

CIS 2014-16

# Commuting in London

July 2014

The 2011 Census recorded the place of work and method of travel to work of all respondents over the age 16. The Special Workplace Statistics dataset provides information on travel to work flows and the characteristics of workers based on where they live (origin) and where they work (destination). This summary document provides an overview of commuting in London and is based on the first origin-destination outputs from the 2011 Census which were release on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2014.

## Key Findings

- Net commuting inflow from the rest of England and Wales to London was 519,000 in 2011 up 7 per cent since 2001. Both inflows and outflows were higher than in 2001: inflows rose 9 per cent to 790,000 while outflows rose 15 per cent to 271,000.
- Within London, more than two million persons worked in a different local authority to their residence. Nearly 400,000 workers commuted into Westminster from the rest of London, while 115,000 commuted out of Wandsworth to the rest of London. The largest single cross-border flow was 29,100 from Wandsworth to Westminster.
- Twenty-four local authorities outside London had 10,000 or more London commuters. Dartford replaced Slough as the top destination for commuters from London.
- 356,500 people commuted to jobs in the City of London. 40 per cent from inner London, 29 per cent from outer London, 31 per cent from outside London
- 558,900 people commuted to jobs in Westminster. 46 per cent from inner London, 32 per cent from outer London, 23 per cent from outside London
- 103,500 people commuted to jobs in Canary Wharf. 44 per cent from inner London, 30 per cent from outer London, 26 per cent from outside London
- Those workers who lived outside London and commuted to City, Westminster or Canary Wharf were most likely to live in either Surrey (14 per cent), Essex (17 per cent) or Hertfordshire (14 per cent)

## Commuting in London

In 2011, there were 4,500,000 persons in work in London an increase of 690,000, some 18 per cent compared to 2001. Some 790,000 workers commuted into London from the rest of England and Wales while 271,000 London residents worked outside the capital.

**Table 1: Commuting flows in and out of London 1991 to 2011, thousands**

|  | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | Per cent increase 2001 to 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|--------------------------------|
| Workers commuting into London from outside                   | 673  | 722  | 790  | 9%                             |
| Workers commuting out of London to rest of England and Wales | 150  | 236  | 271  | 15%                            |
| Net commuting into London                                    | 523  | 486  | 519  | 7%                             |

Source Census tables: 1991 L06, 2001 TT010, 2011 WU01EW

Both inflows and outflows were higher than in 2001. Net inflow rose seven per cent to 519,000, a similar level to 20 years earlier.

## Commuting within London by London local authority

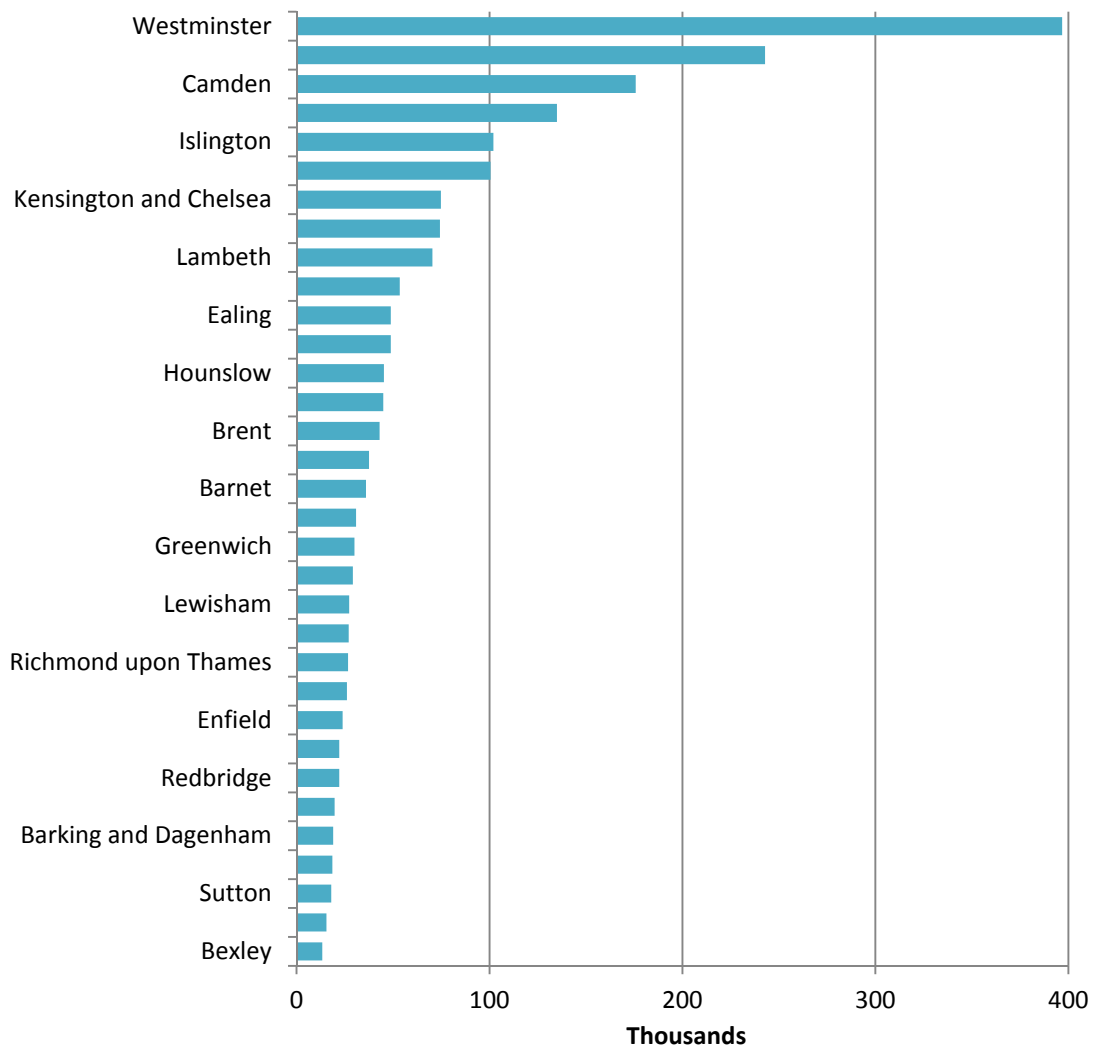
Commuter flows within London were much larger than flows across the London boundary with over two million Londoners working in a different London local authority to their residence.

Figure 1 shows that nearly 400,000 workers (397,000) commuted into Westminster from the rest of London, more than three times as many as commuted from outside London. The City of London received 243,000 commuters from the rest of London while Camden, Tower Hamlets, Southwark and Islington each received over 100,000. The largest commuter inflow to an outer London borough was 49,000 into Ealing.

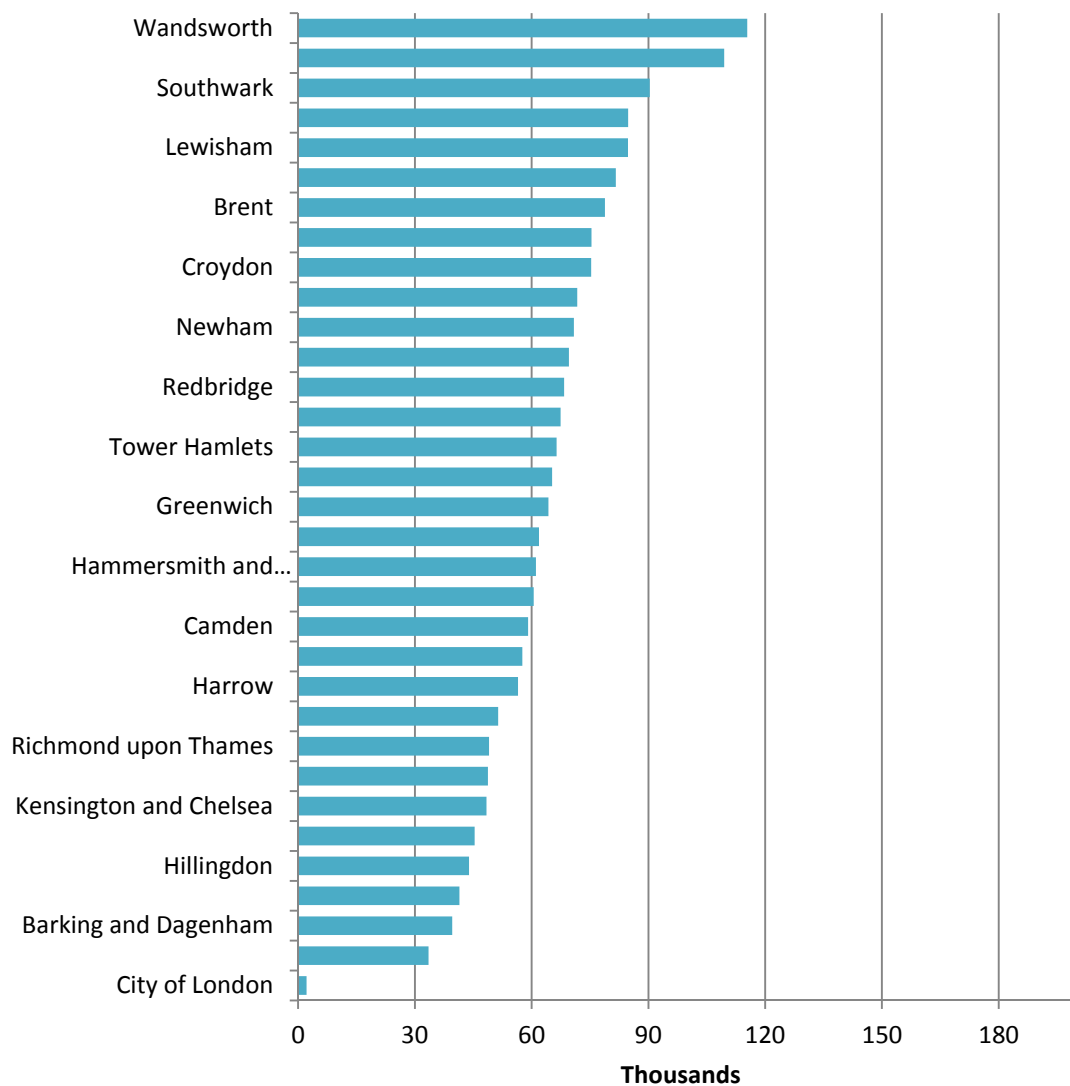
Figure 2 shows that the boroughs with the largest commuter outflows to other London boroughs were the contiguous inner London boroughs of Wandsworth with 115,000, Lambeth with 109,000 and Southwark with 90,000. The outer London borough of Ealing came next with an outflow of 85,000 to the rest of London.

The largest individual commuter flows between London local authorities were into Westminster and City from the neighbouring boroughs of Wandsworth, Lambeth Tower Hamlets and Southwark. The largest flows to outer London boroughs were 12,000 from Hounslow to Hillingdon, 11,700 from Ealing to Hillingdon, 10,800 from Bexley to Greenwich and 10,400 from Ealing to Hounslow.

**Figure 1: Commuting inflows within London by London Local Authority**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

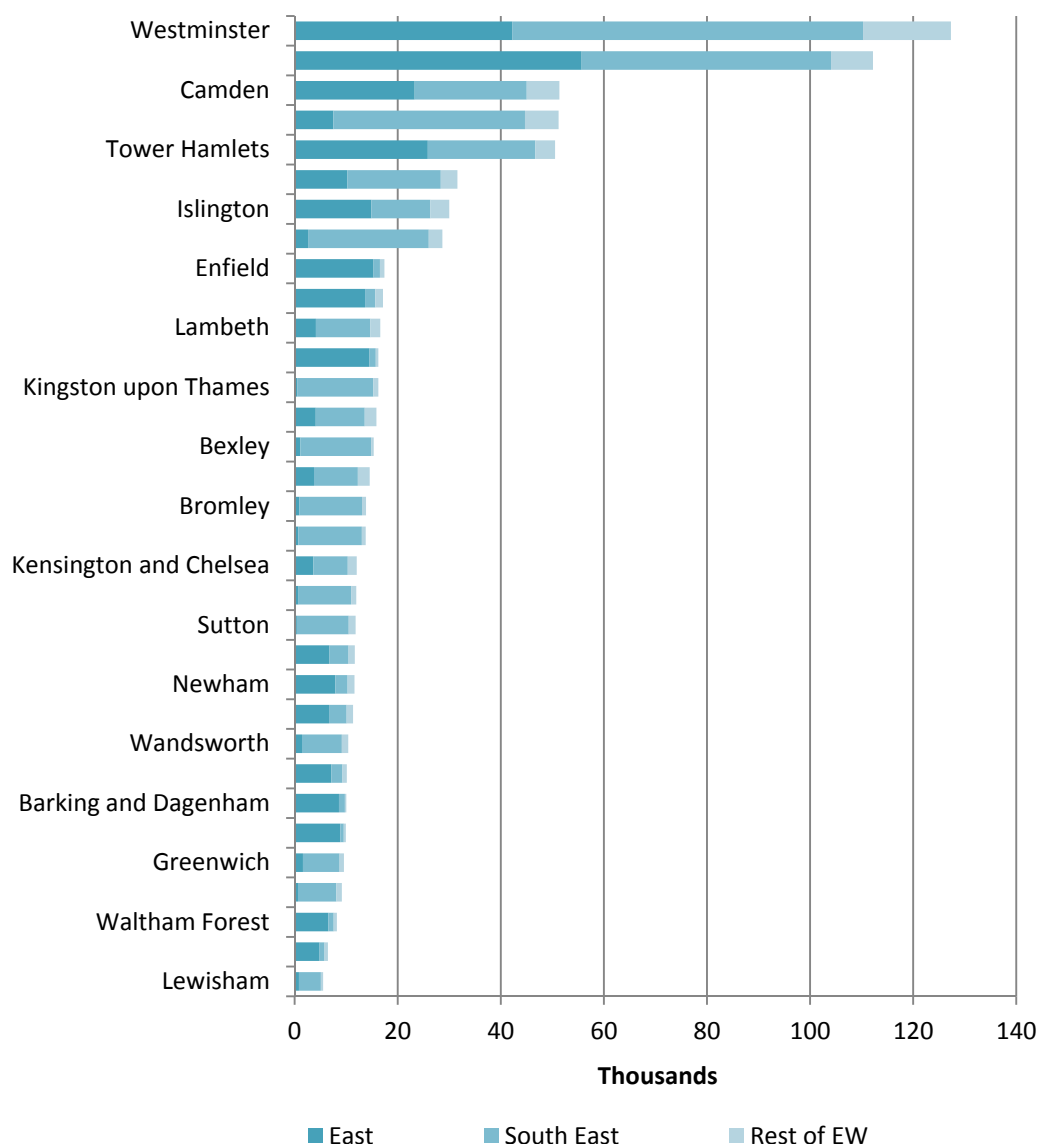
**Figure 2: Commuting outflows within London by London Local Authority**

Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

### Commuting into London by London local authority.

The vast majority of commuters both into and out of London came from the neighbouring South East and East regions. Half of all in-commuters, 404,000, came from the South East and nearly four in ten, 308,000, came from the East region, the remainder of the English regions and Wales together accounted for 78,000 or a tenth of London's commuters.

**Figure 3: Commuting inflows from outside London by London Local Authority**



Westminster had the largest inflow 127,000, followed by City with 112,000. Camden, Hillingdon and Tower Hamlets received around 50,000 commuters each from outside London. As would be expected, authorities to the east of London tended to attract more commuters from the East region and those to the west relatively more from the South East. Hillingdon had more commuters from the South East region (37,200) than any London local authority except Westminster and City (68,100 and 48,400 respectively). City had the most commuters from the East region (55,700) followed by Westminster (42,200), Tower Hamlets (25,800) and Camden (23,300).

## Top local authorities commuting into London

Table 2 gives the 24 local authorities that had 10,000 or more commuters into London in 2011. Epping Forest had most commuters in 2011 at 25,900, although this was slightly down on the 2001 figure of 26,200. The authorities that showed the biggest increase in commuters were Thurrock (up 2,600 to 22,100) and Dartford (up 2,500 to 19,100)

The top source of commuters outside South East and East regions was Wiltshire unitary authority with 3,700 working in London.

**Table 2: Local authorities with over 10,000 commuters into London in 2011**

| Rank | Local authority        | 2011   | 2001   | change | 2001 rank |
|------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1    | Epping Forest          | 25,900 | 26,200 | -300   | 1         |
| 2    | Elmbridge              | 23,800 | 22,300 | 1,500  | 2         |
| 3    | Thurrock               | 22,100 | 19,500 | 2,600  | 3         |
| 4    | Dartford               | 19,100 | 16,700 | 2,500  | 9         |
| 5    | Sevenoaks              | 18,400 | 17,400 | 1,000  | 7         |
| 6    | Spelthorne             | 18,000 | 18,200 | -200   | 5         |
| 7    | Hertsmere              | 18,000 | 17,100 | 900    | 8         |
| 8    | Basildon               | 17,800 | 18,300 | -500   | 4         |
| 9    | Reigate and Banstead   | 17,500 | 16,000 | 1,500  | 10        |
| 10   | Medway                 | 17,300 | 17,600 | -300   | 6         |
| 11   | St Albans              | 16,600 | 14,600 | 2,000  | 12        |
| 12   | Epsom and Ewell        | 15,800 | 14,300 | 1,500  | 13        |
| 13   | Broxbourne             | 14,400 | 14,800 | -400   | 11        |
| 14   | Chelmsford             | 14,100 | 13,900 | 100    | 14        |
| 15   | Slough                 | 13,200 | 10,900 | 2,300  | 19        |
| 16   | Three Rivers           | 13,100 | 12,100 | 1,000  | 16        |
| 17   | East Hertfordshire     | 12,800 | 11,500 | 1,300  | 18        |
| 18   | Brentwood              | 12,800 | 11,700 | 1,100  | 17        |
| 19   | Tandridge              | 12,500 | 12,400 | 100    | 15        |
| 20   | Southend-on-Sea        | 12,400 | 10,500 | 1,900  | 21        |
| 21   | Watford                | 11,700 | 9,300  | 2,400  | 23        |
| 22   | Windsor and Maidenhead | 11,100 | 10,700 | 400    | 20        |
| 23   | Gravesham              | 10,300 | 9,800  | 500    | 22        |
| 24   | Dacorum                | 10,200 | 9,200  | 1,000  | 24        |

Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

## Top areas for commuting out of London

Over half of all commuters out of London, some 151,500, worked in the South East region. A third, 92,400, worked in the East region while a tenth, 27,200, worked in the rest of England and Wales.

Table 3 gives the 19 local authorities that received 5,000 or more commuters from London in 2011, including four that each had flows from London of over 10,000. Dartford received most commuters, 11,700, up 2,100 since 2001. Slough, second with 11,100 was the top destination in 2001. The authorities that showed the biggest increase in commuters were Thurrock (up 2,800 to 8,200) and Epping Forest (up 2,700 to 9,800).

**Table 3: Local authorities that received 5,000 or commuters from London in 2011**

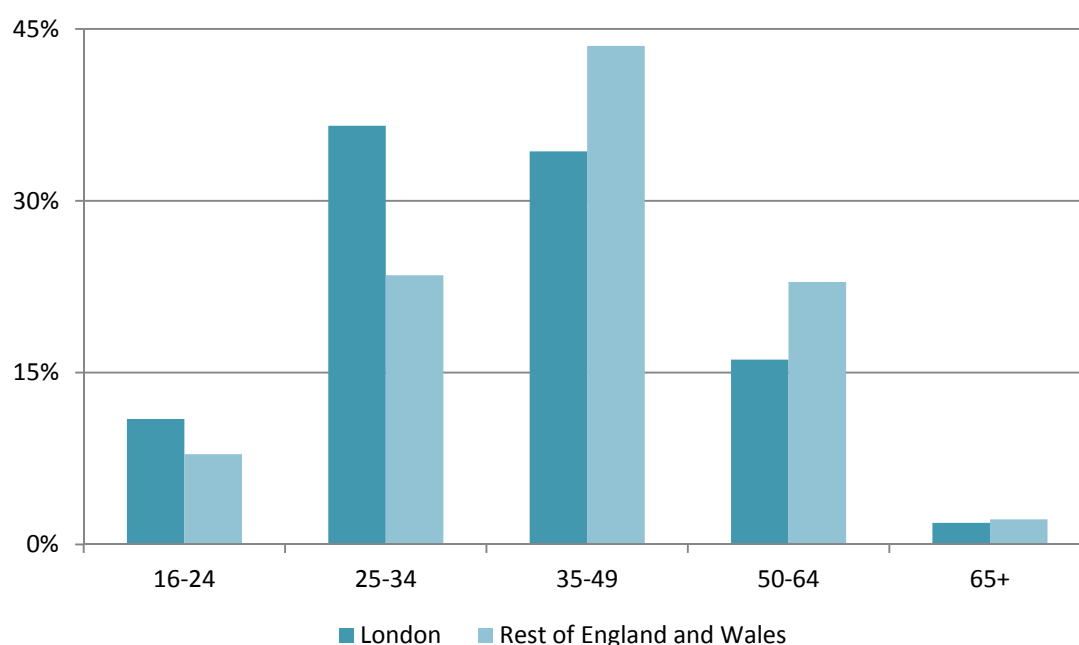
| Rank | Local authority      | 2011   | 2001  | change | 2001 rank |
|------|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 1    | Dartford             | 11,700 | 9,600 | 2,100  | 3         |
| 2    | Slough               | 11,100 | 9,700 | 1,400  | 1         |
| 3    | Reigate and Banstead | 10,700 | 8,600 | 2,100  | 6         |
| 4    | Hertsmere            | 10,300 | 9,600 | 700    | 2         |
| 5    | Epping Forest        | 9,800  | 7,100 | 2,700  | 9         |
| 6    | Elmbridge            | 9,400  | 8,600 | 900    | 7         |
| 7    | Spelthorne           | 9,200  | 8,700 | 500    | 5         |
| 8    | Thurrock             | 8,200  | 5,400 | 2,800  | 12        |
| 9    | Epsom and Ewell      | 8,000  | 7,200 | 800    | 8         |
| 10   | Watford              | 7,900  | 6,900 | 1,000  | 10        |
| 11   | Runnymede            | 7,400  | 6,100 | 1,300  | 11        |
| 12   | Welwyn Hatfield      | 6,100  | 3,800 | 2,400  | 23        |
| 13   | Mole Valley          | 6,100  | 4,500 | 1,600  | 16        |
| 14   | Crawley              | 6,000  | 5,400 | 600    | 13        |
| 15   | Sevenoaks            | 5,800  | 5,200 | 600    | 14        |
| 16   | Three Rivers         | 5,200  | 4,300 | 900    | 19        |
| 17   | Brentwood            | 5,200  | 4,400 | 700    | 17        |
| 18   | Broxbourne           | 5,100  | 3,800 | 1,300  | 22        |
| 19   | Basildon             | 5,100  | 4,000 | 1,000  | 21        |

Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

## Commuting flows by age of commuters

Nearly two-fifths (37 per cent) of commuters from outside the London local authority in which they worked were aged 35 to 49 and a third (33 per cent) were aged 25 to 34, a tenth (10 per cent) were aged 16-24 and only two per cent were aged 65 and over. These proportions were broadly in-line with the workforce age profile for London.

**Figure 4: Commuters to London workplaces by age and origin of commute**



Source: 2011 Census table WU02EW

Figure 4 shows that commuters from outside London were more likely to be aged 35 and over, while within London commuters were more likely to be younger: Forty-four per cent of commuters from outside London were aged 35 to 49 and 23 per cent were aged 25 to 34. For commuters from another local authority within London, 37 per cent were aged 25 to 34 and 34 per cent aged 35 to 49.



## Commuting flows by method of travel to work

The table below gives the mode of transport for all commutes to work a non-home workplace within London. Overall, driving to work was the most popular mode of transport with over one million commuters choosing this method (1.06 million).

Public transport accounted for over two million journeys: Underground (793,000), Trains (780,000) and Buses (494,000). All other modes of transport accounted for 593,000 journeys.

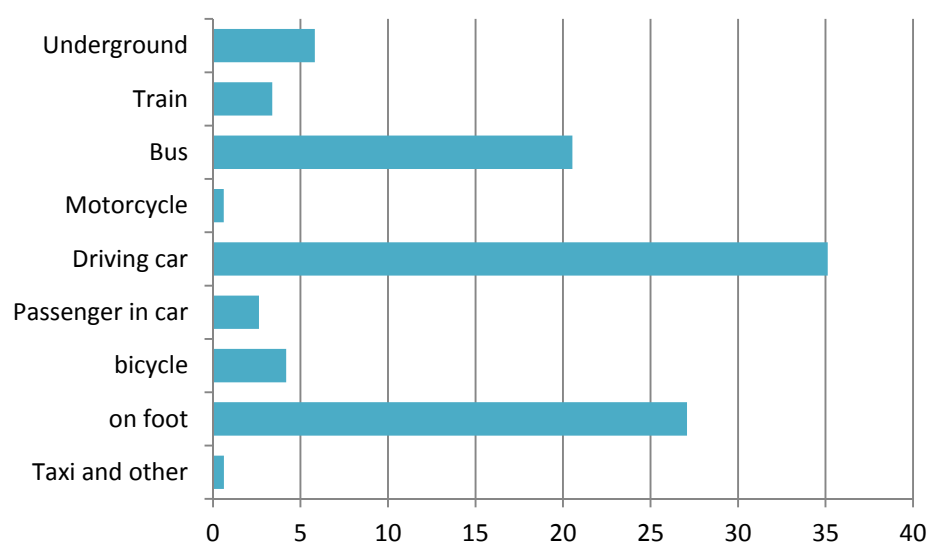
**Table 4: Commuter flows into London by mode of transport to work, thousands**

|                      | Within local authority | Cross borough within London | Originating Outside London | Total |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| <b>All Commuters</b> | 826                    | 2,100                       | 790                        | 3,716 |
| Underground          | 48                     | 701                         | 43                         | 792   |
| Train                | 28                     | 395                         | 357                        | 780   |
| Bus                  | 170                    | 301                         | 23                         | 494   |
| Taxi                 | 3                      | 6                           | 1                          | 10    |
| Motorcycle           | 5                      | 31                          | 9                          | 45    |
| Driving a car        | 290                    | 448                         | 318                        | 1,056 |
| Passenger in a car   | 22                     | 26                          | 16                         | 64    |
| Bicycle              | 35                     | 106                         | 7                          | 148   |
| On foot              | 224                    | 80                          | 14                         | 318   |
| Other                | 3                      | 5                           | 2                          | 10    |

Source: 2011 Census table WU03EW

For commutes within London local authorities (shown in Figure 5), road transport predominates with 35 per cent of commuters driving and 21 per cent travelling by bus. Over a quarter of journeys to work within the same local authority were on foot.

**Figure 5: Commutes within London local authorities by mode of transport (per cent)**

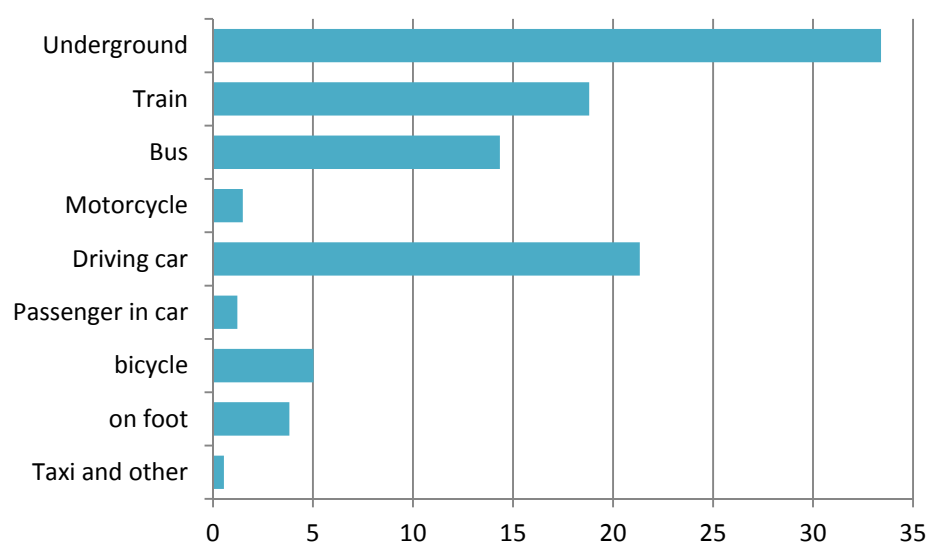


Source: 2011 Census table WU03EW

Amongst the boroughs, the proportion of commuters who lived in the same local authority who drove to work varied from over half in some outer boroughs (57 per cent in Bexley, 54 per cent in Bromley and 52 per cent in Enfield) to less than one in ten in central boroughs (6 per cent in Westminster, 7 per cent in Camden and 8 per cent in Islington). Bus use was highest in Lambeth (31 per cent) and Southwark (30 per cent). In Hammersmith and Fulham, half of in-borough commuters walked to work, as did two fifths of commuters in Westminster. In the City 87 per cent of resident workers walked to work, reflecting the City of London's very small size.

For commutes within London that crossed borough boundaries, the London Underground was the most popular mode of transport accounting for a third of all journeys to work. Driving a car still accounted for a fifth (21 per cent) of journeys, trains for 19 per cent and buses for 14 per cent.

**Figure 6: Commutes across local authorities within London by mode of transport (per cent)**

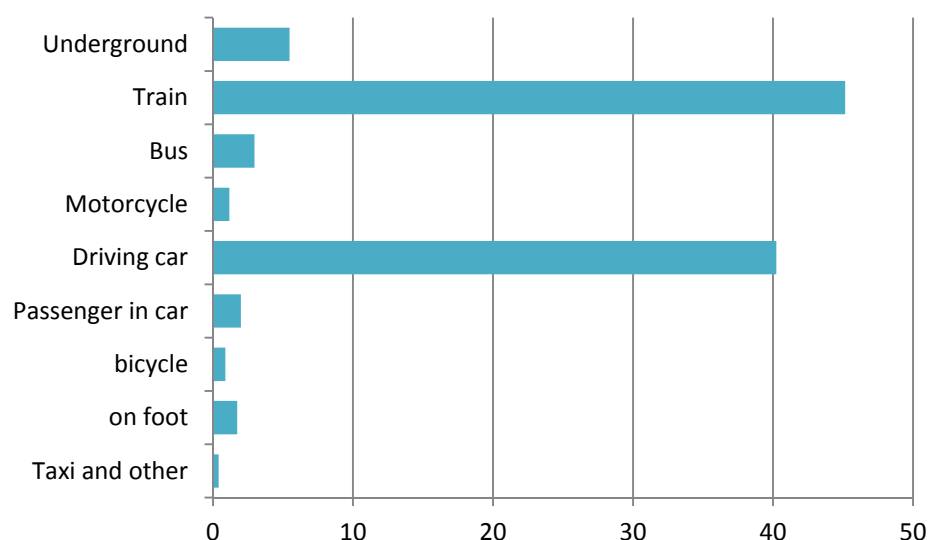


Source: 2011 Census table WU03EW

The highest proportions of travel by Underground were in Tower Hamlets where 50 per cent of workers resident in London commuted by Underground), Westminster (47 per cent) and Camden (45 per cent). The highest rates for driving to work were for Barking and Dagenham (62 per cent), Bexley (58 per cent) and Hillingdon (55 per cent).

The majority of commuters travelling from outside London used either Trains (45 per cent) or drove a car (40 per cent).

**Figure 7: Commutes to London from outside London by mode of transport (per cent)**



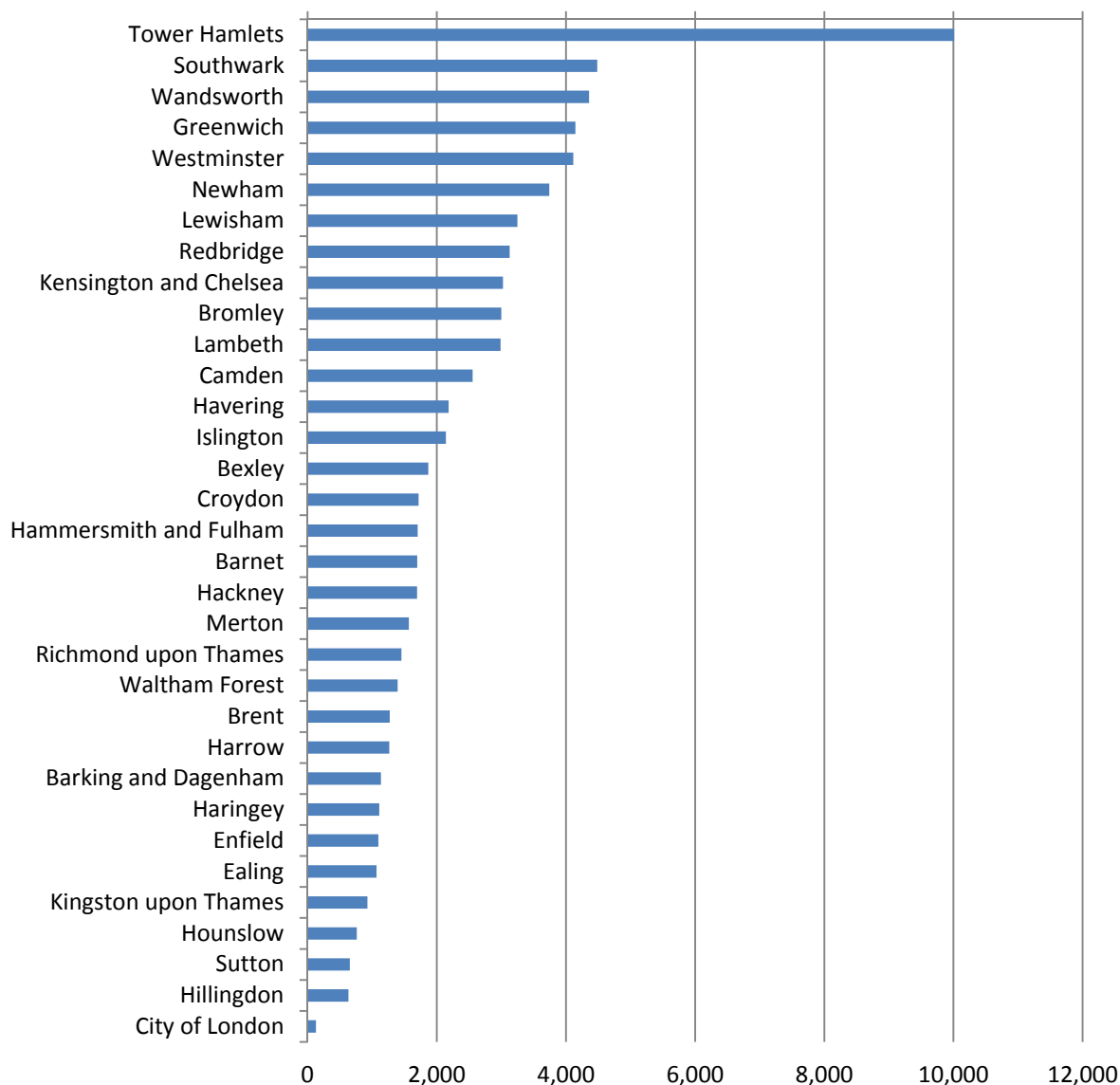
Source: 2011 Census table WU03EW

Over four fifths of workers in the City who commuted from outside London did so by Train (81 per cent), as did seven out of ten workers in Camden (71 per cent), Westminster (70 per cent) and Southwark (68 per cent). Commuting by car was more common in outer London, accounting for four fifths of journeys in Hillingdon (85 per cent), Barking and Dagenham, Bexley and Havering (all 82 per cent).

## Canary Wharf

In 2011 103,900 people worked in Canary Wharf (for the purposes of this summary Canary Wharf is defined as Tower Hamlets MSOA 33). Out of that total 103,500, or 99.6 per cent, lived in England & Wales while the other 400 commuted from elsewhere in the UK. This report is concerned only with the 103,500 workers who were resident in England & Wales at the time of the census. Of those, three quarters (74 per cent or 76,300) were resident in London while the remaining 27,200 commuted into Canary Wharf from outside London.

**Figure 8: Residence of Canary Wharf workers, London, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

### Within London

Londoners working in Canary Wharf were more likely to live in inner London than outer London. Six in ten (45,300) lived in inner London, and four in ten (31,000) in outer. As expected then, the top five with the largest populations of Canary Wharf workers were found in inner London. A large proportion of Londoners working in Canary Wharf travelled either from within Tower Hamlets or from neighbouring boroughs. Over

10,000 lived in Tower Hamlets (13 per cent of all Canary Wharf workers). The boroughs of Southwark, Wandsworth, Greenwich, Westminster and Newham all had between 3,700 and 4,500 residents working in Canary Wharf (five to six per cent of the London total for each).

## Outside London

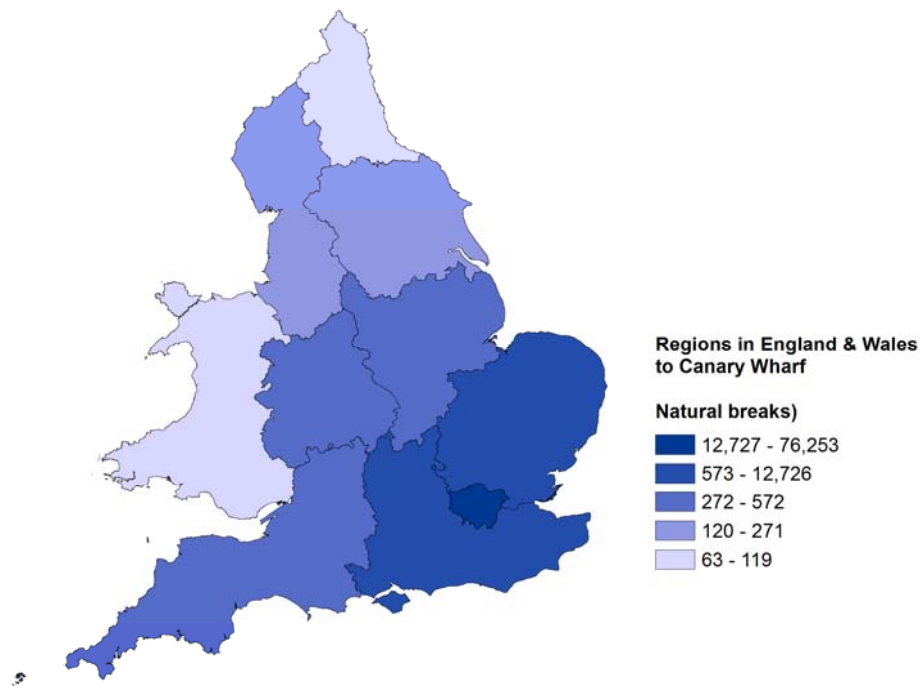
The quarter of Canary Wharf workers (27,300) who were resident outside of London were overwhelmingly found in either the South East region (46 per cent of the total) or the East of England region (47 per cent of the total). Together these two areas accounted for 93 per cent of all outside London workers in Canary Wharf.

All other regions in England & Wales held a share of two per cent or less of the total working in Canary Wharf but living outside London population.

A total of 25,200 people commuted from the South East and East of England to work in Canary Wharf in 2011. Of all counties in these regions, Essex held the highest number of Canary Wharf workers; one quarter of all workers from these regions were resident in Essex (24 per cent). Kent and Surrey were joint second, each holding a 14 per cent share, closely followed by Hertfordshire at 11 per cent. All other South East and East of England counties (of which there are 26) held shares of four per cent or less.

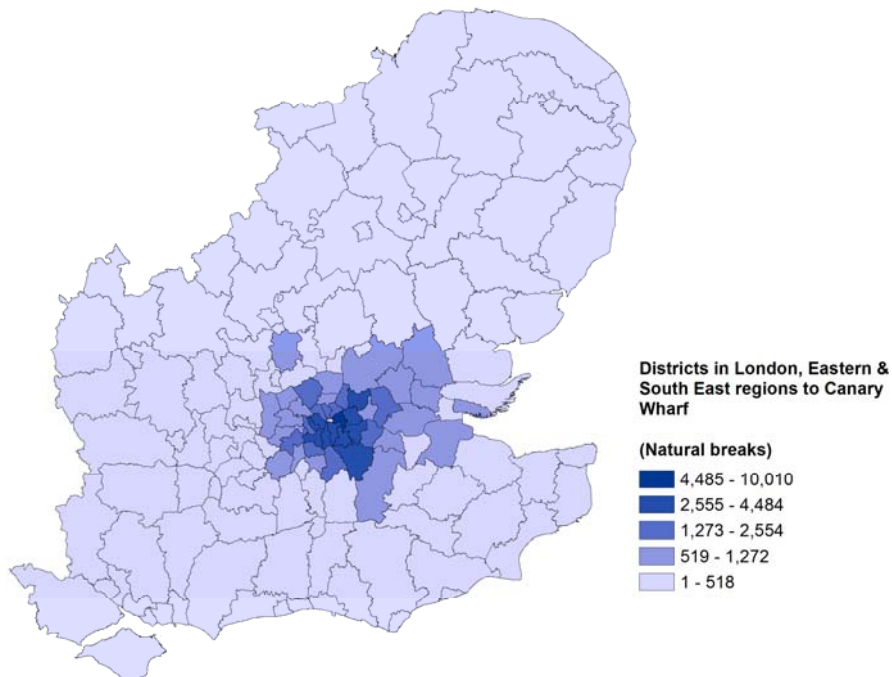
Table 1 shows the number of Canary Wharf workers that live in each county or unitary authority in the South East and East of England, ranked from the highest to the lowest number of people. The unitary authorities that have been included here do not fit into any specific county, but are situated in the South East or East regions. A column has also been included at the bottom of the table to show the number of people coming from all other regions.

**Figure 9: Residence of Canary Wharf workers, regions in England & Wales, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

**Figure 10: Residence of Canary Wharf workers, Local Authorities in South East and East regions of England, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

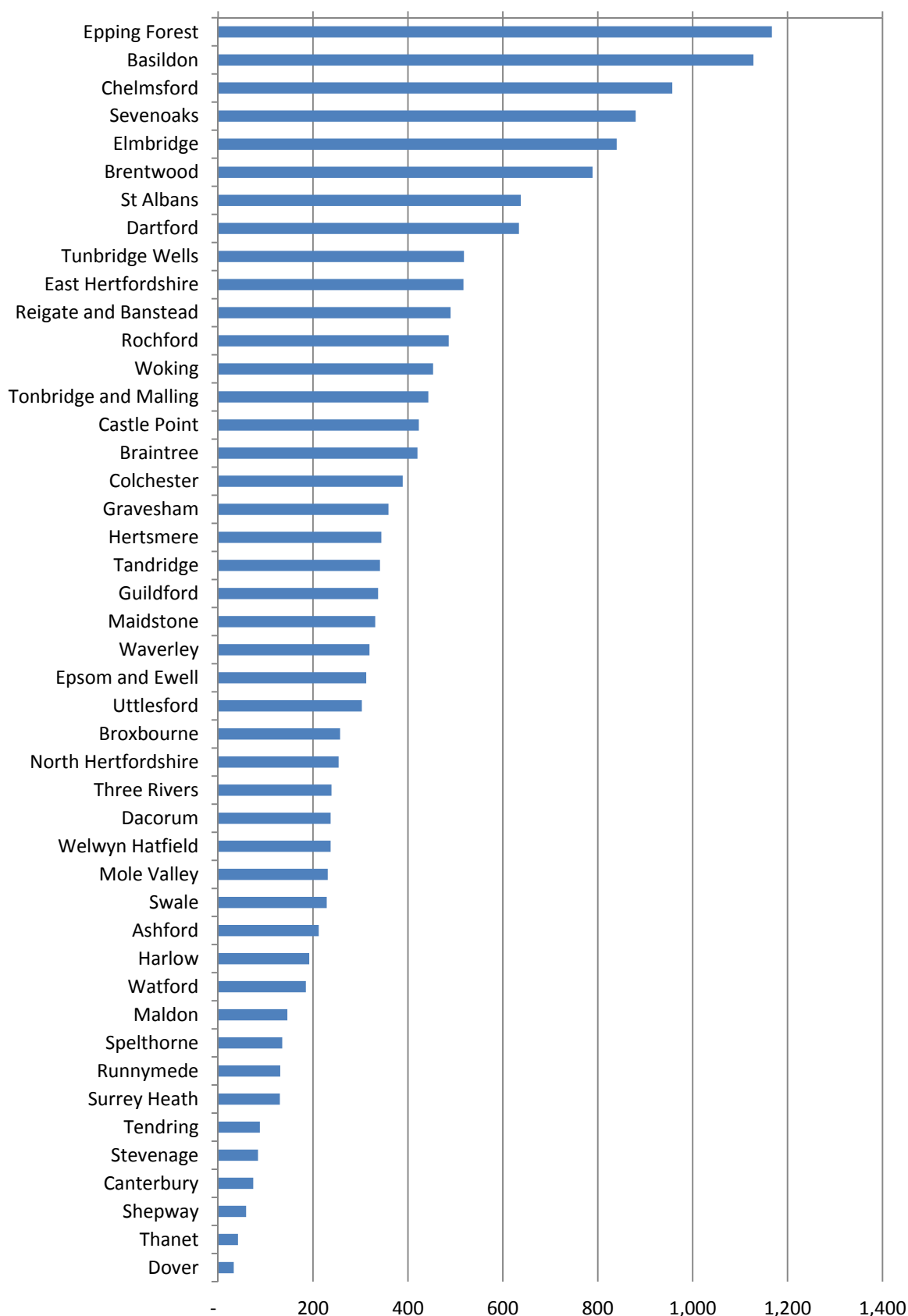
**Table 5: The number and percentage of people living outside London working in Canary Wharf by county and unitary authority, 2011**

| County                 | Region           | Number        | Percentage  |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Essex                  | East of England  | 6,500         | 24%         |
| Kent                   | South East       | 3,800         | 14%         |
| Surrey                 | South East       | 3,700         | 14%         |
| Hertfordshire          | East of England  | 3,000         | 11%         |
| Thurrock               | East of England  | 1,000         | 4%          |
| Southend-on-Sea        | East of England  | 940           | 3%          |
| Hampshire              | South East       | 940           | 3%          |
| West Sussex            | South East       | 800           | 3%          |
| Buckinghamshire        | South East       | 680           | 2%          |
| Medway                 | South East       | 650           | 2%          |
| East Sussex            | South East       | 430           | 2%          |
| Cambridgeshire         | East of England  | 340           | 1%          |
| Central Bedfordshire   | East of England  | 270           | 1%          |
| Suffolk                | East of England  | 260           | 1%          |
| Brighton and Hove      | South East       | 230           | 1%          |
| Milton Keynes          | South East       | 220           | 1%          |
| Oxfordshire            | South East       | 210           | 1%          |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | South East       | 210           | 1%          |
| Luton                  | East of England  | 160           | 1%          |
| Wokingham              | South East       | 140           | 1%          |
| Reading                | South East       | 130           | 0%          |
| Slough                 | South East       | 120           | 0%          |
| Bedford                | East of England  | 110           | 0%          |
| Norfolk                | East of England  | 90            | 0%          |
| Bracknell Forest       | South East       | 80            | 0%          |
| Peterborough           | East of England  | 70            | 0%          |
| West Berkshire         | South East       | 60            | 0%          |
| Southampton            | South East       | 50            | 0%          |
| Portsmouth             | South East       | 20            | 0%          |
| Isle of Wight          | South East       | 10            | 0%          |
| Other Regions          | Any other region | 2,100         | 8%          |
| <b>Total</b>           | -                | <b>27,300</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

The four counties with the highest amount of residents working in Canary Wharf (Essex, Kent, Surrey and Hertfordshire) contain together 45 local authorities. Epping Forest (1,200), Basildon (1,100) and Chelmsford (960) had the highest number of people; all of which are located in Essex. Other local authorities with high numbers were Sevenoaks (Kent, 880), Elbridge (Surrey, 840) and Brentwood (Essex, 790).



**Figure 11: Canary Wharf workers by local authority residence, South East and East regions, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

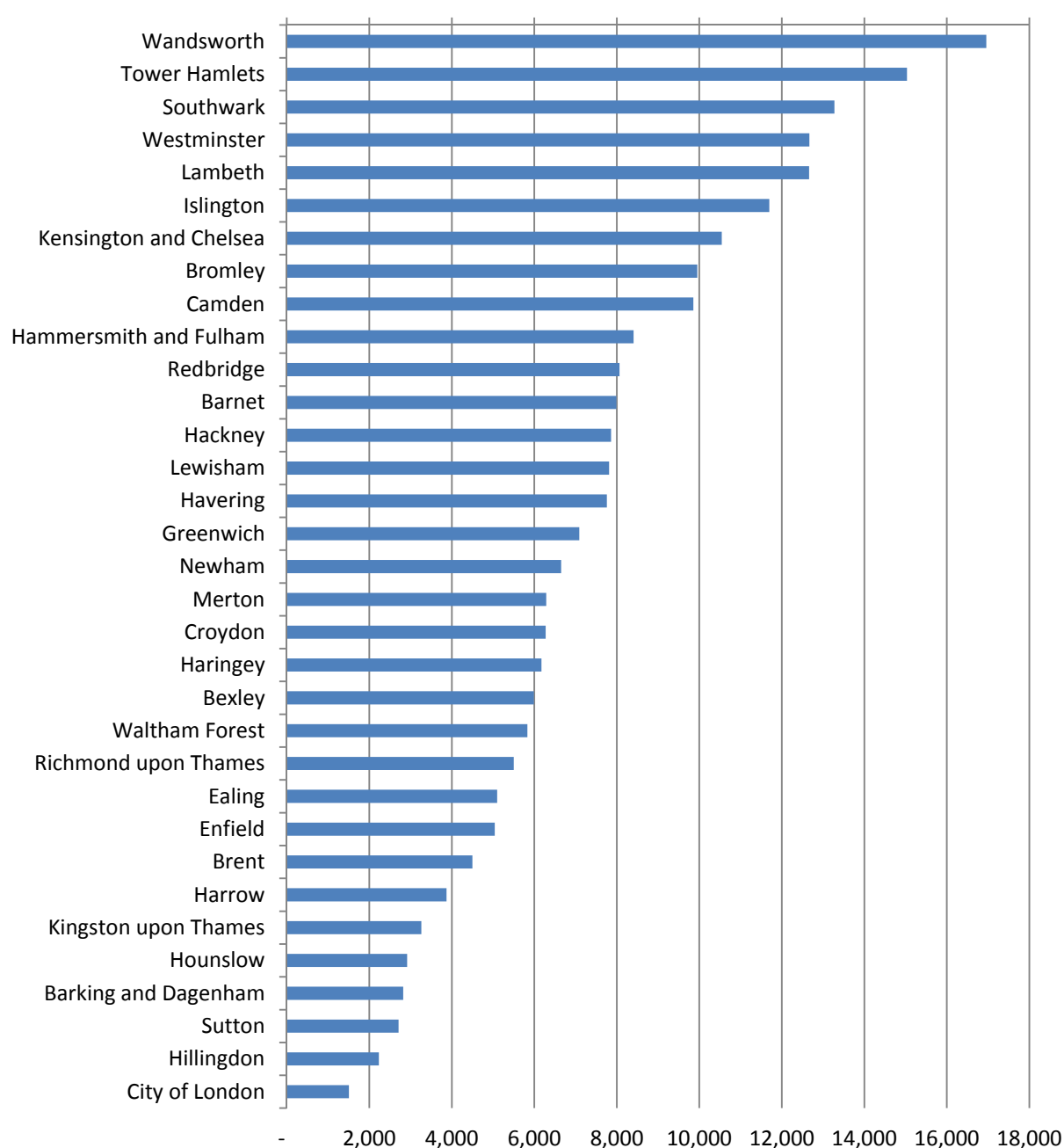
## The City of London

There were 356,500 people living in England & Wales working in the City of London in 2011. The majority of those, seven in ten people (244,300 or 69 per cent) were residents of London. Those living in the East of England accounted for 16 per cent (55,700) of the total and their South East counterparts slightly less, at 14 per cent (48,400). No other region accounted for more than one per cent of the total.

### Within London

London residents working in City of London were more likely to live in inner London (58 per cent or 141,100) than outer London (42 per cent or 103,200).

**Figure 12: Residence of City of London workers, London, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

Wandsworth was the London borough with the highest number of City workers, at 17,000 (seven per cent of the total). The number of people living in Tower Hamlets working in City was also very high, at 15,000; 5,000 residents more than the number working in Canary Wharf.

Most boroughs holding high shares in the total number of Londoners working in City were in inner London. These included Southwark (13,300), Westminster (12,700), Lambeth (12,700) and Islington (11,700), each holding around a one in twenty share.

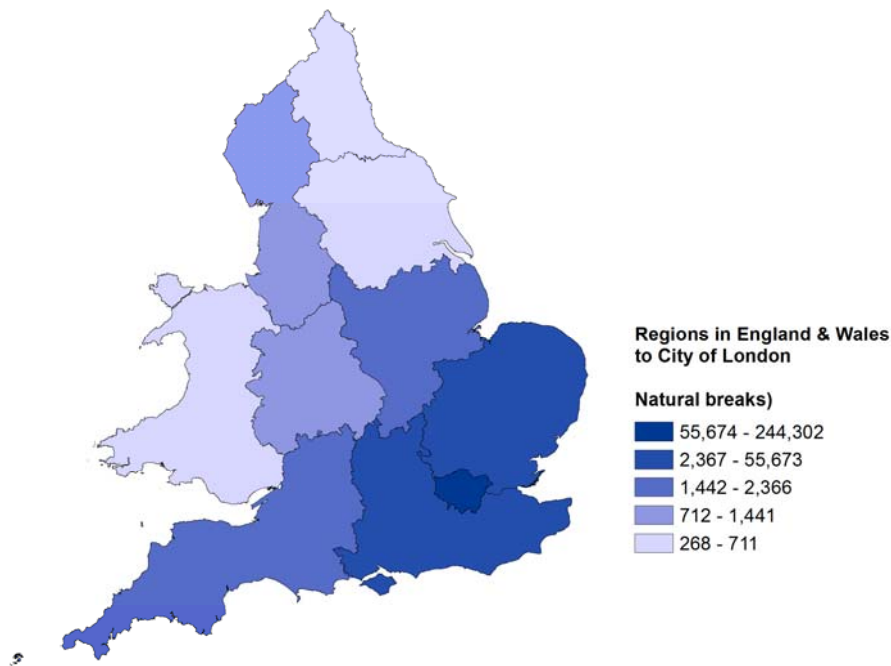
City of London was the borough with the lowest number of people working in the City of London, with just 1,500 City residents working there (one per cent of all City workers). However, because the resident population of the City of London is so small (just 6,800 aged 16 and over) the 1,500 who both lived and worked in the City accounted for 22 per cent of the resident population.

### **Outside London**

There were 104,100 residents of the South East and East of England regions working in the City of London in 2011. Of all non-London residents working in City, 43 per cent (48,400) lived in the South East and 50 per cent (55,700) in the East of England, with a combined share of 93 per cent.

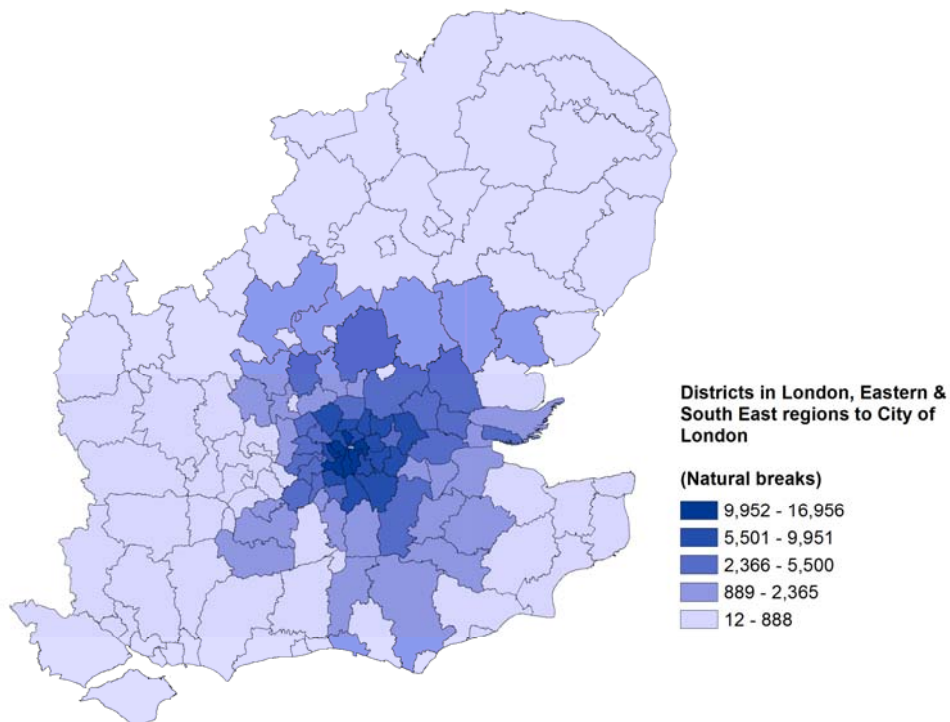
Essex in the South East region was the county with by far the highest proportion of residents working in the City of London, holding a share of one quarter of all of those commuting from outside London (26,700 workers). Hertfordshire (14,800), Surrey (14,200) and Kent (13,400) were the counties with the next highest number of City workers, each holding 13 to 14 per cent of the total. All other counties in these regions held shares of less than five per cent.

**Figure 13: Residence of City workers, regions in England & Wales, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

**Figure 14: Residence of City workers, Local Authorities in South East and East regions of England, 2011**

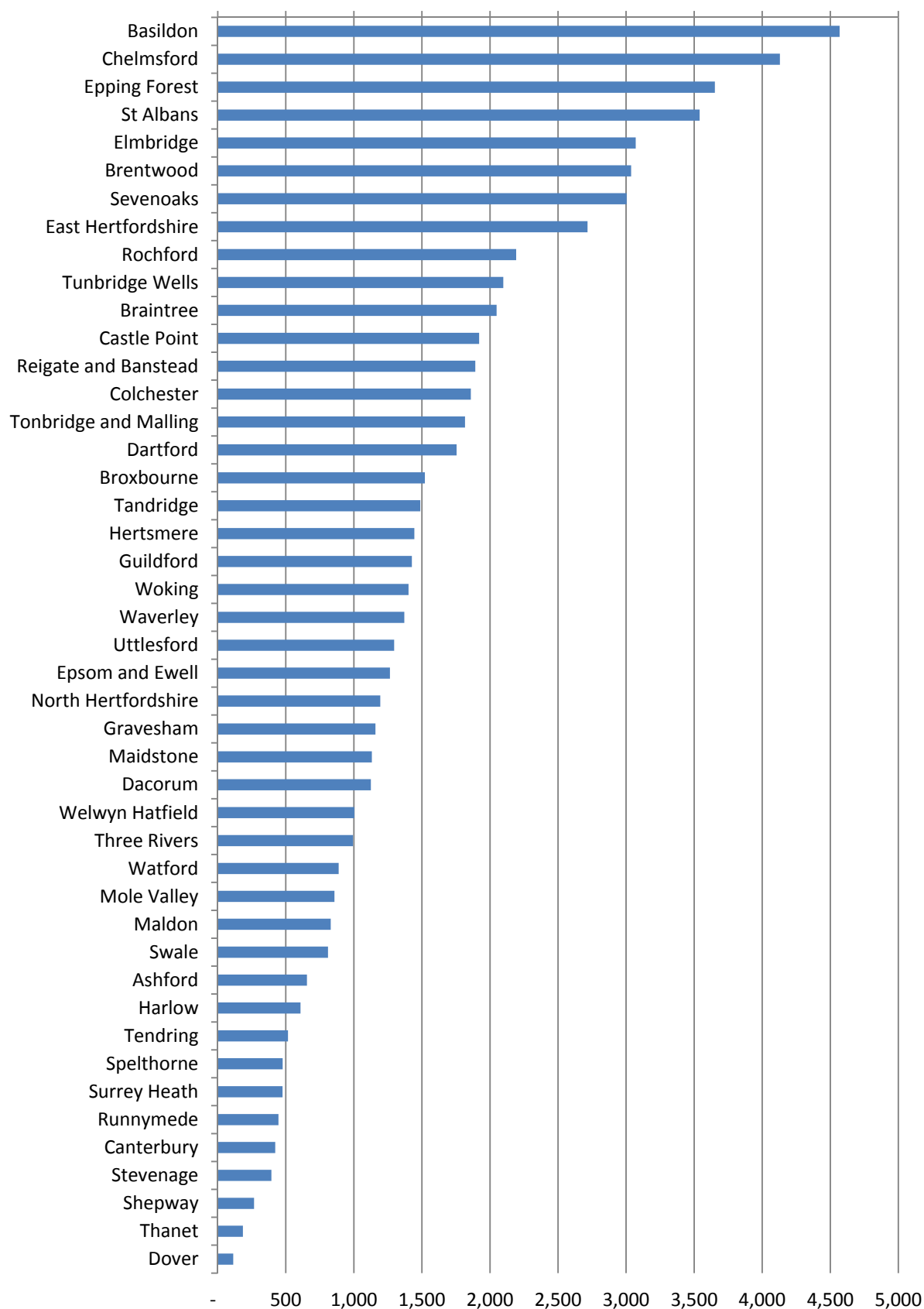


Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

**Table 6: The number and percentage of people living outside London working in City of London by county and unitary authority, 2011**

| County                 | Region            | Number         | Percentage  |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Essex                  | East of England   | 26,700         | 24%         |
| Hertfordshire          | East of England   | 14,800         | 13%         |
| Surrey                 | South East        | 14,200         | 13%         |
| Kent                   | South East        | 13,400         | 12%         |
| Southend-on-Sea        | East of England   | 3,900          | 3%          |
| West Sussex            | South East        | 3,700          | 3%          |
| Thurrock               | East of England   | 3,400          | 3%          |
| Hampshire              | South East        | 3,300          | 3%          |
| Buckinghamshire        | South East        | 3,000          | 3%          |
| Medway                 | South East        | 2,400          | 2%          |
| East Sussex            | South East        | 2,000          | 2%          |
| Suffolk                | East of England   | 1,800          | 2%          |
| Cambridgeshire         | East of England   | 1,600          | 1%          |
| Central Bedfordshire   | East of England   | 1,400          | 1%          |
| Oxfordshire            | South East        | 1,200          | 1%          |
| Brighton and Hove      | South East        | 1,100          | 1%          |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | South East        | 870            | 1%          |
| Milton Keynes          | South East        | 710            | 1%          |
| Luton                  | East of England   | 680            | 1%          |
| Wokingham              | South East        | 620            | 1%          |
| Bedford                | East of England   | 570            | 1%          |
| Reading                | South East        | 550            | 0%          |
| Norfolk                | East of England   | 530            | 0%          |
| West Berkshire         | South East        | 420            | 0%          |
| Slough                 | South East        | 420            | 0%          |
| Bracknell Forest       | South East        | 280            | 0%          |
| Peterborough           | East of England   | 280            | 0%          |
| Southampton            | South East        | 130            | 0%          |
| Portsmouth             | South East        | 110            | 0%          |
| Isle of Wight          | South East        | 80             | 0%          |
| All other regions      | All other regions | 8,100          | 7%          |
| <b>Total</b>           | -                 | <b>112,200</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

**Figure 15: City workers by local authority residence, South East and East regions, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

Figure 8 shows all local authorities in the four counties with the highest numbers of residents working in Westminster (as above) and the numbers of residents living in each that travelled to the City of London for work in 2011. Three of the four local authorities with the highest number of workers in the City of London were in Essex. These were Basildon (4,600), Chelmsford (4,100) and Epping Forest (3,700). Other local authorities in high proportions were St Albans in Hertfordshire with 3,500 residents working in Westminster, and Elmbridge in Surrey, with 3,100. All other local authorities had up to 3,000 residents working in City in 2011.

## Westminster

There were 558,900 residents of England and Wales working in Westminster in 2011. Almost eight in ten (77 per cent or 431,600) were residents of London. Those living in the South East region accounted for 12 per cent of the total (68,100), and in the East of England eight per cent (42,200). All other regions held no more than one per cent of the total share of Westminster workers.

### Within London

There were 431,600 residents of London working in Westminster, and six in ten (59 per cent) of them lived in inner London, while the other four in ten (41 per cent) in outer; similar to the proportions working in Canary Wharf and City.

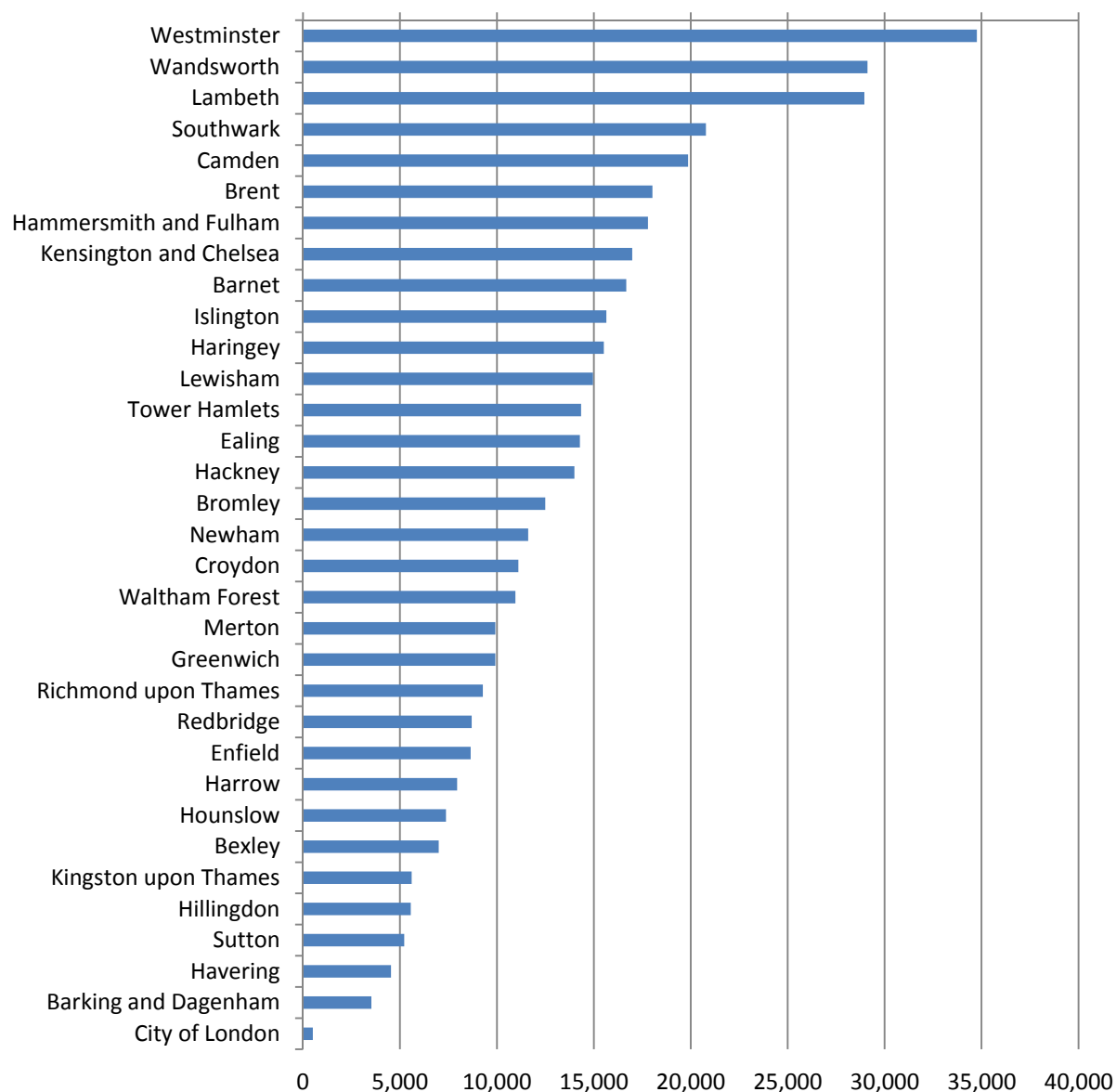
People working in Westminster living within London were most likely to be resident in Westminster itself, at eight per cent of the total (34,800). All boroughs with high amounts of residents commuting to Westminster for work were either bordering or very near to bordering Westminster. Boroughs holding almost equally high numbers of Westminster workers as were Wandsworth with 29,100 and Lambeth, with 29,000 (both seven per cent). Also in high proportions were Southwark (20,800) and Camden (19,900), both with a share of five per cent of the total Westminster workers resident in London. All other boroughs held less than five per cent shares.

### Outside London

There were 127,300 Westminster workers living outside of London, making up 23 per cent of the total workers in the borough. In Canary Wharf and City of London similar proportions come from the East and South East of England. However, Westminster workers were much more likely to commute from the South East than the East of England. Over half of those working in Westminster living outside London (53 per cent or 68,100) commuted from the South East region while a third (33 per cent or 42,200) came from the East region. Four per cent (5,100) travelled from the South West to work in Westminster, and three per cent (3,900) from the East Midlands. All other regions held shares few than three percent of the total Westminster workers living outside London.

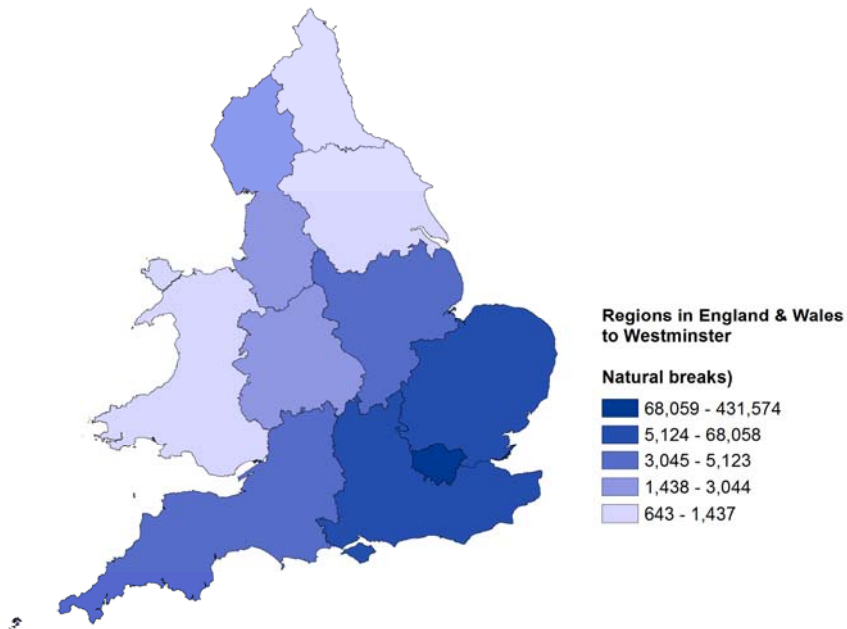
Table 7 shows the numbers and percentages of people travelling to Westminster from each country and unitary authority in the South East and East of England. All other regions have been combined to form one total 'all other regions'.



**Figure 16: Residence of Westminster workers, London, 2011**

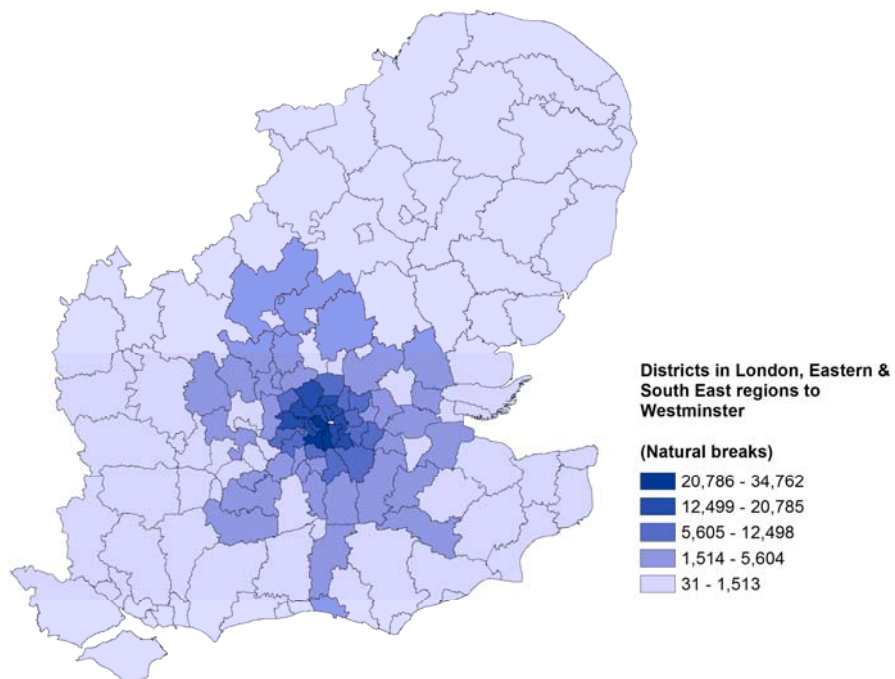
Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

**Figure 17: Residence of City workers, regions in England & Wales, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

**Figure 18: Residence of City workers, Local Authorities in South East and East regions of England, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

**Table 7: Westminster workers by county and unitary authority, 2011**

| County                 | Region            | Number         | Percentage  |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Surrey                 | South East        | 19,300         | 15%         |
| Hertfordshire          | East of England   | 18,300         | 14%         |
| Kent                   | South East        | 13,700         | 11%         |
| Essex                  | East of England   | 12,400         | 10%         |
| Buckinghamshire        | South East        | 6,500          | 5%          |
| Hampshire              | South East        | 5,200          | 4%          |
| West Sussex            | South East        | 4,500          | 4%          |
| Oxfordshire            | South East        | 2,800          | 2%          |
| Medway                 | South East        | 2,700          | 2%          |
| East Sussex            | South East        | 2,400          | 2%          |
| Cambridgeshire         | East of England   | 2,400          | 2%          |
| Brighton and Hove      | South East        | 2,300          | 2%          |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | South East        | 2,000          | 2%          |
| Central Bedfordshire   | East of England   | 1,900          | 2%          |
| Thurrock               | East of England   | 1,800          | 1%          |
| Southend-on-Sea        | East of England   | 1,500          | 1%          |
| Milton Keynes          | South East        | 1,400          | 1%          |
| Reading                | South East        | 1,100          | 1%          |
| Luton                  | East of England   | 1,100          | 1%          |
| Slough                 | South East        | 1,000          | 1%          |
| Wokingham              | South East        | 1,100          | 1%          |
| Suffolk                | East of England   | 1,000          | 1%          |
| West Berkshire         | South East        | 840            | 1%          |
| Bedford                | East of England   | 740            | 1%          |
| Norfolk                | East of England   | 600            | 0%          |
| Bracknell Forest       | South East        | 580            | 0%          |
| Peterborough           | East of England   | 390            | 0%          |
| Portsmouth             | South East        | 290            | 0%          |
| Southampton            | South East        | 280            | 0%          |
| Isle of Wight          | South East        | 130            | 0%          |
| All other regions      | All other regions | 17,100         | 13%         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>     | -                 | <b>127,300</b> | <b>100%</b> |

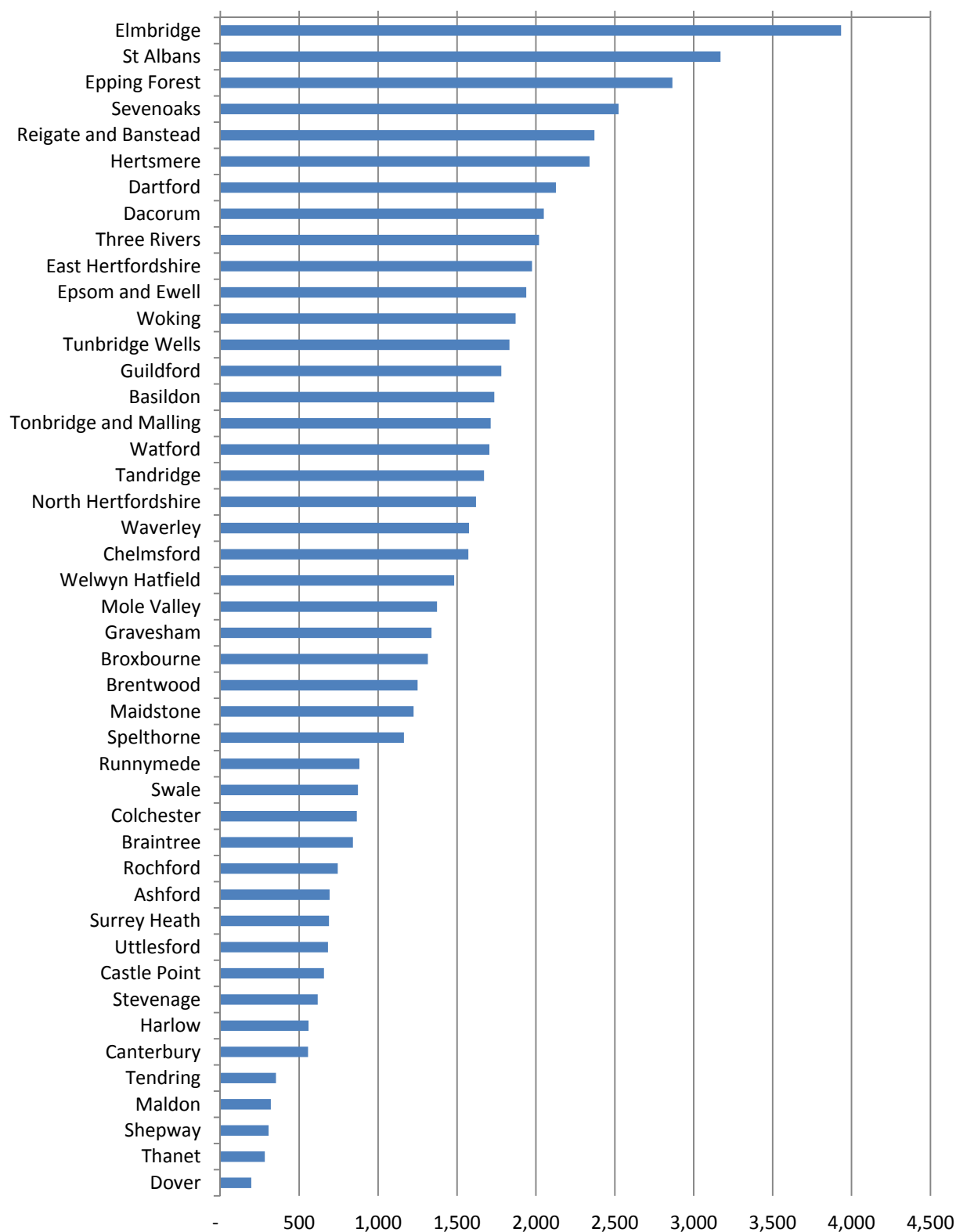
Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

Of all counties outside of London, Surrey had the highest number of people working in Westminster at 19,300 or 15 per cent of all non-London residents. Hertfordshire closely followed Surrey, holding a 14 per cent share with 18,300 of its residents working in Westminster. Just over one in ten Westminster workers living outside London lived in Kent (11 per cent or 13,700), and one in ten were residents of Essex (10 per cent or 112,400).

The county with the next highest number of residents working in Westminster was Buckinghamshire, which held proportions half the size of Essex at five per cent (6,500). All counties other than the four in the highest proportions held a combined share of 13 per cent of the total non-London resident Westminster workers.

There were 63,700 people working in Westminster that were resident in Surrey, Hertfordshire, Kent or Essex in 2011. Figure 19 shows the numbers and proportions all local authorities in these counties held in the total workers in Westminster.

The local authority with the highest number of residents commuting to Westminster was Elmbridge in Surrey, at 3,900 people. St Albans (Hertfordshire) and Epping Forest (Essex) also had high numbers commuting to Westminster, at 3,170 and 2,900 respectively, as did Sevenoaks (2,500, Kent) and Reigate and Banstead (combined, 2,400, Surrey).

**Figure 19: City workers by local authority residence, South East and East regions, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

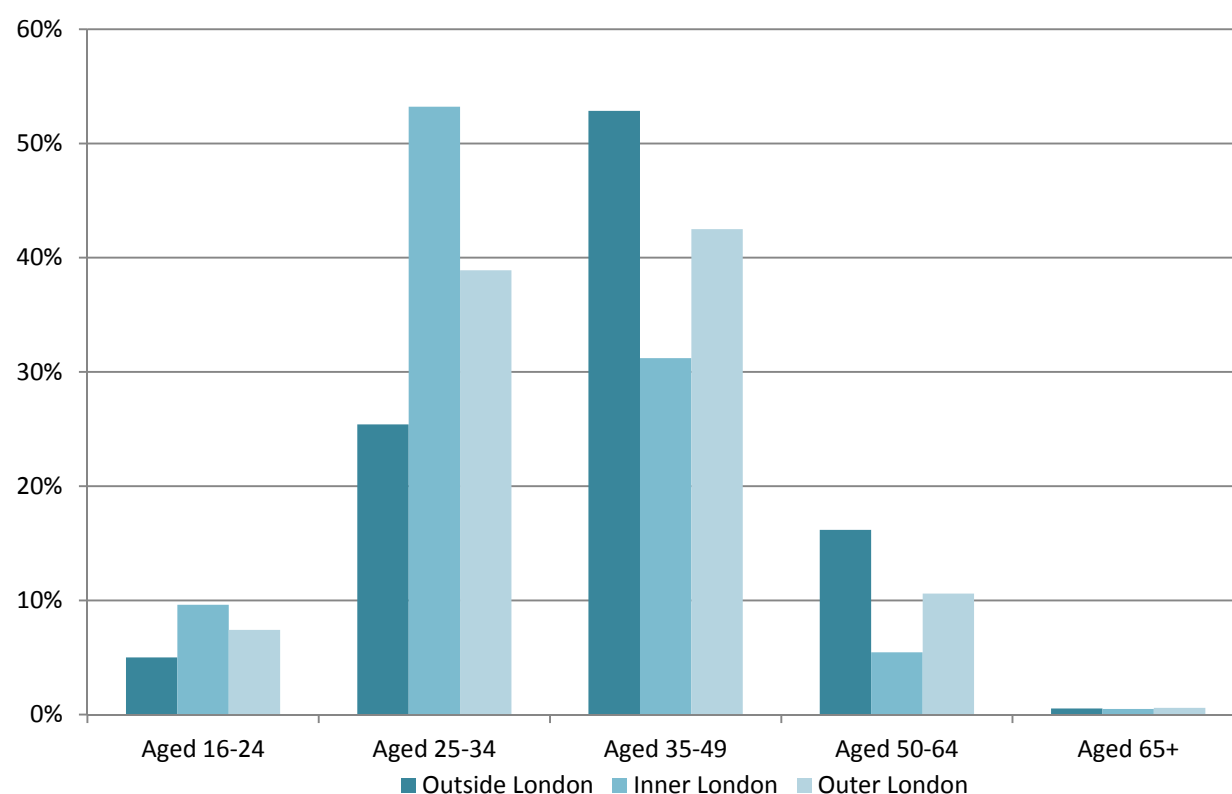
## Age cohorts

The following analysis breaks down commuting data by age, and aims to identify any patterns, trends or relationships between age, place of residence (inner London, outer London or outside London) and place of employment (Canary Wharf, City of London and Westminster). As with the other data, only residents of England & Wales aged 16 and over are included.

### Canary Wharf

Of all residents of England & Wales working in Canary Wharf in 2011, almost half (48 per cent) were aged 25-34. Three in ten (30 per cent) were aged 34-49, while the age groups 16-24 and 50-64 each held around a one in ten share (11 per cent and 10 per cent respectively). Figure 20 shows this age breakdown for people resident in inner London, outer London and outside London in 2011.

**Figure 20: Canary Wharf workers by age, residence in inner London, outer London and outside London, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

Over half of people working Canary Wharf and living in inner London (53 per cent) were aged 25 to 34, and just under a third (31 per cent) were aged 35 to 49. One in ten were in the lowest age group (16-24), and one in twenty were aged 50 to 64.

As with the average and those living in inner London, the majority of the residents of outer London were aged between 25 and 49 years. However, compared with inner London, the population was older. Over four in ten (42 per cent or 13,200) outer London residents working in Canary Wharf were aged 35 to 49; 11 percentage points higher than the share this age group held in the inner London group.

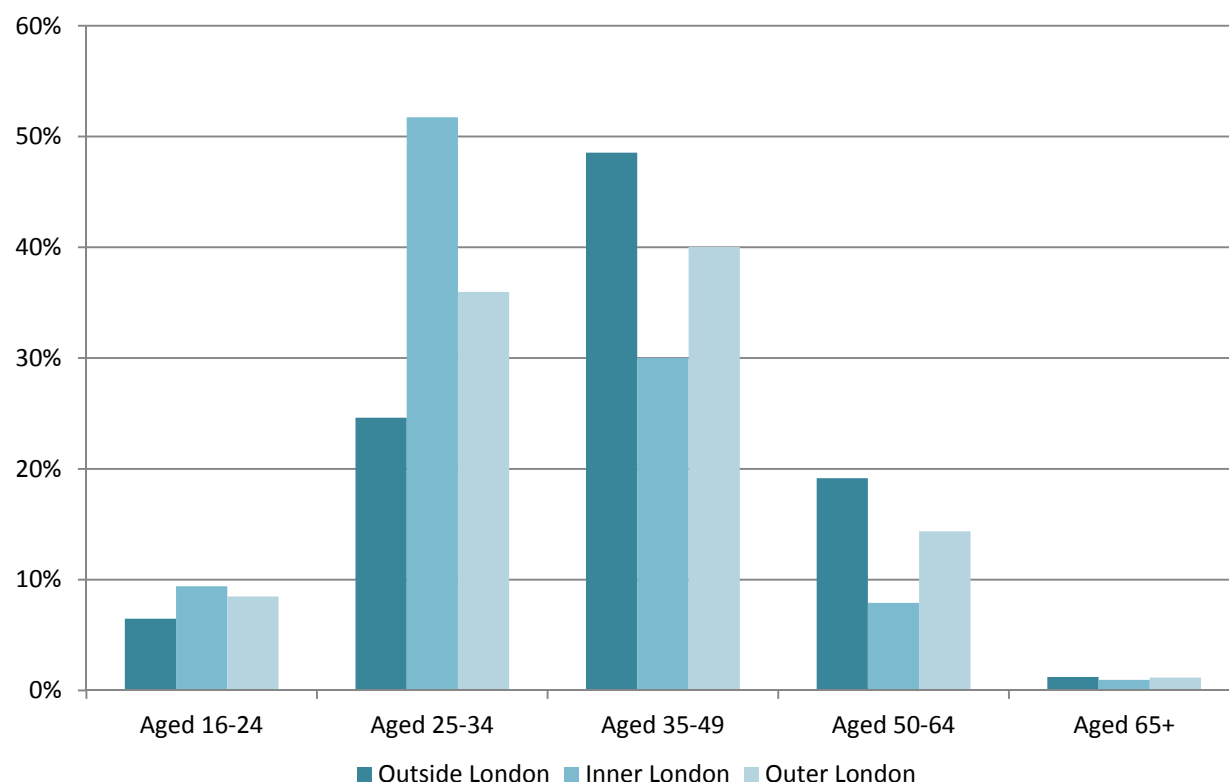
Outer London also had double the share of residents in the higher age band 50 to 64 than inner London, at one in ten (11 per cent) compared with one in twenty for inner London. Given that outer London had a higher share of older people working in Canary Wharf, there was a lower proportion of outer London residents aged 24-34 working in this area than their inner London resident counterparts, at 39 per cent compared with 53 per cent respectively.

The age of Canary Wharf workers living outside of London was much older than those resident in inner or outer London. Over half of all those commuting to Canary Wharf from outside London were aged 35-49 (53 per cent), and those aged 50 to 64 held a share three times the size the same age group held living in inner London, at 16 per cent. Just three in ten (30 per cent) of Canary Wharf workers living outside London were aged 16 to 34, a share 16 percentage points smaller than their outer London counterparts (46 per cent), and under half the size of the share held by inner London residents (63 per cent).

### **The City of London**

The City of London had the highest share of workers in the older age groups of the three areas. Almost half of its population of workers were aged 35 to 49 (47 per cent), and one in five (20 per cent) were aged 50 to 64. Just 24 per cent were aged 25 to 34; half the proportion Canary Wharf held. Figure 21 shows this age breakdown for people resident in inner London, outer London and outside London in 2011.

**Figure 21: City of London workers by age, residence in inner London, outer London and outside London, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

Those living in inner London commuting to City were much more likely than average to be of a younger age. On average, one in four City workers were aged 25 to 34, however, over half of those commuting from inner London were of this age, at 52 per cent (73,000). The share of those living in inner London working in City aged 50 to 64 was under half the average, at just eight per cent.

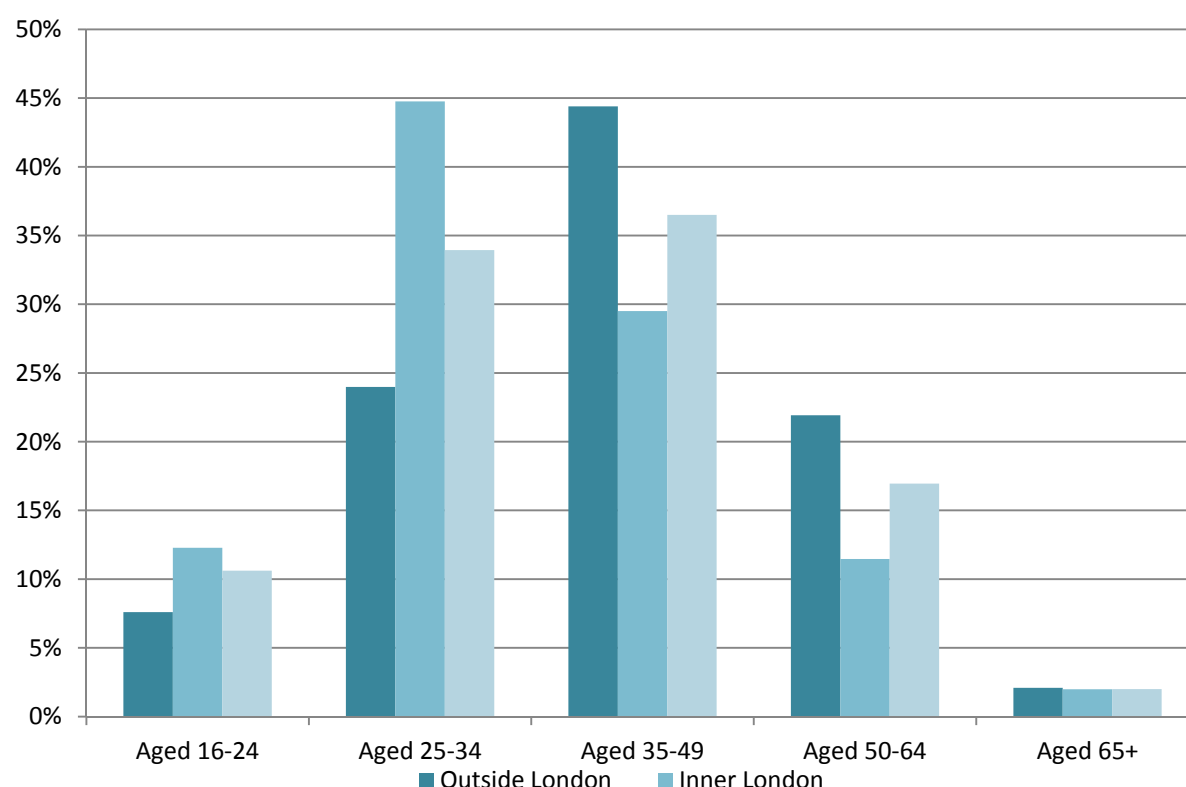
Out of those living in outer London and working in City of London, four in ten (40 per cent) were aged 35 to 49; a ten percentage point higher share than their inner London held. There was also much higher proportions of this group aged 50 to 64 than their inner London equivalents, at 14 per cent. Due to the higher shares the older age groups held, the share of outer London residents aged 16 to 34 working in City was much lower.

Like those living in outer and unlike those in inner London, City workers resident outside of London were most likely to be aged 35 to 49, with a share of half (49 per cent or 54,500). This group of City workers were generally older than those from London, with one in five (19 per cent or 21,500) aged 50 to 64. Three in ten City workers living outside of London were aged 16 to 34; the smallest share by far of the three areas (inner London 61 per cent, outer London 44 per cent).

### **Westminster**

Out of the three areas, Westminster had the most even spread across age cohorts. There were almost even proportions of Westminster workers aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 49, at 35 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. 48,100 (15 per cent) were aged 50 to 64, and one in ten aged 16 to 24. Figure 22 shows this age breakdown for people resident in inner London, outer London and outside London in 2011.

**Figure 22: City of London workers by age, residence in inner London, outer London and outside London, 2011**





Source: 2011 Census table WU01EW

As with the other work areas, those working in Westminster and living in inner London were most likely to be 25-34, holding a share of 45 per cent. Three in ten (30 per cent) were aged 35 to 49, and there were almost equal proportions of Westminster workers commuting from inner London aged 16 to 24 as there were aged 50 to 64 (12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively).

Those living in outer London working and in Westminster were more likely to be older than their inner London counterparts. The proportion of Westminster workers from outer London aged 25 to 34 was almost as high as that for those aged 35 to 49, at 34 per cent and 37 per cent respectively. The proportion aged 50 to 64 was much higher than those of the same age held from inner London, at 17 per cent.

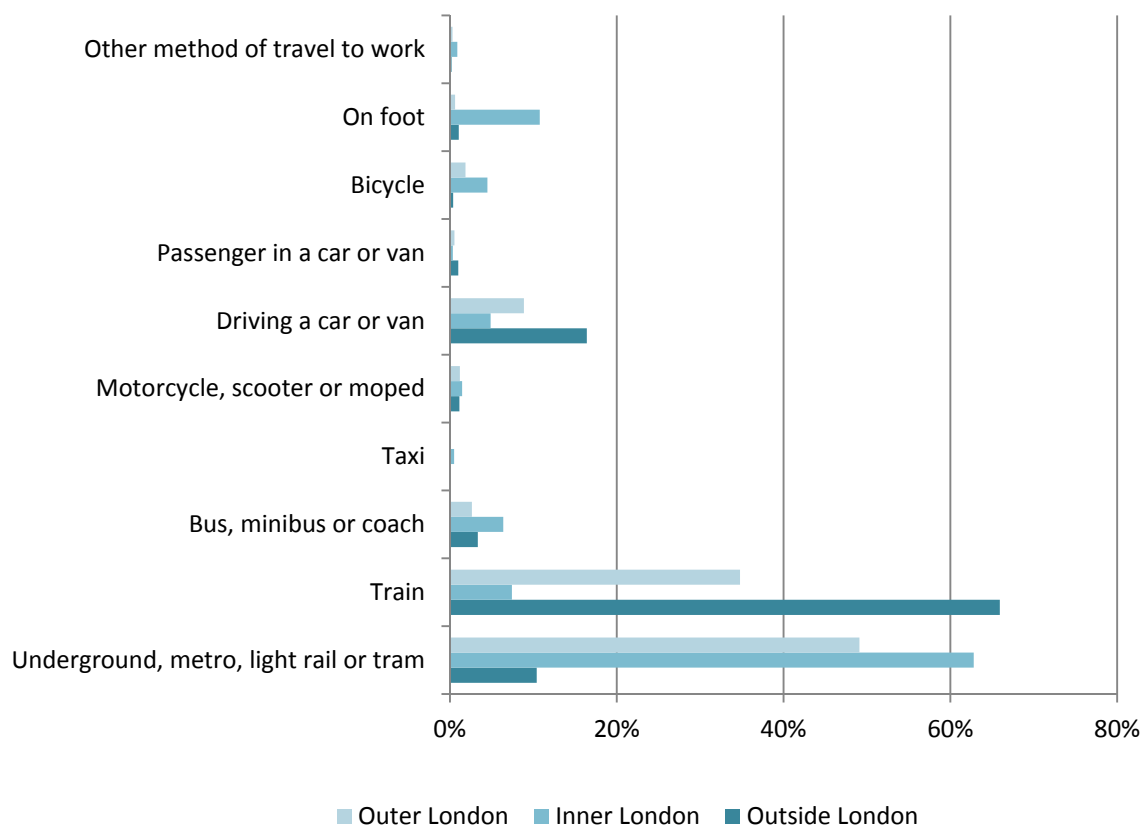
As with the other work areas, those living outside of London working in Westminster were more likely to be older than their London-resident counterparts. One quarter (24 per cent) of all Westminster workers living outside London were aged 50 and over. This proportion was just one fifth for those living in outer London (19 per cent) and ten percentage points less than those commuting from outside London for inner London residents (13 per cent). The age group holding the largest share was those aged 35 to 44, with 44 per cent (55,500) of Westminster workers living outside London of this age group in 2011. One quarter (24 per cent) were aged 25 to 34; 21 percentage points lower than the share their inner London equivalents held.

## Method of travel

The census only records one method of travel for each person. Therefore individuals who use more than one of method of travel must state the method which covers the largest distance. Where this section refers to 'Underground' as a method of travel this includes metro, light rail or tram.

### Canary Wharf

**Figure 23: Canary Wharf workers' method of travel to work**



Source: 2011 Census table WU03EW

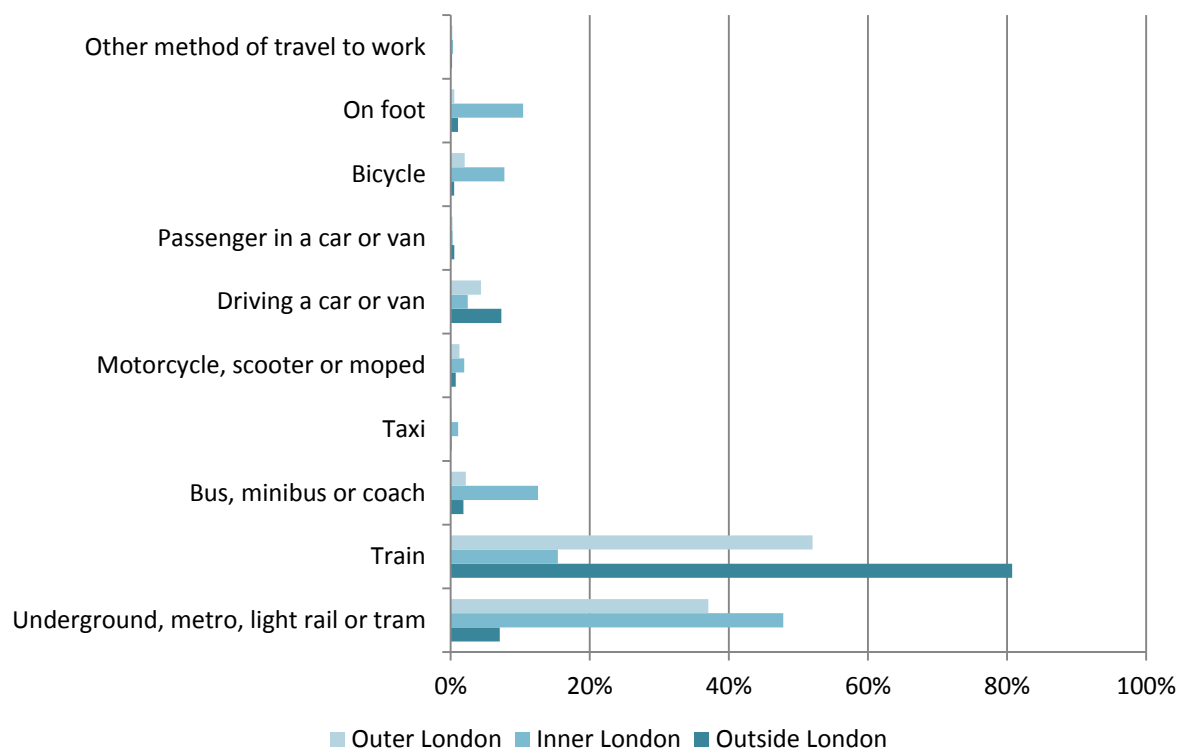
While train (66 per cent) was the most common form of transport for those commuting to Canary wharf from outside London, the second most popular method of travel was by car (16 per cent). This contrasts with City and Westminster workers who commuted from outside London where seven per cent and 13 per cent respectively travelled by car. A further ten per cent travelled by Underground, metro, light rail or tram.

Almost half of those who travelled in to Canary Wharf from outer London went by Underground (49 per cent). Just over a third travelled by train (35 per cent). Again the proportion who drove to work was higher for Canary Wharf than for City or Westminster (nine per cent, four per cent and seven per cent).

Those who lived in inner London tended to either take the Underground (63 per cent) or walk (11 per cent). Almost as many people drove from inner London (five per cent) as took a train (seven per cent) or bus (six per cent).

## City of London

**Figure 24: City workers' method of travel to work**



Source: 2011 Census table WU03EW

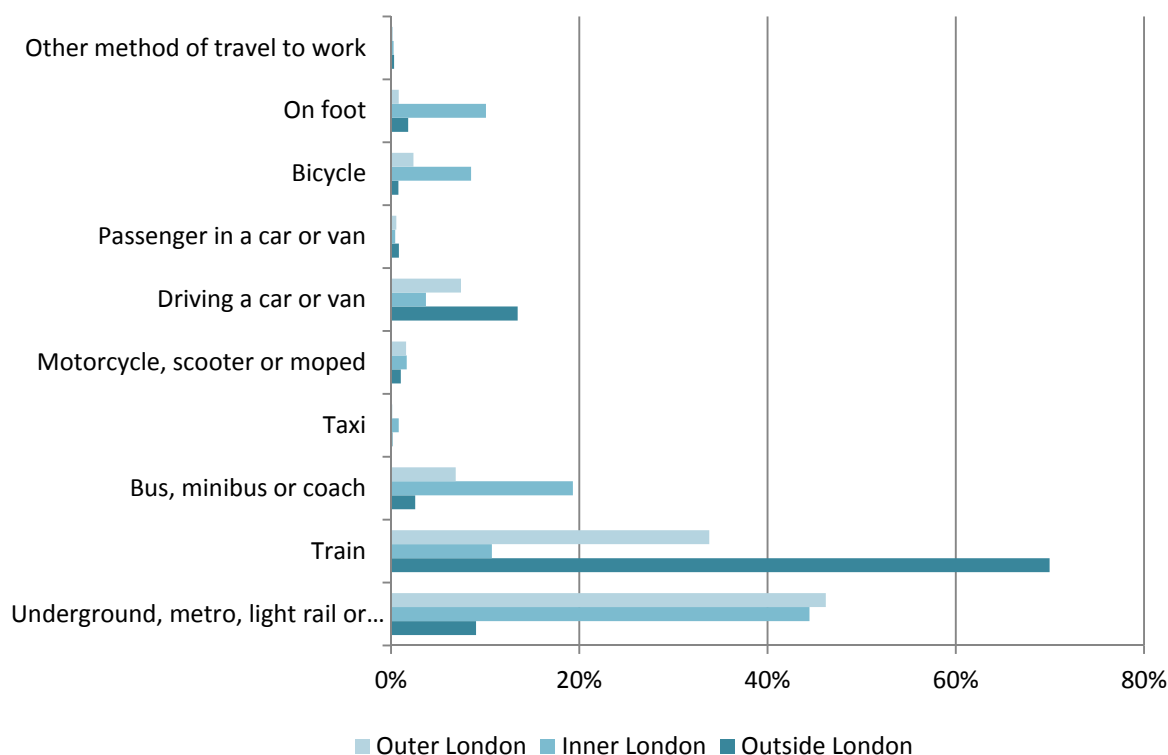
Those workers who travelled from outside London overwhelmingly travelled by train (81 per cent). A further seven per cent identified their main method of travel as Underground and the same proportion who drove to work. Over one thousand people who lived outside London and worked in the City recorded their main method of travel as 'by foot'.

Workers who lived in outer London mostly travelled by train (52 per cent). Another 37 per cent travelled by Underground meaning that in total 89 per cent of residents of outer London used one of these two methods. Driving a car was less popular than for the out-of-Londoners (four per cent compared to seven) while bus, taxi and foot all had the same proportions in the two areas.

Those living in inner London had very different travel to work habits. The largest group here was those travelling by Underground (48 per cent) while 15 per cent travelled by train and 13 per cent by bus. A significant ten per cent walked to work while eight per cent cycled (four times the percentage who cycled from outer London).

## Westminster

**Figure 25: Westminster workers' method of travel to work**



Source: 2011 Census table WU03EW

People who worked in Westminster but lived outside London primarily travelled to work by train (70 per cent), as may be expected. A high number (13 per cent) also travelled by car. Those whose main method of travel was Underground accounted for nine per cent of the total. A surprising two per cent (2,300) people said their main method of travel was by foot.

Those workers who came to Westminster from outer London travelled by Underground (46 per cent) or train (34 per cent). The same proportion either drove or took the bus, at seven per cent for each. Less people walked to work from outer London (one per cent, 1,500 people) than from outside London.

A similar proportion of those who lived in inner London travelled by tube to Westminster as those who lived in outer London (44 per cent and 46 per cent). Almost a fifth (19 per cent) took the bus while 11 per cent took the train and ten per cent walked. A total of nine per cent or 21,700 people cycled to their jobs in Westminster while half as many (four per cent) drove.

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