

Workday populations, 2011 Census of Population

Summary

The usual resident population of the Lancashire-12 area was 1,171,339 and the corresponding figure for Lancashire-14 was 1,460,893. The workday population figures for these areas were lower, at 1,149,207 and 1,444,612 respectively. In terms of proportions this means that Lancashire-12 had a workday population 1.9% lower than the usual resident population. The figure for Lancashire-14 was lower, but only by 1.1%, suggesting that Lancashire-14 was a more self-contained area than Lancashire-12.

The workday population in Preston was 14% higher than the usual resident population. An additional 23,000 people are in Preston local authority area on a workday. In Fylde the workday population was 10% higher than the usual resident population. An additional 8,400 people are in the area on a workday. In Ribble Valley the workday population was only a little higher than the usual resident population (2%), suggesting that a high number of usual residents go to work elsewhere.

The workday population was almost 3% higher than the usual resident population in Blackburn with Darwen. In Blackpool it was 1% higher.

In the remaining nine local authority areas the workday populations were lower than the usual resident populations. Most notably, they were 14% lower in Rossendale, 13% lower in Chorley and 11% lower in Wyre. Although some non-residents will be travelling to work in these locations, a higher number of residents are travelling out to work in other places.

In Burnley the workday population was only very slightly lower than the usual resident number, suggesting that many people both live and work locally.

Introduction

This article contains a comparison of workday and usual resident populations from the 2011 Census of Population. The workday population numbers were published in October 2013 and have been downloaded from the [NOMIS](#) website (census file WD1117).

Demographic details of a local population are very important and are used by public and private sector organisations to allocate resources and plan services. The figures are also used as denominators in the calculation of rates, indicators and ratios, such as unemployment rates.

Definitions

The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day 27 March 2011. A usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK short-term residents, this population is analysed separately and is not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census. All outputs, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK.

Workday population is a redistribution of the usually resident population to their place of work, while residents who are not in work remain at their area of residence. The workday population of an area is defined as all usual residents aged 16 and over who are in employment and whose workplace is in an area, and all other usual residents of any age who are not in employment but are resident in the area. People who work mainly at or from home or do not have a fixed place of work are included in their usual area of residence.

The 2011 results for Lancashire

At the time of the 2011 Census, the usual resident population of the Lancashire-12 area was 1,171,339 and the corresponding figure for the Lancashire-14 area was 1,460,893. The workday population figures for these areas were lower, at 1,149,207 and 1,444,612 respectively. In terms of proportions this means that Lancashire-12 had a workday population 1.9% lower than the usual resident population. The figure for Lancashire-14 was lower, but only by 1.1%, suggesting that it was more self-contained area of employment than Lancashire-12.

The workday population in Preston was 14% higher than the usual resident population. An additional 23,000 people are in Preston local authority area on a workday. Major sources of jobs in Preston are the civil service, local government, the National Health Service and the University of Central Lancashire. Another large employer is the Westinghouse Springfields site, where nuclear fuel is manufactured.

Of the 348 authorities in England and Wales Preston had the 15th highest rank for the percentage difference between workday and usual resident population. Not surprisingly, City of London was in first position, where the local usual resident population was less than less than 5% of the workday population figure. Four other central London authorities (Westminster, Camden, Tower Hamlets and Islington) occupied the top five positions whilst Manchester was the only North West authority (17.5%) that was above Preston. Fylde in 25th position was the third highest ranked North West area just ahead of Liverpool. In contrast, the low rank for Rossendale (322) placed it on a par with a number London local authorities from where people commute to the core central areas to work.

In Fylde the workday population was 10% higher than the usual resident population. An additional 8,400 people are in the area on a workday. BAE Military Air Solutions has two major sites, at Warton in the Fylde and Samlesbury in Ribble Valley. In Ribble Valley the workday population was only a little higher than the usual resident population (2%), suggesting that a high number of usual residents go to work elsewhere.

The workday population was almost 3% higher than the usual resident population in Blackburn with Darwen. In Blackpool it was 1% higher.

Table 1 Workday and usual resident populations – all ages

	Workday population	Usual resident population	Difference - number	*Difference - percentage	**Rank
Burnley	86,382	87,059	- 677	-0.8	129
Chorley	95,094	107,155	- 12,061	-12.7	310
Fylde	84,165	75,757	8,408	10.0	25
Hyndburn	75,915	80,734	-4,819	-6.3	221
Lancaster	134,430	138,375	-3,945	-2.9	172
Pendle	84,727	89,452	-4,725	-5.6	211
Preston	163,161	140,202	22,959	14.1	15
Ribble Valley	58,210	57,132	1,078	1.9	85
Rossendale	59,413	67,982	- 8,569	-14.4	228
South Ribble	102,302	109,057	- 6,755	-6.6	322

West Lancashire	108,497	110,685	-2,188	-2.0	155
Wyre	96,911	107,749	-10,838	-11.2	290
Lancashire-12	1,149,207	1,171,339	-22,132	-1.9	---
Blackburn with Darwen	151,566	147,489	4,077	2.7	72
Blackpool	143,839	142,065	1,774	1.2	92
Lancashire-14	1,444,612	1,460,893	-16,281	-1.1	---
North West	7,048,102	7,052,177	-4,075	-0.1	---
England and Wales	55,963,096	56,075,912	-112,816	-0.2	---

Source: 2011 Census of Population

*Percentage equals difference number divided by workday population times 100.

** Rank out of 348 authorities in England and Wales where 1 = largest workday population in comparison to resident population.

In the remaining nine local authority areas the workday populations were lower than the usual resident populations. Most notably, they were 14% lower in Rossendale, 13% lower in Chorley and 11% lower in Wyre. Although some non-residents will be travelling to work in these locations, a higher number of residents are travelling out to work in other places.

In Burnley the workday population was only very slightly lower than the usual resident number, suggesting that many people both live and work locally.

Age analysis

Data is available by individual year of age. Gathering this data into age bands for ease of analysis, the workday populations of 16 to 19 year olds are higher than the number of usual residents in Ribble Valley, Fylde and Preston (around 5% in each), and in Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool (2.8% and 2% respectively) and also in Burnley (1.3%). Workday populations are lower for this group, most notably in Rossendale (7%), Hyndburn (6.5%) and Wyre, West Lancashire, Lancaster and Chorley (5% in each).

The greatest differences are found in the three age groups from age 20 to 29 years, 40 to 39 years and 40 to 49yrs. This may be related to people gaining higher qualifications, becoming more experienced and earning higher salaries for whom it becomes feasible and worthwhile to travel further for better employment opportunities. In Fylde the workday population of 20 to 39 year olds is 30% higher than the usual resident population. Similarly in Preston it is around a third higher in the age groups 30 to 59 years. In both Chorley and Rossendale the workday populations aged 30 to 49 years are almost a quarter lower than the usual resident populations. In Wyre the rate of 30 to 59 year olds is around one fifth lower.

Small area analysis

There are over 941 lower layer super output areas in wider Lancashire. In 44 of them the workday population is more than double the resident population.

Eight of these LSOAs are in Preston (three in town centre ward, one in Riversway, one in University ward, one in Ribbleton and two in Sharoe Green) and four are in Chorley (three in Chorley North West and one in Chorley South East wards). There are three LSOAs in each district of Lancaster (in Dukes, Westgate and Poulton wards), Fylde (one in Clifton ward and two in Warton and Westby), South Ribble (two in Bamber Bridge East and one in Faringdon East), West Lancashire (two in Skelmersdale North and one in Up Holland) and Burnley (one each in Coalclough with Deerplay, Queensgate and Daneshouse and Stoneyholme). Two LSOAs are in Pendle (one

each in Brierfield and Whitefield) and one LSOA in both Ribble Valley (Mellor ward) and Hyndburn (Barnfield ward).

In the unitary authorities, seven of the LSOAs are in Blackburn with Darwen (two each in Shear Brow and Queens Park wards and one each in Audley, Wensley Fold and Little Harwood) and six are in Blackpool (two each in Clifton and Talbot wards and 1 each in Park and Greenlands).

In 182 LSOAs the workday population is between one third and half that of the resident population. These are spread across all the local authority districts in wider Lancashire.

Last updated November 2013