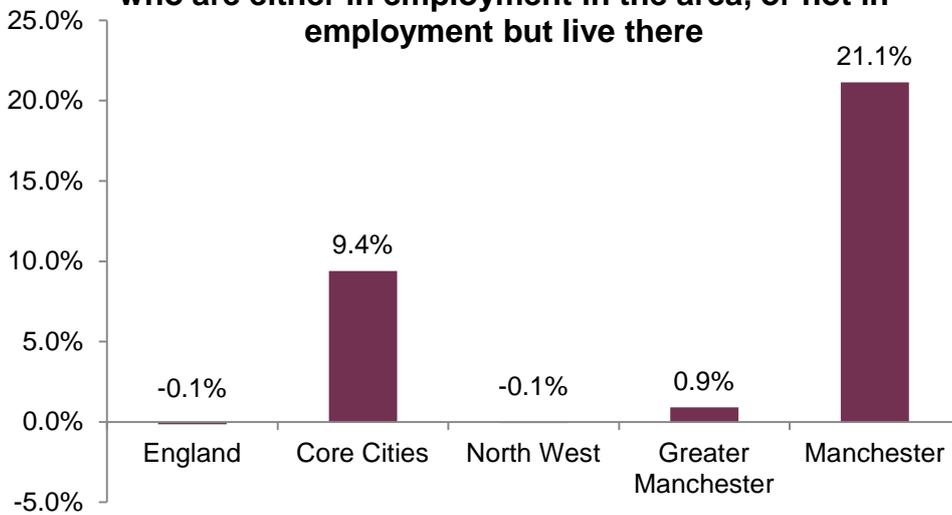


# Workday population Summary: 2011 Census

**% difference between usual residents and people who are either in employment in the area, or not in employment but live there**

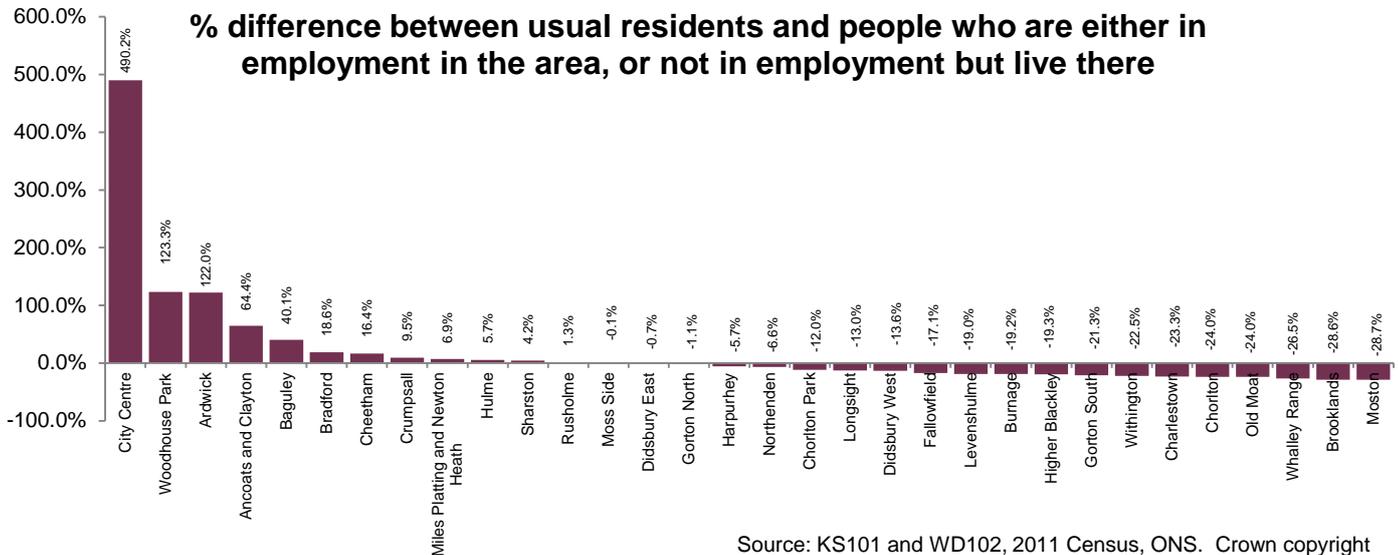


Source: KS101 and WD102, 2011 Census, ONS. Crown Copyright

Data from the 2011 Census, released by the Office for National Statistics, revealed that Manchester showed the largest workday<sup>1</sup> population gain of the eight Core Cities, increasing by more than 21% during a normal working day. Newcastle and Nottingham increased by 18% and 16.7% respectively while Sheffield only increased by 3.1%.

Within Greater Manchester, three districts experienced a workday gain (Manchester 21.1%; Trafford 8.4%; and Salford 2.9%), while Tameside and Wigan each had daily losses of over 10%.

**% difference between usual residents and people who are either in employment in the area, or not in employment but live there**



Source: KS101 and WD102, 2011 Census, ONS. Crown copyright

Of all Manchester's wards, City Centre saw the highest number of commuters, increasing almost five-fold (87,550 or 490.2%) during the working day, followed by Woodhouse Park (includes Manchester Airport) and Ardwick (which includes parts of the universities) both saw their daily population numbers more than doubling (133.3% and 122% respectively).

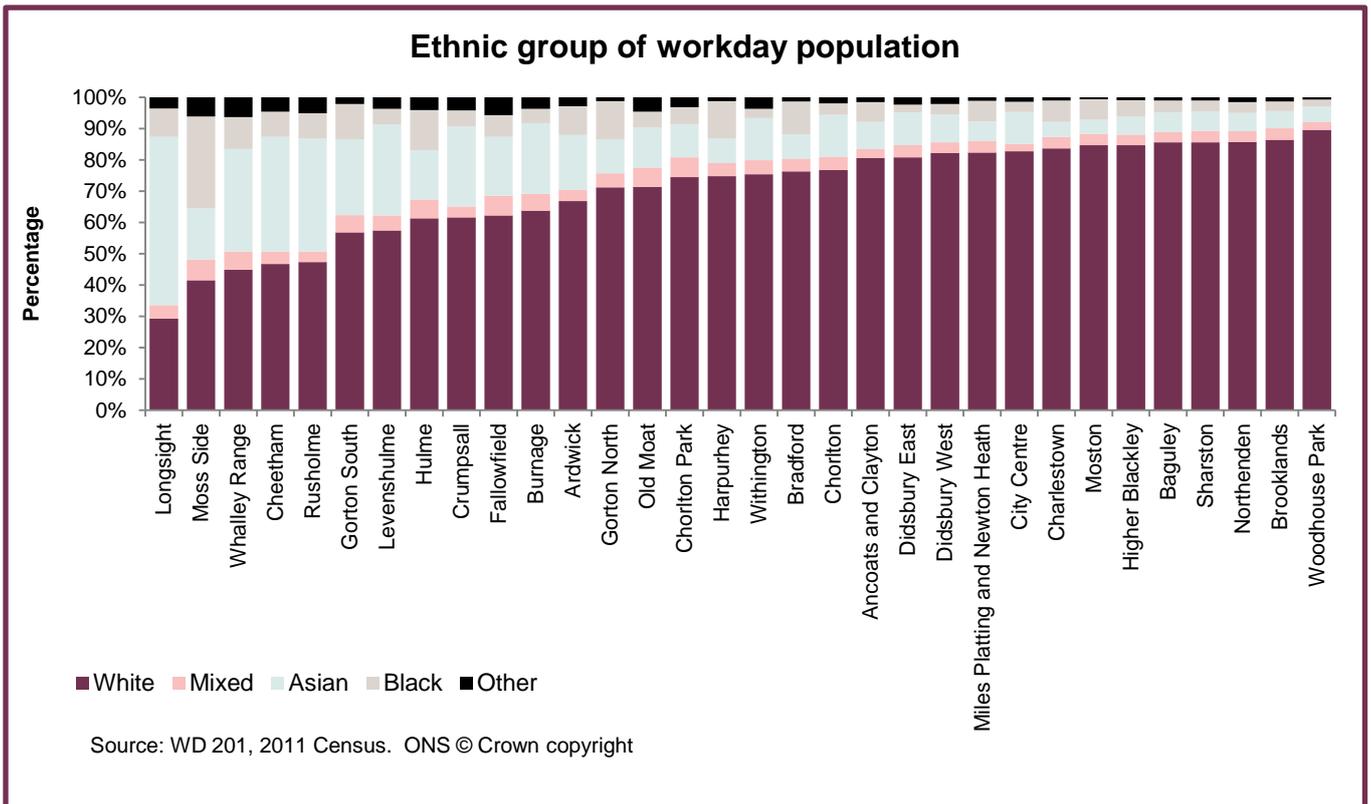
Brooklands, Gorton South, Moston and Whalley Range had the highest numbers of people leaving their wards to work, with over 4,000 people in each ward commuting elsewhere.

<sup>1</sup> The workday population includes:

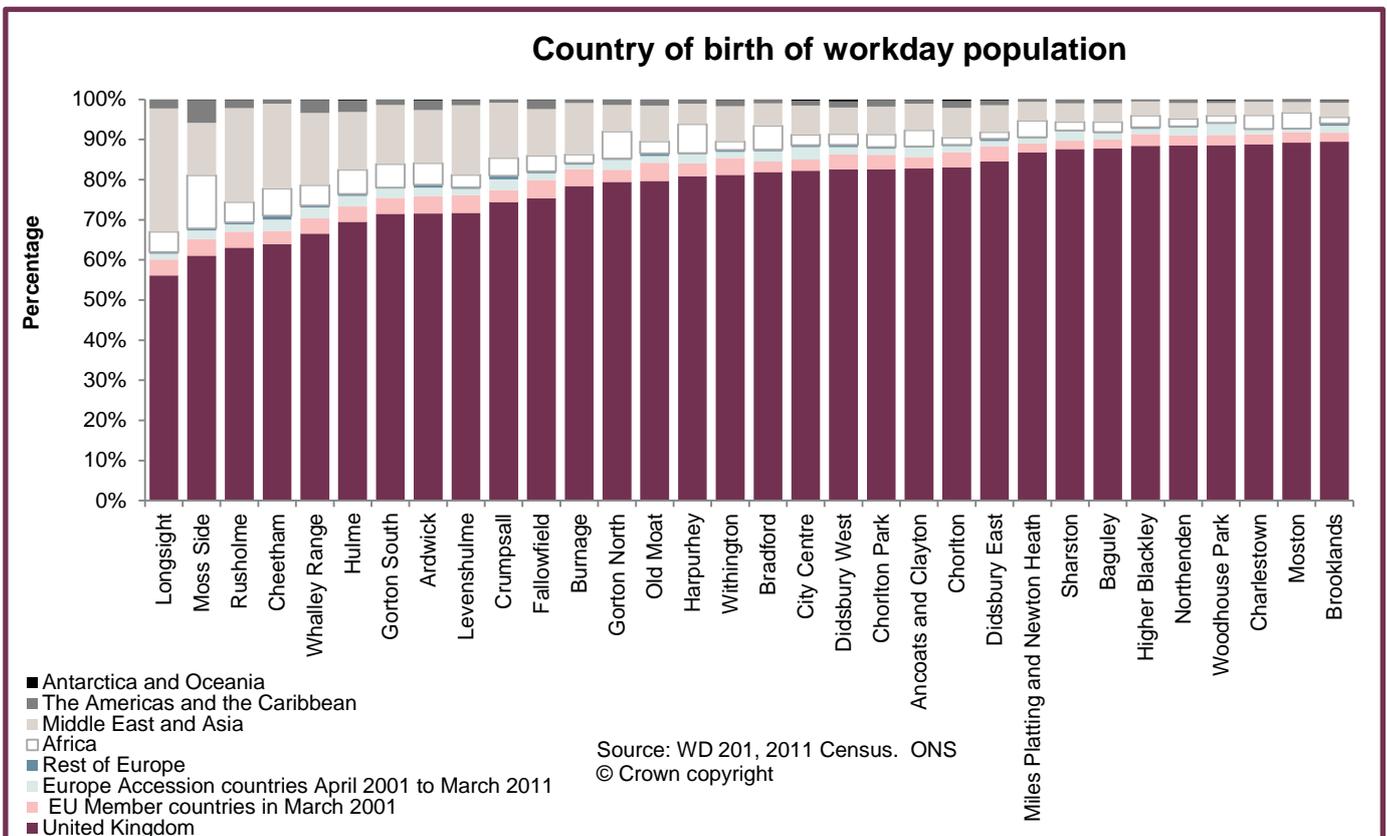
People who are usually resident in England and Wales and in employment (aged 16 and over) with a fixed place of work (part-time or full-time) in England and Wales; when there is no fixed place of work, or work is mostly done from home, then the home address of the person is used for the workday population. The workday population will include shift and night workers such as hospital staff and security guards.

Those not working (including those under 16) are counted at their usual residence.

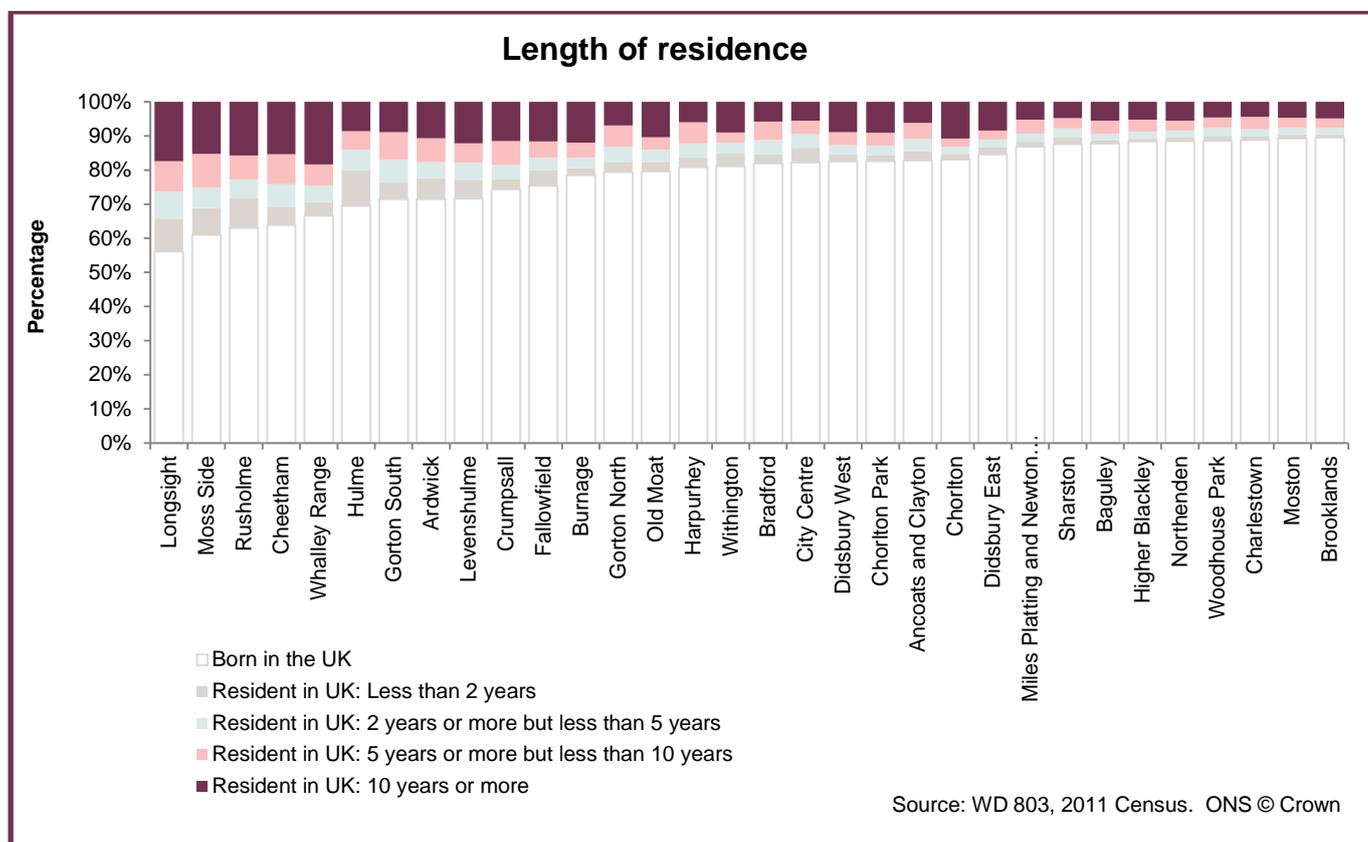
Whereas 71.2% of the city's resident population were working age (16-64), this increased to 75.9% of the workday population.



Just over a quarter (27.9%) of the workday population belonged to an ethnic minority group other than White, compared to a third of the resident population. Ethnic groups varied across the wards, with 53.7% of the workday population in Longsight belonging to the Asian ethnic group, 29.3% in Moss Side in the Black group and just under 90% of the workday population in Woodhouse Park in the White group.

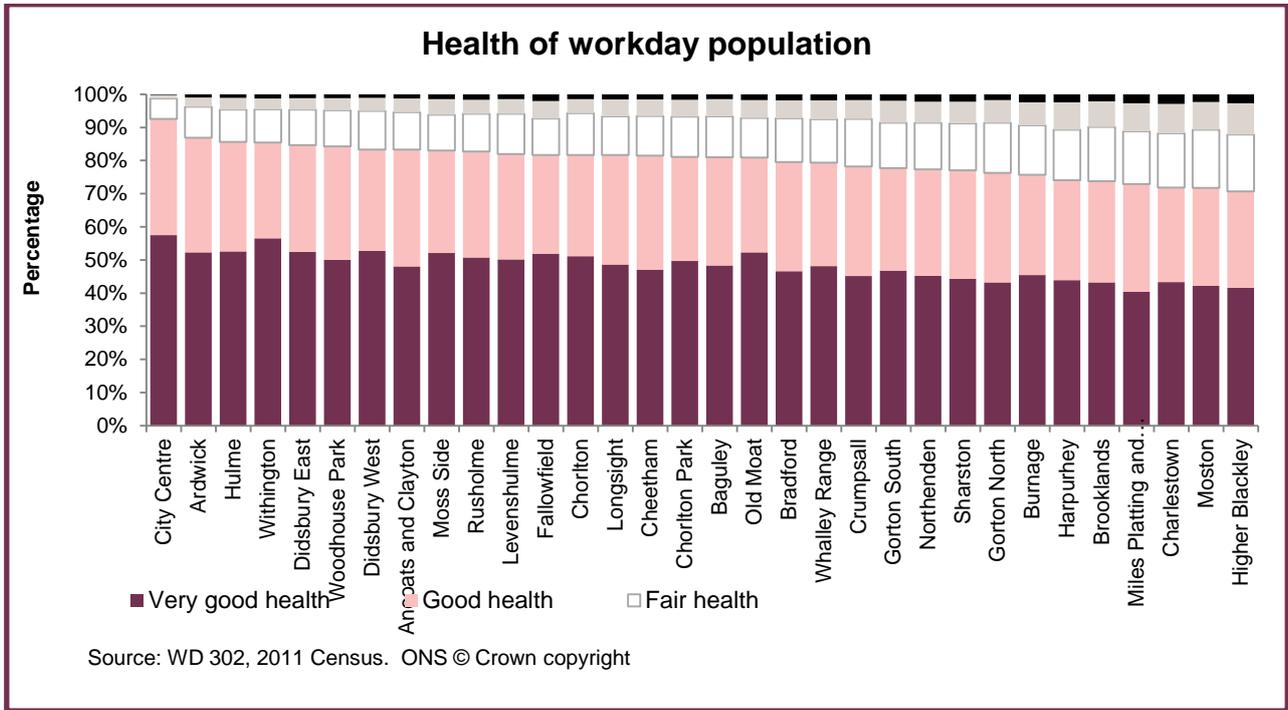


Whereas just under three quarters (74.7%) of the resident population were born in the UK, this increased to 78.7% of the workday population. Within the wards, this ranged from 56.1% in Longsight to 89.5% in Brooklands. 4.5% of workday population in Old Moat and Fallowfield were born in countries belonging to the European Union in 2001, 3.1% of the workday population in City Centre were born in the A10 Accession countries, while 5.6 % of Moss Side's workday population were born in the Americas or the Caribbean and 13.2% were born in Africa (much higher than any other ward). In Longsight, 30.7% of the workday population were born in the Middle East or Asia.

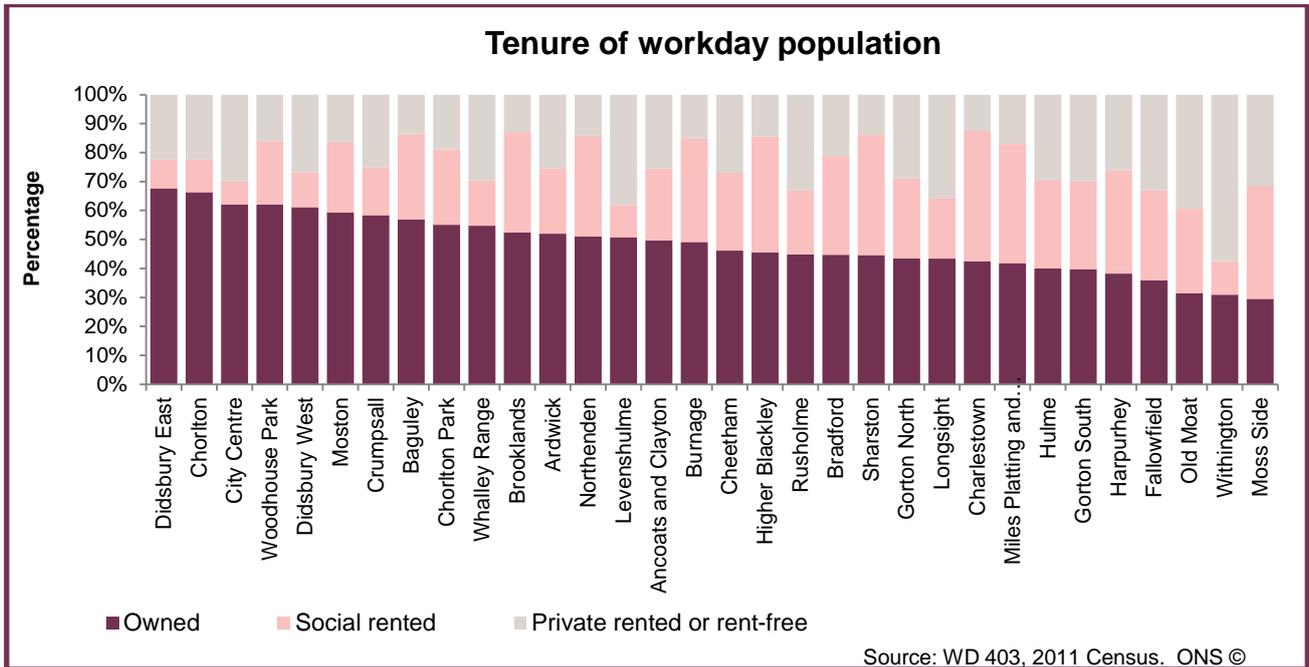


3.8% of Manchester's workday population have been resident in the city for less than two years, ranging from 10.4% in Hulme to 0.8% in Higher Blackley. Whereas 8.5% of the workday population in Manchester were residents (not born in the UK) who have lived in the UK for 10 years or more, 18.4% of working age population in Whalley Range but only 4.4% in Charlestown have lived in the UK for 10 or more years.

English was the main language spoken by 86.4% of the workday population in Manchester as a whole (83.4% of residents in the city), but this varied from 94.8% in Moston to 64.4% in Longsight. South Asian languages were the first languages of almost a quarter (23.7%) of the workday population in Longsight, whilst African languages were the first languages of 8.5% in Moss Side, East Asian languages were the first languages of 6.9% in Hulme and Arabic was the first language of 3.4% of the workday population in Whalley Range.



Over 82% of the workday population reported having good or very good health, similar to the resident population (80.5%). Reported health varied across the wards, with 92.6% of the workday population in City Centre reporting good or very good health, compared to only 70.7% of the workday population in Higher Blackley.

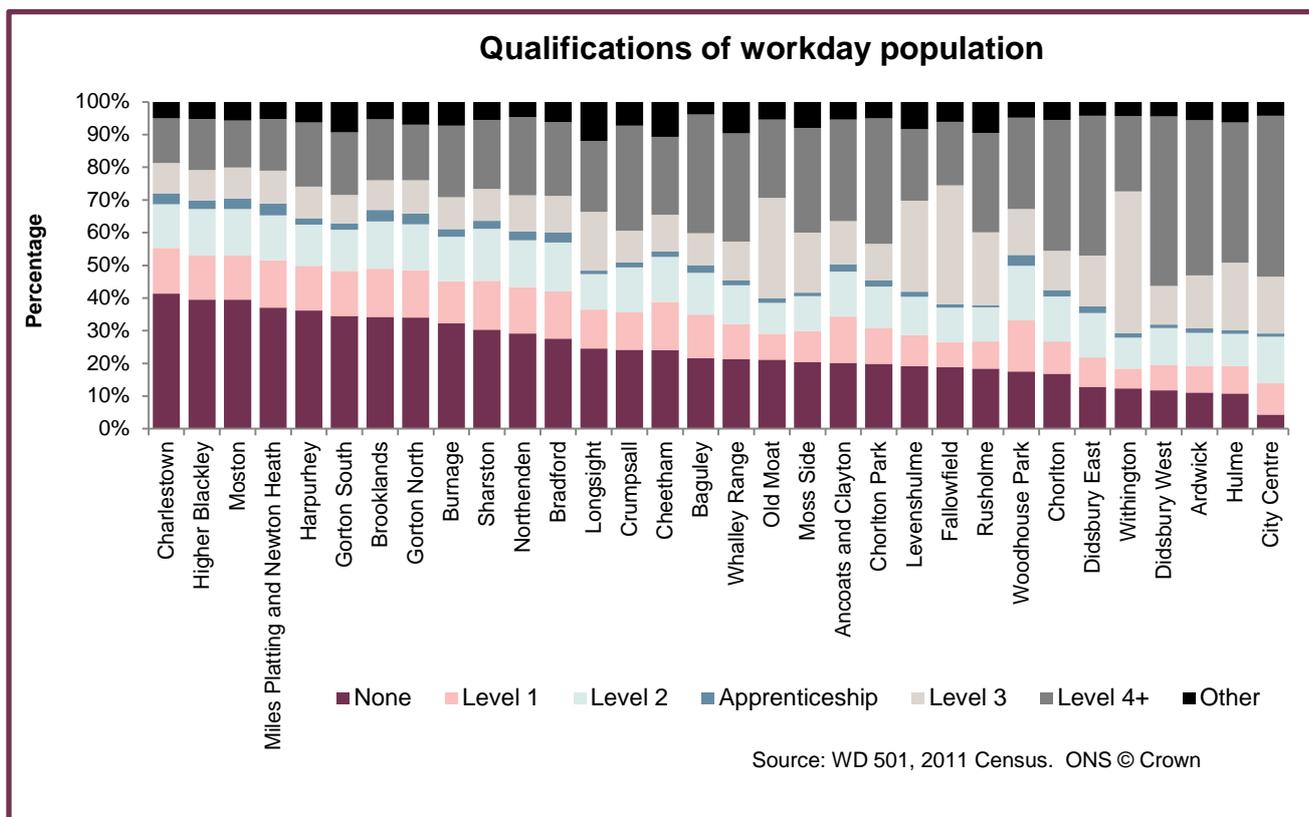


Whereas 40.4% of the city's resident population in households lived in owner occupied property, this rose to 50.9% of the workday population, varying from two-thirds (66.7%) in Didsbury East to only 29.6% of the workday population in Moss Side. Conversely, 29.2% of household residents in the city lived in social rented property compared to only 23.8% of the workday population (highest in Charlestown: 45%; lowest in City Centre: 7.9%).

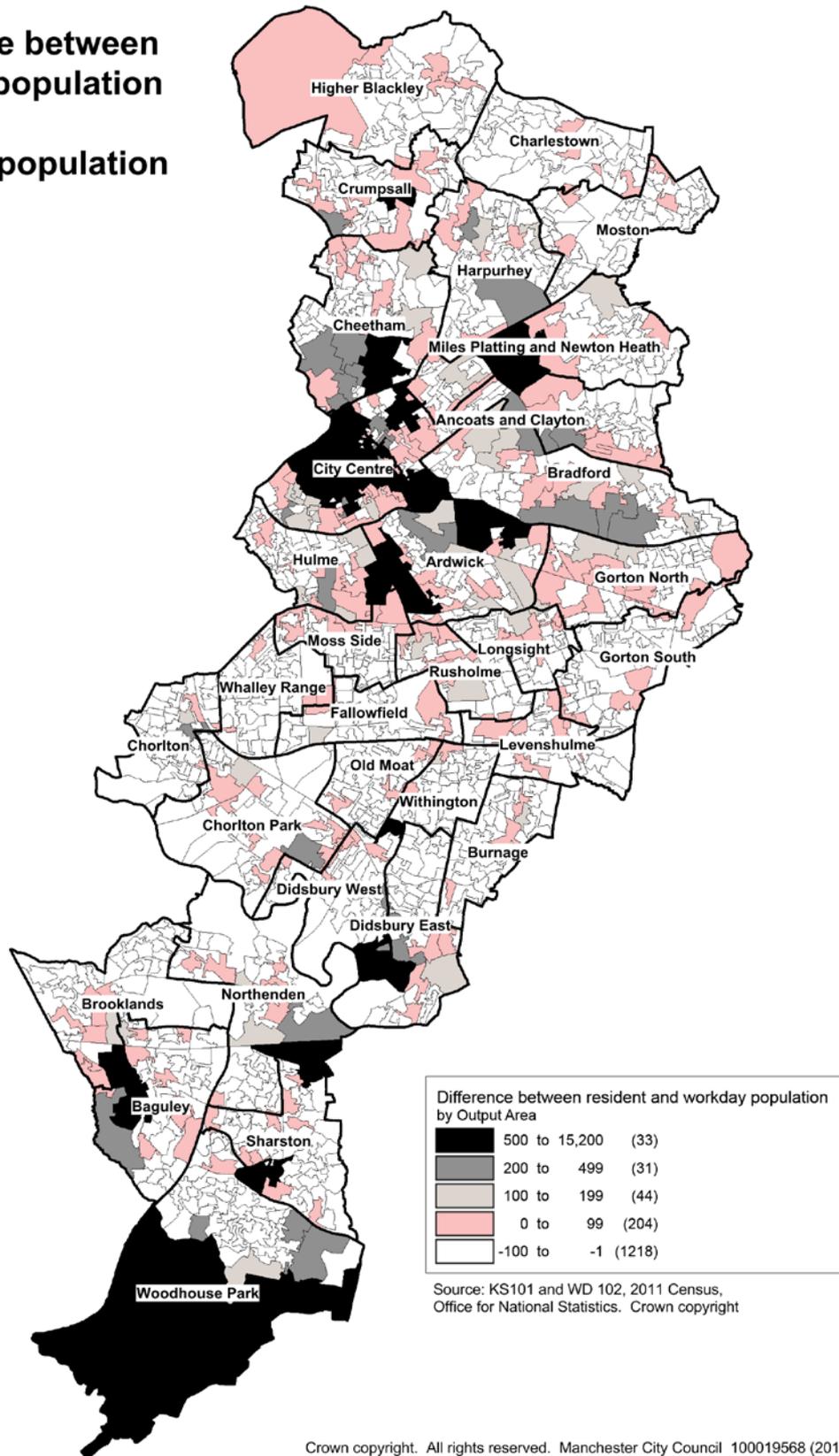
	No Qualifications	Highest qualification: Level 1	Highest qualification: Level 2	Highest qualification: Apprenticeship	Highest qualification: Level 3	Highest qualification: Level 4 and above	Highest qualification: Other
Residents aged 16+	23.1%	11.1%	12.0%	1.7%	16.0%	28.9%	7.1%
Workday population	19.0%	11.4%	13.1%	1.8%	15.5%	33.3%	5.9%

Source: WD 501, 2011 Census. ONS © Crown copyright

The workday population tended to be slightly more qualified than the resident population, with a third of the former holding qualifications at Level 4 and above. Over half (51.8%) the workday population in Didsbury West had Level 4 and above qualifications, compared to only 13.7% in Charlestown. In Charlestown, 41.3% of the workday population had no qualifications, compared to only 4.3% in City Centre.



# Difference between resident population and workday population (%)



Public Intelligence, Chief Executive's Department. November 2013

Source: Census 2011, [Office for National Statistics](http://www.ons.gov.uk). © Crown copyright

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