

# Key Findings: Workday Population

October 2013

**Workday population** is all usual residents aged 16 and over who are in employment and whose workplace is in England Wales counted at their workplace address, plus other usual residents counted at their usual address. It is broadly equivalent to **Daytime population** in 2001. However the 2001 census did not collect employment information for persons aged 75 and over so daytime population included all residents aged 75 and over at their usual address.

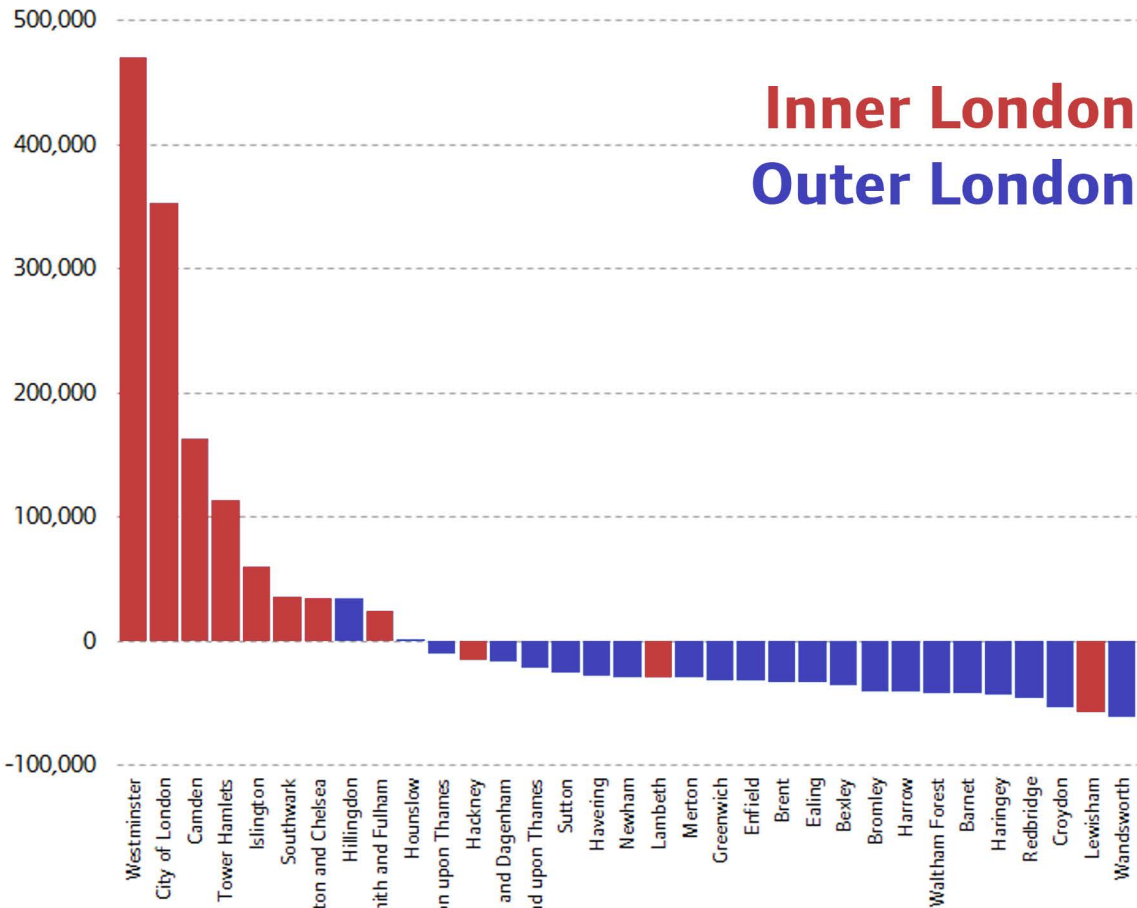
Detailed data on the characteristics of the workday population were included in release 5.1b of 2011 Census statistics on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2013. This key findings document analyses that data and in particular draws comparisons between the workday and usual resident populations.

- The 2011 workday population of London was 8.68 million an increase of 14 per cent on the equivalent 2001 population (7.66 million). The intercensal increase for London (1.02 million) was marginally greater than the increase in usual residents (1.00 million).
- The increase in inner London (545 thousands) was greater than in outer London (444 thousands); the reverse was the case for resident population – it increased more in outer London.
- Workday population increased in all London boroughs. The largest increases were in Tower Hamlets (up 88,900, 31.8 per cent higher than 2001), Westminster (up 87,800) and Newham (54,800), while in each of Hillingdon, Sutton, Croydon and Kensington and Chelsea the increases, were less than 9,000. The smallest percentage increases were Hillingdon, 2.4 per cent and Croydon, 2.8 per cent.
- Net commuter inflow for London increased from 487 thousand in 2001 to 503 thousand in 2011. The net commuter inflow is the number in employment who live outside an area but work within it less those who live in the area but work outside. It can be calculated as the difference between the workday population and the usual resident population.
- The four largest net commuter inflows of any local authorities in England and Wales were Westminster (470 thousand), City of London (353 thousand), Camden (164 thousand) and Tower Hamlets (114 thousand). The only other local authority with a net inflow of over 100 thousand was Manchester (106 thousand).

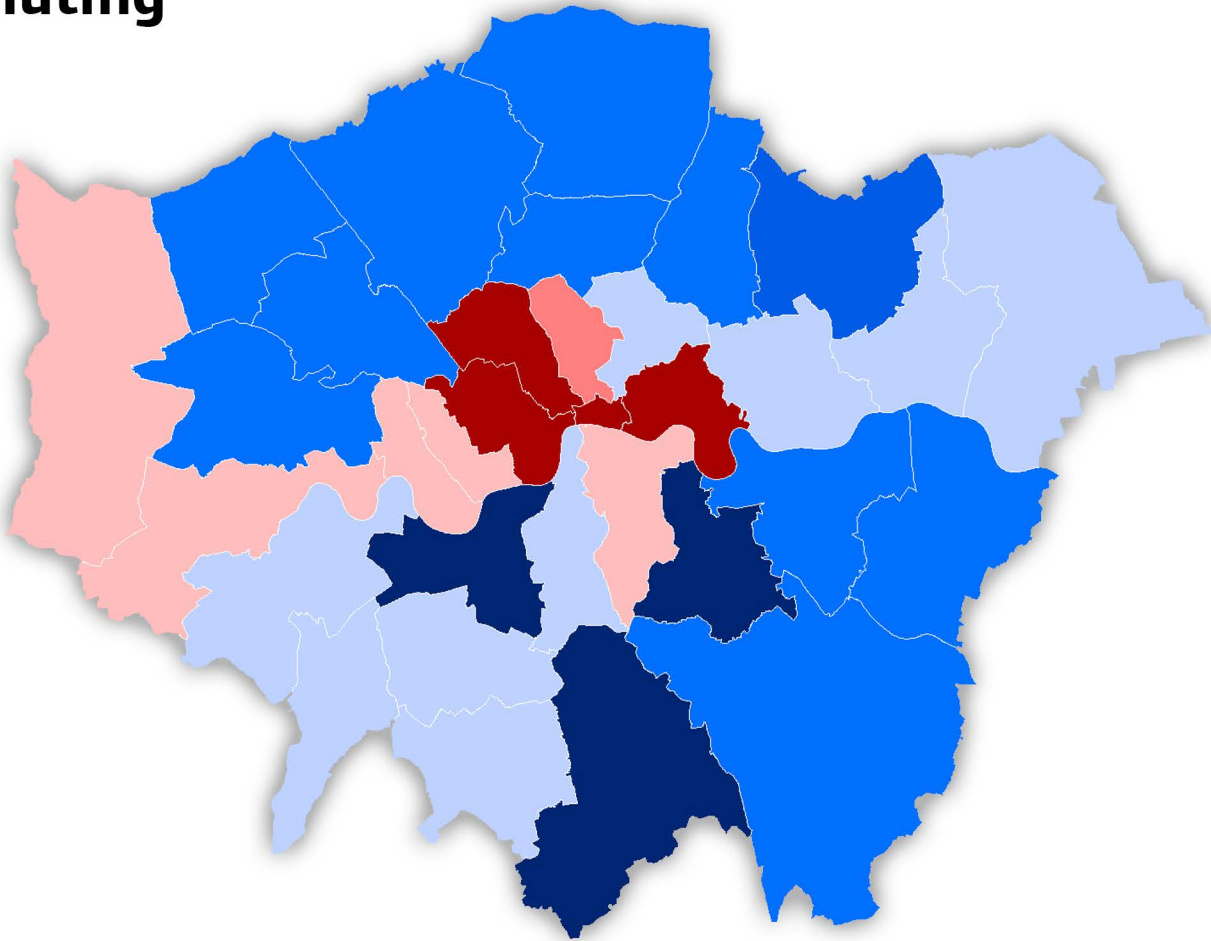
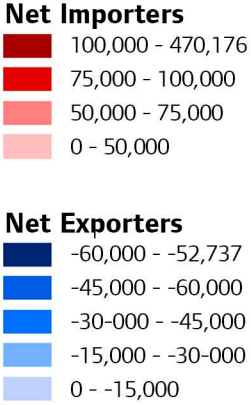
- These authorities also saw the largest increases in net inflow over 2001 to 2011: 50 thousand in Westminster, 45 thousand in City of London, 31 thousand in Tower Hamlets and 28 thousand in Camden.
- The largest net outflows in London were Wandsworth (61 thousand), Lewisham (57 thousand and Croydon (53 thousand). Croydon (-24 thousand net inflow) and Wandsworth (-17 thousand) saw the largest increases in net outflow while Hillingdon saw its net inflow down by 24 thousand.
- Nearly half of London's workday population aged 16 and over were qualified to level 3 or higher (3.50 million out of 7.05 million, or 49.6 per cent). The City of London had the highest rate of level 3 qualifications, 75.2 per cent followed by Westminster (67.8 per cent) and Camden (66.9 per cent). In Barking and Dagenham, Havering and Bexley, less than three in ten of the workday population were qualified to level 3 or higher.
- Four in ten were qualified to level 4 - equivalent to a first degree - or higher. Again the highest rates were in central London: City of London (65.7 per cent), Westminster (57.3 per cent) and Camden (55.8 per cent).

This release contains the first statistics on the characteristics of the workday population. Further tables will follow in a later release.

# Net Commuting



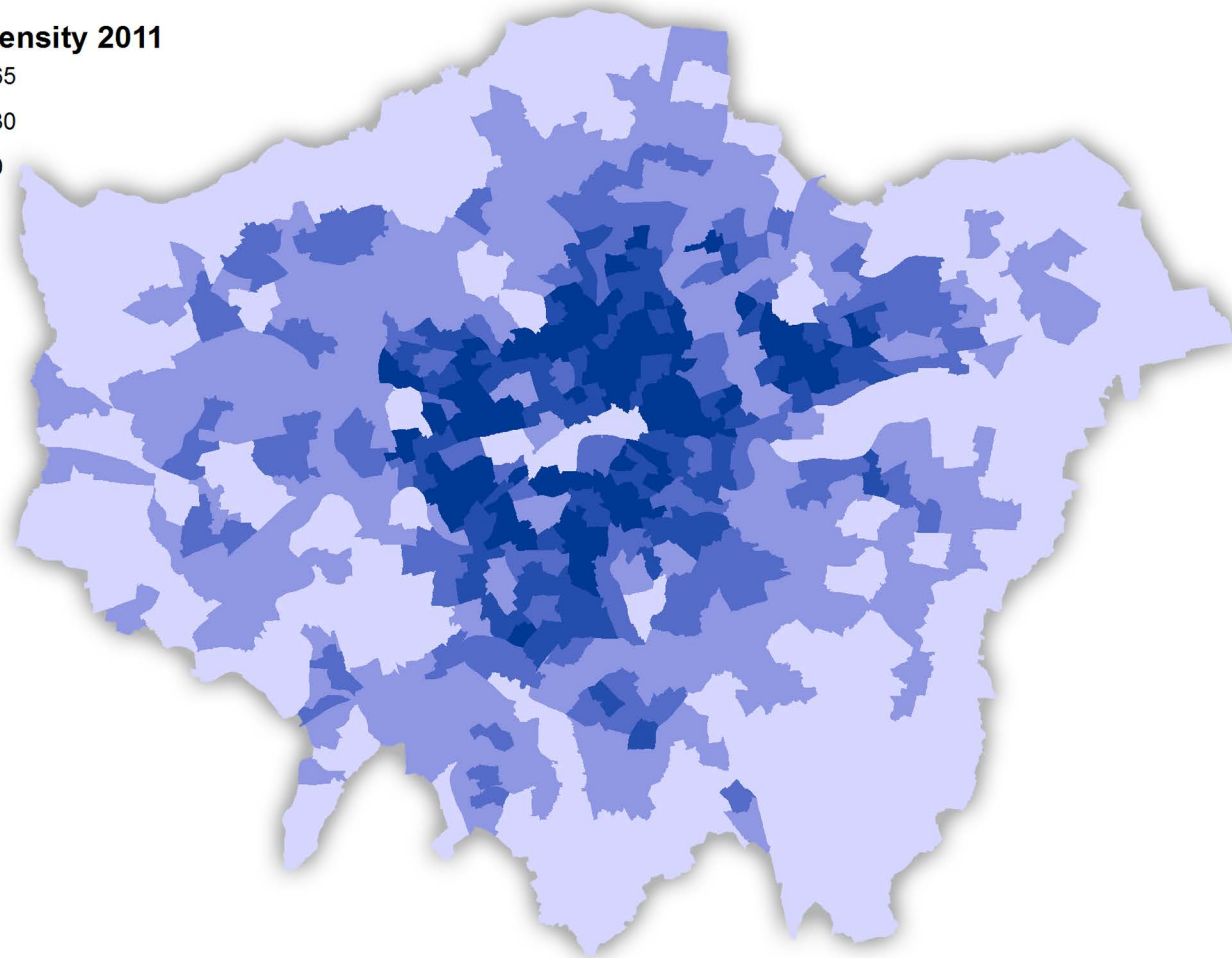
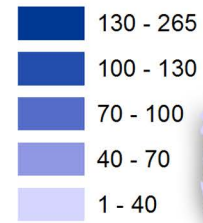
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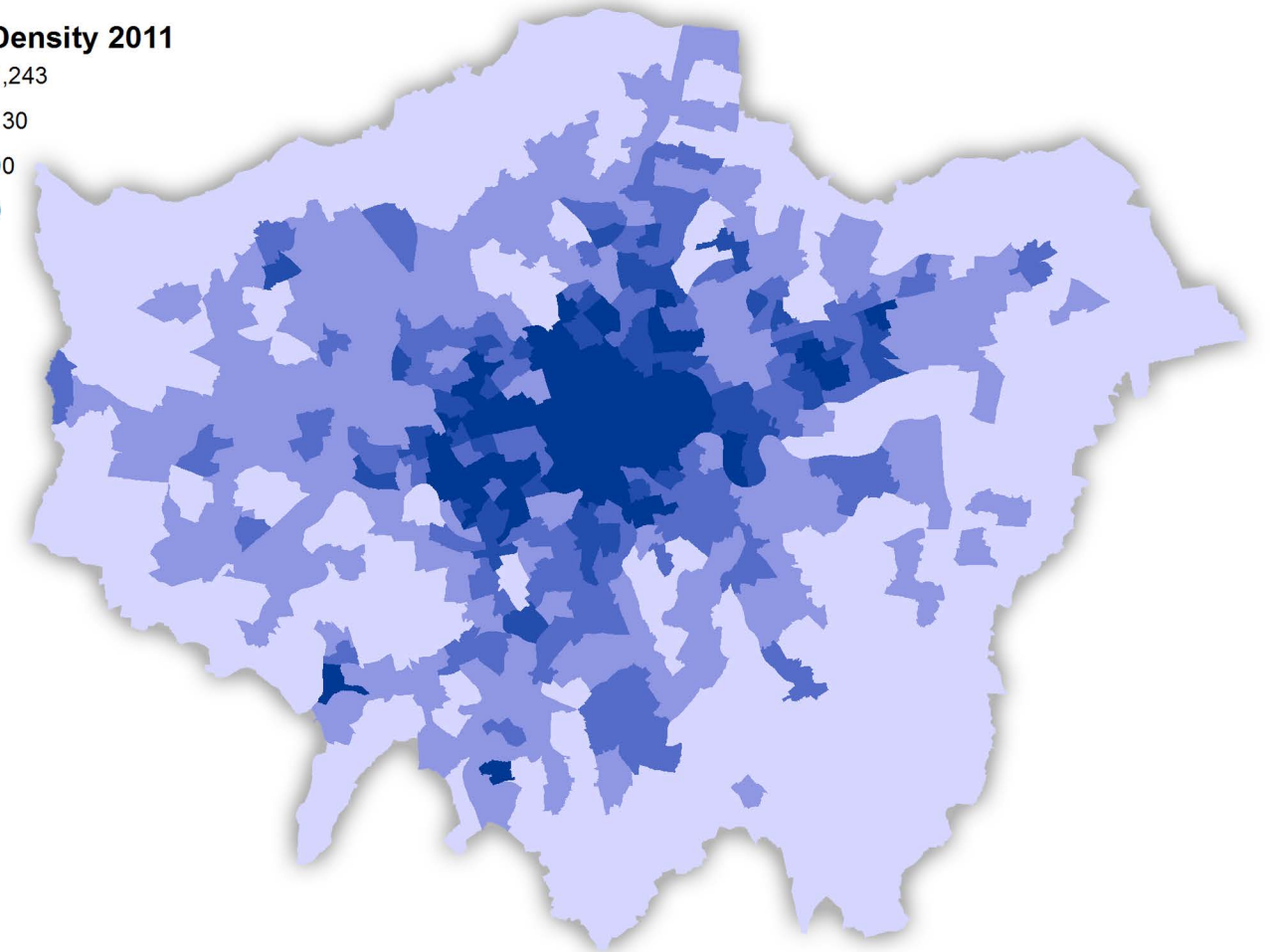
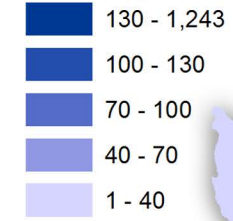
Sources: KS101EW & WD102EW.

# Population Density

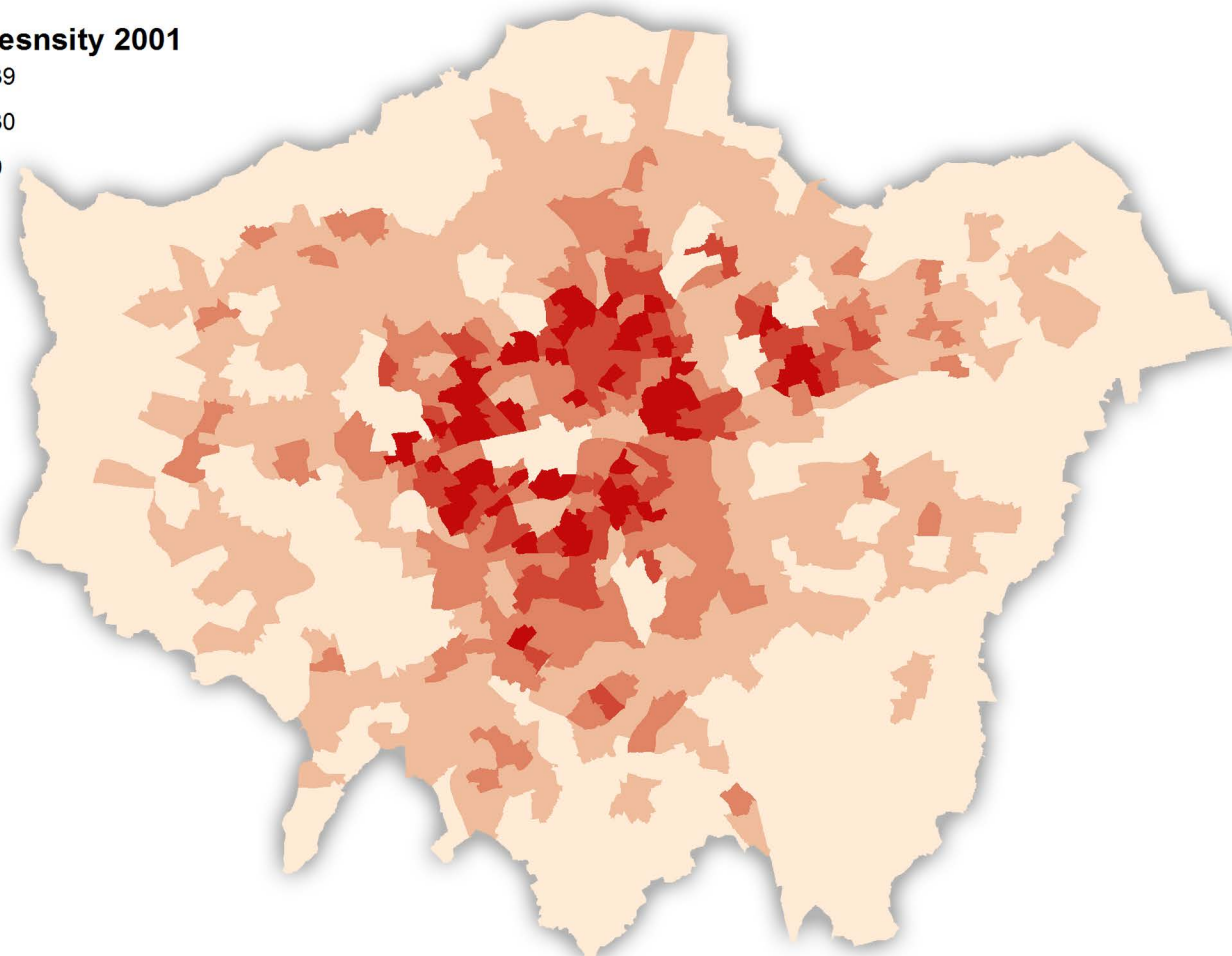
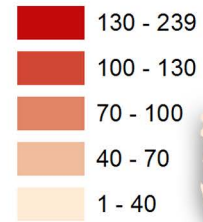
Resident Density 2011



Workday Density 2011



Resident Density 2001



Workday Density 2001

