

CIS 2014-07

2011 Census Snapshot: Distance Travelled to work in London

March 2014

Introduction

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) published release 3.6 from the 2011 Census on 26th March 2014, which included a number of detailed characteristics tables on travel to work, cross-tabulated with one or more census topics. This snapshot will cover key findings from these data. A more in-depth report on this topic will be published in due course.

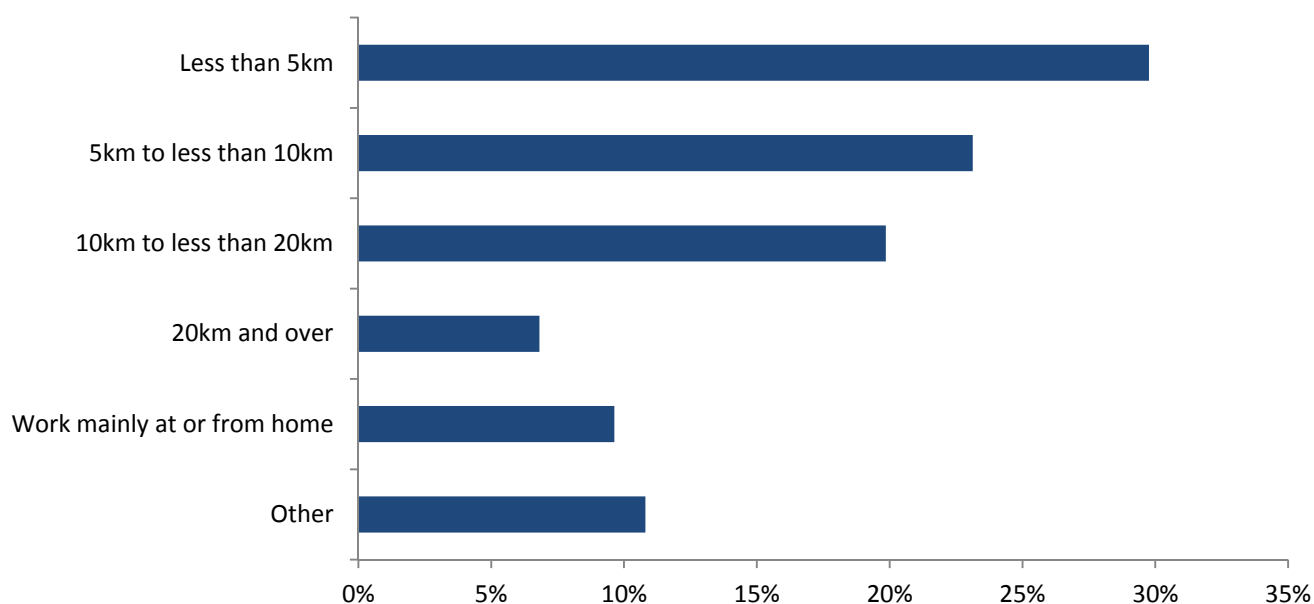
These tables only include people who were usual residents of London in 2011, over the age of 16 and in employment a week before the 2011 Census. Distance is calculated as the straight line distance between the resident's home and work postcodes. A distance travelled of 0.1km was taken to indicate that the person worked from home. 'Other' includes no fixed place of work, working on an offshore installation and working outside of the UK.

Distance travelled to work was separated into eight distance sub-categories ranging from less than 2km to 60km and over, as well as Working mainly from home and Other. As people living in London tend to have shorter distances to commute than those living in England & Wales, to make the analysis London-specific these distance sub-groups have been aggregated into the following categories: Less than 5km, 5km to less than 10km, 10km to less than 20km, and 20km and over.

Distance travelled to work

- Of all commuting distances, usual residents of London were most likely to have a commute of less than 5km.
- 73 per cent of Londoners travelled less than 20 km to work in 2011.
- England & Wales had double the proportion of residents travelling over 20km to work than London (14 per cent and 7 per cent respectively).
- One in ten people living in both London and England & Wales worked from home in 2011
- There were more people travelling under 5km to work in England & Wales (35 per cent) than in London (30 per cent).

Figure 1: Distance travelled to work, London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC7102EW/a

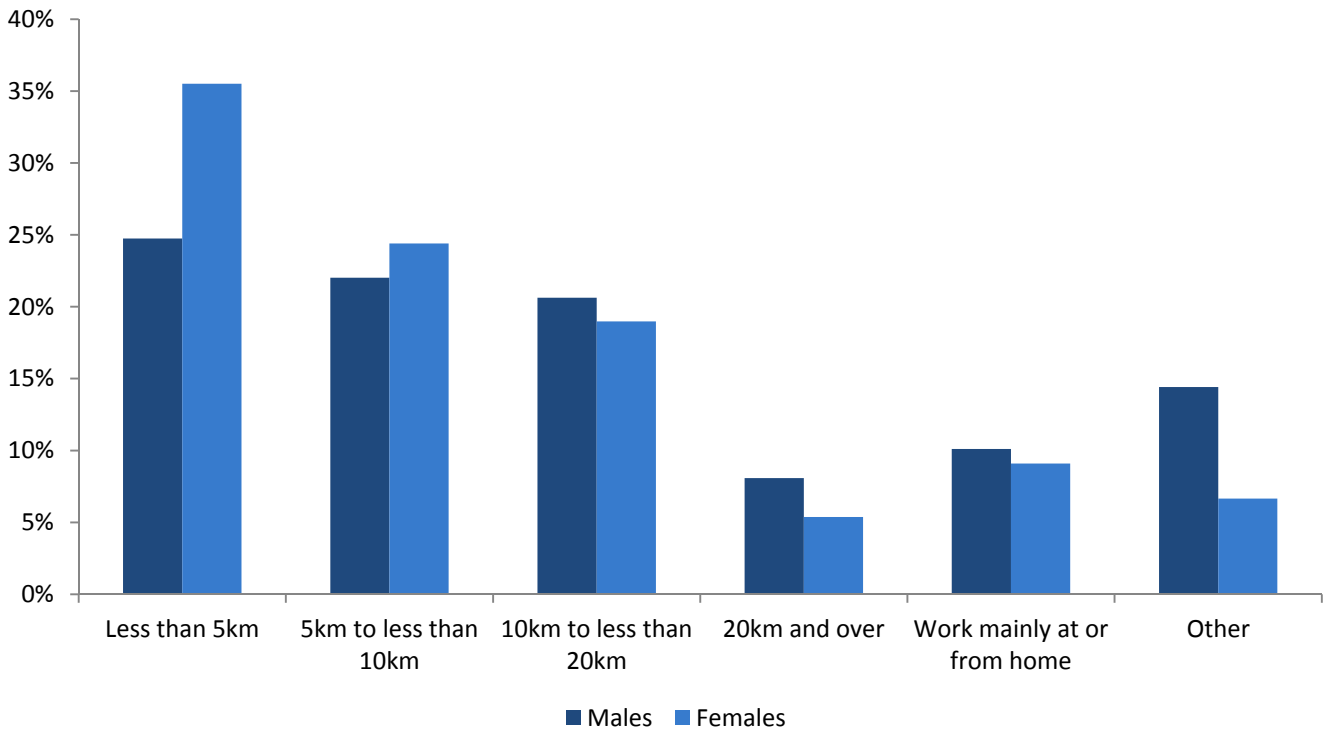
Distance travelled to work by age

- The age group most likely to have the shortest distance to travel to work was 16-24 years, at 35 per cent.
- Just under three in ten 25 to 34 year olds travelled between 5km and less than 10km to work (27 per cent); the highest proportion of all age groups and a five percentage point larger share than the London average.
- One quarter (29,700) of usual residents aged 65 and over in employment worked mainly at or from home; 2.5 times the London average.

Distance travelled to work by sex

- Women were more likely to travel a shorter distance to work than men, with 36 per cent having a less than 5km commute, compared with 25 per cent of men.
- Men and women had almost equal chances of working from home (ten and nine per cent respectively).

Figure 2: Distance travelled to work by sex, London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC7102EW/a

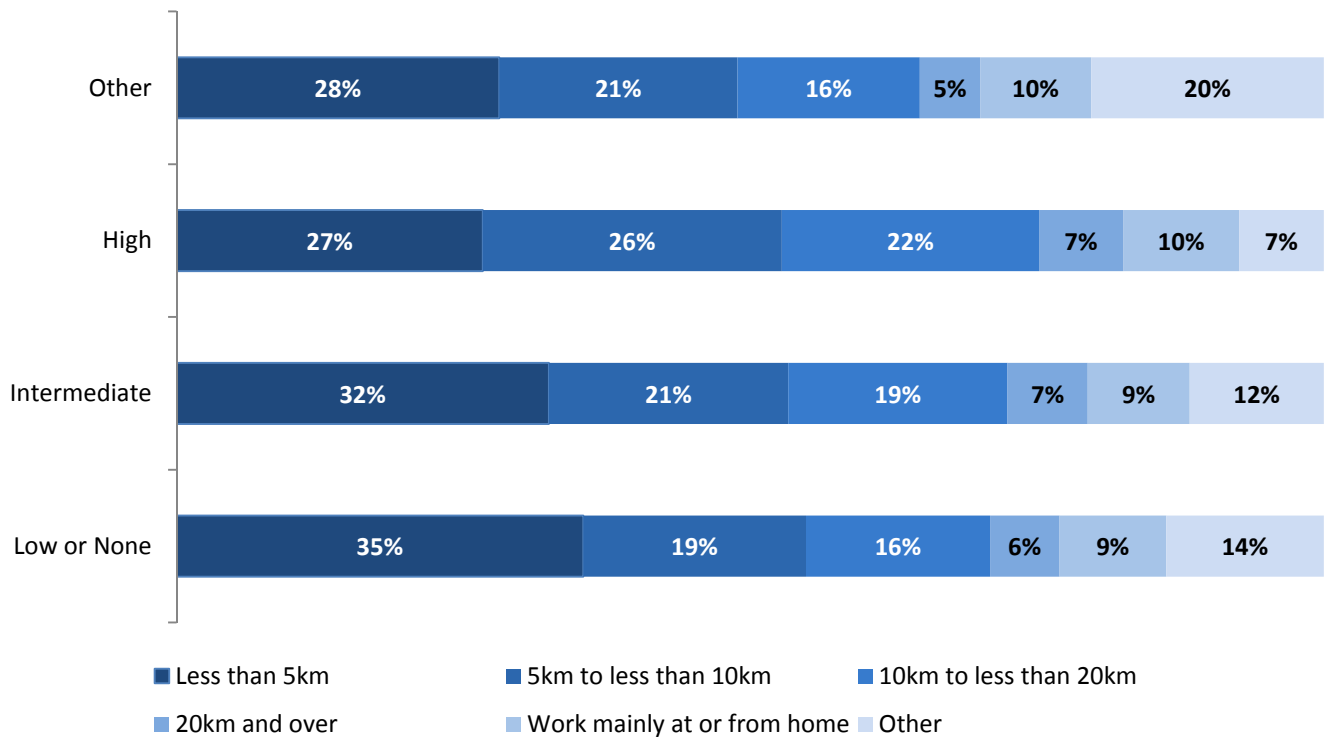
Distance travelled to work by ethnic group

- Usual residents of Other White ethnicity were least likely to have a commute of less than 5km of all ethnic groups (27 per cent).
- The ethnic group Other White had a much higher than average proportion of people with no fixed place of work, working on an offshore installation or working outside of the UK. (18 per cent compared to the average of 11 per cent).
- Asian/Asian British usual residents in London were most likely of all ethnic groups to travel over 10km to work. Three in ten residents of this ethnicity had a journey of 10km or further; three percentage points above the London average (of 27 per cent).
- The ethnic group least likely to work from home was Black/Black British, at eight per cent compared with ten per cent of all residents.

Distance travelled to work by highest qualification

Qualifications have been separated into Low or none (No or level 1), Intermediate (levels 2 and 3, and apprenticeships), High (level 4 and above) and Other. Other qualifications are those which cannot be placed into the Qualifications and Credit Framework, and are often non-UK qualifications.

Figure 3: Distance travelled to work by highest qualification, London, 2011



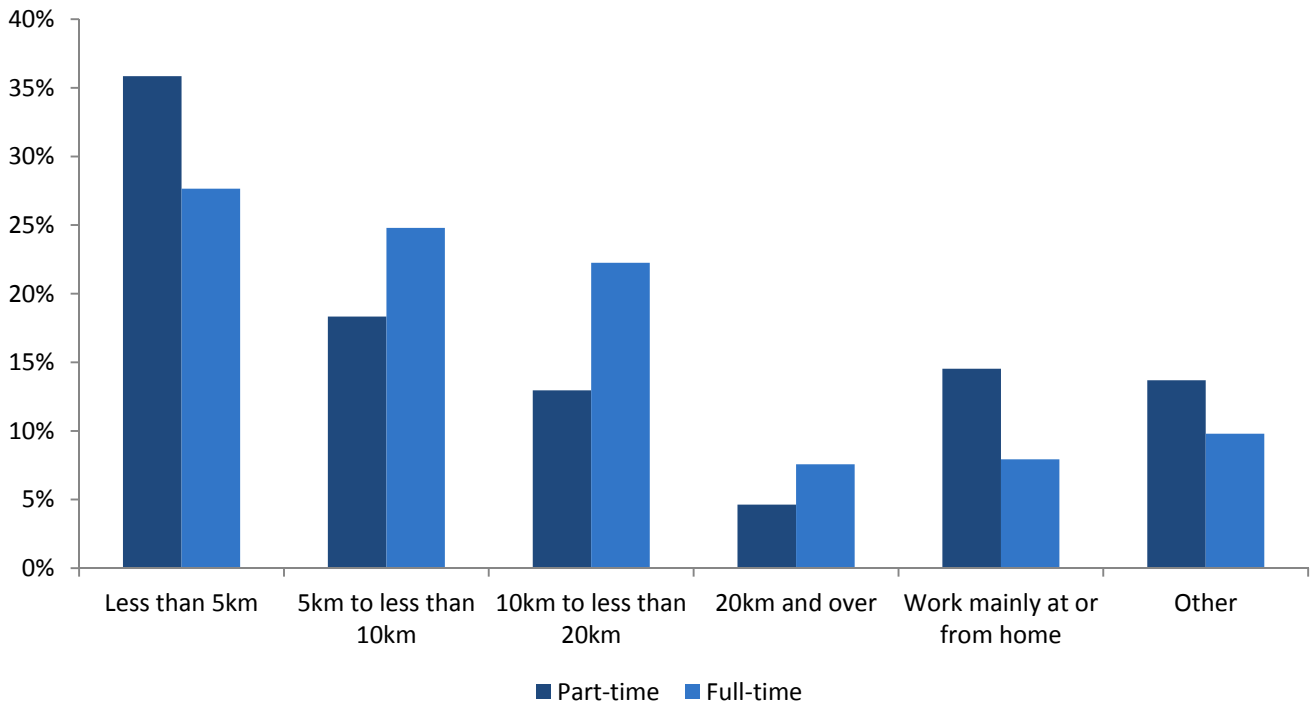
Source: 2011 Census table DC7502EW/a

- The higher the qualifications level a resident held, the more likely they would have further to travel to work. 56 per cent of usual residents holding high qualifications travelled 10km or over to work, compared with 42 per cent of those holding no or low qualifications.
- Usual residents with Other qualifications were twice as likely to have no fixed place of work, work on an offshore installation or working outside of the UK than average, at 20 per cent. Those holding high qualifications had the least chance, at just seven per cent.
- Londoners with no or low qualifications had the most chance of having a commute of less than 5km, at 35 per cent.

Distance travelled to work by hours worked

Part-time hours included anyone in employment and working 30 hours or less per week, and full-time hours was anyone working 31 hours or more.

Figure 4: Distance travelled to work by hours worked, London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC7605EW/a

- Usual residents working part-time were eight percentage points more likely to have a commute of less than 5km (36 per cent) than those working full-time (28 per cent).
- Almost half (47 per cent) of all full-time workers in London had a commute of between 5km and less than 20km, compared with less than a third (31 per cent) of those that were part-time.
- Part-time workers were twice as likely to work mainly at or from home than full-time workers.
- Female part-time workers were 13 percentage points more likely to travel less than 5km to work (41 per cent) than their male counterparts (27 per cent).

Distance travelled to work by industry

- Just under half (46 per cent) of all usual residents in the industry Education (P) had a commuting distance of less than 5km; 16 percentage points above average for London.
- Six in ten (59 per cent) residents working in Financial and Insurance Activities (K) travelled between 5km to less than 20km to work, compared to the London average of just over four in ten (43 per cent).

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- The Agriculture, Energy and Water industries (A, B, D, and E) had over double the average proportion of people travelling 20km and over to work.
- The percentage of residents in Construction (F) having no fixed place of work, working on an offshore installation or working outside of the UK was four times that of the London average, at 46 per cent.

Table 1: Distance travelled to work by industry, London, 2011

Industry	Less than 5km	5km to > 10km	10km to > 20km	20km & over	Work from home	Other
All	30%	23%	20%	7%	10%	11%
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	24%	20%	21%	13%	9%	13%
C Manufacturing	28%	21%	19%	13%	11%	9%
F Construction	13%	11%	12%	7%	12%	46%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	36%	24%	19%	7%	7%	6%
H Transport and storage	30%	22%	19%	8%	6%	15%
I Accommodation and food service activities	34%	25%	19%	6%	7%	8%
J Information and communication	18%	23%	23%	9%	16%	11%
K Financial and insurance activities	25%	28%	31%	8%	5%	4%
L Real estate activities	32%	24%	20%	5%	14%	5%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	23%	26%	23%	6%	15%	7%
N Administrative and support service activities	23%	21%	19%	8%	10%	20%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	30%	26%	28%	8%	4%	4%
P Education	46%	22%	14%	4%	7%	6%
Q Human health and social work activities	39%	25%	18%	6%	8%	5%
R, S, T, U Other	28%	21%	16%	5%	16%	14%

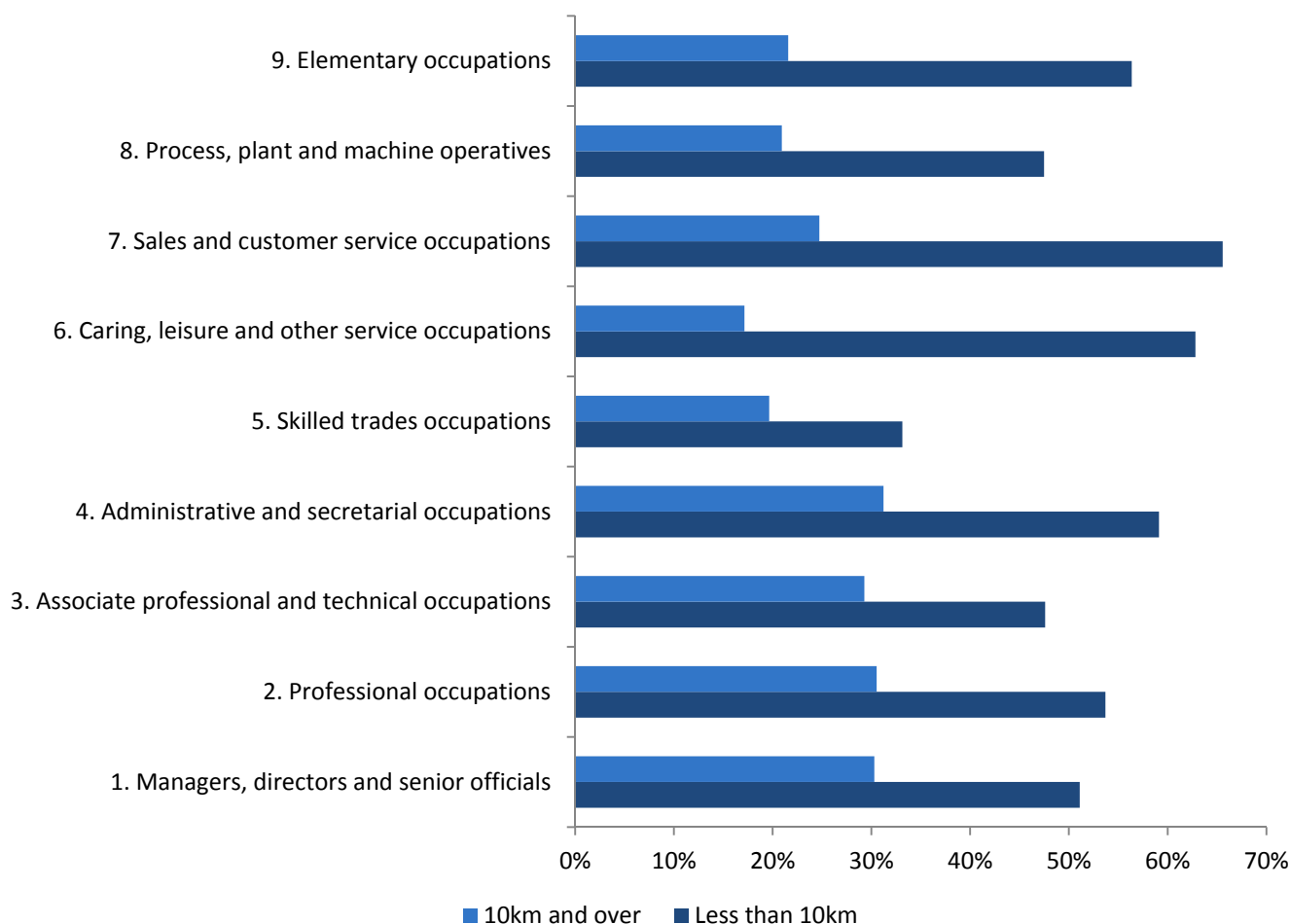
Source: 2011 Census table DC7606EW/a

Highlighted cells are the highest and lowest scoring industries of each distance type

Occupation

- Occupation groups travelling the shortest distance to work were Caring, leisure and other service occupations, and Sales and customer service occupations. Over four in ten (43 and 41 per cent respectively) residents in either occupation travelled less than 5km to work in London.
- Managers, directors and senior officials were more likely than any other occupation group to work mainly at or from home (14 per cent).
- Residents in Professional occupations were the most likely to travel 20km or further for work of all occupation groups, at eight per cent.

Figure 5: Distance travelled to work by occupation, London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC7607EW1a