

# Edinburgh – A Statistical Summary

Key data for Edinburgh and the Lothians

June 2005



## Information for decision-making

The Council collates and analyses a wide range of statistical information on Edinburgh and adjoining areas. The main purpose of the analysis is to assist in:

- developing Council policies
- monitoring performance
- planning services.

The information has also proved of wider interest to businesses, consultants, community organisations, universities and colleges, journalists and individuals looking for useful data on the development and growth of the city. The statistics have been used for various purposes, including business plans, funding bids, academic studies and informed contribution to the democratic process.

This first leaflet presents a statistical portrait of Edinburgh and illustrates the range of information that is available on the following popular topics:

- Demographic Trends
- Economy
- Housing
- Transport and Connectivity
- Social Inclusion
- Environment

This statistical summary has been prepared from data held by the Economic Development Division and Research & Information Section, City Development and the Performance and Development Unit, Corporate Services.

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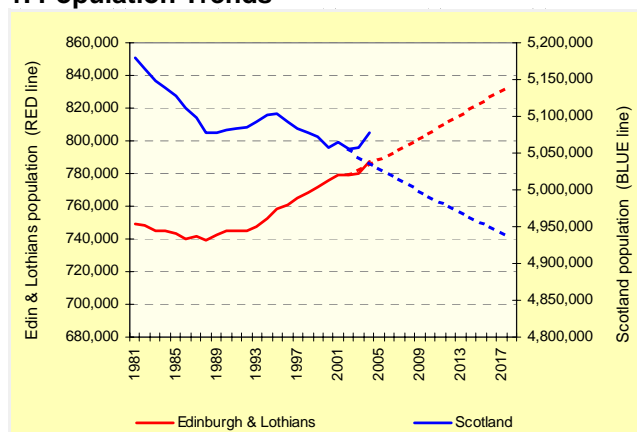
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**EDINBURGH**  
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

## Demographic Characteristics

- The population in Edinburgh and the Lothians is 787,700. Including the wider catchment area of Fife and the Scottish Borders, this rises to 1.25 million, a quarter of the population of Scotland.
- Edinburgh's population has been growing, in contrast to the downward trend for Scotland.
- Between 1991 and 2004, West Lothian and Edinburgh had the biggest absolute population increases of any local authority in Scotland, with Fife ranked 6<sup>th</sup> and East Lothian 7<sup>th</sup>.
- West Lothian and East Lothian were the two fastest growing local authorities in terms of percentage population increase over the same time period.
- Edinburgh and the Lothians are the main destination for migrants moving to Scotland, but at the same time they are also a key origin for migrants moving to other parts of Scotland.
- Edinburgh has a younger population profile than the Scottish average with a particularly high concentration in the student and young adult age group (15 - 29); it has the highest proportion of its population in the working age groups of any local authority in Scotland.
- Edinburgh's population is relatively cosmopolitan, with non-white ethnic representation significantly above the Scottish average, and a very high proportion of its population born outside Scotland (22%).

## 1. Population Trends



## 2. Population: Vital Statistics

Population (City of Edinburgh)	2004	453,670
Males	2004	218,008
Females	2004	235,662
Households	2002	207,080
Average household size	2002	2.10
Land area	2001	262.3 sq.km.
Population density	2003	1,730 per. / sq.km.
Births	2003 / 4	4,594
Deaths	2003 / 4	4,483
Migration (net civilian)	2003 / 4	5,138
Fertility rate (per 1,000 women age 15-44)	2003	42.2
Mortal'y rate (standardised, per 1,000 pop)	2003	10.2
Marriages	2003	2,712

Sources : General Register Office (Scotland) - Mid Year Population Estimates, Census etc.

## 3. Current Age Profile (2004)

	Persons	Males	Females	%
0 to 4	21,079	10,939	10,140	4.6%
5 to 11	30,817	15,939	14,878	6.8%
12 to 15	18,877	9,700	9,177	4.2%
16 to 18	15,959	8,013	7,946	3.5%
19 to 24	51,494	24,426	27,068	11.4%
25 to 39	111,608	55,570	56,038	24.6%
40 to 49	63,442	31,078	32,364	14.0%
50 to 59	52,098	25,565	26,533	11.5%
60 to 64	19,393	9,222	10,171	4.3%
65 to 69	18,327	8,367	9,960	4.0%
70 to 79	31,186	12,955	18,231	6.9%
80 +	19,390	6,234	13,156	4.3%

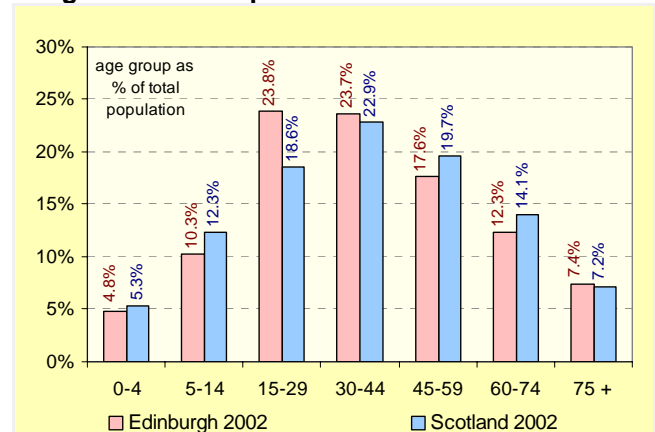
Sources : General Register Office (Scotland) - Mid Year Population Estimates

## 4. Ethnic Composition and Country of Birth

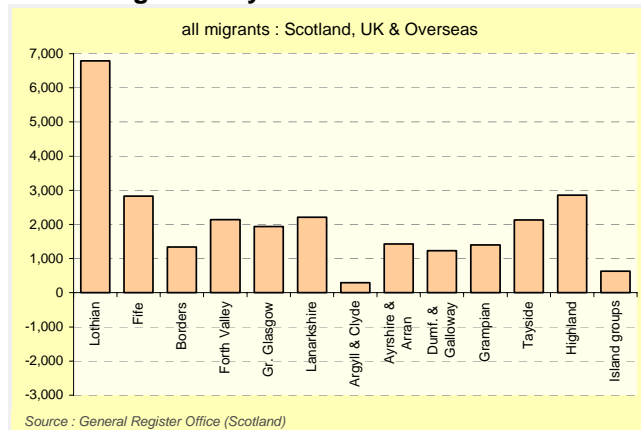
	Edinburgh	Edin %	Scotland %	G.B. %
White	430,369	95.9%	98.0%	91.9%
Pakistani	3,928	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%
Chinese	3,532	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Mixed	2,776	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%
Indian	2,384	0.5%	0.3%	1.8%
Black African	1,285	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
South Asian	1,201	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Bangladeshi	636	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Caribbean	292	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Born in Scotland	348,931	77.8%	87.1%	7.9%
Born in rest of U.K.	62,273	13.9%	9.1%	82.4%
Born in rest of Europe	15,131	3.4%	1.5%	n/a

Source : General Register Office (Scotland) - 2001 Census

## 5. Age Profile Comparisons

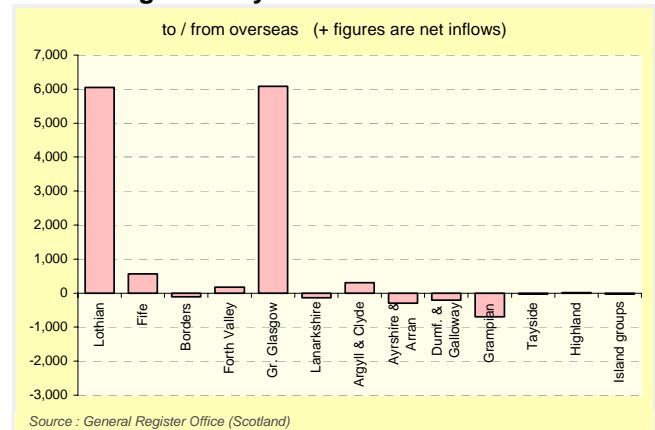


## 6a. Net Migration by Health Board 2003/04



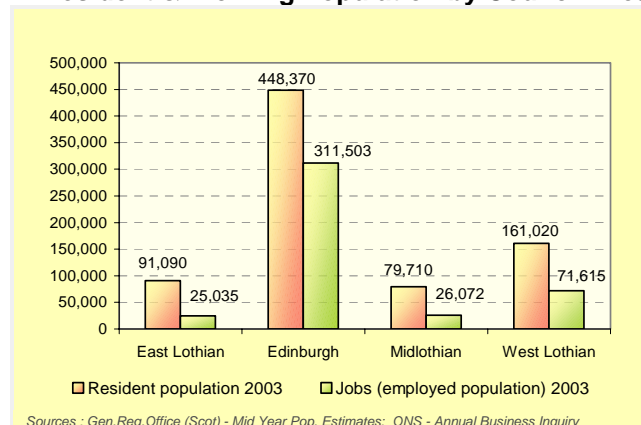
Source : General Register Office (Scotland)

## 6b. Net Migration by Health Board 2003/04



Source : General Register Office (Scotland)

## 7. Resident & Working Population by Council Area



Sources : Gen.Reg.Office (Scot) - Mid Year Pop. Estimates; ONS - Annual Business Inquiry

## Economy

- In recent years Edinburgh has benefited from an unprecedented period of economic growth.
- The number of employee jobs in Edinburgh and the Lothians currently exceeds the number of economically active individuals, making labour supply a significant issue for the region.
- Unemployment in Edinburgh currently stands at 2.4% and has been consistently and significantly below the Scottish average for several years.
- The economy is dominated by the service sector, particularly financial and business services - Edinburgh is the UK's 2<sup>nd</sup> and Europe's 6<sup>th</sup> largest financial centre.
- Edinburgh is home to 16 of Scotland's top 100 companies including world leaders such as the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Bank of Scotland and Standard Life.
- Businesses in Edinburgh have made a net contribution of nearly £700m in business rates to the rest of Scotland over the last nine years.
- At £22,997 per annum, mean average annual earnings in Edinburgh are among the highest in Scotland and higher than the UK average of £22,248 per annum.
- 34% of Edinburgh's population hold degree level qualifications making the city's workforce one of the most highly qualified in the UK.
- 54% of total Scottish research and development spending - a key determinant of future growth potential - occurs in Edinburgh and the Lothians.

## 8. Workforce and Jobs (2003)

	Edinburgh	Lothians	Scotland
Resident population aged 16+	368,000	634,000	4,043,000
Male economic activity rate (age 16+)	72.0%	71.5%	69.5%
Female econ. activity rate (age 16+)	58.4%	59.2%	55.4%
Economically active males aged 16+	125,000	216,000	1,334,000
Econ. active females aged 16+	113,000	197,000	1,177,000
Resident males in employment	118,000	204,000	1,242,000
Resident females in employment	108,000	188,000	1,125,000
Total employed residents	225,000	391,000	2,367,000
Total employee jobs (w'kplace based)	311,500	432,800	2,298,900
.. males	146,300	208,600	1,124,700
.. females	165,200	224,200	1,174,200
.. full-time	213,800	298,100	1,561,600
.. part-time	97,700	134,700	737,300

Sources : Office for National Statistics - Labour Force Survey & Annual Business Inquiry

## 9. Economic Status (Resident Adults, 2003)

	Edinburgh	Lothians	Scotland
Self-employed	6%	6%	5%
Full-time employees	40%	39%	36%
Part-time employees	11%	12%	11%
Looking after home or family	5%	5%	8%
Permanently retired from work	25%	25%	26%
Unemployed and seeking work	2%	2%	3%
Education	7%	5%	5%
Permanently sick or disabled	2%	3%	5%
Off work through short-term illness	1%	1%	1%
Unemp. benefit claimants (April 20'05)	7,072	11,408	90,411
Unemployment rate (April 2005)	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%
Long-term unemployed (> 1 year)	840	1,325	12,905

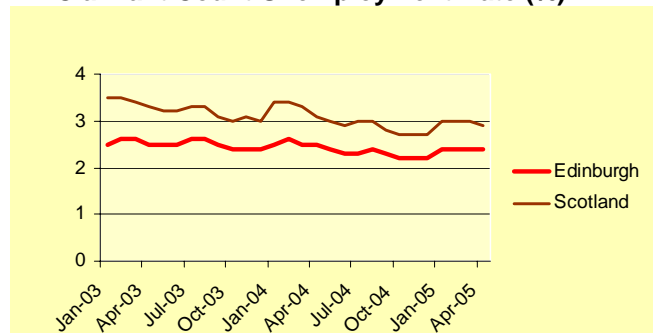
Sources : Scottish Exec. - Scottish Household Survey; NOMIS / Dept. for Work & Pensions

## 10. Occupation (Employed Residents, 2001)

	Edin %	Lothians %	Scotland %
Managers & senior officials	14.9%	13.9%	12.2%
Professional occupations	17.5%	13.7%	10.8%
Associate profes. & tech. occupations	16.2%	14.7%	14.0%
Admin. & secretarial occupations	14.7%	14.6%	12.7%
Skilled trades	7.1%	9.2%	12.2%
Personal service occupations	5.9%	6.5%	7.1%
Sales & customer service occup'ns	8.4%	8.8%	8.6%
Plant & machine operators; drivers	4.5%	7.0%	9.6%
Elementary occupations	10.8%	11.5%	12.7%

Source : General Register Office (Scotland) - 2001 Census

## 11. Claimant Count Unemployment Rate (%)



Source: Jobcentre Plus/NOMIS

## 12. Industrial Composition (Workplace Based)

	Edinburgh	Edin %	Lothians %	Scotland %
Primary activities	2,150	0.7%	0.9%	3.2%
Manufacturing	14,750	4.7%	7.3%	10.6%
Construction	9,300	3.0%	4.3%	5.2%
Services (total)	285,300	91.6%	87.5%	81.0%
.. financial services	49,700	16.0%	12.3%	4.7%
.. business services	45,300	14.5%	12.6%	11.3%
.. computing & related	6,250	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%
.. education	26,300	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%
.. health	23,900	7.7%	7.5%	9.3%
.. retailing	31,500	10.1%	10.7%	11.2%
.. hotels, bars, catering	26,600	8.5%	8.1%	7.3%
.. transport, travel, stor'e	7,100	2.3%	2.7%	3.6%
.. post & telecomms	6,050	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%

Source : Office for National Statistics - Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

## 13. Businesses

	Edinburgh	Lothians	Scotland
Total no. of registered enterprises	15,300	23,920	147,490
Total no. of business sites	18,525	27,960	179,275
No. of VAT-registered businesses	12,195	18,955	126,560
Change in VAT-reg. bus. since 1996	+ 1,115	+ 2,050	+ 5,645
% of new companies surviving 3 yrs.	61.5%	61.5%	64.3%
No. companies in SBI top 100	16	22	100
Funds managed by financial insti'tns	n/a	n/a	£325m
Value of exported manufactured goods	n/a	£4,486m	£18,759m
Investors In People accreditations	n/a	389	4,030

Sources : Scottish Exec, ONS, NOMIS, Scot. Business Insider, Scottish Financial Enterprise

## 14. Education and Training

	Edinburgh	Lothians	Scotland
Adults 16-64 with no qualifications	10%	16%	20%
Adults 16-64 with 'O' grade or equiv.	76%	73%	67%
Adults 16-64 with Highers or equiv.	70%	59%	55%
Adults 16-64 with first or higher degree	34%	24%	16%
Adults 16-64 with profess'l qualific'n	24%	20%	15%
Adults currently receiving training/educ	35%	30%	28%
School roll - public funded primary	26,183	55,432	398,100
School roll - public funded secondary	20,140	42,309	318,065
School roll - public funded special	735	1,341	7,012
School roll - private (independent)	10,857	11,525	31,238
% of all pupils attending priv. schools	18.5%	n/a	4.1%
% of local authority school leavers			
.. entering higher / further education	48%	n/a	50%
.. entering employment	30%	n/a	25%
No. students in higher educ'n instit'ns	60,225	60,897	207,457
No. students in further educ'n instit'ns	37,374	53,556	430,322
Edinburgh University UK ranking	13th overall; 5th for research income		

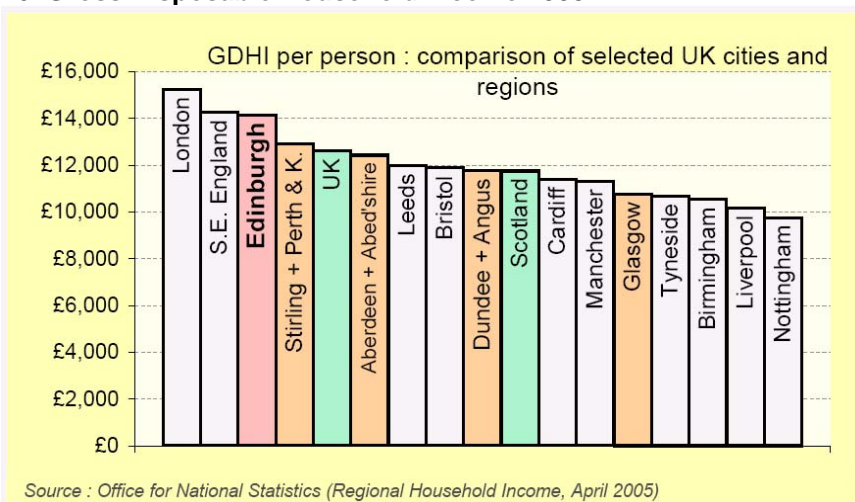
Sources: Scottish Household Survey; Scot. Council of Indep. Schools; Scottish Exec.

## 15. Key Employers

Primary	~ Scottish Gas; Scottish Power; Forestry Commission
Manufact'g	~ Agilent Technologies; BAE Avionics; British Pipe Coaters; Burton's Biscuits; Ethicon; Meconic; Quintiles; Racal-MESL; Scotsman Publications Ltd.; Scottish & Newcastle; VA Tech; Wolfson Microelectronics
Construc'n	~ Miller Group; Morrison Construction
Retailing	~ Asda; Boots; Debenhams; Harvey Nichols; Jenners; John Lewis; Marks & Spencer; Safeway; Sainsbury; Tesco
Financial	~ Baillie Gifford; Edinburgh Fund Managers; HBOS Group (Halifax / Bank of Scot.); HSBC / Midland Bank; RBS Group (Royal Bank of Scot.); Scottish Equitable / Aegon; Scottish Provident; Scottish Widows; Standard Life; WM / State Street
Legal	~ Brodies; Dundas & Wilson; Shepherd & Wedderburn
Education	~ Edinburgh University; Heriot Watt University; Napier University; Queen Margaret Univ. Coll; Stevenson College; Telford College
Communic.	~ Lothian Buses; First Bus; Royal Mail; ScotRail
Public Sec.	~ City of Edin. Council; Health Service Trusts; Scottish Exec. & various executive agencies

N.B. the above are only selected examples, and are not intended as a comprehensive list

## 16. Gross Disposable Household Income 2003



## 17. Mean Gross Annual Pay 2004

Stirling	£24,090
East Renfrewshire	£23,676
<b>Edinburgh</b>	<b>£22,997</b>
<b>UK</b>	<b>£22,248</b>
Aberdeen	£21,253
Bristol	£20,699
Leeds	£20,642
West Lothian	£20,534
Midlothian	£20,022
East Lothian	£19,994
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>£19,917</b>
Birmingham	£19,535
Glasgow	£19,343
Newcastle	£18,700
Liverpool	£18,656
Manchester	£18,395
Dundee	£17,236

Source: National Statistics  
ASHE: 2004

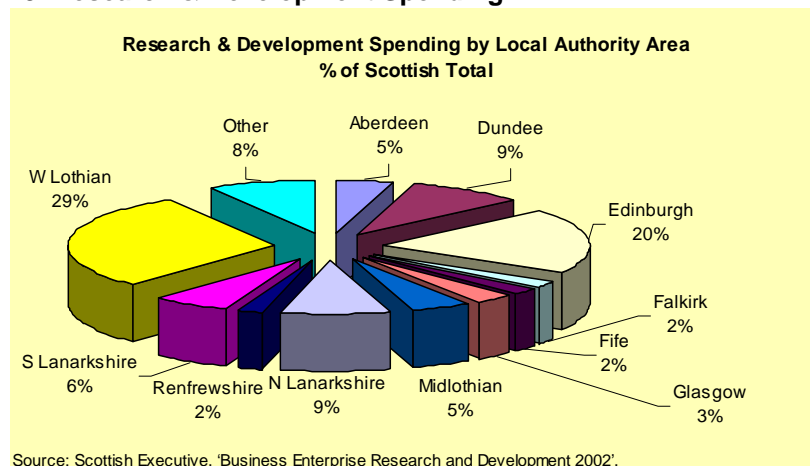
## 18. Tourism

### UK and Overseas Tourism - 2003

	Edinburgh	Scotland	% of total
Bednights (m)	14.5	78.2	18.5%
Trips (m)	4.5	19.1	23.5%
Expenditure (£m)	1072.8	4484.7	23.9%

Source: VisitScotland: Tourism in Edinburgh & Lothians 2003.

## 19. Research & Development Spending



## Housing

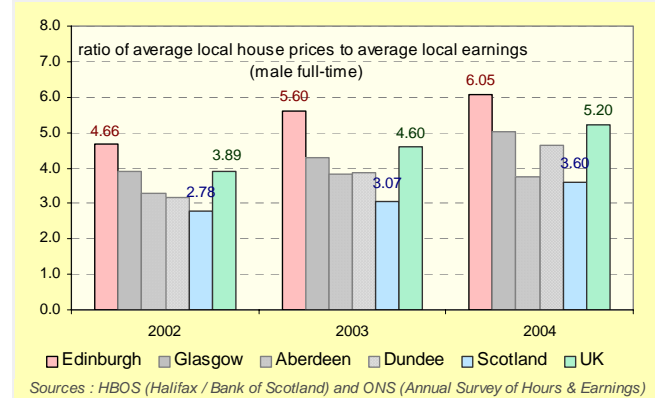
- Rising house prices in Edinburgh and the surrounding area are a reflection of the city's successful economy and high quality of life.
- Average house prices have risen by 125% between 1996 and 2004, compared with an average increase of just 61% for Scotland as a whole.
- In relation to average earnings, housing is less affordable in Edinburgh than most other parts of the UK outside London and South East England. This has major repercussions for labour supply and commuting.
- Home ownership in Edinburgh is well above the Scottish average and higher than in any other Scottish city.
- Furnished privately rented accommodation is a very significant element in the Edinburgh housing market, more so than anywhere else in Scotland (nearly 10% of all households).
- Over the last 10 years, house building in Edinburgh and the Lothians has averaged about 4,350 per year, with 57% of these in Edinburgh.
- Some 90% of Edinburgh's new housing has been built on brownfield land over the last 5 years.

## 20. Housing Summary

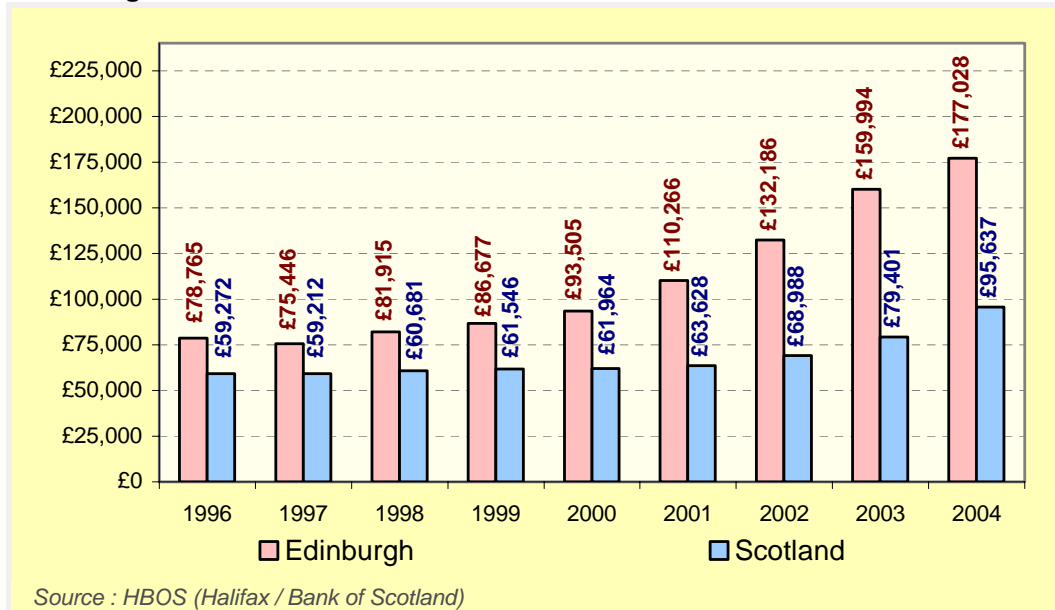
	Edinburgh	Lothians	Scotland
Total dwelling stock (2004)	221,536	365,666	2,378,603
Local authority dwelling stock (2004)	24,417	52,779	378,450
Annual new house build 1998-2003 av.	2,192	4,107	23,019
% built on 'brownfield' sites	85%	n/a	n/a
Housing land values per ha. : bulk	£3.50 m	n/a	n/a
Housing land values per ha. : flats	£7.43 m	n/a	n/a
Tenure : outright owners	31%	28%	27%
Tenure : buying with mortgage	41%	43%	38%
Tenure : rent from Council / ComScot	9%	13%	20%
Tenure : rent from housing association	6%	6%	7%
Tenure : rent from private landlord	12%	8%	6%

Sources : Scottish Exec., City of Edin Council Housing Audit, Scottish Household Survey

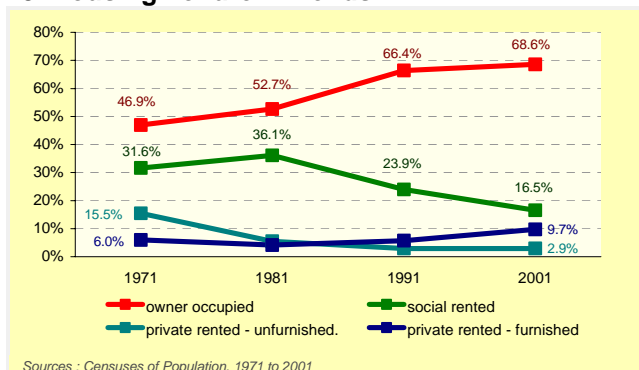
## 21. Housing Affordability



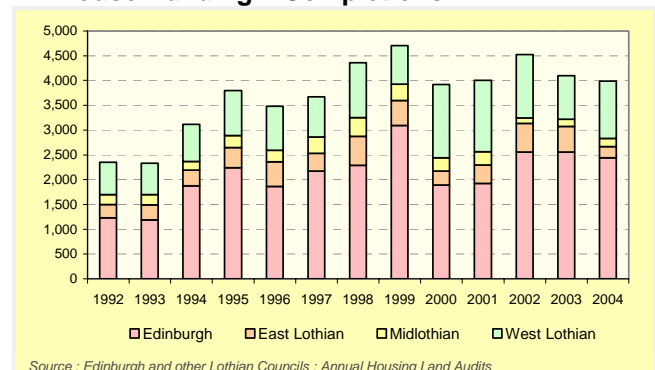
## 22. Average House Prices



## 23. Housing Tenure – Trends



## 24. House Building – Completions



## Transport and Connectivity

- Increasing mobility, travel and 'connectivity' have helped to underpin local economic growth, but have now reached levels which threaten to undermine that growth, through congestion, environmental impacts and increasing difficulty in maintaining accessibility to jobs and services.
- The proportion of car-owning households has risen from 39% to 61% between 1971 and 2001. The proportion of residents travelling to work by car increased from 37% in 1981 to 47% in 2001, and average distances travelled to work have been steadily rising.
- School escort trips account for a significant amount of rush-hour car traffic in Edinburgh. This is partly attributable to the high proportion of pupils attending private schools.
- There are signs that policies to encourage more sustainable modes of transport have been effective, with bus patronage rising substantially since the end of the 1990s and accounting for a higher proportion of work journeys than anywhere else in Scotland.
- The opening of new stations has led to an increase in rail travel.
- Investment in the cycle network has encouraged more people to travel by bike. A recent survey by Cycling Scotland ranked Edinburgh second in Scotland (after Fife) in terms of the quality of provision for cyclists.

## 25. Transport and Travel Summary

	Edinburgh	Lothians	Scotland
Households with 1 or more cars (2003)	63%	68%	67%
Adults with driving license (2002)	65%	66%	64%
No. of licensed private vehicles (2003)	181,700	326,800	2,103,800
New car registrations (2003)	n/a	43,350	214,762
Traffic volumes (M veh.km.) - A roads	1,706	3,812	27,689
Vehicles crossing Forth Road Bridge	24.01	(million vehicles, 2003)	
% of pop close to frequent bus service	75%	n/a	44%
Off-street City Centre parking spaces	5,975		
Mode of travel by Edinburgh residents :	<i>car</i>	<i>bus</i>	<i>walk</i>
.. to work (2003)	47%	26%	16%
.. to school (2002)	20%	19%	58%
.. main food shopping (2000)	76%	10%	13%

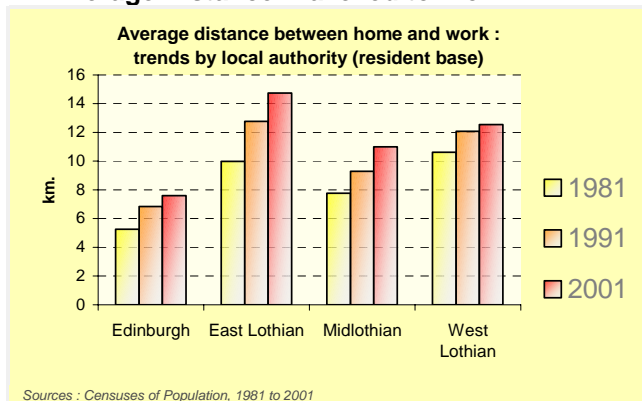
Sources : Scottish H'hold Survey, Scottish Travel Stats, Scottish Motor Trade Assoc etc.

## 26. Commuting Patterns

Working in Edinburgh	2001	cum. %	1991	cum. %
All origins	266,765		244,070	100.0%
.. within Edinburgh	182,106	68.3%	172,580	70.7%
.. from West Lothian	18,458	75.2%	18,660	78.4%
.. from Midlothian	17,700	81.8%	17,320	85.5%
.. from East Lothian	16,162	87.9%	13,920	91.2%
.. from Fife	11,333	92.1%	7,630	94.3%
.. from Falk/Stir/Clack	6,675	94.6%	4,100	96.0%
.. from rest of Str'clyde	4,934	96.5%	3,360	97.3%
.. from Scot. Borders	3,467	97.8%	2,110	98.2%
.. from outwith Scotland	2,042	98.5%	1,420	98.8%
.. from Glasgow	1,744	99.2%	1,170	99.3%
.. from elsewhere	2,144	100.0%	1,800	100.0%

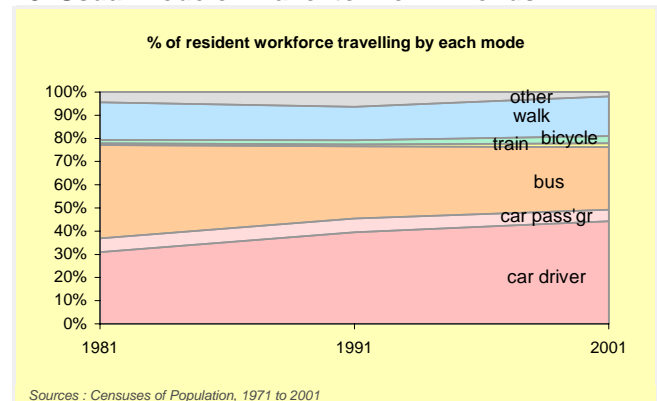
Sources : travel-to-work statistics, 1991 and 2001 Censuses of Population

## 27. Average Distance Travelled to Work



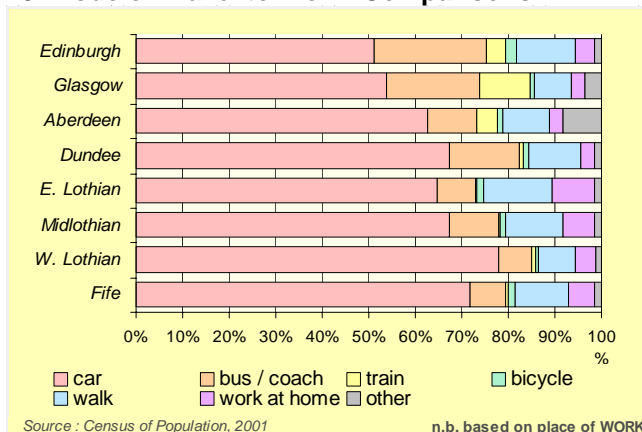
Sources : Censuses of Population, 1981 to 2001

## 28. Usual Mode of Travel to Work: Trends



Sources : Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2001

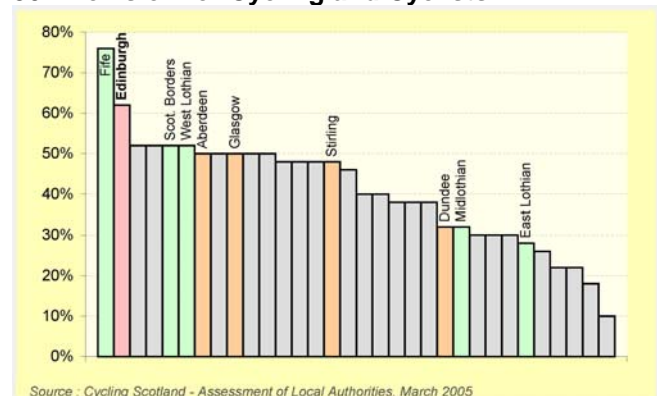
## 29. Mode of Travel to Work: Comparisons



Source : Census of Population, 2001

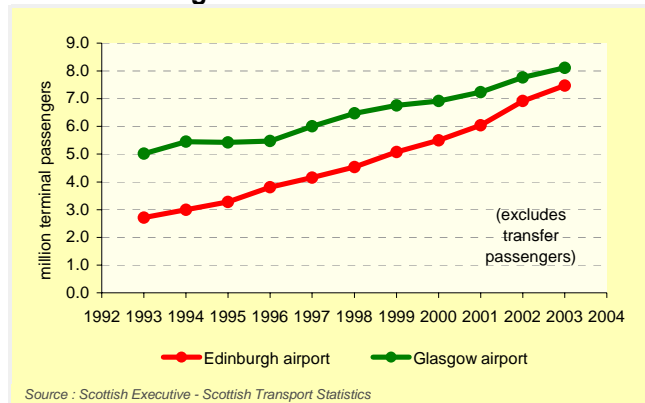
n.b. based on place of WORK

## 30. Provision for Cycling and Cyclists

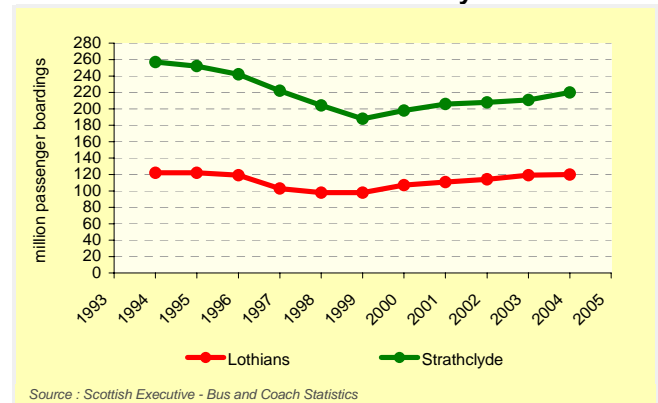


Source : Cycling Scotland - Assessment of Local Authorities, March 2005

### 31. Air Passengers



### 32. Local Bus Travel: No. of Journeys



### 33. Passenger Numbers and Traffic Volumes

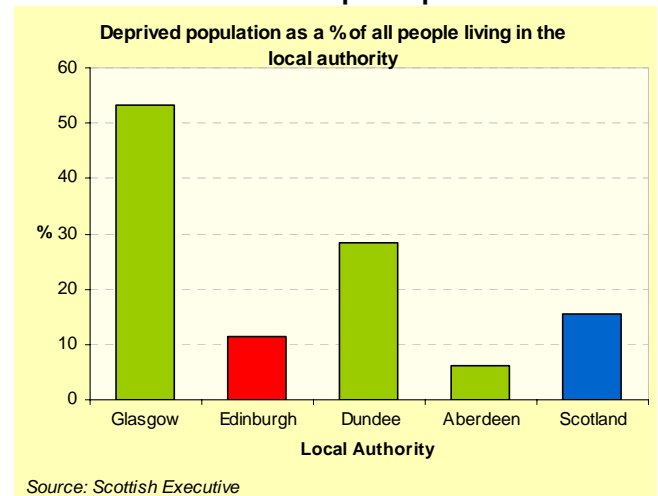
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Edinburgh International Airport</b>								
Passenger arrivals & departures	3.81	4.16	4.54	5.08	5.49	6.04	6.91	7.48 Million
as % of all Scottish airports	28.8	28.9	29.9	31.9	32.7	33.4	34.9	35.5
Freight handled	7,334	7,979	14,372	17,715	17,894	16,169	21,232	24,761 tonnes
as % of all Scottish airports	15	13.2	20.8	24	24	22.3	29.2	32.4
Number of international destinations served	4	4	5	7	9	7	7	9
<b>Rosyth Ferry Passengers</b>							105,000	195,000
<b>Freight handled by Forth Ports</b> (excluding bulk fuel)	4,080	4,470	5,190	3,614	2,951	3,845	3,991	4,032 000 tonnes
<b>Traffic Volumes on A roads &amp; M-ways</b> as % of Scottish total	1,345	1,335	1,441	1,424	1,424	1,675	1,700	1,706 m vehicle km
	5.50%	5.40%	5.90%	5.60%	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%
<b>Forth Road Bridge Traffic Volumes</b>	20.37	21.06	20.78	21.87	22.17	22.61	23.37	24.01 mil vehicles

Source: Scottish Executive; Scottish Transport Statistics.

### Social Inclusion

- While the proportion of the population in Edinburgh identified in the SIMD study as being deprived is lower than Dundee, there are over 50,000 people categorised as deprived compared to just 41,000 in Dundee.
- Crime clear up rates in Edinburgh and the Lothians are lower than for Scotland as a whole.
- Violent crime in the city has fallen over the last 3 years and is now lower than any time since 1997.
- Problems of vandalism and fire raising continue to rise and are higher than any year since 1997.
- General medical practices in Edinburgh and the Lothians achieved a quality and outcomes rating of 94.1%, compared with the Scottish average of 92.5% in 2004/05.

### 34. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004



### 35. Health

	Edinburgh	Lothians	Scotland
Mortality rates per 1000			
Heart disease	2.12	2.14	2.65
Cancer	2.92	2.87	3.06
Strokes	1.19	1.16	1.31
Respiratory disease	1.03	1.06	1.27
Males aged 65+ (all causes)	66.33	66.01	66.73
Females aged 65+ (all causes)	56.32	57.62	57.84
Still births (per 1000 births)	5.3	4.5	4.7
Teenage pregnancy rates (13-19yrs)	39.8	42.5	42.1
Average population per GP	1,300	1,325	1,302
% of populaton in "good health" (self assessed)	62	58	55
% of adults who smoke	22	25	28

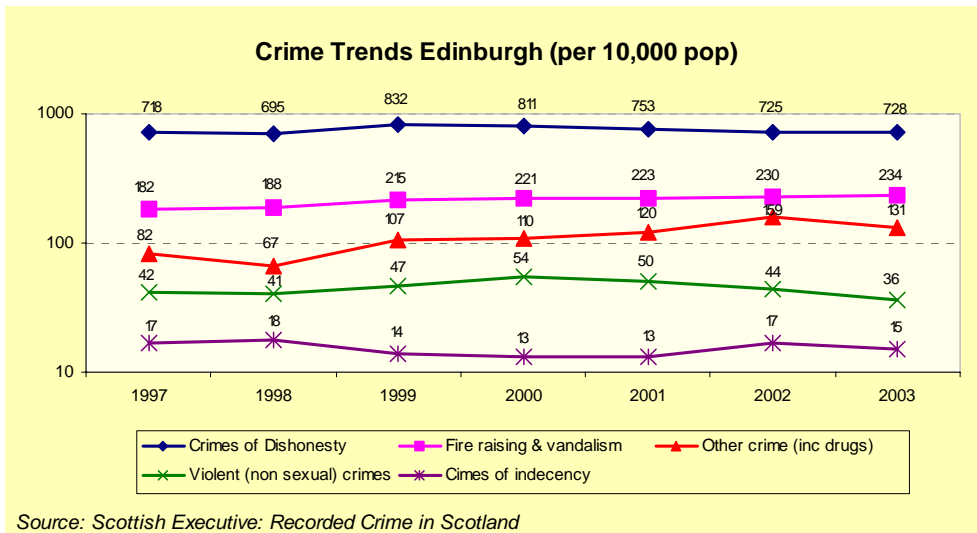
Source: NHS, 2001 Census, Scottish household survey

### 36. Income Support

	Edinburgh	Lothians	Scotland
Population Aged 16+	382,897	648,036	4,142,944
Income Support claimants (Aug 2004)	18,400	31,500	239,400
% of 16+ population claiming Income Support	4.8%	4.9%	5.8%

Sources: GRO (Scotland), Scottish Executive: 'Benefits and Tax Credits in Scotland'

### 37. Crime Trends



### Environment

- Edinburgh has a rich historic, architectural and cultural heritage, combined with an unrivalled natural setting. These assets provide a high quality of life and make the city an attractive place in which to live, work and visit.
- Edinburgh's heritage and environment are protected by a number of designations such as the green belt, conservation areas, listed buildings, sites of special scientific interest and the World Heritage Site in the city centre.
- Reconciliation of development pressures with the protection of the city's distinctive heritage and environment requires finely balanced decisions.
- Maintenance of a safe, clean, attractive street environment is recognised as affecting where people choose to work, shop or visit for leisure purposes. Recent improvements in environmental quality will play a key role in revitalising the city centre and local centres throughout the city.
- Edinburgh is playing its part in the wider global effort to minimise waste of resources, for example, by successfully promoting recycling of household waste.

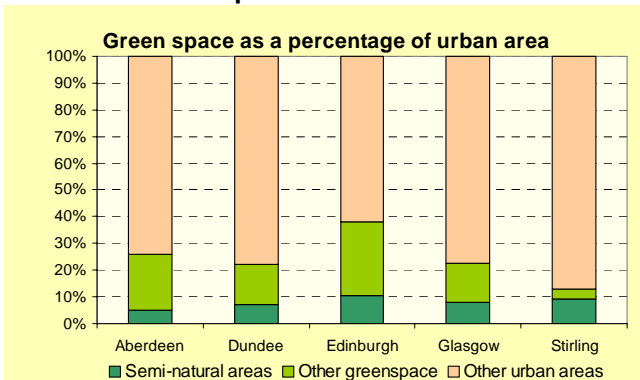
### 38. Environment and Land Use Summary (1)

Land area (Edinburgh) : 263.7 sq.km. or 101.8 sq. miles - 0.34% of Scottish total
Urban area approx. 131 sq.km., of which some 40% is residential use
Length of coastline : 27.1 km. or 16.8 miles
Green belt (part within Edinburgh) : 159.9 sq.km. - approx. 61% of total land area
Conservation areas : 38 areas covering 25 sq.km., with population of 102,500
Listed buildings : approximately 4,500
World Heritage Site : covers 4.44 sq.km. with population of 22,000
7 Sites of Special Scientific Interest ; 4 Local Nature Reserves
112 public parks; 1,114 allotments on 20 sites
Length of roads and streets : 1,472.1 km. or 914.7 miles - 2.5% of Scottish total
132 rights-of-way covering 172 km., and 75 km. off-road cycle network
Sources : various

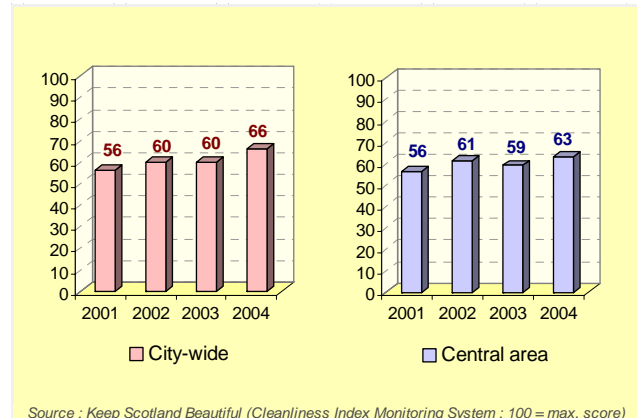
### 39. Environment and Land Use Summary (2)

Derelict land : 79 sq.km. - 1.0% of Scottish total
Urban vacant land : 38 sq.km. - 1.3% of Scottish total
Agricultural land (n.b. Lothian-wide) : 1,286.1 sq.km. - 2.1% of Scottish total
Arable land (n.b. Lothian wide) : 628.9 sq.km. - 6.5% of Scottish total
Water consumption : 192 million litres per day
Drinking water quality : 99.23% of samples pass coliform test (2003)
Domestic electricity consumption : 1,068 Gigawatt hrs. p.a. - 8.4% of Scottish total
Commercial elec. consumption : 1,399 Gigawatt hrs. p.a. - 8.5% of Scottish total
Domestic gas consumption : 3,410 Gigawatt hrs. p.a. - 10.0% of Scottish total
Commercial gas consumption : 2,312 Gigawatt hrs. p.a. - 8.0% of Scottish total
H/hold waste uplifted by local authority : 161,228 tonnes p.a. - 7.7% of Scottish total
Sources : various

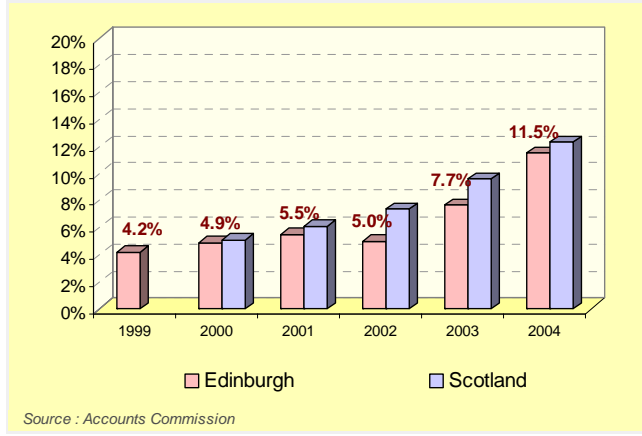
### 40. Urban Green Space



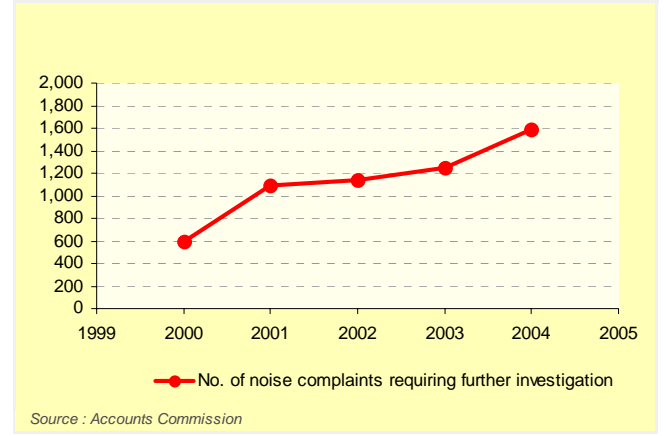
### 41. Street Cleanliness



## 42. Recycling Ratios (Household Waste)



## 43. Noise Complaints



You can get this document on tape, in Braille, large print and various computer formats if you ask us. Please contact Interpretation and Translation Service (ITS) on 0131 242 8181 and quote reference number 05439. ITS can also give information on community language translations. You can get more copies of this document by calling 0131 469 3870.

欲得到本文件的中文翻譯資訊，請致電愛丁堡市議會傳譯及翻譯服務部 (ITS)及說明檔案編號 05439，電話：0131 242 8181。

اپنی کیوٹیٹی میں بولی جانے والی زبان میں اس دستاویز کے ترجمے کے متعلق معلومات کے لئے انٹرپرائزیشن اینڈ ٹرانسلیشن سروس کو 0131 242 8181 پر فون کریں اور ریفرنس نمبر 05439 کا حوالہ دیں۔

এই দলিলপত্রের অনুবাদ আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের ভাষায় পেতে হলে ইন্টারপ্রেটেশন এ্যান্ড ট্রান্সলেশন সার্ভিস-এর সাথে 0131 242 8181 নম্বরে ফোন করে রেফারেন্স নম্বর 05439 উল্লেখ করুন।

إذا كنت ترغب في معلومات عن ترجمة هذا المستند الى لغة جاليتك نرجو الاتصال هاتفيا بمكتب الترجمة على الرقم 0131 242 8181 و ذكر الرقم 05439