

Workplace Population: Key Facts

May 2014

Introduction

Friday 23rd May saw release 5.2 of 2011 Census data. Included in this release were the first statistics on the workplace population and the first data provided at the new workplace zone geography. This Key Facts paper outlines headline findings from the data release as well as providing an overview of the workplace zone geography itself.

Key Findings

- London's workplace population increased by 18 per cent between 2001 and 2011, from 3.8 million to 4.5 million.
- 17 per cent of usual residents working in England & Wales were employed in London, an increase of one per cent over 2001 figures.
- The areas of highest worker density in London were in City of London, Westminster and Canary Wharf. In Outer London the highest densities were seen in town centres. The City of London had a density of 1230.9 workers per hectare in 2011, the highest of any local authority in England & Wales.
- The proportion of the workplace population in London cycling to work almost doubled over the decade, from 78,800 (two per cent) in 2001 to 158,600 (four per cent) in 2011.
- There was a five percentage point increase in part-time workers in London over the intercensal period. In 2001, 19 per cent (704,500) of people working in London worked 30 hours or less; this figure increased to 24 per cent (1.07 million) in 2011.
- The average distance travelled to work by people working in London was almost three kilometres more than the England and Wales average at 14.6km, compared with 11.8km nationally.

Workplace Zones

Workplace zones are a new geography created using data from the 2011 Census. They are designed specifically to be used with workplace-based statistics and outputs.

Output areas were created for the analysis of population statistics using the resident population of an area. As a result, they are of limited use for workplace statistics as there is no consistency in the number of workers or businesses contained within an output area.

Workplace zones were created by splitting and merging 2011 output areas to produce zones which contain a consistent number of workers. Workplace zones are constrained to MSOA boundaries to allow for comparisons with other datasets including workplace data from the 2001 Census.

More information on the ONS methodology for creating workplace zones can be found here: <http://data.gov.uk/dataset/workplace-zones-ew-2011-population-weighted-centroids>

Population Base

The data published in Release 5.2a of 2011 Census statistics provide information on usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in a specified area in the week before the census. There were 4.5 million usual residents aged 16 to 74 employed in London in 2011.

Sub-region Classification

For the purposes of analysis in this paper boroughs have been grouped as follows:

Central: City of London, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea, Tower Hamlets, Westminster

Rest of Inner: Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Wandsworth

Outer: Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton, Waltham Forest

Workplace Zones in London

	Workplace Zone Area (ha)	Workplace Zone Population	Number of Workplace Zones in a borough
Largest	9.23 Bromley	11,403 Tower Hamlets	1,075 Westminster
Smallest	0.08 Westminster	103 Westminster	114 Barking & Dagenham
Average	19.6	552	247

The large range in population of Workplace Zones is a result of the way in which the zones are created and the rules around disclosure of data on individuals and businesses.

Overview

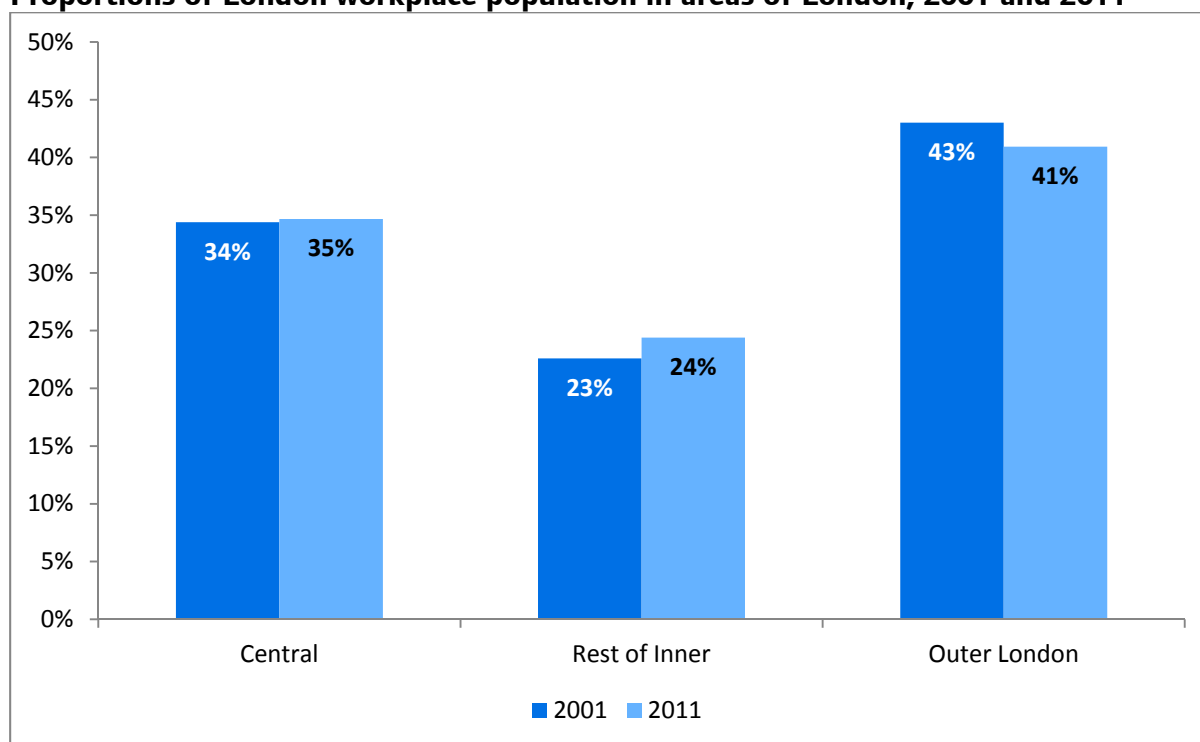
The total workplace population of England & Wales in 2011 was 26.41 million; a rise of twelve per cent from the population in 2001 (of 23.53 million). Of these, 17 per cent (4.5 million) were working in London.

London's workplace population increased by 18 per cent over the intercensal period, from 3.8 million in 2001 to 4.5 million in 2011.

41 per cent (1.84 million) of the working population in London worked in Outer London, 35 per cent (1.56 million) in Central London, and 24 per cent (1.1 million) in the Rest of Inner London.

There was a two percentage point smaller proportion of the London workplace population working in Outer London in 2011 than 2001 (41 and 43 per cent respectively). Shares of people working in Central London remained around the same across the decade, and the Rest of Inner area saw an increase of just less than two percentage points.

Proportions of London workplace population in areas of London, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census

Borough Workplace Populations

Table 1 below shows the total number of usual residents working in each of the 33 London boroughs in 2011. The largest workplace population was in Westminster which had 579,700, or 13 per cent of all those working in the capital. The highest density of workers was in City of London which had 1,230.9 workers per hectare. This contrasts with Bromley which, with just 7.4 workers per hectare, had the lowest density in London.

As would be expected Central London, as defined above, had the highest average density of workers of the three sub-regions with 199.8 workers per hectare. However, Outer London with its much greater area had more workers in total with 1,842,200. The map on page six clearly shows that employment density was focussed in the central area of London with a cluster of spikes in density visible in the City of London and Westminster. The area of high density to the east of the central area is Canary Wharf. Also visible are areas of higher density throughout Outer London. These are town centres where office and retail space are focussed and so worker densities are higher.

Canary Wharf

In 2011 the census reports that 75,300 usual residents were working in Canary Wharf. This figure accounted for 32 per cent of all usual residents working in the borough of Tower Hamlets. Over 46,500 of Canary Wharf workers (62 per cent) were employed in Financial and Insurance activities; as a proportion of all people working in that industry in London in 2011 Canary Wharf accounted for 11 per cent.

City of London

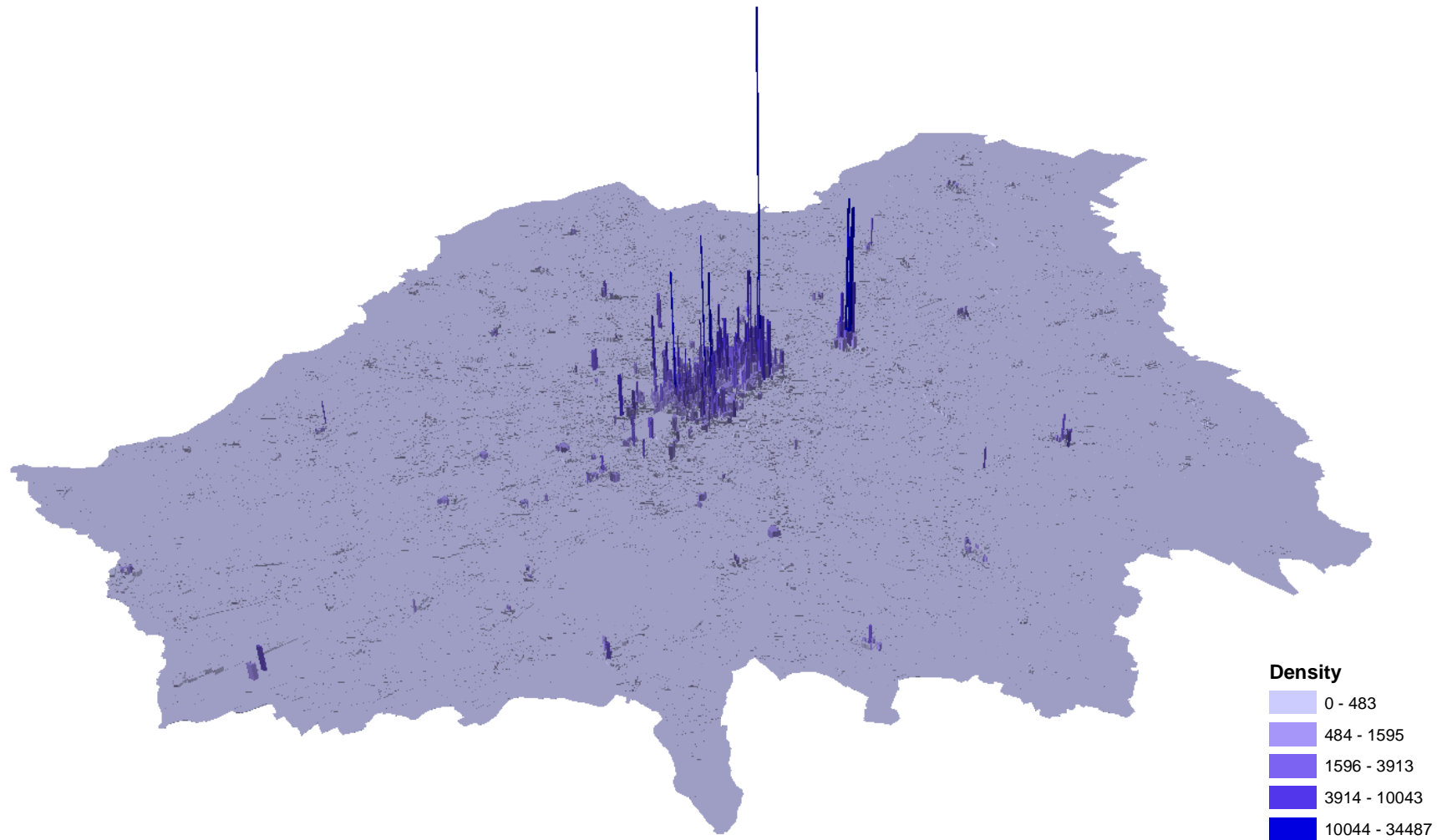
According to the census in 2011 there were 356,700 usual residents employed in the City of London. A total of 75,100 or 39 per cent of these were engaged in the Financial and Insurance industry. These workers accounted for 18 per cent of all those in London working in this industry.

Table 1: Borough workplace populations and densities, 2011

	Number of WPZ	Workplace Population	Workplace Population Rank	Density (workers per ha)	Density Rank
City of London	349	356,700	2	1230.9	1
Barking and Dagenham	114	58,400	33	16.2	23
Barnet	286	129,100	10	14.9	24
Bexley	160	74,700	29	12.3	31
Brent	221	115,200	16	26.6	14
Bromley	245	111,400	17	7.4	33
Camden	497	272,400	3	125	3
Croydon	265	120,400	13	13.9	28
Ealing	262	132,500	9	23.9	15
Enfield	222	105,500	18	13.1	30
Greenwich	172	86,200	21	18.2	21
Hackney	224	103,600	20	54.3	9
Hammersmith and Fulham	201	124,500	12	75.9	7
Haringey	175	81,000	23	27.4	13
Harrow	162	73,800	30	14.6	25
Havering	174	84,700	22	7.5	32
Hillingdon	260	165,000	7	14.3	26
Hounslow	208	128,900	11	23	16
Islington	308	167,200	6	112.5	5
Kensington and Chelsea	249	116,500	15	96.1	6
Kingston upon Thames	141	72,500	31	19.5	20
Lambeth	231	137,700	8	51.3	10
Lewisham	168	78,900	25	22.4	17
Merton	159	75,200	28	20	19
Newham	181	103,900	19	28.7	12
Redbridge	171	78,900	26	14	27
Richmond upon Thames	191	78,400	27	13.7	29
Southwark	286	183,500	5	63.6	8
Sutton	141	72,300	32	16.5	22
Tower Hamlets	251	234,700	4	118.7	4
Waltham Forest	154	79,200	24	20.4	18
Wandsworth	251	117,900	14	34.4	11
Westminster	1,075	579,700	1	269.9	2
Central London	2,421	1,560,100	-	199.8	-
Rest of Inner London	2,025	1,098,200	-	45.5	-
Outer London	3,708	1,842,200	-	14.7	-
London	8,154	4,500,500	-	28.6	-

Source: 2011 Census

Map: Density of workers per hectare (ha) for Workplace Zones in London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census

Town Centres

The Mayor's strategic planning document, the London Plan, identifies 198 town centres across the capital. They range from the smaller District Centres through to Major Centres, Metropolitan Centres and International Centres.

Table 2: Metropolitan & International Centres, 2011

Name	Type	Borough	Workplace Population
Knightsbridge	International Centre	Kensington & Chelsea Westminster	7,700
West End	International Centre	Westminster	105,300
Bromley	Metropolitan Town Centre	Bromley	14,500
Croydon	Metropolitan Town Centre	Croydon	20,000
Ealing	Metropolitan Town Centre	Ealing	8,600
Harrow	Metropolitan Town Centre	Harrow	6,800
Hounslow	Metropolitan Town Centre	Hounslow	5,800
Ilford	Metropolitan Town Centre	Redbridge	7,800
Kingston	Metropolitan Town Centre	Kingston upon Thames	15,100
Romford	Metropolitan Town Centre	Havering	12,100
Shepherds Bush	Metropolitan Town Centre	Hammersmith & Fulham	6,200
Sutton	Metropolitan Town Centre	Sutton	10,300
Uxbridge	Metropolitan Town Centre	Hillingdon	9,800
Wood Green	Metropolitan Town Centre	Haringey	3,300

Source: London Plan, 2011 Census

The table above shows the workplace populations of London's 12 Metropolitan Centres and two International Centres. Together these areas had 233,200 workers in 2011 accounting for five per cent of London's total working population.

Table 3 below details the town centre working populations of each London borough and shows what proportion of the borough's total working population worked in the town centre area. The table includes Major, Metropolitan and International centres only. Edgware Town Centre is split between Barnet and Harrow. Knightsbridge International Centre is split between Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster. Kilburn Town Centre is split between Brent and Camden and therefore also between Central and Outer London. See the methodology note at the end of this document for an explanation of how this was done.

Table 3: Town centre workplace populations by borough, 2011

Borough	Number of Centres	Workplace Population of centres	Proportion of Borough total working in centres
City of London	0	0	0%
Barking and Dagenham	1	4,780	8%
Barnet	0.5	2,230	2%
Bexley	1	4,327	6%
Brent	1.5	3,184	3%
Bromley	2	17,149	15%
Camden	1.5	5,859	2%
Croydon	1	20,030	17%
Ealing	2	10,614	8%
Enfield	1	3,470	3%
Greenwich	2	10,281	12%
Hackney	1	2,012	2%
Hammersmith and Fulham	3	20,615	17%
Haringey	1	3,255	4%
Harrow	1.5	6,945	9%
Havering	1	12,083	14%
Hillingdon	1	9,753	6%
Hounslow	2	9,555	7%
Islington	2	9,587	6%
Kensington and Chelsea	2.5	16,078	14%
Kingston upon Thames	1	15,126	21%
Lambeth	2	6,243	5%
Lewisham	2	4,576	6%
Merton	1	7,217	10%
Newham	2	6,546	6%
Redbridge	1	7,757	10%
Richmond upon Thames	1	5,841	7%
Southwark	1	2,928	2%
Sutton	1	10,319	14%
Tower Hamlets	1	75,319	32%
Waltham Forest	1	2,933	4%
Wandsworth	4	11,452	10%
Westminster	2.5	107,292	19%
Central	7.5	204,548	13%
Rest of Inner	18	67,214	6%
Outer	23.5	163,593	9%
London	49	435,356	10%

Source: London Plan, 2011 Census

Workplace population statistics include a range of data on characteristics of the working population. The analysis below focuses on distance travelled to work, method of travel to work and hours worked. Comparisons are made between London and England & Wales, London over time, and between Central, the Rest of Inner, and Outer London.

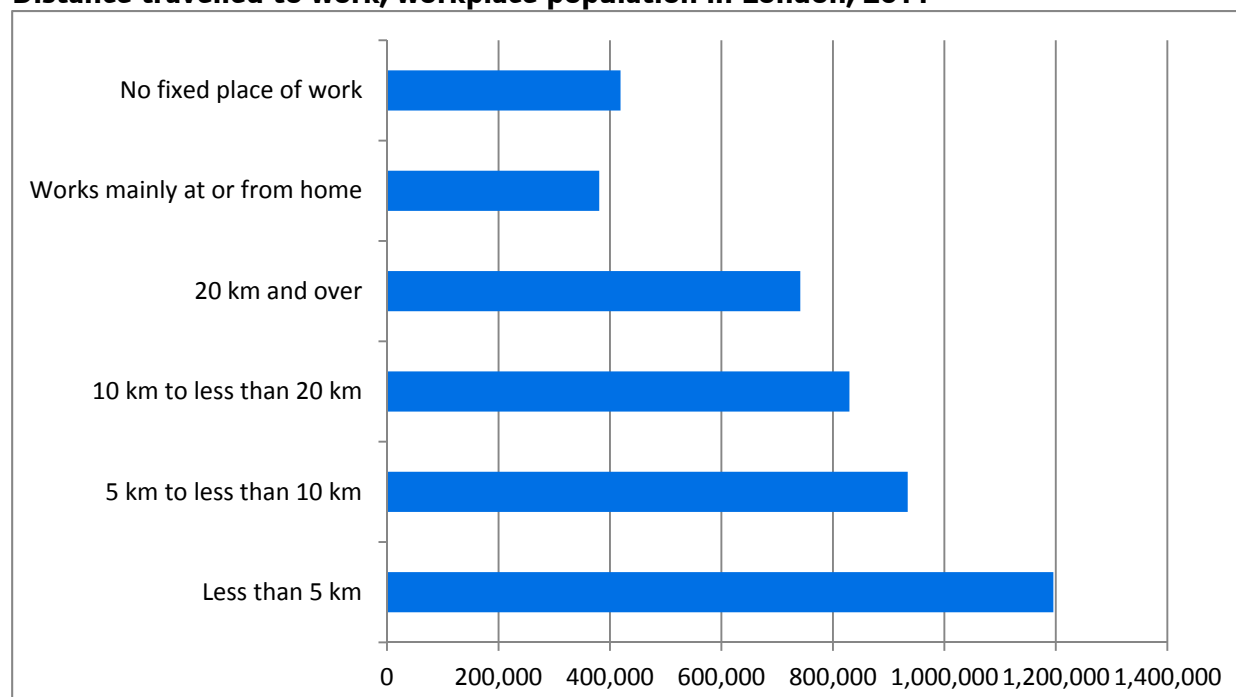
Distance travelled to work

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. Distance travelled to work was separated into eight distance sub-categories ranging from less than 2km up to 60km and over, as well as ‘Working mainly from home’ and ‘No fixed place of work’.

London, 2011

- Almost three in ten (27 per cent or 1.2 million) of the workplace population of London travelled less than 5km in 2011. This was the most common distance travelled to work.
- Just over one fifth (21 per cent or 934,300) travelled between 5km and less than 10km, and just under one fifth (18 per cent or 829,700) travelled between 10km and less than 20km. The least common distance travelled was 20km and over, which accounted for 16 per cent (741,479) of the workplace population.

Distance travelled to work, workplace population in London, 2011

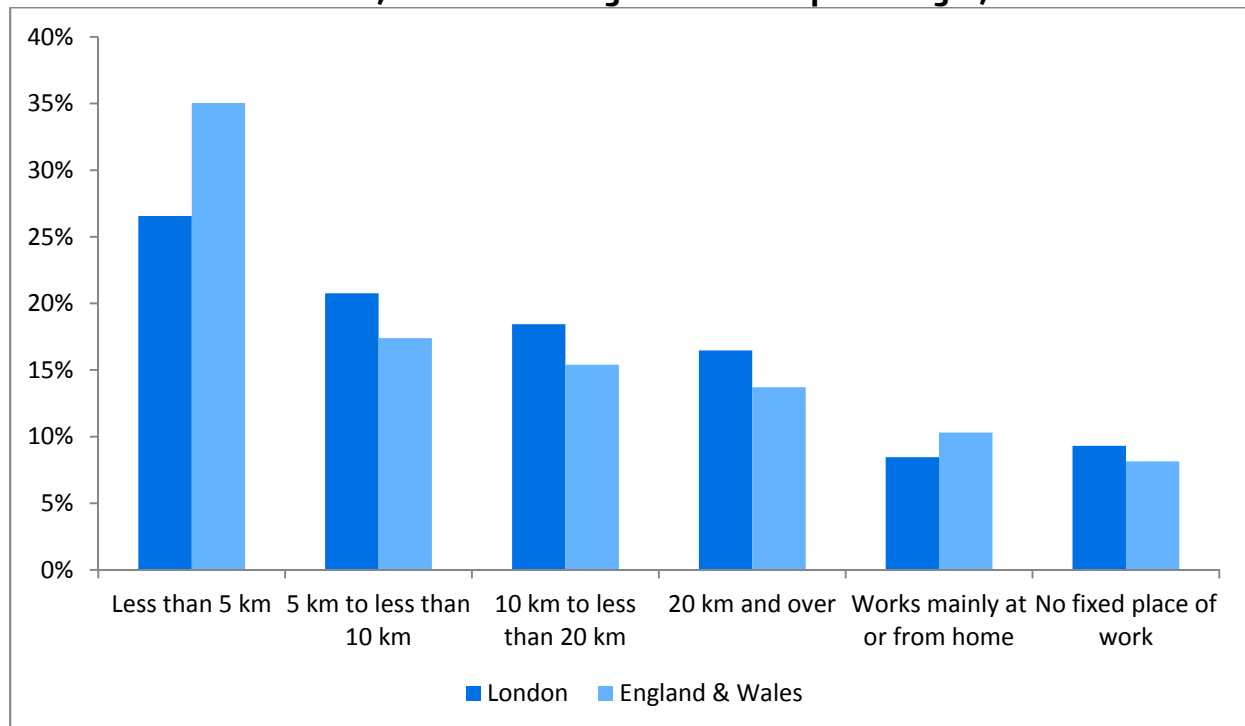


Source: 2011 Census

London and England & Wales, 2011

- People working in London were more likely to have further to travel than the England & Wales average. Just over one quarter (27 per cent) of those working in London travelled less than 5km to work; over a seven percentage point smaller share than the England & Wales average.
- Bar the less than 5km category, London held three percentage point higher shares than England & Wales in all three remaining distance groups.
- In England & Wales ten per cent of people worked from home. In London the proportion was two percentage points lower at nine per cent.

Distance travelled to work, London and England & Wales percentages, 2011

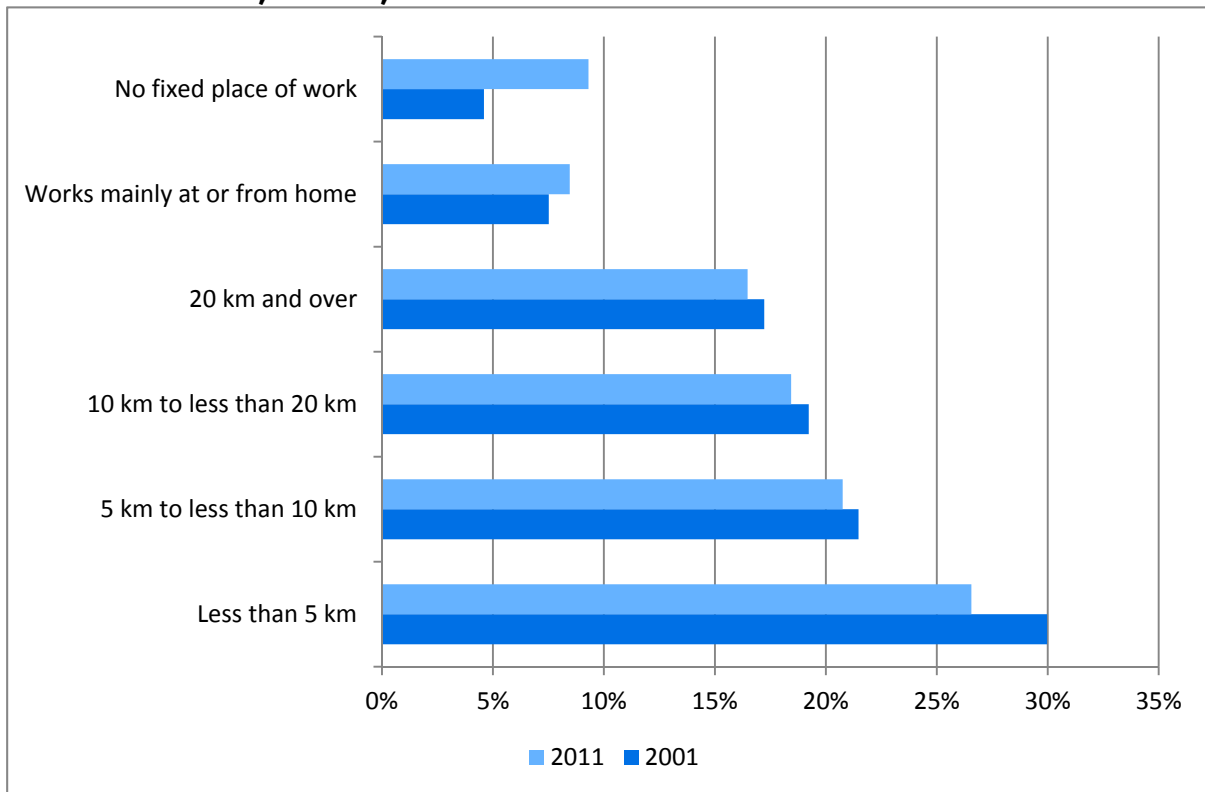


Source: 2011 Census

The intercensal period, 2001 and 2011

- The proportion of the workplace population of London with no fixed place of work almost doubled over the decade. This group represented just under five per cent of the total workplace population in 2001 (174,700), however in 2011 it held over a nine per cent share (418,900).
- The share of the London workplace population working mainly at or from home stayed the same throughout the intercensal period, at eight per cent.
- Fewer people had a less than 5km commute to work in 2011 (27 per cent) than was the case in 2001 (30 per cent).

Distance travelled, London, 2001 and 2011

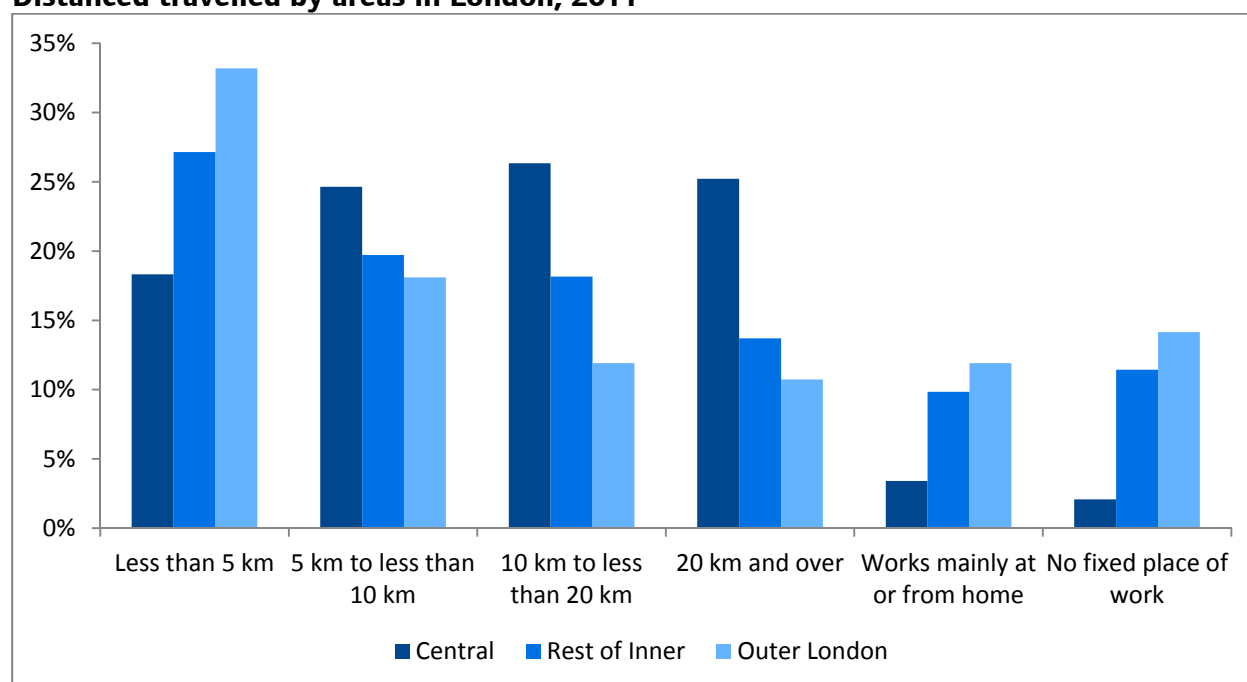


Source: 2011 Census

Areas of London

- The proportion of the workplace population in Central London travelling less than 5km to work was nine percentage points below the London average, at 18 per cent, and 15 percentage points smaller than the same for Outer London (33 per cent).
- One in four (25 per cent) of all people working in Central London had a commute of 20 km and over, compared to one in seven (14 per cent) in the Rest of Inner London, and just over one in ten (11 per cent) in Outer London.
- The share of people working mainly at or from home in Outer London was three times that of those working in Central London (12 per cent compared with four per cent respectively).
- Just two per cent of the workplace population of Central London had no fixed place of work, compared to the London average of nine per cent and the Outer London figure of 14 per cent.

Distanced travelled by areas in London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census

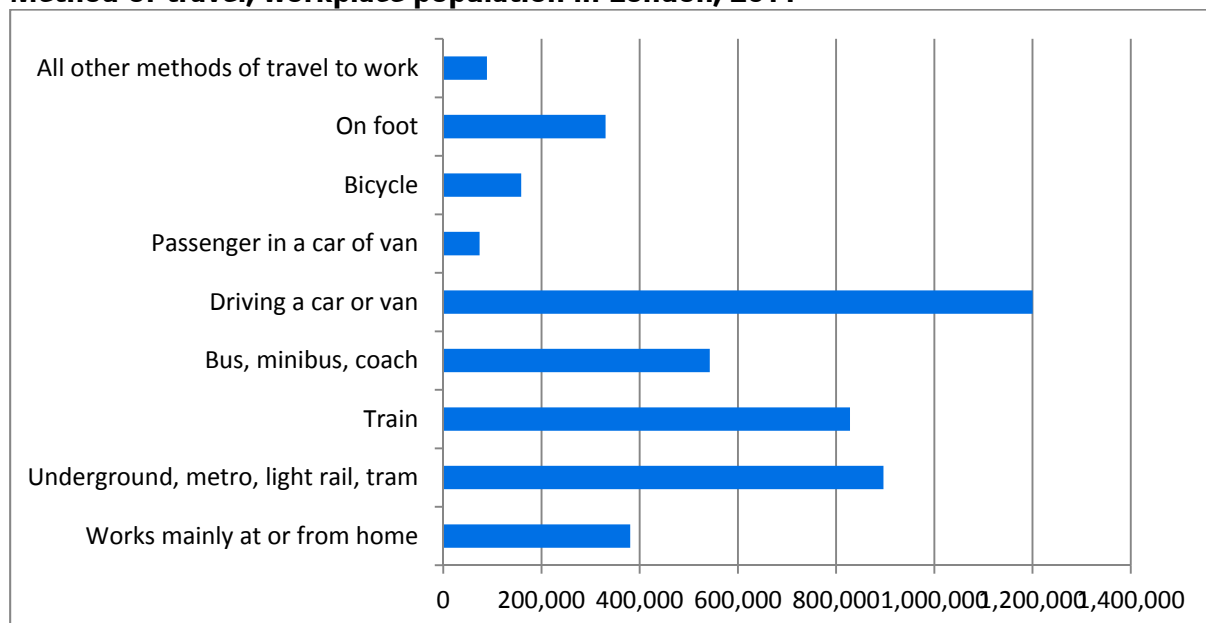
Method of travel to work

The analysis below looks at the method of travel used by the workplace population of England & Wales, London and areas of London to get to work. 'Other' method of travel to work includes taxi, motorcycle, scooter or moped, and any other method.

London, 2011

- The most common way to get to work in London in 2011 was driving a car or van. 1.2 million people used this method, which accounted for 27 per cent of the total workplace population.
- One in five (896,500) people used the underground, metro, light rail or tram to get to work. A similar proportion (828,300) got the train to work, at 18 per cent.
- Twice the proportion of people working in London walked to work (seven per cent or 330,400) than rode a bicycle (four per cent or 158,600).

Method of travel, workplace population in London, 2011

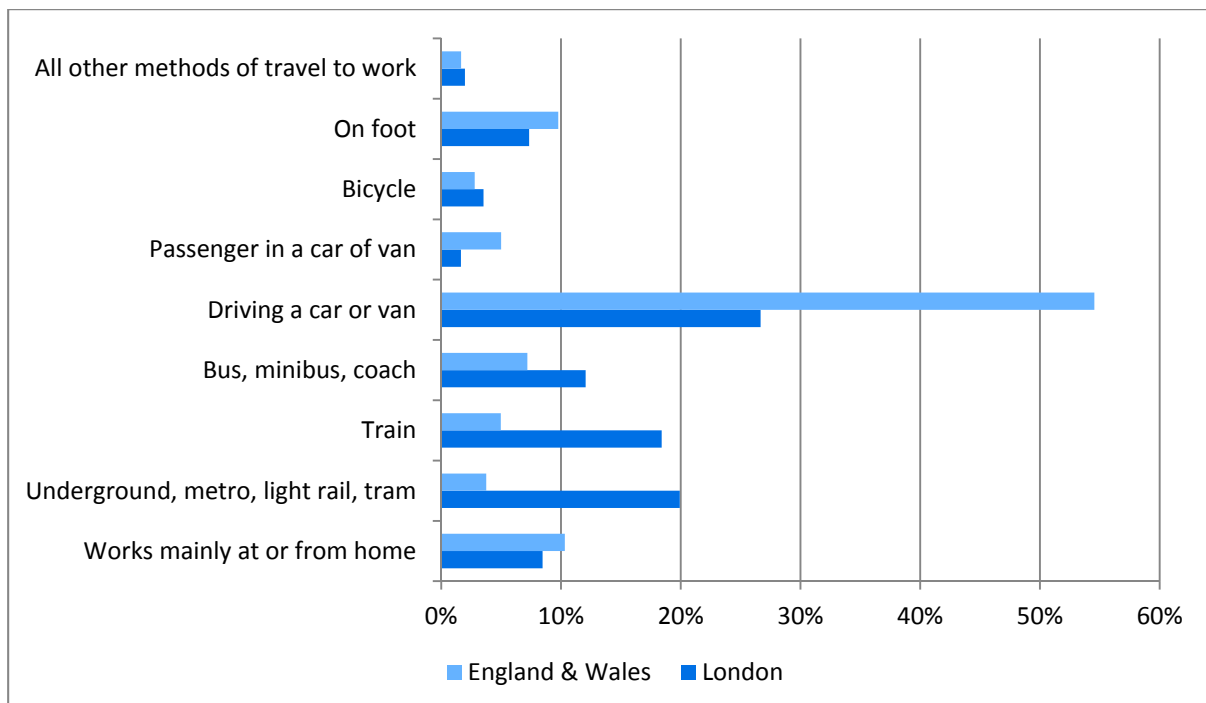


Source: 2011 Census

London and England & Wales, 2011

- The proportion of people driving a car or van to work in England & Wales was double that of London (55 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). England & Wales also had twice the share of workers that were a passenger in a car or van (five per cent) over London (two per cent).
- Proportions of people working in London getting the underground, metro, light rail or tram, or train to work were around four times those of their counterparts in England & Wales. Just five per cent of people working in England & Wales took the train, compared with 18 per cent in London. Similarly, four per cent got the underground, metro, light rail or tram nationally, and this figure was 20 per cent in London.
- One in eight (12 per cent) people working in London got the bus, minibus or coach to work. This proportion was much lower in England & Wales, at just one in fourteen (seven per cent).
- Around the same proportion of people cycled to work in England & Wales (three per cent) as in London (four per cent).
- There were more people nationally walking to work (ten per cent) than in London (seven per cent).

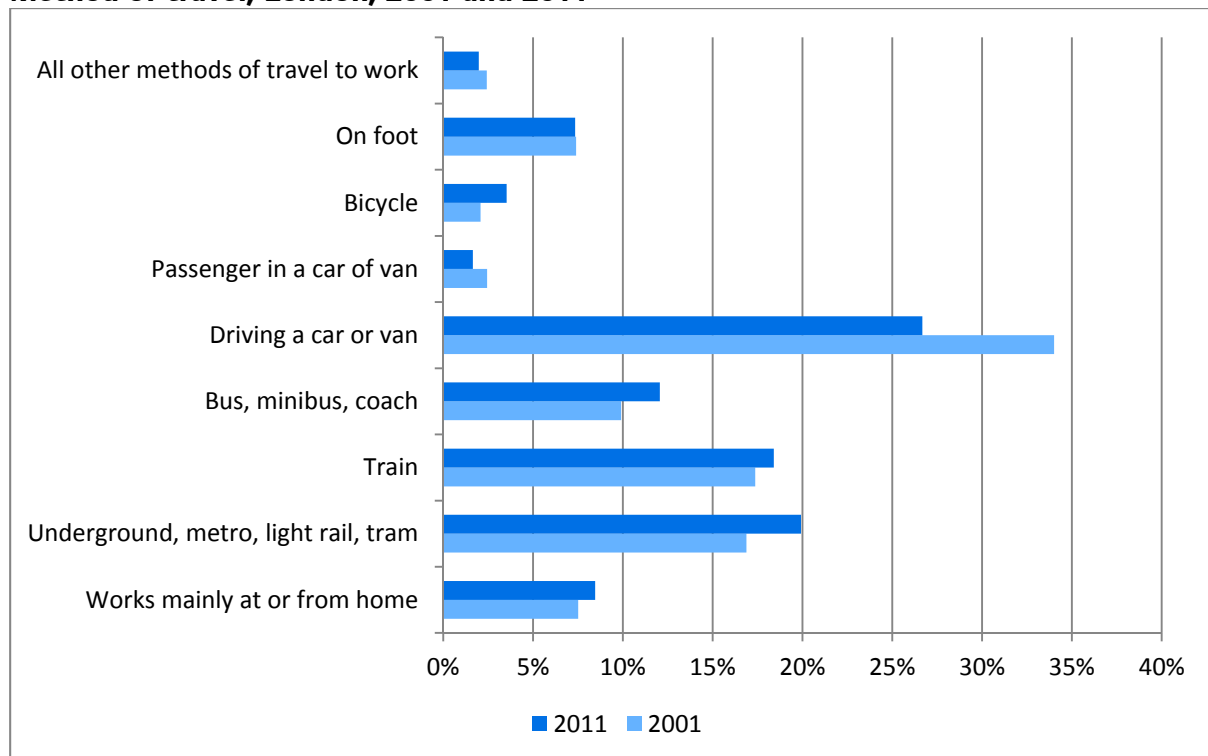
Method of travel, workplace population in London and England & Wales, 2011



The intercensal period, 2001 and 2011

- The share of the workplace population in London using the underground, metro, light rail or tram to get to work has increased by three percentage points over the intercensal period, from 17 per cent in 2001 to 20 per cent in 2011.
- Workers in London were seven percentage points less likely to drive a car or van to work in 2011 (27 per cent) than in 2001 (34 per cent).
- The proportion of the workplace population in London cycling to work has almost doubled over the decade, from 78,800 (two per cent) in 2001 to 158,600 (four per cent) in 2011.
- There was a two percentage point higher share of London workers getting the bus to work in 2011 (12 per cent or 542,600) than in 2001 (376,900).

Method of travel, London, 2001 and 2011

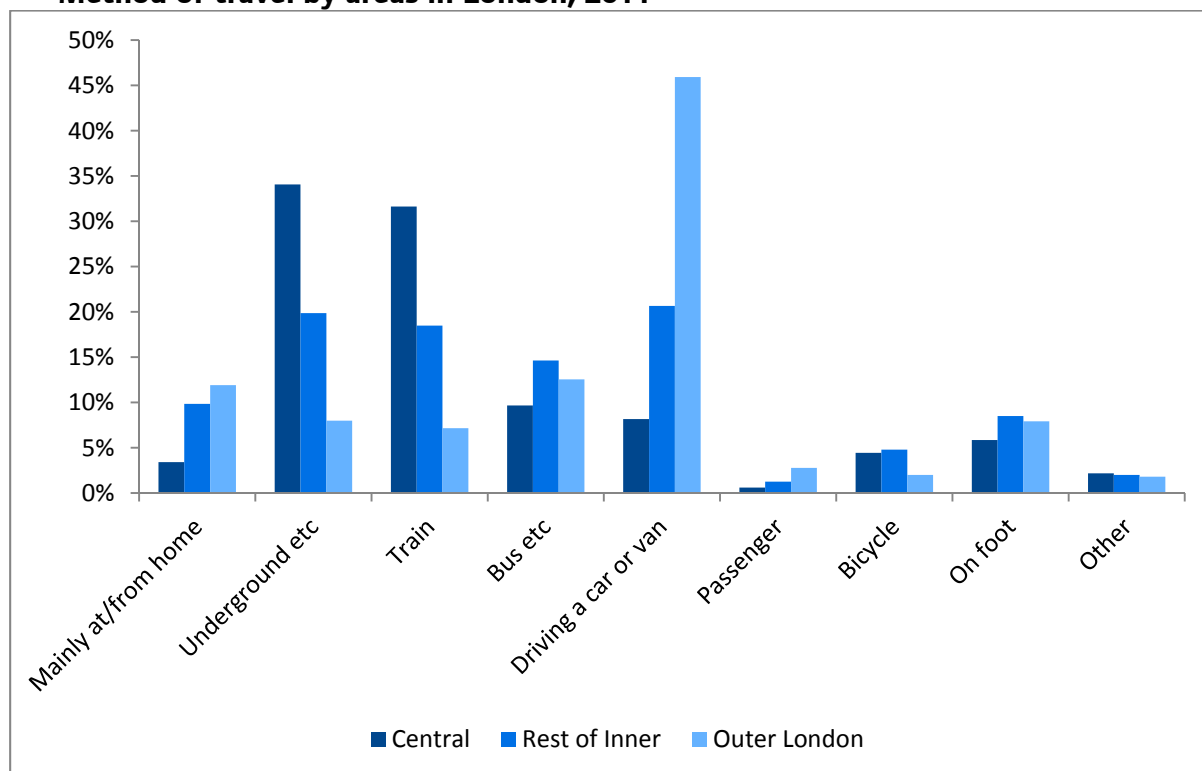


Source: 2011 Census

Areas of London, 2011

- Two thirds of the workplace population of Central London either used the underground, metro, light rail or tram (34 per cent or 531,400) or the train (32 per cent or 493,500) to get to work in 2011.
- Central London had double the proportion of people using the train to get to work (32 per cent) than inner London (18 per cent), and over four times the share using the train in Outer London (seven per cent).
- Central and the Rest of Inner London both had over double the proportion of workers cycling to work (four and five percent respectively) than Outer London (two per cent).
- Almost half (46 per cent) of Outer London’s workplace population drove a car or van to get to work. This was over twice the proportion using this method in the Rest of Inner London area. Those in Central London using this form of transport only accounted for eight per cent of the total workplace population there.
- Ten per cent (150,900) of workers in Central London used the bus to get to work in 2011. This figure was 15 per cent (160,600) for the Rest of Inner London, and 13 per cent (231,100) for Outer London.

Method of travel by areas in London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census

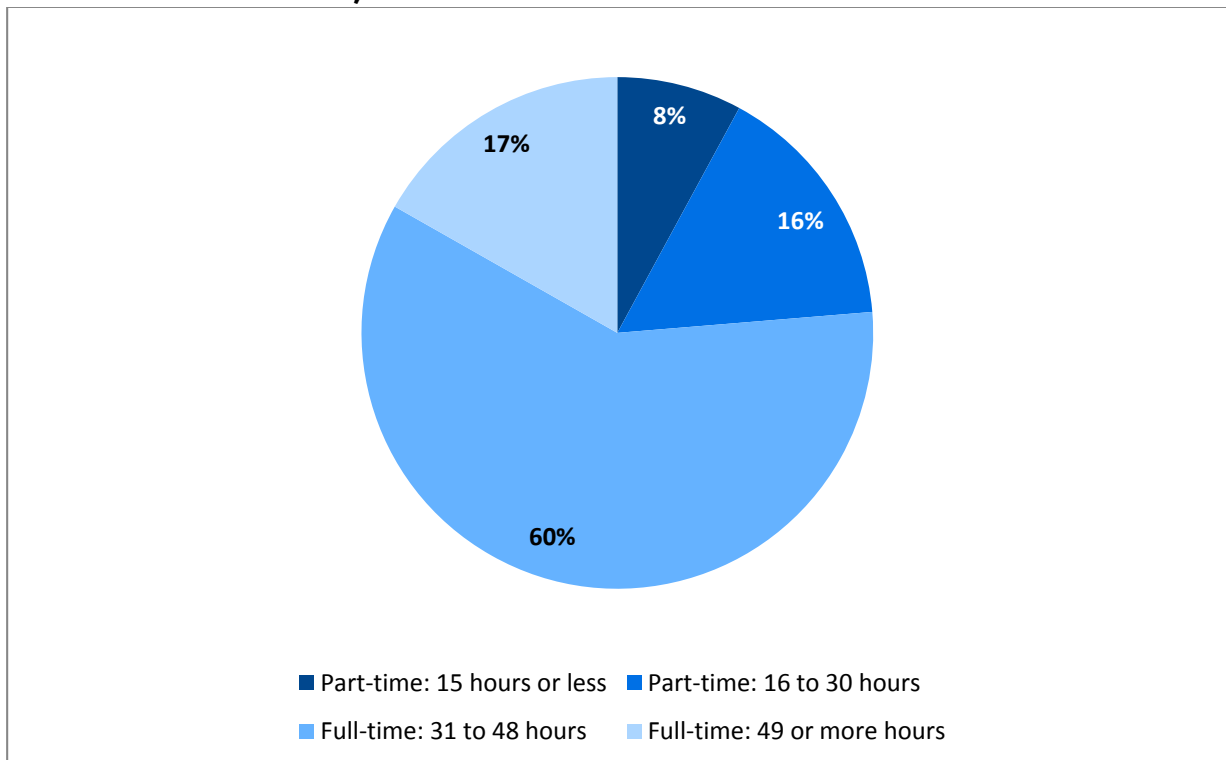
Hours worked

The below section describes data on hours worked by the workplace population of England & Wales, London, and areas of London. Part-time includes persons working 30 hours or less and those working 16 to 30 hours, and full-time includes persons working 31 hours or more.

London, 2011

- Three quarters (76 per cent or 3.43 million) of the workplace population of London was full-time (31 hours or more) in 2011.
- Part-time, London workers were twice as likely to work 16 to 30 hours (67 per cent) than 15 hours or less (33 per cent).
- 17 per cent (755,400) of people working in London worked over 49 hours in 2011.

Hours Worked in London, 2011

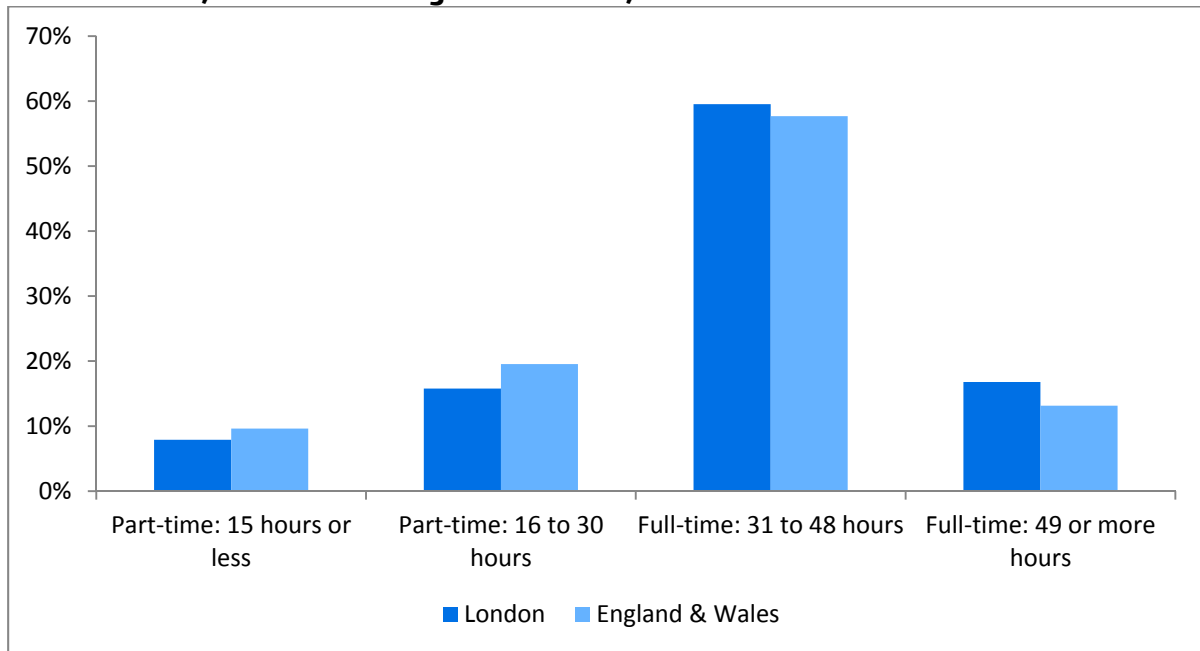


Source: 2011 Census

London and England & Wales, 2011

- London held a five percentage point higher share of full-time workers (76 per cent) than England & Wales (71 per cent).
- Of those that were full-time in England & Wales, 19 per cent worked 49 hours or more per week; a three percentage point smaller share than in London (22 per cent).

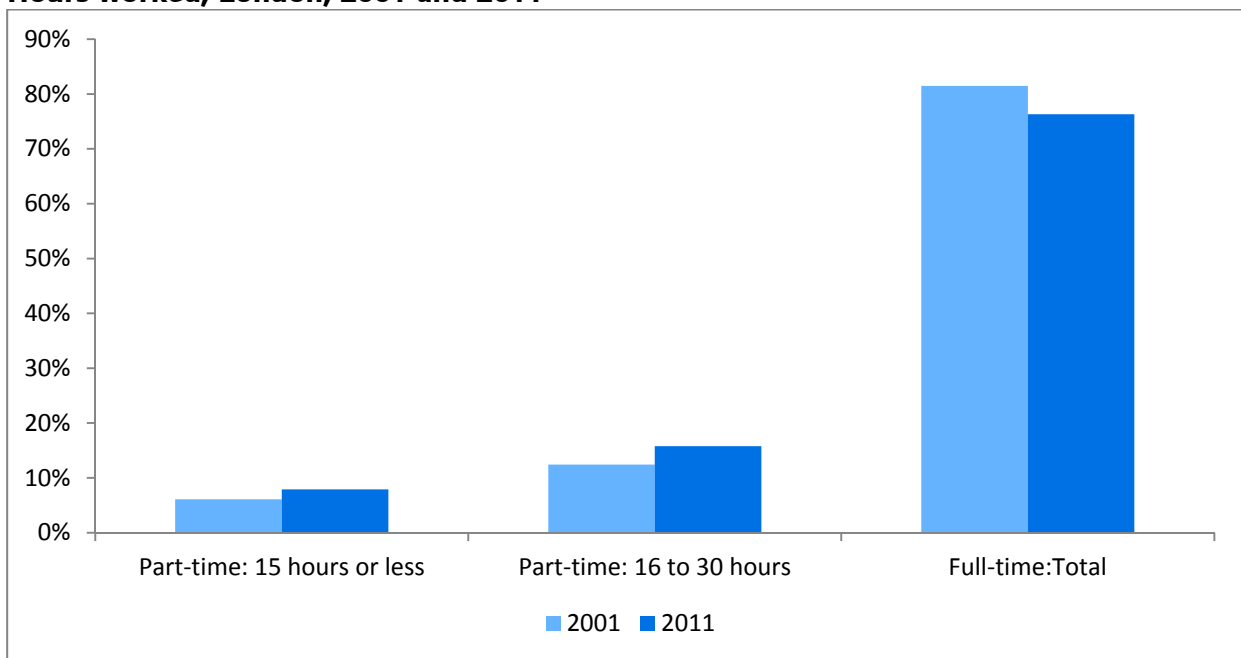
Hours worked, London and England & Wales, 2011



The intercensal period, 2001 and 2011

- There was a five percentage point decrease in full-time workers in London over the intercensal period. In 2001, 81 per cent (3.1 million) people working in London worked over 31 hours a week; this figure dropped to 76 per cent (3.43 million) in 2011.
- There were more workers in London working a 16 to 30 hour week in 2011 than in 2001 (16 per cent compared with 12 per cent respectively).
- The proportion of people in London working 15 hours or less increased over the decade, from six per cent (232,100) in 2001 to eight per cent (355,700) in 2011.

Hours worked, London, 2001 and 2011

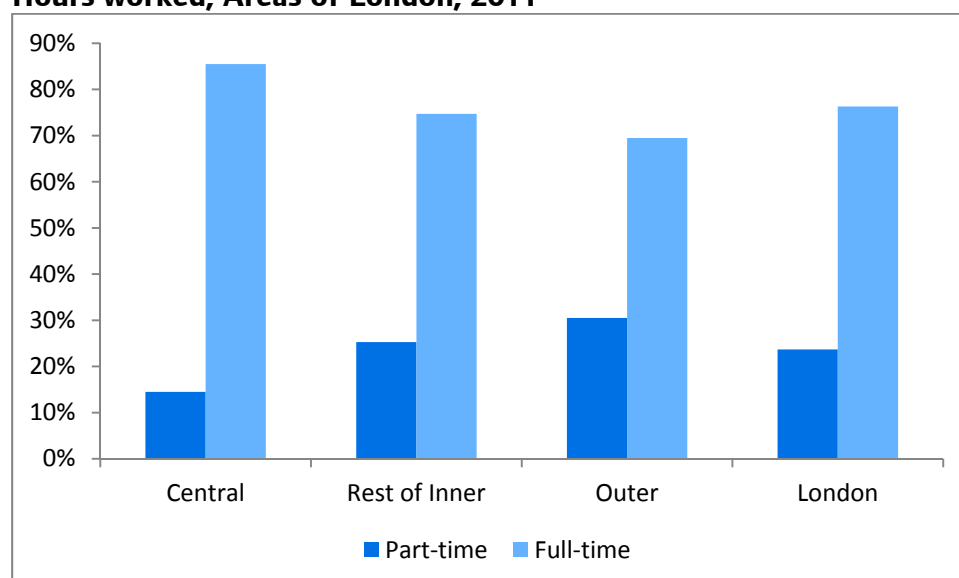


Source: 2011 Census

Areas of London, 2011

- The proportion of part-time workers in Outer London was double that of Central London, 31 per cent compared with 14 per cent. The share in central was ten percentage points smaller than the average for London.
- Those working full-time in Central London were most likely of all three areas to work 49 hours and over per week, with over one quarter doing so in 2011 (26 per cent. Rest of Inner share was 20 per cent and outer 19 per cent).
- There was little difference between the share of part-time workers working 15 hours or less across the three areas. In all areas, around one third of all part-time workers were working these hours.

Hours worked, Areas of London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census

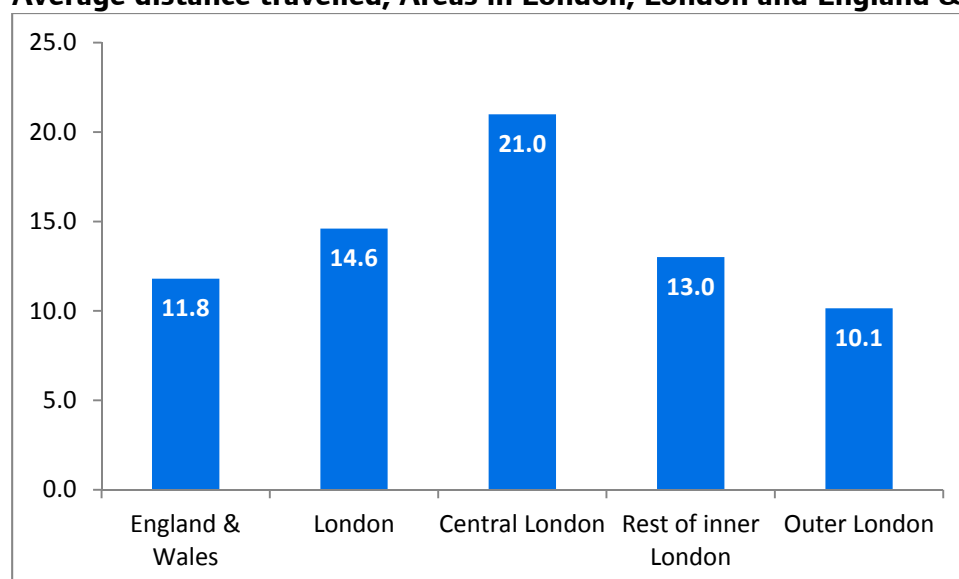
Average Distance Travelled

Table 5: Average distance travelled to work, 2011

Location	Total population	Total distance (km)	Average Distance (km)
England & Wales	26,414,207	311,663,604	11.8
London	4,500,481	65,733,761	14.6
Central London	1,560,084	32,752,751	21.0
Rest of Inner London	1,098,160	14,283,492	13.0
Outer London	1,842,237	18,697,518	10.1

- The average distance travelled to work by people working in London was almost three km more than for those working in England and Wales, at 14.6km compared with 11.8km respectively.
- On average, those working in Central London travelled twice the distance to work as those working in Outer London, with an average distance of 21.0km compared with 10.1 respectively.

Average distance travelled, Areas in London, London and England & Wales, 2011



Source: 2011 Census

Note on methodology

In order to create data for Town Centres Workplace Zones have been split and merged. Where a zone is split the proportion of the area of the zone which sites within the Town Centre is used to apportion the working population of that zone to the centre. Proportions greater than 95 per cent were treated as 100 while those less than five were treated as zero.