

City Trends

Long-term demographic, social and economic trends in Edinburgh based on 2011 and historic census information

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This report is based on 2011 Census data published by National Records of Scotland, and data from previous censuses published by the former General Register Office Scotland.

Whilst reasonable care has been taken in the analysis and presentation of this data, the report is offered for general guidance only and users should undertake their own verification if used for business critical purposes.

Detailed Census results together with further information on definitions, methodologies etc. are available from the 'Scotland's Census 2011' web site : <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/en/>

2011 Census :
City Trends :

Long-term demographic, social and economic trends in Edinburgh based on 2011 and historic census information

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Introduction

1. This report provides historical context to the 2011 Census results for Edinburgh by looking at long-term changes in the city, based on the findings from previous censuses. This historical perspective can be useful, as some demographic and social changes can only become apparent over a period of several years. Sometimes these changes may be driven by policy initiatives which may only be fully effective when implemented in a concerted and sustained fashion over a long period of time (e.g. shifts in travel patterns, improvements in health).
2. Comparisons between censuses are useful, but need to be interpreted cautiously. Definitions and classifications may change from one census to the next, even in relation to fundamentals such as the basic count of population (e.g. whether a person is present or normally resident on the census date, and whether students are counted at their parental address or term-time address). Some topics may only be introduced in later censuses as they come under increasing scrutiny (e.g. self-assessed health), or as social norms change (e.g. same sex civil partnerships) while others may disappear as they are perceived to be less of an issue than in the past (e.g. availability of amenities such as inside WCs, baths and cooking facilities).
3. Although the decennial census is one of the most comprehensive, rigorous and detailed datasets available, it also has to be remembered that it is a survey, and thus subject to various kinds of survey error which may vary from one census to another (e.g. depending on how non-responses are treated and different approaches to prevent disclosure of personal information). Response rates may vary in different sections of the population at any given date, depending on wider political and social sensitivities at the time (e.g. in relation to taxation or immigration).
4. These factors mean that it is only possible to make meaningful comparisons of a limited range of census variables over a longer period of time; and even then, in many cases allowance needs to be made for changes in definitions or changes in the way a question was asked.
5. Despite these limitations, the analysis does yield some interesting insights, for example the levelling out in the historic trend towards greater car ownership and car travel, the revival of renting from private landlords, increasing space standards within housing, and the increasing proportion of the population born outside Scotland.
6. Changes in the geographical distribution of the population within the city are also of great interest to policy makers and local communities. The census provides a wealth of information on such changes, and these are the subject of a separate report which is available on the Council's web site. ("Population distribution and density in Edinburgh : recent trends and comparisons with other cities across Scotland and the UK" web link : https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/11642/census_2011-population_distribution_and_density)

Key characteristics and trends

Table 1 : Total population

7. Edinburgh's population has increase by a factor of more than 5 since 1801, rising from 91,000 to 477,000 over the last 210 years. (n.b: this adjusts the earlier figure as far as possible to the current boundaries of the city).
8. Following a period of rapid growth in the 19th century, the population stabilised in the early 20th century before increasing again in the 1920s and 1930s. After an interruption of growth following World War 2, the city's population peaked at just over 468,000 in 1961. It then entered a 30 year period of decline, coinciding with a sustained era of housing modernisation, slum clearance and development of new towns (including nearby Livingston in West Lothian).
9. Edinburgh lost 7% of its population between 1961 and 1991. (n.b. this is based on 1991 mid year population estimates to reflect the known undercount in the 1991 Census, which was thought partly to be an effect of the 'Community Charge'). However, the population has recovered rapidly since 1991, with 40,000 additional people now living in the city – a growth of more than 9% in just 20 years. This is a faster rate of growth than any equivalent period since World War 1. The 2011 population of 476,600 is higher than at any time in the past, surpassing the 1961 peak of 468,400.
10. As at 1801 Edinburgh accounted for just 5.6% of the total Scottish population. By 1901, with the increasing urbanisation of the country, this had grown to 9.2%. Fifty years later, at 1951 it remained at 9.2%. Over the next 30 years Edinburgh's population declined more rapidly than that of Scotland as a whole, with the

result that the city's share of the national population fell to 8.4% in 1981. However, since 1981, this share has grown consistently : to 8.6% in 1991, 8.9% in 2001 and 9.0% in 2011.

Table 2 : Age structure

11. The proportion of children (as a % of the total population) has reduced significantly over the last 40 years, with the largest and most consistent decline being in the 5 – 14 year age group.
12. The proportion of young children (age 0 – 4) has increased slightly since the 2001 census, and the number of 15 -19 year olds has also increased slightly, though not their proportion of the total population.
13. The 20-24 year age group has remained remarkably constant over the last 30 years, at about 9%-10% of the total population, with some modest growth since 1981.
14. The most rapidly expanding age group over the longer-term (since 1971) has been young working age adults, aged 25 – 39. These comprised nearly a quarter of the city's population in 2011 (24.8%), compared with just 16.5% in 1971. It should be noted, however, that the proportion aged 30 – 39 appears to have peaked in 2001 and has declined slightly over the last decade.
15. The next age bracket, age 40 – 54, has seen relatively little change through recent censuses.
16. In contrast, there has been a gradual loss of population in the pre- and post-retirement groups, both proportionately and in terms of absolute numbers : Those aged 55 – 74 declined from 100,000 (22.0%) in 1971 to 85,000 (17.8%) in 2011. Although there has been some signs of a reversal in this trend since 2001, this has

been in the pre-retirement rather than the post-retirement age groups.

17. Those aged 75 – 84 increased in numbers between 1971 and 1991, from 19,000 to 25,000, but have remained broadly at this level since 1991, with their proportion of the total population falling slightly from 6.0% to 5.1%
18. The very elderly population – aged 85+ – have grown rapidly since 1971, with their numbers more than doubling from 4,200 in 1971 to 9,900 in 2011 and the proportion of the total population rising from 0.9% to 2.1%.

Table 3 : Households and marital status

19. The number of households in Edinburgh has consistently grown at a faster rate than the total population, corresponding to a continuing shrinkage in the average household size. Household growth has been particularly rapid since 1981, due to the combination of diminishing household size and renewed population growth.
20. Between 1951 and 2011 the number of households increased from 141,400 to 223,100 – a growth of 58% compared with a population growth of just 2%. Over this period the average household size fell from 3.27 to 2.07 persons.
21. Between 1981 and 2011 the increases in households and population were 35% and 12% respectively.
22. Since the previous census in 2001 the number of households has grown by over 18,000 or 9%, compared with a population growth of 28,000 or 6%.

23. The proportion of households comprising just one person has grown particularly rapidly, now accounting for over 39% of all households compared with 24% in 1971.
24. The proportion of 2-person households has increased at a much more modest rate, from 30% in 1971 to 34% in 2011. Meanwhile there has been a decline in larger households, with the fall being greater for larger household sizes. Households comprising 6 or more people comprised 5.5% of the total in 1971 but less than 1% in 2011.
25. The proportion of households with dependent children has fallen continuously since 1981, as has the proportion comprised entirely of pensioners. However, the proportion of lone parent households with dependent children has increased from 2.4% in 1981 to 6.7% in 2011.
26. The proportion of the population who are married has fallen continuously in recent decades, from 47% in 1981 to 35% in 2011. In contrast, the proportion who are divorced grew from 2.8% to 6.4% in 2011. (note : these figures are the current marital status at the time of the census, and relate to the total population in all age groups, not just 16+. In earlier censuses the term 'conjugal condition' was used to describe marital status).

Table 4 : Housing

27. The total number of dwellings recorded in the census stood at 230,000 in 2011, compared with 105,700 in 1931, underlining the scale of physical growth which the city has had to accommodate. Between 2001 and 2011 the number increased by 15,400 or 7%, reflecting a net annual increment of about 1,500 'houses'.
28. Following a long period of growth in owner-occupation, which particularly took off during the 1980s, the proportion of households

who own their own dwelling fell significantly from a peak of 69% in 2001 to 59% in 2011. Over the same period those renting from private landlords increased sharply from 13% to 22%, returning to the level prevailing during the late 1960s. The 2011 Census also recorded a marginal increase in social renting (i.e. from local authority, registered social landlord etc.), up from 16.5% in 2001 to 17.0% in 2011.

29. The proportion of detached houses in the city has remained fairly constant since 1981 at about 10-11%. The proportion of semi-detached houses rose slightly from 12% in 1991 to 14% in 2001, but slipped back to 13% in 2011. The proportion of terraced houses has also fallen recently, from 17% in 1991 to 13% in 2011. 64% of all the dwellings in the city are in the form of flats, apartments or tenements – a rise from the 60% recorded in the two previous censuses and a return to the position as at 1981. The type of accommodation people live in has a number of implications in terms of issues such as energy consumption, refuse collection, recycling, noise complaints etc.
30. Previous censuses included information on the floor level of accommodation relative to street level, although this question was not included in 2011. The 2001 Census revealed that 45% of Edinburgh households lived above ground floor level.

Table 5 : Living space ; communal establishments

31. Households now have much more space available to them than in the post WW2 era, as measured by the number of persons per 'room', although there are signs that this trend is now beginning to level out. (Note that there is a specific census definition of 'room' as described in the table).
32. In 1951 each household member enjoyed an average living accommodation ratio of just over 1 room per person. By 2001 this

had increased to about 2.2 rooms per person. The ratio has increased only marginally since 2001, perhaps reflecting the recent development of smaller flatted properties to meet the needs of increasing numbers of 1 and 2 person households.

33. As recently as the 1980s, the most common number of rooms available to each household was 3. Since 1991, despite the shrinkage in average household size, 4 rooms per household has become by far the most common allocation. Interestingly, however, there has been some growth in 3 room households since 2001, which tends to confirm that the growth in space per person is beginning to level out.
34. The proportion of people living in communal establishments amounted to about 3% of the total population in 2011 compared with 5% in 1951. The number of people in such establishments has fluctuated substantially, and has been affected by definitional changes such as whether students are counted at their parental or term-time addresses.
35. In general, fewer people now have their normal place of residence in a hotel or hospital compared with the 1960s or 1970s. The number living in specialist children's homes and homes for the elderly has also reduced, reflecting an increasing emphasis on care in the community. However, the city's prison population has increased substantially over the last two censuses, and the number residing in educational establishments (mainly private schools) has grown very rapidly.

Table 6 : Country of birth

36. The Census shows that Edinburgh has become a much more multi-national and multi-cultural city in recent decades, with increasing numbers of residents born outwith the UK and increasing numbers declaring non-White ethnic identities.

37. The proportion of Edinburgh's population who were born in the UK declined very gradually from 97% in 1931 to 95% in 1991; but since then (and especially since 2001) it has decreased much more rapidly to stand at 84% in 2011.
38. This has been mirrored by the population born in Scotland, which declined from 91% in 1931 to 84% in 1991, followed by a much steeper reduction to just 70% in 2011.
39. The number of Edinburgh residents who were born in Scotland has fallen continuously since 1951, while the number born in other parts of the UK and in the Republic of Ireland has grown steadily.
40. Since 1981 the number of residents born in England has increased by 67%, those born in Wales by 43%, Northern Ireland by 118%, and the Republic of Ireland by 83%.
41. Outwith the British Isles, there has been a very significant growth in the number of residents born in Europe, who accounted for just 0.5% of the total population in 1981 but 6.5% in 2011. Within this group, those of Polish origin have grown particularly rapidly since 2001, rising from 0.1% to 2.4% of the total population. However, there has also been a major increase in those originating from the 'old' EU countries such as France, Germany, Italy and Spain.
42. There has also been growth in the number of people born outside Europe, although the total numbers remain small by comparison, and modest relative to the numbers recorded in many English cities. Since 1981 the number born in Canada, Australia and New Zealand has grown by 153%, those born in the USA by 274%, Africa by 219%, the Indian sub-continent by 258%, and China by nearly 1,600%.
43. The growth in the Chinese-born population is particularly noteworthy. In 1981 just 243 such people were recorded in the city, but by 2011 this had grown to over 4,100 – the 4th largest

number from any country outside the UK after Poland, the Republic of Ireland and India.

Table 7 : Ethnic group ; religion ; Gaelic language

44. Trends in ethnic identities tend to mirror those for country of birth, although information on ethnicity has only been gathered since the 1991 Census.
45. The proportion identifying themselves as 'White Scottish' has declined since 2001, while those saying they are 'White British', 'White Polish', 'White Irish' and 'White Other' has increased.
46. Several non-White ethnic groups have more than doubled in numbers since 2001, and established ethnic communities of more than 4,000 people. These include Chinese, Indians, Other Asians, Bangladeshis and Black Africans. (The number of Pakistanis also stands at more than 4,000, but it was already close to this figure in 2001).
47. Once again, the growth in the Chinese community is particularly worth noting, having overtaken Pakistanis to become the largest non-White ethnic group in the city as at 2011.
48. A question on religion has only been included in the census since 2001, so it is only possible to identify trends since this date. Over the last decade, the number of Edinburgh residents identifying themselves as 'Christian' has fallen by 16%, from 245,900 to 206,600 (or from 55% to 43% of the total population). However, within this figure those belonging to the Church of Scotland have reduced by 27%, while the number of Roman Catholics has grown by 19%, undoubtedly reflecting the extent of recent in-migration from Poland, and to a lesser extent from the Republic of Ireland.

49. Most non-Christian religions have enjoyed an increase over the last decade, albeit they remain small in terms of absolute numbers. Muslims are the largest non-Christian religion, having grown from 1.5% to 2.6% of the total population between 2001 and 2011.
50. The number of people saying they have no religion has grown rapidly from 163,900 (37% of the total population) in 2001 to 213,700 (45%) in 2011.
51. The number of people in the city who can either speak, read or write Gaelic has remained fairly stable since 2001 at about 4,000, having grown from 3,500 in 1991. The number of people who combine speaking, reading and writing skills in Gaelic has grown slightly from about 1,770 in 2001 to 1,840 in 2011.

Table 8 : Health

52. Like religion, questions on self-assessed health were only introduced in recent censuses, so once again only limited time series information is available. Comparisons are also made more difficult because the 2011 question on general state of health permitted a more detailed 5 category response compared with just 3 in 2001.
53. The proportion of residents (of all ages) saying that their health was either 'very good' or 'good' fell from 92% in 2001 to 86% in 2011. However, the proportion who said they had they had 'very bad' or 'bad' health (or 'not good' health in 2001) also fell from 8% to 4%. In 2011 some 10% of the population described their health as 'fair' – a category which is difficult to compare with the 2001 results.
54. A question on limiting long-term health problems has been asked in all 3 censuses since 1991, although once again the 2011

question was asked in such a way as to permit a more detailed 3-fold classification, compared with 2 options previously. The results tend to indicate an overall trend towards improved health, with 12% of all residents in 2011 saying that their day-to-day activities had been limited by a long-term illness, health problem or handicap during the previous 12 months, compared with 17% in 2001 and 16% in 1991. However, it has to be remembered that at least part of the explanation here may lie in the increasingly youthful population profile resulting from recent in-migration (ref. Table 1).

Table 9 : Students and qualifications

55. The number of full-time students residing in the city has grown substantially since 2001, with those aged 16-17 increasing by 16% (from some 6,600 to 7,600), and those aged 18-74 increasing by 44%. (from 34,700 to 49,900).
56. Apart from the growth in the population and Edinburgh's growing reputation as a centre of academic excellence and research, other factors which might be behind this large increase are the economic recession in 2011 (with more people choosing to enhance their skills and qualifications when jobs are in short supply), and the generally lower tuition fees in Scotland compared with England.
57. Edinburgh's population was already one of the most highly qualified in the UK in 2001, and this has been consolidated in 2011 with more people achieving higher levels of qualification. For example the proportion of working age residents educated to degree level or equivalent increased from 32.5% in 2001 to 41.4% in 2011. (The improvement is likely to be even greater than these figures suggest, since the 2001 % is based on the population aged 16-74 while the 2011 is based on all those aged 16+).

58. In contrast, the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications fell from 22.9% in 2001 to 17.1% in 2011.

Table 10 : car availability and travel to work

59. There have been some significant changes in travel choices in Edinburgh between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, with a shift towards more sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling and public transport). This is both a reversal of previous long-term trends and contrary to the current national trend.

60. The proportion of households with a car fell very slightly from 60.5% to 60.1% between 2001 and 2011, following a long period of steady growth (38% in 1971, 46% in 1981, 54% in 1991). Conversely, the number of households without a car grew by 8,000 during this period, and is now higher than at any time since the 1970s.

61. These trends may partly reflect the changing nature of households (i.e. more single person households). However, major initiatives and investment to promote active travel and public transport are likely to have exerted a major influence. These have been supported by land use and planning policies which ensure that Edinburgh remains a compact, pedestrian and cyclist friendly city. The phenomenon of 'peak car ownership' may also be attributed to wider social changes such as the increasing use of social media (especially by younger generations) as an effective and inexpensive substitute for physical travel.

62. The total number of household owned cars in the city has continued to grow between 2001 and 2011, but the increase has only been in line with the growth in household numbers. The average number of cars per household has not changed over the decade (0.81 at both dates).

63. The proportion of Edinburgh residents who drive to work fell from 44.2% to 41.0% between 2001 and 2011, reversing the long established upward trend prior to 2001. Edinburgh is the only local authority area in Scotland where this reversal occurred.

64. The proportion of people travelling to work as a car passenger has fallen continuously since this information was first gathered in the 1981 Census. This is a trend common throughout Scotland.

65. In contrast to car driving, travel to work by bus increased from 27.0% in 2001 to 28.6% between 2001 and 2011, ending the previous period of decline. One again, this is a change of direction which is unique to Edinburgh (within Scotland).

66. Travel by train has grown continuously since 1981, although it still only accounts for a relatively modest 2.1% of all work trips by Edinburgh residents. Train travel tends to be more extensively used by those who work in Edinburgh but live in surrounding local authority areas.

67. Cycling to work has also grown continuously since 1981, and at nearly 5% of all journeys to work it is now a mainstream travel mode in the city. The recent growth of cycling in Edinburgh has been well ahead of the national trend.

68. Walking to work has also grown in popularity after an initial fall in 1981 / 1991. The proportion walking to work now stands at over 18% compared with 15% in 1991. Walking also increased in the other Scottish cities, although across the rest of Scotland it declined between 2001 and 2011.

69. Although not factored into the calculation of the above travel to work percentages, the number of people recorded as working mainly at / from home has grown rapidly in recent decades: from just 2,300 in 1981 to 22,800 in 2011.

Table 11 : Economic activity

70. Over the longer-term the proportion of males aged 16+ who are economically active (i.e. working or actively looking for work) has declined. However, between 2001 and 2011 there was a very small increase from 72.5% to 72.8%. In contrast economic activity amongst females has increased continuously since 1981, when the census first introduced an analysis of this topic. Male and female activity rates have been converging, although the male rate remains some 7% higher than that for females (72.8% compared with 65.4%).
71. The pattern is similar for those actually in work, although the proportion of working females has changed little since 1991, remaining in the region of 56% to 57%.
72. The split between full-time and part-time employment also reveals differing trends for males and females: The proportion of males in full-time employment has fallen steadily from 61% in 1981 to 46% in 2011, while part-time employment has grown from 2% to 6%. For females there has been relatively little change, especially over the last 20 years, with full-time employment accounting for a steady 34%-35% of the working age population, and part-time 16%-18%.
73. Each successive census since 1981 has recorded a growth in self-employment for both males and females, although self-employment is much more prevalent among males than females (11% compared with 5% in 2011).
74. The number of Edinburgh residents who were out of work and looking for work increased from 9,900 in 2001 to 14,500 in 2011, no doubt largely accounted for by the fact that the 2011 Census was conducted in the midst of an economic downturn. However, the 2011 figure still falls well below the numbers who were out of work in 1981 (18,600) and 1991 (18,500).

75. In contrast, the numbers of people who were long-term sick (and hence part of the economically inactive population) fell from 17,300 in 2001 to 13,500 in 2011. But the 2011 figure was well above the numbers who were long-term sick in 1981 (7,200) and 1991 (12,000).
76. Since 2001 there has been an increase in the number of males aged 16-74 who are retired (up from 17,100 to 18,100). However, the number of retired females in this age group fell slightly over the same period (from 25,300 to 24,800).

Table 12 : industrial composition ; hours worked

77. Revisions to industrial classifications, in response to evolutionary changes in the nature of work, make it very difficult to undertake detailed comparisons of industrial profiles between one census and another. However, the data do permit a more generalised analysis of shifts in the industrial structure.
78. The historic decline in manufacturing is particularly striking. In 1961 this sector accounted for a quarter of all jobs taken by city residents, but by 2011 this had dwindled to less than 4%. (Note that the figures here are based on the city's *resident* population, not those who *work* in the city).
79. The construction sector has also declined steadily, from about 8% of the total workforce in 1961 to less than 5% in 2011. Edinburgh now has one of the smallest manufacturing and construction sectors of any major city in the UK.
80. The city's economy is now highly dependent on services, which cover a very wide range of activities from financial and business services to public administration, leisure, transport and retailing. Collectively, service industries accounted for 90% of jobs in 2011 compared with 64% in 1961.

81. Part-time working has increased since 2001, with the proportion of those in employment working fewer than 30 hours per week going up from 20% in 1991 to 24% in 2001 and 27% in 2011. This trend may result from an increasing preference for flexibility, both on the part of employers and workers. During the post-2008 economic downturn, some employers may also have moved towards part-time employment as a means of reducing wage bills whilst retaining skilled and experienced staff.

Table 13 : Occupational structure

82. As with industrial structure, the occupational composition of the workforce has been affected by occasional revisions to the standard classification, which make it more difficult to discern detailed trends.
83. An example of this is the apparent huge growth in professional occupations, from about 13% in 1991 to 18% in 2001 and 25% in 2011. Although professional occupations are very much typical of Edinburgh and are likely to have grown, the numbers in this category will also have been boosted by definitional changes. The new 2010 classification led to a stricter definition of 'managers' which led to many managers being reclassified as professionals. At the same time, nursing occupations were transferred from the 'associate professional' group to come under the 'professional' heading.
84. These changes may also help to explain why there was a sharp drop in managerial occupations and associate professional occupations after 2001.
85. Administrative and secretarial occupations now account for a much smaller proportion of the workforce than previously, both among males and females. Streamlining of administrative roles

through centralisation and the application of new technologies may have been a major factor behind this.

86. Skilled trades occupations are overwhelmingly filled by male workers. This sector declined between 1991 and 2001, no doubt partly a consequence of the city's diminishing manufacturing sector. However, this fall appears to have been stemmed since 2001, perhaps because of a renewed demand for maintenance skills and increasing value attached to quality, design and individually crafted goods.
87. Caring, leisure and 'other' service occupations also grew between 2001 and 2011 following an earlier fall. This was the case for both males and females.
88. Sales and customer service occupations have recently absorbed a growing number of males, partly offset by a small reduction in the number of females. However, this remains a sector where males are outweighed heavily by females.
89. In contrast, process, plant and machine operatives are very much a male preserve in Edinburgh. Numbers in this group have fallen by about one-third since 1991, with the loss of manufacturing industry again being a root cause. Unlike skilled trades occupations, there has been no sign of a revival since 2001.
90. The proportion of the workforce in 'elementary' occupations has remained remarkably constant since 2001, at about 11% for males and 10% for females.

Table 14 : Socio-economic classification (NS-SeC)

91. The National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SeC) is based substantially on occupation and is therefore affected by changing definitions and classifications as described in the

previous section. It is not practical to compare changes after 2001 with trends prior to 2001.

92. The broad composition has changed little between 2001 and 2011, apart from a shift towards higher professional occupations at the expense of both high level employer / managers and lower managerial / professional occupations. As has been described previously, this is likely to have arisen as much from re-classification of some groups as from real changes in the nature of work done.
93. Apart from this, no other classes have increased or decreased by more than 0.6% over the last decade.

TABLES AND GRAPHS

Edinburgh Trends

1 : Total population

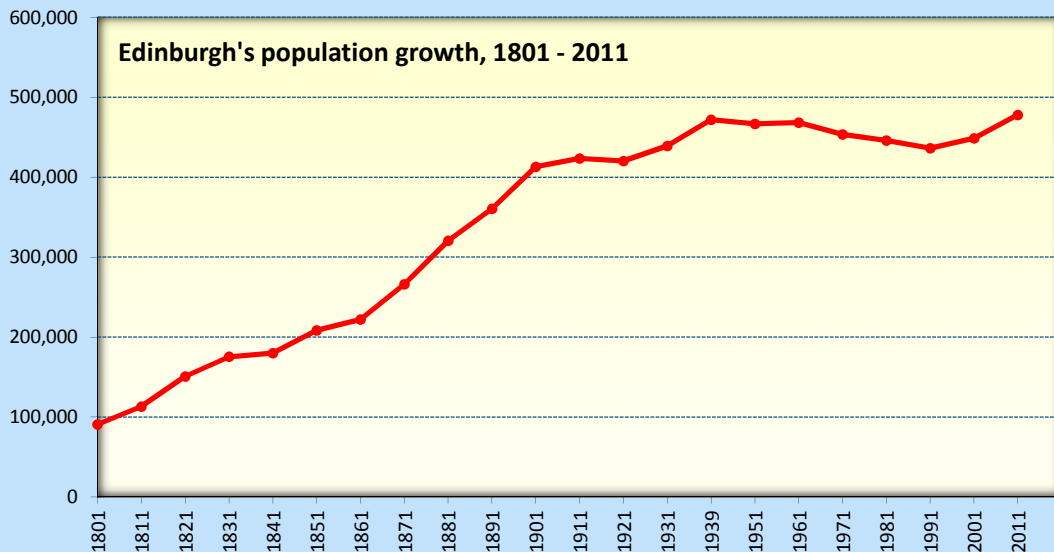


All the figures presented below need to be interpreted with caution, since comparisons over time are affected both by the periodic extension of Edinburgh's administrative boundaries and by changes in Census methodology and definitions. For example, after 1971 the enumerated population changed from 'persons present on Census night' to 'normally resident' population.

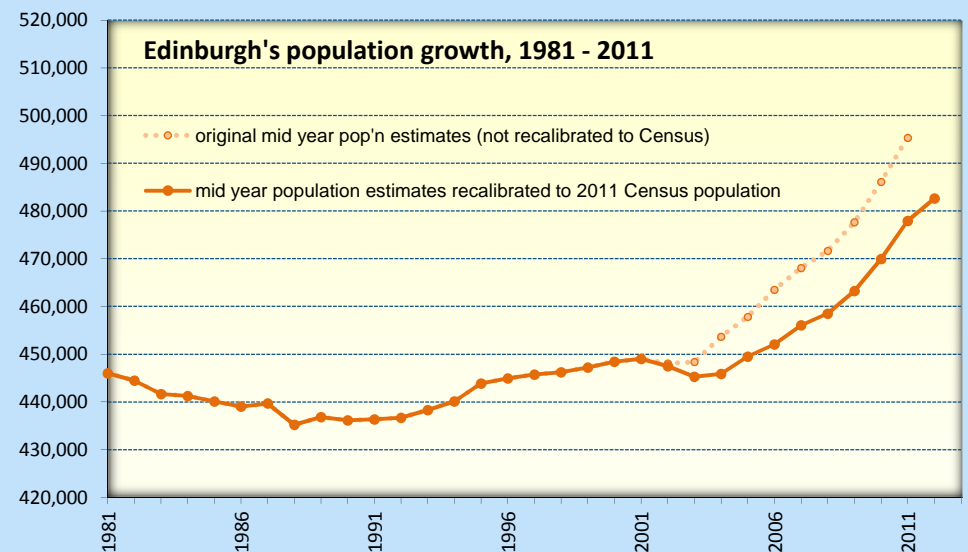
Census day 27th March 2011

Edinburgh (1)	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1939	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	67,288	82,624	112,235	136,054	138,182	160,511	168,121	196,979	228,357	261,225	316,837	320,318	420,264	439,010	471,897	466,761	468,361	453,575	425,256	418,914	448,624	476,626
Males	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	199,350	n/a	213,849	216,881	211,400	199,749	196,894	214,711	232,364
Females	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	239,660	n/a	252,912	251,480	242,175	225,507	222,020	233,913	244,262
Edinburgh (2)	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1939	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	90,768	112,962	150,674	175,407	179,897	208,477	222,015	266,081	320,549	360,522	413,008	423,464	420,264	439,010	n/a	466,761	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Edinburgh (3)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2011
Total	445,985	444,490	441,680	441,230	440,080	439,010	439,670	435,240	436,850	436,140	436,320	436,670	438,300	440,120	443,860	444,910	445,720	446,240	447,190	448,430	449,020	
Males	209,835	208,839	207,321	207,657	207,120	206,911	207,578	205,515	206,714	206,593	206,858	207,317	208,502	209,529	211,571	212,410	212,906	213,224	213,819	214,544	214,953	
Females	236,150	235,651	234,359	233,573	232,960	232,099	232,092	229,725	230,136	229,547	229,462	229,353	229,798	230,591	232,289	232,500	232,814	233,016	233,371	233,886	234,067	
Edinburgh & Lothians:	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1939	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011									
Total	513,412	579,722	615,316	622,668	639,271	677,870	690,878	710,163	745,623	723,108	726,010	778,367	834,648	Edinburgh (1) : These are 'raw' data for the area of the city as constituted at the time of each Census. For 1801 - 1871 the figures relate to the City of Edinburgh (excluding the parishes of North Leith and South Leith). For 1881 - 1971 they relate to the Municipal Burgh of Edinburgh. For 1981 - 1991 they relate to the City of Edinburgh District. For 2001 and 2011 they relate to the City of Edinburgh (virtually identical boundaries to the former District).								
Males	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	335,478	354,721	345,465	345,423	373,045	405,864	Edinburgh (2) : These are 'adjusted' data, published in the 1951 Census Report, standardised as far as possible to the boundaries of the Municipal Burgh. They therefore provide a reasonably consistent time series upto 1971, and relate to the population present on Census night, rather than the normally resident population.								
Females	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	374,685	390,902	377,643	380,587	405,322	428,784	Edinburgh (3) : These are revised Mid Year Estimate populations, re-calibrated by National Records of Scotland to be								

The graph below shows adjusted census data for the Municipal Burgh upto 1971, and mid year population estimates for the current City boundary for 1981-2011



The graph below shows annual mid year population estimates for Edinburgh since 1981



Edinburgh Trends 2 : Age structure



Census day 27th March 2011

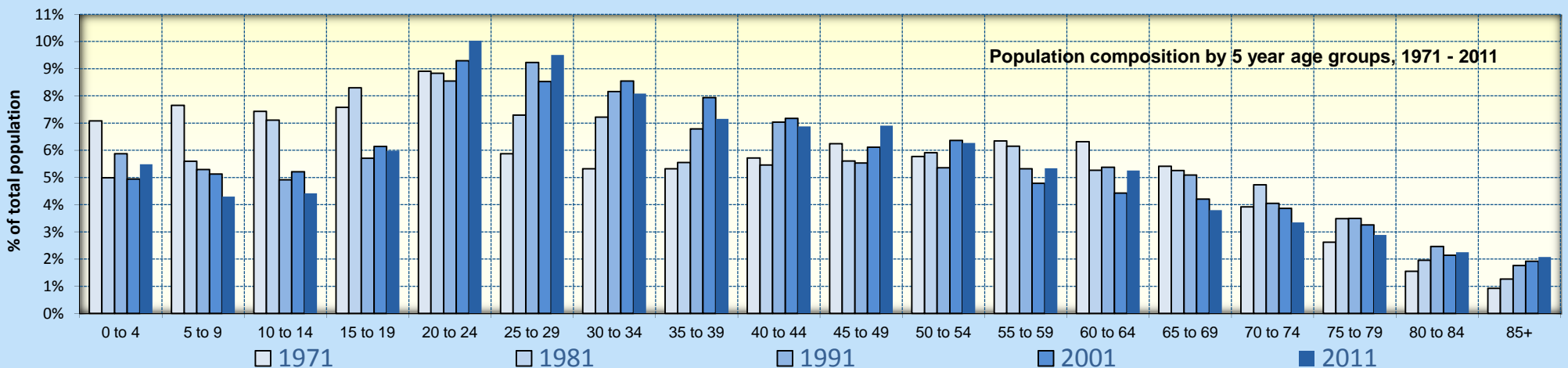
broad age bands

Numbers	Total	Age Bands								Percent	Age Bands							
		0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85+		0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85+
2011	476,626	26,163	46,039	24,046	47,822	150,733	113,336	58,609	9,878	2011	5.5%	9.7%	5.0%	10.0%	31.6%	23.8%	12.3%	2.1%
2001	448,624	22,170	51,157	22,772	41,709	144,381	97,345	60,471	8,619	2001	4.9%	11.4%	5.1%	9.3%	32.2%	21.7%	13.5%	1.9%
1991	418,914	24,622	46,900	19,793	35,792	130,733	90,451	63,241	7,382	1991	5.9%	11.2%	4.7%	8.5%	31.2%	21.6%	15.1%	1.8%
1981	425,256	21,198	60,715	28,640	37,565	108,578	97,537	65,648	5,375	1981	5.0%	14.3%	6.7%	8.8%	25.5%	22.9%	15.4%	1.3%
1971	453,575	32,125	74,735	28,075	40,415	100,830	111,945	61,255	4,195	1971	7.1%	16.5%	6.2%	8.9%	22.2%	24.7%	13.5%	0.9%

5 year age bands

Numbers	Total	Age Bands																	
		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85+
2011	476,626	26,163	20,494	21,062	28,529	47,822	45,324	38,533	34,095	32,781	32,917	29,894	25,464	25,061	18,127	15,954	13,783	10,745	9,878
2001	448,624	22,170	22,986	23,375	27,568	41,709	38,250	38,343	35,621	32,167	27,440	28,546	21,479	19,880	18,866	17,358	14,629	9,618	8,619
1991	418,914	24,622	22,182	20,606	23,905	35,792	38,651	34,196	28,423	29,463	23,196	22,450	22,295	22,510	21,325	16,957	14,644	10,315	7,382
1981	425,256	21,198	23,811	30,237	35,307	37,565	31,023	30,707	23,626	23,222	23,849	25,118	26,163	22,407	22,351	20,136	14,822	8,339	5,375
1971	453,575	32,125	34,725	33,725	34,360	40,415	26,635	24,155	24,125	25,915	28,335	26,195	28,780	28,635	24,545	17,790	11,890	7,030	4,195

Percent	Total	Age Bands																	
		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85+
2011	100.0%	5.5%	4.3%	4.4%	6.0%	10.0%	9.5%	8.1%	7.2%	6.9%	6.9%	6.3%	5.3%	5.3%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.3%	2.1%
2001	100.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	6.1%	9.3%	8.5%	8.5%	7.9%	7.2%	6.1%	6.4%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.3%	2.1%	1.9%
1991	100.0%	5.9%	5.3%	4.9%	5.7%	8.5%	9.2%	8.2%	6.8%	7.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%	4.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.8%
1981	100.0%	5.0%	5.6%	7.1%	8.3%	8.8%	7.3%	7.2%	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.9%	6.2%	5.3%	5.3%	4.7%	3.5%	2.0%	1.3%
1971	100.0%	7.1%	7.7%	7.4%	7.6%	8.9%	5.9%	5.3%	5.3%	5.7%	6.2%	5.8%	6.3%	6.3%	5.4%	3.9%	2.6%	1.5%	0.9%





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Household numbers and size

	Population living in households				Numbers						Percent					
	% of total pop. living in h'holds	Total no. of h'holds	Average persons per household		H'holds with 1 person	H'holds with 2 persons	H'holds with 3 persons	H'holds with 4 persons	H'holds with 5 persons	H'holds with >5 persons	H'holds with 1 person	H'holds with 2 persons	H'holds with 3 persons	H'holds with 4 persons	H'holds with 5 persons	H'holds with >5 persons
2011	97.0%	223,051	2.07		87,176	74,692	30,484	21,888	7,008	1,803	39.1%	33.5%	13.7%	9.8%	3.1%	0.8%
2001	97.6%	204,683	2.14		76,803	67,469	28,726	21,946	7,466	2,273	37.5%	33.0%	14.0%	10.7%	3.6%	1.1%
1991	98.1%	185,664	2.21		64,687	61,795	27,080	22,456	7,200	2,446	34.8%	33.3%	14.6%	12.1%	3.9%	1.3%
1981	97.8%	164,692	2.52		44,808	52,518	26,292	25,711	10,389	4,974	27.2%	31.9%	16.0%	15.6%	6.3%	3.0%
1971	94.8%	161,635	2.66		37,455	48,345	27,890	23,680	11,805	8,650	23.7%	30.6%	17.7%	15.0%	7.5%	5.5%

note : 1971 figure excludes 3,810 h'holds who were entirely absent on Census night

Household characteristics

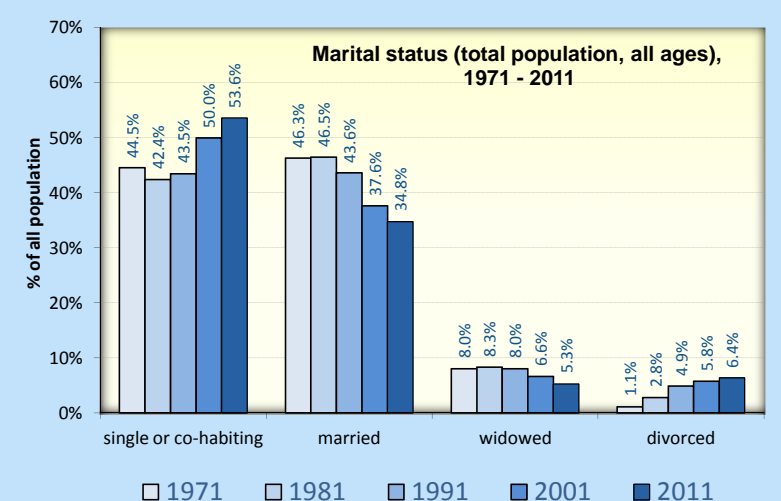
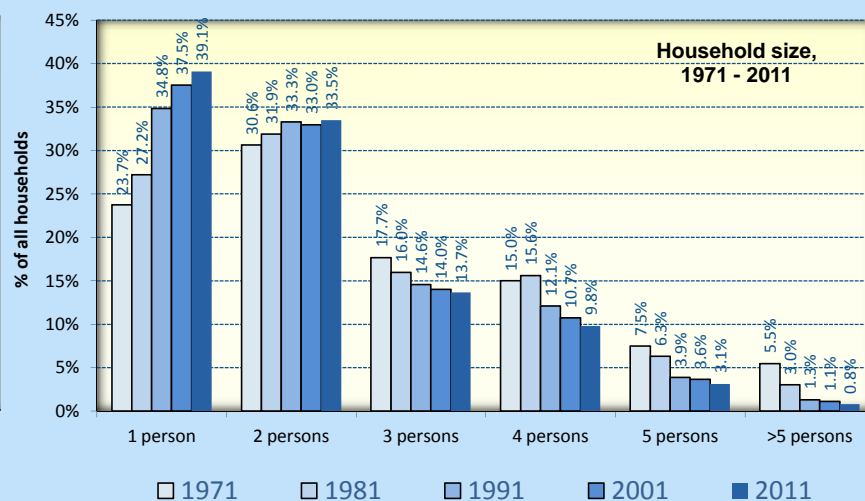
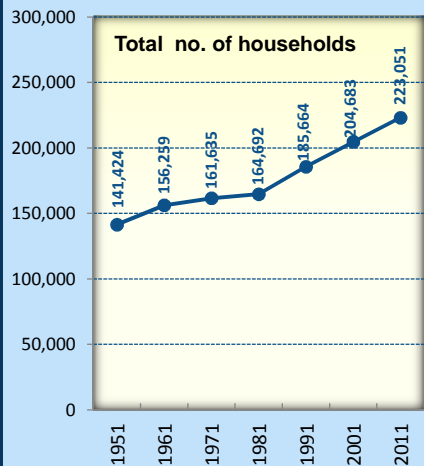
	Lone parent households - with dependent child(ren)	.. as % of all h'holds	H'holds containing dependent children	.. as % of all h'holds	No. of dependent children living in h'holds	H'holds comprised entirely of pensioners (*1)	.. as % of all h'holds	H'holds in shared accommodation
2011	13,904	6.2%	48,109	21.6%	40,068	18.0%	219	
2001	12,645	6.2%	46,242	22.6%	80,149	45,215	22.1%	271
1991	8,343	4.5%	44,327	23.9%	77,316	46,303	24.9%	1,163
1981	3,921	2.4%	53,385	32.4%	n/a	43,570	26.5%	1,328
1971	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	37,110	23.0%	3,255

Note : (*1) 1971 figure limited to 1 and 2 person households ; 2011 figure limited to h'holds with all persons aged 65+

Marital status (total population, all ages)

	Single or co-habiting	Married, re-married or separated but legally married (*1)	Widowed	Divorced	Percent	Single or co-habiting	Married, re-married or separated but legally married	Widowed	Divorced
2011	255,345	165,751	25,192	30,338	53.6%	34.8%	5.3%	6.4%	
2001	224,167	168,728	29,782	25,947	50.0%	37.6%	6.6%	5.8%	
1991	182,025	182,648	33,693	20,548	43.5%	43.6%	8.0%	4.9%	
1981	180,290	197,546	35,446	11,974	42.4%	46.5%	8.3%	2.8%	
1971	201,980	210,065	36,420	5,120	44.5%	46.3%	8.0%	1.1%	

note : 2011 married figures includes same sex civil partnerships



Edinburgh Trends

4 : Housing



Edinburgh's
Census 2011
Shaping our future

Census day 27th March 2011

Housing tenure

Numbers	Owner-occupied <small>(with or without mortgage)</small>	Social rented	Private rented - unfurnished	Private rented - furnished	Other tenure <small>(shared ownership, rent-free etc.)</small>	%	Owner-occupied <small>(with or without mortgage)</small>	Social rented	Private rented - unfurnished	Private rented - furnished	Other tenure
2011	131,477	37,956	49,878	3,740		2011	58.9%	17.0%	22.4%		1.7%
2001	140,342	33,750	5,850	19,766	4,975	2001	68.6%	16.5%	2.9%	9.7%	2.4%
1991	123,352	44,309	5,327	10,566	2,110	1991	66.4%	23.9%	2.9%	5.7%	1.1%
1981	86,830	59,388	9,123	6,771	2,580	1981	52.7%	36.1%	5.5%	4.1%	1.6%
1971	73,975	49,915	24,465	9,435	35	1971	46.9%	31.6%	15.5%	6.0%	0.0%

Lowest floor level of accommodation

%	Basement or semi-basement	Ground floor (street level)	1st or 2nd floor	3rd or 4th floor	5th floor or higher
2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	3.1%	55.4%	30.7%	9.6%	1.2%
1991	1.8%	53.7%	32.9%	9.9%	1.6%
1981	1.0%	53.3%	33.8%	9.8%	2.2%
1971	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Dwelling type

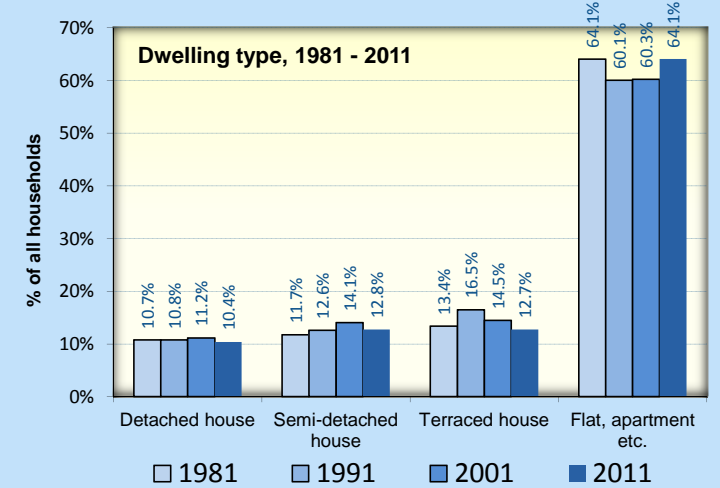
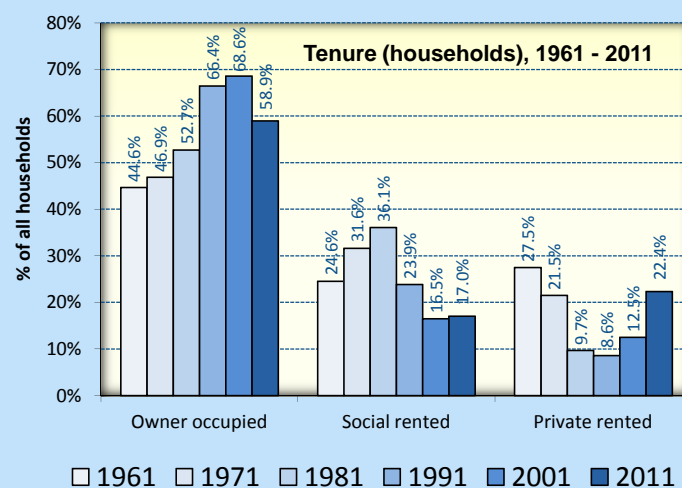
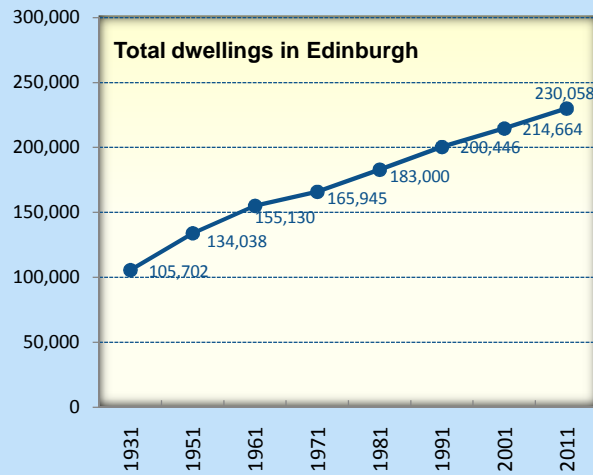
Numbers	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Flat, maisonette, apartment	Mobile or temporary accomm.	%	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Flat, maisonette, apartment	Mobile or temporary accomm.
2011	23,895	29,395	29,346	147,486	77	2011	10.4%	12.8%	12.7%	64.1%	0.0%
2001	23,980	30,212	31,136	129,485	64	2001	11.2%	14.1%	14.5%	60.3%	0.0%
1991	19,878	23,306	30,470	110,857	83	1991	10.8%	12.6%	16.5%	60.1%	0.0%
1981	17,699	19,330	22,022	105,512	129	1981	10.7%	11.7%	13.4%	64.1%	0.1%
1971	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1971	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note : 1991 figures are occupied dwellings (unshared); 1981, 2001 & 2011 are h'hold spaces

Amenities

Without exclusive use of bath / shower + inside w/c	.. as % of all h'holds	Without central heating	.. as % of all h'holds
2011	641	0.3%	25,219
2001	1,531	0.8%	57,400
1991	6,842	4.2%	n/a
1981	27,620	17.5%	n/a

Note : 1991 figures are occupied dwellings (unshared); 1981, 2001 & 2011 are h'hold spaces





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Number of rooms available per household

No. of h'holds	Number of rooms available per household							% of h'holds	Number of rooms available per household							Total no. of rooms	average persons per room
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7+ rooms		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7+ rooms		
2011	1,676	14,055	38,497	72,141	43,391	23,453	29,838	2011	0.8%	6.3%	17.3%	32.3%	19.5%	10.5%	13.4%	1,026,265	0.45
2001	2,199	12,805	33,485	66,180	43,113	21,703	25,198	2001	1.1%	6.3%	16.4%	32.3%	21.1%	10.6%	12.3%	950,430	0.46
1991	2,239	18,615	38,816	53,897	36,657	18,091	17,349	1991	1.2%	10.0%	20.9%	29.0%	19.7%	9.7%	9.3%	805,748	0.51
1981	2,028	21,426	57,755	43,850	23,054	8,616	7,963	1981	1.2%	13.0%	35.1%	26.6%	14.0%	5.2%	4.8%	623,528	0.67
1971	4,210	24,945	46,445	42,070	21,090	9,515	9,550	1971	2.7%	15.8%	29.4%	26.7%	13.4%	6.0%	6.1%	601,990	0.71
1961	7,029	31,391	54,602	35,441	15,091	5,991	6,714	1961	4.5%	20.1%	34.9%	22.7%	9.7%	3.8%	4.3%	541,631	0.85
1951	11,309	34,163	45,062	27,682	11,157	4,801	7,250	1951	8.0%	24.2%	31.9%	19.6%	7.9%	3.4%	5.1%	471,500	0.94

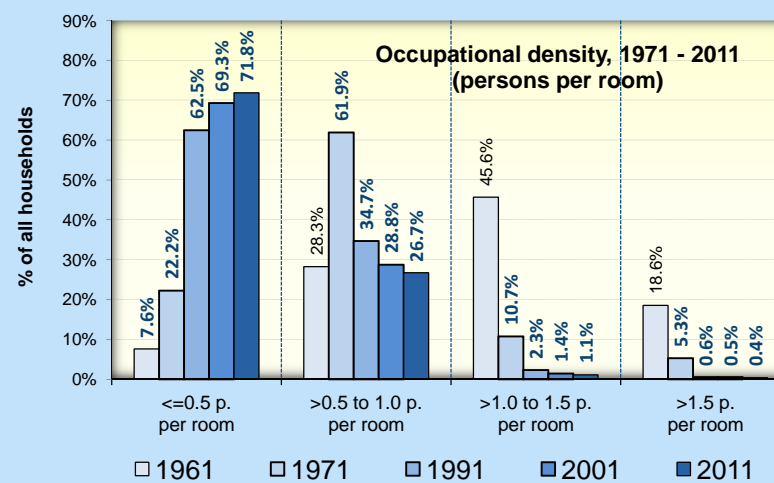
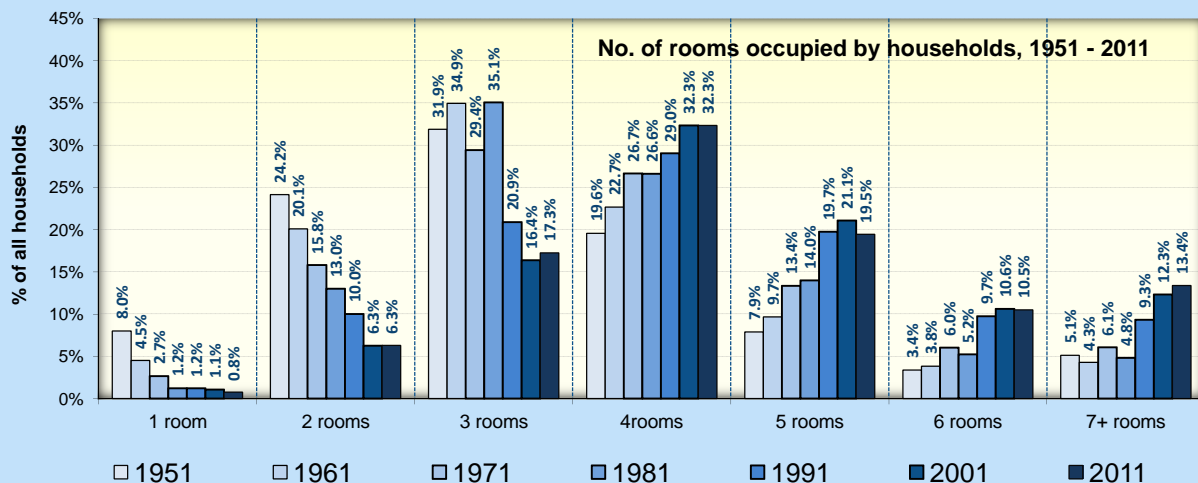
Density of persons per room

% of h'holds	H'holds with less than 0.5 p.p.room	H'holds with >0.5 and <=1.0 p.p.room	H'holds with >1.0 and <=1.5 p.p.room	H'holds with more than 1.5 p.p.room
2011	71.8%	26.7%	1.1%	0.4%
2001	69.3%	28.8%	1.4%	0.5%
1991	62.5%	34.7%	2.3%	0.6%
1981	n/a	n/a	8.5%	2.1%
1971	22.2%	61.9%	10.7%	5.3%
1961	7.6%	28.3%	45.6%	18.6%

Population living in communal establishments

Numbers	Hotels, guest houses, etc.	Psychiatric hospitals	Other hospitals, nursing homes	Homes for the old & disabled	Children's homes	Educational establishments	Prisons, detention centres	Defence establishments	Civilian ships, boats, barges	Other communal establishments	Total enumerated population	Total no. of establishments
2011	539	200	2,911	934	96	8,838	632	56	0	86	14,292	604
2001	157	329	2,190	1,154	61	5,136	355	676	0	773	10,831	446
1991	1,007	502	2,810	1,610	35	762	224	145	8	873	7,976	591
1981	1,823	1,210	1,786	1,976	394	412	464	430	0	1,025	9,520	n/a
1971	5,425	1,660	5,625	2,065	560	4,400	1,015	610	385	1,960	23,705	870
1961	5,836	1,760	5,844	1,936	593	2,132	611	812	449	2,349	22,322	

'Rooms' refers to the number of rooms in a household's accommodation. The definition of a room does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms, studies and conservatories are counted. If two rooms have been converted into one they are counted as one room. Rooms shared between a number of households, for example a shared kitchen, are not counted.





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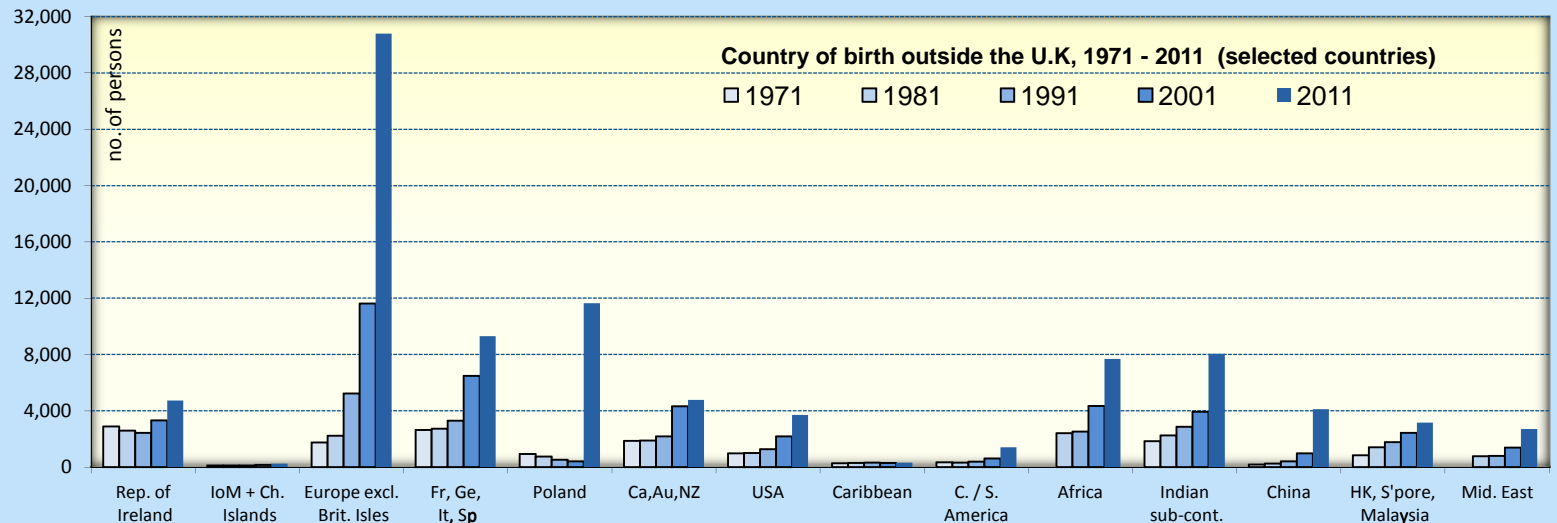
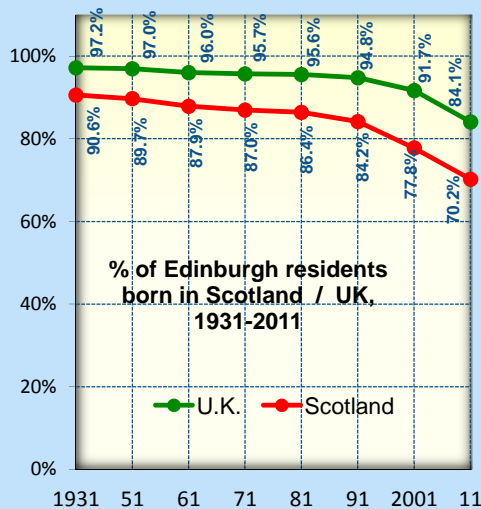
Country of birth

Numbers (residents)	U.K. total	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	Republic of Ireland	Isle of Man + Channel Islands	Europe total excl. British Isles	France, Germany, Italy, Spain (*)	Poland	Canada, Australia, New Zealand	U.S.A.	Caribbean	Central & South America	Africa	India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	China	Hong Kong, S'pore, Malaysia	Middle East
2011	400,928	334,626	57,725	2,118	6,363	4,743	253	30,786	9,292	11,651	4,770	3,715	331	1,416	7,684	8,043	4,118	3,157	2,706
2001	411,204	348,931	54,447	2,069	5,607	3,333	167	11,631	6,487	416	4,316	2,184	300	613	4,355	3,925	978	2,426	1,388
1991	397,045	352,637	39,682	1,621	3,087	2,431	122	5,238	3,297	530	2,187	1,274	328	397	2,532	2,870	417	1,769	805
1981	406,396	367,358	34,523	1,483	2,920	2,585	109	2,242	2,739	755	1,889	993	306	331	2,410	2,249	243	1,406	766
1971	434,090	394,445	35,700	1,460	2,360	2,890	120	1,760	2,650	940	1,870	975	265	340	n/a	1,840	185	835	n/a
1961	449,795	411,548	34,690	1,492	2,060	3,108	149	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1951	452,629	418,721	30,741	1,271	1,896	3,425	152	n/a	643	1,200	n/a	335	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1931	426,586	397,629	26,252	701	2,004	3,918	154	n/a	625	68	n/a	318	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Percent

2011	84.1%	70.2%	12.1%	0.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.1%	6.5%	1.9%	2.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
2001	91.7%	77.8%	12.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	2.6%	1.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
1991	94.8%	84.2%	9.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
1981	95.6%	86.4%	8.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
1971	95.7%	87.0%	7.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	n/a	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	n/a
1961	96.0%	87.9%	7.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1951	97.0%	89.7%	6.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	n/a	0.1%	0.3%	n/a	0.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1931	97.2%	90.6%	6.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	n/a	0.1%	0.0%	n/a	0.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

n.b. the 2001 figures are boosted by the enumeration of students at their term-time address. Edinburgh's large student population includes a substantial number of overseas students. (*) Pre-1971 figures do not include Spain





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Ethnic group

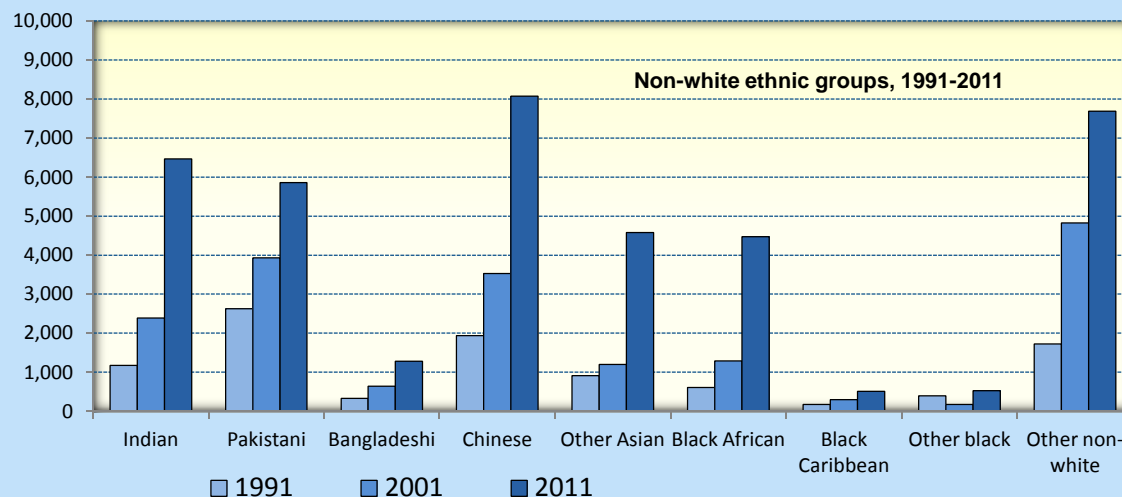
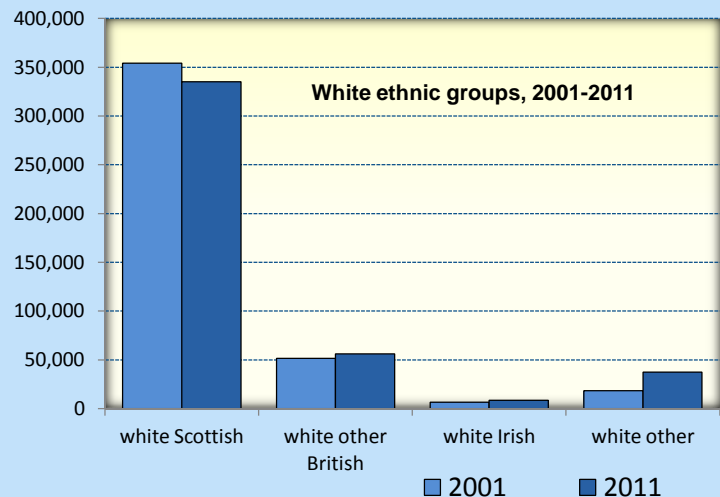
	White Total	(White Scottish)	(White other British)	(White Irish)	(White Gypsy / Traveller)	(White Polish)	(White other)	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla -deshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other Black	Other / mixed
2011	437,167	334,987	56,132	8,603	388	12,820	24,237	6,470	5,858	1,277	8,076	4,583	4,474	505	525	7,690
2001	430,369	354,053	51,407	6,470	n/a	n/a	18,439	2,384	3,928	636	3,532	1,201	1,285	292	174	4,823
1991	409,044	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,176	2,625	328	1,940	910	603	175	393	1,720
2011 %	91.7%	70.3%	11.8%	1.8%	0.1%	2.7%	5.1%	1.4%	1.2%	0.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%
2001 %	95.9%	74.3%	10.8%	1.4%	n/a	n/a	3.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.1%
1991 %	97.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%

Current religion

	Christian Total	(Church of Scotland)	(Roman Catholic)	(other Christian)	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
2011	206,565	115,634	57,868	33,063	2,380	3,996	855	12,434	1,110	1,864	213,651	33,771
2001	245,876	158,305	48,712	38,859	1,193	1,209	774	6,759	792	5,696	163,930	22,395
2011 %	43.3%	24.3%	12.1%	6.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	2.6%	0.2%	0.4%	44.8%	7.1%
2001 %	54.8%	35.3%	10.9%	8.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	1.3%	36.5%	5.0%

Knowledge of Gaelic

	Speaks, reads OR writes Gaelic	.. as % of total pop. aged 3+	Speaks, reads AND writes Gaelic	.. as % of total pop. aged 3+
2011	3,983	0.9%	1,838	0.4%
2001	4,013	0.9%	1,766	0.4%
1991	3,494	0.8%	1,467	0.4%
1981	3,739	0.9%	1,826	0.4%





Limiting long-term health problems

	Total residents	day-to-day activities limited a lot	day-to-day activities limited a little	day-to-day activities not limited	% limited a lot	% limited a little	% not limited
all ages							
2011	476,626	34,242	42,585	399,799	7.2%	8.9%	83.9%
2001	448,348	77,031		371,317	17.2%		82.8%
1991	418,914	52,116		366,798	12.4%		87.6%
age 0-64							
2011							
2001	379,283	41,909		337,374	11.0%		89.0%
1991	348,291	24,654		323,637	7.1%		92.9%
age 65+							
2011							
2001	69,065	35,122		33,943	50.9%		49.1%
1991	70,623	27,462		43,161	38.9%		61.1%

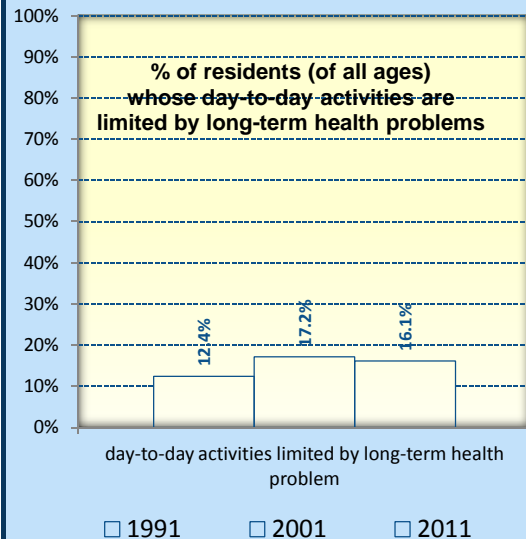
General self-assessed health

	Total residents	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	% Very Good	% Good	% Fair	% Bad	% Very Bad
2011 (all ages)	476,626	274,520	135,937	46,505	14,946	4,718	57.6%	28.5%	9.8%	3.1%	1.0%
2001 (all ages)	448,348		412,169		36,179			91.9%		8.1%	

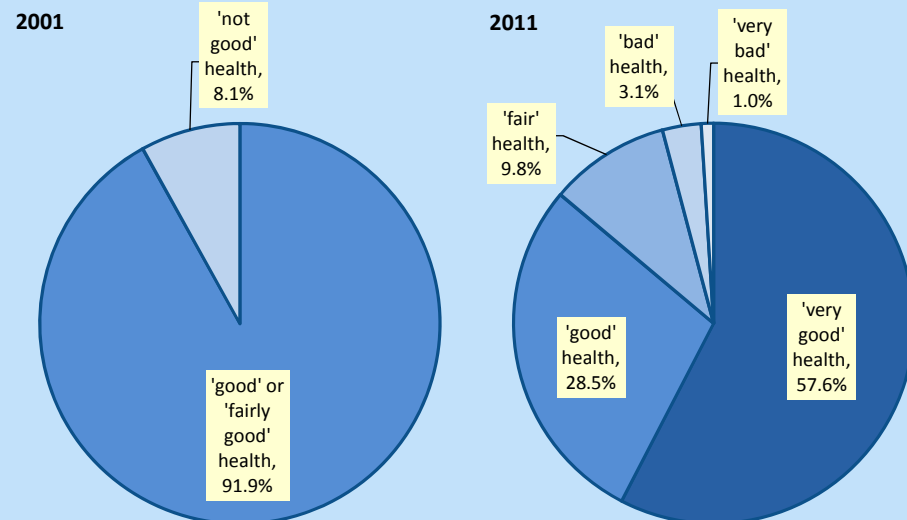
Question asked in 1991 : Does the person have any long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limits his / her daily activities or the work he / she can do ? Include problems which are due to old age. (yes / no tick box)

Question asked in 2001 : Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do ? Include problems which are due to old age. (yes / no tick box)

Question asked in 2011 : Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months ? Include problems related to old age. (3-way tick box : yes, limited a lot / yes, limited a little / no)



General self-assessed health





Census day 27th March 2011

Full-time students

	Full-time students & schoolchildren			Full-time students & schoolchildren as % of age group populations			% of full-time students aged 18-74 who are :			Students and schoolchildren aged 4+ who live with family in Edinburgh outwith term-time but live at another address during term-time
	age 16-17	age 18-74	total age 16-74	16-17	18-74	16-74	in employ-ment	unemp-loyed	econ. inactive	
2011	7,644	49,851	57,495	83.7%	13.8%	15.5%	30.4%	6.9%	62.7%	4,746
2001	6,563	34,686	41,249	71.3%	10.4%	12.0%	35.2%	5.3%	59.4%	3,618

Highest level of qualification

	No Qualific's	Level 1 Qualific's	Level 2 Qualific's	Level 3 Qualific's	Level 4 Qualific'n or higher	
2011	17.1%	18.5%	15.3%	7.6%	41.4%	2011 figures relate to pop. aged 16+
2001	22.9%	19.9%	18.6%	6.0%	32.5%	2001 figures relate to pop. aged 16-74

- Level 1 O Grade, Standard Grade, Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1 or 2, GCSE, CSE, Senior Certificate or equivalent; GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ level 1 or 2, SCOTVEC Module, City and Guilds Craft or equivalent; Other school qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications)
- Level 2 SCE Higher Grade, Higher, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate or equivalent; GSVQ Advanced, SVQ level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft or equivalent
- Level 3 HNC, HND, SVQ level 4 or equivalent; Other post-school but pre-Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications)
- Level 4 Degree, Postgraduate qualifications, Masters, PhD, SVQ level 5 or equivalent; Professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications)

Whilst not a new question in 2011, there were a number of changes made to the qualifications question since 2001, meaning direct comparisons between the two sets of census results are not possible without further processing of the data. The 2011 question included three additional 'other' qualifications categories so that respondents (including those with foreign qualifications) could more easily identify appropriate responses. There was also an additional 2011 category for 'No qualifications', to replace the 2001 'None of these' category. These categories in particular cannot be considered comparable as it is possible that a person will have responded differently in 2011 and 2001 for the same qualification. For example, a respondent who had foreign qualifications which were not listed in categories in 2001 may have ticked 'None of these', whereas, in 2011, they will likely have chosen an appropriate 'other' category of qualifications rather than ticking 'No qualifications'.

Edinburgh Trends 10 : Car availability and travel to work



Edinburgh's Census 2011
Shaping our future
Census day 27th March 2011

Cars available for use by household members

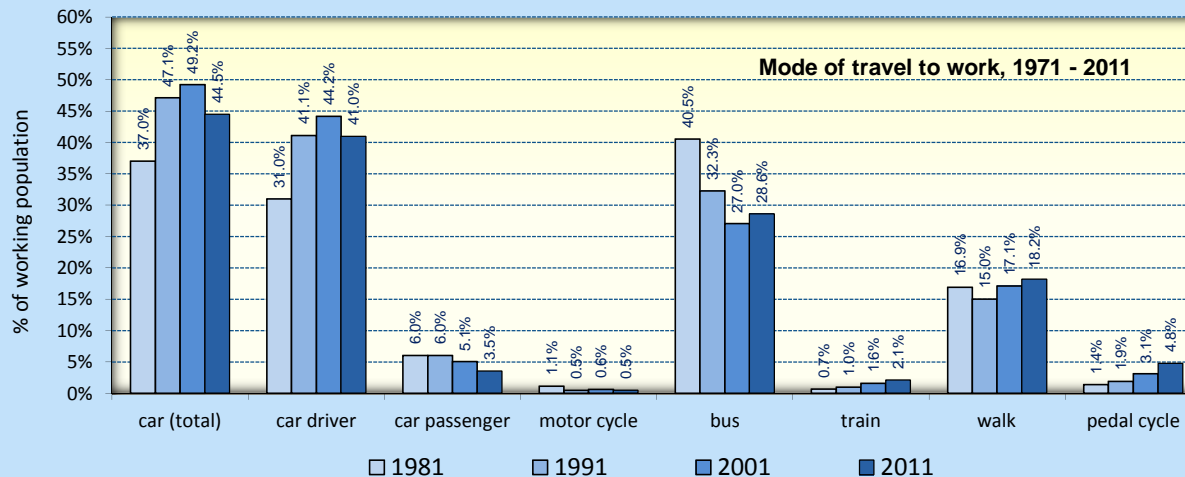
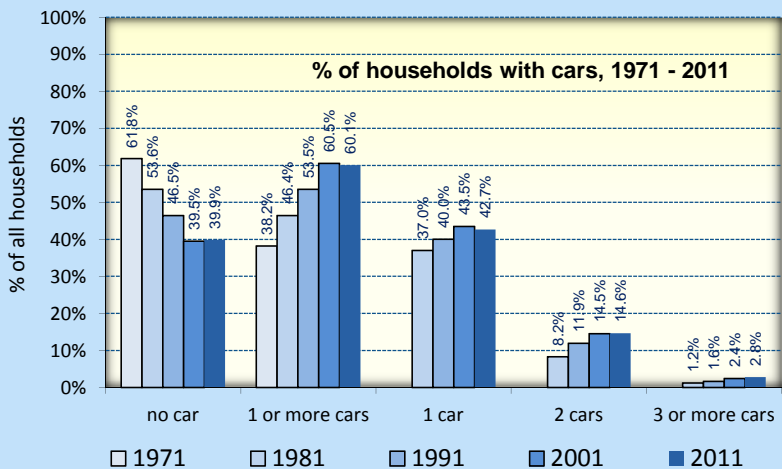
Numbers	H'holds with no car	H'holds with 1 or more cars	H'holds with 1 car	H'holds with 2 cars	H'holds with 3 or more cars	Total no. of cars in h'holds	Average cars per h'hold	Percent	H'holds with no car	H'holds with 1 or more cars	H'holds with 1 car	H'holds with 2 cars	H'holds with 3 or more cars	growth over last decade	% growth in no. of h'holds with cars	change in proportion of h'holds with cars	growth in total no. of cars in h'holds
	2011	2001	1991	1981	1971				2011	2001	1991	1981	1971				
2011	89,034	134,017	95,248	32,564	6,205	180,873	0.81	2011	39.9%	60.1%	42.7%	14.6%	2.8%	2001-2011	8.3%	-0.4%	9.6%
2001	80,891	123,792	89,067	29,771	4,954	164,980	0.81	2001	39.5%	60.5%	43.5%	14.5%	2.4%	1991-2001	24.5%	6.9%	29.4%
1991	86,248	99,416	74,337	22,049	3,030	127,525	0.69	1991	46.5%	53.5%	40.0%	11.9%	1.6%	1981-1991	30.0%	7.1%	35.7%
1981	88,196	76,496	60,971	13,586	1,939	93,960	0.57	1981	53.6%	46.4%	37.0%	8.2%	1.2%	1971-1981	26.8%	8.2%	n/a
1971	97,582	60,318	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1971	61.8%	38.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	1961-1971	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note : For 1981 and 1991 the total number of cars is derived by assuming that households with more than 3 cars have just 3 cars. The 2001 figure is based on more precise data on multiple cars.

Usual mode of travel to work

Numbers	car (total)	car driver	car passenger	motor cycle	bus	train	walk	pedal cycle	works mainly at home	Percent	% car (total)	% car driver	% car passenger	% motor cycle	% bus	% train	% walk	% pedal cycle	
	2011	2001	1991	1981	1971	2011	2001	1991	1981		1971	2011	2001	1991	1981	1971	2011	2001	1991
2011	88,047	81,046	7,001	962	56,580	4,169	36,059	9,478	22,795	2011	44.5%	41.0%	3.5%	0.5%	28.6%	2.1%	18.2%	4.8%	
2001	95,411	85,587	9,824	1,165	52,415	3,061	33,164	6,072	10,644	2001	49.2%	44.2%	5.1%	0.6%	27.0%	1.6%	17.1%	3.1%	
1991	86,140	75,140	11,000	860	59,030	1,780	27,440	3,460	7,010	1991	47.1%	41.1%	6.0%	0.5%	32.3%	1.0%	15.0%	1.9%	
1981	71,860	60,150	11,710	2,210	78,420	1,310	31,720	2,660	2,340	1981	37.0%	31.0%	6.0%	1.1%	40.5%	0.7%	16.9%	1.4%	
1971	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1971	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Note : 1981 and 1991 figures relate purely to travel to work, and %s are based on the resident population who are employed or self-employed. The 2001 and 2011 censuses asked about to travel to place of work OR study. In order to be as consistent as possible, the 2001 and 2011 figures presented here relate ONLY to the population (of any age) who were working but NOT in full-time education. The % modal split EXCLUDES those who work mainly at home and is based only on those who TRAVEL to work. Figures do not sum to 100% as sum 'other' modes (e.g. taxi, underground) and 'not stated' responses are not included in this summary table.



Edinburgh Trends 11 : Economic activity



Census day 27th March 2011

Economic status

	economically active						economically inactive			
	total	in employment	full-time employee	part-time employee	self-employed	looking for work	total	retired	inactive f/t students	long-term sick
2011 (M)	132,667	114,288	84,612	9,985	19,691	9,109	49,636	18,108	19,149	7,392
2001 (M)	120,354	106,438	84,597	5,759	16,082	6,486	45,561	17,061	12,740	9,371
1991 (M)	116,316	103,720	84,699	4,220	13,239	12,596	34,311	17,221	8,825	7,021
1981 (M)	121,624	108,582	96,167	2,669	9,746	13,042	36,186	22,144	9,247	3,746
1971 (M)	124,330	115,015	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,315	32,285	17,815	11,550	2,210
2011 (F)	122,768	106,385	64,505	32,287	9,593	5,408	64,937	24,839	19,074	6,126
2001 (F)	110,525	98,004	62,538	28,673	6,793	3,406	65,991	25,288	12,738	7,933
1991 (F)	98,161	92,301	57,432	29,514	4,567	5,860	66,263	23,890	7,948	4,933
1981 (F)	93,743	88,185	53,815	31,716	2,654	5,558	91,790	14,412	8,087	3,416
1971 (F)	86,780	83,180	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,600	103,330	n/a	9,795	2,080

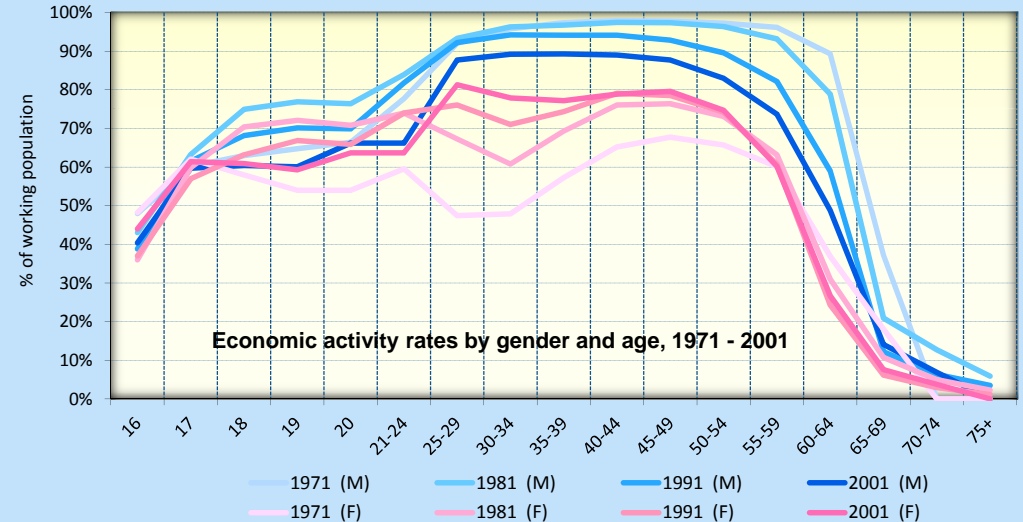
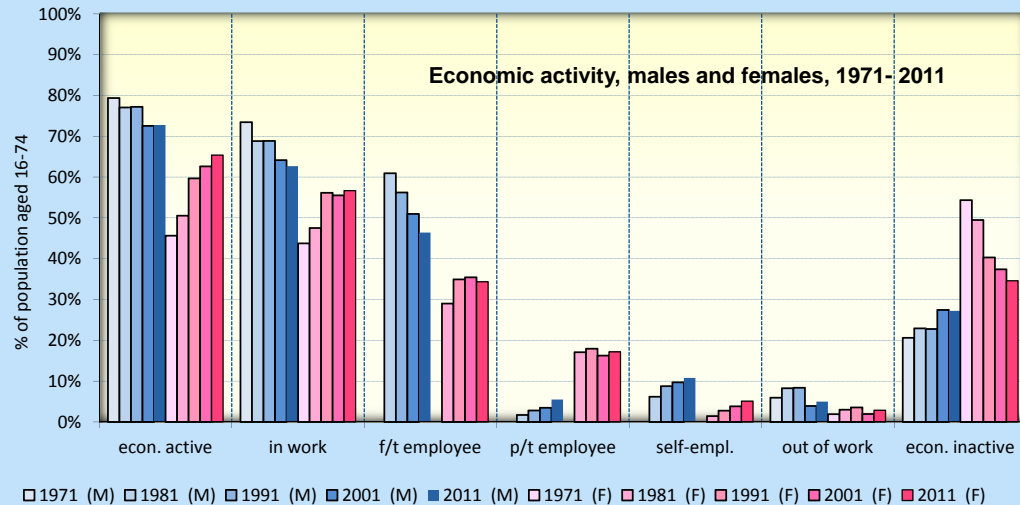
	economically active						economically inactive			
	total	in employment	full-time employee	part-time employee	self-employed	looking for work	total	retired	inactive f/t students	long-term sick
2011 (M)	72.8%	62.7%	46.4%	5.5%	10.8%	5.0%	27.2%	9.9%	10.5%	4.1%
2001 (M)	72.5%	64.2%	51.0%	3.5%	9.7%	3.9%	27.5%	10.3%	7.7%	5.6%
1991 (M)	77.2%	68.9%	56.2%	2.8%	8.8%	8.4%	22.8%	11.4%	5.9%	4.7%
1981 (M)	77.1%	68.8%	60.9%	1.7%	6.2%	8.3%	22.9%	14.0%	5.9%	2.4%
1971 (M)	79.4%	73.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.9%	20.6%	11.4%	7.4%	1.4%
2011 (F)	65.4%	56.7%	34.4%	17.2%	5.1%	2.9%	34.6%	13.2%	10.2%	3.3%
2001 (F)	62.6%	55.5%	35.4%	16.2%	3.8%	1.9%	37.4%	14.3%	7.2%	4.5%
1991 (F)	59.7%	56.1%	34.9%	17.9%	2.8%	3.6%	40.3%	14.5%	4.8%	3.0%
1981 (F)	50.5%	47.5%	29.0%	17.1%	1.4%	3.0%	49.5%	7.8%	4.4%	1.8%
1971 (F)	45.6%	43.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.9%	54.4%	n/a	5.2%	1.1%

Notes : Figures for 1971-1981 relate to population aged 16 and older; figures for 1991-2011 relate to ages 16-74 ONLY, which particularly affects the number of retired people. For 1991 and 2001 total employment includes those employed on Govt. schemes. 'Looking for work' figures in 1971 and 1981 include those who are temporarily sick.

Note : figures are the % of the population aged 16 and older for 1971-1981, and the % of the pop. aged 16-74 for 1991-2011. Not all components are itemised : e.g. figures are not included here for econ. active students, and inactive persons looking after family or home.

Economic activity rates by gender and age group

Percent	16	17	18	19	20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	All 16+	All 16-64	
2011 (M)						awaiting data					awaiting data								n/a	79.1%
2001 (M)	40.4%	59.7%	60.4%	60.1%	66.2%	66.2%	87.7%	89.2%	89.3%	89.0%	87.7%	83.0%	73.7%	48.8%	14.1%	6.9%	n/a	n/a	79.1%	
1991 (M)	38.8%	61.6%	68.2%	70.2%	69.9%	81.8%	92.2%	94.2%	94.1%	94.1%	92.9%	89.6%	82.1%	59.0%	12.2%	6.4%	3.5%	72.7%	85.4%	
1981 (M)	43.1%	63.3%	75.0%	76.9%	76.4%	83.9%	93.3%	96.3%	96.8%	97.5%	97.4%	96.4%	93.2%	78.9%	20.9%	12.7%	5.9%	77.1%	89.2%	
1971 (M)	48.0%	60.2%	63.0%	64.7%	66.4%	77.7%	92.0%	95.8%	97.3%	97.9%	97.8%	97.2%	96.2%	89.3%	37.2%	n/a	n/a	79.4%	88.7%	
2011 (F)						awaiting data					awaiting data								n/a	70.0%
2001 (F)	44.0%	61.4%	60.9%	59.3%	63.7%	63.7%	81.3%	77.9%	77.2%	78.9%	79.6%	74.7%	60.2%	26.7%	7.6%	3.8%	n/a	n/a	70.0%	
1991 (F)	37.0%	57.0%	63.2%	66.9%	65.9%	74.0%	76.1%	71.0%	74.3%	79.1%	78.5%	74.2%	60.8%	24.3%	6.2%	3.0%	1.1%	52.7%	68.2%	
1981 (F)	36.0%	59.9%	70.4%	72.1%	70.8%	74.0%	67.3%	60.8%	69.3%	76.1%	76.4%	73.1%	63.2%	31.0%	10.8%	5.0%	2.3%	50.5%	65.3%	
1971 (F)	48.2%	62.1%	58.0%	54.0%	54.0%	59.6%	47.5%	47.9%	57.3%	65.2%	67.8%	65.7%	60.1%	36.9%	18.1%	n/a	n/a	45.6%	56.3%	



Edinburgh Trends 12 : Industrial composition and hours worked



Census day 27th March 2011

Industrial composition of resident workforce

Residents aged 16-74 in employment	Total	agric., forestry, fishing	mining, energy, water (*1)	construction	manufacturing	distribution and catering (*2)	transport & communications (*3)	other services	inadeq. described / work outside UK etc. (*4)
2011	236,912	801	3,106	11,190	8,307	47,168	18,423	147,917	
2001	218,820	1,094	2,407	10,328	16,346	39,694	12,954	135,676	321
1991	189,890	1,230	4,600	10,720	19,310	33,490	12,100	107,410	1,030
1981	211,790	1,170	5,510	13,070	36,280	38,490	15,720	98,140	3,410
1961	233,330	1,200	6,340	17,950	58,940	48,320	22,140	77,880	560
% of total									
2011	100.0%	0.3%	1.3%	4.7%	3.5%	19.9%	7.8%	62.4%	0.0%
2001	100.0%	0.5%	1.1%	4.7%	7.5%	18.1%	5.9%	62.0%	0.1%
1991	100.0%	0.6%	2.4%	5.6%	10.2%	17.6%	6.4%	56.6%	0.5%
1981	100.0%	0.6%	2.6%	6.2%	17.1%	18.2%	7.4%	46.3%	1.6%
1961	100.0%	0.5%	2.7%	7.7%	25.3%	20.7%	9.5%	33.4%	0.2%
% female									
2011	48.7%	32.8%	24.7%	11.0%	24.5%	48.3%	22.4%	56.9%	
2001	48.5%	26.1%	30.4%	10.2%	30.7%	50.2%	25.1%	55.8%	49.8%
1991	47.7%	26.0%	32.2%	10.3%	26.5%	50.5%	22.1%	58.3%	32.0%
1981	43.3%	21.4%	23.8%	10.6%	26.5%	51.3%	18.7%	56.9%	20.2%
1961	39.0%	11.7%	14.5%	6.9%	32.1%	53.5%	15.1%	51.9%	17.9%

Employment in selected service sectors

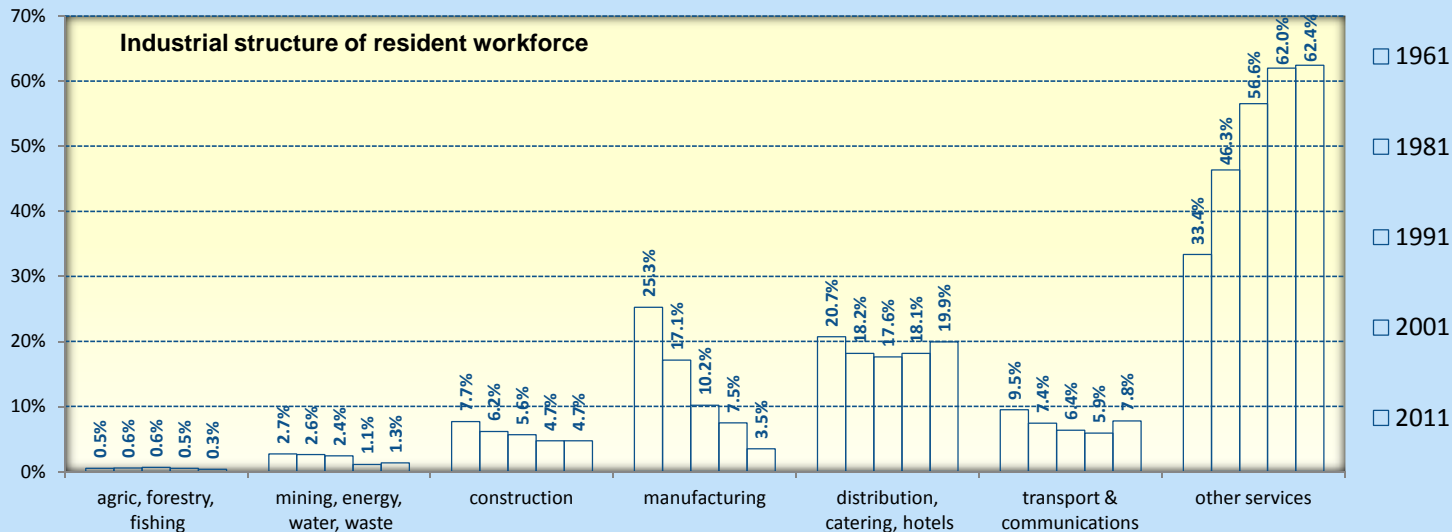
banking, insurance, finance	professional & scientific services	education	human health & social work	retail distribution	accommodation and food service
2011	26,128	20,491	24,711	32,881	19,367
2001	24,752		20,285	26,149	12,954
1991					
1981					
1961	9,730	8,630	10,120	12,310	30,390
2011	11.0%	8.6%	10.4%	13.9%	8.2%
2001	11.3%		9.3%	12.0%	5.9%
1991					
1981					
1961	4.2%	3.7%	4.3%	5.3%	13.0%
2011		47.3%	63.6%	75.3%	48.1%
2001			63.5%	77.9%	56.0%
1991					
1981					
1961	45.2%	48.4%	62.8%	75.0%	57.4%

Hours worked per week

15 hours or less	16-30 hours	31-48 hours (*1)	49 hours or more (*2)	
2011	18,562	46,021	145,957	26,372
2001	16,959	35,413	138,801	27,647
1991	12,759	25,611	142,192	9,328
2011	7.8%	19.4%	61.6%	11.1%
2001	7.8%	16.2%	63.4%	12.6%
1991	6.7%	13.5%	74.9%	4.9%

(*1) 31-50 hours in 1991
 (*2) 51 hours or more in 1991

Notes : (*1) 2011 figures include waste management and recycling; (*2) figures for 2001 onwards include hotels and visitor accommodation; (3) includes storage from 2001 onwards, and includes information and Information & communications technology in 2011; (*4) 2001 and 2011 figures comprise employees in private households and extraterritorial organisations





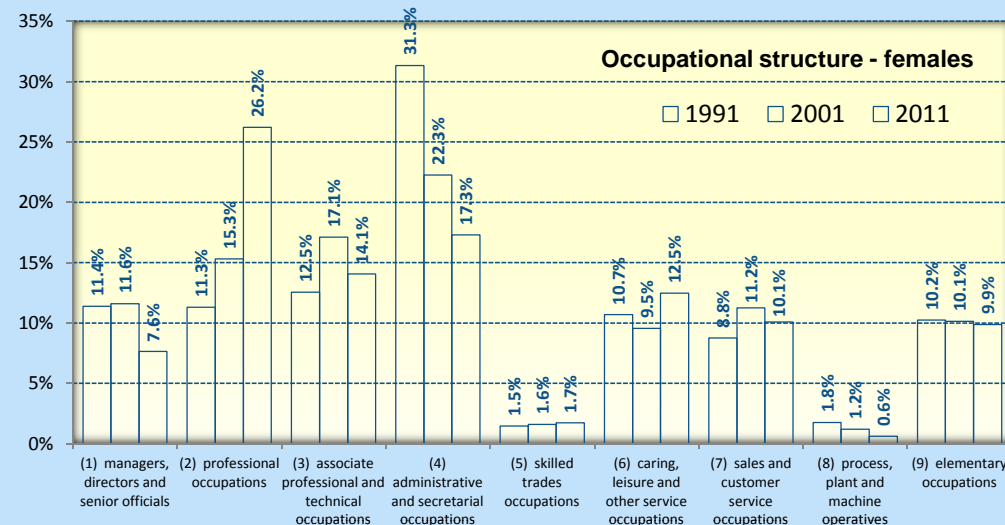
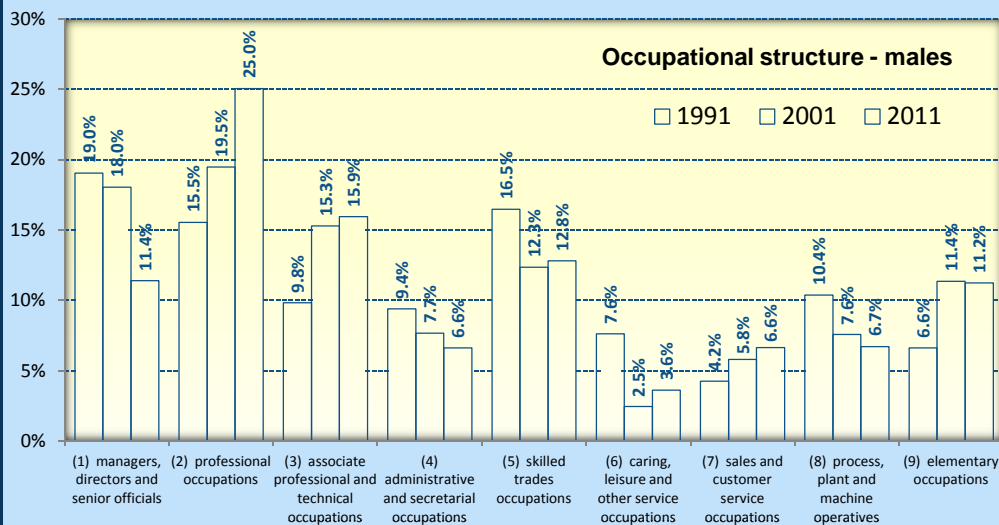
Census day 27th March 2011

Numbers in each occupational category

% composition

Residents aged 16-74 in employment (a) persons	Total	Numbers in each occupational category									% composition									
		(1) managers, directors and senior officials	(2) professional occupations	(3) associate professional and technical occupations	(4) administrative and secretarial occupations	(5) skilled trades occupations	(6) caring, leisure and other service occupations	(7) sales and customer service occupations	(8) process, plant and machine operatives	(9) elementary occupations	(1) managers, directors and senior officials	(2) professional occupations	(3) associate professional and technical occupations	(4) administrative and secretarial occupations	(5) skilled trades occupations	(6) caring, leisure and other service occupations	(7) sales and customer service occupations	(8) process, plant and machine operatives	(9) elementary occupations	
(a) persons																				
2011	236,912	22,664	60,676	35,609	28,002	17,545	18,771	19,712	8,868	25,065	100.0%	9.6%	25.6%	15.0%	11.8%	7.4%	7.9%	8.3%	3.7%	10.6%
2001	218,820	32,648	38,190	35,385	32,262	15,594	12,894	18,460	9,820	23,567	100.0%	14.9%	17.5%	16.2%	14.7%	7.1%	5.9%	8.4%	4.5%	10.8%
1991	189,890	29,220	25,670	21,120	37,720	17,680	17,250	12,150	11,910	15,860	100.0%	15.4%	13.5%	11.1%	19.9%	9.3%	9.1%	6.4%	6.3%	8.4%
(b) males																				
2011	121,562	13,848	30,448	19,383	8,042	15,558	4,387	8,069	8,162	13,665	100.0%	11.4%	25.0%	15.9%	6.6%	12.8%	3.6%	6.6%	6.7%	11.2%
2001	112,762	20,343	21,957	17,237	8,657	13,916	2,770	6,531	8,541	12,810	100.0%	18.0%	19.5%	15.3%	7.7%	12.3%	2.5%	5.8%	7.6%	11.4%
1991	99,310	18,910	15,430	9,760	9,330	16,350	7,570	4,220	10,310	6,580	100.0%	19.0%	15.5%	9.8%	9.4%	16.5%	7.6%	4.2%	10.4%	6.6%
(c) females																				
2011	115,350	8,816	30,228	16,226	19,960	1,987	14,384	11,643	706	11,400	100.0%	7.6%	26.2%	14.1%	17.3%	1.7%	12.5%	10.1%	0.6%	9.9%
2001	106,058	12,305	16,233	18,148	23,605	1,678	10,124	11,929	1,279	10,755	100.0%	11.6%	15.3%	17.1%	22.3%	1.6%	9.5%	11.2%	1.2%	10.1%
1991	90,580	10,310	10,240	11,360	28,390	1,330	9,680	7,930	1,600	9,280	100.0%	11.4%	11.3%	12.5%	31.3%	1.5%	10.7%	8.8%	1.8%	10.2%

Note : There was a significant **revision to the Standard Occupational Classification** in 2010 which is partly responsible for the changing distribution of the workforce between occupational categories in 2011 as compared with 2001. Key changes included : a stricter definition of 'managers' ; the reallocation of most nursing occupations from group 3 (associate professional) to group 2 (professional) ; and a reclassification of occupations associated with information technologies. To a lesser extent there were also changes to the classification between 1991 and 2001, which also need to be taken into account. The title of some categories has changed, e.g. group 5 was 'craft and related' in 1991 ; group 6 was 'personal service occupations' in 2001, 'personal and protective service occupations' in 1991 ; group 9 was 'other occupations' in 1991. Note that the total number of people in employment in 1991 excludes 1,310 people whose occupation was not stated or not adequately described (850 males, 460 females).





Census day 27th March 2011

Numbers and % in each socio-economic class

residents aged 16-74 nos.	Higher managerial, admin. & professional occupations												
	Total residents aged 16 to 74	1.1 Large employers and higher managerial	1.2 Higher professional occupa	2 Lower managerial & professional occupations	3 Intermediate occupations	4 Small employers and own account workers	5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations	6 Semi-routine occupations	7 Routine occupations	8.1 never worked	8.2 Long-term unemployed	Full-time students	
2011	370,018	7,218	46,666	82,687	45,802	22,539	20,526	40,614	30,823	10,281	5,367	57,495	
2001	290,580	11,893	30,814	70,953	37,406	15,947	16,676	32,386	22,453	8,041	2,762	41,249	
2011 %	100.0%	2.0%	12.6%	22.3%	12.4%	6.1%	5.5%	11.0%	8.3%	2.8%	1.5%	15.5%	
2001 %	100.0%	4.1%	10.6%	24.4%	12.9%	5.5%	5.7%	11.1%	7.7%	2.8%	1.0%	14.2%	

Total econ. active residents (10% sample) nos.	Socio-economic classes																
	1 Employers & managers in large estabs	2 Employers & managers in small estabs	3-4 Professional workers	5 Intermediate non-manual workers	6 Junior non-manual workers	7 Personal service workers	8 Foremen & supervisors - manual	9 Skilled manual workers	10 Semi-skilled manual workers	11 Unskilled manual workers	12 Own account non-prof'l workers	13-15 Farmers & agricultural workers	16 Members of armed forces	17 Inadequately described & not stated			
1991	202,230	11,370	18,410	17,080	34,690	49,040	10,820	3,030	19,890	14,910	12,190	7,610	630	1,030	1,530		
1981	216,430	11,510	9,600	13,000	29,660	53,530	14,450	4,270	30,670	18,650	15,640	5,050	590	1,500	8,310		
1961 (M)	141,180	6,060	7,500	8,110	6,560	23,200	1,950	4,090	45,700	17,830	12,550	3,230	710	2,530	1,160		
1991 %	100.0%	5.6%	9.1%	8.4%	17.2%	24.2%	5.4%	1.5%	9.8%	7.4%	6.0%	3.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%		
1981 %	100.0%	5.3%	4.4%	6.0%	13.7%	24.7%	6.7%	2.0%	14.2%	8.6%	7.2%	2.3%	0.3%	0.7%	3.8%		
1961 (M) %	100.0%	4.3%	5.3%	5.7%	4.6%	16.4%	1.4%	2.9%	32.4%	12.6%	8.9%	2.3%	0.5%	1.8%	0.8%		

N.B. Changes to the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification make it impossible to compare trends on a consistent basis over the last 50 years. Hence the socio-economic composition is analysed in two separate graphs relating to 1961-1991 and 2001-2011. Prior to 2001 occupation and socio-economic classifications were based on a 10% sample of census returns. The figures for 1961-1991 in the table above have been grossed up by a factor of 10. 1961 data relate to males only ; Totals for 1991 exclude 2,290 persons 'working on a government scheme' and 5,740 persons 'not classifiable'. Total for 2001 excludes 51,851 persons 'not classifiable for other reasons'.

