female population expected to live to an average of just over 82 years old and male population to 78 years old. Both male and female population spend an average of around 80% of their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

There has not been an update to poverty data in 2021 but the latest figures available show that the percentage of people in relative poverty in Edinburgh sits below the Scottish average and is slowly decreasing since 2015.

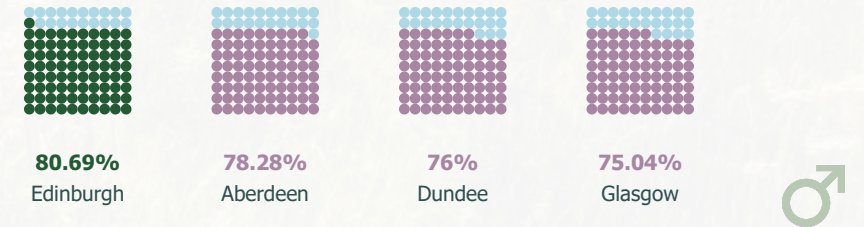
Source: [National Records of Scotland - Healthy Life](#)

Male life and healthy life expectancy in Scottish Cities 2019-21 (years)

● Healthy life expectancy ● Life expectancy

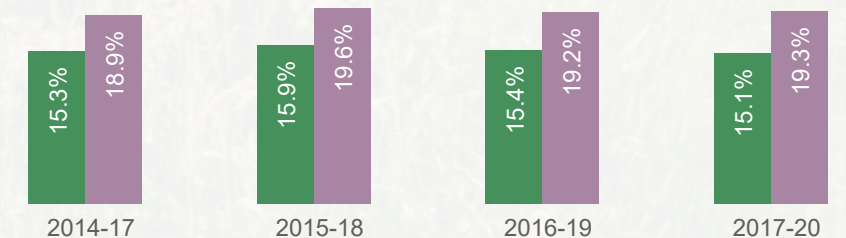


Proportion of life spent in good health (males) in Scottish Cities 2019-21



Relative poverty in Scotland and Edinburgh 2014-2020

● Edinburgh ● Scotland



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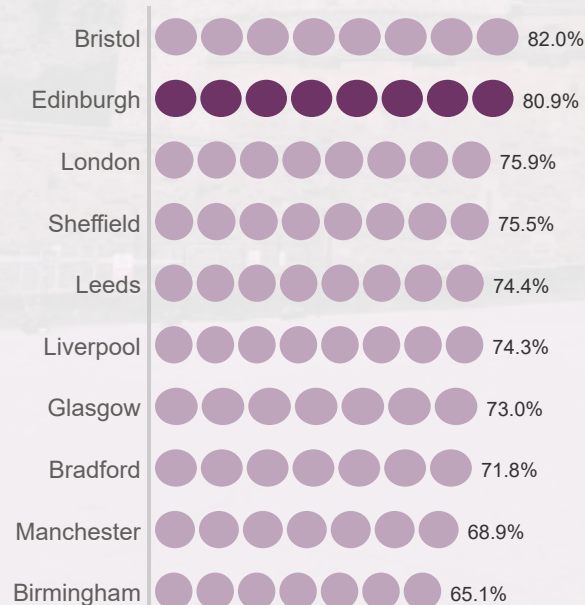
Economic status of Edinburgh residents and employment compared with other UK cities

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 (80.9%) of the population between 16 and 64 years are in employment, exceeded only by Bristol (82.0%). The main reasons for being economically inactive in Edinburgh includes being a student (34.7%) and looking after others (19.0%).

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 2022



Source: Annual Population Survey

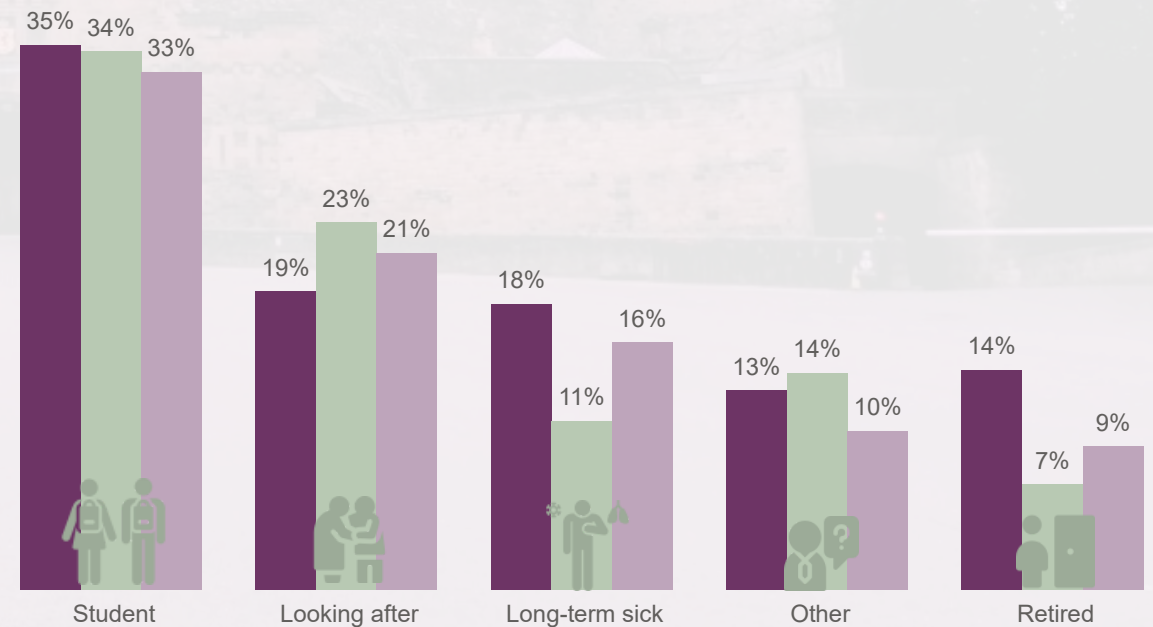
Economic status of residents in Edinburgh and UK cities 2022 (as a % of population aged 16 to 64 years)



● % of economically active ● % of economically inactive who want a job ● % of economically inactive who do not want a job

Main reasons for being economically inactive in Edinburgh and UK cities in 2022

● Edinburgh ● London ● UK 8 cities average





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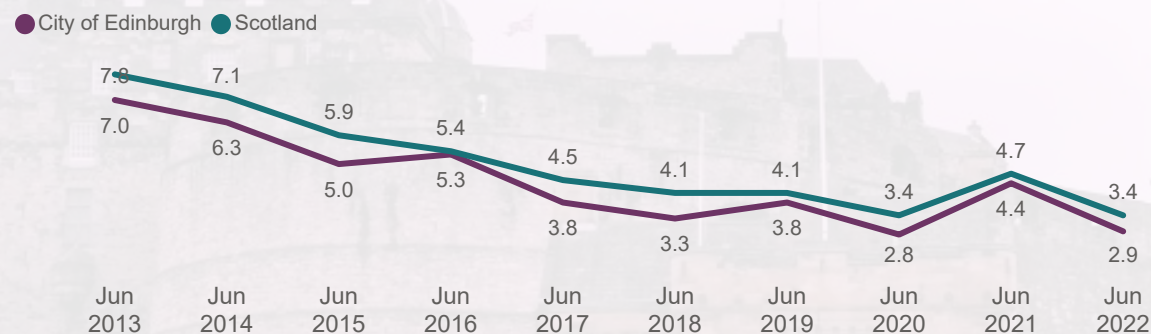
Travel and
connectivity

Model based unemployment data

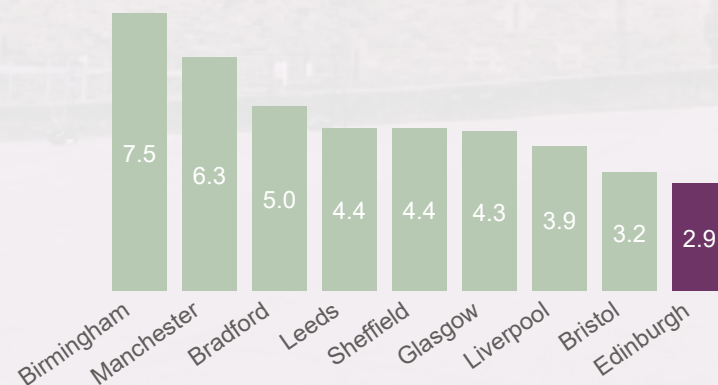
Key Facts

Edinburgh's unemployment rate, at 2.9%, is now under half what it was in 2014 (7.0%). 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. The median hourly pay has risen to £16.28 which is the highest of the major UK cities excluding London.

Model based estimate of unemployment rate in Edinburgh 2013 to 2022



Model based estimate of unemployment in major UK cities in 2022



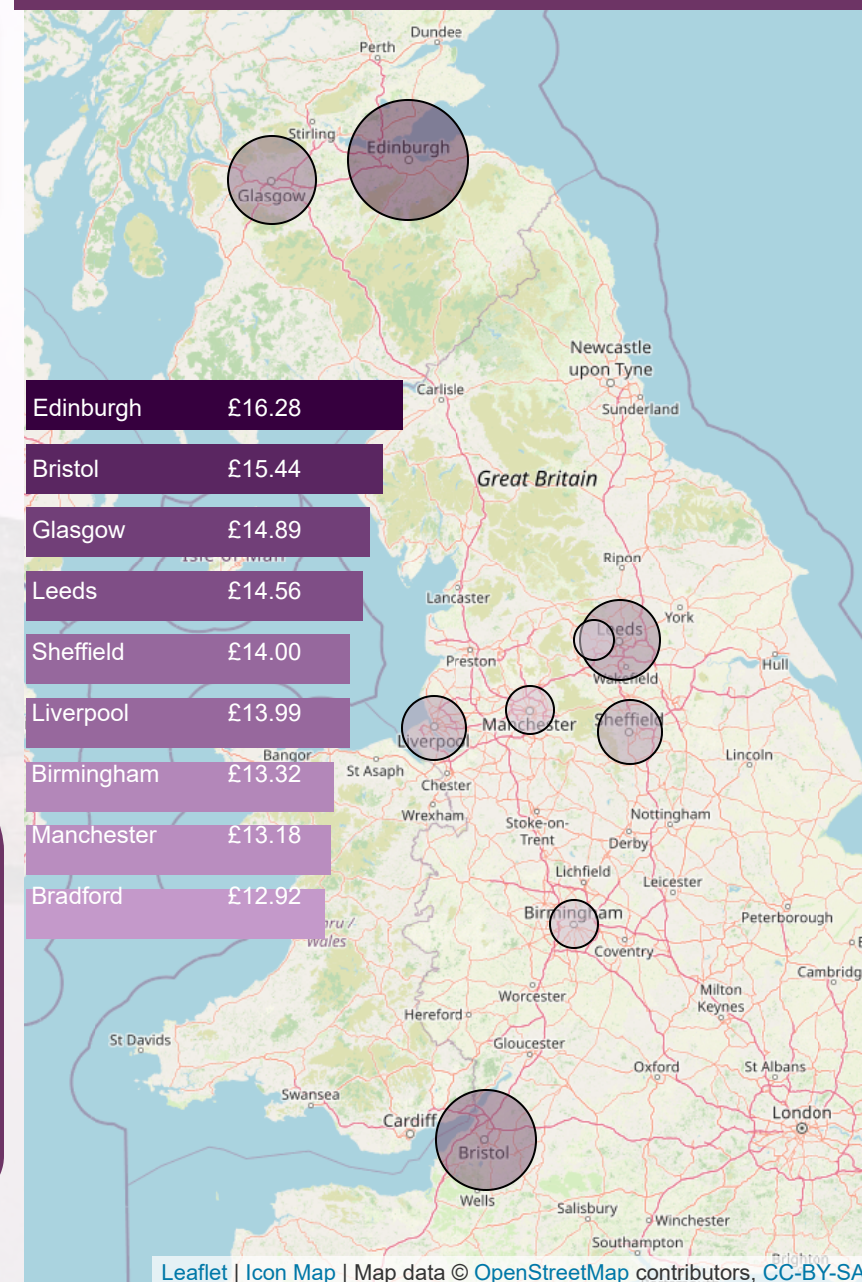
Did you know...?

The median hourly pay has increased 3.9% in Edinburgh from 2021, which is just under the Scottish increase of 4.2%. The Real Living Wage in the UK is £10.90 for 2022 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.

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

Source: [NOMIS - Annual Population Survey](#) and [NOMIS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#).

Median hourly pay per worker in major UK cities 2022





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Enterprise sizes and occupations by skill

Key Facts

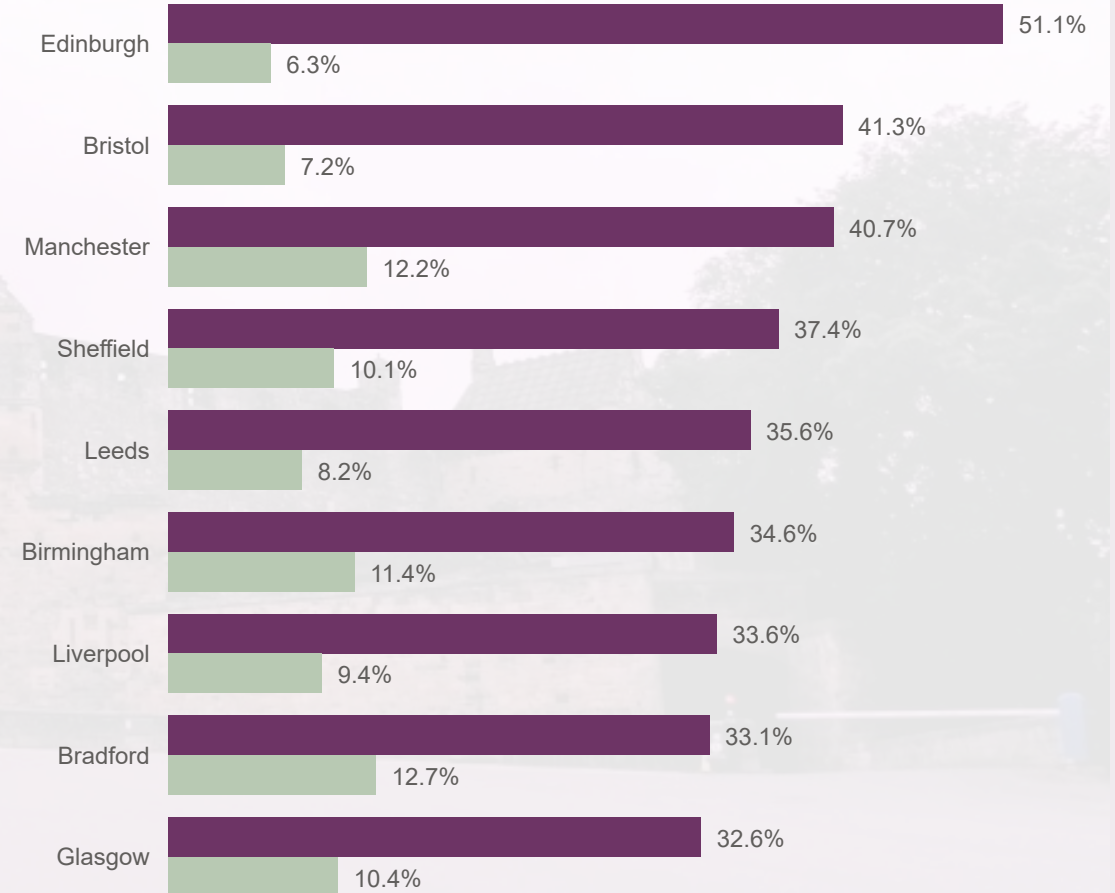
Nearly three quarters of enterprises in Edinburgh are small companies with up to four employees, while only 1.31% are enterprises with 100 or more employees. Edinburgh has a large proportion of workers in high skilled occupations. At over 50%, there are over eight times more workers in high skilled occupations than the proportion of low skilled occupations.

Enterprises in Edinburgh by employment size 2022



High and Low Skilled occupations by major UK cities July 2021 to June 2022

● High skill ● Low skill



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.



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People in employment - Industry share

People in employment by industry 2021 Edinburgh, Scotland and average of UK cities

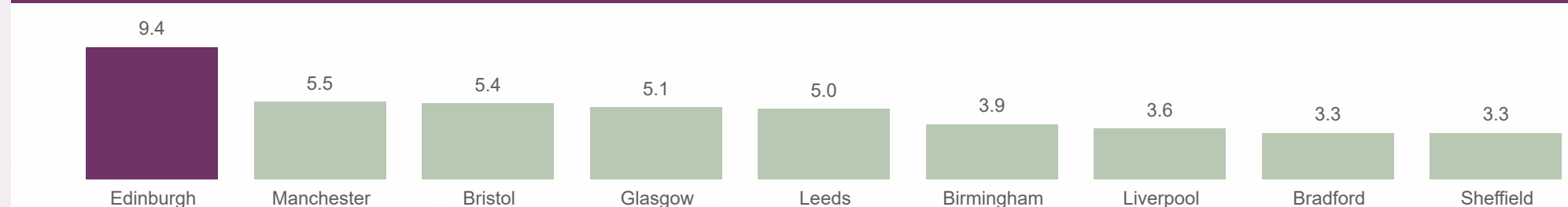
Industry Sectors	City of Edinburgh	Scotland	UK 8 cities average
	%	%	%
Health	55,000 15.2	15.3	15.8
Business administration & support services	38,000 10.5	7.7	9.7
Education	34,000 9.4	8.3	9.9
Financial & insurance	34,000 9.4	2.9	4.4
Retail	31,000 8.6	10.0	8.0
Professional, scientific & technical	30,000 8.3	6.4	9.7
Accommodation & food services	29,000 8.0	7.5	7.1
Public administration & defence	24,000 6.6	6.3	5.6
Information & communication	20,000 5.5	3.0	4.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	18,000 5.0	4.2	3.9
Transport & storage	11,000 3.0	4.1	4.5
Construction	10,000 2.8	6.0	3.6
Manufacturing	8,000 2.2	6.8	5.9
Property	7,000 1.9	1.5	2.0
Wholesale	5,000 1.4	2.5	3.1
Mining, quarrying & utilities	4,500 1.2	2.4	1.0
Motor trades	4,000 1.1	1.7	1.4
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	500 0.1	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

55,000 people in Edinburgh are employed in the Health industry. This makes up over 15% of all jobs in Edinburgh. In 2021, nearly one in ten people employed in Edinburgh worked in finance and insurance. This is twice 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.

Financial and insurance size of employment market in UK cities 2021



Source: NOMIS - Business Register and Employment Survey.



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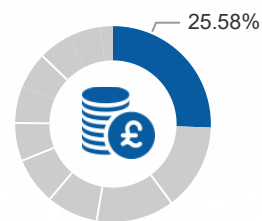


Travel and connectivity

Gross Value Added (GVA)

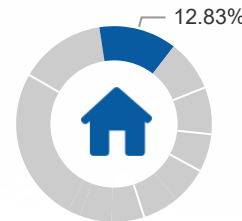
Did you know...?

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 2020



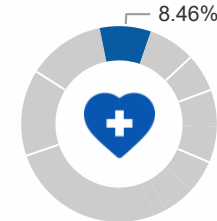
£5.8bn

Financial and insurance



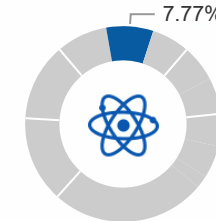
£2.9bn

Real estate activities



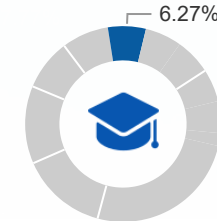
£1.9bn

Human health and social work



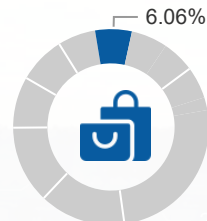
£1.8bn

Professional, scientific and tech



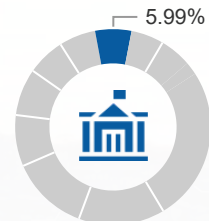
£1.4bn

Education



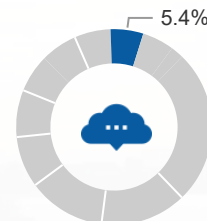
£1.4bn

Wholesale/ retail trade



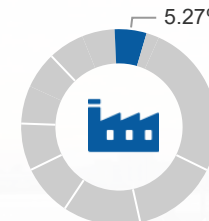
£1.4bn

Public admin and defence



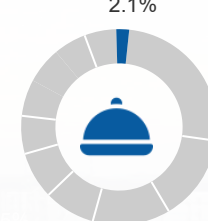
£1.2bn

Information and communication



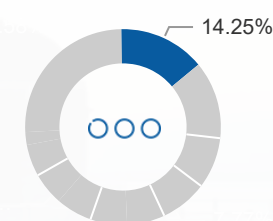
£1.2bn

Manufacturing



£476M

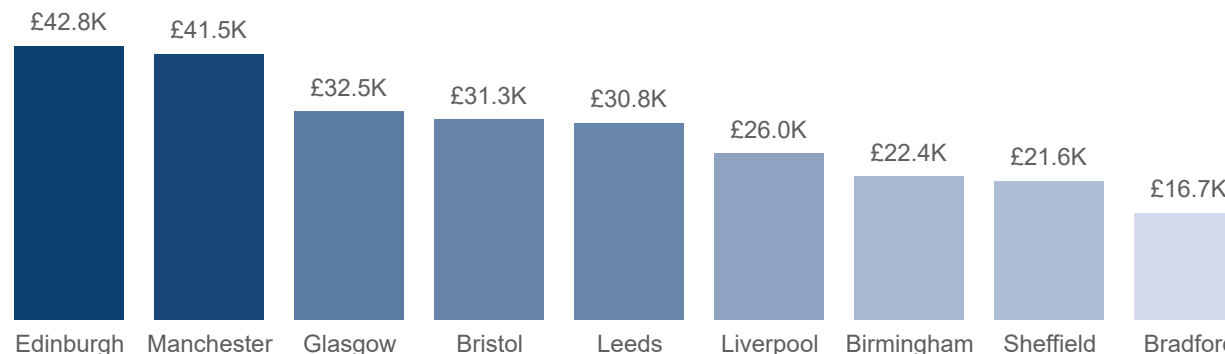
Accommodation and food service



£3.2bn

Other

GVA per capita in major UK cities 2020



Source: [ONS - Gross Value Added](#) and [NOMIS - Population Estimates](#)

Key Facts

The finance and insurance industry in Edinburgh provides twice as much Gross Value Added (GVA) (£5.8bn) as the next largest sector, real estate activities (£2.9bn). In terms of GVA per capita, Edinburgh (£42.8k) has almost a third (31.7%) per person more than Glasgow (£32.5k), the next highest Scottish city.



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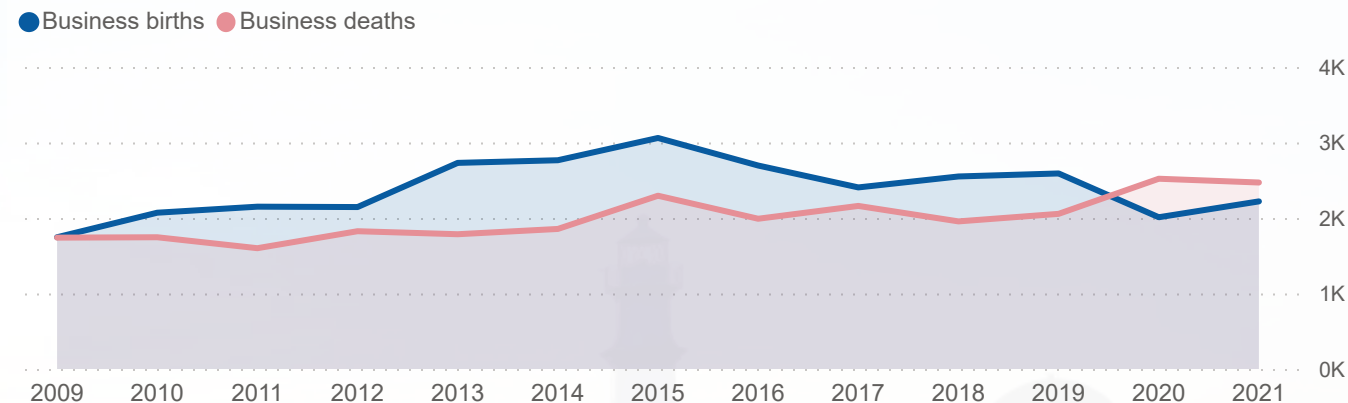
Travel and
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Business demography and hotel completions

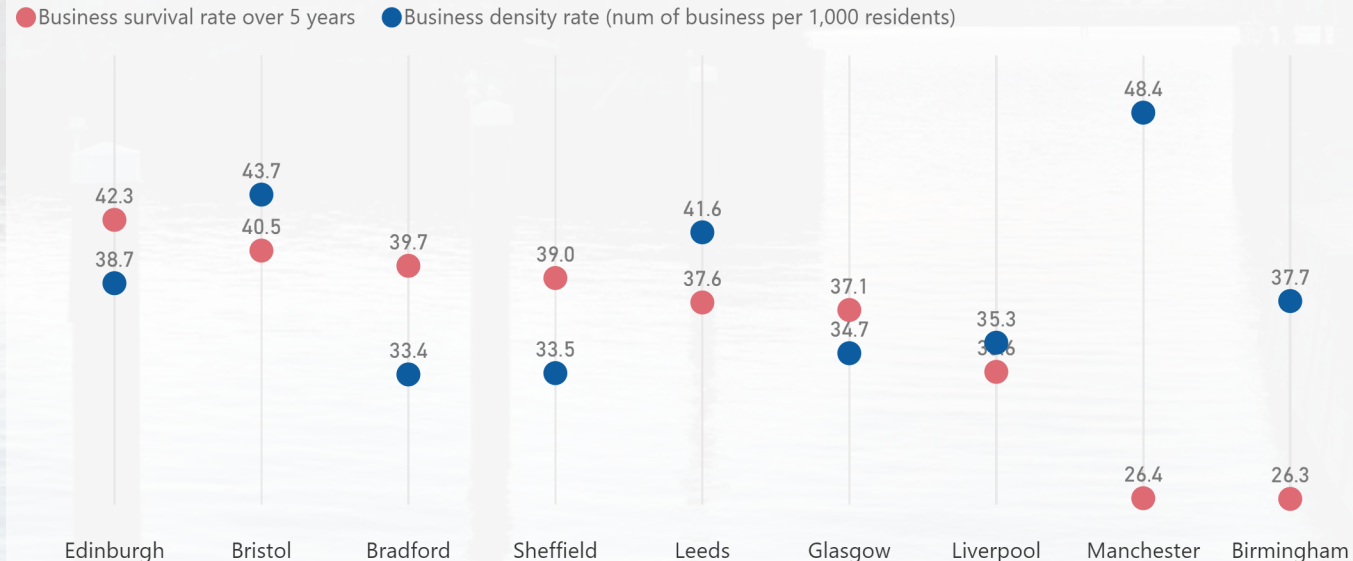
Key Facts

The years 2011-2019 represented a period of growth in the number of businesses in Edinburgh, with business births consistently outstripping closures. However, as a likely impact of the pandemic in 2020, business deaths increased by 370 representing a 15.7% increase compared to 2019. Despite a net decrease in business growth, over 40% of Edinburgh businesses survived their first 5 years of operation, the highest rate of all the comparison cities.

Edinburgh businesses births and deaths from 2009 to 2021



Business survival rate over 5 years (2016 to 2021) and Business density rate (registered business per 1,000 residents)



Hotel development completions in Edinburgh 2016 to 2021 (number of rooms)



Tourism and Festivals



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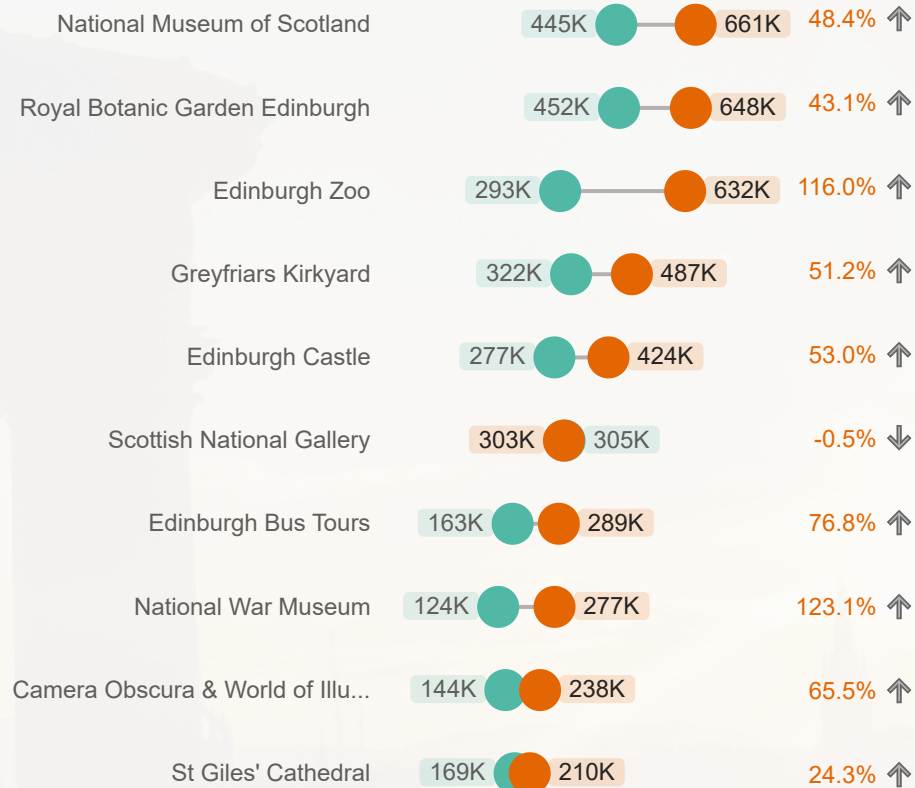
Travel and connectivity

Tourism

Top visitor attractions in Edinburgh 2021



● 2020 ● 2021



Key Facts

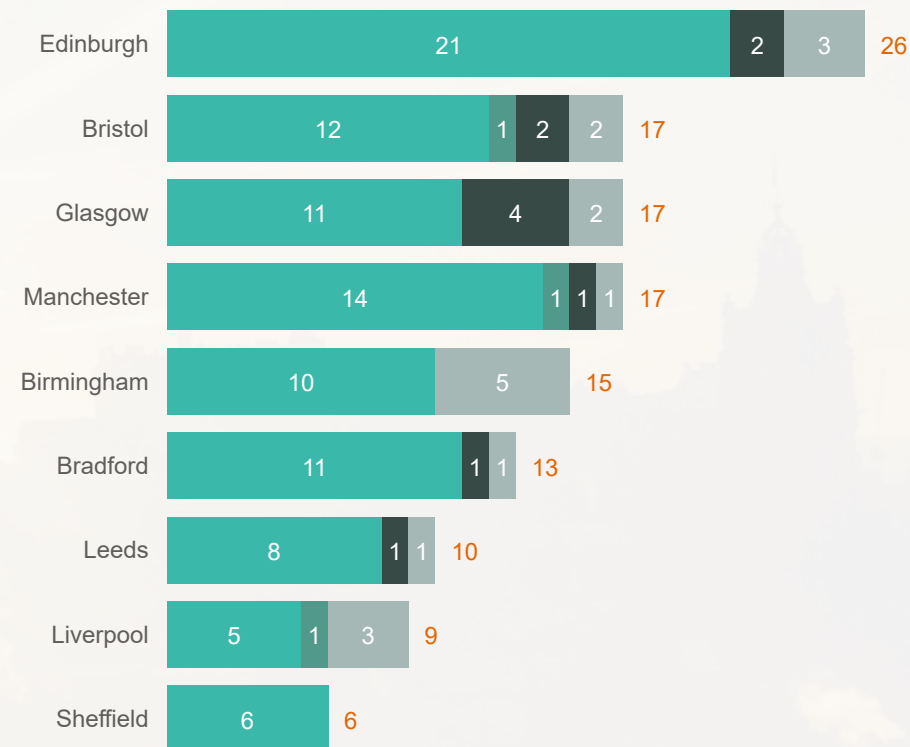
In 2021 the majority of the most visited attractions in Edinburgh showed a large recovery in the number of visitors compared with 2020 following the strongest restrictions in place during the pandemic. Over half the attractions had over a 50% increase in visitors including two which doubled their number of visitors.

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.

Michelin awarded restaurants in UK cities 2022

● 1 or more stars ● Bib Gourmand ● Green star ● In the Michelin guide





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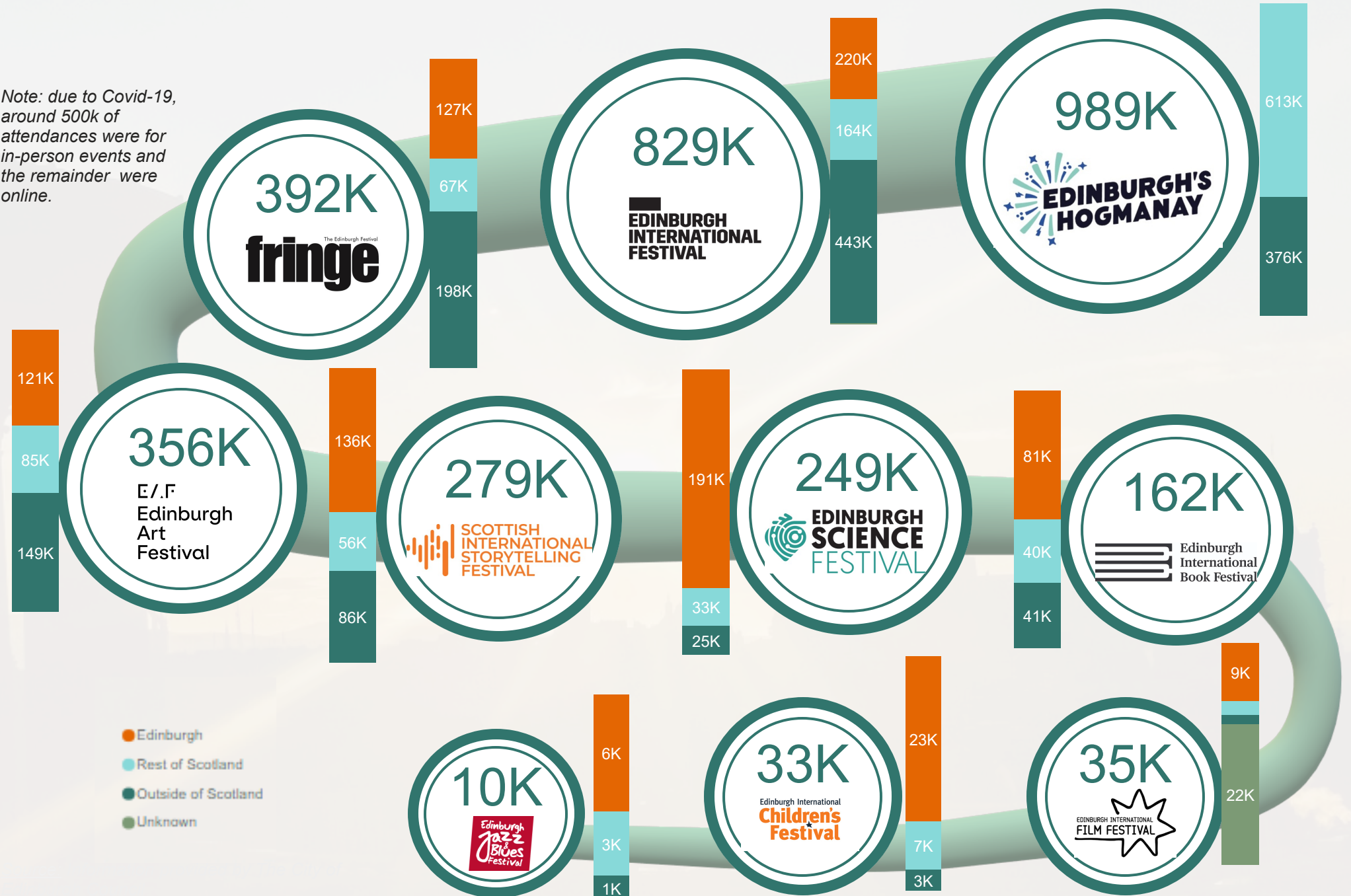
Property



Travel and connectivity

Number of online and in person attendances at major festivals 2021 with a breakdown by origin of the audience

Note: due to Covid-19, around 500k of attendances were for in-person events and the remainder were online.





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Number of students in Edinburgh

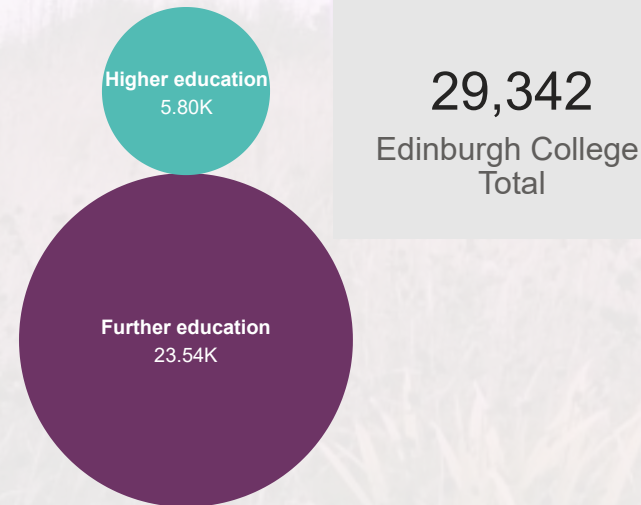
Did you know...?

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

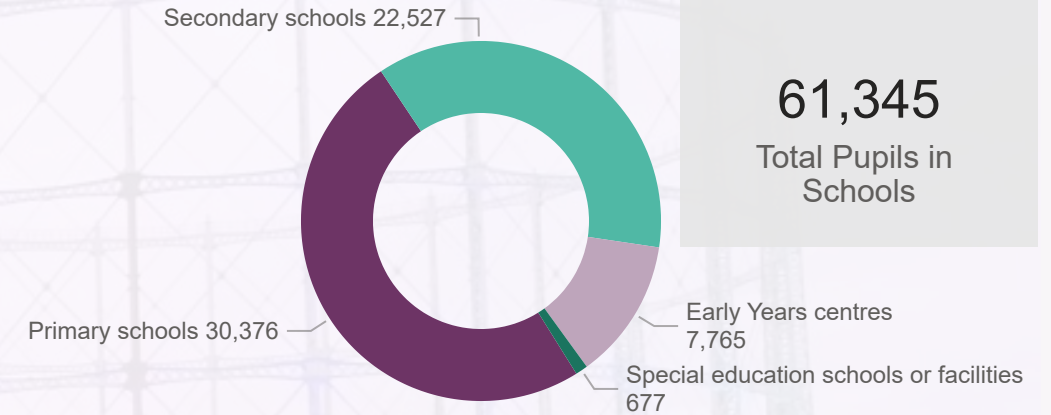
In 2021/22 the number of students enrolled in an Edinburgh university was higher than the number in schools. In 2021/22 there were more than 160,000 pupils or students in Edinburgh based education institutions, including schools, universities and colleges.

Students at Edinburgh College 2021



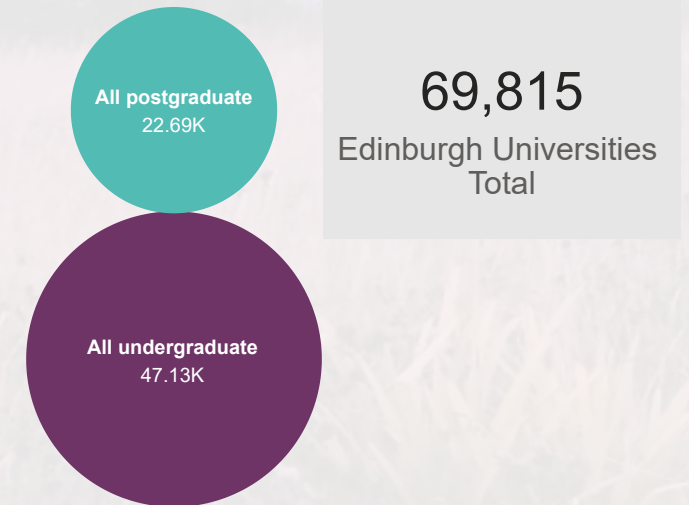
Source: [Pupil Census](#), [Higher Education Statistics Agency](#) and [Scottish Funding Council](#)

Number of pupils in Edinburgh schools 2022



Note: figures for public primary and secondary schools refer to September 2022 and early learning figure is from March 2022. No data available for independent schools.

Students enrolled in higher education in Edinburgh 2021



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.



People



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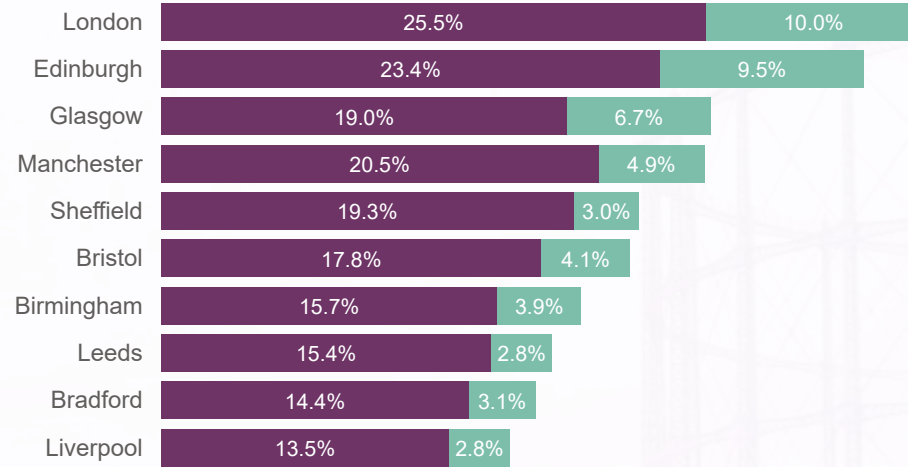
Property



Travel and
connectivity

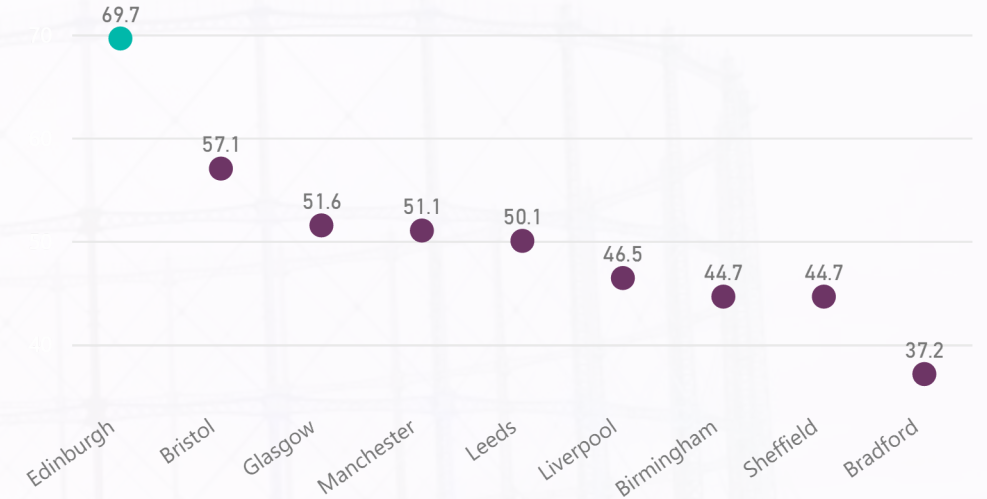
Higher education in Edinburgh and other major UK cities

Percentage of non-UK students in Higher Education in UK cities 2021



● European Union ● Non-European Union

Percentage of workforce educated to degree level or above in major UK cities 2021



Key Facts

In 2021, 67.1% of higher education students in Edinburgh were from the UK. Compared to other major UK cities, Edinburgh has one of the highest proportions of Higher Education students per 1,000 population. In 2021, 69.7% of the Edinburgh workforce in employment is educated to degree level or above.

Higher Education students per 1,000 population in UK cities 2021





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Greenhouse gas emissions

Did you know...?

Edinburgh [achieved CDP A list status](#) in 2021 and 2022. This is the highest global rating for climate action worldwide and we were the only A list city in Scotland in 2021, and one of only two A list cities in Scotland in 2022.

The city has also been ranked among the top three councils in the UK in 2022 by the [Council Climate Plan Scorecard](#) project for the quality of its Climate Strategy

Greenhouse gas emissions estimates (in kt CO2e) in Edinburgh 2020 vs 2010

2010

32 7 2,381 665 81

2020

23 14 1,465 509 77

AFOLU IPPU Stationary Transport Waste

Note: Stationary energy covers energy consumption from domestic buildings; industrial, institutional and commercial buildings & facilities 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 [Ecometrica](#).

AFOLU: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use

IPPU: Industrial processes

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita (in tonnes CO2e) in major UK cities in 2020 and reduction from 2010

	Emissions per capita	Reduction in emissions
Edinburgh	4.41	47.2% ↓
Glasgow	4.22	44.3% ↓
Bristol	3.68	41.0% ↓
Manchester	4.34	39.7% ↓
Sheffield	4.24	39.4% ↓
Liverpool	4.02	38.4% ↓
Birmingham	3.99	37.8% ↓
Bradford	4.12	35.8% ↓
Leeds	5.27	33.9% ↓

Source of greenhouse gases in major UK cities 2020 (in kilo tonnes CO2e)

Birmingham 4,063	1,299	1,372	1,053	252	249	2
Leeds 3,797	1,472	1,083	806	182	223	53
Glasgow 2,272	662	736	554	220	193	16
Sheffield 2,231	634	742	587	110	179	20
Edinburgh 2,060	597	698	424	164	124	40
Manchester 2,022	649	591	441	191	316	0
Bradford 1,927	595	742	499	85	51	67
Liverpool 1,761	575	595	400	133	137	1
Bristol 1,452	463	522	289	128	162	0
	Transport	Domestic	Commercial ... Industry	Public Sector	Waste management	Agriculture &... LULUCF

Source: [Carbon Disclosure Project](#) and [Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy](#)



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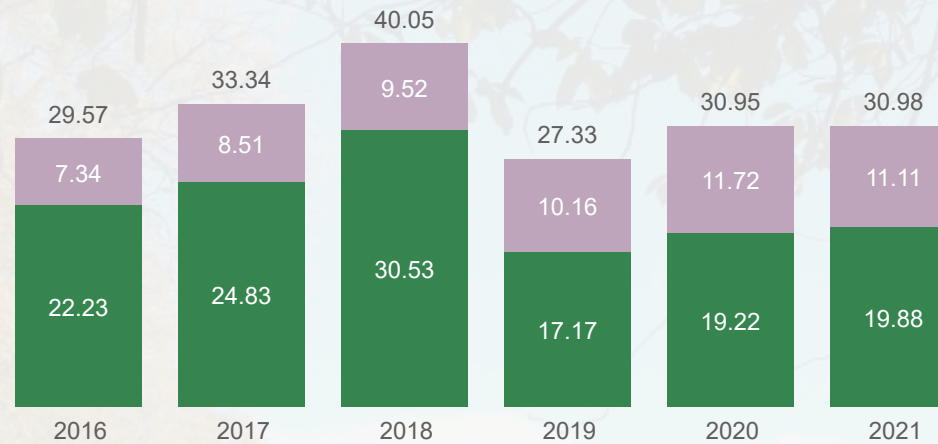


Travel and
connectivity

Use of renewables and Green flags in UK cities

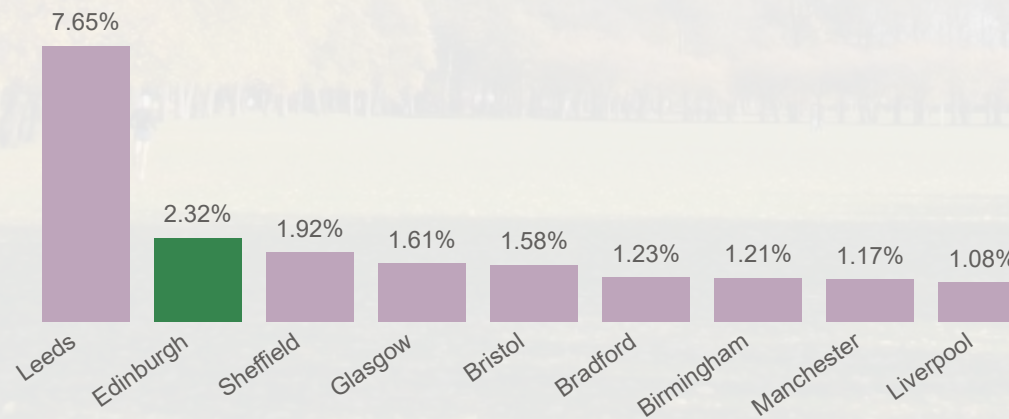
Renewable electricity generation (GWh/ year) in Edinburgh in period 2016-2021

● Bioenergy and Waste ● Other renewable sources



Note: In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the figures exclude Hydro, anaerobic digestion and landfill gas generation: this data has not been published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy to prevent the output of individual plants being revealed.

Percentage of ultra low emission vehicles (ULEVs) in UK cities Q3 2022



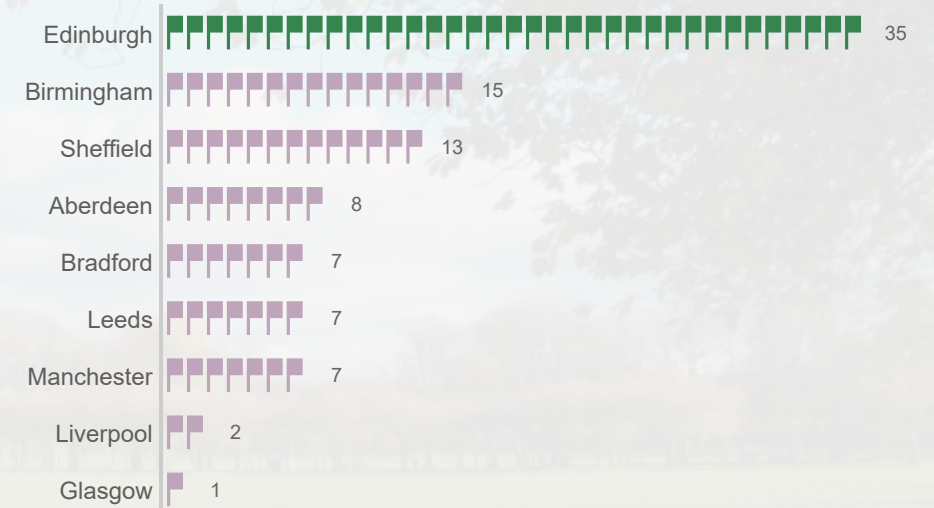
Source: [Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy](#), [Department for Transport](#) and [Green Flag Award](#)

Did you know...?

The City of Edinburgh Council has become the first Council in Scotland to endorse the [Plant Based Treaty](#), a global campaign designed to put food systems at the forefront of combating the climate crisis. It aims to halt the widespread degradation of critical ecosystems caused by animal agriculture and to promote a shift to healthier, sustainable plant-based diets

Edinburgh has also achieved [Silver Sustainable Food City](#) Status in 2022, in recognition of our pioneering work to promote healthy and sustainable food

Green Flag parks in major UK cities 2022



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.



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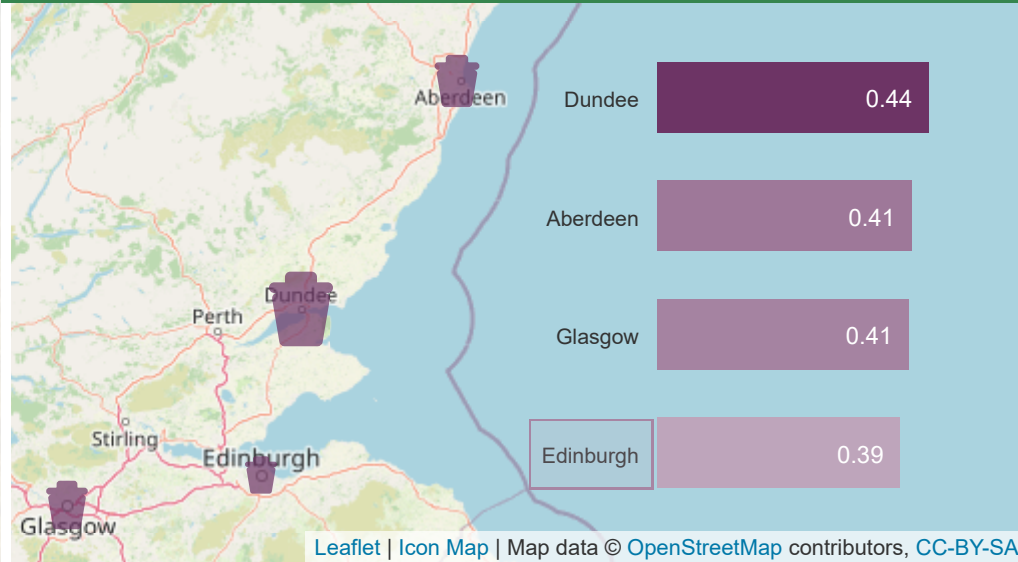
Property



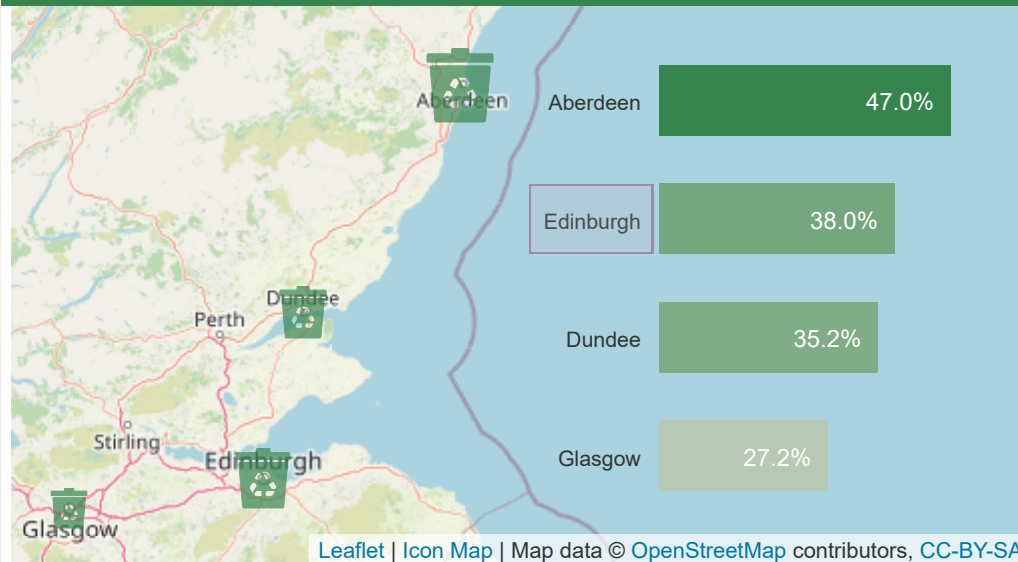
Travel and
connectivity

Recycling

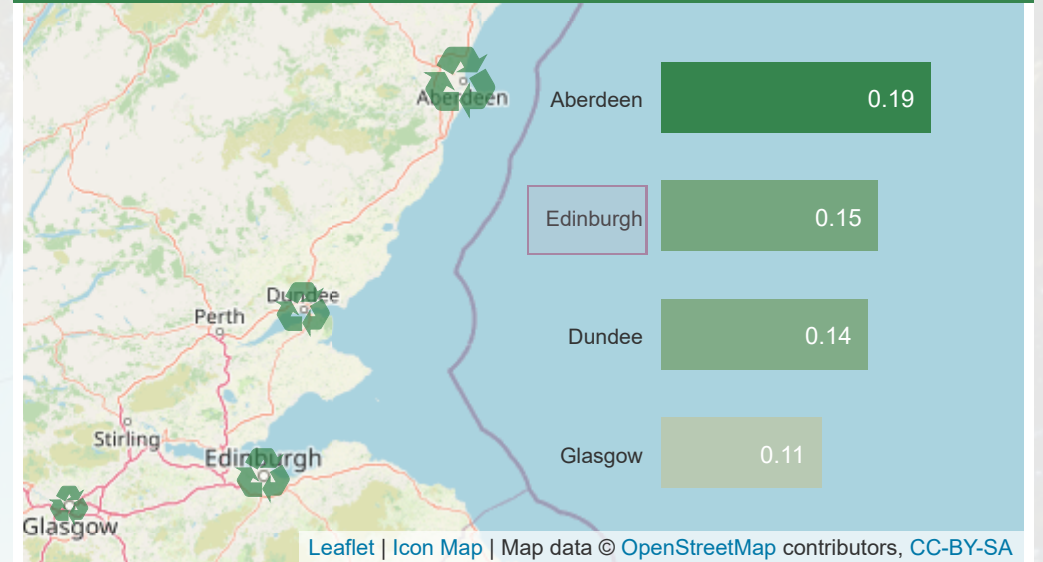
Tonnes of household waste generated per person in Scottish cities 2021



Percentage of household waste recycled in Scottish cities three year average 2019-21



Tonnes of household waste recycled per person in Scottish cities 2021



Did you know...?

The number of tonnes household waste per person has been increasing in Edinburgh (from 0.37 in 2018 to 0.39 in 2021) and in Scotland in general (0.44 to 0.45)

Percentage of waste per person recycled in Scottish cities 2021



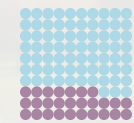
45%
Aberdeen



38%
Edinburgh



33%
Dundee



27%
Glasgow

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.



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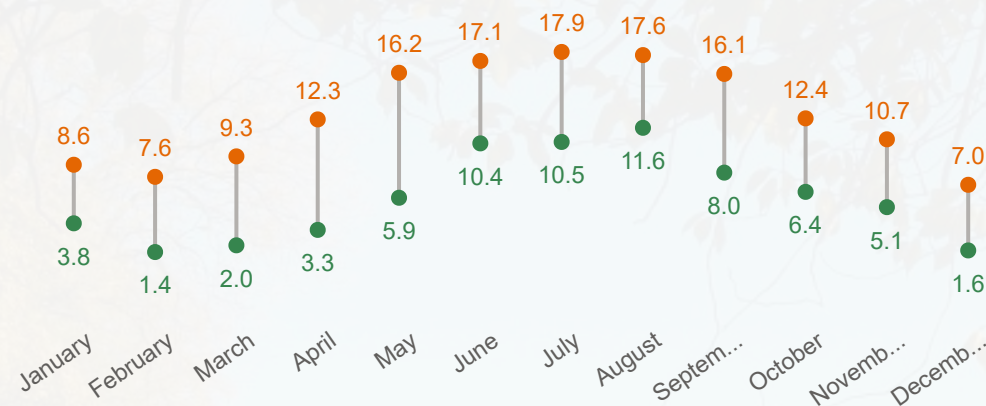
Property



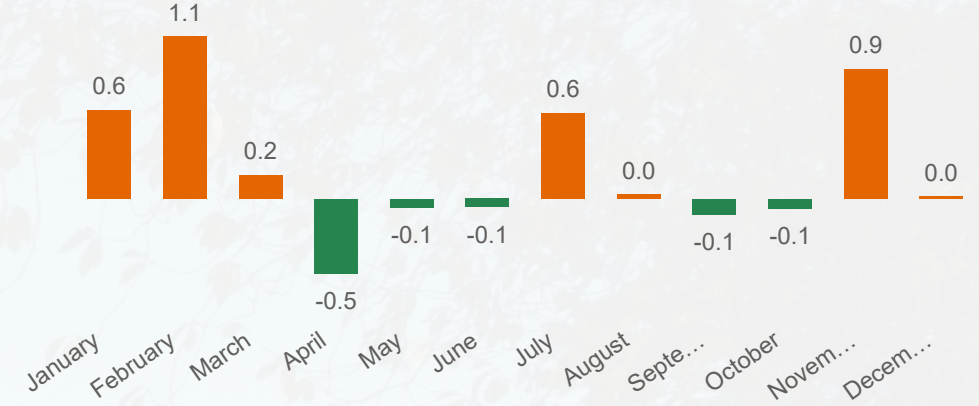
Travel and
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Edinburgh weather

Edinburgh weather, range in average max and min temperature (in Celsius), January 2022 to December 2022

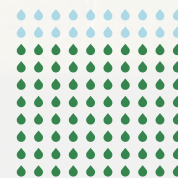
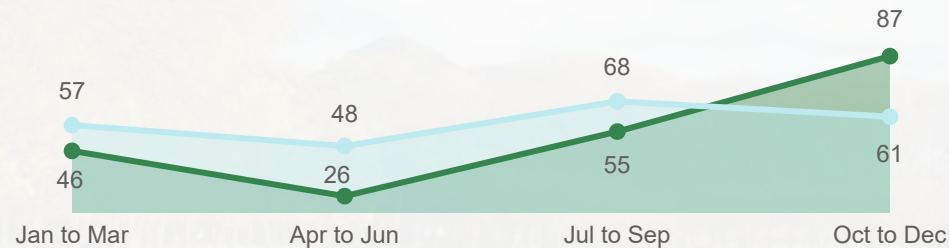


Edinburgh weather, difference between average temperature (in Celsius) in 2018-2022 vs average in period 1961-1990

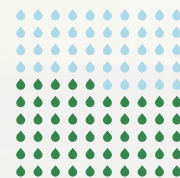


Total rainfall per quarter during 2022 vs the average for 2017-21 (millimetres and % over previous period)

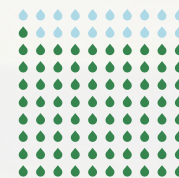
● Rainfall last year ● Rainfall previous 5y average



80%
Jan to Mar



55%
Apr to Jun

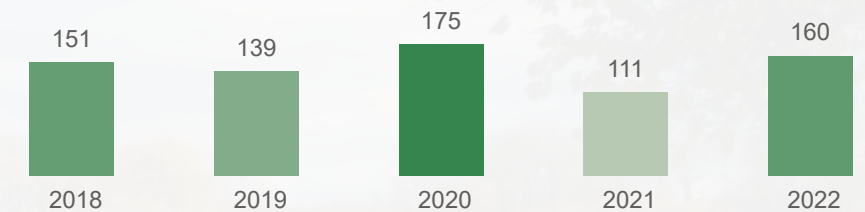


81%
Jul to Sep



143%
Oct to Dec

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



Key Facts

The average temperature in Edinburgh from 2018-2022 compared with the average from 1961-1990 is the same or higher in seven months of the year, and of the five months where it was cooler on average, it was only by a small amount. Comparing rainfall in 2022 against the previous five years, January to September were drier whereas October to December were wetter. Overall, 2022 was drier than the average of the previous five years.

Property



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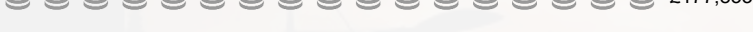

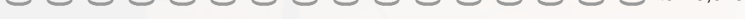

Property



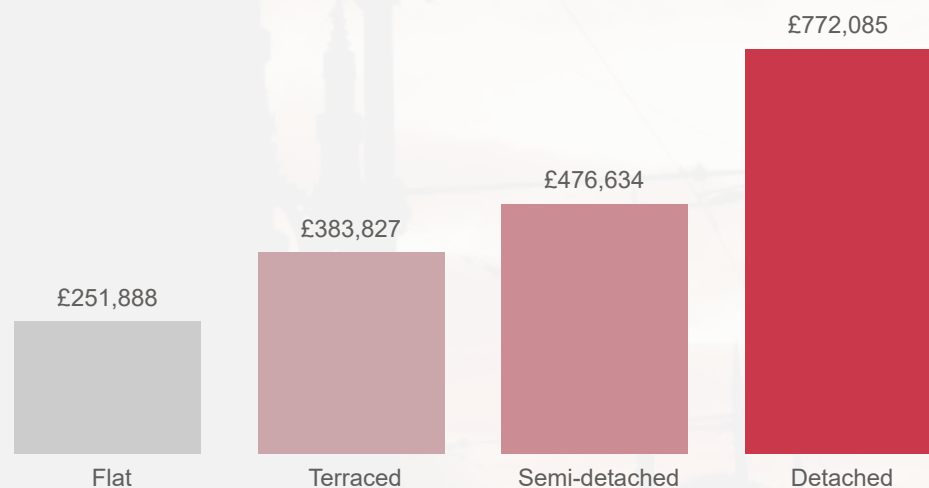
Travel and
connectivity

Average house prices

Average house prices in UK cities October 2022 and percentage change from average in October 2021

Bristol		£362,919		14.2%
Edinburgh		£335,199		6.1%
Leeds		£245,208		14.2%
Manchester		£235,629		13.1%
Birmingham		£234,234		12.1%
Sheffield		£222,022		14.2%
Liverpool		£180,049		11.2%
Bradford		£177,833		11.2%
Glasgow		£175,675		7.2%

Edinburgh average house price by building type October 2022



Key Facts

Building types have different average house prices. In Edinburgh the average detached property was sold for £722,085 in September 2021 and the average flat was £251,888.

The average property price in Edinburgh in October 2022 was £335,199 which is higher than most other major UK cities outside London. The average property price in Edinburgh has increased by 6.1% over the year to October 2022, which is a smaller increase than seen in other UK cities.



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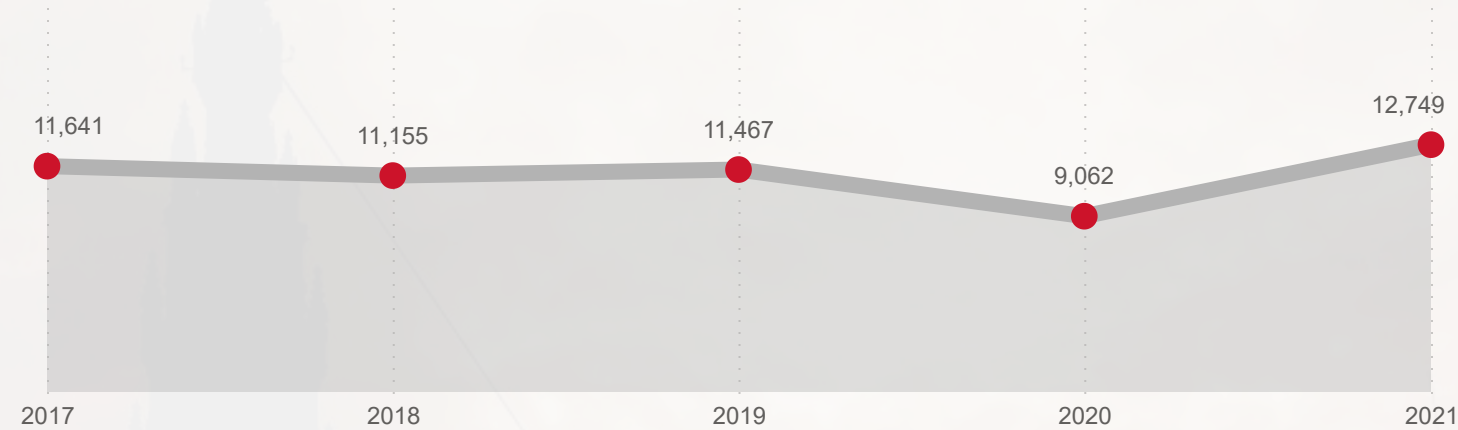
Property



Travel and
connectivity

Property sales

Annual number of property sales in Edinburgh 2017 to 2021 (5 Year Period)



Did you know...?

The market value of residential property sales in 2021-22 was £2.97 billion, the highest residential market value of all of Scotland's cities and represented 46% of the residential market value of all cities and 13% of the market value of the whole of Scotland in 2021-22.

Source: [Registers of Scotland Property Market Report 2021-22](#)

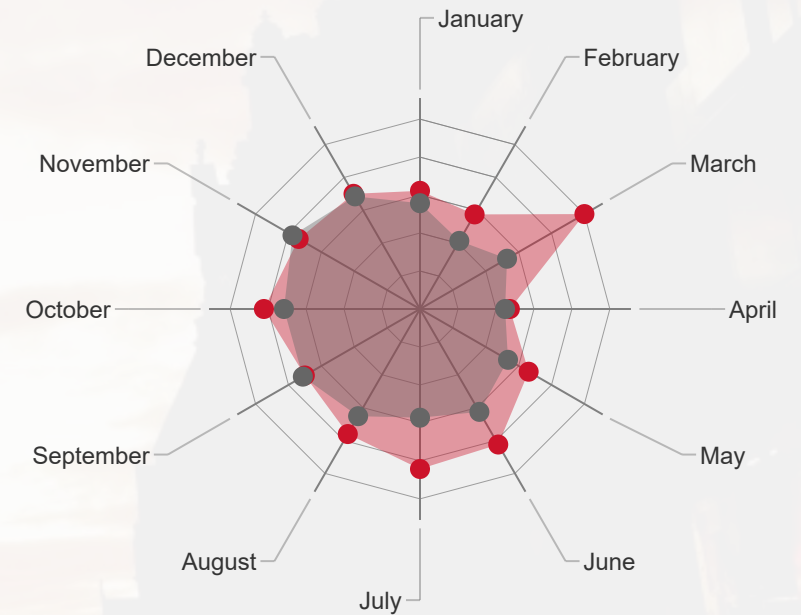
Key Facts

The number of house sales each year had been relatively consistent at around 11,500 per year from 2017-2019. This fell to just over 9,000 in 2020, due to the pandemic, however, rose to over 12,500 in 2021.

Other than September and November, there was a higher number of house sales each month in 2021 than the average of sales each year from 2018-2020. March and the summer months saw the highest volume of sales in 2021.

House sales in Edinburgh by month 2021 vs average 2018-20

	2021	Avg 2018-20
Month		
January	910	815
February	841	606
March	1,462	774
April	692	655
May	966	783
June	1,205	915
July	1,232	837
August	1,112	953
September	1,024	1,042
October	1,202	1,048
November	1,079	1,134
December	1,024	1,001





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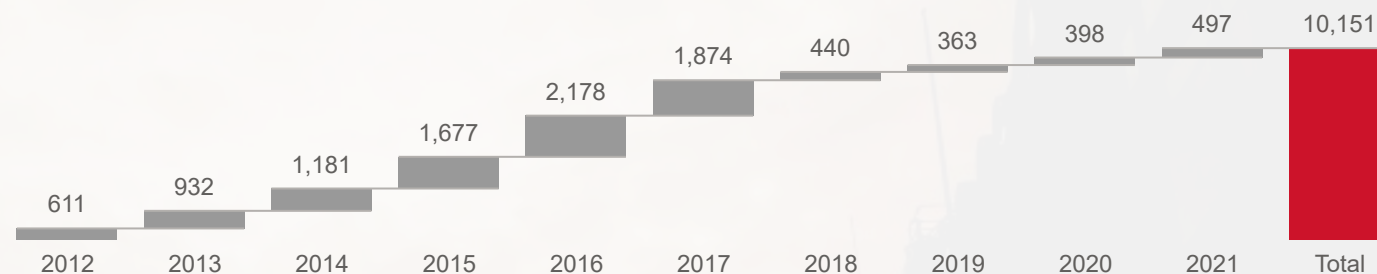
New developments

Did you know...?

In addition to those student rooms complete in 2021 there were a further 1,195 bedspaces under construction across 5 new developments and 2 properties going through a change of use.

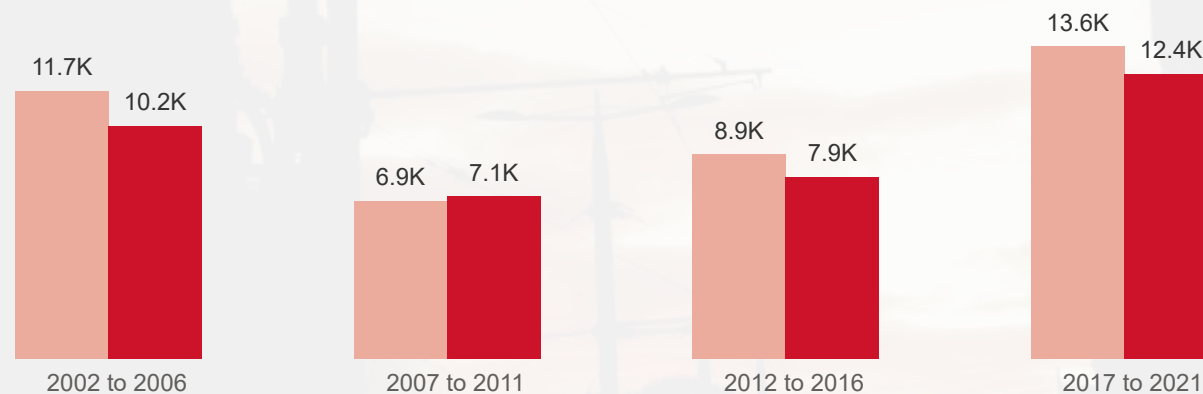


Student housing development completions 2012 to 2021 (number of rooms)



Number of new build house starts and completions in Edinburgh 2002 to 2021 (five year periods)

Starts Completions



Key Facts

The number of new build house starts and completions has been rising over each five year period since 2007-2011. There was almost double the number of starts and completions in 2017-2021 compared with 2007-2011.



Travel and Connectivity



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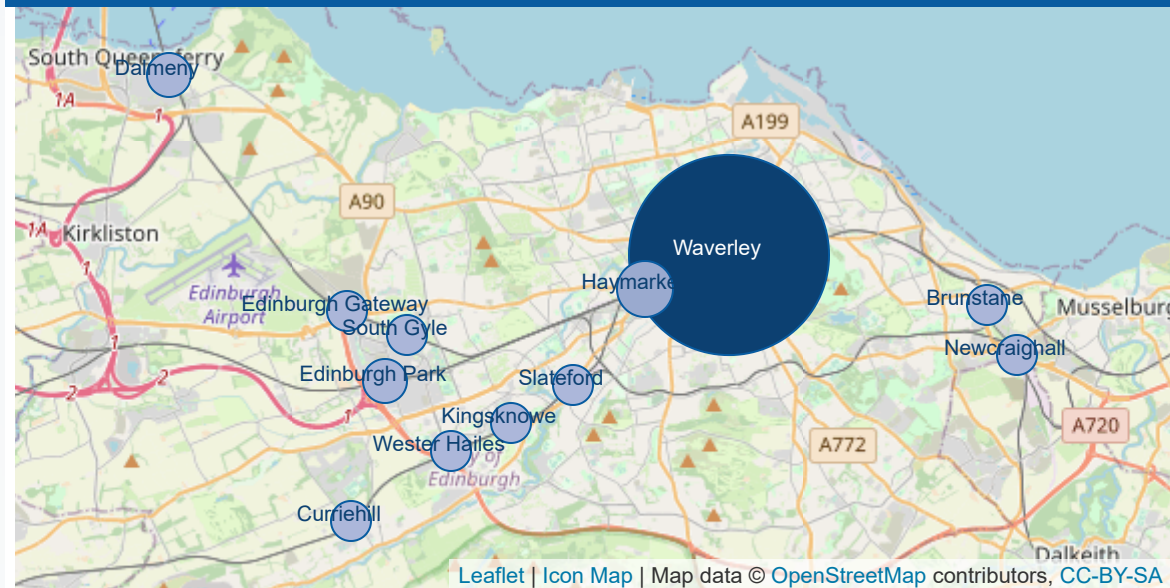
Property



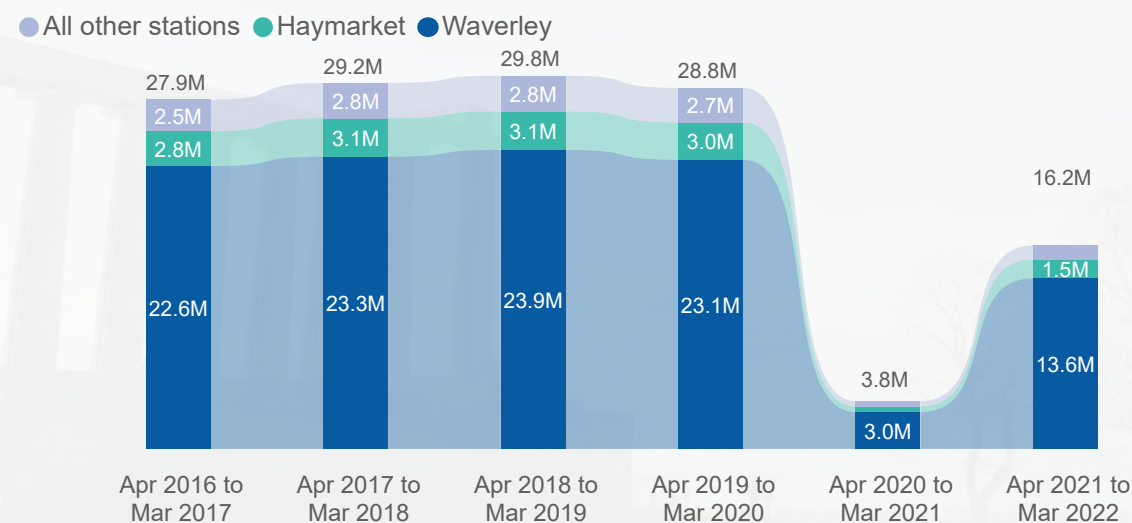
Travel and connectivity

Rail and plane passengers

Volume of rail passengers by station in Edinburgh from Apr 21 to Mar 22



Rail passenger numbers in Edinburgh stations from 2016 to 2022



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

Travel times to Edinburgh

City	By car	By train
Glasgow	1 hr 20 min	49 min
Manchester	4 hr 13 min	3 hr 12 min
Leeds	4 hr 26 min	2 hr 58 min
Liverpool	4 hr 45 min	3 hr 28 min
Bradford	4 hr 38 min	3 hr 38 min
Sheffield	5 hr 04 min	3 hr 21 min
Birmingham	5 hr 59 min	4 hr 07 min
Bristol	6 hr 52 min	5 hr 28 min
London	7 hr 49 min	4 hr 00 min



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 recovered in 2021/22 to over 16 million, just over half the pre-pandemic number.



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Travel and connectivity

Domestic and international passengers

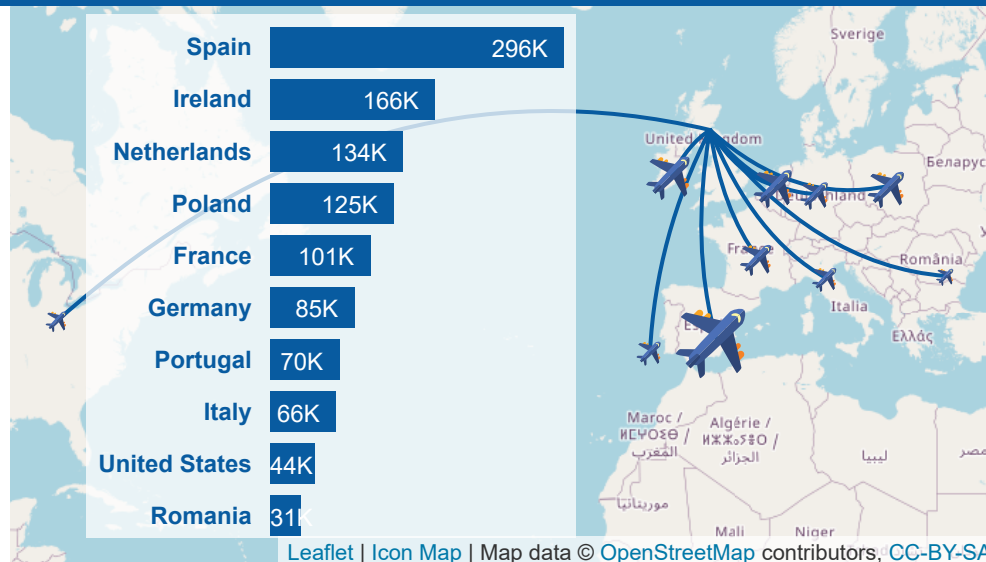
Passenger numbers (millions) Edinburgh airport 2017 to 2021



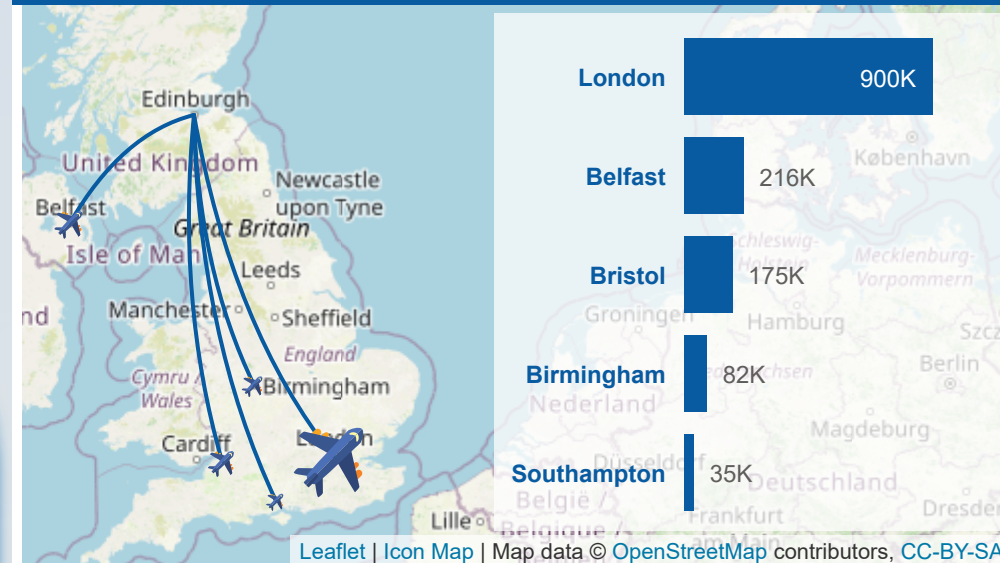
Key Facts

The number of passengers at Edinburgh airport fell due to the pandemic in 2020. This trend continued in 2021 but a recovery is expected to show in 2022 figures.

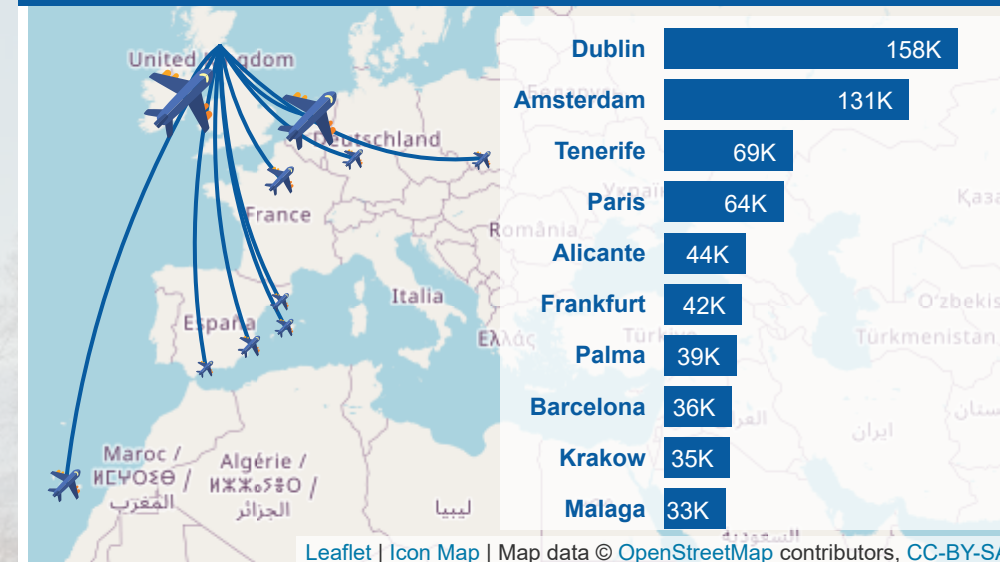
Top ten international countries from Edinburgh Airport by passenger numbers 2021



Top five domestic destinations from Edinburgh Airport by passenger numbers 2021



Top ten international cities from Edinburgh Airport by passenger numbers 2021





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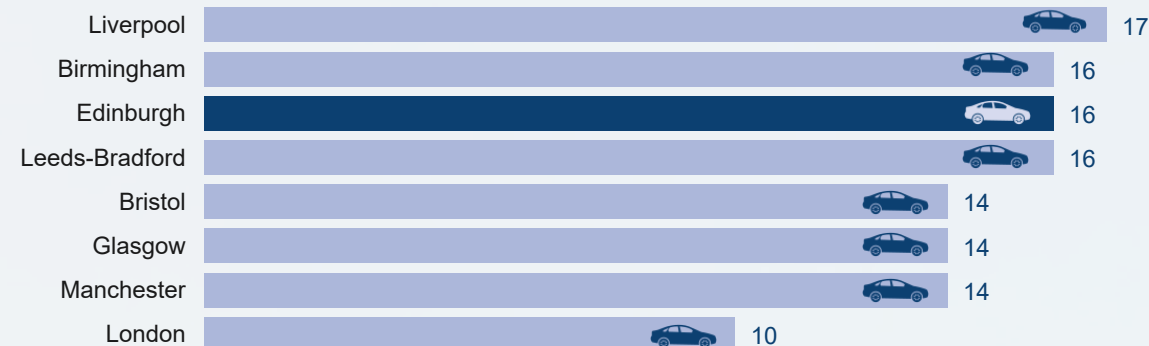
Travel and
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Driving in Edinburgh

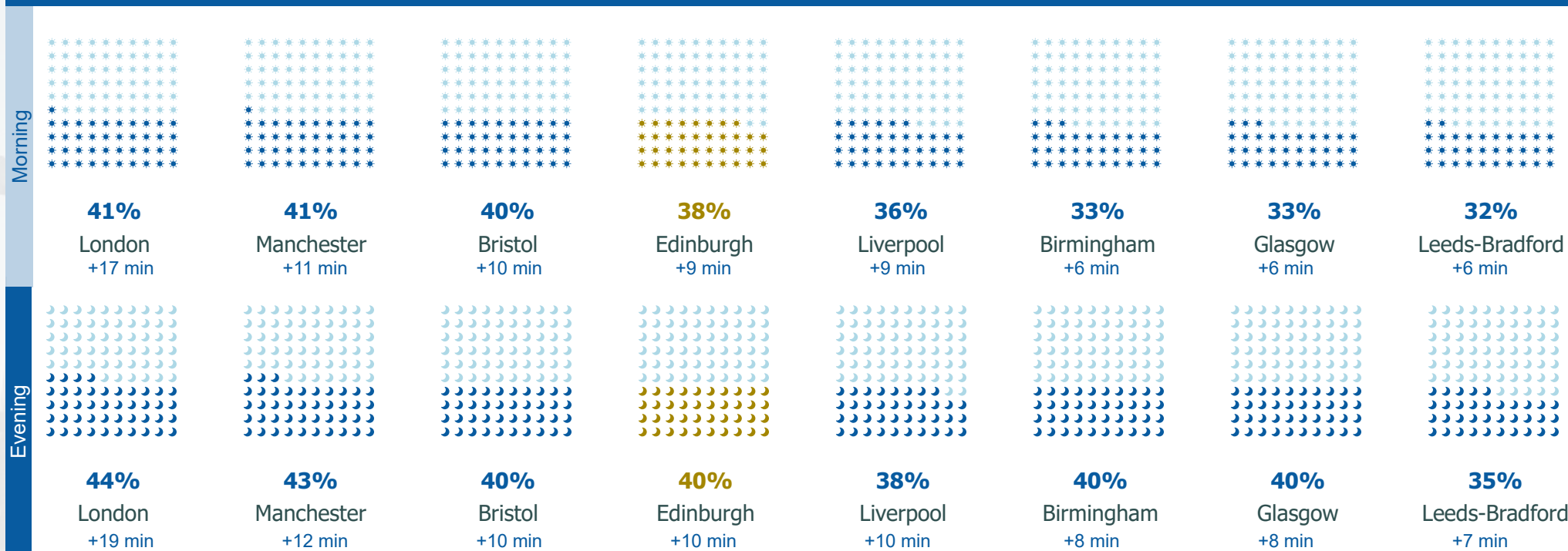
Key Facts

Outwith London, the last mile speed for inner city travel in major UK cities is broadly similar between 14 mph and 17 mph. Similarly, 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.

Last Mile Speed (mph) for inner city travel in major UK cities 2022



Extra time added to a 10 km commute during the morning and evening peak times



Source: [INRX Global Traffic Scorecard](#) and [TomTom Traffic Index](#)

Tell us what
you think!

For more information or
feedback contact:
DataTeam@edinburgh.gov.uk