Rail passenger arrivals ${ }^{1}$ during a typical autumn weekday:

| = AM peak arrivals |  |
| :---: | :---: |


| Daily arrivals: 1,112,200 AM peak arrivals: 607,400 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Birmingham <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 135,800$ AM peak arrivals: 50,400 | Manchester <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 107,100$ AM peak arrivals: 35,100 | Reading <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 103,900$ <br> AM peak arrivals: 27,100 | Leeds <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 75,900$ <br> AM peak arrivals: 27,800 | Liverpool <br> $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 65,200 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } & 22,300\end{array}$ |
| Cardiff <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 43,500$ <br> AM peak arrivals: 16,000 | Sheffield <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 34,000$ <br> AM peak arrivals: $\quad 7,600$ | Brighton <br> $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 33,200 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } \\ 8,100\end{array}$ | Bristol <br> $\begin{array}{lc}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 33,200 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } & 10,400\end{array}$ | Leicester <br> $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 29,000 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } \\ 5,800\end{array}$ |
| Cambridge <br> $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 28,400 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } & 9,300\end{array}$ | Newcastle <br> $\begin{array}{lc}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 26,000 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } & 4,900\end{array}$ | Nottingham <br> $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 17,300 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } & 5,000\end{array}$ | All figures are based on a typical weekday during autumn 2019. The morning peak is between 07:00 and 09:59. <br> ${ }^{1}$ Arrivals are the number of passengers on trains arriving into the city centre by national rail. The city may not be the end destination of all passengers. |  |
| Train crowding ${ }^{2}$ during the morning peak: $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { 2 Crowding is measured using the 'PiXC' } \\ & \text { statistic. This is the percentage of passengers } \\ & \text { in excess of capacity on a typical autumn } \\ & \text { weekday. A higher PiXC percentage } \\ & \text { represents worse crowding. }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Birmingham | Cardiff London | Cambridge | Leeds Manch | ester Sheffield |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Leicester | Brighton Bristol | Newcastle | Reading Liver | ool Nottingham |

Rail passenger arrivals ${ }^{1}$ during a typical autumn weekday:


| London B <br> Daily arrivals: AM peak arrivals | idge $\begin{array}{r} 258,200 \\ : 159,400 \end{array}$ | Vauxhall (for Waterlo <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 213,800$ <br> AM peak arrivals: 113,700 |  | Daily a AM peak | Victoria <br> $\begin{array}{lr}115,400 \\ \text { k arrivals: } & 59,400\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liverpool Stree <br> Daily arrivals: 123,900 <br> AM peak arrivals: 75,100 | St Pancr <br> Daily arrivals: <br> AM peak arrivals: | Daily arri 44,400 <br> AM peak | uston <br> $\begin{array}{lr}\text { als: } & 86,900 \\ \text { arrivals: } \\ 33,600\end{array}$ |  | Paddington <br> 71,000 peak arrivals: 31,000 |
| Kings Cross <br> $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 39,000 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } & 15,500\end{array}$ | Fenchurch Street <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Daily arrivals: } & 37,500 \\ \text { AM peak arrivals: } & 26,600\end{array}$ | Blackfriars <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 32,200$ <br> AM peak arrivals: 20,500 | Marylebo <br> Daily arrivals: AM peak arrivals: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne } \\ & 29,800 \\ & 16,600 \end{aligned}$ | Old Street (for Moorgate) <br> Daily arrivals: $\quad 16,800$ <br> AM peak arrivals: 11,800 |

## Train crowding ${ }^{2}$ during the morning peak:



Marylebone


St Pancras

London Bridge

 Street


Waterloo


Victoria


Paddington


Fenchurch Street


Moorgate


Kings Cross


Euston


Blackfriars (via Elephant \& C)

## Key

All figures are based on a typical weekday during autumn 2019. The morning peak is between 07:00 and 09:59.
${ }^{1}$ Arrivals are the number of passengers on trains arriving into the city centre by national rail on a typical autumn weekday. In some cases not all passengers will alight at the station
${ }^{2}$ Crowding is measured using the 'PiXC' statistic. PiXC is the percentage of passengers in excess of capacity on a typical autumn weekday. A higher PiXC percentage represents a worse crowding level.

