

Edinburgh Economy Watch – December 2021

Introduction

- Edinburgh Economy Watch is a quarterly publication that provides readers with up to date information on the performance of the Edinburgh Economy.
- The bulletin monitors a small selection of regularly updated economic indicators showing the health of economy during the impact of COVID-19. It compares trends in Edinburgh against those for Scotland, the UK, and other comparator cities.

Contact us

- Edinburgh Economy Watch is prepared and published by the City of Edinburgh Council's Policy and Insight team.
- You can access the current issue at: www.edinburgh.gov.uk/economywatch .
- If you have any comments or queries about this bulletin, please contact us at: strategyandinsight@edinburgh.gov.uk

Edinburgh Economy Watch in summary

	UK	Scotland	Edinburgh
Change in GDP growth in Q2 2021 (vs Q2 2020)	22.2%	21.7%	n/a
GDP outlook - forecast growth rate for 2022	5% to 6%	2.4-5.2%	n/a
Unemployment (June 2021)	5.0%	4.7%	2.8%
Employment change (June 19 to June 21)	-1.4%	-3.4%	-5.9%
Male employment change (June 19 to June 21)	-2.7%	-4.6%	-7.6%
Female employment change (June 19 to June 21)	0.0%	-2.4%	-3.9%
Claimant Count percentage change (Feb 20 to Oct 21)	+59%	+31%	+73%
Cumulative Furlough workers per 1,000 eligible (Oct 21)	406.1	393.0	386.6
Change in Registered businesses (Q3 2021)	+0.6%	-0.5%	n/a

Economic Output

UK and Scotland output per quarter for Q2 2021 up on 2021

- The UK and Scotland's grew by around 22% in Q2 of 2021. This increase was similar to the sharp decrease experienced in Q2 2020.
- Output in Scotland was up 21.7% in Q2 2021 compared to the same quarter in 2021.
- UK growth per quarter was higher than Scotland throughout 2019, this changed in 2020 with the decrease in output being slightly more marked in the UK than in Scotland.
- Evidence from the previous recession of 2008 showed us that Scotland did hold up better than the UK as a whole. UK output fell by over 6%, but in Scotland output fell by 4%.
- This recession of 2020 was far more severe with current assessment estimating that the Scottish economy fell by 9.6% in 2020 and the UK economy by 9.8% compared to 2019.

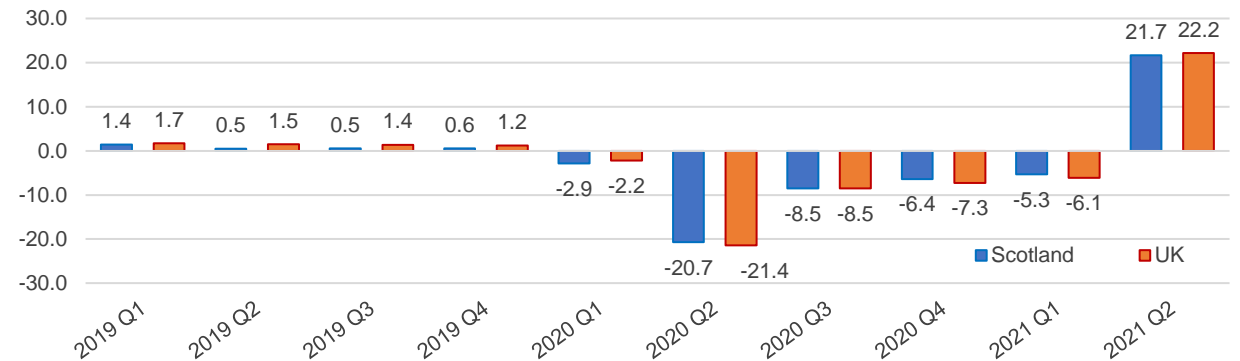
Scottish Output suffered severe dip in spring 2020 with first positive change in annual output from March 2021

- Estimates of monthly GDP growth are inherently more volatile than quarterly or annual growth. This data is an experimental statistic and still in development, but does provides some early insight on trends.
- March 2021, was the first month in over a year where the monthly GDP growth compared to 12 months ago was positive up by 1.3% and have remained positive until at least July 2021.

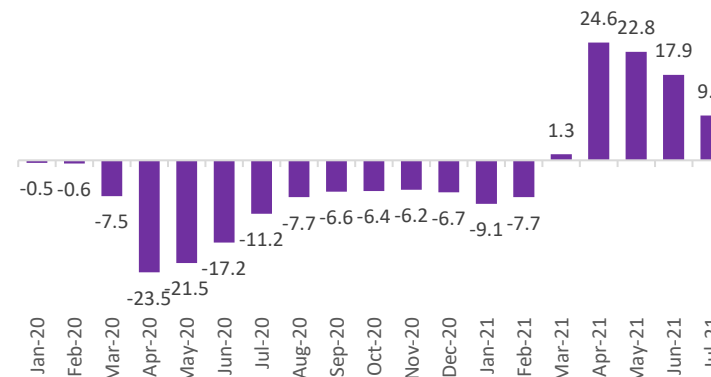
Scottish output month on month growth for most of 2021 was positive

- Month on month growth in GDP in Scotland shows how the economy has continued to growth each month from in 2021. The speed of recovery is showing signs of shirking, latest month data show July 2021 GDP falling by 0.2% on June 2021.
- Latest estimates from the Scottish Fiscal Commission are discussed late.

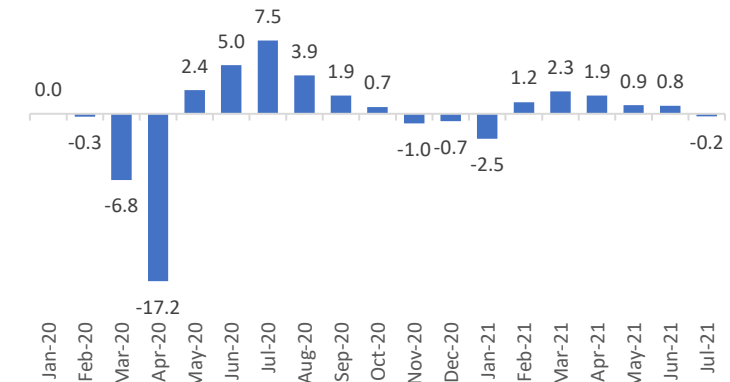
% change in GDP (quarter on same quarter a year ago)



Percentage change in Scottish monthly GDP, latest month compared to 12 months ago



Percentage change in Scottish monthly GDP, latest month compared to previous month



Economic Output

Scotland's economy returning to the size it was in February 2020

- Scotland's economy has continued to recover gradually from the pandemic events and the immediate effect of the public health based restrictions in early 2020.
- The cumulative percentage change in Scottish GDP in July relative to February was -2.4%
- The economy has in the past bounced back relatively quickly in the aftermath of any downturn. But for the 2008 recession, it took around 5 years for output to return to its pre-crisis level in Scotland.

UK Inflation continues to increase as the economy emerges from the recession

- UK inflation has remained above 2% since May 2021.
- Latest UK inflation data for September 2021 shows the rate at 2.9%.
- The reason for this change is the upward price pressure from transport, housing and household services. Wage growth may stagnate or fall if there is continued upward pressure in general prices.

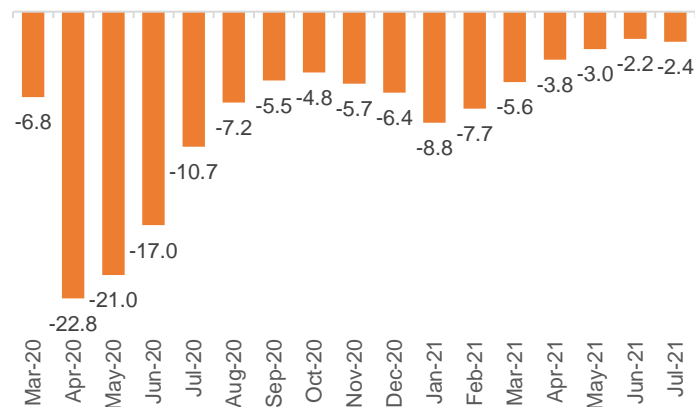
UK and Scottish unemployment rates remain low but increased in 2021.

- Scottish unemployment rate increased from 3.4% in 2020 to 4.7% in 2021. UK unemployment also increased from 3.9% to 5.0% over the same period.
- As various relief schemes and employment support schemes end in Q3 of 2021, the impact on the labour market is still to fully crystallise.

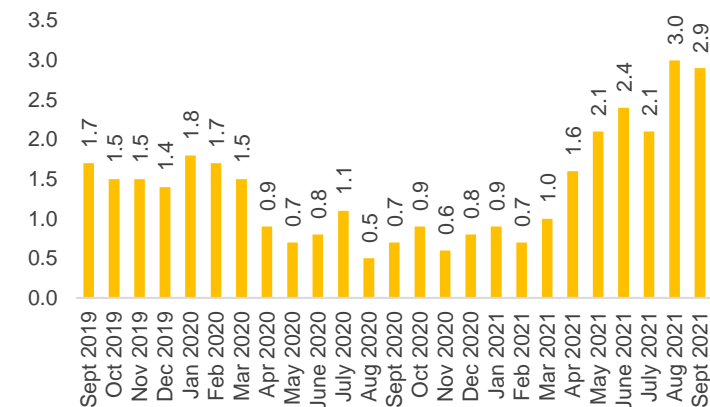
Edinburgh's unemployment rate continues to remain low

- for the year to June 2021 the model based unemployment rate for Edinburgh was 2.8%.
- Other major UK cities, such as Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingham had unemployment rates in excess of 7%.

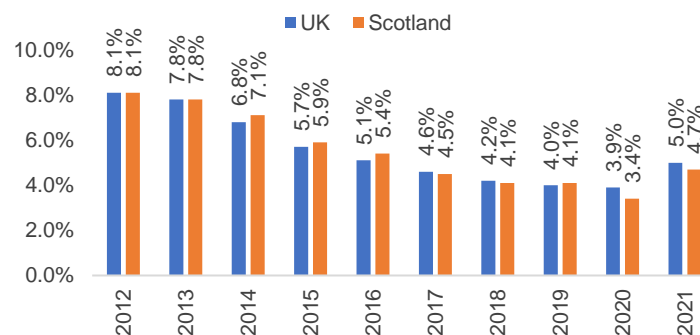
Cumulative Percentage change in Scottish monthly GDP relative to February 2020



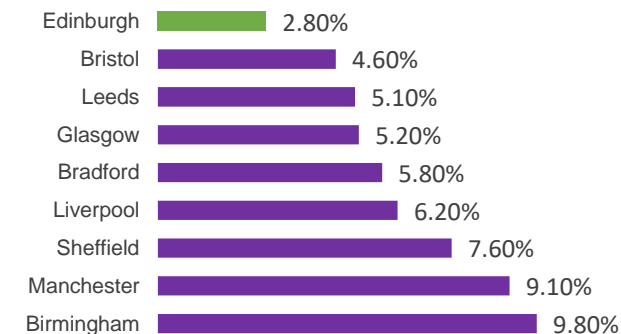
UK Consumer Price Inflation (CPIH, % change year on year)



Unemployment rate for Scotland and UK 2012 to 2021



Unemployment - UK cities, June 2021



Economic Forecasts

UK Output projections for 2021 up to 6-7% more optimistic than earlier

- Most economic growth projections for the UK economy for 2021 range from around 6-7% this is up on the last round of forecasts which projected around 4-5% for 2021.
- Forecasts for 2022 are lower at around 5-6% with a return to a modest growth level of 1-2% in 2023.

Scottish forecast for headline economic indicators are optimistic

- SFC had previously expected there to be a significant degree of 'scarring', long-term economic damage, from the effects of the pandemic, but the speed of economic recovery following the 2021 reopening has led to a more optimistic projection for the Scottish Economy.
- Output is expected to rebound in 2021-22 at 10.5% mainly driven by household consumption. Output will then stabilise at 1.0-1.2 after 2023/24.
- The expectation is for the Scottish economy will return to pre-pandemic levels by April 2022. In line with UK forecasts, however, the full value of output growth lost due to the pandemic may not be recovered until many years later.

Earnings forecast to grow ahead of inflation

- Forecast for Scottish earnings was revised upwards due to the improved economic outlook and higher inflation. Average nominal earnings will increase by 5.1%, adjusting for inflation this represents a 1.9% real wage growth in 2021-22.

Employment growth projected low given continued uncertainty

- Employment is expected to grow in 2021-22 after falling in the year previous. With Government support coming to an end, labour market outlook remains uncertain. Employment growth is therefore expected to remain fairly low, and not exceeding 0.5%-point growth from 2022-23.
- In Edinburgh, East and Midlothian, employment growth is forecast across a range of occupations. Growth is expected to be highest in Business and Public Service Professionals, with 1,700 people needed to fill new jobs roles.
- These projections will inform us how the labour market will develop in future in terms of the type of jobs and the skills that may be required.

GDP growth projections 2021 - 2023

Source	Date of forecast	2021	2022	2023
BoE (UK)	Aug 21	7.4%	5.9%	1.4%
OBR (UK)	Oct 21	6.5%	6.0%	2.1%
NIESR (UK)	Aug 21	6.8%	5.3%	2.4%
IMF (UK)	Oct 21	6.8%	5.0%	1.9%
KPMG (UK)	Jun 21	6.6%	5.4%	
FAI (Scotland)	Sept 21	6.5%	4.8%	1.4%
KPMG (Scotland)	Jun 21	6.4%	5.2%	
SFC (Scotland)	Aug 21	10.5%*	2.4%*	1.0%*

Sources: OBR [October 2021](#); FAI [Sept 2021](#); Scottish Fiscal Commission SFC [August 2021](#); KPMG [June 2021](#);
* refers to financial year so 2021 refers to 2021/22 and 2022 refers to 2022/23 etc.

Quotable from Scottish Fiscal Commission August 2021's Scottish Economic and Fiscal Forecast

"Labour markets has performed better than expected, in part because of the success of job support schemes and business support schemes."

"Significant uncertainties about the labour market remain because it is unclear how the labour market and businesses will respond when the level of Government support comes to an end."

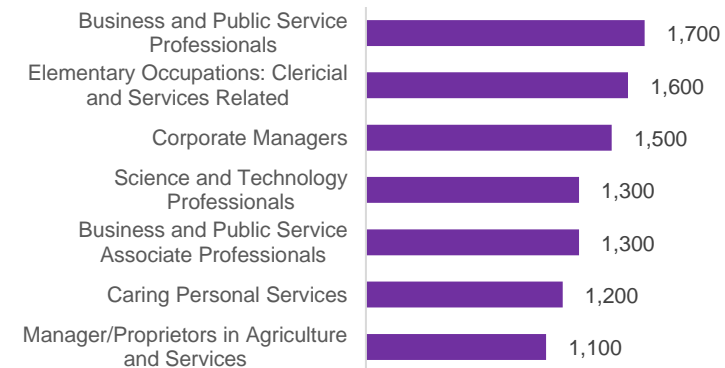
"the economic recovery will also have an asymmetric nature, with the reopening or catching-up of the sectors which were hardest hit by the shock also driving the recovery."

Scottish Fiscal Commission Economy Forecasts

Headline Indicators	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
GDP	-10.3	10.5	2.4	1.0	1.2
Average nominal earnings	2.7	5.1	3.8	3.3	3.2
Average real earnings	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.3
Employment	-3.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5

Sources: Scottish Fiscal Commission SFC [August 2021](#);
Figures above with the exception of the unemployment rate refer to % growth

SDS: Forecast employment growth by occupation (2021-2024), Edinburgh East and Midlothian



Source: [Skills Development Scotland](#)

Edinburgh Job trends

Employment numbers in Edinburgh in 2020 continue to fall over last two years

- The number of Edinburgh jobs recorded at the end of June 2021 was 355,300, a 3.3% fall from the same period in 2020 and 5.9% fall from 377,500 in 2019.

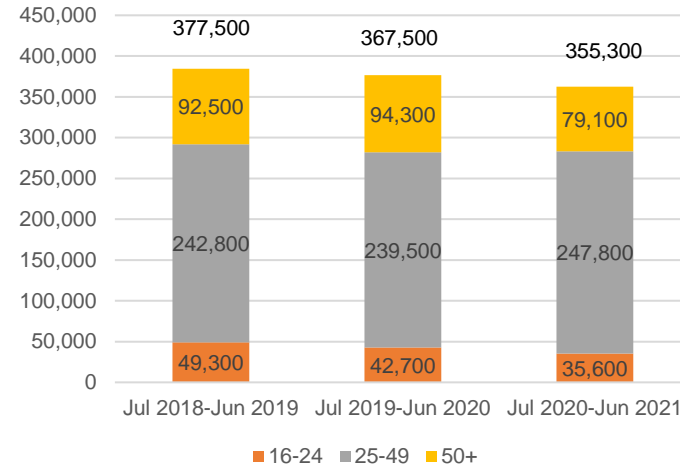
Most of this annual observed annual decrease occurred in the younger and more senior age groups of the working population.

- Workers over the age of 50 years decreased by 16%, workers aged between 16 and 24 years decreased by 14.9%. This compares to a increase of 3% from those aged between 25 and 49 years.
- If such trends continue Edinburgh council see a shift in the age profile of the workforce, one where participation rates for senior workers and young workers fall as they move away for the labour market. If trends continue like this these age groups will increasingly become more important for targeted employability support.

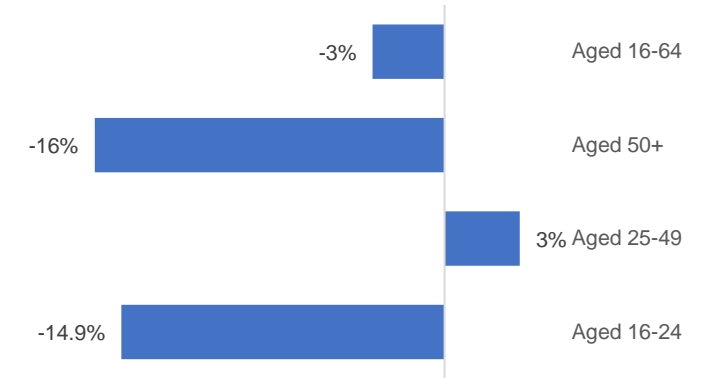
Reduction in employment numbers shows imbalance in the impact of the recession for different industries

- Job losses by industry in Edinburgh show that the construction fell by around 40%, this industry accounts for less than 14,000 jobs, many of these jobs are occupied by young workers.
- Retail, accommodation, and food services decreased by 20% in September 2020. This sector accounts for much more jobs in Edinburgh employing around 60,000 people in Edinburgh.
- The other industries where employment increased include utilities, other services and the public sector, education and health. Banking and Finance in September 2020 accounted for around 89,800 job in Edinburgh, and decreased by 1.8%.

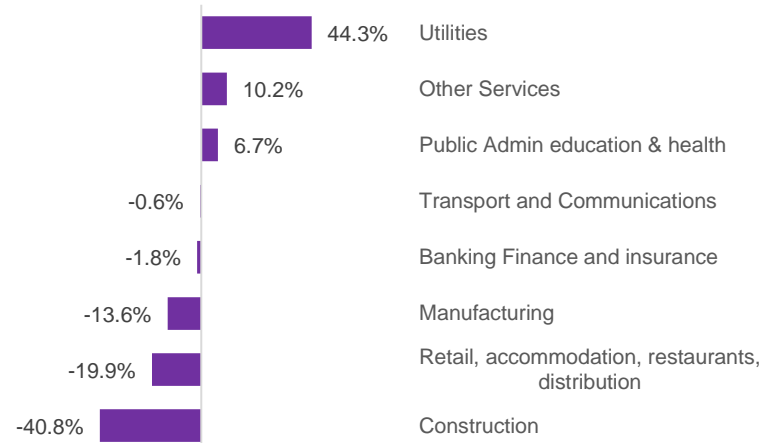
Edinburgh employment by age



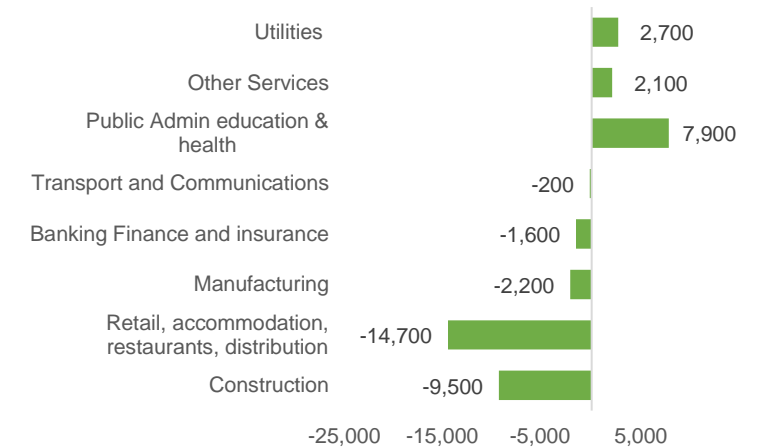
Annual change in Edinburgh Employment by age from June 2020 to June 2021



Annual change in Edinburgh Employment by industry 2020 to 2021



Edinburgh Employment by industry June 2021



Source: [Annual Population Survey](#)

Edinburgh Job trends continued...

In the last few years more women are moving into full time employment, yet part-time jobs are overwhelmingly occupied by women.

- In Edinburgh there were 355,300 jobs of which 166,000 were occupied by men in full time work and 118,300 by women in full time work in the year to June 2021. 52,700 Part times jobs are occupied by women, with 18,300 part time jobs taken up by men.

Fall in employment was higher in Edinburgh than Scotland and the UK

- The size of the change is more pronounced in Edinburgh with a decrease of 5.9% compared to a decrease of 3.5% in Scotland and 1.4% in the UK.

Proportionately more men left the workforce

- There are fewer males and females in the Edinburgh workforce in 2021 than in 2019. Male employment in Edinburgh decreased by 7.6% and females in decreased by 3.9%.

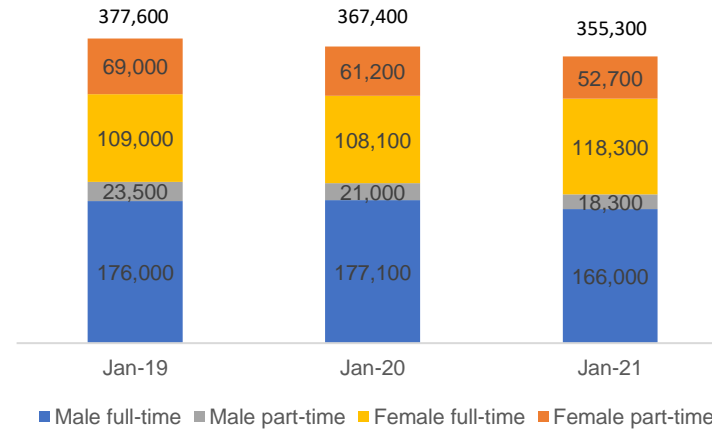
The fall in part-time work is behind the decreasing trend in Edinburgh's employment

- In Edinburgh there was a huge decreased in part time work between 2019 and 2021 for men -22.1% and women -23.6%.
- Part of the jobs loses in that period was offset by an 8.5% increase in women taking up full time work.
- In Scotland the decrease in jobs was like Edinburgh also driven by fall in male full time jobs and female part time work. In Scotland there was only a minor change male part time and female full time jobs.

Hourly rates in Edinburgh remain high relative to UK cities

- This average hourly rate for all jobs in Edinburgh, using the median average approach, was £15.27 for June 2021.
- Edinburgh workers remains one of the highest average paid in major UK cities

Full and part time employment in Edinburgh by male and female, 3 years



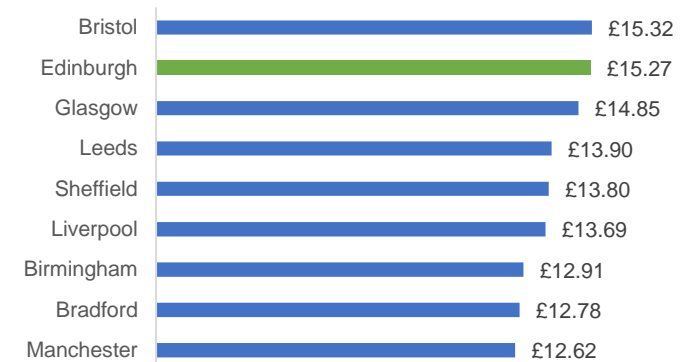
Change in employment by gender between June 2019 to June 2021



Change in employment by gender and full/part time between June 2019 to June 2021



Average gross hourly pay all jobs in UK cities 2021



Source: [Annual Population Survey](#)

Edinburgh Unemployment

Edinburgh claimant count growth higher than UK and Scotland,

- The Claimant Count includes people wholly unemployed and seeking work, or may be employed but with low income and/or low hours, that make them eligible for unemployment-related benefit support.
- Scotland and Edinburgh has experienced a much higher change in claimant count numbers than the UK. In Scotland the increase was 31% compared to 59% in UK and 73% in Edinburgh.

Edinburgh's claimant count growth shows little variation by gender

- Edinburgh saw a similar change for male and female claims over that period, with male and female claims increasing by 73% and 74%.
- The difference was larger in Scotland with males claims increasing by 29% and women increasing by 35%.

Youth unemployment is more of concern in Edinburgh than in Scotland

- In Edinburgh the increase experienced by the 16-24 year old group was smaller than the other age groups at 60%. But remains higher in Edinburgh than in Scotland signalling that youth unemployment is still a concern for the city whereas relatively the focus for Scotland and UK will be on age groups 25+ years.

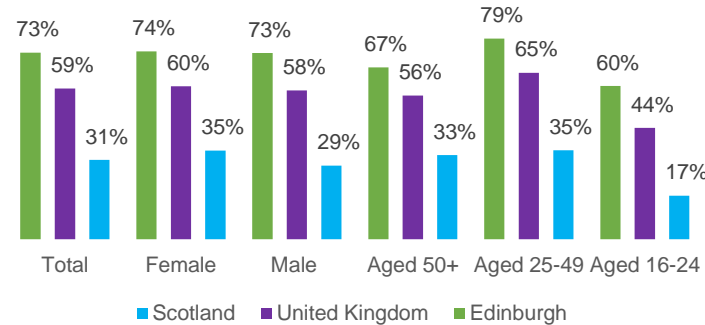
Edinburgh's claimant count growth peaked in the spring 2021 period and has started to slowly recede but remain higher than the pre-pandemic levels

- Edinburgh's claimant count peaked at 18,500 or 5.0% in March 2021, since then it has slowly declined to 12,300 or 3.3% in October 2021.

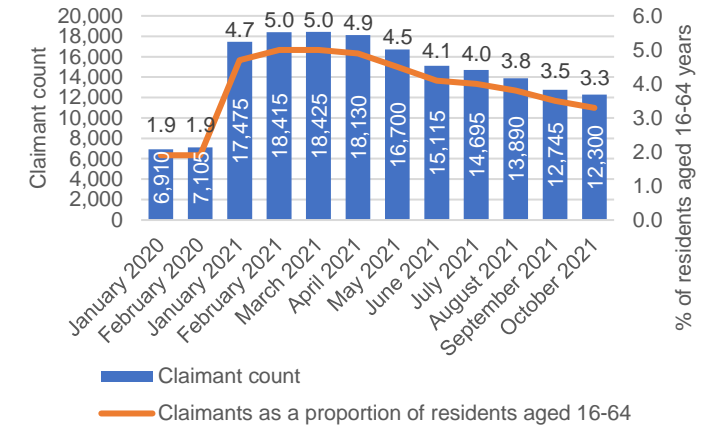
Local variation in unemployment shows disparity among electoral wards

- 3.4% of residents aged 16+ in October 2021 were claiming benefits. This however, varies by electoral ward from Morningside 1.3% to Forth at 5.8%.
- Local level claimant count data increased across all Edinburgh ward areas.
- Areas with less than a 1%-point increase from February 2020 included: Corstorphine/Murrayfield, Inverleith, Morningside and Southside / Newington.

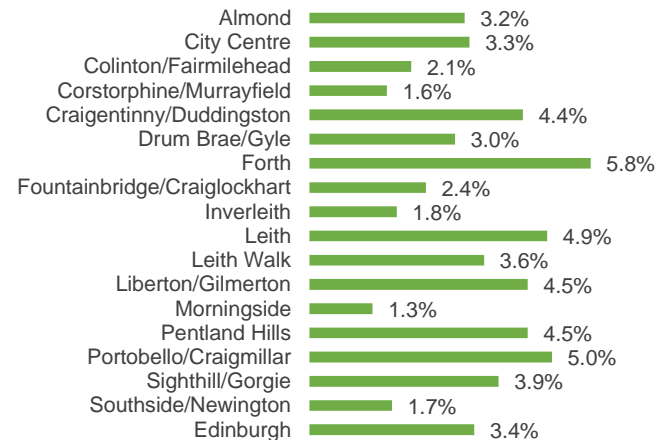
Percentage change in Claimant Count numbers between Feb 20 to Oct 21 for Edinburgh, Scotland and UK



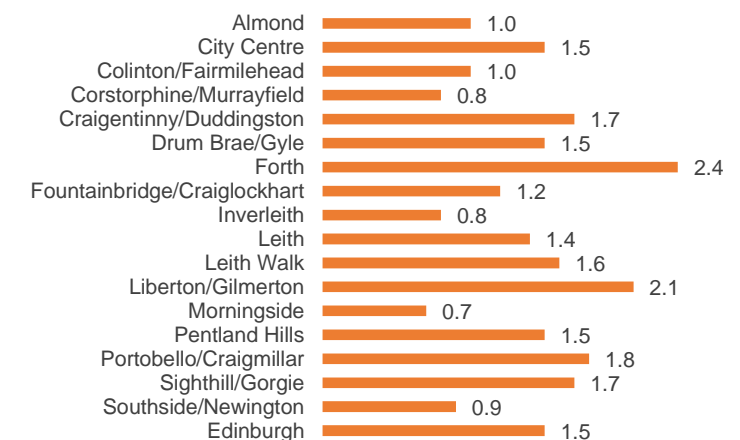
Edinburgh Claimant count and rate Jan 2020 to Oct 2021



Claimant count rate, by ward, Oct 2021



Percentage point change in claimant count rate, Feb 2020 to October 2021



Source: [ONS Claimant Count](#)

Job Retention Scheme - Evaluation

Lasting impact - furlough claims still propping up the labour market on last month of operation in September 2021

- The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) ended on 30 September 2021. 8,800 jobs were supported by furlough in Edinburgh on its last month.
- Accommodation and food services even at the end of September had one of the highest number of claims at 2,320. This signals both the sector specific issue and the potential lasting impact of pandemic on economic activity.

Signs of very gradual recovery - Furlough claims decreased slowly in last 5 months from May 2021

- The largest monthly decline occurred in between April and May which coincided with the Scotland moving to Level 3 from 26 April 2021, permitting hospitality venues such as cafés, pubs and restaurants to reopen, along with tourist accommodation.
- From May 2021 job retention claims in Edinburgh slowly decreased, as activity gradually picked up reducing the need for furlough to continue and Government grants being slowly tapped.

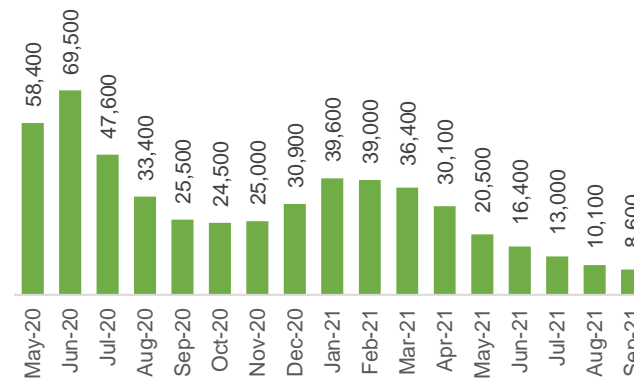
Furlough impact's overall - total supported jobs in UK by furlough was 11.7 million, in Edinburgh 87,600 supported jobs

- A cumulative total of 11.7 million jobs in the UK have been supported by the CJRS at various times. This is across all claims submitted to HMRC by 14 October 2021.
- Edinburgh's cumulative total of jobs supported was 87,600.

Relative take-up of furlough in Edinburgh lower than other UK cities

- Over the whole period Edinburgh had one of the lowest levels of furlough take up relative to other UK cities, at 386.6 cumulative total per 1,000 eligible employments.
- Differences in the extent and speed of restrictions being eased make city comparisons difficult.
- However this could be taken as evidence that the Edinburgh's economy fared better because of less imposed restrictions from the pandemic, or business were agile in response to continue to operate during challenging circumstances.

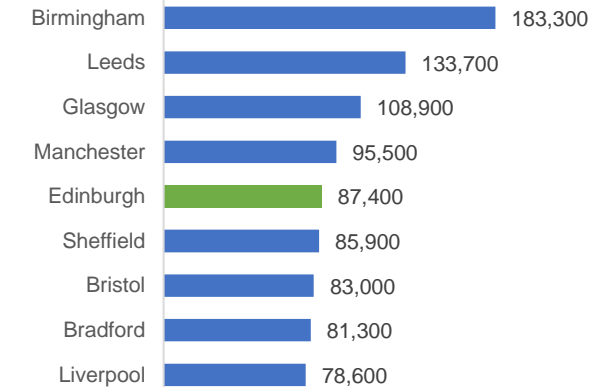
Edinburgh Job retention Scheme claims up to end of the month



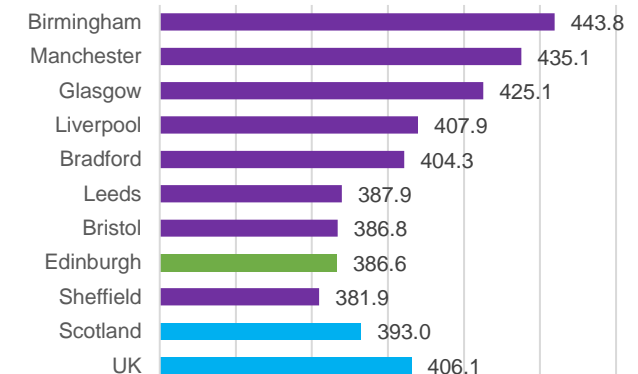
Edinburgh Job Retention claims at end of September 2021 by sectors, Edinburgh



Cumulative number of employment furlough



Cumulative number of employment furlough per 1,000 employment eligible for furlough



Source: [HMRC Job Retention Statistics](#)

Overseas Registrations to Edinburgh

Trends in international workers are a signal of economic cycles

- DWP publish quarterly statistics on National Insurance number (NINo) allocations from overseas nationals. These can be used for indications of the "flows" of migrants into and out of geographical areas.
- Migrant flows affect an areas economically active population value, which is used as the denominator for official unemployment measures. Large falls in these values will also reduce the size of the available workforce.
- The trends for overseas nationals are also a clear barometer of the economic cycle, rising at times of growth and declining during recession and reflect part of the workforce challenge facing our labour market in terms of labour supply.

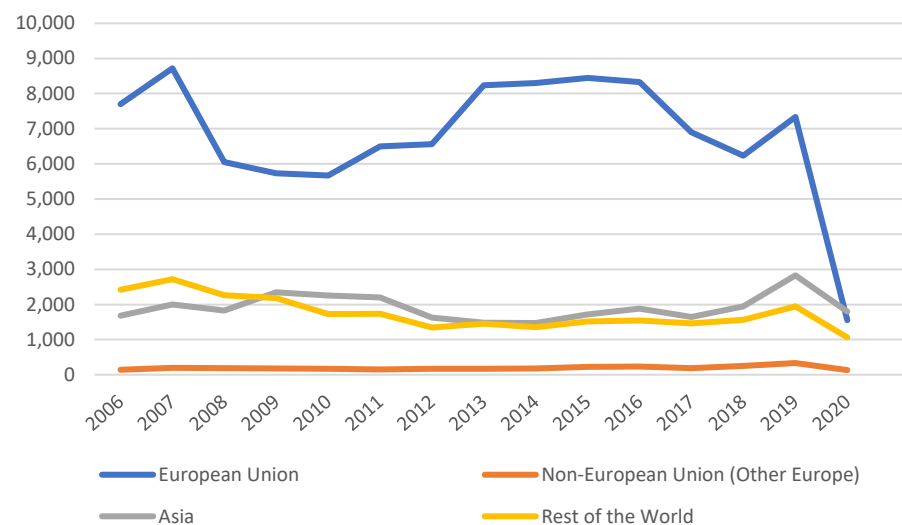
Migrants to Edinburgh fell in 2020

- For Edinburgh, there was 12,438 nationals from overseas in 2019 this fell to 4,550 in 2020, a fall of 63%.
- This represented a larger single year fall in overseas nationals entering Edinburgh than the recession in 2007 to 2008.
- Most of the decline in the number of overseas nationals came from the EU, falling by almost 6,000 people, compared to a fall of around 2,000 people from all other places (Asia, Rest of World, and Other Europe).

EU nationals make up about two-thirds or all overseas nationals to Edinburgh, and decreased the most in 2020

- Typically EU nationals make up to two-thirds (66%) of all overseas registration in Edinburgh,
- There was 7,330 people from the EU in 2019 this fell to 1,551 in 2020, a fall of 79%.
- The fall in EU nationals to Edinburgh recorded in the last economic recession was smaller, falling by only 31% from 2007 to 2008.

National Insurance registrations by adult overseas nationals to Edinburgh (year to December)



	% change
Nationals from EU to Edinburgh as share of all overseas nationals (5 year average to 2019)	66%
Change in EU nationals to Edinburgh from 2019 to 2020	-79%
Change in EU nationals to Edinburgh from 2007 to 2008	-31%
Change in Asia nationals to Edinburgh from 2019 to 2020	-36%
Change in Rest of World nationals to Edinburgh 2019 to 2020.	-45%
Change in total overseas nationals to Edinburgh from 2019 to 2020	-63%

Nationality	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
European Union as % of total	69%	68%	62%	59%	34%
European Union	8,328	6,894	6,231	7,330	1,551
Asia	1,885	1,649	1,942	2,827	1,804
Rest of the World	1,545	1,463	1,565	1,946	1,061
Non-European Union (Other Europe)	232	190	252	334	138
Total	11,988	10,193	9,996	12,438	4,550

Scottish Business Formation

Growth in Scottish new businesses was more variable in 2020

- The statistics on registered companies are taken from the Companies House Register. It provides information on the size and change of the company population in Scotland, this excludes sole proprietorship business, partnerships and charities.
- The number of companies in Scotland was 219,409, this is lower than the previous two quarter periods.

Quarter on quarter changes in registered companies show more extreme growth in the UK than in Scotland

- In much of 2020 and 2021 quarter on quarter growth in registered companies were much higher in the UK than in Scotland.

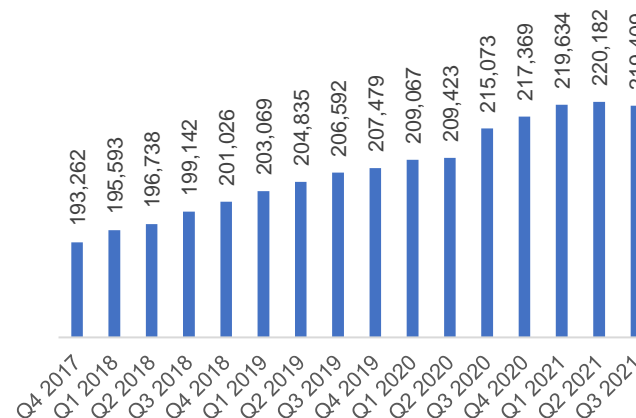
Recent data signals a decline in the number of businesses in Scotland

- In Q2 2021 the number of registered companies in Scotland grew by only 0.4% on the last quarter, in Q3 2021 registered companies in Scotland decreased by 0.5%.
- The full impact of COVID on business registrations and how long it may last is unknown, but these figures may provide some early signs of changes to business growth and should be monitored.

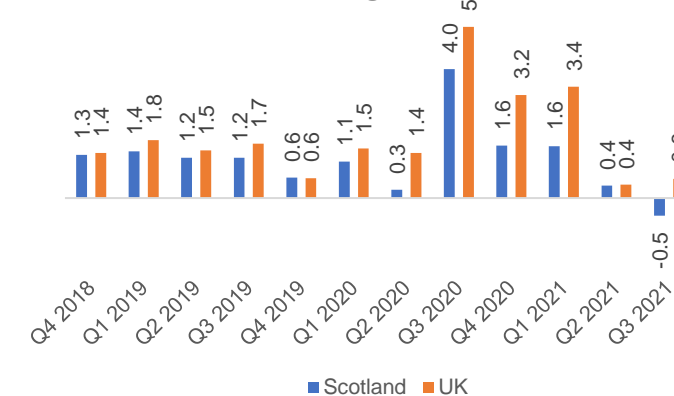
Continued trend of net decline in Businesses from 2020

- Business birth and death counts enterprises added to, and removed from, the IDBR (Inter-Departmental Business Registration) in terms of registration or de-registration for VAT and PAYE.
- Data at an Edinburgh level is only available at an annual level. But, quarterly Scottish figures are available as part of an experimental data series up to September 2021.
- The net change of businesses VAT and PAYE registration in Scotland for Q3 2021 combined was -1,235 businesses (business births = 4,640 and business deaths 5,875). This represented the 7th consecutive period of negative change in business registrations.
- Overall in 2020 there was a net decrease of business registrations in Scotland of 1,850, this compares to a net increase of +1,740 back in 2019.
- Signs so far in 2021 seem to show a continued decrease in net business registration with the year total up to Q3 a net decrease of -3,030.

Registered companies in Scotland at end of each quarter

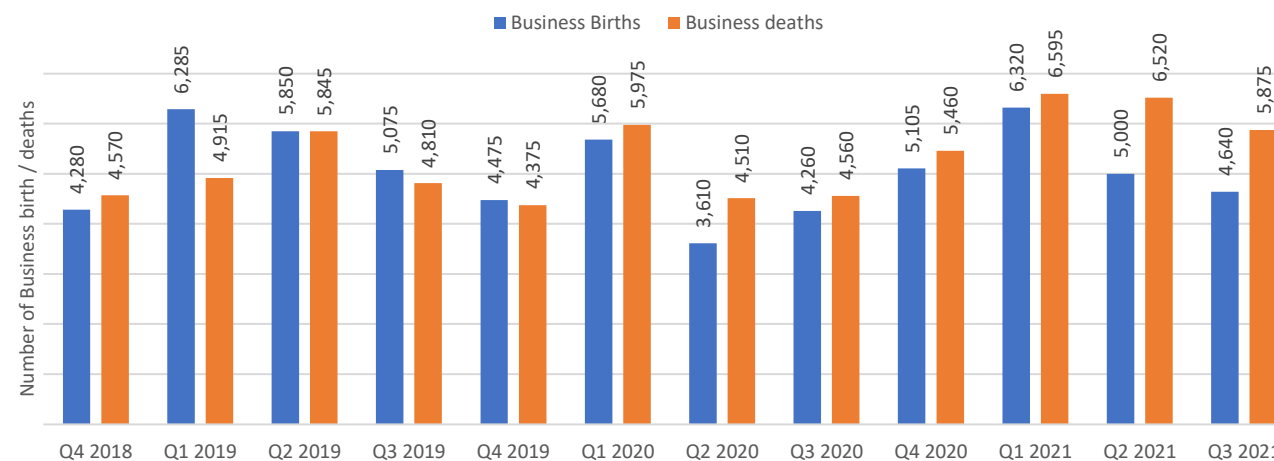


% change quarter on quarter of Registered companies in Scotland and UK



Note: Due to the set of easements from Company house, and the pausing of compulsory dissolutions since April 2020 the effective number of companies on the register was used for this analysis.

Business Births and Deaths in Scotland



Source: [UK Gov Companies House](#); [ONS Business Demography](#)

UK Business Impact Survey – Businesses currently trading

UK Businesses trading in 2020 2021 reported negative turnover

- The impact of the coronavirus pandemic and other events on UK businesses and the economy was covered by a voluntary fortnightly business survey. The analysis opposite shows UK business financial performance and resilience.
- The latest data refers to the period covering the two weeks to 14 November 2021, in total 28.4% of business reported negative turnover.
- While this is fallen over time, for instance over much of 2020 this figures was above 40%, it has fallen very gradually.
- This has long term financial sustainability concerns for businesses, if around one-third of UK firms continue to experience lower financial performance than expected pre-pandemic.

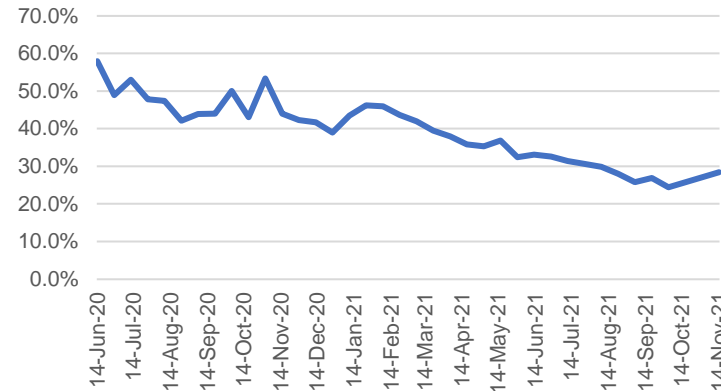
Some trading businesses in UK still reporting large falls in turnover

- Only a combined proportion of 6.2% of businesses (1.5% + 4.7%) currently trading reported an increase in turnover compared to normal expectations.
- While 51.1 of UK business report not being affected 5.3% of businesses are experiencing a decrease in turnover greater than 50%.

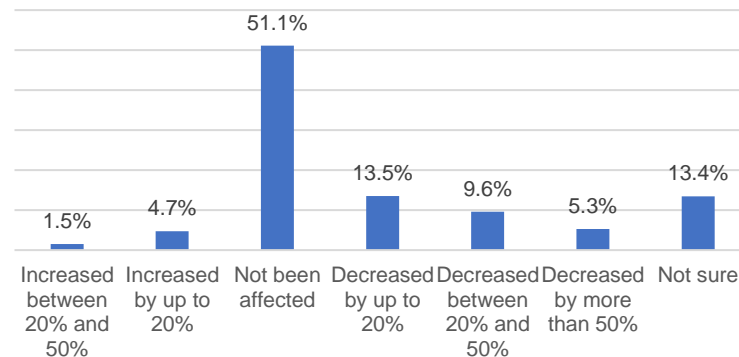
Scotland workforce working mainly from home but varies by sector

- weighted Scotland estimates are applied to the Office for National Statistics' (ONS') Business Insights and Conditions Survey (BICS).
- While it is estimated that 19.6% of the Scottish workforce continues to work from home there is much variation by sector.
- Over 70% of the workforce in Information and communication and almost 50% of professional scientific and technical activities work mainly from home.
- In keeping with requests continue to work from home, from the Scottish Government, there was little significant change in home working over time, changing from 30-25% over much of 2020 to 19.6% by mid-October.

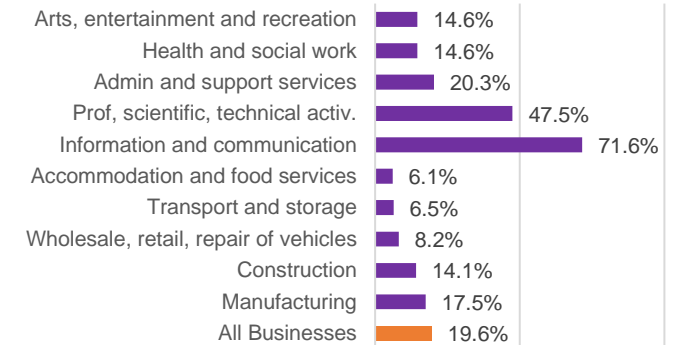
UK Businesses reporting negative monthly turnover compared to normal expectations June 2020 to Nov 2021



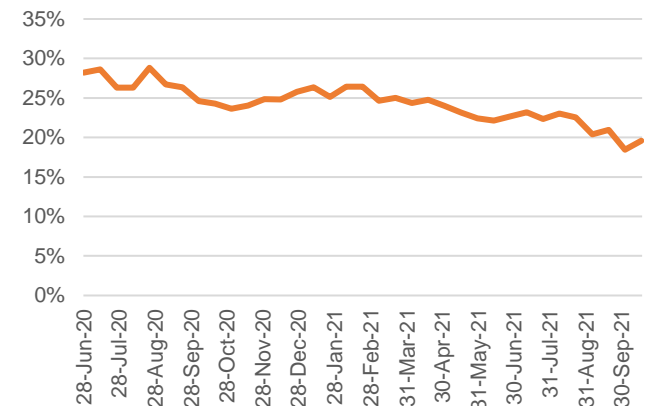
Business turnover over last month compared to normal expectations as percentage in 2 weeks to 14 November 2021



Scotland Estimated percentage of workforce working mainly from home in 2 weeks to 17 October 2021



Scotland estimated percentage of workforce working mainly from home June 2020 to October 2021



Source: [ONS Business Insights and Impact](#)

Edinburgh City Centre Recovery

- This tracker shows how quickly high streets in UK cities including Edinburgh are returning to their previous levels of activity, this proxies for footfall in the city centre across different days and time of the week.
- All UK major cities have experience similar recovery trends to Edinburgh with weekday footfall at the end of October 2021 still below pre-pandemic levels,

Weekday footfall improved on 2020 since April 2021 re-opening, but latest data falls below pre-pandemic levels

- This index looks at daytime footfall on weekdays as a proxy for the return of workers, compared to a pre-lockdown baseline of 100.
- Recovery for weekday footfall from April 2021 is closer to pre-pandemic period than the shorter recovery witnessed in 2021. The recovery index values in last three month was between 69-88 out of 100.

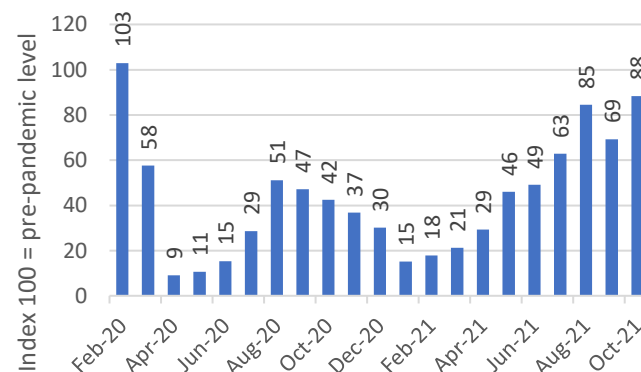
Weekend footfall recovery was immediate in Spring 2021, the bounce back was quick, and has exceeded pre-pandemic levels

- This index looks at people who were in the city centre of Edinburgh, in the daytime at weekend, compared to a pre-lockdown baseline of 100.
- Weekend footfall recovery from April 2021 was immediate, increasing from 27 to 68 out of 100. Recovery over summer 2021 exceeded pre-pandemic levels in last three month was between 101-113 out of 100

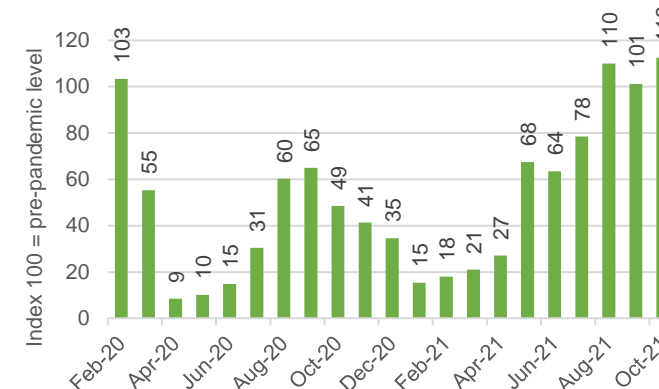
Night-time footfall recovery was slow from spring followed by a step increase in summer, returning to above pre-pandemic levels

- This index looks at people who were in city centre in the evening, compared to a pre-lockdown baseline of 100. The baseline and data in the chart refers to Fridays and Saturdays only.
- Speed of recovery for Night-time footfall from April 2021 was slower and steady for night time activity. While improving on 2020 recovery index in last three month was between 60-67 out of 100.

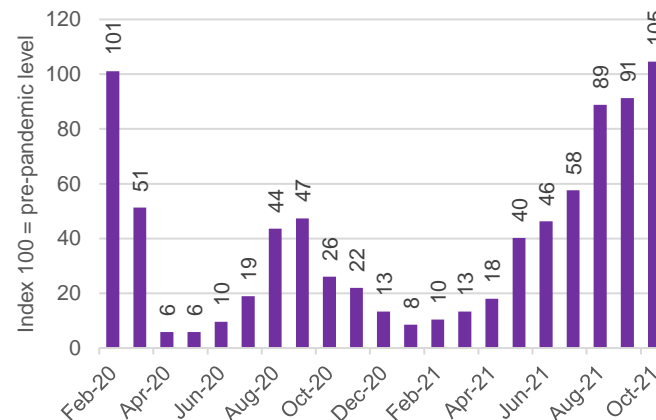
Edinburgh City Centre High Streets weekday mobility data



Edinburgh City Centre High Streets weekend mobility data



Edinburgh City Centre High Streets Night-time mobility data



Mobility data for UK cities in October 2021 (index 100 = pre-pandemic level)

	October 2021 average Workers index	October 2021 average Weekend index	October 2021 Night-time index (Friday and Saturday)
Birmingham	67	93	91
Bradford	78	98	77
Bristol	81	103	98
Edinburgh	88	113	105
Glasgow	68	100	95
Leeds	74	107	97
Liverpool	91	109	107
Manchester	72	105	92
Sheffield	84	101	106

Source: [High streets recovery tracker](#) | Centre for Cities

Note: The high street tracker information is sourced from the Centre for Cities and uses anonymised mobile phone data from Locomizer. It is updated monthly.