

Workplace populations (aged 16-74) from the 2011 Census of Population and change from the 2001 Census of Population.

Summary

Preston, with 87,088 had by far the highest workplace total and was the location for more than an eighth (13.4%) of the 652,000 people who worked in the broader Lancashire-14-area at the time of the last Census in 2011.

Blackburn with Darwen (9.9%) and Blackpool (9.7%) each had just under a tenth of the workplace population, whilst Lancaster (9.0%) accounted for roughly one eleventh.

The city deal area of Preston and South Ribble accounted for over a fifth of the workplace population within the Lancashire-14, with a total of 136,157 people (20.9%).

At the other end of the scale, Rossendale with a workplace population of 24,266 (3.7%), Ribble Valley with 29,815 (4.6%) and Hyndburn with 31,172 (4.8%) had the lowest totals, each accounting for less than one in twenty of the workplace population total within Lancashire-14.

Change between 2001 and 2011

Within England and Wales, the 16-74 workplace population total increased by 2,885,155 (12.3%), or almost an eighth, between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census.

Locally, Preston (8,544) recorded the greatest numeric increase, followed by South Ribble (7,373), Lancaster (5,888), West Lancashire (5,723), Ribble Valley (5,719), Blackburn with Darwen (5,568) and Chorley (5,095).

In terms of percentage increases, growth in workplace populations were above the 12.3% average for England and Wales in Ribble Valley (23.7%), South Ribble (17.7%), Chorley (13.9%) and West Lancashire (13.1%).

Workplace populations grew by lower percentages in Fylde district (5.8%, 2,370), Rossendale (5.9%, 1,355), Pendle (6.1%, 1,993) and Blackpool (6.5%, 3,866) over the period.

The workplace population totals actually fell slightly in two East Lancashire districts, in Burnley (777, 2.0%) and in Hyndburn (295, 0.9%), between the two Censuses.

The workforce population for the Lancashire-14 area increased by 55,733 (9.3%), whilst the total for Lancashire-12 grew by 46,299 (9.7%). These sub-regional growth rates were lower than the average for England and Wales of 12.3%.

Introduction

The 2011 Census provides information on the population in England and Wales that includes usual resident populations, workday populations, workplace populations and usual resident populations in employment. This article highlights the Lancashire workplace population results (people aged 16-74) from the 2011 Census of Population and change since the 2001 Census of Population. The figures have been downloaded from the National Online Manpower Information System ([N.O.M.I.S.](#)) web site instead of the normal source, which is the [Office for National Statistics](#).

Definitions

The workplace population of an area is defined as the population working in that locality regardless of where within England and Wales they live (persons aged 16 and above). It identifies where people work. The workplace population does not include short-term residents and those people with a place of work in England and Wales but are not usually resident in England and Wales. Workplace populations also exclude those persons living in England and Wales but working in Scotland, Northern Ireland, outside the UK or on offshore installations. The workplace population does not include those persons not working the week before 27th March 2011 (Census day).

The usual resident population of an area is defined as the population residing in the area: an estimate of all individuals that live in the locality (all ages). 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 statistics from the 2011 Census. Most datasets, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK.

The workday population in the area is defined as all people that are in the area during a normal workday. It includes all people that work in an area, whether residents or non-residents in the area, plus all residents in the area not in work, i.e. it is the sum of the workplace population and residents not in work (all ages). The complementary [workday populations](#) article considers the differences between the usual resident populations and the workday populations for each Lancashire authority for all people aged 16 and over.

Usual residents in employment are economically active and defined as persons who, in the week before the Census, carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed. This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off. The main output analyses the 16-74 year old age group. Non-UK short-term residents are not included in this output and are analysed separately. Usual residents in employment may work within the local authority area where they live, or work outside of the local authority area where they reside. A related article, which [analyses commuter flows in Lancashire and beyond](#) from the 2011 Census of Population provides further insight into employment related origin and destination data (employment commuter flows).

This article focuses on those people who work in each Lancashire authority area (aged from 16 to 74) regardless of where within England and Wales they live.

2011 Census workplace populations aged 16-74 - results and findings

Table 1 shows that the workplace population for people aged 16-74 was just under 652,000 within Lancashire-14 and just over 524,000 for the Lancashire-12 area at the time of the 2011 Census.

Table 1: 2001 Census Workplace Populations and 2011 Census Workplace Populations, aged 16-74 and changes between the two periods

Area	2001 Workplace Population aged 16-74	2001 Workplace Population (16-74) as a % of the total for the Lancashire 14- authority sub-region	2011 Workplace Population aged 16-74	2011 Workplace Population (16-74) as a % of the total for the Lancashire 14- authority sub-region	Change between 2001 and 2011 workplace population totals (16-74)	% Change between 2001 and 2011 workplace population totals (16-74)
Preston	78,544	13.2%	87,088	13.4%	8,544	10.9%
Lancaster	53,005	8.9%	58,893	9.0%	5,888	11.1%
West Lancashire	43,787	7.3%	49,510	7.6%	5,723	13.1%
South Ribble	41,696	7.0%	49,069	7.5%	7,373	17.7%
Fylde	40,564	6.8%	42,934	6.6%	2,370	5.8%
Chorley	36,579	6.1%	41,674	6.4%	5,095	13.9%
Wyre	34,419	5.8%	37,730	5.8%	3,311	9.6%
Burnley	38,249	6.4%	37,472	5.7%	-777	-2.0%
Pendle	32,609	5.5%	34,602	5.3%	1,993	6.1%
Hyndburn	31,467	5.3%	31,172	4.8%	-295	-0.9%
Ribble Valley	24,096	4.0%	29,815	4.6%	5,719	23.7%
Rossendale	22,911	3.8%	24,266	3.7%	1,355	5.9%
Lancashire-12	477,926	80.2%	524,225	80.4%	46,299	9.7%
Blackburn with Darwen	58,954	9.9%	64,522	9.9%	5,568	9.4%
Blackpool	59,323	10.0%	63,189	9.7%	3,866	6.5%
Lancashire-14	596,203	100.0%	651,936	100.0%	55,733	9.3%
North West	2,902,784	-	3,224,701	-	321,917	11.1%
England & Wales	23,529,052	-	26,414,207	-	2,885,155	12.3%

Note: People who work mainly at or from home or do not have a fixed place of work are included in the area of their usual residence. The following population groups are excluded from the workplace population of an area; those not working the week before 27 March 2011; those living in England and Wales but working in Scotland, Northern Ireland, outside the UK or on offshore installations; those with a place of work in England and Wales but who are not usually resident in England and Wales, and short-term residents.

Source: 2011 Census of Population, workplace population table WP101EW and 2001 Census of Population, workplace population table UV750301.

Preston, with 87,088 had by far the highest workplace total in 2011, and its location as a source of employment is supported by its relatively high [job-density figure](#). Preston was the location for more than an eighth (13.4%) of the people who work in Lancashire-14 at the time of the last Census in 2011.

Blackburn with Darwen (9.9%) and Blackpool (9.7%) each had just under a tenth of the workplace population within Lancashire-14, whilst Lancaster (9.0%) accounted for roughly one eleventh.

The city deal area of Preston and South Ribble accounted for over one fifth of the workplace population at the time of the 2011 Census, with a total of 136,157 (20.9%) .

At the other end of the scale, Rossendale with a workplace population of 24,266 (3.7%), Ribble Valley with 29,815 (4.6%) and Hyndburn with 31,172 (4.8%) had the lowest totals, each accounting for less than one in twenty of the workplace population within Lancashire- 14.

Pendle, Burnley, Wyre, Chorley and the Fylde had workplace totals that ranged between 34,609 and 42,934, whilst West Lancashire and South Ribble each had totals of just under 50,000 in 2011.

Change in workplace populations between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census

Table 1 shows that Preston (8,544) recorded the greatest numeric increase in the 16-74 workplace population total between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census, followed by South Ribble (7,373), Lancaster (5,888), West Lancashire (5,723), Ribble Valley (5,719), Blackburn with Darwen (5,568) and Chorley (5,095).

The workplace population for the city deal area of Preston and South Ribble increased by 15,917 (13.2%) between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census, from 120,240 to 136,157. This represented a rise of more than an eighth and was greater than the average increase for England and Wales (12.3%).

Within England and Wales, the 16-74 workplace population total increased by 2,885,155 (12.3%), or almost an eighth, between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census.

In terms of the percentage increase in the 16-74 workplace population between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census, the figure for Ribble Valley (23.7%) was by far the greatest, rising by almost a quarter (although from a relatively low base). Growth figures were also above the average for England and Wales (12.3%) in South Ribble (17.7%), Chorley (13.9%) and West Lancashire (13.1%).

The workplace populations for Preston, Lancaster and Blackburn with Darwen started from higher base totals and grew by 10.9%, 11.1% and 9.4%, respectively, over the 10-year period. The workplace population for Wyre increased by 9.6%

Workplace populations grew by lower percentages in Fylde district (5.8%, 2,370), Rossendale (5.9%, 1,355), Pendle (6.1%, 1,993) and Blackpool (6.5%, 3,866) over the period. The first three of these were less than half of the UK rate of increase (12.3%).

Workplace populations actually fell slightly in Burnley (777, 2.0%) and in Hyndburn (295, 0.9%), between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census.

Overall, the workforce population for Lancashire-14 increased by 55,733 (9.3%), whilst the workforce population total for the Lancashire-12 grew by 46,299 (9.7%). All of these growth rates were lower than the average for England and Wales of 12.3%.