

Slurp Edinburgh Student Housing Crisis Study

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Abstract

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, cost of living in the UK has increased dramatically, impacting many facets of student life - one such area being accommodation affordability. Following the findings of the 2023 and 2024 Edinburgh Housing Crisis surveys, Slurp: Students for Action on Homelessness conducted another survey of the Edinburgh student body in the 2024/25 academic year with a focus on accommodation affordability (as opposed to housing security, as in previous years). Testimonies were gathered expressing respondents' experiences with the Edinburgh housing market, exposing challenges with poor living conditions and difficulties securing affordable living conditions. Quantitative findings show that student accommodation costs in Edinburgh has reached a wholly unaffordable level, with some students spending upwards of 100% of their student loans on accommodation costs alone. The housing crisis in Edinburgh has continued to plague the minds - and pockets - of students in recent years, and this will not change unless action is taken to curb the trends we are experiencing.

1 Introduction

Slurp: Students for Action on Homelessness is an Edinburgh-based student society that lets students make a meaningful impact on their community. The society hosts volunteer sessions in local homeless shelters every day of the week, cooking meals for residents. By organizing its fundraising, the group helps shelters with both food costs and cooking time. Slurp also runs its campaigns, aiming to address homelessness in the community. In recent years, it has seen major progress in the campaign against student homelessness. Using data collected by its annual surveys, the society has been vocal in many facets of society, from the University of Edinburgh's (UoE) administration to the local council and Scottish parliament. Importantly, such data has given insight for Slurp to act as a voice for students on the Cross Party Group on Housing for the Scottish Parliament. The following report uses data collected in Slurp's most recent survey, asking students about their experiences in the housing market. These surveys are used in Slurp's campaigns, advocating for systematic change to the housing market for students.

Slurp's housing survey has offered an outlet for students to communicate their experiences with the Edinburgh housing market via both qualitative (in the form of testimonies from respondents) and quantitative means. The focal point of the housing experience survey has changed throughout its lifetime on the most prevalent issue that presents itself at the time: for example, in last year's survey (2023/24), the focus was on housing security, as many students were experiencing difficulty in finding suitable accommodation as late as Week 2 of Semester 1 in UoE [1]. This year, the focus was predominantly on rent affordability. As such, the analysis of this year's survey aimed to explore the following areas:

1. What experiences or difficulties did students face searching for accommodation in Edinburgh?
2. Once students had found accommodation, what were their experiences or difficulties living in said accommodation? (e.g., poor living conditions)
3. What are the statistics surrounding rent prices in Edinburgh for students?
4. To what extent are students concerned with the *prospect* of finding accommodation in Edinburgh, and what responsibilities do they believe that Universities have in housing homeless students?

2 Methodology

Data was collected largely in person. Volunteers would meet on the University of Edinburgh's central campus and ask students to fill out the online survey outside the library and in social areas such as the library cafe, 40 George Square cafe, and the Student's Association building, Potterrow. Volunteers also visited outdoor areas around campus, such as George Square Gardens and the Meadows. In addition, the survey was spread through

academic channels: after being sent to every academic in the University, lecturers were encouraged to put QR codes leading to the survey at the start of lecture slides, and researchers were encouraged to pass the survey onto postgraduate students. Further, the survey was spread by the students' associations and unions of all higher education institutions in Edinburgh. Finally, Slurp worked with as broad a range of student societies as possible (e.g., Edinburgh Malaysian Students' Association, Edinburgh University Korfball Club, Dirty Weekenders, 93 Percent Club) to spread the survey on social media.

The first step of exploring the survey responses was to clean the collected data. Firstly, to preserve participant anonymity and to reduce the risk of re-identification (unless we were given express consent to maintain participant identity for communication), we removed all potentially identifying data present in responses and then pseudonymised responses with participant identification numbers. Next, responses that did not reach a certain threshold of progress throughout the survey were omitted (we opted for a 10% progression threshold to align with practices established in last year's survey analysis and to minimise the number of participants dropped while removing those who provided little to no information in their response). Qualitative data (i.e., student housing experience testimonies) were then extracted from the survey data to be used, with participant consent, in various Slurp publications. These findings sought to address the first two of the four research areas presented in Section 1. Further data handling steps were completed on a per-question basis and will be explained in their respective subsections in Section 3.

3 Results

3.1 Rent Price

As mentioned previously, the focal point of this year's research is the affordability of accommodation. The sentiment of a large proportion of student testimonies gathered in the survey was that housing in Edinburgh has become wholly unaffordable and has been perceived to have been increasing at an alarming rate over previous years.

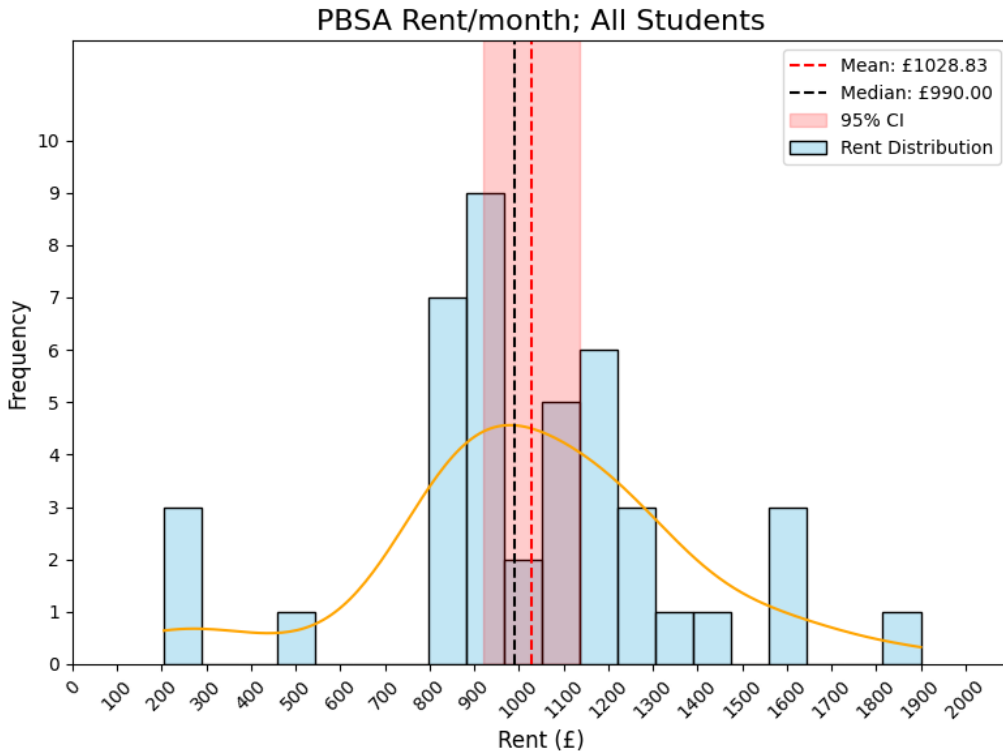


Figure 1: Distribution of Rent for students living in Purpose-built Student Accommodation (PBSA). Mean Rent = £1028.83, Median Rent = £990.00 (95% CI - [£921.12, £1136.55]).

For rent data, outliers were removed (set at points beyond ± 2.5 standard deviation). Responses from individuals living at home, outside Edinburgh, or First-year students (a majority of whom live in Student Halls)

were also excluded. The cleaned data was divided primarily into PBSA¹ and non-PBSA data. Furthermore, the non-PBSA data was composed of privately rented flats, university halls and university-owned flat data. The individual rent distributions for students, by demographic or by year of study, for all accommodation types are included in appendix section A.1.

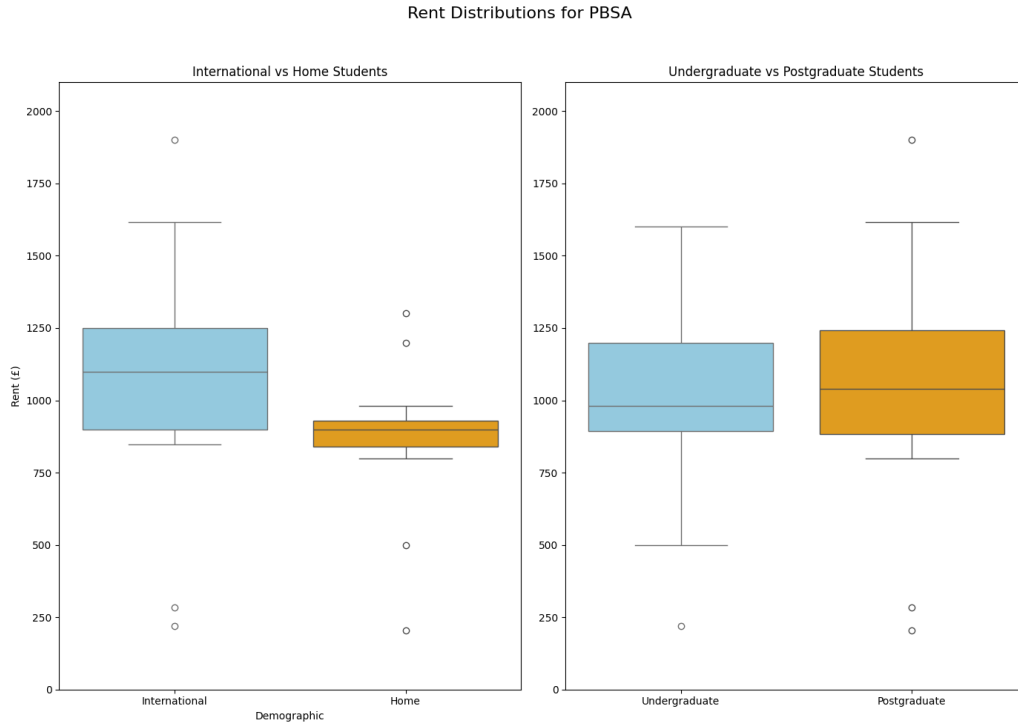


Figure 2: Comparison of Rent for students living in Purpose-built Student Accommodation (PBSA). As seen in the International vs Home Students subfigure, **international students** pay, on average, **£251.94 more** than surveyed home students monthly (£1118.81 vs £866.87). Similarly, **postgraduate students** were found to pay, on average, **£50.08 more** than undergraduate students monthly (£1052.68 vs £1002.60). Comparisons based on widening participation status and accessibility needs could not be made due to lack of data.

¹it is important to note that when we refer to PBSA we make reference to *private* PBSAs

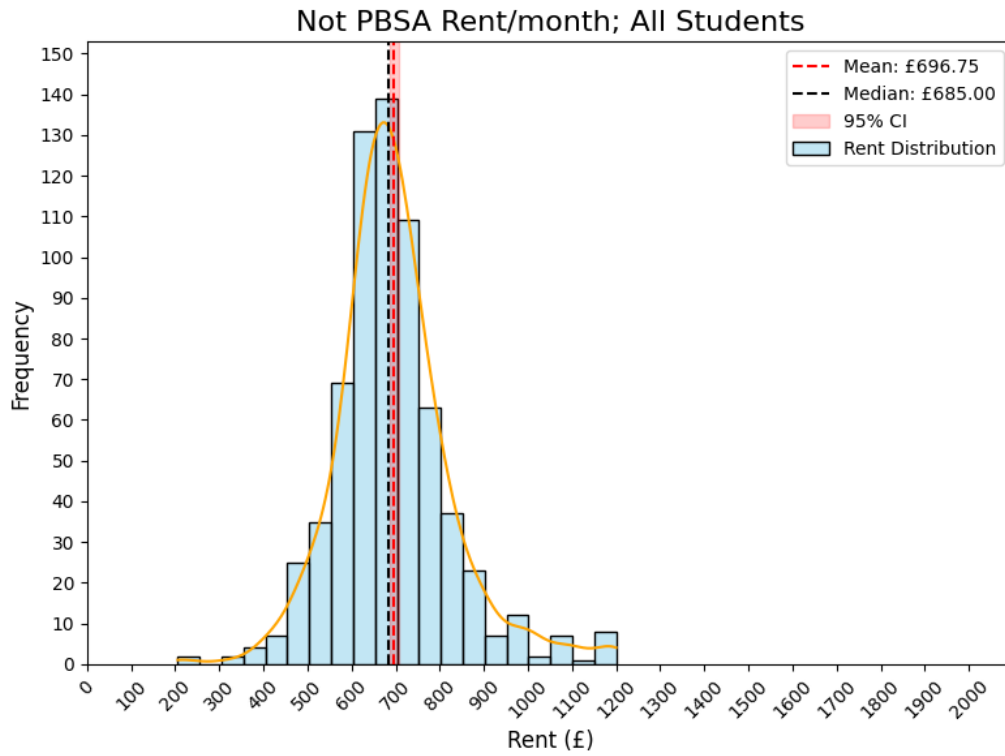


Figure 3: Distribution of Rent for students NOT living in Purpose-built Student Accommodation (PBSA). Mean Rent = £696.75, Median Rent = £685.0 (95% CI - [£686.77, £706.73])

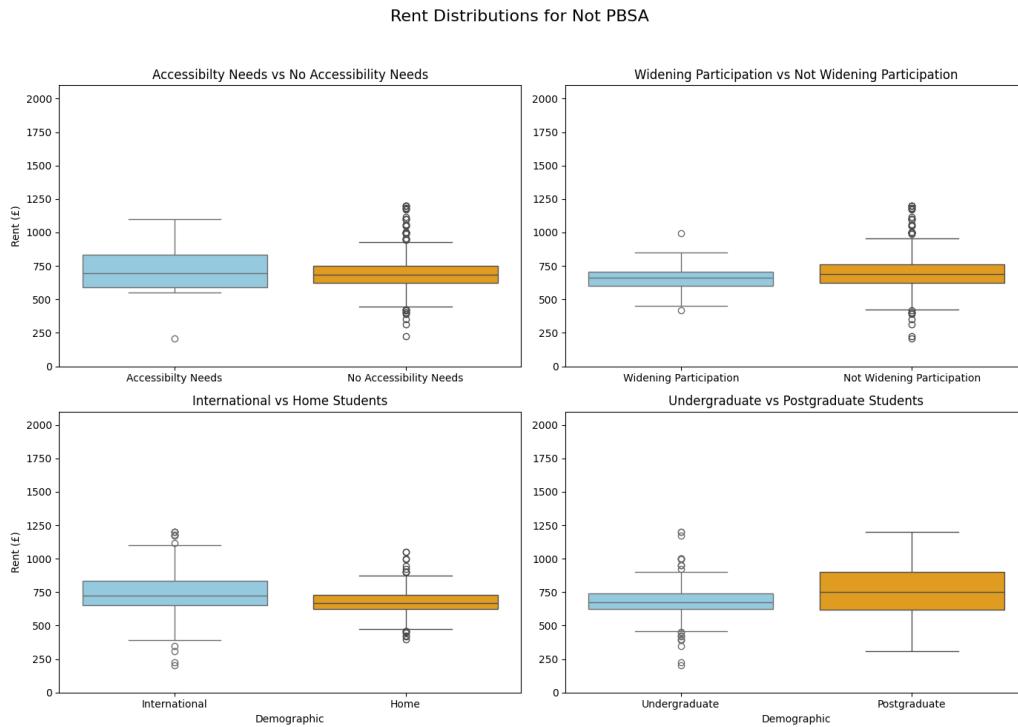


Figure 4: Comparison of Rent for students NOT living in Purpose-built Student Accommodation (PBSA). Similarly to results shown in Fig. 2, **international students** were found to pay on average **£67.11 more** than home students monthly. **Postgraduates** were found to pay on average **£93.37 more** than undergraduate students monthly. Those with **accessibility requirements** were found to pay on average **£14.26 more** than respondents without accessibility requirements monthly. **Widening participation** respondents were found to pay on average **£43.57 less** than non-widening participation respondents monthly.

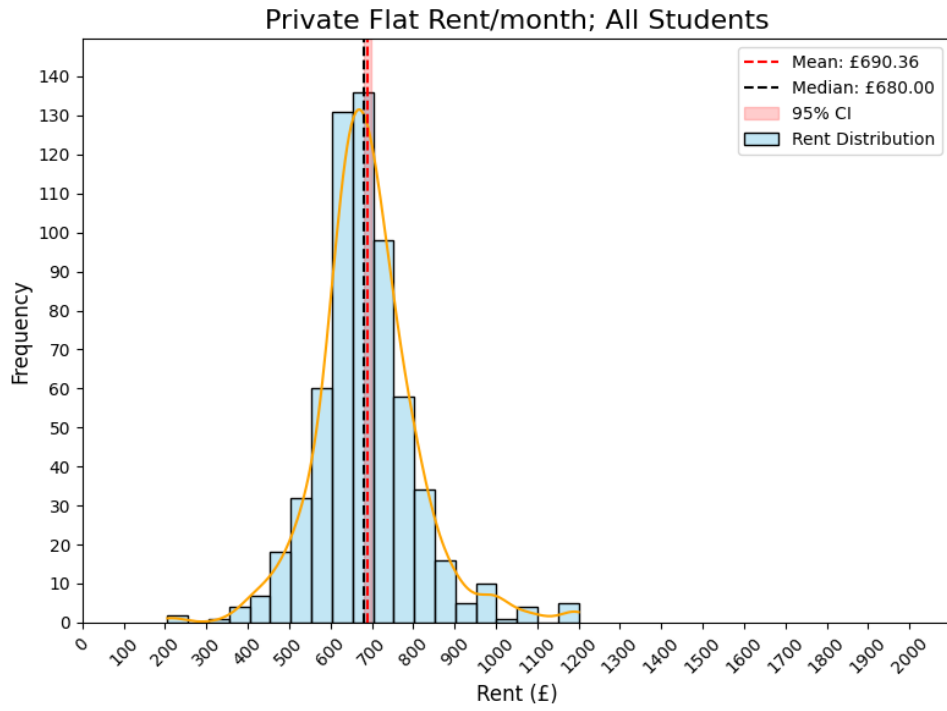


Figure 5: Distribution of Rent for students living in Private Flats. Mean Rent = £690.36, Median Rent = £680.00 (95% CI - [£680.77, £699.94]).

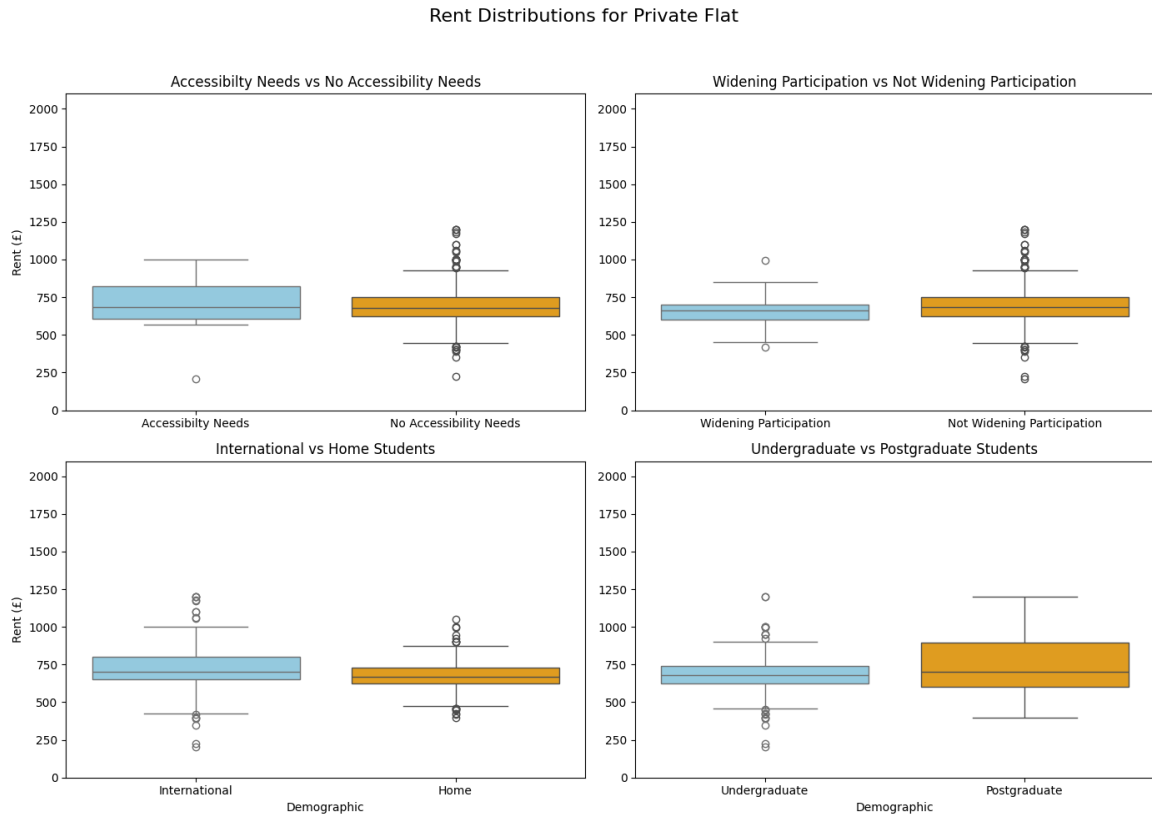


Figure 6: Comparison of Rent for students living in Private Flats. Similarly to results shown in Fig. 2 and 4, **international students** were found to pay on average **£49.24 more** than home students monthly. **Post-graduates** were found to pay on average **£58.46 more** than undergraduate students monthly. **Widening participation** respondents were found to pay on average **£35.24 less** than non-widening participation respondents monthly. However, those with **accessibility requirements** were found to pay on average **£12.20 less** than respondents without accessibility requirements monthly.

From figures 1, 3, and 5 it is evident that students renting PBSAs pay significantly more per month than students renting any other kind of accommodation. Mean PBSA rents were higher than mean non-PBSA rents by **47.70%**, and were higher than mean Private flat rents by **48.98%**. One relevant factor in explaining the rent disparity between PBSAs and non-PBSAs, is that PBSA rents tend to include the cost of utilities, whereas private sector rentals usually don't. However, University Halls also tend to cover utility costs whilst remaining cheaper than PBSAs (see appendix A.1) – thus this factor cannot solely explain the difference.

When comparing which demographics paid more on average per month for rent, in all categories of housing: international students were found to pay **more** than home students; postgraduate students paid **more** than undergraduate students; and widening participation respondents paid **less** than non-widening participation respondents (see figures 2, 4, and 6). Respondents with accessibility requirements were found to have paid **more** than those without, apart from in privately rented accommodation. This steep difference in rents adds to the cost of living pressures faced by students.

3.2 Tenancy Agreement Status

Consistent with previous years' reports, data was collected on whether students had secured tenancy agreements by the start of the semester (i.e., Week 1). First-year students' responses were excluded, as the majority reside in student halls. Additionally, any responses submitted from Week 2 onwards were removed, as the focus was on tenancy agreements established by the end of Week 1. Finally, responses from individuals living at home or not paying rent were also excluded from the analysis.

Out of 680 students surveyed, 18 (2.6%, see Figure 7) had not secured tenancy agreements by the start of the semester. This suggests that the vast majority were able to arrange housing in time. However, given the relatively small number of students without tenancy agreements, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions about disparities between demographic groups. The breakdowns by ethnicity, gender, and year group reveal some differences, but these variations could stem from the small number of respondents in specific categories rather than indicating broader patterns in housing accessibility.

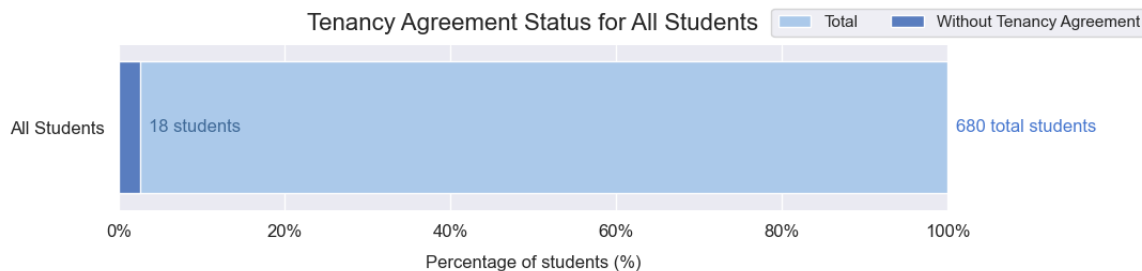


Figure 7: Tenancy agreement status of all students, showing the percentage of students with and without a tenancy agreement by the end of week 1. 662 out of the 680 surveyed students had a tenancy agreement by the end of Week 1.

Tenancy agreement rates show some variation across year groups, but these differences should be interpreted cautiously, as the number of respondents in each category varies significantly (see Figure 8). Year 4 students had the highest number without agreements (4 out of 192, or 2.1%), while PhD students had the highest proportion (2 out of 15, or 13.3%). In contrast, all surveyed Year 5 and Year 6 students had secured agreements, although this is likely due to the fact that there were only 16 respondents in Year 5 and 1 respondent in Year 6. The higher proportion among PhD students may be due to financial constraints, given their varied funding structures compared to undergraduates. However, with only 15 PhD students in the survey, this finding is too limited to draw firm conclusions.

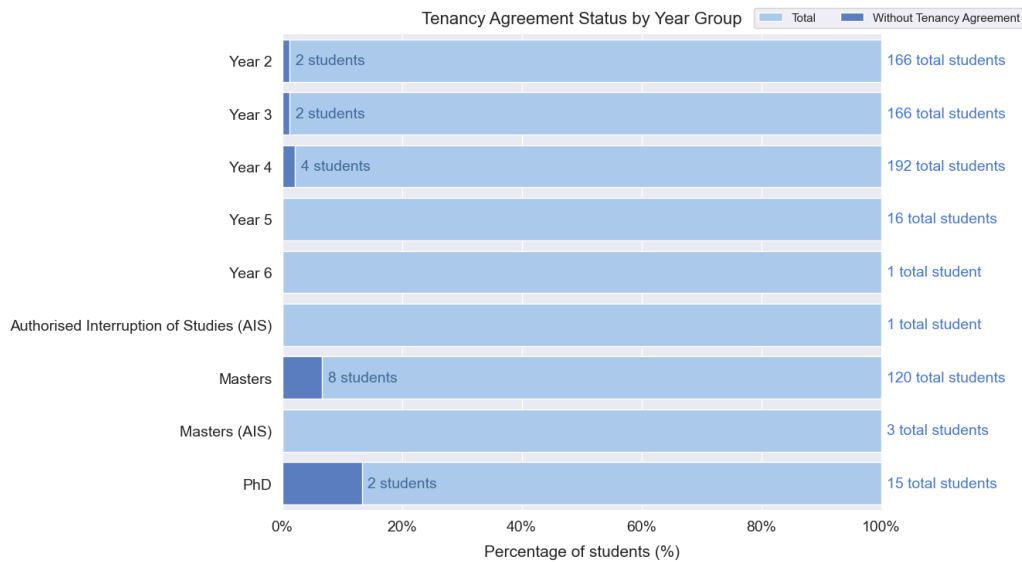


Figure 8: Tenancy agreement status of students in each year group, showing the percentage of students with and without a tenancy agreement by the end of Week 1. 13.3% of PhD students did not have a tenancy agreement by the end of Week 1 - this is the highest percentage of any year group.

Gender-based analysis reveals minor differences in tenancy agreement rates, though again, sample size limitations make it challenging to draw definitive conclusions (see Figure 9). Among male students (193 total), 5 (2.6%) had not secured an agreement, compared to 10 out of 456 female students (2.2%). Non-binary students had a slightly higher proportion without agreements (1 out of 23, or 4.3%), and among those who preferred not to disclose their gender, 1 out of 7 (14.3%) had not secured housing. While these numbers may suggest gender-related disparities in housing access, they could also be due to the small number of respondents in certain categories. Further research would be needed to determine whether systemic barriers contribute to these differences.

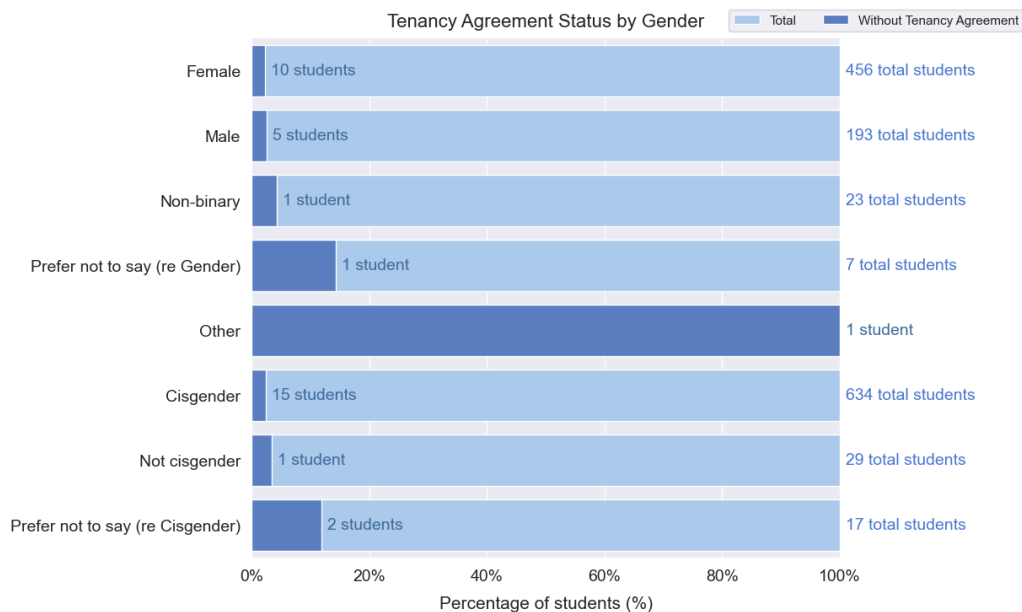


Figure 9: Tenancy agreement status of all students, grouped by gender, showing the percentage of students with and without a tenancy agreement by the end of Week 1.

There are some slight differences in tenancy agreement rates across ethnic groups, but these should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample sizes (see Figure 7). For instance, 3 out of 71 Chinese students (4.2%) hadn't secured a tenancy agreement by the start of the semester, compared to 6 out of 193 Other British students (3.1%) and 2 out of 171 Scottish students (1.2%). Some groups, including Irish, Indian, and Pakistani students, all reported 100% tenancy agreement rates, though this is likely due to the small number of respondents in these categories rather than a meaningful trend. These differences could be influenced by factors

such as access to housing support or financial resources, but with such limited data, it's difficult to draw firm conclusions.

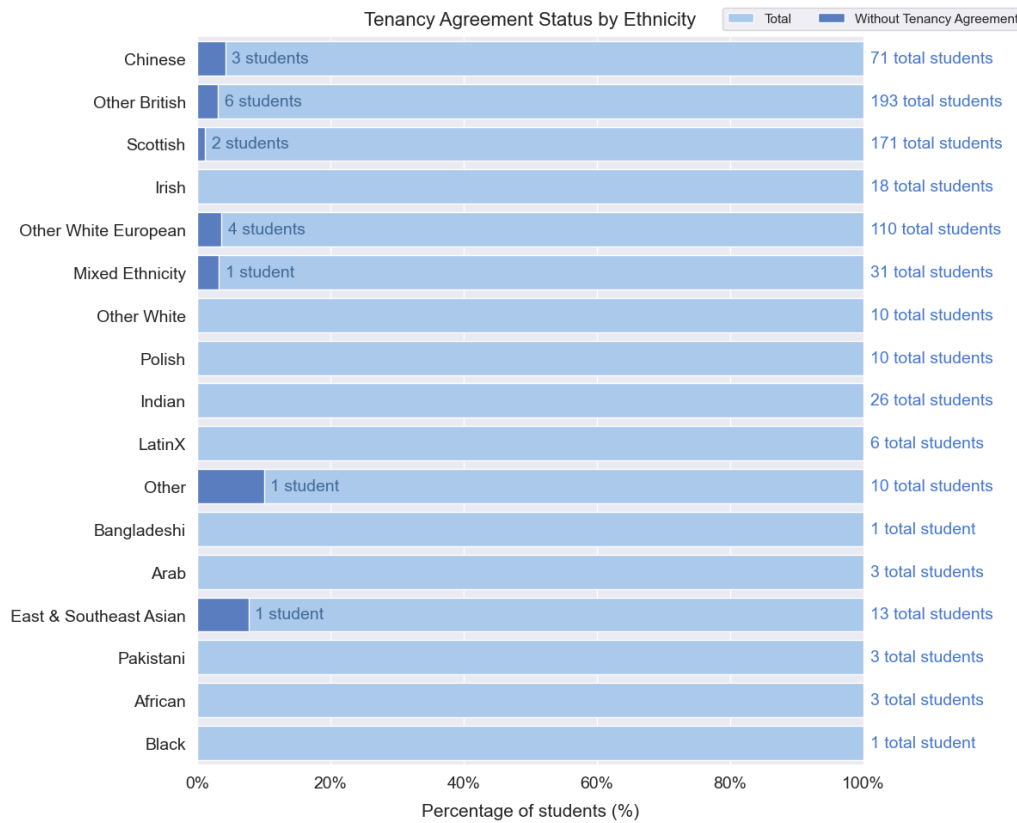


Figure 10: Tenancy agreement status of all students, grouped by ethnicity, showing the percentage of students with and without a tenancy agreement by the end of Week 1.

Overall, while the data suggests that most students secure tenancy agreements before the semester begins, the small number of students without agreements makes it difficult to draw strong conclusions about potential demographic disparities. Future research with a larger sample size from students facing housing difficulties could help clarify whether certain groups experience more challenges in securing accommodation. For the full results obtained from the survey, see appendix section A.2.

3.3 Individuals' Concerns

Following findings from last year's housing survey that demonstrated that housing security was a large concern weighing on students' minds, we wanted to explore the extent to which they were concerned with the *prospect* of searching for accommodation in Edinburgh.

The data shows that many students are worried about finding accommodation, with 59.2% expressing at least some concern (see Figure 11). Nearly half (47.4%) say they are "slightly worried", while 11.8% describe themselves as "very worried," emphasising the ongoing stress around housing. Looking at the results by year group, there is a general trend of students in later years feeling less worried. For instance, 49.7% of Year 4 students say they are "not worried," compared to just 31.3% of first-years (see Figure 12). This suggests that as students gain experience with the housing market, or as they reach a point where they may not be living in Edinburgh anymore (e.g., graduating), they become more confident in securing accommodation or less concerned with housing security. However, the fact that concern remains across all years - even among those who have been through the process before - shows that housing challenges persist.

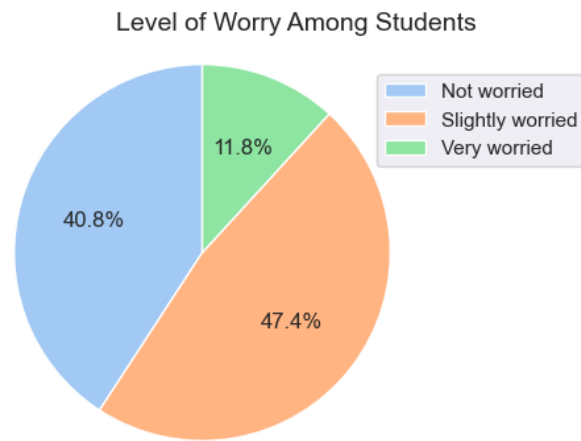


Figure 11: Results to the question “How worried are you about your accommodation for the next academic year?” illustrating the percentage of students who reported being “not worried,” “slightly worried,” or “very worried.” 47.4% of surveyed students reported being “slightly worried.”

Despite this general trend, the data also shows some inconsistencies, likely due to the small sample sizes in certain groups. For instance, while Year 4 students report relatively low levels of concern, students in Year 5 and Year 6 exhibit higher levels of worry, with 20% of Year 5 students and the sole Year 6 respondent reporting being “very worried” (see Figure 12). Given the small number of respondents in these categories, these figures should be interpreted with caution.

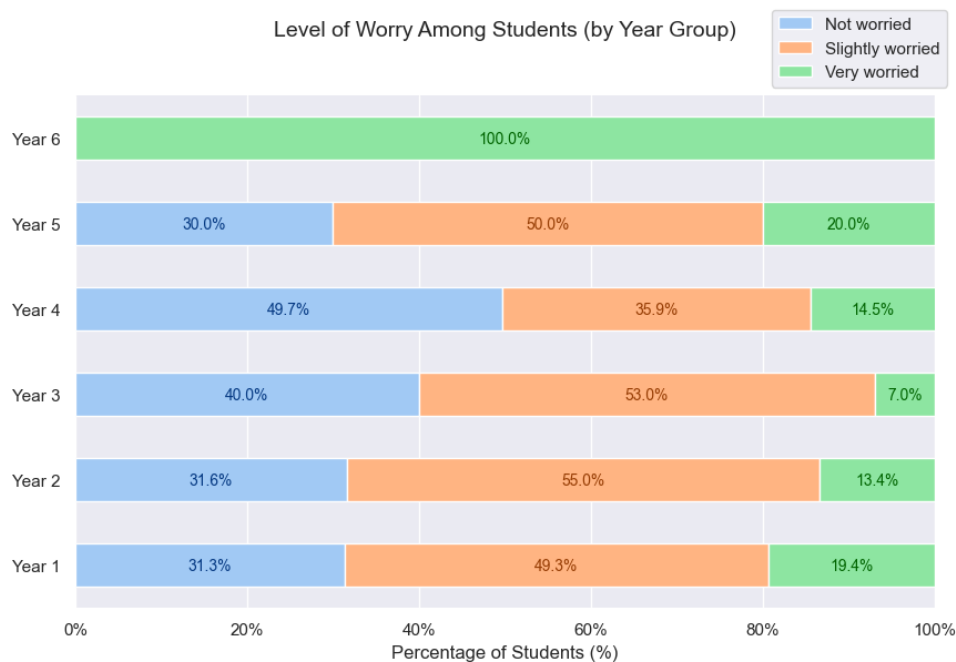


Figure 12: Results to the question “How worried are you about your accommodation for the next academic year?” for each year group, illustrating the percentage of students who reported being “not worried,” “slightly worried,” or “very worried.”

Similarly, postgraduate students report lower levels of concern than undergraduates, with 51.4% stating they are “not worried” compared to 38% of undergraduates (see Figure 13). This could be due to differences in financial stability, housing expectations, or prior experience with securing accommodation. Interestingly, while PhD students had the highest proportion without tenancy agreements by Week 1 (see Figure 8), they also reported the least concern. However, this may be influenced by the small number of PhD respondents, which makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions. It’s possible that the confidence PhD students express in finding accommodation later stems from factors like flexible timelines or access to university support, but the low response rate limits the reliability of this pattern.

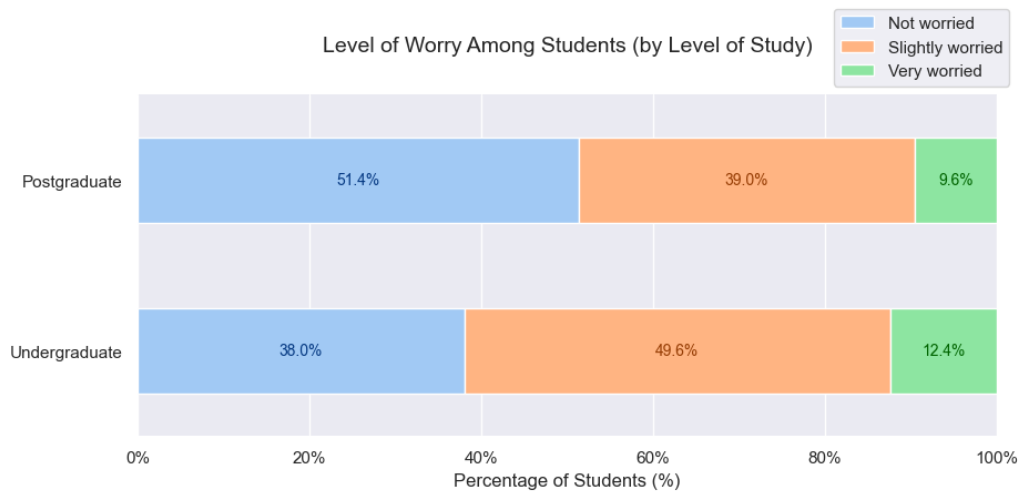


Figure 13: Results to the question “How worried are you about your accommodation for the next academic year?” for each level of study, illustrating the percentage of students who reported being “not worried,” “slightly worried,” or “very worried.”

Overall, the data highlights that securing accommodation remains a significant concern for students, though the level of worry seems to vary depending on their experience and academic stage. While students further along in their studies may feel more confident navigating the housing process, the fact that concerns persist even among later-year students and postgraduates suggests that challenges in Edinburgh’s rental market are ongoing. To better address these concerns, further research into the specific obstacles different student groups face - such as financial barriers, competition for housing, and access to support - would be useful. For the full results from the survey, see the Appendix.

Furthermore, sentiment from this year’s and previous years’ survey testimonies expressed the opinion that university bodies have a certain degree of responsibility for housing homeless students.

3.4 University’s Responsibility

Finally, we asked students to what extent they believe that their university should take responsibility for housing homeless students. Out of the surveyed student population, 97.2% of undergraduate and 93.6% postgraduate students agree or strongly agree that the university should offer emergency accommodation to homeless students (see Figure 14). The slightly lower percentage of postgraduate students may be explained by the difference in accommodation styles between undergraduate and postgraduate students. Undergraduate students (excluding Year 1 students) are required to find accommodation by themselves, while postgraduate students are usually offered university accommodation (see Table 18 in the Appendix for exact results).

A more detailed breakdown of the student population indicates that there is a similar response in all of the year groups (see Figure 15). Note that the surveyed number of students for Year 5, Year 6 and Authorised Interruption of Studies (AIS) students were significantly fewer than the rest of the year groups, so they should be interpreted with caution (see Table 19 in the Appendix for exact results).

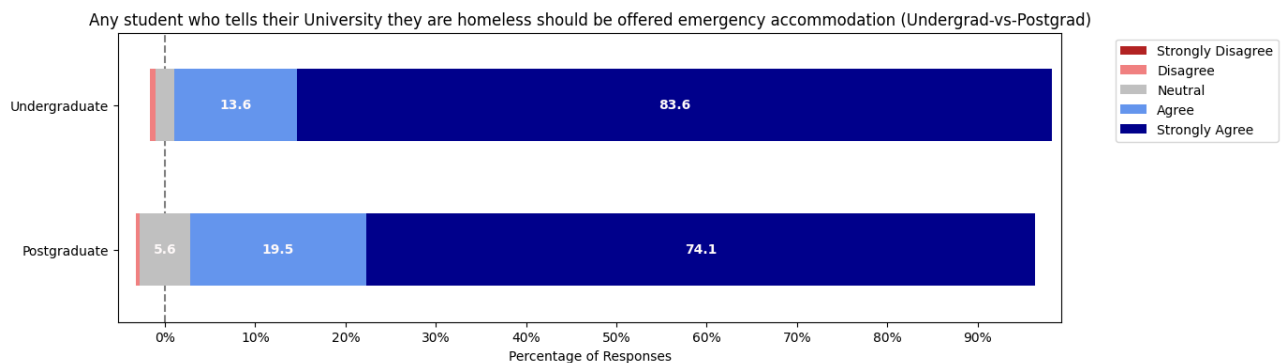


Figure 14: Response to question of whether universities have a responsibility to house homeless students grouped by level of study

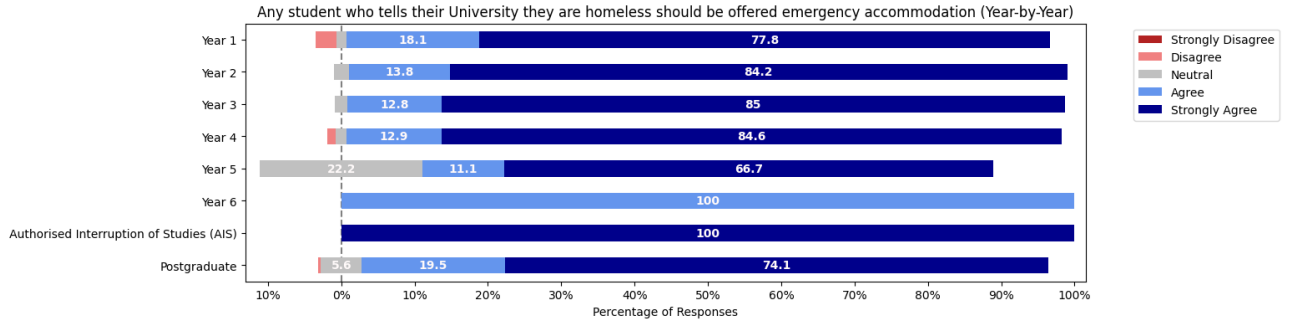


Figure 15: Response to question of whether universities have a responsibility to house homeless students grouped by year of study

4 Discussion

The Student Housing Crisis in Edinburgh (symptomatic of the wider issues with housing security and affordability, and the cost-of-living crisis in the UK) has been a weight on the minds of students for a number of years. While concern for accommodation security for the following academic year for undergraduates has decreased from 80% in 2023 [1] to 59% now (see Figure 11), demonstrating clear sign of at least some improvement in housing security, this figure continues to give cause for concern. Positive attempts have been made by the University and the Edinburgh University Students’ Association (EUSA) to raise awareness for accommodation advice and guidance, and opportunities to explore housing providers through the EUSA Housing Fair in February of 2025 [2].

<i>Accommodation Type</i>	<i>Min. Loan</i>	<i>Max. Loan</i>
PBSA	147%	119%
Not PBSA	100%	80%
Private Flat	99%	80%

Table 1: Percentages of SAAS student loan amount spent on accommodation assuming a 12-month rental period, and invariant rent over that 12-month period. Observe that on the minimum loan amount students are spending upwards of 99% of their loan on accommodation costs on average, and on the maximum loan amount students spend at least 80% of their loan on accommodation costs on average.

To further contextualise the gravity of housing affordability issues in the city, we can compare average yearly rent prices with yearly student loan amounts, a common way in which students in the UK bankroll their accommodation costs. Taken from the Scottish government page for student loan applications [3], the minimum and maximum possible loan amounts awarded by the Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS) are £8,400 per year and £10,400 per year, respectively. Table 1 contains the percentages of their student maintenance loans that students would spend on accommodation annually, assuming mean monthly rent prices for each accommodation type, a 12-month rental period (as is often the case when students wish to continue the lease on their accommodation over non-termtime periods), and invariant rent prices over that 12-month rental period. Students on maximum loan amounts are spending 80% of their loan on accommodation costs (not including utilities) for non-PBSAs per annum, leaving £40 per week to spend on extra costs. Students on minimum loan amounts are spending on average upwards of 99% of their loan on accommodation fees alone. For both minimum and maximum loan amounts, individuals living in PBSAs are spending **over 100%** of their loan on accommodation costs. It is noteworthy to mention that SAAS awards loans solely to Scottish home students - rUK students are to apply for their loans from different agencies that may provide even smaller sums for stuents [3, 4]

It is important to note that, per Section 3.1, a possible explanation for the large disparity between PBSA and non-PBSA monthly rental prices is that utility costs (i.e., electricity and gas) are likely to be included in PBSA fees, whereas this is less likely to be the case for non-PBSA rentals. A further potential difference between the two is their role in the market. The University is a registered charity, with its primary purpose being the education of enrolled students. Private PBSAs, on the other hand, are business models aimed at maximising profits in a recently booming market [5]. Although private PBSAs may justify higher rents than non-PBSA accommodations by including utilities, security, and other amenities, university-owned PBSAs typically provide similar inclusions. The difference in price between private PBSAs and University-owned and operated PBSAs suggests that the difference in pricing may not be due solely to what is included in the rent, but rather to the differing motivations underpinning their operation. As such, differences in business models may serve as an

explanation for the disparity between PBSA and non-PBSA rents.

An interesting similarity between university and PBSA accommodation is that neither fall under the same government regulations as private sector landlords. This can have significant implications for tenants' rights in these accommodations and the contracts they sign. For instance, PBSAs and University halls contracts tend to have fixed end dates, which tenants cannot terminate the contract before without having another student to replace them. This could result in higher rent levels because such rental models needn't be concerned with sustainably affordable rent levels since students cannot leave their contract should they be unable to afford the rent. Private sector landlords, however, cannot offer fixed-term contracts and are therefore forced to keep rents at a more competitive level. Although this could serve to explain part of the rent difference between PBSAs or University halls and private lets, this cannot explain why University private halls have rents lower than the private sector whilst still using fixed-term contracts.

4.1 Further work

The findings of this year's survey highlight the growing financial burden of student accommodation in Edinburgh, and reveal significant differences between different types of housing. Several areas of this research, however, warrant future investigation. Continuation of the student housing crisis survey is strongly recommended, particularly if improved sampling techniques (e.g., stratified sampling of the student body) are able to be incorporated into the surveying process. In addition, further research could adapt a targeted longitudinal approach, tracking student cohorts over multiple years in order to more directly understand how housing affordability and security evolve throughout their university experience. While this report also outlines key differences in PBSA and university accommodation (see Sec. 4), further work should explore the underlying business models of private PBSA providers in greater detail, including their profit structures and service provisions.

Furthermore, expanding the survey to other Scottish or UK cities, or institutions, would also provide valuable comparative insight, helping to further contextualise Edinburgh's housing issues within a broader national picture. Additional exploration into how students cope with unaffordable housing (e.g., through part-time work, overcrowded living, or compromised well-being) along with cross analysis of rent prices, feelings regarding housing security, and the responsibility of institutions to house homeless students may prove insightful into the lived experience behind the statistics.

A Appendix

A.1 Rent Data

Demographic	Mean (in £)	Median (in £)	95% Confidence Interval (in £)
All	1028.83	990.00	(921.12, 1136.55)
Widening Participation	-	-	-
Not Widening Participation	1037.72	1100.00	(921.89, 1153.55)
Accessibility Needs	-	-	-
No Accessibility Needs	1027.10	980.00	(916.70, 1137.49)
International Students	1118.81	1100.00	(976.21, 1261.42)
Home Students	866.87	900.00	(725.88, 1007.85)
Undergraduate Students	1002.60	980.00	(862.80, 1142.40)
Postgraduate Students	1052.68	1040.00	(880.23, 1225.13)

Table 2: Rent Distribution in PBSA, by demographic

Demographic	Mean (in £)	Median (in £)	95% Confidence Interval (in £)
All	696.75	685.00	(686.77, 706.73)
Widening Participation	659.75	660.00	(642.96, 676.53)
Not Widening Participation	703.32	690.00	(692.02, 714.63)
Accessibility Needs	710.80	697.5	(531.33, 890.27)
No Accessibility Needs	696.54	685.00	(686.66, 706.43)
International Students	742.44	725.00	(718.19, 766.70)
Home Students	675.33	670.00	(666.65, 684.01)
Undergraduate Students	681.99	675.00	(673.10, 690.87)
Postgraduate Students	775.36	750.00	(736.28, 814.45)

Table 3: Rent Distribution in Not PBSA, by demographic

Year of Study	Mean (in £)	Median (in £)	95% Confidence Interval (in £)
Year 2	689.66	690.00	(675.17, 704.14)
Year 3	689.11	675.00	(670.96, 707.26)
Year 4	671.69	670.00	(656.88, 686.50)
Year 5	672.06	650.00	(618.29, 725.83)

Table 4: Rent Distribution in Not PBSA, by Year of Study

Demographic	Mean (in £)	Median (in £)	95% Confidence Interval (in £)
All	690.36	680.00	(680.77, 699.94)
Widening Participation	660.62	660.00	(643.37, 677.87)
Not Widening Participation	695.85	685.00	(685.00, 706.70)
Accessibility Needs	678.29	685.00	(445.00, 911.57)
No Accessibility Needs	690.49	680.00	(681.01, 699.98)
International Students	725.66	700.00	(700.36, 750.97)
Home Students	676.42	671.00	(667.79, 685.05)
Undergraduate Students	683.21	680.00	(674.42, 692.01)
Postgraduate Students	741.67	700.00	(695.97, 787.37)

Table 5: Rent Distribution in Private Flats, by demographic

Year of Study	Mean (in £)	Median (in £)	95% Confidence Interval (in £)
Year 2	690.90	690.00	(676.35, 705.45)
Year 3	689.96	675.00	(672.57, 707.35)
Year 4	672.43	670.00	(657.49, 687.37)
Year 5	679.69	650.00	(624.80, 734.58)

Table 6: Rent Distribution in Private Flats, by Year of Study

Accommodation Type	Mean (in £)	Median (in £)	95% Confidence Interval (in £)
University Halls All	866.67	845.00	(815.88, 917.45)
University Private Flats All	610.04	573.00	(528.91, 691.18)

Table 7: Rent Distribution in University Halls and University Private Flats, by demographic

A.2 Tenancy Agreement Data

Category	Number of Students	Percentage
Total Students	680	100%
Students with Tenancy Agreement	662	97.4%
Students without Tenancy Agreement	18	2.6%

Table 8: Summary of Students' Tenancy Agreement Status by the End of Week 1

Ethnicity	With Tenancy	Without Tenancy	Total
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	68 (95.8%)	3 (4.2%)	71 (100%)
Other British	187 (96.9%)	6 (3.1%)	193 (100%)
Scottish	169 (98.8%)	2 (1.2%)	171 (100%)
Irish	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	18 (100%)
Other White European	106 (96.4%)	4 (3.6%)	110 (100%)
Mixed ethnicity	30 (96.8%)	1 (3.2%)	31 (100%)
Other White	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)
Polish	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	26 (100%)	0 (0%)	26 (100%)
LatinX	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)
Other	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	10 (100%)
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
East & Southeast Asian	12 (92.3%)	1 (7.7%)	13 (100%)
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
African, African Scottish or African British	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)

Table 9: Summary of Students' Tenancy Agreement Status by the End of Week 1 Grouped by Ethnicity

Year Group	With Tenancy	Without Tenancy	Total
Year 2	164 (98.8%)	2 (1.2%)	166 (100%)
Year 3	164 (98.8%)	2 (1.2%)	166 (100%)
Year 4	188 (97.9%)	4 (2.1%)	192 (100%)
Year 5	16 (100%)	0 (0%)	16 (100%)
Year 6	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Masters	112 (93.3%)	8 (6.7%)	120 (100%)
Masters (AIS)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
PhD	13 (86.7%)	2 (13.3%)	15 (100%)
PhD (AIS)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)

Table 10: Summary of Students' Tenancy Agreement Status by the End of Week 1 Grouped by Year Group, AIS: Authorised Interruption of Studies

Category	With Tenancy	Without Tenancy	Total
International	260 (96.7%)	9 (3.3%)	269 (100%)
Accessibility Needs	12 (92.3%)	1 (7.7%)	13 (100%)
Widening Participation	98 (97%)	3 (3%)	101 (100%)

Table 11: Summary of Tenancy Agreement Status by the End of Week 1 for International, Accessibility Needs and Widening Participation Students

Gender	With Tenancy	Without Tenancy	Total
Female	446 (97.8%)	10 (2.2%)	456 (100%)
Male	188 (97.4%)	5 (2.6%)	193 (100%)
Non-binary	22 (95.7%)	1 (4.3%)	23 (100%)
Other	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Prefer not to say (re Gender)	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)	7 (100%)
Cisgender	619 (97.6%)	15 (2.4%)	634 (100%)
Not Cisgender	28 (96.6%)	1 (3.4%)	29 (100%)
Prefer not to say (re Cisgender)	15 (88.2%)	2 (11.8%)	17 (100%)

Table 12: Summary of Students' Tenancy Agreement Status by the End of Week 1 Grouped by Gender

Category	With Tenancy	Without Tenancy	Total
Female	365 (98.9%)	4 (1.1%)	369 (100%)
Male	144 (98.0%)	3 (2.0%)	147 (100%)
Non-binary	22 (100%)	0 (0%)	22 (100%)
Prefer not to say (re Gender)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	4 (100%)

Table 13: Summary of Undergraduate Students' Tenancy Agreement Status by the End of Week 1 Grouped by Gender

Category	With Tenancy	Without Tenancy	Total
Female	81 (93.1%)	6 (6.9%)	87 (100%)
Male	44 (95.7%)	2 (4.3%)	46 (100%)
Non-binary	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Other	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Prefer not to say (re Gender)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)

Table 14: Summary of Postgraduate Students' Tenancy Agreement Status by the End of Week 1 Grouped by Gender

A.3 Individuals' Concerns Data

Category	Number of Students	Percentage
Total Students	848	100%
Very Worried	100	11.8%
Slightly Worried	402	47.4%
Not Worried	346	40.8%

Table 15: Summary of Students' Worry Level About Finding Accommodation for the Next Academic Year

Year Group	Very Worried	Slightly Worried	Not Worried	Total
Year 1	13 (19.4%)	33 (49.3%)	21 (31.3%)	67 (100%)
Year 2	31 (13.4%)	127 (55%)	73 (31.6%)	231 (100%)
Year 3	15 (7%)	114 (53%)	86 (40%)	215 (100%)
Year 4	21 (14.5%)	52 (35.9%)	72 (49.7%)	145 (100%)
Year 5	2 (20%)	5 (50%)	3 (30%)	10 (100%)
Year 6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)

Table 16: Summary of Students' Worry Level About Finding Accommodation for the Next Academic Year Grouped by Year Group

Level of Study	Very Worried	Slightly Worried	Not Worried	Total
Undergraduate	83 (12.4%)	333 (49.6%)	255 (38%)	671 (100%)
Postgraduate	17 (9.6%)	69 (39%)	91 (51.4%)	177 (100%)

Table 17: Summary of Students’ Worry Level About Finding Accommodation for the Next Academic Year Grouped by Level of Study

A.4 University’s Responsibility Data

Level of Study	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Undergraduate	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.59%)	18 (2.13%)	115 (13.59%)	707 (83.57%)	846 (100%)
Postgraduate	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.40%)	14 (5.58%)	49 (19.52%)	186 (74.10%)	251 (100%)

Table 18: Student Opinions on Housing Homeless Students by Level of Study

Year of Study	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Year 1	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.78%)	1 (1.39%)	13 (18.06%)	56 (77.78%)	72 (100%)
Year 2	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (2.02%)	34 (13.77%)	208 (84.21%)	247 (100%)
Year 3	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (1.71%)	30 (12.82%)	199 (85.04%)	234 (100%)
Year 4	0 (0.0%)	3 (1.10%)	4 (1.47%)	35 (12.87%)	230 (84.56%)	272 (100%)
Year 5	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (22.22%)	2 (11.11%)	12 (66.67%)	18 (100%)
Year 6	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
AIS	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (100%)
Postgraduate	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.40%)	14 (5.58%)	49 (19.52%)	186 (74.10%)	251 (100%)

Table 19: Student Opinions on Housing Homeless Students by Year of Study

References

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