

Census 2011 Report

Workday Population

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Birmingham City Council

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The Workday Population of Birmingham

Workday population includes people who are usually resident in England and Wales and in employment (aged 16 and over) with a fixed place of work (full/ part time). Where there is no place of work and work is carried out from home, then the home address is used for the workday population. Those not working included those under the age of 16 are counted at their usual residence.

Workday population excludes:

- Short term residents
- Those who are not usually resident in England and Wales , but with a fixed place of work within England and Wales
- Those who are usually resident within England and Wales but work in Scotland, Northern Ireland or outside the UK.

The Census tables released for workday population include all ages, the analysis below uses data for those aged **16 to 74** to allow comparison to Census 2001.

Core Cities	Usual Residents All Ages	Aged 16 to 74 (thousands)			
		Usual Residents	Workday Population	Difference	% Difference
Birmingham	1,073,045	760	825	64	8.4
Bristol	428,234	322	348	26	8.1
Leeds	751,485	561	615	55	9.8
Liverpool	466,415	357	396	39	10.9
Manchester	503,127	383	489	106	27.7
Newcastle	280,177	213	263	50	23.5
Nottingham	305,680	232	283	51	22.0
Sheffield	552,698	411	428	17	4.1

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

The table above shows the difference between workday populations in 2011 compared to all usual resident population (aged 16 – 74) for all of the core cities.

The workday population in Birmingham was 8.4% higher than the usual residents, 64,000 more people in the Birmingham local authority area on a working day. The largest increase was Manchester which has 27.7% (106,000) more people in the city on a working day. Manchester also saw the largest increase outside of London.

This suggests that Birmingham is a more self-contained area of employment than Manchester, with people working in Birmingham also living locally.

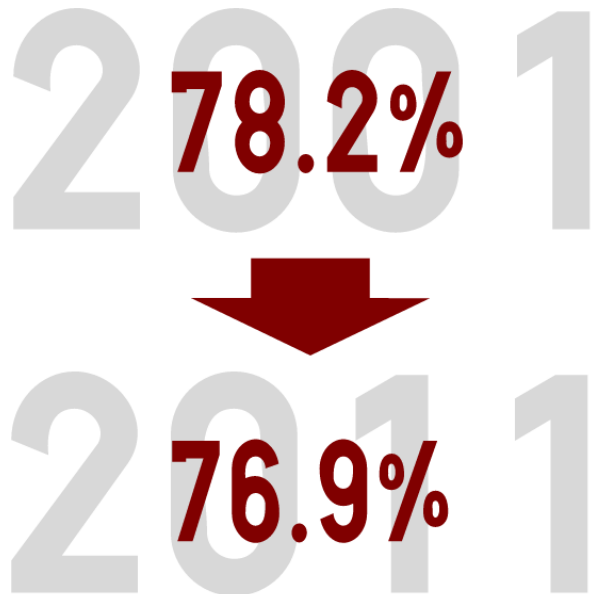
Core Cities	Aged 16 to 74 (thousands)		Proportion of all Usual Residents 2011	Proportion of all Usual Residents 2001
	All Usual Residents	Workday Population (Aged 16 - 74)		
Birmingham	1,073,045	824,656	76.9	78.2
Bristol	428,234	347,609	81.2	83.4
Leeds	751,485	615,439	81.9	80.5
Liverpool	466,415	396,047	84.9	84.3
Manchester	503,127	488,972	97.2	104.4
Newcastle	280,177	263,181	93.9	95.7
Nottingham	305,680	283,070	92.6	99.8
Sheffield	552,698	428,026	77.4	77.8

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

The table above shows the workday population (aged 16 – 74) proportion of usual residents and for all of the core cities. Birmingham has the highest actual number of workday population compared to all of the core cities. However, workday population aged 16 to 74 accounted for 76.9% of usual residents.

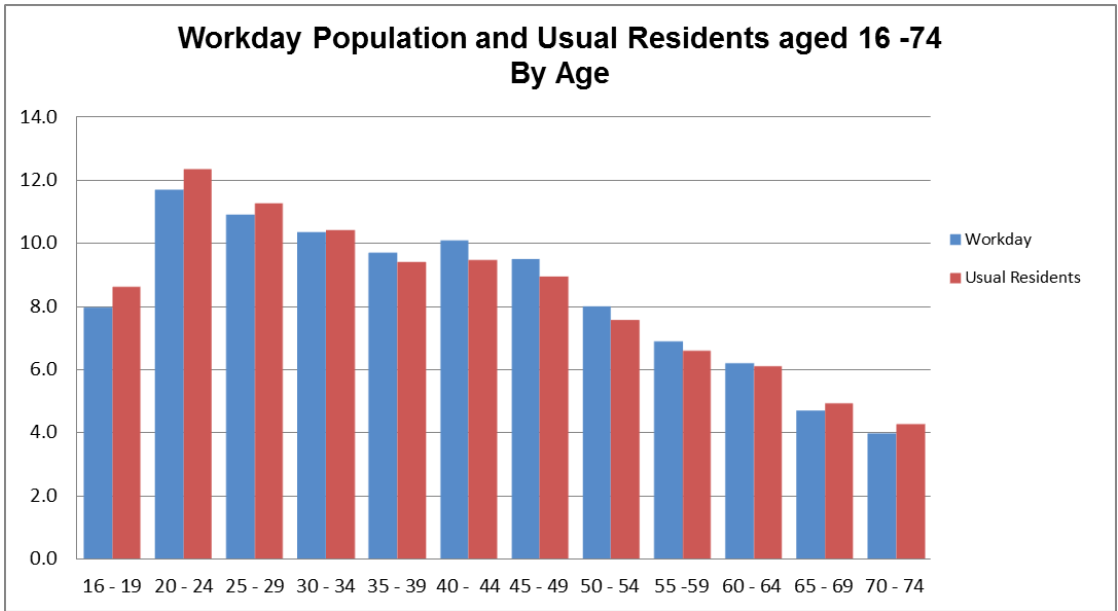
Birmingham workday population has seen a rise of 8% since 2001, with the workday population increasing from 763,635 to 824,656.

Proportion of Workday Population to Usual Residents



Most core cities saw a fall in the proportion of workday population to usual residents compared to 2001 with the exception of Leeds and Liverpool.

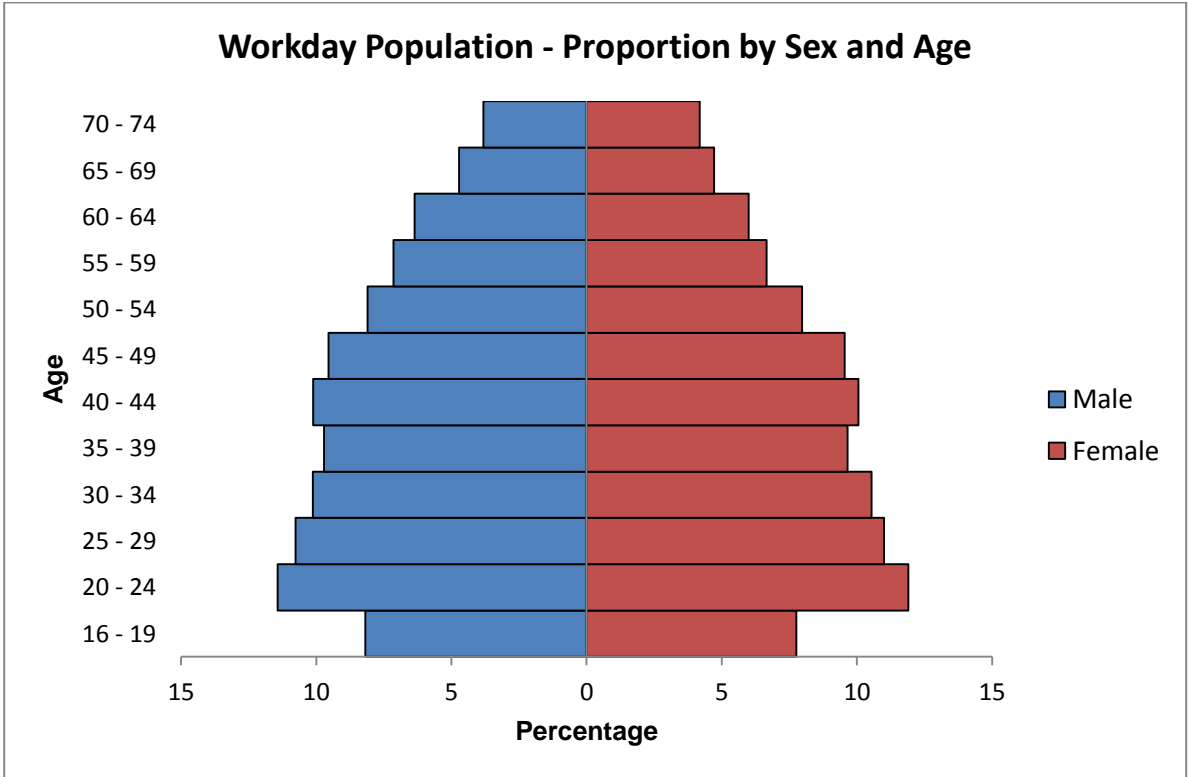
The proportion of workday population aged 16 to 74 to Birmingham usual residents has fallen by **1.3%** since 2001, however Manchester and Nottingham seen the biggest fall of 7.2%.



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

The above diagram illustrates the proportion of workday population and usual residents (aged 16 to 74) by age for Birmingham. Of all the 824,656 workday population the highest proportion (11.7%) were found to be aged 20 to 24. However this proportion is smaller than the same age category for usual residents which had a population of 12.4%.

Higher proportions of those aged 44 through to 64 were found in the workday population than usual residents, with those aged 40 to 49 seeing the biggest difference.



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

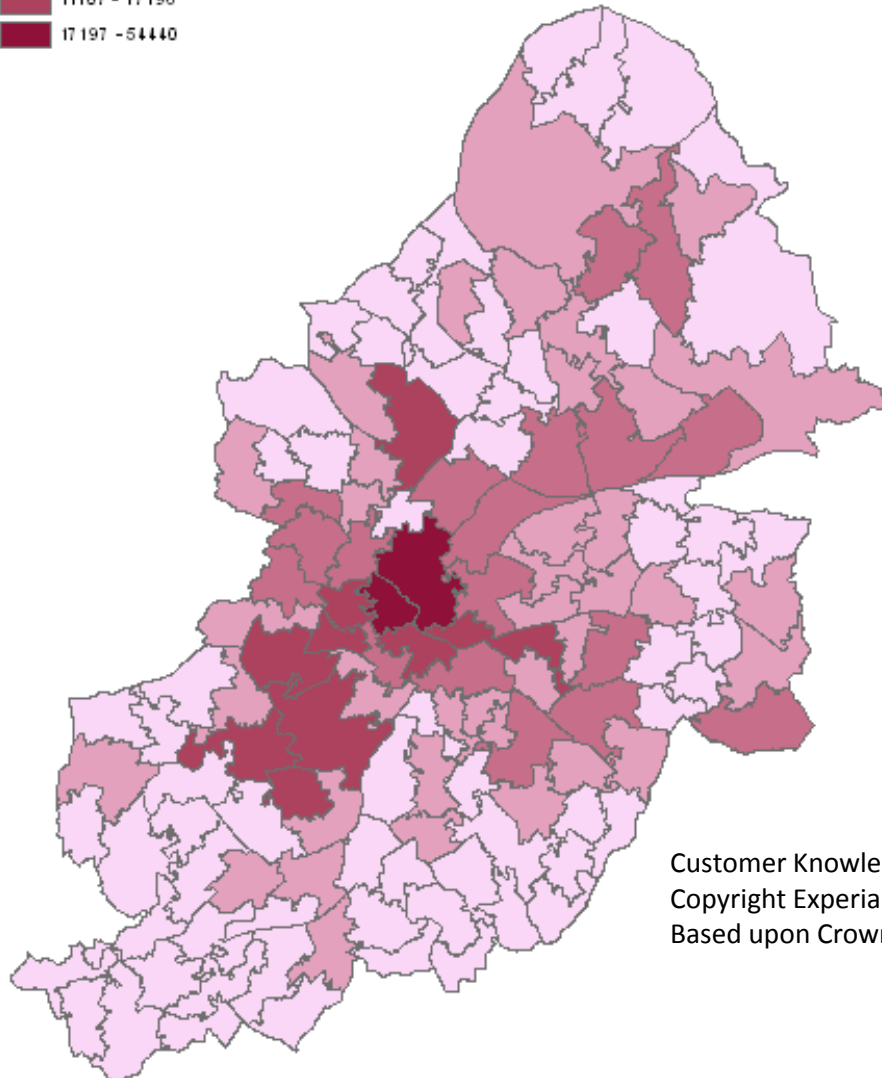
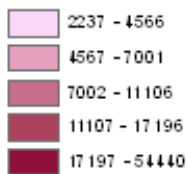
48.7% of all Birmingham's workday population were male, with 51.3% being female. Overall all core cities saw a very small difference in the number of male and female proportions.

The highest proportion of workday population was aged between 20 to 24. There was 0.5% (4,443) more females than males aged 20 – 24. Birmingham has higher proportions of workday population aged 20 to 24 than England and Wales and the West Midlands region.

England and Wales have higher proportions than Birmingham of the workday population aged 44 and over. This could be due to England and Wales residents have an older age profile than those for Birmingham. Birmingham has a youthful population.

Workday Population by MSOA

Workday Population Aged 16 to 74



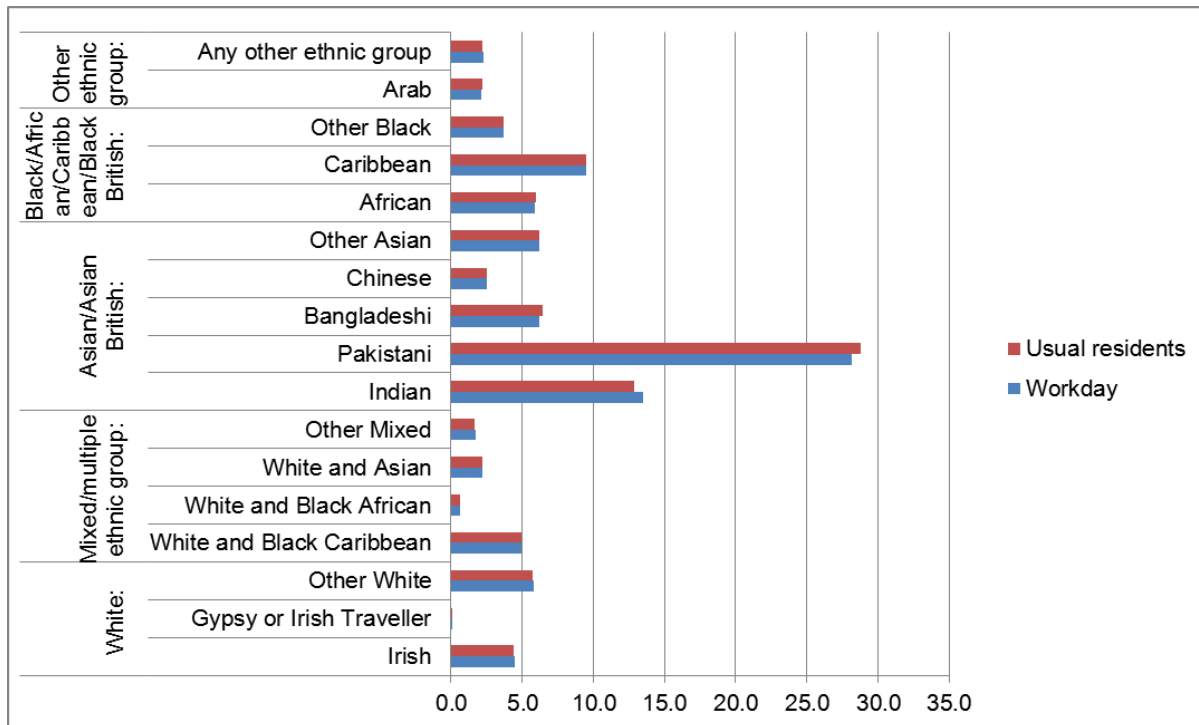
The map above shows workday population aged 16 – 74 by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA). Highest concentrations have been found in the Aston/Ladywood wards, with the smallest counts found in the borders north and south of the city, with some in the east and north west.

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Workday Population Ethnicity

There was a very slight variance between workday population and usual resident ethnicity. Just over half (56.1%) of workday population accounted as White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British, just slightly higher than that of usual residents (53.1%).

Workday Population and Usual resident Ethnicity other than White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British.



The above chart displays ethnicities for both workday population and usual residents other than White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British and demonstrates that there is very little difference between the proportions of ethnicities for both populations.

Data Tables used in report:

- Census 2011 WD1117EW - Sex by single year of age
- Census 2011 QS103EW - Age by single year
- Census 2001 T10 - Theme table on resident, workplace and daytime population